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This revised edition contains ALL THE WORDS IN THE QUARTO EDITION, and also an arrangement of SYNONYMS under the leading words—a new and important feature, and not found in any other work.

AN AMERICAN

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE;

EXHIBITING

THE ORIGIN, ORTHOGRAPHY, PRONUNCIATION, AND DEFINITIONS OF WORDS.

BY NOAH WEBSTER, LL.D.

ABRIDGED FROM THE QUARTO EDITION OF THE AUTHOR

TO WHICH ARE ADDED A

SYNOPSIS OF WORDS

DIFFERENTLY PRONOUNCED BY DIFFERENT ORTHOËPISTS;

AND

WALKER'S KEY

TO THE

CLASSICAL PRONUNCIATION OF GREEK, LATIN, AND SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

Revised and Enlarged,

BY CHAUNCEY A. GOODRICH,

PROFESSOR IN YALE COLLEGE.

WITH THE ADDITION OF A VOCABULARY OF

MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES, WITH THEIR PRONUNCIATION.

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DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT, *ss.*

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the tenth day of July, in the fifty-fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America, NOAH WEBSTER and JOSEPH E. WORCESTER, of the said district, have deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof they claim as proprietors, in the words following, *to wit:*

"An American Dictionary of the English Language; exhibiting the Origin, Orthography, Pronunciation, and Definitions of Words: by Noah Webster, LL.D.: abridged from the Quarto Edition of the Author: to which are added, a Synopsis of Words differently pronounced by different Orthoepists; and Walker's Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture Proper Names."

In conformity to the act of Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned;" and also to the act, entitled, "An Act supplementary to an act, entitled, 'An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned;' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

CHAS. A. INGERSOLL,
Clerk of the District of Connecticut

DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS, *to wit:*

District Clerk's Office.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the thirteenth day of July, A.D. 1829, in the fifty-fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America, NOAH WEBSTER and JOSEPH E. WORCESTER, of the said district, have deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof they claim as proprietors, in the words following, *to wit:*

"An American Dictionary of the English Language; exhibiting the Origin, Orthography, Pronunciation, and Definitions of Words: by Noah Webster, LL.D.: abridged from the Quarto Edition of the Author: to which are added, a Synopsis of Words differently pronounced by different Orthoepists; and Walker's Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture Proper Names."

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JNO. W. DAVIS,
Clerk of the District of Massachusetts

Entered, according to the Act of Congress, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, by

CHAUNCEY A. GOODRICH,

in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Connecticut.

PREFACE

TO THE REVISED EDITION.

In laying before the public a revised edition of this work, the fruit of nearly three years of care and attention, the editor will be expected to give some brief account of the principles on which he has conducted the revision, and the results of his labors as exhibited in the present volume.

The plan of this abridgment, as made under the author's direction in 1829, by Joseph E. Worcester, Esq., of Cambridge, Mass., is thus stated in the original preface: "The leading and most important *etymologies*, as given in the quarto edition, are here retained. The *definitions* remain unaltered, except by an occasional compression in their statement. All the significations of words as exhibited in the larger work are here retained, but the illustrations and authorities are generally omitted. In doubtful or contested cases, however, they are carefully retained." In accordance with this plan, Dr. Webster directed the additions and alterations of the larger work, in the edition of 1840, to be inserted in this abridgment. This was done at the time, as far as possible, by means of an appendix; and is now more perfectly accomplished by carrying all the improvements then made, into their proper places in the body of the work. The subsequent improvements of the larger work, down to the period of the author's death, have also been introduced, in substance, into this edition, under the heads to which they belong. The present revision has been extended equally to both the works, and the results have been embodied in each, on the principles stated above, in their due proportion. By these successive revisions a very great amount of valuable matter has been added to this abridgment. It is now made, in all important respects, consistent with the larger work, and is designed to present, on a reduced scale, a clear, accurate, and full exhibition of the American Dictionary in all its parts.

One new feature is now added to this volume, by making it a Synonymous Dictionary Every one engaged in literary composition has felt, at times, the want of such a work; a work not intended, like Crabb's, to discriminate nicely between the shades of meaning in similar terms, but to present, under each of the important words, an extended list of others having the same general import, out of which a selection may be made according to the exigencies of the case. Carpenter's Comprehensive Dictionary of English Synonyms was designed to supply this want, but is far too meager. The only extensive work of this kind is Perry's Synonymous Dictionary, which is now entirely out of print, and is, likewise, too exclusively synonymous, and too much behind the progress of our language, to answer the purposes of a defining dictionary. An attempt is here made to combine the advantages of Carpenter and Perry with that fullness and accuracy of definition which are essential, at the present day, in a complete dictionary of the English language. Under each of the important words, all others having the same general signification are arranged together, except in cases where they have been previously exhausted in framing the definitions. This arrangement, it is hoped, will be found of frequent use even to those who are practiced in composition; while it will afford important aid to young writers in attaining grace, variety, and copiousness of diction.

The chief value of a dictionary consists in its *definitions*,—in giving a clear, full, and accurate exhibition of all the various shades of meaning which belong, by established usage, to the words of a language. It is in this respect especially, that Dr. Webster's Dictionary has been generally considered superior to every other, both of this country and of England. To this point, therefore, the labors of the editor have been mainly directed. No efforts have been spared to obtain the most recent and valuable works, not only in lexicography, but in the various departments of science and the arts embraced in the American Dictionary. As these subjects are in a state of continual progress, every important word, in its various applications, has been diligently examined and compared with the statements made on each topic by the latest and most approved authorities. Smart's English Dictionary, in the edition of 1846, has been carefully collated with this work, and also the unfinished one in a course of publication by Gilbert, so far as the numbers have appeared. Reference has, likewise, constantly been made to Richardson's Dictionary, although this had been previously examined by Dr. Webster, and also to the Analytical Dictionary of Booth. Each of the articles in Brande's Encyclopedia of Science, Literature and Art, has been collated with the corresponding portions of this dictionary, as the starting point, when necessary, of investigation in larger treatises. The Penny Cyclopedia has been consulted at every step, especially in matters of science; and the Encyclopedia Americana (based on the German *Conversations-Lexikon*) has been relied upon, particularly on

subjects of continental literature, philosophy, history, arts, &c. In order to secure greater accuracy, numerous *special* dictionaries, or vocabularies confined to some single department, have also been collated with this work, and the ablest treatises on important branches of science and art, have been diligently examined. In architecture, the chief reliance has been placed on the Oxford Glossary of Architecture (1845), and the Encyclopedia of Architecture (1842), by Gwilt, author of the articles on this subject in Brande's Encyclopedia. In agriculture, Johnson's Farmer's Encyclopedia (1844), and Gardner's Farmer's Dictionary (1846), have been chiefly used. In general antiquities, the large treatise of Fosbroke has been frequently consulted, while in classical antiquities the principal reliance has been placed on the recent dictionary of Smith (1846), as a work of the highest authority. In respect to the antiquities of the Church, the elaborate work of Coleman (1841) has been often referred to; and Hook's Church Dictionary (1844) has been collated throughout, with reference to the rites, ceremonies, vestments, &c., of the Church of England, and also of the Roman Catholic and Greek Churches. In botany, use has principally been made of the writings of Lindley and Loudon. In natural history, Partington's British Cyclopedia of Natural History (1835–7) and Jardine's Naturalist's Library (1834–43) have been much consulted, in connection with the articles on this subject in the Penny Cyclopedia and similar works. In geology, mineralogy, and some associated branches of natural history, Humble's Dictionary of terms in these departments (1840), has been compared with this work throughout. In respect to mercantile subjects, banking, coins, weights, measures, &c., M'Culloch's Commercial Dictionary (1845) has been collated at every step, as the standard work on these subjects. In manufactures and the arts, Dr. Ure's Dictionary of Manufactures, Arts, and Mines, with its Supplement (1845), has been relied upon as of the highest authority. In engineering and mechanical philosophy, Hebert's Engineer's and Mechanic's Cyclopedia (1842) has been carefully collated, and constant reference has been made to the more popular and recent dictionaries of Francis, Grier, and Buchanan, in the editions of 1846. In seamanship, the Dictionary of Marine Terms, in Lieut. Totten's Naval Text-book (1841), has been taken as a guide. In military affairs, the dictionary of Campbell (1844) has been followed, in connection with the more extended articles contained in Brande and the Penny Cyclopedia, on the kindred topics. In the fine arts, much use has been made of the dictionary of Elmes. In domestic economy, the Encyclopedia of Webster and Parkes on this subject (1844) has furnished important statements on a great variety of topics, presented for the first time in a scientific form; and to this has been added Cooley's Cyclopedia of Practical Receipts (1846), as exhibiting much collateral information in respect to the arts, manufactures, and trades. Such, in general, are the authorities which have been relied on in this revision.

But it is obviously impossible for any one mind to embrace, with accuracy, all the various departments of knowledge which are now brought within the compass of a dictionary. Hence arise most of the errors and inconsistencies which abound in works of this kind. To avoid these as far as possible, especially in matters of science, the editor first made an arrangement with Dr. James G. Percival, who rendered very important assistance to Dr. Webster in the edition of 1828, to take the entire charge of revising the scientific articles embraced in this work. This revision, however, owing to causes beyond the control of either party, was extended to but little more than two letters of the alphabet; and the editor then obtained the assistance of his associates in office, and of other gentlemen in various professional employments. To these he would now return his acknowledgments for the aid they have afforded. The articles on law have been collated with Blackstone and Bouvier's Law Dictionary, by the Hon. Elizur Goodrich, formerly Professor of Law in Yale College, and the errors discovered, which were few in number, have been carefully corrected. The departments of ecclesiastical history and ancient philosophy have been thoroughly revised by the Rev. James Murdock, D.D., late Professor in the Andover Theological Seminary, who has furnished, in many instances, new and valuable definitions. The terms in chemistry have been submitted to Prof. Silliman, of Yale College, and whatever changes were requisite in the explanations, have been made under his direction. In the departments of anatomy, physiology, medicine, botany and some other branches of natural history, Dr. Webster received assistance, in the revision of 1840, from Dr. William Tully, late Professor in the Medical Institution of Yale College. Still further aid has been received from the same source in the present revision, and much of the accuracy of the work in these branches, will be found owing to the valuable assistance he has thus afforded. On topics connected with Oriental literature, aid has frequently been obtained from Prof. Gibbs, of Yale College. A part of the articles on astronomy, meteorology, and natural philosophy, in the edition of 1828, passed under the revision of Prof. Olmsted, of Yale College. This revision has now been extended to all the articles on these subjects throughout the work, and new definitions have been furnished in numerous instances. The definitions in mathematics, after having been compared with those given in the dictionaries of Hutton or Barlow, have been submitted to Prof. Stanley, of Yale College, and the alterations have in all cases been made under his direction. In the sciences of geology and mineralogy, a thorough revision of the whole volume has been made by James D. Dana, Esq., Geologist and Mineralogist of the United States Exploring Expedition, and associate editor of the American Journal of Science and Art, to whom the editor is likewise indebted for assistance on various other subjects

which has greatly enhanced the value of the work. In practical astronomy and the science of entomology, aid has been frequently received from EDWARD C. HERRICK, Esq., Librarian of Yale College. The articles on painting and the fine arts have, to a great extent, passed under the inspection of NATHANIEL JOCELYN, Esq., Painter, of New Haven, and new definitions have, in many cases, been furnished.

A correspondence has likewise been carried on with literary friends in England, and especially with one of the contributors to the Penny Cyclopedia, with a view to obtain information on certain points, in respect to which nothing definite could be learned from any books within the reach of the editor. Extended lists of words have been transmitted for examination, and returned with ample notes and explanations. Much obscurity has thus been removed in regard to the use of terms which have a peculiar sense in England, especially some of frequent occurrence at the universities, in the circles of trade, and in the familiar intercourse of life. To the friends who have given their assistance in these various departments, the editor would return his cordial thanks. Whatever improvement the work may have gained from this revision in respect to clearness, accuracy, and fullness of definition, is to be ascribed, in a great degree, to the aid which they have thus afforded.

With regard to the insertion of *new words* the editor has felt much hesitation and embarrassment. Some thousands have been added in the course of this revision, and the number might have been swelled to many thousands more without the slightest difficulty. There is at the present day, especially in England, a boldness of innovation on this subject, which amounts to absolute licentiousness. A hasty introduction into our dictionaries of new terms under such circumstances, is greatly to be deprecated. Our vocabulary is already encumbered with a multitude of words which have never formed a permanent part of English literature, and it is a serious evil to add to their number. Nothing, on the contrary, is so much needed as a thorough expurgation of our dictionaries in this respect,—the rejection of many thousands of words which may properly find a place in the glossaries of antiquarians, as a curious exhibition of what has been *proposed*, but never *adopted*, as a part of our language, but which, for that reason, can have no claim to stand in a dictionary designed for general use All words, indeed, which are necessary to an understanding of our great writers, such as Bacon, Spenser, Shakspeare, &c., ought, though now obsolete, to be carefully retained; and in the present revision a considerable number of this class have been introduced for the first time. Other words have likewise been admitted to a limited extent, namely, the familiar terms of common life in England, which have been much used of late by popular writers in Great Britain. Many of these need to be explained for the benefit of readers in this country; and if marked as "familiar," "colloquial," or "low," according to their true character, they may be safely inserted in our dictionaries, and are entitled to a place there, as forming a constituent part of our written and spoken language. One of the most difficult questions on this subject, relates to the introduction of technical and scientific terms. Most of our general dictionaries are at present without any plan, as to the extent and proportion in which such words should be inserted; nor can they ever be reduced to order until each department is revised by men of science, who are intimately acquainted with the subjects, and who are competent to decide what terms ought to be admitted into a general dictionary, and what terms should be reserved for *special* dictionaries devoted to distinct branches of science. Something of this kind, on a limited scale, has been attempted in the progress of this revision. Lists of words have been obtained from the gentlemen mentioned above, which might properly be inserted in this volume, and very few terms of this class have been admitted except under their direction. In accordance with their advice, a small number have been excluded, but in this respect the editor has not felt at liberty to carry out his views in their full extent.

With regard to *Americanisms* properly so called, it is known to those who are conversant with the subject, that they are less numerous than has generally been supposed. Most of those familiar words, especially of our older states, which have been considered as peculiar to our country, were brought by our ancestors from Great Britain, and are still in constant use there, as local terms. The recent investigations of Forby, Holloway, and Halliwell have thrown much light on this subject, and the names of these authors are, therefore, frequently placed under the words in question, to indicate their origin and their present use in England. Notes have also been added to a class of words which are peculiar to our country, but their number is comparatively small.

In reference to *orthography* some important alterations have been made, but in strict conformity, it is believed, with the author's principles on this subject. The changes in our orthography recommended by Dr. Webster, are of two distinct kinds, and rest on very different grounds. These it may be proper for a moment to consider. His main principle was, that *the tendencies of our language to greater simplicity and broader analogies, ought to be watched and cherished with the utmost care.* He felt, therefore, that whenever a movement toward wider analogies and more general rules, had advanced so far as to leave but few exceptions to impede its progress, those exceptions ought to be set aside *at once*, and the analogy rendered complete. On this ground he rejected the *u* from such words as *favour*, *labour*, &c. Of these we have a large number which came to us, in most cases, from Latin terminations in *or*, through the

Norman-French, but encumbered with a silent *u*, as in *emperour*, *authour*, *editour*, &c. From this entire class, except about twenty words, the *u* has been gradually dropped; and in respect to these scarcely any two persons can be found, however strenuous for retaining it, who are in *practice* consistent with each other or with themselves, as to the words in which this letter is used. In fact, we have reached a point where, unless we take Webster and the dictionaries which agree with him as our guide, we have *no standard on the subject;* for Johnson, Walker, and others retain the *u* in numerous words, into which no one would think of introducing it at the present day. Public convenience, therefore, demands that we do at once what must ultimately be done. No one can believe that the progress of our language will be arrested on this subject. The *u* will speedily be omitted in all words of this class, unless, from the sacredness of its associations, it be retained in *Saviour*, which may stand perhaps for a time as a solitary exception. Nor is it Dr. Webster who is the innovator in this case, but the English mind, which has for two centuries been throwing off a useless encumbrance, and moving steadily on toward greater simplicity in the structure of our language. Such, too, is the case with certain terminations *in re* pronounced like *er*, as *centre*, *metre*, &c. We have numerous words of this class derived from the French, all of which originally ended in *re*, as *cider* (*cidre*), *chamber* (*chambre*), &c. These have been gradually conformed to the English spelling and pronunciation, till the number in *re* is reduced to about fifteen or twenty words with their derivatives, and in respect to them, also, the process is still going on. *Center* is, to a considerable extent, the spelling of the best mathematical writers. *Meter* is the word given by Walker in his Rhyming Dictionary, from a sense of the gross inconsistency of attaching to this word and its derivative, *diameter*, a different termination. Others are gradually undergoing the same change. Dr. Webster proposes, therefore, to complete the analogy at once, and conform the spelling of the few that remain to the general principles of our language. *Acre*, *lucre*, *massacre* present the only difficulty, from their liability, if changed, to be mispronounced, and may, therefore, be suffered to stand as *necessary* exceptions. Another departure from the principles of English orthography, which Dr. Webster has endeavored to correct, is one that was pointed out by Walker in very emphatic terms nearly fifty years ago. The principle in question is this, that in adding to a word the formatives *ing*, *ed*, *er*, &c., a single consonant (if one precedes) is doubled when the accent falls on the *last* syllable, as in *forgetting*, *beginning*, &c., but *is not doubled when the accent falls on any of the preceding syllables*, as in *benefiting*, *gardening*, &c. Walker, in his fifth Aphorism, says, "Dr. Lowth justly remarks, that an error frequently takes place in the words *worshipping*, *counselling*, &c., which, having the accent on the first syllable, ought to be written *worshiping*, *counseling*. An ignorance of this rule has led many to write *bigotted* for *bigoted*, and from this spelling has frequently arisen a false pronunciation; but no letter seems to be more frequently doubled improperly than *l*. Why we should write *libelling*, *levelling*, *revelling*, and yet *offering*, *suffering*, *reasoning*, I am totally at a loss to determine; and unless *l* can give a better plea than any other letter of the alphabet for being doubled in this situation, I must, in the style of Lucian in his trial of the letter T, declare for an expulsion." These were the deliberate and latest opinions of Walker. If he had taken the trouble to carry them into his vocabulary, instead of relying on a mere remark of this kind for the correction of the error,—if he had simply stated under about forty verbs how the participles should be spelled (for he did not give participles in his dictionary), and had altered a few other words, as *worshipper* into *worshiper*, *traveller* into *traveler*, &c., the error would probably, by this time, have been wholly eradicated from our orthography; and Dr. Webster would have escaped much ignorant vituperation for following in the footsteps of Walker and Lowth. Walker also says, in his Aphorisms, "Why should we not write *dullness*, *fullness*, *skillful*, *willful*, as well as *stiffness* and *gruffness?*" The principles of our language plainly require us to do so, and Dr. Webster felt that the change might easily be made. The words which need to be reduced to this analogy are only about eight in number, including *installment* and *inthrallment*, which, if spelled with a single *l*, are liable to be mispronounced, *instalment*, &c. Again, the words *expense*, *license*, *recompense*, which formerly had a *c* in the last syllable, have now taken an *s*, because the latter consonant is the only one used in the derivatives, as *expensive*, &c. A similar change is needed in only three words more to complete the analogy, namely, *defense*, *offense*, and *pretense*, and these Dr. Webster has changed. It is sometimes asked, "Why not change *fence* also?" For the simple reason that its derivatives are spelled with a *c*, as *fenced*, *fencing*, and the word, therefore, stands regularly with others of its own class. Finally, Dr Webster proposes to drop the *u* in *mould* and *moult*, because it has been dropped from *gold* and all other words of the same ending. Such are the changes under this head, as introduced by Dr. Webster into his dictionary. In the present edition, the words are spelled in both ways for the convenience of the public, except in cases where this seemed to be unnecessary or was found to be inconvenient. These changes, considering the difficulty that always belongs to such a subject, have met with far more favor from the public than was reasonably to be expected. Most of them have been extensively adopted in our country. They are gaining ground daily, as the reasons by which they are supported are more generally understood; and it is confidently believed that, being founded in established

analogies, and intended merely to repress irregularities and remove petty exceptions, they must ultimately prevail.

The other class of changes mentioned above rests on a different basis, that of *etymology*. These will be estimated very differently, according to the acquaintance of different persons with the languages from which the words are derived. When Dr. Webster substituted *bridegoom* for *bridegroom*, *fether* for *feather*, &c., the German critics highly applauded the change. They predicted its speedy and universal reception, because similar improvements on a much broader scale, had been easily made in their language. But Dr. Webster found the case to be widely different among us. After an experiment of twelve years, he restored the old orthography to a considerable number of such words. In the present edition it is restored to nearly all that remain, from the full conviction that, however desirable these changes may be in themselves considered, as they do not relate to the general analogies of the language, and can not be duly appreciated by the body of the people, they will never be generally received.*

On the subject of *pronunciation* much labor has been bestowed in the progress of this revision. A careful comparison has been made with the latest authorities, and wherever changes seemed desirable, and could be made in consistency with the author's principles, they have been here introduced. The key to pronunciation has been somewhat enlarged, and the *pointed letters* have been used to a still greater extent. Many thousand words have been re-spelled, and no efforts have been spared to render the work, in all respects, a complete pronouncing dictionary. In the progress of these labors, the editor has been frequently struck with the wisdom of Dr. Webster in not attempting too much, as to marking the pronunciation. Most of the later orthoëpists, as Knowles, Smart, &c., have made their system of notation so extensive and complicated, and have aimed to exhibit so many nice shades of distinction, as in many cases to perplex rather than aid the inquirer.

The "Synopsis of Words differently pronounced by different Orthoëpists," which was prepared by Mr. Worcester for the edition of 1829, has been completely remodeled. Three of the authorities there used have been rejected, namely, Fulton and Knight, whose work was never one of much consideration, being a mere school dictionary in Scotland, and Sheridan and Jones, whose dictionaries are wholly out of use. For these, three others have been substituted, viz., Knowles, who founded his work on that of Sheridan; Smart, who may justly be considered the best exponent of Walker's principles, as modified by the most correct usage of the present day in England; and to these has been added Mr. Worcester, whose long-continued labors on this subject entitle his decisions to high consideration.

"Walker's Key to the Pronunciation of Classical and Scripture Names," which was connected with this dictionary as an appendix, in the edition of 1829, has now been enlarged and improved. More than three thousand words have been added from a revised edition of the work by the Rev. W. Trollope, M.A., late of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and the "Classical Pronunciation of Proper Names," by Thomas S. Carr, of King's College School, London. A careful revision of the work has also been made throughout, in reference to the division of the words into syllables, &c., in which the editor has derived great assistance from Prof. Thacher, of Yale College. More than three hundred errors of various kinds have been discovered and corrected.

The publishers of this work have been desirous to add to the volume a Vocabulary of Modern Geographical Words, with their proper pronunciation. They have, accordingly, had one prepared by an associate editor of Baldwin's Universal Pronouncing Gazetteer, an account of which will be found in the preface which accompanies the Vocabulary

In conclusion, the editor would acknowledge his obligations to the gentlemen who have aided him, for more than two years, in these labors, Mr. Samuel W. Barnum, M.A., of Yale College, and William G. Webster, Esq., of New Haven. The intimate acquaintance of the latter with his father's views, has made his counsel and co-operation of great value in the progress of this revision.

The editor would also make his acknowledgments to Mr. Peter B. Mead, of New York, who has superintended the mechanical execution of the work, for many valuable suggestions which he has made during the progress of the printing, and for the watchful care and assiduity with which he has performed the difficult task of securing the accuracy of this volume

Yale College, August, 1847.

* For a more full and detailed statement of Dr. Webster's orthography as exhibited in this volume see page xxiii.

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AN AMERICAN DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE . 1

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SYNOPSIS OF WORDS

DIFFERENTLY PRONOUNCED BY DIFFERENT ORTHOËPISTS.

*** The marks of pronunciation are the same as in the dictionary, except that a point under vowels indicates that they have a light or obscure sound.

Webster.	*Walker.*	*Perry.*	*Jameson.*	*Knowles.*	*Smart.*	*Worcester.*
AB'DI-ĊĀ-TĪVE, AB-DIĊ'A-TĪVE,	ăb'dę-kā-tīv,	ąb-dĭk'ą-tĭv,	ăb'dę-kā-tīv,	ąb-dĭk'ą-tĭv, ąb'dę-kā-tĭv,	ăb'dę-kā-tĭv,	ăb'dę-kā-tĭv.
AB-DŌ'MEN, AB'DO-MEN,	ąb-dō'męn,	ąb-dō'męn, ăb'dọ-mĕn,	ąb-dō'męn,	ąb-dō'męn,	ąb-dō'męn,	ąb-dō'męn.
AB'SO-LU-TO-RY, AB-SOL'Ų-TO-RY,	ąb-sōl'ų-tųr-rę,	ăb'sọ-lų-tọ-rę,	ąb-sōl'ų-tųr-rę,	ąb-sōl'ų-tų-rę,	ąb-sōl'ų-tųr-ę,	ąb-sōl'ų-tọ-rę.
AB'STRAĊT, *a.*, AĊ-CEPT'A-BLE,	ąb'străkt', ăk'sęp-tą-bl,	ūb'străkt, ąk-sēp'tą-bl,	ąb'străkt, ąk-sēp'tą-bl,	ăb'străkt, ąk-sęp'tą-bl,	ăb'străkt, ąk-sęp'tą-bl,	ąb'străkt. ąk-sēp'ta-bl.
AĊ-CESS', AĊ'CESS,	ąk-sĕs',	ąk-sĕs',	ăk'sēs, ąk-sĕs',	ăk'sēs,	ąk-sĕs',	ăk-sĕs', ąk'sĕs
AD-JŪ'VANT,	ăd'jų-vănt,	. . . . .	ăd'jų-vănt,	ăd'jų-vănt,	ăd'jų-vănt,	ăd'jų-vănt.
AD-VER'TĪSE-MENT.[1]						
Ā'E-RIE (ā'ry or ē'ry),	ē'rę,	. . . . .	ē'rę,	ē'rę, ā'rę,	ē'rę,	ē'rę, ā'ę-rę.
A-GAIN' (a-gen'),	ą-gĕn',	ą-gain',	ą-gāne',	ą-gĕn',	ą-gĕn',	ą-gĕn'.
A-GAINST' (a-genst),	ą-gĕnst',	ą-gainst',	ą-gānst',	ą-gēnst',	ą-gĕnst',	ą-gĕnst'.
AG-GRAND'ĪZE-MENT. AG'GRAND-ĪZE-MENT.	[2]					
AID'-DE-ĊAMP (āid'de-kong),	ād'e-dę-kawng',	. . . . .	ād'e-dę-kawng',	ād'-ę-kŏng',	ād-ę-kŏng',	ād'-ę-kawng'.
AL'ĊŌVE, AL-ĊŌVE',	ąl-kōve',	ąl-kōve',	ąl-kōve',	ąl-kōve',	ąl-kōve',	ąl-kōve'.
AL'KA-LI (-lī or -lī),	ăl'ka-le,	ăl'ką-le,	ăl'ką-lī,	ăl'ką-lī,	ăl'ką-lę,	ăl'ką-lę, ăl'ką-lī
AL'MOND (ä'mond),	ä'mųnd,	ăl'mųnd,	ä'mųnd,	ä'mųnd,	ä'mųnd,	ä'mųnd.
ĄL'MŌST,	all'mōst,	all-mōst',	all'mōst,	all-mōst',	all'mōst,	all'mōst.
AL'PINE (-pīn or -pīn),	ăl'pīn,	ăl'pīn,	ăl'pīne,	ăl'pīne,	ăl'pīn,	ăl'pīn, ăl'pīne.
AL'TERN-ĀTE, *v.*,	ąl-tĕr'nāte,	ąl-tĕr'nāte,	ăl-tęr-nāte,	ąl-tĕr'nāte,	ąl-tĕr'nāte,	ąl-tĕr'nāte. ăl'tęr-nāte.
AM'BUS-ĊĀDE, Ā-MĔN',	ăm-bųs-kāde', ā'mĕn',	ăm-bųs-kāde', ā-mĕn',	ăm-bųs-kāde', ā-mĕn',	ăm'bųs-kāde, ā-mĕn',	ăm-bųs-kāde', ā'mĕn',	ăm-bųs-kāde' ā'mĕn'.
AN-A-MORPH'O-SIS. AN-A-MORPH-Ō'SIS.	[3]					
AN-TI-FĔ'BRĪLE, AN-TI-FEB'RĪLE,	ăn-tę-fĕb'rīl,	ăn-tę-fĕb'rīl,	ăn-tę-fĕb'rīl,	ăn-tę-fĕ'brįl,	ăn-tę-fĕb'rīl,	ăn-tę-fĕb'rįl.
AN'TI-NO-MY, AN'TI-PŌDES, AN-TIP'O-DĒS,	ąn-tĭn'ọ-mę, ăn'tę-nọ-mę, ąn-tĭp'ọ-dēz,	ăn'tę-nọ-mę, ąn-tĭp'ọ-dēz,	ąn-tĭn'ọ-mę, ąn-tĭp'ọ-dēz,	ăn-tē'nọ-mę, ąn-tĭp'ọ-dēz,	ăn'tį-nŏm-ę, ąn-tĭp'ọ-dēz,	ąn-tĭn'ọ-mę. ăn'tę-nọ-mę. ąn-tĭp'ọ-dēz.
AN-TIP-TŌ'SIS,	ăn-tip-tō'sis,	ąn-tĭp'tọ-sĭs,	ăn-tip-tō'sis,	ąn-tip-tō'sis,	ăn-tip-tō'sis,	ăn-tip-tō'sis.
Ā'PRON (ā'purn),	ā'pųrn,	ā'pųrn,	ăk'wę-lĭn,	ā'pųrn,	ā'pųrn, ā'pųrn,	ā'pųrn.
AQ'UI-LINE (-lin or -līn),	ăk'wę-lĭn,	ăk'wę-lĭn,	ăk'wę-lĭne,	ăk'wę-lĭn, ăk'wę-lĭne,	ăk'wę-lĭn,	ăk'wę-lĭn. ăk'wę-lĭne.
ĀRCH-I-PEL'A-GO,	ār-kę-pĕl'ą-gō,	. . . . .	. . . . .	ār-kę-pĕl'ą-gō,	ār-kę-pĕl'ą-gō,	ār-kę-pĕl'ą-gō
AR'I-E-TĀTE,	ą-rī'e-tāte,	ār'ę-ę-tāte,	. . . . .	ār'ȳ-ę-tāte,	ā'rę-ę-tāte,	ār'ę-ę-tāte.
AR'TITH-MAN-CY, A-RITH'MAN-CY,	ą-rĭth'mąn-sę,	. . . . .	ą-rĭth'mąn-sę,	ą-rĭth'mąn-sę,	ār'ĭth-măn-sę,	ą-rĭth'mąn-sę.
A-RŌ'MA-TĪZE,	ār'ọ-mą-tīze,	ą-rōm'ą-tīze.	ą-rō'mą-tīze,	ār'ọ-mą-tīze,	ą-rō'mą-tīze,	ār'ọ-mą-tīze. ą-rō'mą-tīze.
AT-TRĀ'HENT,	ăt'trą-hĕnt,	ăt'trą-hĕnt,	ăt'trą-hęnt,	ăt'trą-hĕnt,	ăt'trą-hĕnt,	ăt'trą-hęnt.
A-VANT' GUARD,	ą-vănt'gārd,	ą-vănt'gārd,	ą-vaung'gārd,	ą-vŏng'gārd,	ą-vŏng'gārd,	ą-vănt'gārd. ą-vängˊgārd
A-VOW-EE',	ăv-ow-ē',	. . . . .	ăv-ow-ē',	ą-vow'ē,	ą-vow-ē',	ăv-ow-ē'.
AZ'URE (ăzh'ur or ā'zhur),	ā'zhūre,	āz'ųr,	ā'zhūre,	ā'zhūr, ā'zhųr.	ā'zhoor,	ā'zhųr. ăzh'ųr.
BA-ĊK-SLĪDE'	băk-slīde',	băk'slīde,	băk-slīde',	băk'slīde,	băk-slīde',	băk-slīde'.
BAL'ĊO-NY, BAL-Ċō'NY,	bąl-kō'nę,	bąl-kō'nę,	bąl-kō'nę, băl'kọ-nę,	băl'kọ-nę,	băl'kọ-nę,	băl'kọ-nę. bąl-kō'nę.
BAL'LET,	băl'lęt,	băl'lęt,	băl'lęt,	băl-lā', băl'lęt,	băl'lā,	băl-lā', băl'lęt.
BA-NA'NA,	bą-nā'ną,	bą-nā'ną,	bą-nā'ną,	bą-nā'ną,	bą-nā'ną,	bą-nā'ną. bą-nă'ną.
BAN'IAN (ban'yan), BEARD (beerd),	bąn-yăn', beerd,	băn'nę-ąn, beerd,	bąn-yăn', beerd,	bąn-yăn', beerd,	bąn-yăn', beerd,	bąn-yăn'. beerd.
BELLES-LET'TRES (bel-let'ter).	[4]					
BEL'LOWS (bel'lus),	bĕl'lųs,	bĕl'lųs,	bĕl'ōze,	bĕl'lus,	bĕl'lųs,	bĕl'lųs.
BER'LIN,	bęr-lĭn',	bĕr'lĭn,	ber-lĭn',	bĕr'lĭn,	bĕr'lĭn,	bęr-lĭn'.
BESTIAL (best'yal),	bĕs'tę-al,	bĕs'tę-ąl,	bĕs'tę-ąl,	bĕst'yąl,	bĕst'yąl,	bĕst'yąl.

Walker.	*Perry.*	*Jameson.*	*Knowles.*	*Smart.*	*Worcester.*
[1] ąd-vĕr'tĭz-mĕnt, ăd-vęr-tīze'mĕnt,	ąd-vĕr'tĭz-mĕnt,	ąd-vĕr'tĭz-mĕnt,	ąd-vĕr'tĭz-mĕnt, ăd-vęr-tīze'mĕnt,	ąd-vĕr'tĭz-mĕnt,	ąd-vĕr'tĭz-mĕnt. ăd-vęr-tīze'mĕnt.
[2] ăg'grąn-dīze-mĕnt, ąg-grăn'dĭz-mĕnt,	ąg-grăn'dĭz-mĕnt,	ăg'grąn-dīze'ment,	ăg'grąn-dīze-ment,	ăg'grąn-dīze-mĕnt,	ăg'grąn-dīze-mĕnt. ąg-grăn'dĭz-mĕnt.
[3] ăn-ą-mọr-fō'sĭs,	ăn-ą-mōr'fọ-sĭs,	ăn-ą-mọr-fō'sĭs,	ăn-ą-mọr'fō-sĭs,	ăn-ą-mōr'fọ-sĭs,	ăn-ą-mọr-fō'sĭs. ăn-ą-mōr'fọ-sĭs.
[4] bĕl-lā'tųr.	bĕl-lĕt'tr,	bĕl-lĕtr',	bĕl'lātr,	bĕl-lĕt'tęr,	bĕl-lĕt'tr.

Webster.	*Walker.*	*Perry.*	*Jameson.*	*Knowles.*	*Smart.*	*Worcester*
BE-STREW′,	bę-strō′,	bę-strū′,	bę-stroo′,	bę-stroo′,	bę-stroo′,	bę-stroo′. / bę-strō′.
BŌAT′SWAIN (familiar, bō′sn),	bōte′swāne, / bō′sn,	bō′sn,	bōte′swāne, / bō′sn,	bō′sn,	bōte′swāne, / bō′sn,	bōte′swān. / bō′sn.
BŌM′BAST,	būm′bąst, *n.*, / bụm-bąst′, *a.*,	bụm-bąst′,	bụm-bąst′,	bōm′bąst′,	bụm-bąst′,	būm-bąst′. / bụm′bąst.
BŌURN,	bōrne,	boorn,	bōrne,	boorn,	bōrne,	bōrne, boorn.
BŌWL (bōle),	bōle,	boul,	boul,	bōle,	bōle,	bōle, boul.
BRĀ′VO,	brä′vō,	brä′vō,	brä′vō,	brä′vō, brä′vō,	brä′vō,	brä′vō, brä′vō.
BRA-ZĪL′,	brą-zeel′,	brą-zīl′,	brą-zeel′,	brą-zeel′,	brą-zeel′,	brą-zeel′.
BRŌNZE, / BRŌNZE,	brōnze,	brōnz,	brōnze,	brōnze, brōnz,	brōnz,	brōnz, brōnze.
BRŌOCH,	brōch,	brooch,	brōch,	brooch,	brōch,	brōc h.
BUOY (bwöy),	booę,	boy,	boy,	bwoy,	bwoy,	boy, bwoy.
BŪ′REAU,	bụ-rō′,	bụ-rō′,	bụ-rō′,	bụ-rō′,	bụ-rō′,	bū-rō′, bū′rō
CAB′A-RET,	kăb′ą-rēt,	. . . . .	kăb′ą-rā,	kăb′ą-rēt,	kab′ą-rā,	kăb′ą-rā. / kăb′ą-rēt.
CA-CHEX′Y,	kăk′ęk-sę,	ką-kĕk′sę,	kąk-kĕk′sę,	ką-kĕks′ę,	ką-kĕk′sę,	ką-kĕk′sę.
CAIS′SON,	. . . . .	kās-soon′,	kā′ĕs-sōn,	kā′soon,	kā′sọn, kā-soon′,	kā-soon′.
CAL-CINE′, / CAL′CINE,	kąl-sīne′,	kąl-sīne′,	kąl-sīne′,	kąl-sīne′,	kąl-sīne′,	kąl-sīne′.
CA-MEL′O-PARD, / CAM′EL-O-PARD,	ką-mĕl′ọ-pärd,	ką-mĕl′ọ-pärd,	ką-mĕl′ọ-pärd,	kăm′ęl-ọ-pärd,	kăm′ęl-ọ-pärd,	ką-mĕl′ọ-pärd. / kăm′el-o-pärd.
CAN-TA′TA,	kąn-tä′tą,	kąn-tä′tą,	kąn-tä′tą,	kąn-tä′tą,	kąn-tä′tą,	kąn-tä′tą. / kąn-tä′tą.
CAP′IL-LA-RY, / CA-PIL′LA-RY,	kăp′pįl-lą-rę,	ką-pĭl′lą-rę,	kăp′pįl-lą-rę,	kăp′įl-lą-rę,	kăp′pįl-lą-rę,	kăp′pįl-lą-rę. / ką-pĭl′la-rę.
CAR′A-VAN,	kăr-ą-văn′.	kăr-ą-văn′,	kăr-ą-văn,	kăr′ą-văn,	kăr-ą-văn′,	kăr-ą-văn′.
CAR-TEL′, / CAR′TEL,	kär-tĕl′,	kär′tęl,	kär-tĕl′,	kär-tĕl′, kär-tēl′,	kär-tĕl′,	kär-tĕl′.
CASE′MENT,	kās′mẹnt,	kās′ęment,	kāz′mẹnt,	kāz′mẹnt,	kāz′mẹnt,	kāz′mẹnt.
CASS′A-DA,	kăs′są-dą,	. . . . .	kăs′są-dą,	kąs-sä′dą,	kăs′są-dą,	kąs-sä′dą. / kăs′są-dą.
CATCH′UP, / CAT′SUP,	kăch′ụp,	kăt′sụp,	kŏch′ụp,	kăch′ụp,	kăch′ụp,	kăch′ụp, kăt′sụp.
CE′CI-TY,	sēs′ę-tę,	sēs′ę-tę,	sē′sę-tę,	sē′sįt-ę,	sē′sę-tę,	sēs′ę-tę. / sē′sę-tę.
CE-LIB′A-CY, / CEL′I-BA-CY,	sĕl′ę-bą-sę,	sĕl′ę-bą-sę,	sĕl′ę-bą-sę,	sĕl′ę-bą-sę,	sĕl′ę-bą-sę,	sĕl′ę-bą-sę.
CEN′A-TO-RY,	sĕn′ą-tụr-ę,	sĕn′ą-tọ-rę,	sĕn′ą-tụr-ę,	sĕn′ą-tụr-ę,	sĕ′nạ-tụr-ę,	sĕn′ą-to-re
CHA-GRIN′,	shą-green′,	shą-green′,	shą-green′,	shą-green′,	shą-green′,	shą-green′.
CHAL-CED′O-NY, / CHAL′CE-DO-NY,	kăl′sę-dō-nę,	. . . . .	kăl′sę-dō-nę,	kăl′sę-dō-nę,	kąl-sĕd′ọ-nę,	kăl′sę-dō-nę. / kąl-sĕd′o-ne
CHAL′DRON,	chä′drụn,	chäl′drụn,	chawl′drụn.	chawl′drụn,	chawl′drụn,	chäl′drụn. / chąl′drụn.
CHAL′ICE,	chăl′įs,	kăl′įs,	chăl′įs,	chăl′įs,	chăl′įs,	chăl′įs.
CHAM′OIS (sham′e or sha-moi′),	shą-moi′,	shăm′ę,	shą-moi′,	shăm′oi,	shăm′wä,	shăm′ę. / shą-moi′.
CHAM-PAIGN′,	shăm-pāne′,	shăm-pāne′,	shăm′pāne,	shăm′pāne,	shăm-pāne′,	shăm-pāne′.
CHAP′E-RON,	shăp′ęr-oon′,	shăp′ę-rōne,	shăp′ęr-oon,	shăp′ęr-ōng,	shăp′ęr-ōng,	shăp′ęr-one.
CHART,	kärt, chärt,	chärt,	kärt, chärt,	chärt, kärt,	chärt,	chärt.
CHEER′FUL,	cheer′fụl, / chĕr′fụl,	cheer′fụl,	cheer′fụl,	cheer′fụl, / chĕr′fụl,	cheer′fụl,	cheer′fụl.
CHĪ′NA,	chä′nạ, chī′nạ,	chī′nạ,	chī′nạ,	chī′na,	chī′nạ,	chī′nạ.
CHI′RO-MAN-CY,	kīr′ọ-măn-sę,	kī-rŏm′ąn-sę,	kī′rọ-măn-sę,	kī′rọ-măn-sę,	kī′rọ-măn-sę,	kī′rọ-măn-sę / kīr′ọ-măn-sę
CHIV′AL-RY,	chīv′ąl-rę,	shīv′ąl-rę,	shīv′ąl-rę,	shīv′ąl-rę,	shīv′ąl-rę,	shīv′ąl-rę. / chīv′ąl-rę.
CHOIR (kwīre),	kwīre,	koir, kwīre,	kwīre,	koir, kwīre,	kwīre,	kwīre.
CHOP′IN,	chọ-peen′,	chŏp′ịn,	chọ-peen′,	shŏ′pāng,	. . . . .	chŏp′ịn. / chọ-peen′
CHOR′IS-TER,	kwīr′įs-tęr,	kŏr′įs-tęr, / kwīr′įs-tęr,	kŏr′įs-tęr,	kŏr′įs-tęr, / kwīr′įs-tęr,	kŏr′įs-tęr,	kŏr′įs-tęr.
CLAR′I-ON,	klăre′yụn,	klăr′ę-ụn,	klăr′ę-ụn,	klăr′yụn,	klăr′ę-ụn,	klăr′ę-ụn.
CLI-MAC′TER-IC,	klīm-ąk-tĕr′rįk,	klī-mąk-tĕr′rįk,	klīm-ąk-tĕr′rįk,	klī-mąk-tĕr′rįk,	klīm-ąk-tĕr′rįk,	klīm-ąk-tĕr′rįk / klī-măk′ter-īk.
CLŌTHES (klōthz or klōze),	klōze,	klōthz,	klōthz, klōze,	. . . . .	klōthz,	klōthz, klōze.
CLYS′TER,	klĭs′tęr,	klĭs′tęr,	klĭs′tęr,	glĭs′tęr,	klĭs′tęr,	klĭs′tęr.
CO-AD′JU-TANT,	kọ-ăd′jụ-tąnt,	kọ-ad-jū′tąnt,	kọ-ad′jụ-tąnt,	kọ-ad-jū′tąnt,	kọ-ăd′jụ-tąnt,	kọ-ăd′jụ tănt.
CŌ′BALT (kō′bolt),	kōb′ąlt,	kōb′ąlt,	kō′balt,	kō′balt,	kō′balt,	kō′balt, kōb′ąlt
COCH′I-NEAL,	kŭch′ịn-ēl,	kŭch′ę-nēl,	kŏtch′ịn-ēl,	kŭch′ịn-ēl,	kŏch-ịn-ēl′	kŏch′ị-nēl.
COCK′SWAIN (familiar kŏk′sn),	kŏk′sn,	kŏk′sn,	kŏk′swăn, / kŏk′sn,	kŏk′sn,	kŏk′swăn, / kŏk′sn,	kŏk′swăn. / kŏk′sn.
COG′NI-ZANCE (kog′ne-zans or kon′e-zans),	kŏg′nę-zạns, / kŏn′ę-zạns,	kŏn′ę-zạns,	kŏn′ę-zạns,	kŏn′ę-zạns,	kŏn′ę-zạns,	kŏg′nę-zạns. / kŏn′e-zạns.
COM′BAT,	kŭm′bąt,	kŏm′bąt,	kŏm′bąt,	kŏm′bąt,	kŭm′bąt,	kŭm′bąt. / kŏm′bąt.
COM-MEND′A-BLE,	kŏm′mẹn-dą-bl, / kọm-mĕn′dą-bl,	kọm-mĕn′dą-bl,	kọm-mĕn′dą-bl,	kọm-mĕn′dą-bl,	kọm-mĕn′ da-bl	kọm-mĕnd′ą-bl
COM′MENT, *v.*,	kŏm′mẹnt,	kọm-mĕnt′,	kŏm′mẹnt,	kọm-mĕnt′,	kŏm′mẹnt,	kŏm′mẹnt.
COM′MIS-SURE,	kọm-mish′ūre,	kọm-mĭs′shūre,	kọm-mĭs′ūre,	kọm-mĭsh′ūre,	kọm-mish′ūre	kọm-mish′yụr
COM-PA′TRI-OT, / COM-PAT′RI-OT,	kọm-pā′trę-ụt,	kọm-pā′trę-ụt,	kọm-pā′trę-ụt,	kụm-pāt′rę-ụt,	kọm-pā′trę-ụt,	kọm-pā′trę-ụt.
COM-PEN′SATE, / COM′PEN-SATE,	kọm-pĕn′sāte,	kọm-pĕn′sāte,	kọm-pĕn′sāte,	kŏm′pẹn-sāte, / kụm-pĕn′sāte,	kọm-pĕn′sāte	kọm-pĕn′sāte.
COM′PLOT, *n.*,	kŏm′plŏt,	kọm-plŏt′,	kọm-plŏt′,	kŭm′plŏt,	kŏm′plŏt,	kŏm′plŏt.
COM′RADE,	kŭm′rāde,	kŭm′rāde,	kŏm′rāde,	kŭm′rāde,	kŏm′rāde,	kŏm′rāde. / kŭm′rāde.
CON-FESS′OR,	kŏn′fęs-sụr,	kọn-fĕs′sụr,	kŏn′fęs-sụr,	kọn-fĕs′sụr, / kŏn′fęs-sụr,	kŏn′fęs-sụr,	kŏn′fęs-sụr. / kụn-fĕs′sụr.
CON′FI-DANT,	kŏn-fę-dănt′,	kŏn′fę-dănt,	kŏn-fę-dănt′,	kŏn-fę-dănt′,	kŏn-fę-dănt′,	kŏn-fę-dănt′.
CON-FIS′CATE, *v.*, / CON′FIS-CATE,	kọn-fĭs′kāte,	kọn-fĭs′kāte,	kọn-fĭs′kāte,	kŭn-fĭs′kāte, / kŏn′fįs-kāte,	kọn-fĭs′kāte,	kọn-fĭs′kāte.
CON-FRONT′,	kọn-frŏnt′,	kụn-frŭnt′,	kụn-frŏnt′,	kọn-frŏnt′.	kọn-frŭnt′,	kọn-frŭnt′. / kọn-frŏnt′.

Webster.	*Walker.*	*Perry.*	*Jameson.*	*Knowles.*	*Smart.*	*Worcester.*
ĊON'ĠĒ, *n.* (leave),	kọn-jee',	kŏn'jē,	kŏnje,	kọng-zhā',	kŏn'jē,	kŏn'jē.
ĊON-NOĬS-SEŪR' (-sūr or -sāur),	kō-nịs-sāre',	kŏn-nịs-sūr',	kŏng-zhā', kō-nā-sāre',	kŏn-nịs-sār',	kŏn-nās-sūr',	kŏn-nịs-sūr'. kŏn-nịs-sūr'.
ĊON-SIST'O-RY,	kŏn'sịs-tụr-ẹ,	kŏn'sịs-tọ-rẹ,	kŏn'sịs-tụr-ẹ,	kọn-sīst'ụr-ẹ,	kŏn'sịs-tọr-ẹ,	kŏn'sịs-tọ-rẹ. kọn-sīs'to-rẹ.
ĊON'STEL-LĀTE,	kọn-stĕl'lāte,	kọn-stĕl'lāte,	kọn-stĕl'lāte,	kọn-stĕl'lāte,	kŏn'stęl-lāte,	kọn-stĕl'lāte.
ĊON'STI-TŪ-TĪVE,	kŏn'stę-tū-tĭv,	kŏn'stę-tū-tĭv,	kŏn'ste tū-tĭv,	kŏns-tę-tū'tĭv,	kŏn'stę-tū-tĭv,	kŏn'stę-tū-tịv.
ĊON'STRŪE,	kŏn'strū, kŏn'stụr,	kŏn'strū,	kŏn'strū,	kŏns'troo,	kŏn'stroo,	kŏn'stroo.
ĊON-SULT', *n.*	kŏn'sŭlt, kọn-sŭlt',	kŏn'sŭlt, kọn-sŭlt',	kŏn'sŭlt,	kŏn'sŭlt,	kọn-sŭlt',	kŏn'sụlt.
ĊON-SUM'MĀTE, *v.*, ĊON'SUM-MĀTE,	kọn-sŭm'māte,	kọn-sŭm'māte,	kọn-sŭm'māte,	kŏn'sụm-māte,	kọn-sŭm'māte,	kọn-sŭm'māte.
ĊON-TĔM'PLĀTE, ĊON'TEM-PLĀTE,	kọn-tĕm'plāte,	kọn-tĕm'plāte,	kọn-tĕm'plāte,	kŏn'tęm-plāte, kọn-tĕm'plāte,	kọn-tĕm'plāte,	kọn-tĕm'plāte.
ĊON'TEM-PLĀ-TOR,	kọn-tĕm'plā-tụr,	kọn-tĕm'plā-tụr,	kọn-tĕm'plā-tụr,	kụn-tĕm'plāt-ẹr,	kŏn'tęm-plā-tọr,	kọn-tĕm'plā-tọr
ĊON'TENTS, *n.*, ĊON-TENTS',	kọn-tĕnts', kŏn'tĕnts,	kọn-tĕnts',	kọn-tĕnts',	kọn-tĕnts',	kọn-tĕnts',	kọn-tĕnts' kŏn'tents.
ĊON'TRĪTE,	kŏn'trīte,	kọn-trīte',	kŏn'trīte,	kŏn'trīte,	kọn-trīte',	kŏn'trīte.
ĊON-VĒN'IENT,	kọn-vē'nę-ẹnt,	kọn-vē'nę-ẹnt,	kọn-vē'nę-ẹnt,	kụn-vēn'yẹnt,	kọn-vē'nę-ẹnt,	kọn-vēn'yẹnt.
ĊON'VER-SANT,	kŏn'vẹr-sạnt, kọn-vẽr'sạnt,	kọn-vẽr'sạnt,	kŏn'vẹr-sạnt,	kụn-vẽrs'ạnt,	kŏn'vẹr-sạnt,	kŏn'ver-sạnt.
ĊON'VERSE-LY,	kọn-vẽrse'lẹ,	kụn-vẽrse'lẹ,	kọn-vẽrse'lẹ,	kụn-vẽrse'lẹ,	kọn-vẽrse'lẹ,	kŏn'vẹrse-lẹ.
ĊŌ'NY, ĊŬN'Y,	kŭn'nẹ,	kŭn'nẹ,	kŭn'nẹ,	kŭn'nẹ,	kŏ'nẹ (familiar kŭn'nẹ),	kŭn'ne, kŏ'nẹ.
ĊORD'I-AL,	kŏr'jẹ-ạl,	kŏr'dẹ-ạl,	kŏr'dẹ-ạl,	kawrd'yạl,	kŏr'dẹ-ạl,	kōrd'yạl. kŏr'dẹ-ạl.
ĊOR'OL-LA-RY,	kŏr'ọ-lạr-ẹ,	kŏr'ọl-lạ-rẹ,	kŏr'ọ-lạr-ẹ,	kŏr'ọl-lạr-ẹ,	kŏr'ọl-lạr-ẹ,	kŏr'ọl-lạ-rẹ. kọ-rŏl'lạ-rẹ.
ĊŌRSE, ĊÖRSE,	kōrse,	kōrse,	kōrse,	kōrse,	kōrse,	kōrs, kōrse.
ĊŌU'RI-ER,	koo'reer,	koo'rẹ-ā,	koo-reer',	koor'yẹr,	koor'ẹ-ẹr,	koo'rēr.
ĊOURTE-OUS,	kŭr'chẹ-ụs,	kŭr'chẹ-ụs,	kōr'tẹ-ūs,	kōrt'yụs,	kōrt'yụs,	kŭr'tẹ-ūs. kōrt'yụs.
ĊROĊ'O-DĪLE,	krŏk'ọ-dĭl,	krŏk'ọ-dĭl,	krŏk'ọ-dīle,	krŏk'ọ-dile.	krŏk'kọ-dīle,	krŏk'ọ-dīle. krŏk'ọ-dile.
ĊRŬP'PER,	krŭp'pẹr,	krŭp'pẹr,	krŭp'pẹr,	krŭp'pẹr,	krŭp'pẹr,	krŭp'pẹr.
ĊŪ'ĊUM-BER,	kow'kụm-bẹr,	kow'kụm-bẹr,	kū'kụm-bẹr,	kū'kụm-bẹr,	kū'kụm-bẹr,	kū'kụm-bẹr.
ĊUĬ-RASS' (kwe-ras'),	kwẹ-rās',	kwē'rās,	kwẹ-rās',	kū'rās,	kwē'rās,	kwō-rās'. kwē'rās.
ĊUĬSH (kwis),	kwĭs,	kwĭsh,	kwĭs,	kūsh,	kwĭs,	kwĭs.
ĊUP'BOARD (kub'burd),	kŭb'bụrd,	kŭp'bōrd,	kŭb'bụrd,	kŭb'bụrb,	kŭb'bōrd,	kŭb'bụrd.
CYN'O-SURE (sin'o-shure or sī'no-shure),	sĭn'ọ-shūre, sī'nọ-shūre,	sī'nọ-sūre, sĭn'ọ-sūre,	sī'nọ-shūre,	sĭn'o-shōr, sī'no-shōr,	sī'nọ-zūr,	sī'nọ-sūre.
DAUNT,	dänt,	dawnt, dänt,	dänt,	dawnt,	dänt,	dänt.
DEAF,	dĕf,	dĕf,	dĕf,	dĕf,	dĕf,	dĕf.
DE-CĒP'TO-RY,	dēs'ẹp-tụr-ẹ,	dẹ-sēp'tọ-rẹ,	dēs'ẹp-tụr-ẹ,	dẹ-sēp'tụr-ẹ,	dẹ-sēp'tụr-ẹ,	dēs'ẹp tọ-rẹ.
DE-ĊŌ'ROUS,	dẹ-kō'rụs,	dĕk'ọ-rūs,	dẹ-kō'rụs,	dĕk'ọ-rūs, dẹ-kō'rụs,	dẹ-kō'rụs,	dẹ-kō'rụs.
DEĊ'O-ROUS,						dĕk'ọ-rūs.
DE-ĊRĒ'TAL,	dẹ-krē'tạl, dĕk'rẹ-tạl,	dẹ-krē'tạl,	dẹ-krē'tạl, dĕk'rẹ-tạl,	dẹ-krē'tạl,	dẹ-krē'tạl,	dẹ-krē'tạl.
DE-FĪLE', *n.*, DE-MON'STRĀTE, DEM'ON-STRĀTE,	dẹ-fīle', dẹ-mŏn'strāte,	dẹ-fīle', dẹ-mŏn'strāte,	dẹ-fīle', dẹ-mŏn'strāte,	dẹ-fīl', dẹ-fīle', dẹ-mŏn'strāte,	dĕ'fīle, dẹ-mŏn'strāte,	dẹ-fīle'. dẹ-mŏn'strate.
DEM'ON-STRĀ-TOR.[1]						
DEN'I-GRĀTE,	dĕn'e-grāte, dẹ-nī'grāte,	dĕn'ẹ-grāte,	dĕn'ẹ-grāte,	dĕn'ẹ-grāte,	dĕn'ẹ-grāte,	dĕn'ẹ-grāte.
DER'NI-ER (der'ner or dern-yār'),	dẹrn-yāre',	dĕr'nẹ-ẹr,	. . . . .	dĕrn'yāre',	der'nẹ-ẹr,	dern-yār'. dĕr'nẹ-ẹr.
DE-SIĊ'ĊĀTE, DES'IĊ-ĊĀTE,	dẹ-sĭk'kāte,	dẹ-sĭk'kāte,	dẹ-sĭk'kāte,	dẹ-sĭk'kāte,	dẹ-sĭk'kāte,	dẹ-sĭk'kāte.
DE-SĪGN', DE-SĪGN',	dẹ-sīne',	dẹ-sīne',	dẹ-zīne',	dẹ-zīne',	dẹ-sīne',	dẹ-sīne'. dẹ-zīne'.
DES'UL-TO-RY,	dĕs'ụl-tụr-ẹ,	dĕs'ụl-tọ-rẹ,	dĕs'ụl-tụr-ẹ,	dĕs'ụl-tụr-ẹ,	dĕs'ụl-tụr-ẹ,	dĕs'ụl-tọ-rẹ.
DĪ'A-MOND (dī'a-mond or dī'mond),	dī'ạ-mụnd,	dī'ạ-mụnd,	dī'ạ-mụnd,	dī'mụnd,	dī'ạ-mụnd, dī'mụnd,	dī'ạ-mụnd. dī'mụnd.
DIM'IS-SO-RY,	dĭm'ịs-sụr-ẹ,	. . . . .	dĭm'ịs-sụr-ẹ,	dī-mĭs'sọ-rẹ,	dĭm'ịs-sọr-e,	dĭm'ịs-sọ-rẹ.
DĪ'O-CĒ-SAN,	dī-ōs'sẹ-sạn,	dī-ōs'ẹ-zạn,	dī-ōs'ẹ-sạn,	dī-ōs'sẹ-sạn,	dī-ōs'ẹ-zạn,	dī-ōs'se-sạn. dī-ọ-cē'sạn.
DIS'ĊOUNT, *v.*, DIS-ĊOUNT',	dịs-kount',	dịs-kount',	dịs-kount',	dịs-kount',	dịs-kount',	dịs-kount'.
DIS-ĊREP'ANCE,	dĭs'krẹ-pạns,	dĭs'krẹ-pạns,	dĭs'krẹ-pạns,	dịs-krĕp'ạns,	dĭs'krẹ-pạns,	dĭs'krẹ-pạns.
DIS-ĊREP'ANT,	dĭs'krẹ-pạnt,	dĭs'krẹ-pạnt,	dĭs'krẹ-pạnt,	dĭs'kre-pạnt,	dĭs'krẹ-pạnt,	dĭs'krẹ-pạnt.
DIS'PU-TA-BLE,	dĭs'pụ-tạ-bl, dịs-pū'tạ-bl,	dịs-pū'tạ-bl,	dĭs'pụ-tạ-bl, dịs-pū'tạ-bl,	dịs-pū'tạ-bl, dĭs'pụ-tạ-bl,	dĭs'pụ-tạ-bl,	dĭs'pụ-tạ-bl.
DIS-SYL'LA-BLE, DIS'SYL-LA-BLE,	dĭs'sĭl-lạ-bl,	dĭs-sĭl'lạ-bl,	dĭs-sĭl'lạ-bl,	dĭs'sĭl-lạ-bl,	dĭs-sĭl'lạ-bl,	dĭs-sĭl'lạ-bl. dĭs'sịl-lạ-bl.
DI-VERTĪSE,	dẹ-vẽr'tĭz,	dẹ-vẽr'tĭz,	dẹ-vẽr'tịz,	dẹ-vẽr'tịz,	dẹ-vẽr'tĭz,	dẹ-vẽr'tĭz
DŌ'CI-BLE, DŎC'I-BLE,	dōs'ẹ-bl,	dō'sẹ-bl,	dōs'ẹ-bl,	dōs'sị-bl,	dōs'ẹ-bl,	dōs'ẹ-bl.
DŌ'CĬLE, DŎC'ILE,	dōs'sĭl,	dō'sĭl,	dōs'ĭl,	dōs'sĭl,	dōs'sĭl,	dōs'sĭl.
DRĀ'MA, DRĀ'MA,	drā'ma, drăm'ma,	drä'mạ,	drä'mạ,	drä'ma,	drăm'ạ,	drā'ma. drăm'ạ.
DU-RESS',	dū'rĕs,	dū'rĕs,	dū'rĕs,	dū'rĕs,	dū'rĕs,	dū'rĕs.

Walker.	*Perry.*	*Jameson.*	*Knowles.*	*Smart.*	*Worcester.*
[1] dĕm-mọn-strā'tụr dẹ-mŏn'strā-tụr,	dĕm-ụn-strā'tụr,	dĕm-mọn-strā'tụr,	dĕm'ụn-strā-tụr, dẹ-mŏn'strā-tụr,	dĕm'mọn-strā-tụr,	dĕm'ụn-stra-tụr. dẹ-mŏn strā-tụr

Webster.	*Walker.*	*Perry.*	*Jameson.*	*Knowles.*	*Smart.*	*Worcester*
DY'NAS-TY,	dĭ'nąs-tę, dĭn'ąs-tę,	dĭ'nąs-tę,	dĭn'ąs-tę,	dĭ'nąs-tę,	dĭn'ąs-tę,	dĭ'nąs-tę. dĭn'ąs-tę.
DYS-PEP'SY,	dĭs'pĕp-sę,	. . . . .	dĭs'pĕp-sę,	dĭs'pĕp-sę,	dĭs-pĕp'sę,	dĭs'pep-sę. dĭs-pĕp'sę.
E-ĊLAIR'CĬSSE-MENT (ek-klär'sis-mäng).[1]						
E-ĊLĂT' (e-klă'),	ę-klaw',	ę-klă',	ę-klă',	ę-klaw',	ęk-klă',	ę-klă'.
Ē'DIĊT,	ē'dĭkt,	ĕd'ĭkt, ē'dĭkt,	ē'dĭkt,	ē'dĭkt,	ē'dĭkt,	ē'dĭkt.
E-LĔ'ĠĬ-AĊ, EL-E-ĠĪ'AĊ,	ĕl-ę-jī'ąk,	ę-lē'ję-ăk, ĕl-ę-jī'ąk,	ĕl-ę-jī'ąk,	ĕl-ę-jē'ąk,	ĕl-ę-jī'ąk,	ĕl-ę-jī'ąk.
EM-BRĀ'SŪRE (em-brā'zhūr),	ęm-brā'zhūre,	ĕm'brą-zūre',	ęm-brā'zhūre,	ĕm-brą-zhūr',	ĕm-brą-zūre',	ĕm-brą-zhoor'. ęm-brā'zhur.
EM'PIR-IĊ, *n.*, EM-PIR'IĊ,	ĕm'pę-rĭk, ęm-pĭr'ĭk,	ĕm'pę-rĭk, ęm-pĭr'ĭk,	ęm-pĭr'ĭk,	ĕm'pę-rĭk, ęm-pĭr'ĭk,	ęm-pĭr'ĭk,	ęm-pĭr'ĭk. ĕm'pę-rik.
EM-PY-RĒ'AN,	ĕm-pę-rē'ąn, ęm-pĭr'ę-ąn,	ĕm-pę-rē'ąn, ęm-pĭr'ę-ąn,	ĕm-pę-rē'ąn, ęm-pĭr'ę-ąn,	ĕm-pę-rē'ąn,	ĕm-pę-rē'ąn,	ĕm-pę-rē'ąn. ęm-pĭr'ę-ąn.
EN-ĊŌRE' (äng-kōre'),	ŏng-kōre',	ŏn-kōre',	ŏng-kōre',	ŏng'kōre',	ŏng-kōre',	äng-kōr'.
EN-FĒOFF' (-fēf'),	ęn-feef',	ęn-fēf',	ęn-feef',	ęn-feef', ęn-fēf',	ęn-fēf',	ęn-fēf'.
EN'VEL-ŌPE, *n.*, EN-VEL'OP, *n.*,	ŏn-vę-lōpe',	ĕn'vę-lōpe,	ŏng-vę-lōpe',	ęn-vĕl'ųp,	ŏngv'lōp,	äng-vę-lōpe'. ęn-vĕl'op.
EN-VĪ'RONS, EN'VI-RONS,	ŏn-vę-rōnz', ęn-vĭ'rųnz,	ęn-vĭ'rųnz,	ĕn'vę-rūnz, ęn-vĭ'rųnz,	ŏng-vę-rōnz', ęn-vĭ'rųnz,	ĕn'vę-rōnz,	ęn-vĭ'rǫnz. en'vę-rōnz.
EPH'OD,	ĕf'ọd, ē'fọd,	ĕf'ọd,	ĕf'ọd,	ĕf'ųd,	ĕf'ọd,	ē'fọd.
EP-I-ĊŪ'RE-AN, EP-I-ĊU-RĒ'AN	ĕp-ę-kų-rē'ąn,	ĕp-ę-kų-rē'ąn,	ĕp-ę-kų-rē'ąn,	ĕp-ę-kų-rē'ąn,	ŏp-ę-kų-rē'ąn,	ĕp-ę-kų-rē'ąn.
EP'OĊH,	ĕp'ọk, ē'pọk,	ē'pọk,	ĕp'ọk,	ĕp'ọk, ĕp'ōde,	ĕp'ọk, ĕp'ōde,	ĕp'ọk, ē'pōk. ĕp'ōde.
EP'ODE,	ĕp'ōde, ē'pōde,	ĕp'ōde, ē'pōde,	ĕp'ōde	ē'kwęr-ę, ę-kwĕr'ę, ę-kēr'ę,	ē'kwęr-ę,	ē'kwę-rę. ę-kwĕr'ę.
Ē'QUE-RY, E-QUER'RY,	ę-kwĕr'ę,	ēk'węr-rę,	ē'kwęr-ę,		ēk'węr-rę,	
ER'RAND,	ăr'rąnd,	ĕr'rąnd,	ĕr'rąnd,	ĕr'ąnd,	ĕr'rąnd,	ĕr'rąnd.
ERU-DĪTE,	ĕr-ų-dīte',	ĕr'ų-dīt,	ĕr'ų-dīte,	ĕr'ų-dīte,	ĕr'ų-dīte,	ĕr'ų-dīt, er'ų-dīt
ES-SĀY'IST,	ęs-sā'ĭst,	ĕs'sā-ĭst,	ĕs'sā-ĭst,	ĕs'ā-ĭst,	ĕs'sā-ĭst,	ĕs'są-ĭst. ęs-sā'ĭst.
E-VAN-ĠEL'IĊ-AL,	ĕv-ąn-jĕl'ę-kąl,	ē-vąn-jĕl'ę-kąl,	ē-vąn-jĕl'ę-kąl,	ē-vąn-jĕl'ę-kąl,	ĕv-ąn-jĕl'ę-kąl,	ē-vąn-jĕl'ę-kąl. ĕv-ąn-jĕl'ę-kąl
EX-A-CER'BĀTE,	ęgs-ăs'ęr-bāte,	ęgs-ăs'ęr-bāte,	ęgz-ą-sĕr'bāte,	ĕks-ą-sĕr'bāte,	ęgz-ăs'ęr-bāte,	ęgs-ăs'ęr-bāte.
EX'ĊA-VĀTE,	ęks-kā'vāte,	ęks-kā'vāte,	ęks-kā'vāte,	ęks-kā'vāte,	ĕks'ką-vāte,	ĕks'ką-vāt. ęks-kā'vāt.
EX'EM-PLA-RY (egz-),	ĕgz'ęm-pląr-ę,	ęgz-ĕm'plą-rę,	ĕgz'ęm-pląr-ę,	ęks-ĕmp'lęr-ę,	ĕgz'em-pląr-ę,	ĕgz'ęm-pla-rę.
EX'PRO-BRĀTE,	ęks-prō'brāte,	ĕks'prọ-brāte,	. . . . .	ĕks'prọ-brāte,	ĕks'prọ-brāte,	ęks-prō'brāte
EX-SIĊ'ĊĀTE, EX'SIĊ-ĊĀTE,	ęk-sĭk'kāte,	ęks-sĭk'kāte,	ęk-sĭk'kāte,	ęks-sĭk'āte,	ęks-sĭk'kāte,	ęks-sĭk'kāte.
EŸ'RY (ā're),	ā'rę,	ā'rę,	ā'rę,	ā'rę, ē'rę,	ē'rę,	ār'ę.
FAB'RIĊ,	făb'rĭk, fā'brĭk,	făb'rĭk,	făb'rĭk, fa'brĭk,	făb'rĭk,	fā'brĭk,	făb'rĭk.
FA-CADE' (fa-sād'),	. . . . .	fą-sād',	fą-sād',	fą-sād',	fą-sād',	fą-sād'.
FAĊ'UND,	făk'ųnd,	fą-kŭnd',	. . . . .	fą-kŭnd'	făk'ųnd,	făk'ųnd.
FAL'CHION (fawl'-chun),	fal'chųn,	fal'chę-ųn,	fal'shųn,	fal'shųn,	fal'chųn,	fal'shųn. fal'chųn.
FAL'ĊON (faw'kn or fal'kn),	faw'kn,	fal'kn,	faw'kn,	fal'kųn,	faw'kn,	faw'kn.
FAL'ĊON-ER,	faw'kn-ųr,	fal'kn-ųr,	faw'kn-ęr,	fal'kųn-ųr,	faw'kn-ęr,	faw'kn-ęr.
FAN'FA-RON,	făn-fą-rōne',	făn'fą-rŏn,	făn'fą-rŏn,	făn'fą-rōng,	făn'fą-rǫn,	făn'fą-rŏn.
FĀRE-WELL',	fāre'wĕl, fāre-wĕl', fār'wĕl, fār-wĕl', *adv.*, fāre-wĕl', *n.*,	fāre-wĕl', fāre'wĕl, fār-wĕl', fār'wĕl, fāre-wĕl', *n.*, fāre-wĕl', *a.*,	fāre-wĕl', fāre'wĕl, fāre-wĕl', *adv.*, *n.*,	fāre'wĕl',	fāre-wĕl', *v.*, fāre'wĕl, *n.*, *adv.*, or *a.*,	fāre-wĕl', *adv* fāre'wĕl, *n.* or *v.* fāre'wĕl, *n.* or *a*
FĒ'AL-TY,	fē'ąl-tę,	fē'ąl-tę,	feel'tę,	fē'ąl-tę,	fē'ąl-tę,	fē'ąl-tę.
FĒAR'FUL,	fēr'fųl, fēr'ĭ-fųl,	fēr'fųl,	fēr'ĭ-fųl,	fēr'fųl,	fēr'fųl,	fēr'fųl.
FĒ'BRILE, FEB'RILE,	fēb'rĭl,	fē'brĭl,	fē'brĭl,	fē'brĭl,	fēb'rĭl,	fē'brĭl, fēb'rĭl
FĒ'ĊUND,	fēk'ųnd,	fę-kŭnd',	. . . .	fē'kųnd,	fēk'ųnd,	fēk'ųnd.
FEOFF (fĕf),	fĕf,	fĕf,	feef,	feef, fēf,	fĕf,	fĕf.
FEOF-FEE',	fĕf'fee,	fĕf-fee',	fĕf-fee',	fĕf-fee',	fĕf-fee'.	fĕf'fee, fĕf-fee'
FET'ID,	fēt'ĭd,	fē'tĭd,	fēt'ĭd,	fēt'ĭd,	fēt'ĭd,	fēt'ĭd.
FIERCE (fērs),	fērs, fĕrs,	fērs,	fērs,	fērs,	fērs,	fērs.
FLĂUNT,	flănt,	flawnt,	flănt,	flawnt, flănt,	flănt,	flănt.
FŌ'LI-O (fō'le-o or fōl'yo),	fō'lę-ō,	fō'lę-ō,	fō'lę-ō,	fōl'yō,	fō'lę-ō,	fō'lę-ō, fōl'yo
FŌRE'FĂ-THER,	fōre-fă'thųr,	fōre'fă-thęr,	fōre'fă-thęr.	fōre-fă'thųr,	fōre'fă-thęr,	fōre'fă-thęr.
FŌRE-FIN'GER,	fōre'fĭng-gųr,	fōre'fĭng-gęr,	fōre'fĭng-gęr,	fōre-fĭng'gųr,	fōre'fĭng-gęr,	fōre'fĭng-gęr.
FORT'NIGHT,	fōrt'nīte,	fōrt'nīt,	fōrt'nīte,	fōrt'nīt, fōrt'nīte,	fōrt'nīte,	fōrt'nite, fōrt'nīt
FRANK-IN'CENSE, FRANK'IN-CENSE,	frănk'ĭn-sĕns,	frănk'ĭn-sĕns,	frănk'ĭn-sĕns,	frănk'ĭn-sĕns,	frănk'ĭn-sĕns,	frănk'ĭn-sĕns
FRAT'RI-CīDE,	frăt'rę-sīde,	frā'trę-sīde.	frăt'rę-sīde,	frăt'rę-sīde,	frăt'rę-sīde,	frăt'rę-sīde.
FRŎNT,	frųnt, frŏnt,	frųnt,	frųnt,	frŏnt,	frųnt,	frųnt.
FRONT-IER' (-eer'),	frŏn'chēr, frŏnt'yēr,	frŏn'tēr,	frŏn'tēr,	frŏn'tēr,	frŏn'tēr,	frŏn'tēr
FŪ'SI-BLE,	fū'sę-bl,	fū'zę-bl,	fū'zę-bl,	fū'zę-bl,	fū'zę-bl,	fū'zę-bl,
FŪ'SIL,	fų-zee',	fū'zĭl,	fū'zĭl,	fų-zĭl',	fų-zee',	fū'zĭl, fų-zee'
GĀIN-SĀY', GĀIN'SĀY,	gāne-sā',	gāne'sā,	gāne-sā',	gāne'sā,	gāne'sā,	gāne-sā'. gāne'sā.
GAL'ĂX-Y,	găl'ąk-sę,	gą-lăk'sę,	găl'ąk-sę,	gā'ląk-sę,	găl'ąk-sę,	găl'ąk-se
ĠEL'A-BLE,	jĕl'ą-bl,	jĕ'lą-bl,	jĕl'ą-bl,	jĕl'ą-bl,	jĕl'a-bl,	jĕl'a-bl.
ĠIER'-ĒA-GLE (jēr'-),	jēr'ē-gl,	. . . . .		jī'ęr-ē-gl,	jēr'ē-gl,	jēr'ē-gl.

Walker.	*Perry.*	*Jameson.*	*Knowles.*	*Smart.*	*Worcester.*
[1] ęk-klāre'sĭz-mĕnt.	ęk-klāre'sĭs-mŏn.	ęk-klāre'sĭz-mĕnt,	ęk-lār-sĭs-mŏng', ęk-lār'sĭs-mĕnt.	ęk-klāre'sĭz-mong,	ę-klār-sĭs-mäng'. ę-klār'sĭz-mĕnt

Webster.	*Walker.*	*Perry.*	*Jameson.*	*Knowles.*	*Smart.*	*Worcester*
ȣIR'Ą-SOLE,	jīr'ą-sōle,	jē'rą-sōl,	. . . . .	jēr'ą-sōl,	jīr'ą-sōl,	jīr'ą-sōl.
GLĂ'CIS,	glā'sịs, glą-seez',	glā'sịs,	glā'sịs,	glā'sịs, glā'sịs,	glā-sēs',	glā'sịs, glą-sē'.
GLAD'Ī-Ā-TOR,	glăd'ę-ā'tụr,	glăd'ę-ā'tụr,	glăd'ę-ā'tụr,	glăd'ę-ā-tụr,	glăd'ę-ā-tọr,	glăd'ę-ā-tọr.
GŌLD,	gōld, goold,	gōld, goold,	gōld,	gōld,	gōld,	gōld.
GOUGE,	gooje,	gowje,	gooje,	gooje,	goo̧je,	gowje, gooje.
GŌURD,	gōrd, goord,	goord,	goord,	goord,	gōrd,	gōrd, goord.
GŎV'ERN-ANTE,	gŏ-vẹr-nănt',	gŭv'ẹrn-ănt,	gŏ-vẹr-nănt',	gŏ-vẹr-nănt',	gŭv'ẹrn-ănt,	gŭv-ẹr-nănt'.
GRAN'Ą-RY,	grăn'ą-rẹ,	grā'nạ-rẹ,	grā'nạ-rẹ,	grān'ą-rẹ,	grān'ą-rẹ,	grān'ą-rẹ.
GRĂNT'OR,	grănt-tor',	grănt'ụr,	grănt'ọr,	grănt'ụr,	grănt-or',	grănt'ọr. grănt-ŏr'.
ĢYM-NAS'TIĆ,	jim-năs'tịk,	jim-năs'tịk,	gim-năs'tịk,	jim-năs'tịk,	jim-năs'tịk,	jim-năs'tịk
ĢŸVES,	jīvz,	jīvz,	jīvz,	gīvz,	jīvz,	jīvz.
HAL'CY-ON,	hăl'shẹ-ụn,	hăl'shẹ-ụn,	hăl'shẹ-ụn,	hăls'yụn, hăl'shụn,	hăl'sẹ-ụn,	hăl'shẹ-ụn. hăl'sẹ-ụn.
HALE, *v.*, HĄLE, *v.*,	hāle, hąll,	hąll,	hāle,	hāle,	hāle,	hāle, hąll.
HALF'-PEN-NY (hap-or hā'pen-ne),	hā'pẹn-nẹ,	hā'pẹn-nẹ,	hā'pẹn-nẹ,	hā'pẹn-nẹ,	hā'pẹn-nẹ,	hā'pĕn-nẹ. hăp'pĕn-nẹ. hăf'pĕn-nẹ.
HATCH'EL,	hăk'kl,	hăch'ęl,	hăk'kl,	hăk'ęl,	hăch'ęl,	hăch'ęl, hăk'kl.
HĂUNT,	hănt,	hănt,	hănt,	hawnt,	hănt,	hănt.
HĔ'BRA-ISM,	hĕb'rą-ĭzm,	hē'brą-ĭzm,	hē'brą-ĭzm,	hē'brą-ĭzm,	hē'brą-ĭzm,	hē'brą-ĭzm.
HĔ'BRA-IST,	hĕb'rą-ĭst,	hē'brą-ĭst,	hē'brą-ĭst,	hē'brą-ĭst,	hē'brą-ĭst,	hē'brą-ĭst.
HE-ĢĪ'RA,	hẹ-jī'rą, hĕd'jẹ-rą,	hẹ-jī'rą,	hẹ-jī'rą, hĕd'jẹ-rą,	hẹ-jī'rą,	hĕd'jẹ-rą,	hẹ-jī'rą. hĕd'jẹ-rą.
HEĪGHT,	hīte, hāte,	hīte,	hīte,	hīte,	hīte,	hīte.
HĘI'NOUS,	hā'nụs,	hā'nụs,	hē'nụs,	hē'nụs,	hā'nụs,	hā'nụs.
HEMI-STIĆH,	hẹ-mĭs'tịk,	hĕm'ịs-tĭk,	hẹ-mĭs'tịk,	hẹ-mĭs'tịk,	hĕm'ịs-tĭk,	hĕm'ịs-tĭk. hẹ-mĭs'tịk.
HER-ĊŪ'LE-AN,	. . . . .	hẹr-kū'lẹ-ạn,	hĕr-kụ-lē'ạn,	hẹr-kū'lẹ-ạn,	hẹr-kū'lẹ-ạn,	hẹr-kū'lẹ-ạn.
HER'E-SI-ĂRĊH, HE-RĔ'SI-ĂRĊH,	hẹ-rē'zhẹ-ärk,	hẹ-rē'zhẹ-ärk,	. . . . .	hẹ-rē'sẹ-ärk,	hĕr'ẹ-sẹ-ärk,	hẹ-rē'zẹ-ärk.
HER'O-ĪNE,	hĕr'ọ-ĭn,	hē'rọ-ĭn,	hĕr'ọ-ĭn,	hĕr'ọ-ĭn, hē'rọ-ĭn,	hĕr'ọ-ĭn,	hĕr'ọ-ĭn. hē'rọ-ĭn.
HER'O-ISM,	hĕr'ọ-ĭzm,	hē'rọ-ĭzm,	hĕr'ọ-ĭzm,	hē'rọ-ĭzm, hĕr'ọ-ĭzm,	hĕr'ọ-ĭzm,	hĕr'ọ-ĭzm. hē'rọ-ĭzm.
HET'E-RO-ĊLĪTE,	hĕt'er-ọ-klīte,	hĕt'ẹr-ọ-klīt,	hĕt'er-ọ-klīte,	hĕt'ẹr-ọ-klīte,	hĕt'er-ọ-klīte,	hĕt'ẹ-rọ-klīto
HIĆCOUGH (hik'up),	hĭk'kụp, hĭk'kọf,	hĭk'kọf,	hĭk'kụp, hĭk'kọf,	hĭk'kụp,	hĭk'kụp, hĭk'kọf,	hĭk'kụp. hĭk'kọf.
HID'E-OUS,	hĭd'ẹ-ụs, hĭd'jẹ-ụs,	hĭd'ẹ-ụs,	hĭd'ẹ-ụs,	hīd'yụs,	hīd'ẹ-ụs,	hīd'ẹ-ūs.
HĪ'ER-RO-PHANT, HĪ-ER'O-PHANT,	hī-ĕr'ọ-fănt,	. . . . .	. . . . .	hī'ẹ-rọ-fănt,	hī'ẹ-rọ-fănt,	hī-ĕr'ọ-fănt. hī'ẹ-rọ-fănt.
HO-MOĢ'E-NY,	họ-mŏd'jẹ-nẹ,	họ-mŏd'jẹ-nẹ,	hŏm'ọ-jē-ne,	họ-mŏg'ẹn-ẹ,	họ-mŏd'jẹ-nẹ,	họ-mŏd'jẹ-nẹ.
HO-ROL'O-ĢY,	họ-rŏl'ọ-jẹ,	họ-rŏl'ọ-jẹ,	họ-rŏl'ọ-jẹ,	hŏ'rọ-lŏj-ẹ,	hŏr'ọ-lō-jẹ,	họ-rŏl'ọ-jẹ.
HOS'PI-TAL,	ŏs'pẹ-tạl,	hŏs'pẹ-tạl,	hŏs'pẹ-tạl,	ŏs'pẹ-tạl,	hŏs'pẹ-tạl.	hŏs'pẹ-tạl.
HOST'LER (hŏs'ler or ŏs'ler),	ŏs'lẹr,	ŏst'lẹr,	ŏst'lẹr,	ŏst'lụr,	ŏs'lẹr,	ŏs'lẹr.
HOUSE'WĪFE,	hŭz'wịf,	hŭz'ịf,	hŭz'zịf,	hŭz'wịf,	hŭz'wịf,	hŭz'wịf. hows'wīf.
HOUSE'WĪFE-RY,	hŭz'wịf-rẹ,	hŭz'ịf-rẹ,	hŭz'zịf-rẹ,	hŭz'wịf-rẹ,	hŭz'wịf-ẹr-y,	hŭz'wịf-rẹ. hows'wīf-rẹ.
HŎV'ER,	hŭv'ụr,	hŏv'er,	hŏv'er,	hŏv'ụr,	hŭv'ẹr,	hŭv'ẹr.
HUM'BLE,	ŭm'bl,	ŭm'bl,	hŭm'bl,	ŭm'bl,	ŭm'bl,	hŭm'bl, ŭm'bl.
HŪ'MOR,	yū'mụr,	yụm'ụr,	yū'mụr,	yū'mụr,	hū'mọr,	yū'mọr, hū'mọr
HUN'DRED,	hŭn'drẹd, hŭn'dụrd,	hŭn'drẹd,	hŭn'drẹd,	hŭn'drẹd,	hŭn'drẹd,	hŭn'drẹd.
HUS'WĪFE (huz'zif),	hŭz'zịf,	hŭz'ịf,	hŭz'zịf,	hŭz'wịf, hŭz'wīf,	hŭz'wịf,	hŭz'zịf.
HŸ-MEN-Ē'AL,	hī-mẹ-nē'ạl,	hī-mẹ-nē'ạl,	hī-mẹ-nē'ạl,	hī-mẹn-ē'ạl, hīm-ẹn-ē'ạl,	hī-mẹ-nē'ạl,	hī-mẹ-nē'ạl.
HŸ-MEN-Ē'AN,	hī-mẹ-nē'ạn,	hī-mẹ-nē'ạn,	hī-mẹ-nē'ạn,	hī-mẹn-ē'ạn, hīm-ẹ-nē'ạn,	hī-mẹ-nē'ạn,	hī-mẹ-nē'ạn.
HYP-O-ĊHON'DRI-AĆ.[1]						
HYS'SOP (hĭ'zup or hĭs'sup),	hĭz'zụp, hĭ's ɹp,	hĭs'sụp,	hĭz'zụp,	hĭs'sụp,	hĭs'sụp,	hĭ'zọp, hĭs'sọp
ĮL-LAQ'UE-ĀTE,	ịl-lā'kwẹ-āte,	ịl-lāk'wẹ-āte,	ịl-lā'kwẹ-āte,	ịl-lā'kwẹ-āte,	ịl-lāk'wẹ-āte,	ịl-lā'kwẹ-āte.
ĮM'BE-ĊĪLE (ĭm'be-sĭl or ĭm-be-seel'),	ịm-bĕs'sịl, ĭm-bẹ-seel',	ịm-bĕs'sịl, ĭm-bẹ-sīl',	ịm-bĕs'sịl,	ĭm-bẹ-seel',	ịm-bẹ-seel',	ịm-bĕs'ịl. ĭm-bẹ-seel'.
ĮM-MĒ'DI-ATE,	ĭm-mē'dẹ-ạt, ĭm-mē'jẹ-ạt,	ĭm-mē'dẹ-ạt,	ĭm-mē'dẹ-ạte,	ĭm-mēd'yạt,	ĭm-mē'dẹ-ạt,	ĭm-mē'dẹ-ạt.
ĮM-PORT'ANT,	ịm-pōr'tạnt, ịm-pōr'tạnt,	ịm-pōr'tạnt,	ịm-pōr'tạnt,	ịm-pōr'tạnt,	ịm-pōr'tạnt,	ịm-pōr'tạnt.
ĮM-PRŌ'PRI-Ā-TOR.[2]						
ĮM-PŪGN' (ĭm-pūne'),	ịm-pūne',	ịm-pūn',	ịm-pūne',	ịm-pūne',	ịm-pūne',	ịm-pūne'.
ĮM-PŪ'IS-SANCE,	ĭm-pū'ịs-sạns,	ĭm-pụ-ĭs'sạns,	ĭm-pū'ịs-sạns,	ĭm-pū'ịs-sạns,	ĭm-pū'ịs-sạns,	ĭm-pū'ịs-sāna.
ĮN-AM-O-RA'TO,	. . . . .	ĭn-ām-ọ-rā'tō,	ĭn-ām-ọ-rā'tō,	ĭn'ām-ọ-rā-tō,	ĭn-ām-ọ-rā'tō,	ĭn-ām-ọ-rā'tō.
ĮN-CEND'I-A-RY,	ĭn-sĕn'dẹ-ą-rẹ, ĭn-sĕn'jẹ-ą-rẹ,	ĭn-sĕn'dẹ-ą-rẹ,	ĭn-sĕn'dẹ-ą-rẹ,	ĭn-sĕnd'yạr-ẹ,	ĭn-sēnd'yạr-ẹ,	ịn-sĕn'dẹ-ą-rẹ.
ĮN-CENS'O-RY,	ĭn'sẹn-sụr-ẹ,	. . . . .	ịn-sĕn'sọ-rẹ,	ịn-sĕn'sọ-rẹ,	ĭn'sẹn-sọr-ẹ,	ĭn'sẹn-sọ-rẹ. ịn-sĕn'sọ-rẹ.
ĮN-ĊLĪN'A-TO-RY,	ịn-klīn'ą-tụr-ẹ,	ịn-klī'nạ-tọ-rẹ,	ịn-klīn'ą-tụr-ẹ,	ịn-klī'nạ-tụr-ẹ,	ịn-klī'nạ-tụr-ẹ,	ịn-klīn'ą-tọ-rẹ.
IN-ĊOM-MEN'SU-RA-BLE.[3]						
IN-ĊOM-MŌ'DI-OUS.[4]						
IN-ĊON'DITE,	ĭn'kọn-dīte,	ịn-kŏn'dĭt,	ĭn'kọn-dīte,	ĭn-kọn-dīte',	ịn-kŏn'dĭt,	ĭn'kọn-dīte. ịn-kŏn'dịt.

Walker.	*Perry.*	*Jameson.*	*Knowles.*	*Smart.*	*Worcester.*
hĭp-ọ-kŏn'drẹ-ąk, ĭm-prō-prẹ-ā'tụr,	hĭp-ọ-kŏn'drẹ-ąk, ĭm-prŏ'prẹ-ā-tụr,	hĭ-pọ-kŏn'drẹ-ąk, ĭm-prō-prẹ-ā'tụr,	hĭp-ọ-kŏn'drị-ąk, ịm-prŏ'prẹ-ā-tụr,	hĭp-ọ-kŏn'drẹ-ąk, ịm-prŏ'prẹ-ā-tọr,	hĭp-ọ-kŏn'drẹ-ăk. ịm-prŏ'prẹ-ā-tọr.
ĭn-kọm-mĕn'shụ-rą-bl,	ĭn-kọm-mĕn'shụ-rą-bl,	ĭn-kọm-mĕn'sụ-rą-bl,	ĭn-kọm-mĕns'yụr-ą-bl,	ịn-kọm-mĕn'sụ-rą-bl,	ĭn-kọm-mĕns'ụ-rą-bl
ín-kọm-mō'dẹ-us, ín-kọm-mō'jẹ-us,	ĭn-kọm-mō'dẹ-us.	ĭn-kọm-mō'dẹ-us.	ĭn-kom-mōd'yus,	ĭn-kọm-mō'dẹ-us,	ĭn-kọm-mō'dẹ-us.

Webster.	*Walker.*	*Perry.*	*Jameson.*	*Knowles.*	*Smart.*	*Worcester.*
IN-DE-ĊŌ'ROUS, IN-DE'Ċ'O-ROUS,	ĭn-dę-kō'rŭs, ĭn-dĕk'ǫ-rŭs,	ĭn-dĕk'ǫ-rŭs,	ĭn-dę-kō'rŭs,	ĭn-dĕk'ǫ-rŭs, ĭn-dę-kō'rŭs,	ĭn-dę-kō'rŭs,	ĭn-dĕk'ǫ-rŭs. ĭn-dę-kō'rŭs.
IN-DIS'PU-TA-BLE,	ĭn-dĭs'pụ-tą-bl, ĭn-dĭs-pū'tą-bl,	ĭn-dĭs'pụ-tą-bl, ĭn-dĭs-pū'tą-bl,	ĭn-dĭs'pụ-tą-bl,	ĭn-dĭs'pụ-tą-bl, ĭn-dĭs-pū'tą-bl,	ĭn-dĭs'pụ-tą-bl,	ĭn-dĭs'pụ-tą-bl.
IN-DŌ'CI-BLE, IN-DOC'I-BLE,	ĭn-dōs'ę-bl,	ĭn-dō'sę-bl,	ĭn-dōs'ę-bl,	ĭn-dōs'ę-bl,	ĭn-dōs'ę-bl,	ĭn-dōs'ę-bl.
IN-DŌ'CĬLE, IN-DOC'ĬLE,	ĭn-dōs'sĭl,	ĭn-dō'sĭl,	ĭn-dōs'sĭl,	ĭn-dōs'sĭl,	ĭn-dōs'sĭl,	ĭn-dōs'ĭl.
IN'FANT-ĪLE,	ĭn'fạn-tīle,	ĭn'fạn-tīl,	ĭn'fạn-tīle,	ĭn'fạn-tīle,	ĭn'fạn-tīl,	ĭn'fạn-tīle. ĭn'fạn-tīl.
IN-FĒ'ĊUND,	ĭn-fēk'ųnd,	ĭn-fę-kŭnd',	ĭn-fēk'ųnd,	ĭn-fę-kŭnd',	ĭn-fēk'ųnd,	ĭn-fēk'ųnd.
IN-ĠĒN'IOUS,	ĭn-jē'nę-ŭs,	ĭn-jē'nę-ŭs,	ĭn-jē'nę-ŭs,	ĭn-jēn'yŭs,	ĭn-jē'nę-ŭs,	ĭn-jēn'yŭs. ĭn-jē'nę-ŭs.
IN'GRĀIN, IN-GRĀIN',	ęn-grāne',	ęn-grāne',	ęn-grāne',	ĭn-grāne',	ĭn-grāne',	ĭn-grāne'.
IN-HAB'ĪLE,	ĭn-hăb'īl, ĭn-ą-beel',	ĭn-ăb'īl, ĭn-ą-beel',	. . . . .	ĭn-hăb'īl,	ĭn-hăb'īl,	ĭn-hăb'ĭl.
IN-IMIĊ-AL,	ĭn-ĭm'ę-kąl, ĭn-ę-mĭ'kąl,	ĭn-ĭm'ę-kąl,	ĭn-ĭm'ę-kąl, ĭn-ę-mĭ'kąl,	ĭn-ĭm'ę-kąl, ĭn-ę-mĭ'kąl,	ĭn-ę-mĭ'kąl,	ĭn-ĭm'ę-kąl. ĭn-ę-mĭ'kąl.
IN-SID'I-OUS,	ĭn-sĭd'ę-ŭs, ĭn-sĭd'ję-ŭs,	ĭn-sĭd'ę-ŭs,	ĭn-sĭd'yŭs,	ĭn-sĭd'yŭs,	ĭn-sĭd'ę-ŭs,	ĭn-sĭd'ę-ŭs.
IN'SU-LAR,	ĭn'shụ-lạr,	ĭn'sụ-lạr,	ĭn'sụ-lạr,	ĭn'sụ-lạr,	ĭn'sụ-lạr,	ĭn'sụ-lạr.
IN-TER'ĊA-LA-RY,	ĭn-tęr'kā'ą-rę,	ĭn-tĕr'kạ-lạ-rę,	ĭn-tĕr'kąl-ą-rę,	ĭn-tĕr'kạ-lạr-ę,	ĭn-tĕr'kạ-lạr-ę,	ĭn-tĕr'kạ-lạ-rę.
IN'TER-ĊAL-ĀTE, IN-TER'ĊAL-ĀTE,	ĭn-tĕr'kạ-lāte,	ĭn-tĕr'kạ-lāte,	ĭn-tĕr'kạ-lāte,	ĭn-tĕr'kạ-lāte,	ĭn-tĕr'kạ-lāte,	ĭn-tĕr'kạ-lāte.
IN'TER-PO-LĀTE, IN-TER'PO-LĀTE,	ĭn-tĕr'pǫ-lāte,	ĭn-tĕr'pǫ-lāte,	ĭn-tĕr'pǫ-lāte,	ĭn-tĕr'pǫ-lāte,	ĭn-tęr'pō-lāte,	ĭn-tĕr'pǫ-lāte.
IN'TER-PO-LĀ-TOR. IN-TER'PO-LĀ-TOR.	[1]					
IN'TER-STĪCE, IN-TER'STĪCE,	ĭn'tęr-stīs, ĭn-tĕr'stįs,	ĭn'tęr-stīs,	ĭn-tĕr'stįs,	ĭn-tĕr'stįs,	ĭn-tĕr'stįs,	ĭn'tęr-stīs. ĭn-tĕr'stįs.
IN'VA-LID, *n.* and *v. t.*,	ĭn-vạ-leed',	ĭn-vạ-leed',	ĭn-vạ-leed',	ĭn-vạ-leed',	ĭn-vạ-leed',	ĭn-vạ-leed'.
IN-VID'I-OUS,	ĭn-vĭd'ę-ŭs, ĭn-vĭd'ję-ŭs,	ĭn-vĭd'ę-ŭs,	ĭn-vĭd'ę-ŭs,	ĭn-vĭd-yŭs,	ĭn-vĭd'ę-ŭs,	ĭn-vĭd'ę-ŭs.
IR-RĀ'TION-AL (ĭr-rā'shun-al or ĭr-rash'un-al),	ĭr-răsh'ǫ-nąl,	ĭr-răsh'ǫ-nąl,	ĭr-răsh'ǫ-nąl,	ĭr-răsh'ųn-ąl,	ĭr-răsh'ųn-ąl,	ĭr-răsh'ųn-ąl.
IR-RE-FRĀ'GA-BLE. IR-REF'RA-GA-BLE.	[2]					
IR-REF'U-TA-BLE, IR-RE-FŪ'TA-BLE,	ĭr-rę-fū'tą-bl, ĭr-rĕf'ụ-tą-bl,	ĭr-rę-fū'tą-bl,	ĭr-rę-fū'tą-bl,	ĭr-rĕf'ụ-tą-bl,	ĭr-rę-fū'tą-bl,	ĭr-rę-fū'tą-bl. ĭr-rĕf'ụ-tą-bl.
JAĊK'ĄL,	jāk-kąl',	jāk-ąl',	jāk-ąl',	jāk'ąl,	jāk'ąl,	jāk'ąl.
JAL'ĄP,	jăl'lųp,	jăl'ųp,	jăl'lųp,	jŏl'lųp,	jăl'ąp,	jăl'ąp.
JON'QUIL,	jųn-kwĭl',	jųn-kwĭl',	jųng-kwĭl',	jŏn-keel', zhŏn-keel',	jųng'kwĭl,	jŏn-kwĭl'.
JŪN'IOR (jūn'yur),	jū'nę-ųr,	jū'nę-ųr,	jū'nę-ųr,	jūn'yųr,	jū'nę-ųr,	jūn'yųr.
KĒEL'SON (kel'sun),	keel'sųn,	keel'sųn, kĕl'sųn,	keel'sųn,	keel'sųn,	kĕl'sųn,	kĕl'sųn. keel'sųn.
KNŎWL'EDĠE (nol'lej),	nŏl'lędje, nŏ'lędje,	nŏl'lędje,	nŏl'lędje,	nō'lej, nŏl'ęj,	nŏl'ędje,	nŏl'ęj.
LĀ'ĊON-ISM,	lāk'ǫ-nĭzm,	lāk'ǫ-nĭzm,	lāk'ǫ-nĭzm,	lāk'ǫ-nĭzm,	lāk'ǫ-nĭzm,	lāk ǫ-nĭzm.
LAN'DĄU,	lạn-daw',	lạn-daw',	lạn-daw',	lạn-daw',	lān'dąw,	lạn-daw'.
LAR'YNX,	lă'rynx,	lăr'ynx,	lă'rynx,	lăr'ynx,	lar'ynx,	lăr'ynx, ıă'rynx
LĄUD'A-NUM,	lōd'ą-nŭm,	law'dą-nŭm,	lōd dą-nŭm,	lōd'ą-nŭm,	lōd'ą-nŭm,	law'dą-nŭm. lōd'ą-nųm.
LĄU'REL,	lōr'rĭl,	law'ręl,	lōr'ręl,	lą'rel,	lōr'ęl,	lōr'ęl, law'ręl.
LĀ'VA,	lā'va,	. . . . .	lă'vą,	lă'va, lā'va,	lā'vą,	lā'vą, lă'vą.
LEG-A-TOR',	lēg-gą-tōr',	lę-gā'tųr,	lēg-gą-tōr',	lę-gā'tųr,	lēg-gą-tōr',	lēg-ą-tōr'.
LĔ'ĠEND, LĔĠ'END,	lē'jęnd,	lē'jęnd,	lē'jęnd,	lē'jęnd,	lēd'jęnd,	lē'jęnd, lĕj'ęnd
LEĠ'END-A-RY,	lēd'jęn-dą-rę,	lĕj'ęn-dą-rę,	lē'jęn-dą-rę,	lēd'jęn-dą-rę,	lēd'jęn-dą-rę,	lĕj'en-dą-rę.
LEĠ'IS-LĀ-TĪVE,	lēd'jĭs-lā-tĭv,	lĕj'ĭs-lā-tĭv,	lē'jĭs-lā-tĭv,	lĕj'ĭs-lā-tĭv,	lĕj'ĭs-lā-tĭv,	lĕj'ĭs-lā-tĭv.
LEĠ'IS-LĀ-TOR,	lēd'jĭs-lā-tųr,	lĕj-ĭs-lā'tųr,	lē'jĭs-lā-tųr,	lĕj'ĭs-lā-tųr,	lĕj'ĭs-lā-tųr,	lĕj'ĭs-lā-tųr.
LEĠ'IS-LĀ-TURE (led'jis-lāt-yur),	lēd'jĭs-lā-chūre,	lĕj-ĭs-lā'tųre,	lē'jĭs-lāt-yųr,	lĕj'ĭs-lāt-yųr,	lĕj'ĭs-lā-tūr,	lēd'jĭs-lāt-ųre
LĒIS'ŪRE (lē'zhur or lēzh'ur),	lē'zhūre,	lē'zhųr,	lē'zhųr,	lē'zhųr,	lē'zhųr,	lē'zhųr.
LEP'O-RĪNE, LEP'O-RĪNE,	lĕp'pǫ-rīne,	lĕp'ǫ-rīne,	lĕp'pǫ-rīne,	lĕp'ǫ-rĭn,	lép'ǫ-rīne,	lĕp'ǫ-rīne lĕp'ǫ-rĭn.
LĔST,	lĕst, lēst,	lēst,	lēst,	lēst,	lēst,	lēst.
LEV'ER,	lĕ'vųr,	lĕ'ver,	lĕ'ver,	lē'vųr,	lē'ver,	lē'ver.
LĪ-CEN'TIATE, *n.*,	lī sĕn'shę-āte,	lī-sĕn'shę-ąt,	li-sĕn'shę-āte,	li-sēns'yāt,	lī-sĕn'shę-āte,	lī-sĕn'shę-ąt.
LIEŪ-TEN'ANT (lū-ten'ant or lef-ten'ant),	lĕv-tĕn'nąnt,	lĭv-tĕn'ąnt,	lū-tĕn'ąnt,	lęf-tĕn'nąnt,	lĕv-tĕn'ąnt,	lęv-tĕn'ąnt. lụ-tĕn'ąnt.
LŌATH, LŌTH,	lōth,	lōth,	lōth,	lōth,	lōth,	lōth.
LUS'TRING,	lŭs'trĭng,	. . . . .	lŭs'trĭng,	lŭ'strĭng,	lŭs'trĭng,	lŭs'trįng. lūs'trįng.
MAĊRO-ĊOSM,	mā'krǫ-kŏzm,	mā'krǫ-kŏzm,	māk'rǫ-kŏzm,	mā'krǫ-kŏzm,	mā'krǫ-kŏzm,	mā'krǫ-kŏzm.
MAL'ĊON-TENT,	mălc'kọn-tĕnt,	măl-kọn-tĕnt',	măl-kọn-tĕnt',	măl-kọn-tĕnt',	măl'kọn-tĕnt,	măl'kọn-tĕnt.
MALL (a walk),	măl,	măl,	mąll, mĕl,	măl, mąll,	măl,	măl.
MAM'MIL-LA-RY,	măm'mįl-lą-rę,	mąm-mĭl'ą-rę,	măm'mįl-lą-rę,	mąm-mĭl'ą-rę,	măm'mįl-lą-rę,	măm'mįl-lą-rę.
MAN'TU-A (man'tu-a or man'tu),	măn'chụ-ą,	măm'mįl-ą-rę, măn'tū,	măn'tụ-ą,	măn'tụ,	măn'tū,	măn'tụ-ą. măn'tụ.

Walker.	*Perry.*	*Jameson.*	*Knowles.*	*Smart.*	*Worcester*
ĭn-tĕr'pǫ-lā-tųr, ĭr-rĕf'ra-gą-bl, ĭr-re-frā'gą-bl,	ĭn-tĕr'pǫ-lā-tųr, ĭr-rę-frā'gą-bl,	ĭn-tĕr'pǫ-lā-tųr, ĭr-rĕf'ra-gą-bl,	ĭn-tĕr'pǫ-lā-tųr. ĭr-rĕf'ra-gą-bl,	ĭn-tĕr'pǫ-lā-tǫr, ĭr-rĕf'ra-gą-bl,	ĭn-tĕr'pǫ-lā-tǫr. ĭr-rĕf'ra-gą-bl.

Webster.	*Walker.*	*Perry.*	*Jameson.*	*Knowles.*	*Smart.*	*Worcester*
MAR-A-NÄ'THA,	mär-ą-näth'ą,	mär-ąn-ä'tha,	mär-ą-näth'ą,	mär-ą-nä'thą,	mär-ąn-äth'ą,	mär-ą-näth'ą
MA-RAUD'ER,	mą-rô'dėr,	mą-rô'dėr,	mą-raw'dėr,	mą-raw'dėr,	mą-raw'dėr,	mą-rawd'er.
MAR'I-GŌLD,	mär'ręgōld,	mär'ęgōld,	mär'ęgōld,	mä'ręgōld,	mär'ęgōld,	mär'ęgōld.
MAR'MO-SET,	mär-mọzĕt',	mär-mọzĕt',	mär-mọzĕt',	mär-mọzĕt',	mär'mọzĕt,	mär-mọsĕt'.
MAR'MOT,	mär-mooť,	mär-mŏt',	mär'mọt,	mär'mọt,	mär-mŏt',	{mär'mọt. mąr-mŏt'.
MA-THE'SIS,	mą-thē'sĭs,	mą-thē'sĭs,	{mą-thē'sĭs, măth'ę-sĭs,	{măth'e-sĭs,	mą-thē'sĭs,	mą-thē'sĭs.
MAT'RI-CIDE,	măt'rę-sīde,	mā'trę-sīde,	măt'rę-sīde,	măt'rę-sīde,	măt'rę-sīde,	mŭt'rę-sīde.
MAT'RON,	mā'trụn,	mā'trụn,	mā'trụn,	mā'trụn,	mā'trọn,	mā'trọn.
MAT'RON-AL,	{măt'rọ-nąl, mą-trō'nąl,	mā'trụn-ąl, măt'rụn-ąl,	{mā'trọ-nąl,	mā'trụn-ąl,	mā'trọn-ąl,	{măt'rọn-al. mā'trọn-al.
MAT'U-RA-TIVE,	măch'ụ-rą-tĭv	mą-tū'rą-tĭv,	măt'ụ-rą-tĭv,	măt'ụ-rā-tĭv,	măt'ụ-rą-tĭv,	măt'ụ rą-tĭv.
MAUND'ER, MAUND'ER,	{män'dụr,	mawn'dęr,	män'dęr,	mawn'dęr,	män'dęr,	män der.
ME-DIC'IN-AL,	{mę-dĭs'ę-nąl, mĕd-e-sĭ'nąl,	{mę-dĭs'ę-nąl,	{mę-dĭs'ę-nąl, mĕd-e-sĭ'nąl,	{mę-dĭs'ịn-ąl,	mę-dĭs'ę-nąl,	mę-dĭs'ę-nąl.
MED'I-CINE,	mĕd'ę-sĭn,	mĕd'ę-sĭn,	mĕd'ę-sĭn,	mĕd'sĭn,	{mĕd'ę-sĭn, *colloq.* mĕd'sĭn,	{mĕd'ę-sĭn.
MED'UL-LA-RY,	mĕd'ụl-lạr-ę,	mę-dŭl'lą-rę,	mĕd'ụl-lạr-ę,	mę-dŭl'ụr-ę,	mę-dŭl'lạr-ę,	mĕd'ụl-lą-rę.
MEL'IOR-ĀTE,	mē'lę-ọ-rāte,	mē'lę-ọ-rāte,	mē'lę-ọ-rāte,	mēl'yọ-rāte,	mēl'yọ-rāte,	mēl'yọ-rāte.
ME-LŌ'DI-OUS,	{mę-lō'dę-ụs, mę-lō'ję-ụs,	{mę-lō'dę-ụs,	mę-lō'dę-ụs,	mę-lōd'yụs,	mę-lō'dę-ụs,	mę-lō'dę-ŭs.
MEM'OIR (mem'-wor),	{mĕm'oir, mĕm'wạr,	mĕm'oir, mē-moir',	mē-moir', mĕm'wạr,	{mĕm'wạr,	mĕm'wạr,	{mē-moir'. mĕm'wạr.
MEN-ÄG'E-RIE (men-azh'e-ry), MEN'AG-E-RY (men'a-jer-ry),	mĕn-äzhe-ụr-ē'.	mę-nä'zhę-rę,	mĕn-äzh-ęr-ē',	mę-nä'zhę-rē,	mĕn-äzh'ęr-ē,	{mę-nä'zhę-rē. mę-nä'zhę-rę.
MEN'SU-RA-BLE (men'shu-ra-bl),	{mĕn'shụ-rą-bl,	mĕn'shụ-rą-bl,	mĕn'sụ-rą-bl,	mĕn'shụ-rą-bl,	mĕn'shụ-rą-bl,	mĕns'yụ-rą-bl
MER'CAN-TILE,	mĕr'kạn-tīl,	. . . . .	mĕr'kạn-tīl,	mĕr'kạn-tīle,	mĕr'kạn-tīle,	mĕr'kạn-tīl.
ME-RID'I-AN,	{mę-rĭd'ę-ạn, mę-rĭd'ję-ạn,	{mę-rĭd'ę-ạn,	mę-rĭd'ę-ạn,	mę-rĭd'yạn,	mę-rĭd'ę-ạn,	mę-rĭd'ę-ạn.
MES'SIEURS (mesh'yerz),	{mĕsh'shoorz, mĕsh-shoorz',	{mĕs'seerz,	mĕsh'sheerz,	mĕs'sieurz,	mĕs'yĕrz,	{mĕsh'ụrz. mĕs'yerz.
MET'AL (met'tl),	mĕt'tl,	mĕt'tl,	mĕt'ąl,	mĕt'ąl,	mĕt'ąl,	mĕt'tl, mĕt'ąl.
MET'AL-LĪNE,	mĕt'tąl-līne,	mĕt'ąl-īne,	{mę-tăl'līne, mĕt'ąl-līne,	mę-tăl'līne, mĕt'ąl-līne,	{mĕt'ąl-līn,	mĕt'ąl-līne.
MET'AL-LUR-GY,	mĕt'tąl-lūr-ję,	mĕt'ąl-ūr-ję,	męt-tăl'lụr-ję,	mĕt'ąl-lūr-ję,	mĕt'ąl-lūr-ję,	mĕt'ąl-lūr-ję.
MĒ'TE-OR,	{mē'tę-ụr, mē'chę-ụr,	{mē'tę-ụr,	mē'tę-ụr,	mē'tę-ụr,	mē'tę-ọr,	mē'tę-ọr.
MET'O-NYM-Y, MĒ-TON'Y-MY,	{mę-tŏn'ę-mę, mĕt'ọ-nĭm-ę,	{mọ-tŏn'ę-mę,	{mę-tŏn'ę-mę, mĕt'ọ-nĭm-ę,	{mĕt'ọ-nĭm-ę,	mĕt'ọ-nĭm-ę,	{mę-tŏn'ę-mę. mĕt'ọ-nĭm-ę.
MEZ-ZO-TINT'O (mez-zo- or med-zo-),	{mĕt-sọ-tĭn'tō,	mĕt-sọ-tĭn'tō,	mĕt-zọ-tĭn'tō,	{mĕz-ọ-tĭn'tō, mĕt'zọ-tĭn'tō,	{mĕt-zọ-tĭn'tō,	{mĕd-zọ-tĭn'tō. mĕz-zọ-tĭn'tō.
MICH'ER,	mĭ'chụr,	mĭch'ụr,	. . . . .	mĭch'ụr,	mĭch'ęr,	mĭch'ęr.
MI-CROG'RA-PHY,	mī-krŏg'rą-fę,	mī-krŏg'rą-fę,	mī-krŏg'rą-fę,	mī-krọ-grăf'ę,	mī-krŏg'rą-fę,	mī-krŏg'rą-fę.
MID'WIFE-RY,	mĭd'wĭf-rę,	mĭd'ĭf-rę,	mĭd'ĭf-rę,	mĭd'wĭf-rę,	mĭd'wĭf-rę,	mĭd'wĭf-rę.
MIN'A-TO-RY,	mĭn'ną-tụr-ę,	mĭn'ą-tọ-rę,	mĭ'ną-tụr-ę,	mĭn'ą-tụr-ę,	mĭn'ą-tọr-ę,	mĭn'ą-tọ-rę.
MIN'IA-TURE (min'e-tur or min'-e-a-tur),	{mĭn'ę-tūre,	mĭn'ę-ą-tūre,	mĭn'ę-tūre,	mĭn'yą-tyụr,	mĭn'ę-tūre,	{mĭn'yą-tūre. mĭn'ę-ą-tūre.
MIN'UTE (min'it),	{mĭn'nĭt, mĭn'nūte,	{mĭn'ụte,	mĭn'nūte,	mĭn'ĭt,	{mĭn'ūte, *colloq.* mĭn'ĭt,	{mĭn'ụt, mĭn'ĭt.
MI-SOG'Y-NY, MŌ'BĪLE,	mę-sŏd'ję-nę, mọ-beel',	mę-sŏj'ę-nę, mọ-beel',	mịs-ŏd'ję-nę, mọ-beel',	mę-sŏg'ę-nę, mọ-beel',	mịs-ŏd'ję-nę, mōbīl,	mę-sŏj'ę-nę mọ-beel'.
MON'AD,	{mŏn'nąd, mō'nąd,	{mŏn'ąd,	. . . . .	mō'nąd,	mŏn'ąd,	mŏn'ąd.
MON'AS-TER-Y,	{mŏn'nąs-trę, mŏn'nąs-tęr-ę,	{mŏn'ąs-tęr-ę,	mŏn'ąs-tęr-ę,	mŏn'ąs-tęr-ę,	{mŏn'ąs-tęr-ę, *colloq.* mŏn'-ąs-trę,	{mŏn'ąs-tĕr-ę
MO-NOP'TOTE,	{mŏn'nọp-tōte, mọ-nŏp'tōte,	mŏn'ọp-tōte, mọ-nŏp'tōte,	{mŏn'nọp-tōte,	mọ-nŏp'tōte,	mŏn'ọp-tōte,	mŏn'ọp-tōta
MŸ,	mī, mē,	mī,	mī,	mī,	mī, *often* mę,	mī, mę.
NĀ'TION-AL (nā'-shun- or năsh'un-),	{năsh'ụn-ąl,	năsh'ụn-ąl,	năsh'ụn-ąl,	{nā'shụn-ąl, năsh'ụn-ąl,	{năsh'ụn-ąl,	năsh'ụn-ąl.
NAT'U-RAL,	năt'chū-rąl,	năt'ụ-rąl,	năt'ū-rąl,	năt'yụr-ąl,	năt'chụ-rąl,	năt'yụ-rąl.
NĀ'TURE (nāt'yur),	nā'chūre,	nā'ture,	nāt'yụr,	nāt'yụr,	{nā'ture, *colloq.* nā'chụr,	{nāt'yụr.
NE'ER (nāre),	nāre,	nāre,	nāre,	nāre,	nāre,	nāre.
NE-GŌ'TIĀ-TOR,	ne-gō'shę-ā-tụr,	ne-gō'shę-ā-tụr,	ne-gō'shę-ā-tụr,	ne-gō'shę-ā-tọr,	ne-gō'shę-ā-tọr,	ne-gō'shę-ā-tụr
NEP'O-TISM,	nĕp'ọ-tĭzm,	nĕ'po-tĭzm,	. . . . .	nĕ'po-tĭzm,	nĕp'ọ-tĭzm,	nĕp'ọ-tĭzm.
NŌ'MEN-CLĀ-TURE.[1]						
NONE (nōne or nūn),	nŭn,	nŭn,	nŭn,	nŭn,	nŭn,	nŭn.
NOOSE (nooz), *n.*,	noose,	noose,	nooze,	nooze,	nooze,	nooze, noose
NŌTH'ING, NŌTH'ING,	{nŭth'ĭng,	nŭth'ĭng,	nŭth'ĭng,	nŭth'ĭng,	nŭth'ĭng,	nŭth'ĭng.
NŌ'VEN-A-RY,	nōv'ęn-ą-rę,	nōv'ęn-ą-rę,	nōv'ęn-ą-rę,	nō'vęn-ēr-ę,	nōv'ęn-ą-rę,	nōv'ęn-ą-rę.
OBDU-RATE, *a.*,	{ŏb'jụ-rāte,	{ọb-dū'rąte,	ọb-dū'rāte,	ọb-dū'rọt,	ŏb'dụ-rąte,	{ŏb'dụ-rąte.
OB-DŪ'RATE, *a.*,	ọb-dū'rāte,					ọb-dū'rąte.
O-BĒ'DI-ENCE,	ọ-bē'ję-ens,	ọ-bē'dę-ens,	ọ-bē'dę-ens,	ọ-bēd'yens,	ọ-bē'dę-ēns,	ọ-bē'dę-ēns
O-BĒ'I-SANCE, O-BĒ'I-SANCE,	{ọ-bā'sąns,	ọ-bē'sąns,	ọ-bā'sąns,	ọ-bā'sąns,	ọ-bā'sąns,	{ọ-bā'sąns. ọ-bē'sąns.
OB'LI-GA-TO-RY,	ŏb'lę-gą-tụr-ę,	ŏb'lę-gą-tọ-rę,	ŏb'lę-gą-tụr-ę,	ŏb'lę-gāt-ọ-rę,	ŏb'lę-gā-tọr-ę.	ŏb'lę-gą-tọ-rę.
OB-LĪGE',	{ọ-blīdje', ọ-bleedje',	ọ-bleeje', ọ-blīje',	{ọ-blīdje',	ọ-blīje',	ọ-blīje',	ọ-blīje', ọ-bleeje'
OB-LĪQUE' (ob-līke' or ob-leek'),	{ọb-līke',	ọb-leek', ọb-līk',	ọb-leek',	{ọb-līke', ọb-leek',	{ọb-leek',	ọb-līk', ọb-leek'

Walker.	*Perry.*	*Jameson.*	*Knowles.*	*Smart.*	*Worcester.*
nōm-en-klā'chūre,	nō-men-klā'ture,	nō-men-klāte'yur.	nō-men-klāte'yur.	nō'men-klā-tūre,	nō'men-klāte-yur

Webster.	*Walker.*	*Perry.*	*Jameson.*	*Knowles.*	*Smart.*	*Worcester*
O€'TO-ĠE-NA-RY,	o̤k-tŏdje'e̤-na̤-re̤,	o̤k-tŏj'e̤-na̤-re̤,	ŏk'to̤-je̤-na̤-re̤,	o̤k-tŏj'e̤-na̤-re̤,	ŏk-tōd'je̤-na̤r-e̤,	{o̤k-tŏj'e̤-na̤-re̤. / ŏk'to̤-je̤-na̤-re̤.
ŏ'DI-OUS,	ŏ'de̤-ṳs, ŏ'je̤-ṳs,	ŏ'de̤-ṳs,	ŏ'de̤-ṳs,	ŏd'yṳs,	ŏ'de̤-ūs, ŏd'yūs,	ŏ'dyṳs, ŏ'de̤-ṳs.
Œ-IL'IAD (e-il'yad),	e̤-il'yad,	ăle'yad,	. . . . .	o̤-ĕl'yad,	e̤-il'yad,	e̤-il'yad, ēl'ya̤d.
OPH-THAL'MIC (of-),	o̤p-thal'mik,	o̤p-thăl'mik,	o̤p-thăl'mik,	o̤f-thăl'mik,	o̤p-thăl'mik,	{o̤p-thăl'mik. / o̤f-thăl'mik.
OP'TA-TIVE,	{o̤p'ta̤-tiv, / o̤p-tā'tiv,	{o̤p'ta̤-tiv,	ŏp'ta̤-tiv,	ŏp'ta̤-tiv,	ŏp'ta̤-tiv,	ŏp'ta̤-tiv.
OR'AN-ĠER-Y,	o̤-rawn'zher-e̤,	ŏr'an̤-je̤-re̤,	ŏr'an̤-jĕr-e̤,	ŏr'an̤-jĕr-e̤,	ŏr'an̤-jĕr-e̤,	ŏr'an̤-jĕr-e̤.
OR'€HES-TRA,	o̤r-kĕs'tra̤,	ŏr'kes-tra̤,	o̤r-kĕs'tra̤,	ŏr'kes-tra̤,	o̤r-kĕs'tra̤,	{ŏr'kes-tra̤. / o̤r-kĕs'tra̤.
OR'DE-AL,	{ŏr'de̤-al, / ŏr'je̤-al,	{ŏr'de̤-al,	ŏr'de̤-al,	ŏr'de̤-al,	ŏr'de̤-al,	ŏr'de̤-al.
OR'DI-NA-RY,	{ŏr'de̤-na̤-re̤, / ŏrd'na̤-re̤,	{ŏr'de̤-na̤-re̤,	ŏr'de̤-na̤-re̤,	ŏr'de̤-na̤-re̤,	ŏr'de̤-na̤-re̤,	{ŏr'de̤-na̤-re̤, *a.* &c. / ŏrd'na̤-re̤, *n.*
OR'THO-E-PY,	ŏr'tho̤-e̤-pe̤,	ŏr'tho̤-e̤-pe̤,	ŏr'tho̤-e̤-pe̤,	ŏr-thŏ'e̤-pe̤,	ŏr'tho̤-e̤-pe̤,	ŏr'tho̤-e̤-pe̤.
Ō-YEZ' (ō-yes'),	ō-yis',	ō-yĕs',	ō'yā,	ō'yis,	ō-yĕs',	ō-yĕs'.
PA-CIF'IC-Ā-TOR,	pās-si̤f-fe̤-kā'tṳr,	păs-e̤-fe̤-kā'tṳr,	pa̤-sĭf'e̤-kā-tṳr,	pa̤-sĭf'ik-ā-tṳr,	pa̤-sĭf'e̤-kā-to̤r,	{pās-e̤-fe̤-kā'to̤r / pa̤-sif'e̤-kā-to̤r
PĀ'ĠEANT (pā'jent or paj'ent),	{pād'jun̤t,	pā'jan̤t,	{pā'je̤-an̤t, / pād'jent,	{pāj'e̤nt,	pād'jan̤t,	{pāj'ent. / pā'jent.
PĀ'ĠEANT-RY, PĀĠ'EANT-RY,	{pād'jun̤-tre̤,	pāj'an̤t-re̤,	{pā'je̤-an̤-tre̤, / pād'je̤n-tre̤,	{pāj'e̤nt-re̤,	pād'jan̤-tre̤,	pāj'en-tre̤.
PAL'FREY,	pal'fre̤, pāl'fre̤,	pāl'fre̤,	pāl'fre̤,	pāl'fre̤,	pāl'fre̤,	pal'fre̤, pāl'fre̤
PAN-E-ĠYRIC,	păn-ne̤-jēr'ik,	păn-e̤-jīr'ik,	păn-e̤-jēr'ik,	păn-e̤-jēr'ik,	păn-e-jēr'ik,	păn-e-jīr'ik.
PAP'IL-LA-RY,	păp'il-la̤-re̤,	pa̤-pīl'la̤-re̤,	păp'pil-a̤-re̤,	pa̤-pil'er-e̤,	păp'il-lar-e̤,	păp'il-la̤-re̤.
PAP'IL-LOUS,	pa̤-pil'ṳs,	pa̤-pīl'ṳs,	pa̤-pīl'ṳs,	pa̤-pīl'ṳs,	păp'il-lṳs,	{pa̤-pil'ṳs. / păp'il-lūs.
PA-RAL'O-GISM,	par-răl'o̤-jizm,	pa̤-răl'o̤-jizm,	par-ăl'o-jizm,	păr'a̤-lo̤-jizm,	par-ăl'o̤-jizm,	pa̤-răl'o-jizm.
PĀS'TY, *n.*,	pās'te̤,	pās'te̤,	pās'te̤,	pās'te̤,	pās'te̤,	pās'te̤, pās'to.
PA'TENT,	pāt'ent, pā'tent,	pāt'ent,	pāt'ent, pā'tent,	pāt'ent,	pāt'ent,	pāt'ent, pā'tent
PĀ'TRI-OT, PAT'RI-OT,	{pā'tre̤-ṳt,	pā'tre̤-ṳt,	pā'tre̤-ṳt,	pā'tre̤-ṳt,	pā'tre̤-o̤t,	pā'tre̤-o̤t.
PĀ'TRON, PAT'RON,	{pā'trṳn,	pā'trṳn,	pā'trṳn,	pā'trṳn,	pā'tro̤n,	pā'tro̤n.
PAT'RON-AL,	păt'ro̤-nal,	păt'rṳn-al,	pa̤-trō'nal,	pā'trṳn-al,	pā'tro̤n-al,	păt'ro̤-nal.
PĀ'TRON-ESS, PAT'RON-ESS,	{pā'trṳn-es,	pā'trṳn-es,	pā'trṳn-es,	păt'ro̤-nes,	pā'tro̤n-es,	pā'tro̤n-ĕs.
PAUNCH,	pänsh,	pänch,	pänsh,	pawnch,	pänch,	pänch, pawnch
PE-€Ū'LIAR,	pe̤-kū'le̤-ṳr,	pe̤-kū'le̤-ṳr,	pe̤-kū'le̤-er,	pe̤-kūl'yṳr,	pe̤-kū'le̤-ar,	{pe̤-kūl'yar. / pe̤-kū'le̤-ar.
PE-€ŪN'IA-RY	pe̤-kū'ne̤-ṳr-e̤,	pe̤-kū'ne̤-a̤-re̤,	pe̤-kū'ne̤-a̤-re̤,	pe̤-kūn'ye̤r-e̤,	pe̤-kū'ne̤-a̤-re̤,	{pe̤-kūn'ya̤-re̤ / pe̤-kū'ne̤-a̤-re̤
PED'AL, *n.*,	pĕd'da̤l, pē'da̤l,	pē'da̤l,	pē'da̤l, pĕd'da̤l,	pĕd'a̤l,	pēd'al,	pĕd'a̤l.
PE-DO-BAP'TISM,	pēd-do̤-băp'tizm,	pē-do̤-băp'tizm,	pē-do̤-băp'tizm,	pē-do̤-băp'tizm,	pē-do̤-băp'tizm,	pē-do̤-băp'tizm
PEN'TE-€OST,	pēn'te̤-kōste,	pēn'te̤-kōst,	pēn'te̤-kōst,	pēn'te̤-kōst,	pēn'te̤-kōst,	pēn'te̤-kōst.
PER-DŪ'RA-BLE,	pēr'dṳ-ra̤-bl,	. . . . .	pēr'dṳ-ra̤-bl,	pēr'dṳ-ra̤-bl,	pēr'dṳ-ra̤-bl,	pēr'dṳ-ra̤-bl.
PER'EMP-TO-RY,	{pēr'e̤m-tṳr-e̤, / pe̤r-ĕm'to̤-re̤,	{pe̤r-ĕmp'to̤-re̤, / pēr'emp-to̤-re̤,	pēr'e̤m-tṳr-e̤, / pe̤r-ĕm'to̤-re̤,	{pēr'emp-tṳr-e̤,	pēr'e̤m-to̤r-e̤,	pēr'emp-to̤-re̤.
PER'FE€T, *v.*, PER-FE€T', *v.*,	{pēr'fe̤kt,	{pēr'fe̤kt, / pe̤r-fĕkt',	{pēr'fe̤kt,	{pēr'fe̤kt,	pēr'fe̤kt,	pēr'fe̤kt.
PER-FŪME', *n.*, PER'FUME, *n.*,	{pēr'fṳme,	{pe̤r-fūme', / pēr'fṳme,	{pēr'fume,	pe̤r-fūme',	pe̤r-fūme',	{pe̤r-fūme'. / pēr'fume.
PER-FUN€'TO-RY,	pe̤r-fŭnk'tṳr-e̤,	pe̤r-fŭnk'to̤-re̤,	. . . . .	pēr'fṳnk-tṳr-e̤,	pēr'fṳnk-to̤-re̤,	{pe̤r-fŭnk'to̤-re̤ / pēr'fṳnk-to̤-re̤
PER-MIT', *n.*, PER'MIT, *n.*,	{pēr'mit,	pe̤r-mīt',	pe̤r-mīt',	pēr'mit,	pēr'mit,	pēr'mit, pe̤r-mit'
PER'TURB-ĀTE,	pe̤r-tūr'bāte,	pe̤r-tūr'bāte,	pe̤r-tūr'bāte,	pe̤r-tūr'bāte,	pe̤r-tūr'bāte,	pe̤r-tūr'bāte.
PET'AL, PĒ'TAL,	{pē'tal, pĕt'a̤l,	pĕt'a̤l,	pē'tal,	pē'tal,	pĕt'a̤l,	pĕt'a̤l, pē'tal.
PHAL'ANX,	{fā'la̤nks, / fāl'a̤nks,	fāl'a̤nks, fā'la̤nks,	{fā'la̤nks,	fā'la̤nks, fāl'a̤nks,	fāl'a̤nks,	{fā'lānks. / fāl'anks.
PHĂR-MA-CEŪ'TIC,	făr-ma̤-sū'tik,	făr-ma̤-kū'tik,	făr-ma̤-sū'tik,	făr-ma̤-kū'tik,	făr-ma̤-sū'tik,	făr-ma̤-sū'tik
PHĪ'LO-MEL,	fīl'o̤-mĕl,	fīl'o̤-mĕl,	fī'lo̤-mĕl,	fīl'o̤-mĕl,	fīl'o̤-mĕl,	fīl'o̤-mĕl.
PHLEG-MATIC,	flĕg'ma̤-tik,	fleg-măt'ik,	flĕg'ma̤-tik,	fleg-măt'ik,	flĕg-măt'ik,	{fleg-măt'ik. / flĕg'ma̤-tik.
PHLO-GIS'TON,	{flo̤-jis'to̤n, / flo̤-gis'to̤n,	flo̤-jis'tṳn, flo̤-gis'tṳn,	flo̤-jis'to̤n, flo̤-gis'to̤n,	{flo̤-jis'to̤n,	flo̤-jis'to̤n,	flo̤-jis'to̤n.
PIERCE,	pērs, pĕrs,	pērs,	pērs,	pērs,	pērs,	pērs, pĕrs.
PIS'MIRE,	pīz'mīr,	pis'mīr,	pīz'mīr,	pis'mīr,	pīz'mīr,	pīz'mīr, pis'mir
PLA'€A-BLE,	plā'ka̤-bl,	plāk'a̤-bl,	plā'ka̤-bl,	plā'ka̤-bl,	plā'ka̤-bl,	plā'ka̤-bl.
PLĀ'ĠI-A-RY,	plā'ja̤-re̤,	plā'je̤-a̤-re̤,	plā'je̤-a̤-re̤,	plā'je̤r-e̤,	plā'je̤-re̤,	{plā'je̤-a̤-re̤. / plā'ja̤-re̤.
PLAT'I-NA,	plăt'e̤-na̤,	. . . . .	plăt'e̤-na̤,	plăt'e̤-na̤,	plăt'e̤-na̤,	plăt'e̤-na̤.
PLĀ'TO-NIST,	plāt'o̤-nist,	plāt'o̤-nist,	plā'to̤-nist,	plā'to̤-nist,	plā'to̤-nist,	plā'to̤-nist.
PLĒ'IADS (plē'yadz),	plē'yadz,	plē'yadz,	plā'yadz,	plī'adz,	plē'yadz,	plē'yadz.
PLĒ'NA-RY,	{plēn'a̤-re̤, / plē'na̤-re̤,	{plēn'a̤-re̤,	plē'na̤-re̤,	plēn'e̤r-e̤,	plē'na̤-re̤,	{plēn'a̤-re̤. / plē'na̤-re̤.
PLEN'TE-OUS,	plēn'che̤-ṳs,	plēn'te̤-ṳs,	plēn'te̤-ṳs,	plēn'tyṳs,	plēn'te̤-ṳs,	plēn'te̤-ṳs.
PLIE'A-TURE,	plīk'a̤-chūre,	plī'ka̤-tūre,	plīk'a̤-tūre,	plīk-a-tūre',	plīk'a̤-tūre,	plīk'a̤-tūre.
POL'Y-THE-ISM,	pŏl'le̤-the̤-izm,	pŏl-e̤-thē'izm,	pŏl'le̤-the̤-izm,	po̤-lē'the̤-izm,	pŏl'e̤-the̤-izm,	pŏl'e̤-thē-izm.
POS-SESS',	po̤z-zĕs',	po̤z-zĕs',	po̤z-zĕs',	pṳz-zĕs',	po̤z-zĕs',	po̤z-zĕs'.
POS-SESS'O-RY	po̤z'ze̤s-sṳr-e̤,	po̤z'ze̤s-so̤-re̤,	po̤z'ze̤s-sṳr-e̤,	pṳz-zĕs'ṳr-e̤,	po̤z-zĕs'so̤r-e̤,	{poz-zĕs'so-re̤. / po̤z'ze̤s-so̤-re̤.
POST'HU-MOUS,	po̤st'hṳ-mṳs,	po̤st'hṳ-mṳs,	po̤st'hṳ-mṳs,	po̤st'hṳ-mṳs,	po̤st'hṳ-mṳs,	po̤st'hṳ-mūs.
PŌS-TIL'ION (pōs-til'yun),	{po̤s-til'yṳn,	po̤s-til'yṳn,	po̤s-til'yṳn,	po̤st-il'yṳn,	po̤s-til'yṳn,	po̤s-til'yṳn
PO'TH'ER,	po̤th'e̤r,	po̤th'e̤r,	po̤th'e̤r,	po̤th'e̤r,	po̤th'e̤r,	po̤th'e̤r.
POUR,	powr,	pōr,	pōre,	pōre,	pōre,	pōre.
PRE'FE€T-URE,	prē'fe̤k-tūre,	pre̤-fēk'tṳre,	prē'fe̤k-tūre,	prē'fe̤k-tyṳr,	prē'fe̤kt-ūre,	prē'fe̤k-tūre
PRĒL'Ā-CY, PRĒ'LA-CY,	{prēl'la̤-se̤,	prēl'a̤-se̤,	prēl'la̤-se̤,	prēl'a̤-se̤,	prēl'a̤-se̤,	prēl'a̤-se̤.
PRĒL'ATE, PRĒ'LATE,	{prēl'at,	prēl'a̤te̤,	prēl'la̤t,	prēl'e̤t,	prēl'a̤te,	prēl'at

Webster.	*Walker.*	*Perry.*	*Jameson.*	*Knowles.*	*Smart.*	*Worcester.*
PRĒ'LUDE, PREL'ŪDE,	prĕl'ūde,	prĕl'ūde,	prĕl'ūde,	prĕl'ūde,	prĕl'ūde,	prĕl'ūde.
PREM'IER (prem'-yer),	prĕm'yẹr,	prĕ'mẹ-ẹr,	prĕm'yẹr,	prĕm'yār,	prĕ'mẹ-ẹr,	prĕ'mẹ-ẹr. prĕm'yer.
PRĒM-Ū-NĪ'RE,	prĕm'mụ-nī-rẹ,	prĕm'ụ-nī-rẹ,	prĕm'mụ-nī-rẹ,	prĕm'ụ-nī-rẹ,	prẹ-mụ-nī'rẹ,	prĕm'ụ-nī-rẹ.
PRĒ'SAGE, PRES'AGE,	prĕs'sạje,	prĕs'ạj,	prĕs'sạje,	prĕs'ĕj,	prĕs'sạje,	prĕs'ạj.
PRĒ'SCI-ENCE	prē'shẹ-ĕns,	prĕsh'ẹns,	prē'shẹ-ĕns,	prē'shẹns,	prē'shẹ-ĕns,	prē'shẹ-ēns.
PRE-TEXT', PRĒ'TEXT,	prẹ-tĕkst',	prẹ-tĕkst',	prẹ-tĕkst',	prẹ-tĕkst',	prẹ-tĕkst',	prẹ-tĕkst'. prē'tĕkst.
PRĪ-MOR'DI-AL	prī-mōr'dẹ-ạl, prī-mōr'jẹ-ạl,	prī-mōr'dẹ-ạl,	prī-mōr'dẹ-ạl,	prī-mōr'dyạl,	prī-mōr'dẹ-ạl,	prī-mōr'dẹ-ạl.
PRĪ'VA-CY,	prī'vạ-sẹ, prīv'ạ-sẹ,	prī'vạ-sẹ,	prī'vạ-sẹ,	prīv'ạ-sẹ,	prī'vạ-sẹ,	prī'vạ-sẹ.
PRIV'A-TIVE,	prīv'ạ-tīv,	prī'vạ-tīv,	prīv'ạ-tīv,	prīv'ạ-tīv,	prīv'ạ-tīv,	prīv'ạ-tīv.
PRŌ'BA-TO-RY,	prōb'ạ-tūr-ẹ,	prō'bạ-tọ-rẹ,	prōb'ạ-tūr-ẹ,	prō'bạ-tūr-ẹ,	prō'bạ-tūr-ẹ,	prō'bạ-tọ-rẹ.
PRO-CEEDS', PRŌ'CEEDS,	prọ-seedz',	prọ-seedz',	prō'seedz,	prọ-seedz',	prōs'eedz,	prō'seedz. prọ-seedz'.
PRŌ'FILE (prō'fil or prō'feel),	prō'fīl, prọ-fēl',	prọ-fēl',	prō'fēl,	prọ-fēl',	prō'fēl,	prō'fēl. prọ-fēl'. prō'fīl.
PRO-LO-CŪ'TOR,	prōl-ọ-kū'tụr,	prō-lọ-kū'tụr,	prō-lọ-kū'tụr,	prọ-lōk'ụ-tụr,	prōl'ọ-kū-tọr,	prōl'ọ-kū-tọr
PRŌ'LOGUE (prō'-lōg),	prōl'ọg,	prōl'ōg,	prō'lōg,	prō'lōg,	prōl'ōg,	prōl'ōg.
PRŌ-MUL-GĀ'TOR,	prōm-ụl-gā'tụr,	prō-mụl-gā'tụr, prọ-mŭl'gā-tụr,	prō-mụl-gā'tụr,	prọ-mŭl'gā-tụr,	prōm'ụl-gā-tọr,	prōm'ụl-gā-tọr prōm-ụl-gā'tọr
PRO-NUN-CI-Ā'TION.[1]						
PRO-PĪ''TI-Ā'TION (pro-pish-e-ā'shun).[2]						
PRO-SŌ'DI-AN,	prọ-sō'dẹ-ạn,	prọ-sōd'ẹ-ạn,	prọs-ō'dẹ-ạn,	prọ-sōd'yạn,	prọ-sō'dẹ-ạn,	prọ-sō'dẹ-ạn.
PROT'A-SIS,	prọ-tā'sịs,	prọ-tā'sịs,	prō'tạ-sīs,	prō'tạ-sīs,	prōt'ạ-sīs,	prōt'ạ-sīs.
PRŌ'TEST, *n.*,	prọ-tĕst', prōt'ĕst,	prọ-tĕst',	prō'tẹst,	prō'tẹst,	prōt'ẹst,	prō'tĕst, prōt'ẹst
PROW,	prow, prō,	prow,	prō,	prō, prow,	prō,	prow, prō.
PROW'ESS,	prow'ẹs, prō'ịs,	prow'ẹs,	prow'ẹs,	prō'ẹs, prow'ẹs,	prow'ẹs,	prow'ẹs.
PTIS'AN (tiz'an),	tịz-zăn',	tĭz'ạn,	tịz-zăn',	tịz-zăn',	tĭz'ạn,	tịz-zăn', tĭz'ạn
PŪ'IS-SANCE,	pū'ịs-sạns, pụ-ĭs'sạns,	pụ-ĭs'sạns,	pū'ịs-sạns,	pū'ịs-sạns,	pū'ịs-sạns,	pū'ịs-sāns.
PUM'ICE,	pŭ'mịs, pŭm'ịs,	pŭm'ịs,	pŭm'ịs,	pŭm'ịs,	pū'mịs,	pū'mịs. pŭm'mịs.
PUS'TULE (pus'l or pust'yule),	pŭs'chūle,	pŭs'tūl,	pŭs'tūle,	pŭs'tūle,	pŭs'tūl,	pŭs'tūl, pŭst'yụ.
PYG-MĒ'AN,	pig-mē'ạn,	pĭg'mẹ-ạn,	pig-mē'ạn,	pig-mē'ạn,	pig-mē'ạn,	pig-mē'ạn.
PY-RĪ'TES,	pẹ-rī'tēz, pĭr'ẹ-tēz,	pĭr'ẹ-tēz, pẹ-rī'tēz,	pẹ-rī'tēz,	pẹ-rī'tēz,	pẹ-rī'tēz,	pẹ-rī'tēz.
PYR'O-MAN-CY,	pīr'ọ-măn-sẹ,	pẹ-rōm'ạn-sẹ, pīr'ọ-măn-sẹ,	pī'rọ-măn-sẹ,	pī'rọ-măn-sẹ,	pīr'ọ-măn-sẹ,	pīr'ọ-măn-sẹ
PYR'O-TECH-NY,	pīr'ọ-tĕk-nẹ,	pīr-ọ-tĕk'nẹ,	pī'rọ-tĕk-nẹ,	pī'rọ-tĕk-nẹ,	pir'ọ-tĕk-nẹ,	pīr'ọ-tĕk-nẹ.
QUĀLM (quām),	kwạm,	kwām,	kwām,	kwạm, kwām,	kwām,	kwām, kwạm
QUAN'DA-RY,	kwọn-dā'rẹ,	kwạn-dā'rẹ,	kwọn-dā'rẹ,	kwọn-dā'rẹ,	kwọn-dā'rẹ,	kwọn-dā'rẹ. kwŏn'dạ-rẹ.
QUAY (kē),	kē,	kē,	kē,	kā, kē,	kē,	kē.
QUIN-TES'SENCE,	kwĭn'tes-sẹns, kwịn-tĕs'sẹns,	kwĭn'tẹs-sẹns,	kwịn-tĕs'sẹns,	kwịn-tĕs'sẹns,	kwịn-tĕs'sẹns,	kwịn-tĕs sens. kwĭn'tẹs-sĕns.
QUŌTE,	kwōte,	kōte,	kwōte,	kwōte,	kwōt,	kwōt.
QUŌTH (kwōth or kwūth),	kwūth, kwōth,	kōth, kŭth,	kwōth,	kwōth,	kwūth,	kwūth, kwōth.
QUO-TID'I-AN,	kwọ-tĭd'jẹ-ạn,	kọ-tĭd'ẹ-ạn,	kwọ-tĭd'ẹ-ạn,	kwo-tĭd'yạn,	kwọ-tĭd'ẹ-ạn,	kwọ-tĭd'ẹ-ạn
QUŌ'TIENT,	kwō'shẹnt,	kō'shẹnt,	kwō'shẹnt,	kwō'shẹnt,	kwō'shẹnt,	kwō'shẹnt.
RĀ'DI-ANT,	rā'dẹ-ạnt, rā'jẹ-ạnt,	rā'dẹ-ạnt,	rā'dẹ-ạnt,	rād'yạnt,	rā'dẹ-ạnt,	rā'dẹ-ạnt.
RĀ'DI-ĀTE,	rā'dẹ-āte, rā'jẹ-āte,	rā'dẹ-āte,	rā'dẹ-āte,	rā'dẹ-āt, rād'yāt,	rā'dẹ-āte,	rā'dẹ-āte
RĀ'DI-US,	rā'dẹ-ụs, rā'jẹ-ụs,	rā'dẹ-ụs,	rā'dẹ-ụs,	rād'yụs,	rā'dẹ-ụs,	rā'dẹ-ŭs
RĀIS'IN (rā'zn),	rē'zn,	rā'zịn,	rā'zịn,	rā'zịn.	rā'zn,	rā'zn.
RAR'I-TY,	rā'rẹ-tẹ, rār'ẹ-tẹ (thinness),	rār'ẹ-tẹ,	rā'rẹ-tẹ,	rār'ẹ-tẹ,	rā'rẹ-tẹ,	rār'ẹ-tẹ. rār'ẹ-tẹ (thinness).
RĀSE,	rāze, rāse,	rāze,	rāze,	rāze, rāse,	rāze,	rāze, rāse.
RASP'BER-RY (raz'-ber-re),	rāz'bẹr-ẹ,	rāsp'bẹr-ẹ,	rāz'bẹr-ẹ,	rāz'bẹr-ẹ,	rāz'bẹr-ẹ,	rāz'bẹr-ẹ.
RAT-A-FĬ'A,	rāt-ạ-fē'ạ,	rāt-ạ-fē'ạ,	rāt-ạ-fē'ạ,	rāt-ạ-fē'ạ,	rāt-ạ-fē'ạ, *colloq.* rāt-ạ-fē',	rāt-ạ-fē'ạ. rāt-ạ-fē'.
RATH'ER,	răth'ẹr, rā'thẹr,	răth'ẹr,	rā'thẹr,	răth'ẹr,	rā'thẹr,	răth'ẹr
RA-TIOC-I-NĀ'TION.[3]						
RĀ'TION-AL (rā'-shun-ạl or rash'-ụn-ạl),	răsh'ụn-ạl,	răsh'ụn-ạl,	răsh'ụn-ạl,	răsh'ụn-ạl,	răsh'ụn-ạl,	răsh'ụn-ạl.
RA-TION-Ā'LE (rā-shun-ā'lẹ or răsh-ụn-ā'lẹ),	răsh-ẹ-ọ-nā'lẹ,	răsh-ẹ-ọ-nā'lẹ,	rā-shẹ-ọ-nā'lẹ,	răsh-ụn-ā'lẹ,	rā-shẹ-ọ-nā'lẹ,	răsh-ẹ-ọ-nā'lẹ.
RE-CEP'TA-CLE,	rẽs'sẹp-tạ-kl, rẹ-sĕp'tạ-kl,	rẹ-sĕp'tạ-kl,	rẹ-sĕp'tạ-kl,	rẹ-sĕp'tạ-kl,	rẹ-sĕp'tạ-kl,	rẹ-sĕp'tạ-kl. rẽs'ẹp-tọ-rẹ.
RE-CEP'TO-RY,	rẽs'ẹp-tụr-ẹ,	rẹ-sĕp'tọ-rẹ,	. . . . .	rẹ-sĕp'tụr-ẹ,	rẹ-sĕp'tur-ẹ,	rẹ-sĕp'tọ-rẹ.
RE-COG'NI-ZANCE (rẹ-kŏg'nẹ-zạns or rẹ-kŏn'ẹ-zạns),	rẹ-kŏg'nẹ-zạns,	rẹ-kŏn'ẹ-zạns,	rẹ-kŏg'nẹ-zạns, rẹ-kŏn'ẹ-zạns,	rẹ-kŏn'ịz-ạns,	rẹ-kŏg'nẹ-zạns,	rẹ-kŏg'nẹ-zăns.

Walker.	*Perry.*	*Jameson.*	*Knowles.*	*Smart.*	*Worcester.*
[1] prọ-nŭn-shẹ-ā'shụn,	prọ-nŭn-sẹ-ā'shụn,	prọ-nŭn-shẹ-ā'shụn,	prọ-nụn-sẹ-ā'shụn,	prọ-nŭn-sẹ-ā'shụn,	prọ-nŭn-shẹ-ā'shụn
[2] prọ-pĭsh-ẹ-ā'shụn,	prọ-pĭsh-ẹ-ā'shụn,	prọ-pĭsh-ẹ-ā'shụn,	prọ-pĭsh-ẹ-ā'shụn,	prọ-pĭsh-ẹ-ā'shụn,	prọ-pĭsh-ẹ-ā'shụn.
[3] răsh-ẹ-ōs-ẹ-nā'shụn,	răsh-ẹ-ōs-ẹ-nā'shụn,	rā-shẹ-ōs-ẹ-nā'shụn,	rā-sẹ-ō-sịu-ā'shụn,	răsh-ẹ-ōs-ẹ-nā'shụn.	răsh-ẹ-ōs-ẹ-nā'shụn

Webster.	*Walker.*	*Perry.*	*Jameson.*	*Knowles.*	*Smart.*	*Worcester*
RĔC'OG-NĪZE (rĕk'-og-nīze or rĕk'o-nīze),	rĕk'ọg-nīze,	rĕk'ọn-īze,	rĕk'ọg-nīze,	rĕk'ọg-nīze,	rĕk'ọg-nīze,	rĕk'ọg-nīze.
RE-ĔCG-NI-ZOR' (re-kŏg-ne-zŏr' or re-kŏn-e-zŏr'),	rẹ-kŏg-nẹ-zŏr',	rẹ-kŏn'ẹ-zŏr,	rẹ-kŏg-nẹ-zŏr',	rē-kọn-ẹ-zŏr',	rẹ-kŏg-nẹ-zŏr',	rẹ-kŏg-nẹ-zŏr'
REC'ON-DĪTE,	rĕk'ọn-dīte,	rẹ-kŏn'dịt,	rĕk'ọn-dīte,	rē-kọn-dīte',	rẹ-kŏn'dịt,	rĕk'ọn-dīte. rẹ-kŏn'dịt.
REC'ORD,	rĕk'ọrd, rẹ-kŏrd',	rĕk'ọrd,	rĕk'ọrd,	rĕk'ọrd,	rék'ọrd,	rĕk'ọrd.
RE-CŪ'SANT,	rẹ-kū'zạnt, rĕk'ụ-zạnt,	rẹ-kū'zạnt,	rẹ-kū'zạnt,	rĕk'ụ-zạnt,	rĕk'ụ-zạnt,	rẹ-kū'zạnt. rĕk'ụ-zạnt.
RE-FEC'TO-RY,	rẹ-fĕk'tụr-ẹ, rĕf'ẹk-tụr-ẹ,	rẹ-fĕk'tọ-rẹ,	rẹ-fĕk'tụr-ẹ,	rẹ-fĕk'tụr-ẹ,	rẹ-fĕk'tụr-ẹ,	rẹ-fĕk'tọ-rẹ.
RE-FRĂ'GA-BLE,	rĕf'rạ-gạ-bl,	rẹ-frăg'ạ-bl,	rẹf'rạ-gạ-bl,	rĕf'rạ-gạ-bl,	rĕf'rạ-gạ-bl,	rĕf'rạ-gạ-bl
REF'RA-GA-BLE,	rĕf'rạ-gạ-bl,	rĕf'rạ-gạ-bl,				
RE-MED'I-LESS,	rĕm'ẹ-dẹ-lĕs,	rẹ-mĕd'ẹ-lĕs,	rĕm'ẹ-dẹ-lĕs,	rĕm'ẹ-dẹ-lĕs,	rĕm'ẹ-dẹ-lĕs,	rĕm'ẹ-dẹ-lĕs. rẹ-mĕd'ẹ-lĕs.
RE-MORSE',	rẹ-mōrs', rẹ-mōrse',	rẹ-mōrs', rẹ-mōrse',	rẹ-mōrs',	rẹ-mōrs',	rẹ-mōrs',	rẹ-mōrs'.
REN'DEZ-VOUS (ren'de-voo),	rĕn-dẹ-vooz',	rĕn'dẹ-vooz,	rĕn-dẹ-vooz',	rŏn'dẹ-voo,	rĕn'dẹ-voo,	rĕn'dẹ-voo. rĕn-dẹ-vooz'
REN'I-TEN-CY,	rẹ-nī'tẹn-sẹ,	rĕn'ẹ-tĕn-sẹ,	rẹ-nī'tẹn-sẹ,	rẹ-nī'tẹn-sẹ,	rẹ-nī'tẹn-sẹ,	rẹ-nī'tẹn-sẹ.
RE-NUN-CI-Ā'TION.[1]						
REP'ER-TO-RY,	rĕp'ẹr-tūr-ẹ,	rĕp'ẹr-tọ-rẹ,	rĕp'ẹr-tūr-ẹ,	rĕp'ẹr-tūr-ẹ,	rĕp'ẹr-tūr-ẹ,	rĕp'ẹr-tọ-re.
RE-SIL'I-ENCE,	rẹ-zĭl'ẹ-ẹns,	rẹ-zĭl'ẹ-ẹns,	rẹ-zĭl'ẹ-ẹns,	rẹ-sĭl'yẹns,	rẹ-zĭl'ẹ-ẹns,	rẹ-zĭl'ẹ-ẽns.
RE-SPĪR'A-BLE,	. . . . .	rẽs'pẹ-rạ-bl,	rẹ-spīr'ạ-bl,	rẽs'pẹ-rạ-bl,	rẹ-spīr'ạ-bl,	rẹ-spīr'ạ-bl.
RE-TĀIL', *v.*,	rẹ-tāle',	rẹ-tāle',	rẹ-tāle',	rẹ-tāle',	rẹ-tāle',	rẹ-tāle'.
RĒ'TĀIL, *n.*,	rē'tāle,	rē'tāle,	rē'tāle,	rẹ-tāle',	rē'tāle,	rē'tāle.
RET'I-NŪE,	rĕt'ẹ-nū, rẹ-tĭn'nụ,	rĕt'ẹ-nū,	rĕt'ẹ-nū, rẹ-tĭn'nụ,	rēt'ẹ-nū,	rĕt'ẹ-nū,	rĕt'ẹ-nū.
RE-TRIB'UTE.	rẹ-trĭb'ụte,	rẹ-trĭb'ụte,	rẹ-trĭb'ụte,	rēt'rẹ-būte,	rẹ-trĭb'ụte,	rẹ-trĭb'ụte.
REV'E-NŪE,	rĕv'ẹ-nū, rẹ-vēn'nụ,	rĕv'ẹ-nū,	rĕv'ẹ-nū, rẹ-vēn'nụ,	rĕv'ẹ-nū, rẹ-vēn'ụ,	rĕv'ẹ-nū,	rĕv'ẹ-nū.
REV'E-RIE, REV'ER-Y,	rĕv'ẹr-ẹ,	rĕv'ẹ-rẹ, rĕv-ẹ-rē',	rĕv-ẹr-ē',	rĕv-ẹr-ē',	rĕv-ẹr-ē',	rĕv'ẹ-rẹ. rĕv-ẹ-rē'.
RE-VŎLT'.	rẹ-vōlt', rẹ-vōlt',	rẹ-vōlt',	rẹ-vōlt',	rẹ-vōlt',	rẹ-vōlt',	rẹ-vōlt', rẹ-vōlt'
RHOMB	rŭmb,	rŭmb,	rŏmb,	rŏmb,	rŏmb,	rŭmb.
RĪGHT'EOUS (rī'chus),	rī'chẹ-ụs,	rī'chẹ-ụs,	rī'tẹ-ụs,	rīt'yụs,	rīt'yụs, *colloq.* rī'chụs,	rī'chụs.
RĪS'I-BLE, RĪ'SI-BLE,	rīz'e-bl,	rīz'ẹ-bl,	rīz'ẹ-bl,	rīz'ẹ-bl,	rīz'ẹ-bl,	rīz'ẹ-bl.
RO-MANCE',	rọ-măns',	rọ-măns',	rọ-măns',	rọ-măns',	rọ-măns',	rọ-măns'.
ROQ'UE-LAUR (rok'e-lōr),	rōk-ẹ-lōr',	rōk'ẹ-lō,	. . . .	rōk'lōr,	rōk-ẹ-lōr',	rōk-ẹ-lōr'.
RŌ'SE-ATE (rō'zhe-ate),	rō'zhẹ-ạt,	rō'zhẹ-ạt,	rō'zhẹ-ạt,	rō'zẹ-ạt,	rō'zẹ-ạt, *colloq.* rō'zhẹ-ạt,	rō'zhẹ-ạt.
ROUTE, RŎUTE,	rout, rōt,	rout,	rout, rōt,	rōt,	rōt,	rōt, rout.
SAB'A-OTH,	săb'ạ-ōth,	sạ-bā'ọth,	săb'ạ-ōth,	sạ-bā'ọth,	sạ-bā'ọth,	sạ-bā'ọth. săb'ạ-ōth.
SAF'FRON,	săf'fụrn,	săf'fụrn,	săf'rụn,	săf'frụn,	săf'rụn,	săf'fụrn, săf'rụn.
SAG'IT-TAL,	săd'jẹ-tạl,	săd'jẹ-tạl,	săd'jẹ-tạl,	sạ-jĭt'tạl,	săd'jẹ-tạl,	săj'ĭt-tạl.
SĂ'LI-ENT,	să'lẹ-ẽnt,	să'lẹ-ẽnt,	să'lẹ-ẽnt,	săl'yẹnt,	să'lẹ-ẽnt,	să'lẹ-ẽnt.
SA-LĪNE',	sạ-līne', sā'līne,	sạ-līne',	sạ-līne',	sạ-līne',	sạ-līne',	sạ-līne'.
SA-LĪ'VAL,	săl'ẹ-vạl, sạ-lī'vạl,	săl'ẹ-vạl, sạ-lī'vạl,	sạ-lī'vạl,	sạ-lī'vạl,	sạ-lī'vạl,	sạ-lī'vạl.
SA-LĪ'VOUS,	sạ-lī'vụs, săl'ẹ-vụs,	săl'ẹ-vụs, sạ-lī'vụs,	sạ-lī'vụs,	sạ-lī'vụs,	sạ-lī'vụs,	sạ-lī'vụs.
SĂLVE (săv),	sălv,	săv,	sălv, săv,	săv,	săv,	săv, sălv.
SAP'PHIRE (săf'fīre or săf'fer),	săf'fịr,	săf'fīre,	săf'fịr,	săf'eer,	săf'fịr,	săf'fịr.
SĂR'DO-NYX,	sär'dọ-nĭks,	sär'dọ-nĭks,	sär'dọ-nĭks,	sär'dọ-nĭks,	sär'dọ-nĭks,	sär'dọ-nĭks.
SAT'ĪRE,	să'tụr, săt'ụr, să'tīre, săt'īre,	să'tụr,	să'tụr,	săt'ịr,	săt'ẹr,	să'tụr. săt'īr. săt'ụr.
SAT'URN,	să'tụrn, săt'ụrn,	săt'ụrn,	să'tụrn,	să'tụrn, săt'ụrn,	săt'ụrn,	săt'ụrn.
SĂ'TYR,	să'tụr, săt'ụr,	să'tụr.	să'tẹr,	să'tịr, să'tụr,	săt'ụr,	să'tụr, săt'ịr.
SĂUN'TER (sän'ter),	sän'tụr, sawn'tụr,	sawn'tụr,	sän'tẹr,	sawn'tụr,	sän'tẹr,	sän'tẹr, sạn'tẹr.
SĄU'SAGE,	saw'sĭdj, sās'sĭdj,	saw'sạje,	saw'sāje,	sōs'ẹj,	saw'sạje,	saw'sạje.
SCATH,	skăth,	. . . . .	skăth,	skāth,	skăth,	skăth.
SCHED'ULE,	sĕd'jūl, skĕd'jūl,	skĕd'ūl, sēd'ūl,	skĕd'ūl, shĕd'ūl,	shĕd'ūl,	shĕd'ūl,	skĕd'yūl. shĕd'yūl. sēd'yūl.
SCHIS-MAT'IC,	sĭz-mạ-tĭk,	sịz-măt'ĭk, *n.*,	sĭz'mạ-tĭk,	sịz-măt'ik,	sĭz'mạ-tịk, *n.*, sịz-măt'ĭk, *a.*,	sĭz'mạ-tĭk, *n.* sịz-măt'ĭk, *n. & a.*
SCĪ-OM'A-CHY,	sī-ŏm'ạ-kẹ,	sī-ŏm'ạ-kẹ,	. . . . .	sī-ŏm'ạ-kẹ,	sī-ŏm'ẹ-kẹ,	sī-ŏm'ạ-kẹ.
SĒ'CRE-TO-RY,	sẹ-krē'tụr-ẹ,	sē'krẹ-tọ-rẹ,	sē'krẹ-tụr-ẹ,	sẹ-krē'tụr-ẹ,	sẹ-krē'tọr-ẹ,	sẹ-krē'tọ-rẹ. sē'krẹ-tọ-rẹ.
SE-MIP'E-DAL,	sẹ-mĭp'ẹ-dạl,	sẹm-ẹ-pē'dạl,	sẹ-mĭp'ẹ-dạl,	sĕm'ẹ-pē-dạl,	sĕm-ẹ-pĕd'ạl,	sĕm-ẹ-pē'dạl. sẹ-mĭp'ẹ-dạl.
SEN'ES-CHAL,	sĕn'ẹs-kạl,	sĕn'ẹ-shạl,	sĕn'ẹ-shạl,	sĕn'ẹs-shạl,	sĕn'ẹsh-ạl,	sĕn'ẹs-shāl.
SE-QUES-TRĀ'TOR,	sẽk-wẹs-trā'tụr,	sē-kwẹs-trā'tụr,	sẽ'kwẹs-trā-tụr,	sẽk-wẹs-trā'tụr,	sẽk'wẹs-trā-tọr,	sẽk'wẹs-trā-tọr.
SER-PĪ'GO,	sẹr-pī'gọ, sẹr-pē'gọ,	sẽr'pẹ-gō,	sẹr-pē'gọ,	sẹr-pē'gọ,	sẹr-pē'gọ,	sẹr-pī'gō. sẹr-pē'gō.
SES-QUIP'E-DAL,	ses-kwĭp'pẹ-dạl,	. . . . .	ses-kwĭp'ẹ-dạl,	sēs-kwẹ-pē'dạl,	sēs-kwẹ-pē'dạl,	ses-kwĭp'ẹ-dạl.
SEW'ER (a drain),	shōre,	shōre,	shōre,	soo'ụr,	soor,	soo'ẹr, shōre.
SEX'A-GEN-A-RY, SEX-AG'EN-A-RY,	sẹks-ăd'jẹn-ạr-ẹ,	sẹks-ăd'jẹn-ạ-rẹ,	sẹks-ăd'jẹn-ạr-ẹ,	sẹks-ăd'jẹn-ẹr-ẹ,	sẹks-ăd'jẹ-nạr-ẹ,	sẹks-ăd'jẹ-nạ-rẹ.

Walker.	*Perry.*	*Jameson.*	*Knowles.*	*Smart.*	*Worcester.*
[1] **rẹ-nŭn-shẹ-ā'shụn,**	rẹ-nŭn-shẹ-ā'shụn,	rẹ-nŭn-shẹ-ā'shụn,	rẹ-nŭn-sẹ-ā'shụn,	rẹ-nŭn-sẹ-ā'shụn,	rẹ-nŭn-shẹ-ā'shụn

Webster	*Walker.*	*Perry.*	*Jameson.*	*Knowles.*	*Smart.*	*Worcester.*
SHER'BET,	shęr-bĕt′,	shęr-bĕt′,	shęr-bĕt′,	shĕr′bęt,	shĕr′bęt,	shĕr′bęt. shęr-bĕt′.
SHĪRE, SHIRE,	shēre,	shēre,	shīre,	shīre,	shēre,	shēre, shīre.
SHĪVE,	shīve,	shīve,	shīve,	shīve,	shīve,	shīve.
SHŌNE,	shōn,	shūn,	shōn,	shōn, shŏn,	shōn,	shōn, shŏn.
SĬ'REN,	sĭ′rẹn,	sĭ′rẹn,	sĭ′rẹn,	sĭ′rẹn,	sĭ′rẹn,	sĭ′rẹn.
SĬR'RAH,	sär′rä,	sär′rạh,	sĕr′rä,	sär′ä,	sĕr′rạ,	sär′rạh, sĭr′rạh.
SĬR'UP,	sŭr′rụp,	sĭr′ụp,	sĕr′rụp,	sŭr′ụp,	sĭr′ụp, *colloq.* sŭr′ụp,	sĭr′ụp, sŭr′rụp.
SLAB'BER,	slăb′bur, slŏb′bur,	slŏb′bẹr,	slăb′bẹr,	slŏb′ụr,	slăb′bẹr, *colloq.* slŏb′bẹr,	slăb′bẹr.
SLOTH, SLŌTH,	slōth,	slōth,	slōth,	slōth,	slōth,	slōth.
SŌ'CIA-BLE,	sō′shẹ-ạ-bl,	sō′shẹ-ạ-bl,	sō′shẹ-ạ-bl,	sō′shạ-bl,	sō′shẹ-ạ-bl,	sō′shẹ-ạ-bl.
SŌ'JOURN, SO-JOURN',	sō′jurn,	sō′jurn, sọ-jürn′,	sō′jurn,	sọ-jürn′, *v.*, sō′jurn, *n.*,	sō′jurn,	sō′jurn.
SOL'DER,	sŏl′dur,	sŏl′dẹr,	sŏl′dẹr,	saw′dur,	saw′dẹr,	sŏl′dẹr, saw′dẹr.
SOM'BER, SOM'BRE,	. . . . .	sōme′bẹr,	sōme′bur,	sōme′bur,	sōme′bur,	sōme′bẹr.
SO-NA'TA,	sọ-nä′tạ,	sọ-nä′tạ,	sọ-nä′tạ,	sọ-nä′tạ,	sọ-nä′tạ,	sọ-nä′tạ.
SOOT,	soot,	sŭt,	sọọt,	soot,	sọọt,	soot, sọọt.
SŌU-CHONG',	sow-chŏng′,	soo-shŏng′,	sow-chŏng′,	soo-shŏng′,	soo-shŏng′,	soo-shŏng′
SŌUS (soo),	souse, soo,	soo,	soo,	soo,	soo,	soo.
SOUTH-EAST',	south-eest′,	south-eest′,	south-eest′,	south′eest′, süth′eest′,	south-eest′,	south-eest′
SOUTH'ER-LY,	süth′ụr-lẹ, south′ụr-lẹ,	sŭth′ẹr-lẹ,	sŭth′ẹr-lẹ,	sŭth′ụr-lẹ,	south′ẹr-lẹ, *colloq.* sŭth′ẹr-lẹ,	sŭth′ẹr-lẹ.
SOUTH'ERN,	south′ụrn, sŭth′ụrn,	sŭth′ẹrn,	south′ẹrn, sŭth′ẹrn,	sŭth′ụrn,	south′ẹrn, *colloq.* sŭth′ẹrn,	sŭth′ẹrn.
SOUTH'WARD (suth′ạrd),	south′ward, sŭth′ụrd,	sŭth′ạrd,	south′ward,	south′ward,	south′ward, *colloq.* sŭth′ạrd,	south′ward. sŭth′ụrd.
SPAN'EL,	spän′yẹl,	spän′ẹl,	spän′yẹl,	spän′yẹl,	spän′yẹl,	spän′yẹl, spän′ẹl.
SPERM-A-CĔ'TĬ,	spĕr-mạ-sē′tẹ,	spĕr-mạ-sē′tẹ,	spĕr-mạ-sē′tẹ,	spĕr-mạ-sīt′ẹ,	spĕr-mạ-sē′tẹ,	spĕr-mạ-sē′tẹ.
SPĪKE'NARD,	spīke′närd,	spīke′närd,	spīke′närd,	spīke′närd,	spīke′närd,	spīke′närd.
SPĪR'A-CLE (spīr'a-kl or spī'ra-kl),	spīr′ạ-kl,	spī′rạ-kl,	spīr′ạ-kl,	spī′rạ-kl,	spī′rạ-kl,	spīr′ạ kl spī′rạ kl
SQUIR'REL (skwer'rel or skwur'rel),	skwĕr′rẹl,	skwĕr′rẹl,	skwĕr′rẹl,	skwĕr′rẹl,	skwĕr′rẹl,	skwĭr′rẹl. skwĕr′rẹl. skwŭr′rẹl.
STĪ-PEND'I-A-RY,	stī-pĕn′dẹ-ạ-rẹ, stī-pĕn′jẹ-ạ-rẹ,	stī-pĕn′dẹ-ạ-rẹ,	stī-pĕn′dẹ-ạ-rẹ,	stī-pĕnd′yạr-ẹ,	stī-pĕn′dẹ-ạ-rẹ,	stī-pĕn′dẹ-ạ-rẹ.
STIR'RUP,	stür′rụp,	stür′rụp,	stĕr′rụp,	stür′ụp,	stĕrr′ụp,	stür′ụp, stĭr′ụp.
STREW (strū or strō),	strō,	strū, strō,	stroo,	stroo,	stroo,	stroo, strō.
STŪ'DI-OUS,	stū′dẹ-ụs, stū′jẹ-ụs,	stū′dẹ-ụs,	stū′dẹ-ụs,	stūd′yụs,	stū′dẹ-ụs,	stū′dẹ-ŭs.
SUB-ĄL'TERN,	sŭb′ąl-tĕrn,	sŭb′ąl-tĕrn,	sŭb′ąl-tĕrn,	sụb-ąl′tẹrn, sụb-ąl′tẹrn,	sŭb′ąl-tĕrn,	sŭb′ąl-tĕrn. sụb-ąl′tẹrn.
SUB-SĬD'I-A-RY,	sụb-sĭd′ẹ-ạ-rẹ, sụb-sĭd′jẹ-ạ-rẹ,	sụb-sĭd′ẹ-ạ-rẹ,	sụb-sĭd′ẹ-ạ-rẹ,	sụb-sĭd′yạ-rẹ,	sụb-sĭd′yạr-e,	sŭb′sụl-tọ-rẹ. sụb′sụl-tọ-rẹ
SUB-SUL'TO-RY,	sŭb′sụl-tụr-ẹ,	sụb-sŭl′tọ-rẹ,	. . . . .	sụb-sŭl′tụr-ẹ,	sụb-sŭl′tọ-rẹ,	sụb′sụl-tọ-rẹ
SUC-CESS'OR,	sŭk′sẹs-sụr, sụk-sĕs′ụr,	sụk-sĕs′sụr,	sụk-sĕs′ụr,	sụk-sĕs′ụr,	sụk-sĕs′sọr,	sụk-sĕs′sọr.
SUG-GĔST',	sụg-jĕst′,	sụg-jĕst′,	sụd-jĕst′,	sụd-jĕst′,	sụd-jĕst′,	sụg-jĕst′. sụd-jĕst′.
SUĪTE,	sweet,	. . . . .	sweet,	sweet,	sweet,	sweet
SU-PER-E-ROG'A-TO-RY.[1]						
SŪ'PER-FĪNE,	sū-pẹr-fīne′,	sū-pẹr-fīne′,	sū-pẹr-fīne′,	sū′pẹr-fīne,	sū-pẹr-fīne′,	sū-pẹr-fīne′.
SUR'VEY, *n.*,	sụr-vā′, sŭr′vā,	sŭr′vā,	sŭr′vā,	sụr-vā′,	sŭr′vā,	sŭr′vā, sụr-vā′
SWŌRD (swōrd or sōrd),	sōrd,	sōrd,	sōrd,	sōrd,	sōrd,	sōrd.
SYS'TEM-A-TĪZE,	sịs-tĕm′ạ-tīze,	sĭs′tẹ-mạ-tize,	sĭs′tẹm-ạ-tīze,	sĭs′tẹm-ạ-tize,	sĭs′tẹm-ạ-tīze,	sĭs′tẹm-ạ-tize
TAN'TIV-Y,	tạn-tĭv′ẹ,	tạn-tĭv′ẹ,	tăn′tẹ-vẹ,	tạn-tĭv′e,	tạn-tĭv′ẹ,	tạn-tĭv′ẹ. tăn′tẹ-vẹ.
TAP'ES-TRY,	tăps′trẹ, tăp′ẹs-trẹ,	tăp′ẹs-trẹ,	tăp′ẹs-trẹ,	tăp′ęs-trẹ,	tăp′ẹs-trẹ,	tăp′ẹs-trẹ
TAS'SEL,	tăs′sẹl,	tăs′sẹl,	tăs′sẹl,	tăs′l,	tăs′sẹl,	tăs′sẹl. tăs′sl.
TAUNT,	tänt, tawnt,	tawnt,	tänt, tawnt,	tawnt,	tänt,	tänt, tawnt.
TĒ'DI-OUS,	tē′dẹ-ụs, tē′jẹ-ụs,	tē′dẹ-ụs, tē′jẹ-ụs,	tē′dẹ-ụs,	tēd′yụs,	tē′dẹ-ụs, tē′jẹ-ụs,	tē′dyụs.
TEN'A-BLE,	tĕn′ạ-bl,	tĕn′ạ-bl,	tē′nạ-bl,	tĕn′ạ-bl,	tĕn′ạ-bl,	tĕn′ạ-bl.
TEN'ET,	tĕn′nẹt,	tĕn′ẹt,	tē′nẹt,	tē′nẹt,	tĕn′ẹt,	tĕn′ẹt.
TEN'URE,	tē′nūre,	tĕn′ụre,	tĕn′yur,	tĕn′yūr,	tĕn′ūre,	tĕn′yur, tē′nūr
TĒ'TRĂRCH,	tē′trärk, tĕt′rärk,	tē′trärk,	tē′trärk, tĕt′rärk,	tē′trärk,	tĕt′rärk,	tē′trärk,
TĒT'RARCH-Y,	tĕt′rạr-kẹ,	tē′trạr-kẹ,	tĕt′rạr-kẹ,	tē′trạr-kẹ,	tĕt′rạr-kẹ,	tĕt′rạr-kẹ.
THERE'FORE (ther'fore or thāre'fore),	thĕr′fōre,	thāre′fōre,	thāre′fōre,	thĕr′fōre, thāre′fōre,	thĕr′fōre,	thĕr′fōre. thāre′fōre.
THREE'PENCE (thrip'ens),	thrĕp′ens,	thrĕp′ens,	thrĭp′ens,	thrē′pens.	thrē′pens, *colloq.* thrĭp′ens,	thrē′pens, *colloq* thrĭp′ens.
THĪ,	thī, thē,	thī,	thī,	thī,	thī, *often* thẹ,	thī, thẹ.
TĪ-Ā'RA,	tī-ā′rạ,	tī-ār′ạ,	tī-ā′rạ,	tī-ā′ra,	tī-ār′ạ,	tī-ā′rạ.
TIERCE (tĕrs or tērs),	tĕrs,	tērs,	tērs,	tērs,	tērs,	tērs, tĕrs,
TIN'Y,	tī′nẹ,	tī′nẹ,	tī′nẹ,	tī′nẹ,	tī′nẹ,	tī′nẹ.
TŌU-PĒT' (too-pā'),	too-pĕt′,	too-pē′,	too-pĕt′,	too-pā′,	too-pā′,	too-pā′. too-pē′. too-pĕt′.
TŌURN'A-MENT,	toor′nạ-mẽnt, tūr′nạ-mẽnt,	toor′nạ-mẽnt,	tōre′nạ-mẽnt,	toor′nạ-mẽnt,	tōre′nạ-mẽnt,	toor′nạ-mẽnt. tūr′nạ-mẽnt.

Walker	*Perry.*	*Jameson.*	*Knowles.*	*Smart.*	*Worcester.*
sū-per-ĕr′rọ-gạ-tụr ẹ,	sū-pẹr-ĕr′ọ-gạ-tọ-rẹ,	sū-pẹr-ĕr′rọ-gạ-tụr-ẹ,	sū-pẹr-ĕr-ọ-gāt′ụr-ẹ,	sū-pẹr-ĕr′ọ-gạ-tọr-e	sū-pẹr-ĕr′ọ-gạ-tọ-re

Webster.	*Walker.*	*Perry.*	*Jameson.*	*Knowles.*	*Smart.*	*Worcester.*
TŌ'WARD (tō'ard, *prep.* and *adv.*, TŌ'WARD (tō'ward), *a.*,	tō'ụrd, tō'wụrd,	tō'ạrd, tō'ạrd,	tō'ạrd, tō'ạrd,	tō'rd, tō'ụrd,	tō'ụrd, tō'ạrd,	tō'ạrd, to'ạrd, tō'wạrd
TRĂ'ĊHE-A,	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	trạ-kē'ạ,	trā'kẹ-a,	trā'kẹ-a, trạ-kē'ạ
TRĀIT,	trā, trāte,	trā,	trā, trāte,	trā,	trā,	trāte, trā.
TRANS'LA-TO-RY,	trạns-lā'tụr-ẹ,	trạns-lā'tọ-rẹ,	trạnz-lā'tụr-ẹ,	trăns-lāt'ụr-ẹ,	trạns-lā'tọr-ẹ,	trăns-lā'tọ-ro
ΓRAV'ERSE, *adv.*,	trạ-vērs',	trăv'ẹrs,	trăv'ẹrs,	trăv'ẹrs,	trăv'ẹrs,	trăv'ẹrs.
TRAV'ERSE, *prep.*,	trạ-vērs',	trăv'ẹrs,	trăv'ẹrs,	trăv'ẹrs,	trăv'ẹrs,	trăv'ẹrs.
TREB'LE (trĕb'l),	trĕb'bl,	trĕb'bl,	trĕb'bl,	trĕb'l,	trĕb'bl,	trĕb'bl.
TRE-PHĪNE', TRE-PHYNE',	trẹ-fīne',	trẹ-fīne',	. . . . .	trẹ-feen', trẹ-fīne',	trẹ-feen',	trẹ-fīne' trẹ-feen'.
TRIG'LYPH,	trī'glĭf,	trĭg'lĭf,	trĭg'lĭf,	trī'glĭf,	trī'glĭf,	trī'glĭf.
TRIG'O-NAL,	trĭg'ọ-nạl,	trĭg'ọ-nạl,	trĭg'ọ-nạl,	trī'gọ-nạl,	trĭg'ọ-nạl,	trĭg'ọ-nạl.
TRĪ'POD,	trī'pŏd, trīp'ŏd,	trīp'ŏd, trī'pŏd.	trī'pŏd,	trī'pŏd,	trī'pŏd,	trī'pŏd.
TRIS'YL-LA-BLE,	trĭs'sĭl-lạ-bl,	trĭs-sĭl'lạ-bl,	trĭs'sĭl-lạ-bl,	trĭs-sĭl'lạ-bl,	trĭs-sĭl'lạ-bl,	trĭs'ĭl-lạ-bl
TRĪ'UNE,	trī-ūne',	trī'ūne,	trī'ūne,	trī'ūne,	trī'ūne,	trī'ūne.
TRŪF'FLE,	troo'fl,	trūf'fl,	troo'fl,	troo'fl,	troọf'fl,	troo'fl.
TUR'CISM,	tŭr'sĭzm,	. . . .	. . . . .	tŭrk'ĭzm,	tŭr'sĭzm,	tŭr'sĭzm.
TUR-KOĪS' (tur-koiz' or tur-keez'),	tụr-keez',	tụr-keez',	. . . . .	tŭr'kwoiz, tŭr-kāze',	tụr-keez',	tụr-keez'.
TUR-MOIL',	tŭr'moil,	tụr-moil',	tụr-moil',	tŭr'moil, *n.*, tụr-moil, *v.*,	tŭr'moil,	tŭr'moil.
TWÖ'PENCE (too'-pens or tup'pens),	tŭp'pẹns,	tŭp'pẹns,	too'pĕns,	too'pĕns, *colloq.* tŭp'pẹns,	too'pĕns	too'pĕns tŭp'pẹns.
TŸ-PO-GRAPH'Ĭ-CAL.[1]						
UM'BRA-TĪLE,	ŭm'brạ-tīl,	ŭm'brạ-tīl,	. . . . .	ụm-brăt'ĭl,	ŭm'brạ-tīl.	ŭm'brạ-tĭl
ŬS'QUE-BAUGH,	ŭs-kwẹ-bä',	ŭs-kwẹ-baw',	ŭs-kwẹ-baw',	ŭs-kwẹ-baw	ŭs-kwẹ-baw'	ŭs kwẹ baw
Ŭ-TEN'SIL,	yū'tẹn-sĭl,	yụ-tĕn'sĭl,	yụ-tĕn'sĭl,	yū'tẹn-sĭl,	yụ-tĕn'sĭl,	yụ-tĕn'sĭl yū'tẹn-sĭl.
VAĠ'I-NAL,	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	văj'ĭn-ạl,	vạ-jī'nạl.	vạ-jī'nạl. văj'ẹ-nạl
VAL'ET (valʹlet or vạl'lā),	văl'ẹt, vạ-lēt',	văl'ẹt,	văl'ẹt, văl'lā,	vạ-lēt', văl'ā,	văl'ẹt,	văl'ẹt.
VAN-ĊOU'RI-ER (-koo're-er),	văn-koor'yeer',	văn-koo'rẹ-ā.	. . . . .	văng-koor'yẹr	văn-koor'ẹ-er,	văn-koo'rẽr
VĀSE,	vāze,	vāze,	vāze, vạz,	vāse,	vāze,	vāze, vāse.
VAULT,	vawlt, vawt,	vawlt,	vawlt,	vawlt, vawt,	vawlt,	vawlt.
VAUNT,	vawnt,	vawnt,	vawnt,	vawnt,	vawnt,	vawnt, vänt.
VEN'I-SON (ven'e-zn or ven'zn),	vĕn'zn, vĕn'ẹ-zn,	vĕn'zn,	vĕn'zn, vĕn'ẹ-zn,	vĕn'ĭz-ụn, vĕn'zụn,	vĕn'ẹ-zn, *colloq.* vĕn'zn,	vĕn'zn. vĕn'ẹ zn.
VER-MI-CEL'LI (ver-me-chel'le or ver-me-sel'le),	vẽr-mẹ-chĕl'lẹ,	vẽr-mẹ-sĕl'lẹ,	vẽr-mẹ-chĕl'lẹ,	vẽr-mẹ-chĕl'lẹ,	vẽr-mẹ-chĕl'lẹ,	vẽr-mẹ-chĕl'lẹ.
VERT'I-GO,	vẹr-tī'gō, vẹr-tē'gō, vẽr'tẹ-gō,	vẽr'tẹ-gō,	vẽr-tī-gō', vẹr-tē'gō,	vẹr-tē'gō,	vẹr-tē'gō,	vẽr'tẹ-gō. vẹr-tī'gō. vẹr-tē'gō.
VET'ER-I-NA-RY,	vĕt'ẹr-ẹ-nạ-rẹ, vẹ-tẽr'ẹ-nạ-rẹ,	vĕt'ẹr-ẹ-nạ-rẹ,	vĕt'ẹr-ịn-ẽr-ẹ,	vẹ'tẽr-ẹ-nạr-ẹ,	vẹ-sĭ'nạl,	vĕt'ẹr-ẹ-nạ-rẹ vĭs'ẹ-nạl. vẹ-sĭ'nạl.
VIC'I-NAL,	vĭs'ẹ-nạl,	vĭs'ịn-ạl,	vĭs-sĭ'nạl,	vĭs'ẹ-nạl,	vẹ-sĭ'nạl,	
VIC'INE,	vĭs'ĭne,	vĭs'ĭn,	. . . . .	vẹ-sīne',	vẹ-sīne',	vẹ-sīne', vĭs'ịn
VIN'DI-ĊĀ-TIVE,	vĭn'dẹ-kạ-tĭv,	vịn-dĭk'ạ-tĭv,	vĭn'dẹ-kā-tịv,	vĭn'dịk-āt-ịv,	vĭn'dẹ-kā-tịv,	vĭn'dẹ-kā-tĭv. vịn-dĭk'ạ-tĭv
VI-O-LON-CEL'LO (vē-o-lon-chel'lo or vē-o-lon-sel'lo),	vē-ọ-lọn-chĕl'lō,	vī-ọ-lọn-sĕl'lō,	vē-ọ-lọn-tsĕl'lō,	vē-ọ-long-chĕl'lō,	vē-ọ-lōn-chĕl'lō,	vē-ọ-lọn chĕl'lō vē-ọ-lọn-sĕl'lō
VĬR'TU,	vẹr-too',	. . . . .	vịr-tū',	. . . . .	veer-too',	vịr-tū'.
VIZ'IER (viz'yer),	vĭz'yẽr,	vĭz'yẹr,	vĭz'yẽr,	vīz'ẽr,	vĭz'yẹr,	vĭz'yẹr, vīz'yẽr
VOL'UME (vol'yum),	vŏl'yūme,	vŏl'ụme,	vŏl'yūme,	vŏl'yum,	vŏl'ūme,	vŏl'yum.
WĀIN'SĊOT,	wĕn'skụt,	wān'skọt,	wāne'skụt,	wĕn'skụt, wĭn'skọt,	wĕn'skọt,	wāne'skọt.
WĀIST'ĊŌAT,	wĕs'kọt,	wāst'kọt,	. . . . .	wās'kŏt, wĕs'kọt,	wāst'kōt,	wās'kōt, wĕs'kọt
WAR'RIOR (war'yur),	wạr'yụr,	wạr'yụr,	wŏr'rẹ-ụr,	wạr'yụr,	wŏr'rẹ-ụr,	wạr'yụr.
WĀY'LĀY,	wā-lā',	wā-lā',	wā'lā,	wā'lā,	wā'lā,	wā'lā, wā-lā'
WĒRE (wĕr, *emphat.* wāre),	wẽr,	wẽr,	wẽr,	wẽr,	wẽr,	wẽr.
WHĒRE'FŌRE,	hwāre'fōre,	hwāre'fōre,	hwāre'fōre,	hwār'fōre, hwẽr'fōre,	hwāre'fōre,	hwāre'fōre.
WĪND, *n.*,	wīnd, wĭnd,	wĭnd,	wĭnd, wīnd,	wĭnd, wīnd,	wĭnd,	wĭnd.
WOUND (wound or woond),	woond, wound,	woond, wound,	woond,	woond,	woond,	woond, wound
WRĀTH,	rōth, rāth,	rawth.	rawth, räth,	rawth, räth,	rawth,	räth, rawth.
WRĒATH,	reeth, reefh,	reefh,	reeth, reefh,	reefh,	reeth,	reeth.
YEA (yē or yā),	yē,	yē,	yā,	yā,	yā,	yā, yē.
YĒAST,	. . . . .	yeest, yēst,	. . . . .	yēst,	yēst,	yeest.
YELK,	yĕlk,	yĕlk, yōke.	yĕlk,	yĕlk,	yĕlk,	yĕlk.
YŌLK,	yōke,	yōke.	yōke,	yōke,	yōke,	yōke
ZĒAL'OUS (zel'us),	zĕl'ụs, zē'lụs,	zĕl'ụs,	zĕl'ụs,	zĕl'ụs,	zĕl'ụs,	zĕl'ụs.
ZĒ'ĊHIN,	che-keen',	zē'kịn,	che-keen',	chē'kēn,	zē'kịn,	che-keen', zē'kịn
ZĒ'NITH,	zē'nịth,	zē'nịth,	zēn'nịth, zē'nịth,	zē'nịth,	zēn'nịth,	zē'nịth.

Walker.	*Perry.*	*Jameson.*	*Knowles.*	*Smart.*	*Worcester.*
tŭp-ọ-grăf'ẹ-kal	tŭp-ọ-grăf'ẹ-kal,	tĭ-pọ-grăf'ẹ-kal,	tĭ-pọ-grăf'ẹ-kal,	tŭp-ọ-grăf'e-kal,	tĭ-pọ-grăf'e-kal. tŭp-ọ-grăf'e-kal.

ORTHOGRAPHY OF DR. WEBSTER,

AS EXHIBITED IN THIS VOLUME.

1 *Terminations in* our *changed into* or.—Such words as *favor, labor,* &c., formerly ending in *our* drop the *u*. One word, however, is here given in both ways, viz., *Savior, Saviour.*

2. *Terminations in* ck *changed into* c.—Words of more than one syllable, ending in *ic* or *iac,* which formerly ended in *k,* have dropped the *k,* as in *music, maniac,* &c. Add to these *almanac, sandarac, limbec* (from *alembic*); also *havoc.* The *k* is retained (1) in a few derivatives, as *colicky, trafficker, mimicking,* &c., to prevent an erroneous pronunciation; (2) in all monosyllables, as *sick, stick,* &c., and hence in their compounds, as *candlestick,* &c.; (3) in all other terminations except *ic* and *iac,* as in *arrack,* &c

3. *Terminations in* re *changed into* er.—Such words as *centre, metre,* &c., with their compounds, have the *re* changed into *er,* as *center, meter,* &c. Some hundreds of words like *chamber, cider, diameter,* &c., have already undergone this change, which is here extended to about twenty more, to complete the analogy. *Acre, massacre,* and *lucre* are necessarily excepted, because the change would lead to an erroneous pronunciation. The above words, however, are here given in both modes of spelling.

4. *Words in which the Final Consonant is not doubled in adding such Formatives as* ing, ed, er, &c.—It is a rule extending to many hundreds of cases, that, in adding to a word such formatives as *ing, ed, er,* &c., a single consonant at the end of a word is doubled when the accent falls on the *last* syllable, as in *forgetting, beginning;* but *is not doubled when the accent falls on any preceding syllable,* as in *benefiting, gardener,* &c. This rule has been violated in the case of about fifty words ending in *l,* whose derivatives have had the *l* doubled, as *traveller,* &c. These words are here restored to their true analogous spelling, as recommended by Walker, Lowth, Perry, and others, as in *traveling, canceled, leveler, counselor, duelist, marvelous,* &c. On the same principle, *woolen* is spelled with a single *l.* It does not interfere with this rule that *chancellor,* and the derivatives of *metal* and *crystal,* as *metalline, metallurgy, crystalline, crystallize,* &c., have the *l* doubled, since they come directly from the Latin *cancellarius* and *metallum,* and the Greek κρύσταλλος. The above rule is also applied to the derivatives of *worship* and *bias,* making them *worshiping, worshiped, worshiper, biasing, biased. Bigoted* has already taken its true spelling with but one *t,* and such should be the spelling of *carbureted, sulphureted,* &c.

5. *Distinction between Verbs in* ize *and* ise.—Verbs from the Greek ιζω, and others formed in analogy with them, have the termination *ize,* as *baptize, legalize,* &c. *Catechise* and *exorcise* are exceptions Verbs, and also some nouns, derived directly from the French, with a few from other sources, end in *ise,* as *advertise, advise, affranchise, amortise, chastise, circumcise, comprise, compromise, criticise, demise, despise, devise, disfranchise, disguise, divertise, emprise, enfranchise, enterprise, exercise, manumise, merchandise, misprise* (to mistake), *premise, reprise* (to take again), *revise, supervise, surmise, surprise.*

6. *Terminations in* able.—*Able,* when incorporated into words ending with silent *e,* cuts it off, as in *blamable,* except after *c* or *g,* as in *noticeable, changeable.*

7. *Compounds of Words ending in* ll.—Such compounds as *befall, miscall, install, forestall, inthrall, enroll,* retain the double *l,* to prevent a false pronunciation, *befāl, enrōl,* &c. For the same reason, double *l* should be retained in the nouns *installment, inthrallment, thralldom,* and *enrollment.*

8. *Defense, offense,* and *pretense.*—In these words, *s* is substituted for *c,* because *s* is used in the derivatives, as *defensive, offensive, pretension.* The words *expense, recompense,* and *license* have, on this ground, undergone the same alteration within comparatively a short period, and a change in the three mentioned above, would complete the analogy. These words are here given in both forms of spelling.

9. *Foretell, distill, instill, fulfill.*—These words retain *ll* of their primitives, for it must be retained in the participles and other derivatives, as *foretelling, distiller,* &c. In this case it is only necessary to remember the rule, that the spelling of the original words *tell, still, fill,* is retained in all the derivatives.

10. *Connection, deflection, inflection, reflection.*—These follow the spelling of their verbs *connect,* &c.

11. *Derivatives of dull, skill, will, and full.*—These retain the *ll,* viz., *dullness, fullness, skillful, willful,* to prevent the inconvenience of exceptions to a general rule. Walker says, there is no reason why we should not write *dullness, fullness, skillful,* and *willful,* as well as *stiffness, gruffness,* and *crossness.*

12. *Derivatives of villain.*—The derivatives of *villain* ought to retain the *i,* as in *villainous, villainy,* &c. This is the case in all similar words when the *ain* is not under the accent, as *mountainous* from *mountain, captaincy* from *captain,* &c. Both modes of spelling, however, are given in the volume.

13. *Mould* and *moult.*—These words should be written *mold* and *molt,* like *gold, bold, fold, colt,* &c., in which the *u* has been dropped or was never introduced; but they are here given in both ways.

14. *Terms in Chemistry.*—The orthography *oxyd* (from ὀξύς) is considered preferable to *oxide,* because in all other derivatives the Greek *v* is represented by the English *y,* as in *oxygen, hydrogen,* &c. In such terminations as *chlorid, ammid,* &c., the final *e* is not used, because they are formed in analogy with *acid,* and the *e* is unnecessary, and might lead to the error of giving a long sound to the preceding *i.* Such words as *salicin, cerin, veratrin,* &c., also omit the final *e* in most cases, because it is unnecessary, though it is retained in *bromine, chlorine, fluorine, iodine,* and a very few others. The spelling of the last class of words has the authority of Brande, the Penny Cyclopedia, and some others.

15. *Woe.*—This word takes the final *e,* like *doe, foe, hoe, sloe, toe,* and all similar nouns of one syllable. The termination in *o* belongs among monosyllables to the other parts of speech, as *go, so,* and to nouns of more than one syllable, as *motto, potato, tomato,* &c.

16. *Practice,* as a Verb.—This verb should be spelled like the noun, with a *c,* as in *notice, apprentice,* and all similar words in which the accent *precedes* the last syllable. The distinction of spelling between the noun and verb belongs properly to words accented on the last syllable, as *device,* n., *devise* (pronounced de-vīze′), v. To apply the distinction here, and spell the verb *practise,* tends to give it the same pronunciation (practize), as we often find in uneducated persons; but as this spelling, though in opposition to the regular analogy, is more prevalent, the verb is here given in both ways.

17. *Drouth* is given as spelled by Spenser, Bacon, &c., and as still extensively pronounced; and *hight* as spelled by Milton, and derived from *high.* They are, however, placed under *drought* and *height,* the more ordinary spelling, though, on some accounts, the old spelling is to be preferred.

DIRECTIONS AND EXPLANATIONS.

*** Compound words, which in ordinary writing have the parts separated by a hyphen, are arranged directly after the word which forms their first part. Those compounds which are written as simple words, without a hyphen, will be found in alphabetical order after the regular compounds spoken of above. If, then, a compound word is not found in the first-mentioned place, it should be sought in its strictly alphabetical order.

ABBREVIATIONS.

a.	stands for adjective.	*superl.*	stands for superlative.	*Gr.*	stands for Greek.
adv.	" adverb.	*syn.*	" synonyms.	*Heb.*	" Hebrew.
comp.	" comparative.	*v. i.*	" verb intransitive.	*Ice.*	" Icelandic.
on.	" conjunction.	*v. t.*	" verb transitive.	*Ir.*	" Irish.
exclam	" exclamation, or interjection.	*Am.*	" America, or American.	*It.*	" Italian.
f.	" feminine.	*Ar.*	" Arabic.	*Lat.* or *L.*	" Latin.
m.	" masculine.	*Arm.*	" Armoric.	*Per.*	" Persic, or Persian.
n.	" name, or noun.	*Ch.*	" Chaldee.	*Port.*	" Portuguese.
obs.	" obsolete.	*Corn.*	" Cornish.	*Russ.*	" Russian.
pl.	" plural.	*Dan.*	" Danish.	*Sam.*	" Samaritan.
pp.	" participle passive.	*D.*	" Dutch, or Belgic.	*Sans.*	" Sanscrit.
ppr.	" participle present.	*Eng.*	" England, or English.	*Sax.*	" Saxon, or Anglo-Saxon.
prep.	" preposition.	*Eth.*	" Ethiopic.	*Sp.*	" Spanish.
pret.	" preterit tense.	*Fr.*	" French.	*Sw.*	" Swedish.
pron.	" pronoun.	*G.* or *Ger.*	" German.	*Syr.*	" Syriac.
		Goth.	" Gothic.	*W.*	" Welsh.

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

ā, ē, ī, &c., long or open	as in mate, mete, mite, mote, mute, dye.	EW or EU like long ū,	as in new, feud.	U like *yu*,	as in unite.
ă, ĕ, ĭ, &c., short or shut	" bat, bet, bit, bot, but, hymn.	ĭ like long *e*,	" marine.	€ hard, or €H, like *k*,	" carry.
ä Italian, or ÄU,	" far.	ɪ like short *u*,	" bird.	C soft, like *s*,	" certain.
Ą broad, ĄU or ĄW,	" fall.	ö	" move.	CH	" much.
Ą	" what.	ȯ like short *u*,	" dove.	ČH like *sh*,	" machine.
ē like long *a*,	" prey, there.	O	" wolf.	ĵ soft, like *j*,	" gem.
ĒE, Æ, or Œ, like long *e*,	" meet, cæsura.	OI or OY	" oil, boy.	G hard,	" give.
		OO	" moon.	S like *z*,	" as, was.
		o͝o	" book.	S	" west.
		OU or OW	" about, town.	TH	" this.
		U	" bull.	TH	" thin.

REMARKS.

1. *Improper Diphthongs.*—In these, the vowel which is sounded is alone marked, as in āi, ēa, or eā, or ēa, ōu, &c.

2. *Double Accent* (").—This is used in two cases: (1) When in such words as *an"ger* (pronounced ang'ger), the *g* is, as it were, drawn back to the preceding syllable, forming with *n* the sound of *ng*, while it is also retained with its proper hard sound in its own syllable. Thus the distinction is marked between such words as *lon"ger*, of greater length, and *long'er*, one who longs. (2) When, in the case of *e* or *i* followed by *ci* or *ti*, the sound of *sh* is drawn back to the preceding syllable, as in *spē"cial, discrē"tion, addĭ"tion, vī"cious* (pronounced spesh'al, diskresh'un, addish'un, vish'us). The double accent is also used when the sound of *zh* is drawn back, as in *transĭ"tion, vī"sion* (pronounced transizh'un, vizh'un); but this peculiarity is also indicated either by respelling or by the marked s. When the single accent (') and double accent (") both occur on the same word, the former is to be considered the primary and the latter the secondary accent, as in *cheese'mon"ger*.

3. *Vowels in Italics.*—Vowels which are italicized are not sounded, as the *a* in metal, the *e* in used, hazel, burden, the *i* in evil, cousin, the *o* in beckon, &c.

4. *Accented Syllables.*—When an accented syllable ends in a consonant, the vowel which it contains has its regular short or shut sound, unless otherwise denoted according to the key.

5. *Unaccented Syllables.*—When an unaccented syllable ends in a vowel other than *e* mute, this vowel has an obscure or faint sound, unless otherwise marked. The obscure *a* is usually the short Italian *a*, as in *America*. The obscure *e*, *i*, and *y* have the open sound of *e* shortened, as in event, labial, duty; and hence, in respelling for pronunciation, the *e* is used to denote these sounds. The obscure *o* and *u* have their regular open sounds, but somewhat shortened, as in monopoly, educate. When the unaccented syllable ends in a consonant, the vowel which it contains, if single, has its regular short or shut sound, as in assign, explain, furnish, connective, calumny. But *a* in *monarchy* and such words, is the faint ă. In neither of these cases should the sound of the other vowels (*a, e, i, o, y*) run into that of *u* in *tub*.

6. *Long a before* r.—The long sound of *a* before *r* in the same syllable, as heard in fare, pair, parent, bear, &c., is nearly the same as in fate; or, more exactly, it begins with the latter sound, and ends with the faint sound of *e* or ă. In this case, however, the *a* should never be made a distinct syllable, fā'er, pā'rent, but fāre, &c. So prayer, though spelled in two syllables, should be pronounced in one, as prāre. By many, however, the first part of this compound sound is entirely omitted, and the *a* in fare, &c., is pronounced like the *a* in fat, but much lengthened in quantity. This, according to Smart and all the later orthoepists, as well as Walker, is a departure from true English usage.

7. *Italian* a.—The sound of *a* in far, daunt, &c., and its sound in fast, pant, &c., being radically the same, is represented by the same character, ä. Yet, in words like fast, clasp, ask, pass, waft, path, pant, &c., the sound is not so much prolonged as in *far*; and in such words as dance, advantage, it is shortened still more, and by some is changed into the sound of *a* in *fat*.

8. *Broad* a.—The distinction between the broad *a* (ą) or *aw* and the same sound shortened (ą), as in what, is readily perceived. In some words, however, as salt, cobalt, &c. the *a* is not so broad as in all, nor so short as in what; but in respect to this nicer distinction the ear must decide.

9. *Short* e *before* r.—The sound of short *e* before *r* at the end of a word, or followed by another consonant than *r*, as in confer, perform, herd, earth, &c., is nearly the same as that of short *u* before *r*; but some, particularly in England, attempt in this case to give the *e* its regular short sound, as heard in herald, herring. The same remarks may be made respecting *ir*, to which some attempt, in such words as *virgin, mirth*, &c., to give the regular sound of short *e* and *r*.

10. *Short* o.—The shut sound of *o* before *r* in the same syllable, as in nor, being unavoidably the same as that of ą, is not marked with any distinctive character. A sound intermediate in length between that of *a* in all and of *o* in not is heard in such words as off, soft, song, cloth, loss, frost, &c. Here, however, a drawl is carefully to be avoided.

11. *Long* u. –The long or open sound of *u* has been considered by many as a diphthong composed of *e* or *y* and *oo* Dr. Webster regarded it, in most cases, as a peculiar vowel sound nearly resembling *e* and *oo*, but so much closer as to be hardly a diphthong; and considered it as sounded *yoo* only when it begins a syllable, or when it is heard in certain terminations, as in *ure*, &c. There is a strong tendency, which ought to be carefully avoided, to change this sound into *oo* after *d, t, l, n*, and *s*, as *doo'ty* for dū'ty, &c.; but in avoiding this, as Smart remarks, the *u* must be kept very close, and not run into *dyuty* or *de-uty*. Walker sounds *u* like *oo* after *r*; but even here, the best speakers, in Dr. Webster's view, give a slight softening between the vowel and the consonant, pronouncing rude in a less broad and open manner than *rood, i. e.*, giving the *u* its distinctive sound.

12. *Respelling for Pronunciation.*—(1) In respelling the French *en, on*, &c., the letters *ng* are designed simply to mark the vowel as *nasal*, and are not to be pronounced themselves. (2) The respelling of a word, when a number of related words follow, applies to all of them down to some other word which is respelled. (3) Compound words, which are not respelled or otherwise marked, are to be pronounced like the simple words of which they are composed; but *of* and *with* at the end of compounds, as *hereof, herewith*, have their final consonants sounded as in *doff, smith*.

AN

AMERICAN DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A is the first letter of the alphabet in most of the known languages of the earth: in the Ethiopic, however, it is the *thirteenth*, and in the Runic the *tenth*. It is naturally the first letter, because it represents the first vocal sound naturally formed by the human organs; being the sound uttered with a mere opening of the mouth, without constraint, and without any effort to alter the natural position or configuration of the lips.

A has, in English, four sounds: the long or slender, as in *place, fate;* the broad, as in *wall, fall*, which is shortened in *squad, what;* the open, or Italian, as in *father*, which is shortened in *China;* and the short, as in *cat, carry*. Its primitive sound was probably *aw*. A is also an abbreviation of the Saxon *an* or *ane, one*, used before words beginning with a consonant; as, *a* table, instead of *an* table, or one table. This is a modern change; for, in Saxon, *an* was used before consonants as well as vowels; as, *an tid*, a time; *an gear*, a year. *See* AN.

This letter serves as a prefix to many English words; as in *asleep, awake, afoot, aground, agoing*.

A is also used for *anno*, or *ante;* as in *anno Domini*, the year of our Lord; *anno mundi*, the year of the world; *ante meridiem*, before noon; and for *arts*, in *artium magister*, master of arts. Among the Romans, A. U. C. stood for *anno urbis conditæ*, in the year from the building of the city, or Rome.

AAM, *n.* [Ch. אמה, or אמא.] A Dutch measure of liquids, varying in different cities from 37 to 41 English gallons.

AA-RŌN'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to Aaron, or to the priest-
AA-RON'IC-AL, } hood of which he was the head.

AB, in English names, is an abbreviation of *abbey* or *abbot;* as, *Abton*, i. e., *Abbeytown*.

AB, a prefix to words of Latin origin, and a Latin preposition, as in *abrade*, is the Greek *απο*, and the Eng. *of*, Ger. *ab*, D. *af*, Sw. Dan. *af*, written in ancient Latin *af*. It denotes *from*, separating or departure.

aB, *n.* The Hebrew name of *father*. *See* ABBA.

AB, *n.* A name of one of the Jewish months.

AB'A-CA, *n.* A kind of flax in the Philippine Islands.

AB-A-CIS'CUS, *n.* In *ancient architecture*, a term applied to the square compartments of Mosaic pavements.

AB'A-CIST, *n.* [from *abacus*.] One that casts accounts; a calculator.

A-BAC'K, *adv.* Toward the back; on the back part; backward.—In *seamen's language*, it signifies the situation of the sails, when pressed back against the mast by the wind.

AB'A-COT, *n.* The cap of state, formerly used by English kings.

AB-A-C'TOR, *n.* [L.] In *law*, one that feloniously drives away or steals a herd or numbers of cattle at once, in distinction from one that steals a sheep or two.

AB'A-CUS, *n.* [L.] 1. Among the *Romans*, a cupboard or buffet. 2. An instrument to facilitate operations in arithmetic.—3. In *architecture*, a table constituting the upper member or crowning of a column and its capital.—*Abacus harmonicus*, the structure and disposition of the keys of a musical instrument.—*Abacus major*, a trough in mines to wash ore in.—*Abacus Pythagoricus*, the multiplication table.

A-BAD'DON, *n.* [Heb. אבד.] 1. The destroyer, or angel of the bottomless pit. 2. The bottomless pit.—*Milton*.

A-BAFT', *adv.* or *prep.* [Sax. *aftan*.] A *sea term*, signifying in or at the hinder part of a ship, or the parts which lie toward the stern; opposed to *afore*. Relatively, it denotes *further aft*, or toward the stern: often contracted into *aft*.

A-BĀI'SANCE. *See* OBEISANCE.

AB-ĀL'IEN-ĀTE (ab-āle'yen-āte), *v. t.* To transfer the title of property from one to another: a term of the civil law.

AB-ĀL'IEN-Ā-TED, *pp.* Transferred from one to another.

AB-ĀL'IEN-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Transferring from one to another.

AB-ĀL-IEN-Ā'TION (ab-āle-yen-ā'shun), *n.* The transferring of title to property. *See* ALIENATION.

†**A-BAND'**, *v. t.* To forsake.—*Spenser*.

A-BAN'DON, *v. t.* [Fr. *abandonner*.] 1. To forsake entirely; as, to *abandon* a hopeless enterprise.—*Cowper*. 2. To renounce and forsake; to leave with a view never to return; to desert as lost or desperate. 3. To give up or resign without control, as when a person yields himself, without restraint, to a propensity. 4. To resign; to yield, relinquish, or give over entirely.—5. In *commerce*, to relinquish to insurers all claim to a ship or goods insured, with a view to recover as for a total loss.—SYN. To give up; yield; forego; cede; surrender; resign; abdicate; quit; relinquish; renounce; desert; forsake; leave; retire; withdraw from.

†**A-BAN'DON**, *n.* 1. One who totally forsakes or deserts. 2. A relinquishment.

A-BAN'DONED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Wholly forsaken or deserted. 2. Given up, as to a vice; extremely wicked.—SYN. Forsaken; deserted; destitute; abject; forlorn; profligate; corrupt; vicious; depraved; reprobate; wicked; heinous; criminal; vile; odious; detestable.

A-BAN-DON-EE', *n.* In *law*, one to whom any thing is abandoned.

A-BAN'DON-ER, *n.* One who abandons.

A-BAN'DON-ING, *ppr.* Forsaking or deserting wholly, yielding one's self without restraint.

A-BAN'DON-ING, *n.* A forsaking; total desertion.

A-BAN'DON-MENT, *n.* A total desertion; a state of being forsaken; a relinquishment of property insured to the insurers.

A-BAN'DUM, *n.* In *old law*, any thing forfeited or confiscated.

AB-AN-NI''TION, *n.* A banishment for one or two years for manslaughter. [*Little used.*]

A-BAP-TIS'TON, *n.* The perforating part of the old trephine, an instrument used in trepanning. [*Obs.*]

†**A-BARE'**, *v. t.* [Sax. *abarian*.] To make bare; to uncover.

AB-ĂR-TIC-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* In *anatomy*, that species of articulation, or structure of joints, which admits of manifest motion.

A-BAS', *n.* A weight in Persia, one eighth less than a carat.—*Encyc.*

A-BASE', *v. t.* [Fr. *abaisser*.] To cast down; to reduce low; applied to the passions, rank, office, and condition in life.—SYN. To depress; humble; degrade; bring low; debase; cast down.

A-BĀSED' (a-bāste'), *pp.* Reduced to a low state; humbled; degraded.—In *heraldry*, it is used of the wings of eagles, when the tops are turned downward toward the point of the shield, or when the wings are shut.

A-BĀSE'MENT, *n.* The act of humbling or bringing low; also a state of being brought low.—SYN. Depression; humiliation; degradation

A-BASH', *v. t.* [Heb. בושׁ.] To make the spirits to fail; to cast down the countenance; to make ashamed, as by exciting suddenly a consciousness of guilt, error, inferiority, &c.—SYN. To confuse; confound; disconcert; shame.

A-BASH'ED (a-basht'), *pp.* Confused with shame; confounded; put to silence: followed by *at*.

A-BASH'ING, *ppr.* Putting to shame or confusion.

A-BASH'MENT, *n.* Confusion from shame.

A-BĀS'ING, *ppr.* Humbling; depressing; bringing low.

A-BAS'SI, } *n.* A silver coin of Persia, of the value of
A-BAS'SIS, } twenty cents.

A-BĀT'A-BLE, *a.* That may or can be abated.

A-BĀTE', *v. t.* [Fr. *abattre*.] 1. To beat down; to pull down; to destroy in any manner; as, to *abate* a nuisance

2. To lessen; to diminish; to moderate; as, to *abate* a demand. 3. To lessen; to mitigate; as, to *abate* pain or misery.—*Addison.* 4. To overthrow; to cause to fail; to frustrate by judicial sentence; as, to *abate* a writ. 5. To deject; to depress; as, to *abate* the soul, [*obs.*] 6. To deduct.—*Pope.* 7. To cause to fail; to annul. 8. To remit; as, to *abate* a man's taxes.

A-BĀTE′, *v. i.* 1. To decrease, or become less in strength or violence; as, pain *abates.* 2. To fail; to be defeated, or come to naught; as, a writ *abates.*—3. In *law,* to enter into a freehold after the death of the last possessor, and before the heir or devisee takes possession.—4. In *horsemanship,* to perform well a downward motion. A horse is said to *abate,* or take down his curvets, when, working upon curvets, he puts both his hind legs to the ground at once, and observes the same exactness in all the times.—Syn. To subside; decrease; intermit; decline; diminish; lessen.

A-BĀT′ED, *pp.* or *a.* Lessened; decreased; destroyed; mitigated; defeated; remitted; overthrown.

A-BĀTE′MENT, *n.* 1. The act of abating; the state of being abated. 2. A removing or pulling down, as of a nuisance. 3. A lessening, as of grief or pain. 4. A sum withdrawn, as from an account. 5. Overthrow, failure, or defeat, as of a writ. 6. The entry of a stranger into a freehold after the death of the last possessor, before the heir or devisee.—7. In *heraldry,* a mark of dishonor in a coat of arms, by which its dignity is debased for some stain on the character of the wearer.—Syn. Decrease; lessening; decline; mitigation; reduction; subsidence; diminution; discount; deduction.

A-BĀT′ER, *n.* The person or thing that abates.

A-BĀT′ING, *ppr.* Pulling down; diminishing; defeating; remitting.

A-BĀT′OR, *n.* A person who enters into a freehold on the death of the last possessor, before the heir or devisee.

AB′A-TIS, } *n.* [Fr.] Rubbish.—In *fortification,* piles of
AB′AT-TIS, } trees, or branches of trees sharpened, and laid with the points outward, in front of ramparts, to prevent assailants from mounting the walls.

A-BAT-TOIR′ (a-bat-wor′), *n.* [Fr.] A place for slaughtering beasts without the walls of French cities.

† AB′A-TUDE, *n.* Any thing diminished.

AB′A-TURE, *n.* [from *abate.*] Grass beaten or trampled down by a stag in passing.—*Dict.*

A-BAUM′, *n.* A species of red clay. [*Not in use.*]

AB-AW′ED (ab-awd′), *pp.* Abashed.—*Chaucer.* [*Obs.*]

ABB, *n.* [Sax. *ab* or *ob.*] Among *weavers,* yarn for the warp. —*Encyc.*

AB′BA, *n.* In the Chaldee and Syriac, a *father,* and figuratively, a *superior.*

AB′BA-CY, *n.* [Low Lat. *abbatia.*] The dignity, rights, and privileges of an abbot.

AB-BĀ′TIAL, }
AB-BAT′IC-AL, } *a.* Belonging to an abbey.

AB′BE (ab′by), *n.* [from *abba.*] In a *monastic sense,* the same as *abbot;* but more generally the title of a class of persons once very numerous in Roman Catholic countries, especially in France, who had but little connection with the church, except in name, and who acted as tutors, editors, &c. Some of them were distinguished for literary ability.

AB′BESS, *n.* [from *abba.*] A female superior or governess of a nunnery, or convent of nuns. *See* Abbey.

AB′BEY (ab′by), *n.*; *pl.* Abbeys. [from *abba.*] A monastery or society of persons, of either sex, secluded from the world, and devoted to religion. The males are called *monks,* and are governed by an *abbot;* the females are called *nuns,* and are governed by an *abbess.*

AB′BEY-LUB-BER, *n.* A name given to monks, in contempt for their idleness.

AB′BOT, *n.* [formerly *abbat,* from *abba,* Latinized *abbas.*] The superior, or governor, of an abbey or monastery.—*Encyc.*

AB′BOT-SHIP, *n.* The state of an abbot.

AB-BRĒ′VI-ĀTE, *v. t.* [It. *abbreviare.*] 1. To shorten; to make shorter by contracting the parts. 2. To shorten; to abridge by the omission or defalcation of a part; to reduce to a smaller compass; as, to *abbreviate* a writing.—3. In *mathematics,* to reduce fractions to lower terms.

† AB-BRĒ′VI-ATE, *n.* An abridgment.—*Elyot.*

AB-BRĒ′VI-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Shortened; reduced to lower terms; abridged.

AB-BRĒ′VI-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Shortening; contracting in length; reducing to lower terms.

AB-BRĒ-VI-Ā′TION, *n.* 1. The act of shortening or contracting. 2. A letter, or a few letters, used for a word; as, *Gen.* for *Genesis.* 3. The reduction of fractions to lower terms.—4. In *music,* one dash, or more, through the stem of a note, distinguishing it as a quaver, semiquaver, or demisemiquaver.

AB-BRĒ′VI-Ā-TOR, *n.* One who abridges or reduces to a smaller compass.

AB-BRĒ′VI-Ā-TORS, *n. pl.* A college of seventy-two persons, assistants in the chancery of Rome.

AB-BRĒ′VI-A-TO-RY, *a.* Shortening; contracting.

AB-BRĒ′VI-A-TURE, *n.* A letter or character for shortening; an abridgment, a compend.

A, B, C. The first three letters of the alphabet, used for the whole alphabet. *A b c-book,* a little book for teaching the elements of reading

AB′DALS, *n. pl.* Religious fanatics, in some Mohammedan countries, who run through the streets, attempting to kill all of a different religion.

AB′DE-RITE, *n.* An inhabitant of Abdera.—*Whitaker.*

AB′DEST, *n.* Purification by washing; a Mohammedan rite.

AB′DI-CANT, *a.* Abdicating; renouncing.

AB′DI-CĀTE, *v. t.* [Lat. *abdico.*] 1. In a *general sense,* to leave or abandon. 2. To abandon an office or trust, without a formal resignation to those who conferred it, or without their consent; also, to abandon a throne, without a formal surrender of the crown.—*Blackstone.* 3. To reject; to renounce; to abandon as a right.—4. In the *civil law,* to disclaim a son, and expel him from the family, as a father; to disinherit during the life of the father.—Syn. To give up; quit; vacate; relinquish; forsake; abandon, resign; renounce; desert.

AB′DI-CĀTE, *v. i.* To renounce; to abandon; to cast off; to relinquish, as a right, power, or trust.—*Burke.*

AB′DI-CĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Renounced; relinquished without a formal resignation; abandoned.

AB′DI-CĀ-TING, *ppr.* Relinquishing without a formal resignation; abandoning.

AB-DI-CĀ′TION, *n.* 1. The act of abdicating; the abandoning of an office or trust, without a formal surrender. 2. A casting off; rejection.

* AB′DI-CĀ-TIVE, } *a.* Causing or implying abdication.
AB-DIC′A-TIVE, }

AB′DI-TIVE, *a.* [L. *abdo.*] Having the power or quality of hiding. [*Little used.*]

AB′DI-TO-RY, *n.* A place for secreting or preserving goods.

* AB-DŌ′MEN, or AB′DO-MEN, *n.* [L. perhaps *abdo* and *omentum.*] 1. The lower belly, or that part of the body which lies between the thorax and the bottom of the pelvis.—2. In *insects,* the part of the body posterior to the corselet.

AB-DOM′IN-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the lower belly.

AB-DOM′IN-AL, *n.*; *pl.* Abdominals. In *ichthyology,* the abdominals are a class of fish, whose ventral fins are placed behind the pectoral, and which belong to the division of *bony fish.*

AB-DOM′IN-AL RING, } *n.* An oblong, tendinous ring in
IN″GUIN-AL RING, } each groin.

AB-DOM′IN-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to the abdomen; having a large belly.—*Cowper.*

AB-DŪCE′, *v. t.* [L. *abduco.*] To draw from; to withdraw, or draw to a different part; used chiefly in anatomy.

AB-DŪ′CENT, *a.* Drawing from; pulling back; used of those muscles which pull back certain parts of the body, for separating, opening, or bending them.

AB-DUCT′, *v. t.* To take away surreptitiously and by force.

AB-DUC′TION, *n.* 1. In a *general sense,* the act of drawing apart, or carrying away.—2. In *surgery,* a species of fracture, in which the broken parts recede from each other.—3. In *logic,* a kind of argumentation, called by the Greeks *apagoge,* in which the major is evident, but the minor is not so clear as not to require further proof.—4. In *law,* the taking and carrying away of a child, a ward, a wife, &c., either by fraud, persuasion, or open violence.

AB-DUC′TOR, *n.* 1. In *anatomy,* a muscle which serves to withdraw or pull back a certain part of the body. 2. A person guilty of abduction.

† A-BEAR′ (a-bāre′), *v. t.* [Sax. *abæran.*] To bear; to behave.—*Spenser.*

A-BEAR′ANCE, *n.* [from *abear.*] Behavior; demeanor.

A-BE-CE-DA′RI-AN, *n.* [a word formed from the first four letters of the alphabet.] One who teaches the letters of the alphabet, or a learner of the letters.

A-BE-CE-DA′RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to, or formed by the letters of the alphabet.

A-BE-CE′DA-RY, }
A-BED′, *adv.* On or in bed.

A-BEL′E′, }
Ā′BEL-TREE, } *n.* A name of the white poplar.

A-BEL′IANS, }
AB-E-LŌ′NI-ANS, } *n. pl.* In *church history,* a sect of pretended followers of Abel, who, though
Ā′BEL-ĪTES, } married, lived in continence.

Ā′BEL-MOSK, *n.* A trivial name of a species of hibiscus, or Syrian mallow.

Ā′BER, *n.* In *Celtic,* the mouth of a river.

A-BER′DE-VINE, *n.* A bird allied to the goldfinch; the European siskin.

AB-ER′RANCE, } *n.* [L. *aberrans.*] A wandering or devi-
AB-ER′RAN-CY, } ating from the right way; an error or mistake; a fault; a deviation from rectitude.

AB-ER′RANT, *a.* Wandering; straying from the right way

AB-ER-RĀ′TION, *n.* [L. *aberratio.*] 1. The act of wandering from the right way; deviation or departure from truth or moral rectitude; deviation from a straight line.—2. In *astronomy,* a small apparent motion of the fixed stars, occa-

stoned by the progressive motion of light and the earth's annual motion in its orbit.—3. In *optics*, a deviation in the rays of light, when inflected by a lens or speculum.—*Crown of aberration*, a luminous circle surrounding the disk of the sun, depending on the aberration of its rays.

AB-ER'RING, *part. a.* Wandering; going astray.

† AB-ER-RUN'CĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *averrunco.*] To pull up by the roots; to extirpate utterly.

A-BET', *v. t.* [Sax. *betan, gebetan.*] 1. To give encouragement by aid or countenance; now used chiefly in a bad sense.—2. In *law*, to counsel, incite, or assist in a criminal act.—SYN. To aid; assist; support; encourage; sustain; back; connive at.

† A-BET', *n.* The act of aiding in a crime.

A-BET'MENT, *n.* The act of abetting.

A-BET'TED, *pp.* Incited, aided, or encouraged to a crime.

A-BET'TING, *ppr.* Counseling, aiding, or encouraging to a crime.

A-BET'TOR, *n.* One who abets, or incites, aids, or encourages another to commit a crime.

AB-E-VAC-U-Ā'TION, *n.* [*ab* and *evacuation.*] In *medicine*, a partial evacuation of morbid humors of the body, either by nature or art.

A-BEY'ANCE (a-bāy'ance), *n.* [Norm. *abbaiaunce*, or *abaizance.*] 1. In expectation or contemplation of law. The fee simple or inheritance of lands and tenements is in *abeyance* when there is no person in being in whom it can vest, though ready to vest when the owner shall appear. 2. The term is also used in a wider sense, to denote a state of suspension or temporary extinction.—*Eclectic Rev.*

† AB'GRE-GĀTE, *v. t.* To separate from a herd or flock.

† AB-GRE-GĀ'TION, *n.* A separation from a herd or flock.

AB-HOR', *v. t.* [L. *abhorreo.*] 1. To hate extremely, or with contempt; to loathe, detest, or abominate. 2. To despise or neglect. 3. To cast off or reject.

AB-HOR'RED (ab-hord'), *pp.* or *a.* Hated extremely; detested.

AB-HOR'RENCE, } *n.* Extreme hatred; detestation; great
AB-HOR'REN-CY, } aversion.

AB-HOR'RENT, *a.* 1. Hating; detesting; struck with abhorrence. 2. Contrary; odious; inconsistent with; expressive of extreme opposition; followed by *to*, not *from.*

AB-HOR'RENT-LY, *adv.* With abhorrence.

AB-HOR'RER, *n.* One who abhors.

AB-HOR'RING, *ppr.* Having great aversion; detesting. As a noun, it is used in Isaiah, lxvi., for the object of hatred; as, "An *abhorring* to all flesh."

Ā'BIB, *n.* [Heb. בִּיב.] The first month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, called also *Nisan.* It begins at the spring equinox, and answers to the latter part of March and beginning of April.

A-BIDE', *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *abode.* [Sax. *bidan, abidan.*] 1. To rest or dwell. 2. To stay for a time; to reside. 3. To continue permanently, or in the same state; to be firm and immovable. 4. To remain; to continue.

A-BIDE', *v. t.* 1. To wait for; to be prepared for; to await; as, afflictions *abide* me. 2. To endure or sustain; as, to *abide* the anger of the Lord. 3. To bear or endure; to bear patiently.

A-BID'ER, *n.* One who dwells or continues; a resident.

A-BID'ING, *ppr.* 1. Dwelling; remaining; continuing; enduring; awaiting. 2. *a.* Permanent.

A-BID'ING, *n.* Continuance; fixed state; residence; an enduring.

A-BID'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to continue; permanently.

† A-BIL'I-MENT, *n.* Formerly used for *ability.*

A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *habileté.*] 1. Physical power, whether bodily or mental, natural or acquired; force of understanding; skill in arts or science. In the plural, *abilities* is much used for the faculties of the mind. 2. Riches; wealth; substance. 3. Moral power, depending on the will—a *metaphysical* and *theological sense.* 4. Civil or legal power; the power or right to do certain things. It is opposed to *disability.* *Cyc.*—SYN. Capacity; talent; faculty; capability; efficiency; aptitude; aptness; address; dexterity; skill.

AB IN-I'TI-O (ab in-ish'e-o). [L.] From the beginning.

AB-IN-TEST'ATE, *a.* [L. *ab* and *intestatus.*] In the *civil law*, inheriting the estate of one dying without a will.

† AB-JECT', *v. t.* To throw away; to cast down.—*Spenser.*

AB'JECT, *a.* [L. *abjectus.*] 1. Sunk to a low condition. 2. Low in estimation; without hope or regard.—SYN. Mean; base; worthless; low; groveling; debased; despicable.

AB'JECT, *n.* A person in the lowest condition, and despicable; a wretch.—*Ps.* xxxv.

AB-JECT'ED-NESS, *n.* A low or despicable condition.

AB-JEC'TION, *n.* A state of being cast away; hence, a low state; meanness of spirit; baseness.

AB'JECT-LY, *adv.* In a contemptible manner; meanly; servilely; basely.

AB'JECT-NESS, *n.* The state of being abject; meanness; servility.

AB-JŪ'DI-CĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Given by judgment from one to another.—*Knowles.*

AB-JŪ-DI-CĀ'TION, *n.* Rejection.

AB-JU-RĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of abjuring; a renunciation upon oath. 2. A rejection or denial with solemnity; a solemn renunciation.

AB-JŪ'RA-TO-RY, *a.* Containing abjuration.

AB-JURE', *v. t.* [L. *abjuro.*] 1. To renounce upon oath; to abandon. 2. To renounce or reject with solemnity; to reject. 3. To banish, [*not used.*]—SYN. To forswear; renounce; retract; recall; recant; revoke.

† AB-JŪRE', *v. i.* To abjure the realm.—*Burnet.*

AB-JŪR'ED (ab-jūrd'), *pp.* Renounced upon oath; solemnly recanted.

† AB-JURE'MENT, *n.* Renunciation.—*J. Hall.*

AB-JŪR'ER, *n.* One who abjures.

AB-JŪR'ING, *ppr.* Renouncing upon oath; disclaiming with solemnity.

AB-LAC'TĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *ablacto.*] To wean from the breast.

AB-LAC-TĀ'TION, *n.* 1. In *medical authors*, the weaning of a child from the breast.—2. Among *ancient gardeners*, a method of grafting, now called *grafting by approach*, or *inarching.*

AB-LAQ-UE-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *ablaquatio.*] A laying bare the roots of trees to expose them to the air and water.

AB-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *ab* and *latio.*] 1. A carrying away.—2. In *medicine*, the taking from the body whatever is hurtful; evacuations in general.—3. In *chemistry*, the removal of whatever is finished, or no longer necessary.

AB'LA-TĪVE, *a.* or *n.* [L. *ablativus.*] A word applied to the sixth case of nouns in the Latin language.

A-BLĀZE', *adv.* On fire; in a blaze.—*Milman.*

Ā'BLE, *a.* [L. *habilis*; Norm. *ables.*] 1. Having physical power sufficient; having competent power or strength, bodily or mental. 2. Having strong or unusual powers of mind, or intellectual qualifications; as, an *able* minister. 3. Having large or competent property; or simply having property, or means. 4. Having competent strength or fortitude. 5. Having sufficient knowledge or skill; as, *able* to instruct. 6. Having competent legal power; as, a foreigner is not *able* to hold real estate.—SYN. Capable; competent; powerful; strong; efficient; effective; skillful; qualified; clever.

† Ā'BLE, *v. t.* To enable. "I'll *able* them."—*Shak.*

Ā'BLE-BOD-IED, *a.* Having a sound, strong body. *An able-bodied seaman* is one who has skill as well as strength.

† AB'LE-GĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *ablego.*] To send abroad.

† AB-LE-GĀ'TION, *n.* The act of sending abroad.

AB'LEN, } *n.* A small fresh-water fish, the bleak.
AB'LET, }

Ā'BLE-NESS, *n.* Ability of body or mind; force; vigor.

AB'LEP-SY, *n.* [Gr. *ἀβλεψια.*] Want of sight; blindness.

† AB'LI-GĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *abligo.*] To tie up from.

† AB-LI-GU-RĪ'TION, *n.* [L. *abliguritio.*] Prodigal expense on meat and drink.

AB'LO-CĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *abloco.*] To let out; to lease.

AB-LO-CĀ'TION, *n.* A letting to hire.

† AB-LŪDE', *v. i.* [L. *abludo.*] To be unlike; to differ

AB'LU-ENT, *a.* [L. *abluo.*] Washing clean; cleansing by water or liquids.

AB'LU-ENT, *n.* In *medicine*, that which thins, purifies, or sweetens the blood.—*Quincy.*

AB-LŪ'TION, *n.* [L. *ablutio.*] 1. In a *general sense*, the act of washing; a cleansing or purification by water. 2. *Appropriately*, the washing of the body as a preparation for religious duties.—3. In *chemistry*, the purification of bodies by the affusion of a proper liquor, as water to dissolve salts.—4. In *medicine*, the washing of the body *externally*, as by baths; or *internally*, by diluting fluids.—5. Pope has used *ablution* for the water used in cleansing. 6. In *the Roman Catholic Church*, a small quantity of wine and water, which is used to wash the chalice and the priest's fingers after communion, and is then drunk by the priest.

AB-LŪ'VI-ON, *n.* [L. *abluo.*] That which is washed off.

Ā'BLY, *adv.* In an able manner; with great ability.

AB'NE-GATE, *v. t.* To deny.

AB-NE-GĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *abnego.*] A denial; a renunciation self-denial.

AB'NE-GĀ-TOR, *n.* One who denies, renounces, or opposes any thing.—*Sandys.*

AB'NET, *n.* The girdle of a Jewish priest.

AB'NO-DĀTE, *v. t.* To cut knots from trees.

AB-NO-DĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *abnodo.*] The act of cutting away the knots of trees.

AB-NORM'AL, } *a.* [L. *abnormis.*] 1. Not conformed to
AB-NORM'OUS, } rule; irregular; deformed.—2. In *botany*, when the organs of a plant have a greater or less number of parts than the regular number, they are said to be *abnormal.*—*Brande.*

AB-NORM'I-TY, *n.* Irregularity; deformity.

A-BŌARD', *adv.* [*a* for *on*, and *board.*] Within a ship, vessel, or boat.—*To go aboard*, to enter a ship; to embark.—*To fall aboard*, to strike a ship's side.

A-BŌARD', *prep.* On board; in; with.

† A-BŌD'ANCE, *n.* An omen.

A-BŌDE', *pret.* of *abide.*

A-BŌDE', *n.* 1. The act of continuing in a place for a longer or shorter time. 2. A place of continuance. 3. To *make abode,* to dwell or reside.—SYN. Stay; continuance; residence; dwelling; habitation; domicile.

A-BŌDE', *v. t.* To foreshow.—*Shak.*

A-BŌDE', *v. i.* To be an omen.—*Dryden.*

A-BŌDE'MENT, *n.* A secret anticipation of something future.—*Shak.*

A-BŌD'ING, *n.* Presentiment; prognostication.

AB-O-LĒTE', *a.* [L. *abolitus.*] Old; out of use.

A-BOL'ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *abolir.*] 1. To make void; applied chiefly and appropriately to established laws, contracts, rites, customs, and institutions; as, to *abolish* laws by a repeal. 2. To destroy, or put an end to; as, to *abolish* idols.—*Isa.,* ii. So, also, to *abolish* death.—2 *Tim.,* i. This sense is not common.—SYN. To abrogate; annul; do away; set aside; revoke; repeal; cancel; annihilate.

A-BOL'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* That may be annulled, abrogated, or destroyed.

A-BOL'ISHED (a-bol'isht), *pp.* Annulled; repealed; abrogated, or destroyed.

A-BOL'ISH-ER, *n.* One who abolishes.

A-BOL'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Making void; annulling; destroying.

A-BOL'ISH-MENT, *n.* The act of annulling; abrogation; destruction.—*Hooker.*

AB-O-LI"TION (ab-o-lish'un), *n.* 1. The act of abolishing; or the state of being abolished; an annulling; abrogation; utter destruction. 2. The putting an end to slavery; emancipation.

AB-O-LI"TION-ISM, *n.* The principles of an abolitionist.

AB-O-LI"TION-IST, *n.* One who is desirous to abolish any thing, especially slavery.

A-BOL'LA, *n.* [L.] An ancient military garment.

AB-O-MĀ'SUM, } *n.* [L. *omasum.*] The fourth stomach of a
AB-O-MĀ'SUS, } ruminant animal; the maw.

A-BOM'IN-A-BLE, *a.* Awakening hatred, or strong disgust; odious to the mind or senses.—SYN. Loathsome; detestable; execrable; odious; hateful; revolting.

A-BOM'IN-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being very odious; hatefulness.

A-BOM'IN-A-BLY, *adv.* 1. Very odiously; detestably; sinfully.—2. In *vulgar language,* extremely; excessively.

A-BOM'IN-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *abomino.*] To hate extremely; to abhor; to detest; to loathe.

A-BOM'IN-Ā-TED, *pp.* Hated utterly; detested; abhorred.

A-BOM'IN-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Abhorring; hating extremely.

A-BOM-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. Extreme hatred.—*Swift.* 2. The object of detestation; *a common signification in Scripture.* 3. Hence, defilement and pollution, in a physical sense, or evil doctrines and practices, which are moral defilements, idols, and idolatry, are called *abominations.* Whatever is an object of extreme hatred is called an *abomination.*—SYN. Detestation; loathing; disgust; aversion; loathsomeness; odiousness.

A-BORD', *n.* [Fr.] *Literally,* arrival; but used for first appearance, manner of accosting, or address; *but not an English word.*—*Chesterfield.*

† A-BORD', *v. t.* To approach; to accost.

AB-O-RIG'IN-AL, *a.* [L. *ab* and *origo.*] First; original. *Aboriginal* people are the first inhabitants of a country.

AB-O-RIG'IN-AL, *n.* An original inhabitant. The first settlers in a country are called *aboriginals.*

AB-O-RIG'IN-ES, *n. pl.* The first inhabitants of a country. [This word is not regularly formed, but has become generally prevalent.]

† A-BORSE'MENT, *n.* Abortion.

† A-BORT', *v. i.* [L. *aborto.*] To miscarry in birth.

† A-BORT', *n.* An abortion.—*Burton.*

A-BOR'TION, *n.* [L. *abortio.*] 1. The act of miscarrying, or producing young before the natural time. 2. The fetus brought forth before it is perfectly formed.—3. In a *figurative sense,* any fruit or produce that does not come to maturity, or any thing which fails in its progress.

A-BOR'TIVE, *a.* 1. Brought forth in an immature state; failing, or coming to naught, before it is complete. 2. Failing in its effect; miscarrying; producing nothing; as, an *abortive* scheme. 3. Producing nothing; as, "an *abortive* gulf."—*Milton,* [*not regular.*] 4. Pertaining to abortion.—5. In *medicine,* procuring abortion; as, *abortive* medicines. *Parr.*—6. In *botany,* an *abortive* flower is one which falls without producing fruit. This term is also applied to parts imperfectly formed; as, an *abortive* stamen; or to such as do not arrive at perfect maturity, as a seed unimpregnated.—SYN. Immature; untimely; unsuccessful.

A-BOR'TIVE, *n.* That which is brought forth or born prematurely.

A-BOR'TIVE-LY, *adv.* Immaturely; in an untimely manner.

A-BOR'TIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being abortive; a failing in the progress to perfection or maturity; a failure of producing the intended effect.

A-BORTMENT, *n.* An untimely birth.—*Bacon.*

A-BOUND', *v. i.* [L. *abundo.*] 1. To have or possess in great quantity; to be copiously supplied; followed by *with* or *in.* 2. To be in great plenty; to be very prevalent.

A-BOUND'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Having in great plenty; being in great plenty; being very prevalent.

A-BOUND'ING, *n.* Increase.—*South.*

A-BOUT, *prep.* [Sax. *abutan.*] 1. Around; on the exterior part or surface; as, *about* the head. 2. Near to in *place;* as, *about* the town. 3. Near to in *time;* as, *about* the sixth hour. 4. Near to in *action,* or near to the performance of some act; as, *about* to depart. 5. Near to the *person;* appended to the clothes; as, I have it *about* me. 6. Concerned in; engaged in; relating to; respecting; as, *about* my father's business. 7. In compass or circumference; as, two yards *about* the trunk. 8. Near to in number, as, *about* three thousand souls.

A-BOUT', *adv.* 1. Near to in quantity or degree; as, *about* as high, or as cold. 2. Here and there; around; in one place and another. 3. Round, or the longest way, opposed to *across,* or the shortest way; as, a mile *about,* and half a mile *across.*

A-BŌVE', *prep.* [Sax. *abufan.*] 1. *Literally,* higher in place 2. *Figuratively,* superior in any respect. 3. More in number or quantity. 4. More in degree; in a greater degree 5. Beyond; in excess. 6. Beyond; in a state to be unattainable; as, things *above* comprehension. 7. Too proud for; as, *above* taking advice. 8. Too elevated in mind or rank; having too much dignity for; as, *above* an act of meanness. 9. It is often used, elliptically, for heaven, or the celestial regions. 10. In a book or writing, it denotes *before,* or in a former place; as, what has been said *above,* supra.

A-BŌVE', *adv.* 1. Overhead; in a higher place. 2. Before 3. Chief in rank or power.—*Above all* is elliptical; above all considerations; chiefly; in preference to other things

A-BŌVE'-BŌARD, *adv.* Above the board or table; in open sight; without trick, concealment, or deception.

A-BŌVE'-CIT-ED, *a.* Cited before, in the preceding part of a book or writing.

A-BŌVE'-GROUND, *a.* Alive; not buried.

A-BŌVE'-MEN-TIONED, *a.* Mentioned before.

A-BŌVE'-SAID (a-buv'-sed), *a.* Mentioned or recited before.

AB ŌVO USQUE AD MĀLA, from the egg to the apples; *i. e.,* from the beginning of a Roman meal to its end Hence, from the beginning of any thing to its end.

ABP. Abbreviation for *Archbishop.*

AB-RA-CA-DAB'RA, *n.* The name of a Syrian deity; a word formerly supposed, when written triangularly and worn round the neck, to avert disease.

AB-RADE', *v. t.* [L. *abrado.*] To rub or wear off; to waste by friction; used especially to express the action of sharp corrosive medicines.

AB-RĀD'ED, *pp.* Rubbed or worn off; worn; scraped.

AB-RĀD'ING, *ppr.* Rubbing off; wearing.

AB-RĀD'ING, *n.* In *agriculture,* the crumbling down of banks of earth, from the effects of frost, or of the alternate action of drought and moisture.—*Brande.*

Ā-BRA-HAM'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Abraham.

Abraham men, formerly, were impostors, in England, who wandered about the country personating lunacy.—*To sham Abraham,* to feign sickness.—*Goldsmith.*

† A-BRĀID', *v. t.* To arouse; to awake.

A-BRANCH I-AN, *n.* } Terms applied to animals having no
A-BRANCHI-A, *n. pl.* } branchiæ or gills, as leeches.

AB-RĀ'SION (ab-rā'-zhun), *n.* The act of wearing or rubbing off; also, substance worn off by attrition.

A-BREAST' (a-brest'), *adv.* [from *a* and *breast.*] Side by side, with the breasts in a line; opposite.

AB-RE-NUN-CI-Ā'TION, *n.* Renunciation; absolute denial.

AB-REP'TION, *n.* [L. *abripio.*] A carrying away; or state of being seized and carried away.

A-BREU-VOIR' (a-bru-vwor'), *n.* [Fr.] 1. A watering place. 2. The joint between stones, to be filled up with mortar.

A-BRIDGE' (a-bridj'), *v. t.* [Fr. *abréger.*] 1. To make shorter; to contract by using fewer words, yet retaining the sense in substance; *used of writings.* 2. To bring within narrower limits; as, to *abridge* labor. 3. To cut off from; followed by *of;* as, to *abridge* one of his rights.—4. In *algebra,* to reduce a compound quantity or equation to its more simple expression.—SYN. To shorten; abbreviate; contract; abstract; epitomize; condense; compress; retrench; reduce; curtail; diminish; cut short; confine.

A-BRIDGED (a-bridjd'), *pp.* or *a.* Made shorter; epitomized, reduced to a smaller compass; lessened; deprived.

A-BRIDG'ER, *n.* One who abridges or makes a compend.

A-BRIDG'ING, *ppr.* Shortening; lessening; depriving.

A-BRIDG'MENT, *n.* 1. An epitome; a compend, or summary of a book. 2. A cutting off; as, an *abridgment* of expenses or enjoyments.—SYN Diminution; reduction; contraction; deprivation; restraint.

A-BROACH,' *adv.* Broached; letting out or yielding liquor, or in a posture for letting out; as, a cask is *abroach. Figuratively* used by Shakspeare for setting loose, or in a state of being diffused; as, to "set mischief *abroach.*"

A BROAD' (a-brawd'), *adv.* 1. At large; widely; not confined to narrow limits. 2. In the open air. 3. Beyond or out of the walls of a house. 4. Beyond the bounds of a country; in foreign countries. 5. Extensively; before the public at large. 6. Widely; with expansion; as, a tree spreads its branches *abroad.*

AB'RO-GA-BLE, *a.* That may be abrogated.

AB'RO-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *abrogo.*] To abolish by the authority of the maker or his successor; applied to the repeal of laws, decrees, ordinances, the abolition of established customs, &c.—SYN. To repeal; annul; set aside; rescind: revoke; abolish; cancel.

AB'RO-GA-TED, *pp.* Repealed; annulled by an act of authority.

AB'RO-GA-TING, *ppr.* Repealing by authority; making void.

AB-RO-GA'TION, *n.* The act of abrogating; a repeal by authority of the legislative power; revocation.

† A-BROOD', *adv.* In the act of brooding.

† A-BROOD'ING, *n.* A sitting abrood.—*Barret.*

† A-BROOK', *v. t.* To brook; to endure.—*Shak. See* BROOK.

A-BROT'A-NOID, *n.* [Gr. *ἀβρότονον*, and *εἶδος*, form.] A species of coral belonging to the genus *madrepora.* It is one of the reef-corals in the East Indies.

A-BROT'A-NUM, *n.* [Gr. *ἀβρότονον.*] A species of evergreen plant, called also *southern-wood.*

AB-RUPT', *a.* [L. *abruptus.*] 1. *Literally*, broken off, or broken short. 2. Steep; craggy; applied to rocks, precipices, and the like. 3. *Figuratively*, without notice to prepare the mind for the event. 4. Unconnected; having sudden transitions from one subject to another.—5. In *botany*, terminating abruptly, without a tapering point, or without a leaflet. *Brande.*—SYN. Sudden; unexpected; hasty; rough; blunt; disconnected; broken.

AB-RUPT', *n.* A chasm or gulf with steep sides. "Over the vast *abrupt.*"—*Milton.*

AB-RUPTED, *a.* Torn off; torn asunder.

AB-RUP'TION, *n.* A sudden breaking off; a violent separation of bodies.

AB-RUPT'LY, *adv.* Suddenly; without giving notice, or without the usual forms.

AB-RUPT'NESS, *n.* 1. A state of being broken; craggedness; steepness. 2. *Figuratively*, suddenness; unceremonious haste or vehemence.

AB'SCESS, *n.* [L. *abscessus.*] A cavity in some part of the body containing *pus*, or purulent matter, resulting from suppuration consequent on inflammation.

AB-SCIND', *v. t.* [L. *abscindo.*] To cut off.

AB'SCISS, } *n.* [L. *abscissus.*] In *conics*, a part of the di-
AB-SCIS'SA, } ameter, or transverse axis of a conic section, intercepted between the vertex, or some other fixed point, and a semi-ordinate.

AB-SCIS'SION (ab-sizh'un), *n.* 1. A cutting off, or a being cut off.—2. In *surgery*, the separation of any corrupted or useless part of the body, by a sharp instrument.—3. In *rhetoric*, an abrupt breaking off in the midst of a sentence; as, "He is a man of too much honor—but I will not press that point."

AB-SCOND', *v. i.* [L. *abscondo.*] 1. To retire from public view, or from the place in which one resides or is ordinarily to be found; to withdraw, or absent one's self in a private manner; to be concealed; appropriately used of persons who secrete themselves to avoid a legal process. 2. To hide, withdraw, or be concealed.

AB-SCOND'ER, *n.* One who withdraws from public notice, or conceals himself.

AB-SCOND'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Withdrawing privately from public view; withdrawing to avoid a legal process.

AB'SENCE *n.* [L. *absens.*] 1. A state of being at a distance in place, or not in company. 2. Want; destitution; *implying no previous presence;* as, in the *absence* of all proof on the subject.—3. In *law*, non-appearance; a not being in court to answer. 4. Heedlessness; inattention to things present.

AB'SENT, *a.* Not present; not in company; at such a distance as to prevent communication. 2. Heedless; inattentive to persons present, or to subjects of conversation in company.—3. In *familiar language*, not at home; as, the master of the house is *absent.*

AB-SENT', *v. t.* To depart to such a distance as to prevent intercourse; to retire or withdraw; to forbear to appear in presence; as, to *absent* one's self.

AB-SENTED, *pp.* Retired or withdrawn.

AB-SENT-EE', *n.* One who absents himself from his country, post, or duty. The term is applied, in political economy, to those who leave the country where their property lies, and spend their income in some other country.

AB-SENT-EE'ISM, *n.* Absence from one's country, duty, or station; applied particularly to one's leaving the country where his property lies, and spending its income in some other country.

AB-SENTER, *n.* One who absents himself.

AB-SENTING, *ppr.* Departing; withdrawing.

AB-SENT'MENT, *n.* A state of being absent.—*Barrow.*

AB-SINTHI-AN, *a.* Of the nature of wormwood.

AB-SINTHI-A-TED, *a.* Impregnated with wormwood.

AB-SINTHI-UM, *n.* [Gr. *ἀψίνθιον.*] The common wormwood; a bitter plant, used as a tonic. A species of Artemisia.

AB'SIS. In *astronomy. See* APSIS.

AB'SO-LUTE, *a.* [L. *absolutus.*] 1. *Literally, in a general sense*, free; independent of any thing extraneous. Hence, 2. Complete in itself; positive: as, an *absolute* declaration. 3. Unconditional; as, an *absolute* promise. 4. Existing independent of any other cause; as, God is *absolute.* 5. Unlimited by extraneous power or control; as, an *absolute* government or prince. 6. Not relative; as, *absolute* space. 7. Pure; unmixed; as, *absolute* alcohol. SYN. Positive; peremptory; certain; unconditional; arbitrary; despotic.

AB'SO-LUTE-LY, *adv.* Without restriction or limitation.—SYN. Completely; wholly; entirely; unconditionally; positively; peremptorily.

AB'SO-LUTE-NESS, *n.* 1. Independence; completeness in itself. 2. Despotic authority, or that which is subject to no extraneous restriction, or control.

AB-SO-LU'TION, *n.* 1. In the *civil law*, an acquittal or sentence of a judge declaring the accused person innocent.—2. In the *canon law*, a remission of sins pronounced by a priest in favor of a penitent.—3. *Among Protestants*, a sentence by which an excommunicated person is released from his liability to punishment.

AB'SO-LUT-ISM, *n.* State of being absolute; the principles of absolute government.

AB'SO-LUT-IST, *n.* One who is in favor of an absolute government.

* AB'SO-LU-TO-RY, or AB-SOL'U-TO-RY, *a.* Absolving; that absolves.

AB-SOLV'A-TO-RY, *a.* Containing absolution, pardon, or release; having power to absolve.

AB-SOLVE' (ab-zolv'), *v. t.* [L. *absolvo.*] To set free or release from some obligation; as, to *absolve* a person from a promise; to *absolve* an offender. Hence, in the *civil law*, the word was used for *acquit;* and in the *canon law*, for *forgive*, or *remit.* In *ordinary language*, its sense is, to *set free* or *release* from an engagement. Formerly, good writers used the word in the sense of *finish, accomplish;* as, to *absolve* work, in Milton; but, in this sense, it seems to be obsolete. Young has also used it for *resolve* or *explain;* as, "*Absolve* we this?" but this sense is rare.

AB-SOLV'ED (ab-zolvd'), *pp.* Released; acquitted; remitted; declared innocent.

AB-SOLV'ER, *n.* One who absolves; also one that pronounces sin to be remitted.

AB-SOLV'ING, *ppr.* Setting free from a debt, or charge; acquitting; remitting.

AB'SO-NANT, *a.* Wide from the purpose; against reason.

AB'SO-NOUS, *a.* [L. *absonus.*] Contrary to reason; unmusical or untunable.

AB-SORB', *v. t.* [L. *absorbeo.*] 1. To drink in; to suck up, to imbibe; as, water *absorbed* by a sponge. 2. To drink in, swallow up, or overwhelm with water; as, a body *absorbed* in a whirlpool. 3. To waste wholly or sink in expenses; to exhaust; as, to *absorb* an estate in luxury. 4. To engross or engage wholly; as, *absorbed* in study or the pursuit of wealth.

AB-SORB-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The state or quality of being absorbable.

AB-SORB'A-BLE, *a.* That may be imbibed or swallowed.

AB-SORB'ED (ab-sorbd'), } *pp.* Imbibed; swallowed; wast-
AB-SORPT', } ed; engaged; lost in study, wholly engrossed.

AB-SORB'ENT, *a.* Imbibing; swallowing.

AB-SORB'ENT, *n.* 1. In *anatomy*, a vessel which imbibes, as the lacteals and lymphatics.—2. In *medicine*, a substance used for absorbing the acidity in the stomach and bowels, as magnesia or chalk.—*Dunglison.*

AB-SORB'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Imbibing; engrossing; wasting.

AB-SORP'TION, *n.* 1. The act or process of imbibing or swallowing; either by water which overwhelms, or by substances which drink in and retain liquids; as, the *absorption* of a body in a whirlpool. 2. Entire occupation of mind; as, *absorption* in business.—3. In *physiology*, the taking up matter by the absorbent vessels, as the lacteals, &c.—4. In *chemistry*, the conversion of a gaseous fluid into a liquid or solid, by union with another substance.

AB-SORPTIVE, *a.* Having power to imbibe.

ABS'QUE HOC. [L.] Without this or that.—In *law*, words used in traversing what has been alleged, and is repeated.

AB-STAIN', *v. i.* [L. *abstineo.*] In a *general sense*, to keep from, voluntarily; but used chiefly to denote a restraint upon the passions or appetites.—SYN. To refrain; forbear; withhold; deny one's self; give up; relinquish.

AB-STE'MI-OUS, *a.* [L. *abstemius.*] 1. Sparing in diet refraining from a free use of food and strong drinks. 2. Sparing in the enjoyment of animal pleasures of any kind. 3. Sparingly used, or used with temperance; belonging to abstinence; as, an *abstemious* diet; give up; relinquish.

AB-STĒ'MI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Temperately; with a sparing use of meat or drink.
AB-STĒ'MI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being temperate or sparing in the use of food and strong drinks.
AB-STEN'TION, *n.* The act of restraining.
AB-STERGE' (ab-sterj'), *v. t.* [L. *abstergeo.*] To wipe, or make clean by wiping; to cleanse by means of lotions, &c.
AB-STER'GENT, *a.* Wiping; cleansing.
AB-STER'GENT, *n.* A term applied to lotions for cleansing ulcers, &c.; but the use of the word is nearly superseded by *detergent*, which see.
AB-STER'SION, *n.* [L. *abstergeo, abstersus.*] The act of wiping clean; or a cleansing of ulcers, &c., by lotions.
AB-STER'SIVE, *a.* Cleansing; having the quality of removing foulness.
AB'STI-NENCE, *n.* [L. *abstinentia.*] 1. *In general*, the act or practice of voluntarily refraining from, or forbearing any action. 2. More appropriately, the refraining from an indulgence of appetite, or from customary gratifications of animal propensities. It denotes either a total forbearance, as in fasting, or a forbearance of the usual quantity.
AB'STI-NENT, *a.* Refraining from indulgence, especially in the use of food and drink.
AB'STI-NENT-LY, *adv.* With abstinence.
AB'STI-NENTS, *n. pl.* A sect abstaining from flesh, which appeared in France and Spain in the third century.
AB-STORT'ED, *a.* Forced away.
AB-STRACT', *v. t.* [L. *abstraho.*] 1. To draw from, or to separate. 2. To separate ideas by the operation of the mind; to consider one part of a complex object by itself. 3. To select or separate the substance of a book or writing; to epitomize or reduce to a summary. 4. To take secretly for one's own use a part of the property of another, when placed in one's power; to purloin; as, to *abstract* goods from a parcel, or money from a bank.—*Howit*, [*a recent use.*] 5. In *chemistry*, to separate; as the more volatile parts of a substance by distillation.
AB'STRACT, *a.* [L. *abstractus.*] 1. Separate; distinct from something else. An *abstract* idea, in *metaphysics*, is an idea separated from a complex object, or from other ideas which naturally accompany it, as the solidity of marble contemplated apart from its color or figure. *Abstract* terms are those which express abstract ideas; as, *beauty, whiteness, roundness*, without regarding any subject in which they exist; or, *abstract* terms are the names of orders, genera, or species of things, in which there is a combination of similar qualities. 2. Separate, existing in the mind only; as, an *abstract* subject; an *abstract* question; and hence, difficult; abstruse.
AB'STRACT, *n.* 1. A summary, or epitome, containing the substance, a general view, or the principal heads of a treatise or writing. 2. *Formerly*, an extract, or a smaller quantity, containing the essence of a larger.—In *the abstract*, in a state of separation, as a subject considered in the *abstract*, i. e., without reference to particular persons or things.
AB-STRACT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Separated; purloined; refined; exalted; abstruse; absent in mind.
AB-STRACT'ED-LY, *adv.* In a separate state, or in contemplation only.
AB-STRACT'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being abstracted.—*Baxter.*
AB-STRACT'ER, *n.* One who makes an abstract, or summary; one who purloins.
AB-STRACT'ING, *ppr.* Separating; purloining; making a summary.
AB-STRAC'TION, *n.* 1. The act of separating, or state of being separated. 2. The operation of the mind when occupied by abstract ideas; as when we contemplate some particular part or property of a complex object, as separate from the rest. 3. A separation from worldly objects; a recluse life; as, a hermit's *abstraction*. 4. Absence of mind; inattention to present objects. 5. Taking for one's own use part of the property of another, when placed in one's power; [*recent usage.*] 6. In the process of distillation, the term is used to denote the separation of the volatile parts, which rise, come over, and are condensed in a receiver, from those which are fixed.
AB-STRACT'IVE, *a.* Having the power or quality of abstracting.
AB-STRACT'IVE, } *a.* Abstracted, or drawn from oth-
AB-STRACT-I'TIOUS, } er substances, particularly from vegetables, without fermentation.
AB'STRACT-LY, *adv.* Separately; absolutely; in a state or manner unconnected with any thing else.
AB'STRACT-NESS, *n.* A separate state; a state of being in contemplation only, or not connected with any object.
† AB-STRŪDE', *v. t.* To thrust away.
AB-STRŪSE', *a.* [L. *abstrusus.*] Hid; concealed; hence, remote from apprehension; difficult to be comprehended or understood; opposed to what is *obvious.*
AB-STRŪSE'LY, *adv.* In a concealed manner; obscurely in a manner not to be easily understood.
AB-STRŪSE'NESS, *n.* Obscurity of meaning; the state or quality of being difficult to be understood.
† AB-STRŪ'SI-TY, *n.* Abstruseness.—*Brown.*
† AB-SŪME', *v. t.* [L. *absumo.*] To bring to an end by gradual waste.
† AB-SUMP'TION, *n.* Destruction.
AB-SURD', *a.* [L. *absurdus.*] Opposed to manifest truth, inconsistent with reason, or the plain dictates of common sense. An *absurd* man acts contrary to the clear dictates of reason or sound judgment. An *absurd* proposition contradicts obvious truth. An *absurd* practice or opinion is repugnant to the reason or common apprehension of men. It is *absurd* to say, six and six make ten.—Syn. Foolish; irrational; ridiculous; preposterous; inconsistent; incongruous.
AB-SURD'I-TY, *n.* 1. The quality of being inconsistent with obvious truth, reason, or sound judgment. Want of judgment, applied to *men*; want of propriety, applied to *things.*—*Johnson.* 2. That which is absurd: in this sense it has a plural; as, the *absurdities* of men.—Syn. Incongruity; folly; inconsistency; preposterousness; self-contradiction, unreasonableness.
AB-SURD'LY, *adv.* In a manner inconsistent with reason, or obvious propriety.
AB-SURD'NESS, *n.* The same as *absurdity*, and less used.
A-BUND'ANCE, *n.* [Fr. *abondance.*] An overflowing quantity; ample sufficiency; in strictness, applicable to quantity only, but sometimes used of number; as, an *abundance* of peasants.—*Addison.* It denotes also fullness; overflowing; as, the *abundance* of the heart. *Matt.*, xii.—Syn. Exuberance; plenteousness; plenty; copiousness; overflow; riches; affluence; wealth.
A-BUND'ANT, *a.* In great quantity; fully sufficient; as, an *abundant* supply.—In *Scripture*, abounding; having in great quantity.—Syn. Plentiful; copious; ample; plenteous; exuberant; overflowing; rich.
A-BUND'ANT-LY, *adv.* Fully; amply; plentifully; in a sufficient degree.
† A-BŪ'SAGE, *n.* Abuse.
A-BŪSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *abuser.*] 1. To use ill; to use with bad motives or to wrong purposes; as, to *abuse* privileges. 2. To violate; to defile by improper sexual intercourse. 3. To impose on; as, to *abuse* the confidence of a friend. 4. To treat rudely, or with reproachful language. 5. To pervert the meaning of; to misapply; as, to *abuse* words.—Syn. To maltreat; injure; deceive; cheat; revile; reproach; vilify.
A-BŪSE', *n.* 1. Ill use; improper treatment or employment; application to a wrong purpose; as, an *abuse* of our natural powers. 2. A corrupt practice or custom; as, the *abuses* of government. 3. Rude speech; reproachful language addressed to a person; contumely; reviling words. 4. Violation of a female. 5. Perversion of meaning; improper use or application; as, an *abuse* of words.
A-BŪSED' (a-būzd'), *pp.* or *a.* Ill used; used to a bad purpose; treated with rude language; misemployed; perverted to bad or wrong ends; deceived; defiled; violated.
† A-BŪSE'FUL, *a.* Using or practicing abuse; abusive.
A-BŪ'SER, *n.* One who abuses; one that deceives; a ravisher.
A-BŪ'SING, *ppr.* Using ill; employing to bad purposes; deceiving; violating the person; perverting.
A-BŪ'SION (a-bū'zhun), *n.* Abuse; evil or corrupt usage; reproach; deception. [*Little used.*]
A-BŪ'SIVE, *a.* 1. Practicing abuse; offering harsh words, or ill treatment. 2. Containing abuse, or that is the instrument of abuse; as, *abusive* words.—Syn. Reproachful; scurrilous; opprobrious; insolent; insulting; injurious; offensive; reviling.
A-BŪ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* In an abusive manner; rudely; reproachfully.
A-BŪ'SIVE-NESS, *n.* Ill usage; the quality of being abusive; rudeness of language, or violence to the person.
A-BUT', *v. i.* [Fr. *aboutir.*] To border upon; to be contiguous to; to meet; in strictness, to adjoin to at the end.
A-BUT'MENT, *n.* 1. A solid support for the extremity of a bridge, or of an arch, or any thing which presses outward. 2. That which abuts or borders on another.
A-BUT'TAL, *n.* The butting or boundary of land at the end a head-land. Also in a more general sense, in the *plural*, the boundaries of land.—*Spelman.*
AB'VO-LATE, *v. t.* To fly from.
AB-VO-LA'TION, *n.* The act of flying from.
† A-BY', *v. t.* or *i.* [probably contracted from *abide.*] To endure; to pay dearly; to remain.—*Spenser.*
A-BYSM', (a-byzm') *n.* [Old Fr.; now *abîme.*] A gulf.—*Shak*
† A-BYS'MAL, *a.* Pertaining to an abyss; bottomless.
A-BYSS' *n.* [Gr. *ἀβυσσος.*] A bottomless gulf; used also for a deep mass of waters, supposed by some to have encompassed the earth in the beginning. The word is also used for an immense cavern in the earth, in which God is sup

posed to have collected all the waters on the third day of the creation. It is used also for hell, Erebus. 2. That which is immeasurable; that in which any thing is lost; as, the *abyss* of time.

AB-YS-SIN'I-AN, *n.* Pertaining to Abyssinia.

AB-YS-SIN'I-ANS, *n. pl.* A sect of Christians in Abyssinia, who admit but one nature in Jesus Christ, and reject the council of Chalcedon.—*Encyc.*

AC, in Saxon, *oak;* the initial syllable of names; as, *Acton*, Oaktown.

A-CA'CIA, *n.* [L.] 1. A genus of elegant trees and shrubs with pinnated leaves. From the juice of one species is produced the gum Arabic; and of another, an astringent drug called *catechu.* 2. Among *antiquaries*, a small roll or bag, seen on medals, as in the hands of several emperors and consuls.

A-CA'CIANS, *n. pl.* In *church history*, certain sects holding that the Son was not of the same substance with the Father; so denominated from Acacius.—*Encyc.*

AC-A-DĒME', *n.* An academy; a society of persons. The academy, or school of Plato.

AC-A-DE'MI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an academy.

AC-A-DĒ'MI-AN, *n.* A member of an academy; a student in a university or college.

AC-A-DEM'IC, } *a.* Belonging to an academy, or to a col-
AC-A-DEM'IC-AL, } lege or university; as, *academic* studies; also noting what belongs to the school or philosophy of Plato; as, the *academic* sect.

AC-A-DEM'IC, *n.* 1. One who belonged to the school, or adhered to the philosophy, of Socrates and Plato. 2. A student in a college or university.—*Watts.*

AC-A-DEM'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an academical manner.

AC-A-DE-MI''CIAN, *n.* [Fr. *académicien.*] A member of an academy, or society for promoting arts and sciences; particularly, a member of the French academies.

A-CAD'E-MISM, *n.* The doctrine of the academic philosophy.—*Baxter.*

A-CAD'E-MIST, *n.* A member of an academy for promoting arts and sciences; also an academic philosopher.

A-CAD'E-MY, *n.* [L. *academia.*] Originally, it is said, a garden, grove, or villa, near Athens, where Plato and his followers held their philosophical conferences. The school of Plato. 1. A school, or seminary of learning, holding a rank between a university or college and a common school; also a school for teaching a particular art, or particular sciences; as, a *military academy.* 2. A house in which the students or members of an academy meet; a place of education. 3. A society of men united for the promotion of arts and sciences, especially of the fine arts.

A-CAL-Ē'PHAN, *n.* } [Gr. *ακαλήφη*, a nettle.] Terms ap-
A-CAL-Ē'PHA, *n. pl.* } plied to a class of gelatinous, ma-
A-CAL-Ē'PHÆ, *n. pl.* } rine, radiate animals, including the medusa, sea-nettle, jelly-fish, &c. [*Acaleph* is also used.]

AC-A-NĀ'CEOUS, *a.* [Gr. *ακανος.*] Armed with prickles.

A-CAN'THA, *n.* [Gr. *ακανθα.*] In *botany*, a prickle.—In *zoology*, a spine or prickly fin; the spinous process of the vertebræ.

AC-AN-THĀ'CEOUS, *a.* Armed with prickles, as a plant.

A-CAN'THICE, *n.* The sweet juice of ivy buds.—*Knowles.*

A-CAN'THINE, *a.* [*See* ACANTHUS.] Pertaining to the plant *acanthus.*

A-CAN'THO-POD, *n.* One of a tribe of clavicorn and coleopterous insects with spiny legs.

A-CAN-THOP-TE-RYG'I-AN, *n.* One of the order of acanthopterygious fishes.—*Brande.*

A-CAN-THOP-TE-RYG'I-OUS, *a.* [Gr. *ακανθα* and *πτερυγιον.*] In *zoology*, having back fins which are hard, bony, and prickly; *a term applied to certain fishes.*

A-CAN'THUS, *n.* [Gr. *ακανθος.*] 1. The plant *bear's breech*, or *brank ursine.*—2. In *architecture*, an ornament resembling the foliage or leaves of the acanthus.

A-CAN'TI-CONE, *n.* *See* PISTACITE.

A-CAN'ZI-I, *n. pl.* The name given to light-horse in Turkey.

A-CAR'I-DAN, *n.* } Terms applied to a division of arachni-
A-CAR'I-DA, *n. pl.* } dans, including the mite (*acarus*) and the tick (*ricinus*).

A-CĀRN'AR, *n.* A bright star.—*Bailey.* *See* ACHERNAR.

AC'A-RUS, *n.* A tick; a small articulated animal.

Ā-CAT-A-LEC'TIC, *n.* [Gr. *ακαταληκτος.*] A verse which has the complete number of syllables.—*Johnson.*

Ā-CAT'A-LEP-SY, *n.* [Gr. *ακαταληψια.*] Impossibility of complete discovery or comprehension; incomprehensibility.—*Whitaker.*

Ā-CAT-A-LEP'TIC, *a.* Incomprehensible.

A-CĀ'TER, A-CĀTES'. *See* CATERER and CATES.

Ā-CA-THĀR'SIA, *n.* [Gr.] 1. In *medicine*, impurity of the blood.—2. In *surgery*, the filth or sordes proceeding from a wound.

A-CAU'LOUS, *a.* [L. *a*, priv., and *caulis.*] In *botany*, without the stem called *caulis;* having flowers resting on the ground.

AC-CĒDE', *v. i.* [L. *accedo.*] 1. To come into a proposition, or to terms proposed by another. 2. To become a party, by agreeing to the terms of a treaty.—SYN. To agree; assent; consent; comply; acquiesce.

AC-CĒD'ING, *ppr.* Agreeing; assenting.

AC-CEL'ER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *accelero.*] 1. To cause to move faster; to quicken motion; to add to the velocity of a moving body. 2. To add to natural or ordinary progression; as, to *accelerate* the growth of a plant. 3. To bring nearer in time; to shorten the time between the present time and a future event.—SYN. To hasten; expedite; quicken; dispatch; forward; advance; further.

AC-CEL'ER-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Quickened in motion; hastened in progress.

AC-CEL'ER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Hastening; increasing velocity or progression.

AC-CEL-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of increasing velocity or progress; the state of being quickened in motion or action.

AC-CEL'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Adding to velocity; quickening progression.—*Reid.*

AC-CEL'ER-A-TO-RY, *a.* Accelerating; quickening motion.

† AC-CEND', *v. t.* [L. *accendo.*] To kindle; to set on fire.

AC-CEND-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Capacity of being kindled, or of becoming inflamed.

AC-CEND'I-BLE, *a.* Capable of being inflamed or kindled.

AC-CEN'SION, *n.* The act of kindling or setting on fire; or the state of being kindled; inflammation.

AC'CENT, *n.* [L. *accentus.*] 1. A particular stress or force of voice upon certain syllables of words, which distinguishes them from the others. Accent is of two kinds, primary and secondary, as in *as'pira'tion.* 2. A mark or character used in writing to direct the stress of the voice in pronunciation. 3. A modulation of the voice expressive of passions or sentiments; as, a plaintive *accent.*—*Prior.* 4. Manner of speaking.—*Shak.*, [*obs.*]—5. *Poetically*, words, language, or expressions in general. *Dryden.*—6. In *music*, either the stress laid on the accented parts of the bar, called *grammatical* accent, or the emphasis dictated by feeling, called *oratorical* accent. 7. A peculiar modulation of the voice; as, a foreign *accent.*

AC-CENT', *v. t.* To express accent; to utter a syllable with a particular stress or modulation of the voice.—In *poetry*, to utter or pronounce in general. Also, to note accents by marks in writing.

AC-CENT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Uttered or marked with accent.

AC-CENT'ING, *ppr.* Pronouncing or marking with accent.

AC-CENT'OR, *n.* In *music*, one that sings the leading part.

AC-CENT'U-AL, *a.* Pertaining to accent.

AC-CENT'U-ĀTE, *v. t.* To mark or pronounce with an accent, or with accents.

AC-CENT'U-Ā-TED, *pp.* Marked or pronounced with an accent.

AC-CENT'U-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Marking or pronouncing with an accent.

AC-CENT-U-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of placing accents in writing, or of pronouncing them in speaking.

AC-CEPT', *v. t.* [L. *accepto.*] 1. To take or receive what is offered with a consenting mind; to receive with approbation or favor. 2. To regard with partiality; to value or esteem; as, to *accept* the person of any one. 3. To consent or agree to; to receive as terms of a contract; as, to *accept* a treaty; often followed by *of.*—4. In *commerce*, to agree or promise to pay, as a bill of exchange. *See* ACCEPTANCE.

* AC-CEPT'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be received with pleasure; hence pleasing to a receiver; gratifying; welcome. 2. Agreeable or pleasing in person.

* AC-CEPT'A-BLE-NESS, } *n.* The quality of being agree-
* AC-CEPT-A-BIL'I-TY, } able to a receiver.

* AC-CEPT'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to please, or give satisfaction.

AC-CEPT'ANCE, *n.* 1. A receiving with approbation or satisfaction; favorable reception. 2. The receiving of a bill of exchange, or order, in such a manner as to bind the accepter to make payment. 3. An agreeing to terms or proposals in commerce, by which a bargain is concluded, and the parties bound. 4. An agreeing to the act or contract of another, by some act which binds the person in law.—5. In *mercantile language*, a bill of exchange accepted; as, a merchant receives another's *acceptance* in payment. 6. *Formerly*, the sense in which a word is understood, [*obs.*] *Acceptation* is now used.

AC-CEPT-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. Kind reception; a receiving with favor or approbation. 2. A state of being acceptable; favorable regard. 3. The meaning or sense in which a word or expression is understood, or generally received. 4. Reception in general. [*obs.*]

AC-CEPT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Kindly received; regarded; agreed to; understood; received as a bill of exchange.

AC-CEPT'ER, *n.* A person who accepts; one who promises to pay a draft.

† AC-CEP-TI-LĀ'TION, *n.* The remission of a debt by an acquittance from the creditor, without receiving the money

AC-CEPT'ING, *ppr.* Receiving favorably; agreeing to; understanding; promising to pay.

† AC-CEP'TION, *n.* The received sense of a word.

† AC-CEPT'IVE, *a.* Ready to accept.—*B. Jonson.*

*AC-CESS', or AC'CESS, *n.* [L. *accessus.*] 1. A coming to; near approach; admittance; admission; as, to gain *access* to a prince. 2. Approach, or the way by which a thing may be approached; as, the *access* is by a neck of land. 3. Means of approach; liberty to approach; implying previous obstacles; as, by whom we have *access.* 4. Admission to sexual intercourse. 5. Addition; increase by something added; as, an *access* of territory; but *accession* is now used. 6. The return of a fit or paroxysm of disease.

AC'CES-SA-RI-LY. *See* ACCESSORILY.

AC'CES-SA-RI-NESS. *See* ACCESSORINESS.

AC'CES-SA-RY. *See* ACCESSORY.

AC-CESS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being approachable, or of admitting access.

AC-CESS'I-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be approached or reached. 2. Easy of approach; affable.

AC-CESS'I-BLY, *adv.* So as to be accessible.

AC-CES'SION, *n.* [L. *accessio.*] 1. A coming to; an acceding to and joining. 2. Increase by something added; that which is added; as, an *accession* of territory.—3. In *law,* a mode of acquiring property. 4. The act of arriving at a throne, an office, or dignity. 5. The invasion of a fit of a periodical disease, or fever.—SYN. Increase; addition; augmentation; enlargement.

AC-CES'SION-AL, *a.* Additional.

AC-CES-SŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an accessory; as, *accessorial* agency, *accessorial* guilt.—*Burr's Trial.*

AC'CES-SO-RI-LY, *adv.* In the manner of an accessory; by subordinate means.

AC'CES-SO-RI-NESS, *n.* The state of being accessory.

AC'CES-SO-RY, *a.* [L. *accessorius.*] 1. Acceding; contributing; aiding in producing some effect, or acting in subordination to the principal agent. Usually in a bad sense. 2. Aiding in certain acts or effects in a secondary manner; as, *accessory* sounds in music.

AC'CES-SO-RY, *n.* 1. In *law,* one who is guilty of a felony, not by committing the offense in person, or as principal, but by advising or commanding another to commit the crime, or by concealing the offender. 2. That which accedes or belongs to something else, as its principal.—SYN. Accomplice; abettor; assistant; co-adjutor; ally.

AC'CI-AC-CA-TU'RA (at'che-ak-ka-tu'ra), *n.* In *music,* a grace note, one semitone below the note to which it is prefixed.—*Brande.*

AC'CI-DENCE, *n.* [*See* ACCIDENT.] A small book, containing the rudiments of grammar.

AC'CI-DENT, *n.* [L. *accidens.*] 1. A coming or falling; an event that takes place without one's foresight or expectation; an event which proceeds from an unknown cause, or is an unusual effect of a known cause, and therefore not expected. 2. That which takes place or begins to exist without an efficient intelligent cause, and without design.—*Dwight.* 3. An unfortunate event, occurring casually, and involving no guilt in the parties concerned. [This is the most common use of the word.] 4. In *logic,* a property or quality of a being which is not essential to it; as, *whiteness* in paper.—5. In *grammar,* something belonging to a word, but not essential to it; as, gender.—6. In *heraldry,* a point or mark not essential to a coat of arms.—SYN. Chance; contingency; casualty; misfortune.

AC-CI-DENT'AL, *a.* 1. Happening by chance, or rather unexpectedly; casual; fortuitous; taking place not according to the usual course of things; opposed to that which is constant, regular, or intended; as, an *accidental* visit. 2. Non-essential; not necessarily belonging to; as, songs are *accidental* to a play. *Accidental colors:* those which result from some affection of the eye, and are different from the real colors of the object. *Accidental sharps and flats,* or *accidentals,* in music, are sharps and flats prefixed to notes which would have been *natural* according to the signature.—SYN. Casual; fortuitous; incidental; contingent; occasional; uncertain.

AC-CI-DENT'AL-LY, *adv.* By chance; casually; fortuitously; not essentially.

AC-CI-DENT'AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being casual.

† AC-CI-DEN'TIA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to the accidence.

AC-CI-PEN'SER, *n.* *See* ACIPENSER.

† AC-CIP'I-ENT, *n.* A receiver.

AC-CIP'I-TER, *n.* [L. *ad* and *capio.*] 1. A name given to a fish, the *milvus* or *lucerna.*—2. In *ornithology,* the name of the order of rapacious birds.

AC-CIP'I-TRINE, *a.* Seizing; rapacious; as, the *accipitrine* order of birds.—*Ed. Encyc.*

† AC-CITE', *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *cito.*] To call, or summon.

AC-CLAIM', *v. t.* [L. *acclamo.*] To applaud. [*Little used.*]

AC-CLAIM', *n.* A shout of joy; acclamation.

AC-CLA-MA'TION, *n.* [L. *acclamatio.*] 1. A shout of applause, uttered by a multitude.—2. In *archæology,* a representation in sculpture, or on medals, of persons expressing joy.—*Elmes.*

AC-CLAM'A-TO-RY, *a.* Expressing joy or applause by shouts, or clapping of hands.

AC-CLI'MATE, *v. t.* [*ac* for *ad,* and *climate.*] To habituate the body to a climate not native, so as not to be peculiarly exposed to its endemic diseases.

AC-CLI'MA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Habituated to a foreign climate, or a climate not native.—*Med. Repository.*

AC-CLI-MA'TION, *n.* The process or state of becoming habituated to a foreign climate.

AC-CLI'MA-TIZE, *v. t.* To inure plants to a climate different from their natural one.—*Brande.*

AC-CLI'MA-TIZED, *pp.* or *a.* Inured to a new climate, as plants.

AC-CLI'MA-TIZ-ING, *ppr.* Inuring to a new climate.

AC-CLI'MA-TURE, *n.* Act of acclimating, or a state of being acclimated.—*Caldwell.*

AC-CLIV'I-TY, *n.* [L. *acclivus, acclivis.*] A slope or inclination of the earth, as the side of a hill, considered as *ascending,* in opposition to *declivity,* or a side *descending.* Rising ground; ascent; the talus of a rampart.

AC-CLI'VOUS, *a.* Rising, as a hill, with a slope.

AC-CLOY', *v. t.* To fill; to stuff; to fill to satiety.

AC-COIL', *v. i.* To encircle; to gather around.

AC-CO-LADE', *n.* [L. *ad* and *collum.*] A ceremony, probably a blow on the neck, formerly used in conferring knighthood.

AC'CO-LENT, *n.* A borderer; one who dwells on or near the border of a country.

AC-COM'MO-DA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] That may be fitted, made suitable, or made to agree. [*Little used.*]

AC-COM'MO-DA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The capability of accommodating.

AC-COM'MO-DATE, *v. t.* [L. *accommodo.*] 1. To fit, adapt, or make suitable; as, to *accommodate* ourselves to circumstances.—*Paley.* 2. To supply with or furnish, followed by *with.* 3. To supply with conveniences; as, to *accommodate* a friend. 4. To reconcile things which are at variance; as, to *accommodate* a difference between two friends. 5. To show fitness or agreement; to apply. 6. To lend to, a *commercial sense.* In an *intransitive sense,* to agree, to be conformable to, as used by Boyle, [*obs.*]—SYN. To suit; adapt; conform; adjust; reconcile; serve; oblige; assist; aid.

AC-COM'MO-DATE, *a.* Suitable; fit; adapted; as, means *accommodate* to the end.—*Ray.*

AC-COM'MO-DA-TED, *pp.* Fitted; adjusted; applied; also, furnished with conveniences.

AC-COM'MO-DATE-LY, *adv.* Suitably; fitly.

AC-COM'MO-DATE-NESS, *n.* Fitness. [*Little used.*]

AC-COM'MO-DA-TING, *ppr.* Adapting; making suitable; reconciling; furnishing with conveniences; applying.

AC-COM'MO-DA-TING, *a.* Adapting one's self to; obliging; disposed to comply, and to oblige another.

AC-COM-MO-DA'TION, *n.* 1. Fitness; adaptation, followed by *to.* 2. Adjustment of differences; reconciliation, as of parties in dispute. 3. Provision of conveniences. 4. In the *plural,* conveniences; things furnished for use; chiefly applied to *lodgings.*—5. In *mercantile* language, *accommodation* is used for a loan of money. In England, *accommodation bill* is one given instead of a loan of money.—*Crabbe.* 6. It is also used of a note lent merely to *accommodate* the borrower.—7. In *theology, accommodation* is the application of a passage to something not originally intended by it, on the ground of resemblance or analogy.—*Paley.*

AC-COM'MO-DA-TIVE, *a.* Furnishing accommodation.

AC-COM'MO-DA-TOR, *n.* One that accommodates; one that adjusts.

† AC-CŎM'PA-NA-BLE (-kum-), *a.* Sociable.

AC-CŎM'PA-NIED, *ppr.* Attended by; connected with.

AC-CŎM'PA-NI-ER, *n.* He who accompanies.

AC-CŎM'PA-NI-MENT, *n.* [Fr. *accompagnement.*] Something that attends as a circumstance, or which is added by way of ornament to the principal thing, or for the sake of symmetry.

AC-CŎM'PA-NIST, *n.* The performer in music who takes the accompanying part.—*Busby.*

AC-CŎM'PA-NY (-kum-), *v. t.* [Fr. *accompagner.*] 1. To go with, or attend, as a companion. 2. To be with as connected.—SYN. To attend; escort; wait on; go with.

AC-CŎM'PA-NY, *v. i.* 1. To attend; to be an associate.—*Bacon,* [*obs.*] 2. To cohabit.—3. In *music,* to perform the accompanying part in a composition.

AC-CŎM'PA-NY-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Attending; going with as a companion.

AC-COM'PLICE, *n.* [Fr. *complice.*] An associate in a crime; a partner or partaker in guilt. It was formerly used in a good sense for a co-operator, but this sense is wholly obsolete.—SYN. Abettor; accessory; assistant; associate; confederate; co-adjutor.

AC-COM'PLICE-SHIP, *n.* The state of being an accomplice.—*H. Taylor.*

AC-COM'PLISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *accomplir.*] 1. To complete; to finish entirely; to carry out fully. 2. To gain; to obtain or effect by successful exertions; as, to *accomplish* a design. 3. To fulfill or bring to pass; as, to *accomplish* a prophecy. 4. To furnish with qualities which serve to render the mind or body *complete.* 5. To arm and equip;

as, "The armorers *accomplishing* the knights." *Shak.*—Syn. To perform; fulfill; realize; effect; effectuate; obtain; complete; execute; achieve; perfect; equip; furnish.

AC-COM'PLISHED, *pp.* 1. Finished; completed; fulfilled; executed; effected. 2. *a.* Well endowed with good qualities and manners; complete in acquirements; having a finished education. 3. Fashionable.—*Swift.*

AC-COM'PLISH-ER, *n.* One who accomplishes.

AC-COM'PLISH-ING, *ppr.* Finishing; completing; fulfilling; executing; effecting; furnishing with valuable qualities.

AC-COM'PLISH-MENT, *n.* 1. Entire performance, as of a prophecy. 2. The act of carrying into effect, or obtaining an object designed. 3. Acquirement; that which constitutes excellence of mind, or elegance of manners, acquired by education.—Syn. Completion; fulfillment; perfection; performance; acquirement; embellishment; ornament; qualification.

† **AC-COMPT'** (ak-kownt'), *n.* *See* Account.

† **AC-COMPT'ANT** (ak-kownt'ant), *n.* *See* Accountant.

AC-CORD', *n.* [Fr. *accord.*] 1. Agreement; harmony of minds; consent or concurrence of opinions or wills. 2. Concert; harmony of sounds, the union of different sounds, which is agreeable to the ear; agreement in pitch and tone. 3. Agreement; just correspondence of things. 4. Will; voluntary or spontaneous motion; used of the will of persons, or the natural motion of other bodies, and preceded by *own*. 5. Adjustment of a difference; reconciliation.—6. In *law*, an agreement between parties in controversy. 7. Permission; leave.

AC-CORD', *v. t.* 1. To grant or concede; as, to *accord* due praise to any one. 2. To make to agree, or correspond; to adjust one thing to another.—*Sidney.* 3. To bring to an agreement; to settle, adjust, or compose.—*Hall.*

AC-CORD', *v. i.* 1. To agree; to be in correspondence. 2. To agree in pitch and tone.

AC-CORD'A-BLE, *a.* Agreeable; consonant.

AC-CORD'ANCE, *n.* Agreement *with* a person; conformity *with* a thing.—Syn. Harmony; unison; coincidence.

AC-CORD'ANT, *a.* Corresponding; consonant; agreeable.

AC-CORD'ANT-LY, *adv.* In an accordant manner.

AC-CORD'ED, *pp.* Made to agree; adjusted.

AC-CORD'ER, *n.* One that aids or favors.

AC-CORD'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* (commonly, though not correctly, classed among *prepositions*). 1. Agreeing; harmonizing. 2. Suitable; agreeing; in accordance with. In these senses, the word agrees with or refers to a sentence. Our zeal should be *according* to knowledge: *according*, here, has its true participial sense, *agreeing*, and is followed by *to*. It is never a preposition: *accordingly to*, is an error.

AC-CORD'ING-LY, *adv.* Agreeably; suitably; in a manner conformable to.

AC-CORD'I-ON, *n.* [from *accord.*] A small keyed wind instrument, whose tones are generated by the play of wind upon metallic reeds.

† **AC-COR'PO-RĀTE**, *v. t.* To unite.—*Milton.*

AC-COST', *v. t.* [Fr. *accoster.*] 1. To approach; to draw near; to front, or face, [*not in use.*] 2. To speak first to; to address; to salute.—*Milton.*

† **AC-COST'**, *v. i.* To adjoin.—*Spenser.* [*Not in use.*]

AC-COST'A-BLE, *a.* Easy of access; familiar.

AC-COSTED, *pp.* or *a.* Addressed; first spoken to.—In *heraldry*, being side by side.

AC-COST'ING, *ppr.* Addressing by first speaking to.

AC-COUCHE'MENT (ak-koosh'mong), *n.* [Fr.] Delivery in childbed.

AC-COUCH-EUR' (ak-koo-shāur'), *n.* [Fr.] A man who assists women in childbirth.

AC-COUNT', *n.* [Fr. *conte.* Formerly, writers used *accompt*, from the Fr. *compt.*] 1. A sum stated on paper; a registry of a debt or credit, of debts and credits, or charges; an entry in a book, or on paper, of things bought or sold, of payments, services, &c., including the names of the parties to the transaction, date, and price or value of the thing. 2. A computation of debts and credits, or a general statement of particular sums. 3. A computation or mode of reckoning; applied to other things than money or trade; as the Julian *account* of time. 4. A statement of facts; recital of particular transactions and events, verbal or written; as, an *account* of the Revolution in France. Hence, 5. An assignment of reasons; explanation by a recital of particular transactions; answering for conduct; as, "give an *account* of thy stewardship." 6. Reason or consideration, as a motive; as, on all *accounts*. 7. Value; importance; estimation; as, a thing of no *account*. 8. Profit; advantage; that is, a result or production worthy of estimation; as, you will find your *account* in doing it. 9. Regard; behalf; sake; a sense deduced from charges on book; as, on *account* of public affairs.—Syn. Narrative; narration; relation; detail; recital; description; explanation; computation; bill; reckoning; sake; end; reason; advantage; consideration; value; importance.

AC-COUNT', *v. t.* 1. To deem, judge, consider, think, or hold in opinion. 2. To *account of*; to hold in esteem; to value. 3. To reckon, or compute; to assign as a debt. These uses are antiquated.

AC-COUNT', *v. i.* 1. To render an account or relation of particulars. 2. To give reasons; to assign the causes; to explain; with *for*. 3. To render reasons; to answer for in a responsible character.

AC-COUNT-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* 1. The state of being liable to answer for one's conduct.—*R. Hall.* 2. Liability to the payment of money or of damages; responsibility for a trust

AC-COUNT'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Liable to be called to account; answerable to a superior. 2. Subject to pay, or make good, in case of loss.—Syn. Amenable; responsible.

AC-COUNT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Liableness to answer, or to give account; the state of being answerable.

AC-COUNT'A-BLY, *adv.* In an accountable manner.

AC-COUNT'ANT, *n.* One skilled in mercantile accounts, *more generally*, a person who keeps accounts.

AC-COUNT'ANT-SHIP, *n.* The office or duties of an accountant.

AC-COUNT'-BOOK, *n.* A book in which accounts are kept.

AC-COUNT'ED, *pp.* Esteemed; deemed; considered; regarded; valued.—*Accounted for*, explained.

AC-COUNT'ING, *ppr.* Deeming, esteeming; reckoning, rendering an account.—*Accounting for*, rendering an account; explaining.

AC-COUNT'ING, *n.* The act of reckoning or adjusting accounts.

AC-COUP'LE (ak-kup'pl), *v. t.* To couple; to join or link together. *See* Couple.

AC-COUP'LE-MENT (ak-kup'pl-ment), *n.* A coupling; connecting in pairs; junction. [*Little used.*]

† **AC-COUR'AGE** (ak-kur'aje), *v. t.* To encourage.—*Spenser.*

† **AC-COURT'**, *v. t.* To entertain with courtesy.—*Spenser.*

AC-COU'TER, **AC-COU'TRE**, (ak-koo'ter) *v. t.* [Fr. *accoutrer.*] In a *general sense*, to dress; to equip; but, *appropriately*, to array in a military dress; to put on, or to furnish with a military dress and arms; to equip the body for military service.

AC-COU'TERED, **AC-COU'TRED**, *pp.* Dressed in arms; equipped.

AC-COU'TER-ING, **AC-COU'TRING**, *ppr.* Equipping with military habiliments.

AC-COU'TER-MENTS, **AC-COU'TRE-MENTS**, (ak-koo'ter-ments) *n. pl.* 1. Dress; equipage; furniture for the body; *appropriately*, military dress and arms; equipage for military service.—2. In *common usage*, an old or unusual dress.

† **AC-COY'**, *v. t.* [Old Fr. *accoisir.*] To render quiet or diffident; to soothe; to caress.—*Spenser.*

AC-CRED'IT, *v. t.* [Fr. *accrediter.*] To give credit, or authority, especially to an agent or representative; as, to *accredit* a consul or minister.—*Cowper.*

AC-CRED-IT-Ā'TION, *n.* That which gives title to credit. [*Little used.*]

AC-CRED'IT-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Allowed; received with reputation; authorized in a public character.—*Christ. Obs.*

AC-CRED'IT-ING, *ppr.* Giving authority or reputation.

AC-CRES'CENT, *a.* Increasing—*Shuckford.*

AC-CRĒ'TION, *n.* [L. *accretio.*] 1. A growing to, or increase. 2. An increase by an accession of parts externally.—*Bacon.*

AC-CRĒ'TIVE, *a.* Increasing by growth; growing; adding to by growth.

† **AC-CRĪM-IN-Ā'TION**, *n.* Accusation; reproach.

AC-CRŌACH', *v. i.* [Fr. *accrocher.*] 1. To hook, or draw to as with a hook, [*obs.*] 2. To encroach; to draw away from another.—The noun *accroachment*, an encroachment, is rarely or never used. *See* Encroach.

AC-CRŪE' (ak-krū'), *v. i.* [Fr. *accroître, accru.*] *Literally*, to *grow to*; hence, to arise, proceed, or come; to be added, as increase, profit, or damage; as, a profit *accrues* to government from the coinage of copper; a loss *accrues* from the coinage of gold and silver.

† **AC-CRŪE'** (ak-krū'), *n.* Something that accedes to, or follows the property of another.

AC-CRŪ'ING, *ppr.* Growing to; arising; coming; being added.

AC-CRŪ'MENT, *n.* Addition; increase.

AC-CU-BĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *accubatio.*] A lying or reclining on a couch, as the ancients at their meals.

† **AC-CUMB'** (-kum'), *v. i.* [L. *accumbo.*] To recline, as at table.

AC-CUM'BEN-CY, *n.* State of being accumbent or reclining.

AC-CUM'BENT, *a.* [L. *accumbens.*] Leaning or reclining, as the ancients at their meals.—In *botany*, the word is used in cases where one organ is applied to another by its edge.

† **AC-CUM'BENT**, *n.* One who is placed at a dinner-table.

AC-CŪ'MU-LĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *accumulo.*] 1. To heap up; to pile. 2. To collect or bring together.—Syn. To collect; pile up; amass; gather; aggregate; heap together.

AC-CŪ'MU-LĀTE, *v. i.* To grow to a great size, number, or quantity; to increase greatly.

AC-CŪ'MU-LATE, *a.* Collected into a mass or quantity.

AC-CŪ'MU-LĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Collected into a heap or great quantity.

AC-CŪ'MU-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Heaping up; amassing; increasing greatly.

AC-CŪ-MU-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of accumulating; the state of being *accumulated;* a collecting together.—In *law,* the concurrence of several titles to the same thing.—In *universities,* an *accumulation of degrees* is taking several at once. —SYN. Mass; pile; heap; collection; amassing.

AC-CŪ'MU-LA-TĪVE, *a.* That accumulates; heaping up; accumulating.

AC-CŪ'MU-LA-TĪVE-LY, *adv.* In an accumulative manner; in heaps.

AC-CŪ'MU-LĀ-TOR, *n.* One that accumulates, gathers, or amasses.

AC'CU-RA-CY, *n.* [L. *accuratio.*] 1. Exact conformity to truth, or to a rule or model; freedom from mistake; precision which results from care. 2. Closeness; tightness; as, to seal up a tube with *accuracy.*—SYN. Exactness; correctness; exactitude; nicety; precision.

AC'CU-RATE, *a.* [L. *accuratus.*] 1. In exact conformity to truth, or to a standard, or rule, or to a model; free from failure, error, or defect. 2. Determinate; precisely fixed. 3. Close; perfectly tight; as, an *accurate* junction.—SYN. Correct; exact; precise; just; nice.

AC'CU-RATE-LY, *adv.* 1. Exactly; in an accurate manner; with precision; without error or defect. 2. Closely; so as to be perfectly tight.—*Comstock.*

AC'CU-RATE-NESS, *n.* Accuracy; exactness; nicety; precision.

AC-CURSE' (ak-kurs'), *v. t.* [*ac* for *ad.* and *curse*]. To devote to destruction; to imprecate misery or evil upon. [*Rarely used.*] *See* CURSE.

AC-CURS'ED, *pp.* or *a.* [*part.* pro. ak-kurst', and *adj.* ak-kurs'ed]. 1. Doomed to destruction or misery. 2. Separated from the faithful; cast out of the church; excommunicated. 3. Worthy of the curse; detestable; execrable. 4. Wicked; malignant in the extreme.

AC-CURST'. The same as ACCURSED.

AC-CŪ'SA-BLE, *a.* That may be accused; chargeable with a crime; blamable; liable to censure; followed by *of.*

AC-CŪ'SANT, *n.* One who accuses.—*Hall.*

AC-CU-SĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of charging with a crime or offense; the act of accusing of any wrong or injustice. 2. The charge of an offense or crime, or the declaration containing the charge.—SYN. Impeachment; crimination; censure; charge.

AC-CŪ'SA-TĪVE, *a.* or *n.* A term given to a case of nouns, in grammars, on which the action of a verb terminates or falls; called, in English grammar, the *objective* case. Censuring; accusing.

AC-CŪ'SA-TĪVE-LY, *adv.* 1. In an accusative manner. 2. In relation to the accusative case in grammar.

AC-CŪ'SA-TO-RY, *a.* Accusing; containing an accusation.

AC-CŪSE', *v. t.* [L. *accuso.*] 1. To charge with, or declare to have committed a crime. 2. To charge with a fault.—SYN. To charge; blame; censure; indict; impeach; arraign. To *accuse falsely,* to asperse; calumniate; defame; slander; vilify; detract.

AC-CŪS'ED (ak-kūzd'), *pp.* or *a.* Charged with a crime, by a legal process; charged with an offense; blamed.

AC-CŪS'ER, *n.* One who accuses or blames.

AC-CŪS'ING, *ppr.* Charging with a crime; blaming.

AC-CUS'TOM, *v. t.* [Fr. *accoutumer.*] To make familiar by use; to form a habit by practice.—SYN. To habituate; inure; exercise; train; familiarize.

AC-CUS'TOM, *v. i.* 1. To be wont, or habituated to do any thing, [*little used.*] 2. To cohabit.—*Milton,* [*not used.*]

AC-CUS'TOM, *n.* Custom.—*Milton.*

AC-CUS'TOM-A-BLE, *a.* Of long custom: habitual; customary. [*Little used.*]

AC-CUS'TOM-A-BLY, *adv.* According to custom or habit. [*Little used.*]

AC-CUS'TOM-ANCE, *n.* Custom; habitual use or practice. —*Boyle.*

AC-CUS'TOM-A-RI-LY, *adv.* According to custom or common practice. [*Little used.*]

AC-CUS'TOM-A-RY, *a.* Usual; customary. [*Little used.*]

AC-CUS'TOMED, *pp.* 1. Being familiar by use; habituated; trained; inured. 2. *a.* Usual; often practiced.

AC-CUS'TOMED-NESS, *n.* Familiarity.

AC-CUS'TOM-ING, *ppr.* Making familiar by practice; inuring.

ACE, *n.* [L. *as.*] 1. A unit; a single point on a card or die; or the card or die so marked. 2. A very small quantity; a particle; an atom; a trifle.

A-CEL'DA-MA, *n.* [Ch. חקל, *a field,* and דמא, Ch. Syr. and Sam., *blood.*] A field purchased with the bribe which Judas took for betraying his Master, and therefore called the *field of blood.*

A-CEPH'A-LAN, *n.* } Terms applied to a class of mollus-
A-CEPH'A-LA, *n. plu.* } can animals having no head, as the oyster and muscle.—*Bell.*

A-CEPH'A-LĪ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *a* and κεφαλη.] A sect of levelers who acknowledged no chief or head.

A-CEPH'A-LIST, *n.* One who acknowledges no head or superior.

A-CEPH'A-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. *a,* priv., and κεφαλη, a head.] 1. In *botany,* without a head; headless; applied to ovaries, the style of which springs from their base, instead of their apex.—*Brande's Cyc.* 2. In *history,* the term *Acephali,* or *Acephalites,* was given to several sects who refused to follow some noted leader.

A-CEPH'A-LUS, *n.* 1. An obsolete name of the *tænia,* or tape-worm. 2. A verse defective in the beginning.

ACE'-POINT, *n.* The side of a die or card that has but one spot.

AC'E-RAN, *n.* } [Gr. *a,* priv., and κερας, horn.] Terms ap-
AC'E-RA, *n. pl.* } plied to a family of apterous insects, without antennæ; and to a family of gastropod molluscous animals, without tentacles.—*Brande.*

A-CERB', *a.* [L. *acerbus.*] Sour, bitter, and astringent; sour, with bitterness and astringency; a quality of unripe fruits.

† A-CERB'ATE, *v. t.* To make sour, bitter, or harsh to the taste.

A-CERB'I-TY, *n.* 1. A sourness, with bitterness and astringency. 2. *Figuratively,* harshness, bitterness, or severity; applied to persons or things.

A-CER'IC, *a.* [L. *acer.*] Pertaining to the maple.—*Ure.*

A-CER'I-DĒS, *n. pl.* Plasters made without wax.—*Knowles.*

AC'ER-OUS, } *a.* [L. *acerosus.*] In *botany,* chaffy; resem-
AC'ER-ŌSE, } bling chaff. The term is also applied to leaves which are narrow, stiff, and prickly, like those of the fir.

A-CER'RA, *n.* A vessel in which incense has been burned.

A-CERV'AL, *a.* Pertaining to or occurring in heaps.

A-CERV'ATE, *v. t.* To heap up.

A-CERV'ATE, *a.* In *natural history,* heaped, or growing in heaps, or in closely-compacted clusters.

† A-CERV'ŌSE, *a.* Full of heaps.

A-CES'CENCE, } *n.* [L. *acescens.*] A turning sour by spon-
A-CES'CEN-CY, } taneous decomposition; a tendency to turn sour; and, hence, a state of being moderately sour.

A-CES'CENT, *a.* Turning sour; becoming tart or acid by spontaneous decomposition.

A-CES'TIS, *n.* [Gr.] A factitious sort of *chrysocolla,* made of Cyprian verdigris, urine, and nitre.—*Cyc.*

A-CE-TĀB'U-LUM, *n.* [L.] 1. Among the *Romans,* a vinegar cruse, or like vessel.—2. In *anatomy,* a cavity in a bone for receiving the end of another bone, as the hip-bone. Also, a glandular substance found in the placenta of some animals.—3. In *botany,* a kind of lichen.

AC-E-TA'RI-OUS, *a.* Belonging to the salad tribe of vegetables.

AC'E-TA-RY, *n.* An acid, pulpy substance in certain fruits.

AC'E-TĀTE, *n.* In *chemistry,* a salt, formed by the union of the acetic acid with any salifiable base.

AC'E-TĀ-TED, *a.* Combined with acetic acid.

A-CĒ'TIC, *a.* Relating to acetic acid.

A-CĒ'TIC ACID, *n.* The pure acid of vinegar, composed of equal parts of carbon and oxygen, with 5-100ths of hydrogen.

A-CĒ-TI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of making acetous or sour; or the operation of making vinegar.

A-CĒ'TI-FŸ, *v. t.* or *v. i.* To turn into acid or vinegar.

AC-E-TIM'E-TER, *n.* [L. *acetum,* vinegar, and Gr. μετρον, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the strength of vinegar.—*Ure.*

AC-E-TIM'E-TRY, *n.* The art or process of ascertaining the strength of vinegar of acetic acid.

AC'E-TONE, *n.* A recent name for the hydro-acetic spirit.

† AC-E-TOS'I-TY, *n.* The state of being acetose.

A-CĒ'TOUS, } *a.* 1. Sour; acid. 2. Causing acetification;
AC-E-TŌSE', } as, *acetous* fermentation. The term *acetous acid* was formerly applied to impure and dilute acetic acid, but is now disused.

A-CĒ'TUM, *n.* [L.] Vinegar.

ĀCHE (āke), *v. i.* [Sax. *ace, ece.*] 1. To suffer pain; to have or be in pain, or in continued pain; as, the head *aches.* 2. To suffer grief, or extreme grief; to be distressed; as, the heart *aches.*

ĀCHE (āke), *n.* Pain, or continued pain, in opposition to sudden twinges, or spasmodic pain.

A-CHE'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Achaia.

A-CHĒ'NI-UM, *n.* [Gr. αχην, poor.] In *botany,* a small, long fruit, consisting of a single seed, which does not open when ripe.

A-CHERN'AR, *n.* The name of a star of the first magnitude.

ACH'E-RON, *n.* [Gr. αχος, pain, and ροος, a river or stream.] A fabled river of hell, or the lower region.—*Ancient poets*

ACH'ER-SET, *n.* An old measure of eight bushels.

A-CH-E-RŪ'SIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Acherusia, a lake in Campania, in Italy.

A-CHIĒ'VA-BLE, *a.* That may be performed.—*Barrow.*

A-CHIĒ'VANCE, *n.* Performance.—*Elyot.*

A-CHIĒVE', *v. t.* [Fr. *achever.*] 1. To finish, or carry on to a final close. 2. To gain or obtain, as the result of exertion: as, "the spoils by valiant kings *achieved.*"—SYN. To accom

plish, effect; fulfill, complete; execute; perform; realize; obtain.

A-CHIĒV'ĔD (a-cheevd'), *pp.* Performed; obtained; accomplished.

A-CHIĒVE'MENT, *n.* 1. The performance of an action. 2. A great or heroic deed; something accomplished by valor or boldness. 3. An obtaining by exertion. 4. An escutcheon, or ensigns armorial.—SYN. Accomplishment; performance; completion; exploit; feat; deed.

A-CHIĒV'ER, *n.* One who accomplishes a purpose, or obtains an object by his exertions.

A-CHIĒV'ING, *ppr.* Performing; executing; gaining.

ĀCH'ING (āk'ing), *ppr.* Being in pain; suffering distress.

ĀCH'ING, *n.* Pain; continued pain or distress.

Ā'CHI-OTE, *n.* The anotta; a tree, and a drug used for dyeing red.—*Clavigero.*

ĀCH'I-RĪTE. *See* DIOPTASE.

Ā-CHLAM-ŸD'E-OUS, *a.* [*a* neg., and Gr. χλαμυς, a garment.] In *botany*, naked, having no floral envelope.—*Lindley.*

Ā'CHOR, *n.* [Gr. αχωρ.] 1. The scald head, a disease forming scaly eruptions.—2. In *mythology*, the god of flies.

ĀCH-RO-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *a* priv., and χρωμα, color.] Destitute of color. *Achromatic* telescopes are formed of a combination of lenses, and so contrived as to remedy aberrations and colors.

ĀCH-RO-MA-TIC'I-TY, *n.* State of being achromatic.

ĀCH-RŌ'MA-TISM, *n.* 1. A destruction of the primary colors which ordinarily accompany the image of an object seen through a lens or prism. 2. The state of being achromatic.—*Brewster.*

A-CIC'Ū-LÆ, *n. plu.* The prickles of some animals.—*Knowles.*

A-CIC'Ū-LAR, *a.* [L. *acicula.*] In the shape of a needle.

A-CIC'Ū-LAR-LY, *adv.* In the manner of needles, or prickles.

A-CIC'Ū-LATE, *a.* [L.] In the form of a needle.

A-CIC'Ū-LI-FORM, *a.* [L.] Having the form of needles.

AC'ID, *a.* [L. *acidus.*] Sour, sharp, or biting to the taste; having the taste of vinegar.—*Figuratively*, applied to the feelings; as, an *acid* temper.

AC'ID, *n.* A sour substance.—In *chemistry*, a substance capable of uniting with salifiable bases, and forming salts.

AC-ID-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* [*acid*, and L. *fero.*] Containing acids, or an acid.

A-CID'I-FĪ-A-BLE, *a.* [from *acidify.*] Capable of being converted into an acid.

A-CID-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act or process of acidifying or changing into an acid.

A-CID'I-FĪED, *pp.* Made acid; converted into an acid.

A-CID'I-FĪ-ER, *n.* A principle, whether simple or compound, whose presence is necessary for acidity.

A-CID'I-FŸ, *v. t.* To make acid; but, *appropriately*, to convert into an acid.

A-CID'I-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making acid; having power to change into an acid.

AC-ID-IM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the strength of acids.—*Ure.*

A-CID'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *acidité.*] The quality of being sour; sourness; tartness; sharpness to the taste.

AC'ID-NESS, *n.* The quality of being sour; acidity.

A-CID'Ū-LÆ, *n. pl.* Medicinal springs impregnated with carbonic acid.

A-CID'Ū-LĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *acidulus.*] To tinge with an acid; to make acid in a moderate degree.

A-CID'Ū-LĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Tinged with an acid; made slightly sour.

A-CID'Ū-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Tinging with an acid.

AC'ID-ULE, } *n.* In *chemistry*, a salt in which the acid is in
A-CID'Ū-LUM, } excess.

A-CID'Ū-LOUS, *a.* [L. *acidulus.*] Slightly sour; sub-acid. Acidulous mineral waters are such as contain carbonic acid.—*Brande.*

AC'I-FORM, *a.* [L.] Needle-shaped.

AC-I-NĀ'CEOUS, *a.* [L.] Full of kernels.

AC-I-NACI-FORM, *a.* [L. *acinaces.*] In *botany*, formed like, or resembling a cimeter.

A-CIN'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *acinus*, a grape-stone, and *forma*, shape.] Having clusters like grape-stones; full of kernels.

AC'IN-ŌSE, } *a.* Consisting of minute granular concretions.
AC'IN-OUS, } —*Kirwan.*

AC'IN-US, *n.* [L.] In *botany*, one of the small grains which compose the fruit of the blackberry, &c.

AC-I-PEN'SER, *a.* In *ichthyology*, a genus of fishes, to which belong the sturgeon, &c.

† AC-KNŌW' (ak-nō'), *v. t.* To acknowledge; to confess.—*B. Jonson.*

AC-KNŌWL'EDGE (ak-nol'ej), *v. t.* 1. To admit to be true by a declaration of assent. 2. To own or notice with particular regard; as, "in all thy ways *acknowledge* Him." 3. To own or confess, as implying a consciousness of guilt. 4. To own with assent; to admit or receive with approbation. 5. To own with gratitude; to own as a benefit. 6. To own or admit to belong to; as, to *acknowledge* a child. 7. To receive with respect. 8. To assent to an act in a legal form to give it validity; as, to *acknowledge* a deed.—SYN. To avow; proclaim; recognize; own; admit; allow, concede; confess.

AC-KNŌWL'EDGED, *pp.* or *a.* Owned; confessed; noticed with regard or gratitude; received with approbation; owned before authority.

AC-KNŌWL'EDG-ER, *n.* One who acknowledges.

AC-KNŌWL'EDG-ING, *ppr.* Owning; confessing; approving.

AC-KNŌWL'EDG-MENT, *n.* 1. The act of owning. 2. The owning with approbation, or in the true character. 3. Admission of the truth, as of a fact, position, or principle. 4 The owning of a benefit received, accompanied with gratitude. 5. A declaration or avowal of one's own act, to give it legal validity.—SYN. Confession; concession; recognition; admission; avowal; recognizance.

AC'ME (ak'my), *n.* [Gr. ακμη.] The top, or highest point.

AC'MITE, *n.* [Gr. ακμη, a point.] A mineral of the augite family, having long, pointed crystals of a dark brownish color, and a bright and somewhat resinous lustre.

AC'NE (ak'ny), *n.* [Gr.] A small, hard pimple or tubercle on the face.—*Quincy.*

† A-CŌLD', *adv.* Cold.—*Shak.*

A-COL'O-THIST, } *n.* [Gr. ακολουθεω.] In the *ancient church*,
AC'O-LYTH, } a subordinate officer or attendant.

AC'O-NITE, *n.* [L. *aconitum.*] The herb wolf's-bane, and, in *poetry*, used for poison in general.

A-CON'I-TIN, *n.* A poisonous vegetable principle or alkaloid extracted from the aconite.—*Brande.*

A-CON'TI-AS, *n.* [Gr. ακοντιας.] 1. A species of serpent, called dart-snake, from its darting swiftly on its prey. 2. A comet or meteor resembling the serpent.

† A-COP', *adv.* [*a* and *cope.*] At the top.—*Jonson.*

Ā'CORN (a'kurn), *n.* [Sax. *æcern.*] The fruit of the oak

Ā'CORN, *v. i.* To pick up and feed on acorns.

Ā'CORNED, *a.* Furnished or loaded with acorns; fed with acorns.—*Shaks.*

AC'OR-US, *n.* [L.] 1. Sweet flag, or sweet rush.—2. In *natural history*, blue coral.

A-COS'MI-A, *n.* Irregularity of disease; a bad state of health, and a loss of natural color.—*Knowles.*

Ā-CO-TYL-Ē'DON, *n.* A plant whose seeds have no seed-lobes or cotyledons.

Ā-CO-TYL-Ē'DON-OUS, *a.* Having no seed-lobes.

A-CŌUCHY (a-koosh'y), *n.* [Fr. *acouchi.*] A small species of cavy; the olive cavy; sometimes called the Surinam rabbit.

A-COUS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. ακουστικος.] Pertaining to the ears, to the sense of hearing, or to the doctrine of sounds.

A-COUS'TICS, *n.* 1. The science of sounds, teaching their cause, nature, and phenomena.—2. In *medicine*, this term is sometimes used for remedies for deafness.

AC-QUAINT', *v. t.* [old Fr. *accointer.*] 1. To make known; to make fully or intimately known; to make familiar. 2. To communicate notice to; as, he *acquainted* me with his plans. 3. To *acquaint one's self*, is to gain an intimate or particular knowledge of; followed by *with*.—SYN. To inform; apprise; disclose; communicate; make known.

AC-QUAINT'ANCE, *n.* 1. Familiar knowledge; a state of being acquainted, or of having intimate or more than slight or superficial knowledge. 2. A person or persons well known; *usually*, persons we have been accustomed to see and converse with, though not on the footing of close friendship.—*Acquaintances*, in the plural, is used as applied to individual persons known; but, more generally, *acquaintance* is used for one or more.—*Acquaintant*, in a like sense, is not used.—SYN. Familiarity; intimacy; fellowship; knowledge.

AC-QUAINT'ANCE-SHIP, *n.* State of being acquainted.

AC-QUAINT'ED, *pp.* Known; familiarly known; informed; having personal knowledge.

AC-QUAINT'ING, *ppr.* Making known to; giving notice or information to.

AC-QUEST', *n.* [L. *acquisitus.*] 1. Acquisition; the thing gained.—*Bacon.* 2. Conquest; a place acquired by force.

AC-QUI-ESCE' (ak-que-ess'), *v. i.* [L. *acquiesco.*] 1. To rest satisfied, or apparently satisfied, or to rest without opposition and discontent. 2. To assent to upon conviction; as, to *acquiesce* in a given sentiment.—*Acquiesced in*, in a passive sense; complied with; submitted to without opposition.—SYN. To repose; rest in; submit; comply; yield assent: agree; consent; accede.

AC-QUI-ES'CENCE, *n.* A quiet assent; a silent submission, or submission with apparent content.

AC-QUI-ES'CENT, *a.* Resting satisfied; easy; submitting; disposed to submit.—*Johnson.*

AC-QUI-ES'CING, *ppr.* Quietly submitting; resting content.

AC-QUĪR-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State of being acquirable.—*Paley*

AC-QUĪR'A-BLE, *a.* That may be acquired.

AC-QUĪRE', *v. t.* [L. *acquiro.*] To gain, by any means, something which is in a degree permanent, or which becomes vested or inherent in the possessor.—SYN. To obtain; gain; attain; procure; win; earn: secure.

AC-QUĪR'ED (ak-quīrd'), *pp.* or *a.* Gained, obtained, or received from art, labor, or other means, in distinction from those things which are bestowed by nature.

AC-QUĪRE'MENT, *n.* The act of acquiring, or that which

is acquired. It is used in opposition to natural gifts.—Syn. Attainment; acquisition; gain.

A-CQ-QUĪ'RER, *n.* A person who acquires.

A-CQUĪ'RING, *ppr.* Gaining by labor, or other means, something that has a degree of permanence in the possessor.

A-CQUĪ'RING, *n.* The act of acquiring; acquirement.

A-CQUĪ'RY, *n.* Acquirement.—*Barrow.*

A-CQUĪS-ĪTE, *a.* Gained.—*Burton.*

A-CQUI-SĪ''TION, *n.* [L. *acquisitio.*] 1. The act of acquiring. 2. The thing acquired or gained.

A-CQUĪS'I-TĪVE, *a* That is acquired; acquired [*but improper*].—*Wotton.*

A-CQUĪS'I-TĪVE-LY, *adv.* Noting acquirement, with *to* or *for* following.—*Lilly.*

A-CQUĪS'IT-IVE-NESS, *n.* Desire of possession.

A-CQUIST', *n.* *See* Acquest.—*Milton.*

A-CQUIT', *v. t.* [Fr. *acquitter.*] 1. To release or discharge from an obligation, accusation, guilt, censure, or suspicion. 2. *To acquit one's self;* to perform whatever lies upon a person as a charge or duty.—Syn. To clear; set free; absolve; pardon; forgive.

A-CQUIT'MENT, *n.* The act of acquitting, or state of being acquitted; now superseded by *acquittal.*—*South.*

A-CQUIT'TAL, *n.* A judicial setting free, or deliverance from the charge of an offense.

A-CQUIT'TANCE, *n.* 1. A discharge or release from a debt. 2. The writing which is evidence of a discharge; a receipt in full, which bars a further demand.

A-CQUIT'TANCE, *v. t.* To acquit.—*Shak.*

A-CQUIT'TED, *pp.* Set free, or judicially discharged from an accusation; released from a debt, duty, obligation, charge, or suspicion of guilt.

A-CQUIT'TING, *ppr.* Setting free from accusation; releasing from a charge, obligation, or suspicion of guilt.

A-CRĀSE', } *v. t.* 1. To make crazy; to infatuate. 2. To
A-CRĀZE', } impair; to destroy.

A-CRA-SY, *n.* [Gr. *ακρασια.*] In *medical authors*, an excess or predominancy of one quality above another, in mixture, or in the human constitution.—*Bailey.*

Ā'CRE (ā'ker), *n.* [Sax. *acer, acera,* or *æcer.*] A quantity of land, containing 160 square rods or perches, or 4840 square yards.

A'CRED (ā'kerd), *a.* Possessing acres or landed property.—*Pope.*

A-CRID, *a.* [Fr. *acre;* L. *acer.*] Sharp; pungent; bitter; sharp or biting to the taste; acrimonious.

A-CRID-NESS, *n.* A sharp, bitter, pungent quality.

A-CRI-MŌ'NI-OUS, *a.* 1. Sharp; bitter; corrosive; abounding with acrimony. 2. *Figuratively,* severe; sarcastic; applied to language or temper.

A-CRI-MŌ'NI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With sharpness or bitterness.

A-CRI-MŌ'NI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being acrimonious.

A-CRI-MO-NY, *n.* [L. *acrimonia.*] 1. Sharpness; a quality of bodies which corrodes, dissolves, or destroys others. 2. *Figuratively,* sharpness or severity of temper; bitterness of expression proceeding from anger, ill nature, or petulance.—Syn. Asperity; harshness; severity; bitterness.

A-CRI-SY, *n.* [Gr. *α* and *κρισις.*] A state or condition of which no right judgment can be formed; that of which no choice is made; matter in dispute; injudiciousness.—*Bailey,* [*little used.*]

A-CRĪ'TAN, *n.* } *n.* Terms applied to such animals as the
A-CRĪ'TA, *n. plu.* } sponges, polypus, &c., which have no discernible nervous system, and whose alimentary canal is not contained in a distinct cavity.

A-CRI-TUDE, *n.* [*See* Acrid.] An acrid quality; bitterness to the taste; biting heat.

A-CRI-TY, *n.* Sharpness; eagerness.

A-CRO-A-MA'TIC, } *a.* [Gr. *ακροαματικος.*] Abstruse;
A-CRO-A-MAT'IC-AL, } pertaining to deep learning.

A-CRO-AT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *ακροατικος.*] Abstruse; pertaining to deep learning, and opposed to *exoteric.*

A-CRO-CE-RAU'NI-AN, *a.* [Gr. *ακρα* and *κεραυνος.*] An epithet applied to certain mountains between Epirus and Illyricum.

A-CRO-CHORD, *n.* [L. *acrochordus.*] A genus of serpents in Java, covered with small scales resembling granulated warts when the body is inflated.—*P. Cyc.*

A-CRO-GEN, *n.* [Gr. *ακρος* and *γινομαι.*] A cryptogamic or acotyledonous plant, so called from increasing, in growth, chiefly at its extremity.—*Brande.*

A-CRO-LITH, *n.* [Gr. *ακρος* and *λιθος.*] In *architecture* and *sculpture,* a statue whose extremities were of stone and the other parts of wood.—*Elmes.*

A-CROL'ITH-AN, *a.* Pertaining to an acrolith; formed like an acrolith; as, an *acrolithan* statue.—*Brande.*

A-CRŌ'MI-ON, *n.* [Gr. *ακρος* and *ωμος.*] In *anatomy,* the upper part of the spine of the scapula.

A-CRON'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *ακρος* and *νυξ.*] In *astronomy,* a term
A-CRON'IC-AL, } applied to the rising of a star at sunset, or its setting at sunrise.

A-CRON'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an acronical manner; at the rising or setting of the sun.

A-CROP'O-LIS, *n.* [Gr. *ακρος* and *πολις.*] A citadel; the citadel in Athens.

A-CRO-SPIRE, *n.* [Gr. *ακρος* and *σπειρα.*] The sprout at the ends of seeds when they begin to germinate.

A-CRO-SPĪRED, *a.* Having a sprout, or having sprouted at both ends.—*Mortimer.* This and the preceding word are especially used by the English maltsters.

A-CROSS', *prep.* 1. From side to side, opposed to *along,* which is in the direction of the length; athwart; quite over; as, a bridge is laid *across* a river. 2. Intersecting; passing over at any angle; as, a line passing *across* another.

A-CROS'TIC, *n.* [Gr. *ακρα* and *στιχος.*] A composition in verse, in which the first letters of the lines, taken in order form the name of a person, kingdom, city, &c.

A-CROS'TIC, *a.* That relates to, or contains an acrostic.

A-CROS'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of an acrostic.

A-CRO-TE-LEŪ'TIC, *n.* [Gr. *ακρος* and *τελευτη.*] Among *ecclesiastical writers,* an appellation given to any thing added to the end of a psalm or hymn.

A-CRŌ'TER, *n.* } [Gr. *ακροτηρ.*] In *architecture,* a small
A-CRO-TĒ'RI-A, *n. pl.* } pedestal, usually without a base.

A-CRO-TĒ'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the acroteria; as, *acroterial* ornaments.—*P. Cyc.*

A-CRO-THYM'I-ON, *n.* [Gr. *ακρος* and *θυμος.*] Among *physicians,* a species of wart, with a narrow basis and broad top, having the color of thyme. It is called *thymus.*

A-CROT'O-MOUS, *a.* In *mineralogy,* having a cleavage parallel with the top of a crystal.

ACT, *v. i.* [Gr. *αγω,* L. *ago.*] 1. To exert power; as, the stomach *acts* upon food. 2. To be in action or motion; to move. 3. To behave, demean, or conduct, as in morals, private duties, or public offices.—To *act up to,* is to equal in action; to fulfill, or perform a correspondent action.

ACT, *v. t.* 1. To perform; to represent a character on the stage. 2. To feign or counterfeit.—*Dryden,* [*improper.*] 3. To put in motion; to actuate; to regulate movements.—*Locke,* [*obs.*]

ACT, *n.* 1. The exertion of power; the effect, of which power exerted is the cause. 2. That which is done; a deed, exploit, or achievement, whether good or ill. 3. Action, performance; production of effects; as, an *act* of charity 4. A state of reality or real existence, as opposed to a possibility. 5. In general, *act* denotes *action completed;* but, preceded by *in,* it denotes incomplete action; as, taken in the very *act.* 6. A part or division of a play, to be performed without interruption; after which the action is suspended to give respite to the performers. 7. The result of public deliberation, or the decision of a prince, legislative body, council, court of justice, or magistrate; a decree, edict, law, judgment, resolve, award, determination; as, an *act* of parliament.—*Act,* in *English universities,* is a thesis maintained in public by a candidate for a degree.—*Act of faith,* auto da fe, in Roman Catholic countries, is a solemn day held by the Inquisition for the punishment of heretics.

ACT'ED, *pp.* Done; performed; represented on the stage.

ACT'I-AN, *a.* Relating to Actium.

ACT'ING, *ppr.* Doing; performing; behaving; representing the character of another.

ACT'ING, *n.* Action; act of performing a part of a play.

A-CTIN'I-A, *n.* [Gr. *ακτιν,* a ray.] A genus of acalephans, soft animals having a circle of tentacles or *rays* round the mouth. They are called sea anemones. *See* Animal Flower.

A-CTIN'I-FORM, *a.* Having a radiated form.

A-CTIN'O-LĪTE, *n.* [Gr. *ακτιν* and *λιθος.*] The bright-green variety of hornblende, occurring usually in glassy, prismatic crystals, and also fibrous.

A-CTIN-O-LIT'IC, *a.* Like or pertaining to actinolite.

A-CTIN-OM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *ακτιν,* a ray, and *μετρον,* measure.] An instrument for measuring the intensity of solar radiation.—*Daubeny.*

AC'TION, *n.* [L. *actio.*] 1. *Literally,* a driving; hence, the state of acting or moving; exertion of power or force, as when one body acts on another. 2. An act or thing done; a deed.—3. In *mechanics,* agency; operation; driving, impulse; effort of one body upon another.—4. In *ethics,* the external signs or expression of the sentiments of a moral agent; conduct; behavior; demeanor.—5. In *poetry,* a series of events, called also the *subject* or *fable.*—6. In *oratory,* gesture or gesticulation; the external deportment of the speaker.—7. In *physiology,* the motions or functions of the body, vital, animal, and natural.—8. In *law,* a suit or process, by which a demand is made of a right; a claim made before a tribunal. In France, *action* is a share in the capital stock of a joint-stock company, equivalent to our term *share;* and consequently, in a more general sense, to *stocks Brande's Cyc.*—10. In *painting* and *sculpture,* the attitude or position of the several parts of the body, by which they seem to be actuated by passions. 11. Battle; fight; engagement between troops in war, whether on land or water.

AC'TION-A-BLE, *a.* That will bear a suit, or for which an action at law may be sustained.

AC'TION-A-BLE, *a, adv.* In a manner that subjects to legal process.

AC'TION-A-RY, } *n.* In *France,* a proprietor of stock in a
AC'TION-IST, } joint-stock company; one who owns *actions* or shares of stock.

AC'TIV-ATE, *v. t.* To make active.—*Bacon.*

AC'TIVE, *a.* [L. *activus;* Fr. *actif.*] 1. That has the power or quality of acting; that contains the principle of action, independent of any visible external force. 2. Having the power of quick motion, or disposition to move with speed. 3. Busy; constantly engaged in action. 4. Requiring action or exertion; practical; operative; producing real effects; opposed to *speculative;* as, the *active* duties of life.—Syn. Agile; alert; brisk; vigorous; nimble; lively; quick; sprightly; prompt: industrious; operative; laborious.

AC'TIVE-LY, *adv.* In an active manner; by action; nimbly; briskly.—In *grammar,* in an active signification.

AC'TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being active; the faculty of acting; quickness of motion.

AC'T-IVI-TY, *n.* The quality of being active; the active faculty; also, the habit of diligent and vigorous pursuit of business.—Syn. Agility; nimbleness; liveliness; briskness; quickness.

AC'TLESS, *n.* Without action or spirit.

AC'TOR, *n.* 1. He that acts or performs; an active agent. 2. He that represents a character, or acts a part in a play; a stage-player.—3. Among *civilians,* an advocate or proctor in civil courts or causes.

AC'TRESS, *n.* A female who acts or performs, and especially on the stage or in a play.

AC'TU-AL, *a.* [Fr. *actuel.*] 1. Real or effective, or that exists truly and absolutely. 2. Existing in act; real; in opposition to *speculative.* 3. Existing at the present time; as, the *actual* situation of the country.—*Burke.*

AC'T-U-AL'I-TY, *n.* Reality.—*Hawcis.*

AC'TU-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To make actual.

AC'TU-AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Making actual.—*Coleridge.*

AC'TU-AL-LY, *adv.* In fact; really; in truth.

† AC'TU-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being actual.

AC'TU-A-RY, *n.* [L. *actuarius.*] A register or clerk. The manager of an insurance office is usually called an *actuary* in England, as one of a *life* insurance office is in the U. S.

AC'TU-ATE, *a.* Put in action. [*Little used.*]

AC'TU-ATE, *v. t.* To put into action; to move or incite to action.—Syn. To move; impel; incite; rouse; instigate; animate.

AC'TU-A-TED, *pp.* Put in action; incited to action.

AC'TU-A-TING, *ppr.* Putting in action; inciting to action.

AC'T-U-A'TION, *n.* The state of being put in action; effectual operation.—*Glanville.*

AC'TUS, *n.* Among the *Romans,* a measure in building, equal to 120 Roman feet.

AC'U-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *acuo.*] To sharpen; to make pungent or corrosive.—*Harvey.* [*little used.*]

AC-U-BENE', *n.* A star of the fourth magnitude.

AC-U-I'TION, *n.* The act of sharpening.

A-CU'LE-ATE, *a.* [L. *aculeus.*] 1. In *botany,* having prickles, or sharp points; pointed.—2. In *zoology,* having a sting, or prickles.

A-CU'LE-I, *n. plu.* [L.] In *botany* and *zoology,* prickles.

AC'U-LON } *n.* [Gr. ακυλος.] The fruit or acorn of the ilex,
AC'U-LOS, } or scarlet oak.

A-CU'MEN, *n.* [L.] A sharp point; and, *figuratively,* quickness of perception; the faculty of nice discrimination; penetration of mind.—Syn. Sagacity; keenness; sharpness.

A-CU'MIN-ATE, *a.* [L. *acuminatus.*] Having a long, tapering sharp point.

A-CU'MIN-A-TED, *a.* Sharpened to a tapering point.

A-CU-MIN-A'TION, *n.* A sharpening; termination in a sharp point.

AC-U-PUNC'TURE, *n.* [L. *acus* and *punctura.*] A surgical operation, performed by pricking the part affected with a needle.

AC-U-PUNC-TUR-A'TION. *See* Acupuncture.

A-CUTE', *a.* [L. *acutus.*] 1. Sharp at the end; ending in a sharp point; opposed to *blunt* or *obtuse.* 2. *Figuratively,* applied to mental powers; penetrating; having nice discernment; perceiving or using minute distinctions; opposed to *dull* or *stupid.* 3. *Applied to the senses;* having nice or quick sensibility; susceptible of slight impressions; having power to feel or perceive small objects. 4 An *acute* disease is one which is attended with symptoms of some degree of severity, and comes speedily to a crisis, as a pleurisy; opposed to *chronic.* 5. An *acute* accent is that which elevates or sharpens the voice.—6. In *music, acute* is applied to a tone which is sharp, or high; opposed to *grave.* —7. In *botany,* ending in an acute angle.—Syn. Sharp; pointed; keen; shrewd; penetrating; piercing; sagacious; subtile.

A-CUTE', *v. t.* To render the accent acute.

A-CUTE'LY, *adv.* Sharply; keenly; with nice discrimination.

A-CUTE'NESS, *n.* 1. Sharpness. 2. The faculty of nice discernment or perception; *applied to the senses, or the understanding.* 3. Sharpness, or elevation of sound. 4. Violence of a disease.—Syn. Penetration; sagacity; keenness; ingenuity; shrewdness.

A-CU-TI'A'TOR, *n.* In *the middle ages,* a person whose office was to sharpen instruments.

AD. A Latin preposition, signifying *to.*—*Ad hominem, to the man,* in logic, an argument addressed to the interests, feelings, &c., of a person.—*Ad inquirendum,* in law, a judicial writ, commanding inquiry to be made.—*Ad libitum* [*L.*], at pleasure.—*Ad valorem, according to the value,* in commerce and finance.

A-DAC'TYL, *a.* Having no digits or fingers.

AD'AGE, *n.* [L. *adagium,* or *adagio.*] An old saying, which has obtained credit by long use; a wise observation, handed down from antiquity.—Syn. Maxim; proverb; aphorism; apophthegm; saying.

AD-A'GI-O, *n.* [It.] In *music,* a slow movement.—*An adagio,* a slow piece of music.—As an *adverb,* slowly, leisurely, and with grace.

AD'AM, *n.* [In Heb., Ch., Syr., Eth., Ar., *man.*] *Primarily,* the name of the human species, mankind; *appropriately,* the first man; the progenitor of the human race.

AD'AM'S AP'PLE, *n.* A species of citron [*see* Citron]; also, the prominent part of the throat.

AD'AM'S NEE'DLE, *n.* The popular name of the plant *yucca.*

AD'A-MANT, *n.* [Gr. αδαμας; L. *adamas.*] The name of a supposed impenetrable stone; a name given to the diamond and other substances of extreme hardness.

AD-A-MANT-E'AN, *a.* Hard as adamant.—*Milton.*

AD-A-MANT'INE, *a.* Made of adamant; having the qualities of adamant; that can not be broken, dissolved, or penetrated.

Adamantine spar. A variety of corundum, with gray, brown, or greenish shades. It is of extreme hardness.

AD-AM'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Adam.

AD'AM-ITES, *n. plu.* In *church history,* a sect of visionaries, who pretended to establish a state of innocence, and, like Adam, went naked.

AD-AM-IT'IC, *a.* Like the Adamites.—*Taylor.*

AD-AN-SO'NI-A, *n.* Ethiopian sour gourd, monkey's bread, or African calabash tree. The largest of trees.

AD'A-PIS, *n.* An animal of the pachydermatous order of mammals, somewhat resembling a hedge-hog; now extinct.—*Buckland.*

A-DAPT', *v. t.* [Sp. *adaptar;* L. *ad* and *apto.*] To make suitable; as, to *adapt* an instrument to its uses.—Syn. To suit, fit; accommodate; adjust.

A-DAPT-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of adaptation.

A-DAPT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be adapted.

A-DAPT'A-BLE-NESS, *n* The quality of being capable of adaptation.

AD-APT-A'TION, *n.* The act of making suitable, or the state of being suitable, or fit; fitness.

A-DAPT'ED, *pp.* Suited; made suitable; fitted.

A-DAPT'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being fitted; suitableness; fitness; adaptation.

A-DAPT'ER, *n.* One who adapts. *See* Adopter.

A-DAPT'ING, *ppr.* Suiting; making fit.

A-DAP'TION, *n.* Adaptation; the act of fitting.

† A-DAPT'NESS, *n.* A state of being fitted.

A'DAR, *n.* A Hebrew month, answering to the latter part of February and the beginning of March.

AD ARBITRIUM. [L.] At will or pleasure.

A-DAR'CE, *n.* [Gr. αδαρκης.] A saltish concretion on reeds and grass in marshy grounds in Galatia.

A-DAR'ME, *n.* A Spanish weight, the sixteenth of an ounce.

AD'A-TIS, *n.* A muslin or species of cotton cloth from India.

† A-DAUNT', *v. t.* To subdue.

† AD-AW', *v. t.* To daunt; to subject.—*Spenser.*

A-DAYS', *adv.* On or in days; as in the phrase now *adays.*

AD CAPTANDUM. [L.] To captivate; *ad captandum vulgus,* to please and attract the populace.

† AD-COR'PO-RATE, *v. t.* To unite one body with another.

ADD, *v. t.* [L. *addo.*] 1. To set or put together, join, or unite, as one thing or sum to another, in an aggregate. 2. To unite in idea or consideration; to subjoin. 3. To increase number. 4. To augment.

AD-DECI-MATE, *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *decimus.*] To take, or to ascertain tithes.

ADD'ED, *pp.* Joined in place, in sum, in mass, or aggregate in number, in idea, or consideration; united; put together.

AD-DEEM', *v. t.* To award; to sentence. [*Little used.*]

AD-DEN'DUM, *n.*; *plu.* Addenda. [L.] A thing or things to be added; an addition, or an appendix.

AD'DER, *n.* [Sax. *aetter,* or *aettor.*] A venomous serpent of several species, belonging to the viper family.

AD'DER-FLY, *n.* A name of the dragon-fly.

AD'DER'S-GRASS, *n.* A plant about which serpents lurk.

AD'DER'S-TONGUE, *n.* A plant whose seeds are produced on a spike resembling a serpent's tongue.

AD'DER'S-WORT, *n.* Snakeweed, so named from its supposed virtue in curing the bite of serpents.

AD-DI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The possibility of being added.

AD'DI-BLE, *a.* That may be added.—*Locke.*

† AD'DICE. *See* ADZ.

AD-DIC'T, *a.* Addicted. [*Not much used.*]

AD-DIC'T, *v. t.* [L. *addico.*] To apply one's self habitually; to devote time and attention by customary or constant practice; *sometimes in a good sense, but more usually in a bad one.*

AD-DIC'TED, *pp.* Devoted by customary practice.

AD-DIC'TED-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being addicted.

AD-DIC'TING, *ppr.* Devoting time and attention; practicing customarily.

AD-DIC'TION, *n.* 1. The act of devoting or giving up in practice; the state of being devoted. 2. Among the *Romans*, a making over goods to another by sale or legal sentence; also, an assignment of debtors in service to their creditors.

ADD'ING, *ppr.* Joining; putting together; increasing.

AD-DI'TA-MENT, *n.* [L. *additamentum.*] An addition, or, rather, the thing added, as furniture in a house; any material mixed with the principal ingredient in a compound. [*Little used.*]

AD-DI'TION, *n.* [L. *additio.*] 1. The act of adding; opposed to *subtraction* or *diminution.* 2. Any thing added, whether material or immaterial.—3. In *arithmetic*, the uniting of two or more numbers in one sum.—4. In *law*, a title annexed to a man's name, to show his rank, occupation, or place of residence.—5. In *music*, a dot at the right side of a note, to lengthen its sound one half.—6. In *heraldry*, something added to a coat of arms, as a mark of honor.—7. In *distilling*, any thing added to the wash or liquor in a state of fermentation.—8. In *popular language*, an advantage; ornament; improvement.—SYN. Increase; accession; augmentation; appendage; adjunct.

AD-DI'TION-AL, *a.* That is added. It is used by Bacon for *addition*; but improperly.

AD-DI'TION-AL-LY, *adv.* By way of addition.

ADD'I-TIVE, *a.* That may be added.

ADD'I-TO-RY, *a.* That adds, or may add.

AD'DLE, *a.* [W. *hadyl.*] Unimpregnated; not fecundated; also, in a morbid state; putrid; applied to eggs. *Hence*, barren, producing nothing.—*Dryden.*

AD'DLE, *v. t.* To make corrupt or morbid.—*Scott.*

AD'DLED, *pp.* or *a.* Morbid, corrupt, putrid, or barren.

AD'DLE-HE'AD-ED (-hed-ed), AD'DLE-PA-TED, } *a.* Having empty brains.

AD-DOOM', *v. t.* To adjudge. *See* DOOM.

AD-DORS'ED (ad-dorst'), *a.* In *heraldry*, having the backs turned to each other, as *beasts.*

AD-DRESS', *v. t.* [Fr. *adresser.*] 1. To make suitable dispositions for, or to enter upon; as, he now *addressed* himself to the business. 2. To direct words or discourse; to apply to by words. 3. To direct in writing, as a letter, or to direct and transmit. 4. To present an address, as a letter of thanks or congratulation, a petition, or a testimony of respect. 5. To court or make suit as a lover.—6. In *commerce*, to consign or intrust to the care of another, as agent or factor.

AD-DRESS', *n.* 1. A speaking to; verbal application; a formal manner of speech. 2. A written or formal application; a message of respect, congratulation, thanks, petition, &c.; as, an *address* of thanks. 3. Manner of speaking to another; as, a man of pleasing *address.* 4. Courtship; more generally in the plural, *addresses.* 5. Dextrous management. 6. Direction of a letter, &c., including the name, title, and place of residence of the person for whom it is intended.—SYN. Dexterity; tact; management; adroitness; skill; readiness.

AD-DRESS'ED (ad-drest'), *pp.* Spoken or applied to; directed; courted; consigned.

AD-DRESS'ER, *n.* One who addresses or petitions.

AD-DRESS'ING, *ppr.* Speaking or applying to; directing; courting; consigning.

AD-DU'CE', *v. t.* [L. *adduco.*] To bring forward or introduce by way of proof; as, to *adduce* evidence; to *adduce* a witness.—SYN. To offer; present; allege; advance; cite; name; mention; quote.

AD-DU'CED (ad-dūste'), *pp.* Brought forward; cited; alleged in argument.

AD-DU'CENT, *a.* Bringing forward, or together; a word applied to those muscles of the body which pull one part toward another.

AD-DU'CER, *n.* One that adduces.

AD-DU'CI-BLE, *a.* That may be adduced.

AD-DU'CING, *ppr.* Bringing forward; citing in argument.

AD-DUC'TION, *n.* The act of bringing forward.

AD-DUC'TIVE, *a.* That brings forward.

AD-DUC'TOR, *n.* [L.] A muscle which draws one part of the body toward another.

† AD-DULCE' (ad-duls'), *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *dulcis.*] To sweeten.—*Bacon.*

AD'EB, *n.* An Egyptian weight of 210 okes.—*Encyc.*

AD-E-LAN-TA'DO, *n.* [Spanish.] A governor of a province; a lieutenant governor.

AD'EL-ING, *n.* A title of honor, given by our Saxon ancestors to the children of princes, and to young nobles. It is composed of *adel*, or, rather, *æthel*, the Teutonic term for *noble, illustrious*, and *ling*, young, posterity.

AD'E-LITE, *n.* Adelites or Almoganens, in Spain, were conjurers, who predicted fortunes.

A-DEL'O-POD, *n.* [Gr. *a* privative, δηλος, apparent, and πους, foot.] An animal whose foot is not apparent.—*Morin.*

AD-EMP'TION, *n.* [L. *adimo.*] In the *civil law*, the revocation of a grant, donation, or the like.

AD-EN-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. αδην and γραφω.] That part of anatomy which treats of the glands.

AD'EN-OID, *a.* [Gr. αδην and ειδος.] In the form of a gland; glandiform.

AD-EN-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the doctrine of the glands.

AD-EN-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. αδην and λογος.] In *anatomy*, the doctrine of the glands, their nature, and their uses.

AD'E-NOS, *n.* A species of cotton, from Aleppo, called also *marine cotton.*

AD-EN-OT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. αδην and τομη.] In *anatomy* and *surgery*, a cutting or incision of a gland.—*Morin.*

AD-EPT', *n.* [L. *adeptus.*] One fully skilled or well versed in any art.

AD-EPT', *a.* Well skilled; completely versed or acquainted with.—*Boyle.*

† AD-EP'TION, *n.* [L. *adeptio.*] An obtaining; acquirement —*Bacon.*

AD-EPT'IST, *n.* An adept.

AD'E-QUA-CY, *n.* [L. *adæquatus.*] The state or quality of being equal to, proportionate, or sufficient; a sufficiency for a particular purpose.—*War in Disguise.*

AD'E-QUATE, *a.* Correspondent to; fully sufficient: as, *adequate* strength; an *adequate* compensation.—SYN. Equal, proportionate; sufficient; enough; commensurate.

† AD'E-QUATE, *v. t.* To resemble exactly.—*Shelford.*

AD'E-QUATE-LY, *adv.* In an adequate manner; in exact proportion; in a degree equal to the object.

AD'E-QUATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being adequate; just ness of proportion or representation.

† AD-E-QUA'TION, *n.* Adequateness.—*Bp. Barlow.*

AD-ES-SE-NA'RI-ANS, *n. plu.* [L. *adesse.*] In *church history*, a sect who hold the real presence of Christ's body in the eucharist, but not by transubstantiation.

AD-FE'CTED, *a.* In *algebra*, compounded; consisting of different powers of the unknown quantity. *See* AFFECTED

AD-FIL'I-A-TED, *a.* Adopted as a son. *See* AFFILIATE.

AD-FIL-I-A'TION, *n.* [L. *ad* and *filius.*] A Gothic custom, by which the children of a former marriage are put upon the same footing with those of a succeeding one.

AD FI'NEM. [L.] To the end.

AD-HE'RE', *v. i.* [L. *adhæreo.*] 1. To stick to, as glutinous substances, or by natural growth. 2. To be joined, or held in contact; to cleave to. 3. *Figuratively*, to hold to, be attached, or remain fixed, either by personal union or conformity of faith, principle, or opinion. 4. To be consistent; to hold together as the parts of a system; as, "every thing *adheres* together." *Shak.*—SYN. To attach; stick; cling; hold; cleave; fix.

AD-HE'RENCE, *n.* 1. The quality or state of sticking or adhering. 2. *Figuratively*, a being fixed in attachment; fidelity; steady attachment.

AD-HE'REN-CY, *n.* The same as *adherence.*

AD-HE'RENT, *a.* Sticking; uniting, as glue or wax; united with.

AD-HE'RENT, *n.* The person who adheres; one who follows a leader, party, or profession.—SYN. Follower; partisan; upholder; disciple; supporter; dependent.

AD-HE'RENT-LY, *adv.* In an adherent manner.

AD-HE'RER, *n.* One that adheres; an adherent.

AD-HE'SION (ad-he'zhun), *n.* [L. *adhæsio.*] 1. The act or state of sticking, or being united and attached to. *Adhesion* is generally used in a literal, *adherence* in a metaphorical sense. 2. Sometimes, *figuratively*, adherence, union, or steady attachment; opinion.

AD-HE'SIVE, *a.* Sticky; tenacious, as glutinous substances apt or tending to adhere.

AD-HE'SIVE-LY, *adv.* In an adhesive manner.

AD-HE'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of sticking or adhering; stickiness: tenacity.

AD-HIBIT, *v. t.* [L. *adhibeo.*] To use, or apply. [*Rarely used.*]

AD-HI-BI'TION, *n.* Application; use.

AD'HIL, *n.* A star of the sixth magnitude in Andromeda.

AD HOMI-NEM. [L.] To the man; to the interests or principles of the man.

AD-HOR-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *adhortatio.*] Advice.

AD-HOR'TA-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *Adhortor.*] Advisory; containing counsel or warning.

Ā-DI-APH'O-RITE. *See* ADIAPHORISTS.

Ā-DI-APH'O-RISTS, *n. pl.* [Gr. αδιαφορος.] Moderate Lutherans; a name given in the sixteenth century to certain men that followed Melancthon.

Ā-DI-APH'O-ROUS, *a.* Indifferent; neutral.—In *medicine*, denoting a medicine which will do neither harm nor good.
†Ā-DI-APH'O-RY, *n.* Indifference; neutrality.
A-DIEŪ' (a-dū'), *adv.* [Fr. *à dieu*, to God.] Farewell; an expression of kind wishes at the parting of friends.
A-DIEŪ', *n* A farewell, or commendation to the care of God.
AD IN-DEF-I-NI'TUM. [L.] To an indefinite extent.
AD IN-FIN-Ī'TUM. [L.] To endless extent.
AD'IN-OLE *See* PETROSILEX.
AD IN-QUI-REN'DUM. [L.] For inquiry, a writ.
AD IN'TER-IM. [L.] In the mean time; for the present.
AD-I-POCE'RĀTE, *v. t.* To convert into adipocere.
AD I-POC-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act or process of being changed into adipocere.
AD'I-PO-CĒRE', *n.* [L. *adeps* and *cera.*] A soft, unctuous, or waxy substance.
AD'I-PŌSE, *a.* [L. *adiposus.*] Fat. *Adipose substance*, animal fat. *Adipose membrane*, a cellular membrane containing the fat in its cells.
ADIT, *n.* [L. *aditus.*] A horizontal or inclined entrance or passage; a term in mining, used to denote the opening.
† AD-I'TION, *n.* The act of going to another.
AD-JĀ'CEN-CY, *n.* [L. *adjaceo.*] The state of lying close or contiguous; a bordering upon, or lying next to.
AD-JĀ'CENT, *a.* Lying near; bordering upon.—SYN. Contiguous; near; adjoining.
AD-JĀ'CENT, *n.* That which is next to, or contiguous.—*Locke.* [*Little used.*]
AD-JĀ'CENT-LY, *adv.* So as to be adjacent.
AD-JEC'T, *v. t.* [L. *adjicio.*] To add or put, as one thing to another.—*Macknight.*
AD-JEC'TION, *n.* The act of adding, or thing added.—*Brown.* [*Little used.*]
AD-JEC-TI'TIOUS, *a.* Added.—*Parkhurst.*
AD'JEC-TIVE, *n.* In *grammar*, a word used with a noun to express a quality of the thing named, or something attributed to it, or to limit or define it, or to specify or describe a thing, as distinct from something else. It is called, also, an *attributive* or *attribute*. *Adjective color*, a color which requires to be fixed by some base or mordant to give it permanency.
AD'JEC-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In the manner of an adjective; as, a word is used *adjectively.*
AD-JOIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *adjoindre.*] To join or unite to; to put to by placing in contact; to unite, by fastening together with a joint, mortise, or knot. *See* JOIN.
AD-JOIN', *v. i.* To lie, or be next to, or in contact; to be contiguous.
† AD-JOIN'ANT, *a.* Contiguous to.—*Carew.*
AD-JOIN'ED (ad-joind'), *pp.* Joined to; united.
AD-JOIN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Joining; adjacent; contiguous; near.
AD-JOURN' (ad-jurn'), *v. t.* [Fr. *ajourner.*] 1. *Literally*, to put off, or defer to another day; as, to adjourn the *consideration* of a subject. 2. More distinctively, it denotes a formal intermission of business, a putting off to any future meeting of the same body, and appropriately used of public bodies, or private commissioners, intrusted with business.—SYN. To delay; defer; postpone; put off.
AD-JOURN', *v. i.* To suspend business for a time, as from one day to another, or for a longer period.
AD-JOURN'ED (ad-jurnd'), *pp.* 1. Put off, delayed, or deferred for a limited time. 2. As an *adjective*, existing or held by adjournment.
AD-JOURN'ING, *ppr.* Deferring; suspending for a time; closing a session.
AD-JOURN'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of adjourning. 2. The putting off till another day, or time specified, or *without day.* 3. The time or interval during which a public body defers business; as, during an *adjournment.* But a suspension of business, between the forming of a house and an *adjournment* for refreshment, is called a *recess.* In Great Britain, the close of a *session* of parliament is called a *prorogation*, as the close of a parliament is a *dissolution.*
AD-JUDGE', *v. t.* [Fr. *adjuger.*] To decide in the case of a controverted question by a judicial opinion.—SYN. To decree; award; determine; adjudicate.
AD-JUDG'ED (ad-judjd'), *pp.* Determined by judicial opinion; decreed; sentenced.
AD-JUDG'ING, *ppr.* Determining by judicial opinion; sentencing.
AD-JUDG'MENT, *n.* The act of judging; sentence.
AD-JŪ'DI-CĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *adjudico.*] To adjudge; to try and determine, as a court.
AD-JŪ'DI-CĀTE, *v. i.* To try and determine judicially.
AD-JŪ'DI-CĀ-TED, *pp.* Adjudged; tried and decided.
AD-JŪ'DI-CĀ-TING, *ppr.* Adjudging; trying and determining.
AD-JŪ-DI-CĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of adjudging; the act or process of trying and determining judicially. 2. A judicial sentence; judgment or decision of a court.
† AD'JU-GĀTE, *v. t.* To yoke to.
† AD'JU-MENT, *n.* [L. *adjumentum.*] Help; support.
AD'JUNCT, *n.* [L. *adjunctus.*] 1. Something added to another, but not essentially a part of it; an appendage.—2. In *metaphysics*, a quality of the body or the mind, whether natural or acquired.—3. In *grammar*, words added to illustrate or amplify the force of other words. *Adjunct* has been used for a *colleague*, but rarely.—*Wotton.*
AD'JUNCT, *a.* Added to, or united with; as, an *adjunct* professor.
AD-JUNC'TION, *n.* The act of joining; the thing joined.
AD-JUNCTIVE, *a.* Joining; having the quality of joining.
AD-JUNC'TIVE, *n.* That which is joined.
AD-JUNCTIVE-LY, *adv.* In an adjunctive manner.
AD-JUNCTLY, *adv.* In connection with; consequently.
AD-JU-RĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of adjuring; a solemn charging on oath, or under the penalty of a curse. 2. The form of oath.—*Addison.*
AD-JURE', *v. t.* [L. *adjuro.*] 1. To charge, bind, or command on oath, or under the penalty of a curse. 2. To charge earnestly and solemnly, on pain of God's wrath. 3. To conjure; to charge, urge, or summon with solemnity; to entreat earnestly.—*Milton.*
AD-JŪR'ED (ad-jūrd'), *pp.* Charged on oath, or with a denunciation of God's wrath; solemnly urged.
AD-JŪR'ER, *n.* One that adjures; one that exacts an oath.
AD-JŪR'ING, *ppr.* Charging on oath, or on the penalty of a curse; beseeching with solemnity.
AD-JUST', *v. t.* [Sp. *ajustar.*] 1. To make exact; to fit; to make correspondent or conformable.—*Swift.* 2. To put in order; to regulate or reduce to system; as, to *adjust* the details of a plan. 3. To make accurate; to settle or bring to a satisfactory state, so that parties are agreed in the result; as, to *adjust* an account, or a difficulty.—SYN. To adapt; suit; arrange; regulate; accommodate; set right, rectify; settle.
AD-JUST'A-BLE, *a.* That may or can be adjusted.
AD-JUST'ED, *pp.* Made exact or conformable; reduced to a right form or standard; settled.
AD-JUST'ER, *n.* A person who adjusts; that which regulates.
AD-JUST'ING, *ppr.* Reducing to due form; fitting; making exact or correspondent; settling.
AD-JUST'MENT, *n.* The act of adjusting; a reducing to just form or order; a making fit or conformable.—SYN. Suiting; fitting; arrangement; regulation; settlement.
AD'JU-TAGE, } *n.* A tube fitted to the mouth of a vessel
AJ'U-TAGE, } through which water is played in a fountain.
AD'JU-TAN-CY, *n.* The office of an adjutant; skillful arrangement.—*Burke.*
AD'JU-TANT, *n.* [L. *adjutans.*] 1. In *military affairs*, an officer whose business is to assist the superior officers by receiving and communicating orders.—*Adjutant-general*, in an army, is the chief adjutant.—2. *The adjutant*, a very large species of crane in India.
† AD-JŪTE', *v. t.* To help.—*B. Jonson.*
AD-JŪ'TOR, *n.* A helper. [*Little used.*]
† AD'JU-TO-RY, *a.* Helping.
† AD-JŪ'TRIX, *n.* She who helps.
* AD-JŪ'VANT, *a.* Helping; assisting.—*Howell.*
* AD-JŪ'VANT, *n.* An assistant.—In *medicine*, an ingredient added to a prescription to aid the operation of the principal ingredient, or basis.
* AD-JŪ'VĀTE, *v. t.* To help.
AD-LE-GĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *ad* and *legatio.*] In the *public law of the German empire*, a right claimed by the states of joining their own ministers with those of the emperor in public treaties.
AD LIB'I-TUM. [L.] At pleasure; without restriction.
AD-LO-CŪ'TION, *n.* *See* ALLOCUTION.
AD-MEASURE (ad-mezh'ur), *v. t.* 1. To measure or ascertain dimensions, size, or capacity; used for *measure.* 2. To apportion; to assign to each claimant his right.
AD-MEASURED (ad-mezh'urd), *pp.* Measured; apportioned.
AD-MEASURE-MENT, *n.* 1. The measuring of dimensions by a rule. 2. The measure of a thing, or dimensions ascertained. 3. The adjustment of proportion, or ascertainment of shares, as of dower or pasture held in common. *Blackstone.*
AD-MEASUR-ER, *n.* One that admeasures.
AD-MEASUR-ING, *ppr.* Measuring; apportioning.
AD-MEN-SU-RĀ'TION is equivalent to *admeasurement*, but not much used.
† AD-MINICLE, *n.* [L. *adminiculum.*] Help; support.
AD-MIN-ICU-LAR, *a.* Supplying help; helpful.
AD-MINIS-TER, *v. t.* [L. *administro.*] 1. To act as minister or chief agent in managing public affairs, under laws or a constitution of government, as a king, president, or other supreme officer. 2. To dispense; as, to *administer* justice or the sacrament. 3. To afford, give, or furnish; as, to *administer* relief. 4. To cause to swear according to law; as, to *administer* an oath.—SYN. To manage; conduct; minister; supply; dispense; contribute.
AD-MINIS-TER, *v. i.* 1. To contribute; to bring aid or supplies; to add something. 2. To perform the office of administrator.

AD-MIN'IS-TERED, *pp.* Executed; managed; governed; afforded, given; dispensed.

AD-MIN-IS-TE'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to administration, or to the executive part of government.

AD-MIN'IS-TER-ING, *ppr.* Executing; carrying into effect; giving; dispensing.

AD-MIN'IS-TRA-BLE, *a.* Capable of administration.

AD-MIN'IS-TRĀTE, in the place of *administer*, has been used, but is not well authorized.

AD-MIN-IS-TRĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of administering; government of public affairs; the conducting of any office or employment. 2. The executive part of government, consisting in the exercise of the constitutional and legal powers, the general superintendence of national affairs, and the enforcement of laws. 3. The persons, collectively, who are intrusted with the execution of laws, and the superintendence of public affairs. 4. The carrying into effect, or giving forth; as, the *administration* of justice, of alms, &c. 5. The management of the estate of an intestate person, under a commission from the proper authority. 6. The power, office, or commission of an administrator. *Blackstone.*—Syn. Conduct; management; direction; regulation; execution; dispensation; distribution.

AD-MIN'IS-TRA-TIVE, *a.* That administers, or by which one administers.

AD-MIN-IS-TRĀ'TOR, *n.* 1. A man who, by virtue of a commission from the proper authority, has the charge of the goods and estate of one dying without a will. 2. One who administers, or who directs, manages, distributes, or dispenses laws and rights.—3. In *Scots law*, a tutor, curator, or guardian.

AD-MIN-IS-TRĀ'TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of an administrator.

AD-MIN-IS-TRĀ'TRIX, *n.* A female who administers upon the estate of an intestate; also, a female who administers government.

AD-MI-RA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being admirable.

AD'MI-RA-BLE, *a.* [L. *admirabilis.*] To be admired; worthy of admiration; having qualities to excite wonder, with approbation, esteem, or reverence; used of persons or things.—Syn. Wonderful; excellent; surprising; astonishing.

AD'MI-RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being admirable; the power of exciting admiration.

AD'MI-RA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to excite wonder, mingled with approbation, esteem, or veneration.

AD'MI-RAL, *n.* [in the Latin of the middle ages, *amira, amiras, admiralis.*] A marine commander-in-chief; the commander of a fleet or navy. 1. The *lord high admiral*, in Great Britain, is an officer who superintends all maritime affairs, and has the government of the navy. 2. The *admiral of the fleet*, the highest officer under the admiralty. 3. The *vice admiral* is an officer next in rank and command to the admiral. 4. The *rear admiral* is next in rank to the vice admiral. 5. The commander of any single fleet, or, in general, any flag officer. 6. The ship which carries the admiral; also, the most considerable ship of a fleet.—7. In *zoology*, a species of shell-fish.

AD'MI-RAL-SHIP, *n.* The office or power of an admiral. [*Little used.*]

AD'MI-RAL-TY, *n.* 1. In Great Britain, the office of lord high admiral. This office is discharged by one person, or by commissioners, called *lords of the admiralty*. The *admiralty court*, or *court of admiralty*, is the supreme court for the trial of maritime causes. In general, a *court of admiralty* is a court for the trial of causes arising on the high seas, as prize-causes and the like. 2. The building where the lords of the admiralty transact business.

AD-MI-RĀ'TION, *n.* Wonder mingled with pleasing emotions, as approbation, esteem, love, or veneration; a compound emotion excited by something novel, rare, great, or excellent. *Dryden.*—Syn. Wonder; astonishment; amazement; surprise.

AD-MĪRE', *v. t.* [L. *admiror.*] 1. To regard with wonder or surprise, mingled with approbation, esteem, reverence, or affection. 2. To regard with affection; a familiar term for *to love greatly.*—Syn. To esteem; approve; delight in. [It is an error to follow this word by an infinitive; as, "I *admire* to see a man consistent."]

AD-MĪRE', *v. i.* To wonder; to be affected with slight surprise.—*Ray.*

AD-MĪR'ED (ad-mīrd'), *pp.* Regarded with wonder mingled with pleasurable sensations.

AD-MĪR'ER, *n.* One who admires; one who esteems or loves greatly.

AD-MĪR'ING, *ppr.* Regarding with wonder, united with love or esteem.

AD-MĪR'ING-LY *adv.* With admiration; in the manner of an admirer.

AD-MIS-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being admissible.

AD-MIS'SI-BLE, *a.* That may be admitted, allowed, or conceded.

AD-MIS'SI-BLY, *adv.* So as to be admitted.

AD-MIS'SION, *n.* [L. *admissio.*] 1. The act or practice of admitting; the state of being admitted. 2. Admittance; power or permission to enter; entrance; access; power to approach; as, *admission* into the palace. 3. Allowance; grant of an argument or position not fully proved; as, the *admissions* of the opposing party.—Syn. Admittance; access; entrance; initiation: concession.

AD-MIT', *v. t.* [L. *admitto.*] 1. To suffer to enter; to grant entrance; whether into a place, or an office, or into the mind, or consideration; as, to *admit* the thought. 2. To give right of entrance; as, "This ticket *admits* the bearer." 3. To allow; to receive as true; as, I *admit* the fact. 4 To be capable of; as, it *admits* of doubt.—Syn. To allow, permit; grant; concede; suffer; tolerate.

AD-MIT'TA-BLE, *a.* That may be admitted or allowed.

AD-MIT'TANCE, *n.* 1. The act of admitting; allowance. 2. Permission to enter; the power or right of entrance; actual entrance. 3. Concession; admission; allowance, [*not used.*] 4. Shakspeare uses the word for the custom or prerogative of being admitted.

AD-MIT'TED, *pp.* Permitted to enter or approach; allowed; granted; conceded.

AD-MIT'TER, *n.* He that admits.

AD-MIT'TING, *ppr.* Permitting to enter or approach; allowing; conceding.

AD-MIX', *v. t.* To mingle with something else. *See* Mix.

AD-MIX'TION (ad-mix'chun), *n.* [L. *admixtio.*] A mingling of bodies without chemical change; a union by mixing different substances together.

AD-MIX'TURE, *n.* The substance mingled with another; sometimes the act of mixture, or the state of being mixed.

AD-MON'ISH, *v. t.* [L. *admoneo.*] 1. To warn of a fault; to reprove with mildness. 2. To counsel against wrong practices; to caution or advise. 3. To instruct or direct. 4. In *ecclesiastical affairs*, to reprove a member of the church, either publicly or privately; the first step in church discipline.

AD-MON'ISHED (-isht), *pp.* Reproved; advised; warned; instructed.

AD-MON'ISH-ER, *n.* One who reproves or counsels.

AD-MON'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Reproving; warning; counseling; directing.

AD-MON'ISH-MENT, *n.* Admonition.—*Shak.*

AD-MO-NĪ'TION, *n.* 1. Gentle reproof; counseling against a fault; instruction in duties; caution; direction.—2. In *church discipline*, a reproof, either public or private, designed to reclaim an offender.

AD-MO-NĪ'TION-ER, *n.* A dispenser of admonitions.—*Hooker.*

AD-MON'I-TIVE, *a.* Containing admonition.—*Barrow.*

AD-MON'I-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By admonition.

AD-MON'I-TOR, *n.* An admonisher; a monitor.

AD-MON'I-TO-RY, *a.* Containing admonition; that admonishes.

AD-MORT-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The reducing of lands or tenements to mortmain.

AD-MŌVE', *v. t.* [L. *admoveo.*] To move to; to bring one thing to another.—*Brown,* [*little used.*]

† AD-MUR-MUR-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of murmuring to an other.

AD-NAS'CENT, *a.* Growing to or on something else.

AD-NĀ'TA, *n.* [L. *ad* and *natus.*] 1. In *anatomy*, one of the coats of the eye. 2. Such parts growing on animal or vegetable bodies as are usual and natural; and such, also, as are accidental, as the misletoe. 3. Offsets of plants germinating under ground.

AD'NĀTE, *a.* [L. *ad* and *natus.*] In *botany*, pressing close to the stem, or growing to it.

AD'NOUN, *n.* In *grammar*, an adjective or attribute. [*Little used.*]

AD-NŪ'BI-LĀ-TED, *a.* Clouded; obscured.

A-DŌ', *n.* [qu. *a* and *do.*] Bustle; trouble; labor; difficulty; as, to make a great *ado* about trifles.

AD-O-LES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *adolescens.*] The state of growing, applied to the young of the human race; youth, or the period of life between *childhood* and *manhood.*

AD-O-LES'CENT, *a.* Growing; advancing from childhood to manhood

AD-O-NE'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Adonis.—*Faber.*

A-DŌ'NI-A, *n. pl.* Festivals, celebrated anciently in honor of Adonis, by females.

A-DON'IC, *a.* *Adonic verse*, a short verse, in which the death of Adonis was bewailed.

A-DON'IC, *n.* An Adonic verse.

A-DŌ'NIS, *n.* In *mythology*, the favorite of Venus, said to be the son of Cinyras, king of Cyprus.

A-DŌ'NIS, *n.* In *botany*, bird's eye, or pheasant's eye.

A-DŌ'NISTS, *n. pl.* Among *critics*, a sect or party who maintain that the Hebrew points ordinarily annexed to the consonants of the word *Jehovah* are not the natural points belonging to that word, and that they do not express the true pronunciation of it.

† A-DŌORS' (a-dōrz'), *adv.* At doors; at the door.

A-DOPT', *v. t.* [L. *adopto*] 1. To take a stranger into one's family, as a son and heir; to take one who is not a child, and treat him as one. 2. To take or receive, as one's own, that which is not naturally so; as, to *adopt* a theory. 3. To select and take.

A-DOPT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Taken as one's own; received as son and heir; selected for use.

A-DOPT'ED-LY, *adv.* In the manner of something adopted.

A-DOPT'ER, *n.* One who adopts.

A-DOPT'ING, *ppr.* Taking a stranger as a son; taking as one's own.

A-DOP'TION, *n.* [L. *adoptio.*] 1. The act of adopting or the state of being adopted; the taking and treating of a stranger as one's own child. 2. The receiving as one's own what is new or not natural.

A-DOP'TION-IST, *n.* One who maintains that Christ was the Son of God by adoption only.—*Murdock.*

A-DOPT'IVE, *a.* [L. *adoptivus.*] That adopts; as, an *adoptive* father; or that is adopted; as, an *adoptive* son.

A-DOPT'IVE, *n.* A person or thing adopted.

A-DŌR'A-BLE, *a.* That ought to be adored; worthy of divine honors.

A-DŌR'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being adorable, or worthy of adoration.

A-DŌR'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner worthy of adoration.

AD-O-RĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of paying honors to a divine being; the worship paid to God; the act of addressing as a god. 2. Homage paid to one in high esteem; profound reverence.

A-DŌRE', *v. t.* [L. *adoro.*] 1. To worship with profound reverence; to pay divine honors to; to honor as a god, or as divine.—*Dryden.* 2. To love in the highest degree; to regard with the utmost esteem, affection, and respect.—*Tatler.* 3. To gild or adorn.—*Spenser,* [*obs.*]

A-DŌR'ÆD (a-dōrd'), *pp.* or *a.* Worshiped as divine; highly reverenced; greatly beloved.

† A-DŌRE'MENT, *n.* Adoration.—*Brown.*

A-DŌR'ER, *n.* One who worships or honors as divine; in *popular language,* an admiring lover.

A-DŌR'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Honoring or addressing as divine; regarding with great love or reverence.

A-DŌR'ING-LY, *adv.* With adoration.

A-DORN', *v. t.* [L. *adorno.*] 1. To make beautiful; to add to beauty by dress; to put on external ornaments. 2. To set off to advantage; to add ornaments to; to embellish by any thing external or adventitious; as, to *adorn* with jewels. 3. To make pleasing, or more pleasing. 4. To display the beauty or excellence of; as, "to *adorn* the doctrine of God our Savior."—SYN. To deck; decorate; embellish; ornament; beautify; grace; garnish; dignify; exalt; honor.

† A-DORN', *n.* Ornament.—*Spenser.*

† A-DORN', *a.* Adorned; decorated.—*Milton.*

A-DORN'ÆD (a-dornd'), *pp.* Decked; decorated; embellished.

A-DORN'ER, *n.* One who adorns.

A-DORN'ING, *ppr.* Ornamenting; decorating; displaying beauty.

A-DORN'ING, *n.* Ornament; decoration.

A-DORN'ING-LY, *adv.* By adorning.

† A-DORN'MENT, *n.* Ornament.—*Raleigh.*

AD-OS-CU-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *ad* and *osculatio.*] The impregnation of plants by the falling of the farina on the pistils; the inserting of one part of a plant into another.—*Crabbe.*

A-DOSS'ÆD (a-dost'), *a.* [Fr. *adossée.*] In *heraldry,* placed back to back.

A-DOWN', *prep.* [*a* and *down.*] From a higher to a lower situation; downward; implying descent.

A-DOWN', *adv.* Down; on the ground; at the bottom.

† A-DREAD' (a-dred'), *a.* Affected by dread.

AD REF-ER-EN'DUM. [L.] For further consideration.

Ā-DRI-AT'IC, *a.* [L. *Adria,* or *Hadria.*] Pertaining to the gulf called, from Venice, the Venetian Gulf.

Ā-DRI-AT'IC, *n.* The Venetian Gulf.

A-DRIFT', *a.* or *adv.* [Sax. *adrifan.*] Driven; floating; impelled or moving without direction.

AD-RO-GĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *ad* and *rogo.*] A species of adoption in ancient Rome.

A-DROIT', *a.* [Fr.] Active in the use of the hands, and, *figuratively,* in the exercise of the mental faculties; ready in invention or execution.—SYN. Dextrous; skillful; ingenious; expert; ready.

A-DROIT'LY, *adv.* With dexterity; in a ready, skillful manner.—*Chesterfield.*

A-DROIT'NESS, *n.* Dexterity; readiness in the use of the limbs or the mental faculties.—*Horne.*

A-DRY', *a.* [Sax. *adrigan.*] Thirsty; in want of drink.

AD-SCI-TI'TIOUS, *a.* [L. *ascititius.*] Added; taken as supplemental; additional; not requisite.

AD'SCRIPT, *n.* [L.] One held to service, as attached to some place, &c.; as, the boors of Russia are *adscripts* of the soil.

AD-STRIC'TION, *n.* [L. *adstrictio.*] A binding fast; costiveness; a closeness of the emunctories.

AD-STRIC'TO-RY, } *See* ASTRINGENT.
AD-STRING'ENT, }

AD-U-LĀ'RI-A, *n.* A semi-transparent variety of albite and feldspar.—*Cleaveland.*

AD-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *adulatio.*] Servile flattery; praise in excess; high compliment.—*Shakspeare.*

AD'U-LĀ-TOR, *n.* A flatterer; one who offers praise servilely.

AD'U-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Flattering; containing excessive praise or compliments; servilely praising.

AD'U-LĀ-TRESS, *n.* A female who flatters with servility.

A-DULT', *a.* [L. *adultus.*] Having arrived at mature years, or to full size and strength.

A-DULT', *n.* A person grown to full size and strength, or to the years of manhood. *Adult schools* are schools intended for persons who were not educated in their youth.

† AD'ULT-ED, *part. a.* Completely grown.

A-DUL'TER-ANT, *n.* The person or thing that adulterates.

A-DUL'TER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *adultero.*] To make impure by an admixture of baser materials. *Boyle.*—SYN. To corrupt; defile; debase; contaminate; vitiate; sophisticate.

† A-DUL'TER-ĀTE, *v. i.* To commit adultery.

A-DUL'TER-ATE, *a.* Tainted with adultery; debased by foreign mixture.

A-DUL'TER-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Corrupted; debased by a mixture with something of less value.

A-DUL'TER-ATE-LY, *adv.* In an adulterate manner.

A-DUL'TER-ATE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being debased or corrupted.

A-DUL'TER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Debasing; corrupting; counterfeiting.

A-DUL'TER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of adulterating, or the state of being adulterated, corrupted or debased by foreign admixture.

A-DUL'TER-ER, *n.* [L. *adulter.*] 1. A man guilty of adultery; a man who has sexual commerce with any married woman, except his wife.—2. In *Scripture,* an idolater.—*Ezek.,* xxiii. 3. An apostate from the true faith; a very wicked person.—*Jer.,* ix. 4. One devoted to earthly things.—*James,* iv.

A-DUL'TER-ESS, *n.* A married woman guilty of incontinence.

A-DUL'TER-INE, *a.* Proceeding from adulterous commerce; spurious.—*Hall.*

A-DUL'TER-INE, *n.* In the *civil law,* a child issuing from an adulterous connection.

† A-DUL'TER-IZE, *v. t.* To commit adultery.

A-DUL'TER-OUS, *a.* 1. Guilty of adultery; pertaining to adultery.—2. In *Scripture,* idolatrous; very wicked. *Matt.,* xii.

A-DUL'TER-OUS-LY, *adv.* In an adulterous manner.

A-DUL'TER-Y, *n.* [L. *adulterium.*] 1. Violation of the marriage bed; the unfaithfulness of any married person to the marriage bed.—2. In a *Scriptural sense,* all manner of lewdness or unchastity, as in the seventh commandment.—3. In *Scripture,* idolatry, or apostasy from the true God.—*Jer.,* iii.

A-DULT'NESS, *n.* The state of being adult.

AD-UM'BRANT, *a.* Giving a faint shadow, or slight resemblance.

AD-UM'BRĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *adumbro.*] To give a faint shadow, or slight likeness.

AD-UM-BRĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of making a shadow or faint resemblance. 2. A faint sketch; an imperfect representation of a thing. *Bacon.*—3. In *heraldry,* the shadow only of a figure, outlined, and painted of a color darker than the field.

† AD-U-NĀ'TION, *n.* The state of being united; union.—*Cranmer.*

AD-UN'CI-TY, *n.* [L. *aduncitas.*] Hookedness; a bending in form of a hook.—*Arbuthnot.*

AD-UN'OUS, *a.* [L. *aduncus.*] Hooked; bent, or made in the form of a hook.—*Bacon.*

† AD-UNQUE' (ad-unk'), *a.* Hooked.—*Bacon.*

† A-DŪRE', *v. t.* [L. *aduro.*] To burn up.

A-DUST', *a.* [L. *adustus.*] Burned; scorched; become dry by heat; hot and fiery.

A-DUST'ED, *a.* Become hot and dry; burned; scorched.

† A-DUST'I-BLE, *a.* That may be burned up.

A-DUS'TION, *n.* The act of burning, scorching, or heating to dryness; a state of being thus heated or dried.

AD VA-LŌ'REM. [L.] According to the value. An *ad valorem* duty is a certain per centage on the value or price.

AD-VANCE', *v. t.* [Fr. *avancer.*] The leading idea is, to bring forward; as, to *advance* the standards of an army; to *advance* arguments; hence, to bring or raise to a higher point. 1. In value, to raise; as, to *advance* prices. 2. In office, to promote; as, to *advance* to the bench. 3. In progress, to accelerate; as, to *advance* the growth of any thing. 4. In improvement, to carry forward; as, to *advance* the interests of the country.—5. In *money concerns* it denotes to pay in *advance,* or beforehand.—SYN. To bring forward; allege; adduce; assign; raise; promote; elevate; exalt; improve; heighten; accelerate.

AD-VĂNCE', *v. i.* 1. To move or go forward; to proceed. 2. To improve or make progress; to grow better, greater, wiser, or older. 3. To rise in rank, office, or consequence; to be preferred or promoted.

AD-VĂNCE', *n.* 1. A moving forward or toward the front. 2. Gradual progression; improvement; as, an *advance* in religion or knowledge. 3. Advancement; promotion; preferment. 4. First hint by way of invitation; first step toward an agreement.—5. In *trade*, additional price; profit. 6. A giving beforehand; a furnishing of something, on contract, before an equivalent is received. 7. A furnishing of money or goods for others, in expectation of reimbursement; or the property so furnished.—In *advance*, in front; before; also beforehand; before an equivalent is received.

AD-VĂNCE'-GUĀRD, } *n.* 1. The vanguard or first line of
AD-VĂNCED'-GUĀRD, } an army. 2. A small party in advance of the main body of an army.

AD-VĂNCED' (ad-vănst'), *pp.* Moved forward; promoted; improved; furnished beforehand; situated in front, or before the rest; also, old, having reached the decline of life.

AD-VĂNCE'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of moving forward or proceeding. 2. The state of being advanced in rank or excellence; the act of promoting. 3. Settlement on a wife, or jointure. 4. Provision made by a parent for a child. 5. The payment of money in advance; money advanced.—Syn. Progress; progression; improvement; proficiency; promotion; exaltation; elevation; preferment; enhancement.

AD-VĂNC'ER, *n.* One who advances; a promoter

AD-VĂNC'ING, *ppr.* Moving forward; proceeding; promoting; raising to higher rank or excellence; improving; supplying beforehand, as on loan, or as stock in trade.

AD-VĂNC'IVE, *a.* Tending to advance or promote.

AD-VĂN'TAGE, *n.* [Fr. *avantage.*] 1. Any state, condition, or circumstance favorable to success, prosperity, interest, or reputation. 2. Benefit; gain; profit. 3. Means to an end; opportunity; convenience for obtaining benefit; as, to operate at an *advantage*. 4. Favorable state or circumstances. 5. Superiority, or prevalence over; with *of* or *over*. 6. Superiority, or that which gives it. 7. Interest; increase; overplus; as, "and with *advantage* means to pay thy love."—*Shaks.*, [*obs.*] 8. Additional circumstance to give preponderation.

AD-VĂN'TAGE, *v. t.* 1. To benefit; to yield profit or gain. 2. To promote; to advance the interest of.

AD-VĂN'TAGE-A-BLE, *a.* Profitable; convenient; gainful. [*Little used.*]

AD-VĂN'TAGED, *pp.* Benefited; promoted.—*Burke.*

AD-VĂN'TAGE-GROUND, *n.* Ground that gives advantage or superiority; a state that gives superior advantages for annoyance or resistance.

AD-VAN-TA'GEOUS, *a.* Being of advantage; furnishing convenience or opportunity to gain benefit with *to*.—Syn. Opportune; convenient; profitable; beneficial; useful; gainful.

AD-VAN-TA'GEOUS-LY, *adv.* In an advantageous manner; profitably; usefully; conveniently.

AD-VAN-TA'GEOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being advantageous; profitableness.

AD-VĂN'TAG-ING, *ppr.* Profiting; benefiting.

† AD-VEC-TI'TIOUS, *a.* Brought in from abroad.

AD-VĒNE', *v. i.* [L. *advenio.*] To accede or come to; to be added to. [*Little used.*]

AD-VĒ'NI-ENT, *a.* Advening; coming from outward causes.

AD'VENT, *n.* [L. *adventus.*] A coming; *appropriately*, the coming of our Savior; and in the calendar it includes four Sabbaths before Christmas, beginning on St. Andrew's Day, or on the Sabbath next before or after it, intended as a season of devotion.

† AD-VENTĪNE, *a.* Adventitious.—*Bacon.*

AD-VEN-TI'TIOUS, *a.* [L. *adventitius.*] Added extrinsically; accidental; not essentially inherent; casual; foreign.

AD-VEN-TI'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* Accidentally.

AD-VEN-TI'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being adventitious.

AD-VENT'IVE, *a.* Accidental; adventitious.

AD-VENT'IVE, *n.* The thing or person that comes from without.—*Bacon* [*little used.*]

AD-VENT'U-AL, *a.* Relating to the season of advent.

AD-VEN'TURE, *n.* [Fr. *aventure.*] 1. Hazard; risk; chance; that of which one has no direction; as, at all *adventures*. 2. An enterprise of hazard; a bold undertaking. 3. A remarkable occurrence; a striking event, more or less important; as, the *adventures* of one's life. 4. A small amount of property which sailors are permitted to take with them for trading in foreign ports, commonly called a *venture*. 5. A *bill of adventure* is a writing or receipt given by one who ships goods, not on his own account, but at the risk of the owner, binding himself to account for the proceeds of said goods.—Syn. Incident; occurrence; event; contingency.

AD-VEN'TURE, *v. t.* To risk or hazard; to put in the power of unforeseen events.

AD-VEN'TURE. *v. i.* To dare; to try the chance.

AD-VEN'TURED, *pp.* Put to hazard; ventured; risked.

AD-VEN'TURE-FUL, *a.* Given to adventure; full of enterprise. -*Bentham.*

AD-VEN'TUR-ER, *n.* 1. One who hazards or puts something at risk. 2. One who seeks occasions of chance, or attempts extraordinary enterprises.

AD-VEN'TURE-SOME, *a.* Bold; daring; incurring hazard.

AD-VEN'TURE-SOME-NESS, *n.* The quality of being bold and venturesome.

AD-VEN'TUR-ING, *ppr.* Putting to risk; hazarding.

AD-VEN'TUR-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *adventureux.*] 1. Inclined or willing to incur hazard; bold to encounter danger. 2. Full of hazard; attended with risk; exposing to danger; requiring courage; as, an *adventurous* deed.—Syn. Bold; enterprising; daring; courageous; rash; foolhardy.

AD-VEN'TUR-OUS-LY, *adv.* Boldly; daringly; in a manner to incur hazard.

AD-VEN'TUR-OUS-NESS, *n.* The act or quality of being adventurous.

AD'VERB, *n.* [L. *adverbium.*] In *grammar*, a word used to modify the sense of a verb, participle, adjective, or another adverb, and usually placed near it; as, he writes *well*

AD-VERBI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an adverb.

AD-VERBI-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of an adverb.

† AD-VERS'A-BLE, *a.* Contrary to; opposite to.

AD-VER-SĀ'RI-A, *n.* [L. from *adversus.*] 1. Among the *ancients*, a book of accounts. 2. A common-place book. 3. A miscellaneous collection of notes, remarks, &c., such as one makes in a common-place book.

AD-VER-SĀ'RI-OUS, *a.* Adversary.—*Southey.* [*Bad.*]

AD'VER-SA-RY, *n.* 1. An enemy or foe; one who has enmity at heart. 2. One who is arrayed against another, as in a suit at law, or in single combat; an opposing litigant. —Syn. Antagonist; opponent; opposer; foe; enemy.

AD'VER-SA-RY, *a.* Opposed; opposite to; adverse.

AD-VERS'A-TIVE, *a.* Noting some difference, contrariety, or opposition.

AD-VERS'A-TIVE, *n.* A word denoting contrariety or opposition.

AD'VERSE, *a.* [L. *adversus.*] 1. Acting in a contrary direction; conflicting; counteracting. 2. *Figuratively*, opposing desire; contrary to the wishes or to supposed good, hence, unfortunate; calamitous; afflictive; pernicious; unprosperous.—Syn. Opposite; contrary; inimical; hostile; repugnant; wayward.

† AD-VERSE' (ad-vers'), *v. t.* To oppose.—*Gower*

AD'VERSE-LY, *adv.* In an adverse manner; oppositely, unfortunately; unprosperously; in a manner contrary to desire or success.

AD'VERSE-NESS, *n.* Opposition; unprosperousness.

AD-VERSI-TY, *n.* An event, or series of events, which oppose success or desire; state of unhappiness.—Syn. Calamity; misfortune; affliction; distress; misery.

AD-VERT', *v. i.* [L. *adverto.*] To turn the mind or attention to; with *to*.—Syn. To attend; regard; notice; refer to

† AD-VERT', *v. t.* To regard; to advise.

AD-VERTED, *pp.* Attended to; regarded; with *to*.

AD-VERTENCE, } *n.* A direction of the mind to; atten-
AD-VERTEN-CY, } tion; notice; regard; consideration; heedfulness.

AD-VERTENT, *a.* Attentive; heedful.

AD-VERTENT-LY, *adv.* In an advertent manner.

AD-VERTING, *ppr.* Attending to; regarding; observing.

AD-VER-TĪSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *avertir.*] 1. To give notice, advice, or intelligence to, whether of a past or present event, or of something future. 2. To publish a notice of; to publish a written or printed account of.—Syn. To apprise; inform; make known; announce; proclaim; promulgate; publish.

AD-VER-TĪSED (ad-ver-tīzd'), *pp.* Informed; warned; *used of persons:* published; made known; *used of things.*

* AD-VERTĪSE-MENT, *n.* Especial notice given in the newspapers, &c.; information; admonition; notice given.

AD-VER-TĪS'ER, *n.* One who advertises. This title is often given to public prints.

AD-VER-TĪS'ING, *ppr.* 1. Informing; giving notice; publishing notice. 2. *a.* Having or furnishing advertisements; as, *advertising* customers.

AD-VĪCE', *n.* [Fr. *avis.*] 1. An opinion recommended or offered as worthy to be followed. 2. Prudence; deliberate consideration; as, to act upon *advice*.—*Shaks.* 3. Intelligence; commonly in the plural; as, *advices* have just been received.—Syn. Counsel; admonition; deliberation consultation; information; notice.

AD-VĪCE'-BŌAT, *n.* A vessel employed to carry dispatches or information.

† AD-VĪG'IL-ĀTE, *v. t.* To watch.

AD-VĪS'A-BLE, *a.* [*See* Advise.] 1. Proper to be advised; proper to be done or practiced. 2. Open to advice. *South.*—Syn. Prudent; expedient; proper; desirable.

AD-VĪS'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being advisable or expedient.

AD-VĪS'A-BLY, *adv.* With advice.
AD VĪSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *aviser.*] 1. To give counsel to; to offer an opinion, as worthy or expedient to be followed. 2. To give information; to communicate notice; to make acquainted with.—SYN. To counsel; admonish; inform; apprise; acquaint; make known.
AD-VĪSE', *v. i.* To deliberate, weigh well, or consider.
AD-VĪS'ED (ad-vīzd'), *pp.* or *a.* 1. Informed; counseled; also, cautious; prudent; acting with deliberation. 2. Done, formed, or taken with advice or deliberation; intended.
AD-VĪS'ED-LY, *adv.* With deliberation or advice; heedfully; purposely; by design.
AD-VĪS'ED-NESS, *n.* Deliberate consideration; prudent procedure.
AD-VĪSE'MENT, *n.* 1. Counsel; information; circumspection. 2. Consultation.—*Mass. Reports.*
AD-VĪS'ER, *n.* One who gives advice or admonition; also, in *a bad sense*, one who instigates.
AD-VĪS'ING, *ppr.* Giving counsel or information.
AD-VĪS'ING, *n.* Advice; counsel.—*Shaks.*
† AD-VĪ'SO, *n.* Advice; consideration.
AD-VĪS'O-RY, *a.* 1. Having power to advise.—*Madison.* 2. Containing advice.
AD'VO-CA-CY, *n.* 1. The act of pleading for or vindicating; defense; vindication. 2. Judicial pleading; law-suit.
AD'VO-CĀTE, *n.* [L. *advocatus.*] 1. One who pleads the cause of another before any tribunal or judicial court. 2. One who defends, vindicates, or espouses a cause by argument; one who is friendly to; as, an *advocate* for peace. —In *Scripture*, Christ is called an *advocate* for his people. —*Faculty of Advocates*, in Scotland, is a society of eminent lawyers, consisting of about two hundred, who practice in the highest courts.—*Judge advocate*, in courts martial, is a person who manages the prosecution.
AD'VO-CĀTE, *v. t.* To plead in favor of; to defend by argument before a tribunal or the public; to support or vindicate.—*Milton, Mackenzie, Mitford, Burke.*
AD'VO-CĀ-TED, *pp.* Defended by argument; vindicated.
AD'VO-CATE-SHIP, *n.* The office or duty of an advocate.
AD'VO-CĀ-TESS, *n.* A female advocate.
AD'VO-CĀ-TING, *ppr.* Supporting by reasons; defending; maintaining.
AD-VO-CĀ'TION, *n.* A pleading for; plea; apology.
† AD-VO-LĀ'TION, *n.* A flying to something.
† AD-VO-LŪ'TION, *n.* The act of rolling to something.
AD-VOU'TRER, *n.* An adulterer.
AD-VOU'TRESS, *n.* An adulteress.—*Bacon.*
† AD-VOU'TROUS, *a.* Adulterous.
AD-VOU'TRY, *n.* Adultery.—*Bacon.* [*Little used.*]
AD-VOW-EE', *n.* 1. He who has the right of advowson. 2. The advocate of a church or religious house.
AD-VOW'SON, *n.* [Norm. *avoerie*, or *avoeson.*] In *English law*, a right of presentation to a vacant benefice, or a right of nominating a person to officiate in a vacant church.—*Blackstone.*
AD-VOY'ER, } *n.* [old Fr. *advoes.*] A chief magistrate of a
A-VOY'ER, } town or canton in Switzerland.
ĀDY, *n.* The popular name of a species of palm-tree in the West Indies.
Ā-DY-NAM'IC, *a.* Weak; destitute of strength.
A-DYN'A-MY, *n.* [Gr. *a*, privative, and *δυναμις*, power.] In *medicine*, weakness occasioned by disease.—*Morin.*
A-DȳTUM, *n.* [L.; Gr. *αδυτον.*] A secret apartment. In ancient temples, a secret place whence oracles were given.
ADZ, *n.* [Sax. *adese*, formerly written in Eng. *addice.*] An iron instrument having an arching blade athwart the handle.
Æ. A diphthong in the Latin language, used also by the Saxon writers. It answers to the Greek *αι*. The Saxon *æ* has been changed into *e* or *ea*. In derivatives from the learned languages it is mostly superseded by *e*, and convenience seems to require it to be wholly rejected in Anglicized words.
ÆD, *ed, ead*, syllables found in names from the Saxon, signify *happy*; as, *Eadric*, happy kingdom; *Edward*, prosperous watch.—*Gibson.*
ÆDĪLE, *n.* [Lat.] In *ancient Rome*, an officer who had the care of the public buildings, &c.
Æ'GIL-OPS, *n.* [Gr. *αιγιλωψ.*] A tumor in the corner of the eye, and a plant so called.
Æ'GIS, *n.* [Gr. *αιγις.*] A shield, or defensive armor; originally applied to the shield given by Jupiter to Minerva.
ÆG'LOGUE (eg'log), *n.* A pastoral; an eclogue.
Æ-GYP-TĪ'A-CUM, *n.* An ointment.
ÆL, *al, alh*, or *eal*, in Saxon, English *all*, are seen in many names, as in *Ælfred*, Alfred, all peace.—*Gibson.*
ÆLF seems to be one form of *help*, but more generally written *elph*, or *ulph*, as in *Ælfwin*, victorious aid.—*Gibson.*
Æ-NĒ'ID, *n.* An epic poem by Virgil, of which Æneas is the hero.
Æ-Ō'LI-AN, *n.* 1. Pertaining to Æolus, the god of the winds. 2. Pertaining to Æolia, a part of Greece.
Æ-Ō'LI-AN HARP. *See* EOLIAN HARP.
Æ-OL'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Æolia, a part of Greece.
Æ'O-LIST, *n.* [L. *Æolus.*] A pretender to inspiration
Æ-OL'O-PHILE. *See* EOLOPHILE.
Æ-QUIN'O-LĪTE. *See* PITCH STONE.
Ā'ER-ĀTE, *v. t.* 1. To combine with carbonic acid, formerly called *fixed air*. 2. In *zoology*, to change the circulating fluids of animals by means of air; to arterialize.
Ā'ER-Ā-TED, *pp.* Combined with carbonic acid; arterialized.
Ā'ER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Combining with carbonic acid; arterializing.
Ā-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act or operation of combining with carbonic acid. — 2. In *zoology*, the arterialization of the blood.—3. In *agriculture*, the exposure of soil to the free action of the air, as essential to the growth of plants.
Ā-ĒRI-AL, *a.* [L. *aerius.*] 1. Belonging to the air or atmosphere. 2. Consisting of air; partaking of the nature of air. 3. Produced by air. 4. Inhabiting or frequenting the air. 5. Placed in the air; high; lofty; elevated.—*Aerial perspective*, [*see* PERSPECTIVE.]
Ā-ĒRI-ANS, *n. pl.* In *church history*, a branch of Arians, so called from Aerius.
* Ā'E-RIE (ā'ry, or ē'ry), *n.* [W. *eryr.*] The nest of a bird of prey, as of an eagle or hawk; a brood of such birds.
Ā-ER-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of combining air with; the state of being filled with air. 2. The act of becoming air, or changing into an aeriform state; the state of being aeriform.—*Fourcroy.*
Ā'ER-I-FĪED, *pp.* Having air infused or combined with.
Ā'ER-I-FORM, *a.* [L. *aer* and *forma.*] Having the form or nature of air, or of an elastic, invisible fluid.
Ā'ER-I-FY, *v. t.* To infuse air into; to fill with air, or to combine air with.
Ā-ER-O-DY-NAM'ICS, *n.* The science which treats of the mechanical effects of air in motion.
Ā-ER-OG'NO-SY, *n.* [Gr. *αηρ* and *γνωσις.*] The science which treats of the properties of air, and the part it performs in the operations of nature.
Ā-ER-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *αηρ* and *γραφω.*] A description of the air or atmosphere; but *aerology* is chiefly used.
Ā'ER-O-LĪTE, *n.* [Gr. *αηρ* and *λιθος.*] A stone falling from the air or atmospheric regions; a meteoric stone.
Ā-ER-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to aerology.
Ā-ER-OL'O-GIST, *n.* One who is versed in aerology.
Ā-ER-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *αηρ* and *λογος.*] A description of the air; that branch of philosophy which treats of the air.
Ā'ER-O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *αηρ* and *μαντεια.*] Divination by means of the air and winds.
Ā-ER-OM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *αηρ* and *μετρον.*] An instrument for making the proper corrections in ascertaining the mean bulk of gases.
Ā-ER-OM'E-TRY, *n.* The science of measuring the air, now called *pneumatics*; the art or science of ascertaining the mean bulk of the gases.
Ā'ER-O-NAUT, *n.* [Gr. *αηρ* and *ναυτης.*] One who sails or floats in the air; an aerial navigator.—*Burke.*
Ā-ER-O-NAUT'IC, *a.* Sailing or floating in the air; pertaining to aerial sailing.
Ā-ER-O-NAUT'ICS, *n.* The doctrine, science, or art of sailing in the air by means of a balloon.
Ā'ER-O-NAUT-ISM, *n.* The practice of ascending and floating in the atmosphere in balloons.—*Jour. of Science.*
Ā-ER-O-SCEP'SY, *n.* [Gr. *αηρ* and *σκεπτομαι*, to explore.] The faculty of perception by the medium of the air, supposed to reside in the antennæ of insects.
Ā-ER-OS'CO-PY, *n.* [Gr. *αηρ* and *σκεπτομαι.*] The observation or perception of the air.
Ā'ER-O-PHYTE, *n.* A plant which lives exclusively in the air.
Ā'ER-O-SĪTE. *See* RED SILVER.
Ā'ER-O-STAT, *n.* [Gr. *αηρ* and *στατος.*] A machine or vessel sustaining weights in the air; an air balloon.
Ā-ER-O-STAT'IC, *a.* Suspending in air; pertaining to the art of aerial navigation.
Ā-ER-O-STAT'ICS, *n.* The science of aerial navigation.
Ā-ER-OS-TĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Aerial navigation; the science of raising, suspending, and guiding machines in the air—*Adams.* 2. The science of weighing air.
Æ-RŪ'GIN-OUS, *a.* Partaking of copper rust.
Ā'ER-Y-LĪGHT. In Milton, light as air; used for *airy light.*
ÆS'CHY-NĪTE (es'ke-nīte), *n.* A black or dark brownish yellow ore, from the Ural Mountains, containing titanium, zirconium, and cerium.
ÆS-THET'IC (es-thet'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the perception of the beautiful. *See* ESTHETIC.
ÆS-THET'ICS, *n.* [Gr. *αισθησις.*] The science which treats of the beautiful, or of the theory and philosophy of taste.
ÆS-TI-VĀ'TION (es-te-vā'shun), *n.* *See* ESTIVATION.
Ā-E-THE-OG'A-MOUS, *a.* The same as cryptogamic.
Æ-TI-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *αιτια* and *λογος.*] The science of the causes of disease. *See* ETIOLOGY.
Æ-TĪ'TĒS, *n.* Eagle stone.
A-FAR', *adv.* [*a* and *far.*] 1. At a distance in place; to or

from a distance.—2. In *Scripture, figuratively,* estranged in affection; alienated. 3. Absent; not assisting.

† A-FĒARD′, *a.* [Sax. *aferan.*] Afraid; affected with fear or apprehension.

AF′FA, *n.* A weight of an ounce, used on the Guinea coast.

AF-FA-BIL′I-TY, *n.* The quality of being affable; readiness to converse; courteousness in receiving others, and in conversation; condescension in manners.—Syn. Courtesy; courteousness; urbanity; civility; complaisance.

AF′FA-BLE, *a.* [L. *affabilis.*] 1. Easy of conversation; admitting others to free conversation without reserve; of easy manners; condescending; usually applied to superiors. 2. Applied to external appearance, *affable* denotes that combination of qualities which invites to conversation, and renders a person accessible; opposed to *forbidding;* as, *affable* deportment.—Syn. Courteous; civil; complaisant; accessible; mild; benign; condescending.

AF′FA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Affability.

AF′FA-BLY, *adv.* In an affable manner; courteously; invitingly.

† AF′FA-BROUS, *a.* Skillfully made.

AF-FAB-Ŭ-LĀ′TION, *n.* The moral of a fable.—*Knowles.*

AF-FAIR′, *n.* [Fr. *affaire.*] 1. Business of any kind; that which is done, or is to be done. In the plural, it denotes transactions in general; as, human *affairs.* 2. Matters; state; condition of business or concerns. 3. In the singular, it is used for a private dispute or duel, or a partial engagement of troops. 4. *Affairs,* in the plural, denotes public concerns and their management; as, "at the head of *affairs*"—*Junius;* "a talent for *affairs.*"—*Prescott.*

† AF-FAM′ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *affamir.*] To starve.

† AF-FAM′ISH-MENT, *n.* Starvation.

AF-FĒAR′ (af-fēre′), *v. t.* To frighten.—*Spenser.* [*Obs.*] *See* Affeer.

AF-FE€T′, *v. t.* [L. *afficio, affectum.*] 1. To act upon; to produce an effect or change upon. 2. To act upon, or move the passions. 3. To aim at; aspire to; desire or entertain pretension to; as, to "*affect* imperial sway."—*Dryden,* [*little used.*] 4. To tend to by natural affinity or disposition. 5. To love, or regard with fondness; [this sense is closely connected with the third.] 6. To make a show of; to attempt to imitate in a manner not natural; to study the appearance of what is not natural or real.—Syn. To influence; operate; act on; concern; move; melt; soften; subdue; overcome; pretend; assume; put on.

AF-FE€T-Ā′TION, *n.* [L. *affectatio.*] 1. An attempt to assume or exhibit what is not natural or real; false pretense; artificial appearance or show. 2. Fondness; affection.—*Hooker,* [*not used.*]

AF-FE€T′ED, *pp.* 1. Impressed; moved or touched, either in person or in interest; having suffered some change by external force, loss, danger, and the like. 2. Touched in the feelings; having the feelings excited. 3. Having the passions moved.—*a.* 1. Inclined or disposed; followed by *to;* as, well *affected* to the state. 2. Given to false show; assuming or pretending to possess what is not natural or real. 3. Assumed artificially; not naturally.—4. In *algebra,* this term, when applied to an equation, denotes that two or more several powers of the unknown quantity enter into the equation.

AF-FE€T′ED-LY, *adv.* In an affected manner; hypocritically; with more show than reality; formally; studiously; unnaturally.

AF-FE€T′ED-NESS, *n.* The quality of being affected; affectation.

AF-FE€T-I-BIL′I-TY, *n.* The state of being affectible.

AF-FE€T′I-BLE, *a.* That may be affected.

AF-FE€T′ING, *ppr.* 1. Impressing; having an effect on; touching the feelings; moving the passions; attempting a false show; greatly desiring; aspiring to possess.—2. *a.* Having power to excite or move the passions; tending to move the affections.—Syn. Pathetic; tender; feeling.

AF-FE€T′ING-LY, *adv.* In an affecting manner; in a manner to excite emotions.

AF-FE€′TION, *n.* 1. The state of being affected, [*little used.*] 2. Passion. 3. A bent of mind toward a particular object, holding a middle place between *disposition,* which is natural, and *passion,* which is excited by the presence of its exciting object. 4. A settled good will, love, or zealous attachment; as, the *affection* of a parent *for* his child. 5. Desire; inclination; propensity, good or evil. 6. An attribute, quality, or property, which is inseparable from its object; as, love, fear, and hope are *affections* of the mind.—7. Among *physicians,* a disease, or any particular morbid state of the body; as, a gouty *affection.*—8. In *painting,* a lively representation of passion.—Syn. Passion; attachment; tenderness; fondness; kindness; love; good will.

AF-FE€′TION-ATE, *a.* [Fr. *affectionné.*] 1. Having great love or affection; fond. 2. Warm in affection; zealous. 3. Proceeding from affection; indicating love; benevolent. 4. Strongly inclined to.—Syn. Tender; attached; loving; devoted; warm; fond; earnest.

AF-FE€′TION-ATE-LY, *adv.* With affection; fondly; tenderly; kindly.—1 *Thess.,* ii.

AF-FE€′TION-ATE-NESS, *n.* Fondness; good will; affection.

AF-FE€′TIONĔD, *a.* 1. Disposed; having an affection of heart.—*Rom.,* xii. 2. Affected; conceited.—*Shak.,* [*obs.*]

† AF-FE€′TIOUS-LY, *adv.* In an affecting manner.

AF-FE€′TĬVE, *a.* That affects or excites emotion; suited to affect, [*little used.*]

AF-FE€′TĬVE-LY, *adv.* In an affective or impressive manner.

AF-FE€′TOR, } *n.* One who affects; one who practices af-
AF-FE€′TER, } fectation.

† AF-FE€′TŬ-OUS, *a.* Full of passion.—*Leland.*

† AF-FE€T-Ŭ-OS′I-TY, *n.* Passionateness.

† AF-FEER′, *v. t.* [Fr. *affier.*] To confirm.

AF-FEER′, *v. t.* [Fr. *afferer.*] In *law,* to assess or reduce an arbitrary penalty or amercement to a precise sum.—*Blackstone.*

AF-FEER′ED (af-feerd′), *pp.* Moderated in sum; assessed, reduced to a certainty.

AF-FEER′MENT, *n.* The act of affeering.

AF-FEER′OR, *n.* One who affeers.—*Cowel.*

AF-FET-TU-Ō′SO, or *CON AF-FET′TO.* [It.] In *music,* a direction to render notes soft and affecting.

AF-FĪ′ANCE, *n.* [Norm. *affiaunce.*] 1. The marriage contract or promise; faith pledged. 2. Trust, especially in God; confidence; reliance.

AF-FĪ′ANCE, *v. t.* 1. To betroth; to pledge one's faith or fidelity in marriage, or to promise marriage. 2. To give confidence.—*Pope.*

AF-FĪ′ANCED (af-fī′anst), *pp.* or *a.* Pledged in marriage; betrothed; bound in faith.

AF-FĪ′ANC-ER, *n.* One who makes a contract of marriage between parties.

AF-FĪ′ANC-ING, *ppr.* Pledging in marriage; promising fidelity.

† AF-FI-DĀ′TION, } *n.* Mutual contract.
† AF-FI-DĀ′TURE, }

AF-FI-DĀ′VIT, *n.* [an old law verb in the perfect tense; *he made oath.*] A declaration upon oath; a declaration in writing, sworn to before a magistrate.

AF-FĪ′ED (af-fīde′), *part.* or *a.* Joined by contract; affianced.

† AF-FĪLE′, *v. t.* [Fr. *affiler.*] To polish.—*Chaucer.*

AF-FIL′I-ĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *affilier.*] 1. To adopt; to receive into a family as a son. 2. To receive into a society as a member, and initiate in its mysteries, plans, or intrigues; *a sense in which the word was much used in France during the revolution.*

AF-FIL′I-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Adopted; associated; received into a society or union.

AF-FIL′I-Ā-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Adopting; associating; receiving into a society or union.

AF-FIL-I-Ā′TION, *n.* 1. Adoption; association in the same family or society.—2. In *English law,* the assignment of a child as a bastard, to its father.—*Brande's Cyc.*

AF′FIN-AGE, *n.* A refining of metals.

† AF-FĪN′ED (af-fīnd′), *a.* [L. *affinis.*] Joined by affinity; related.—*Spenser,* [*obs.*]

AF-FIN′I-TY, *n.* [L. *affinitas.*] 1. The relation contracted by marriage, between a husband and his wife's kindred, and between a wife and her husband's kindred; in contradistinction from *consanguinity.* 2. Agreement; relation conformity; resemblance; connection.—3. In *chemistry,* attraction at insensible distances between the heterogeneous particles of bodies, causing them to form compounds

AF-FIRM′, *v. t.* [L. *affirmo.*] 1. To assert positively; to tell with confidence; to declare the existence of something to maintain as true; opposed to *deny.* 2. To make firm, as, to *affirm* the decision of a court.—Syn. To assert; aver; declare; asseverate; assure; pronounce; protest; avouch, confirm; establish; ratify.

AF-FIRM′, *v. i.* To declare solemnly.

AF-FIRM′A-BLE, *a.* That may be asserted or declared.

AF-FIRM′A-BLY, *adv.* In a way capable of affirmation.

AF-FIRM′ANCE, *n.* 1. Confirmation; ratification; as, the *affirmance* of a judgment. 2. Declaration; affirmation, [*little used.*]

AF-FIRM′ANT, *n.* One who affirms.

AF-FIRM-Ā′TION, *n.* 1. The act of affirming or asserting as true. 2. That which is asserted; position declared as true; averment. 3. Confirmation; ratification; an establishing of what had been before done or decreed. 4. A solemn declaration, made under the penalties of perjury, in lieu of taking an oath.

AF-FIRM′A-TĬVE, *a.* 1. That affirms or asserts; declaratory of what exists; opposed to *negative.* 2. Confirmative, ratifying.—3. In *algebra,* positive; as, *affirmative* quantities 4. Positive; dogmatic.—*Taylor,* [*obs.*]

AF-FIRM′A-TĬVE, *n.* That side of a question which affirms or maintains; opposed to *negative.*

AF-FIRM′A-TĬVE-LY, *adv.* In an affirmative manner; positively; on the affirmative side of a question.

AF-FIRM'ED (af-furmd'), *pp.* Declared; asserted; averred; confirmed; ratified.

AF-FIRM'ER, *n.* One who affirms.

AF-FIRM'ING, *ppr.* Asserting; declaring positively; confirming.

AF-FIX', *v. t.* [L. *affigo, affixum.*] 1. To unite at the end, or add at the close. 2. To attach, unite, or connect with; as, "ideas with names *affixed* to them."—*Locke.* 3. To fix or fasten in any manner.—SYN. To attach; subjoin; connect; annex; unite.

AF'FIX, *n.* A syllable or letter added to the end of a word.

AF-FIX'ED (af-fixt'), *pp.* United at the end; annexed; attached.

AF-FIX'ING, *ppr.* Uniting at the end; subjoining; attaching.

AF-FIX'ION, *n.* The act of uniting at the end, or state of being so united. [*Little used.*]

AF-FIX'TURE, *n.* That which is affixed.

AF-FLĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *afflo, afflatum.*] A blowing or breathing on.

AF-FLĀ'TUS, *n.* [L.] 1. A breath or blast of wind. 2. Inspiration; communication of divine knowledge, or the power of prophecy.

AF-FLICT', *v. t.* [L. *affligo, afflicto.*] To give to the body or mind pain which is continued.—SYN. To trouble; grieve; pain; distress; harass; torment; wound; hurt.

AF-FLIC'TED, *pp.* or *a.* Affected with continued, or often-repeated pain, either of body or mind; suffering grief or distress of any kind.

AF-FLIC'TED-NESS, *n.* The state of being afflicted; but superseded by *affliction.*

AF-FLIC'TER, *n.* One who afflicts.

AF-FLICT'ING, *ppr.* Causing continued pain of body or mind; grieving; distressing.

AF-FLICT'ING, *a.* Grievous; distressing.

AF-FLICT'ING-LY, *adv.* In an afflicting manner.

AF-FLIC'TION, *n.* 1. The state of being afflicted; a state of pain, distress, or grief. 2. The cause of continued pain of body or mind, as sickness, losses, &c.—SYN. Calamity; trouble; distress; grief; pain; adversity; misery; wretchedness; misfortune.

AF-FLICT'IVE, *a.* Giving pain; causing continued or repeated pain or grief; painful; distressing.—SYN. Painful; distressing; grievous; calamitous; adverse; oppressive.

AF-FLICT'IVE LY, *adv.* In a manner to give pain.

AF'FLU-ENCE, *n.* [L. *affluentia.*] 1. *Literally*, a flowing to. [*In this sense it is rarely used.*] It is sometimes written *affluency.*—2. *Figuratively*, abundance of riches. *Rogers.*—SYN. Abundance; exuberance; plenty; wealth; opulence.

AF'FLU-ENT, *a.* Flowing to; *more generally*, wealthy; abounding in goods or riches; abundant.

AF'FLU-ENT-LY, *adv.* In abundance; abundantly.

AF'FLUX, *n.* [L. *affluxum.*] The act of flowing to; a flowing to, or that which flows to.

AF-FLUX'ION, *n.* The act of flowing to; that which flows to.

AF'FOR-AGE, *n.* [Fr. *afforer.*] In *France*, a certain duty paid to the lord of a district.

† AF-FŌRCE'MENT, *n.* In *old charters*, a fortress; a fortification for defense.—*Cyc.*

AF-FŌRD', *v. t.* [*ad*, and the root of *forth, further*, G. *fördern.*] 1. To yield or produce as a natural result, as, our garden *affords* us vegetables. 2. To yield, grant, or confer; as, to *afford* shelter. 3. To be able to grant or sell with profit or without loss; as, he can *afford* to sell low. 4. To be able to expend without injury to one's estate; as, he can *afford* the expense.—SYN. To give; impart; yield; produce.

AF-FŌRD'ED, *pp.* Yielded as fruit, produce, or result; sold without loss or with profit.

AF-FŌRD'ING, *ppr.* Yielding; producing; selling without loss; bearing expenses.

† AF-FŌRD'MENT, *n.* Grant; donation.—*Lord.*

AF-FOR'EST, *v. t.* To convert ground into forest.

AF-FOR-EST-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of turning ground into forest or wood-land.

AF-FOR'EST-ED, *pp.* Converted into forest.

AF-FOR'EST-ING, *ppr.* Converting into forest.

AF-FRAN'CHISE, *v. t.* To make free.

AF-FRAN'CHISE-MENT, *n.* The act of making free, or liberating. [*Little used.*]

† AF-FRAP', *v. t.* and *i.* [Fr. *frapper.*] To strike.

† AF-FRAY', *v. t.* [Fr. *effrayer.*] To fright; to terrify, (*Spenser*;) to be put in doubt.

AF-FRAY', } *n.* [Fr. *effrayer.*] 1. In *law*, the fighting
AF-FRAY'MENT, } of two or more persons in a public place, to the terror of others. *Blackstone.*—2. In *popular language*, a petty fight.—SYN. Quarrel; brawl; scuffle; encounter; fight; contest; feud; tumult; disturbance.

AF-FREIGHT' (af-frāte'), *v. t.* To hire a ship for the transportation of goods or freight.

AF-FREIGHT'ED, *pp.* Hired for transporting goods.

AF-FREIGHT'ER, *n.* The person who hires or charters a ship or other vessel to convey goods.—*Walsh.*

AF-FREIGHT'MENT (af-frāte'ment), *n.* The act of hiring a ship for the transportation of goods.—*Amer. Review.*

† AF-FRET', *n.* [It. *affrettare.*] A furious onset or attack *Spenser.*

† AF-FRIC'TION, *n.* The act of rubbing.—*Boyle.*

† AF-FRIEND'ED (af-frend'ed), *a.* Made friends; reconciled. —*Spenser.*

AF-FRIGHT' (af-frīte'), *v. t.* [Sax. *frihtan.*] To impress with sudden fear, terror, or alarm.—SYN. To terrify; frighten; alarm; dismay; daunt; intimidate; appall; shock; confound; dishearten; dispirit.

AF-FRIGHT' (af-frīte'), *n.* Sudden or great fear; terror; also, the cause of terror; a frightful object.

AF-FRIGHT'ED, *pp.* Suddenly alarmed with fear; terrified.

AF-FRIGHT'ED-LY, *adv.* With fright.

AF-FRIGHT'ER, *n.* One who frightens.

AF-FRIGHT'FUL, *a.* Terrifying; terrible; that may excite great fear; dreadful.

AF-FRIGHT'FUL-LY, *adv.* Frightfully.

AF-FRIGHT'ING, *ppr.* Impressing sudden fear; terrifying.

AF-FRIGHT'MENT, *n.* Affright; terror; the state of being frightened. [*Rarely used. In common discourse, the use of this word in all its forms is superseded by* fright, frighted, frightful.]

AF-FRONT' (af-frunt'), *v. t.* [Fr. *affronter.*] 1. To meet or encounter face to face, in a good or bad sense, [*obs.*] 2. To offer abuse to the face, or openly, by words or actions. 3. To offer abuse, or give cause of offense to, without being present with the person; to make slightly angry; a *popular use of the word.*—SYN. To insult; abuse; outrage; brave; dare; defy; offend; provoke; pique; nettle; displease.

AF-FRONT', *n.* 1. Opposition to the face; open defiance; encounter, [*obs.*] 2. Ill treatment; abuse; any thing reproachful or contemptuous that excites or justifies resentment. 3. Shame; disgrace, [*not used.*]—4. In *popular language*, slight resentment; displeasure.

AF-FRONT'ED, *pp.* 1. Opposed face to face; dared; defied; abused. 2. In *popular language*, offended; slightly angry at ill treatment, by words or actions; displeased.

AF-FRONT-EE', *a.* In *heraldry*, front to front; an epithet given to animals that face each other.

AF-FRONT'ER, *n.* One that affronts.

AF-FRONT'ING, *ppr.* Opposing face to face; defying; abusing; offering abuse, or any cause of displeasure.

AF-FRONT'ING, *a.* Contumelious; abusive.

AF-FRONT'ING-LY, *adv.* In an affronting manner.

AF-FRONT'IVE, *a.* Giving offense; tending to offend; abusive.

AF-FRONT'IVE-NESS, *n.* The quality that gives offense. [*Little used.*]

AF-FŪSE', *v. t.* [L. *affundo, affusum.*] To pour upon; to sprinkle, as with a liquid.

AF-FŪS'ED (af-fūzd'), *pp.* Sprinkled with a liquid; sprinkled on; having a liquid poured upon.

AF-FŪS'ING, *ppr.* Pouring upon or sprinkling.

AF-FŪ'SION (af-fū'zhun), *n.* The act of pouring upon, or sprinkling with a liquid substance, as water upon a diseased body, or upon a child in baptism.

† AF-FȲ', *v. t.* [Fr. *affier.*] To betroth; to bind or join.

† AF-FȲ', *v. t.* To trust or confide in.

A-FIELD' (a-feeld'), *adv.* To the field.—*Milton.*

A-FIRE', *adv.* On fire.—*Gower.*

A-FLAT', *adv.* Level with the ground.—*Bacon.*

A-FLOAT', *aav.* or *a.* 1. Borne on the water; floating; swimming. 2. Moving; passing from place to place. 3. Unfixed; moving without guide or control.

A-FOOT', *adv.* 1. On foot; borne by the feet; opposed to *riding.* 2. In action; in a state of being planned for execution; as, a design is *afoot*, or *on foot.*

A-FORE', *adv.* or *prep.* 1. In front. 2. Between one object and another, so as to intercept a direct view or intercourse. 3. Prior in time; before; anterior. In all these senses it is now inelegant, and superseded by *before.*—4. In *seamen's language*, toward the head of the ship; further forward, or nearer the stem; as, *afore* the windlass.

A-FORE'GŌ-ING, *a.* Going before.

A-FORE'HAND, *adv.* 1. In time previous; by previous provision. 2. *a.* Prepared; previously provided; as, to be *aforehand* in business.

A-FORE'MEN-TIONED, *a.* Mentioned before in the same writing or discourse.—*Addison.*

A-FORE'NAMED, *a.* Named before.—*Peacham.*

A-FORE'SAID (-sed), *a.* Said or recited before, or in a preceding part.

A-FORE'THOUGHT (-thawt), *a.* [*afore* and *thought.*] Premeditated; prepense; as, malice *aforethought*, which is required to constitute murder.—*Com. Law.*

A-FORE'TIME, *adv.* In time past; in a former time.—*Bible.*

A FOR-TI-Ō'RĪ (-for-she-o'rī). [L.] With stronger reasons.

A-FOUL', *adv.* or *a.* Not free; entangled.—*Columbiad.*

A-FRAID', *a.* [the participle of *affray.*] Impressed with fear or apprehension. This word expresses a less degree of fear than *terrified* or *frightened.*—SYN. Fearful; timid; timorous.

A-FRESH', *adv.* Anew; again; recently, after intermission.
AF'RI-CA, *n.* [qu. L. *a* neg., and *frigus.*] One of the four quarters or largest divisions of the globe.
AF'RIC, *n.* Africa.—*Shak.*
AF'RIC, } *a.* Pertaining to Africa.
AF'RI-CAN, }
AF'RI-CAN, *n.* A native of Africa. This name is given also to the African marigold.
A-FRONT' (a-frunt'), *adv.* In front.—*Shak.*
AFT', *a.* or *adv.* [Sax. *aft, eft.*] In *seamen's language*, a word used to denote the stern of a ship; toward the stern. *Fore and aft* is the whole length of a ship.
AFT'ER, *a.* [the comparative degree of *aft.*] 1. In *marine language*, more aft, or toward the stern of the ship; as, the *after* sails.—2. In *common language*, later in time; as, an *after* period of life.—*Marshall.* In this sense the word is often combined with the following noun, as in *afternoon.*
AFT'ER, *prep.* 1. Behind in place. 2. Later in time; as, *after* supper. 3. In pursuit of, that is, moving *behind*; following; in search of. 4. In imitation of. 5. According to. 6. According to the direction and influence of.
AFT'ER, *adv.* Posterior; later in time; as, it was about the space of three hours *after.*—*After* is prefixed to many words, forming compounds, but retaining its genuine signification.
AFT'ER-AC-CEPT-A'TION, *n.* A sense not at first admitted.—*Knowles.*
AFT'ER-AC-COUNT', *n.* A subsequent reckoning.
AFT'ER-ACT', *n.* A subsequent act.
AFT'ER-A'GES, *n. plu.* Later ages; succeeding times.—*After-age*, in the singular, is not improper.—*Addison.*
AFT'ER-ALL' is a phrase, signifying when all has been considered, said, or done; at last; in the final result.—*Pope.*
AFT'ER-BAND, *n.* A future link or connection.—*Milton.*
AFT'ER-BIRTH, *n.* The *placenta* in which the fetus is involved, and which comes away after delivery.—*Wiseman.*
AFT'ER-CLAP, *n.* An unexpected and disagreeable subsequent event.—*Halliwell.*
AFT'ER-COMER, *n.* A successor.
AFT'ER-COMFORT, *n.* Future comfort.—*Jonson.*
AFT'ER-CONDUCT, *n.* Subsequent behavior.
AFT'ER-CON-VICTION, *n.* Future conviction.
AFT'ER-COST, *n.* Later cost; expense after the execution of the main design.—*Mortimer.*
AFT'ER-COURSE, *n.* Future course.—*Brown.*
AFT'ER-CROP, *n.* The second crop in the same year.—*Mortimer.*
AFT'ER-DAYS, *n. pl.* Future days.—*Congreve.*
AFT'ER-DI-VULG'ER, *n.* A subsequent divulger.—*Baxter.*
AFT'ER-EAT'AGE, *n.* Part of the increase of the same year.—*Burn.* [*Local.*]
AFT'ER-EN-DEAV'OR, *n.* An endeavor after the first or former effort.
† AFT'ER-EYE', *v. t.* To keep one in view.—*Shak.*
AFT'ER-GAME', *n.* A subsequent scheme or expedient.—*Wotton.*
AFT'ER-GUARD, *n.* The seamen stationed on the poop of the ship to attend the after-sails.
AFT'ER-HOPE, *n.* Future hope.—*Jonson.*
AFT'ER-HOURS, *n. pl.* Hours that follow.—*Shak.*
AFT'ER-IG'NO-RANCE, *n.* Subsequent ignorance.
AFT'ER-INGS, *n. plu.* The last milk that can be drawn from a cow in milking; strokings.—*Grose.*
AFT'ER-KING, *n.* A succeeding king.—*Shuckford.*
AFT'ER-LIFE, *n.* 1. Future life, or the life after this.—*Dryden.* 2. A later period of life; subsequent life.
AFT'ER-LIVER, *n.* One who lives in succeeding times.—*Sidney.*
AFT'ER-LOVE (-luv), *n.* The second or later love.
AFT'ER-MAL'ICE, *n.* Succeeding malice.—*Dryden.*
AFT'ER-MATH, *n.* A second crop of grass in the same season; rowen.—*Holland.*
AFT'ER-MOST, *a. superl.* In *marine language*, nearest the stern; opposed to *foremost*; also, hindmost.
AFT'ER-NOON', *n.* The part of the day which follows noon, between noon and evening.
AFT'ER-PAINS, *n. pl.* The pains which succeed child-birth.
AFT'ER-PART, *n.* The latter part.—In *marine language*, the part of a ship toward the stern.
AFT'ER-PIECE, *n.* A piece performed after a play; a farce or other small entertainment.
AFT'ER-PROOF, *n.* Subsequent proof or evidence; qualities known by subsequent experience.
AFT'ER-RE-PENT'ANCE, *n.* Subsequent repentance.
AFT'ER-RE-PORT', *n.* Subsequent report.—*South.*
AFT'ER-SAILS, *n. pl.* The sails on the mizzen-mast and stays, between the main and mizzen masts.
AFT'ER-STAGE, *n.* A subsequent stage.
AFT'ER-STATE, *n.* The future state.—*Glanville*
AFT'ER-STING, *n.* Subsequent sting.—*Herbert.*
AFT'ER-STORM, *n.* A succeeding storm.
AFT'ER-SUP'PER, *n.* The time between supper and going to bed.—*Shak.*
AFT'ER-SWARM, *n.* A swarm of bees which leaves the hive after the first.
AFT'ER-TASTE, *n.* A taste which succeeds eating and drinking.
AFT'ER-THOUGHT (-thawt), *n.* Reflections after an act later thought, or expedient occurring too late.
AFT'ER-TIME, *n.* Succeeding time.—*Dryden.*
AFT'ER-TOSS'ING, *n.* The swell or agitation of the sea after a storm.—*Addison.*
AFT'ER-WARD, *adv.* In later or subsequent time.
AFT'ER-WISE, *a.* Wise afterward, or too late.
AFT'ER-WIT, *n.* Subsequent wit; wisdom that comes too late.—*L'Estrange.*
AFT'ER-WITNESS, *n.* A subsequent or future witness.
AFT'ER-WRATH, *n.* Later wrath; anger after the provocation has ceased.—*Shak.*
AFT'ER-WRITER, *n.* A succeeding writer.
A'GA, *n.* In the *Turkish dominions*, a commander or chief officer.
* A-GAIN' (a-gen'), *adv.* [Sax. *gean, agen, agean, ongean.*] 1. A second time; once more. 2. It notes something further, or additional to one or more particulars.—*Again and again*, often; with frequent repetition.
* A-GAINST' (a-genst'), *prep.* [Sax. *togeanes.*] 1. In opposition; noting enmity or disapprobation. 2. In opposition, noting contrariety, contradiction, or repugnance; as, *against* justice. 3. In opposition, noting competition, or different sides or parties; as, two *against* three. 4. In an opposite direction; as, *against* the stream. 5. Opposite in place; abreast; as, *against* the light-house. 6. In opposition, noting adversity, injury, or contrariety to wishes; as, *against* my wishes. 7. Bearing upon; as, *against* the house. 8. In provision for; in preparation for; as, *against* the time of need.
† AG'A-LAX-Y, *n.* Want of milk.
AG'AL-LOCH, } *n.* A resinous wood, of a highly aro-
A-GAL'LOCH-UM, } matic smell, brought from the East Indies, and used in making pastils, &c.
AG-AL-MAT'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. αγαλμα and λιθος.] A soft stone, carved into images in China, and hence called *figure-stone.* It appears like soap-stone, but contains alumine instead of magnesia.
† AG'A-MIST, *n.* One who is unmarried.—*Coles.*
AG'A-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. *a* and γαμος.] In *botany*, having no visible organs of fructification.—*Lindley.*
A-GAPE', *adv.* or *a.* Gaping, as with wonder; expectation or eager attention; having the mouth wide open.—*Milton*
AG'A-PE, *n.*; *pl.* AGAPÆ. [Gr. αγαπη.] Among the *primitive Christians*, a love feast, or feast of charity.
AG'AR-IC, *n.* [Gr. αγαρικον.] 1. In *botany*, a genus of fungi, containing numerous species. The agaric of the oak is called *touchwood*, from its readiness to take fire. 2. In *mineralogy*, the *agaric mineral* is a light, chalky deposit of carbonate of lime, formed in caverns and fissures of limestone. It is used as an astringent and styptic.
A-GAST', } *a.* [qu. a contraction of *agazed.*] Struck with
A-GHAST', } terror or astonishment; amazed; struck silent with horror.
A-GAS'TRI-A, *n. plu.* [Gr. *a* and γαστηρ.] A class of marine animals, supposed to be destitute of intestines.—*Kirby.*
† A-GATE', *adv.* On the way; going.
AG'ATE, *n.* [Fr. *agate.*] A semi-pellucid, uncrystallized variety of quartz, presenting various tints in the same specimen. The colors are delicately arranged in stripes, bands, or clouds. When they take an angular shape, like that of a fortification, it is called the *fortification agate*, as in the Scotch pebble.
AG'ATE, *n.* An instrument used by gold-wire drawers, so called from the agate in the middle of it.
AG'A-TINE, *a.* Pertaining to agate.
AG'A-TINE, *n.* A genus of shells, oval or oblong.
AG'A-TIZED, *a.* Having the colored lines and figures of agate. *Agatized wood*, a kind of agate resulting from the petrifaction of wood, and still showing something of its texture.
AG'A-TY, *a.* Of the nature of agate.—*Woodward.*
A-GA'VE, *n.* [Gr. αγαυος.] The American aloe.
† A-GAZE', *v. t.* To strike with amazement.
† A-GAZ'ED (a-gazd'), *pp.* Struck with amazement.
AGE, *n.* [Fr. *age.*] 1. The whole duration of a being, whether animal, vegetable, or other kind. 2. That part of the duration of a being which is between its beginning and any given time. 3. The latter part of life, or long-continued duration; oldness. 4. A certain period of human life, marked by a difference of state. 5. The period when a person is enabled by law to do certain acts for himself, or when he ceases to be controlled by parents or guardians; as, in our country, both males and females are of *age* at twenty-one years old. 6. Mature years; ripeness of strength or discretion. 7. The time of life for conceiving children. 8. A particular period of time, as distinguished from others; as, the golden *age.* 9. The people who live at a particular period; hence, a generation and a succession of

generations; as, *ages* yet unborn. 10. A century; the period of one hundred years.—Syn. Time; period; generation; date; era; epoch; maturity; ripeness.

Ā'ĢED, *a.* 1. Old; having lived long; having lived almost the usual time allotted to that species of being; applied to animals or plants. 2. Having a certain age; having lived; as, a man *aged* forty years.

Ā'ĢED, *n.* Old persons.

Ā'ĢED-LY, *adv.* After the manner of an aged person.

† A-GEN', for *again.*

Ā'ĢEN-CY, *n.* [L. *agens.*] 1. The quality of moving or of exerting power; the state of being in action; action; operation; instrumentality; as, the *agency* of Providence in the natural world. 2. The office of an agent or factor; business of an agent intrusted with the concerns of another.—Syn. Action; operation; efficiency; management; performance.

AĢ'END, } *n.* [L.] Matter relating to the service of the
A-ĢEN'DUM, } Church.

a-ĢEN'DA, n. [L. *things to be done.*] A memorandum-book; the service or office of a church; a ritual or liturgy.

Ā'ĢENT, *a.* Acting; opposed to *patient*; as, the body *agent.*—*Bacon,* [*little used.*]

Ā'ĢENT, *n.* 1. An actor; one that exerts power, or has the power to act. 2. An active power or cause; that which has the power to produce an effect. 3. A substitute, deputy, or factor; one intrusted with the business of another; an attorney; a minister.

† Ā'ĢENT-SHIP, *n.* The office of an agent. We now use *agency.*

† AĢ-ĢE-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *gelu.*] Concretion of a fluid.—*Brown.*

† AĢ-ĢEN-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *ad* and *generatio.*] The state of growing to another.—*Brown.*

† *AĢ'ĢER, n.* [L.] A fortress or mound.—*Hearne.*

† AĢ'ĢER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *aggero.*] To heap.

AĢ-ĢER-Ā'TION, *n.* A heaping; accumulation.—*Ray.*

† AĢ-ĢER-ŌSE', *a.* In heaps, or formed of heaps.

AG-GLOM'ER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *agglomero.*] To wind, or collect into a ball; to gather into a mass.

AG-GLOM'ER-ĀTE, *v. i.* To gather, grow, or collect into a ball or mass.—*Thomson.*

AG-GLOM'ER-Ā-TED, *pp.* Wound or collected into a ball.

AG-GLOM'ER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Winding into a ball; gathering into a lump.

AG-GLOM-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of winding into a ball; the state of being gathered into a ball or mass.

AG-GLŪ'TIN-ANT, *n.* Any viscous substance which unites other substances by causing an adhesion; any application which tends to unite parts which have too little adhesion.—*Coxe.*

AG-GLŪ'TIN-ANT, *a.* Uniting as glue; tending to cause adhesion.

AG-GLŪ'TIN-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *agglutino.*] To unite, or cause to adhere, as with glue; to unite by causing an adhesion of substances.

AG-GLŪ'TIN-Ā-TED, *pp.* Glued together.

AG-GLŪ'TIN-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Gluing together; uniting by causing adhesion.

AG-GLŪ-TIN-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of uniting by glue or other tenacious substance; the state of being thus united.

AG-GLŪ'TIN-A-TIVE, *a.* That tends to unite, or has power to cause adhesion.

† AG-GRĀCE', *v. t.* To favor.—*Spenser.*

† AG-GRĀCE', *n.* Kindness; favor.—*Spenser.*

AG-GRAND-IZ'A-BLE, *a.* That may be aggrandized.

AG-GRAND-IZ-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of aggrandizing.

AG'GRAND-IZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *agrandir.*] 1. To make great or greater in power, rank, or honor. 2. To enlarge; applied to things.—Syn. To augment; exalt; promote; prefer; advance; enlarge; increase.

AG'GRAND-IZED, *pp.* Made great or greater; exalted; enlarged.

* AG-GRAND'IZE-MENT, or AG'GRAND-IZE-MENT, *n.* The act of aggrandizing; the state of being exalted in power, rank, or honor.—Syn. Augmentation; exaltation; enlargement; advancement; promotion; preferment.

AG'GRAND-IZ-ER, *n.* One who aggrandizes or exalts in power, rank, or honor.

AG'GRAND-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Making great; exalting; enlarging.

† AG-GRĀTE', *v. t.* [It.] To please.—*Spenser.*

† AG'GRA-VA-BLE, *a.* Making a thing worse.

AG'GRA-VĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *aggravo.*] 1. To make heavy, *but not used in this literal sense. Figuratively,* to make worse, more severe, or less tolerable. 2. To make more enormous, or less excusable; as, to *aggravate* the guilt of an act. 3. To exaggerate. 4. To give coloring in description; to give an exaggerated representation.—Syn. To heighten; raise; make worse; increase; magnify; exaggerate.

AG'GRA-VĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Increased in severity or enormity; made worse; exaggerated.

AG'GRA-VĀ-TING, *ppr.* Increasing in severity, enormity, or degree; as evils, misfortunes, pain, punishment, crimes, guilt, &c.; exaggerating.

AG-GRA-VĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of making worse; used of evils, natural or moral; the act of increasing severity or heinousness; addition to that which is evil or improper. 2. Exaggerated representation, or heightened description of any thing wrong, improper, or unnatural.—*Addison.*

AG'GRE-ĢATE, *v. t.* [L. *aggrego.*] To bring together; to collect particulars into a sum, mass, or body.—Syn. To heap up; accumulate; pile; collect.

AG'GRE-GATE, *a.* Formed by a collection of particulars into a whole mass or sum. *Aggregate flowers,* a collection of florets united at the base. *Aggregate corporation,* one consisting of two or more persons, and perpetuated by a succession of members.

AG'GRE-GATE, *n.* 1. A sum, mass, or assemblage of particulars.—2. In *physics,* a mass formed by the union of *homogeneous* particles.

AG'GRE-ĢĀ-TED, *pp.* Collected into a sum, mass, or system.

AG'GRE-GATE-LY, *adv.* Collectively.

AG'GRE-ĢĀ-TING, *ppr.* Collecting into a sum or mass.

AG-GRE-ĢĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of aggregating; the state of being collected into a sum or mass; a collection of particulars; an aggregate.—2. In *chemistry, aggregation* depends on attraction, at insensible distances, between homogeneous particles of bodies, causing them to unite. 3. The union and coherence of bodies of the same nature.

AG'GRE-ĢĀ-TIVE, *a.* Taken together; collective.

AG'GRE-ĢĀ-TOR, *n.* He who collects into a whole or mass.—*Burton.*

AG-GRESS', *v. i.* [L. *aggredior, aggressus.*] To make a first attack; to commit the first act of hostility or offense; to begin a quarrel or controversy; to assault first, or invade.

† AG-GRESS', *n.* Aggression.—*Hale.*

AG-GRESS'ING, *ppr.* Commencing hostility first; making the first attack.

AG-GRES'SION, *n.* The first act of hostility; the first act of injury, or first act leading to war or controversy.—Syn. Attack; invasion; assault; encroachment; injury; offense.

AG-GRESS'IVE, *a.* Tending to aggress; making the first attack.—*Clarkson.*

AG-GRESS'OR, *n.* The person who first attacks; he who first commences hostility or a quarrel; an assaulter; an invader.

AG-GRIĒV'ANCE, *n.* Oppression; hardship; injury.

AG-GRIĒVE', *v. t.* 1. To give pain or sorrow; to afflict. 2. To bear hard upon; to oppress or injure; to vex or harass.

† AG-GRIĒVE', *v. i.* To mourn; to lament.

AG-GRIĒV'ED (ag-greevd'), *pp.* Pained; afflicted; civilly or politically oppressed.

AG-GRIĒV'ING, *ppr.* Afflicting; imposing hardships on; oppressing.

AG-GRÖUP', *v. t.* [Sp. *agrupar.*] To bring together; to group; to collect many persons into a crowd, or many figures into a whole.

AG-GRÖUP'ED (ag-groopt'), *pp.* Collected into a group or assemblage.

A-GHĀST', } *a.* or *adv.* Struck with amazement; stupefied
A-GĀST', } with sudden fright or horror.

AĢ'ILE, *a.* [Fr. *agile.*] Nimble; having the faculty of quick motion in the limbs; apt or ready to move.—Syn. Active, alert; nimble; brisk; lively; quick; sprightly; prompt; ready.

AĢ'ILE-LY, *adv.* In a nimble manner.

AĢ'ILE-NESS, *n.* Nimbleness; activity; the faculty of moving the limbs quickly; agility.

A-ĢIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *agilitas.*] The power of moving the limbs quickly.—Syn. Nimbleness; activity; briskness.

† A-ĢIL'LO-ĊHUM, *n.* Aloes wood.—*Quincy.*

Ā'ĢI-O, *n.* [It. *aggio.*] 1. In *commerce,* the difference in value between metallic and paper money, or between one sort of metallic money and another.—*M'Culloch.* 2. Premium; sum given above the nominal value; as, the *agio* of exchange.

Ā'ĢI-O-TAĢE, *n.* Stock-jobbing; the maneuvres of speculators to raise or depress the funds.—*Brande.*

A-ĢIST', *v. t.* In *law,* to take the cattle of others to graze; to feed or pasture the cattle of others.

A-ĢIST'MENT, *n.* The taking and feeding of other men's cattle in the king's forest, or on one's own land; also, the price paid for such feeding.

A-ĢIST'OR, } *n.* An officer of the king's forest, who has
A-ĢIST-Ā'TOR, } the care of cattle agisted, and collects the money for the same.

AĢ'I-TA-BLE, *a.* That may be agitated, shaken, or discussed.

AĢ'I-TĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *agito.*] 1. To stir violently; to put in motion; to shake or move briskly. 2. To move or force into violent, irregular action. 3. To disturb, or excite into tumult. 4. To consider on all sides; to revolve in the

mind, or view in all its aspects, either alone or in discussions with others.—Syn. To move; shake; excite; rouse; disturb; distract; revolve; consider; deliberate; discuss; debate; canvass; controvert; examine.

A-G'I-TĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Tossed from side to side; shaken; moved violently and irregularly; disturbed; discussed; considered.

A-G'I-TĀ-TING, *ppr.* Shaking; moving with violence; disturbing; disputing; contriving.

A-G-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of shaking; the state of being moved with violence, or with irregular action; commotion. 2. Disturbance of tranquillity in the mind; excitement of passion. 3. Discussion; examination of a subject in controversy. 4. A state of being deliberated upon, with a view to contrivance or plan to be adopted.—Syn. Disturbance; commotion; excitement; emotion; trepidation; tremor.

A-G'I TA-TIVE, *a.* Having a tendency to agitate.

A-G-I-TA'TO (aj-i-tä'to), [It.] In *music*, a broken style of performance, adapted to awaken surprise or perturbation.

A-G'I-TĀ-TOR, *n.* One who agitates; also, an insurgent; one who excites sedition or revolt. In *Cromwell's time*, certain officers, appointed by the army to manage their concerns, were called *agitators*.

AG'LET, } *n.* [Fr. *aiguillette.*] 1. A tag of a point curved
ĀG'LET, } into the representation of an animal, generally of a man: a small plate of metal.—2. In *botany*, a pendant at the ends of the chives of flowers, as in the rose and tulip.

AG'LET-BĀBY, *n.* A small image on the top of a lace.—*Shak.*

AG'MIN-AL, *a.* [L. *agmen.*] Pertaining to an army or troop. [*Little used.*]

AG'NAIL, *n.* A disease of the nail; a whitlow; an inflammation round the nail.

AG'NATE, *a.* [L. *agnatus.*] Related or akin by the father's side.

AG'NATE, *n.* Any male relation by the father's side.—*Encyc.*

AG-NĀ'TI, *n. pl.* [L.] Relations by the father's side.

AG-NATIC, *a.* Pertaining to descent by the male line of ancestors.—*Blackstone.*

AG-NĀ'TION, *n.* Relation by the father's side only, or descent in the male line, distinct from *cognation*, which includes descent in the male and female lines.

AG'NEL, *n.* [from *agnus.*] An ancient French coin, value twelve sols, six deniers.

AG-NI''TION, *n.* [L. *agnitio.*] Acknowledgment.—*Pearson.* [*Little used.*]

† AG-NIZE', *v. t.* To acknowledge.—*Shak.*

AG-NŌ'MEN, *n.* [L.] An additional name given to a person by way of praise or dispraise.

AG-NOM'IN-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *agnomino.*] To name. [*Rare.*]

AG-NOM-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *agnomen.*] 1. An additional name or title; a name added to another, as expressive of some act, achievement, &c.; a surname. 2. Allusion of one word to another by sound.

AG'NUS CAS'TUS, *n.* [L.] A plant, a species of *vitex*, so called from its imagined virtue of preserving chastity.

AG'NUS DEĪ, *n.* [L. Lamb of God.] In the *Roman Catholic Church*, a cake of wax stamped with the figure of a lamb, supporting the banner of the cross; also, a prayer beginning with these words.

AG'NUS SCYTH'I-CUS, *n.* [L. Scythian lamb.] A name applied to a species of fern resembling a lamb.

A-GŌ', *adv.* or *a.* [Sax. *agan.*] Past; gone; as, a year *ago*.

A-GOG', *adv.* [Fr. *agogo*, It. *agognare*, ardently to desire.] In a state of desire; highly excited by eagerness after an object.

A-GŌ'ING. In motion; as, to set a mill *agoing*.

† Ā'GON, *n.* [Gr.] The contest for the prize.

A-GONE' (a-gawn'), *pp.* Ago; past; since, [*nearly obs.*]

AG'O-NISM, *n.* [Gr. *αγωνισμος.*] Contention for a prize.

AG'O-NIST, *n.* One who contends for the prize in public games. Milton has used *Agonistes* in this sense.

AG-O-NIST'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to prize-fighting, contests
AG-O-NIST'IC-AL, } of strength, or athletic combats.—*Enfield.*

AG-O-NIST'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an agonistic manner; like prize-fighting.

AG'O-NIZE, *v. i.* [Gr. *αγωνιζω.*] To writhe with extreme pain; to suffer violent anguish.—*Pope.*

AG'O-NIZE, *v. t.* To distress with extreme pain; to torture.—*Pope.*

AG'O-NIZ'ED, *pp.* Distressed with excessive pain; tortured.

AG'O-NIZ-ING, *ppr.* 1. Suffering severe pain; writhing with torture. 2. *a.* Giving extreme pain.

AG'O-NIZ-ING-LY, *adv.* With extreme anguish.

† AG-O-NO-THETE', *n.* An officer who presided over the games in Greece.

† AG-O-NO-THET'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the president of the games.

AG'O-NY, *n.* [Gr. *αγων.*] 1. In strictness, pain so extreme as to cause writhing or contortions of the body, similar to those made in the athletic contests in Greece. Hence, 2. Extreme pain of body or mind, anguish; *appropriately*, the pangs of death, and the sufferings of our Savior in the garden of Gethsemane.—*Luke*, xxii. 3. Violent contest or striving. *More.*—Syn. Anguish; torment; throe; distress, pangs; suffering.

† A-GOOD', *adv.* In earnest.—*Shak.*

A-GOU'TI, } *n.* [qu. Sp. *agudo.*] A quadruped of the order
A-GOU'TY, } *rodentia*, of the size of a rabbit.

† A-GRAM'MA-TIST, *n.* An illiterate person.

A-GRĀ'RI-AN, *a.* [L. *agrarius.*] 1. Relating to lands. *Appropriately*, denoting or pertaining to an equal division of lands, as, the *agrarian* laws of Rome, which distributed the conquered and other public lands equally among all the citizens. 2. Pertaining to agrarianism.

A-GRĀ'RI-AN, *n.* One in favor of an equal division of property among the inhabitants of a country.

A-GRĀ'RI-AN-ISM, *n.* An equal division of lands or property, or the principles of those who favor such a division.

A-GREE', *v. i.* [Fr. *agréer.*] 1. To be of one mind; to harmonize in opinion. 2. To live in concord, or without contention. 3. To yield assent; to approve or admit; followed by *to*. 4. To settle by stipulation, the minds of parties being *agreed* as to the terms. 5. To come to a compromise of differences; to be reconciled. 6. To come to one opinion or mind; to concur; as, to *agree* on a place of meeting. 7. To be consistent; to harmonize; not to contradict or be repugnant. 8. To resemble; to be similar. 9. To suit; to be accommodated or adapted to.—Syn. To assent; agree; concur; consent; acquiesce; comply; correspond; answer; harmonize; quadrate; tally; coincide; comport.

A-GREE', *v. t.* To admit or come to one mind concerning; as, to *agree* the fact. Also, to reconcile or make friends; to put an end to variance; but these senses are unusual and hardly legitimate.

† A-GREE-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Easiness of disposition.—*Chaucer.*

A-GREE'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Suitable; conformable; correspondent; consistent with. 2. In pursuance of; in conformity with. 3. Pleasing, either to the mind or senses; as, *agreeable* manners.

A-GREE'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. Suitableness; conformity; consistency. 2. The quality of pleasing; that quality which gives satisfaction or moderate pleasure to the mind or senses. 3. Resemblance; likeness, [*obs.*]

A-GREE'A-BLY, *adv.* 1. Pleasingly; in an agreeable manner; in a manner to give pleasure. 2. Suitably; consistently; conformably. 3. Alike; in the same manner, [*obs.*]

A-GREED', *pp.* 1. Being in concord or harmony of opinion of one mind. 2. Assented to; admitted. 3. Settled by consent; implying bargain or contract.

A-GREE'ING, *ppr.* Living in concord; concurring; assenting; settling by consent.

A-GREE'ING-LY, *adv.* In conformity to. [*Little used.*]

† A-GREE'ING-NESS, *n.* Consistency; suitableness.

A-GREE'MENT, *n.* 1. Concord; harmony; conformity. 2. Union of opinions or sentiments; accordance. 3. Resemblance; conformity; similitude. 4. Union of minds in regard to a transfer of interest; bargain; compact; contract; stipulation.—5. In *grammar*, concord.

† A-GRES'TIAL, } *a.* [L. *agrestis.*] Rural; rustic; pertain
A-GRES'TIC, } ing to fields or the country; in opposi-
A-GRES'TIC-AL, } tion to the city; unpolished.

A-GRI-C-O-LĀ'TION, *n.* Cultivation of soil.

AG'RI-CUL-TOR, *n.* One whose occupation is to till the ground; a farmer; a husbandman.

AG-RI-CUL'TUR-AL, *a.* Pertaining to husbandry, tillage, or the culture of the earth.

AG'RI-CUL-TURE, *n.* [L. *ager* and *cultura.*] The cultivation of the ground, for the purpose of producing vegetables and fruits, for the use of man and beast, on a large scale, in distinction from horticulture, or the cultivation of gardens.—Syn. Husbandry; tillage; culture.

AG-RI-CUL'TUR-ISM, *n.* The art or science of agriculture. [*Little used.*]

AG-RI-CUL'TUR-IST, *n.* One skilled in agriculture; a skilful husbandman.

AG'RI-MO-NY, *n.* [L. *argemonia.*] A genus of plants of several species; a mild astringent and stomachic.

AG-RIP-PIN'I-ANS, *n. plu.* In *Church history*, the followers of Agrippinus, bishop of Carthage.—*Encyc.*

† A-GRĪSE', *v. i.* [Sax. *agrisan.*] To shiver.

† A-GRĪSE', *v. t.* To terrify; also, to make frightful

Ā'GROM, *n.* A disease frequent in Bengal.

AG-RO-STEM'MA, *n.* A genus of plants.

A-GROS'TIS, *n.* [Gr. *αγρωστις.*] Bent grass.

A-GROS-TOG'RA-PHY, *n.* A description of the grasses.

A-GROS-TOL'O-GY, *n.* The science of the grasses.—*Brande.*

A-GROUND', *adv.* 1. On the ground; *a marine term*, signifying that the bottom of a ship rests on the ground, for want of a sufficient depth of water. 2. *Figuratively*, stopped; impeded by insuperable obstacles.

Ā'GŪE (ā'gu), *n.* [Sax. *ægе, oga,* or *hoga.*] 1. The cold fit which precedes a fever, or a paroxysm of fever in intermittents. It is accompanied with shivering. 2. Chilliness; a chill, or state of shaking with cold, though in health. 3. It is used for a periodical fever, an intermittent, whether quotidian, tertian, or quartan.—*Ague of the face,* a term popularly applied, though not with medical propriety, to a swelling of the sides of the face, attended with inflammation.—*Forby.*

Ā'GŪE, *v. t.* To cause a shivering in; to strike with a cold fit.—*Haywood.*

Ā'GŪE-CĀKE, *n.* A hard tumor on the left side of the belly, lower than the false ribs.

Ā'GŪED (ā'-gūde), *a.* Chilly; having a fit of ague; shivering with cold or fear.—*Shak.*

Ā'GŪE-FIT, *n.* A paroxysm of cold, or shivering; chilliness.

Ā'GŪE-PROOF, *a.* Able to resist agues; proof against agues.

† A-GUER'RY, *v. t.* [Fr. *aguerrir.*] To inure to the hardships of war; to instruct in the art of war.

Ā'GŪE-SPELL, *n.* A charm or spell to cure or prevent ague.—*Gay.*

Ā'GŪE-STRUCK, *a.* Struck with ague.—*Hewyt.*

Ā'GŪE-TREE, *n.* A name sometimes applied to sassafras.

† A-GUISE' (a-gize'), *v. t.* To dress; to adorn.—*Spenser.*

† A-GUISE', *n.* Dress.—*More.*

Ā'GU-ISH, *a.* Chilly; somewhat cold or shivering; having the qualities of an ague.

Ā'GU-ISH-NESS, *n.* Chilliness; the quality of being aguish.

A-GUIL-LA-NEŪF', *n.* A form of rejoicing among the ancient Franks on the first day of the year.

Ā'GUL, *n.* A shrub, a species of the *hedysarum.*

ĀH. An exclamation expressive of surprise, pity, complaint, contempt, dislike, joy, exultation, &c., according to the manner of utterance.

Ā-HĀ'. 1. An exclamation expressing triumph, contempt, or simple surprise; but the senses are distinguished by very different modes of utterance, and different modifications of features. 2. *n.* A sunk fence, not visible without near approach; it has been, however, more commonly called *ha-ha*—*Mason.*

A-HAN'I-GER, *n.* A name of the gar-fish.

A-HEAD' (a-hed'), *adv.* 1. Further forward than another thing; in front; originally a sea term, denoting further forward than another ship. 2. Onward; forward; toward the point before the stem or head; as, move *ahead.* 3. Headlong; precipitantly.—*L'Estrange.*

† A-HEIGHT' (a-hīte'), *adv.* Aloft; on high

† A-HIGH', *adv.* On high.

† A-HŌLD', *adv.* Near the wind.—*Shak.*

A-HŌŪ'AI, *n.* A poisonous species of plum.

A-HOY', *exclam.* A sea term used in hailing.

ĀH'RI-MAN. *See* ARIMAN.

A-HULL', *adv.* With the sails furled and the helm lashed, as a ship in a storm.

† A-HUN'GRY, *a.* Hungry.—*Shak.*

ĀI, *n.* The three-toed sloth.—*Brande.*

ĀID, *v. t.* [Fr. *aider.*] To afford assistance.—SYN. To help; assist; support; sustain; succor; relieve.

ĀID, *n.* 1. Help; succor; support; assistance. 2. The person who aids or yields support; a helper; an auxiliary.—3. In *English law,* a subsidy or tax granted by parliament.—4. An aid-de-camp, so called by abbreviation.

ĀID'ANCE, *n.* Aid; help; assistance.—*Shak.,* [*little used.*]

† ĀID'ANT, *a.* Helping; helpful; supplying aid.

* *ĀID'-DE-CAMP* (āid'de-kong), *n.* In *military affairs,* an officer whose duty is to receive and communicate the orders of a general officer. [It is desirable that this word should be naturalized, and no longer pronounced *aid-de-kong.*]

ĀID'ED, *pp.* Assisted; supported; furnished with succor.

ĀID'ER, *n.* One who helps; an assistant or auxiliary.

ĀID'ING, *ppr.* Helping; assisting.

ĀID'LESS, *a.* Helpless; without aid; unsupported; undefended.—*Shak.*

† ĀI'GRE, *a.* Sour.—*Craven dialect.*

ĀI'GRET, } *n.* 1. In *zoology,* the name of a small white
ĀI'GRETTE, } heron.—2. In *botany,* [*see* EGRET.] 3. A tuft, as of feathers, diamonds, &c.

ĀI'GU-LET, *n.* A point or tag, as at the ends of fringes. *See* AIGLET.

ĀIK'RAW, *n.* A name of a species of lichen or moss.

ĀIL, *v. t.* [Sax. *eglian.*] To trouble; to affect with uneasiness, either of body or mind.

ĀIL, *n.* Indisposition, or morbid affection.

ĀIL'ING, *ppr.* Diseased; indisposed; full of complaints.

ĀIL'MENT, *n.* Disease; indisposition; morbid affection of the body.

ĀIM, *v. i.* [qu. Ir. *oigham.*] 1. To point at with a missive weapon. 2. To direct the intention or purpose; to attempt to reach or accomplish; to tend toward; to endeavor; to guess.—*Shak.,* [*obs.*] Followed by *at.*

ĀIM, *v. t.* To direct or point as a weapon; to direct to a particular object; as, to *aim* a musket.

ĀIM, *n.* 1. The pointing or direction of a missile weapon; the direction of any thing to a particular point or object, with a view to strike or affect it. 2. The point intended to be hit, or object intended to be affected. 3. A purpose; intention; design; scheme. 4. Conjecture; guess.—*Spenser,* [*not used.*]—SYN. End; object; scope; drift; design; purpose; intention; scheme.

ĀIMED, *pp.* Pointed; directed; intended to strike or affect.

ĀIM'ER, *n.* One who aims.

ĀIM'ING, *ppr.* Pointing a weapon at an object; directing any thing to an object; intending; purposing.

ĀIM'LESS, *a.* Without aim.—*May.*

ĀIR, *n.* [Fr. *air;* L. *aer;* Gr. *ἀηρ.*] 1. The fluid which we breathe. Air is inodorous, invisible, insipid, colorless, elastic, possessed of gravity, easily moved, rarefied, and condensed. *Atmospheric air* is a compound fluid, consisting of oxygen gas, and nitrogen or azote. The body of air surrounding the earth is called the *atmosphere.* 2. An aeriform body; a gas; as, oxygen is called *vital air.* 3. Air in motion; a light breeze. 4. Vent; utterance abroad; publication; publicity. 5. A tune; a short song, or piece of music adapted to words; also, the peculiar modulation of the notes, which gives music its character; as, a soft *air.* A song or piece of poetry for singing; the leading part of a tune. 6. The peculiar look, appearance, manner, or mien of a person. It is applied to manners or gestures, as well as to features. 7. *Airs,* in the plural, is used to denote an affected manner, show of pride, haughtiness; as, he puts on *airs.*—8. In *painting,* that which expresses the life of action; manner; gesture; attitude. 9. Any thing light or uncertain; that is light as *air.* 10. Advice; intelligence; information.—*Bacon,* [*obs.*] To *take the air,* to go abroad for an airing. To *take air,* to come before the public.

ĀIR, *v. t.* 1. To expose to the air; to give access to the open air; to ventilate; as, to *air* a room. 2. To expose to heat; to warm. 3. To dry by a fire; to expel dampness.

ĀIR'A, *n.* Hair-grass, a genus of plants.

ĀIR'-BAL-LOON'. *See* BALLOON.

ĀIR'-BAL-LOON'IST, *n.* One who makes or uses air-balloons.—*Kirby.*

ĀIR'-BLAD-DER, *n.* A vesicle or cuticle filled with air; also, the bladder of a fish containing air, by which it maintains its equilibrium in the water.

ĀIR'-BORN, *a.* Born of the air.—*Congreve.*

ĀIR'-BŌRNE, *a.* Borne in or by the air.

ĀIR'-BRĀV-ING, *a.* Braving the winds.—*Shak.*

ĀIR'-BUILT, *a.* Erected in the air; having no solid foundation; chimerical.

ĀIR'-CELLS, *n. pl.* Cells containing air. Such cells render some plants buoyant in water.

ĀIR'-DRAWN, *a.* Drawn in air; imaginary.—*Shak.*

ĀIRED, *pp.* Exposed to air; cleansed by air; heated or dried by exposure to a fire; ventilated.

ĀIR'ER, *n.* 1. One who exposes to the air. 2. A stand for airing clothes.

ĀIR'-GUN, *n.* A pneumatic engine resembling a musket, to discharge bullets by means of air.

ĀIR'-HŌLD-ER, *n.* An instrument for holding air.

ĀIR'-HŌLE, *n.* An opening to admit or discharge air.

ĀIR'I-LY, *adv.* In an airy manner.

ĀIR'I-NESS, *n.* 1. Exposure to a free current of air; openness to the air. 2. Gayety; liveliness.

ĀIR'ING, *ppr.* Exposing to the air; warming; drying.

ĀIR'ING, *n.* 1. An exposure to the air, or to a fire, for warming or drying. 2. A walk or ride in the open air; a short excursion.

ĀIR'-JACK-ET, *n.* A jacket with air-tight cavities or cells, which, being inflated, will sustain a person in water.

ĀIR'LESS, *a.* Not open to a free current of air; wanting fresh air, or communication with the open air.

ĀIR'LING, *n.* A thoughtless, gay person.—*Jonson.*

ĀIR'-PIPE, *n.* A pipe used to draw foul air from a ship's hold.

ĀIR'-PLANT, *n.* A plant which grows by nutriment derived from the air, without being rooted in earth or any other substance.

ĀIR'-POISE, *n.* An instrument to measure the weight of the air.

ĀIR'-PUMP, *n.* A machine for exhausting the air of a vessel

ĀIR'-SACS, *n. plu.* Air-bags in birds.

ĀIR'-SHAFT, *n.* A passage for air into a mine.

ĀIR'-SLACK'ED (āir'-slakt), *a.* Slacked or pulverized by exposure to air; as, *air-slacked* lime.

ĀIR'-STIR-RING, *a.* Putting the air in motion.

ĀIR'-THREAD, *n.* A name given to the spider's webs which are often seen floating in the air.

ĀIR'-THREAT-EN-ING, *a.* Threatening the air; lofty.

ĀIR'-TIGHT, *a.* [*air* and *tight.*] So tight or compact as to be impermeable to air.

ĀIR'-TRAP, *n.* A contrivance for the escape of foul air from drains, sewers, &c.

ĀIR'-VES-SEL, *n.* 1. A spiral duct in plants containing air. 2. In *insects*, a tube by which air is conveyed through the body for respiration.

ĀIR'Y, *a.* 1. Consisting of air. 2. Relating or belonging to air; high in air. 3. Open to a free current of air. 4. Light as air; resembling air; thin; unsubstantial; without solidity. 5. Without reality; having no solid foundation; vain; trifling. 6. Gay; sprightly; full of vivacity and levity; light of heart; lively.

ĀIR'Y, } *n.* [*See* AERIE.] Among *sportsmen*, the nest of the
Ā'E-RIE, } hawk or eagle.

ĀIR'Y-FLĪ'ING, *a.* Flying like air.—*Thomson.*

ĀIR'Y-LĪGHT, *a.* Light as air.

ĀIS'ĊHY-NĪTE, *n.* A black or dark brownish yellow ore from the Ural Mountains, containing titanium, zirconium, and cerium. See ÆSCHYNITE.

AĪSLE (īle), } *n.* [Fr. *aile.*] 1. The side portions of a church,
AĪLE, } in distinction from the *nave* or center. 2. A walk or passage in a church.

AĪSLED' (īld'), *a.* Furnished with aisles.—*Byron.*

ĀIT (āte), *n.* A small island in a river or lake.

ĀI-ZOON', *n.* [Sax. *aizon.*] A genus of plants.

A-JĂR', *adv.* Partly open, as a door.

A-JĀ'VA, *n.* The seed of a plant brought from Malabar.

A-JŪ'GA, *n.* Bugle, a genus of plants.—*Encyc.*

AJ'U-TAĠE, } *n.* [Fr.] A tube fitted to the mouth of a ves-
AD'JU-TAĠE, } sel.

A-KIN', *n.* 1. Related by blood; used of persons. 2. Allied by nature; partaking of the same properties; as, envy and jealousy are near *akin.*

AL. In *Arabic*, an adjective or inseparable prefix, answering to the Italian *il*, and Spanish *el* and *la.* Its use is to render nouns definite, like the English *the;* as, *alkoran*, the koran, or the book, by eminence; *alcove, alchemy, alembic, almanac*, &c.

AL, in *English*, is sometimes a contraction of the Saxon *æthel*, noble, or illustrious. More generally, *al*, in composition, is a contraction of *ald*, or *alt*, old, and it is prefixed to many names; as, *Alburg.* Sax. *eald;* Germ. *alt*, old.

AL, in the composition of *Latin* words, is written before *l* for *ad*, for the ease of pronunciation; as in *allevo, alludo*, for *ad levo, ad ludo.*

AL A-BAS-TER, *n.* [L., from Gr. *αλαβαστρον.*] A compact variety of sulphate of lime or gypsum, of fine texture, and usually white or semi-pellucid. It is also sometimes yellow, red, or gray. The name has sometimes, but erroneously, been applied to a compact variety of carbonate of lime. Among the *ancients*, alabaster was also the name of a vessel in which odoriferous liquors were kept, so called from the stone of which it was made.

AL'A-BAS-TER, *a.* Made of alabaster.

AL-A-BAS'TRI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to, or like alabaster.

AL-A-BAS'TRĪTE, *n.* A box, or other vessel of alabaster, used by the Greeks and Romans for holding perfumes.—*Elmes.*

A-LAĊK', *exclam.* An exclamation expressive of sorrow.

A-LAĊK'A-DĀY. An exclamation uttered to express regret or sorrow.

A-LAĊ'RI-OUS, *a.* Cheerful.

† A-LAĊ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Cheerfully; with alacrity.

† A-LAĊ'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Briskness.

A-LAĊ'RI-TY, *n.* [L. *alacritas.*] A cheerful readiness or promptitude to do some act.—SYN. Cheerfulness; gayety; sprightliness.

A-LAD'IN-ISTS, *n. plu.* Free thinkers among the Mohammedans.

AL'A-LĪTE, *n.* A bright green stone, a variety of pyroxene in prisms, first discovered near the village of Ala, in Piedmont.

Ä-LA-MĬ'RE (ä-lä-me'rā), *n.* The lowest note but one in Guido Aretine's scale of music.—*Johnson.*

AL-A-MO-DAL'I-TY, *n.* Conformity to the prevailing mode or fashion of the times.—*Encyc.* [*Little used.*]

AL-A-MODE', *adv.* [Fr. *a la mode.*] According to the fashion or prevailing mode.—*Whitlock.*

AL-A-MŌDE', *n.* A thin, black, glossy silk for hoods, scarfs, &c.

Ä-LA-MORT', *a.* [Fr. *a la mort.*] Depressed; melancholy.

A-LAND', *adv.* At, or on land.—*Sidney.*

A-LAN'TEM, }
A-LAN'TUM, } *adv.* At a distance.—*Grose, Craven dialect.*

A-LAN'TIN, *n.* A starchy substance, identical with *inulin.*

Ā'LAR, *a.* [L. *ala.*] Pertaining to, or having wings.

A-LARM', *n.* [Fr. *alarme, alarmer.*] 1. Any sound, outcry, or information, intended to give notice of approaching danger. 2. A summons to arms. 3. Sudden surprise with fear or terror. 4. A sensation excited by an apprehension of danger. 5. Some mechanical contrivance for waking persons from sleep, or exciting attention.—6. In *fencing*, an appeal or challenge.—SYN. Fright; affright; terror; consternation; dismay; agitation; disquiet; disquietude.

A-LARM', *v. t.* 1. To give notice of danger; to rouse to vigilance. 2. To call to arms for defense. 3. To surprise with apprehension of danger; to disturb with terror.

A-LARM'-BELL, *n.* A bell that gives notice of danger.

A-LARM'-ĊLOĊK, *n.* A clock with machinery which can be so set as to ring an alarm at a given hour, to excite attention.

A-LARM'ED (a-lärmd'), *pp.* Notified of sudden danger; surprised with fear; roused to vigilance or activity by apprehension of approaching danger.

A-LARM'ING, *ppr.* Giving notice of approaching danger, rousing to vigilance.

A-LARM'ING, *a.* Exciting apprehension; terrifying; awakening a sense of danger.

A-LARM'ING-LY, *adv.* With alarm; in a manner to excite apprehension.

A-LARM'IST, *n.* One who excites alarm; one who is continually prophesying danger.

A-LARM'-PŌST, *n.* A place to which troops are to repair in case of an alarm.

A-LARM'-WATCH, *n.* A watch with machinery which can be so set as to ring an alarm at a given hour, to excite attention.

A-LARUM, *n.* The same as *alarm*, but now disused except in poetry.

AL'A-RY, *a.* Of the nature of wings.

A-LAS', *exclam.* [Dutch *helaas;* Fr. *helas.*] An exclamation expressive of sorrow, grief, pity, concern, or apprehension of evil; sometimes followed by *day* or *while;* as, *alas the day*, like alack a day; or, *alas the while* (*Spenser,*) [*obs.*], expressing an unhappy time.

† A-LATE', *adv.* Lately.

Ā'LATE, } *a.* [L. *alatus.*] Winged; with dilatations like
Ā'LA-TED, } wings. In *botany*, bordered by a membranous or leafy expansion.

AL-A-TER'NUS, n. A name of a species of buckthorn.

ALB, *n.* [L. *albus.*] A white linen tunic worn by priests under the cassock, reaching to the feet; a Turkish coin.

AL'BA-TROSS, *n.* A very large sea-bird, having in some cases wings extending seventeen feet: the body is sometimes white throughout, but usually the back is spotted or clouded with brown.

AL-BĒIT. [*Albeit* is supposed to be a compound of *all, be*, and *it*, and is equivalent to *admit*, or *grant it all.*] Be it so; admit all that; although; notwithstanding. [*Now nearly antiquated.*]

AL'BE-LEN, *n.* A fish of the trout kind.

AL-BES'CENT, *a.* [L. *albesco.*] Becoming white, or rather whitish; moderately white.

AL'BI-ĊORE, *n.* [Port. *albacor.*] A marine fish, like a tunny.

† AL-BI-FI-ĊA'TION, *n.* Making white.—*Chaucer.*

AL-BI-ĠEN'SES, } *n. pl.* A party of Reformers, who sepa-
AL-BI-ĠEOIS', } rated from the Church of Rome in the 12th century, so called from the Albigeois, a small territory in France, where they resided. They are sometimes confounded with the *Waldenses.*

AL'BIN, *n.* [L. *albus.*] An opaque, white mineral; a variety of *apophyllite*, from Aussig, in Bohemia.

AL'BI-NISM, *n.* The state or condition of an albino.

AL-BĪ'NO, *n.* [L. *albus.*] 1. A white descendant of black parents, or a white person belonging to a race of blacks. 2 One of a class of persons who are pale or cadaverous, with white hair, and, commonly, reddish eyes, which are often weak or short-sighted.

AL-BĪ'NO-ISM, *n.* The state of an albino.

AL'BI-ON, *n.* An ancient name of England, still used in poetry.

AL'BĪTE, *n.* [L. *albus.*] A species of the feldspar family, of a white color, differing from common feldspar in containing soda instead of potash. It is a constituent in many varieties of granitic rocks.

AL-BŌ'RA, *n.* A sort of itch, or, rather, leprosy.

AL-BŌ'RAK, *n.* The white mule on which Mohammed is said to have journeyed from the temple of Jerusalem to heaven.

AL-BU-ĠIN'E-OUS, *a.* [L. *albugo.*] Pertaining to, or resembling the white of the eye, or of an egg.

AL-BŪ'GO, *n.* The white speck in the eye; also, a disease of the eye.

AL'BUM, *n.* [L. *albus.*] 1. Among the *Romans*, a white table, board, or register. 2. A book, in which foreigners or strangers insert autographs of celebrated persons, or in which friends insert pieces as memorials for each other. 3. A book in which visitors at public places enter their names, remarks, &c.—*Gray.*

AL-BŪ'MEN, *n.* 1. The white of an egg. 2. A substance found in most animal bodies, and existing nearly pure in the white of an egg.—3. In *botany*, the substance interposed between the embryo and integument of the seed in some plants.

AL-BŪ'MIN-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to, or having the properties of albumen.

AL-BURN'UM, *n.* [L. *alburnum.*] The white and softer part of wood, between the inner bark and the hard wood, or *duramen.* In *America*, it is popularly called the *sap-wood.*

AL BURN'US, *n.* [L. *alburnus.*] A fish called the *bleak.*
AL-CĀDE'. *See* ALCAID.
AL'CA-HEST, } *n.* [Arabic.] A pretended universal solv-
AL'KA-HEST, } ent, or menstruum. *See* ALKAHEST.
AL-CĀ'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Alcæus, a lyric poet.
AL-CĀ'ICS, *n. plu.* Several kinds of verse, so called from Alcæus, their inventor.
AL-CĀID', *n.* [Sp. *alcayde;* Port. *alcaide.*] Among the *Moors, Spaniards,* and *Portuguese,* a governor. Also, in Portugal, a magistrate; and in Spain, a jailor.
AL-CAL'DE, *n.* In *Spain,* a magistrate or judge. This word is often improperly confounded with ALCAID.—*P. Cyc.*
AL-CANNA, *n.* [Arabic.] *See* HENNA.
AL-CA-VA'LA, *n.* In *Spain,* a tax on every transfer of property, real or personal.—*Encyc.*
AL-CE'DO, *n.* [L.] The king-fisher.
AL-CHEMIC, } *a.* Relating to alchemy, or produced by
AL-CHEMIC-AL, } it.
AL-CHEM'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of alchemy.
AL'CHE-MIST, *n.* One who practices alchemy.
AL-CHE-MIS'TIC, } *a.* Practicing alchemy, or relating
AL-CHE-MIS'TIC-AL, } to it.
AL'CHE-MY, *n.* [It. *alchimia.*] 1. A pretended science, aiming at the transmutation of metals into gold, the finding a universal remedy for diseases, and an alkahest, or universal solvent, and other things now treated as ridiculous. It was much cultivated from the thirteenth to the seventeenth centuries, but is now held in contempt. 2. *Formerly,* a mixed metal used for utensils. [This word, from its derivation, would be more properly spelled *alchimy.*]
AL-CMĀN-NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Alcman, a lyric poet.
AL'CO, *n.* The native Mexican dog.
AL'CO-HOL, *n.* [Ar.] Pure or highly rectified spirit, obtained from fermented liquors by distillation.
AL'CO-HOL-ĀTE, *n.* A salt, in which alcohol seems to occupy the place of the water of crystallization.—*Brande.*
AL-CO-HOL'IC, *a.* Pertaining to alcohol, or partaking of its qualities.—*Med. Rep.*
AL-CO-HOL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of rectifying spirit till it is wholly freed from mixture, or of reducing a substance to an impalpable powder.
AL'CO-HOL-IZE, *v. t.* To convert into alcohol; to rectify spirit till it is wholly freed from mixture; also, to reduce a substance to an impalpable powder.
AL'COR, *n.* [Ar.] A small star in the Great Bear.
AL'CO-RAN. *See* KORAN and ALKORAN.
AL-CO-HOL'ME-TER, *n.* An instrument for determining the amount of pure alcohol in spirits.—*Ure.* A similar instrument, invented by Gay Lussac, was *Alcoometer.*
* AL'COVE, or AL-CŌVE', *n.* [Sp. *alcoba.*] 1. A recess, or part of a room, separated by an estrade, or partition of columns, or by other corresponding ornaments, in which is placed a bed of state, and sometimes seats for company. 2. A recess in a library, or small lateral apartment for books. 3. A covered building or recess in a garden. 4. A recess in a grove.
AL'CY-ON, *n.* The name of a species of king-fisher. *See* HALCYON.
AL-CY-ON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the *alcyonæ,* a family of zoophytes.
AL'CY-ON-ITE, *n.* A fossil zoophyte, somewhat resembling a fungus.—*J. of Science.*
AL-CY-ŌNI-UM, *n.* A family of zoophytes, branching somewhat like a plant, and when alive, covered with small polyps, having the shape of a pink when expanded.
AL-DE-BA'RAN, *n.* [Ar.] The bull's eye, a star of the first magnitude in the constellation Taurus.
AL'DER, *n.* [L. *alnus.*] A tree, usually growing in moist land, and belonging to the genus *alnus.*
AL'DER, *n.* The ancient genitive plural of the Saxon *eal,* all. It was formerly prefixed to adjectives in the superlative; as, *alder-first,* first of all; *alder-best,* best of all; *alder-liefest* (from *lief*), dearest of all.—*Tyone.*
† AL-DER-LIE'VEST, *a.* Most beloved.—*Shak.* *See* ALDER.
AL'DER-MAN, *n.; plu.* ALDERMEN [Sax. *ald* or *eald,* old, comp. *alder,* older, and *man.*] 1. Among *our Saxon ancestors,* a senior or superior. The title was applied to princes, dukes, earls, senators, bishops, &c. 2. In *present usage,* a magistrate or officer of a town corporate, next in rank below the mayor.
† AL-DER-MAN'LY, *n.* The behavior and manners of an alderman; the society of aldermen.
AL'DER-MAN-LIKE, *a.* Like an alderman.
AL'DER-MAN-LY, *a.* Pertaining to, or like an alderman.—*Swift.*
AL'DERN, *a.* Made of alder.
AL'DINE E-DI'TIONS, *n. pl.* Editions chiefly of the classics, printed with great care, by the family of Aldus Manutius, in Venice, in the seventeenth century. The term has been recently applied to certain elegant editions of English works.
ALE, *n.* [Sax. *eala, eale,* or *aloth.*] 1. A liquor made from an infusion of malt by fermentation: it differs from beer in having a smaller proportion of hops. 2. A merry meeting in English country places, so called from the liquor drank.—*Ben Jonson.*
ALE'-BENCH, *n.* A bench in or before an ale-house.
ALE'-BER-RY, *n.* A beverage made by boiling ale with spice, sugar, and sops of bread.
ALE'-BREW-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to brew ale.
ALE'-CON-NER, *n.* [*ale* and *con.*] An officer in London, in former times, whose business it was to inspect the measures used in public houses, to prevent frauds in selling liquors.
ALE'-COST, *n.* Costmary, a plant.
ALE'-FED, *a.* Fed with ale.—*Stafford.*
ALE'-HOOF, *n.* [D. *eiloof.*] Ground-ivy; used formerly in making ale, and hence the name.
ALE'-HOUSE, *n.* A house where ale is retailed.
ALE'-HOUSE-KEEP'ER, *n.* One who keeps an ale-house.
ALE'-KNIGHT (āle'nīte), *n.* A pot companion.—*Chaucer.*
ALE'-SHOT, *n.* A reckoning to be paid for ale.
ALE'-SIL-VER, *n.* A duty paid to the lord mayor of London by the sellers of ale within the city.
ALE'-STAKE, *n.* A stake set as a sign before an ale-house.—*Chaucer.*
ALE'-TAST-ER, *n.* An officer appointed, in former times, to inspect ale, beer, and bread.—*Cowel.*
ALE'-VAT, *n.* A vat in which ale is fermented.
A-LEW', *n.* Shouting; same as halloo.—*Spenser.* [*Obs.*]
ALE'-WASHED (āle'wosht), *a.* Steeped in ale.
ALE'-WIFE, *n.* A woman who keeps an ale-house.
ALE'WIFE, } *n.* [This word is properly *aloof,* the Indian
A'LOOF, } name of a fish.] An American fish, resembling the herring. The established pronunciation is *alewife,* plural *alewives.*
A-LEC-TO-ROM'A-CHY, *n.* [Gr. αλεκτωρ, a cock, and μαχη, a fight.] Cock-fighting.
A-LEC'TRY-O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. αλεκτρυων and μαντεια.] An ancient practice of foretelling events by means of a cock.
A-LEE', *adv.* In *seamen's language,* on the side opposite to the wind, that is, opposite to the side on which it strikes.
AL'E-GAR, *n.* [*ale,* and Fr. *aigre, sour.*] Sour ale; acid made of ale.
† AL'E-GER, *a.* [Fr.; Sp. *alégre;* L. *alacer.*] Gay; cheerful, sprightly.—*Bacon.*
† A-LEGGE', *v. t.* To lighten; to lessen; to assuage.
A-LEMB'DAR, *n.* A standard-bearer of the Turkish sultan.
A-LEM'BIC, *n.* [Ar.] A chemical vessel used in distillation; usually made of glass or metal.
A-LEM'BROTH, *n.* A compound of corrosive sublimate and sal ammoniac.
A-LENGTH', *adv.* At full length; along; stretched at full length.—*Chaucer.*
A-LEPI-DOTE, *n.* [Gr. *a* and λεπις.] Any fish whose skin is not covered with scales.
A-LERT', *a.* [Fr. *alerte;* Sp. *alerto.*] 1. Watchful; vigilant; active in vigilance; hence the military phrase, *upon the alert,* upon the watch. 2. Moving with celerity.—*Spectator.*—SYN. Brisk; nimble; active; agile; lively; quick; prompt; sprightly; assiduous.
A-LERT'NESS, *n.* Briskness; nimbleness; sprightliness; levity.—*Addison.*
AL-EU'RO-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. αλευρον and μαντεια.] A kind of divination by meal.
A-LEU'TIAN, } *a.* Designating certain isles in the Pacific
A-LEU'TIC, } Ocean eastward of Kamtschatka.
AL-EX-AN'DER, *n.* The name of a plant.
AL-EX-AN'DER'S FOOT, *n.* The name of a plant.
AL-EX-AN'DRI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Alexandria.
AL-EX-AN'DRINE, } *n.* A kind of verse, consisting of
AL-EX-AN'DRI-AN, } twelve syllables, or of twelve and thirteen alternately.
A-LEX-I-PHARM'IC, } *a.* [Gr. αλεξω and φαρμακον.] Ex-
A-LEX-I-PHARM'IC-AL, } pelling or resisting poison; antidotal; also, sudorific; that has the quality of expelling poison or infection by sweat.
A-LEX-I-PHARM'IC, *n.* A medicine that is intended to obviate the effects of poison; an antidote to poison or infection.
A-LEX-I-TER'IC, } *a.* [Gr. αλεξω and δηλητηριον.] Re-
A-LEX-I-TĒ'RI-AL, } sisting poison; obviating the effects
A-LEX-I-TER'IC-AL, } of venom.
A-LEX-I-TER'IC, *n.* A medicine to resist the effects of poison; nearly synonymous with *alexipharmic.*
AL'GA, *n.* [L.] Sea-weed.
AL'GÆ, n. plu. [L.] A tribe of submerged plants.
AL'GA-ROT, } *n.* The name of an emetic powder, prepar-
AL'GA-ROTH, } ed from antimony, so called from its inventor, Algarotti.
† AL'GATES, *adv.* On any terms; every way.
AL'GE-BRA, *n.* [Ar.] The science of quantity in general, or universal arithmetic. Algebra is a general method of computation, in which signs and symbols, which are commonly the letters of the alphabet, are made to represent numbers and quantities. It takes an unknown

quantity sought, as if granted, and by means of one or more quantities given, proceeds till the quantity supposed is discovered by some other known quantity to which it is equal.

AL-GĔ-BRĀ'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to algebra; containing an
AL-GE-BRĀ'IC-AL, } operation of algebra, or deduced from such operation.

AL-GE-BRĀ'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By algebraic process.

AL-GE-BRĀ'IST, *n.* One who is versed in the science of algebra.

AL'GE-BRA-IZE, *v. t.* To perform by algebra, or reduce to algebraic form.

AL'GEN-EB, *n.* A star of the second magnitude.

AL-GE-RĬNE', *n.* A native of Algiers.

AL-GE-RĬNE', *a.* Belonging to Algiers.

† AL'GID, *a.* [L. *algidus.*] Cold.

† AL-GID'I-TY, } *n.* Chilliness; coldness.
AL'GID-NESS, }

† AL-GIF'IC, *a.* Producing cold.

AL'GOL, *n.* A fixed star in Medusa's head in the constellation Perseus, remarkable for its periodical variation in brightness.

AL'GOR, *n.* [L.] Among *physicians*, an unusual coldness in any part of the body.

AL'GO-RITHM, } *n.* An Arabic term, signifying numerical
AL'GO-RISM, } computation, or the six operations of arithmetic.

† AL-GŌSE', *a.* Extremely cold.

AL'GOUS, *a.* [L. *alga.*] Pertaining to sea-weed; abounding with, or like sea-weed.

AL-GUA-ZĬL' (al-gwa-zeel'), *n.* [Sp.] An inferior officer of justice in Spain, corresponding to the English bailiff; a constable.

AL-HEN'NA. *See* HENNA.

ĀLI-AS, [L.] Otherwise; as in this example, Simson, *alias* Smith; a word used in judicial proceedings.

ĀLI-AS, *n.* A second writ or execution, issued when the first has failed to enforce the judgment.

AL'I-BĪ, *n.* [L.] Elsewhere; in another place; a *law* term. When a person is charged with an offense, and he proves that he could not have committed it, because he was, at the time, *in another place*, he is said to prove an *alibi*.

† AL'I-BLE, *a.* [L.] Nutritive, or that may be nourished.

AL'I-DĀDE, *n.* The index of a graduated instrument (such as a quadrant), carrying the sights or telescope, and showing the degrees cut off on the arc of the instrument.

ĀL'IEN (āle'yen), *a.* [L. *alienus.*] 1. Foreign; not belonging to the same country, land, or government. 2. Belonging to one who is not a citizen. 3. Estranged; foreign; not allied; adverse to.

ĀL'IEN (āle'yen), *n.* A foreigner; one born in, or belonging to another country; one who is not entitled to the privileges of a citizen.

ĀL-IEN-A-BIL'I-TY (āle'yen-a-bil'e-te), *n.* The capacity of being alienated or transferred.—*Burke.*

ĀL'IEN-A-BLE (āle'yen-a-bl), *a.* That may be sold or transferred to another.

ĀL'IEN-AGE (āle'yen-aje), *n.* The state of being an alien.—*Story.*

ĀL'IEN-ĀTE (āle'yen-āte), *v. t.* [L. *alieno.*] 1. To transfer title, property, or right to another. 2. To estrange; to withdraw, as the affections; to make indifferent or averse, where love or friendship before subsisted. 3. To apply to a wrong use; as, "they shall not *alienate* the first fruits of the land."

ĀL'IEN-ĀTE, *a.* [L. *alienatus.*] Estranged; withdrawn from; stranger to.

† ĀL'IEN-ATE, *n.* A stranger; an alien.

ĀL'IEN-Ā-TED, *pp.* Estranged; withdrawn; transferred to another.

ĀL'IEN-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Estranging; transferring property or affection to another.

ĀL-IEN-Ā'TION (āle-yen-ā'shun), *n.* [L. *alienatio.*] 1. A transfer of title, or a legal conveyance of property to another. 2. The state of being alienated. 3. A withdrawing or estrangement. 4. Delirium; derangement of mental faculties; insanity.—*Hooker.*

ĀL'IEN-Ā-TOR, *n.* One who alienates or transfers property.—*Warton.*

ĀL-IENE' (āle-yeen'), *v. t.* [L. *alieno.*] 1. To transfer title or property to another; to sell. 2. To estrange; to make averse or indifferent. In this sense it is more common to use *alienate.*

AL-IEN-EE', *n.* One to whom the title to property is transferred.—*Blackstone.*

ĀL'IEN-ISM, *n.* Alienage.—*N. Y. Reports.*

A-LĪFE', *adv.* On my life.—*Shak.*

A-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *ala* and *fero.*] Having wings.

AL'I-FORM. *a.* [L. *ala* and *forma.*] Having the shape of a wing.

A-LIG'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *ala* and *gero.*] Having wings.

A-LIGGE'. *See* ALEGGE.

A-LĪGHT' (a-līte'), *v. i.* [Sax. *alihtan.*] 1. To get down or descend, as from on horseback or from a carriage. 2. To descend and settle. 3. To fall, or descend, and lodge.

A-LĪGN' (a-līne'), *v. t.* [Fr. *aline.*] To form in a line; to adjust to a line; to lay out or regulate by a line.

A-LĪGN'MENT, *n.* [Fr.] A laying out or regulating by a line; an adjusting to a line; the state of being adjusted to a line; the line of adjustment.

A-LĪKE', *a.* [Sax. *gelic.*] Having resemblance or similitude; similar.

A-LĪKE', *adv.* In the same manner, form, or degree

A-LĪKE'-MĪND-ED, *a.* Having the same mind.

AL'I-MENT, *n.* [L. *alimentum.*] That which nourishes, food; nutriment.

AL-I-MENT'AL, *a.* Supplying food; that has the quality of nourishing.

AL-I-MENT'AL-LY, *adv.* So as to serve for nourishment or food.

AL-I-MENT'A-RI-NESS, *n.* The quality of supplying nutriment.

AL-I-MENT'A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to aliment or food; having the quality of nourishing. The *alimentary canal* is the great duct or intestine by which aliments are conveyed through the body, and the useless parts evacuated.

AL-I-MENT-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act or power of affording nutriment. 2. The state of being nourished.—*Johnson.*

AL-I-MENTĬVE-NESS, *n.* A word among phrenologists, to denote the organ which communicates the pleasure that arises from eating and drinking.

AL-I-MŌ'NI-OUS, *a.* Nourishing; affording food. [*Little used.*]

AL'I-MO-NY, *n.* [L. *alimonia.*] An allowance made for the support of a woman legally separated from her husband.—*Blackstone.*

AL'I-OTH, *n.* A star in the tail of the Great Bear, much used in finding the latitude.

AL'I-PED, *a.* [L. *ala* and *pes.*] Wing-footed; having the toes connected by a membrane, which serves as a wing.

AL'I-PED, *n.* An animal whose toes are connected by a membrane, and which thus serve for wings; a cheiropter; as the bat.—*Dumeril.*

AL'I-QUANT, *a.* [L. *aliquantum.*] In *arithmetic*, an aliquant number or part is that which does not measure another number without a remainder. Thus, 5 is an *aliquant* part of 16.

AL'I-QUOT, *a.* [L.] An aliquot part of a number or quantity is one which will measure it without a remainder. Thus, 5 is an *aliquot* part of 15.

ĀL'ISH, *a.* Like ale; having the qualities of ale.

AL'I-TRUNK, *n.* [L. *ala* and *trunk.*] The segment of the body of an insect to which the wings are attached.—*Kirby.*

† AL'I-TURE, *n.* Nourishment.

A-LĪVE', *a.* [Sax. *gelifian.*] 1. Having life; in opposition to *dead*; living. 2. In a state of action; unextinguished; undestroyed; unexpired; in force or operation. 3. Cheerful; sprightly; lively; full of alacrity. 4. Susceptible; easily impressed; having lively feelings.

A-LIZ'A-RĪNE, *n.* A peculiar coloring matter obtained from madder.—*Brande.*

AL'KA-HEST, *n.* [Ar.] A universal solvent; a menstruum capable of dissolving every body.

AL-KA-HEST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the alkahest.

AL-KA-LES'CEN-CY, *n.* A tendency to become alkaline, or a tendency to the properties of an alkali.—*Ure.*

AL-KA-LES'CENT, *a.* Tending to the properties of an alkali; slightly alkaline.

* AL'KA-LI (-lī or -lī), *n.*; *plu.* ALKALIES. [Ar.] In *chemistry*, a salifiable base, having in a greater or less degree a peculiar acrid taste, the power of changing blue vegetable colors to green, and the color of turmeric and rhubarb to brown. Potash, soda, and ammonia are the leading alkalies.

AL'KA-LI-FĪ-A-BLE, *a.* That may be alkalified or converted into an alkali.—*Thomson.*

AL'KA-LI-FĪED, *pp.* Converted into alkali.

AL'KA-LI-FĪ, *v. t.* To form or to convert into an alkali.

AL'KA-LI-FĪ, *v. i.* To become an alkali.

AL-KA-LIG'E-NOUS, *a.* [*alkali* and Gr. γενναω.] Producing or generating alkali.

AL-KA-LIM'E-TER, *n.* [*alkali* and Gr. μετρον.] An instrument for ascertaining the strength of alkalies.—*Ure.*

AL-KA-LIM'E-TRY, *n.* The art of ascertaining the strength of alkalies.—*M'Culloch.*

* AL'KA-LINE (-līne or -lĭn), *a.* Having the properties of an alkali.

AL-KA-LIN'I-TY, *n.* The quality which constitutes an alkali.—*Thomson.*

AL-KĂ'LI-OUS, *a.* Having the qualities of an alkali.—*Kinnier*

† AL'KA-LI-ZĀTE, *a.* Alkaline; impregnated with alkali.—*Boyle.*

† AL'KA-LI-ZĀTE, *v. t.* To make bodies alkaline.

AL-KA-LI-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of rendering alkaline by impregnating with an alkali.

AL'KA-LIZE, *v. t.* To make alkaline; to communicate the properties of an alkali to, by mixture.

AL'KA-LOID, *n.* A salifiable base formed and existing in some vegetables as a proximate principle, and having only in a slight degree the peculiar properties of an alkali.

AL'KA-NET, *n.* A plant affording a deep red dye; a deep red coloring matter.—*Brande.*

AL-KE-KEN'GĬ, *n.* The winter cherry.

AL-KEN'NA, } *n.* *See* HENNA.
AL-HEN'NA, }

AL-KERMES, *n.* [Ar.] In *pharmacy*, a compound cordial, formed chiefly from the kermes berries.

AL-KER'VA, *n.* An Arabic name of the *palma Christi.*—*Quincy.*

AL'KO-RAN, *n.* [Ar. *al*, the, and *koran*, book. The *Book*, by way of eminence, as we say, the *Bible.*] 1. The book which contains the Mohammedan doctrines of faith and practice. 2. A high tower in Eastern mosques.

AL-KO-RAN'ISH, *a.* Relating to the Alkoran.

AL'KO-RAN-IST, *n.* One who adheres strictly to the letter of the Alkoran, rejecting all comments. The Persians are generally Alkoranists; the Turks, Arabs, and Tartars admit a multitude of traditions.

ALL (awl), *a.* [Sax. *eal*; Dan. *al*; G. *all*; Sw. *all.*] 1. Every one, or the whole number of particulars. 2. The whole quantity, extent, duration, amount, quality, or degree.

ALL, *adv.* Wholly; completely; entirely.—*It is all one*, denotes it is the same in the result.

ALL, *n.* 1. The whole number. 2. The whole; the entire thing; the aggregate amount. This adjective is much used as a noun, and applied to persons or things.—*All in all* is a phrase which signifies *all* things to a person, or every thing desired.—*At all* is a phrase much used by way of enforcement or emphasis, usually in negative or interrogative sentences. He has no ambition *at all*; that is, *not in the least degree.*—*All and some* denotes *all together*, or *at once*; "some" being the Saxon *somne*, together, at once.—*All in the wind*, in marine language, denotes that the sails, instead of being filled with the wind, shake in it, so as to give no impulse. Hence the phrase is applied figuratively to what is wavering and uncertain.—*All*, in composition, enlarges the meaning, or adds force to a word, and it is generally more emphatical than *most.* In some instances, *all* is incorporated into words, as in *almighty, already, always*, but in most instances it is an adjective prefixed to other words, but separated by a hyphen.

ALL-A-BAN'DONED, *a.* Abandoned by all.

ALL-AB-HOR'RED, *a.* Detested by all.—*Shak.*

ALL-AB-SORB'ING, *a.* Engrossing; that drowns or supersedes all other considerations.

ALL-AC-COM'PLISHED (-isht), *a.* Fully accomplished; whose education is highly finished.

ALL-AD-MIR'ING, *a.* Wholly admiring.—*Shak.*

ALL-AD-VISED', *a.* Advised by all.—*Warburton.*

ALL-AP-PROV'ED, *a.* Approved by all.—*More.*

ALL-A-TŌN'ING, *a.* Atoning for all.—*Dryden.*

ALL-BEAR'ING, *a.* Producing every thing; omniparous.

ALL-BEAU'TE-OUS, *a.* Perfectly beautiful.—*Pope.*

ALL-BE-HOLD'ING, *a.* Beholding all things.

ALL-BLAST'ING, *a.* Blasting all; defaming or destroying all.—*Marston.*

ALL-BOUN'TE-OUS, } *a.* Perfectly bountiful; of infinite
ALL-BOUN'TI-FUL, } bounty.

ALL-CHANG'ING, *a.* Perpetually changing.—*Shak.*

ALL-CHEER'ING, *a.* That cheers all; that gives gayety or cheerfulness to all.—*Shak.*

ALL-COM-MAND'ING, *a.* Having command or sovereignty over all.—*Raleigh.*

ALL-COM-PLY'ING, *a.* Complying in every respect.

ALL-COM-POS'ING, *a.* That makes all tranquil or peaceful.—*Crashaw.*

ALL-COM-PRE-HEN'SIVE, *a.* Comprehending all things.

ALL-CON-CEAL'ING, *a.* Hiding or concealing all.

ALL-CON'QUER-ING (-konk'er-), *a.* That subdues all.

ALL-CON'SCIOUS, *a.* Conscious of all; all-knowing.

ALL-CON-STRAIN'ING, *a.* Constraining all.—*Drayton.*

ALL-CON-SUM'ING, *a.* That consumes or devours all.

ALL-CON-TROLL'ING, *a.* Controlling all.—*Everett.*

ALL-DAR'ING, *a.* Daring to attempt every thing.—*Jonson.*

ALL-DE-SIGN'ING, *a.* Designing all things.

ALL-DE-STROY'ING, *a.* Destroying every thing.—*Fanshaw.*

ALL-DEV'AS-TA-TING, *a.* Wasting every thing.

ALL-DE-VOUR'ING, *a.* Eating or consuming all.—*Pope.*

ALL-DIM'MING, *a.* Obscuring every thing.—*Marston.*

ALL-DI-REC'TING, *a.* Directing; governing all things.

ALL-DIS-CERN'ING, *a.* Discerning every thing.

ALL-DIS-COV'ER-ING, *a.* Discovering or disclosing every thing.—*More.*

ALL-DIS-GRA'CED (-āste), *a.* Completely disgraced.—*Shak.*

ALL-DIS-PENS'ING, *a.* Dispensing all things; affording dispensation or permission.—*Milton.*

ALL-DI-VINE', *a.* Supremely excellent.—*Howell.*

ALL-DI-VIN'ING, *a.* Foretelling all things.—*Fanshaw.*

ALL-DREAD'ED, *a.* Dreaded by all.—*Shak.*

ALL-EF-FI-CA'CIOUS, *a.* Having all efficacy.—*Everett.*

ALL-EF-FI'CIENT, *a.* Of perfect or unlimited efficacy or efficiency.

ALL-EL'O-QUENT, *a.* Eloquent in the highest degree.

ALL-EM-BRA'CING, *a.* Embracing all things.—*Crashaw.*

ALL-END'ING, *a.* Putting an end to all things.—*Shak.*

ALL-EN-LIGHT'EN-ING, *a.* Enlightening all things.

ALL-EN-RAG'ED (-rājd), *a.* Highly enraged.—*Hall.*

ALL-ES-SEN'TIAL, *a.* Wholly essential.—*Everett.*

ALL-FLAM'ING, *a.* Flaming in all directions.—*Beaumont.*

ALL-FOOLS'-DAY, *n.* The first of April.

ALL-FOR-GIV'ING, *a.* Forgiving or pardoning all.

ALL-FOURS, *n.* A game at cards, so called from the four chances of which it consists, viz., *high, low, jack*, and *game.* *Encyc. Amer.*—*To go on all fours*, is to move or walk on four legs, or on the two legs and two arms.

ALL-GIV'ER, *n.* The Giver of all things.—*Milton.*

ALL-GLO'RI-OUS, *a.* Glorious to the full extent.

ALL-GOOD', *a.* Completely good.—*Dryden.*

ALL-GOOD', *n.* The name of the plant Good-Henry.

ALL-GRA'CIOUS, *a.* Perfectly gracious.

ALL-GUID'ING, *a.* Guiding or conducting all things.

ALL-HAIL', *exclam.* [*all*, and Sax. *hæl*, health.] All health; a phrase of salutation, expressing a wish of *all health* or safety to the person addressed.

ALL-HAL'LOW, } *n.* All Saints' day, the first of Novem-
ALL-HAL'LOWS, } ber; a feast dedicated to all the saints.

ALL-HAL'LOW-TIDE, *n.* The time near All Saints, or November first.

ALL-HAP'PY, *a.* Completely happy.

ALL-HEAL', *n.* The popular name of several plants.

ALL-HEAL'ING, *a.* Healing all things.—*Selden.*

ALL-HELP'ING, *a.* Assisting all.—*Selden.*

ALL-HID'ING, *a.* Concealing all things.—*Shak.*

ALL-HO'LY, *a.* Completely, perfectly holy.

ALL-HOL'LOW, *ad.* Completely; by very great odds. [*Colloquial.*]

ALL-HON'ORED (-on'ord), *a.* Honored by all.—*Shak.*

ALL-HURT'ING, *a.* Hurting all things.—*Shak.*

ALL-IDOL-IZ-ING, *a.* Worshiping every thing.

ALL-IL-LU'MIN-A-TING, *a.* Enlightening every thing.

ALL-IM'I-TA-TING, *a.* Imitating every thing.—*More.*

ALL-IM-PORT'ANT, *a.* Important above all things.

ALL-IM-PRESS'IVE, *a.* Impressive to the utmost extent.

ALL-IN-FORM'ING, *a.* Actuating all by vital powers.

ALL-IN'TER-EST-ING, *a.* Interesting in the highest degree.

ALL-IN-TER'PRET-ING, *a.* Explaining all things.—*Milton.*

ALL-JUDG'ING, *a.* Judging all; possessing the sovereign right of judging.—*Rowe.*

ALL-JUST', *a.* Perfectly just.

ALL-KIND', *a.* Perfectly kind or benevolent.

ALL-KNOW'ING, *a.* Having all knowledge; omniscient.—*Atterbury.*

ALL-LI'CENSED (-senst), *a.* Licensed to every thing.

ALL-LOVES, *n. pl.* A former mode of adjuration, meaning, for the love of all things; as, speak, of *all loves.*—*Shak.*

ALL-LOV'ING, *a.* Of infinite love.—*More.*

ALL-MAK'ING, *a.* Making or creating all; omnific.—*Dryden.*

ALL-MA-TUR'ING, *a.* Maturing all things.—*Dryden.*

ALL-MER'CI-FUL, *a.* Of perfect mercy or compassion.

ALL-MUR'DER-ING, *a.* Killing or destroying every thing

ALL-O-BE'DI-ENT, *a.* Entirely obedient.—*Crashaw.*

ALL-O-BEY'ING, *a.* Receiving obedience from all.

ALL-OB-LIV'I-OUS, *a.* Causing total oblivion.—*Shak.*

ALL-OB-SCURING, *a.* Obscuring every thing.—*King.*

ALL-PA'TIENT, *a.* Enduring every thing without murmurs.

ALL-PEN'E-TRA-TING, *a.* Penetrating every thing.

ALL-PER'FECT, *a.* Completely perfect.

ALL-PER'FECT-NESS, *n.* The perfection of the whole, entire perfection.—*More.*

ALL-PIER'CING, *a.* Piercing every thing.—*Marston.*

ALL-PO'TENT, *a.* Having all power.—*Irving.*

ALL-POW'ER-FUL, *a.* Almighty; omnipotent.—*Swift.*

ALL-PRAIS'ED, *a.* Praised by all.—*Shak.*

ALL-PRES'ENT, *a.* Omnipresent.

ALL-PRO-TECT'ING. *a.* Furnishing complete protection.

ALL-RUL'ING, *a.* Governing all things.—*Milton.*

ALL-SA-GA'CIOUS, *a.* Having all sagacity; of perfect discernment.

ALL-SAINTS'-DAY, *n.* The first day of November, called, also, *All-hallows*; a feast in honor of all the saints.

ALL-SANC'TI-FY-ING, *a.* Sanctifying the whole.—*West.*

ALL-SAV'ING, *a.* Saving all.—*Selden.*

ALL-SEARCH'ING, *a.* Pervading and searching every thing.—*South.*

ALL-SEE'ING, *a.* Seeing every thing.—*Dryden.*

ALL-SEER', *n.* One who sees every thing.—*Shak.*

ALL-SHAK'ING, *a.* Shaking all things.—*Shak.*

ALL-SHROUD'ING, *a.* Shrouding; covering all things.

ALL-SHUN'NED (-shund'), *a.* Shunned by all.

ALL-SOULS'-DAY, *n.* The second day of November;

feast or solemnity held by the Roman Catholic Church, to supplicate for the souls of the faithful deceased.

ALL-SPĪCE, *n.* The berry of the pimento, a pleasant, aromatic spice. It was supposed to combine the flavor of cinnamon, nutmeg, and cloves, and hence the name.

ALL-SUF-FĪ″CIEN-CY, *n.* Complete or infinite ability.

ALL-SUF-FĪ″CIENT, *a.* Sufficient to every thing; infinitely able.—*Hooker.*

ALL-SUF-FĪ″CIENT, *n.* The all-sufficient Being; God.

ALL-SUR-ROUND′ING, *a.* Encompassing the whole.

ALL-SUR-VEY′ING, *n.* Surveying every thing.

ALL-SUS-TĀIN′ING, *a.* Upholding all things.

ALL-TELL′ING, *a.* Telling or divulging every thing.

ALL-TRĪ′UMPH-ING, *a.* Triumphant every where or over all.—*Jonson.*

ALL-WATCH′ÆD (-wocht), *a.* Watched throughout.—*Shak.*

ALL-WĪSE′, *a.* Possessed of infinite wisdom.—*South.*

ALL-WIT′TED, *a.* Having all kinds of wit.—*Jonson.*

ALL-WÓR′SHIPÆD (-shipt), *a.* Worshiped or adored by all.

ALL-WÓR′THY, *a.* Of infinite worth; of the highest worth.

AL′LA-ĠĪTE, *n.* An impure, brownish variety of magnesian spar.

AL′LAH, *n.* The Arabic name of the Supreme Being.

AL-A-MORT′ *See* ALAMORT.

AL′LAN-ĪTE, *n* An ore of the metal Cerium and Lanthanum, having a pitch-black or brownish color. It was first discovered, as a species, by Allan.

AL-LAN-TŌ′IC, *a.* Pertaining to, or contained in, the allantois. *Allantoic acid*, a peculiar acid found in the allantois of the fetal calf, formerly called *amniotic acid.*

AL-LAN-TOID′, } *n.* [Gr. ἀλλας and εἰδος.] A thin mem-
AL-LAN-TOIS′, } brane, situated between the chorion and amnios, in quadrupeds.

† AL′LA-TRĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *allatro.*] To bark, as a dog.

AL-LĀY′, *v. t.* [Sax. *alecgan, alegan.*] 1. To repress or bring down that which is excited or raised up; as, to *allay* dissensions; to *allay* the violence of passion, or the severity of a disease. 2. *Formerly*, to reduce the purity of; as, to *allay* metals. But in this sense *alloy* is now exclusively used. [*See* ALLOY.]—SYN. To check; repress; assuage; appease; abate; subdue; destroy; compose; soothe; calm; quiet; alleviate.

AL-LĀY′, *n.* 1. *Formerly*, a baser metal mixed with a finer, but in this sense it is now written *alloy, which see.* 2. That which allays, or abates the predominant qualities.—*Newton.*

AL-LĀY′ED (al-lāde′), *pp.* Layed at rest; quieted; tranquilized; abated; reduced by mixture.

AL-LĀY′ER, *n.* He, or that, which allays.

AL-LĀY′ING, *ppr.* Quieting; reducing to tranquillity; abating; reducing by mixture.

AL-LĀY′MENT, *n.* The act of quieting; a state of rest after disturbance; that which allays; abatement; ease.—*Shak.*

AL′LE (al′ly), *n.* The little auk, or black and white diver.

† AL-LĒĠ′, *v. t.* To entice.—*Huloet's Dict.*

† AL-LEĠT-Ā′TION, *n.* Allurement; enticement.—*Coles.*

† AL-LEĠ′TĪVE, *a.* Alluring.—*Chaucer.*

† AL-LEĠ′TĪVE, *n.* Allurement.—*Eliot.*

AL-LEDĠE′. *See* ALLEGE. [This spelling, corresponding to *abridge*, was once the prevailing one, and would still be preferable.]

AL-LE-GĀ′NE-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the mountains called Allegany, or Allegenny.

AL′LE-GA-NY, *n.* The chief ridge of the great chains of mountains which run from N.E. to S.W. through the Middle and Southern States of North America.

AL-LE-GĀ′TION, *n.* 1. Affirmation; positive assertion or declaration. 2. That which is affirmed or asserted; that which is offered as a plea, excuse, or justification.—3. In *ecclesiastical courts*, declaration of charges.

ALLĒĠE′ (al-ledj′), *v. t.* [L. *allego.*] 1. To produce, as an argument, plea, or excuse; as, to *allege* a recent decision of some court. 2. Hence, to affirm or pronounce with positiveness.—*Dryden, [less common.]*—SYN. To bring forward; adduce; advance; assign; produce; cite; quote; to declare; affirm; assert.

† AL-LĒĠ′A-BLE, *a* That may be alleged.—*Brown.*

AL-LĒĠ′ED (alledjd′), *pp.* or *a.* Affirmed; asserted, whether as a charge or a plea.

AL-LĒĠ′ER, *n.* One who affirms or declares.

AL-LĒĠ′ING, *ppr.* Asserting; averring; declaring.

AL-LĒ′ĠE-AS, } *n.* A stuff manufactured in the East In-
AL-LĒ′ĠI-AS, } dies.

AL-LEĠE′MENT, *n.* Allegation.

AL-LĒ′ĠI-ANCE, *n.* [old Fr., from L. *alligo.*] The tie or obligation of a subject to his prince or government; the duty of fidelity to a king, government, or state.

† AL LĒ′ĠI-ANT, *a.* Loyal.—*Shak.*

AL-LE-GOR′IC, } *a.* In the manner of allegory; figura-
AL-LE-GOR′IC-AL, } tive.

AL-LE-GOR′IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a figurative manner; by way of allegory.

AL-LE-GOR′IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being allegorical.

AL′LE-GO-RIST, *n.* One who uses allegory, or allegorizes, as Bunyan or Spenser.—*Whiston.*

AL′LE-GO-RĪZE, *v. t.* 1. To form an allegory; to turn into an allegory. 2. To understand in an allegorical sense.

AL′LE-GO-RĪZE, *v. i.* To use allegory.

AL′LE-GO-RĪZED, *pp.* Turned into allegory.

AL′LE-GO-RĪZ-ER, *n.* One who allegorizes or turns things into allegory.

AL′LE-GO-RĪZ-ING, *ppr.* Turning into allegory; using allegory; understanding in an allegorical sense.

AL′LE-GO-RY, *n.* [Gr. αλληγορια.] A figurative sentence or discourse, in which the principal subject is described by another subject resembling it in its properties and circumstances. The principal subject is thus kept out of view, and we are left to collect the intentions of the writer or speaker by the resemblance of the secondary to the primary subject. Allegory is in words what hieroglyphics are in painting. We have a fine example of an allegory in the eightieth psalm.

AL-LE-GRET′TO [from *allegro*] denotes, in music, a movement or time quicker than *andante*, but not so quick as *allegro.*—*Busby.*

AL-LĒ′GRO. [It. *merry, cheerful.* In this sense it is used in the poem of Milton so named.] In *music*, a word denoting a brisk movement. As a *noun*, a piece of music to be performed with a brisk movement.

AL-LE-LŪ′IAH, *n.* [Heb. הללו יה.] Praise to Jehovah; a word used to express pious joy and exultation, chiefly in hymns and anthems.

AL-LE-MÄNDE′, *n.* A slow air in common time, or grave, solemn music, with a slow movement. Also, a brisk dance.

AL-LE-MAN′NIC, *a.* Belonging to the *Alemanni*, ancient Germans, and to *Alemannia*, their country.

AL-LĒ′RI-ON, *n.* In *heraldry*, an eagle without beak or feet, with expanded wings.

AL-LE-VĒ′R′, *n.* A small Swedish coin.

AL-LĒ′VI-ĀTE, *v. t.* [Low Lat. *allevio.*] 1. To make light, but always in a figurative sense. To remove in part, applied to evils; as, to *alleviate* sorrow. 2. To make less by representation; as, to *alleviate* a charge or imputation, [*rare.*]—SYN. To lessen; diminish; soften; mitigate; assuage; abate; relieve; nullify; allay.

AL-LĒ′VI-Ā-TED, *pp.* Made lighter; mitigated; eased; extenuated.

AL-LĒ′VI-Ā-TING, *ppr.* and *a.* Making lighter or more tolerable; extenuating.

AL-LE-VI-Ā′TION, *n.* 1. The act of lightening, allaying, or extenuating; a lessening or mitigation. 2. That which lessens, mitigates, or makes more tolerable.

† AL-LĒ′VI-A-TĪVE, *n.* That which mitigates.

AL′LEY (al′ly), *n.* [Fr. *allée.*] 1. A walk in a garden; a narrow passage. 2. A narrow passage or way in a city, as distinct from a public street. 3. A choice taw, originally made of alabaster, is so called by boys.—*Halliwell.*

AL-LI-Ā′CEOUS, *a.* [L. *allium.*] Pertaining to allium, or garlic, or having its smell.—*Barton.*

AL-LĪ′ANCE, *n.* [Fr. *alliance.*] 1. The relation or union between families, contracted by marriage. 2. The union between nations, contracted by compact, treaty, or league. 3. The treaty, league, or compact which is the instrument of confederacy. 4. Any union or connection of interests between persons, families, states, or corporations. 5. The persons or parties allied. *Addison.*—SYN. Connection; affinity; union; confederacy; league; coalition.

† AL-LĪ′ANT, *n.* An ally.—*Wotton.*

AL-LĬ″CIEN-CY, *n.* [L. *allicio.*] The power of attracting any thing; attraction; magnetism.—*Glanville.* [*Rare.*]

† AL-LĬ″CIENT, *n.* That which attracts.

AL-LĪ′ED (al-līde′), *pp.* Connected by marriage, treaty, or similitude.

AL′LI-GĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *alligo.*] To tie together; to unite by some tie.

AL′LI-GĀ-TING, *ppr.* Tying together; uniting by some tie.

AL-LI-GĀ′TION, *n.* 1. The act of tying together, [*rare.*] 2. A rule of arithmetic for finding the price or value of compounds consisting of ingredients of different values.

AL′LI-GĀ-TOR, *n.* [Sp. *lagarto.*] The American crocodile.

AL′LI-GĀ-TOR-PEAR, *n.* A West India fruit.

† AL-LIG′A-TURE, *n.* *See* LIGATURE.

AL-LIS′TION (al-lizh′un), *n.* [L. *allido.*] A striking against.—*Woodward.*

AL-LIT-ER-Ā′TION, *n.* [L. *ad* and *litera.*] The repetition of the same letter at the beginning of two or more words immediately succeeding each other, or at short intervals.

AL-LIT′ER-A-TĪVE, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, alliteration.

AL-LO-CĀ′TION, *n.* [L. *ad* and *locatio.*] The act of putting one thing to another; hence its usual sense is the admission of an article of account, or an *allowance* made upon an account; a term used in the English exchequer.

AL-LO-CĀ′TUR, *n.* [L.] In *law*, a certificate of allowance of cost by the proper officer.

AL'LO-CHRO-ĪTE, *n.* A fine-grained, massive garnet, of a dingy, reddish-yellow color, found in Norway.

AL-LO-CU'TION, *n.* [L. *allocutio.*] 1. The act or manner of speaking to. 2. An address; a formal address.—*Addison.* [*Rarely used.*]

AL-LŌ'DI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to allodium; held independent of a lord paramount; opposed to *feudal.*

AL-LŌ'DI-AN is sometimes used, but not authorized.

AL-LŌ'DI-UM, *n.* [Fr. *alleu.*] Freehold estate; land which is the absolute property of the owner; real estate held in absolute independence, without being subject to any rent, service, or acknowledgment to a superior. It is thus opposed to *feud.* In England there is no allodial land, all land being held of the king; but in the United States most lands are allodial.

AL-LŌNGE' (al-lunj'), *n.* [Fr. *allonger.*] 1. A pass with a sword; a thrust made by stepping forward and extending the arm; a term used in fencing, often contracted into *lunge.* 2. A long rein, when a horse is trotted in the hand. —*Johnson.*

AL-LOO', *v. t.* or *i.* *See* HALLOO.

AL-LO-PATH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to allopathy.

AL-LO-PATH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a manner conformable to allopathy.

AL-LŌP'A-THIST, *n.* One who practices medicine according to the principles and rules of allopathy.

AL-LŌP'A-THY, *n.* [Gr. ἄλλος and πάθος.] The ordinary mode of medical practice, in opposition to homeopathy; a seeking to cure disease by the production of a condition of the system different from the condition essential to the disease to be cured.

AL'LO-PHANE, *n.* [Gr. αλλος and φαινω.] A clayey or aluminous mineral, of a pale-blue or greenish color, containing from thirty to forty per cent. of water, and gelatinizing with acids. It loses its color before the blow-pipe, and hence its name.

† AL'LO-QUY, *n.* A speaking to another.

AL-LOT', *v. t.* [of *ad* and *lot.*] 1. To divide or distribute by lot. 2. To distribute, or parcel out in parts or portions, or to distribute a share to each individual concerned. 3. To grant, as a portion; to give, assign, or appoint in general.

AL-LOTMENT, *n.* 1. The act of allotting. 2. That which is allotted; a share, part, or portion granted or distributed; that which is assigned by lot. 3. A part, portion, or place appropriated.

AL-LOT'TED, *pp.* Distributed by lot; granted; assigned.

† AL-LOT'TER-Y is used by Shakspeare for *allotment.*

AL-LOT'TING, *ppr.* Distributing by lot; giving as portions; assigning.

AL-LŌW', *v. t.* [Fr. *allouer.*] 1. To grant, give, or yield; as, to *allow* a support. 2. To admit; to own or acknowledge; as, to *allow* a charge or a right. 3. To approve, justify, or sanction. 4. To afford, or grant as a compensation. 5. To abate or deduct; as, to *allow* for waste. 6. To permit; to grant license to; as, to *allow* a servant to go abroad.

AL-LOW'A-BLE, *a.* That may be permitted as lawful, or admitted as true and proper; not forbid; not unlawful or improper.

AL-LOW'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being allowable; lawfulness.

AL-LOW'A-BLY, *adv.* In an allowable manner.

AL-LOW'ANCE, *n.* 1. The act of allowing. 2. Permission; license; approbation; sanction; usually slight approbation. 3. Admission; assent to a fact or state of things; a granting. 4. Freedom from restraint; indulgence. 5. That which is allowed; a portion appointed; a stated quantity, as of food or drink; hence, in *seamen's language,* a limited quantity of meat and drink when provisions fall short. 6. Abatement; deduction; as, an *allowance* for youthful inexperience. 7. Established character; reputation. *Shak.,* [*obs.*]—8. In *commerce,* a deduction on the weight of goods, such as *tare* and *tret.*

AL-LOW'ANCE, *v. t.* To put upon allowance; to restrain or limit to a certain quantity of provisions or drink.

AL-LOW'ED (al-lowd'), *pp.* Granted; permitted; assented to; admitted; approved; indulged; assigned; abated.

AL-LOW'ER, *n.* One who authorizes or permits.

AL-LOW'ING, *ppr.* Granting; permitting; admitting; approving; indulging; deducting.

AL-LOY', *v. t.* [Fr. *allier.*] 1. To reduce the purity of a metal by mixing with it a portion of one less valuable. 2. To mix metals.—*Lavoisier.* 3. To reduce or abate by mixture.

AL-LOY', *n.* 1. In *coinage,* a baser metal mixed with a finer. 2. The mixture of different metals; any metallic compound, except that of mercury with another metal, which is called an *amalgam.* 3. Evil mixed with good.

AL-LOY'AGE, *n.* [Fr. *alliage.*] 1. The act of alloying metals, or the mixture of a baser metal with a finer, to reduce its purity; the act of mixing metals. 2. The mixture of different metals.—*Lavoisier.*

AL-LOY'ED (al-loyd'), *pp.* Mixed; reduced in purity; debased; abated by foreign mixture.

AL-LOY'ING, *ppr.* Mixing a baser metal with a finer, to reduce its purity.

ALL'SPICE. See under the compounds of *all.*

† AL-LU-BES'CEN-CY, *n.* Willingness; content.

AL-LŪDE', *v. i.* [L. *alludo.*] To refer to something not directly mentioned; to have reference; to point at by remote suggestions.—SYN. To hint; refer; suggest; intimate; glance at; advert to.

AL-LŪD'ED, *pp.* Referred to; hinted at.

AL-LŪD'ING, *ppr.* Having reference; hinting at.

AL-LŪ'MIN-OR, *n.* [Fr. *allumer.*] One who colors or paints upon paper or parchment, giving light and ornament to letters and figures. This is now written *limner.*

AL-LŪRE', *v. t.* [Fr. *leurrer.*] To attempt to draw to; to tempt by the offer of some good, real or apparent; to invite by something flattering or acceptable.—SYN. To attract; entice; tempt; decoy; seduce.

† AL-LŪRE', *n.* Now written *lure.*

AL-LŪR'ED (al-lūrd'), *pp.* Tempted; drawn, or invited, by something that appears desirable.

AL-LŪRE'MENT, *n.* That which allures; any real or apparent good held forth, or operating as a motive to action; temptation; enticement.

AL-LŪR'ER, *n.* He or that which allures.

AL-LŪR'ING, *ppr.* 1. Drawing; tempting; inviting by some real or apparent good. 2. *a.* Inviting; having the quality of attracting or tempting.

AL-LŪR'ING-LY, *adv.* In an alluring manner; enticingly.

AL-LŪR'ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of alluring.

AL-LŪ'SION (al-lū'zhun), *n.* [Fr., from *allusio,* Low L.] A reference to something supposed to be known, not explicitly mentioned; a hint; a suggestion.—In *rhetoric,* a reference to some striking incident in the past, or passage in some writer, which illustrates and pleases by resemblance.

AL-LŪ'SIVE, *a.* Having reference to something not fully expressed.

AL-LŪ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* By way of allusion.

AL-LŪ'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being allusive. [*Rare.*]

AL-LŪ'SO-RY, *a.* Allusive.—*Heath.*

AL-LŪ'VI-AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to alluvion; added to land by the wash of water. 2. Washed ashore, or down a stream; formed by a current of water; deposited from water.—*Kirwan.*

AL-LŪ'VI-ON, *n.* [L. *alluvio.*] 1. In *law,* the gradual washing or carrying of earth and other substances to a shore or bank. 2. The increase thus added to a shore or bank, which belongs to the owner of the land.—3. In *physical geography,* a tract of alluvial formation like the banks of rivers.

AL-LŪ'VI-OUS, *a.* The same as *alluvial.* [*Rare.*]

AL-LŪ'VI-UM, *n.* In *geology,* a formation composed of fragmentary matter, consisting of a mass of substances collected by the action of water.

AL-LŸ', *v. t.* [Fr. *allier.*] 1. To unite, or form a relation, as between families by marriage, or between princes and states by treaty, league, or confederacy. 2. To form a relation by similitude, resemblance, or friendship.—*Note.* This word is more generally used in the passive form; as, families are *allied* by blood; or reciprocally; as, princes *ally themselves* to powerful states.

AL-LŸ', *n.* 1. A prince or state united by treaty or league; a confederate. 2. One related by marriage or other tie.

AL-LŸ'ING, *ppr.* Uniting by marriage or treaty.

AL'MA MĀTER, [L.] Fostering mother; a college or seminary where one is educated.

AL'MA-CAN-TAR. *See* ALMUCANTAR.

AL'MA-DĪE, *n.* A bark canoe used by the Africans; also, a long boat used at Calicut, in India.

AL'MA-GEST, *n.* [*al,* and Gr. μεγιστη.] A book or collection of problems in astronomy and geometry.

AL-MĀ'GRA, *n.* A fine, deep-red ochre.

AL'MA-NAC, *n.* [Ar.] A small book, or table, containing a calendar of days, weeks, and months, with the times of the rising and setting of the sun and moon, changes of the moon, eclipses, hours of full tide, stated festivals of churches, stated terms of courts, observations on the weather, &c., for the year ensuing.

AL'MA-NAC-MĀK'ER, *n.* A maker of almanacs.

AL'MAN-DĪNE, *n.* [Fr.]. Precious garnet.

AL'ME, *n.* The name of girls in Egypt, whose occupation is to amuse company with singing and dancing.

AL'MAI,

AL-MIGHTI-LY, *adv.* With almighty power.—*H. Taylor.*

AL-MIGHTI-NESS, *n.* Omnipotence; infinite or boundless power; *an attribute of God only.*

AL-MIGHTY (-mī'ty), *a.* Possessing all power; omnipotent; being of unlimited might; being of boundless sufficiency.

AL-MIGHTY, *n.* The omnipotent God.

* AL'MOND (it is popularly pronounced *ā'mond*), *n.* [Fr. *amande.*] 1. The fruit of the almond tree. 2. The *tonsils,* two glands near the basis of the tongue, are called *almonds,* from their resemblance to that nut.—3. In *Portugal,* a measure by which wine is sold.—4. Among *lapidaries, almonds* are pieces of rocky crystal, used in adorning branch candlesticks.

AL'MOND-FURNACE, *n.* A kind of furnace used in the refining process to separate the metal from cinders, &c.
AL'MOND-OIL, *n.* A bland, fixed oil, obtained from almonds by pressure.—*Ure.*
AL'MOND-SHAPED (-shāpt), *a.* Having the form of an almond.
AL'MOND-TREE, *n.* The tree which produces the almond.
AL'MOND-WIL-LOW, *n.* A kind of tree.
AL'MON-ER, *n.* An officer whose duty is to distribute charity or alms. In *France*, the *grand almoner* is the first ecclesiastical dignitary, and has the superintendence of hospitals.
AL'MON-RY, *n.* [corrupted into *ambry, aumbry,* or *aumery.*] The place where the almoner resides, or where the alms are distributed.
* AL'MOST, *adv.* Nearly; well nigh; for the greatest part.
ALMS (ämz), *n. pl.* [Sax. *almes.*] Any thing given gratuitously to relieve the poor, as money, food, or clothing.
ALMS'-BASK-ET, ALMS'-BOX, ALMS'-CHEST, } *n.* Vessels appropriated to receive alms.
ALMS'-DEED, *n.* An act of charity; a charitable gift.
† ALMS'-FOLK (fōke), *n. pl.* Persons supported by alms.
ALMS'-GIV-ER, *n.* One who gives to the poor.
ALMS'-GIV-ING, *n.* The bestowment of charity.
ALMS'-HOUSE, *n.* A house appropriated for the use of the poor, who are supported by the public. In *England*, the term is applied to houses for supporting the poor on private charitable foundations.—*P. Cyc.*
ALMS'-MAN, *n.* A person supported by alms.
ALMS'-MEN, ALMS'-PEO-PLE, } *n. pl.* Persons supported by charity or by public provision.
AL'MU-CAN-TAR, *n.* [Ar.] A term applied to circles of the sphere parallel to the horizon, conceived to pass through every degree of the meridian.—*Hutton.*
AL'MU-CAN-TAR'S STAFF, *n.* An instrument having an arch of fifteen degrees, used to take observations of the sun.
AL'MUG, AL'GUM, } *n.* In *Scripture*, a tree or wood, supposed by some to be the sandal wood.—*Kitts.*
AL'NAGE, *n.* [Fr. *aulnage.*] A measuring by the ell.
AL'NA-GER, AL'NA-GAR, } *n.* An officer in England, appointed to measure cloth by the ell. The office is now abolished.
AL'NIGHT, *n.* A cake of wax with the wick in the midst.
AL'OE (al'o), *n.* [L. *aloë*; Gr. *αλοη.*] In *botany*, a genus of succulent plants, of many species; all natives of warm climates
AL'OES, *n.* In *medicine*, the inspissated juice of the aloe; a bitter and stimulating stomachic purgative.
AL'OES-WOOD, *n.* *See* AGALLOCHUM.
AL-O-ET'IC, AL-O-ET'IC-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to, or partaking of the qualities of aloes; consisting chiefly of aloes; as, an *aloetic* pill.
AL-O-ET'IC, *n.* A medicine consisting chiefly of aloes.
A-LOFT', *adv.* 1. On high; in the air; high above the ground.—2. In *seamen's language*, in the top; at the mast head; or on the higher yards or rigging. Hence, on the upper part, as of a building.
A-LO'GI-ANS, *n. pl.* [Gr. *a* and *λογος.*] In *Church history*, a sect of ancient heretics, who denied Jesus Christ to be the *Logos.*
AL'O-GO-TRO-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *αλογος* and *τροφη.*] A disproportionate nutrition of the parts of the body.
AL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *a* and *λογος.*] Unreasonableness; absurdity.—*Brown.*
AL'O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *ἁλς* and *μαντεια.*] Divination by salt.—*Morin.*
A-LONE', *a.* [*all* and *one*; Germ. *allein*; D. *alleen.*] 1. Single; solitary; without the presence of another; applied to a person or thing. 2. It is applied to two or more persons or things, when separate from others, in a place or condition by themselves; without company. 3. Only.
A-LONE', *adv.* Separately; by itself. To *let alone*, is to leave any thing at rest, or unmolested.
† A-LONE'LY, *a.* or *adv.* Only; merely; singly.
† A-LONE'NESS, *n.* That state which belongs to no other.—*Montague.*
A-LONG', *adv.* [Sax. *and-lang*, or *ond-lang.*] 1. By the length; lengthwise; in a line with the length. 2. Onward; in a line, or with a progressive motion.—*All along* signifies the whole length; through the whole distance.—*Along with* signifies in company; joined with.—*Along side*, in *seamen's language*, signifies side by side.—*Along shore* is by the shore or coast, lengthwise, and near the shore.—*Lying along* is lying on the side, or pressed down by the weight of sail.
† A-LONGST', *adv.* Along; through, or by the length.
A-LOOF', *adv.* 1. At a distance, but within view, or at a small distance. 2. Not concerned in a design; declining to take any share; keeping at a distance from the point, or matter in debate.
A-LOOF'NESS, *n.* The keeping at a distance.—*Coleridge.*
AL'O-PE-CY, *n.* [Gr. *αλωπηξ.*] A disease called the *fox-evil*, or *scurf*, which is falling off of the hair.
A-LOUD', *adv.* Loudly; with a loud voice.
† A-LOW', *adv.* In a low place, or lower part; opposed to *aloft.*
ALP, *n.* ALPS, *n. pl.* } [qu. Gr. *αλφος*; L. *albus.*] A high mountain; particularly a range in Switzerland. The name, it is supposed, was originally given to mountains whose tops were covered with snow.
AL-PA'CA, *n.* The Peruvian sheep, having very long and silky hair, nearly as fine as that of the Cashmere goat.
AL'PHA, *n.* [Heb. .] The first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to *A*, and used to denote *first*, or *beginning.* As a numeral, it stands for *one.*
AL'PHA-BET, *n.* [Gr. *αλφα* and *βητα.*] The letters of a language arranged in the customary order.
AL'PHA-BET, *v. i.* To arrange in the order of an alphabet to form an alphabet in a book, or designate the leaves by the letters of the alphabet.
AL-PHA-BET-A'RI-AN, *n.* A learner while in the A, B, C.
AL-PHA-BET'IC, AL-PHA-BET'IC-AL, } *a.* 1. In the order of an alphabet; as, an *alphabetical* list. 2. Furnished with an alphabet; as, an *alphabetical* language. 3. Expressed by the letters of the alphabet; as, an *alphabetical* writing.
AL-PHA-BET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an alphabetical manner, in the customary order of the letters.
AL-PHE'NIX, *n.* White barley sugar, used for colds.
AL'PHEST, *n.* A small fish of the wrasse kind.
AL-PHIT'O-MAN-CY, *n.* Divination by barley-meal. *Knowles.*
AL-PHON'SIN, *n.* A surgical instrument for extracting bullets from wounds; so called from the name of its inventor.
AL-PHON'SIN TA'BLES. Astronomical tables made under the patronage of Alphonsus X., king of Castile and Leon.
AL'PHUS, *n.* [Gr. *αλφος.*] That species of leprosy called *vitiligo.*
AL'PI-GENE, *a.* Growing in Alpine regions.
* AL-PINE (-īne, or -ine), *a.* [L. *alpinus.*] 1. Pertaining to the Alps, or to any lofty mountain; very high; elevated. 2. Growing on high mountains. The *Alpine strawberry* is a kind of strawberry growing on lofty hills.
AL'PIST, AL'PI-A, } *n.* The seed of the Canary grass.
AL'QUI-ER, *n.* A measure in Portugal.
AL'QUI-FOU (al'ke-foo), *n.* A sort of lead ore.
AL-READ'Y (all-red'e), *adv. Literally*, a state of complete preparation; but, *by an easy deflection*, the sense is, at this time, or, at a specified time.
† ALS, *adv.* Also; likewise.—*Spenser.*
AL'SO, *adv.* [*all* and *so*; Sax. *eal* and *swa.*] Likewise; in like manner.
ALT, *AL'TO*, } *a.* [It.] In *music*, a term applied to high notes in the scale. In *sculpture*, *alto relievo* denotes figures which stand forth in *high relief*, or great prominence, without being wholly detached from the back-ground.
AL-TA'IC, , } *a.* [Tart. *alatau.*] Pertaining to the Altai, a range of mountains in Central Asia.
AL'TAR, n. [Lat. *altare.*] 1. A mount; a table, or elevated place, on which sacrifices were anciently offered to some deity. 2. In *Episcopal churches*, the communion table; and, *figuratively*, a church; a place of worship.
AL'TAR-CLOTH, *n.* A cloth to lay upon an altar in churches.
AL'TAR-FIRE, *n.* Fire on an altar.
AL'TAR-PIECE, *n.* 1. A painting placed over the altar in a church.—*Warton.* 2. The entire decoration of an altar taken collectively.—*Gwilt.*
AL'TAR-WISE, *adv.* Placed in the manner of an altar.—*Howell.*
AL'TAR-AGE, *n.* The profits arising to priests from oblations.
AL'TAR-IST, AL'TAR-THANE, } *n.* In *old laws*, the priest to whom the altarage belonged; also, a chaplain.
AL'TER, *v. t.* [Fr. *alterer*; L. *alter.*] 1. To make some change in; to make different in some particular; to vary in some degree, without an entire change. 2. To change entirely or materially.
AL'TER, *v. i.* To become, in some respects, different; to vary.
AL-TER-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being susceptible of alteration.
AL'TER-A-BLE, *a.* That may become different; that may vary.
AL'TER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of admitting alteration; variableness.
AL'TER-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that may be altered, or varied.
AL'TER-AGE, *n.* [from L. *alo.*] The breeding, nourishing, or fostering of a child. [*Not an English word.*]
AL'TER-ANT, *a.* Altering; gradually changing.
AL'TER-ANT, *n.* A medicine which gradually corrects the state of the body; an alterative.

AL-TER-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *alteratio.*] The act of making different, or of varying in some particular; an altering, or partial change or variation.

AL'TER-A-TĪVE, *a.* Causing alteration; having the power to alter.—In *medicine*, producing a salutary effect, but without exciting any sensible evacuation.

AL'TER-A-TIVE, *n.* A medicine which gradually induces a change in the habit or constitution, and restores healthy functions, but without exciting sensible evacuations.

AL'TER-ĆĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *altercor.*] To contend in words; to dispute with zeal, heat, or anger; to wrangle.

AL-TER-ĆĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *altercatio.*] Warm contention in words; dispute carried on with heat or anger; controversy; contest; wrangle.

AL'TERN, *a.* [L. *alternus.*] Acting by turns; one succeeding another; *alternate*, which is the word generally used.—In *crystalology*, exhibiting on two parts of a crystal, faces which are alternate among themselves, but, when the two parts are compared, correspondent to each other.

AL-TERN'A-CY, *n.* Performance or actions by turns. [*Little used.*]

AL-TERN'AL, *a.* Alternative. [*Little used.*]

AL-TERN'AL-LY, *adv.* By turns.—*May.* [*Little used.*]

AL-TERN'ANT, *a.* In *geology*, composed of alternating layers.

AL-TERN'ATE, *a.* [L. *alternatus.*] Being by turns; one following the other in succession of time or place; hence, reciprocal.

AL-TERN'ATE, *n.* 1. That which happens by turns with something else; vicissitude.—*Prior.* 2. In the *Presbyterian Church*, a substitute, or second; one designated to take the place of another in performing some duty, in case of failure.

AL'TERN-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *alterno.*] To perform by turns, or in succession; to cause to succeed by turns; to change one thing for another reciprocally.

AL'TERN-ĀTE, *v. i.* 1. To happen or to act by turns. 2. To follow reciprocally in place.

AL-TERN'ATE-LY, *adv.* In reciprocal succession; by turns, so that each is succeeded by that which it succeeds, as night follows day, and day follows night.

AL-TERN'ATE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being alternate, or of following in succession.

AL'TERN-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Performing or following by turns.

AL-TERN-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The reciprocal succession of things in time or place; the act of following and being followed in succession. 2. The different changes, or alterations of orders, in numbers. 3. The answer of the congregation speaking alternately with the minister. 4. Alternate performance, in the choral sense.

AL-TERN'A-TĪVE, *a.* [Fr. *alternatif.*] Offering a choice of two things.

AL-TERN'A-TĪVE, *n.* That which may be chosen or omitted; a choice of two things, so that, if one is taken, the other must be left. This word is sometimes applied to a choice between more than two things, but not with exact propriety.

AL-TERN'A-TĪVE-LY, *adv.* In the manner of alternatives; in a manner that admits the choice of one out of two things.

AL-TERN'A-TĪVE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being alternative.

AL-TERN'I-TY, *n.* Succession by turns; alternation.

AL-THE'A, *n.* [Gr. *ἀλθαια.*] In *botany*, a genus of plants, of several species, called in English *marsh-mallow.* The mucilaginous roots and leaves of the common species have been much used in medicine as an emollient.

AL-ŦHŌUGH' (al-thō'), *obs. verb*, or used only in the imperative (commonly classed, though less correctly, among *conjunctions*); [*all* and *though*; Sax. *thah*, or *thcah*; Ir. *daighim. See* THOUGH.] Grant all this; be it so; allow all; suppose that; admit all that; as, "*although* the fig-tree shall not blossom."—*Hab.*, iii. That is, grant, admit, or suppose what follows—"the fig-tree shall not blossom."

† AL'TI-GRĀDE, *n.* Rising on high.

AL-TIL'O-QUENCE, *n.* [L. *altus* and *loquor*, *loquens.*] Lofty speech; pompous language.

AL-TIL'O-QUENT, *a.* High-sounding; pompous.—*Ashe.*

AL-TIM'E-TER, *n.* [L. *altus* and Gr. *μετρον.*] An instrument for taking altitudes geometrically, as by a quadrant.

AL-TIM'E-TRY, *n.* The art of ascertaining altitudes by taking angles with a proper instrument, and the use of trigonometrical calculations.

AL'TIN, *n.* A money of account in Russia, value 3 kopecks.

AL-TIN'Ć'AR, *n.* A species of factitious salt or powder.

AL-TIS'O-NANT, } *a.* [L. *altus* and *sonans.*] High-sounding,
AL-TIS'O-NOUS, } lofty, or pompous.

AL'TI-TUDE, *n.* [L. *altitudo.*] 1. Space extended upward; the elevation of an object above its foundation; the elevation of an object or place above the surface on which we stand, or above the earth. 2. The elevation of a point, a star, or other object above the horizon. 3. *Figuratively*, high degree; highest point of excellence.

AL-TIV'O-LANT, *a.* [L. *altus* and *volans.*] Flying high.

AL'TO. [It., from L. *altus.*] High. In *music*, 1. *See* ALT. 2. The counter-tenor part, or that between the tenor and treble. 3. The tenor violin.—*Alto et basso*, in *old law*, high and low, *i. e.*, every thing in dispute.

AL'TO-ĆLEF, *n.* The counter-tenor or clef, or the C clef placed on the third line of the staff.

AL'TO-O-TĀ'VO, adv. [It.] An octave higher.

AL'TO-RE-LIĒ'VO, n. [It.] High relief. In *sculpture*, the projection of a figure half or more without being entirely detached.—*Cyc.*

AL'TO-RI-PIĒ'NO, n. [It.] The tenor of the great chorus

AL'TO-VĪ'O-LĂ. n. [It.] A small tenor viol.

AL'TO-VĪ-O-LĪ'NO, n. [It.] A small tenor violin.

AL-TO-GEŦH'ER, *adv.* Wholly; entirely; completely, without exception.

AL'Ū-DEL, *n.* In *chemistry*, a pear-shaped vessel, open at both ends, used for connecting other vessels in sublimation, &c.

AL'UM, *v. t.* In *dyeing*, to impregnate or steep in a solution of alum.—*Ure.*

AL'UM, *n.* [L. *alumen.*] A mineral salt, of great use in medicine and the arts. It is a triple sulphate of *alumina* and *potassa.*

AL'UMED, *pp.* or *a.* Impregnated with alum; mixed with alum.—*Barret.*

AL'UM-ĔARTH, *n.* A massive but rather soft mineral, consisting chiefly of carbon, silica, and alumina; an impure, earthy variety of lignite.

A-LŪ'MIN-A, } *n.* One of the earths, consisting of the metal
AL'Ū-MĪNE, } aluminum and oxygen. It is the characteristic ingredient of common clay.

A-LU-MIN-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* Containing alum.

A-LŪ'MIN-I-FORM, *a.* Having the form of alumina.

A-LŪ'MIN-ĪTE, *n.* Subsulphate of alumina, a mineral

A-LŪ'MIN-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing alum.

A-LŪ'MIN-UM, *n.* The metallic base of alumina.

AL'UM-ISH, *a.* Having the nature of alum; somewhat resembling alum.

A-LUM'NUS, *n.* [L. from *alo.*] A pupil; one educated at a seminary is called an *alumnus* of that institution.

AL'UM-SLĀTE, *n.* A slate containing alum.

AL'UM-STŌNE, *n.* The silicious subsulphate of alumina and potash.—*Cleaveland.*

A-LŪ'TA, *n.* [L.] A species of leather-stone.

AL-Ū-TĀ'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *aluta.*] Of a pale brown color.

AL-Ū-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *aluta.*] The tanning or dressing of leather.

AL'VE-A-RY, *n.* [L. *alvearium.*] 1. A bee-hive.—*Barret.* 2. In *anatomy*, the hollow of the external ear, or bottom of the *concha.*

AL'VE-O-LAR, } *a.* [L. *alveolus.*] Containing sockets, hol
AL'VE-O-LA-RY, } low cells, or pits; pertaining to sockets.

AL'VE-O-LĀTE, *a.* [L. *alveolatus.*] Deeply pitted, so as to resemble a honey-comb.

AL'VE-OLE, } *n.* [L. dim. of *alveus.*] 1. A cell in a honey-
AL-VĒ'O-LUS, } comb. 2. The socket in the jaw, in which a tooth is fixed. 3. A sea fossil.

AL'VE-O-LĪTE, *n.* [L. *alveolus* and Gr. *λιθος.*] In *natural history*, a genus of coral zoophytes.

AL'VĪNE, *a.* [From *alvus*, the belly.] Belonging to the lower belly, or intestines.—*Darwin.*

AL-WAR'GRIM, *n.* The spotted plover.

AL'WĀY, } *adv.* 1. Perpetually; throughout all time.
AL'WĀYS, } 2. Continually; without variation. 3. Continually or constantly during a certain period, or regularly at stated intervals. 4. At all convenient times; regularly. *Alway* is now seldom used.

A. M. stand for *artium magister*, master of arts, the second degree given by universities and colleges; called, in some countries, doctor of philosophy.—A. M. stand also for *anno mundi*, in the year of the world.

AM, the first person of the verb *to be*, in the indicative mood, present tense. [Sax. *eom*; Gr. *ειμι*; Goth. *im*; Pers. *am.*

ĂMA, } *n.* [D. *aam.*] In *Church affairs*, a vessel to contain
HĂMA, } wine for the eucharist. *Ama* is also a kind of wine measure.

AM-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *amabilis.*] Loveliness; the power of pleasing.—*Taylor.*

AM'A-DOT, *n.* A sort of pear.—*Johnson.*

AM'A-DŌU, *n.* A variety of the *boletus igniarius*, called *spunk* or *German tinder*, and also *black match*, and *pyrotechnical sponge*, on account of its inflammability.

A-MAIN', *adv.* [Sax. *a* and *mægn.*] With force, strength, or violence; violently; furiously; suddenly; at once.

A-MAL'GAM, *n.* [Gr. *μαλαγμα.*] 1. A compound of mercury or quicksilver with another metal. 2. A compound of different things.

A-MAL'GAM-ĀTE, *v. t.* 1. To mix quicksilver with another metal. Gregory uses *amalgamize.* 2. To mix different things; to make a compound; to unite.

A-MAL'GAM-ĀTE, *v. i.* To compound or unite in an amalgam; to blend.

A-MAL'GAM-Ā-TED, *pp.* Compounded with quicksilver; blended.

A-MAL'GAM-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Compounding quicksilver with another metal; compounding.

A-MAL-GAM-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act or operation of compounding mercury with another metal; applied particularly to the process of separating gold and silver from their ores, by means of mercury.—*Ure.* 2. The mixing or blending of different things.

† A-MAL'GAME, *v. t.* To compound metals by amalgamation.—*Chaucer.*

† A-MAND', *v. t.* To send one away.—*Cockeram.*

† AM-AN-DĀ'TION, *n.* Sending on a message.

A-MAN'DO-LA, *n.* A variety of green marble.

A-MAN-Ū-EN'SIS, *n.* [L. from *manus.*] A person whose employment is to write what another dictates, or to copy what another has written.

AM'A-RANTH, } *n.* [Gr. αμαραντος.] 1. Flower-gentle; a
AM-A-RANTH'US, } genus of plants, of many species.—2. In *poetry*, an imaginary flower that never fades.—*Milton.*

AM'A-RANTH, *n.* A color inclining to purple.

AM-A-RANTH'INE, *a.* Belonging to amaranth; consisting of, containing, or resembling amaranth.

A-MAR'I-TŪDE, *n.* [L. *amaritudo.*] Bitterness. [*Rare.*]

† A-MAR'U-LENCE, *n.* Bitterness.

† A-MAR'U-LENT, *a.* Bitter.

AM-A-RYL'LIS, *n.* In *botany*, lily-asphodel.

A-MASS', *v. t.* [Fr. *amasser.*] 1. To collect into a heap; to gather a great quantity. 2. To collect in great numbers; to add many things together.—Syn. To accumulate; heap up; pile.

A-MASS', *n.* An assemblage, heap, or accumulation. [This is superseded by *mass.*]

A-MASS'ED (a-mast'), *pp.* Collected in a heap, or in a great quantity or number; accumulated.

A-MASS'ING, *ppr.* Collecting in a heap, or in a large quantity or number.

A-MASS'MENT, *n.* A heap collected; an accumulation.

† A-MATE', *v. t.* To accompany; also, to terrify, to perplex.

AM-A-TEUR', *n.* [Fr.] A person attached to a particular pursuit, study, or science, as to music or painting. More particularly, one who cultivates any study or art from taste or attachment, without pursuing it professionally.

AM'A TIVE-NESS, *n.* Propensity to love.

† AM A-TOR'CU-LIST, *n.* An insignificant lover.

AM-A-TŌ'RI-AL, } *a.* [L. *amatorius.*] 1. Relating to love;
AM-A-TŌ'RI-OUS, } causing love; produced by sexual in-
AM'A-TO-RY, } tercourse.—2. In *anatomy*, a term applied to the oblique muscles of the eye.

AM-A-TŌ'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* In an amatorial manner.

AM-A-TŌ'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to love; as, *amatorian* odes.

AM-AUR-Ō'SIS, *n.* [Gr. αμαυρος.] A loss or decay of sight, without any visible defect in the eye, except an immovable pupil; called, also, *gutta serena*, the "drop serene" of Milton.

A-MAUS'ITE, *n.* *See* Petrosilex.

A-MAZE', *v. t.* To fill with fear, sudden surprise, or wonder.—Syn. To astonish; confound; perplex.

A-MAZE', *n.* Astonishment; confusion; perplexity, arising from fear or wonder. It is chiefly used in poetry, and is nearly synonymous with *amazement.*

A-MAZ'ED (a-māzd'), *pp.* Astonished; confounded with fear, surprise, or wonder.

A-MAZ'ED-LY, *adv.* With amazement; in a manner to confound. [*Little used.*]

A-MAZ'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being confounded with fear, surprise, or wonder; astonishment; great wonder.

A-MAZE'MENT, *n.* A feeling created by a sudden impression of fear, surprise, or wonder.—Syn. Astonishment; wonder; surprise; confusion; perplexity; admiration.

A-MAZ-ING, *ppr.* 1. Confounding with fear, surprise, or wonder. 2. *a.* Very wonderful; exciting astonishment or perplexity.

A-MAZ'ING-LY, *adv.* In an astonishing degree.

AM'A-ZON, *n.* [Gr. *a* and μαζος.] 1. The Amazons are said, by historians, to have been a race of female warriors, who founded an empire on the River Thermodon, in Asia Minor. 2. A warlike or masculine woman; a virago.

AM-A-ZŌ'NI-AN, *a.* 1. Pertaining to or resembling an Amazon. *Applied to females*, bold; of masculine manners; warlike. 2. Belonging to the River Amazon or Maranon, in South America, or to Amazonia.

AMB, } About; around; used in composition. [Sax. *emb,*
AM, } *ymb*; W. *am*; Gr. αμφι; L. *am* or *amb.*]

AM-BĀ'GĒS, *n.* [L. *amb* and *ago.*] 1. A circumlocution; a circuit of words to express ideas which may be expressed in fewer words. 2. A winding or turning.

AM-BĀ'GI-OUS, *a.* Circumlocutory.

† AM-BAS-SĀDE', *n.* Embassy.—*Shak.*

AM-BAS'SA-DOR, *n.* [This is the more common orthography; but good authors write also *embassador*; and, as the orthography of *embassy* is established, it would be better to write *embassador.* *See* Embassador.]

AM-BAS'SA-DRESS, *n.* The wife of an ambassador.

† AM'BAS-SĀGE, } *n.* An embassy.
† AM'BAS-SY, }

AM'BE, } *n.* [Gr. αμβη.] *Literally*, a brim; but in *surgery*
AM'BI, } an instrument for reducing dislocated shoulders. Also, the mango-tree.

AM'BER, *n.* [Fr. *ambre*; Sp. *ambar.*] A hard, semi-pellucid substance, of vegetable origin, tasteless, and without smell, except when pounded or heated, when it emits a fragrant odor. It is found in alluvial soils, or on the sea-shore, in many places, particularly on the shores of the Baltic, in Europe, and at Cape Sable, in Maryland, in the United States.

AM'BER, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling amber.

AM'BER, *v. t.* To scent with amber.

AM'BER-DRINK, *n.* A drink resembling amber in color.

AM'BER-DROP-PING, *a.* Dropping amber.—*Milton.*

AM'BER-GRIS (am'ber-grēse), *n.* [*amber* and Fr. *gris.*] A solid, opaque, ash-colored, inflammable substance, variegated like marble, remarkably light, rugged on its surface and highly valued as a material in perfumery.

AM'BER-SEED, *n.* Musk-seed, resembling millet.

AM'BER-TREE, *n.* The English name of a species of *anthospermum*, a shrub.

AM-BI-DEX'TER, *n.* [L. *ambo* and *dexter.*] 1. A person who uses both hands with equal facility. 2. A double dealer, one equally ready to act on either side in party disputes —3. In *law*, a juror who takes money from both parties for giving his verdict.

AM-BI-DEX-TER'I-TY, } *n.* The faculty of using both
AM-BI-DEX'TROUS-NESS, } hands with equal facility; double dealing; the taking of money from both parties for a verdict.

AM-BI-DEX'TROUS, *a.* Having the faculty of using both hands with equal ease; practicing or siding with both parties.

AM'BI-ENT, *a.* [L. *ambiens.*] Surrounding; encompassing on all sides; investing.

AM-BIG'E-NAL, *a.* [L. *ambo* and *genu.*] An ambigenal hyperbola is one of the triple hyperbolas of the second order, having one of its infinite legs falling within an angle formed by the asymptotes, and the other without.

AM'BI-GU, *n.* An entertainment, or feast, consisting of a medley of dishes.—*King.*

AM-BI-GŪ'I-TY, *n.* [L. *ambiguitas.*] Doubtfulness or uncertainty of signification, from a word's being susceptible of different meanings; double meaning.

AM-BIG'Ū-OUS, *a.* [L. *ambiguus.*] Having two or more meanings; being of uncertain signification; susceptible of different interpretations.—Syn. Indeterminate; indefinite; doubtful; uncertain; unsettled; indistinct; equivocal.

AM-BIG'Ū-OUS-LY, *adv.* In an ambiguous manner; with doubtful meaning.

AM-BIG'Ū-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being ambiguous; uncertainty of meaning; ambiguity; and, hence, obscurity.

AM-BIL'E-VOUS, *a.* [L. *ambo* and *lævus.*] Left-handed; on both sides.

AM-BIL'O-GY, *n.* [L. *ambo* and Gr. λογος.] Talk or language of doubtful meaning.

AM-BIL'O-QUOUS, *a.* [L. *ambo* and *loquor.*] Using ambiguous expressions.

AM-BIL'O-QUY, *n.* The use of doubtful or ambiguous expressions.

AM'BIT, *n.* [L. *ambitus.*] The line that encompasses a thing.—In *geometry*, the perimeter of a figure. The periphery or circumference of a circular body.

AM-BI'TION, *n.* [L. *ambitio.*] A desire of preferment or of honor; a desire of excellence or superiority. It is thus used in a good sense; as, emulation may spring from a laudable *ambition.* It denotes more commonly, however, an inordinate desire of power or eminence, often accompanied with illegal means to obtain the object.

AM-BI'TION, *v. t.* [Fr. *ambitionner.*] Ambitiously to seek after.—*King.* [*Little used.*]

AM-BI'TION-LESS, *a.* Devoid of ambition.—*Pollok.*

AM-BI'TIOUS (am-bish'us), *a.* 1. Desirous of power, honor, office, superiority, or excellence; aspiring; eager for fame. 2. Showy; adapted to command notice or praise; as, an *ambitious* style. 3. Eager to swell or rise higher as, the *ambitious* ocean.—*Shak.*

AM-BI'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* In an ambitious manner.

AM-BI'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being ambitious.

AM'BI-TUS, *n.* [L.] 1. The circuit border or outer edge of any thing.—2. In *Roman law*, the open space surrounding a building or tomb.—3. In *Roman history*, a canvassing for offices and honors.

AM'BLE, *v. i.* [Fr. *ambler.*] 1. To pace; to move with a certain peculiar pace, as a horse, first lifting his two legs on one side, and then changing to the other. 2. To move easy, without hard shocks. 3. To move by direction, or to move affectedly.

AM'BLE, *n.* A peculiar motion of a horse; a pace, or pacing.

AM'BLER, *n.* A horse which ambles; a pacer.

AM'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Lifting the two legs on the same side, at first going off, and then lifting the other two

AM'BLING-LY, *adv.* With an ambling gait.
AM'BLY-GON, *n.* [Gr. αμβλυς and γωνια.] An obtuse-angled triangle.
AM-BLYG'ON-AL, *a.* Containing an obtuse angle.
AM-BLYG'ON-ĪTE, *n.* [Gr. αμβλυγωνιος.] A mineral from Saxony, of a pale-green color, sometimes spotted, resembling *pyrozene.* It consists of phosphoric acid and alumina, with nine per cent. of lithia.
AM'BLY-O-PY, *n.* [Gr. αμβλυς and ωψ.] Dullness or obscurity of sight.
AM'BO, *n.* [Gr. αμβων, L. *umbo.*] An oblong, elevated pulpit in the early churches, but disused after the fourteenth century.—*Gwilt.*
AM-BRE-Ā'DA, *n.* A kind of factitious amber.
AM-BRĒ'IC AC'ID, *n.* An acid formed by digesting ambreine in nitric acid.
AM-BRĒ'INE, *n.* One of the proximate principles and the chief constituent of ambergris.
AM-BRŌ'SIA (am-brō'zhä), *n.* [Gr. *a* and βροτος.] 1. In *heathen antiquity,* the imaginary food of the gods. 2. Whatever is very pleasing to the taste or smell. 3. A genus of plants.
AM-BRŌ'SI AC, *a.* Having the qualities of ambrosia.
AM-BRŌ'SIAL (am-brō'zhal), *a.* Partaking of the nature or qualities of ambrosia; fragrant; delighting the taste or smell. Ben Jonson uses *ambrosiac* in a like sense, and Bailey has *ambrosian,* but these seem not to be warranted by usage.
AM-BRŌ'SIAL-LY, *adv.* In an ambrosial way.
AM-BRŌ'SIAN, *a.* Pertaining to St. Ambrose, who lived in the fourth century.
AM-BRŌ'SIAN-CHANT, *n.* A kind of singing or chanting introduced by Ambrose, bishop of Milan. It had a much greater monotony and want of beauty than that afterward introduced by Pope Gregory the Great.
AM'BRO-SIN, *n.* In *the middle ages,* a coin struck by the dukes of Milan, on which St. Ambrose was represented.
AM'BRY, *n.* [contracted from Fr. *aumonerie,* almonry.] 1. An almonry; a place where alms are deposited for distribution to the poor. 2. A place in which are deposited the utensils for housekeeping; also a cupboard; a place for cold victuals.
AMBS'-ĀCE (āmz'-āse), *n.* [L. *ambo* and *ace.*] A double ace, as when two dice turn up the ace.
AM'BU-LANCE, *n.* A movable hospital for the wounded in battle, used in the French armies.
AM'BU-LANT, *a.* [L. *ambulans.*] Walking; moving from place to place.
AM'BU-LĀTE, *v. t.* To walk; to move backward and forward.
AM-BU-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *ambulatio.*] A walking about; the act of walking.
† AM'BU-LA-TIVE, *a.* Walking.
AM'BU-LA-TO-RY, *a.* 1. That has the power or faculty of walking. 2. Pertaining to a walk. 3. Moving from place to place; not stationary; as, an *ambulatory* court.—4. In *ornithology,* formed for walking; applied to the feet of birds with three toes before and one behind.—*Brande.*
AM'BU-LA-TO-RY, *n.* A place to walk in, as an arcade, portico, or other place designed for walking.—*P. Cyc.*
AM'BU-RY, } *n.* [qu. L. *umbo;* Gr. αμβων.] Among *farri-*
AN'BU-RY, } *ers,* a tumor or wart on a horse, full of blood.
* AM'BUS-CĀDE, *n.* [Fr. *embuscade.*] 1. A lying in wait for the purpose of attacking an enemy by surprise. 2. A private station in which troops lie concealed with a view to attack their enemy by surprise; ambush. Shakspeare uses the word *ambuscado.* 3. A body of troops lying in ambush.
AM'BUS-CĀDE, *v. t.* To lie in wait for, or to attack from a concealed position.
AM'BUS-CĀD-ED, *pp.* Having an ambush laid against, or attacked from a private station.
AM'BUS-CĀD-ING, *ppr.* Lying in wait for; attacking from a secret station.
AM'BUSH, *n.* [Fr. *embûche.*] 1. A private or concealed station, where troops lie in wait to attack their enemy by surprise. 2. The state of lying concealed, for the purpose of attacking by surprise; a lying in wait. 3. The troops posted in a concealed place for attacking by surprise.
AM'BUSH, *v. t.* To lie in wait for; to surprise by assailing unexpectedly from a concealed place.
AM'BUSH, *v. i.* To lie in wait, for the purpose of attacking by surprise.—*Trumbull.*
AM'BUSHED (am'bysht), *pp.* Lain in wait for; suddenly attacked from a concealed station.
AM'BUSH-ING, *ppr.* Lying in wait for.
AM'BUSH-MENT, *n.* An ambush; *which see.*
* AM-BUST', *a.* [L. *ambustus.*] Burned; scalded.
AM-BUS'TION (am-bus'chun), *n.* [L. *ambustio.*] A burning; a burn or scald.
AM'EL, *n.* [Fr. *email.*] The matter with which metallic bodies are overlaid in the process of enameling; but its use is superseded by *enamel.*

A MĒL'IOR-A-BLE, *a.* That may be ameliorated.
A-MĒL'IOR-ĀTE (a-mēl'-yor-āte), *v. t.* [Fr. *ameliorer.*] To make better; to improve; to meliorate.—*Christ. Obs.*—*Buchanan.*
A-MĒL'IOR-ĀTE, *v. i.* To grow better; to meliorate.
A-MĒL'IOR-Ā-TED, *pp.* Grown better; improved.
A-MĒL'IOR-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Becoming or making better.
A-MĒL-IOR-Ā'TION (a-mēl-yor-ā'shun), *n.* A making or becoming better; improvement; melioration.
* Ā-MEN'. This word, with slight differences of orthography, is in all the dialects of the Assyrian stock. As a *verb* it signifies to confirm, establish, verify; to trust, or give confidence; as a *noun,* truth, firmness, trust, confidence, as an *adjective,* firm, stable. In English, after the Oriental manner, it is used at the beginning, but more generally at the end of declarations and prayers, in the sense of, *be it firm, be it established.* The word is used also as a noun. "All the promises of God are *amen* in Christ;" that is, firmness, stability, constancy. [In singing, pron. ämen.]
A-MĒ-NA-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* State of being amenable or an-
A-MĒ'NA-BLE-NESS, } swerable.—*Judge Story.*
A-MĒ'NA-BLE, *a.* [It. *menare;* Fr. *mener.*] Liable to answer; liable to be called to account.—Syn. Accountable; answerable; responsible.
A-MĒ'NA-BLY, *adv.* In an amenable manner.
† AM'EN-AGE, *v. t.* To manage.—*Spenser.*
† AM'EN-ANCE, *n.* Conduct; behavior.—*Spenser.*
A-MEND', *v. t.* [Fr. *amender;* L. *emendo.*] 1. To correct; to rectify, by expunging a mistake. 2. To reform, by quitting bad habits; to make better in a moral sense. 3. To correct, or emend; to supply a defect; to improve or make better, by adding what is wanted, as well as by expunging what is wrong.
A-MEND', *v. i.* To grow or become better, by reformation, or rectifying something wrong in manners or morals.
A-MEND'A-BLE, *a.* That may be amended; capable of correction.
A-MEND'A-TO-RY, *a.* That amends; supplying amendment; corrective.
A-MENDE', *n.* [Fr.] Reparation, or retraction. *Amende honorable,* originally an infamous punishment inflicted, in France, on traitors, parricides, &c. The phrase also denoted a simple recantation made in open court, or in the presence of the injured party. Hence it is now applied to a public recantation, or apology, for any injury done.
A-MEND'ED, *pp.* Corrected; rectified; reformed; improved, or altered for the better.
A-MEND'ER, *n.* The person that amends.
† A-MEND'FUL, *a.* Full of improvement.
A-MEND'ING, *ppr.* Correcting; reforming; altering for the better.
A-MEND'MENT, *n.* 1. An alteration or change for the better; reformation of life. 2. A word, clause, or paragraph, added, or proposed to be added, to a bill before a legislature.—3. In *law,* the correction of an error in a writ or process.—Syn. Correction; improvement; reformation; emendation.
A-MENDS', *n. pl.* [Fr. *amende.*] Compensation for an injury.—Syn. Reparation; satisfaction; recompense; atonement; restitution; equivalent.
A-MEN'I-TY, *n.* [L. *amœnitas;* Fr. *aménité.*] Pleasantness, agreeableness of situation; that which delights the eye.
A MEN'SA ET TŌ'RO. [L.] From board and bed. A divorce from board and bed, is when husband and wife separate, but the husband maintains the wife.
AM'ENT, } *n.* A kind of inflorescence, such as is found
A-MENT'UM, } on the chestnut, willow, &c.
AM-EN-TĀ'CEOUS (am-en-tā'shus), *a.* 1. Growing in an ament; resembling a thong. 2. Furnished with aments, having flowers arranged in aments.
† A-MEN'TY, *n.* [Fr. *amentie.*] Madness.
A-MERCE' (a-mers'), *v. t.* [*a* for *on,* or *at,* and Fr. *merci.*] 1. To inflict a penalty *at mercy;* to punish by a pecuniary penalty, the amount of which is not fixed by law, but left to the discretion or *mercy* of the court. 2. To inflict a pecuniary penalty; to punish in general.
A-MERCE'A-BLE, *a.* Liable to amercement.
A-MER'CED (a-merst'), *pp.* Fined at the discretion of a court.
A-MERCE'MENT (a-mers'ment), *n.* A pecuniary penalty inflicted on an offender at the discretion of the court.
A-MER'CER, *n.* One who sets a fine at discretion upon an offender.
† A-MER'CIA-MENT, *n.* Amercement.—*Selden.*
A-MERI-CA, *n.* [from *Amerigo Vespucci.*] One of the great continents, lying west of the Atlantic Ocean.
A-MERI-CAN, *a.* Pertaining to America.
A-MERI-CAN, *n.* A native of America; originally applied to the aboriginals, or copper-colored races, found here by the Europeans; but now applied to the descendants of Europeans born in America, especially to inhabitants of the United States.
A-MERI-CAN-ISM, *n.* An American idiom; the love which American citizens have for their own country

A-MĔR'I-CAN-ĪZE, *v. t.* To render American; to naturalize in America.

ĀMES'-ĀCE. *See* AMBS-ACE.

A-MET-A-BŌ'LI-AN, *n.* } In *zoology*, a term denoting a di-
A-MET-A-BŌ'LI-A, *n. pl.* } vision of insects which do not undergo any metamorphosis.—*Brande.*

† AM-E-THOD'IC-AL, *a.* Out of method; irregular.

† A-METH'O-DIST, *n.* A quack.

AM'E-THYST, *n.* [L. *amethystus.*] A variety of quartz, of a bluish-violet color, occurring in crystals, and also in rolled fragments. The coloring matter is an oxyd of manganese. *Oriental amethyst*, the violet-blue variety of transparent crystallized corundum.

AM'E-THYST, in *heraldry*, signifies a purple color.

AM-E-THYS'TINE, *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or composed of, amethyst.

Ā'MI-A, *n.* A genus of fish in Carolina.

Ā-MI-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Amiableness.

Ā'MI-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *amable;* L. *amabilis.*] 1. Worthy of love; deserving of affection; *applied usually to persons.* 2. Pretending or showing love. *Shak.*—SYN. Lovely; charming; delightful; pleasing.

Ā'MI-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of deserving love; loveliness.

Ā'MI-A-BLY, *adv.* In an amiable manner; in a manner to excite or attract love.

AM-I-AN'THUS, *n.* [Gr. αμιαντος.] Earth flax, or mountain flax; a mineral substance, somewhat resembling flax, belonging either to the species pyroxene or hornblende.

AM-I-AN'THI-FORM, *a.* Having the form or likeness of amianthus.

AM-I-AN'THIN-ĪTE, *n.* A species of amorphous mineral, a variety of *actinolite.*

AM-I-AN'THOID, *n.* [*amianthus*, and Gr. ειδος.] A variety of asbestus, composed of long capillary filaments, flexible and very elastic.

AM-I-AN'THOID, *a.* Resembling amianthus in form.

AM'I-CA-BLE, *a.* [L. *amicabilis.*] 1. Harmonious in social or mutual transactions. 2. Disposed to peace and friendship.—SYN. Friendly; peaceable; kind; harmonious.

AM'I-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being peaceable or friendly; friendliness.

AM'I-CA-BLY, *adv.* In a friendly manner.

† A-MĪ'CAL, *a.* Friendly.—*W. Watson.*

AM'ICE, } *n.* [L. *amictus.*] A square linen cloth that a Ro-
AM'ICT, } man Catholic priest ties about his neck, hanging down behind under the alb, when he officiates at mass.

A-MID', } *prep.* [*a*, and Sax. *midd.*] 1. In the midst or
A-MIDST', } middle. 2. Among; mingled with. 3. Surrounded, encompassed, or enveloped with. *Amid* is used mostly in poetry.

AM'IDE, } *See* AMMID.
AM'I-DET, }

AM'I-DINE, *n.* Starch modified by heat so as to become transparent, and soluble in cold water.

A-MID'-SHIPS. In *marine language*, the middle of a ship, with regard to her length and breadth.

A-MISS', *a.* 1. Wrong; faulty; out of order; improper. 2. *adv.* In a faulty manner; contrary to propriety, truth, law, or morality.

† A-MISS', *n.* Culpability; fault.—*Shak.*

† A-MIS'SION, *n.* Loss.—*More.*

† A-MIT', *v. t.* To lose.—*Brown.*

AM'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *amitié.*] Friendship, *in a general sense*, between individuals, societies, or nations; good understanding.—SYN. Harmony; kindness; affection; friendship; good-will.

AM'MA, *n.* [Heb. .] 1. An abbess, or spiritual mother. 2. A girdle or truss used in ruptures. [Gr. αμμα.]

AM'MAN, *n.* [G. *amtmann*; D. *amptman.*] In *some European nations*, a judge who has cognizance of civil causes. In *France*, a notary.

AM'MID, *n.* [From *ammonia.*] A compound of ammidogen with an element, in which ammidogen is an electro-negative ingredient.

AM-MID'O-GEN, *n.* A basifying and basic principle, composed of two equivalents of hydrogen and one of nitrogen.

AM'MI-RAL, *n.* An obsolete form of *admiral.*

AM'MITE, } *n.* [Gr. αμμος.] A sand-stone, or free-stone,
HAM'MITE, } of a pale-brown color.

AM'MO-CHRYSE, *n.* [Gr. αμμος and χρυσος.] A yellow, soft stone, found in Germany.

AM-MO-DŸ'TĒS, *n.* [Gr. αμμος and δυω.] The sand eel, a genus of fish of the apodal order.

AM-MŌ'NI-A, *n.* Volatile alkali; a substance which, in its uncombined form, exists in a state of gas. It is composed of three equivalents of nitrogen and one of hydrogen.

AM-MŌ'NI-AC, } *a.* Pertaining to ammonia, or possess-
AM-MO-NĪ'-AC-AL, } ing its properties.

AM-MŌ'NI-AC, } *n.* The concrete juice of a plant,
GUM AM-MŌ'NI-AC, } brought from Persia.

AM-MŌ'NI-AN, *a.* Relating to Ammonius, surnamed Saccas of Alexandria, the founder of the eclectic system of philosophy.

AM'MON-ĪTE, *n.* [*cornu ammonis*, from *Jupiter Ammon.*] Serpent-stone, or *cornu ammonis*, a fossil shell, curved into a spiral form, like a ram's horn.

AM-MŌ'NI-UM, *n.* A compound radical, consisting of hydrogen and nitrogen.

AM-MO-NĪ'U-RET, } *n.* A term once applied to certain sup-
AM-MO-NĪ'A-RET, } posed compounds of ammonia and a pure metal, but now entirely disused.

AM-MU-NĪ''TION, *n.* [L. *ad* and *munitio.*] Military stores, or provisions for attack or defense. In *modern usage*, the signification is confined to the articles which are used in the discharge of fire-arms and ordnance of all kinds; as powder, balls, bombs, various kinds of shot, &c.—*Ammunition* bread, shoes, stockings, &c., are such as are contracted for by the government, and then served out to the private soldiers.

AM'NES-TY, *n.* [Gr. αμνηστια.] An act of oblivion; a general pardon of the offenses of subjects against the government, or the proclamation of such pardon.

† AM-NIC'O-LIST, *n.* One who dwells near a river.

AM-NIG'E-NOUS, *a.* Born of a river.

AM'NI-OS, } *n.* [Gr. αμνιον.] The innermost membrane
AM'NI-ON, } surrounding the fetus in the womb.

AM-NI-OT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, the amnios; as, *amniotic acid*, the same with the *allantoic acid.*

AM-Œ-BÆ'AN, *a.* Alternately answering.—*Warton.*

AM-Œ-BÆ'UM, *n.* [Gr. αμοιβαιος.] A poem in which persons are represented as speaking alternately.

† A-MO-LI''TION, *n.* A removal.

A-MŌ'MUM, *n.* [Gr. αμωμον.] A genus of plants, all natives of warm climates, and remarkable for their pungency and aromatic properties.—*True amomum* is a round fruit, from the East of the size of a grape.

A-MŎNG' (a-mung'), } *prep.* [Sax. *onmang*, *ongemang.*]
A-MŎNGST'' (a-mungst') } 1. In a *general or primitive sense*, mixed or mingled with. 2. Conjoined or associated with, or making part of the number. 3. Of the number.

A-MŌ'NI-AN, *a.* [from *Amon* or *Hamon.*] Pertaining to Jupiter Ammon, or to his temple and worship in Upper Egypt.

AM-O-RĀ'DO, *n.* [L. *amor.*] A lover. *See* INAMORATO, which is chiefly used.

AM-O-RĒ'ANS, *n. pl.* A sect of Gemaric doctors or commentators on the Jerusalem Talmud.

AM'O-RET, *n.* [L. *amor.*] A lover.

AM-O-RETTE', *n.* [Fr. *amourette.*] An amorous woman, also a love-knot, or a trifling love affair.—*Chaucer.*

AM'O-RIST, *n.* [L. *amor.*] A lover; a gallant; an inamorato.—*Boyle.*

† A-MORN'INGS, *adv.* In the mornings.

AM-O-RŌ'SA, *n.* [It.] A wanton woman.

AM-O-RŌ'SO, *n.* [It.] A lover; a man enamored.

AM'O-ROUS, *a.* [Fr. *amoreux.*] 1. Inclined to love; having a propensity to love, or to sexual enjoyment. 2. In love; enamored.—*Shak.* 3. Pertaining or relating to love; produced by love; indicating love.—*Milton. Waller.*—SYN. Loving; fond; tender; passionate.

AM'O-ROUS-LY, *adv.* In an amorous manner.

AM'O-ROUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being inclined to love, or to sexual pleasure; fondness.

A-MORPH'OUS (a-mor'fus), *a.* [Gr. *α* and μορφη.] Having no determinate form; of irregular shape.

A-MORPH'Y, *n.* Irregularity of form; deviation from a determinate shape.—*Swift.*

A-MORT', *adv.* [L. *mors, mortuus.*] In the state of the dead; dejected; spiritless.—*Shak.*

A-MORT-I-ZĀ'TION, } *n.* The act or right of alienating
A-MORT'IZE-MENT, } lands or tenements to a corporation.

A-MORT'IZE, *v. t.* [Norm. *amortizer.*] In *English law*, to alienate in mortmain; that is, to sell to a corporation, sole or aggregate, ecclesiastical or temporal, and their successors. This was considered as selling to *dead hands.*

A-MŌ'TION, *n.* [L. *amotio.*] Removal. *Warton.*—In *law* deprivation of possession.—*Blackstone.*

A-MOUNT', *v. i.* [Fr. *monter.*] 1. To rise to or reach, by an accumulation of particulars into an aggregate whole; to compose in the whole. 2. To rise, reach, or extend to, in effect, or substance; to result in, by consequence, when all things are considered.

A-MOUNT', *n.* 1. The sum total of two or more particular sums or quantities. 2. The effect, substance, or result; the sum.

A-MOUNT'ING, *ppr.* Rising to, by accumulation or addition; resulting, in effect or substance.

A-MŎUR', *n.* [Fr.] An unlawful connection in love, a love intrigue; an affair of gallantry.

† A-MŎV'AL, *n.* [L. *amoveo.*] Total removal.

† A-MŎVE', *v. t.* [L. *amoveo.*] 1. To remove.—*Hall.* 2. In *law*, to remove from a post or station.—*Hale.*

A-MŎV'ING, *a.* Moving away.

AM'PE-LĪTE, *n.* [gr. *αμπελος.*] A kind of earth used by the ancients to kill insects on vines; hence the name. Also, a compound of alum and graphic schist.

AM-PHIB'I-AL, *n.* } [Gr. *αμφι* and *βιος.*] In *zoology*, the
AM-PHIB'I-AN, *n.* } *amphibia* are a class of animals, so
AM-PHIB'I-A, *n. pl.* } formed as to live on land, and for a long time under water.

AM-PHIB'I-O-LĪTE, *n.* [Gr. *αμφιβιος* and *λιθος.*] A term denoting the fossil remains of the amphibia of Linnæus.

AM-PHIB-I-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to amphibiology.

AM-PHIB-I-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *αμφι, βιος,* and *λογος.*] A discourse or treatise on amphibious animals, or the history and description of such animals.

AM-PHIB'I-OUS (am-fib'e-us), *a.* 1. Having the power of living in two elements, air and water. 2. Of a mixed nature; partaking of two natures.

AM-PHIB'I-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being able to live in two elements, or of partaking of two natures.

AM-PHIB'I-UM, *n.* That which lives in two elements, as in air and water.

AM'PHI-BŌLE, *n.* [Gr. *αμφιβολος*; *αμφι* and *βαλλω.*] A name given by Haüy to a species of minerals, including the *tremolite, hornblende,* and *actinolite.*

AM-PHI-BOL'IC, *a.* Pertaining to amphibole; resembling amphibole.—*Cooper.*

AM-PHIB'O-LĪTE, *n.* Trap or green stone.

AM-PHIB-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Doubtful; of doubtful meaning.

AM-PHIB-O-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With a doubtful meaning.

AM-PHI-BOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *αμφιβολια.*] A phrase or discourse susceptible of two interpretations; and, hence, of uncertain meaning.

AM-PHIB'O-LOID, *n.* A rock composed of amphibole and feldspar.

AM-PHIB'O-LOUS (am-fib'o-lus), *a.* [Gr. *αμφιβολος.*] Tossed from one to another; striking each way, with mutual blows. [*Rare.*]

AM-PHIB'O-LY, *n.* [Gr. *αμφιβολια.*] Ambiguity of meaning.—*Spelman.* [*Rarely used.*]

AM'PHI-BRACH, *n.* [Gr. *αμφι* and *βραχυς.*] In *poetry*, a foot of three syllables, the middle one long, the first and last short; as, hăbērĕ, in Latin.

AM'PHI-CO-ME, *n.* [Gr. *αμφι* and *κομη.*] A kind of figured stone, of a round shape.

AM-PHIC-TY-ON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the august council of Amphictyons.

AM-PHIC'TY-ONS, *n. pl.* In *Grecian history*, an assembly or council of deputies from the different states of Greece, who sat alternately at Thermopylæ and Delphi.

AM'PHID, *a.* A term applied to compounds consisting of acids and bases, as distinguished from *haloid* compounds.

AM-PHIG'A-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. *αμφι* and *γαμος.*] An epithet applied to the lowest class of plants, whose structure is entirely cellular, and which have no sexual organs.—*Brande.*

AM'PHI-GENE, *n.* [Gr. *αμφι* and *γενος.*] In *mineralogy*, another name of the leucite or Vesuvian.

AM-PHI-HEX-A-HE'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. *αμφι*, and *hexahedral.*] In *crystallography*, when the faces of the crystal, counted in two different directions, give two hexahedral outlines, or are found to be six in number.

AM-PHIM'A-CER, *n.* [Gr. *αμφιμακρος.*] In *ancient poetry*, a foot of three syllables, the middle one short, and the others long, as in cāstītās.

AM-PHIP'NEUST, *n.* [Gr.] A term applied to a tribe of reptiles which have both lungs and gills at the same time.—*Brande.*

AM'PHI-POD, *n.* [Gr. *αμφι* and *πους.*] One of an order of crustaceous animals, in which subcaudal natatory feet coexist with sessile eyes.—*Brande.*

AM-PHIP'RO-STYLE, *n.* [Gr. *αμφι, προ,* and *στυλος.*] An edifice with columns in front and behind, but not on the sides.—*Morin.*

AM-PHIS-BÆ'NA, *n.* [Gr. *αμφισβαινα.*] A genus of serpents, distinguished by having very small mouths and eyes, and their bodies of nearly the same size from head to tail. They were supposed to move either backward or forward, and hence their name.

AM-PHIS'CI-I, } *n. pl.* [Gr. *αμφι* and *σκια.*] In *geogra-*
AM-PHIS'CIANS, } *phy*, the inhabitants between the tropics, whose shadows, in one part of the year, are cast to the north, and in the other, to the south.

AM'PHI-TANE, *n.* A name given by ancient naturalists to a fossil, called by Dr. Hill *pyricubium.*

AM-PHI-THE'A-TER } (am-fe-thē'a-ter), *n.* [Gr. *αμφιθεατρον.*]
AM-PHI-THE'A-TRE } An edifice in an oval or circular form, having its area encompassed with rows of seats, rising higher as they recede from the area, on which people used to sit to view the combats of gladiators and of wild beasts, and other sports.

AM-PHI-THE'A-TRAL, *a.* Resembling an amphitheatre.—*Tooke.*

AM-PHI-THE-ATRIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to, or exhibited in, an amphitheatre.—*Warton.*

AM'PHI-TRĪTE, *n.* [Gr. *αμφιτριτη.*] A genus of marine animals, of the Linnæan order *molliusca.*

AM-PHOD'E-LĪTE, *n.* A reddish crystallized mineral from Finland, consisting of alumina, lime, iron, and manganese.

AM'PHO-RA, *n.* [L. *amphora.*] Among the *Greeks* and *Romans*, a two-handled vessel for holding wine, oil, &c.

AM'PHO-RAL, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling an amphora.

AM'PLE, *a.* [Fr. *ample*; L. *amplus.*] Large in extent, size, quantity, &c.; as, *ample* room, *ample* resources, *ample* promises, *ample* justice.—SYN. Full; spacious; extensive; wide; capacious; abundant; plentiful; plenteous; copious; rich; liberal; munificent.

AM'PLE-NESS, *n.* Largeness; spaciousness; sufficiency, abundance.

AM-PLEX'I-CAUL, *a.* [L. *amplexor.*] In *botany*, nearly surrounding, or embracing the stem, as the base of a leaf.

AM PLI-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *amplio.*] To enlarge; to make greater to extend. [*Little used.*]

AM-PLI-A'TION, *n.* 1. Enlargement; amplification; diffuseness; [*rare.*]—2. In *Roman antiquity*, a deferring to pass sentence, with a view to get more evidence.

AM-PLIF'I-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *amplifico.*] To enlarge; to amplify.

AM-PLI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *amplificatio.*] 1. Enlargement; extension.—2. In *rhetoric*, diffusive description, or discussion; exaggerated representation; diffuse narrative, or a dilating upon all the particulars of a subject.

AM'PLI-FIED (am'ple-fide), *pp.* Enlarged; extended.

AM'PLI-FI-ER, *n.* One who amplifies or enlarges.

AM'PLI-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *amplifier*; L. *amplifico.*] 1. To enlarge, to augment; to increase or extend.—2. In *rhetoric*, to enlarge in discussion, or by representation; to treat copiously, so as to present the subject in every view. 3 To enlarge by addition.

AM'PLI-FY, *v. i.* 1. To speak largely or copiously; to be diffuse in argument or description; to dilate upon. 2. To exaggerate; to enlarge by representation or description.

AM'PLI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Enlarging; exaggerating; diffusively treating.

AM'PLI-TUDE, *n.* [L. *amplitudo.*] 1. Largeness; extent, applied to bodies. 2. Largeness; extent of capacity, or intellectual powers. 3. Extent of means or power; abundance; sufficiency.—*Amplitude*, in *astronomy*, is an arch of the horizon intercepted between the true east and west points and the center of the sun or star at its rising or setting.—*Amplitude of the range*, in *projectiles*, is the horizontal line subtending the path of a body thrown, or the line which measures the distance it has moved.—*Magnetical amplitude* is the arch of the horizon between the sun or a star, at rising or setting, and the east or west point of the horizon, by the compass.—*Encyc.*

AM'PLY, *adv.* In an ample or diffusive manner.—SYN. Largely; liberally; fully; sufficiently; copiously; abundantly.

AM-PUL-LA'CEOUS, *a.* Like a bottle or inflated bladder; swelling.—*Kirby.*

AM'PU-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *amputo.*] 1. To prune branches of trees or vines; to cut off. 2. To cut off a limb or other part of an animal body; *a term of surgery.*

AM'PU-TA-TED, *pp.* Cut off; separated from the body.

AM'PU-TA-TING, *ppr.* Cutting off a limb or part of the body.

AM-PU-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *amputatio.*] The act or operation of cutting off a limb or other part of the body.

AM'U-LET, *n.* [L. *amuletum.*] Something worn as a remedy or preservative against evils or mischief, such as diseases and witchcraft. Amulets, in days of ignorance were common.

AM-U-LET'IC, *a.* Pertaining to an amulet.

A-MUR-COSI-TY, *n.* The quality of lees or scum.

A-MŪSE' (a-mūze'), *v. t.* [Fr. *amuser.*] 1. To entertain the mind agreeably; to occupy or detain attention with agreeable objects, whether by singing, conversation, or a show of curiosities. 2. To detain; to engage the attention by hope or expectation; as, to *amuse* with promises of assistance.—SYN. To entertain; gratify; please; divert; beguile; deceive; occupy.

A-MŪSED' (a-mūzd'), *pp.* Agreeably entertained; having the mind engaged by something pleasing.

A-MŪSE'MENT, *n.* That which amuses, detains, or engages the mind; a pleasurable occupation of the senses, or that which furnishes it, as dancing, sports, or music.—SYN. Diversion; entertainment; recreation; pastime; sport.

A-MŪS'ER, *n.* One who amuses, or affords an agreeable entertainment to the mind.

A-MŪS'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Entertaining; giving moderate pleasure to the mind, so as to engage it; pleasing.

A-MŪS'ING-LY, *adv.* In an amusing manner.

A-MŪ'SIVE, *a.* That has the power to amuse or entertain the mind.

A-MŪ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* In an amusive manner; amusingly.

A-MYG'DA-LATE, *a.* [L. *amygdalus.*] Made of almonds.

A-MYG'DA-LATE, *n.* An emulsion made of almonds; milk of almonds.

A-MYG-DAL'IC AC'ID, *n.* An acid obtained from bitter almonds.

A-MYG'DA-LĪNE, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the almond.

A-MYG'DA-LĪNE, *n.* A crystalline substance obtained from the kernel of the bitter almond.

A-MYG'DA-LOID, *n.* [Gr. *αμυγδαλεα.*] A variety of trap rock containing small cavities, occupied wholly or in part by nodules or geodes of different minerals, particularly agates, quartz, calcareous spar, and the zeolites.

A-MYG-DA-LOID'AL, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, amygdaloid.

AM-Y-LA'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *amylum.*] Pertaining to starch, or the farinaceous part of grain; resembling starch.

A-MYL'IC AC'ID, *n.* A volatile acid obtained from starch. —*Turner.*

AM'Y-LĪNE, *n.* [L. *amylum.*] The insoluble part of starch.

AM'Y-RALD-ISM, *n.* In *Church history*, the doctrine of universal grace, as explained by Amyraldus.

AN, *a.* [Sax. *an, ane,* one; D. *een;* Ger. *ein;* Sw. and Dan. *en;* Fr. *on, un, une;* Sp. *un, uno;* It. *uno, una;* L. *unus, una, unum;* Gr. *ἑν;* Ir. *ein, ean, aon;* W. *un, yn.*] One; noting an individual; either definitely, known, certain, specified, or understood; or indefinitely, not certain, known, or specified. *Definitely;* as, "Noah built *an* ark of gopher wood." "Paul was *an* eminent apostle." *Indefinitely;* as, "Bring me *an* orange." Before a consonant, the letter *n* is dropped; as, *a* man; except before *h* silent; as, *an* hour.

AN, in *old English authors*, signifies *if;* as, "*an* it please your honor."

Ā'NA, *āā,* or *ā.* [Gr. *ava.*] In *medical prescriptions*, it denotes an equal quantity of the several ingredients; as, wine and honey, *ana, āā,* or *ā* ʒii., that is, of wine and honey each two ounces.

Ā'NA, as a termination, denotes a collection of memorable sayings. Thus, *Scaligerana* is a book containing the sayings of Scaliger. Similar collections existed among the ancients, as the *Dicta Collectanea,* or sayings of Julius Cesar.

AN-A-BAP'TISM, *n.* The doctrine of the Anabaptists.

AN-A-BAP'TIST, *n.* [Gr. *ava* and *βαπτιστης.*] One who holds the doctrine of the baptism of adults alone, or of the invalidity of infant baptism, and who, of course, maintains that persons baptized in their infancy ought to be baptized *again.*

AN-A-BAP-TIS'TIC, } *a.* Relating to the Anabaptists, or
AN-A-BAP-TIS'TIC-AL, } to their doctrines.

AN-A-BAP'TIST-RY, *n.* The sect of Anabaptists.

† AN-A-BAP-TĪZE', *v. t.* To rebaptize.—*Whitlock.*

AN-A-BRŌ'SIS, *n.* A wasting away of the body.

AN-A-CAMP'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *ava* and *καμπτω.*] Reflecting or reflected. *Anacamptic* sounds, among the ancients, were those produced by reflection or reverberation, as echoes.

AN-A-CAMP'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* By reflection; as echoes are sounds *anacamptically* produced.—*Brande.*

AN-A-CAMP'TICS, *n.* The doctrine of reflected light or reflected sound.

AN-A-CAR'DI-UM, *n.* A genus of plants to which belongs the cashew-nut, or marking nut.

AN-A-CA-THAR'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *ava* and *καθαρσις.*] Cleansing, by exciting discharges from the mouth and nostrils.

AN-A-CA-THAR'TIC, *n.* A medicine which excites discharges by the mouth or nose.

AN-A-CEPH-A-LÆ-Ō'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *ανακεφαλαίωσις.*] Recapitulation of the heads of a discourse.

AN-A-CHO'RET. *See* ANCHORET.

AN-A-CHO-RET'IC-AL, *a.* Relating to an anachoret, or anchoret.

AN-A-CHRO-NISM (an-ak'ro-nizm), *n.* [Gr. *ava* and *χρονος.*] An error in chronology, by which events are misplaced in regard to the order of their occurrence.

AN-A-CHRO-NIS'TIC, *a.* Erroneous in date; containing an anachronism.—*Warton.*

AN-A-CLAS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *ava* and *κλασις.*] Refracting; *breaking* the rectilinear course of light.

AN-A-CLAS'TICS, *n.* That part of optics which treats of the refraction of light, commonly called *dioptrics,* which see.

AN-A-CŒ-NŌ'SIS (an-a-se-nō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *ανακοινωσις.*] A figure of rhetoric, by which a speaker applies to his opponents for their opinion on the point in debate.

AN-A-CO-LŪ'THON, *n.* [Gr. *ανακολουθον.*] A grammatical term denoting the want of sequence in a sentence, one of whose members does not correspond with the remainder. —*Brande.*

AN-A-CON'DA, *n.* A name given in Ceylon to a large snake, a species of *boa.*

A-NAC-RE-ON'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to Anacreon.

A-NAC-RE-ON'TIC, *n.* A poem composed in the manner of Anacreon.

AN'A-DEM, *n.* [Gr. *αναδημα.*] A garland or fillet; a chaplet or crown of flowers.—*W. Browne.*

AN-A-DI-PLŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *ava* and *διπλοος.*] Duplication, a figure in rhetoric and poetry, consisting in the repetition of the last word or words in a line or clause of a sentence, in the beginning of the next.

AN'A-DROM, *n.* [See below.] A fish that ascends rivers. —*Morin.*

A-NAD'RO-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. *ava* and *δρομος.*] Ascending; a word applied to such fish as pass from the sea into fresh waters at stated seasons.

AN'A-GLYPH (an'a-glif), *n.* [Gr. *ava* and *γλυφω.*] An ornament made by sculpture.

AN-A-GLYPH'IC, *a.* In *ancient sculpture,* a term applied to chased or embossed work on metal, or other raised work

AN-A-GLYP'TIC, *a.* Relating to the art of carving, engraving, enchasing, or embossing plate.

A-NAG-NOR'I-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *αναγνωριαις.*] Recognition; the unraveling of a plot in dramatic action.—*Blair.*

AN'A-GO-GE, *n.* [Gr. *αναγωγη.*] An elevation of mind to things celestial; the spiritual meaning or application of words.—*Hammond.*

† AN-A-GO-GET'IC-AL, *a.* Mysterious; raised above human ity.

AN-A-GOG'IC-AL, *a.* Mysterious; elevated; spiritual.

AN-A-GOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a mysterious sense; with religious elevation.

AN-A-GOG'ICS, *n.* Mysterious considerations.

AN'A-GRAM, *n.* [Gr. *ava* and *γραμμα.*] A transposition of the letters of a name, by which a new word is formed. Thus, *Galenus* becomes *angelus; William Noy* (attorney general to Charles I., a laborious man) may be turned into *I moyl in law.*

AN-A-GRAM-MAT'IC, } *a.* Making an anagram.
AN-A-GRAM-MAT'IC-AL, }

AN-A-GRAM-MAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of an anagram.

AN-A-GRAM'MA-TISM, *n.* The act or practice of making anagrams.—*Camden.*

AN-A-GRAM'MA-TIST, *n.* A maker of anagrams.

AN-A-GRAM'MA-TĪZE, *v. i.* To make anagrams.

AN'A-GRAPH, *n.* An inventory; commentary.—*Knowles.*

AN'A-GROS, *n.* A measure of grain in Spain, containing something less than two bushels.

Ā'NAL, *a.* [L. *anus.*] Pertaining to, or lying near, the anus.

A-NAL'CIME, *n.* A white or flesh-colored zeolite, occurring in twenty-four-sided crystals, and sometimes in cubes. It is often found in amygdaloid rocks and some lavas.

AN-A-LEC'TIC, *a.* Selecting; collecting; composed of things selected.

AN'A-LECTS, *n.* [Gr. *ava* and *λεγω.*] A collection of short essays, pieces, remarks, &c.—*Encyc.*

AN'A-LEM-MA, *n.* [Gr. *αναλημμα.*] 1. In *geometry,* a projection of the sphere on the plane of the meridian, orthographically made by straight lines, circles, and ellipses, the eye being supposed at an infinite distance, and in the east or west points of the horizon. 2. An instrument of wood or brass, on which this kind of projection is drawn.

AN-A-LEP'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *αναληψις.*] Recovery of strength after a disease.

AN-A-LEPT'IC, *a.* Corroborating; invigorating; giving strength after disease.

AN-A-LEPT'IC, *n.* A medicine which gives strength; a restorative.

† AN-AL'O-GAL, *a.* Analogous.—*Hale.*

AN-A-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Having analogy; used by way of analogy; bearing some relation.

AN-A-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an analogical manner; by way of similitude, relation, or agreement.

AN-A-LOG'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being analogical.

A-NAL'O-GISM, *n.* [Gr. *αναλογισμος.*] 1. An argument from the cause to the effect.—*Johnson.* 2. Investigation of things by the analogy they bear to each other.—*Crabbe*

A-NAL'O-GIST, *n.* One who adheres to analogy.

A-NAL'O-GIZE, *v. t.* To explain by analogy; to form some resemblance between different things; to consider a thing with regard to its analogy to something else.

A-NAL'O-GOUS, *a.* Having analogy; bearing some resemblance or proportion; followed by *to.*—SYN. Correspondent; similar; like.

A-NAL'O-GOUS-LY, *adv.* In an analogous manner.

AN'A-LOGUE (an'a-log), *n.* [Fr. from Gr. *αναλογος.*] 1. A word corresponding with another; an analogous term.—*Pritchard.* 2. An animal or other thing resembling another

A-NAL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *αναλογια.*] 1. An agreement or likeness between things in some circumstances or effects, when the things are otherwise entirely different. 2. With *grammarians,* analogy is a conformity of words to the genius, structure, or general rules of a language.

A-NAL'Y-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *αναλυσις.*] 1. The factitious separation of a compound body into its constituent parts; a resolving. 2. A consideration of any thing in its separate parts; an examination of the different parts of a subject, each separately. It is opposed to *synthesis.*—In *mathematics,* analysis is the resolving of problems by reducing them to equations.—In *logic,* analysis is the tracing of things to their source, and the resolving of knowledge into its original principles. 3. A syllabus, or table of the principal heads of a continued discourse, disposed in their

natural order. 4. A brief, methodical illustration of the principles of a science.—In this sense, it is nearly synonymous with *synopsis*.

AN'A-LYST, *n.* One who analyzes, or is versed in analysis. —*Kirwan.*

AN-A-LYT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to analysis; that resolves
AN-A-LYT'IC-AL, } into first principles; that separates into parts, or original principles; that resolves a compound body or subject. It is opposed to *synthetic*.

AN-A-LYT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of analysis.

AN-A-LYT'ICS, *n.* The science of analysis.

AN-A-LYZ'A-BLE, *n.* That can be analyzed.

AN-A-LYZ'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being analyzable.

AN'A-LYZE, *v. t.* [Gr. *αναλυω*.] To resolve a body into its elements; to separate a compound subject into its parts or propositions, for the purpose of an examination of each separately.

AN'A-LYZED (an'a-līzd), *pp.* Resolved into its constituent parts or principles for examination.

AN'A-LYZ-ER, *n.* One who analyzes; that which analyzes, or has the power to analyze.

AN'A-LYZ-ING, *ppr.* Resolving into elements, constituent parts, or first principles.

AN-AM-NE'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *αναμνησις*.] A figure in rhetoric which calls to remembrance something omitted.—*Knowles.*

AN-AM-NES'TIC, *a.* That aids the memory.

* AN-A-MORPH'O-SIS, or AN-A-MORPH-O'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *ava* and *μορφωσις*.] 1. In *perspective drawings*, a distorted portrait or figure, which, in one point of view, is confused or unintelligible, and, in another, is an exact and regular representation.—2. In *botany*, any part of a plant in which there is an unusual cellular development, is said to be in a state of *anamorphosis*.

A-NA'NAS, *n.* The name of a species of pine-apple.

AN-AN''GU-LAR, *a.* Without angles. [*Bad.*]

AN'A-PEST, *n.* [Gr. *ava* and *παιω*.] In *poetry*, a foot consisting of three syllables, the first two short, the last long.

AN-A-PES'TIC, *n.* The anapestic measure.

AN-A-PES'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to an anapest; consisting of anapests.

A-NAPH'O-RA (a-naf'o-rä), *n.* [Gr. from *αναφερω*.] 1. A figure in rhetoric, when the same word or words are repeated at the beginning of two or more succeeding verses or clauses of a sentence.—2. Among *physicians*, the discharge of blood or purulent matter by the mouth.

AN-A-PLE-ROT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *αναπληροω*.] Filling up; promoting granulation, as of wounds.

AN-A-PLE-ROT'IC, *n.* A medicine which promotes the granulation or incarnation of wounds and ulcers.—*Parr.*

AN'ARCH (an'ärk), *n.* The author of confusion; one who excites revolt.—*Milton.*

A-NARCH'IC, } *a.* Without rule or government; in a
A-NARCH'IC-AL, } state of confusion; applied to a state or society. *Fielding* uses *anarchial*.

† AN'ARCH-ISM (an'ärk-izm), *n.* Confusion.

AN'ARCH-IST, *n.* An anarch; one who excites revolt, or promotes disorder in a state.

AN-ARCH-Y, *n.* [Gr. *αναρχια*.] Want of government; a state of society when there is no law or supreme power, or when the laws are not efficient; political confusion.

A-NAR'HI-CHAS, *n.* The sea wolf.

AN-ÄRTH'ROUS, *a.* [Gr. *αν* and *αρθρον*.] In *grammar*, without the article.

Ā'NAS, *n.* [L.] A genus of water fowls, embracing the various species of ducks.

AN-A-SÄR'CA, *n.* [Gr. *ava* and *σαρξ*.] A dropsy of the cellular membrane, occasioning a soft, pale, unelastic swelling of the skin.

AN-A-SÄR'COUS, *a.* Belonging to anasarca, or dropsy; dropsical.

AN-A-STAL'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *αναστελλω*.] In *medicine*, astringent; styptic.—*Coxe.*

AN-A-STAT'IC-PRINTING, *n.* A mode of obtaining a facsimile of any printed page, engraving, &c., on a plate of zinc, from which an impression can be taken as from the stone of the lithographic press.

A-NAS-TO-MAT'IC, *a.* Having the quality of removing obstructions.

A-NAS'TO-MŌSE, *v. i.* [Gr. *ava* and *στομα*.] To inosculate; to communicate with each other, as the arteries and veins.

A-NAS-TO-MŌ'SING, *ppr.* or *a.* Inosculating.

A-NAS-TO-MŌ'SIS, *n.* The inosculation of vessels, or the opening of one vessel into another, as an artery into another artery, or a vein into a vein.

A-NAS-TO-MOT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to anastomosis, or the opening of one vessel into another.

A-NAS-TO-MOT'IC, *n.* A medicine supposed to have the power of opening vessels into each other, and promoting circulation.

A-NAS'TRO-PHE, *n.* [Gr. *αναστροφη*.] In *rhetoric* and *grammar*, an inversion of the natural order of words.

AN'A-TASE, *n.* [Gr. *αναταση*.] A native oxyd of titanium, occurring in brilliant octahedral crystals of a brown or somewhat bluish color externally, but greenish-yellow by transmitted light. It is also called *octahedrite*.

A-NATH'E-MA, *n.* [Gr. *αναθεμα*.] 1. Excommunication with curses. Hence, a curse or denunciation by ecclesiastical authority, accompanying excommunication.—2. In *heathen antiquity*, an offering or present made to a deity, and deposited in his temple, especially as a token of gratitude for deliverance from danger, or success in some great undertaking.

A-NATH-E-MAT'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to anathema.

A-NATH-E-MAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of anathema.

A-NATH'E-MA-TISM, *n.* Excommunication.—*Tooker.*

A-NATH-E-MA-TI-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of anathematizing.

A-NATH'E-MA-TIZE, *v. t.* To excommunicate with a denunciation of curses; to pronounce an anathema against.

A-NATH'E-MA-TIZED, *pp.* Excommunicated with curses.

A-NATH'E-MA-TIZ-ER, *n.* One who anathematizes.

A-NATH'E-MA-TIZ-ING, *ppr.* Pronouncing an anathema.

AN-A-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *anas* and *fero*.] Producing ducks.

AN-AT'O-CISM, *n.* [L. *anatocismus*.] Interest upon interest; the taking of compound interest. [*Rarely used.*]

AN-A-TOM'IC-AL, *a.* Belonging to anatomy or dissection, relating to the parts of the body when dissected or separated.

AN-A-TOM'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an anatomical manner; by means of dissection.

A-NAT'O-MIST, *n.* One who dissects bodies; one who is skilled in the art of dissection, or versed in the doctrine and principles of anatomy.

A-NAT-O-MI-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of anatomizing.

A-NAT'O-MIZE, *v. t.* To dissect an animal; to divide into the constituent parts, for the purpose of examining each by itself; to lay open the interior structure of the parts of a body or subject.

A-NAT'O-MIZED, *pp.* Dissected, as an animal body.

A-NAT'O-MIZ-ING, *ppr.* Dissecting.

A-NAT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *ανατομη*.] 1. The art of dissecting, or artificially separating the different parts of an animal body, to discover their situation, structure, and economy. 2. The doctrine of the structure of the body, learned by dissection. 3. The act of dividing any thing, corporeal or intellectual, for the purpose of examining its parts. 4. The body stripped of its integuments and muscles; a skeleton; *an improper use of the sword*. 5. *Ironically*, a meager person.

AN-A-TREP'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *ανατρεπω*.] Overthrowing; defeating; prostrating.

AN'A-TRON, *n.* [Gr. *νιτρον*.] 1. Soda, or mineral fixed alkali. 2. Spume, or glass gall, a scum which rises upon melted glass in the furnace, and, when taken off, dissolves in the air, and then coagulates into a salt. 3 The salt which collects on the walls of vaults.

AN'BU-RY, *n.* 1. A soft tumor on horses, containing blood. 2. A sort of gall produced by insects on the roots of turnips, cabbages, &c.

AN'CES-TOR, *n.* [Fr. *ancestres*; L. *antecessor*.] One from whom a person descends, either by the father or mother, at any distance of time, in the tenth or hundredth generation. An *ancestor* precedes in the order of nature or blood; a *predecessor* in the order of office.

AN-CES-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Ancestral.—*Pollok.*

AN-CES'TRAL, *a.* Relating or belonging to ancestors, claimed or descending from ancestors.

AN-CES'TRESS, *n.* A female ancestor.

AN'CES-TRY, *n.* A series of ancestors or progenitors; lineage, or those who compose the line of natural descent Hence, birth, or honorable descent.

ĀN'CHEN-TRY. *See* ANCIENTRY.

ANCH'I-LOPS, *n.* [Gr. *αιγιλωψ*.] The goat's eye; an abscess in the inner angle of the eye; an incipient *fistula lachrymalis*.

ANCH'OR, *n.* [L. *anchora*.] 1. An iron instrument for holding a ship or other vessel at rest in water.—*At anchor* is when a ship rides by her anchor. Hence, *to lie* or *ride at anchor*.—*To cast anchor*, or *to anchor*, is to let go an anchor, to keep a ship at rest.—*To weigh anchor* is to heave or raise the anchor out of the ground. 2. In *a figurative sense*, that which gives stability or security; that on which we place dependence for safety.—3. In *architecture*, anchors are carved work, somewhat resembling an anchor.—In *heraldry*, anchors are emblems of hope.

ANCH'OR, *v. t.* 1. To place at anchor. A ship is *anchored*, but not *moored*, by a single anchor. 2. To fix or fasten on; to fix in a stable condition.

ANCH'OR, *v. i.* 1. To cast anchor; to come to anchor. 2. To stop; to fix or rest on.

ANCH'OR-A-BLE, *a.* Fit for anchorage.

ANCH'OR-AGE, *n.* 1. Anchor-ground; a place where a ship can anchor. 2. The hold of a ship at anchor, or, rather, the anchor and all the necessary tackle for anchoring. 3. A duty imposed on ships for anchoring in a harbor.

ANCH'ORED, *pp.* Lying or riding at anchor; held by an anchor; fixed in safety.

ANCH'O-RESS, *n.* A female anchoret.
ANCH'O-RET, } *n.* [Gr. *αναχωρητης.* Written by some au-
ANCH'O-RITE, } thors, *anachoret.*] A hermit; a recluse; one who retires from society into a desert or solitary place, to avoid the temptations of the world, and devote himself to religious duties.
ANCH-OR-ET'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a hermit, or his
ANCH-OR-ET'IC-AL, } mode of life.
ANCH'OR-GROUND, *n.* Ground suitable for anchoring.
ANCH'OR-HOLD, *n.* The hold or fastness of an anchor; security.
ANCH'OR-ING, *ppr.* Coming to anchor, as a ship; casting anchor.
ANCH'OR-SMITH, *n.* A maker of anchors.
AN-CHO'VY, *n.* [Port. and Sp. *anchova.*] A small fish of the herring kind, caught in vast numbers in the Mediterranean, and used as a sauce or seasoning.
AN-CHO'VY-PEAR, *n.* A fruit of the West Indies. It resembles the mango in taste, and, like it, is sometimes pickled when green.
ANCH'Y-LOSED (ank'y-lōst), *a.* Immovably united or fixed, as joints of bones.—*Mantell.*
ANCH-Y-LO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *αγκυλωσις.*] In *medicine*, stiffness or immobility of a joint naturally movable.
ANCH-Y-LOT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to anchylosis.
AN'CIENT (ān'shent), *a.* [Fr. *ancien.*] 1. Old; that happened or existed in former times, usually at a great distance of time; as, *ancient* authors, *ancient* days. 2. Old; that has been of long duration; as, an *ancient* city. 3. Known from *ancient* times; as, the *ancient* continent, opposed to the *new* continent.—SYN. Old; primitive; pristine; antique; antiquated; old-fashioned; obsolete.
AN'CIENT, *n.* Generally used in the plural, *ancients.* 1. Those who lived in former ages, opposed to *moderns.*—In *Scripture*, very old men. Also, governors, rulers, political and ecclesiastical. Hooker uses the word for *seniors.* 2. *Ancient* is also used for a flag or streamer, in a ship of war, and also the colors of a regiment.
AN'CIENT-LY, *adv.* In old times; in times long since past.
AN'CIENT-NESS, *n.* The state of being ancient; antiquity; existence from old times.
AN'CIENT-RY, *n.* Dignity of birth; the honor of ancient lineage.—*Shak.*
† AN'CIENT-Y, *n.* Age; antiquity.—*Martin.*
AN'CIENT-Y, *n.* In some old English statutes and authors, *eldership*, or seniority.
AN-CI'LE, *n.* [L.] In *Roman antiquity*, the sacred shield of Mars, said to have fallen from heaven in the reign of Numa.
AN'CIL-LA-RY, *a.* [L. *ancilla.*] 1. Literally, pertaining to a maid-servant, or female service. 2. Subservient or subordinate; as, a court which is *ancillary* to another.
AN-CIP'I-TAL, *a.* [L. *anceps.*] Doubtful, or double; double-faced or double-formed.—In *botany*, double-edged.
AN'COME, *n.* A small, ulcerous swelling, coming suddenly.—*Boucher.*
AN'CON, *n.* [L. *ancon.*] The *olecranon*, the upper end of the *ulna*, or elbow.—*Coxe.*
AN'CONES, *n. pl.* [L. *ancon.*] In *architecture*, the brackets supporting a cornice on the flanks, as in doorways, &c. Also, the corners or quoins of walls, cross-beams, or rafters.
AN'CO-NY, *n.* In *iron works*, a piece of half-wrought iron, in the shape of a bar in the middle, but rude and unwrought at the ends.
AND, *conj.* [Sax. *and*; Ger. *und.*] *And* is a conjunction, connective, or conjoining word. It signifies that a word or part of a sentence is to be added to what precedes. Thus, give me an apple *and* an orange; that is, give me an apple, *add*, or give, in addition to that, an orange.
† AN'DA-BA-TISM, *n.* Uncertainty.
AN-DA-LU'SITE, *n.* A mineral first found in Andalusia, in Spain, usually occurring in thick, lamellar forms of a grayish or pale-reddish tint, and sometimes in rhombic prisms. It consists of silica and alumina.
AN-DAN'TE. [It.] In *music*, a word used to direct to a movement moderately slow, between *largo* and *allegro.*
AN'DAR-AC, *n.* Red orpiment.—*Coxe.*
AN'DE-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Andes.
AN-DI'RA, *n.* The genus of plants to which belongs the cabbage-bark tree of Jamaica.
AN'DI-RON (and-i'urn), *n.* [Teutonic, *andena*, or *andela*; Sax. *brand-isen.*] An iron utensil, used, in Great Britain, where coal is the common fuel, to support the ends of a spit; but, in America, used to support the wood in fireplaces.
AN-DRA-NAT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *ανηρ, ανδρος*, and *ανατομη.*] The dissection of a human body, especially of a male.
AN'DRE-O-LITE, *n.* A mineral, the *harmotome*, or *cross-stone.*
AN-DROG'Y-NAL, } *a.* [Gr. *ανηρ* and *γυνη.*] Having two
AN-DROG'Y-NOUS, } sexes; being male and female; hermaphroditical.—In *botany*, the name is applied to plants bearing both staminiferous and pistilliferous flowers on the same root.
AN-DROG'Y-NAL-LY, *adv.* With the parts of both sexes.
AN-DROG'Y-NUS, *n.* A hermaphrodite.—*Johnson.*
AN-DROID'ES, *n.* [Gr. *ανηρ* and *ειδος.*] A machine in the human form, which, by internal springs, performs some of the natural motions of a living man.
AN-DROM'E-DA, *n.* A northern constellation, behind Pegasus, Cassiopeia, and Perseus. The name of a celebrated tragedy of Euripides, now lost. Also, a genus of plants.
AN'DRON, *n.* [Gr. *ανηρ.*] In *Grecian and Roman architecture*, the apartment of a house for the males; this was in the lower part of the house, and the *gynecæa*, or apartments for females, in the upper part.—*Brande.*
AN-DRO-PET'AL-OUS, *a.* [Gr. *ανηρ* and *πεταλον.*] A term applied to double flowers, produced by the conversion of the stamens into petals, as in the garden ranunculus.—*Brande.*
AN-DROPH'A-GI, *n. pl.* [Gr. *ανηρ* and *φαγω.*] Man-eaters; but the word is little used, being superseded by *anthropophagi.*
AN-DROT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *ανηρ* and *τομη.*] A cutting of human bodies; dissection of the human body, as distinguished from *zootomy.*
A-NEAR', *prep.* Near.—*Atterbury.*
AN'EC-DO-TAL, *a.* Pertaining to anecdotes.
AN'EC-DOTE, *n.* [Gr. *a* and *εκδοτος.*] 1. In *its original sense*, secret history, or facts not generally known. But *in more common usage*, a particular or detached incident or fact of an interesting nature; a biographical incident; a single passage of private life. 2. A narration of a particular incident or event.—*Melmouth.*
AN-EC-DOT'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to anecdotes.
† A-NELE', *v. t.* [Sax. *ælf.*] To give extreme unction.
AN-E-MOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *ανεμος* and *γραφη.*] A description of the winds.
AN-E-MOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ανεμος* and *λογος.*] The doctrine of winds, or a treatise on the subject.
AN-E-MOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *ανεμος* and *μετρεω.*] An instrument or machine for measuring the strength or velocity of the wind.
A-NEM'O-NE, *n.* [Gr. *ανεμωνη.*] Wind-flower; a genus of plants, of numerous species.—*Sea-Anemone.* *See* ANIMAL FLOWER.
A-NEM'O-NIN, *n.* An acrid, crystallizable substance obtained from some species of anemone. It burns like camphor.—*Brande.*
A-NEM'O-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. *ανεμος* and *σκοπεω.*] A machine which shows the course or direction of the wind.
A-NENT', *prep.* About; concerning; over against. [*A Scottish word.*]
ANES. *See* AWNS.
AN'EU-RISM, *n.* [Gr. *ava* and *ευρυνω.*] A soft, pulsating tumor, arising from a preternatural dilatation or rupture of the coats of an artery.
AN-EU-RIS'MAL, *a.* Pertaining to an aneurism.
A-NEW' (a-nū'), *adv.* Over again; another time; in a new form; as, to create *anew.*
AN-FRAC'TU-OUS, *a.* [L. *anfractus.*] Winding; full of windings and turnings; written less correctly, *anfractuose.*
AN-FRAC'TU-OS'I-TY, } *n.* A state of being full of wind-
AN-FRAC'TU-OUS-NESS, } ings and turnings.
AN-FRAC'TURE (an-frak'ture), *n.* A mazy winding.
AN-GA-RI-A'TION, *n.* [L. *angario.*] Compulsion; exertion.
AN-GEI-OT'O-MY. *See* ANGIOTOMY.
AN'GEL, *n.* [L. *angelus*; Gr. *αγγελος.*] 1. *Literally*, a messenger; one employed to communicate news or information from one person to another at a distance. 2. A spirit or a spiritual, intelligent being, employed by God to communicate his will to man.—3. In *a bad sense*, an evil spirit, as, the *angel* of the bottomless pit. 4. Christ, the Mediator and Head of the Church.—*Rev.*, x. 5. A minister of the gospel, who is an embassador of God.—*Rev.*, ii. and iii 6. Any being whom God employs to execute his judgments.—*Rev.*, xvi.—7. In *the style of love*, a very beautiful person.—*Shak.*
AN'GEL, *n.* A fish found on the coast of Carolina.
AN'GEL, *n.* A gold coin formerly current in England, bearing the figure of an angel, worth ten shillings sterling.
AN'GEL, *a.* Resembling angels; angelic.—*Shak.*
AN'GEL-AGE, *n.* The existence or state of angels.
AN'GEL-BED, *n.* An open bed, without posts.—*Knowles.*
AN'GEL-FISH, *n.* A species of shark.
AN-GEL'IC, } *a.* [L. *angelicus.*] Resembling angels; be-
AN-GEL'IC-AL, } longing to angels, or partaking of their nature; suiting the nature and dignity of angels.
AN-GEL'I-CA, *n.* A plant of a pungent, aromatic taste, used in confectionery and medicine.
AN-GEL'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Like an angel.
AN-GEL'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being angelic; excellence more than human.
AN'GEL-ITES, *n. pl.* In *Church history*, a sect so called from Angelium, in Alexandria, where they held their first meetings. They held that each person of the Trinity is a God, existing by a participation of a common nature.

AN-GEL-LĪKE, *a.* Resembling, or having the manners of angels.

AN-GEL-OL'O-GY, *n.* A discourse on angels; or, the doctrine of angelic beings.—*Ch. Spectator.*

AN'GE-LOT, *n.* [Fr. *anche.*] 1. An instrument of music, somewhat resembling a lute. 2. An ancient English coin. 3. A small, rich sort of cheese.

AN'GEL-PĒO'PLED, *a.* Peopled with angels.—*Jewsbury.*

AN'GEL-SHOT, *n.* [Fr. *ange.*] Chain-shot, being two halves of a cannon ball fastened to the ends of a chain.

AN'GEL-WEL'COME, *n.* Welcome by angels.—*Bowring.*

AN'GEL-WINGED, *a.* Winged like angels.

AN'GEL-WOR-SHIP, *n.* The worshiping of angels.

AN'GER (ang'ger), *n.* [L. *angor.*] 1. A violent passion of the mind, excited by a real or supposed injury; usually accompanied with a propensity to take vengeance, or to obtain satisfaction from the offending party. 2. Pain or smart of a sore or swelling; *the literal sense of the word,* but little used.—SYN. Resentment; wrath; rage; fury; passion; ire; gall; choler; indignation; displeasure; vexation; grudge; spleen.

AN"GER, *v. t.* 1. To excite anger; to rouse resentment. 2. To make painful; to cause to smart.—SYN. To irritate; enrage; inflame; provoke; exasperate; rouse; incite.

AN"GERED, *pp.* Provoked; made angry.

AN"GER-LY, *adv.* In an angry manner; more generally written *angrily.*

† AN"GER-NESS, *n.* The state of being angry.

AN-GĪ'NA, *n.* [L. from *ango.*] In *medicine,* a term applied to all inflammatory affections of the throat or fauces, from the accompanying difficulty of breathing; it includes the quinsy, croup, malignant sore-throat, &c.

AN-GĪNA PEC'TO-RIS, *n.* [L.] A periodical nervous affection of the chest, occasioning great pain.—*Coxe.*

AN-GI-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *αγγειον* and *γραφη.*] A description of the vessels in the human body.

AN-GI-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *αγγειον* and *λογος.*] A treatise or discourse on the vessels of the human body.

AN'GI-O-MON-O-SPERM'OUS, *a.* [Gr. *αγγειον, μονος,* and *σπερμα.*] Producing one seed only in a seed pod.

AN'GI-O-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. *αγγειον* and *σκοπεω.*] An instrument for examining the capillary vessels of a body.—*Morin.*

AN'GI-O-SPERM, *n.* [Gr. *αγγειον* and *σπερμα.*] In *botany,* a plant which has its seeds inclosed in a pericarp.

AN-GI-O-SPERM'OUS, *a.* Having seeds inclosed in a pod or other pericarp.

AN GI-OT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *αγγειον* and *τομη.*] 1. The opening of a vessel, whether a vein or an artery, as in bleeding. 2. A dissection of the vessels of the body.—*Parr.*

AN"GLE (ang'gl), *n.* [Fr. *angle.*] In *popular language,* the point where two lines meet, or the meeting of two lines in a point; a corner.—In *geometry,* the space comprised between two straight lines that meet in a point, or between two straight converging lines, which, if extended, would meet; or the quantity by which two straight lines, departing from a point, diverge from each other. The point of meeting is the vertex of the angle, and the lines containing the angle are its sides or legs.

AN"GLE, *n.* 1. A hook; an instrument to take fish, consisting of a rod, a line, and a hook, or a line and hook. 2. One who may be easily enticed; a gull.—*Shak.*

AN"GLE, *v. i.* 1. To fish with an angle, or with line and hook. 2. *v. t.* or *i.* To fish for; to try to gain by some bait or insinuation, as men angle for fish.

AN"GLED (ang'gld), *a.* Having angles. [*Used only in compounds.*]

AN"GLER, *n.* One that fishes with an angle; also, a fish, a species of *lophius,* sometimes called *fishing-frog.*

AN"GLE-ROD, *n.* The rod or pole to which a line and hook are fastened.

AN"GLES, *n. pl.* [L. *Angli.*] A people of Germany, from whom the name of England was derived.

AN"GLE-SITE, *n.* Native sulphate of lead, named from the Island of Anglesea, England. It occurs in white or yellowish prismatic crystals, semi-transparent, with a glassy or adamantine lustre.

AN"GLIC, } *a.* [From *Angles.*] English; pertaining to
AN"GLI-AN, } England or the English nation.

AN"GLI-AN, *n.* A member of the English Church.—*Burke.*

AN"GLI-CE. [L.] In English; in the English manner.

AN"GLI-CISM, *n.* An English idiom; a form of language peculiar to the English.—*Milton.*

AN"GLI-CIZE, *v. t.* To make English; to render conformable to the English idiom.

AN"GLI-CIZED, *pp.* Made English; rendered conformable to the English idiom.

AN"GLING, *ppr.* Fishing with an angle.

AN"GLING, *n.* A fishing with a rod and line.

AN"GLO-A-MER'I-CAN, *n.* A descendant from English ancestors born in America, or the United States.

AN"GLO-A-MER'I-CAN, *a.* Pertaining to the descendants of Englishmen in America.

AN"GLO-DA'NISH, *a.* Pertaining to the English Danes, or the Danes who settled in England.

AN"GLO-NOR'MAN, *a.* Pertaining to the English Normans.—*Wotton.*

AN"GLO-NOR'MAN, *n.* An English Norman.

AN"GLO-SAX'ON, *a.* Pertaining to the Saxons who settled in England, or English Saxons.

AN"GLO-SAX'ON, *n.* An English Saxon; also the language of the English Saxons.

AN-GŌ'LA-PĒA, } *n.* A species of *cytisus,* allied to the la-
PIG'EON-PEA, } burnum.

AN"GOR, *n.* [L.] 1. Pain; intense bodily pain. 2. The retiring of the native bodily heat to the center, occasioning headache, palpitation, and sadness.

AN"GRED, }
AN"GERED, } (ang'gerd), *pp.* Made angry; provoked.

AN"GRI-LY, *adv.* In an angry manner; peevishly; with indications of resentment.

AN"GRY, *a.* 1. Feeling resentment; provoked. 2. Showing anger; wearing the marks of anger; caused by anger. 3. Inflamed, as a sore; red; manifesting inflammation. 4. Roused or excited like one angry; as, the *angry* waves.—SYN. Passionate; resentful; irritated; indignant; provoked; hot; raging; furious; tumultuous; wrathful: choleric; inflamed; infuriated.

ANG-SĀ'NA, } *n.* A red gum of the East Indies, like that of
ANG-SĀ'VA, } dragon's blood.

AN"GU, *n.* Bread made of the cassada plant.

AN"GUI-FER (ang'gwe-fer), *n.* [L. *anguis* and *fero.*] In *astronomy,* a cluster of stars in the form of a man holding a serpent; Serpentarius, one of the constellations of the northern hemisphere.

AN-GUIL'LI-FORM, *a.* [L. *anguilla* and *forma.*] In the form of an eel, or of a serpent.

AN-GUIN'E-AL, *a.* [L. *anguis.*] Pertaining to or resembling a snake.

AN"GUISH (ang'gwish), *n.* [Fr. *angoisse.*] Extreme pain, either of body or mind.—SYN. Distress; pang; throe, agony; torture; torment.

AN"GUISH, *v. t.* To distress with extreme pain or grief.—*Temple.*

AN"GUISHED (ang'gwisht), *pp.* Extremely pained; tortured; deeply distressed.

AN"GU-LAR, *a.* 1. Having an angle, angles, or corners; pointed. 2. Consisting of an angle; forming an angle.

AN"GU-LAR'I-TY, *n.* The quality of having an angle or corner.

AN"GU-LAR-LY, *adv.* With angles or corners; in the direction of the angles.

AN"GU-LAR-NESS, *n.* The quality of being angular.

AN"GU-LĀ-TED, *a.* Formed with angles or corners.

† AN"GU-LOST-TY, *n.* Angularity.

AN"GU-LOUS, *a.* Angular; having corners; hooked.

† AN-GUST', *a.* [L. *angustus.*] Narrow; strait.

AN-GUST'ATE, *a.* [L.] Narrow; diminishing rapidly in breadth.

AN-GUST-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *angustus.*] The act of making narrow; a straitening.

AN-GUSTI-CLĀVE, *n.* [L. *angustus.*] A robe or tunic embroidered with purple studs or knobs, or by purple stripes, worn by Roman knights.

AN-HE-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *anhelo.*] Shortness of breath; a panting; difficult respiration.

AN-HE-LŌSE', *a.* Out of breath; panting; breathing with difficulty. [*Little used.*]

AN'HI-MA, *n.* A Brazilian aquatic fowl, resembling a crane.

AN'HY-DRITE, *n.* Anhydrous gypsum. It differs from gypsum in not containing water, and occurs in rectangular crystals, nearly colorless, or of a pale shade of blue or red, also fibrous, radiated, and granular.

AN-HY'DROUS, *a.* [Gr. *ανυδρος.*] Destitute of water; as, *an hydrous* salts or acids.

† AN-I-ENT'ED, *a.* [It. *niente.*] Frustrated; brought to naught.—*Chaucer.*

A-NIGHT' (a-nīte'), *adv.* In the night-time.—*Anights,* in the plural, is used of frequent and customary acts.—*Shak.*

AN'IL, *n.* [Sp. *añil.*] A shrub from whose leaves and stalks indigo is made; a species of indigo plant.

AN'ILE, *a.* Aged; imbecile.

A-NILE'NESS, } *n.* [L. *anilis, anilitas.*] The state of being
A-NIL'I-TY, } an old woman; the old age of a woman dotage.

† AN'I-MA-BLE, *a.* Susceptible of animation.

† AN-I-MAD-VER'SAL, *n.* That which has the power of perceiving or judging.

AN-I-MAD-VER'SION, *n.* [L. *animadversio.*] Remarks by way of censure or criticism. It may sometimes be used for *punishment.*—SYN. Stricture; criticism; censure; remark; reproof; blame; comment.

AN-I-MAD-VER'SIVE, *a.* That has the power of perceiving.—*Glanville.*

† AN-I-MAD-VER'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The power of animadverting.

AN-I-MAD-VERT', *v. i.* [L. *animadverto.*] 1. To turn the mind to; to consider. 2. To consider or remark upon by way of criticism or censure. 3. To inflict punishment.—SYN. To remark; criticise; blame; censure; comment.

AN-I-MAD-VERT'ER, *n.* One who animadverts, or makes remarks by way of censure.

AN-I-MAD-VERT'ING, *ppr.* Considering; remarking by way of criticism or censure.

AN'I-MAL, *n.* [L.] An organized body, endowed with life, sensation, and the power of voluntary motion; a living, sensitive, locomotive body; as, man is an intelligent *animal.* By way of contempt, a dull person is called a stupid *animal.*

AN'I-MAL, *a.* That belongs or relates to animals.

AN-I-MAL'CU-LAR, } *a.* Pertaining to animalcules.—*Lon-*
AN-I-MAL'CU-LINE, } *don Quarterly Review.*

AN-I-MAL'CULE, *n.* [L. *animalculum, animalcula.*] A little animal; an animal whose figure can not be discerned without the aid of a magnifying glass. The Latin *animalculæ* is often used in the plural.

AN-I-MAL'CU-LIST, *n.* One versed in the knowledge of animalcules.—*Keith.*

AN'I-MAL-FLOW-ER, *n.* A name applied to several species of zoophytes, but especially to the *Sea-Anemone.* They are usually fixed to rocks, and appear, when expanded, like a large flower, at whose center is the mouth of the animal.

AN'I-MAL-MAG'NET-ISM, *n.* A supposed agent of a mysterious nature, said to have a powerful influence on the patient when acted on by contact or voluntary emotion on the part of the operator. *See* MESMERISM.

AN'I-MAL-ISH, *a.* Like an animal.—*Cudworth.*

AN'I-MAL-ISM, *n.* The state of mere animals, actuated by sensual appetites only.—*Beecher.*

† AN-I-MAL'I-TY, *n.* Animal existence.—*Smith.*

AN-I-MAL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of giving animal life. 2. Conversion into animal matter, by the process of assimilation.

AN'I-MAL-IZE, *v. t.* To give animal life to; to endow with the properties of animals.

AN'I-MAL-IZED, *pp.* Endowed with animal life.

AN'I-MAL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Giving animal life to.

AN'I-MAL-NESS, *n.* The state of animal existence.

AN'I-MATE, *v. t.* [L. *animo.*] 1. To give natural life to; to make alive. 2. To give powers to, or to heighten the powers or effect of a thing. 3. To give spirit or vigor; to infuse courage, joy, or other enlivening passion.—SYN. To enliven; inspirit; stimulate; exhilarate; inspire; instigate; rouse; urge; cheer; prompt; incite; quicken; gladden.

AN'I-MATE, *a.* Alive; possessing animal life. [Used chiefly in poetry for *animated.*]

AN'I-MĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Being endowed with animal life. 2. *a.* Lively; vigorous; full of spirit; indicating animation.

AN'I-MĀ-TING, *ppr.* Giving life; infusing spirit; enlivening.

AN'I-MĀ-TING-LY, *adv.* In an animating manner.

AN-I-MĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of infusing life; the state of being animated. 2. The state of being lively, brisk, or full of spirit and vigor.—SYN. Life; vivacity; spirit; buoyancy; sprightliness; liveliness; airiness; promptitude.

AN'I-MĀ-TIVE, *a.* That has the power of giving life or spirit.—*Johnson.*

AN'I-MĀ-TOR, *n.* One that gives life; that which infuses life or spirit.

AN'IM-E, *n.* [Fr.] In *heraldry,* a term denoting that the eyes of a rapacious animal are borne of a different tincture from the animal itself.

AN'IM-E, *n.* [Sp.] A resin of an amber color, used as a varnish.

AN-I-MET'TA, *n.* Among *ecclesiastical writers,* the cloth which covers the cup of the eucharist.

AN'I-MISM, *n.* The doctrine that the living phenomena of organized bodies is produced by some actuating or vital principle distinct from those bodies; also, as taught by some, the doctrine that all the phenomena of the animal system are produced by the agency of the soul.

AN'I-MIST, *n.* One who maintains the doctrines of animism.

AN'I-MO FU-RAN'DI. [L.] In *law,* with intent to steal.

† AN-I-MŌSE', *a.* Full of spirit; resolute.

† AN-I-MŌSE'NESS, *n.* Spirit; heat.

AN-I-MOS'I-TY, *n.* [L. *animositas.*] Violent hatred leading to active opposition; active enmity.

A-NIN'GA, *n.* A root growing in the West Indies, like the China plant, used in refining sugar.

AN'I-ON, *n.* [Gr. *ανα,* upward, and *ιων,* going.] A term equivalent to *electro-negative* element; being that element in electro-chemical decompositions which is evolved at the surface where the electrical current enters the electrolyte; opposed to *cation.*

AN'ISE, *n.* [L. *anisum.*] An annual aromatic plant, placed by Linnæus under the genus *pimpinella.*

AN'ISE SEED, *n.* The seed of anise. Used against flatulence, and for making cordials.

AN-IS-ETTE', *n.* A cordial flavored with anise seed.

ANK'ER, *n.* A measure of liquids, formerly used in England, and now in Holland, containing about ten wine gallons

ANK'ER-ITE, *n.* A mineral consisting of the carbonates of lime, iron, and magnesia. It resembles carbonate of lime in color and crystalline structure, but turns brown on exposure, owing to the iron it contains.

ANK'LE (ank'kl), *n.* [Sax. *ancleow;* D. *enkel.*] The joint which connects the foot with the leg.

ANK'LE-BONE, *n.* The bone of the ankle.

ANK'LED, *a.* Relating to the ankles.

ANK'LET, *n.* A little ankle; an ornament for the ankle.

AN'LACE, *n.* A kind of dagger shaped like a scythe. [*Obs.*]

ANN, } *n.* In *Scotch law,* the right of the executors of a
AN'NAT, } deceased clergyman to a half year's revenue of his benefice.—*Ed. Encyc.*

AN'NAL, *n* A mass said for a person either every day in the year, or on a particular day every year.—*P. Cyc.*

AN'NAL-IST, *n.* A writer of annals.

AN'NAL-IZE, *v. t.* To record; to write annals. [*Rare.*]

AN'NALS, *n. pl.* [L. *annales.*] 1. A species of history digested in order of time, or a relation of events in chronological order, each event being recorded under the year in which it happened. 2. The books containing annals.

AN'NATS, *n. pl.* [L. *annus.*] A year's income of a spiritual living.

AN-NĒAL', *v. t.* [Sax. *anælan.*] 1. To heat, as glass, cast iron or other metals, and then cool very slowly, for the purpose of rendering them less brittle, or to fix colors.

AN-NĒALED' (an-neeld'), *pp.* or *a.* Heated; tempered; made malleable and less brittle by heat.

AN-NĒAL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Heating; tempering by heat.

AN-NĒAL'ING, *n.* The process of applying heat to remove brittleness from metals, glass, &c.

AN-NEC'TANT, *a.* Connecting; annexing.

AN'NE-LID, *n.* } [L. *annellus* and Gr. *ειδος.*] Terms
AN-NEL'I-DAN, *n.* } applied in *natural history* to the
AN-NEL'I-DA, *n. pl.* } common earth-worm, and the va-
AN-NEL-LĀ'TA, *n. pl.* } rious allied animals. They constitute one division of the *articulata,* or articulate animals.

AN-NEX', *v. t.* [L. *annecto.*] 1. To unite at the end; to subjoin; to affix. 2. To unite, as a smaller thing to a greater. 3. To unite to something preceding, as the main object, to connect with.

AN-NEX', *v. i.* To join; to be united.—*Tooke.*

† AN-NEX', *n.* The thing annexed.—*Brown.*

AN-NEX-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of annexing, or uniting at the end; conjunction; addition; the act of connecting; union.

AN-NEXED' (an-next'), *pp.* Joined at the end; connected with; affixed.

AN-NEX'ING, *ppr.* Uniting at the end; affixing.

AN-NEX'ION (an-nek'shun), *n.* The act of annexing; an nexation; addition. [*Little used.*]

AN-NEX'MENT, *n.* The act of annexing; the thing annexed.—*Shak.*

AN-NI'HI-LA-BLE, *a.* That may be annihilated.

AN-NI'HI-LĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *nihilum.*] 1. To reduce to nothing; to destroy the existence of. 2. To destroy the form or peculiar distinctive properties, so that the specific thing no longer exists.

AN-NI'HI-LATE, *a.* Annihilated.—*Swift.*

AN-NI'HI-LĀ-TED, *pp.* Reduced to nothing; destroyed.

AN-NI'HI-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Reducing to nothing; destroying the specific form of.

AN-NI-HI-LĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of reducing to nothing or non-existence; or the act of destroying the form or combination of parts under which a thing exists, so that the name can no longer be applied to it. 2. The state of being reduced to nothing.

AN-NI-VERS'A-RI-LY, *adv.* Annually.—*Hall.*

AN-NI-VERS'A-RY, *a.* [L. *anniversarius.*] Returning with the year, at a stated time; annual; yearly.

AN-NI-VERS'A-RY, *n.* 1. A stated day, returning with the revolution of the year. The term is applied to a day on which some remarkable event is annually celebrated. 2. The act of celebration; performance in honor of an event. —*Anniversary days,* in the Roman Catholic Church, are days in which an office is yearly performed for the souls of the deceased, or in which the martyrdom of a saint is celebrated.—*P. Cyc.*

† AN'NI-VERSE, *n.* Anniversary.

AN'NO DOM'I-NI. [L.] In the year of our Lord, noting the time from our Savior's incarnation; as, *Anno Domini,* or *A.D.* 1800.

† AN-NOI'SANCE, *n.* A nuisance.

AN-NOM-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *ad* and *nominatio.*] 1. A pun; the use of words nearly alike in sound, but of different meanings; a paronomasia. 2. Alliteration.

AN'NO MUN'DI. [L.] In the year of the world.

AN-NŌ'NA, *n.* [L. *annona.*] 1. A year's production or increase; hence, provisions.—2. A tax payable in corn, imposed, in the Roman empire, on the more fertile provinces.—*Brande.*

AN'NO-TĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *annoto.*] To comment; to make remarks on a writing.—*Tatler.*

AN-NO-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *annotatio.*] 1. A remark, note, or commentary on some passage of a book, intended to illustrate its meaning. 2. The first symptoms of a fever, or attack of a paroxysm.—*Coxe.*

AN'NO-TĀ-TOR, *n.* A writer of notes; a commentator; a scholiast.

AN-NŌ'TA-TO-RY, *a.* Containing annotations

AN-NOT'TA, } *See* ANOTTA.
AN-NOT'TO, }

AN-NOUNCE' (an-nouns'), *v. t.* [Fr. *annoncer.*] 1. To publish; to give notice, or first notice. 2. To pronounce; to declare by judicial sentence.—SYN. To proclaim; publish; make known; promulgate.

AN-NOUN'CED (an-nounst'), *pp.* Proclaimed; first published.

AN-NOUNCE'MENT (an-nouns'ment), *n.* The act of giving notice; proclamation; publication.—*Month. Mag.*

AN-NOUN'CER, *n.* One that announces, or first gives notice; a proclaimer.

AN-NOUN'CING, *ppr.* Introducing notice; first publishing; proclaiming.

AN-NOY', *v. t.* [Norm. *annoyer.*] To incommode, or disturb, by continued or repeated acts.—SYN. To molest; vex; trouble; pester; embarrass; perplex; tease.

AN-NOY', *n.* Injury or molestation from continued acts or inconvenience.—*Shak.*

AN-NOY'ANCE, *n.* That which annoys, or injures; the act of annoying; the state of being annoyed.

AN-NOY'ED (an-noyd'), *pp.* Incommoded, injured, or molested by something that is continued or repeated.

AN-NOY'ER, *n.* One that annoys.

† AN-NOY'FUL, *a.* Giving trouble; incommoding; molesting.—*Chaucer.*

AN-NOY'ING, *ppr.* Incommoding; hurting; molesting.

† AN-NOY'OUS, *a.* Troublesome.—*Chaucer.*

AN'NU-AL, *a.* [Fr. *annuel.*] 1. Yearly; that returns every year; coming yearly. 2. Lasting or continuing only one year or season; that requires to be renewed every year. 3. Performed in a year.

AN'NU-AL, *n.* A plant that lives but one year, or rather but one summer.—*Martyn.*

AN'NU-AL, *n.* A book published yearly, containing select compositions and elegant engravings.

AN'NU-AL-LY, *adv.* Yearly; returning every year; year by year.

† AN'NU-A-RY, *a.* Annual.—*J. Hall.*

AN-NŪ'I-TANT, *n.* One who receives or is entitled to receive an annuity.

AN-NŪ'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *annuité.*] A sum of money, payable yearly, to continue for a given number of years, for life, or forever; an annual income, charged on the person of the grantor; or an annual allowance.

AN-NUL', *v. t.* [Fr. *annuller.*] 1. To make void or of no effect. 2. To reduce to nothing.—SYN. To abolish; nullify; abrogate; repeal; cancel; reverse; rescind; revoke; destroy; set aside; obliterate.

AN'NU-LAR, *a.* [L. *annulus.*] Having the form of a ring; pertaining to a ring.—*Annular eclipse*, an eclipse of the sun obscuring the entire disc, except a bright ring round the border.—*Brande.*

AN'NU-LA-RY, *a.* Having the form of a ring.—*Ray.*

AN'NU-LATE, } *a.* Furnished with rings, or circles, like
AN'NU-LĀ-TED, } rings; having belts; surrounded by rings.

AN-NU-LĀ'TION, *n.* A circular or ring-like formation; a ring or belt.

AN'NU-LET, *n.* [L. *annulus.*] In *architecture*, a small, square member in the Doric capital, under the quarter round; also, a narrow, flat molding; a fillet.—In *heraldry*, a little circle, borne as a charge in coats of arms.

AN-NUL'LED (an-nuld'), *pp.* Made void; abrogated.

AN-NUL'LING, *ppr.* Abrogating; abolishing.

AN-NUL'MENT, *n.* The act of annulling.

AN'NU-LŌSE, *a.* [L. *annulus.*] Furnished with rings; composed of rings. The *annulose* animals (*annulosa*) are the same as the articulate animals, or *articulata.*—*Partington.*

AN-NŪ'ME-RĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *annumero.*] To add to a former number; to unite to something before mentioned.—*Johnson.*

AN-NU-ME-RĀ'TION, *n.* Addition to a former number.

AN-NUN'CIĀTE, *v. t.* To bring tidings; to announce.—*Chaucer.*

AN-NUN-CI-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. An announcing; the tidings brought by the angel to Mary, of the incarnation of Christ. Also, the day celebrated by the church, in memory of the angel's salutation of the blessed Virgin, which is the 25th of March. 2. Proclamation; promulgation.

AN-NUN-CI-Ā'TOR, *n.* One who announces.

AN'ODE, *n.* [Gr. *ava* and *οδος.*] In *electro-chemistry*, the way by which the electric current enters substances through which it passes; opposed to *cathode*, and equivalent to *positive pole.*

AN'O-DYNE, *n.* [Gr. *a* or *av*, and *οδυνη.*] Any medicine which allays pain.

AN'O-DYNE, *a.* Assuaging pain.

AN'O-DY-NOUS, *a.* Having the qualities of an anodyne.—*Coles.*

A-NOINT', *v. t.* [Fr. *oindre.*] 1. To pour oil upon; to smear or rub over with oil or unctuous substances; also, to spread over, as oil. 2. To consecrate by unction, or the use of oil. 3. To smear or daub. 4. To prepare, in allusion to the consecrating use of oil.

A-NOINT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Smeared or rubbed with oil; set apart; consecrated with oil.

A-NOINT'ED, *n.* The Messiah, or Son of God.

A-NOINT'ER, *n.* One who anoints.

A-NOINT'ING, *ppr.* Smearing with oil; pouring on oil, or other oleaginous substance; consecrating.

A-NOINT'ING, *n.* The act of smearing with oil; a consecrating.

A-NOINT'MENT, *n.* The act of anointing, or state of being anointed.

A-NOM'A-LISM *n.* An anomaly; a deviation from rule

A-NOM-A-LIST'IC, } *n.* Irregular; departing from com
A-NOM-A-LIST'IC-AL, } mon or established rules.

A-NOM'A-LOUS, *a.* Irregular; deviating from a general rule, method, or analogy.

A-NOM'A-LOUS-LY, *adv.* Irregularly; in a manner different from common rule, method, or analogy.

A-NOM'A-LY, *n.* [Fr. *anomalie.*] 1. Irregularity; deviation from the common rule.—2. In *astronomy*, an irregularity in the motion of a planet.—3. In *music*, a false scale or interval.

A-NŌ'MI-A, *n.* [Gr. *ανομια.*] A genus of bivalve shells, so called from their unequal valves; the beaked cockle.

AN'O-MITE, *n.* A fossil shell of the genus anomia.

AN-O-MŒ'ANS, *n. pl.* [Gr. *ανομοιος.*] In *Church history*, the pure Arians, who held the Son to be unlike the Father in his essential nature; as distinguished from the Semi Arians.

AN'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *ανομια.*] A violation of law.—*Bramhall.* [*Rarely used.*]

A-NON', *adv.* [Sax. *on an.*] 1. Quickly; without intermission; soon; immediately. 2. Sometimes; now and then; at other times.

A-NON'Y-MOUS, *a.* [Fr. *anonyme*; L. *anonymus.*] Nameless; wanting a name; without the real name of the author.

A-NON'Y-MOUS-LY, *adv.* Without a name.

AN-O-PLO-THĒ'RI-UM, *n.* [Gr. *αν*, *οπλον*, and *θηριον.*] A name which Cuvier has given to a genus of extinct animals, whose bones were first found in the gypsum quarries near Paris.

A-NOP'SY, *n.* [Gr. *αν* and *ωψ.*] Want of sight; invision. [*Little used.*]

AN'O-REX-Y, *n.* [Gr. *a* and *ορεξις.*] Want of appetite, without a loathing of food.—*Coxe.*

A-NORM'AL, *a.* Not according to rule; abnormal.

A-NOR'THITE, *n.* A species of the feldspar family, occurring in small glassy crystals. It has been found only in lavas.

AN-OTH'ER (an-uth'er), *a.* [*an*, or *one*, and *other.*] 1. Not the same; different. 2. One more, in addition to a former number, indefinitely. 3. Any other; any different person, indefinitely. This word is often used without a noun, be coming a substitute for the name of the person or thing.

† AN-OTH'ER-GĀINES, *adv.* Of another kind.

† AN-OTH'ER-GĀTES, *adv.* Of another sort.

† AN-OTH'ER-GUESS, *a.* Of a different kind.

AN-OTH'ER-GUISE (an-uth'er-gīze), *a.* Of a different kind; different. [This is a vulgar word, and usually contracted into *other-guess.*]

A-NOTTA, *n.* An elegant red color, obtained from the pulp of the seed-vessel of the *bixa orellana*, a tropical tree

† A-NOUGH', } *See* ENOUGH, ENOW.
A-NOW', }

AN'SĀ-TED, *a.* [L. *ansatus.*] Having a handle or handles, or something in the form of handles.

AN'SER, *n.* [L.] 1. In *zoology*, the name of the goose, whether tame or wild.—2. In *astronomy*, a small star in the milky way.

AN'SER-INE, *a.* [L. *anserinus.*] 1. Resembling the skin of a goose; uneven. 2. Pertaining to the *anseres.*

AN'SER-ĒS, *n. pl.* In *Linnæus's system*, the third order of *aves*, or birds, including the web-footed water-fowls.

† AN'SLĀIGHT (an'slāte), *n.* An attack; an affray.

AN'SWER (an'ser), *v. t.* [Sax. *andswarian.*] 1. To speak in return to a call or question, or to a speech, declaration, or argument of another person. 2. To be equivalent to; to be adequate to, or sufficient to accomplish the object. 3. To comply with, fulfill, pay, or satisfy. 4. To act in return, or opposition. 5. To bear a due proportion to; to be equal or adequate; to suit. 6. To perform what was intended; to accomplish. 7. To be opposite to; to face. 8. To write in reply; to reply to another writing, by way

of explanation, refutation, or justification. 9. To solve. 10. To respond to, or attend upon; as, to *answer* the bell.

AN'SWER, *v. i.* 1. To reply; to speak by way of return. 2. To be accountable, liable, or responsible. 3. To vindicate, or give a justificatory account of. 4. To correspond with; to suit with. 5. To act reciprocally. 6. To stand as opposite or correlative. 7. To return, as sound reverberated; to echo. 8. To succeed; to effect the object intended; to have a good effect.

AN'SWER (an'ser), *n.* 1. A reply; that which is said, in return to a call, a question, an argument, an allegation, or an address. 2. An account to be rendered to justice.—3. In *law*, a counter-statement of facts, in a course of pleadings; a confutation of what the other party has alleged. 4. A writing, pamphlet, or book, in reply to another. 5. A reverberated sound; an echo. 6. A return; that which is sent in consequence of some petition. 7. A solution, the result of a mathematical operation.—SYN. Reply; rejoinder; replication; response.

AN'SWER-A-BLE (an'ser-a-ble), *a.* 1. That may be answered; to which a reply may be made. 2. Obliged to give an account, or liable to be called to account: amenable; responsible; accountable. 3. Obliged or liable to pay, indemnify, or make good. 4. Correspondent; agreeing with; in conformity with. 5. Suitable; suited; proportionate. 6. Equal; correspondent; proportionate.

AN'SWER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being answerable, liable, responsible, or correspondent.

AN'SWER-A-BLY, *adv.* In due proportion, correspondence, or conformity; suitably.

AN'SWERED (an'serd), *pp.* Replied to; fulfilled; paid; complied with; accomplished; solved; confuted.

AN'SWER-ER, *n.* One who answers; he or that which makes a return to what another has spoken; he who writes an answer.

AN'SWER-ING, *ppr.* Replying; corresponding to; fulfilling; solving; succeeding; reverberating; confuting.

AN'SWER-JOB'BER, *n.* One who makes a business of writing answers to letters, &c.—*Swift.*

AN'SWER-LESS, *a.* That has no answer, or that can not be answered.—*Byron.*

AN'T. In *old authors*, for *an it*; that is, *if it*. *See* AN.

ĀN'T. In *vulgar use*, for *am not, are not*, or *is not.*

ĀNT, *n.* [Sax. *æmet.*] An emmet; a pismire.

ĀNT'-BEAR, } *n.* Names applied to a genus of quadru-
ĀNT'-EAT-ER, } peds that feed on ants.

ĀNT'-EGGS, *n. pl.* Little white balls found in the hillocks of ants, usually supposed to be their eggs, but found, on examination, to be the young brood, in their first or second state.

ĀNT'-HILL, *n.* A little tumulus, or hillock, formed by ants, for their habitation.

AN'TA, *n.*; *pl.* ANTÆ. In *ancient architecture*, a pilaster or square projection attached to a wall; written also *ante.*

ANT-AC'ID, *a.* [*anti* and *acid.*] Counteractive of acidity.

ANT-AC'ID, *n.* In *medicine*, a remedy for acidity of stomach, as an alkali or absorbent.

ANT-AC'RID, *n.* [*anti* and *acrid.*] That which corrects acrimony.

AN-TAG'O-NISM, *n.* Opposition of action; counteraction of things or principles.—*Good.*

AN-TAG'O-NIST, *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *αγωνιστης.*] 1. One who contends with another in combat; used primarily in relation to the Grecian games. An adversary. 2. An opponent in controversy. *Campbell.*—3. In *anatomy*, a muscle which acts in opposition to another.

AN-TAG'O-NIST, *a.* Counteracting; opposing.

AN-TAG-O-NIST'IC, *a.* Opposing in combat; contending against.

AN-TAG'O-NIZE, *v. i.* To contend against; to act in opposition; to oppose in argument.

AN-TAG'O-NIZ-ING, *ppr.* Acting in opposition.

AN-TAG'O-NY, *n.* Contest; opposition.—*Milton.*

ANT-AL'GIC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *αλγος.*] Alleviating pain; anodyne. [*Little used.*]

ANT-AL'KA-LI, } *n.* In *medicine*, a remedy for the pur-
ANT-AL'KA-LINE, } pose of neutralizing alkali, or counteracting an alkaline tendency in the system.—*Hooper.*

ANT-AN-A-CLA'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *αντανακλασις.*] 1. In *rhetoric*, a figure, which consists in repeating the same word in a different sense; as, while we *live*, let us *live*. 2. It is also a repetition of words, beginning a sentence, after a long parenthesis.

ANT-AN-A-GŌ'GE, *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *αναγωγη.*] In *rhetoric*, a figure, which consists in replying to an adversary, by way of recrimination.

ANT-APH-RO-DIS'I-AC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *αφροδισιος.*] Antivenereal; having the quality of extinguishing or lessening venereal desire.

ANT-APH-RO-DIS'I-AC, *n.* A medicine that lessens or extinguishes the venereal appetite.

ANT-APH-RO-DIT'IC, *a.* Antivenereal; abating the venereal appetite, or efficacious against the venereal disease.

ANT-APH-RO-DIT'IC, *n.* A medicine which abates the venereal appetite, or is good against the venereal disease.

ANT-AP-O-PLEC'TIC, *a.* Good against apoplexy.

ANT-AR'CHISM, *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *αρχη.*] Opposition to all government or restraint of individuals by law.

ANT-AR'CHIST, *n.* One who opposes all social government or control of individuals by law.

ANT-AR-CHIST'IC, } *a.* Opposed to all human govern-
ANT-AR-CHIST'IC-AL, } ment.

ANT-AR'CTIC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *αρκτος.*] Opposite to the northern, or arctic pole; relating to the southern pole, or to the region near it.

AN-TĀ'RĒS, *n.* The name of a star of the first magnitude.

ANT-AR-THRIT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *αρθριτις.*] Counteracting the gout.

ANT-AR-THRIT'IC, *n.* A remedy which cures or alleviates the gout.

ANT-ASTH-MAT'IC (-ast-mat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *ασθμα.*] Opposing the asthma.

ANT-ASTH-MAT'IC, *n.* A remedy for the asthma.

AN'TE. A Latin preposition, the Greek *αντι*, much used in the composition of English words, especially in words from the Latin and Greek languages. It signifies *before in place*, in front; hence, opposite, contrary; and, figuratively, *before in time.* The Latin *ante* is generally used in the sense of *before*, and the Greek *αντι* in that of *opposite*, or *in the place of.*

AN'TE, } *n.* A pilaster.—In *heraldry*, *ante* denotes that the
AN'TA, } pieces are let into one another, in the manner there expressed.

AN'TE-ACT, *n.* [L. *ante* and *act.*] A preceding act.

AN'TE-AL, *a.* Being before or in front.—*Fleming.*

AN'TE BEL'LUM. [L.] Before the war.

AN-TE CE-DA'NE-OUS, *a.* Antecedent; preceding in time. —*Owen.*

AN-TE-CEDE', *v. t.* To go before in time; to precede. *Hale.*

AN-TE-CED'ENCE, *n.* The act or state of going before in time; precedence.

AN-TE-CED'EN-CY, *n.* The act or state of going before.

AN-TE-CED'ENT, *a.* Going before in time.—SYN. Prior; anterior; preceding; previous; foregoing.

AN-TE-CED'ENT, *n.* That which goes before in time; hence, in *writings*, that which precedes in place.—In *grammar*, the noun to which a relative or other substitute refers.—In *logic*, the first of two propositions in an enthymeme, and also the first part of a hypothetical proposition; opposed to *consequent.*—In *mathematics*, the first of two terms of a ratio.

AN-TE-CED'ENT-LY, *adv.* Previously; at a time preceding.

AN-TE-CES'SOR, *n.* [L.] 1. One who goes before; a leader; a principal. 2. One that possessed land before the present possessor.

AN'TE-CHAM-BER, *n.* A chamber or apartment before the chief apartment to which it leads, and in which persons wait for audience.

AN'TE-CHAP-EL, *n.* The part of the chapel through which is the passage to the choir or body of it.

AN-TE'CIAN, *n.* [L. *antœci.*] In *geography*, the *antecians* are those inhabitants of the earth, under the same meridian, and at the same distance from the equator, but on opposite sides, one party north, the other south.

AN-TE-CO-LUM'BI-AN, *a.* Before Columbus or his discovery of America.

AN-TE-CUR'SOR, *n.* [L. *ante* and *cursor.*] One who runs before; a forerunner.

AN'TE-DATE, *n.* 1. Prior date; a date antecedent to another.—*Good.* 2. Anticipation.—*Donne.*

AN'TE-DĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *ante* and *datum.*] 1. To date before the true time. 2. To anticipate; to take before the true time; as, to "*antedate* the bliss above."—*Pope.*

AN'TE-DĀT-ED, *pp.* Dated before the true time.

AN'TE-DĀT-ING, *ppr.* Dating before the true time.

AN-TE-DI-LŪ'VI-AL, } *a.* [L. *ante* and *diluvium.*] Before the
AN-TE-DI-LŪ'VI-AN, } flood, or deluge, in Noah's time; existing, happening, or relating to what happened, before the deluge.

AN-TE-DI-LŪ'VI-AN, *n.* One who lived before the deluge.

† **AN'TE-FACT**, *n.* That which represents the fact before it occurs.

AN'TE-LOPE, *n.* In *zoology*, a genus of ruminant quadrupeds, intermediate between the deer and goat. One of the most beautiful species is the gazel.

AN-TE-LŪ'CAN, *a.* [L. *antelucanus.*] Being before light.

AN-TE-ME-RID'I-AN, *a.* [L. *ante* and *meridian.*] Being before noon; pertaining to the forenoon.

ANT-E-MET'IC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι*, and *emetic.*] Restraining or allaying vomiting.

ANT-E-MET'IC, *n.* A medicine which checks vomiting.

AN-TE-MO-SĀ'IC, *a.* Previous to the time of Moses.

AN-TE-MUN'DANE, *a.* [L. *ante* and *mundus.*] Being before the creation of the world.

AN-TE-MŪ'RAL, *n.* In *old castles*, a barbacan or outwork;

a strong high wall, with turrets in front of the gate.—*Henry's Brit.*

AN-TE-NI'CENE, *a.* [L. *ante* and *Nicene.*] Anterior to the first council of Nice.

AN-TEN'NÆ, *n. pl.* [L.] In *zoology*, prominent organs attached to the heads of insects and of the *crustacea*, or crab-like animals, usually jointed and hollow. They are organs of touch, and hence sometimes called *feelers.* In insects there are two, in the *crustacea* usually four.

AN-TEN'NAL, *a.* Belonging to the antennæ.

AN-TEN-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Bearing antennæ.

AN-TEN'NI-FORM, *a.* Shaped like antennæ.

AN-TE-NUM'BER, *n.* A number that precedes another.

AN-TE-NUP'TIAL, *a.* Being before marriage.

AN-TE-PAS'CHAL, *a.* Pertaining to the time before Easter. —*Nelson.*

AN'TE-PAST, *n.* [L. *ante* and *pastum.*] A foretaste; something taken before the proper time.

AN'TE-PE-NULT', *n.* [L. *ante, pene,* and *ultimus.*] The last syllable of a word except two.

AN-TE-PE-NULT'I-MATE, *a.* Pertaining to the last syllable but two.

ANT-EP-I-LEP'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *επιληπτικος.*] Resisting or curing epilepsy.

ANT-EP-I-LEP'TIC, *n.* A remedy for the epilepsy.

AN'TE-PŌNE, *v. t.* [L. *antepono.*] To set one thing before another.

AN-TE-PO-SI''TION, *n.* In *grammar*, the placing of a word before another.

AN-TE-PRE-DIC'A-MENT, *n.* A preliminary point in logic; any thing which is to be first known in order to a clear understanding of the predicaments and categories, as definitions of common terms.

AN-TĒ'RI-OR, *a.* [L.] 1. Before in time or place; preceding in time. 2. Before or in front in place.—SYN. Antecedent: previous: precedent; preceding; former; foregoing.

AN-TE-RI-OR'I-TY, *n.* The state of being anterior, preceding, or in front.

AN'TE-ROOM, *n.* A room before, or in front of another.

AN'TĒS, } *n. pl.* [L.] Pilasters or square projections at-
AN'TÆ, } tached to a wall.—*Brande.*

AN-TE-STAT'URE, *n.* In *fortification*, a small intrenchment, or work formed of palisades.

AN-TE-STŌM'ACH (-stum'ak), *n.* A cavity which leads into the stomach, as in birds.—*Ray.*

AN'TE-TEM-PLE, *n.* The *nave* in a church.

† **AN-TE-VERT'**, *v. t.* [L. *anteverto.*] To prevent.

AN-THEL-MIN'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *ελμινς.*] Good against worms.

AN-THEL-MIN'TIC, *n.* A remedy for worms.

AN'THEM, *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *υμνος.*] A hymn sung in alternate parts; but, in *modern usage*, a sacred tune, or piece of music set to words.

AN'THEM-WISE, *adv.* In the manner of an anthem; alternately.—*Bacon.*

AN'THE-MIS, *n.* Camomile.—*Tate.*

AN'THER, *n.* [L. *anthera.*] In *botany*, the summit or top of the stamen, containing the fertilizing dust which produces fruit.

AN'THER-AL, *a.* Pertaining to anthers.

AN'THER-DUST, *n.* The dust or pollen of an anther.

AN-THER-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* [*anther*, and L. *fero.*] Producing anthers.—*Barton.*

AN-THES-TĒ'RI-ON, *n.* [Gr.] The sixth month of the Athenian year.

AN-THŌ'BI-AN, *n.* [Gr. *ανθος.*] An animal that lives on flowers.

AN-THŌ'DI-UM, *n.* [Gr. from *ανθος*, a flower.] In *botany*, the inflorescence of a compound flower, or the common calyx of a compound flower.—*Lindley.*

AN-THO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to anthology.

AN-THOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ανθος* and *λογος.*] 1. A collection of flowers.—*Johnson.* 2. A discourse on flowers. 3. A collection of beautiful passages from authors; a collection of poems or epigrams, especially from Greek authors. In the *Greek Church*, a collection of devotions or offices.

AN-THOPH'YL-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *ανθος* and *φυλλον.*] A mineral of the hornblende family, occurring in fine, brittle fibres or fibrous masses, of grayish brown and other dark colors, and semi-metallic lustre. It consists of silica, magnesia, and oxyd of iron.

AN-THOPH-YL-LIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to anthophyllite, or containing it.— *Hitchcock.*

AN'THO-RISM, *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *ορισμος.*] In *rhetoric*, a description, or definition, contrary to that which is given by the adverse party.

AN'THRA-CITE, *n.* [Gr. *ανθραξ* and *λιθος.*] A hard, compact, mineral coal, of high lustre, differing from bituminous coal in containing but little or no bitumen, in consequence of which it burns without flame. The purer specimens consist wholly of carbon.

AN-THRA-CIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to anthracite.

AN-THRAC'O-LITE. *See* ANTHRACITE.

AN-THRA-CO-THE'RI-UM, *n.* [Gr. *ανθραξ* and *θηριον.*] The name of a genus of pachydermatous animals found in Italy, in tertiary lignite, or brown coal; whence the name, viz., *coal-beast.*

AN'THRAX, *n.* A carbuncle; a malignant ulcer, with in tense burning.

AN-THRO-PO-GLOT'TUS, *n.* [Gr. *ανθρωπος* and *γλωττα.*] An animal which has a tongue resembling that of a man, of which kind are parrots.

AN-THRO-POG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *ανθρωπος* and *γραφη.*] A description of man, or the human race; or of the distribution of our race in respect to situation, language, customs, &c.

AN-THRO-PO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to anthropology, according to human manner of speaking.

AN-THRO-POL'O-GIST, *n.* One who describes, or is versed in the physical history of man, or the human body.

AN-THRO-POL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ανθρωπος* and *λογος.*] 1. A discourse upon human nature. 2. The doctrine of the structure of the human body; the natural history or physiology of the human species. 3. The word denotes that manner of expression by which the inspired writers attribute human parts and passions to God.

AN'THRO-PO-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *ανθρωπος* and *μαντειη.*] Divination by inspecting the entrails of a human being.

AN-THRO-PO-MORPH'ISM, *n.* 1. The representation of the Deity under a human form, or with human affections, &c. 2. The heresy of the anthropomorphites.

AN-THRO-PO-MORPH'IST, *n.* One who believes in the existence of deity in a human form, as the ancient Greeks.

AN-THRO-PO-MORPH'ITE, *n.* [Gr. *ανθρωπος* and *μορφη.*] One who believes a human form in the Supreme Being. A sect of ancient heretics are called *anthropomorphites.*

AN-THRO-PO-MORPH-IT'IC, *a.* Representing the Deity with human form or affections.

AN-THRO-PO-MORPH'IT-ISM, *n.* The doctrines of anthropomorphites.

AN-THRO-PO-MORPH'OUS, *a.* Belonging to that which has the form of man; having the figure of resemblance to a man.

AN-THRO-PO-PATH'IC-AL, *a.* Subject to human passions

AN-THRO-PO-PATH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* When human passions are ascribed to a being.

AN-THRO-POP'A-THY, *n.* [Gr. *ανθρωπος* and *παθος.*] The affections of man, or the application of human passions to the Supreme Being.

AN-THRO-POPH'A-GĪ (an-thro-pof'a-jī), *n. plu.* [Gr. *ανθρωπος* and *φαγω.*] Man-eaters; cannibals; men that eat human flesh.

AN-THRO-POPH'A-GOUS, *a.* Feeding on human flesh.

AN-THRO-POPH'A-GY, *n.* The eating of human flesh, or the practice of eating it.

AN-THRO-POS'CO-PY, *n.* [Gr. *ανθρωπος* and *σκοπεω.*] The art of discovering or judging of a man's character, passions, and inclinations from the lineaments of his body.

AN-THRO-POS'O-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *ανθρωπος* and *σοφια.*] Knowledge of the nature of man; acquaintance with man's structure and functions.

AN-THRO-POT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *ανθρωπος*, a man, and *τομη*, a cutting.] The anatomy or dissection of the human body.

ANT-HYP-NOT'IC, *a.* [*Corrupt orthography.*] *See* ANTIHYPNOTIC.

ANT-HYP-O-CHONDRI-AC. *See* ANTIHYPOCHONDRIAC

ANT-HY-POPH'O-RA. *See* ANTIHYPOPHORA.

ANT-HYS-TER'IC. *See* ANTIHYSTERIC.

AN'TI. [Gr. *See* ANTE.] A preposition, signifying *against, opposite, contrary,* or *in place of;* used in many English words.

AN-TI-AB-O-LI''TION-IST, *n.* One who opposes abolition.

AN-TI-A-MERI-CAN, *a.* Opposed to America, or to the United States; opposed to the revolution in America.

AN-TI-A-POS'TLE, *n.* [Gr. *αντι*, and *apostle.*] An adversary to the apostles.

AN-TI-AR-MIN'IAN, *n.* One who opposes Arminianism

AN-TI-AR-THRIT'IC, *a.* Good against the gout.

AN-TI-AR-THRIT'IC, *n.* A remedy for the gout.

AN-TI-ASTH-MAT'IC, *a.* Good against asthma.

AN-TI-ASTH-MAT'IC, *n.* A remedy for the asthma.

AN-TI-AT-TRI''TION, *n.* A compound applied to machinery to prevent the effects of friction, often consisting of plumbago with some oily substance.

AN-TI-BAC'CHI-US, *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *βακχειος.*] In *poetry*, a foot of three syllables; the first two long, and the last short. as āmbīrē.

AN-TI-BA-SIL'IC-AN, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *βασιλικη.*] Opposed to royal state and magnificence.

AN'TI-BIL'IOUS (-bil'yus), *a.* Counteraction of bilious complaints.

AN'TI-BRACHI-AL, *a.* Belonging to the fore arm.

AN'TIC, *a.* [Fr. *antique.*] Odd; fanciful.

AN'TIC, *n.* 1. A buffoon, or merry Andrew; one that practices odd gesticulations. 2. Odd appearance; fantastic figures.

AN'TIC, *v. t.* To make antic.—*Shak.*

AN-TI-CA-CHEC'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *καχεκτης.*] Curing, or tending to cure, an ill habit of the constitution.

AN-TI-CA-CHEC'TIC, *n.* A medicine that tends to correct an ill habit of body.

AN-TI-CAL'VIN-IST, *n.* An opposer of Calvinism.

AN-TI-CAL-VIN-IST'IC, *a.* Opposed to Calvinism.

AN-TI-CAR-NIV'O-ROUS, *a.* Opposed to feeding on flesh.

AN-TI-CA-TARRH'AL (-ka-tär'ral), *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *καταρροος.*] Good against catarrh.

AN-TI-CA-TARRH'AL, *n.* A remedy for catarrh.

AN-TI-CAU-SOT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *καυσος.*] Good against a burning fever.

AN-TI-CAU-SOT'IC, *n.* A remedy for a burning fever.

AN-TI'CHAM-BER, *n.* Dr. Johnson prefers *ante-chamber*, which see.

AN'TI-CHRIST, *n.* [Gr. *αντι*, and *Christ.*] A great adversary of Christ; *the man of sin.*

AN-TI-CHRIST'IAN (-krist'yan), *a.* Pertaining to Anti-Christ; opposite to, or opposing the Christian religion, or its propagation.

AN-TI-CHRIST'IAN, *n.* A follower of Anti-Christ; one opposed to the Christian religion.

AN-TI-CHRIST'IAN-ISM, *n.* Opposition or contrariety to the Christian religion.

AN-TI-CHRIST-IAN'I-TY, *n.* Opposition or contrariety to Christianity.

AN-TI-CHRIST'IAN-IZE, *v. t.* To seduce from Christianity.

AN-TI-CHRON'IC-AL, *a.* Deviating from the proper order of time; erroneously dated.

AN-TI-CHRON'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an antichronical manner.

AN-TIC'HRO-NISM (an-tik'ro-nizm), *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *χρονος.*] Deviation from the true order of time.

AN-TICI-PANT, *a.* Anticipating; applied in *medicine* to periodic diseases, each of whose attacks recurs earlier than the preceding.—*Parr.*

AN-TIC'I-PATE, *v. t.* [L. *anticipo.*] 1. To take, or act, before another, so as to prevent him; to take first possession. 2. To take before the proper time. 3. To have a previous view or impression of something future.—SYN. To preoccupy; precede; outgo; forestall; foresee; expect.

AN-TIC'I-PA-TED, *pp.* Taken before; foretasted; foreseen; precluded; prevented.

† AN-TIC'I-PATE-LY, *adv.* By anticipation.

AN-TIC'I-PA-TING, *ppr.* Taking before; foretasting; precluding; preventing.

AN-TIC-I-PA'TION, *n.* 1. The act of taking up, placing, or considering something before the proper time, in natural order; prevention. 2. Previous view or impression of what is to happen afterward. 3. Previous notion; preconceived opinion produced in the mind before the truth is known; slight previous impression. 4. The attack of a fever before the usual time.—SYN. Preoccupation; preclusion; foretaste; prelibation; antepast; preconception; expectation; foresight; forethought.

AN-TIC'I-PA-TIVE, *a.* Containing anticipation.

AN-TIC'I-PA-TOR, *n.* One who anticipates.

AN-TICI-PA-TO-RY, *a.* Taking before the time.

AN-TI-CLI'MAX, *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *κλιμαξ.*] A sentence in which the ideas fall or become less important and striking at the close; opposed to *climax.*

AN-TI-CLI'NAL, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *κλινω.*] Marking inclination in opposite directions. In *geology*, the *anticlinal line* or *axis* is the line from which the strata dip in opposite directions.—*Brande.*

AN'TIC-LY, *adv.* In an antic manner; with odd postures and gesticulations; with fanciful appearance.

AN'TIC-MASK, *n.* A mask of antics.

AN-TI-CON-STI-TU'TION-AL, *a.* Opposed to or against the constitution.—*Bolingbroke.*

AN-TI-CON-STI-TU-TION-AL-IST, *n.* One opposed to the constitution.

AN-TI-CON-TA'GION-IST, *n.* One who opposes the doctrine of contagion.

AN-TI-CON-TA'GIOUS, *a.* Opposing or destroying contagion.

AN-TI-CON-VULS'IVE, *a.* Good against convulsions.

AN'TI-COR, *n.* Among *farriers*, an inflammation in a horse's throat.

AN-TI-COS-MET'IC, *a.* Destructive or injurious to beauty.

AN-TI-COS-MET'IC, *n.* Any preparation which injures beauty.

† AN'TI-COURT, *a.* In opposition to the court.

AN-TI-COURT'IER, *n.* One who opposes the court, or the measures of administration.

AN'TI-COUS, *a.* [L. *anticus.*] In *botany*, turned inward toward the axis. In *anthers*, denoting that the line of dehiscence is toward the pistil.—*Lindley.*

AN-TI-CRE-A'TOR, *n.* One who opposes the Creator.

AN-TI-DEM-O-CRAT'IC, } *a.* Opposing democracy.—
AN-TI-DEM-O-CRAT'IC-AL, } *Mitford.*

AN'TI-DO'TAL, *a.* That has the quality of preventing the ill effects of poison, or of any thing noxious.

AN-TI-DO'TAL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of an antidote; by way of antidote.—*Brown.*

AN-TI DO'TA-RY, *a.* Serving for a counter poison.

AN'TI DOTE, *n.* [Gr. *αντιδοτος.*] 1. A medicine to counteract the effects of poison, or of any thing noxious taken into the stomach. 2. Whatever tends to prevent mischievous effects, or to counteract the evil which something else might produce.—SYN. Remedy; counteraction; preventive.

AN-TI-DO'TIC-AL, *a.* Serving as an antidote.

AN-TI-DO'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* By way of antidote.

AN-TI-DYS-EN-TER'IC, *a.* Good against the dysentery, or bloody flux.

AN-TI-DYS-EN-TER'IC, *n.* A remedy for dysentery.

AN-TI-DYS-U'RIC, *a.* Counteracting or curing dysury.

AN-TI-E-MET'IC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *εμετικος.*] Having the quality of allaying vomiting.

AN-TI-E-MET'IC, *n.* A remedy to check vomiting.

AN-TI-EN-NE-A-HE'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. *αντι*, *εννεα*, and *εδρα.*] In *crystalography*, having nine faces on two opposite parts of the crystal.

AN'TIENT. *See* ANCIENT.

AN-TI-EN-THU-SI-AST'IC, *a.* Opposing enthusiasm.

AN'TIENT-RY (an'shent-ry), *n.* [More correctly, *ancientry.*] Cast of antiquity; that which is ancient; applied to language.

AN-TI-EP-I-LEP'TIC, *a.* Opposing epilepsy.

AN-TI-E-PIS'CO-PAL, *a.* Adverse to episcopacy.

AN-TI-E-VAN-GEL'IC-AL, *a.* Contrary to orthodoxy, or the genuine sense of the gospel.

AN'TI-FACE, *n.* Opposite face.—*Jonson.*

AN-TI-FA-NAT'IC, *n.* An opposer of fanaticism.

* AN-TI-FE'BRILE, or AN-TI-FEB'RILE, *a.* That has the quality of abating fever.

* AN-TI-FE'BRILE, or AN-TI-FEB'RILE, *n.* A medicine that cures, abates, or tends to allay fever.

AN-TI-FED'ER-AL, *a.* Opposing the federal constitution.

AN-TI-FED'ER-AL-ISM, *n.* Opposition to the ratification of the constitution of the United States.

AN-TI-FED'ER-AL-IST, *n.* One who, at the formation of the constitution of the United States, opposed its adoption and ratification.

AN-TI-FLAT'TER-ING, *a.* Opposite to flattering.—*Delany*

AN-TI-FLAT'U-LENT, *a.* Opposing flatulence.

AN-TI-GA-LAC'TIC, *n.* A medicine which tends to diminish the secretion of milk.

AN'TI-GRAPH, *n.* A copy.

AN-TI-GUG'GLER, *n.* A crooked tube of metal, used to prevent the gurgling of a bottle.

AN-TI-HEC'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *εκτικος.*] That has the quality of opposing or curing hectical disorders.

AN-TI-HEC'TIC, *n.* A medicine that is good in the cure of hectic disorders.

AN-TI-HE'LIX, *n.* The semi-circular prominence of the external ear, situated before and within the helix.

AN-TI-HYP-NOT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *υπνος.*] Counteracting sleep; tending to prevent sleep or lethargy.

AN-TI-HYP-NOT'IC, *n.* A medicine that prevents or tends to prevent sleep.—*Coxe.*

AN-TI-HYP-O-CHON'DRI-AC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *υποχονδριακος.*] That counteracts, or tends to cure, hypochondriac affections.

AN-TI-HYP-O-CHON'DRI-AC, *n.* A remedy for hypochondriac affections and low spirits.

AN-TI-HY-POPH'O-RA, *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *υποφορα.*] In *rhetoric*, a figure, which consists in refuting an objection by the opposition of a contrary sentence.

AN-TI-HYS-TER'IC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *υστερα.*] Counteracting hysterics.

AN-TI-HYS-TER'IC, *n.* A medicine that cures or counteracts hysterical affections.

AN-TI-LITH'IC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *λιθος.*] Tending to prevent the formation of stone in the bladder, or to remove it when formed.

AN-TI-LITH'IC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *λιθος.*] A remedy against stone in the bladder.

AN-TI-LITH-O-TRIP'TIST, *n.* One opposing lithotripsy.

AN-TI-LOG'A-RITHM, *n.* The complement of a logarithm; or, more generally, the number which a logarithm represents.—*P. Cyc.*

AN-TIL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *λογος.*] A contradiction between any words or passages in an author.

AN-TI-LOI'MIC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *λοιμος.*] Pertaining to remedies against the plague.—*Brande.*

† AN-TIL'O-QUIST, *n.* A contradictor.—*Dict.*

† AN-TIL'O-QUY, *n.* [Gr. *αντι*, and L. *loquor.*] An old word, denoting preface, proem, or peroration.

† AN-TI-MA-GIS'TRIC-AL, *a.* Opposed to the office of magistrates.—*South.*

AN-TI-MA'NI-AC, } *a.* Counteracting or curing madness
AN-TI-MA-NI'AC-AL, } or phrensy.

AN'TI-MASK, *n.* A lesser mask, in distinction from the principal or main mask.—*Bacon.*

AN-TI-MA'SON, *n.* One opposed to freemasonry.

AN-TI-MA-SON'IC, *a.* Opposing freemasonry.
AN-TI-MĀ'SON-RY, *n.* Opposition to freemasonry.
AN-TI-ME-TAB'O-LE (an-te-me-tab'o-ly), *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *μεταβολη.*] In *rhetoric*, a setting of two things in opposition to each other.
AN-TI-ME-TATH'E-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *μεταθεσις.*] In *rhetoric*, an inversion of the parts or members of an antithesis.
AN-TIM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *μετρον.*] An optical instrument for measuring angles.
AN-TI-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Contrary to the rules of meter or verse.
AN-TI-MIN-IS-TĒ'RI-AL, *a.* Opposed to the ministry, or administration of government.
AN-TI-MIN-IS-TĒ'RI-AL-IST, *n.* One that opposes the ministry.
AN-TI-MO-NĂR'CHIC-AL, *a.* Opposed to monarchy; that opposes a kingly government.
AN-TI-MO-NĂR'CHIC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being opposed to monarchy.
AN-TI-MON'ĂR-CH-IST, *n.* An enemy to monarchy.
AN-TI-MŌ'NI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to antimony; composed of antimony, or partaking of its qualities.
AN-TI-MŌ'NI-AL, *n.* A preparation of antimony; a medicine in which antimony is a principal ingredient.
AN-TI-MŌ'NI-ĀTE, *n.* A compound or salt composed of antimonic acid and a base.
AN-TI-MŌ'NI-Ā-TED, *a.* Partaking of antimony; mixed or prepared with antimony.
AN-TI-MON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to antimony.
AN-TI-MON'IC AC'ID, *n.* An acid composed of two equivalents of antimony and five of oxygen.
AN-TI-MŌ'NI-OUS AC'ID, *n.* An acid consisting of two equivalents of antimony and four of oxygen.
AN'TI-MO-NĪTE, *n.* A compound of antimonious acid and a base.
AN'TI-MO-NY, *n.* [Fr. *antimoine.*] *Primarily*, a metallic ore, consisting of sulphur combined with a metal. The sulphuret of antimony, the *stibium* of the Romans, is a blackish mineral, which stains the hands; hard, brittle, full of long, shining, needle-like *striæ*, and used in medicine and the arts.
AN-TI-MOR'AL-IST, *n.* An opposer of morality.
AN-TI-MŪ'SIC-AL, *a.* Opposed to music; having no ear for music.—*Amer. Review*
AN-TI-NE-PHRIT'IC, *a.* Counteracting diseases of the kidneys.
AN-TI-NE-PHRIT'IC, *n.* A medicine that tends to remove diseases of the kidneys.
AN-TI-NŌ'MI-AN, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *νομος.*] Against the law; pertaining to the Antinomians.
AN-TI-NŌ'MI-AN, *n.* One of a sect who maintain, that, under the gospel dispensation, the law is of no use or obligation; or who hold doctrines which supersede the necessity of good works and a virtuous life.
AN-TI-NŌ'MI-AN-ISM, *n.* The tenets of the Antinomians.
* AN'TI-NO-MIST, *n.* One who pays no regard to the law, or to good works.
* AN'TI-NO-MY, *n.* 1. A contradiction between two laws, or between two parts of the same law. 2. A law or other thing, which is opposite or contrary.—*Milton.*
AN-TI-Ō'CHI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Antiochus, the founder of a sect of philosophers.
AN-TI-PĀ'PAL, *a.* Opposing popery.
AN-TI-PA-PIST'IC, } *a.* Opposed to popery or papacy.
AN-TI-PA-PIST'IC-AL, } —*Jortin.*
AN-TI-PAR'AL-LEL, *a.* Running in a contrary direction.—*Hammond.*
AN-TI-PAR-A-LĬT'IC, *a.* Good against the palsy.
AN-TI-PAR-A-LĬT'IC, *n.* A remedy for the palsy.
AN-TI-PA-THET'IC, } *a.* Having a natural contrariety, or
AN-TI-PA-THET'IC-AL, } constitutional aversion to a thing.
AN-TI-PA-THET'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of having an aversion or contrariety to a thing.
AN-TI-PATH'IC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι* and *παθος.*] Having opposite affections.—In *medicine*, the same as *allopathic.*
AN-TIP'A-THOUS, *a.* Adverse; having a natural contrariety.
AN-TIP'A-THY, *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *παθος.*] 1. Instinctive contrariety or opposition in feeling; an aversion felt at the presence, real or ideal, of a particular object.—2. In *ethics*, antipathy is hatred, aversion, or repugnancy; *hatred* to persons; *aversion* to persons or things; *repugnancy* to actions.—3. In *physics*, a contrariety in the properties or affections of matter, as of oil and water.—SYN. Aversion; dislike; disgust; distaste; repugnance; contrariety; opposition.
AN-TI-PĀ-TRI-OT'IC, or AN-TI-PAT-RI-OT'IC, *a.* Not patriotic; opposing the interests of one's country.
AN-TI-PE-DO-BAP'TIST, *n.* [Gr. *αντι*, *παις*, *παιδος*, and *βαπτιζω.*] One who is opposed to the baptism of infants.
AN-TI-PE-RI-OD'IC, *n.* In *medicine*, a remedy against the return of periodic diseases, as intermittents.
AN-TI-PER-I-STAL'TIC, *a.* Opposite to peristaltic; counteracting peristaltic motion.
AN-TI-PE-RIS'TA-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *περιστασις.*] The opposition of a contrary quality, by which the quality opposed acquires strength.
AN-TI-PER-I-STAT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to antiperistasis.
AN-TI-PES-TI-LEN'TIAL, *a.* Counteracting contagion or infection.
AN-TI-PHLO-GIS'TIAN (an-te-flo-jis'chan), *n.* An opposer of the theory of phlogiston
AN-TI-PHLO-GIS'TIC, *a.* Counteracting preternatural heat; opposed to the doctrine of phlogiston.
AN-TI-PHLO-GIS'TIC, *n.* Any medicine or diet which tends to counteract preternatural heat.
AN'TI-PHON, *n.* The chant or alternate singing in choirs of cathedrals.
AN-TIPH'ON-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to antiphony or alternate singing.
AN-TI-PHON'IC, }
AN-TI-PHON'IC-AL, }
AN-TIPH'O-NAL (an-tif'o-nal), *n.* A book of antiphons or anthems.
AN-TIPH'O-NA-RY, *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *φωνη.*] A service book in the Roman Catholic Church.
AN-TIPH'O-NER, *n.* A book of anthems or antiphons.—*Chaucer.*
AN-TIPH'O-NY (an-tif'o-ny), *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *φωνη.*] 1. The answer of one choir to another, when an anthem or psalm is sung alternately by two choirs; alternate singing. 2. A species of psalmody, when a congregation is divided into two parts, and each sings the verses alternately. 3. The words given out at the beginning of a psalm, to which both the choirs are to accommodate their singing. 4. A musical composition of several verses, extracted from different psalms.
AN-TIPH'RA-SIS (an-tif'ra-sis), *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *φρασις.*] The use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning.
AN-TI-PHRAS'TIC, } *a.* Pertaining to antiphrasis.
AN-TI-PHRAS'TIC-AL, } *Ash.*
AN-TI-PHRAS'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of an antiphrasis.
AN-TI-PHYS'IC-AL, *a.* Contrary to physics or to nature.
AN-TIP'O-DAL, *a.* Pertaining to the antipodes, or those who have their feet directly opposite.
* AN'TI-PODE, *n.*; *pl.* AN'TI-PODES or AN-TIP'O-DĒS. [Gr. *αντι* and *πους*, *ποδος.*] One who lives on the opposite side of the globe, and, of course, whose feet are directly opposite to ours.
AN-TI-PŌ'DE-AN, *a.* The same as *antipodal.*
AN-TI-POIS'ON (an-te-poy'zn), *n.* An antidote for poison.
AN'TI-PŌPE, *n.* One who usurps the papal power, in opposition to the pope.
AN'TI-PORT, *n.* An outward gate or door.
AN-TI-PRE-LAT'IC-AL, *a.* Adverse to prelacy.
AN'TI-PRIEST, *n.* An opposer or enemy of priests.
AN-TI-PRIEST'CRAFT, *n.* Opposition to priestcraft.
AN-TI-PRIN'CI-PLE, *n.* An opposite principle.
AN-TI-PROPH'ET (an-te-prof'et), *n.* An enemy or opposer of prophets.
AN-TIP-SOR'IC, *a.* [Gr.] Efficacious in curing the itch.
* AN-TIP-TŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *αντι* and *πτωσις.*] In *grammar*, the putting of one case for another.
AN-TI-PŪ'RI-TAN, *n.* An opposer of Puritans.
AN-TI-QUA'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to antiquaries, or to antiquity. As a noun, this is used for *antiquary.*
AN-TI-QUA'RI-AN-ISM, *n.* Love of antiquities.
AN'TI-QUA-RY, *n.* [L. *antiquarius.*] One who studies into the history of ancient things, as statutes, coins, medals, paintings, inscriptions, books, and manuscripts, or searches for them, and explains their origin and purport; one versed in antiquity.
AN'TI-QUĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *antiquo.*] To make old, or obsolete; to make old in such a degree as to put out of use. Hence, when applied to *laws or customs*, it denotes to make void, or *abrogate.*
AN'TI-QUĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Grown old; obsolete; out of use; having lost its binding force by non-observance.
AN'TI-QUĀ-TED-NESS, *n.* The state of being old, or obsolete.
AN'TI-QUATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being obsolete.
AN-TI-QUĀ'TION, *n.* The state of being antiquated.
AN-TĪQUE' (an-teek'), *a.* [Fr.] 1. Old; ancient; of genuine antiquity. 2. Old, as it respects the present age, or a modern period of time; of old fashion. 3. Odd; wild; fantastic; more generally written *antic.*—SYN. Antiquated; old-fashioned; obsolete.
AN-TĪQUE' (an-teek'), *n.* In *general*, any thing very old; but, in *a more limited sense*, the remains of ancient artists, as busts, statues, paintings, and vases, the works of Grecian and Roman antiquity.
AN-TĪQUE'LY, *adv.* In an antique manner.
AN-TĪQUE-NESS (an-teek'nes), *n.* The quality of being antique; an appearance of ancient origin and workmanship.
AN-TIQ'UI-TY (an-tik'we-te), *n.* [L. *antiquitas.*] 1. Ancient

times; former ages; times long since past. 2. The ancients; the people of ancient times; as, the fact is admitted by all *antiquity*. 3. Ancientness; great age; the quality of being ancient. 4. Old age.—*Shak.* 5. The remains of ancient times; [*in this sense usually or always plural.*]

ANTI-REVOLUTIONARY, *a.* Opposed to a revolution; opposed to an entire change in the form of government.—*Burke.*

ANTI-REVOLUTIONIST, *n.* One who is opposed to a revolution in government.

ANTI-RHEUMATIC (-ru-mat'ik), *a.* Efficacious in cases of rheumatism.

ANTI-SABBATARIAN, *n.* One of a sect who oppose the observance of the Christian Sabbath.

ANTI-SABIAN, *a.* Opposed or contrary to Sabianism, or the worship of the celestial orbs.

ANTI-SACERDOTAL, *a.* Adverse to priests.

ANTISCIANS, ANTISCII, *n. pl.* [L. *antiscii.*] In *geography*, the inhabitants of the earth, living on different sides of the equator, whose shadows at noon are cast in contrary directions.

ANTI-SCORBUTIC, ANTI-SCORBUTICAL, *a.* Counteracting the scurvy.

ANTI-SCORBUTIC, *n.* A remedy for the scurvy.

† ANTI-SCRIPT, *n.* Opposition in writing to some other writing.

ANTI-SCRIPTURAL, *a.* Not accordant with the Sacred Scriptures.

ANTI-SCRIPTURALISM, *n.* Opposition to the Holy Scriptures.—*Boyle.*

ANTI-SCRIPTURIST, *n.* One who denies revelation.—*Boyle.*

ANTISEPTIC, *a.* [Gr. αντι and σηπτος.] Opposing or resisting putrefaction; counteracting a putrescent tendency in the system.

ANTI-SEPTIC, *n.* A medicine which resists or corrects putrefaction.

ANTI-SLAVERY, *n.* Opposition to slavery.

ANTISOCIAL, *a.* 1. Averse to society; that tends to interrupt or destroy social intercourse. 2. Hostile to the existence of society; as, *antisocial* principles.

ANTISPASIS, *n.* [Gr. αντι and σπαω.] A revulsion of fluids from one part of the body to another.

ANTI-SPASMODIC, *a.* [Gr. αντι and σπασμος.] Opposing spasm; resisting convulsions; as anodynes.

ANTI-SPASMODIC, *n.* A remedy for spasms or convulsions.

ANTISPAST, ANTISPASTUS, *n.* In *prosody*, a foot of four syllables, in which the first and last are short, and the two middle ones long.

ANTI-SPASTIC, *a.* 1. Causing a revulsion of fluids or humors.—*Johnson.* 2. Counteracting spasms; antispasmodic.

ANTI-SPASTIC, *n.* 1. In *old writers*, a medicine supposed to act by causing a revulsion of the humors. 2. A remedy which counteracts spasm; an antispasmodic.

ANTI-SPLENETIC, *a.* Good as a remedy in diseases of the spleen.—*Johnson.*

ANTISTASIS, *n.* [Gr. αντι and στασις.] In *oratory*, the defense of an action from the consideration that, if it had been omitted, something worse would have happened.

ANTISTES, *n.* [L.] The chief priest or prelate.

ANTISTROPHE, *n.* [Gr. αντι and στροφη.] 1. In *grammar*, the changing of things mutually depending on each other; reciprocal conversion. 2. Among the *ancients*, that part of a song or dance, before the altar, which was performed by turning from the left to the right, in opposition to the *strophe*. Hence, a stanza or portion of ancient poetry, following the *strophe*, and corresponding to it.

ANTI-STROPHIC, *a.* Belonging to the antistrophe.

ANTISTROPHON, *n.* A figure which repeats a word often.—*Milton.*

ANTI-STRUMATIC, *a.* [L. *anti* and *struma.*] Good against scrofulous disorders.

ANTI-SYPHILITIC, *a.* Efficacious against syphilis, or the venereal disease.

ANTI-THEISM, *n.* Opposition to the belief of a God.—*Chalmers.*

ANTI-THEIST, *n.* One who opposes the belief of a God.

ANTI-THEISTIC-AL, *a.* Opposing the belief of a God.

ANTI-THEISTIC-AL-LY, *adv.* By opposing the belief in a God.

ANTITHESIS, *n.* [Gr. αντιθεσις.] 1. In *rhetoric*, an opposition of words or sentiments; contrast; as, "the prodigal *robs his heir*, the miser *robs himself*." 2. Opposition of opinions; controversy.

ANTI-THETIC, ANTI-THETICAL, *a.* Pertaining to antithesis; containing or abounding with antithesis.

ANTI-THETIC-AL-LY, *adv.* By antithesis.—*Byron.*

ANTITHETON, *n.* [Gr. αντιθετον.] An opposite.

ANTITRAGUS, *n.* A prominence on the lower posterior portion of the external ear, opposite the tragus.

ANTI-TRINITARIAN, *n.* One who denies the trinity, or the existence of three persons in the Godhead.

ANTI-TRINITARIAN, *a.* Opposing the trinity.

ANTI-TRINITARIAN-ISM, *n.* A denial of the trinity.

ANTITROPAL, ANTITROPOUS, *a.* [Gr. αντι and τρεπω.] In *botany*, a term denoting that the embryo is inverted with respect to the seed.—*Lindley.*

ANTITYPE, *n.* [Gr. αντιτυπον.] That of which the type is the pattern or prefiguration. Thus, the paschal lamb, in Scripture, is the type, of which Christ is the *antitype.*

ANTI-TYPIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an antitype; explaining the type.—*Johnson.*

ANTI-TYPIC-AL-LY, *adv.* By way of antitype.

ANTI-VARIOLOUS, *a.* Preventing the contagion of the small-pox.

ANTI-VENEREAL, *a.* Resisting venereal poison.

ANTLER, *n.* A start or branch of a horn, especially of the horns of the cervine animals, as of the stag or moose.

ANTLERED, *a.* Furnished with antlers.

ANTLIKE, *a.* Resembling ants.

ANTŒCI, *n. pl.* [Gr. αντι and οικεω.] Those inhabitants of the earth who live under the same meridian, and at the same distance from the equator; the one toward the north, and the other toward the south. *See* ANTECIAN.

ANTONI-AN, *a.* Noting certain medicinal waters in Germany, at or near Tonstein.

ANTONOMASIA, *n.* [Gr. αντι and ονομα.] The use of the name of some office, dignity, profession, science, or trade, instead of the true name of the person; as when his *majesty* is used for a king. Or, conversely, the use of a proper name instead of an appellative, as when a wise man is called a *Cato.*

ANTONOMASTIC-AL-LY, *adv.* By the figure antonomasia.

† ANTRE, *n.* [L. *antrum.*] A cavern.—*Shak.*

ANUBIS, *n.* An Egyptian deity, the conductor of departed spirits, and represented by a human figure, with the head of a dog or a fox.

ANUS, *n.* The opening of the body by which excrement is expelled.

ANVIL, *n.* [Sax. *anfilt*, *ænfilt.*] An iron block with a smooth face, on which smiths hammer and shape their work. *Figuratively*, any thing on which blows are laid.—*Shak. To be on the anvil*, is to be in a state of discussion, formation, or preparation.

ANVILED, *a.* Wrought on an anvil.

ANXIETUDE, *n.* Anxiety; solicitude. [*Little used.*]

ANXIETY (ang-zī'e-ty), *n.* [L. *anxietas.*] 1. Concern respecting some event, future or uncertain, which disturbs the mind, and keeps it in a state of painful uneasiness.—2. In *medical language*, uneasing restlessness in sickness.—SYN. Solicitude; care; foreboding; uneasiness; perplexity; disquietude; disquiet; watchfulness; restlessness.

ANXIOUS (ank'shus), *a.* 1. Greatly concerned or solicitous respecting something future or unknown; being in painful suspense. 2. Full of solicitude, *applied to things*; as, *anxious* forebodings. 3. Very desirous; as, *anxious* to satisfy. Followed by *for* or *about*, in respect to the object.—SYN. Solicitous; careful; uneasy; unquiet; restless; concerned; disturbed; watchful.

ANXIOUS-LY, *adv.* In an anxious manner; solicitously; carefully, unquietly.

ANXIOUS-NESS (ank'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being anxious; great solicitude.—*Johnson.*

ANY (en'ny), *a.* [Sax. *anig*, *ænig*; D. *eenig*; Ger. *einig.*] 1. One, indefinitely. 2. Some; an indefinite number, plurally. 3. Some; an indefinite quantity; a small portion. 4. It is often used as a substitute, the person or thing being understood. It is used in opposition to *none.*

ANY-WISE (en'ny-wīze). Sometimes used adverbially, but the two words may be separated, and used with a preposition, *in any wise.*

AONIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the muses, or to Aonia, in Bœotia.

AORIST, *n.* [Gr. αοριστος.] The name of certain tenses in the grammar of the Greek language, which express an action as *completed* in past time, but leave it in other respects wholly indeterminate.

AORISTIC, *a.* Indefinite; pertaining to an aorist, or in definite tense.

AORTA, *n.* [Gr. αορτη.] The great artery, or trunk of the arterial system, proceeding from the left ventricle of the heart, and giving origin to all the arteries, except the pulmonary arteries.

AORTAL, AORTIC, *a.* Pertaining to the aorta, or great artery.

APACE' *adv.* With a quick pace; quick; fast; speedily; with haste; hastily.

APAGOGE, *n.* [Gr. from απαγω.] 1. In *logic*, abduction; a kind of argument, wherein the greater extreme is evidently contained in the medium, but the medium not so evidently in the lesser extreme as not to require further proof. *Enc.*—2. In *mathematics*, a progress from one prop-

osition to another, when the first, being proved, is used to prove others.—3. In *Athenian law*, the carrying to a magistrate of one caught in the act of transgression.

A-P-A-GOG'IC-AL, *a.* An apagogical demonstration is an indirect way of proof, by showing the absurdity or impossibility of the contrary; corresponding to the *reductio ad absurdum* or *ad impossibile*.

AP-A-LACH'I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Apalaches, a tribe of Indians in the western part of Georgia; and to the southern extremity of the Alleganean ridges.

AP'AN-AGE. *See* APPANAGE.

A-PAN'THRO-PY, *n.* [Gr. *απο* and *ανθρωπος*.] An aversion to the company of men; a love of solitude.

AP-A-RITH'ME-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] In *rhetoric*, enumeration.

A-PART', *adv.* [Fr. *aparté*.] 1. Separately; at a distance; in a state of separation, as to place. 2. In a state of distinction, as to purpose, use, or character. 3. Distinctly; separately. 4. Aside; in exclusion of.

A-PART'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *appartement*.] A room in a building; a division in a house, separated from others by partitions; a place separated by inclosure.

AP-A-THET'IC, } *a.* Void of feeling; free from passion;
AP-A-THET'IC-AL, } insensible.—*Harris*.

AP'A-THIST, *n.* One destitute of feeling.

AP'A-THY, *n.* [Gr. *a* and *παθος*.] Want of feeling; an utter privation of passion, or insensibility to pain.—SYN. Insensibility; unfeelingness; indifference; unconcern.

AP'A-TITE, *n.* Native phosphate of lime. It usually occurs in six-sided prisms, of a green or greenish color, resembling beryl, but much softer.

APE, *n.* [D. *aap*; Dan. *abe*; Sax., Sw., and Ir. *apa*; Ice. *ape*.] 1. A genus of quadrupeds, found in the torrid zone of both continents, of a great number of species. In *common use*, the word extends to all the tribe of monkeys and baboons. 2. One who imitates servilely, in allusion to the manners of the ape; a silly fellow.

APE, *v. t.* To imitate servilely; to mimic.

A-PEAK', *adv.* 1. On the point; in a posture to pierce.—2. In *seamen's language*, perpendicular.

AP'EN-NINE, *a.* [L. *Apenninus*.] Pertaining to or designating a chain of mountains which extends through Italy.

AP'EN-NINE, *n.* } A chain of mountains in
AP'EN-NINES, *n. pl.* } Italy.

A-PEP'SY, *n.* [Gr. *a* and *πεπτω*.] Defective digestion; indigestion.—*Coxe*.

A'PER, *n.* 1. One who apes. 2. [L.] In *zoology*, the wild boar.

A-PE'RI-ENT, *a.* [L. *aperiens*.] Opening; deobstruent; laxative.

A-PE'RI-ENT, *n.* A medicine which promotes excretions; a laxative; a deobstruent.

A-PERI-TIVE, *a.* Opening; deobstruent; aperient.

† A-PERT', *a.* [L. *apertus*.] Open; evident; undisguised.

A-PER'TION, *n.* The act of opening; the state of being opened; an opening; a gap. [*Little used.*]

A-PERT'LY, *adv.* Openly.—*Bale.* [*Little used.*]

A-PERT'NESS, *n.* Openness. [*Rarely used.*]

A-PER'TOR, *n.* A muscle that raises the upper eye-lid.

AP'ER-TURE, *n.* 1. The act of opening: an opening; a passage perforated. 2. An opening of meaning; explanation; [*not used.*] *Taylor.*—SYN. Passage; cleft; gap; opening; hole.

A'PER-Y, *n.* The practice of aping.—*Coleridge.*

A-PET'AL-OUS, *a.* In *botany*, having no petals, or flower-leaves; having no *corol*.

A-PET'AL-OUS-NESS, *n.* A state of being without petals.

A'PEX, *n.*; *pl.* APEXES. [L. *apex*; pl. *apices*.] The tip, point, or summit of any thing.

A-PHÆR'E-SIS, } (af-er'e-sis), *n.* [Gr. *απο* and *αίρεω*.] 1. The
A-PHER'E-SIS, } taking of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word.—2. In *the healing art*, the removal of any thing noxious.—In *surgery*, amputation.

A-PHAN'ES-ITE, *n.* [Gr. *αφανης*.] A copper ore, of a dark bluish green, consisting of arsenic acid and oxyd of copper.

APH-AN-IS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *αφανης*.] In *mineralogy*, indistinct.

APH'A-NITE, *n.* In *mineralogy*, a very compact, dark-colored rock, consisting mostly of hornblende.

A-PHE'LION, *n.* [Gr. *απο* and *ήλιος*.] That point of a planet's orbit which is most distant from the sun; opposed to perihelion.

† A-PHE'TA, *n.* The name of a planet, supposed by astrologists to be the giver of life in a nativity.—*Dict.*

A-PHETIC-AL, *a.* Relating to the apheta.

APH-I-DIV'O-ROUS, *a.* Eating, devouring, or subsisting on the aphis, or plant-louse.

A-PHI-LAN'THRO-PY, *n.* [Gr. *a* and *φιλανθρωπια*.] Want of love to mankind.—In *medicine*, the first stage of melancholy, when solitude is preferred to society.

A'PHIS, *n.* In *zoology*, the puceron, vine-fretter, or plant-louse; a genus of insects, belonging to the order of *hemiptera*.

APH-LO-GIS'TIC (af-lo-jis'tik), *a.* [Gr. *a* and *φλογιστος*.] Flameless; as, an *aphlogistic* lamp.

APH'O-NY (af'o-ne), *n.* [Gr. *a* and *φωνη*.] A loss of voice, dumbness.

APH'O-RISM (af'o-rizm), *n.* [Gr. *αφορισμος*.] A precept or principle expressed in a few words; a detached sentence containing some important truth.—SYN. Apophthegm; adage; maxim; proverb; precept; saying.

APH'O-RISM-ER, *n.* A dealer in aphorisms.

† APH'O-RIST, *n.* A writer of aphorisms.—*Nelson.*

APH-O-RIST'IC, } *a.* In the form of an aphorism; in
APH-O-RIST'IC-AL, } the form of short, unconnected sentences.

APH-O-RIST'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the form or manner of aphorisms.

APH'RITE, *n.* [Gr. *αφρος*.] An earthy variety of carbonate of lime, having a silvery lustre. It is the *silvery chalk* of Kirwan.

APH'RI-ZITE, *n.* A variety of black *tourmalin*.

APH-RO-DIS'I-AC, } *a.* [Gr. *αφροδισιος*.] Exciting venereal
APH-RO-DI-SI'AC-AL, } desire; increasing the appetite for sexual connection.

APH-RO-DIS'I-AC, *n.* A provocative to venery.

APH-RO-DI'TA, *n.* In *zoology*, a genus of marine annelids, characterized by two rows of membranous scales along the back. *See* ANNELID.

APH-RO-DI'TE, *n.* [Gr.] A name of Venus.

APH'RO-DITE, *n.* [Gr. *Αφροδιτη*.] A follower of Venus.

APH-THIT'A-LITE, *n.* A compound salt, consisting principally of the sulphates of potash and soda, and common salt, formed by volcanic action at Vesuvius.

APH'THONG, *n.* [Gr. *απο* and *φθογγος*.] A letter or combination of letters, which, in the customary pronunciation of a word, have no sound.

APH'THOUS, *a.* [Gr. *αφθαι*.] Pertaining to thrush; of the nature of thrush, or ulcerous affections of the mouth. *Bigelow.*

APH'YL-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. *a* and *φυλλον*, *folium*.] In *botany* destitute of leaves.

A'PI-A-RIST, *n.* One who keeps an apiary.—*Kirby.*

A'PI-A-RY, *n.* [L. *apiarium*.] The place where bees are kept; a stand or shed for bees.

A'PI-AS-TER, *n.* The bird belonging to the species *merops*, or *bee-eater*.

APICES, } *See* APEX.
A'PEX-ES, }

A-PIC'U-LA-TED, *a.* Terminated abruptly by a small, distinct point, as a leaf.

A-PIECE', *adv.* To each; noting the share of each.

A-PIE'CES, *adv.* In pieces.—*Beaumont.*

A'PIS, *n.* In *mythology*, an ox, worshiped in ancient Egypt as a divinity.

A'PIS, *n.* [L.] In *zoology*, the bee, a genus of insects.

A'PISH, *a.* Having the qualities of an ape; inclined to imitate in a servile manner; hence, foolish; foppish; affected; trifling.

A'PISH-LY, *adv.* In an apish manner; with servile imitation; foppishly.

A'PISH-NESS, *n.* The quality of being apish; mimicry; foppery.

A-PIT'PAT, *adv.* With quick beating or palpitation; a word formed from the sound, *pit* and *pat*, or from *beat*.

AP-LA-NAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *a* and *πλαναω*.] An *aplanatic* telescope is one which entirely corrects the aberration of color in the rays of light.

A-PLAS'TIC, *a.* Not plastic or easily molded.

AP'LOME, *n.* [Gr. *απλοος*.] A mineral closely allied to garnet.

A-PLUS'TRE, *n.* [L.] An ornament of planks rising from the stern of ancient ships, by the side of which rose a pole, with a flag or ribbons attached, to indicate the course of the wind.

A-POC'A-LYPSE, *n.* [Gr. *αποκαλυπτω*.] Revelation; discovery; disclosure. The name of a book of the New Testament.

A-POC-A-LYP'TIC, } *a.* 1. Containing or pertaining to
A-POC-A-LYP'TIC-AL, } revelation; disclosing. 2. Pertaining to the apocalypse.

A-POC-A-LYP'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. By revelation; in the manner of disclosure. 2. In relation to the apocalypse.

AP-O-CARP'OUS, *a.* [Gr. *υπο* and *καρπος*.] In *botany*, a term denoting that the carpels of a compound pistil are either entirely or partially distinct.—*Lindley.*

A-POC'O-PATE, *v. t.* To cut off or drop the last letter or syllable of a word.

A-POC'O-PA-TED, *pp.* Shortened by the omission of the last letter or syllable.

A-POC'O-PA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Cutting off or omitting the last letter or syllable.

A-POC'O-PE, *n.* [Gr. *αποκοπη*.] The cutting off or omission of the last letter or syllable of a word.

A-POC'RI-SI-A-RY, } *n.* [Gr. *αποκρισις*.] *Anciently*, a res-
A-POC-RI-SI-A'RI-US, } ident at the emperor's court at Constantinople, in the name of a foreign church or bishop, particularly the pope, answering to the modern *nuncio*.

AP-O-CRUSTIC, *a.* [Gr. *αποκρουστικα.*] Astringent; repelling.

AP-O-CRUSTIC, *n.* A medicine which constringes and repels the humors; a repellent.

A-POCRY-PHA, *n.* [Gr. *αποκρυπτω.* *Literally*, such things as are not published; but in *an appropriate sense*, books whose authenticity, as inspired writings, is not admitted.

A-POCRY-PHAL, *a.* Pertaining to the apocrypha; not canonical; of uncertain authority or credit; false; fictitious.

A-POCRY-PHAL-LY, *adv.* Uncertainly; not indisputably.

A-POCRY-PHAL-NESS, *n.* Uncertainty as to authenticity; doubtfulness of credit, or genuineness.

AP'O-DAL, *a.* Without feet.—In *zoology*, destitute of ventral fins; applied to an order of fishes.

AP'ODES, *n. pl.* [Gr. *a* and *πους, ποδος.*] A term applied to animals, particularly certain fabulous birds, supposed to have no legs, and also to some birds whose legs are very short.—In *zoology*, an order of fishes, which have no ventral fins.

AP-O-DICTIC, } *a.* [Gr. *αποδειξις.*] Demonstrative; evi-
AP-O-DICTIC-AL, } dent beyond contradiction; clearly proving.

AP-O-DICTIC-AL-LY, *adv.* So as to be evident beyond contradiction.

† AP-O-DIX'IS, *n.* Demonstration.—*Sir G. Buck.*

A-POD'O-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] In *grammar*, the principal clause of a conditional sentence, expressing the *result*, as distinguished from the *protasis*, which expresses the condition. Thus, in the sentence, "Though He slay me, yet will I trust in Him," the latter clause is the apodosis, and the former is the protasis. By some grammarians, this distinction is not confined to conditional sentences, but is extended to others similarly constructed.

AP-O-DY-TE'RI-UM, *n.* [Gr. *αποδυτεριον.*] A dressing-room.

AP'O-GEE, *n.* [L. *apogeon, apogeum.*] That point in the orbit of the moon which is at the greatest distance from the earth.

A-PŌ'GON, *n.* A fish of the Mediterranean, belonging to a sub-genus of fishes subordinate to the genus *perca* (perch).

AP'O-GRAPH (ap'o-graf), *n.* [Gr. *απογραφον.*] An exemplar; a copy or transcript.

A-POL-LI-NA'RI-AN, *a.* [From *Apollo.*] The *Apollinarian* games were celebrated in honor of Apollo.

A-POL-LI-NA'RI-ANS, *n. pl.* Followers of Apollinaris of Laodicea, who denied Christ's humanity.

A-POL'LO, *n.* A deity among the Greeks and Romans, and worshiped under the name of Phœbus, or the sun, as the god of day. He was the presiding deity of archery, prophecy, music, and medicine, and president and protector of the Muses.

A-POL'LO-BEL-VI-DERE'. An ancient statue of Apollo, in the Belvidere Gallery of the Vatican, at Rome, considered one of the noblest representations of the human frame.

A-POLL'YON, *n.* [Gr. *απολλυων.*] The *destroyer*; a name used *Rev.*, ix., 11, for the angel of the bottomless pit.

A-POL-O-GETIC, } *a.* [Gr. *απολογομαι.*] Defending by
A-POL-O-GETIC-AL, } words or arguments; excusing; said or written in defense, or by way of apology.

A-POL-O-GETIC-AL-LY, *adv.* By way of apology.

A-POL-O-GETICS, *n.* That branch of theology which defends the Holy Scriptures, and sets forth the evidence of their divine authority.

A-POL'O-GIST, *n.* One who makes an apology; one who speaks or writes in defense of another.

A-POL'O-GIZE, *v. i.* To make an apology; to write or speak in favor of, or to make excuse for.

A-POL'O-GIZ-ER, *n.* One who makes an apology; a defender.

AP'O-LOGUE (ap'o-log), *n.* [Gr. *απολογος.*] A moral fable; a story or relation of fictitious events, intended to convey useful truths.

† AP'O-LOGU-ER, *n.* Fabler.—*Burton.*

A-POL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *απολογια.*] An excuse; something said or written in defense or extenuation of what appears to others wrong or unjustifiable.

† AP-O-ME-COME-TRY, *n.* [Gr. *απο, μηκος,* and *μετρον.*] The art of measuring things distant.

AP-O-NEU-RŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *απο* and *νευρον.*] An expansion of a tendon in the manner of a membrane; the tendon or tail of a muscle.

AP-O-PEMPTIC, *a.* [Gr. *απο* and *πεμπω.*] Denoting a hymn among the ancients, sung or addressed to a stranger when departing. It may be used as a noun for the hymn.

A-POPHA-SIS (a-pof'a-sis), *n.* [Gr. *απο* and *φασις.*] In *rhetoric*, a waving or omission of what one, speaking ironically, would plainly insinuate.

* AP-O-PHLEG-MATIC, *a.* [Gr. *απο* and *φλεγμα.*] Having the quality of exciting discharges of phlegm or mucus. *See* PHLEGMATIC.

* AP-O-PHLEG-MATIC, *n.* A medicine which excites discharges of phlegm or mucus from the mouth or nostrils —*Coxe.*

AP-O-PHLEG'MA-TISM, *n.* An apophlegmatic.

AP-O-PHLEG-MATI-ZANT, *n.* An apophlegmatic.

AP'OPH-THEGM, } (ap'o-them), *n.* [Gr. *απο* and *φθεγμα.*]
AP'O-THEGM, } A remarkable saying; a short, sententious, instructive remark.

A-POPHY-GE (a-pof'e-je), *n.* [Gr. *απο* and *φυγη.*] 1. In *architecture*, the part of a column where it springs out of its base; the spring of a column. 2. A concave part or ring of a column, lying above or below the flat member.

A-POPHYL-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *απο* and *φυλλον.*] A zeolitic mineral, which breaks very readily across, and affords a surface with a pearly lustre. It is composed of silica, lime, and potash.

A-POPHY-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *απο* and *φυσις.*] The projecting end or protuberance of a bone; a process of a bone.

AP-O-PLECTIC, } *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in apo-
AP-O-PLECTIC-AL, } plexy, or predisposed to apoplexy.

AP-O-PLECTIC, *n.* A person affected by apoplexy.

AP'O-PLEXED (ap'o-plext), *a.* Affected with apoplexy.—*Shakspeare.*

AP'O-PLEX-Y, *n.* [Gr. *αποπληξια.*] A sudden loss of sense and voluntary motion, occasioned by a suspension of the functions of the cerebrum, or brain. *Dryden* uses *apoplex* for *apoplexy.*

AP'O-RON, } *n.* A problem difficult to be resolved.
AP'O-RISM, }

A-PŌ'RI-A, *n.* [Gr. *απορια.*] 1. In *rhetoric*, a doubting or being at a loss where to begin, or what to say, on account of the variety of matter.—2. In the *medical art*, febrile anxiety; uneasiness.—*Coxe.*

† AP-OR-RHŒ'A, *n.* Effluvium.—*Glanville.*

A-PO-SEP'E-DIN, *n.* A peculiar crystallized substance obtained from putrid cheese.—*Brande.*

A-POS-I-O-PĒ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *αποσιωπησις.*] Reticency or suppression; as when a speaker, from some cause, as fear, sorrow, or anger, suddenly breaks off his discourse, before it is ended.

A-POS'TA-SIS, *n.* [L.] Among the *ancient physicians*, 1. The termination or crisis of a disease by some secretion. 2. The throwing off of exfoliated or fractured bone. 3. An abscess.

A-POS'TA-SY, *n.* [Gr. *αποστασις.*] 1. An abandonment of what one has professed; a total desertion or departure from one's faith or religion. 2. The desertion from a party to which one has adhered.

A-POS'TATE, *n.* One who has forsaken the church, sect, profession, or party to which he before adhered; a renegade.—In the *Roman Catholic Church*, one who, without a dispensation, forsakes a religious order of which he has made profession.

A-POS'TATE, *a.* False; traitorous.—*Spenser.*

AP-O-STATIC-AL, *a.* After the manner of an apostate.

A-POS'TA-TIZE, *v. i.* To abandon one's profession or church; to forsake the principles or faith which one has professed, or the party to which one has been attached.

A-POS'TA-TIZ-ING, *ppr.* Abandoning a church, profession, sect, or party.

A-POS'TE-MATE, *v. i.* To form into an abscess; to swell and fill with pus.

A-POS-TE-MA'TION, *n.* The formation of an aposteme; the process of gathering into an abscess; written, corruptly, *imposthumation.*

AP-OS-TEM'A-TOUS, *a.* Pertaining to an abscess; partaking of the nature of an aposteme.—*Journ. of Science.*

AP'OS-TEME, *n.* [Gr. *αποστημα.*] An abscess; a swelling filled with purulent matter; written, also, corruptly, *imposthume.*

A POS-TE-RI-O'RI, a. [L. *posterior.*] Arguments *a posteriori* are drawn from effects, consequences, or facts; in opposition to reasoning *a priori.*

A-POS'TIL, *n.* [Fr. *apostille.*] A marginal note or reference; a postscript.

A-POS'TLE (a-pos'sl), *n.* [L. *apostolus*; Gr. *αποστολος.*] A person deputed to execute some important business; but, *appropriately*, a disciple of Christ, commissioned to preach the gospel.

A-POS'TLE-SHIP, *n.* The office or dignity of an apostle.

A-POS'TO-LATE, *n.* A mission; the dignity or office of an apostle.

AP-OS-TOLIC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining or relating to the
AP-OS-TOLIC-AL, } apostles. 2. According to the doctrines of the apostles; delivered or taught by the apostles

AP-OS-TOLIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of the apostles.

AP-OS-TOLIC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being apostolical, or accordant with the doctrines of the apostles.

AP-OS-TOLICS, *n. pl.* Certain sects so called from their pretending to imitate the practice of the apostles.

A-POS'TRO-PHE, *n.* [Gr. *απο* and *στροφη.*] 1. In *rhetoric*, a diversion of speech; a digressive address; a changing the course of a speech, and addressing a person, who is dead or absent, as if present.—2. In *grammar*, the contrac

tion of a word by the omission of a letter or letters, which omission is marked by a comma; as, *call'd* for *called*. The *comma* used for this purpose may also be called an *apostrophe*.

AP-O-STROPH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to an apostrophe; noting the contraction of a word.—*Murray.*

A-POS'TRO-PHIZE, *v. i.* To make an apostrophe, or short, detached address in speaking.

A-POS'TRO-PHIZE, *v. t.* 1. To address by apostrophe. 2. To contract a word by omitting a letter or letters. 3. To mark with a comma, indicating the omission of a letter.

A-POS'TRO-PHIZED, *pp.* Addressed by way of digression; contracted by the omission of a letter or letters; marked by an apostrophe.

A-POS'TRO-PHIZ-ING, *ppr.* Addressing in a digression; contracting or marking by apostrophe.

AP-O-TAC'TITE, *n.* [Gr. αποτακτος.] One of a sect of ancient Christians, who, in imitation of the first believers, renounced all their effects and possessions.

AP-O-TEL-ES-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. αποτελεσματικος.] Pertaining to astrology, or the doctrines of that science.

A-POTH'E-CA-RY, *n.* [L. *apotheca.*] 1. One who practices pharmacy; one who prepares drugs for medicinal uses, and keeps them for sale.—2. In the *Middle Ages*, an apothecary was the keeper of any shop or warehouse.

AP'O-THEGM (ap'o-them), *n.* A remarkable saying; a short, instructive remark. *See* APOPHTHEGM.

AP-O-THEG-MAT'IC, } *a.* In the manner of an apo-
AP-O-THEG-MAT'IC-AL, } thegm.

AP-O-THEG'MA-TIST, *n.* A collector or maker of apothegms.—*Pope.*

AP-O-THEG'MA-TIZE, *v. i.* To utter apothegms, or short, instructive sentences.

AP-O-THE'O-SIS, *n.* [Gr. αποθεωσις.] Deification; consecration; the act of placing a prince, or other distinguished person, among the heathen deities.

AP-O-THE'O-SIZE, *v. t.* To deify.—*Bacon.*

A-POTH'E-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] 1. The reduction of a dislocated bone. 2. A place on the south side of the chancel, in the primitive churches, furnished with shelves, for books, vestments, &c.—*Wheler.*

A-POT'O-ME, *n.* [Gr. αποτεμνω.] 1. In *mathematics*, the difference between two quantities commensurable only in power, as between $\sqrt{2}$ and 1.—2. In *music*, that portion of a tone major which remains after deducting from it an interval, less, by a comma, than a semitone major.

AP-O-TREP'SIS, *n.* [Gr. απο and τρεπω.] The resolution of a suppurating tumor.—*Coxe.*

AP-O-TRO-PÆ'A, *n.* [Gr. απω and τρεπω.] In *ancient poetry*, verses or hymns composed for averting the wrath of incensed deities.

AP'O-ZEM, *n.* [Gr. απο and ζεω.] A decoction, in which the medicinal substances of plants are extracted by boiling.

AP-O-ZEM'IC-AL, *a.* Like a decoction.—*Whitaker.*

† AP-PAIR', *v. t.* To impair.

† AP-PAIR', *v. i.* To degenerate.

AP-PALL', *v. t.* [Fr. *palir*; L. *palleo.*] 1. To depress or discourage with fear; to impress with fear, in such a manner that the mind shrinks, or loses its firmness. 2. To reduce, allay, or destroy; [*unusual.*]—*Thomson.*—SYN. To dismay; terrify; daunt; frighten; scare.

AP-PALL', *v. i.* To grow faint; to be dismayed.

AP-PALL'ED (ap-pawld'), *pp.* Depressed or disheartened with fear.

AP-PALL'ING, *ppr.* 1. Depressing with fear. 2. *a.* Adapted to depress courage.

AP-PALL'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to appall.

AP-PALL'MENT, *n.* Depression occasioned by fear; discouragement.

AP'PAN-AGE, *n.* [Fr. *apanage.*] 1. Lands appropriated by a prince to the maintenance of his younger sons. 2. Sustenance; means of nourishing.—*Swift.*

AP'PAN-AGIST, *n.* A prince to whom an appanage was granted.

AP-PA-RA'TUS, *n.*; *pl.* APPARATUSES. [L.] 1. Things provided as means to some end; the furniture of a house; instruments of war; a complete set of instruments or utensils for performing any operation or experiment.—2. In *surgery*, the operation of cutting for the stone.

AP-PAR'EL, *n.* [Fr. *appareil.*] 1. Covering for the body. 2. External habiliments or decorations; appearance. 3. The furniture of a ship, as sails, rigging, anchors, &c.—SYN. Dress; clothing; vesture; garments.

AP-PAR'EL, *v. t.* 1. To dress or clothe. 2. To adorn with dress. 3. To dress with external ornaments; to cover, as with garments. 4. To furnish with external apparatus.

AP-PAR'ELED, *pp.* Dressed; clothed; covered as with dress; furnished.

AP-PAR'EL-ING, *ppr.* Dressing; clothing; covering as with dress; furnishing.

† AP-PAR'ENCE (ap-pair'ens), } *n.* Appearance.—*Chau-*
† AP-PAR'EN-CY (ap-pair'en-sy), } *cer. Gower.*

AP-PAR'ENT (ap-pair'ent), *a.* 1. That may be seen; visible to the eye; within sight or view. 2. Clearly perceptible; as, the divine goodness is every where *apparent*. 3. Visible; in opposition to *hid* or *secret*; as, the *apparent* motives of an action. 4. Visible; appearing to the eye, seeming, in distinction from *true* or *real*; as, the sun's *apparent* motion.—Heirs *apparent* are those whose right to an estate is indefeasible, if they survive the ancestor; in distinction from *presumptive* heirs, who, if the ancestor should die immediately, would inherit, but whose right is liable to be defeated by the birth of a nearer heir.—*Blackstone.*—SYN. Visible; obvious; clear; distinct; plain; certain; evident; manifest; indubitable; notorious.

AP-PAR'ENT-LY (ap-pair'ent-ly), *adv.* 1. Openly; evidently. 2. Seemingly; in appearance.

AP-PAR'ENT-NESS (ap-pair'ent-ness), *n.* Plainness to the eye or the mind; visibleness; obviousness.

AP-PA-RI'TION, *n.* 1. In *a general sense*, an appearance; visibility.—*Milton*, [*little used.*] 2. The thing appearing; a visible object; a form.—*Milton.* 3. A ghost; a spectre; a visible spirit; [*now the usual sense.*] 4. Mere appearance, opposed to *reality*. *Denham.*—In *astronomy*, the first appearance of a heavenly body after having been obscured; opposed to *occultation*.

AP-PART-TOR, *n.* [L. *apparo.*] Among the *Romans*, any officer who attended magistrates and judges to execute their orders.—In *England*, a messenger or officer who serves the process of a spiritual court, or a beadle in the university, who carries the mace.

† AP-PAY', *v. t.* [Sp. *apagar.*] To satisfy.

† AP-PEACH', *v. t.* To accuse; to censure.

† AP-PEACH'ER, *n.* An accuser.

† AP-PEACH'MENT, *n.* Accusation; charge exhibited.

AP-PEAL', *v. i.* [Fr. *appeler*; L. *appello.*] 1. To refer to a superior judge or court, for the decision of a cause depending, or the revision of a cause decided in a lower court. 2. To refer to another for the decision of a question controverted, or the counteraction of testimony or facts.

AP-PEAL', *v. t.* To call or remove a cause from an inferior to a superior judge or court.

AP-PEAL', *v. t.* In *criminal law*, to charge with a crime; to accuse; as, to *appeal* a person of felony

AP-PEAL', *n.* 1. The removal of a cause or suit from an inferior to a superior tribunal; also, the right of appeal. 2. An accusation; a process instituted by a private person against a man for some crime by which he has been injured. 3. A summons to answer to a charge. 4. A call upon a person; a reference to another for proof or decision. 5. Resort; recourse; as, an *appeal* to arms.

AP-PEAL'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be appealed; that may be removed to a higher tribunal for decision. 2. That may be accused or called to answer by appeal.

† AP-PEAL'ANT, *n.* One who appeals.—*Shaks.*

AP-PEAL'ED (ap-peeld'), *pp.* Removed to a higher court, as a cause; prosecuted for a crime by a private person, as a criminal.

AP-PEAL'ER, *n.* One who appeals; an appellor.

AP-PEAL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Removing a cause to a higher tribunal; prosecuting as a private person for an offense; referring to another for a decision.

AP-PEAR', *v. i.* [L. *appareo.*] 1. To come or be in sight; to be in view; to be visible. 2. To become visible to the eye, as a spirit, or to the apprehension of the mind; [*a sense frequent in Scripture.*] 3. To stand in presence of, as parties or advocates before a court, or as persons to be tried. 4. To be obvious; to be known, as a subject of observation or comprehension. 5. To be clear or made clear by evidence. 6. To seem, in opposition to *reality*. 7. To be discovered, or laid open.

† AP-PEAR', *n.* Appearance.

AP-PEAR'ANCE, *n.* 1. The act of coming into sight; the act of becoming visible to the eye. 2. The thing seen; a phenomenon. 3. Apparent likeness; as, an *appearance* of fire. 4. External show; semblance assumed, in opposition to reality or substance; as, an *appearance* of candor. 5. Personal presence; exhibition of the person. 6. Exhibition of the character; introduction of a person to the public in a particular character. 7. Probability; likelihood —*Bacon.* 8. Manner of appearing, as presented by the person, dress, or manners. 9. A being present in court; a defendant's filing common or special bail to a process. 10. An apparition. *Addison.*—SYN. Coming; arrival; presence; semblance; pretense; air; look; manner; mein, figure; aspect.

AP-PEAR'ER, *n.* The person that appears.

AP-PEAR'ING, *ppr.* Coming in sight; becoming evident, making an external show; seeming; having the semblance.

AP-PEAR'ING, *n.* The act of becoming visible; appearance.

AP-PEAS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be appeased, quieted, calmed, or pacified.

AP-PEAS'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being appeasable

AP-PEASE', *v. t.* [Fr. *apaiser.*] To make quiet; to reduce to a state of peace.—SYN. To pacify; quiet; conciliate; pro-

pitiate; assuage; compose; calm; allay; hush; cool; soothe; tranquilize.

AP-PĒĀS'ED (ap-peezd'), *pp.* Quieted; calmed; pacified.

AP-PĒĀSE'MENT, *n.* The act of appeasing; the state of being in peace.

AP-PĒĀS'ER, *n.* One who appeases, or pacifies.

AP-PĒĀ'SĬVE (ap-pē'-siv), *a.* Having the power to appease; mitigating; quieting.

† AP-PEL'LAN-CY, *n.* An appeal; capability of appeal.

AP-PEL'LANT, *n.* 1. One who appeals, or removes a cause from a lower to a higher tribunal. 2. One who prosecutes another for a crime. 3. One who challenges or summons another to single combat.—4. In *Church history*, one who appeals from the Constitution Unigenitus to a general council. *Milton.*—*Party appellant*, in law, the party which appeals.

† AP-PEL'LATE, *n.* A person appealed, or prosecuted for a crime.—*Ayliffe.* *See* APPELLEE.

AP-PEL'LĀTE, *a.* Pertaining to appeals; having cognizance of appeals; as, "*appellate* jurisdiction." *Const. of U. S.*—*Burke.*—*Party appellate*, in law, the party appealed against.

AP-PEL-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *appellatio.*] The word by which a thing is called and known. *Spenser* uses it for *appeal.*—SYN. Name; title; denomination; description.

AP-PEL'LA-TĬVE, *a.* Pertaining to a common name; noting the common name of a species.

AP-PEL'LA-TĬVE, *n.* A *common* name, in distinction from a *proper* name. A *common* name, or *appellative*, stands for a whole class, genus, or species of beings, or for universal ideas.

AP-PEL'LA-TĬVE-LY, *adv.* According to the manner of nouns appellative; in a manner to express whole classes or species.

AP-PEL'LA-TO-RY, *a.* Containing an appeal.

AP-PEL-LEE', *n.* 1. The defendant in an appeal. 2. The person who is appealed, or prosecuted by a private man for a crime.

AP-PEL-LOR', *n.* The person who institutes an appeal, or prosecutes another for a crime.—*Blackstone.*

AP-PEND', *v. t.* [L. *appendo.*] 1. To hang or attach to, as by a string, so that the thing is suspended. 2. To add, as an accessory to the principal thing.—*Johnson.*

AP-PEND'AGE, *n.* Something added to a principal or greater thing.—In *botany*, any part subordinate to another part.—SYN. Addition; adjunct; concomitant.

† AP-PEND'ANCE, } *n.* Something annexed.—*Bp. Hall.*
† AP-PEND'ENCE, }

AP-PEND'ANT, *a.* Hanging to; annexed; belonging to something; attached.

AP-PEND'ANT, *n.* That which belongs to another thing, as incidental or subordinate to it.

AP-PEND'ED, *pp.* Annexed; attached.

† AP-PEND'I-CĀTE, *v. t.* To append; to add to.—*Hale.*

† AP-PEND-I-CĀ'TION, *n.* An appendage or adjunct.

AP-PEND'I-CLE, *n.* A small appendage.

AP-PEN-DIC'U-LATE, *a.* In *botany*, furnished with appendages. *Appendiculate leaf*, a small appended leaf.

AP-PEND'ING, *ppr.* Annexing; attaching.

AP-PEND'IX, *n.*; *pl.* APPENDIXES. [L. The Latin plural is *appendices.*] 1. Something appended or added. 2. An adjunct, concomitant, or appendage. 3. More generally, a supplement or short treatise added to a book.

† AP-PER-CĒIVE', *v. t.* [Fr. *apercevoir.*] To comprehend.

† AP-PER-CĒIV'ING, *n.* Perception.—*Chaucer.*

AP-PER-CEP'TION, *n.* Perception that reflects upon itself; consciousness.—*Reid.*

† AP-PER'IL, *n.* Peril; danger.—*Shak.*

AP-PER-TAIN', *v. i.* [Fr. *appartenir*; L. *ad* and *pertineo.*] To belong, whether by right, nature, or appointment.

AP-PER-TAIN'ING, *ppr.* Belonging.

AP-PER-TAIN'ING, *n.* That which appertains.

AP-PER-TAIN'MENT, *n.* That which belongs.

† AP-PER'TE-NANCE, *v. t.* To have as right belonging.

AP-PER'TE-NENCE, *n.* *See* APPURTENANCE.

AP-PER'TI-NENT, *a.* Belonging; now written *appurtenant.*—*Shak.*

† AP-PER'TI-NENT, *n.* That which belongs to something else.—*Shak.* *See* APPURTENANCE.

AP'PE-TENCE, } *n.* [L. *appetentia.*] 1. Desire; especially
AP'PE-TEN-CY, } carnal desire; sensual appetite. 2. The disposition of organized bodies to select and imbibe such portions of matter as serve to support and nourish them. 3. An inclination or propensity in animals to perform certain actions, as in the young to suck, in aquatic fowls to water into water and to swim.

AP'PE-TENT, *a.* Desiring; very desirous.—*Buck.*

AP-PE-TI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being desirable for gratification.

AP'PE-TI-BLE, *a.* [Low L. *appetibilis.*] Desirable; that may be the object of sensual desire.

AP'PE-TĪTE, *n.* [L. *appetitus.*] 1. The natural desire of pleasure or good; the desire of gratification, either of the body or of the mind. 2. A desire of food. 3. Strong desire; eagerness or longing. 4. The thing desired; as, power is the natural *appetite* of princes. *Swift*; [*rare.*]—SYN Craving; longing; appetency; desire.

† AP'PE-TĪTE, *v. t.* To desire.—*Sir T. Elyot.*

AP-PE-TĬ'TION, *n.* [L. *appetitio.*] Desire. [*Rarely used.*]

† AP-PE-TĬ'TIOUS, *a.* Palatable; desirable.

AP'PE-TI-TĬVE, *a.* That desires; that has the quality of desiring gratification.

AP'PI-AN, *a.* Designating something that belongs to Appius, particularly a way from Rome through Capua to Brundusium, now Brindisi, constructed in part by Appius Claudius.

AP-PLAUD', *v. t.* [L. *applaudo.*] 1. To praise by clapping the hands, acclamation, or other significant sign. 2. To praise by words, actions, or other means; to express approbation of.—SYN. To extol; praise; commend; cry up; magnify.

AP-PLAUD'ED, *pp.* Praised by acclamation, or other means; commended.

AP-PLAUD'ER, *n.* One who praises or commends.

AP-PLAUD'ING, *ppr.* Praising by acclamation; commending.

AP-PLAUSE', *n.* [L. *applausus.*] A shout of approbation; approbation and praise, expressed by clapping the hands; acclamation or huzzas; approbation expressed in any way.—SYN. Acclaim; acclamation; plaudit; commendation.

AP-PLAU'SĪVE, *a.* Applauding; containing applause.

AP'PLE, *n.* [Sax. *appl, appil*; D. *appel*; Germ. *apfel*; Dan. *æble*; Sw. *aple.*] 1. The fruit of the apple-tree [*pyrus malus*], from which cider is made. 2. The *apple of the eye* is the pupil.—*Apple* of love, or love-apple, the tomato, or *solanum lycopersicum.*

AP'PLE, *v. t.* To form like an apple.—*Marshal.*

AP'PLE-GRĀFT, *n.* A scion of the apple-tree ingrafted

AP'PLE-HĀR'VEST, *n.* The gathering of apples, or the time of gathering.

AP'PLE-JOHN. An apple which keeps long, but becomes withered.—*Shak.*

AP'PLE-PĪE, *n.* A pie made of apples inclosed in paste, or covered with paste.

AP'PLE-SAUCE, *n.* A sauce made of stewed apples.

AP'PLE-TART, *n.* A tart made of apples baked on paste.

AP'PLE-TREE, *n.* A tree arranged by Linnæus under the genus *pyrus.* The fruit of this tree is indefinitely various The crab apple is supposed to be the original kind, from which all others have sprung.

AP'PLE-WŎM-AN, *n.* A woman who sells apples and othe fruit.

AP'PLE-YARD, *n.* An orchard; an inclosure for apples.

AP-PLĪ'A-BLE, *a.* That may be applied. *See* APPLY.

AP-PLĪ'ANCE, *n.* The act of applying, or thing applied.

AP-PLI-CA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being applicable, or fit to be applied.

AP'PLI-CA-BLE, *a.* That may be applied; fit to be applied. as related to a thing; that may have relation to something else.

AP'PLI-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Fitness to be applied; the quality of being applicable.

AP'PLI-CA-BLY, *adv.* In such a manner that it may be applied.

AP'PLI-CAN-CY, *n.* The state of being applicable.

AP'PLI-CANT, *n.* One who applies; one who makes request; a petitioner.

AP'PLI-CĀTE, *n.* A right line drawn across a curve, so as to be bisected by the diameter; an ordinate.

† AP'PLI-CĀTE, *v. t.* To apply.—*Pearson.*

AP'PLI-CATE-OR'DI-NATE. A right line applied at right angles to the axis of any conic section, and bounded by the curve.—*Bailey.*

AP-PLI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *applicatio.*] 1. The act of laying on. 2. The thing applied. 3. The act of making request, or soliciting. 4. The act of applying as means; the employment of means. 5. The act of fixing the mind; intenseness of thought; close study; attention. 6. The act of directing or referring something to a particular case, to discover or illustrate the agreement or disagreement.—7. In *sermons*, that part of the discourse in which the principles before laid down and illustrated are applied to practical uses.

AP'PLI-CA-TĪVE, *a.* That applies.—*Bramhall.*

AP'PLI-CA-TO-RI-LY, *adv.* In a manner which applies

AP'PLI-CA-TO-RY, *a.* That includes the act of applying.

AP'PLI-CA-TO-RY, *n.* That which applies.—*Taylor.*

AP-PLĪ'ED (ap-plīde'), *pp.* Put on; put to; directed; employed.

† AP-PLĪ'ED-LY, *adv.* In a manner which may be applied

AP-PLĪ'ER, *n.* One who applies.

† AP-PLĪ'MENT, *n.* Application.—*Marston.*

AP-PLŸ, *v. t.* [L. *applico.*] 1. To lay on; to put one thing to another; as, to *apply* a plaster to a wound. 2. To use or employ for a particular purpose, or in a particular case; as, to *apply* a remedy. 3. To put, refer, or use, as suitable or relative to something; as, to *apply* an argument. 4. To fix the mind; to betake; to engage and employ with attention. 5. To address or direct; as, "sacred vows *ap-*

plied to Pluto."—*Pope;* [*rare.*] 6. To make application; to have recourse by request. 7. To busy; to keep at work; to ply.—*Sidney;* [*obs.*]

AP-PLŸ', *v. i.* 1. To suit; to agree; to have some connection, agreement, or analogy. 2. To make request; to solicit; to have recourse, with a view to gain something.

AP-PLŸ'ING, *ppr.* Laying on; making application.

AP-POG-GI-A-TŪ'RA, n. [It.] A small note in music, between other notes, used for transition or expression.

AP-POINT', *v. t.* [Fr. *appointer.*] 1. To fix; to settle; to establish; to make fast; as, to "*appoint* times and seasons." 2. To constitute, ordain, or fix by decree, order, or decision; as, to *appoint* officers. 3. To allot, assign, or designate; as, to *appoint* tasks. 4. To purpose or resolve; to fix the intention. 5. To ordain, command, or order. 6. To settle; to fix, name, or determine by agreement; as, to *appoint* a meeting. Milton uses the word in a peculiar sense: "Appoint not heavenly disposition," *i. e.*, blame not (do not *point at* by way of censure) the disposition which God makes of things.

AP-POINT', *v. i.* To ordain; to determine.—2 *Sam.*, xvii., 14.

AP-POINT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be appointed or constituted.—*Madison.*

AP-POINT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Fixed; set; established; decreed; ordained; constituted; allotted. 2. Furnished; equipped with things necessary.

AP-POINT-ĒE', *n.* 1. A person appointed.—*Wheaton's Reports.* 2. A foot soldier in the French army, who, for long service and bravery, receives more pay than other privates.

AP-POINT'ER, *n.* One who appoints.

AP-POINT'ING, *ppr.* Setting; fixing; ordaining; constituting; assigning.

AP-POINT'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of appointing to office. 2. The act of fixing by mutual agreement; as, an *appointment* for transacting business. 3. Decree; established order or constitution. 4. A direction given; as, it was done by the *appointment* of the magistrates. 5. Equipment; furniture, as for a ship, or an army; whatever is appointed for use and management. 6. The accoutrements of military officers, as belts, gorgets, &c.: used in the plural. 7. An allowance to a person; a salary or pension, as to a public officer: properly used only in the plural. 8. A devise or grant to a charitable use.—Syn. Designation; command; order; direction; establishment; equipment.

† AP-PŌRT'ER, *n.* [Fr. *apporter.*] A bringer in; one who brings into the realm.

AP-PŌR'TION, *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *portio.*] To divide and assign in just proportion; to distribute, among two or more, a just part or share to each.

† AP-PŌR'TION-ATE-NESS, *n.* Just proportion.

AP-PŌR'TIONED, *pp.* Divided; set out or assigned in suitable parts or shares.

AP-PŌR'TION-ER, *n.* One who apportions.

AP-PŌR'TION-ING, *ppr.* Distributing out in just proportions or shares.

AP-PŌR'TION-MENT, *n.* The act of apportioning; a dividing into just proportions or shares.

AP-PŌSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *apposer.*] 1. To put questions; to examine.—*Bacon.* 2. To apply.—*Harvey.*

AP-PŌS'ER, *n.* An examiner; one whose business is to put questions.

AP'PO-SITE (ap'po-zit), *a.* [L. *appositus.*] Suitable; fit; very applicable; well adapted.

AP'PO-SITE-LY, *adv.* Suitably; fitly; properly.

AP'PO-SITE-NESS, *n.* Fitness; propriety; suitableness.

AP-PO-SI''TION, *n.* 1. The act of adding to; addition; accretion to.—2. In *grammar,* the state of two nouns denoting the same thing and put in the same case, without a connecting word between them.

† AP-POS'I-TIVE, *a.* Apposite; applicable.—*Knatchbull.*

AP-PRĀIS'AL, *n.* A valuation by authority; an appraisement.

AP-PRĀISE' (ap-prāze'), *v. t.* [Fr. *apprecier.*] To set a value on; to estimate the worth of, particularly by persons appointed for the purpose. *See* Apprize.

AP-PRĀISE'MENT, *n.* The act of setting the value; a valuation. *See* Apprizement.

AP-PRĀIS'ER, *n.* One who values. *See* Apprizer.

† AP-PRE-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *apprecor.*] Earnest prayer.—*Hall.*

† AP'PRE-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Praying or wishing any good.

AP-PRĒ'CIA-BLE (ap-prē'sha-bl), *a.* 1. That may be appreciated; valuable. 2. That may be estimated or determined; as, an *appreciable* quantity.

AP-PRĒ'CIĀTE (ap-prē'shate), *v. t.* [Fr. *apprecier.*] 1. To value; to set a price or value on; to estimate. 2. To raise the value of.—*Ramsay.* [Not used in this latter sense in England, and but little in America.]

AP-PRĒ'CIĀTE, *v. i.* To rise in value; to become of more value. [Not used in England, and but little in America.]

AP-PRĒ'CIĀ-TED, *pp.* Valued; prized; estimated; advanced in value.

AP-PRĒ'CIĀ-TING, *ppr.* Setting a value on; estimating; rising in value.

AP-PRE-CI-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. A setting a value on, a just valuation or estimate of merit, weight, or any moral consideration. 2. A rising in value; increase of worth or value.—*Marshal.* [Not used in this latter sense in England, and but little in America.]

AP-PRE-HEND', *v. t.* [L. *apprehendo.*] 1. To take or seize; to take hold of physically; as, to *apprehend* a criminal. 2. To take with the understanding; that is, to conceive in the mind; to understand, without passing a judgment, or making an inference. 3. To think; to believe or be of opinion, but without positive certainty. 4. To fear; to entertain suspicion or fear of future evil.—Syn. To catch; seize; arrest; detain capture; conceive; understand; imagine; believe; fear; dread.

AP-PRE-HEND'ED, *pp.* Taken; seized; arrested; conceived; understood; believed; feared.

AP-PRE-HEND'ER, *n.* One who takes; one who conceives in his mind; one who fears.

AP-PRE-HEND'ING, *ppr.* Seizing; taking; conceiving; understanding; believing; fearing.

AP-PRE-HEN'SI-BLE, *a.* That may be apprehended or conceived.

AP-PRE-HEN'SION, *n.* 1. The act of seizing or taking hold of; as, the hand is an organ of *apprehension.* 2. The act of taking or arresting. 3. The mere contemplation of things, without affirming, denying, or passing any judgment; simple intellection. 4. An inadequate or imperfect idea. 5. Opinion; conception. 6. The faculty by which new ideas are conceived. 7. Fear; dread; suspicion; the prospect of future evil, accompanied with uneasiness of mind.

AP-PRE-HEN'SĪVE, *a.* 1. Quick to understand. 2. Fearful; in expectation of evil. 3. Suspicious; inclined to believe; as, I am *apprehensive* he will disappoint us. 4. Sensible; feeling: perceptive.—*Milton.*

AP-PRE-HEN'SĪVE-LY, *adv.* In an apprehensive manner.

AP-PRE-HEN'SĪVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being apprehensive; readiness to understand; fearfulness.

AP-PREN'TĪCE, *n.* [Fr. *apprenti.*] 1. One who is bound by covenant to serve a mechanic, or other person, for a certain time, with a view to learn his art, mystery, or occupation, in which his master is bound to instruct him.—2. In *old law books,* a barrister; a learner of law.

AP-PREN'TĪCE, *v. t.* To bind to, or put under the care of a master, for the purpose of instruction in the knowledge of a trade or business.

AP-PREN'TĪCE-FEE, *n.* A premium received by a master for instructing an apprentice.

† AP-PREN'TĪCE-HOOD, *n.* Apprenticeship.—*Shak.*

AP-PREN'TĪCE-SHIP, *n.* 1. The term for which an apprentice is bound to serve his master. 2. The service, state, or condition of an apprentice; a state in which a person is gaining instruction under a master.

† AP-PREN'TĪS-AGE, *n.* Apprenticeship.—*Bacon.*

AP-PRESS'ED, (ap-prest'), *a.* In *botany,* pressed close; lying near the stem, or applying its upper surface to the stem.

AP-PRĪSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *appris.*] To give notice, verbal or written.—Syn. To inform; acquaint; make known; communicate.

AP-PRĪS'ED (ap-prīzd'), *pp.* Informed; having notice or knowledge communicated.

AP-PRĪS'ING, *ppr.* Informing; communicating notice to.

AP-PRĪZE', *v. t.* [*ad* and *price, prize;* D. *prys;* Ger. *preis;* W. *pris;* Fr. *priser,* to prize.] To value; to set a value, in pursuance of authority.

AP-PRĪZ'ED (ap-prīzd'), *pp.* Valued; having the worth fixed by authorized persons.

AP-PRĪZE'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of setting a value under some authority or appointment; a valuation.—*Blackstone.* 2. The rate at which a thing is valued; the value fixed, or valuation.

AP-PRĪZ'ER, *n.* A person appointed to rate, or set a value on articles.

AP-PRĪZ'ING, *ppr.* Rating; setting a value under authority.

AP-PRĪZ'ING, *n.* The act of valuing under authority.

AP-PRŌACH', *v. i.* [Fr. *approcher.*] 1. To come or go near, in place; to draw near; to advance nearer. 2. To draw near in time. 3. To draw near, in a figurative sense; to advance near to a point aimed at in science, literature, government, morals, &c.; to approximate. 4. To draw near in duty, as in prayer or worship.

AP-PRŌACH', *v. t.* 1. To come near to. 2. To have access carnally.—*Lev.* xviii.

AP-PRŌACH', *n.* 1. The act of drawing near; a coming or advancing near. 2. Access; as, the *approach* of kings.—*Milton.* 3. A path or avenue leading from the public road to a house or dwelling.—4. In *fortification,* works thrown up by the besiegers, to protect them in their advances toward a fortress.

AP-PRŌACH'A-BLE, *a.* That may be approached; accessible.

AP-PRŌACH'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being approachable.

AP-PRŌACH'ER, *n.* One who approaches or draws near.

AP-PRŌACH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Drawing nearer; advancing toward.

AP-PRŌACH'ING, *n.* In *gardening*, the act of ingrafting a sprig or shoot of one tree into another without cutting it from the parent stock; called, also, *inarching*, or graftin by approach.

AP-PRŌACH'LESS, *a.* That can not be approached.

AP-PRŌACH'MENT, *n.* The act of coming near.

AP'PRO-BATE, *a.* [L. *approbatus.*] Approved.

AP'PRO-BĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *approbo.*] To express approbation of; to manifest a liking, or degree of satisfaction; as, the cause of this battle every man did allow and *approbate.*—*Hall*, as quoted in *Richardson's Dictionary.* [This word is obsolete in England, but is sometimes used in America.]

AP'PRO-BĀ-TED, *pp.* Approved; commended.

AP'PRO-BĀ-TING, *ppr.* Expressing approbation of.

AP-PRO-BĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *approbatio.*] 1. The act of approving; a liking; that state or disposition of the mind, in which we assent to the propriety of a thing, with some degree of pleasure or satisfaction. 2. Attestation; support; that is, active approbation, or action, in favor of what is approved. 3. The commendation of a book, licensed or permitted to be published by authority, as was formerly the case in England.—SYN. Approval; liking; sanction; consent; concurrence.

AP'PRO-BĀ-TIVE, *a.* Approving; implying approbation.—*Milner.*

AP'PRO-BA-TO-RY, *a.* Containing approbation; expressing approbation.—*Scott.*

† AP-PROMPT', for PROMPT.—*Bacon.*

† AP-PROOF', *n.* 1. Approval. 2. Certain knowledge.—*Shak.*

† AP-PROP'ER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *appropero.*] To hasten.

† AP-PRO-PIN'QUĀTE (ap-pro-pink'wate), *v. i.* [L. *appropinquo.*] To draw near.

† AP-PRO-PIN-QUĀ'TION, *n.* A drawing nigh.—*Hall.*

† AP-PRO-PINQUE', *v. i.* To approach.—*Hudibras.*

AP-PRŌ'PRI-A-BLE, *a.* That may be appropriated; that may be set apart, or assigned exclusively to a particular use.

AP-PRŌ'PRI-ĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *approprier.*] 1. To set apart for, or assign to a particular use, in exclusion of all other uses. 2. To take to one's self in exclusion of others; to claim or use, as by an exclusive right. 3. To make peculiar; as, to *appropriate* words to ideas. 4. To sever an ecclesiastical benefice, and annex it to a spiritual corporation, sole or aggregate, being the patron of the living. 5. To set apart or vote a sum of money to be expended for a given purpose; as, Congress has *appropriated* a million of dollars for the construction of ships.

AP-PRŌ'PRI-ATE, *a.* 1. Belonging peculiarly; peculiar; set apart for a particular use or person. 2. Most suitable, fit, or proper; as, *appropriate* language.

† AP-PRŌ'PRI-ĀTE, *n.* Peculiarity.—*Bacon.*

AP-PRŌ'PRI-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Assigned to a particular use; claimed or used exclusively; annexed to an ecclesiastical corporation.

AP-PRŌ'PRI-ATE-LY, *adv.* In an appropriate manner; fitly; properly.

AP-PRŌ'PRI-ATE-NESS, *n.* Peculiar fitness; the quality of being appropriate, or peculiarly suitable.

AP-PRŌ'PRI-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Assigning to a particular person or use; claiming or using exclusively

AP-PRŌ-PRI-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of sequestering, or assigning to a particular use or person, in exclusion of all others; application to a special use or purpose.—2. In *law*, the severing or sequestering of a benefice to the perpetual use of a spiritual corporation, sole or aggregate, being the patron of the living. 3. The setting apart by vote of a sum to be expended for a given purpose; and, also, the money thus set apart; as, an *appropriation* has been made to increase the navy.

AP-PRŌ'PRI-A-TIVE, *a.* That appropriates.—*M'Culloch.*

AP-PRŌ'PRI-Ā-TOR, *n.* 1. One who appropriates. 2. One who is possessed of an appropriated benefice.

AP-PRŌ'PRI-E-TA-RY, *n.* A lay possessor of the profits of a benefice.

AP-PRŌV'A-BLE, *a.* That may be approved; that merits approbation.

AP-PRŌV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being approvable.

AP-PRŌV'AL, *n.* Approbation.

AP-PRŌV'ANCE, *n.* Approbation.—*Thomson.*

AP-PRŌVE', *v. t.* [Fr. *approuver;* L. *approbo.*] 1. To like; to be pleased with; to admit the propriety of. 2. To prove; to show to be true; to justify. 3. To experience; to prove by trial.—*3hak.*; [*not used.*] 4. To make or show to be worthy of approbation; to commend. 5. To like and sustain as right; to commend. 6. To improve. *Blackstone.*—7. In *military affairs*, to sanction officially; as, to *approve* the decision of a court-martial.

AP-PRŌV'ED (ap-proovd'), *pp.* Liked; commended; shown or proved to be worthy of approbation; having the approbation and support of. Shakspeare uses the word for *proved*; as, "an *approved* wanton."

AP-PRŌVE'MENT *n.* 1. Approbation; liking.—2. In *law* when a person indicted for felony or treason, and arraigned, confesses the fact before plea pleaded, and appeals or accuses his accomplices of the same crime, to obtain his pardon, this confession and accusation are called *approvement*, and the person an *approver.*—*Blackstone* 3. Improvement of common lands, by inclosing and converting them to the uses of husbandry.—*Blackstone.*

AP-PRŌV'ER, *n.* 1. One who approves. *Formerly*, one who proves or makes trial.—2. In *law*, one who confesses a crime, and accuses another. Also, anciently, one who acted as the king's agent for letting small manors, or as steward of a manor, was called an *approver.*

AP-PRŌV'ING, *ppr.* Liking; commending; giving or expressing approbation.

AP-PRŌV'ING, *a.* Yielding approbation.

AP-PRŌV'ING-LY, *adv.* By approbation.

† AP-PROX'I-MANT, *a.* Approaching.—*Dering.*

† AP-PROX'I-MATE, *a.* [L. *ad* and *proximus.*] Nearest to, next; near to. [*This word is superseded by* proximate.]—*Approximate quantities* are those which are nearly, but not absolutely equal.—*Brande.*

AP-PROX'I-MĀTE, *v. t.* To carry or advance near; to cause to approach.—*Burke.*

AP-PROX'I-MĀTE, *v. i.* To come near; to approach.

AP-PROX'I-MĀ-TED, *pp.* Carried or advanced near.

AP-PROX'I-MĀ-TING, *ppr.* Advancing near; causing to approach.

AP-PROX-I-MĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Approach; a drawing, moving, or advancing near. *Hale.*—2. In *arithmetic* and *algebra*, a continual approach or coming nearer and nearer to a root or other quantity, without being able, perhaps, ever to arrive at it.—3. In *medicine*, communication of disease by contact. 4. A mode of cure, by transplanting a disease into an animal or vegetable by immediate contact.

AP-PROX'I-MA-TIVE, *a.* Approaching; that approaches —*Ed. Encyc.*

AP-PULSE' (ap-puls'), *n.* [L. *appulsus.*] 1. The act of striking against. 2. Arrival; landing. *Bryant.*—3. In *astronomy*, the approach of any planet to a conjunction with the sun, or a star.

AP-PUL'SION, *n.* The act of striking against by a moving body.

AP-PULS'IVE, *a.* Striking against; driving toward

AP-PULS'IVE-LY, *adv.* By appulsion.

AP-PURTEN-ANCE, *n.* [so written for *appertenence.*] [Fr. *appartenance.*] That which belongs to something else; an adjunct; an appendage. *Appropriately*, such buildings, rights, and improvements as belong to land, are called the *appurtenances.*

AP-PURTEN-ANT, *a.* 1. Belonging to; pertaining to of right.—2. In *law*, common *appurtenant* is that which is annexed to land, and can be claimed only by prescription or immemorial usage, on a legal presumption of a special grant.—*Blackstone.*

A'PRI-CĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *apricor.*] To bask in the sun.—*Ray* [*Little used.*]

A-PRIC'I-TY, *n.* Sunshine. [*Little used.*]

A'PRI-COT, *n.* [old orthography, *apricock.*] [Fr. *abricot.*] A fruit belonging to the genus *prunus*, allied to the plum, of an oval figure and delicious taste.

A'PRIL, *n.* [L. *Aprilis;* Fr. *Avril.*] The fourth month of the year.

A'PRIL-FOOL, *n.* One who is sportively imposed upon by others, on the first day of April.

A PRI-O'RI. [L.] Reasoning or argument *a priori* deduces consequences from definitions formed, or principles assumed, or infers effects from causes previously known, opposed to *a posteriori.*—*Hedge.*

* A'PRON (ā'purn), *n.* [Ir. *aprun.*] 1. A cloth, or piece of leather, worn on the fore part of the body, to keep the clothes clean, or defend them from injury. 2. The fat skin covering the belly of a goose.—3. In *gunnery*, a flat piece of lead, that covers the vent of a cannon.—4. In *ships*, a piece of curved timber, just above the foremost end of the keel. 5. A platform, or flooring of plank, at the entrance of a dock, against which the dock gates are shut. 6. A piece of leather to be drawn before a person in a gig.

* A'PRONED (ā'purnd), *a.* Wearing an apron.—*Pope.*

* A'PRON-MAN, *n.* A man who wears an apron; a laborer; a mechanic.

AP'RO-PŌS (ap'ro-po), *adv.* [Fr.] 1. Opportunely; seasonably. 2. By the way; to the purpose: a word used to introduce an incidental observation, suited to the occasion, though not strictly belonging to the narration.

AP'SIS, *n.*; *pl.* AP'SI-DES. [Gr. ἁψις.] 1. In *astronomy*, the *apsides* are the two points in the orbit of a primary planet which are at the greatest and least distance from the sun, corresponding to the *aphelion* and *perihelion* of our planet. In the secondary planets, the apsides correspond to the moon's *apogee* and *perigee.* The line con-

necting these is called the line of the *apsides*. 2. A dome; and hence, particularly, a domed semi-circular or polygonal termination of the choir or aisles of a church.

APT, *a.* [L. *aptus.*] 1. Fitted to some use or occasion; as, a very *apt* remark. 2. Having a tendency to some act or result; as, he is *apt* to be angry, damp seasons are *apt* to be unhealthy. 3. Peculiarly prompt and ready; as, *apt* for war, *apt* wit. —SYN. Fit; meet; suitable; qualified; inclined; disposed; liable; ready; quick; prompt.

APT, *v. t.* To fit; to suit or adapt.

APT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be adapted.

APT'ATE, *v. t.* To make fit.—*Bailey.*

AP'TER-A, *n. pl.* [Gr. *a* and *πτερον.*] A term applied to insects without wings.

AP'TER-AL, *a.* In *architecture*, a term applied to buildings which have no columns along the sides, but only in front or rear.

AP'TER-OUS, *n.* 1. In *zoology*, destitute of wings.—2. In *botany*, destitute of membranous expansions.

AP'TER-YX, *n.* [Gr. *a* and *πτερυξ.*] A bird of New Zealand, with only short rudiments of wings, and without a tail.

APTI-TUDE, *n.* 1. A natural or acquired disposition for a particular purpose, or tendency to a particular action or effect. 2. Fitness; suitableness. 3. Aptness; readiness in learning; docility.

APT-I-TŪ'DIN-AL, *a.* Containing aptitude.

APT-I-TŪ'DIN-AL-LY, *adv.* In an aptitudinal manner.

APT'LY, *adv.* In an apt or suitable manner; with just correspondence of parts; fitly; properly; justly; pertinently.

APT'NESS, *n.* 1. Fitness; suitableness. 2. Disposition of the mind; propensity. 3. Quickness of apprehension; readiness in learning; docility. 4. Tendency, in things.

AP'TOTE, *n.* [Gr. *a* and *πτωσις.*] In *grammar*, a noun which has no variation of termination; an indeclinable noun.

AP'Y-REX-Y, *n.* [Gr. *a* and *πυρεσσω.*] The absence or intermission of fever.

A-PŸ'ROUS, *a.* [Gr. *απυρος.*] Incombustible, or that sustains a strong heat without alteration of form or properties.

Ā'QUA, *n.* [L. *aqua*; Sp. *agua.*] Water; a word much used in pharmacy, and the old chemistry.

Ā-QUA FOR'TIS, *n.* In the *old chemistry*, nitric acid.

Ā'QUA MA-RĪ'NA, *n.* A name which jewelers give to a variety of the *beryl*, on account of its color.

Ā-QUA RE'GI-A, *n.* In the *old chemistry*, nitro-muriatic acid.

A-QUA VĪ'TÆ, *n.* Brandy, or spirit of wine.

A-QUĀ'RI-AN, *n.* One of a sect of Christians, in the primitive Church, who consecrated water in the eucharist, instead of wine.

A-QUĀ'RI-UM, *n.* [L.] An artificial pond in gardens for rearing aquatic plants.

A-QUĀ'RI-ŬS, *n.* [L.] The *water bearer*; a sign in the zodiac, which the sun enters about the 21st of January.

A-QUĂT'IC, *a.* [L. *aquaticus.*] Pertaining to water; applied to animals which live in water, as fishes. *Aquatical* is rarely used.

A-QUĂT'IC, *n.* A plant which grows in water, as the flag.

AQ'UA-TILE, *a.* That inhabits the water.—*Brown.* [*Rare.*]

Ā-QUA-TINT'A, *n.* [L. *aqua* and It. *tinta.*] A method of etching on copper, by means of *aqua fortis*, by which a beautiful effect is produced, resembling a fine drawing in water colors or Indian ink.

AQ'UE-DUCT (ak'we-dukt), *n.* [L. *aqua* and *ductus.*] A conduit made for conveying water from one place to another, either above or under the surface.—Among the *ancients*, it was ordinarily a structure of stone or brick raised on arches. The term has also been applied to a similar structure for conveying a canal over rivers or hollows, but *aqueduct bridge* is a more proper term.

† A-QUĒ'I-TY, *n.* Wateriness.—*Jonson.*

Ā'QUE-OUS, *a.* Watery; partaking of the nature of water, or abounding with it.—*Aqueous humor*, in the eye, a transparent, limpid fluid.

Ā'QUE-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being watery; watership; wateriness.

Ā'QUI-FORM, *a.* In the form of water.

AQ'UI-LA, *n.* [L.] In *ornithology*, the eagle. Also, a northern constellation.

AQ'UI-LINE (-in or -īne), *a.* [L. *aquilinus.*] 1. Belonging to the eagle 2. Curving; hooked; prominent, like the beak of an eagle; as, an *aquiline* nose.

AQ'UI-LON, *n.* [L. *aquilo.*] The north wind.

AQ-UI-TĀ'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Aquitania, one of the great divisions of Gaul.

† A-QUŌSE', *a.* [L. *aqua.*] Watery.—*Dict.*

† A-QUOSI-TY, *n.* Wateriness.—*Dict.*

A. R. stand for *anno regni*, the year of the king's reign; as, A. R. G. R. 20, in the 20th year of the reign of King George.

AR'AB, *n.* A native of Arabia

AR'A-BESQUE (ar'a-besk), *a.* 1. In the manner of the Arabians; applied to pictures and ornaments consisting of imaginary foliage, stalks, plants, &c., in which there are no figures of men or animals.

AR'A-BESQUE (ar'a-besk), *n.* An ornament executed in the arabesque style.

A-RĀ'BI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Arabia.

A-RĀ'BI-AN, *n.* A native of Arabia; an Arab.

AR'A-BIC, *a.* Belonging to Arabia, or the language of its inhabitants.

AR'A-BIC, *n.* The language of the Arabians.

A-RAB'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the Arabian manner.

AR'A-BISM, *n.* An Arabic idiom or peculiarity of language. —*Stuart.*

AR'A-BIST, *n.* One well versed in the Arabic language or literature.

AR'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *aro.*] Fit for ploughing or tillage; hence, often applied to land which has been ploughed.

AR'A-BY, *n.* Arabia.—*Milton.*

A-RAC'HN-DAN, *n.*, A-RAC'HN-DA, *n. pl.*, } [Gr. *αραχνη* and *ειδος.*] Terms applied to a class of articulate animals with legs, but without wings; including the spiders, mites, and scorpions.

A-RAC'HNOID, *n.* [Gr. *αραχνη* and *ειδος.*] In *anatomy*, the *arachnoid tunic*, or *arachnoid*, is a semi-transparent, thin membrane, which is spread over the brain and spinal cord between the dura mater and pia mater.

A-RAC'HNOID, *n.* A species of *madrepore*, found fossil.

A-RAC'H-NOL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in arachnology.

A-RAC'H-NOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *αραχνης* and *λογος.*] The science or history of spiders and other arachnida.

AR-A-CHŌ'SIAN, *a.* Designating a chain of mountains which divide Persia from India.

AR-RĀIGN-ĒE' (ar-rān-yā'), AR-RĀIGN' (ar-rāne'), } *n.* [Fr.] In *fortification*, the branch, return, or gallery of a mine.

† A-RĀISE', *v. t.* To raise.—*Shak.*

AR-A-MĀ'IC, *a.* or *n.* A term applied to the language of the Syrians and Chaldeans, their literature, &c.

AR-A-MĒ'AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Syrians and Chaldeans, descendants of Aram, a son of Shem, or to their language, the Syro-Chaldaic.

AR-A-MĒ'AN-ISM, *n.* An idiom of the Aramean language.

A-RA-NĒ'I-DAN, *n.*, A-RA-NĒ'I-DÆ, *n. pl.* } Terms applied to a tribe of the arachnida, including the proper spider.

A-RĀ'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *aranea.*] Resembling a cobweb.

† A-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *aratio.*] A ploughing.—*Cowley.*

A-RĀ'TOR, *n.* [L.] A ploughman.

† AR'A-TO-RY, *a.* That contributes to tillage.

AR-AU-CĀ'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Araucanians, a tribe of Indians in Chili.

AR'BAL-IST, *n.* [L. *arcus* and *balista.*] A cross-bow.

AR'BAL-IST-ER, *n.* A cross-bowman.

AR'BI-TER, *n.* [L.] 1. A person appointed, or chosen by parties in controversy, to decide their differences. 2. A person who has the power of judging and determining, without control. 3. One that commands the destiny, or holds the empire of a nation or state.—SYN. Arbitrator; umpire; controller; ruler; governor.

AR'BI-TRA-BLE, *a.* 1. Arbitrary; depending on the will. *Spelman.*—2. Determinable.—*Hall.*

AR-BI'TRA-MENT, *n.* 1. Will; decision; determination. 2. The award of arbitrators.—*Cowel.*

AR'BI-TRA-RI-LY, *adv.* By will only; despotically; absolutely.

AR'BI-TRA-RI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being arbitrary: despoticalness; tyranny.

† AR-BI-TRĀ'RI-OUS, *a.* Arbitrary; despotic.

† AR-BI-TRĀ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Arbitrarily.

AR'BI-TRA-RY, *a.* [L. *arbitrarius.*] 1. Depending on will or discretion; not governed by any fixed rules. 2. Absolute in power; having no external control.—SYN. Absolute; despotic; unlimited; tyrannical; imperative; imperious; peremptory.

AR'BI-TRĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *arbitror.*] 1. To hear and decide as arbitrators. 2. In a general sense, to decide or determine.—*South.*

AR'BI-TRĀTE, *v. t.* To decide; to determine; to judge of. —*Milton.*

AR-BI-TRĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The hearing and determination of a cause between parties in controversy, by a person or persons chosen by the parties.

AR'BI-TRA-TOR, *n.* 1. A term applied to a person or persons chosen by parties who have a controversy, to determine their differences. 2. An arbiter, governor, or president. 3. An arbiter; one who has the power of deciding or prescribing without control.—*Addison.*

AR-BI-TRĀ'TRIX, *n.* A female who arbitrates or judges.

AR-BIT'RE-MENT, *n.* Will; decision; compromise.

AR'BI-TRESS, *n.* A female arbiter, or witness; as, "the moon sat silent *arbitress*."—*Milton.*

AR'BOR, *n.* 1. A frame of lattice-work, covered with vines, branches of trees, or other plants, for shade; a bower.—2. In *botany*, a tree, as distinguished from a shrub.—3. In *mechanics*, the principal spindle or axis which communicates motion to the other parts of a machine.—*Arbor Dianæ* (the tree of Diana, or silver), a precipitation of silver

in a beautiful arborescent form, made by putting mercury into a solution of nitrate of silver. *Ar'bor Satur'ni* (tree of Saturn, or lead), a similar precipitation of lead, made by putting zinc into a solution of acetate of lead.

ĀR'BO-RĀ-RY, *a.* Belonging to a tree.—*Dict.*

ĀR'BO-RĀ-TOR, *n.* One who plants or who prunes trees.—*Evelyn.*

ĀR'BOR-ED, *a.* Furnished with an arbor.—*Pollok.*

ĀR-BŌ'RE-OUS, *a.* [L. *arboreus.*] Belonging to a tree; resembling a tree; constituting a tree; growing on trees.

ĀR-BO-RES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *arboresco.*] The figure of a tree; the resemblance of a tree in minerals, or crystallizations, or groups of crystals in that form.

ĀR-BO-RES'CENT, *a.* 1. Resembling a tree; having the figure of a tree; dendritical. 2. From herbaceous becoming woody.

ĀR-BO-RES'CENT STĀR'-FISH, *n.* A species of *asterias*, called also *caput Medusæ.*

ĀR'BO-RET, *n.* [It. *arboreto.*] A small tree or shrub; a place planted or overgrown with trees.

ĀR-BO-RĒ'TUM, *n.* [L.] A place in a park, nursery, &c., in which a collection of trees, consisting of one of each kind, is cultivated.

† ĀR-BOR'IC-AL, *a.* Relating to trees.—*Howel.*

ĀR-BOR-I-CUL'TURE, *n.* [L. *arbor* and *cultura.*] The art of cultivating trees and shrubs, chiefly for timber or ornamental purposes.—*Brande.*

ĀR-BORT-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a tree.

ĀR'BOR-IST, *n.* One who makes trees his study, or who is versed in the knowledge of trees.

ĀR-BOR-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The appearance or figure of a tree or plant in minerals or fossils.

ĀR'BOR-IZE, *v. t.* To form the appearance of a tree or plant in minerals.

ĀR'BOR-VĪNE, *n.* A species of bind-weed.

ĀR'BUS-CLE (ār'bus-sl), *n.* [L. *arbusculus.*] A dwarf tree, in size between a shrub and a tree.

ĀR-BUS'CU-LAR, *a.* Resembling a shrub; having the figure of small trees.

ĀR-BUST'IVE, *a.* Containing copses of trees or shrubs; covered with shrubs.—*Bartram.*

ĀR-BUST'UM, *n.* A copse of shrubs or trees; an orchard.

ĀR'BUTE, *n.* [L. *arbutus.*] The strawberry-tree.

ĀR-BŪ'TE-AN, *a.* Pertaining to or made of the strawberry-tree.

ĀRC, *n.* [L. *arcus.*] In *geometry*, any part of the circumference of a circle, or other curved line, lying from one point to another; a segment of a circle.

ĀR-CĀDE', *n.* [Fr.] 1. A long or continued arch or series of arches; a walk arched above. 2. A long, arched building or gallery, lined on each side with shops.—*P. Cyc.*

ĀR-CĀ'DI-AN, } *a.* Pertaining to Arcadia, a district in Pelo-
ĀR-CĀ'DIC, } ponnesus.

ĀR-CĀ'DI-AN, *n.* A native of Arcadia, in Greece.

ĀR-CĀ'DIC-S, *n.* The title of a book in Pausanias, which treats of Arcadia.

ĀR-CĀ'DY, *n.* The country of Arcadia.—*Milton.*

ĀR-CĀNE', *a.* [L. *arcanus.*] Hidden; secret. [*Rare.*]

ĀR-CĀ'NUM, *n.* [L.] A secret; generally used in the plural, *arca'na*, secret things, mysteries.

ĀRC-BŌU'TANT (-boo'tăng), *n.* [Fr.] In *building*, a flying buttress, which see.

ĀRCH, *n.* [*See* ARC.] 1. A segment, or part of a circle. A concave or hollow structure of stone or brick, supported by its own curve. 2. The space between two piers of a bridge, when arched; or any place covered with an arch. 3. Any curvature in form of an arch. 4. The vault of heaven, or sky.—*Triumphal arches* are magnificent structures erected to adorn a triumph, and perpetuate the memory of the event.

ĀRCH, *v. t.* To cover with an arch; to form with a curve

ĀRCH, *v. i.* To make an arch or arches.—*Pope.*

ĀRCH, *a.* [It. *arcare.*] Cunning; sly; shrewd; waggish; mischievous for sport; mirthful.

ĀRCH, *a.* [used also in composition.] [Gr. *αρχος.*] Chief; of the first class; principal. Shakspeare uses this word as a noun, "My worthy *arch* and patrons;" but the use is not authorized.

ĀRCH-A-BOM-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* Chief abomination.—*Everett.*

ĀR-CHÆ-OL'O-GY, *n.* A discourse on antiquity; learning pertaining to antiquity, the science of antiquity.

ĀR-CHÆ-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Relating to archæology.

ĀR-CHÆ-O-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an archæological manner.

ĀR-CHÆ-OL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in antiquity, or ancient learning.

ĀR-CHĀ'IC, *a.* [Gr. *αρχαϊκος.*] Ancient; obsolete.

ĀR-CHAI-OL'O-GY, *n.* *See* ARCHÆOLOGY.

ĀRCH'A-ISM, *n.* [Gr. *αρχαιος.*] An ancient or obsolete word or expression.

ĀRCH-ĀN'GEL, *n.* 1. An angel of the highest order; an angel occupying the eighth rank in the celestial hierarchy. 2. The name of several species of plants of the genus *lamium.*

ĀRCH-AN-GEL'IC, *a.* Belonging to archangels.

ĀRCH-A-POS'TATE, *n.* A chief apostate.

ĀRCH-A-POS'TLE, *n.* The chief apostle.

ĀRCH-ĀRCH'I-TECT, *n.* The Supreme Architect.

ĀRCH-BĒA'CON, *n.* The chief beacon, place of prospect or signal.

ĀRCH-BISH'OP, *n.* A chief bishop; a church dignitary of the first class; a metropolitan bishop, who superintends the conduct of the suffragan bishops, in his province, and also exercises episcopal authority in his own diocese.

ĀRCH-BISH'OP-RIC, *n.* The jurisdiction, place, or province of an archbishop.

ĀRCH-BOTCH'ER, *n.* The chief botcher, or mender, *ironically.—Corbet.*

ĀRCH-BUILDER (-bild'er), *n.* Chief builder.—*Harmar.*

ĀRCH-BUT'LER, *n.* A chief butler; an officer of the German empire, who presented the cup to the emperor on solemn occasions. This, and the other offices under the empire, became extinct when the empire was dissolved in 1806, and the Germanic Confederation took its place in 1814–15.

ĀRCH-CHĀM'BER-LAIN, *n.* A chief chamberlain; an officer of the German empire.

ĀRCH-CHĀN'CEL-LOR, *n.* A chief chancellor; an officer in the German empire.

ĀRCH-CHANT'ER, *n.* The chief chanter, or president of the chanters of a church.—*Henry.*

ĀRCH-CHEM'IC, *a.* Of supreme chemical powers.

ĀRCH-CON-SPIR'A-TOR, *n.* Principal conspirator.

ĀRCH-COUNT', *n.* A chief count; a title formerly given to the Earl of Flanders.

ĀRCH-CRIT'IC, *n.* A chief critic.

ĀRCH-DAP'I-FER, *n.* An officer in the German empire.

ĀRCH-DĒA'CON (arch-dē'kn), *n.* [*See* DEACON.] In *England*, an ecclesiastical dignitary, next in rank below a bishop, who has jurisdiction either over a part or over the whole diocese.

ĀRCH-DĒA'CON-RY, *n.* The office, jurisdiction, or residence of an archdeacon.

ĀRCH-DĒA'CON-SHIP, *n.* The office of an archdeacon.

ĀRCH-DI'O-CESE, *n.* The diocese of an archbishop.

ĀRCH-DI-VĪNE', *n.* A principal theologian.

ĀRCH-DRŪ'ID, *n.* A chief druid, or pontiff of the ancient druids.—*Henry.*

ĀRCH-DŪ'CAL, *a.* Pertaining to an archduke.

ĀRCH-DUCH'ESS, *n.* A title given to the females of the house of Austria.

ĀRCH-DUCH'Y, *n.* The territory of an archduke or archduchess.—*Ash.*

ĀRCH-DŪKE', *n.* A title given to princes of the house of Austria.

ĀRCH-DŪKE'DŌM, *n.* The territory or jurisdiction of an archduke or archduchess.

ĀRCH-Ē'AL, *a.* Belonging to the archeus; as, *archeal* ideas.

ĀRCH'ED (ārcht), *pp.* or *a.* Made with an arch or curve; covered with an arch; in the form of an arch.

ĀRCH-EN'E-MY, *n.* A principal enemy.—*Milton.*

ĀRCH'ER, *n.* [Sp. *archero*; It. *arciéro*; Fr. *archer.*] A bowman; one who uses a bow in battle; one who is skilled in the use of the bow and arrow.

ĀRCH'ER-ESS, *n.* A female archer.—*Markham.*

ĀRCH'ER-Y, *n.* The use of the bow and arrow; the practice, art, or skill of archers; the act of shooting with a bow and arrow.

ĀRCH'ES-CŌURT. In *England*, so called from the church of St. Mary *le bow* (*de arcubus*), whose top is raised of stone pillars built archwise, where it was anciently held, is a court of appeal, in the ecclesiastical polity, belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury.

ĀR-CHET' (ār-shā'), *n.* [Fr.] The bow of a violin or other similar instrument of music. The French phrase *à archet* (with the bow) denotes generally musical instruments played with a bow, as the violin, &c.

ĀRCH'E-TŸP-AL, *a.* Original; constituting a model or pattern.

ĀRCH'E-TŸPE, *n.* [Gr. *αρχετυπον.*] 1. The original pattern or model of a work; or the model from which a thing is made.—2. Among *minters*, the standard weight by which others are adjusted.—3. Among *Platonists*, the *archetypal* world is the world as it existed in the idea of God before the creation.

ĀRCH-Ē'US, *n.* [Gr. *αρχη*, beginning, or *αρχος*, a chief; W *archi.*] A term used by the old chemists, to denote the internal efficient cause of all things.

ĀRCH-FEL'ON, *n.* A chief felon.—*Milton.*

ĀRCH-FIEND' (arch-feend'), *n.* A chief fiend or foe

ĀRCH-FLĀ'MEN, *n.* A chief flamen or priest.

ĀRCH-FLAT'TER-ER, *n.* A chief flatterer.

ĀRCH-FŌE', *n.* A grand or chief enemy.

ĀRCH-FOUND'ER, *n.* A chief founder.—*Milton.*

ĀRCH-GŎV'ERN-OR, *n.* The chief governor.

ĀRCH-HER'E-SY, *n.* The greatest heresy.—*Butler*

ĀRCH-HER'E-TIC, *n.* A chief heretic.—*Shak.*

ÄRCH-HYP'O-CRĪTE, *n.* A great or chief hypocrite.
ÄRCH'I-ĀTER, *n.* [Gr. *αρχος* and *ιατρος.*] A term applied, on the continent of Europe, to the first or body physician of princes, and to the first physician of some cities.
ÄRCHĪC-AL, *a.* Chief; primary.—*Hallywell.*
ÄRCH-I-DI-AC'ON-AL, *a.* [*See* DEACON.] Pertaining to an archdeacon.
ÄRCH-I-E-PIS'CO-PAL, *a.* Belonging to an archbishop.
ÄRCH-I-E-PIS'CO-PA-CY, *n.* The state of an archbishop.
ÄRCH-Ī'E-REY, *n.* [Gr. *αρχος* and *ιερευς.*] A term applied to the higher order of clergy in Russia.
ÄRCH'IL, *n.* A lichen which grows on rocks, and produces a rich purple tincture, called archil, or orchal.
ÄRCH-I-LŌ'CHI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Archilochus, the poet, who invented a verse of seven feet.
ÄRCH-I-MĀ'GUS, *n.* The high priest of the Persian magi, or worshipers of fire.
ÄRCH-I-MAND'RĪTE, *n.* In the *Greek Church*, the chief of a monastery, answering to *abbot;* or the superintendent of a number of monasteries, corresponding to *father provincial* in the Roman Catholic Church.
ÄR-CHIM-E-DE'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Archimedes. *Archimedean screw*, a machine for raising water, invented by Archimedes, and consisting of a tube rolled in a spiral form round a cylinder.
ÄRCH'ING, *ppr.* Forming an arch; covering with an arch.
ÄRCH'ING, *a.* Curving like an arch.
ÄRCH-I-PEL'A-GO, *n.* [Authors are not agreed as to the origin of this word. Some suppose it to be composed of *αρχος*, chief, and *πελαγος*, sea; others, of *Αιγαιος πελαγος*, the Egean Sea.] In a *general sense*, a sea interspersed with many islands; a group of islands; but *particularly*, the sea which separates Greece from Asia Minor, otherwise called the Egean Sea.
ÄRCH'I-TECT, *n.* [Gr. *αρχος* and *τεκτων.*] 1. A person skilled in the art of building; one who understands architecture, or makes it his occupation to form plans and designs of buildings, and superintend the artificers employed. 2. A contriver; a former or maker.
ÄRCH-I-TECT'IVE, *a.* Used in building; proper for building.
ÄRCH-I-TECT-ON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to architecture; that has power or skill to build.
† ÄRCH-I-TECT-ON'IC-AL, *a.* Having skill in architecture.
ÄRCH-I-TECT-ON'ICS, *n.* The science of architecture.
ÄRCH-I-TECT'RESS, *n.* A female architect.
ÄRCH-I-TECT'ŪR-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the art of building; that is according to the rules of architecture.
ÄRCH'I-TECT-ŪRE, *n.* [L. *architectura.*] 1. The art or science of building; but *in a more limited and appropriate sense*, the art of constructing houses, bridges, and other buildings, for the purposes of civil life, often called *civil architecture.* 2. Frame, or structure, or workmanship.—*Military architecture* is the art of fortification.—*Naval architecture* is the art of building ships.
ÄRCH'I-TRAVE, *n.* [Gr. *αρχος*, and It. *trave.*] In *architecture*, the lower division of an entablature, or that part which rests immediately on the column. In chimneys, the *architrave* is called the *mantel-piece;* and over doors and windows, the *hyperthyrion.*
ÄRCH'I-VAL, *a.* Pertaining to archives or records; contained in records.—*Tooke.*
ÄR'CHIVES, *n. pl.* [Gr. *αρχειον;* Low L. *archivum;* Fr. *archives.*] The place in which records are kept; also, the records and papers which are preserved, as evidences of facts.—SYN. Registers; records; chronicles.
ÄR'CHI-VIST, *n.* [Fr. and It.] The keeper of archives or records.
ÄRCH'T-VOLT, *n.* In *building*, the inner contour of an arch; or a band adorned with moldings, running over the faces of the arch-stones, and bearing upon the imposts.
ÄRCH'LĪKE, *a.* Built like an arch.—*Young.*
ÄRCH'LŪTE, } *n.* [It. *arcileuto.*] A large lute, a theorbo,
ÄRCHI-LŪTE, } the base strings of which are doubled with an octave, and the higher strings with a unison.
ÄRCH'LY, *adv.* Shrewdly; wittily; jestingly.
ÄRCH-MA-GĬ'CIAN, *n.* The chief magician.
ÄRCH-MÄR'SHAL, *n.* The grand marshal of the German empire.
ÄRCH-MOCK', *n.* Principal mockery or jest.—*Shak.*
ÄRCH'NESS, *n.* Cunning; shrewdness; waggishness.
ÄRCH'ON, *n.* [Gr. *αρχων.*] The archons in Greece were chief magistrates, chosen to superintend civil and religious concerns. They were nine in number.—*Encyc.*
ÄRCH'ON-SHIP, *n.* The office of an archon; or the term of his office.—*Mitford.*
ÄRCH-ON'TICS, *n. pl.* In *Church history*, a branch of the Valentinians, who held that the world was not created by God, but by angels, *archontes.*
ÄRCH-PĀS'TOR, *n.* Chief pastor, the Shepherd and Bishop of our souls.—*Barrow.*
ÄRCH-PHI-LOS'O-PHER, *n.* A chief philosopher.
ÄRCH-PIL'LAR, *n.* The main pillar.—*Harmar.*
ÄRCH-PŌ'ET, *n.* The principal poet.
ÄRCH-POL-I-TĪ'CIAN, *n.* An eminent or distinguished politician.—*Bacon.*
ÄRCH-PON'TIFF, *n.* A supreme pontiff or priest.—*Burke.*
* ÄRCH-PREL'ATE, *n.* [*See* PRELATE.] The chief prelate.
ÄRCH-PRES'BY-TER, *n.* A chief presbyter or priest.
ÄRCH-PRES'BY-TER-Y, *n.* The absolute dominion of presbytery, or the chief presbytery.
ÄRCH-PRIEST, *n.* A chief priest.—*Encyc.*
ÄRCH-PRĪ'MATE, *n.* The chief primate; an archbishop over other archbishops.
ÄRCH-PROPH'ET, *n.* Chief prophet.—*Warton.*
ÄRCH-PROTEST-ANT, *n.* A principal or distinguished protestant.
ÄRCH-PUB'LIC-AN, *n.* The distinguished publican.
ÄRCH-REB'EL, *n.* The chief rebel.—*Milton.*
ÄRCH'STŌNE, *n.* The stone that binds an arch; the keystone.
ÄRCH-TRĀIT'OR, *n.* A principal traitor.
ÄRCH-TREAS'ŪR-ER (arch-trezh'ur-er), *n.* The great treasurer of the German empire.
ÄRCH-TREAS'ŪR-ER-SHIP, *n.* The office of archtreasurer.—*Collins's Peerage.*
ÄRCH-TŸRANT, *n.* A principal or great tyrant.—*Hall.*
ÄRCH-VIL'LAIN, *n.* A chief or great villain.
ÄRCH-VIL'LAIN-Y, *n.* Great villainy.
ÄRCH'WĀY, *n.* A way or passage under an arch.
ÄRCH'WĀYED, *a.* Having a way under an arch.
† ÄRCH-WIFE', *n.* A woman in the higher rank of society.—*Chaucer.*
ÄRCH'WĪSE, *adv.* In the form of an arch.
† ÄRCH'Y, *a.* In the form of an arch.—*Partheneia Sacra.*
† ÄR-CIT'E-NENT, *a.* [L. *arcitenens.*] Bow-bearing.—*Dict.*
ÄRC'O-GRAPH, *n.* An instrument for drawing a circular arc without a central point.
ÄRC-TĀ'TION, } *n.* [L. *arctus.*] Preternatural straitness;
ÄRCTI-TUDE, } constipation from inflammation or spasm.
ÄRCTIC, *a.* [Gr. *αρκτος.*] Northern; pertaining to the northern constellation called the Bear; as, the *arctic* pole.—The *arctic* circle is a lesser circle, parallel to the equator, 23° 28′ from the north pole. This and the *antarctic* circle are called the *polar circles*, and within these lie the frigid zones.
ÄRCTO-E-GYP'TIAN, *n.* [Gr. *αρκτος* and *Egyptian.*] 1. A northern Egyptian, apparently originating from Circassia. 2. *a.* Pertaining to the northern Egyptians.
ÄRC-TŪ'RUS, *n.* [Gr. *αρκτος* and *ουρα.*] A fixed star of the first magnitude, in the constellation of Bootes.
ÄRC'U-ATE, *a.* [L. *arcuatus.*] Bent or curved in the form of a bow.
† ÄRC'U-A-TILE, *a.* Bent.—*Dict.*
ÄRC-U-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of bending; incurvation; the state of being bent; curvity; crookedness, great convexity of the thorax. 2. A method of raising trees by layers that is, by bending branches to the ground, and covering the small shoots with earth.
ÄR'CU-BAL-IST, *n.* [L. *arcus* and *balista.*] A cross-bow.
ÄR-CU-BAL'IS-TER, *n.* A cross-bowman, one who used the arcubalist.
ÄRD, the termination of many English words, is the Ger. *art*, species, kind; Sw. and Dan. *art*, mode, nature, genius, form. We observe it in *Goddard*, a divine teacher; *Gifford*, a disposition to *give*, liberality; *Bernard*, filial affection; *standard, drunkard, dotard*, &c.
ÄR-DAS'SĪNES, *n.* A very fine quality of Persian silk, the finest used in the looms of France.
ÄR'DEB, *n.* A Turkish measure, a little more than eight bushels.
ÄR'DEN-CY, *n.* [L. *ardens.*] Warmth of passion or affection; ardor, eagerness.
ÄR'DENT, *a.* 1. Hot; burning; that causes a sensation of burning. 2. Having the appearance or quality of fire; as, *ardent* eyes. 3. Warm, applied to the passions and affections; much engaged.—SYN. Burning; hot; fiery; intense; fierce; vehement; eager; zealous; keen; fervid; fervent; passionate; affectionate.
ÄR'DENT-LY, *adv.* With warmth; affectionately; passionately.
ÄR'DENT-NESS, *n.* Ardency.
ÄR'DERS, *n. pl.* Fallowings or plowings of grounds.—*Grose.*
ÄR'DOR, *n.* [L.] 1. Heat, *in a literal sense.* 2. Warmth, or heat, *applied to the passions and affections;* eagerness.
† ÄR-DŪ'I-TY, *n.* Height; difficulty.—*Dict.*
ÄR'DU-OUS (ärd'yu-us). *a.* [L. *arduus.*] 1. High, lofty, *in a literal sense.* 2. Attended with great labor, like the ascending of acclivities; as, an *arduous* employment, task, or enterprise.—SYN. Difficult; trying; laborious; painful; exhausting.
ÄR'DU-OUS-LY, *adv.* In an arduous manner; with laboriousness.
ÄR'DU-OUS-NESS, *n.* Height; difficulty of execution.
ÄRE (är). The plural of the substantive verb *to be.*
ÄRE, *n.* [L. *area.*] In *French measure*, the new square perch, containing a hundred square meters.
*ÄRE. *See* ALAMIRE.

ĀRE-Ă, *n.* [L.] 1. Any plain surface, as the floor of a room, of a church, or other building, or of the ground. 2. The inclosed space or site on which a building stands, a sunken place around the basement of a building.—3. In *geometry*, the superficial contents of any figure; the surface included within any given lines; as, the *area* of a square or a triangle.—4. Among *physicians*, baldness; an empty space; a bald space produced by alopecy; also a name of the disease.—5. In *mining*, a compass of ore allotted to diggers.

A-RĒAD′, } *v. t.* [Sax. *aredan.*] To counsel; to advise.—
A-REED′, } *Spenser.*

ĀRE-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an area.—*Barton.*

A-RĒ′CA, *n.* A kind of palm-tree, one of whose species produces the areca-nut, or betel-nut, which is so extensively chewed in India, with the leaf of the pepper, betel, and lime.

A-REEK′, *adv.* In a reeking condition.—*Swift.*

AR-E-FAC′TION, *n.* [L. *arefacio.*] The act of drying; the state of growing dry.—*Bacon.*

AR′E-FŸ, *v. t.* To dry or make dry.—*Bacon.*

A-RĒ′NA, *n.* [L. *sand.*] 1. An open space of ground, strewed with sand, on which the gladiators, in ancient Rome, exhibited shows of fighting for the amusement of spectators. Hence, 2, *figuratively*, any place of public contest or exertion; as, the *arena* of debate, the *arena* of life.—3. The middle of a temple or inclosed place. *Elmes.*—4. Among *physicians*, sand or gravel in the kidneys.

AR-E-NĀ′CEOUS, *a.* 1. Sandy; having the properties of sand. 2. Friable.

AR-E-NĀ′RI-OUS, *a.* [From *arena*, sand.] Sandy, abounding in sand; as, an *arenarious* soil.—*Brande.*

AR-E-NĀ′TION, *n.* Among *physicians*, a sand bath; a sprinkling of hot sand upon a diseased person.

A-REN′DAL-ĪTE, *n.* In *mineralogy*, another name of *epidote*, or *pistacite.*

AR-EN-DĀ′TOR, *n.* [Rus. *arenda.*] In *Livonia*, and other provinces of Russia, a farmer of the farms or rents.

A-REN-I-LIT′IC, *a.* [L. *arena*, and Gr. λιθος.] Pertaining to sand-stone; consisting of sand-stone.

AR-E-NŌSE′, *a.* Sandy; full of sand.—*Johnson.*

† A-REN′U-LOUS, *a.* Full of small sand.

AR′E-OLE, } *n.* [L.] The colored circle round the nipple,
A-RĒ′O-LA, } or round a pustule.

A-RĒ′O-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to an areola.—*Lawrence.*

A-RĒ′O-LATE, *a.* Divided into small spaces or areolations.

Ā-RE-O-LĀ′TION, *n.* Any small space bounded by some part differing in color and structure.

AR-I-OM′E-TER, *n.* [Gr. αραιος and μετρεω.] An instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids.

AR-E-O-MET′RIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an areometer.

AR-E-OM′E-TRY, *n.* The measuring or art of measuring the specific gravity of fluids.

AR-E-OP′A-GĪTE, *n.* A member of the Areopagus.

AR-E-OP-A-GĬT′IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Areopagus.—*Mitford.*

AR-E-OP′A-GUS, *n.* [Gr. Αρης and παγος.] A sovereign tribunal at Athens, famous for the justice and impartiality of its decisions.

Ā′RE-O-STŸLE, *n.* [Gr. αραιος and στυλος.] In *architecture*, an arrangement of columns with wide spaces between them.—*Elmes.*

Ā-RE-O-SYS′TŸLE, *n.* In *architecture*, an arrangement of columns in pairs, thus presenting alternately very wide and very narrow intercolumniations.

Ā-RE-OT′IC, *a.* [Gr. αραιος.] Attenuating, making thin, as in liquids; rarefying.

Ā-RE-ŌT′IC, *n.* A medicine which attenuates the humors, dissolves viscidity, opens the pores, and increases perspiration; an attenuant.—*Coxe.*

AR-E-TOL′O-GY, *n.* [Gr. αρετη and λογος.] That part of moral philosophy which treats of virtue.

ĂR′GAL, *n.* Unrefined or crude tartar, a substance adhering to the sides of wine casks.

ĂR′GAND-LAMP, *n.* [From the name of the inventor.] A lamp in which, by means of a hollow wick and a glass chimney, a strong clear light is produced, by placing the flame between two currents of air.

ĂR-GĒ′AN, *a.* Pertaining to Argo or the Ark.

ĂR′GENT, *n.* [L. *argentum.*] 1. The white color in coats of arms, intended to represent silver, or purity, innocence, beauty, or gentleness.—2. *a.* Silvery; of a pale white, like silver.—*Johnson.* 3. *a.* Bright, like silver.—*Pope.*

ĂR-GENT′AL, *a.* Pertaining to silver; consisting of silver; containing silver. *Cleaveland.*—*Argental silver*, the native amalgam of silver.

ĂR′GENT-AN, *n.* An alloy of nickel with copper and zinc; German silver.

ĂR-GENT-Ā′TION, *n.* An overlaying with silver.

ĂR′GENT-HORNED, *a.* Silver-horned.

ĂR-GENT-IF′ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *argentum.*] Containing silver.—*Kirwan.*

ĂR-GEN-TĪNA, *n.* In *ichthyology*, a genus of fishes of the salmon family.

ĂR′GENT-ĪNE, *a.* Like silver; silvery; pertaining to silver or sounding like it.—*Johnson.*

ĂR′GENT-ĪNE, *n.* In *mineralogy*, a silicious variety of carbonate of lime, having a white, pearly appearance, and a waving or curved lamellar structure.

ĂR′GENT-ĪNE RE-PUB′LIC, *n.* A name given to the states of Buenos Ayres, a South American confederation.

† ĂR′GENT-RY, *n.* Materials of silver.—*Howell.*

ĂR′GIL, *n.* A species of the *ardea*, or genus of cranes.

ĂR′GIL, *n.* [L. *argilla.*] In *a general sense*, clay, or potter's earth; but in *a technical sense*, pure clay, or alumine.

ĂR-GIL-LĀ′CEOUS, *a.* [L. *argillaceus.*] Partaking of the nature of clay; clayey; consisting of argil.

ĂR-GIL-LIF′ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *argilla* and *fero.*] Containing clay.

ĂR′GIL-LĪTE, *n.* Argillaceous schist or slate; clay-slate, usually of a bluish or blackish gray color.—*Kirwan.*

ĂR-GIL-LIT′IC, *a.* Pertaining to argillite.

ĂR-GIL′LO-AR-E-NĀ′CEOUS, *a.* Consisting of clay and sand; as a soil.

ĂR-GIL′LO-CAL-CĀ′RE-OUS, *a.* Consisting of clay and calcareous earth.

ĂR-GIL-LO-CAL′CĪTE, *n.* [L. *argilla* and *calx.*] A species of calcareous earth, or limestone, with a large proportion of clay.

ĂR-GIL-LO-MŪ′RĪTE, *n.* [L. *argilla.*] A species of earth, consisting of magnesia, mixed with silex, alumine, and lime; a variety of magnesite.

ĂR-GIL′LOUS, *a.* Consisting of clay; clayey; partaking of clay; belonging to clay.—*Brown.*

ĂR′GĪVE, *a.* Designating what belongs to Argos, the capital of Argolis in Greece, whose inhabitants were called *Argivi.*

ĂR′GO, *n.* The name of the ship which carried Jason and his companions to Colchis, after the golden fleece.

ĂR-GŌ′AN, *a.* Pertaining to the ship Argo.—*Faber*

ĂR′GOL. *See* ARGAL.

ĂR-GOL′IC, *a.* Belonging to Argolis.

ĂR-GOL′IC, *n.* The title of a chapter in Pausanias, which treats of Argolis.

ĂR′GO-NAUT, *n.* [Gr. Αργω and ναυτης.] One of the persons who sailed to Colchis with Jason, in the Argo, in quest of the golden fleece.

ĂR-GO-NAUT′A, *n.* A genus of shells, of the class *cephalopoda.* The argonauta argo is known under the popular name of the *paper nautilus.*

ĂR-GO-NAUT′IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Argonauts.

ĂR-GO-NAUT′ICS, *n.* A poem on the subject of the expedition of the Argonauts.

ĂR′GO-NĀVIS, n. [L.] The *ship Argo*, a constellation in the southern hemisphere.

ĂR′GO-SY, *n.* [Sp. *Argos*, Jason's ship.] A large merchant man; a carrac.—*Shak.*

ĂR′GUE, *v. i.* [L. *arguo.*] 1. To invent and offer reasons to support or overthrow a proposition, opinion, or measure. 2. To dispute; to reason with; followed by *with.*—SYN. To reason; evince; discuss; debate; expostulate; remonstrate.

ĂR′GUE, *v. t.* 1. To debate or discuss; to treat by reasoning. 2. To prove or evince; to manifest by inference or deduction, or to show reasons for. 3. To persuade by reasons. 4. *Formerly*, to accuse, or charge with; *a Latin sense, now obsolete.*—*Dryden.*

ĂR′GUED, *pp.* Debated; discussed; evinced; persuaded; accused.

ĂR′GU-ER, *n.* One who argues; a reasoner; a disputer; a controvertist.

ĂR′GU-ING, *ppr.* Inventing and offering reasons; disputing; discussing; evincing; persuading; accusing.

ĂR′GU-ING, *n.* Reasoning; argumentation.

ĂR′GU-MENT, *n.* [L. *argumentum.*] 1. A reason offered for or against a proposition, opinion, or measure; a reason offered in proof, to induce belief, or convince the mind.—2. In *logic*, an inference drawn from premises which are indisputable, or at least of probable truth. 3. The subject of a discourse or writing.—*Milton.* 4. An abstract or summary of a book, or the heads of the subjects. 5. A debate or discussion; a series of reasoning.—6. In *astronomy*, the quantity on which another quantity in a table depends; as, the altitude is the *argument* of the refraction.—*Brande.*

† ĂR′GU-MENT, *v. i.* To reason; to discourse.—*Gower.*

ĂR-GU-MENT′A-BLE, *a.* That may be argued.—*Dr. Chalmers.*

ĂR-GU-MENT′AL, *a.* Belonging to argument; consisting in argument.—*Pope.*

ĂR-GU-MENT-Ā′TION, *n.* Reasoning; the act of reasoning, the act of inventing or forming reasons, making inductions, drawing conclusions, and applying them to the case in discussion.

ĂR-GU-MENT′A-TĪVE, *a.* 1. Consisting of argument; containing a process of reasoning. 2. Showing reasons for 3. Addicted to argument; as, an *argumentative* writer

ĂR-GU-MENT'A-TĪVE-NESS, *n.* State of being argumentative.

ĂR-GU-MENT'A-TĪVE-LY, *adv.* In an argumentative manner.—*Taylor.*

ĂR'GU-MENT-ĪZE, *v. i.* To debate.

† ĂR'GU-MENT-ĪZ-ER, *n.* One who debates or reasons.

ĂR-GU-MEN'TUM AD HOM'I-NEM. [L.] An argument derived from the principles or conduct of an antagonist.

ĂR'GUS, *n.* A fabulous being of antiquity, said to have had a hundred eyes, who was placed by Juno to guard Io.

ĂR'GUS-SHELL, *n.* A species of porcelain-shell, beautifully variegated with spots.

† ĂR-GU-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *argutatio.*] Debate; cavil; disputation.

ĂR-GŪTE', *a.* [L. *argutus.*] Sharp; shrill; subtile; witty. [*Little used.*]

ĂR-GŪTE'NESS, *n.* Acuteness; wittiness.—*Dryden.* [*Rare.*]

Ā'RI-A, *n.* [It.] An air, song, or tune.

Ā'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Arius, who held that Christ was not God, but the highest of created beings, and that the Holy Spirit was not God.

Ā'RI-AN, *n.* One who adheres to the doctrines of Arius.

Ā'RI-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrines of the Arians.

Ā'RI-AN-IZE, *v. i.* To admit the tenets of the Arians.

A-RIC'I-NA, *n.* A vegetable alkaloid from the bark of a species of cinchona, first brought from Arica, in Peru.

ĂR'ID, *a.* [L. *aridus.*] Dry; exhausted of moisture; parched with heat.

ĂR'ID-AS, *n.* A kind of taffety, from the East Indies.

A-RID'I-TY, } *n.* 1. Dryness; a state of being without moist-
ĂR'ID-NESS, } ure. 2. A dry state of the body; emaciation; marasmus.

Ā'RI-ĒS, *n.* [L.] 1. The Ram, a constellation of fixed stars; the first of the twelve signs in the zodiac. 2. The battering ram.

† ĂR'I-E-TĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *arieto.*] To butt, as a ram.

ĂR-I-E-TĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of butting, as a ram; the act of battering with the aries, or battering ram. 2. The act of striking or conflicting. [*Rarely used.*]

ĂR-I-ET'TA, *n.* [It.] A short song; an air, or little air.

A-RĪGHT' (a-rīte'), *adv.* [Sax. *gericht.*] Rightly; in a right form; without mistake or crime.

ĂR'IL, } *n.* The exterior coat or covering of a seed,
A-RIL'LUS, } fixed to it at the base only.

ĂR'IL-LĀ-TED, } *a.* Having an exterior covering, or aril, as
ĂR'ILLÆD, } coffee.—*Encyc.*—*Eaton.*

Ā'RI-MAN,
Ā'RI-MA,
ĂH'RI-MAN, } *n.* [Per. *ahriman.*] The evil genius or demon of the Persians.

ĂR-I-O-LĀ'TION, } *n.* [L. *ariolus*, or *hariolus.*] A sooth-
HAR-I-O-LĀ'TION, } saying; a foretelling.—*Brown.*

ĂR'I-ŌSE, *a.* Characterized by melody as distinguished from harmony.—*F. Q. Rev.*

ĂR-I-Ō'SO *a* [It.] Light; airy. Literally, in the manner of an air. When prefixed to an air, it denotes a sustained, elaborate style.—In *instrumental music*, a sustained, vocal style.

A-RĪSE', *v. i.*; pret. *arose*; pp. *arisen*: (a-rīze', a-rōze', a-rĭzn') [Sax. *arisan.*] 1. To ascend, mount up, or move to a higher place. 2. To emerge from below the horizon. 3. To get out of bed; to leave the place or state of rest; or to leave a sitting or lying posture. 4. To begin; to spring up; to originate. 5. To revive from death; to leave the grave. 6. To begin to act; to exert power; to move from a state of inaction. 7. To appear, or become known; to become visible, sensible, or operative. 8. To be put in motion; to swell or be agitated. 9. To invade, assault, or begin hostility; followed by *against.*

A-RĪS'ING, *ppr.* Ascending; moving upward; originating, or proceeding from; getting up; springing up; appearing.

A-RIS'TA, *n.* [L.] In *botany*, the awn; the pointed beard, which issues from the husk, or scaly flower-cup of the grasses, called the *glume.*—*Milne.*

ĂR'IS-TĂRCH, *n.* [From Aristarchus, a critic of great severity among the ancients.] A severe critic.—*Knowles.*

ĂR-IS-TĂRCH'I-AN, *a.* Severely critical, like the ancient critic Aristarchus.

ĂR'IS-TĂRCH-Y, *n.* [Gr. *αριστος* and *αρχη.*] A body of good men in power, or government by excellent men.—*Harington.*

A-RIS'TĀTE, *a.* Awned; having a pointed, beard-like process, as the glumes of wheat.

ĂR-IS-TOC'RA-CY, *n.* [Gr. *αριστος* and *κρατεω.*] 1. A form of government, in which the whole supreme power is vested in the principal persons of a state, or in a privileged order. 2. The nobility, or chief persons in a state.

ĂR'IS-TO-CRAT, or A-RIS'TO-CRAT, *n.* One who favors an aristocracy in principle or practice.—*Burke.*

ĂR-IS-TO-CRAT'IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to aristocracy.
ĂR-IS-TO-CRAT'IC-AL, } 2. Partaking of aristocracy.

ĂR-IS-TO-CRAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an aristocratical manner.

ĂR-IS-TO-CRAT'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being aristocratical.

ĂR-IS-TOC'RA-TY, *n.* The same as *aristocracy.*—*Burton.*

ĂR-IS-TO-PHAN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Aristophanes.—*N A Rev.*

ĂR-IS-TO-TĒ'LI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Aristotle.

ĂR-IS-TO-TĒ'LI-AN, *n.* A follower of Aristotle, who founded the sect of the *Peripatetics.*

ĂR-IS-TO-TĒ'LI-AN-ISM, *n.* The philosophy or doctrines of Aristotle.

ĂR-IS-TO-TEL'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Aristotle, or to his philosophy.

* ĂRITH-MAN-CY, or A-RITH'MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *αριθμος* and *μαντεια.*] Divination, or the foretelling of future events by the use or observation of numbers.

A-RITH'ME-TIC, *n.* [Gr. *αριθμητικη.*] The science of numbers, or the art of computation.

ĂR-ITH-MET'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to arithmetic; accord
ĂR-ITH-MET'IC-AL, } ing to the rules or method of arithmetic.

ĂR-ITH-MET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the rules, principles, or method of arithmetic.

A-RĪTH-ME-TĪ'CIAN, *n.* One skilled in arithmetic, or versed in the science of numbers.

ĂRK, *n.* [Fr. *arche*; L. *arca.*] 1. A small, close vessel, chest, or coffer, such as that which was the repository of the tables of the covenant among the Jews. The vessel in which Moses was set afloat upon the Nile was an *ark* of bulrushes. 2. The large, floating vessel, in which Noah and his family were preserved during the deluge. 3. A depository. 4. A large boat, used on American rivers to transport produce to market. 5. In early English and Scottish writers, a chest or coffer; as, an *ark* for meal.

ĂRK'TIZ-ĪTE, } *n.* A mineral, now called *Wernerite*; a va-
Ă'RC'TIZ-ĪTE, } riety of *scapolite.*

ĂRM, *n.* [Sax. *arm, earm*; D. G. Sw. Dan. *arm*; L. *armus.*] 1. The limb of the human body which extends from the shoulder to the hand. 2. The branch of a tree, or the slender part of a machine, projecting from a trunk or axis. 3. A narrow inlet of water from the sea. 4. *Figuratively*, power, might, strength; as, the secular *arm.*

ĂRM, *v. t.* [L. *armo*; Fr. *armer*; Sp. *armar*; It. *armare.*] 1. To furnish or equip with weapons of offense or defense. 2. To cover with a plate, or with whatever will add strength, force, or security. 3. To furnish with means of defense; to prepare for resistance; to fortify, in a moral sense. 4. To fit up; to furnish with means of action or effect; as, to *arm* a hook, in angling; to *arm* a dressing, in surgery. To *arm a loadstone*, is to provide it with an armature.

ĂRM, *v. i.* To provide with arms, weapons, or means of attack or resistance; to take arms.

ĂR-MĀ'DA, *n.* [Sp.] A fleet of armed ships; a squadron. The term is usually applied to the Spanish fleet, called the *Invincible Armada*, consisting of 130 ships, intended to act against England in the reign of Elizabeth.

ĂR-MA-DIL'LO, *n.* [Sp.] A quadruped peculiar to South America, called also *tatou*, and in zoology the *dasypus.* It is covered with a hard, bony shell, divided on the back into movable belts.

ĂRM'A-MENT, *n.* [L. *armamenta.*] 1. A body of forces equipped for war; used of a land or naval force. 2. In *naval affairs*, the guns and other munitions of war with which a ship is armed.

ĂRM-A-MENT'A-RY, *n.* An armory; a magazine or arsenal. [*Rarely used.*]

ĂRM'A-TŪRE, *n.* [L. *armatura.*] 1. Armor; that which defends the body.—2. In *ancient military art*, an exercise performed with missive weapons, as darts, spears, and arrows. The *armature of a magnet* is a piece of iron which connects the two poles, for the purpose of keeping the magnetic power undiminished.

ĂR'MAN, *n.* A confection for restoring appetite in horses —*Dict.*

ĂRM'-CHĀIR, *n.* A chair with arms.

ĂRMED'-CHĀIR, *n.* An elbow-chair. *See* ARM-CHAIR.

ĂRMÆD, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Furnished with weapons of offense or defense; furnished with the means of security; fortified, in *a moral sense.*—2. In *heraldry, armed* is when the beaks, talons, horns, or feet of beasts and birds of prey are of a different color from the rest of the body. 3. Furnished with an armature, as the loadstone.—4. In *botany*, having prickles or thorns.—*Armed en flute.* A ship is said to be armed *en flute, i. e.*, after the manner of a *transport*, when part of the guns are taken out to make room, and her effective force is thus reduced below that at which she rates.

ĂR-MĒ'NI-AN. *a.* Pertaining to Armenia.

ĂR-MĒ'NI-AN, *n.* A native of Armenia, or the language of the country.

ĂR-MĒ'NI-AN BŌLE. A species of clay from Armenia, and found in other countries. [*Disused.*]

ĂR-MĒ-NI-AN STŌNE. A soft blue stone, consisting of calcareous earth or gypsum, with the oxyd of copper.

† ĂR-MENT'AL, } *a.* [L. *armentalis.*] Belonging to a drove
† ĂR-MENT'INE, } or herd of cattle.—*Dict.*

A-MEN-TŌSE', *a.* Abounding with cattle.—*Dict.*
ĂRME-PŪIS-SANT, *a.* Powerful in arms.—*Weever.*
ĂRM'FUL, *n.* As much as the arms can hold.
† ĂRM'GAUNT, *a.* Slender, as the arm.—*Shak.*
ĂRM'HŌLE, *n.* 1. The cavity under the shoulder, or the armpit. 2. A hole for the arm in a garment.
ĂRM'I-GER, *n.* [L. One who bears arms.] An esquire, a knight's companion; but *in present usage, armiger* is a title of dignity next in degree to a knight. Armiger is still retained as a title of respect, being the Latin word for esquire, which see.
ĂR-MIG'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *armiger.*] Bearing arms.
ĂRM'IL-LA-RY, *a.* [L. *armilla.*] Resembling a bracelet, or ring; consisting of rings or circles. The *armillary sphere* is an astronomical machine, composed of a number of hoops or circles representing the different circles in the system of the world, as the equator, ecliptic, &c., put together in their natural order and relative positions.
† ĂRM'IL-LĀ-TED, *a.* Having bracelets.
ĂRM'ING, *ppr.* Equipping with arms; providing with the means of defense or attack; fitting with an armature, as a magnet.
ĂRM'INGS, *n. pl.* The same as *waist-clothes*, hung about a ship's upper works.—*Chambers.*
ĂR-MIN'IAN, *a.* Pertaining to Arminius, or designating his principles.
ĂR-MIN'IAN-ISM, *n.* The peculiar doctrines or tenets of the Arminians.
ĂRM-IP'O-TENCE, *n.* [L. *arma* and *potentia.*] Power in arms.—*Johnson.*
ĂRM-IP'O-TENT, *a.* Powerful in arms.
ĂRM-IS'O-NOUS, *a.* Sounding or rustling in arms
ĂRM'IS-TICE, *n.* [L. *arma* and *sisto*; Fr. *armistice.*] A cessation of arms, for a short time, by convention; a truce; a temporary suspension of hostilities by agreement of the parties.
ĂRM'LESS, *a.* Without an arm; destitute of weapons.—*Beaum. & Fl.*
ĂRM'LET, *n.* A small arm; as, an *armlet* of the sea; a piece of armor for the arm; a bracelet.—*Dryden.*
ĂR-MŌ'NI-AC, *n.* A sort of volatile salt. *See* AMMONIAC.
ĂRM'OR, *n.* 1. Defensive arms; any habit worn to protect the body in battle; formerly called *harness. Coat-armor* is the escutcheon of a person or family. *Armor of a magnet*, the same as armature.
ĂRM'OR-BEĂR-ER, *n.* One who carries the armor of another.
ĂRM'OR-ER, *n.* 1. A maker of armor or arms; a manufacturer of instruments of war. 2. One who has the care of the arms and armor of another, and dresses him in armor; as, "the *armorers* accomplishing the knights."—*Shak.*
ĂRM-ŌRI-AL, *a.* Belonging to armor, or to the arms or escutcheon of a family.
ĂR-MOR'IC, } *a.* Designating the northwestern part of
AR-MOR'IC-AN, } France, formerly called *Armorica.*
ĂR-MOR'IC, *n.* The language of the Armoricans; one of the Celtic dialects.
ĂR-MOR'IC-AN, *n.* A native of Armorica.
ĂRM'OR-IST, *n.* One skilled in heraldry.
ĂRM'OR-Y, *n.* 1. A place where arms and instruments of war are deposited. 2. Armor; offensive and defensive arms. 3. Ensigns armorial. 4. The science or knowledge of coat-armor. 5. In the *United States*, a place where arms are manufactured.
ĂRM'PIT, *n.* The hollow place under the shoulder.
ĂRMS, *n. pl.* [L. *arma*; Fr. *arme*; Sp. It. *arma.*] 1. Weapons of offense, or armor for defense and protection of the body. 2. War; hostility. 3. The ensigns armorial of a family. *Fire-arms* are such as may be charged with powder, as cannon, muskets, mortars, &c. A *stand of arms* consists of a musket, bayonet, cartridge-box, and belt, with a sword.—In *falconry*, arms are the legs of a hawk from the thigh to the foot. To *be in arms*, to be in a state of hostility, or preparation for war. To *take arms*, to arm for attack or defense. To *bear arms*, to be trained to the profession of a soldier. *To arms!* denotes the taking of arms; or as an exclamation, it is a summons to take arms.
ĂRMS'-END, *n.* At the end of the arms, at a good distance.
ĂRM'-SHAP'ED (-shāpt), *a.* Shaped like the arm.—*Smith.*
ĂRMS'-LENGTH, *n.* The length of the arm. To *keep one at arms-length*, is sometimes used figuratively for keeping him at a distance; not allowing close contact or familiarity.
ĂRM'S'-REACH, *n.* Within the stretch of the arm.
ĂR'MY, *n.* [Fr. *armée.*] 1. A collection or body of men armed for war. 2. A great number; a vast multitude.
ĂR'NOLD-IST, *n.* A disciple of Arnold of Brescia.
ĂR'NOT, *n.* A name of the *bunium*, pignut or earthnut.
ĂR-NOTTO, *n.* The *anotta*, which see. Also, a tree so called.
ĂR'NUTS, *n.* Tall oat grass.
† A-ROINT'. *See* AROYNT.
A-RŌ'MA, *n.* [Gr. *αρωμα.*] The quality of plants or other substances which constitutes their fragrance.
AR-O-MAT'IC, } *a.* Fragrant; spicy; strong-scented;
AR-O-MAT'IC-AL, } having an agreeable odor; odorifer ous.
AR-O-MAT'IC, *n.* A plant, drug, or medicine, characterized by a fragrant smell, and usually by a warm, pungent taste
AR-O-MAT-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of impregnating or scenting with aroma, or rendering aromatic.
* A-RŌ'MA-TIZE, *v. t.* To impregnate with aroma; to infuse an aromatic odor; to give a spicy scent or taste, to perfume.
* A-RŌ'MA-TIZED, *pp.* Impregnated with aroma; rendered fragrant.
* A-RŌ'MA-TIZ-ER, *n.* That which communicates an aromatic quality.—*Evelyn.*
* A-RŌ'MA-TIZ-ING, *ppr.* Rendering spicy; impregnating with aroma.
A-RŌ'MA-TOUS, *a.* Containing aroma, or the principle of fragrance.
AR'OPH, *n.* 1. A name by which saffron is sometimes called. 2. A chemical preparation of Paracelsus, formed by sublimation from equal quantities of *hematite* and *sal ammoniac.*
A-RŌSE'. The past or preterite tense of the verb to *arise.*
A-ROUND', *prep.* 1. About; on all sides; encircling; encompassing. 2. In *a looser sense*, from place to place; at random.
A-ROUND', *adv.* 1. In a circle; on every side. 2. In *a looser sense*, at random; without any fixed direction.
A-RŌU'RA, *n.* [Gr.] A Grecian measure of fifty feet.
A-ROUSE' (a-rouz'), *v. t.* To call into action that which is at rest; to stir, or put in motion or exertion that which is languid.—SYN. To excite; stir up; call forth; awaken; animate; rouse.
A-ROUS'ED (a-rouzd'), *pp.* Excited into action; put in motion.
A-ROUS'ING, *ppr.* Putting in motion; stirring; exciting into action or exertion.
A-RŌW', *adv.* In a row; successively.
† A-ROYNT', *adv.* Be gone; away.—*Shak.*
ĂR-PEG'GI-O, *n.* [It.] In *music*, the striking the notes of a chord in quick succession, after the manner of playing on a harp.
ĂR'PENT (är'pong), *n.* [Fr.] A portion of land in France, ordinarily containing one hundred square rods or perches, each of 18 feet. But the arpent is different in different parts of France.
ĂR-QUE-BUS-ĂDE', *n.* 1. A distilled liquor applied to a bruise or wound. 2. The shot of an arquebuse.
ĂR'QUE-BUSE, } *n.* A sort of hand gun; a species of fire-
HĂR'QUE-BUSE, } arms, anciently used, which was cocked with a wheel.
ĂR-QUE-BUS-IER', *n.* A soldier armed with an arquebuse.
ĂR'QUI-FOUX (är'ke-foo), *n.* A kind of lead ore used by potters to give their ware a green varnish.—*M'Culloch.*
† ĂRR, *n.* A mark made by a flesh wound, a cicatrice.—*Relph.*
† AR'RA, *n.* [L. *arrha*, or *arra.*] A pledge.—*Anderson.*
AR'RACH, *n.* A plant. *See* ORRACH.
AR'RAC', *n.* Contracted into *rack.* A term used in India to designate any kind of spirituous liquor, especially that distilled from the cocoa-nut, rice, or sugar-cane.
AR'RA-GON-ITE, *n.* In *mineralogy*, carbonate of lime crystallized in rhombic prisms, or forms derived from the same. It is also harder than common carbonate of lime.
AR-RĀIGN' (ar-rāne), *v. t.* [Norm. *arraner.*] 1. To call or set a prisoner at the bar of a court, to answer to the matter charged against him in an indictment or information 2. According to *law writers*, to set in order; to fit for trial. 3. To charge with faults; to call before the bar of reason or taste as faulty.—SYN. To accuse; impeach; charge; censure.
AR-RĀIGN' (ar-rāne'), *n.* Arraignment; as, clerk of the *arraigns.*—*Blackstone.*
AR-RĀIGN'ED (ar-rānd'), *pp.* Called before a tribunal to answer, and elect triers; accused; called in question.
AR-RĀIGN'ER, *n.* One who arraigns.—*Coleridge.*
AR-RĀIGN'ING, *ppr.* Calling before a court or tribunal; accusing.
AR-RĀIGN'MENT (ar-rāne'ment), *n.* [Norm. *arresnement, arraynement.*] 1. The act of arraigning. 2. Accusation. 3. A calling in question for faults.
† AR-RĀI'MENT, *n.* Clothes; garments; now *raiment*
† AR'RAND, *n. Errand*; message.—*Howell.*
AR-RĀNGE', *v. t.* [Fr. *arranger.*] 1. To put in proper order; to dispose the parts of a whole in the manner intended, or best suited for the purpose. 2. To adjust, to settle; to put in order; to prepare.
AR-RĀNG'ED (ar-rānjd'), *pp.* Put in order; disposed in the proper order; adjusted.
AR-RĀNGE'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of putting in proper order; the state of being put in order; disposition in suitable form. 2. That which is disposed in order; system of

parts disposed in due order. 3. Preparatory measure; previous disposition. 4. Final settlement; adjustment by agreement. 5. Classification of facts relating to a subject, in a regular, systematic order.

AR-RĀNG'ER, *n.* One who puts in order.

AR-RĀNG'ING, *ppr.* Putting in due order or form; adjusting.

AR'RANT, *a.* [Probably a different spelling of *errant.*] Notorious, *in an ill sense;* infamous; mere; vile.

AR'RANT-LY, *adv.* Notoriously, *in an ill sense;* infamously; impudently; shamefully.

AR'RAS, *n.* [from *Arras,* in Artois, where this article was manufactured.] Tapestry; hangings wove with figures.

† AR-RAUGHT', *a.* Seized by violence.—*Spenser.*

AR-RĀY', *n.* [Norm. *araie.*] 1. Order; disposition in regular lines; as, an army in battle *array.* Hence, a posture of defense. 2. Dress; garments disposed in order upon the person. *Dryden.*—3. In *law,* the act of impanneling a jury; or a jury impanneled.

AR-RĀY', *v. t.* 1. To place or dispose in order, as troops for battle. 2. To deck or dress; to adorn with dress. 3. To set a jury in order for the trial of a cause; that is, to call them man by man.—*Blackstone.* 4. To envelop; as, "*arrayed* in gloom." *Trumbull.*—SYN. To draw up; arrange; dispose; set in order.

AR-RĀY'ED (ar-rāde), *pp.* Set in order, or in lines; arranged in order for attack or defense; dressed; adorned by dress; impanneled.

AR-RĀY'ER, *n.* One who arrays.—In *English history,* an officer who had a commission of array, to put the soldier of a county in a condition for military service.

AR-RĀY'ING, *ppr.* Setting in order; putting on splendid raiment; impanneling.

† AR-RĒAR', *adv.* [Fr. *arriere.*] Behind; at the hinder part.—*Spenser.*

AR-RĒAR', *n.* That which is *behind* in payment, or which remains unpaid, though due.—*In arrears,* behind in payment.

AR-RĒAR'AGE, *n.* Arrears; any sum of money remaining unpaid, after previous payment of a part.

† AR-RĒAR'ANCE, *n.* The same with *arrear.*—*Dict.*

AR-RĒCT', } *a.* [L. *arrectus.*] Erect; attentive; as a
AR-RĒCT'ED, } person listening.

† AR-RĒCT, *v. t.* To raise or lift up.—*Skeaton.*

AR-REN-TĀ'TION, *n.* [Sp. *arrendar.*] In *the forest laws of England,* a licensing the owner of land in a forest to inclose it with a small ditch and low hedge, in consideration of a yearly rent.—*Cowel.*

AR-REP-TĪ'TIOUS, *a.* [L. *arreptus.*] 1. Snatched away. 2. [*ad* and *repo.*] Crept in privily.—*Johnson.*

AR-RĒST', *v. t.* [Fr. *arrêter.*] 1. To check or hinder motion. 2. To take, seize, or apprehend by virtue of a warrant from authority. 3. To seize and fix; as, to *arrest* universal attention. 4. To hinder, or restrain; as, to *arrest* the progress of a work.—SYN. To obstruct; delay; detain; check; hinder; stop; apprehend; seize; lay hold of.

AR-REST', *n.* 1. The taking or apprehending of a person by virtue of a warrant from authority. 2. Any seizure, or taking by power, physical or moral. 3. A stop, hinderance, or restraint.—4. In *law,* an *arrest* of judgment is the staying or stopping of a judgment after verdict, for causes assigned. 5. A mangy or scabby humor between the ham and pastern of the hind legs of a horse.

AR-REST-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of arresting; an arrest or seizure.

AR-REST'ED, *pp.* Seized; apprehended; stopped; hindered; restrained.

AR-RESTER, } *n.* One who arrests.
AR-RESTOR, }

AR-RESTING, *ppr.* Seizing; staying; restraining.

AR-REST'MENT, *n.* In *Scots law,* an arrest, or detention of a criminal, till he finds caution or surety, to stand trial.

AR-RET' (ar'rā), *n.* [Fr.] The decision of a court or council; a decree published; the edict of a sovereign prince.

AR-RĒT', *v. t.* To assign; to allot.—*Spenser.*

† AR-RĒT'TED, *a.* Convened before a judge, charged with a crime.

† AR-RĪDE', *v. t.* [L. *arrideo.*] To laugh at; to please well.—*Ben Jonson.*

AR-RIĒRE' (ar-reer'), *n.* The last body of an army; now called *rear,* which see.—*Arriere-ban,* or *ban* and *arriere-ban,* a general proclamation of the French kings, by which not only their immediate feudatories, but the vassals of the latter, were summoned to take the field for war. The term is also applied to the troops thus collected.—*Arriere-fee* or *fief.* A fee or fief dependent on a superior fee, or a fee held of a feudatory.—*Arriere-vassal.* The vassal of a vassal.

AR'RIS, *n.* In *architecture,* the edge formed by two surfaces meeting each other, whether plain or curved; applied to the edges of moldings, &c. The line or edge at which two bodies forming an exterior angle meet each other.

AR-RIS'ION (ar-rizh'un), *n.* [L. *arrisio.*] The act of smiling.

AR-RIV'AL, *n.* 1. The coming to, or reaching a place, from a distance. 2. The attainment or gaining of any object by effort; as, an *arrival* at the summit of one's desires. 3 The persons or things arriving; as, news by the last *arrivals.*

† AR-RĪV'ANCE, *n.* 1. Company coming.—*Shak.* 2. Arrival; a reaching in progress.—*Brown.*

AR-RĪVE', *v. i.* [Fr. *arriver.*] 1. *Literally,* to come to the shore, or bank. Hence, to come to or reach in progress by water, followed by *at.* 2. To come to or reach by traveling on land. 3. To reach a point by progressive motion; to gain or compass by effort, practice, study, enquiry, reasoning, or experiment. 4. To happen or occur: as, "he to whom this glorious death *arrives.*"—*Waller,* [*obs.*]

† AR-RĪVE', *v. t.* To reach.—*Shak.*

AR-RĪV'ING, *ppr.* Coming to, or reaching by water or land; gaining by research, effort, or study.

† AR-RŌDE', *v. t.* [L. *arrodo.*] To gnaw or nibble.—*Dict.*

AR'RO-GANCE, *n.* [L. *arrogantia.*] The act or quality of taking much upon one's self; that species of pride which consists in exorbitant claims of rank, dignity, estimation, or power; proud contempt of others.—SYN. Assumption; haughtiness; lordliness; presumption; pride; disdain; overbearing; conceit; conceitedness.

AR'RO-GAN-CY, *n.* Arrogance. [*Little used.*]

AR'RO-GANT, *a.* 1. Making, or having the disposition to make, exorbitant claims of rank or estimation; giving one's self an undue degree of importance; haughty; conceited. 2. Containing arrogance; marked with arrogance; proceeding from undue claims or self-importance.—SYN. Lordly; proud; assuming; overbearing; presumptuous; haughty.

AR'RO-GANT-LY, *adv.* In an arrogant manner; with undue pride or self-importance.

AR'RO-GANT-NESS, *n.* Arrogance. [*Little used.*]

AR'RO-GĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *arrogo.*] To lay claim to more than is proper; to make undue claims, from vanity or false pretensions to right or merit.—SYN. To assume; challenge; claim; demand; appropriate.

AR'RO-GĀ-TED, *pp.* Claimed by undue pretensions.

AR'RO-GĀ-TING, *ppr.* Challenging or claiming more power or respect than is just or reasonable.

AR-RO-GĀ'TION, *n.* The act of arrogating, or making exorbitant claims; the act of taking more than one is justly entitled to.

AR'RO-GA-TĪVE, *a.* Assuming or making undue claims and pretensions.—*More.*

AR-RON'DISSE-MENT (ar-ron'dis-mäng), *n.* [Fr.] *Literally,* a circuit or district, applied in France to the immediate subdivision of a department. That kingdom, since the revolution, has been divided into *departments;* these into *arrondissements;* these into *cantons;* and the latter into *communes.*

AR-RŌ'SION (ar-rō'zhun), *n.* [L. *arrodo.*] A gnawing.

AR'RŌW, *n.* [Sax. *arewa.*] A missive weapon of offense, straight, slender, pointed, and barbed, to be shot with a bow.

AR'RŌW-GRĀSS, *n.* A popular name of plants of the genus *triglochin.*—*Muhlenberg.*

AR'RŌW-HĔAD, *n.* 1. The head of an arrow. 2. The popular name of different aquatic plants, species of the genus *sagittaria,* so called from their resemblance to an arrow.

AR'RŌW-HĔAD'ED, *a.* Shaped like the head of an arrow. The *arrow-headed characters* are characters formed by a combination of triangular or wedge-like figures; hence called, also, cuneiform characters. They are found in the ruins of Persepolis, Babylon, Nineveh, and other places of the East.

AR'RŌW-ROOT, *n.* 1. A popular name of the different species of the genus *maranta,* one of which, the *arundinacea,* or starch plant, produces the arrow-root of the shops. 2. The starch of the *maranta arundinacea,* or arrow-root, a nutritive medicinal food.

AR'RŌW-SHĀP'ED (-shāpt), *a.* Shaped like an arrow.

AR'RŌW-Y, *a.* 1. Consisting of arrows. 2. Formed like an arrow.

ĂRSE, *n.* [Sax. *earse.*] The buttocks or hind part of an animal.

† ĂRSEFOOT, *n.* A kind of water-fowl.—*Dict.*

ĂR'SE-NAL, *n.* [Sp. Port. It. Fr.] 1. A repository or magazine of arms and military stores. 2. In *England,* and other European countries, a public establishment where naval and military engines are manufactured or stored.—*P. Cyc.*

ĂR-SE'NI-ATE, *n.* A salt, formed by arsenic acid combined with any base.

ĂR'SEN-IC, *n.* [Gr. *αρσενικον;* Fr. *arsenic.*] A brittle metal, of a steel-gray color and brilliant lustre. The virulent poison known as *arsenic* in the shops is the *arsenious acid,* called, also, oxyd of arsenic and white arsenic.

ĂR-SEN'IC ĂC'ID, *n.* An acid composed of two equivalents of arsenic and five of oxygen.

ĂR-SEN'IC-AL, *a.* Belonging to arsenic; consisting of or containing arsenic.

ĀR-SĔNˈIC-ĀTE, *v. t.* To combine with arsenic.
ĀR-SĔNˈIC-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Combined with arsenic.
ĀR-SĔˈNI-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing arsenic.
ĀR-SĔˈNI-OUS ACˈID, *n.* An acid composed of two equivalents of arsenic and three of oxygen.
ĀRˈSEN-ĪTE, *n.* A salt formed by the arsenious acid with a base.
ĀRSEˈ-SMĀRT, *n.* The vulgar name of a species of *polygonum*, or knot-grass.
ĀRSHˈĪNE, *n.* A Russian measure of more than two feet.
ĀRˈSIS, *n.* [Gr.] 1. In *prosody*, that part of a foot on which the stress (*ictus*, beat) of the voice falls. The rest of the foot is called the *thesis*.—2. In *music*, the elevation of the voice accompanying the *ictus*, now called musical accentuation. 3. The elevation of the hand in beating time.
ĀRˈSON, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *arsine, arseun.*] In *law*, the malicious burning of a house of another man, which, by the common law, is felony.
ĀRT. The second person, indicative mode, present tense, of the substantive verb *am*.
ĀRT, *n.* [L. *ars, artis.*] 1. The disposition or modification of things by human skill, to answer the purpose intended. In this sense, *art* stands opposed to *nature*. 2. A system of rules, serving to facilitate the performance of certain actions; opposed to *science*, or to speculative principles. 3. Business or employment; as, the various *arts* of life.—*Swift*. 4. The power of performing certain actions, acquired by experience, study, or observation. 5. Cunning; artifice; as, to rely on *art* instead of strength. *Crabbe.*—6. The *arts*, or *the liberal arts*, denote the whole circle of the arts and sciences, or of an academical education; hence, the degrees of A.B., *Bachelor of Arts*, and A.M., *Master of Arts*.—*Art and part*, in Scotch law, denotes the charge of contriving or partaking in a criminal act; said to be an abridgment of *artifex and particeps*.—Syn. Aptitude; readiness; skill; dexterity; adroitness; contrivance; profession; business; trade; calling; cunning; artifice; deceit; duplicity.
ĀR-TE-MĪSˈIA, *n.* Mug-wort, southernwood, and wormwood; a genus of plants.
ĀR-TĒˈRI-AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to an artery or the arteries. 2. Contained in an artery.
ĀR-TĒ-RI-AL-ĪZ-Ā'TION, *n.* The process of making arterial.—*Watts.*
ĀR-TĒˈRI-AL-ĪZE, *v. t.* To make arterial; to communicate, as to venous blood, the qualities of arterial blood.—*Prout.*
ĀR-TĒˈRI-AL-ĪZED, *pp.* or *a.* Made arterial.
ĀR-TĒˈRI-AL-ĪZ-ING, *ppr.* Rendering arterial.
ĀR-TĒ-RI-OLˈO-GY, *n.* [Gr. *αρτηρια* and *λογος.*] A treatise or discourse on the arteries.—*Morin.*
ĀR-TĒ-RI-OTˈO-MY, *n.* [Gr. *αρτηρια* and *τομη.*] The opening of an artery for the purpose of letting blood, or dissection.
ĀRˈTE-RY, *n.* [Gr. *αρτηρια.*] A vessel or tube which conveys the blood from the heart to all parts of the body. There are two principal arteries; the *aorta* and the *pulmonary artery*.
ĀR-TĒˈSIAN, *a.* [from *Artois*, in France.] *Artesian wells*, those made by boring into the earth till water is reached, and which, from internal pressure, flow like a fountain.
ĀRTˈFUL, *a.* 1. Performed with art or skill. 2. Artificial. 3. Practicing art, or stratagem. 4. Proceeding from art or craft.—Syn. Skillful; adroit; dextrous; cunning; crafty; deceitful.
ĀRTˈFUL-LY, *adv.* With art, or cunning; skillfully; dextrously.
ĀRTˈFUL-NESS, *n.* Art; craft; cunning; address.
ĀR-THRĪTˈIC, } *a.* Pertaining to the joints, or to the
ĀR-THRĪTˈIC-AL, } gout; affecting the joints.
ĀR-THRĪˈTIS, *n.* [Gr. *αρθριτις.*] Any inflammation of the joints; but more particularly, the gout.
ĀR-THRŌˈDI-A, *n.* In *anatomy*, a species of articulation.
ĀR-THRODˈIC, *a.* Pertaining to arthrodia.
ĀRˈTIC. Erroneously used by some authors for *arctic*.
ĀRˈTI-CHOKE, *n.* [Fr. *artichaut.*] A plant somewhat resembling a thistle. The *Jerusalem artichoke* is a species of sun-flower. This is the plant commonly called *artichoke* in America. The term *Jerusalem* is a corruption of the Italian *girasole*, sun-flower.
ĀRˈTI-CLE, *n.* [L. *articulus.*] 1. A single clause in a contract, account, treaty, or other writing; a particular, separate charge, or item, in an account; a term, condition, or stipulation, in a contract. 2. A point of faith. 3. Comprehension; as, "a soul of great *article*."—*Shak.*, [*obs.*] 4. A distinct part.—*Paley*. 5. A particular commodity, or substance.—6. In *botany*, that part of a stalk or stem which is between two joints.—7. In *grammar*, an adjective used before nouns, to limit or define their application; as, *hic, ille, ipse*, in Latin; *o, η, το*, in Greek; *the, this, that*, in English; *le, la, les*, in French; *il, la, lo*, in Italian.—In *the article of death* (L. *articulo mortis*), literally, in the moment of death, in the last struggle or agony.—*Articles of war*, the code or regulations for the government of the army in Great Britain, and the army and navy in the United States.—*Articles of the navy*, the code or regulations for the government of the navy in Great Britain.
ĀRˈTI-CLE, *v. t.* 1. To draw up in distinct particulars. 2. To accuse or charge by an exhibition of *articles*. 3. To bind by articles of covenant or stipulation.
ĀRˈTI-CLE, *v. i.* To agree by articles; to stipulate.
ĀRˈTI-CLED, *pp.* Drawn up in particulars; accused or bound by articles.
ĀR-TIC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *articularis.*] Belonging to the joints
ĀR-TIC'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* So as to sound every letter.
ĀR-TIC-U-LĀˈTA, *n. pl.* [L. *articulatus.*] Animals having a jointed structure, but no internal skeleton. The term embraces one grand division of the animal kingdom, comprising insects, spiders, the crustacea, or animals of the crab and lobster kinds, and annelids or worms.
ĀR-TIC'U-LATE, *a.* [L. *articulatus.*] 1. Formed by jointing, or articulation of the organs of speech; clear, distinct, *applied to sound*. 2. Expressed in articles; [*not used.*] 3. In *natural history*, jointed; formed with joints.
ĀR-TIC'U-LĀTE, *v. i.* To utter articulate sounds; to utter distinct syllables or words.
ĀR-TIC'U-LĀTE, *v. t.* 1. To form into distinct elementary sounds; to form into syllables or words. 2. To draw up or write in separate particulars.—*Shak.*, [*obs.*] 3. To treat, stipulate, or make terms.—*Shak.*, [*obs.*] 4. To joint. *Smith.*—Syn. To speak; utter; pronounce; enunciate.
ĀR-TIC'U-LĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Uttered distinctly in syllables or words. 2. Jointed; having joints, as a plant.
ĀRˈTIC'U-LATE-LY, *adv.* 1. With distinct utterance of syllables or words. 2. Article by article; in detail.—*Paley.*
ĀR-TIC'U-LATE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being articulate.
ĀR-TIC'U-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Uttering in distinct syllables or words.
ĀR-TIC-U-LĀˈTION, *n.* 1. In *anatomy*, the joining or juncture of the bones.—2. In *botany*, the connection of the parts of a plant by joints. 3. The forming of words or syllables by the organs of speech. 4. A consonant.
ĀRTˈI-FICE, *n.* [L. *artificium.*] 1. An artful or ingenious contrivance or device. In *a bad sense*, it corresponds with *trick*, or *fraud*. 2. Art; trade; skill acquired by science or practice, [*obs.*]—Syn. Trick; finesse; stratagem; deception; cheat; fraud; guile; imposition; cunning; craft.
ĀRT-IFˈI-CER, *n.* [L. *artifex.*] 1. An artist; a mechanic, or manufacturer. 2. One who makes or contrives; an inventor. 3. A cunning, or artful fellow.—*Ben Jonson*, [*not used.*]
ĀRT-I-FĪ''CIAL (ärt-e-fish'al), *a.* 1. Made or contrived by art, or by human skill and labor. 2. Feigned; fictitious; not genuine or natural. 3. Contrived with skill or art. 4. Cultivated; not indigenous; not being of spontaneous growth.
† ĀRT-I-FĪ''CIAL, *n.* The production of art.—*Sir W. Petty.*
ĀRT-I-FĪ''CI-ALˈI-TY, *n.* The quality of being artificial; appearance of art.—*Shenstone.*
ĀRT-I-FĪ''CIAL-LY, *adv.* By art, or human skill and contrivance; with art or ingenuity.
ĀRT-I-FĪ''CIAL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being artificial.
† ĀRT-I-FĪ''CIOUS, *a.* Artificial.
† ĀRTˈIL-ĪSE, } *v. t.* To give the appearance of art to.
† ĀRTˈĪZE, } *Bolingbroke.*
ĀR-TIL'LE-RIST, *n.* A person skilled in gunnery.
ĀR-TILˈLE-RY, *n.* This word has no plural. [Fr. *artillerie.*] 1. Offensive weapons of war. 2. Cannon; great guns; ordnance. In a more extended sense, it includes the carriages, horses, powder, and all that belongs to a train of artillery. 3. The men who manage cannon and mortars, with the officers, engineers, and persons who supply the artillery with implements and materials. 4. The science of gunnery or artillery.—*Campbell's Mil. Dict.*
ĀR-TILˈLE-RY-MAN, *n.* One who serves the artillery.
ĀRTˈI-SAN, *n.* [Fr. *See* Art.] One trained to manual dexterity; one skilled in any art, mystery, or trade; a handcrafts-man; a mechanic.
ĀRTˈIST, *n.* [Fr. *artiste*; It. *artista*; from L. *ars*. See Art.] 1. In *a general sense*, one who is skilled in the practice of some art.—*Dryden*. 2. *Appropriately*, in present usage, one who professes and practices one of the liberal arts, in which science and taste preside over the manual execution. It is thus that the *artist* is distinguished from the *artisan*, who follows mechanically the rules of his hand craft or art. The term is particularly applied to painters sculptors, engravers, and architects.—*Elmes.*
ĀR-TISTE' (är-teest'). [Fr.] A term of very extensive application among the French, to denote one who is peculiarly dextrous and tasteful in almost any art, as an opera dancer, and even a hair-dresser or a cook. This term should not be confounded with the English word *artist*.
ĀRT-ISTˈIC, } *a.* [From *artist*.] Pertaining to an artist
ĀRT-ISTˈIC-AL, } conformed to art.
ĀRT-ISTˈIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an artistic manner.
ĀRTˈLESS, *a.* 1. Unskillful; wanting art, or skill; as, "these

artless lines."—*Gray.* 2. Free from guile, art, craft, or stratagem; as, an *artless* tale. 3. Contrived without skill or art.—SYN. Simple; unaffected; sincere; undesigning; guileless; open; frank; candid.

ÄRT'LESS-LY, *adv.* 1. Without art or skill; in an artless manner. 2. Without guile; naturally.

ÄRT'LESS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being void of art or guile; simplicity; sincerity; unaffectedness.

ÄR'TO-TY-RĪTE, *n.* [Gr. *αρτος* and *τυρος.*] One of a sect of heretics, in the primitive Church, who celebrated the eucharist with bread and cheese.

† ÄRTS'-MAN, *n.* A learned man.—*Shak.*

AR-UN-DĒL'IAN, *a.* Pertaining to Arundel; as, *Arundelian* marbles. These marbles, now at the University of Oxford, were brought from the East at the expense of the Earl of Arundel, and contain the Grecian chronology from about 1582 years to 264 years before Christ. This is called the *Parian Chronicle.*

A-RUN-DIN-Ä'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *arundo.*] Pertaining to a reed; resembling the reed or cane.

AR-UN-DIN'Ē-OUS, *a.* Abounding with reeds.

A-RŪ'RA, *n.* [Gr. *αρουρα.*] A piece of ground; a ploughed field; a Grecian measure.

A-RUS'PEX, *n.* [L.] A soothsayer.—*Dryden.*

A-RUS'PICE, *n.* Written also *haruspice.* [L. *aruspex*, or *haruspex.*] A priest, in ancient Rome, whose business it was to inspect the entrails of victims killed in sacrifice, and by them to foretell future events.

A-RUS'PI-CY, *n.* The act of prognosticating by inspection of the entrails of beasts slain in sacrifice.

† ÄR'VEL, *n.* A funeral.—*Grose.*

AS, *adv.* [G. and D. *als.*] 1. *Literally*, like; even; similar; in like manner; as, do *as* you are commanded. 2. It was formerly used where we now use *that*, [*obs.*] 3. It was formerly used for *as if*, [*obs.*] 4. While; during; at the same time. "He trembled *as* he spoke."—*As*, in a subsequent part of a sentence, answers to *such*; give us *such* things *as* you please.

AS, *n.* [L.] 1. A Roman weight of 12 ounces, answering to the *libra*, or pound. 2. A Roman coin. 3. An integer; a whole.

AS'A. A corruption of *lasar*, an ancient name of a gum; literally, the healer; from the Hebrew *asa*, a physician or healer. *See* OOZE.

AS-A-DUL'CIS. The same as *benzoin.*

AS-A-FŒT'I-DA, } (as-a-fetī-da), *n.* [*assa* and L. *fœtidus.*] A
AS-A-FET'I-DA, } fetid inspissated sap from the East Indies, used as a stimulant and antispasmodic.

AS-A-RA-BA'CĊA, *n.* [L. *asarum.*] A plant.

AS'A-RIN, *n.* A crystallized substance resembling camphor, obtained from the *Asarum Europæum.*

AS-BES'TI-FORM, *a.* Having the structure of asbestus.

AS-BES'TĪNE, *a.* Pertaining to asbestus, or partaking of its nature and qualities; incombustible.

AS-BES'TIN-ĪTE, *n.* The *actinolite*, or *strahlstein.*—*Calciferous asbestinite*, a variety of *actinolite.*

AS-BES'TUS, } *n.* [Gr. *ασβεστος.*] A variety of hornblende,
AS-BES'TOS, } or pyroxene, in long fibres, having the delicate texture of wool, and of a white or gray color. It is incombustible, and has been wrought into a soft, flexible cloth, which was formerly used as a shroud for dead bodies. It is employed in the manufacture of iron safes and for lamp-wicks.

AS'BO-LIN, *n.* [Gr. *ασβολη.*] A yellow, oil-like matter, acrid and bitter, obtained from soot.

AS'ĊA-RIS, *n.*; *pl.* AS-ĊAR'I-DĒS, [Gr.] In *zoology*, a genus of intestinal worms; the pin-worm.

AS-CEND', *v. i.* [L. *ascendo.*] 1. To move upward; to mount; to go up; to rise. 2. To rise, in a *figurative sense*; to proceed from an inferior to a superior degree, from mean to noble objects, from particulars to generals, &c. 3. To proceed from modern to ancient times; to recur to former ages. 4. To proceed in a line toward ancestors. 5. To rise as a star, and proceed above the horizon.—6. In *music*, to rise in vocal utterance; to pass from any note to one more acute.—SYN. To rise; arise; mount; climb; scale; soar; tower.

AS-CEND', *v. t.* To go or move upward upon; as, to *ascend* a hill; to climb.

AS-CEND'A-BLE, *a.* That may be ascended.

AS-CEND'ANT, *n.* 1. Superiority or commanding influence. 2. An ancestor, or one who precedes in genealogy, or degrees of kindred; opposed to *descendant.* 3. Height; elevation.—*Temple*, [*little used.*]—4. In *astrology*, the horoscope, or that degree of the ecliptic which rises above the horizon at the time of one's birth, supposed to have influence on a person's life and fortune. Hence the phrase, *to be in the ascendant*, denoting to have commanding power or influence; and *lord of the ascendant*, denoting one who possesses such power or influence.—*Burke.*

AS-CEND'ANT, *a.* 1. Superior; predominant; surpassing. —2. In *astrology*, above the horizon.

AS-CEND'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Risen; mounted up; gone to heaven.

AS-CEND'EN-CY, *n.* Governing or controlling influence.—SYN. Control; authority; influence; sway; dominion; prevalence; domination.

AS-CEND'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Rising; moving upward; proceeding from the less to the greater; proceeding from modern to ancient, from grave to more acute.—*Ascending latitude* is the latitude of a planet when moving toward the north pole.—*Ascending node* is that point of a planet's orbit wherein it passes the ecliptic to proceed northward.—*Ascending vessels*, in *anatomy*, are those which carry the blood upward.

AS-CEN'SION, *n.* [L. *ascensio.*] 1. The act of ascending, a rising. It is frequently applied to the visible elevation of our Savior to heaven. 2. The thing ascending, [*not authorized.*] 3. In *astronomy*, *right ascension* is the angular distance from the vernal equinox, measured on the equator.—*D. Olmsted.*

AS-CEN'SION-DĀY, *n.* A festival held on Holy Thursday, in commemoration of our Savior's ascension into heaven, after his resurrection.

AS-CEN'SĪVE, *a.* Rising; tending to rise, or causing to rise.—*Journ. of Science.*

AS-CENT' *n.* [L. *ascensus.*] 1. The act of rising; motion upward; rise; a mounting upward. 2. The way by which one ascends; the means of ascending. 3. An eminence, hill, or high place. 4. The degree of elevation of an object, or the angle it makes with a horizontal line. 5. Acclivity, the rise of a hill.

AS-CER-TĀIN', *v. t.* [L. *ad certum.*] 1. To make certain; to define or reduce to precision, by removing obscurity or ambiguity. 2. To make certain, by trial, examination, or experiment, so as to know what was before unknown. 3. To make sure by previous measures, [*unusual.*] 4. To fix; to establish with certainty; to render invariable.

AS-CER-TĀIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be made certain in fact, or reduced to certainty.

AS-CER-TĀIN'ED (as-ser-tānd'), *pp.* Made certain; defined, established; reduced to a certainty.

AS-CER-TĀIN'ER, *n.* The person who ascertains or makes certain.

AS-CER-TĀIN'ING, *ppr.* Making certain; fixing; establishing; reducing to a certainty; obtaining certain knowledge.

AS-CER-TĀIN'MENT, *n.* The act of ascertaining; a reducing to certainty; certainty; fixed rule.—*Swift.*

AS-CES'SAN-CY, } *See* ACESCENCY, ACESCENT.
AS-CES'SANT. }

AS-CET'IĊ, *a.* [Gr. *ασκητος.*] Retired from the world; unduly rigid in devotions and mortifications.—SYN. Recluse; rigid; severe; austere.

AS-CET'IĊ, *n.* 1. In the *early Church*, one who retired from the business of life, and devoted himself to piety and devotion; a hermit; a recluse. 2. One who practices undue rigor and self-denial in religious things. 3. The title of certain books on devout exercises.

AS-CET'I-CISM, *n.* The state or practice of ascetics.—*Warburton.*

AS'CI-Ī, } *n. pl.* [L. *ascii.*] Persons who, at certain times
AS'CI-ANS, } of the year, have no shadow at noon.

AS'CI-TANS, *n. pl.* [Gr. *ασκος.*] A sect or branch of Montanists, who appeared in the second century.

AS-CĪ'TĒS, *n.* [Gr. *ασκος.*] Dropsy of the belly, or tense equable swelling of the belly, with fluctuation, from a collection of serous fluid.

AS-CIT'IĊ, } *a.* Belonging to an ascites; dropsical; hy
AS-CIT'IĊ-AL, } dropical.

AS-CI-TĪ'TIOUS, *a.* [L. *ascitus.*] Additional; added; supplemental; not inherent or original.

AS-ĊLĒ'PI-AD, *n.* In *ancient poetry*, a verse of four feet.

AS-ĊRĪB'A-BLE, *a.* That may be ascribed.

AS-ĊRĪBE', *v. t.* [L. *ascribo.*] 1. To attribute, impute, or set to, as to a cause; to refer an effect to its cause. 2. To attribute, as a quality; to consider or allege to belong.

AS-ĊRĪB'ED (as-kribd'), *pp.* Attributed or imputed; considered or alleged as belonging.

AS-ĊRĪB'ING, *ppr.* Attributing; imputing; alleging to belong.

AS-ĊRIP'TION, *n.* The act of ascribing, imputing, or affirming to belong.

AS-ĊRIP-TĪ'TIOUS, *a.* That is ascribed.

A-SEX'U-AL, *a.* Destitute of sex.

ASH, *n.* [Sax. *æsc*; Dan. *ask.*] 1. A well-known tree, whose hard, tough wood is valuable for many purposes. 2. The wood of the ash-tree.

ASH, *a.* Pertaining to or like the ash; made of ash.

ASH, *v. t.* 1. To strew or sprinkle with ashes. *Howel.*—2. To strew with ashes for the purpose of manure.

† A-SHAME', *v. t.* To shame.

A-SHĀM'ED (a-shāmd'), *a.* Affected by shame; confused by a consciousness of guilt or of inferiority; by the mortification of pride; by failure or disappointment.

† A-SHĀM'ED-LY, *adv.* Bashfully.

† A-SHELF', *adv.* On a shelf or rock.—*Massinger.*

ASH'-ĊOL'ORED, *a.* Of a color between brown and gray

ASH'EN, *a.* Pertaining to ash; made of ash.

ASH'ER-Y, *n.* 1. A place for ashes. 2. A place where potash is made. [*America.*]

ASH'ES, *n. pl.*, without the singular number. [Sax. *asca.*] 1. The earthy particles of combustible substances remaining after combustion. 2. The remains of the human body when burned. Hence, *figuratively*, a dead body or corpse. —*Volcanic ashes*, the loose, earthy matter ejected by volcanoes.

ASH'-FIRE, *n.* A low fire used in chemical operations.

ASH'-FLY, *n.* The oak-fly.—*Complete Angler.*

ASH'-HOLE, *n.* A repository for ashes; the lower part of a furnace.

ASH'LAR, } *n.* In *architecture*, a facing of wrought and
ASH'LER, } squared stones, to cover walls of brick or rubble, as in the basements of buildings. The term has also been applied, in England, to common or free stones as they are brought from the quarry.—*Gwilt.*

ASH'LER-ING, *n.* Quartering for lathing to, in garrets.

A-SHORE', *adv.* 1. On shore; on the land adjacent to water; to the shore. 2. On land, opposed to *aboard.* 3. On the ground.

ASH'-PAN, *n.* A pan beneath a grate or furnace to receive ashes.

ASH'TO-RETH, *n.* A goddess of the Sidonians and Philistines, the same as Venus of the Romans.

ASH'-TUB, *n.* A tub to receive ashes for leaching.

ASH-WEDNES'DAY (ash-wenz'de), *n.* The first day of Lent; supposed to be so called from a custom of sprinkling ashes on the head.

ASH'-WEED, *n.* A plant, the small, wild angelica, goutwort, goat's-foot, or herb-gerard.

ASH'Y, *a.* 1. Belonging to ashes. 2. Ash-colored; pale; inclining to a whitish gray.—*Shak.* 3. Made or composed of ashes; as, the *ashy* womb of the phœnix. —*Milton.* 4. Filled with ashes; as, *ashy* hairs.—*Chaucer.*

ASH'Y-PALE, *a.* Pale as ashes.—*Shak.*

Ā'SIAN (āsh yan), *a.* Pertaining to Asia.

Ā'SI-ARCH (ā'she-ärk) *n.* A term applied to the chiefs or pontiffs of Proconsular Asia; one who had the superintendence of the public games.

Ā-SI-AT'IC (ā-she-at'ik), *a.* Belonging to Asia.

Ā-SI-AT'IC (ā-she-at'ik), *n.* A native of Asia.

Ā-SI-AT'I-CISM, *n.* Imitation of the Asiatic manner.

A-SIDE', *adv.* 1. On or to one side; out of a perpendicular or straight direction. 2. At a little distance from the main part or body. 3. From the body. 4. From the company; at a small distance, or in private. 5. Separate from the person, mind, or attention; in a state of abandonment.

AS-IN-E'GO, *n.* [Sp. *asnico.*] A foolish fellow.

AS'I-NINE, rarely AS'I-NA-RY, *a.* [L. *asinus.*] Belonging to the ass; having the qualities of the ass.

ASK, *v. t.* [Sax. *ascian, acsian*, or *axian.*] 1. To seek to obtain by words; with *of*, in the sense of *from*, before the person to whom the request is made. 2. To lay claim to; as, I *ask* only my own. 3. To put a question, with a view to an answer. 4. To require, or make claim. 5. To require as the price or value of a commodity; to set a price. 6. To invite. —SYN. To request; seek; petition; solicit; beg; entreat; require; demand; claim; exhibit; inquire; interrogate.

ASK, *v. i.* 1. To request or petition, followed by *for*. 2. To inquire, or seek by request.

ASK. *See* ASKER.

AS-KANCE', } *adv.* [D. *schuins.*] Toward one corner of
AS-KANT', } the eye.

ASKED (äskt), *pp.* Requested; petitioned; questioned; interrogated.

ASK'ER, *n.* 1. One who asks; a petitioner; an inquirer. 2. A water newt.—*Johnson.*

A-SKEW', *adv.* [Germ. *schief.*] With a wry look; aside; askant; sometimes indicating scorn, contempt, or envy.

ASK'ING, *ppr.* 1. Requesting; petitioning; interrogating; inquiring. 2. Silently expressing request or desire.

† A-SLAKE', *v. t.* [Sax. *aslacian.*] To remit; to slacken.—*Spenser.*

AS-LA'NI, *n.* A Turkish silver coin.

A-SLANT', *a.* or *adv.* On one side; obliquely; not perpendicularly, or with a right angle.

A-SLEEP', *a.* or *adv.* 1. Sleeping; in a state of sleep; at rest. 2. To a state of sleep; as, to fall *asleep.* 3. Dead; in a state of death. 4. To death.

A-SLOPE', *a.* or *adv.* With leaning or inclination; obliquely; with declivity or descent, as a hill.

† A-SLUG', *adv.* In a sluggish manner.—*Fotherby.*

AS-MO-NE'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Asmoneus.

AS-MO-NE'AN, *n.* One of the family of Asmoneus.

A-SO'MA-TOUS, *a.* [Gr. *a* and *σωμα.*] Without a material body; incorporeal.

ASP. *See* ASPEN.

ASP, } *n.* [L. *aspis*; Gr. *ασπις.*] A small, poisonous ser-
ASP'IC, } pent of Egypt.

AS-PAL'A-THUM, *n.* The calambac, a variety of the aloes-wood; also, the rosewood.

AS-PAL'A-THUS, *n.* A plant.

AS-PAR'A-GIN, *n.* A crystallizable substance first discovered in the juice of asparagus.

AS-PAR-AG'IN-OUS, *a.* Properly, allied to the asparagus, but denoting, in horticulture, plants whose tender shoots are eaten like asparagus.—*Brande.*

AS-PAR'A-GUS, *n.* [L. and Gr.] A well-known culinary plant, vulgarly called *sparrow-grass.*

AS-PAR'TATE, *n.* Any compound of the aspartic acid with a salifiable base.

AS-PAR'TIC ACID, *n.* A concrete or crystalline acid from asparagus, composed of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen.

AS'PECT, *n.* [L. *aspectus.*] 1. Look; view; appearance to the eye or the mind. 2. Countenance; look, or particular appearance of the face. 3. Look; glance; act of seeing. 4. Position or situation with regard to seeing, or, in a more general sense, position in relation to the points of the compass; as, a house with an eastern *aspect.*—5. In *astrology*, the situation of one planet with respect to another.

† AS-PECT', *v. t.* To behold.—*Temple.*

† AS-PECT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be seen.

† AS-PECT'ED, *a.* Having an aspect.—*Ben Jonson.*

† AS-PECT'ION, *n.* The act of viewing.—*Brown.*

ASP'EN, } *n.* [D. *esp*; G. *aspe, āspe*; Sax. *æspe.*] A species
ASP, } of the poplar, so called from the trembling of its leaves, which move with the slightest impulse of the air.

ASP'EN, *a.* Pertaining to the aspen, or resembling it; made of aspen wood.

AS'PER, *a.* [L.] Rough; rugged. [*Little used.*]

AS'PER, *n.* [L. *aspiro.*] In *grammar*, the Greek aspirate

AS'PER, *n.* A Turkish coin.

AS'PER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *aspero.*] To make rough or uneven —*Boyle.*

AS'PER-A-TED, *pp.* Made rough or uneven.

AS-PER-A'TION, *n.* A making rough.

AS-PER-GIL'LUS, *n.* The brush used in the Roman Catholic Church to sprinkle holy water on the people.

AS-PER-GOIRE' (-gwor), *n.* [Fr. *aspersoir.*] A holy-water sprinkle.—*Warton.*

AS-PER-I-FO'LI-ATE, *a.* [L. *asper* and *folium.*] Having rough leaves.

AS-PER-I-FO'LI-OUS, *a.* Having leaves rough to the touch

AS-PER'I-TY, *n.* [L. *asperitas.*] 1. Roughness of surface; unevenness; opposed to *smoothness.* 2. Roughness of sound; harshness of pronunciation. 3. Roughness to the taste; sourness. 4. Roughness or ruggedness of temper. 5. Sharpness. —SYN. Moroseness; crabbedness; harshness; sourness; acrimony; tartness.

† AS'PER-LY, } *adv.* Roughly; sharply.
AS'PRE-LY, }

A-SPERM'OUS, *a.* [Gr. *a* and *σπερμα.*] Destitute of seeds.

AS-PER-NA'TION, *n.* [L. *aspernatio.*] Neglect; disregard. —*Dict.*

AS'PER-OUS, *a.* [L. *asper.*] Rough; uneven.—*Boyle.*

AS-PERSE' (as-pers'), *v. t.* [L. *aspergo, aspersus.*] 1. To bespatter with foul reports or fasle and injurious charges; to tarnish in point of reputation, or good name. 2. To cast upon.—SYN. To slander; defame; detract from; calumniate; vilify.

AS-PERS'ER, *n.* One who asperses, or vilifies another.

AS-PER'SION, *n.* 1. A sprinkling. 2. The spreading of calumnious reports or charges; calumny; censure.

AS-PERS'O-RY, *a.* Tending to asperse; defamatory.

AS-PHALT', } *n.* [Gr. *ασφαλτος.*] *Bitumen Judaicum*,
AS-PHALT'UM, } Jew's pitch; a smooth, hard, brittle, black or brown substance, which breaks with a polish, melts easily when heated, and, when pure, burns without leaving any ashes.

AS-PHALT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to asphaltum, or containing it; bituminous.—*Milton.*

AS-PHALT'ITE, *a.* Pertaining to or containing asphaltum.

AS-PHALT'US, *n.* Asphaltum.—*Milton.*

AS'PHO-DEL, *n.* [L. and Gr.] A name of different species of the genus asphodelus, cultivated for the beauty of their flowers.

AS-PHU-RE-LA'TA, *n.* [Gr. *a* and *σφυρα.*] A series of semi-metallic fossils.

AS-PHYX'I-A, } *n.* [Gr. *ασφυξια.*] Originally, cessation of
AS-PHYX'Y, } motion in the heart and arteries: as now used, suspended animation, particularly from suffocation, drowning, or inhaling irrespirable gases; applied also to the collapsed state of the cholera.

ASP'IC, *n.* 1. The asp, which see. 2. A piece of ordnance carrying a twelve-pound shot.

ASP'IC, *n.* A species of lavender, a plant.

AS-PIR'ANT, *n.* 1. One who aspires, breathes after, or seeks with eagerness. 2. A candidate.—*Hurd.*

AS-PIR'ANT, *a.* Aspiring.

AS'PI-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *aspiro.*] To pronounce with a breathing, or full emission of breath. We *aspirate* the words *horse* and *house.*

AS'PI-RĀTE, *v. t.* To give or impart a strong breathing; as, the letter *h aspirates.*—*Dryden.*

AS'PI-RATE, *n.* A letter marked with an *asper,* or note of breathing; a mark of aspiration, as the Greek accent '.

AS'PI-RATE, *a.* Pronounced with a full breath.

AS'PI-RĀ-TED, *pp.* Uttered with a strong emission of breath.

AS'PI-RĀ-TING, *ppr.* Pronouncing with a full breath.

AS-PI-RĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The pronunciation of a letter with a full emission of breath. 2. A breathing after; an ardent wish or desire. 3. The act of aspiring, or of ardently desiring what is noble or spiritual.

AS-PĪ'RA-TO-RY, *a.* Pertaining to breathing; suited to the inhaling of air.

AS-PĪRE', *v. i.* [L. *aspiro.*] 1. To desire with eagerness; to pant after an object. 2. To aim at something elevated. —*Pope.* 3. To rise; to ascend.—*Waiter. Note.* This word has been used transitively; as, to *aspire* the clouds (*Shak.*); but here *to* is more properly understood.

† AS-PĪRE-MENT, *n.* The act of aspiring.—*Brewer.*

AS-PĪR'ER, *n.* One who aspires; one who aims to rise.

AS-PĪR'ING, *ppr.* Desiring eagerly; aiming at something noble, great, or spiritual.

AS-PĪR'ING, *a.* Ambitious; animated with an ardent desire of power, importance, or excellence.

AS-PĪR'ING, *n.* 1. Ambition; eager desire of something great. 2. Points; stops, [*not used.*]

AS-PĪR'ING-LY, *adv.* In an aspiring manner.

AS-PĪR'ING-NESS, *n.* The state of being aspiring.

AS-PORT-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *asportatio.*] A carrying away.—In *law,* the felonious removal of goods.

A-SQUINT', *adv.* [D. *schuinte.*] 1. To the corner or angle of the eye; obliquely; toward one side. 2. Not with regard, or due notice.

ASS, *n.* [W. *asyn;* Ir. *asan;* L. *asinus.*] 1. A quadruped of the equine genus. 2. A dull, heavy, stupid fellow; a dolt.

AS-SA-FET'I-DA, *n.* A fetid gum from the East Indies, used as a stimulant and antispasmodic. *See* ASAFŒTIDA.

AS-SAI'. [It.] A term of augmentation in music; added to a word signifying slow, it denotes quite slow; and to a word signifying quick, it denotes quite quick.

AS-SAIL', *v. t.* [Fr. *assaillir.*] 1. To leap or fall upon by violence; to attack suddenly, as an individual. 2. To invade or attack in a hostile manner, as a nation. 3. To attack with arguments, censure, abuse, or criticism.—SYN. To assault; invade; attack; encounter; fall upon.

AS-SAIL'A-BLE, *a.* That may be assailed, attacked, or invaded.

AS-SAIL'ANT, *n.* [Fr.] One who assails, attacks, or assaults.

AS-SAIL'ANT, *a.* Assaulting; attacking; invading with violence.

AS-SAIL'ED (as-sāld'), *pp.* Assaulted; invaded; attacked with violence.

AS-SAIL'ER, *n.* One who assails.

AS-SAIL'ING, *ppr.* Assaulting; invading by force; attacking with violence.

† AS-SAIL'MENT, *n.* Attack; particularly an attack of disease.—*Johnson.*

AS-SA-PAN'€, *n.* The flying squirrel.

AS'SA-RON, *n.* A Hebrew measure of five pints.

AS-SART', *n.* [old Fr. *assarter.*] 1. In *ancient laws,* the offense of grubbing up trees, and thus destroying thickets or coverts of a forest. 2. A tree plucked up by the roots; also, a piece of land cleared.—*Ash.*

AS-SART', *v. t.* To grub up trees; to commit an assart.

AS-SAS'SIN, *n.* One who kills, or attempts to kill, by surprise or secret assault.

† AS-SAS'SIN, *v. t.* To murder.—*Stillingfleet.*

AS-SAS'SIN-ĀTE, *v. t.* 1. To kill, or attempt to kill, by surprise or secret assault; to murder by sudden violence. 2. To waylay; to take by treachery.

† AS-SAS'SIN-ĀTE, *n.* A murder or murderer.

AS-SAS'SIN-Ā-TED, *pp.* Murdered by surprise, or secret assault.

AS-SAS'SIN-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Murdering by surprise or secret assault.

AS-SAS-SIN-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of killing or murdering by surprise or secret assault; murder by violence.

AS-SAS'SIN-Ā-TOR, *n.* An assassin, which see.

AS-SAS'SIN-OUS, *a.* Murderous.

AS-SAS'SINS, *n. pl.* In *Syria,* a tribe or clan called *Ismaelians,* formerly remarkable for their assassinations.

† AS-SĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] A roasting.

AS-SAULT', *n.* [Fr. *assault,* now *assaut.*] 1. A violent onset. 2. An attack by hostile words or measures.—3. In *law,* an unlawful setting upon one's person; an attempt or offer to beat another, without touching his person. If the blow aimed takes effect, it is a *battery.*—SYN. Attack; invasion; incursion; descent; onset; onslaught; charge; storm.

AS-SAULT, *v. t.* 1. To fall upon by violence, or with a hostile intention. 2. To invade or fall on with force. 3. To attack by words, arguments, or unfriendly measures, with a view to shake, impair, or overthrow.—SYN. To attack; assail; invade; encounter; storm; charge.

AS-SAULT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be assaulted.—*Williams.*

AS-SAULT'ED, *pp.* Attacked with force, arms, violence, or hostile views.

AS-SAULTER, *n.* One who assaults, or violently attacks.

AS-SAULTING, *ppr.* Attacking with force, or with hostile measures.

AS-SĀY', *n.* [Fr. *essai;* Sp. *ensayo.*] 1. The determination of the quantity of metal in an ore, alloy, or other metallic compound; and, more especially, of the quantity of gold or silver in coin or bullion. 2. The substance to be assayed. *Ure.*—3. In *law,* an examination of weights and measures by the standard. 4. Examination; trial; effort; first entrance upon any business; attempt. 5. Value, [*obsolete.*]

AS-SĀY', *v. t.* 1. To determine the amount of a particular metal in an ore, alloy, or other metallic compound. 2. *Figuratively,* to apply to; as, to the touchstone.—*Milton.*

AS-SĀY', *v. i.* To attempt, try, or endeavor.

AS-SĀY'-BAL'ANCE, *n.* A balance used in assaying.

AS-SĀY'ED (as-sāde'), *pp.* Examined; tested; proved by experiment.

AS-SĀY'ER, *n.* One who examines ores and other metallic compounds, to determine the amount of any metal which they contain. An officer of the mint, whose business is to determine the amount of gold or silver in coin or bullion.

AS-SĀY'-FUR'NACE, *n.* A furnace used in the process of assaying.—*Ure.*

AS-SĀY'ING, *n.* The determination of the amount of any particular metal in a metallic compound.

AS-SĀY'ING, *ppr.* Trying by some standard; examining by experiment, as metals; proving; attempting.

AS-SĀY'-MĀS'TER, *n.* An assayer; an officer appointed to determine the amount of gold or silver in coin or bullion.

† AS-SE-€Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *assectatio.*] Attendance, or waiting upon.—*Dict.*

† AS'SE-€LE, *n.* [L. *assecla.*] A dependent; a follower. *Sheldon.*

† AS-SE-€Ū'RANCE, *n.* Assurance.—*Sheldon.*

† AS-SE-€U-RĀ'TION, *n.* Assurance; a making secure.

† AS-SE-€ŪRE', *v. t.* To secure.—*Bullokar.*

AS-SE-€Ū'TION, *n.* [L. *assequor.*] An obtaining or acquiring.—*Ayliffe.*

AS-SEM'BLAGE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A collection of individuals, or of particular things; the state of being assembled. 2. The act of assembling, [*rare.*]

† AS-SEM'BLANCE, *n.* Representation; an assembling.

AS-SEM'BLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *assembler.*] To bring together a number of individuals or particulars into one place, or body; to bring or call together.—SYN. To convene; collect; congregate; muster; convoke.

AS-SEM'BLE, *v. i.* To meet or come together; to convene as a number of individuals.

AS-SEM'BLED, *pp.* Collected into a body; congregated.

AS-SEM'BLER, *n.* One who assembles.

AS-SEM'BLING, *ppr.* Coming together; collecting into one place.

AS-SEM'BLING, *n.* A collection or meeting together.—*Heb.,* x.

AS-SEM'BLY, *n.* [Sp. *asamblea;* It. *assemblea;* Fr. *assemblée.*] 1. A company or collection of individuals in the same place; usually for the same purpose. 2. A congregation or religious society convened. 3. In a *political sense,* a meeting convened by authority, for the transaction of public business. In *some of the United States,* the legislature. 4. A collection of persons for amusement. 5. A convocation, convention, or council of ministers and ruling elders delegated from each presbytery.—6. In *armies,* the second beating of the drum before a march, when the soldiers strike their tents. 7. An assemblage, [*not in use.*]—*Primary assembly,* a meeting of the people, or legal voters, in a town or neighborhood, to discuss and decide in person.

AS-SEM'BLY-ROOM, *n.* A room in which persons assemble, especially for amusement.

AS-SENT, *n.* [L. *assensus.*] 1. The act of the mind in admitting or agreeing to the truth of a proposition. 2. Consent; agreement to a proposal, respecting some right or interest. Strictly, *assent* is an act of the understanding; *consent,* of the will.—*Royal assent,* in England, the assent of the sovereign to bills passed by Parliament.—SYN. Accord; agreement; concurrence; approbation.

AS-SENT, *v. i.* To admit as true; or, rather, to express an agreement of the mind to what is alleged or proposed. SYN. To yield; agree; concede; concur; approve.

AS-SENT-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *assentatio.*] Compliance with the opinion of another, from flattery or dissimulation

AS-SENT-Ā'TOR, *n.* A flatterer.

† AS-SENT-A-TŌ'RI-LY, *adv.* With adulation.

AS-SENT'ER, *n.* One who assents, agrees to, or admits.

AS-SENTING, *ppr.* Agreeing to, or admitting as true yielding to.

AS-SENT'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to express assent; by agreement.

AS-SENT'MENT, *n.* Assent; agreement.—*Brown.* [*Rare.*]

AS-SERT, *v. t.* [L. *assero, assertum.*] 1. To declare positively, and with assurance. 2. To maintain or defend by words or measures; to vindicate a claim or title to; as, to *assert* one's rights.—SYN. To affirm; aver; asseverate; protest; pronounce; declare.

AS-SERT'ED, *pp.* Affirmed positively; maintained; vindicated.

AS-SERT'ING, *ppr.* Declaring with confidence; maintaining; defending.

AS-SER'TION, *n.* 1. The act of asserting; the maintaining of a claim. 2. Positive declaration or averment; affirmation; position advanced.

AS-SERT'IVE, *a.* Positive; affirming confidently.

AS-SERT'IVE-LY, *adv.* Affirmatively.—*Bedell.*

AS-SERT'OR, *n.* One who affirms positively; an affirmer, supporter, or vindicator.

AS-SERT'O-RY, *a.* Affirming; maintaining.

† AS-SERVE', *v. t.* [L. *asservio.*] To serve.—*Dict.*

AS-SESS', *v. t.* [Fr. *asseoir.*] 1. To set, fix, or charge a certain sum upon one, as a tax. 2. To value; to fix the value of property, for the purpose of being taxed. 3. To set, fix, or ascertain.

† AS-SESS', *n.* Assessment.

AS-SESS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be assessed.

AS-SESS'A-BLY, *adv.* By assessment.

AS-SESS'ED (as-sest'), *pp.* Charged with a certain sum; valued; set; fixed; ascertained.

AS-SESS'ING, *ppr.* Charging with a sum; valuing; fixing; ascertaining.

† AS-SES'SION, *n.* A sitting down by a person.

AS-SES'SION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to assessors.

AS-SESS'MENT, *n.* 1. A valuation of property or profits of business, for the purpose of taxation. 2. A tax, or specific sum charged on the person or property. 3. The act of assessing; the act of determining the amount of damages by a jury.

AS-SESS'OR, *n.* 1. One appointed to assess the person or property. 2. An inferior officer of justice, who sits to assist the judge. 3. In *England*, a term applied to persons chosen to assist the officers of corporations during elections. 4. One who sits by another, as next in dignity.

AS-SES-SŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to assessors, or a court of assessors.—*Cowe.*

AS'SETS, *n. pl.* [Fr. *assez.*] 1. Goods or estate of a deceased person, subject to the payment of his debts. 2. The property of an insolvent debtor for the same purpose. 3. The stock in trade and entire property of a merchant or trading association.—*M'Culloch.*

AS-SEV'ER, } *v. t.* [L. *assevero.*] To declare positively,
AS-SEV'ER-ĀTE, } or with solemnity.—SYN. To affirm; assert; protest; pronounce; assure; declare.

AS-SEV'ER-Ā-TED, *pp.* Affirmed or averred positively.

AS-SEV'ER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Affirming positively.

AS-SEV-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* Positive affirmation or assertion; solemn declaration.

ASS'-HĒAD (-hed), *n.* One dull, like the ass; one slow of apprehension; a blockhead.

AS-SI-DE'ANS, } *n. pl.* A sect of Jews, who followed the
CHAS-I-DĒ'ANS, } Maccabean princes.

AS'SI-DENT, *a.* [L. *assideo, assidens.*] *Assident* signs, in *medicine*, are such as usually attend a disease.

† AS-SID'U-ATE, *a.* Daily.—*K. Charles.*

AS-SI-DŪ'I-TY, *n.* [L. *assiduitas.*] 1. Constant or close application to any business or enterprise. 2. Attentiveness to persons.—*Assiduities*, in the plural, are studied and persevering attentions.—SYN. Diligence; constancy; care; attention; watchfulness; perseverance.

AS-SID'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *assiduus.*] 1. Constant in application. 2. Regular in attendance. 3. Performed with constant diligence or attention.—SYN. Diligent; attentive; sedulous; unwearied; unintermitted; persevering; laborious; indefatigable.

AS-SID'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* Diligently; attentively; with earnestness and care; with regular attendance.

AS-SID'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* Constant or diligent application.

† AS-SIĒGE', *v. t.* [Fr. *assieger.*] To besiege.—*Dict.*

AS-SI-ENT'IST, *n.* One concerned in the assiento contract.

AS-SI-ENT'O, n. [Sp. *asiento.*] A contract or convention for furnishing slaves to the provinces of Spanish America. A company existed for this purpose, called the *Assiento Company.*

AS-SĪGN' (as-sīne'), *v. t.* [Fr. *assigner.*] 1. To allot; to appoint or grant by distribution or apportionment. 2. To designate or appoint for a particular purpose. 3. To fix, specify, or designate. 4. To make or set over; to transfer, sell, or convey by writing. 5. To allege or show in particular.—6. In *law*, to show or set forth with particularity.

AS-SĪGN' (as-sīne'), *n.* A person to whom property or an interest is transferred.

AS-SĪGN'A-BLE (as-sīne'a-bl), *a.* 1. That may be allotted, appointed, or assigned. 2. That may be transferred by writing. 3. That may be specified, shown with precision or designated.

AS'SIG-NAT, *n.* A public note or bill issued by the revolutionary government of France.—*Burke.*

AS-SIG-NĀ'TION, *n.* 1. An appointment of time and place for meeting; used chiefly of love-meetings. 2. A making over by transfer of title.

AS-SĪGN'ED (as-sīnd), *pp.* or *a.* Appointed; allotted; made over; shown or designated.

AS-SIGN-EE' (as-si-nē'), *n.* A person to whom an assignment is made; a person appointed or deputed by another to do some act, or enjoy some right, privilege, or property.—*Assignees in bankruptcy*, in *England*, persons appointed under a commission of bankruptcy to manage the estate of a bankrupt for the benefit of his creditors.

AS-SĪGN'ER (as-sī'ner), *n.* One who assigns, or appoints.

AS-SĪGN'ING, *ppr.* Allotting; appointing; transferring, showing specially.

AS-SĪGN'MENT (as-sīne'ment), *n.* An allotting, or an appointment to a particular person or use.—In *law*, 1. A transfer of title or interest by writing. 2. The writing by which an interest is transferred. 3. The appointment or designation of causes or actions in court, for trial on particular days. 4. The conveyance of the whole interest which a man has in an estate, usually for life or years.—*Assignment in bankruptcy*, the transfer of a bankrupt's property to assignees for the benefit of the creditors.

AS-SĪGN-OR' (as-si-nor'), *n.* An assigner; a person who assigns or transfers an interest.

AS-SIM'I-LA-BLE, *a.* That may be assimilated.

AS-SIM'I-LĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *assimilo.*] 1. To bring to a likeness; to cause to resemble. 2. To convert into a like substance.

AS-SIM'I-LĀTE, *v. i.* 1. To become similar.—*Burke.* 2. To perform the act of converting food into the substance of the body. 3. To be converted into the substance of the body.

AS-SIM'I-LĀ-TED, *pp.* Brought to a likeness; changed into a like substance.

† AS-SIM'I-LATE-NESS, *n.* Likeness.—*Dict.*

AS-SIM'I-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Causing to resemble; converting into a like substance.

AS-SIM-I-LĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of bringing to a resemblance. 2. A state of resemblance. 3. The act or process by which bodies convert other bodies into their own nature and substance.—4. In *physiology*, the conversion of nutriment into the substance of the body.

AS-SIM'I-LA-TĪVE, *a.* Having power of converting to a likeness, or to a like substance.

AS-SIM'IL-A-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to assimilate.

† AS-SIM'Ū-LĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *assimulo.*] To feign.

† AS-SIM-Ū-LĀ'TION, *n.* A counterfeiting. *See* SIMULATION.

AS-SI-NĒ'GO, *n.* [Port.] An ass.—*Sir T. Herbert.*

AS-SIST', *v. t.* [L. *assisto.*] To give support to in some undertaking or effort, or in time of distress.—SYN. To aid; help; second; back; support; further; relieve; succor; befriend; sustain; benefit; favor.

AS-SIST', *v. i.* 1. To lend aid. 2. To attend or be present.—*Prescott*, [*a Gallicism.*]

AS-SIST'ANCE, *n.* A contribution of aid or support.—SYN. Help; aid; support; relief; furtherance; succor.

AS-SIST'ANT, *a.* Helping; lending aid or support; auxiliary.

AS-SIST'ANT, *n.* 1. One who aids, or who contributes his strength, or other means, to further the designs or welfare of another; an auxiliary. 2. An attendant.—*Dryden*, [*little used.*] 3. Formerly, in some of the New England States a member of the upper house of the legislature.

† AS-SIST'ANT-LY, *adv.* So as to assist.—*Sternhold.*

AS-SIST'ED, *pp.* Helped; aided.

AS-SIST'ER, *n.* One who lends aid.

AS-SIST'ING, *ppr.* Helping; aiding; supporting with strength or means.

AS-SIST'LESS, *a.* Without aid or help.—*Pope.*

AS-SIZE', *n.* } [Fr. *assises*, and sometimes so written
AS-SIZ'ES, *n. pl.* } in English.] 1. *Originally*, an assembly of knights and other substantial men, with a bailiff or justice, for public business. 2. A court in *England*, held in every county by at least one of the judges of the superior courts, for trying issues at *nisi prius*, and criminal cases. 3. A jury, [*obs.*] 4. A writ. 5. A particular species of rents. 6. The time or place of holding the court of *assize*. 7. In *a more general sense*, any court of justice. 8. A statute of regulation; an ordinance regulating the weight, measure, and price of articles sold in market; and hence the word came to signify the weight, measure, or price itself. This word is, in a certain sense, now corrupted into *size*, which see.

AS-SIZE', *v. t.* 1. To fix the weight, measure, or price of commodities, by an ordinance or regulation of authority. 2. To fix the rate of; to assess, as taxes.

AS-SĪZ'ED (as-sīzd), *pp.* Regulated in weight, measure, or price, by an assize or ordinance.
AS-SĪZ'ER, *n.* An officer who has the care or inspection of weights and measures.
AS-SĪZ'OR, *n.* In *Scotland*, a juror.—*Bailey.*
ASS'-LĪKE, *a.* Resembling an ass.—*Sidney.*
† AS-SŌ'BER, *v. t.* To keep under.—*Gower.*
AS-SO-CIA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being capable of association; the quality of suffering some change by sympathy.—*Darwin.*
AS-SŌ'CIA-BLE (as-sō'sha-bl), *a.* 1. That may be joined to or associated. 2. Sociable; companionable.—In *a medical sense*, liable to be affected by sympathy.
AS-SŌ'CIA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Associability.
AS-SŌ'CIĀTE (as-sō'shāte), *v. t.* [Fr. *associer*; L. *associo.*] 1. To join in company, as a friend, companion, partner, or confederate. 2. To unite in the same mass.
AS-SŌ'CIĀTE, *v. i.* 1. To unite in company; to keep company, implying intimacy. 2. To unite in action, or be affected by the action of a different part of the body.
AS-SŌ'CIATE, *a.* 1. Joined in interest, purpose, or office; confederate. 2. Joined in employment or office; as, *associate* judges.—3. In *medicine*, connected by habit or sympathy; as, *associate* motions.
AS-SŌ'CIATE, *n.* 1. One frequently in company with another. 2. A partner in interest, as in business; or a confederate in a league. 3. A companion in a criminal transaction; an accomplice.—Syn. Companion; mate; fellow; friend; ally; partner; coadjutor.
AS-SŌ'CIĀ-TED, *pp.* United in company or in interest; joined.
AS-SŌ'CIATE-SHIP, *n.* The state or office of an associate.
AS-SŌ'CIĀ-TING, *ppr.* Uniting in company or in interest; joining.
AS-SO-CI-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of associating; union; connection of persons. 2. Union of persons in a company; a society formed for transacting or carrying on some business for mutual advantage; a partnership; a confederacy. 3. Union of things; apposition, as of particles of matter. 4. Union or connection of ideas. An *association of ideas* is where two or more ideas constantly or naturally follow each other in the mind, so that one almost infallibly produces the other. 5. An exertion or change of some extreme part of the sensorium residing in the muscles or organs of sense, in consequence of some antecedent or attendant fibrous contractions. *Darwin.*—6. Among *Congregationalists*, a meeting of neighboring clergymen, held at stated times, for mutual consultation and improvement.
AS-SO-CI-Ā'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an association of clergymen.
AS-SŌ'CIA-TĪVE, *a.* Having the quality of associating, or of being affected by sympathy.
† AS-SŌ-CIĀ'TOR, *n.* A confederate, or associate.—*Dryden.*
† AS-SOIL', *v. t.* [Old Fr.; L. *absolvo.*] To solve; to release; to absolve.—*Mede.*
† AS-SOIL', *v. t.* [Fr. *souiller.*] To soil; to stain.
AS-SOIL'MENT, *n.* Act of assoiling; absolution.—*More.*
AS'SO-NANCE, *n.* [Fr.] Resemblance of sounds.—In *rhetoric* and *poetry*, a concurrence of words or lines ending in sounds, which resemble each other without forming rhymes.
AS'SO-NANT, *a.* Having a resemblance of sounds.
† AS'SO-NĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *assono.*] To sound like a bell.
AS-SORT', *v. t.* [Fr. *assortir.*] 1. To separate and distribute into classes. 2. To furnish with all sorts.
AS-SORT', *v. i.* To agree; to be in accordance with.
AS-SORT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Distributed into sorts, kinds, or classes. 2. Furnished with an assortment. 3. Fitted or adapted to.—*Burke.*
AS-SORT'ING, *ppr.* Separating into sorts; supplying with an assortment; agreeing.
AS-SORT'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of distributing into sorts. 2. A mass or quantity of things, either of the same or of various kinds or sorts; or a number of things assorted.
† AS-SOT', *v. t.* To infatuate; to besot.—*Spenser.*
AS-SUĀGE' (as-swāje'), *v. t.* To soften, *in a figurative sense*; to bring down, or reduce, as pain of body or mind; to pacify, as passion or tumult.—Syn. To allay; mitigate; appease; soothe; calm; alleviate; tranquilize; pacify; relieve.
AS-SUĀGE', *v. i.* To abate or subside.—*Gen.*, viii.
AS-SUĀG'ED (as-swājd'), *pp.* Allayed; mitigated; eased; appeased.
AS-SUĀGE'MENT, *n.* Mitigation; abatement.
AS-SUĀG'ER, *n.* One who allays or pacifies; that which mitigates or abates.
AS-SUĀG'ING, *ppr.* Allaying; mitigating; appeasing; abating.
AS-SUĀ'SIVE, *a.* Softening; mitigating; tranquilizing.—*Pope.*
† AS-SUB'JE-CT, *v. t.* [Fr. *assoubjectir.*] To make subject.
† AS-SUB'JU-GĀTE, *v. t.* To subject to.—*Shak.*
† AS-SUE-FAC'TION, *n.* [L. *assuefacio.*] The act of accustoming.—*Brown.*
AS'SUE-TUDE, *n.* [L. *assuetudo.*] Custom; habit; habitual use.—*Bacon.*
AS-SŪME', *v. t.* [L. *assumo.*] 1. To take, or take upon one's self; as, to *assume* the debts of another. 2. To seize unjustly. 3. To take for granted, or without proof; to suppose as a fact.—Syn. To arrogate; usurp; appropriate.
AS-SŪME', *v. i.* 1. To be arrogant; to claim more than is due.—2. In *law*, to take upon one's self an obligation; to undertake or promise.
AS-SŪM'ED (as-sūmd'), *pp.* Taken; arrogated; taken without proof; pretended.
† AS-SŪ'MENT, *n.* [L. *assumentum.*] A piece or patch set on.
AS-SŪM'ER, *n.* One who assumes; an arrogant person.
AS-SŪM'ING, *ppr.* Taking; arrogating; taking for granted; pretending.
AS-SŪM'ING, *a.* Taking or disposed to take upon one's self more than is just; haughty; arrogant.
AS-SŪM'ING, *n.* Presumption.—*Jonson.*
AS-SUMP'SIT, *n.* [Pret. tense of L. *assumo.*] 1. In *law*, a promise or undertaking founded on a consideration. 2. An action founded on a promise.
† AS-SUMPT', *v. t.* To take up; to raise.—*Sheldon.*
† AS-SUMPT', *n.* That which is assumed.
AS-SUMP'TION, *n.* [L. *assumptio.*] 1. The act of taking to one's self. 2. The act of taking for granted; supposition. 3. The thing supposed; a postulate or proposition assumed.—In *logic*, the minor or second proposition in a categorical syllogism. 4. A consequence drawn from the proposition of which an argument is composed. 5. Undertaking; a taking upon one's self.—*Kent.* 6. The taking up a person into heaven. Hence, a festival in honor of the miraculous ascent of the Virgin Mary to heaven. 7 Adoption.
AS-SUMP'TĪVE, *a.* That is or may be assumed.
AS-SUMP'TĪVE-LY, *adv.* By way of assumption.
AS-SŪR'ANCE (ash-shūr'anse), *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of assuring. 2. Firm persuasion; full confidence or trust; freedom from doubt; certain expectation; the utmost certainty. 3. Firmness of mind; undoubting steadiness; intrepidity. 4. Excess of boldness; impudence. 5. Freedom from excessive modesty, timidity, or bashfulness; laudable confidence. 6. Insurance; a contract to pay a given sum in a certain event, as a person's death. In England, *assurance* is more used of life contingencies, and *insurance* of other contingencies. [*See* Insurance.] 7. Any written or other legal evidence of the conveyance of property. 8. Conviction.—9. In *theology*, full confidence of one's interest in Christ, and of final salvation.
AS-SŪRE' (ash-shūre'), *v. t.* [Fr. *assurer.*] 1. To make certain; to give confidence by a promise, declaration, or other evidence. 2. To confirm; to make certain or secure. 3. To embolden; to make confident. 4. To make secure, with *of* before the object secured. 5. To affiance; to betroth.—*Shak.*, [*obs.*] 6. To insure; to covenant to indemnify for loss. [*See* Insure.]—Syn. To declare; aver; avouch; vouch; assert; asseverate; protest.
AS-SŪR'ED' (ash-shūrd'), *pp.* Made certain or confident made secure; insured.
AS-SŪR'ED (ash-shūrd'), *a.* Certain; indubitable; not doubting; bold to excess.
AS-SŪR'ED-LY (ash-shūr'ed-ly), *adv.* Certainly; indubitably.
AS-SŪR'ED-NESS (ash-shūr'ed-ness), *n.* The state of being assured; certainty; full confidence.
AS-SŪR'ER (ash-shūr'er), *n.* One who assures; one who insures against loss; an insurer or underwriter.
AS-SUR'GENT, *a.* [L. *assurgens, assurgo.*] In *botany*, rising upward in a curve from a declining base.
AS-SŪR'ING (ash-shūr'ing), *ppr.* Making sure or confident, giving security; confirming; insuring.
AS-SŪR'ING-LY, *adv.* In a way to create assurance.
AS-SWĀGE'. *See* Assuage.
AS-SYRI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Assyria, a country of Asia.
AS-TĀR'TE, *n.* Ashtoreth, a goddess of the Sidonians.
AS'TE-ISM, *n.* [Gr. *αστειος.*] In *rhetoric*, genteel irony; a polite and ingenious manner of deriding another.
AS'TER, *n.* [Gr. *αστηρ.*] A genus of plants with compound flowers.
AS-TĒ'RI-AS, *n.* [Gr. *αστηρ.*] *Stella marina*, or star-fish; a subdivision of the *radiata*, or radiate animals, the fourth division of the animal kingdom. It has usually the form of a star, with five broad rays, and a mouth at the center.
AS-TĒ'RI-Ā-TED, *a.* Radiated; presenting diverging rays, like a star.—*Cleaveland.*
AS'TER-ISK, *n.* [Gr. *αστερισκος.*] The figure of a star, thus, * used in printing and writing.
AS'TER-ISM, *n.* [Gr. *αστερισμος.*] 1. Formerly a constellation; as now used, a small cluster of stars either included or not in a constellation.—*P. Cyc.* 2. An asterisk, or mark of reference.
A-STERN', *adv.* 1. In or at the hinder part of a ship; or toward the hinder part, or backward. 2. Behind a ship, at any indefinite distance.
AS'TER-OID, *n.* [Gr. *αστηρ* and *ειδος.*] A name given by

Herschel to the newly-discovered planets between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

AS-TER-OID'AL, *a.* Resembling a star; or pertaining to the asteroids.—*Journ. of Science.*

AS-TER-O-PŌ'DI-UM, *n.* [Gr. *αστηρ* and *πους, ποδος.*] A kind of extraneous fossil.—*Encyc.*

† A-STERT', *v. t.* To startle.—*Spenser.*

AS-THEN'IC, *a.* [Gr. *a* and *σθενος.*] Weak; characterized by debility.

AS-THEN-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *a, σθενος,* and *λογος.*] The doctrine of diseases connected with debility.

ASTH'MA (ast'mä), *n.* [Gr. *ασθμα.*] A chronic, intermittent disorder of respiration, commonly attended with cough, straitness, and wheezing. The term is also often applied to any chronic difficulty of breathing.

ASTH-MAT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to asthma; also, affected by asthma.

ASTH-MAT'IC, *n.* A person troubled with asthma.

† AS-TIP'U-LATE, for STIPULATE.

. AS-TIP-U-LA'TION, for STIPULATION.

† AS-TŌNE', } *v. t.* [*See* ASTONISH.] To terrify or astonish.
† AS-TON'Y, } —*Chaucer.*

† AS-TŌN'ED,
† AS-TON'IED, } *ppr.* or *a.* Astonished.—*Spenser.*—*Milton.*

† AS-TON'IED-NESS, *n.* The state of being astonished.

AS-TON'ISH. *v. t.* [Old Fr. *estonner,* now *étonner;* L. *attono.*] To stun or strike dumb with sudden fear, terror, surprise, or wonder; to confound with some sudden passion.—SYN. To amaze; astound; overwhelm; surprise.

AS-TON'ISHED (as-ton'isht), *pp.* or *a.* Amazed; confounded with fear, surprise, or admiration.

AS-TON'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Amazing; confounding with wonder or fear.

AS-TON'ISH-ING, *a.* Very wonderful; of a nature to excite great admiration or amazement.—SYN. Amazing; surprising; wonderful; admirable; marvelous.

AS-TON'ISH-ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner or degree to excite amazement.—*Bp. Fleetwood.*

AS-TON'ISH-ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of exciting astonishment.

AS-TON'ISH-MENT, *n.* Confusion of mind from fear, surprise, or admiration, at an extraordinary or unexpected event.—SYN. Amazement; wonder; surprise; admiration.

AS-TOUND', *v. t.* [from Old Fr. *estonner.*] To astonish; to strike dumb with amazement.

† AS-TOUND', *v. i.* To shake; to stun.—*Thomson.*

AS-TOUND'ED, *pp.* Astonished to dumbness.

AS-TOUND'ING, *ppr.* 1. Astonishing. 2. *a.* Adapted to astonish.

AS-TOUND'MENT, *n.* Amazement.—*Coleridge.*

A-STRAD'DLE, *adv.* With the legs across a thing, or on different sides.

AS-TRÆ'A, } *n.* [Gr. *αστηρ.*] 1. The goddess of justice. 2.
AS-TRE'A, } A small planet, or asteroid, discovered in December, 1845, and revolving round the sun in 1510 days. 3. A species of coral zoophytes, having a rounded form, and covered, when alive, with animal flowers. *See* ANIMAL FLOWER.

AS'TRA-GAL, *n.* [Gr. *αστραγαλος.*] 1. In *architecture,* a little round molding, which surrounds the top or bottom of a column, in the form of a ring.—2. In *gunnery,* a round molding on cannon near the mouth.

AS-TRAG'A-LUS, *n.* [L.] In *anatomy,* the huckle, ankle, or sling bone; the upper bone of the foot, supporting the *tibia.*

AS'TRAL, *a.* [L. *astrum;* Gr. *αστηρ.*] Belonging to the stars; starry.—*Dryden.*

AS'TRAL LAMP, *n.* An Argand lamp, having the oil contained in a flattened ring, and surmounted by a hemisphere of ground glass; the whole arrangement being designed to throw a strong and uninterrupted light on the objects below.

A-STRAY', *adv.* Out of the right way, or proper place.

AS-TRE'A, *n. See* ASTRÆA.

AS-TRICT', *v. t.* [L. *astringo, astrictus.*] 1. To bind fast; to confine. 2. To constrict; to contract. [*Not much used.*]

AS-TRICT', *a.* Compendious; contracted.—*Weever.*

AS-TRICT'ED, *pp.* Bound fast; confined; constricted.

AS-TRICT'ING, *ppr.* Binding close; constricting.

AS-TRIC'TION, *n.* 1. The act of binding close. 2. A contraction of parts by applications; the stopping of fluxes or hemorrhages.—*Coxe.* 3. Constipation.

AS-TRIC'TIVE, *a.* Binding; constricting; styptic.

AS-TRIC'TO-RY, *a.* Astringent; binding; apt to bind.

A-STRIDE', *adv.* With the legs open and across a thing.

AS-TRIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *astrifer.*] Bearing or containing stars. [*Little used.*]

† AS-TRIG'ER-OUS, *a.* [Low L. *astriger.*] Bearing stars.

AS-TRING'E', *v. t.* [L. *astringo.*] 1. To bind fast; to constrict; to cause parts to draw together. 2. To bind by obligation.—*Wolsey.*

AS-TRING'ED (as-trinjd'), *pp.* Bound fast; contracted.

AS-TRING'EN-CY, *n.* The power of contracting the parts of the body; that quality in medicines which causes contraction of the soft solids.

AS-TRING'ENT, *a.* Binding; contracting; strengthening; opposed to *laxative.*—*Astringent principle,* in chemistry, tannic acid or tannin.

AS-TRING'ENT, *n.* An astringent medicine, or one which causes vital contraction in the soft solids.

AS-TRING'ER, *n.* A falconer that keeps a goshawk.

AS-TRING'ING, *ppr.* Constricting; binding fast; contracting

AS-TROG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *αστηρ,* or *αστρον* and *γραφω.*] A description of the stars, or the science of describing them.

AS'TRO-LABE, *n.* [Gr. *αστηρ* and *λαβειν.*] 1. An instrument formerly used for taking the altitude of the sun or stars at sea. 2. A stereographic projection of the sphere.—3. Among the *ancients,* the same as the modern *armillary* sphere.

AS-TROL'A-TRY, *n.* [Gr. *αστηρ* and *λατρεια.*] The worship of the stars.—*Cudworth.*

AS-TROL'O-GER, } *n.* [L. *astrologus.*] 1. One who pro-
AS-TRO-LŌ'GI-AN, } fesses to foretell future events by the aspects and situation of the stars. *Astrologian* is little used. 2. *Formerly,* one who understood the motions of the planets without predicting.—*Raleigh.*

AS-TRO-LOG'IC, }
AS-TRO-LOG'IC-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to astrology.

AS-TRO-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of astrology.

AS-TROL'O-GIZE, *v. i.* To practice astrology.

AS-TROL'O-GY, *n.* A science which teaches to judge of the effects and influences of the stars, and to foretell future events by their situation and different aspects; called, also, *judicial astrology.*

AS-TRON'O-MER, *n.* One who is versed in astronomy

AS-TRO-NOM'IC,
AS-TRO-NOM'IC-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to astronomy.

AS-TRO-NOM'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an astronomical manner, by the principles of astronomy.

AS-TRON'O-MIZE, *v. i.* To study astronomy.—*Brown.* [*Little used.*]

AS-TRON'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *αστρον* and *νομος.*] The science which teaches the knowledge of the celestial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, distances, periods of revolution, aspects, eclipses, order, &c.

AS'TRO-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. *αστρον* and *σκοπεω.*] An astronomical instrument.

AS-TROS'CO-PY, *n.* Observation of the stars.

AS'TRO-THE-OL'O-GY, *n.* [L. *astrum* and *theologia.*] Natural theology founded on the observation of the celestial bodies.

A-STRUT', *adv.* In a strutting manner.

† A-STUN', *v. t.* To stun.

AS-TŪTE', *a.* [L. *astutus.*] Critically examining or discerning.—SYN. Shrewd; keen; eagle-eyed; penetrating; cunning; sagacious; subtle; wily; crafty.

AS-TŪTE'LY, *adv.* Shrewdly; sharply; subtly.

AS-TŪTE'NESS, *n.* Shrewdness; cunning.

A-SUN'DER, *adv.* [Sax. *asundrian.*] Apart; into parts; separately; in a divided state.

† A-SWOON', *adv.* In a swoon.—*Gower.*

A-SY'LUM, *n.* [L.] 1. A sanctuary, or place of refuge, where criminals and debtors shelter themselves from justice. 2. Any place of retreat and security. 3. An institution for the care or relief of the unfortunate; as, an Orphan *Asylum.*

A-SYM'ME-TRAL, } *a.* [*See* SYMMETRY.] Not having sym-
AS-YM-MET'RIC-AL, } metry.—*More.* [*Little used.*]

A-SYM'ME-TRY, *n.* [Gr. *a* and *συμμετρια.*] The want of proportion between the parts of a thing.

AS'YMP-TOTE, *n.* [Gr. *α, συν,* and *πτοω.*] Sometimes pronounced *a-symp'tote.* A line which approaches nearer and nearer to some curve, but, though infinitely extended, would never meet it.

AS-YMP-TOT'IC-AL, *a.* Belonging to an asymptote.

A-SYN-AR-TĒTE', *a* Literally disconnected.—*Asynartete sentences.* Those whose members are not united by connective particles; as, "I came, I saw, I conquered."—*Brande.*—*Asynartete verse.* A verse consisting of two members, having different rhythms.

A-SYN'DE-TON, *n.* [Gr. *a* and *συνδεω.*] In *grammar,* a figure which omits the connective; as, *veni, vidi, vici.*—

AT, *prep.* [Sax. *æt;* Goth. *at.*] In *general, at* denotes *nearness* or *presence;* as, *at* the ninth hour, *at* the house, but it is less definite than *in* or *on;* *at* the house, may be *in* or *near* the house. It denotes, also, *toward, versus;* as, to aim an arrow *at* a mark. From this original import are derived all the various uses of *at.* *At* the sight, is *with, present,* or *coming* the sight; *at* this news, *present* the news, *on* or *with* the approach or arrival of this news. *At* peace, *at* war, in a state of peace or war, peace or war existing; being present; *at* ease, *at* play, *at* a loss, &c., convey the like idea.

AT'A-BAL, *n.* [Sp.] A kettle-drum; a kind of tabor used by the Moors.

A-TA'CA-MITE, *n.* A native chlorid of copper, found originally in the desert of Atacama, between Chili and Peru.

AT'A-GHAN, *n* A long dagger worn in a belt, with pistols, in a metal scabbard.—*Byron.*

AT'A-MAN, *n.* A hetman (headman), or chief of the Cossacks.

AT-A-MAS'CO, *n.* A species of lily of the genus *amaryllis.*

AT'A-RAX-Y, *n.* [Gr. *αταραχος.*] Calmness of mind; a term used by the Stoics.

A-TAX'I-A, } *n.* [Gr. *a* and *ταξις.*] Want of order; disturb-
A-TAX'Y, } ance; irregularity in the functions of the body, or in the forms of a disease.

A-TAX'IC, *a.* In *medicine,* irregular.—*Ataxic fever.* A term applied by Pinel to malignant typhus fever.

AT'CHE, *n.* In *Turkey,* a small silver coin, value about six or seven mills.

ATE. The preterit of *eat,* which see.

Ā'TE (ā'te), *n.* [Gr. *ατη.*] In *pagan mythology,* the goddess of mischief.

AT'E-LĒNE, *a.* [Gr. *ατελης.*] In *mineralogy,* imperfect.

AT-E-LES'TITE, *n.* A mineral resembling ephene.

A-TEL'LAN, *a.* Relating to the dramas at Atella.

A-TEL'LAN, *n.* A dramatic representation, satirical or licentious.—*Shaftesbury.*

Ā TEMPO, or *Ā TEMPO PRĪMO.* [It.] A direction in music, that after a change of movement, the original movement be resumed.

Ā TEMPO GĪ-USTO. [It.] A direction in music, which signifies to sing or play in an equal, true, or just time.

ATH-A-NĀ'SIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Athanasius or his creed.

ATH-A-NĀ'SIAN, *n.* He who espoused the doctrine of Athanasius.—*Waterland.*

ATH'A-NOR, *n.* A digesting furnace, formerly used in chemical operations.

Ā'THE-ISM, *n.* The disbelief of the existence of a God, or supreme intelligent Being.

Ā'THE-IST, *n.* [Gr. *αθεος.*] One who disbelieves the existence of a God, or supreme intelligent Being

Ā'THE-IST, *a.* Atheistical; disbelieving or denying the being of a supreme God.

Ā-THE-IST'IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to atheism. 2. Disbe-
Ā-THE-IST'IC-AL, } lieving the existence of a God; impious. 3. Implying or containing atheism.

Ā-THE-IST'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an atheistic manner; impiously.

Ā-THE-IST'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being atheistical.

Ā'THE-IZE, *v. t.* To render atheistic.—*Berkeley.*

† Ā'THE-IZE, *v. i.* To discourse as an atheist.

Ā'THEL, } Noble; of illustrious birth. Sax. *æðel, æthel;* G.
Ā'DEL, } *adel;* as, in *Atheling,* a noble youth; *Ethel-*
ÆTHEL. } *red,* noble counsel.

ATH-E-NE'UM, *n.* [Gr. *αθηναιον.*] 1. In *Athens,* a place where the learned publicly read their compositions. 2. In the *United States,* a public reading-room for periodicals, &c.

A-THE'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Athens, the metropolis of Attica, in Greece.

A-THE'NI-AN, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Athens.

Ā-THE-O-LŌ'GI-AN, *n.* One who is the opposite to a theologian.

† Ā-THE-OL'O-GY, *n.* Atheism.—*Swift.*

† Ā'THE-OUS, *a.* Atheistic; impious.—*Milton.*

ATH-E-RĪ'NA, *n.* A genus of fishes allied to the mullets.

ATH'E-RINE, *n.* A name common to the genus *atherina.*

ATH-E-RŌ'MA, *n.* [Gr. from *αθηρα.*] A kind of wen or encysted tumor.

ATH-E-ROM'A-TOUS, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling an atheroma.—*Wiseman.*

A-THIRST, *a.* 1. Thirsty; wanting drink. 2. Having a keen appetite or desire.

ATH'LETE, *n.* 1. Among the *ancients,* one who contended for the prize in the public games. Hence, 2. A contender for victory.

ATH-LET'IC, *a.* [Gr. *αθλητης.*] 1. Belonging to wrestling, boxing, running, and other exercises. 2. Strong; lusty; robust; vigorous.

ATH-LET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an athletic manner; powerfully.

ATH'LE-TISM, *n.* The act of contending at the public games; muscular strength.

A-THWART', *prep.* 1. Across; from side to side; transverse.—2. In *marine language,* across the line of a ship's course; as, a fleet standing *athwart* our course.—*Mar. Dict.*

A-THWART', *adv.* In a manner to cross and perplex; crossly; wrong; wrongfully.

A-TILT', *adv.* 1. In the manner of a tilter; in the position, or with the action of a man making a thrust. 2. In the manner of a cask tilted, or with one end raised.

AT'I-MY, *n.* [Gr. *ατιμια.*] In *ancient Greece,* public disgrace; exclusion from office or magistracy, by some disqualifying act or decree.

AT-LAN-TE'AN, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to the isle Atlantis, which
AT-LAN'TI-AN, } the ancients allege was sunk and overwhelmed by the ocean. 2. Pertaining to Atlas; resembling Atlas.

AT-LAN'TES, *n. pl.* [L.] In *architecture,* figures or half figures of men, used instead of columns or pilasters, to support an entablature.—*P. Cyc.*

AT-LAN'TIC, *a.* [from *Atlas* or *Atlantis.*] 1. Pertaining to the Atlantic Ocean. 2. Pertaining to the island of Atlantis; as, the *Atlantic* isle.

AT-LAN'TIC, *n.* The ocean, or that part of the ocean which is between Europe and Africa on the east and America on the west.

AT-LAN'TI-CA, } *n.* An isle mentioned by the ancients, sit-
AT-LAN'TIS, } uated west of the Strait of Gades, or Gibraltar.

AT-LAN'TI-DES, *n. pl.* A name given to the Pleiades, or seven stars.

AT-LAN'TIS (*The New*), *n.* [L.] A fictitious, philosophical commonwealth of Lord Bacon, or the piece describing it.

AT'LAS, *n.* [L.] 1. A collection of maps in a volume; supposed to be so called from a picture of Atlas, supporting the heavens, prefixed to some collection.—*Johnson.* The term is also applied to works in which subjects are exhibited in a tabular form; as, an historical *atlas.* 2. A large, square folio, resembling a volume of maps; called, also, *atlas-folio.* 3. In the *plural, atlantes,* columns. [*See* ATLANTES.]—4. A satin, or stuff, manufactured in the East. 5. The first vertebra of the neck. 6. A term applied to paper; as, *atlas* fine.

AT-MOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *ατμος* and *μετρεω.*] An instrument to measure the quantity of exhalation from a humid surface in a given time; an evaporometer.

AT'MOS-PHERE, *n.* [Gr. *ατμος* and *σφαιρα.*] 1. The whole mass of aeriform fluid surrounding the earth.—2. In *electricity,* the space around an electrical body, through which its electrical influence extends.—3. *Figuratively,* pervading influence; as, a moral *atmosphere.*

AT-MOS-PHER'IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to the atmosphere.
AT-MOS-PHER'IC-AL, } 2. Dependent on the atmosphere.—*Atmospheric air.* The common air, as distinguished from *vital air,* or oxygen, and other gases—*Atmospheric stones* Meteoric stones, or those which fall from above.

AT'OLL, *n.* [A Maldive word.] A coral island, consisting of a strip or ring of coral surrounding a central lagoon.—*Lyell.*

AT'OM, *n.* [Gr. *ατομος*; L. *atomus.*] 1. A particle of matter so minute as to admit of no division. 2. The ultimate or smallest component part of a body. 3. Any thing extremely small.

A-TOM'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to atoms; consisting of at-
A-TOM'IC-AL, } oms; extremely minute.—*Atomical philosophy.* This taught that atoms arranged themselves into the universe without the agency of God.—*Atomic theory,* in *chemistry,* or the doctrine of *definite proportions,* teaches that all chemical combinations take place between the supposed ultimate particles, or *atoms* of bodies; and that these unite, either one atom with one atom, or by *sums* of atoms which are integral multiples of unity.

AT'OM-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of atoms.

AT'OM-IST, *n.* One who holds to the atomical philosophy.

AT'OM-IZE, *v. t.* To reduce to atoms.—*Baxter.*

AT'OM-LIKE, *a.* Resembling atoms.—*Browne.*

AT-OM-OL'O-GY, *n.* The doctrine of atoms.—*Knowles.*

AT'O-MY, *n.* A word used by Shakspeare for *atom;* also, an abbreviation of *anatomy.*

AT-ONE', *adv.* [*at* and *one.*] At one; together.—*Spenser.*

A-TONE', *v. i.* [supposed to be compounded of *at* and *one.*] 1. To agree; to be in accordance, to accord. [*This sense is obsolete.*] 2. To stand as an equivalent; to make reparation, amends, or satisfaction for an offense or a crime. 3. *To atone for,* to make compensation or amends.

A-TONE', *v. t.* 1. To expiate; to answer or make satisfaction for.—*Pope.* 2. To reduce to concord; to appease. [*Not now used.*]

A-TONED' (atōnd'), *pp.* Expiated, appeased; reconciled.

A-TONE'MENT, *n.* 1. Agreement; concord; reconciliation after enmity or controversy.—*Rom.,* v. 2. Expiation; satisfaction or reparation made by giving an equivalent for an injury.—3. In *theology,* the expiation of sin made by the obedience and personal sufferings of Christ.

A-TONER, *n.* He who makes atonement.

A-TONIC, *a.* Debilitated; wanting tone. In *medicine,* characterized by atony, or want of vital energy.

A-TONING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Reconciling. 2. Making amends, or satisfaction.

AT'O-NY, *n.* [Gr. *ατονια.*] Debility; a want of tone; defect of muscular power; palsy; particularly, want of vital energy and strength in the heart and arteries.

A-TOP', *adv.* On or at the top.—*Milton.*

AT-RA-BIL-Ā'RI-AN, } *a.* [L. *atra bilis.*] Affected with
AT-RA-BIL-Ā'RI-OUS, } melancholy, which the ancients attributed to the black bile; replete with black bile.

AT-RA-BIL-Ā'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being melancholy, or affected with disordered bile.

AT-RA-BIL'IA-RY, *a.* Melancholic or hypochondriacal, from the supposed predominance of black bile.

Ā-TRA-BĪ'LIS, *n.* [L.] Black bile; a morbid state of the proper bile.

AT-RA-MENT-Ā'CEOUS, *a.* Black like ink; inky.
AT-RA-MENT'AL, } *a.* [L. *atramentum.*] Inky; black like
AT-RA-MENT'OUS, } ink.
AT-RA-MENT-Ā'RI OUS, *a.* Like ink; suitable for making ink.
† Ā'TRÆD, *a.* [L. *ater.*] Tinged with a black color.
A'TRIP', *adv.* In *nautical language*, the anchor is *atrip* when drawn out of the ground in a perpendicular direction.
A-TRŌ'CIOUS (a-trō'shus), *a.* [L. *atrox.*] 1. Extremely heinous, criminal, or cruel. 2. Very grievous; [*obs.*]—SYN. Flagrant; enormous; outrageous; flagitious; violent; heinous; horrible.
A TRŌ'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* In an atrocious manner; with enormous cruelty or guilt.
A-TRŌ'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being enormously criminal or cruel.
A-TROC'I-TY, *n.* Enormous wickedness; extreme heinousness or cruelty.
AT'RO-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *a* and τρεφω.] A consumption or wasting of the flesh, with loss of strength, without any sensible cause; a wasting from defect of nourishment.
AT-RO-PĪ'NA, } *n.* A vegetable alkaloid extracted from the
A-TRŌ'PI-A, } *atropa belladonna*, or deadly nightshade.
AT-TACH', *v. t.* [Fr. *attacher.*] 1. In a *general sense*, to seize and hold fast. Hence, 2. To take by legal authority; to arrest the person or lay hold of property by writ; to answer for a debt or demand. 3. To cause to adhere; to connect as an adjunct; as, to *attach* a car to a locomotive. 4. To connect with, in a *figurative sense*; as, to *attach* importance to some act. 5. To take, seize, and lay hold on by moral force, as by affection or interest; to win the heart; to fasten or bind by moral influence.—SYN. To affix; bind; tie; tack; fasten; connect; subjoin; annex; win; gain over; charm; enamor.
AT-TACH'A-BLE, *a.* That may be legally attached; liable to be taken by writ or precept.
AT-TA-CHE' (at-ta-shā'), *n.* [Fr.] One attached to another, as a part of his suit or attendants; particularly one attached to the suit of an embassador.
AT-TACH'ED (at-tacht'), *pp.* Taken by writ or precept, drawn to and fixed, or united by affection or interest; connected with.
AT-TACH'ING, *ppr.* Taking or seizing by commandment or writ; drawing to, and fixing by influence; winning the affections; fastening; connecting with.
AT-TACH'MENT, *n.* 1. A taking of the person, goods, or estate by a writ or precept in a civil action, to secure a debt or demand. 2. A writ directing the person or estate of a person to be taken, to secure his appearance before a court. It is called a *foreign attachment* when laid on property of the debtor in the hands of a third person. 3. Close adherence or affection; fidelity; regard; any passion or affection that binds a person. 4. That by which one thing is attached to another; as, to cut the *attachments* of a muscle. 5. Some adjunct attached to an instrument, machine, or other object; as, the Eolian *attachment* to the piano-forte.
AT-TACK', *v. t.* [Fr. *attaquer.*] 1. To assault; to fall upon with force. 2. To fall upon with unfriendly words or writing; to begin a controversy with.—SYN. To assail; assault; invade; beset; besiege; beleager; combat; impugn; encounter.
AT-TACK', *n.* A falling on, with force or violence, or with calumny, satire, or criticism.—SYN. Assault; invasion; encounter; onset; inroad; charge.
AT-TACK'A-BLE, *a.* That can be attacked; assailable.
AT-TACK'ED (at-takt'), *pp.* Assaulted; invaded; fallen on by force or enmity.
AT-TACK'ER, *n.* One who assaults or invades.
AT-TACK'ING, *ppr.* Assaulting; invading; falling on with force, calumny, or criticism.
AT-TA-COTTIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Attacotti, a tribe of ancient Britons, allies of the Scots.
AT'TA-GAS, } *n.* A variety of the hazel-grouse, found in
AT'TA-GEN, } the south of Europe.
AT'TA-GHAN. *See* ATAGHAN.
AT-TAIN', *v. i.* [Fr. and Norm. *atteindre.*] 1. To reach; to come to or arrive at. 2. To reach; to come to or arrive at by an effort of mind.
AT-TAIN', *v. t.* 1. To gain or compass; that is, to reach by efforts. 2. To reach or come to a place or object by progression or motion. 3. To reach in excellence or degree; to equal.—SYN. To reach; achieve; accomplish; acquire; obtain; procure; gain; get.
† AT-TAIN', *n.* Attainment.—*Glanville.*
AT-TAIN-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Attainableness.—*Coleridge.*
AT-TAIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be attained; that may be reached.
AT-TAIN'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being attainable.
AT-TAIN'DER, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *atteindre.*] 1. *Literally*, a staining, corruption, or rendering impure; a corruption of blood. 2. By *the common law of England*, a deprivation of power to inherit or transmit property and, in general, a loss of all civil rights, consequent on a sentence of death or outlawry for treason or felony. [No attainder exists in America; and in England it is limited, by a recent statute, to the life of the person attainted.] 3. The act of attainting.
AT-TAIN'ED (at-tāind'), *pp.* Reached; achieved.
AT-TAIN'ING, *ppr.* Reaching; arriving at; achieving.
AT-TAIN'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of attaining; the act of arriving at or reaching. 2. That which is attained to, or obtained by exertion; acquisition.
AT-TAINT', *v. t.* 1. To taint or corrupt; to extinguish the pure or inheritable blood of a person found guilty of treason or felony. 2. To taint, as the credit of jurors, convicted of giving a false verdict. 3. To disgrace; to stain. 4. To taint or corrupt.—*Shak.*
AT-TAINT' (at-tānt'), *n.* 1. A stain, spot, or taint.—*Shak.* 2 Any thing injurious; that which impairs.—*Shak.*, [*obs.*] 3. A blow or wound on the legs or feet of a horse. 4. A writ which lies after judgment against a jury for giving a false verdict in any court of record.
† AT-TAINT', *part. a.* Convicted.
AT-TAINT'ED, *pp.* Stained; corrupted; rendered infamous; rendered incapable of inheriting.
AT-TAINT'ING, *ppr.* Staining; corrupting; rendering infamous by judicial act; depriving of inheritable blood.
AT-TAINT'MENT, *n.* The being attainted.
AT-TAINT'URE, *n.* A staining or rendering infamous, reproach; imputation.
† AT-TAM'IN-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *attamino.*] To corrupt.
AT'TAR OF RŌSES, *n.* A highly fragrant, concrete oil, obtained in India from the petals of the rose.
† AT-TASK', *v. t.* To task; to tax.—*Shak.*
† AT-TASTE', *v. t.* To taste.
AT-TEM'PER, *v. t.* [L. *attemperō.*] 1. To reduce, modify, or moderate by mixture. 2. To soften, mollify, or moderate. 3. To mix in just proportion; to regulate. 4. To accommodate; to fit or make suitable.
† AT-TEM'PER-ANCE, *n.* Temperance.—*Chaucer.*
AT-TEM'PER-ATE, *a.* [L. *attemperatus.*] Tempered; proportioned; suited.
† AT-TEM'PER-ĀTE, *v. t.* To attemper.
AT-TEM'PERED, *pp.* Reduced in quality; moderated; softened; well mixed; suited.
AT-TEM'PER-ING, *ppr.* Moderating in quality; softening; mixing in due proportion; making suitable.
† AT-TEM'PER-LY, *adv.* In a temperate manner.
AT-TEM'PER-MENT, *n.* A tempering or due proportion.
AT-TEMPT', *v. t.* [Fr. *attenter.*] 1. To make an effort to effect some object; to make trial or experiment; to try; to endeavor; to use exertion for any purpose. 2. To attack; to make an effort upon. This verb is not always followed by an object, and appears intransitive; but some object or verb in the infinitive is understood.
AT-TEMPT, *n.* An essay, or an effort to gain a point.—SYN. Endeavor; trial; undertaking; enterprise; attack; onset; assault.
AT-TEMPT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be attempted, tried, or attacked; liable to an attempt.
AT-TEMPT'ED, *pp.* Essayed; tried; attacked.
AT-TEMPT'ER, *n.* One who attempts, or attacks.
AT-TEMPT'ING, *ppr.* Trying; essaying; making an effort to gain a point; attacking.
AT-TEND', *v. t.* [L. *attendo*; Fr. *attendre.*] 1. To go with, as a companion, minister, or servant. 2. To be present, to be united with; as, a disease *attended* with fever. 3. To be present on duty, or to take care of; as, to *attend* the sick. 4. To be present on business, or from connection with affairs; as, to *attend* court. 5. To be consequent to, from connection of cause. 6. To await; to remain, abide, or be in store for. 7. To wait for; to lie in wait. 8. To wait or stay for. 9. To accompany with solicitude; to regard. 10. To regard with interest; to fix the mind upon. 11. To expect.—*Raleigh*, [*not in use.*]—SYN. To accompany; escort; wait on; hearken; listen; give ear.
AT-TEND', *v. i.* 1. To listen; to regard with attention; followed by *to*. 2. To fix the attention upon, as an object of pursuit; to be busy or engaged in. 3. To wait on; to accompany or be present, in pursuance of duty; with *on* or *upon*. 4. To wait on, in service or worship; to serve. 5. To stay; to delay, [*obs.*] 6. To wait; to be within call.—*Spenser.*
AT-TEND'ANCE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of waiting on, or serving. 2. A waiting on; a being present on business of any kind. 3. Service; ministry. 4. The persons attending; a train; a retinue. 5. Attention; regard; careful application of mind. 6. Expectation.—*Hooker*, [*obs.*]
AT-TEND'ANT, *a.* 1. Accompanying; being present, or in the train. 2. Accompanying, connected with, or immediately following, as consequential.—3. In *law*, depending on or owing service to.
AT-TEND'ANT, *n.* 1. One who attends or accompanies; one who belongs to the train. 2. One who is present.—3. In *law*, one who owes duty or service to, or depends

on another. 4. That which accompanies or is consequent to.

AT-TEND'ED, *pp.* Accompanied; having attendants; served; waited on.

AT-TEND'ER, *n.* One who attends; a companion; an associate. [*Little used.*]

AT-TEND'ING, *ppr.* Going with; accompanying; waiting on; being present; serving; listening.

AT-TEND'ING-LY, *adv.* With attention.—*Oley.*

AT-TENT', *a.* Attentive.—2 *Chron.*, vi.

AT-TENT', *n.* Attention; as, with due *attent.*—*Spenser.*

AT-TENTATES, *n. pl.* Proceedings in a court of judicature, after an inhibition is decreed.

AT-TEN'TION, *n. pl.* 1. The act of attending, or heeding. 2. Act of civility, or courtesy. 3. The word of command given to soldiers before performing an exercise or evolution. — SYN. Care; heed; study; consideration; application; advertence; respect; regard.

AT-TENTĪVE, *a.* [Fr. *attentif.*] Regarding with attention. —SYN. Heedful; intent; observant; mindful; regardful; circumspect; watchful.

AT-TENTĪVE-LY, *adv.* Heedfully; carefully; with fixed attention.

AT-TENTĪVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being attentive; heedfulness; attention.

AT-TENT'LY, *adv.* Attentively.—*Barrow.*

AT-TEN'Ū-ANT, *a.* Making thin, as fluids; diluting; rendering less dense and viscid.

AT-TEN'Ū-ANT, *n.* A medicine which thins the fluids, subtilizes their parts, dissolves viscidity, and disposes the fluids to motion, circulation, and secretion; a diluent.

AT-TEN'Ū-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *attenuo.*] 1. To make thin, or less consistent; to subtilize or break the humors of the body into finer parts; to render less viscid. 2. To comminute; to break or wear solid substances into finer or very minute parts; to pulverize. 3. To make slender; to reduce in thickness.

AT-TEN'Ū-ATE, *a.* Made thin, or less viscid; made slender.

AT-TEN'Ū-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Made thin or less viscid; comminuted; made slender.—In *botany*, growing slender toward the extremity.

AT-TEN'Ū-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Making thin, as fluids; making fine, as solid substances; making slender or lean.

AT-TEN-Ū-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of making thin, as fluids. 2. The act of making fine, by comminution or attrition; pulverization. 3. The act or process of making slender, thin, or lean.

AT'TER, *n.* [Sax. *ater.*] Corrupt matter.—*Skinner.*

AT'TER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *attero.*] 1. To wear away. 2. To form or accumulate by wearing.

AT'TER-Ā-TED, *pp.* Formed by wearing.—*Ray.*

AT-TER-Ā'TION, *n.* The operation of forming land by the wearing of the sea, and the wearing of the earth in one place and deposition of it in another.

AT-TEST', *v. t.* [Fr. *attester;* L. *attestor.*] 1. To bear witness to; to certify; to affirm to be true or genuine; to make a solemn declaration. 2. To bear witness to, or support the truth of a fact, by other evidence than words. 3. To call to witness; to invoke as conscious.

AT-TEST', *n.* Witness; testimony; attestation. [*Little used.*]

AT-TEST-Ā'TION, *n.* Testimony; witness; a solemn or official declaration.

AT-TEST'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Proved or supported by testimony, solemn or official; witnessed to; supported by evidence.

AT-TEST'ING, *ppr.* Witnessing to; calling to witness; affirming in support of.

AT-TEST'OR, *n.* One who attests.

AT'TIC, *a.* [L. *Atticus;* Gr. ΑΤΤΙΚΟΣ.] Pertaining to Attica, in Greece, or to its principal city, Athens; marked by such qualities as were characteristic of the Athenians. Thus, *Attic* wit, *Attic* salt, a poignant, delicate wit, peculiar to the Athenians. An *Attic* style, a style pure, classical, and elegant. *Attic* faith, inviolable faith. *Attic dialect*, the dialect of the ancient Greek language, spoken by the Athenians.

AT'TIC, *n.* 1. A small square pillar, with its cornice on the uppermost part of a building. 2. An Athenian; an Athenian author.

AT'TIC, } *n.* A story above the regular building,
AT'TIC-STO'RY, } with small windows either in or above the cornice.

AT'TIC-AL, *a.* [L. *atticus.*] Pertaining to Athens; pure; classical.—*Hammond.*

AT'TI-CISM, *n.* 1. The peculiar style and idiom of the Greek language, used by the Athenians; refined and elegant Greek. 2. A particular attachment to the Athenians. —*Mitford.*

AT'TI-CIZE, *v. t.* To conform or make conformable to the language or idiom of Attica.

AT'TI-CIZE, *v. i.* 1. To use Atticisms, or the idiom of the Athenians. 2. To side with the Athenians. — *Smith's Thucydides.*

AT'TICS, *n. pl.* The title of a book in Pausanias, which treats of Attica.

AT-TINGE', *v. t.* [L. *attingo.*] To touch lightly.—*Dict.*

AT-TIRE', *v. t.* [Norm. *attyrer.*] To dress; to array; to adorn; particularly to adorn with elegant or splendid garments.

AT-TIRE', *n.* 1. Dress; clothes; habit; but, *appropriately*, ornamental dress. 2. The horns of a deer.—3. In *botany*, the generative parts of plants.

AT-TĪR'ED (at-tīrd'), *pp.* Dressed; decked with ornaments or attire.

AT-TĪR'ER, *n.* One who dresses or adorns with attire.

AT-TĪR'ING, *ppr.* Dressing; adorning with dress or attire

† AT-TĪ'TLE, *v. t.* To entitle.—*Gower.*

AT'TI-TUDE, *n.* [Fr. *attitude.*] 1. The posture or position of a person, or the manner in which the parts of his body are disposed, particularly in relation to some purpose or emotion; as, an *attitude* of entreaty.—In *painting* and *sculpture*, the posture or action in which a figure or statue is placed. 2. Posture or position of things; as, let the nation preserve a firm *attitude.*

AT-TI-TŪ'DIN-AL, *a.* Pertaining to attitude.

AT-TOL'LENT, *a.* [L. *attollens.*] Lifting up; raising.—*Derham.*

AT-TOL'LENT, *n.* A muscle which raises some part, as the ear, the eye-ball, or the upper eye-lid; otherwise called *levator* or *elevator.*

AT-TŌNE'. *See* ATONE.

AT-TORN' (at-turn'), *v. i.* [L. *ad* and *torno.*] In *the feudal law*, to *turn*, or transfer homage and service from one lord to another.

AT-TOR'NEY (at-tur'ny). *n.; pl.* AT-TOR'NEYS. [Norm. *atournon.*] 1. One who is legally qualified to act for another in courts of law. 2. One who is duly authorized to transact business for another, as his agent or factor.—*Attorney-general* is an officer appointed to manage business for the state or public; and his duty, in particular, is to prosecute persons guilty of crimes.—*Letter, power, or warrant of attorney*, is a writing by which a person authorizes another person to transact business for him, as his agent or factor.

† AT-TOR'NEY, *v. t.* To perform by proxy; to employ as a proxy.—*Shak.*

AT-TOR'NEY-SHIP, *n.* The office of an attorney; agency for another.—*Shak.*

AT-TOR'NING, *ppr.* Acknowledging a new lord, or transferring homage and fealty to the purchaser of an estate.

AT-TOR'MENT, *n.* The act of a feudatory vassal or tenant, by which he consents to receive a new lord or superior.

AT-TRACT', *v. t.* [L. *attraho, attractus.*] 1. In *physics*, to draw to, or cause to tend toward; particularly, to cause to approach, adhere, or combine; or to cause to resist divulsion, separation, or decomposition. 2. To draw by an influence of a moral kind; as, to *attract* all hearts. 3. To engage; as, to *attract* attention. — SYN. To draw; allure; invite; entice.

† AT-TRACT', *n.* Attraction.—*Hudibras.*

AT-TRACT-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being attractable —*Asiat. Researches.*

AT-TRACT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be attracted; subject to attraction.

AT-TRACT'ED, *pp.* Drawn toward; invited; allured; engaged.

† AT-TRACT'IC, } *a.* Having power to draw to.—*Ray.*
† AT-TRACT'IC-AL, }

AT-TRACT'IVE, *a.* That has power to attract.—*Med. Rep.*

AT-TRACT'ING, *ppr.* Drawing to or toward; inviting; alluring; engaging.

AT-TRACT'ING-LY, *adv.* In an attracting manner.

AT-TRACT'ION, *n.* 1. In *physics*, the force or law which draws bodies or their particles toward each other, or which resists their tendency to separate. *Attraction*, when exerted at sensible distances, may be divided into that of *gravitation*, of *magnetism*, and of *electricity.* When exerted at insensible distances, it may either take place between homogeneous particles, and is then called the *attraction of aggregation*, or *cohesion*, or between heterogeneous particles, and is then called *chemical attraction.* 2. The act of attracting; the effect of the principle of attraction. 3. The power or act of alluring, drawing to, inviting, or engaging —*Elective attraction*, or *affinity*, in chemistry, is the tendency of those substances, in a mixture, to combine which have the strongest attraction.—SYN. Allurement; enticement; charm.

AT-TRACTĪVE, *a.* [Fr. *attractif.*] 1. Having the quality of attracting; drawing to. 2. Drawing to by moral influence; alluring; inviting; engaging.

AT-TRACTĪVE-LY, *adv.* With the power of attracting, or drawing to.

AT-TRACTĪVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being attractive, or engaging.

AT-TRACT'OR, *n.* The person or thing that attracts.

* AT-TRĀ'HENT, *a.* [L. *attrahens.*] Drawing to or attracting.

AT-TRĀ'HENT, *n.* That which draws, as a magnet, or a medicine.

† AT-I-RAP′, *v. t.* To clothe; to dress.

AT-TREC-TA′TION, *n.* [L. *attrectatio.*] Frequent handling. —*Dict.*

AT-TRIB′U-TA-BLE, *a.* That may be ascribed, imputed, or attributed; ascribable; imputable.

AT-TRIB′UTE, *v. t.* [L. *attribuo.*] 1. To allot or attach, in contemplation; to consider as belonging. 2. To give as due; to yield as an act of the mind. 3. To point to as a cause.—SYN. To ascribe; impute; assign.

AT′TRI-BUTE, *n.* 1. That which is attributed; that which is considered as belonging to or inherent in. 2. Quality; characteristic disposition. 3. A thing belonging to another; an appendant. 4. Reputation; honor.—*Shak.*

AT-TRIB′U-TED, *pp.* Ascribed; yielded as due; imputed.

AT-TRIB′U-TING, *ppr.* Ascribing; yielding or giving as due; imputing.

AT-TRI-BU′TION, *n.* The act of attributing, or the quality ascribed; commendation.

AT-TRIB′U-TIVE, *a.* 1. Pertaining to or expressing an attribute. 2. That attributes; attributive; as, *attributive* justice.—*Bacon.*

AT-TRIB′U-TIVE, *n.* In *grammar*, a word significant of an attribute; as an adjective, verb, participle, or adverb.

AT-TRĪTE′, *a.* [L. *attritus.*] 1. Worn by rubbing or friction. —*Milton.* 2. In *Roman Catholic theology*, penitent only through fear of punishment.

AT-TRĪTE′NESS, *n.* The being much worn.

AT-TRĬ′TION, *n.* 1. Abrasion; the act of wearing by friction, or rubbing substances together. 2. The state of being worn. 3. With *Roman Catholic divines*, grief for sin arising only from fear of punishment; the lowest degree of repentance.—*Wallis.*

AT-TŪNE′, *v. t.* 1. To tune, or put in tune; to adjust one sound to another; to make accordant. 2. To make musical; as, to "*attune* the trembling leaves." *Milton.*— 3. *Figuratively*, to arrange fitly; to make accordant; as, to *attune* the thoughts.

AT-TŪN′ED (at-tūnd′), *pp.* Made musical or harmonious; accommodated in sound; made accordant.

AT-TŪN′ING, *ppr.* Putting in tune; making musical; making accordant.

† A-TWĀIN′, *adv.* In twain; asunder.—*Shak.*

† A-TWEEN′, *adv.* Between.—*Spenser.*

† A-TWIXT′, *adv.* Betwixt.—*Spenser.*

† A-TWŌ′ (a-too′), *adv.* In two.—*Chaucer.*

AU-BAINE′ (o-bāne′), *n.* [Fr. *aubain.*] The *droit d'aubaine*, in France, is the right of the king to the succession or inheritance of an alien dying within his jurisdiction. It is now abolished.

AU′BIN, *n.* A broken kind of gait in a horse, between an amble and a gallop, vulgarly called a Canterbury gallop.

AU′BURN, *a.* [from *brun, bruno*, Fr. and It., brown.] Reddish brown.

AUC′TION, *n.* [L. *auctio.*] 1. A public sale of property to the highest bidder, and, regularly, by a person licensed and authorized for the purpose; a vendue. Contracts for services, supplies, &c., are disposed of to the *lowest* bidder. 2. The things sold at auction; as, "to buy the whole *auction.*"—*Pope. Dutch Auction*, the setting up of property above its value, and gradually lowering the price, till some one takes it.—*P. Cyc.*

† AUC′TION, *v. t.* To sell by auction.

AUC′TION-A-RY, *a.* Belonging to an auction or public sale. —*Dryden.*

AUC-TION-EER′, *n.* [L. *auctionarius.*] The person who sells at auction.

AUC-TION-EER′, *v. t.* To sell at auction.—*Cowper.*

† AUC′TĪVE, *a.* Of an increasing quality.—*Dict.*

AU-CU-PĀ′TION, *n.* [L. *aucupatio.*] The act or practice of taking birds; fowling; bird-catching. [*Little used.*]

AU-DĀ′CIOUS (au-dā′shus), *a.* [L. *audax*; Fr. *audacieux.*] 1. Very bold or daring. 2. Committed with, or proceeding from daring effrontery; as, an *audacious* insult.—SYN. Impudent; effrontive; daring; bold.

AU-DĀ′CIOUS-LY, *adv.* In an impudent manner; with excess of boldness.—*Shak.*

AU-DĀ′CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being audacious; impudence; audacity.—*Sandys.*

AU-DAC′I-TY, *n.* 1. Boldness, *sometimes in a good sense*; daring spirit, resolution, or confidence. 2. Audaciousness, *in a bad sense*; implying a contempt of law or moral restraint.—SYN. Impudence; effrontery; hardihood.

AUD′E-AN-ISM, *n.* Anthropomorphism, or the doctrine of Audeus, a Syrian of the fourth century.

AUD′I-BLE, *a.* [L. *audibilis.*] That may be heard; perceivable by the ear; loud enough to be heard.

† AUD′I-BLE, *n.* The object of hearing.—*Dict.*

AUD′I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being audible.

AUD′I-BLY, *adv.* In an audible manner; in a manner so as to be heard.

AUD′I-ENCE, *n.* 1. The act of hearing, or attending to sounds. 2. Admittance to a hearing; reception to an interview, especially with a sovereign or the head of a government, for conference or the transaction of business; as, Mr. Pitt had an *audience* of the king. The term is also applied to an interview of mere ceremony between the head of a government and the representatives of foreign powers, as when an embassador requests an *audience* of leave. 3. An auditory; an assembly of hearers.—4. In the *Spanish dominions*, a court, and the territory over which its jurisdiction extended. *Robertson.*—5. In *England*, a court held by the Archbishop of Canterbury, on the subject of consecrations, elections, institutions, marriages, &c.

AUD′I-ENCE-CHAMBER, *n.* An apartment for an audience or solemn meeting.

AUD′I-ENCE-CŌURT, *n.* A court belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury, of equal authority with the arches court, though inferior both in dignity and antiquity.

† AUD′I-ENT, *n.* A hearer.—*Shelton.*

AUD′IT, *n.* [L. *audit.*] 1. An examination of an account, or of accounts, with a hearing of the parties concerned. 2. The result of such an examination; a final account.

AUD′IT, *v. t.* To examine and adjust an account or accounts.

† AUD′IT, *v. i.* To sum up.—*Arbuthnot.*

AU-DI′TA QUE-RE′LA. [L.] In *law*, a writ of complaint for redress.

AUD′IT-HOUSE, *n.* An appendage to a cathedral.

† AUD-I′TION, *n.* Hearing.

AUD′IT-IVE, *a.* Having the power of hearing.

AUD′IT-OR, *n.* [L.] 1. A hearer; one who attends to hear a discourse. 2. A person appointed and authorized to examine an account or accounts.

AUD′IT-OR-SHIP, *n.* The office of auditor.

AUD′IT-O-RY, *a.* That has the power of hearing; pertaining to the sense or organs of hearing.

AUD′IT-O-RY, *n.* [L. *auditorium.*] 1. An audience; an assembly of hearers. 2. A place or apartment where discourses are delivered. 3. A bench on which a judge sits to hear causes.

AUD′IT-RESS, *n.* A female hearer.—*Milton.*

AUF, *n.* A fool; a simpleton. *See* OAF.

AU FAIT (ō-fā′). [Fr.] *Literally*, to or up to the accomplishment, *i. e.*, *master* of a thing; capable of doing whatever may be requisite in the case; followed properly by *of*, as in French by *de.*

AU-GE′AN, *a.* Belonging to *Augeas*; as, the *Augean* stable.

AU′GER, *n.* [D. *avegaar.*] 1. An instrument for boring large holes, used by carpenters, &c. 2. An instrument for perforating soils or rock.

AU′GER-HŌLE, *n.* A hole made by an auger.

AU-GET′, *n.* A tube filled with powder, and extending from the chamber of a mine to the extremity of the gallery, used in exploding mines.

AUGHT (awt), *n.* [Sax. *awiht, aht*, or *owiht, ohwit, oht.*] 1. Any thing, indefinitely. 2. Any part, the smallest; a jot or tittle.

AU′GĪTE, *n.* [Gr. *avyn.*] A mineral, occurring in oblique prismatic forms, usually with some shade of green, though at times of a white or black color. It consists of silica and magnesia, united either to lime, oxyd of iron, or oxyd of manganese.—*Dana.*

AU-GĬT′IC, *a.* Pertaining to augite; resembling augite, composed of augite.

AUG-MENT′, *v. t.* [Fr. *augmenter.*] 1. To make larger in size or extent; to make bigger. 2. *Figuratively*, to increase or swell the degree, amount, or magnitude; as, to *augment* our troubles by resistance.—SYN. To increase, enlarge; swell; add to; multiply.

AUG-MENT′, *v. i.* To increase; to grow larger.

AUG′MENT, *n.* 1. Increase; enlargement by addition, state of increase.—2. In *philology*, a syllable prefixed to a word; or an increase of the quantity of the initial vowel. —3. In *medicine*, the increase of a disease, or the period from the attack to its height.

AUG-MENT′A-BLE, *a.* That may be increased; capable of augmentation.—*Walsh's Amer. Rev.*

AUG-MENT-Ā′TION, *n.* 1. The act of increasing, or making larger. 2. The state of being increased or enlarged. 3. The thing added by which a thing is enlarged.—4. In *music*, a doubling the value of the notes of the subject of a fugue or canon.—SYN. Increase; enlargement; accession; addition.

AUG-MENT′A-TĪVE, *a.* Having the quality or power of augmenting.

AUG-MENT′ER, *n.* He who augments.

AUG-MENT′ING, *ppr.* Increasing; enlarging.

AU′GRE. *See* AUGER.

AU′GRE-HŌLE, *n.* A hole made by an auger.—*Shak.*

AU′GUR, *n.* [L. *augur.*] 1. Among the *Romans*, an officer whose duty was to foretell future events by observing various actions of birds, and also by other signs or omens 2. One who pretends to foretell future events by omens.

AU′GUR, *v. i.* To guess; to conjecture by signs or omens to prognosticate.

AU′GUR, *v. t.* To foretell; as, to *augur* ill success.—SYN To predict; forebode; betoken; portend; presage.

AU'GU-RAL, *a.* [L. *auguralis.*] Pertaining to an augur, or augury.

AU'GU-RATE, *v. i.* To judge by augury; to predict.—*Warburton.* [*Little used.*]

AU-GU-RA'TION, *n.* The practice of augury, or the foretelling of events by observing the actions of birds and other omens.

AU'GURED (au'gurd), *pp.* Conjectured by omens; prognosticated.

AU'GUR-ER, *n.* An augur.—*Shak.* [*Not legitimate.*]

AU-GU'RI-AL, *a.* Relating to augurs or augury.—*Brown.*

AU'GUR-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Prognosticating; prescient; as, *auguring* hope.—*Shak.*

† AU'GUR-IZE, *v. t.* To augur.

AU'GU-ROUS, *a.* Predicting; foretelling; foreboding.

AU'GUR-SHIP, *n.* The office, or period of office of an augur.

AU'GU-RY, *n.* [L. *augurium.*] 1. The art or practice of foretelling events by the flight or chattering of birds. 2. An omen; prediction; prognostication.

AU-GUST', *a.* [L. *augustus.*] Impressing awe; inspiring reverence.—SYN. Grand; magnificent; majestic; solemn; awful.

AU'GUST, *n.* The eighth month of the year, named in honor of the Emperor Octavius Augustus.

AU-GUST'AN, *a.* 1. Pertaining to *Augustus;* as, the *Augustan* age. 2. The *Augustan* confession, drawn up at Augusta Vindelicorum, or Augsburg, by Luther and Melancthon, in 1530, contains the principles of the Protestants.—The *Augustan age* of any national literature, is the period of its highest purity and refinement. The *Augustan History* (*Historia Augusta*), a series containing the lives of the Roman emperors, from Adrian to Carinus inclusive, a period of 173 years.

AU-GUST-INI-ANS, *n. pl.* The followers of St. Augustin in respect to original sin, election, irresistible grace, &c.

AU-GUSTINS, } *n. pl.* An order of monks, so called
AU-GUST-INI-ANS, } from St. Augustin.

AU-GUST'NESS, *n.* Dignity of mien; grandeur; magnificence.

AUK, *n.* [contracted from *alca.*] The name of various species of aquatic birds, of the genus *alca;* as, the great *auk,* or northern penguin; the little *auk,* or diver; the Labrador *auk,* or puffin.

AUK'WARD. *See* AWKWARD.

AU-LA'RI-AN, *n.* [L. *aula.*] At *Oxford,* the member of a *hall,* distinguished from a *collegian.*—*Chalmers.*

† AULD, *a.* [Sax. *ald.*] Old.—*Shak.*

AU-LETIC, *a.* [Gr. *αυλητικος.*] Pertaining to pipes, or to a pipe. [*Little used.*]

AU'LIC, *a.* [L. *aulicus.*] Pertaining to a royal court. The *Aulic Council* of the former German empire was the supreme court of the emperor. The term *Aulic Council* is now applied to a council of the war department in the Austrian empire.

AULN, *n.* [Fr. *aulne.*] A French measure of length; an ell.

† AU-MAIL', *v. t.* [Fr. *email.*] To figure or variegate.

AUMBRY. *See* AMBRY.

AUME, *n.* A Dutch measure for Rhenish wine.

AUNE (ōwn), *n.* [Fr. a contraction of *aulne;* L. *ulna.*] A French cloth measure.

AUNT (änt), *n.* [L. *amita;* qu. Fr. *tante.*] The sister of one's father or mother, correlative to *nephew* or *niece.*

† AUN'TER, *n.* Old word for *adventure.*

AU'RA, *n.* [L.] *Literally,* a breeze, or gentle current of air, but *technically* used to denote any subtile, invisible fluid supposed to flow from a body; as, the *electric aura.*

AU'RATE, *n* A sort of pear.

AU'RATE, *n.* [L. *aurum.*] A combination of auric acid with a base.

AU'RA-TED, *a.* 1. Resembling gold. 2. Combined with auric acid.

† AURE-ATE, *a.* [L. *auratus.*] Golden; gilded.—*Shelton.*

AU-RE'LI-A, *n.* In *natural history,* the nymph or chrysalis of an insect; a term applied to insects in their second stage of transformation, when inclosed in a hardish case, which reflects a brilliant color.

AU-RE'LI-AN, *a.* Like or pertaining to the aurelia.

AU-RE'LI-AN, *n.* An amateur collector or breeder of insects, especially of the *Lepidoptera.*

AU-RE'O-LA, *n.* [L. *aurum.*] A circle of rays with which painters surround the head of Christ and the saints.

AU'RIC, *a.* [from *aurum.*] Pertaining to gold. The *auric acid* is a combination of gold and oxygen, in which the oxygen is in the greatest proportion to the gold.

AU'RI-CLE, *n.* [L. *auricula.*] 1. The external ear, or that part which is prominent from the head. 2. The *auricles* of the heart are two muscular sacs, situated at its base, and exterior to the ventricles; so called from their resemblance to the *auricle,* or external ear of some animals.

AU'RI-CLED (aw're-kld), *a.* Having appendages like ears.

AU-RIC'U-LA, *n.* A species of primrose, called, from the shape of its leaves, *bear's ear.*

AU-RIC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *auricula.*] 1. Pertaining to the ear, or to the sense of hearing. 2. Secret; told in the ear. 3. Recognized by the ear; known by the sense of hearing. 4. Traditional; known by report. 5. Pertaining to the auricles of the heart. *Auricular feathers,* in birds, the circle of feathers surrounding the opening of the ear.

AU-RIC'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* In a secret manner; by way of whisper, or voice addressed to the ear.

AU-RIC'U-LATE, *a.* Having appendages shaped like the ear.—*Botany.*

AU-RIC'U-LA-TED, *a.* Having appendages like the ear.

AU-RIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *aurifer.*] That yields or produces gold.

AU'RI-FORM, *a.* [L. *auris,* the ear, and *forma.*] Ear-shaped, having the form of the human ear.

AU-RI'GA, *n.* [L. *aurea, orea,* and *rego.*] 1. *Literally,* the director of a car or wagon.—In *astronomy,* the Wagoner, a constellation in the northern hemisphere. 2. The fourth lobe of the liver; also, a bandage for the sides.

AU-RI-GA'TION, *n.* [L. *auriga.*] The act or practice of driving horses harnessed to carriages.

AU-RIG'RA-PHY, *n.* The art of writing with liquid gold instead of ink.

AU-RI-PIG-MEN'TUM. *See* ORPIMENT.

AU-RI-SCALPI-UM, *n.* [L. *auris* and *scalpo.*] An instrument to clean the ears.

AU'RIST, *n.* [L. *auris.*] One skilled in disorders of the ear, or who professes to cure them.

AU'RI-TED, *a.* [L. *auritus.*] Eared; having lobes or appendages like the ear; a term used in botany and zoology.

AU'RO-CHS, *n.* [G. *urochs,* the *urus,* and *ox.*] The urus or bison of Poland; considered by some as the common ox in a wild state, but by Cuvier as a distinct species. Bones, analogous to those of the *aurochs,* but much larger, have been found fossil in the northern parts of both continents.

AU-RŌ'RA, *n.* [L. *aurora.*] 1. The rising light of the morning; the dawn of day, or morning twilight. 2. The goddess of the morning, or twilight deified by fancy. 3. A species of crowfoot.

Auro'ra borea'lis, or *lu'men borea'le;* popularly called *northern lights.* This species of light usually appears in streams, ascending toward the zenith from a dusky line a few degrees above the horizon. *Auro'ra austra'lis,* a corresponding phenomenon in the southern hemisphere; streams of light ascending in the same manner from the southern horizon.

AU-RŌ'RAL, *a.* Belonging to the aurora, or to the northern lights; resembling the twilight.—*E. Goodrich.*

AU'RUM, *n.* Gold.

Au'rum fulminans, fulminating gold, is gold dissolved in nitro-muriatic acid, and precipitated by ammonia.

AUS-CUL-TA'TION, *n.* 1. The act of listening or hearken ing to.—2. In *medicine,* a method of distinguishing diseases, particularly in the thorax, by observing the sounds in the part, generally by means of a tube applied to the surface.

AUS-CUL'TA-TO-RY, *a.* Pertaining to hearing or listening.

AU'SPI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *auspicor.*] 1. To give a favorable turn to in commencing.—*Burke.* 2. To foreshow.

AU'SPICE, *n.* } [L. *auspicium.*] 1. The omens of an un-
AU'SPI-CES, *n. pl.* } dertaking, drawn from birds; augury. 2. Protection; favor shown; patronage; influence. In this sense the word is generally plural, *auspices.*

† AU-SPI'CIAL, *a.* Relating to prognostics.

AU-SPI'CIOUS, *a.* 1. Having omens of success, or favorable appearances; *applied to both persons and things.*—SYN. Favorable; fortunate; propitious; kind; favoring; prosperous.

AU-SPI'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* With favorable omens; happily; prosperously; favorably; propitiously.

AU-SPI'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* A state of fair promise; prosperity.

AUS'TER, *n.* [L.] The south wind.—*Pope.*

AU-STERE', *a.* [L. *austerus.*] 1. Rough and astringent to the taste, *applied to things;* as, *austere* berries. 2. Rough and forbidding in manner or life, *applied to persons;* as, *austere* deportment.—SYN. Harsh; sour; rough; rigid; stern; severe; rigorous.

AU-STERE'LY, *adv.* Severely; rigidly; harshly.

AU-STERE'NESS, *n.* 1. Severity in manners; harshness, austerity. 2. Roughness in taste.

AU-STER'I-TY, *n.* [L. *austeritas.*] Severity of manners or life; rigor; strictness; harsh discipline.

AUS'TRAL, *a.* [L. *australis.*] Southern; lying or being in the south. *Austral signs,* the last six signs of the zodiac, or those lying south of the equator.

AUS-TRAL-A'SIA, *n.* [*austral* and *Asia.*] A name given to the countries situated to the southeast of Asia, comprehending New Holland, New Guinea, New Zealand, &c.

AUS-TRAL-A'SIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Australasia.

AUS-TRA'LI-A, *n.* A term applied to all the oceanic regions between Asia and America, especially to New Holland, which is sometimes called the continent of Australia.

AUS-TRA'LI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Australia.

AUS-TRA'LI-AN, *n.* A native of Australia.

† AUS TRAL-IZE, *v. i.* [L. *auster.*] To tend southward.

AUS'TRI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Austria.

AUS'TRI-AN, *n.* A native of Austria.

AUS-TRĪ'NE, *a.* [L. *austrinus.*] South; southerly; southern.

AUS-TRO-E-GYP'TIAN, *n.* 1. A southern Egyptian, supposed to have originated in Ethiopia. 2. *a.* Pertaining to the southern Egyptians.

AUS'TRO-MAN-CY, *n.* [from *auster*, and Gr. *μαντεια.*] Soothsaying, or prediction of future events, from observation of the winds.

† AU'TAR-CHY, *n.* [Gr. *αυταρκεια.*] Self-sufficiency.—*Coles.*

AU'TER DROIT (ō'ter drwä). [Law French.] Another's right. Thus, a person may sue or be sued in *another's right*, as an executor, &c.—*Bouvier.*

AU'TER-FOITS (ō'ter-fwä). A word composed of the French *autre*, another, and *foits, fois*, time. It signifies *formerly*; as, *auterfoits acquit, auterfoits attaint, auterfoits convict*, formerly acquitted, attainted, or convicted, which being specially pleaded, is a bar to a second prosecution for the same offense.—*Blackstone.*

AU'TER VIE (ō'ter vee). [Law French.] Another's life.

AU-THEN'TIC, } *a.* [Fr. *authentique.*] 1. Having a gen-
AU-THEN'TIC-AL, } uine original or authority, in opposition to that which is false, fictitious, or counterfeit; being what it purports to be; genuine; true. 2. Of approved authority for truth and correctness; as, *authentic* history. —3. In *law*, vested with all due formalities, and legally attested.—4. In *music*, having an intermediate relation to the key-note or tonic, in distinction from *plagal.*

AU-THEN'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an authentic manner; with the requisite or genuine authority.

AU-THEN'TIC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being authentic; authenticity.

AU-THEN'TIC-ĀTE, *v. t.* 1. To render authentic; to give authority to, by the proof. 2. To determine as genuine; as, to *authenticate* a picture.—*Walpole.*

AU-THEN'TIC-Ā-TED, *pp.* Rendered authentic; having received the forms which prove genuineness.

AU-THEN'TIC-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Giving authority by the necessary signature, seal, attestation, or other forms.

AU-THEN-TIC-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of authenticating; the giving of authority by the necessary formalities; confirmation.

AU-THEN-TIC'I-TY, *n.* 1. The quality of being authentic; of established authority for truth and correctness. 2. Genuineness; the quality of being of genuine original. [In later writers, especially those on the evidences of Christianity, this term is confined to the first of the above meanings, and distinguished from *genuineness.*]

AU-THEN'TIC-LY, *adv.* After an authentic manner.

AU-THEN'TIC-NESS, *n.* Authenticity. [*Rarely used.*]

AU'THOR, *n.* [L. *auctor*; Fr. *auteur*; Sp. *autor*; It. *autore.*] 1. One who produces, creates, or brings into being. 2. The beginner, former, or first mover of any thing; hence, the efficient cause of a thing. It is appropriately applied to one who composes or writes a book, or original work.

† AU'THOR, *v. t.* To occasion; to effect.

AU'THOR-ESS, *n.* A female author.

AU THŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an author.—*Ed. Rev.*

AU-THOR'I-TA-TIVE, *a.* 1. Having due authority. 2. Having an air of authority; positive; peremptory.

AU-THOR'I-TA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In an authoritative manner; with due authority.

AU-THOR'I-TA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being authoritative; an acting by authority.

AU-THOR'I-TY, *n.* [L. *auctoritas.*] 1. Legal power, or a right to command or to act; power; rule; sway. 2. The power derived from opinion, respect, or esteem; influence of character or office; credit. 3. Testimony; witness; or the person who testifies. 4. Weight of testimony; credibility. 5. Weight of character; respectability; dignity. 6. Warrant; order; permission. 7. Precedents; decisions of a court; official declarations; respectable opinions and sayings; also the books that contain them. 8. Government; the persons or the body exercising power or command.—SYN. Power; sway; rule; force; ascendency; control; influence.

AU-THOR-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of giving authority, or legal power; establishment by authority.

AU'THOR-IZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *autoriser.*] 1. To give authority, warrant, or legal power to; to give a right to act; to empower. 2. To give authority, credit, or reputation to. 3. To justify; to support as right.

AU'THOR-IZED, *pp.* or *a.* Warranted by right; supported by authority; derived from legal or proper authority; having power or authority.

AU'THOR-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Giving authority, or legal power, credit, or permission.

AU'THOR-LESS, *a.* Without author or authority,

AU'THOR-SHIP, *n.* The quality or state of being an author. —*Shaftesbury.*

AU-TO-BI-O-GRAPHIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing autobiography.

AU-TO-BI-O-GRAPHIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the way or manner of autobiography.

AU-TO-BI-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *αυτος*, and *biography.*] Biography or memoirs of one's life written by one's self.— *Walsh.*

AU-TOCH'THON, *n.* [Gr.] 1. *Literally*, one who springs from the soil he inhabits; hence, an aboriginal or native. This title was assumed by the ancient Greeks, especially the Athenians. 2. That which is original to a particular country, or which had there its first origin.

AU-TOCH-THON'IC, } *a.* Indigenous.
AU-TOCH'THO-NOUS, }

AU-TOC'RA-CY, *n.* [Gr. *αυτος* and *κρατος.*] 1. Independent power; supreme, uncontrolled authority. 2. Sole right of self-government in a state.

AU'TO-CRAT, } *n.* An absolute prince or sovereign; a
AU-TO-CRA'TOR, } title assumed by the emperors of Russia.

AU-TO-CRAT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to autocracy; abso-
AU-TO-CRAT'IC-AL, } lute.

AU-TO-CRAT-OR'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an autocrator, supreme; absolute.

AU-TOC'RA-TRIX, *n.* A female absolute sovereign.

AU-TO DA FE (aw-to dä fä'). [Port. *act of faith.*] 1. In the *Roman Catholic Church*, a solemn day held by the Inquisition, for the punishment of heretics. [Span. *Auto de fe.*] 2. A sentence given by the Inquisition, and read to a criminal, or heretic. 3. The session of the court of Inquisition

† AU-TO-GE'NE-AL, *a.* [Gr. *αυτογενης.*] Self-begotten.

AU-TOG'E-NOUS, *a.* [Gr. *αυτος* and *γενναω.*] Generating itself.

AU'TO-GRAPH, } *n.* [Gr. *αυτος* and *γραφη.*] A person's
AU-TOG'RA-PHY, } own hand-writing; an original manuscript.

AU-TOG'RA-PHAL, *a.* Of the particular hand-writing of a person.

AU-TO-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to an autograph,
AU-TO-GRAPH'IC-AL, } or one's own hand-writing. 2. Pertaining to, or used in autography, which see.

AU-TOG'RA-PHY, *n.* A process in lithography, by which a writing or drawing is transferred from paper to stone.

† AU-TOM'A-TAL, *a.* Automatical; automatous.

AU'TO-MATH, *n.* [Gr. *αυτος* and *μανθανω.*] One who is self-taught.—*Young.*

AU-TO-MAT'IC, } *a.* 1. Belonging to an automaton;
AU-TO-MAT'IC-AL, } having the power of moving itself; mechanical; applied to machinery. 2. Not voluntary; not depending on the will; applied to animal motions. 3. The term *automatic* is now applied to machinery which, though moved by a force from without itself, has the power of regulating its own movements; and *automatic* arts are arts carried on by such machinery.

AU-TOM'A-TON, *n.*; *pl.* AUTOMATA. [Gr. *αυτοματος.*] A self-moving machine, or one which moves by invisible machinery.

AU-TOM'A-TOUS, *a.* Having in itself the power of motion.

AU-TOM'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *αυτομολος.*] A mineral occurring in small, dark-green octahedrons, and allied to spinel, but containing about thirty per cent. of oxyd of zinc, in combination with alumina and oxyd of iron.

AU-TO-NOM'A-SY, *n.* [Gr. *αυτος* and *ονομα.*] In *rhetoric*, a word of common or general signification, used for the name of a particular thing; as, the man has gone to the *city*, instead of New York.

AU-TO-NŌ'MI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to autonomy.

AU-TON'O-MOUS, *a.* Independent in government; having the right of self-government.—*Milford.*

AU-TON'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *αυτος* and *νομος.*] The power or right of self-government.

AU'TO-PIST-Y, *n.* [Gr.] Worthiness of belief in itself considered.

AU-TOP'SIC-AL. *See* AUTOPTICAL.

AU'TOP-SY, *n.* [Gr. *αυτοψια.*] Personal observation or examination; ocular view. [*Autopsy* and its derivatives are rarely used, except by physicians.]

AU-TOP'TIC-AL, *a.* Seen with one's own eyes.

AU-TOP'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* By means of ocular view, or one's own observation.—*Brown.*

† AU-TO-SCHED-I-AS'TIC-AL, *a.* Hasty; slight.—*Martin.*

AU'TUMN (aw'tum), *n.* [L. *autumnus.*] The third season of the year, or the season between summer and winter *Astronomically*, it begins at the equinox, when the sun enters *libra*, and ends at the winter solstice; but, in *popular language*, *autumn* comprises September, October, and November.

AU-TUM'NAL, *a.* Belonging or peculiar to autumn; as, an *autumnal* tint; produced or gathered in autumn; as, *autumnal* fruits; flowering in autumn; as, *autumnal* plants

AU-TUM'NAL, *n.* A plant that flowers in autumn.

† AU-TUM'NI-TY, *n.* The season of autumn.—*Hall.*

AUX-Ē'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *αυξησις.*] *Literally*, an increasing.—In *rhetoric*, a figure by which any thing is magnified too much.

AUX-ET'IC, *a.* Amplifying; increasing.—*Hatch.*

AUX-IL'IAR (awg-zil'yar), } *a.* [L. *auxiliaris.*] Helping; aid-
AUX-IL'IA-RY, } ing; assisting; subsidiary.
AUX-IL'IA-RIES (awg-zil'ya-riz), *n. pl.* Foreign troops in the service of nations at war.
AUX-IL'IA-RY, *n.* 1. A helper; an assistant; a confederate. —2. In *grammar*, a verb which helps to form the modes and tenses of other verbs; as, *have, be, may, can, do, must, shall,* and *will.*
† AUX-IL-IA'TION, *n.* Help.—*Dict.*
† AUX-IL'IA-TO-RY, *a.* Assisting.—*Sir E. Sandys.*
A-VAIL', *v. t.* [Fr. *valoir.*] 1. To profit one's self; to turn to advantage, followed by the pronouns *myself, thyself, himself,* &c. 2. To assist or profit; to aid in effecting a design, or bringing it to a successful issue.
A-VAIL', *v. i.* To be of use, or advantage; to answer the purpose.
A-VAIL', *n.* Profit; advantage toward success.—SYN. Use; benefit; utility; profit; service.
A-VAIL-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Availableness.
A-VAIL'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Profitable; advantageous; having efficacy. 2. Having sufficient power, force, or efficacy for the object; valid.
A-VAIL'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. Power or efficacy in promoting an end in view. 2. Competent power; legal force; validity.
A-VAIL'A-BLY, *adv.* Powerfully; profitably; advantageously; validly; efficaciously.
A-VAIL'ING, *ppr.* Turning to profit; using to advantage or effect; profiting; assisting.
A-VAIL'MENT, *n.* Profit; efficacy; successful issue. [*Little used.*]
A-VAILS', *n. pl.* Profits or proceeds. It is used in *New England* for the proceeds of goods sold, or for rents, issues, or profits.
AV-A-LANCHE', } *n.* [Fr.] A snow-slip; a large body of
AV-A-LANGE', } snow or ice sliding down a mountain. The term is also applied to similar masses of earth or rock; and figuratively to any sudden or violent act or impulse of human masses.
A-VALE', *v. t.* [Fr. *avaler.*] 1. To let down; to cause to descend.—*Spenser.* 2. To depress, or to make abject. *Wotton.*
† A-VALE', *v. i.* To fall as rain, or the tide; to descend; to dismount.
† A-VANT', *n.* The front of an army. *See* VAN.
A-VANT'-COURIER (a-vänt'-koo'reer), *n.* [Fr.] A runner; one who is dispatched before another person or company to notify their approach.
* A-VANT'-GUARD, *n.* The van or advanced body of an army.
AV'A-RICE, *n.* [L. *avaritia.*] An inordinate desire of gaining and possessing wealth; covetousness; cupidity.—*Shak.*
AV-A-RI'CIOUS, *a.* Covetous; greedy of gain.
AV-A-RI'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Covetously; with inordinate desire of gaining wealth.—*Goldsmith.*
AV-A-RI'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being avaricious; insatiable passion for property.
† AV'A-ROUS, *a.* Covetous.—*Gower.*
A-VAST', *excl.* [Ger. *basta.*] In *seamen's language*, cease; stop; stay.
AV-A-TAR', or A-VA'TAR, *n.* The incarnation of the Deity, in the *Hindoo mythology.*
† A-VAUNCE'MENT, *n.* Advancement.—*Bale.*
A-VAUNT', *excl.* [W. *ibant.*] Begone; depart; a word of contempt or abhorrence.
† A-VAUNT', *v. t.* [It. *avantare.*] To boast.—*Abp. Cranmer.*
† A-VAUNT', *v. i.* To come before; to advance.—*Spenser.*
† A-VAUNT,
† A-VAUNT'ANCE, } *n.* Boasting.—*Chaucer.*
† A-VAUNT'RY,
A'VE, *n.* An Ave Mary.
A'VE, *n.* [L. *ave.*] An address to the Virgin Mary; an abbreviation of the *Ave Maria*, or *Ave Mary.*
† A-VEL', *v. t.* [L. *avello.*] To pull away.—*Brown.*
A'VE MA'RY, *n.* [from the first words of the Roman Catholic prayer to the Virgin Mary; L. *ave Maria*, hail, Mary.] 1. A form of devotion in the Roman Catholic Church. 2. The time of day at which the *Ave Mary* is to be repeated; viz., at early dawn, and a little after sunset.
AV-E-NA'CEOUS (av-e-nā'shus), *a.* [L. *avenaceus.*] Belonging to, or partaking of the nature of oats.
AV'E-NAGE, *n.* [Fr.] A certain quantity of oats paid by a tenant to a landlord in lieu of rent or other duty.
AV'EN-ER, } *n.* [Norm. Fr.] In *English feudal law*, an offi-
AV'EN-OR, } cer of the king's stable, whose duty was to provide oats.
A-VENGE' (a-venj'), *v. t.* [Fr. *venger.*] 1. To take satisfaction for an injury by punishing the injuring party. 2. To take satisfaction for, by inflicting suffering on the guilty. Here the thing for which satisfaction is taken is the object of the verb; as, to *avenge* the blood of the elect; to *avenge* a crime; to revenge. The words *avenge* and *revenge* were originally synonymous, but they are now made distinct. 3. In the *passive form*, this verb signifies to have or receive just satisfaction, by the punishment of the offender.
† A-VENGE', *n.* Revenge.—*Spenser.*
† A-VENGE'ANCE, *n.* Punishment.
A-VENGED' (a-venjd'), *pp.* Satisfied by the punishment of the offender; vindicated; punished.
A-VENGE'MENT, *n.* Vengeance; punishment; the act of taking satisfaction for an injury, by inflicting pain or evil on the offender; revenge.
A-VENG'ER, *n.* One who avenges or vindicates; a vindicator; a revenger.
A-VENG'ER-ESS, *n.* A female avenger.—*Spenser.*
A-VENG'ING, *ppr.* Executing vengeance; taking satisfaction for an injury; vindicating.
AV'ENS, *n.* The herb bennet.—*Miller.*
AV'ENT-AILE, *n.* The movable part of a helmet in front.
AV'EN-TINE, *a.* Pertaining to *Mons Aventinus.*
A-VEN'TURE, *n.* [Fr. *aventure.*] A mischance causing a person's death without felony.
A-VENT'U-RINE, } *n.* A variety of translucent quartz, span-
A-VANT'U-RINE, } gled throughout with scales of yellow mica.
AV'E-NUE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A passage; a way or opening for entrance into a place. 2. An alley, or walk in a garden or park, planted with trees, and leading to a house, gate, wood, &c. 3. A wide street.
A-VER', *v. t.* [Fr. *averer.*] 1. To affirm with confidence; to declare in a positive manner. *Prior.*—2. In *law*, to offer to verify. [*See* AVERMENT.]—SYN. To declare; assert; affirm; avouch; protest; asseverate.
AV'ER-AGE, *n.* 1. A mean proportion, medial sum, or quantity, made out of unequal sums or quantities.—2. In *commerce*, a contribution (called *general average*) to a general loss. When, for the safety of a ship in distress, any destruction of property is incurred, either by cutting away the masts, throwing goods overboard, or other means, all persons who have goods on board, or property in the ship, contribute to the loss according to their *average*, that is, the goods of each on board. 3. A small duty (called *petty average*) payable by the shippers of goods to the master of the ship, over and above the freight, for his care of the goods.—4. In *England*, the breaking up of cornfields, eddish, or roughings. 5. The *averages*, in the English corn trade, denote the average of prices for the several kinds of grain in the principal corn-markets.—*Upon*, or *on an average*, is taking the mean of unequal numbers or quantities.
AV'ER-AGE, *a.* Medial; containing a mean proportion.—*Price.—Beddoes.*
AV'ER-AGE, *v. t.* To find the mean of unequal sums or quantities; to reduce to a medium.
AV'ER-AGE, *v. i.* To form a mean or medial sum or quantity.
AV'ER-AGED (av'er-ajd), *pp.* Reduced or formed into a mean proportion.—*Jefferson.*
AV'ER-AG-ING, *ppr.* Forming a mean proportion out of unequal sums or quantities.
A-VER'MENT, *n.* 1. Affirmation; positive assertion; the act of averring. 2. Verification; establishment by evidence.—3. In *pleading*, an offer of either party to justify or prove what he alleges.
A-VER'NAT, *n.* A sort of grape.—*Ash.*
A-VER'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to *Avernus*, a lake of Campania, in Italy.
AV'ER-PEN-NY, *n.* Money paid toward the king's carriages by land, instead of service by the beasts in kind.—*Burn.*
A-VER'RED (a-verd'), *pp.* Affirmed; laid with an averment.
A-VER'RING, *ppr.* Affirming; declaring positively; offering to justify or verify.
A-VER'RO-IST, *n.* One of a sect of peripatetic philosophers, so denominated from *Averroes.*
AV-ER-RUN'CATE, *v. t.* [L. *averruncо.*] 1. To root up; to scrape or tear away by the roots. 2. To prune.
AV-ER-RUN-CA'TION, *n.* 1. The act of tearing up or raking away by the roots. 2. The act of pruning.
AV-ER-RUN-CA'TOR, *n.* An instrument for pruning trees, consisting of a pair of shears fixed on the end of a rod or pole.
AV-ER-SA'TION, *n.* [L. *aversor.*] A turning from with disgust or dislike; aversion; hatred; disinclination. It is nearly superseded by *aversion.*
A-VERSE' (a-vers'), *a.* 1. Having a repugnance of mind. 2 Unfavorably inclined; as, Pallas, now *averse*, refused her aid. Milton uses this word in its literal sense of *turned away*; and Dryden for *turned backward*; as, "with tracks *averse*:" but these are irregular uses. This word was formerly followed by *from*, but now by *to*.—SYN. Hostile; disinclined; reluctant; unfavorable; indisposed; backward.
A-VERSE'LY (a-vers'ly), *adv.* With repugnance; unwillingly.—*Brown.*
A-VERSE'NESS (a-vers'ness), *n.* Opposition of mind; dislike; unwillingness; backwardness.
A-VER'SION, *n.* [Fr. *aversion.*] 1. Repugnance of mind. 2. Opposition or contrariety of nature. 3. The cause of dislike.—SYN. Dislike; disinclination; unwillingness; indisposition; reluctance; antipathy; repugnance; opposition; disgust.

A-VERT', *v. t.* [L. *averto.*] 1. To turn from; to turn off or away. 2. To keep off, divert, or prevent. 3. To cause to dislike.—*Hooker,* [*improper.*]

A-VERT, *v. i.* To turn away.—*Thomson.*

A-VERT'ED, *pp.* Turned from or away.

A-VERT'ER, *n.* One who turns away or averts; that which turns away.

A-VERT'ING, *ppr.* Turning from; turning away.

Ā'VI-A-RY, *n.* [L. *aviarium.*] A building or inclosure for keeping birds confined.

A-VID'-OUS, *a.* Eager; greedy.

A-VID'-OUS-LY, *adv.* Eagerly; with greediness.

A-VID'I-TY, *n.* [L. *aviditas.*] 1. Greediness; strong appetite. 2. Eagerness; intenseness of desire.

AV-I-GĀ'TO. *See* AVOCADO.

A-VIGN'ON BER'RY (a-veen'yong-), *n. pl.* The fruit of the *Rhamnus infectorius,* used as a yellow dye or paint. The Turkish berry is a superior quality of the same plant.

† A-VILE', *v. t.* [Fr. *avilir.*] To depreciate.—*Ben Jonson.*

† A-VISE', } *n.* [Fr. *avis.*] Advice; intelligence.
† A-VISO, }

† A-VISE', *v. i.* To consider.—*Spenser.*

A-VISE'MENT, *n.* Advisement. *See* ADVICE and ADVISE.

† AV'I-TOUS, *a.* [L. *avitus.*] Ancient.

† A-VIZE', *v. t.* To counsel; to consider.—*Spenser.*

AV-O-CĀ'DO, *n.* [Sp.] The name of a West India fruit, about the size of an apple, with a pulp which has the firmness and delicate flavor of the peach, but is more delicious.—*Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

AV-O-CAT' (av-o-cä'), *n.* An advocate; the higher class of French lawyers, corresponding to the English *counselor at law,* and the Scottish *advocate.*

† AV'O-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *avoco.*] To call off, or away.—*Boyle.*

AV-O-CĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of calling aside, or diverting from some employment. 2. The business which calls aside. The word is generally used for the smaller affairs of life, or occasional calls which summon a person to leave his ordinary or principal business. The use of this word for *vocation* is very improper.

† A-VŌ'CA-TIVE, *a.* Calling off.

A-VŌ'CA-TIVE, *n.* That which calls aside; dehortation; dissuasion.

AV'O-CET, *n.* *See* AVOSET.

A-VOID', *v. t.* [Fr. *vuider,* or *vider.*] 1. To keep at a distance from; that is, *literally,* to go or be *wide* from; as, to *avoid* danger. 2. To endeavor to shun or prevent; as, to *avoid* exposure. 3. To evacuate; to shun by leaving; as, to *avoid* [*i. e.,* leave void] a house; [*obs.*] 4. To evade or escape; as, to *avoid* a blow. 5. To emit or throw out; [*void* is now used.]—6. In *law,* to make void; to annul or vacate; as, to *avoid* a grant. To avoid, in *pleading,* is to set aside and defeat opposing allegations, by introducing new matter.—SYN. To quit; shun; leave; eschew; depart from; flee; abandon; elude; evade; escape.

A-VOID', *v. i.* 1. To retire; to withdraw, [*improper.*] 2. To become void, vacant, or empty.

A-VOID'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be avoided, left at a distance, or escaped. 2. That may be vacated or annulled.

A-VOID'ANCE, *n.* 1. The act of avoiding or shunning. 2. The act of becoming vacant, or the state of being vacant. 3. The act of annulling. 4. The course by which any thing is carried off.

A-VOID'ED, *pp.* Shunned; evaded; made void; ejected.

A-VOID'ER, *n.* 1. One who avoids, shuns, or escapes. 2. The person who carries any thing away; the vessel in which things are carried away.

A-VOID'ING, *ppr.* Shunning; escaping; keeping at a distance; ejecting; evacuating; making void, or vacant.

A-VOID'LESS, *a.* That can not be avoided; inevitable.—*Dryden.*

AV-OIR-DU-POIS' (av-er-du-poiz'), *n.* or *a.* [Fr. *avoir du poids.*] A weight, of which a pound contains 16 ounces. Its proportion to a pound Troy is as 17 to 14. This is the weight for the larger and coarser commodities.

† A-VŌKE', *v. t.* [L. *avoco.*] To call back.—*Cockeram.*

AV'O-LATE, *v. i.* To fly away; to escape; to exhale.—*Boyle.*

AV-O-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *avolo.*] The act of flying away; flight; escape. [*Little used.*]

AV'O-SET, } *n.* In *ornithology,* the popular name of dif-
AV-O-SET'TA, } ferent species of aquatic birds, with long legs and long, slender bills turned up toward the tip.

A-VOUCH', *v. t.* [Norm. *voucher.*] 1. To affirm; to declare or assert with positiveness. 2. To produce or call in; to affirm in favor of, maintain, or support. 3. To maintain, vindicate, or justify.—*Shak.*

A-VOUCH', *n.* Evidence; testimony; declaration.—*Shak.* [*Little used.*]

A-VOUCH'A-BLE, *a.* That may be avouched. [*Little used.*]

A-VOUCH'ED (a-vouch't'), *pp.* Affirmed; maintained; called in to support.

A-VOUCH'ER, *n.* One who avouches.

A-VOUCH'ING, *ppr.* Affirming; calling in to maintain; vindicating.

A-VOUCH'MENT, *n.* Declaration; the act of avouching. *Shak.*

A-VOU-E' (ä-voo-ä'), *n.* A French law term, corresponding to the English *attorney,* and applied to the lower class of French lawyers.

A-VOW', *v. t.* [Fr. *avouer.*] 1. To declare openly; to confess frankly.—2. In *law,* to admit and justify in one's own right, as when one *avows* the taking in one's own right, and pleads that such taking was legal.—SYN. To acknowledge; own; confess; recognize.

† A-VOW', *n.* A vow or determination.—*Gower.*

A-VOW'A-BLE, *a.* That may be avowed, or openly acknowledged with confidence.—*Donne.*

A-VOW'AL, *n.* An open declaration; frank acknowledgment.—*Hume.*

A-VOW'ANT, *n.* The defendant in replevin, who *avows* the distress of the goods, and justifies the taking.—*Cowel.*

A-VOW'ED (a-vowd'), *pp.* Openly declared; owned; frankly acknowledged.

A-VOW'ED-LY, *adv.* In an open manner; with frank acknowledgment.

* A-VOW-EE', *n.* Sometimes used for *advowee,* the person who has a right to present to a benefice; the patron *Cowel. See* ADVOWSON.

A-VOW'ER, *n.* One who avows, owns, or asserts.

A-VOW'ING, *ppr.* Openly declaring; frankly acknowledging; justifying.

A-VOW'RY, *n.* In *law,* the act of the distrainer of goods who, in an action of replevin, *avows* and justifies the taking in his own right.—*Blackstone.*

† A-VOW'SAL, *n.* A confession.—*Dict.*

A-VOW'TRY. *See* ADVOWTRY.

A-VOY'ER, *n.* [L. *advocatus.*] The chief magistrate of an imperial town or Swiss city. [*Disused.*]

A-VULS'ED (a-vulst'), *a.* Plucked or pulled off.—*Shenstone.*

A-VUL'SION, *n.* [L. *avulsio.*] A pulling or tearing from or asunder; a rending or forcible separation.

A-WAIT', *v. t. Literally,* to remain, hold, or stay. 1. To wait for; to look for, or expect. 2. To be in store for; to attend; to be ready for.

A-WAIT', *n.* Ambush; a state of waiting for.—*Spenser.*

A-WAIT'ING, *ppr.* Waiting for; looking for; expecting; being ready or in store for.

A-WĀKE', *v. t.*; pret. *awoke, awaked*; pp. *awaked.* [Sax. *gewœcan, wacian,* or *weccan.*] 1. To rouse from sleep. 2. To excite from a state resembling sleep, as from death or inaction; to put into action, or new life.

A-WĀKE', *v. i.* 1. To cease to sleep; to come from a state of natural sleep. 2. To bestir, revive, or rouse from a state of inaction; to be invigorated with new life. 3. To rouse from spiritual sleep. 4. To rise from the dead.—*Job,* xiv.

A-WĀKE', *a.* Not sleeping; in a state of vigilance or action.

A-WĀK'EN (a-wā'kn), *v. t.* and *v. i.* The same with *awake.* —SYN. To arouse; excite; stir up; call forth.

A-WĀK'ENED, *pp.* Roused from sleep, in a natural or moral sense.

A-WĀK'EN-ER, *n.* He or that which awakens.

A-WĀK'EN-ING, *ppr.* Rousing from sleep; exciting; awaking.

A-WĀK'EN-ING, *n.* A revival of religion, or more general attention to religion than usual.

A-WĀK'EN-ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to awaken.

A-WARD', *v. t.* [Scot. *warde.*] To adjudge; to give by sentence or judicial determination; to assign by sentence.

A-WARD' *v. i.* To judge; to determine; to make an *award.*

A-WARD', *n.* 1. A judgment, sentence, or final decision; as, the *awards* of posterity.—2. *More particularly,* the decision of arbitrators in a given case. 3. The paper containing such a decision.

A-WARD'ED, *pp.* Adjudged, or given by judicial sentence, or by the decision of arbitrators.

A-WARD'ER, *n.* One who awards, or assigns by sentence or judicial determination; a judge.

A-WARD'ING, *ppr.* Adjudging; assigning by judicial sentence; determining.

A-WARE', *a.* [Sax. *gewarian.*] 1. In *early usage,* guarded; watchful; cautious.—2. In *modern usage,* having previous knowledge of an event from information or probable evidence.—SYN. Informed; apprised; conscious; acquainted.

A-WARE', *v. i.* To beware; to be cautious.—*Milton.*

A-WARN', *v. t.* To warn, which see.—*Spenser.*

A-WAY', *adv.* [Sax. *aweg.*] 1. Absent; at a distance. 2. It is much used in phrases signifying *moving,* or *going from,* as, go *away,* send *away,* run *away,* &c. 3. As an *exclamation,* it is a command or invitation to depart; *away,* that is, be gone, or let us go. 4. *Away with* has a peculiar signification in the phrase, "I can not *away* with it."—*Isai.,* i. The sense is, "I can not bear, or endure it." To *make way with,* is to destroy. *Away with him,* denotes take him away.

† A-WAY'WARD, *adv.* [Sax. *aweg weard.*] Away.—*Gower.*

AWE (aw), *n.* [Dan. *ave.*] 1. Fear mingled with admiration or reverence; reverential fear or veneration. 2 Fear; dread inspired by something great or terrific.

A͟WE, *v. t.* To strike with fear and reverence, to influence by fear, terror, or respect.

A-WĒ'A-RY, *a.* Weary, which see.—*Shak.*

A-WĒA'TH'ER, *adv.* On the weather side, or toward the wind; as, the helm is *aweather;* opposed to *alee.*—*Mar. Dict.*

A͟WE'BAND, *n.* A check.—*Dict.*

A͟WE'-C̆OM-MAN'DING, *a.* Striking with awe.

A͟W'ED (awd), *pp.* Struck with fear; influenced by fear or reverence.

A-WĒIGH' (a-wā'), *adv.* Atrip. The anchor is *aweigh* when it is just drawn out of the ground and hangs perpendicular.

A͟WE'-IN-SPĪR'ING, *a.* Impressing with awe.—*Bp. Hobart.*

A͟WE'-STRU C̆K, *a.* Impressed or struck with awe.

A͟W'FU͟L, *a.* 1. That strikes with awe; that fills with profound reverence. 2. That fills with terror and dread. 3. Struck with awe; scrupulous. Shakspeare uses it for obedient, or having due awe of authority.—Syn. Solemn; august; venerable; dreadful; fearful; terrible.

† A͟W'FU͟L-EȳED, *a.* Having eyes exciting awe.

A͟W'FU͟L-LY, *adv.* In a manner to fill with awe; in a reverential manner.

A͟W'FU͟L-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of striking with awe, or with reverence; solemnity. 2. The state of being struck with awe.

† A-WHĀPE' (a-whāp'), *v. t.* [W. *cwapiaw.*] To strike; to confound.—*Spenser.*

† A-WHEELS', *adv.* On wheels.—*Ben Jonson.*

A-WHĪLE', *adv.* A space of time; for some time; for a short time.

A-WHIT', *adv.* A jot; a tittle.—*Bp. Hall.*

A͟WK, *a.* 1. Odd; out of order.—*L'Estrange.* 2. Clumsy in performance, or manners; unhandy. [*Vulgar.*]

A͟WK'WARD, *a.* 1. Wanting dexterity in the use of the hands or of instruments; unready; not dextrous.—*Dryden.* 2. Ungraceful in manners. 3. Unfortunate; unfavorable; as, an *awkward* accident; untoward. 4. Adverse; as, an *awkward* wind.—*Shak.*, [*obs.*]—Syn. Unhandy; bungling; inexpert; untoward; clumsy; uncouth; impolite; ungraceful; ungenteel; ungainly; lubberly.

A͟WK'WARD-LY, *adv.* Clumsily; in a rude or bungling manner; inelegantly; badly.

A͟WK'WARD-NESS, *n.* Clumsiness; ungracefulness in manners; want of dexterity in the use of the hands or instruments.

A͟WL, *n.* [Sax. *æl;* Ger. *ahl.*] An iron instrument for piercing small holes in leather.

A͟WLESS, *a.* 1. Wanting reverence; void of respectful fear. 2. Wanting the power of causing reverence; not exciting awe.

A͟WL-SHĀPED, *a.* Having the shape of an awl.—In *botany,* slender and tapering toward the extremity, as a leaf.

A͟WL'WȮRT, *n.* The popular name of the *subularia aquatica,* or rough-leaved *alyssum.*

A͟WM, } *n.* [D. *aam;* G. *ahm.*] A Dutch liquid measure,
A͟UM, } equal to from 37 to 41 wine gallons.

A͟WN, *n.* [Sw. *agne.*] The beard of corn, or grass; a slender, sharp process, issuing from the chaff or glume in corn and grasses.

A͟WN'ED, *a.* In *botany,* furnished with an awn.

A͟WN'ING, *n.* [Goth. *hulyan.*] 1. A cover of canvas, to shelter from the sun's rays, originally employed on ship-board, and subsequently around buildings on land.—2. In *gardening,* a moveable cover or shelter for plants against heat or cold. 3. That part of the poop deck which is continued forward beyond the bulk-head of the cabin.—*Mar. Dict.*

A͟WN'LESS, *a.* Without awn or beard.

A͟WN'Y, *a.* Having awns; full of beard.

A-WȮKE'. The *preterit* of *awake.*

† A-WȮRK', *adv.* [Sax. *geweorcan.*] At work; in or into a state of labor or action.—*Shak.*

A-WȮRK'ING, *adv.* At work; in or into a state of working or action.—*Hubbard's Tale.*

A-WRY' (a-rī'), *a.* or *adv.* [Dan. *vrider.*] 1. Turned or twisted toward one side; not in a straight or true direction, or position; asquint; with oblique vision.—2. In a *figurative sense,* turned aside from the line of truth, or right reason; perverse or perversely.—*Milton.*

AX, *n.* [Sax. *æax, eax, æse.*] An instrument, usually of iron, for hewing timber, and chopping wood.

AX-A-YĀ'CATL, *n.* A Mexican fly whose eggs are used as a sort of caviare.

AX'-FORM, } *a.* In *botany,* having the shape of an ax.
AX'-SHĀPED, }

AX'-HEAD, *n.* The head of the ax.

AX'-HELVE, *n.* The handle of an ax.

AX'I-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an axis.—*Prout.*

AX-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* Having simply an axis without leaves or appendages.

AX'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *axis* and *forma.*] In the form of an axis.

AX'IL, } *n.* In *botany,* the angle formed on the upper
AX-IL'LA, } side by a branch with the stem, or by a leaf with the stem or branch.

AX'ILE, *a.* Lying in the axis of any thing, as the embryo of a seed.

AX-IL'LA. *n.* [L.] In *anatomy,* the arm-pit.

AX'IL-LAR, } *a.* Pertaining to the arm-pit, or to the axil
AX'IL-LA-RY, } of plants. *Axillary* leaves are those which proceed from the angle formed by the stem and branch; or the axilla.

AX'IN-ITE, *n.* A mineral occurring in brilliant glasey crystals, with thin and sharp edges, something like an ax. It consists chiefly of silica, alumina, lime, and oxyd of iron.

AX-IN'O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *ἀξινη* and *μαντεια.*] A species of divination, by means of an ax or hatchet.

AX'IOM, *n.* [Gr. *ἀξιωμα.*] 1. A self-evident truth, or a proposition whose truth is so evident at first sight, that no process of reasoning or demonstration can make it plainer. 2 An established principle in some art or science.

AX-I-O-MAT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to an axiom; having the
AX-I-O-MAT'IC-AL, } nature of self-evident truths.

AX-I-O-MAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By the use of axioms.

AX'I-O-PIST-Y, *n.* Worthiness of being believed.

AX'IS, *n.; pl.* Ax'ES. [L.] 1. The straight line, real or imaginary, passing through a body, on which it revolves, or may revolve.—2. In *geometry,* a straight line in a plain figure, about which it revolves to produce a solid.—3. In *conic sections,* a right line dividing the section into two equal parts, and cutting all its ordinates at right angles. 4. In *mechanics,* the *axis* of a balance is that line about which it turns. The *axis of oscillation* is a right line parallel to the horizon passing through the center, about which a pendulum vibrates. The *axis in peritrochio,* or *wheel and axis,* is a mechanical power, consisting of a wheel concentric with a cylindrical axis, with which it revolves, the power being applied to the circumference of the wheel, and the weight to that of the axis.—5. In *optics,* a particular ray of light from any object falling perpendicularly on the eye; called, also, the *optic or visual axis.*—6. In *architecture,* spiral axis is the axis of a twisted column spirally drawn. *Axis of the Ionic capital* is a line passing perpendicularly through the middle of the eye of the volute. *The axis of a vessel* is an imaginary line passing through the middle of it, perpendicular to its base.—7. In *botany,* axis is the central part or column of a plant, around which the other parts are disposed.—8. In *anatomy,* axis is the name of the second vertebra of the neck; it has a tooth which enters into the first vertebra, and this tooth is by some called the axis.—*Encyc.*

AX'LE (ak'sl), } *n.* [Sax. *æx* and *tree.*] A piece of
AX'LE-TREE (ak'sl-trē), } timber, or bar of iron, fitted for insertion in the hobs or naves of wheels, on which the wheels turn.

AX'O-LOTL, *n.* A water lizard found in the Mexican lake.

AX-OT'O-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. *ἀξων* and *τεμνω.*] In *mineralogy,* having a cleavage with a single face, perpendicular to the axis.—*Shepard.*

AX'STONE, *n.* A light green mineral called *jade,* or *nephrite,* used by some savages for making axes.

AX'UNGE, *n.* [L. *axungia.*] Hog's lard.—*Ure.*

ĀY, } (ā'e), *adv.* [G. D. Dan. Sw. *ja,* pron. *ya;* Fr. *oui.*] Yes,
ĀYE, } yea, a word expressing assent, or an affirmative answer to a question. [The word is written I, in the old editions of Shakspeare.]

ĀYE, *adv.* [Sax. *aa, a,* or *awa.*] Always; ever; continually; for an indefinite time; used in poetry. *For aye,* forever

† ĀY'-GREEN, *n.* Houseleek.—*Dict.*

ĀYLE, *n.* In *law,* a grand-father.

AY ME, *exclam.* Used by Milton for *ah me!*

Ā'Y-RY. *See* Aerie.

AZ'A-ROLE, *n.* [Fr.] A species of thorn.

AZ'I-MUTH, *n.* 1. In *astronomy,* an arch of the horizon intercepted between the meridian of the place and the azimuth, or vertical circle, passing through the center of any object.—2. *Magnetical azimuth,* an arch of the horizon, intercepted between the azimuth, or vertical circle, passing through the center of any heavenly body, and the magnetic meridian.—3. *Azimuth compass,* an instrument for finding either the magnetic azimuth or amplitude of a heavenly object.—4. *Azimuth dial,* a dial whose stile or gnomon is at right angles to the plane of the horizon.—5. *Azimuths,* or vertical circles, are great circles intersecting each other in the zenith and nadir, and cutting the horizon at right angles.

AZ'I-MUTH-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the azimuth.

A-ZŌ'IC, *a.* Wholly destitute of organic life.

A-ZŌTE', *n.* [Gr. *a,* and *ζωη* or *ζωτικος.*] A species of gas, called *azote* from its destructive effects on animal life and *nitrogen,* from its forming nitric acid when combined with oxygen. It exists, together with oxygen, in atmospheric air, and forms about 79 parts in 100 of it by volume. It enters into the composition of most animal substances, especially of the animal fibre.

† AZ'OTH, *n.* 1. Among *alchemists,* the first principle, or the mercury of metals; a universal medicine; the liquor of sublimated quicksilver; brass.

A-ZOT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to azote; formed or consisting of azote; as, *azotic* gas.

AZ'O-TĪTE, *n.* A name given by Thompson to a salt supposed by Davy to be formed by the combination of nitrous oxyd with a base, and called by him *nitrozic.*

AZ'O-TĪZE, *v. t.* To impregnate with azote or nitrogen.

AZ'O-TĪZED, *pp.* Impregnated with azote.

AZ'O-TĪZ-ING, *ppr.* Impregnating with azote.

*AZ'URE (azh'ur or ā'zhur), *a.* [Fr. *azur;* Sp. *azul,* or *azur;* It. *azzurro.*] Of a sky-blue; resembling the clear blue color of the sky.

*AZ'URE (azh'ur or ā'zhur), *n.* 1. The fine blue color of the sky. 2. The sky, or azure vault of heaven.—3. In *heraldry,* a blue color in coats of all persons under the degree of baron.—*Jones.*

AZ'URE (azh'ur or ā'zhur), *v. t.* To color blue.

AZ'URED (azh'urd or ā'zhurd), *a.* Colored azure; being of an azure color.—*Sidney.*

AZ'URE-STŌNE, *n.* Lapis-lazuli; also, lazulite.

AZ'URE-TINT-ED, *a.* Having a tint of azure color.

AZ'UR-ĪTE, *n.* Lazulite; also, blue malachite.

AZ'URN (azh'urn), *a.* Of a blue color.—*Milton.* [*Little used.*]

AZ'Y-GOS, *a.* [Gr. αζυγον.] In *anatomy,* not one of a pair.

† AZ'YME, *n.* Unleavened bread.

AZ'Y-MĪTE, *n.* In *Church history,* a term applied to Christians who administer the eucharist with unleavened bread.

AZ'Y-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. *a* and ζυμη.] Unleavened; unfermented; as sea-biscuit.

B.

B is the second letter, and the first articulation, or consonant, in the English, as in the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and most other alphabets. It is a *mute* and a *labial,* being formed by pressing the whole length of the lips together, as in pronouncing *eb.* The Modern Greek B is always pronounced like the English V, and the Russian B corresponds with the Greek.

BÄ (bä), *n.* The cry or appropriate bleating of sheep.

BÄ, *v. i.* To cry or bleat as sheep.

BĀ'AL, *n.* An idol among the ancient Chaldeans and Syrians, representing the sun.

BAB'BLE, *v. i.* [D. *babbelen.*] 1. To utter words imperfectly or indistinctly, as children. 2. To talk idly or irrationally; to talk thoughtlessly. 3. To talk much; hence, to tell secrets.—*Shak.* 4. To utter sounds frequently, incessantly, or indistinctly.—SYN. To prate; prattle; chatter.

BAB'BLE, *v. t.* To prate; to utter.

BAB'BLE, *n.* Idle talk; senseless prattle.—*Shak.*

BAB'BLE-MENT, *n.* Idle talk; senseless prate; unmeaning words.—*Milton.*

BAB'BLER, *n.* An idle talker; an irrational prattler; a teller of secrets.

BAB'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Talking idly; telling secrets. 2. Uttering a succession of murmuring sounds.—3. In *hunting, babbling* is when the hounds are too busy after they have found a good scent.

BAB'BLING, *n.* Foolish talk.—SYN. Loquacity; talkativeness.

BĀBE, *n.* [Ger. *bube;* Ir. *baban.*] An infant; a young child of either sex.

BĀ'BEL, *n.* [Heb.] Confusion; disorder.

BĀB'ER-Y, *n.* Finery to please a child.—*Sidney.*

BĀB'ISH, *a.* Like a babe; childish.—*Ascham.*

BĀB'ISH-LY, *adv.* Childishly.

BĀB'ISH-NESS, *n.* Childishness.

BAB'LAH, *n.* The shell or rind of the fruit of the *Mimosa cineraria.* It contains gallic acid and tannin, and is used in dyeing drab.

BAB-OON', *n.* [Fr. *babouin.*] A name applied to several of the larger species of monkeys, having short tails.

BĀ'BY, *a.* Like a young child; pertaining to an infant.

BĀ'BY, *n.* 1. An infant or young child of either sex; a babe; [*used in familiar language.*] 2. A small image in form of an infant, for girls to play with; a doll.

BĀ'BY, *v. t.* To treat like a young child.—*Young.*

BĀ'BY-HOOD, *n.* The state of being a baby.—*Ash.*

BĀ'BY-HOUSE, *n.* A place for children's dolls and babies.

BĀ'BY-ISH, *a.* Like a baby; childish.—*Bale.*

BĀ'BY-ISM, *n.* The state of being babyish.

BAB-Y-LŌ'NI-AN, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to Babylon. 2. Like the
BAB-Y-LŌ'NISH, } language of Babel; mixed; confused.

BAB-Y-LŌ'NI-AN, *n.* An inhabitant of Babylonia.—In *ancient writers,* an astrologer.

BAB-Y-LON'IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to Babylon, or made
BAB-Y-LON'IC-AL, } there. 2. Tumultuous; disorderly.

BAB-Y-LON'ICS, *n.* The title of a fragment of the history of the world, by Berosus, a priest of Babylon.

BĀB-Y-RŌUS'SA, *n.* In *zoology,* the Indian hog, a native of Celebes and of Buero.

† BĀ'BY-SHIP, *n.* Infancy; childhood.

BAC, } *n.* [D. *bak,* a bowl or cistern.] 1. In *navigation,* a
BAC'K, } ferry-boat or praam. 2. A large tub or vessel used for holding liquors, &c., in brewing and distilling.

BAC'CA, *n.* [L.] In *botany,* a berry.

BAC-CA-LAURE-ATE, *n.* The degree of bachelor of arts

BAC'CATE, *a.* In *botany,* consisting of a berry; becoming succulent and inclosing the seed, like a berry.

BAC'CA-TED, *a.* [L. *baccatus.*] Set or adorned with pearls; having many berries.

BAC'CHA-NAL, } *n.* [from *Bacchus,* Gr. Βακχος.] One
BAC'CHA-NĀ'LI-AN, } who indulges in drunken revels; a drunkard.

BAC'CHA-NAL, } *a.* Reveling in intemperate drink-
BAC'CHA-NĀ'LI-AN, } ing; riotous; noisy.

BAC'CHA-NĀ'LI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to reveling and drunkenness.

BAC'CHA-NĀ'LI-AN-LY, *adv.* In the manner of bacchanals.

BAC'CHA-NALS, } *n. pl.* Drunken feasts; the revels of
BAC'CHA-NĀ'LI-A, } bacchanalians.—In *antiquity,* feasts in honor of Bacchus.

BAC'CHANT, } *n.* A mad priest or priestess of Bacchus.
BAC'CHANTE, }

BAC'CHIC, *a.* 1. Jovial; drunken; mad with intoxication. 2. Relating to Bacchus, the god of wine.

BAC'CHĪUS, *n.* In *ancient poetry,* a foot composed of a short syllable and two long ones; as, āvārī.

BAC'CHUS, *n.* The god of wine, and son of Jupiter by Semele, daughter of Cadmus.

BAC-CIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *baccifer.*] That produces berries

BAC-CIV'O-ROUS, *a.* [L. *bacca* and *voro.*] Eating or subsisting on berries.

BACH'E-LOR, *n.* [Fr. *bachelier;* Sp. *bachiller.*] 1. A young man who has not been married. 2. A man somewhat advanced in years who has not been married; often with the word *old.* 3. A person who has taken the first degree in the liberal arts and sciences. 4. A knight of the lowest order, or, more correctly, a young knight, styled a *knight bachelor.*

BACH'E-LOR'S-BUTTONS, *n.* A plant with a double flower; a kind of ranunculus.

BACH'E-LOR-SHIP, *n.* 1. The state of being a bachelor. 2. The state of one who has taken his first degree in a college or university.

BAC'K, *n.* [Sax. *bac, bæc.*] 1. The upper part of an animal, particularly of a quadruped, whose back is a ridge.—In *human beings,* the hinder part of the body. 2. The outward or convex part of the hand, opposed to the inner, concave part, or palm. 3. As the back of man is the part on the side opposite to the face, hence, the part opposed to the front; as, the *back* of a book. 4. The part opposite to or most remote from that which fronts the speaker or actor. 5. As the back is the strongest part of an animal, and as the back is behind in motion, hence, the thick and strong part of a cutting tool; as, the *back* of a knife. 6. The place behind or nearest the back; as, the *back* of a city. 7. The outer part of the whole body, a part of the whole; as, he has not clothes for his *back.*—8. *To turn the back on one,* is to treat with contempt or forsake him. 9. *To turn the back to one,* to acknowledge to be superior. 10. *To turn the back,* is to depart, or to leave the care or cognizance of; to remove, or be absent. 11. *Behind the back,* is in secret, or when one is absent. 12. *To cast behind the back,* in Scripture, is to forget and forgive, or to treat with contempt. 13. *To plow the back,* is to oppress and persecute. 14. *To bow the back,* is to submit to oppression.

BAC'K, *adv.* 1. To the place from which one came. 2. In *a figurative sense,* to a former state, condition, or station. 3. Behind; not advancing; not coming or bringing forward; as, to keep *back* a part. 4. Toward times or things past. 5. Again; in return; as, to give *back.* 6. *To go* or *come back,* is to return, either to a former place or state. 7. *To go* or *give back,* is to retreat, to recede.

BAC'K, *v. t.* 1. To mount; to get upon the back; sometimes, perhaps, to place upon the back. 2. To support; to maintain; to second or strengthen by aid; as, to *back* a person in his cause. 3. To put backward; to cause to retreat or recede. 4. *To back a warrant,* is for a justice of the peace in the county where the warrant is to be executed, to sign or indorse a warrant, issued in another county, to apprehend an offender. 5. To *back an anchor,* is to carry out a small anchor ahead of a larger one, connecting the two by a cable, to lessen the strain. 6. To *back the sails,* is so to arrange them as to take the wind out of them, with a view to check the progress of a ship. To *back the oars,* to row backward with the oars. 7. To *back the field,* in horse-racing, is to bet against a particular horse, or horses, that some one of all the other horses in the field will beat them.—*Racing Calendar.*

BAC'K, *v. i.* To move or go back; as, the horse refuses to *back.*

BAC'K'BĪTE, *v. t.* To censure, slander, reproach, or speak evil of the absent.

BAĆK'BĬT-ER, *n.* One who slanders, calumniates, or speaks ill of the absent.

BAĆK'BĬT-ING, *n.* The act of slandering the absent; secret calumny.—2 *Cor.*, xii.

BAĆK'BĬT-ING-LY, *adv.* With secret slander.—*Barret.*

BAĆK'BŌARD, *n.* 1. A board placed across the after part of a boat for the passengers to lean against. 2. A board attached to the rim of a water-wheel, to prevent the water from running off backward from the floats, or paddles, or to the interior of the wheel.

BAĆK'BŌNE, *n.* The bone of the back; or the spine.

BAĆK'BOX-ES, *n. pl.* Among *printers*, the boxes on the top of the upper case of types, usually appropriated to small capitals.

BAĆK'ĆAR-RY, *n.* A having on the back.

BAĆK'DŌOR, *n.* A door on the back part of a building; a private passage; an indirect way.

BAĆK'ED (bakt), *pp.* Mounted; having on the back; supported by aid; seconded; moved backward.

BAĆK'ED, *a.* Having a back; a word used in composition.

BAĆK'END, *n.* The latter part of the year.—*North of Eng.*

BAĆK'ER, *n.* 1. One who backs or supports another in a contest.—2. In *architecture*, a small slate laid on the back of a large one, at certain intervals.—*Brande.*

BAĆK'FRIEND (bak'frend), *n.* A secret enemy.—*South.*

BAĆK-GAM'MON, *n.* [W. *bac* and *cammaun.*] A game played by two persons, upon a table, with box and dice.

BAĆK'GROUND, *n.* 1. Ground in the rear, or behind, as opposed to the front. 2. A place of obscurity, or shade; a situation little seen or noticed.

BAĆK'HAND-ED, *a.* With the hand turned backward.

BAĆK'HAND-ED, *adv.* With the hand directed backward.

BAĆK'HOUSE, *n.* A building behind the main or front building; a necessary.

BAĆK'ING, *ppr.* Mounting; moving back, as a horse; seconding.

BAĆK'ING, *n.* 1. The operation of breaking a colt for the saddle. 2. The operation of preparing the back of a book for binding by gluing, &c., before putting on the cover.

BAĆK'ING-UP, *n.* A term used in cricket and other games, for stopping the ball and driving it back.

BAĆK'PAINT-ING, *n.* The method of painting *mezzotinto* prints, pasted on glass of a size to fit the print.

BAĆK'PIĔCE, *n.* The piece of armor which covers the back.

BAĆK'RE-TURN, *n.* Repeated return.—*Shak.*

BAĆK'ROOM, *n.* A room behind the front room, or in the back part of the house.

BAĆKS, *n. pl.* Among *dealers in leather*, the thickest and stoutest hides, used for sole leather.

BAĆK'SET, *a.* Set upon in the rear.

BAĆK'SET, *n.* A check; a relapse.—*Scottish.*

BAĆK'SĪDE, *n.* 1. The back part of any thing; the part behind that which is presented to the face of a spectator. 2. The hind part of an animal. 3. The yard, ground, or place behind a house.

* BAĆK-SLĪDE', *v. i.* To fall off; to apostatize; to turn gradually from the faith and practice of Christianity.

* BAĆK-SLĪD'ER, *n.* 1. An apostate; one who falls gradually from the faith and practice of religion. 2. One who neglects his vows of obedience, and falls into sin.

* BAĆK-SLĪD'ING, *n.* The act of apostatizing from faith or practice; a falling insensibly from religion into sin or idolatry.—*Jer.*, v., 6.

BAĆK-SLĪD'ING-NESS, *n.* The state of backsliding.

BAĆK'STĂFF, *n.* A quadrant; an instrument for taking the sun's altitude at sea; called also, from its inventor, *Davis's quadrant.*

BAĆK'STAIRS, *n. pl.* Stairs in the back part of a house; private stairs; and, *figuratively*, a private, or indirect way.

BAĆK'STAYS, *n. pl.* Long ropes or stays extending from the topmast heads to both sides of a ship, slanting a little aft, to assist the shrouds in supporting the mast.

BAĆK'STŌNE, *n.* The heated stone or iron on which oatcake is baked.—*North of England.*

BAĆK'SWŌRD (-sōrde), *n.* A sword with one sharp edge.—In *England*, a stick with a basket handle, used in rustic amusements.

BAĆK'WARD, *adv.* 1. With the back in advance. 2. Toward the back. 3. On the back, or with the back downward. 4. Toward past times or events. 5. By way of reflection; reflexively. 6. From a better to a worse state. 7. In time past. 8. Perversely; from a wrong end. 9. Toward the beginning; in an order contrary to the natural order. 10. Contrarily; in a contrary manner. To *go backward*, to decline; retrograde; retreat.

BAĆK'WARD, *a.* 1. Unwilling; averse; reluctant; hesitating. 2. Slow; sluggish; dilatory. 3. Dull; not quick of apprehension; behind in progress. 4. Late; behind in time; coming after something else, or after the usual time.

BAĆK'WARD, *v. t.* To keep back; to hinder.

BAĆK'WARD, *n.* The things or state behind or past.

BAĆK'WARD-LY, *adv.* Unwillingly; reluctantly; perversely.

BAĆK'WARD-NESS, *n.* 1. Unwillingness; reluctance; dilatoriness, or dullness in action. 2. A state of being behind in progress; slowness; tardiness.

BAĆK'-WĄ'TER, *n.* Water which sets *back* in a stream owing to some obstruction below. Also, water thrown *back* by the turning of a water-wheel.

BAĆK'-WOODS'MAN, *n.* An inhabitant of the forest in the frontier settlements, especially at the west.

BAĆK'WŌRM, *n.* A small worm, in a thin skin, in the reins of a hawk.

BAĆK'WOUND (-wownd or -woond), *v. t.* To wound behind the back.—*Shak.*

BĀ'ĆON (bā'kn), *n.* [W. *baccun.*] The sides and belly of swine (sometimes of the bear, &c.) salted or pickled, and dried, usually in smoke. Each side is called a *flitch of bacon.*—To *save one's bacon*, to save one's self from harm.

BA-ĆŌ'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Bacon, or his philosophy.

BAĆ'ULE, *n.* [Fr. *bascule.*] In *fortification*, a kind of portcullis or gate, made like a pit-fall.

BAĆ'U-LĪTE, *n.* [L. *baculus.*] A genus of fossil shells, of an elongated conical form, belonging to the family of the ammonites.

BAĆ-U-LOM'E-TRY, *n.* [L. *baculus*, and Gr. μετρον.] The act of measuring distance or altitude by a staff or staves.

BAD, *a.* Ill; evil; opposed to good; a word of general use, denoting physical defects and moral faults in men and things; whatever is injurious, hurtful, inconvenient, unlawful, or immoral; whatever is offensive, painful, or unfavorable; or what is defective.

BAD, } The past tense of *bid.* *See* BID.
BĂDE (bad). }

BADĠE, *n.* 1. A mark, sign, token, or thing, by which a person is distinguished. 2. The mark or token of any thing. 3. An ornament on ships, near the stern, decorated with figures.

BADĠE, *v. t.* To mark, or distinguish with a badge.

BADĠE'LESS, *a.* Having no badge.—*Bp. Hall.*

BADĠ'ER, *n.* In *law*, a person who is licensed to buy corn in one place and sell it in another, without incurring the penalty of engrossing.

BADĠ'ER, *n.* A quadruped, the *ursus meles*, which is very eagerly hunted by English sportsmen.—The American *badger* is called the *ground-hog.*

BADĠ'ER, *v. t.* To follow up or pursue with great eagerness, as the badger is hunted; to pester or worry.—*Rich. Dict.*

BADĠ'ER-LEGGED, *a.* Having legs like a badger.

BAD-I-Ā'GA, *n.* A small sponge in the north of Europe.

BADʻI-ANE, } *n.* The seed of a tree in China, which smells
BAN'DI-AN, } like anise-seeds.

BAD-I-ĠĔ'ON, *n.* A cement used to fill up holes. Among statuaries, it is made of mortar and freestone ground together; among joiners, of whiting and glue, or putty and chalk.

BAD'IN-ĂGE (bad'in-ăzh), *n.* [Fr.] Light or playful discourse.—*Chesterfield.*

BAD'LY, *adv.* In a bad manner; not well; unskillfully, grievously; unfortunately; imperfectly.

BAD'NESS, *n.* The state of being bad; evil; vicious or depraved; want of good qualities.

BAF'FE-TAS, } *n.* An India cotton-cloth, or plain muslin
BAF'TAS, } That of Surat is said to be the best.

BAF'FLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *bafler.*] To mock or elude by artifice; to elude or disappoint by shifts and turns.—SYN. To balk, frustrate; confound; defeat; disconcert; disappoint; confuse.

BAF'FLE, *v. i.* To practice deceit.—*Barrow.*

BAF'FLE, *n.* A defeat by artifice, shifts, and turns.

BAF'FLED, *pp.* Eluded; defeated: confounded.

BAF'FLER, *n.* One that baffles.

BAF'FLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Eluding by shifts and turns, or by stratagem; defeating; confounding. A *baffling wind* is one which is unsteady and shifting.

BAF'FLING-LY, *adv.* In a baffling manner.

BAF'FLING-NESS, *n.* Quality of baffling.

BAG, *n.* [Norm. *bage.*] 1. A sack; a pouch, usually of cloth or leather, used to hold, preserve, or convey corn and other commodities. 2. A sack in animal bodies containing some fluid, or other substance. 3. *Formerly*, a sort of silken purse tied to the hair. 4. In *commerce*, a certain quantity of a commodity, such as it is customary to carry to market in a sack; as, a *bag* of pepper.

BAG, *v. t.* 1. To put into a bag, as, to *bag* game, [*used chiefly by sportsmen.*] 2. To load with bags.

BAG, *v. i.* To swell like a full bag, as sails when filled with wind.

BA-GASSE', *n.* The refuse stalks of the sugar-cane after they have been ground: used as fuel.

BAG-A-TELLE' (bag-a-tel'), *n.* [Fr.] 1. A trifle; a thing of no importance. 2. A game played on a board having at the end nine holes, into which balls are to be struck with a rod held in the hand of the player.

BAG'GAĠE, *n.* [Fr. *bagage.*] 1. The tents, clothing, uten

sils, and other necessaries of an army. 2. The clothing and other conveniences which a traveler carries with him on a journey. [The English now call this *luggage.*]

BAG'GAGE, *n.* [Fr. *bagasse.*] 1. A low, worthless woman; a strumpet. 2. A playful, saucy female.—*Goldsmith.*

BAG'GING, *ppr.* Swelling; becoming protuberant.

BAG'GING, *n.* The cloth or materials for bags.—*U. States.*—*Edwards's W. Indies.*

BA*GN*IO (ban'yo), *n.* [It. *bagno;* Sp. *baño.*] 1. Originally, a bathing-house. 2. A brothel. 3. In Turkey and Barbary, an inclosure for slaves.

BAG'PIPE, *n.* A musical wind instrument, used chiefly in Scotland and Ireland. It consists of a leathern bag, which receives the air by a tube, which is stopped by a valve; and pipes, into which the air is pressed by the performer.

BAG'PIP-ER, *n.* One who plays on a bagpipe.

BAG'RE, *n.* A small bearded fish, a species of *silurus.*

BAG'REEF, *n.* A fourth and lower reef used in the British navy.

BA-GUETTE' (ba-get'), *n.* [Fr. *baguette.*] In *architecture,* a little round molding, less than an astragal.

BA-HÄR', } *n.*
BÄR'RE, } Weights used in the East Indies.—*Encyc.*

† BAIGNE, *v. t.* [Fr. *baigner.*] To soak or drench.

BAIK'AL-ITE, *n.* A variety of augite, occurring in grouped or radiated acicular prisms.

BAIL, *v. t.* [Fr. and Norm. *bailler.*] 1. To set free, deliver, or liberate from arrest and imprisonment, or security for a person's appearance in court. 2. To deliver goods in trust, upon a contract. 3. To free from water; as, to *bail* a boat. This word is improperly written *bale.*

BAIL, *n.* 1. The person or persons who procure the release of a prisoner from custody, by becoming surety for his appearance in court. 2. The security given for the release of a prisoner from custody. 3. The handle of a kettle or similar vessel.—*Forby.* 4. In *England,* a certain limit within a forest.

BAIL'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be set free upon bond with sureties; that may be admitted to bail. 2. That admits of bail.

BAIL'BOND, *n.* A bond or obligation given by a prisoner and his surety, either to appear in court or abide judgment.

BAILED, *pp.* 1. Released from custody on bonds for appearance in court. 2. Delivered in trust, to be carried and deposited, re-delivered, or otherwise accounted for. 3. Freed from water, as a boat.

BAIL-EE' *n.* The person to whom goods are committed in trust.

BAIL'ER, } *n.*
BAIL'OR, } One who delivers goods to another in trust.

BAIL'IE, *n.* A municipal officer in Scotland, corresponding to an alderman.—*Scottish.*

BAIL'IFF, *n.* [Fr. *baillif.*] In *England,* 1. An officer appointed by the sheriff for arresting persons. 2. An agent or superintendent of a manor, to direct its husbandry, collect dues, &c.

BAIL'I-WICK, *n.* [Scot. *bailli,* and Sax. *wic.*] The precincts in which a bailiff has jurisdiction; the limits of a bailiff's authority.

BAIL'MENT, *n.* A delivery of goods in trust upon a contract, either expressed or implied, that they shall be kept and delivered safe.

BAIL'PIECE, *n.* A slip of parchment, or paper, containing a recognizance of bail *above,* or bail to *the action.*

BAIN-MA-RIE' (bang-ma-ree'), *n.* [L. *balneum maris.*] In *cookery,* a large shallow vessel containing hot water, in which sauce-pans are placed to warm food.

† BAIN, *n.* [Fr. *bain.*] A bath.—*Hakewill.*

BAIRAM, *n.* The name of two Mohammedan festivals, of which one is held at the close of the fast Ramazan, and the other seventy days after.

BAIRN, } *n.* [Sax. *bearn;* Scot. *bairn.*] A child. [*Little*
BARN, } *used in English.*]

BAIT, *n.* [Sax. *batan.*] 1. Any substance for food, used to catch fish, or other animals. 2. A portion of food and drink, or a refreshment taken on a journey. 3. An allurement; enticement; temptation.

BAIT, *v. t.* 1. To put meat on a hook or line, or in an inclosure, or among snares, to allure fish, fowls, and other animals into human power. 2. To give a portion of food and drink to a beast upon the road.—*Addison.*

BAIT, *v. i.* To take a portion of food and drink for refreshment on a journey.

BAIT, *v. t.* [Goth. *beitan.*] 1. To provoke and harass by dogs; to harass by the help of others. 2. To attack with violence; to harass in the manner of small animals.

BAIT, *v. i.* To clap the wings; to flutter as if to fly; or to hover.

BAIT, *n.* White bait, a small fish of the Thames.

BAIT'ED, *pp.* 1. Furnished with bait; allured; tempted. 2. Fed, or refreshed on the road. 3. Harassed by dogs or other small animals; attacked.

BAIT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Furnishing with bait; tempting; allur ing. 2. Feeding; refreshing at an inn. 3. Harassing with dogs; attacking.

BAIT'ING, *n.* 1. The act of baiting. 2. Refreshment on a journey, particularly food for a horse. 3. The act of caus ing dogs to attack bulls, bears, and other animals.

BAIZE, *n.* [Sp. *bausan.*] A coarse woolen stuff, with a long nap.

BAKE, *v. t.* [Sax. *bacan.*] 1. To heat, dry, and harden, as in an oven or furnace, or under coals of fire; to dress and prepare for food, in a close place; heated. 2. To dry and harden by heat, either in an oven, kiln, or furnace, or by the solar rays.

BAKE, *v. i.* 1. To do the work of baking. 2. To be baked; to dry and harden in heat.

BAKED (bākt), *pp.* or *a.* Dried and hardened by heat; dressed in heat.

BAKE'HOUSE, *n.* A house or building for baking.

BAKE'MEATS, *n. pl.* Meats prepared for food in an oven.

BAK'EN (bā'kn), *pp.* The same as *baked,* and nearly obsolete.

BAK'ER, *n.* 1. One whose occupation is to bake bread, biscuit, &c. 2. A small tin oven, in which baking is performed.

BAK'ER-FOOT, *n.* An ill-shaped or distorted foot.—*Taylor.*

BAK'ER-LEGGED, *a.* Having crooked legs, or legs that bend inward at the knees.

BAK'ER-Y, *n.* 1. The trade of a baker. 2. A place occupied with the business of baking bread, &c.—*Smollet.*

BAK'ING, *ppr.* Drying and hardening in heat; dressing or cooking in a close place, or in heat.

BAK'ING, *n.* The drying or hardening of any thing by heat; the quantity baked at once; as, a *baking* of bread.

BAL'AN, *n.* A beautiful yellow fish of the wrasse kind.

BAL'ANCE, *n.* [Fr. *balance;* Sp. *balanza.*] 1. A pair of scales, for weighing commodities. 2. One of the simple powers in mechanics. 3. *Figuratively,* an impartial state of the mind in deliberating. 4. As *balance* signifies equal weight, or equality, it is used for the *weight* or *sum necessary to make two unequal weights or sums equal.* Hence, it denotes the difference between the debtor and creditor side of an account. 5. *Balance of trade* is the difference between the exports and imports of a country. 6. Equipoise, or an equal state of power between nations; as, the "*balance* of power." 7. Equipoise, or an equal state of the passions. 8. That which renders weight or authority equal. 9. The part of a clock or watch which regulates the beats.—10. In *astronomy,* a sign in the zodiac, called, in Latin, *Libra.*—The *hydrostatic balance* is an instrument to determine the specific gravity of fluid and solid bodies. The *assay balance* is one which is used in docimastic operations, to determine the weight of minute bodies. *Balance of torsion;* see TORSION BALANCE. [It is an error to use *balance* for *remainder;* as, "the *balance* of the evening was spent in study."]

BAL'ANCE, *v. t.* 1. To adjust the weights in the scales of a balance, so as to bring them to an equipoise. 2. To weigh reasons; to compare, by estimating the relative force, importance, or value of different things. 3. To regulate different powers, so as to keep them in a state of just proportion. 4. To counterpoise; to make of equal weight or force; to make equipollent. 5. To settle and adjust, as an account.

BAL'ANCE, *v. i.* 1. To have on each side equal weight; to be on a poise; to preserve the equipoise of the body. 2. To hesitate; to fluctuate between motives which appear of equal force.—3. In *dancing,* to move toward a person opposite, and then back.

BAL'ANCED (bal'anst), *pp.* Charged with equal weights, standing on an equipoise; regulated so as to be equal; settled; adjusted; made equal in weight or amount.

BAL'ANC-ER, *n.* 1. The person who weighs, or who uses a balance. 2. A member of an insect useful in balancing the body. 3. One skilled in balancing or preserving the equipoise of his body.

BAL'ANCE-FISH, *n.* The hammer-fish; a kind of shark, with a head flat and projecting laterally, like a hammer.

BAL'ANCE-KNIFE, *n.* A kind of table-knife, which, when laid on the table, rests wholly on the handle, without the blade touching the cloth; so called because the weight of the handle counterbalances that of the blade.—*Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

BAL'ANCE-REEF, *n.* A reef band that crosses a sail diagonally, used to contract it in a storm.

BAL'ANC-ING, *ppr.* Charging with equal weights; being in a state of equipoise; bringing to a state of equality; regulating respective forces or sums to make them equal; settling; adjusting; paying a difference of accounts; hesitating; moving toward a person in a dance, and then back.

BAL'ANC-ING, *n.* Equilibrium; poise.—*Spenser.*

BAL'A-NITE, *n.* A fossil shell of the genus *balanus.*

BAL'ASS RU'BY, } *n.* [Sp. *balax;* Fr. *balais.*] A variety of
BAL'AS RU'BY, } spinel ruby.

BA-LAUS TINE, *n.* The wild pomegranate-tree.
BAL-BŪ'CIN-ĀTE, } *v. i.* [L. *balbutio.*] To stammer in speak-
BAL-BŪ'TIĀTE, } ing.—*Dict.*
* BAL'CO-NIED, *a.* Having balconies.—*R. North.*
* BAL'CO-NY, or BAL-CŌ'NY, *n.* [F. *balcon;* It. *balcone.*] In *architecture,* a platform or projection from the external wall of a house or other building, borne up by columns or consoles, and usually placed before windows or other openings.
BALD (bawld), *a.* [Sp. *baldio.*] 1. Destitute of hair, especially on the top and back of the head. 2. Destitute of the natural covering. 3. Without feathers on the head. 4. Destitute of trees on the top. 5. Unadorned; inelegant. 6. Mean; naked; base; without dignity or value.—*Shak.* 7. In *popular language,* open, bold, audacious; as, *bald* propositions. 8. Without beard or awn.
BALD'A-CHIN (bawl'da-kin), *n.* [It. *baldacchino;* Sp. *baldaquino.*] In *architecture,* a structure in form of a canopy, supported by columns, and often used as a covering to insulated altars.
BALD'ER-DASH, *n.* Mean, senseless prate; a jargon of words; ribaldry; any thing jumbled together without judgment.
BALD'ER-DASH, *v. t.* To mix or adulterate liquors.
BALD'HĔAD (bawld'hed), *n.* A man bald on the head.—2 *Kings,* ii., 23.
BALD'LY, *adv.* Nakedly; meanly; inelegantly; openly.
BALD'MŌN-Y, *n.* The same with *gentian.*
BALD'NESS, *n.* Want of hair on the top and back of the head; loss of hair; meanness or inelegance of writing; want of ornament.
BALD'PĀTE, *n.* A pate without hair.
BALD'PĀT-ED, *a.* Destitute of hair; shorn of hair.
BALD'RIĆK, *n.* [L. *balteus* and *rick.*] 1. A girdle, or richly ornamented belt; a war girdle. 2. The zodiac.
BALE, *n.* [Fr. *balle;* Ger. *ballen.*] 1. A bundle or package of goods in a cloth cover, and corded for carriage or transportation. 2. *Formerly,* a pair of dice.
BALE, *v. t.* To make up in a bale.
† BĀLE, *n.* [Sax. *beal, bealo.*] Misery; calamity.
BAL-E-ARĬĆ, *a.* Pertaining to the isles of Majorca and Minorca. *Balearic crane,* or crowned heron, a very beautiful species of crane, a native of Africa.
BALE-FĪRE', *n.* A signal fire; an alarm fire.—*Scott.*
BĀLE'FUL, *a.* 1. Producing mischief or misery. 2. Producing sorrow.—SYN. Mischievous; pernicious; destructive; calamitous; deadly; sorrowful; woeful; grievous; afflictive; sad.
BĀLE'FUL-LY, *adv.* Sorrowfully; perniciously; in a calamitous manner.
BĀLE-FUL-NESS, *n.* Destructiveness.
BĀL'ING, *n.* The act or operation of making up into a bale, as cotton, &c.
BA-LIS'TER, *n.* [L. *balista.*] A cross-bow.
BA-LĪZE', *n.* [Fr. *balise.*] A sea-mark; a pole raised on a bank.
BALK (bawk), *n.* [Sax. *balc;* W. *balc.*] 1. A ridge of land left unplowed between furrows, or at the end of a field. 2. A great beam, or rafter. [G. *balken;* D. *balk.*] 3. Any thing left untouched, like a ridge in plowing. 4. A frustration; disappointment.
BALK (bawk), *v. t.* 1. To disappoint; to frustrate. 2. To leave untouched; to miss or omit. 3. To pile, as in a heap or ridge; as, "ten thousand men *balked* in their blood" (*Shak.*), *i. e.,* lying in ridges like balks in a field. 4. To turn aside; to talk beside one's meaning.—*Spenser,* [*obs.*] 5. To plow, leaving balks.
BALK'ED (bawkt), *pp.* 1. Plowed in ridges between furrows, as in American husbandry. 2. Frustrated; disappointed.
BALK'ER (bawk'er), *n.* One who balks.
BALK'ING, *ppr.* Plowing in ridges; frustrating.
BALK'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to balk or frustrate.
BALL, *n.* [G. *ball;* D. *bal;* Sw. *ball.*] 1. A round body; a spherical substance. 2. A bullet. 3. A printer's ball, consisting of hair or wool, covered with leather, and used to put ink on the types in the forms. 4. The globe or earth, from its figure. 5. A globe borne as an ensign of authority. 6. Any part of the body that is round or protuberant; as, the eye *ball.* 7. The weight at the bottom of a pendulum. 8. A familiar game both in Europe and America.
BALL, *n.* [Fr. *bal;* It. *ballo.*] An entertainment of dancing.
BALL, *v. i.* To form snow into balls, as on horses' hoofs or feet. Thus we say that a horse *balls,* in traveling through damp snow.
BAL'LAD, *n.* [It. *ballata.*] A song; *originally,* a solemn song of praise; but now a meaner kind of popular song.
BAL'LAD, *v. i.* To make or sing ballads.—*Shak.*
BAL'LAD-ER, *n.* A writer of ballads.—*Overbury.*
BAL'LAD-MĀK-ER, *n.* A maker or composer of ballads, or songs for the people.
BAL'LAD-MŌN'GER, *n.* A dealer in writing ballads.
BAL'LAD-RY, *n.* The subject or style of ballads.
BAL'LAD-SING'ER, *n.* One whose employment is to sing ballads.
BAL'LAD-STŸLE, *a.* The air or manner of a ballad.
BAL'LAD-TŪNE, *n.* The tune of a ballad.—*Warton.*
BAL'LAD-WRĪT'ER, *n.* A composer of ballads.
† BAL'LA-RAG, *v. t.* To bully; to threaten.—*Warton.*
BAL'LAST, *n.* [Sax. *bat,* with *last.*] 1. Heavy matter, as stone, sand, or iron, laid in the hold of a ship or other vessel to sink it in the water to such a depth as to enable it to carry sufficient sail without oversetting.—2. *Figuratively,* that which is used to make a thing steady.
BAL'LAST, *v. t.* 1. To place heavy substances in the hold of a ship or vessel to keep it from oversetting. 2. To keep any thing steady, by counterbalancing its force.
BAL'LAST-AĠE, *n.* A toll paid for the privilege of taking up ballast in a port or harbor.—*Bouvier.*
BAL'LAST-ED, *pp.* Furnished with ballast; kept steady by a counterpoising force.
BAL'LAST-ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with ballast; keeping steady
BAL'LAST-ING, *n.* Ballast; that which is used for ballast.
BAL'LA-TED, *a.* Sung in a ballad. [*Little used.*]
BAL-LA-TOON', *n.* A heavy luggage boat employed on the rivers about the Caspian Sea.
BAL'LA-TRY, *n.* A song; a jig.—*Milton.*
BALL-ĆĂR'TRIDĠE, *n.* A cartridge furnished with a ball.
BALL'-ĆOĆK, *n.* A contrivance which allows water to enter a cistern, but shuts of itself, by means of a floating ball, when the cistern is full.—*Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*
*BAL'LET, *n.* [Fr. *ballet.*] 1. A kind of dance; an interlude, consisting of a series of several airs, with different movements, representing some subject or action. 2. A kind of dramatic poem, representing some fabulous action or subject.
BAL'LI-AĠE, more correctly BĀIL'AĠE, *n.* [Ir. *baile.*] A small duty paid to the city of London by aliens, and even by denizens, for certain commodities exported by them.
BAL-LISTA, *n.* [L.] A machine used by the ancients in war for throwing darts, stones, &c.
BAL-LISTIĆ, *a.* [L. *balista.*] Pertaining to the *balista,* or to the art of shooting darts.
BAL-LIS'TIĆ PENDŬ-LUM, *n.* An instrument for measuring the force and velocity of cannon and musket balls.
BAL-LIS'TIĆS, *n.* The science or art of throwing missive weapons, by the use of an engine. The term *ballistics* has sometimes been used as synonymous with projectiles.
BAL-LOON', *n.* [Fr. *ballon.*] 1. In *general,* any spherical, hollow body.—2. In *chemistry,* a round vessel with a short neck, to receive whatever is distilled; a glass receiver, of a spherical form.—3. In *architecture,* a ball, or globe, on the top of a pillar, cupola, &c.—4. In *fireworks,* a ball of pasteboard, or kind of bomb, stuffed with combustibles, to be played off, when fired, either in the air, or on water, which, bursting like a bomb, exhibits sparks of fire like stars. 5. A game, somewhat resembling tennis, played in an open field, with a large ball of leather, inflated with air. 6. A bag or hollow vessel, made of silk or other light material, and filled with hydrogen gas or heated air, so as to rise and float in the atmosphere; called, for distinction, an *air-balloon.*
BAL-LOON', } *n.* A state barge of Siam, made of a single
BAL'LOEN, } piece of timber.
BAL-LOON'IST, *n.* One who makes or ascends in a balloon.
BAL-LOON'RY, *n.* The art or practice of ascending in a balloon.—*Quart. Rev.*
BAL'LOT, *n.* [Fr. *ballotte.*] 1. A ball used in voting. 2. A ticket, or written vote, being given in lieu of a ballot, is now called by the same name. 3. The act of voting by balls or tickets.
BAL'LOT, *v. i.* 1. To vote by ballot. 2. To vote by written papers or tickets.
BAL-LOT-Ā'TION, *n.* A voting by ballot. [*Little used.*]
BAL'LOT-BOX, *n.* A box for receiving ballots.
BAL'LOT-ED, *pp.* Voted by ballot.
BAL'LOT-ING, *ppr.* Voting by ballot.
BAL'LOT-ING, *n.* Voting by ballot.
BĂLM (bäm), *n.* [Fr. *baume.*] 1. The sap or juice of trees or shrubs remarkably odoriferous or aromatic. 2. Any fragrant or valuable ointment.—*Shak.* 3. Any thing which heals, or which soothes or mitigates pain.—4. In *botany,* the name of several aromatic plants, particularly of the genus *melissa.*
Balm of Gilead. A plant of the genus *amyris.* Its leaves yield, when bruised, a strong aromatic scent; and from this plant is obtained the *balm of Gilead* of the shops, or balsam of Mecca or of Syria.
BĂLM, *v. t.* 1. To anoint with balm. 2. To soothe; to mitigate; to assuage.
BĂLM'I-LY, *adv.* In a balmy manner.—*Coleridge.*
BĂLM'Y (bäm'e), *a.* 1. Having the qualities of balm; aromatic. 2. Producing balm. 3. Soothing; soft; mild. 4 Fragrant; odoriferous. 5. Mitigating; easing; assuaging.
BAL'NE-AL, *a.* [L. *balneum.*] Pertaining to a bath.
BAL'NE-A-RY, *n.* [L. *balnearium.*] A bathing-room.—*Brown.*

BAL-NE-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of bathing.—*Brown.*
BAL'NE-A-TO-RY, *a.* Belonging to a bath or stove.
BAL'O-TADE, *n.* In the *menage*, a leap of a horse between two pillars, or upon a straight line, so that when his fore feet are in the air, he shows nothing but the shoes of his hind feet, without jerking out.
BAL'SAM, *n.* [Gr. *βαλσαμον.*] An oily, aromatic, resinous substance, flowing spontaneously, or by incision, from certain plants.
Balsam Apple. An annual Indian plant.
Balsam of Sulphur. A solution of sulphur in oil.
Balsam of Peru. The produce of a tree in Peru.
Balsam of Tolu. A fragrant balsam from the Tolu-tree of South America, used as a pectoral.
† BAL'SAM, *v. t.* To render balsamic; to soften.
BAL-SAM-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of rendering balsamic.
BAL-SAM'IC, } *a.* Having the qualities of balsam; stim-
BAL-SAM'IC-AL, } ulating; unctuous; soft; mitigating; mild.
BAL-SAM'IC, *n.* A warm, stimulating, demulcent medicine, of a smooth and oily consistence.
BAL-SAM'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a balsamic manner.
BAL-SAM-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* Producing balsam.
BAL'SA-MĪNE, *n.* Touch-me-not, or *impatiens*, a genus of plants.
BAL'SAM-SWEAT'-ING (-swet-ing), *a.* Yielding balsam.
BAL'TIC, *n.* The sea which separates Norway and Sweden from Jutland, Holstein, and Germany.
BAL'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to the sea of that name; situated on the Baltic Sea.
BAL'US-TER, *n.* [It. *balaustro*; Sp. *balaustre*; Fr. *balustre.*] This is corrupted into *banister.* A small column or pilaster, of various forms and dimensions, used for balustrades.
BAL'US-TERED, *a.* Having balusters.—*Soames.*
BAL'US-TRADE, *n.* [Sp. *balaustrado*; It. *balaustrata*; Fr. *balustrade.*] A row of balusters, joined by a rail, serving as a fence or inclosure for altars, balconies, staircases, terraces, tops of buildings, &c.
BAM, } as an initial syllable in names of places, signifies
BĒAM, } *wood*; implying that the place took its name from a grove, or forest. Ger. *baum*, a tree.
BAM-BOO', *n.* A plant of the reed kind, or genus *arundo*, growing in the East Indies, of a hard woody texture.
BAM-BOO'ZLE, *v. t.* To confound; to deceive; to play low tricks upon. [*A low word.*]
BAM-BOO'ZLER, *n.* A cheat; one who plays low tricks.
BAN, *n.* [Sax. *bannan, abannan.*] 1. A public proclamation or edict; a public order or notice, mandatory or prohibitory. 2. Notice of marriage. [*See* BANS.] 3. An edict of interdiction or proscription. Hence, in the former German empire, to put a prince under the *ban* of the empire. was to divest him of his dignities. 4. Interdiction; prohibition. —*Milton.* 5. Curse; excommunication; anathema.—*Raleigh.* 6. A pecuniary mulct or penalty laid upon a delinquent for offending against a ban. 7. A mulct paid to the bishop by one guilty of sacrilege and other crimes.—8. In *military affairs*, a proclamation by beat of drum, requiring a strict observance of discipline, either for declaring a new officer, or for punishing an offender.—9. In *commerce*, a smooth, fine muslin, imported from the East Indies.
BAN, *v. t.* To curse; to execrate.—*Shak.*—*Knolles.*
BAN, *v. i.* To curse.—*Spenser.*
* BA-NĀ'NA, *n.* A species of the genus *musa*, which includes the plantain-tree; and its fruit, which is five or six inches long and one thick, growing in clusters, and forming a nutritious food.
BAN'CO, *n.* [It.] In *law*, a court is said to sit in *banco*, or in *bank*, when all the judges are together on the bench.—In *commerce*, banco denotes bank.
BAN'CO, *n.* A bench; a bank. A term denoting the bank money of Hamburg and other places.
BAND, *n.* [Sax. *banda*; Sw. *band.*] 1. A fillet; a cord; a tie; a chain; any narrow ligament with which a thing is bound, tied, or fastened, or by which a number of things are confined together.—2. In *architecture*, any flat, low member or molding, broad, but not deep, called, also, *fascia*, *face*, or *plinth.*—3. *Figuratively*, any chain; any means of restraint; that which draws or confines. 4. Means of union or connection between persons. 5. Any thing bound round or encircling another. 6. Something worn about the neck; as, a clergyman's *band.* 7. A company of soldiers; the body of men united under one flag or ensign. Also, *indefinitely*, a troop, a body of armed men. 8. A company of persons united in any common design. 9. A slip of canvas, sewed across a sail to strengthen it.—The *bands* of a saddle are two pieces of iron nailed upon the bows to hold them in their proper situation.—*Johnson.*
BAND, *v. t.* 1. To bind together; to bind over with a band. 2. To unite in a troop, company, or confederacy.
BAND, *v. i.* To unite; to associate; to confederate for some common purpose.
BAND'AGE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A fillet, roller, or swath, used in dressing and binding up wounds, restraining hemorrhages, and joining fractured and dislocated bones. 2. Something resembling a bandage; that which is bound over another.
BAN-DAN'A, } *n.* A species of silk or cotton handkerchief,
BAN-DAN'NA, } having a uniform red or blue ground, with small white figures, made by discharging the colors. The term is also applied to a style of calico-printing, in which white spots are produced on a dark ground by discharging the colors.
BAND'BOX, *n.* A slight paper box for bands, caps, bonnets, muffs, or other light articles.
BAND'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Bound with a band; united in a band; striated across with colored bands.
BAND'ER, *n.* One who bands or associates with others.
BAND'IED (ban'did), *pp.* Beat or tossed to and fro; agitated; controverted without ceremony.
BAND'ING, *ppr.* Binding with a band; uniting in a band or company.
BAN'DIT, *n.*; *pl.* BANDITS. or BANDITTI (ban-dit'te), [It. *bandito.*] An outlaw; also, in *a general sense*, a robber; a high-wayman; a lawless or desperate fellow.
BAN'DLE, *n.* An Irish measure of two feet in length.
BAND'LET, } *n.* [Fr. *bandelette.*] Any little band or fiat
BAND'E-LET, } molding.
BAN'DOG, *n.* A large, fierce kind of dog, usually kept chained; hence the name *band* dog or *ban* dog.
BAN-DO-LEER', *n.* [Sp. *bandolera.*] A large leathern belt, thrown over the right shoulder, and hanging under the left arm; worn by ancient musketeers for sustaining their fire-arms. The term is also applied to small leather cases, of which every musketeer wore twelve, suspended by a shoulder belt, and containing each a charge of powder.
† BAN'DON, *n.* Disposal; license.—*Chaucer.*
BAN'DORE, *n.* [Sp. *bandurria.*] A musical stringed instrument, like a lute.
BAND'RŌL, *n.* [Fr. *banderole.*] 1. A little flag or streamer, in form of a guidon, used to be hung on the masts of vessels. 2. The little fringed silk flag that hangs on a trumpet.
BAND'STRING, *n.* A string appendant to a band.
BAND'Y, *n.* [Fr. *bander*, to bend.] 1. A club *bent* at the lower part for striking a ball. 2. A play at ball with such a club.
BAND'Y, *v. t.* 1. To beat to and fro, as a ball in playing at *bandy.* 2. To exchange; to give and receive reciprocally. 3. To agitate; to toss about, as from man to man.
BAND'Y, *v. i.* To contend, as at some game, in which each strives to drive the ball his own way.
BAND'Y-ING, *ppr.* Beating, impelling, or tossing from one to another; agitating in controversy without ceremony.
BAND'Y-LEG, *n.* [Fr. *bander*, to bend.] A crooked leg; a leg bending inward or outward.
BAND'Y-LEGGED, *a.* Having crooked legs.
BANE, *n.* [Sax. *bana.*] 1. Poison of a deadly quality; hence, any fatal cause of mischief. 2. A disease in sheep, commonly termed the *rot.*—SYN. Pest; ruin; destruction; injury.
† BANE, *v. t.* To bathe.—*Tubervile.*
BANE, *v. t.* To poison.—*Shak.*
BANE'BER-RY, *n.* A name of the herb Christopher, or *actæa spicata*, bearing berries of a nauseous and dangerous quality.
BANE'FUL, *a.* Poisonous; pernicious; destructive.
BANE'FUL-LY, *adv.* Perniciously; destructively.
BANE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Poisonousness; destructiveness.
BANE'WORT, *n.* A plant, called also *deadly nightshade.*
BANG, *v. t.* [Dan. *banker.*] 1. To beat, as with a club or cudgel; to thump; to cudgel; [*a low word.*] 2. To beat or handle roughly; to treat with violence.
BANG, *n.* A blow with a club; a heavy blow.—*Shak.*
BANG'ING, *a.* Large; great.—*Grose.* A vulgar word used in the south of England, in Scotland, and sometimes in America.—*Forby.*
BAN'GLE, *v. t.* To waste by little and little; to squander carelessly.—*Johnson.*
BAN'GLE, *n.* An ornament worn upon the arms and ankles in India and Africa.
BANGUE', } *n.* The leaf of a kind of hemp, used in the East
BANG', } for its narcotic qualities.
*BAN'IAN (ban'yan), *n.* 1. A class among the Hindoos whose employment is trade. 2. A man's undress or morning gown, as worn by the Banians. 3. The banyan-tree.—*Banian days*, among seamen, are those days on which they are allowed no meat; so called from the Banians, who eat no animal food.
BAN'ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *bannir.*] 1. To condemn to exile, or compel to leave one's country. 2. To drive away; to compel to depart. 3. To banish one's self, is to quit one's country voluntarily.
BAN'ISHED (ban'isht), *pp.* or *a.* Compelled to leave one's country; driven away.
BAN'ISH-ER, *n.* One who compels another to quit his country.
BAN'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Compelling to quit one's country; driving away.
BAN'ISH-MENT, *n.* 1. The act of compelling a citizen to leave his country. 2. A voluntary forsaking of one's coun-

try upon oath, called *abjuration*. 3. The state of being banished, exile. 4. The act of driving away or dispelling.—Syn. Exile; expulsion; proscription; outlawry.

BAN'IS-TER, *n.* A corruption of *baluster*, which see.

BANK, *n.* 1. A mound, pile, or ridge of earth, raised above the surrounding plain. 2. Any steep acclivity, whether rising from a river, a lake, or the sea, or forming the side of a ravine. 3. A bench, or a bench of rowers, in a galley. 4. A collection, or stock of money. 5. The place where a collection of money is deposited; a house used for a bank. 6. A company of persons concerned in a bank. 7. An elevation, or rising ground, in the sea; called also *flats, shoals*, &c. 8. A stand on which paper is laid in the process of being printed.

BANK, *v. t.* 1. To raise a mound or dike; to inclose, defend, or fortify with a bank. 2. To pass by the banks of. —*Shak.*, [*not in use.*] 3. To lay up or deposit money in a bank, [*little used.*]

BANK'A-BLE, *a.* Receivable at a bank, as bills; or discountable, as notes.

BANK'-BILL, *n.* In *America*, the same as bank-note. In *England*, a note, or a bill of exchange of a bank, payable at some future specified time. Such bills are negotiable, but form strictly no part of the currency.—*London Banker.*

BANK'-BOOK, *n.* A book in which the officers of a bank enter the debt and credit of a customer.

BANKED (bankt), *pp.* Raised in a ridge or mound of earth; inclosed, or fortified with a bank.

BANK'ER, *n.* 1. One who keeps a bank. 2. A vessel employed in the cod fishery on the banks of Newfoundland. —*Mar. Dict.*

BANK'ING, *ppr.* Raising a mound or bank; inclosing with a bank.

BANK'ING, *n.* The business or employment of a banker.

BANK'ING, *a.* Pertaining to or conducted by a bank.

BANK'-NŌTE, *n.* A promissory note, payable on demand, issued by a banking company. Such notes, in England and America, form a large part of the currency.

BANK'RUPT, *n.* [Fr. *banqueroute.*] One who becomes unable to pay his just debts; an insolvent debtor. In England, the bankrupt laws apply only to traders; in the United States, all insolvent debtors are termed bankrupts.

BANK'RUPT, *a.* Having committed acts of bankruptcy; unable to pay just debts; insolvent.

BANK'RUPT, *v. t.* To break one in trade; to make insolvent.

BANK'RUPT-CY, *n.* 1. The state of being a bankrupt or insolvent; inability to pay all debts. 2. The act of becoming a bankrupt.

BANK'RUPT-ED, *pp.* Rendered insolvent.

BANK'RUPT-ING, *ppr.* Breaking in trade; rendering insolvent.

BANK'RUPT-LAW, *n.* A law which, upon a bankrupt's surrendering all his property to commissioners, for the benefit of his creditors, discharges him from the payment of his debts.

BANK'RUPT-SYS'TEM, *n.* A system of laws and legal proceedings in regard to bankrupts.

BANK'-STOCK, *n.* A share or shares in the capital stock of a bank.

BAN'LIE-UE, *n.* The territory without the walls, but within the legal limits of a town or city.

BAN'NER, *n.* [Fr. *banniere.*] 1. A square flag; a military ensign; the principal standard of a prince or state. 2. A streamer borne at the end of a lance or elsewhere.—3. In *botany*, the upper petal of a papilionaceous *corol.*

BAN'NERED, *a.* Furnished with or bearing banners.

BAN'NER-ET, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A rank between that of knight and baron, now extinct. 2. Formerly, a high officer who had charge of the banner in some of the Swiss cantons.

BAN'NER-ŌL. *See* Bandrol.

† BAN-NI'TION, *n.* [L. *bannitus.*] The act of expulsion.

BAN'NOCK, *n.* [Ir. *boinneog.*] A round cake made of oat, rye, pease, or barley-meal, baked on an iron plate over the fire.

BAN'OY, *n.* A species of hawk of the Philippine islands.

BAN'QUET (bank'wet), *n.* [Fr. *banquet.*] A rich entertainment; *literally*, of meat and drink; *figuratively*, of any thing delightful.—Syn. Feast; entertainment; treat.

BAN'QUET, *v. t.* To treat with a feast.

BAN'QUET, *v. i.* To feast; to regale one's self with good eating and drinking.—*Shak.*

BAN'QUET-ED, *pp.* Feasted; richly entertained at the table.

BAN'QUET-ER, *n.* 1. A feaster; one who lives deliciously. 2. One who makes feasts or rich entertainments.

BAN'QUET-ING, *ppr.* 1. Feasting; entertaining with rich fare. 2. Partaking of rich fare.

BAN'QUET-ING, *n.* A feast; luxurious living.

BAN'QUET-ING-HOUSE, BAN'QUET-HOUSE, *n.* A house where entertainments are made.

BAN'QUET-ING-ROOM, *n.* A saloon, or spacious hall for public entertainments.

BAN-QUETTE', (ban-ket'), *n.* [Fr.] 1. In *fortification*, a little raised way or foot bank, running along the inside of a parapet, on which musketeers stand to fire upon the enemy. 2. The footway of a bridge, when raised above the carriage-way.

BAN'QUET-TENT, *n.* A tent erected for an entertainment or banquet.

BANS, *n. pl.* *Bans of matrimony*, notice of an intention of marriage, given in a church or other place prescribed by law.

BAN'SHEE, BEN'SHI, *n.* An Irish fairy.—*Chalmers.*

BAN'STICK-LE, *n.* A small fish, called also *stickle-back.*

BAN'TAM, *n.* 1. A very small variety of fowls, with feathered shanks, brought, probably, from the kingdom of Bantam. 2. A kind of painted or carved work, like that from Japan, but more gaudy.

BAN'TER, *v. t.* To play upon in words and in good humor. —Syn. To rally; joke; jest; sport; play; ridicule; deride.

BAN'TER, *n.* A joking or jesting; raillery; wit, or humor; pleasantry.

BAN'TERED, *pp.* Rallied; laughed at in good humor.

BAN'TER-ER, *n.* One who banters, or laughs at with pleasantry.

BAN'TER-ING, *ppr.* Joking; laughing at with good humor.

BAN'TER-ING, *n.* The act of bantering.

BANT'LING, *n.* A young child; an infant.

BAN'YAN, *n.* The Indian fig (*Ficus Indica*), a tree whose branches, bending to the ground, take root and form new stocks, till they cover a space many hundreds of feet in circumference.

BĀ'O-BAB, *n.* The African name of the *Adansonia digitata*, the largest known tree in the world. The trunk is sometimes 30 feet in diameter, but not more than 70 feet high.

BAP'TISM, *n.* [Gr. *βαπτισμα.*] 1. The application of water to a person, as a sacrament or religious ceremony, by which he is initiated into the visible Church of Christ. 2. The sufferings of Christ. 3. So much of the Gospel as was preached by John the Baptist.—*Hypothetical baptism* is the name given, in the Episcopal Church, to baptism when administered to persons of whom it is doubtful whether they have or have not been baptized before. The formula, in this case, is, "If thou art not already baptized, I baptize thee," &c.—*Hook.*

BAP-TIS'MAL, *a.* Pertaining to baptism.

BAP'TIST, *n.* 1. One who administers baptism. This appellation is appropriately given to John, the forerunner of Christ. 2. As a contraction of *Anabaptist*, one who denies the doctrine of infant baptism, and maintains that baptism ought to be administered only to adults or believers by immersing the body in water.

BAP'TIST-ER-Y, *n.* [L. *baptisterium.*] A place where the sacrament of baptism is administered.

BAP-TIS'TIC, BAP-TIS'TIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to baptism.—*Bramhall.*

BAP-TIS'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a baptistical manner.

BAP-TĪZ'A-BLE, *a.* That may be baptized.—*N. E. Elders.*

BAP-TĪZE', *v. t.* [Gr. *βαπτιζω.*] To administer the sacrament of baptism to; to christen.

BAP-TĪZ'ED (bap-tīzd'), *pp.* or *a.* Having received baptism; christened.

BAP-TĪZ'ER, *n.* One who christens, or administers baptism.

BAP-TĪZ'ING, *ppr.* Administering baptism to; christening.

BAR, *n.* [W. *bar.*] 1. A piece of wood, iron, or other solid matter, long in proportion to its diameter, used for various purposes, but especially for a hinderance or obstruction. 2. Any obstacle which obstructs, hinders, or defends; an obstruction; a fortification. 3. The shore of the sea, which restrains its waters. 4. The railing that incloses the place which counsel occupy in courts of justice; the body of lawyers licensed in a court. 5. *Figuratively*, any tribunal; as, the *bar* of public opinion. 6. The inclosed place of a tavern, inn, or coffee-house, where the landlord or his servant delivers out liquors, and waits upon customers. 7. A bank of sand, gravel, or earth, forming a shoal at the mouth of a river or harbor, obstructing entrance, or rendering it difficult. 8. A rock in the sea; any thing by which structure is held together. 9. Any thing laid across another; as, *bars* in heraldry, stripes in color, and the like.—10. In *the menage*, the highest part of the place in a horse's mouth between the grinders and tusks. —11. In *music*, *bars* are lines drawn perpendicularly across the lines of the staff, including between each two a certain quantity of time, or number of beats.—12. In *law*, a peremptory exception, sufficient to destroy the plaintiff's action. 13. A *bar* of gold or silver is an ingot, lump, or wedge, from the mines, run in a mold, and unwrought. A *bar* of iron is a long piece, wrought in the forge, and hammered from a pig.—14. Among *printers*, the iron with a wooden handle, by which the screw of the press is turned.—15. In *the African trade*, a denomination of price, payment having formerly been made in bars of iron.

BAR, *v. t.* 1. To fasten with a bar. 2. To hinder, to obstruct, or prevent. 3. To prevent; to exclude; to hinder.

to make impracticable. 4. To prohibit; to restrain or exclude by express or implied prohibition. 5. To obstruct, prevent, or hinder by any intervening obstacle. 6. To except; to exclude by exception. 7. To cross with stripes of a different color. 8. To *bar a vein*, in farriery, is an operation upon the legs of a horse, to stop malignant humors. 9. To adorn with trappings; a contraction of *barb*.

BÄRB, *n.* [L. *barba.*] 1. Beard, or that which resembles it, or grows in the place of it. 2. The down, or *pubes*, covering the surface of some plants. 3. *Anciently*, armor for horses, made of leather set with iron spikes; formerly, *barbe* or *barde*. 4. A common name of the Barbary pigeon. 5. A horse from *Barbary*, of which it seems to be a contraction. 6. The points that stand backward in an arrow, fish-hook, or other instrument for piercing, intended to prevent its being extracted.—7. In *botany*, a straight process armed with teeth pointing backward, like the sting of a bee.

BÄRB, *v. t.* 1. To shave; to dress the beard.—*Shak.*, [*obs.*] 2. To furnish with *barbs*, as an arrow, fish-hook, spear, or other instrument. 3. To put armor on a horse.—*Milton.*

BÄR'BA-CAN, *n.* [Fr. *barbacane.*] 1. A fortification or outer defense to a city or castle. 2. A fort at the end of a bridge, or at the outlet of a city, having a double wall with towers. 3. An opening in the wall of a fortress, through which guns are leveled and fired upon an enemy.

† BÄR'BA-CAN-AGE, *n.* Money paid to keep up a barbacan.

BÄR-BA'DI-AN, *n.* An inhabitant of Barbadoes.

BÄR-BA'DOES-CHER'RY, *n.* A tree of the West Indies, of the species *malpighia*, which bears an agreeable though tart fruit.

BÄR-BA'DOES-LEG, *n.* A disease of warm climates, characterized by a great enlargement and deformity of the leg; the elephant-leg of the Arabians.

BÄR-BA'DOES TÄR, *n.* A mineral fluid, of the nature of the thicker fluid bitumens.

BÄR-BA'RI-AN, *n.* [L. *barbarus*; Gr. *βαρβαρος.*] 1. A man in his rude, savage state; an uncivilized person. 2. A cruel, savage, brutal man; one destitute of pity or humanity. 3. A foreigner.

BÄR-BA'RI-AN, *a.* 1. Belonging to savages; rude; uncivilized. 2. Cruel; inhuman.

BÄR-BAR'IC, *a.* [L. *barbaricus.*] Foreign; imported from foreign nations.

BÄR'BA-RISM, *n.* [L. *barbarismus.*] 1. A form of speech contrary to the pure idioms of any language. 2. Ignorance of arts; want of learning.—*Dryden.* 3. Rudeness of manners; savagism; incivility; ferociousness; a savage state of society.—*Spenser.* 4. Brutality; cruelty; barbarity.

BÄR-BAR'I-TY, *n.* 1. The manners of a barbarian; savageness; cruelty; ferociousness; inhumanity. 2. Barbarism; impurity of speech.

BÄR'BAR-IZE, *v. t.* To make barbarous.—*Burke.*

† BÄR'BAR-IZE, *v. i.* To commit a barbarism.—*Milton.*

BÄR'BAR-OUS, *a.* 1. In a state of barbarism; unacquainted with arts; stranger to civility of manners. 2. Having the spirit of barbarians; as, a *barbarous* decree.—SYN. Uncivilized; unlettered; uncultivated; untutored; ignorant; cruel; ferocious; inhuman; brutal.

BÄR'BAR-OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. In the manner of a barbarian; ignorantly; without knowledge or arts; contrary to the rules of speech. 2. In a savage, cruel, ferocious, or inhuman manner.

BÄR'BAR-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Rudeness or incivility of manners. 2. Impurity of language. 3. Cruelty; inhumanity; barbarity.

BÄR'BA-RY, *n.* A Barbary horse; a barb.

BÄR'BAS-TEL, *n.* A species of bat with bearded lips.

BÄR'BATE, } *a.* [L. *barbatus.*] In *botany*, bearded; also,
BÄR'BÄ-TED, } gaping or ringent.

BÄRBE, *n.* Armor of leather, for a horse, covered with sharp spikes.—*Booth.* In *the military art*, to fire *in barbe* is to fire the cannon over the parapet.

BÄR'BE-CUE, *n.* In *the West Indies*, a hog roasted whole.—In *America*, an ox, or any large animal, dressed in like manner. Hence, also, a large social entertainment in the open air, at which animals dressed whole, and provisions of other kinds, are consumed.

BÄR'BE-CUE, *v. t.* To dress and roast a hog whole; to roast any large animal whole.

BÄRBED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Furnished with armor. 2. Bearded; jagged with hooks or points. 3. Shaved or trimmed; having the beard dressed.

BÄRBE-FEATH'ERS, *n. pl.* The feathers under the beak of a hawk.

BÄRB'EL, *n.* [L. *barba.*] 1. A fish of the genus *cyprinus*, having on its upper jaw four beard-like appendages; whence the name. 2. A knot of superfluous flesh, growing in the channels of a horse's mouth; written also *barble*, or *barb*.

BÄRB'ER, *n.* [Persian *barbr.*] One whose occupation is to shave men, or to shave and dress hair.—*Shak.*

BÄRB'ER, *v. t.* To shave and dress hair.—*Shak.*

BÄRB'ER-CHI-RUR'GEON, *n.* One who joins the practice of surgery with that of a barber, a practice now unusual; a low practitioner of surgery.

BÄRB'ERED, *pp.* Dressed by a barber.

† BÄRB'ER-ESS, *n.* A female barber.

BÄRB'ER-MON'GER, *n.* A man who frequents the barber's shop; a fop.—*Shak.*

BÄR'BER-RY, *n.* [L. *berberis.*] A thorny shrub, bearing yellow flowers and a small red, acid fruit; called in England *piperidge-bush*.

BÄR'BET, *n.* 1. A name of a species of worms. 2. The name of certain climbing birds found in warm climates. 3. A dog, so called from his long hair.

BÄR'BULE, *n.* A very minute barb or beard.—*Booth.*

BÄR'CA-RELLE, *n.* A popular song or melody sung by Venetian gondoliers.

BÄRD, *n.* [W. *bardd.*] 1. A poet and a singer among the ancient Celts. 2. In *modern usage*, a poet.—*Pope.*

BÄRD, *n.* Armor of leather for a horse, studded with sharp spikes. *See* BARBE.

BÄR-DASH', *n.* A boy kept for unnatural purposes. *Bardashing* occurs in Hudibras.

BÄRD'ED, *a.* In *heraldry*, caparisoned.

BÄR-DES'A-NISTS, *n. pl.* A branch of the Gnostics of the second century, so called from Bardesanes of Mesopotamia. They held to two Gods, one good, the other evil that Christ had only the semblance of a body, and did not die on the cross, with other gross heresies.

BÄRD'IC, *a.* Pertaining to bards, or their poetry.

BÄRD'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to bards; written by a bard.

BÄRD'ISM, *n.* The science of bards; the learning and maxims of bards.—*Owen.*

BÄRE, *n.* [Sax. *bar*, or *bær.*] 1. Naked; without covering. 2. With the head uncovered, from respect. 3. Plain; simple; unadorned; without the polish of refined manners. 4. Laid open to view; detected; no longer concealed. 5. Poor; destitute; indigent; empty; unfurnished. 6. Mere; unaccompanied. 7. Thread-bare; much worn. 8. Wanting clothes, or ill supplied with garments.—*Bare poles.* A ship is under bare poles when all the sail is taken in on account of the wind.

BÄRE, *v. t.* [Sax. *abarian.*] To strip off the covering; to make naked.

† BÄRE. The old preterit of *bear*, now *bore*.

BÄRE'BONE, *n.* A very lean person.

BÄRE'BONED, *a.* Lean, so that the bones appear, or, rather, so that the bones show their forms.

BÄRED, *pp.* Made bare; made naked.

BÄRE'FÄCED (-fāste), *a.* 1. With the face uncovered; not masked. 2. Undisguised; unreserved; without conceal ment; hence, shameless; impudent; audacious; glaring.

BÄRE'FÄCED-LY, *adv.* Without disguise or reserve; openly; impudently.

BÄRE'FÄCED-NESS, *n.* Effrontery; assurance; audaciousness.

BÄRE'FOOT, *a.* With the feet bare; without shoes and stockings.

BÄRE'FOOT, *a.* or *adv.* With the feet bare.

BÄRE'FOOT-ED, *a.* Having the feet bare.

BÄRE'GNAWN (bārē'nawn), *a.* Eaten bare.—*Shak.*

BÄRE'HEAD-ED, *a.* Having the head uncovered, either from respect or other cause.

BÄRE'HEAD-ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being bareheaded.

BÄRE'LEGGED, *a.* Having the legs bare.

BÄRE'LY, *adv.* Nakedly; poorly; indigently, without decoration; merely; only; without any thing more.

BÄRE'NECKED (-nekt), *a.* Having the neck uncovered.

BÄRE'NESS, *n.* Nakedness; leanness; poverty; indigence; defect of clothes.

BÄRE'PICKED (-pikt), *a.* Picked to the bone.—*Shak.*

BÄRE'RIBBED, *a.* Lean.—*Shak.*

BAR'ET, *n.* A cardinal's cap.

BÄR'FUL, *n.* Full of obstructions.—*Shak.*

BÄR'GAIN (bär'gin), *n.* [Fr. *barguigner.*] 1. An agreement between parties concerning the sale of property. 2. A gainful transaction; as, an excellent *bargain.*—*Cowper.* 3. Purchase, or the thing purchased. 4. The final result, as, to make the best of a bad *bargain.*—SYN. Contract; stipulation; purchase; engagement.

BÄR'GAIN, *v. i.* To make a contract or agreement.

BÄR'GAIN, *v. t.* To sell; to transfer for a consideration.

BÄR-GAIN-EE', *n.* The party in a contract who receives or agrees to receive the property sold.

BÄR'GAIN-ER, *n.* The party in a contract who stipulates to sell and convey property to another.

BÄRGE (bärj), *n.* [D. *bargie.*] 1. A pleasure-boat; a vessel or boat of state, elegantly furnished. 2. A flat-bottomed vessel of burden, for loading and unloading ships.

BÄRGE'-BOARD, *n.* A term applied to inclined projecting boards placed at the gable of a building, and hiding the horizontal timbers of the roof.

BÄRGE'-COUP-LES, *n. pl.* In *architecture*, two beams mortised the one into the other, to strengthen the building.

BÄRGE'-CŌURSE, *n.* In *bricklaying*, a part of the tiling which projects beyond the principal rafters.
BÄRGE'MAN, *n.* The man who manages a barge.
BÄRGE'MĂS-TER, *n.* The proprietor of a barge, conveying goods for hire.
BÄRG'ER, *n.* The manager of a barge.
BĂ'RI-A, *n.* Baryta, which see.
BA-RIL'LA, *n.* [Sp.] 1. A plant cultivated in Spain for its ashes, from which the best kind of mineral alkali is obtained. 2. The alkali procured from this plant, which is an impure carbonate of soda.
BĂR'-Ī-RON (ī-urn), *n.* Iron wrought into malleable bars.
BAR'I-TONE. *See* BARYTONE.
BĂ'RI-UM, *n.* The metallic basis of *baryta*, which is an oxyd of *barium*.—*Davy*.
BĂRK, *n.* [Dan. *bark*.] 1. The rind or exterior covering of a tree, corresponding to the skin of an animal. 2. *By way of distinction*, Peruvian bark, and also tanner's bark.
BĂRK, *v. t.* To peel; to strip off bark. Also, to cover or inclose with bark.
BĂRK, } *n.* [Ir. *barc*; Fr. *barque*.] A small ship; but,
BĂRQUE, } *appropriately*, a ship which carries three masts without a mizzen top-sail.
BĂRK, *v. i.* [Sax. *beorcan*.] 1. To make the noise of dogs, when they threaten or pursue. 2. To clamor at; to pursue with unreasonable clamor or reproach.
BĂRK, *n.* The peculiar noise made by a dog, wolf, &c.
BĂRK'-BĂRĔD, *a.* Stripped of the bark.—*Mortimer*.
BĂRK'-BED, *n.* A hot-bed made, at the bottom, of tanner's bark.—*Booth*.
BĂRK'-BOUND, *a.* Having the bark too firm or close, as with trees.
BĂRKĔD (bärkt), *pp.* Stripped of the bark; peeled; also, covered with bark.
BĂRK'ER, *n.* One who barks, or clamors unreasonably; one who strips trees of their bark.
BĂRK'ER-Y, *n.* A tan-house.—*Booth*.
BĂRK'-GALLĔD, *a.* Having the bark galled, as with thorns.
BĂRK'ING, *ppr.* Stripping off bark; covering with bark; making the noise of dogs; clamoring.
BĂRK'ING-Ī-RONS (ī-urnz), *n. pl.* Instruments used in taking off the bark of trees.
BĂRK'-PIT, *n.* A tan-vat.
BĂRK'-STŌVE, *n.* A glazed structure for securing tropical plants from the cold, having a bed of tanner's bark, or other fermentable matter, which produces moist heat.
BĂRK'Y, *a.* Consisting of bark; containing bark.—*Shak*.
BĂR'LEY, *n.* [W. *barlys*.] A species of grain, used especially for making malt, from which are prepared distilled liquors of extensive use; as *beer*, *ale*, and *porter*.
BĂR'LEY-BRĀKE, *n.* A rural play; a trial of swiftness.
BĂR'LEY-BROTH, *n.* A low word for strong beer.
BĂR'LEY-CORN, *n.* A grain of barley; the third part of an inch in length; hence originated our measures of length.
BĂR'LEY-MOW, *n.* A mow of barley, or the place where barley is deposited.
BĂR'LEY-SUG-AR (bar'le-shug'ar), *n.* Sugar boiled till it is brittle (formerly with a decoction of barley), and candied with orange or lemon peel.
BĂR'LEY-WĂTER, *n.* A decoction of barley.
BĂRM, *n.* [Sax. *beorm*.] Yeast; the scum rising upon beer, or other malt liquors, when fermenting, and used as leaven.
BĂRM'Y, *a.* Containing barm, or yeast.—*Shak*.
BĂRN, *n.* [Sax. *berern*.] A covered building for securing grain, hay, flax, and other productions of the earth. In the *Northern States of America*, the farmers generally use barns for stabling their horses and cattle; so that, among them, a *barn* is both a corn-house, or grange, and a stable.
† BĂRN, *v. t.* To lay up in a barn.—*Shak*.
BĂR'NA-CLE, *n.* [Port. *bernaca*.] 1. A shell-fish, which is often found on the bottoms of ships, rocks, and timber, below the surface of the sea. 2. A species of goose, found in the northern seas, but visiting more southern climates in winter. 3. In the *plural*, an instrument to put upon a horse's nose, to confine him, for shoeing, bleeding, or dressing.
BĂRN'-DŌOR, *n.* The door of a barn.—*Milton*.
BAR'O-LĪTE, *n.* [Gr. βαρος and λιθος.] Carbonate of *barytes*.
BA-ROM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. βαρος and μετρον.] An instrument for measuring the weight or pressure of the atmosphere. Its uses are to indicate changes of weather, and to determine the altitude of mountains.
BAR-O-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining or relating to the barometer; made by a barometer.
BAR-O-MET'RIC-AL-LY, *adv.* By means of a barometer.
BAR'O-METZ, *n.* The Scythian Lamb, a singular vegetable production among the ferns, which, from its shaggy nature and position, has the appearance of a crouching animal.
BAR'ON, *n.* [Fr. *baron*; Sp. *baron*, or *varon*; It. *barone*.] 1. In *Great Britain*, a title or degree of nobility; a lord; a peer; one who holds the rank of nobility next below that of a viscount. 2. *Baron* is a title of certain officers; as, *barons of the exchequer*.—*Barons of the Cinque Ports*, are members of the House of Commons, elected by the seven Cinque Ports.—3. In *law*, a husband; as, *baron* and *feme*, husband and wife.—4. In *cookery*, a *baron of beef* consists of two sirloins of beef not cut asunder.—*Smart*.
BAR'ON-AGE, *n.* 1. The whole body of barons or peers. 2. The dignity of a baron. 3. The land which gives title to a baron.—*Johnson*.
BAR'ON-ESS, *n.* A baron's wife or lady.
BAR'ON-ET, *n.* [Fr.; *dimin.* of *baron*.] A dignity or degree of honor next below a baron, and above a knight; having precedence of all knights except those of the garter, and being the only knighthood that is hereditary.
BAR'ON-ET-AGE, *n.* The collective body of baronets.
BAR'O-NET-CY, *n.* The condition or rank of a baronet.
BA-RŌ'NI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a baron.—*Encyc*.
BAR'O-NY, *n.* 1. The lordship, honor, or fee of a baron, whether spiritual or temporal. 2. In *Ireland*, a territorial division, corresponding nearly to the English *hundred*. There are 252 in all, and they are supposed to mark the territory of the early chieftains.
BAR'O-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. βαρος ond σκοπεω.] An instrument to show the weight of the atmosphere; superseded by the *barometer*.
BAR'O-SCOP'IC, *a.* Pertaining to or determined by the baroscope.
BAR-O-SEL'E-NITE, *n.* [Gr. βαρυς, or βαρυς, and *selenite*.] A mineral; sulphate of *baryta*, or heavy spar.
BA-RÖUCHE' (ba-roosh'), *n.* A four-wheel carriage, with a falling top and seats as in a coach.
BĂR'-PŌSTS, *n. pl.* Posts sunk into the ground, to receive the bars of a passage-way into a field.
BAR'RA, *n.* In *Portugal* and *Spain*, a long measure for cloths.—*Encyc*.
BAR-RA-CŪ'DA, *n.* A fish, about fifteen inches in length, of a dusky color on the back, and a white belly, with small black spots.
BAR'RA-CAN, *n.* [It. *baracane*.] A thick, strong stuff, something like camlet; used for cloaks, &c.
BAR'RACK, *n.* [Sp. *barraca*; Fr. *baraque*.] A hut or house for soldiers, especially in garrison.
BAR'RACK-MĂS'TER, *n.* The officer who superintends the barracks of soldiers.—*Swift*.
BAR'RA-COON, *n.* In *Africa*, a fort.
BAR-RA-CŪ'DA, *n.* A species of fish, of the pike kind.
BAR'RAS, *n.* The resin which exudes from wounds made in the bark of fir-trees.—*Brande*.
BAR'RA-TOR, *n.* [Old Fr. *barat*.] 1. One who frequently excites suits at law; an encourager of litigation. 2. The master of a ship, who commits any fraud in the manage ment of the ship.
BAR'RA-TROUS, *a.* Guilty of barratry.
BAR'RA-TROUS-LY, *adv.* In a barratrous manner.
BAR'RA-TRY, *n.* 1. The practice of exciting and encouraging lawsuits and quarrels.—2. In *commerce*, any species of cheating or fraud, in a shipmaster, by which the owners or insurers are injured.
BĂRRĔD (bärd), *pp.* Fastened with a bar; hindered; restrained; excluded; forbidden; striped; checkered.
BAR'REL, *n.* [W. Fr. *baril*; Sp. *barril*.] 1. A round vessel or cask, of more length than breadth, and bulging in the middle, made of staves and heading, and bound with hoops. 2. The quantity which a barrel contains. 3. Any thing hollow and long; as, the *barrel* of a gun; a tube. 4. A cylinder; as, the *barrel* of a watch. 5. A cavity behind the tympanum of the ear is called *the barrel of the ear*
BAR'REL, *v. t.* To put in a barrel; to pack in a barrel
BAR'REL-BEL'LIED, *a.* Having a large belly.
BAR'RELĔD, *pp.* Put or packed in a barrel.
BAR'RELED, *a.* Having a barrel or tube.
BAR'REL-ING, *ppr.* or *n.* Putting or packing in a barrel.
BAR'REN, *a.* 1. Not producing young, or offspring; *applied to animals*. 2. Not producing plants; unfruitful; sterile; not fertile; or producing little; unproductive. 3. Not producing the usual fruit; *applied to trees*, &c. 4. Not copious; scanty. 5. Not containing useful or entertaining ideas. 6. Unmeaning; uninventive; dull. 7. Unproductive; not inventive. *Barren flowers*, in *botany*, are those which either have stamens, but no pistils, or which have neither stamens nor pistils.
BAR'REN, *n.* 1. In *the western states*, a word used to denote a tract of land, rising a few feet above the level of a plain, and producing trees and grass.—*Atwater*. 2. Any unproductive tract of land.—*Drayton*.
BAR'REN-LY, *adv.* Unfruitfully.
BAR'REN-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of not producing its kind; want of the power of conception. 2. Unfruitfulness; sterility; infertility. 3. Want of invention: want of the power of producing any thing new. 4. Want of

matter; scantiness. 5. Defect of emotion, sensibility, or fervency; as, *barrenness* of spiritual feeling.—*Taylor.*

BAR'REN-SPIR IT-ED, *a.* Of a poor spirit.—*Shak.*

BAR'REN-WÒRT, *n.* A plant, constituting the genus *epimedium.*

BĂR'RFUL, *a.* Full of obstructions.—*Shak.* *See* BARFUL.

BAR-RI-CĀDE', *n.* [Fr. *barricade.*] 1. A fortification made in haste, of trees and earth, in order to obstruct the progress of an enemy. 2. Any bar or obstruction; that which defends.

BAR-RI-CĀDE', *v. t.* 1. To stop up a passage; to obstruct. 2. To fortify with any slight work that prevents the approach of an enemy.

BAR-RI-CĀ'DO. The same as *barricade.*

BAR'RI-ER, *n.* [Fr. *barriere.*] 1. In *fortification,* a kind of fence made in a passage.—*Encyc.* 2. A wall for defense. 3. A fortress or fortified town on the frontier of a country. 4. Any obstruction; any thing which confines, or which hinders approach, or attack. 5. A bar to mark the limits of a place; any limit, or boundary; a line of separation.

BĂR'RING, *ppr.* Making fast with a bar; obstructing; excluding; preventing; prohibiting; crossing with stripes. It is also used for *excepting;* as, "*barring* accidents, I warrant the goods to be sound." The word thus used is truly a participle, though reckoned by some among prepositions.

BĂR'RING-OUT, *n.* Exclusion of a person from a place; especially of a schoolmaster from his school-room, a boyish sport in the English schools.—*Swift.*

BAR'RIS-TER, *n.* A counselor, learned in the laws, qualified and admitted to plead at the bar.

BAR'RŌW, *n.* [Sax. *berewe.*] 1. A light, small carriage. A *hand-barrow* is a frame covered in the middle with boards, and borne by and between two men. A *wheel-barrow* is a frame with a box, supported by one wheel, and rolled by a single man. 2. A wicker case, in salt-works, where the salt is put to drain.

BAR'RŌW, *n.* [Sax. *berga,* or *beorgh.*] 1. In *England,* a hog; and, according to *Ash, obsolete. Barrow grease* is hog's lard.—2. In *America,* a male hog castrated; [*a word in common use.*]

BAR'RŌW. *n.* [Sax. *beara,* or *bearewe.*] In the names of places, *barrow* is used to signify a wood or grove.

BAR'RŌW, *n.* [Sax. *beorg.*] A hillock, or mound of earth, intended as a repository of the dead.

BĂRSE, *n.* An English name for the common perch.

BĂR'-SHŌE, *n.* A kind of horseshoe, designed to protect a tender frog from injury.

BĂR'SHOT, *n.* Double-headed shot, consisting of a bar, with a half ball or round head at each end.

BĂR'TER, *v. i.* [Sp. *baratar.*] To traffic or trade, by exchanging one commodity for another.

BĂR'TER, *v. t.* To give one thing for another in commerce.

BĂR'TER, *n.* The act or practice of trafficking by exchange of commodities.—SYN. Exchange; dealing; traffic; truck; interchange.

BĂR'TERED, *pp.* Given in exchange.

BĂR'TER-ER, *n.* One who traffics by exchange of commodities.

BĂR'TER-ING, *ppr.* Trafficking or trading by an exchange of commodities.

BĂR'TER-Y, *n.* Exchange of commodities in trade.

BAR-THOL'O-MEW-TIDE, *n.* Time of the festival of St. Bartholomew, August 24th.—*Shak.*

BĂR'TI-ZAN, *n.* A small overhanging turret, projecting from the walls of ancient fortifications.

BĂR'TON, *n.* [Sax. *bere-ton.*] The demain lands of a manor; the manor itself, and sometimes the out-houses.

BĂR'TRAM, *n.* [L. *pyrethrum.*] A plant; pellitory.

BĂR'WOOD, *n.* A red dye-wood from Africa.

BAR-Y-STRON'TIAN-ITE, *n.* [Gr. βαρυς, and *strontian.*] A mineral, called also *stromnite,* from *Stromness,* in Orkney. It is a compound of carbonate of strontian and sulphate of baryta.

BA-RŸ'TA, *n.* [Gr. βαρυς, heavy.] The heaviest of the earths, the specific gravity being as high as 4. It is an oxyd of barytum, or barium.

BA-RŸ'TES, *n.* [Gr. βαρυτης, weight.] Sulphate of baryta, generally called *heavy spar,* which see.

BA-RYT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to barytes; formed of barytes, or containing it.—*Kirwan.*

BA-RŸ'TO-CAL'CITE, *n.* A compound of carbonate of lime with carbonate of barytes, of a dark, or light-gray color.

BAR'Y-TONE, *a.* [Gr. βαρυς and τονος.] Pertaining to, or noting a grave, deep sound, or male voice.—*Walker.*

BAR'Y-TONE, *n.* 1. In *music,* a male voice, the compass of which partakes of the common base and the tenor.—2. In *Greek grammar,* a word which has no accent marked on the last syllable, the grave accent being understood.

BA-RŸ'TUM, *n.* A metal, the basis of baryta. *See* BARIUM.

BĀ'SAL, *a.* Pertaining to the base; constituting the base.

BA-SALT', *n.* A rock of igneous origin, consisting of the minerals augite and feldspar, with grains of magnetic or titanic iron, and bottle-green particles of olivin. It is usually of a greenish-black color, or some dull brown shade or black.

BA-SALT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to basalt; formed of or containing basalt.

BA-SALT'I-FORM, *a.* In the form of basalt; columnar.

BA-SALT'INE, *n.* 1. A variety of common hornblende, found in basalt and lavas; [*the term is not now used.*] 2. A column of basalt.

BAS'A-NITE, *n.* [Gr. βασανος.] Lydian stone, or black jasper; a variety of siliceous or flinty slate.

BAS BLEUE' (bä-blew'), *n.* [Fr.] A literary lady; a blue-stocking, which see.

BĀSE, *a.* [Fr. *bas,* low; W. *bas;* It. *basso.*] 1. Low in place, [*obs.*]—*Spenser.* 2. Mean; vile; worthless; that is, *low* in value or estimation; *used of things.* 3. Of low station; of mean account; without rank, dignity, or estimation among men; *used of persons.* 4. Of mean spirit; disingenuous; illiberal; low; dishonorable; without dignity of sentiment. 5. Of little comparative value; *applied to metals.* 6. Deep; grave; *applied to sounds.* 7. Of illegitimate birth; born out of wedlock.—*Shak.* 8. Not held by honorable tenure.

BĀSE, *n.* [Gr. βασις; L. *basis.*] 1. The bottom of any thing, considered as its support, or the part of a thing on which it stands or rests.—In *architecture,* the base of a pillar properly is that part which is between the top of a pedestal and the bottom of a shaft.—*Encyc.* 2. The part of any ornament which hangs down, as housings. 3. The broad part of any thing, as the bottom of a cone. 4. The place from which racers or tilters start; the bottom of the field: the starting-post. 5. The lowest or gravest part in *music.* 6. A rustic play, called also *bays,* or *prison bars.*—7. In *geometry,* the lowest side of the perimeter of a figure.—8. In *war,* a fortified line from which the operations of an army proceed.—9. In *chemistry,* that with which an acid unites to form a compound; or, more exactly, the electro-positive ingredient of a salt.—10. In *botany,* the base of a leaf is the extremity next the stem; the base of fruit is the part where it rests on the peduncle.—11. *Thorough base,* in *music,* is continued base; the fundamental base continued throughout a composition. Also, the accompaniment of a continued base, marked by figures on the base. The term is likewise used, like counterpoint, as synonymous with the science of harmony.

BĀSE, *v. t.* 1. To embase; to reduce the value by the admixture of meaner metals.—*Bacon,* [*little used.*] 2. To found; to lay the base or foundation.—*Edinburgh Review*

BĀSE'-BORN, *a.* 1. Born out of wedlock. 2. Born of low parentage. 3. Vile; mean.

BĀSE'-COURT. *n.* [Fr. *basse-cour.*] The back yard, opposed to the chief court in front of a house; the farm-yard.

BĀSED (bāste), *pp.* Reduced in value; founded.

BĀSE'-HEART-ED (bāse'-härt-ed), *a.* Vile in heart.

BĀSE'LESS, *a.* Without a base; having no foundation, or support.

BĀSE'LY, *adv.* 1. In a base manner; meanly; dishonorably. 2. Illegitimately; in bastardy.

BĀSE'MENT, *n.* In *architecture,* the ground floor of a building, which is often sunk a story below the level of the street.

BĀSE'-MIND'ED, *a.* Of a low spirit or mind; mean.

BĀSE'-MIND'ED-LY, *adv.* With a base mind.

BĀSE'-MIND'ED-NESS, *n.* Meanness of spirit.

BĀSE'NESS, *n.* 1. Meanness; vileness; worthlessness. 2. Vileness of metal; the quality of being of little comparative value. 3. Bastardy; illegitimacy of birth. 4. Deepness of sound.

BAS'E-NET, *n.* A helmet.—*Spenser.*

BĀSE'-SŌUL'ED (bāse'-sōld), *a.* Vile in soul.

BĀSE'-SPIR-IT-ED, *a.* Low in courage; mean; cowardly.

BĀSE'-STRING, *n.* The string of an instrument which produces the lowest note.

BĀSE'-VĬ-OL, *n.* A musical instrument, used for playing the base, or gravest part. *See* BASS-VIOL.

BASH, *v. i.* [Heb. בוש.] To be ashamed; to be confounded with shame.—*Spenser.*

BA-SHAW', *n.* [Ar. *basha;* Pers. *pasha;* Sp. *baxa;* It. *bascia;* Turk. *basch.*] 1. A title of honor in the Turkish dominions; *appropriately,* the title of the prime vizier, but given to viceroys, or governors of provinces, and to generals, and other men of distinction. 2. A proud, tyrannical, overbearing man.

BASH'FUL, *a.* 1. *Properly,* having a downcast look; hence, very modest. 2. Modest to excess; diffident; sheepish. 3. Exciting shame.

BASH'FUL-LY, *adv.* Very modestly; in a timorous manner.

BASH'FUL-NESS, *n.* 1. Excessive or extreme modesty; a quality of mind often visible in external appearance, as in blushing, a downcast look, confusion, &c. 2. Vicious or rustic shame.

BASH'LESS, *a.* Shameless; unblushing.—*Spenser.*

BASTILE. *See* BASYLE.

BĀ'SIC, *a.* 1. Relating to a base; performing the office of a base in a salt. 2. A term applied to a neutral salt in which the base is in *excess*, or constitutes a large proportion of the salt.—*Kane.*

BĀ'SI-FĪ-ER, *n.* That which converts into a salifiable base.

BĀ'SI-FY, *v. t.* To convert into a salifiable base.

BĀ'SI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Converting into a salifiable base.

BAS-I-GYNI-UM, *n.* [Gr. *βαϛις* and *γυνη.*] The pedicel on which the ovary of certain flowers is situated.

BĀSIL, *n.* The slope or angle of a tool or instrument, as of a chisel or plane.

BASIL, *v. t.* To grind or form the edge of a tool to an angle.

BASIL, *n.* [Fr. *basilic*; It. *basilico.*] A highly aromatic plant, allied to thyme, used in salads and soups, especially in mock-turtle soup, which derives from this pot-herb its peculiar flavor.—*Farmer's Encyc.*

BASIL, *n.* The skin of a sheep tanned; written also *basan.*

BASIL-AR, } *a.* [*See* BASILIC.] Chief; an anatomical term
BASIL-A-RY, } applied to several bones, and to an artery of the brain.

BA-SILIAN MONKS, monks of the order of St. Basil.

BA-SILIC, } *n.* [Gr. *βασιλικη.*] *Anciently*, a public hall,
BAS-I-LI-CA, } or court of judicature, where princes and magistrates sat to administer justice. The term *basilica* is now applied to some of the great churches of Rome.

BA-SILIC, } *n.* The middle vein of the arm, or the in-
BA-SILI-CA, } terior branch of the axillary vein.

BA-SILIC, } *a.* 1. Belonging to the middle vein of the
BA-SILIC-AL, } arm. 2. Noting a particular nut, the walnut. 3. Being in the manner of a public edifice, or cathedral.

BA-SILI-CON, *n.* [Gr. *βασιλικος.*] An ointment.

BASI-LISK, *n.* [Gr. *βασιλισκος.*] 1. A fabulous serpent, called a *cockatrice.* The term is now applied to the species of a genus of lizards (*basilicus*).—2. In *military affairs*, a large piece of ordnance, so called from its supposed resemblance to the serpent of that name, or from its size.

BASIL-WEED, *n.* Wild basil, a slightly aromatic plant of the genus *chenopodium.*—*Muhlenburg.*

BĀ'SIN (bā'sn), *n.* [Fr. *bassin.*] 1. A hollow vessel or dish, to hold water for washing and for various other uses.—2. In *hydraulics*, any reservoir for water. 3. That which resembles a basin in containing water, as a pond.—4. In *geology*, a depression in strata, forming a hollow.—5. In *physical geography*, a circular or oval valley; also, the entire tract of country drained by some river.—6. Among *glass grinders*, a concave piece of metal, by which convex glasses are formed.—7. Among *hatters*, a large shell or case, usually of iron, placed over a furnace, in which the hat is molded into due shape.—In *anatomy*, a round cavity between the anterior ventricles of the brain.—9. The scale of a balance, when hollow and round.

BĀ'SINED (bā'snd), *a.* Inclosed in a basin.—*Young.*

BĀ'SIN-SHĀP'ED (-shāpt), *a.* Having the form or shape of a basin.

BĀ'SIS, *n.*; *pl.* BASES. [L.] 1. The foundation of any thing; that on which a thing stands or lies; the bottom or foot of the thing itself, or that on which it rests. [*See* BASE.] 2. The ground-work, or first principle; that which supports. 3. Foundation; support. 4. Basis, *in chemistry. See* BASE.

BĀ'SIST, *n.* A singer of base.

BASK, *v. i.* To lie in warmth; to be exposed to genial heat; to be at ease and thriving under benign influences.

BASK, *v. t.* To warm by continued exposure to heat; to warm with genial heat.—*Dryden.*

BASKED (bäskt), *pp.* Exposed to warmth or genial heat.

BASK'ET, *n.* [W. *basged*, or *basgawd.*] 1. A domestic vessel made of twigs, rushes, splinters, or other flexible things interwoven. 2. The contents of a basket; as much as a basket will contain.

BASK'ET, *v. t.* To put in a basket.—*Cowper.*

BASK'ET-FISH, *n.* A species of sea-star, or star-fish.

BASK'ET-HILT, *n.* A hilt of a sword which covers the hand with a kind of basket-work, and defends it from injury.

BASK'ET-HILT'ED, *a.* Having a hilt of basket-work.

BASK'ET-SALT, *n.* A very pure kind of salt, put up in small baskets.

BASK'ET-WŌM'AN, *n.* A woman who carries a basket to and from market.

BASK'ING, *ppr.* Exposing or lying exposed to the continued action of heat or genial warmth.

BASK'ING-SHARK, *n.* The sun-fish of the Irish, a large species of shark inhabiting the northern seas.

BAS'QUISH (bäsk'ish), *a.* Pertaining to the people or language of Biscay.

BAS-RE-LIEF' (bä-re-leef'). *See* BASS-RELIEF.

BASS, *n.* [it has no plural.] The name of several species of fish, much esteemed for food.

BASS, *n.* 1. The American name of the linden, lime, or tiel tree; called also *bass-wood.* 2. [pro. *bas.*] A hassock or thick mat on which persons kneel at church.

BASS, *n.* In *music*, the *base*; the lowest part in the harmony of a musical composition. This word is thus written in imitation of the Italian *basso*, which is the English *base*, low; yet with the pronunciation of *bas* and plural *bases*; an error that ought to be corrected, as the word used in pronunciation is the English word *base.*

BASS, *v. t.* To sound in a deep tone.—*Shak.*

BASS-RE-LIEF' (bas-re-leef'), *n.* [It. *basso* and *relievo.*] Sculpture, whose figures do not stand out far from the ground or plane on which they are formed. When figures do not protuberate so as to exhibit the entire body, they are said to be done in *relief*; and when they are low, flat, or little raised from the plane, the work is said to be in *low relief.* When the figures are so raised as to be strikingly prominent, they are said to be *bold*, *strong*, or *high*, *alto relievo. See* RELIEF.

BASS'-VI-OL (base'-vi-ol), *n.* A musical instrument, used for playing the bass or gravest part.

BAS'SA. *See* BASHAW.

BAS'SET, *n.* [Fr. *bassette.*] A game at cards.

BAS'SET, *v. i.* Among *coal-diggers*, to incline upward, as strata.

BAS'SET, *a.* Inclined upward; as, the *basset* edge of strata.

BAS'SET-HORN, *n.* A musical instrument resembling a clarinet, but of much greater compass.

BAS'SET-ING, *ppr.* Having a direction upward.

BAS'SET-ING, *n.* The upward direction of a vein in a coal mine.

BAS-SET'TO, *n.* A tenor or small base-viol.

BAS'SIN-ET, *n.* A wicker basket, with a hood over one end, in which infants are placed, as in a cradle.—*Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

BASS'-MAT, *n.* Matting made of the inner bark of trees, particularly the lime-tree.

BAS'SOCK, *n.* The same as *bass*, a mat.

BAS'SO-CON-CERT-AN'TE. In *music*, the base of the little chorus, or that which plays throughout the whole piece

BAS'SO-CON-TIN'U-O. Thorough base. which see under BASE.

BAS-SOON', *n.* [Fr. *basson.*] A musical wind instrument, blown with a reed, and furnished with eleven holes, which are stopped as in other large flutes.

BAS-SOON'IST, *n.* A performer on the bassoon.

BAS'SO-RE-LIE'VO. See BASS-RELIEF.

BAS'SO-RE-PIE'NO is the base of the grand chorus, which plays only occasionally, or in particular parts.

BAS'SO-RINE, *n.* A substance found in gum *bassora*, and also in gum tragacanth and some other substances.

BAS'SO-VI-O-LI'NO is the base of the base-viol.

BAST, *n.* 1. The inner bark of the lime-tree; and hence matting or cordage made of this material. 2. A hassock or thick mat to kneel on in churches.—*Ashe.*

BASTARD, *n.* [Arm. *bastard*; Ir. *basdard*; Fr. *bâtard.*] A natural child; a child begotten and born out of wedlock; an illegitimate or spurious child.

† BAS'TARD, *n.* A kind of sweet wine.—*Shak.*

BAS'TARD, *a.* 1. Begotten and born out of lawful matrimony; illegitimate. 2. Spurious; not genuine; false; supposititious; adulterate; counterfeit.

BAS'TARD, *v. t.* To make or determine to be a bastard

BAS'TARD-ISM, *n.* The state of a bastard.

BAS'TARD-IZE, *v. t.* 1. To make or prove to be a bastard; to convict of being a bastard; to declare legally, or decide a person to be illegitimate. 2. To beget a bastard.—*Shak.*

BAS'TARD-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a bastard; spuriously.—*Donne.*

BAS'TARD-LY, *a.* Spurious.—*Bp. Taylor.*

BAS'TARDS, *n. pl.* An appellation given to a faction or troop of bandits, who ravaged Guienne, in France, in the 14th century.

BAS'TARD-WING, *n.* In *ornithology*, a term applied to from three to five quill-like feathers rising from the middle part of a bird's wing.

BAS'TARD-Y, *n.* A state of being a bastard, which condition disables the person from inheriting an estate.

BAS-TARNIC, *a.* Pertaining to the *Bastarnæ.—Bastarnic Alps*, the Carpathian Mountains, so called from the ancient inhabitants, the *Bastarnæ.*

BASTE, *v. t.* [Arm. *baz*; Fr. *bâton.*] 1. To beat with a stick. 2. To drip butter or fat upon meat, as it turns upon the spit, in roasting; to moisten with fat or other liquid.

BASTE, *v. t.* [Sp. *bastear.*] To sew with long stitches; to sew slightly.

BASTED, *pp.* Beat with a stick; moistened with fat or other matter in roasting; sewed together with long stitches, or slightly.

† BASTER, *n.* A blow with a stick or other weapon.—*Wagstaff.*

BASTILE (bas'tēl), *n.* [Fr. *bâtir*, *bastir.*] An old castle in Paris, built between 1369 and 1383, used as a state prison. It was demolished in 1789.

† BAS'TI-MENT, } *n.* [Old Fr. *bastiment.*] A rampart.
† BAS'TI-MENT, }

BAS-TI-NĀDE', } *n.* [Fr. *bastonnade.*] A sound beating with
BAS-TI-NA'DO, } a stick or cudgel; the blows given with a stick or staff. A punishment in use among the Turks, of beating an offender on the soles of his feet.

BAS-TI-NĀDE', }
BAS-TI-NA'DO, } *v. t.* To beat with a stick or cudgel.

BĀST'ING, *ppr.* Beating with a stick; moistening with dripping; sewing together with long stitches.

BĀST'ING, *n.* A beating with a stick; a moistening with dripping; a sewing together slightly with long stitches.

BAS'TION (bas'chun), *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *bastion.*] A huge mass of earth, usually faced with sods, sometimes with brick or stones, standing out from the angles of a fortified work to defend the wall; formerly called a *bulwark.*

BAS'TO, *n.* The ace of clubs at quadrille.

BAS'TON, } *n.* In *architecture,* a round molding in the base
BA-TOON', } of a column; called, also, a *tore.*

BAS'YLE, *n.* [Gr. *βασις* and *ὑλη.*] In *chemistry,* a term recently employed to denote any electro-positive ingredient of a compound, whether elementary or compounded, performing the functions of an element. The term *radical* has the same meaning. *See* RADICAL.

BAT, *n.* [Sax. *bat.*] 1. A heavy stick, broad at the lower end, and used to strike the ball in the game of cricket. 2. *Bat* or *bate,* a small copper coin of Germany. 3. A term given by miners to shale, or bituminous shale. 4. A sheet of cotton prepared for quilting into garments, bedding, &c.

BAT, *v. i.* To manage a bat, or play with one.

BAT, *n.* A mammiferous animal (*cheiroptera,* a hand and wing), having a body resembling that of a mouse. The fore feet have the toes connected by a membrane, expanded into a kind of wings, by means of which the animals fly. The species are numerous.

BĀT'A-BLE, *a.* Disputable.

BAT-ĀRD-EAU' (bat-ärd-ō'), *n.* [F.] A coffer-dam, which see.

BA-TĀ'TAS, *n.* A species of tick or mite.

BA-TĀ'VI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Holland, or the isle of Betaw in Holland.

BA-TĀ'VI-AN, *n.* A native of Betaw, or Holland.

BAT'-FOWL-ER, *n.* One who practices or is pleased with bat-fowling.—*Barrington.*

BAT'-FOWL-ING, *n.* A mode of catching birds at night, by holding a torch or other light, and beating the bush or perch where they roost.

BĀT'-HĀUNT-ED, *a.* Haunted with bats.—*Wordsworth.*

BATCH, *n.* [D. *bakzel.*] 1. The quantity of bread baked at one time; a baking of bread. 2. Any quantity of a thing made at once, or so united as to have like qualities.

BATCH'E-LOR. *See* BACHELOR.

BĀTE, *n.* [Sax. *bate.*] Strife; contention; retained in *make-bate.* [*Bate,* with its derivatives, is little used.]

BĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *battre.*] To lessen by retrenching, deducting, or reducing. We now use *abate.*

BĀTE, *v. i.* To grow or become less; to remit or retrench a part.—*Dryden.*

BA-TEAU' (bat-tō'), *n.* [Fr.] A light boat, long in proportion to its breadth, and wider in the middle than at the ends.

† BĀTE'-BREED-ING, *a.* Breeding strife.—*Shak.*

BĀTE'FUL, *a.* Contentious; given to strife.

BĀTE'LESS, *a.* Not to be abated.—*Shak.*

BĀTE'MENT, *n.* Abatement; deduction; diminution.

BAT'EN-ITES, }
BAT'EN-ISTS, } *n. pl.* A sect of apostates from Mohammedism.
BA-TĒ'NI-ANS, }

† BAT'FUL, *a.* Rich, fertile, as land.—*Mason.*

BĀTH, *n.* [Sax. *bæth, batho.*] 1. A place for bathing; a vat or receptacle of water for persons to plunge or wash their bodies in, and is either warm or cold. 2. A place in which heat is applied to a body immersed in some substance; as, a *vapor* bath, a *sand* bath, &c. 3. A house for bathing. 4. Immersion in a bath; as, to take a *bath.* 5. A Hebrew measure, containing the tenth of a *homer,* or seven gallons and four pints, as a measure for liquids; and three pecks and three pints, as a dry measure.

BĀTH, *Order of the, n.* A high order of British knighthood, consisting of three classes, viz., knights grand crosses, knights commanders, and knights companions, abbreviated thus: G B C, K B C, and K B.—*P. Cyc.*

BĀTH'-BRICK, *n.* A preparation of calcareous earth in the form of a brick, used for cleaning knives.

BĀTHE, *v. t.* [Sax. *bathian.*] 1. To wash the body, or some part of it, by immersion, as in a bath. 2. To wash or moisten, for the purpose of making soft and supple, or for cleansing, as a wound. 3. To moisten or suffuse with a liquid.

BĀTHE, *v. i.* To be or lie in a bath; to be in water or in other liquid, or to be immersed in a fluid.

BĀTHE, *n.* The immersion of the body in water; as, to take one's usual *bathe.*—*Ed. Rev.*

BĀTHED, *pp.* Washed, as in a bath; moistened with a liquid; bedewed.

BĀTH'ER, *n.* One who bathes.

BĀTH'ING, *ppr.* Washing by immersion, or by applying a liquid; moistening; fomenting.

BĀTH'ING, *n.* The act of bathing, or washing the body in water.—*Mason.*

BĀTH'ING-TUB, *n.* A vessel for bathing.

BAT'HORSE (baw'horse), *n.* A horse allowed a batman in the British army for carrying the utensils in his charge.

BĀ'THOS, *n.* [Gr. *βαθος.*] A ludicrous descent from the elevated to the mean in writing or speech.

BĀTH'-ROOM, *n.* An apartment for bathing.

BĀ'TING, *ppr.* Abating; taking away; deducting; excepting.—*Locke.*

BAT'IN-IST. *See* BATENITES.

BAT'IST, *n.* A fine linen cloth.

BAT'LET, *n.* A small bat, or square piece of wood with a handle, for beating linen.

BAT'MAN (baw'man), *n.* A person allowed to each company of the British army on foreign service, who has the charge of the cooking utensils, &c.

BAT'MAN, *n.* A weight used in Smyrna.

BA-TON' (bä-tong'), } *n.* [Fr. *bâton.*] A staff or trunch-
BAT-OON' (bat-toon'), } eon. Hence, 1. A marshal's staff; a badge of the highest military honor. 2. The badge or truncheon of inferior officers of justice; as, the *baton* of a constable.—3. In *music,* a term denoting a rest of four semibreves.—4. In *heraldry,* the baton is used to denote illegitimate birth.

BA-TRĀ'CHI-A, *n. pl.* [*See* BATRACHIAN.] Animals of the frog kind, including toads, salamanders, and other reptiles having a naked body with two or four feet.

BA-TRĀ'CHI-AN, *a.* [Gr. *βατραχος.*] Pertaining to frogs; an epithet designating an order of animals, including frogs, toads, &c.

BA-TRĀ'CHI-AN, *n.* An animal of the order above mentioned.

BAT'RA-CHOID, *a.* [Gr. *βατραχος* and *ειδος.*] Having the form of a frog.

BAT'RA-CHOM-Y-OM'A-CHY, *n.* [Gr. *βατραχος, μυς,* and *μαχη.*] The battle between the frogs and mice; a burlesque poem ascribed to Homer.

BAT-RA-CHOPH'A-GOUS, *a.* [Gr. *βατραχος* and *φαγω.*] Feeding on frogs.—*Quart. Rev.*

BATS'MAN, *n.* In *cricket* and similar games, the one who wields the bat.

BAT'TA, *n.* An allowance made to military officers in the East India Company in addition to their pay.

† BAT'TA-BLE, *a.* Capable of cultivation.

† BAT'TAIL-ANT, *n.* A combatant.—*Shelton.*

BAT'TAIL-OUS, *a.* Warlike; having the form or appearance of an army arrayed for battle.

BAT-TĀL'IA (bat-tāle'yä), *n.* [Sp. *batalla.*] 1. The order of battle; troops arrayed in their proper brigades, regiments, battalions, &c., as for action. 2. The main body of an army in array, distinguished from the wings.

BAT-TAL'ION, *n.* [Fr. *bataillon.*] A body of infantry, consisting of from 500 to 800 men.

BAT-TĀL'ION-ED, *a.* Formed into battalions.—*Barlow.*

BAT'TEL (bat'tl), *n.* [*See* BATTLE.] In *law,* wager of *battel,* a species of trial for the decision of causes between parties.

BAT'TEL, *v. i.* 1. To grow fat; [*not in use.*] [*See* BATTEN.] 2. To stand indebted in the college books at Oxford for provisions and drink from the buttery. Hence, 3. To reside at the university; to keep a term.

BAT'TEL, *n.* 1. An account of the expenses of an Oxford student at the buttery. Hence, 2. Provisions from the buttery.

† BAT'TEL, *a.* Fertile; fruitful.—*Hooker.*

† BAT'TEL-ER, *n.* 1. One who stands indebted on the college books at Oxford for provisions and drink. Hence, 2. One who keeps terms, or resides at the university.

† BAT'TE-MENT, *n.* [Fr.] A beating; striking; impulse.

BAT'TEN (bat'tn), *v. t.* 1. To fatten; to make fat; to make plump by plenteous feeding. 2. To fertilize or enrich land.

BAT'TEN, *v. i.* To grow or become fat; to live in luxury or to grow fat in ease and luxury.

BAT'TEN, *n.* A piece of board or scantling of a few inches in breadth.

BAT'TEN, *v. t.* To form or fasten with battens. To *batten down,* to fasten down with battens nailed across, as the hatches of a ship in a storm.

BAT'TEN-ED (bat'tend), *pp.* 1. Formed with battens. 2. Become fat.

BAT'TEN-ING, *n.* 1. The act of attaching battens to walls for nailing up laths. 2. The battens thus attached.

BAT'TER, *v. t.* [Fr. *battre.*] 1. To beat with successive blows; to beat with violence, so as to bruise, shake, or demolish. 2. To wear or impair with beating, or by use; as, a *battered* jade, a *battered* beau. 3. To attack with engines of war, as cannon, battering-rams, &c.

BAT'TER, *v. i.* A term applied to walls whose surface slopes gently *from* the person who views it. When it slopes toward him, it is said to *overhang.*

BAT'TER, *n.* A mixture of several ingredients, as flour,

eggs, salt, &c., beaten together with some liquor, used in cookery.

BAT'TER-ED (bat'terd), *pp.* Beaten; bruised; broken; impaired by beating or wearing.

BAT'TER-ER, *n.* One who batters or beats.

BAT'TER-ING, *ppr.* Beating; dashing against; bruising or demolishing by beating.

BAT'TER-ING-RAM, *n.* In *antiquity*, a military engine used to beat down the walls of besieged places.

BAT'TER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *batterie.*] 1. The act of battering or beating. 2. The instrument of battering.—3. In the *military art*, a parapet thrown up to cover the gunners, and others employed about them, from the enemy's shot, with the guns employed.—4. In *law*, the unlawful beating of another.—5. *Electrical battery*, a number of coated jars placed in such a manner that they may be charged at the same time, and discharged in the same manner.—6. *Galvanic battery*, a pile or series of plates, of copper and zinc, or of any substances susceptible of galvanic action.

BAT'TING, *n.* The management of a bat at play.

BAT'TING, *n.* Cotton, in sheets, prepared for quilts, &c.

BAT'TISH, *a.* Resembling a bat.—*Vernon.*

BAT'TLE, *n.* [Fr. *bataille.*] 1. An encounter between enemies, or opposing armies. 2. A body of forces, or division of an army.—SYN. Engagement; fight; contest; conflict; combat.

BAT'TLE, *v. i.* [Fr. *batailler;* Sp. *batallar.*] To join in battle; to contend in fight.

BAT'TLE, *v. t.* To cover with armed force.

BAT'TLE-AR-RAY', *n.* Array or order of battle; the disposition of forces preparatory to a battle.

BAT'TLE-AX, *n.* An ax anciently used as a weapon of war.

BAT'TLE-DOOR (bat'tl-dōre), *n.* 1. An instrument of play, with a handle and a flat board or palm, used to strike a ball or shuttle-cock; a racket. 2. A child's horn-book. [*Not in use in U. S.*]

BAT'TLE-MENT, *n.* A wall raised on a building with openings or embrasures, or the embrasure itself.

BAT'TLE-MENT-ED, *a.* Having battlements.

BAT'TLE ROY'AL, *n.* A fight with fists or a club, in which more than two persons are engaged. The term is also applied to a fight of more than two game cocks at once. —*A pitched battle* is one in which the armies are previously drawn up in form.—*A drawn battle* is one in which neither party gains the victory.

BAT'TLING, *n.* Conflict.—*Thomson.*

BAT-TOL'O-GIST, *n.* One who repeats the same thing in speaking or writing. [*Little used.*]

BAT-TOL'O-GIZE, *v. t.* To repeat needlessly the same thing. —*Herbert.* [*Little used.*]

BAT-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *βαττολογια.*] A needless repetition of words in speaking.

BAT'TON, *n.* The same as *batten*, which see.

BAT'TO-RY, *n.* Among the *Hanse-Towns*, a factory or magazine in foreign countries.

BAT'TŪE, *n.* [Fr.] A beating up of game; the game beaten up.

BAT-TU-LATE, *v. t.* To interdict commerce.

BAT-TU-LATION, *n.* A prohibition of commerce.

BAT-TŪ'TA, *n.* [It.] The measuring of time by beating.

BAT'TY, *a.* Belonging to a bat.—*Shak.*

BATZ, *n.* A small Swiss coin, worth about four cents, or two pence sterling.

BAU-BEE', *n.* In *Scotland and the North of England*, a half-penny.

BAUBLE, *n.* A trifling piece of finery; a gewgaw; that which is without real value. *See* BAWBLE.

BAUGE, *n.* A drugget manufactured in Burgundy, with thread spun thick, and of coarse wool.

BAULK. *See* BALK.

BAV'A-ROY, *n.* A kind of cloak or surtout.

BAVIN, *n.* A stick like those bound up in fagots; a piece of waste wood.—In *war*, fagots of brush-wood.

BAW'BLE, *n.* [Fr. *babiole.*] A trifling piece of finery; a gewgaw; that which is gay or showy without real value. For *fool's bawble*, see FOOL.

† BAWB'LING, *a.* Trifling; contemptible.—*Shak.*

BAW'-COCK, *n.* A fine fellow.—*Shak.*

BAWD, *n.* A procurer or procuress. A person who keeps a house of prostitution, and conducts criminal intrigues.

BAWD, *v. i.* 1. To procure; to provide women for lewd purposes. 2. To foul or dirty.—*Skelton, [not in use.]*

BAWD'-BORN, *a.* Descended from a bawd.—*Shak.*

BAWD'I-LY, *adv.* Obscenely; lewdly.

BAWD'I-NESS, *n.* Obscenity; lewdness.

BAWD'RICK, *n.* [*See* BALDRICK.] A belt.—*Chapman.*

BAWD'RY, *n.* 1. The practice of procuring women for the gratification of lust. 2. Obscenity; filthy, unchaste language. 3. Illicit intercourse; fornication.—*Shak.*

BAWD'Y, *a.* Obscene; filthy; unchaste.

BAWD'Y-HOUSE, *n.* A house of prostitution.

BAWL, *v. i.* [Sax. *bellan.*] To cry out with a loud, full sound; to hoot; to cry loud, as a child.

BAWL, *v. t.* To proclaim by outcry, as a common crier.

BAWL'ED, *pp.* Proclaimed by outcry.

BAWL'ER, *n.* One who bawls.—*Echard.*

BAWL'ING, *ppr.* Crying aloud.

BAWL'ING, *n.* The act of crying with a loud sound.

BAWM, } *v. t.* To adorn; to dress.—*Westmoreland, Eng*
BAWN, }

† BAWN, *n.* An inclosure with mud or stone walls for keeping cattle; a fortification.

BAW'REL, *n.* A kind of hawk.—*Todd.*

BAW'SIN, *n.* A badger.—*Ben Jonson.*

BAX-TE'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Baxter.

BAY, *a.* [Fr. *bai* or *baie.*] Red, or reddish; inclining to a chestnut color; applied to the color of horses.

BAY, *n.* [Fr. *baie;* Sp. Port. *bahia.*] 1. An arm of the sea, extending into the land, not of any definite form, but smaller than a gulf, and larger than a creek. 2. A pond-head, or a pond formed by a dam, for the purpose of driving mill-wheels.—3. In *a barn*, a place between the floor and the end of the building, or a low, inclosed place for depositing hay. *Brande.*—4. In *ships of war*, that part on each side between decks which lies between the bitts. 5. Any kind of opening in walls.

BAY, *n.* 1. The laurel-tree. 2. *Bays*, in the plural, an honorary garland or crown, bestowed as a prize for victory, anciently made or consisting of branches of the laurel.—3. In *some parts of the United States*, a tract of land covered with bay-trees.—*Drayton.*

BAY, *n.* *At bay;* to *keep at bay*, denotes to ward off an attack; to keep an enemy from closing in; watching; as, to keep a man *at bay.* [When a stag turns upon the dogs he keeps them at *bay* or *barking* [see To BAY], since they dare not close in upon him; hence comes the meaning of the phrase, viz., to ward off an attack; to keep an enemy from closing in.—*Rich. Dict.*]

BAY, *v. i.* [Fr. *aboyer;* It. *baiare.*] 1. To bark, as a dog at his game.—*Spenser.* 2. To encompass, or inclose, from *bay.* We now use *embay.*

BAY, *v. t.* To bark at; to follow with barking.

BAY'-BER-RY, *n.* The fruit of the bay-tree. In some parts of the United States the name is applied to the fruit of the wax-myrtle, and to the plant itself.

BAY'-BER-RY TAL'LOW, *n.* A waxy substance obtained from the bay-berry, or wax-myrtle; called, also, myrtle wax.

BAY'-RUM, *n.* A spirit obtained by distilling the leaves of the bay-tree.

BAY'-SALT, *n.* Salt which crystallizes or receives its consistence from the heat of the sun or action of the air.

BAY'-TREE, *n.* A species of laurel.

BAY'-WIN'DOW, *n.* A window jutting out from the wall, as in shops.

BAY'-YARN, *n.* A denomination sometimes used promiscuously with woolen yarn.—*Chambers.*

BAY'ARD, *n.* 1. A bay horse.—*Philips.* 2. An unmannerly beholder.—*Ben Jonson.*

BAY'ARD-LY, *a.* Blind; stupid.—*Taylor.*

BAY'ED, *a.* Having bays, as a building.

BAY'O-NET, *n.* [Fr. *baïonette;* Sp. *bayoneta;* It. *baionetta;* so called, it is said, because the first bayonets were made at Bayonne.] 1. A short, pointed, broad dagger, fixed at the end of a musket. 2. In *machinery*, a term applied to pins which play in and out of holes made to receive them, and which thus serve to *engage* or *disengage* parts of the machinery.

BAY'O-NET, *v. t.* 1. To stab with a bayonet. 2. To compel or drive by the bayonet.—*Burke.*

BAYOU (by'oo), *n.* [Fr. *boyau*, a gulf.] In *Louisiana*, the outlet of a lake; a channel for water flowing out of a river into the lower country adjoining.

BAYS, } *See* BAIZE.
BAYZE. }

BA-ZAR', } *n.* [Pers.; Russ. *bazari.*] 1. In *the East*, an ex-
BA-ZAAR', } change, market-place, or place where goods of various kinds are exposed to sale.—2. In *Europe*, a spacious hall or suite of rooms, fitted up with separate counters or stands, for the sale of goods.

BAZ'AT, } *n.* A long, fine-spun cotton from Jerusalem,
BAZ'A, } whence it is called *Jerusalem cotton.*

BDELLIUM (del'yum), *n.* [L.] A gum-resin, produced by a tree in the East Indies. It is semi-pellucid, and not unlike myrrh in appearance, of a bitterish taste, and moderately strong smell.

BE, *v. i. substantive;* ppr. *being;* pp. *been.* [Sax. *beon;* G. *bin, bist;* D. *ben.*] 1. To be fixed; to exist; to have a real state or existence. 2. To be made to be; to become. 3. To remain. This verb is used as an auxiliary in forming the tenses of other verbs, and particularly in giving to them the passive form.—*Let be*, is to omit, or to let alone.

BE, a prefix, as in *because, before, beset, bedeck*, is the same word as *by;* Sax. *be, big;* Goth. *bi.* It denotes nearness, closeness, about, on, at, from some root signifying to *pass* or to *press.*

BĒACH, *n.* The shore of the sea, or of a lake, which is washed by the tide and waves; the strand.

BĒACH'ĒD (beecht), *a.* 1. Exposed to the waves; washed by the tide and waves.—*Shak.* 2. Stranded or driven on a beach; as, the ship is *beached.*

BĒACH'Y, *a.* Having a beach or beaches.—*Shak.*

BĒA'ĊON (bē'kn), *n.* [Sax. *beacen, becen.*] 1. A signal erected on an eminence, consisting of a pitch barrel, or some combustible matter, to be fired at night, or to cause a smoke by day, to make known the approach of an enemy. 2. A signal erected on rocks or shoals to warn of danger. Hence a light-house is sometimes called a *beacon.* 3. *Figuratively,* that which gives notice of danger.

BĒA'ĊON, *v. t.* To afford light as a beacon; to light up.

BĒA'ĊON-AĠE (bē'kn-aje), *n.* Money paid for the maintenance of a beacon.—*Encyc.*—*Ash.*

BĒA'ĊON-ĒD (bē'knd), *pp.* or *a.* Lighted as by a beacon; having a beacon.

BĒAD, *n.* [Ger. *bethe;* Sax. *bead.*] 1. A little perforated ball, to be strung on a thread, and worn about the neck for ornament. 2. Any small globular body; hence a bubble on spirits is called a *bead.* 3. A small piece of metal on a gun-barrel to take sight by.—Among *Roman Catholics,* a string of beads is used in saying prayers, a bead being dropped at the close of each *Pater Noster;* hence, *to be at one's beads,* or to *tell one's beads,* is to be at prayer.—4. In *architecture,* a round molding.

BĒA'DLE, *n.* [Sax. *bydel,* or *bædel.*] 1. A messenger or crier of a court; a servitor; one who cites persons to appear and answer. 2. An officer in a university, whose chief business is to walk with a mace, before the masters, in a public procession; or, as in *America,* before the president, trustees, faculty, and students of a college. 3. A parish officer, whose business is to punish petty offenders.

BĒA'DLE-SHIP, *n.* The office of a beadle.

BĒAD'-MĀK-ER, *n.* One who makes beads.

BĒAD'-PROOF, *a.* Spirit is *bead-proof* when, after shaking, a crown of bubbles will stand on the surface.

BĒAD'-RŌLL, *n.* Among *Roman Catholics,* a list or catalogue of persons, for the rest of whose souls they are to repeat a certain number of prayers, which they count by their beads.

BĒAD'-TREE, *n.* The *azedarach,* a species of *melia.*

BĒADS'-MAN, *n.* A man employed in praying, generally in praying for another, dropping a *bead* at each prayer.

BĒADS'-WŎM'AN, *n.* A praying woman; a woman who resides in an alms-house.—*Ash.*

BĒA'GLE (bē'gl), *n.* [Fr. *bigle.*] A small hound, or hunting dog, formerly kept to hunt hares. They are now chiefly superseded by *harriers.*

BĒAK, *n.* [D. *bek.*] 1. The bill or nib of a bird. 2. A pointed piece of wood, fortified with brass, resembling a beak, fastened to the end of ancient galleys, intended to pierce the vessels of an enemy. 3. Any thing ending in a point, like a beak. This, in *America,* is more generally pronounced *peak.*

BĒAK, *v. t.* Among *cock-fighters,* to take hold with the beak.

BĒAK'ĒD (beekt), *a.* Having a beak; ending in a point, like a beak.

BĒAK'ER, *n.* [Ger. *becher.*] A cup or glass.

BĒAK'Ī-RON (beek'ī-urn), *n.* A bickern; an iron tool, ending in a point, used by blacksmiths.

BĒAL, *n.* A pimple; a whelk; a small inflammatory tumor; a pustule.

BĒAL, *v. i.* To gather matter; to swell and come to a head, as a pimple.

BĒAM, *n.* [Sax. *beam.*] 1. The largest, or a principal piece of timber in a building, that lies across the walls, and serves to support the principal rafters. 2. Any large piece of timber. 3. The part of a balance, from the ends of which the scales are suspended. 4. The part on the head of a stag which bears the antlers, royals, and tops. 5. The pole of a carriage, which runs between the horses. 6. A cylinder of wood, making part of a loom, on which weavers wind the warp before weaving; and this name is given also to the cylinder on which the cloth is rolled, as it is wove. 7. The straight part or shank of an anchor.—8. In *ships,* a great, main, cross timber, which holds the sides of a ship from falling together. A ship is on her *beam ends* when thrown over on one side till the beams of the deck stand upright. 9. The main piece of a plow, in which the plow-tails are fixed, and by which it is drawn.

BĒAM, *n.* [Sax. *beam.*] A collection of rays emitted from the sun, or other luminous body.

BĒAM, *v. t.* To send forth; to emit: followed ordinarily by forth; as, to *beam* forth light.

BĒAM, *v. i.* To emit rays of light, or beams; to shine.

BĒAM'ĒD, *a.* The head of a stag is said to be *beamed* when all its antlers are put forth.

BĒAM'-BIRD, *n.* A small European bird, which often builds its nest on the end of a beam or rafter in a building; also called the spotted fly-catcher.—*Ed. Encyc.*

BĒAM-FĔA'TH'ER (-feth'er), *n.* One of the long feathers in the wing of a hawk.—*Booth.*

BĒAM'-FILL'ING, *n.* The filling in of mason-work between beams or joists.

BĒAM'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Emitting rays of light, or beams.

BĒAM'ING, *n.* 1. Radiation; the emission or darting of light in rays. 2. The issuing of intellectual light; as, the *beamings* of genius.

BĒAM'LESS, *a.* Emitting no rays of light.

BĒAM'-TREE, *n.* 1. A species of *wild-service.* The *cratægus aria.* 2. A tree bearing a very tough wood, used for beams.

BĒAM'Y, *a.* 1. Emitting rays of light; radiant; shining. 2. Resembling a beam in size and weight; massy. 3 Having horns, or antlers.

BĒAN, *n.* [Sax. *bean.*] A well-known kind of pulse, which is among the most nutritious of vegetable productions.

BĒAN'-ĊA-PER, *n.* A plant, a species of *zygophyllum,* a native of warm climates.

BĒAN'-ĊOD, *n.* A small fishing vessel or pilot-boat.

BĒAN'-FED, *a.* Fed with beans.—*Shak.*

BĒAN'-FLY, *n.* A beautiful fly, of a pale purple color.

BĒAN'-GOOSE, *n.* A species of *anas,* a bird.

BĒAN'-TRĒ'FOIL. The cytisus.—*Fam. of Plants.*

BĒAN'-TRES-SĒL, *n.* An herb.

BĒAR (bāre), *v. t.;* pret. *bore;* pp. *born, borne.* [Sax. *bæran, beran, beoran.*] 1. To support; to sustain, as a weight. 2. To carry; to convey; to support and remove from place to place. 3. To wear; to bear as a mark of authority or distinction; as, to *bear* a sword. 4. To keep afloat, as a ship. 5. To support or sustain without sinking or yielding; to endure. 6. To entertain; to carry in the mind, as ill-will. 7. To suffer; to undergo. 8. To suffer without resentment, or interference to prevent; to have patience. 9. To admit or be capable of; as, the words will *bear* but one meaning. 10. To bring forth or produce, as the fruit of plants, or the young of animals. 11. To give birth to, or be the native place of. 12. To possess and use as power; to exercise. 13. To gain or win, [*obs.*] 14. To carry on, or maintain: to have; as, to *bear* a part. 15 To show or exhibit; to relate; as, to *bear* witness. 16. To sustain the effect, or be answerable for. 17. To sustain, as expense; to supply the means of paying. 18. To be the object of. 19. To behave; to act in any character.—*Shak* 20. To remove, or to endure the effects of; and, hence, to give satisfaction for.

To bear off, is to restrain; to keep from approach; and, in *seamanship,* to remove to a distance.—*To bear down,* is to impel or urge; to overthrow or crush by force.—*To bear down upon,* to press to overtake; to make all sail to come up with.—*To bear hard,* is to press or urge.—*To bear on,* is to press against; also, to carry forward, to press, incite, or animate.—*To bear through,* is to conduct or manage; to support.—*To bear out,* is to maintain and support to the end; to defend to the last.—*To bear up,* to support; to keep from falling.—*To bear up,* to keep afloat.—*To bear date,* is to have the mark of time when written or executed.—*To bear a price,* is to have a certain price.—*To bear a hand,* in *seamanship,* is to make haste, be quick.—*To bear in hand,* is to carry along with one, and hence, to delude with unfounded hopes.—*Shak.*

BĒAR, *v. i.* 1. To suffer, as with pain. 2. To be patient; to endure.—*Dryden.* 3. To produce, as fruit; to be fruitful. 4. To press, with *on;* as, to *bear* heavily on the spirits. 5. To take effect; to succeed. 6. To act in any character. 7. To be situated as to the point of compass. 8. To relate or refer to, with *on;* as, how does this *bear* on the question? 9. To have weight on the neck, as oxen attached to the neap of a cart. 10. To convey intelligence, as letters.—*W. Scott.*

To bear away, in *navigation,* is to change the course of a ship, when close-hauled, or sailing with a side wind, and make her run before the wind.—*To bear up,* is used in a like sense, from the act of *bearing up* the helm to the windward.—*To bear down,* is to drive or tend to.—*To bear in,* is to run or tend toward.—*To bear up,* is to tend or move toward; to be supported; to have fortitude.—*To bear upon,* or *against,* is to lean upon or against.—*To bear against,* to approach for attack or seizure.—*To bear upon,* to act upon; to be pointed or situated so as to affect: hence, *figuratively,* to operate or press; as, to *bear* hard upon an antagonist.—*To bear with,* to endure what is unpleasing; to be indulgent.

BĒAR, *n.* [Sax. *bera;* Ger. *bär.*] 1. A wild quadruped, of the genus *ursus.* 2. The name of two constellations in the northern hemisphere, called the *greater* and *lesser bear.* In the tail of the lesser bear is the pole-star.—*Bears and bulls,* cant terms applied to persons who gamble in stocks. The *bear* contracts to deliver, at a specified *future* day, stock which he does not own; the *bull* contracts to take it. Hence, in the intervening time, it is the interest of the former to depress stocks, as the bear pulls down with his strong paws, and of the latter to raise

them, as the bull throws upward with his horns. When the day arrives, the loser pays the *difference* between the price of stock then and before.

BĒAR, } *n.* A kind of barley, cultivated in Scotland, and
BĒRE, } the north of England and Ireland, called also *big*, but less esteemed than the common sort.

BEAR'A-BLE, *a.* That can be borne; tolerable.—*Ed. Rev.*

BEAR'A-BLY, *adv.* In a bearable manner.—*Westm. Rev.*

BEAR'-BAIT'ING, *n.* The sport of baiting bears with dogs.

BEAR'-BER'RY, *n.* A medicinal plant, the *uva ursi*.

BEAR'-BĪND, *n.* A species of bind-weed.

BEAR'-CLOTH, } *n.* A cloth in which a new-born
BEAR'ING-CLOTH, } child is covered when carried to church to be baptized.

BEAR'-FLȲ, *n.* An insect.—*Bacon.*

BEAR'-GAR'DEN, *n.* 1. A place where bears are kept for sport or fighting. Hence, 2. A rude, turbulent assembly.

BEAR'-GAR'DEN, *a.* Rude; turbulent.—*Todd.*

BEAR'-HERD, *n.* A man who tends bears.—*Shak.*

BEAR'S'-BREECH, *n.* *Brank-ursine*, or *acanthus*, a genus of plants.

BEAR'S'-EAR, *n.* A name of *primula auricula*.

BEAR'S'-EAR SAN'I-CLE, *n.* A species of *cortusa*.

BEAR'S'-FOOT, *n.* A plant, a species of hellebore.

BEAR'S'-GREASE, *n.* The fat of bears, an article extensively used for promoting the growth of hair.

BEAR'S'-WORT, *n.* A plant.—*Shak.*

BEAR'-WHELP, *n.* The whelp of a bear.—*Shak.*

* BĒARD (bēerd), *n.* [Sax. *beard*; D. *baard*.] 1. The hair that grows on the chin, lips, and adjacent parts of the face. A *gray beard* and *reverend beard*, are terms for old age. 2. *Beard* is sometimes used for the face. 3. The awn, or sharp prickles on the ears of corn. 4. A barb, or sharp point of an arrow, or other instrument, bent backward from the end, to prevent its being easily drawn out. 5. The *beard* or chuck of a horse, is that part which bears the curb of a bridle, underneath the lower mandible and above the chin. 6. The rays of a comet, emitted toward that part of the heaven to which its proper motion seems to direct it. 7. The gills or breathing organs of the oyster, and other bivalves, are vulgarly called the *beard*; and also the fine threads or hairs of the muscle and similar shell-fish.

* BĒARD (bēerd), *v. t.* 1. To take by the beard; to seize, pluck, or pull the beard. 2. To oppose to the face; to set at defiance.

* BEARD'-GRASS, *n.* A plant, the *andropogon*.

* BĒARD'ED (bēerd'ed), *a.* 1. Having a beard. 2. Barbed or jagged, as an arrow.

* BĒARD'ED (bēerd'ed), *pp.* Taken by the beard; opposed to the face.

* BĒARD'ING (bēerd'ing), *ppr.* Taking by the beard; opposing to the face.

* BĒARD'LESS (bēerd'less), *a.* Without a beard; young; not having arrived to manhood.

* BĒARD'LESS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being destitute of beard.

BEAR'ER, *n.* [*See* BEAR.] 1. In *a general sense*, one who bears, sustains, or carries. 2. One who carries a package or letter, often called *the bearer*. 3. One who bears a corpse to the grave, at a funeral. 4. One who wears any thing, as a badge or sword. 5. A tree or plant that yields its fruit.—6. In *architecture*, a post or brick wall between the ends of a piece of timber, to support it.—7. In *heraldry*, a figure in an escutcheon, placed by the side of a shield, and seeming to support it.

BEAR'ING, *ppr.* Supporting; carrying; producing.

BEAR'ING, *n.* 1. The manner in which a person *bears* or conducts himself.—*Shak.* 2. The situation of an object, with respect to another object; hence, relation, connection; as, the *bearings* of a subject.—3. In *architecture*, the distance or length which the ends of a piece of timber rest upon, or are inserted into the wall which supports it. *Bearing of a timber*, the length or distance from one of its points of support to another.—4. In *navigation*, the situation of a distant object, with regard to a ship's position, as on the bow, on the lee-quarter, &c.—5. In *heraldry*, coats of arms, or figures of armories.—SYN. Deportment; gesture; mien; behavior; direction; relation; tendency; influence.

BEAR'ISH, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of a bear.

BEAR'LIKE, *a.* Resembling a bear.—*Shak.*

BEARN, *n.* [Sax. *bearn*; Goth. *barn*.] A child. In Scotland, *bairn*.—*Shak.*

BEAR'SKIN, *n.* 1. The skin of a bear. 2. A shaggy woolen cloth for overcoats.

BEAR'WARD, *n.* A keeper of bears.—*Shak.*

BEAST (beest), *n.* [Ir. *biast, piasd*; Corn. *bêst*; D. *beest*; L. *bestia*; Fr. *bête*.] 1. Any four-footed animal, which may be used for labor, food, or sport; distinguished from birds, insects, fishes, and man. 2. An irrational animal.—3. *Figuratively*, a brutal man. 4. A game at cards; hence, *to beast*.

BEAST, *v. t.* A term at cards.

BEAST'INGS. *See* BIESTINGS.

BEAST'ISH, *a.* Like a beast; brutal.

BEAST'LIKE, *a.* Like a beast; brutal.

BEAST'LI-NESS, *n.* Brutality; coarseness; vulgarity, filthiness; a practice contrary to the rules of humanity.

BEAST'LY, *a.* 1. Like a beast. 2. Having the form or nature of a beast.—SYN. Brutal; bestial; brutish; coarse; filthy.

† BEAST'LY, *adv.* In the manner of a beast.

BEAT (beet), *v. t.*; pret. *beat*; pp. *beat, beaten*. [Sax. *beatan*.] 1. To strike repeatedly; to lay on repeated blows. 2. To strike an instrument of music; to play on. 3. To break, bruise, comminute, or pulverize by beating or pounding. 4. To extend by beating, as gold or other malleable substance; or to hammer into any form; to forge. 5. To strike bushes; to shake by beating, or to make a noise to rouse game. 6. To thresh; to force out corn from the husk by blows. 7. To break, mix, or agitate by beating. 8. To dash or strike, as water; to strike or brush, as wind. 9. To tread, as a path. 10. To overcome in a battle, contest, or strife; to vanquish or conquer. 11. To harass; to exercise severely; to overlabor.

To beat down, to break, destroy, throw down; to press down.—*Shak.* To lower the price; to depress or crush.—*To beat back*, to compel to retire or return.—*To beat into*, to teach or instill.—*To beat up*, to attack suddenly; to alarm or disturb.—*To beat the wing*, to flutter; to move with fluttering agitation.—*To beat off*, to repel or drive back.—*To beat the hoof*, to walk; to go on foot.—*To beat time*, to measure or regulate time in music by the motion of the hand or foot.—*To beat out*, to extend by hammering. In *popular use*, to *be beat out*, is to be extremely fatigued.—SYN. To strike; pound; bang; buffet; maul; drub; thump; baste; thwack; thrash; pommel; break; bruise; bray; conquer; defeat; vanquish; overcome.

BĒAT, *v. i.* 1. To strike at intervals, as the pulse or a watch. 2 To dash with force, as a storm, flood, passion, &c. 3. To knock at a door. 4. To fluctuate; to be in agitation.

To beat about, to try to find; to search by various means or ways.—*To beat upon*, to act upon with violence.—*To beat up* for soldiers, is to go about to enlist men into the army.—In *seamanship, to beat* is to make progress against the direction of the wind, by sailing in a zigzag line or traverse.—With *hunters*, a stag *beats up and down* when he runs first one way and then another.

BĒAT, *n.* 1. A stroke; a striking; a blow, whether with the hand or with a weapon. 2. A recurring stroke; a pulsation. 3. The rise or fall of the hand or foot, in regulating the divisions of time in music. 4. A transient grace-note in *music*, struck immediately before the note it is intended to ornament. 5. A round or course which is frequently trodden; as, a watchman's *beat*. Hence, 6. A place of habitual or frequent resort.

BĒAT, } *pp.* Struck; dashed against; pressed or laid
BĒAT'EN, } down; hammered; pounded; vanquished; made smooth by treading; worn by use; tracked.

BĒAT'ER, *n.* 1. One who beats, or strikes; one whose occupation is to hammer metals. 2. An instrument for pounding, or comminuting substances.

BĒAT'ER-ŬP, *n.* One who beats for game.

† BĒATH, *v. t.* To bathe.—*Spenser.*

BE-A-TIF'IC, } *a.* [L. *beatus* and *facio*.] That has the
BE-A-TIF'IC-AL, } power to bless or make happy; used only of heavenly fruition after death; as, *beatific vision*.

BE-A-TIF'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to complete happiness.

BE-AT'I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* In *the Roman Catholic Church*, an act of the pope, by which he declares a person beatified or blessed after death. It is the first step toward canonization.

BE-AT'I-FȲ, *v. t.* [L. *beatus* and *facio*.] 1. To make happy; to bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment. 2. In *the Roman Catholic Church*, to declare, by a decree or public act, that a person is received into heaven, and is to be reverenced as blessed, though not canonized.

BĒAT'ING, *ppr.* Laying on blows; striking; dashing against; conquering; pounding; sailing against the direction of the wind, &c.

BĒAT'ING, *n.* The act of striking or giving blows; punishment or chastisement by blows; conquering; sailing against the direction of the wind.

BE-AT'I-TUDE, *n.* [L. *beatitudo*.] 1. Felicity of the highest kind; consummate bliss; [*used of the joys of heaven*]. 2. The declaration of blessedness made by our Savior to particular virtues.—SYN. Blessedness; felicity; happiness.

BEAU (bō), *n.*; *pl.* BEAUX. [Fr. *beau*.] A man of dress; a fine, gay man; one whose great care is to deck his person. In *familiar language*, a man who attends a lady.

BEAU-I-DĒ'AL (bō-i-dē'al), *n.* [Fr.] A conception or image of consummate beauty, formed in the mind, free from all the deformities, defects, and blemishes which nature exhibits.

BEAU'ISH (bō'ish), *a.* Like a beau; foppish; fine.

BEAU-MONDE' (bō-mond'), *n.* [Fr. *beau* and *monde.*] The fashionable world; people of fashion and gayety.—*Prior.*

BEAŪ'TE-OUS (bū'te-us), *a.* Very fair; elegant in form; pleasing to the sight; beautiful; very handsome. It expresses a greater degree of beauty than *handsome*, and is chiefly used in poetry.

BEAŪ'TE-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a beauteous manner; in a manner pleasing to the sight; beautifully.

BEAŪ'TE-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being beauteous; beauty.

BEAŪ'TI-FĪED, *pp.* Adorned; made beautiful.

BEAŪ'TI-FĪ-ER, *n.* He or that which makes beautiful.

BEAŪ'TI-FUL, *a.* 1. Having qualities that delight the eye. It expresses more than *handsome.* 2. Having the qualities which constitute beauty, or that which pleases the senses other than the sight, or which please the mind; as, a *beautiful* sound, a *beautiful* assemblage of virtues.—Syn. Lovely; charming; beauteous; elegant; fair; handsome; comely; graceful.

BEAŪ'TI-FUL-LY (bū'te-fụl-ly), *adv.* In a beautiful manner.

BEAŪ'TI-FUL-NESS (bū'te-fụl-nes), *n.* Elegance of form; beauty; the quality of being beautiful.

BEAŪ'TI-FŸ (bū'te-fī), *v. t.* [*beauty*, and L. *facio.*] To make or render beautiful; to add beauty to.—Syn. To adorn; grace; ornament; embellish; deck; decorate.

BEAŪ'TI-FŸ (bū'te-fī), *v. i.* To become beautiful; to advance in beauty.—*Addison.*

BEAŪ'TI-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* Adorning; embellishing.

BEAŪ'TI-FŸ-ING, *n.* The act of rendering beautiful.—*Bp. Taylor.*

† BEAŪ'TI-LESS, *a.* Without beauty.—*Hammond.*

BEAŪ'TY (bū'ty), *n.* [Fr. *beauté.*] 1. An assemblage of properties in the form of the person, or any other object, which pleases the eye. 2. A particular grace, feature, or ornament; any particular thing which is beautiful and pleasing. 3. A particular excellence, or a part which surpasses in excellence that with which it is united. 4. A beautiful person. 5. In *the arts*, symmetry of parts; harmony; justness of composition. 6. Joy and gladness.—*Is.*, lxi. Order, prosperity, peace, holiness.—*Ezek.*, xvi.—Syn. Elegance; grace; loveliness; comeliness; fairness; goodliness; gracefulness.

† BEAŪ'TY (bū'ty), *v. t.* To adorn; to beautify or embellish.—*Shak.*

BEAŪ'TY-SPOT (bū'te-spot), *n.* A patch; a foil; a spot placed on the face to heighten beauty.

BEA'VER (bē'ver), *n.* [Sax. *befor.*] 1. An amphibious quadruped, of the genus *castor*, valuable for its fur, and remarkable for its ingenuity in constructing its lodges or habitations. 2. The fur of the beaver, and a hat made of the fur. 3. A part of a helmet that covers the face, made jointed, so that the wearer could raise it to drink; hence the name, from the old French *bever*, to drink.

BEA'VERED, *a.* Covered with or wearing a beaver.

BEA'VER-TEEN, *n.* A kind of fustian cloth.

† BE-BLEED', *v. t.* To make bloody.—*Chaucer.*

† BE-BLOOD' (-blud'), } *v. t.* To make bloody.—*Sheldon.*
† BE-BLOOD'Y (-blud'dy), }

† BE-BLOT', *v. t.* To blot; to stain.—*Chaucer.*

BE-BLUB'BERED, *a.* Foul or swelled with weeping.

BE-A-FĬ'CO, *n.* A fig-pecker; a bird like a nightingale, which feeds on figs.

BE-CALM' (be-cäm'), *v. t.* 1. To still; to make quiet; to appease; to stop, or repress motion in a body. 2. To keep from motion for want of wind, as a ship.

BE-CALM'ED (be-cämd'), *pp.* or *a.* 1. Quieted; appeased. 2. Hindered from motion or progress by a calm.

BE-CALM'ING (be-cäm'ing), *ppr.* Appeasing; keeping from motion or progress.

BE-CALM'ING (be-cäm'ing), *n.* A calm at sea.

BE-CAME', *pret.* of *become.* *See* Become.

BE-CAUSE'. [Sax. *be*, for *by*, and *cause.*] By cause, or by the cause; on this account; for the cause which is explained in the next proposition; for the reason next explained.

BEC-CA-BUN'GA, *n.* Brooklime speedwell, *veronica beccabunga*; a plant.

BECH'A-MEL, *n.* A fine white broth or sauce, thickened with cream.—*Cooley.*

BE-CHANCE', *v. i.* To befall; to happen to.—*Shak.*

BE-CHARM', *v. t.* To charm; to captivate.

BE'CHIC, *n.* [Gr. βηχικα.] A medicine for relieving coughs, synonymous with *pectoral.*

BECK, *n.* [Sax. *becc.*] A small brook.—*Gray.*

BECK, *n.* [Sax. *beacn.*] A significant nod, or a motion of the hand, intended to be understood by some person, especially as a sign of command.

BECK, *v. i.* To nod, or make a sign with the head or hand.

BECK, *v. t.* To intimate a command to; to notify by a motion of the head or hand.

BECKED (bekt), *pp.* Called or notified by a motion of the head or hand.

BECK'ET, *n.* A thing used in ships to confine loose ropes, tackles, or spars.

BECK'ING, *ppr.* Directing by a nod or motion of the hand

BECK'ON (bek'kn), *v. i.* [*See* Beck.] To make a sign to another, by nodding, winking, or a motion of the hand or finger, &c.

BECK'ON (bek'kn), *v. t.* To make a significant sign to.

BECK'ON, *n.* A sign made without words.—*Bolingbroke.*

BECK'ONED, *pp.* Having a sign made to.

BECK'ON-ING, *ppr.* Making a significant sign, as a hint.

† BE-CLIP', *v. t.* [Sax. *beclyppan.*] To embrace.

BE-CLOUD', *v. t.* To cloud; to obscure; to dim.

BE-CLOUD'ED, *pp.* Clouded; darkened.

BE-CLOUD'ING, *ppr.* Overspreading with clouds; obscuring.

BE-COME' (be-cum'), *v. i.*; pret. *became*; pp. *become.* [Sax. *becuman*; D. *bekoomen*; G. *bekommen.*] 1. To pass from one state to another; to enter into some state or condition. 2. *To become of*, usually with *what* preceding; to be the fate of; to be the end of; as, what will *become* of our trade? In the present, it applies to place as well as condition; as, what has *become* of our companion?

BE-COME', *v. t.* In *general*, to suit or be suitable to; to be congruous to; to befit; to accord with, in character or circumstances; to be worthy of, decent, or proper.

BE-COM'ING, *ppr.* or *a.*, but used rarely or never except as an *adjective.* Belonging to the character, or adapted to circumstances.—Syn. Fit; suitable; congruous; meet; appropriate; befitting; proper; comely; graceful; decent.

† BE-COM'ING, *n.* Ornament.—*Shak.*

BE-COM'ING-LY, *adv.* After a becoming or proper manner.

BE-COM'ING-NESS, *n.* Fitness; congruity; propriety; decency; gracefulness arising from fitness.

BE-CRIP'PLE, *v. t.* To make lame; to cripple. [*Little used.*]

† BE-CURL', *v. t.* To curl.

BED, *n.* [Sax. *bed.*] 1. A place or an article of furniture to sleep and take rest on. 2. Lodging; a convenient place for sleep. 3. Marriage; matrimonial connection. 4. A plat or level piece of ground in a garden, usually a little raised above the adjoining ground. 5. The channel of a river, or that part in which the water usually flows. 6. Any hollow place, especially in the *arts*; a hollow place, in which any thing rests. 7. A layer; a stratum; an extended mass of any thing, whether upon the earth or within it.—*The bed* of a carronade or mortar, is the carriage on which it is mounted.—*Bed of justice*, in France. The king was said *to hold a bed of justice* when, going in person to a refractory parliament, and seated on his throne (called *lit*, bed), he caused them to register his decrees.—*To make a bed*, is to put it in order.—*To bring to bed*, to deliver of a child, is rarely used; but, in the passive form, *to be brought to bed*, that is, to be delivered of a child, is common.—*To put to bed*, in *midwifery*, is to deliver of a child.—*From bed and board.* In *law*, a separation of man and wife, without dissolving the bands of matrimony, is called a separation from *bed* and *board*, *a mensa et toro.*

BED, *v. t.* 1. To place in a bed.—*Bacon.* 2. To go to bed with.—*Shak.*, [*unusual.*] 3. To make partaker of the bed.—*Bacon.* 4. To plant and inclose or cover; to set or lay and inclose. 5. To lay in any hollow place, surrounded or inclosed. 6. To lay in a place of rest or security, covered, surrounded, or inclosed. 7. To lay in a stratum; to stratify; to lay in order, or flat.

BED, *v. i.* To cohabit; to use the same bed.

BED-DAB'BLE, *v. t.* To wet; to sprinkle.—*Shak.*

BED-DAB'BLED, *pp.* Wet; sprinkled.

BED-DAB'BLING, *ppr.* Wetting; sprinkling.

† BE-DAFF', *v. t.* To make a fool of.—*Chaucer.*

BED'A-GAT, *n.* The name of the sacred books of the Boodhists in Burmah.—*Malcom.*

BE-DAG'GLE, *v. t.* To soil, as clotnes, by drawing the ends in the mud, or spattering them with dirty water.

BE-DAG'GLED, *pp.* Soiled by reaching the mud in walking; bespattering.

† BE-DARE', *v. t.* To dare; to defy.—*Peele.*

† BE-DARK', *v. t.* To darken.—*Gower.*

† BE-DARK'EN, *v. t.* To obscure; to darken.

BE-DARK'ENED, *pp.* Darkened; obscured.

BE-DASH', *v. t.* To wet, by throwing water or other liquor upon; to bespatter with water or mud.

BE-DASH'ED (be-dasht'), *pp.* Bespattered with water or other liquid.

BE-DASH'ING, *ppr.* Bespattering dashing water upon, or other liquid.

BE-DAUB', *v. t.* To daub over; to besmear with viscous, slimy matter; to soil with any thing thick and dirty.

BE-DAUB'ED (be-daubd'), *pp.* Daubed over; besmeared.

BE-DAUB'ING, *ppr.* Daubing over; besmearing.

BE-DAZ'ZLE, *v. t.* To confound the sight by too strong a light; to make dim by luster.

BE-DAZ'ZLED, *pp.* Having the sight confounded by too strong a light.

BE-DAZ'ZLING, *ppr.* Confounding or making dim by a too brilliant luster.
BE-DAZ'ZLING-LY, *adv.* So as to bedazzle.
BED'-BUG, *n.* A troublesome insect, of an offensive smell, *cimex lectularius*, which infests the crevices of bedsteads, &c.—*P. Cyc.*
BED'-CHAIR, *n.* A chair with a movable back, which rises or falls, to sustain the sick while sitting up in bed.
BED'CHAM-BER, *n.* An apartment or chamber for a bed, or for sleep and repose.
BED'-CLOTHES, *n. pl.* Blankets, or coverlets, &c., for beds. *See* CLOTHES.
BED'DED, *pp.* or *a.* Laid in a bed; inclosed as in a bed; stratified.
BED'DER, } *n.* The nether stone of an oil mill.—*Chal-*
BE-DET'TER, } *mers.*
BED'DING, *ppr.* Laying in a bed; inclosing as in a bed.
BED'DING, *n.* A bed and its furniture; a bed; the materials of a bed, whether for man or beast.
BE-DEAD' (-ded'), *v. t.* To deaden.—*Hallywell.*
BE-DECK', *v. t.* To deck; to adorn; to grace.—*Shak.*
BE-DECK'ED (be-dekt'), *pp.* Adorned; ornamented.
BE-DECK'ING, *ppr.* Adorning; decking.
BED'E-GUAR (gär), *n.* A hairy or spongy substance on rose-bushes, produced by the puncture of certain insects, and once supposed to have valuable medicinal properties. —*Booth.*
† BEDE'-HOUSE, *n.* *Formerly*, a hospital or alms-house.
BE'DEL (bē'dl), *n.* An officer in the universities of England; a messenger or crier of a court; an inferior officer of a parish. [A peculiar orthography of *beadle.*]
BE'DEL-RY, *n.* The extent of a beadle's office.—*Blount.*
BE-DEV'IL (-dev'l), *v. t.* To throw into utter disorder and confusion, as if by the agency of evil spirits.—*South.*
BE-DEV'IL-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Thrown into utter disorder.—*W. Irving.*
BE-DEW' (be-dū'), *v. t.* To moisten, as with dew; to moisten in a gentle manner with any liquid.
BE-DEW'ED (be-dūde'), *pp.* Moistened, as if with dew; gently moistened.
BE-DEW'ER, *n.* That which bedews.—*Sherwood.*
BE-DEW'ING, *ppr.* Moistening gently, as with dew; wetting.
BE-DEW'Y, *a.* Moist with dew. [*Little used.*]
BED'FEL-LOW, *n.* One who lies with another in the same bed.—*Shak.*
BED'HANG-INGS, *n.* Curtains.—*Shak.*
BE-DIGHT' (be-dīte'), *v. t.* To adorn; to dress; to set off with ornaments. [*Little used.*]
BE-DIGHT'ED, } *pp.* Adorned; set off with ornaments.
BE-DIGHT', }
BE-DIGHT'ING, *ppr.* Adorning.
BE-DIM', *v. t.* To make dim; to obscure or darken.
BE-DIM'MED (be-dimd'), *pp.* Made dim; obscured.
BE-DIM'MING, *ppr.* Making dim; obscuring; darkening.
† BE-DISMAL, *v. t.* To make dismal.—*Student.*
BE-DIZ'EN (be-diz'zn), *v. t.* To adorn; to deck. [*A low word.*
BE-DIZ'ENED, *pp.* Bedecked; adorned.
BE-DIZ'EN-ING, *ppr.* Adorning.
BED'LAM, *n.* [corrupted from *Bethlehem*, the name of a religious house in London, afterward converted into a hospital for lunatics.] 1. A mad-house; a place appropriated for lunatics. 2. A madman; a lunatic; one who lives in *Bedlam.* 3. *Figuratively*, a place of uproar.
BED'LAM, *a.* Belonging to a mad-house.—*Shak.*
BED'LAM-ITE, *n.* An inhabitant of a mad-house; a madman.
BED'MAK-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make beds, as in a college or university.
BED'MATE, *n.* A bed-fellow.—*Shak.*
BED'-MOLD-ING, *n.* In *architecture*, the members of a cornice, which are placed below the coronet.
† BE-DOTE', *v. t.* To make to dote.—*Chaucer.*
BED'OU-IN (bed'oo-een), *n.* The name of those Arabs who live in tents, and are scattered over Arabia, Egypt, and other parts of Africa.
BED'POST, *n.* The post of a bedstead.
BED'PRESS-ER, *n.* A lazy fellow; one who loves his bed. —*Shak.*
BED'QUILT, *n.* A quilted spread or covering for a bed.
BE-DRAG'GLE, *v. t.* To soil, as garments which are suffered, in walking, to reach the dirt.
BE-DRAG'GLED, *pp.* Soiled by reaching the dirt in walking.
BE-DRAG'GLING, *ppr.* Soiling by drawing along in dirt or mud.
BE-DRENCH', *v. t.* To drench; to soak; to saturate with moisture.—*Shak.*
BE-DRENCH'ED (be-drencht'), *pp.* Drenched; soaked.
BE-DRENCH'ING, *ppr.* Soaking; drenching.
BED'RID, } *a.* Confined to the bed by age or infirm-
BED'RID-DEN, } ity.—*Shak.*
BED'RITE, *n.* The privilege of the marriage bed.
BED'ROOM, *n.* 1. A room or apartment intended or used for a bed; a lodging-room. 2. Room in a bed.—*Shak.*, [*not in use.*]
BE-DROP', *v. t.* To sprinkle, as with drops.
BE-DROP'PED (be-dropt'), *pp.* Sprinkled as with drops, speckled; variegated with spots.
BED'SIDE, *n.* The side of the bed.—*Middleton.*
BED'STAFF, *n.* A wooden pin anciently inserted on the sides of bedsteads, to keep the clothes from slipping on either side.
BED'STEAD (bed'sted), *n.* A frame for supporting a bed.
BED'STRAW, *n.* Straw laid under a bed to make it soft, also, the name of a plant.
BED'SWERV-ER, *n.* One who swerves from his bed; that is, one who is unfaithful to the marriage vow.—*Shak.*
BED'TICK, *n.* A case of stout linen or cotton cloth, used for inclosing feathers or other materials of a bed.
BED'TIME, *n.* The time to go to rest; the usual hour of going to bed.—*Shak.*
BE-DUCK', *v. t.* To duck; to put the head under water; to immerse.—*Spenser.*
† BE-DUNG', *v. t.* To cover with dung.—*Bp. Hall.*
† BE-DUSK', *v. t.* To smutch.—*Cotgrave.*
BE-DUST', *v. t.* To sprinkle, soil, or cover with dust.
BED'WARD, *adv.* Toward bed.—*Shak.*
BE-DWARF', *v. t.* To make little; to stunt, or hinder growth.—*Donne.*
BED'WORK, *n.* Work done in bed, without toil of the hands, or with ease.—*Shak.*
BE-DYE' (be-dī), *v. t.* To dye; to stain.—*Spenser.*
BE-DYED (be-dīde'), *pp.* Dyed; stained.
BEE, *n.* [Sax. *beo*; D. *bye.*] 1. An insect of the genus *apis.* The species are numerous, of which the honey-bee is the most interesting to man.—2. In *America*, in the rural districts, a meeting of neighbors and friends to aid a person in his work; also, a meeting of ladies to sew for the poor.
BEE'-BREAD, *n.* A brown, bitter substance, being the pollen of flowers collected by bees, as food for their young.
BEE'-EAT-ER, *n.* A bird that feeds on bees.
BEE'-FLOW-ER, *n.* A plant; a species of *ophrys.*
BEE'-GAR-DEN, *n.* A garden, or inclosure to set bee-hives in.
BEE'-GLUE, *n.* A soft, unctuous matter, with which bees cement the combs to the hives, and close up the cells; called, also, *propolis.*
BEE'-HIVE, *n.* A case, box, or other hollow vessel, which serves as a habitation for bees.
BEE'-MAS-TER, *n.* One who keeps bees.
BEE'-MOTH, *n.* A moth from whose eggs are produced caterpillars, which feed on the contents of bee-hives.
BEECH, *n.* [Sax. *bece, boc.*] A tree arranged by Linnæus under the genus *fagus.*
BEECH'-COAL, *n.* Charcoal from beech wood.
BEECH'EN (beech'n), *a.* Consisting of the wood or bark of the beech; belonging to the beech.
BEECH'-MAST, *n.* The fruit or nuts of the beech.
BEECH'-NUT, *n.* The nut of the beech-tree.
BEECH'-OIL, *n.* Oil expressed from the mast or nuts of the beech-tree.
BEECH'-TREE, *n.* The beech.
BEEF, *n.* [Fr. *bœuf, beuf.*] 1. An animal of the *bovine* genus, whether ox, bull, or cow. In this, which is the original sense, the word has a plural, *beeves.* 2. The flesh of an ox, bull, or cow, or of *bovine* animals generally, when killed.
BEEF, *a.* Consisting of the flesh of the ox, or *bovine* kind.
BEEF'-EAT-ER, *n.* 1. One who eats beef. 2. A yeoman of the guards in England, [corrupted from *buffetier*, a keeper of the sideboard or buffet, because some of them were arranged at side tables at solemn festivals.—*Encyc. Am.*] 3. The *buphaga*, an African bird.—4. In *popular use*, a stout, fleshy person.
BEEF'-STEAK', *n.* A steak or slice of beef for broiling.
BEEF'-WIT-TED, *a.* Dull in intellects; stupid; heavy headed.—*Shak.*
† BEELD, *n.* [Sax. *behlydan.*] Protection; refuge.—*Fair fax.*
BE-EL'ZE-BUB, *n.* A prince of devils. [The word signifies the deity of flies.]
BEE'MOL, *n.* *See* BEMOL.
BEEN (bin), [Sax. *beon.*] Part. perf. of *be.* In *old authors*, it is also the present tense plural of *be.*
BEEN, *n.* A fretted stringed instrument of music, having nineteen frets; used in India.
BEER, *n.* [W. *bir*; Fr. *biere.*] 1. A spirituous liquor made from any farinaceous grain; but generally from barley, with the addition of hops. 2. *Beer* is a name given in America to fermenting liquors made of various other materials; as, *root beer, spruce beer*; the last so called from the season of the year at which it is made.
BEER'-BAR-REL, *n.* A barrel for holding beer.

BEER'-HOUSE, *n.* A house where malt liquors are sold; an ale-house.

BEESTINGS. *See* BIESTINGS.

BEES'WAX, *n.* The wax collected by bees, and of which their cells are constructed.

BEET, *n.* [D. *biet;* Ger. *beete.*] A sweet, succulent root, much used as a vegetable, of the genus *beta.*

BEET'-RAVE, } *n.* A kind of beet, used for salad.—*Ash.*
BEET'-RAD-ISH, }

BEETLE, *n.* [Sax. *bitl* or *bytl*, a mallet; *betel*, the insect, *beetle.*] 1. A heavy mallet or wooden hammer, used to drive wedges, &c., having one, two, or three handles, for as many men to use it.—2. In *zoology*, the popular name of a genus of insects, the *scarabæus*, of many species. This term is popularly applied to all insects with hard or shelly wing-cases.

BEETLE, *v. i.* To jut; to be prominent; to hang or extend out.

BEETLE-BROW, *n.* A prominent brow.

BEETLE-BROWED, *a.* Having prominent brows.

BEETLE-HEAD, *n.* A stupid fellow.—*Scot.*

BEETLE-HEAD-ED (bē'tl-hed-ed), *a.* Having a head like a beetle; dull; stupid.—*Shak.*

BEETLE-STOCK, *n.* The handle of a beetle.

BEETLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Jutting; being prominent.

BEEVES, *n., plu.* of *beef.* Cattle; quadrupeds of the *bovine* genus, called, in England, *black* cattle.

BE-FALL', *v. t.;* pret. *befell;* part. *befallen.* [Sax. *befællan.*] To happen to; to occur to. It usually denotes ill.

BE-FALL', *v. i.* To happen; to come to pass.

BE-FALL'EN (be-fawln'), *pp.* Fallen on.

BE-FALL'ING, *ppr.* Happening to; occurring to; coming to pass. *n.* That which befalls.

BE-FELL', *pret.* of *befall.*

BE-FIT', *v. t.* To suit; to be suitable; to become.

BE-FITTING, *ppr.* or *a.* Having the quality of fitness or propriety.—SYN. Fit; becoming; suitable; meet; decent; appropriate.

BE-FLAT'TER, *v. t.* To flatter much.

BE-FOAM', *v. t.* To cover with foam. [*Little used.*]

BE-FOG'GED (be-fogd'), *a.* Involved in a fog.—*Irving.*

BE-FOOL', *v. t.* To fool; to infatuate; to delude.

BE-FOOL'ED (be-foold'), *pp.* Fooled; deceived; led into error.

BE-FOOL'ING, *ppr.* Fooling; making a fool of; deceiving; infatuating.

BE-FORE', *prep.* [Sax. *before*, or *beforan.*] 1. In front; on the side with the face, at any distance; used of persons. 2. In presence of, with the idea of power, authority, respect. 3. In sight of; as, *before* the face. 4. In the presence of, noting cognizance or jurisdiction. 5. In the power of, noting the right or ability to choose or possess; free to the choice. 6. In front of any object. 7. Preceding in time. 8. In preference to. 9. Superior; preceding in dignity. 10. Prior to; having prior right; preceding in order. 11. Previous to; in previous order; in order to. 12. *Before the wind*, denotes in the direction of the wind and by its impulse.

BE-FORE', *adv.* 1. In time preceding. 2. In time preceding to the present, or to this time; hitherto. 3. Further onward in place, in progress, or in front. 4. In front; on the fore part.

BE-FORE'CITED, *a.* Cited in a preceding part.

BE-FORE'HAND, *adv.* 1. In a state of anticipation or preoccupation; often followed by *with*. 2. Antecedently; by way of preparation or preliminary; aforetime. 3. In a state of accumulation, so as that more has been received than expended. 4. At first; before any thing is done.

BE-FORE'MEN-TIONED, *a.* Mentioned before.

† BE-FORE'-TIME, *adv.* Formerly; of old time.

BE-FORTUNE, *v. t.* To happen to; to betide.

BE-FOUL', *v. t.* [Sax. *befylan.*] To make foul; to soil.

BE-FRIEND' (be-frend'), *v. t.* To favor; to act as a friend to; to countenance, aid, or benefit.

BE-FRIEND'ED, *pp.* Favored; countenanced.

BE-FRIEND'ING, *ppr.* Favoring; assisting as a friend; showing kindness to.

BE-FRINGE' (be-frinj'), *v. t.* To furnish with a fringe; to adorn as with fringe.

BE-FRINGED (be-frinjd'), *pp.* Adorned as with a fringe.

BE-FUR'RED (be-furd'), *a.* Covered with fur.

BEG, } *n.* [the Turks write this word *begh*, or *bek*, but pro-
BEY, } nounce it *bey* (bā).] In the *Turkish dominions*, a governor of a town or district; more particularly, the lord of a sangiac or banner.—In *Tunis*, the *beg*, or *bey*, is the prince or king, answering to the *Dey* of Algiers.

BEG, *v. t.* 1. To ask earnestly, or with humility. 2. To ask or supplicate in charity. 3. To take for granted; to assume without proof; as, to *beg* the question.—SYN. To intreat; solicit; implore; supplicate; beseech; petition; crave; request; ask.

BEG, *v. i.* To ask alms or charity; to practice begging; to live by asking alms.

BE-GET', *v. t.;* pret. *begot, begat;* pp. *begot, begotten.* [Sax. *begetan.*] 1. To procreate, as a father or sire; to generate. 2. To produce, as an effect; to cause to exist; to generate; as, to *beget* strife.

BE-GET'TER, *n.* One who begets or procreates; a father.

BEG'GA-BLE, *a.* That may be begged.—*Butler.*

BEG'GAR, *n.* 1. One who lives by asking alms, or makes it his business to beg for charity. 2. One who supplicates with humility; a petitioner. 3. One who assumes in argument what he does not prove.

BEG'GAR, *v. t.* 1. To reduce to beggary; to impoverish 2. To deprive or make destitute; to exhaust; as, "to *beg gar* all description."

BEG'GAR-MAID, *n.* A maid who is a beggar.—*Shak*

BEG'GAR-MAN, *n.* A man who is a beggar.—*Shak.*

BEG'GAR-WOM-AN, *n.* A female beggar.—*Shak.*

BEG'GARED, *pp.* Reduced to extreme poverty.

BEG'GAR-ING, *ppr.* Reducing to indigence or a state of beggary.

BEG'GAR-LI-NESS, *n.* The state of being beggarly; meanness; extreme poverty.—*Barret.*

BEG'GAR-LY, *a.* Mean; poor; in the condition of a beggar; extremely indigent.—*Shak.* [*Used of persons and things.*]

BEG'GAR-LY, *adv.* Meanly; indigently; despicably.

BEG'GAR'S LICE, *n.* The name of an obnoxious weed (*Echinaspernum Virginicum*), having a bur-like fruit, or nuts, furnished with hooked prickles, which fastens on those who pass by.

BEG'GAR-Y, *n.* A state of extreme indigence.

BEGGED, *pp.* Entreated; supplicated; asked in charity.

BEG'GING, *ppr.* Asking alms; supplicating; assuming without proof.

BEG'GING, *n.* The act of soliciting alms; the practice of asking alms.

BE-GHARDS', } *n.* A German word, denoting one who
BE-GUARDS', } begs *hard*, or with importunity; applied formerly to some of the Franciscan and other mendicant orders of Rome. The name was also given to certain classes of persons distinguished for the frequency and fervor of their prayers.

BE-GILT', *a.* Gilded.—*Ben Jonson.*

BE-GIN', *v. i.;* pret. *began;* pp. *begun.* [Sax. *gynnan, aginnan*, and *beginnan.*] 1. To have an original or first existence; to come into existence. 2. To do the first act; to enter upon something new; to take the first step.

BE-GIN', *v. t.* 1. To do the first act of any thing; to enter on; to commence. 2. To trace from any thing, as the first ground; to lay the foundation.—SYN. To commence originate; enter upon; set about.

BE-GIN'NER, *n.* 1. The person who begins. 2. One who first enters upon any art, science, or business; one who is in his rudiments; a young practitioner.

BE-GIN'NING, *ppr.* First entering upon; commencing, giving rise or original; taking rise or origin.

BE-GIN'NING, *n.* 1. The first cause; origin. 2. That which is first; the first state; commencement; entrance into being. 3. The rudiments, first ground, or materials.

† BE-GIN'NING-LESS, *a.* That hath no beginning.

BE-GIRD', *v. t.;* pret. *begirt, begirded;* pp. *begirt.* [Sax. *begyrdan.*] 1. To bind with a band or girdle. 2. To surround; to inclose; to encompass. 3. To besiege.—*To begirt*, used by *Ben Jonson*, is a corrupt orthography.

BE-GIRD'ED, } *pp.* Bound with a girdle; surrounded; in
BE-GIRT', } closed; besieged.

BE-GIRD'ING, *ppr.* Binding with a girdle; surrounding besieging.

BEG'LER-BEG, *n.* [*See* BEG.] The governor of a province in the Turkish empire, next in dignity to the grand-vizier His province is called *beglerbeglic.*

† BE-GLOOM', *v. t.* To make gloomy; to darken.—*Badcock.*

BE-GNAW' (be-naw'), *v. t.* [Sax. *begnagan.*] To bite or gnaw; to eat away; to corrode; to nibble.

† BE-GOD', *v. t.* To deify.—*More.*

BE-GONE' (*pro. nearly* be-gawn'). Go away; depart. These two words have been improperly united. *Be* retains the sense of a verb, and *gone* that of a participle.

BE-GOR'ED, *a.* Besmeared with gore.

BE-GOT', } *pp.* of *get.* Procreated; generated.
BE-GOTTEN, }

† BE-GRAVE', *v. t.* 1. To deposit in the grave; to bury. 2 To engrave.—*Gower.*

BE-GREASE', *v. t.* To soil or daub with grease, or other oily matter.

BE-GRIME', *v. t.* To soil with dirt deep impressed, so that the natural hue can not easily be recovered.—*Shak.*

BE-GRIM'ED (be-grīmd'), *pp.* Deeply soiled.

BE-GRIM'ER, *n.* One who begrimes.

BE-GRUDGE' (be-grudj'), *v. t.* To grudge; to envy the possession of.

BE-GRUDG'ED (be-grudgd'), *pp.* Having excited envy

BE-GRUDG'ING, *ppr.* Envying the possession of.

BE-GUĪLE (be-gīle'), *v. t.* 1. To impose on by artifice or craft. 2. To elude by craft. 3. To elude any thing disagreeable by amusement or other means; to pass pleasingly.—SYN. To delude; deceive; cheat; insnare; amuse.

BE-GUĪL'ED (be-gīld'), *pp.* Deluded; imposed on; misled by craft; eluded by stratagem; passed pleasingly.

BE-GUĪLE'MENT, *n.* Act of beguiling or deceiving.

BE-GUĪL'ER (be-gī'ler), *n.* He or that which beguiles or deceives.

BE-GUĪL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Deluding; deceiving by craft; eluding by artifice; amusing.

BE-GUĪL'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to deceive.

BE-GUILTY (be-gil'te), *v. t.* To render guilty.—*Sanderson.* [*A barbarous word.*]

BĒ-GUĪNE' (bā-geen'), *n.* One of a congregation of half nuns in Flanders. Similar societies of males were called *beghards* or *beguins.* *See* BEGHARD.

BE'GUM, } *n.* In the *East Indies*, a princess or lady of
BE'GAUM, } high rank.—*Malcom.*

BE-GUN', *pp.* of *begin.* Commenced; originated.

BE-HĀLF' (be-häf'), *n.* [Sax. *behefe.*] 1. Favor; advantage; convenience; profit; support; defense; vindication; as, to speak *in behalf* of some one. 2. Part; side; noting substitution, or the act of taking the part of another; as, to appear *in behalf* of a client.

BE-HAP'PEN (-hap'pn), *v. i.* To happen to.—*Spenser.*

BE-HĀVE', *v. t.* [G. *gehaben.*] 1. To restrain; to govern; to subdue. [*This sense is obsolete.*] 2. To carry; to conduct; used with the reciprocal pronoun; as, he *behaves himself* manfully.

BE-HĀVE', *v. i.* To act; to conduct; generally applied to manners, or to conduct in any particular business; and in a good or bad sense. He *behaves* well or ill.

BE-HĀV'ED (be-hāvd'), *pp.* Conducted.

BE-HĀV'ING, *ppr.* Carrying; conducting.

BE-HĀV'IOR (be-hāv'yur), *n.* Manner of behaving, whether good or bad; conduct; manners; carriage of one's self, with respect to propriety, or morals; deportment.—*To be upon one's behavior*, is to be in a state of trial, in which something important depends on propriety of conduct. The modern phrase is, *to be*, or *to be put, upon one's good behavior.* Judges hold their offices during good behavior, *i. e.*, while they conduct with integrity and fidelity.—SYN. Deportment; conduct; demeanor; carriage; manner; address; breeding.

BE-HĒAD' (be-hed'), *v. t.* To cut off the head; to sever the head from the body with a cutting instrument.

BE-HĒAD'ED (be-hed'ed), *pp.* Having the head cut off.

BE-HĒAD'ING (be-hed'ing), *ppr.* Severing the head from the body.

BE-HĒAD'ING (be-hed'ing), *n.* The act of separating the head from the body by a cutting instrument; decollation.

BE-HELD', *pret.* and *pp.* of *behold*, which see.

† BE-HEL', *v. t.* To torture as with the pains of hell.—*Hewyt.*

BĒ'HE-MOTH, *n.* [Heb. בְּהֵמוֹת.] Authors are divided in opinion as to the animal intended in Scripture by this name; some supposing it to be an ox or elephant, and others the hippopotamus, or river-horse. It seems to unite some of the peculiar characteristics of all; and nence, some consider it as a kind of type or representation of the largest land animals, under the general name of *behemoth*, which is a plural, denoting, literally, *beasts.*—*Kitto.*

BĒ'HEN, } *n.* A plant. The *behen* of the shops, or *white*
BEN, } *behen*, is spatling poppy. *Red behen* is sea-
BEK'EN. } lavender.

BE-HEST', *n.* [be, and Sax. *hæse.*] Command; precept; injunction; charge; mandate.

† BE-HĪGHT' (be-hīte'), *v. t.*; pret. *behot.* [Sax. *behetan.*] To promise; to intrust; to call, or name; to command; to adjudge; to address; to inform; to mean; to reckon.

BE-HĪND', *prep.* [Sax. *behindan.*] 1. At the back of another. 2. On the back part, at any distance; in the rear. 3. Remaining; left after the departure of another, whether by removing to a distance, or by death. 4. Left at a distance, in progress or improvement. 5. Inferior to another in dignity and excellence. 6. On the side opposite the front or nearest part, or opposite to that which fronts a person; on the other side.—*Behind the back*, in *Scripture*, signifies out of notice, or regard; overlooked; disregarded.

BE-HĪND', *adv.* 1. Out of sight; not produced, or exhibited to view; remaining; as, there is still much evidence *behind.* 2. Backward; on the back part; as, to come *behind.* 3. Past in the progress of time. 4. Future, or remaining to be endured. 5. Remaining after a payment; unpaid. 6. Remaining after the departure of; as, to be left *behind.*

BE-HĪND'HAND, *a.* In arrear; in an exhausted state; in a state in which rent or profit has been anticipated, and expenditures precede the receipt of funds to supply them. In *popular use*, a state of poverty. *Behindhand with*, denotes behind in progress.

BE-HŌLD', *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *beheld.* [Sax. *behealdan, beheoldan.*] 1. To fix the eyes upon; to see with attention; to observe with care. 2. To look upon; to see.—SYN. To look upon; consider; eye; view; contemplate, observe regard; attend to.

BE-HŌLD', *v. i.* 1. To look; to direct the eyes to an object. 2. To fix the attention upon an object; to direct or fix the mind.

BE-HŌLD'EN (be-hōl'dn), *pp.* or *a.* Obliged; bound in gratitude; indebted.

BE-HŌLD'ER, *n.* One who beholds; one who looks upon, or sees.—SYN. Spectator; observer; witness; looker on.

BE-HŌLD'ING, *ppr.* 1. Fixing the eyes upon; looking on seeing. 2. Fixing the attention; regarding with attention 3. Obliged. A mistaken use of the word for *beholden.*—4. *n.* Obligation.—*Carew*, [*not used.*]

† BE-HŌLD'ING-NESS, *n.* The state of being obliged.

BE-HŌN'EY, *v. t.* To sweeten with honey.—*Sherwood.*

BE-HOOF', *n.* [Sax. *behofian.*] 1. Need; necessity. Hence, 2. In *present usage*, that which is advantageous; advantage; profit; benefit.

BE-HOOV'A-BLE, *a.* Needful; profitable.

BE-HOOVE' (be-hoov'), *v. t.* [Sax. *behofian.*] To be necessary for; to be fit for; to be meet for, with respect to necessity, duty, or convenience. It may, perhaps, be sometimes used intransitively; as, let him behave as it *be hooveth.*

BE-HOOVE'FUL (be-hoov'ful), *a.* Needful; useful; profitable; advantageous.

† BE-HOOVE'FUL-LY (be-hoov'ful-ly), *adv.* Usefully; profitably.

† BE-HOOVE'LY, *a.* Profitable.—*Gower.*

† BE-HOT', *pret.* of *behight.*

BE-HOVE' (be-hoov'), and its derivatives. *See* BEHOOVE

† BE-HOWL', *v. i.* To howl at.—*Shak.*

BĒ'ING, *ppr.* [*See* BE.] Existing in a certain state.

BĒ'ING, *n.* 1. Existence; a particular state or condition 2. A person existing. 3. An immaterial, intelligent existence, or spirit. 4. An animal; any living creature.

† BĒ'ING-PLĀCE, *n.* An existence.—*Spenser.*

BE IT SO. A phrase of anticipation, *suppose it be so*; or o permission, *let it be so.*—*Shak.*

† BE-JĀDE', *v. t.* To tire.—*Milton.*

† BE-JĀPE', *v. t.* To laugh at; to deceive.—*Chaucer.*

BE-JES'U-IT, *v. t.* To initiate in Jesuitism.—*Milton.*

† BE-KISS', *v. t.* To kiss or salute.—*Jonson.*

† BE-KNĀVE', *v. t.* To call knave.—*Pope.*

† BE-KNŌW' (be-nō'), *v. t.* To acknowledge.—*Chaucer.*

BE-LĀ'BOR, *v. t.* To ply diligently; to beat soundly; to thump.—*Dryden.*

BE-LĀCE', *v. t.* 1. To fasten, as with a lace or cord. 2. To beat; to whip.

BE-LĀCE'ED (be-lāste'), *a.* Adorned with lace.—*Beaumont*

† BE-LAM', *v. t.* To beat; to bang.

† *BEL'A-MOUR*, *n.* [Fr. *bel-amour.*] A gallant; a consort.—*Spenser.*

† BEL'A-MY, *n.* [Fr. *bel-ami.*] A good friend · an intimate—*Spenser.*

† BE-LĀTE', *v. t.* To retard or make too late.

BE-LĀT'ED, *a.* 1. Benighted; abroad late at night. 2. Too late for the hour appointed or intended; later than the proper time.

BE-LĀT'ED-NESS, *n.* A being too late.—*Milton.*

† BE-LĀVE', *v. t.* To wash.

† BE-LAW'GĪVE, *v. t.* To give a law to.—*Milton.*

BE-LĀY', *v. t.* 1. To block up, or obstruct. 2. To place in ambush. 3. To adorn, surround, or cover. 4. In *seamanship*, to fasten, or make fast, by winding a rope round a cleat, kevil, or belaying-pin.

BE-LĀY'ED (be-lād'), *pp.* Obstructed; ambushed; made fast.

BE-LĀY-ING, *ppr* Blocking up; laying an ambush; making fast.

BE-LĀY'ING-PIN, *n.* A strong pin in the side of a vessel, or by the mast, around which ropes are wound, when they are fastened or *belayed.*

BELCH, *v. t.* [Sax. *bealcan.*] 1. To throw or eject wind from the stomach with violence. 2. To eject violently from within; as, to *belch* forth curses.

BELCH, *v. i.* [Sax. *bealcan.*] 1. To eject wind from the stomach. 2. To issue out, as by eructation.

BELCH, *n.* 1. The act of throwing out from the stomach, or violently from within; eructation. 2. A cant name for malt liquor.

BELCH'ED (belcht), *pp.* Ejected from the stomach, or from a hollow place.

BELCH'ING, *ppr.* Ejecting from the stomach, or any deep, hollow place.

BELCH'ING, *n.* Eructation.—*Barret.*

BEL'DAM, *n.* [Fr. *belle*, and *dame.* It seems to be used in contempt, or as a cant term.] 1. An old woman.—*Shak.* 2. A hag.—*Dryden.*

BE-LĒA'GUER (be-lē'ger), *v. t.* [Ger. *belagern.*] To surround with an army, so as to preclude escape.—SYN. To block up; besiege; environ; invest; encompass.

BE-LĒA'GUERED, *pp.* Besieged.
BE-LĒA'GUER-ER, *n.* One who besieges.
BE-LĒA'GUER-ING, *ppr.* Besieging; blocking up.
† BE-LĒAVE', *v. t.* To leave.—*May.*
BE-LEC'TURED, *a.* Lectured frequently or much.
BE-LEE', *v. t.* To place on the lee.—*Shak.*
BE-LEM'NITE, *n.* [Gr. *βελεμνον.*] Arrow-head, or finger-stone; vulgarly called *thunder-bolt,* or *thunder-stone*; a genus of extinct fossils, having a straight, tapering shell. They belonged to the animals of the class *cephalopods.*
BE-LĒP'ER, *v. t.* To infect with leprosy.
BEL ES-PRĬT' (bel'es-pree'), *n.; pl.* BEAUX ESPRITS (bōz'-es-pree). [Fr.] A man of wit; a fine genius.
BEL'FRY, *n.* [Fr. *befroy.*] 1. Among *military writers of the middle age,* a tower erected by besiegers to overlook the place besieged, in which sentinels were placed. 2. That part of a steeple, or other building, in which a bell is hung.
† BEL-GARD', *n.* [Fr. *bel* and *egard.*] A soft look or glance.
BEL'GI-AN, *a.* Belonging to Belgium, or the Netherlands.
BEL'GI-AN, *n.* A native of Belgium, or the Netherlands.
BEL'GIC, *a.* [L. *Belgicus.*] Pertaining to the *Belgæ,* or to the Netherlands.
BE'LI-AL, *n.* [Heb. בליעל.] *As a noun,* unprofitableness; wickedness. Hence, an evil spirit of that name.—*Milton. As an adjective,* worthless; wicked.—*Sons of Belial,* wicked men.—*Parkhurst.*
BE-LĪ'BEL, *v. t.* To libel or traduce.—*Fuller.*
BE-LĪE' (be-lī'), *v. t.* [*be* and *lie.* Sax. *belecgan.*] 1. To give the lie to; to show to be false; as, his looks *belie* his words. 2. To counterfeit; to mimic; to feign resemblance. 3. To give a false representation. 4. To tell lies concerning; to calumniate by false reports. 5. To fill with lies.—*Shak.*
BE-LĪ'ED (be-līde'), *pp.* Falsely represented, either by word or obvious evidence and indication; counterfeited; mimicked.
BE-LIEF' (be-leef'), *n.* [Sax. *geleaf, geleafan, gelefan, geliefan, gelyfan,* to believe.] 1. A persuasion of the truth, or an assent of mind to the truth of a declaration, proposition, or alleged fact, on the ground of evidence.—2. In *theology,* faith, or a firm persuasion of the truths of religion. 3. Religious tenets or faith. 4. Persuasion or opinion. 5. The thing believed; the object of belief. 6. A creed; a form or summary of articles of faith.—SYN. Credence; trust; faith; credit; confidence; persuasion.
BE-LIEV'A-BLE (be-lē'va-bl), *a.* That may be believed; credible.
BE-LIEVE' (be-leev'), *v. t.* 1. To credit upon the authority or testimony of another; to be persuaded of the truth of something. 2. To expect or hope with confidence; to trust.
BE-LIEVE', *v. i.* 1. To have a firm persuasion of any thing. 2. In *popular use,* the term denotes more loosely, to think, or suppose.—In *theology,* to *believe* sometimes expresses a mere assent of the understanding; and sometimes it implies, with this assent of the mind, a yielding of the will and affections.
BE-LIEV'ED (be-leevd'), *pp.* Credited; assented to, as true.
BE-LIEV'ER, *n.* 1. One who believes; one who gives credit to other evidence than that of personal knowledge.—2. In *theology,* one who gives credit to the truth of the Scriptures, as a revelation from God. *In a more restricted sense,* a professor of Christianity.
BE-LIEV'ING, *ppr.* Giving credit to testimony, or to other evidence than personal knowledge.
BE-LIEV'ING-LY, *adv.* In a believing manner.
BE-LĪKE', *adv.* [*be* and *like.*] Probably; likely; perhaps.
† BE-LĪKE'LY, *adv.* Probably.—*Hall.*
† BE-LĪME', *v. t.* To besmear with lime.—*Bp. Hall.*
BE-LĪT'TLE, *v. t.* To make smaller; to lower in character.—*Jefferson.* [*Rare in* America: *not used in* England.]
† BE-LĪVE', *adv.* Speedily; quickly.—*Spenser.*
BELL, *n.* [Sax. *bell, bella, belle.*] 1. A vessel or hollow body of cast metal, used for making sounds. Its constituent parts are a barrel or hollow body enlarged or expanded at one end, an ear or cannon by which it is hung to a beam, and a clapper on the inside. 2. A hollow body of metal, perforated, and containing a solid ball, to give sounds when shaken; used on animals. 3. Any thing in form of a *bell,* as the cup, or *calix,* of a flower.—*To bear the bell,* is to be the first, or leader, in allusion to the *bell-wether* of a flock.—To curse by *bell, book,* and *candle,* was to read the curse in English, with the ringing of bells, and candles lighted, to inspire greater dread.—*To shake the bells,* in Shakspeare, is to give an alarm.
BELL, *v. i.* To grow in the form of bells, as buds or flowers.
BELL, *v. t. To bell the cat,* to encounter and cripple one of greatly superior force; from the fable of the mice resolving to put a bell on the cat, in order to guard them against her attacks.—*Sir W. Scott.*
BELL'-FASH-IONED, *a.* Having the form of a bell.
BELL'-FLOW-ER, *n.* A genus of plants, so named from the shape of the flower.
BELL'-FOUND-ER, *n* A man whose occupation is to found or cast bells.
BELL'-FOUND'ER-Y, } *n.* A place for founding or casting
BELL'-FOUND'RY, } bells.
BELL'-MAN, *n.* A man who rings a bell, especially to give notice of any thing in the streets.
BEL'L'-MET-AL (bel'met-tl), *n.* A mixture of copper and tin, in the proportion of from three to five parts of copper to one of tin, and usually a small portion of brass or zinc; used for making bells.
BELL'-PEP-PER, *n.* A name of the Guinea pepper, a species of *capsicum.*
BELL'-PULL, *n.* A bell-cord.
BELL'-RING-ER, *n.* One whose business is to ring a church or other bell.
BELL'-SHAPED (-shāpt), *a.* Having the form of a bell. In *botany,* campanulate; swelling out without a tube at the base.
BELL'-WETH-ER, *n.* A wether or sheep which leads the flock with a bell on his neck.
BELL'-WORT, *n.* A plant, the *uvularia.*
BEL-LA-DON'NA, *n.* The deadly nightshade, a species of *atropa.*
BEL-LĀ'TRIX, *n.* [L.] A ruddy, glittering star, of the second magnitude, in the left shoulder of Orion.
BELLE (bel), *n.* [Fr.] A gay young lady.—In *popular use,* a lady of superior beauty, and much admired.
BELL'ED (beld), *a.* Hung with bells.
* BELLES-LET'TRES (bel-let'ter), *n. pl.* [Fr.] Polite literature; a word of very vague signification. It includes poetry and oratory; but authors are not agreed to what particular branches of learning the term should be restricted.
† BELL'I-BONE, *n.* [Fr. *belle* and *bonne.*] A woman excelling both in beauty and goodness.
BEL'LIED (bel'lid), *pp.* or *a.* Swelled or prominent, like the belly.—In *botany,* ventricose; swelled out in the middle.
† BEL-LIG'ER-ĀTE, *v. i.* To make war.—*Cockeram.*
BEL-LIG'ER-ENT, *a.* [L. *belliger, belligero.*] Waging war carrying on war.
BEL-LIG'ER-ENT, *n.* A nation, or state carrying on war
† BEL-LIG'ER-OUS, *a.* The same as *belligerent.*
BELL'ING, *n.* [Sax. *bellan.*] 1. The noise of a roe in rutting time. 2. *a.* Growing or forming like a bell; growing full and ripe; used of hops; from *bell.*
BEL-LIP'O-TENT, *a.* [L. *bellipotens.*] Powerful or mighty in war. [*Little used.*]
† BEL'LI-TUDE, *n.* [L. *bellitudo.*] Beauty.—*Cockeram.*
† BEL-LĪQUE' (bel-leek'), *a.* [Old Fr.] Warlike.
BELL'LESS, *a.* Having no bell.—*Scott.*
BEL'LON, *n.* A disease, attended with languor and intolerable griping of the bowels; the lead colic.
BEL-LŌ'NA, *n.* The goddess of war.
BEL'LŌW, *v. i.* [Sax. *bellan.*] 1. To make a hollow, loud noise, as a bull; to make a loud outcry; to roar.—In *contempt,* to vociferate or clamor. 2. To roar, as the sea in a tempest, or as the wind when violent; to make a loud hollow, continued sound.
BEL'LŌW, *n.* A loud outcry; roar.
BEL'LŌW-ER, *n.* One who bellows.
BEL'LŌW-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making a loud, hollow sound, as a bull, or as the roaring of billows.
BEL'LŌW-ING, *n.* A loud, hollow sound, or roar, as of a bull.
* BEL'LŌWS, *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Sax. *bilig,* or *bylig*; Goth. *balgs.*] An instrument, utensil, or machine for blowing fire
BEL'LŌWS-FISH, *n.* The trumpet-fish.
BEL'LU-ĪNE, *a.* [L. *belluinus.*] Beastly; pertaining to or like a beast; brutal. [*Little used.*]
BEL'LY, *n.* [Ir. *bolg*; W. *boly.*] 1. That part of the human body which extends from the breast to the thighs, containing the bowels. 2. The part of a beast corresponding to the human belly. 3. The womb.—*Jer.*, i., 5. 4. The receptacle of food; that which requires food. 5. The part of any thing which resembles the human belly in protuberance or cavity, as of a harp or a bottle. 6. Any hollow, inclosed place.—7. In the *Scripture,* belly is used for carnal lusts.
BEL'LY, *v. t.* To fill; to swell out.—*Shak.*
BEL'LY, *v. i.* 1. To swell and become protuberant, like the belly. 2. To strut.
BEL'LY-ĀCHE, *n.* Pain in the bowels; the colic. [*Vulgar.*]
BEL'LY-ĀCHE BUSH or WEED, *n.* A species of *jatropha.*
BEL'LY-BAND, *n.* A band that encompasses the belly of a horse, and fastens the saddle; a girth.
BEL'LY-BOUND, *a.* Diseased in the belly; costive.
† BEL'LY-CHEER, *n.* Good cheer.—*Chaucer.*
BEL'LY-FRET-TING, *n.* The chafing of a horse's belly with a fore girt. 2. A violent pain in a horse's belly caused by worms.
BEL'LY-GOD, *n.* A glutton; one who makes a god of his belly.
BEL'LY-PINCHED (-pincht), *a.* Pinched with hunger.
BEL'LY-RŌLL, *n.* A roller protuberant in the middle, to roll land between ridges, or in hollows.

BEL'LY-SLAVE, *n.* A slave to the appetite.
BEL'LY-TIM-BER, *n.* Food; that which supports the belly. —*Prior.* [*Vulgar.*]
BEL'LY-WORM, *n.* A worm that breeds in the belly or stomach.—*Johnson.*
BEL'LY-FUL, *n.* As much as fills the belly, or satisfies the appetite.—In *familiar language*, a sufficiency; more than enough.—*Johnson.* [*Vulgar.*]
BEL'LY-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Enlarging capacity; swelling out, like the belly.
BE-LOCK', *v. t.* [Sax. *belucan.*] To lock, or fasten as with a lock.—*Shak.*
BEL'O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. βελος and μαντεια.] A kind of divination by arrows, practiced by the ancient Scythians, Babylonians, and other nations.
BEL'O-NE, *n.* [Gr. βελονη.] A name given by Cuvier to the gar, garfish, or sea-needle, a species of *esox.*
BE-LONG', *v. i.* [D. *belangen.*] 1. To be the property of. 2. To be the concern or proper business of; to appertain. 3. To be appendant to. 4. To be a part of, or connected with, though detached in place. 5. To have relation to. 6. To be the quality or attribute of. 7. To be suitable for. 8. To relate to, or be referred to. 9. To have a legal residence, settlement, or inhabitancy. 10. To be the native of; to have original residence.—11. In *common language*, to have a settled residence; to be domiciliated.
BE-LONG'ING, *ppr.* Pertaining; appertaining; being the property of; being a quality of; being the concern of; being appendant to; being a native of, or having a legal or permanent settlement in.
† BE-LONG'ING, *n.* A quality.—*Shak.*
† BE-LOVE', *v. t.* To love.
BE-LOV'ED, *pp.* or *a.*; *pron.* beluvd' as a *participle*; beluv'ed as an *adjective*; [*be* and *loved*, from *love. Belove*, as a verb, is not used.] Loved; greatly loved; dear to the heart.
BE-LOW', *prep.* 1. Under in place; beneath; not so high. 2. Inferior in rank, excellence, or dignity. 3. Unworthy of; unbefitting.
BE-LOW', *adv.* 1. In a lower place, with respect to any object. 2. On the earth, as opposed to the heavens. 3. In hell, or the region of the dead. 4. In a court of inferior jurisdiction.
† BE-LOWT', *v. t.* To treat with contemptuous language.
BEL'SWAG-GER, *n.* A lewd man; a bully.—*Dryden.*
BELT, *n.* [Sax. *belt.*] 1. A girdle; a band; a circlet; as, a lady's *belt*, a sword *belt*, a *belt* of trees. 2. A term applied to two narrow passages at the entrance of the Baltic. 3. A bandage or band used by surgeons for various purposes. —4. In *astronomy*, certain girdles or rings which surround the planet Jupiter are called *belts.* 5. A disease among sheep, cured by cutting off the tail, laying the sore bare, then casting mold on it, and applying tar and goose-grease.
BELT, *v. t.* To encircle.—*Warton.*
BEL'TANE, } *n.* May-day and its attendant ceremonies
BEL'TIN, } among the Scottish Highlanders; as the *beltane-fire*, &c.—*Brande.*
BELT'ED, *a.* Wearing a belt.
BE-LU'GA, *n.* A fish of the cetaceous order.
BEL'VE-DERE' (bel've-deer'), *n.* [It.] In *Italian architecture*, a pavilion on the top of an edifice; an artificial eminence in a garden.
BEL'VI-DERE, *n.* [L. *bellus* and *video.*] A plant, a species of *chenopodium*, goosefoot or wild orach.
BE-LYE'. *See* BELIE.
† BE'MA, *n.* [Gr. βημα.] 1. A chancel. 2. In *ancient Greece*, a stage or kind of pulpit.
† BE-MAD', *v. t.* To make mad.—*Shak.*
BE-MAN'GLE, *v. t.* To mangle; to tear asunder.—*Beaumont.* [*Little used.*]
BE-MASK', *v. t.* To mask; to conceal.—*Shelton.*
BE-MAZE', *v. t.* To bewilder. [*Little used.*]
† BE-METE', *v. t.* To measure.—*Shak.*
BE-MIN'GLE, *v. t.* To mingle; to mix. [*Little used.*]
BE-MIRE', *v. t.* To drag or encumber in the mire.
† BE-MIST', *v. t.* To cover or involve in mist.
BE-MOAN', *v. t.* To lament; to bewail; to express sorrow for.
† BE-MOAN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be lamented.
BE-MOAN'ED, *pp.* Lamented; bewailed.
BE-MOAN'ER, *n.* One who laments.
BE-MOAN'ING, *ppr.* Lamenting; bewailing.
BE-MOCK', *v. t.* To treat with mockery. [*Little used.*]
BE-MOCK', *v. i.* To laugh at.
† BE-MOIL', *v. t.* To bedraggle; to bemire; to soil or encumber with mire and dirt.—*Shak.*
BE-MOIST'EN, *v. t.* To moisten; to wet.
BE'MOL, *n.* In *music*, B flat, a semi-tone below B natural. —*Bacon.*
† BE-MON'STER, *v. t.* To make monstrous.—*Shak.*
BE-MOURN', *v. t.* To weep or mourn over. [*Little used.*]
BE-MUSED' (be-mūzd'), *a.* Overcome with musing; dreaming; *a word of contempt.*—*Pope.*
† BEN. [Sax.] Used for *are*, *been*, and *to be.*
BEN, } *n.* A purgative fruit or nut.
BEN'-NUT, }
BENCH, *n.* [Sax. *benc.*] 1. A long seat, usually of board or plank. 2. The seat where judges sit in court; the seat of justice. Hence, 3. The persons who sit as judges; the court.—*Dryden.* 4. In *old writers*, an idler; one who sits much on tavern benches.
BENCH, *v. t.* 1. To furnish with benches. 2. To seat on a bench. 3. *v. i.* To sit on a seat of justice.—*Shak.*
BENCH'-WAR-RANT, *n.* An order or warrant issued by a court for the apprehension of a person guilty of contempt or indicted for crime.—*Bouvier.*
BENCH'ER, *n.* 1. In *England*, the benchers, in the inns of court, are the senior members of the society, who have the government of it, and have been readers. 2. The alderman of a corporation. 3. A judge.—*Shak.*
BEND, *v. t.*; pret. *bended*, or *bent*; pp. *bended*, or *bent.* [Sax. *bendan.*] 1. To strain or to crook by straining, as a bow 2. To crook; to make crooked; to curve; to inflect, as the arm. 3. To direct to a certain point, as one's course. 4. To exert; to apply closely; to exercise laboriously; to intend or stretch, as one's faculties. 5. To prepare or put in order for use; to stretch or strain. 6. To incline; to be determined; that is, to stretch toward, or cause to tend; as, *bent* on doing it. 7. To subdue; to cause to yield; to make submissive.—8. In *seamanship*, to fasten, as one rope to another, or to an anchor; to fasten, as a sail to its yard or stay; to fasten, as a cable to the ring of an anchor.—9. *To bend the brow*, is to knit the brow; to scowl; to frown.
BEND, *v. i.* 1. To be crooked; to crook, or be curving. 2. To incline; to lean or turn. 3. To jut over; as, a bending cliff. 4. To resolve, or determine. 5. To bow, or be submissive.
BEND, *n.* 1. A curve; a crook; a turn in a road or river; flexure; incurvation.—2. In *marine language*, a knot by which one part of a rope is fastened to another, or to an anchor. 3. *Bends* of a ship are the thickest and strongest planks in her sides, more generally called *wales.*—4. In *heraldry*, one of the nine honorable ordinaries, containing a third part of the field, when charged, and a fifth, when plain
† BEND. *n.* A band.—*Spenser.*
BEND'-WITH, *n.* A plant.—*Dict.*
BEND'A-BLE, *a.* That may be bent or incurvated.
BEND'ED, } *pp.* or *a.* Strained; incurvated; made crooked;
BENT, } inclined; subdued.
BEND'ER, *n.* The person who bends, or makes crooked; also, an instrument for bending other things.
BEND'ING, *ppr.* Incurvating; forming into a curve; stooping; subduing; turning, as a road or river; inclining; leaning; applying closely, as the mind; fastening.
BEND'LET, *n.* In *heraldry*, a little bend, which occupies a sixth part of a shield.—*Bailey.*
BEND'Y, *n.* In *heraldry*, the field divided into four, six, or more parts, diagonally, and varying in metal and color.
BEN'E, *n.* The popular name of the *sesamum orientale*, or oil plant, called in the West Indies *vangloe.*
BE-NEAP'ED (be-neept'), *a.* Among *seamen*, a ship is *beneaped* when the water does not flow high enough to float her from a dock or over a bar.
BE-NEATH', *prep.* [Sax. *beneath.*] 1. Under; lower in place, with something directly over or on. 2. Under, *in a figurative sense*; bearing heavy impositions, as taxes, or oppressive government. 3. Lower in rank, dignity, or excellence. 4. Unworthy of; unbecoming; not equal to.
BE-NEATH', *adv.* 1. In a lower place.—*Mortimer.* 2. Below, as opposed to heaven, or to any superior region.
BEN'E-DICT, } *n.* A newly-married man. [Derived from
BEN'E-DICK, } the name of Benedick, one of the characters in Shakspeare's *Much Ado about Nothing.*]
† BEN'E-DICT, *a.* [L. *benedictus.*] Having mild and salubrious qualities.—*Bacon.*
BEN-E-DIC'TINE, *a.* Pertaining to the order or monks of St. Benedict, or St. Benet.
BEN-E-DIC'TINES, *n. pl.* An order of monks, who profess to follow the rules of St. Benedict. In the *canon law*, they are called *black friars.*
BEN-E-DIC'TION, *n.* [L. *benedictio.*] 1. The act of blessing, a giving praise to God, or rendering thanks for his favors; a blessing pronounced. 2. Blessing, prayer, or kind wishes, uttered in favor of any person or thing; a solemn or affectionate invocation of happiness; thanks; expression of gratitude. 3. The advantage conferred by blessing. 4. The form of instituting an abbot, answering to the consecration of a bishop.
† BEN-E-DIC'TIVE, *a.* Tending to bless; giving a blessing —*Gauden.*
BEN-E-FAC'TION, *n.* [L. *benefacio.*] 1. The act of conferring a benefit. 2. A benefit conferred, especially a charitable donation.
BEN-E-FAC'TOR, *n.* He who confers a benefit.
BEN-E-FAC'TRESS, *n.* A female who confers a benefit.
BEN'E-FICE, *a.* [L. *beneficium.*] 1. *Literally*, a benefit, ad-

vantage, or kindness. But, in *present usage*, an ecclesiastical living inferior to that of a bishop. 2. In the *middle ages, benefice* was used for a fee, or an estate in lands.

BEN'E-FICED (ben'e-fist), *a.* Possessed of a benefice or church preferment.—*Auliffe.*

BEN'E-FICE-LESS, *a.* Having no benefice.

BE-NEFI-CENCE, *n.* [L. *beneficentia.*] The practice of doing good; active goodness, kindness, or charity.

BE-NEFI-CENT, *a.* Doing good; performing acts of kindness and charity.—SYN. Bountiful; bounteous; liberal; munificent; generous; charitable.

BE-NEFI-CENT-LY, *adv.* In a beneficent manner.

BEN-E-FI"CIAL (ben-e-fish'al), *a.* 1. Conferring benefits; contributing to a valuable end. 2. Receiving or entitled to have or receive advantage, use, or benefit; as, the *beneficial* proprietor of an estate.—SYN. Advantageous; useful; profitable; helpful.

† BEN-E-FI"CIAL, *n.* A benefice.—*Spenser.*

BEN-E-FI"CIAL-LY, *adv.* Advantageously; profitably; helpfully.

BEN-E-FI"CIAL-NESS, *n.* Usefulness; profitableness.

BEN-E-FI"CIA-RY (ben-e-fish'a-ry), *a.* [L. *beneficiarius.*] Holding some office or valuable possession in subordination to another.

BEN-E-FI"CIA-RY (ben-e-fish'a-ry), *n.* 1. One who holds a benefice. 2. One who receives any thing as a gift, or is maintained by charity.

BEN-E-FI"CIEN-CY, *n.* Kindness or favor bestowed.

BEN-E-FI"CIENT, *a.* Doing good.—*Adam Smith.*

BEN'E-FIT, *n.* [L. *beneficium*; Fr. *bienfait.*] 1. An act of kindness; a favor conferred. 2. That which is useful or beneficial; a word of extensive use, and expressing whatever contributes to promote prosperity and happiness. 3. A performance at a theater, the proceeds of which go to one of the actors as part of his recompense. The term is also applied to a performance for the *benefit* of some indigent, deserving person, or some public institution or charity.—4. In *law, benefit of clergy.* [*See* CLERGY.]—SYN. Advantage; profit; service; use; avail.

BEN'E-FIT, *v. t.* To do good to; to advantage; to advance in health or prosperity.

BEN'E-FIT, *v. i.* To gain advantage; to make improvement.

BEN'E-FIT-ED, *pp.* Profited; having received benefit.

BEN'E-FIT-ING, *ppr.* Doing good to; profiting; gaining advantage.

† BE-NE'GRO, *v. t.* To make extremely dark.—*Hewyt.*

† BE-NEME', *v. t.* 1. To name. 2. To promise; to give.

† BE-NEMP'NE, *v. t.* To name.—*Spenser.*

BE'NE PLACI-TO. [It.] In *music*, at pleasure.

† BEN-E-PLACI-TURE, *n.* [L. *beneplacitum.*] Will; choice.—*Glanville.*

† BE-NET', *v. t.* To catch in a net; to insnare.

BE-NEV'O-LENCE, *n.* [L. *benevolentia.*] 1. The disposition to do good; the love of others, accompanied with a desire to promote their happiness. 2. An act of kindness; good done; charity given. 3. A species of contribution or tax, nominally a gratuity, but in fact illegally exacted by arbitrary kings of England.—SYN. Love; kindness; goodwill; goodness; tenderness; affection; charity; benignity; generosity.

BE-NEV'O-LENT, *a.* [L. *benevolens.*] Having a disposition to do good; possessing love to mankind, and a desire to promote their prosperity and happiness.—SYN. Kind; affectionate; tender; loving; charitable; generous; humane.

† BE-NEV'O-LENT-NESS, *n.* Benevolence.

† BE-NEV'O-LOUS, *a.* Kind; friendly; benevolent.

BE-NEV'O-LENT-LY, *adv.* In a kind manner; with good will.

BEN-GAL', *n.* 1. That portion of Hindostan which lies on the lower part of the River Ganges. 2. A thin stuff, made of silk and hair, for women's apparel; so called from *Bengal.*

BEN'GAL-LIGHT, *n.* A species of fire-works, used as signals by night or otherwise, producing a steady and vivid blue-colored fire.

BEN'GAL STRIPES, *n.* A kind of cotton cloth, covered with colored stripes.

BEN-GAL-EE', *n.* The language or dialect spoken in Bengal.

BEN-GAL-ESE', *n. sing.* and *pl.* A native, or the natives of Bengal.—*As. Res.*, vii., 171.

BE-NIGHT', *v. t.* 1. To involve in darkness; to shroud with the shades of night. 2. To overtake with night. 3. To involve in moral darkness or ignorance; to debar from intellectual light.

BE-NIGHTED, *pp.* or *a.* Involved in darkness, physical or moral; overtaken by the night.

BE-NIGN' (be-nine'), *a.* [L. *benignus.*] 1. Having qualities or dispositions which tend to produce good; having a salutary influence; [*applied to persons and things.*]—SYN. Kind; propitious; favorable; salutary; gracious; wholesome; liberal; generous.

BE-NIG'NANT, *a.* Kind; gracious; favorable.

BE-NIG'NI-TY, *n.* 1. Goodness of disposition or heart; kindness of nature; graciousness. 2. Actual goodness; beneficence. 3. Salubrity; wholesome quality; or that which tends to promote health.—*Wiseman.*

BE-NIGN'LY (be-nine'ly), *adv.* Favorably; kindly; graciously.

BEN'I-SON (ben'e-zn), *n.* [Fr. *benir, benissant.*] Blessing benediction. [*Nearly antiquated.*]

BEN'JA-MIN, *n.* 1. A tree, the *laurus benzoin*, called, also, *spice-bush.* 2. A gum or resin, or, rather, a balsam. *See* BENZOIN.

BEN'NET, *n.* The herb bennet, or avens; known in botany by the generic term *geum.*

BEN'NET-FISH, *n.* An African fish of two feet in length

BENT, *pp.* or *a.*, from *bend.* Incurvated; inflected; inclined, prone to, or having a fixed propensity; determined.—*Bent on*, having a fixed inclination.

BENT, *n.* 1. The state of being curving, or crooked; flexure; curvity. 2. Declivity; as, the *bent* of a hill—*Dryden*, [*unusual.*] 3. A leaning or bias of mind. 4. Flexion; particular direction. 5. Application of the mind.—SYN. Inclination; tendency; disposition; prepossession; fixed purpose.

BENT, } *n.* 1. A kind of grass, called in *botany*
BENT'-GRASS, } *agrostis.* 2. A withered stalk of grass.

BENT'ING-TIME, *n.* The time when pigeons feed on bents, before pease are ripe.

BE-NUMB' (-num), *v. t.* [Sax. *beniman, benyman*; pp. *benumen.*] 1. To make torpid; to deprive of sensation. 2. To stupefy; to render inactive.

BE-NUMB'ED (benumd'), *pp.* Rendered torpid; deprived of sensation; stupefied.

BE-NUMB'ED-NESS, *n.* Destitution of feeling.—*Smith.*

BE-NUMB'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of sensation; stupefying.

BE-NUMB'MENT, *n.* Act of benumbing.—*Kirby.*

BEN'ZO-ATE, *n.* A salt formed by the union of the benzoic acid with any salifiable base.

BEN-ZO'IC, *a.* Pertaining to benzoin.—*Benzoic acid*, or *flowers of benzoin*, is a peculiar vegetable acid, obtained from benzoin and other balsams by sublimation or decoction

BEN-ZOIN', } *n.* Gum benjamin; a fragrant, concrete res-
BEN'JA-MIN, } inous juice, flowing from the *styrax benzoin*, a tree of Sumatra, &c.

BEN'ZULE, *n.* A compound of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, regarded as the base of benzoic acid; [also spelled *benzyle.*]

BE-PAINT', *v. t.* To paint; to cover with paint.—*Shak.* [*Little used.*]

† BE-PALE', *v. t.* To make pale.—*Carew.*

BE-PINCH', *v. t.* To mark with pinches.

BE-PINCH'ED, }
BE-PINCHT, } *pp.* Marked with pinches.—*Chapman.*

BE-PLAITED, *a.* Plaited.—*Mrs. Butler.*

BE-POW'DER, *v. t.* To powder; to sprinkle or cover with powder.

BE-PRAISE', *v. t.* To praise greatly or extravagantly.

BE-PUCK'ERED, *a.* Puckered.

BE-PUFF'ED (be-puft'), *a.* Puffed.

BE-PUR'PLE, *v. t.* To tinge or dye with a purple color.

BE-QUEATH', *v. t.* [Sax. *becwæthan.*] 1. To give or leave by will; to devise some species of property by testament. Hence, 2. To hand down to posterity; as, to *bequeath* a family quarrel.

BE-QUEATH'ED (be-kweethd'), *pp.* Given or left by will.

BE-QUEATH'ER, *n.* One who bequeaths; a testator.

BE-QUEATH'ING, *ppr.* Giving or devising by testament.

BE-QUEATH'MENT, *n.* The act of bequeathing; a bequest.

BE-QUEST', *n.* Something left by will; a legacy.

BE-QUOTE', *v. t.* To quote frequently.

† BE-RAIN', *v. t.* To rain upon.—*Chaucer.*

BE-RATE', *v. t.* To chide vehemently; to scold.

BE-RATTLE, *v. t.* To fill with rattling sounds or noise *Shak.*

† BE-RAY', *v. t.* To make foul; to soil.—*Milton.*

BER'BE-RIN, *n.* A yellow, bitter principle, contained in the alcoholic solution of the extract of the barberry plant.

BER'BER-RY, *n.* [L. *berberis.*] *See* BARBERRY.

BERE, *n.* The name of a species of barley in Scotland.

BE-REAVE', *v. t.*; pret. *bereaved, bereft*; pp. *bereaved, bereft* [Sax. *bereafian.*] 1. To deprive; to strip; to make destitute; with *of* before the thing taken away. 2. To take away from.—*Shak.*

BE-REAV'ED (be-reevd'), *pp.* or *a.* Deprived; stripped, and left destitute.

BE-REAVE'MENT, *n.* Deprivation, particularly by the loss of a friend by death.

BE-REAV'ER, *n.* He who bereaves.

BE-REAVING, *ppr.* Stripping bare; depriving.

BE-REFT, *pp.* of *bereave.* Deprived; made destitute.

BER-EN-GA'RI-ANS, *n. pl.* A sect in the eleventh century, named from Berengarius, who denied the doctrine of transubstantiation.

† BERG, *n.* [Sax. *beorg.*] A borough; a town that sends burgesses to parliament; a castle.—*Ash.* *See* BURG.

BERG'A-MOT, *n.* [Fr. *bergamotte.*] 1. A variety of pear. 2. A species of citron. 3. An essence or perfume from the citron. 4. A species of snuff perfumed with bergamot. 5. 5. A coarse tapestry.

BERG'AN-DER, *n.* A burrow duck; a duck that breeds in holes under cliffs; the sheldrake.

† BERG'E-RET, *n.* [Fr. *berger.*] A song.—*Chaucer.*

BERG'MAN-ITE, *n.* A variety of scapolite, found in Norway.

BERG'MAS-TER, *n.* [Sax. *beorg*, and *master.*] The bailiff or chief officer among the Derbyshire miners.

BERG'MOTE, *n.* [Sax. *beorg*, and *mote.*] A court held on a hill in Derbyshire, in England, for deciding controversies between the miners.

BE-RHYME', *v. t.* To mention in rhyme or verse; *used in contempt.—Shak.*

BER'LIN, *n.* A vehicle of the chariot kind.

BER'LIN BLUE, *n.* Prussian blue.

BER-LUE'CIO, *n.* A small bird, somewhat like the yellow-hammer, but less, and more slender.

BERME, *n.* 1. In *fortification*, a space of ground of three, four, or five feet in width, left between the rampart and the moat or foss.—2. In *canals*, the slanting bank of a canal on the side opposite the towing-path; called, also, the *berme-bank.*

BER'NA-CLE. *See* BARNACLE.

BER'NARD-INE, *a.* Pertaining to St. Bernard, and the monks of the order.

BER'NARD-INES, *n. pl.* An order of monks, founded by Robert, abbot of Moleme, and reformed by St. Bernard.

† BE-ROB', *v. t.* To rob.—*Spenser.*

BER'O-E, *n.* An oceanic animal of the Medusa family, having an oval or globular body, of a transparent, gelatinous consistence. This is one of the animals that produce the phosphorescence of the ocean.

BER'RIED (ber'rid), *a.* Furnished with berries.

BER'RY, *n.* [Sax. *beria.*] 1. A succulent or pulpy fruit, containing naked seeds, including many varieties. 2. A mound, [for *barrow.*]

BER'RY, *v. i.* To bear or produce berries.

BER'RY-BEAR-ING, *a.* Producing berries.

BER'RY-FORMED, *a.* Formed like a berry.—*Smith.*

BERT, *n.* [Sax. *beorht, berht*; Eng. *bright.*] This word enters into the names of many Saxon princes and noblemen; as, *Egbert, Sigbert. See* BRIGHT.

BERTH, *n.* 1. A station in which a ship rides at anchor, comprehending the space in which she ranges. 2. A room or apartment in a ship, where a number of officers or men mess and reside. 3. The box or place for sleeping, at the sides of a cabin; the place for a hammock, or a repository for chests, &c. 4. A place or employment.

BERTH, *v. t. To berth*, in *seamen's language*, is to allot to each man a place for his hammock.

BER'THI-ER-ITE, *n.* [from M. Berthier.] A dark, steel-gray ore of antimony, consisting of antimony, iron, and sulphur.

BER'TRAM, *n.* Bastard pellitory, a plant.

BER'YL, *n.* [L. *beryllus.*] A mineral of great hardness, occurring in green or bluish-green, six-sided prisms. It is identical with the emerald, except in color, the latter having a purer and richer green. *Beryl crystal* is not now used except when speaking of the beryl.

BERYL-LINE, *a.* Like a beryl; of a light or bluish green.

BE-RYL'LI-UM, *n.* The same as glucinum, which see.

† BE-SAINT', *v. t.* To make a saint.

BE-SAYLE', *n.* [Norm. *ayle*; Fr. *aïeul.*] A great-grand-father.

† BE-SCAT'TER, *v. t.* To scatter over.—*Spenser.*

† BE-SCORN', *v. t.* To treat with scorn; to mock at.—*Chaucer.*

† BE-SCRATCH', *v. t.* To scratch; to tear with the nails.—*Chaucer.*

BE-SCRAWL', *v. t.* To scrawl; to scribble over.

BE-SCREEN', *v. t.* To cover with a screen; to shelter; to conceal.—*Shak.*

BE-SCREEN'ED (be-skreend'), *pp.* Covered; sheltered; concealed.

BE-SCRIB'BLE, *v. t.* To scribble over.—*Milton.*

† BE-SCUM'BER, *v. t.* To encumber.—*Ben Jonson.*

† BE-SEE', *v. i.* To look; to mind.—*Wickliffe.*

BE-SEECH', *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *besought.* [Sax. *be* and *secan.*] To ask or pray with urgency.—SYN. To entreat; plead; implore; supplicate; beg; crave.

BE-SEECH', *n.* Request.

BE-SEECH'ER, *n.* One who beseeches.

BE-SEECH'ING, *ppr.* Entreating.

BE-SEECH'ING-LY, *adv.* In a beseeching manner.

† BE-SEEK', *v. t.* To beseech.—*Chaucer.*

BE-SEEM', *v. t.* To become; to be fit for, or worthy of; to be decent for.

BE-SEEM'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Becoming; fit; worthy of.

BE-SEEM'ING, *n.* Comeliness.—*Barret.*

BE-SEEM'ING-LY, *adv.* In a beseeming manner.

BE-SEEM'ING-NESS, *n.* Quality of being beseeming.

BE-SEEM'LY, *a.* Becoming; fit; suitable.

† BE-SEEN', *a.* Adapted; adjusted.—*Spenser.*

BE-SET', *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *beset.* [Sax. *besettan.*] 1. To set upon or encircle. Hence, 2. To press on all sides, so as to perplex; to entangle, so as to render escape difficult or impossible. 3. To waylay. 4. To fall upon.—SYN. To surround; inclose; environ; hem in; besiege; encircle; encompass; embarrass; urge; press.

BE-SET'TING, *ppr.* Surrounding; besieging; waylaying.

BE-SET'TING, *a.* Habitually attending, or pressing.

† BE-SHINE', *v. t.* To shine upon.

BE-SHREW', *v. t.* 1. To wish a curse to; to execrate. 2. To happen ill to.—*Shak.* [*Not in use.*]

BE-SHROUD'ED, *a.* Shrouded.

† BE-SHUT', *v. t.* To shut up.—*Chaucer.*

BE-SIDE', *prep.* 1. At the side of a person or thing; near. 2. Over and above; distinct from. 3. On one side; out of the regular course or order; not according to, but not contrary. 4. Out of; in a state deviating from. 5. With the reciprocal pronoun, *beside one's self*, is out of the wits or senses.

BE-SIDE', } *adv.* Moreover; more than that; over and
BE-SIDES', } above; distinct from; not included in the number, or in what has been mentioned.

BE-SID'ER-Y, *n.* A species of pear.—*Johnson.*

BE-SIDES', *prep.* Over and above; separate or distinct from.

BE-SIEGE', *v. t.* [*be* and *siege*; Fr. *siege.*] 1. To lay siege to, or surround with armed forces, for the purpose of compelling to surrender, either by famine or by violent attacks. 2. To throng round, and press upon; as, *besieged* by applicants for office.—SYN. To beleaguer; beset; environ; hem in; invest; block up; encompass.

BE-SIEG'ED (be-seejd'), *pp.* or *a.* Surrounded or beset with hostile troops.

BE-SIEGE'MENT, *n.* Act of besieging; state of being besieged.

BE-SIEG'ER, *n.* One who lays siege, or is employed in a siege.

BE-SIEG'ING, *ppr.* Laying siege; surrounding with armed forces.

BE-SIEG'ING, *a.* Surrounding in a hostile manner; employed in a siege.

BE-SIEG'ING-LY, *adv.* In a besieging manner.

† BE-SIT', *v. t.* To suit; to become.—*Spenser.*

† BE-SLAVE', *v. t.* To subjugate; to enslave.

BE-SLAVER, *v. t.* To defile with slaver.

BE-SLAVERED, *pp.* Defiled with slaver.—*Heber.*

BE-SLAVER-ING, *ppr.* Defiling with slaver.

† BE-SLIME', *v. t.* To daub with slime; to soil.

BE-SLOB'BER-ING, *ppr.* Beslubbering.—*Ed. Rev.*

BE-SLUB'BER, *v. t.* To soil or smear with spittle, or any thing running from the mouth or nose. [*Vulgar.*]

BE-SLUB'BER-ING, *ppr.* Smearing with spittle.

BE-SMEAR', *v. t.* To bedaub; to overspread with any viscous, glutinous matter, or with any soft substance that adheres. Hence, to foul; to soil.

BE-SMEAR'ED (be-smeerd'), *pp.* Bedaubed; overspread with any thing soft, viscous, or adhesive; soiled.

BE-SMEAR'ER, *n.* One who besmears.

BE-SMEAR'ING, *ppr.* Bedaubing; soiling.

BE-SMIRCH' (-smurch), *v. t.* To soil; to foul; to discolor

BE-SMOKE', *v. t.* To foul with smoke; to harden or dry in smoke. [*Little used.*]

BE-SMOK'ED (be-smōkt'), *pp.* Fouled or soiled with smoke; dried in smoke.

BE-SMUT', *v. t.* To blacken with smut; to foul with soot.

BE-SMUT'TED, *pp.* Blackened with smut or soot.

BE-SNOW', *v. t.* To scatter like snow. [*Little used.*]

BE-SNOW'ED (be-snōde'), *pp.* or *a.* Covered or sprinkled with snow, or with white blossoms.—*Hanbury.*

BE-SNUFF', *v. t.* To befoul with snuff.

BE-SNUFF'ED (be-snuft'), *pp.* Foul with snuff.—*Young.*

BE'SOM, *n.* [Sax. *besm.*] A broom; a brush of twiggs for sweeping.

BE'SOM, *v. t.* To sweep, as with a besom.—*Barlow*

BE'SOM-ER, *n.* One who uses a besom.

BE-SORT', *v. t.* To suit; to fit; to become.—*Shak.*

† BE-SORT', *n.* Company; attendance; train.—*Shak.*

BE-SOT', *v. t.* 1. To make sottish; to infatuate; to stupefy, to make dull or senseless. 2. To make to dote.

BE-SOTTED, *pp.* or *a.* Made sottish or stupid.—*Besotted on*, infatuated with foolish affection.

BE-SOTTED-LY, *adv.* In a foolish manner.

BE-SOTTED-NESS, *n.* Stupidity; arrant folly; infatuation.

BE-SOTTING, *ppr.* Infatuating; making sottish or foolish.

BE-SOTTING-LY, *adv.* In a besotting manner.

BE-SOUGHT' (be-sawt'), *pp.* of *beseech.* Entreated; implored; sought by entreaty.

BE-SPAN'GLE, *v. t.* To adorn with spangles; to dot or sprinkle with something brilliant.

BE-SPAN'GLED, *pp.* Adorned with spangles, or something shining.

BE-SPAN'GLING, *ppr.* Adorning with spangles or glittering objects.

L. of C.

BE-SPAT'TER, *v. t.* 1. To soil by spattering; to sprinkle with water, or with dirt and water. 2. To asperse with calumny or reproach.—*Swift.*

BE-SPAT'TERED (be-spat'terd), *pp.* Spattered over; soiled with dirt and water; aspersed; calumniated.

BE-SPAT'TER-ING, *ppr.* Spattering with water; soiling with dirt and water; aspersing.

BE-SPAWL', *v. t.* To soil or make foul with spittle.—*Milton.*

BE-SPEAK', *v. t.*; pret. *bespoke*; pp. *bespoke, bespoken.* 1. To speak for beforehand; to order or engage against a future time. 2. To forebode; to foretell, as dangers. 3. To speak to; to address. *This sense is mostly poetical.* 4. To betoken; to show; to indicate by external marks or appearances; as, his language *bespeaks* him a scholar.

BE-SPEAK'ER, *n.* One who bespeaks.

BE-SPEAK'ING, *ppr.* Speaking for or ordering beforehand; foreboding; addressing; showing; indicating.

BE-SPEAK'ING, *n.* A previous speaking or discourse, by way of apology, or to engage favor.

BE-SPECK'LE, *v. t.* To mark with speckles or spots.

BE-SPICE', *v. t.* To season with spices.—*Shak.*

† BE-SPIRT', } *v. t.* To spurt out, or over; to throw out in
† BE-SPURT', } a stream or streams.

BE-SPIT', *v. t.*; pret. *bespit*; pp. *bespit, bespitten.* To daub or soil with spittle.

BE-SPOKE', *pret.* and *pp.* of *bespeak.*

BE-SPOT', *v. t.* To mark with spots.—*Mortimer.*

BE-SPOTTED, *pp.* Marked with spots.

BE-SPOTTING, *ppr.* Marking with spots.

BE-SPREAD' (be-spred'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bespread.* To spread over; to cover over.

BE-SPREAD'ING (-spred'ing), *ppr.* Spreading over.

† BE-SPRENT', *part.* Besprinkled; sprinkled over.

BE-SPRINK'LE, *v. t.* To sprinkle over; to scatter over; as, to *besprinkle* with dust.

BE-SPRINK'LED, *pp.* Sprinkled over.

BE-SPRINK'LER, *n.* One who sprinkles over.

BE-SPRINK'LING, *ppr.* Sprinkling over.

BE-SPRINK'LINGS, *n. pl.* Sprinklings.

† BE-SPUTTER, *v. t.* To sputter over.

BEST, *a. superlative.* [Sax. *best.*] *Literally,* most advanced. Hence, 1. Most good; having good qualities in the highest degree. 2. Most advanced; most accurate; as, the *best* scholar. 3. Most correct or complete. 4. *The best.* This phrase is elliptical, and may be variously interpreted; as, the utmost power; the strongest endeavor; the most, the highest perfection; as, let a man do his *best.* 5. *At best,* in the best manner; in the utmost degree or extent.—*To make the best of,* to carry to its greatest perfection.—*The best of the way,* is the greater part; as, we have gone *the best of the way.* [*The original meaning of the word.*]

BEST, *n.* Utmost; highest endeavor; as, to do one's *best.*

BEST, *adv.* 1. In the highest degree; beyond all others; as, to love one *best.* 2. To the most advantage; with the most ease. 3. With most profit or success. 4. Most intimately or particularly; most correctly.

BEST-AR-RANG'ED, *a.* Arranged in the best manner.

BEST-CON-CERTED, *a.* Concerted in the best manner.

BEST-GOV'ERNED, *a.* Governed in the best manner.

BEST-SPOK'EN (-spō'kn), *a.* Spoken in the best manner.

BEST-TEM'PERED, *a.* Having the most kind or mild temper.

BEST-TRAIN'ED, *a.* Trained in the best manner.

BEST-WRIT'TEN, *a.* Written in the best manner.

BE-STAIN', *v. t.* To mark with stains; to discolor, either the whole surface of a thing, or in spots.

BE-STEAD' (be-sted'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bestead.* 1. To profit. 2. To accommodate. 3. To dispose.—*Spenser.*

* BES'TIAL (best'yal), *a.* 1. Belonging to a beast, or to the class of beasts. 2. Having the qualities of a beast; below the dignity of reason or humanity.—SYN. Brutish; beastly; brutal; carnal; vile; low; depraved; sensual.

BES-TIAL'I-TY, *n.* 1. The quality of beasts. 2. Unnatural connection with a beast.

BES'TIAL-IZE, *v. t.* To make like a beast.

BES'TIAL-LY, *adv.* Brutally; in a manner below humanity.

† BES'TIA-TE, *v. t.* To make like a beast; to bestialize.

BE-STUCK', *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bestuck.* To stick over, as with sharp points.

BE-STIR' (be-stur'), *v. t.* To put into brisk or vigorous action; to move with life and vigor. [*Usually with the reciprocal pronoun.*]

BE-STIR'RED (be-sturd'), *pp.* Roused into vigorous action; quickened in action.

BE-STIR'RING, *ppr.* Moving briskly; putting into vigorous action.

BEST'NESS, *n.* The state of being best.—*Morton.*

† BE-STORM', *v. i.* To storm; to rage.—*Young.*

BE-STOW', *v. t.* 1. To give; to confer; to impart; with *on,* or *upon.* 2. To give in marriage; to dispose of. 3. To apply, to place for the purpose of exertion, or use, as time or labor. 4. To lay out, or dispose of; to give in payment for, as money. 5. To lay up in store, to deposit for safe keeping, to stow; to place, as goods.

BE-STOW'AL, *n.* Act of bestowing; disposal.

BE-STOW'ED (be-stōde'), *pp.* Given gratuitously; conferred; laid out; applied; deposited for safe keeping.

BE-STOW'ER, *n.* One who bestows; a giver; a disposer

BE-STOW'ING, *ppr.* Conferring gratuitously; laying out applying; depositing in store.

BE-STOW'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of giving gratuitously; conferring.—*Perry.* 2. That which is conferred, or given, donation.—*Thodey.*

BE-STRAD'DLE, *v. t.* To bestride.

† BE-STRAUGHT', *a.* Distracted; mad.—*Shak.*

* BE-STREW', *v. t.*; pret. *bestrewed*; pp. *bestrewed, bestrown* To scatter over; to besprinkle; to strow.

BE-STREW'ED, *pp.* of *bestrew.*

BE-STRIDE', *v. t.*; pret. *bestrid,* or *bestrode*; pp. *bestrid, bestridden.* 1. To stride over; to stand or sit with any thing between the legs, or with the legs extended across. 2. To step over.

BE-STRID'ING, *ppr.* Extending the legs over any thing, so as to include it between them.

BE-STRODE', *pret.* of *bestride.*

BE-STROWN', *pp.* of *bestrew.* Sprinkled over.

BE-STUCK', *pp.* of *bestick.* Pierced in various places with sharp points.

BE-STUD', *v. t.* To set with studs; to adorn with bosses.

BE-STUD'DED, *pp.* Adorned with studs.

BE-STUD'DING, *ppr.* Setting with studs; adorning as with bosses.

BE-SURE' (-shūre'), *adv.* Certainly.—*Lothrop.* [*A vulgarism.*]

† BE-SWIKE' (be-swīk'), *v. t.* [Sax. *beswican.*] To allure.—*Gower.*

BET, *n.* [Sax. *bad.*] A wager; that which is laid, staked, or pledged in a contest.

BET, *v. t.* To lay a bet; to lay a wager.

BET, the old *participle* of *beat,* is obsolete or vulgar.

BE-TAKE', *v. t.*; pret. *betook*; pp. *betaken.* [Sax. *betæcan.*] To take to; to have recourse to; to apply; to resort, with the reciprocal pronoun. 2. *Formerly,* to take or seize.—*Spenser,* [*obs.*]

BE-TAK'EN, *part.* of *betake.*

BE-TAK'ING, *ppr.* Having recourse to; applying; resorting

† BE-TAUGHT', *pret.* of *betake.*—*Chaucer.*

† BE-TEEM', *v. t.* To bring forth; to produce; to shed; to bestow.—*Shak.*

BE'TEL (bē'tl), *n.* A species of pepper, the leaves of which are chewed with the *areca,* or *betel-nut,* and lime, by the inhabitants of the East Indies.

BE'TEL-NUT, *n.* The nut of the areca palm. It is chewed in the East Indies with betel leaves and *chunam,* or lime.

BE-THINK', *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bethought.* To call to mind; to recall or bring to recollection, reflection, or consideration.—SYN. To recollect; remember; reflect.

BE-THINK', *v. i.* To have in recollection; to consider.

BETH'LE-HEM, *n.* [Heb. *the house of food or bread.*] 1. A town in Judea, about six miles southeast of Jerusalem, famous for its being the place of Christ's nativity. 2. A hospital for lunatics; corrupted into *bedlam.*

BETH'LEM-ITE, *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Bethlehem; a lunatic.—2. In *Church history,* the Bethlemites were a sort of monks.

BE-THOUGHT' (be-thawt'), *pret.* and *pp.* of *bethink.*

BE-THRALL', *v. t.* To enslave; to reduce to bondage; to bring into subjection. [*Little used.*]

BE-THRALL'ED, *pp.* Enslaved.

BE-THRALL'ING, *ppr.* Reducing to slavery.

BE-THUMP', *v. t.* To beat soundly. [*Little used.*]

BE-TIDE', *v. t.*; pret. *betid,* or *betided*; pp. *betid*: [*be* and *tide*; Sax. *tidan.*] To happen; to befall; to come to.

BE-TIDE', *v. i.* To come to pass; to happen.

BE-TIME', } *adv.* [*be* and *time,* that is, *by the time.*]
BE-TIMES', } Seasonably; in good season or time; before it is late. 2. Soon; in a short time.

BE-TOK'EN (be-tō'kn), *v. t.* [Sax. *betæcan.*] 1. To signify by some visible object; to show by signs. 2. To foreshow by present signs.—SYN. To presage; portend; indicate, mark; note.

BE-TOK'ENED, *pp.* Foreshown; previously indicated

BE-TOK'EN-ING, *ppr.* Indicating by previous signs.

BET'O-NY, *n.* [L. *betonica.*] The popular name of a genus of plants, of which one species was formerly much used in medicine.

BE-TOOK', *pret.* of *betake.*

BE-TORN', *a.* Torn in pieces.

BE-TOSS', *v. t.* To toss; to agitate; to disturb; to put in violent motion.—*Shak.*

BE-TOSS'ED (be-tost'), *a.* Tossed; violently agitated.

† BE-TRAP', *v. t.* To entrap; to insnare.—*Occleve.*

BE-TRAY', *v. t.* [*betray* seems to be a compound of *be* and *dragan,* to draw.] 1. To deliver into the hands of an enemy by treachery or fraud. 2. To violate by fraud or unfaithfulness, as a trust. 3. To violate confidence by dis

closing a secret. 4. To disclose, or permit to appear, what is intended to be kept secret, or what prudence would conceal, as one's feelings. 5. To mislead or expose to inconvenience not foreseen. 6. To show; to disclose; to indicate what is not obvious at first view, or would otherwise be concealed. 7. To fail, or deceive.

BE-TRĀY'AL, *n.* Betrayment.

BE-TRĀY'ED (be-trāde'), *pp.* Delivered up in breach of trust; violated by unfaithfulness; exposed by breach of confidence; disclosed contrary to expectation or intention; made known.

BE-TRĀY'ER, *n.* One who betrays; a traitor.

BE-TRĀY'ING, *ppr.* Delivering up treacherously; violating confidence; disclosing contrary to intention; exposing; discovering.

BE-TRĀY'MENT, *n.* Act of betraying; breach of trust.

BE-TRIM', *v. t.* To deck; to dress; to adorn; to grace; to embellish; to beautify; to decorate.

BE-TRIM'MED (be-trimd'), *pp.* Adorned; decorated.

BE-TRIM'MING, *ppr.* Decking; adorning; embellishing.

BE-TROTH' *v. t.* 1. To contract to any one, in order to a future marriage; to promise or pledge one to be the future spouse of another; to affiance. 2. To contract with one for a future spouse; to espouse. 3. To nominate to a bishopric, in order to consecration.

BE-TROTH'ED (be-trotht') *pp.* or *a.* Contracted for future marriage.

BE-TROTH'ING, *ppr.* Contracting to any one, in order to a future marriage, as the father or guardian; contracting with one for a future wife, as the intended husband; espousing.

BE-TROTH'MENT, *n.* A mutual promise or contract between two parties, for a future marriage between the persons betrothed; espousals.

BE-TRUST', *v. t.* To intrust; to commit to another in confidence of fidelity; to confide.

BE-TRUST'ED, *pp.* Intrusted; confided; committed in trust.

BE-TRUST'ING, *ppr.* Intrusting; committing in trust.

BE-TRUST'MENT, *n.* The act of intrusting; the thing intrusted.

BET'SO, *n.* The smallest Venetian coin.—*Mason.*

BET'TED, *pp.* Laid as a wager.

BET'TER, *a. comp.* [Sax. *bet*, more, better; *betere, betera*, better.] 1. Having good qualities in a greater degree than another; applied to physical, acquired, or moral qualities. 2. More advantageous. 3. More acceptable. 4. More safe. 5. Improved in health; less affected with disease.—6. *To be better off*, to be in a better condition.—7. *To have the better*, is to have the advantage or superiority.—8. *To get or gain the better*, is to obtain the advantage, superiority, or victory.—9. *For the better*, is for the advantage or improvement.

BET'TER, *adv.* 1. In a more excellent manner; with more skill and wisdom, virtue, advantage, or success. 2. More correctly, or fully. 3. With superior excellence. 4. With more affection; in a higher degree.

BET'TER, *v. t.* [Sax. *beterian, betrian.*] To make better, either in the internal state, or external condition.—Syn. To improve; meliorate; mend; amend; correct; emend; reform; rectify; advance; promote.

BET'TER, *n.* A superior; one who has a claim to precedence on account of his rank, age, or office.

BET'TERED, *pp.* Improved; meliorated; made better.

BET'TER-ING, *ppr.* Making better; improving.

BET'TER-ING-HOUSE, *n.* A house for the reformation of offenders.

BET'TER-MENT, *n.* Improvement. *W. Montague.*—*Betterments*, in law, are those improvements of an estate which render it better than mere repairs.—*Bouvier.*

BET'TER-NESS, *n.* Superiority.—*Tooker.*

BET'TING, *ppr.* Laying a wager.

BET'TING, *n.* The laying of a wager.

BET'TOR, *n.* One who bets or lays a wager.

BET'TY, *n.* A small instrument to break open doors.

BE-TUM'BLED, *a.* Rolled about; tumbled; disordered.

BE-TŪ'TORED, *a.* Tutored; instructed.—*Coleridge.*

BE-TWAT'TLED, *a.* Confounded; overpowered; stupefied.

BE-TWEEN', *prep.* [Sax. *betweonan, betwynan.*] 1. In the intermediate space, without regard to distance. 2. From one to another; passing from one to another, noting exchange of actions or intercourse. 3. Belonging to two or more, in common or partnership; as, having property *between* them. 4. Having mutual relation to two or more; as, contests *between* them. 5. Noting difference, or discrimination of one from another.

BE-TWIXT', *prep.* [Sax. *betwyx, betwyxt.*] 1. Between; in the space that separates two persons or things. 2. Passing between; from one to another, noting intercourse.

BEV'EL, *n.* [Fr. *buveau.*] 1. Among *masons, carpenters, joiners*, &c., an instrument, or kind of square, one leg of which is frequently crooked, according to the sweep of an arch or vault. It is movable on a point or center, and so may be set to any angle. An angle that is not a right angle is called a *bevel angle*, whether obtuse or acute. 2. A slant or inclination of a surface from a right line.

BEV'EL, *a.* Slant; having the form of a bevel.

BEV'EL, *v. t.* To cut to a bevel angle.—*Moxon.*

BEV'EL, *v. i.* To slant, or incline off to a bevel edge.

BEV'EL-GĒAR (-geer), *n.* Wheel-work whose cogs stand *beveling*, or at oblique angles to the shaft.

BEV'ELED, *pp.* or *a.* Formed to a bevel angle.—In *mineralogy*, replaced (as an edge) by two planes inclining equally to the adjoining planes.

BEV'EL-ING, *ppr.* Forming to a bevel angle.

BEV'EL-ING, *a.* Slanting toward a bevel angle; bending from a right line.

BEV'EL-ING, *n.* 1. A hewing of timber with a proper and regular slant toward a bevel angle, according to a mold laid on one side of its surface. 2. The slant or bevel of timber.

BEV'EL-MENT, *n.* In *mineralogy*, the replacement of an edge by two similar planes, equally inclined to the including faces or adjoining planes.

BĒ'VER. *See* Beaver.

† BĒ'VER, *n.* [It. *bevere.*] A small repast between meals

BĒ'VER, *v. i.* To take a small repast between meals.

BEV'ER-AGE, *n.* [It. *beveraggio.*] 1. Drink; liquor for drinking. It is generally used of an agreeable liquor. 2. *Formerly*, a drink or treat given for labor. Hence, 3. A treat on wearing a new suit of clothes; a treat on first coming into prison; a garnish.—3. In *England*, water-cider, a mixture of cider and water.

BEV'IL, *n.* In *heraldry*, a thing broken or opening, like a carpenter's bevel.

BEV'Y, *n.* 1. A flock of birds. (Sportsmen now confine the term to quails.—*Rich. Dict.*) Hence, 2. A company; an assembly or collection of persons; [*usually applied to females.*]

BE-WĀIL', *v. t.* To bemoan; to lament; to express deep sorrow for.

BE-WĀIL', *v. i.* To express grief.—*Shak.*

BE-WĀIL'A-BLE, *a.* That may be lamented.

BE-WĀIL'ED (be-wāld'), *pp.* Lamented; bemoaned.

BE-WĀIL'ER, *n.* One who laments or bewails.—*Ward.*

BE-WĀIL'ING, *ppr.* Lamenting; bemoaning; expressing grief for.

BE-WĀIL'ING, *n.* Lamentation.—*Raleigh.*

BE-WĀIL'ING-LY, *adv.* In a mournful manner.

BE-WĀIL'MENT, *n.* The act of bewailing.

† BE-WĀKE', *v. t.* To keep awake.—*Gower.*

BE-WĀRE', *v. i.* [Sax. *bewerian, bewarian, gewarian.*] *Literally*, to restrain or guard one's self from. Hence, to regard with caution; to avoid; to take care. [It is hardly correct to use the word, as in Exodus, xxiii., in the sense, "to have a special regard to."]

BE-WEEP', *v. t.* To weep over; to bedew with tears.—*Shak.* [*Little used.*]

BE-WEEP', *v. i.* To make lamentation. [*Little used.*]

BE-WEPT', *pp.* Wept over; bedewed with tears. [*Little used.*

† BE-WET', *v. t.* To wet; to moisten.

BE-WHŌRE' (-hōre'), *v. t.* To corrupt with regard to chastity.—*Beaum. and Fletch.* To pronounce a whore.—*Shak*

BE-WIL'DER, *v. t.* [Dan. *forvilder, vilder;* D. *verwilderen.*] To lead into perplexity or confusion; to lose in pathless places.—Syn. To perplex; puzzle; entangle; confuse, lead astray.

BE-WIL'DERED, *pp.* Lost in mazes; perplexed with disorder, confusion, or intricacy.

BE-WIL'DER-ED-NESS, *n.* State of being bewildered.

BE-WIL'DER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Losing in a pathless place; perplexing with confusion or intricacy.

BE-WIL'DER-ING-LY, *adv.* So as to bewilder.

BE-WIL'DER-MENT, *n.* State of being bewildered.

† BE-WIN'TER, *v. t.* To make like winter.

BE-WITCH', *v. t.* 1. To fascinate; to gain an ascendency over by charms or incantation. 2. To charm; to fascinate; to please to such a degree as to take away the power of resistance. 3. To deceive and mislead by juggling tricks or imposture.

BE-WITCH'ED (be-wicht'), *pp.* Fascinated; charmed.

BE-WITCH'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being bewitched.—*Bp. Gauden.*

BE-WITCH'ER, *n.* One who bewitches or fascinates.

BE-WITCH'ER-Y, *n.* Fascination; charm; resistless power of any thing that pleases.

BE-WITCH'FUL, *a.* Alluring; fascinating.

BE-WITCH'ING, *ppr.* Fascinating; charming.

BE-WITCH'ING, *a.* That has power to bewitch or fascinate; that has power to control by the arts of pleasing.

BE-WITCH'ING-LY, *adv.* In a fascinating manner.

BE-WITCH'ING-NESS, *n.* Quality of bewitching.

BE-WITCH'MENT, *n.* Fascination; power of charming.

BE'WITS, *n. pl.* Straps of leather by which bells are fastened to a hawk's legs.—*Booth.*

† BE-WŎN'DERED, *a.* Amazed.—*Fairfax.*

BE-WRAP' (be-rap'), *v. t.* To wrap up.

BE-WRĀY' (be-rā'), *v. t.* [Sax. *wrecan*, to tell; *awreon*, *onwreon*, to reveal.] To disclose perfidiously; to betray; to show or make visible. [*This word is nearly antiquated.*]

BE-WRĀY'ED (be-rād'), *pp.* Disclosed; indicated; betrayed; exposed to view.

BE-WRĀY'ER, *n.* A divulger of secrets; a discoverer.

BE-WRĀY'ING, *ppr.* Disclosing; making known or visible.

BE-WRĀY'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to bewray.

BE-WRĀY'MENT, *n.* Act of bewraying.

† BE-WREĆK' (be-rek'), *v. t.* To ruin; to destroy.

† BE-WROUGHT' (be-rawt'), *a.* Worked.—*Ben Jonson.*

BĘY (bā), *n.* In the *Turkish dominions*, a governor of a town or particular district of country; also, in some places, a prince; the same as the Arabic *beg*. *See* BEG.

BE-YOND', *prep.* [Sax. *begeond*, *begeondan*.] 1. On the further side of; on the side most distant, at any indefinite distance from that side. 2. Before; at a place not yet reached.—*Pope.* 3. Past; out of reach of; further than any given limit. 4. Above; in a degree exceeding or surpassing; proceeding to a greater degree.—*To go beyond*, is a phrase which expresses an excess in some action or scheme; to exceed in ingenuity, in research, or in any thing else; hence, in a *bad sense*, to deceive or circumvent.

BE-YOND', *adv.* At a distance; yonder.—*Spenser.*

BEZ'AN, *n.* A cotton cloth from Bengal, white or striped.

BE-ZANT', *n.* A gold coin of Byzantium. *See* BYZANT.

BE-ZANT'LER, *n.* [from *antler*.] The branch of a deer's horn, next above the brow antler.

BEZ'EL, *n.* [Sw. *betzel*, a rein.] The upper part of the collet of a ring, which encompasses and fastens the stone.

BĒ'ZOAR, *n.* [Pers.] 1. An antidote; a general name for certain intestinal concretions of a calculous nature, formerly supposed to be efficacious in preventing the fatal effects of poison. 2. In a *more general sense*, any substance formed, stratum upon stratum, in the stomach or intestines of animals.—*Fossil bezoar* is a figured stone, formed, like the animal bezoar, with several coats round some extraneous body, which serves as a nucleus; found chiefly in Sicily, in sand and clay pits.—*Bezoar-mineral*, an oxyd of antimony.

BEZ-O-ĀR'DIĆ, *a.* Pertaining to or compounded of bezoar.

BEZ-O-ĀR'DIĆ, *n.* A medicine compounded with bezoar.

BEZ-O-ĀR'TIĆ-AL, *a.* Having the qualities of an antidote.

† BEZ'ZLE, *v. t.* To waste in riot.

BHU-CHAMP'AĆ, *n.* A beautiful plant of India.

BĪ'A, *n.* In *commerce*, a small shell called a *cowry*, much used in the East Indies.

BĪ-AN'GU-LĀTE, BĪ-AN'GU-LĀ-TED, BĪ-AN'GU-LOUS, } *a.* [L. *bis* and *angulus*.] Having two angles or corners. [*Little used.*]

BĪ'ĀRMI-AN, *a.* Noting a race of Finns in Northern Europe.

BĪ-ĀR-TIĆ'U-LATE, *a.* Having or consisting of two joints.

BĪ'AS, *n.* [Arm. *bihays*, or *vies*; Fr. *biais*.] 1. A weight on the side of a bowl, which turns it from a straight line. 2. A leaning of the mind toward an object. 3. That which causes the mind to lean or incline from a state of indifference to a particular object or course. This word is familiarly used as an adjective or adverb for *sloping*, *slant*, *crosswise*; as, a *bias* cheek; to fall *bias* [*Shak.*]; to cut cloth *bias*.—SYN. Tendency; inclination; propensity; disposition; bent; prepossession; prejudice; warp.

BĪ'AS, *v. t.* To incline to one side; to give a particular direction to the mind.—SYN. To warp; incline; prejudice; pervert; prepossess.

† BĪ'AS-DRAW-ING, *n.* Partiality.—*Shak.*

BĪ'ASED (bī'ast), *pp.* or *a.* Inclined from a right line; warped; prejudiced.

BĪ'AS-ING, *ppr.* Giving a bias, particular direction, or propensity; warping; prejudicing.

† BĪ'AS-NESS, *n.* Inclination to some side.

BĪ-AU-RIĆ'U-LATE, *a.* Having two auricles in the heart.

BĪ-ĀX'AL, *a.* Having two axes.—*Brewster.*

BIB, *n.* 1. A small piece of linen, or other cloth, worn by children over the breast. 3. A fish about a foot in length, the back of a light olive, the sides yellow, and the belly white.

BIB, *v. i.* [L. *bibo*.] To sip; to tipple; to drink frequently.—*Locke.* [*Little used.*]

BĪ-BĀ'CIOUS (bī-bā'shus), *a.* [L. *bibax*.] Addicted to drinking; disposed to imbibe.

† BĪ-BAĆ'I-TY, *n.* The quality of drinking much.

BIB'BER, *n.* A tippler; a man given to drinking; chiefly used in composition; as, *wine-bibber*.

BIB'BLE-BAB'BLE, *n.* Idle talk; prating to no purpose.—*Shak.* [*A low word, and not used.*]

BIB'I-O, *n.* A name of the wine fly, a small insect.

BĪ'BLE, *n.* [Gr. *βιβλιον*, *βιβλος*, a book.] THE BOOK, by way of eminence; the sacred volume, in which are contained the revelations of God.

BĪ'BLE SO-CĪ'E-TY, *n.* A society for the distribution of the Bible.

BIB'LER, *n.* A tippler; a great drinker.

BIB'LIĆ-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the Bible.

BIB'LIĆ-AL-LY, *adv.* In accordance with the Bible.

BIB'LI-CIST, *n.* One skilled in biblical knowledge.

BIB-LI-OG'RA-PHĖR, *n.* [Gr. *βιβλος* and *γραφω*.] One who composes or compiles the history of books; one skilled in literary history; a transcriber.

BIB-LI-O-GRAPH'IĆ, BIB-LI-O-GRAPH'IĆ-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to the history of books.

BIB-LI-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* A history or description of books: an account of books and manuscripts, with notices of the different editions, the times when they were printed, and other information tending to illustrate the history of literature.

BIB-LI-OL'A-TRY, *n.* [Gr. *βιβλιος* and *λατρεια*.] Worship or homage paid to books.—*Southey.*

BIB'LI-O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *βιβλος* and *μαντεια*.] A kind of divination, performed by means of the Bible, consisting in selecting passages of Scripture at hazard, and drawing from them indications concerning things future.—*Southey.*

BIB-LI-O-MĀ'NI-A, *n.* [Gr. *βιβλιον* and *μανια*.] Book-madness; a rage for possessing rare and curious books.

BIB-LI-O-MĀ'NI-AĆ, *n.* One who has a rage for books.

BIB-LI-O-MA-NĪ'AĆ-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a passion for books.—*Quart. Rev.*

BIB-LI-O-PĘĆ'IĆ, *a.* Relating to the binding of books.

BIB-LI-OP'O-LIST, BIB'LI-O-POLE, } *n.* [Gr. *βιβλιον* and *πωλεω*.] A bookseller.

BIB-LI-O-THĒ'ĆAL, *a.* [L. *bibliotheca*.] Belonging to a library.

BIB-LI-OTH'E-ĆA-RY, *n.* A librarian.—*Hall.*

BIB'LI-O-THĒKE, *n.* A library.—*Bale.*

BIB'LIST, *n.* 1. With the *Roman Catholics*, one who makes the Scriptures the sole rule of faith. 2. One who is conversant with the Bible.

BĪ-BRAĆ'TE-ATE, *a.* Doubly bracteate.—*Eaton.*

BIB'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *bibulus*.] Spongy; that has the quality of imbibing fluids or moisture.

BĪ-ĆAL'ĆAR-ATE, *a.* Armed with two spurs, as the limb of an animal.

BĪ-ĆAP'SU-LAR, *a.* [L. *bis* and *capsula*.] In *botany*, having two capsules containing seeds to each flower.

BĪ-ĆAR'BON-ATE, *n.* A carbonate, containing two parts or equivalents of carbonic acid to one of base; one of the supercarbonates.

BĪĆĒ, BĪSE, } *n.* Among *painters*, a pale blue color, prepared from smalt. By the addition of orpiment a green color is produced, bearing the same name.

BĪ-CEPH'A-LOUS, *a.* [L. *bis*, and Gr. *κεφαλη*.] Having two heads.

BĪ-CIP'IT-AL, BĪ-CIP'IT-OUS, } *a.* [L. *biceps* and *caput*.] Having two heads. *Applied to the muscles*, it signifies having two heads or origins; and any such muscle is denominated *biceps*.

BIĆK'ER, *v. i.* [W. *bicra*; Scot. *bicker*.] 1. To skirmish; to fight off and on; [*but in this sense rarely used.*] 2. To quarrel; to contend in words; to scold; to contend in petulant altercation. 3. To move quickly; to quiver; to be tremulous, like flame or water.—*Milton.*

BIĆK'ER-ER, *n.* One who engages in a petty quarrel.

BIĆK'ER-ING, *ppr.* Quarreling; contending; quivering.

BIĆK'ER-ING, *n.* Contention; skirmish.

† BIĆK'ER-MENT, *n.* Contention.—*Spenser.*

BIĆK'ERN, *n.* An iron ending in a beak or point.

BĪ-ĆOL'LI-GATE, *a.* In *ornithology*, having the anterior toes connected by a web.

BĪ-ĆOL'OR (-kul'ur), *a.* Having two distinct colors.

BĪ-ĆON'JU-GATE, *a.* [L.] In pairs; placed side by side.

BĪ'ĆORN, BĪ-ĆORN'OUS, } *a.* Having two horns.—*Browne.*

BĪ-ĆOR'PO-RAL, *a.* [L. *bicorpor*.] Having two bodies.

BĪ-ĆRŪ'RAL, *a.* Having two legs.

BĪ-ĆUS'PID, BĪ-ĆUS'PID-ATE, } *a.* [L. *bis* and *cuspis*.] Having two points.

BID, *v. t.*; pret. *bid*, or *bade*; pp. *bid*, *bidden*. [Sax. *biddan*. 1. To ask; to request; to invite. 2. To command; to order or direct. 3. To offer; to propose, as a price. 4. To proclaim; to make known by a public voice.—*Shak.*, [*obs.*] 5. To pronounce or declare; as, to *bid* good-by. 6. To denounce, or threaten; as, to *bid* defiance. 7. To wish, or pray.—*To bid beads*, is to pray with beads, as the Roman Catholics.—*To bid prayers*, is to exhort the congregation to pray for certain specified objects, which was formerly done by clergymen in the Church of England just before the sermon. *Hook.*—*To bid fair*, is to open or offer a good prospect; to appear fair.

BID, BID'DEN, } *pp.* of *bid*. Invited; offered; commanded.

BID, *n.* An offer of a price; [*a word much used at auctions.*]

BID'ĀLE, *n.* In *England*, an invitation to drink ale at some poor man's house, and there to contribute in charity.

BID'DER, *n.* One who bids or offers a price.—*Burke.*

BID'DER-Y-WĀRE, *n.* A kind of metallic ware made a Biddery, in India, and composed of copper, lead, tin, and spelter.—*Encyc. Dom. Econ.*

BID'DING, *ppr.* Inviting, offering; commanding.
BID'DING, *n.* Invitation; command; order; a proclamation or notifying.—*Shak.*
BIDE, *v. i.* [Sax. *bidan.*] 1. To dwell; to inhabit. 2. To remain; to continue, or be permanent in a place or state —*Shak.* [*Nearly antiquated.*]
BIDE, *v. t.* 1. To endure; to suffer.—*Shak.* 2. To wait for, as, "I *bide* my time."—*Scottish.*
BI-DENT'AL, *a.* [L. *bidens.*] Having two teeth.
BI-DENT'ATE, *a.* In *botany*, two-toothed.
BI-DET', *n.* [Fr.] 1. A small horse. 2. An article of bedroom furniture, used in washing the body.
BIDING, *ppr.* Dwelling; continuing; remaining.
BIDING, *n.* Residence; habitation.—*Rowe.*
BI-ENNI-AL, *a.* [L. *biennis.*] 1. Continuing for two years; taking place once in two years.—2. In *botany*, continuing for two years, and then perishing. Used also as a noun.
BI-EN'NI-AL-LY, *adv.* Once in two years; at the return of two years.
BIER (beer), *n.* [Sax. *bær.*] A carriage or frame of wood for conveying dead human bodies to the grave.
BIER'-BAL̈K (-bawk), *n.* The church road for burials.—*Homilies.* [*Not used in America.*]
BIEST'INGS, *n. pl.* [Sax. *byst*, or *bysting*; Ger. *biestmilch.*] The first milk given by a cow after calving.
BI-FA'CIAL (-fā'shal), *a.* Having the opposite faces alike.
BI-FA'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *bifarius.*] Two-fold.—In *botany*, pointing two ways.
BI-FA'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a bifarious manner.
BIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *bifer*, *biferus.*] Bearing fruit twice a year.
BIF'FIN, *n.* A baked apple crushed down into a flat, round cake.
BI'FID, *a.* [L. *bifidus.*] In *botany*, two-cleft; opening with a cleft.
BI-FLŌ'ROUS, *a.* [L. *bis* and *floreo.*] Bearing two flowers. —*Martyn.*
BI'FOLD, *a.* [L. *bis* and *fold.*] Two-fold; double; of two kinds, degrees, &c.
BI-FŌ'LI-ATE, *a.* In *botany*, having two leaves.
BI'FO-RATE, *a.* Having two perforations, as the anthers of the rhododendron.
BIF'O-RIN, *n.* A term applied to minute, oval sacks, found in the green, pulpy part of some plants.
BI'FORM, *a.* [L. *biformis.*] Having two forms, bodies, or shapes.
BI'FORMED, *a.* Compounded of two forms.
BI-FORM'I-TY, *n.* A double form.—*More.*
BI-FRŌN'TED, *a.* Having two fronts.
BI-FUR'CATE, } *a.* [L. *bifurcus.*] Forked; divided into
BI-FUR'CĀ-TED, } two branches.
BI-FUR-CĀ'TION, *n.* A forking, or division into two branches.
BI-FUR'COUS, *a.* Two-forked.—*Coles.*
BIG, *a.* 1. Literally, enlarged or swelled out in bulk or size. Hence, 2. Pregnant; applied to females, and followed by *with.* 3. Full; fraught, and about to have vent, or be brought forth; as, a crisis *big* with events. 4. Distended; full, as with grief or passion.—*Shak.* 5. Inflated, as with pride; hence, haughty in air or mien, or indicating haughtiness; as, to look *big.* 6. Great in spirit; lofty; brave.—SYN. Bulky; large; great; proud; arrogant.
BIG, *n.* A kind of barley.
† BIG, *v. t.* [Sax. *byggan.*] To build.
† BIG'AM, *n.* A bigamist.—*Bp. Peacock.*
BIG'A-MIST, *n.* One who has committed bigamy, or had two wives or husbands at once.
BIG'A-MY, *n.* [L. *bis*, and Gr. γαμος.] 1. The crime of having two wives or husbands at a time.—2. In the *canon law*, the marriage of a second wife, or of a widow as a first wife. —*Shak., Rich. III.*, 7.
BIG-BEL'LIED, *a.* Having a great belly; advanced in pregnancy.
BIG'-BŌNED, *a.* Having large bones.—*Herbert.*
BIG'-CORNED, *a.* Having large grains.—*Dryden.*
BIG'-NĀMED, *a.* Having a great or famous name.
BIG'-SOUND-ING, *a.* Having a pompous sound.
BIG'-SWŌLN, *a.* Greatly swelled; ready to burst.
BIG'-UD-DERED, *a.* Having large udders, or udders swelled with milk.—*Pope.*
BI-GEMI-NATE, *a.* [L. *bis* and *geminus.*] Twin-forked.
BIG'GIN, *n.* [Fr. *beguin.*] 1. A child's cap, or something worn about the head. 2. A building. [Sax. *byggan.*]—*Shak.*, [*obs.*]
BIGHT (bīte), *n.* [D. *bogt.*] 1. A bend, or small bay between two points of land. 2. The double part of a rope when folded, in distinction from the end; that is, a round, bend, or coil, any where except at the ends. 3. The inward bent of a horse's chambrel, and the bent of the fore knees.
BI-GLAND'U-LAR, *a.* Having two glands, as a plant.
BIG'LY, *adv.* In a tumid, swelling, blustering manner.
BIG'NESS, *n.* Bulk; size; largeness; dimensions.
BIG'OT, *n.* [Fr. *bigot.*] A person who is obstinately and unreasonably wedded to a particular creed, opinion, practice, or ritual.
BIG'OT, } *a.* Obstinately and blindly attached to some
BIG'OT-ED, } creed, opinion, practice, or ritual.
BIG'OT-ED-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a bigot; pertinaciously.
BIG'OT-RY, *n.* 1. Obstinate or blind attachment to a particular creed; unreasonable zeal or warmth in favor of a party, sect, or opinion; excessive prejudice. 2. The practice or tenet of a bigot.—*Pope.*
BI-HY-DROGU-RET, *n.* A compound of two atoms of hydrogen, as the electro-negative ingredient, with one atom of some other substance, as the electro-positive ingredient.
BI-JOU' (be-zhoo'), *n.*, *pl.* BIJOUX. [Fr.] A trinket, or a little box; a jewel.
BI-JOU'TRY (be-zhoo'try), *n.* The making or dealing in jewelry; jewelry.
BI-JU'GOUS, } *a.* [L. *bis* and *jugum.*] Having two pairs of
BI-JU'GATE, } leaflets.
BI-LA'BI-ATE, *a.* [L. *bis* and *labium.*] Having two lips, as the corols of flowers.
BI-LAM'EL-LATE, *a.* [L. *bis* and *lamella.*] Having the form of a flatted sphere, longitudinally bifid.
BIL'AN-DER, *n.* [D. *bylander.*] A small merchant vessel, used chiefly on the Dutch canals; so called, as moving close by land.
BI-LATER-AL, *a.* [L. *bis* and *latus.*] Having two sides.
BIL'BER-RY, *n.* The name of a shrub and its fruit; a species of *vaccinium*, or whortle-berry, of a blue color.
BIL'BO, *n.* A rapier; a sword; so named, it is said, from Bilboa, in Spain, where the best are made.
BIL'BOES, *n. pl.* On *board of ships*, long bars of iron with shackles, used to confine the feet of prisoners or offenders.
BIL'BO-QUET (bil'bo-ket), *n.* [Fr.] The toy called a *cup and ball.*
BILD'STEIN, *n.* *See* AGALMATOLITE.
BILE, *n.* [L. *bilis*; Fr. *bile.*] A yellow liquor, separated from the blood in the liver, collected in the hepatic duct, and thence discharged by the common duct into the *duodenum.*
BILE, *n.* An inflamed tumor. [*See* BOIL, the correct orthography.]
BILE'DUCT, *n.* [*bile*, and L. *ductus.*] A vessel or canal to convey bile; the hepatic duct and its branches.
BILE'STONE, *n.* A concretion of viscid bile.
BILGE, *n.* [a different orthography of *bulge.*] 1. The protuberant part of a cask at the middle. 2. The breadth of a ship's bottom on which she rests when aground.
BILGE, *v. i.* To suffer a fracture in the bilge; to spring a leak by a fracture in the bilge.
BILGE'-PUMP, *n.* A pump to draw the bilge-water from a ship.
BILGE'-WA-TER, *n.* Water which lies on the bilge or bottom of a ship, and ordinarily very offensive.
BILGED, *pp.* or *a.* Having a fracture in the bilge. This participle is often used, as if the verb were transitive.
BIL'IA-RY, *a.* [L. *bilis.*] Belonging to the bile; conveying the bile.—*Biliary calculus*, a gall stone or concretion formed in the gall-bladder.
BI-LIN'GUAL, } *a.* In two languages.
BI-LIN'GUAR, }
BI-LIN'GUOUS, *a.* [L. *bis* and *lingua.*] Having two tongues, or speaking two languages.
BIL'IOUS (bil'yus), *a.* [L. *biliosus.*] Pertaining to bile; consisting or partaking of bile.
BI-LIT'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *bis* and *litera.*] Consisting of two letters.
BILK, *v. t.* [Goth. *bilaikan.*] To frustrate or disappoint; to deceive or defraud by non-fulfillment of engagement.
BILK'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Disappointed; deceived; defrauded.
BILK'ING, *ppr.* Frustrating; defrauding.
BILL, *n.* [Sax. *bile.*] 1. The beak of a fowl. 2. An instrument in the form of a crescent, and fitted with a handle, used in cutting, pruning, &c. 3. A kind of halberd, or battle-ax, formerly used by English infantry. 4. A pickax.
BILL, *n.* [Norm. *bille.*] 1. In *law*, a declaration in writing, expressing some wrong or fault.—2. In *law*, and in *commerce*, in *England*, an obligation or security given for money, but without forfeiture for non-payment. 3. A form or draft of a law, presented to a legislature, but not enacted. 4. An advertisement posted up. 5. Any written paper, containing a statement of particulars, or amount of goods sold.—6. A *bill of exchange* is an order drawn on a person, requesting him to pay money to some person assigned by the drawer.—7. A *bill of entry* is a written account of goods entered at the custom-house.—8. A *bill of sight* is a provisional entry, at the custom-house, of goods respecting which the importer has not full information so as to describe them exactly.—9. A *bill of lading* is a written account of goods shipped by any person.—10. A *bill of mortality* is an account of the number of deaths in a place in a given time.—11. *Bank-bill.* [*See* BANK.]—12. A *bill of rights* is a summary of rights and privileges

claimed by a people.—13. A *bill of divorce*, in the *Jewish law*, was a writing given by the husband to the wife, by which the marriage relation was dissolved.—14. *Bill of credit.* A bill or note for raising money on the mere credit of a state.—15. *Bill of sale.* A written conveyance of personal property, corresponding to a deed of real estate. It must be a sealed paper in England, but in the United States it may be without seal.—16. *Bill of health.* A certificate from the proper authorities as to the state of health of a ship's company at the time of her leaving port.

BILL, *v. i.* To join bills, as doves; to caress in fondness.

† BILL, *v. t.* To advertise by a bill or public notice.

BILL'-BOOK, *n.* A book in which a person keeps an account of his notes, bills, bills of exchange, &c.; thus showing all that he issues and receives.—*Bouvier.*

† BILL'-MAN, *n.* He who uses a bill; applied particularly to soldiers.

BILL'-STICK'ER, *n.* One employed to stick up bills or placards in public places.

BILL'ET, *n.* [Fr. *billet.*] A small paper or note in writing, used for various purposes; sometimes it is a short letter, addressed to some person; sometimes a ticket, directing soldiers at what house to lodge.—In *heraldry*, a billet is a bearing of an oblong square form.—*Brande.*

BILL'ET, *n.* [Fr. *billot.*] 1. A small stick of wood. 2. An ornament in Norman architecture.

BILL'ET, *v. t.* To direct a soldier by a ticket or note where to lodge; to quarter, as soldiers.

BILL'ET-DOUX (bil'le-doo), *n.* [Fr.] A love note or letter.

BILL'ET-ING, *ppr.* Quartering, as soldiers in private houses.

BILL'IARD (bil'yard), *a.* Pertaining to the game of billiards.

BILL'IARDS (bil'yardz), *n. pl.* [Fr. *billard.*] A game played on a rectangular table, covered with a green cloth, with small ivory balls, which the players aim to drive into hazard-nets, or pockets, at the sides and corners of the tables, by impelling one ball against another, with maces or cues.

BIL'LING, *ppr.* or *n.* Joining of bills; caressing.

BIL'LINGS-GATE, *n.* [from a market of this name in London, celebrated for fish and foul language.] Foul language; ribaidry.

BILL'ION (bil'yun), *n.* [L. *bis*, and *million.*] A million of millions. Among the *French*, a thousand millions.—*Brande.*

BIL'LOT, *n.* Gold or silver in the bar or mass.

BIL'LOW, *n.* [Dan. *bölge*; Sw. *böljа.*] A great wave or surge of the sea, occasioned usually by violent wind.

BIL'LOW, *v. i.* To swell; to rise and roll in large waves or surges.—*Prior.*

BIL'LOW-BEAT-EN, *a.* Tossed by billows.

BIL'LOWED, *pp.* Swelled, like a billow.

BIL'LOW-ING, *ppr.* Swelled into large waves or surges.

BIL'LOW-Y, *a.* Swelling, or swelled into large waves, wavy; full of billows or surges.

BĪ'LŌBED, } *a.* [L. *bis*, and Gr. λοβος.] Divided into two
BĪ-LŌ'BATE, } lobes.

BĪ-LOC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *bis* and *loculus.*] Divided into two cells, or containing two cells internally.

BĪ-MAC'U-LATE, *a.* Having two spots.

BĪ-MĀ'NA, *n.* A term applied to the highest order of *mammalia*, of which man is the type and sole genus

BĪ-MĀ'NOUS, *a.* [L. *bis* and *manus.*] Having two hands. Man is *bimanous.*—*Lawrence.*

BĪ-MĀR'GIN-ATE, *a.* Having a double margin.

BĪ-MĒ'DI-AL, *a.* [L. *bis* and *medial.*] In *mathematics*, if two medial lines, A B and B C, commensurable only in power, and containing a rational rectangle, are compounded, the whole line A C will be irrational, and is called a first *bimedial* line.

BĪ-MEN'SAL, *a.* Occurring once in two months.

BĪ-MUS'CU-LAR, *a.* [*bis* and *muscular.*] Having two attaching muscles and two muscular impressions, as a vivalve mollusk.

BIN, *n.* [Sax. *binn*, or *binne.*] A wooden box or chest, used as a repository of corn or other commodities.

† BIN. The old word for *be* and *been.*

BIN'A-CLE *n.* [formerly *bittacle.*] A wooden case, or box, in which the compass is kept on board a ship.

BĪ'NA-RY, *a.* [L. *binus.*] Compounded of two.—*Binary number* is that which is composed of two units.—*Binary compound*, in *chemistry*, a compound of two elements.—*Binary star*, a double star, whose members have a revolution round their common center of gravity.

BĪ'NA-RY, *n.* The constitution of two.—*Fotherby.*

BĪ'NATE, *a.* [L. *binus.*] Being double, or in couples; growing in pairs.

BIND, *v. t.*; pret. *bound*; pp. *bound*, and obs. *bounden.* [Sax. *bindan.*] 1. To tie together, or confine with a cord, or any thing that is flexible; to fasten, as with a band, fillet, or ligature. 2. To gird, inwrap, or involve; to confine by a wrapper, cover, or bandage. 3. To confine, or restrain, as with a chain, fetters, or cord. 4. To restrain in any manner. 5. To oblige by a promise, vow, stipulation, covenant, law, duty, or any other moral tie; to engage. 6. To confirm or ratify. 7. To distress, trouble, or confine by infirmity. 8. To constrain by a powerful influence or persuasion; as, I *am bound* to do it. 9. To restrain the natural discharges of the bowels; to make costive. 10. To form a border; to fasten with a band, or any thing that strengthens the edges; as, to *bind* a carpet. 11. To cover with leather, or any thing firm; to sew together and cover. 12. To cover or secure by a band. 13. To oblige to serve by contract. 14. To make hard or firm.—*To bind to*, is to contract.—*To bind over*, is to oblige by bond to appear at a court

BIND, *v. i.* 1. To contract; to grow hard or stiff. 2. To grow or become costive. 3. To be obligatory.

BIND, *n.* 1. A stalk of hops, so called from its winding round a pole or tree, or being bound to it. 2. The indurated clay of coal mines. *Brande.*—3. In *music*, a ligature or tie which groups notes together.

BIND'-WEED, *n.* A troublesome weed, of the genus *convolvulus.*

BIND'ER, *n.* 1. A person who binds; one whose occupation is to bind books; one who binds sheaves. 2. Any thing that binds, as a fillet, or band.

BIND'ER-Y, *n.* A place where books are bound.

BIND'ING, *ppr.* Fastening a band; confining; restraining, covering, as a book; obliging by a promise, or other moral tie; making costive; contracting; making hard or stiff

BIND'ING, *a.* That binds; that obliges; obligatory.

BIND'ING, *n.* The act of fastening with a band, or obliging, a bandage; the cover of a book, with the sewing and accompanying work; any thing that binds; something that secures the edge of cloth.

BIND'ING-LY, *adv.* So as to bind.

BIND'ING-NESS, *n.* State of having force to bind.

BĪ-NERV'ATE, *a.* Having the wing, as that of an insect, supported by only two nerves.

BING, *n.* In *alum works*, a heap of alum thrown together

BIN'NA-CLE. *n.* The compass-box of a ship.

BIN'O-CLE, *n.* [L. *binus* and *oculus.*] A dioptric telescope fitted with two tubes joining, so as to enable a person to view an object with both eyes at once.

BĪ-NOC'U-LAR, *a.* Having two eyes; also, having two apertures, or tubes.

BĪ-NOC'U-LATE, *a.* Having two eyes.

BĪ-NŌ'MI-AL, *a.* [L. *bis* and *nomen.*] In *algebra*, a root consisting of two members, connected by the sign *plus* or *minus.*

BĪ-NOM'IN-OUS, *a.* [L. *bis* and *nomen.*] Having two names.

BĪ-NOT'O-NOUS, *a.* Consisting of two notes.

BĪ-NOX'YD, *n.* [L. *bis* and *oxyd.*] In *chemistry*, deutoxyd, which see.

BĪ-OC'EL-LATE, *a.* Marked with two eye-like spots, as the wings of an insect.

BĪ-OG'RA-PHER, *n.* One who writes an account of the life and actions of a particular person; a writer of lives.

BĪ-O-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to biography, or the
BĪ-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, } history of the life of a person; containing biography.

BĪ-O-GRAPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a biography.

BĪ-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. βιος and γραφω.] The history of the life and character of a particular person.

BĪ-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. βιος and λογος.] The science of life; a term introduced by Treviranus in place of physiology.

BĪ-O-TĪ'NA, } *n.* A mineral from Vesuvius. *See* ANOR
BĪ'O-TĪNE, } THITE.

BĪ'O-VAC, } *See* BIVOUAC.
BĪ'HO-VAC. }

BIP'A-ROUS, *a.* [L. *bis* and *pario.*] Bringing forth two at a birth.

BĪ-PAR'TI-BLE, } *a.* [L. *bis* and *partio.*] That may be di-
BIP'AR-TILE, } vided into two parts.

BĪ-PAR'TIENT (bī-pär'shent), *a.* [L. *bis* and *partio, partiens.*] Dividing into two parts.

BIP'AR-TITE, *a.* [L. *bis* and *partitus.*] 1. Having two corrrespondent parts.- 2. In *botany*, divided into two parts to the base, as a leaf.

BĪ-PAR-TI'TION, *n.* The act of dividing into two parts, or of making two correspondent parts.

BĪ-PEC'TIN-ATE, *a.* In *botany*, having two margins toothed; like a comb.

BĪ'PED, *n.* [L. *bipes.*] An animal having two feet, as man.

BIP'E-DAL, *a.* Having two feet, or the length of two feet.

BĪ-PEL'TATE, *a.* Having a defense like a double shield

BĪ-PEN'NATE, *a.* Having two wings.

BĪ-PET'AL-OUS, *a.* [L. *bis* and Gr. πεταλον.] Having two flower leaves, or two petals.

BĪ-PIN'NATE, } *a.* [L. *bipinnatus.*] In *botany*, having pin-
BĪ-PIN'NA-TED, } nate leaves on each side of the petiole.

BĪ-PIN-NAT'I-FID, *a.* [L. *bis*, *pinna*, and *findo.*] Doubly pinnatifid; having the primary segments of the leaves pinnatifid.

BĪ-PŌ'LAR, *a.* Doubly polar.—*Coleridge.*

BĪ-PUNC'TU-AL, *a.* Having two points.

BĪ-PŪ'PIL-LATE, *a.* In *entomology*, a term applied to an eye-like spot on the wing of a butterfly, having in it dots of a different color.

BĪ-QUAD'RATE, *n.* [L. *bis* and *quadratus.*] In *mathematics*, the fourth power, arising from the multiplication of a square by itself.

BĪ-QUAD-RAT'IC, *n.* The same as *biquadrate.*

BĪ-QUAD-RAT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the biquadratic, or fourth power.

BĪ-QUIN'TILE, *n.* [L. *bis* and *quintus.*] An aspect of the planets, when they are distant from each other by *twice the fifth* part of a great circle.

BĪ-RĀ'DI-ĀTE, } *a.* [L. *bis* and *radiatus.*] Having two
BĪ-RĀ'DI-Ā-TED, } rays.

BIRCH, *n.* [L. Sax. *birce.*] A genus of trees, the *betula*, of which there are several species. Its smaller branches, being tough and slender, were formerly much used for rods, especially in schools.

BIRCH, } *a.* Made of birch; consisting of birch.
BIRCH'EN, }

BIRCH WINE, *n.* Wine made of the vernal juice of the birch.

BIRD, *n.* [Sax. *bird*, or *bridd*, a chicken.] 1. *Properly*, a chicken, the young of fowls, and hence, a small fowl. 2. In *modern use*, any fowl, or flying animal.

BIRD, *v. t.* To catch birds.—*Shak.*

BIRD OF PAR'A-DISE, *n.* A genus of birds found in the Oriental isles, some of them remarkably beautiful.

BIRD'-BOLT, *n.* An arrow for shooting birds.

BIRD'-CAGE, *n.* A box or case for keeping birds.

BIRD'-CALL, *n.* A little stick, cleft at one end, in which is put a leaf of some plant, for imitating the cry of birds.

BIRD'-CATCH-ER, *n.* One whose employment is to catch birds; a fowler.

BIRD'-CATCH-ING, *n.* The art of taking birds.

BIRD'-CHER-RY, *n.* A tree, a species of *prunus*, whose fruit is peculiarly grateful to birds.

BIRD'ER, *n.* A bird-catcher.

BIRD'-EYED (-īde), *a.* Quick-sighted; catching a glance as one goes.

BIRD'-FAN-CI-ER, *n.* 1. One who takes pleasure in rearing birds. 2. One who keeps for sale the various kinds of birds which are kept in cages.

BIRD'ING-PIECE, *n.* A fowling-piece.

BIRD'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a bird.

BIRD'-LIME, *n.* A viscous substance, used to catch birds.

BIRD'-LIMED, *a.* Smeared with bird-lime; spread to insnare.—*Howell.*

BIRD'-MAN, *n.* A fowler, or bird-catcher.

BIRD'-OR-GAN, *n.* A small barrel-organ, used in teaching birds to sing.

BIRD'-PEP-PER, *n.* A species of *capsicum*, affording the best Cayenne pepper.

BIRDS'-EYE, *a.* Seen from above, as if by a flying bird; seen at a glance: hence, general; not minute, or detailed; as, a *birds-eye* view of a subject.

BIRDS'EYE, *n.* The popular name of a genus of flowering plants, called, also, *pheasant's-eye.*

BIRDS'EYE-MA-PLE, *n.* A kind of maple having spots like the eye of a bird, much used in cabinet work.

BIRDS'FOOT, *n.* A flowering plant, the *ornithopus.*

BIRDS'FOOT-TRE'FOIL, *n.* A genus of plants.

BIRDS'MOUTH, *n.* A term applied to an interior angle, or notch, cut at the extremity of a piece of timber, across the grain, to receive the edge of another piece to be inserted.

BIRDS'NEST, *n.* 1. The nest in which a bird lays eggs, and hatches her young. 2. A plant.—3. In *cookery*, the nest of a small swallow, of China and the neighboring countries, delicately tasted, and esteemed a luxury.

BIRDS'TARES, } *n.* Names of plants.
BIRDS'TONGUE, }

BIRD'-WIT-TED, *a.* Flighty; passing rapidly from one subject to another; not having the faculty of attention.

BIRÈME, *n.* [L. *biremis.*] A vessel with two banks or tiers of oars.—*Mitford.*

BIRG'AN-DER, *n.* The name of a wild goose.

BĪ-RHOM-BOID'AL, *a.* Having a surface composed of twelve rhombic faces.

† BIRK'EN, *v. t.* [from *birch*, Sax. *birce, byrc.*] To beat with a birch or rod.

BĪ-ROS'TRATE, } *a.* [L. *bis* and *rostrum.*] Having a
BĪ-ROS'TRĀ-TED, } double beak, or process resembling a beak.

BIRT, *n.* A fish, called, also, *turbot.*

BIRTH *n.* [Sax. *byrd, beorth.*] 1. The act of coming into life, or of being born. Except in poetry, it is generally applied to human beings. 2. Lineage; extraction; descent. 3. The condition in which a person is born; as, an Englishman by *birth.* 4. That which is born; that which is produced, whether animal or vegetable. 5. The act of bringing forth. 6. Origin; beginning; as, a nation's *birth.*

BIRTH, } *n.* A station in which a ship rides. *See* BERTH.
BIRTH, }

BIRTH'-NIGHT, *n.* The night in which a person is born; and the anniversary of that night in succeeding years.

BIRTH'-PLACE, *n.* The town, city, or country where a person is born.

BIRTH'-RIGHT (-rīte), *n.* Any right or privilege to which a person is entitled by birth.

BIRTH'-SONG, *n.* A song sung at the birth of a person.

BIRTH-STRAN'GLED, *a.* Strangled or suffocated in being born.—*Shak.*

BIRTH'DAY, *n.* 1. The day in which any person is born. 2. The same day of the month in which a person was born, in every succeeding year.

† BIRTH'DOM, *n.* Privilege of birth.—*Shak.*

BIRTH'ING, *n.* Any thing added to raise the sides of a ship.

BIRTH'LESS, *a.* Destitute of birth

BIRTH'WORT, *n.* A genus of plants, *aristolochia.*

BIS. In *music*, it denotes repetition of a passage.

BĪ'SA, } *n.* A coin of Pegu, of the value of half a ducat,
BĪ'ZA, } also, a weight.

BIS'CO-TIN, *n.* [Fr.] A confection, made of flour, sugar, marmalade, and eggs.

BIS'CUIT (bis'kit), *n.* [Fr.; compounded of L. *bis*, twice, and *cuit*, baked.] 1. A kind of bread, formed into cakes, and baked hard for seamen. 2. A cake, variously made, for the use of private families.—3. Earthen-ware, or porcelain, after the first baking, but before it has been glazed. 4. In *sculpture*, a kind of unglazed porcelain, of which groups and figures are formed in miniature.—*Brande.*

BĪ-SECT', *v. t.* [L. *bis* and *seco.*] To cut or divide into two parts.

BĪ-SECT'ED, *pp.* Divided into two equal parts.

BĪ-SECT'ING, *ppr.* Dividing into two equal parts.

BĪ-SEC'TION, *n.* The act of cutting into two equal parts; the division of any line or quantity into two equal parts.

BĪ-SEG'MENT, *n.* One of the parts of a line, divided into two equal parts.

BĪ-SE'RI-ATE, *a.* Existing in two series.

BĪ-SE'TOSE, } *a.* [L. *setosus.*] Having two bristles.
BĪ-SE'TOUS, }

BĪ-SEX'OUS, *a.* Consisting of both sexes.—*Brown.*

BĪ-SEX'U-AL. *a.* In *botany*, hermaphrodite; a term applied to flowers which contain both stamens and pistil in the same envelope.

BISH'OP, *n.* [L. *episcopus*; Gr. επισκοπος; Sax. *biscop.*] 1. An overseer; a spiritual superintendent, ruler, or director. 2. In the *primitive Church*, a spiritual overseer; an elder or presbyter; one who had the pastoral care of a church. 3. In the *Greek, Latin, and some Protestant Churches*, a prelate, or person consecrated for the spiritual government and direction of a diocese.

BISH'OP, *n.* 1. A cant word for a mixture of wine, oranges, and sugar.—*Swift.* 2. Part of a lady's dress.

BISH'OP, *v. t.* 1. To confirm; to admit solemnly into the church. 2. Among *horse-dealers*, to use arts to make an old horse look like a young one.

BISH'OP-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a bishop; belonging to a bishop.

BISH'OP-DOM, *n.* Jurisdiction of a bishop.

BISH'OPED (bish'opt), *pp.* Confirmed.

BISH'OP-ING, *ppr.* Confirming.

BISH'OP-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a bishop.—*Hooker.*

BISH'OP-LY, *a.* Belonging to a bishop.

BISH'OP-RIC, *n.* [*bishop* and *ric.*] 1. A diocese; the district over which the jurisdiction of a bishop extends. 2. The charge of instructing and governing in spiritual concerns; office.

BISH'OPS-WEED, *n.* A genus of plants, with the generic name *ammi.*

BISH'OPS-WORT, *n.* A plant.

BISK, *n.* [Fr. *bisque.*] Soup or broth, made by boiling several sorts of flesh together.

BISK'ET, *n.* A biscuit. This orthography is adopted by many respectable writers.

BIS'MUTH, *n.* [G. *wissmuth.*] A metal of a yellowish, or reddish-white color, and a lamellar texture.

BIS'MUTH O'CHER, *n.* Native oxyd of bismuth, sometimes containing a small portion of carbonic acid.

BIS'MUTH-AL, *a.* Consisting of bismuth, or containing it.

BIS'MUTH-IC, *a.* Pertaining to bismuth.

BIS'MUTH-INE, *n.* A rare mineral, composed of bismuth and sulphur; a native sulphuret of bismuth.

BI'SON, *n.* [L.] A quadruped of the *bovine* genus, usually, but improperly, called the *buffalo.*

BIS-SEX'TILE, *n.* [L. *bissextilis.*] Leap-year, every fourth year, in which a day is added to the month of February on account of the excess of six hours, which the civil year contains above 365 days.

BIS-SEX'TILE, *a.* Pertaining to the leap-year.

† BIS'SON, *a.* [Sax. *bisen.*] Blind.—*Shak.*

BIS'TER, } *n.* [Fr. *bistre.*] A dark-brown pigment, prepared
BIS'TRE, } from the soot of wood.

BĪ-STIP'ULED (bi-stip'uld), *a.* Having two stipules.

BIS'TORT. *n.* [L. *bistorta.*] A plant, a species of *polygonum*, popularly *snakeweed.*

BIS'TOU-RY (bis'tu-ry), *n.* [Fr. *bistourt.*] A surgical instrument for making incisions.

BĪ SUL'CATE, *a.* Two-furrowed.

BĪ-SUL'COUS, *a.* [L. *bisulcus.*] Cloven-footed, as swine or oxen.

BĪ-SUL'PHU-RET, *n.* In *chemistry*, a sulphuret with two atoms of sulphur as the electro-negative ingredient.

BIT, *n.* [Sax. *bitol.*] The iron part of a bridle which is inserted in the mouth of a horse, and its appendages, to which the reins are fastened.

BIT, *v. t.* To put a bridle upon a horse; to put the bit in the mouth.

BIT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *bite.* Seized or wounded by the teeth.

BIT, *n.* [Sax. *bita.*] 1. A small piece; a mouthful, or morsel; a *bite.* 2. A small piece of any substance. 3. A small coin of the West Indies. 4. A small instrument for boring holes.—This word is used, like *jot* and *whit*, to express the smallest degree; as, he is not a *bit* wiser or better.

BITCH, *n.* [Sax. *bicca, bicce, bice.*] 1. The female of the canine kind, as of the dog, wolf, and fox. 2. A name of reproach for a woman.—*Pope.*

BITE, *v. t.*; pret. *bit*; pp. *bit, bitten.* [Sax. *bitan.*] 1. To break or crush with the teeth, as in eating; to pierce with the teeth, as a serpent; to seize with the teeth, as a dog. 2. To pinch or pain, as with cold. 3. To reproach with sarcasm; to treat with severity by words or writing. 4. To pierce, cut, or wound; as, a *biting* falchion. 5. To make to smart; as, a *biting* pain. 6. To cheat; to trick. —*Pope.* 7. To enter the ground, and hold fast, as the bill and palm of an anchor.—To *bite the thumb* at another was formerly a mark of contempt, intended to provoke a quarrel; as, in Shakspeare, "*Do you bite your thumb at us?*"

BITE, *n.* 1. The seizure of any thing by the teeth of an animal. 2. The wound made by the teeth. 3. A morsel; a mouthful. 4. A cheat; a trick; a fraud; [*a low word.*] 5. A sharper; one who cheats.

BIT'ER, *n.* 1. One who bites; that which bites; a fish apt to take bait. 2. One who cheats or defrauds.

BĪ-TERN'ATE, *a.* [L. *bis* and *ternus.*] In *botany*, doubly ternate.

BIT'ING, *ppr.* Seizing, wounding, or crushing with the teeth; pinching, paining, causing to smart with cold; reproaching with severity, or treating sarcastically; cheating.

BIT'ING, *a.* Sharp; severe; sarcastic.

BIT'ING, *n.* Act of biting.

BIT'ING-LY, *adv.* In a sarcastic or jeering manner.

BIT'LESS, *a.* Not having a bit or bridle.—*Fanshaw.*

BIT'MOUTH, *n.* The bit, or that part of a bridle which is put in a horse's mouth.

BIT'TA-CLE, *n.* The box for the compass lights on board a ship. *See* BINNACLE.

BIT'TED, *pp.* Having the bit put in the mouth.

BIT'TEN (bit'n), *pp.* of *bite.* Seized or wounded by the teeth; cheated.

BIT'TER, *a.* [Sax. *biter.*] 1. Sharp or biting to the taste; acrid; like wormwood. 2. Sharp; cruel; severe; as, *bitter* enmity.—*Heb.*, i. 3. Sharp, as words; reproachful; sarcastic; satirical. 4. Sharp to the feeling; piercing; painful, cruel; severe; that makes to smart. 5. Painful to the mind; calamitous; poignant. 6. Afflicted; distressed. 7. Hurtful; very sinful. 8. Mournful; distressing; expressive of misery.

BIT'TER, *n.* A substance that is bitter. *See* BITTERS.

BIT'TER, *n.* In *marine language*, a turn of the cable which is round the bitts.

BIT'TER-GOURD, *n.* A plant, a species of *cucumis.*

BIT'TER-SALT, *n.* Epsom salt; sulphate of magnesia.

BIT'TER-SPAR, *n.* A mineral resembling calc spar, but consisting of carbonate of magnesia and carbonate of lime. *Dolomite* is another name.

BIT'TER-SWEET, *n.* A slender, climbing plant.—*Encyc.*

BIT'TER-VETCH, *n.* 1. A species of *ervum*, or lentil, cultivated for fodder. 2. A genus of plants, known by the generic name *orobus.*

BIT'TER-WORT *n.* The plant called *gentian.*

† BIT'TER-FUL, *a.* Full of bitterness.

BIT'TER-ISH, *a.* Somewhat bitter; bitter in a moderate degree.—*Goldsmith.*

BIT'TER-ISH-NESS, *n.* The quality of being moderately bitter.—*Encyc.*

BIT'TER-LY, *adv.* 1. With a bitter taste. 2. In a severe manner; in a manner expressing poignant grief. 3. In a manner severely reproachful.—SYN. Keenly; sharply; severely; cruelly; painfully; poignantly; angrily.

BIT'TERN, *n.* [D. *butoor.*] A bird of the *grallic* order, the *ardea stellaris.* It has long legs and neck, and stalks among reeds and sedge, feeding upon fish.

BIT'TERN, *n.* [from *bitter.*] 1. In *salt-works*, the brine remaining after the salt is concreted. 2. A very bitter compound of quassia, cocculus indicus, &c., used to adulterate beer.

BIT'TER-NESS, *n.* 1. A bitter taste; or, rather, a quality in things which excites a biting, disagreeable sensation in the tongue. 2. In *a figurative sense*, extreme enmity, grudge, hatred. 3. Sharpness; severity of temper. 4. Keenness of reproach; piquancy; biting satire, or sarcasm. 5. Keen sorrow; painful affliction; vexation; calamity; deep distress of mind.

BIT'TERS, *n. pl.* A liquor in which bitter herbs or roots are steeped.

BIT'TING, *ppr.* Putting the bits in the mouth.

BIT'TOUR, } *n.* The *bittern.*—*Dryden.*
BIT'TOR, }

BITT, *v. t.* To put round the bitts; as, to *bitt* the cable

BITTS, *n. pl.* A frame of two strong pieces of timber fixed perpendicularly in the fore part of a ship, on which to fasten the cables when she rides at anchor.

BI-TŪME', *n.* Bitumen, so written for the sake of the rhyme.—*May.*

BI-TŪM'ED, *a.* Smeared with bitumen.—*Shak.*

BI-TŪ'MEN, *n.* [L.] This name is used to denote various inflammable substances, of a strong smell, and of different consistencies, which are found in the earth.

BI-TŪ'MI-NĀTE, *v. t.* To impregnate with bitumen.

BI-TŪ'MI-NĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Impregnated with bitumen.

BI-TU-MI-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Producing bitumen.—*Kirwan*

BI-TŪ'MIN-IZE, *v. t.* To form into, or impregnate with, bitumen.—*Lit. Mag.*

BI-TŪ-MIN-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The process of forming bitumen —*Mantell.*

BI-TŪ'MIN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Forming bitumen.

BI-TŪ'MI-NOUS, *a.* Having the qualities of bitumen; compounded with bitumen; containing bitumen.—*Bituminous shale*, an argillaceous shale impregnated with bitumen, and usually accompanying coal.

BĪ'VALVE, *n.* An animal having two valves, or a shell consisting of two parts, which open and shut. Also, a pericarp, whose seed vessel opens into two valves.

BĪ'VALVE, } *a.* Having two shells or valves which
BĪ-VALV'U-LAR, } open and shut, as the oyster, and the
BI-VALV'OUS, } seed vessels of certain plants.

BĪ-VAULT'ED, *a.* [L. *bis* and *vault.*] Having two vaults or arches.—*Barlow.*

BĪ-VEN'TRAL, *a.* [L. *bis* and *venter.*] Having two bellies. —*Bailey.*

BIV'I-OUS, *a.* [L. *bivius.*] Having two ways, or leading two ways.

BIV'OUAC (biv'wak), *n.* [Fr.] The guard or watch of a whole army; the encamping of soldiers for the night, without covering or tents, in readiness for immediate action.

BIV'OUAC (biv'wak), *v. t.* To watch, or be on guard, as a whole army; to encamp during the night, without tent or covering.

BIX'WORT, *n.* A plant.

BIZ'AN-TINE. *See* BYZANTINE.

BI-ZARRE', (be-zär'), *a.* [Fr.] Odd; fantastical; whimsical, extravagant.

BLAB, *v. t.* [W. *llavaru.*] 1. To utter or tell in a thought less manner; to publish secrets or trifles without discretion. 2. To tell or utter; *in a good sense.*—*Shak.*

BLAB, *v. i.* To tattle; to tell tales.—*Shak.*

BLAB, *n.* A babbler; a tell-tale; one who betrays secrets

BLAB'BER, *n.* A tattler; a tell-tale.

† BLAB'BER, *v. i.* 1. To whistle to a horse. 2. To falter, to fib.

BLAB'BER-LIPPED (-lipt). *See* BLOBBER-LIPPED.

BLAB'BING, *ppr.* Telling indiscreetly what ought to be concealed; tattling.

BLACK, *a.* [Sax. *blac*, and *blæc.*] 1. Of the color of night, destitute of light; dark. 2. Darkened by clouds. 3. Sullen; having a cloudy look or countenance. 4. Atrociously wicked; horrible. 6. Dismal; mournful; calamitous.—*Black and blue*, the dark color of a bruise in the flesh, which is accompanied with a mixture of blue.

BLACK, *n.* 1. That which is destitute of light or whiteness; the darkest color, or, rather, a destitution of all color. 2. A negro; a person whose skin is *black.* 3. A black dress, or mourning.

BLACK, *v. t.* To make black; to blacken; to soil.

BLACK'-ACT, *n.* The English statute, 9 Geo. I., which makes it felony to appear armed in any park or warren, &c., or to hunt or steal deer, &c., with the face *blacked*, or disguised.

BLACK'-ART, *n.* Conjuration.

BLACK'BALL, *n.* 1. A composition of tallow, &c., for blacking shoes. 2. A ball of a black color, used as a negative in voting.

BLACK'BALL, *v. t.* To reject or negative in choosing, by putting black balls into a ballot-box.

BLACK'BAR, *n.* A plea obliging the plaintiff to assign the place of trespass.

BLACK'BER-RIED-HEATH', *n.* A plant.

BLACK'BER-RY, *n.* [Sax. *blacberian.*] The berry of the bramble, genus *rubus*, of a pleasing taste.

BLACK'BIRD, *n.* In *England*, a species of thrush, a sing-

ing bird with a fine note. The American black bird differs materially from the European.

BLAȻK'-BŌARD, *n.* A board used in schools, &c., for writing, drawing lines, and various other purposes of instruction.

BLAȻK'-BOOK, *n.* 1. The *Black-book* of the exchequer in England, composed in 1175. 2. Any book which treats of necromancy. 3. A book compiled by order of the visitors of monasteries, under Henry VIII., containing a detailed account of the enormities practiced in religious houses, to *blacken* them, and to hasten their dissolution.

BLAȻK'-BROWÆD, *a.* Having black eye-brows; gloomy; dismal; threatening.

BLAȻK-BRY'O-NY, *n.* A plant; the *tamus.*

BLAȻK'-ȻANK'ER, *n.* A disease in turnips and other crops, produced by a species of caterpillar.—*Farm. Enc.*

BLAȻK'ȻAP, *n.* 1. A bird; the mock-nightingale. 2. In *cookery,* an apple roasted till black.

BLAȻK'-ȻAT-TLE, *n. pl.* Cattle of the *bovine* genus, as bulls, oxen, and cows, whatever may be their color. [*English.*]

BLAȻK'-ȻHALK (black'-chawk), *n.* A mineral of a bluish-black color; a variety of argillaceous slate.

BLAȻK'-ȻŌAT, *n.* A common and familiar name for a clergyman, as red-coat is for a soldier.

BLAȻK'ȻOȻK, *n.* A fowl, called, also, *black-grouse* and *black-game.*

BLAȻK'-DAY, *n.* A day of gloom and disaster.—*Shak.*

BLAȻK-DEATH (-deth), *n.* The black plague.

BLAȻK'DROP, *n.* A liquid preparation of opium in vinegar.

BLAȻK'-ĒA'GLE, *n.* In *Scotland,* a name given to the *falco fulvus.*

BLAȻK'-ĔARTH (-erth), *n.* Mold; earth of a dark color.

BLAȻK'-EYED (-ide), *a.* Having black eyes.

BLAȻK'-FAȻED (-fāste), *a.* Having a black face.

BLAȻK'FISH, *n.* 1. A fish caught on the rocky shores of New-England; the tautog. 2. A small kind of the whale, about twenty feet long.

BLAȻK'-FLUX, *n.* A mixture of carbonate of potash and charcoal, used as a flux.

BLAȻK'-FOR-EST, *n.* A forest in Germany.

BLAȻK'FRI-AR, *n.* A name given to the Dominican order; called, also, *preaching friars.*

BLAȻK'-GUM. An American tree, of the genus *Nyssa,* whose wood is tough, and much used for naves of wheels, and in ship-building.

BLAȻK'-HEART-ED (-härt'ed), *a.* Having a black or malignant heart.

BLAȻK'-JAȻK, *n.* 1. A name given by miners to *blende.* 2. A leathern cup of old times.

BLAȻK'-LEAD (-led), *n.* A mineral of a dark steel-gray color, called *plumbago.*

BLAȻK'-LEG, *n.* A notorious gambler and cheat.

BLAȻK'-LEGS, *n.* In *some parts of England,* a disease among calves and sheep.

BLAȻK'-LET'TER, *a.* 1. Written or printed in the black-letter character. 2. Studious of books in black-letter.

BLAȻK'-LET'TER, *n.* The old English, or modern Gothic letter or character.

BLAȻK'-MAIL, *n.* 1. A certain rate anciently paid, in the north of England, to certain men who were allied to robbers, to be by them protected from pillage.—2. *Black-rent,* or rents paid in corn or flesh.

BLAȻK'-MŎN'DAY (-mun'dy), *n.* Easter Monday, in 34 Ed. III., which was misty, obscure, and so cold that men died on horseback.—*Stowe.*

BLAȻK'-MŎNKS, *n. pl.* A name given to the Benedictines.

BLAȻK'-MOOR, *n.* A negro; a black man.

BLAȻK'-MOUTHED, *a.* Using foul or scurrilous language.—*Killingbeck.*

† BLAȻK'-PĒO'PLED, *a.* Having people of a black color.

BLAȻK'-PIG'MENT, *n.* A very fine lamp-black, used in making printer's ink.

BLAȻK'-PUD'DING, *n.* A kind of food made of blood and grain.

BLAȻK'-ROD, *n.* [*black* and *rod.*] In *England,* the usher belonging to the order of the garter; so called from the black rod which he carries. He is of the king's chamber, and usher of parliament.

BLAȻK'-SĒA, *n.* The Euxine Sea.

BLAȻK'-SHEEP, *n.* In *Oriental history,* the ensign or standard of a race of Turkmans.

BLAȻK'-SIL'VER, *n.* A mineral, called, also, *brittle silver ore,* consisting of silver, antimony, and sulphur.

BLAȻK'SMITH, *n.* A smith who works in iron, and makes iron utensils; more properly an *iron-smith.*

BLAȻK'-SNAKE, *n.* A serpent of a black color; two species are found in America, neither of which is poisonous.

BLAȻK'STRAP, *n.* A coarse liquor drank by the vulgar.

BLAȻK'TAIL, *n.* A fish, a kind of perch.

BLAȻK THORN, *n.* A species of *prunus,* called *sloe.*

BLAȻK'TIN, *n.* Tin ore, when dressed, stamped, and washed, ready for melting.

BLAȻK'-TRESS'ED (-trest), *n.* Having black tresses.

BLAȻK'-VIS'AGED, *a.* Having a dark visage.

BLAȻK'-VOMIT, *n.* A copious vomiting of dark-colored matter, resembling coffee-grounds; one of the most fatal attendants of the yellow fever.

BLAȻK'-WADD, *n.* An ore of manganese.

BLAȻK'-WAL'NUT, *n.* A well-known American tree, whose wood is of a dark color, forming a beautiful material for cabinet work.

BLAȻK'-WASH, *n.* A lotion composed of calomel and lime-water.

BLAȻK'-WORK, *n.* Iron wrought by black-smiths.

BLAȻK'A-MOOR, *n.* A negro; a black man.

BLAȻKED (blakt), *pp.* Made black; soiled.

BLAȻK'EN (blak'kn), *v. t.* [Sax. *blæcan.*] 1. To make black. —*Franklin.* 2. To make dark; to darken; to cloud. 3 To soil. 4. To sully reputation; to make infamous.

BLAȻK'EN, *v. i.* To grow black, or dark.

BLAȻK'ENED (blak'nd), *pp.* Made black.

BLAȻK'EN-ER, *n.* He who blackens.

BLAȻK'EN-ING, *ppr.* Making black; darkening.

BLAȻK'GUARD, *n.* One who uses abusive, scurrilous language, or treats others with foul abuse.

BLAȻK'GUARD, *v. t.* To revile in scurrilous language. [*Low.*]

BLAȻK'GUARD, *a.* Scurrilous; abusive.

BLAȻK'GUARD-ISM, *n.* The conduct or language of a blackguard.

BLAȻK'ING, *ppr.* Making black.

BLAȻK'ING, *n.* A substance used for blacking shoes; any factitious matter for making things black.

BLAȻK'ISH, *a.* Somewhat black; moderately black or dark.

BLAȻK'LY, *adv.* Darkly; atrociously.

BLAȻK'NESS, *n.* The quality of being black; black color, darkness; atrociousness or enormity in wickedness.

BLAD'-AP-PLE, *n.* In *botany,* a species of *cactus.*

BLAD'DER, *n.* [Sax. *blædr, blædra, bleddra.*] 1. A thin sac or bag in animals, which serves as the receptacle of some secreted fluid, as the *urinary bladder,* the *gall bladder,* &c. *By way of eminence,* the word, in *common language,* denotes the urinary bladder. 2. Any vesicle, blister, or pustule, especially if filled with air, or a thin, watery liquor. —3. In *botany,* a distended, membranaceous pericarp.

BLAD'DER-AN"GLING, *n.* Fishing by means of a baited hook attached to an inflated bladder.

BLAD'DERED, *a.* 1. Swelled like a bladder. 2. Put up in bladders; as, *bladdered* lard.

BLAD'DER-NUT, *n.* A genus of plants frequently cultivated as ornamental shrubs.

BLAD'DER-SEN'NA, or *bastard-senna,* a genus of plants, called, in botany, *colutea.*

BLAD'DER-Y, *a.* Resembling a bladder.

BLADE, *n.* [Sax. *blæd, bled.*] 1. Properly, the leaf or flat part of the leaf of gramineous plants, though the term is often applied to the spire.—[In the *Southern States,* the leaves of maize are called *blades,* or *corn blades.*] 2. The cutting part of an instrument, as the *blade* of a knife, or sword. 3. The *blade of the shoulder, shoulder-blade,* or *blade-bone,* is the *scapula,* or scapular bone. 4. A brisk man; a bold, forward man; a rake.

BLADE, *v. t.* To furnish with a blade.

BLADE'BŌNE, *n.* The *scapula,* or upper bone in the shoulder.

BLAD'ED, *pp.* 1. Having a blade or blades. It may be used of blade in the sense of a leaf, a spire, or the cutting part of an instrument.—2. In *mineralogy,* composed of long and narrow plates, like the blade of a knife.

BLADE'SMITH, *n.* A sword cutler.

BLAD'ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with a blade.

BLAIN, *n.* [Sax. *blegene;* D. *blein.*] A pustule; a botch; a blister.—In *farriery,* a small bladder at the root of an animal's tongue.

BLAKE, *a.* Yellow.—*North of England.*

BLAM'A-BLE, *a.* Deserving of censure. *Dryden.*—SYN Culpable; faulty; wrong; inexcusable; reprehensible, censurable; blame-worthy; guilty.

BLAM'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Culpableness; fault.

BLAM'A-BLY, *adv.* Culpably; in a manner deserving of censure.

BLAME, *v. t.* [Fr. *blâmer.*] 1. To express disapprobation of; to find fault with. 2. To bring blame or reproach upon; to blemish; as, "she had *blamed* her noble blood." *Spenser,* [*obs.*]—SYN. To censure; disparage; condemn; cry down, upbraid; reprove; reproach.

BLAME, *n.* 1. Imputation of a fault; disapprobation; an expression of disapprobation. 2. That which is deserving of censure or disapprobation. 3. Hurt; injury.—*To blame,* in the phrase, he is *to blame,* signifies *blamable,* to be blamed.—SYN. Censure; reprehension; condemnation reproach; fault; sin; crime; wrong-doing.

BLAMED, *pp.* Censured; disapproved.

BLAME'FUL, *a.* Faulty; meriting blame; reprehensible

BLAME'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a blameful manner.

BLAME'FUL-NESS, *n.* State of being blameful.

BLAME'LESS, *a.* Without fault; not meriting censure. SYN. Innocent; faultless; spotless; unblemished; unblamable; irreproachable; irreprovable.

BLAME'LESS-LY, *adv.* Innocently; without fault.

BLAME'LESS-NESS, *n.* Innocence; a state of being not worthy of censure.—*Hammond.*

BLAM'ER, *n.* One who blames, finds fault, or censures.

BLAME'WOR'THI-NESS, *n.* The quality of deserving censure.

BLAME'WOR'THY, *a.* Deserving blame; censurable; culpable; reprehensible.

BLAM'ING, *ppr.* Censuring; finding fault.

BLAN€'ARD, *n.* [Fr. *blanc.*] A kind of linen cloth, manufactured in Normandy.

BLANCH, *v. t.* [Fr. *blanchir.*] 1. To whiten; to take out the color, and make white; to obliterate. 2. To slur; to balk; to pass over; that is, to avoid; to make empty; [*obs.*] 3. To make white by peeling; as, to *blanch* almonds.—4. In *gardening*, to whiten by excluding light, as the stalks or leaves of plants, by earthing them up, or tying them together.

BLANCH, *v. i.* To evade; to shift; to speak softly; to be reserved; to remain *blank*, or empty; as, books will speak, when counselors *blanch.*—*Bacon*, [*obs.*]

BLANCHED (blăncht), *pp.* Whitened.

BLANCH'ER, *n.* One who whitens; also, one who anneals and cleanses money.

BLANCH-IM'E-TER, *n.* [*blanch*, and Gr. *μετρον.*] An instrument for measuring the bleaching power of oxymuriate of lime and potash.

BLANCH'ING, *n.* The act of whitening.

BLANCH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Whitening.—In *coinage*, the operation of giving brightness to pieces of silver.

BLANCH'ING LIQUOR (-lick'or), *n.* A solution of chlorid of lime for bleaching, called, also, by workmen, *chemic.*

BLANC-MANGE, } (blo-mänje'). [Fr. *white food.*] In
BLANC-MANGER, } *cookery*, a preparation of dissolved isinglass, milk, sugar, cinnamon, &c., boiled into a thick consistence.

BLAND, *a.* [L. *blandus.*] Mild; soft; gentle; as, *bland* words.

BLAND-Ā'TION, *n.* Gross flattery.—*Camden.*

BLAND-IL'O-QUENCE, *n.* [L. *blandus* and *loquor.*] Fair, mild, flattering speech.

BLAND'ISH, *v. t.* [L. *blandior;* Old Eng. *blandise.*—*Chaucer.*] To soften; to caress; to flatter by kind words or affectionate actions.

BLAND'ISH-ER, *n.* One who flatters with soft words.

BLAND'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Soothing or flattering with fair words.

BLAND'ISH-ING, *n.* Blandishment.

BLAND'ISH-MENT, *n.* Soft words; kind speeches; caresses; expression of kindness; words or actions expressive of affection or kindness, and tending to win the heart.

BLAND'NESS, *n.* State of being bland.—*Chalmers.*

BLANK, *a.* [Fr. *blanc.*] 1. Void; empty; consequently, white; as, a *blank* paper. 2. White or pale; as, the *blank* moon.—*Milton.* 3. Pale from fear or terror; hence, confused; confounded; dispirited; dejected. 4. Without rhyme; as, *blank* verse. 5. Pure; entire; complete, as a *blank* falsehood. 6. Not containing balls or bullets; as, a *blank* cartridge.

BLANK, *n.* 1. Any void space; a void space on paper, or in any written instrument. 2. A lot by which nothing is gained; a ticket in a lottery which draws no prize. 3. A paper unwritten; as, to sign a *blank.* 4. A paper containing the substance of a legal instrument, as a deed, with vacant spaces left to be filled. 5. The white part of a target point to which an arrow is directed; [*little used.*] 6. Aim; shot.—*Shak.*, [*obs.*] 7. Object to which any thing is directed. 8. A small copper coin, formerly current in France. —*Point blank shot*, in *gunnery*, the shot of a gun leveled horizontally.

BLANK, *v. t.* 1. To make void; to annul.—*Spenser.* 2. To deprive of color, the index of health and spirits; to damp the spirits; to dispirit or confuse.—*Tillotson.*

BLANK-€ĀR'TRIDGE, *n.* A cartridge without a ball or bullet.

BLANK'-VERSE, *n.* Any kind of verse in which there is not rhyme; applied particularly to the heroic verse of five feet without rhyme.

BLANK'ED (blankt), *pp.* Confused; dispirited.

BLANK'ET, *n.* [Fr. *blanchet.*] 1. A cover for a bed, made of wool. 2. A kind of pear.—3. Among *printers*, woolen cloth or white baize, to lay between the tympans.

BLANK'ET, *v. t.* 1. To toss in a blanket by way of punishment; *an ancient custom.* 2. To cover with a blanket.

BLANK'ET-ING, *ppr.* Tossing in a blanket.

BLANK'ET-ING, *n.* 1. The punishment of tossing in a blanket. 2. Cloth for blankets.

BLANK'LY, *adv.* In a blank manner; with paleness or confusion.

BLANK'NESS, *n.* State of being blank.

BLAN-QUETTE' (blan-ket'), *n.* [Fr.] A white fricassee.

BLĀRE, *v. i.* [Old Belgic *blaren;* Teut. *blarren.*] 1. To roar; to bellow; [*little used.*] 2. To sweal, or melt away, as a candle.

BLĀRE, *n.* 1. Roar; noise.—*Barlow*, [*little used.*] 2. A small copper coin of Bern.

BLĀR'NEY, *n.* Smooth, deceitful talk; flattery.—*Irish*, [*colloquial.*]

BLAS-PHĒME', *v. t.* [Gr. *βλασφημεω.*] 1. To speak of the Supreme Being in terms of impious irreverence. 2. To speak evil of; to utter abuse or calumny against; to speak reproachfully of.

BLAS-PHĒME', *v. i.* 1. To utter blasphemy. 2. To arrogate the prerogatives of God.

BLAS-PHĒM'ER, *n.* One who blasphemes; one who speaks of God in impious and irreverent terms.

BLAS-PHĒM'ING, *ppr.* Uttering impious or reproachful words concerning God.

BLAS'PHE-MOUS, *a.* Containing blasphemy; calumnious; impiously irreverent to God.

BLAS'PHE-MOUS-LY, *adv.* Impiously; with impious irreverence to God.

BLAS'PHE-MY, *n.* 1. An indignity offered to God by words or writing. 2. That which derogates from the prerogatives of God.

BLĀST, *n.* [Sax. *blæst.*] 1. A gust or puff of wind; or a sudden gust of wind. 2. The sound made by blowing a wind instrument. †3. Any pernicious or destructive influence upon animals or plants. 4. The infection of any thing pestilential; a blight on plants. 5. A sudden compression of air, attended with a shock, caused by the discharge of cannon. 6. A flatulent disease in sheep. 7. A forcible stream of air from the mouth, from a bellows, or the like. 8. A violent explosion of gunpowder, in splitting rocks, and the explosion of inflammable air in a mine. 9. The whole blowing of a forge necessary to melt one supply of ore; *a common use of the word among workmen in forges in America.*—SYN. Gust; gale; rush; breeze; storm.

BLĀST, *v. t.* 1. To make to wither by some pernicious influence; to blight, as trees or plants. 2. To affect with some sudden violence, plague, or calamity, which destroys or causes to fail; as, to *blast* pride or hopes. 3. To confound, or strike with force, by a loud blast or din. 4. To split rocks by an explosion of gunpowder.

BLĀST'-FUR-NACE, *n.* A furnace for smelting ores, in which the supply of air is furnished by very powerful bellows or other pneumatic apparatus.

BLĀST'-PĪPE, *n.* A pipe in locomotive engines to convey waste steam up the chimney; also, a pipe to urge the fire, by creating a stronger current of air.

BLĀST'ED, *pp.* Affected by some cause that checks growth, injures, impairs, destroys, or renders abortive; split by an explosion of gunpowder.

BLĀST'ER, *n.* He or that which blasts or destroys.

BLĀST'ING, *ppr.* Affecting by a blast; preventing from coming to maturity; frustrating; splitting by an explosion of gunpowder.

BLĀST'ING, *n.* 1. A blast; destruction by a pernicious cause. 2. The act of splitting by an explosion of gunpowder.

†BLĀST'MENT, *n.* Blast; sudden stroke of some destructive cause.—*Shak.*

BLAS-TO-€ĀR'POUS, *a.* A term applied to fruit which germinates inside of the pericarp, as the mangrove.

†BLĀ'TANT, *a.* Bellowing as a calf.

BLĀTE, *a.* Bashful.—*Scottish.*

†BLAT-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *blateratio.*] Noise.—*Coles.*

BLAT'TER, *v. i.* To make a senseless noise.

BLAT'TER-ER, *n.* A noisy, blustering boaster.

BLAT'TER-ING, *n.* Senseless blustering.

BLĀY, *n.* A small river fish, the *bleak.*

BLĀZE, *n.* [Sax. *blaze.*] 1. Flame; the stream of light and heat from any body when burning. 2. Publication; wide diffusion of report. 3. A white spot on the forehead or face of a horse. 4. A white spot made on trees by removing the bark with a hatchet. 5. Light; expanded light. 6. Noise; agitation; tumult.

BLĀZE, *v. i.* 1. To flame. 2. To send forth or show a bright and expanded light. 3. To be conspicuous.

BLĀZE, *v. t.* 1. To make public far and wide. 2. To blazon [*Not used. See* BLAZON.] 3. To set a white mark on a tree, by paring off a part of the bark; as, to *blaze* a path through a forest.—*Todd.*

BLĀZED, *pp.* or *a.* Published far and wide; marked with a white spot, as a tree.

BLĀZ'ER, *n.* One who publishes and spreads reports.

BLĀZ'ING, *ppr.* Flaming; publishing far and wide; marking with a white spot, as a tree.

BLĀZ'ING, *a.* Emitting flame, or light.

BLĀZ'ING-STĀR, *n.* A comet; a star that is accompanied with a *coma*, or train of light.

BLĀ'ZON (blā'zn), *v. t.* [Fr. *blasonner.*] 1. To explain, in proper terms, the figures on ensigns armorial. 2. To deck; to embellish; to adorn. 3. To display; to set to show; to celebrate by words or writing. 4. To blaze about; to make public far and wide.

BLĀ'ZON, *n.* 1. The art of drawing, describing, or explaining coats of arms. 2. Publication; show; celebration; pompous display.

BLĀ'ZONED (blā'znd), *pp.* Explained; deciphered in the manner of heralds; published abroad; displayed pompously.

BLĀ'ZON-ER (blā'zn-er), *n.* One who blazons; a herald; an evil speaker, or propagator of scandal.

BLĀ'ZON-ING, *ppr.* Explaining; describing as heralds; showing; publishing; blazing abroad; displaying.

BLĀ'ZON-RY (blā'zn-ry), *n.* The art of describing or explaining coats of arms in proper terms.

BLEA, *n.* The part of a tree which lies immediately under the bark.—*Chambers.*

BLEA'BER-RY, *n.* A British plant and its fruit, having small leaves like those of box-wood, and little purple berries.

BLEACH, *v. t.* [Sax. *blæcan.*] To whiten; to make white or whiter by taking out the original color.

BLEACH, *v. i.* To grow white in any manner.

BLEACH'-FIELD, *n.* A field where cloth or yarn is bleached.

BLEACHED (bleecht), *pp.* or *a.* Whitened; made white.

BLEACH'ER, *n.* One who whitens, or whose occupation is to whiten cloth.

BLEACH'ER-Y, *n.* A place for bleaching.

BLEACH'ING, *ppr.* Making white; becoming white.

BLEACH'ING, *n.* The act or art of whitening, especially cloth.

BLEACH'ING POW-DER, *n.* A powder for bleaching, consisting of chlorid of lime.

BLEAK, *a.* [Sax. *blac, blæc.*] 1. Pale.—*Gower.* 2. Open; exposed to a free current of air; hence cold, as a *bleak* hill.

BLEAK, *n.* A small river fish, five or six inches long, with silvery scales.

BLEAK'LY, *adv.* Coldly.—*May.*

BLEAK'NESS, *n.* Openness of situation; exposure to the wind; hence, coldness.

BLEAK'Y, *a.* Bleak; open; unsheltered; cold.

BLEAR, *a.* [D. *blaar.*] Sore, with a watery rheum; applied only to the eyes.

BLEAR, *v. t.* To make sore; to affect with soreness of eyes, or a watery humor.—*Dryden.*

BLEARED (bleerd), *pp.* Dimmed by a watery humor.

BLEAR'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being bleared, or dimmed with rheum.—*Wiseman.*

BLEAR'EYED (-īde), *a.* Having sore eyes; having the eyes dim with rheum; dim-sighted.

BLEAR'ING, *ppr.* Dimming with a humor.

BLEAT, *v. i.* [Sax. *blætan.*] To make the noise of a sheep; to cry as a sheep.

BLEAT, *n.* The cry of a sheep.

BLEAT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Crying as a sheep.

BLEAT'ING, *n.* The cry of a sheep.

BLEB, *n.* A little tumor, vesicle, or blister.

BLEB'BY, *a.* Abounding with blebs.

BLED, *pret.* and *pp.* of *bleed.*

† BLEE, *n.* [Sax. *bleo.*] Color; complexion.—*Spenser.*

BLEED, *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *bled.* [Sax. *bledan.*] 1. To lose blood; to run with blood, by whatever means. 2. To die a violent death, or by slaughter. 3. To issue forth, or drop as blood, from an incision; to lose sap, gum, or juice; as, a vine branch *bleeds* when cut.

BLEED, *v. t.* To let blood; to take blood from, by opening a vein.

BLEED'ING, *ppr.* Losing blood; letting blood; losing sap or juice.

BLEED'ING, *n.* A running or issuing of blood, as from the nose; a hemorrhage; the operation of letting blood, as in surgery; the drawing of sap from a tree or plant.

BLEIT, } *a.* [Ger. *blöde.*] Bashful; *used in Scotland and*
BLĀTE, } *the north of England.*

BLEMISH, *v. t.* 1. To mark with any deformity; to injure or impair any thing which is well formed, or excellent; to mar. 2. To tarnish, as reputation or character; to defame.

BLEMISH, *n.* 1. Any mark of deformity; any scar or defect that diminishes beauty. 2. That which impairs reputation, and brings discredit.—SYN. Spot; speck; flaw; deformity; stain; defect; fault; taint; reproach; dishonor; imputation; turpitude; disgrace.

BLEMISHED (blemisht), *pp.* Injured or marred by any mark of deformity; tarnished; soiled.

BLEMISH-ING, *ppr.* Marking with deformity; tarnishing.

BLEMISH-LESS, *a.* Without blemish; spotless.

BLEMISH-MENT, *n.* Disgrace. [*Little used.*]

BLENCH, *v. i.* To shrink; to start back; to give way.—*Shak.*

BLENCH, *v. t.* To hinder or obstruct, says *Johnson.* But, in the passage he cites, it means to render ineffectual.

BLENCH, *n.* A start or shrinking back.—*Shak.*

BLENCH'-HOLD-ING, *n.* A tenure of lands upon the payment of a small sum in silver.

BLENCHED (blencht), *pp.* Shrunk; rendered ineffectual.

BLENCH'ER, *n.* That which frustrates.

BLENCH'ING, *ppr.* Shrinking.

BLENCH'ING, *n.* A shrinking back; a giving way.

BLEND, *v. t.* [Sax. *blendian.*] 1. To mix or mingle together; hence, to confound. 2. To pollute by mixture; to spoil or corrupt.—*Spenser,* [*obs.*] 3. To blind; [*obs.*]

BLEND, *v. i.* To be mixed; to be united.—*Irving.*

BLEND'-WA-TER, *n.* A distemper incident to cattle, in which the liver is affected.

BLENDE, *n.* [Ger. *blenden.*] An ore, the native sulphuret of zinc.

BLEND'ED, *pp.* Mixed; confounded by mixture.

BLEND'ER, *n.* One who mingles or confounds.

BLEND'ING, *ppr.* Mingling together; confounding by mixture.

BLEND'OUS, *a.* Pertaining to blende.

BLEN-NOR-RHŒ'A, *n.* An inordinate discharge of mucus.

BLEN'NY, *n.* [Sax. *blinnan.*] The name of different species of small fishes, of the genus *Blennius.*

BLENT. The obsolete participle of *blend.*

BLESS, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *blessed,* or *blest.* [Sax. *bledsian.*] 1. To pronounce a wish of happiness to one; to express a wish or desire of happiness. 2. To make happy; to make successful; to prosper in temporal concerns. 3. To make happy in a future life. 4. To set apart or consecrate to holy purposes; to make and pronounce holy; as, He *blessed* the seventh day. 5. To consecrate by prayer; to invoke a blessing upon; as, to *bless* the bread. 6. To praise; to glorify for benefits received. 7. To praise; to magnify; to extol for excellences. 8. To esteem blessed, or count happy; as, "they shall *bless* themselves in him." 9. In this line of Spenser, "His sparkling blade about his head he *blest,*" the meaning is *threw,* which idea is closely connected with this word.

BLESSED (blest), *pp.* Made happy or prosperous; extolled; pronounced happy.

BLESS'ED, *a.* Happy; prosperous in worldly affairs; enjoying or pertaining to spiritual happiness and the favor of God; enjoying or pertaining to heavenly felicity.

BLESS'ED-THIS'TLE, *n.* A plant of the genus *centaurea* formerly supposed to possess great medical powers.

BLESS'ED-LY, *adv.* Happily; in a fortunate manner.

BLESS'ED-NESS, *n.* 1. Exalted enjoyment; heavenly joys; the favor of God. 2. Sanctity.—SYN. Beatitude, felicity; bliss; happiness; joy.

BLESS'ER, *n.* One who blesses or prospers; one who bestows a blessing.

BLESS'ING, *ppr.* Making happy; wishing happiness to, praising or extolling; consecrating by prayer.

BLESS'ING, *n.* 1. Benediction; a wish of happiness pronounced; a prayer imploring happiness upon another. 2. A solemn prophetic benediction. 3. Any means of happiness; a gift, benefit, or advantage. 4. Among the *Jews* a present; a gift.

BLEST, *pp.* of *bless.*

BLEST, *a.* 1. Made happy. 2. Making happy; cheering.

BLE'TON-ISM, *n.* The faculty of perceiving and indicating subterraneous springs and currents by sensation; so called from one *Bleton,* of France, who was said to possess this faculty.

BLE'TON-IST, *n.* One who possesses the faculty of perceiving subterraneous springs by sensation.

BLEW, *pret.* of *blow.*

BLEYME, *n.* An inflammation in the foot of a horse, between the sole and the bone.

BLI-CE'A, *n.* A small fish.

BLIGHT (blīte), *n.* [qu. Sax. *blæctha.*] 1. A disease incident to plants. 2. Any thing nipping or blasting.

BLIGHT (blīte), *v. t.* To affect with blight; to blast: to prevent growth and fertility; to frustrate.

BLIGHT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Blasted.

BLIGHT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Blasting.

BLIGHT'ING, *n.* Act of blighting.

BLIGHT'ING-LY, *adv.* By blasting.

† BLIN, *v. t.* [Sax. *blinnan.*] To stop, or cease.—*Spenser.*

BLIND, *a.* [Sax. *blind.*] 1. Destitute of the sense of seeing; not having sight. 2. Not having the faculty of discernment; destitute of intellectual light; unable to understand or judge; ignorant. 3. Unseen; out of public view; private; dark. 4. Dark; obscure; not easy to be found; not easily discernible. 5. Heedless; inconsiderate; undeliberating.—*Jay.*

BLIND, *v. t.* 1. To make blind; to deprive of sight. 2. To darken; to obscure to the eye. 3. To darken the understanding. 4. To darken or obscure to the understanding. 5. To eclipse.

BLIND, *n.* 1. Something to hinder the sight. 2. Something to mislead the eye or the understanding. 3. A screen; a cover, as for a window or the eyes.

BLIND, } *See* BLENDE, an ore.
BLINDE. }

BLIND'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of sight; deprived of intellectual discernment; made dark or obscure.

BLIND'FOLD, *a.* Having the eyes covered; having the mental eye darkened.

BLIND'FŌLD, *v. t.* To cover the eyes; to hinder from seeing.
BLIND'FŌLD-ED, *pp.* Having the eyes covered; hindered from seeing.
BLIND'FŌLD-ING, *ppr.* Covering the eyes; hindering from seeing.
BLIND'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Depriving of sight, or of understanding; obscuring.
BLIND'LY, *adv.* 1. Without sight or understanding. 2. Without discerning the reason; implicitly. 3. Without judgment.
BLIND'MAN'S-BALL, *n.* A species of *fungus.*
BLIND'MAN'S-BUFF, *n.* A play, in which one person is blindfolded, and hunts out the rest of the company.
BLIND'NESS, *n.* Want of bodily sight; want of intellectual discernment; ignorance.
BLIND'NET-TLE, *n.* A plant.
BLINDS, *n. pl.* In *the military art*, a defense made of osiers or branches interwoven, to shelter and conceal the workmen.
BLIND'SIDE, *n.* The side which is most easily assailed; weakness; foible; weak part.
BLIND-SER'PENT, *n.* A reptile.
BLIND-VES'SEL. With *chemists*, a vessel with an opening on one side only.
BLIND'WORM, *n.* A small reptile.
BLINK, *v. t.* To shut out of sight; to avoid, or purposely evade; as, to *blink* the question at issue.
BLINK, *v. i.* [Sax. *blican.*] 1. To wink; to twinkle with the eye. 2. To see obscurely.—*Johnson.* To see with the eyes half shut.
BLINK, *n.* A glimpse, or glance.—*Hall.*
BLINK, *n. Blink of ice*, is the dazzling whiteness about the horizon, occasioned by the reflection of light from fields of ice at sea.
BLINK'ARD, *n.* [*blink*, and *ard*, kind.] A person who blinks, or has bad eyes; that which twinkles, or glances.
BLINK'ERS, *n. pl.* Blinds on a horse's bridle, to cover his eyes on the side.
BLINK'ING, *ppr.* and *a.* Winking; twinkling; avoiding.
BLISS, *n.* [Sax. *bliss.*] The highest degree of happiness; heavenly joys.—SYN. Blessedness; felicity; beatitude; happiness; joy; enjoyment.
BLISS'FUL, *a.* Full of joy and felicity.
BLISS'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a blissful manner.
BLISS'FUL-NESS, *n.* Exalted happiness; felicity; fullness of joy.—*Barrow.*
BLISS'LESS, *a.* Destitute of bliss.—*Hawkins.*
BLIS'SOM, *v. i.* [W. *blys, blysiaw.*] To be lustful; to caterwaul. [*Little used.*]
BLIS'TER, *n.* [Ger. *blase*, and *blatter.*] 1. A pustule; a thin bladder on the skin, containing watery matter or serum. 2. Any tumor made by the separation of the film or skin, as on plants; or by the swelling of the substance at the surface, as on steel. 3. A vesicatory; a plaster of Spanish flies, or other matter, applied to raise a vesicle.
BLIS'TER, *v. i.* To rise in blisters.—*Dryden.*
BLIS'TER, *v. t.* 1. To raise a blister, by any hurt, burn, or violent action upon the skin. 2. To raise tumors on iron bars, in converting them into steel.
BLIS'TER-FLY, *n.* The Spanish fly, used in raising a blister.
BLIS'TER-PLAS'TER, *n.* A plaster designed to raise a blister.
BLIS'TERED, *pp.* Having blisters or tumors.
BLIS'TER-ING, *ppr.* Raising a blister; applying a blistering plaster, or vesicatory.
BLIS'TER-Y, *a.* Full of blisters.
BLITE, *n.* [L. *blitum*; Gr. βλιτον.] 1. A genus of plants, called *strawberry spinach.* 2. A species of amaranth, or flower gentle.
BLITHE, *a.* [Sax. *blithe.*] Gay; merry; joyous; sprightly; mirthful.
BLITHE'FUL, *a.* Gay; full of gayety.
BLITHE'LY, *adv.* In a gay, joyful manner.
BLITHE'NESS, *n.* Gayety; sprightliness; the quality of being blithe.
BLITHE'SOME, *a.* Gay; merry; cheerful.
BLITHE'SOME-NESS, *n.* The quality of being blithesome; gayety.
BLOAT, *v. t.* [W. *blwth*, a puff.] 1. To swell, or make turgid, as with air; to inflate; to puff up; hence, to make vain. 2. To swell or make turgid with water or other means. 3. To dry by smoke; applied to fish, and especially to herring, called, in some parts of England, *bloaters.* *See* BLOTE.
BLOAT, *v. i.* To grow turgid; to dilate.
† BLOAT, *a.* Swelled; turgid.
BLOATED, *pp.* or *a.* Swelled; grown turgid; inflated.
BLOATED-NESS, *n.* A turgid state; turgidness; dilatation from inflation or any morbid cause.
BLOATER, *n.* A dried herring. *See* BLOAT.
BLOATING, *ppr.* Swelling; inflating.
BLOATING, *n.* A state of being swelled or bloated.
BLOB'BER, *n.* [Ir. *plub*, or *pluibin.*] A bubble: pronounced by the common people in America, *blubber.*—*Carew.*
BLOB'BER-LIP, *n.* A thick lip.—*Dryden.*
BLOB'BER-LIPPED (blob'ber-lipt), *a.* Having thick lips.
BLOB'TALE, *n.* A tell-tale; a blab.
BLOCK, *n.* [D. *blok*; Ger. *block.*] 1. A heavy piece of timber or wood, usually with one plain surface. 2. Any mass of matter with an extended surface. 3. A massy body solid and heavy. 4. A continuous row of buildings. 5 The wood on which criminals are beheaded. 6. Any obstruction, or cause of obstruction; a stop; hindrance, obstacle. 7. A piece of wood, with one or more sheaves or wheels for ropes, used to increase the purchase. 8. A blockhead; a stupid fellow. 9. Among *cutters in wood*, a solid piece of hard wood, on which figures are cut or engraved. 10. The wooden mold on which a hat is formed
BLOCK, *v. t.* [Fr. *bloquer.*] To inclose or shut up, so as to hinder egress or passage; to stop up; to obstruct.
BLOCK'-HOUSE, *n.* A military edifice, so called because constructed chiefly of timber.
BLOCK'-LIKE, *a.* Like a block; stupid.
BLOCK'-PRINT'ING, *n.* A mode of printing from engraved wooden blocks.
BLOCK'-TIN, *n.* Tin which is pure and unwrought, as if comes in blocks from the foundery.
BLOCK-ADE', *n.* [It. *bloccato.*] The shutting up of a place, by surrounding it with hostile troops or ships.
BLOCK-ADE', *v. t.* To shut up a town or fortress by troops or ships.
BLOCK-AD'ED, *pp.* Shut up or inclosed by an enemy.
BLOCK-AD'ING, *ppr.* Besieging by a blockade.
BLOCK'HEAD (-hed), *n.* A stupid fellow; a dolt; a person deficient in understanding.
BLOCK'HEAD-ED, *a.* Stupid; dull.—*Shak.*
BLOCK'HEAD-LY, *a.* Like a blockhead.
BLOCK'ISH, *a.* Stupid; dull; deficient in understanding
BLOCK'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a stupid manner.
BLOCK'ISH-NESS, *n.* Stupidity; dullness.
BLOOM'A-RY, *n.* The first forge through which iron passes, after it is melted from the ore.
BLONDE, *n.* A person of a very fair complexion, with light hair and light blue eyes.
BLOND'-LACE, *n.* Lace made of silk.
† BLONK'ET, *a.* Gray.—*Spenser.*
BLOOD (blud), *n.* [Sax., Sw., and Dan. *blod*; Ger. *blut.*] 1. The fluid which circulates through the arteries and veins of the human body, and of other animals, which is essential to the preservation of life. 2. Kindred; relation by natural descent from a common ancestor; consanguinity. 3. Royal lineage; blood royal. 4. Honorable birth; high extraction.—*Shak.* 5. Life. 6. Slaughter; murder, or bloodshedding. 7. Temper of mind; state of the passions; but, in this sense, accompanied with *cold* or *warm* 8. A hot spark; a rake. 9. The juice of any thing, especially if red.—10. In *law*, kinsmen of the *whole blood* are those who are born of the same ancestors on both sides Kinsmen of the *half* blood, are those who have the same ancestors only on one side.
BLOOD, *v. t.* 1. To let blood; to bleed by opening a vein 2. To stain with blood. 3. To enter; to inure to blood, as a hound. 4. To heat the blood; to exasperate; [*unusual.*]
BLOOD'-BAP'TISM, *n.* In *the ancient Church*, a name given to the martyrdom of those who had not been baptized; it being considered a full substitute for literal baptism.
BLOOD'-BE-SPOT'TED, *a.* Spotted with blood.—*Shak*
† BLOOD'-BOL'TERED, *a.* Sprinkled with blood.
BLOOD'-BROTHER, *n.* A brother by birth from the same parents.
BLOOD'-CURL-ORED (blud'kul-lurd), *a.* Having the color of blood.
BLOOD'-CON-SUM'ING, *a.* Wasting the blood.
BLOOD'-DRENCHED (blud'drensht), *a.* Drenched in blood
BLOOD'-DRUNK, *a.* Drunk with blood.—*More.*
BLOOD'-DYED (blud'dīde), *a.* Dyed with blood.
BLOOD'-FLOW-ER, *n. Hæmanthus.*
BLOOD'-FROZ-EN, *a.* Having the blood chilled.
BLOOD'-GUILT'I-NESS (blud'gilt'e-ness), *n.* The guilt or crime of shedding blood.
BLOOD'-GUILTY, *a.* Guilty of murder.—*Fairfax.*
BLOOD'-HORSE, *n.* One whose blood or lineage is derived from the purest and most highly-prized origin or stock.
BLOOD'-HOT, *a.* Warm as blood in its natural temperature.
BLOOD'-HOUND, *n.* A variety of dog, remarkable for the acuteness of its scent for blood.
BLOOD'-LET, *v. t.* To bleed; to let blood.
BLOOD'-LET-TER, *n.* One who lets blood, as in diseases, a phlebotomist.—*Wiseman.*
BLOOD'-LET-TING, *n.* The act of letting blood, or bleeding by opening a vein.
BLOOD'-MARKED (blud'märkt), *a.* Marked with blood.
BLOOD'-PUD-DING, *n.* A pudding made with blood and other materials.

BL ŏOD'-RED, *n.* Red as blood.

BLŎOD'-RŎOT, *n.* A plant, so named from the color of its root.

† BLŎOD'-SHĀK-*EN*, *a.* Having the blood in commotion. —*Ben Jonson.*

BLŎOD'SHED, *n.* The shedding or spilling of blood; slaughter; waste of life.

BLŎOD'SHED-DER, *n.* One who sheds blood.

BLŎOD'SHED-DING, *n.* The shedding of blood; the crime of shedding blood.

BLŎOD'SHOT, *a.* Red and inflamed by a turgid state of the blood-vessels.

BLŎOD'SHOT-TĒN-NESS, *n.* The state of being blood-shotten, as applicable to the eye.

BLŎOD'-SĪZ*ED*, *a.* Smeared or sized with blood.

BLŎOD'-SNĀKE, *n.* A species of snake.

BLŎOD'-SPAV-IN, *n.* A dilatation of the vein that runs along the inside of the hock of a horse.

BLŎOD'-SPILL-ING, *a.* Shedding blood.

BLŎOD'-SPIT-TER, *n.* One who spits blood.

BLŎOD'-STĀIN*ED*, *a.* Stained with blood; also, guilty of murder.

BLŎOD'-STŌNE, *n.* A green silicious stone, spotted with jasper, as if with blood; hence the name.

BLŎOD'-SUĊK-ER, *n.* Any animal that sucks blood, specifically applied to the leech. A cruel man; a murderer.

BLŎOD'-SUĊK-ING, *a.* That sucks or draws blood.

BLŎOD'-SWELL*ED*, *a.* Swelled with blood.

BLŎOD'-SWŌLN, *a.* Suffused with blood.

BLŎOD'-THIRST-I-NESS, *n.* Thirst for shedding blood.

BLŎOD'-THIRST-Y, *a.* Desirous to shed blood.

BLŎOD'-VES-SEL, *n.* Any vessel in which blood circulates in an animal body; an artery or a vein.

BLŎOD'-WARM, *a.* Warm as blood; lukewarm.

BLŎOD'-WĬTE, *n.* In *ancient law*, a fine paid as a composition for the shedding of blood.

BLŎOD'-WŎN, *a.* Won by shedding blood.—*Scott.*

BLŎOD'-WOOD, *n.* A name given to log-wood, from its color.

BLŎOD'WŎRT, *n.* A plant, a species of *sanguinaria.*

BLŎOD'-WŎR-THY, *a.* Worthy of blood.

BLŎOD'ED, *pp.* Bled; stained with blood; inured to blood.

BLŎOD'I-LY, *adv.* In a bloody manner; cruelly; with a disposition to shed blood.

BLŎOD'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being bloody; disposition to shed blood.

BLŎOD'ING, *ppr.* Letting blood; staining with blood; inuring to blood, as a hound.

BLŎOD'LESS, *a.* 1. Without blood; dead. 2. Without shedding of blood. 3. Without spirit or activity.

BLŎOD'LĔSS-LY, *adv.* Without bloodshed.

BLŎOD'Y, *a.* 1. Stained with blood. 2. Cruel; murderous; given to the shedding of blood; or having a cruel, savage disposition 3. Attended with bloodshed; marked by cruelty.

BLŎOD'Y, *v. t.* To stain with blood.—*Overbury.*

BLŎOD'Y, *adv.* Very; as, *bloody* sick, *bloody* drunk. [*This is very vulgar.*]

BLŎOD'Y-ĔY*ED*, *a.* Having bloody or cruel eyes.

BLŎOD'Y-FĀCED (blud'dy-fāste), *a.* Having a bloody face or appearance.

BLŎOD'Y-FLUX, *n.* The dysentery.

BLŎOD'Y-FLUX*ED* (blud'dy-fluxt), *a.* Afflicted with the bloody-flux.

BLŎOD'Y-HAND, *n.* A hand stained with the blood of a deer.—*Ash.*

BLŎOD'Y-HUNT-ING, *a.* Hunting for blood.

BLŎOD'Y-MĬND'ED, *a.* Having a cruel, ferocious disposition; barbarous; inclined to shed blood.

BLŎOD'Y-RED, *a.* Having the color of blood.

BLŎOD'Y-SCEP-TR*ED*, } *a.* Having a sceptre obtained

BLŎOD'Y-SCEP'TER-*ED*, } by blood or slaughter.—*Shak.*

BLŎOD'Y-SWĔAT (blud'dy-swet), *n.* A sweat accompanied by a discharge of blood; also, a disease, called *sweating sickness.*

BLŎOD'Y-ING, *ppr.* Staining with blood.

BLOOM, *n.* [Goth. *bloma.*] 1. A blossom; the flower of a plant; an expanded bud. 2. The opening of flowers in general; flowers open, or in a state of blossoming. 3. The state of youth, resembling that of blossoms; a state of opening manhood, life, beauty, and vigor. 4. The blue color upon plums and grapes newly gathered.

BLOOM, *n.* [Sax. *bloma.*] A mass of iron that has passed the blomary, or undergone the first hammering.

BLOOM, *v. i.* 1. To produce or yield blossoms; to flower. 2. To be in a state of healthful, growing youth and vigor; to show the beauty of youth.

BLOOM, *v. t.* To put forth as blossoms.

BLOOM'AR-Y. *See* BLOMARY.

BLOOM'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Opening in blossoms; flowering. 2. Thriving in health, beauty, and vigor; showing the freshness and beauty of youth.

BLOOM'ING-LY, *adv.* In a blooming manner.

BLOOM'ING-NESS, *n.* State of being blooming.

BLOOM'Y, *a.* Full ot bloom; flowery; flourishing with the vigor of youth; as, a *bloomy* spray, *bloomy* beauties.

† BLŌRE, *n.* The act of blowing; a blast.

BLOS'SOM, *n.* [Sax. *blosm.*] 1. The flower or corol of a plant; a general term, applicable to every species of tree or plant. 2. This word is used to denote the color of a horse, that has white hairs intermixed with sorrel and bay hairs.

BLOS'SOM, *v. i.* 1. To put forth blossoms or flowers; to bloom; to blow; to flower. 2. To flourish and prosper.

BLOS'SOM*ED*, *pret.* of BLOSSOM.

BLOS'SOM-ING, *ppr.* Putting forth flowers; blowing.

BLOS'SOM-ING, *n.* The blowing or flowering of plants.

† BLOS'SOM-Y, *a.* Full of blossoms.

BLOT, *v. t.* [Goth. *blauthjan.*] 1. To spot with ink; to stain or bespatter with ink. 2. To obliterate writing or letters with ink. 3. To obliterate, *in a figurative sense;* to cause to be unseen and no more remembered; as, to *blot* out one's offenses. 4. To destroy; as, to *blot* out a nation or people. 5. To stain with dishonor or infamy; as, to *blot* one's innocence or reputation. 6. To darken.—SYN. To obliterate; expunge; erase; efface; cancel; tarnish; disgrace.

BLOT, *n.* 1. A spot or stain on paper, usually applied to ink. 2. An obliteration of something written or printed. 3. A spot in reputation; a stain; a disgrace; a reproach; a blemish. 4. Censure; scorn; reproach. 5. In *backgammon*, when a single man lies open to be taken up.

BLOTCH, *n.* [Sax. *blæctha.*] A pustule upon the skin; an eruption, usually of a large kind.

BLOTCH, *v. t.* To blacken.—*Harmar.*

BLŌTE, *v. t.* To dry and smoke, as a fish. *See* BLOAT

BLŌTED, *pp.* Smoked and dried.

BLOTTED, *pp.* Stained; spotted; erased.

BLOTTER, *n.* In *counting-houses*, a waste book.

BLOTTING, *ppr.* Spotting with ink; obliterating; staining.

BLOTTING, *n.* The making of blots.

BLOTTING-PĀPER, *n.* Unsized paper, serving to imbibe ink, and thus prevent blots.

BLOTTING-LY, *adv.* By blotting.

BLOUSE, } (blowze), *n.* A light, loose garment, resem-

BLOWSE, } bling a frock-coat.

BLŌW, *n.* 1. The act of striking; more generally, the stroke. 2. The fatal stroke; a stroke that kills; hence, death. 3. An act of hostility. 4. A sudden calamity; a sudden or severe evil. 5. A single act, or stroke; as, to gain the victory by a single *blow.* 6. An *ovum*, or egg deposited by a fly, and termed a *fly-blow.*

BLŌW, *v. i.*; pret. *blew*; pp. *blown.* [Sax. *blawen, blowan.*] 1. To make a current of air; to move as air. 2. To pant; to puff; to breathe hard or quick. 3. To breathe; as, to *blow* hot and cold. 4. To sound with being blown, as a horn or trumpet. 5. To flower; to blossom; to bloom, as plants.—*To blow over*, to pass away without effect; to cease or be dissipated.—*To blow up*, to rise in the air; also, to be broken and scattered by the explosion of gunpowder.

BLŌW, *v. t.* 1. To throw or drive a current of air upon. 2. To drive by a current of air; to impel. 3. To breathe upon, for the purpose of warming. 4. To sound a wind instrument. 5. To spread by report; as, to *blow abroad.* 6. To deposit eggs, as flies. 7. To form bubbles by blowing. 8. To swell and inflate, as veal. 9. To form glass into a particular shape by the breath, as in glass manufactories. 10. To melt tin, after being first roasted to get rid of the sulphur and arsenic. 11. To put out of breath; as, to *blow* a horse.—*To blow away*, to dissipate; to scatter with wind.—*To blow down*, to prostrate by wind.—*To blow off*, to shake down by wind; as, to *blow off* fruit from trees; to drive from land; as, to *blow off* a ship.—*To blow out*, to extinguish by a current of air, as a candle.—*To blow up.* 1. To fill with air; to swell. 2. To inflate; to puff up. 3. To kindle. 4. To burst, to raise into the air or to scatter, by the explosion of gunpowder. *Figuratively*, to scatter or bring to naught suddenly.

BLŌW, *n.* 1. A flower; a blossom. This word is in general use in the *United States.* In the *Tatler*, it is used for blossoms in general. 2. Among *seamen*, a gale of wind. This, also, is in general use in the *United States.*

BLŌW'BALL, *n.* The downy head of the dandelion.

BLŌW'-FLY, *n.* A fly which is troublesome in summer, from depositing its eggs in meat.

BLŌW'PĪPE, *n.* An instrument by which a blast or current of air is driven through the flame of a lamp or candle, and that flame directed upon a mineral substance, to fuse or vitrify it.—*Compound blow-pipe*, an instrument in which oxygen and hydrogen are made to unite in a small stream, at the moment of ignition, thus producing the most in tense heat.

BLŌW'POINT, *n.* A kind of play among children.

BLŌW'ER, *n.* 1. One who blows; one who is employed in melting tin. 2. A fender or plate of iron used to increase the draft of a chimney.

BLOWING, *ppr.* Making a current of air; breathing quick; sounding a wind instrument; inflating; impelling by wind.

BLŌWING, *n.* The motion of wind, or act of blowing.

BLŌWN, *pp.* Driven by wind; fanned; put out of breath, as a horse; sounded by blowing; spread by report; swelled; inflated; expanded, as a blossom.—*Blown upon*, made stale or common, as a passage in a writer.—*Addison.*

BLOWSE, *n.* A light loose garment, resembling a frock-coat.

BLŌWTH, *n.* [Ir. *blath, blaith.*] Bloom, or blossom, or that which is expanded; the state of blossoming.—*Rich. Dict.*

BLOWZE (blouz), *n.* 1. A ruddy, fat-faced woman. 2. A kind of cap.

BLOWZ'Y, *a.* Ruddy-faced; fat and ruddy; high-colored.

† BLUB, *v. t.* To swell. *See* BLEB.

BLUB'BER, *n.* [*See* BLOBBER, BLOB, *and* BLEB.] 1. A blobber or bubble (*Chaucer*); [*a common, vulgar word.*] 2. The fat of whales and other large sea animals, of which is made train-oil. 3. Sea-nettle, or sea-blubber, the *medusa.*

BLUB'BER, *v. i.* To weep in such a manner as to swell the cheeks.

BLUB'BER, *v. t.* To swell the cheeks, or disfigure the face with weeping.

BLUB'BERÆD, *pp.* Swelled; big; turgid.

BLUB'BER-ING, *ppr.* Weeping so as to swell the cheeks.

BLUD'GEON, *n.* [Goth. *bluggwan.*] A short stick, with one end loaded, or thicker and heavier than the other, and used as an offensive weapon.

BLŪE (blū), *a.* [Sax. *bleo, bleoh. bleow.*] One of the seven colors, into which the rays of light divide themselves when refracted through a glass prism. There are various shades of blue, as *sky blue*, or *azure, Prussian blue, indigo blue, smalt blue*, &c.—*The blues* (a contraction for *blue devils*), lowness of spirits; melancholy. To *look blue*, to be confounded or terrified.—*Grose.*

BLŪE, *v. t.* To make blue; to dye of a blue color; to make blue by heating, as metals, &c.

BLŪE'BIRD *n.* A small bird, a species of *motacilla.*

BLŪE'BON-NET, *n.* A plant, a species of *centaurea.*

BLŪE'BOOK, *n.* A book statedly published, giving the names of all who hold offices under the government of the United States.

BLŪE'BOTTLE, *n.* 1. A plant, a species of *centaurea.* 2. A fly with a large blue belly.

BLŪE'BREAST (blū'brest), *n.* A small European bird, called, also, the *blue-throated warbler.*

BLŪE'CAP, *n.* 1. A fish of the salmon kind. 2. A small bird, called, also, blue titmouse, or tomtit.

BLŪE'-DEVILS, *n. pl.* Lowness of spirits; hypochondria. [*Colloquial.*]

BLŪE'-ĒYED (-īde), *a.* Having blue eyes.—*Dryden.*

BLŪE'FISH, *n.* 1. A fish, a species of *coryphæna.* 2. A fish allied to the mackerel, common on the coast of New England.

BLŪE'-HAIRED, *a.* Having hair of a blue color.

BLŪE'-JOHN, *n.* Among *miners, fluor spar*, a mineral.

BLŪE'-LIGHT (-līte), *n.* A composition burning with a blue flame, used as a night signal by ships.

BLŪE'PĒTER, *n.* In the *British marine*, a blue flag with a white square in the center, used as a signal for sailing, to recall boats, &c. It is a corruption of *blue repeater.*

BLŪE'-STOCKING, *n.* A term applied to literary ladies, and usually with the imputation of pedantry. It is derived from the *blue-stocking* clubs, or meetings of ladies in Johnson's time, for conversation with distinguished literary men. A Mr. Stillingfleet, one of the leading members, who gave these meetings their highest interest, always appeared at them in *blue stockings*; and hence this appellation was sportively given to these meetings, and to the ladies who frequented them.—*Boswell's Johnson.*

BLŪE'THRŌAT, *n.* A bird with a tawny breast.

BLŪE'-VEINED, *a.* Having blue veins or streaks.

BLŪE VITRI-OL, *n.* Sulphate of copper.

BLŪE'LY, *adv.* With a blue color.—*Swift.*

BLŪE'NESS, *n.* The quality of being blue; a blue color.—*Boyle.*

BLŪE'Y, *a.* Somewhat blue.

BLUFF, *a.* Big; surly; blustering.—*Dryden.*

BLUFF, *n.* A high bank, almost perpendicular, projecting into the sea; a high bank, presenting a steep front.—*Belknap.—Mar. Dict.*

BLUFF'-BOWED, *a.* Having broad and flat bows.

BLUFF'-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having an upright stem.

BLUFF'NESS, *n.* A swelling or bloatedness; surliness.

BLUFF'Y, *a.* Having bluffs or bold points of coast.

BLŪ'ISH, *a.* Blue in a small degree.—*Pope.*

BLŪ'ISH LY, *adv.* In a bluish manner.

BLŪ'ISH-NESS, *n.* A small degree of blue color.

BLUN'DER, *v. i.* 1. To mistake grossly; to err widely or stupidly. 2. To move without direction, or steady guidance; to plunge at an object; to move, speak, or write with sudden and blind precipitance. 3. To stumble, as a horse.

BLUN'DER, *n.* A mistake through precipitance, or without due exercise of judgment.- SYN. Mistake error, inadvertence; bull.

BLUN'DER-BUSS, *n.* [*blunder*, and D. *bus.*] 1. A short gun, or fire-arm, with a large bore, capable of holding a number of balls, and intended to do execution without exact aim. 2. A stupid, blundering fellow.—*Hallowell.*

BLUN'DER-ED, *pp.* Done or spoken with gross mistake.

BLUN'DER-ER, *n.* One who is apt to blunder, or to make gross mistakes; a careless person.

BLUN'DER-HEAD (-hed), *n.* A stupid fellow; one who blunders.—*L'Estrange.*

BLUN'DER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Moving or acting with blind precipitance; mistaking grossly; stumbling.

BLUN'DER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a blundering manner.

BLUNT, *a.* 1. Having a thick edge or point, as an instrument; dull; not sharp. 2. Dull in understanding; slow of discernment. 3. Abrupt in address; wanting the forms of civility; rough in manners or speech. 4. Hard to penetrate; [*unusual.*]—SYN. Pointless; obtuse; dull; rough; plain; unceremonious; unpolished; coarse; uncivil; indelicate; rude.

BLUNT, *v. t.* 1. To dull the edge or point, by making it thicker. 2. To repress or weaken any appetite, desire, or power of the mind.

BLUNT'-WIT-TED, *a.* Dull; stupid.—*Shak.*

BLUNT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made dull; weakened; impaired, repressed.

BLUNT'ING, *ppr.* Making dull; repressing; impairing

BLUNT'ING, *n.* Restraint; repressing.—*Taylor.*

BLUNT'LY, *adv.* In a blunt manner; coarsely; plainly, abruptly; without delicacy, or the usual forms of civility.

BLUNT'NESS, *n.* 1. Want of edge or point; dullness; obtuseness; want of sharpness. 2. Coarseness of address, roughness of manners; rude sincerity or plainness.

BLUR, *n.* A dark spot; a stain; a blot, whether upon paper or other substance, or upon reputation.

BLUR, *v. t.* 1. To obscure by a dark spot, or by any foul matter, without quite effacing. 2. *Figuratively*, to cover with disgrace, as reputation.—SYN. To spot; blot; disfigure; disgrace; stain; sully; blemish.

BLURRED (blurd), *pp.* Darkened or stained; obscured

BLUR'RING, *ppr.* Darkening or staining; spotting.

BLURT, *v. t.* To throw at random, hastily, or unadvisedly to utter suddenly or inadvertently.—*Young.*

BLURT'ED, *pp.* Thrown out hastily.

BLURT'ING, *ppr.* Throwing out or uttering hastily.

BLUSH, *v. i.* [D. *bloozen.*] 1. To redden in the cheeks or face; to be suddenly suffused with a red color in the cheeks or face, from a sense of guilt, shame, confusion, modesty, diffidence, or surprise. 2. To bear a blooming red color, or any soft, bright color.—*Shakspeare* has used this word in a transitive sense, *to make red.*

BLUSH, *n.* 1. A red color suffusing the cheeks only, or the face generally, and excited by confusion, which may spring from shame, guilt, modesty, diffidence, or surprise. 2. A red or reddish color. 3. Sudden appearance; a glance, as, it seems so *at the first blush.—Locke.*

† BLUSH, *v. t.* To make red.—*Shak.*

† BLUSH'ET, *n.* A young, modest girl.

† BLUSH'FUL, *a.* Full of blushes.—*Thomson*

BLUSH'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a blushful manner.

BLUSH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Reddening in the cheeks or face, bearing a bright color.

BLUSH'ING, *n.* The act of turning red; the appearance of color on the cheek.

BLUSH'ING-LY, *adv.* In a blushing manner.

BLUSH'LESS, *a.* Unblushing; past blushing; impudent.

BLUSH'Y, *a.* Like a blush; having the color of a blush.

BLUS'TER, *v. i.* 1. To be loud, noisy, or swaggering; to bully; to puff; to swagger. 2. To roar, and be tumultuous, as wind; to be boisterous; to be windy; to hurry.

† BLUS'TER, *v. t.* To blow down.

BLUS'TER, *n.* Roar of a tempest; violent wind; any irregular noise and tumult from wind, or from boisterous and vain persons.—SYN. Noise; boisterousness; tumult, turbulence; confusion; boasting; swaggering; bullying

BLUS'TER-ER, *n.* A swaggerer; a bully; a noisy, tumultuous fellow, who makes great pretensions from vanity.

BLUS'TER-ING, *n.* Noisy pretension; swaggering.

BLUS'TER-ING, *ppr.* Making a noise; puffing; boasting.

BLUS'TER-ING, *a.* Noisy; tumultuous; windy.

BLUS'TER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a blustering manner.

BLUS'TROUS, *a.* Noisy; tumultuous; boastful.

BO, *excl.* [W. *bw.*] A word of terror; a customary sound uttered by children to frighten their fellows.

BŌ'A, *n.* A genus of serpents, of the class *amphibia*, the characters of which are the belly and tail are furnished with *scuta.*

BŌ'A, *n.* A fur tippet, large and round; so called from its resemblance to the *boa constrictor.*

BŌ'A CON-STRIC'TOR, *n.* A powerful serpent of tropical America, sometimes 30 or 40 feet long, and having a regular succession of alternate black and yellow spots the

whole length of its back; so called from its crushing its prey in its coils. The name is also loosely applied to other large serpents, found in Asia and Africa, which crush their prey.—*P. Cyc.*

BŌ-AN-ĔR'ĞĔS, *n. pl.* Sons of thunder; an appellation given by Jesus Christ to his two disciples, James and John.

BŌAR, *n.* [Sax. *bar;* Corn. *bora.*] The male of swine not castrated.

BŌAR, *v. i.* In *the manege*, a horse is said *to boar*, when he shoots out his nose, raising it as high as his ears, and tosses his nose in the wind.

BŌAR'-SPĒAR, *n.* A spear used in hunting boars.

BŌARD, *n.* [Sax. *bord.*] 1. A piece of timber sawed thin, and of considerable length and breadth, compared with the thickness, used for building and other purposes. 2. A table. 3. Entertainment; food; diet. 4. A table at which a council or court is held. 5. The deck of a ship; the interior part of a ship or boat. 6. The side of a ship; as, to fall *overboard.* [Fr. *bord;* Sp. *borda.*] 7. The line over which a ship runs between tack and tack. 8. A table for artificers to sit or work on. 9. A table or frame for a game; as, a *chess-board.* 10. A body of men constituting a quorum in session; a court, or council. 11. The *boards*, or *college boards*, in the English universities, are the official list of the members of the university. To *go by the board*, is for the mast of a ship to be broken, and thrown over the *bord*, or side: hence, used figuratively to express a complete sweep or destruction.

BŌARD, *v. t.* 1. To lay or spread with boards; to cover with boards. 2. To enter a ship by force in combat, which answers to storming a city or fort on land. 3. To attack; to make the first attempt upon a man. In *Spenser*, to accost. [Fr. *aborder.*] [*obs.*] 4. To place at *board*, for a compensation, as a lodger. 5. To furnish with food, or food and lodging, for a compensation.

BŌARD, *v. i.* To receive food or diet as a lodger or without lodgings, for a compensation.

BŌARD'-RŪLE, *n.* A figured scale for finding the number of square feet in a board, without calculation.—*Haldiman.*

BŌARD'-WĀ-ĠĔS, *n. pl.* Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals.

BŌARD'A-BLE, *a.* That may be boarded, as a ship.

BŌARD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered with boards; entered by armed men as a ship; furnished with food for a compensation.

BŌARD'ER, *n.* 1. One who has food or diet and lodging in another's family for a reward. 2. One who boards a ship in action; one who is selected to board ships.

BŌARD'ING, *ppr.* Covering with boards; entering a ship by force; furnishing or receiving board.

BŌARD'ING, *n.* 1. The act of entering a ship, particularly by force in combat. 2. The act of covering with boards, and also the covering itself. 3. The same as board; food; diet.

BŌARD'ING-SC€HOOL, *n.* A school, the scholars of which *board* with the teacher.

BŌAR'ISH, *a.* Swinish; brutal; cruel.—*Shak.*

BŌAST, *v. i.* [W. *bostiaw.*] 1. To make an ostentatious display, in speech, of one's own worth, property, or actions. 2. To glory; to speak with laudable pride and ostentation of meritorious persons or things. 3. To exalt one's self; usually followed by *of* or *in.*—Syn. To brag; vaunt; bluster; vapor; crow; crack; talk big.

BŌAST, *v. t.* 1. To display in ostentatious language; to speak of with pride, vanity, or exultation, with a view to self-commendation. 2. To magnify or exalt. 3. To exult in confident expectation.

BŌAST, *n.* 1. Expression of ostentation, pride, or vanity; a vaunting. 2. The cause of boasting; occasion of pride, vanity, or laudable exultation.

BŌAST'ER, *n.* One who boasts, glories, or vaunts ostentatiously.—Syn. Braggard; braggart; braggadocio.

BŌAST'FŬL, *a.* Given to boasting; ostentatious of personal worth or actions.

BŌAST'FŬL-LY, *adv.* In a boastful manner.

BŌAST'FŬL-NESS, *n.* State of being boastful.

BŌAST'ING, *ppr.* Talking ostentatiously; glorying; vaunting.

BŌAST'ING, *n.* Ostentatious display of personal worth, or actions.—Syn. Vaunting; glorying; ostentation; vainglory; rhodomontade; swaggering; gasconade; brag; vaunt; bluster; parade; vaporing.

BŌAST'ING-LY, *adv.* In an ostentatious manner; with boasting.

BŌAST'IVE, *a.* Presumptuous. [*Unusual.*]

BŌAST'LESS, *a.* Without ostentation.—*Thomson.*

BŌAT, *n.* [Sax. and Sw. *bat.*] 1. A small open vessel, or water-craft, usually moved by oars, or rowing. 2. A small vessel carrying a mast and sails; but usually described by another word; as, a *packet-boat.*

BŌAT, *v. t.* To transport in a boat; as, to *boat* goods across a lake.—*Ash.*

BŌAT'-BILL, *n.* A genus of birds, the *cancroma.*

BŌAT'-FLŸ, } *n.* A genus of insects.
BŌAT'-IN-SE€T, }

BŌAT'-HOOK, *n.* An iron hook with a point on the back fixed to a long pole, to pull or push a boat.

BŌAT'-RŌPE, *n.* A rope to fasten a boat, usually called a *painter.*

BŌAT'-SHĀPED (bōte'-shāpt), *a.* Having the shape of a boat; navicular; hollow, like a boat.

BŌAT'A-BLE, *a.* Navigable for boats, or small river craft.—*Ramsay.*

BŌAT'ED, *pp.* Transported in a boat.

BŌAT'ING, *ppr.* Transporting in boats.

BŌAT'ING, *n.* 1. The act or practice of sailing or transporting in boats.—2. In *Persia*, a punishment of capital offenders by laying them on the back in a boat which is covered, where they perish.

† BO-A'TION, *n.* [L. *boo.*] A crying out; a roar.

BŌAT'MAN, } *n.* A man who manages a boat; a rower of
BŌATS'MAN, } a boat.

* BŌAT'SWAIN, *n.* (*in familiar speech, pronounced* bō'sn.) [Sax. *batswein.*] An officer on board of ships, who has charge of the boats, sails, rigging, &c., and calls the men to their duty.

BOB, *n.* 1. A short, jerking action; as, a *bob* of the head; a slight blow or jog. 2. Any small appendage which moves with a jerking action, or plays loosely; a pendant; as, "In jewels dressed, and at each end a *bob.*" *Dryden.*—3. In a *familiar language*, a pendant, or knot of worms, at the end of a line, used in catching eels. 4. The words repeated at the end of a stanza; [*obs.*] 5. A jeer, or flout. 6. The ball of a short, quick-moving pendulum. 7. A mode of ringing. 8. A short wig; a bob-wig.

BOB, *v. t.* 1. To move with a short, jerking motion; as, to *bob* one's head; to *bob* a courtesy. 2. To beat or bang. 3. To cheat; to gain by fraud. 4. To mock or delude. 5 To cut short.

BOB, *v. i.* 1. To play backward and forward; to play loosely against any thing. 2. To angle or fish for eels, or to catch eels with a bob.

BOB'-CHER-RY, *n.* Among *children*, a play in which a cherry is hung so as to bob against the mouth, and be caught with the teeth.

BOB'TĀILED, *a.* Having the hair or tail cut short.

BOB'WIG, } *n.* A short wig.—*Spectator.*
BOB'TĀIL-WIG, }

† BO-BANCE' (bo-bans'), *n.* A boasting.—*Chaucer.*

BOBBED (bobd), *pp.* Moved with a quick act; beat or shaken; cheated; gained by fraud; deluded.

BOB'BIN, *n.* [Fr. *bobine;* D. *babyn.*] 1. A small pin or cylindrical piece of wood, with a head, on which thread is wound for making lace. A similar instrument used in spinning; a spool. 2. Round tape.

BOB'BIN-WORK, *n.* Work woven with bobbins.

BOB-BIN-ET', *n.* A kind of lace wrought by machines, and not by hand.

BOB'BING, *ppr.* Playing back and forth; striking; cheating; angling for eels.

BOB'BISH, *a.* In *familiar discourse*, used for being hearty in good spirits.

BOB'O-LINK, *n.* The popular name of the rice-bird.

BOB'STAYS, *n. pl.* Ropes to confine the bowsprit of a ship downward to the stem.

BOB'TĀIL, *n.* 1. A short tail, or a tail cut short. 2. The rabble; used in contempt.

BO€'A-SĬNE, *n.* [Fr.] A sort of fine linen or buckram

BŌCE, *n.* The *sparus*, a beautiful fish.—*Ash.*

BO€K'E-LET, } *n.* A kind of long-winged hawk.
BO€K'E-RET, }

BO€KING, *n.* A particular sort of cloth, like baize or drugget.

BO€K'LAND. *See* Boo'LAND.—*Encyc.*

BŌDE, *v. t.* [Sax. *bodian, bodigan.*] To portend; to foreshow; to presage; to indicate something future by signs; to be the omen of.

BŌDE, *v. i.* To foreshow; to presage.—*Dryden.*

BŌDE, *n.* 1. An omen.—*Chaucer.* 2. A stop. *See* Abide.

BŌ'DĔD, *pp.* or *a.* Presaged; omened.

† BŌDE'MENT, *n.* An omen; portent; prognostic.

† BODĠE, *v. i.* To boggle; to stop.—*Shak.*

† BODĠE, *n.* A botch.—*Whitlock.*

BOD'ICE, *n.* Stays; a waistcoat, quilted with whalebone, worn by women.

BOD'IED (bod'id). *a.* Having a body.—*Shak.*

BOD'I-LESS, *a.* Having no body or material form; incorporeal.

† BOD'I-LI-NESS, *n.* Corporality.—*Minsheu.*

BOD'I-LY, *a.* 1. Having or containing a body, or material form; corporeal. 2. Relating or pertaining to the body, in distinction from the mind. 3. Real; actual.

BOD'I-LY, *adv.* 1. Corporeally; united with a body or matter. 2. In respect to the whole body or mass; entirely; completely; as, to carry away *bodily.*

BŌD'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Foreshowing; presaging.

BŌD'ING, *n.* An omen.—*Bp. Ward.*

BOD'KIN, *n.* 1. An instrument for making holes by pierc

ing. An instrument with an eye for drawing thread, tape, or ribbon through a loop, &c. An instrument to dress the hair. 2. A dagger; [*not in use.*]

BOD'LĒI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Sir Thomas Bodley, who founded a celebrated library at Oxford in the 16th century.

BOD'Y, *n.* [Sax. *bodig.*] 1. The frame of an animal; the material substance of an animal. 2. The main central part of an animal, in distinction from the head and extremities. 3. Matter, as opposed to spirit.—*Hooker.* 4. A person; a human being; sometimes alone; more generally, with *some* or *no*; as, *somebody*; *nobody.* 5. Reality, as opposed to representation. 6. A collective mass; a number of individuals or particulars united. 7. The main army; any number of forces. 8. A corporation; a number of men, united by a common tie, by one form of government, or by occupation. 9. The main part; the bulk; as, the *body* of a tree, or of a people. 10. Any extended, solid substance; matter; any substance or mass distinct from others. 11. A pandect; a general collection; a code; a system. 12. Strength; as wine of a good *body.* 13. Bodily appetite; as, "I keep under my *body.*"

BOD'Y, *v. t.* To produce in some form.

BOD'Y-CLŌTHES, *n. pl.* Clothing or covering for the body, as for a horse.—*Addison.*

BOD'Y-POL'TIC, *n.* The collective body of a people under a civil government; a nation in their political capacity.

BOD'Y-GUARD, *n.* The guard that protects or defends the person; the life-guard. Hence, security.

BOD'Y-SNATCH-ER, *n.* One who robs graves for the purposes of dissection.—*Miss Martineau.*

BOD'Y-SNATCH-ING, *n.* The robbing of graves for the purposes of dissection.—*Miss Martineau.*

BOG, *n.* [Ir. *bog.*] 1. A quagmire covered with grass or other plants. 2. A little elevated spot or clump of earth, in marshes and swamps, filled with roots and grass.—*New England.*

BOG, *v. t.* To whelm or plunge, as in mud and mire.

BOG'-BEAN, *n. Menyanthes*, a marsh plant, having beautiful flowers, and leaves intensely bitter.

BOG'-BER-RY, *n.* A name of the cranberry (*oxycoccus*), growing in marshy places.

BOG'-HOUSE, *n.* A house of office.

BOG'-LAND, *a.* Living in or pertaining to a marshy country.—*Dryden.*

BOG'-MOSS, *n.* The *sphagnum*, a genus of aquatic moss plants.

BOG'-ŌRE, *n.* An ore of iron found in boggy or swampy land; a variety of brown iron ore, or lemonite.

BOG'-RUSH, *n.* 1. A rush that grows in bogs. 2. A bird, a species of warbler.

BOG'-SPAV-IN, *n.* In *horses*, an encysted tumor on the inside of the hough.

BOG'-TROT-TER, *n.* One who lives in a boggy country.—*Johnson.*

BOG'-WHÔRT, *n.* The bilberry or whortleberry, growing in low lands.

BOG'GLE. *v. i.* 1. To stop, as if afraid to proceed, or as if impeded by unforeseen difficulties; like one in a bog.—*Rich. Dict.* 2. To play fast and loose. 3. To dissemble.—SYN. To doubt; hesitate; waver; shrink.

BOG'GLE, *v. t.* To embarrass with difficulties; [*a popular or vulgar use of the word in the United States.*]

BOG'GLED, *pp.* Perplexed and impeded by sudden difficulties; embarrassed.

BOG'GLER, *n.* A doubter; a timorous man.

BOG'GLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Starting or stopping at difficulties; hesitating.

† BOG'GLISH, *a.* Doubtful.—*Taylor.*

BOG'GY, *a.* Containing bogs; full of bogs.

BŌ'GLE, } *n.* [W. *bwg.*] A bugbear; a spectre.
BOG'GLE, }

BO-HEA' (bo-hē'), *n.* [Grosier informs us that this is named from a mountain in China, called *Vou-y*, or *Voo-y.*] A sort of coarse or low-priced tea from China; a sort of black tea.

BŌ'HUN Ŭ-PAS. *See* UPAS.

BOI'AR, } *n.* In the *Russian empire*, a nobleman; a lord;
BOY'AR, } a person of quality; a soldier.

BOI'A-RIN, *n.* In *Russia*, a gentleman.

BOIL, *v. i.* [Fr. *bouillir*; L. *bullio.*] 1. To swell, heave, or be agitated by the action of heat; to bubble; to rise in bubbles. 2. To be agitated by any other cause than heat, as waves. 3. To be hot or fervid; to swell by native heat, vigor, or irritation, as the blood. 4. To be in boiling water; to suffer boiling heat in water or other liquid, for cookery or other purpose. 5. To bubble; to effervesce; as a mixture of an acid and some carbonate.—*To boil away*, to evaporate by boiling.—*To boil over*, is to run over the top of a vessel.

BOIL, *v. t.* 1. To dress or cook in boiling water; to seethe; to extract the juice or quality of any thing by boiling. 2. To prepare for some use in boiling liquor. To form by boiling and evaporation.

BOIL, *n.* [D. *buil*; Ger. *beule*; Dan. *bylde*; Sax. *bile.*] A tumor upon the flesh, accompanied with soreness and inflammation; a sore, angry swelling.

BOIL'A-RY, *n.* The water which arises from a salt well, belonging to one who has no right in the soil.—*Bouvier.*

BOILÆD, *pp.* or *a.* Dressed or cooked by boiling; subjected to the action of boiling liquor.

BOIL'ER, *n.* 1. A person who boils. 2. A vessel in which any thing is boiled.

BOIL'ER-Y, *n.* A place where salt is boiled.—*Johnson.*

BOIL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Bubbling; heaving in bubbles; being agitated, as boiling liquor; swelling with heat, ardor, or passion; dressing or preparing for some purpose by hot water.—*Boiling point*, the temperature at which a fluid is converted into vapor with ebullition. That of water is 212° of Fahrenheit.

BOIL'ING, *n.* The act or state of bubbling; agitation by heat; ebullition; the act of dressing by hot water; the act of preparing by hot water, or of evaporating by heat.

BOIS'TER-OUS, *a.* [D. *byster*; W. *bwyst.*] 1. Pertaining to noise, confusion, or violence; *applied to persons or things*; as, the *boisterous* ocean, *boisterous* behavior. 2. Large; unwieldly; huge; clumsily violent.—SYN. Loud; roaring; violent; stormy; turbulent; furious; tumultuous; noisy; violent; impetuous; vehement.

BOIS'TER-OUS-LY, *adv.* Violently; furiously; with loud noise; tumultuously.

BOIS'TER-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being boisterous; turbulence; disorder; tumultuousness.

BŌ'LA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to bole or clay, or partaking of its nature and qualities.—*Brown.*

BOL'BI-TINE, *a.* An epithet given to one of the channels or mouths of the Nile.

BŌLD, *a.* [Sax. *bald, beald.*] 1. Having courage or intrepidity; as, a *bold* chieftain. 2. Requiring courage in the execution; executed with spirit or boldness; planned with courage and spirit; as, a *bold* undertaking. 3. Confident; not timorous.—4. In *an ill sense*, rude, forward, impudent. 5. Showing great liberty of fiction or expression; as, a *bold* image. 6. Standing out to view; striking to the eye, as *bold* figures in painting. 7. Steep; abrupt; prominent; as, a *bold* shore.—*To make bold*, to take freedoms; a common, but not a correct phrase. *To be bold* is better.—SYN Courageous; daring; brave; intrepid; fearless; dauntless valiant; manful; audacious; stout-hearted; high-spirited adventurous; confident; strenuous; forward; impudent

† BŌLD, *v. t.* To make daring.—*Hall.*

BŌLD'-FĀCE, *n.* Impudence; sauciness; a term of reprehension and reproach.

BŌLD'-FĀCED (-fāste), *a.* Impudent.—*Bramhall.*

BŌLD'-SPIR'IT-ED, *a.* Having bold spirit or courage.

BŌLD'EN (bōld'dn), *v. t.* To make bold; to give confidence.—*Ascham.* This is nearly disused.

BŌLD'LY, *adv.* In a bold manner; courageously; intrepidly; without timidity or fear; with confidence. Sometimes, perhaps, *in a bad sense*, for impudently.

BŌLD'NESS, *n.* 1. Freedom from timidity or apprehension. 2. Prominence; the quality of exceeding the ordinary rules of scrupulous nicety and caution. 3. Freedom from distrust; liberty. 4. Confidence; confident assurance. 5. Freedom from bashfulness; confident mien. 6. Prominence; steepness. 7. Excess of freedom, bordering on impudence.—SYN. Courage; bravery; intrepidity; dauntlessness; hardihood; assurance.

BŌLE, *n.* [Sw. *bol.*] 1. The body or stem of a tree. 2. A measure of corn, containing six bushels.

BŌLE, *n.* A kind of fine clay, often highly colored by iron

BO-LĒ'RO, *n.* A favorite dance in Spain; so called from the name of its inventor.

BO-LET'IC, *a. Boletic acid* is the acid of *boletus.*

BO-LĒ'TUS, *n.* [L.] A genus of mushrooms.

BŌ'LIS, *n.* [L.] A fire-ball darting through the air, followed by a train of light or sparks.

BŌLL, *n.* [W. *bul*; Sax. *bolla.*] The pod or capsule of a plant, as of flax; a pericarp. *Bole*, a measure of six bushels, is sometimes written in this manner.

BŌLL, *v. i.* To form into a pericarp or seed-vessel.

BŌLL'INGS, *n. pl.* Pollard-trees, whose tops and branches are cut off.—*Ray.*

BO-LŌGNA-SAU'SAGE, *n.* A large sausage made of bacon, veal, and pork-suet, chopped fine, and inclosed in a skin.

BO-LŌGNI-AN STŌNE (bo-lōne-an stōne). Radiated sulphate of barytes, first discovered near Bologna.

BŌL'STER, *n.* [Sax. and Sw. *bolster.*] 1. A long pillow or cushion, used to support the head of persons lying on a bed. 2. A pad, or quilt.—3. In *saddlery*, a part of a saddle raised upon the bows or hinder part, to hold the rider's thigh.—4. In *ships*, a cushion or bag, filled with tarred canvas, used to preserve the stays from being worn or chafed by the masts.

BŌL'STER, *v. t.* 1. To support with a bolster, pillow, or any soft pad or quilt. 2. To support; to hold up; to maintain.

BŌL'STER, *v. i.* To lie together in a bed.—*Shak.*

BŌL'STERED, *a.* Swelled out; supported.
BŌL'STER-ER, *n.* A supporter.
BŌL'STER-ING, *n.* A prop or support.—*Taylor.*
BŌLT, *n.* [Dan. *bolt.*] 1. An arrow; a dart; a pointed shaft. —*Dryden.* 2. A strong cylindrical pin, of iron or other metal, used to fasten a door, a plank, a chain, &c. 3. A thunder-bolt; a stream of lightning, so named from its darting like a bolt. 4. The quantity of twenty-eight ells of canvas.—*Bolt upright,* as erect or straight up, as an arrow placed on its head.—*Grose.*
BŌLT, *v. t.* 1. To fasten or secure with a bolt, or iron pin, whether a door, a plank, fetters, or any thing else. 2. To fasten; to shackle; to restrain.—*Shak.* 3. To blurt out; to utter or throw out precipitately; as, to *bolt out* every thing that occurs. 4. To throw precipitately; to swallow without chewing; as, to *bolt* food down one's throat.
BŌLT, *v. t.* [Russ. *boltayu*; Norm. *bulter,* a bolting sieve.] 1. To sift or separate bran from flour.—2. Among *sportsmen,* to start or dislodge, used of conies. 3. To examine by sifting; [*inelegant.*] 4. To purify; to purge.—*Shak.,* [*unusual.*] 5. To discuss, or argue.
BŌLT, *v. i.* To shoot forth suddenly; to spring out with speed and suddenness; to start forth like a bolt.
BŌLT'-AU-GER, *n.* A large borer, used in ship-building.
BŌLT'-BŌAT, *n.* A strong boat, that will endure a rough sea.—*Ash.*
BŌLT'-HEAD, *n.* A long, straight-necked glass vessel, for chemical distillations, called, also, a matrass or receiver.
BŌLT'-RŌPE, *n.* A rope to which the edges of sails are sewed to strengthen them.
BŌLT'-SPRIT. *See* BOWSPRIT.
BŌLT'-UP-RIGHT, *a.* Perfectly upright.—*Good.*
BŌLTED, *pp.* or *a.* Made fast with a bolt; shot forth; sifted; examined.
BŌLT'ER, *n.* 1. An instrument or machine for separating bran from flour. 2. A kind of net.
† BŌLT'ER, *v. t.* To besmear.—*Shak.*
BŌLTING, *ppr.* Fastening with a bolt, or bolts; blurting out; shooting forth suddenly; separating bran from flour; sifting; examining; discussing; dislodging.
BŌLTING, *n.* The act of fastening with a bolt or bolts; a sifting; discussion.
BŌLTING-CLOTH, *n.* A linen or hair cloth, of which bolters are made for sifting meal.
BŌLTING-HOUSE, *n.* The house or place where meal is bolted.
BŌLTING-HUTCH, *n.* A tub for bolted flour.
BŌLTING-MILL, *n.* A machine or engine for sifting meal.
BŌLTING-TUB, *n.* A tub to sift meal in.
BŌLTON-ITE, *n.* A granular mineral, of a grayish or yellowish color, from Bolton, Mass., consisting principally of silica and magnesia.
BŌLUS, *n.* [L.] A soft mass of any thing medicinal, made into a large pill, to be swallowed at once.
BOMB (bum), *n.* [L. *bombus*; Gr. *βομβος.*] 1. A great noise. 2. A large shell of cast iron, round and hollow, with a vent to receive a fusee, containing combustible matter. This being filled with gunpowder, and the fusee set on fire, the bomb is thrown from a mortar in such a direction as to fall into a fort, city, or enemy's camp. 3. The stroke upon a bell.
† BOMB, *v. t.* To attack with bombs; to bombard.
BOMB, *v. i.* To sound.—*Ben Jonson.*
BOMB'-CHEST, *n.* A chest filled with bombs, or only with gunpowder, placed under ground to make destruction by its displosion.
BOMB'-KETCH, } *n.* A small ship or vessel, constructed
BOMB'-VES-SEL, } for throwing bombs.
BOMB'-PROOF, *a.* Secure against bombs.
BOMB'-SHELL (bum'shell), *n.* A bomb, or hollow globe, filled with gunpowder, to be discharged from a mortar.
BOM'BARD (bum'bärd), *n.* [Fr. *bombarde.*] 1. A piece of short, thick ordnance. 2. An attack with bombs; bombardment.—*Barlow.* 3. A barrel; a drinking vessel; [*obs.*]
BOM-BÄRD', *v. t.* To attack with bombs thrown from mortars.
BOM-BARD'ED, *pp.* Attacked with bombs.
BOM-BARD-IER', *n.* 1. One whose business is to attend the loading and firing of mortars. 2. A kind of beetle, called, also, the *bombadier beetle,* from its discharging from behind an aeriform fluid with a slight explosion.
BOM-BÄRD'ING, *ppr.* Attacking with shells or bombs.
BOM-BARD'MENT, *n.* An attack with bombs; the act of throwing bombs into a town, fort, or ship.
BOM-BÄR'DO, *n.* A musical instrument of the wind kind, much like the bassoon, and used as a bass to the hautboy. —*Encyc.*
BOM-BA-SIN', } *n.* [Fr.] A twilled fabric, of which the
BOM-BA-ZINE', } warp is silk and the weft worsted.—*Brande.*
* BOM'BAST, *n.* *Originally,* a stuff of soft, loose texture, used to swell garments. Hence, high-sounding words; an inflated style, fustian.
* BOM'BAST, *a.* High-sounding; inflated; big without meaning.—*Swift.*
† BOM-BAST', *v. t.* To inflate.—*Bp. Hall.*
BOM-BAST'IC, *a.* Swelled; high-sounding.—SYN. Inflated, tumid; turgid.
BOM'BAST-RY, *n.* Swelling words without much meaning, fustian.—*Swift.*
BOM'BATE, *n.* A salt formed by a combination of the bombic acid and any base.—*Lavoisier.*
BOM'BAX, *n.* The cotton tree.
BOM-BA-ZET', *n.* A sort of thin woolen cloth.
BOM-BA-ZINE', *n.* A twilled fabric, of which the warp is silk and the weft worsted; ordinarily black.
BOM'BIC, *a.* Pertaining to the silk-worm.
BOM'BIC ACID, *n.* An animal acid, obtained from the silk worm and from raw silk. Its existence as a distinct acid has been denied.
BOM-BI-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *bombilo.*] Sound; report; noise. —*Brown.* [*Little used.*]
BOM'BITE, *n.* A bluish black mineral found at Bombay and apparently a variety of flinty slate.
BOM-BYCI-NOUS, *a.* [L. *bombycinus.*] 1. Silken; made of silk. 2. Being of the color of the silk-worm; transparent, with yellow tint.
BOM'BYX, *n.* [Gr. *βομβυξ.*] The silk-worm.
BON (bong), *n.* [Fr.] A good saying; a jest; a tale.—*Spenser*
BŌ'NÄ FĪDĒ, *a.* [L.] With good faith; without fraud or deception.
† BO-NĀIR', *a.* [It. *bonario.*] Complaisant; yielding.
BŌ-NA-PÄRT'E-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Bonaparte.
BŌ'NA-PÄRT-ISM, *n.* Attachment to Bonaparte and his principles.
BŌ'NA-PÄRT-ISM, *n.* The policy or manners of Bonaparte. —*Lamartine.*
BŌ'NA-PÄRT-IST, *n.* One attached to the person or principles of Bonaparte.
BŌ'NA PER-I-TŪ'RA. [L.] Perishable goods.
BŌ'NA-RŌ'BA, *n.* [It.] A showy wanton.—*Shak.*
BO-NĀ'SUS, *n.* [L.] A species of bison, or wild ox.
BON'BON (bong'bong), *n.* [Fr.] Sugar confectionery, a sugar plum.
BON'-CHIEF, *n.* [Fr. *bon chef.*] Good consequence.
BON CHRĒTIEN (bon-krēt'yen), *n.* [Fr.] A species of pear.
BOND, *n.* [Sax. *bond.*] 1. Any thing that binds, as a cord, a band. 2. Ligament; that which holds things together. 3. Union; connection; a binding.—4. In *the plural,* chains; imprisonment; captivity. 5. Cause of union; cement which unites; link of connection. 6. An obligation imposing a moral duty, as by a vow, or promise, by law or other means.—7. In *law,* an obligation or deed, by which a person binds himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, to pay a certain sum, on or before a future day appointed. Commonly, a condition is announced that if the obliger performs a certain act (as paying a sum of money, &c.) before a given time, the obligation shall be void; otherwise, in force.—SYN. Chains; fetters; captivity; imprisonment.
BOND, *a.* [for *bound*]. In a state of servitude or slavery, captive.
BOND, *v. t.* To give bond for; to secure payment of, by giving a bond.—*War in Disguise.*
BOND-CREDIT-OR, *n.* A creditor who is secured by a bond.
BOND'MAID, *n.* A female slave.
BOND'MAN, *n.* A man slave.
BOND'SERV-ANT, *n.* A slave.
BOND'SERV-ICE. *n.* The condition of a bond-servant slavery.
BOND'SLAVE, *n.* A person in a state of slavery.
BONDS'WŌM-AN, } *n.* A woman slave.—*Ben Jonson.*
BOND'WŌM-AN, }
BOND'AGE, *n.* 1. Slavery, or involuntary servitude; captivity; imprisonment; restraint of a person's liberty by compulsion. 2. Obligation; tie of duty.—SYN. Thralldom, captivity; bond-service; imprisonment.
BOND'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Secured by bond, as duties. *Bonded goods* are those for the duties on which bonds are given at the custom-house.
BONDS'MAN, *n.* 1. A slave; [*obs.*] 2. A surety; one who is bound, or who gives security for another.
BON'DUC, *n.* A species of *guilandina,* or *nickar-tree.*
BONE, *n.* [Sax. *ban.*] 1. A firm, hard substance, of a dull white color, composing the skeleton or frame-work of the body in the higher order of animals. 2. A piece of bone, with fragments of meat adhering to it.—*To be upon the bones,* is to attack; [*little used, and vulgar.*]—*To make no bones,* is to make no scruple.
BONE, *v. t.* 1. To take out bones from the flesh, as in cookery.—*Johnson.* 2. To put whalebone into stays.—*Ash*
BONE'-ĀCE, *n.* A game at cards.
BONE'-ĀCHE (-āke), *n.* Pain in the bones.—*Shak.*
BONE'BLACK, *n.* Animal charcoal, a black substance produced by burning bones in close vessels.

BŌNE'-DUST, *n.* Bones ground for the purpose of being used as manure.—*Brande.*

BŌNE'-EARTH, *n.* The earthy residuum after the calcination of bones, consisting chiefly of phosphate of lime.

BŌNE'-SET, *v. t.* To set a dislocated bone; to unite broken bones.—*Wiseman.*

BŌNE'-SET, *n.* A plant; the thoroughwort.

BŌNE'-SET-TER, *n.* One whose occupation is to set and restore broken and dislocated bones.

BŌNE'-SET-TING, *n.* The act or art of setting bones.

BŌNE'-SPAV-IN, *n.* A bony excrescence, or hard swelling, on the inside of the hock of a horse's leg.

BŌNED, *pp.* Deprived of bones, as in cookery.

BŌNED, *a.* Having bones; *used in composition;* as, *large-boned,* &c.

† BŌNE'LĀCE, *n.* A lace made of linen thread, so called because woven with bobbins of bone.

BŌNE'LESS, *a.* Without bones; wanting bones.

BŌNES, *n.* A sort of bobbins, made of bones or ivory, for weaving lace; also, dice.

BO-NET'TA, *n.* A sea fish.—*Herbert.*

BON'FĪRE, *n.* [Fr. *bon* and *fire.*] A fire made as an expression of public joy and exultation.

† BON'GRĀCE, *n.* [Fr. *bonne* and *grace.*] A covering for the forehead.—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*

BŌ'NI-FORM, *a.* Of a good shape.

† BON'I-FŸ, *v. t.* To convert into good.—*Cudworth.*

BŌN'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of bones.

BO-NĬ'TO, *n.* [Sp.] A fish of the tunny kind.

† BON'I-TY, *n.* Goodness.

BON'MOT' (bong'mō'), *n.* [Fr. *bon* and *mot.*] A jest; a witty repartee.

BONNE BOUCHE (bon boosh), *n.* [Fr.] A delicious morsel or mouthful.

BON'NET, *n.* [Fr. *bonnet.*] 1. A covering for the head.—2. In *fortification,* a small work with two faces, having only a parapet, with two rows of palisades.

† BON'NET, *v. i.* To pull off the bonnet; to make obeisance.

BON'NET-PEP'PER, *n.* A species of *capsicum.*

BON'NETS, *n. pl.* Small sails set on the courses of the mizzen, mainsail, and foresails of a ship.

BON'NET-ED, *a.* Wearing a bonnet.

BON'NI-BEL, *n.* [Fr *bonne* and *belle.*] A handsome girl.—*Spenser.*

BON'NI-LĀSS, *n.* A beautiful girl.—*Spenser.*

BON'NI-LY, *adv.* Gayly; handsomely; plumply.

BON'NI-NESS, *n.* Gayety; handsomeness; plumpness. [*Little used.*]

BON'NY, *a.* [Fr. *bon, bonne.*] 1. Handsome; beautiful. 2. Gay; merry; frolicksome; cheerful; blithe.—3. In *familiar language,* plump.

BON'NY, *n.* Among *miners,* a bed of ore.

BON'NY-CLAB-BER, *n.* A word used in *Ireland* for sour buttermilk. It is used in *America* for any milk that is *turned,* or become thick in the process of souring.

BON'TEN, *n.* A narrow woolen stuff.

BON-TON' (bong'tong'), *a.* [Fr.] The height of the fashion.

BŌ'NUM MAG'NUM. [L.] A species of plum.

BŌ'NUS, *n.* [L.] 1. A premium given for a charter or other privilege. 2. An extra dividend to the shareholders of a joint-stock company out of accumulated profits.—*Gilbert.*

BON-VI-VANT' (bong-vē-vong'), *n.* [Fr.] A high liver; a jovial companion.

BŌ'NY, *a.* 1. Consisting of bones; full of bones; pertaining to bones. 2. Having large or prominent bones; stout; strong.

BON'ZE (bon'zy), *n.* A Boodhist priest in China, Japan, and the neighboring countries.

BOO'BY, *n.* [Sp. *bobo.*] 1. A dunce; a stupid fellow; a lubber. 2. A water fowl, allied to the pelican, remarkable for its apparent stupidity in allowing itself to be caught.

BOOB'Y, *a.* Having the characteristics of a booby.

BOO'BY-HUT, *n.* A kind of covered sleigh.—(*Am.*)

BOO'BY-HUTCH, *n.* A clumsy, ill-contrived covered carriage or seat, used in the east of England.—*Forby.*

BOODH, *n.* In *Eastern Asia,* a general name for the divinity.

BOODH'ISM, *n.* A system of religion in Eastern Asia, embraced by more than one third of the human race. It teaches that, at distant intervals, a *Boodh,* or deity, appears, to restore the world from a state of ignorance and decay, and then sinks into entire non-existence, or, rather, perhaps of bare existence, without attributes, action, or consciousness. This state, called *Nirvana,* or *Nichan,* is considered as the ultimate supreme good, and the highest reward of virtue on earth. Four Boodhs have thus appeared in this world, and passed into *Nirvana,* the last of whom, Gaudama, became incarnate about 500 years before Christ. From his death, in 543 B.C., many thousand years will elapse before the appearance of another; so that the system, in the mean time, is practically one of pure atheism. The objects of worship, until another Boodh appears, are the relics and images of Gaudama.—*E. E. Salisbury, Malcom.*

BOODH'IST, *n.* A believer in Boodhism.

BOOK, *n.* [Sax. *boc.*] 1. A general name of every literary composition which is printed; but *appropriately,* a printed composition bound; a volume. 2. A particular part of a literary composition; a division of a subject in the same volume. 3. A volume or collection of sheets for writing, or in which accounts are kept.—In *books,* in kind remembrance; in favor. *Without book,* by memory; without reading; without notes; without authority.

BOOK, *v. t.* To enter, write, or register in a book.

BOOK'-ACCOUNT', *n.* An account or register of debt or credit in a book.

BOOK'BĪND-ER, *n.* One whose occupation it is to bind books.

BOOK'BĪND'ER-Y, *n.* A place for binding books.

BOOK'BĪND-ING, *n.* The art or practice of binding books.

BOOK'-DEBT (book'-det), *n.* A debt for articles delivered and charged by the seller in his book account.

BOOK'-KEEP-ER, *n.* One who keeps accounts, or the accounts of another.

BOOK'-KEEP-ING, *n.* The art of recording mercantile transactions in a regular and systematic manner; the art of keeping accounts.

BOOK'-KNŎWL-EDGE (-nol'lej), *n.* Knowledge gained by reading books.

BOOK'-LEARN-ED (-lern-ed), *a.* Acquainted with books and literature.

BOOK'-LEARN-ING, *n.* Learning acquired by reading.

BOOK'-MAD-NESS, *n.* A rage for possessing books; bibliomany.

BOOK'-MIND-ED-NESS, *n.* Love of books.

BOOK'-MUS-LIN [originally *buke muslin*], *n.* A particular kind of muslin.

BOOK'CASE, *n.* A case with shelves for holding books

BOOKED (bookt), *pp.* Entered in a book; registered.

BOOK'FUL, *a.* Full of notions gleaned from books; crowded with undigested learning.

BOOK'ING, *ppr.* Registering in a book.

BOOK'ISH, *a.* Given to reading; fond of study; more acquainted with books than with men.

BOOK'ISH-LY, *adv.* In the way of being addicted to books, or much reading.

BOOK'ISH-NESS, *n.* Addicted to books.

BOOK'LAND, } *n.* In *old English laws,* charter land, the
BOCK'LAND, } same as free socage land.

BOOK'LESS, *a.* Without books; unlearned.

BOOK'MĀK-ER, *n.* One who writes and publishes books.

BOOK'MĀK-ING, *n.* The practice of writing and publishing books.

BOOK'MAN, *n.* A man whose profession is the study of books.

BOOK'MATE, *n.* A school-fellow.—*Shak.*

BOOK'ŌATH, *n.* The oath made on the Book, or Bible.

BOOK'SELL-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to sell books

BOOK'SELL-ING, *n.* The employment of selling books.

BOOK'STALL, *n.* A stand or stall, commonly in the open air, for retailing books.

BOOK'STAND, *n.* A stand or frame for containing books offered for sale in the streets.

BOOK'STŌNE, *n.* *See* BIBLIOLITE.

BOOK'STŌRE, *n.* A shop where books are kept for sale. [*United States.*] The English say a *bookseller's shop.*

BOOK'WŌRM, *n.* 1. A worm or mite that eats holes in books. 2. A student closely attached to books, or addicted to study.

BOO'LEY, *n.* In *Ireland,* one who has no settled habitation,

BOOM, *n.* [D. *boom.*] 1. A long pole, or spar, run out from various parts of a ship, or other vessel, for the purpose of extending the bottom of particular sails. 2. A strong iron chain, cable, or line of spars bound together, and extended across a river, or the mouth of a harbor. 3. A pole set up as a mark to direct seamen. 4. A hollow roar, as of waves, &c.

BOOM, *v. i.* [Sax. *byma, byme.*] 1. In *marine language,* to rush with violence, as a ship under a press of sail. 2. To swell; to roll and roar, as waves. 3. To cry as the bittern.

BOOM'E-RANG, *n.* A wooden weapon used by the natives of Australia. *See* KYLEE.

BOOM'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Rushing with violence; roaring like waves.

BOOM'KIN. *See* BUMKIN.

BOON, *n.* [L. *bonus;* Fr. *bon;* Norm. *boon.*] 1. A gift; a grant; a benefaction; a present; a favor granted.—*Addison.* 2. [Dan. *bön.*] A prayer, or petition.

BOON, *a.* [Fr. *bon;* L. *bonus.*] Gay; merry; kind; bountiful; as, a *boon* companion.—*Milton.*

BOON, *n.* The refuse or useless vegetable matter from dressed flax.—*Library of Ent. Knowledge.*

BŌ'OPS, *n.* A genus of fishes found chiefly in the Mediterranean.

BOOR, *n.* [Sax. *gebur;* D. *boer.*] 1. A countryman; a peasant; a rustic; a plowman; a clown. 2. A name given to the Russian peasantry.

BOOR'ISH, *a.* Clownish; rustic; awkward in manners; illiterate.—*Shak.*

BOOR'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a clownish manner.

BOOR'ISH-NESS, *n.* Clownishness; rusticity; coarseness of manners.

† BOOSE, *n.* [Sax. *bosig, bosg.*] A stall or inclosure for an ox, cow, or other cattle.

BOOSE, } (booz), *v. i.* [W. *bozi.*] To drink hard; to guzzle.
BOOZE, } —*Maunder.* [*Vulgar.*]

BOOS'ER, }
BOOZ'ER, } *n.* A guzzler of liquor, a tippler.

BOO'SY (boo'zy), *a.* A little intoxicated; merry with liquor. —*Holloway.* [*Vulgar.*]

BOOST, *v. t.* To lift or raise by pushing; to push up. [*A common, vulgar word in New England.*]

BOOT, *v. t.* [Sax. *bot, bote.*] 1. To profit; to advantage.—*Hooker.* 2. To enrich; to benefit.—*Shak.*, [*obs.*]

BOOT, *n.* 1. Profit; gain; advantage; that which is given to make the exchange equal.—2. *To boot*, in addition to; over and above. 3. Spoil; plunder.—*Shak.* *See* BOOTY.

BOOT, *n.* [Fr. *botte.*] 1. A covering for the leg, made of leather, and united with a shoe. 2. A kind of rack for the leg, formerly used to torture criminals. 3. A box covered with leather in the fore part of a coach. Also, an apron or leathern cover for a gig or chair, to defend persons from rain and mud. *This latter application is local and improper.* 4. In the plural, *boots*, a servant at hotels who blacks the boots.

BOOT, *v. t.* To put on boots.

† BOOT'-CATCH-ER, *n.* The person at an inn whose business is to pull off boots.—*Swift.*

BOOT'CRIMP, *n.* A frame used by bootmakers for drawing in and shaping the body of a boot.

BOOT'-HŌSE, *n.* Stocking-hose or spatterdashes, in lieu of boots.

BOOT'JACK, *n.* A machine for drawing off boots.

BOOT'-TOP-PING, *n.* The operation of cleansing a ship's bottom, near the surface of the water, and rubbing on grease.

BOOT'-TREE, } *n.* An instrument to stretch and widen
BOOT'-LAST, } the leg of a boot.

BOOT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Having boots on.—*Dryden.*

BOOT-EE', *n.* A word sometimes used for a half or short boot.

BO-ŌTĒS, *n.* A northern constellation.

BOOTH, *n.* [W. *bwth*; Ir. *boith*, or *both.*] A house or shed built of slight materials, for a temporary residence.

BOOT'LEG, *n.* Leather cut out for the leg of a boot.

BOOT'LESS, *a.* Unavailing; unprofitable; useless; without advantage or success.—*Shak.*

BOOT'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without use or profit.

BOOT'LESS-NESS, *n.* The state of being useless, or without avail.

BOOTY, *n.* [Sw. *byte*; Dan. *bytte.*] 1. Spoil taken from an enemy in war. 2. That which is seized by violence and robbery.—*To play booty*, is to play dishonestly, with an intent to lose.—SYN. Plunder; pillage; spoil; prey.

BO-PEEP', *n.* The act of looking out from behind something, and drawing back, as children in play, for the purpose of frightening each other.

BŌR'A-BLE, *a.* That may be bored. [*Little used.*]

BO-RACH'IO, *n.* [Sp. *borracho.*] 1. A bottle or cask; [*not used.*] 2. A drunkard.

BO-RĀC'IC ĀC'ID, *n.* A compound of *boron* (a peculiar base obtained from borax) and oxygen.

BŌ'RA-CĪTE, *n.* Native borate of magnesia.

BOR'AGE (bur'raje), *n.* A plant of the genus *borago.*

BOR'A-MEZ. *See* BAROMETZ.

BŌ'RĀTE, *n.* A salt formed by the combination of boracic acid with any base.

BŌ'RAX, *n.* [Russ. *bura.*] A compound of boracic acid and soda. It is found native in some lakes of Thibet and Persia, and is used by workers in metal as a flux, and also in pharmacy.

BOR'BO-RYGM (-rim), *n.* [Gr. *βορβορυγμος.*] A rumbling noise of wind in the bowels.

BŌRD'AGE. *See* BORDLANDS.

BORD'EL, } *n.* [Fr. *bordel*; It. *bordello.*] A brothel; a
BOR-DEL'LO, } bawdy-house; a house devoted to prostitution.

BORD'EL-LER, *n.* The keeper of a brothel.—*Gower.*

BORD'ER, *n.* [Fr. *bord.*] The outer edge of any thing; the extreme part or surrounding line; the confine or exterior limit of a country; the edge of a garment; a bank raised at the side of a garden.—SYN. Edge; verge; brink; margin; brim; rim; boundary.

BORD'ER, *v. i.* 1. To touch at the edge, side, or end; to be contiguous or adjacent; with *on* or *upon.* 2. To approach near to.

BORD'ER, *v. t.* 1. To make a border; to adorn with a border of ornaments. 2. To reach to; to touch at the edge or end; to confine upon: to be contiguous to. 3. To confine within bounds; to limit; [*not used.*]

BORD'ERÆD, *pp.* Adorned or furnished with a border.

BORD'ER-ER, *n.* One who dwells on a border, or at the extreme part or confines of a country, region, or tract of land; one who dwells near to a place.

BORD'ER-ING, *ppr.* Lying adjacent to; forming a border.

BŌRD-HALF'PĒN-NY (bōrd-hap'pen-y), *n.* Money paid for setting up boards or a stall in market.—*Burns.*

BŌRD'-LAND, *n.* In *old law*, the demain land which a lord kept in his hands for the maintenance of his *bord*, board, or table.

BŌRD'-LŌDE, } *n.* The service required of a tenant to
BŌARD'-LŌAD, } carry timber from the woods to the lord's house.

BŌRD'-MAN, *n.* A tenant of bord-land, who supplied his lord with provisions.

† BORD'-RĀG-ING, *n.* An incursion upon the borders of a country.—*Spenser.*

BŌRD'-SERV-ĪCE, *n.* The tenure by which bord-land was held.

BORD'URE, *n.* In *heraldry*, a tract or compass of metal, within the escutcheon, and around it.

BŌRE, *v. t.* [Sax. *borian.*] 1. To perforate or penetrate a solid body, and make a round hole. 2. To eat out or make a hollow, by gnawing or corroding, as a worm. 3. To penetrate, or break through by turning or labor. 4. To weary by tedious iteration.

BŌRE, *v. i.* 1. To be pierced or penetrated by an instrument that turns. 2. To pierce or enter by boring. 3. To push forward toward a certain point; as, to *bore* through a crowd.—*Gay.* 4. With *horsemen*, a horse *bores* when he carries his nose to the ground.—5. In a *transitive* or *intransitive sense*, to pierce the earth with scooping irons, which, when drawn out, bring with them samples of the different strata through which they pass. This is a method of discovering veins of ore and coal, without opening a mine.

BŌRE, *n.* 1. The hole made by boring; the cavity or hollow of a gun, or other fire-arm: the caliber. 2. Any instrument for making holes, by boring or turning, as an auger, gimblet, or wimble. 3. A person or thing that wearies by iteration.

BŌRE, *n.* A rush of the tide in certain narrow estuaries, conflicting with the water from above.—*Burke.*

BŌRE, *pret.* of *bear.*

BŌRE'CŌLE, *n.* A kind of cabbage whose leaves are not formed into a compact head, but are loose, and generally curled or wrinkled.

BŌ'RE-AL, *a.* [L. *borealis.*] Northern; pertaining to the north or the north wind.—*Pope.*

BŌ'RE-AS, *n.* [L.] The northern wind; a cold, northerly wind.

BŌRÆD, *pp.* Perforated by an auger or other turning instrument; made hollow; wearied by iteration.

BO-REE', *n.* [Fr.] A certain dance.

BŌR'ER, *n.* 1. One who bores; also, an instrument to make holes with by turning. 2. A genus of worms, or grubs, that pierce wood.

BŌR'ING, *n.* 1. The act of perforating a hole. 2. A hole made by perforating a body. 3. The chips produced in perforation are called *borings.*

BŌR'ING, *ppr.* Piercing or penetrating with an auger or other instrument that turns; wearying by iteration.

BORN, *pp.* of *bear.* Brought forth, as an animal.—*To be born*, is to be produced, or brought into life.

BŌRNE, *pp.* of *bear.* Carried; conveyed; supported; defrayed.

BOR'NĪTE, *n.* A tellurite of bismuth.

BŌ'RON, *n.* The elementary base of boracic acid.

BOR'ŌUGH (bur'ro), *n.* [Goth. *bairgs*; Sax. *burg, burh* Fr. *bourg.*] *Originally*, a fortified city or town. At *present*, the name is given, *appropriately*, to such towns and villages as send representatives or burgesses to parliament.

BOR'ŌUGH (bur'ro), *n.* [Sax. *borhoe.*] In *Saxon times*, a main pledge, or association of men, who were sureties or free pledges to the king for the good behavior of each other.—In *Connecticut*, this word, *borough*, is used for a town, or a part of a town, or a village, incorporated with certain privileges.—In *Scotland*, a *borough* is a body corporate, consisting of the inhabitants of a certain district.

BOR'ŌUGH EN"GLISH. A customary descent of lands and tenements to the youngest son, instead of the eldest.

BOR'ŌUGH-HEAD. The same as *head-borough*, the chief of a borough.

BOR'ŌUGH-HŌLD-ER, *n.* A head-borough; a borsholder

BOR'ŌUGH-MAS-TER, *n.* The mayor, governor, or bailiff of a borough.—*Ash.*

BOR'ŌUGH-MON"GER, *n.* One who buys or sells the patronage of a borough.—*Booth.*

† BOR'REL, *a.* Rustic; rude.—*Spenser.*

BOR'RŌW, *v. t.* [Sax. *borgian.*] 1. To take from another by request and consent, with a view to use the thing taken for a time, and return it. 2. To take from another.

for one's own use; to copy or select from the writings of another author. 3. To take or adopt for one's own use, sentiments, principles, doctrines, and the like. 4. To take for use something that belongs to another; to assume, copy, or imitate.

† BOR'RŌW, *n.* A borrowing; the act of borrowing.

BOR'RŌWED, *pp.* or *a.* Taken by consent of another, to be returned, or its equivalent in kind; copied; assumed.

BOR'RŌW-ER, *n.* 1. One who borrows. 2. One who takes what belongs to another to use as one's own.

BOR'RŌW-ING, *ppr.* Taking by consent to use and return, or to return its equivalent; taking what belongs to another to use as one's own; copying; assuming; imitating.

BOR'RŌW-ING, *n.* The act of borrowing.

BORS'HŌLD-ER, *n.* [a contraction of *burh's ealdor.*] The head or chief of a tithing or *burg* of ten men; the headborough.

BŌ'RU-RET, *n.* A combination of boron with a simple body.

BOS, *n.* [L.] In *zoology*, the technical name of a genus of quadrupeds, including the ox and allied animals.

BŌ'SA, *n.* An intoxicating drink among the Egyptians, obtained from the meal of darnel and hemp-seed.

BOSC'AGE, *n.* [Fr. *boscage*, now *bocage.*] 1. Wood; underwood; a thicket.—2. In *old laws*, food or sustenance for cattle, which is yielded by bushes and trees.—3. With *painters*, a landscape representing thickets of wood.

BŌS'CHAS, *n.* The common wild duck.

BOSH, *n.* Outline; figure.—*Todd.*

BOSH'BOK, *n.* A species of antelope in South Africa.—*P. Cyc.*

BOSK'ET, BOS'QUET, BUSK'ET, } *n.* [It. *boschetto.*] In *gardening*, a grove; a compartment formed by branches of trees.

BOSK'Y, *a.* Woody; covered with thickets.

BŌ'SOM, *n.* [Sax. *bosm, bosum.*] 1. The breast of a human being, and the parts adjacent. 2. The folds or covering of clothes about the breast. 3. Embrace, as with the arms; inclosure; compass. 4. The breast, as inclosing the heart; or the interior of the breast, considered as the seat of the passions. 5. The breast, or its interior, considered as a close place, the receptacle of secrets. 6. Any inclosed place; the interior. 7. The tender affections; kindness; favor. 8. The arms, or embrace of the arms. 9. Inclination; desire; [*not used.*]—*Bosom*, in *composition*, implies intimacy, affection, and confidence; as, a *bosom-friend.*

BŌ'SOM, *v. t.* 1. To inclose in the bosom; to keep with care. 2. To conceal; to hide from view.

BŌ'SOMED, *pp.* Inclosed in the breast; concealed.

BŌ'SOM-ING, *ppr.* 1. Putting into the bosom. 2. Embracing, as a fond mother her child.

BŌ'SON, *n.* A boatswain; a popular but corrupt pronunciation.

BOS-PŌ'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to a bosporus, a strait, or narrow sea between two seas, or a lake and a sea.

BOS'PO-RUS, *n.* [Gr. *βους* and *πορος.*] A narrow sea, or a strait; so called, it is supposed, as being an ox-passage, a strait over which an ox may swim. The term has been particularly applied to the strait between the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea.

BOSS, *n.* [Fr. *bosse.*] 1. A stud or knob; a protuberant ornament, of silver, ivory, or other material, used on bridles, harness, &c. 2. A protuberant part; a prominence. 3. A projecting ornament, at the intersection of the ribs of ceilings, and in other situations. 4. A water-conduit, in form of a *tun-bellied* figure.

BOSS, *n.* [Dutch *baas*, master.] Among *mechanics*, the master workman, or superintendent. [*U. S.*] This word originated among the Dutch settlers of New York, but is now extensively used in the other States.

BOSS'AGE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A stone in a building which is left projecting and rough, to be afterward finished in sculpture. 2. Rustic work, consisting of stones which advance beyond the nave or level of the building.

BOSSED (bost), *pp.* Studded; ornamented with bosses.

BOSS'IVE, *a.* Crooked; deformed.—*Osborne.*

BOSS'Y, *a.* Containing a boss; ornamented with bosses.

BOS'TRY-CHITE, *n.* [Gr. *βοστρυχος.*] A gem in the form of a lock of hair.—*Ash.*

BOS'VEL, *n.* A plant, a species of crow's-foot.

BOS'WELL-ISM, *n.* A peculiarity of Boswell.

BOT. *See* BOTS.

BOT'-FLY, *n.* A kind of insect which lays eggs on horses, from which bots are produced.

BO-TAN'IC, *n.* One who is skilled in botany.

BO-TAN'IC, BO-TAN'IC-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to botany; relating to plants in general; also, containing plants.—*Botanic garden*, a garden devoted to the culture of plants collected for the purpose of illustrating the science of botany.

BO-TAN'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the system of botany.

BOT'A-NIST, *n.* One skilled in botany; one versed in the knowledge of plants or vegetables.

BOT'A-NĪZE, *v. i.* To seek for plants for the purpose of botanical investigation.

BOT'AN-IZ-ING, *n.* The seeking of plants for botanical purposes.

BOT-A-NOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *βοτανη* and *λογος.*] Botany.

BOT'A-NO-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *βοτανη* and *μαντεια.*] An ancient species of divination by means of plants.

BOT'A-NY, *n.* [Gr. *βοτανη.*] That branch of natural history which treats of the structure of plants, and their classification.

BO-TĀR'GO, *n.* [Sp.] A sausage or relish made on the shores of the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, of the roes of the mullet.—*M'Culloch.*

BOTCH, *n.* [It. *bozza.*] 1. A swelling on the skin; a large ulcerous affection. 2. A patch, or the part of a garment patched or mended in a clumsy manner; ill-finished work in mending. 3. That which resembles a botch; a part added clumsily or unsuitably.

BOTCH, *v. t.* 1. To mend or patch in a clumsy manner, as a garment.—*Hudibras.* 2. To put together unsuitably, or unskillfully; to make use of unsuitable pieces. 3. To mark with botches.

BOTCHED (botcht), *pp.* Patched clumsily; mended unskillfully; marked with botches.

BOTCH'ER, *n.* A clumsy workman at mending; a mender of old clothes, whether a tailor or cobbler.

† BOTCH'ER-LY, *a.* Clumsy; patched.

BOTCH'ER-Y, *n.* A botching, or that which is done by botching.

BOTCH'ING, *ppr.* Patching, or mending clumsily.

BOTCH'Y, *a.* Marked with botches; full of botches.

BŌTE, *n.* [The old orthography of *boot*, but retained in law in composition. *See* BOOT.] 1. In *law*, compensation amends; satisfaction; as, *man-bote*, a compensation for a man slain. 2. A privilege or allowance of necessaries used in composition as equivalent to the French *estovers*: supplies, necessaries; as, *house-bote*, a sufficiency of wood to repair a house, or for fuel.

BŌTE'LESS, *a.* In vain. *See* BOOTLESS.

BŌTH, *a.* [Sax. *butu, butwu*, or *batwa.*] Two, considered as distinct from others, or by themselves; the one and the other. This word is often placed before the nouns with which it is connected; as, He understands how to manage *both* public and private concerns.—*Guth. Quintilian*, p. 4. It is often used as a substitute for nouns; as, And Abraham took sheep and oxen, and gave them to Abimelech and *both* of them made a covenant.—*Gen.*, xxi. *Both* often represents two members of a sentence; as, He will not bear *the loss of his rank*, because he can bear *the loss of his estate*; but he will bear *both*, because he is prepared for *both.*—*Bolingbroke on Exile.* *Both* often pertains to adjectives or attributes, and, in this case, generally precedes them in construction; as, He endeavored to render commerce *both* disadvantageous and infamous.—*Mickle's Lusiad.*

BOTH'ER, *v. t.* To tease or perplex. A corruption of *pother.*

BOTH'NIC, BOTH'NI-AN, } *a.* Pertaining to Bothnia, a territory on the Baltic, and also to a gulf of the name.

BOTH-RO-DEN'DRON, *n.* An extinct genus of fossil plants found in coal formations.—*Humble.*

BO-TŌ-TŌE, *n.* A bird of the parrot kind.

BOT'RY-OID, BOT-RY-OID'AL, } *a.* [Gr. *βοτρυς* and *ειδος.*] Having the form of a bunch of grapes; like a cluster of grapes.

BOT'RY-O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *βοτρυς* and *λιθος.*] *Literally*, grape-stone, a variety of Datholite occurring in botryoidal forms. It consists of silica, boracic acid, and lime, with ten per cent. of water.

BOTS, *n. pl.* A species of small worms found in the intestines of horses They are produced from eggs deposited by a gad-fly on the legs, &c., where the horse is apt to lick, and thus get into the stomach.

BOT'TLE, *n.* [Fr. *bouteille.*] 1. A hollow vessel of glass, wood, leather, or other material, with a narrow mouth, for holding and carrying liquors. 2. The contents of a bottle; as much as a bottle contains. 3. A quantity of hay in a bundle; a bundle of hay.

BOT'TLE, *v. t.* To put into bottles.

BOT'TLE-ALE, *n.* Bottled ale.—*Shak.*

BOT'TLE-COM-PAN'ION, BOTTLE-FRIEND, } *n.* A friend or companion in drinking.

BOTTLE-FLOW-ER, *n.* A plant, the *cyanus.*

BOTTLE-GLASS, *n.* A coarse green glass used for making bottles.

BOT'TLE-GOURD, *n.* The common gourd.

BOTTLE-NOSED, *a.* Having a bottle-shaped nose.

BOTTLE-SCREW, *n.* A screw to draw corks out of bottles

BOTTLED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Put into bottles; inclosed in bottles. 2. Having a protuberant belly.—*Shak.*

BOTTLING, *ppr.* Putting into bottles.

BOTTLING, *n.* The act of putting into bottles.

BOTTOM, *n.* [Sax. *botm.*] 1. The lowest part of any thing

2. The ground under any body of water. 3. The foundation or ground-work of any thing, as of an edifice; the base. 4. A low ground; a dale; a valley; *applied, in the U. States, to the flat lands adjoining rivers, &c. It is so used in some parts of England.—Mitford.* 5. The deepest part; that which is most remote from the view. 6. Bound; limit. 7. The utmost extent or depth of cavity, or of intellect, whether deep or shallow. 8. The foundation, considered as the cause, spring, or origin; the first moving cause. 9. A ship or vessel. 10. A ball of thread. [W. *botwm.*] 11. The *bottom of a lane or alley*, is the lowest end. 12. The *bottom of beer*, or other liquor, is the grounds or dregs.—13. In *the language of jockeys*, stamina, native strength.

BOT'TOM, *v. t.* 1. To found, or build upon: to fix upon as a support. 2. To furnish with a seat, or bottom. 3. To wind round something, as in making a ball of thread.

BOT'TOM, *v. i.* To rest upon, as its ultimate support.

BOT'TOM-LANDS, *n. pl.* *See* BOTTOM, *No.* 4.

BOT'TOMED, *pp.* Furnished with a bottom; having a bottom. Often used in composition; as, a *flat-bottomed* boat.

BOT'TOM-ING, *ppr.* Founding; building upon; furnishing with a bottom.

BOT'TOM-LESS, *a.* Without a bottom; fathomless.

BOT'TOM-RY, *n.* The act of borrowing money, and pledging the keel, or *bottom* of the ship, that is, the ship itself, as security. It is, in effect, a mortgage of the ship.

BOT'TON-Y, *n.* In *heraldry*, a cross bottony terminates at each end in three buds, knots, or buttons.

BOUCHE. *See* BOUGE.

BŌU-CHET', *n.* [Fr.] A sort of pear.

BOUD, *n.* An insect that breeds in malt or other grain; called, also, a *weevil.—Dict.*

BŌU'DOIR (bood'wor), *n.* A small private apartment.

BŌUGE (booj), *v. i.* [Fr. *bouge.*] To swell out. [*Little used.*]

† BOUGE, *n.* Provisions.—*Jonson.*

BOUGH (bou), *r.* [Sax. *bog*, *boh*, or *bogh.*] The branch of a tree.

BOUGHT (bawt), *pret.* and *pp.* of *buy.* *See* BUY.

BOUGHT (bawt), *n.* [D. *bogt.* *See* BIGHT.] 1. A twist; a link; a knot; a flexure, or bend.—*Milton.* 2. The part of a sling that contains the stone.

BOUGHT'Y (baw'te), *a.* Bending.—*Sherwood.*

BŌU-GIE' (boo-zhē'), *n.* [Fr.] 1. A wax taper. 2. In *surgery*, a long, slender instrument, that is introduced through the urethra into the bladder, to remove obstructions.

BŌUIL'LON (bool'yon), *n.* [Fr.] Broth; soup.

BOUK, *v. i.* To nauseate so as to be ready to vomit.—[*Local.*]

BŌU-LAN'GER-ITE, *n.* [from M. Boulanger.] An ore, the sulphuret of antimony and lead.

BŌUL'DER. *See* BOWLDER.

BŌUL'DER-WALL, *n.* [rather *bowlder-wall.* *See* BOWLDER.] A wall built of round flints or pebbles laid in a strong mortar.

BŌU-LET', *n.* [Fr. *boule.*] In the *manege*, a horse is so called when the fetlock or pastern joint bends forward, and out of its natural position.

BŌU'LE-VĂRD (bool'e-vär), *n.* [Fr.] *Originally*, the rampart of a fortified city; *now*, a public walk or street, occupying the site of demolished fortifications.

BOU'LI-MY. *See* BULIMY.

BŌULT, *an incorrect orthography.* *See* BOLT.

BŌUL'TIN, *n.* [Sp. *bulto.*] In *architecture*, a molding, the convexity of which is one fourth of a circle.

BOUNCE, *v. i.* [D. *bonzen.*] 1. To leap or spring; to fly or rush out suddenly. 2. To spring or leap against any thing, so as to rebound; to beat or thump by a spring. 3. To beat hard, or thump, so as to make a sudden noise. 4. To boast or bully; *used in familiar speech.* 5. To be bold or strong.

BOUNCE, *n.* 1. A heavy blow, thrust, or thump with a large, solid body. 2. A loud, heavy sound, as by an explosion. 3. A boast; a threat; *in low language.* 4. A bold lie; as, "that was a *bounce.*"—*Goldsmith.* 5. A fish, a species of dog-fish, or shark.

BOUN'CER, *n.* A boaster; a bully; a bold lie.

BOUN'CING, *ppr.* Leaping; bounding with violence, as a heavy body; springing out; thumping with a loud noise; boasting; moving with force, as a heavy, bounding body.

BOUN'CING, *a.* Stout; strong; large and heavy; *a vulgar sense in the United States;* as, a *bouncing* lass.—*Ash.*

BOUN'CING-LY, *adv.* Boastingly.

BOUND, *n.* [Norm. *bonne*, *boune.*] 1. A limit; the line which comprehends the whole of any given object or space. 2. A limit by which any excursion is restrained; the limit of indulgence or desire. 3. [Fr. *bondir.*] A leap; a spring; a jump; a rebound.—4. In *dancing*, a spring from one foot to the other.

BOUND, *v. t.* 1. To set limits to a thing; to fix the furthest line of extension, whether physical or moral; as, to *bound* our desires. 2. To mention the boundaries of a country; as, to *bound* France. 3. To cause to bound.—*Shakspeare.* —SYN. To limit; restrain; circumscribe; confine, restrict; hem in; border.

BOUND, *v. i.* [Fr. *bondir.*] To leap; to jump; to spring: to move forward by leaps; to rebound.

BOUND, *pret.* and *pp.* of *bind.* 1. As *a participle*, made fast by a band, or by chains or fetters; obliged by moral ties; confined; restrained. 2. As *a participle*, or, perhaps, more properly, *an adjective*, destined; tending; going, or intending to go.—*Bound* is used in composition, as in *ice-bound*, *wind-bound*, when a ship is confined or prevented from sailing by ice or by contrary winds.

BOUND'A-RY, *n.* A visible mark designating a limit.—SYN. Limit; bound; border; term; termination; barrier; verge; confines; precinct.

BOUND-BAIL'IFF, *n.* An officer appointed by a sheriff to execute process.—*Blackstone.*

BOUND'ED, *pp.* Limited; confined; restrained.

BOUND'EN, [from *bind.*] It was once a participle, but is now used only as an adjective; as, it is our *bounden* duty."

† BOUND'EN-LY, *adv.* In a dutiful manner.

BOUND'ER, *n.* One who limits; a boundary.

BOUND'ING, *ppr.* Limiting; confining; restraining; leaping; springing; rebounding; advancing with leaps.

BOUND'ING-STONE, } *n.* A stone to play with.—*Dryden*
BOUND'-STONE, }

BOUND'LESS, *a.* Without bound or limit.—SYN. Unlimited; unconfined; immeasurable; illimitable; infinite.

BOUND'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without bound or limit.

BOUND'LESS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being without limits.

BOUN'TE-OUS, *a.* Liberal in charity; disposed to give freely; free in bestowing gifts.—SYN. Liberal; bountiful; munificent; generous; beneficent; kind.

BOUN'TE-OUS-LY, *adv.* Liberally; generously; largely

BOUN'TE-OUS-NESS, *n.* Liberality in bestowing gifts or favors; munificence; kindness.

BOUN'TI-FUL, *a.* Free to give; liberal in bestowing gifts and favors; munificent; generous. *See* BOUNTEOUS.

BOUN'TI-FUL-LY, *adv.* Liberally; largely; in a bountiful manner.

BOUN'TI-FUL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being bountiful; liberality in the bestowment of gifts and favors.

† BOUN'TI-HĒDE, }
† BOUN'TI-HĒAD, } *n.* Goodness.
† BOUN'TI-HOOD, }

BOUN'TY, *n.* [Fr. *bonté.*] 1. Liberality in bestowing gifts and favors. 2. A premium offered or given to induce men to enlist into the public service, or to encourage any branch of industry.—*Queen Anne's bounty*, a provision made in her reign for augmenting poor church livings.—SYN. Munificence; generosity; beneficence; liberality; kindness.

BŌU-QUET' (boo-kā'), *n.* [Fr.] 1. A nosegay; a bunch of flowers. 2. An aromatic odor from the best wines when uncorked.

† BOURD, *n.* A jest.—*Spenser.*

† BOURD'ER, *n.* A jester.

BOUR'DON, *n.* A pilgrim's staff.

BOUR-GEOIS' (bur-jois'), *n.* [Fr.] A small kind of printing types, in size between long primer and brevier.

BOUR'GEON (bur'jun), *v. i.* [Fr. *bourgeon.*] To sprout; to put forth buds; to shoot forth as a branch.

* BOURN (borne), *n.* [Fr. *borne.*] 1. A bound; a limit. 2. A brook; a torrent; a rivulet; [*obs.*] Used in Scotland with the spelling *burn.*

BOURN'LESS, *a.* Without limits.

BOUR'NON-ITE, *n.* An ore consisting of lead, antimony, copper, and sulphur. It occurs in steel-gray crystals, often aggregated into shapes like small cog-wheels.

BOURSE, *n.* The French name of an exchange.

BOUSE, } (booz), *v. i.* [Arm. *beuzi.*] To drink freely; to
BOOSE, } tope; to guzzle.—*Spenser.* [*A vulgar word.*]

BOU-STRO-PHĒ'DON, *n.* [Gr.] An ancient mode of writing, in which the lines go from right to left, and then from left to right, like oxen in ploughing.

BOUS'Y (boo'zy), *a.* Drunken; intoxicated.—*Dryden.* [*Vulgar.*]

BOUT, *n.* [Fr. *bout.*] 1. A turn; as much of an action as is performed at one time; a single part of an action carried on at successive intervals; essay; attempt.

BOUT, *n.* [It. *beuita*, or *bevuta.*] We use this word tautologically in the phrase, a drinking-*bout.*

BOU-TADE', *n.* [Fr.] *Properly*, a start; hence, a whim.—*Swift.* [*Not English.*]

BOU-TANT.' *See* ARC-BOUTANT.

BOUTE'FEU, *n.* [Fr.] An incendiary; a make-bate.—*Bacon.* [*Not English.*]

† BOUTI-SALE, *n.* A cheap sale; or, according to others, a sale by a lighted match, during the burning of which a man may bid.

BOUTS-RI-MES' (boo-re-mā), *n. pl.* [Fr.] Words which rhyme, given out to be formed into verses.

BŌ'VATE, *n.* [in law L. *bovato.*] An ox-gate, or as much land as a yoke of oxen can plow in a year.

BŌ'VEY–CŌAL, *n.* Brown lignite, an inflammable fossil.
BOVID, *a.* [L. *bos.*] Relating to that tribe of ruminant mammals, of which the genus *bos* is the type.
BŌ'VĪNE, *a.* [low L. *bovinus.*] Pertaining to oxen and cows, or the quadrupeds of the genus *bos.*
BOW, *v. t.* [Sax. *bugan, bygan.*] 1. To bend; to inflect. 2. To bend the body in token of respect or civility. 3. To bend or incline toward, in condescension. 4. To depress; to crush; to subdue; as, to *bow* the nations; to *bow* one's will.
BOW, *v. i.* 1. To bend; to curve; to be inflected; to bend, in token of reverence, respect, or civility; often with *down.* 2. To stoop; to fall upon the knees. 3. To sink under pressure.
BOW, *n.* An inclination of the head, or a bending of the body, in token of reverence, respect, civility, or submission.—The *bow of a ship,* is the forward part, commencing where the planks begin to bend inward till they meet.
BOW'-GRĀCE, *n.* In *sea language,* a frame or composition of junk, laid out at the sides or bows of ships, to secure them from injury by ice.
BOW'-PIĒCE, *n.* A piece of ordnance carried at the bow of a ship.
BŌW, *n.* 1. An instrument of war and hunting, made of wood, or other elastic matter, with a string fastened to each end, to throw arrows. 2. Any thing bent, or in form of a curve; the rainbow; the doubling of a string in a knot; the part of a yoke which embraces the neck, &c. 3. A small machine, formed with a stick and hairs, which, being drawn over the strings of an instrument of music, causes it to sound. 4. A beam of wood or brass, with three long screws, that direct a lathe of wood or steel to any arch. 5. An instrument for taking the sun's altitude at sea. 6. An instrument in use among smiths for turning a drill; with turners, for turning wood; with hatters, for breaking fur and wool. 7. *Bows* of a saddle are the two pieces of wood laid archwise to receive the upper part of a horse's back, to give the saddle its due form, and to keep it tight.—8. In *architecture,* a circular end of a church, apartment, or building.—*Elmes.*
BŌW'-BEAR-ER, *n.* An under officer of the forest, whose duty is to inform of trespasses.
BŌW'-BENT, *a.* Crooked.—*Milton.*
BŌW'-CŌM'PAS-SES, *n.* Compasses, one leg of which slides on a *bow,* or curved plate of metal, which is riveted into the other leg. Hence there is a greater accuracy in their use.
BŌW'-DRILL, *n.* A drill worked by a bow and spring.
BŌW'-DYE, *n.* A kind of scarlet color.
BŌW'-HAND, *n.* The hand that draws a bow.
BŌW'-LEG, *n.* A leg crooked as a bow.—*Bp. Taylor.*
BŌW'-LEGGED, *a.* Having crooked legs.
BŌW'-NET, *n.* An engine for catching lobsters and crawfish, called, also, *bow-wheel.*
BŌW'-PEN, *n.* A metallic ruling-pen, having the part which holds the ink bowed out toward the middle.
BŌW'-SHOT, *n.* The space which an arrow may pass when shot from a bow.
BŌW'SPRIT, *n.* A large boom or spar, which projects over the stem of a ship or other vessel, to carry sail forward.
BŌW'-STRING, *n.* The string of a bow. The Turks use the bow-string as an instrument of execution by strangling. Hence, the verb to *bow-string* is sometimes used.
BŌW'-STRINGED, *a.* Furnished with bow-strings.
BŌW'-WIN-DŌW, *n.* *See* BAY-WINDOW.
BŌW'MAN, *n.* A man who uses a bow; an archer.
BOW'MAN, *n.* The man who rows the foremost oar in a boat.
† BOW'A-BLE, *a.* Of a flexible disposition.
BOWED, *pp.* Bent: crushed; subdued.
BŌWED, *pp.* or *a.* Bent; like a bow.
BOW'EL, *v. t.* To take out the bowels; to eviscerate; to penetrate the bowels.—*Ash.*
BOW'EL-LESS, *a.* Without tenderness or pity.
BOW'ELS, *n. pl.* [G. *bauch;* Fr. *boyau.*] 1. The intestines of an animal; the entrails, especially of man. The heart. 2. The interior part of any thing; as, the *bowels* of the earth. 3. The seat of pity or kindness; hence, tenderness, compassion; [*a Scriptural sense.*]—*Bowel,* in the singular, is sometimes used for *gut.*
BOW'ER, *n.* An anchor carried at the bow of a ship.
BOW'ER, *n.* [Sax. *bur.*] 1. A shelter or covered place in a garden, made with boughs of trees bent and twined together. 2. A bed-chamber; any room in a house except the hall.—*Spenser;* [*obs.*] 3. A country seat; a cottage.—*Shenstone.* 4. A shady recess; a plantation for shade.
BOW'ER, *v. t.* To embower; to inclose.—*Shak.*
BOW'ER, *v. i.* To lodge.—*Spenser.*
BOW'ERS, } *n.*
BOWRS, } Muscles that bend the joints.—*Spenser.*
BOW'ER-Y, *a.* Covering; shading as a bower; also, containing bowers.—*Thomson.*
BOW'ESS, } *n.*
BOW'ET, } A young hawk.—*Ash.*
BOWGE, *v. i.* To swell out. *See* BOUGE.
BOWGE, *v. t.* To perforate.—*Ainsworth.*
BŌW'IE-KNĪFE (bō'e-nīfe), *n.* A long knife, or dagger, used by hunters and others in the Western States.
BOW'ING, *ppr.* Bending; stooping; making a bow.
BOW'ING-LY, *adv.* In a bending manner.
BŌWL (bōle), *n.* [Sax. *bolla.*] 1. A concave vessel to hold liquors, rather wide than deep. 2. The hollow part of any thing; as, the *bowl* of a spoon. 3. A basin; a fountain.
* BŌWL, *n.* [D. *bol;* Fr. *boule.*] A ball of wood, used for play on a level plat of ground.
* BŌWL, *v. i.* 1. To play with bowls, or at bowling. 2. To roll the ball at cricket. 3. Hence, to move smoothly and rapidly like a ball; as, the carriage *bowled* along.
* BŌWL, *v. t.* To roll as a bowl; also, to pelt with any thing rolled. *Shak.*—To *bowl out* at cricket, is to break down one's wicket by bowling.
BŌWL'DER, *n.* 1. A moderately-sized stone, of a rounded form.—2. In *geology,* a rounded mass of rock lying on the surface, and apparently borne by water or ice from its original position.
BŌWL'DER-STŌNE. *See* BOWLDER.
BŌWL'DER-WALL, *n.* A wall constructed of pebbles or bowlders.
* BŌWL'ER, *n.* One who plays at bowls, or who rolls in cricket.
BŌW'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a bow.
BŌW'LĪNE, *n.* [Sp. and Port. *bolina.*] A rope fastened near the middle of the leech or perpendicular edge of the square sails, to keep them out to windward.
* BŌWL'ING, *ppr.* Playing at bowls; rolling the ball at cricket; moving smoothly and rapidly.
* BŌWL'ING, *n.* The act of rolling bowls, or the ball at cricket.
BŌWL'ING-ALLEY, *n.* In the *United States,* a place for playing at bowls.
BŌWL'ING-GREEN, *n.* 1. A level piece of ground kept smooth for bowling.—2. In *gardening,* a parterre in a grove, laid with fine turf, with compartments of divers figures, with dwarf trees and other decorations.
* BŌWL'ING-GROUND, *n.* The same as *bowling-green.*
BOWSE, *v. i.* In *seamen's language,* to pull or haul hard.
† BOWSS'EN, *v. t.* To drink; to drench.
BŌW'YER, *n.* An archer; one who uses a bow; one who makes bows. [*Little used.*]
BOX, *n.* [Sax. *box.*] 1. A coffer or chest, either of wood or metal. 2. The quantity that a box contains. 3. A certain seat in a play-house, or in any public room. 4. The case which contains the mariner's compass. 5. A money-chest. 6. A tree or shrub, constituting the genus *buxus.* 7. A blow on the head with the hand, or on the ear with the open hand. 8. A cylindrical hollow iron used in wheels, in which the axle-tree runs. Also, a hollow tube in a pump, closed with a valve.
BOX, *v. i.* To fight with the fist; to combat with the hand or fist.
BOX, *v. t.* 1. To inclose in a box; also, to furnish with boxes. 2. To strike with the hand or fist, especially the ear or side of the head. 3. To rehearse the several points of the compass in their proper order. 4. To make a hole or cut in a tree, to procure the sap. 5. [Sp. *boxar.*] To sail round.—To *box off,* to divide into light compartments
BOX'-CŌAT, *n.* An overcoat used first by coachmen.
BOX'-DRAIN, *n.* An under-ground drain, *boxed up* on the sides and on the top, and covered with earth.—*Brande.*
BOX-EL'DER, *n.* The ash-leaved maple, a native of North America.
BOX'-HAUL, *v. t.* To veer a ship in a particular manner in going from one tack to another.
BOX'-LOB-BY, *n.* In a *theater,* the lobby leading to the boxes.
BOX'-THORN, *n.* A plant, the *lycium.*
BOX'-TREE, *n.* The box.
BOXED (boxt), *pp.* Inclosed in a box; struck on the head with the fist or hand; furnished with a box or hollow iron, as a wheel.
BOX'EN (boks'sn), *a.* Made of box-wood; resembling box
BOX'ER, *n.* One who fights with his fist.
BOX'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Inclosing in a box; striking with the fist; furnishing with a box.
BOX'ING, *n.* The act of fighting with the fist; a combat with the fist.
BOY, *n.* [Pers. *bach;* W. *bacgen.*] A male child; in *general,* applied to males under ten or twelve years of age; a lad. Sometimes it is used in contempt for a young man
BOY, *v. t.* To act a part in the manner of a boy.
† BOY'-BLIND, *a.* Blind as a boy; undiscerning.
BOY'S'-PLAY, *n.* Childish amusement; any thing trifling.
BOY'AR, *n.* A nobleman of Russia, Transylvania, &c. *See* BOJAR.
BOY'AU (boy'o), *n.*; *pl.* BOYAUX. [Fr.] In *fortification,* a ditch covered with a parapet.
BOY'ER, *n.* A Flemish sloop, with a castle at each end.

BOY'HOOD, *n.* The state of a boy, or of immature age.
BOY'ISH, *a.* Belonging to a boy; childish; trifling; resembling a boy in manners or opinions; puerile.
BOY'ISH-LY, *adv.* Childishly; in a trifling manner.
BOY'ISH-NESS, *n.* Childishness; the manners or behavior of a boy.
BOY'ISM, *n.* 1. Childishness; puerility.—*Dryden.* 2. The state of a boy.
BO-YŪ'NA, *n.* A large serpent of America.
BP. An abbreviation of *bishop.*
BRA-BANT'INE, *a.* Pertaining to Brabant.
† BRAB'BLE, *n.* [D. *brabbelen.*] A broil; a clamorous contest; a wrangle.—*Shak.*
† BRAB'BLE, *v. i.* To clamor; to contest noisily.
† BRAB'BLER, *n.* A clamorous, quarrelsome, noisy fellow; a wrangler.—*Shak.*
† BRAB'BLING, *ppr.* Clamoring; wrangling.
BRAC'CĀTE, *a.* [L. *bracca*, breeches.] Having feathers which descend to, and cover the feet.
BRĀCE, *n.* [Fr. *bras.*] 1. In *architecture*, a piece of timber, framed in with bevel joints, to keep the building from swerving either way. 2. That which holds any thing tight; a cincture or bandage. 3. A pair; a couple; as, a *brace* of ducks.—4. In *music*, a line or bracket placed perpendicularly at the beginning of each set of staves, in a score, serving to bind them together. 5. A thick strap, which supports a carriage on wheels. 6. A crooked line in printing, connecting two or more words or lines; thus, boll. } bowl. } —7. In *marine language*, a rope reeved through a block at the end of a yard. 8. *Brace*, or *brasse*, is a foreign measure answering to our *fathom.* 9. Harness; warlike preparation. 10. Tension; tightness. 11. *Braces, pl.* Suspenders, the straps that sustain pantaloons, &c. 12. The *braces* of a drum are the cords on the sides of it, for tightening the heads and snares. 13. A curved instrument of iron or wood for boring holes or driving screws, by pressure against the breast.
BRĀCE, *v. t.* 1. To draw tight; to tighten; to bind, or tie close; to make tight and firm. 2. To make tense; to strain up. 3. To furnish with braces. 4. To strengthen; to increase tension.—5. In *marine language*, to bring the yards to either side.
BRĀCED (brāst), *pp.* Furnished with braces; drawn close and tight; made tense.
BRĀCE'LET, *n.* [Fr. *brasselet* and *bracelet.*] 1. An ornament for the wrist. 2. A piece of defensive armor for the arm.
BRĀ'CER, *n.* 1. That which braces, binds, or makes firm; a band or bandage; also, armor for the arm. 2. A medicine which braces or strengthens the body.
BRAC'H, *n.* [Fr. *braque.*] A bitch of the hound kind.
BRAC'HI'AL, *a.* [L. *brachium.*] Belonging to the arm.
BRAC'HI-ATE, *a.* In *botany*, having branches in pairs, decussated, all nearly horizontal, and each pair at right angles with the next.
BRAC'HI-O-POD, *n.* One of a class of molluscous animals, having, instead of feet, two fleshy arms, which they can protrude or withdraw.
BRĀCH'MAN, } (brā'min), *n.* One of the sacerdotal order in
BRĀM'IN, } India.
BRAC'H-Y-CAT-A-LEC'TIC, *n.* A verse wanting two syllables at its termination.
BRAC'H-Y-DI-AG'O-NAL, *n.* The shortest of the diagonals of a rhombic prism.
BRA-CHYG'RA-PHER, *n.* A writer in short hand.—*Gayton.*
BRA-CHYG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *βραχυς* and *γραφη.*] The art or practice of writing in short hand; stenography.
BRA-CHYL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *βραχυς* and *λογος.*] In *rhetoric*, the expressing of any thing in the most concise manner.
BRAC'HY-TYP-OUS, *a.* [Gr. *βραχυς*, short, and *τυπος*, form.] In *mineralogy*, of a short form.—*Mohs.*
BRA-CHYP'TER-OUS, *a.* A term denoting that the wings of a bird, when folded, do not reach to the base of the tail.
BRA-CHYS'TO-CHRONE, *n.* A curve in which a body, descending by the force of gravity, moves through a given space in the shortest time.
BRAC'H-Y-ŪROUS, *a.* [Gr. *βραχυς* and *ουρα.*] Short-tailed; a term applied to a tribe of crustacea, comprehending the crabs.
BRĀC'ING, *n.* Act of bracing, or state of being braced.
BRĀC'ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with braces; making tight or firm.
BRĀC'ING, *a.* Having the quality of giving strength or tone.
BRAC'K, *n.* [Gr. *bruch.*] An opening caused by the parting of any solid body; a breach; a broken part.
BRAC'Ķ'EN, *n.* Fern. *See* BRAKE.
BRAC'K'ET, *n.* [Fr. *braquer.*] 1. Among *workers in timber*, an angular wooden stay, in form of the knee bent, to support shelves, scaffolds, and the like. 2. The cheek of a mortar carriage, made of strong plank.—3. In *printing*, hooks, inclosing one or more words; thus, [ ].
BRAC'K'ET, *v. t.* To place with brackets.
BRAC'KISH, *a.* [D. *brak.*] Salt, or salt in a moderate degree; it is applied to any water partially saturated with salt.
BRAC'KISH-NESS, *n.* The quality of being brackish; saltness in a small degree.—*Cheyne.*
† BRAC'KY, *a.* Brackish.
BRAC'TE-A, } *n.* [L.] In *botany*, an irregularly developed
BRAC'T, } leaf, differing from other leaves in color, growing out from the peduncle of a flower, and so near the flower as easily to be mistaken for the perianth.
BRAC'TE-ATE, *a.* Furnished with bracts.
BRAC'TED, *a.* Furnished with bracts.—*Martyn.*
BRAC'TE-ŌLE, *n.* A little bract.—*De Candolle.*
BRAC'TE-O-LATE, *n.* Furnished with bracteoles.
BRAC'TLESS, *a.* In *botany*, destitute of bracts.
BRAD, in Sax., is *broad*, and occurs in names; as in *Bradford, broadford.*
BRAD, *n.* [Arm. *broud.*] A kind of nail, without a broad head, used in floors and other work.
BRAD'Y-PUS, *n.* The *sloth*, which see.
BRAG, *v. i.* [W. *bragiaw.*] To display one's actions, merits, or advantages ostentatiously; to tell boastful stories. [*A low word.*] With *of.*—SYN. To swagger; boast; vapor; bluster; vaunt; flourish; talk big.
BRAG, *n.* A boast, or boasting; ostentatious verbal display of one's deeds or advantages; the thing boasted.
BRAG, *n.* A game at cards.—*Chesterfield.*
BRAG-GA-DŌ'CIO, *n.* A puffing, boasting fellow.
BRAG'GARD-ISM, *n.* [old Fr. *braggardise.*] Boastfulness; vain ostentation.
BRAG'GART, *n.* A boaster; a vain fellow.—*Shak.*
BRAG'GART, *a.* Boastful; vainly ostentatious.
BRAG'GER, *n.* One who brags; a boaster.
BRAG'GET, *n.* [W. *bragawd.*] A liquor made by fermenting the wort of ale and mead.
BRAG'GING, *ppr.* Boasting.
BRAG'GING, *n.* Boastful language.
BRAG'GING-LY, *adv.* Boastingly.
BRAG'LESS, *a.* Without bragging or ostentation.—*Shak.*
† BRAG'LY, *adv.* Finely; so as it may be bragged of.
BRAH'MA, *n.* The first person in the trinity of the Hindoos, the creator. The others are *Vishnoo*, the preserver, and *Siva*, the destroyer.
BRAH'MIN, *n.* A priest among the Hindoos.
BRĀID, *v. t.* [Sax. *bredan.*] 1. To weave or infold three or more strands to form one. 2. In *cookery*, to mingle by rubbing in some fluid or other soft substance; as, to *braid* starch.—*Forby.* 3. To break; to tear; to start; [*obs.*] 4. To reproach; [*obs.*] *See* UPBRAID.
BRĀID, *n.* 1. A string, cord, or other texture, formed by weaving together different strands. 2. A start.—*Sackville.*
BRĀID, *a.* Deceitful; hasty; fickle.—*Shak.*
BRĀID'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Formed into a braid; mingled by rubbing.
BRĀID'ING, *ppr.* Forming into a braid; mingling by rubbing.
BRĀIL, *n.* [Fr. *brayer.*] 1. A piece of leather to bind up a hawk's wing.—2. In *navigation*, brails are ropes passing through pulleys.
BRĀIL, *v. t.* *To brail up*, is to haul up into the brails, or to truss up with the brails.
BRĀIN, *n.* [Sax. *bregan, bregen, bragen.*] 1. That soft, whitish mass, or viscus, inclosed in the cranium or skull, in which the nerves and spinal marrow terminate, and which is supposed to be the seat of the intelligent principle in man. 2. The understanding.—*Hale.* 3. The affections; fancy; imagination.—*Shak.*; [*unusual.*]
BRĀIN, *v. t.* 1. To dash out the brains.—*Pope.* 2. To conceive; to understand.—*Shak.* [*Not used.*]
BRĀIN'-FE'VER, *n.* An inflammation of the brain.
BRĀIN'PAN, *n.* The skull which incloses the brain.—*Dryden.*
BRĀIN'-SICK, *a.* Disordered in the understanding; giddy, thoughtless.—*Shak.*
BRĀIN'-SICK-LY, *adv.* Weakly; with a disordered understanding.—*Shak.*
BRĀIN'-SICK-NESS, *n.* Disorder of the understanding; giddiness; indiscretion.
BRĀIN'-THROB, *n.* The throbbing of the brain.
BRĀIN'ISH, *a.* Hot-headed; furious.—*Shak.*
BRĀIN'LESS, *a.* Without understanding; silly; thoughtless; witless.—*Shak.*
BRĀIT, *n.* Among *jewelers*, a rough diamond.
† BRĀKE, *pp.* of *break.* *See* BREAK.
BRĀKE, *n.* [W. *brwg.*] 1. *Brake* is a name given to various species of fern. 2. A place overgrown with brake. 3. A thicket; a place overgrown with shrubs and brambles. 4. In the *United States*, a thicket of canes; as, a *cane-brake.*
BRĀKE, *n.* 1. An instrument to break flax or hemp. 2. The handle or lever by which a pump is worked. 3. A baker's kneading-trough. 4. A sharp bit, or snaffle. 5. A machine for confining refractory horses, while the smith is shoeing them. 6. That part of the carriage of a movable battery or engine which enables it to turn. 7. A large,

heavy harrow for breaking clods after plowing; called, also, a *drag*.

BRĀKE, *n.* A machine attached to wheels, particularly the wheels of heavy carriages and of rail-road cars, which, by pressing on the wheels, retards or stops their motion.

BRĀKE'MAN, *n.* One whose business it is to manage the *brake* in rail-road carriages.

BRĀK'Y, *a.* Full of brakes; rough; thorny.

BRÄM'A, BRUM'A, BRÄH'MA, } *n.* The chief deity of the Indian nations, considered as the creator of all things.

BRAM'BLE, *n.* [Sax. *brembel.*] A general name of the genus *rubus*, of which there are several species, as the blackberry, the raspberry, &c.

BRAM'BLE-BUSH, *n.* The bramble, or a collection of brambles growing together.

BRAM'BLE-NET, *n.* A hallier, or a net to catch birds.

BRAM'BLED, *a.* Overgrown with brambles.

BRAM'BLING, } *n.* A bird, a species of *fringilla*, the
BRAM'BLE, } mountain finch.

BRAM'BLY, *a.* Full of brambles.

BRÄM'IN, BRÄH'MIN, } *n.* [*See* BRACHMAN.] A priest among the Hindoos and other nations of India.

BRÄM'IN-ESS, BRÄM-IN-EE', } *n.* The wife of a Bramin.

BRA-MIN'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the Bramins, or their doctrines and worship.

BRÄM'IN-ISM, *n.* The religion of the Bramins.

BRAN, *n.* [W. *bran.*] The proper coat of wheat, rye, or other farinaceous grain, separated from the flour by bolting.

BRAN'-NEW. *See* BRAND NEW.

† BRANC'ARD, *n.* [Fr.] A horse litter.

BRÄNCH, *n.* [Fr. *branche.*] 1. The shoot of a tree or other plant; a limb; a bough shooting from the stem, or from another branch or bough. 2. Any arm or extended part shooting or extended from the main body of a thing. 3. Any member or part of a body or system; a distinct article; a section, or subdivision. 4. Any individual of a family descending in a collateral line; any descendant from a common parent or stock. 5. *Branches of a bridle*, two pieces of bent iron which bear the bit, the cross chains, and the curb. 6. A warrant or commission given to a pilot.—*Laws of Mass.* 7. A chandelier.—*Ash.*

BRÄNCH, *v. i.* 1. To shoot or spread in branches; to ramify, as a plant, or as horns. 2. To divide into separate parts or subdivisions, as a mountain, a stream, or a moral subject; to ramify. 3. To speak diffusively; to make many distinctions or divisions in a discourse. 4. To have horns shooting out.

BRÄNCH, *v. t.* 1. To divide, as into branches; to make subordinate divisions. 2. To adorn with needle-work, representing branches, flowers, or twigs.

BRÄNCH'-LĒAF, *n.* A leaf growing on a branch.

BRÄNCH'-PE-DUN'CLE (-pe-dunk'l), *n.* A peduncle springing from a branch.

BRÄNCH'-PĪ-LOT, *n.* A pilot who has a branch, or public commission.—*Laws of Mass.*

BRÄNCHED (brancht), *pp.* Divided or spread into branches; separated into subordinate parts; adorned with branches; furnished with branches.

BRÄNCHED'-WORK (brancht'wurk), *n.* The carved and sculptured leaves and branches in monuments and friezes.

BRÄNCH'ER, *n.* 1. One who shoots forth branches. 2. A young hawk, when it begins to leave the nest and take to the branches.

BRÄNCH'ER-Y, *n.* The ramifications or ramified vessels dispersed through the pulpy part of fruit.

BRANCHI-Æ, *n. pl.* Gills, the organs of respiration in certain aquatic animals, as fish, &c.

BRÄNCH'I-NESS, *n.* Fullness of branches.

BRÄNCH'ING, *ppr.* Shooting in branches; dividing into several subordinate parts.

BRÄNCH'ING, *a.* Furnished with branches; shooting out branches.

BRANCHI-O-POD, *n.*, BRANCHI-OP'O-DA, *n. pl.* } [Gr. βραγχια, gills, and πους, foot.] A small fresh-water crustacean, having some resemblance, in form, to the shrimp; the legs look like gills.

BRANCHI-OS'TE-GOUS, *a.* [Gr. βραγχια and στεγος.] Having gill-covers, or covered gills; belonging to gill-covers.

BRANCHI-RĒME, *n.* [Gr. βραγχια, and L. *remus.*] An animal that has legs terminating in a bundle of setiform branches, connected with its respiration.—*Kirby.*

BRÄNCH'LESS, *a.* Destitute of branches or shoots; without any valuable product; barren; naked.

BRÄNCH'LET, *n.* A little branch; a twig.

BRÄNCH'Y, *a.* Full of branches; having wide-spreading branches.—*Pope.*

BRAND, *n.* [Sax. *brand.*] 1. A burning piece of wood; or a stick or piece of wood partly burned. 2. A sword; [*now obsolete, unless in poetry.*] *Milton.*—3. A thunder-bolt.—*Granville.* 4. A mark made by burning with a hot iron, as upon a criminal, or upon a cask; hence, a stigma; any note of infamy. 5. A disease in vegetables, called, also *burn*, by which their leaves and tender bark are partially destroyed, as if burned.

BRAND, *v. t.* 1. To burn or impress a mark with a hot iron; as, to *brand* a criminal, by way of punishment; or, to *brand* a cask, or any thing else, for the purpose of fixing a mark upon it. 2. To fix a mark or character of infamy, in allusion to the branding of criminals; to stigmatize as infamous.

BRAND'-GOOSE, *n.* A species of wild goose, usually called *brant.*

BRAND'-I-RON (-ī'urn), *n.* 1. A branding-iron. 2. An iron frame to set a pot on.

BRAND'-NEW (-nū), *a.* Quite new; bright as a brand of fire. [*This word, though now vulgar, was considered by Spelman as peculiarly elegant and appropriate.*]—*Rich. Dict.*

BRAND'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Marked with a hot iron; stigmatized.

BRAND'ING, *ppr.* Impressing a mark with a hot iron; fixing a stigma, or mark of reproach

BRAND'ING-I-RON (-ī-urn), *n.* An iron to brand with.

BRAN'DIED (bran'did), *a.* Mingled or strengthened with brandy.

BRAND'ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *brandir.*] 1. To move or wave, as a weapon; to raise and move in various directions; to shake, vibrate, or flourish. 2. To play with; to flourish.

† BRAND'ISH, *n.* A flourish.—*Ben Jonson.*

BRAND'ISHED (bran'disht), *pp.* Raised and waved in the air with a flourish.

BRAND'ISH-ER, *n.* One who brandishes.

BRAND'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Raising and waving in the air, flourishing.

† BRAN'DLE, *v. i.* [Fr. *brandiller.*] To shake.—*Cotgrave.*

BRAND'LING, *n.* A kind of worm.—*Walton.*

BRAN'DY, *n.* [D. *branden.*] An ardent spirit, distilled from wine. This is the appropriate sense, though the term is extended in America to spirit obtained from other sources; as, *peach* brandy, *cider* brandy.

BRAN'DY-WĪNE, *n.* Brandy.—*Wiseman.*

BRAN"GLE, *n.* [Fr. *branler.*] A wrangle; a squabble; a noisy contest or dispute.—*Swift.*

BRAN"GLE, *v. i.* To wrangle; to dispute contentiously; to squabble.—*Swift.*

BRAN"GLE-MENT, *n.* Wrangle; brangle.

BRAN"GLER, *n.* A quarrelsome person; a wrangler.

BRAN"GLING, *n.* A quarrel.—*Whitlock.*

BRANK, *n.* 1. Buckwheat, a species of *polygonum.* 2. In *some parts of England and Scotland*, a *scolding-bridle*, an instrument for correcting scolding women.

BRANK'UR-SINE, *n.* [*brank*, and L. *ursus.*] *Bear's-breech*, or *acanthus*, a genus of plants.

BRAN'LIN, *n.* A species of fish of the salmon kind.

BRAN'NY, *a.* Having the appearance of bran; consisting of bran.—*Wiseman.*

† BRAN'SLE, *n.* A brawl, or dance.—*Spenser.*

BRANT, *n.* A species of goose; called, also, *brent* and *brand-goose*, which see.

BRANT, *a.* Steep.—*Todd.*

BRANT'-FOX, *n.* A kind of fox with black feet; it is smaller than the common fox.

BRĀ'SEN (brā'zn), *a.* Made of brass.

BRASH, *a.* 1. Hasty in temper; impetuous; rash.—*Grose.* 2. Brittle.—*Pick. Voc.*, [*local.*]

BRĀ'SIER (brā'zhur), *n.* 1. An artificer who works in brass. 2. A pan for holding coals.

BRA-SIL'. *See* BRAZIL.

BRĀSS, *n.* [Sax. *bræs.*] 1. An alloy of copper and zinc, of a yellow color. 2. Impudence; a brazen face.

BRĀSS'-BAND, *n.* A company of musicians who perform on instruments of brass, as the trumpet, bugle, &c.

BRĀSS'-FOIL, *n.* Dutch leaf, formed by beating out plates of brass to great thinness.

BRĀSS'-PĀVED, *a.* Hard as brass.—*Spenser.*

BRĀSS'-VISAGED, *a.* Impudent.

BRĀSS'AGE, *n.* A sum formerly levied to defray the expense of coinage.

BRĀSS'ART, *n.* [Fr. *bras*, the arm.] In *plate armor*, the piece which protects the upper part of the arm, between the elbow and shoulder.

BRĀSSE, *n.* The pale-spotted perch.

BRAS'SET, *n.* A casque, or head-piece of armor.

BRAS'SI-CA, *n.* [L.] Cabbage.—*Pope.*

BRĀSS'I-NESS, *n.* A quality of brass; the appearance of brass.

BRĀSS'Y, *a.* 1. Pertaining to brass; partaking of brass; hard as brass; having the color of brass. 2. Impudent; impudently bold.

† BRAST, *a.* Burst.—*Spenser.*

BRAT, *n.* [Germ. *brut.*] 1. A child, so called in contempt. 2. Offspring; progeny.

BRAUL, *n.* Indian cloth, with blue and white stripes.

BRA-VA'DO, *n.* [Sp. *bravata.*] A boast, or brag; an arrogant menace, intended to intimidate.

BRAVE, *a.* [Fr. *brave.*] 1. Fearless of danger. 2. Having a noble mien; as, a *brave* grace.—*Shak.* 3. Magnificent; grand; as, a *brave* place.—*Denham.* 4. Excellent; noble; dignified; *but in modern usage it has nearly lost its application to things.* 5. Gaudy; showy in dress.—*Spenser,* [*obsolete.*]—SYN. Courageous; gallant; daring; valiant; valorous; bold; heroic; intrepid; fearless; dauntless; magnanimous; high-spirited.

BRAVE, *n.* 1. A hector; a man daring beyond discretion or decency.—*Dryden.* 2. A boast; a challenge; a defiance.—*Shak.* 3. *A brave* (from the French), is a term applied to an Indian warrior in America.

BRAVE, *v. t.* 1. To defy; to challenge; to encounter with courage and fortitude, or without being moved; to set at defiance. 2. To carry a boasting appearance of.—*Bacon.*

BRAVED, *pp.* Defied; set at defiance; met without dismay, or being moved.

BRAVE'LY, *adv.* 1. Courageously; gallantly; splendidly; in a brave manner; heroically. In *Spenser,* finely; gaudily. 2. In good health, or much recovered from illness. [*In this sense, which is provincial in England, the word is still sometimes used in America.*]

BRAV'ER-Y, *n.* 1. Undaunted spirit; fearlessness of danger. 2. Splendor; magnificence; showy appearance.—*Spenser.* 3. Show; ostentation; fine dress.—*Bacon.* 4. Bravado; boast.—*Sidney.* 5. A showy person.—*Spenser.* [*In the last four senses, this word is nearly antiquated.*]—SYN. Courage; heroism; intrepidity; gallantry; valor; fearlessness; dauntlessness; hardihood; manfulness.

BRAV'ING, *ppr.* Setting at defiance; challenging.

* BRA'VO, *n.* [It. and Sp.] A daring villain; a bandit; one who sets law at defiance; an assassin, or murderer.

BRA'VO, *interj.* Well done.

BRA-VU'RA, n. [It.] In *music,* an air requiring great force and spirit.

BRAWL, *v. i.* [Germ. *brüllen.*] 1. To quarrel noisily and indecently. 2. To speak loud and indecently. 3. To roar as water; to make a noise.—SYN. To wrangle; squabble; contend.

BRAWL, *v. t.* To drive or beat away.

BRAWL, *n.* [Norm. *braul.*] 1. Noisy contention.—2. *Formerly,* a kind of dance, said to resemble the modern cotillon.—*Shak.* SYN. Noise; quarrel; scurrility; uproar.

BRAWL'ER, *n.* A noisy fellow; a wrangler.

BRAWL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Quarreling; noisy; quarrelsome.

BRAWL'ING, *n.* The act of quarreling.

BRAWL'ING-LY, *adv.* In a quarrelsome manner.

BRAWN, *n.* [L. *aprugnus.*] 1. The flesh of a boar, or the animal itself. 2. The fleshy, protuberant, muscular part of the body. 3. Bulk; muscular strength. 4. The arm, from its muscles or strength. 5. In *cookery,* the flesh of the boar, or of swine, *collared,* so as to squeeze out much of the fat, boiled, and pickled.

† BRAWN, *v. t.* To render strong.—*Fuller.*

BRAWN'ED, *a.* Brawny; strong.—*Spenser.*

BRAWN'ER, *n.* A boar killed for the table.

BRAWN'I-NESS, *n.* The quality of being brawny; strength; hardiness.—*Locke.*

BRAWN'Y, *a.* Having large, strong muscles.—*Dryden.*—SYN. Musculous; muscular; fleshy; strong; bulky.

BRAY, *v. t.* [Sax. *bracan.*] 1. To pound, beat, or grind small. 2. To make a harsh sound, as of an ass. 3. To make a harsh, disagreeable, grating sound.

BRAY, *n.* The harsh sound or roar of an ass; a harsh, grating sound.

† BRAY, *n.* [W. *bre.*] 1. A bank or mound of earth. 2. A declivity or slope of a hill: Scottish *brae.*

BRAY'ER, *n.* 1. One who brays like an ass. 2. An instrument to temper ink in printing-offices.

BRAY'ING, *ppr.* Pounding, or grinding small; making the noise of an ass; roaring.

BRAY'ING, *n.* 1. The noise of an ass. 2. Roar; noise; clamor.—*Smith.*

BRAYLE, *n.* *See* BRAIL.

BRAZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *braser.*] 1. To soder with an alloy of brass and zinc. 2. To harden to impudence; to harden, as with brass.

BRA'ZEN (brā'zn), *a.* 1. Made of brass. 2. Pertaining to brass; proceeding from brass. 3. Impudent; having a front like brass.—*Brazen age,* or age of brass, in *mythology,* the degenerate age which succeeded the *silver age.*

BRA'ZEN, *v. i.* To be impudent; to bully.

BRA'ZEN-BROWED, *a.* Shameless; impudent.—*Brown.*

BRA'ZEN-FACE, *n.* An impudent person; one remarkable for effrontery.—*Shak.*

BRA'ZEN-FA'CED (brā'zn-fāste), *a.* Impudent; bold to excess; shameless.—*Dryden.*

BRA'ZEN-LY, *adv.* In a bold, impudent manner.

BRA'ZEN-NESS, *n.* 1. Appearance like brass. 2. Impudence; excess of assurance.

BRA'ZIER. *See* BRASIER.

* BRA-ZIL', } *n.* [Port. *braza.*] Brazil, or Brazil-
BRA-ZIL'-WOOD, } wood, is a very heavy wood, used for dyeing red, growing in Brazil, and other tropical countries.

BRA-ZIL'-NUT, *n.* The nut of a large South American fruit-tree, the *Bertholletia excelsa.*—*Brande.*

BRAZ-IL-ETTO, *n.* An inferior kind of Brazil-wood, brought from Jamaica.

BRA-ZIL'IAN, *a.* Pertaining to Brazil.—*Barlow.*

BRAZ'ING, *n.* The act of uniting by an alloy of brass and zinc.

BREACH, *n.* [Fr. *breche.*] 1. The act of breaking, or state of being broken; a rupture; a break; a gap; the space between the several parts of a solid body, parted by violence. 2. The violation of a law; the violation or non fulfillment of a contract; the non-performance of a moral duty. 3. An opening in a coast; [*not usual.*] 4. Separation between friends by means of enmity; difference; quarrel. 5. Infraction; injury; invasion; as, a *breach* upon kingly power. 6. Bereavement; loss of a friend, and its consequent affliction. 7. A violation of the public peace, as by a riot, affray, or any tumult which is contrary to law, and destructive to the public tranquillity, is called a *breach of the peace.*—SYN. Rent; cleft; chasm; rift; disruption; fracture; aperture; gap; break; infraction; infringement; violation; quarrel; dispute; contention; difference; separation; misunderstanding.

BREACH, *v. t.* To make a breach, or opening, as in the walls of a fortification.—*Life of Wellington.*

BREACH'FUL, *a.* Full of breaches.

BREACH'Y, *a.* Apt to break fences; unruly.—*Sussex.*

BREAD (bred), *n.* [Sax. *breod.*] 1. A mass of dough, made by moistening and kneading the flour or meal of some species of grain, and baking it in an oven or pan. 2. Food in general. 3. Support of life, in general; maintenance.

† BREAD, *v. t.* [Sax. *brædan.*] To spread.—*Ray.*

BREAD'-CHIP-PER, *n.* One who chips bread; a baker's servant; an under butler.

BREAD'-CORN, *n.* Corn of which bread is made.

BREAD'-FRUIT-TREE, *n.* A tree which grows in the isles of the Pacific Ocean, to the height of forty feet, and produces a globular fruit five or six inches in diameter, which, when roasted, has somewhat the taste of the potato, and forms an excellent substitute for bread.

BREAD'-ROOM, *n.* An apartment in a ship's hold, where the bread is kept.

BREAD'EN (bred'dn), *a.* Made of bread. [*Little used.*]

BREAD'LESS, *a.* Without bread; destitute of food.

BREAD'STUFF, *n.* Bread-corn; meal; bread. [*Used in the United States.*]

BREADTH (bredth), *n.* [Sax. *bræd* and *bred.*] The measure or extent of any plain surface from side to side.

BREADTH'LESS, *a.* Having no breadth.—*More.*

BREAK (brāke), *v. t.*; pret. *broke,* [*brake, obs.*]; pp. *broke,* or *broken.* [Sax. *bræcan, brecan.*] 1. To part or divide by force and violence, as a solid substance; to rend apart. 2. To burst or open by force. 3. To divide by piercing or penetrating; to burst forth. 4. To make breaches, or gaps, by battering, as in a wall. 5. To destroy, crush, weaken, or impair, as the human body or constitution. 6. To sink; to appall, or subdue; as, to *break* the spirits. 7. To crush; to shatter; to dissipate the strength of, as of an army. 8. To weaken, or impair, as the faculties. 9. To tame; to train to obedience; to make tractable, as a young horse. 10. To make bankrupt. 11. To discard, dismiss, or cashier.—*Swift.* 12. To crack; to part, or divide, as the skin; to open, as an aposteme. 13. To violate, as a contract or promise. 14. To infringe, or violate, as a law, or any moral obligation. 15. To stop; to interrupt; to cause to cease. 16. To intercept; to check; to lessen the force of. 17. To separate; to part. 18. To dissolve any union, sometimes with *off.* 19. To cause to abandon; to reform, or cause to reform; as, to *break* one's self of bad habits. 20. To open, as a purpose; to propound something new; to make a first disclosure of opinions. 21. To frustrate; to prevent. 22. To take away. 23. To stretch; to strain; to rack.—SYN. To dispart; rend; tear; crash; shatter; batter; violate; infringe; demolish; destroy.

To break the back, to strain or dislocate the vertebræ with too heavy a burden; also, to disable one's fortune.—*To break bulk,* to begin to unload.—*Mar. Dict. To break a deer,* to cut it up at table.—*To break cover,* to come forth from a lurking-place, as hunted game.—*To break fast,* to eat the first meal in the day, but used as a compound word.—*To break ground,* to plow.—*To break ground,* to dig; to open trenches; and, *figuratively,* to commence an undertaking.—*To break the heart,* to afflict grievously.—*To break a jest,* to utter a jest unexpectedly.—*To break the neck,* to dislocate the joints of the neck.—*To break off.* 1. To put a sudden stop to; to interrupt; to discontinue. 2. To sever; to divide.—*To break up.* 1. To dissolve, or put an end to. 2. To open, or lay open. 3. To plow ground the first time, or after lying long unplowed. 4. To

separate. 5. To disband.—*To break in,* to train, or accustom.—*To break upon the wheel,* to stretch and break the bones by torture upon the wheel.—*To break wind,* to give vent to wind from the body backward.

BRĒĀK, *v. i.* 1. To part; to separate; to divide in two. 2. To burst. 3. To burst, by dashing against something. 4. To open, as a tumor. 5. To open, as the morning; to show the first light; to dawn. 6. To burst forth; to utter or exclaim. 7. To fail in trade or other occupation; to become bankrupt. 8. To decline in health and strength; to begin to lose the natural vigor.—*Swift.* 9. To issue out with vehemence.—*Pope.* 10. To make way with violence or suddenness; to rush; *often with a participle.* 11. To come to an explanation; as, I am to *break* with thee on some affairs.—*Shak.* 12. To suffer an interruption of friendship; to fall out. 13. To faint, flag, or pant.

To break away, to disengage itself from; to rush from; also, to dissolve itself, or dissipate, as fog or clouds.—*To break forth,* to issue out.—*To break from,* to disengage from; to depart abruptly, or with vehemence.—*To break in,* to enter by force; to enter unexpectedly; to intrude.—*To break loose,* to get free by force; to escape from confinement by violence; to shake off restraint.—*To break off,* to part; to divide; also, to desist suddenly.—*To break off from,* to part from with violence.—*To break out.* 1. To issue forth; to discover itself by its effects; to arise or spring up. 2. To appear in eruptions, as pustules. 3. To throw off restraint, and become dissolute.—*To break up,* to dissolve itself and separate; as, a company *breaks up.*—*To break with,* to part in enmity; to cease to be friends.

BRĒĀK, *n.* 1. A state of being open, or the act of separating; an opening made by force; an open place. 2. A pause; an interruption. 3. A line in writing or printing, noting a suspension of the sense, or a stop in the sentence. —4. In *a ship,* the *break of the deck* is the part where it terminates and the descent on to the next deck below commences. 5. The first appearance of light in the morning; the dawn; as, the *break* of day.—6. In *architecture,* a recess, or projection which *breaks* the continuity of the surface.

BRĒĀK'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being broken.

BRĒĀK'AĠE, *n.* A breaking; also, an allowance for things broken, in transportation.

BRĒĀK'ER, *n.* 1. The person who breaks any thing; a violator, or transgressor. 2. A rock which breaks the waves; or the wave itself which is broken. 3. A pier, mound, or other solid matter, placed in a river, to break the floating ice. 4. One that breaks up ground. 5. A destroyer.—*Micah,* ii.

BRĒAK'FAST (brek'fast), *n.* The first meal in the day; or the thing eaten at the first meal.

BRĒAK'FAST (brek'fast), *v. i.* To eat the first meal in the day.

BRĒAK'FAST-ING (brek'fast-ing), *ppr.* Eating or taking the first meal in the day.

BRĒAK'FAST-ING, *n.* A party at breakfast.

BRĒĀK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Parting by violence; rending asunder; subduing, as a young horse; becoming bankrupt.

BRĒĀK'ING, *n.* The act of rending; of dissolving friendship; of subduing a young animal, &c. *Breaking in,* the act of subduing and taming. *See, also, the verb.*

BRĒĀK'MAN. *See* BRAKEMAN.

BRĒĀK'NEĊK, *n.* A fall that breaks the neck; a steep place endangering the neck. *a.* Endangering the neck.

† BRĒĀK'PROM-ISE, *n.* One who makes a practice of breaking his promise.

† BRĒĀK'VOW, *n.* One who habitually breaks his vows. —*Shak.*

BRĒAK'WA-TER, *n.* 1. A mole or other obstruction at the entrance of a harbor, estuary, &c., to break or diminish the force of the waves, to secure the vessels in harbor. 2. A small buoy fastened to a large one, when the rope of the latter is not long enough to reach the surface of the water.

BRĒAM, *n.* [Fr. *brême.*] A fish, the *cyprinus brama,* an inhabitant of lakes and deep water.

BRĒAM, *v. t.* In *sea language,* to burn off the filth, such as grass, sea-weed, ooze, &c., from a ship's bottom.

BRĒAST (brest), *n.* [Sax. *breast.*] 1. The soft, protuberant body, adhering to the thorax, which, in females, furnishes milk for infants. 2. The fore part of the thorax, or the fore part of the human body, between the neck and the belly. 3. The part of a beast which answers to the breast in man. 4. *Figuratively,* the heart; the conscience; the disposition of the mind; the affections; the seat of the affections and passions. 5. *Formerly,* the power of singing. —*Tusser.*

BRĒAST (brest), *v. t.* To meet in front; to oppose breast to breast.—*Goldsmith.*

BRĒAST'-BAND, *n.* A rope or belt of canvas passed round the body of a man who heaves the lead in sounding, and fastened to the rigging, to prevent his falling into the sea.

BRĒAST'-BŌNE, *n.* The bone of the breast; the *sternum.*

BRĒAST'-ĊASK-ET, *n.* One of the largest and longest of the caskets or strings on the middle of the yard of a ship.

BRĒAST'-FĂST, *n.* A large rope to confine a ship sidewise to a wharf or key.

BRĒAST'-DEEP, *a.* Breast-high; as high as the breast.

BRĒAST'-HĪGH (brest'hī), *a.* High as the breast.

BRĒAST'-HOOKS, *n. pl.* Knees placed across the stem of a ship, to strengthen the fore part, and unite the bows on each side.

BRĒAST'-KNOT (brest'-not), *n.* A knot of ribbons worn on the breast.

BRĒAST'-PIN, *n.* An ornamental pin, fixed in the linen near the breast; sometimes, also, called a *broach.*

BRĒAST'-PLĀTE, *n.* 1. Armor for the breast. 2. A strap that runs across a horse's breast.—3. In *Jewish antiquity,* a part of the vestment of the high-priest.

BRĒAST'-PLOW, *n.* A plow, driven by the breast, used to cut or pare turf.

BRĒAST'-RŌPE. *See* BREAST-BAND.

BRĒAST'-WHEEL, *n.* A water-wheel, which receives the water at about half its height, or at the level of its axis.

BRĒAST'-WŌRK (brest'wurk), *n.* In *fortification,* a work thrown up for defense; a parapet, which see.

BRĒAST'ED, *a.* Having a broad breast; having a fine voice.

BRĒASTING, *ppr.* Meeting with the breast; opposing in front.—*Breasting up a hedge,* is cutting the face of it on one side so as to lay bare the principal upright stems of the plants.—*Brande.*

BRĒATH (breth), *n.* [Sax. *brǽth.*] 1. The air inhaled and expelled in the respiration of animals. 2. Life.—*Dryden.* 3. The state or power of breathing freely; opposed to a state of exhaustion from violent action; as, *out of breath.* 4. Respite; pause; time to breathe. 5. Breeze; air in gentle motion. 6. A single respiration. 7. An instant; the time of a single respiration; a single act.—8. *Figuratively,* a word; as, "a *breath* can make them."—*Goldsmith.*

BRĒATH'A-BLE, *a.* That may be breathed.

BRĒATH'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being breathable.

BRĒATHE, *v. i.* 1. To respire; to inspire and expire air. Hence, to live. 2. To take breath; to rest from action. 3. To pass as air.

BRĒATHE, *v. t.* 1. To inhale as air into the lungs, and expel it. 2. To inject by breathing; to infuse; followed by *into.* 3. To expire; to eject by breathing; followed by *out.* 4. To exercise; to keep in breath; as, "swift as *breathed* stags."—*Shak.* 5. To inspire or blow into; to cause to sound by breathing. 6. To exhale; to emit as breath. 7. To utter softly or in private. 8. [W. *brathu,* to pierce.] To give air or vent to; to open, as a vein. 9 To express; to manifest.

BRĒATHED, *pp.* Inhaled and exhaled; respired; uttered

BRĒATH'ER, *n.* One who breathes or lives; one who utters; one who animates or infuses by inspiration.

BRĒATH'FUL (breth'ful), *a.* Full of breath; full of odor.

BRĒATHING, *ppr.* 1. Respiring; living; uttering. 2. *a.* Exhibiting to the life.

BRĒATHING, *n.* 1. Respiration; the act of inhaling and exhaling air. 2. A gentle motion of the air; applied also, figuratively, to a gentle influence or operation; as, the *breathings* of the Spirit. 3. Aspiration; secret prayer. 4. Breathing-place; vent. 5. Accent; aspiration; as, a rough *breathing.*

BRĒATHING-PLĀCE, *n.* 1. A pause. 2. A vent.

BRĒATHING-TĪME, *n.* Pause; relaxation.

BRĒATH'LESS (breth'les), *a.* 1. Being out of breath; spent with labor or violent action. 2. Dead.

BRĒATH'LESS-NESS, *n.* The state of being exhausted of breath.

BREĊ'CIA, *n.* [It.] In *mineralogy,* a rock composed of angular fragments of the same mineral, or of different minerals, united by a cement, and presenting a variety of colors.

BREĊ'CIĀ-TED, *a.* Consisting of angular fragments, cemented together.

BRED, *pp.* of *breed.* Generated; produced; contrived; educated.

† BRĒDE, *n.* A braid.—*Addison.*

BREECH, *n.* 1. The lower part of the body behind. 2. Breeches; *but rarely used in the singular.* 3. The hinder part of a gun or any thing else.

BREECH, *v. t.* 1. To put into breeches. 2. To whip on the breech. 3. To furnish with breeching.

BREECH, *v. t.* To fasten with breeching.

BREECH'ED (breecht), *pp.* or *a.* Put into breeches; whipped on the breech.

BREECHES (brich'ez), *n. pl.* [Sax. *brœc, brœccæ.*] A garment worn by men, covering the hips and thighs.—*To wear the breeches* is, in the wife, to usurp the authority of the husband.

BREECHING (brich'ing), *ppr.* 1. Furnishing with breeches, or with a breech. 2. Whipping the breech; and, *as a noun,* a whipping.

BREECHING, *n.* 1. That part of a harness which comes round the breech of a horse, also called *breech-band.*—*Brande.* 2. Ropes with which cannon are lashed to the sides of a ship, to prevent their running back.

BREED, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bred.* [Sax. *bredan, brædan.*] 1. To generate; to engender; to hatch; to produce the young of any species of animals. Always applied to the mother or dam. 2. To produce within or upon the body. 3. To cause; to occasion; to produce; to originate. 4. To contrive; to hatch; to produce by plotting. 5. To give birth to; to be the native place of. 6. To educate; to instruct; to form by education. 7. To bring up; to nurse and foster; to take care of in infancy, and through the age of youth; to provide for, train, and conduct; to instruct the mind and form the manners in youth.

BREED, *v. i.* 1. To produce, as a fetus; to bear and nourish, as in pregnancy. 2. To be formed in the parent or dam; to be generated, or to grow, as young before birth. 3. To have birth; to be produced. 4. To be increased by a new production.—5. To *raise a breed,* used of rearing animals.—6. To *breed in and in,* to breed from animals of the same stock, and very nearly related.—*Farmer's Encyc.*

BREED, *n.* 1. A race or progeny from the same parents or stock. 2. A cast; a kind; a race of men or other animals. [But *race* is preferable when we speak of men, unless contemptuously or in sport.] 3. Progeny; offspring; *applied to other things than animals.* 4. A number produced at once; a hatch; a brood.

† **BREED'-BĀTE**, *n.* One who breeds or originates quarrels.—*Shak.*

BREED'ER, *n.* 1. The female that breeds or produces, whether human or other animal. 2. The person who educates or brings up; that which brings up. 3. That which produces. 4. One who raises a breed; one who takes care to raise a particular breed, or breeds, as of horses or cattle.

BREED'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Bearing and nourishing, as a fetus; engendering; producing; educating.

BREED'ING, *n.* 1. The act of generating or of producing. 2. The raising of a breed or breeds. 3. Formation of mind and manners. 4. *By way of eminence,* deportment or behavior in the external offices and decorums of social life. Hence, *good breeding* is politeness.—SYN. Education; instruction; nurture; training; manners.

BREEZE, *n.* [Sax. *briosa.*] A genus of flies, technically called *tabanus,* whose sting greatly annoys animals.

BREEZE, *n.* [It. *brezza.*] 1. A light wind; a gentle gale. 2. A shifting wind, that blows from the sea or from the land, for a certain time, by night or by day.

BREEZE, *v. i.* To blow gently; *a word common among seamen.—Barlow.*

BREEZE'LESS, *a.* Motionless; destitute of breezes.

BREEZ'Y, *a.* 1. Fanned with gentle winds or breezes. 2. Subject to frequent breezes.—*Gray.*

BRĒ'HON, *n.* In *Irish,* a judge; and hence *Brehon laws,* the unwritten common law of the country.

BRĒIS'LA-KĪTE, *n.* A Vesuvian mineral.

† **BRĒME**, *a.* [Sax. *bremman.*] Cruel; sharp.—*Chaucer.*

† **BREN**, *v. t.* [Sax. *brennan.*] To burn.—*Spenser.*

BREN'NAGE, *n.* In the *middle ages,* a tribute or composition which tenants paid to their lord, in lieu of bran, which they were obliged to furnish for his hounds.

† **BRENT**, } *a.* [W. *bryn.*] Steep; high.
† **BRANT**, }

BRENT, *n.* 1. A brant, or brand-goose; a fowl. 2. *part.* Burned; [*obs.*] *See* BREN.

BRE-PHOTRO-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *βρεφος* and *τρεφω.*] The nurture of orphans.

BREST, } *n.* In *architecture,* the member of a column,
BRĔAST, } more usually called *torus,* or *tore.*

BREST'-SUM-MER, *n.* In *architecture,* a piece in the outward part of a wooden building, into which the girders are framed.

BRET, *n.* A local name of the *turbot,* called, also, *burt* or *brut.*

† **BRET'FUL**, *a.* Brimful.—*Chaucer.*

BRETH'REN, *n.*; *pl.* of *brother.* It is used almost exclusively in solemn and Scriptural language, in the place of *brothers. See* BROTHER.

BRET'TI-CES, *n. pl.* The name given by miners to the wooden supports for the roof of a coal mine.

BRĒVE, *n.* [It. *breve;* L. *brevis.*] 1. In *old music,* a note or character of time equal to two semibreves.—2. In *law,* a writ directed to the chancellor, judges, sheriffs, or other officers, whereby a person is summoned, or attached, to answer in the king's court. This word, in the latter sense, is more generally written *brief.*

BRE-VET', *n.* 1. In *French usage,* a document without seal (a warrant), by which the king grants a favor, privilege, title, or dignity. 2. A commission to an officer, which entitles him to an honorary rank in the army above his actual rank and pay. Thus, a brevet-major serves and draws pay as a captain.

BRĒ'VI-A-RY, *n.* [Fr. *breviaire.*] 1. An abridgment; a compend; an epitome. 2. A book containing the daily service of the Roman Catholic Church.

BRĒ'VI-AT, }
BRĒ'VI-ATE, } *n.* A short compend, a summary.

† **BRĒ'VI-ĀTE**, *v. t.* To abridge. *See* ABBREVIATE.

BRĒ'VI-A-TŪRE, *n.* An abbreviation.

BRE-VIĒR', *n.* [Fr. *breviaire.*] A small kind of printing types, in size between bourgeois and minion.

BRĒ-VIL'O-QUENCE, *n.* [L. *brevis* and *loquor.*] A brief and pertinent mode of speaking.

BREVI-PED, *a.* [L. *brevis* and *pes.*] Having short legs, as certain birds.

BREVI-PED, *n.* A fowl having short legs.

BRE-VI-PEN'NATE, *a.* Denoting grallatory birds, having short wings, as the ostrich.

BRĒ'VI-TY, *n.* [L. *brevitas.*] 1. Shortness; *applied to time.* 2. Shortness; conciseness; succinctness; contraction into few words; *applied to discourses.*

BREW, *v. t.* [Sax. *briwan.*] 1. In a *general sense,* to boil and mix.—2. In a *more restricted sense,* to make beer, ale, or other similar liquor. 3. To mingle. 4. To contrive; to plot. 5. To put in a state of preparation.

BREW, *v. i.* 1. To be in a state of preparation; to be mixing, forming, or collecting; as, mischief is *brewing.* 2. To perform the business of brewing or making beer.

BREW, *n.* The mixture formed by brewing; that which is brewed.

BREW'-HOUSE, *n.* A brewery; a house used for brewing.

BREW'AGE, *n.* Malt liquor; drink brewed.

BREWED (brūde), *pp.* Mixed, steeped, and fermented; made by brewing.

BREW'ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to prepare malt liquors; one who brews.

BREW'ER-Y, *n.* A brew-house; the house and apparatus where brewing is carried on.

BREW'ING, *ppr.* 1. Preparing malt liquor. 2. In a state of mixing, forming, or preparing. 3. Contriving; preparing.

BREWING, *n.* 1. The act or process of preparing liquors from malt and hops. 2. The quantity brewed at once.—3. Among *seamen,* a collection of black clouds portending a storm.

BREW'IS, *n.* 1. Broth; pottage; [*obs.*] 2. A piece of bread soaked in boiling fat pottage, made of salted meat.

BRI-ĀRE-AN, *a.* Many-handed; from Briareus, a fabulous monster having a hundred hands.

BRĪBE, *n.* [Ir. *breab.*] 1. A price, reward, gift, or favor bestowed or promised with a view to pervert the judgment, or corrupt the conduct of a judge, witness, or other person. 2. That which seduces.

BRĪBE, *v. t.* 1. To give or promise a reward or consideration, with a view to pervert the judgment, or corrupt the conduct. 2. To gain by a bribe; as, to *bribe* a child to take physic; [*rare, except in familiar language.*]

BRĪBE'-DĒ-VOUR'ING, *a.* Greedy of bribes.

BRĪBE'-PAN'DER, *n.* [*bribe* and *pander.*] One who procures bribes.—*Burke.*

BRĪBE'-WŌR'THY, *a.* Worth bribing to obtain.

BRĪBE'LESS, *a.* That can not be bribed; that is not bribed

BRĪB'ER, *n.* One who bribes, or pays for corrupt practices.

BRĪB'ER-Y, *n.* The act or practice of giving or taking rewards for corrupt practices.

BRICK, *n.* [Fr. *brique.*] 1. A mass of earth, chiefly clay, first moistened and made fine by grinding or treading, then formed into an oblong square in a mold, dried and baked or burned in a kiln; used in buildings and walls. 2. A loaf shaped like a brick.

BRICK, *v. t.* 1. To lay or pave with bricks. 2. To imitate or counterfeit a brick wall on plaster. To *brick up,* to fill up with brick.

BRICK'BAT, *n.* A piece or fragment of a brick.

BRICK'-BUILT (-bilt), *a.* Built with bricks.—*Dryden.*

BRICK'-CLAY, *n.* Clay used or suitable for making bricks

BRICK'-DUST, *n.* Dust of pounded bricks.

BRICK'-EARTH (-erth), *n.* Clay or earth used or suitable for bricks.

BRICK'-KILN (brik'kil), *n.* A kiln, or furnace, in which bricks are baked or burned.

BRICK'LAY-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to build with bricks; a mason.

BRICK'MAK-ER, *n.* [*brick* and *make.*] One who makes bricks, or whose occupation is to make bricks.

BRICK'NOG'GING, *n.* In *architecture,* brick-work carried up and fitted in between timber framing.

BRICK'TRIM'MER, *n.* A brick arch built against a wooden trimmer, in front of a fire-place, to prevent accidents by fire.

BRICK'-YARD, *n.* A place where bricks are made.

BRICK'-WORK, *n.* The laying of bricks, or a wall of bricks

† **BRICK'LE**, *a.* Brittle; easily broken.

† **BRICK'LE-NESS**, *n.* Fragility; brittleness.—*Barret.*

BRICK'Y, *a.* Full of bricks, or formed of bricks.

BRĪD'AL, *a.* Belonging to a bride, or to a wedding; nuptial; connubial.

BRĪD'AL, *n.* The nuptial festival.—*Dryden.*

BRĬ-DAL-TY, *n.* Celebration of the nuptial feast.
BRĪDE, *n.* [Sax. *bryd.*] 1. A woman new married. 2. A woman espoused, or contracted to be married; [*this is the original meaning.*]
BRĪDE, *v. t.* To make a wife of; to marry.
BRĪDE'-BED, *n.* The marriage bed.—*Prior.*
BRĪDE'-CĀKE, *n.* The cake which is made for the guests at a wedding; called, in the United States, *wedding cake.*
BRĪDE'-CHĀM-BER, *n.* The nuptial apartment.
BRĪD'ED, *a.* Made a bride.
BRĪDE'GROOM, *n.* [originally and properly *bridegoom*; from the Sax. *brydguma,* a brideman; Dan. *brudgom*; Sw. *brudgumme.*] A man newly married; or a man about to be married.
BRĪDE'MAID, *n.* A woman who attends on a bride at her wedding.
BRĪDE'MAN, *n.* A man who attends upon a bridegroom and bride at their marriage. Often pronounced *bride's man* and *bride's maid.*
BRĪDE'STĀKE, *n.* A stake or post set in the ground to dance round.—*Ben Jonson.*
BRĪDE'WELL, *n.* A house of correction, for the confinement of disorderly persons; so called from the palace built near *St. Bride's* or *Bridget's well,* in London, which was turned into a workhouse.
BRĬDGE (bridj), *n.* [Sax. *bric, bricg, brigg.*] 1. Any structure of wood, stone, brick, or iron, raised over a river, pond, or lake, for the passage of men and other animals. 2. The upper part of the nose is called the *bridge of the nose.* 3. The part of a stringed instrument of music, over which the strings are stretched.—4. In *gunnery,* the two pieces of timber which go between the two transoms of a gun-carriage.—A *draw-bridge* is one which can be raised or drawn back, so as to allow ships to pass through the opening.—A *flying bridge* is made of casks, pontoons, &c., for the passage of armies on an emergency.
BRĬDGE, *v. t.* 1. To build a bridge or bridges over. 2. To erect bridges on; to make a passage by a bridge or bridges.
BRĬDGE'-HEAD, *n.* A fortification covering the extremity of a bridge nearest the enemy; in French, *tête de pont.*
BRĬDGED, *pp.* Covered or furnished with a bridge.
BRĬDG'ING, *ppr* Erecting a bridge; building a bridge over.
BRĬDGE'LESS, *a.* Having no bridge.
† BRĬDG'Y, *a.* Full of bridges.—*Sherwood.*
BRĪDLE, *n.* [Sax. *bridl,* or *bridel.*] 1. The instrument with which a horse is governed and restrained by a rider. 2. Any thing that restrains or checks. 3. A short piece of cable well served, attached to a swivel on a chain, laid in a harbor, and the upper end drawn into a ship and secured to the bitts.—SYN. A check; restraint.
BRĪDLE, *v. t.* 1. To put on a bridle.—2. *Figuratively,* to hold in, as with a bridle; as, to *bridle* faction.—SYN. To check; restrain; curb; govern; control; repress; master; subdue.
BRĪ'DLE, *v. i.* To hold up the head, and draw in the chin.
BRĪDLE-HAND, *n.* The hand which holds the bridle in riding.—*Sidney.*
BRĪDLE-WĀY, *n.* A path for travelers on horseback.
BRĪDLED, *pp.* Having a bridle on; restrained.
BRĪDLER, *n.* One who bridles; one who restrains and governs.
BRĪ'DLING, *ppr.* 1. Putting on a bridle; restraining; curbing. 2. Holding up the head, and drawing in the chin.
BRĬD-OON', *n.* A light snafile or bit of a bridle, in addition to the principal bit, having a distinct rein.
BRĪEF, *a.* [Fr. *bref*; L. *brevis.*] Short; concise; it is used chiefly of *language, discourses, writings,* and *time.*
BRĪEF, *n.* 1. An epitome; a short or concise writing.—In *modern times,* an *apostolical brief* is a letter which the pope dispatches to a prince, or other magistrate, relating to public affairs.—2. In *law,* an abridgment of a client's case, made out for the instruction of council on a trial at law. Also, a writ, summoning a man to answer to any action. 3. A letter patent, from proper authority, authorizing a collection or charitable contribution of money in churches for any public or private purpose.—*Brande.* 4. A summation in writing.
BRĪEF'LESS, *a.* Having no brief.
BRĪEF'LY, *adv.* Concisely; in few words.
BRĪEF'NESS, *a.* Shortness; brevity; conciseness in discourse or writing.
BRĪ'ER, *n.* [Sax. *brær*; Ir. *briar.*] 1. In a *general sense,* a prickly plant or shrub.—2. In *a limited sense,* the sweetbrier and the wild-brier, species of the rose.
BRĪ'ERED (brī'erd), *a.* Set with briers.
BRĪ'ER-Y, *a.* Full of briers; rough; thorny.
BRĪ'ER-Y, *n.* A place where briers grow.—*Huloet.*
BRIG, the termination of names, signifies a *bridge,* or perhaps, in some cases, a town, or *burg.*
BRIG, *n.* [from *brigantine.*] A vessel with two masts, square rigged, or rigged nearly like a ship's mainmast and foremast.
BRI-GADE', *n.* [Fr.] A party or division of troops, or soldiers, whether cavalry or infantry, regular or militia, commanded by a brigadier.—A *brigade of artillery* consists of six pieces, with usually about 140 men.—A *brigade of sappers* consists of eight men.
BRI-GADE', *v. t.* To form into a brigade, or into brigades.
BRI-GADE'-MĀ'JOR, *n.* An officer appointed by the brigadier, to assist him in the management and ordering of his brigade.
BRI-GĀD'ED, *pp.* Formed into a brigade.
BRIG-A-DIER', *n.* [Fr.] The general officer who commands a brigade, whether of horse or foot, and in rank next below a major-general; commonly called brigadier-general.
BRI-GĀD'ING, *ppr.* Forming into a brigade.
BRIG'AND, *n.* [Fr.] A robber; a freebooter; a lawless fellow, who lives by plunder.
BRIG'AND-AGE, *n.* The employment of a brigand; robbery; plunder.
BRIG'AN-DĪNE, *n. Anciently,* a coat of mail.
BRIG'AN-TĪNE, *n.* [Fr. *brigantin.*] *See* BRIG.
BRĪGHT (brīte), *a.* [Sax. *beorht, briht, byrht,* or *bryht.*] 1. Full of light and splendor. 2. Having the quality of clearness and transparency; as, the *bright* wine. 3. Manifest to the mind, as light is to the eyes. 4. Resplendent with charms. 5. Illuminated with science; sparkling with wit. 6. Illustrious; glorious; as, the *brightest* period of a nation's history.—7. In *popular language,* ingenious; possessing an active mind. 8. Promising good or success. 9. Sparkling; animated; as, *bright* eyes.—SYN. Shining; splendid; luminous; brilliant; resplendent; effulgent; refulgent; radiant; sparkling; glittering; lucid; beamy; clear; transparent; translucent; limpid.
BRĪGHT'-BURN-ING, *a.* Burning with a bright flame
BRĪGHT'-EŸED (brīte'īde), *a.* Having bright eyes.
BRĪGHT'-HĀIRED, *a.* Having bright hair.
BRĪGHT-HŪED, *a.* Having a bright color.
BRĪGHT'-HĀR'NESSED, *a.* Having glittering armor.
BRĪGHT'-SHĪN-ING, *a.* Shining with splendor.
BRĪGHT'EN (brī'tn) *v. t.* 1. To make bright or brighter, to make to shine; to increase lustre. 2. To make luminous by light from without, or by dispelling gloom. 3. To cheer; to make gay or cheerful. 4. To make illustrious, or more distinguished. 5. To make acute or witty.
BRĪGHT'EN (brī'tn), *v. i.* 1. To grow bright, or more bright; to clear up. 2. To become less dark or gloomy.
BRĪGHT'ENED, *pp.* Made bright or more bright.
BRĪGHT-EN-ING, *ppr.* Making bright or brighter.
BRĪGHT'LY (brīte'ly), *adv.* Splendidly; with lustre.
BRĪGHT'NESS (brīte'-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being bright, splendid, or clear. 2. Acuteness, *applied to the faculties,* sharpness of wit.—SYN. Splendor; lustre; radiance; resplendence; brilliancy; effulgence; glory; clearness; transparency.
† BRI-GŌSE', *a.* Contentious.—*Puller.*
BRĬGUE (breeg), *n.* [Fr. *brigue.*] A cabal; intrigue; faction; contention.—*Chesterfield.* [*Little used.*]
BRĬGUE (breeg), *v. i.* To canvass; to solicit. [*Little used.*]
BRĬGU'ING, *ppr.* Canvassing; soliciting.—*Swift.*
BRILL, *n.* A fish somewhat resembling the turbot, and much esteemed in England as food.
BRILL'IAN-CY, *n.* Splendor; glitter; great brightness.
BRIL-LANT'E (bril-lant'e), *a.* [It.] In *music,* in a gay and lively manner.
BRILL'IANT (bril'-yant), *a.* [Fr. *brillant.*] 1. Sparkling with lustre; glittering. 2. Splendid; shining; as, a *brilliant* achievement.
BRILL'IANT, *n.* 1. A diamond of the finest cut, formed into a number of facets, so as to reflect the light, by which it is rendered more glittering. It has a face or flat table in the middle on the top, and is thus distinguished from a *rose* diamond, which comes off to a point. 2. In the *manege,* a high-spirited horse, with a stately carriage.
BRILL'IANT-LY, *adv.* Splendidly.—*Warton.*
BRILL'IANT-NESS, *n.* Brilliancy; splendor; glitter.
BRILLS, *n.* The hair on the eyelids of a horse.
BRIM, *n.* [Sax. *brymm.*] 1. The rim, lip, or broad border of any vessel or other thing. 2. The upper edge of a vessel, whether broad or not. 3. The top of any liquor; the edge, or that next the border at the top. 4. The edge or brink of a fountain; the verge.
† BRIM, *a.* [Sax. *bryne.*] Public; well-known; celebrated.
BRIM, *v. t.* To fill to the brim, upper edge, or top.
BRIM, *v. i.* To be full to the brim.—*Philips.*
BRIM'FUL, *a.* Full to the top; completely full; as, a glass *brimful.*
† BRIM'FUL-NESS, *n.* Fullness to the top.—*Shak.*
BRIM'LESS, *a.* Having no brim.—*Addison.*
BRIM'MER, *n.* A bowl full to the top.—*Dryden.*
BRIM'MING, *a.* Full to the top or brim.—*Dryden.*
BRIM'STŌNE, *n.* [Sax. *bryne* and *stone, burn-stone.*] Sulphur; a hard, brittle, inflammable substance, of a lemon yellow color.
BRIM'STŌN-Y, *a.* Full of brimstone, or containing it, resembling brimstone; sulphurous.

BRIN'DED, *a.* [It. *brinato.*] Marked with spots; tabby; having different colors.—*Milton.*

BRIN'DLE, *n* The state of being brindled; spottedness.—*Richardson.*

BRIN'DLED, *a.* Spotted; variegated with spots of different colors.—*Addison.*

BRINE, *n.* [Sax. *bryne.*] 1. Water saturated or strongly impregnated with salt. 2. The ocean or sea. 3. Tears, so called from their saltness.

BRINE, *v. t.* To steep in brine, as corn to prevent smut; also, to mix salt with.—*Encyc.*

BRINE'-PAN, *n.* A pit of salt water, where, by the action of the sun, salt is formed by crystallization.

BRINE'-PIT, *n.* A salt spring or well, from which water is taken to be boiled or evaporated for making salt.

BRINE'-SPRING, *n.* A spring of salt water.

BRING, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *brought.* [Sax. *bringan.*] 1. To fetch; to bear, convey, or lead from a distant to a nearer place, or to a person. 2. To produce; to procure as a cause; as, wealth *brings* care. 3. To attract or draw along. 4. To cause to come. 5. To cause to come to a point, by moral influence. The primary sense is, to *lead, draw,* or *cause to come;* the sense of *conveying* or *bearing* is secondary. Its use is extensive, and, in general, it implies motion from a place remote, either in a literal or figurative sense.—*To bring back,* is to recall, implying previous departure, either in a literal or figurative sense. —*To bring about,* to bring to pass; to effect; to accomplish; to bring to the desired issue.—*To bring forth,* is to produce, as young or fruit; also, to bring to light; that is, to make manifest; to disclose.—*To bring forward,* to cause to advance; to produce to view.—*To bring in,* to import; to introduce; to place in a particular condition; to collect things dispersed; to reduce; to produce, as income, rent, or revenue; to induce to join, &c.—*To bring off,* to bear or convey from a distant place; also, to procure to be acquitted; to clear from condemnation; to cause to escape.—*To bring on,* to cause to begin; as, to *bring on* an action, also, to originate or cause to exist; also, to bear or convey from a distance; also, to attend, or to aid in advancing.—*To bring over,* to bear across; also, to convert; to draw to a new party; to cause to change sides, or an opinion.—*To bring out,* to expose; to detect; to bring to light from concealment.—*To bring under,* is to subdue; to repress; to restrain; to reduce to obedience; also, to bring beneath any thing.—*To bring up,* to nurse; to educate; to instruct; to feed and clothe; to introduce to practice; to cause to advance near; to bear or convey upward.—In *navigation,* to cast anchor.—*To bring down,* to cause to come down; also, to humble or abase.—*To bring to,* in *navigation,* to check the course of a ship, by arranging the sails in such a manner that they shall counteract each other, and keep her nearly stationary.

BRING'ER, *n.* One who brings, or conveys to.—*Bringer in,* the person who introduces.—*Bringer up,* an instructor; one who feeds, clothes, and educates; also, one who is in the rear of an army.

BRING'ING, *ppr.* Bearing to; conveying; persuading; causing to come.

BRING'ING FÖRTH, *n.* Production.—*Shak.*

BRIN'ISH, *a.* Like brine; salt; somewhat salt; saltish.

BRIN'ISH-NESS, *n.* Saltness; the quality of being saltish.

BRINK, *n.* [Dan., Sw. *brink.*] The edge, margin, or border of a steep place, as of a precipice.

BRI'NY (brī'ne), *a.* Pertaining to brine, or to the sea; partaking of the nature of brine; salt.

BRY'O-NY. *See* BRYONY.

BRISK, *a.* [W. *brysg.*] 1. Full of life and spirit; *applied to persons.* 2. Full of spirit or life; effervescing, as liquors. 3. Lively; burning freely; as, a *brisk* fire. 4. Vivid; bright; [*not used.*]—SYN. Active; lively; agile; alert; nimble; quick; sprightly; prompt; vivacious; gay.

† BRISK, *v. t.* To make brisk.

BRISK'-LOOK-ING, *a.* Having a lively look.

BRISK UP, *v. t.* To make lively; to enliven; to animate.

BRISK UP, *v. i.* To come up with life and speed; to take an erect, or bold attitude.

BRISK'ET, *n.* [qu. Fr. *brechet.*] The breast of an animal; or that part of the breast that lies next to the ribs.

BRISK'LY, *adv.* Actively; vigorously; with life and spirit.

BRISK'NESS, *n.* Liveliness; vigor in action; quickness; gayety; vivacity; effervescence of liquors.

BRIS'TLE (bris'sl), *n.* [Sax. *bristl.*] 1. The stiff, glossy hair of swine, especially that growing on the back, used for making brushes; similar hair on other animals. 2. A species of pubescence on plants, in form of stiff, roundish hair.

BRIS'TLE, *v. t.* 1. To erect in bristles; to erect in defiance or anger, like a swine.—*Shak.* 2. To fix a bristle.

BRIS'TLE, *v. i.* 1. To rise or stand erect. 2. To raise the head and strut, as in anger or defiance. In this sense the word is common in the *United States,* but generally pronounced *brus'l.*

BRIS'TLE-ĂRMED, *a.* Armed with bristles.—*Kirby.*

BRIS'TLE-BEĂR-ING, *a.* Having bristles.—*Kirby.*

BRIS'TLE-LĪKE, *a.* Stiff as a bristle.

BRIS'TLE-SHĂPED (-shāpt), *a.* Of the thickness and length of a bristle.—*Martyn.*

BRIS'TLED (bris'sld), *pp.* or *a.* Raised in bristles; furnished with bristles.

BRIS'TLING (bris'ling), *ppr.* Rising in bristles.

BRIS'TLY (bris'ly), *a.* Thick set with bristles, or with hairs like bristles; rough.—*Bacon.*

BRIS'TOL-FLOW-ER, *n.* A species of *lychnis.*

BRIS'TOL-STŌNE, } *n.* A term applied to small, brill-
BRIS'TOL-DĪ'A-MOND, } iant pieces of quartz, or rock-crystal, found in the vicinity of Bristol, England, and used as ornaments.

BRIS'TOL-WĂ-TER, *n.* The water of a warm spring, near the city of Bristol, in England.

BRIT, *n.* A small fish of the herring kind.

BRI-TAN'NI-A, *n.* A metallic compound, or alloy, consisting chiefly of block-tin, with some antimony, and a small proportion of copper and brass.

BRI-TAN'NIC, *a.* Pertaining to Britain; or, in its present use, to Great Britain.

BRĪTE, } *v. i.* To be or become over-ripe, as wheat, bar-
BRĪGHT, } ley, or hops.

BRIT'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to Great Britain or its inhabitants. It is sometimes applied to the language of the Welsh.

BRIT'ISH GUM, *n.* A gum made from starch, used for stiffening goods.

BRIT'ON, *n.* A native of Britain.

BRIT'ON, *a.* British.—*Spenser.*

BRITTLE, *a.* [Sax. *brittan.*] Easily broken, or easily breaking short, without splinters, or loose parts, rent from the substance; fragile; not tough or tenacious.

BRITTLE-LY, *adv.* In a brittle manner.

BRITTLE-NESS, *n.* Aptness to break; fragility; opposed to *toughness* and *tenacity.*

BRITZ'SKA, } *n.* A long carriage with a calash top, and so
BRITCH'KA, } constructed as to enable travelers to recline at their length by night, when on a journey.—*Smart.*

BRĪZE, *n.* The gad-fly. *See* BREEZE.

BRŌACH, *n.* [Fr. *broche.*] 1. A spit, and, in some parts of the *English dominions,* an awl, and a bodkin. 2. A musical instrument. 3. A clasp or small utensil to fasten a vest. [*See* BROOCH.] 4. A start of the head of a young stag. 5. A candle-rod.—*Hebert.*

BRŌACH, *v. t.* [W. *prociaw.*] 1. To spit; to pierce, as with a spit. 2. To trap; to pierce, as a cask, in order to draw the liquor; hence, to let out. 3. To open, as a store [*unusual.*] 4. To utter; to give out; to publish first; to make public what was before unknown.—*To broach to,* in *navigation,* to incline suddenly to windward.

BRŌACHED (brōcht), *pp.* Spitted; tapped; opened; uttered; first published.

BRŌACH'ER, *n.* A spit; one who broaches, opens, or utters; a first publisher.—*Dryden.*

BRŌACH'ING, *ppr.* Piercing with a spit; tapping; first divulging.

BROAD (brawd), *a.* [Sax. *brad.*] 1. Extended in breadth, or from side to side. 2. Extended in all directions; as, the *broad* earth. 3. Not hemmed in, confined, or concealed; as, in *broad* day. 4. Not restrained by delicacy; coarse; gross; as, *broad* humor. 5. Not restricted in sense or application; as, a *broad* statement.—*It is as broad as it is long,* means it is equal on the whole.—SYN. Wide; large; ample; extensive; vast; comprehensive; vulgar; coarse; obscene.

BROAD'-AX (brawd'-ax), *n. Formerly,* a military weapon. In *modern usage,* an ax for hewing timber.

BROAD'-BAKED (-bakt), *a.* Having a broad back.

BROAD'-BLŌWN, *a.* Full blown.—*Shak.*

BROAD'-BOTTOMED, *a.* Having a wide bottom.

BROAD'-BREAST-ED, *a.* Having a broad breast.

BROAD'-BRIMMED, *a.* Having a broad brim.

BROAD'CAST, *n.* Among *farmers,* a casting or throwing seed from the hand for dispersion in sowing.

BROAD'CAST, *adv.* By scattering or throwing at large from the hand.

BROAD'CAST, *a.* Cast or dispersed upon the ground with the hand, as seed in sowing; opposed to planting in hills or rows.

BROAD'-CHEST ED, *a.* Having a broad chest or thorax.

BROAD'CLOTH, *n.* A species of woolen cloth, so called from its breadth.

BROAD'-EYED, *a.* Having a wide view or survey.—*Shak.*

BROAD'-FRONT-ED, *a.* Having a broad front.

BROAD'-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having a broad head.—*Scott.*

BROAD'-HORNED, *a.* Having wide-spread horns.

BROAD'-LEAFED, } *a.* Having broad leaves.
BROAD'-LEAVED, }

BROAD'-MOUTHED, *a.* Having a wide mouth. *Irving.*

BROAD'-PIECE, *n.* A piece of gold coin, larger and broader than a guinea.

BROAD'-SĒAL, *n.* The great seal of England; the public seal of a country or state; [*as a verb, not used.*]

BROAD'-SHOUL'DERED, *a.* Broad across the shoulders.

BROAD'SIDE, *n.* 1. A discharge of all the guns on one side of a ship, above and below, at the same time. 2. The side of a ship, above the water, from the bow to the quarter.—3. In *printing*, a sheet of paper containing one large page, or printed on one side only.

BROAD'-SPRĔAD (-spred), *a.* Wide-spread.

BROAD'-SPRĔAD-ING, *a.* Spreading widely.—*Shak.*

BROAD'SWŌRD (brawd'sōrd), *n.* A sword with a broad blade and a cutting edge.—*Ash.*

BROAD'-TĀILED, *a.* Having a broad tail.—*Sandys.*

BROAD'WĪSE, *adv.* In the direction of the breadth.

BROAD'EN (brawd'dn), *v. i.* To grow broad. [*Unusual.*]

BROAD'EN, *v. t.* To make broad; to extend in breadth.

BROAD'ISH, *a.* Rather broad.—*Russel.*

BROAD'LY, *adv.* In a broad manner.

BROAD'NESS, *n.* Breadth; extent from side to side; coarseness; grossness; fulsomeness.

BRO-CĂDE', *n.* [Sp. *brocado.*] Silk stuff, variegated with gold and silver, or raised and enriched with flowers, foliage, and other ornaments.

BRŌ-CĂDE'-SHELL, *n.* The trivial name of the *conus geographicus.*

BRŌ-CĂD'ED, *a.* 1. Woven or worked, as brocade, with gold and silver. 2. Dressed in brocade.

BRŌ'CAGE, *n.* 1. The premium or commission of a broker. 2. The hire given for any unlawful office. 3. The trade of a broker; a dealing in old things. 4. The business of a broker. 5. The act of pimping.—*Ash.*

BRŌ'CA-TEL, } *n.* [Sp. *brocatel.*] 1. A calcareous stone.
BRŌ-CA-TEL'LO, } 2. A kind of coarse brocade, used chiefly for tapestry.

BROC'CO-LĪ, *n.* [It. *broccolo.*] A sub-variety of the cauliflower, having the head of a dark-green or purple color.

BROCH'AN-TĪTE, *n.* [from *Brochant de Villiers.*] A basic sulphate of copper occurring in emerald-green crystals.

BRŌCHE. The true, but not the common, orthography of *broach.*

BROCK, *n.* [Sax. *broc.*] A badger.

BROCK'ET, *n.* A red deer two years old. *Bailey* writes this *brock* or *brocket.* The *French* write it *brocard.*

BRŌD'E-KIN, *n.* [Fr. *brodequin.*] A buskin or half boot.

BRŌ'GANS, *n. pl.* Stout, coarse shoes. *See* BROGUE.

† BROG'GLE, *v. i.* To fish for eels.

BRŌGUE (brōg), *n.* [Ir. *brog.*] 1. A coarse shoe. 2. A cant word for a corrupt dialect or manner of pronunciation. 3. *Brogues* is used by *Shenstone* for *breeches*, from the Irish *brog.*

BRŌGUE'-MĂK-ER, *n.* A maker of brogues.

† BROID, *v. t.* To braid. *See* BRAID.

BROID'ER, *v. t.* [Fr. *broder.*] To adorn with figures of needle-work.

BROID'ER-ER, *n.* One who embroiders.

BROID'ER-Y, *n.* Embroidery; ornamental needle-work wrought upon cloth.—*Tickel.* *See* EMBROIDER.

BROIL, *n.* [Fr. *brouillerie.*] A noisy quarrel; discord, either between individuals or in the state.—SYN. Feud; contention; fray; affray; tumult; altercation; dissension; discord.

BROIL, *v. t.* [Fr. *brouiller.*] To dress or cook over coals, or before the fire.

BROIL, *v. i.* To be subjected to the action of heat, like meat over the fire; to be greatly heated, or to sweat with heat.

BROILED, *pp.* or *a.* Cooked or dressed by heat.

BROIL'ER, *n.* One who excites broils; that which dresses by broiling.

BROIL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Cooking over coals; sweating.

BRŌKE, *v. i.* [Sax. *brucan.*] To transact business for another in trade.

BRŌKE, *pret.* and *pp.* of *break.*

BRŌ'KEN (brō'kn), *pp.* or *a.*, from *break.* Parted by violence; rent asunder; infirm; made bankrupt.

BRŌ'KEN-BACKED (brō'kn-bakt), *a.* A *broken-backed ship* is one which is so weakened in her frame as to droop at each end.

BRŌ'KEN-BEL-LIED, *a.* Having a ruptured belly.

BRŌ'KEN-HEART-ED, *a.* Having the spirits depressed or crushed by grief or despair.

BRŌ'KEN-MEAT, *n.* Meat that has been cut up; fragments.—*Swift.*

BRŌ'KEN-WIND, *n.* A disease in the lungs of horses, leading to the necessity of two expirations for one inspiration.—*Farm. Encyc.*

BRŌ'KEN-WIND'ED, *a.* Having short breath, as a horse.

BRŌ'KEN-LY, *adv.* In a broken, interrupted manner; without a regular series.—*Hakewill.*

BRŌ'KEN-NESS, *n.* 1. A state of being broken; unevenness. 2. Contrition.

BRŌ'KER, *n.* 1. An agent or negotiator, who is employed by merchants to transact business. 2. One who deals in old household goods. 3. A pimp or procurer.—*Shak.*

BRŌ'KER-AGE, *n.* 1. The business or employment of a broker.—*Burke.* 2. The fee, reward, or commission given or charged for transacting business as a broker.

BRŌ'KER-LY, *a.* Mean; servile.—*Jonson.*

† BRŌ'KER-Y, *n.* The business of a broker.—*Hall.*

BRŌ'KING, *ppr.* Pertaining to, or practiced by brokers.

BRŌ'MAL, *n.* A fluid formed from bromine and alcohol.

BRŌ'MATE, *n.* A compound of bromic acid with a base.

BRŌME, *n.* [Gr. *βρωμος.*] *See* BROMINE.

BRŌME'-GRĂSS, *n.* A name common to many species of coarse grass, of little value as fodder.

BRŌ'MIC AC'ID, *n.* An acid compound of bromine and oxygen.

BRŌ'MID, *n.* A compound of bromine with a metallic or combustible base.

BRŌ'MINE, *n.* [Gr. *βρωμος.*] An elementary acidifying and basifying substance, found in sea-water and marine productions. It is a deep-red fluid, very offensive in smell.

BRON'CHI-AL, *a.* [Gr. *βρογχος.*] Belonging to the *bronchiæ*, or ramifications of the wind-pipe in the lungs.

BRON'CHI'C, *a.* The same as *bronchial.*

BRON'CHI-Æ, } *n. pl.* The ramifications of the trachea in
BRON'CHI-A, } the lungs.
BRON'CHĪ, }

BRON'CH-I'TIS, *n.* An inflammation of some part of the bronchial membrane.

BRON'CHI'O-CĒLE, *n.* [Gr. *βρογχος* and *κηλη.*] An enlarged *thyroid* gland; a tumor on the fore part of the neck, called *goiter*; the Derbyshire neck.

BRON'CH-OPH'O-NY, *n.* [Gr. *βρογχος* and *φωνη.*] In *medicine*, the sound of the voice audible in the bronchial tubes, occurring only in certain diseases.

BRON'CH-OT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *βρογχος* and *τομη.*] An incision into the wind-pipe or *larynx*, between the rings; called, also, *tracheotomy.*

BRON'CHUS, *n.* [L. from Gr. *βρογχος.*] The wind-pipe.

BROND, *n.* A sword. *See* BRAND.

BRON-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *βρουτη* and *λογος.*] A discourse or dissertation upon thunder.

* BRONZE (brönze or brönze), *n.* [Fr. *bronze.*] 1. A compound of copper and tin, to which other metallic substances are sometimes added, especially zinc. 2. A color prepared for the purpose of imitating bronze.—3. Among *antiquaries*, any figure of men, beasts, urns, or other piece of sculpture, which the ancients made of bronze. 4. Any statue or bust cast of bronze.—5. Among *medalists*, any copper medal.

* BRONZE, *v. t.* 1. To imitate bronze, by means of copper-dust or leaf fastened on the outside. 2. To harden. 3. To make of the color of bronze.

* BRONZ'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made to resemble bronze; browned.

* BRONZ'ING, *ppr.* Imitating bronze; turning to the color of bronze.

* BRONZ'ING, *n.* The act or art of imitating bronze

BRONZ'TITE, *n.* A variety of hornblende, having nearly the lustre of bronze.

* BRŌOCH (brōche), *n.* [Slav. *obrutsh.*] 1. An ornamental utensil for fastening the vest, or the bosom of a shirt. 2. A jewel.—3. With *painters*, a painting all of one color.

BRŌOCH, *v. t.* To adorn or furnish with brooches or jewels.—*Shak.*

BROOD, *v. i.* [Sax. *brod*.] 1. To sit on and cover, as a fowl on her eggs. 2. To sit on; to spread over, as with wings. 3. To remain a long time in anxiety or solicitous thought. 4. To mature any thing with care.

BROOD, *v. t.* 1. To sit over, cover, and cherish. 2. To cherish; as, to *brood* sorrow.—*Dryden.*

BROOD, *n.* [Sax. *brod.*] 1. Offspring; progeny. 2. A hatch; the young birds hatched at once. 3. That which is bred; species generated; that which is produced. 4. The act of covering the eggs, or of brooding.—*Shak.*; [*unusual*]

BROOD'-MARE, *n.* A mare kept for breeding.

BROOD'ED, *pp.* Covered with the wings; cherished.

BROOD'ING, *ppr.* Sitting on; covering and warming; dwelling on with anxiety.

BROOD'Y, *a.* In a state of sitting on eggs for hatching; inclined to sit.—*Ray.* [*Unusual.*]

BROOK, *n.* [Sax. *broc*, or *brooc.*] A small natural stream of water, or a current flowing from a spring or fountain less than a river.

BROOK, *v. t.* [Sax. *brucan.*] *Literally*, to chew or digest To bear; to endure; to support.—*Dryden*

† BROOK, *v. i.* To endure.—*Sidney.*

BROOK'-LIME, *n.* A plant.

BROOK'-MINT, *n.* The water mint.

BROOK'-WEED, *n.* A plant; water pimpernel.

BROOK'LET, *n.* A small brook.

BROOK'Y, *a.* Abounding with brooks.—*Dyer.*

BROOM, *n.* [Sax. *brum.*] 1. A branched evergreen shrub, with yellow flowers, and growing on sandy soils.—*Brande.* 2. A besom, or brush with a long handle, for sweeping floors.

BROOM. *See* BREAM.

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÄR, FALL, WHAT,—PREY;—MARĪNE, BIRD;—MÖVE, BOOK.

BROOM'-CORN, *n.* A species of *Guinea corn*, bearing a head, of which brooms are made.
BROOM'-LAND, *n.* Land producing broom.
BROOM'-RAPE, *n.* A plant, *orobanche*, or strangle-weed, a genus of British perennial epiphyte plants.
BROOM'ING *a ship.* *See* BREAM.
BROOM'STAFF, } *n.* The staff or handle of a broom.—
BROOM'STICK, } *Swift.*
BROOMY, *a.* Full of broom; containing broom.
BRŌ'SEN, *a.* Burned.—*Craven dialect.* [*Not used.*]
BROTH, *n.* [Sax. *broth.*] 1. Liquor in which flesh is boiled and macerated. 2. In *America*, the word is often applied to foaming water, or snow and water mingled; as, *snow-broth.*
BRŌTH'EL, *n.* [Fr. *bordel.*] A house of lewdness; a house appropriated to the purposes of prostitution; a bawdy-house; a stew.
BRŌTH'EL-HOUSE, *n.* A brothel.
BRŌTH'EL-ER, *n.* One who frequents brothels.
BRŌTH'EL-RY, *n.* Lewdness; obscenity.
BRŌTH'ER (bruth'er), *n.*; *pl.* BROTHERS, or BRETHREN. [Goth. *brothar*; Sax. *brother.*—The common plural is *brothers*; in the solemn style, *brethren* is used.] 1. A human male, born of the same father and mother. 2. Any one closely united; as, a band of *brothers*. 3. One who resembles another in manners.—In *Scripture*, the term *brother* is applied to a kinsman by blood more remote than a son of the same parents. Persons of the same profession call each other *brother*.—In a *more general sense*, *brother*, or *brethren*, is used for man in general.—*Brother-german* is a brother by the father's and mother's side, in contradistinction to a uterine brother, or one by the mother only.
BRŌTH'ER-IN-LAW, *n.* The brother of a husband or wife; also, a sister's husband.
BRŌTH'ER-LIKE, *a.* Becoming a brother.—*Shak.*
BRŌTH'ER-LŌVE, *n.* Brotherly affection.—*Shak.*
BRŌTH'ER-HOOD, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being a brother. 2. An association of men for any purpose, as a society of monks; a fraternity. 3. A class of men of the same kind, profession, or occupation.
BRŌTH'ER-LESS, *a.* Without a brother.—*Shak.*
BRŌTH'ER-LI-NESS, *n.* State of being brotherly.
BRŌTH'ER-LY (bruth'er-le), *a.* Pertaining to brothers; such as is natural for brothers; becoming brothers; kind; affectionate. *Shakspeare* uses this word as an *adverb*. "I speak but *brotherly*."
BROUGHT (brawt), *pret.* and *pp.* of *bring*. *See* BRING.
BROW, *n.* [Sax. *brǽw, bruwa.*] 1. The prominent ridge over the eye, forming an arch above the orbit.—*To knit the brows*, is to frown. 2. The hair that covers the brow, forming an arch, called the *eye-brow*. 3. The forehead. Hence, the general air of the countenance. 4. The edge of a steep place, as the brink of a river or precipice. 5. A fringe of coppice, adjoining to the hedge of a field.—*Mason.*
BROW, *v. t.* To bound; to limit.—*Milton.*
BROW'-ANT-LER, *n.* The first shoot that grows on a deer's horn, or the branch of a deer's horn next the head.
BROW'-PŌST, *n.* Among *builders*, a beam that goes across a building.—*Encyc.*
† BROW'-SICK, *a.* Dejected; hanging the head.
BROW'BEAT, *v. t.* To depress or bear down with haughty, stern looks, or with arrogant speech and dogmatic assertions.
BROW'BEAT-EN (brow'bē-tn), *pp.* Overborne by impudence.
BROW'BEAT-ING, *ppr.* Overbearing with severe brows, stern looks, or positive assertions.
BROW'BEAT-ING, *n.* A bearing down with stern looks, supercilious manners, or confident assertions.
BROW'BOUND, *a.* Crowned; having the head encircled as with a diadem.—*Shak.*
BROWED (browd), *a.* Formed into a border.
BROW'LESS, *a.* Without shame.—*Addison.*
BROWN, *a.* [Sax. *brun.*] Dusky; of a dark or dusky color, inclining to redness; but the shades are various. *Brown* results from a mixture of red, black, and yellow.
BROWN, *v. t.* 1. To make brown or dusky. 2. To give a bright brown color to articles of iron, as gun-barrels, by forming a thin coat of oxyd on their surface.
BROWN'-BILL, *n.* A weapon formerly used by the English foot-soldiers.
BROWN'-CŌAL, *n.* Wood coal or lignite, which see.
BROWN'-SPAR, *n.* A magnesian carbonate of lime, tinged by oxyd of iron and manganese.
BROWN'-STOUT, *n.* A superior kind of porter.
BROWN'-STUD-Y, *n.* Gloomy study; dull thoughtfulness.
BROWN'-WŌRT, *n.* 1. A plant, prunella. 2. A species of *scrophularia*, the *vernalis.*
BROWNIE (brown'e), *n.* In *Scottish superstitions*, a good-natured spirit, who was supposed often to perform important services around the house by night, such as thrashing, churning, &c.
BROWN'ING, *n.* The act of giving a brown color, especially to articles of iron, as gun-barrels.
BROWN'ISH, *a.* Somewhat brown.
BROWN'ISM, *n.* The doctrines of the Brownists.
BROWN'IST, *n.* A follower of Robert Brown, who held that each local church has the power to govern itself, and is absolutely independent of every other church.
BROWN'NESS, *n.* A brown color.—*Sidney.*
† BROWN'Y, *a.* Brown.—*Shak.*
BROWSE (browz), *v. t.* [Gr. βρωσκω.] To eat the ends of branches of trees and shrubs, or the young shoots.
BROWSE', *v. i.* To feed on the tender branches or shoots of shrubs and trees, as cattle.
BROWSE (brows), *n.* The tender branches or twigs of trees and shrubs, fit for the food of cattle and other animals.
BROWSE'-WOOD, *n.* Shrubs and bushes on which animals browse.
BROWS'ING, *ppr.* Feeding on branches, shrubs, or shoots of trees.
BRŪ'CI-NA, } *n.* A vegetable alkaloid, extracted from the
BRŪ'CINE, } bark of the false angustura.
BRŪ'CITE, *n.* A native hydrate of magnesia, a white, pearly mineral, having a thin, foliated structure, like talc. It was first found at Hoboken, New Jersey, and named in America in honor of A. Bruce, Esq. This name has also been given by mineralogists to the *chondrodite* of Berzelius.
BRŪ'IN, *n.* A name given to a bear.—*Pope's Dunciad.*
BRŪISE (brūze), *v. t.* [Sax. *brysan.*] To crush by beating or pounding with an instrument not edged or pointed.—SYN. To break; crush, pound; squeeze.
BRŪISE, *n.* A contusion; a hurt upon the flesh of animals, upon plants or other bodies, with a blunt or heavy instrument.
BRŪISED (brūzd), *pp.* or *a.* Crushed; hurt or broken by a blunt or heavy instrument.
BRŪIS'ER, *n.* 1. A concave tool for grinding the *specula* of telescopes.—2. In *vulgar language*, a boxer.
BRŪISE'WORT, *n.* A plant, comfrey.
BRŪIS'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Crushing; breaking or wounding by a blunt or heavy instrument.
BRŪIS'ING, *n.* In *popular language*, a beating or boxing.
BRŪIT (brūte), *n.* [Fr.] Report; rumor; fame.
† BRŪIT, *v. t.* To report; to noise abroad.
BRŪIT'ED, *pp.* Reported.
BRŪIT'ING, *ppr.* Reporting.
BRŪ'MAL, *n.* [L. *bruma.*] Belonging to the winter.—*Brown.*
BRŪME, *n.* [Fr. *brume.*] Mist; fog; vapors.—*Barlow.* [*Little used.*]
† BRUN, } *n.* A river or stream. [*Burn* is still used in Scot
† BURN, } land.]
BRU-NETTE', *n.* [Fr.] A woman with a brown or dark complexion.
BRUN'ION (brun'yon), *n.* [Fr. *brugnon.*] A sort of fruit between a plum and a peach.
BRUNS'WICK GREEN. A compound of one part of chloride of copper and three parts of oxyd of copper, forming a color used for various purposes in the arts.
BRUNT, *n.* [Dan. *brynde*, and *brunst.*] 1. The heat, or utmost violence of an onset; the strength or violence of any contention. 2. The force of a blow; violence; shock of any kind. 3. A sudden effort.
BRUSH, *n.* [Fr. *brosse.*] 1. An instrument for cleaning any thing of dust and dirt by light rubbing. 2. The larger pencils used by painters. 3. Branches of trees lopped off; brushwood; *a sense common in the United States.* 4. The small trees and shrubs of a wood; or a thicket of small trees.—*Encyc.* 5. A skirmish; a slight encounter; also, an assault; a shock, or rude treatment, from collision.—6. In *electricity*, the luminous appearance of electric matter. 7. A bushy tail; as, the *brush* of a fox.
BRUSH, *v. t.* 1. To sweep or rub with a brush. 2. To strike, as with a brush; to strike lightly, by passing over the surface, without injury or impression. 3. To paint with a brush. 4. With *off*, to remove by brushing. 5. To move as a brush; to pass over with a light contact.
BRUSH, *v. i.* 1. To move nimbly in haste; to move so lightly as scarcely to be perceived. 2. To move or skim over, with a slight contact, or without much impression.
BRUSH'-WHEELS, *n. pl.* Wheels which move each other without coggs. The rubbing surfaces are often covered with stiff hairs; sometimes with woolen cloth, or buff leather.
BRUSHED (brusht), *pp.* Rubbed with a brush; struck lightly.
BRUSH'ER, *n.* One who brushes.
BRUSH'ET. *See* BUSKET.
BRUSH'ING, *ppr.* Sweeping or rubbing with a brush; striking gently; moving nimbly in haste; skimming over lightly.
BRUSH'ING, *a.* Brisk; light.—*Encyc.*
BRUSH'LIKE, *a.* Resembling a brush.—*Asiat. Res.*
BRUSH'WOOD, *n.* Brush; a thicket or coppice of small trees and shrubs; also, branches of trees cut off.—*Dryden.*

BRUSH'Y, *a.* Resembling a brush; rough; shaggy; having long hair.—*Boyle.*

BRUSK, *a.* [Fr. *brusque.*] Rude; rough.—*Wotton*

BRUS'SELS-SPROUTS, *n. pl.* A delicate variety of cabbage. They are small green heads, each a cabbage in miniature, of one or two inches in diameter, which sprout forth from an upright stem or stalk.—*Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

BRUSTLE (brus'sl), *v. i.* [Sax. *brastlian.*] To crackle; to make a small crackling noise; to *rustle*, as a silk garment; to vapor, as a bully.

BRUS'TLING, *ppr.* Crackling; rustling; vaporing.

BRUT, *v. i.* [Fr. *brouter.*] To browse.—*Evelyn.*

BRŪ'TAL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a brute. 2. Unfeeling, like a brute.—SYN. Savage; cruel; inhuman; brutish; merciless; barbarous.

BRU-TAL'I-TY, *n.* Inhumanity; savageness; churlishness; insensibility to pity or shame.

BRŪ'TAL-ĪZE, *v. t.* To make brutal, churlish, or inhuman.

BRŪ'TAL-ĪZE, *v. i.* To become brutal, inhuman, or coarse and beastly.—*Addison.*

BRŪ'TAL-LY, *adv.* Cruelly; inhumanly; in a coarse, churlish, or brutal manner.—*Arbuthnot.*

BRŪTE, *a.* [Fr. *brut.*] 1. Senseless; unconscious. 2. Irrational; ferine. 3. Bestial; in common with beasts. 4. Rough; uncivilized; insensible.

BRŪTE, *n.* 1. A beast; any animal destitute of reason. 2. A brutal person; a savage in heart or manners; a low-bred, unfeeling man.

† BRŪTE, *v. t.*, for *bruit*, to report.

BRŪTE'LY, *adv.* In a rude manner.—*Milton.*

† BRŪTE'NESS, *n.* Brutality.—*Spenser.*

BRŪ'TI-FŸ, *v. t.* To make a person a brute; to make senseless, stupid, or unfeeling.—*Congreve.*

BRŪ'TISH, *a.* 1. Like a brute or beast, in respect to mind or feeling; hence, characterized by ignorance or cruelty. —SYN. Ignorant; untaught; insensible; stupid; unfeeling; savage; cruel; brutal; barbarous; inhuman; ferocious; gross; carnal; sensual; bestial.

BRŪ'TISH-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a brute; grossly; irrationally; stupidly; savagely.

BRŪ'TISH-NESS, *n.* Stupidity; insensibility; brutality; savageness; the qualities of a brute.

BRŪ'TISM, *n.* The nature and characteristic qualities of a brute.

† BRUTTING, *n.* Browsing.

BRŪ'TUM FUL'MEN. [L.] A loud but harmless threatening.

BRŸ'O-NĪNE, *n.* An alkaloid obtained from white bryony, one of the most virulent vegetable poisons.

BRŸ'O-NY, *n.* [L. *bryonia.*] White jalap, the popular name of a genus of plants of several species.—*Black bryony* is the popular name of a genus of plants called *tamus.*

BUB, *n.* A cant word for strong malt liquor.—*Prior.*

† BUB, *v. t.* To throw out in bubbles.—*Sackville.*

BUB'BLE, *n.* [D. *bobbel.*] 1. A small bladder or vesicle of water or other fluid, inflated with air. 2. Any thing that wants firmness or solidity; a vain project; a fraud. 3. A person deceived.

BUB'BLE, *v. i.* 1. To rise in bubbles, as liquors when boiling or agitated. 2. To run with a gurgling noise.

BUB'BLE, *v. t.* To cheat; to deceive or impose on.

BUB'BLER, *n.* One who cheats.—*Digby.*

BUB'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Rising in bubbles; running with a gurgling sound; cheating.

BUB'BLY, *a.* Abounding in bubbles; bubbling.

BUB'BY, *n.* A woman's breast.—*Arbuthnot.*

BŪ'BO, *n.* [Gr. *βουβων*; L. *bubo.*] An inflammation, with enlargement of a lymphatic gland, particularly in the groin or armpit.

BU-BON'O-CĒLE, *n.* [Gr. *βουβων* and *κηλη.*] *Hernia inguinalis*, or inguinal rupture.

† BŪ'BU-KLE, *n.* A red pimple.—*Shak.*

BU-BUL'CA, *n.* A flat fresh-water fish.

BUC-CA-NEER', } *n.* [Fr. *boucaner.*] *Primarily*, a buccaBUC-A-NĪER', } neer is said to be one who dries and smokes flesh or fish after the manner of the Indians. The name was first given to the French settlers in Hayti or Hispaniola, whose business was to hunt wild cattle and swine. It was afterward applied to the piratical adventurers, English and French, who combined to make depredations on the Spaniards in America.

BUC'CAL, *a.* [L. *bucca.*] Pertaining to the cheek.

BUC-CEL-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *buccella, buccea.*] The act of breaking into large pieces.

BUC-CI-NĀ'TOR, *n.* [L.] A muscle of the cheek used in blowing.

BUC'CI-NAL, *a.* Trumpet-shaped; resembling a trumpet.

BUC'CI-NITE, *n.* Fossil remains or petrifactions of the shells called *buccinum.*

BU-CENT'AUR, *n.* 1. A mythological beast, half ox, and half man. 2. The state barge of Venice.

BU-CEPH'A-LUS, *n.* 1. The name of Alexander's horse. 2. An animal of the gazel tribe.

BŪ'CE-ROS, *n.* The hornbill, or Indian raven.

BUCH'OL-ZĪTE, *n.* A fibrous mineral of great hardness, and a grayish or yellowish color, consisting of silica and alumina.

BUCK, *n.* [G. *bauche, beuche.*] 1. Lye in which clothes are soaked in the operation of bleaching; the liquor in which clothes are washed. 2. The cloth or clothes soaked or washed in lye.

BUCK, *v. t.* [G. *bewchen.*] To soak or steep in lye, a process in bleaching; to wash or steep in lye or suds.

BUCK, *n.* [Sax. *buc, bucca.*] 1. The male of the fallow deer, of the goat, the sheep, the rabbit, and hare. 2. A gay, dashing young fellow.

BUCK, *v. i.* To copulate as bucks and does.

BUCK'-BASK-ET, *n.* A basket in which clothes are carried to the wash.—*Shak.*

BUCK'BĒAN, *n.* This is properly *bogbean.*

BUCKÆD (buckt), *pp.* Soaked in lye.—*Ash.*

BUCK'ET, *n.* [Sax. *buc.*] 1. The vessel in which water is drawn or carried.—2. In *water-wheels*, a term applied to cavities on the rim of the wheel, into which the water rushes, causing the wheel to revolve.

BUCK'ET-FUL, *n.* As much as a bucket will hold.

BUCK'EYE, *n.* A tree in the Western States. Hence the name given to an inhabitant of Ohio.

BUCK'ING, *ppr.* Soaking in lye, in the process of bleaching; washing.

BUCK'ING, *n.* The act or process of soaking cloth in lye for bleaching; also, the lye or liquor; a washing.

BUCK'ING-STOOL, *n.* A washing block.

BUCK'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to a buck, or gay young fellow, foppish.—*Smart.*

BUCK'LE (buk'l), *n.* [Fr. *boucle.*] 1. An instrument made of some kind of metal, for fastening together certain parts of dress, as the straps of shoes. 2. A curl, or a state of being curled or crisped, as hair.—3. In *coats of arms*, a token of the surety, faith, and service of the bearer.

BUCK'LE, *v. t.* 1. To fasten with a buckle, or buckles. 2. To prepare for action; a metaphor, taken from buckling on armor. 3. To join in battle. 4. To confine or limit.

BUCK'LE, *v. i.* To bend; to bow.—*To buckle to*, to bend to; to apply with vigor; to engage with zeal.—*To buckle in*, to close in; to embrace or seize the body, as in a scuffle; *a popular use in America.*—*To buckle with*, to encounter with embrace; to join in close combat.

BUCK'LED, *pp.* Fastened with a buckle.

BUCK'LER, *n.* [W. *bwccled.*] A kind of shield, or piece of defensive armor.

† BUCK'LER, *v. t.* To shield; to defend.—*Shak.*

BUCK'LER-HĒAD-ED, *a.* Having a head like a buckler.

BUCK'LER-THORN, *n.* Christ's thorn.

BUCK'LING, *n.* A fastening by a buckle.

BUCK'LING, *ppr.* Fastening with a buckle.

BUCK'MÄST, *n.* [*buck*, that is, *beach*, and *mast.*] The mast, or fruit of the beach-tree.

BUCK'RAM, *n.* [Fr. *bougran.*] A coarse linen cloth, stiffened with glue.

BUCK'RAM, *a.* Stiff; precise.—*Fulke.*

BUCK'RAMS, *n.* The same as *wild garlic.*

BUCKS'HORN, *n.* A plant, a species of plantago, or plantain, called *coronopus.*

BUCK'SKIN, *n.* The skin of a buck. *As an adjective*, made of leather prepared from the skin of a buck.

BUCK'STALL, *n.* A toil or net to take deer.

BUCK'THORN, *n.* The popular name of a genus of ornamental shrubs, called *rhamnus.* The bark and berries of some of the species are used in dyeing.

BUCK'WHEAT, *n.* [D. *boek-weit*; literally, *beech* wheat, so called from its seed's resembling the beech nut.] A plant, and a species of edible grain; called, also, *brank.*

BU-COL'IC, *a.* [Gr. *βουκολος.*] Pastoral.

BU-COL'IC, *n.* 1. A pastoral poem, representing rural affairs. 2. A writer of pastorals.

BUD, *n.* [D. *bot.*] 1. A gem; the shoot of a plant; a small protuberance on the stem or branches of a plant, containing the rudiments of future leaves or a flower. 2. An unexpanded flower; as, the *bud* of a rose.

BUD, *v. i.* 1. To put forth or produce buds or gems; to germinate. 2. To put forth shoots; to grow as a bud into a flower or shoot. 3. To begin to grow, or to issue from a stock in the manner of a bud, as a horn. 4. To be in bloom, or growing like a young plant.

BUD, *v. t.* To inoculate a plant; to insert the bud of a plant under the bark of another tree, for the purpose of raising upon any stock a species of fruit different from that of the stock.

BUD'DED, *pp.* Put forth in buds; inoculated.

BŪD'DHA. *See* BOODH.

BŪD'DHISM, *n.* The doctrines of the Buddhists. *See* BOODH

BUD'DING, *ppr.* or *a.* Putting forth buds; inoculating.

BUD'DING, *n.* The act of inserting a bud of one tree within the bark of another for propagation; inoculation.

BUD'DING-NESS, *n.* State of budding.

BUD'DLE, *n.* In *mining*, a large square frame of boards, used in washing tin ore.—*Ash.*

BUD'DLE, *v. i.* Among *miners*, to wash ore.

BŪDE' LĪGHT, *n.* [from *Bude*, the residence of the inventor, G. Burney.] An intense white light, produced by burning purified coal-gas in a compound Argand lamp of a peculiar construction.

BUDGE, *v. t.* [Fr. and Norm. *bouger.*] To move off; to stir; to wag. In *America*, *wag* is much used as equivalent to *budge*; but the use of both words is vulgar.

BUDGE, *n.* The dressed skin or fur of lambs.

BUDGE, *a.* 1. Brisk; jocund 2. Surly; stiff; formal. [*Obs.*]

BUDGE'-BACHE-LORS, *n. pl.* A company of men who accompany the lord-mayor of London at his inauguration.

BUDGE'-BAR-REL, *n.* A small barrel with only one head, used for carrying powder.

†BUDGE'NESS, *n.* Sternness; severity.

BUDG'ER, *n.* One who moves or stirs from his place.

BUDG'E-RO, *n.* A large Bengal pleasure-boat.

BUDG'ET, *n.* [Fr. *bougette.*] 1. A bag; a little sack, with its contents. Hence, a stock or store. 2. The papers respecting the finances of the British nation. The word is now used in a similar sense in France.—*To open the budget*, to lay before a legislative body the financial estimates of the government.

†BUDG'Y, *a.* Consisting of fur.

BUD'LET, *n.* A little bud springing from a parent bud.

BUFF, *n.* [contracted from *buffalo*, or *buffskin.*] 1. Buffskin; a sort of leather, prepared with oil, like chamois, from the skin of the buffalo, and also the elk and some othes animals. 2. A military coat, made of buffskin or similar leather. 3. The color of a buff; a light yellow. 4. A yellow, viscid substance, formed on the surface of blood drawn in inflammatory diseases.—*Parr.*

BUFF, *v. t.* To strike. *See* BUFFET.

BUF'FA-LO, *n.* [It. and Sp. *bufalo.*] The *bubalus*, a species of the bovine genus. The name is also applied to wild oxen in general, and particularly to the bison of North America. *See* BISON.

BUF'FA-LO-RŌBE, *n.* The skin of the bison of North America, incorrectly called buffalo, prepared with the hair on.

BUF'FEL-DUCK, *n.* Buffel's-head duck, a bird.

BUFF'-CŌAT, *n.* A military bodice without sleeves, made of buffalo or other thick leather.

BUFF'ER, *n.* A cushion to deaden the *buff* or percussion of a moving body, as a rail road car, when striking some other object; called, also, *buffing apparatus.*

BUFF'ET, *n.* [Fr. *buffet.*] A cupboard, or set of shelves, for plates, glass, china, and other like furniture.

BUFF'ET, *n.* [It. *buffetto.*] A blow with the fist; a box on the ear or face; a slap.—*Milton.*

BUFF'ET, *v. t.* 1. To strike with the hand or fist; to box; to beat. 2. To beat in contention; to contend against.

BUFF'ET, *v. i.* To exercise or play at boxing.

BUFF'ET-ED, *pp.* Struck; beaten.

BUFF'ET-ER, *n.* One who buffets; a boxer.

BUFF'ET-ING, *ppr.* Striking with the hand; boxing; contending against.

BUFF'ET-ING, *n.* 1. A striking with the hand. 2. A succession of blows; contention; attack; opposition.

BUFF'IN, *n.* A sort of coarse stuff.

BUF'FLE, *n.* [Fr.] The buffalo.

BUFF'LE, *v. i.* To puzzle; to be at a loss.—*Swift.*

BUF'FLE-HĔAD, *n.* One who has a large head.

BUF'FLE-HĔAD-ED (buf'fl-hed-ed), *a.* Having a large head, like a buffalo; dull; stupid; foolish.

BUF'FO. [It.] The comic actor in an opera.

BUF-FOON', *n.* [Fr. *bouffon.*] 1. A man who makes a practice of amusing others by low tricks, antic jestures and postures, jokes, and other vulgar pleasantries. A droll; a mimic. 2. He who uses indecent raillery.

BUF-FOON', *v. t.* To make ridiculous.

BUF-FOON'ER-Y, *n.* The arts and practices of a buffoon; low jests; ridiculous pranks; vulgar tricks and postures.

BUF-FOON'ING, *n.* Buffoonery.—*Dryden.*

BUF-FOON'ISH, *a.* Like a buffoon; consisting in low jests or gestures.

BUF-FOON'ISM, *n.* The practices of a buffoon.

†BUF-FOON'IZE, *v. i.* To play the fool, jester, or buffoon.

BUF-FOON'-LĪKE, *a.* Resembling a buffoon.

BUF-FOON'LY, *a.* Consisting of low, vulgar tricks.

BUFF'Y, *a.* 1. Resembling the buff of blood in color and texture; as, the *buffy* coat of the blood. 2. Pertaining to *buff* on the blood.

BŪFON-ITE, *n.* [L. *bufo.*] Toadstone.

BUG, *n.* [qu. W. *baç*, *byçan.*] The name of a vast multitude of insects, which infest houses and plants.

BUG, } *n.* [W. *bwg.*] A frightful object; a walking
BUG'BEAR, } spectre; any thing imaginary that is considered as frightful.—*Locke.*

BUG'BEAR, *v. t.* To alarm or frighten with idle phantoms.—*Archbishop King.*

BUG'GER, *n.* [Fr. *bougre.*] One guilty of the crime against nature. A vile wretch; *a term of reproach.*

BUG'GER-Y, *n.* The unnatural and detestable crime of carnal intercourse of man or woman with a beast; or of human beings unnaturally with each other. Sodomy.

BUG'GI-NESS, *n.* The state of being infected with bugs.

BUG'GY, *n.* A small one-horse carriage.—*Smart.*

BUG'GY, *a.* Abounding with bugs.

BŪ'GLE, } *n.* [W. *bugail.*] 1. A hunting-horn.—
BŪ'GLE-HORN, } *Shak.* 2. A military instrument of music.

BŪ'GLE, *n.* An elongated glass bead, of various colors, though more commonly black.

BŪ'GLE, *n.* [L. *bugula*, or *bugillo.*] A genus of plants, *ajuga*, of several species.

BŪ'GLE, *n.* [L. *buculus.*] A sort of wild ox.

BŪ'GLE-WĒED, *n.* A plant, the *lycopus virginicus*, sometimes used in medicine.

BŪ'GLOSS, *n.* [L. *buglossus.*] A genus of plants, *anchusa*, used for dyeing and coloring.

BUG'WORT, *n.* A plant, the *cimicifuga.*

BŪHL (būle), *n.* The name of light and complicated figures of brass, unburnished gold, &c., let as an ornament into surfaces of ebony or other dark wood, or tortoise-shell.

BŪHL'-WORK, *n.* Work in which wood is inlayed with *buhl.*

BUHR'STŌNE (bur'stōne), *n.* A sub-species of silex or quartz. This word is often written *burr-stone.*

BUILD (bild), *v. t.*; pret. *built*; pp. *built.* The regular pret. and pp., *builded*, is sometimes used. [Sax. *byldan.*] [The spelling *bild* would be more accordant with the derivation.] 1. To frame, construct, and raise, as an edifice. 2. To raise by art; to frame or shape into a particular form: as, to *build* up a theory. 3. To raise any thing on a support or foundation; as, to *build* one's hopes.—4. In *Scripture*, to increase and strengthen; to cement and knit together; to settle, or establish and preserve.

BUILD (bild), *v. i.* 1. To exercise the art, or practice the business of building. 2. To construct, rest, or depend on as a foundation.

BUILD'ER (bild'er), *n.* 1. One who builds; an architect, a ship-wright, a mason, &c. 2. A creator.

BUILD'ING (bild'ing), *ppr.* Framing and erecting; resting on.

BUILD'ING (bild'ing), *n.* A fabric or edifice constructed for use or convenience, as a house.

BUILT (bilt), *pp.* Framed and raised; constructed.

BUILT (bilt), *n.* 1. Form; shape; general figure of a structure.—*Dryden.* 2. Species of building.

BUL, *n.* The common flounder.—*Chambers.*

BULB, *n.* [Gr. *βολβος.*] A round body, *applied to many objects.* But in *botany*, it is *appropriately* a scaly body, either above or below ground, emitting fibrous roots from its base, and a stem from its center, as the *onion.*

BULB, *v. i.* *To bulb out*, is to project, or be protuberant —*Evelyn.* [*Little used.*]

BULB-Ā'CEOUS (bul-bā'shus), *a.* Bulbous.

BULBED, *a.* Round-headed.

BULB-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* Producing bulbs.

BULB'OUS, *a.* 1. Containing bulbs, or a bulb; growing from bulbs; round, or roundish. 2. Containing a knob, or protuberant part; swelling out; presenting rounded elevations.

BUL'BUL, *n.* The nightingale of the Persians, represented as enamored of the opening rose-bud.

BUL'CHIN, *n.* A young male calf.—*Marston.*

BULGE, *n.* A different orthography of *bilge.* [W. *bwlg.*] The bilge or protuberant part of a cask; protuberance.

BULGE, *v. i.* 1. To swell out; to be protuberant. 2. To bilge, as a ship. *See* BILGE.

BULG'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Swelling out; bilging. *As an adjective*, protuberant.

BŪ'LI-MY, } *n.* [Gr. *βουλιμια.*] A voracious appetite; a
BU-LIM'I-A, } disease in which the patient has a perpetual and insatiable appetite for food, and often faints, if not indulged.

BULK, *n.* [W. *bwlg.*] 1. Magnitude of material substance, whole dimensions; size of a thing. 2. The gross; the majority; the main mass or body.—*Swift.* 3. Main fabric. 4. The whole content of a ship's hold for the stowage of goods. 5. A part of a building jutting out.—*Shak.* *To break bulk*, in *seamen's language*, is to begin to unload.—*In bulk*, in a mass, or solid state; as, *pork in bulk*, or *bulk pork*, i. e., pork not cut up or prepared for packing.—*Sale by bulk*, is a sale of goods as they are, without weight or measure.—*Laden in bulk*, having the cargo loose in the hold, or not inclosed in boxes, bales, or casks.—SYN. Size; magnitude; greatness; largeness; extent; majority.

BULK'-HĒAD, *n.* A partition in a ship, made with boards, &c., to form separate apartments.

BULK'I-NESS, *n.* Greatness in bulk, size, or stature.

BULK'Y, *a.* Large; of great dimensions.

BULL, *n.* [Germ. *bull.*] 1. The male of the *bos*, or bovine genus of quadrupeds, of which *cow* is the female. 2. In *a Scriptural sense*, an enemy. 3. Taurus, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac.

BŬLL, *n.* [It. *bolla.* This name was given to the seal which was appended to the edicts and briefs of the pope, and, in process of time, applied to the edict itself.—*Spelman.*] 1. A letter, edict, or rescript of the pope, published or transmitted to the churches over which he is head, containing some decree, order, or decision.

BŬLL, *n.* A verbal blunder, or contradiction. *More exactly,* an apparent congruity, but real incongruity of ideas, suddenly discovered.—*Rev. Syd. Smith.*

BŬLL, a prefix, signifies a *bull,* or large, or having a large head.

BŬLL'-BĀIT'ING, *n.* The practice of baiting or exciting bulls with dogs.—*Addison.*

BŬLL'-BEEF, *n.* The flesh of a bull; coarse beef.

BŬLL'-BEG-GAR, *n.* Something terrible, or frightful.

BŬLL'-CĂLF (-kăf), *n.* A male calf; a stupid fellow.

BŬLL'-DOG, *n.* A species of dog, of remarkable courage.

BŬLL'-FĀCED (-fāste), *a.* Having a large face.—*Dryden.*

BŬLL'-FĒAST. *See* BULL-FIGHT.

BŬLL'-FIGHT, *n.* A combat with a bull; an amusement among the Spaniards and Portuguese.

BŬLL'-FINCH, *n.* A bird of the grosbeak kind.

BŬLL'-FLŸ, } *n.* The gad-fly, or breeze, a tormentor of
BŬLL'-BEE, } cattle.

BŬLL'-FROG, *n.* A large species of frog.

BŬLL'-HĔAD, *n.* 1. A genus of fishes, the *cottus,* having a spinous head, which is broader than the body. 2. A stupid fellow; a lubber. 3. A small, black water vermin.

BŬLL'-TROUT, *n.* A large species of trout.

BŬLL'-WEED, *n.* Knap-weed.—*Johnson.*

BŬLL'-WŎRT, *n.* Bishop's-weed.—*Johnson.*

BŬLL'S'-ĔŸE (-ī), *n.* 1. Among *seamen,* a piece of wood in the form of a ring. 2. A small circular window or opening. 3. A thick, round glass let into a ship's deck to give light below. 4. Aldebaran, a star. 5. A small, obscure cloud, portending a great storm.

BŬLL'S'-NŌSE, *n.* In *architecture,* the external angle of a polygon, or of two lines which meet at an obtuse angle.

BŬL'LA, *n.* 1. A genus of univalvular testaceous mollusca. 2. A bleb; a vesicle, or elevation of the cuticle, containing a transparent watery fluid.

BŬLL'ACE. *n.* A wild, sour plum, of a light color.

BŬLL-ANTIC, *a.* Designating certain ornamental capital letters, used in apostolic bulls. [*It is used, also, as a noun.*]

BŬLL'A-RY, *n.* A collection of papistical bulls.

BŬL'LATE, *a.* [L. *bullatus.*] Having elevations, like blisters.

BŬL'LEN-NAILS, *n. pl.* Nails with round heads and short shanks, turned and lackered.

BŬLL'ET, *n.* [Fr. *boulet.*] A ball of iron or lead, used to load muskets, rifles, pistols, &c.

BŬLL'E-TIN, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A report of a state of facts, issued by authority, as of military events, or the health of some distinguished personage. 2. In *a wider sense,* any public notice or announcement, especially of recent news.

BŬL'LE-TIN-BŌARD, *n.* A board for posting up recent intelligence, as at news-rooms, printing-offices, &c.

BŬLL'IED (bul'lid), *pp.* Insulted.

BŬLL'ION (bul'yon), *n.* [Fr. *billon.*] Uncoined gold or silver in the mass.—In *political economy,* the word denotes gold and silver, both coined and uncoined.—*P. Cyc.*

BŬL'LI-RAG, *v. t.* To insult in a bullying manner.

BŬLL'ISH, *a.* Partaking of the nature of a bull or blunder.—*Milton.*

BŬLL'IST, *n.* A writer of papal bulls.—*Harmar.*

BŬL'LĪTE, *n.* A petrified shell, or the fossil remains of shells, of the genus *bulla.*

† BUL-LI'TION, *n.* [L. *bullio.*] The act or state of boiling. Superseded by *ebullition.*

BŬLL'OCK, *n.* [Sax. *bulluca.*] An ox, or castrated bull.—In *America,* it is applied to a full-grown ox.

BŬLL'OCK'S-ĔŸE (-ī), *n.* A small, thick glass or sky-light in a covering or roof.

BŬLL'Y, *n.* [Sw. *bôla.*] A noisy, blustering, overbearing, quarrelsome fellow, more distinguished for insolence and empty menaces than for courage.—*Addison.*

BŬLL'Y, *v. t.* To insult and overbear with noise and blustering menaces. *King.*—SYN. To bluster; swagger; vapor; crow; hector; domineer.

BŬLL'Y, *v. i.* To be noisy and quarrelsome.

BŬLL'Y-ING, *ppr.* Insulting with threats.

BŬL'RUSH, *n.* [*bole, or boll,* and *rush.*] A large kind of rush, growing in wet land or water.

BŬL'RUSH-Y, *a.* Made of bulrushes.—*Huloet.*

BŬLSE, *n.* A certain quantity of diamonds. *Wraxall* [*India*].

† BUL'TEL, *n.* A bolter, or bolting-cloth; also, bran.

BUL'WARK, *n.* [Sw. *bolvärck.*] 1. In *fortification,* a bastion, or a rampart, &c. 2. A fortification; also, any means of defense. 3. That which secures against an enemy or external annoyance; a screen or shelter; means of protection and safety.

BŬL'WARK, *v. t.* To fortify with a rampart; to secure by a fortification; to protect.—*Addison.*

BUM, *n.* The buttocks; the part on which we sit.

BUM, *v. i.* To make a noise.—*Marston.*

BUM-BĀIL'IFF, *n.* [a corruption of *bound bailiff.*] In *England,* an under-bailiff.

BUM'-BŌAT, *n.* A small boat, for carrying provisions to a ship at a distance from shore.

BUM'BARD. *See* BOMBARD.

BUM'BAST, *n.* [a different spelling of *bombast,* which see.] 1. A cloth made by sewing one stuff upon another; patch work. 2. Linen stuffed with cotton; stuffing; wadding.

BUM'BLE-BEE, *n.* [L. *bombus.*] A large bee, sometimes called *humble-bee;* so named from its sound.—*Forby.*

BUM'KIN, *n.* [*See* BUMPKIN.] 1. A short boom projecting from each bow of a ship. 2. A small out-rigger over the stern of a boat.

BUMP, *n.* [W. *pwmp.*] 1. A swelling or protuberance. 2. A thump; a heavy blow.

BUMP, *v. i.* To make a loud, heavy, or hollow noise, as the bittern. It is also written *boom;* [W. *bwmp.*]

BUMP, *v. t.* To strike as with or against any thing large or solid; to thump.

BUMP'ER, *n.* 1. A cup or glass filled to the brim, or till the liquor runs over. Hence, 2. A crowded house at a theatre, &c., in honor of some favorite performer.

BUMP'KIN, *n.* An awkward, heavy rustic; a clown, or country lout.—*Locke.*

† BUMP'KIN-LY, *a.* Clownish.—*Richardson.*

BUN. *See* BUNN.

BUNCH, *n.* [W. *pwng.*] 1. A protuberance; a hunch; a knob, or lump. 2. A cluster; a number of the same kind growing together. 3. A number of things tied together. 4. A collection of things; a knot.

BUNCH, *v. i.* To swell out in a protuberance; to be protuberant, or round.

BUNCH, *v. t.* To form or tie in a bunch or bunches.

BUNCH'-BACKED (bunch'-bakt), *a.* Having a bunch on the back; crooked.

BUNCH'-NESS, *n.* The quality of being bunchy, or growing in bunches.

BUNCH'Y, *a.* Growing in bunches; like a bunch; having tufts.

BUN'DLE, *n.* [Sax. *byndel.*] 1. A number of things put together. 2. A roll; any thing bound or rolled into a convenient form for conveyance.

BUN'DLE, *v. t.* To tie or bind in a bundle or roll; often followed by *up.*—*Swift. To bundle off,* to send away in a hurry or pet.—*Halloway.*

BUNG, *n.* [Fr. *bondon.*] The stopple of the orifice in the bilge of a cask.

BUNG, *v. t.* To stop the orifice in the bilge of a cask with a bung; to close up.

BUNG'-DRAW-ER, *n.* A wooden mallet, of a peculiar form, for taking the bung out of a cask. [*Local.*]

BUNG'-HŌLE, *n.* The hole or orifice in the bilge of a cask. Sometimes shortened into *bung.*

BUN"GA-LŌW, *n.* In *Bengal,* a country-house, erected by Europeans, and made of wood, bamboo, mats, and thatch.

BUN"GLE, *v. i.* To perform in a clumsy, awkward manner.—*Dryden.*

BUN"GLE, *v. t.* To make or mend clumsily; to botch; to manage awkwardly; with *up.*—*Dryden.*

BUN"GLE, *n.* A botch; inaccuracy; gross blunder; clumsy performance.—*Ray.*

BUN"GLER, *n.* A clumsy, awkward workman; one who performs without skill.—*Peacham.*

BUN"GLING, *ppr.* Performing awkwardly.

BUN"GLING, *a.* Clumsy; awkwardly done.

BUN"GLING-LY, *adv.* Clumsily; awkwardly.

BUNION (bun'yon), *n.* An excrescence on the great toe, corresponding to a corn.

BUNK, *n.* [Dan. *bynke.*] A case or frame of boards for a bed; *a word used in some parts of America.*

BUNK'ER, *n.* A large bin or receptacle for various things, as coals, &c.

BUNN, } *n.* [Scot. *bun, bunn.*] A small cake, or a kind of
BUN, } sweet bread.—*Gay.*

BUN'SING, *n.* An animal found at the Cape of Good Hope

BUNT, *n.* The middle part, cavity, or belly of a sail.

BUNT, *v. i.* 1. To swell out. 2. In *popular language,* to push with the horns; to butt.

BUNT'ER, *n.* A cant word for a woman who picks up rags in the streets; hence, a low, vulgar woman.

BUNT'ING, *n.* A bird of the genus *emberiza;* as, the *rice bunting,* or *bobolink.*

BUNT'ING, } *n.* [Ger. *bunt.*] A thin woolen stuff, of which
BUNT'INE, } the colors or flags and signals of ships are made.

BUNT'LĪNES, *n. pl.* Ropes fastened to cringles on the bottoms of square sails.

* BUOY (bwŏy), *n.* [Fr. *bouée.*] 1. A float. 2. A floating mark (as a large cask, &c.), to point out the position of objects beneath the water, as shoals, rocks, an anchor, &c. —*Life buoy,* a float to sustain persons who have fallen overboard, till relief can be afforded them.

* BUOY (bwöy), *v. t.* 1. To keep afloat in a fluid; to bear up, or keep from sinking in a fluid, as in water or air; with *up*. 2. To support, or sustain; to keep from sinking into ruin or despondency. 3. To fix buoys, as a direction to mariners.

* BUOY (bwöy), *v. i.* To float; to rise by specific lightness.

* BUOY'-ROPE, *n.* The rope which fastens a buoy to an anchor.

* BUOY'AN-CY (bwöy'an-sy), *n.* 1. The quality of floating on the surface of water, or in the atmosphere; specific lightness. 2. *Figuratively*, lightness of spirits; animation; vivacity.

* BUOY'ANT (bwöy'ant), *a.* 1. Floating; light; that will not sink; having the quality of rising or floating in a fluid. 2. Bearing up, as a fluid.—*Dryden*, [*unusual.*]

BUOY'ANT-LY, *adv.* In a buoyant manner.—*Coleridge.*

BUOY'ED, *pp.* Kept afloat on water; supported.

BUOY'ING, *ppr.* Keeping afloat; sustaining.

BU-PRES'TI-DANS, *n. pl.* A tribe of coleopterous insects, of brilliant metallic colors.—*Kirby.*

BUR,
BÖUR,
BOR, } *n.* [Sax. *bur.*] A chamber, or a cottage.

BUR, *n.* [Sax. *burre.*] 1. A rough, prickly covering of the seeds of certain plants, as of the chestnut. 2. A roughness in sounding the letter R. 3. A broad ring of iron behind the place for the hand on a spear, used in tilting.

BUR'BOT, *n.* [from L. *barbatus.*] A fish of the genus *gadus*, shaped like an eel.

BUR'DE-LAIS (bur'de-lāy), *n.* A sort of grape.

BUR'DEN (bur'dn), *n.*, written, also, *burthen.* [Sax. *byrden, byrthen.*] 1. That which is borne or carried. 2. That which is borne with labor or difficulty; that which is grievous, wearisome, or oppressive. 3. A birth.—*Shak.* 4. [Fr. *bourdon.*] The verse repeated in a song, or the return of the theme at the end of each verse; the chorus. 5. In *common language*, that which is often repeated; a subject on which one dwells; as, the *burden* of a man's complaint. 6. A fixed quantity of certain commodities. 7. The contents of a ship; the quantity or number of tons a vessel will carry. 8. A club.—*Spenser*, [*not in use.*]—SYN. Load; encumbrance; weight; freight; cargo.

BUR'DEN (bur'dn), *v. t.* 1. To load; to lay on a heavy load; to encumber with weight. 2. To oppress with any thing grievous. 3. To surcharge.

BUR'DENED (bur'dnd), *pp.* or *a.* Loaded with weight; encumbered; oppressed.

BUR'DEN-ER, *n.* One who loads; an oppressor.

BUR'DEN-OUS, *a.* 1. Grievous; heavy to be borne; oppressive. 2. Cumbersome; useless.—*Milton.*

BUR'DEN-SOME, *a.* Grievous to be borne; causing uneasiness or fatigue.—SYN. Heavy; weighty; ponderous; cumbersome; oppressive; vexatious; afflictive; wearisome.

BUR'DEN-SOME-LY, *adv.* In a burdensome manner.

BUR'DEN-SOME-NESS, *n.* The quality of being burdensome; heaviness; oppressiveness.

BUR'DOCK, *n.* A genus of well-known troublesome plants.

*BU'REAU (bū'ro), *n.* [Fr. *bureau.*] 1. A chest of drawers, for keeping papers, or clothes. 2. A department for the transaction of business by a public functionary.

BU-REAU'CRA-CY (bu-rō'kra-sy). A system in which the government is administered in departments, each under the control of a chief; opposed to a system in which the officers have co-ordinate authority.—*Brande.*

BU-RETTE', *n.* In *chemistry*, an instrument for dividing a fluid into hundredths or thousandths.

BURG, *n.* [This is the same word as *borough*, the only difference being in the pronunciation of the final letter.] A borough; *originally*, a fortified town, but *now*, a city or town which sends members to parliament. *See* BOROUGH.

BURG'-MÖTE, *n.* A borough court.—*Burke.*

BURG'AGE, *n.* [from *burg.*] In *English law*, a tenure, applied to cities, or towns, or where houses or lands are held of some lord, in common socage, by a certain established rent.

BURG'A-MOT, *n.* 1. A species of pear. [*See* BERGAMOT.] 2. A kind of perfume. *See* BERGAMOT.

BURG'A-NET, } *n.* [Fr. *bourguignote.*] A kind of helmet,
BURG'O-NET, } the Spanish murrion.

BUR-GEOIS' (boor-zhwą'), *n.* [Fr. *bourgeois.*] A burgess.

BUR-GEOIS' (bur-jois'), *n.* A species of type, or printing letter, smaller than long primer, and larger than brevier. *See* BOURGEOIS.

BUR'GEON. *See* BOURGEON.

BUR'GEON (bur'jun), *n.* In *gardening*, a knot or button, put forth by the branches of a tree, in the spring.—*Chambers.*

BURG'ER-MAS'TER, *n.* An aquatic fowl.

BUR'GESS, *n.* [Fr. *bourgeois.*] 1. An inhabitant of a borough, or walled town; or, one who possesses a tenement therein; a citizen or freeman of a borough. 2. A representative of a borough in parliament. 3. A magistrate of certain towns.

BUR'GESS-SHIP, *n.* The state or quality of a burgess.

BURG'GRAVE, *n.* [Ger. *burggraf.*] In *Germany*, an hereditary commander of a burg or castle.

BURGH (burg), *n.* A different orthography of *burg*, *borough*, which see.

BURGH'-BÖTE, *n.* In *old laws*, a contribution toward the building or repairing of castles, &c.

BURGH'-BRECH, *n.* A fine imposed on a burgh for a breach of the peace.

BURGH'-MAS'TER, *n.* A burgomaster; also, an officer in the tin-mines.

BURGH'-MÖTE, *n.* The court of a *burg* or borough.

BURGH'ER, *n.* An inhabitant of a burgh or borough, or one who enjoys the privileges of a place.

BURGH'ER-SHIP, *n.* The state or privilege of a burgher.

BURG'LAR, *n.* [*burgh*, or *burg*, a house, and Arm. *laer*, a thief.] One guilty of nocturnal house-breaking.

BURG-LA'RI-AN, *n.* A person guilty of burglary.

BURG-LA'RI-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to burglary; constituting the crime of burglary.

BURG'LA'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With an intent to commit burglary; in the manner of a burglar.

BURG'LA-RY, *n.* The act or crime of nocturnal housebreaking, with an intent to commit a felony.

BURG'O-MAS'TER, *n.* 1. A burgh-master; a magistrate, or one employed in the government of a city. 2. An aquatic bird, the glaucous gull.

BUR'GÖUT, *n.* A kind of thick gruel used by seamen.

BUR'GRAVE, *n.* [*burg*, and Ger. *graf.*] In *some European countries*, a hereditary governor of a town or castle; more properly, *burggrave.*

BUR'GUN-DY, *n.* A kind of wine, so called from Burgundy, in France.—*Shenstone.*

BUR'GUN-DY-PITCH, *n.* Turpentine from which the essential oil has been distilled off, used for plasters.

BURH is the same as *burg*, *burgh*, with the aspirate. It is Saxon, and signifies a city, a castle, a house, or tower.

BURI-AL (ber'e-al-), *n.* 1. The act of burying a deceased person; sepulture; interment. 2. The act of placing any thing under earth or water. 3. The church service for funerals.

BURI-AL-PLACE, *n.* A place appropriated to the burial of the dead; a grave-yard.

BURI-AL-SERVICE, *n.* The church service for burials.

BURIED (ber'rid), *pp.* or *a.* Deposited in the earth, or in a grave.

BURI-ER (ber'e-er), *n.* One who buries a deceased person.

BÜRIN, *n.* [Fr. *burin.*] A graver; an instrument for engraving.

BURKE, *v. t.* [from the name of the Irishman who first committed the crime, in 1829.] To murder a person with the intention of selling the body for dissection.

BURKED (burkt), *pp.* Murdered, as above. [*Modern.*]

BURKING, *ppr.* Murdering, as above.

BURK'ISM, *n.* The practice of killing persons for the purpose of obtaining bodies for dissection.—*West. Rev.*

BURL, *v. t.* To pick *burls*, or knots, and other inequalities from cloth in the process of fulling.—*Booth.*

BURLACE, *n.* [a contraction of *burdelais.*] A sort of grape

BURL'ER, *n.* A dresser of cloth.

BUR-LESQUE' (bur-lesk'), *a.* [Fr.; It. *burlesco.*] Jocular; tending to excite laughter by ludicrous images.

BUR-LESQUE', *n.* 1. Ludicrous representation; a contrast between the subject and the manner of treating it, which tends to excite laughter or ridicule. 2. A composition in which the contrast between the subject and the manner of considering it renders it ludicrous or ridiculous.—SYN. Satire; irony; wit; humor; buffoonery.

BUR-LESQUE', *v. t.* To turn into ridicule; or to make ludicrous by representation.

BUR-LESQUER (bur-lesk'er), *n.* One who burlesques, or turns to ridicule.

BUR-LET'TA, *n.* [It.] A comic opera; a musical farce

BURLI-NESS, *n.* Bulk; bluster.

BURLY, *a.* Great in size; bulky; timid; falsely great, boisterous.—*Dryden.*

BURN, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *burned* or *burnt.* [Sax. *bernan, bærnan*, or *byrnan.*] 1. To consume with fire; to reduce to ashes by the action of heat or fire. 2. To expel the volatile parts, and reduce to charcoal by fire. 3. To cleanse of soot by burning; to inflame. 4. To harden in the fire; to bake or harden by heat. 5. To scorch; to affect by heat. 6. To injure by fire; to affect the flesh by heat. 7. To dry up, or dissipate; with *up*. 8. To dry excessively; to cause to wither by heat. 9. To heat or inflame; to affect with excessive stimulus. 10. To affect with heat in cookery, so as to give the food a disagreeable taste. 11. To calcine with heat. 12. To affect with excessive heat; as, the fever *burns* the patient. To subject to the action of fire; to heat, or dry; as, to *burn* colors.—*To burn up*, to consume entirely by fire.—*To burn out*, to burn till the fuel is all consumed.

BURN, *v. i.* 1. To be on fire; to flame. 2. To shine; to

sparkle. 3. To be inflamed with passion or desire. 4. To act with destructive violence, as fire. 5. To be in commotion; to rage with destructive violence. 6. To be heated; to be in a glow. 7. To be affected with a sensation of heat, pain, or acidity. 8. To feel excess of heat.—*To burn out*, to burn till the fuel is exhausted, and the fire ceases.

BURN, *n.* A small stream or rivulet.—*Scottish.*

BURN, *n.* 1. A hurt or injury of the flesh, caused by the action of fire. 2. The operation of burning or baking, as in *brick-making.*

BURN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be burned. [*Little used.*]

BURNED, } *pp.* or *a.* Consumed with fire; scorched or dried
BURNT, } with fire or heat; baked or hardened in the fire.

BURN'ER, *n.* 1. A person who burns or sets fire to any thing. 2. An appendage to a lamp, designed to promote combustion.

BURN'ET, *n.* A plant, *poterium*, or garden burnet.

BURN'ET-SAX'I-FRAGE, *n.* A plant, *pimpinella.*

BURN'ING, *ppr.* Consuming with fire; flaming; scorching; hardening by fire; calcining; charring; raging as fire; glowing.

BURN'ING, *n.* The act of expelling volatile matter, and reducing to ashes, or to a calx; the heat or raging of passion.—Syn. Combustion; fire; conflagration; flame; blaze; inflammation.

BURN'ING, *a.* 1. Much heated; very hot; as, the *burning* deserts. 2. *Figuratively*, flagrant; vehement; as, a *burning* shame. *Shak.*—Syn. Ardent; scorching; fiery; hot.

BURN'ING-GLASS, *n.* A glass which collects the rays of the sun into a small space, called a *focus*, producing an intense heat.

BURN'ING-MIR'ROR, *n.* A single concave mirror; or a combination of plain mirrors, so arranged as to concentrate their rays to one focus.

BURN'ING-THORN'Y-PLANT, *n.* A species of spurge.

BURN'ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *brunir.*] To polish by friction; to make smooth, bright, and glossy.

BURN'ISH, *v. i.* 1. To grow bright or glossy.—*Swift.* 2. To grow; to spread out.—*Dryden.*

BURN'ISH, *n.* Gloss; brightness; lustre.—*Christ. Obs.*

BURN'ISHED (burn'isht), *pp.* Polished; made glossy.

BURN'ISH-ER, *n.* 1. The person who polishes, or makes glossy. 2. An instrument used in polishing, of different kinds.

BURN'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Polishing; making smooth and glossy.

BURN'OOSE, } *n.* [Sp. *albornoz.*] An upper cloak or gar-
BURN'OS, } ment among the Arabs.

BURNT, *pp.* or *a.*, from *burn.* Consumed; scorched; heated; subjected to the action of fire.

BURNT'-EAR, *n.* A disease in grain, by which the seed is rendered abortive, and its coat covered with a black powder.

BURNT'-OF'FER-ING, *n.* Something offered, and burned on an altar, as an atonement for sin; a sacrifice; called, also, *burnt-sacrifice.*

BURR, *n.* 1. A roughness in sounding the letter R. 2. The lobe or lap of the ear. 3. The round knob of a horn next a deer's head. 4. The sweet-bread.

BURR'-MILL'STONE. *See* Buhr-stone.

BURR'-PUMP, } *n.* A large kind of pump.
BILGE'-PUMP, }

BURR'-STONE, } *n.* A silicious or quartz rock, containing
BUHR'-STONE. } many irregular cavities, and used for making mill-stones.

BURRAS PIPE, *n.* An instrument or vessel used by surgeons to keep corroding powders in.

BUR'-REED, *n.* A plant, the *sparganium.*

BURREL, *n.* A sort of pear, called the *red butter pear.*

BURREL-FLY, *n.* The ox-fly, gad-bee, or breeze.

BURREL-SHOT, *n.* [Fr. *bourreler* and *shot.*] Small shot, nails, stones, pieces of old iron, &c., put into cases to be discharged among enemies.

BURROCK, *n.* A small wier or dam where wheels are laid in a river, for catching fish.

BURROW, *n.* A different orthography of *burgh*, *borough*, which see.

BURROW, *n.* [Sax. *byrgen.*] A hollow place in the earth, or in a warren, where small animals lodge.

BURROW, *v. i.* To excavate a hole under ground; to lodge in any deep or concealed place.

BURROW-ING, *ppr.* Lodging in a burrow.

BURS'AR, *n.* 1. A treasurer, or cash-keeper; a purser. 2. A student, to whom a stipend is paid out of a burse, or fund.—*Johnson.*

BURS'AR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a bursar.—*Hales.*

BURS'A-RY, *n.* 1. The treasury of a college, or monastery. 2. In *Scotland*, a stipend for the support of indigent students in a university, or college.

BURSCH (bursh), *n.*; *pl.* Burschen. [G.] A youth, especially a student in a German university.

BURSE (burs), *n.* [Fr. *bourse.*] 1. A public edifice in certain cities, for the meeting of merchants, to consult on matters of trade and money; an exchange. 2. In *France*, a fund or foundation for the maintenance of poor scholars in their studies.

BURST, *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *burst.* The old participle *bursten* is nearly obsolete. [Sax. *byrstan, burstan.*] 1. To fly or break open with force, or with sudden violence; to suffer a violent disruption. 2. To break away; to spring from. 3. To come or fall upon suddenly or with violence; to rush upon unexpectedly. 4. To issue suddenly, or to come from a hidden or retired place into more open view. 5. To break forth into action suddenly. 6. To break or rush in with violence. 7. To open spontaneously, as an abscess.—Syn. To crack; break; split; rend, sever.

BURST, *v. t.* To break or rend by force or violence, to open suddenly.

BURST, *n.* 1. A sudden breaking forth; a violent rending or disruption; a sudden explosion or shooting forth. 2. A rupture; a hernia.

BURST, } *pp.* or *a.* Affected with a rupture, or hernia.
BURST'EN, }

BURST, *pp.* Opened or rent asunder by violence.

BURST'-WORT, *n.* The *herniaria*, a plant said to be good against hernia or ruptures.

BURST'EN-NESS, *n.* The state of having a rupture; the hernia.

BURST'ER, *n.* One who bursts.

BURST'ING, *ppr.* Rending or parting by violence; exploding.

BURT, *n.* A flat fish of the turbot kind.—*Johnson.*

BURTH'EN. *See* Burden.

BURT'ON (bur'tn), *n.* A small tackle formed by two blocks or pulleys.

BURY (ber'ry), *n.* This word is a different orthography of *burg*, *burh*, *borough.* It signifies a house, habitation, or castle, and is retained in many names of places, as in *Shrewsbury*, *Danbury.* The word is used by *Grew* for *burrow.*

BURY (ber'ry), *v. t.* [Sax. *byrian*, *burgan.*] 1. To deposit a deceased person in the grave; to inter a corpse; to entomb. 2. To cover with earth, as seed sown. 3. To put in a place of concealment; to cover with any thing. 4. To withdraw or conceal in retirement. 5. To commit to the water; to deposit in the ocean. 6. To place one thing within another; as, thy name so *buried* in her.—*Shak.* 7. To forget and forgive; to hide in oblivion; as, to *bury* all past injuries.—*To bury the hatchet*, in the *language of American Indians*, is to lay aside the instruments of war, forget injuries, and make peace.—Syn. To entomb; inter; hide; cover; conceal; overwhelm; repress; keep down.

BURY-PEAR, *n.* [Fr. *beurée.*] Literally, *butter pear;* the name of a very tender and delicate pear.—*Cotgrave.*

BURY-ING (ber're-ing), *ppr.* Interring; hiding; covering with earth; overwhelming.

BURY-ING, *n.* The act of interring the dead.—Syn. Interment; burying; sepulture; inhumation.

BURY-ING-GROUND, *n.* A place set apart for burying the dead.

BURY-ING-PLACE, *n.* A place appropriated to the sepulture of the dead.—Syn. Grave; tomb; sepulchre; cemetery; grave-yard; church-yard.

BUSH, *n.* [D. *bosch.*] 1. A shrub with branches; a thick shrub; also, a cluster of shrubs. With *hunters*, a fox tail. 2. A thicket or place covered with trees or bushes. [This was the original sense of the word as used by Chaucer; and in this sense it is prevalent in the British colonies, especially at the Cape of Good Hope, where the settlers may have borrowed it from the Dutch, with whom *bosch* is wood or thicket.] 3. A branch of a tree fixed or hung out as a tavern sign. 4. A circle of metal let into round holes or orifices to prevent their wearing.

BUSH, *v. i.* To grow thick or bushy.—*Milton.*

BUSH, *v. t.* To line an orifice with metal to prevent its wearing.

BUSH'-MAN, *n.* [D. *bosch-man.*] A woodsman; a race of ferocious savages at the Cape of Good Hope.

BUSH'EL, *n.* [Fr. *boisseau.*] 1. A dry measure, containing eight gallons, or four pecks. The Winchester bushel, formerly used in England, and still used in America, contains 2150 cubic inches. The imperial bushel, which has been used in England since 1826, contains about 2218 cubic inches; so that 33 Winchester bushels are nearly the same as 32 imperial bushels. 2. A large quantity. 3 The circle of iron in the nave of a wheel; in *America* called a *box.*

BUSH'EL-AGE, *n.* A duty payable on commodities by the bushel.

BUSH'ET, *n.* A wood.

BUSH'I-NESS, *n.* The quality of being bushy.

† BUSH'MENT, *n.* A thicket; a cluster of bushes.

BUSH'Y, *a.* 1. Full of branches; thick and spreading, like a bush. 2. Full of bushes; overgrown with shrubs.

BUS'IED (biz'zid), *pp.* of *busy.*

BUSI-LESS (biz'ze-les), *a.* Without business; at leisure; unemployed.

BUSI-LY (biz'ze-ly), *adv.* 1. With constant occupation; actively; earnestly; as, to be *busily* employed. 2. With an air of hurry or importance; with too much curiosity; importunately; officiously.

BUSI-NESS (biz'nes), *n.* 1. Employment; that which occupies the time, attention, and labor of men. 2. Concerns which demand attention. 3. The subject of employment; that which engages the care and attention. 4. Serious engagement; important occupation, in distinction from trivial affairs. 5. Concern; right of action or interposing. 6. A point; a matter of question; something to be examined, considered, or performed.—*To do the business for a man*, is to kill, destroy, or ruin him.—SYN. Affairs; concern; matter; engagement; employment; calling; occupation; trade; profession; office; duty.

BUSI-NESS-LĪKE (biz'ness-like), *a.* Being in the true manner of business.

BUSK, *n.* [Fr. *busque.*] A piece of steel, or whale-bone, or wood, worn by women on the breast.

† BUSK, *n.* A bush.

BUSK, *v. i.* To be active or busy. *Fairfax* uses it in the sense of *prepare*, transitively, "to *busk* them for the battle." In the Scottish dialect it denotes to dress or attire.

BUSKED (buskt), *a.* Wearing a busk.—*Pollok.*

BUSK'ET, *n.* A small bush, or a compartment of shrubs in a garden.—*Spenser.*

BUSK'IN, *n.* 1. A kind of half boot, or high shoe, covering the foot and leg to the middle, worn by ancient actors of tragedy. 2. In *classic authors*, the word is used for *tragedy.*

BUSKIN-ED, *a.* Dressed in buskins.—*Milton.*

BUSK'Y, *a.* Bushy; wooded; shaded or overgrown with trees or shrubs; generally written *bosky.*

BUSS, *n.* [L. *basio*; Fr. *baiser.*] 1. A kiss; a salute with the lips. 2. [D. *buis.*] A small vessel.

BUSS, *v. t.* To kiss; to salute with the lips.—*Shak.*

BUST, *n.* [It. and Sp. *busto.*] 1. In *sculpture*, the figure of a person in relief, showing only the head, shoulders, and stomach. 2. The chest or thorax; the trunk of the human body.

BUST'ARD, *n.* The *tarda*, a species of bird of the grallic order, the largest land bird of Europe.

BUS'TLE (bus'sl), *v. i.* To stir quick; to be very active; to be very quick in motion.

BUS'TLE (bus'sl), *n.* Hurry; great stir; rapid motion with noise and agitation; tumult.

BUS'TLER (bus'ler), *n.* An active, stirring person.

BUS'TLING (bus'ling), *ppr.* or *a.* Stirring; moving actively with noise or agitation.

BUST'O, *n.* A bust; sometimes, perhaps, used for a *statue.*

BUS'Y (biz'zy), *a.* [Sax. *bysi, bysig.*] 1. Employed with constant attention; engaged about something that renders interruption inconvenient. 2. Actively employed; occupied without cessation; constantly in motion. 3. Active in that which does not concern the person; meddling with or prying into the affairs of others; officious; importunate; vexatious. 4. Much occupied with employment; as, a *busy* time.

BUS'Y (biz'zy), *v. t.* To employ with constant attention; to keep engaged; to make or keep busy.

BUS'Y-BOD'Y (biz'ze-bod'e), *n.* A meddling person; one who officiously concerns himself with the affairs of others.

BUS'Y-MIND'ED, *a.* Having an active mind.

BUS'Y-ING (biz'ze-ing), *ppr.* Constantly employing.

BUT, *part.* for *butan.* (Commonly, but not correctly, classed by lexicographers among *conjunctions* or *prepositions.*) [Sax. *butan, buton.*] 1. Except; besides; unless. 2. Only.

BUT, *conj.* [Sax. *bote.*] More; further; noting an addition.

BUT, *n.* [Fr. *bout.*] 1. An end; a limit; a bound. 2. The end of a plank in a ship's side or bottom, which unites with another; generally written *butt.*

BUT, *v. i.* To be bounded by; to lie contiguous to; *a word used in America. See* ABUT.

BUT'-END, *n.* The largest or blunt end of a thing.

BUTCH'ER, *n.* [Fr. *boucher.*] 1. One who slaughters animals for market. 2. One who kills men, or commands troops to kill them.

BUTCH'ER, *v. t.* 1. To kill or slaughter animals for food, or for market. 2. To murder; especially with circumstances of uncommon cruelty.

BUTCH'ER-BIRD, *n.* The shrike, a genus of birds (*lanius*) which feed on insects, and sometimes on smaller birds.

BUTCH'ER-RŌW, *n.* The row of shambles.—*Whitlock.*

BUTCH'ERED, *pp.* or *a.* Killed; slaughtered.

BUTCH'ER-ING, *ppr.* Slaughtering.

BUTCH'ER-LI-NESS, *n.* A cruel, savage, butcherly manner.

BUTCH'ER-LY, *a.* Cruel; savage; murderous; grossly and clumsily barbarous.—*Shak.*

BUTCH'ERS-BROOM, *n.* *Ruscus*, a genus of plants; called, also, *knee-holly.*

BUTCH'ER-Y, *n.* 1. The business of slaughtering cattle for the table, or for market. 2. Great destruction of human life.—*Dryden.* 3. The place where animals are killed for market; a shambles, or slaughter-house.—SYN. Murder; slaughter; carnage; massacre.

BUT'LER, *n.* [Fr. *bouteillier.*] A servant or officer in the houses of princes and great men, whose principal business is to take charge of the liquors, plate, &c.

BUT'LER-AGE, *n.* A duty formerly levied of two shillings on every tun of wine imported into England by foreigners.

BUT'LER-SHIP, *n.* The office of a butler.

BUT'MENT, *n.* 1. A buttress of an arch; the supporter, or that part which joins it to the upright pier. 2. The mass of stone or solid work at the end of a bridge, by which the extreme arches are sustained. It is written also *abutment.*

BUT'SHAFT, *n.* An arrow to shoot at butts with.

BUTT, *n.* 1. *Literally*, end, furthest point. Hence, a mark to be shot at; the point where a mark is set or fixed to be shot at. 2. The point to which a purpose or effort is directed.—*Shak.* 3. The object of aim. 4. The person at whom ridicule, jests, or contempt are directed. 5. [Sax. *butte*, or *bytt.*] A push or thrust given by the head of an animal. 6. A cask whose contents are two hogsheads; called, also, a *pipe.* 7. The end of a plank in a ship's side or bottom. 8. A particular kind of hinge for doors, &c.—9. *Butts and bounds.* [*See* BUTTS.]—10. *A butts' length*, the ordinary distance from the place of shooting to the *butt*, or mark; as, "not two pair of *butts*' length from the town."—*Rich. Dict.*

BUTT, *v. i.* [It. *buttare.*] To thrust the head forward; to strike by thrusting the head against, as a ram.

BUT'TED, *pp.* 1. Struck with the head. 2. *a.* Having abuttals; as, the land is *butted* and bounded as follows.

BUT'TER, *n.* [Sax. *buter*; Ger. *butter*; L. *butyrum.*] An oily substance obtained from cream or milk by churning.

BUT'TER, *v. t.* 1. To smear with butter. 2. To increase the stakes at every throw or every game.

BUT'TER-BUMP, *n.* The bittern.—*Johnson.*

BUT'TER-BURR, *n.* A plant, a species of *tussilago*, having leaves nearly three feet long.

BUT'TER-CUP, *n.* A name given to a species of *ranunculus*, or crow-foot.

BUT'TER-FLOW-ER, *n.* A yellow flower.—*Gay.*

BUT'TER-FLY, *n.* The name of a very extensive group of winged insects, including many famed for their activity and beauty.

BUT'TER-FLY-SHELL, *n.* A genus of testaceous *mollusca*, with a spiral, unilocular shell.

BUT'TER-IS, *n.* An instrument of steel set in wood for paring the hoofs of a horse.

BUTTER-MILK, *n.* The milk that remains after the butter is separated from it.

BUT'TER-NUT, *n.* The fruit of an American tree, the *juglans cinerea*, so called from its oily nature.

BUT'TER-PRINT, } *n.* A piece of carved wood, used to
BUTTER-STAMP, } mark cakes of butter.

BUTTER-TOOTH, *n.* A broad fore tooth.

BUT'TER-WIFE, } *n.* A woman who sells butter
BUT'TER-WŌM-AN, }

BUT'TER-WŌRT, *n.* A genus of pretty herbaceous plants, growing in bogs and marshes.

BUT'TER-Y, *a.* Having the qualities or appearance of butter.—*Harvey.*

BUT'TER-Y, *n.* An apartment in a house, where butter, milk, provisions, and utensils are kept.

BUTTING, *ppr.* Striking with the head.

BUTTOCK, *n.* 1. The rump, or the protuberant part behind. 2. The convexity of a ship behind, under the stern

BUT'TON (but'tn), *n.* [Fr. *bouton.*] 1. A knob; a small ball; a catch used to fasten together the different parts of dress. 2. Any knob or ball fastened to another body; a small protuberant body. 3. A bud; a gem of a plant. 4. A flat piece of wood, turning on a nail or screw, to fasten doors. 5. The sea-urchin. 6. A round mass of metal collected at the bottom of a crucible after fusion.

BUT'TON (but'tn), *v. t.* 1. To fasten with a button, or buttons; to inclose, or make secure with buttons. 2. To dress or clothe; [*not used.*]

BUTTON-BUSH, *n.* The popular name of *cephalanthus occidentale*, a North American evergreen shrub.

BUT'TON-HOLE, *n.* The hole or loop in which a button is caught.

BUT'TON-MAK-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make buttons.

BUTTON-STONE, *n.* A species of figured stone, or hard flint, resembling a button.

BUT'TON-TREE, *n.* The *conocarpus*, a tropical plant.

BUTTON-WEED, *n.* A genus of herbs, mostly tropical.

BUTTON-WOOD, *n.* The *platanus occidentalis*, western plane-tree, a large tree growing in North America, producing rough balls, from which it is named.

BUTTONED (but'tnd), *pp.* Fastening with a button.
BUTTON-ING, *ppr.* Fastening with a button.
BUTTRESS, *n.* 1. A prop; a wall or abutment built archwise, serving to support another wall on the outside. 2. *Figuratively*, any prop or support; as, "the *buttress* of the good old cause."—*South.*
BUTTRESS. *v. t.* To support by a buttress; to prop.
BUTTRESSED (but'trest), *pp.* or *a.* Supported with a buttress.
BUTTS, *n. pl.* 1. A place where archers meet to shoot at a mark. 2. Short ridges often left at the angles of a field in plowing land. 3. Sides of the thickest and stoutest sole-leather.—4. *Butts and bounds*, the abuttals and boundaries of land.—*Holloway.*
BUT'-WINK, *n.* A bird.—*Johnson.*
BUT-Y-RA'CEOUS, } *a.* [from Lat. *butyrum*, butter.] Hav-
BUT'Y-ROUS, } ing the qualities of butter; resembling butter.
BU-TYR'IC. *Butyric acid* is an acid found in butter; an oily, limpid fluid, having the smell of rancid butter.
BU'TYR-IN, *n.* A peculiar oily matter in butter, associated with elain and stearine.
BUX'E-OUS, *a.* Belonging to the box-tree.
BUX'I-NA, } *n.* An alkaloid obtained from the *buxus sem-*
BUX'INE, } *pervirens*, or common *box.*
BUX'OM, *a.* [Sax. *bocsum.*] 1. Obedient; obsequious; ready to obey; [*obs.*] 2. Gay; lively; brisk.—*Milton.* 3. Wanton; jolly.—*Dryden.*
BUX'OM-LY, *adv.* 1. Obediently; [*obs.*] 2. Wantonly; amorously.
BUX'OM-NESS, *n.* Meekness; obedience; [*obs.*]—*Chaucer.* 2. Briskness; amorousness.
BUY (bī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bought*, pron. *bawt.* [Sax. *bigan*, or *bycgan*, *bygan.*] 1. To acquire the property, right, or title to any thing, by paying a consideration or an equivalent in money; to purchase; to acquire by paying a price. 2. To procure by a consideration given; to procure at a price; as, to *buy* applause. 3. To bribe; to corrupt or pervert the judgment by paying a consideration.
To buy off, to influence to compliance; to cause to bend or yield by some consideration.—*To buy out.* 1. To buy off, or detach from. 2. To purchase the share or shares of a person in a stock.—In *popular language*, *to buy* is to pay dear for, as in *Chaucer.*
BUY (bī), *v. i.* To negotiate or treat about a purchase.
BUY'ER (bī'er), *n.* One who buys; a purchaser.
BUY'ING, *ppr.* Purchasing.
BUZZ, *v. i.* [It. *buzzicare.*] 1. To make a low, humming sound, as bees. 2. To whisper; to speak with a low, humming voice; to make a low, humming sound.—*Shak.*
BUZZ, *v. t.* To whisper; to spread, as report, by whispers, or to spread secretly.—*Bentley.*
BUZZ, *n.* The noise of bees; also, a whisper.
BUZZ'ARD, *n.* [D. *buzaard.*] 1. A species of *falco*, or hawk, the *buteo;* a rapacious, but sluggish bird. 2. A blockhead; a dunce.
BUZZ'ARD, *a.* Senseless; stupid.—*Milton.*
BUZZ'ARD-ET, *n.* A species of *falco*, or hawk.
BUZZ'ER, *n.* A whisperer; one who is busy in telling tales secretly.
BUZZ'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making a low, humming sound; whispering; tattling in secret.
BUZZ'ING-LY, *adv.* With a low, humming sound.
BY, *prep.* [Sax. *be*, or *big;* Goth. *bi.*] 1. Near; close; as, sit *by* me, *i. e.*, *pressing* upon me, which is the primary sense. Hence, *by* was formerly used for *against*; as, I know nothing *by* myself (*οὐδὲν ἐμαυτῷ συνοιδα*).—1 Cor., iv., 4. 2. Near, in motion; as, to pass *by* a church. 3. Through or with, denoting the agent, means, instrument, or cause; as, "a city is destroyed *by* fire." 4. "Day *by* day;" "year *by* year;" "article *by* article." In these phrases, *by* denotes passing from one to another, or each particular separately taken. 5. "*By* the space of seven years." In this phrase, *by* denotes through, passing or continuing, during. 6. "*By* this time the sun had risen." The word here seems to denote, *at*, *present*, or *come to.* 7. According to; as, "this appears *by* his own account;" "these are good rules to live *by.*" 8. On; as, "to pass *by* land or water." 9. It is placed before words denoting quantity, measure, or proportion; as, to sell *by* the pound. 10. It is used to represent the means or instrument of swearing, or affirming; as, to swear *by* heaven. 11. In the phrase, "he has a cask of wine *by* him," *by* denotes nearness or presence. 12. "To sit *by* one's self," is to sit alone, or without company. 13. "To be present *by* attorney." In this phrase, *by* denotes means or instrument; through or in the presence of a substitute. 14. In the phrase, "north *by* west," the sense seems to be, north *passing* to the west, inclining or going westward, or near west.—As an *adverb*, *by* denotes also nearness, or presence; as, there was no person *by* at the time.—*By-and-by* is a phrase denoting nearness in time; in a short time after; presently; soon.—*By-the-by* signifies, as we proceed or pass, [Fr. *en passant*], noting something interposed in the progress of a discourse, which is distinct from the main subject.—*To stand by*, is to stand near, or to support.—In the common phrase, *good-by*, *by* signifies *passing*, *going.* The phrase signifies, a good going, a prosperous passage, and it is equivalent to *farewell.*—*By* is used in many compound words, in most of which we observe the sense of nearness, closeness, or a withdrawing or seclusion.
BY. *See* ABY.
BY'-BLŌW, *n.* A side or incidental blow.
BY'-BUSI-NESS (bī'-biz'ness), *n.* Business aside of the common mode.
BY'-COF'FEE-HOUSE, *n.* A coffee-house in an obscure place.—*Addison.*
BY'-CON-CERN'MENT, *n.* An affair distinct from the main business.—*Dryden.*
BY'-CORN-ER, *n.* A private corner.
BY-DE-PEND'ENCE, *n.* An appendage; that which depends on something else.
BY'-DE-SIGN', *n.* An incidental design, or purpose.
BY'-DRINK-ING, *n.* A private drinking.
BY'-END, *n.* Private end; secret purpose or advantage
BY'-GONE (-gawn), *a.* Past; gone by. *Let by-gones be by-gones*, let the past be forgotten.—*Scottish.*
BY'-IN'TER-EST, *n.* Self-interest; private advantage.
BY'-LANE, *n.* A private lane, or one out of the usual road.
BY'-LAW, *n.* A town law; the law of a city, town, or private corporation.—*Bacon.*
BY'-MAT-TER, *n.* Something incidental.—*Bacon.*
BY'-NAME, *n.* Nickname; an incidental appellation.
BY'-NAME, *v. t.* To give a nickname.—*L. Camden.*
BY'-PAS'SAGE, *n.* A passage by the way; or a by-way
BY'-PAST, *a.* Past; gone by.—*Scots dialect.*
BY'-PATH, *n.* A private path; an obscure way.
BY'-PLAY, *n.* *On the stage*, a scene carried on aside, and commonly in dumb show, while the main action proceeds, with a view, ordinarily, to enhance the sport.
BY'-PUR'POSE, *n.* An indirect or concealed purpose or design.
BY'-RE-SPECT', *n.* Private end, or view.—*Dryden.*
BY'-RŌAD, *n.* A private or obscure road.—*Swift.*
BY'-ROOM, *n.* A private room or apartment.—*Shak.*
BY'-SPEECH, *n.* An incidental or casual speech, not directly relating to the point.—*Hooker.*
† BY'-SPELL, *n.* [Sax. *bigspell.*] A proverb.—*Coles.*
BY'-STAND-ER, *n.* [Sax. *bigstandan.*] One who stands near; a spectator; one who has no concern with the business transacting.
BY'-STREET, *n.* A separate, private, or obscure street.
BY'-STRŌKE, *n.* An incidental or sly stroke.
BY'-TURN-ING, *n.* An obscure road.—*Sidney.*
BY'-VIEW (-vu), *n.* Private view; self-interested purpose.
BY'-WALK, *n.* A secluded or private walk.—*Dryden*
BY'-WAY, *n.* A secluded, private, or obscure way.
BY'-WEST, *adv.* Westward; to the west of.—*Davies*
BY'-WIPE, *n.* A secret stroke or sarcasm.—*Milton.*
BY'-WORD, *n.* [Sax. *bi*, or *big*, and *word.*] A common saying; a proverb; a saying that has a general currency.
BY'ARD, *n.* A strap across the breasts of those who drag sledges in coal mines.
BY'ASS. *See* BIAS.
BYE, *n.* [Sax.] 1. A dwelling. *Gibson.*—2. In *certain games*, a station or goal for the players.
BYRE, *n.* A cow-house.
† BYS'SIN, } *n.* [Gr. *βυσσος.*] A silk or linen hood.—*Gower*
† BYS'SUS, }
BYS'SINE, *a.* Made of silk; having a silky or flax-like appearance.
BYS'SO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *βυσσος* and *λιθος.*] A variety of amianthus, or hornblende asbestus, occurring in short silken fibres.
BYS'SUS, *n.* [L.] 1. Among *the ancients*, a cloth of exceedingly fine texture, either of linen, cotton, or silk. 2. A tuft or thread of fibres, by which certain shell-fish are attached to rocks. 3. The name of a genus of filamentous fungi. Most of these are regarded as the young of other fungi. 4. The asbestus is, by some, called by this name.
BYZ'ANT, } *n.* [from *Byzantium.*] A gold coin of the
BYZ'AN'TINE, } value of fifteen pounds sterling, so called from being coined at Byzantium.
BY-ZAN'TINE, }
BY-ZAN'TIAN, } *a.* Pertaining to Byzantium.

C.

C, the third letter in the English alphabet and the second articulation or consonant, is a palatal, nearly corresponding in sound with the Greek κ, kappa.
In *English*, C has two sounds: one close, like *k*, which occurs before *a*, *o*, and *u*; the other, a sibilant, precisely like *s*, which occurs before *e*, *i*, and *y*.

As an abbreviature, C stands for Caius, Carolus, Cæsar, *condemno*, &c., and CC for *consulibus*. As a numeral, C stands for 100, CC for 200, &c.—In *music*, C after the clef is the mark for common time.

CA-Ā'BA, *n.* A square stone in the temple of Mecca, regarded with adoration by Mohammedans, as presented by an angel to Abraham. The entire temple is sometimes called by this name.—*Brande.*

CAB, *n.* [Heb. Ch. קַב kab.] An Oriental dry measure, containing two pints and five sixths, English and American corn measure.

CAB, *n.* A covered carriage with two or four wheels, drawn by one horse.

CA-BAL', *n.* [Fr. *cabale.*] 1. A number of persons united in some close design, usually to promote their private views in church or state by intrigue. A junto. This name was given to the ministry of Charles II., Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale, the initials of whose names compose the word. 2. Intrigue; secret artifices of a few men united in a close design. *Dryden.*—Syn. Junto; intrigue; plot; combination; conspiracy.

CA-BAL', *v. i.* To unite in a small party to promote private views by intrigue.—Syn. To plot; intrigue; conspire.

CAB'A-LA, *n.* Tradition, or a mysterious kind of science among Jewish rabbins, pretended to have been delivered to the ancient Jews by revelation, and transmitted by oral tradition; serving for the interpretation of the hidden sense of Scripture.

CAB'A-LĪSM, *n.* The secret science of the cabalists.

CAB'A-LIST, *n.* A Jewish doctor who professes the study of the *cabala*, or the mysteries of Jewish traditions.

CAB-A-LISTIC, } *a.* Pertaining to the *cabala;* containCAB-A-LISTIC-AL, } ing an occult meaning.

CAB-A-LISTIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of the cabalists.

CAB'A-LĪZE, *v. i.* To use the manner or language of the cabalists. [*Not much used.*]

CA-BAL'LER, *n.* One who unites with others in close designs to effect an object by intrigue; one who cabals.

CAB'AL-LĪNE, *a.* [L. *caballinus.*] Pertaining to a horse.

CA-BAL'LING, *ppr.* Uniting in a cabal; intriguing in a small party.

CAB'A-RET, *n.* [Fr.] A tavern.

CAB'BAGE, *n.* [It. *cappuccio.*] 1. A genus of plants, called, in botany, *brassica*, of several species, some of which are cultivated for food. 2. Cloth filched by tailors in cutting out garments.—*Perry.* [*See* Cabbage, *v. t.*]

CAB'BAGE, *v. i.* To form a head in growing.

CAB'BAGE, *v. t.* [D. *kabassen.*] To purloin or embezzle, as pieces of cloth, after cutting out a garment.—*Arbuthnot.*

CAB'BAGE-NET, *n.* A small net to boil cabbage in.

CAB'BAGE-TREE, *n.* The cabbage-palm, a species of *areca*, the *areca oleracea*, a native of warm climates.

CAB'BAGE-WORM (-wurm), *n.* An insect.—*Johnson.*

CAB'BAGED, *pp.* Purloined, as cloth by him who cuts out a garment.

CAB'BAG-ING, *ppr.* Purloining, as pieces of cloth.

CABĪA-Ĭ, *n.* An animal of S. America resembling a hog.

CAB'IN, *n.* [Fr. *cabane.*] 1. A small room; an inclosed place. 2. A cottage; a hut, or small house. 3. A shed; any covered place for a temporary residence. 4. An apartment in a ship for officers and passengers.

CAB'IN, *v. i.* To live in a cabin; to lodge.—*Shak.*

CAB'IN, *v. t.* To confine in a cabin.—*Shak.*

CAB'IN-BOY, *n.* A boy whose duty it is to wait on the officers and passengers on board of a ship.

CAB'IN-MATE, *n.* One who occupies the same cabin with another.—*Beaum. & Fl.*

CAB'INED, *pp.* or *a.* Inclosed in, or furnished with, a cabin.

CAB'IN-ING, *ppr.* Inclosing in a cabin.

CAB'IN-ET, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A closet; a small room, or retired apartment. 2. A private room, in which consultations are held. 3. The select or secret council of a prince or executive government; so called from the apartment in which it was originally held. 4. A piece of furniture, consisting of a chest or box, with drawers and doors. A private box. 5. Any close place where things of value are reposited for safe keeping. 6. A hut; a cottage; a small house.—*Spenser;* [*obs.*]

CAB'IN-ET, *v. t.* To inclose.—*Howel.* [*Little used.*]

CAB'IN-ET-COUN'CIL, *n.* 1. A council held with privacy; the confidential council of a prince or executive magistrate. 2. The members of a privy council; a select number of confidential counselors.

CAB'IN-ET-MAK-ER, *n.* A man whose occupation is to make cabinets, tables, bureaus, &c.

CAB'IN-ET-ED, *pp.* Inclosed in a private apartment, or in a cabinet.

CAB-I-RE'AN, *n.* One of the *Cabiri.*—*Faber.* [*See* Cabirian.]

CA-BIRI-AN, } *a.* Pertaining to the *Cabiri*, certain deities
CA-BIRIC, } greatly venerated by the ancient pagans
CAB-I-RIT'IC, } in Greece and Phenicia.—*Bryant.*—*Faber.*

CA'BLE, *n.* [Sp., Fr. *cable.*] 1. A large, strong rope or chain, used to retain a vessel at anchor.—2. In *architecture, cables* are wreathed circular moldings, resembling a rope.

CA'BLE-TIER, *n.* The place where the cables are coiled away.—*Mar. Dict.*

CA'BLED, *a.* 1. Fastened with a cable. 2. Having wreathed circular moldings resembling a cable.

CAB'LET, *n.* A little cable.—*Mar. Dict.*

CAB'MAN, *n.* The driver of a cab.

CA-BOB', *v. t.* To roast meat in a certain mode.

CA-BOCHED' } (ka-bosht'), *a.* In *heraldry*, having the head
CA-BOSHED' } cut close, so as to have no neck left.

CA-BOOSE', *n.* [G. *kabuse.*] 1. The cook-room or kitchen of a ship; a fireplace or stove for cooking in a small vessel. 2. A box that covers the chimney in a ship.

CAB-RI-O-LET' (kab-re-o-lā'), *n.* [Fr. *cabriolet.*] A one-horse chaise, with a calash top, and a covering for the legs and lap.

CAB'URNS, *n. pl.* Small lines made of spun-yarn, to bind cables, seize tackles, and the like.

CA-CĀ'O, *n.* The chocolate-tree, a species of the *theobroma*, a native of the West Indies.

CACH'A-LOT, *n.* A cetaceous fish, the *physeter*, or spermaceti whale.

CACHE (kash), *n.* [Fr.] A hole in the ground for hiding and preserving provisions which it is inconvenient to carry; used by settlers in the West.

CA-CHEC'TIC, } *a.* 1. Having an ill habit of body. 2.
CA-CHEC'TIC-AL, } Pertaining to, or partaking of, cachexy.

CACH-ET' (kash-ā'), *n.* [Fr. from *cacher.*] A seal. *Lettre de cachet*, a private letter of state, or warrant for the imprisonment of some person or persons.

* CA-CHEX'Y, *n.* [Gr. καχεξια.] A deranged state of the constitution; properly, any morbid affection of the functions dependent on the sympathetic nerve, not including fever or inflammation.

CA-CH-IN-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *cachinnatio.*] Loud laughter. [*Little used.*]

CACH'O-LONG, *n.* An opaque or milk-white chalcedony.

CA-CIQUE' (ka-seek'), *n.* A Mexican term, from which came the word *cazique*, which see.

CACK, *v. i.* [L. *caco.*] To ease the body by stool.

CACK'ER-EL, *n.* A species of fish.

CACK'LE, *v. i.* [D. *kaakelen.*] 1. To make a particular noise, as a hen. 2. To laugh with a broken noise, like the cackling of a goose; to *giggle.* 3. To prate; to prattle; to tattle; to talk in a silly manner.

CACK'LE, *n.* 1. The broken noise of a goose or hen. 2. Idle talk; silly prattle.

CACK'LER, *n.* 1. A fowl that cackles. 2. A telltale; a tattler.

CACK'LING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making the noise of a goose or hen.

CACK'LING, *n.* The broken noise of a goose or hen.

CAC-O-CHYMIC, } *a.* Having the fluids of the body
CAC-O-CHYMIC-AL, } vitiated, especially the blood.

CAC'O-CHYM-Y, *n.* [Gr. κακοχυμια.] A vitiated state of the vital humors, especially of the blood.

CAC-O-DE'MON, *n.* [Gr. κακος and δαιμων.] An evil spirit.

CAC-O-Ē'THĒS, *n.* [Gr. κακοηθεια.] 1. A bad custom or habit; a bad disposition.—2. In *medicine*, a bad quality or disposition in disease; an incurable ulcer.

CAC-O-Ē'THĒS SCRI-BEN'DI. [L.] A diseased propensity for writing.

† CA-COGRA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. κακος and γραφη.] Bad spelling.

CA-COL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. κακος and λογος.] Bad speaking.

CAC-O-PHON'IC, } *a.* Sounding harshly.
CAC-O-PHON'IC-AL, }

CA-COPH'O-NOUS. Harsh sounding.

CA-COPH'O-NY, *n.* [Gr. κακος and φωνη.] 1. In *rhetoric*, an uncouth or disagreeable sound of words, proceeding from the meeting of harsh letters or syllables.—2. In *medicine*, a depraved voice; an altered state of the voice. -3. In *music*, a combination of discordant sounds.

CAC-O-TECH-NY, *n.* [Gr. κακος and τεχνη.] A corrupt art.

CA-COTRO-PHY, *n.* [Gr. κακος and τρωφη.] Bad food, or bad nutrition.

CA-COX'ĒNE, *n.* A mineral occurring in yellowish radiating tufts, and consisting of phosphoric acid, with alumina, fluoric acid, and water.

CAC'TUS, *n.* A genus of plants, remarkable for their large and beautiful flowers, and the grotesque shapes they often assume.

CA-CŪ'MIN-ĀTE, *v. t.* To make sharp or pointed.

CAD, *n.* 1. A boy at the door of an omnibus. 2. A runner or messenger, sometimes called *cadie.*—*Scottish.*

CA-DĀ'VER, *n.* [L.] A corpse.

CA-DAV'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *cadaver.*] 1. Having the appearance or color of a dead human body; pale; wan; ghastly. 2. Having the qualities of a dead body

CA-DAV'ER-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a cadaverous form.

CA-DAV'ER-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being cadaverous.

CAD'DIS, *n.* 1. A kind of tape or ribbon.—*Shak.* 2. The *caddis-worm*, or *case-worm*, is the larva or grub of certain insects. It is found in fresh-water streams or ponds, and

lives inside of a tube constructed by itself out of grains of sand or shells, or bits of wood, leaves, &c., carrying about its portable dwelling, from which the head and fore feet protrude.

CAD'DŌW, *n.* A chough; a jackdaw.

CAD'DY, *n.* A small box for keeping tea.

CĀDE, *a.* Tame; bred by hand; domesticated; as, a *cade* lamb.

CĀDE, *v. t.* To bring up or nourish by hand, or with tenderness; to tame.

CĀDE, *n.* [L. *cadus.*] A barrel or cask.

CĀDE'-OIL, *n.* In the *materia medica,* an oil obtained by distillation from the wood of the juniper.

CĀDE'-WŌRM, *n.* The same as *caddis.*

CĀ'DENCE, } *n.* [Fr. *cadence;* Sp., Port. *cadencia.*] 1. A
CĀ'DEN-CY, } fall; a decline; a state of sinking. 2. A fall of the voice at the end of a sentence. 3. The general tone of reading verse; [*rare.*] 4. Sound or tone; as, "making harsh *cadence.*" *Milton.*—5. In *music,* repose; the termination of a harmonical phrase on a repose, or on a perfect chord.—6. In *horsemanship,* an equal measure or proportion observed by a horse in all his motions.—7. In *heraldry,* the distinction of families.

CĀ'DENCE, *v. t.* To regulate by musical measure.

CĀ'DENCED (kā'denst), *pp.* or *a.* Having a particular cadence.

CA-DĒNE', *n.* A species of inferior carpet from the Levant.

CĀ'DENT, *a.* [L. *cadens.*] Falling down; sinking.

CA-DEN'ZA, *n.* [It.] The fall or modulation of the voice in singing.

CA-DET', *n.* [Fr. *cadet;* It. *cadetto.*] 1. The younger of two brothers; the youngest son. 2. A gentleman who carries arms in a regiment, as a private man, with a view to acquire military skill, and obtain a commission. 3. A young man in a military school.

CA-DEW', *n.* 1. A straw-worm. [*See* CADDIS.] 2. An Irish mantle.

† CADGE, *v. t.* To carry a burden.—*Ray.*

CADG'ER, *n.* A market man or huckster.—*Johnson.*

CAD'GY, *a.* Cheerful; merry after good eating and drinking.—*Brockett, North of England.*

CĀ'DI, *n.* In the *Turkish dominions,* an inferior judge, answering to a justice of the peace.

CA-DIL'LAC, *n.* A sort of pear.—*Johnson.*

CAD-MĒ'AN, } *a.* Relating to Cadmus, a reputed prince of
CAD'MI-AN, } Thebes, who introduced into Greece the sixteen simple letters of the alphabet—*α, β, γ, δ, ε, ι, κ, λ, μ, ν, ο, π, ρ, σ, τ, υ.* These are called *Cadmean* letters.

CAD'MI-A, *n.* An oxyd of zinc which collects on the sides of furnaces where zinc is sublimed.

CAD'MI-UM, *n.* A white metal resembling tin; its ores are associated with those of zinc. Its oxyd is used as a pigment.

CA-DŪ'CE-AN, *a.* Belonging to Mercury's wand.

CA-DŪ'CE-US, *n.* [L.] In *ancient mythology,* Mercury's rod, a wand entwisted by two serpents.

CA-DŪ'CI-TY, *n.* [L. *caducus.*] Tendency to fall.—*Chesterfield.* [*Little used.*]

CA-DŪ'COUS, *a.* In *botany,* falling early, or soon after development, as flowers.

† CĀ'DUKE, *a.* [Old Fr. *caduc.*] Fleeting, or frail.—*Hickes.*

CÆ'CIAS, *n.* [L.] A wind from the northeast.

CÆ'CUM, *n.* [L.] In *anatomy,* the commencement of the large intestine, being a closed tube before the insertion of the smaller intestine.

CÆRULE. *See* CERULE and CERULEAN.

CÆ-SĀ'RI-AN. *See* CESARIAN.

CÆ-SŪ'RA, or CÆ-SŪ'RA, *n.* [Fr. *cesure;* It. *cesura;* L. *cæsura.*] A pause in verse, so introduced as to aid the recital, and render the versification more melodious. It divides a verse or line into equal or unequal parts.

CÆ-SŪ'RAL, *a.* Pertaining to the cæsura.

CAF'E (kaf'fā), *n.* [Fr.] A coffee-house.

CAF'E-NET, *n.* [Fr. *café.*] In *Turkey,* a hotel or house of rest for travelers.

CAF-FĒ'IC, *n.* Obtained from coffee; as, *caffeic* acid.

CAF-FE'IN, *n.* A crystallizable substance obtained from coffee. It is the same with the essential principle of tea, called theine.

CAF'FRE (-fer), *n.* [Ar.] An unbeliever; a name given to a people in South Africa, who reject the Mohammedan faith.

CAF'TAN, *n.* [Persic.] A Persian or Turkish vest or garment.

CAG, *n.* [Fr. *caque;* Dan. *vag.*] A small cask, or barrel. It is generally written *keg.*

CĀGE, *n.* [Fr. *cage.*] 1. A box or inclosure for confining birds or beasts. 2. An inclosure made with palisades for confining wild beasts. 3. A prison for petty criminals.—4. In *carpentry,* an outer work of timber, inclosing another within it.

CĀGE, *v. t.* To confine in a cage; to shut up, or confine.—*Donne.*

CĀGED, *pp.* or *a.* Confined in a cage.

CĀG'ING, *pp.* Confining in a cage.

CAG'MAG, *n.* Tough old geese sent to market; tough, dry meat.—*Smart.*

CA-HIER' (ka-heer'), *n.* [Fr.] *Literally,* a number of sheets of paper loosely put together, but now applied to the successive portions of a work when printed in parts or numbers.

CA'IC, } *n.* [Fr *caique.*] A skiff belonging to a galley.
CA'IQUE, }

CAIL. *See* KAIL.

CAI'MAN. *See* CAYMAN.

CA-IN'CIC, *a.* The *caincic acid* is an acid obtained from the root of the cainca, a Brazilian plant, used in intermittent fevers.

CA I-RA' (sä-ē-rä'), *n.* [Fr. *Literally, it* (the revolution) *shall go on.*] The burden of a famous revolutionary song during the French revolution.

CAIRN, *n.* [Welsh *carn.*] A rounded or conical heap of stones erected as a sepulchral monument.

CAIRN'GORM, *n.* A yellowish quartz crystal, the false topaz.

* CAIS'SON, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A wooden chest into which several bombs are put, and sometimes gunpowder. 2. A wooden frame or chest used in laying the foundation of the pier of a bridge. 3. An ammunition chest or wagon. 4. A sunken panel in a flat or arched ceiling.

CAI'TIFF, *n.* [It. *cattivo.*] A mean villain; a despicable knave.

CAI'TIFF, *a.* Belonging to a caitiff; base; servile.—*Spenser.*

CAJ'E-PUT, *n.* An oil from the East Indies, which is a powerful stimulant and diaphoretic. This word is often spelled *cajuput,* and pronounced *cayoopoot.*

CA-JŌLE', *v. t.* [Fr. *cajoler.*] To deceive or delude by flattery.—SYN. To flatter; wheedle; deceive; delude; coax; soothe; entrap.

CA-JŌL'ER, *n.* A flatterer; a wheedler.

CA-JŌL'ER-Y, *n.* Flattery; a wheedling to delude.

CA-JŌL'ING, *ppr.* Flattering; wheedling; deceiving.

CĀKE, *n.* [D. *koek.*] 1. A small mass of dough baked; or a composition of flour, butter, sugar, or other ingredients, baked in a small mass. 2 Something in the form of a cake, rather flat than high, but roundish. 3. A mass of matter concreted; as, a *cake* of ice. 4. A hard swelling on the flesh, or a concretion.

CĀKE, *v. t.* To form into a cake or mass.

CĀKE, *v. i.* To concrete, or form into a hard mass.

† CĀKE, *v. i.* To cackle.—*Ray.*

CĀKED (kākt), *pp.* Formed into a hard mass.

CĀK'ING, *ppr.* Forming hard masses.

CĀK'ING, *n.* The act of forming into a hard mass.

CAL'A-BASH, *n.* [Sp. *calabaza.*] 1. A vessel made of a dried gourd-shell, or of the shell of a calabash-tree. 2. A popular name of the gourd-plant, or *cucurbita.*

CAL'A-BASH-TREE, *n.* A tree of two species, known, in *botany,* by the generic name *crescentia.*

CAL-A-BOOSE', *n.* A corruption of the Spanish word *cal abozo,* prison; used in the southwestern states.

CA-LĀDE', *n.* The slope or declivity of a rising manege-ground.

CA-LĀ'TE, *n.* A name given to the turquois, which see.

CAL-A-MAN'CO, *n.* [Fr. *callimanque.*] A woolen stuff, of a fine gloss, and checkered in the warp.

CAL'AM-BA, *n.* [Sp. *calambuco.*] Agallochum, which see.

CAL'AM-BOUR, *n.* A species of the agallochum-tree, used in cabinet-making.

CAL-A-MIF'ER-OUS, *a.* A term applied to plants having a long, hollow, knotted stem.

CAL'A-MĪNE, *n.* *Lapis calaminaris,* the native carbonate of zinc, used in the manufacture of brass. *Electric calamine* silicious oxyd of zinc.

CAL'A-MINT, *n.* [L. *calamintha.*] An aromatic plant.

† CAL-A-MIS'TRATE, *v. t.* To curl or frizzle the hair.

† CAL-A-MIS-TRA'TION, *n.* The act of curling the hair.

CAL'A-MITE, *n.* [L. *calamus.*] A variety of hornblende allied to tremolite, of a vitreous lustre.

CA-LAM'I-TOUS, *a.* [Fr. *calamiteux.*] 1. Involved in deep distress; oppressed with infelicity; wretched from misfortune. 2. Producing distress and misery; making wretched. 3. Full of misery.—SYN. Miserable; deplorable; distressful; afflictive; wretched; grievous; baleful, disastrous; adverse; unhappy; severe: sad.

CA-LAM'I-TOUS-LY, *adv.* In a manner to bring great distress.

CA-LAM'I-TOUS-NESS, *n.* Deep distress; wretchedness; misery; the quality of producing misery.

CA-LAM'I-TY, *n.* [L. *calamitas.*] Any great misfortune, or cause of misery.—SYN. Disaster; distress; affliction; adversity; misfortune; unhappiness; infelicity; mishap; mischance; misery; evil; extremity; exigency; downfall.

CAL'A-MUS, *n.* [L.] 1. The generic name of the Indian cane, called, also, *rotang.*—2. In *antiquity,* a pipe or fistula a wind instrument, made of a reed or oaten stalk. 3. A rush or reed used anciently as a pen to write on parchment or papyrus. 4. The root of a sort of reed, or sweet-scented cane, used by the Jews as a perfume. 5. The sweet-flag.

CA-LAN'DO. [It. *calure.*] In *music*, directs to a diminution of time and sound, till the sound is nearly lost.
CA-LAN'DRA, *n.* A species of lark.
CA-LAN'DRE, *n.* The French name of a species of insect of the beetle kind; the corn or grain weevil.
CA-LAN"GAY, *n.* A species of white parrot.—*Ash.*
CA-LASH', *n.* [Fr. *caleche.*] 1. A light chariot or carriage with very low wheels. 2. A cover for the head, used by ladies. 3. A hood or top of a carriage, which can be thrown back.
CAL'CA-DIS, *n.* White vitriol.
CAL'CAR, *n.* In *glass-works*, a kind of oven.
CAL'CAR-ATE, *a.* [L. *calcar.*] Furnished with, or resembling, a spur.
CAL-CA'RE-O-AR-O'IL-LA'CEOUS, *a.* Consisting of, or containing, calcareous and argillaceous earth.
CAL-CA'RE-O-BI-TU'MIN-OUS, *a.* Consisting of, or containing, lime and bitumen.
CAL-CA'RE-O-SI-LI'CIOUS, *a.* Consisting of, or containing, calcareous and silicious earth.
CAL-CA'RE-O-SUL'PHUR-OUS, *a.* Having lime and sulphur in combination, or partaking of both.
CAL-CA'RE-OUS, *a.* [L. *calcarius.*] Partaking of the nature of lime; containing lime.—*Calcareous spar, n.* Crystallized carbonate of lime.
CAL-CA'RE-OUS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being calcareous.
CAL-CA-VAL'LA, *n.* A kind of sweet wine from Portugal.
CAL'CE-A-TED, *a.* [L. *calceatus.*] Shod; fitted with or wearing shoes.
CAL'CE-DON, *n.* With *jewelers*, a foul vein, like chalcedony, found in some precious stones.—*Ash.* *See* CHALCEDONY.
CAL-CE-DON'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, chal-
CAL-CE-DO'NI-AN, } cedony.
CAL-CED'O-NY. *See* CHALCEDONY, the more correct orthography.
CAL-CIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Containing calx or lime.
CAL'CI-FORM, *a.* In the form of calx.
CAL-CI-MU'RITE, *n.* A species of earthy mineral, of the muriatic genus, of a blue or olive-green color. [*Not used.*]
CAL-CIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be calcined; capable of being reduced to a friable state by the action of fire.
CAL'CI-NATE, *v. t.* To calcine.
CAL-CI-NA'TION, *n.* 1. The operation of expelling from a substance, by heat, some volatile matter with which it is combined, and thus reducing it to a friable state.—2. Among the *old chemists*, the operation of reducing a metal to a metallic calx.
CAL-CIN'A-TO-RY, *n.* A vessel used in calcination.
* CAL-CINE', or CAL'CINE, *v. t.* [Fr. *calciner.*] 1. To reduce a substance to a powder, or to a friable state.—2. Among the *old chemists*, to reduce to a metallic calx. This is now called oxydation. 3. To dissolve.
* CAL-CINE', or CAL'CINE, *v. i.* To be converted into a powder or friable substance, or into a calx, by the action of heat.
CAL-CINED', *pp.* or *a.* Reduced to a friable state by heat.
CAL-CIN'ING, *ppr.* Rendering friable by heat.
† CAL'CI-TRATE, *v. i.* [L. *calcitro.*] To kick.—*Cotgrave.*
† CAL-CI-TRA'TION, *n.* The act of kicking.—*Ross.*
CAL'CI-UM, *n.* [L. *calx.*] The metallic basis of lime.
CAL'C-SIN-TER, *n.* Stalactitic carbonate of lime.
CAL'C-SPAR, *n.* Calcareous spar, or crystallized carbonate of lime.
CAL'C-TUFF, *n.* Calcareous tufa, a loose deposit of carbonate of lime from water holding it in solution.
CAL'CU-LA-BLE, *a.* That may be calculated, or ascertained by calculation.
CAL'CU-LA-RY, *n.* [L. *calculus.*] A congeries of little stony knots dispersed through the parenchyma of the pear and other fruits, formed by concretions of the sap.
CAL'CU-LA-RY, *a.* Relating to the disease of the stone in the bladder.
CAL'CU-LATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *calculer.*] 1. To compute; to reckon. 2. To ascertain by the use of tables or numbers. 3. To form tables upon mathematical principles, as logarithms. 4. To compute the situation of the planets at a certain time, for astrological purposes; as, to *calculate* a nativity.—*Bentley.* 5. To adjust by computation; to fit or prepare by the adaptation of the means to the end.—*Tillotson.*
CAL'CU-LATE, *v. i.* To make a computation.—In *New England* this word is often equivalent to *intend* or *purpose*; as, a man *calculates* to go a journey; but there is no authority for this in English usage.
CAL'CU-LA-TED, *pp.* Computed; reckoned; suited; adapted by design.
CAL'CU-LA-TING, *ppr.* Computing; reckoning; adapting by design; adjusting.
CAL-CU-LA'TION, *n.* 1. The art, practice, or manner of computing by numbers. 2. The result of an arithmetical operation; computation; reckoning. 3. Estimate formed in the mind by comparing the various circumstances and facts which influence its determination.
CAL'CU-LA-TIVE, *a.* Pertaining to calculation; tending to calculate.
CAL'CU-LA-TOR, *n.* One who computes or reckons.
CAL'CU-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Belonging to calculation.
† CAL'CULE, *n.* Reckoning; computation.
† CAL'CULE, *v. t.* To calculate.—*Chaucer.*
CAL'CU-LI. *See* CALCULUS.
CAL'CU-LOUS, *a.* 1. Stony; gritty; hard, like stone. 2. Affected with the gravel or stone.
CAL'CU-LUS, *n.*; *pl.* CALCULI. [L.] 1. The stone in the bladder or kidneys; sometimes, also, in other parts, as the gall-bladder, &c.—2. In *mathematics*, the term *calculus* is applied to various branches of algebraical analysis. Thus the *differential* and *integral calculus* is a method of calculation in which quantities are supposed to undergo certain variations of value, to facilitate investigations respecting them. The object of the *differential calculus* is to deduce from given algebraic expressions certain other expressions called *differentials*; that of the *integral calculus* is from given expressions to find others, called *integrals*, of which those given are the differentials.—*A. D. Stanley.*
CAL'DRON (cawl'dron), *n.* [Old Fr. *chauldron*, now *chaudron.*] A large kettle or boiler.
CA-LE'CHE' (ka-lāsh'), *n.* *See* CALASH.
CAL-E-DO'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Caledonia.
CAL-E-DO'NI-AN, *n.* A native of Caledonia, now Scotland.
CAL'E-DON-ITE, *n.* A mineral of a green color, consisting of the sulphate and carbonate of lead.
CAL-E-FA'CIENT (-fā'shent), *a.* Warming; heating.
CAL-E-FA'CIENT, *n.* That which warms or heats.
CAL-E-FAC'TION, *n.* [L. *calefactio.*] 1. The act or operation of warming or heating. 2. The state of being heated.
CAL-E-FAC'TIVE, } *a.* That makes warm or hot; that
CAL-E-FAC'TO-RY, } communicates heat.
CAL'E-FY, *v. i.* [L. *calefio.*] To grow hot or warm; to be heated.
CAL'E-FY, *v. t.* To make warm or hot.
CAL'EM-BOURG, *n.* [Fr. from a German Count Kalembourg, noted for his blunders in language.] A pun.
CAL'EN-DAR, *n.* [L. *calendarium.*] A register of the year, in which the months, weeks, and days are set down in order, with the feasts observed by the church, &c.; an almanac. 2. An orderly table or enumeration of persons or things.—3. In *congress*, a list of bills prepared for its action.—4. In *courts*, a list of causes which stand for trial. In England this refers only to criminal causes, but in some of the states of America it extends also to civil causes, as arranged for trial.—*Calendar month*, a solar month as it stands in almanacs.
CAL'EN-DAR, *v. t.* To enter or write in a calendar.
CAL'EN-DER, *v. t.* [Fr. *calendrer.*] To press between rollers, for the purpose of making smooth, glossy, and wavy.
CAL'EN-DER, *n.* A machine, or hot press, used in manufactories to press cloths and make them smooth.
CAL'EN-DER, } *n.* The name of a sort of dervises in Tur-
KAL'EN-DER, } key and Persia.
CAL'EN-DERED, *pp.* Made smooth by calendering.
CAL'EN-DER-ING, *ppr.* Making smooth or glossy by being pressed between rollers.
CAL'EN-DRER, *n.* The person who calenders cloth.
CAL'ENDS, *n. pl.* [L. *calendæ.*] Among the *Romans*, the first day of each month.
CA-LEN'DRIC-AL, *a.* Belonging to a calendar.
CAL'EN-TURE, *n.* [Sp. *calentura.*] A violent, burning fever, attended with delirium, incident to persons in hot climates, especially natives of cooler climates.
CA-LES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *calesco.*] Growing warmth; growing heat.
CALF (kăf), *n.*; *pl.* CALVES (kăvz). [Sax. *cealf*; Sw. *kalf*; Dan. *kalv*; D. *kalf.*] 1. The young of the cow.—2. In *contempt*, a dolt; an ignorant, stupid person: a weak or cowardly man. 3. The thick, fleshy part of the leg behind.—4. *The calves of the lips*, in *Hosea*, signify the pure offerings of prayer, praise, and thanksgiving.—*Brown.*
CALF'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a calf.—*Shak.*
CALF'-SKIN, *n.* The hide or skin of a calf; or leather made of the skin.
CAL'I-BER, } *n.* [Fr.] 1. The diameter of a body. 2. The
CAL'I-BRE, } bore of a gun, or the capacity of its bore.—3. *Figuratively*, the capacity of a man's mind. *Burke.*—*Caliber-compasses, calibers*, or *callipers*, a sort of compasses made with arched legs to take the diameter of round bodies, as masts, shot, &c.
CAL'ICE, *n.* [L. *calix*; Fr. *calice.*] Usually written *chalice.* A cup; *appropriately*, a communion cup.
CAL'I-CO, *n.* [from *Calicut*, in India.] Cotton cloth.—In *England*, white or unprinted cotton cloth is called *calico*—In the *United States*, calico is printed cotton cloth, having different colors.
CAL'I-CO-PRINTER, *n.* One whose occupation is to print calicoes.
CAL'I-CO-PRINTING, *n.* The printing of figured patterns on calico, or white cotton cloth.

CAL'ID, *a.* [L. *calidus.*] Hot; burning; ardent.
CA-LIDI-TY, *n.* Heat.—*Brown.*
CAL'I-DUCT, *n.* In *architecture*, a pipe or canal used to convey heat to the apartments of a house by means of hot air or steam.
CA'LIF, *n.*; written, also, CALIPH and KALIF. [from Ar. *calafa*, to succeed. Hence a *calif* is a successor, a title given to the successors of Mohammed.] A successor or vicar; a representative of Mohammed, bearing the same relation to him as the pope claims to bear to St. Peter.
CAL'IF-ATE, CAL'IPH-ATE, KAL'IF-ATE, } *n.* The office or dignity of a calif; or the government of a calif.—*Harris.*
CAL-I-GA'TION, *n.* [L. *caligatio.*] Darkness; dimness; cloudiness.—In *medical writers*, obscurity of vision from opacity or other obstruction.
CA-LIG'IN-OUS, *a.* Dim; obscure, dark.
CA-LIG'IN-OUS-LY, *adv.* Obscurely.
CA-LIG'IN-OUS-NESS, *n.* Dimness; obscurity.
CAL-I-GRAPHIC, *a.* Pertaining to elegant penmanship.—*Warton.*
CA-LIG'RA-PHIST, *n.* An elegant penman.
CA-LIG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. καλος and γραφη.] Fair or elegant writing, or penmanship. *See* CALLIGRAPHY.
CA'LIN, *n.* A compound metal of the Chinese.
CAL'I-PASH, *n.* In *cookery*, that part of a turtle which belongs to the upper shell.
CAL'I-PEE, *n.* In *cookery*, that part of a turtle which belongs to the lower shell.
CAL'I-PERS, CAL'I-PER-COM'PASS-ES, } *n. pl.* Compasses with curved } legs for measuring the diameter of round bodies.
CAL-IS-THEN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to calisthenics.
CAL-IS-THEN'ICS, *n.* [Gr. καλος, beautiful, and σθενος, strength.] Exercises designed to promote grace of movement and strength of body.
CAL'I-VER, *n.* A kind of hand-gun, musket, or arquebuse. —*Shak.*
CA'LIX, *n.* [L. *calix.*] A cup. *See* CALYX.
CALK (cawk), *v. t.* 1. To drive oakum, or old ropes untwisted, into the seams of a ship or other vessel, to prevent their leaking, or admitting water.—2. In *some parts of America*, to set upon a horse or ox, shoes armed with sharp points of iron, to prevent their slipping on ice.
CALK (cawk), *n.* In *New England*, a sharp-pointed piece of iron on a shoe for a horse or an ox, called, in *Great Britain, calkin*; used to prevent the animal from slipping. Also, an instrument with sharp iron points, worn on the feet to prevent slipping on the ice.—[*United States.*]
CALK (cawk), *n.* A variety of argillo-ferruginous limestone.—*Brande.*
CALK, CALQUE', } *v. t.* [Fr. *calquer*, to chalk.] To copy a drawing, } by rubbing the back of it with red or black chalk, and then tracing the lines through on paper, &c., with a blunt style.
CALKED (cawkt), *pp.* Having the seams stopped; furnished with shoes with iron points.
CALK'ER (cawk'er), *n.* A man who calks. Also, in *England*, a *calk* or *calkin.*
CALK'IN (cawk'in), *n.* A calk or sharp point of a horse's shoe, to prevent slipping.
CALK'ING (cawk'ing), *ppr.* Stopping the seams of a ship; putting on shoes with iron points.
CALK'ING, *n.* In *painting*, the covering of the back side of a design with black lead, or red chalk, and tracing lines through with a stile, which leaves an impression of the color on the paper or wall.
CALK'ING-I-RON (cawk'ing-i-urn), *n.* An instrument like a chisel, used in calking ships.
CALL, *v. t.* [L. *calo.*] 1. To name; to denominate, or give a name. 2. To convoke; to summon; to direct or order to meet; to assemble by order or public notice. 3. To request to meet or come. 4. To invite. 5. To invite or summon to come or be present; to invite, or collect. 6. To give notice to come by authority; to command to come. 7. To proclaim; to name, or publish the name. 8. To appoint, or designate, as for an office, duty, or employment. 9. To invite; to warn; to exhort. 10. To invite or draw into union with Christ. 11. To own and acknowledge. 12. To invoke or appeal to. 13. To esteem or account.

To call down, to invite, or to bring down.—*To call back*, to revoke, or retract; to recall; to summon, or bring back. —*To call for*, to demand, require, or claim; or to cause to grow. Also, to speak for; to ask; to request.—*To call in*, to collect; or to draw from circulation, or to summon together; to invite to come together.—*To call forth*, to bring or summon to action.—*To call off*, to summon away; to divert.—*To call up*, to bring into view or recollection; also, to bring into action, or discussion.—*To call over*, to read a list, name by name; to recite separate particulars in order.—*To call out*, to summon to fight; to challenge; also, to summon into service.—*To call to mind*, to recollect; to revive in memory.—SYN. To name denominate invite; bid; summon; convoke; assemble; collect; exhort; warn; proclaim; invoke; appeal to; appoint; designate.

CALL, *v. i.* 1. To utter a loud sound, or to address by name; to utter the name. 2. To stop, without intention of staying; to make a short stop.—*To call on*, to make a short visit to; also, to solicit payment, or make a demand of a debt.—In a *theological sense*, to pray to, or worship. —*To call out*, to utter a loud voice; to bawl; *a popular use of the phrase.*
CALL, *n.* 1. A vocal address, of summons or invitation. 2. Demand; requisition; public claim. 3. Divine vocation, or summons. 4. Invitation; request of a public body or society. 5. A summons from heaven; impulse. 6. Authority; command. 7. A short visit; as, to make a *call.* 8. Vocation; employment. 9. A naming; a nomination. —10. Among *hunters*, a lesson, blown on the horn, to comfort the hounds.—11. Among *seamen*, a whistle or pipe. 12. The English name of the mineral called by the Germans *tungsten* or *wolfram.*—13. Among *fowlers*, a noise or cry in imitation of a bird, or a pipe to call birds, by imitating their voice.—14. In *legislative bodies*, the *call of the house*, is a calling over the names of the members, to discover who is absent, or for other purpose.
CALLED, *pp.* Invited; summoned; addressed; named appointed; invoked; assembled by order; recited.
CALL'ER, *n.* One who calls.
† CAL'LET, † CAL'LAT, } *n.* A trull, or a scold.—*Shak.*
† CAL'LET, *v. i.* To rail; to scold.
† CAL'LI-CO. *See* CALICO.
CAL'LID, *a.* Cunning.
CAL-LID'I-TY, *n.* [L. *calliditas.*] Skill; discernment, shrewdness; craftiness.
CAL-LIG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. καλλιγραφια.] Fair or elegant penmanship.—*Ben Jonson.* *See* CALIGRAPHY.
CALL'ING, *ppr.* Inviting; summoning; naming; addressing; invoking.
CALL'ING, *n.* 1. A naming, or inviting; a reading over or reciting in order, or a call of names with a view to obtain an answer, as in legislative bodies. 2. Usual occupation, or employment in life. 3. Class of persons engaged in any profession or employment. 4. Divine summons, vocation, or invitation.—SYN. Occupation; employment; business; trade; profession; office; engagement; vocation.
CAL-LI'O-PE, *n.* In *pagan mythology*, the muse that presides over eloquence and heroic poetry.
CAL'LI-PERS. *See* CALIPERS.
CAL-LIS-THEN'ICS. *See* CALISTHENICS.
CAL-LOS'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *callosité.*] Hardness of skin, or horny hardness; the hardness of the cicatrix of ulcers.
CAL'LOT. *See* CALOTTE.
CAL'LOUS, *a.* [L. *callus.*] In a state of hardness, *literally* of body, or *figuratively* of mind.—SYN. Hard; hardened; indurated; insensible; unfeeling; obdurate; unsusceptible.
CAL'LOUS-LY, *adv.* In a hardened or unfeeling manner.
CAL'LOUS-NESS, *n.* Hardness, induration, applied to the body; insensibility, applied to the mind or heart.
CAL'LŌW, *a.* [Ir. *calbh*; L. *calvus.*] Destitute of feathers; naked; unfledged; as a young bird.
CAL'LUS, *n.* [L.] 1. Any unnatural hardness of the body, particularly of the skin from friction. 2. The new growth of osseous matter between the extremities of fractured bones, serving to unite them.
CALM (cäm), *a.* [Fr. *calme.*] 1. Being at rest, as the air; not stormy or tempestuous; not agitated, as a lake. 2. Undisturbed by passion; not agitated or excited, as the mind, temper, or attention.—SYN. Still; quiet; undisturbed; tranquil; peaceful; serene; composed; unruffled, sedate; collected; placid.
CALM (cäm), *n.* Stillness; tranquillity; quiet; freedom from motion, agitation, or disturbance.
CALM (cäm), *v. t.* To reduce to a state of calmness or quiet.—SYN. To still; quiet; appease; allay; pacify; tranquilize; compose; assuage.
CALM'-BROWED, *a.* Wearing the look of calmness.
CALM'ER (cäm'er), *n.* The person or thing that calms, or has the power to still, and make quiet; that which allays or pacifies.
CALM'ING (cäm'ing), *ppr.* Stilling; appeasing.
CALM'LY (cäm'ly), *adv.* In a quiet manner; without disturbance, agitation, tumult, or violence; without passion; quietly.
CALM'NESS (cäm'nes), *n.* A state of rest; an unruffled state; [*applied to persons and things.*]—SYN. Quietness, quietude; stillness; tranquillity serenity; repose; composure; sedateness; placidity.
CALM'Y (cäm'y), *a.* Calm; quiet; peaceable.—*Cowley.*
CA-LOG'RA-PHY, *a.* [Gr. καλος and γραφη.] Elegant penmanship.—*Ed. Rev.* *See* CALIGRAPHY and CALLIGRAPHY.
CAL'O-MEL, *n.* A preparation of mercury, much used in

medicine, containing two equivalents of mercury and one of chlorine.

CA-LORIC, *n.* [L. *calor*, heat.] The principle or matter of heat, or the simple element of heat.

CA-LORIC, *a* Pertaining to the matter of heat.

CA-LORI-FERE, *n.* [L. *calor* and *fero*.] An apparatus for conveying and distributing heat, especially in conservatories.

CAL-O-RIF'IC, *a.* That has the quality of producing heat; causing heat; heating.—*Calorific rays*, the invisible, heating rays of the sun and other heated bodies. They differ from the *colorific* rays, or those which impart color.

CA-LOR-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* The production of heat, especially of animal heat.

CAL-O-RIM'E-TER, *n.* [L. *calor*, and Gr. *μετρον*.] An apparatus for measuring relative quantities of heat, or the specific caloric of bodies.

CA-LOR-I-MO'TOR, *n.* [*caloric*, and L. *motor*.] A galvanic instrument for evolving caloric, in which the caloric influence or effects are attended by scarcely any electrical, but great magnetic power.

CA-LOTTE', } *n.* [Fr. *calotte*.] 1. A cap or coif of hair, satin,
CA-LOTE', } or other stuff.—2. In *architecture*, a cavity or depression.

CAL'O-TYPE, *n.* A name given by Mr. Fox Talbot to his invention for making pictures on paper or other surfaces by the agency of light.

CA-LOY'ERS, } *n. pl.* Monks of the Greek Church, of three
CA-LOG'E-RI, } orders, who follow the rules of St. Basil.

CALP, *n.* Argillo-ferruginous limestone.

CAL'TROP, *n.* [Sax. *coltræppe*.] 1. A kind of thistle, the Latin *tribulus*.—2. In *military affairs*, an instrument with four iron points disposed in a triangular form, so that, three of them being on the ground, the other points upward, to wound horses' feet.

CA-LUM'BA, *n.* [from *Kalumb*, its native name in Mozambique.] A plant growing in Mozambique; also, the root, a bitter tonic, much used in medicine.

CALQUE, *v. t.* *See* CALK.

CAL'U-MET, *n.* Among the *aboriginals of America*, a pipe for smoking tobacco, used in making treaties.

CA-LUM'NI-ATE, *v. t.* To charge one falsely and knowingly with some crime, offense, or something disreputable.—SYN. To slander; defame; vilify; detract from; accuse falsely; traduce; asperse; belie; bespatter; blacken; backbite; libel; lampoon.

CA-LUM'NI-ATE, *v. i.* To charge falsely and knowingly with a crime or offense; to propagate evil reports, with a design to injure the reputation of another.

CA-LUM'NI-A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Slandered; falsely and maliciously accused of what is criminal, immoral, or disgraceful.

CA-LUM'NI-A-TING, *ppr.* Slandering.

CA-LUM-NI-A'TION, *n.* False accusation of a crime or offense, or a malicious and false representation of the words or actions of another, with a view to injure his good name.

CA-LUM'NI-A-TOR, *n.* One who slanders; one who maliciously propagates false accusations or reports.—SYN. Slanderer; defamer; backbiter; libeler; detractor; lampooner.

CA-LUM'NI-A-TO-RY, *a.* Slanderous.

CA-LUM'NI-OUS, *a.* Slanderous; bearing or implying calumny; injurious to reputation.

CA-LUM'NI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Slanderously.

CA-LUM'NI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Slanderousness.

CAL'UM-NY, *n.* [L. *calumnia*.] False accusation of a crime or offense, maliciously made or reported.—SYN. Slander; detraction; libel; falsehood; backbiting; evil-speaking; lying; defamation.

CAL'VA-RY, *n.* [L. *calvaria*.] 1. A place of skulls; *particularly*, the place where Christ was crucified.—2. In *heraldry*, a cross so called, set upon steps. 3. A chapel on a hill, where the mysteries of the crucifixion are represented by the Roman Catholic Church.—*Elmes.*

CALVE (căv), *v. i.* [Sax. *calfian*.] 1. To bring forth young, as a cow.—2. In a *metaphorical sense*, to bring forth; to produce.

CALVES'-SNOUT, *n.* A plant, snap-dragon, *antirrhinum.*

† **CALV'ER**, *v. t.* To cut in slices.—*Ben Jonson.*

† **CALV'ER**, *v. i.* To shrink by cutting, and not fall to pieces.

CAL-VILLE', *n.* [Fr.] A sort of apple.

CAL'VIN-ISM, *n.* The theological tenets or doctrines of Calvin.

CAL'VIN-IST, *n.* A follower of Calvin; one who embraces the theological doctrines of Calvin.

CAL-VIN-IS'TIC, } *a.* Pertaining to Calvin, or to his
CAL-VIN-IST'IC-AL, } opinions in theology.

CAL'VIN-IZE, *v. t.* To convert to Calvinism.

CALV'ISH (căv'ish), *a.* Like a calf. [More properly, *calfish.*]—*Sheldon.*

CAL'VI-TY, *n.* Baldness.

CALX, *n.*; *pl.* CALXES, or CALCES. [L.] *Properly*, lime or chalk; but among the *early chemists*, the substance of a metal or mineral which remains after being subjected to violent heat or solution by acids.—*Calx viva*, quicklime, is lime not slacked.

CA-LYC'IN-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to a calyx; situated on a
CAL'Y-CINE, } calyx.

CAL'Y-CLE, *n.* [L. *calyculus*.] 1. In *botany*, a row of small leaflets, at the base of the calyx, on the outside.—2. In *zoology*, a term applied to small cup-like prominences covering many corals, and containing each a polyp-cell.

CA-LYC'U-LATE, } *a.* Having a calycle.
CAL'Y-CLED, }

CA-LYP'TRA, *n.* [Gr. *καλυπτηρ*.] The calyx of mosses, according to *Linnæus.*

CA-LYP'TRI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a calyptra.

CA'LYX, *n.*; *pl.* CALYXES. [L. *calyx*.] 1. The outer covering of a flower. 2. A membranous sac, called, also, *infundibulum.*

CAL-ZOONS', *n. pl.* [Sp. *calzones*.] Drawers.—*Herbert.* [*Not English.*]

CAM, *n.* A mechanical contrivance for changing a circular motion into an alternate one, or *vice versa.*

CAM'-WOOD, *n.* A tropical wood used in dyeing.

CA-MA'IEU (ka-ma'yu), *n.* A painting with but one color. *See* MONOCHROME.

CAM'BER, *n.* [Fr. *cambrer*.] Among *builders*, a term applied to that slight degree of arching which is usually given to beams. A *cambered-deck* of a vessel is an arched deck.

CAM'BER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Bending; arched.

CAM'BI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to cambistry, or to exchange.

CAM'BIST, *n.* [It. *cambista*.] A banker; one who deals in exchange, or is skilled in the science.

CAM'BIST-RY, *n.* The science of commercial exchanges, and also of weights and measures.

CAM'BI-UM, *n.* In *botany*, a viscid secretion, which, in the spring, separates the alburnum of an exogenous plant from the liber, or inner bark.—*Lindley.*

CAMB'LET. *See* CAMLET.

CAM-BOGE'. *See* GAMBOGE.

CAM-BOOSE', *n.* [D. *kombuis*.] A ship's cook-room or kitchen. *See* GAMBOOSE.

CAM'BREL, *n.* A crooked piece of wood, or iron, to hang meat on. *See* GAMBREL.

CAM'BRIC, *n.* A species of fine white linen, made of flax, said to be named from *Cambray*, in Flanders, where it was first manufactured. Cambric is also made of cotton.

CAME, *pret.* of *come*, which see.

CAME, *n.* A term applied to small, slender rods of cast lead, of which glaziers make their turned lead for receiving the glass of casements.—*Gwilt.*

CAM'EL, *n.* [L. *camelus*.] 1. A large quadruped used in Asia and Africa for carrying burdens, and for riders. 2. In *Holland*, camel [or *kameel*, as *Coxe* writes it] is a large floating machine for bearing ships over bars into a harbor.

CAM'EL-BACKED (-bakt), *a.* Having a back like a camel; humpbacked.

CA-ME'LE-ON MIN'ER-AL, *n.* [*See* CHAMELEON.] A compound of pure potash and black oxyd of manganese.

* **CA-MEL'O-PARD**, or **CAM'EL-O-PARD**, *n.* [L. *camelus* and *pardalis*.] The giraffe, a species of the genus *camelopardalis.*

CAM'E-LOT. *See* CAMLET.

CAM'E-O, *n.* [It. *cammeo*.] A precious stone (originally the onyx, and afterward the agate, &c.), carved in relief; *opposed to an intaglio, which is cut into the stone.* In the true cameo, a stone is used having layers of different colors, and the art consists in so cutting as to appropriate these different colors to different parts or elevations of the carved work. Shells are often used for the same purpose.

CAM'E-RA LU'CI-DA, *n.* An optical instrument, which, by means of a stile, lenses, &c., gives the outlines of external objects on paper or canvas, so that an artist can sketch the subject.—*Elmes.*

CAM'E-RA OB-SCU'RA, or *dark chamber*, in *optics*, an apparatus representing an artificial eye, in which the images of external objects, received through a double convex glass, are exhibited distinctly, and in their native colors, on a white surface placed opposite, in the focus of the glass, within a darkened chamber.

CAM'E-RADE, *n.* [L. *camera*.] One who lodges or resides in the same apartment; now *comrade.*

CAM-E-RA-LIST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to finance and public revenue.

CAM-E-RA-LIST'ICS, *n. pl.* [L. *camera*.] The science of finance or public revenue.

CAM'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *camero*.] To vault; to ceil. [*Little used.*]

CAM'ER-A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* [L. *cameratus*.] 1. Arched; vaulted.—2. *a.* In *conchology*, divided into chambers.

CAM'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Arching.

CAM-ER-A'TION, *n.* An arching or vaulting.

CAM-E-RO'NI-ANS, *n. pl.* A sect in Scotland who refused to accept the *indulgence* granted to the Presbyterian clergy in the persecuting times of Charles II., lest, by doing

so, they might seem to acknowledge his ecclesiastical authority.

CAM'IS, *n.* [It. *camice.*] A thin dress. [*Not English.*]

CAM-IS-ĀDE', *n.* [Fr.] An attack by surprise, at night or at break of day, when the enemy is supposed to be in bed.

CAM'IS-Ā-TED, *a.* Dressed with a shirt outward.—*Johnson.*

CAM'LET, *n.* [from *camel*; sometimes written *camelot* and *camblet.*] A stuff originally made of camel's hair. It is now made sometimes of wool, sometimes of silk, sometimes of hair, especially that of goats, with wool or silk.

CAM'LET-ED, *a.* Colored or veined.—*Herbert.*

CAM'MOCK, *n.* [Sax. *cammoc*, or *cammec.*] A plant, petty whin or rest-harrow, *ononis.*

CAM'O-MILE, *n.* *See* CHAMOMILE.

CĀ'MOUS, } *a.* [Fr. *camus.*] Flat; depressed. [*Applied only*
CA-MOYS', } *to the nose, and little used.*]

CĀ'MOUS-ED (ka'must), *a.* Depressed; crooked.—*Ben Jonson.*

CĀ'MOUS-LY, *adv.* Awry.—*Skelton.*

CAMP, *n.* [L. *campus*; Fr. *camp* and *champ.*] 1. The ground on which an army pitch their tents. 2. The order or arrangement of tents, or disposition of an army, for rest. 3. An army or body of troops encamped on the same field.—*Hume.*

CAMP, *v. t.* or *i.* To rest or lodge, as an army or travelers in a wilderness; to pitch a camp; to fix tents. *See* ENCAMP.

CAMP'-BED'STEAD (-bed'sted), *n.* A bedstead made to fold up within a narrow space; a tressel bedstead.

CAMP'-BOY, *n.* A boy that serves in a camp.—*Dwight.*

CAMP'-FIGHT (-fīte), *n.* In *law writers*, a trial by duel, or the legal combat of two champions.

CAMP'-STOOL, *n.* A seat or stool with cross legs to fold up.

CAMP'-VIN'E-GAR, *n.* A mixture of vinegar with Cayenne pepper, soy, walnut ketchup, anchovies, and garlic.

CAM-PAG'NOL, *n.* A species of short-tailed rat.—*Kirby.*

CAM-PĀIGN' (kam-pāne'), *n.* [Fr. *campagne.*] *Literally*, an open field; hence, the time that an army keeps the field, either in action, marches, or in camp, without entering into winter-quarters.

CAM-PĀIGN', *v. i.* To serve in a campaign.

CAM-PĀIGN'ER (kam-pā'ner), *n.* One who has served in an army several campaigns; an old soldier; a veteran.

CAM-PĀ'NA, *n.* [L.] The pasque-flower.

CAM-PĀ'NI-A, *n.* 1. A large extent of open country, applied to the country round Rome, &c. 2. A campaign; [*obs.*]

CAM-PAN'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *campana.*] In *botany*, in the shape of a bell. [*Applied to flowers.*]

CAM-PA-NĪ'LE, *n.* [It.] In *architecture*, a clock or bell-tower.—*Elmes.*

CAM-PA-NOL'O-GY, *n.* [L. *campana*, and Gr. λογος.] The art of ringing bells.

CAM-PAN'Ū-LA, *n.* [L.] The bell-flower.

CAM-PAN'Ū-LATE, *a.* [L. *campanula.*] In *botany*, in the form of a bell.

CAM-PĒACH'Y-WOOD, *n.* From *Campeachy*, in *Mexico.* *See* LOGWOOD.

CAM-PES'TRAL, } *a.* [L. *campestris.*] Pertaining to an
CAM-PES'TRI-AN, } open field; growing in a field or open ground.

CAM'PHENE, *n.* [a contraction of *camphogen.*] A name for pure *oil of turpentine*, or *spirit of turpentine*, and much used, in order to disguise the nature of the substance, when sold for burning in lamps.

CAM'PHO-GEN, *n.* [Gr. καμφορα, or καμφουρα, and γενναω.] A hydrocarbon; a compound of hydrogen and carbon. *Camphogen*, when combined with a certain definite proportion of oxygen, becomes camphor, and hence its name.

CAM'PHOR, *n.* [Low Lat. *camphora*; Fr. *camphre*; Ar. *kafor.*] A solid, concrete substance, from the *laurus camphora*, or Indian laurel-tree. It has a bitterish, aromatic taste, and a very fragant smell, and is a powerful diaphoretic.

CAM'PHOR-OIL. *See* CAMPHOR-TREE.

CAM'PHOR-TREE, *n.* The tree from which camphor is obtained, found in Borneo, Sumatra, and Japan.

CAM-PHOR-Ā'CEOUS, *a.* Of the nature of camphor; partaking of camphor.—*Barton.*

CAM'PHOR-ĀTE, *v. t.* To impregnate with camphor.

CAM'PHOR-ATE, *n.* In *chemistry*, a salt formed by the combination of camphoric acid with a base.

CAM'PHOR-ATE, *a.* Pertaining to camphor, or impregnated with it.

CAM'PHOR-Ā-TED, *a.* Impregnated with camphor.

CAM-PHOR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to camphor.—*Camphoric acid*, a crystallized acid produced by long distillation of camphor.

CAMP'ING. *ppr.* Encamping.

CAMP'ING, *n.* A playing at football.—*Bryant.*

CAMP'I-ON, *n.* A plant, the popular name of the *lychnis.*

CAM'US, } *n.* [L. *camisa.*] A thin dress.—*Spenser.* [*Not*
CAMIS, } *English.*]

CAN, *n.* [D. *kan*; Sax. *canna.*] A cup or vessel for liquors.

CAN, *v. i.*; pret. *could*, which is from another root. [*See* COULD.] [Sax. *cunnan*, to know, to be able; Dan. *kan*, to be able.] To be able; to have sufficient moral or physical power, or capacity.

† CAN, *v. t.* To know.—*Spenser.*

CAN'-BUOY, *n.* In *seamanship*, a buoy in form of a cone.

CAN'-HOOK, *n.* An instrument to sling a cask by the ends of its staves.

CA-NĀ'DI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Canada.

CA-NĀ'DI-AN, *n.* An inhabitant or native of Canada.

CA-NAILLE' (ka-nāl'), *n.* [Fr., from L. *canis*, a dog.] The lowest class of people; the rabble; the vulgar.

CAN'A-KIN, *n.* A little can or cup.—*Shak.*

CA-NAL', *n.* [L. *canalis.*] 1. A passage for water; a watercourse; *properly*, a long trench or excavation in the earth for conducting water, and confining it to narrow limits, but the term may be applied to other water-courses.—2. In *anatomy*, a duct or passage in the body of an animal, through which any of the juices flow, or other substances pass. 3. A surgical instrument; a splint.

CA-NAL'-BOAT, *n.* A boat used on canals.

CAN'AL-COAL. *See* CANNEL-COAL.

CAN-A-LIC'Ū-LATE, } *a.* [L. *canaliculatus.*] Channeled,
CAN-A-LIC'Ū-LĀ-TED, } furrowed.—In *botany*, having a deep longitudinal groove above, and convex underneath.

CA-NĀ'RY, *n.* 1. Wine made in the Canary isles. 2. An old dance.—*Shakspeare* has used the word as a *verb* for to *dance.*

CA-NĀ'RY, *v. i.* To dance; to frolic.

CA-NĀ'RY-BIRD, *n.* A singing bird from the Canary isles, a species of *fringilla.*

CA-NĀ'RY-GRASS, *n.* A plant, the *phalaris.*

CAN'CEL, *v. t.* [Fr. *canceller.*] 1. To cross the lines of a writing, and deface them. 2. To set aside or render invalid by any means; as, to *cancel* a note.—3. In *printing*, to suppress and reprint for the sake of substituting other matter; as, to *cancel* a page.—SYN. To blot out; obliterate; deface; erase; efface; expunge; annul; abolish; revoke; abrogate; repeal; destroy; do away; set aside

† CAN'CEL, *v. i.* To become obliterated.—*Cowley.*

CAN'CEL, *n.* In *printing*, the suppression and reprinting of a leaf or more of a work; the part thus altered.

CAN'CELED, *pp.* Crossed; obliterated; annulled.

CAN'CEL-ING, *ppr.* Crossing; obliterating; annulling.

CAN'CEL-LATE, *a.* In *botany*, having a net-work of veins, like some leaves, without the intermediate parenchyma.

CAN'CEL-LĀ-TED, *a.* [L. *cancellatus.*] 1. Cross-barred; marked with cross lines. 2. Cellular; as the porous structure of bones.—*Mantell.*

CAN-CEL-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of defacing by cross lines; a canceling.

CAN'CER, *n.* [L. *cancer*; Sax. *cancre.*] 1. In *zoology*, a genus of *crustacea*, embracing the European crab, and a few allied species.—2. In *astronomy*, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, the sign of the summer solstice, represented by the form of a crab.—3. In *medicine*, a roundish, hard, unequal, scirrhous tumor of the glands, which usually ulcerates, is very painful, and generally fatal.

CAN'CER-ĀTE, *v. i.* To grow into a cancer; to become cancerous.

CAN-CER-Ā'TION, *n.* A growing cancerous, or into a cancer.

CAN'CER-OUS, *a.* Like a cancer; having the qualities of a cancer.

CAN'CER-OUS-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a cancer.

CAN'CER-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being cancerous.

CAN'CRI-FORM, *a.* 1. Cancerous. 2. Having the form of a cancer or crab.

CAN'CRINE, *a.* Having the qualities of a crab.

CAN'CRITE, *n.* A fossil or petrified crab.

CAN-DE-LĀ'BRUM, *n*; *pl.* CANDELABRA. [L.] A tall stand or support for a lamp; also, a candlestick with branches.

CAN'DENT, *a.* [L. *candens.*] Very hot; heated to whiteness; glowing with heat.

CAN'DI-CANT, *a.* Growing white.—*Dict.*

CAN'DID, *a.* [L. *candidus.*] 1. White.—*Dryden*; [*but in this sense rarely used.*] 2. Disposed to think and judge according to truth and justice; without partiality or prejudice; free from undue bias.—SYN. Fair; open; ingenuous; impartial; just; frank; artless; unbiased; equitable.

CAN'DI-DĀTE, *n.* [L. *candidatus.*] 1. One who seeks or aspires to some office or privilege, and offers himself for the same. 2. One who is in contemplation for an office or for preferment. 3. One who, by his services or actions, will or may justly obtain preferment or reward, or whose conduct tends to secure it. 4. A man who is qualified, according to the rules of the Church, to preach the gospel, and take the charge of a parish or religious society, and proposes to settle in the ministry.—*U. States.* 5. One who is in a state of trial or probation; as, a *candidate* for another world.

CAN'DID-LY, *adv.* Openly; frankly; without trick or disguise; ingenuously.
CAN'DID-NESS, *n.* Openness of mind; frankness; fairness; ingenuousness.
CAN'DIED (kan'did), *pp.* or *a.* Preserved with sugar, or incrusted with it; covered with crystals of sugar or ice, or with matter resembling them; as, *candied* raisins.
CAN'DI-FY, *v. t.* or *i.* To make or become white or candied.
CAN'DLE, *n.* [L., Sp., It. *candela.*] 1. A long, but small, cylindrical body of tallow, wax, or spermaceti, formed on a wick, used for a portable light of domestic use. 2. A light. 3. A luminary; [*poetical.*]
CAN'DLE-BER-RY-TREE, *n.* The *myrica cerifera*, or wax-bearing myrtle or bayberry.
CAN'DLE-BOMB (-bum), *n.* A small glass bubble, filled with water, placed in the wick of a candle, where it bursts with a report.
CAN'DLE-COAL. *See* CANNEL-COAL.
CAN'DLE-HOLD-ER, *n.* A person who holds a candle. Hence, one who remotely aids another.
CAN'DLE-LIGHT, *n.* The light of a candle; the necessary candles for use.
CAN'DLE-STUFF, *n.* A material of which candles are made, as tallow, wax, &c.
CAN'DLE-WAST-ER, *n.* One who wastes or consumes candles; a hard student; a spendthrift.—*Shak.*
CAN'DLE-WICK, *n.* The wick for candles.
CAN'DLE-MAS, *n.* [L. *candle* and *mass*; Sax. *mæssa*; *candle-feast.*] The feast of the Church, celebrated on the second day of February, in honor of the purification of the Virgin Mary; so called from the great number of lights used on that occasion.
CAN'DLE-STICK, *n.* [Sax. *candel-sticca.*] An instrument or utensil to hold a candle.
CAN'DLES-ENDS, *n. pl.* Scraps; fragments.
CAN'DOCK, *n.* A plant or weed that grows in rivers.
CAN'DOR, *n.* [L. *candor.*] A disposition to treat subjects with fairness; freedom from prejudice or disguise.—SYN. Fairness; ingenuousness; frankness; openness; sincerity; impartiality.
CAN'DY, *v. t.* [It. *candire.*] 1. To conserve or dress with sugar; to boil in sugar. 2. To form into congelations or crystals.—3. *Figuratively*, to cover or incrust with congelations, or crystals of ice.
CAN'DY, *v. i.* To form into crystals, or become congealed; to take on the form of candied sugar.
CAN'DY, *n.* A species of confectionery, or compound of sugar with some other substance; as, sugar *candy*, molasses *candy*, &c.—2. In *Bombay*, a weight of 560 pounds.
CAN'DY-LI-ON'S-FOOT, *n.* A plant.—*Miller.*
CAN'DY-TUFTS, *n.* 1. A plant, the *iberis.* 2. A Cretan flower.
CAN'DY-TUFT-TREE, *n.* A plant.—*Chambers.*
CAN'DY-ING, *ppr.* Conserving with sugar.
CAN'DY-ING, *n.* The act of preserving simples in substance, by boiling them in sugar.
CANE, *n.* [L. *canna.*] 1. In *botany*, this term is applied to several species of plants. [*See* SUGAR-CANE.] 2. A walking-stick. 3. A lance or dart made of cane.—*Dryden.* 4. A long measure, in several countries of Europe.
CANE, *v. t.* To beat with a cane or walking-stick.
CANE'-BRAKE, *n.* A thicket of canes.
CANE'-HOLE, *n.* A hole or trench for planting the cuttings of cane on sugar plantations.
CANE'-MILL, *n.* A mill for grinding sugar-cane for the manufacture of sugar.
CANE'-TRASH, *n.* Refuse of sugar-cane after grinding, &c.
CA-NES'CENT, *a.* [L. *canescens.*] Growing white or hoary.
CA-NI'CU-LA, } *n.* [L. *canicula.*] A star in the constella-
CAN'I-CULE, } tion of *Canis Major*, called, also, the *dog-star*, or *Sirius.*
CA-NIC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *canicularis.*] Pertaining to the dog-star.
CA-NINE', *a.* [L. *caninus.*] Pertaining to dogs; having the properties or qualities of a dog; as, a *canine* appetite, insatiable hunger; *canine* madness, or hydrophobia.—*Canine teeth* are two sharp-pointed teeth in each jaw of an animal, one on each side, between the incisors and grinders: so named from their resemblance to a dog's teeth.
CAN'TING, *n.* A beating with a stick or cane.
CAN'TIS-TER, *n.* [L. *canistrum.*] *Properly*, a small basket, as in *Dryden*; but *more generally*, a small box or case, for tea, coffee, &c.
CANK'ER, *n.* [L. *cancer*; Sax. *cancere*, or *cancre.*] 1. A disease incident to trees, which causes the bark to rot and fall. 2. A popular name of certain small eroding ulcers in the mouth, particularly of children. 3. A virulent, corroding ulcer; or any thing that corrodes, corrupts, or destroys. 4. An eating, corroding, virulent humor; corrosion. 5. A kind of rose, the dog-rose. *Shak.*—6. In *farriery*, a running thrush of the worst kind; a disease in horses' feet.
CANK'ER, *v. t.* 1. To eat, corrode, corrupt, consume, in the manner that a cancer affects the body. 2. To infect, or pollute.
CANK'ER, *v. i.* To grow corrupt; to decay or waste away by means of any noxious cause; to grow rusty, or to be oxydized, as a metal.
CANK'ER-FLY, *n.* A fly that preys on fruit.
CANK'ER-LIKE, *a.* Eating or corrupting like a canker.
CANK'ER-WORM, *n.* A worm, destructive to trees or plants. In *America*, this name is given to a worm that, in some years, destroys the leaves of various trees, and especially of the apple-tree.
CANK'ER-BIT, *a.* Bitten with a cankered or envenomed tooth.—*Shak.*
CANK'ERED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Eaten, corroded, or corrupted 2. Crabbed; uncivil.—*Spenser.*
CANK'ERED-LY, *adv.* Crossly; adversely.
CANK'ER-OUS, *a.* Corroding like a canker
CANK'ER-Y, *a.* Rusty.
CAN'NA-BINE, *a.* [L. *cannabinus.*] Pertaining to hemp, hempen.
CAN'NEL-COAL, } *n.* A fossil coal of a black color, suffi-
CAN'DLE-COAL, } ciently hard to be cut and polished. It burns readily with a clear yellow flame, and has been used as a substitute for candles; hence the name.
CAN'NE-QUIN, *n.* White cotton cloth from the East Indies, suitable for the Guinea trade.
CAN'NI-BAL, *n.* A human being who eats human flesh.
CAN'NI-BAL-ISM, *n.* 1. The act or practice of eating human flesh by mankind. 2. Murderous cruelty.—*Burke.*
CAN'NI-BAL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a cannibal.—*Shak.*
CAN'NI-PERS. *See* CALLIPERS.
CAN'NON, *n.* [Fr. *canon.*] A large military engine for throwing balls, and other instruments of death, by the force of gunpowder.
CAN'NON-BALL, *n.* A ball usually made of cast iron, to be thrown from cannon.—*Cannon-bullet*, of the like signification, is not now used.
CAN'NON-BONE, *n.* The single metacarpal or metatarsal bone of the horse.
CAN'NON-MET'AL, *n.* A kind of bronze, an alloy of copper and tin.
CAN'NON-PROOF, *a.* Proof against cannon-shot.
CAN'NON-SHOT, *n.* A ball for cannon; also, the range or distance a cannon will throw a ball.
CAN-NON-ADE', *n.* The act of discharging cannon and throwing balls, for the purpose of destroying an army, or battering a town, ship, or fort.
CAN-NON-ADE', *v. t.* To attack with heavy artillery; to batter with cannon-shot.
CAN-NON-ADE', *v. i.* To discharge cannon, to play with large guns.
CAN-NON-ADED, *pp.* Attacked with cannon-shot.
CAN-NON-ADING, *ppr.* or *n.* Battering with cannon-shot.
CAN-NON-EER', } *n.* A man who manages cannon; an en-
CAN-NON-IER', } gineer.
CAN'NON-ING, *n.* The noise, as it were, of a cannon.—*Brewer.*
CAN'NOT, [*can* and *not.*] These words are usually united, but perhaps without good reason; *canst* and *not* are never united.
CAN'NU-LAR, *a.* [L. *canna.*] Tubular; having the form of a tube.
CAN'NY, } *a.* Cautious; wary; skillful; dextrous.—*Burns.*
CAN'NIE, }
CA-NOE' (ka-noo'), *n.* [Fr. *canot*; Sp. *canoa.*] 1. A boat formed of the body or trunk of a tree excavated. 2. A boat made of bark or skins, used by savages.
CAN'ON, *n.* [Sax., Fr., Span., Port. *canon.*] 1. In *ecclesiastical affairs*, a law, or rule of doctrine or discipline. 2. A law or rule in general. 3. The genuine books of the Holy Scriptures, called the sacred *canon.* 4. A dignitary of the Church. *Regular canons* live an ascetic life in monasteries or in community, and to the practice of their rules have added the profession of vows.—5. In *monasteries*, a book containing the rules of the order. 6. A catalogue of saints canonized.—7. *Canon of the mass*, the entire offices of the mass, but particularly the secret words of the mass from the preface to the Pater.—8. In *ancient music*, a rule or method for determining the intervals of notes.—9. In *modern music*, a kind of perpetual fugue, in which the different parts, beginning one after another, repeat incessantly the same air. *Busby.*—10. In *geometry* and *algebra*, a general rule for the solution of cases of a given kind.—11. In *pharmacy*, a rule for compounding medicines.—12. In *surgery*, an instrument used in sewing up wounds.—*Canon-law* is a collection of ecclesiastical laws, serving as the rule of church government.
CAN'ON-BIT, *n.* That part of a bit let into a horse's mouth.
CAN'ON-ESS. *n.* A woman who enjoys a prebend, affixed, by the foundation, to maids, without obliging them to make any vows, or renounce the world.

CA-NON'IC, } *a.* [L. *canonicus.*] Pertaining to a canon;
CA-NON'IC-AL, } according to the canon or rule.—*Canonical books*, or *canonical Scriptures*, are those books of the Scriptures which are admitted, by the canons of the Church, to be of divine origin.—*Canonical hours* are certain stated times of the day, fixed by the ecclesiastical laws, or appropriated to the offices of prayer and devotion. *Encyc.*—*Canonical obedience* is submission to the canons of a Church.—*Canonical punishments* are such as the Church may inflict.—*Canonical life* is the method or rule of living prescribed by the ancient clergy who lived in community. —*Canonical sins*, in the ancient Church, were those for which capital punishment was inflicted.—*Canonical letters*, anciently, were letters which passed between the orthodox clergy, as testimonials of their faith, to keep up the catholic communion, and to distinguish them from heretics.—*Canonical epistles* is an appellation given to those epistles of the New Testament which are called general or catholic.—*Encyc.*

CA-NON'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a manner agreeable to the canon.

CA-NON'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being canonical

CA-NON'IC-ALS, *n. pl.* The full dress of the clergy, worn when they officiate.

CA-NON'IC-ATE, *n.* The office of a canon.

CAN-ON-IC'I-TY, *n.* The state of belonging to the canon, or genuine books of Scripture.

CAN'ON-IST, *n.* A professor of canon law; one skilled in the study and practice of ecclesiastical law.

CAN-ON-IST'IC, *a.* Having the knowledge of a canonist.

CAN-ON-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of declaring a man a saint, or the act of ranking a deceased person in the catalogue of saints. 2. The state of being sainted.

CAN'ON-IZE, *v. t.* To declare a man a saint, and rank him in the catalogue called a *canon*.

CAN'ON-IZED, *pp.* or *a.* Declared to be a saint.

CAN'ON-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Declaring to be a saint.

CAN'ON-RY, } *n.* An ecclesiastical benefice in a cathe-
CAN'ON-SHIP, } dral or collegiate church.

CAN'O-PIED (kan'o-pid), *a.* Covered with a canopy.

CAN'O-PY, *n.* [Gr. κωνωπειον.] 1. A covering over a throne, or over a bed; *more generally*, a covering over the head. —2. In *architecture* and *sculpture*, a magnificent decoration, serving to cover and crown an altar, throne, tribunal, pulpit, chair, or the like.

CAN'O-PY, *v. t.* To cover with a canopy.

CAN'O-PY-ING, *ppr.* Covering with a canopy.—*Dryden.*

CA-NŌ'ROUS, *a.* [L. *canorus.*] Musical; tuneful.

CA-NŌ'ROUS-NESS, *n.* Musicalness.

CANT, *v. t.* [L. *canto.*] 1. In *popular usage*, to give a sudden thrust or impulse; as, to *cant* round a timber, to *cant* a football.—*Forby's East Anglia.* 2. To incline or pitch forward, as a cask to make it run more freely. 3. To speak with a whining voice, or an affected, singing tone. [*In this sense it is usually intransitive.*] 4. To sell by auction, or to bid a price at auction.—*Swift.*

CANT, *n.* 1. *Literally*, a thrust, or impulse, with a sudden jerk. 2. An inclination from a horizontal line; as, to be on the *cant*. 3. A whining, singing manner of speech, either in conversation or preaching. 4. The whining speech of beggars, as in asking alms, and making complaints of their distresses. 5. The peculiar words and phrases of professional men; phrases often repeated, or not well authorized. 6. Any barbarous jargon in speech. 7. Whining pretension to goodness. 8. Outcry at a public sale of goods; a call for bidders at an auction.

CANT, *n.* [D. *kant.*] An external angle or quoin of a building.—*Gwilt.*

CAN-TAB'I-LE. [It.] In *music*, denotes a smooth, graceful style.

CAN-TĀ'BRI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Cantabria.

CAN-TA-BRIG'I-AN, *n.* A student or graduate of the University of Cambridge, Eng.; often abridged into *Cantab.*

CAN'TA-LIV-ER, } *n.* [*canile* and *eaves.*] In *architecture*, a
CAN'TI-LEV-ER, } piece of wood, framed into the front or side of a house, to suspend the molding and eaves over it.

CAN'TA-LOUPE, } *n.* A small, round variety of muskmel-
CAN'TA-LEUP, } on, of a very delicate flavor.

CAN-TĀ'TA, *n.* [It.] A poem set to music; a composition or song, intermixed with recitatives and airs, chiefly intended for a single voice.

CAN-TĀ'TION, *n.* A singing.

CAN-TEEN', *n.* [It. *cantina.*] A tin vessel used by soldiers for carrying liquor for drink.

CAN'TEL, }
CAN'TLE, } *n.* The hind bow of a saddle.

CANT'ER, *v. i.* [Arm. *cantreal.*] To move as a horse in a moderate gallop, raising the two fore feet nearly at the same time, with a leap or spring.

CANT'ER, *v. t.* To ride upon a canter.

CANT'ER, *n.* 1. A moderate gallop; a Canterbury gallop. 2. One who cants, or whines.

CANT'ER-BUR-Y (kant'er-ber-ry), *n.* A receptacle for music, port folios, loose papers, &c., being a stand with divisions.

CANT'ER-BUR-Y-BELL' (kant'er-ber-re-bel') *n.* A species of *campanula*. *See* BELL-FLOWER.

CANT'ER-BUR-Y-GAL'LOP, *n.* The moderate gallop of a horse, commonly called a *canter*; said to be derived from the pilgrims riding to Canterbury at this pace.

CANT'ER-BUR-Y TĀLE, *n.* A fabulous story; so called from the tales of Chaucer.

CANT'ERED, *pp.* Ridden upon a canter.

CANT'ER-ING, *ppr.* Moving or riding with a moderate gallop.

CAN-THAR'I-DES, *n. pl.*; CAN'THA-RIS, *sing.* [Gr. κανθαρις.] Spanish flies, used to raise a blister.

CAN-THAR'I-DIN, *n.* That peculiar substance existing in cantharides, which causes vesication.

CANTHUS, *n.* [Gr. κανθος.] An angle of the eye; a cavity at each extremity of the eyelids.

CAN'TI-CLE, *n.* [Sp. and It. *cantico.*] 1. A song.—In the plural, *Canticles*, the Song of Songs, or Song of Solomon. 2. A canto; a division of a song; [*obs.*]

CAN'TI-LEV-ER, *n.* *See* CANTALIVER.

CAN'TIL-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *cantillo.*] To chant; to recite with musical tones.—*M. Stuart.*

CAN-TIL-LĀ'TION, *n.* A chanting; recitation with musical modulations.

CANT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Giving a sudden thrust or impulse 2. Speaking with a whine. 3. *n.* Ridiculous pretense of goodness.

CANT'ING-LY, *adv.* With a cant.

CANT'ING-NESS, *n.* Quality of uttering in cant.

† CAN'TION, *n.* A song or verses.—*Spenser.*

† CAN'TLE, *n.* [Arm. *chantell*; Fr. *chanteau.*] A fragment, a corner or edge of any thing; the hind bow of a saddle.

† CAN'TLE, *v. t.* To cut into pieces; to cut out a piece.

CANT'LET, *n.* A piece; a little corner; a fragment.

CAN'TO, *n.* [It.] A part or division of a poem, answering to what, in prose, is called a *book*. In *Italian*, *canto* is a song, and it signifies, also, the treble part, first treble, or highest vocal part, or the leading melody.

CAN'TON, *n.* [It. *cantone.*] 1. A small division of territory; also, the inhabitants of a canton. 2. A small portion or district of territory, constituting a distinct state or government, as in Switzerland.—3. In *heraldry*, a corner of the shield. 4. A distinct part or division; as, the *canton* of a painting.

CAN'TON, *v. t.* [Sp. *acantonar.*] 1. To divide into small parts or districts, as territory. 2. To allot separate quarters to different parts or divisions of an army or body of troops.

CAN'TON-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a canton; divided into cantons.

CAN'TONED, *pp.* Divided into distinct parts or quarters, lodged in distinct quarters, as troops.

CAN'TON-ING, *ppr.* Dividing into distinct districts; allotting separate quarters to each regiment.

CAN'TON-IZE, *v. t.* To canton, or divide into small districts.—*Davies.*

CAN'TON-MENT, *n.* A part of a town or village, assigned to a particular body of troops; separate quarters.

CAN'TRAP. [L. *cantus.*] 1. An incantation or spell. 2. Mischief artfully performed.—*Scottish.*

CAN'TRED, } *n.* [L. *centum.*] A hundred villages, as in
CAN'TREF, } Wales.

CAN'VAS, *n.* [Fr. *canevas.*] 1. A coarse cloth, made of hemp or flax, used for tents, sails of ships, painting, and other purposes. 2. A clear, unbleached cloth, wove regularly in little squares, used for working tapestry with the needle.—3. Among the *French*, the rough draught or model on which an air or piece of music is composed, and given to a poet to finish.—4. Among *seamen*, cloth in sails, or sails in general.

CAN'VAS-BACK, *n.* A kind of duck, so called from the color of its back, found in the rivers of Chesapeake Bay, and highly esteemed for the delicacy of its flesh.

CAN'VAS-CLIMB'ER (-klīm'er), *n.* A sailor that goes aloft to handle sails.—*Shak.*

CAN'VASS, *v. t.* [Old Fr. *cannabasser.*] 1. To discuss. 2 To examine returns of votes; to search or scrutinize. 3 To go through in the way of solicitation; as, to *canvass* a district for votes.

CAN'VASS, *v. i.* To seek, or go about to solicit votes or interest; to use efforts to obtain; to make interest in favor of.

CAN'VASS, *n.* 1. Examination: close inspection to know the state of. 2. Discussion; debate. 3. A seeking, solicitation, or efforts to obtain.

CAN'VASSED (kan'vast), *pp.* Discussed; examined.

CAN'VASS-ER, *n.* 1. One who solicits votes, or goes about to make interest. 2. One who examines the returns of votes for a public officer.

CAN'VASS-ING, *ppr.* Discussing; examining; sifting; seeking.

CAN'VASS-ING, *n.* The act of discussing, examining, or making interest.

CĀ'NY, *a.* Consisting of cane, or abounding with canes; made of cane.

CAN-ZO'NE, *n.* [It.] A song or air in two or three parts, with passages of fugue and imitation.

CAN-ZO-NET', *n.* [It. *canzonetta.*] A little or short song, in one, two, or three parts.

CAOUT'CHOUC (koo'chook), *n.* Indian rubber, an elastic substance produced from the *Hevea Guianensis*, and various other plants in South America and Asia. It is impenetrable by water.

CAOUT'CHOU-CINE (koo'choo-sin), *n.* A highly inflammable and very light, volatile, oily liquid, obtained by distillation from caoutchouc.—*Brande.* It is called *caoutchine* by Graham.

CAP, *n.* [Sax. *cæppe.*] 1. A part of dress made to cover the head. 2. The ensign of a cardinalate. 3. The top, or the uppermost; the highest. 4. A vessel in form of a cap. 5. An act of respect, made by uncovering the head.

CAP, *v. t.* 1. To cover the top, or end; to spread over. 2. To deprive of the cap, or take off a cap.—*To cap verses*, is to name alternately verses beginning with a particular letter; to name in opposition or emulation; to name alternately in contest.

† CAP, *v. i.* To uncover the head in reverence or civility.

CAP-A-PIE' (kap-a-pee'). [Fr.] From head to foot; as, armed *cap-à-pie.*

CAP'-PĀ-PER, *n.* A coarse paper, so called from being used to make caps to hold commodities.—*Boyle.*

CAP'-SQUARES, *n. pl.* Strong plates of iron which come over the trunnions of a cannon and hold it down.

CĀ-PA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being capable; capacity; capableness.—*Shak.*

CĀ'PA-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *capable.*] Having the requisite capacity or ability, physical, intellectual, moral, civil, &c. 1. *Physical;* as, a box *capable* of holding the books. 2. *Intellectual;* as, a *capable* instructor. 3. Moral; as, *capable* of generous feeling; not *capable* of a base action. 4. Civil; as, *capable* of holding office. Shakspeare uses it for hollow; [*obs.*]—SYN. Able; competent; qualified; fitted; efficient; effective; skillful.

CĀ'PA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being capable; capacity; power of understanding; knowledge

CA-PĀCI-FŸ, *v. t.* To qualify. [*Unusual.*]

CA-PĀ'CIOUS (ka-pā'shus), *a.* [L. *capax.*] 1. That will hold or embrace much; as, a *capacious* building, or harbor.—2. *Figuratively*, able to take large views; as, a *capacious* intellect.—SYN. Large; wide; broad; extensive; ample; comprehensive.

CA-PĀ'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* In a wide or capacious manner.

CA-PĀ'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Wideness; largeness; as of a vessel. 2. Extensiveness; largeness; as of a bay. 3. Comprehensiveness; power of taking a wide survey.

CA-PACI-TĀTE, *v. t.* 1. To make capable; to enable; to furnish with natural power. 2. To endue with moral qualifications; to qualify; to furnish with legal powers.

CA-PACI-TA-TED, *pp.* Made capable; qualified.

CA-PAC-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of making capable.

CA-PACI-TY, *n.* [L. *capacitas.*] 1. Passive power; the power of containing or holding; extent of room or space. 2. The extent or comprehensiveness of the mind; the power of receiving ideas or knowledge. 3. Active power; ability. 4. State; condition; character; profession; occupation. 5. Ability, *in a moral or legal sense;* qualification; legal power or right.—6. In *geometry*, the solid contents of a body.—7. In *chemistry*, that state, quality, or constitution of bodies by which they absorb and contain, or render latent, any fluid.—SYN. Ability; faculty; talent; capability; skill; efficiency.

CA-PAR'I-SON, *n.* [Sp. *caparazon.*] A cloth or covering laid over the saddle or furniture of a horse.

CA-PAR'I-SON, *v. t.* 1. To cover with a cloth, as a horse. 2. To dress pompously; to adorn with rich dress.

CA-PAR'I-SONED, *pp.* Covered with a cloth; dressed pompously.

CA-PAR'I-SON-ING, *ppr.* Dressing pompously.

CAP'CASE, *n.* A covered case.

CAPE, *n.* [Sp., Port. *cabo;* Italian *capo;* French *cap.*] 1. A head-land; *properly*, the head, point, or termination of a neck of land, extending some distance into the sea, beyond the common shore. 2. That part of a garment which hangs from the neck behind and over the shoulders.

CAP'E-LAN, *n.* A small fish of the northern seas.

CA-PEL'LA, *n.* A bright fixed star in *Auriga.*

CAP'EL-LET, *n.* A kind of swelling, like a wen, growing on the heel of the hock on a horse, and on the point of the elbow.

CĀ'PER, *v. i.* [Fr. *cabrer.*] To leap; to skip or jump; to prance; to spring.

CĀ'PER, *n.* A leap; a skip; a spring; as in dancing or mirth, or in the frolic of a goat or lamb.

CĀ'PER, *n.* [Fr. *capre.*] The flower-bud of the caper-bush which is much used for pickling.

CĀ'PER-BUSH, *n.* A low shrub brought from the south of Europe, and sending forth large white flowers with long purple stamens.

CĀ'PER-CUT TING, *a.* Leaping or dancing in a frolic some manner.—*Beaum. & Fl.*

CĀ'PER-ER, *n* One who capers, leaps, and skips about, or dances.

CĀ'PER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Leaping; skipping.

CĀ'PI-AS, *n.* [L. *capio.*] In *law*, a writ of two sorts; one before judgment, the other after judgment.

CA-PIB'A-NA, *n.* A rodent animal; the cabiai.

CAP-IL-LĀ'CEOUS, *a.* Having long filaments; hairy.

CAP-IL-LAIRE', *n.* [Fr.] Originally, a kind of sirup, extracted from maiden-hair. Now, any simple sirup, flavored with orange-flower water.—*Brande.*

CA-PIL'LA-MENT, *n.* [L. *capillamentum.*] 1. A filament, a small fine thread, like a hair, that grows in the middle of a flower, with a little knob at the top; a chive. 2. One of the fine fibres or filaments of which the nerves are composed.

CAP-IL-ARI-TY, *n.* The state or condition of being capillary.

* CAP'IL-LA-RY, or CA-PIL'LA-RY, *a.* [L. *capillaris.*] 1. Resembling a hair, fine, minute, small in diameter, though long.—2. In *botany*, *capillary* plants are hair-shaped, as the ferns. 3. Pertaining to capillary tubes, and to capillary vessels in animals. *Capillary attraction or repulsion*, the cause which determines the ascent or descent of a fluid in capillary tubes.

CAP'IL-LA-RY, *n.* A fine vessel or canal. The *capillaries* are minute vessels of the sanguineous system, interposed between the arteries and veins.

† CAP-IL-LĀ'TION, *n.* A blood-vessel like a hair.

CA-PIL'LI-FORM, *a.* [L. *capillus* and *forma.*] In the shape or form of a hair, or of hairs.

CAPI-TAL, *a.* [L. *capitalis.*] 1. *Literally*, pertaining to the head; [*this use is not common.*] 2. First in importance; as, the *capital* articles of one's faith. 3. Punishable by loss of the head or of life. 4. Taking away life, or affecting life; as, *capital* punishment. 5. Great; important; as, a *capital* speculation. 6. Large; of great size; as, *capital* letters.—*Capital stock* is the sum of money or stock which a merchant, banker, or manufacturer employs in his business.—SYN. Chief; principal; leading; controlling; prominent.

CAPI-TAL, *n.* [L. *capitellum.*] The uppermost part of a column, pillar, or pilaster. By the customary omission of the noun, to which the adjective, *capital*, refers, it stands for, 1. The chief city or town in a kingdom or state; a metropolis. 2. A large letter or type, in *printing*. 3. A stock in trade, in manufactures, or in any business requiring the expenditure of money with a view to profit.

CAPI-TAL-IST, *n.* A man who has a capital or stock in trade.—*Burke.*

CAP'I-TAL-LY, *adv.* 1. In a capital or excellent manner; nobly; finely. 2. In a way involving loss of life.

CAPI-TAL-NESS, *n.* A capital offense. [*Little used.*]

CAPI-TATE, *a.* [L. *capitatus.*] In *botany*, growing in a head, applied to a flower, or stigma.

CAP-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *capitatio.*] 1. Numeration by the head; a numbering of persons. 2. A tax, or imposition upon each head or person; a poll-tax. Sometimes written *capitation-tax.*

CAPI-TE. [L.] In *English law*, a tenant *in capite*, or in *chief*, is one who holds lands immediately of the king.

CAPI-TOL, *n.* [L. *capitolium.*] 1. The Temple of Jupiter, in Rome, and a fort, or castle, on the *Mons Capitolinus.* 2. The edifice occupied by the Congress of the United States in their deliberations. In *some states*, the state-house, or house in which the legislature holds its sessions.

CAP-I-TŌ'LI-AN, } *a.* Pertaining to the Capitol in Rome.
CAPI-TOL-INE, }

CA-PITU-LAR, } *n.* [L. *capitulum.*] 1. An act passed in
CA-PITU-LA-RY, } a chapter, either of knights, canons, or religious. 2. The body of laws or statutes of a chapter, or of an ecclesiastical council. 3. The member of a chapter. 4. The laws made by Charlemagne, and other early French kings, have been called *capitularies.*

CA-PITU-LAR-LY, *adv.* In the form of an ecclesiastical chapter.—*Swift.*

CA-PITU-LA-RY, *a.* Relating to the chapter of a cathedral.

CA-PITU-LĀTE, *v. i.* 1. To draw up a writing in chapters, heads, or articles.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*] 2 To surrender as an army or garrison, to an enemy, by treaty.

CA-PIT-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of capitulating, or surrendering to an enemy upon stipulated terms. 2. The treaty or instrument containing the conditions of surrender. 3. A reducing to heads; a formal agreement; [*not much used.*]

CA-PITU-LĀ-TOR, *n.* One who capitulates.

† CAPI-TULE, *n.* A summary.—*Wickliffe.*

CA-PIT'U-LUM, *n.* [L.] In *botany*, a species or mode of inflorescence, in which the flowers are sessile, on the same horizontal plane of the peduncle.

CA-PĬVĬ, *n.* A balsam of the Spanish West Indies. *See* COPAIBA.

CAP'NO-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. καπνος and μαντεια.] Divination by the ascent or motion of smoke.

CAP'NO-MOR, *n.* [Gr. καπνος and μοιρα.] A transparent, colorless, oil-like fluid obtained from the smoke of organic bodies.

CA-PŌCH' (ka-pooch'), *n.* [Sp. *capucho.*] A monk's hood; also. the hood of a cloak.

† CA-PŌCH', *v. t.* To cover with a hood; hence, to hoodwink or blindfold.—*Hudibras.*

CĂ'PON (kā'pn), *n.* [Sp. *capon.*] A young cock which has been castrated for the purpose of improving his flesh for the table.

CĂ'PON, } *v. t.*
CĂ'PON-IZE, } To castrate, as a cock.—*Birch.*

CAP-ON-IĒRE', *n.* [Fr.] In *fortification*, a passage from one part of a work to another, protected on each side by a wall or parapet, and sometimes covered overhead. When there is a parapet, or wall, on one side only, it is called a *demi-caponiere.*—*Brande.*

CA-POT', *n.* [Fr.] A winning of all the tricks of cards at the game of piquet.

CA-POT', *v. t.* To win all the tricks of cards at piquet.

CA-PŌTE', *n.* An outer garment worn in the East.

CAP'PER, *n.* One whose business is to make or sell caps.

CAP'RATE, *n.* A salt formed by the union of capric acid with a base.

CAP'RE-O-LATE, *a.* [L. *capreolus.*] In *botany*, having tendrils, or filiform spiral claspers.

CA-PRĬC'CIO (ka-prēēt'cho). [It. freak, whim.] A loose, irregular kind of music.

CA-PRĬC-CIŌ'SO. [It.] A free, fantastic style of music.

CAP'RIC ACID, *n.* An acid obtained from butter. It has the peculiar smell of the goat, and hence the name.

CA-PRĬCE' (ka-prees'), *n.* [Fr. *caprice.*] A sudden start of the mind; a sudden change of opinion, or humor.—SYN. Freak; whim; fancy; vagary; humor; whimsey; fickleness.

CA-PRĬCH'I-O, *n.* Freak; fancy.—*Shak.*

CA-PRĬ'CIOUS (ka-prish'us), *a.* Apt to change opinions suddenly, or to start from one's purpose; subject to change or irregularity.—SYN. Freakish; whimsical; unsteady; changeable; fickle; fanciful.

CA-PRĬ'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* In a capricious manner; whimsically.

CA-PRĬ'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being led by caprice; whimsicalness; unsteadiness of purpose or opinion. 2. Unsteadiness; liableness to sudden changes.

CAP'RI-CORN, *n.* [L. *capricornus.*] One of the twelve signs of the zodiac, the winter solstice.

CAP'RID, *a.* [L. *capra*, a goat.] Relating to that tribe of ruminant mammals, of which the genus *Capra* is the type.

CAP-RI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *caprificatio.*] 1. The supposed impregnation of the fig by an insect. 2. A mode of ripening figs, by subjecting them to the puncture of certain insects, or by the puncture of a needle dipped in oil.

CAP'RI-FOLE, *n.* [L. *caprifolium.*] Honeysuckle; woodbine.—*Spenser.*

CAP'RI-FORM, *a.* [L. *caper* and *forma.*] Having the form of a goat.—*Ecl. Rev.*

CA-PRĬD'E-NOUS, *a.* Produced by a goat.

CAP'RĬNE, *n.* A substance found in butter, which, with butyrin and caprone, gives it its peculiar agreeable taste and odor.

CAP'RI-OLE, *n.* [Fr., now *cabriole*; Sp., Port. *cabriola.*] In the *manege*, caprioles are leaps that a horse makes in the same place without advancing.

CAP'RI-PED, *a.* [L. *caper* and *pes.*] Having feet like those of a goat.

CAP'RO-ATE, *n.* A salt formed by the union of capric acid with a base.

CAP-RŌ'IC ACID, *n.* An acid obtained from butter, having the odor of sweat, and a nauseous sweetish taste.

CAP'RONE, *n.* A substance found in butter; a compound of caproic acid and glycera.

CAP'SHĒAF, *n.* The top sheaf of a stack of grain; the crowner.

CAP'SI-CUM, *n.* Cayenne pepper.—*Chambers.*

CAP'SĪZE', *v. t.* To upset or overturn; *a seaman's phrase.*

CAP'SĪZED (kap-sīzd'), *pp.* Overset.

CAP'SĪZ-ING, *ppr.* Overturning.

CAP'STAN, *n.*; sometimes written *capstern.* [Fr. *cabestan.*] A strong, massy column of timber, formed like a truncated cone, and having its upper extremity pierced, to receive bars or levers, for winding a rope round it, to raise great weights.

CAP'SU-LAR, } *a.* Hollow, like a chest.
CAP'SU-LA-RY, }

CAP'SU-LATE, } *a.* Inclosed in a capsule, or as in a chest
CAP'SU-LĀ-TED, } or box.

CAP'SULE, } *n.* [L. *capsula.*] 1. In *botany*, a dry, many-seed
CAP'SU-LA, } ed pericarp, or seed-vessel, which opens by valves. 2. A small saucer made of clay for roasting samples of ores for melting them. Also, a small, shallow evaporating dish.

CAP'TAIN (kap'tin), *n* [Fr. *capitaine.*] 1. *Literally*, a head or chief officer; *appropriately*, the military officer who commands a company. 2. The commander of a ship. 3. The commander of a military band. 4. A man skilled in war or military affairs. 5. A chief commander.—*Shak.* But in this sense rarely used but in composition.

Captain-general is the commander in chief of an army, or of the militia.—*Captain-lieutenant* is an officer, who, with the rank of captain and pay of lieutenant, commands a company or troop.—*Captain-bashaw*, or *Capudan-bashaw*, in *Turkey*, is the high admiral.

CAP'TAIN, *a.* Chief; valiant.—*Shak.*

CAP'TAIN-CY, *n.* 1. The rank, post, or commission of a captain.—*Washington.* 2. The jurisdiction of a captain, or commander, as in *South America.*

CAP'TAIN-RY, *n.* The power or command over a certain district; chieftainship.—*Spenser.*

CAP'TAIN-SHIP, *n.* 1. The condition or post of a captain or chief commander. 2. The rank, quality, or post of a captain; [*captaincy* is more common.] 3. The command of a clan, or government of a certain district. 4. Skill in military affairs.

† CAP-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *captatio.*] The act or practice of catching favor or applause by flattery or address.

CAP'TION, *n.* [L. *captio.*] 1. The act of taking or apprehending by a judicial process; [*little used.*] 2. A certificate appended to a legal instrument, showing when, where, and by what authority it was taken, found, or executed.—*Bouvier.*

CAP'TIOUS (kap'shus), *a.* [L. *captiosus.*] 1. Disposed to find fault, or raise objections; as, a *captious* question. 2. Fitted to catch or insnare; as, a *captious* criticism. 3. Proceeding from a caviling disposition.—SYN. Caviling, carping; fault-finding; censorious; critical; peevish; insidious; insnaring.

CAP'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* In a captious manner, with an inclination or intention to object or censure.

CAP'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Disposition to find fault; inclination to object; peevishness.—*Locke.*

CAP'TI-VĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *captivo.*] 1. To take prisoner, as an enemy in war.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*] 2. To overpower and gain with excellence or beauty; to engage the affections; to bind in love. *Addison.*—SYN. To enslave; subdue; over power; charm; enchant; fascinate; lead captive.

CAP'TI-VATE, *a.* Taken prisoner.—*Shak.*

CAP'TI-VĀ-TED, *pp.* Made prisoner; charmed.

CAP'TI-VĀ-TING, *ppr.* 1. Taking prisoner; engaging the affections. 2. *a.* Having power to engage the affections.

CAP-TI-VĀ'TION, *n.* The act of taking one captive.

CAP'TĪVE, *n.* [Fr. *captif.*] 1. A prisoner taken in war by an enemy. 2. One who is charmed or subdued by beauty or excellence; one whose affections are seized. 3. One who is insnared by love or flattery, or by wiles. 4. A slave.

CAP'TĪVE, *a.* 1. Made prisoner in war; kept in bondage or confinement. 2. Holding in confinement.

† CAP'TĪVE, *v. t.* To take prisoner; to bring into subjection.—*Dryden.*

CAP-TIV'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *captivité*; L. *captivitas.*] 1. The state of being a prisoner. 2. Subjection to love. 3. A state of being under control.—SYN. Imprisonment; confinement; bondage; subjection; servitude; slavery.

CAP'TOR, *n.* [L. *capio.*] One who takes, as a prisoner or a prize. It is, *appropriately*, one who takes a prize at sea.

CAP'TURE (kapt'yur), *n.* [L. *captura*; Fr. *capture.*] 1. The act of taking or seizing. 2. The thing taken; a prize; prey taken by force, surprise, or stratagem.—SYN. Seizure; arrest; detention.

CAP'TURE, *v. t.* To take or seize by force, surprise, or stratagem, as an enemy or his property; to take by force under the authority of a commission.

CAP'TURED (kapt'yurd), *pp.* or *a.* Taken as a prize.

CAP'TUR-ING, *ppr.* Seizing as a prize.

CA-PUC'CI-O (ka-puch'i-o), *n.* [It.] A capuchin, or hood.

CA-PŪCH'ED, *a.* Covered with a hood.—*Brown.* [*Rare.*]

CAP-Ū-CHĪN' (kap-u-sheen'), *n.* [Fr. *capucine.*] 1. A garment for females, consisting of a cloak and hood, made in imitation of the dress of capuchin monks. 2. A pigeon whose head is covered with feathers.

CAP-Ū-CHĪN', *n.* One of the monks of the order of St. Francis, who cover their heads with a *capuchon* or cowl.

CAP'Ū-CĪNE, *n.* A species of monkey, the *sagoo*, or *saï.*

CAP'Ū-LIN, *n.* The Mexican cherry.

CĂ'PUT (ka'put), *n.* [L. the head.] A council of six persons, annually chosen, in the University of Cambridge, England, by whom every *grace* must be examined and approved before it can be acted upon by the senate.—*Cam. Col.*

CĂPUT MOR'TU-UM. [L.] The inert residuum after the

sublimation or distillation of any substance. Hence, worthless residuum or remains.—*Junius.*

CAR, } In names of places, it is sometimes the Celtic
CAER, } *Caer*, a town or city, as in *Caermarthen.*
CHAR. }

CĂR, *n.* [W. *car.*] 1. A small vehicle moved on wheels, usually drawn by one horse.—2. In *poetical language*, any vehicle of dignity or splendor; a chariot of war, or of triumph. 3. A large carriage used on rail-roads. 4. The constellation called *Charles's wain*, or *the bear.*

CAR'A-BĪNE, } *n.* [Fr. *carabine.*] A short gun, or fire-arm,
CĂR'BĪNE, } carrying a ball of 24 to the pound.

CAR-A-BI-NEER', *n.* A man who carries a carabine; one who carries a longer carabine than others, which is sometimes used on foot.

CAR'AC, } *n.* [Port. *carraca*; Fr. *caraque.*] A large ship
CAR'ACK, } of burden; a Portuguese Indiaman.

CAR'A-CAL, *n.* A species of lynx.

CAR'A-CŌLE, *n.* [Fr. *caracole.*] 1. In the *manege*, a semi-round, or half turn, which a horseman makes.—2. In *architecture*, a winding staircase.

CAR'A-CŌLE, *v. i.* To move in a caracole; to wheel.

CAR'A-CŌL-ING, *ppr.* Moving in a caracole.

CAR'A-COL-Ĭ, *n.* A mixture of gold, silver, and copper.

CAR'A-MEL, *n.* Burned sugar dissolved in water, and used for coloring spirits.

CAR'AT, *n.* [It. *carato*; Fr. *carat.*] 1. The weight of four grains, used by goldsmiths and jewelers. 2. The weight that expresses the fineness of gold. The whole mass of gold is divided into 24 equal parts, and as many 24th parts as it contains of pure gold, it is called gold of so many *carats.* Thus, gold of twenty-two parts of pure metal is gold of twenty-two *carats.* 3. The value of any thing; [*obs.*]

CAR'A-VAN, *n.* [Ar., Sp. *caravana*; Fr. *caravane.*] 1. A company of travelers associated together for mutual security in traversing various desert parts of Asia and Africa. 2. A large, close carriage for holding wild beasts, when carried round as a show.

CAR-A-VAN'SA-RY, } *n.* A kind of inn in the East, where
CAR-A-VAN'SE-RA, } caravans and other travelers rest at night, being a large, square building, with a spacious court in the middle.

CAR'A-VEL, } *n.* [Sp. *caravela*; It. *caravello*; Fr. *caravelle.*]
CĂR'VEL, } 1. A small vessel on the coast of France, used in the herring fishery. 2. A light, round, old-fashioned ship.

CAR'A-WĀY, *n.* [Gr. *καρος, καρον.*] A plant of the genus *carum*, a biennial plant.

CĂR-BA-ZOT'IC AC'ID, *n.* [*carbon* and *azote.*] A yellow, bitter, crystallizable substance, obtained by the action of nitric acid on indigo and some other substances.

CĂR'BĪNE. *See* CARABINE.

CĂR'BON, *n.* [L. *carbo*; Sp. *carbon.*] An elementary, combustible substance, existing pure and crystallized in the diamond, and forming the basis of animal and vegetable charcoal, and of coke.

CĂR-BON-Ā'CEOUS, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, or composed of carbon. *See* CARBONIC.

CĂR'BO-NĀDE, *n.* Flesh, fowl, or the like, cut across, seasoned, and broiled on coals.

CĂR'BO-NĀDE, *v. t.* To cut or hack.—*Shak.*

CĂR-BO-NĀD'ED, *pp.* Cut for broiling or frying.

CĂR-BO-NĀD'ING, *ppr.* Cutting for broiling or frying.

CĂR'BON-ATE, *n.* In *chemistry*, a compound formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base; as, the *carbonate* of lime.

CĂR'BON-Ā-TED, *a.* Combined with carbonic acid.

CĂR-BON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to carbon, or obtained from it. *Carbonic acid* is a combination of carbon and oxygen, in which the latter exists in the greatest proportion, often called *fixed air.* It gives the peculiar pungency to champagne wine, bottled cider, beer, &c. *Carbonic oxyd*, a gaseous compound of oxygen and carbon, containing a less proportion of oxygen than exists in carbonic acid.

CĂR-BON-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *carbo* and *fero.*] Producing or containing carbon or coal.

CĂR-BON-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act or process of carbonizing.

CĂR'BON-IZE, *v. t.* To convert into carbon by combustion or the action of fire.

CĂR'BON-IZED, *pp.* Converted into carbon or charcoal.

CĂR'BON-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Converting into carbon.

CĂR-BON-O-HY'DROUS, *a.* [L. *carbon*, and Gr. *ὑδωρ.*] Composed of carbon and hydrogen.

CĂR'BOY, *n.* A large globular bottle of green glass, protected by basket-work.

CĂR'BO-SŬL'PHU-RET, *n.* A term formerly applied to the compounds formed by the action of the bisulphuret of carbon on the metallic and alkaline metallic sulphurets.

CĂR'BUN-CLE (kär'bunk-l), *n.* [L. *carbunculus.*] 1. An *anthrax*; an inflammatory tumor, or painful gangrenous boil or ulcer. 2. A beautiful gem, of a deep-red color; probably the Oriental ruby, or some crystallized variety of corundum.—3. In *heraldry*, a charge or bearing consisting of eight radii, four of which make a common cross, and the other four a saltier.

CĂR'BUN-CLED (kär'bunk-ld), *a.* Set with carbuncles; spotted.

CĂR-BUN'CU-LAR, *a.* Belonging to a carbuncle; resembling a carbuncle; red; inflamed.

CĂR-BUN'CU-LĂ'TION, *n.* [L. *carbunculatio.*] The blasting of the young buds of trees or plants.

CĂR'BU-RET, *n.* A combination of carbon with some other substance, the resulting compound not being an acid or base.

CĂR'BU-RET-ED, *a.* Combined with carbon in the manner of a carburet; as, *carbureted* hydrogen.

CĂR'CA-JŌU, *n.* The glutton, a voracious, carnivorous quadruped.

CĂR'CA-NET, *n.* [Fr. *carcan.*] A chain or collar of jewels

CAR'CASS, *n.* [Fr. *carcasse.*] 1. The body of an animal; usually the body when dead. 2. The decaying remains of a bulky thing, as of a boat or ship. 3. The frame or main parts of a thing unfinished, or without ornament.

CĂR'CASS, *n.* [It. *carcassa.*] An iron case or hollow vessel, about the size of a bomb, of an oval figure, filled with combustible and other substances, as meal-powder, saltpetre, sulphur, broken glass, turpentine, &c., to be thrown from a mortar into a town, to set fire to buildings.

† CĂR'CEL-AGE, *n.* [L. *carcer.*] Prison fees.

CĂR'CEL-LAMP, *n.* A lamp in which the oil is raised through tubes by clock-work, so as continually to overflow at the bottom of the burning wick, thus producing a very clear and brilliant light.

CĂR'CER, *n.* [L.] A starting-post.

CĂR'CER-AL, *a.* Belonging to a prison.

CĂR-CI-NŌ'MA, *n.* [Gr. *καρκινωμα.*] A cancer; also, a tur gescence of the veins of the eye.

CĂR-CI-NŌ'MA-TOUS, *a.* Cancerous; like a cancer, or tending to it.

CĂRD, *n.* [Fr. *carte.*] 1. A paper or pasteboard of an oblong figure, on which are painted figures or points; *used in games.* 2. A piece of pasteboard used for containing a person's name, address, &c., or for conveying an invitation, or a business advertisement, &c. 3. A note published by some one in the papers, containing a brief statement, explanation, request, &c. 4. The paper on which the points of the compass are marked.

CĂRD, *v. i.* To play much at cards; to game.

CĂRD, *n.* [D. *kaard.*] An instrument for combing, opening, and breaking wool or flax.

CĂRD, *v. t.* To comb, or open wool, flax, hemp, &c., with a card or carding-machine.

CĂRD'-MĀK-ER, *n.* A maker of cards.

CĂRD'-MATCH, *n.* A match made by dipping pieces of card in melted sulphur.

CĂRD'-TĀ-BLE, *n.* 1. A gambling table. 2. A table, one of whose leaves folds over on the other.

CĂRD'A-MINE, *n.* [Gr.] A genus of plants, including *lady's smock, cuckoo-flower, meadow-cress*, &c.

CĂRD'A-MOM, *n.* [Gr. *καρδαμωμον.*] A plant of the genus *amomum.*

CĂRD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Combed; opened; cleansed with cards.

CĂRD'ER, *n.* One who cards wool; also, one who plays much at cards.—*Wotton.*

CĂR'DI-AC, } *a.* [L. *cardiacus.*] 1. Pertaining to the
CĂR-DI'AC-AL, } heart. 2. Exciting action in the heart through the medium of the stomach.—The *cardiac orifice* of the stomach is the upper or left orifice, so called from its vicinity to the heart.

CĂR'DI-AC, *n.* A medicine which excites action in the stomach, and animates the spirits.

CĂR'DI-ACE, *n.* A precious stone.

CĂR-DI-AL'GI-A, } *n.* [Gr. *καρδια* and *αλγος.*] The heartburn.
CĂR'DI-AL-GY, } It is called, also, the *cardiac passion.*

CĂR'DI-NAL, *a.* [L. *cardinalis.*] Chief, principal, pre-eminent, or fundamental; as, the *cardinal* virtues, which pagans supposed to be justice, prudence, temperance, and fortitude.—*Cardinal numbers*, the numbers *one, two, three*, &c., in distinction from *first, second, third*, &c., which are *ordinal numbers.*—*Cardinal points*, the four points of the compass.

CĂR'DI-NAL, *n.* 1. An ecclesiastical prince in the Roman Catholic Church, who has a voice in the conclave at the election of a pope. 2. A woman's short cloak.

CĂR'DI-NAL-FLOW-ER, *n.* A plant, a native of North America, the *lobelia cardinalis*; so called from its brilliant red flowers, resembling in color a cardinal's dress.

CĂR'DI-NAL-ATE, } *n.* The office, rank, or dignity of a
CĂR'DI-NAL-SHIP, } cardinal.

CĂR'DI-NAL-IZE, *v. t.* To make a cardinal. [*Little used.*]

CĂRD'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Combing, as flax, wool, &c. 2. The act of playing at cards. [*Little used.*]

CĂRD'ING, *n.* The act of breaking or cleansing with cards.

CĂRD'ING-MA-CHINE', *n.* A machine for combing, breaking, and cleansing wool and cotton.

CĂR'DI-OID, *n.* [Gr. *καρδια* and *ειδος.*] An algebraic curve, so called from its resemblance to a heart.

CAR-DI-OL'O-GY, *n.* The science which treats of the heart.
CAR-DI'TIS, *n.* Inflammation of the fleshy substance of the heart.
CAR-DOON', *n.* [Sp. *cardon.*] A species of *cynara*, resembling the artichoke, but larger, used in cookery.
CAR'DU-US BEN-E-DIC'TUS, *n.* The herb *blessed thistle.*
CARE, *n.* [Sax. *car, cara.*] 1. Some degree of pain in the mind, from the weight of duty or apprehension of evil. "They shall eat bread by weight and with *care.*"—*Ezek.*, iv. 2. A looking to; attention, or heed, with a view to safety or protection; as, the *care* of property. 3. Charge or oversight, implying concern for safety and prosperity; as, the *care* of a physician. 4. The object of care, or watchful regard and attention.—SYN. Anxiety; solicitude; concern; caution; regard; management; direction; oversight.
CARE, *v. i.* 1. To be anxious or solicitous; to be concerned about. 2. To be inclined or disposed; to have regard to.
CARE'-CRAZED (-krāzd), *a.* Broken or disordered by care or solicitude.
CARE'-DE-FY'ING, *a.* Bidding defiance to care.
CARE'-TUNED, *a.* Tuned by care; mournful.—*Shak.*
CARE'-WOUND-ED (-wound-ed or -woond-ed), *a.* Wounded with care.—*May.*
† CARECT, *n.* A charm. *See* CHARACT.
CA-REEN', *v. t.* [Fr. *carener.*] In *sea language*, to heave or bring a ship to lie on one side, for the purpose of repairing.
CA-REEN', *v. i.* To incline to one side, as a ship under a press of sail.—*Mar. Dict.*
CA-REENED' (ka-reend'), *pp.* Laid on one side; inclined.
CA-REEN'ING, *ppr.* Heaving down on one side; inclining.
CA-REEN'ING, *n.* The act of heaving down on one side or inclining, as of a ship.
CA-REER', *n.* [Fr. *carriere.*] 1. A course; a race, or running; a rapid running; speed in motion. 2. General course of action or movement; procedure; course of proceeding. 3. The ground on which a race is run.—4. In the *manege*, a place inclosed with a barrier, in which they run the ring.—5. In *falconry*, a flight or tour of the hawk, about 120 yards.
CA-REER', *v. i.* To move or run rapidly.
CA-REER'ING, *ppr.* Running or moving with speed.
CARE'FUL, *a.* 1. Full of care. 2. Attentive to support and protect. 3. Giving good heed. 4. Producing care or solicitude; exposing to concern, anxiety, or trouble; full of cares.—SYN. Anxious; solicitous; disturbed; troubled; provident; thoughtful; cautious; circumspect; heedful; watchful; vigilant.
CARE'FUL-LY, *adv.* 1. With care, anxiety, or solicitude. 2. Heedfully; watchfully; attentively. 3. In a manner that shows care. 4. Providently; cautiously.
CARE'FUL-NESS, *n.* 1. Anxiety; solicitude. 2. Heedfulness; caution; vigilance in guarding against evil, and providing for safety.
CARE'LESS, *a.* 1. Having no care; heedless; incautious; as, a *careless* servant. 2. Free from care or anxiety; whence, undisturbed; cheerful. 3. Done or said without care; unconsidered; as, a *careless* motion. 4. Not regarding with care; unmoved by; unconcerned for; as, *careless* of consequences. 5. Contrived without art.—SYN. Negligent; heedless; thoughtless; unthinking; inattentive; incautious; remiss; supine; forgetful; regardless; inconsiderate; listless.
CARE'LESS-LY, *adv.* In a careless manner or way; negligently; heedlessly; inattentively; without care or concern.
CARE'LESS-NESS, *n.* Heedlessness; inattention; negligence; manner without care.
† CA'REN-CY, *n.* Lack; want.—*Bishop Richardson.*
CAR'EN-TANE, *n.* [Fr. *quarantaine.*] A papal indulgence, multiplying the remission of penance by forties.—*Taylor.*
CA-RESS', *v. t.* [Fr. *caresser.*] To treat with fondness, affection, or kindness; to fondle; to embrace with tender affection, as a parent a child.
CA-RESS', *n.* An act of endearment; any act or expression of affection; an embracing with tenderness.
CA-RESSED' (ka-rest'), *pp.* Treated or embraced with affection.
CA-RESS'ING, *ppr.* Treating with endearment or affection.
CA-RESS'ING-LY, *adv.* In a caressing manner.
CA'RET, *n.* [L.] In *writing*, this mark, ʌ, which shows that something, omitted in the line, is mentioned above, or inserted in the margin, and should be read in that place.
CAR'GA-SON, *n.* A cargo, which see.—*Howell.*
CAR'GO, *n.* [W. *carg*; Sp. *cargo.*] The lading or freight of a ship; the goods, merchandise, or whatever is conveyed in a ship or other merchant vessel.
CAR'GOOSE, *n.* A water-fowl, also called *crested diver.*
CA'RI-A-TED, *a.* Carious. *See* CARIOUS.
CAR'I-BOO, *n.* A quadruped of the stag kind.
CAR'I-CA, *n.* A genus of plants to which the papaw belongs. Also, the trivial name of a species of the fig-tree producing the common fig.
CAR'I-CA-TURE, *n.* [It. *caricatura.*] A figure or description, in which beauties are concealed and blemishes exaggerated, but still bearing a resemblance to the object.
CAR'I-CA-TURE, *v. t.* To make or draw a caricature; to represent as more ugly than the life.—*Lyttleton.*
CAR'I-CA-TURED, *pp.* Made ridiculous by grotesque resemblance.
CAR'I-CA-TUR-ING, *ppr.* Making ridiculous by grotesque resemblance.
CAR'I-CA-TUR-IST, *n.* One who caricatures others.
CAR-I-COG'RA-PHY, *n.* [L. *carex*, and Gr. γραφω.] A description of the plants of the genus *carex*, or sedge.—*Dewey.*
CA-RI'OUS, *a.* [L. *carica.*] Resembling a fig.
CA'RI-ES, *n.* [L.] The mortification of a bone; an ulcer of a bone.
CAR'IL-LON, *n.* [Fr.] A little bell. Also, a simple air in music. *See* CAROL.
CAR'I-NATE, } *a.* [L. *carinatus.*] In *botany*, shaped like
CAR'I-NA-TED, } the keel of a ship.
CA-RIN'THIN, *n.* A name given to such massive varieties of hornblende as are jet black, shining, and easily cleavable.
CAR'I-OLE, *n.* [Fr.] A small open carriage. 2. A covered cart. 3. A kind of calash.
CA-RI-OS'I-TY, *n.* [*See* CARIES.] Mortification, or ulceration of a bone.—*Wiseman.*
CA'RI-OUS, *a.* Mortified; ulcerated, as a bone.—*Wiseman.*
† CARK, *n.* [W. *carc.*] Care; anxiety; concern; solicitude; distress.—*Sidney.*
† CARK, *v. i.* To be careful; anxious; solicitous, concerned.—*Sidney.*
† CARK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Distressing; perplexing; giving anxiety.
CARL, *n.* [Sax. *carl.*] 1. A rude, rustic, brutal man. [*Obs. See* CHURL.] 2. A kind of hemp.—*Tusser.*
† CARL, *v. i.* To act like a churl.—*Burton.*
CAR'LINE, } *n.* A silver coin in Naples.
CAR'O-LINE, }
CAR'LINE, } *n.* [Fr. *carlingue*, or *escarlingue.*] A piece of
CAR'LING, } timber in a ship, ranging fore and aft, from one deck beam to another.—*Curline-knees* are timbers in a ship lying across from the sides to the hatchway, and serving to sustain the deck.
CAR'LINE-THISTLE, *n.* The popular name of some herbaceous plants, natives of France, Great Britain, &c
CAR'LISH, } *See* CHURLISH.
CAR'LISH-NESS. }
CAR'LOCK, *n.* A sort of isinglass from Russia.
† CAR'LOT, *n.* A countryman. *See* CARLE.
CAR-LO-VIN'GI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Charlemagne.
CAR'MAN, *n.* A man whose employment is to drive a cart
CAR'MEL-IN, } *a.* Belonging to the order of Carmelites.
CAR'MEL-ITE, }
CAR'MEL-ITE, *n.* 1. A monk of an order established on Mount Carmel in the 12th century. 2. A sort of pear.
CAR-MIN'A-TIVE, *a.* Expelling wind from the body, warming; antispasmodic.
CAR-MIN'A-TIVE, *n.* [L. *carmen.*] A medicine which tends to expel wind, or to remedy colic and flatulencies.
CAR'MINE, *n.* [Fr. *carmin.*] A beautiful lake-red color, used by painters.
CAR'NAGE, *n.* [Fr. *carnage.*] 1. *Literally*, flesh, or heaps of flesh, as in shambles. Hence, great destruction of men in war or by violence.—SYN. Slaughter; massacre; havoc; butchery; murder.
CAR'NAL, *a.* [Fr. *charnel*; L. *carnalis.*] 1. Pertaining to flesh; fleshly; sensual; opposed to *spiritual.* 2. Being in the natural state; unregenerate.—*Rom.*, viii. 3. Pertaining to the ceremonial law; as, *carnal* ordinances. 4. Lecherous; lustful; libidinous; given to sensual indulgence. *Shak.*—*Carnal knowledge*, sexual intercourse
CAR'NAL-MIND'ED, *a.* Worldly-minded.—*More.*
CAR'NAL-MIND'ED-NESS, *n.* Grossness of mind.
CAR'NAL-ISM, *n.* The indulgence of carnal appetites.
CAR'NAL-IST, *n.* One given to the indulgence of sensual appetites.
CAR'NAL-ITE, *n.* A worldly-minded man.
CAR-NAL'I-TY, *n.* 1. Fleshly lust, or desires, or the indulgence of those lusts; sensuality. 2. Grossness of mind or desire; love of sensual pleasures.
CAR'NAL-IZE, *v. t.* To make carnal; to debase to carnality.—*Scott.*
CAR'NAL-LY, *adv.* In a carnal manner; according to the flesh.
CAR-NA'TION, *n.* [Fr. *carnation.*] 1. Flesh color; the parts of a picture which are naked, or without drapery, exhibiting the natural color of the flesh. 2. The popular name of a plant of the genus *dianthus*, or clove pink, so named from the color of the flower.
CAR-NA'TIONED, *a.* Made like carnation color.

CAR-NĒL'IAN (kär-nēl'yan), *n.* [Fr. *cornaline.*] A red or flesh-colored siliceous stone, a variety of chalcedony.

CAR'NEL-WORK, *n.* In *ship-building*, the putting together the timbers, beams, and planks.

CAR'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *carneus.*] Fleshy; having the qualities of flesh.

CAR'NEY, *v.* A disease of horses, in which the mouth is so furred that they can not eat.

CAR-NI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* A turning to flesh.

CAR'NI-FŸ, *v. i.* To form flesh; to receive flesh in growth.

CAR'NI-VAL, *n.* [L. *carnivale*, farewell to meat.] A festival celebrated with merriment and revelry in Roman Catholic countries during the week before Lent.

CAR-NIV'O-RA, *n. pl.* An order of animals which subsist on flesh, as the hyena.—*Cuvier.*

CAR-NIV-O-RAC'I-TY, *n.* Greediness of appetite for flesh.

CAR-NIV'O-ROUS, *a.* [L. *caro* and *voro.*] Eating or feeding on flesh; an epithet applied to animals which naturally seek flesh for food.

CAR-NOS'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *carnosité.*] A little fleshy excrescence.

CAR'NOUS, } *a.* Fleshy. *See* CARNEOUS.
CAR-NŌSE', }

CAR'OB, *n.* [Sp. *algarroba;* It. *carruba.*] A tree in the south of Europe, having fruit-pods of a foot in length, containing a reddish pulp of an agreeable taste, which is sometimes used for food.

CA-RŌCHE', *n.* [It. *carrozza.*] A carriage of pleasure.

CA-RŌCH'ED (ka-rōsht'), *a.* Placed in a caroche.

CAR'OL, *n.* [It. *carola;* W. *carawl.*] A song; a song of joy and exultation; a song of devotion.

CAR'OL, *v. i.* [It. *carolare.*] To sing; to warble; to sing in joy or festivity.—*Shak.*

CAR'OL, *v. t.* To praise or celebrate in song.—*Milton.*

CAR-O-LĪ'NA, *n.* The name of two of the Atlantic States in North America, called *North Carolina* and *South Carolina.*

CAR'OL-ING, *n.* A song of praise or devotion.

CAR-O-LIN'I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Carolina.

CAR-O-LIN'I-AN, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Carolina.

CAR-O-LIT'IC, *a.* Decorated with branches.

CAR'O-MEL, *n.* The smell exhaled by burned sugar.

CA-ROT'ID, *a.* [Gr. καρωτιδες.] The *carotid* arteries in the body are two arteries, the right and left, which convey the blood from the aorta to the head and brain.

† CA-ROT'ID-AL, *a.* Carotid.—*Smith.*

CA-ROUS'AL, *n.* A feast or banquet.—*Johnson.* But in *America* it signifies a noisy drinking-bout, or reveling.

CA-ROUSE' (ca-rouz'), *v. i.* [Fr. *carrouse.*] To drink hard; to guzzle. In the *United States*, it signifies, also, to be noisy, as bacchanalians.

† CA-ROUSE', *v. t.* To drink lavishly.—*Shak.*

CA-ROUSE' (ca-rouz'), *n.* A drinking match; a full draught of liquor; a noisy drinking match.

CA-ROUS'ER, *n.* A drinker; a toper; a noisy reveler, or bacchanalian.

CA-ROUS'ING, *ppr.* Drinking hard; reveling.

CA-ROUS'ING-LY, *adv.* In a carousing manner.

CARP, *v. i.* [L. *carpo.*] *Literally*, to snap or catch at, or to pick. Hence, to censure, cavil, or find fault, particularly without reason, or petulantly.

† CARP, *v. t.* To blame.—*Abp. Cranmer.*

CARP, *n.* [Fr., Port. *carpe.*] A fish, a species of *cyprinus*, found in rivers and ponds, and good for food.

CAR'PAL, *a.* [L. *carpus.*] Pertaining to the wrist.

CAR-PĀ'THI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the *Carpates*, a range of mountains between Poland, Hungary, and Transylvania.

CAR'PEL, } *n.* In *botany*, a small seed vessel or peri-
CAR-PEL'LUM, } carp, that is one of a group, produced by a single flower.—*De Candolle.*

CAR'PEL-LA-RY, *a.* Belonging to, or containing carpels.

CAR'PEN-TER, *n.* [Fr. *charpentier.*] An artificer who works in timber; a framer and builder of houses, and of ships.

CAR'PEN-TRY, *n.* 1. The art of cutting, framing, and joining timber, in the construction of buildings. 2. The work of a carpenter.

CAR'PER, *n.* One who carps; a caviler.

CAR'PET, *n.* 1. A covering for floors, tables, stairs, &c. 2. Level ground covered, as with grass. *Shak.*—*To be on the carpet*, is to be under consideration. The French phrase, *to be on the tapis*, is used in the like sense.—*Carpet-knight*, in *Shakspeare*, is a knight who enjoys ease and security, or luxury.—*Carpet-monger* is used in a like sense.

CAR'PET, *v. t.* To cover with a carpet.—*Bacon.*

CAR'PET-STRIP, *n.* The piece under a door, to raise it above the carpet.

CAR'PET-WALK, *n.* A walk on smooth turf.

CAR'PET-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered with a carpet.

CAR'PET-ING, *n.* Cloth for carpets; carpets in general.

CARP'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Caviling; captious; censorious.

CARP'ING, *n.* The act of caviling; a cavil; unreasonable censure.

CARP'ING-LY, *adv.* Captiously; in a carping manner.

CARP'MEALS, *n.* A kind of coarse cloth made in England.

CAR'PO-LITE, *n.* A petrifaction of fruit or seeds.

CAR-POL'O-GIST, *n.* [Gr. καρπος and λεγω.] One who describes fruits.

CAR-POL'O-GY, *n.* A description of fruits. More strictly, that division of botany which relates to the structure of seeds and seed vessels, or of the fruit.

CAR'PUS, *n.* [L.] The wrist, *but not an English word.*

CAR'RAC. *See* CARAC.

CAR'RAT. *See* CARAT.

CAR'RA-WAY, *n.* 1. A plant [*carum carisi*, L.], whose seeds have a warm, pungent taste, and are used in confectionery, and also in medicine as a carminative. 2. A kind of apple.—*Mason.*

CAR'REL, } *n.* A peculiar kind of arrow used in the
QUAR'REL, } cross-bow.

† CAR'RI-A-BLE, *a.* That may be carried.

CAR'RIAGE (car'ridje), *n.* [Fr. *charriage.*] 1. The act of carrying, bearing, transporting, or conveying. 2. The act of taking by an enemy; conquest; acquisition; [*obs.*] 3. That which carries, especially on wheels; a vehicle; applied particularly to a coach or elegant vehicle. 4. The price or expense of carrying. 5. That which is carried; burden, as baggage, vessels, &c.; as, "David left his *carriage* in the hand of the keeper."—1 *Sam.*, xvii.; [*little used.*] 6. The manner of carrying one's self; behavior; conduct; deportment; demeanor; gait; personal manners.—*Dryden.* 7. Measures; practices; management.—*Shak.*

CAR'RIAGE-HORSE, *n.* A horse kept for drawing a carriage.

CAR'RIAGE-MĀK-ER, *n.* A maker of carriages.

CAR'RI-BOO. *See* CARIBOO.

CAR'RICK-BEND, *n.* A particular kind of knot.

CAR'RICK-BITTS, *n. pl.* In a *ship*, the bitts which support the windlass.—*Mar. Dict.*

CAR'RIED (kar'rid), *pp.* Borne; conveyed; transported.

CAR'RI-ER, *n.* 1. One who carries; that which carries or conveys; also, a messenger. 2. One who is employed to carry goods.

CAR'RI-ER PIGEON, *n.* A pigeon that conveys letters from place to place, the letters being tied to the neck.

CAR'RI-ON, *n.* [It. *carogna.*] 1. The dead and putrefying body or flesh of animals. 2. A worthless woman; *a term of reproach.*—*Shak.*

CAR'RI-ON, *a.* Relating to dead and putrefying carcasses, feeding on carrion.—*Shak.*

CAR-RON-ADE', *n.* [from *Carron*, in Scotland, where it was first made.] A short piece of ordnance, having a large caliber, and a chamber for the powder, like a mortar.

CAR-ROON', *n.* 1. In *London*, a rent received for the privilege of driving a cart.—*Ash.* 2. A species of cherry.—*Tooke.*

CAR'ROT, *n.* [It. *carota;* Fr. *carotte.*] An esculent root of a yellow color, of the genus *daucus.*

CAR'ROT-Y, *a.* Like a carrot in color; *an epithet given to red hair.*

CAR'RŌWS, *n. pl.* In *Ireland*, people who wander about, and get their living by cards and dice; strolling gamesters.—*Spenser.*

CAR'RY, *v. t.* [W. *cariaw;* Fr. *charrier.*] 1. To bear, convey, or transport, by sustaining and moving the thing carried. 2. To convey; as, sound is *carried* in the air. 3. To effect; to accomplish; to prevail; to gain the object; as, to *carry* a point. 4. To bear out; to face through. 5. To urge, impel, lead, or draw, noting moral impulse. 6. To bear; to have. 7. To bear; to show, display, or exhibit to view. 8. To imply or import. 9. To contain or comprise. 10. To extend or continue in time. 11. To extend in space. 12. To support or sustain. 13. To bear or produce, as trees. 14. To manage or transact, usually with *on.*—15. *To carry one's self*, to behave, conduct, or demean. 16. To remove, lead, or drive. 17. To remove; to cause to go. 18. To transport; to affect with extraordinary impressions on the mind. 19. To fetch and bring. 20. To transfer. 21. In *war*, to obtain possession of by force; as, to *carry* the outworks of a place.

To carry coals, to bear injuries. *Mason.*—*To carry coals to Newcastle*, to bring things to a place where they already abound; to lose one's labor.—*To carry off*, to remove to a distance; also, to kill.—*To carry on.* 1. To promote, advance, or help forward. 2. To manage; prosecute. 3. To conduct in wild, rude manner; as, he *carries on* at a great rate.—*To carry through*, to support to the end; to sustain or keep from failing, or being subdued.—*To carry out*, to bear from within; also, to sustain to the end; to continue to the end.—*To carry away*, in *seamanship*, is to break; to carry sail till a spar breaks.

CAR'RY, *v. i.* 1. To run on rotten ground, or on frost, which sticks to the feet, as a hare. 2. To bear the head in a particular manner, as a horse. 3. To convey; to propel.

† CAR'RY, *n.* The motion of the clouds.

CAR'RY-ALL, *n.* [corrupted from cariole.] A light vehicle for one horse, having usually four wheels, and designed to carry a number of persons.

† CAR'RY-TALE, *n.* A tale-bearer.—*Shak.*

CAR'RY-ING, *ppr.* Bearing, conveying, removing, &c.

CAR'RY-ING, *n.* A bearing, conveying, removing, transporting.—*Carrying trade,* the trade which consists in the transportation of goods by water from country to country, or place to place.—*Carrying wind,* among horsemen, is tossing the nose as high as the horse's ears.

CARSE, *n.* Low, fertile land, adjacent to a river. [*Scottish.*]

CART, *n.* [W. *cart.*] 1. A carriage with two wheels. 2. A carriage in general.

CART, *v. i.* To use carts for carriage.—*Mortimer.*

CART, *v. t.* 1. To carry or convey on a cart. 2. To expose in a cart, by way of punishment.

CART'-BOTE, *n.* In *English law,* wood to which a tenant is entitled for making and repairing carts and other instruments of husbandry.

CART'-HORSE, *n.* A horse that draws a cart.

CART'-JADE, *n.* A sorry horse; a horse used in drawing, or fit only for the cart.—*Sidney.*

CART'-LOAD, *n.* A load borne on a cart; as much as is usually carried at once on a cart, or as is sufficient to load it.

CART'-ROPE, *n.* A rope for binding hay or other articles on a cart.

CART'-RUT, *n.* The cut or track of a cart-wheel.

CART'-TIRE, *n.* The tire, or iron bands, used to bind the wheels of a cart.

CART'-WAY, *n.* A way that is or may be passed with carts, or other wheel carriages.

CART'-WHEEL, *n.* The wheel of a cart.

CART'-WHIP, *n.* A large whip used in driving animals in carts.

CART'-WRIGHT (kärt'-rite), *n.* An artificer who makes carts.

CART'AGE, *n.* The act of carrying in a cart, or the price paid for carting.

CAR'TA-RET, *n.* A cot.

CARTE-BLANCHE' (kärt-blänsh'). [Fr.] A blank paper signed at the bottom with a person's name, given to another person with permission to superscribe what conditions he pleases. Hence, unconditional terms; unlimited power to decide.

CART'ED, *pp.* Borne or exposed in a cart.

CAR-TEL' or CAR'TEL, *n.* [It.; Fr., Sp., Port., *cartel.*] 1. An agreement for the exchange of prisoners. 2. A letter of defiance or challenge; [*obs.*]—A *cartel* or *cartel-ship,* is a ship employed in the exchange of prisoners, or in carrying propositions to an enemy.

† CART'EL, *v. i.* To defy.—*B. Jonson.*

CART'ER, *n.* The man who drives a cart, or whose occupation is to drive a cart.

† CART'ER-LY, *adv.* Rude, like a carter.—*Cotgrave.*

CAR-TE'SIAN (kär-tē'zhun), *a.* Pertaining to the philosopher Des Cartes, or to his philosophy.

CAR-TE'SIAN, *n.* One who adopts the philosophy of Des Cartes.

CART-THA-GIN'I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to ancient Carthage.

CAR-THA-GIN'I-AN, *n.* An inhabitant or native of Carthage.

CART'THA-MINE, *n.* A red coloring matter obtained from the flowers of the safflower, or Carthamus.

CART'THA-MUS, *n.* The generic name of bastard saffron, from whose flower is produced a rich red-dye, and also the rouge used by ladies. *See* SAFFLOWER.

CAR-THU'SIAN (kär-thū'zhun), *n.* One of an order of monks, so called from *Chartreuse,* the place of their institution.

CAR-THU'SIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the order of Carthusians.

CART'I-LAGE, *n.* [L. *cartilago;* Fr. *cartilage.*] Gristle; a smooth, solid, elastic substance, softer than bone.

CART-I-LAG'IN-OUS, *a.* 1. Pertaining to or resembling a cartilage; gristly; consisting of cartilage.—2. In *ichthyology,* cartilaginous fishes are those whose muscles are supported by cartilages instead of bones.

CART'ING, *ppr.* Conveying or exposing in a cart.

CART'ING, *n.* The act of carrying in a cart.

CAR-TOG'RA-PHER, *n.* A person who prepares charts.

CAR-TO-GRAPH'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to cartography.

CAR-TO-GRAPH'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a cartographical manner

CAR-TOG'RA-PHY, *n.* The art of preparing charts or maps.

CAR-TOON', *n.* [It. *cartone.*] In *painting,* a design drawn on strong paper for fresco subjects. Also, a design drawn as a pattern for tapistry, mosaics, &c. The cartoons of Raffaelle are some of the most celebrated.

CAR-TOUCH', *n.* [Fr. *cartouche.*] 1. A case of wood, girt with marlin, holding about four hundred musket balls, and six or eight iron balls of a pound weight, to be fired out of a howitz, for defending a pass. 2. A portable box for charges. [*See* CARTRIDGE-BOX.] 3. A roll or scroll on the cornice of a column; applied, also, to the scrolls containing the names, &c., of kings, in the Egyptian monument and papyri.

CART'RIDGE, *n.* A case of paper, or pasteboard, or other materials, holding the exact charge for a fire-arm or musket, cannon, &c.

CART'RIDGE-BOX, *n.* A case, usually of wood, covered with leather, with cells for cartridges.

CART'RIDGE-PA'PER, *n.* Thick, stout paper, of which cartridges are made.

CART'U-LA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *cartulaire.*] A register-book, or record, as of a monastery.

CAR'U-CATE, *n.* [L. *caruca.*] As much land as one team can plow in the year.

CAR'UN-CLE, *n.* [L. *caruncula.*] 1. A small, fleshy excrescence, either natural or morbid.—*Coxe.* 2. A naked, fleshy excrescence on the head of certain birds, as the wattles of the turkey, &c.

CA-RUN'CU-LAR, *a.* In the form of a caruncle.

CA-RUN'CU-LA-TED, *a.* Having a fleshy excrescence, or soft, fleshy protuberance.

CARVE, *v. t.* [Sax. *ceorfan, cearfan.*] 1. To cut into small pieces or slices, as meat at table. 2. To cut wood, stone, or other material into some particular form; to engrave; to cut figures or devices on hard materials. 3. To make or shape by cutting. 4. To apportion; to distribute; to provide at pleasure; to select and take, as to one's self, or to select and give to another. 5. To cut; to hew. *Shak.* —*To carve out,* is to cut out, or to lay out, by design; to plan.

CARVE, *v. i.* 1. To cut up meat. 2. To exercise the trade of a sculptor. 3. To engrave or cut figures.

† CARVE, *n.* A carucate.

CARVED, *pp.* or *a.* Cut or divided; engraved; formed by carving.

CAR'VEL, *n.* 1. A small ship. *See* CARAVEL. 2. The *urtica marina,* or sea blubber.

CARV'ER, *n.* 1. One who cuts meat at table; a scu'ptor; one who apportions or distributes at will.—*Dryden.* 2. A large table knife for carving.

CARV'ING, *ppr.* Cutting or dividing, as meat; cutting in stone, wood, or metal; apportioning; distributing.

CARV'ING, *n.* The act of cutting, as meat; the act or art of cutting figures in wood or stone; sculpture; figures carved.

CAR'VIST, *n.* A hawk of proper age and training to be carried on the hand. [A corruption of *carry-fist.*]

CAR-Y-A'TES, } *n. pl.* In *architecture,* figures of women
CAR-Y-AT'I-DES, } dressed in long robes, after the Asiatic manner, serving to support entablatures.

CAR-Y-AT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Caryans or Caryatides.

CAR-Y-O-PHYL-LA'CEOUS, *a.* A term denoting plants, or a family of plants, with caryophylleous flowers.

CAR-Y-O-PHYL'LE-OUS, *a.* [Gr. καρυον and φυλλον.] A term in botany applied to corals having five petals with long claws and expanded limbs, in a tubular calyx, as in the pink.

CA-RY-OP'SIS, *n.* [Gr. καρυα and οπτω.] In *botany,* a pericarp which is one-celled, one-seeded, superior, indehiscent, dry, with the integuments of the seed cohering inseparably with the endocarp, as wheat and barley, &c.—*Lindley.*

CA-SA'CA, *n.* A species of wild goose.

CAS'CA-BEL, *n.* [Port. *cascavel.*] The knob, extremity, or pommel of a cannon, behind the breach.

CAS-CADE', *n.* [Fr. *cascade.*] A waterfall. The word is applied to falls that are less than a cataract.

CAS-CAL'HO, *n.* [Port.] In *Brazil,* a deposit of pebbles, gravel, and sand, in which the diamond is usually found.

CAS-CA-RIL'LA, *n.* The bark of a tree called Croton Eleutheria, a powerful tonic.

CASE, *n.* [Fr. *caisse.*] 1. A covering, box, or sheath; that which incloses or contains. 2. The receptacle for types in a printing office. 3. The outer part of a building. 4. A certain quantity; as, a *case* of common glass. 5. A building unfurnished; [*not used.*]

CASE, *v. t.* 1. To cover with a case; to surround with any material that shall inclose or defend. 2. To put in a case or box. 3. To strip off a case, covering, or the skin; [*unusual*]—*Shak.*

CASE, *n.* [Fr. *cas;* L. *casus.*] 1. *Literally,* that which falls, comes, or happens; an event. Hence, the particular state, condition, or circumstances that befall a person, or in which he is placed. 2. An individual occurrence, or particular instance of disease; as, a case of fever. 3. The state of the body, with respect to health or disease.—*To be in good case,* is to be fat, and this phrase is sometimes abridged, *to be in case.* 4. A question; a state of facts involving a question for discussion or decision. 5. A cause or suit in court. 6. In *grammar,* the inflection of nouns, or a change of termination. 7. A box in which merchandise is packed.—*In case,* is a phrase denoting condition or supposition; if it should so fall out, or happen.—*Put the case,* suppose the event, or a certain state of things.—*Ac-*

tion on the case, in *law*, is an action in which the whole cause of complaint is set out in the writ.—SYN. Situation; condition; state, circumstances; plight; predicament.

CĀSE, *v. i.* To put cases.—*L'Estrange.*

CĀSE'-HĀRD-*EN*, *v. t.* To harden the outer part or superficies, as of iron, by converting it into steel.

CĀSE'-HĀRD-*EN*ED, *pp.* or *a.* Having the outside hardened.

CĀSE'-HĀRD-*EN*-ING, *ppr.* Hardening the outer part.

CĀSE'-HĀRD-*EN*-ING, *n.* The act or process of converting the surface of iron into steel.

CĀSE'-KNĪFE, *n.* A large table knife, formerly kept in a case.

CĀSE'-SHOT, *n.* Musket balls, stones, old iron, &c., put in cases, to be discharged from cannon.

CĀSE'-WŌRM, *n.* A worm that makes itself a case; the caddis.

CĀSED (kāst), *pp.* Covered with a case.

CĀ'SE-IN, *n.* The curd, or coagulable portion of milk. A substance identical with casein is found in certain leguminous plants, and is hence called vegetable casein or legumin.

CĀSE'MAN, *n.* Among *printers*, one who works at the case, or sets up type; a compositor.

CĀSE'MĀTE, *n.* [Fr. *casemate.*] 1. In *fortification*, a vault of mason's work in the flank of a bastion, next to the curtain, serving as a battery to defend the face of the opposite bastion, and the moat or ditch. 2. A well, with its subterraneous branches, dug in the passage of the bastion.

CĀSE'MĀ-TED, *a.* Furnished with casemate.—*Kirby.*

CĀSE'MENT, *n.* [It. *casamento.*] 1. A portion of a window-sash made to open or turn on hinges.—*Brande.* 2. A hollow molding, usually one sixth or one fourth of a circle.

CĀSE'MENT-ED, *a.* Having casements.

CĀ'SE-OUS, *a.* [L. *caseus.*] Pertaining to cheese; like cheese; having the qualities of cheese.—The *cascous principle*, casein.

CĀ'SERN, *n.* [Fr. *caserne.*] A lodging for soldiers in garrison towns; barracks.

CASH, *n.* [Fr. *caisse.*] Money; *primarily*, ready money, money in chest or on hand, in bank or at command.

CASH, *v. t.* 1. To turn into money, or to exchange for money. 2. To pay money for.

† CASH, *v. t.* To discard. [For *cashier.*]

CASH'-AC-COUNT, *n.* An account of money received, paid, or on hand.

CASH'-BOOK, *n.* A book in which is kept a register or account of money received or paid.

CASH'-KEEP-ER, *n.* One intrusted with the keeping of money.

CASHED (kasht), *pp.* Exchanged for coin, or other money equivalent.

CASH'EW, *n.* A tree of the West Indies, the *anacardium.*

CASH'EW-NUT, *n.* A nut at one extremity of the fruit of the cashew-tree, containing a black liquor, used in marking linen, &c.

CASH-IER' (kash-eer'), *n.* [Fr. *caissier.*] One who has charge of money; a cash-keeper.

CASH-IER', *v. t.* [Fr. *casser.*] 1. To dismiss from an office or place of trust, by annulling the commission; to break, as for mal-conduct, and therefore with reproach. 2. To dismiss or discard from service or from society. 3. To reject; to annul or vacate.

CASH-IERED' (kash-eerd'), *pp.* Dismissed; discarded; annulled.

CASH-IER'ER, *n.* One who rejects, discards, or breaks.

CASH-IER'ING, *ppr.* Discarding; dismissing from service.

CASH'ING, *ppr.* Exchanging for money.

CASH'MERE, *n.* A rich and costly kind of shawl; so called from the country where first made.

CASH'OO, *n.* The juice or gum of a tree in the East Indies.

CĀS'ING, *ppr.* Covering with a case.

CĀS'ING, *n.* 1. The act or operation of plastering a house with mortar on the outside. 2. A covering; a case.

CA-SĪ'NO (ka-sē'no), *n.* [It.] A term applied, on the continent of Europe, to a club-house, or building used for social meetings, having commonly a reading-room, a dancing saloon, &c.

CĀSK, *v. t.* To put into a cask.

CĀSK, *n.* [Sp., Port. *casco.*] A close vessel for containing liquors, as a pipe, hogshead, butt, barrel, &c.

CĀSK'ET, *n.* 1. A small chest or box, for jewels or other small articles.—2. In *seamen's language*, a small rope, fastened to gromets.

CĀSK'ET, *v. t.* To put in a little chest.—*Shak.*

CAS'PI-AN, *a.* [L. *Caspiæ.*] An epithet given to a large lake between Persia and Astrachan, called the *Caspian Sea.*

CĀSQUE, } *n.* [Sp., Port. *casco*; Fr. *casque.*] A head-piece;
CĀSK, } a helmet; a piece of defensive armor, to cover and protect the head and neck in battle.

CĀSQUE'-SHĀPED (kāsk'-shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a casque.

† CASS, *v. t.* [Fr. *casser*; L. *quasso.*] To quash; to defeat; to annul.—*Raleigh.*

CASS'A-DA, } *n.* A tropical plant, the *jatropha* or *janipha*
CASS'A-DO, } *manihot*, producing a very nutritious substance, which, prepared in one way, is called *cassava*, and in another, *tapioca.*

† CAS'SĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *casser.*] To vacate, annul, or make void.

CAS-SĀ'TION, *n.* The act of annulling.—In *France*, the *Court of Cassation* is the highest court of appeal, having the power to break (*casser*) or reverse the decisions of courts below.—*Brande.*

*CAS'SA-VA, *n.* A nutritious substance like starch, obtained from the cassada plant. Tapioca is a finer preparation of cassava.

CAS'SA-WARE. *See* CASSOWARY.

CAS'SE-PĀ-PER, *n.* Broken paper, the two outside quires of a ream.

CAS'SIA (kash'ya), *n.* [Fr. *casse.*] A genus of plants of many species, including senna. *Cassia* is also the name of a species of *laurus*, the bark of which usually passes under the name of *cinnamon.* From a plant of this kind was extracted an aromatic oil, used as a perfume by the Jews.

CAS'SIA BUDS, *n. pl.* The unexpanded flowers of a species of cinnamon.

CAS-SID'E-OUS, *a.* A term applied to the upper petal of a flower, when dilated into a broad, helmet-shaped leaf, as in the aconitum.

CAS'SI-DO-NY, *n.* [Fr. *cassidoine.*] A species of plant, of the genus *gnaphalium*, cotton-weed.

CAS'SI-MĒRE, *n.* [Sp. *casimira.*] A twilled woolen cloth. Also spelled *kerseymere.*

CAS-SI-NETTE', *n.* A cloth made of cotton warp, and the woof of very fine wool, or wool and silk.

CAS-SĪ'NO, *n.* A game at cards.—*Todd.*

CAS'SI-O-BER-RY, *n.* The fruit of plants of the genus *cassine.* Also, the fruit of the *viburnum lævigatum.*

CAS-SI-O-PĒ'IA (-pē'ya), *n.* A constellation in the northern hemisphere.

CAS-SI-TĒ'RI-A, *n.* [L. *cassiteron.*] A kind of crystals.

CAS'SI-US, *purple of*, *n.* [from the name of its inventor.] A beautiful purple color, obtained from the chlorid of gold by means of tin, and much valued for the color it gives to glass or enamel.

CAS'SOCK, *n.* [Sp. *casaca.*] 1. *Formerly*, a cloak or gown worn over the other garments.—*Shak.* 2. A close garment, resembling a long frock-coat, worn by clergymen of the Roman Catholic and Episcopal Churches under the surplice or gown.

CAS'SOCKED (kas'sokt), *a.* Clothed with a cassock.

CAS-SON-ADE', *n.* [Fr.] Cask-sugar; sugar not refined.

CAS'SO-WA-RY, *n.* [Sp. *casuel.*] A large bird, much resembling the ostrich, but having on its head a helmet, or horny crest. It is found only in the southeastern parts of Asia.

CAS-SU-MŪ'NAR, *n.* An aromatic root of the ginger kind.

CASS'-WEED, *n.* A weed called *shepherd's pouch.*

CĀST, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cast.* [Dan. *kaster*; Sw. *kasta.*] 1 To throw, fling, or send; that is, to drive from by force, as from the hand, or from an engine. 2. To sow; to scatter seed. 3. To drive or impel by violence. 4. To shed or throw off; as, trees *cast* their fruit. 5. To throw or let fall. 6. To throw, as dice or lots. 7. To throw on the ground, as in wrestling; so, a horse is *cast* when he is entangled in a rope and thrown down. 8. To throw away, as worthless. 9. To emit, or throw out. 10. To throw, to extend, as a trench. 11. To thrust. 12. To put, or set in a particular state. 13. To condemn; to convict, as a criminal. 14. To overcome in a civil suit, or in any contest of strength or skill. 15. To cashier or discard. 16. To lay aside, as unfit for use; to reject, as a garment. 17. To make to preponderate; to throw into one scale, for the purpose of giving it superior weight; to decide by a vote that gives a superiority in numbers; as, a *casting* vote. 18. To throw together several particulars, to find the sum: to compute; to reckon; to calculate. 19. To contrive; to plan. 20. To judge, or to consider, in order to judge. 21. To fix, or distribute the parts of a play among the actors. 22. To throw, as the sight; to direct, or turn, as the eye; to glance. 23. To found; to form into a particular shape, by pouring liquid metal into a mold; to run. 24. *Figuratively*, to shape; to form by a model. 25. To communicate; to spread over.

To cast aside, to dismiss or reject as useless or inconvenient. —*To cast away*, to reject; to throw away; to lavish or waste by profusion; to turn to no use; to wreck, as a ship.—*To cast by*, to reject; to dismiss or discard with neglect or hate, or as useless.—*To cast down*, to throw down; to deject or depress the mind.—*To cast forth*, to throw out, or eject, as from an inclosed place; to emit, or send abroad; to exhale.—*To cast off*, to discard or reject; to drive away; to put off; to put away; to disburden.—Among *huntsmen*, to leave behind, as dogs; to set loose, or free.—Among *seamen*, to loose, or untie.—*To cast out*, to send forth, to reject or turn out; to throw out, as words; to speak, or give vent to.—*To cast up*, to compute; to reckon; to calculate. Also, to eject; to vomit —*To cast on*, to refer or resign to.—*To cast one's self on*,

to resign or yield one's self to the disposal of, without reserve.—*To cast young*, to miscarry; to suffer abortion.—*To cast in the teeth*, to upbraid; to charge; to twit.—*To cast off copy*, is to ascertain how many printed pages will be made out of a manuscript, by setting up a portion for trial.—*Brande.*

CAST, *v. i.* 1. To throw forward, as the thoughts, with a view to some determination; or to turn or revolve in the mind; to contrive. 2. To receive form or shape. 3. To warp; to twist from regular shape, as a board. *Mozon.*—4. In *seamen's language*, to fall off, or incline, so as to bring the side of a ship to the wind.

CAST, *n.* 1. The act of casting; a throw; the thing thrown; the form or state of throwing; kind or manner of throwing. 2. The distance passed by a thing thrown; as, at the distance of a stone's *cast*. 3. A stroke; a touch. 4. Motion or turn of the eye: direction, look, or glance; a squinting. 5. A throw of dice; hence, a state of chance or hazard. 6. Form; shape. 7. A tinge; a slight coloring, or slight degree of a color; as, a *cast* of green. 8. Manner; air; mien; as, a peculiar *cast* of countenance. 9. A flight; a number of hawks let go at once. 10. An impression in plaster; a small statue of bronze, &c.—11. Among *founders*, a tube of wax, fitted into a mold, to give shape to metal. Also, that which is cast. 12. A cylindrical piece of brass or copper, slit in two lengthwise, to form a canal, or conduit, in a mold, for conveying metal.—13. Among *plumbers*, a little brazen funnel, at one end of a mold, for casting pipes without soldering, by means of which the melted metal is poured into the mold. 14. An unexpected opportunity or advantage. *Walter Scott.*—15. A trick. *Martin.*—16. The assignment of the parts of a play to the different actors.

CAST'-IRON (i-urn), *n.* Iron which has been cast into pigs or into molds for various utensils; a compound of carbon and iron.

CAS-TĀ'LI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Castalia, a cool spring on Parnassus, sacred to the muses.

CAS'TA-NET, *n.* [Sp. *castañeta, castañuela.*] An instrument of music used in dancing the saraband, and formed of small concave shells of ivory and hard wood, shaped like spoons.

CAST'A-WĀY, *n.* That which is thrown away. A person abandoned by God, as unworthy of his favor; a reprobate.

CAST'A-WĀY, *a.* Rejected; useless; of no value.

CASTE, *n.* 1. In *Hindostan*, a name (from *casta*, race) first given by the Portuguese to the several classes into which society is divided, having fixed occupations, which have come down from the earliest ages. There are four great and many smaller castes. 2. A distinct order in society.

CAST'ED, *pp.* for *cast*, is not in use.

CAS'TEL-LAN, *n.* [Sp. *castellan.*] A governor or constable of a castle.

CAS'TEL-LA-NY, *n.* The lordship belonging to a castle; or the extent of its land and jurisdiction.

CAS'TEL-LĀ-TED, *a.* 1. Inclosed in a building, as a fountain or cistern. 2. Adorned with turrets and battlements, like a castle.

CAS-TEL-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of fortifying a house, and rendering it a castle.

CAST'ER, *n.* 1. One who throws or casts; one who makes castings in metal, &c.; one who assigns the parts in a play to the actors; one who computes; one who calculates fortunes. 2. A small vial or vessel for the table; as, a set of *casters*. 3. A small wheel on a swivel, on which furniture is *cast*, or rolled, on the floor.

CAST'ERS, *n. pl.* A stand with bottles for oil, vinegar, &c.

CAS'TI-GĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *castigo.*] To chastise; to punish by stripes; to correct; to chasten; to check.

CAS'TI-GĀ-TED, *pp.* Punished; corrected.

CAS'TI-GĀ-TING, *ppr.* Punishing; correcting; chastising.

CAS-TI-GĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The infliction of stripes with a view to correction or punishment.—2. Among the *Romans*, a military punishment inflicted on offenders, by beating with a wand or switch.—3. *Figuratively*, severe animadversion, by way of chastisement, either in writing or speech.—SYN. Punishment; correction; chastisement; discipline.

CAS'TI-GĀ-TOR, *n.* One who corrects.

CAS'TI-GA-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to correction; corrective; punitive.—*Bramhall.*

CAS'TI-GA-TO-RY, *n.* An engine formerly used to punish and correct arrant scolds; called, also, a *ducking-stool*, or *trebucket.*

CAST'ILE-SŌAP, *n.* A fine, hard soap, white or mottled, made of olive oil and soda.

CAS-TIL'IAN, *a.* Pertaining to Castile, in Spain.

CAS-TIL'IAN (kas-til'yan), *n.* An inhabitant or native of Castile, in Spain.

CAST'ING, *ppr.* Throwing; sending; computing; calculating; turning; giving a preponderancy; deciding; running or throwing into a mold to give shape; assigning parts in a play.

CAST'ING, *n.* 1. The act of casting or founding. 2. That which is formed by casting melted metal into a mold, or in sand. 3. The taking of casts and impressions of figures, busts, medals, &c. 4. The assigning of parts in a play. 5. The warping of a board.—6. *Casting of draperies*, the proper adjustment of the folds of garments in painting and sculpture.

CAST'ING-NET, *n.* A net which is cast and drawn, in distinction from a net that is set and left.

CAST'ING-VŌTE, } *n.* The vote of a presiding officer in
CAST'ING-VOICE, } an assembly or council, which decides a question when the votes of the assembly or house are equally divided between the affirmative and negative. —*United States.*—*Coxe.*

CAS'TLE (kas'sl), *n.* [Sax. *castel*; L. *castellum.*] 1. A house fortified for defense against an enemy; a fortress. 2. The house or mansion of a nobleman or prince.—3. In a *ship* there are two parts called by this name: the *forecastle*, a short deck in the fore part of a ship, above the upper deck; and the *hindcastle*, at the stern.—*Castle in the air*, a visionary project; a scheme that has no solid foundation.

CAS'TLE, *v. t.* In the *game of chess*, to cover the king with a castle, by a certain move.

CAS'TLE-BUILD'ER (kas'sl-bild'er), *n.* One who forms visionary schemes.

CAS'TLE-BUILD'ING, *n.* The act of building castles in the air.

CAS'TLE-CROWNED, *a.* Crowned with a castle.

CAS'TLE-GUARD, *n.* A feudal tenure.

CAS'TLE-WARD, *n.* An imposition laid for maintaining watch and ward in the castle.

CAS'TLED (kas'sld), *a.* Furnished with castles.—*Drydcn.*

CAS'TLE-RY, *n.* The government of a castle.

CAS'TLET, *n.* A small castle.—*Leland.*

CAS'TLING, *n.* An abortion or abortive.

CAS'TOR, *n.* [L.] 1. A beaver, an amphibious quadruped, with a flat, ovate tail, short ears, a blunt nose, small fore feet, and large hind feet 2. A reddish-brown substance, of a strong, penetrating smell, taken from bags or cods in the groin of the beaver. It has been regarded as an antispasmodic.—3. In *astronomy*, a moiety of the constellation *Gemini*, called, also, *Apollo.*—*Castor and Pollux*, in *meteorology*, a fiery meteor, which, at sea, appears sometimes adhering to a part of a ship, in the form of balls.

CAS'TOR-OIL, *n.* [A corruption of *castus* oil, from *agnus castus.*] The oil of the *ricinus*, or *palma Christi.* It is a mild cathartic.

CAS-TŌ'RE-UM, *n.* [L.] Castor; the peculiar substance found in the inguinal sacs of the beaver.

CAS'TO-RINE, *n.* An animal principle, prepared by boiling castor in alcohol.

† CAS'TO-RY, *n.* The oil drawn from the castoreum, and used in the preparation of colors.

CAS-TRA-ME-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *castrametor.*] The art or act of encamping; the marking or laying out of a camp.

CAS'TRĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *castro.*] 1. To geld; to deprive of the testicles; to emasculate. 2. To take away or retrench, as the obscene parts of a writing. 3. To take out a leaf or sheet from a book, and render it imperfect.

CAS'TRĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Gelded; emasculated; purified from obscene expressions.

CAS'TRĀ-TING, *ppr.* Gelding; taking away the obscene parts of a writing.

CAS-TRĀ'TION, *n.* The act of gelding; the act or practice of making eunuchs; the act of taking away the obscene parts of a writing; the act of taking out a leaf or sheet of a book.—In *botany*, the cutting off of the anthers, or tops of the stamens of flowers, before the ripening of the pollen.

CAS-TRĀ'TO, *n.* [It.] A male person emasculated for the purpose of improving his voice for a singer.

CAS'TREL, } *n.* A kind of hawk, resembling the lanner in
KES'TREL, } shape, and the hobby in size.

CAS-TREN'SIAN, *a.* [L. *castrensis.*] Belonging to a camp

CAST' STEEL, *n.* Steel that has been fused in a crucible and then cast into bars.

CA'SU-AL (kazh'yu-al), *a.* [Fr. *casuel*; Sp., Port. *casual.*] 1. Falling; happening, or coming to pass, without design in the person or persons affected, and without being foreseen, or expected; coming by chance. 2. Coming at certain times, without regularity, in distinction from stated or regular. 3. Taking place, or beginning to exist, without an efficient intelligent cause, and without design.—SYN. Accidental; fortuitous; incidental; occasional; contingent.

CA'SU-AL-LY, *adv.* Without design; by chance.

CA'SU-AL-NESS, *n.* Accidentalness; the quality of being casual.

CA'SU-AL-TY (kazh'yu-al-ty), *n.* 1. That which comes by chance or without design, or without being foreseen. 2. Any injury to the body from accident, whether resulting in death or not; and, by a metonymy, death, or other misfortune, occasioned by an accident.—In *military returns*,

the head of *casualties* embraces all who die, desert, or are discharged.—3. In *Scots law*, an emolument due from a vassal to his superior, beyond the stated yearly duties, upon certain casual events.—SYN. Accident; contingency; misfortune.

CAS'U-IST (kazh'yu-ist), *n.* [It., Sp., Port. *casuista.*] One who studies and resolves cases of conscience.

CAS-U-IST, *v. i.* To play the part of a casuist.

CAS-U-IST'IC, } *a.* Relating to cases of conscience.
CAS-U-IST'IC-AL, }

CAS'U-IST-RY (kazh'yu-ist-re), *n.* The science or doctrine of cases of conscience; the science of determining the lawfulness or unlawfulness of what a man may do.

CASUS FŒD'E-RIS. [L.] The case stipulated by treaty.

CAT, *n.* [Ir. *cat*; Fr. *chat.*] 1. A name applied to a certain species of carnivorous quadrupeds, of the genus *felis.* 2. A ship employed in the coal trade.—*Brande.* 3. A strong tackle or combination of pulleys, to hook and draw an anchor perpendicularly up to the cat-head of a ship. 4. A double tripod, having six feet.—*Cat of nine tails*, an instrument of punishment, consisting of nine pieces of line or cord.—To *turn a cat in pan*, is to abandon one's principles for those of the dominant party, in order to come out uppermost, like a cat, who always falls on her feet, however turned or thrown.—*Toone.*

CAT'-BIRD (-burd), *n.* An American bird, whose cry resembles that of a cat; the *turdus felivox.*

CAT'-BLOCK, *n.* A two or three fold block, with an iron strap and large hook, used to draw up an anchor to the cat-head.

CAT'-EY'ED (kat'ide), *a.* Having eyes like a cat.

CAT'-FALL, *n.* In *ships*, a rope used in hoisting the anchor up to the cat-head.

CAT'-FISH, *n.* A species of shark. Also, a fresh-water fish of the bullhead kind.

CAT'-HARP-INGS, *n. pl.* Ropes serving to brace in the shrouds of the lower masts behind their respective yards, to tighten the shrouds, and give more room to draw in the yards, when the ship is close-hauled.

CAT'-HEAD (-hed), *n.* A strong beam projecting horizontally over a ship's bows.

CAT'-HOOK, *n.* A strong hook fitted to the cat-block.

CAT'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a cat.—*Shak.*

CAT'-MINT, *n.* A plant of the genus *nepeta.*

CAT'-PIPE. *See* CATCALL.

CAT'-SALT, *n.* A sort of salt beautifully granulated, formed out of the bittern or leach-brine.

CAT'-SIL-VER, *n.* A mineral, a variety of *mica.*

CAT'-TAIL, *n.* 1. A tall reed with insignificant flowers, in a dense cylindrical spike at the end of the stem. Its long, flat leaves are much used for the bottoms of chairs. 2. A substance growing on nut-trees, pines, &c.

CAT'S'-EYE, *n.* A variety of quartz or chalcedony, exhibiting yellowish opalescent reflections from within, resembling those from the eye of a cat: hence the name.

CAT'S'-FOOT, *n.* A plant of the genus *glechoma.*

CAT'S'-HEAD, *n.* A kind of apple.

CAT'S'-PAW, *n.* 1. Among *seamen*, a light air, perceived, in a calm, by a rippling of the surface of the water; also, a particular turn in the bight of a rope, made to hook a tackle on. 2. A dupe; the instrument which another uses to accomplish his purposes. [Derived from the story of the monkey who used the paws of the cat to draw the roasting chestnuts out of the fire.]

CAT-A-BAP'TIST, *n.* [Gr. *κατα* and *βαπτιστης.*] One who opposes baptism.

CAT-A-CAUS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *κατακαυσις.*] *Catacaustic curves*, in *geometry*, caustic curves formed by reflection.

CAT-A-CHRE'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *καταχρησις.*] An abuse of a trope or of words; a trope which borrows the name of one thing to express another; as, the *blood* of the grape.

CAT-A-CHRES'TIC, } *a.* Belonging to a catachresis;
CAT-A-CHRES'TIC-AL, } forced; far-fetched; wrested from its natural sense.

CAT-A-CHRES'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a forced manner.

CAT'A-CLYSM, *n.* [Gr. *κατακλυσμος.*] A deluge, or overflowing of water.—*Hall.* [*Little used.*]

CAT'A-COMB (kat'a-kōme), *n.* [Gr. *κατα* and *κυμβος.*] A cave, grotto, or subterraneous place for the burial of the dead.

CAT-A-COUS'TICS, *n.* [Gr. *κατακουω.*] That part of acoustics, or the doctrine of sounds, which treats of reflected sounds.

CAT-A-DI-OP'TRIC, } *a.* [Gr. *κατα* and *διοπτομαι.*] Re-
CAT-A-DI-OP'TRIC-AL, } flecting light.

CAT'A-DUPE, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *κατα* and *δουπεω.*] A cataract or waterfall.—*Brewer.*

CAT-A-FAL'CO, *n.* A temporary structure, representing a tomb, decorated with paintings and sculpture, and used in funeral solemnities.

CAT-AG-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *καταγμα.*] That has the quality of consolidating broken parts.

CAT'A-GRAPH, *n.* [Gr. *κατα* and *γραφω.*] The first draught of a picture; also, a profile.

CAT-A-LEC'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *κατα* and *λεγω.*] In *prosody*, wanting a syllable at the end, or terminating with an imperfect foot; as, a *catalectic* verse.

CAT-A-LEP'SIS, } *n.* [Gr. *καταληψις.*] A sudden suppres-
CAT'A-LEP-SY, } sion of motion and sensation, in which the patient is speechless, senseless, and fixed in one posture.

CAT-A-LEP'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to catalepsy.

† CAT'A-LO-GIZE, *v. t.* To insert in a catalogue.

CAT'A-LOGUE, (kat'a-log), *n.* [Gr. *καταλογος.*] A list or enumeration of the names of men or things disposed in order. — *Catalogue raisonné* (rā-zon-ā'), a catalogue of books classed according to their subjects. *Brande.*—SYN. List; register; roll; record.

CAT'A-LOGUE, *v. t.* To make a list of.—*Herbert.*

CA-TAL'PA, *n.* A large tree of the southern and southwestern states.

CA-TAL'Y-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *καταλυσις.*] *Literally*, dissolution. In *chemistry*, a decomposition and new combination of the proximate and elementary principles of compounds, by the presence of substances which do not of themselves so combine.

CAT-A-LYT'IC, *a.* Relating to catalysis.—*Catalytic force*, that modification of the force of chemical affinity which determines catalysis.

CAT'A-MA-RAN', *n.* A kind of raft used in India and Brazil for fishing and landing goods from ships. The term was also applied to the flat-bottomed boats constructed by Bonaparte for the invasion of England.

CAT-A-MĒ'NI-A, *n.* The menses; the monthly courses.

CAT-A-MĒ'NI-AL, *a.* [Gr. *καταμηνιος.*] Pertaining to the catamenia or menstrual discharges.

CAT'A-MITE, *n.* [L. *catamitus.*] A boy kept for unnatural purposes.

CAT'A-MOUNT, } *n.* Cat of the mountain; the wild
CAT-A-MOUNT'AIN, } cat.

CAT-AN'DRO-MOUS, } *a.* In *ichthyology*, moving once a
CAT-AN-AD'RO-MOUS, } year from salt water into fresh. —*Knowles.*

CAT'A-PASM, *n.* [Gr. *καταπασμα.*] A dry powder for sprinkling the body.—*Coxe.*

CAT-A-PELT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the catapult. *As a noun*, the catapult.

CAT-A-PET'AL-OUS, *a.* [Gr. *κατα* and *πεταλον.*] An epithet applied to petals of a flower, held together by stamens, which grow to their bases, as in the mallow.

CAT-A-PHON'ICS, *n.* [Gr. *κατα* and *φωνη.*] The doctrine of reflected sounds, a branch of acoustics.

CAT'A-PHRACT, *n.* [L. *cataphracta.*] 1. In the *ancient military art*, a piece of heavy defensive armor. 2. A horse man in complete armor.—*Milton.*

CAT'A-PHRAC'T-ED, *a.* Covered with hard, callous skin or horny plates of scales.

CAT'A-PLASM, *n.* [Gr. *καταπλασκα.*] A poultice.

† CAT'A-PUCE, *n.* The herb spurge.—*Chaucer.*

CAT'A-PULT, *n.* [L. *catapulta.*] A military engine used by the ancient Greeks and Romans for throwing darts, stones, &c.

CAT'A-RACT, *n.* [L. *cataracta.*] 1. A great fall of water over a precipice, as that of Niagara. It is a cascade upon a great scale.—2. In *medicine* and *surgery*, an opacity of the crystalline lens, or its capsule; a disorder in the eye, by which the pupil, which is usually black and transparent, becomes opaque, blue, gray, brown, &c., by which vision is impaired or destroyed.

CAT-A-RAC'T'OUS, *a.* Partaking of the nature of a cataract in the eye.

CA-TARRH' (ka-tär'), *n.* [L. *catarrhus.*] 1. A defluxion of mucus from the membranes of the nose, fauces, and bronchiæ, with sneezing, cough, thirst, lassitude, and loss of appetite; called, also, a cold, *coryza.* An epidemic catarrh is called *influenza.*—2. In *popular language*, a chronic discharge from the mucous membrane of the nose, fauces, &c.

CA-TARRH'AL, } *a.* Pertaining to catarrh, produced by
CA-TARRH'OUS, } it, or attending it.

CA-TAS'TE-RISM, *n.* [Gr. *καταστερισμος.*] A constellation, or a placing among the stars.

CA-TAS'TRO-PHE, *n.* [Gr. *καταστροφη.*] 1. The change or revolution which produces the final event of a dramatic piece; or the unfolding and winding up of the plot. 2. A final event; conclusion; *generally*, an unfortunate conclusion, calamity, or disaster.—In *geology*, a term applied to supposed violent convulsions of the globe, causing the elevation or subsidence of its solid parts.

CA-TAS'TRO-PHIST, *n.* One who maintains that the great changes of our globe have been the result of *catastrophies*, or violent physical convulsions.

CAT'CALL, *n.* A squeaking instrument, used in play-houses to condemn plays.

CATCH, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *catched*, or *caught.* [Sp. *coger*, to catch, coinciding in elements with Gr. *κιχεω.*] 1. To seize or lay hold on with the hand; carrying the sense of pursuit, thrusting forward the hand, or rushing on. 2. To seize, in a *general sense.* 3. To seize, as in a snare or trap

to insnare; to entangle. 4. To seize in pursuit; hence, simply, to overtake. 5. To take hold; to communicate to; as, the fire *caught* the next house. 6. To seize the affections, to engage and attach to. 7. To take or receive by contagion or infection. 8. To snatch; to take suddenly. 9. To receive something passing.—*To catch at*, to endeavor to seize suddenly.—*To catch up*, to snatch; to take up suddenly.

CATCH, *v. i.* 1. To communicate; to spread by infecting. 2. To seize and hold.

CATCH, *n.* 1. Seizure; the act of seizing. 2. Any thing that seizes or takes hold, as a hook. 3. The posture of seizing; a state of preparation to catch, or of watching an opportunity to seize. 4. A sudden advantage taken. 5. The thing caught, considered as an object of desire; profit; advantage. 6. A snatch; a short interval of action. 7. A little portion. 8. A song sung in succession, where one *catches* it up after another.—*Johnson.*

CATCH'-DRAIN, *n.* A drain on a hill-side, to catch the surface water. Also, a ditch on the side of a canal to catch the water which escapes.

CATCH'-FLY, *n.* A plant of the genus *lychnis;* campion.

CATCH'-MEAD'OW (-med'do), *n.* A meadow which is irrigated by water from a hill-side.

CATCH'-POLL, *n.* A bailiff's assistant, so called by way of reproach.

CATCH'-WORD, *n.* Among *actors*, the last word of the preceding speaker, which reminds one that he is to speak next.—Among *printers*, the word placed at the bottom of each page, under the last line, which is to be inserted as the first word on the following page.

CATCH'A-BLE, *a.* That may be caught. [*Not well authorized.*]

CATCH'ER, *n.* One who catches; that which catches, or in which any thing is caught.

CATCH'ING, *ppr.* Seizing; taking hold; insnaring; entangling.

CATCH'ING, *a.* Communicating, or that may be communicated by contagion; infectious; contagious.

CATCH'ING-BAR'GAIN, *n.* A bargain made with an heir-expectant for the purchase of his expectancy, at an inadequate price.—*Bouvier.*

CATCH'PEN-NY, *n.* Something worthless, particularly a book or pamphlet, adapted to the popular taste, and intended to gain money in market.

CATCH'UP, } *n.* A liquor extracted from mushrooms, to-
*CAT'SUP, } matoes, &c., used as a sauce.

CATE. *See* CATES.

CAT-E-CHET'IC-AL, } *a.* 1. Relating to oral instruction,
CAT-E-CHET'IC, } and particularly in the first principles of the Christian religion. 2. Relating to, or consisting in asking questions and receiving answers.

CAT-E-CHET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By question and answer; in the way of oral instruction.

CAT-E-CHI-SA'TION, *n.* The act of catechising.

CAT'E-CHISE, *v. t.* [Gr. κατηχιζω.] 1. To instruct by asking questions, receiving answers, and offering explanations and corrections. 2. To question; to interrogate; to examine or try by questions, and sometimes with a view to reproof, by eliciting answers from a person which condemn his own conduct.—3. *Appropriately*, to ask questions concerning the doctrines of the Christian religion; to interrogate pupils, and give instruction in the principles of religion.

CAT'E-CHISED (kat'e-kizd), *pp.* Instructed.

CAT'E-CHIS-ER, *n.* One who catechises; one who instructs by question and answer, and particularly in the rudiments of the Christian religion.

CAT'E-CHIS-ING, *ppr.* Instructing in rudiments or principles.

CAT'E-CHISM (kat'e-kizm), *n.* [Gr. κατηχισμος.] A form of instruction by means of questions and answers, particularly in the principles of religion. 2. An elementary book, containing a summary of principles in any science or art, but *appropriately* in religion, reduced to the form of questions and answers.

CAT'E-CHIST, *n.* [Gr. κατηχιστης.] One who instructs by question and answer; a catechiser; one appointed by the church to instruct in the principles of religion.

CAT-E-CHIST'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a catechist, or cat-
CAT-E-CHIST'IC-AL, } echism.

CAT-E-CHIST'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a catechistical manner.

CAT'E-CHU, *n.* A brown astringent substance brought from India, and containing a large portion of tannin or tannic acid. It has been absurdly called *terra japonica*, and is used in the arts and in medicine.

CAT-E-CHU'IC AC'ID, *n.* An acid soluble in water, obtained from catechu.

CAT-E-CHU'MEN, *n.* [Gr. κατηχουμενα.] One who is in the first rudiments of Christianity; one who is receiving instruction and preparing himself for baptism.

CAT-E-CHU-MEN'IC-AL, *a.* Belonging to catechumens.

CAT-E-CHU'MEN-IST, *n.* A catechumen.

CAT-E-GOR-E-MAT'IC, *a.* In *logic*, a term applied to a word which is capable of being employed by itself as *term*, or predicate of a proposition.

CAT-E-GOR'IC-AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a category. 2. Absolute; positive; express; direct; explicit; not evasive not relative or hypothetical.

CAT-E-GOR'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Absolutely; directly; expressly; positively.

CAT'E-GO-RY, *n.* [Gr. κατηγορια.] In *logic*, a series or order of all the predicates or attributes contained under a genus.

CAT-E-NA'RI-AN, } *a.* [L. *catenarius.*] Relating to a chain,
CAT'E-NA-RY, } like a chain.

CAT'E-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *catena.*] To chain, or, rather, to connect in a series of links or ties.

CAT'E-NA-TED, *pp.* Connected, as links in a chain.

CAT'E-NA-TING, *ppr.* Connecting, as links in a chain.

CAT-E-NA'TION, *n.* Connection of links, union of parts, as in a chain; regular connection. *See* CONCATENATION.

CA-TEN'U-LATE, *a.* [L. *catena*, a chain.] Presenting a surface with a series of ridges and oblong tubercles, resembling a chain.—*Brande.*

CA'TER, *v. i.* To provide food; to buy or procure provisions.

CA'TER, *n.* A provider. [*See* CATERER.] Old Eng. *achator.*—*Chaucer.*

CA'TER, *n.* The four of cards or dice; so written for Fr *quatre.*

CA'TER-COUS'IN (-kuz'n), *n.* A quatre-cousin, a remote relation.

CA'TER-ER, *n.* [from *cater.* In *Chaucer, achator*, from *acheter.*] A provider, buyer, or purveyor of provisions.

CA'TER-ESS, *n.* A woman who caters; a female provider of food.

CATER-PIL-LAR, *n.* The colored and often hairy larva of the *lepidopterous* insects, or of butterflies and moths.

CAT'ER-PIL-LAR-EAT'ER, *n.* A worm bred in the body of a caterpillar, which eats it.

CAT'ER-WAUL, *v. i.* To cry or waul, as cats in rutting time; to make a harsh, offensive noise.

CAT'ER-WAUL-ING, *n.* The cry of cats; a harsh, disagreeable noise or cry.

CA'TER-Y, *n.* The place where provisions are deposited.

CATES, *n. pl.* Delicious food or viands; dainties.

CAT'GUT, *n.* 1. The intestines of sheep and other animals dried and twisted, used as strings for musical instruments, &c. 2. A kind of linen or canvas, with wide interstices.

CATH'A-RINE WHEEL, *n.* A circular, ornamented window, or compartment of a window, in a Gothic building.

CATH'A-RIST, *n.* [Gr. καθαρος.] One who pretends to more purity than others possess.

CA-THAR'SIS, *n.* [Greek.] Purgation; alvine discharges, evacuation.

CA-THAR'TIC, } *a.* [Gr. καθαρτικος.] Purging; cleans-
CA-THAR'TIC-AL, } ing the bowels; promoting evacuations by stool; purgative.

CA-THAR'TIC, *n.* A medicine that promotes alvine discharges, and thus cleanses the stomach and bowels.

CA-THAR'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a cathartic.

CA-THAR'TIC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of promoting discharges from the bowels.

CA-THAR'TI-NA, } *n.* The active purgative principle of
CA-THAR'TINE, } senna. It has more recently been called *sennin.*

CATH'E-DRA or CA-THE'DRA, *n.* [Gr.] A chair; *appropriately*, the chair or seat of a person in authority, as a chief or lecturer. Hence, *ex cathedra*, with authority.

CA-THE'DRAL, *n.* [L. *cathedra.*] The see or seat of a bishop; the principal church in a diocese.

CA-THE'DRAL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the church which is the bishop's seat, or head church of a diocese; containing the see of a bishop. 2. Resembling the aisles of a cathedral

CATH'E-DRA-TED, *a.* Relating to the authority of the chair or office of a teacher.

CATH'E-RINE-PEAR, *n.* An inferior kind of pear.

CATH'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. καθετηρ.] In *surgery*, a tubular instrument, usually made of silver, to be introduced into the bladder, to draw off the urine when the natural discharge is suppressed.

CATH'E-TUS, *n.* [Gr. καθετος.] 1. In *geometry*, a line or radius, falling perpendicularly on another.—2. In *architecture*, a perpendicular, passing through the middle of a cylindrical body; also, the center of the Ionic volutes.

CATH'ODE (kat'ōde), *n.* [Gr. κατα, downward, and οδος, way.] In *electro-chemistry*, the way or surface by which the electric current leaves substances through which it passes. It is opposed to *anode*, and is equivalent to *negative pole.*

CAT'HOLES, *n. pl.* Two little holes astern above the gun-room ports of a ship.

CATH'O-LIC, *a.* [Gr. καθολικος.] 1. Universal or general, as, the *catholic* church. This name is now claimed particularly by the Roman Catholic Church. 2. Liberal; not

narrow-minded, partial, or bigoted. 3. Pertaining to or affecting the Roman Catholics; as, *Catholic* emancipation. —*Catholic epistles*, the epistles of the apostles which are addressed to all the faithful, and not to a particular church.

CATH'O-LIC, *n.* An adherent of the Roman Catholic Church.

CA-THOL'IC-AL, *a.* General.—*Gregory.*

CA-THOL'I-CISM, or CATH'O-LI-CISM, *n.* 1. Adherence to the Roman Catholic Church. 2. Universality, or the orthodox faith of the whole church.—3. *More generally*, liberality of sentiments.

CATH-O-LIC'I-TY, *n.* 1. The religion of the Roman Catholics.—2. *Among some in the English Church*, the doctrines and usages of the fathers of the first five centuries.

CA-THOL'I-CIZE, *v. i.* To become a Roman Catholic. [*Little used.*]

CATH'O-LIC-LY, *adv.* Generally; in a catholic manner.

CATH'O-LIC-NESS, *n.* Universality.

CA-THOL'IC-ON, *n.* [Gr. καθολικον.] A remedy for all diseases; a universal remedy; a remedy supposed to be efficacious in purging away all humors; a panacea.

CA-THOL'IC-OS, *n.* The primate or head of the Armenian Church.

CAT-I-LI-NA'RI-AN, *a.* Resembling Catiline, the Roman.

CAT-I-LI-NA'RI-AN, *n.* One who resembles Catiline.

CAT'I-LIN-ISM, *n.* The practices of Catiline, the Roman conspirator; conspiracy.

CAT'KIN, *n.* In *botany*, a species of calyx, or, rather, of inflorescence.

CAT'LING, *n.* 1. A dismembering knife, used by surgeons. 2. The down or moss growing about walnut-trees, resembling the hair of a cat. 3. Catgut.—*Shak.*

CAT'MINT, } *n.* A plant with broad whitish leaves and
CAT'NIP, } white flowers, somewhat resembling mint. Cats are fond of it, and hence the name.

CA-TO'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling Cato; grave; severe; inflexible.

CAT-O-NINE'TAILS, *n.* A whip with nine lashes.

CA-TOP'TER, } *n.* [Gr. κατοπτρον.] A mirror. [*Obs.*]
CA-TOP'TRON, }

CA-TOP'TRIC, } *a.* Relating to catoptrics, or vision by
CA-TOP'TRIC-AL, } reflection.

CA-TOP'TRICS, *n.* [Gr. κατοπτρικος.] That part of optics which explains the properties of reflected light.

CA-TOP'TRO-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. κατοπτρομαντεια.] A species of divination among the ancients.

* CAT'SUP. *See* CATCHUP.

CAT'TLE, *n. sing.* or *pl.* [Norm. *catal, chastel.*] 1. Beasts or quadrupeds in general, serving for tillage, or other labor, and for food to man. In its *primary sense*, the word includes camels, horses, asses, all the varieties of domesticated horned beasts of the bovine genus, sheep of all kinds, and goats.—2. In the *United States*, cattle, in *common usage*, signifies only beasts of the bovine genus, oxen, bulls, cows, and their young.—3. In *Great Britain, black cattle* are bulls, oxen, cows, and their young, while *small cattle* are sheep and goats.—4. In *reproach*, human beings are called *cattle.*

CAT'TLE-SHOW, *n.* An exhibition of domestic animals for prizes, or for the encouragement of agriculture.

CAT'TY, *n.* A Chinese weight of 1⅓ pound.

CAU-CA'SIAN, } *a.* Pertaining to Mount Caucasus in Asia.
CAU-CA-SE'AN, }

CAU'CUS, *n.* A word used *in America* to denote a meeting of citizens to agree upon candidates to be proposed for election to offices, or to concert measures for supporting a party. The origin of the word is not ascertained.

CAU'DAL, *a.* [L. *cauda.*] Pertaining to a tail, or to the thread which terminates the seed of a plant.

CAU'DATE, } *a.* [L. *cauda.*] Having a tail; having a long
CAU'DA-TED, } termination like a tail.—*Fairfax.*

CAU'DEX, *n.*; *pl.* CAUDEXES. [L.] In *botany*, the stem of a tree.

CAU'DLE, *n.* [Fr. *chaudeau.*] A kind of warm drink; a mixture of wine, gruel, and other ingredients for the sick.

CAU'DLE, *v. t.* To make or prepare caudle, or to dress with caudle—*Shak.*

CAUF, *n.* A chest with holes for keeping fish alive in water.

CAUGHT (cawt), *pret.* and *pp.* of *catch.*

CAUK. *See* CAWK.

CAUL, *n.* [L. *caula.*] 1. In *anatomy*, a membrane in the abdomen, covering the greatest part of the lower intestines. 2. A kind of net in which females inclose their hair; the hinder part of a cap. 3. Any kind of net.

CAU-LES'CENT, *a.* [L. *caulis.*] In *botany*, having a herbaceous stem which bears both leaves and fructification.

CAU'LET, *n.* [L. *caulis.*] Colewort.

CAU-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *caulis* and *fero.*] In *botany*, the same as caulescent.

CAU'LI-FLOW-ER, *n.* [It. *cavolfiore.*] A variety of *brassica*, or cabbage, having numerous and compact flowers planted on a short stem, and forming a curd-like head, which is the part eaten.

CAU'LI-FORM, *a.* [L. *caulis* and *forma.*] Having the form of a stalk, or herbaceous stem.

CAU'LINE, *a.* [L. *caulis.*] In *botany*, growing immediately on the herbaceous stem or stalk, called *caulis.*

CAULK. *See* CALK.

CAU-MAT'IC, *a.* Of the nature of cauma, which is a simple phlogistic fever.

† CAUP'O-NATE, *v. i.* [L. *cauponor.*] To keep a victualing house.

† CAUP'O-NISE, *v. t.* To sell wine or victuals.

CAUS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be caused, produced, or effected

CAUS'AL, *a.* Relating to a cause or causes; implying or containing a cause or causes; expressing a cause.

CAUS'AL, *n.* In *grammar*, a word that expresses a cause, or introduces the reason.

CAUS-AL'I-TY, *n.* 1. The agency of a cause.—2. In *phrenology*, the faculty of tracing effects to causes.

CAUS'AL-LY, *adv.* According to the order or series of causes.—*Brown.*

CAUS'AL-TY, *n.* Among *miners*, the lighter, earthy parts of ore, carried off by washing.

CAUS-A'TION, *n* The act of causing or producing; the act or agency by which an effect is produced.

CAUS'A-TIVE, *a.* That expresses a cause or reason; also, that effects a cause.

CAUS'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a causative manner.

CAUS-A'TOR, *n.* One who causes or produces an effect.

CAUSE, *n.* [Fr. *cause*; Sp., Port., It. *causa*; L. *causa.*] 1. A suit or action in court; any legal process which a party institutes to obtain his demand. 2. That which produces an effect; that by virtue of which any thing is done; that from which any thing proceeds, and without which it would not exist. 3. The reason or motive that urges, moves, or impels the mind to act or decide. 4. Sake; account. 5. That which a party or nation pursues; or, rather, pursuit, prosecution of an object; as, the *cause* of truth. —6. *Without cause*, without good reason.—SYN. Reason; motive; inducement; incitement.

CAUSE, *v. t.* 1. To produce; to occasion; to bring into existence. 2. To effect by agency, power, or influence.

† CAUSE, *v. i.* To assign insufficient cause.

CAUSED, *pp.* Produced; effected; brought about.

CAUSE'LESS, *a.* 1. Having no cause, or producing agent. 2. Without just ground, reason, or motive.

CAUSE'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without cause or reason.

CAUSE'LESS-NESS, *n.* The state of being causeless.

CAUS'ER, *n.* He that causes; the agent by which an effect is produced.

CAUSE'WAY, } *n.* [Norm. *calsay*; Fr. *chaussée.*] A way
CAUS'EY, } raised above the natural level of the ground by stones, earth, timber, fascines, &c., serving as a dry passage over wet or marshy ground. Also, a road laid regularly with stones.

CAUSE'WAYED, } *a.* Having a causey or raised way
CAU'SEYED, } *Dwight.*

CAU-SID'IC-AL, *a.* [L. *causidicus.*] Pertaining to an advocate, or to the maintenance and defense of suits.

CAUS'ING, *ppr.* Producing; effecting; bringing into being.

CAUS'TIC, } *a.* [Gr. καυστικος.] 1. Burning; corroding;
CAUS'TIC-AL, } destroying the texture of animal flesh.—2. *Figuratively*, severe; as, a *caustic* article in a review.—*Caustic curve*, in *geometry*, a curve to which the rays of light, reflected or refracted by another curve, are tangents. The *catacaustic* is formed by reflection, and the *diacaustic* by refraction. *Gwilt.*—SYN. Stinging; cutting, pungent; searching.

CAUS'TIC, *n.* In *medicine*, any substance which, applied to living animals, acts like fire; an escharotic.—*Lunar caustic*, a nitrate of silver, used as a corrosive.

CAUS-TIC'I-TY, *n.* 1. The quality of acting like fire on animal matter. 2. *Figuratively*, cutting remark; severity.

CAUS'TIC-NESS, *n.* The quality of being caustic.—*Scott.*

† CAU'TEL, *n.* [Fr. *cautel.*] Cunning; wile; caution.—*Shak.*

CAU'TEL-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *cauteleux.*] 1. Cautious; wary: provident. 2. Cunning; treacherous; wily.

CAU'TEL-OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. Cunningly; slily; treacherously.—*Bacon.* 2. Cautiously; warily.—*Brown.*

CAU'TEL-OUS-NESS, *n.* Cautiousness.

CAU'TER, *n.* A searing hot iron.—*Minshew.*

CAU'TER-ISM, *n.* The application of cautery.

CAU-TER-I-ZA'TION, *n.* In *surgery*, the act of burning or searing some morbid part by the application of fire.

CAU'TER-IZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *cauteriser.*] To burn or sear with fire or a hot iron, as morbid flesh.

CAU'TER-IZED, *pp.* or *a.* Burned or seared with a hot iron.

CAU'TER-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Burning, as with a hot iron.

CAU'TER-IZ-ING, *n.* The act of burning, as with a hot iron.

CAU'TER-Y, *n.* [Gr. καυτηριον.] A burning or searing, as of morbid flesh, by a hot iron, which is the *actual* cautery; or by caustic medicines, which is the *potential* cautery.

CAU'TION, *n.* [L. *cautio*; Fr. *caution.*] 1. Provident care; prudence in regard to danger 2. Security for.—*Claren don*; [*rare.*] 3. Provision or security against; measures

taken for security. 4. Precept; exhortation, intended as security or guard against evil. 5. *Vulgarly*, a reason for caution; as, the manner he beat him was a *caution*.—Syn. Care; forethought; forecast; heed; prudence; watchfulness; vigilance; circumspection; anxiety; providence; counsel; advice; warning; admonition.

CĄU'TION, *v. t.* To give notice of danger; to warn; to exhort; to take heed.

CĄU'TION-A-RY, *a.* 1. Containing caution, or warning, to avoid danger. 2. Given as a pledge or in security.

CĄU'TIONĔD, *pp.* Warned; previously admonished.

CĄU'TION-ER, *n.* In *Scots law*, the person who is bound for another to the performance of an obligation.

CĄU'TION-ING, *ppr.* Warning; giving previous notice of danger.

CĄU'TION-RY, *n.* In *Scots law*, the act of giving security for another.

CĄU'TIOUS, *a.* Careful to avoid evils; attentive to examine probable effects and consequences of measures, with a view to avoid danger or misfortune.—Syn. Wary; watchful; vigilant; prudent; circumspect; discreet; heedful; thoughtful; scrupulous; anxious; careful.

CĄU'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* With caution; in a wary, scrupulous manner.

CĄU'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being cautious; watchfulness; provident care; circumspection; prudence with regard to danger.

CAV'AL-CĄDE, *n.* [Fr. *cavalcade.*] A procession of persons on horseback.

CAV-A-LIĔR' (kav-a-leer'), *n.* 1. A horseman, especially an armed horseman; a knight. 2. A gay, sprightly, military man. 3. The appellation of the party of King Charles I. —4. In *fortification*, an elevation of earth, situated ordinarily in the gorge of a bastion, bordered with a parapet, with embrasures.—5. In the *manege*, one who understands horsemanship.

CAV-A-LIĔR', *a.* 1. Gay; sprightly; warlike; brave; generous; [*obs.*] 2. Haughty; disdainful. 3. Pertaining to the cavaliers, or adherents of Charles I.

CAV-A-LIĔR'ISM, *n.* The practice or principles of cavaliers.—*Scott.*

CAV-A-LIĔR'LY, *adv.* Haughtily; arrogantly; disdainfully.

CAV-A-LIĔR'NESS, *n.* Haughtiness; a disdainful manner.

CAV'AL-RY, *n.* [Fr. *cavalerie.*] A body of military troops on horses; a general term, including light-horse, dragoons, and other bodies of men, serving on horseback.

CĂ'VĀTE, *v. t.* To dig out and make hollow; but superseded by *excavate.*

CĂ'VĀ-TĔD, *pp.* Made hollow.

CĂ'VĀ-TING, *ppr.* Making hollow.

CAV-A-TĬ'NA (kav-a-tē'nä), *n.* [It.] In *music*, a short air, without a return or second part, which is sometimes relieved by recitative.

CA-VĀ'ZION (ka-vā'zhun), *n.* [L. *cavo.*] In *architecture*, the underdigging or hollowing of the earth for the foundation of a building.

CĂVE, *n.* [Fr. *cave*; L. *cavea.*] A hollow place in the earth; a subterraneous cavern; a den.

CĂVE, *v. t.* To make hollow.—*Spenser.*

CĂVE, *v. i.* To dwell in a cave.—*Shak.* *To cave in*, to fall in and leave a hollow.—*Forby.*

CĂ'VE-A, *n.* [L.] In *ancient architecture*, a term applied to the dens or stables for wild beasts, under the seats and around the arches of an amphitheatre.—*Elmes.*

CĂ'VE-AT, *n.* [L.] 1. In *law*, a process in a court, especially in a spiritual court, to stop proceedings, as to stop the proving of a will; also, to prevent the institution of a clerk to a benefice.—In *America*, it is used in courts of common law. 2. Intimation of caution; hint; warning; admonition.—3. In *the Patent Laws of the United States*, a notice of intention to apply for the patenting of a particular invention, with a description of the same, which operates as a bar to a similar application from any other quarter, and thus gives the inventor time to perfect his work.

CĂ'VE-AT, *v. i.* To enter a caveat.—*Judge Innes.*

CĂVE-AT EMP'TOR. [L.] Let the purchaser beware; that is, let him examine the quality of what he buys, since the risk lies with him.—*Bouvier.*

CĂ'VE-Ă-TING, *n.* In *fencing*, the shifting of the sword from one side of an adversary to the other.

CĂ'VE-Ă-TOR, *n.* One who enters a caveat.—*Judge Innes.*

CAV'ERN, *n.* [L. *caverna.*] A deep, hollow place in the earth.

CAV'ERNĔD, *a.* 1. Full of caverns, or deep chasms; having caverns. 2. Inhabiting a cavern.

CAV'ERN-OUS, *a.* [L. *cavernosus.*] Hollow; full of caverns, or of cavities.

CA-VERN'Ū-LOUS, *a.* [L. *cavernula.*] Full of little cavities.

CA-VET'TO, *n.* [from It. *cavo.*] In *architecture*, a hollowed molding, whose profile is the quadrant of a circle.—*Gwilt.*

CAV E-ZON, } *n.* [Fr. *caveçon*, or *cavesson.*] A sort of nose-
CAV'ES-SON, } band, which is put on the nose of a horse, to forward the breaking of him.

CA-VIARE' (ka-veer'), } *n.* [Sp. *cabial*; It. *caviale.*] The roes
CAV'I-ĂR (kav'e-ăr), } of certain large fish, prepared and salted. It was considered as a delicacy by some in Shakspeare's time, but was not relished by most. Hence Hamlet says of a certain play, "'Twas *caviare* to the general," *i. e.*, to the common people, who could not relish or understand it.

CAV'I-CORN, *n.* [L. *cavus* and *cornu.*] A name given to ruminant animals having the horns hollowed like a sheath, and planted on a bony process of the front, as the antelope.

CAV'IL, *v. i.* [Sp. *cavilar.*] 1. To raise captious and frivolous objections; to find fault without good reason; to carp; to censure. 2. To advance futile objections, or to frame sophisms, for the sake of victory in an argument.

CAV'IL, *v. t.* To receive or treat with objections. [*Not usual.*]

CAV'IL, *n.* False or frivolous objections; a fallacious kind of reason.

CAV'IL-ER, *n.* One who cavils; one who is apt to raise captious objections; a captious disputant.

CAV'IL-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Raising frivolous objections.

CAV'IL-ING, *n.* The raising of frivolous objections.

CAV'IL-ING-LY, *adv.* In a caviling manner.

CAV'IL-ING-NESS, *n.* The disposition to cavil.

CAV-IL-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *cavillatio.*] The act or practice of caviling, or raising frivolous objections.

CAV'IL-OUS, *a.* Captious; unfair in argument; apt to object without good reason.

CAV'IL-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a cavilous manner; captiously.

CAV'IL-OUS-NESS, *n.* Captiousness; disposition or aptitude to raise frivolous objections.

CAV'IN, *n.* [Fr.] In the *military art*, a hollow way, or natural hollow, adapted to cover troops.

CAV'I-TY, *n.* [L. *cavitas.*] A hollow place; hollowness; an opening, or aperture.

CAV'O-LIN-ĪTE, *n.* A variety of nepheline, which see.

CĂ'VY, *n.* A genus of quadrupeds, embracing the guinea pig, holding a middle place between the *murine* and *leporine* tribes.

CĄW, *v. i.* [Sax. *ceo.*] To cry like a crow, rook, or raven.

CĄW'ING, *n.* The cry of the crow, rook, or raven.

CĄWK, } *n.* A name given by miners to an opaque massive
CĄUK, } or compact variety of sulphate of baryta.

CĄWK'Y, *a.* Pertaining to cawk; like cawk.—*Woodward.*

CĂX'ON, *n.* A cant expression for a wig.

CĂX'ŌU, *n.* [Sp. *caxa*, *cazon.*] A chest of ores of any metal that has been burned, ground, and washed, and is ready to be refined.

CĂY-ENNE'-PEP'PER, *n.* A very pungent kind of pepper; red pepper, or capsicum.

CĂY'MAN, *n.* An animal of the genus *lacerta*, found in the West Indies; the alligator.

CA-ZĬĊ', } (ca-zeek'), *n.* The title of a king or chief
CA-ZĬQUE', } among several tribes of Indians in America.

CĒASE, *v. i.* [Fr. *cesser.*] 1. To stop moving, acting, or speaking; to leave off; to give over. 2. To fail; to be wanting. 3. To stop; to be at an end; as, the remembrance of them shall *cease*. 4. To abstain; to desist; to discontinue.

CĒASE, *v. t.* To put a stop to; to put an end to.—*Milton.*

† CĒASE, *n.* Extinction.—*Shak.*

CĒASED (ceest), *pp.* Stopped; ended.

CĒASE'LESS, *a.* 1. Without a stop or pause; incessant, continual; without intermission. 2. Endless; enduring forever.

CĒASE'LESS-LY, *adv.* Incessantly; perpetually.

CĒAS'ING, *ppr.* Stopping; ending; desisting; failing.

CĒAS'ING, *n.* Cessation; stopping; desisting; pause; intermission.

CE-CHĪN' (che-keen'), *n.* A coin of Italy and Barbary *See* Zechin.

* CĒ'CI-TY, *n.* [L. *cæcitas.*] Blindness.—*Brown.*

† CE-CŪ'TIEN-CY, *n.* Tendency to blindness.

CĒ'DAR, *n.* [L. *cedrus.*] A tree.

CĒ'DAR-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a cedar.

CĒ'DARĔD, *a.* Covered or furnished with cedars.—*Milton.*

CĒ'DARN, *a.* Pertaining to the cedar.—*Milton.*

CĒDE, *v. t.* [Fr. *ceder.*] 1. To yield up to another. 2. To relinquish and grant.—Syn. To surrender; give up; resign; transfer; deliver.

CĒD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Yielded; surrendered; given up.

CE-DIL'LA, *n.* A mark used on the French *c* (thus, ç), to show that it is to be sounded like *s*.

CĒD'ING, *ppr.* Yielding; giving up.

CĒ'DRAT, *n.* A species of citron-tree.

CĒ'DRINE, *a.* Belonging to cedar.

CĒ'DRY, *a.* Having the color or properties of cedar

† CED'Ū-LE, *n.* A scroll; a writing.—*Cotgrave.*

CED'Ū-OUS, *a.* Fit to be felled.—*Evelyn.*

CĒIL (seel), *v. t.* [Sp. *cielo.*] To overlay or cover the inner roof of a building; or to cover the top or roof of a room

CĒILĔD, *pp.* or *a.* Overlaid with timber, or with plastering

CĒIL'ING, *ppr.* Covering the top of a room or building.

* *See Synonsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*- Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FĀR, FĄLL, WHĄT;—PRĘY;—MARĪNE, BIRD;—MÖVE, BOOK,

CĔIL'ING, *n.* 1 The upper horizontal or curved surface of an apartment, opposite the floor; the covering which overlays the inner roof of a building, or the t mbers which form the top of a room.—2. In *ship-building*, the inside planks of a ship.

CĔIL'INGED, *a.* Furnished with a ceiling.—*Wordsworth.*

CEL'AN-DINE, *n.* [D. *celedonie.*] A plant, swallow-wort, horned or prickly poppy.

CEL'A-TŪRE, *n.* [L. *cælatura.*] 1. The act or art of engraving or embossing. 2. That which is engraved.

CĒL'E-BRANT, *n.* One who performs a public religious act; applied particularly to the officiating priest in any service of the Roman Catholic Church.

CEL'E-BRĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *celebrer;* L. *celebro.*] 1. To praise; to extol; to commend; to give praise to; to make famous. 2. To distinguish by solemn rites; to keep holy. 3. To honor or distinguish by ceremonies and marks of joy and respect. 4. To mention in a solemn manner, whether of joy or sorrow.

CEL'E-BRĀ-TED, *pp.* 1. Praised; extolled; honored. 2. *a.* Having celebrity.—Syn. Famous; renowned; illustrious; distinguished.

CEL'E-BRĀ-TING, *ppr.* Praising; honoring.

CEL-E-BRĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Solemn performance; a distinguishing by solemn rites. 2. A distinguishing by ceremonies, or by marks of joy or respect. 3. Praise; renown; honor, fame, or distinction bestowed.

CEL'E-BRĀ-TOR, *n.* One who celebrates.

CE-LĒ'BRI-OUS, *a.* Famous; renowned. [*Little used.*]

CE-LĒ'BRI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With praise or renown. [*Little used.*]

CE-LĒ'BRI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Fame; renown. [*Little used.*]

CE-LEB'RI-TY, *n.* [L. *celebritas.*] 1. Fame; renown; the distinction or honor publicly bestowed on a nation or individual, on character or exploits. 2. Public and splendid transaction, [*obsolete*].

CEL'E-RĬ. *See* Celery.

CE-LĒ'RI-AC, *n.* A variety of celery, called, also, the *turnip-rooted celery. See* Celery.

CE-LER'I-TY, *n.* [L. *celeritas.*] 1. Rapidity of motion or movement.—Syn. Quickness; speed; swiftness; fleetness; velocity.

CEL'E-RY, *n.* [Fr. *celeri.*] A plant, a species of *apium*, cultivated for the table.

CE-LES'TIAL (se-lest'yal), *a.* [L. *cælestis.*] 1. Heavenly; belonging or relating to heaven; dwelling in heaven. 2. Belonging to the upper regions, or visible heaven. 3. Descending from heaven.

CE-LES'TIAL, *n.* An inhabitant of heaven.—*Pope.*

CE-LES'TIAL-IZE, *v. t.* To make celestial.

CE-LES'TIAL-IZED (se-lest'yal-izd), *pp.* Made celestial.—*Quar. Rev.*

CE-LES'TIAL-LY, *adv.* In a heavenly or transporting manner.

† CE-LES'TI-FY, *v. t.* To communicate something of a heavenly nature to any thing.

CEL'ES-TIN, } *n.* In *mineralogy*, native sulphate of stron-
CEL'ES-TINE, } tian.

CEL'ES-TINS, *n. pl.* A religious order, founded by Celestin V., in the thirteenth century.

CĒ'LI-AC, *a.* [L. *cæliacus.*] Pertaining to the lower belly, or intestines.

* CE-LIB'A-CY or CEL'I-BA-CY, *n.* [L. *cælebs, cælibatus.*] An unmarried state; a single life.

CEL'I-BATE, *n.* 1. The state of being unmarried.—*Hall.* 2. A person who is unmarried.

CEL-ID-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* A description of apparent spots on the disk of the sun, or on planets.

CELL, *n.* [L. *cella.*] 1. A small or close apartment, as in a prison, or a bath. 2. A cottage; a cave; a small or mean place of residence. 3. A small cavity or hollow place, variously applied.—4. In *botany*, a hollow place in a pericarp, particularly in a capsule, in which seeds are lodged. —5. In *anatomy*, a little bag, or bladder, containing fluid or other matter. 6. A religious house.—7. In *ancient architecture*, the *cell* or *cella* was the part of a temple within the walls.

CEL'LAR, *n.* [L. *cellarium.*] A room under a house or other building, used as a repository of liquors, provisions, and other stores for a family.

CEL'LAR-AGE, *n.* 1. The room for a cellar; a cellar, or cellars. 2. Charge for storage in a cellar.—*Smart.*

CEL-LA-RET', *n.* A case of cabinet-work, for holding bottles of liquors.

CEL'LAR-IST, } *n.* An officer in a monastery who has the
CEL'LAR-ER, } care of the cellar.

† CEL'LER-ER, *n.* A butler.

CEL-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *cella* and *fero.*] Bearing or producing cells.

CEL'LU-LAR, *a.* [L. *cellula.*] Consisting of cells, or containing cells.—*Kirwan.* The *cellular membrane*, or *tissue*, in *animal bodies*, is composed of an infinite number of minute cells, communicating with each other.—*Cellular tissue*, in *plants*, that kind of elementary organic matter which answers to the flesh in animals.

CEL'LU-LAR, *n.* A plant having no spiral vessels, and which is flowerless.—*Lindley.*

CEL'LU-LĀ-TED, *a.* Formed with cells.—*Caldwell.*

† CEL'LULE, *n.* A little cell.

CEL-LU-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *cellula* and *fero.*] Bearing or producing little cells.

CEL'LU-LŌSE, *a.* Containing cells.

CELS'I-TUDE, *n.* [L. *celsitudo.*] Height; elevation.—*Chaucer.*

CELT, *n.* One of the primitive inhabitants of the South of Europe. *See* Celtic.

CELT-I-BE'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Celtiberia.

CELT-I-BE'RI-AN, *n.* An inhabitant of Celtiberia

CELTIC, *a.* [W. *Celt.*] Pertaining to the primitive inhabitants of the South and West of Europe, or to the early inhabitants of Italy, Gaul, Spain. and Britain.

CELTIC, *n.* The language of the Celts.

CELT'I-CISM, *n.* The manners and customs of the Celts —*Warton.*

CELTIS, *n.* The nettle-tree, of several species.

CEM'ENT, *n.* [L. *cæmentum.*] 1. Any glutinous or other substance, capable of uniting bodies in close cohesion. 2. Bond of union; that which unites firmly. 3. Powders, or pastes, surrounding bodies in pots and crucibles, for chemical purposes. Pronounced *Ce-ment'* by Brande and Smart.

CE-MENT', *v. t.* 1. To unite by the application of matter that produces cohesion of bodies. 2. To unite firmly or closely; as, to *cement* friendship.

CE-MENT', *v. i.* To unite or become solid; to unite and cohere.

CEM-ENT-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of cementing; the act of uniting by a suitable substance.—2. In *chemistry*, a process which consists in surrounding a solid body with the powder of other substances, and heating the whole to redness. Iron is thus converted into steel. glass into porcelain, &c. *Brande.*

CE-MENTA-TO-RY, *a.* Cementing; having the quality of uniting firmly.

CE-MENTED, *pp.* or *a.* United by cement; changed by cement; firmly united; consolidated.

CE-MENTER, *n.* The person or thing that cements.

CE-MENTING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uniting by cement, changing by means of a cement; uniting closely; consolidating.

CEM-ENT-I"TIOUS (sem-en-tish'us), *a.* Having the quality of cementing; conglutinating; tending to unite or consolidate.

CEM'E-TER-Y, *n.* [L. *cæmeterium.*] A place where the dead bodies of human beings are buried.

CEN and CIN denote kinsfolk.—*Gibson.*

* CEN'A-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *cænatorius.*] Pertaining or relating to supper.—*Brown.*

CEN'O-BITE, *n.* [Gr. *κοινοβιοτης.*] One of a religious order who live in a convent, or in community.

CEN-O-BIT'IC, } *a.* Living in community, as men be
CEN-O-BIT'IC-AL, } longing to a convent.

CĒ'NO-BY, *n.* A place where persons live in community. *Buck.*

CEN'O-TAPH (sen'o-taf), *n.* [Gr. *κενοταφιον.*] An empty tomb erected in honor of some deceased person; a monument erected to one who is buried elsewhere.

CENSE (sens), *n.* [L. *census.*] 1. A public rate or tax *Bacon.* 2. Condition; rank; [*obs.*]—*Ben Jonson.*

CENSE, *v. t.* [Fr. *encenser.*] To perfume with odors from burning substances.

CENSER, *n.* [Fr. *encensoir.*] A vase or pan in which incense is burned.

CENSING, *ppr.* Perfuming with odors.

CEN'SION (sen'shun), *n.* [L. *censio.*] A rate, tax, or assessment.—*J. Hall.*

CEN'SOR, *n.* [L. *censor.*] 1. An officer in ancient Rome, whose business was to register the effects of the citizens, to inspect their manners, and impose taxes. 2. One who is empowered to examine all manuscripts and books, before they are committed to the press. 3. One who is given to censure.

CEN'SOR-LĪKE, *a.* Censorious; austere.—*Cotgrave.*

CEN-SŌ'RI-AL, } *a.* 1. Belonging to a censor, or to the cor
CEN-SŌ'RI-AN, } rection of public morals. 2. Full of censure. *See* Censorious, the proper word.

CEN-SŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* 1. Addicted to censure; apt to blame or condemn; severe in making remarks on others, or on their writings or manners. 2. Implying or expressing censure.—Syn. Fault-finding; carping; caviling; captious, severe; condemnatory.

CEN-SŌ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a censorious manner.

CEN-SŌ'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Disposition to blame and condemn; the habit of censuring or reproaching. 2. The quality of being censorious.

CEN'SOR-SHIP, *n.* The office or dignity of a censor; the time during which a censor holds his office.

CEN'SU-AL (sen'shu-al), *a.* [L. *censualis.*] Relating to, or containing a census; liable to be rated.

CEN'SUR-A-BLE (sen'shu-ra-bl), *a.* [*See* CENSURE.] Worthy of censure.—SYN. Blamable; culpable; faulty; reprehensible; blameworthy.

CEN'SUR-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Blamableness; fitness to be censured.—*Whitlock.*

CEN'SUR-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner worthy of blame.

CEN'SURE (sen'shur), *n.* [L. *censura*; Fr. *censure.*] 1. In *old writers*, a mere estimate or judgment, [*obs.*] 2. The act of blaming or finding fault, and condemning as wrong. 3. Judicial sentence; judgment that condemns.—SYN. Blame; reproof; condemnation; reprobation; disapproval; disapprobation; reprehension; animadversion; reprimand; reflection; dispraise; abuse.

CEN'SURE (sen'shur), *v. t.* [Fr. *censurer.*] 1. To find fault with and condemn as wrong; to blame; to express disapprobation of. 2. To condemn by a judicial sentence, as in ecclesiastical affairs. 3. To estimate.—*Shak.*, [*not in use.*]

† CEN'SURE, *v. i.* To judge.

CEN'SURED, *pp.* Blamed; reproved; condemned.

CEN'SUR-ING, *ppr.* Blaming; finding fault with; condemning.

CEN'SUS, *n.* [L. from *censeo.* *See* CENSE.] 1. In *ancient Rome*, an authentic declaration made before the censors, by the citizens, of their names and places of abode. 2. In *the United States of America*, an enumeration of the inhabitants, taken by public authority.

CENT, *n.* [Fr. *cent.*] 1. A hundred.—In *commerce, per cent.* denotes a certain rate by the hundred.—2. In *the United States of America*, a copper coin, whose value is the hundredth part of a dollar.

CENT'AGE, *n.* Rate by the cent or hundred.

CEN'TAUR, *n.* [L. *centaurus.*] 1. In *mythology*, a fabulous being, supposed to be half man and half horse. 2. One of the constellations of the southern hemisphere.

CEN'TAUR-LĪKE, *a.* Having the appearance of a centaur.

CEN'TAUR-ĪZE, *v. i.* To perform the acts of, or to be like a centaur; to be a man and act like a brute.—*Young.*

CEN'TAU-RY, *n.* [L. *centaurea.*] The popular name of numerous plants, generally herbaceous.

CEN-TE-NĀ'RI-AN, *n.* A person a hundred years old.—*Trans. of Malte-Brun.*

CEN'TE-NA-RY, *n.* [L. *centenarius.*] The number of a hundred.

CEN'TE-NA-RY, *a.* Relating to a hundred; consisting of a hundred.

CEN-TEN'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *centum.*] 1. Consisting of a hundred years, or completing that term. 2. Pertaining to a hundred years. 3. Happening every hundred years.

CEN'TER, } *n.* [Gr. *κεντρον.*] 1. A point equally distant
CEN'TRE, } from the extremities of a line, figure, or body; the middle point or place of any thing. 2. The middle or central object.—In *an army*, the body of troops occupying the place in the line between the wings. 3. A single body or house.—*Center of gravity*, the part about which the parts of a body exactly balance each other, so that when that point is supported the whole body is supported.

CEN'TER, } *v. t.* 1. To place on a center; to fix on a cen-
CEN'TRE, } tral point. 2. To collect to a point.

CEN'TER, } *v. i.* 1. To be collected to a point. 2. To be
CEN'TRE, } collected to a point; to rest on. 3. To be placed in the middle.

CEN'TER-BIT, } *n.* An instrument turning on a center,
CEN'TRE-BIT, } for boring holes.

CEN'TERED, } *pp.* Collected to a point or center; fixed on
CEN'TRED, } a central point.

CEN'TER-ING, *n.* In *architecture*, the temporary frame on which an arch is supported during its construction.—*Brande.*

CEN'TER-ING, } *ppr.* Placing on the center; collecting to
CEN'TRING, } a point.

CEN-TES'I-MAL, *a.* [L. *centesimus.*] The hundredth. As a *noun*, the next step of progression after decimal in the arithmetic of fractions.

CEN-TES-I-MĀ'TION, *n.* A military punishment for desertion, mutiny, or the like, where one person in a hundred is selected for execution.

† CENTESM, *n.* [L. *centesimus.*] The hundredth part of an integer or thing.

CEN-TI-CIP'I-OUS, *a.* Having a hundred heads.

CEN-TIFI-DOUS, *a.* Divided into a hundred parts.

CEN-TI-FŌ'LI OUS, *a.* [L. *centum* and *folium.*] Having a hundred leaves.

CEN'TI-GRADE, *a.* [L. *centum* and *gradus.*] Having a hundred degrees.—*Centigrade thermometer*, a thermometer having the distance between the freezing and boiling points of water divided into 100 degrees.

CEN'TI-GRAMME, *n.* [L. *centum* and *gramme.*] In *French measure*, the hundredth part of a *gramme.*

CEN-TIL'I-TER, } *n.* [L. *centum*, and Fr. *litre*, or *litron.*]
CEN'TI-LI-TRE, } The hundredth part of a *litre.*

CEN-TIL'O-QUY, *n.* A hundred-fold discourse.—*Burton.*

CEN-TIME' (sän-teem'), *n.* [Fr.] The hundredth part of a franc.

CEN-TIME-TER, } *n.* [L. *centum*, and Gr. *μετρον.*] In
CEN'TI-MĒ-TRE, } *French measure*, the hundredth part of a *metre.*

† CEN-TIN'O-DY, *n.* Knotgrass.

CEN'TI-PED, *n.* [L. *centipeda.*] A term applied to insects having a great number of feet.

CEN'TI-PEE, for *centiped*, is not used.

CENT'NER, *n.* [L. *centum, centenarius.*] In *metallurgy* and *assaying*, a weight divisible first into a hundred parts, and then into smaller ones.

CEN'TO, *n.* [L.] A composition formed by verses or passages from different authors, disposed in a new order.

CEN'TRAL, *a.* [L. *centralis.*] Relating to the center; placed in the center or middle; containing the center, or pertaining to the parts near the center.—*Central forces*, in *mechanics*, the two antagonist forces (the centripetal and centrifugal) by whose united action bodies are caused to revolve round a central point.

CEN-TRAL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being central.

CEN-TRAL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* Act of centralizing.

CEN'TRAL-ĪZE, *v. t.* To draw to a central point; to bring to a center.

CEN'TRAL-LY, *adv.* With regard to the center; in a central manner.

CEN'TRE. *See* CENTER.

CEN'TRIC, *a.* Placed in the center or middle.

CEN'TRIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a central position.

CEN'TRIC-AL-NESS, *n.* Situation in the center.

CEN-TRIFU-GAL, *a.* [L. *centrum* and *fugio.*] Tending to recede from the center.—The *centrifugal force* of a body is that force by which all bodies moving round another body in a curve tend to fly off from the axis of their motion.—2. In *botany*, expanding first at the summit, and later at the base, like a flower.

CEN-TRIPE-TAL, *a.* [L. *centrum* and *peto.*] Tending toward the center.—*Centripetal force* is that force which draws or impels a body toward some point as a center.—2. In *botany*, expanding first at the base, and afterward at the summit, as a flower.

CEN-TUM'VIR, *n.*; *pl.* CENTUM'VIRI. [L. *centum* and *vir.*] A name given to certain judges selected in ancient Rome, by the prætor, to decide common causes among the people. At first three were taken for each tribe, making 105, though, for the sake of the round number, they were called *Centumviri.* The number was afterward increased to 180 but without a change of their name.—*Smith's Dict.*

CEN-TUM'VI-RAL, *a.* Pertaining to the centumviri.

CEN-TUM'VI-RATE, *n.* The office of a centumvir.

CEN'TU-PLE, *a.* [Fr.] A hundred fold.

CEN'TU-PLE, *v. t.* To multiply a hundred fold.

CEN-TŪ'PLI-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *centum* and *plicatus.*] To make a hundred fold.

CEN-TŪ'RI-AL, *a.* Relating to a century, or a hundred years.—*J. Woodbridge.*

CEN-TŪ'RI-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *centurio.*] To divide into hundreds.

CEN-TŪ'RI-Ā-TOR, } *n.* [Fr. *centuriateur.*] An historian
CEN'TU-RIST, } who distinguishes time into centuries.

CEN-TŪ'RI-ON, *n.* [L. *centurio.*] Among the *Romans*, a military officer who commanded a hundred men.

CEN'TU-RY (sent'yu-re), *n.* [L. *centuria.*] 1. In *a general sense*, a hundred. 2. A division of the Roman people; a company consisting of a hundred men. 3. A period of a hundred years.

CEOL. [Sax. *a ship*; L. *celox*, or Eng. *keel.*] This word is sometimes found prefixed to names.

CEPH-AL-AL'GIC, *a.* Relating to headache.

CEPH'AL-AL-GY, *n.* [Gr. *κεφαλαλγια.*] The headache.

CE-PHAL'IC, *a.* [Gr. *κεφαλικος.*] Pertaining to the head.

CE-PHAL'IC, *n.* A medicine for headache or other disorder in the head.

CEPH'AL-O-EX-TRAC'TOR, *n.* An instrument to extract a fetus by clasping the head.—*Casanova.*

CEPH'AL-O-POD, *n.* [Gr. *κεφαλη*, head, and *ποδα*, the feet.] In *natural history*, an animal belonging to one of the divisions of the mollusca, characterized by a distinct head, surrounded by a circle of long arms, by which it crawls and seizes objects. The cuttle-fish is one of these animals.

CEPH-A-LO-POD'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the cephalopodous
CEPH-A-LOP'O-DOUS, } mollusca, *e. g.*, the cuttle-fish.

CE-PHE'US, *n.* A constellation in the northern hemisphere.

CE'PHUS, *n.* A water fowl of the duck kind; also, a species of monkey, the *mona.*

CE-RĀ'CEOUS (se-rā'shus), *a.* Wax-like; partaking of the nature of wax.

CER'A-SIN, *n.* [L. *cerasus.*] Any gummy substance which swells in cold water, but does not readily dissolve in it.

CER'A-SĪTE, *n.* [L. *cerasum.*] 1. A potrifaction resembling a cherry. 2. The native muriate of lead, a rare mineral found in Somersetshire, England.—*Dana.*

CE-RAS'TĒS, *n.* [Gr. κεραστης.] In *zoology*, a genus of poisonous African serpents with small horns.—*Brande.*

CĒ'RATE, *n.* [L. *ceratum.*] A thick kind of ointment, composed of wax and oil, with other ingredients.

CĒ'RĀ-TED, *a.* [L. *ceratus.*] Covered with wax.

CER'A-TRIN, *n.* The bitter principle in Iceland moss

CER'BE-RUS, *n.* [L.] In *mythology*, a monster in the form of a dog, who guarded the entrance to the infernal regions, and was represented by different ancient writers as having three, fifty, and even a hundred heads.

CĒRE, *n.* The naked skin that covers the base of the bill in some birds, as in those of the hawk tribe.

CĒRE, *v. t.* [L. *cera.*] To wax, or cover with wax.

CĒ'RE-AL, *a.* [from *Ceres.*] Pertaining to edible grain, as wheat, rye, &c.—*Humboldt.*

CE-RE-Ā'LI-A, *n. pl.* A technical term for the edible grains.

† CE-RE-Ā'LI-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to corn.—*Sir T. Brown.*

CER-E-BEL'LUM, *n.* [L. *cerebellum.*] The hinder and lower part of the brain, or the little brain.

CER'E-BRAL, } *a.* [L. *cerebrum*, the brain.] Pertaining to
CER'E-BRĪNE, } the *cerebrum*, or brain.

CER'E-BRUM, *n.* [L.] The front and larger part of the brain.

CĒRE'CLOTH, *n.* [L. *cera*, and *cloth.*] A cloth smeared with melted wax, or with some glutinous matter.

CĒR'ED (seerd), *pp.* Spread over with melted wax.

CĒRE'MENT, *n.* [L. *cera.*] Cloths dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies were infolded when embalmed.

CER-E-MŌ'NI-AL, *a.* 1. Relating to ceremony, or external rite; ritual. 2. Formal; observant of old forms.—*Dryden.* [In this latter sense, *ceremonious* is now used.]

CER'E-MŌ'NI-AL, *n.* 1. Outward form; a system of rules and ceremonies, enjoined by law or established by custom, whether in religious worship, in social intercourse, or in the courts of princes. 2. The book containing the rules prescribed to be observed on solemn occasions.

CER-E-MŌ'NI-AL-LY, *adv.* In a ceremonial or formal manner.

CER-E-MŌ'NI-AL-NESS, *n.* Ceremonial.

CER-E-MŌ'NI-OUS, *a.* 1. Consisting of outward forms and rites. [In this sense, *ceremonial* is now used.] 2. Full of ceremony, or solemn forms. 3. According to the rules and forms prescribed or customary; civil; formally respectful. 4. Formal; according to the rules of civility. 5. Formal; exact; precise; too observant of forms.

CER-E-MŌ'NI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a ceremonious manner; formally; with due forms.

CER-E-MŌ'NI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The use of customary forms; the practice of too much ceremony; great formality in manners.

CER'E-MO-NY, *n.* [L., Sp., It., Port. *ceremonia.*] 1. Outward rite; external form in religion. 2. Forms of civility; rules established by custom for regulating social intercourse. 3. The forms established for the purpose of civility or magnificence, as in levees of princes, the reception of embassadors, &c.—*Master of ceremonies*, an officer who regulates the forms to be observed by the company or attendants on a public occasion.

CĒRE-O-LĪTE, *n.* [L. *cera*, and Gr. λιθος.] A substance which in appearance and softness resembles wax; sometimes confounded with *steatite.*

CĒ'RE-OUS, *a.* [L. *cereus.*] Waxen; like wax.—*Gayton.*

CĒ'RĒS, *n.* [L.] 1. In *mythology*, the inventor or goddess of corn, or, rather, the name of corn deified. 2. One of the asteroids. It was discovered by M. Piozzi, in 1801.

CĒ'RIN, *n.* [L. *cera.*] 1. A peculiar waxy substance obtained from grated cork when boiled in alcohol. 2. The part of common wax which dissolves in alcohol. 3. A variety of the mineral allanite.

CE-RIN'THI-ANS, *n. pl.* The earliest branch of the Gnostic sect of heretics, so called from Cerinthus.

CĒ'RĪTE, *n.* [*See* CERIUM.] The silicious oxyd of cerium, a rare mineral, of a pale rose-red color, with a tinge of yellow.

CĒ'RI-UM, *n.* [from *Ceres.*] A metal discovered in Sweden, in the mineral cerite.

CER'NU-OUS, *a.* [L. *cernuus.*] In *botany*, having the top curved downward.

CE-RO-GRAPH'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to cerography.

CE-ROG'RA-PHIST, *n.* One who is versed in or who practices cerography.

CE-ROG'RA-PHY, *n.* [L. *cera*, and Gr. γραφω.] 1. A writing on wax. 2. The art of engraving on wax, spread on a sheet of copper, from which a stereotype plate is taken.

CE-RŌ'MA, *n.* In *ancient architecture*, that part of the ancient baths and gymnasia in which bathers and wrestlers used to anoint themselves with a composition of oil and wax.

CER'O-MAN-CY, *n.* Divination by dropping melted wax in water.

CE-ROON', *n.* [from the Spanish.] A bale or package made of skins.

CE-RO-PLAS'TIC, *n.* In *sculpture*, the art of modeling or of forming models in wax.—*Elmes.*

CĒ'ROTE, *n.* The same with *cerate.*

CER'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the *cerris*, or bitter oak.

CER'RIS, *n.* [L.] The bitter oak.

CER'TAIN (ser'tin), *a.* (Fr. *certain.*] 1. That can not be denied; existing in fact and truth. 2. Assured in mind; having no doubts; followed by *of*, before a noun. 3. Unfailing; always producing the intended effect. 4. Not doubtful or casual; really existing; as, the reward is *certain.* 5. Established and settled; as, to perform a *certain* task daily. 6. Particular; as, "a *certain* creditor has two debtors."—SYN. Sure; true; undeniable; unquestionable; undoubted; plain; indubitable, indisputable, incontrovertible; competent; unhesitating; undoubting; regular; constant; fixed; stated; determinate.

† CER'TAIN, *n.* Quantity; part.—*Chaucer.*

CER'TAIN-LY, *adv.* 1. Without doubt or question; in truth and fact. 2. Without failure.

CER'TAIN-NESS, *n.* Certainty, which see.

CER'TAIN-TY (ser'tin-te), *n.* 1. A fixed or real state; truth, fact. 2. Full assurance of mind; exemption from doubt. 3. Exemption from failure; as, the *certainty* of an event, or of the success of a medicine. 4. Regularity; settled state.

† CER'TĒS, *adv.* Certainly; in truth; verily.—*Chaucer.*

CER-TIF'I-CATE, *n.* [Fr. *certificat.*] 1. A written testimony not sworn to; a declaration in writing, signed by the party, and intended to verify a fact. 2. A written declaration, under the hand or seal, or both, of some public officer, to be used as evidence in a court, or to substantiate a fact.

CER-TIF'I-CĀTE, *v. t.* or *i.* 1. To give a certificate; to lodge a certificate with the proper officer, for the purpose of being exempted from the payment of taxes.—*New England.* 2. To give a certificate to, acknowledging one to be a parishioner.—*Blackstone.* 3. To verify by certificate.

CER-TIF'I-CĀ-TED, *pp.* Declared; verified by a certificate.

CER-TIF'I-CĀ-TING, *ppr.* Furnishing with a certificate; verifying by a certificate.

CER-TI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of certifying.

CER'TI-FIED, *pp.* or *a.* Testified to in writing; assured, made certain; informed.

CER'TI-FI-ER, *n.* One who certifies, or assures.

CER'TI-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *certifier.*] 1. To testify to in writing; to make a declaration in writing, under hand, or hand and seal; to make known or establish a fact. 2. To give certain information *to.* 3. To give certain information *of.*

CER'TI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Giving a written testimony, or certificate; giving certain notice; making certainly known.

CER-TIO-RA'RI, *n.* [Low L. *certioror.*] A writ issuing out of chancery, or other superior court, to call up the records of an inferior court, or remove a cause there depending.

CER'TI-TŪDE, *n.* [Low L. *certitudo.*] Certainty; assurance; freedom from doubt.—*Dryden.*

† CERULE, *a.* [L. *cæruleus.*] Blue.—*Dyer.*

CE-RŪ'LE-AN, } *a.* [L. *cæruleus.*] Sky-colored; blue.
CE-RŪ'LE-OUS, }

CER-U-LĪF'IC, *a.* Producing a blue, or sky-color.

CER'U-LIN, *n.* Indigo dissolved in sulphuric acid; used in dying Saxon blue.

CE-RŪ'MEN, *n.* [L. *cera.*] The wax or yellow matter secreted by the ear.

CE'RUSE, *n.* [Fr. *ceruse.*] White-lead; a carbonate of lead, produced by exposing the metal in thin plates to the vapor of vinegar.

CE'RŪSED (se'rūst), *a.* Washed with a preparation of white-lead.

CER'VI-CAL, *a.* [L. *cervicalis.*] Belonging to the neck.

CER'VINE, *a.* [L. *cervinus.*] Pertaining to the deer, or to animals of the genus *cervus.*

CE-SA'RE-AN, *a.* The *Cesarean* operation is the taking of a child from the womb by cutting; an operation which is said to have brought Julius Cesar into the world.

CES-PI-TĪ'TIOUS (-tish'us), *a.* [L. *cespes.*] Pertaining to turf; made of turf.—*Gough.*

CES'PI-TŌSE, *a.* [L. *cespes.*] In *botany*, growing in tufts.

CES'PI-TOUS, *a.* Pertaining to turf; turfy.

† CESS, as a *noun*, a rate or tax, and as a *verb*, to rate or lay a tax, is, probably, a corruption of *assess*, or from the same root.—*Spenser.*

CESS, } *Out of all cesse* (sans cesse), is out of all stay; ex-
CESSE, } cessively.—*Shak.*

† CESS, *v. i.* [L. *cesso.*] 1. To cease.—*Spenser; [obs.]* 2. To neglect a legal duty.

† CESS, *v. t.* To rate.—*Spenser.*

CESS'-POOL, *n.* A cavity sunk in the earth to receive and retain the sediment of water conveyed in drains.

CESS'ANT, *a.* Ceasing; intermitting action.—*Montague.*

CES-SA'TION, *n.* [L. *cessatio.*] A ceasing or suspension of the operation, force, or effect of any thing.—*Cessation of arms*, a truce.—SYN. Stop; rest; stay; pause; discontinuance; intermission; interval; respite; interruption, recess; remission.

CES-SA'VIT, *n.* [L.] In *law*, a writ given by statute, to recover lands, when the tenant or occupier has *ceased* for two years to perform the service, which constitutes the condition of his tenure.

CES'SER, *n.* A ceasing; a neglect to perform services or payment for two years.—*Blackstone.*

CES-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The act of giving way, or receding. —*Digby.* [*Little used.*]

CES'SI-BLE, *a.* Giving way; yielding; easy to give way.

CES'SION (sesh'un), *n.* [L. *cessio.*] 1. The act of giving way; a yielding to force or impulse. 2. A yielding, or surrender, as of property, or rights, to another person.—3. In the *civil law*, a voluntary surrender of a person's effects to his creditors, to avoid imprisonment.—4. In *ecclesiastical law*, the leaving of a benefice without dispensation, or being otherwise qualified.—SYN. Transfer; conveyance.

CES'SION-A-RY, *a.* Having surrendered effects.

† CESS'MENT, *n.* An assessment or tax.

CES'SOR, *n.* [L. *cesso.*] 1. In *law*, he that neglects, for two years, to perform the service by which he holds lands, so that he incurs the danger of the writ of cessavit. 2. An assessor or taxer.

CEST, *n.* A lady's girdle.—*Collins.*

CEST'US, *n.* [L.] The girdle of Venus, or marriage-girdle, among the *Greeks* and *Romans.*

CE-SŪ'RA or CE-SŪ'RA, *n.* [L. *cæsura.*] A pause in verse, so introduced as to aid the recital, and render the versification more melodious. It divides a verse or line into equal or unequal parts.

CE-SŪ'RAL, *a.* Pertaining to the cesura.

CE-TĀ'CE-A, *n. pl.* } In *natural history*, terms applied to the
CE-TĀ'CEAN, *n.* } order of cetaceous animals; marine mammalia.—*Bell.*

CE-TĀ'CEOUS (se-tā'shus), *a.* [L. *cete.*] Pertaining to the cetacea; belonging to the whale kind.

CĒ'TATE, *n.* A compound of cetic acid with a base.

CETE-RA€H, *n.* A name of a species of *asplenium.*

CĒ'TI€, *a.* [L. *cetus.*] Pertaining to the whale.

CĒ'TIN, *n.* [L. *cetus.*] A name given to pure spermaceti.

CET-O-LOG'I€-AL, *a.* Pertaining to cetology.

CE-TOL'O-GIST, *n.* One who is versed in the natural history of the whale and its kindred animals.

CE-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. κητος and λογος.] The doctrine or natural history of cetaceous animals.

CĒ'TUS, *n.* [L.] In *astronomy*, the whale, a large constellation of the southern hemisphere.

CEY'LAN-ITE, *n.* [from *Ceylon.*] A dingy blue, or grayish-black variety of spinel, also called *pleonaste.*

CHAB'A-SĪE, } [Gr. χαβαζιος.] A mineral classed with
CHAB'A-SITE, } the zeolites, occurring usually in oblique glassy crystals. It is either colorless, or tinged with red or a shade of yellow. It is composed chiefly of silica, alumina, and lime.

CHĀCE. *See* CHASE.

CHA-€OON', *n.* [Sp. *chacona.*] A dance like a saraband.

€HAD (shad), *n.* A kind of fish; the shad.—*Carew.*

CHĀFE, *v. t.* [Fr. *echauffer.*] 1. To excite heat or inflammation by friction; also, to fret and wear by rubbing. 2. To excite heat in the mind; to make angry; to cause to fret. 3. To excite violent action; as, the wind *chafes* the ocean. 4. To perfume; to excite by pungent odors; [*rare.*]—SYN. To rub; fret; gall; vex; provoke; inflame.

CHĀFE, *v. i.* 1. To be excited or heated; to rage; to fret; to be in violent action. 2. To act violently upon, by rubbing; to fret against, as waves against a shore. 3. To be fretted and worn by rubbing.

CHĀFE, *n.* 1. Heat excited by friction. 2. Violent agitation of the mind or passions; heat; fret; passion.

CHĀFE'-WAX, *n.* In *England*, an officer belonging to the lord chancellor, who fits the wax for the sealing of writs.

CHĀFED (chāft), *pp.* or *a.* Heated or fretted by rubbing; worn by friction.

CHĀF'ER, *n.* One who chafes.

CHĀF'ER, *n.* [Sax. *ceafor.*] A buzzing insect, a species of *scarabæus*, or beetle.

CHĀF'ER-Y, *n.* In *iron works*, a forge where the metal is subjected to a welding heat.

CHĀFF, *n.* [Sax. *ceaf.*] 1. The husk, or dry calyx of corn and grasses. 2. Refuse; worthless matter; especially that which is light, and apt to be driven by the wind.

CHĀFF'-€UT'TER, *n.* A machine for cutting up chaff.

CHĀFF'-WEED, *n.* A plant; cud-weed.

CHAF'FER, *v. i.* [Sax. *ceapian.*] To treat about a purchase; to bargain; to haggle; to negotiate; to chop and change.

† CHAF'FER, *v. t.* To buy; to exchange.—*Spenser.*

† CHAF'FER, *n.* Merchandise.—*Skelton.*

CHAF'FER-ER, *n.* One who chaffers; a bargainer; a buyer.

CHAF'FER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Bargaining; buying.

CHAF'FERN, *n.* A vessel for heating water. [*Local.*]

† CHAF'FER-Y, *n.* Traffic; buying and selling.

CHAF'FINCH, *n.* A species of bird belonging to the *fringillidæ*, or finch family.

CHĀFF'LESS, *a.* Without chaff.—*Shak.*

CHĀFF'Y, *a.* Like chaff; full of chaff; light.

CHĀF'ING, *ppr.* Warming or fretting by friction; vexing or fretting the mind.

CHĀF'ING, *n.* The act of rubbing or fretting; state of being chafed.

CHĀF'ING-DISH, *n.* A dish or vessel to hold coals for heating any thing set on it; a portable grate for coals.

* €HA-GRIN' (sha-grin'), *n.* [Fr.] Ill-humor, resulting ordinarily from disappointment.—SYN. Vexation; mortification; peevishness; fretfulness; disgust; disquiet.

* €HA-GRIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *chagriner.*] To excite ill-humor in to vex; to mortify.

* €HA-GRIN'ED (sha-grind'), *pp.* Vexed; fretted; displeased.

CHĀIN, *n.* [Fr. *chaine.*] 1. A series of links or rings connected, or fitted into one another. 2. That which binds; that which restrains, confines, or fetters; a bond. 3. Bondage; affliction. 4. Bondage; slavery. 5. Ornament. 6. A series of things linked together, or following in succession. 7. A range, or line of things connected. 8. A series of links, forming an instrument to measure land, four rods, or 66 feet long, and containing 100 links. 9. A string of twisted wire, or something similar, to hang a watch on; and also for other purposes. 10. In *France*, a measure of wood for fuel, and various commodities, of various length.—11. In *ship-building*, chains are strong links or plates of iron, bolted at the lower end to the ship's side.—12. The warp in *weaving*, as in French.

CHĀIN, *v. t.* 1. To fasten, bind, or connect with a chain; to fasten or bind with any thing in the manner of a chain. 2. To enslave; to keep in slavery. 3. To guard with a chain, as a harbor or passage. 4. To unite; to form chain-work.

CHĀIN'-PUMP, *n.* A pump consisting of a long chain equipped with a sufficient number of valves or buckets, moving on two wheels, one above, the other below, passing downward through a wooden tube, and returning through another.

CHĀIN'-SHOT, *n.* Two balls connected by a chain, and used to cut down masts, or cut away shrouds and rigging. —*Chain-wales* of a ship. *See* CHANNEL.

CHĀIN'-WORK, *n.* Work consisting of threads, cords, and the like, linked together in the form of a chain.

CHĀINED, *pp.* or *a.* Made fast, or bound by a chain; connected by a chain; bound; enslaved.

CHĀIN'ING, *ppr.* Binding; fastening, or connecting with a chain; binding, or attaching to; enslaving.

CHĀIN'LESS, *a.* Having no chains.

CHĀIR, *n.* [Fr. *chaire.*] 1. A movable seat; a frame with a bottom, made of different materials, used for persons to sit in; *originally*, a stool. 2. A seat of justice or of authority. 3. A seat for a professor, and hence his office. 4. The seat for a speaker or presiding officer of a public council or assembly; as, the speaker's *chair.* 5. A sedan; a vehicle on poles, borne by men. 6. A pulpit; [*rare.*] 7. A two-wheeled carriage, drawn by one horse; a gig. 8. Supreme office or magistracy.—*Belknap.* 9. The iron blocks which support the rails of a rail-road.—*Curule chair*, an ivory seat placed on a car, used by the prime magistrates of Rome.—*Chair day* and *chair* are used by Shakspeare for the evening of life; as, in thy *chair days* thus to die; to bring thy father to his drooping *chair.*—*Toone.*

CHĀIR, *v. t.* To carry publicly in a chair, in triumph; applied to a candidate for office who has gained his election [*Eng.*]

CHĀIRED, *pp.* or *a.* Carried, or seated in a chair.

CHĀIR'ING, *ppr.* and *n.* Carrying a successful candidate for office in a chair in token of triumph. [*Eng.*]

CHĀIR'MAN, *n.* 1. The presiding officer of an assembly; also, the president or senior member of a committee. 2. The porter of a sedan chair.

CHĀIR'MAN-SHIP, *n.* The office of a chairman or presiding officer of a meeting.—*Parriana.*

€HĀISE (shāze), *n.* [Fr. *chaise.*] A two-wheeled carriage, drawn by one horse; a gig. It is open or covered.

€HA-LĀ'ZA, *n.* [Gr.] In *botany*, a small brown spot upon the testa of a seed; a part of a seed, springing from an expansion of the raphe.—*Lindley.*

€HAL-CE-DON'I€, *a.* Pertaining to chalcedony.

* €HAL-CED'O-NY or €HAL'CE-DO-NY, *n.* [from *Chalcedon.*] An uncrystallized translucent variety of quartz, having a whitish color, and a lustre nearly like wax.

€HAL-CED'O-NYX, *n.* A variety of agate.

€HAL'CĪTE, *n.* [Gr. χαλκος.] Sulphate of iron, of a red color, so far calcined as to have lost much of its acid.

€HAL-€OG'RA-PHER, *n.* An engraver on copper or brass.

€HAL-€OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. χαλκος and γραφω.] The act or art of engraving on copper or brass.

€HAL-DĀ'I€, *a.* Pertaining to Chaldea.

€HAL-DĀ'I€, *n.* The language or dialect of the Chaldeans

CHAL'DA-ISM, *n.* An idiom or peculiarity in the Chaldee dialect.

CHAL-DE'AN, *n.* An inhabitant of Chaldea.

CHAL'DEE, *a.* Pertaining to Chaldea.

CHAL'DEE, *n.* The language or dialect of the Chaldeans.

* CHAL'DRON, } *n.* [Fr. *chaudron.*] A measure of coals,
† CHAL'DER, } consisting of 36 bushels. Pronounced
CHAU'DRON, } in England chawl'dron or cha'dron.

* CHAL'ICE, *n.* [Fr. *calice.*] A cup or bowl; *usually*, a communion cup.

* CHAL'ICÆD (chal'ist), *a.* Having a cell or cup, as a flower.

CHALK (chawk), *n.* [Sax. *cealc.*] A well-known calcareous earth, or carbonate of lime, of an opaque-white color, soft, and admitting no polish.—*Black-chalk* is a species of earth used by painters for drawing on blue paper.—*Red-chalk* is an indurated clayey ochre, used by painters and artificers.—*French-chalk* is steatite, or soap-stone, a soft magnesian mineral.

CHALK, *v. t.* 1. To rub with chalk; to mark with chalk. 2. To manure with chalk, as land. 3. From the use of chalk in marking lines, the phrase *to chalk out* is used to signify to lay out; as, to *chalk out* a course; [*inelegant.*]

CHALK'-CUT-TER, *n.* A man that digs chalk.

CHALK'-PIT, *n.* A pit in which chalk is dug.

CHALK'-STONE, *n.* 1. In *medicine*, a calcareous concretion in the hands and feet of men violently affected by the gout, once supposed to be of a *chalky* nature. 2. A small lump of chalk.

CHALKED (chawkt), *pp.* Marked with chalk.

CHALK'I-NESS (chawk'e-nes), *n.* The state of being chalky.

CHALK'ING, *ppr.* Marking with chalk.

CHALK'Y (chawk'y), *a.* 1. Resembling chalk. 2. Consisting of, or impregnated with chalk.

CHAL'LENGE, *n.* [Norm. *calenge.*] 1. A calling upon one to fight in single combat; an invitation or summons to decide a controversy by a duel; hence, the letter containing the summons is called a *challenge.* 2. An invitation to a contest of any kind; as, a *challenge* to a public debate. 3. The act of a sentry, who *challenges* those who approach his post. 4. A claim or demand made of a right or supposed right.—5. Among *hunters*, the opening and crying of hounds at first finding the scent of their game.—6. In *law*, an exception to jurors; the claim of a party that certain jurors shall not sit in trial upon him or his cause.—7. In *elections*, an exception to a person, as not legally qualified to vote; [*United States.*]

CHAL'LENGE, *v. t.* 1. To call, invite, or summon to answer for an offense by single combat, or duel. 2. To call to a contest of any kind; as, to *challenge* to public debate. 3. To accuse; to call to answer. 4. To claim as due; to demand as a right.—5. In *law*, to call off a juror, or jurors; or to demand that jurors shall not sit in trial upon a cause.—6. In *elections*, to object to a person, as not qualified to vote; [*United States.*] 7. To call to the performance of conditions.

CHAL'LENGE-A-BLE, *a.* That may be challenged; that may be called to account.

CHAL'LENGED, *pp.* or *a.* Called to combat or to contest; claimed; demanded as due; objected to, as a juror or voter.

CHAL'LENG-ER, *n.* One who challenges; one who invites to a single combat; one who claims superiority; one who objects to a juror or voter.

CHAL'LENG-ING, *ppr.* Summoning to a duel, or to contest; claiming as a right; defying; objecting to a juror or voter.

CHAL'LIS (shal'ly), *n.* An elegant twilled, fine woolen fabric, used for ladies' dresses.

CHA-LYB'E-AN, *a.* Pertaining to steel well tempered.

CHA-LYB'E-ATE, *a.* [L. *chalybs.*] Impregnated with particles of iron.

CHA-LYB'E-ATE, *n.* Any water or other liquor into which iron enters.

CHAM (kam), *n.* The sovereign prince of Tartary. Usually written *khan.*

CHA-MADE', n. [Fr.] In war, the beat of a drum, or sound of a trumpet, inviting an enemy to a parley.

CHAM'BER, *n.* [Fr. *chambre.*] 1. An apartment in an upper story, or in a story above the lower floor of a dwelling-house; often used as a *lodging-room.* 2. Any retired room; any private apartment; as, the judge's *chamber.* 3. Any retired place; as, the *chambers* of death. 4. A hollow or cavity; as, the *chamber* of the ear.—*Shak.* 5. A place where an assembly meets, and the assembly itself; applied particularly to judicial and legislative bodies; as, the *Chamber* of Peers.—6. In *military affairs*, the *chamber* of a mortar is that part of the bore where the powder lies.—7. A *powder-chamber*, or *bomb-chamber*, a place under ground for holding powder and bombs, where they may be safe and secured from rains. 8. The *chamber* of a mine, a place, generally of a cubical form, where the powder is confined. 9. A species of ordnance. 10. The clouds *Ps.* civ. 11. Certain southern constellations which are hid from us.—*Job*, ix.

CHAM'BER, *v. i.* 1. To reside in or occupy as a chamber. 2. To be wanton; to indulge in lewd or immodest behavior.

CHAM'BER, *v. t.* To shut up as in a chamber.—*Shak.*

CHAM'BER-COUN'CIL, *n.* A private or secret council.—*Shak.*

CHAM'BER-COUN'SEL, *n.* A counselor who gives his opinion in a private apartment, but does not advocate causes in court.

CHAM'BER-FEL'LOW, *n.* One who sleeps in the same apartment.—*Spectator.*

CHAM'BER-HANG'ING, *n.* Tapestry or hangings for a chamber.

CHAM'BER-LYE, *n.* Urine.

CHAM'BER-MAID, *n.* A woman who has the care of chambers, making the beds, and cleaning the rooms, &c.

CHAM'BER OF COM'MERCE. A board for the protection of commerce, chosen from among the merchants and traders of a city.

CHAM'BER-POT, *n.* A vessel used in bed-rooms.

CHAM'BER-PRAC'TICE, *n.* The practice of counselors at law, who give their opinions in private, but do not appear in court.

CHAM'BER-WIN'DOW, *n.* The window of a chamber.

CHAM'BERED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Shut up as in a chamber. *Shak.*—2. *a.* In *conchology*, divided into compartments by walls or partitions; as, a *chambered* shell.—*Buckland.*

CHAM'BER-ER, *n.* One who intrigues, or indulges in wantonness.

CHAM'BER-ING, *n.* Wanton, lewd, immodest behavior.

CHAM'BER-LAIN (-lin), *n.* [Fr. *chambellan.*] 1. An officer charged with the direction and management of the private apartments of a monarch or noble. He was originally keeper of the treasure chamber, and hence, in some municipal corporations, the term denotes *treasurer.* The *Lord Chamberlain of Great Britain* is the sixth officer of the crown. 2. A servant who has the care of the chambers in an inn or hotel.

CHAM'BER-LAIN-SHIP, *n.* The office of a chamberlain.

† CHAM'BLET, *v. t.* To vary; to variegate.

CHAM'BREL, *n.* The joint or bending of the upper part of a horse's hind leg. In *New England*, pronounced *gambrel*, which see.

CHA-ME'LE-ON, *n.* [L. *chamæleon.*] An animal allied to the lizard, with a naked body, a tail, and four feet. It is distinguished for its sudden and great changes of color.

CHA-ME'LE-ON-IZE, *v. t.* To change into various colors.

CHAM'FER, *v. t.* 1. To channel; to cut a furrow in a column, or to cut into a sloping form, or bevel. 2. To wrinkle.—*Shak.*

CHAM'FER, } *n.* 1. A small gutter or furrow cut in wood
CHAM'FRET, } or other hard material. 2. A slope or bevel.

CHAM'FERED, *pp.* or *a.* Cut into furrows, or cut sloping or beveling.

CHAM'FER-ING, *ppr.* Cutting a gutter in; cutting in a slope or bevel.

CHAM'ITE, *n.* Fossil remains of the *chama*, a shell.

CHAM'LET. *See* CAMLET.

* CHAM'OIS (sham'me or sha-moi'), *n.* [Fr.] An animal of the goat kind, whose skin is made into soft leather, called chamois, or chamois leather.

CHAM'O-MILE, *n.* A bitter plant much used in medicine.

CHAMP, *v. t.* [Fr. *champayer.*] 1. To bite with repeated action of the teeth. 2. To bite into small pieces; to chew; to masticate; to devour.

CHAMP, *v. i.* To chew; to perform the action of biting by repeated motion of the teeth.

CHAMP DE MARS (shäng-de-märz) [Fr.] Literally, the field of Mars; an extensive, open space in Paris, used for military reviews and public assemblies.

CHAM-PAGNE' (sham-pane'), *n.* A kind of brisk, sparkling wine, from Champagne, in France.

* CHAM-PAIGN', *n.* A flat, open country.—*Milton.*

CHAM-PAIGN' (sham-pane'), *a.* Level, open; as, a *champaign* country.

CHAM-PAIN', *n.* In *heraldry*, *champain*, or *point champain* is a mark of dishonor in the coat of arms of him who has killed a prisoner of war after he has asked for quarter.

CHAMPED (champt), *pp.* Bitten; chewed.

CHAMP'ER, *n.* One who champs or bites.

CHAM'PER-TOR, *n.* In *law*, one who is guilty of champerty.

CHAM'PER-TY, *n.* [Fr. *champart.*] A bargain with a plaintiff or defendant to divide the land, or other matter in suit between them, if they prevail; whereupon the champertor is to carry on the party's suit at his own expense.

CHAM-PIGN'ON (sham-pin'yon), *n.* [Fr.] A kind of edible mushroom.

CHAMP'ING, *ppr.* Biting with repeated action.

CHAM'PI-ON, *n.* [Fr. *champion.*] 1. A man who under

takes a combat in the place or cause of another. 2. A man who fights in his own cause in a duel. 3. A hero; a brave warrior. Hence, one who is bold in contest.

CHAM'PI-ON, *v. t.* To challenge to a combat.

CHAM'PI-ONĘD, *pp.* Challenged to combat.

CHAM'PI-ON-ESS, *n.* A female champion.

CHAM'PI-ON-ING, *ppr.* Challenging to combat.

CHAM'PI-ON-SHIP, *n.* State of being a champion.—*N. A. Rev.*

CHAM-PŌL'LION-IST, *n.* A follower of Champollion the Younger in respect to Egyptian hieroglyphics.

CHĀNCE, *n.* [Fr. *chance.*] 1. An event that happens, falls out, or takes place without being contrived, intended, expected, or foreseen; the effect of an unknown cause; accident; casualty; fortuitous event. 2. Fortune; what fortune may bring. 3. An event, good or evil; success or misfortune; luck. 4. Possibility of an occurrence; opportunity.

CHĀNCE, *v. i.* To happen; to fall out; to come or arrive without design, or expectation.

CHĀNCE, *a.* Happening by chance; casual.

CHĀNCE'-ĆŌM-ER, *n.* One who comes unexpectedly.

CHĀNCE'-MED'LEY, *n.* In *law*, the killing of another in self-defense, upon a sudden and unpremeditated encounter. The term has sometimes been applied to any kind of homicide by misadventure, but is strictly applicable only to killing in self-defense.—*Bouvier.*

CHĀNCE'A-BLE, *a.* Accidental; casual; fortuitous.

CHĀNCE'A-BLY, *adv.* Casually; by chance.

CHĀNCĘD (chānst), *pp.* of *chance.*

CHĀNCE'FŲL, *a.* Hazardous.—*Spenser.*

CHAN'CEL, *n.* [Fr. *chancel*, or *chanceau.*] That part of a church where the altar or communion table is placed, having usually a railing in front.

CHĂN'CEL-LOR, *n.* [Fr. *chancelier.*] *Originally*, a chief notary or scribe, under the Roman emperors; but in *England*, in *later times*, an officer invested with judicial powers, and particularly with the superintendence of all charters, letters, and other official writings of the crown that required to be solemnly authenticated. Hence, this officer became the keeper of the great seal.—*The Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain*, or *Keeper of the Great Seal*, is the highest officer of the crown, and keeper of the king's conscience.—*Chancellor of an Ecclesiastical Court*, is the bishop's lawyer, to direct the bishop in causes of the church.—*Chancellor of a Cathedral*, is an officer who hears lessons and lectures in the church, inspects schools, &c.—*Chancellor of the Exchequer*, is an officer who presides in that court, and takes care of the interest of the crown. He is the highest finance minister of the British government.—*Chancellor of a University*, is an officer who seals the diplomas, or letters of degree, &c., and is the chief magistrate in the government.—*Chancellor of the Order of the Garter*, and other military orders, is an officer who seals the commissions and mandates of the chapter.—In *France*, a secretary is, in some cases, called a *chancellor*.—In the *United States*, a *chancellor* is the judge of a court of chancery or equity, established by statute.

CHĂN'CEL-LOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a chancellor; the time during which one is chancellor.

CHĂN'CE-RY, *n.* [Fr. *chancellerie.*] 1. In *Great Britain*, the highest court of justice, next to the parliament.—2. In the *United States*, a court of equity.

CHĀNCING, *ppr.* Happening.

CHAN'ĆRE (shank'er), *n.* [Fr. *chancre.*] A venereal ulcer.

CHAN'ĆROUS (shank'rous), *a.* Ulcerous; having the qualities of a chancre.

CHAN-DE-LIĘR' (shan-de-leer'), *n.* [Fr.] 1. A frame with branches to hold a number of lights, to illuminate a public or large room.—2. In *fortification*, a movable parapet, serving to support fascines to cover pioneers.

CHĂND'LER, *n.* A general term for a dealer, the particular meaning being determined by a prefix, as tallow-chandler, ship-chandler, &c.

CHĂND'LER-LY, *adv.* Like a chandler.—*Milton.*

CHĂND'LER-Y, *n.* The commodities sold by a chandler.

CHĂND'RY, *n.* The place where candles are kept.

CHAN'FRIN, *n.* The fore-part of a horse's head.

CHĀNGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *changer.*] 1. To cause to turn or pass from one state to another; to make different; to vary in external form or in essence. 2. To put one thing in the place of another; to shift. 3. To quit one thing or state for another. 4. To give and take reciprocally; to exchange. 5. To barter; to exchange goods. 6. To quit, as one place for another. 7. To give one kind of money for another. 8. To become acid or tainted; to turn from a natural state of sweetness and purity.—Syn. To alter; vary; innovate; diversify; shift; veer; turn.

CHĀNGE, *v. i.* 1. To be altered; to undergo variation. 2. To pass the sun, as the moon in its orbit; as, the moon *changes* to-night.

CHĀNGE, *n.* 1. Any variation or alteration in form, state, quality, or essence; or a passing from one state or form to another. 2. A succession of one thing in the place of another; vicissitude. 3. A revolution. 4. A passing by the sun, and the beginning of a new monthly revolution. 5. A different state by removal; novelty; variety. 6. Alteration in the order of ringing bells; variety of sounds. 7. That which makes a variety, or may be substituted for another. 8. Small coins of money, which may be given for larger pieces. 9. The balance of money paid beyond the price of goods purchased. 10. The dissolution of the body; death.—11. *Change*, for *exchange*, a place where merchants and others meet to transact business; a building appropriated for mercantile transactions.—12. In *arithmetic*, permutation; variation of numbers.—Syn. Variety; variation; alteration; mutation; transition; vicissitude; innovation; novelty; transmutation; revolution; reverse

CHĀNGE-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Changeableness, *which is generally used.*—*Fleming.*

CHĀNGE'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may change; subject to alteration. 2. Having the quality of suffering alteration of external appearance.—Syn. Mutable; variable; fickle; inconstant; unstable; unsteady; unsettled; versatile; wavering; erratic; giddy; volatile.

CHĀNGE'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being changeable; fickleness; inconstancy; instability; mutability. 2. Susceptibility of change, or alteration.

CHĀNGE'A-BLY, *adv.* Inconstantly.

CHĀNGĘD, *pp.* or *a.* Altered; turned; converted; shifted.

CHĀNGE'FŲL, *a.* Full of change; inconstant; mutable, fickle; uncertain; subject to alteration.

CHĀNGE'LESS, *a.* Constant; not admitting alteration.

CHĀNGE'LING, *n.* 1. A child left or taken in the place of another. 2. An idiot; a fool.—*Locke.* 3. One apt to change; a waverer. 4. Any thing changed and put in the place of another.—*Shak.*

CHĀNG'ER, *n.* 1. One who alters the form of any thing. 2. One who is employed in changing and discounting money; a money-changer. 3. One given to change.

CHĀNG'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Altering; turning; putting one thing for another; shifting.

CHĀNG'ING, *n.* An altering or putting one thing for another.

CHĀNG'ING-PIĘCE, *n.* A term of contempt for one who is fickle.—*Shak.*

CHAN'NEL, *n.* [Ir. *cainneal;* Fr. *canal.*] 1. A passage; a place of passing or flowing; a water-course. 2. The place where a river flows. 3. The deeper part of a strait, bay, or harbor, where the principal current flows. 4. That through which any thing passes; means of passing, conveying, or transmitting. 5. A gutter or furrow in a column. 6. An arm of the sea; a strait or narrow sea, between two continents, or between a continent and an isle. —7. *Channels* of a ship, broad pieces of plank, bolted edgewise to the outside of a vessel, and used for spreading the lower rigging.—*R. H. Dana, Jr.*

CHAN'NEL, *v. t.* To form a channel; to cut channels in to groove.

CHAN'NELĘD, *pp.* or *a.* Having channels; grooved longitudinally.

CHAN'NEL-ING, *ppr.* Cutting channels; grooving longitudinally.

CHAN'SON, *n.* [Fr.] A song.—*Shak.*

CHĀNT, *v. t.* [Fr. *chanter.*] 1. To sing; to utter with a melodious voice. 2. To celebrate in song. 3. To sing after the manner of a chant.

CHĀNT, *v. i.* 1. To sing; to make melody with the voice. 2. To repeat after the manner of a chant.

CHĀNT, *n.* Song; melody; a peculiar kind of sacred music, in which prose is sung with less variety of intonation than in common airs.

CHĀNT'ED, *pp.* Sung; performed as a chant.

CHĀNT'ER, *n.* 1. One who chants; a singer or songster. 2. The chief singer, or priest of the chantry. 3. The pipe which sounds the tenor or treble in a bag-pipe.

CHĀNTI-ĆLEER, *n.* [*chant* and *clear*, Fr. *clair.*] A cock, so called from the clearness of his voice in crowing.

CHĀNT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Singing; performing as a chant.

CHĀNT'ING, *n.* The act of singing, or performing as a chant.

CHĀNT'RESS, *n.* A female singer.—*Milton.*

CHĀNT'RY, *n.* [Fr. *chantrerie.*] An endowed chapel, where priests daily sing or say mass for the souls of the donors, or others.

ĆHA-OL'O-ĢY, *n.* A treatise on chaos, or chaotic matter.

ĆHĀ'OS, *n.* [L. *chaos.*] 1. That confusion, or confused mass, in which matter is supposed to have existed before it was reduced to order by the creating power of God. 2. Any mixed mass, without due form or order. 3. Confusion; disorder; a state in which the parts are undistinguished.

ĆHA-OTIĆ, *a.* Resembling chaos; confused.

CHAP or CHAP, *v. t.* To cleave, split, crack, or open longitudinally, as the surface of the earth, or the skin and flesh of the hand.

CHAP or CHAP, *v. i.* To crack; to open in long slits.

CHAP or CHAP, *n.* A longitudinal cleft, gap, or chink, as the surface of the earth, or in the hands or feet.

CHAP, *n.* [Sax. *ceaft.*] The upper and lower part of the mouth; the jaw. It is applied to beasts, and, vulgarly, to men; generally in the plural, the *chaps*, or mouth.

CHAP, *n.* A man or a boy; a youth. It is used also in the sense of a *buyer*. "If you want to sell, here is your *chap*." In this sense it coincides with *chapman*. [*See* CHEAP.]—*Steele.*

† CHAP, *v. i.* [Sax. *ceapian.*] To cheapen.

CHAP-AR-RAL', n. [Sp.] A thicket of low evergreen oaks.

CHAP'BOOK, *n.* A small book carried about for sale by hawkers.

CHAPE, *n.* [Fr. *chape.*] 1. The catch of any thing, as the hook of a scabbard, or the catch of a buckle, by which it is held to the back strap. 2. A brass or silver tip or case, that strengthens the end of a scabbard.

CHAP'EAU (shap'po), *n.*; *pl.* CHAPEAUX (shap'pōze). [Fr.] A hat. In *heraldry*, a cap or bonnet.

CHAP'EAU BRÄS (shap'o-brä), *n.* A military hat, which can be flattened and placed under the arm (*bras*).

CHAP'EL, *n.* [Fr. *chapelle.*] 1. A house for public worship, erected separate from a church; *primarily*, a private oratory, or house of worship belonging to a private person.—*Chapels*, in *universities and colleges*, are their places of worship.—In *Great Britain, parochial chapels* are distinct from the mother church. *Chapels of ease* are additional churches built in large parishes for the accommodation of the inhabitants.—2. In *England*, a place of worship for dissenters. 3. A printer's workhouse. Also, an association of workmen in a printing-office.—*Brande.*

CHAP'EL, *v. t.* To deposit in a chapel.—*Beaumont.*

CHAPE'LESS, *a.* Without a chape.

CHAP'EL-ET, } *n.* [Fr. *chapelet.*] A pair of stirrup leathers,
CHAP'LET, } with stirrups.

CHAP'EL-ING, *n.* The act of turning a ship round, when taken aback without bracing the headyards.—*R. H. Dana, Jr.*

CHAP'EL-LA-NY, *n.* A place founded within some church, and dependent thereon.—*Ayliffe.*

CHAP'EL-RY, *n.* The bounds or jurisdiction of a chapel.

CHAPE'-RŌN (shap'e-rōn), *n.* [Fr.] 1. A hood or cap worn by the knights of the garter in their habits. 2. One who attends a lady to public places as a protector and guide.

CHAP'E-RŌN (shap'e-rōne), *v. t.* To attend on a lady to public places as a guide and protector.

CHAP-E-RŌNED' (shap-e-rōnd'), *pp.* Waited on in a public assembly by a male or female friend.

CHAP-E-RŌN'ING, *ppr.* Attending on a female in a public assembly.

CHAP'-FALL-EN (chop'fawln), *a.* Having the lower chap depressed; hence, dejected; dispirited; silenced.

CHAP'I-TER, *n.* [Fr. *chapiteau.*] 1. The upper part or capital of a column or pillar; [*obs.*] 2. That which is delivered by the mouth of the justice in his charge to the inquest.

CHAP'LAIN (-lin), *n.* [Fr. *chapelain.*] 1. An ecclesiastic who has a chapel, or who performs service in a chapel. 2. A clergyman who belongs to a ship of war, to a regiment of land forces, or to some public institution, for performing divine service. 3. A clergyman who is retained to perform divine service in a family.

CHAP'LAIN-CY, *n.* The office or station of a chaplain.

CHAP'LAIN-SHIP, *n.* 1. The office or business of a chaplain. 2. The possession or revenue of a chapel.

CHAP'LESS, *a.* Without any flesh about the mouth.—*Shak.*

CHAP'LET, *n.* [Fr. *chapelet.*] 1. A garland or wreath to be worn on the head; the circle of a crown. 2. A string of beads used by the Roman Catholics, by which they count the number of their prayers.—3. In *architecture*, a little molding, carved into round beads, pearls, olives, or the like.—4. In *horsemanship*, a chapelet, which see. 5. A tuft of feathers on a peacock's head. 6. A small chapel or shrine.

CHAP'MAN, *n.*; *pl.* CHAPMEN. [Sax. *ceapman.*] 1. A cheapener; one who offers as a purchaser. 2. A seller; a market-man.

CHAPPED (chapt), *pp.* Cleft; opened, as the surface or skin.

CHAP'PING, *ppr.* Cleaving, as the surface or skin.

CHAP'PY, *n.* Full of chaps; cleft.

CHAPS, *n. pl.* The mouth or jaws. *See* CHAP.

CHAPT. *See* CHAPPED.

CHAP'TER, *n.* [Fr. *chapitre.*] 1. A division of a book or treatise.—2. In *ecclesiastical polity*, a society or community of clergymen belonging to a cathedral or collegiate church. 3. An organized branch of some society or fraternity, as the freemasons. 4. A place where delinquents receive discipline and correction. 5. A decretal epistle.

CHAP'TER, *v. t.* To tax; to correct.—*Dryden.*

CHAP'TER-HOUSE, *n.* A house where a chapter meets.

CHAP'TREL, *n.* The same as *imposts.*

CHAR, *n.* A delicious fish, preferred to the salmon, inhabiting deep lakes in mountainous regions.

CHAR, *n.* In *England*, work done by the day; a single job or task.—In *New England*, it is pronounced *chore*, which see.

CHAR, *v. t.* To perform a business.—*May.*

CHAR, *v. i.* To work at others' houses by the day without being a hired servant; to do small jobs.

CHAR, *v. t.* [Russ. *jaryu*, or *charyu.*] 1. To burn or reduce to coal or carbon. 2. To expel all volatile matter from stone or earth by heat.

CHAR'-WŌM-AN, *n.* A woman hired for odd work, or for single days.

† CHAR'AC'T, } *n.* An inscription.—*Skelton.*
† CHAR'EC'T, }

CHAR'AC-TER, *n.* [L. *character*; Fr. *caractere.*] 1. A mark made by cutting or engraving; a mark or figure made with a pen or style; a letter or figure used to form words, or communicate ideas. 2. A mark or figure made by stamping or impression, as on coins. 3. The manner of writing; the peculiar form of letters used by a particular person. 4. The peculiar qualities, impressed by nature or habit on a person, which distinguish him from others. 5. An account, description, or representation of any thing, exhibiting its qualities and the circumstances attending it. 6. A person.—7. *By way of eminence*, distinguished or good qualities; those which are esteemed and respected; and those which are ascribed to a person in common estimation. 8. Adventitious qualities impressed by office, or station; the qualities that, in public estimation, belong to a person in a particular station. 9. The peculiar qualities or properties by which one thing is distinguished from another, as animals, plants, and minerals. 10. Distinctive quality of any kind strongly marked, *particularly* energy or force; as, a man has a great deal of *character.*

CHAR'AC-TER, *v. t.* 1. To engrave; to inscribe. 2. To describe; to distinguish by particular marks or traits.

CHAR'AC-TERED, *pp.* Engraved; inscribed; distinguished by a particular character.

CHAR'AC-TER-ISM, *n.* 1. The distinction of character. 2. A particular aspect or configuration of the heavens.

CHAR-AC-TER-IS'TIC, } *a.* [Gr. χαρακτηριστικος.] That
CHAR-AC-TER-IS'TIC-AL, } constitutes the character; that marks the peculiar, distinctive qualities of a person or thing: followed by *of.*

CHAR-AC-TER-IS'TIC, *n.* 1. That which constitutes a character; that which characterizes; that which distinguishes a person or thing from another.—2. In *grammar*, the principal letter of a word, which is preserved in most of its tenses, in its derivatives and compounds.

CHAR-AC-TER-IS'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a manner that distinguishes character.

CHAR-AC-TER-IS'TIC-AL-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being characteristic.

CHAR-AC-TER-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* Act of characterizing.

CHAR'AC-TER-IZE, *v. t.* [Gr. χαρακτηριζω.] 1. To give a character, or an account of the personal qualities of a man; to describe by peculiar qualities. 2. To distinguish; to mark or express the character; to exhibit the peculiar qualities of a person or thing. 3. To engrave or imprint; [*little used.*] 4. To mark with a peculiar stamp or figure.—SYN. To describe; distinguish; mark; designate; entitle.

CHAR'AC-TER-IZED, *pp.* Described or distinguished by peculiar qualities.

CHAR'AC-TER-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Describing or distinguishing by peculiar qualities.

CHAR'AC-TER-LESS, *a.* Destitute of any peculiar character.

† CHAR'AC-TER-Y, *n.* Impression; mark; distinction.

CHA-RĀDE' (sha-rāde'), *n.* [Fr.] A composition in which the subject must be a word of two or more syllables, each forming a distinct word; and these syllables are to be concealed in an enigmatical description, first separately, and then together.

CHAR'CŌAL, *n.* [*char* and *coal.*] Coal made by charring wood.

CHARD, *n.* [Fr. *charde.*] The leaves of artichokes tied and wrapped all over, except the top, in straw, during autumn and winter. The term is also applied to the leaves of the white beet.

CHAR'FRON, *n.* A defense for a horse's head, made of plates of steel or pieces of leather.—*Brande.*

CHARGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *charger.*] 1. To rush on; to fall on; to attack, especially with fixed bayonets. 2. To load, as a musket or cannon; to thrust in powder, or powder and ball or shot. 3. To load or burden; to throw on or impose that which oppresses; as, to *charge* the stomach. 4. To set or lay on; to impose, as a tax. 5. To lay on or impose as a task; as, to *charge* the memory. 6. To put or lay on; as, to *charge* a building with ornaments: often implying superfluity. 7. To lay on, as a duty: followed by *with*; as, to *charge with* a duty. 8. To intrust to; as, an officer is *charged with* dispatches. 9. To set to, as a debt; to place on the debit side of an account. 10. To load or lay on, in words, something wrong, reproachful, or criminal; to impute to; as, to *charge* with stealing. 11. To

lay on in words, to impute to; as, to *charge* theft upon some one. 12. To censure; to accuse. 13. To lay on, give, or communicate, as an order, command, or earnest request; to enjoin; to exhort. 14. To give directions to; to instruct authoritatively. 15. To communicate electrical matter to, as to a coated vial, or an electrical battery.

CHARGE, *v. i.* To make an onset.

CHARGE, *n.* [Fr. *charge.*] 1. That which is laid on or in. 2. The quantity of powder, or of powder and ball or shot, used or proper to be used in loading a musket, cannon, or other like instrument. 3. A rushing on an enemy. 4. An order given to some one. 5. That which is enjoined, committed, intrusted, or delivered to another, implying care, custody, oversight, or duty to be performed by the person intrusted. 6. The person or thing committed to another's custody, care, or management; a trust. 7. Instructions given by a judge to a jury, by a bishop to his clergy, or by an ordaining council, through one of its members, to one set as pastor over a congregation, or to the congregation themselves. 8. Imputation, in a bad sense; accusation. 9. That which constitutes debt, in commercial transactions; an entry of money, or the price of goods, on the debit side of an account. 10. Cost; expense. 11. Imposition on land or estate; rent, tax, or whatever constitutes a burden or duty.—12. In *military affairs*, a signal to attack. 13. The posture of a weapon fitted for an attack or combat.—14. Among *farriers*, a preparation of the consistence of a thick decoction, or between an ointment and a plaster, used as a remedy for sprains and inflammations. —15. In *heraldry*, that which is borne upon the color; or the figures represented on the escutcheon, by which the bearers are distinguished from one another.—16. In *electrical experiments*, a quantity of electrical fluid, communicated to a coated jar, vial, or pane of glass.—17. In *painting*, *charge* or *overcharge* is an exaggeration of color, outline, &c.—*A charge of lead* is thirty-six pigs, each containing six stone, wanting two pounds.—SYN. Care; custody; trust; management; cost; price; expense; assault; attack; onset; injunction; command; order; mandate.

CHARGE'-HOUSE, *n.* A school-house.—*Shak.*

CHARGE'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be charged; that may be set, laid, imposed. 2. Subject to be charged. 3. Expensive; costly. 4. Laying or bringing expense. 5. Imputable; that may be laid or attributed, as a crime, fault, or debt. 6. Subject to be charged or accused; censurable; blamable.

CHARGE'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Expensiveness; cost; costliness.—*Boyle.*

CHARGE'A-BLY, *adv.* Expensively; at great cost.

CHARGED, *pp.* Loaded; burdened; attacked; laid on; instructed; imputed; accused; placed to the debt; ordered; commanded.

CHARGE D'AF-FAIRES' (shär'zhā-daf-fâr'), *n.* [Fr.] A person intrusted with the public interest in a foreign nation, in the place of an embassador or other minister.

† CHARGE'FUL, *a.* Expensive; costly.—*Shak.*

CHARGE'LESS, *a.* Not expensive; free from expense.

CHARG'ER, *n.* 1. In *Scots law*, one who charges another in a suit. 2. A large dish.—*Num.*, vii. 3. A horse used in battle.

CHARG'ING, *ppr.* Loading; attacking; laying on; instructing; commanding; accusing; imputing.

CHAR'I-LY, *adv.* Carefully; warily; frugally.—*Shak.* [*Little used.*]

CHAR'I-NESS, *n.* Caution; care; nicety; scrupulousness. —*Shak.* [*Little used.*]

CHAR'ING, for *choring*, doing chores.—*Coleridge.*

CHAR'I-OT, *n.* [Fr. *chariot.*] 1. A half coach; a carriage with four wheels and one seat behind, used for convenience and pleasure. 2. A car or vehicle used formerly in war, drawn by two or more horses.

CHAR'I-OT, *v. t.* To convey in a chariot.—*Milton.*

CHAR'I-OT-MAN, *n.* The driver of a chariot.

CHAR'I-OT-RACE, *n.* A race with chariots; a sport in which chariots were driven in contest for a prize.

CHAR'I-OT-ED, *pp.* Borne in a chariot.—*Cowper.*

CHAR-I-OT-EER', *n.* The person who drives or conducts a chariot.

CHAR-I-OT-EER'ING, *ppr* 1. Driving a chariot. 2. *a.* Using a chariot.

CHAR'I-TA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Benevolent and kind. 2. Liberal in benefactions to the poor, and in relieving them in distress. 3. Pertaining to charity; springing from charity, or intended for charity. 4. Formed on charitable principles; dictated by kindness; as, a *charitable* construction of words. a *charitable* foundation.—SYN. Kind; benevolent; liberal; favorable; indulgent.

CHAR'I-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. The disposition to be charitable; or the exercise of charity. 2. Liberality to the poor.

CHAR'I-TA-BLY, *adv.* Kindly; liberally; benevolently; with a disposition to help the poor; favorably.

CHAR'I-TA-TIVE, *a.* Disposed to tenderness.

CHAR'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *charité*; L. *caritas.*] 1. In a *general sense*, that disposition of heart which inclines men to think favorably of their fellow-men, and to do them good.—In a *theological sense*, it includes supreme love to God, and universal good will to men.—2. In a *more particular sense*, love, kindness, affection, tenderness, springing from natural relations; as, the *charities* of life. 3. Liberality to the poor, consisting in alms-giving or benefactions, or in gratuitous services to relieve them in distress. 4. Alms; whatever is bestowed gratuitously on the poor for their relief. 5. Liberality in gifts and services to promote public objects of utility, as to found and support Bible societies, missionary societies, and others. 6. Candor; liberality in judging of men and their actions; a disposition which inclines men to think and judge favorably, and to put the best construction on words and actions which the case will admit. 7. Any act of kindness or benevolence. 8. A charitable institution.—*Sisters of Charity, in the Roman Catholic Church*, are an order or society of females, whose office is to attend the sick.—SYN. Love; benevolence; good will; affection; tenderness; liberality; indulgence; alms-giving.

CHAR'I-TY-SCHOOL, *n.* A school maintained by voluntary contributions, for educating poor children.

CHAR-I-VA-RI' (shär-e-va-ree'), *n.* [Fr.] A mock serenade of discordant music, kettles, tin horns, &c., designed to insult and annoy.

† CHARK, *v. t.* To burn to a coal; to char. *See* CHAR.

CHARL'A-TAN (shärl'a-tan), *n.* [Fr.] One who prates much in his own favor, and makes unwarrantable pretensions to skill; a quack; an empiric; a mountebank.

CHARL-A-TAN'IC-AL, *a.* Quackish; making undue pretensions to skill; ignorant.—*Cowley.*

CHARL-A-TAN'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* After the manner of a charlatan.

CHARL'A-TAN-RY, *n.* Undue pretensions to skill; quackery; wheedling; deception by fair words.

CHARLES'S'-WAIN, *n.* In *astronomy*, seven stars in the constellation of the Great Bear. It has the form of a *wain* or wagon, four stars forming the body, and the other three the tongue or neap. *Charles*, or *Carl*, denotes the *man*, or *rustic*, and hence *Charles's-wain* is the rustic's or farmer's wagon. It has also been called, from its form, *the Dipper.* [*Ed.*]

CHAR'LOCK, *n.* [Sax. *cerlice.*] The English name of the *raphanus raphanistrum* and *sinapis arvensis*, very pernicious weeds among grain.

CHARM, *n.* [Fr. *charme.*] 1. Words, characters, or other things imagined to possess some occult or unintelligible power; spell; enchantment. 2. That which has power to subdue opposition, and gain the affections; that which can please irresistibly; that which delights and attracts the heart.

CHARM, *v. t.* 1. To subdue or control by incantation or secret influence. 2. To subdue by secret power, especially by that which pleases and delights the mind; to allay, or appease. 3. To give exquisite pleasure to the mind or senses. 4. To fortify with charms against evil; [*not in use.*] 5. To make powerful by charms; [*rare.*] 6. To summon by incantation. 7. To temper agreeably.—SYN. To fascinate; enchant; enrapture; captivate; bewitch; allure; subdue; delight.

CHARM, *v. i.* To sound harmonically.—*Milton.*

CHAR'MA, *n.* A fish resembling the sea-wolf.

CHARMED, *pp.* or *a.* Subdued or defended by charms, delighted; enchanted.

CHARM'ER, *n.* 1. One who uses or has the power of enchantment. 2. One who delights and attracts the affections

CHARM'ER-ESS, *n.* An enchantress.—*Chaucer.*

CHARM'FUL, *a.* Abounding with charms.—*Cowley.*

CHARM'ING, *ppr.* 1. Using charms. 2. *a.* Pleasing in the highest degree.—SYN. Enchanting; bewitching; captivating; enrapturing; alluring; fascinating; delightful; pleasurable; graceful; lively; amiable.

CHARM'ING-LY, *adv.* Delightfully; in a manner to charm or to give delight.

CHARM'ING-NESS, *n.* The power to please.

CHARM'LESS, *a.* Destitute of charms.—*Swift.*

CHAR-NE'CO, *n.* A kind of sweet wine.—*Shak.*

CHAR'NEL, *a.* [Fr. *charnel.*] Containing flesh or carcasses.

CHAR'NEL-HOUSE, *n.* A place under or near churches, where the bones of the dead are reposited.

CHA'RON, *n.* [Gr.] In *mythology*, the ferryman of hell.

CHAR'PIE (shär'py), *n.* [Fr.] Lint for dressing a wound.

CHARR, *n.* A fish, a species of *salmo.* *See* CHAR.

CHARRED (chärd), *pp.* or *a.* Reduced to a coal.—*Charred wood*, wood whose outer surface is carbonized.

CHAR'RING, *ppr.* Reducing to coal; depriving of volatile matter.

CHAR'RY, *a.* Pertaining to charcoal; like charcoal, or partaking of its qualities.

* CHART, *n.* [L. *charta.*] A hydrographical or marine map a draught or projection of some part of the earth's superficies on paper, with the coasts, isles, rocks, banks, channels or entrances into harbors, rivers, and bays, the points

of compass, soundings or depth of water, &c., to regulate the courses of ships in their voyages.

CHĂR-TĀ'CEOUS (-shus), *a.* Resembling paper; quite opaque, like most leaves.

ČHĂRTE (shärt), *n.* [Fr.] The constitution or fundamental law of the French monarchy, established at the restoration of Louis XVIII., in 1814.

ČHĂRTEL. *See* CARTEL.

CHĂR'TER, *n.* [Fr. *chartre.*] 1. A written instrument, executed with usual forms, given as evidence of a grant, contract, or whatever is done between man and man. An instrument of a grant conferring powers, rights, and privileges. 2. Any instrument, executed with form and solemnity, bestowing rights or privileges. 3. Privilege; immunity; exemption.

CHĂR'TER, *v. t.* 1. To establish by charter. 2. To hire or to let a ship by charter.

CHĂR'TER-LAND, *n.* Land held by charter, or in socage.

CHĂR'TER-PĂR'TY, *n.* [Fr. *charte-partie.*] In *commerce*, an agreement respecting the hire of a vessel and the freight.

CHĂR'TERED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Invested with privileges by charter; privileged. 2. Granted by charter. 3. Hired, or let, as a ship.

CHĂR'TER-ING, *ppr.* 1. Giving a charter; establishing by charter. 2. Hiring or letting by charter.

CHĂRTĬSM, *n.* In *England*, the principles of a political party, who desire universal suffrage, the vote by ballot, annual parliaments, and other radical reforms, as set forth in a document called the *People's Charter.*

CHĂRTĬST, *n.* One infected with chartism, or radical principles.

CHĂRTLESS, *a.* Without a chart; of which no chart has been made; not delineated on paper.

ČHĂR-TREUSE' (shär-trooze'), *n.* [Fr.] A celebrated monastery of Carthusians, in France, whose regulations are exceedingly severe.

ČHĂRTŬ-LA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *chartulaire.*] An officer in the ancient Latin Church, who had the care of charters and other papers of a public nature.

CHĂRY, *a.* [Sax. *cearig.*] Careful; wary; frugal.—*Shak.*

CHĀS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be chased; fit for the chase.

CHĀSE, *v. t.* [Fr. *chasser.*] 1. *Literally*, to drive, urge, press forward with vehemence: hence, to pursue for the purpose of taking, as game; to hunt. 2. To pursue, or drive, as a defeated or flying enemy. 3. To follow or pursue, as an object of desire; to pursue for the purpose of taking. 4. To drive; to pursue.—*To chase away*, is to compel to depart; to disperse.—*To chase metals*, to emboss.

CHĀSE, *n.* 1. Vehement pursuit; a running or driving after, as game, in hunting. 2. Pursuit with an ardent desire to obtain, as pleasure, &c.; earnest seeking. 3. That which may be chased; that which is usually taken by chase. 4. That which is pursued: thus, a ship, when chased, is called the *chase.*—5. In *law*, a driving of cattle to or from a place. 6. An open ground, or place of retreat for deer and other wild beasts. 7. [Fr. *chasse.*] An iron frame used by printers to confine types, when set in columns or pages. 8. A wide groove.—9. *Chase of a gun*, is the forward part, from the trunnions to the mouth.—*Park.* 10. A term in the game of *tennis.*—*Chase guns*, in a ship of war, guns used in chasing an enemy, or in defending a ship when chased. These have their ports at the head or stern.

CHĀSED (chāst), *pp.* or *a* Pursued; sought ardently; driven; embossed.

CHĀS'ER, *n.* 1. One who chases; a pursuer; a driver; a hunter. 2. A term applied to guns at the head and stern of a vessel, for firing when in chase. 3. An enchaser. *See* ENCHASE.

CHĀS'I-BLE. *See* CHASUBLE.

CHĀS'ING, *ppr.* Pursuing; driving; hunting; embossing on metals.

CHĀS'ING, *n.* The act or art of embossing on metals; embossed work.

ČHASM (kăzm), *n.* [Gr. χασμα.] 1. A cleft; a fissure; a gap; *properly*, an opening made by disrupture, as a breach in the earth or a rock. 2. A void space; a vacuity.

ČHASMED (kazmd), *a.* Having gaps or a chasm.

ČHASMY, *a.* Abounding with chasms.

CHĀS'SE-LAS, *n.* A sort of grape.

CHAS'SEUR (shās'sāur), *n.* [Fr.] One of a body of cavalry trained for rapid movements.

CHĀSTE, *a.* [Fr. *chaste.*] 1. Pure from all unlawful commerce of sexes. 2. Free from obscenity. 3. In *language*, pure; genuine; uncorrupt; free from barbarous words and phrases, and from quaint, affected, extravagant expressions.

CHĀSTE'-ĔYED (-īde), *a.* Having modest eyes.

CHĀSTE'-TREE, *n.* The *agnus castus*, or *vitex.*

CHĀSTE'LY, *adv.* In a chaste manner; without unlawful commerce of sexes; without obscenity; purely; without barbarisms or unnatural phrases.

CHĀS'TEN (chās'n), *v. t.* [Fr. *châtier.*] 1. To correct by punishment; to punish; to inflict pain for the purpose of reclaiming an offender. 2. To afflict by other means. 3. To purify from errors or faults.

CHĀS'TENED (chās'nd), *pp.* or *a.* Corrected; punished, afflicted for correction; purified from faults.

CHĀS'TEN-ER, *n.* One who punishes for the purpose of correction.

CHĀSTE'NESS, *n.* Chastity; purity.

CHĀS'TEN-ING, *ppr.* Correcting; afflicting for correction.

CHĀS'TEN-ING, *n.* Correction; suffering inflicted for the purpose of reclaiming.

CHĀS-TĪS'A-BLE, *a.* Deserving of chastisement.

CHAS-TĪSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *châtier.*] 1. To correct by punishing; to punish; to inflict pain, for the purpose of punishing an offender, and recalling him to his duty. 2. To reduce to order or obedience; to restrain; to awe; to repress. 3. To correct; to purify by expunging faults.

CHĀS-TĪSED' (chas-tīzd'), *pp.* Punished; corrected.

CHĀS'TĪSE-MENT, *n.* [Fr. *châtiment.*] Pain inflicted for punishment and correction, either by stripes or otherwise.

CHĀS-TĪS'ER, *n.* One who chastises; a corrector.

CHĀS-TĪS'ING, *ppr.* Punishing for correction.

CHĀS'TI-TY, *n.* [L. *castitas.*] 1. Purity of the body; freedom from all unlawful commerce of sexes. 2. Freedom from obscenity, as in language or conversation. 3. Freedom from bad mixture; purity in words and phrases. 4. Purity; unadulterated state.

CHĀS'Ū-BLE, *n.* In *the Roman Catholic Church*, an outward vestment worn by the priest in saying mass, having a large gilt or embroidered cross on the back.

CHAT, *v. i.* [Ger. *kosen.*] 1. To talk in a familiar manner; to talk without form or ceremony. 2. To talk idly; to prate

† CHAT, *v. t.* To talk of.—*Shak.*

CHAT, *n.* Free, familiar talk; idle talk; prate.

CHAT, *n.* A twig, or little stick. *See* CHIT.

CHAT-PO-TĀ'TŌES, *n. pl.* Small potatoes, fit only for pigs, &c.

ČHĀT-EAU' (shat-to'), *n.* [Fr.] A castle; a seat in the country.

ČHĀT'E-LET, *n.* A little castle.—*Chambers.*

ČHĀT'EL-LA-NY, *n.* [Fr. *chatellenie.*] The lordship or jurisdiction of a castellan, or governor of a castle. *See* CASTELLANY.

ČHA-TOY'ANT, *a.* [Fr. *chat* and *œil.*] Having a changeable lustre, or color, like that of a cat's eye in the dark.

ČHA-TOY'ANT, *n.* A hard stone, with a changeable lustre.

ČHA-TOY'MENT, *n.* Changeable colors, or changeableness of color, in a mineral; play of colors.

CHAT'TAH, *n.* In *India*, an umbrella.

CHAT'TED, *pp.* Talked familiarly, or on light subjects.

CHAT'TEL, *n.* A term including all kinds of property, except the freehold, and things that are parcel of it.—*Bouv.*

CHAT'TER, *v. i.* 1. To utter sounds rapidly and indistinctly, as a magpie or a monkey. 2. To make a noise by collision of the teeth. 3. To talk idly, carelessly, or rapidly; to jabber.

CHAT'TER, *n.* Sounds like those of a pie or monkey; idle talk.

CHAT'TER-BOX, *n.* One that talks incessantly.

CHAT'TER-ER, *n.* 1. A prater; an idle talker. 2. A name given to some species of dentirostral birds, from their loud and monotonous notes.—*Swainson.*

CHAT'TER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uttering rapid, indistinct sounds, as birds; talking idly; moving rapidly and clashing, as the teeth.

CHAT'TER-ING, *n.* Rapid, inarticulate sounds, as of birds, idle talk; rapid striking of the teeth, as in chilliness.

CHAT'TING, *ppr.* Talking familiarly.

CHAT'TY, *a.* Given to free conversation; talkative.

CHAT'WOOD, *n.* Little sticks; fuel.

CHAUDRON. *See* CHAWDRON and CHALDRON.

CHAUF'FER, *n.* [Fr.] In *chemistry*, a small furnace.—*Fyfe.*

ČHAU-MON-TELLE', *n.* [Fr.] A sort of pear.

† CHAUN, } *n.* A gap. *See* YAWN.
† CHAWN, }

† CHAUN, *v. i.* To open; to yawn.

CHAUNT. *See* CHANT.

CHAV'EN-DER, } *n.* [Fr. *chevesne.*] The chub, a fish.
CHEV'EN, }

CHAW, *v. t.* [Sax. *ceowan.*] 1. To grind with the teeth; to masticate; to ruminate. 2. To ruminate in thought; to revolve and consider; [*obsolete.*]

CHAW, *n.* 1. The jaw. 2. In *vulgar language*, a cud; as much as is put in the mouth at once.

CHAWED (chaud), *pp.* Chewed.

CHAW'ING, *ppr.* Chewing.

CHAW'DRON, *n.* Entrails.—*Shak.*

CHAY'-ROOT, *n.* The root of the *oldenlandia umbellata* used to give the beautiful red to the Madras cottons.

CHĒAP, *a.* [Sax. *ceap.*] 1. Bearing a low price in market; that may be purchased at a low price. 2. Being of small value; common; not respected.

† CHĒAP, *n.* Bargain; purchase.

CHĒAP'EN (chēp'n), *v. t.* [Sax. *ceapian.*] 1. To attempt to buy; to ask the price of a commodity; to chaffer. 2. To lessen value.
CHĒAP'ENED, *pp.* Bargained for; beat down in price.
CHĒAP'EN-ER, *n.* One who cheapens or bargains.
CHĒAP'EN-ING (chēp'n-ing), *ppr.* Chaffering; beating down the price of.
CHĒAP'LY, *adv.* At a small price; at a low rate.
CHĒAP'NESS, *n.* Lowness in price, considering the usual price, or real value.
CHĒAR. *See* CHEER.
CHĒAT, *v. t.* [Sax. *ceatt.*] 1. To deceive and defraud in a bargain. 2. To deceive by any artifice, trick, or device, with a view to gain an advantage contrary to common honesty.—SYN. To trick; cozen; gull; chouse; fool; outwit; circumvent; beguile; impose on; deceive.
CHĒAT, *n.* 1. A fraud committed by deception. 2. A person who cheats; one guilty of fraud by deceitful practices.—SYN. Deception; imposture; fraud; delusion; artifice; trick; deceit; imposition; guile; finesse; stratagem; imposition.
CHĒAT'-BRĒAD (-bred), *n.* Fine bread purchased, or not made in the family. [*Little used.*]
CHĒAT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Liability to be cheated.
CHĒAT'ED, *pp.* Defrauded by deception.
CHĒAT'ER, *n.* One who practices a fraud in commerce.
CHĒAT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Defrauding by deception; imposing on.
CHĒAT'ING, *n.* The act of defrauding by deceitful arts.
CHĒAT'ING-LY, *adv.* In a cheating manner.
CHE€K, *v. t.* [Fr. *echec.*] 1. To stop; to restrain; to hinder or repress; to curb. 2. To rebuke; to chide or reprove. 3. To compare any paper with its counterpart or with a cipher, with a view to ascertain its authenticity; to compare corresponding papers; to control by a counter-register. 4. To make a mark against names in going over a list.—5. In *seamanship*, to ease off a little of a rope, which is too stiffly extended; also, to stopper the cable.
CHE€K, *v. i.* 1. To stop; to make a stop. 2. To clash or interfere. 3. To strike with repression.
CHE€K, *n.* 1. A stop; hinderance; rebuff; sudden restraint, or continued restraint; curb; control; government. 2. That which stops or restrains, as reproof, reprimand, rebuke, slight or disgust, fear, apprehension, a person; any stop or obstruction. 3. A mark put against names in going over a list. 4. A token given to rail-road passengers, serving to identify them in claiming their luggage, &c. Also, in theatres, &c., a similar token, to identify those who go out, expecting to return.—5. In *falconry*, when a hawk forsakes her proper game, to follow rooks, pies, or other fowls that cross her in her flight. 6. The correspondent cipher of a bank note; a corresponding indenture; any counter-register. 7. A term in *chess*, when one party obliges the other either to move or guard his king. 8. An order for money drawn on a banker, or on the cashier of bank, payable to the bearer.—9. In *popular use, checkered* cloth; *check*, for *checkered.—Check*, or *check-roll*, a roll or book containing the names of persons who are attendants and in the pay of a king or great personage, as domestic servants.—*Clerk of the check*, in the British king's household, has the check and control of the yeomen of the guard.
CHE€K'-BOOK, *n.* A book containing blank checks upon a bank.
CHE€KED, } *pp.* Stopped; restrained; repressed; curbed;
CHE€KT, } moderated; controlled; reprimanded.
CHE€K'ER, *v. t.* 1. To variegate with cross lines; to form into little squares, like a chess-board, by lines or stripes of different colors. 2. To diversify; to variegate with different qualities, scenes, or events.
CHE€K'ER, *n.* 1. One who checks or restrains; a rebuker. 2. A chess-board.
CHE€K'ER, } *n.* Work varied alternately as to its
CHE€K'ER-WORK, } colors or materials; work consisting of cross lines.
CHE€K'ER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Diversified; variegated.
CHE€K'ERS, *n. pl.* Draughts; a common game on a checkered board.
CHE€K'ING, *ppr.* Stopping; curbing; restraining; moderating; controlling; rebuking.
CHE€K'LESS, *a.* That can not be checked or restrained.
CHE€K'MATE, *n.* 1. The movement in the game of chess that hinders any further moving, so that the game is finished.—2. *Figuratively*, defeat; overthrow.
CHE€K'MATE, *v. t.* To make a movement in chess, which stops all further moving, and ends the game. Hence, to arrest and defeat.
CHE€K'MAT-ED, *pp.* Stopped in the game of chess.
CHE€K'MAT-ING, *ppr.* Making a last move in chess.
CHE€KS, *n.* A kind of checkered cloth, as gingham, plaids, &c.
CHE€K'Y, *n.* In *heraldry*, a border that has more than two rows of checkers, or when the bordure or shield is checkered like a chess-board.
CHEEK, *n.* [Sax. *ceac, ceoca.*] 1. The side of the face below the eyes on each side.—2. Among *mechanics, cheeks* are those pieces of a machine, or other kind of workmanship, which form corresponding sides, or which are double and alike.—*Cheek by jowl*, closeness; proximity.—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*
CHEEK'-BONE, *n.* The bone of the cheek.
CHEEK'-TOOTH, *n.* The hinder tooth or tusk.—*Joel*, i., 6
CHEEKED (cheekt), *a.* Brought near the cheek.
CHEEP, *v. i.* To chirp, as a small bird.
CHEER, *v. t.* [Fr. *chère.*] 1. To salute with shouts of joy or cheers, or with stamping and other expressions of applause. 2. To dispel gloom, sorrow, silence, or apathy; to cause to rejoice. 3. To infuse life, spirit, or animation —SYN. To gladden; encourage; inspirit; comfort; console; enliven; refresh; exhilarate; animate.
CHEER, *v. i.* To grow cheerful; to become gladsome or joyous.
CHEER, *n.* 1. A shout of joy; stamping or other expressions of applause. 2. A state of gladness or joy; a state of animation. 3. Mirth; gayety; jollity; as at a feast. 4. Invitation to gayety. 5. Entertainment; that which makes cheerful; provisions for a feast. 6. State or condition as to enjoyment; as, "What *cheer?*" "His word their drooping *cheer* enlightened."—*Milton.*
CHEERED, *pp.* Enlivened; animated; made glad.
CHEER'ER, *n.* One who cheers; he or that which gladdens.
* CHEER'FUL, *a.* 1. Having good spirits; moderately joyful. This is the most usual signification of the word, expressing a degree of animation less than mirth and jollity. 2. Full of life. 3. Expressive of good spirits; as, a *cheerful* song.—SYN. Lively; animated; gay; joyful; lightsome; gleeful; blithe; airy; sprightly; jocund; jolly.
* CHEER'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a cheerful manner; with alacrity or willingness; readily; with life, animation, or good spirits.
* CHEER'FUL-NESS, *n.* Life; animation; good spirits; a state of moderate joy, or gayety; alacrity.
CHEER'I-LY, *adv.* With cheerfulness; with spirit.
CHEER'I-NESS, *n.* Cheerfulness.
CHEER'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Giving joy or gladness; enlivening; encouraging; animating.
CHEER'ING-LY, *adv.* In a cheering manner.
† CHEER'ISH-NESS, *n.* State of cheerfulness.
CHEER'LESS, *a.* Without joy, gladness, or comfort, gloomy; destitute of any thing to enliven or animate the spirits.
CHEER'LESS-NESS, *n.* Destitution of comfort or enjoyment.
CHEER'LY, *a.* Gay; cheerful; not gloomy.
CHEER'LY, *adv.* Cheerfully; heartily; briskly.
CHEER'UP, } *v. t.* To make cheerful; to enliven; to chirp
CHIR'RUP, } —*Dr. Cheyne.* [*Colloquial.*]
CHEER'Y, *a.* Gay; sprightly; having power to make gay.
CHEESE, *n.* [Sax. *cese*, or *cyse.*] 1. The curd of milk, coagulated usually by rennet, separated from the serum or whey, and pressed in a vat, hoop, or mold. 2. A mass of pomace or ground apples, placed on a press.
CHEESE'-€AKE, *n.* A cake made of soft curds, sugar, and butter.
CHEESE'-MON"GER, *n.* One who deals in or sells cheese.
CHEESE'-PAR-ING, *n.* The rind or paring of cheese.
CHEESE'-PRESS, *n.* A press, or engine, for pressing curd in the making of cheese.
CHEESE'-REN-NET, *n.* A plant, ladies' bed-straw, *galium verum.*
CHEESE'-VAT, *n.* The vat or case in which curds are confined for pressing.—*Glanville.*
CHEES'Y, *a.* Having the nature, qualities, taste, or form of cheese.
CHEF-D'ŒUV'RE (shef-doov'er), *n.* [Fr.] A master-piece or performance in arts, &c.
CHEG'RE, } *n.* [Sp. *chiquito*, small.] A tropical insect that
CHEG'OE, } enters the skin of the feet, and multiplies incredibly, causing an itching. It is written, also, *chigger, chigre, jigger.*
€HEI-ROP'TER, *n.* } [Gr. χειρ and πτερον.] Terms
€HEI-ROP'TER-A, *n. pl.* } applied to animals whose anterior toes are connected by a membrane, and whose feet thus serve for wings, as the bat.
€HEI-ROP'TER-OUS, *a.* Belonging to the *cheiroptera.*
€HEI-RO-THE'RI-UM, *n.* [Gr. χειρ and θηριον.] An extinct animal whose footsteps only are found in Germany.
CHEK-O'A, *n.* The Chinese porcelain clay.
€HEL'I-DON, *n.* [Gr.] A brown fly with silvery wings.
€HE-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [Gr. χηλη, and L. *fero.*] Furnished with claws, as an animal.
€HEL'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *chela*, and *form.*] Having the form of a claw.
€HE-LO'NI-A, *n. pl.* } [Gr. χελωνη.] Terms applied to ani
€HE-LO'NI-AN, *n.* } mals of the tortoise kind.
€HE-LO'NI-AN, *a.* [Gr. χελυς, χελωνη.] Pertaining to or designating animals of the tortoise kind.

ĊHĒ'LY (kē'le), *n.* [L. *chela.*] The claw of a shell-fish.

ĊHEM'IĊ-AL (kim'ik-al or kem'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to chemistry. 2. Resulting from the operation of the principles of bodies by decomposition, combination, &c. 3. According to the principles of chemistry.

ĊHEM'IĊ-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the principles of chemistry; by chemical process or operation.

ĊHE-MĪSE' (she-mēz'), *n.* [Fr. *chemise.*] 1. A shift, or under garment worn by females. 2. A wall that lines the face of any work of earth.

ĊHEM'IST (kim'ist or kem'ist), *n.* A person versed in chemistry; a professor of chemistry.

ĊHEM'IST-RY (kim'ist-ry or kem'ist-ry, *n.* The science which relates to the *elements of matter*, the proportions in which they unite, the means of their separation, and the laws which govern and affect these agencies.—*Brande.*

ĊHEM-I-SETTE' (shem-e-zet'), *n.* An under garment worn over the chemise.

CHEQUE. *See* CHECK.

CHEQ'UER. *See* CHECKER.

CHE-QUIN'. *See* CECCHIN.

ĊHER'IFF, *n.* [written, also, *sheriff.*] The prince of Mecca; a high priest among the Mohammedans.

ĊHER'ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *cherir.*] 1. To treat with tenderness and affection; to give warmth, ease, or comfort to. 2. To hold as dear; to embrace with affection. 3. To treat in a manner to encourage growth, by protection, aid, attendance, or supplying nourishment. 4. To harbor and encourage in the mind.—SYN. To foster; nurse; entertain; encourage; comfort; support.

ĊHER'ISHED (cher'isht), *pp.* or *a.* Treated with tenderness; warmed; comforted; fostered.

ĊHER'ISH-ER, *n.* One who cherishes; an encourager; a supporter.

ĊHER'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Warming; comforting; encouraging; fostering; treating with affection.

ĊHER'ISH-ING, *n.* Support; encouragement.

ĊHER'ISH-ING-LY, *adv.* In an affectionate manner.

† ĊHER'ISH-MENT, *n.* Encouragement; comfort.

ĊHER'MES. *See* KERMES.

ĊHE-ROOT', *n.* A kind of cigar, brought, when genuine, from Manilla, in the Philippine Islands, and highly prized for its delicate flavor.

ĊHER-O-POT'A-MOS, *n.* [Gr. χοιρος and ποταμος.] A pachydermatous animal, allied to the hog, now extinct.

ĊHER'RY, *n.* [Fr. *cerise;* L. *cerasus*, so named from *Cerasus*, a city in Pontus, whence the tree was imported into Italy.] The fruit of a tree, a species of *prunus*, of which there are many varieties.

ĊHER'RY, *a.* Like a red cherry in color; red; ruddy; blooming.

ĊHER'RY, *n.* A cordial composed of cherry-juice and spirit, sweetened and diluted.

ĊHER'RY-BAY. *See* LAUREL.

ĊHER'RY-ĊHEEKED (-cheekt), *a.* Having ruddy cheeks.

ĊHER'RY-PIT, *n.* A child's play, in which cherry-stones are thrown into a hole.

ĊHER'RY-TREE, *n.* A tree whose fruit is cherries.

ĊHER'SO-NĒSE, *n.* [Gr. χερσονησος.] A peninsula; a tract of land of any indefinite extent, which is nearly surrounded by water, but united to a larger tract by a neck of land, or isthmus.

CHERT, *n.* In *mineralogy*, an impure variety of quartz or flint, of various dull shades of color. It includes *petrosilex* and *hornstone.*

CHERT'Y, *a.* Like chert; containing chert.—*Pennant.*

ĊHER'UB, *n.*; *pl.* ĊHERUBS, but the Hebrew plural ĊHERUBIM is also used. [Heb. כרוב.] 1. A figure composed of various creatures, as a man, an ox, an eagle, or a lion. In the *celestial hierarchy*, cherubs are represented as spirits next in order to seraphs. 2. A beautiful child is called a *cherub.*

ĊHER-Ū'BIĊ, } *a.* Pertaining to cherubs; angelic.—*Shel-*
ĊHER-Ū'BIĊ-AL, } *don.*

ĊHER'U-BIM, *n.* The Hebrew plural of *cherub.*

ĊHER'U-BIN, *a.* Cherubic; angelic.—*Shak.*

ĊHER'U-BIN, *n.* A cherub.—*Dryden.*

ĊHER'UP. A corruption of *chirrup* or *chirp*, which see.

ĊHER'VIL, *n.* [Sax. *cerfille.*] A British plant of the genus *chærophyllum*, cultivated as a salad or pot-herb.

ĊHES'A-PEAK, *n.* A bay of the United States.

ĊHES'I-BLE. *See* ĊHASUBLE.

ĊHES'LIP, *n.* A small vermin that lies under stones and tiles.—*Skinner.*

CHESS, *n.* [Fr. *echecs.*] An ingenious game performed by two parties, with different pieces, on a *checkered* board, that is, a board divided into sixty-four squares or houses.

CHESS, *n.* In *New England*, a grass which grows among wheat, and is supposed, but, according to botanists, erroneously, to be wheat degenerated or changed.

ĊHESS'-AP-PLE, *n.* A species of wild service.

ĊHESS'-BOARD, *n.* The board used in the game of chess, and from the squares of which *chess* has its name.

ĊHESS'-MAN, *n.* A piece used in the game of chess.

ĊHESS'-PLAY-ER, *n.* One who plays chess; one skilled in the game of chess.

ĊHESS'-TREE, *n.* In *ships*, a piece of wood, bolted perpendicularly on the side, to confine the clews of the mainsail.

ĊHESS'OM, *n.* Mellow earth.—*Bacon.*

CHEST, *n.* [Sax. *cest*, or *cyst.*] 1. A box of wood or other material, in which goods are kept or transported. 2. The trunk of the body, from the neck to the belly; the thorax. —3. In *commerce*, a certain quantity; as, a *chest* of sugar.—*Chest of drawers* is a case of movable boxes, called *drawers.*

CHEST, *v. t.* To reposit in a chest; to hoard.

CHEST'-FOUND-ER-ING, *n.* A disease in horses.

CHEST'ED, *a.* Having a chest, as in narrow *chested.*

CHEST'NUT (ches'nut), *n.* [Sax. *cystel.*] The edible fruit, seed, or nut of a tree belonging to the genus *castanea;* often written *chesnut.*

CHEST'NUT, *a.* Being of the color of a chestnut; of a brown color.

CHEST'NUT-TREE, *n.* The tree which produces the chestnut.

CHES'TON, *n.* A species of plum.—*Johnson.*

ĊHĒ'TAH, *n.* The hunting leopard of India.

† ĊHEV'A-ĊHIĒ, *n.* An expedition with cavalry.—*Chaucer.*

ĊHĒ'VAGE. *See* CHIEFAGE.

ĊHEV-AL', *n.* [Fr.] *Literally*, a horse; and hence, in composition, a support or frame. Thus, a *cheval-glass* is a large swing-glass mounted in a frame, &c.

ĊHEV-AL' DE FRISE, generally used in the plural, *chevaux de frise* (shev'o-de-freez'). [Fr. *cheval* and *frise.*] 1. A piece of timber, traversed with wooden spikes, pointed with iron, five or six feet long; used to defend a passage, stop a breach, or make a retrenchment to stop cavalry. 2. A kind of trimming.

ĊHEV-A-LIER' (shev-a-leer'), *n.* [Fr.] 1. A knight; a gallant young man.—2. In *heraldry*, a horseman armed at all points.

CHEV'EN, *n.* [Fr. *chevesne.*] A river fish, the chub.

CHEV'ER-IL, *n.* [Fr. *chevereau.*] Soft leather made of kid skin. Hence, a yielding disposition; yielding; pliable [*Used as a noun or adjective.*]

CHEV'ER-IL-IZE, *v. t.* To make as pliable as kid leather.

ĊHEV'I-SANCE (shev'e-zans), *n.* [Fr. *chevir.*] 1. Achievement; deed; performance; enterprise accomplished, [*obs.*]—2. In *law*, a making of contracts; a bargain. 3. An unlawful agreement or contract. 4. An agreement or composition, as an end or order set down between a cred itor and his debtor.

ĊHEV'RON, *n.* [Fr.] 1. In *heraldry*, an honorable ordinary, representing two rafters of a house meeting at the top.—2. In *architecture*, an ornament in the form of zigzag work. 3. The distinguishing mark on the coat-sleeves of noncommissioned officers.

ĊHEV'RONED (shev'rond), *a.* Having a chevron, or the form of it.—*Ben Jonson.*

ĊHEV'RON-EL, *n.* A small chevron.

ĊHEV-RO-TĀIN', *n.* [from Fr. *chevre.*] The smallest of the antelope kind.

CHEW (chu), *v. t.* [Sax. *ceowan.*] 1. To bite and grind with the teeth; to masticate, as food, to prepare it for deglutition and digestion. 2. To ruminate in the thoughts; to meditate. 3. To champ; to bite, hold, or roll about in the mouth. 4. To taste without swallowing.

CHEW, *v. i.* To champ upon; to ruminate.

CHEW, *n.* That which is chewed; that which is held in the mouth at once; a cud. [*Vulgar.*]

CHEWED (chūde), *pp.* Ground by the teeth; masticated.

CHEW'ET, *n.* A kind of pie. made with chopped substances.

CHEW'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Grinding with the teeth; masticating; ruminating; meditating; champing.

ĊHĪ'A, *n.* A beautiful Mexican plant.

ĊHĪ'AN, *a.* Pertaining to *Chios*, an isle in the Levant.

ĊHI-Ā'RO-OS-ĊŪ'RO. *See* CLARE-OBSCURE.

ĊHI-AS'TO-LĪTE, *n.* *See* ANDALUSITE.

ĊHIB'BAL, *n.* [Fr. *ciboule.*] A small sort of onion.

ĊHI-ĊĀNE' (she-kāne'), *n.* [Fr. *chicane.*] 1. In *law*, shift; turn; trick; cavil; an abuse of judiciary proceedings, by artifices, unfair practices, or idle objections. 2. Sophistry. 3. Any artifice or stratagem.

ĊHI-ĊĀNE' *v. i.* [Fr. *chicaner.*] To use shifts, cavils, or artifices.—*Burke.*

ĊHI-ĊĀN'ER, *n.* [Fr. *chicaneur.*] One who uses shifts, turns, evasions, or undue artifices in litigation or disputes, a caviler; a sophister; an unfair disputant.

ĊHI-ĊĀN'ER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *chicanerie.*] Mean or unfair artifices to perplex a cause and obscure the truth.—SYN. Trick, sophistry; quibble; fetch; stratagem; tergiversation.

ĊHIĊ'ĊO-RY, *n.* The *cichorium intybus*, also called *succory.* One species is cultivated in England as a salad, and an other species is used in France to adulterate coffee.

ĊHIĊH'ES, *n. pl.* Dwarf pease.

CHICH'LING, } *n.* A vetch or pea, of the genus
CHICH'LING VETCH, } *lathyrus.*
CHICK, *v. i.* To sprout, as seed in the ground; to vegetate. —*Todd.*
CHICK, } *n.* [Sax. *cicen.*] 1. The young of fowls, par-
CHICK'EN, } ticularly of the domestic hen, or *gallinaceous* fowls. 2. A person of tender years. 3. A word of tenderness.
CHICK'EN-HEART'ED, *a.* Timid; fearful; cowardly.
CHICK'EN-POX, *n.* A mild, contagious, eruptive disease, generally appearing in children.
CHICK-A-REE', *n.* The American red squirrel.
CHICK'LING, *n.* A small chick or chicken.
CHICK'-PEA, *n.* [L. *cicer.*] A plant or pea cultivated in the south of Europe as an article of diet, but chiefly for feeding poultry.
CHICK'-WEED, *n.* A low, creeping weed, of which birds and poultry eat readily; hence the name.
CHIDE, *v. t.*; pret. *chid*; [*chode* is obs.] part. *chid, chidden.* [Sax. *cidan.*] To utter words in anger, or by way of disapprobation.—SYN. To blame; rebuke; reprove; scold; censure; reproach.
CHIDE, *v. i.* 1. To scold; to clamor; to find fault; to contend in words of anger. 2. To quarrel. 3. To make a rough, clamorous, roaring noise.
CHIDE, *n.* Murmur; gentle noise.—*Thomson.*
CHID'ER, *n.* One who chides, clamors, reproves, or rebukes.
† CHID'ER-ESS, *n.* A female who chides.
CHID'ING, *ppr.* Scolding; clamoring; rebuking; making a harsh or continued noise.
CHID'ING, *n.* A scolding or clamoring; rebuke; reproof.
CHID'ING-LY, *adv.* In a scolding or reproving manner.
CHIEF (cheef), *a.* [Fr. *chef.*] 1. Highest in office or rank. 2. Most eminent in any quality or action; most distinguished; having most influence; commanding most respect; taking the lead; most valuable; most important. 3. First in affection; most dear and familiar.—SYN. Principal; leading; main; first; paramount; supreme; prime; vital; especial; great; grand; eminent; master.
CHIEF, *n.* 1. A commander; particularly a military commander. 2. The principal person of a tribe, family, or congregation, &c.—3. *In chief*, in English law, *in capite.* To hold land *in chief*, is to hold it directly from the king, by honorable personal services.—4. In *heraldry*, the upper part of the escutcheon, divided into three points, dexter, middle, and sinister.—5. In *Spenser*, it seems to signify something like achievement, a mark of distinction.—*Johnson.* 6. This word is often used, in the singular number, to express a plurality. 7. The principal part; the most or largest part of one thing or of many.
CHIEF, *adv.* Chiefly.
CHIEF'-JUS'TICE, *n.* The presiding justice; *particularly* the presiding judge in the courts of Common Pleas and King's Bench in England, and of the Supreme Court of the United states; and also of the Supreme Court in some of the states.
CHIEF'-JUS'TICE-SHIP, *n.* The office of chief justice.
† CHIEF'AGE, } *n.* A tribute by the head.
† CHE'VAGE, }
CHIEF'DOM, *n.* Sovereignty.—*Spenser.*
† CHIEF'ESS, *n.* A female chief among the Indians.—*Carver.*
CHIEF'LESS, *a.* Without a chief or leader.
CHIEF'LY, *adv.* 1. Most of all; in the first place. 2. For the most part.—SYN. Principally; mainly; especially; eminently.
CHIEF'RIE, *n.* A small rent paid to the lord paramount.
CHIEF'TAIN (-tin), *n.* A captain, leader, or commander; a chief; the head of a troop, army, or clan.
CHIEF'TAIN-CY, } *n.* Headship; captaincy; the govern-
CHIEF'TAIN-SHIP, } ment over a clan.
† CHIEV'ANCE, *n.* [Norm. *chivisance.*] An unlawful bargain; traffic in which money is extorted.
† CHIEVE, } *v. i.* [Fr. *chevir.*] To come to an end; to issue;
† CHEVE, } to succeed.—*Chaucer.*
CHIF-FO-NIER' (shif-fon-eer'), *n.* 1. Literally, a receptacle for rags or shreds. 2. A movable and ornamental cupboard or receptacle—*Smart.*
CHIFFY, *n.* An instant.
CHIG'GER, } *See* CHEGRE.
CHI'GO, }
CHIL'BLAIN, *n.* A blain or sore produced by cold.
CHIL'BLAIN, *v. t.* To produce chilblains.
CHILD, *n.*; *pl.* CHILDREN. [Sax. *cild.*] 1. A son or a daughter; the immediate progeny of parents; applied to the human race, and chiefly to a person when young. 2. One weak in knowledge, experience, judgment, or attainments. 3. One young in grace. 4. One who is born again, spiritually renewed and adopted. 5. One who is the product of another, or whose principles and morals are the product of another; as, "thou *child* of the devil." 6. In the *plural*, the descendants of a man, however remote; as, the *children* of Israel. 7. The inhabitants of a country.—*To be with child*, to be pregnant.
† CHILD, *v. i.* To bring children.—*Shak.*
CHILD'-BEAR-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Bearing or producing children.
CHILD'-BEAR-ING, *n.* The act of producing or bringing forth children; parturition.
CHILD'BED, *n.* The state of a woman bringing forth a child, or being in labor; parturition.
CHILD'BIRTH, *n.* The act of bringing forth a child; travail; labor.
CHILDE, *n.* A cognomen formerly prefixed to the family name by the eldest son, and continued till he gained new honors by his own prowess, or succeeded to the titles of his ancestors.—*Booth.*
† CHILD'ED, *a.* Furnished with a child.—*Shak.*
CHILD'ER-MAS-DAY, *n.* An anniversary of the Church of England, held on the 28th of December, in commemoration of the children of Bethlehem slain by Herod; called, also, *Innocents'-Day.*
CHILD'HOOD, *n.* [Sax. *cildhad.*] 1. The state of a child, or the time in which persons are children, including the time from birth to puberty. 2. The properties of a child.
† CHILD'ING, *ppr.* [The verb *to child* is not now used.] Bearing children; producing; as, *childing* women.
CHILD'ISH, *a.* 1. Belonging to a child. 2. Pertaining to a child or children; as, *childish* fear.—SYN. Puerile; trifling; silly; weak; ignorant.
CHILD'ISH-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a child; in a trifling way; in a weak or foolish manner.
† CHILD'ISH-MIND'ED-NESS, *n.* Triflingness.—*Bacon.*
CHILD'ISH-NESS, *n.* Triflingness; puerility; the state or qualities of a child.
CHILD'LESS, *a.* Destitute of children or offspring.
CHILD'LESS-NESS, *n.* State of being without children.
CHILD'LIKE, *a.* Resembling a child, or that which belongs to children; becoming a child; meek; submissive; dutiful.
CHILD'LY, *a.* Like a child.
CHIL'DREN, *n.*; *pl.* of *child.*—SYN. Offspring; issue; progeny.
CHIL'I-AD (kil'e-ad), *n.* [Gr. χιλιας.] 1. A thousand; a collection or sum containing a thousand individuals or particulars. 2. The period of a thousand years.
CHIL'I-A-GON, *n.* [Gr. χιλια and γωνια.] A plane figure of a thousand angles and sides.
CHIL-I-A-HE'DRON, *n.* [Gr. χιλια and ἑδρα.] A solid figure of a thousand equal sides or faces.
CHIL'I-ARCH (kil'e-ark), *n.* [Gr. χιλια and αρχος.] The military commander or chief of a thousand men.
CHIL'I-ARCH-Y, *n.* A body consisting of a thousand men.
CHIL'I-ASM (kil'e-azm), *n.* [Gr. χιλια.] The millennium, or thousand years, when Satan is to be bound.—*Rev.*, xx
CHIL'I-AST, *n.* One of the sect of Millenarians.
CHIL-I-FAC'TIVE. *See* CHYLIFACTIVE.
CHIL-I-OL'I-TER. *See* KILOLITER.
CHIL-I-OM'E-TER. *See* KILOMETER.
CHILL, *n.* [Sax. *cele, cyle, cyl.*] 1. A shivering with cold, rigors, as in an ague; the cold fit that precedes a fever; sensation of cold in an animal body; chilliness. 2. A moderate degree of cold; chilliness in any body; that which gives the sensation of cold.—3. *Figuratively*, a check to feelings of joy; as, a *chill* came over the assembly.
CHILL, *a.* 1. Cool; moderately cold; tending to cause shivering. 2. Shivering with cold. 3. Cool; distant; formal; not warm, animated, or affectionate; as, a *chill* reception. 4. Depressed; dispirited; dejected; discouraged.
CHILL, *v. t.* 1. To cause a shivering or shrinking of the skin; to check circulation or motion. 2. To make cold, or cool; as, the evening air *chills* the earth. 3 To blast with cold; to check the circulation in plants, and stop their growth. 4. To check motion, life, or action; to depress; to deject; to discourage.
† CHILL, *v. i.* To shiver.
CHILLED, *pp.* Made cool; made to shiver; dejected.
CHIL'LI, *n.* The pod of the Cayenne or Guinea pepper
CHILL'I-NESS, *n.* 1. A sensation of shivering; rigors. A moderate degree of coldness.
CHILL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Cooling; causing to shiver.
CHILL'ING-LY, *adv.* In a chilling manner.
CHILL'NESS, *n.* Coolness; coldness; a shivering.
CHILL'Y, *a.* Cool; moderately cold.
† CHILL'Y, *adv.* Coldly.—*Sherwood.*
CHIL'O-GRAM. *See* KILOGRAM.
CHIL'O-POD, *n.* [Gr. χειλος, *a lip*, and πους, *a foot.*] In *zoology*, an animal of the order of myriapods or centipeds, in which the lower lip is formed by a pair of feet.
CHILTERN HUNDREDS, *n.* A tract in Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire, England, to which is attached the nominal office of steward under the crown. As members of parliament can not resign their seats, when they wish to

go out they accept this nominal office, or stewardship, and thus vacate their seats.—*Brande.*

CHĪMB, *n.* The edge of a cask, &c. *See* CHIME.

CHĪME, *n.* [Chaucer, *chimbe*; Dan. *kimer.*] 1. The consonant or harmonic sounds of several correspondent instruments. 2. Correspondence of sound. 3. The musical sounds of a set of bells struck with hammers. 4. Correspondence of proportion or relation. 5. A kind of periodical music, or tune of a clock, produced by an apparatus annexed to it. 6. A set of bells which chime, or ring in harmony.

CHĪME, *v. i.* 1. To sound in consonance or harmony; to accord. 2. To correspond in relation or proportion. 3. To agree; to fall in with. 4. To agree; to suit with. 5. To jingle; to clatter.

CHĪME, *v. t.* 1. To move, strike, or cause to sound in harmony. 2. To strike or cause to sound, as a set of bells.

CHĪME, *n.* [D. *kim*; G. *kimme.*] The edge or brim of a cask or tub, formed by the ends of the staves.

CHĪM'ER, *n.* One who chimes.

CHI-MĒ'RA, *n.* [L. *chimæra.*] 1. A fabulous monster, vomiting flames, with the head of a lion, the body of a goat, and the tail of a dragon; supposed to represent a volcanic mountain in Lycia, having lions near the top, goats in the middle, and poisonous serpents below.—2. In *modern usage*, a vain or idle fancy.

CHI-MĒRE' (she-meer'), *n.* The upper robe of a bishop.

CHI-MER'IC-AL, *a.* Wildly or vainly conceived; that has or can have no existence except in thought.—SYN. Imaginary; fanciful; fantastic; wild; unfounded; vain; deceitful; delusive.

CHI-MER'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Wildly; vainly; fancifully; fantastically.

† CHIM'ER-IZE, *v. i.* To entertain wild fancies.

CHIM'IN-AGE, *n.* [Fr. *chemin.*] In *law*, a toll for passage through a forest.

CHĪM'ING, *ppr.* Causing to chime; sounding in accordance.

CHIM'IS-TRY. *See* CHEMISTRY.

CHIM'NEY, *n.*; *pl.* CHIMNEYS. [Fr. *cheminée.*] 1. In *architecture*, a body erected in a building containing a funnel or funnels to convey smoke through the roof from the fireplace. 2. A fireplace; the lower part of the body of brick or stone, which confines and conveys smoke. 3. A tall glass tube around the flame of a lamp.

CHIM'NEY-BŌARD, *n.* A fire-board, which see.

CHIM'NEY-CORNER, *n.* 1. The corner of a fireplace, or the space between the fire and the sides of the fireplace. —2. In *a more enlarged sense*, the fireside, or a place near the fire.

CHIM'NEY-HOOK, *n.* A hook for holding pots and kettles over a fire.

CHIM'NEY-MŎN'EY (-mun'ny), *n.* Hearth-money, a duty paid for each chimney in a house.

CHIM'NEY-PIECE, *n.* An ornamental piece of wood or stone set round a fireplace.

CHIM'NEY-POT, *n.* A cylinder of earthen-ware, resembling in appearance a stone pot, placed at the top of chimnies to prevent smoking.

CHIM'NEY-SWEEP'ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to sweep and scrape chimneys.

CHIM'NEY-TOP, *n.* The summit of a chimney.

CHIM-PAN'ZEE, *n.* An animal of the ape kind; the African orang-outang.

CHIN, *n.* [Sax. *cinne.*] The lower extremity of the face below the mouth; the point of the under jaw.

* CHĪ'NA, *n.* A species of earthen-ware made in China, and so called from the country; called, also, *china-ware* and *porcelain.* *See* PORCELAIN.

* CHĪ'NA-ORANGE, *n.* The sweet orange, said to have been originally brought from China.

* CHĪ'NA-ROOT, *n.* The root of a species of *smilax.*

CHĪ'NAR, *n.* A tree of India.

CHINC'A-PIN, *n.* The dwarf chestnut, a small tree of the Southern States.

CHINCH, *n.* A kind of bug of a disgusting smell, which does great injury to wheat and other grains.

CHIN-CHIL'LA, *n.* A small animal of South America, producing a beautiful fur known by this name.—*Brande.*

CHIN'-COUGH (-kauf), *n.* [D. *kind*, a child, and *kuch*, cough.] A disease often epidemic among children; the hooping-cough.

CHĪNE, *n.* [Fr. *echine.*] 1. The back-bone, or spine of an animal. 2. A piece of the back-bone of an animal, with the adjoining parts, cut for cooking, as a *chine* of pork, corresponding to a baron of beef, or a saddle of mutton. 3. The chime of a cask, or the ridge formed by the ends of the staves.—*Stat. of Penn.*

CHĪNE, *v. t.* To cut through the back-bone, or into chine-pieces.

CHĪNED, *a.* Pertaining to the back.—*Beaumont.*

CHI-NĒSE', *a.* Pertaining to China.

CHI-NĒSE', *n.*, *sing.* and *pl.* A native of China; also, the language of China.

CHIN"GLE, *n.* Gravel free from dirt. *See* SHINGLE.

CHIN"GLY. A less common spelling of *shingly.*

CHINK, *n.* [Sax. *cina* or *cinu.*] A small aperture length wise; a cleft, rent, fissure, or cranny; a gap or crack.

CHINK, *v. i.* To crack; to open.—*Barret.*

CHINK, *v. t.* To open or part, and form a fissure.

CHINK, *v. t.* To cause to sound by shaking coins or small pieces of metal.

CHINK, *v. i.* To make a small, sharp sound, as by the collision of little pieces of money, or other sonorous bodies.

CHINK'Y, *a.* Full of chinks or fissures; gaping; opening in narrow clefts.—*Dryden.*

CHINNED (chind), *a.* Having a long chin.—*Kersey.*

CHIN'QUA-PIN. *See* CHINCAPIN.

CHINSE, *v. t.* In *naval affairs*, to thrust oakum into the seams or chinks of a ship with a chisel or point of a knife.

CHINTZ, *n.* [D. *chits*; Hindoo, *cheent*; Pers. *chinz.*] Cotton cloth, printed with flowers and other devices, in a number of different colors.

CHIOP-PĪNE' (chop-peen'), *n.* [Sp. *chapin.*] A high shoe, formerly worn by ladies.—*Shak.*

CHIP.
CHĒAP,
CHIP'PING. } In the names of places, imply a market; from Sax. *ceapan*, *cypan*, to buy or sell.

CHIP, *n.* 1. A piece of wood, or other substance, cut or broken off from a body. 2. A fragment; a small piece.

CHIP, *v. t.* To cut into small pieces, or chips; to hew.

CHIP, *v. i.* To fly off in small pieces, as in potter's-ware

CHIP'-AX, *n.* An ax for chipping.

CHIP'-HAT, *n.* A hat made of wood split into thin filaments.

CHIPPED (chipt), *pp.* Cut in chips, or small pieces; hewed.

CHIP'PER, *v. i.* To chirp, or chirrup. *Forby.*—In *New England*, this word is colloquially used as an adjective for *lively*, *talkative*, as *kipper* is used in the Craven dialect.

CHIP'PING, *ppr.* Cutting off in small pieces.

CHIP'PING, *n.* 1. A chip; a fragment. 2. The flying or breaking off, in small pieces, of the edges of potter's-ware and porcelain.

CHI-RA'GRA, *n.* [Gr. χειρ and αγρα.] Gout in the hands.

CHI-RAGRIC-AL, *a.* [from *chiragra.*] Having the gout in the hand, or subject to that disease.

CHIRK (churk), *a.* [D. *circken.*] Lively; cheerful, in good spirits; in a comfortable state. [*Colloquial in New England.*] *See the verb.*

† CHIRK, *v. i.* To chirp.—*Chaucer.*

† CHIRM, *v. i.* [Sax. *cyrman.*] To sing as a bird.

CHI-RO-GRAPH (kī'ro-graf), *n.* [Gr. χειρ and γραφω.] *Anciently*, a writing which, requiring a counterpart, was engrossed twice on the same piece of parchment, with a space between, in which was written the word *chirographum*, through which the parchment was cut, and one part given to each party. It answered to what is now called a *charter-party.* 2. A fine, so called from the manner of engrossing, which is still retained in the chirographer's office in England.

CHI-ROG'RA-PHER, *n.* He who exercises or professes the art or business of writing.—In *England*, an officer in the common pleas, who engrosses fines.

CHI-RO-GRAPHIC,
CHI-RO-GRAPHIC-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to chirography.

CHI-ROG'RA-PHIST, *n.* One who tells fortunes by examining the hand.—*Arbuthnot.*

CHI-ROG'RA-PHY, *n.* The art of writing, or a writing with one's own hand; penmanship.

CHI-RO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to chirology.

CHI-ROL'O-GIST, *n.* [Gr. χειρ and λογος.] One who communicates thoughts by signs made with the hands and fingers.

CHI-ROL'O-GY, *n.* The art or practice of communicating thoughts by signs made by the hands and fingers; a substitute for language or discourse used by the deaf and dumb.

* CHI'RO-MAN-CER, *n.* One who attempts to foretell future events, or to tell the fortunes and dispositions of persons, by inspecting the hands.

* CHI'RO-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. χειρ and μαντεια.] Divination by the lines of the hand; palmistry.

* CHI-RO-MAN'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to chiromancy, or divination by the hand.

CHI'RO-MAN-IST, } *n.* One who foretells future events,
CHI'RO-MAN-TIST, } in relation to an individual, by inspecting his hands.

CHI-RO-NOM'IC, *a.* Relating to chironomy.

CHI-RON'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. χειρ and νομος.] The art or rule of moving the hand in oratory; gesture.

CHI'RO-PLAST, *n.* [Gr. χειρ and πλασσω.] An instrument to form the hand for playing on the pianoforte.

CHI-ROP'O-DIST, *n.* [Gr. χειρ and πους.] Literally, one who handles the feet; one who extracts corns, removes bunions, &c. The term has sometimes been extended to those who remove excrescences from the hands.

CHI-ROS'OPH-IST, *n.* A fortune-teller.

CHIRP (churp), *v. i.* [Ger. *zirpen.*] To make the noise of certain small birds, or of certain insects.
CHIRP, *v. t.* To make cheerful.—*Pope.*
CHIRP, *n.* A particular voice of certain birds or insects.
CHIRP'ER, *n.* One that chirps, or is cheerful.
CHIRP'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making the noise of certain small birds.
CHIRP'ING (churp'ing), *n.* The noise of certain small birds and insects.
CHIRP'ING-LY, *adv.* In a chirping manner.
CHIRRE, *v. i.* [Sax. *ceorian.*] To coo, as a pigeon.
CHIR'RUP, *v. t.* To cheer up; to incite or animate; to quicken; as, to *chirrup* one's horse.
† CHI-RUR'GEON, *n.* [Gr. χειρουργος.] A surgeon; one whose profession is to heal diseases by manual operations, instruments, or external applications.
† CHI-RUR'GE-RY, *n.* [Gr. χειρουργια.] Surgery.
† CHI-RUR'GIC, } *a.* Pertaining to surgery; surgical.
† CHI-RUR'GIC-AL. }
CHIS'EL, *n.* [Fr. *ciseau.*] An instrument of iron or steel, used either for paring wood or stone.
CHIS'EL, *v. t.* To cut, gouge, or engrave with a chisel.
CHIS'EL*ED*, *pp.* or *a.* Cut or engraved with a chisel.
CHIS'EL-ING, *ppr.* Cutting with a chisel.
CHIS'LEU, *n.* [Heb. כִּסְלֵו.] The ninth month of the Jewish year, answering to a part of November and a part of December, in the modern division of the year.
CHIT, *n.* [Sax. *cith.*] 1. A shoot or sprout. 2. A lively child, *in familiar language.* 3. A freckle, *i. e.*, a push.
CHIT, *v. i.* To sprout; to shoot, as a seed or plant.
CHIT'-CHAT, *n.* [*See* CHAT, CHATTER.] Prattle; familiar or trifling talk.
† CHITTER, *v. i.* [Dutch *citteren.*] To shiver.
CHIT'TER-LING, *n.* The frill to the breast of a shirt.
CHIT'TER-LINGS, *n. pl.* [G. *kuttel.*] The smaller intestines of swine, &c., fried for food.
CHIT'TY, *a.* 1. Childish; like a babe. 2. Full of chits or sprouts.
* CHIV'AL-RIC (shiv-), *a.* Partaking of the character of chivalry.
* CHIV'AL-ROUS (shiv'al-rus), *a.* Pertaining to chivalry, or knight-errantry; warlike; bold; gallant.
* CHIV'AL-ROUS-LY, *adv.* In a chivalrous spirit.
* CHIV'AL-RY (shiv'al-re), *n.* [Fr. *chevalerie.*] 1. Knighthood; a military dignity, founded on the service of soldiers on horseback, called knights: a service formerly deemed more honorable than service in infantry. 2. The qualifications of a knight, as valor and dexterity in arms. 3. The system of knighthood; the privileges, characteristics, or manners of knights; the practice of knight-errantry, or the heroic defense of life and honor. 4. An adventure or exploit, as of a knight. 5. The body or order of knights. —6. In *English law*, a tenure of lands by knight's service.
CHIVE, *n.* *See* CIVE.
CHIVES, *n. pl.* In *botany*, slender threads or filaments in the blossoms of plants.
CHLAM'Y-PHORE, } *n.* [Gr. χλαμυς and φερω.] A small
CHLA-MYPH'O-RUS, } South American quadruped, allied to the armadillo, and covered with a scaly shell like a cloak.—*Harlan.*
CHLA'MYS, *n.* [L. and Gr.] A tunic or loose coat worn by the ancients over the vest or doublet.—*Elmes.*
CHLO-RA-CE'TIC AC'ID, *n.* An acid formed by the action of chlorine on acetic acid.—*Dana.*
CHLO'RAL, *n.* A liquid composed of chlorine, carbon, and oxygen, obtained by the action of chlorine upon alcohol.
CHLO'RATE, *n.* A compound of chloric acid with a salifiable base.
CHLO'RIC, *a.* Pertaining to chlorine, or obtained from it. —*Chloric acid*, that acid of chlorine and oxygen which contains the greatest proportion of oxygen.
CHLO'RID, *n.* A term applied to combinations of chlorine, corresponding to the oxyds; a non-acid combination of chlorine with another element.
CHLO-RID'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a chlorid.—*Ure.*
CHLO'RINE, } *n.* [Gr. χλωρος.] A greenish yellow gas, ob-
CHLO'RIN, } tained from common salt. It is a powerful agent in disinfecting and also in bleaching.
CHLO-RI'O-DINE, } *n.* A compound of chlorine and
CHLO-RI-OD'IC AC'ID, } iodine.
CHLO'RIS, *n.* [Gr. χλωρος.] The greenfinch, a small bird.
CHLO'RITE, *n.* [Gr. χλωρος.] A soft, olive-green mineral, consisting of minute scales, and somewhat soapy to the touch. It is allied to talc, but contains also silica, magnesia, and alumina.—*Dana.*
CHLO'RITE, *n.* A salt formed of chloric acid and a base.
CHLO-RIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to or containing chlorite; as, *chloritic* sand.—*Lyell.*
CHLO'RO-CAR-BON'IC, } *a.* Terms applied to a com-
CHLO'RO-CAR'BON-OUS, } pound of chlorine and carbonic oxyd.
CHLO-RO'PAL, *n.* A greenish, earthy mineral, consisting of silica and oxyd of iron —*Dana.*
CHLO-RO-CY-AN'IC, *a.* Composed of chlorine and cyanogen.
CHLO-ROM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. χλωρος and μετρον.] An instrument for testing the decoloring or bleaching powers of chlorid of lime.
CHLO-ROM'E-TRY, *n.* The process for testing the bleaching power of any combination of chlorine.
CHLO'RO-PHANE, *n.* [Gr. χλωρος and φαινω.] A variety of fluor spar, from Siberia.
CHLO-RO-PHÆ'ITE, *n.* [Gr. χλωρος and φαιος.] A rare mineral, found in small nodules.
CHLO'RO-PHYL, *n.* [Gr. χλωρος and φυλλον.] The green matter of the leaves of vegetables.
CHLO-RO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. χλωρος.] 1. The green sickness; a disease of females, giving them a pale hue. 2. A disease in plants, giving them a pale hue.
CHLO-ROT'IC, *a.* 1. Pertaining to chlorosis. 2. Affected by chlorosis.
CHLO'ROUS, *a.* *Chlorous acid* is that acid of chlorine and oxygen which contains the smallest proportion of oxygen.
CHLO-ROX-AL'IC, *a.* *Chloroxalic ether*, an oxalic ether containing chlorine instead of hydrogen.—*Chloroxalic acid*, a name formerly used for *chloracetic acid.*
CHLO'RU-RET, *n.* The old name of a chlorid.
CHOAK. *See* CHOKE.
CHO'AN-ITE, *n.* A zoophyte of the chalk.—*Mantell.*
CHOKE, *v. i.* 1. To fill up a cavity (to choke); as, 'the wood-work exactly *chocked* into the joints."—*Fuller.* 2 To encounter. *See* SHOCK.
CHOKE, *n.* 1. A wedge, or something to confine a cask or other body, by *chocking* into the space around it. [Hence the word *chock-full*, meaning completely filled.—*Todd.* So *chock up* means completely up.] 2. An encounter. *See* SHOCK.
CHOC'O-LATE, *n.* [Fr. *chocolat*; Sp., Port. *chocolate.*] 1. A paste or cake composed of the roasted kernels of the cacao, with other ingredients, usually a little sugar, cinnamon, or vanilla. 2. The liquor made by dissolving chocolate in boiling water.
CHOC'O-LATE-HOUSE, *n.* A house where company may be served with chocolate.
CHOC'O-LATE-NUT. *See* CACAO.
CHODE. The old preterit of *chide*, which see.
CHOICE, *n.* [Fr. *choix.*] 1. The act of choosing or selecting from two or more things that which is preferred; election. 2. The power of choosing; option. 3. Care in selecting; as, "they were collected with judgment and *choice.*"—*Bacon.* 4. The thing chosen; selection. 5. The best part of any thing; that which is preferable; and *properly*, the object of choice. 6. The act of electing to office by vote; election.—*To make choice of*, to choose; to select to separate and take in preference.
CHOICE, *a.* 1. Worthy of being preferred; very valuable 2. Holding dear; selecting or using with care; as, *choice* of one's time, *choice* as to one's company.—SYN. Select precious; costly; exquisite; uncommon; rare; sparing frugal; chary; careful.
CHOICE'-DRAWN, *a.* Selected with particular care.—*Shak.*
CHOICE'LESS, *a.* Not having the power of choosing; not free.
CHOICE'LY (chois'ly), *adv.* 1. With care in choosing; with exact choice. 2. Valuably; excellently; preferably; curiously. 3. With great care; carefully.
CHOICE'NESS (chois'ness), *n.* Valuableness; particular value or worth.
* CHOIR (kwire), *n.* [L. *chorus.*] 1. A collection of singers, especially in divine service, in a church. 2. Any collection of singers. 3. That part of a church appropriated for the singers. 4. That part of a cathedral or collegiate church eastward of the nave, and separated from it usually by a screen of open work, corresponding to the *chancel* in parish churches.—5. In *nunneries*, a large hall adjoining to the body of the church, separated by a grate, where the nuns sing the office.
CHOIR'-SER'VICE (kwire-), *n.* The service of singing performed by a choir.
CHOKE, *v. t.* [Sax. *aceocan.*] 1. To stop the passage of the breath, by filling the windpipe, or compressing the neck; to suffocate; to strangle. 2. To stop by filling; to obstruct; to block up; as, to *choke* up a road or harbor. 3. To hinder by obstruction or impediments; to hinder or check growth, expansion, or progress; as, to *choke* the growth of plants. 4. To smother or suffocate, as fire. 5. To suppress, or stifle; as, to *choke* the strong conception.—*Shak.* 6. To offend; to cause to take an exception.
CHOKE, *v. i.* 1. To have the windpipe stopped. 2. To be offended; to take exceptions.
CHOKE, *n.* The filamentous or capillary part of the artichoke.
CHOKE'-CHERR-RY, *n.* The popular name of a species of wild cherry, remarkable for its astringent qualities.

CHŌKE'-DAMP, *n.* Noxious vapor (carbonic acid gas) in wells, coal mines, and other pits.
CHŌKE'-FULL, *a.* Full as possible; quite full.—*Todd.*
CHŌKE'-PĔAR, *n.* 1. A kind of pear that has a rough, astringent taste, and is swallowed with difficulty. 2. An aspersion or sarcasm by which a person is put to silence; [*a low term.*]
CHŌKE'-WEED, *n.* A plant so called.
CHŌKĔD (chōkt), *pp.* or *a.* Suffocated; strangled; obstructed by filling; stifled; suppressed; smothered.
CHŌK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Suffocating; strangling.
CHŌK'ER, *n.* One who chokes another; one who puts another to silence; that which can not be answered.
CHŌK'Y, *a.* That tends to or has power to suffocate.
ϵHOL'A-GOGUE (kol'a-gog), *n.* [Gr. χοληγαγος.] A medicine that has the specific quality of evacuating the bile.
ϵHOL'ER, *n.* [L. *cholera.*] 1. The bile. 2. Anger; wrath; irritation of the passions.
ϵHOL'ER-A, *n.* A sudden evacuation of the alimentary canal, both upward and downward; popularly called *cholera morbus.*
ϵHOL'ER-A AS-PHYX'I-A, *n.* A disease differing from ordinary cholera morbus, in a more rapid progress, producing more violent spasms, cessation of pulse, and speedy death; also called *Asiatic cholera.*
ϵHOL'ER-Iϵ, *a.* 1. Abounding with choler. 2. Easily irritated; irascible; petulant; peevish; angry.
ϵHOL'ER-Iϵ-NESS, *n.* Irascibility; anger; peevishness.
ϵHO-LES'TER-Iϵ, *a.* Pertaining to cholesterine, or obtained from it.
ϵHO-LES'TER-ĪNE, *n.* [Gr. χολη and στερεος.] A fatty substance resembling spermaceti, found in the bile and biliary concretions.
ϵHO-LI-AM'BIϵ, *n.* [L. *choliambi.*] A verse in poetry having an iambic foot in the fifth place, and a spondee in the sixth or last.
CHŌL'TRY, *n.* A Hindoo caravansary, or empty house for the use of travelers.
ϵHON'DRO-DĪTE, *n.* A light-yellow, brittle mineral, occurring disseminated through primary limestone. It is sometimes brownish, reddish, or apple-green, and consists of silica, flourine, and magnesia.
ϵHON-DROL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. χονδρος and λογος.] The history of cartilages.
ϵHON-DROP-TE-RYG'I-AN, *n.* [Gr. χονδρος and πτερυ.] A term applied to an order of fishes, characterized by the gristly nature of the spines which support the fins.
ϵHON-DROP-TE-RYG'I-AN, *a.* Having gristly fins.
CHOOSE, *v. t.*; pret. *chose*; pp. *chosen, chose.* [Sax. *ceosan*; D. *kiezen.*] 1. To pick out; to take by way of preference from two or more things offered; to make choice of. 2. To take in preference, or as the object of choice. 3. To elect for eternal happiness; to predestinate to life. 4. To elect or designate to office or employment by votes or suffrages.—SYN. To select; prefer; elect; adopt; follow.
CHOOSE, *v. i.* 1. To prefer; as, I *choose* to go. 2. To have the power of choice.
CHOOS'ER, *n.* He who chooses; he who has the power or right of choosing; an elector.
CHOOS'ING, *ppr.* Selecting; taking in preference; electing.
CHOOS'ING, *n.* Choice; election.—*Choosing notes,* in *music,* a term applied to two or more notes, either of which may be taken, at the option of the performer.
CHOOS'ING-LY, *adv.* By choosing.
CHOP, *n.* 1. In *China,* a permit, or stamp. 2. A Chinese word signifying quality; as, silk or goods of the first *chop.*
CHOP, *v. t.* [Ger. and D. *kappen.*] 1. To cut off or separate, by striking with a sharp instrument, either by a single blow or by repeated blows. 2. To cut into small pieces; to mince. 3. To grind and mince with the teeth; to devour eagerly: with *up.* 4. To break or open into chinks or fissures; to crack; to chap. *See* CHAP.
† CHOP, *v. i.* 1. To catch or attempt to seize with the mouth. 2. To light or fall on suddenly.—*To chop in,* to become modish.—*To chop out,* to give vent to.
CHOP, *v. t.* [Sax. *ceapian, cypan.*] 1. To buy, or, rather, to barter, truck, exchange. 2. To exchange; to put one thing in the place of another. 3. To bandy; to altercate; to return one word or thing for another; [*obsolete.*]
CHOP, *v. i.* To turn, vary, change, or shift suddenly; as, the wind *chopped* round.
CHOP, *n.* 1. A piece chopped off; a small piece of meat. 2. A crack or cleft. 3. The chap; the jaw: *pl.* the jaws; the mouth; the sides of a river's mouth or channel. *See* CHAP.
CHOP'-CHURCH, *n.* An exchange or an exchanger of benefices.
CHOP'-FALL-EN (-fawl-n), *a.* Dejected; dispirited.
CHOP'-HOUSE, *n.* A house where provision, ready dressed, is sold.
* CHOP'IN, *n.* [Fr. *chopine.*] A liquid measure in *France.*—In *Scotland,* a quart of wine measure.
CHOPP'ED (chopt), *pp.* or *a.* Cut; minced.
CHOP'PER, *n.* A butcher's cleaver.
CHOP'PING, *ppr.* Cutting; mincing; buying; bartering.
CHOP'PING, *a.* Stout; lusty; plump.
CHOP'PING, *n.* [Sp. *chapin.*] 1. A high-heeled shoe, worn by ladies in Italy. [*See* CHIOPPINE.] 2. A cutting; a mincing: from *chop.*
CHOP'PING-BLOϵK, *n.* A block on which any thing is laid to be chopped.
CHOP'PING-KNĪFE, *n.* A knife for mincing meat.
CHOP'PY, *a.* Full of clefts or cracks.—*Shak.*
CHOPS. *See* CHOP.
CHOP'STIϵKS, *n. pl.* Two small sticks of wood, ivory &c., held by the Chinese between the thumb and fingers, and used to convey food to the mouth.
ϵHO-RAG'Iϵ, *a.* Pertaining to the choragus.
ϵHO-RĀ'GUS, *n.* [Gr. χορηγος.] In *Athens,* a term applied to those who superintended a musical or theatrical entertainment, and provided a chorus at their own expense.
ϵHŌ'RAL, *a.* [from *chorus.*] 1. Belonging to or composing a choir or concert. 2. Singing in a choir.
ϵHŌ'RAL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a chorus.
ϵHORD (kord), *n.* [L. *chorda.*] 1. The string of a musical instrument.—2. In *music,* the combination of two or more sounds uttered at the same time, according to the laws of harmony.—3. In *geometry,* a right line drawn or supposed to extend from one end of an arc of a circle to the other.
ϵHORD, *v. t.* To string.—*Dryden.*
ϵHORD'ED, *pp.* Strung; furnished with strings.
ϵHORD-EE', *n.* In *medicine* and *surgery,* a painful erection of the penis, under which it is considerably curved.
ϵHORD'ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with strings.
CHŌRE (tshōre), *n.* [Eng. *char.*] In *America,* this word denotes small work of a domestic kind, as distinguished from the principal work of the day. *See* CHAR.
ϵHŌR-E-PIS'ϵO-PAL, *a.* [Gr. χωρος and επισκοπος.] Pertaining to the power of a suffragan, or local bishop.
† ϵHŌR-E-PIS'ϵO-PUS, *n.* A suffragan, or local bishop.
ϵHO-RĒ'US, } *n.* [Gr. χορειος.] In *ancient poetry,* a foot of
ϵHO-REE', } two syllables, the first long, and the second short; the trochee.
ϵHŌ'RI-AMB, } *n.* [Gr. χορειος and ιαμβος.] In *ancient*
ϵHO-RI-AM'BUS, } *poetry,* a foot consisting of four syllables, of which the first and last are long, and the others short.
ϵHO-RI-AM'BIϵ, *n.* A choriamb.
ϵHO-RI-AM'BIϵ, *a.* Pertaining to a choriamb.—*Mason.*
ϵHŌ'RI-ON, *n.* [Gr. χοριον, or χωριον.] In *anatomy,* the exterior membrane which invests the fetus *in utero.*
ϵHŌ'RIST, *n.* [Fr. *choriste.*] A singer in a choir.
* ϵHOR'IST-ER, *n.* 1. *Literally,* a singer; one of a choir; a singer in a concert. 2. One who leads a choir in church music. [*This is the sense in the United States.*]
ϵHO-ROG'RA-PHER, *n.* A person who describes a particular region or country; or one who forms a map of particular countries.
ϵHO-RO-GRAPH'Iϵ-AL, *a.* Pertaining to chorography; descriptive of particular regions or countries; laying down or marking the bounds of particular countries.
ϵHO-RO-GRAPH'Iϵ-AL-LY, *adv.* In a chorographical manner; in a manner descriptive of particular regions.
ϵHO-ROG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. χωρος.] The art or practice of making a map or description of a particular region, country, or province; or of marking its limits, bounds, or position.
ϵHŌ'ROID, *n.* [Gr. χοριον and ειδος.] In *anatomy,* a term applied to several parts of the body that resemble the *chorion,* as the second coat of the eye, &c.
ϵHŌ'RUS, *n.* [L. *chorus.*] 1. A company of persons singing in concert; hence, a piece performed by a whole company in concert.—2. In *the ancient drama,* persons who are supposed to behold what passes in the acts of a piece, and sing their sentiments between the acts. 3. The song between the acts of a piece. 4. Verses of a song in which the company join the singer; or the union of a company with a singer, in repeating certain couplets or verses, at certain periods in a song. 5. A musical composition of two or more parts.
ϵHŌSE (shōze), *n.* [Fr. *thing.*] In *law,* property. *Chose in action,* property which a person has not in possession, but has a right to sue for, as a debt.
CHŌSE, *pret.* and *pp.* of *choose.*
CHŌ'SEN (chō'zn), *pp.* 1. Selected from a number; picked out; taken in preference; elected; predestinated; designated to office. 2. *a.* Select; distinguished by preference; eminent.
ϵHŌU'ANS (shoo'anz), *n. pl.* Royalist insurgents on the River Loire, during the French Revolution. They were mostly brigands.—*Brande.*
CHOUGH (chuff), *n.* [Fr. *choucas.*] *Cornish chough,* a bird of the crow family, also called red-billed jackdaw.
CHŌULE. *See* JOWL.
CHŌUL'TRY. *See* CHOLTRY.
CHOUSE, *v. t.* To cheat, trick, defraud.—*Swift.* [*Vulgar.*]

CHOUSE, *n.* One who is easily cheated; a tool; a simpleton. A trick; sham; imposition.
CHOUSED (choust), *pp.* Cheated; defrauded: imposed on.
CHOUSING, *ppr.* Cheating; imposing on.
CHOWDER, *n.* In *New England*, a dish of fish boiled with biscuit, salt pork, &c.
CHOWDER, *v. t.* To make a chowder.
CHOWTER, *v. i.* To grumble like a frog or a froward child.—*Phillips.*
CHRE-MA-TIS'TICS, *n.* [Gr. χρηματα. The science of wealth; a branch of political economy.
CHRES-TOM'A-THY, *n.* [Gr. χρηστομαθεια.] A book of extracts useful in learning a language.
CHRISM (krizm), *n.* [Gr. χρισμα.] Unguent; unction; consecrated oil used in sacred ceremonies.
CHRIS'MAL, *a.* Pertaining to chrism.—*Brevint.*
CHRIS-MA'TION, *n.* The act of applying the chrism, or consecrated oil.
CHRIS'MA-TO-RY, *n.* A vessel to hold the oil for chrism.
CHRIS'OM, *n.* [*See* CHRISM.] A child that dies within a month after its birth; so called from the chrisom-cloth. Also, the cloth itself.
CHRIST, *n.* [Gr. Χριστος.] THE ANOINTED; an appellation given to the Savior of the world, and synonymous with the Hebrew MESSIAH.
CHRIST'-CROSS-ROW' (kris'kros-ro'), *n.* An old term for the alphabet, probably from the cross usually set before it.—*Whitlock.*
CHRIST'S'-THORN, *n.* The *rhamnus paliurus*, said to be the plant which furnished the crown of thorns.
CHRIS'TEN (kris'sn), *v. t.* [Sax. *Cristnian.*] 1. To baptize, or, rather, to baptize and name; to initiate into the visible Church of Christ by the application of water. 2. To name: sometimes applied to things.
CHRIS'TEN-DOM (kris'sn-dum), *n.* [Sax. *Cristendom.*] 1. The countries or regions inhabited by Christians; *particularly*, all countries under Christian sovereigns and institutions. 2. The whole body of Christians. 3. Christianity; the Christian religion; [*unusual.*]
CHRIS'TENED (kris'snd), *pp.* Baptized and named; initiated into Christianity.
CHRIS'TEN-ING, *ppr.* Baptizing and naming.
CHRIS'TEN-ING, *n.* The act or ceremony of baptizing and naming; initiation into the Christian religion.
CHRIS'TIAN (krist'yan), *n.* [Gr. χριστιανος; L. *Christianus.*] 1. A professor of his belief in the religion of Christ. 2. A real disciple of Christ; a believer in Christ who is characterized by real piety.—3. In a *general sense*, the word *Christians* includes all who are born in a Christian country, or of Christian parents.
CHRIS'TIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Christ, taught by him, or received from him. 2. Professing the religion of Christ. 3. Belonging to the religion of Christ; relating to Christ, or to his doctrines, precepts, and example. 4. Pertaining to the Church; ecclesiastical.
† CHRIS'TIAN, *v. t.* To baptize.—*Fulke.*
CHRIS'TIAN-LIKE, *a.* Becoming a Christian.
CHRIS'TIAN-NAME, *n.* The name given in baptism, as distinct from the surname.
CHRIS'TIAN-ISM, *n.* [Gr. χριστιανισμος.] 1. The Christian religion. 2. The nations professing Christianity.
CHRIS'TIAN-ITE, *n.* The same as *anorthite*, which see.
CHRIS-TIAN'I-TY (krist-yan'e-te), *n.* The religion of Christians; or, the system of doctrines and precepts taught by Christ, and recorded by the evangelists and apostles.
CHRIS-TIAN-I-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of Christianizing.
CHRIS'TIAN-IZE, *v. t.* To convert to Christianity.
CHRIS'TIAN-IZED, *pp.* or *a.* Converted to Christianity.
CHRIS'TIAN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Converting to Christianity.
CHRIS'TIAN-LY, *adv.* In a Christian manner.
CHRIS'TIAN-NESS, *n.* The profession of Christianity.
† CHRIS-TIAN-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* A description of Christian nations.
CHRIST'LESS, *a.* Having no interest in Christ.—*Ch. Spec.*
CHRIST'MAS (kris'mas), *n.* [*Christ* and *mass*; Sax. *mæssa*; D. *kersmis.*] 1. The festival of the Christian Church, observed annually on the 25th day of December, in memory of the birth of Christ. 2. Christmas-day.
CHRIST'MAS-BOX, *n.* 1. A box in which little presents are deposited at Christmas. 2. The presents themselves.
CHRIST'MAS-DAY, *n.* The 25th day of December.
CHRIST'MAS-FLOW-ER, *n.* Hellebore.
CHRIST'MAS-ROSE, *n.* A plant of the genus *helleborus.*
CHRIS-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. χριστος and λογος.] A discourse or treatise concerning Christ.
CHRO-AS'TA-CES, *n.* [Gr. χροα.] In *natural history*, a genus of pellucid gems.
CHRO'MATE, *n.* A salt or compound formed by the chromic acid with a base.
CHRO-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. χρωματικος.] 1. Relating to color. 2. Noting a particular species of music, which proceeds by several semitones in succession.
CHRO-MAT'IC, *n.* A kind of music that proceeds by several consecutive semitones; or it denotes accidental semitones.
CHRO-MAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the chromatic manner.
CHRO-MAT'ICS, *n.* The science of colors.
CHRO-MA-TOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. χρωμα and γραφη.] A treatise on colors.
CHRŌME, } *n.* [Gr. χρωμα.] A grayish-white, brittle
CHRŌ'MI-UM, } metal, remarkable for the variety and beauty of its colored preparations.
CHRŌ'MIC, *a.* Pertaining to chrome.—*Chromic yellow*, the artificial chromate of lead, a beautiful pigment.
CHRON'IC, } *a.* [Fr. *chronique.*] Continuing a long
CHRON'IC-AL, } time, as a disease. A *chronic* disease is one which is inveterate, or of long continuance, in distinction from an *acute* disease, which speedily terminates.
CHRON'I-CLE, *n.* 1. A historical account or register of facts or events disposed in the order of time.—2. In a *more general sense*, a history. 3. That which contains history.—4. *Chronicles, pl.* Two canonical books of the Old Testament.
CHRON'I-CLE, *v. t.* To record in history, or chronicle; to record; to register.
CHRON'I-CLED (kron'e-kld), *pp.* Recorded; registered.
CHRON'I-CLER, *n.* A writer of a chronicle; a recorder of events in the order of time; a historian.
CHRON'I-CLING, *ppr.* Recording.
CHRON'IQUE (kron'ik), *n.* A chronicle.—*Addison.*
CHRON'O-GRAM, } *n.* [Gr. χρονος and γραμμα.] An in-
CHRON'O-GRAPH, } scription in which a certain date or epoch is expressed by numeral letters, as in the motto of a medal struck by Gustavus Adolphus in 1632:

ChrIstVs DVX; ergo trIVMphVs.

CHRON-O-GRAM-AT'IC, } *a.* Belonging to a chrono
CHRON-O-GRAM-AT'IC-AL, } gram, or containing one.
CHRON-O-GRAM'MA-TIST, *n.* A writer of chronograms.
CHRO-NOG'RA-PHER, *n.* [Gr. χρονος and γραφω.] One who writes concerning time or the events of time; a chronologer.
CHRO-NOG'RA-PHY, *n.* The description of time past.
CHRO-NOL'O-GER, } *n.* 1. A person who attempts to dis-
CHRO-NOL'O-GIST, } cover the true dates of past events and transactions, and to arrange them under their proper years. 2. One who studies chronology, or is versed in the science.
CHRO-NO-LOG'IC, } *a.* Relating to chronology; con-
CHRO-NO-LOG'IC-AL, } taining an account of events in the order of time; according to the order of time.
CHRO-NO-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a chronological manner; in a manner according with the order of time, the series of events, or rules of chronology.
CHRO-NOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. χρονολογια.] The science of time, the method of ascertaining the true periods or years when past events took place, and arranging them in their proper order, according to their dates.—*A. Holmes.*
CHRO-NOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. χρονος and μετρον.] Any instrument that measures time, or that divides time into equal portions, or that is used for that purpose, as a clock, watch, or dial; *particularly*, an instrument that measures time with great exactness. *Chronoscope* is now rarely used.—*To rate* a chronometer, is to ascertain the exact rate of its gain or loss, as compared with true time, for the sake of making a due allowance in computations dependent thereon.
CHRO-NO-MET'RIC, } *a.* Pertaining to a chronometer
CHRO-NO-MET'RIC-AL, } measured by a chronometer.
CHRO-NOM'E-TRY, *n.* The art of measuring time; the measuring of time by periods or divisions.
CHRYS'A-LID, *a.* Pertaining to a chrysalis.—*J. M. Good*
CHRYS'A-LID, *n.* A chrysalis, which see.
CHRYS'A-LIS (kris'a-lis), *n.*; *pl.* CHRYS-AL'I-DES. [L. *chrysalis*; Gr. χρυσαλλις.] The particular form which butterflies, moths, and some other insects assume before they arrive at their winged or perfect state.
CHRYS'O-BER-YL, *n.* [Gr. χρυσος and βηρυλλιον.] A yellowish-green gem, next to sapphire in hardness, consisting of alumina and the earth glucina.—*Dana.*
CHRYS'O-CHLORE, *n.* [Gr. χρυσος and χλωρος.] A species of mole at the Cape of Good Hope, the fur of which reflects most brilliant metallic hues of green and gold.
CHRYS'O-COL-LA, *n.* [Gr. χρυσοκολλα.] A name given by the Greeks to borax, and, also, to the green and blue carbonate of copper.
CHRYS-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. χρυσος and γραφη.] A writing in letters of gold.
CHRYS'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. χρυσος and λιθος.] A mineral of a yellowish or greenish color, of but little hardness, and not much prized in jewelry.—*Olivin* is a variety of a bottle-green color.
CHRYS-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. χρυσος and λογος.] That branch of political economy which relates to the production of wealth.
CHRYS'O-PRASE, *n.* [Gr. χρυσοπρασος.] A mineral, a variety of quartz.

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.* -Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short*—FÂR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—MARINE, BIRD;—MÖVE, BOOK,

CHUB, *n.* A river fish, called, also, *cheven*, of the genus *cyprinus*.
CHUB'-FĀCED (-fāste), *a.* Having a plump, round face.
CHUB'BED, CHUB'BY, *a.* Like a chub; short and thick.
CHUB'BED-NESS, *n.* The state of being chubby.
CHUCK, *v. i.* To make the noise of a hen or partridge, when she calls her chickens.
CHUCK, *v. t.* To call, as a hen her chickens.
CHUCK, *v. i.* To jeer; to laugh. *See* CHUCKLE.
CHUCK, *v. t.* [Fr. *choquer.*] 1. To strike, or give a gentle blow. 2. To throw, with quick motion, a short distance; to pitch; [*vulgar.*]
CHUCK, *n.* 1. The voice or call of a hen. 2. A sudden, small noise. 3. A word of endearment, corrupted from *chick, chicken.* 4. A slight blow under the chin.
CHUCK'-FĂR-THING, *n.* A play, in which a farthing is pitched into a hole.
CHUCK'-HŌLE, *n.* A steep hole in a wagon rut. [*Local.*]
CHUCK'LE, *v. t.* 1. To call, as a hen her chickens. 2. To fondle; to cocker.
CHUCK'LE, *n.* A short, broken, and suppressed laugh.
CHUCK'LE, *v. i.* [Ch. חוּךְ, *chuk.*] To laugh in a suppressed or broken manner; to feel inward triumph or exultation.
CHUCK'LE-HĔAD (chuk'l-hĕd), *n.* A person with a large head; a dunce.—*Knowles. Bailey* says, a rattling, noisy, empty fellow; [*vulgar.*]
CHUCK'LE-HĔAD'ED, *a.* Large or thick headed.—*Smart.*
CHUCK'LING, *n.* Suppressed laughter; inward triumph or exultation.
† CHUD, *v. t.* To champ; to bite.—*Stafford.*
CHŪ'ET, *n.* Forced meat.—*Bacon.*
CHUFF, *n.* A clown; a coarse, heavy, dull, or surly fellow.
CHUFF'I-LY, *adv.* In a rough, surly manner; clownishly.
CHUFF'I-NESS, *n.* Surliness.
CHUFF'Y, *a. Originally,* fat or swelled out, especially in the cheeks; as, a *chuffy* lad.—*Rich. Dict.* Hence, figuratively, surly; angry; stomachful. In *New England,* this word expresses that displeasure which causes a swelling or surly look and grumbling, rather than heat and violent expressions of anger; used in *Sussex* and *Hants, Eng.*
CHUK, *n.* [Pers.] A word used in calling swine.
CHUM, *n.* [Arm. *chomm.*] A chamber-fellow; one who resides in the same room; [*a word used in colleges.*]
CHUM, *v. i.* [from the noun.] To occupy a chamber with another; [*used in American colleges.*]
CHUMP, *n.* A short, thick, heavy piece of wood, less than a block.—*Johnson.*
CHU-NAM', *n.* The name in India for lime, and hence stucco, &c.—*Malcom.*
CHUNK, *n.* A short, thick block, or bit of wood, metal, &c. [*Local in England; colloquial in America.*]
CHURCH, *n.* [Sax. *circe, circ,* or *cyric;* Scots, *kirk.*] 1. A house consecrated to the worship of God, among Christians; the Lord's house. 2. The collective body of Christians, or of those who profess to believe in Christ. In this sense, the Church is sometimes called the *catholic* or *universal Church.* 3. The collective body of saints in heaven and on earth, called the *invisible Church.* 4. A particular number of Christians, united under one form of ecclesiastical government, in one creed, and using the same ritual and ceremonies. 5. The followers of Christ in a particular city or province. 6. The disciples of Christ assembled for worship in a particular place, as in a private house. 7. The worshipers of Jehovah, or the true God, before the advent of Christ. 8. The body of clergy, or ecclesiastics, in distinction from the laity. Hence, ecclesiastical authority. 9. An assembly of sacred rulers, convened in Christ's name, to execute his laws. 10. The collective body of Christians, who have made a public profession of the Christian religion, and who are united under the same pastor, in distinction from those who belong to the same parish, or ecclesiastical society, but have made no profession of their faith.
CHURCH, *v. t.* To perform with any one the office of returning thanks in the church, after any signal deliverance, as from the dangers of childbirth.
CHURCH'-ĂLE, *n.* A wake or feast commemoratory of the dedication of the church.
CHURCH'-AT-TĪRE', *n.* The habit in which men officiate in divine service.
CHURCH'-ĄU-THOR'I-TY, *n.* Ecclesiastical power; spiritual jurisdiction.
CHURCH'-BENCH, *n.* The seat in the porch of a church.
CHURCH'-BU-RI-AL (church'-ber-ry-al), *n.* Burial according to the rites of the Church.
CHURCH'-DIS'CI-PLĪNE, *n.* Discipline of the Church, intended to correct the offenses of its members.
CHURCH'-FOUND'ER, *n.* He who builds or endows a church.—*Hooker.*
CHURCH'-GŌ-ER, *n.* One who usually goes to church.
CHURCH'-GŌ-ING, *a.* Usually attending church.
CHURCH'-HIS'TO-RY, *n.* History of the Christian Church.
CHURCH'-LAND, *n.* Land belonging to a church.
CHURCH'-LIV'ING, *n.* A benefice in an established church
CHURCH'-MEM'BER, *n.* A member in communion with a church; a professor of religion.
CHURCH'-MEM'BER-SHIP, *n.* State of being a church member.
CHURCH'-MŪ'SIC, *n.* 1. The service of singing or chant ing in a church. 2. Music suited to church service.
CHURCH'-PRE-FER'MENT, *n.* Benefice or advancement in the church.
CHURCH'-WĄR'DEN, *n.* A keeper or guardian of the church, and a representative of the parish.
CHURCH'-WĀY, *n.* The way, street, or road that leads to the church.
CHURCH'-WŎRK, *n.* Work carried on slowly.—*Chalmers.*
CHURCH'-YĂRD, *n.* The ground adjoining to a church, in which the dead are buried; a cemetery.
CHURCH'DŎM, *n.* The government or authority of the church.
CHURCH'ING, *n.* The act of offering thanks in church after childbirth.
CHURCH'LĪKE, *a.* Becoming the church.
CHURCH'MAN, *n.* 1. An ecclesiastic or clergyman; one who ministers in sacred things. 2. An Episcopalian, as distinguished from a Presbyterian or Congregationalist, &c.
CHURCH'MAN-SHIP, *n.* State of being a churchman, or of belonging to the Episcopal Church.—*Ec. Rev.*
CHURCH'SHIP, *n.* Institution of the Church.
CHURL, *n.* [Sax. *ceorl.*] 1. A rude, surly, ill-bred man. 2. A rustic, or laborer. 3. A miser; a niggard.
CHURL'ISH, *a.* 1. Rude; surly; austere; sullen; rough in temper; unfeeling; uncivil. 2. Selfish; narrow-minded; avaricious. 3. Unpliant; unyielding; cross-grained; harsh; unmanageable. 4. Hard; firm. 5. Obstinate.
CHURL'ISH-LY, *adv.* Rudely; roughly; in a churlish manner.
CHURL'ISH-NESS, *n.* Rudeness of manners; sullenness; austerity; indisposition to kindness or courtesy.
CHURL'Y, *a.* Rude; boisterous.
† CHURME, CHIRM, *n.* [Sax. *cyrm.*] Noise; clamor, or confused noise.—*Bacon.*
CHURN, *n.* [Sax. *ciern.*] A vessel in which cream or milk is agitated for separating the oily part from the caseous and serous parts, to make butter.
CHURN, *v. t.* 1. To stir or agitate cream for making butter. 2. To shake or agitate with violence or continued motion, as in the operation of making butter.
CHURN'-STĂFF, *n.* The staff or instrument used in churning.
CHURNED, *pp.* or *a.* Agitated; made into butter.
CHURN'ING, *ppr.* Agitating to make butter; shaking; stirring.
CHURN'ING, *n.* 1. The operation of making butter from cream by agitation; a shaking or stirring. 2. As much butter as is made at one operation.
CHURR'WŎRM (-wurm), *n.* [Sax. *cyrran.*] An insect that turns about nimbly, called, also, a *fancricket.*
CHŪSE. *See* CHOOSE.
CHŪ'SITE, *n.* A decomposed variety of chrysolite.
CHŪTE (shūte), *n.* [Fr.] A fall.
CHY-AZ'IC, *a.* [from the initials of *carbon, hydrogen,* and *azote.*] A term applied to the compounds of hydrocyanic acid.
CHY-LĀ'CEOUS, *a.* Belonging to, or consisting of, chyle.
CHYLE, *n.* [Gr. χυλος.] In *animal bodies,* a white or milky fluid, prepared from the chyme, and passing into the blood as the means of nutrition.
CHYL-I-FA'TION, *n.* [*chyle,* and L. *facio.*] The act or process by which chyle is formed from food in animal bodies.
CHYL-I-FA'TIVE, *a.* Forming or changing into chyle; having the power to make chyle.
† CHYL-I-FI-CĀ'TO-RY, *a.* Making chyle.
CHY-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *chylus* and *fero.*] Bearing or transmitting chyle.
CHY-LO-PO-ĔT'IC, *a.* [χυλος and ποιεω.] Chylifactive; having the power to change into chyle; making chyle.
CHYL'OUS, *a.* Consisting of chyle, or partaking of it.
CHYME (kime), *n.* [Gr. χυμος.] That particular modification which food assumes after it has undergone the action of the stomach.
CHYM'IC, CHYMIST, CHYMIS'TRY, *See* CHEMICAL, CHEMIST, CHEMISTRY.
CHYM-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The process of becoming or being formed into chyle.
CHYM'IFY, *v.* [L. *chymus* and *facio.*] To form or become chyme.
CHY'MOUS, *a.* Pertaining to chyme.
CI-BĀ'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *cibarius.*] Pertaining to food · useful for food; edible.
CIB'OL, *n.* [Fr. *ciboule,* L. *cepula.*] A sort of small onion.

CI-BŌ'RI-UM, *n.* [L.] 1. In *architecture*, an insulated arched vault on four columns. 2. The coffer containing the host in Roman Catholic ceremonies. 3. The tomb of a martyr, sculptured and used as an altar. 4. Any insulated tabernacle. 5. A large drinking cup. 6. The Egyptian bean.

CI-CĀ'DA, *n.* [L.] A term applied to a group of insects of many species, living on trees or shrubs, and celebrated for their shrill chirp, embracing the tree-hoppers, frog-hoppers, &c. In *America*, they are called *locusts*.

CIC'A-TRIC-LE (sīk'a-trik-l), *n.* [L. *cicatricula.*] The germinating or fetal point in the embryo of a seed or the yolk of an egg.

CIC'A-TRĪ-SĬVE, *a.* Tending to promote the formation of a cicatrix.

CI-CĀ'TRIX, } *n.* [L. *cicatrix*; Fr. *cicatrice.*] A scar; a
CIC'A-TRICE, } little seam or elevation of flesh remaining after a wound or ulcer is healed.

CIC'A-TRĪ-ZANT, *n.* A medicine or application that promotes the formation of a cicatrix.

CIC-A-TRI-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The process of healing or forming a cicatrix; or the state of being healed, cicatrized, or skinned over.

CIC'A-TRĪZE, *v. t.* To heal, or induce the formation of a cicatrix in wounded or ulcerated flesh, or to apply medicines for that purpose.

CIC'A-TRĪZE, *v. i.* To heal or be healed; to skin over; as, wounded flesh *cicatrizes.*

CIC'A-TRĪZED, *pp.* or *a.* Healed, as wounded flesh; having a cicatrix formed.

CIC'A-TRĪZ-ING, *ppr.* Healing; skinning over; forming a cicatrix.

CIC'E-LY, *n.* A plant, a species of *chærophyllum.* See, also, SWEET-CICELY.

CIC-E-RŌ'NE (chē-che-rō'ne or sis-e-rō'ne), *n.* [It., from *Cicero.*] A guide; one who shows strangers the curiosities of a place.—*Addison.*

CIC-E-RŌ'NI-AN, *a.* Resembling Cicero.

CIC-E-RŌ'NI-AN-ISM, *n.* Imitation or resemblance of the style or action of Cicero.

CICH-O-RĀ'CEOUS (-shus), *a.* [from L. *cichorium.*] Having the qualities of succory.

CI-CIS'BE-ISM, *n.* The state or conduct of a cicisbeo.

CIC-IS-BE'O (che-chis-bā'o or se-sis'be-o), *n.* [It.] A dangler about females; the professed gallant of a married woman.

CIC'U-RĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *cicuro.*] To tame; to reclaim from wildness. [*Little used.*]

CIC-U-RĀ'TION, *n.* The act of taming wild animals. [*Rare.*]

CI-CŪ'TA, *n.* [L. *cicuta.*] The cow-bane, a genus of poisonous plants, including water-hemlock; also, the plant and the ancient poison called *hemlock.* See HEMLOCK, Nos. 1 and 3.

CID, *n.* [Ar. *seid*, lord.] The name of an epic poem of the Spaniards.

CĪ'DER, *n.* [Fr. *cidre*, or *sidre.*] The juice of apples expressed, a liquor used for drink. The word was formerly used to signify also other strong liquors.

CĪ'DER-IST, *n.* A maker of cider.—*Mortimer.*

CĪ'DER-KIN, *n.* The liquor made of the gross matter of apples, after the cider is pressed out.

CI DE-VANT' (se de-väng'). [Fr.] Formerly; used to designate men who have been in office and retired from it.

CIEL'ING. See CEILING.

CIERGE, *n.* [Fr.] A wax candle used in religious rites.

CI-GĂR', *n.* [Sp. *cigarro.*] A small roll of tobacco, so formed as to be tubular, used for smoking.

CIL'ER-Y, *n.* The drapery or foliage carved on the heads of columns.—*Gwilt.*

CIL'I-A, *n. pl.* [L.] 1. The eyelids.—2. In *botany*, long hairs on the margin of a vegetable body.—3. In *zoology*, very minute filaments which project from animal membranes, and have the form of vibratory motion.

CIL'IA-RY, *a.* [L. *cilium.*] Belonging to the eyelids; pertaining to the *cilia* in animals or vegetables.

CIL'I-ATE, } *a.* In *botany*, furnished or surrounded with
CIL'I-Ā-TED, } parallel filaments, or bristles, resembling the hairs of the eyelids.

CI-LĬ"CIOUS (se-lish'us), *a.* Made or consisting of hair.

CIL'I-O-GRADE, *a.* or *n.* A term applied to animals which swim by means of *cilia*, as the sea nettle.

CĪ'MA. See CYMA.

CI-MĂR'. See CHIMERE, and SIMAR.

CIM'BAL, *n.* [It. *ciambella.*] A kind of cake.

CIM'BRIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Cimbri.

CIM'BRIC, *n.* The language of the Cimbri.

† CI-MĒ'LI-ARCH, *n.* [Gr. κειμηλιος and αρχος. The chief keeper of the things of value belonging to a church.—*Dict.*

CIM'E-TER, *n.* [Fr. *cimiterre*; Sp. and Port. *cimitarra*; It. *scimitarra.*] A short sword with a convex edge or recurvated point, used by the Persians and Turks.

CĪ'MISS, *n.* [L. *cinex.*] The bedbug.

CIM-MĒ'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to *Cimmerium.*

CIM'O-LĪTE, *n.* [Gr. κιμολια.] A species of clay, used by the ancients as a remedy for erysipelas and other inflammations.

CIN-CHŌ'NA, *n.* [named from the Countess del Cinchon.] The Peruvian bark tree, *quinquina*, of numerous species.

CIN-CHŌ'NI-NA, } *n.* An alkaloid obtained from the bark
CIN'CHO-NĪNE, } of cinchona, and one of its medicinal
CIN-CHŌ'NI-A, } active principles.

CINCT'URE (sinkt'yur), *n.* [L. *cinctura.*] 1. A belt, a girdle, or something worn round the body. 2. That which encompasses, or incloses.—3. In *architecture*, a ring or list at the top and bottom of a column, separating the shaft at one end from the base; at the other, from the capital.

CINCT'URED, *a.* Having a cincture or girdle.

CIN'DER, *n.* chiefly used in the plu., *cinders.* [Fr. *cendre.*] 1. Small coals or particles of fire mixed with ashes; embers. 2. Small particles of matter, remaining after combustion, in which fire is extinct.

CIN'DER-WENCH, } *n.* A woman whose business is to
CIN'DER-WŎM'AN, } rake into heaps of ashes for cinders.

CIN'DER-Y, *a.* Resembling cinders, or composed of them

CIN-E-FAC'TION, *n.* Reduction to ashes.

CIN'E-RA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to ashes.

CIN-E-RĀ'TION, *n.* The reducing of any thing to ashes by combustion.

CIN-E'RE-OUS, } *a.* [L. *cinereus.*] Like ashes; having
CIN-E-RĀ'CEOUS, } the color of the ashes of wood; gray.

CIN-E-RĬ"TIOUS (-rish'us), *a.* [L. *cinericius.*] Having the color or consistence of ashes.

CIN-ER'U-LENT, *a.* Full of ashes.

CIN"GA-LESE, *n.* A native of Ceylon. *a.* Pertaining to Ceylon.

CIN"GLE, *n.* [L. *cingulum.*] A girth; but the word is little used. See SURCINGLE.

CIN'NA-BAR, *n.* [Gr. κινναβαρι; L. *cinnabaris.*] Native red sulphuret of mercury.—In the *arts*, it is called *vermilion*, and is used as a paint.—*Hepatic cinnabar*, is an impure cinnabar of a lion-brown color.

CIN'NA-BAR-ĬNE, *a.* Pertaining to cinnabar; consisting of cinnabar, or containing it.

CIN'NA-MON, *n.* [Gr. κινναμον, or κινναμωμον; L. *cinnamomum.*] The bark of two species of *laurus.* The true cinnamon is the inner bark of the *laurus cinnamomum*, a native of Ceylon, and is a most grateful aromatic.

CIN'NA-MON-STŌNE, *n.* A mineral found in Ceylon, and so named from its resembling cinnamon in color. It is sometimes cut and polished for jewelry.—*Brande.*

CINQUE (sink), *n.* [Fr., *five.*] A five; a word used in games.

CINQUE'-FOIL, *n.* [Fr. *cinque* and *feuille.*] 1. A creeping plant, often called five-fingered grass; a species of *potentilla.*—2. In *Gothic architecture*, an ornamental foliation, having five points or cusps, used in windows, panels, &c.

CINQUE'-PACE, *n.* [Fr. *cinque* and *pas.*] A kind of grave dance.

CINQUE'-PŌRTS, *n. pl.* [Fr. *cinque*, and *ports.*] Five ports (to which three were afterward added), near Dover, England, having peculiar privileges, and placed under a *Warden*, which office is now a sinecure. Their members of parliament were called *Barons of the Cinque-Ports.*

CINQUE'-SPOT-TED, *a.* Having five spots.—*Shak.*

CIN'TER, *n.* [Fr.] In *architecture*, the framing erected between piers to support the materials of an arch when in building till they are keyed.—*Elmes.*

CĪ'ON, *n.* [Fr. *cion*, or *scion.*] 1. A young shoot, twig, or sprout of a tree or plant, or, rather, the cutting of a twig, intended for ingrafting on another stock; also, the shoot or slip inserted in a stock for propagation.

CĪ'PHER, *n.* [Fr. *chiffre.*] 1. In *arithmetic*, an Arabian or Oriental character of this form, 0, which, standing by itself, expresses nothing, but increases or diminishes the value of other figures, according to its position. 2. A character in general. 3. An intertexture of letters, as the initials of a name; a device; an enigmatical character. 4. A secret or disguised manner of writing; certain characters arbitrarily invented and agreed on by two or more persons, to stand for letters or words, and understood only by the persons who invent, or agree to use them.

CĪ'PHER, *v. i.* In *popular language*, to use figures, or to practice arithmetic.

CĪ'PHER, *v. t.* 1. To write in occult characters. 2. To designate; to characterize.

CĪ'PHER-KĒY (sī'fer-kee), *n.* A key for deciphering writings.

CĪ'PHER-ING, *ppr.* 1. Using figures, or practicing arithmetic. 2. Writing in occult characters.

CĪ'PHER-ING, *n.* The act or art of computing by numbers

CIP'O-LIN, *n* [qu. It. *cipolla.*] A green marble.

CIP'PUS, *n.* [L.] A small pillar or column, usually bearing an inscription, used by the ancients for various purposes often as a funeral monument.

CIR'C. See CIRCUS.

CIR'CAR, *n.* A name in India for district or province.—*Rennell.*

CIR CAS'SIAN (sur kash'an), *a.* Pertaining to Circassia. 2. A term applied to a kind of woolen cloth.

CIR-CE'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Circe; a fabled goddess who fascinated by poisonous drugs, and then converted her victims into swine.

CIR-CEN'SIAN, *a.* [L. *circenses.*] Pertaining to the circus in Rome.

CIR'CI-NAL, } *a.* [L. *circinus.*] Rolled in spirally down-
CIR'CI-NATE, } ward, the tip occupying the center; a term in foliation or leafing, as in ferns.

CIR CI-NĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *circino.*] To make a circle; to compass.

† CIR-CI-NĀ'TION, *n.* An orbicular motion.

CIR'CLE (sur'kl), *n.* [Fr. *cercle*; It. *circolo*; L. *circulus.*] 1. In *geometry*, a plane figure comprehended by a single curve line, called its circumference, every part of which is equally distant from a point called the center.—2. In *popular use*, the line that comprehends the figure, the plane, or surface comprehended, and the whole body or solid matter of a round substance, are denominated a *circle;* ring; an orb; the earth. 3. A territorial division; as, a *circle* of the German empire. 4. An assembly surrounding the principal person. 5. A series ending where it begins, and perpetually repeated; a going round. 6. Circumlocution; indirect form of words.—7. In *logic*, an inconclusive form of argument, when the same terms are proved *in orbem* by the same terms, and the parts of the syllogism alternately by each other, directly and indirectly.—SYN. Ring; circlet; compass; circuit, orb; inclosure; assembly.

CIR'CLE, *v. t.* 1. To move round; to revolve round. 2. To encircle; to encompass; to surround; to inclose.—3. *To circle in*, to confine; to keep together.

CIR'CLE, *v. i.* To move circularly.

CIR'CLED, *pp.* Surrounded; encompassed; inclosed.

CIR'CLED, *a.* Having the form of a circle; round.

CIR'CLER, *n.* A mean poet, or circular poet.

CIR'CLET, *n.* A little circle; a circle; an orb.

CIR'CLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Encompassing; going round; inclosing.

† CIR'CLY, *a.* In the form of a circle.—*Huloet.*

CIR'CO-CĒLE, *n.* [Gr. κρικος, or κριος, and κηλη.] A varix, or dilatation of the spermatic vein; a *varicocele; hernia varicosa.*

CIR'CUIT (sur'kit), *n.* [Fr. *circuit.*] 1. The act of moving or passing round. 2. The space inclosed in a circle, or within certain limits. 3. Any space or extent measured by traveling round. 4. That which encircles; a ring; a diadem.—*Shak.* 5. The journey of judges for the purpose of holding courts. 6. The counties or states in which the same judge or judges hold courts and administer justice. 7. A long deduction of reason.—8. In *law*, a longer course of proceedings than is necessary to recover the thing sued for.

CIR'CUIT, *v. i.* To move in a circle; to go round.—*Philips.*

CIR'CUIT, *v. t.* To move or go round.—*Warton.*

CIR-CUIT-EER', *n.* One who travels a circuit.—*Pope.*

CIR-CU-I'TION (sur-ku-ish'on), *n.* [L. *circuitio.*] The act of going round; compass; circumlocution.—*Hooker.* [*Little used.*]

CIR-CŪ'I-TOUS (sur-kū'e-tus), *a.* Going round in a circuit; not direct.

CIR'CŪ'I-TOUS-LY (sur-kū'i-tus-ly), *adv.* In a circuit.

CIR-CŪ'I-TY, *n.* A going round; a course not direct.

† CIR'CU-LA-BLE, *a.* That may be circulated.

CIR'CU-LAR, *a.* [L. *circularis.*] 1. In the form of a circle; round; circumscribed by a circle. 2. Successive in order; always returning. 3. Vulgar; mean; circumforaneous; as, a *circular* poet.—*Dennis.* 4. Ending in itself; used of a paralogism, where the second proposition at once proves the first, and is proved by it. 5. Addressed to a circle, or to a number of persons having a common interest; as, a *circular* letter.—6. *Circular lines*, straight lines pertaining to the circle, as sines, tangents, &c.—7. *Circular numbers* are those whose powers terminate in the same digits as the roots, as 5 and 6, whose squares are 25 and 36.—8. *Circular sailing* is the method of sailing by the arc of a great circle.

CIR'CU-LAR, *n.* A circular letter, or paper.

CIR-CU-LAR'I-TY, *n.* State of being circular.

CIR'CU-LAR-LY, *adv.* In a circular manner; in the form of a circle; in the form of going and returning.

† CIR'CU-LA-RY, *a.* Ending in itself.—*Hooker.*

CIR'CU-LĀTE, *v. i.* [Fr. *circuler*; L. *circulo.*] 1. To move in a circle; to move round, and return to the same point. 2. To pass from place to place, from person to person; as, the story *circulates.* 3. To move round; to flow in veins or channels; as, sap *circulates* in plants.—SYN. To spread; diffuse; propagate; disseminate.

CIR'CU-LĀTE, *v. t.* To cause to pass from place to place, or from person to person; to put about; to spread.

CIR'CU-LĀ-TED, *pp.* Caused to pass round.

CIR'CU-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Moving or passing round; passing from one to another.

CIR'CU-LĀ-TING DECIM-AL, *n.* In *arithmetic*, a term applied to decimals in which two or more figures are constantly repeated in the same order.—*Brande.*

CIR'CU-LĀ-TING MĒ'DI-UM, *n.* The currency, or money of a country.

CIR-CU-LĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of moving round, or in a circle; as, the circulation of the blood. 2. A series in which the same order is preserved, and things return to the same state. 3. The act of going and returning, or of passing from place to place, or from person to person.—4. Currency; circulating coin, or notes or bills current for coin.—5. In *chemistry*, *circulation* is an operation by which the same vapor, raised by fire, falls back to be returned and distilled several times.

CIR-CU-LA-TO'RI-OUS, *a.* Traveling in a circuit, or from house to house. [*Little used.*]

CIR'CU-LA-TO-RY, *a.* 1. Circular. 2. Circulating.

CIR'CU-LA-TO-RY, *n.* A chemical vessel.

CIR-CUM-AĠ'I-TĀTE, *v. t.* To agitate on all sides.

CIR-CUM-AM'BI-EN-CY, *n.* [L. *circum* and *ambio.*] The act of surrounding or encompassing.

CIR-CUM-AM'BI-ENT, *a.* Surrounding; encompassing; inclosing, or being on all sides; used particularly of the air about the earth.

CIR-CUM-AM'BU-LĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *circumambulo.*] To walk round about.

CIR-CUM-AM-BU-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of walking round.

CIR-CUM-CELL'ION, *n.* In *Church history*, one of a set of illiterate peasants that adhered to the Donatists in the fourth century.

CIR'CUM-CĪSE, *v. t.* [L. *circumcido.*] 1. To cut off the prepuce or foreskin; a ceremony or rite in the Jewish and Mohammedan religions.—2. *Figuratively*, to purify the heart.

CIR'CUM-CĪSED (sur'kum-sīzd), *pp.* or *a.* Having the prepuce cut off; purified spiritually.

CIR'CUM-CĪS-ER, *n.* One who performs circumcision.

CIR'CUM-CĪS-ING, *ppr.* Cutting off the prepuce; purifying spiritually.

CIR-CUM-CISION (-sizh'un), *n.* 1. The act of cutting off the prepuce or foreskin. 2. Spiritual purification.—3. The *circumcision*, Jews as distinguished from Gentiles.

CIR-CUM-CLŪ'SION, *n.* The act of inclosing on all sides.

† CIR-CUM-CUR-SĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *circum* and *curso.*] The act of running about.

CIR-CUM-DUCT', *v. t.* [L. *circumduco.*] To contravene; to nullify; *a term of civil law.* [*Little used.*]

CIR-CUM-DUC'TION, *n.* 1. A leading about; [*little used.*] 2. An annulling; cancelation; [*little used.*]

† CIR'CUM-FER, *v. t.* [L. *circumfero.*] To bear or carry round.—*Bacon.*

CIR-CUM'FER-ENCE, *n.* [L. *circumferentia.*] 1. The line that goes round or encompasses a figure; a periphery; applied *particularly* to the line that goes round a circle, sphere, or other figure approaching these in form. 2. The space included in a circle. 3. An orb or circle; as, "the broad *circumference* (a shield) hung on his shoulders like the moon."—*Milton.*

† CIR-CUM'FER-ENCE, *v. t.* To include in a circular space.—*Brown.*

CIR-CUM-FE-REN'TIAL, *a.* Pertaining to the circumference.—*Parkhurst.*

CIR-CUM-FE-REN'TOR, *n.* An instrument used by surveyors for taking angles with the magnetic needle.

CIR'CUM-FLECT, *v. t.* To place the circumflex on a word.

CIR'CUM-FLEX, *n.* [L. *circumflexus.*] 1. A wave of the voice embracing both a rise and fall on the same syllable. 2. A character or accent denoting a rise and fall of the voice on the same long syllable, marked, in Greek, thus, ~, and in Latin, thus, ^.

CIR'CUM-FLEX, *v. t.* To mark or pronounce with the accent called a circumflex.

CIR-CUM'FLU-ENCE, *n.* [L. *circumfluens.*] A flowing round on all sides; an inclosure of waters.

CIR-CUM'FLU-ENT, *a.* Flowing round; surrounding as a fluid.—*Pope.*

CIR-CUM'FLU-OUS, *a.* [L. *circumfluus.*] Flowing round; encompassing as a fluid; circumfluent.

CIR-CUM-FO-RĀ'NE-AN, } *a.* [L. *circumforaneus.*] Going
CIR-CUM-FO-RĀ'NE-OUS, } about; walking or wandering from house to house.

CIR-CUM-FŪSE', *v. t.* [L. *circumfusus.*] 1. To pour round, as a fluid. 2. To spread round; to surround.

CIR-CUM-FŪ'SILE, *a.* [L. *circum* and *fusilis.*] That may be poured or spread round.

CIR-CUM-FŪ'SION, *n.* The act of pouring or spreading round; the state of being poured round.

CIR-CUM-ĠES-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *circum* and *gestatio.*] A carrying about.—*Taylor.*

CIR-CUM'ĠY-RĀTE, } *v. t.* [L. *circum* and *gyrus.*] To roll
CIR-CUM-ĠYRE', } or turn round. [*Little used.*]

CIR-CUM-ĠY-RĀ'TION, *n.* The act of turning, rolling, or whirling round; the turning of a limb in its socket.

† CIR-CUM-I″TION (sur-kum-ish'un), *n.* [L. *circumeo.*] The act of going round.—*Dict.*

CIR-CUM-JĀ′CENT, *a.* [L. *circumjacens.*] Lying round; bordering on every side.

CIR-CUM-LI-GĀ′TION, *n.* [L. *circumligo.*] The act of binding round; the bond with which any thing is encompassed.

CIR-CUM-LO-CŪ′TION, *n.* [L. *circumlocutio.*] A circuit or compass of words; a periphrase; the use of a number of words to express an idea instead of a single term.

CIR-CUM-LOCŪ′-TO-RY, *a.* Pertaining to circumlocution, or a compass of words; periphrastic.

CIR-CUM-MŪR′ED, *a.* [L. *circum* and *murus.*] Walled round; encompassed with a wall.

CIR-CUM-NAVI-GA-BLE, *a.* That may be sailed round.

CIR-CUM-NAVI-GĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *circumnavigo.*] To sail round; to pass round by water.

CIR-CUM-NAV-I-GĀ′TION, *n.* The act of sailing round

CIR-CUM-NAVI-GĀ-TOR, *n.* One who sails round.

CIR-CUM-PLI-CĀ′TION, *n.* [L. *circumplico.*] A folding, winding, or wrapping round; or a state of being enwrapped. [*Little used.*]

CIR-CUM-PŌ′LAR, *a.* About the pole.

CIR-CUM-PO-SI″TION (-zish'un), *n.* The act of placing in a circle; or the state of being so placed.

CIR-CUM-RĀ′SION, *n.* [L. *circumrasio.*] The act of shaving or paring round. [*Little used.*]

CIR-CUM-RŌ′TA-RY, *a.* Turning, rolling, or whirling round. —*Shenstone.*

CIR-CUM-RO-TĀ′TION, *n.* [L. *circum* and *rotatio.*] The act of rolling or revolving round, as a wheel; circumvolution; the state of being whirled round.

CIR-CUM-SCIS′SILE, *a.* [L. *circumscindo*, to cut round.] A term applied to a mode of dehiscence in botany, occurring by a transverse circular separation of the sides of the ovary.

CIR-CUM-SCRĪB′A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being circumscribed.

CIR-CUM-SCRIBE′, *v. t.* [L. *circumscribo.*] 1. To inclose within a certain limit. 2. To write round; [*little used.*]—SYN. To bound; limit; restrict; confine; abridge; restrain.

CIR-CUM-SCRĪB′ED (sur-kum-skrībd′), *pp.* or *a.* Drawn round, as a line; limited; confined.

CIR-CUM-SCRĪB′ING, *ppr.* Drawing a line round; inclosing; limiting; confining.

CIR-CUM-SCRIP′TI-BLE, *a.* That may be circumscribed or limited by bounds.

CIR-CUM-SCRIP′TION, *n.* 1. The line that limits; limitation; bound; confinement. 2. The margin, termination, or limits of a body. 3. A circular inscription.

CIR-CUM-SCRIP′TIVE, *a.* Defining the external form; marking or inclosing the limits or superficies of a body.

CIR-CUM-SCRIP′TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a limited manner.

CIR′CUM-SPECT, *a.* [L. *circumspectus.*] Cautious; prudent; watchful on all sides; wary; thoughtful.

† CIR′CUM-SPECT, *v. t.* To examine carefully.

CIR-CUM-SPEC′TION, *n.* [L. *circumspectio.*] Attention to all the facts and circumstances of the case.—SYN. Caution; watchfulness; deliberation; thoughtfulness; wariness; forecast.

CIR-CUM-SPEC′TIVE, *a.* Looking round every way; cautious; careful of consequences; watchful of danger.

CIR-CUM-SPEC′TIVE-LY, *adv.* Cautiously; vigilantly; heedfully; with watchfulness to guard against danger.

CIR′CUM-SPECT-LY, *adv.* Cautiously; with watchfulness every way; with attention to guard against surprise or danger.

CIR′CUM-SPECT-NESS, *n.* Caution; circumspection; vigilance in guarding against evil from every quarter.

CIR′CUM-STANCE, *n.* [L. *circumstantia.*] 1. Something attending, appendant, or relative to a fact, or case; a particular thing, which, though not essential to an action, in some way affects it. 2. One of the adjuncts of a fact, which make it more or less criminal, or make an accusation more or less probable; accident; something adventitious; incident; event.—3. *Circumstances, in the plural*, condition in regard to worldly estate; state of property.

† CIR′CUM-STANCE, *v. t.* To place in a particular situation.—*Donne.*

CIR′CUM-STANCED, *pp.* or *a.* Placed in a particular manner, with regard to attending facts or incidents; as, *circumstanced* as we were, we could not escape.

† CIR′CUM-STANT, *a.* Surrounding.

† CIR-CUM-STAN′TIA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being circumstanced.—*Bishop Taylor.*

CIR-CUM-STAN′TIAL, *a.* 1. Attending; relating to; but not essential. 2. Consisting in or pertaining to circumstances, or to particular instances. 3. Incidental; casual. 4. Abounding with circumstances, or exhibiting all the circumstances; minute; particular.—5. In *law, circumstantial* evidence is that which is obtained from circumstances, which necessarily or usually attend facts of a particular nature, from which arises presumption.

CIR-CUM-STAN′TIAL, *n.* *Circumstantials* are things incident to the main subject, and hence of less importance.

CIR-CUM-STAN-TIAL′I-TY, *n.* 1. The appendage of circumstances; the state of any thing as modified by circumstances. 2. Particularity in exhibiting circumstances; minuteness.

CIR-CUM-STAN′TIAL-LY, *adv.* 1. According to circumstances; not essentially; accidentally. 2. Minutely; exactly; in every circumstance or particular.

CIR-CUM-STAN′TIATE, *v. t.* 1. To place in particular circumstances. 2. To place in a particular condition with regard to power or wealth.—*Swift.* [*This word is little used.*]

CIR-CUM-TER-RĀ′NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *circum* and *terra.*] Around the earth.

CIR-CUM-UN′DU-LĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *circum* and *undulatus.*] To flow round, as waves.

CIR-CUM-VAL′LĀTE, *v. t.* To surround with a rampart. [*Little used.*]

CIR-CUM-VAL-LĀ′TION, *n.* [L. *circumvallo.*] In the *art of war*, a surrounding with a wall or trench; also, the wall or trench which thus surrounds either the place besieged or the camp of the besiegers.

† CIR-CUM-VE′CTION, *n.* [L. *circum* and *veho.*] A carrying about.

CIR-CUM-VENT′, *v. t.* [*circumvenio.*] To gain advantage over another, or to accomplish a purpose by arts, stratagem, or deception.—SYN. To deceive; delude; impose on; come round; cheat.

CIR-CUM-VENT′ED, *pp.* Deceived by craft or stratagem; deluded.

CIR-CUM-VENT′ING, *ppr.* Deceiving; imposing on.

CIR-CUM-VEN′TION, *n.* 1. The act of prevailing over another by arts, address, or fraud; deception; fraud; imposture; delusion. 2. Prevention; preoccupation.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*]

CIR-CUM-VENT′IVE, *a.* Deceiving by artifices; deluding.

CIR-CUM-VEST′, *v. t.* [L. *circumvestio.*] To cover round, as with a garment.—*Wotton.*

CIR-CUM-VO-LĀ′TION, *n.* [L. *circumvolo.*] The act of flying round. [*Little used.*]

CIR-CUM-VO-LŪ′TION, *n.* The act of rolling round; the state of being rolled; also, the thing rolled round another. —2. In *architecture*, a turn in the spiral line of the Ionic capital.

CIR-CUM-VOLVE′ (sur-kum-volv′), *v. t.* [L. *circumvolvo.*] To roll round; to cause to revolve; to put into a circular motion.

CIR-CUM-VOLVE′, *v. i.* To roll round; to revolve.

CIR-CUM-VOLV′ED (sur-kum-volvd′), *pp.* Rolled round, moved in a circular manner.

CIR-CUM-VOLV′ING, *ppr.* Rolling round; revolving.

CIR′CUS, *n.*; *pl.* CIRCUSES. [L.] 1. In *antiquity*, a long, oval edifice, used for the exhibition of games and shows to the people. 2. The open area, or space inclosed, in which were exhibited games and shows.—3. In *modern times*, a circular inclosure for the exhibition of feats of horsemanship.

CIRL, *n.* An Italian bird about the size of a sparrow.

CIR′RHO-POD, *n.* *See* CIRRIPED.

CIR-RIF′ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *cirrus* and *fero.*] Producing tendrils or claspers, as a plant.

CIR-RIG′ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *cirrus* and *gero.*] Having curled locks.

CIR′RI-PED, *n.* [L. *cirrus* and *pes.*] A general term applied to the barnacle kind, which are inclosed in a shell more or less conical, and have long and slender feet, which curve together in a kind of curl.

CIR′RO-CŪ′MU-LUS, *n.* In *meteorology*, a cloud composed of the *cumulus* broken up into small masses, presenting a fleecy appearance, as in a mackerel-back sky.—*D. Olmsted.*

CIR′RO-STRĀ′TUS, *n.* In *meteorology*, a cloud having the characters of the *stratus* in its main body, but of the *cirrus* on its margin.—*D. Olmsted.*

CIR′ROUS, *a.* [L. *cirrus.*] In *botany*, terminating in a curl or tendril.

CIR′RUS, *n.* [L. a lock or curl.] 1. In *meteorology*, a name given to one of the four fundamental clouds, from its fibrous appearance resembling carded wool.—*D. Olmsted.* 2. A fossil turbinated shell of the chalk.—*Mantell.*

CIR′SO-CĒLE (sur'so-seel), *n.* [Gr. κιρσος and κηλη.] A dilatation of the spermatic vein.—*Quincy.*—*Coxe.*

CIS-ALP′INE, *a.* [L. *cis* and *Alpes.*] On this side of the Alps, with regard to Rome; that is, on the south of the Alps; opposed to *transalpine.*

CIS-AT-LAN′TIC, *a.* On this side of the Atlantic.—*Story.*

CIS′PA-DANE, *a.* [L. *cis* and *Pad s.*] On this side of the Po, with regard to Rome; that is, on the south side.

CIS′SOID, *n.* [Gr. κισσος and ειδος.] In *geometry*, a curve of the second order, invented by Diocles.

† CIS′SOR. *See* CIZAR and SCISSOR.

CIST, *n.* [Gr. κιστη, *a chest.*] In *architecture* and *sculpture*, a chest, or basket, usually applied to the baskets employed

in processions connected with the Eleusinian mysteries.—*Brande. See, also,* CYST.

CIS'TED, *a.* Inclosed in a cyst. *See* CYSTED.

CIS-TER'CIAN (-shan), *n.* [*Cisteaux.*] A monk, a reformed Benedictine.

CIS'TERN, *n.* [L. *cisterna.*] 1. An artificial reservoir or receptacle for holding water or other liquids. 2. A natural reservoir; a hollow place containing water; as a fountain or lake.

CIST'IC. *See* CYSTIC.

CIST'US, *n.* [Gr. κιστος.] The rock-rose.—*Encyc.*

CIT, *n.* [contracted from *citizen.*] A citizen; [*in a low sense;*] an inhabitant of a city; a pert townsman; a pragmatical trader.—*Pope.*

CIT'A-DEL, *n.* [Fr. *citadelle;* It. *cittadella.*] A fortress or castle in or near a city, intended for its defense; a place of arms.

CI'TAL, *n.* 1. Reproof; impeachment.—*Shak.:* [*little used.*] 2. Summons; citation; quotation; [*little used.*]

CI-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *citatio.*] 1. A summons; an official call or notice, given to a person, to appear in court. 2. Quotation; the act of citing a passage from a book. 3. Enumeration; mention.

CI'TA-TO-RY, *a.* Citing; calling; having the power or form of citation.

CITE, *v. t.* [L. *cito.*] 1. To call upon officially, or authoritatively; to summon; to give legal or official notice, as to a defendant to appear in court. 2. To enjoin; to direct; to summon; to order or urge. 3. To quote; to name or repeat, as a passage or the words of another, either from a book or from verbal communication. 4. To call or name in support, proof, or confirmation.

CI'TED, *pp.* Quoted; summoned.

CI'TER, *n.* 1. One who cites or summons into court. 2. One who quotes a passage or the words of another.

CIT'ESS, *n.* A city woman. [*Little used.*]

CITH-A-RIS'TIC, *a.* [L. *cithara.*] Pertaining to or adapted to the harp.

CITH'ERN, *n.* [L. *cithara.*] A stringed musical instrument among the *ancients.*

CIT'I-CISM, *n.* The manners of a cit or citizen.

CIT'IED (sit'id), *a.* Belonging to a city.—*Drayton.*

CIT'I-GRADE, *a.* Relating to a tribe of spiders, whose legs are usually fit only for running.

CI'TING, *ppr.* Quoting; summoning.

CIT'I-ZEN (sit'e-zn), *n.* [Fr. *citoyen.*] 1. A native of a city, or an inhabitant who enjoys the freedom and privileges of the city in which he resides. 2. A townsman; a man of trade; not a gentleman. 3. An inhabitant; a dweller in any city, town, or place.—4. In a *general sense,* a native or permanent resident in a city or country.—5. In the *United States,* a person, native or naturalized, who has the privilege of exercising the elective franchise, and of purchasing and holding real estate.

CIT'I-ZEN, *a.* Having the qualities of a citizen.

CIT'I-ZEN-SŌL'DIER, *n.* A term applied to those who are at once citizens and soldiers, as the militia of a country.

CIT'I-ZEN-ESS, *n.* A female citizen.—*Booth.* [*Rare.*]

CIT'I-ZEN-SHIP, *n.* The state of being vested with the rights and privileges of a citizen.

CIT'RATE, *n.* [L. *citrus.*] In *chemistry,* a salt formed by a union of the citric acid with a base. The onion yields *citrate* of lime.—*Ure.*

CIT'RENE, *n.* A crystalline compound of hydrogen and carbon obtained from the essential oil of lemons.

CIT'RIC, *a.* Belonging to lemons or limes; as, *citric* acid.

CIT'RIC AC'ID, *n.* An acid obtained from lemon juice and some other substances.

CIT'RIL, *n.* A beautiful song bird of Italy.

CIT-RI-NA'TION, *n.* The turning to a yellow-green color.

CIT'RINE, *a.* [L. *citrinus.*] Like a citron or lemon; of a lemon color; yellow, or greenish-yellow.

CIT'RINE, *n.* A yellow, pellucid variety of quartz crystal.

CIT'RON, *n.* [Fr. *citron.*] The fruit of the citron-tree, a large species of lemon.

CIT'RON-TREE, *n.* The tree which produces the citron, of the genus *citrus.*

CIT'RON-WA'TER, *n.* A liquor distilled with the rind of citrons.

† CIT'RUL, *n.* The pompion or pumpkin.

CIT'TERN. *See* CITHERN.

CITY, *n.* [Fr. *cité;* It. *citta.*] 1. In a *general sense,* a large town.—2. In a *more appropriate sense,* a corporate town; a town or collective body of inhabitants incorporated and governed by particular officers, as a mayor and aldermen. —In *Great Britain,* a borough or town corporate which is or has been the seat of a bishop or the capital of his see.—*Brande.* 3. The collective body of citizens, or the inhabitants of a city.

CITY, *a.* Pertaining to a city.—*Shak.*

CITY-CŌURT, *n.* The municipal court of a city, consisting of the mayor or recorder and aldermen.—*United States.*

CIVES, *n.* [Fr. *cive.*] A species of leek, growing in tufts.

CIVET, *n.* [Fr. *civette.*] A substance, of the consistence of butter or honey, taken from a bag under the tail of the civet-cat. It is used as a perfume.

CIV'ET-CAT, *n.* The animal that produces civet, a species of *viverra,* allied to the pole-cat and fox.

CIV'IC, *a.* [L. *civicus.*] *Literally,* pertaining to a city or citizen; relating to civil affairs or honors.—*Civic crown,* among the *Romans,* a crown or garland of oak leaves and acorns given to the soldier who had preserved the life of a citizen in battle.

CIV'IL, *a.* [L. *civilis.*] 1. Relating to the community, or to the policy and government of the citizens and subjects of a state. 2. Relating to any man as a member of a community. 3. Reduced to order, rule, and government; under a regular administration; implying some refinement of manners; not savage or wild. 4. Civilized; courteous; complaisant; gentle and obliging; well bred; affable; kind; having the manners of a city. 5. Sober; not gay or showy; as, "*civil*-suited morn."—*Milton.* 6. Complaisant; polite; *a popular colloquial use of the word.*—7. *Civil death,* in *law,* is that which cuts off a man from *civil* society, as outlawry, banishment, &c.—8. *Civil law,* in a *general sense,* the law of a state, city, or country; but in an *appropriate sense,* the Roman law.—9. *Civil list,* in *England,* formerly a list of the entire expenses of the civil government; and hence the officers of civil government, who are paid from the public treasury. By a late law, the *civil list* now embraces only the expenditures for the support of the reigning monarch's household. *Brande.*—10. *Civil state,* the whole body of the laity or citizens, not included under the military, maritime, and ecclesiastical states.—11. *Civil war,* a war between people of the same state or city.—12. *Civil year,* the legal year, or annual account of time which a government appoints to be used in its own dominions.—13. *Civil architecture,* the architecture which is employed in constructing buildings for the purposes of civil life. 14. This term is often employed in contrast with *military;* as, a *civil hospital;* the *civil service,* &c.

CIV'IL EN-GI-NEER', *n.* One employed in civil engineering.

CIV'IL EN-GI-NEER'ING, *n.* The science or art of constructing canals, rail-roads, docks, and other public improvements, as distinguished from *military* engineering which is confined to war.

CI-VIL'IAN, *n.* 1. One who is skilled in the Roman or civil law; a professor or doctor of civil law.—2. In a *more extended sense,* one who is versed in law and government. 3. A student of the civil law. 4. One engaged in civil, not military or clerical pursuits. *Civilist* is not used.

CI-VIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *civilitas.*] 1. The state of being civilized; civilization; [*little used.*] 2. Good breeding; decorum of behavior in the treatment of others, accompanied with kind offices. *Civility* respects manners or external deportment, and, in the plural, *civilities* denote acts of politeness.

CIV-IL-I-ZA'TION, *n.* 1. The act of civilizing, or the state of being civilized. 2. The act of rendering a criminal process civil; [*not used.*]

CIV'IL-IZE, *v. t.* [It. *civilizzare;* Fr. *civiliser.*] To reclaim from a savage state; to introduce civility of manners among a people, and instruct them in the arts of regular life.

CIV'IL-IZED, *pp.* or *a.* Reclaimed from savage life and manners; instructed in arts, learning, and civil manners.

CIV'IL-IZ-ER, *n.* 1. One who civilizes; he who reclaims others from a wild and savage life, and teaches them the rules and customs of civility. 2. That which reclaims from savageness.

CIV'IL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Reclaiming from savage life; instructing in arts and civility of manners.

CIV'IL-LY, *adv.* 1. In a manner relating to government, or to the rights or character of a member of the community. 2. In a manner relating to private rights. 3. Not naturally, but in law. 4. Politely; complaisantly; gently; with due decorum; courteously. 5. Without gaudy colors or finery; [*obs.*]

CIV'ISM, *n.* [L. *civis.*] State of citizenship; patriotism.

† CIZ'AR, *v. t.* To clip with scissors.—*Beaumont and Fl.*

CIZ'AR. *See* SCISSORS.

CIZE, for SIZE, *is not in use.*

CLAB'BER, } *n.* Milk turned, become thick, or
BON'NY-CLAB'BER, } inspissated.

CLACK, *v. i.* [Fr. *claquer.*] 1. To make a sudden, sharp noise, as by striking or cracking; to clink; to click. 2. To utter words rapidly and continually, or with sharp, abrupt sounds: to let the tongue run.

CLACK, *n.* [W. *clec.*] 1. A sharp, abrupt sound, continually repeated, such as is made by striking an object; hence 2. Continual talk. 3. The instrument that strikes the hopper of a grist-mill, to move or shake it, for discharging the corn. And, according to *Johnson,* a bell that rings when more corn is required to be put in.

CLACK'-DISH, *n.* A beggar's dish, with a movable cover, which they clack.—*Shak.*

CLACK'ER, *n.* One who clacks; that which clacks.

CLACK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making a sharp, abrupt sound, continually repeated; talking continually; tattling.

CLACK'ING, *n.* A prating.

CLAD, *pp.* [*See* CLOTHE.] Clothed; invested; covered as with a garment. For *yclad*, *see* YCLAD.

CLĀIM, *v. t.* [L. *clamo.*] 1. To call for; to ask or seek to obtain, by virtue of authority, right, or supposed right; to challenge as a right; to demand as due. 2. To assert, or maintain as a right. 3. To have a right or title to. 4. To proclaim; [*obs.*] 5. To call or name; [*obs.*]

CLĀIM, *n.* A demand of a right or supposed right; a calling on another for something due, or supposed to be due. 2. A right to claim or demand; a title to any debt, privilege, or other thing in possession of another. 3. The thing claimed or demanded. 4. A loud call; as, this is a *claim* on your charity.—*Spenser.*

CLĀIM'A-BLE, *a.* That may be demanded as due.

CLĀIM'ANT, *n.* 1. A person who claims; one who demands any thing as his right. 2. A person who has a right to claim or demand.

CLĀIMED, *pp.* Demanded as due; challenged as a right; asserted; maintained.

CLĀIM'ER, *n.* A claimant; one who demands as due.

CLĀIM'ING, *ppr.* Demanding as due; challenging as a right; asserting; maintaining.

CLĀIM'LESS, *a.* Having no claim.

CLĀIR'-OB-SCŪRE'. *See* CLARE-OBSCURE.

CLĀIR-VOY'ANCE, *n.* [Fr.] Literally, clear-sightedness; a power attributed to persons in a mesmeric state, of discerning objects not present to the senses.

CLĀIR-VOY'ANT, *a.* Discerning things not present to the senses.

CLAM, *n.* A bivalvular shell-fish, valued for food.

CLAM, *v. t.* [Sax. *clæmian.*] To clog with glutinous or viscous matter.

CLAM, *v. i.* In *bell ringing*, to unite sounds in the peal.—*Smart.* [*Eng.*]

CLAM, *v. i.* To be moist. [*Little used.*]

CLAM'-SHELL, *n.* The shell of a clam.

CLA'MANT, *a.* Crying; beseeching.

CLAM'BER, *v. i.* To climb with difficulty, or with hands and feet.

CLAM'BER-ING, *ppr.* Climbing with effort and labor.

CLAM'MI-NESS, *n.* The state of being viscous; viscosity; stickiness; tenacity of a soft substance.

CLAM'MY, *a.* Thick; viscous; adhesive; soft and sticky; glutinous; tenacious.

CLAM'OR, *n.* [L. *clamor.*] 1. A great cry; continued vociferation. *Shak.*—2. *Figuratively*, loud and continued noise, or complaint.—SYN. Outcry; exclamation; noise; uproar.

CLAM'OR, *v. t.* To stun with noise. *Bacon.*—*To clamor bells*, is to multiply the strokes.

CLAM'OR, *v. i.* To utter loud sounds, or outcries; to talk loud; to utter loud voices repeatedly; to vociferate; to complain; to make importunate demands.

CLAM'OR-ER, *n.* One who clamors.

CLAM'OR-ING, *ppr.* Making a great and continued noise, particularly in complaint or importunate demands.

CLAM'OR-OUS, *a.* Speaking and repeating loud words.—SYN. Noisy; vociferous; loud; turbulent; boisterous.

CLAM'OR-OUS-LY, *adv.* With loud noise or words.

CLAM'OR-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being loud or noisy.

CLAMP, *n.* [D. *klamp.*] 1. In *general*, something that fastens or binds; a piece of timber or of iron, used to fasten work together; or a particular manner of uniting work by letting boards into each other. 2. An instrument with a screw at one end, used by joiners to hold pieces of wood together.—3. In *ship-building*, a thick plank on the inner part of a ship's side, used to sustain the ends of the beams. 4. A smooth, crooked plate of iron, forelocked on the trunnions of a cannon to keep it fast to the carriage. 5. A pile of bricks laid up for burning.

CLAMP, *v. t.* 1. To fasten with clamps.—2. In *joinery*, to fit a piece of board with the grain to the end of another piece of board across the grain.

CLAMP, *v. i.* [D. *klompen.*] To tread heavily. [*Craven dialect.*]

CLAMPED (klampt), *pp.* United or strengthened with a clamp.

CLAMP'ING, *ppr.* Fastening or strengthening with a clamp.

CLAN, *n.* [Ir. *clann*, or *cland*; Erse, *clan*, or *klaan.*] 1. A race; a family; a tribe.—2. In *Scotland*, a tribe or collection of families united under a chieftain, usually having the same surname, and supposed to be descended from a common ancestor.—3. In *contempt*, a sect, society, or body of persons closely united.—*Swift.*

CLAN'CU-LAR, *a.* [L. *clancularius.*] Clandestine; secret; private; concealed. [*Little used.*]

CLAN'CU-LAR-LY, *adv.* Privately; secretly. [*Little used.*]

CLAN-DES'TINE, *a.* [L. *clandestinus.*] Used in a *bad sense*, withdrawn from public view.—SYN. Hidden, secret; private; concealed; underhand; sly; fraudulent.

CLAN-DES'TINE-LY, *adv.* Secretly; privately.

CLAN-DES'TINE-NESS, *n.* Secrecy; a state of concealment.

† CLAN-DES-TIN'I-TY, *n.* Privacy or secrecy.

CLANG, *v. t.* or *i.* [L. *clango.*] To make a sharp, shrill sound, as by striking metallic substances; or to strike with a sharp sound.

CLANG, *n.* [L. *clangor.*] A sharp, shrill sound, made by striking together metallic substances, or sonorous bodies, or any like sound.

CLAN'GOR (klang'gor), *n.* [L.] A sharp, shrill, harsh sound. —*Dryden.* *See* CLANG.

CLAN'GOR-OUS, *a.* Sharp or harsh in sound.

CLAN'GOUS, *a.* Making a clang, or a shrill or harsh sound.

CLANK, *n.* The loud, shrill, sharp sound, made by a collision of metallic or other sonorous bodies.

CLANK, *v. t.* or *i.* To make a sharp, shrill sound; to strike with a sharp sound.

CLAN'NISH, *a.* Closely united, like a clan; disposed to adhere closely, as the members of a clan.

CLAN'NISH-LY, *adv.* In a clanish manner.

CLAN'NISH-NESS, *n.* Close adherence or disposition to unite, as a clan.

CLAN'SHIP, *n.* A state of union, as in a family or clan; an association under a chieftain.

CLAP, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *clapped* or *clapt.* [D. *klappen*, *kloppen.*] 1. To strike with a quick motion, so as to make a noise by the collision; to strike with something broad, or having a flat surface. 2. To thrust; to drive together; to shut hastily; as, to *clap* to the door. 3. To thrust, or drive together; to put one thing to another by a hasty or sudden motion; as, to *clap* spurs to a horse. 4. To thrust; to put, place, or send; as, to *clap* one into prison. 5. To applaud; to manifest approbation or praise by striking the hands together. 6. To infect with venereal poison.—*To clap up.* 1. To make or complete hastily. 2. To imprison hastily, or with little delay.

CLAP, *v. i.* 1. To move or drive together suddenly with noise. 2. To enter on with alacrity and briskness, with *to*; as, "*clap to*," in respect to any work or business. 3. To strike the hands together in applause.

CLAP, *n.* 1. A driving together; a thrust and collision of bodies with noise, usually with broad surfaces. 2. A sudden act or motion; as, to pay your debts at a *clap.*—*Shak.*, [*rare.*] 3. A burst of sound; a sudden explosion. 4. An act of applause; a striking of hands to express approbation. 5. [Fr. *clapoir.*] A venereal infection. *Pope.*—6. With *falconers*, the nether part of the beak of a hawk.

CLAP'-BOARD (klab'bord), *n.* A thin, narrow board for covering houses. The word is also used as a verb for to cover with clap-boards; [*United States.*]—In *England*, according to *Bailey*, a clap-board is what in *America* is called a *stave* for casks.

CLAP'-DISH, *n.* A wooden bowl or dish.

CLAP'-DOC-TOR, *n.* One who is skilled in healing the clap, or venereal disease.

CLAP'-NET, *n.* A net for taking larks.

CLAP'-TRAP, *n.* A trap for clapping in theatres; hence a trick or device to gain applause.

CLAPPED (klapt), *pp.* Thrust or put on or together; applauded by striking the hands together; infected with the venereal disease.

CLAP'PER, *n.* 1. A person who claps, or applauds by clapping. 2. That which strikes, as the tongue of a bell, or the piece of wood that strikes a mill-hopper. 3. A burrow or inclosure; [*obs.*]

† CLAP'PER, *n.* [Old Fr. *clapier.*] A place for rabbits to burrow in.—*Chaucer.*

CLAP'PER-CLAW, *v. t.* 1. To fight and scratch.—*Smart.* Hence, 2. To scold; to abuse with the tongue; to revile —*Shak.*

CLAP'PING, *ppr.* Driving or putting on, in, over, or under by a sudden motion; striking the hands together.

CLAP'PING, *n.* The act of striking the hands together, or dinarily by way of applause.

CLARE, *n.* A nun of the order of St. Clare.

CLAR'EN-CEŪX } (klar'en-shu), { *n.* In *Great Britain*, the
CLAR'EN-CIEŪX } { second king at arms, so called from the Duke of Clarence.

CLARE-OB-SCŪRE', *n.* [L. *clarus* and *obscurus.*] In *painting*, the art of judiciously distributing light and shade; also, a painting executed in two colors.

CLAR'ET, *n.* [Fr. *clairet.*] A species of French wine, of a clear pale red color.

CLAR'I-CHORD, *n.* [L. *clarus* and *chorda.*] A musical instrument in form of a spinet, now out of use.

CLAR-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* The act of clearing; *particularly* the clearing or fining of liquid substances by chemical means.

CLAR'I-FĪED, *pp.* or *a.* Purified; made clear or fine; defecated.

CLAR'I-FĪ-ER, *n.* 1. That which clarifies or purifies. 2. A vessel in which liquor is clarified.

CLAR'I-FŸ, *v. t.* [Fr. *clarifier.*] 1. To make clear; to purify from feculent matter; to defecate; to fine. 2. To make clear; to brighten or illuminate; [*rarely used.*]

CLAR'I-FŸ, *v. i.* 1. To clear up; to grow clear or bright. 2. To grow or become clear or fine; to become pure, as liquors.

CLAR'I-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making clear, pure, or bright; defecating; growing clear.

CLAR'I-ON, *n.* [Fr. *clairon.*] A kind of trumpet, whose tube is narrower, and its tone more acute and shrill, than that of the common trumpet.

CLAR-I-O-NET', } *n.* [Fr. *clarinette.*] A wind instrument
CLAR'I-NET, } of music, with a mouth partaking of a trumpet form, and played on by holes and keys.

CLA-RĬS'O-NOUS, *a.* [L. *clarus* and *sonus.*] Having a clear sound.

CLAR'I-TUDE, *n.* Clearness; splendor. [*Little used.*]

CLAR'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *clarté*; L. *claritas.*] Clearness; brightness; splendor. [*Little used.*]

CLART, *v. t.* To daub; to smear; to spread.—*North of England.*

CLART'Y, *a.* Wet; slippery; dirty; miry.—*Grose.*

† CLĀ'RY, *v. i.* To make a loud or shrill noise.

CLĀ'RY, *n.* [a corruption of *selarea.*] A plant of the genus *salvia*, or sage; *salvia selarea.*

CLĀ'RY-WĀ'TER, *n.* A composition of brandy, sugar, clary-flowers, and cinnamon, with a little ambergris dissolved in it.

CLASH, *v. i.* [D. *kletsen.*] 1. To strike against with force; as, their arms *clashed.* 2. To meet in opposition; to be contrary; to act in a contrary direction; to interfere; as, their interests *clash.*

CLASH, *v. t.* To strike one thing against another with sound.

CLASH, *n.* 1. A meeting of bodies with violence; a striking together with noise; collision, or noisy collision of bodies. 2. Opposition; contradiction, as between differing or contending interests, views, purposes, &c.

CLASH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Striking against with noise; meeting in opposition; opposing; interfering.

CLASH'ING, *n.* A striking against; collision of bodies; opposition; interference.

CLASH'ING-LY, *adv.* With clashing.

CLĂSP, *n.* [Ir. *clasba.*] 1. A hook for fastening; a catch. 2. A close embrace; a throwing of the arms round.

CLĂSP, *v. t.* 1. To shut or fasten together with a clasp.—*Pope.* 2. To catch and hold by twining; to surround and cling to. 3. To inclose and hold in the hand; or simply to inclose or encompass with the fingers. 4. To embrace closely; to throw the arms round; to catch with the arms. 5. To inclose and press.

CLĂSPED (kläspt), *pp.* Fastened with a clasp; shut; embraced; inclosed; encompassed; caught.

CLĂSP'ER, *n.* He or that which clasps; usually the tendril of a vine or other plant, which twines round something for support.

CLĂSP'ERED, *a.* Furnished with tendrils.

CLĂSP'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Twining round; catching and holding; embracing; inclosing; shutting or fastening with a clasp.—2. In *botany*, surrounding the stem at the base, as a leaf.

CLĂSP'-KNĪFE, *n.* A knife which folds into the handle.

CLĂSS, *n.* [L. *classis.*] 1. An order or rank of persons; a number of persons in society, supposed to have some resemblance or equality, in rank, education, property, talents, and the like. 2. A number of students in a college or school, of the same standing, or pursuing the same studies. 3. Scientific division or arrangement; a set of beings or things having something in common, or ranged under a common denomination.

CLĂSS, *v. t.* 1. To arrange in a class or classes; to arrange in sets or ranks, according to some method founded on natural distinctions. 2. To place in ranks or divisions students that are pursuing the same studies; to form into a class or classes.—SYN. To arrange; distribute; classify; rank.

CLĂSS'ED (kläst), *pp.* Arranged in a class or in sets.

CLAS'SIC, } *a.* [L. *classicus.*] 1. Relating to ancient
CLAS'SIC-AL, } Greek and Roman authors of the first rank or estimation. 2. Pertaining to writers of the first rank among the moderns; being of the first order. 3. Pertaining to a class or classis.

CLAS'SIC, *n.* 1. An author of the first rank; a writer whose style is pure, correct, and refined; *primarily*, a Greek or Roman author of this character. 2. A book written by an author of the first class.

CLAS-SIC-AL'I-TY, } *n.* The quality of being classical.
CLAS'SIC-AL-NESS, }

CLAS'SIC-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. In the manner of classes; according to a regular order of classes or sets. 2. In a classical manner; according to the manner of classical authors.

CLAS-SIFIC, *a.* Constituting a class or classes noting classification, or the order of distribution into sets.—*Med. Repos.* [*Rare.*]

CLAS-SI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of forming into a class or classes; distribution into sets, sorts, or ranks.

CLAS'SI-FI-CA-TO-RY, *n.* Belonging to classification.

CLAS'SI-FĪED, *pp.* or *a.* Arranged in classes; formed into a class or classes.

CLAS'SI-FŸ, *v. t.* [L. *classis.*] To make a class or classes, to distribute into classes; to arrange in sets according to some common properties or characters.

CLAS'SI-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* Forming a class or classes; arranging in sorts or ranks.

CLĂSS'ING, *ppr.* Arranging in a class or classes.

CLAS'SIS, *n.* 1. Class; order; sort. 2. A judicatory in the Reformed Dutch and French Churches, corresponding to a *presbytery.*

CLAT'TER, *v. i.* [D. *klateren.*] 1. To make rattling sounds; to make repeated sharp sounds, as by striking sonorous bodies. 2. To utter continual or repeated sharp sounds, or rattling sounds, by being struck together. 3. To talk fast and idly; to run on; to rattle with the tongue.

CLAT'TER, *v. t.* 1. To strike and make a rattling noise. 2. To dispute, jar, or clamor.

CLAT'TER, *n.* 1. A rapid succession of abrupt, sharp sounds, made by the collision of metallic or other sonorous bodies; rattling sounds. Tumultuous and confused noise; a repetition of abrupt, sharp sounds.

CLAT'TER-ER, *n.* One who clatters; a babbler.

CLAT'TER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making or uttering sharp, abrupt sounds, as by a collision of sonorous bodies; talking fast with noise; rattling.

CLAT'TER-ING, *n.* A rattling noise.

CLAT'TER-ING-LY, *adv.* With clattering.

CLAU'DENT, *a.* [L. *claudens.*] Shutting; confining; drawing together. [*Little used.*]

CLAU'DI-CANT, *a.* Halting; limping. [*Little used.*]

CLAU'DI-CĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *claudico.*] To halt or limp. [*Little used, or not at all.*]

CLAU-DI-CĀ'TION, *n.* A halting or limping. [*Little used.*]

CLAUSE, *n.* [Fr. *clause*; L. *clausura.*] 1. A member of a period or sentence; a subdivision of a sentence. 2. An article, or a distinct part of a contract, will, agreement, charter, commission, or other writing.

CLAUS'THAL-ĪTE, *n.* Native seleniuret of lead, having a lead gray color.

CLAUS'TRAL, *a.* [L. *claustrum.*] Relating to a cloister, or religious house.

CLAU'SU-LAR, *a.* Consisting of, or having clauses.—*Smart*

CLAUS'URE (klaw'zhur), *n.* 1. The act of shutting up or confining; confinement; [*little used.*]—2. In *anatomy*, an imperforated canal.

CLĀ'VATE, } *a.* [L. *clava.*] 1. Club-shaped; having the
CLĀ'VĀ-TED, } form of a club; growing gradually thicker toward the top, as certain parts of a plant. 2. Set with knobs.

CLĀVE, *pret.* of *cleave.*

CLAV'EL-LĀ-TED, *a.* An epithet applied to potash and pearlash (*clavellati cineres*), from the billets of wood with which they were burned.—*Coxe.*

† CLĀ'VER, *n.* [Sax. *clæfer.*] Clover.—*Sandys.*

CLĀ'VI-A-RY, *n.* [L. *clavis.*] In *music*, an index of keys, or a scale of lines and spaces.

CLAV'I-CHORD, *n.* A musical instrument like the spinet.

CLAV'I-CLE, *n.* The collar bone.

CLAV'I-CORN, *n.* The name of a family of insects.

CLA-VIC-U-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to the clavicle.

CLĀ'VI-ER, *n.* [L. *clavis.*] In *music*, an assemblage of all the keys of an organ or piano-forte, representing all the sounds used in melody and harmony.

CLAV'I-GER, *n.* [L. *clavis* and *gero.*] One who keeps the keys of any place.

CLAW, *n.* [Sax. *claw.*] 1. The sharp, hooked nail of a beast, bird, or other animal. 2. The whole foot of an animal, armed with hooked nails. 3. The hand, *in contempt.*

CLAW, *v. t.* [Sax. *clawen.*] 1. To pull, tear, or scratch with the nails. 2. To scratch or tear in general; to tickle. 3. To flatter; [*obs.*]—*To claw off*, or *away.* 1. To scold or rail at.—2. In *seamanship*, to turn to windward and beat, to prevent falling on a lee shore.—Hence, in *vulgar language*, to get off or escape.

CLAW'BACK, *n.* One who flatters; a sycophant; a wheedler.—*Jewel.*

† CLAW'BACK, *a.* Flattering.—*Bishop Hall.*

CLAWED (klawd), *pp.* 1. Scratched; pulled or torn with claws. 2. *a.* Furnished with claws.—*Grew.*

CLAW'ING, *ppr.* Pulling, tearing, or scratching with claws or nails.

CLAW'ING-OFF, *n.* The act of beating or working off from a lee shore, or from another vessel.—*Totten.*

CLAW'LESS, *a.* Destitute of claws.—*Journ. of Science.*

CLAY, *n.* [Sax. *clæg.*] 1. The name of certain substances which are mixtures of silica and alumina, sometimes with

lime, magnesia, alkali, and metallic oxyds; a species of earths, tenacious, and capable of being kneaded with water.—2. In *poetry* and in *Scripture*, earth in general.—3. In *Scripture*, *clay* is used to express frailty, liableness to decay and destruction.

CLĀY, *v. t.* 1. To cover or manure with clay. 2. To purify and whiten with clay, as sugar.

CLĀY'-BRĀIN'ED, *a.* Stupid.—*Shak.*

CLĀY'-BUĬLT (-bilt), *a.* Built with clay.

CLĀY'-CŌLD, *a.* Cold as clay or earth; lifeless.—*Rowe.*

CLĀY'-GROUND, *n.* Ground consisting of clay, or abounding with it.

CLĀY'-LAND, *n.* Land consisting of clay, or abounding with it.

CLĀY'-SOIL, *n.* A whitish, smooth, chalky clay.

CLĀY'-MĀRL, *n.* A pit where clay is dug.—*Woodward.*

CLĀY'-PIT, *n.* In *mineralogy*, argillaceous schist; argillite.

CLĀY'-STŌNE, *n.* An earthy stone resembling compact or calcareous marl; the *thonstein* of *Werner.*

CLĀYED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Covered or manured with clay. 2. Purified and whitened with clay.

CLĀYES. *n. pl.* [Fr. *claie.*] In *fortification*, wattles or hurdles made with stakes interwoven with osiers, to cover lodgments.

CLĀY'EY, *a.* Consisting of clay; abounding with clay; partaking of clay; like clay.

CLĀY'ING, *ppr.* 1. Covering or manuring with clay. 2. Purifying with clay.

CLĀY'ISH, *a.* Partaking of the nature of clay, or containing particles of it.

CLĀY'MŌRE, *n.* A large sword used formerly by the Scottish Highlanders.

CLĒAN, *a.* [Sax. *clæne.*] 1. Free from dirt, or other foul matter. 2. Free from weeds or stones, as a field. 3. Free from knots or branches; as, *clean* timber. In *America*, *clear* is generally used. 4. Free from moral impurity; innocent; pure. 5. Free from ceremonial defilement. 6. Free from guilt; sanctified; holy. 7. That might be eaten or used by the Hebrews. 8. Free from a foul disease; cured of leprosy. 9. Dextrous; adroit; not bungling; free from awkwardness; as, a *clean* conveyance, beyond detection. 10. Free from infection.

CLĒAN, *adv.* 1. Quite; perfectly; wholly; entirely; fully. 2. Without miscarriage; dextrously.

CLĒAN, *v. t.* [Sax. *clænan.*] To remove all foreign matter from; to purify; to cleanse.

CLĒAN'-HĂND-ED, *a.* Having clean hands.

CLĒAN'-HEĂRT-ED, *a.* Having a pure heart.

† CLĒAN'-TIM'BERED, *a.* Well-proportioned.

CLĒANED (kleend), *pp.* Freed from filth or dirt.

CLĒAN'ER, *n.* A person or thing that cleans.

CLĒAN'ING, *ppr.* Freeing from filth.

CLĒAN'ING, *n.* 1. The act of making clean. 2. The afterbirth of cows, ewes, &c.

CLĒAN'LI-NESS (klen'le-ness), *n.* 1. Freedom from dirt, filth, or any foul, extraneous matter. 2. Neatness of person or dress; purity.

† CLĒAN'LI-LY (klen'le-ly), *adv.* In a cleanly manner.

CLĒAN'LY (klen'ly), *a.* 1. Free from dirt, filth, or any foul matter; neat; carefully avoiding filth. 2. Pure; free from mixture; innocent; as, *cleanly* joys.—*Prior*, [*rare.*] 3. Cleansing; making clean. 4. Nice; artful; dextrous; adroit; [*obsolete.*]

CLĒAN'LY (klen'ly), *adv.* In a clean manner; neatly; without filth.

CLĒAN'NESS, *n.* 1. Freedom from dirt, filth, and foreign matter; neatness. 2. Freedom from infection or a foul disease. 3. Purity in respect to style; as, *cleanness* of expression.—*Dryden*, [*obs.*] 4. Purity; innocence.—In *Scripture*, *cleanness* of hands denotes innocence. *Cleanness* of teeth denotes want of provisions.

CLĒANS'A-BLE (klenz'a-bl), *a.* That may be cleansed.

CLĒANSE (klenz), *v. t.* [Sax. *clænsian.*] 1. To purify; to make clean; to remove filth or foul matter. 2. To free from a foul or infectious disease; to heal. 3. To free from ceremonial pollution, and consecrate to a holy use. 4. To purify from guilt or crime. Commonly with *away*; as, to *cleanse away* iniquities.

CLĒANSED (klenzd), *pp.* Purified; made clean; purged; healed.

CLĒANS'ER (klenz'er), *n.* He or that which cleanses.—In *medicine*, a detergent.

CLĒANS'ING (klenz'ing), *ppr.* or *a.* Purifying; making clean; purging; removing foul or noxious matter from; freeing from guilt.

CLĒANS'ING (klenz'ing), *n.* The act of purifying purging, or freeing from guilt.

CLĒAR, *a.* [W. *claer.*] 1. Open; free from obstruction. 2. Free from clouds, or fog; serene. 3. Free from foreign matter; unmixed. 4. Free from any thing that creates doubt or uncertainty; apparent; evident; manifest; not obscure; conspicuous; that is, open to the mind. 5. Unclouded; luminous; not obscured. 6. Unobstructed; unobscured. 7. Perspicacious; sharp. 8. Not clouded with care or ruffled by passion; cheerful; serene. 9. Evident undeniable; indisputable. 10. Quick to understand; prompt; acute. 11. Free from guilt or blame; innocent; unspotted; irreproachable. 12. Free from bias; unprepossessed; not preoccupied; impartial. 13. Free from debt or obligation; not liable to prosecution. 14. Free from deductions or charges. 15. Not entangled; unembarrassed; free. A ship is *clear* when so far from land as to be out of danger. 16. Open; distinct; not jarring or harsh. 17. Liberated; freed; acquitted of charges. 18 Free from spots or any thing that disfigures.—SYN. Pure; unmixed; pellucid; transparent; luminous; obvious; visible; plain; evident; apparent; manifest; distinct; perspicuous.

CLĒAR, *adv.* 1. Plainly; not obscurely; manifestly. 2. Clean; quite; entirely; wholly; indicating entire separation.—*Clear*, or *in the clear*, among *joiners* and *carpenters*, is applied to the nett distance between two bodies, where no other intervenes, or between their nearest surfaces, *e. g.*, to the space between the walls of a room.

CLĒAR, *v. t.* 1. To make clear; to fine; to remove any thing foreign; to separate from any foul matter; to purify; to clarify. 2. To free from obstructions. 3. To free from any thing noxious or injurious. 4. To remove embarrassment. 5. To free; to liberate or disengage; to exonerate. 6. To cleanse. 7. To remove any thing that obscures. 8. To free from obscurity, perplexity, or ambiguity. 9. To purge from the imputation of guilt; to justify or vindicate.—10. In a *legal sense*, to acquit on trial, by verdict. 11. To make gain or profit, beyond all expenses and charges. 12. To remove wood from land; to cut down trees, remove or burn them, and prepare land for tillage or pasture. 13. To leap over without touching; as, to *clear* a fence or ditch. *W. Scott.*—*To clear a ship at the custom-house*, is to perform the required conditions at the custom-house, and procure a permission to sail.—*To clear the land*, in *marine language*, is to have open sea-room, without danger of going on shore.—*To clear the hold*, is to empty or unload a ship.—*To clear for action*, to remove every encumbrance from the decks, and prepare to fight.

CLĒAR, *v. i.* 1. To become free from clouds or fog; to become fair. 2. To be disengaged from encumbrances, distress, or entanglements; to become free or disengaged.

CLĒAR'-SEE-ING, *a.* Having a clear sight or understanding.

CLĒAR'-SHĪN'ING, *a.* Shining with brightness or unobstructed splendor.

CLĒAR'-SĪGHT'ED, *a.* Seeing with clearness; having acuteness of sight; discerning; perspicacious.

CLĒAR'-SĪGHT'ED-NESS, *n.* Acute discernment.

CLĒAR'-STĂRCH, *v. t.* To stiffen with starch, and then clear by clapping between the hands.

CLĒAR'-STĂRCHED (-stärcht), *pp.* or *a.* Stiffened and cleared with starch.

CLĒAR'-STĂRCH'ER, *n.* One who clear-starches.

CLĒAR'-STĂRCH'ING, *ppr.* 1. Stiffening with starch, and then clearing by clapping between the hands. 2. *n.* The act of stiffening with starch, and then clearing by clapping between the hands.

CLĒAR'-STŌ-RY, *n.* In *Gothic architecture*, an upper story, or row of windows, in a church, tower, or other erection, rising *clear* above the adjoining parts of the building.—*Gloss. of Arch.*

CLĒAR'-TŌNED, *a.* Having a clear sound.

CLĒAR'AGE, *n.* The removing of any thing. [*Little used.*]

CLĒAR'ANCE, *n.* A certificate that a ship or vessel has been *cleared* at the custom-house; permission to sail.

CLĒARED, *pp.* or *a.* Purified; freed from foreign matter, or from encumbrance; made manifest; made luminous; cleansed; liberated; acquitted.

CLĒAR'ER, *n.* That which clears, purifies, or enlightens, that which brightens.

CLĒAR'ING, *ppr.* Purifying; removing foul matter, encumbrances, or obstructions; making evident, or luminous; cleansing; liberating; disengaging; acquitting; making gain beyond all costs and charges.

CLĒAR'ING, *n.* 1. A defense; justification; vindication 2. A place or tract of land cleared of wood, for cultivation. [*a common use of the word in America.*] 3. The act of making clear.

CLĒAR'ING-HOUSE, *n.* A place in London where bankers meet daily, to exchange drafts and settle balances.

CLĒAR'LY, *adv.* 1. Plainly; evidently; fully; distinctly 2. Without obstruction; luminously. 3. With clear discernment. 4. Without entanglement or confusion. 5 Plainly; honestly; candidly; explicitly. 6. Without reserve, evasion, or subterfuge.

CLĒAR'NESS, *n.* 1. Freedom from foul or extraneous matter; purity. 2. Freedom from obstruction or encumbrance. 3. Freedom from fogs or clouds; openness

4. Freedom from mental obscurity; distinctness; perspicuity; luminousness. 5. Plainness, or plain dealing; sincerity; honesty; fairness; candor. 6. Freedom from imputation of ill. 7. Freedom from spots or any thing that disfigures.

CLĒAT, *n.* 1. A narrow strip of wood, nailed on, in joinery. 2. A term applied to small wooden projections in tackle, to fasten ropes by.

CLĒAV'A-BLE, *a.* That may cleave or be divided.

CLĒAV'AGE, *n.* 1. The act of cleaving or splitting. 2. In *mineralogy*, the capability observed in crystals to undergo mechanical division in certain fixed directions.

CLĒAVE, *v. i.*; pret. *clave* or *cleaved*. [Sax. *cleofian*.] 1. To stick; to adhere; to hold to; and hence, to unite aptly; to fit. 2. To adhere to *morally*, *i. e.*, to unite or be united closely in interest or affection; to adhere with strong attachment.

CLĒAVE, *v. t.*; pret. *cleft*; pp. *cleft* or *cleaved*. The old pret. *clove* is obsolete; *clave* is obsolescent. The old participle *cloven* is obsolescent, or, rather, used as an adjective. [Sax. *cleofian* or *clifian*.] 1. To part or divide by force; to split or rive; to open or sever the covering parts of a body. 2. To part or open naturally.—*Deut.*, xiv., 6.

CLĒAVE, *v. i.* To part; to open; to crack; to separate, as parts of cohering bodies.

CLĒAVĒD, *pp.* Split; rived; divided.

CLĒAVELAND-ITE, *n.* A variety of the mineral albite, occurring in thin white or bluish-white plates, forming wedge-shaped masses. It is named after Prof. Cleaveland, of Bowdoin College, Maine.

CLĒAV'ER, *n.* 1. One who cleaves. 2. That which cleaves; a butcher's instrument for cutting animal bodies into joints or pieces.

CLĒAV'ING, *ppr.* Sticking; adhering; uniting to. Also, splitting; dividing; riving.

CLĒAV'ING, *n.* The forcible separation of a body into parts; *particularly*, of wood in the direction of its fibres.

CLĒCHĒ, *n.* In *heraldry*, a kind of cross.

CLĒDGE, *n.* Among *miners*, the upper stratum of fuller's earth.

CLĒDG'Y, *a.* A term applied to stiff, tenacious, clayey soils. —*Holloway.*

CLEF, *n.* [Fr. *clef*.] A character in music, used to mark the position of the letters or sounds on the staff.

CLEFT, *pp.* or *a.* [from *cleave*.] Divided; split; parted asunder.

CLEFT, *n.* 1. A space or opening made by splitting. 2. A disease in horses; a crack on the bought of the pastern. 3. A piece made by splitting.—Syn. Crack; crevice; fissure; chink; cranny.

CLEFT'-FOOT-ED, *a.* Having a cloven foot.

CLEFT'-GRĀFT, *v. t.* To ingraft by cleaving the stock, and inserting a cion.

CLEFT'-GRĀFT-ING, *n.* A mode of grafting, in which the cion is inserted in a cleft made in the stock.

CLEG, *n.* [Dan. *klæg*.] The horse-fly.

† **CLEM**, *v. i.* [Ger. *klemmen*.] To starve.—*Ben Jonson.*

CLEM'A-TIS, *n.* The virgin's bower, a climbing plant; so called from its *clemata*, or tendrils.

CLEM'EN-CY, *n.* [L. *clementia*.] 1. A disposition to treat with favor and kindness. 2. A disposition to treat with lenity, to forgive or to spare, as offenders; opposed to severity, harshness, or rigor. 3. Softness in respect to the elements; as, the *clemency* of the season. *Dryden.*—Syn. Mildness; tenderness; indulgence; lenity; mercy; gentleness; compassion.

CLEM'ENT, *a.* Mild in temper and disposition.—Syn. Gentle; lenient; merciful; kind; tender; compassionate.

CLEM'ENT-ĪNE, *a.* Pertaining to St. Clement, or to his compilations, or to the constitutions of Clement the Fifth.

CLEM'ENT-LY, *adv.* With mildness of temper; mercifully.—*Taylor.*

CLENCH. *See* Clinch.

† **CLĒPE**, *v. t.* or *i.* [Sax. *clepan*.] To call or name.—*Shak.* For *ycleped*, see Ycleped.

CLEP-SAM'MI-A, *n.* [Gr. κλεπτω and αμμος.] An instrument for measuring time by sand, like an hour-glass.

CLEP'SY-DRA, *n.* [L.] 1. A time-piece used by the Greeks and Romans, which measured time by the discharge of a certain quantity of water. 2. A chemical vessel.

CLĒRE'-STŌ-RY. *See* Clear-story.

† **CLER'GĬC-AL**, *a.* Pertaining to the clergy. *See* Clerical.

CLER'GY, *n. pl.* [Fr. *clergé*.] 1. The body of men set apart to the service of God, in the Christian Church; the body of ecclesiastics, in distinction from the laity.—In *England*, the term is confined to ministers of the established church. 2. The privilege or benefit of clergy. *Blackstone.*—*Benefit of clergy*, in *English law*, *originally*, the exemption of the persons of clerks, or clergymen, from criminal process, before a secular judge. This was extended to all who could read, such persons being *clerks* in the eye of the law.

CLER'GY-A-BLE, *a.* Entitled to or admitting the benefit of clergy.—*Blackstone.*

CLER'GY-MAN, *n.* A man in holy orders; a man regularly authorized to preach the Gospel and administer its ordinances.—In *England*, the term is confined to ministers of the established church.

CLER'IC, *n.* A clerk or clergyman.—*Horsley.*

CLER'IC, *a.* Relating to the character of a clergyman.

CLER'IC-AL, *a.* [L. *clericus*.] Belonging to the clergy.

CLER'I-SY, *n.* The literati or well-educated.

CLERK, *n.* [Sax. *cleric*; L. *clericus*.] 1. A clergyman, or ecclesiastic; a man in holy orders; [*English*.] 2. A man that can read; [*obs*.] 3. A man of letters; a scholar.—*Sidney*, [*obs*.] 4. In *modern usage*, a writer; one who is employed in the use of the pen, in an office, public or private. 5. An assistant in a shop or store, who sells goods, keeps accounts, &c. 6. A layman who is the reader of responses in church service.

CLERK'-ĀLE, *n.* In *England*, the feast of the parish clerk.

CLERK'-LĪKE, *a.* Like a clerk; learned.—*Shak.*

† **CLERK'LESS**, *a.* Ignorant; unlearned.—*Waterhouse.*

CLERK'LY, *a.* Scholar-like.—*Cranmer.*

CLERK'LY, *adv.* In a learned manner.—*Gascoigne.*

CLERK'SHIP, *n.* 1. A state of being in holy orders. 2. Scholarship. 3. The office or business of a clerk.—*Swift.*

CLER'O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. κληρος and μαντεια.] A divination by throwing dice or little bones, and observing the points or marks turned up.

CLER'STO-RY. *See* Clear-story.

CLĒVE, } In the *composition of names*, denote a place situ
CLIF, } ated on or near a cliff, on the side of a hill,
CLĪVE, } rock, or precipice; as, *Cleveland*, *Clifton*.

CLEV'ER, *a.* 1. Dextrous; adroit; using tools or other means of accomplishing an end with readiness and skill, as, a *clever* artisan, a *clever* chambermaid. 2. Expert; ingenious; handling all subjects requiring intellectual ability with skill, dexterity, and success; as, a *clever* reviewer, a *clever* debater. It does not denote, however, the highest order of talent. 3. Executed or performed with adroitness and dexterity; as, a *clever* review, a *clever* speech, a *clever* device or trick.—4. In *New England*, good-natured, possessing an agreeable mind or disposition.

CLEV'ER-LY, *adv.* Fitly; dextrously; handsomely.

CLEV'ER-NESS, *n.* 1. Dexterity; adroitness; skill.—2. In *New England*, mildness or agreeableness of disposition; obligingness; good nature.

CLEV'IS, } *n.* The draft-iron on a plow, cart, &c.
CLEV'Y, }

CLEW, *n.* [Sax. *cleow*, *clive*.] 1. A ball of thread. 2. The thread that forms a ball; the thread that is used to guide a person in a labyrinth. Hence, any thing that guides or directs one in an intricate case. 3. The lower corner of a square-sail, and the aftermost corner of a stay-sail.

CLEW, *v. t.* 1. In *seamanship*, to truss up to the yard, by means of clew-garnets, or clew-lines, in order to furling. 2. To direct.

CLEW'-GAR'NETS, *n. pl.* In *marine language*, a sort of tackle, or rope and pulley, fastened to the clews of the main and fore sails, to truss them up to the yard.

CLEW'-LĪNES, *n. pl.* These are the same tackle, and used for the like purpose as clew-garnets.

CLEWED (klūde), *pp.* Trussed up, as sails.

CLEW'ING, *ppr.* Trussing up.

CLICK, *v. i.* [D. *klikken*.] To make a small, sharp noise, or, rather, a succession of such sounds, as by a gentle striking.

CLICK, *n.* A pall, or small piece of iron falling into a notched or ratchet wheel.

CLICK, *n.* 1. A small, sharp sound. 2. A door-latch; [*local*.]

CLICK'ER, *n.* The servant of a salesman, who stands at the door to invite customers. [*Not used in the U. States*.]

CLICK'ET, *n.* The knocker of a door. [*Not used in the United States*.]

CLICK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making small, sharp noises.

CLICK'ING, *n.* A small, sharp noise.

CLĪ'ENT, *n.* [Fr. *client*; L. *cliens*.] 1. Among the *Romans*, a citizen who put himself under the protection of a man of distinction and influence, who, in respect to that relation, was called his *patron*. 2. One who applies to a lawyer or counselor for advice in a question of law, or commits his cause to his management. 3. A dependent.

CLI-ENT'AL, *a.* Dependent.—*Burke.* [*Unusual*.]

CLĪ'ENT-ED, *a.* Supplied with clients.—*Carew.*

† **CLĪ-EN-TĒLE'**, *n.* The condition or office of a client. *Bp. Hall.*

CLĪ'ENT-SHIP, *n.* The condition of a client; a state of being under the protection of a patron.

CLIFF, *n.* [Sax. *clif*.] 1. A steep bank. 2. A high and steep rock; any precipice. [This word has been sometimes written *clift*.]

CLIFF, in *music*. *See* Clef.

CLIFF'Y, *a.* Having cliffs; broken; craggy.

CLIFT'ED, *a.* Broken.

CLIFT'Y, *a.* The same as *cliffy*.—*Pennant.*

CLI-MAC'TER, *n.* [Gr. κλιμακτηρ.] 1. A critical year in human life. 2. A certain space of time; [*not used.*]

* CLI-MAC'TER-IC, } *a.* [Gr. κλιμακτηρικος.] *Literally,*
CLI-MAC-TER'IC-AL, } noting a scale, progression, or gradation; *properly,* denoting a critical period of human life.

* CLI-MAC'TER-IC, *n.* A critical period in human life, or a period in which some great change is supposed to take place in the human constitution. The critical periods are supposed by some persons to be the years produced by multiplying 7 into the odd numbers 3, 5, 7, and 9; to which others add the 81st year. The 63d year is called the *grand climacteric.*

CLI-MA-TAR'CHIC, *a.* [Gr. κλιμα and αρχη.] Presiding over climates.

CLI'MATE, *n.* [Gr. κλιμα.] 1. In *geography,* a part of the surface of the earth, bounded by two circles parallel to the equator, and of such a breadth that the longest day in the parallel nearest the pole is half an hour longer than that nearest to the equator. The *climates* within the polar circles are measured by a month instead of half an hour. 2. The condition of a place in relation to the various meteorological phenomena, as temperature, moisture, &c.

CLI'MATE, *v. i.* To dwell; to reside in a particular region. —*Shak.* [*Little used.*]

CLI-MATIC, } *a.* Pertaining to a climate; limited by a
CLI-MATIC-AL, } climate.—*S. S. Smith.*

CLI-MA-TIC'I-TY, *n.* The property of climatizing.

CLI'MA-TIZE, *v. t.* To accustom to a new climate, as a plant.

CLI'MA-TIZE, *v. i.* To become accustomed to a new climate. [*Useless.*]

CLI'MA-TIZED, *pp.* Accustomed to a new climate.

CLI-MA-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. κλιμα and λογος.] The science of climates; an account of the different climates; the investigation of those causes on which the climate of a place depends.—*Brande.*

† CLI'MA-TURE, *n.* A climate.—*Shak.*

CLI'MAX, *n.* [Gr. κλιμαξ.] 1. Gradation; ascent; a figure of rhetoric, in which a sentence rises, as it were, step by step. 2. A sentence, or series of sentences, in which the successive members or sentences rise in force, importance, or dignity to the close of the sentence or series.

CLIMB (klīme), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *climbed,* or *clomb,* but the latter is not elegant. [Sax. *climan,* or *climban.*] 1. To creep up by little and little, or step by step; to rise on any fixed object, by seizing it with the hands and lifting the body, and by thrusting with the feet. 2. To mount or ascend with labor and difficulty. 3. To rise or ascend with a slow motion; as, "black vapors *climb* aloft."—*Dryden.* 4. To mount or *climb* by means of tendrils or adhesive fibres; [*applied to plants.*]

CLIMB (klīme), *v. t.* 1. To ascend by means of the hands and feet, implying labor, difficulty, and slow progress. 2. To mount or ascend with labor or a slow motion. 3. To mount or *climb* by means of tendrils or adhesive fibres; [*applied to plants.*]

CLIMB'A-BLE (klīm'a-bl), *a.* That may be climbed.

CLIMBED (klīmd), *pp.* Ascended by the use of the hands and feet, or by tendrils; ascended with labor.

CLIMB'ER (klīm'er), *n.* 1. One who climbs, mounts, or rises by the hands and feet; one who rises by labor or effort. 2. A plant that creeps and rises on some support. 3. One of an order of birds that climb.

† CLIMB'ER, *v. i.* To climb; to mount with effort.

CLIMB'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Ascending by the use of the hands and feet, or by tendrils; ascending with difficulty.

CLIMB'ING, *n.* The act of ascending.

CLIME, *n.* [L. *clima.*] A climate; a tract or region of the earth; [a *poetical word,* but sometimes used in prose.] *See* CLIMATE.

CLINCH, *v. t.* [D. *klinken.*] 1. To gripe with the hand. 2. To bend the point of a nail, &c., as on the other side of a board, and thus to fix or fasten. Hence, 3. To make firm or binding; as, to *clinch* an argument.

CLINCH, *v. i.* To hold fast upon.

CLINCH, *n.* 1. A word used in a double meaning; a pun; an ambiguity; a duplicity of meaning, with identity of expression. 2. A witty, ingenious reply. 3. In *seaman's language,* the part of a cable which is fastened to the ring of an anchor.

CLINCHED (klincht), *pp.* Made fast by doubling or embracing closely.

CLINCH'ER, *n.* 1. That which clinches; a cramp or piece of iron bent down to fasten any thing. 2. One who makes a smart reply; [*rare.*] 3. *Figuratively,* that which makes fast.

CLINCH'ER-BUILT (-bilt), } *a.* Made of clincher-work.
CLINK'ER-BUILT, }

CLINCH'ER-WORK, *n.* In *ship-building,* the disposition of the planks in the side of a boat or vessel, when the lower edge of every plank overlays the next below it, like slates on the roof of a house.

CLINCH'ING, *ppr.* Making fast by doubling over or embracing closely; griping with the fist.

CLING, *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *clung.* [Sax. *clingan.*] 1. To adhere closely; to stick to, as a viscous substance; to hold fast upon, especially by winding round or embracing. 2. To adhere closely and firmly, in interest or affection.

† CLING, *v. t.* To dry up, or wither; as, "till famine *cling* thee."—*Shak.*

CLING'-STONE, *n.* [*cling* and *stone.*] A variety of peach whose pulp adheres closely to the stone.

CLING'ING, *ppr.* Adhering closely; sticking to; winding round and holding to.

CLING'Y, *a.* Apt to cling; adhesive.

CLINIC, } *a.* [Gr. κλινικος.] In a *general sense,* pertain
CLINIC-AL, } ing to a bed. A *clinical* lecture is a discourse delivered at the bedside of the sick.

CLINIC, *n.* One confined to the bed by sickness.

CLINIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a clinical manner; by the bedside.

CLINK, *v. t.* [Sw. *klinga.*] To ring or jingle; to make a small, sharp sound, or a succession of such sounds.

CLINK, *n.* A sharp sound, made by the collision of small sonorous bodies.

CLINK, *v. i.* To utter a small, sharp noise.—*Prior.*

CLINK'-STONE, *n.* [*clink* and *stone.*] A slaty mineral which rings, or clinks, when struck.

CLINK'ER, *n.* 1. Vitreous matter which collects in furnaces where stone-coal is used; slag. 2. A very hard kind of brick.

CLINK'ING, *ppr.* Making a small, sharp sound, or succession of sounds.

CLI-NOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. κλινω and μετρον.] An instrument for measuring the dip of mineral strata.

CLIN-O-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Performed by a clinometer.

CLINQUANT (klink'ant), *n.* [Fr.] Tinsel; false glitter.—*Shak.*

CLINQUANT (klink'ant), *a.* [Fr.] Glittering; dressed in tinsel finery.—*Shak.* [*Not English.*]

CLI'O, *n.* [L.] In *mythology,* the muse who presided over history.

CLIP, *v. t.* [Sax. *clypan.*] 1. To cut off with shears or scissors; to separate by a sudden stroke. 2. To diminish coin by paring the edge. 3. To curtail; to cut short; as, to *clip* the king's English. 4. To confine; to embrace; to hug.—*Shak.*; [*little used.*] 5. To run rapidly, a term in *falconry;* as Dryden says of the falcon, "Straight flies at check, and *clips* it down the wind." This is still retained in *New England;* as, "he *clips it,*" of one who runs very fast.

CLIP, *v. i.* A term in *falconry.*—*Dryden.*

CLIP, *n.* 1. A blow or stroke with the hand.—*New England.* 2. The act or product of sheep-shearing; as, there will be a large *clip* this year.—*Forby's East Anglia.* [*This is still retained in New England.*] 3. An embrace; that is, a throwing the arms round.—*Sidney.*

CLIPPED, } *pp.* or *a.* Cut off; cut short; curtailed; di-
CLIPT, } minished by paring.

CLIP'PER, *n.* One who clips; especially one who cuts off the edges of coin.

CLIP'PING, *ppr.* Cutting off with shears or scissors; diminishing coin by paring off the edges; curtailing.

CLIP'PING, *n.* 1. The act of cutting off, curtailing, or diminishing. 2. That which is clipped off; a piece separated by clipping.

CLIQUE (kleek), *n.* [Fr.] A narrow circle of persons; a party. [*Used, commonly, in a bad sense.*]

CLISH'-CLASH, *v. i.* To sound like the clashing of swords.

CLIV'ER. *See* CLEAVER.

CLIV'ERS, *n.* A plant, the *galium aparine.*

CLIV'I-TY, *n.* [L. *clivus.*] Inclination; ascent or descent.

CLOAK, } *n.* [Sax. *luch.*] 1. A loose outer garment worn
CLOKE, } over other clothes both by men and women. 2. A cover; that which conceals; a disguise or pretext; an excuse; a fair pretense.

CLOAK, } *v. t.* 1. To cover with a cloak. 2. To use a false
CLOKE, } covering or pretense.—SYN. To hide; conceal, mask; cover; veil; screen.

CLOAK'-BAG, *n.* A bag in which a cloak or other clothes are carried; a portmanteau.

CLOAKED (klōkt), *pp.* Covered with a cloak; concealed under a cover.

CLOAK'ED-LY, *adv.* In a concealed manner.

CLOAK'ING, *ppr.* Covering with a cloak; hiding under an external covering.

† CLO'CHARD (klō'shard), *n.* A belfry.—*Weever.*

CLOCK, *n.* [Sax. *clugga;* D. *klok;* G. *klocke;* Dan. *klokke;* Sw. *klocka;* Fr. *cloche;* W. *clōc.*] 1. A machine which measures time and its divisions, by means of a pendulum and wheels moved by weights. The phrases, *what o'clock is it? it is nine o'clock,* seem to be contracted from *what of the clock? it is nine of the clock.* 2. A figure or figured work in the side or angle of a stocking.

CLOCK, *v. t.* To call. *See* CLUCK.

CLOCK, *v. i.* To make a noise like the hen.

CLOCK'-MAK-ER, *n.* An artificer whose occupation is to make clocks.

† CLOCK'-SET-TER, *n.* One who regulates the clock.

CLOCK'-WORK (-wurk), *n.* 1. The machinery and movements of a clock. 2. Well-adjusted work, with regular movement.—*Prior.*

CLOD, *n.* [D. *kluit;* G. *klots.*] 1. A hard lump of earth of any kind; a mass of earth cohering. 2. A lump or mass of metal; [*little used.*] 3. Turf; the ground; as, "the *clod* we tread."—*Young.* 4. That which is earthy, base, and vile, as the body of man compared to his soul. 5. A dull, gross, stupid fellow; a dolt. 6. Any thing concreted; [but *clot* is more common.]

CLOD, *v. i.* To collect into concretions, or a thick mass; to coagulate. *See* CLOT.

CLOD, *v. t.* To pelt with clods.

CLOD'DY, *a.* 1. Consisting of clods; abounding with clods. 2. Earthy; mean; gross.

CLOD'HOP-PER, *n.* A clown; a dolt.

CLOD'PATE, *n.* A stupid fellow; a dolt; a thickskull.

CLOD'PAT-ED, *a.* Stupid; dull; doltish.

CLOD'POLL, *n.* A stupid fellow; a dolt; a blockhead.—*Shak.*

CLOFF, *n.* In *commerce,* the same with *clough.*

CLOG, *v. t.* [W. *cleg.*] 1. To load or fill with something that retards or hinders motion. 2. To put on any thing that encumbers, with a view to hinder or restrain leaping; to shackle. 3. To load with any thing that encumbers; to burden; to embarrass. 4. To obstruct natural motion, or render it difficult; to hinder; to impede.—SYN. Impede; hinder; obstruct; embarrass; burden; restrain; restrict.

CLOG, *v. i.* 1. To coalesce; to unite and adhere in a cluster or mass. 2. To form an accretion; to be loaded or encumbered with extraneous matter.

CLOG, *n.* 1. Any thing put upon an animal to hinder motion or leaping, as a piece of wood fastened to his leg. 2. An encumbrance; that which hinders motion, or renders it difficult. 3. An over-shoe with a thick sole of leather or wood, for wet weather. 4. A wooden shoe. [*Provincial in England.*]—SYN. Load; weight; burden; encumbrance; obstruction; impediment; hinderance.

CLOGGED, *pp.* or *a.* Wearing a clog; shackled; obstructed; loaded with encumbrance.

CLOG'GI-NESS, *n.* The state of being clogged.

CLOG'GING, *ppr.* Putting on a clog; loading with encumbrance; obstructing; impeding.

CLOG'GY, *a.* That clogs, or has power to clog; thick; gross.

CLOIS'TER, *n.* [Fr. *cloître;* Sax. *claustr.*] 1. A monastery or nunnery; a house inhabited by monks or nuns. 2. The principal part of a regular monastery, being a square, in which the monks meet for conversation.—3. In *architecture,* an arcade or colonnade round an open court.

CLOIS'TER, *v. t.* 1. To confine in a cloister or monastery. 2. To shut up; to confine closely within walls; to immure: to shut up in retirement from the world.

CLOIS'TER-AL, *a.* Confined to a cloister; retired from the world; recluse. Sometimes shortened into *cloistral.*

CLOIS'TERED, *pp.* 1. Shut up in a cloister; inhabiting a monastery. 2. *a.* Solitary; retired from the world. 3. Built around, as a court; inclosed.

CLOIS'TER-ER, *n.* One belonging to the cloister.

CLOIS'TER-ING, *ppr.* Shutting up in a monastery; confining; secluding from the world.

CLOIS'TRESS, *n.* A nun; a woman who has vowed religious retirement. [*Little used.*]

CLOKE. *See* CLOAK.

CLOMB, *pret.* of *climb.*

CLONG, *old part.* of *cling.*

CLONIC, *a* [Gr. κλονος.] Shaking; convulsive; irregular. *Coxe.*—*Clonic spasm,* that in which the muscles or muscular fibres contract and relax alternately in quick succession.

CLOOM, *v. t.* [Sax. *clœman.*] To close with glutinous matter.—*Mortimer.* [*Local.*]

CLŌSE (klōze), *v. t.* [Fr. *clos.*] 1. To shut; to make fast, by pressing together, or by stopping an open place; as, to *close* the eyes, to *close* a book. 2. To end; to finish; to conclude; to complete; to bring to a period; as, to *close* a bargain, or contract. 3. To unite, as the parts of a breach or wound; to make whole; to consolidate. 4. To cover; to inclose; to encompass; to overwhelm. 5. To inclose; to confine. [*See* INCLOSE.] 6. To move or bring together; to unite separate bodies or parts.

CLŌSE, *v. i.* 1. To unite; to coalesce; to come together, as the parts of a wound or fracture, or parts separated. 2. To end; to terminate, or come to a period; as, the day *closed.*

To close on, or *upon,* to come to a mutual agreement; to agree on or join in.—*To close with,* to accede to; to consent or agree to; to unite with.—*To close with,* or *to close in with,* to unite; to join closely; to grapple, as persons in a contest.

CLŌSE, *n.* 1. An inclosed place; a small field surrounded by a fence or other body which defends or confines it. 2. Conclusion; termination; final end. 3. A temporary finishing; a pause; rest; cessation; intermission; as, at each *close* of a strain of music. 4. The manner of shutting; as, the *close* of the doors was very exact; [*rare.*] 5 A grapple in wrestling.

CLŌSE, *a.* 1. Shut fast; tight; made fast, so as to have no opening. 2. Having parts firmly united; compact; dense; applied to solid substances of any kind. 3. Having parts firmly adhering; viscous; tenacious. 4. Confined; stagnant; without ventilation or motion. 5. Confined; retired. 6. Hid; private; secret. 7. Confined within narrow limits; narrow. 8. Near; within a small distance. 9. Joined; in contact, or nearly so; crowded. 10. Compressed, as thoughts or words; hence, brief; concise; opposed to *loose,* or *diffuse.* 11. Very near, in place or time; adjoining, or nearly so. 12. Having the quality of keeping secrets, thoughts, or designs; cautious. 13. Having an appearance of concealment; implying art, craft, or wariness. 14. Intent; fixed; attentive; pressing upon the object. 15. Full to the point; home; pressing. 16. Pressing; earnest; warm. 17. Confined; secluded from communication. 18. Covetous; penurious; not liberal. 19. Applied to the weather or air, *close,* in popular language, denotes warm and damp, cloudy or foggy, or warm and relaxing, occasioning a sense of lassitude and depression. 20. Strictly adhering to the original.—21. In *heraldry,* drawn in a coat of arms with the wings close, and in a standing posture.—*Close communion,* communion at the Lord's table with one's own sect only.—*Close election,* one in which the votes are very nearly equal.—*Close vote,* one in which the votes on the different sides are very nearly equal.

CLŌSE, *adv.* Closely; nearly; densely; secretly; pressingly.—*Milton.*

CLŌSE'-BAND-ED, *a.* Being in close order; closely united.

CLŌSE'-BĂRRED (-bärd), *a.* Made close by bars; firmly closed.

CLŌSE'-BOD-IED (-bod'id), *a.* Fitting the body exactly; setting close, as a garment.

CLŌSE COM-MŪNION, *n.* The practice, in some sects, of admitting none, even to occasional communion, at the Lord's Supper, except those who embrace the distinctive peculiarities of the sect.

CLŌSE'-COM-PACTED, *a.* Being in compact order; compact.—*Addison.*

CLŌSE COR-PO-RĀTION, *n.* A body or corporation which fills its own vacancies, and is not open to the public.

CLŌSE'-COUCHED (-koucht), *a.* Quite concealed.—*Milton.*

CLŌSE'-CURTAINED, *a.* Inclosed or surrounded with curtains.

CLŌSE'-FIST-ED, *a.* Covetous; niggardly.—*Berkeley.*

CLŌSE'-HAND-ED, *a.* Covetous; penurious.—*Hale.*

CLŌSE'-HAND'ED-NESS, *n.* Covetousness.

CLŌSE'-HAULED, *a.* In *seamanship,* having the tacks or lower corners of the sails drawn close to the side to windward, and the sheets hauled close aft, in sailing near the wind, that is, near that point from which the wind blows.

CLŌSE'-PENT, *a.* Shut close.—*Dryden.*

CLŌSE'-QUARTERS, *n. pl.* Strong barriers of wood used in a ship for defense when the ship is boarded. Hence, to *come to close quarters,* is to come into direct contact with an enemy.

CLŌSE'-SHUT, *a.* Shut closely.

CLŌSE'-STOOL, *n.* A chamber utensil for the convenience of the sick and infirm.

CLŌSE'-TONGUED (-tungd), *a.* Keeping silence; cautious in speaking.—*Shak.*

CLŌSED, *pp.* or *a.* Shut; made fast; ended; concluded.

CLŌSE'LY, *adv.* 1. In a close, compact manner; with the parts united, or pressed together, so as to leave no vent. 2. Nearly; with little space intervening. 3. Intently: attentively; with the mind or thoughts fixed; with near inspection. 4. Secretly; slily. 5. With near affection, attachment, or interest; intimately. 6. Strictly: within close limits; without communication abroad. 7. With strict adherence to the original.

CLŌSE'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being shut, pressed together, or united. 2. Compactness; solidity. 3. Narrowness; straitness. 4. Tightness in building, or in apartments; firmness of texture in cloth, &c. 5. Want of ventilation. 6. Confinement or retirement of a person; recluseness; solitude. 7. Reserve in intercourse; secrecy; privacy; caution. 8. Covetousness; penuriousness.—*Addison.* 9. Connection; near union; intimacy, whether of friendship or of interest. 10. Pressure; urgency; variously applied; as, the *closeness* of the investigation. 11. Adherence to an original; as, the *closeness* of a translation or version.

CLŌS'ER, *n.* A finisher; one that concludes or finishes.

CLOS'ET, *n.* 1. A small room or apartment for retirement; any room for privacy. 2. An apartment for curiosities or valuable things.—*Dryden.* 3. A small, close apartment or recess in the side of a room for repositing utensils and furniture.

CLOS'ET, *v. t.* To shut up in a closet; to conceal; to take into a private apartment for consultation.

CLOS'ET-SIN, *n.* Sin committed in privacy.
CLOS'ET-ED, *pp.* Shut up in a closet; concealed.
CLOS'ET-ING, *ppr.* Shutting up in a private room; concealing.
CLOSH, *n.* A disease in the feet of cattle; called, also, the *founder.*
CLŌS'ING, *ppr* Shutting; coalescing; agreeing; ending.
CLŌS'ING, *a.* That ends or concludes; as, a *closing* word or letter.
CLŌS'ING. *n.* End; period; conclusion.
CLŌ'SURE (klō'zhur), *n.* 1. The act of shutting; a closing. —*Boyle.* 2. That which closes, or shuts; that by which separate parts are fastened, or made to adhere.—*Pope.* 3. Inclosure; that which confines; [*obs.*] 4. Conclusion.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*]
CLOT, *n.* A concretion, particularly of soft or fluid matter, which concretes into a mass or lump.
CLOT, *v. i.* 1. To concrete; to coagulate, as soft or fluid matter into a thick, inspissated mass. 2. To form into clots or clods; to adhere.
CLOT'-BIRD, *n.* The common *ænanthe*, or English ortolan.
CLOT'-BUR, *n.* [G. *klette.*] Burdock.
CLOTH, *n.* [Sax. *cloth.* The plural is regular, *cloths*; but when it signifies garments, it is written *clothes.*] 1. A manufacture or stuff, formed by weaving or intertexture of threads, and used for garments or other covering; *often*, a fabric of wool in contradistinction to that made of other material. 2. The covering of a table; usually called a *table-cloth.* 3. The canvas on which pictures are drawn. —*Dryden*; [*not used.*] 4. A texture or covering put to a particular use; as, *cloth* of state. 5. Dress; raiment. [*See* CLOTHES.] 6. The covering of a bed; [*not used.*]—7. *The cloth* is familiarly used for the clerical profession or clergy.—*Smart.* So we say, "a person of your *cloth.*"
CLOTH'-SHEAR-ER, *n.* One who shears cloth, and frees it from superfluous nap.
CLOTH'-WORK-ER (-wurk-er), *n.* A maker of cloth.
CLŌTHE, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *clothed*, or *clad.* 1. To put on garments; to invest the body with raiment; to cover with dress. 2. To furnish with raiment; to provide with clothes; as, a master is to feed and *clothe* his apprentice. 3. To put on; to invest; to cover, as with a garment; as, to *clothe* thoughts in language. 4. To invest; to surround; to encompass. 5. To invest; to give to by commission; as, to *clothe* with authority. 6. To cover or spread over; as, to *clothe* the fields with verdure.
CLŌTHE, *v. i.* To wear clothes.
CLŌTHED, *pp.* Covered with garments; dressed; invested; furnished with clothing.
* CLŌTHES (clōthz, or clōze) *n.*; plu. of *cloth.* 1. Covering for the human body; a general term for whatever covering is worn, or made to be worn, for decency or comfort. 2. The covering of a bed; bed-clothes.—SYN. Garments; dress; apparel; attire; vesture; raiment; garb.
CLŌTHES'-BASK-ET, *n.* A large basket for clothes.
CLŌTHES'-BRUSH, *n.* A brush for removing dust, &c., from clothes.
CLŌTHES'-LINE, *n.* A line for drying clothes.
CLŌTH'IER (klōth'yer), *n.* 1. In *English authors*, a man who makes cloths; a maker of cloth. *Johnson.*—2. In *America*, a man whose occupation is to full and dress cloth.
CLŌTH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Covering with or putting on vestments of any kind; providing with garments; covering.
CLŌTH'ING, *n.* 1. Garments in general; clothes; dress; raiment; covering. 2. The art or practice of making cloth; [*unusual.*]
CLOT'POLL, *n.* A blockhead. *See* CLODPOLL.
CLOT'TED, *pp.* or *a.* Concreted into a mass; adhering in a lump.—*Clotted cream*, cream obtained by warming new milk.—*Brande.*
CLOT'TER, *v. i.* To concrete or gather into lumps.
CLOT'TING, *ppr.* Concreting; forming into clots.
CLOT'TY, *a.* Full of clots, or small, hard masses.
CLOUD, *n.* 1. A collection of visible vapor, or watery particles suspended in the atmosphere at some altitude. The clouds are distributed into four classes, depending on their prevailing forms, viz.: *cumulus, stratus, cirrus*, and *nimbus*; and three subordinate varieties, viz.: *cirro-cumulus, cirro-stratus*, and *cumulo-stratus*, which see. 2. A collection of smoke, or a dense collection of dust, rising or floating in the air. 3. The dark or varied colors, in veins or spots, on stones or other bodies, are called *clouds.* 4. A great multitude; a vast collection; as, a *cloud* of witnesses.—5. *Figuratively*, a state of obscurity, darkness, or danger; as, "amid the *clouds* of war;" a *cloud* hung over his character; there was a *cloud* thrown over their prospects.
CLOUD, *v. t.* 1. To overspread with a cloud or clouds. 2. To obscure; to darken. 3. To darken in veins or spots; to variegate with colors. 4. To make of a gloomy aspect; to give the appearance of sullenness. 5. To sully; to tarnish.
CLOUD, *v. i.* To grow cloudy; to become obscure with clouds.
CLOUD'-AS-CEND'ING, *a.* Ascending to the clouds.
CLOUD'-BER-RY, *n.* A plant, called, also, *knot-berry*; *rubus chamæmorus*
CLOUD'-BORN, *a.* Born of a cloud.—*Dryden.*
CLOUD'-CAPT, *a.* Capped with clouds; touching the clouds; lofty.—*Shak.*
CLOUD'-COM-PEL'LER, *n.* He that collects clouds; Jove
CLOUD'-COM-PEL'LING, *a.* Collecting clouds; or driving clouds.—*Dryden.*
CLOUD'-COV-ERED, *a.* Enveloped with clouds.
CLOUD'-DIS-PEL'LING, *a.* Having power to disperse clouds.
CLOUD'-E-CLIPSED' (kloud'-e-klipst'), *a.* Eclipsed by a cloud.—*Shak.*
CLOUD'-FENCED (-fenst), *a.* Fenced with clouds.
CLOUD'-GIRT (-gurt), *a.* Girt with clouds.
CLOUD'-KISS-ING, *a.* Touching the clouds.—*Shak.*
CLOUD'-PIERC-ING, *a.* Penetrating or rising above the clouds.—*Philips.*
CLOUD'-TOPT, *a.* Having the top covered with a cloud. —*Gray.*
CLOUD'-TOUCH-ING (kloud'-tuch-ing), *a.* Touching the clouds.
CLOUD'-WRAPT (-rapt), *a.* Involved in clouds.—*Bowring.*
CLOUD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Overcast; overspread with clouds; obscured; darkened; rendered gloomy or sullen; variegated with colored spots or veins.
CLOUD'I-LY, *adv.* With clouds; darkly; obscurely.
CLOUD'I-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being overcast with clouds. 2. Obscurity; gloom; want of brightness. 3. Darkness of appearance; variegation of colors in a fossil or other body. 4. Appearance of gloom or sullenness.
CLOUD'ING, *ppr.* or *n.* Overspreading with clouds; obscuring; giving an appearance of gloom or sullenness, variegating with colors.
CLOUD'LESS, *a.* Being without a cloud; unclouded; clear; bright; luminous.
CLOUD'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without clouds.
CLOUD'Y, *a.* 1. Overcast or obscured with clouds. 2 Consisting of a cloud or clouds. 3. Obscure; dark; not easily understood. 4. Having the appearance of gloom indicating gloom, anxiety, sullenness, or ill-nature; not open or cheerful. 5. Indicating gloom or sullenness; as *cloudy* wrath. 6. Marked with veins or spots of dark or various hues, as marble. 7. Not bright; as, a *cloudy* diamond.
CLOUGH (kluf), *n.* [Sax. *clough.*] A cleft in a hill.
CLOUGH (klof), *n.* In *commerce*, an allowance of two pounds in every hundred weight, after tare and tret have been deducted; often written *cloff.* [*It is little used.*]
CLOUT, *n.* [Sax. *clut.*] 1. A patch; a piece of cloth or leather, &c., to close a breach. 2. A piece of cloth for mean purposes. 3. A piece of white cloth for archers to shoot at.—*Shak.*; [*not now used.*] 4. An iron plate on an axletree, to keep it from wearing. 5. [Fr. *clou, clouter.*] A small nail.—6. In *vulgar language*, a blow with the hand.—*New England.*—*Chalmers.*
CLOUT, *v. t.* 1. To patch; to mend by sewing on a piece or patch. 2. To cover with a piece of cloth. 3. To join clumsily. 4. To cover or arm with an iron plate. 5. To strike; to give a blow.
CLOUT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Patched; mended clumsily; covered with a clout.—*Clouted* cream, in *Gay*, is used for *clotted* cream, which see.
CLOUT'ER-LY, *a.* Clumsy; awkward.—*Mortimer.*
CLOUT'ING, *ppr.* Patching; covering with a clout.
CLŌ'VATE, *a.* In *conchology*, noting a shell which is thicker toward the top, and elongated toward the base.
† CLŌVE, *pret.* of *cleave.*—*Spenser.*
CLŌVE, *n.* [D. *kloof.*] A cleft; a fissure; a gap; a ravine. It is properly a Dutch word.—*Journ. of Science.*
CLŌVE, *n.* [Sax. *clufe.*] 1. A very pungent, aromatic spice, the unexpanded flower-bud of the clove-tree, *caryophyllus.* 2. [from *cleave.*] The parts into which garlic separates, when the outer skin is removed. 3. A certain weight, seven pounds of wool; eight pounds of cheese or butter.
CLŌVE-GIL'LY-FLOW-ER, *n.* The carnation pink, a species of *dianthus*, bearing a beautiful flower.
CLŌVE'-PINK, *n.* The clove-gilly-flower, or carnation pink.
CLŌ'VEN (klō'vn), *pp.* or *a.* from *cleave.* Divided; parted.
CLŌ'VEN-FOOT-ED, } *a.* Having the foot or hoof divided
CLŌ'VEN-HOOFED, } into two parts, as the ox; bisulcous.
CLŌ'VER, } *n.* [Sax. *clæfer-wyrt.*] A genus of
CLŌ'VER-GRASS, } plants, called *trifolium*, trefoil, or three-leafed, of which cattle are very fond. Hence, *to live in clover*, is to live luxuriously, or in abundance.
CLŌ'VERED, *a.* Covered with clover.—*Thomson.*
CLOWN, *n.* [L. *colonus.*] 1. A countryman; a rustic; hence, 2. One who has the manners of a rustic; a churl;

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÄR, FALL, WHAT;—PRĒY;—MARĪNE, BIRD;—MÖVE, BOOK,

a man of coarse manners; an ill-bred man. 3. The fool or buffoon in a play, circus, &c.

CLOWN'AGE, *n.* The manners of a clown.

CLOWN'ER-Y, *n.* Ill-breeding, rustic behavior; rudeness of manners. [*Little used.*]

CLOWN'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of clowns; as, a *clownish* neighborhood; *clownish* manners. —SYN. Coarse; rough; clumsy; awkward; ungainly; rude; uncivil; ill-bred; boorish; rustic.

CLOWN'ISH-LY, *adv.* In the manner of clowns; coarsely; rudely.

CLOWN'ISH-NESS, *n.* The manners of a clown; rusticity; coarseness or rudeness of behavior; incivility; awkwardness.

CLOWN'S-MUS'TARD, *n.* A plant.

CLOY, *v. t.* [Fr. *clouer.*] 1. To fill; as, to *cloy* a harbor by sinking ships; to *cloy* one's couch with tears.—*Rich. Dict.*; [*obs.*] 2. To glut; to satisfy, as the appetite; to satiate. 3. To spike up a gun; to drive a spike into the vent.—4. In *farriery*, to prick a horse in shoeing. [*Not used in the last two senses in the United States.*]

CLOYED, *pp.* Filled; glutted; filled to satiety and lothing; spiked; pricked in shoeing.

CLOY'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Filling; filling to satiety or disgust.

CLOY'LESS, *a.* That can not cloy, or fill to satiety.

CLOY'MENT, *n.* Surfeit; repletion beyond the demands of appetite.—*Shak.*; [*little used.*]

CLUB, *n.* [W. *clopa, clwpa.*] 1. *Properly*, a stick or piece of wood, with one end thicker and heavier than the other, and no larger than can be wielded with the hand, used for beating or defense. 2. The name of one of the suits of cards, so named from its figure. 3. A collection or assembly of men; *usually*, a select number of friends met for social or literary purposes. 4. An association which meets for the promotion of some common object, as literature, hilarity, politics, &c. 5. An association for the support of a *club-house*, which see. 6. The dividing of expense at a club or social meeting; as, to pay one's *club*. 7. Joint charge or effort.—*Hudibras.*

CLUB, *v. i.* [W. *clapiaw.*] 1. To join, as a number of individuals, to the same end. 2. To pay an equal proportion of a common reckoning or charge.

CLUB, *v. t.* 1. To unite for the accomplishment of a common end; as, to *club* their exertions. 2. To raise by a proportional assessment; as, to *club* the expense.—3. In *common parlance*, to raise or turn uppermost the breech or club of a musket.

CLUB'-FIST, *n.* A large, heavy fist.

CLUB'-FIST-ED, *a.* Having a large fist.—*Howell.*

CLUB'-FOOT, *n.* A short, deformed foot.

CLUB'-FOOT-ED, *a.* Having short or crooked feet.

CLUB'-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having a thick head.—*Derham.*

CLUB'-HOUSE, *n.* An establishment for furnishing meals, and a place of rendezvous to a select number of individuals, called loosely a *club*, to which additions can be made only by ballot. Each member pays an annual tax for the support of the house, and receives his meals and other refreshments at their actual cost.—*P. Cyc.*

CLUB'-LAW, *n.* Government by clubs, or violence; the use of arms, or force, in place of law; anarchy.

CLUB'-MAN, *n.* One who carries a club.

CLUB'-MOSS, *n.* A kind of moss, *lycopodium clavatum*, whose minute seeds are burned in theatres to imitate lightning.—*Brande.*

CLUB'-ROOM, *n.* The apartment in which a club meets.

CLUB'-RUSH, *n.* A genus of plants, the *scirpus.*

CLUB'-SHAPED (-shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a club; growing thicker toward the top; clavated.

CLUBBED (klubd), *pp.* 1. Collected into a sum and averaged, as different expenses. 2. United to one end or effect. 3. Shaped like a club. 4. Having the breech turned upward, as a musket. 5. Heavy, like a club.

CLUB'BER, } *n.* One who belongs to a party, club, or as-
CLUB'BIST, } sociation.—*Burke.*

CLUB'BING, *ppr.* Joining in a club; uniting to a common end.

CLUCK, *v. i.* [Sax. *cloccan.*] To make the noise, or utter the voice, of the domestic hen, when calling chickens.

CLUCK, *v. t.* To call chickens by a particular sound.—*Shak.*

CLUCK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uttering the voice of a sitting hen; calling chickens.

CLUCK'ING, *n.* The noise of a hen when she calls her chickens.

CLUE. *See* CLEW.

CLUMP, *n.* [G. *klump.*] 1. A thick, short piece of wood, or other solid substance; a shapeless mass. 2. A cluster of trees or shrubs; formerly written *plump*. 3. The compressed clay of coal strata.—*Brande.* In *some parts of England* it is an adjective, signifying lazy, unhandy.

CLUMP'ER, *v. t.* To form into clumps or masses.—*More.*

CLUMPS, *n.* A stupid fellow; a numskull. [*Vulgar.*]

CLUM'SI-LY, *adv.* In a clumsy manner; awkwardly; in an unhandy manner; without readiness, dexterity, or grace.

CLUM'SI-NESS, *n.* The quality of moving heavily; awkwardness; unhandiness; ungainliness.

CLUM'SY, *a.* *Properly*, short and thick. 1. Moving heavily, slowly, or awkwardly. 2. Awkward; ungainly; unhandy; untoward; uncouth; without readiness, dexterity, or grace. 3. Ill-made; badly constructed.

CLUNCH, *n.* Among *miners*, indurated clay, found in coal pits next to the coal.—*Bailey.*

CLUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of *cling*, which see.

† CLUNG, *v. i.* To shrink. *See* CLING.

† CLUNG, *a.* Wasted with leanness; shrunk with cold.

CLŪ'NI-AC, *n.* One of a reformed order of Benedictine monks, so called from *Cluni*, in Burgundy.

CLUS'TER, *n.* [Sax. *cluster.*] 1. A bunch; a number of things of the same kind growing or joined together; a knot. 2. A number of individuals or things collected or gathered into a close body. 3. A number of things situated near each other.

CLUS'TER, *v. i.* 1. To grow in clusters; to gather or unite in a bunch or bunches. 2. To collect together in masses; as, the men *cluster* together, the flakes of snow *cluster.*

CLUS'TER, *v. t.* To collect into a bunch, or close body

CLUS'TER-GRAPE, *n.* A small black grape.

CLUS'TERED, *pp.* or *a.* Collected into a cluster, or crowd.

CLUS'TER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Growing in a cluster, or in bunches; uniting in a bunch, or in a flock, crowd, or close body.

CLUS'TER-ING-LY, *adv.* In clusters.

CLUS'TER-Y, *a.* Growing in clusters; full of clusters.

CLUTCH, *v. t.* 1. To double in the fingers, and pinch or compress them together; to clinch. 2. To seize, clasp, or gripe with the hand. 3. To seize, or grasp.

CLUTCH, *n.* 1. A griping or pinching with the fingers, seizure; grasp. 2. A projecting tooth, or other piece of machinery, for connecting shafts with each other, or with wheels, so as to be disengaged at pleasure.—*Hebert.*

CLUTCH'ED (klucht), *pp.* Seized; grasped.

CLUTCH'ES, *n. pl.* 1. The paws or talons of a rapacious animal, as of a cat or dog. 2. The hands, in the sense of instruments of rapacity or cruelty, or of power.

CLUTCH'ING, *ppr.* Seizing; grasping.

CLUTTER, *n.* [W. *cluder.*] 1. A confused assemblage; as, a *clutter* of words. 2. Confused noise; bustle;

CLUTTER, *v. t.* To crowd together in disorder; to fill with things in confusion.

CLUTTER, *v. i.* To make a bustle, or fill with confusion.

CLUTTERED, *pp.* Encumbered with things in disorder.

CLUTTER-ING, *ppr.* Encumbering with things in confusion

CLYPE'ATE, *a.* [L. *clypeus.*] Shaped like a buckler.

CLYSMIC, *a.* [Gr. κλυσμα.] Washing; cleansing.

* CLYSTER, *n.* [Gr. κλυστηρ.] An injection; a liquid substance injected into the lower intestines.

CLYSTER-PIPE, *n.* A tube or pipe used for injections

CLYSTER-WISE, *adv.* In the manner of a clyster.

CLYS'TER-IZE, *v. t.* To apply a clyster.—*Cotgrave.*

CO, a prefix, signifying *with*, in conjunction. *See* CON.

CO-A-CERVATE, *v. t.* [L. *coacervo.*] To heap up; to pile. [*Little used.*]

CO-A-CERV'ATE, *a.* [L. *coacervatus.*] Heaped; raised into a pile; collected into a crowd; accumulated. [*Rare.*]

CO-AC-ER-VA'TION, *n.* The act of heaping, or state of being heaped together. [*Little used.*]

COACH, *n.* [Fr. *coche.*] A close vehicle for commodious traveling, borne on four wheels, and drawn by horses or other animals. It differs from a chariot in having seats in front, as well as behind.—*Hackney-coach*, a coach kept for hire.—*Mail-coach*, a coach that carries the public mails. —*Stage-coach*, a coach that regularly conveys passengers from town to town. *See* STAGE.

COACH, } *n.* An apartment in a large ship of war near the
COUCH, } stern, the roof of which is formed by the poop. —*Mar. Dict.*

COACH, *v. t.* To carry in a coach.—*Pope.*

† COACH, *v. i.* To ride in a coach.—*Waterhouse.*

COACH'-BOX, *n.* The seat on which the driver of a coach sits.—*Arbuthnot.*

COACH'-HIRE, *n.* Money paid for the use of a hired coach.

COACH'-HORSE, *n.* A horse used in drawing coaches.

COACH'-HOUSE, *n.* A house to shelter a coach from the weather.—*Swift.*

COACH'-MAK-ER, *n.* A man whose occupation is to make coaches.—*Swift.*

COACH'FUL, *n.* A coach filled with persons.—*Addison.*

COACH'MAN, *n.* The person who drives a coach

COACH'MAN-SHIP, *n.* Skill in driving coaches

† CO-ACT', *v. i.* To act together.—*Shak.*

† CO-ACTED, *pp.* or *a.* Forced; compelled.

CO-AC'TION, *n.* [L. *coactio.*] Force; compulsion, either in restraining or impelling.—*South.*

CO-AC'TIVE, *a.* 1. Forcing; compulsory; having the power to impel or restrain.—*Raleigh.* 2. Acting in concurrence.

CO-ACT'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a compulsory manner.
* CO-AD'JU-MENT, *n.* Mutual assistance.
* CO-AD'JU-TANT, *a.* [L. *con* and *adjutans.*] Helping; mutually assisting or operating.
CO-AD-JU'TOR, *n.* 1. One who aids or co-operates with another.—2. In the *canon law*, one who is empowered or appointed to perform the duties of another.—3. In the *Roman Catholic Church*, the assistant of a bishop or other prelate.—SYN. Assistant; ally; fellow-helper; associate; partner; colleague.
CO-AD-JU'TOR-SHIP, *n.* Joint aid.
CO-AD-JU'TRIX, *n.* A female assistant.—*Smollett.*
CO-AD-JU'VAN-CY, *n.* Joint help; assistance; concurrent aid; co-operation. [*Little used.*]
CO-AD-JU'VANT, *n.* In *medicine*, an ingredient in a prescription designed to aid the effect of some other ingredient.
CO-AD'U-NATE, *a.* [L. *coadunatus.*] In *botany*, *coadunate* leaves are several united at the base.
CO-AD-U-NI''TION, *n.* The union of different substances in one mass.—*Hale.* [*Little used.*]
CO-AD-VEN'TUR-ER, *n.* A fellow-adventurer.
CO-AF-FOR'EST, *v. t.* To convert ground into a forest.
CO-A'GENT, *n.* An assistant or associate in an act.—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*
† CO-AG-MENT', *v. t.* [L. *coagmento.*] To congregate or heap together.—*Glanville.*
CO-AG-MENT-A'TION, *n.* Collection into a mass or united body; union; conjunction. [*Little used.*]
CO-AG-MENT'ED, *a.* Congregated; heaped together; united in one mass. [*Little used.*]
CO-AG-U-LA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The capacity of being coagulated.
CO-AG'U-LA-BLE, *a.* That may be concreted; capable of congealing or changing from a liquid to an inspissated state.
CO-AG'U-LANT, *n.* That which produces coagulation.
CO-AG'U-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *coagulo.*] To concrete; to curdle; to congeal; to change from a fluid into a fixed substance, or solid mass.
CO-AG'U-LATE, *v. i.* To turn from a fluid into a consistent state, or fixed substance.—SYN. To thicken; concrete; curdle.
CO-AG'U-LA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Concreted; curdled.
CO-AG'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Curdling; congealing; thickening.
CO-AG-U-LA'TION, *n.* The act of changing from a fluid to a fixed state; concretion; the state of being coagulated; the body formed by coagulating.
CO-AG'U-LA-TIVE, *a.* That has the power to cause concretion.—*Boyle.*
CO-AG'U-LA-TOR, *n.* That which causes coagulation.
CO-AG'U-LUM, *n.* A coagulated mass, as curd; a clot of blood, separated by cold, acid, &c.
CO-AI'TI, *n.* A species of monkey in South America.
COAK. *See* COKE.
COAL, *n.* [Sax. *col*, or *coll.*] 1. A piece of wood, or other combustible substance, ignited, burning, or charred. 2. In the *language of chemists*, any substance containing oil, which has been exposed to a fire in a close vessel, so that its volatile matter is expelled, and it can sustain a red heat without further decomposition.—3. In *mineralogy*, a solid, opaque, inflammable substance, found in the earth, and, by way of distinction, called *fossil* coal.
COAL, *v. t.* 1. To burn to coal, or charcoal; to char. 2. To mark or delineate with charcoal.
COAL'-BASK-ET, *n.* A large basket for coal.
COAL'-BLACK, *a.* Black as coal; very black.
COAL'-BOX, *n.* A box to carry coal to the fire.—*Swift.*
COAL'-CART, *n.* A cart employed in conveying coal.
COAL'-EYED (-īde), *a.* Having eyes as black as a coal.
COAL'-FIELD, *n.* A field for coal. A bed of fossil coal.
COAL'-FIRE, *n.* A fire of which coal is the fuel.
COAL-FISH, *n.* A species of *gadus*, or cod.
COAL' FORM-A'TION, *n.* In *geology*, the formation or group of strata in which coal is found.
COAL'-HEAVER, *n.* One employed in carrying coal.
COAL'-HOD, *n.* A scuttle to hold coal.—*Forby.*
COAL'-HOUSE, *n.* A house or shed for keeping coal.
COAL'-MEAS-URE (-mezh'ur), *n.* The measure used in ascertaining the quantity of coal.
COAL'-MEAS-URES (-mezh'urz), *n. pl.* Strata of coal, with their attendant rocks.
COAL'-METER, *n.* One appointed to measure coals.—*Smart.*
COAL'-MINE, *n.* A mine or pit containing mineral coal.
COAL'-MIN'ER, *n.* One who works in a coal-mine.
COAL'-MOUSE, *n.* A small species of tit-mouse, with a black head.
COAL'-OF-FICE, *n.* An office of a coal-dealer.
COAL'-PIT, *n.* A pit where coal is dug.—In *America*, a place where charcoal is made.
COAL'-SCUT-TLE, *n.* A vessel for carrying coal.
COAL'-SHIP, *n.* A ship employed in transporting coal.
COAL'-STONE, *n.* A kind of cannel-coal.
COAL'-WORK (-wurk). *n.* A coalery; a place where coal is dug, including the machinery for raising the coal.
COAL'-YARD, *n.* An inclosure for the deposit of coal.
COAL'ER-Y, *n.* A coal-mine, coal-pit, or place where coals are dug. [*Colliery* is now more common.]
CO-A-LESCE' (ko-a-less'), *v. i.* [L. *coalesco.*] 1. To grow together; to unite, as separate bodies, or separate parts, into one body. 2. To unite and adhere in one body or mass, by spontaneous approximation or attraction. 3. To unite in society, *in a more general sense.*
CO-A-LES'CENCE, *n.* The act of growing together; the act of uniting by natural affinity or attraction; the state of being united; union; concretion.
CO-A-LES'CENT, *a.* Joined; united.
CO-A-LES'CING, *ppr.* Growing or coming together; uniting in a body or mass; uniting and adhering together.
COAL'IER, } *See* COLLIER.
COAL'LIER. }
† CŌ'A-LITE, *v. i.* To unite or coalesce.—*Bolingbroke.*
CO-A-LI''TION, *n.* 1. Union in a body or mass; a coming together, as of separate bodies or parts, and their union in one body or mass. 2. Union of individual persons, parties, or states.—SYN. Alliance; confederation: confederacy; league; combination; conjunction; conspiracy.
CO-A-LI''TION-IST, } *n.* One who joins or promotes a coa-
CO-A-LI''TION-ER, } lition.—*Byron.*
CO-AL-LY', *n.* A joint ally; as, the subject of a *co-ally.* *Kent.*
COAL'Y, *a.* Like coal; containing coal.—*Milton.*
COAMINGS, *n. pl.* In *ships*, the raised borders or edges of the hatches.
CO-AN-NEX', *v. t.* To annex with something else.
CO-AP-PRE-HEND', *v. t.* To apprehend with another.—*Brown.* [*Little used.*]
CO-AP-TA'TION, *n.* The adaptation or adjustment of parts to each other.—*Boyle.*
CO-ARCT', } *v. t.* [L. *coarcto.*] 1. To press together;
CO-ARCT'ATE, } to crowd; to straiten; to confine close ly. 2. To restrain; to confine.
CO-ARCT'ATE, *a.* Pressed together.—*Humble.*
CO-ARC-TA'TION, *n.* 1. Confinement; restraint to a narrow space. 2. Pressure; contraction. 3. Restraint of liberty.
COARSE, *a.* 1. Thick; large or gross in bulk; comparatively of large diameter; as, *coarse* thread; *coarse* sand. 2. Thick; rough; or made of coarse thread or yarn. 3. Not refined; not separated from grosser particles or im purities. 4. Rude; rough; unrefined; uncivil. 5. Gross; not delicate. 6. Rude; unpolished; inelegant; as, *coarse* expressions. 7. Not nicely expert; not accomplished by art or education. 8. Mean; not nice; not refined or elegant.
COARSE'LY, *adv.* Roughly; without fineness or refinement; rudely; inelegantly; uncivilly; meanly; without art or polish.
COARSE'NESS, *n.* 1. Largeness of size; thickness.—2. The quality of being made of coarse thread or yarn; whence thickness and roughness. 3. Unrefined state; the state of being mixed with gross particles or impurities. 4. Roughness; grossness; rudeness. 5. Grossness; want of refinement or delicacy; want of polish. 6. Meanness; want of art in preparation; want of nicety, as of food.
CO-AS-SESS'OR, *n.* A joint assessor.
CO-AS-SŪME', *v. t.* To assume something with another. *Walsall.*
COAST, *n.* [L. *costa*; W. *cost*; Fr. *côte.*] 1. The exterior line, limit, or border of a country. 2. The edge or margin of the land next to the sea; the sea-shore. 3. A side or part of the country; as, the *coasts* of Jordan; [*obs.*] 4. The country near the sea-shore.—*The coast is clear*, is a proverbial phrase, signifying the danger is over; the enemies have departed, or left the coast.
COAST, *v. i.* 1. To sail near a coast; to sail by or near the shore, or in sight of land. 2. To sail from port to port in the same country.
COAST, *v. t.* 1. To sail by or near to. 2. To draw near; to approach; to follow; [*obs.*]
COAST'-ROCK, *n.* A rock on a coast.—*Coleridge.*
COAST'-SED'I-MENT, *n.* Sediment lodged on a coast.—*Phillips.*
COAST'-WISE, *adv.* By way of, or along the coast.
COAST'ED, *pp.* Sailed by.
COAST'ER, *n.* 1. One who sails near the shore. 2. A vessel that is employed in sailing along a coast, or is licensed to navigate or trade from port to port in the same country.
COAST'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Sailing along or near a coast.
COAST'ING, *n.* 1. The act of sailing along or near a shore. 2. The sport of sliding down a hill-side upon sleds, sledges, &c., in winter. [Used in the Eastern States, and also in New Brunswick, where this application of the word may possibly have originated among the Acadians from *côte*, old French *coste*, a hill-side.—*Ed.*]
COAST'ING-PI'LOT, *n.* A pilot who conducts vessels along a coast.

COASTING-TRADE, *n.* The trade which is carried on between the different ports of the same country.

COASTING-VESSEL, *n.* A vessel employed in coasting; a coaster.

COAT, *n.* [Fr. *cotte.*] 1. An upper garment 2 A petticoat; a garment worn by infants or young children. 3. The habit or vesture of an order of men, indicating the order or office; as, "men of his *coat* should be minding their prayers."—*Swift.* The most common expression is "men of his *cloth.*" 4. External covering; as, the fur or hair of a beast. 5. A tunic of the eye; a membrane that serves as a cover; a tegument. 6. The division or layer of a bulbous root. 7. A cover; a layer of any substance covering another. 8. That on which ensigns armorial are portrayed, usually called a *coat of arms.*—9. A *coat of mail* is a piece of armor, in form of a shirt, consisting of a net-work of iron rings. 10. A card; a *coat-card* is one on which a king, queen, or knave is painted.

COAT, *v. t.* 1. To cover or spread over with a layer of any substance. 2. To cover with cloth or canvas; as, to *coat* a mast.

COAT'-ARMOR, *n.* A coat of arms; armorial ensigns.

COAT'-CARD, *n.* [from the *dress* or *coat* in which the king, queen, and knave are represented.] A card bearing a *coated* figure; called, also, *court-card.*—*Ben Jonson.*

COAT-EE', *n.* A coat with short flaps.

COAT'ED, *pp.* 1. Covered with a coat; loricated; covered or overspread with any thing that defends; clothed with a membrane. 2. *a.* Having concentric coats or layers.

COATI (ko-ā'te), *n.* An animal of South America, resembling the raccoon, but with a longer body and neck, shorter fur, and smaller eyes.

COAT'ING, *ppr.* Covering with a coat; overspreading.

COAT'ING, *n.* 1. A covering, or the act of covering; lorication; any substance spread over for cover or defense. 2. Cloth for coats; as, merchants advertise an assortment of *coatings.*

COAX (kōks), *v. t.* [W. *cocru.*] To appease or persuade by flattery and fondling; to lead on by kind treatment; to bring about by management.—SYN. To wheedle; flatter; soothe; fawn. [*A low word.*]

† COAX, *n.* A dupe.—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*

† COAX-ĀTION, *n.* The art of coaxing.

COAXED (kōxt), *pp.* Soothed or persuaded by flattery.

COAX'ER, *n.* A wheedler; a flatterer.

COAX'ING, *ppr.* Wheedling; flattering.

COAX'ING, *n.* Wheedling; leading on by kind treatment; managing.

COAX'ING-LY, *adv.* By coaxing.

COB, *n.* [W. *cob*, or *cop.*] 1. The top or head; a covetous wretch; a foreign coin. 2. In *America*, the receptacle of the maize, or American corn; a shoot in form of a pin or spike, on which grows the corn in rows. This receptacle, with the corn, is called the *ear.* 3. [It. *gabbiano.*] A sea-fowl, the sea-cob. 4. A ball or pellet for feeding fowls. 5. In *some parts of England*, a spider. 6. A close-built, strong, hardy kind of pony. 7. A large cobble stone.—*Rich. Dict.* 8. Clay mixed with straw, as in *the cob-walls* of cottages in some parts of England.

COB, *v. t.* Among *soldiers and sailors*, to punish by striking the breech with a flat piece of wood, or with a board.

COB'BING, *n.* A beating on the breech with a flat piece of wood.

* COBALT, *n.* [D. *cobalt.*] A metal of a reddish-gray or grayish-white color.—*Co'balt-bloom*, acicular arseniate of cobalt.—*Co'balt-crust*, earthy arseniate of cobalt.

COBALTIC, *a.* Pertaining to cobalt, or consisting of it; resembling cobalt, or containing it.

COBALT-ITE, *n.* A crystallized mineral of a silver or yellowish color, composed chiefly of the arseniate and sulphuret of cobalt.

COB'BLE, *n.* A small fishing boat.—*W Scott.* [*Scottish.*]

COB'BLE, } *n.* [Eng. *copple.*] A roundish stone;
COB'BLE-STONE, } supposed to be a fragment, rounded by the attrition of water. We give this name to stones of various sizes, from that of a hen's egg, or smaller, to that of large paving stones. These stones are called by the English *copple-stones.*—*Cobbles*, lumps of coal from the size of an egg to that of a football.—*Brande.*

COB'BLE, *v. t.* 1. To make or mend coarsely, as shoes; to botch. 2. To make or do clumsily or unhandily.—*Dryden.*

COB'BLER, *n.* 1. A mender of shoes. 2. A clumsy workman. 3. A mean person.

COB'BLING, *ppr.* Mending coarsely.

† COB'BY, *a.* Stout; brisk.—*Chaucer.*

COB'COAL, *n.* A sandal worn by ladies in the East.

COB'COALS, } *n. pl.* Large round coals.
COB'BLES, }

CO-BEL-LIG'ER-ENT, *a.* Carrying on war in conjunction with another power.

CO-BEL-LIG'ER-ENT, *n.* A nation or state that carries on war in connection with another.

COBIRON (-i-urn), *n.* An andiron with a knob at the top

CO-BISHOP, *n.* A joint or coadjutant bishop.

COB'LE, *n.* [Sax. *cuople.*] A boat used in the herring fishery

COB'LOAF, *n.* A loaf that is irregular, uneven, or crusty; applied, also, to personal appearance.—*Gilbert.*

COB'NUT, *n.* A boy's play, or a hazel-nut; the conquering nut.

CO-BOB'. *See* CABOB.

COB'STONE. *See* COBBLE.

COB'SWAN, *n.* The head or leading swan.

COB'-WALL, *n.* A wall made of unburned clay, mixed with straw.—*Brande.*

COB'WEB, *n.* [*cob*, or *koppe.*] 1. The line, thread, or filament which a spider spins from its abdomen; the net-work spread by a spider to catch its prey. 2. Any snare, implying insidiousness and weakness.—*In this sense it is used adjectively, or in composition, for* thin, flimsy, slender, feeble.—*Swift.*

COB'WEBBED (kob'webd), *a.* 1. In *botany*, covered with a thick, interwoven pubescence. 2. Covered with cobwebs.

COB'WEB-Y, *a.* Covered with cobwebs.—*Hooker.*

COCA, *n.* A highly-stimulating narcotic, the dried leaf of the *erythroxylon coca*, a plant found wild in Peru.—*P. Cyc.*

COCAGNE' (kok-āne'), *n.* An imaginary country of idleness, luxury, and delight. Hence, applied to London and its suburbs.

COCA-LON, *n.* A large cocoon, of a weak texture.

COCCIFER-OUS (kok-sif'er-us), *a.* [L. *coccus* and *fero.*] Bearing or producing berries.

COCCOLITE, *n.* [Gr. κοκκος and λιθος.] A variety of augite or pyroxene.

COCCUS INDICUS, *n.* [L.] Indian berry, a poisonous fruit, often used in adulterating beer.

COCCYX, *n.* [L.] In *anatomy*, a small bone joined to the extremity of the *os sacrum.*

* COCHINEAL, *n.* [Sp. *cochinilla.*] An insect, the *coccus cacti*, found chiefly in Mexico. These insects form a mass or drug, which is the proper *cochineal* of the shops. It is used in giving red colors, especially crimson and scarlet.

COCHLE-ARI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a snail-shell.

COCHLE-A-RY, } *a.* [L. *cochlea.*] Having the form of a
COCHLE-ATE, } screw; twisted like a snail-shell; spi-
COCHLE-ATED, } ral; turbinated.

COCHLITE, *n.* [Gr. κοχλιας.] A fossil shell.

COCK, *n.* [Sax. *coc*; Fr. *coq.*] 1. The male of birds, particularly of gallinaceous or domestic fowls. 2. A weather-cock; a vane in shape of a cock. 3. A spout; an instrument to draw out or discharge liquor from a cask, vat, or pipe; so named from its projection. 4. The projecting corner of a hat. 5. A small conical pile of hay, so shaped for shedding rain; called in England a *cop.* 6. The style or gnomon of a dial. 7. The needle of a balance. 8. The piece which covers the balance in a clock or watch. 9. [It. *coca.*] The notch of an arrow. 10. The part of a musket or other fire-arm to which a flint is attached, and which, being impelled by a spring, strikes fire. 11. A small boat. [W. *cwc*; It. *cocca.*] It is now called a *cock-boat.* 12. A leader; a chief man. 13. Cock-crowing; the time when cocks crow in the morning.—*Cock a hoop*, or *cock on the hoop*, a phrase denoting triumph; triumphant; exulting.—*Cock and a bull*, a phrase applied to tedious, trifling stories.

COCK, *v. t.* 1. To set erect; to turn up like a cock. 2. To set the brim of a hat so as to make sharp corners or points; or to set up with an air of pertness. 3. To make up hay in small conical piles. 4. To set or draw back the cock of a gun, in order to fire.

COCK, *v. i.* To hold up the head; to strut; to look big, pert, or menacing; as, "every one *cocks* and struts upon it."—*Addison*; [*obs.*] 2. To train or use fighting-cocks; [*little used.*] 3. To cocker; [*not in use.*]

COCK'-BILL. In *seamen's language*, the anchor is a *cock-bill* when it is suspended perpendicularly from the cat-head, ready to be let go in a moment.

COCK'-BOAT, *n.* A small boat. *See* COCK, *No.* 11

COCK'-BRAINED, *a.* Giddy; rash.—*Milton.*

COCK'-BROTH, *n.* Broth made by boiling a cock.

COCK'-CHAFER, *n.* The May-bug or dorr-beetle, a species of *scarabæus.*

COCK'-CROW, *n.* A cock-crowing.—*Coleridge.*

COCK'-CROW-ING, *n.* The time at which cocks crow, early morning.

COCK'-EYE (-ī), *n.* A squinting eye.—*Forby.* [*Norf., Hants.*]

COCK'-FIGHT, } *n.* A match or contest of game
COCK'-FIGHT-ING, } cocks.

COCK'-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having a head like that of the cock.

COCK'-HORSE, *a.* On horseback; triumphant; exulting.

COCK'-LOFT, *n.* The top loft; the upper room in a house or other building; a lumber room.

COCK'-MAS-TER, *n.* One who breeds game cocks.

COCK'-MATCH, *n.* A match of cocks; a cock-fight.

COCK'-PAD-DLE, *n.* The lump-fish or sea-owl.—*Encyc.*

COCK'-WEED, *n.* A plant, called, also, *dittander* and *pepper-wort.*

COCK-ADE', *n.* [Fr. *cocarde.*] A ribbon or knot of ribbon, or something similar, worn on the hat, usually by officers of the army or navy, sometimes by others.
COCK-AD'ED, *a.* Wearing a cockade.—*Young.*
COCK'AL, *n.* A game called *huckle-bone.*—*Kinder.*
COCK-A-TOO', *n.* A bird of the parrot kind.—*Herbert.*
COCK'A-TRICE, *n.* [Fr. *cocatrix.*] A serpent imagined to proceed from a cock's egg.
COCK'ED (kokt), *pp.* or *a.* 1. Turned up at the side; as, a *cocked* hat. 2. Having the cock drawn back, as a gun. 3. Made into a cock, as hay.
COCK'ER, *v. t.* [W. *cocru.*] To fondle; to indulge; to treat with tenderness; to pamper.
COCK'ER, *n.* 1. One who follows cock-fighting. 2. A sort of spatter-dash.
COCK'ER-EL, *n.* A young cock.—*Dryden.*
COCK'ER-ING, *n.* Indulgence.—*Milton.*
COCK'ET, *a.* Brisk; pert.—*Sherwood.*
COCK'ET, *n.* A seal of the custom-house; a royal seal; rather a scroll of parchment, sealed and delivered by the officers of the custom-house to merchants, as a warrant that their merchandise is entered. The office of entry.
COCK'ET-BREAD, *n.* The finest sort of wheat bread.
COCK'ING, *ppr.* 1. Holding or turning up, as a cock does his head. 2. Turning up, as a hat. 3. Drawing back the cock, as of a gun, &c.
COCK'ING, *n.* Cock-fighting.—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*
COCK'LE, *n.* [Sax. *coccel.*] A plant or weed.
COCK'LE, *n.* [Fr. *coque, coquille.*] 1. A small testaceous shell; or, rather, a genus of shells, the *cardium.* 2. A mineral. 3. A young cock; [*obs.*] *See* COCKEREL.
COCK'LE, *v. i.* or *t.* To contract into wrinkles; to shrink, pucker, or wrinkle, as cloth.
COCK'LE-STAIRS, *n. pl.* Winding or spiral stairs.
COCK'LED, *pp.* 1. Contracted into folds or wrinkles; winding. 2. *a.* Having shells.
COCK'LER, *n.* One who takes and sells cockles.
COCK'NEY (kok'ny), *n.* [most probably from L. *coquina,* a kitchen, or *coquino,* to cook.] 1. A native of London, by way of contempt. 2. An effeminate, ignorant, despicable citizen.
COCK'NEY, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a cockney.
COCK'NEY-LIKE, *a.* Resembling the manners of a cockney.
COCK'NEY-ISM, *n.* The peculiar dialect, pronunciation, manners, &c., of a cockney.
COCK'PIT, *n.* 1. A pit or area, where game-cocks fight. The privy council-room at Westminster has this name, because built on the cockpit of Whitehall Palace.—2. In *ships of war,* a room or apartment in which the wounded men are dressed.
COCK'ROACH, *n.* One of a genus of troublesome insects, infesting pantries, &c.; the *blatta.*
COCKS'COMB, *n.* 1. The caruncle or comb of a cock. 2. A plant. 3. A fop, or vain, silly fellow. *See* COXCOMB.
COCKS'HEAD, *n.* A plant, the *hedysarum* or *sainfoin.*
COCK'SHUT, *n.* The close of the day, when fowls go to roost.—*Shak.*
COCK'SPUR, *n.* Virginia hawthorn, a species of medlar.
COCK'SURE, *a.* Confidently certain. [A gun with a *cock* being much more sure to fire than the old match-lock.] [*A low word.*]
* COCK'SWAIN, *n.* [in familiar speech, contracted into *coxen.*] An officer on board of a ship who has the care of the boat and the boat's crew.
CŌ'CŌA (kō'ko), *n.* A name given to a simple preparation of the ground kernels of the *cacao,* or chocolate tree, and considered more healthy than chocolate. [The proper word would be cacao, the name of the plant.]
CŌ'CŌA (kō'ko), *n.* [Sp. *coco.*] A tree belonging to the genus *cocos,* of the order of *palmæ,* and the fruit or nut of the tree.
CŌ'CŌA-NUT, *n.* The nut or fruit of the cocoa-tree.
CO-COON', *n.* [Fr. *cocon.*] An oblong ball or case in which the silk-worm involves itself. The term is also applied to the envelop of other *larvæ.*
CO-COON'ER-Y, *n.* A building or apartment for silk-worms, when feeding and forming cocoons.
COC'TILE, *a.* [L. *coctilis.*] Made by baking, or exposing to heat, as a brick.
COC'TION *n.* [L. *coctio.*] The act of boiling or exposing to heat in liquor.—In *medicine,* that alteration in the crude matter of a disease which fits it for a discharge; digestion.
COD, } *n.* A species of fish, of the genus *gadus,* in-
COD'FISH, } habiting northern seas, much used for food.
COD, *n.* [Sax. *codd.*] 1. Any husk, envelop, or case, containing the seeds of a plant; a pod. 2. A bag; the scrotum. 3. A pillow; [*not in use.*]
† COD, *v. i.* To inclose in a cod.—*Mortimer.*
CŌ'DA, *n.* [It.] In *music,* the close of a composition, or an additional close.
COD'DED, *a.* Inclosed in a cod.—*Mortimer.*
COD'DER, *n.* A gatherer of cods or pease.—*Johnson.*
COD'DY, *a.* Husky.—*Sherwood.*
CODE, *n.* [L. *codex;* Fr. *code.*] 1. A collection of the laws and constitutions of the Roman emperors. 2. Any orderly collection or digest of laws.
CO-DE'I-NA, } *n.* [Gr. κώδεια, *a poppy-head.*] An alkaloid
CO-DE'IA, } obtained from opium, and one of its medic
CO-DE'INE, } inal active principles.
COD'GER, *n.* A rustic; a clown; a miserly man.
*CO'DEX, *n.* [L.] A manuscript; a book; a code.
COD'I-CIL, *n.* [L. *codicillus.*] A writing by way of supplement to a will.
COD-I-CIL'LA-RY, *a.* Of the nature of a codicil.
CO-DI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* The act or process of reducing laws to a code or system.
CŌ'DI-FIED (kō'de-fide), *pp.* Reduced to a code.
CŌ'DI-FI-ER, } *n.* One who forms a code, one who re-
CŌ'DIST, } duces to a code.
CŌ'DI-FY, *v. t.* [*code* and *facio.*] To reduce to a code
CŌ'DI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Forming into a code.
CO-DIL'LA, *n.* The coarsest part of hemp, which is sorted by itself; also sometimes applied to the coarsest part of flax.—*M'Culloch.*
CO-DILLE' (ko-dill'), *n.* [Fr. *codille.*] A term at ombre, when the game is won.
COD'LE, } (kŏd'dl), *v. t.* To parboil, or soften by the heat
COD'DLE, } of water.
† COD'LE, *v. t.* To make much of.
COD'LING, } *n.* An apple codled; or one suitable for cod-
COD'LIN, } ling, or used for that purpose.
COD'LING, *n.* A young cod.
CO-EFFI-CA-CY, *n.* Joint efficacy.
CO-EF-FI'CIEN-CY, *n.* Co-operation; joint power of two or more things or causes, acting to the same end.
CO-EF-FI'CIENT (-fish'ent), *a.* Co-operating; acting in union to the same end.
CO-EF-FI'CIENT, *n.* 1. That which unites in action with something else to produce the same effect.—3. In *algebra,* a number or known quantity put before a letter, or quantity, known or unknown, and into which it is supposed to be multiplied.—3. In *fluxions,* the *coefficient* of any generating term is the quantity which arises from the division of that term by the generated quantity.
CO-EF-FI'CIENT-LY, *adv.* By co-operation.
CO-ELD'ER, *n.* An elder of the same rank.—*Trapp.*
CO-E-LEC'TION, *n.* Joint election.
CŒ'LI-AC, } *a.* [Gr. κοιλιακος.] Pertaining to the belly, or
CE'LI-AC, } to the intestinal canal.—*Cœliac artery* is the artery which issues from the aorta just below the diaphragm.—*Cœliac passion,* the lientery, a flux or diarrhea of undigested food.—*Cœliac vein,* a vein of the *intestinum rectum.*
CO-EMP'TION, *n.* [L. *coemptio.*] The act of purchasing the whole quantity of any commodity.—*Bacon.*
CO-EN-JOY', *v. t.* To enjoy together.—*Howell.*
CO-EN-JOY'ED (-joyd'), *pp.* Enjoyed together.
CO-EN-JOY'ING, *ppr.* Enjoying together.
CO-E'QUAL, *a.* [L. *con* and *equalis.*] Equal to another person or thing; of the same rank, dignity, or power.
CO-E'QUAL, *n.* One who is equal to another.
CO-E-QUAL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being equal to another equality in rank, dignity, or power.
CO-E'QUAL-LY, *adv.* With joint equality.
CO-ERCE' (ko-ers'), *v. t.* [L. *coerceo.*] 1. To restrain by force; to keep from acting or transgressing; to repress 2. To compel; to constrain.—*Dwight.*—*Rich. Dict.*—*Burke*
CO-ERCED' (ko-erst'), *pp.* Restrained by force; compelled.
CO-ERCI-BLE, *a.* That may or ought to be restrained or compelled.
CO-ERCI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being coercible.
CO-ERCING, *ppr.* Restraining by force; constraining.
CO-ER'CION (-er'shun), *n.* Restraint, check, particularly by law or authority; compulsion; force.
CO-ERCIVE, *a.* 1. That has power to restrain, particularly by moral force, as of law or authority. 2. Compulsory constraining; forcing.
CO-ERCIVE-LY, *adv.* By constraint.
CO-ES-SEN'TIAL, *a.* Partaking of the same essence.
CO-ES-SEN-TIAL'I-TY, *n.* Participation of the same essence.
CO-ES-SEN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* In a coessential manner.
CO-ES-TAB'LISH-MENT, *n.* Joint establishment.
CO-E-TA'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *coætaneus.*] Of the same age with another; beginning to exist at the same time. [*Coetaneous* is rarely used.]
CO-E-TERN'AL, *a.* Equally eternal with another.
CO-E-TERN'AL-LY, *adv.* With equal eternity.
CO-E-TERN'I-TY, *n.* Existence from eternity equal with another eternal being; equal eternity.
CO-E'VAL, *a.* [L. *coævus.*] Of the same age; beginning to exist at the same time; of equal age; cotemporary; cotemporaneous.
CO-E'VAL, *n.* One of the same age; one who begins to exist at the same time.

CO-EVOUS, *a.* The same as *coeval*, but not used.
CO-EX-EC'U-TOR, *n.* A joint executor.
CO EX-EC'U TRIX, *n.* A joint executrix.
CO-EX-IST', *v. i.* To exist at the same time with another.
CO-EX-IST'ENCE, *n.* Existence at the same time with another.
CO-EX-IST'ENT, *a.* Existing at the same time with another.
CO-EX-IST'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Existing at the same time with another thing.
CO-EX-TEND', *v. i.* To extend through the same space or duration with another; to extend equally.
CO-EX-TEND'ED, *pp.* Being equally extended.
CO-EX-TEND'ING, *ppr.* Extending through the same space or duration with another.
CO-EX-TEN'SION, *n.* The act of extending equally, or the state of being equally extended.—*Hale.*
CO-EX-TEN'SIVE, *a.* Equally extensive.
CO-EX-TEN'SIVE-LY, *adv.* Of equal extent.
CO-EX-TEN'SIVE-NESS, *n.* Equal extension or extent.
COF'FEE, *n.* [Fr. *caffé*; It. *caffe*; Sp. *cafe.*] 1. The berry of a tree belonging to the genus *coffea*, growing in Arabia, Persia, and in other warm climates of Asia and America. 2. A drink made from the berry of the coffee-tree by decoction.
COF'FEE-CUP, *n.* A cup from which coffee is drank.
COF'FEE-HOUSE, *n.* 1. A house of entertainment, where guests are supplied with coffee and other refreshments. 2. A house of entertainment for boarders or lodgers; a hotel, or inn.
COF'FEE-MAN, *n.* One who keeps a coffee-house.
COF'FEE-POT, *n.* A covered pot in which coffee is boiled, or in which it is brought upon the table for drinking.
COF'FEE-MILL, *n.* A small mill for grinding coffee.
COF'FER, *n.* [Fr. *coffre.*] 1. A chest, or trunk. 2. A chest for holding money; a treasure.—3. In *architecture*, a square depression or sinking in each interval between the modillions of the Corinthian cornice.—4. In *fortifications*, a hollow lodgment across a dry moat, from six to seven feet deep, and from 16 to 18 broad.
COF'FER, *v. t.* To reposit or lay up in a coffer.
COF'FER-DAM, *n.* A water-tight case or curb, serving as a barrier to exclude water, in laying the foundation of piers, bridges, &c.
COF'FERED, *pp.* Laid up in a coffer.
COF'FER-ER, *n.* The cofferer of the king's household in Great Britain was a principal officer of the court, next under the controller.
COF'FER-ING, *ppr.* Depositing in a coffer.
COF'FIN, *n.* [Fr. *coffre.*] 1. The chest or box in which a dead human body is buried, or deposited in a vault. 2. A mold of paste for a pie. 3. A paper case, in the form of a cone, used by grocers.—4. In *farriery*, the hollow part of a horse's hoof, or the whole hoof above the coronet, including the coffin-bone, which is a small, spongy bone in the midst of the hoof.—5. In *printing*, a wooden frame, inclosing the stone on which the form is imposed.
COF'FIN, *v. t.* To put in or inclose in a coffin.
COF'FINED, *pp.* Inclosed in a coffin.
COF'FIN-LESS, *a.* Having no coffin.—*Wilson.*
COF'FIN-MAK-ER, *n.* One who makes, or whose occupation is to make coffins.
CO-FOUND'ER, *n.* A joint founder.—*Weever.*
COG, *v. t.* [W. *coegiaw.*] 1. To deceive; to wheedle; to seduce or draw from, by adulation or artifice. 2. To obtrude or thrust in, by falsehood or deception.—*To cog a die*, to load it so as to direct its fall; to cheat in playing dice.
COG, *v. i.* 1. To deceive; to cheat; to lie.—*Shak.* 2. To wheedle.
COG, *n.* [W. *cocos.*] 1. The tooth of a wheel, by which it is connected in motion with another wheel or body. 2. A trick or deception; [*obs.*]
COG, *v. t.* To fix a cog; to furnish with cogs.
COG'-WHEEL, *n.* A wheel furnished with cogs, by which it drives another wheel.
COG, } *n.* A boat; a fishing-boat.
COG'GLE, }
COG'GLE-STONE, *n.* A small pebble. [*Obs.*]
CO'GEN-CY, *n.* [L. *cogens.*] Power of compelling or of producing conviction; *literally*, urgency, or driving.—SYN. Force; strength; power.
† CO-GE'NI-AL, for *congenial.*—*Warton.*
CO'GENT, *a.* [*See* COGENCY.] 1. Forcible, in a *physical sense.* 2. Pressing on the mind; not easily resisted.—SYN. Forcible; powerful; urgent; convincing; conclusive; irresistible; resistless.
CO'GENT-LY, *adv.* With urgent force; with powerful impulse; forcibly.—*Locke.*
COGGED (kogd), *pp.* Flattered; deceived; cheated; thrust in deceitfully; falsified; furnished with cogs.
COG'GER, *n.* A flatterer or deceiver.
COG'GER-Y, *n.* Trick; falsehood.—*Watson.* [*Little used.*]
COG'GING, *ppr.* Wheedling; deceiving; cheating; inserting deceitfully; fixing cogs.
COG'GING, *n.* Cheat; deception; fallacy.—*Beaum. and Fl*
COG'I-TA-BLE, *a.* That may be thought on; that may be meditated on.—*Johnson.*
COG'I-TATE, *v. i.* [L. *cogito.*] To think; to meditate. [*Little used.*]
COG-I-TA'TION, *n.* 1. The act of thinking; thought; meditation; contemplation. 2. Thought directed to an object, purpose.
COG'I-TA-TIVE, *a.* 1. Thinking; having the power of thinking or meditating. 2. Given to thought, or contemplation.
COG'NATE, *a.* [L. *cognatus.*] 1. Allied by blood; kindred by birth. 2. Related in origin; proceeding from the same stock; as, a *cognate* dialect. 3. Allied in the manner of formation or utterance; as, a *cognate* letter.
COG'NATE, *n.* In *Scots law*, any male relation through the mother.
COG'NATE-NESS, *n.* State of being cognate.—*Coleridge.*
COG-NA'TION, [L. *cognatio.*] 1. In the *civil law*, kindred or natural relation between males and females, both descended from the same father; as *agnation* is the relation between males only descended from the same stock. 2. Kindred; relation by descent from the same original. 3. Relation; participation of the same nature.
COGNIAC, } (kōn'yak), *n.* The best kind of brandy, so
COGNAC, } named from a town in France. Smart gives a preference to the spelling *Cogniac.*
COG-NI-SOR', } *See* COGNIZOR, COGNIZEE.
COG-NI-SEE'. }
COG-NI'TION, *n.* [L. *cognitio.*] Knowledge or certain knowledge, as from personal view or experience.
COG'NI-TIVE, *a.* Knowing, or apprehending by the understanding.—*South.* [*Little used.*]
* COG'NI-ZA-BLE (kog'ne-za-bl or kon'e-za-bl), *a.* [Fr. *connoissable.*] 1. That falls or may fall under judicial notice; that may be heard, tried, and determined. 2. That falls or may fall under notice or observation; that may be known, perceived, or apprehended.
COG'NI-ZA-BLY, *adv.* In a cognizable manner.—*Wordsworth.*
* COG'NI-ZANCE (kog'ne-zans or kon'e-zans), *n.* [Fr. *connoissance.*] 1. Judicial notice or knowledge; the hearing, trying, and determining of a cause or action in court. 2. Jurisdiction, or right to try and determine causes.—3. In *law*, an acknowledgment or confession. 4. A badge worn by a retainer or dependent, to indicate the person or party to which he belongs. 5. Knowledge or notice; perception; observation. 6. Knowledge by recollection.
COG'NI-ZANT (kog'ne-zant or kon'e-zant), *a.* Having knowledge of.
* COG-NI-ZEE' (kog-ne-zee' or kon-ne-zee'), *n.* In *law*, one to whom a fine is acknowledged, or the plaintiff in an action for the assurance of land by fine.
* COG-NI-ZOR' (kog-ne-zor' or kon-e-zor'). *n.* One who acknowledges the right of the plaintiff or cognizee, in a fine; otherwise called the *defendant*, or *deforciant.*
COG-NŌ'MEN, *n.* [L.] The last of the three names among the Romans. It described the house or family of a person, as the *nomen* did the *gens*; while the *prænomen* was the name of the individual.—*Brande.*
COG-NOM'IN-AL, *a.* [L. *cognomen.*] 1. Pertaining to a surname. 2. Having the same name. [*Little used.*]
† COG-NOM'IN-ATE, *v. t.* To give a name.—*Cockeram.*
COG-NOM-IN-A'TION, *n.* [L. *cognomen.*] A surname; the name of a family; a name given from any accident or quality; as, Alexander the *Great.*
COG-NOS'CENCE. *n.* Knowledge; the act or state of knowing. [*Little used.*]
COG-NOS-CEN'TE, n.; pl. COGNOSCENTI. [It.] A connoisseur.
† COG-NOS-CI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being cognoscible.
COG-NOS'CI-BLE, *a.* That may be known.—*Hale.* [*Rare.*]
COG-NOS'CI-TIVE, *a.* Having the power of knowing.
COG-NŌ'VIT. [L. *he acknowledges.*] In *law*, used when the defendant acknowledges the justice of the plaintiff's claim, or a part of it, and suffers judgment to be entered accordingly.
CO-GUARD'IAN, *n.* A joint guardian.—*Kent.*
CŌGUE (kōg), *n.* A small wooden vessel; a dram. [*Local.*]
CO-HABIT, *v. i.* 1. To dwell with; to inhabit or reside in company, or in the same place or country; [*rare.*] 2. To dwell or live together as husband and wife; usually or often applied to persons not legally married.
CO-HABIT-ANT, *n.* One who dwells with another, or in the same place.
CO-HAB-IT-A'TION, *n.* 1. The act or state of dwelling together, or in the same place with another. 2. The state of living together as man and wife, without being legally married.
CO-HABIT-ING, *ppr.* or *n.* Dwelling together, or the act of doing so.

CO-HEIR′ (ko-âir′), *n.* [L. *cohæres.*] A joint heir; one who succeeds to a share of an inheritance, which is to be divided among two or more.

CO-HEIR′ESS (ko-âir′es), *n.* A female who inherits a share of an estate, which is to be divided among two or more heirs or heiresses; a joint heiress.

CO-HER′ALD, *n.* A joint herald.

CO-HERE′, *v. i.* [L. *cohæreo.*] 1. To stick together; to hold fast, as parts of the same mass. 2. To be well connected; to follow regularly in the natural order; to be suited in connection, as the parts of a discourse. 3. To be fitted; to be suitable.—SYN. To cleave; unite; adhere; stick; suit; agree; fit; be consistent.

CO-HER′ENCE, } *n.* 1. A sticking, cleaving, or hanging
CO-HER′EN-CY, } together; union of parts of the same body, or a cleaving together of two bodies, by means of attraction.—*Locke.* 2. Connection; suitable connection or dependence, proceeding from the natural relation of parts or things to each other, as in the parts of a discourse; consistency.—*Locke.*

CO-HER′ENT, *a.* Sticking together; cleaving; as the parts of bodies, solid or fluid. 2. Connected; united by some relation in form or order. 3. Suitable, or suited; regularly adapted. 4. Consistent; having a due agreement of parts.

CO-HER′ENT-LY, *adv.* In a coherent manner; with due connection or agreement of parts.

CO-HE-SI-BIL′I-TY, *n.* The tendency of one part of matter to unite with another.

CO-HE′SI-BLE, *a.* Capable of cohesion.

CO-HE′SION, *n.* [It. *coesione.*] 1. The act of sticking together; the state of being united by natural attraction, as the constituent particles of homogeneous bodies which unite in a mass, by a natural tendency; one of the different species of attraction. 2. Connection; dependence; as the *cohesion* of ideas. But in this sense, see COHERENCE.

CO-HE′SIVE, *a.* That has the power of sticking or cohering; tending to unite in a mass, and to resist separation.

CO-HE′SIVE-LY, *adv.* With cohesion.

CO-HE′SIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being cohesive; the quality of adhering together, as particles of matter.

† CO-HIB′IT, *v. t.* [L. *cohibeo.*] To restrain.

CO-HIB′IT-ED, *pp.* Restrained.

† CO-HI-BI″TION, *n.* [L. *cohibitio.*] Hinderance; restraint.

CO-HIB′IT-ING, *ppr.* Restraining.

CŌ′HO-BĀTE, *v. t.* [Port. *cohorar.*] Among the *early chemists*, to repeat the distillation of the same liquor, or that from the same body, pouring the liquor back upon the matter remaining in the vessel.

CŌ′HO-BĀ-TED, *pp.* Repeatedly distilled.

CŌ′HO-BĀ-TING, *ppr.* Distilling repeatedly.

CO-HO-BĀ′TION, *n.* [Sp. *cohobacion.*] The operation of repeatedly distilling the same liquor, or that from the same substance.

CO-HŌES′, } *n.* A fall of water, or falls; a word of Indian
CO-HŌZE′, } origin in America.

CŌ′HORT, *n.* [L. *cohors;* Fr. *cohorte.*] 1. Among the *Romans*, the tenth part of a legion, a body of about five or six hundred men.—2. In *poetry*, a band or body of warriors.

† CO-HORT-Ā′TION, *n.* Exhortation; encouragement.

COIF, *n.* [Fr. *coiffe.*] A kind of caul, or cap, worn on the head.

COIF, *v. t.* To cover or dress with a coif.

COIFED (koift), *a.* Wearing a coif.

COIF′URE, *n.* [Fr.] A head-dress.—*Addison.*

COIGNE, for *coin.* *See* COIN, a corner or external angle.

COIGNE, } *v. i.* To live by extortion.—*Bryskett.* [*An Irish*
COIN′Y, } *word.*]

COIL, *v. t.* [Fr. *cueillir.*] To gather, as a line or cord into a circular form; to wind into a ring, as a serpent, or a rope.

COIL, *n.* 1. A rope gathered into a ring. 2. A noise; tumult; bustle; confusion.—*Shak.*

COILED, *pp.* or *a.* Gathered into a circular form, as a rope or a serpent.

COIL′ING, *ppr.* Gathering or winding into a ring or circle.

COIN, *n.* [Fr. *coin.*] 1. A corner or external angle; a jutting point, as of a wall.—*Shak.* 2. A wedge for raising or lowering a piece of ordnance.—*Bailey.* 3. A wedge or piece of wood to lay between casks on shipboard.—*Bailey.*

COIN, *n.* [Sp. *cuña;* Fr. *coin.*] 1. Money stamped; a piece of metal, as gold, silver, copper, or other metal, converted into money, by impressing on it marks, figures, or characters.—*Current coin* is coin legally stamped, and circulating in trade.—*Ancient coins* are chiefly those of the Jews, Greeks, and Romans, which are kept in cabinets as curiosities.—2. In *architecture*, a kind of die cut diagonally, after the manner of a flight of a staircase. 3. That which serves for payment; as, to pay in the same *coin.*

COIN, *v. t.* 1. To stamp a metal, and convert it into money; to mint. 2. To make or fabricate for common use; as, to *coin* new words. 3. To make; to forge; to fabricate; as, to *coin* falsehoods.—*Dryden.*

COIN′AGE, *n.* 1. The act, art, or practice of stamping metallic money. 2. Coin; money coined; stamped and legitimated metal for a circulating medium. 3. Coins of a particular stamp. 4. The charges or expense of coining money. 5. A making; new production; formation; as, the *coinage* of new words. 6. Invention; forgery; fabrication.

CO-IN-CIDE′, *v. i.* [Low L. *coincido.*] 1. To fall or to meet in the same point, as two lines or bodies; followed by *with.* 2. To concur; to be consistent with; to agree.

CO-IN′CI-DENCE, *n.* 1. The falling or meeting of two or more lines, surfaces, or bodies in the same point. 2. Concurrence; consistency; agreement; as, *coincidence* of views. 3. A meeting of events in time; concurrence; a happening at the same time.

CO-IN′CI-DENT, *a.* 1. Falling on the same point; meeting, as lines, surfaces, or bodies. 2. Concurrent; consistent; agreeable to; accordant.

CO-IN′CI-DENT-LY, *adv.* With coincidence.

CO-IN-CID′ER, *n.* He or that which coincides or concurs

CO-IN-CID′ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Meeting in the same point, agreeing; concurring.

CO-IN-DI-CĀ′TION, *n.* [L. *con* and *indicatio.*] In *medicine*, a sign or symptom, which, with other signs, assists to show the nature of the disease, and the proper remedy; a concurrent sign or symptom.

COINED, *pp.* or *a.* Struck or stamped, as money; made, invented; forged.

COIN′ER, *n.* 1. One who stamps coin; a minter; a maker of money. 2. A counterfeiter of the legal coin; a maker of base money. 3. An inventor or maker, as of words

CO-IN-HABIT-ANT, *n.* One who dwells with another

CO-IN-HER′IT-ANCE, *n.* Joint inheritance.

CO-IN-HER′IT-OR, *n.* A joint heir; a coheir.

COIN′ING, *ppr.* Stamping money; making; inventing, forging; fabricating.

COIN′ING, *n.* The act, art, or practice of stamping metallic money.

† CO-IN′QUI-NĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *coinquino.*] To pollute.

† CO-IN-QUI-NĀ′TION, *n.* Defilement; pollution.

CO-IN-STAN-TĀ′NE-OUS, *a.* Instantaneous at the same moment.

COIR, *n.* A material for cordage, consisting of the fibres of the cocoa-nut; also, the cordage made of this material.—*P. Cyc.*

COIS′TRIL, *n.* 1. A coward a runaway.—*Shak.* 2. A young lad.

COIT, *n.* A quoit, which see.

COIT′ING. *See* QUOIT.

CO-I″TION (-ish′un), *n.* [L. *coitio.*] A coming together, chiefly the venereal intercourse of the sexes; copulation.

CO-JOIN′, *v. t.* [L. *conjungo.*] To join with another in the same office.—*Shak.* [*Little used.*]

CO-JŪ′ROR, *n.* One who swears to another's credibility.

CŌKE, *n.* Fossil coal charred, or deprived of its bitumen, sulphur, or other extraneous or volatile matter, by fire.

CŌKE, *v. t.* To convert into coke.

COL′AN-DER (kul′en-der), *n.* [L. *colo.*] A vessel with a bottom perforated with little holes for straining liquors. In *America*, this name is given, I believe, exclusively to a vessel of tin, or other metal. In *Great Britain*, the name is given to vessels, like sieves, made with hair, osiers, or twigs.—*Dryden.*

CO-LĀRĒS, *n.* The genuine wine of Portugal.

CO-LĀ′TION, *n.* The act of straining or purifying liquor, by passing it through a perforated vessel. [*Little used.*]

COL′Á-TURE, *n.* The act of straining; the matter strained [*Little used.*]

COL′BER-TINE, *n.* A kind of lace worn by women.

COL′CHI-CINE, *n.* A vegetable alkaloid obtained from *colchicum autumnale.*

COL′CHI-CUM, *n.* The meadow saffron, from the bulbs of one species of which, *colchicum autumnale*, a medicine is prepared as a remedy for gout and rheumatism.

COL′CO-THAR, *n.* The brown-red oxyd of iron which remains after the distillation of the acid from sulphate of iron; used in polishing, and sometimes called *crocus martis.*

CŌLD, *a.* [Sax. *cald.*] 1. Not warm or hot; a relative term. 2. Having the sensation of cold; shivering, or inclined to shiver. 3. Having cold qualities; as, a *cold* plant. 4. Wanting passion, zeal, or ardor; not animated, or easily excited into action. 5. Not moving; unaffecting; not animated; unable to excite feeling; as, a *cold* discourse. 6. Not affectionate, cordial, or friendly; indicating indifference; as, a *cold* reception. 7. Not heated by sensual desire. 8. Not hasty; not violent. 9. Not affecting the scent strongly; not having the scent strongly affected, as of dogs. *Shak.*—SYN. Gelid; bleak; frigid; chill; indifferent; unconcerned; spiritless; reserved; coy.

CŌLD, *n.* [Sax. *cele, cyl, cyle.*] 1. The sensation produced in animal bodies by the escape of heat, and the consequent contraction of the fine vessels. Also, the cause of that sensation. 2. A shivering; the effect of the contraction

of the fine vessels of the body; chilliness, or chillness. 3. A disease; indisposition occasioned by cold; catarrh.

CŌLD'-BLŎŎD'ED, *a.* 1. Having cold blood. 2. Without sensibility or feeling; hard-hearted.

CŌLD'-FINCH, *n.* A species of *motacilla*, a bird.

CŌLD'-HEĂRT'ED, *a.* Wanting feeling; indifferent.

CŌLD'-HEĂRT'ED-LY, *adv.* In a cold-hearted manner.

CŌLD'-HEĂRT'ED-NESS, *n.* Want of feeling or sensibility.

CŌLD'-SHORT, *a.* Brittle when cold, as a metal.

CŌLD'-SHŎŬL'DER, *n.* To give the *cold-shoulder* to any one, is to treat him with cool neglect.

CŌLD'ISH, *a.* Somewhat cold.

CŌLD'LY, *adv.* In a cold manner; without warmth; without concern; without ardor or animation; without apparent passion, emotion, or feeling; with indifference, neglect, or contempt.

CŌLD'NESS, *n.* 1. Want of heat. 2. Unconcern; indifference; a frigid state of temper; want of ardor, zeal, emotion, animation, or spirit; negligence. 3. Want of apparent affection, or kindness. 4. Coyness; reserve; indifference. 5. Want of sensual desire; frigidity; chastity.

CŌLE, *n.* [Sax. *caul*, *cawl*, or *cawel*.] The general name of all sorts of cabbage or *brassica;* but we generally use it in its compounds, *cole-wort*, *cauliflower*, &c.

CŌLE'-MOUSE. *See* COAL-MOUSE.

CŌLE'-PERCH, *n.* A small fish.

CŌLE'-WŎRT, *n.* A particular species of cole or cabbage.

CO-LE-OP'TER-AL, } *a.* Having wings covered with a
CO-LE-OP'TER-OUS, } case or sheath; belonging to the coleoptera.

CO-LE-OP'TER-AN, *n.* } [Gr. κολεος and πτερον.] A term
CO-LE-OP'TER-A, *n. pl.* } applied to an order of insects having shells or outside wings, which serve as a covering and protection for the *true* wings, which are beneath. The beetle is of this kind.—*Brande.*

CŌLE'SEED, *n.* 1. The seed of the rape or French turnip. 2. Cabbage-seed.—*Mortimer.*

COL'ET, } *n.* A corruption of *acolyte*, an inferior church
COL'LET, } servant.

COL'IC, *n.* [L. *colicus.*] A severe pain in the bowels, of which there are several varieties.

COL'IC,
COL'IC-AL, } *a.* Affecting the bowels.—*Milton.*

COL'IC-KY, *a.* Pertaining to colic.

COL'IN, *n.* A bird of the partridge kind.

COL-I-SE'UM, *n.* The amphitheatre of Vespasian at Rome, the largest in the world; also written *Colosseum.*

† COLL, *v. t.* To embrace.—*Spenser.* *See* COLLAR.

COL-LAB'O-RĀ-TOR, *n.* [Fr. *collaborateur.*] An associate in labor, particularly literary or scientific. [*Recent.*]

COL-LAPSE' (kol-laps'), *n.* [L. *collapsus.*] 1. A falling together, as of the sides of a hollow vessel. 2. An extreme depression of the bodily energies.

COL-LAPSE' (kol-laps'), *v. i.* [L. *collapsus.*] To fall together, as the two sides of a vessel; to close by falling together.

COL-LAPS'ED (kol-lapst'), *pp.* or *a.* Fallen together; closed.

COL-LAP'SION, *n.* A state of falling together; a state of vessels closed.

COL'LAR, *n.* [L. *collare.*] 1. Something round the neck, as a ring of metal, or a chain. 2. The part of a garment which surrounds the neck. 3. A part of a harness for the neck of a horse or other beast, used in draught.—4. Among *seamen*, the upper part of a stay; also, a rope in form of a wreath, to which a stay is confined.—5. In *architecture*, a horizontal piece of timber connecting and bracing two opposite rafters.—*Brande.* Also, a ring, cincture, or astragal. *Gwilt.*—6. *To slip the collar*, is to escape or get free; to disentangle one's self from difficulty, labor, or engagement.—A *collar of brawn* is the quantity tied up in one parcel.

COL'LAR, *v. t.* 1. To seize by the collar. 2. To put a collar on.—*To collar beef*, or other meat, is to roll it up and bind it close with a string; [*English.*]

COL'LAR-BĒAM, *n.* In *architecture*, a horizontal piece of timber connecting and bracing two opposite rafters; also called *collar.*—*Gwilt.*

COL'LAR-BŌNE, *n.* The clavicle.

COL'LAR-DĀY, *n.* A day on which knights appear at court in their collars.—*Smart.*

COL'LAR-AGE, *n.* A tax or fine laid for the collars of wine-drawing horses. [*English.*]

COL'LARED (kol'lard), *pp.* 1. Seized by the collar. 2. *a.* Having a collar on the neck.

COL-LĀ'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being collated.

COL-LĀTE' *v. t.* [L. *collatum, collatus.*] 1. To lay together and compare, by examining the points in which two or more things of a similar kind agree or disagree. 2. To confer or bestow a benefice. 3. To bestow or confer; as, to *collate* baptism.—*Taylor.* 4. To gather and place in order, as the sheets of a book for binding.

COL-LĀTE', *v. i.* To place in a benefice, as by a bishop.

COL-LĀ'TED, *pp.* Laid together and compared; examined by comparing; presented and instituted, as a clergyman to a benefice.

COL-LAT'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *collateralis.*] 1. Being by the side, side by side, on the side, or side to side.—2. In *genealogy* descending from the same stock or ancestor, but not one from the other; as distinguished from *lineal.*—3. *Collateral security* is security for the performance of covenants or the payment of money, besides the principal security. 4. Running parallel. 5. Diffused on either side; springing from relations; as, *collateral* love.—*Milton.* 6. Not direct, or immediate; as, by *collateral* hand.—*Shak.* 7. Concurrent; as, by *collateral* strength.

COL-LAT'ER-AL, *n.* A collateral relation or kinsman.

COL-LAT'ER-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. Side by side; or by the side. 2. Indirectly. 3. In collateral relation; not in a direct line; not lineally.

COL-LAT'ER-AL-NESS, *n.* The state of being collateral.

COL-LĀ'TING, *ppr.* Comparing; presenting and instituting.

COL-LĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of bringing or laying together, and comparing; a comparison of one copy or thing of a like kind with another. 2. The act of conferring or bestowing; a gift.—3. In the *canon law*, the presentation of a clergyman to a benefice by a bishop, who has it in his own gift or patronage.—4. In *common law*, the presentation of a copy to its original, and a comparison made by examination, to ascertain its conformity. 5. In *Scots law*, the right which an heir has of throwing the whole heritable and movable estates of the deceased into one mass, and sharing it equally with others who are of the same degree of kindred. 6. A repast between full meals; as, a cold *collation.*—*Collation of seals* denotes one seal set on the same label, on the reverse of another.

COL-LA-TI"TIOUS, *a.* Done by the contribution of many.

COL-LĀ'TIVE, *a.* Advowsons are presentative, *collative*, or donative. An advowson *collative* is where the bishop and patron are one and the same person.

COL-LĀ'TOR, *n.* 1. One who collates or prepares manuscripts or copies of books. 2. One who collates to a benefice.

COL-LAUD', *v. t.* [L. *collauda.*] To unite in praising.—*Howell.* [*Little used.*]

COL'LEAGUE (kol'leeg), *n.* [L. *collega;* Fr. *collegue.*] A partner or associate in the same office, employment, or commission, civil or ecclesiastical.—SYN. Coadjutor; ally.

COL-LEAGUE' (kol-leeg'), *v. t.* or *i.* To unite with in the same office.

COL-LEAGUED' (kol-leegd'), *pp.* United as an associate in the same office.

COL'LEAGUE-SHIP, *n.* Partnership in office.

COL-LECT', *v. t.* [L. *colligo, collectum.*] 1. To bring together, as separate persons or things, into one body or place. 2. To gain by observation or information. 3. To gather from premises; to infer as a consequence. 4. To gather money or revenue from debtors; to demand and receive. 5. To gather, as crops; to reap, mow, or pick, and secure in proper repositories. 6. To draw together; to bring into united action. 7. To obtain from contribution.—*To collect one's self*, is to recover from surprise, or a disconcerted state; to gain command over the thoughts, when dispersed; over the passions, when tumultuous; or the mind, when dismayed.—SYN. To gather; assemble, aggregate; amass; infer; deduce.

COL-LECT', *v. i.* To run together; to accumulate.

COL'LECT, *n.* 1. A short, comprehensive prayer; a prayer adapted to a particular day or occasion. 2. A collection or gathering of money; [*little used.*]

COL-LEC-TA'NE-A, *n. pl.* [L. *things collected.*] In *literature*, a term applied to a selection of passages from various authors, usually made for the purpose of instruction.

COL-LEC-TA'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *collectaneus.*] Gathered; collected.

COL-LECT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Gathered; assembled; congregated; drawn together. 2. *a.* Recovered from surprise or dismay; not disconcerted; cool; firm; prepared.

COL-LECT'ED-LY, *adv.* In one view; together; in one body; in a cool, prepared state of mind.

COL-LECT'ED-NESS, *n.* A collected state of the mind, recovery from surprise.

COL-LECT'I-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be collected or gathered, that may be inferred. 2. That may be gathered or recovered; as, the debts or taxes are or are not *collectible.*

COL-LECT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Gathering; drawing together assembling.

COL-LEC'TION, *n.* 1. The act of gathering or assembling 2. The body formed by gathering; an assemblage. 3. A contribution; a sum collected for a charitable purpose 4. A gathering, as of matter in an abscess. 5. The act of deducing consequences; inference; [*little used.*] 6. A corollary; a consectary; a deduction from premises, consequence. 7. A book compiled from other books, by the putting together of parts.—SYN. An assembly; assemblage; group; crowd; meeting; mass; heap; compilation; selection.

† COL-LEC-TI'TIOUS (-tish'us), *a.* Gathered up.

COL-LEC'TIVE, *a.* [L. *collectivus.*] 1. Formed by gathering; gathered into a mass, sum, or body; congregated, or aggregated. 2. Deducing consequences; reasoning; inferring.—3. In *grammar*, expressing a number or multitude united; as, a *collective* noun.

COL-LEC'TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a mass or body; in a collected state; in the aggregate; unitedly; in a state of combination.

COL-LEC'TIVE-NESS, *n.* A state of union; mass.

COL-LEC'TOR, *n.* 1. One who collects or gathers things which are scattered or separate. 2. A compiler; one who gathers and puts together parts of books, or scattered pieces, in one book.—3. In *botany*, one who gathers plants, without studying botany as a science. Also, a term applied to the dense hairs covering the styles of some plants. *-Brande.* 4. An officer appointed and commissioned to collect and receive customs, duties, taxes, or toll. 5. A bachelor of arts in Oxford, who is appointed to superintend some scholastic proceedings in Lent.—*Todd.*

COL-LEC'TOR-ATE, } *n.* 1. The office of a collector of
COL-LEC'TOR-SHIP, } customs or taxes. 2. The jurisdiction of a collector.

COL-LEG'A-TA-RY, *n.* In the *civil law*, a person who has a legacy left to him in common with one or more other persons.

COL'LEGE, *n.* [L. *collegium.*] 1. In a *general sense*, a collection, assemblage, or society of men, invested with certain powers and rights, performing certain duties, or engaged in some common employment, or pursuit.—2. In a *varticular sense*, an assembly for a political or ecclesiastical purpose.—In *Great Britain* and the *United States of America*, a society of physicians is called a *college.* So, also, there are *colleges* of surgeons, &c. 3. An establishment or edifice for students who are acquiring the languages and sciences. 4. The society of persons engaged in the pursuits of literature, including the officers and students. —5. In *foreign universities*, a public lecture. 6. A community; as, a *college* of bees.—*Dryden ; [improper.]*

COL'LEGE-LIKE, *a.* Regulated after the manner of a college.

COL-LE'GI-AL, *a.* Relating to a college; belonging to a college; having the properties of a college.

COL-LE'GI-AN, *n.* A member of a college, particularly of a literary institution so called; an inhabitant of a college.

COL-LE'GI-ATE, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a college. 2. Containing a college; instituted after the manner of a college. 3. A *collegiate church* is one that has no bishop's see, but has the ancient retinue of a bishop, canons and prebends.

COL-LE'GI-ATE, *n.* The member of a college.

COL'LET, *n.* [Fr. *collet.*] 1. Among *jewelers*, the horizontal face or plane at the bottom of brilliants; or the part of a ring in which the stone is set.—2. In *glass-making*, that part of glass vessels which sticks to the iron instrument used in taking the substance from the melting-pot.—3. *Anciently*, a band or collar. 4. A term used by turners.—5. In *botany*, the neck or part of a plant from which spring the ascending and descending axes.—*Lindley.*

COL-LETIC, *a.* Having the property of gluing; agglutinant.

COL-LETIC, *n.* [Gr. κολλητικος.] An agglutinant.

COL-LIDE', *v. i.* [L. *collido.*] To strike or dash against each other.—*Brown.*

COL-LI'DING, *ppr.* Striking or dashing against.

COLL'IER (kol'yer), *n.* 1. A digger of coal; one who works in a coal-mine. 2. A coal-merchant, or dealer in coal. 3. A coasting vessel employed in the coal trade.

COLL'IER-Y (kol'yer-y), *n.* 1. The place where coal is dug. 2. The coal trade.

COL'LI-FLOW-ER. *See* CAULIFLOWER.

COL'LI-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *colligo.*] To tie or bind together.

COL'LI-GA-TED, *pp.* Tied or bound together.

COL'LI-GA-TING, *ppr.* Binding together.

COL-LI-GA'TION, *n.* A binding together.

COL-LI-MA'TION, *n.* [L. *collimo.*] The act of aiming at a mark; aim.—In a *telescope*, the *line of collimation* is the line of sight; or that which passes through the center of the object-glass and the intersection of the wires placed in the focus.—*Brande.*

COL-LI-MA'TOR, *n.* An instrument for determining the horizontal point.

COL-LIN-E-A'TION, *n.* [L. *collineo.*] The act of aiming, or directing in a line to a fixed object.

† COL'LING, *n.* [L. *collum.*] An embrace; dalliance.

COL-LIN'GUAL (-ling'gwal), *a.* Having or pertaining to the same language.

COL-LIQ'UA-BLE (kol-lik'wa-bl), *a.* That may be liquefied, or melted; liable to melt.

COL-LIQ'UA-MENT, *n.* 1. The substance formed by melting; that which is melted. 2. The fetal part of an egg. 3. The first rudiments of an embryo in generation.

COL'LI-QUANT, *a.* That has the power of dissolving or melting.

COL'LI-QUATE, *v. i.* [L. *colliqueo.*] To melt; to dissolve to change from solid to fluid; to become liquid.

COL'LI-QUATE, *v. t.* To melt or dissolve.

COL'LI-QUA-TED, *pp.* Melted; dissolved; turned from a solid to a fluid substance.

COL'LI-QUA-TING, *ppr.* Melting dissolving.

COL-LI-QUA'TION, *n.* 1. The act of melting. 2. A dissolving, flowing, or wasting.

COL-LIQ'UA-TIVE, *a.* Melting; dissolving. Applied to excessive evacuations, which melt down, as it were, the strength and substance of the body.

COL-LIQ-UE-FAC'TION (kol-lik-we-fak'shun), *n.* [L. *col liquefacio.*] A melting together; the reduction of different bodies into one mass by fusion.

COL-LI'SION (kol-lizh'un), *n.* [L. *collisio.*] 1. The act of striking together; a striking together of two hard bodies 2. The state of being struck together. 3. *Figuratively*, a state of contrariety and interference; as, a *collision* of interests. 4. A running against each other, as ships at sea. *Marshal.*—SYN. Conflict; clashing; encounter; opposition.

COL-LI'TI-GANT, *n.* One who litigates with another.

COL'LO-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *colloco.*] To set, or place; to set; to station.

COL'LO-CATE, *a.* Set; placed.—*Bacon.*

COL'LO-CA-TED, *pp.* Placed.

COL'LO-CA-TING, *ppr.* Setting; placing.

COL-LO-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *collocatio.*] 1. A setting; the act of placing; disposition in place. 2. The state of being placed, or placed with something else.

COL-LO-CU'TION, *n.* [L. *collocutio.*] A speaking or conversing together; conference; mutual discourse.

COL-LO-CU'TOR, *n.* One of the speakers in a dialogue

† COL-LOGUE', *v. t.* To wheedle.

† COL-LOGUING, *n.* Flattery; deceit.—*Burton.*

COL'LOP, *n.* 1. A small slice of meat; a piece of flesh, a thick piece or fleshy lump.—2. In *burlesque*, a child.

COL-LO'QUI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to common conversation or to mutual discourse.

COL-LO'QUI-AL-ISM, *n.* A colloquial form of expression.

COL-LO'QUI-AL-LY, *adv.* By mutual conversation.

COL'LO-QUIST, *n.* A speaker in a dialogue.

COL'LO-QUY, *n.* [L. *colloquium.*] Conversation; mutual discourse of two or more; conference; dialogue.

COL'LOW. *See* COLLY.

COL-LUC'TAN-CY, *n.* [L. *colluctor.*] A struggling to resist; a striving against; resistance; opposition of nature.

COL-LUC'TA'TION, *n.* A struggling to resist; contest; resistance; opposition; contrariety.

COL-LUDE', *v. i.* [L. *colludo.*] To play into the hand of each other; to conspire in a fraud; to act in concert.

COL-LU'DER, *n.* One who conspires in a fraud.

COL-LU'DING, *ppr.* Conspiring with another in a fraud.

COL-LU'DING, *n.* A trick; collusion.

COL-LU'SION (kol-lu'zhun), *n.* [L. *collusio.*] 1. In *law*, a deceitful agreement or compact between two or more persons, for the one party to bring an action against the other, for some evil purpose. 2. A secret agreement and co-operation for a fraudulent purpose.

COL-LU'SIVE, *a.* Fraudulently concerted between two or more.

COL-LU'SIVE-LY, *adv.* By collusion; by secret agreement to defraud.

COL-LU'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being collusive.

COL-LU'SO-RY, *a.* Carrying on a fraud by a secret concert; containing collusion.

COL-LU'VI-ES, *n.* [L.] Filth; a sink; a mixed mass of refuse matter.

COL'LY, } *n.* The black grime or soot of coal or burned
COL'LOW, } wood.

COL'LY, *v. t.* To make foul; to grime with the smut of coal.

COL'LY-RITE, *n.* [Gr. κολλυριον.] A variety of clay, of a white color.

COL-LYRI-UM, *n.* [L.] A lotion intended to prevent excessive discharges; now applied only to *eye-waters* *Brande.*

COL'MAR, *n.* [Fr.] A sort of pear.

COL'O-CYNTH, *n.* [Gr. κολοκυνθις.] The *coloquintida*, or bitter apple of the shops; a violent purgative.

COL-O-CYNTH'IN, *n.* The supposed active medicinal principle of the colocynth.

CO-LOGNE'-EARTH (ko-lōne'-erth), *n.* A kind of light bastard ochre, of a deep brown color.

CO-LOGNE'-WA-TER (ko-lōne'-wa-ter), *n.* A liquor composed of spirits of wine, oil of lavender, oil of rosemary, essence of lemon, and oil of cinnamon.

COL'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. κωλον and λιθος.] A name given to the fossil intestines of fishes.

CO'LON, *n.* [Gr. κωλον.] 1. In *anatomy*, the largest of the intestines, or, rather, the largest division of the intestinal canal.—2. In *grammar*, a point or character formed thus (:), used to mark a pause greater than that of a semicolon, but less than that of a period.

* *See Synopsis.* A, E, I, &c., *long.*—X, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÄR, FÄLL, WHÄT;—PREY;—MARINE, BIRD;—MÖVE, BOOK.

CŌL'ONEL (kur'nel), *n.* [Fr. *colonel.*] The chief commander of a regiment of troops.

CŌL'ONEL-CY (kur'nel-sy), } *n.* The office, rank, or
CŌL'ONEL-SHIP (kur'nel-ship), } commission of a colonel.—*Swift.*—*Washington.*

CO-LŌ'NI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a colony.

† CO-LON'IC-AL, *a.* Relating to husbandmen.—*Spelman.*

CŌL'O-NIST, *n.* An inhabitant of a colony.

CŌL-O-NI-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of colonizing, or state of being colonized.—*Colonization Society*, a society in the United States, designed to aid free blacks in emigrating to Africa.

COL-O-NI-ZĀ'TION-IST, *n.* One friendly to the Colonization Society or to colonization.

CŌL'O-NĪZE, *v. t.* 1. To plant or establish a colony in; to plant or settle a number of the subjects of a kingdom or state in a remote country, for commercial or other purposes. 2. To migrate and settle in, as inhabitants.

CŌL'O-NĪZE, *v. i.* To remove and settle in a distant country; as, to *colonize* in India.—*Buchanan.*

CŌL'O-NĪZED, *pp.* Settled or planted with a colony.

CŌL'O-NĪZ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Planting with a colony.

CŌL'O-NĪZ-ING, *n.* The act of establishing a colony.

CŌL-ON-NĀDE', *n.* [It. *colonnata.*] In *architecture*, a series or range of columns, placed at regular intervals. When disposed in a circle, or when surrounding a building of any shape, they are called a *peristyle.* When the rows of columns are double or more, they form a *polystyle.*

CŌL'O-NY, *n.* [L. *colonia.*] 1. A company or body of people transplanted from their mother-country to a remote province or country, to cultivate and inhabit it, and remaining subject to the jurisdiction of the parent state. 2. The country planted or colonized; a plantation; also, the body of inhabitants in a territory colonized, including the descendants of the first planters. 3. A collection of animals; as, *colonies* of shell-fish.

CŌL'O-PHA-NY. *See* COLOPHONY.

CŌL'O-PHON, *n.* An inscription on the last page of a book, before title-pages were used, containing the place or year, or both, of its publication, the printer's name, &c. The word is derived from a Greek proverb respecting the people of Colophon, in Ionia, that they always came hindmost.—*Brande.*

CŌL'O-PHON-ITE, *n.* A variety of garnet.

CŌL'O-PHO-NY, *n.* The dark-colored resin obtained by the distillation of turpentine. So called from *Colophon*, in Ionia, whence it was first brought.—*Brande.*

CŌL-O-QUINTI-DA, *n.* [Gr. κολοκυνθις.] The colocynth, or bitter apple, a violent purgative.

CŌL'OR (kul'lur), *n.* [L. *color*; It. *colore*; Sp., Port. *color*; Fr. *couleur.*] 1. In *physics*, a property inherent in light, which, by a difference in the rays and the laws of refraction, or some other cause, gives to bodies particular appearances to the eye. The principal colors are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. 2. Appearance of a body to the eye, or a quality of sensation, caused by the rays of light; hue; dye. 3. A red color; the freshness or appearance of blood in the face. 4. Appearance to the mind; as, to put a false *color* on the subject. 5. Superficial cover; palliation; that which serves to give an appearance of right; as, there was no *color* of excuse. 6. External appearance; false show; pretense; guise; as, under *color* of commending him. 7. Kind; species; character; complexion.—*Shak.* 8. That which is used for coloring; paint; as red lead, ochre, orpiment, cinnabar, or vermilion, &c.—9. *Colors*, with a plural termination, in the *military art*, a flag, ensign, or standard, borne in an army or fleet. [*See* FLAG.]—10. In *law*, *color*, in *pleading*, is when the defendant in assize or trespass gives to the plaintiff a *color* or appearance of title, by stating his title specially; thus removing the cause from the jury to the court.—*Water-colors* are such as are used in painting without being mixed with oil.

CŌL'OR, *v. t.* 1. To change or alter the external appearance of a body or substance; to dye; to tinge; to paint; to stain. 2. To give a specious appearance; to set in a fair light; to palliate; to excuse. 3. To make plausible; to exaggerate in representation.—*To color a stranger's goods*, is when a freeman allows a foreigner to enter goods at the custom-house in his name, to avoid the alien's duty.

CŌL'OR, *v. i.* To turn red; to have color come into the cheeks, from embarrassment, anger, &c.

CŌL'OR-A-BLE (kul'lur-a-bl), *a.* Designed to cover or conceal; specious; plausible; giving an appearance of right or justice.

CŌL'OR-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Speciousness; plausibleness.

CŌL'OR-A-BLY, *adv.* Speciously; plausibly; with a fair external appearance.—*Bacon.*

CŌL'OR-ATE, *a.* [L. *coloratus.*] Colored; dyed; or tinged with some color. [*Little used.*]

CŌL-OR-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *coloro.*] The art or practice of coloring, or the state of being colored.

CŌL'OR-A-TURE, *n.* In *music*, all manner of variations, trills, &c., intended to make a song agreeable.

CŌL'ORED (kul'lurd), *pp.* or *a.* 1. Having the external appearance changed; dyed; tinged; painted or stained. 2. Streaked; striped; having a diversity of hues. 3. Having a specious appearance.—*Colored people*, black people, Africans or their descendants, mixed or unmixed.

CŌL-OR-IF'IC, *a.* [*color*, and L. *facio.*] That has the quality of tinging; able to give color or tint to other bodies.

CŌL'OR-ING, *ppr.* 1. Dyeing; staining; tinging. 2. Giving a fair external appearance; palliating; excusing.

CŌL'OR-ING, *n.* 1. The act or art of giving a color; the state of being colored; color. 2. A specious appearance; fair artificial representation.—3. Among *painters*, the manner of applying colors, or the mixture of light and shade, formed by the various colors employed.

CŌL'OR-IST, *n.* One who colors; a painter who excels in giving the proper colors to his designs.

CŌL'OR-LESS, *a.* Destitute of color; not distinguished by any hue; transparent.

CO-LOS'SAL, } *a.* Like a colossus; very large; huge
CŌL-OS-SĒ'AN, } gigantic.

CŌL-OS-SĒ'UM, *n.* The name given to the largest amphitheatre in the world, that of Vespasian, at Rome. Also written *Coliseum.*

CO-LOS'SUS, *n.* [L.] A statue of a gigantic size. The most remarkable colossus of antiquity was one at Rhodes.

CO-LOS'SUS-WĪSE, *adv.* In the manner of a colossus.

CŌL'PŌRT-AGE, *n.* The system of distributing tracts, &c., by colporteurs.

CŌL'PŌRT-EUR, } (kol'pōrt-er), *n.* [Fr. *colporteur.*] *Liter*
CŌL'PŌRT-ER, } *ally*, a peddler; but recently applied to persons who travel for the purpose of selling and distributing tracts and religious books.

CŌL'STĀFF, *n.* A staff for carrying burdens by two persons on their shoulders. [*Local.*]

CŌLT, *n.* [Sax. *colt.*] 1. The young of the equine genus of animals, or horse kind.—In *America*, *colt* is equally applied to the male or female. The male is called a *horse-colt*, and the female is called a *filly.* 2. A young, foolish fellow; a person without experience or stability.

† CŌLT, *v. i.* To frisk, riot, or frolic, like a colt; to be licentious.—*Spenser.*

† CŌLT, *v. t.* To befool.—*Shak.*

CŌLT'S'-FOOT, *n.* A mucilaginous and bitter herbaceous plant, whose leaves were once much employed in medicine.

CŌLT'S'-TOOTH, *n.* 1. An imperfect or superfluous tooth in young horses. 2. A love of youthful pleasure; [*little used.*]

CŌLTER, *n.* [L. *culter.*] The fore iron of a plow, with a sharp edge, that cuts the earth or sod.

CŌLT'ISH, *a.* Like a colt; wanton; frisky; gay.

CŌL'U-BER, *n.* [L.] In *zoology*, a genus of serpents, distinguished by having the plates or scales on the under surface of the tail arranged in pairs.

CŌL'U-BRĪNE, *a.* [L. *colubrinus.*] Relating to the coluber, or to serpents; cunning; crafty. [*Little used.*]

CŌL'UM-BA-RY, *n.* [L. *columbarium.*] A dove-cot; a pigeon-house.

CO-LUM'BATE, *n.* A salt, or compound of columbic acid with a base.

CO-LUM'BI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the United States, or to America, discovered by Columbus.

CO-LUM'BIC, *a.* Pertaining to columbium.

COL-UM-BIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Producing or containing columbium.

CŌL'UM-BĪNE, *a.* Like or pertaining to a pigeon or dove; of a dove-color, or like the neck of a dove.

CŌL'UM-BĪNE, *n.* [L. *columbina.*] *Aquilegia*, a genus of plants, of several species.

CO-LUM'BITE, *n.* The ore of columbium.

CO-LUM'BI-UM, *n.* A metal first discovered in an ore or oxyd found at New London, in Connecticut.

CO-LUM'BO. *See* CALUMBA.

CŌL-U-MEL'LA, *n.* 1. In *botany*, the central column in a capsule, taking its rise from the receptacle, and having the seeds fixed to it all round; the axis of the fruit.—2. In *conchology*, the upright pillar in the center of most of the univalve shells.—*Humble.*

CŌL'UMN (kol'lum), *n.* [L. *columna, columen.*] 1. In *architecture*, a long, round body of wood or stone, used to support or adorn a building, composed of a base, a shaft, and a capital. 2. An erect or elevated structure, resembling a column in architecture. 3. Any body pressing perpendicularly on its base, and of the same diameter as its base; as, a *column* of water.—4. In the *military art*, a large body of troops drawn up in deep files, with a narrow front. So, also, a number of ships following each other in order.—5. Among *printers*, a division of a page; a perpendicular set of lines separated from another set by a line or blank space.—6. In *botany*, the stamen of a plant, when the filaments are united into a tube around the styles.

COLUMNAR, *a.* Formed in columns; having the form of columns; like the shaft of a column.

COL'UMNED (kol'umd), *a.* Having columns.

CO-LURE', *n.* [Gr. κολουρος.] In *astronomy* and *geography*, the colures are two great circles, supposed to intersect each other at right angles, in the poles of the world, one passing through the solstitial and the other through the equinoctial points of the ecliptic.

COL'ZA, *n.* A plant resembling cabbage, from which a valuable oil is extracted.

COM, in composition, as a prefix, Ir. *comh*, or *coimh*, W. *cym*, or *cyv*, L. *com*, or *cun*, denotes *with*, *to*, or *against*.

CŌ'MA, *n.* [Gr. κωμα.] Lethargy; dozing; a preternatural propensity to sleep.

CŌ'MA, *n.* [L.] 1. In *botany*, a species of *bracte*, terminating the stem of a plant in a tuft or bush.—2. In *astronomy*, a dense nebulous covering which surrounds the *nucleus* or body of a comet.

† CŌ'MART, *n.* A treaty; article; agreement.—*Shak.*

CŌ'MATE, *a.* [L. *comatus.*] Hairy; encompassed with a coma, or bushy appearance, like hair.

CŌ'MATE, *n.* A fellow-mate, or companion.—*Shak.*

CŌ'MA-TŌSE, } *a.* Preternaturally disposed to sleep; drow-
CŌ'MA-TOUS, } sy; dozing, without natural sleep; lethargic.

CŌMB (kōme), *n.* [Sax.] A valley between hills or mountains. [*Local.*]

CŌMB (kōme), *n.* [Sax. *camb.*] 1. An instrument with teeth, for separating, cleansing, and adjusting hair, wool, or flax. 2. The crest, caruncle, or red fleshy tuft growing on a cock's head. 3. The substance in which bees lodge their honey. 4. A dry measure of four bushels; properly, *coomb*.

CŌMB (kōme), *v. t.* To separate, disentangle, cleanse, and adjust with a comb.

CŌMB (kōme), *v. i.* In the *language of seamen*, to roll over, as the top of a wave, and break in foam.

CŌMB'-BIRD, *n.* A gallinaceous fowl of Africa.

CŌMB'-BRUSH, *n.* A brush to clean combs.

CŌMB'-MĀK-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make combs.

CŌMB'-MĀK-ING, *n.* The art or business of making combs.

* COM'BAT, *v. i.* [Fr. *combattre.*] 1. To struggle or contend with an opposing force. 2. To act in opposition. Followed by *with* before persons, and *for* before things.

* COM'BAT, *v. t.* 1. To oppose by force. 2. To contend against.—SYN. To fight; contend; contest; resist; oppose.

* COM'BAT, *n.* 1. A fighting; a struggling to resist, overthrow, or conquer; contest by force; engagement; battle. 2. A duel; a fighting between two men; *formerly*, a formal trial of a doubtful cause, or decision of a controversy between two persons, by swords or batoons.—SYN. A battle; engagement; conflict; contest; encounter; rencounter; fight; strife.

COM-BAT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be disputed, or opposed. [*Modern.*]

* COM'BAT-ANT, *a.* Contending; disposed to contend.

COM'BAT-ANT, *n.* 1. A person who combats; any person who fights with another, or in an army, or fleet. 2. A duelist; one who fights or contends in battle, for the decision of a private quarrel or difference; a champion. 3. A person who contends with another in argument or controversy.

* COM'BAT-ED, *pp.* Opposed; resisted.—*Locke.*

* COM'BAT-ER, *n.* One who fights or contends.

* COM'BAT-ING, *ppr.* Striving to resist; fighting; opposing by force or by argument.

COM-BAT'IVE, *a.* Disposed to combat.

COM-BAT'IVE-NESS, *n.* Among *phrenologists*, an organ which predisposes a person to fight; disposition to contend.

CŌMBED (kōmd), *pp.* or *a.* Separated, cleaned, or dressed with a comb.

CŌMB'ER, *n.* One who combs; one whose occupation is to comb wool, &c.

† COM'BER (kum'ber), *n.* Incumbrance.

COM'BER, *n.* A long, slender fish, with a red back, found in Cornwall, England.

COM-BĪN'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of combining.

COM-BĪN'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being combinable.

† COM'BI-NATE, *a.* Espoused; betrothed.—*Shak.*

COM-BI-NĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr. *combinaison.*] 1. Intimate union or association of two or more persons or things, to accomplish some object; as, a *combination* to resist oppression, a *combination* to put down the government. When the word stands by itself, it is commonly taken in a bad sense; as, *combinations* have been formed among the people. 2. An assemblage; union of particulars; as, a *combination* of circumstances. 3. Commixture; union of bodies or qualities in a mass or compound. 4. Chemical union; union by affinity.—5. In *mathematics*, the union of numbers or quantities in every possible manner; or the variation or alteration of any number of quantities, letters sounds, or the like, in all the different manners possible.—*Combination Room*, in the University of Cambridge, Eng land, a room into which the fellows withdraw after dinner, for wine, dessert, and conversation.—SYN. Alliance union; confederacy; coalition; conspiracy; cabal.

COM-BĪNE', *v. t.* [Fr. *combiner.*] 1. To unite or join two or more things; to link closely together. 2. To agree; to accord; to settle by compact; [*not usual.*] 3. To join words or ideas together; opposed to *analyze*. 4. To cause to unite; to bring into union or confederacy.

COM-BĪNE', *v. i.* 1. To unite, agree, or coalesce. 2. To unite in friendship or design; to league together. 3. To unite by affinity or natural attraction. 4. To confederate, to unite, as nations.

COM-BĪN'ED (kom-bīnd'), *pp.* or *a.* United closely; associated; leagued; confederated; chemically united.

COM-BĪN'ER, *n.* The person or thing that combines.

CŌMB'ING, *ppr.* Separating and adjusting hair, wool, &c

CŌMB'ING, *n.* Borrowed hair combed over a bald part of the head. [*Local.*]

COM-BĪN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uniting closely; joining in purpose; confederating; uniting by chemical affinity.

CŌMB'LESS (kōme'less), *a.* Without a comb or crest.

COM-BUST', *a.* [L. *combustus.*] When a planet is in conjunction with the sun, or apparently very near it, it is said to be *combust*, or in combustion. [*An old mathematical term, now disused.*]

COM-BUST'I-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *combustible.*] That will take fire and burn; capable of catching fire.

COM-BUST'I-BLE, *n.* A substance that will take fire and burn.

COM-BUST'I-BLE-NESS, } *n.* The quality or capability of
COM-BUST-I-BIL'I-TY, } taking fire and burning.

COM-BUS'TION (kom-bust'yun), *n.* [Low L. *combustio.*] 1. The operation of fire on inflammable substances. 2. A burning; the process or action of fire in consuming a body, attended with heat, or heat and flame. 3. Conflagration; a great fire. 4. Tumult; violent agitation, with hurry and noise; confusion; uproar.—*Milton.*

† COM-BUST'IVE, *a.* Disposed to take fire.—*Bp. Gauden.*

COME (kum), *v. i.*; pret. *came*, part. *come*. [Sax. *cuman.*] 1 To move toward; to advance nearer, from any distance; as, the wind *comes* from the west. 2. To draw nigh; to approach; to arrive; to be present; as, the men have *come*. 3. To advance and arrive at some state or condition; as, the ships *came* to action. 4. To happen or fall out; as, how *comes* that? 5. To advance or move into view; to appear; as, the color *comes* and goes. 6. To sprout, as plants; to spring. 7. To become. 8. To appear or be formed, as butter. 9. *Come*, in the imperative, is used to excite attention, or to invite to motion or joint action; *come*, let us go.

To come about, to happen; to fall out; to come to pass; to arrive.—*To come about*, to turn; to change; to come round.—*To come again*, to return.—*To come after*, to follow. Also, to come to obtain.—*To come at*, to reach; to arrive within reach of; to gain; to come so near as to be able to take or possess.—*To come away*, to depart from to leave; to issue from.—*To come back*, to return.—*To come by*, to pass near. Also, to obtain; gain; acquire *Dryden.*—*To come down*, to descend. Also, to be humbled or abased.—*To come for*, to come to get or obtain; to come after.—*To come forth*, to issue or proceed from. Also, to depart from; to leave. Also, to come abroad.—*To come from*, to depart from; to leave.—*To come in*, to enter; as into an inclosure; to comply; to yield; to arrive at a port, or place of rendezvous; to become fashionable; to be brought into use; to enter as an ingredient or part of a composition; to grow and produce; to come to maturity and yield.—*To come in for*, to arrive in time to take a share.—*To come into*, to join with; to bring help; to agree to; to comply with.—*To come near*, to approach.—*To come nigh* is used in like senses.—*To come no near*, in *seamanship*, is an order to the helmsman not to steer so close to the wind.—*To come of*, to issue from; to proceed from as a descendant.—*To come off*, to depart from; to remove from on.—*Bacon.* To escape; to get free.—*To come off from*, to leave; to quit. Also, to take place; as, the meeting *came off* at such a time.—*To come on*, to advance; to proceed; to fall on; to happen to.—*To come over*, to pass above or across, or from one side to another; to pass from one party, side, or army, to another; to change sides.—*To come out*, to depart or proceed from; to become public; to escape from concealment or privacy; to be discovered. Also, to appear after being clouded; as, the sun has *come out*.—*To come out of*, to issue forth, as from confinement, or a close place; to proceed or depart from.—*To come out with*, to give publicity to; to disclose.—*To come short*, to fail; not to accomplish.—*To come to*, to consent or yield; to amount to; to recover, as from a swoon.—*To come together*, to meet or assemble.—*To come to pass*, to be; to happen; to fall out; to be effected.—*To come up*,

to ascend; to rise; to spring; to come into use.—*To come up the capstern*, in *seamanship*, is to turn it the contrary way, so as to slacken the rope about it.—*To come up the tackle fall*, is to slacken it gently.—*To come up to*, to approach near; to amount to; to advance to; to rise to.—*To come up with*, to overtake.—*To come upon*, to fall on; to attack or invade.—*To come*, in futurity; to happen hereafter.—*Come, come*, the repetition of *come*, expresses haste, or exhortation to hasten. Sometimes it introduces a threat.

COME, *n.* A sprout.—*Mortimer.*

COME'-OFF, *n.* Means of escape; evasion; excuse.

CO-ME'DI-AN, *n.* 1. An actor or player in comedy; or a player in general, male or female. 2. A writer of comedy.

COM'E-DY, *n.* [L. *comœdia.*] A dramatic representation of the lighter passions and actions of mankind. The termination is happy, and the piece is designed, moreover, to promote mirth.—*Brande.*

COME'LI-LY (kum'le-ly), *adv.* In a suitable or decent manner.—*Sherwood.* [*Little used.*]

COME'LI-NESS (kum'le-nes), *n.* That which is becoming, fit, or suitable, in form or manner.

COME'LY (kum'ly), *a.* 1. *Properly*, becoming; suitable; whence, handsome; graceful. 2. Decent; suitable; proper; agreeable; becoming; suited to time, place, circumstances, or persons.

COME'LY (kum'ly), *adv.* Handsomely; gracefully.

COM'ER (kum'er), *n.* One who comes; one who approaches; one who has arrived, and is present.

COM-ES-SA'TION, *n.* [L. *comessatio.*] Feasting or reveling.

† CO-MES'TI-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] Eatable.—*Wotton.*

COM'ET, *n.* [L. *cometa.*] A body composed either wholly or in part of nebulous matter, revolving round the sun in a very eccentric orbit, and approaching very near, or receding very far from the sun, at its perihelion and its aphelion. A comet, when perfectly formed, consists of three parts, the nucleus, the envelope or coma, and the tail; but one or more of these three parts is frequently wanting.—*D. Olmsted.*

COM'ET, *n.* A game at cards.—*Southerne.*

COM-ET-A'RI-UM, *n.* An astronomical instrument intended to represent the revolution of a comet round the sun.

COM'ET-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to a comet.—*Cheyne.*

CO-MET'IC, *a.* Relating to a comet.

COM'ET-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a comet.—*Shak.*

COM-ET-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [*comet*, and Gr. γραφω.] A description or treatise of comets.

COM'FIT, } *n.* [D. *konfyt*; Fr. *confit, confiture.*] A dry
COM'FIT-URE, } sweet-meat; any kind of fruit or root preserved with sugar and dried.

COM'FIT, *v. t.* To preserve dry with sugar.

COM'FIT-MAK-ER, *n.* One who makes or prepares comfits.

COM'FORT (kum'furt), *v. t.* [Low L. *comforto.*] 1. To strengthen; especially, to strengthen the mind when depressed or enfeebled; to give new vigor to the spirits; to relieve from depression or trouble.—2. In *law*, to relieve, assist, or encourage, as the accessory to a crime after the fact.—SYN. To cheer; solace; console; revive; encourage; enliven; invigorate; inspirit; gladden; recreate; exhilarate; refresh; animate; confirm; strengthen.

COM'FORT, *n.* 1. Relief from pain; ease; rest or moderate pleasure after pain, cold, or distress, or uneasiness of body. 2. Relief from distress of mind; the ease and quiet which is experienced when pain, trouble, agitation, or affliction ceases; consolation. 3. Support; consolation under calamity, distress, or danger. 4. That which gives strength or support in distress, difficulty, danger, or infirmity.—5. In *law*, support; assistance; countenance; encouragement. 6. That which gives security from want, and furnishes moderate enjoyment.

COM'FORT-A-BLE (kum'furt-a-bl), *a.* 1. Being in a state of ease, or moderate enjoyment; as, a person after sickness or pain. [*This is the most common use of the word in the United States.*] 2. Admitting comfort; that may afford comfort. 3. Giving comfort; affording consolation; as, "be *comfortable* to my mother."—*Shak.*; [*obs.*] 4. Placing above want, and affording moderate enjoyment; as, a *comfortable* support for life.

COM'FORT-A-BLE, *n.* A warm coverlet for a bed, containing down or cotton quilted. [*America.*]

COM'FORT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of enjoying comfort.

COM'FORT-A-BLY, *adv.* 1. In a manner to give comfort or consolation. 2. With comfort, or cheerfulness; without despair.

COM'FORT-ED, *pp.* Strengthened; consoled; encouraged.

COM'FORT-ER, *n.* 1. One who administers comfort or consolation; one who strengthens and supports the mind in distress or danger. 2. The title of the Holy Spirit, whose office it is to comfort and support the Christian. 3. A long knit woolen tippet.

COM'FORT-FUL, *a.* Full of comfort.

COM'FORT-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Giving strength or spirits; giving ease; cheering; encouraging; consoling.

COM'FORT-LESS, *a.* Without comfort.—SYN. Forlorn desolate; inconsolable; wretched; miserable.

COM'FORT-LESS-LY, *adv.* Without comfort.

COM'FORT-LESS-NESS, *n.* State of being comfortless.

COM'FORT-RESS, *n.* A female that affords comfort.

COM'FREY } (kum'fry), *n.* A wild plant, the *symphytum*,
COM'FRY } whose root is used in medicine.

COM-IC, *a.* [L. *comicus.*] 1. Relating to comedy, as distinct from tragedy. 2. Raising mirth; fitted to excite merriment.

COM'IC-AL, *a.* 1. Relating to comedy; comic. 2. Exciting mirth.—SYN. Droll; diverting; sportive; ludicrous; laughable; ridiculous.

COM'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. In a manner befitting comedy. 2. In a comical manner; in a manner to raise mirth.

COM'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being comical; the power or quality of raising mirth.

COM'ING (kum'ing), *ppr.* 1. Drawing nearer, or nigh; approaching; moving toward; advancing. 2. *a.* Future; yet to come; as, in *coming* ages. 3. Forward; ready to come.—*Pope*; [*improper.*]

COM'ING, *n.* 1. The act of coming; approach. 2. The state of being come; arrival.

COM'ING-IN, *n.* 1. Entrance. 2. Beginning; commencement. 3. Income; revenue; [*not now used.*] 4. Compliance; submission; [*not in use.*]

CO-MIN'GLE. *See* COMMINGLE.

CO-MI'TI-A (ko-mish'e-a), *n. pl.* [L.] In *ancient Rome*, a term applied to the assemblies of the people.

CO-MI'TIAL (ko-mish'al), *a.* [L. *comitia.*] 1. Relating to the *comitia*, or popular assemblies of the Romans, for electing officers and passing laws. 2. Relating to an order of Presbyterian assemblies.

COM'I-TY, *n.* [L. *comitas.*] Mildness and suavity of manners; courtesy of intercourse between individuals or communities.—SYN. Civility; good breeding; courtesy.

COM'MA, *n.* [Gr. κομμα.] 1. In *writing* and *printing*, this point [,], denoting the shortest pause in reading.—2. In *music*, a name applied to the interval between the major and the minor tone; also to some other small intervals. 3. Distinction.

COM-MAND', *v. t.* [Fr. *commander*; *con*, or *com*, and L. *mando.*] 1. To issue an injunction; implying authority, and power to control, and to require obedience. 2. To exercise supreme authority over; as, to *command* an army. 3. To have in power; to be able to exercise power or authority over; as, the fort *commands* the harbor. 4. To overlook, or have in the power of the eye, without obstruction; as, the hill *commands* a prospect of the whole country. 5. To direct; to send. 6. To have or to exercise a controlling influence over; as, he *commands* the respect of all.—SYN. To bid; order; direct; charge; govern; overlook.

COM-MAND', *v. i.* To have or to exercise supreme authority; to possess the chief power; to govern.

COM-MAND', *n.* 1. The right or power of governing with chief or exclusive authority; supreme power. 2. The power of controlling; governing influence. 3. Cogent or absolute authority. 4. The act of commanding; the mandate uttered; order given. 5. The power of overlooking or surveying, without obstruction. 6. The power of governing or controlling by force, or of defending and protecting. 7. A body of troops, or any naval or military force, under the command of a particular officer. 8. An order or message; as, "Have you any *commands* for your friends when I see them?"—SYN. Control; sway; power; authority; mandate; order; injunction; charge; direction; behest.

COM-MAND'A-BLE, *a.* That may be commanded.

COM-MAN-DANT', *n.* [Fr.] A commander; a commanding officer of a place or of a body of forces.

COM-MAND'A-TO-RY, *a.* Having the force of a command.

COM-MAND'ED, *pp.* Ordered; directed; governed; controlled.

COM-MAND'ER, *n.* 1. A chief; one who has supreme authority; a leader; the chief officer of an army, or of any division of it.—2. In *the navy*, an officer between a lieutenant and captain. 3. One on whom was bestowed a commandry. 4. A heavy beetle or wooden mallet, used in paving, &c. 5. An instrument of surgery.

COM-MAND'ER-Y, } *n.* [Fr. *commanderie.*] A district con-
COM-MAND'RY, } taining estates with a revenue annexed, belonging to a military order, and governed by a knight.

COM-MAND'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Bidding; ordering; directing with authority; governing; bearing rule; exercising supreme authority; having in power; overlooking without obstruction. 2. *a.* Controlling by influence, authority, or dignity.—SYN. Authoritative; imperative; imperious.

COM-MAND'ING-LY, *adv.* In a commanding manner.

COM-MAND'MENT, *n.* 1. A command; a mandate; an or-

der or injunction given by authority; charge; precept.—2. *By way of eminence*, a precept of the decalogue, or moral law, written on tables of stone, at Mount Sinai. 3. Authority; coercive power.

COM-MAND'RESS, *n.* A woman invested with supreme authority.

COM'MARK, *n.* [Fr. *comarque.*] The frontier of a country.

COM-MA-TE'RI-AL, *a.* Consisting of the same matter with another thing.—*Bacon.*

COM-MA-TE-RI-AL'I-TY, *n.* Participation of the same matter.

COM-MATIC, *a.* Having short clauses or sentences; concise.

COM'MA-TISM, *n.* Briefness; conciseness in writing.—*Bp. Horsley.*

COM-MEASUR-A-BLE (kom-mezh'ur-a-bl), *a.* Having a common measure. But *commensurable* is generally used.

COMME IL FAUT (kom il fo). [Fr.] As it should be.

COM-MEM'O-RA-BLE, *a.* Memorable; worthy to be remembered, or noticed with honor. *See* MEMORABLE.

COM-MEM'O-RĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *commemoro.*] To call to remembrance by a solemn act; to celebrate with honor and solemnity.

COM-MEM'O-RĀ-TED, *pp.* Called to remembrance by some act of solemnity.

COM-MEM'O-RĀ-TING, *ppr.* Celebrating with honor by some solemn act.

COM-MEM-O-RĀ'TION, *n.* The act of calling to remembrance by some solemnity; the act of honoring the memory of some person or event by solemn celebration.—*Commemoration Day*, at the University of Oxford, England, is an annual solemnity in honor of the benefactors of the university, when orations are delivered, and prize compositions are read, in the theatre. It is the great day of festivity for the year.—*Huber.*

COM-MEM'O-RA-TIVE, *a.* Tending to preserve the remembrance of something.

COM-MEM'O-RA-TO-RY, *a.* Serving to preserve the memory of.

COM-MENCE' (kom-mens'), *v. i.* [Fr. *commencer.*] 1. To begin to take rise or origin; to have first existence. 2. To begin to be, as in a change of character. 3. To take a degree, or the first degree in a university or college.

COM-MENCE', *v. t.* 1. To begin; to enter upon; to perform the first act. 2. To begin; to originate; to bring.

COM-MENCED' (kom-menst'), *pp.* Begun; originated.

COM-MENCE'MENT, *n.* 1. Beginning; rise; origin; first existence. 2. The time when students in colleges *commence* bachelors; a day in which degrees are publicly conferred in the English and American colleges and universities.

COM-MENC'ING, *ppr.* Beginning; entering on; originating.

COM-MEND', *v. t.* [L. *commendo.*] 1. To represent as worthy of notice, regard, or kindness; to speak in favor of; to recommend. 2. To commit; to intrust or give in charge; as, I *commend* him to your care. 3. To praise; to mention with approbation. 4. To make acceptable or more acceptable. 5. To produce or present to favorable notice. 6. To send or bear to. *Dryden.*—SYN. To applaud; recommend; praise; extol; laud.

† COM-MEND', *n.* Commendation.—*Shak.*

* COM-MEND'A-BLE, *a.* [formerly accented improperly on the first syllable.] That may be commended or praised; worthy of approbation or praise; laudable.

* COM-MEND'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being commendable.

* COM-MEND'A-BLY, *adv.* Laudably; in a praise-worthy manner.

COM-MEND'AM, *n.* [L.] In *ecclesiastical law*, in England, a benefice or living *commended*, by the king or head of the Church, to the care of a clergyman, to hold till a proper pastor is provided.—*Blackstone.*

COM-MEND'A-TA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *commendataire.*] One who holds a living in *commendam.*

COM-MEND-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *commendatio.*] 1. The act of commending; praise; favorable representation in words; declaration of esteem. 2. Ground of esteem; approbation or praise; that which presents a person or thing to another in a favorable light, and renders worthy of regard, or acceptance; as, good-nature is the best *commendation* of a man. 3. Service; respects; message of love.

COM-MEND'A-TOR, *n.* He who holds a benefice in *commendam.*

COM-MEND'A-TO-RY, *a.* 1. Which serves to commend; presenting to favorable notice or reception; containing praise. 2. Holding a benefice in *commendam.*

COM-MEND'A-TO-RY, *n.* A commendation; eulogy.

COM-MEND'ED, *pp.* Praised; represented favorably; committed in charge.

COM-MEND'ER, *n.* One who commends or praises.

COM-MEND'ING, *ppr.* Praising; representing favorably; committing, or delivering in charge.

† COM-MENS'AL, *n.* [L. *con* and *mensa.*] One who eats at the same table.—*Chaucer.*

COM-MEN-SAL'I-TY, *n.* [Sp. *commensalia.*] Fellowship at table; the act or practice of eating at the same table.—*Brown.—Gillies.* [*Little used.*]

† COM-MEN-SĀ'TION, *n.* Eating at the same table.

COM-MEN-SU-RA-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* [Fr. *commensurabilité.*]
COM-MEN'SU-RA-BLE-NESS, } The capacity of being compared with another in measure, or of being measured by another, or of having a common measure.

COM-MEN'SU-RA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] That have a common measure; that may be measured by the same number or quantity.

COM-MEN'SU-RA-BLY, *adv.* In a commensurable manner

COM-MEN'SU-RATE, *a.* [It. *commensurare.*] 1. Having a common measure. 2. Equal; proportional; having equal measure or extent.

COM-MEN'SU-RĀTE, *v. t.* To reduce to a common measure.

COM-MEN'SU-RĀ-TED, *pp.* Reduced to a common measure.

COM-MEN'SU-RATE-LY, *adv.* 1. With the capacity of measuring or being measured by some other thing. 2. With equal measure or extent.

COM-MEN-SU-RĀ'TION, *n.* Proportion, or proportion in measure; a state of having a common measure.

COM-MEN'SU-RĀ-TING, *ppr.* Reducing to a common measure.

COM-MEN'SU-RATE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being commensurate.—*Foster.*

* COM'MENT, *v. i.* [L. *commentor.*] 1. To write notes on the works of an author, with a view to illustrate his meaning; to explain; to expound; to annotate. 2. To make remarks, observations, or criticisms; as, he *commented* very severely on this proceeding.

* COM'MENT, *v. t.* 1. To explain. 2. To feign; to devise; [*obs.*]

COM'MENT, *n.* A note intended to illustrate a writing or a difficult passage in an author; annotation; explanation; exposition. 2. That which explains or illustrates. 3. Remark; observation; criticism; stricture.

COM'MENT-A-RY, *n.* 1. A comment; exposition; explanation; illustration of difficult and obscure passages in an author. 2. A book of comments or annotations. 3. A historical narrative; a memoir of particular transactions; as, the *commentaries* of Cesar.

COM'MENT-A-RY, *v. t.* To write notes upon. [*Rare.*]

COM'MEN-TĀTE, *v. i.* To make comments; to annotate, to write notes upon.—*Pursuits of Lit.*

COM'MENT-Ā-TOR, *n.* One who comments; one who writes annotations; an expositor; an annotator.

COM-MENT-Ā'TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a commentator.

COM'MENT-ER, *n.* 1. One who writes comments; an annotator. 2. One who makes remarks.

COM'MENT-ING, *ppr.* Making notes or comments on something said or written.

COM-MEN-TI''TIOUS (-tish'us), *a.* [L. *commentitius.*] Invented; feigned; imaginary.

COM'MERCE, *n.* [Fr. *commerce.*] 1. In a *general sense*, an interchange or mutual change of goods, wares, productions, or property of any kind, between nations or individuals, either by barter, or by purchase and sale. 2. Intercourse between individuals; as, the *commerce* of the world. 3. Familiar intercourse between the sexes. 4. Reciprocal communications; as, the *commerce* of ideas.—SYN. Trade; traffic; dealing; intercourse; interchange, communion; communication.

COM-MERCE', *v. i.* 1. To traffic; to carry on trade. 2. To hold intercourse with.

† COM-MER'CER, *n.* One who traffics or holds intercourse with another.

COM-MER'CIAL (kom-mer'shal), *a.* 1. Pertaining to commerce or trade. 2. Carrying on commerce. 3. Proceeding from trade.

COM-MER'CIAL-LY, *adv.* In a commercial view.

COM-MER'CING, *ppr.* Holding intercourse with; "and looks *commercing* with the skies."—*Milton.*

COM'MERE (-mâre), *n.* [Fr. *mere.*] A common mother.

COM-MET'IC, *a.* Giving a gloss or beauty.

COM'MI-GRĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *commigro.*] To migrate together; to move in a body from one country or place to another for permanent residence. [*Little used.*]

COM-MI-GRĀ'TION, *n.* The moving of a body of people from one country or place to another with a view to permanent residence.

COM-MI-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *comminatio.*] 1. A threat or threatening; a denunciation of punishment or vengeance. 2. The recital of God's threatenings on stated days; an office in the liturgy of the Church of England.

COM-MIN'A-TO-RY, *a.* Threatening; denouncing punishment.

COM-MIN'GLE, *v. t.* To mix together; to mingle in one mass, or intimately; to blend.

COM-MIN'GLE, *v. i.* To mix or unite together, as different substances.—*Bacon.*

COM-MIN'GLED, *pp.* Mingled together.
COM-MIN"GLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Mingling together.
† COM-MIN'U-ATE, *v. t.* To grind.
COM-MIN'U-I-BLE, *a.* Reducible to powder.
COM'MI-NUTE, *v. t.* [L. *comminuo.*] To make small or fine; to reduce to minute particles, or to a fine powder; to pulverize; to triturate; to levigate.
COM'MI-NŪ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Reduced to fine particles; pulverized; triturated.
COM'MI-NŪ-TING, *ppr.* Reducing to fine particles; pulverizing; levigating.
COM-MI-NŪ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of reducing to a fine powder or to small particles; pulverization. 2. Attenuation.
COM-MIS'ER-A-BLE, *a.* Deserving of commiseration or pity; pitiable; that may excite sympathy or sorrow. [*Little used.*]
COM-MIS'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *commiseror.*] To feel sorrow, pain, or regret for another in distress; to be sorry for.—SYN. To pity; compassionate; feel for; lament; condole.
COM-MIS'ER-A-TED, *pp.* Pitied.
COM-MIS'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Pitying; compassionating; feeling sorrow for.
COM-MIS-ER-A'TION, *n.* A sympathetic suffering of pain or sorrow for the wants, afflictions, or distresses of another.—SYN. Pity; compassion; sympathy; fellow-feeling; tenderness; concern.
COM-MIS'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Compassionate.
COM-MIS'ER-A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* From compassion.
COM-MIS'ER-A-TOR, *n.* One who pities.
COM-MIS-SA'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a commissary. *Smollett* uses *commissorial*; but this is not authorized.
COM-MIS-SA'RI-AT, *n.* [Sp. *comisariato.*] The office or employment of a commissary; or the whole body of officers in the commissary's department.
COM'MIS-SA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *commissaire.*] 1. A commissioner; one to whom is *committed* some charge, duty, or office.—2. In *ecclesiastical law*, an officer of the bishop, who exercises spiritual jurisdiction in places of the diocese.—3. In a *military sense*, an officer who has the charge of furnishing provisions, clothing, &c., for an army. 4. An officer (commissary of musters) who musters the army, receives and inspects the muster-rolls, and keeps an account of the strength of the army.
COM'MIS-SA-RY-GEN'ER-AL, *n.* The head of the commissary department.
COM'MIS-SA-RY-SHIP, *n.* The office of a commissary.
COM-MIS'SION (kom-mish'un), *n.* [Fr. *commission.*] 1. The act of committing, doing, performing, or perpetrating. 2. The act of committing or sending to; the act of intrusting, as a charge or duty. 3. A writing from proper authority, given to a person as his warrant for exercising certain powers, or the performance of any duty. 4. The thing committed, or power and authority given. By a *metonymy*, a number of persons joined in an office or trust.—5. In *commerce*, the state of acting under authority in the purchase and sale of goods for another. 6. The allowance made to a factor or commission-merchant for transacting business.—7. To *put a ship into commission*, is to send it forth on public service after it has been laid up.—8. To *put the great seal into commission*, is to place it in the hands of commissioners during the period that intervenes between the going out of one lord keeper and the accession of another.—SYN. Charge; warrant; authority; mandate; office.
COM-MIS'SION, *v. t.* 1. To give a commission to. 2. To send with a mandate or authority.—[Note. *Commissionate*, in a like sense, has been used, but rarely.]—SYN. To appoint; depute; authorize; empower.
COM-MIS'SION-MER'CHANT, *n.* A merchant who transacts business as the agent of other men, in buying and selling.
COM-MIS'SION-AL, } *a.* Appointed by warrant. [*Little*
COM-MIS'SION-A-RY, } *used.*]
COM-MIS'SION-ED (kom-mish'und), *pp.* or *a.* Furnished with a commission; empowered; authorized.
COM-MIS'SION-ER, *n.* A person who has a commission or warrant from proper authority to perform some office, or execute some business.
COM-MIS'SION-ING, *ppr.* Giving a commission to; furnishing with a warrant; empowering; authorizing.
COM'MIS-SURE, *n.* [L. *commissura.*] 1. A joint, seam, or closure; the place where two bodies or parts of a body meet and unite; an interstice or cleft between particles or parts, as between plates or *lamellæ*.—2. In *architecture*, the joint between two stones, or application of the surface of one to that of another.—3. In *anatomy*, a suture of the cranium or skull; articulation; the corners of the lips. Also, certain parts in the ventricles of the brain, uniting the two hemispheres.
COM-MIT', *v. t.* [L. *committo.*] 1. To give in trust; to put into the hands or power of another; to intrust; with *to*. 2. To put into any place for preservation; to deposit. 3. To put or send to, for confinement. 4. To do; to effect or perpetrate. 5. To join or put together for a contest; to match; followed by *with*, a Latinism. 6. To expose or endanger by a preliminary step or decision which can not be recalled; as, to *commit* the honor of the sovereign.—*Junius.* 7. To engage; to pledge; or to pledge by implication; as, to *commit* the faith of the country.—*Marshall.* 8. To refer or intrust to a committee, or select number of persons, for their consideration and report: *a term of legislation.*—To *commit fully*, is to commit to prison *for trial*, in distinction from a temporary commitment while under examination.
† COM-MIT', *v. i.* To be guilty of incontinency.—*Shak.*
COM-MIT'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of committing; a sending to prison; a putting into prison; imprisonment. 2. An order for confining in prison. But more generally we use *mittimus*. 3. The act of referring or intrusting to a committee for consideration: *a term in legislation.* 4. The act of delivering in charge, or intrusting. 5. A doing, or perpetration, as of sin or a crime; commission. 6. The act of pledging or engaging; or the act of exposing or endangering.—*Hamilton.*
COM-MIT'TAL, *n.* 1. A pledge, actual or implied. 2. The act of committing, or state of being committed to custody.—*Lord Eldon.*
COM-MIT'TED, *pp.* Delivered in trust; given in charge; deposited; imprisoned; done; perpetrated; engaged; exposed; referred to a committee.—*Fully committed*, committed to prison for trial. *See* COMMIT.
COM-MIT'TEE, *n.* One or more persons, elected or appointed, to whom any matter or business is referred, either by a legislative body or either branch of it, or by a court, or by any corporation, or by any society, or collective body of men acting together.
COM-MIT'TEE-SHIP, *n.* The office and profit of committees.
COM-MIT'TER, *n.* One who commits; one who does or perpetrates.
COM-MIT'TI-BLE, *a.* That may be committed. [*Little used.*]
COM-MIT'TING, *ppr.* Giving in trust; depositing; imprisoning; perpetrating; engaging; referring to a committee; exposing.
COM-MIX', *v. t.* [L. *commisceo.*] To mix or mingle; to blend; to mix, as different substances.
COM-MIX', *v. i.* To mix; to mingle.—*Shak.*
COM-MIX'ED (kom-mixt'), *pp.* Mixed; blended.
COM-MIX'ING, *ppr.* Mixing; blending.
COM-MIX'TION (kom-mix'chun), *n.* Mixture; a blending of different ingredients in one mass or compound.
COM-MIXT'URE (kom-mixt'yur), *n.* 1. The act of mixing; the state of being mingled: the blending of ingredients in one mass or compound. 2. The mass formed by mingling different things; composition; compound.—3. In *Scots law*, a method of acquiring property by blending different substances belonging to different proprietors.
COM-MODE', *n.* [Fr.; L. *commodus.*] Literally, a convenient article. Hence, 1. A kind of head-dress formerly worn by ladies. 2. A chest of drawers, often with shelves above, and other conveniences.
COM-MO'DI-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *commode.*] Adapted to its use or purpose, or to afford ease and convenience.—SYN. Convenient; suitable; fit; proper; useful; comfortable.
COM-MO'DI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Conveniently; in a commodious manner; suitably; in a manner to afford ease, or to prevent uneasiness.
COM-MO'DI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Convenience; fitness; suitableness for its purpose.
COM-MOD'I-TY, *n.* [L. *commoditas.*] 1. *Primarily*, convenience; advantage. [*In this sense nearly obsolete.*] Hence, 2. That which affords convenience or advantage; particularly every article of commerce, including every thing movable that is bought and sold, goods, wares, merchandise, produce of land and manufactures.—*Staple commodities* are those which are the produce or manufacture of a country, and constitute the principal articles of exportation.
COM'MO-DORE, *n.* [It. *comandatore.*] 1. The officer who commands a squadron or detachment of ships. 2. A title given by courtesy to the senior captain when two or more ships of war are cruising in company. 3. The convoy or leading ship in a fleet of merchantmen, which carries a light in her top to conduct the other ships.
COM-MOD-U-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *con* and *modulatio.*] Measure; agreement. [*Little used.*]
† COM'MOIGNE, *n.* [Fr.] A monk of the same convent.
COM'MON, *a.* [L. *communis*; Fr. *commun.*] 1. Belonging equally to more than one, or to many indefinitely. 2. Belonging to the public; having no separate owner. 3. General; serving for the use of all; as, the book of *common* prayer. 4. Universal; belonging to all; as, our *common* country. 5. Public; general; frequent. 6. Usual; ordinary. 7. Of no rank or superior excellence; ordinary *Applied to men*, it signifies, not noble. 8. Prostitute; lewd. —9. In *grammar*, such verbs as signify both action and

passion, are called *common*; also, such nouns as are both masculine and feminine, as *parens*.—10. *Common divisor* or *measure*, in *mathematics*, a quantity which divides two or more quantities without leaving a remainder.

Common law, in *Great Britain* and the *United States*, the *unwritten* law, the law that receives its binding force from immemorial usage and universal reception, in distinction from the *written* or statute law.—*Common Pleas*, in *Great Britain*, one of the king's courts, now held in Westminster Hall. In *some of the American states*, a *court of common pleas* is an inferior court, whose jurisdiction is limited to a county, and it is sometimes called a *county court*.—*Common Prayer*, the liturgy of the Church of England, which all the clergy of the church are enjoined to use.—*Common time*, in *music*, a term applied to those varieties of time in which each measure is divided into two or four equal parts.—Syn. General; public; popular; national; universal; frequent; ordinary; customary; usual; familiar; habitual; vulgar; mean; trite; stale; threadbare; commonplace.

COM'MON, *n.* 1. A tract of ground, the use of which is not appropriated to an individual, but belongs to the public, or to a number.—In *law*, an open ground, or that soil the use of which belongs equally to the inhabitants of a town or of a lordship, or to a certain number of proprietors.—In *common*, a phrase applied to conjoint possession, as tenants in *common*.

COM'MON, *v. i.* 1. To have a joint right with others in common ground. 2. To board together; to eat at a table in common.

COM'MON, *adv.* Commonly.

COM'MON-CAR'RI-ER, *n.* One who undertakes for hire to transport goods from place to place, and who thus becomes responsible for their safe delivery, unless prevented by the act of God, of foreign enemies, or of the owner of the goods himself.—*Bouvier.*

COM'MON-COUN'CIL, *n.* The council of a city or corporate town, empowered to make by-laws for the government of the citizens.

COM'MON-COUN'CIL-MAN, *n.* A member of a common-council.

COM'MON-CRI'ER, *n.* A crier whose occupation is to give notice of lost things.

COM'MON-HALL, *n.* A hall or house in which citizens meet for business.

COM'MON-LAW. *See* COMMON.

COM'MON-LAW'YER, *n.* One versed in common law.

COM'MON-LOOK'ING, *a.* Having a common appearance.

COM'MON-PLEAS, *n. pl.* *See* COMMON.

COM'MON-SENSE, *n.* Sound, practical judgment; the instantaneous decision of unperverted reason.

COM'MON-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Held in common. 2. That may be pastured on common land.—*Burke.*

COM'MON-AGE, *n.* The right of pasturing on a common; the joint right of using any thing in common with others.

COM'MON-AL-TY, *n.* 1. The common people. In *Great Britain*, all classes and conditions of people who are below the rank of nobility. 2. The bulk of mankind.

COM'MON-ER, *n.* 1. One of the lower rank, or common people; one under the degree of nobility. 2. A member of the House of Commons. 3. One who has a joint right in common ground. 4. A student of the second rank in the University of Oxford, England (corresponding to the pensioner at Cambridge), who is not dependent on the foundation for support, but pays for his board or *commons*, together with all other charges. 5. A prostitute.—*Shak.* 6. A partaker.—*Fuller.*

COM-MO-NI"TION (-nish'un), *n.* [L. *commonitio.*] Advice; warning; instruction. [*Little used.*]

COM-MON'I-TIVE, *a.* Warning; monitory. [*Little used.*]

COM-MON'I-TO-RY, *a.* Calling to mind; admonishing.

COM'MON-LY, *adv.* Usually; generally; ordinarily; frequently; for the most part.

COM'MON-NESS, *n.* 1. Frequent occurrence; a state of being common or usual; frequency. 2. Equal participation by two or more. [*Little used.*]

COM'MON-PLACE, *a.* Common; trite; not new or striking.

COM'MON-PLACE, *n.* A memorandum; a common topic.

COM'MON-PLACE, *v. t.* To enter in a commonplace-book, or to reduce to general heads.

COM'MON-PLACE'-BOOK, *n.* A book in which things to be remembered are recorded.

COM'MON-PLACED (-plāst), *a.* Entered in a commonplace-book.

COM'MONS, *n. pl.* 1. The common people, who inherit or possess no honors or titles; the vulgar. *Dryden.*—2. In *England*, the lower house of parliament, consisting of the representatives of cities, boroughs, and counties. This body is called the *House of Commons*. 3. Common grounds; land possessed or used by two or more persons in common. 4. Food provided at a common table, as in colleges, where many persons eat at the same table or in the same hall.—*Doctors Commons*, in *London*, a college founded by Dr. Harvey, for the professors of the civil law, where the civilians *common* together.

† COM-MON'STRATE, *v. t.* To teach.—*Cockeram.*

COM'MON-TY, *n.* In *Scots law*, land belonging to two or more common proprietors; or a heath or muir, of which there has been a promiscuous possession by pasturage.

COM-MON-WEAL', } *n.* 1. An established form of gov-
COM'MON-WEALTH', } ernment or civil polity; or, *more generally*, a state; a body politic; *properly*, a free state. 2. The whole body of people in a state; the public. 3. The territory of a state; as, all the land within the limits of the *commonwealth*. *Massachusetts.*—4. The *commonwealth*, in *English history*, the form of government established on the death of Charles I., and which existed under Oliver Cromwell and his son.—Syn. State; realm; republic; community.

COM-MON-WEALTH'S'MAN, *n.* One who favored the English Commonwealth. *See* COMMONWEALTH, No. 4.

COM'MO-RANCE, } *n.* [L. *commorans.*] A dwelling or or-
COM'MO-RAN-CY, } dinary residence in a place; abode; habitation.

COM'MO-RANT, *a.* Dwelling; ordinarily residing; inhabiting.

† COM-MO-RA'TION, *n.* A staying or tarrying.—*Cockeram.*

COM-MO'RI-ENT, *a.* [L. *commoriens.*] Dying at the same time.—*Buck.*

COM'MOTH-ER (-muth'er), *n.* A god-mother. [*Little used.*]

COM-MO'TION, *n.* [L. *commotio.*] A state of excited and tumultuous action, either of the elements (as the *commotion* of the sea), or of passion and feeling in individuals or masses of men; as, men should debate without *commotion*.—Syn. Excitement; agitation; heat; perturbation; disturbance; tumult; disorder; violence.

COM-MO'TION-ER, *n* One who excites commotion. [*Little used.*]

COM-MOVE', *v. t.* [L. *commovco.*] To put in motion; to disturb; to agitate; to unsettle. [*A poetic word.*]—*Thomson.*

COM-MOV'ED, *pp.* Moved; agitated.

COM-MOV'ING, *ppr.* Agitating.

COM-MUN'AL, *a.* Pertaining to a commune.

COM-MUNE', *v. i.* [Fr. *communier.*] 1. To converse; to confer; to talk together familiarly; to impart sentiments mutually, in private or familiar discourse. 2. To have intercourse in contemplation or meditation; as, to *commune* with God. 3. To partake of the sacrament or Lord's Supper; to receive the communion; [*a common use of the word in America.*]

COM'MUNE, *n.* A small territorial district in France. In the country, a commune sometimes embraces a number of villages, while some of the large cities are divided into a number of communes.

COM-MU'NI-BUS AN'NIS. [L.] One year with another.

COM-MU'NI-BUS LO'CIS. [L.] One place with another on a medium.

COM-MU-NI-CA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being communicable; capability of being imparted from one to another

COM-MU'NI-CA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] 1. That may be communicated; capable of being imparted from one to another. 2 That may be recounted. 3. Communicative; ready to impart; [*not used.*]

COM-MU'NI-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being communicable.

COM-MU'NI-CA-BLY, *adv.* With communication.

COM-MU'NI-CANT, *n.* One who communes at the Lord's table; one who is entitled to partake of the sacrament at the celebration of the Lord's Supper.

COM-MU'NI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *communico.*] 1. To impart; to give to another, as a partaker; to confer for joint possession; to bestow, as that which the receiver is to hold, retain, use, or enjoy. 2. To impart reciprocally, or mutually; to have or enjoy a share of. 3. To impart, as knowledge; to reveal; to give, as information, either by words, signs, or signals. 4. To deliver; to give, as to *communicate* information.—Syn. To impart; bestow; confer reveal; disclose; make known.

COM-MU'NI-CATE, *v. i.* To partake of the Lord's Supper —*Taylor.* 2. To have a communication or passage from one to another; to have the means of passing from one to another; as, the canals *communicate* with each other. 3. To have intercourse; [*applied to persons.*] 4. To have, enjoy, or suffer reciprocally; to have a share with another

COM-MU'NI-CA-TED, *pp.* Imparted from one to another; bestowed; delivered.

COM-MU'NI-CA-TING, *ppr.* 1. Imparting; giving or bestowing; delivering. 2. Partaking of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. 3. Leading or conducting from place to place, as a passage; connected by a passage or channel. 4. Having intercourse by words, letters, or messages, corresponding

COM-MU-NI-CA'TION, *n.* 1. The act of imparting, conferring, or delivering from one to another. 2. Intercourse by words, letters, or messages; interchange of thoughts

or opinions, by conference or other means. 3. Intercourse; interchange of knowledge; correspondence; good understanding between men. 4. Connecting passage; means of passing from place to place. 5. That which is communicated or imparted.—6. In *rhetoric*, a trope by which a speaker or writer takes his hearer or speaker as a partner in his sentiments, and says *we*, instead of *I* or *you*.—Syn. Commerce, correspondence; conference.

COM-MŪ'NI-CĀ-TĪVE, *a.* 1. Inclined to communicate; ready to impart to others. 2. Disposed to impart or disclose, as knowledge, opinions, or facts; free to communicate; not reserved.

COM-MŪ'NI-CĀ-TĪVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being communicative; readiness to impart to others; freedom from reserve.

COM-MŪ'NI-CĀ-TOR, *n.* One who communicates.—*Dwight.*

COM-MŪ'NI-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Imparting knowledge.

COM-MŪN'ING, *ppr.* Conversing familiarly; having familiar intercourse.

COM-MŪN'ING, *n.* Familiar converse; private intercourse.—*E. T. Fitch.*

COM-MŪN'ION (kom-mūn'yon), *n.* [L. *communio*; Fr. *communion.*] 1. Mutual intercourse between two persons or more; interchange of transactions, or offices; a state of giving and receiving. 2. Mutual intercourse or union in religious worship, or in doctrine and discipline. 3. A body of Christians who have one common faith and discipline. 4. The celebration of the Lord's Supper; the participation of the blessed sacrament. 5. Union of professing Christians in a particular church; as, a member in full *communion.*—*Communion-service*, in the liturgy of the Episcopal Church, is the office for the administration of the holy sacrament.—Syn. Fellowship; converse; intercourse; unity; concord; agreement.

COM-MŪN'ION-IST, *n.* One of the same communion.—*Dury.*

COM'MU-NISM, *n.* [Fr. *commune.*] Community of property among all the citizens of a state; a new French word, nearly synonymous with *agrarianism* or *socialism.*

COM'MU-NIST, *n.* One who holds the principles of communionism.

COM-MŪ'NI-TY, *n.* [L. *communitas.*] 1. *Property*, common possession or enjoyment. 2. A society of people, having common rights and privileges, or common interests; or living under the same laws and regulations; as, a *community* of monks; a body politic. [In this sense the word should not be used *absolutely*, like society; as, "the interests of *community* require this;" but the interests of *the* community, &c.] 3. Society at large; the public or people in general. 4. Commonness; frequency.—*Shak.*, [*obs.*]

COM-MŪ-TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being capable of being exchanged, or put, one in the place of the other.

COM-MŪ'TA-BLE, *a.* [L. *commutabilis.*] That may be exchanged, or mutually changed; that may be given for another.—In *philology*, that may pass from one into another.

COM-MU-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *commutatio.*] 1. Change; alteration; a passing from one state to another. 2. Exchange; the act of giving one thing for another, barter.—3. In *law*, the change of a penalty or punishment from a greater to a less; as banishment instead of death.

COM-MŪ'TA-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *commutatif.*] Relative to exchange; interchangeable; mutually passing from one to another.

COM-MŪ'TA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By way of reciprocal exchange.

COM-MŪTE', *v. t.* [L. *commuto.*] 1. To exchange; to put one thing in the place of another; to give or receive one thing for another.—2. In *law*, to exchange one penalty or punishment for another of less severity.

COM-MŪTE', *v. i.* To atone; to compensate; to stand in the place of.

COM-MŪ'TED, *pp.* Exchanged.

COM-MŪ'TING, *ppr.* Exchanging.

COM-MŪ'TU-AL, *a.* Mutual; reciprocal. [*Used in poetry.*]

CŌ'MŌSE, *a.* [L. *comosus.*] In *botany*, ending in a tuft or kind of brush.

COM-PAC'T', *a.* [L. *compactus.*] 1. Closely and firmly united, as the particles of solid bodies.—A *compact* leaf, in *botany*, is one having the pulp of a close, firm texture. 2. Composed; consisting; as, "a wandering fire *compact* of unctuous vapor."—*Milton.* 3. Joined; held together; [*little used.*] 4. Not diffuse; not verbose.—Syn. Firm; close; solid; dense; brief; close; pithy; sententious.

COM'PACT, *n.* [L. *compactum.*] An agreement; a contract between parties; a word that may be applied, in a general sense, to any covenant or contract between individuals; but it is more generally applied to agreements between nations and states, as treaties and confederacies.

COM-PAC'T', *v. t.* 1. To thrust, drive, or press closely together; to join firmly; to consolidate; to make close; as the parts which compose a body. 2. To unite or connect firmly, as in a system. 3. To league with; as, "thou pernicious woman, *compact* with her that's gone."—*Shak.* 4. To compose or make out of; as, "*compact* of jars or contentions."—*Pope.* [In the last two examples, *compact* is used for *compacted.*]

COM-PAC'TED, *pp.* or *a.* Pressed close; firmly united, or connected. [*Compact* is often used for this word by the old writers.]

COM-PAC'TED-LY, *adv.* Closely; in a compact manner.

COM-PAC'TED-NESS, *n.* A state of being compact; firmness; closeness of parts; density, whence results hardness

COM PAC'TER, *n.* One who makes a compact.

† COM-PAC'TI-BLE, *a.* That may be joined.

COM-PAC'TING, *ppr.* Uniting closely; consolidating.

COM-PAC'TION, *n.* The act of making compact; or the state of being compact.

COM-PAC'TLY, *adv.* Closely; densely; with close union of parts.

COM-PAC'TNESS, *n.* Close union of parts.—Syn. Closeness; firmness; density.

COM-PAC'TURE, *n.* Close union or connection of parts; structure well connected; manner of joining.

COM-PĀ'GES, *n.* [L.] A system or structure of many parts united.

† COM-PAG'IN-ĀTE, *v. t.* To set together that which is broken.

COM-PAG-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *compago.*] Union of parts structure; connection; contexture. [*Little used.*]

† COM'PA-NA-BLE, *a.* Companionable.—*Chaucer.*

† COM'PA-NA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Sociableness.—*Sidney.*

† COM-PAN'I-A-BLE, *a.* Social.—*Bacon.*

† COM-PAN'I-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Sociableness.—*Hall.*

COM'PA-NIED (kum'pa-nid), *pp.* Associated with; attended.

COM-PAN'ION (kom-pan'yun), *n.* [Fr. *compagnon.*] 1. One who keeps company with another; one with whom a person frequently associates and converses. 2. One who accompanies another; as two persons meeting casually and traveling together are called *companions.* 3. One associated with another in any duty or employment; as, a *companion* in arms. 4. A term sometimes applied to a knight as distinguished from the knight commanders of the same order. 5. A sort of wooden porch placed over the entrance or stair-case of the cabin in merchant ships. Hence, the cabin stairs are called the *companion-way*, and the ladder by which officers ascend to and descend from the quarter deck is called the *companion-ladder.*—Syn Associate; comrade; mate; compeer; partner; ally, confederate; coadjutor; accomplice.

COM-PAN'ION-A-BLE, *a.* Fit for good fellowship; qualified to be agreeable in company; sociable; agreeable as a companion.

COM-PAN'ION-A-BLY, *adv.* In a companionable manner.

COM-PAN'ION-LESS, *a.* Having no companion.

COM-PAN'ION-SHIP, *n.* 1. Fellowship; association. 2. Company; train.

COM'PA-NY (kum'pa-ny), *n.* [It. *compagnia.*] 1. In *military affairs*, the soldiers united under the command of a captain; a subdivision of a regiment. 2. Any assemblage of persons; a collection of men, or other animals, *in a very indefinite sense.* 3. An assemblage of persons for entertainment or festivity; a party collected by invitation or otherwise. 4. Persons that associate with others for conversation or pleasure; society. 5. The state of being a companion; the act of accompanying; as, we enjoy the *company* of the good. 6. A number of persons united for the same purpose, or in a joint concern; as, a mercantile *company.* 7. The crew of a ship, including the officers; also, a fleet.—*To bear company*, to accompany; to attend; to go with.—*To keep company*, to accompany; to attend; also, to associate with frequently or habitually.—Syn. Assemblage; assembly; society; group; circle; crowd; troop; crew; gang; corporation; association.

COM'PA-NY, *v. t.* To accompany; to attend; to go with; to be companion to.

COM'PA-NY, *v. i.* 1. To associate with; to frequent the company of. 2. To be a gay companion; [*obs.*] 3. To have commerce with the other sex.

COM'PA-NY-ING, *ppr.* Associating with; attending.

COM'PA-RA-BLE, *a.* [L. *comparabilis.*] That may be compared; worthy of comparison; being of equal regard; that may be estimated as equal.

COM'PA-RA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree worthy to be compared, or of equal regard.

COM'PA-RĀTES, *n. pl.* In *logic*, the two things compared to one another.

COM-PA-RĀ'TION, *n.* Provision; a making provision.

COM-PAR'A-TIVE, *a.* [L. *comparativus.*] 1. Estimated by comparison; not positive or absolute. 2. Having the power of comparing different things.—3. In *grammar*, expressing more or less. The *comparative* degree of an adjective expresses a greater or less degree of a quantity, or quality, than the positive; as *brighter.*—*Comparative anatomy*, that branch of anatomy which treats of the anatomy of man and of other animals in one connected view, in order to *compare* them together, and arrive at general conclusions.

COM-PAR'A-TIVE, *n.* One who is equal, or pretends to be an equal.—*Shak.*

COM-PAR'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a state of comparison; by comparison; according to estimate made by comparison; not positively, absolutely, or in itself.

COM-PĀRE', *v. t.* [L. *comparo.*] 1. To set or bring things together in fact or in contemplation, and to examine the relations they bear to each other, with a view to ascertain their agreement or disagreement. 2. To liken; to represent as similar, for the purpose of illustration. 3. To examine the relations of things to each other, with a view to discover their relative proportions, quantities, or qualities.—4. In *grammar*, to form an adjective in the degrees of comparison; as *blackish, black, blacker, blackest.* 5. To get; to procure; to obtain; *as in Latin;* [*obs.*]

COM-PĀRE', *v. i.* 1. To hold comparison; to be like or equal. 2. To vie.—*Spenser;* [*obs.*]

COM-PĀRE', *n.* 1. The state of being compared; comparative estimate; comparison; possibility of entering into comparison. or being considered as equal. 2. Simile; similitude; illustration by comparison.

COM-PĀRED' (kom-pārd'), *pp.* Set together and examined with respect to likeness or unlikeness, agreement or disagreement; likened; represented as similar.

COM-PĀR'ER, *n.* One who compares or makes a comparison.

COM-PĀR'ING, *n.* Act of comparing.—*Baxter.*

COM-PĀR'ING, *ppr.* Examining the relations of things to each other; likening.

COM-PAR'I-SON, *n.* [It. *comparazione;* Fr. *comparaison.*] 1. The act of comparing. 2. The state of being compared. 3. Comparative estimate; proportion; as, this is a small evil in *comparison* with the other.—4. In *grammar*, the formation of an adjective in its several degrees of signification. 5. A simile, similitude, or illustration by similitude.—6. In *rhetoric*, a figure by which two things are considered with regard to some property or quality which is common to them both.

COM-PĀRT', *v. t.* [Fr. *compartir.*] To divide; to mark out a plan or design into its several parts, or subdivisions.—*Wotton.*

COM'PĀRT, *n.* A member.—*Scott.*

COM-PĀRT'ED, *pp.* Divided into parts or apartments.

COM-PĀRT'ING, *ppr.* Dividing or disposing into parts.

COM-PĀR-TI'TION, *n.* 1. The act of dividing into parts. 2. Division; part divided; a separate part.—*Wotton.*

COM-PĀRT'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *compartiment.*] 1. A division or separate part of a general design, as of a picture, or of a ground-plot. 2. A design composed of several different figures, disposed with symmetry, for ornament.

COM-PĀRT'NER, *n.* A sharer.—*Pearson.*

COM'PASS (kum'pas), *n.* [Fr. *compas.*] 1. Stretch; reach; extent; the limit or boundary of a space, and the space included. 2. A passing round; a circular course; a circuit; as, "my life has run its *compass*"—*Shak.;* they fetched a *compass* of seven days' journey. 3. Moderate bounds; limits of truth; moderation; due limits; as, to speak within *compass.* 4. The extent or limit of the voice or of sound. 5. An instrument, often called the *mariner's compass*, used for directing or ascertaining the course of ships at sea. It consists of a circular box. containing a paper card marked with the thirty-two points of direction, and fixed on a magnetic needle, that always points to the north, the variation excepted. 6. An instrument used in surveying land, constructed in the main like the mariner's compass, except that the card does not move round with the needle.

COM'PASS, *v. t.* 1. To stretch round; to extend so as to embrace the whole; to inclose, encircle, grasp, or seize. 2. To surround; to environ; to inclose on all sides. 3. To go or walk round. 4. To besiege; to beleaguer; to block up. 5. To obtain; to attain to; to procure; to bring within one's power; to accomplish; as, to *compass* one's designs. 6. To purpose; to intend; to imagine; to plot; to contrive; as we say, to go about to perform, but in mind only; as, to *compass* the king's death.—*Blackstone.*

COM'PASS-BOX, *n.* A box for a compass.—*Phillips.*

COM'PASS-NEE-DLE, *n.* The needle of a compass.

COM'PASS-SAW, *n.* A saw that cuts in a circular manner.

COM'PASS-A-BLE, *a.* That may be compassed.—*Burke.*

COM'PASSED (kum'past), *pp.* Embraced; surrounded; inclosed; obtained; imagined.

COM'PASS-ES, *n. pl.* An instrument for describing circles, measuring figures, &c., consisting of two pointed legs joined at top by a rivet, on which they move.

COM'PASS-ING, *ppr.* 1. Embracing; going round; inclosing; obtaining; accomplishing; imagining; intending.—2. In *ship-building*, incurvated; arched.

COM-PAS'SION (kom-pash'un), *n.* [It. *compassione.*] A suffering with another; a sensation of sorrow excited by the distress or misfortunes of another.—Syn. Pity; sympathy; commiseration; fellow-feeling.

COM-PAS'SION, *v. t.* To pity.—*Shak.*

COM-PAS'SION-A-BLE, *a.* Deserving of pity.—*Barrow.* [*Little used.*]

† COM-PAS'SION-ARY, *a.* Compassionate.—*Cotgrave.*

COM-PAS'SION-ATE, *a.* Having a temper or disposition to pity; inclined to show mercy; having a heart that is tender, and easily moved by the distresses, sufferings, wants, and infirmities of others.—Syn. Tender; merciful melting; soft; indulgent; kind.

COM-PAS'SION-ĀTE, *v. t.* To pity; to commiserate; to have compassion for.

COM-PAS'SION-Ā-TED, *pp.* Pitied.

COM-PAS'SION-ATE-LY, *adv.* With compassion; mercifully.—*Clarendon.*

COM-PAS'SION-ATE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being compassionate.

COM-PAS'SION-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Having pity on.

COM'PASS-LESS (kum'pass-less), *a.* Having no compass.—*Knowles.*

COM-PA-TERN'I-TY, *n.* The relation of a god-father to the person for whom he answers.

COM-PAT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Consistency; the quality or power of coexisting with something else; suitableness.

COM-PAT'I-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *compatible.*] That may exist with, not incongruous.—Syn. Consistent; suitable; agreeable; accordant; congruous.

COM-PAT'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Consistency; fitness; agreement; the same as *compatibility*, which is generally used.

COM-PAT'I-BLY, *adv.* Fitly; suitably; consistently.

COM-PĀ'TIENT, *a.* Suffering together. [*Little used.*]

* COM-PĀ'TRI-OT or COM-PAT'RI-OT, *n.* [It. *compatriotta.*] One of the same country, and having like interests and feelings.—*Burke.*

* COM-PĀ'TRI-OT or COM-PAT'RI-OT, *a.* Of the same country.

* COM-PĀ'TRI-OT-ISM or COM-PAT'RI-OT-ISM, *n.* Fellow patriotism.

COM-PEER', *n.* [L. *compar.*] An equal; a companion; an associate; a mate.

COM-PEER', *v. t.* To equal; to match; to be equal with.—*Shak.*

COM-PEER', *v. i.* [L. *compareo.*] To appear. [*Obs.*]

COM-PEL', *v. t.* [L. *compello.*] 1. To drive or urge with force, or irresistibly. 2. To take by force or violence; as, "they *compel* from each of us a sixth part of his substance."—*Shak.;* [*little used.*] 3. To drive together; to gather; to unite in a crowd or company: a Latinism, *compellere gregem.* 4. To seize; to overpower; to hold, [*unusual.*] 5. To call forth; [*obs.*]—Syn. To force; constrain; oblige; necessitate.

COM-PEL'LA-BLE, *a.* That may be driven, forced, or constrained.

COM-PEL'LA-BLY, *adv.* By compulsion.

COM-PEL-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *compellatio.*] A ceremonious appellation, as sire, &c.

† COM-PEL'LA-TO-RY, *a.* Compulsatory.—*Cavendish.*

COM-PEL'LED (kom-peld'), *pp.* Forced; constrained; obliged.

COM-PEL'LER, *n.* One who compels or constrains.

COM-PEL'LING, *ppr.* Driving by force; constraining; obliging.

COM'PEND, } *n.* [L. *compendium.*] An abridgment;
COM-PEND'I-UM, } a summary; an epitome; a brief compilation or composition.

COM-PEND-I-Ā'RI-OUS, *a.* Short; contracted. [*Rare.*]

† COM-PEND'I-ĀTE, *v. t.* To sum or collect together.

† COM-PEND-I-OS'I-TY, *n.* Shortness.

COM-PEND'I-OUS, *a.* 1. Containing the substance or general principles of a subject or work in a narrow compass; as, a *compendious* system of chemistry. 2. Direct; not circuitous; as, a *compendious* mode of gaining knowledge —Syn. Short; summary; abridged; comprehensive; succinct; brief; concise.

COM-PEND'I-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a short or brief manner; summarily; in brief; in epitome.

COM-PEND'I-OUS-NESS, *n.* Shortness; brevity; comprehension in a narrow compass.

COM-PENS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be compensated. [*Rare.*]

* COM-PEN'SĀTE or COM'PEN-SĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *compenso.*] 1. To give equal value to; to recompense; to give an equivalent. 2. To be equivalent in value or effect to; to counterbalance; to make amends for.—Syn. To recompense; remunerate; reward; requite.

* COM-PEN'SĀTE or COM'PEN-SĀTE, *v. i.* To make amends; to supply an equivalent.—This word is generally accented on the second syllable, most unfortunately, as any ear will determine by the feebleness of the last syllables in the participles, *com-pen'sa-ted, com-pen'sa-ting.*

* COM-PEN'SĀ-TED or COM'PEN-SĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Recompensed; supplied with an equivalent in amount or effect; rewarded.

* COM-PEN'SĀ-TING or COM'PEN-SĀ-TING, *ppr.* Giving an equivalent; recompensing; remunerating; making good a deficiency.

COM-PEN-SĀ'TION, *n.* 1. That which is given or received as an equivalent for services, debt, want, loss, or suffering. 2. That which supplies the place of something, or makes good a deficiency. *Paley.*—3. In *law*, a set-off; the payment of a debt by a credit of equal amount.—SYN. Recompense; reward; remuneration; requital; amends; satisfaction.

COM-PEN'SA-TĪVE, *a.* Making amends or compensation.

COM-PEN'SA-TO-RY, *a.* Serving for compensation; making amends.

† COM-PENSE', *v. t.* To recompense.

† COM-PE-REN'DI-NĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *comperendino.*] To delay.

† COM-PE-REN-DI-NĀ'TION, *n.* Delay; dilatoriness.

COM-PĒTE', *v. i.* [L. *competo.*] 1. To seek, or strive for the same thing as another; to carry on competition or rivalry. 2. To strive or claim to be equal.—*Milner.*

COM'PE-TENCE, } *n.* [L. *competens.*] 1. Sufficiency; such
COM'PE-TEN-CY, } a quantity as is sufficient; property or means of subsistence sufficient to furnish the necessaries and conveniences of life, without superfluity. 2. Sufficiency, applied to other things than property; as, a *competency* of talent. 3. Legal capacity or qualifications; fitness; as, the *competency* of a witness. 4. Right or authority; legal power or capacity to take cognizance of a cause, as of a judge. 5. Fitness; adequacy; suitableness; legal sufficiency; as, the *competency* of evidence.

COM'PE-TENT, *a.* 1. Suitable; fit; convenient; hence, sufficient, that is, fit for the purpose; adequate. 2. Qualified; fit; having legal capacity or power. 3. Incident; belonging; having adequate power or right; as, it is not *competent* for the plaintiff to allege fraud in this case; [*legal usage.*]

COM'PE-TENT-LY, *adv.* Sufficiently; adequately; suitably; reasonably.

† COM-PET'I-BLE. *See* COMPATIBLE.

† COM-PET'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Suitableness; fitness.

COM-PĒT'ING, *ppr.* Striving in rivalry.

COM-PE-TĪ'TION, *n.* [Low L. *competitio.*] 1. The act of seeking, or endeavoring to gain, what another is endeavoring to gain at the same time; mutual strife for the same object; also, strife for superiority. 2. A state of rivalship; a state of having equal claims. 3. Double claim; claim of more than one to the same thing.—SYN. Rivalry; rivalship; contest; struggle; contention; emulation; opposition; jealousy.

COM-PET'I-TOR, *n.* 1. One who seeks and endeavors to obtain what another seeks; or one who claims what another claims; a rival. 2. An opponent.

COM-PET'I-TO-RY, *a.* Rivaling; acting in competition.—*Dangers of the Country.*

COM-PET'I-TRESS, } *n.* A female competitor.
COM-PET'I-TRIX, }

COM-PI-LĀ'TION, *n.* 1. A collection of certain parts of a book or books into a separate book or pamphlet. 2. A collection or assemblage of other substances; or the act of collecting and forming an aggregate.

† COM-PI-LĀ'TOR, *n.* A collector.

COM-PĪLE', *v. t.* [L. *compilo.*] 1. To collect parts or passages of books or writings into a book or pamphlet; to select and put together parts of an author, or to collect parts of different authors; or to collect and arrange separate papers, laws, or customs in a book, code, or system. 2. To write; to compose. 3. To contain; to comprise; [*not used.*] 4. To make up; to compose; [*not used.*] 5. To put together; to build; [*not used.*]

COM-PĪL'ED (kom-pīld'), *pp.* Collected from authors; selected and put together.

COM-PĪLE'MENT, *n.* The act of piling together or heaping; coacervation. [*Little used.*]

COM-PĪL'ER, *n.* A collector of parts of authors, or of separate papers or accounts; one who forms a book or composition from various authors or separate papers.

COM-PĪL'ING, *ppr.* Collecting and arranging parts of books, or separate papers, in a body or composition.

COM-PLĀ'CENCE, } *n.* [L. *complacens.*] 1. A state of being
COM-PLĀ'CEN-CY, } pleased or gratified. 2. The cause of pleasure or joy; as, "Oh thou, my sole *complacence!*" —*Milton.* 3. Complaisance; civility; softness of manners; deportment and address that afford pleasure.—In the latter sense, *complaisance*, from the French, is now used. [*See* COMPLAISANCE.]—SYN. Pleasure; gratification; satisfaction.

COM PLĀ'CENT, *a.* Civil; complaisant.—*Burke.*

COM-PLA-CEN'TIAL, *a.* Marked by complacence; accommodating.—*Ch. Relig. Appeal.*

COM-PLA-CEN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* In a complacential or accommodating manner.

COM-PLĀ'CENT-LY, *adv.* Softly; in a complacent manner.

COM-PLĀIN', *v. i.* [Fr. *complaindre.*] 1. To utter expressions of grief. 2. To utter expressions of censure or resentment; to find fault. 3. To utter expressions of uneasiness or pain. 4. To charge; to accuse of an offense; to present an accusation against a person to a proper officer. 5. To represent injuries, particularly in a writ of *audita querela.*—SYN. To lament bewail; repine; murmur; regret; grieve; mourn.

COM-PLĀIN', *v. t.* To lament; to bewail.

† COM-PLĀIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be complained of.

COM-PLĀIN'ANT, *n.* [Fr. *complaignant.*] 1. A prosecutor; one who prosecutes by complaint, or commences a legal process against an offender. 2. The plaintiff in a writ of *audita querela.*

COM-PLĀIN'ER, *n.* One who complains or expresses grief; one who laments; one who finds fault; a murmurer.

† COM-PLĀIN'FUL, *a.* Full of complaint.

COM-PLĀIN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Expressing grief, sorrow, or censure; finding fault; accusing of an offense.—SYN. Murmuring; lamenting; querulous; querimonious.

COM-PLĀIN'ING, *n.* The expression of regret, sorrow, or injury.

COM-PLĀINT', *n.* [Fr. *complainte.*] 1. Expression of grief, regret, pain, censure, or resentment; lamentation; murmuring; a finding fault. 2. The cause or subject of complaint, or murmuring. 3. The cause of complaint, or of pain and uneasiness in the body; a malady; usually applied to disorders not violent. 4. Accusation; a charge against an offender. 5. Representation of injuries, in a *general sense;* and, *appropriately*, in a writ of *audita querela.* —In *law*, a *complaint* comes from an individual; an *information* from the prosecuting officer; an *indictment* from the grand jury.—SYN. Lamentation; murmuring sorrow; grief; disease; illness.

COM'PLAI-SANCE (kom'pla-zance), *n.* [Fr. *complaisance.*] 1. A pleasing deportment; that manner of address and behavior in social intercourse which gives pleasure; civility; obliging condescension; kind and affable reception and treatment of guests; exterior acts of civility. 2. Condescension; obliging compliance with the wishes or humors of others. 3. Desire of pleasing; disposition to oblige.—SYN. Civility; courtesy; urbanity; suavity; affability; good-breeding.

COM'PLAI-SANT (kom'pla-zant), *a.* 1. Attentive and pleasing in manners; desirous to please.—SYN. Courteous, affable; civil; obliging; polite; well-bred.

COM'PLAI-SANT-LY (kom'pla-zant-ly), *adv.* In a pleasing manner; with civility; with an obliging, affable address or deportment.

COM'PLAI-SANT-NESS, *n.* Civility; complaisance. [*Little used.*]

COM'PLA-NĀTE, *a.* Flat, or laminate; having thin plates.

COM'PLA-NĀTE, } *v. t.* [L. *complano.*] To make level; to
COM-PLĀNE', } reduce to an even surface.

COM'PLA-NĀ-TED, }
COM-PLĀNED', } *pp.* Planed to an even surface.

COM'PLA-NĀ-TING, }
COM-PLĀN'ING, } *ppr.* Reducing to a level surface

COM-PLĒAT'. *See* COMPLETE.

COM'PLE-MENT, *n.* [L. *complementum.*] 1. A filling out, completion; whence, perfection; as, "a prayer for the *complement* and execution of justice;" [*obs.*] 2. Full quantity or number; the quantity or number limited; as, a ship has its full *complement* of men, stores, &c. 3. That which is added, not as necessary, but as ornamental; something adventitious to the main thing; ceremony. [*See* COMPLIMENT.]—4. In *trigonometry*, the *complement of an arc*, or *angle*, is the difference between the arc or angle and ninety degrees.—5. In *geometry*, the *complements of a parallelogram* are the two spaces which, with the parallelograms about the diagonal, make up or *complete* the whole parallelogram.—6. *Arithmetical complement of a number* is the difference between the number and 10, 100, 1000, &c.; used chiefly in working propositions by logarithms.—7. In *fortification*, the *complement of the curtain* is that part in the interior side which makes the demigorge.

COM-PLE-MENT'AL, *a.* Filling; supplying a deficiency; completing.

† COM-PLE-MENT'A-RY, *n.* One skilled in compliments.

COM-PLĒTE', *a.* [L. *completus.*] 1. Having no deficiency. 2. Brought to an end or conclusion; as, the edifice is *complete.*—3. In *botany*, a *complete* flower is one furnished with a calyx and corolla; or having all the parts of a flower.—SYN. Full; entire; utter; total; absolute; perfect; thorough; plenary; finished; faultless.

COM-PLĒTE', *v. t.* 1. To finish; to end; to perfect. 2. To fill; to accomplish; as, "to *complete* the nation's hopes."—*Pope.* 3. To fulfill; to accomplish; to perform.—SYN. To perform; execute; terminate; conclude; finish; end, fill up; achieve; realize; effect; consummate; accomplish; effectuate; fulfill; bring to pass.

COM-PLĒT'ED, *pp.* Finished; ended; perfected; fulfilled, accomplished.

COM-PLĒTE'LY, *adv.* Fully; perfectly; entirely.

COM-PLĒTE'MENT, *n.* The act of completing; a finishing

COM-PLĒTE'NESS, *n.* The state of being complete; perfection.

COM-PLĒT'ING, *ppr.* Finishing; perfecting; accomplishing.

COM-PLE'TION, *n.* 1. Fulfillment; accomplishment 2. Act of completing; state of being complete; utmost extent; perfect state.
COM-PLE'TIVE, *a.* Filling; making complete.—*Harris.*
COM-PLE'TO-RY. *a.* Fulfilling; accomplishing.
COM-PLE'TO-RY, *n.* The evening service; the compline of the Roman Catholic Church.
COM'PLEX, } *a.* [L. *complexus.*] 1. Composed
COM-PLEX'ED (-ext), } of two or more parts or things; composite; not simple; including two or more particulars connected. 2. Involved; difficult; complicated; intricate.
COM'PLEX, *n.* Assemblage; collection; complication. [*Little used.*]
COM-PLEX'ED-NESS, *n.* Complication; involution of parts in one integral; compound state.
COM-PLEX'ION (kom-plex'yun), *n.* 1. A complex state; condition; as, "to this *complexion* we must come at last." —*Shak.*; [*little used.*] 2. The color of the skin, particularly of the face; the color of the external parts of a body or thing. 3. The temperament, habitude, or natural disposition of the body; the peculiar cast of the constitution, which gives it a particular physical character; as, men of this *complexion* are apt to despond; [*a medical sense.*]
COM-PLEX'ION-AL, *a.* Depending on or pertaining to complexion.
COM-PLEX'ION-AL-LY, *adv.* By complexion.—*Brown.*
COM-PLEX'ION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to the complexion, or to the care of it.
COM-PLEX'IONED (kom-plex'yund), *a.* Having a certain temperament or state.
COM-PLEX'I-TY, *n.* The state of being complex; complexness; intricacy.
COM'PLEX-LY, *adv.* In a complex manner; not simply.
COM'PLEX-NESS, *n.* The state of being complex or involved.
COM-PLEX'URE (kom-plex'yur), *n.* The involution or complication of one thing with others.
COM-PLI'A-BLE, *a.* That can bend or yield.
COM-PLI'ANCE, *n.* 1. The act of complying, or yielding to proposals, demands, obligations, wishes, &c.; followed by *with.* 2. A disposition to comply; as, he was all *compliance.*—SYN. Concession; submission; consent; obedience; performance; execution.
COM-PLI'ANT, *a.* 1. Yielding; bending; as, *compliant* boughs.—*Milton.* 2. Yielding to request or desire; civil; obliging; complaisant.
COM-PLI'ANT-LY, *adv.* In a yielding manner.
COM'PLI-CA-CY, *n.* A state of being complex or intricate.
COM'PLI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *complico.*] 1. *Literally,* to interweave; to fold and twist together. Hence, to make complex; to involve; to entangle; to unite or connect mutually or intimately, as different things or parts. 2. To make intricate; followed by *with.*
COM'PLI-CATE, *a.* 1. Complex; composed of two or more parts united.—2. In *botany,* folded together, as the valves of the glume or chaff in some grasses.
COM'PLI-CA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Interwoven; entangled; involved; intricate; composed of two or more things or parts united.
COM'PLI-CATE-LY, *adv.* In a complex manner.
COM'PLI-CATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being complicated; involution; intricacy; perplexity.
COM'PLI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Interweaving; infolding; uniting.
COM-PLI-CA'TION, *n.* 1. The act of interweaving, or involving two or more things or parts; the state of being interwoven, involved, or intimately blended. 2. The integral consisting of many things involved or interwoven, or mutually united.
COM'PLI-CA-TIVE, *a.* Tending or adapted to involve.
COM'PLICE, *n.* [It. *complice.*] One who is united with another in the commission of a crime, or in an ill design; an associate or confederate in some unlawful act or design; an accomplice. The latter is now used. *See* ACCOMPLICE.
COM-PLIC'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *complicité.*] The state or condition of being a complice or accomplice. [*Little used.*]
COM-PLI'ED (kom-plide'), *pret.* of *comply.*
COM-PLI'ER, *n.* One who complies, yields, or obeys; a person of ready compliance; a man of an easy, yielding temper.
COM'PLI-MENT, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; It. *complimento.*] 1. An expression of civility, respect, or regard. 2. A present or favor bestowed.
COM'PLI-MENT, *v. t.* 1. To address with expressions of approbation, esteem, or respect. 2. To congratulate; as, to *compliment* a prince on the birth of a son. 3. To bestow a present; to manifest kindness or regard for, by a present or other favor; as, he *complimented* us with tickets for the exhibition.—SYN. To praise; flatter; adulate.
COM'PLI-MENT, *v. i.* To pass compliments; to use ceremony or ceremonious language.
COM-PLI-MENT'AL, *a.* Expressive of civility or respect; implying compliments.
COM-PLI-MENT'AL-LY, *adv.* In the nature of a compliment; by way of civility or ceremony.
COM-PLI-MENT'A-RY, *a.* Expressing civility, regard, or praise.—SYN. Complimental; gratulatory; congratulatory; flattering.
COM'PLI-MENT-ED, *pp.* Praised.
COM'PLI-MENT-ER, *n.* One who compliments; one given to compliments; a flatterer.
COM'PLI-MENT-ING, *ppr.* Praising; bestowing on as a present.
COM'PLINE, } *n.* [Fr. *complie.*] The last division of the
COM'PLIN, } Roman Catholic breviary; the last prayer at night, to be recited after sunset.
COM'PLISH, for *accomplish,* is not now used.
† COM-PLORE', *v. i.* [L. *comploro.*] To lament together.
* COM'PLOT, *n.* [Fr., of *con,* or *com,* and *plot.*] A plotting together; a joint plot; a plot; a confederacy in some evil design; a conspiracy.
COM-PLOT', *v. t.* To plot together; to conspire; to form a plot; to join in a secret design, generally criminal.
COM-PLOT'MENT, *n.* A plotting together; conspiracy.
COM-PLOT'TED, *pp.* Plotted together; contrived.
COM-PLOT'TER, *n.* One joined in a plot; a conspirator
COM-PLOT'TING, *ppr.* Plotting together; conspiring; contriving an evil design or crime.
COM-PLOT'TING-LY, *adv.* By complotting.
COM-PLU-TEN'SIAN, *a.* The *Complutensian* copy of the Bible is that of Complutum, or Alcala de Henares, first published in 1575, by Cardinal Ximenes, in Spain.
COM-PLY', *v. i.*; pret. *complied.* [It. *compiacere.*] 1. *To comply with,* to fulfill; to perfect or carry into effect; to complete; to perform or execute. 2. To yield to; to be obsequious; to accord; to suit.
COM-PLY'ING *with, ppr.* Fulfilling; performing; yielding to.
† COM-PON'DER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *compondero.*] To weigh together.
† COM-PONE', *v. t.* To compose; to settle. *See* COMPOSE.
COM-PONE', } *n.* In *heraldry,* a bordure *compone* is that
COM-PONED', } formed or composed of a row of angular parts or checkers of two colors.
COM-PO'NENT or COM'PO-NENT, *a.* [L. *componens.*] *Literally,* setting or placing together; hence, composing; constituting; forming a compound.
COM-PO'NENT or COM'PO-NENT, *n.* A constituent part. —*Digby.*
COM-PORT', *v. i.* [It. *comportare*; Fr. *comporter.*] *To comport with, literally,* to bear to or with; to carry together Hence, to agree with; to suit; to accord.
COM-PORT', *v. t.* 1. *With the reciprocal pronoun,* to behave, to conduct.—*Burke*; [*little used.*] 2. To bear; to endure; [*not used.*]
* COM'PORT, *n.* Behavior; conduct; manner of acting. [*Rarely used.*]
COM-PORT'A-BLE, *a.* Suitable; consistent.
† COM-PORT'ANCE, *n.* Behavior; deportment.
† COM-PORT-A'TION, *n.* An assemblage.
COM-PORT'ED, *pp.* Behaved; suited.
COM-PORT'ING, *ppr.* Behaving; suiting.
† COM-PORT'MENT, *n.* Behavior; demeanor; manner of acting.—*Addison.*
COM'POS MEN'TIS. [L. *con* and *pos.*] Possessed of mind; in a sound state of mind.
COM-POSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *composer.*] 1. To form a compound, or one entire body or thing, by uniting two or more things, parts, or individuals. 2. To invent and put together words and sentences; to make, as a discourse or writing; to write, as an author. 3. To constitute, or form, as parts of a whole; as, syllables *compose* words. 4. To calm; to quiet; to appease; to tranquilize; that is, to set or lay. 5. To settle; to adjust; as, to *compose* difficulties. 6. To place in proper form, or in a quiet state; as, to *compose* one's limbs. 7. To settle into a quiet state; as, the sea *composed* itself after the storm. 8. To dispose; to put in a proper state for any purpose; [*obs.*]—9. In *printing,* to set types or characters in a composing-stick, from a copy, arranging the letters in the proper order.—10. In *music,* to form a tune or piece of music with notes, arranging them on the stave in such a manner as, when sung, to produce harmony.
COM-POSED' (kom-pōzd'), *pp.* 1. Set together, or in due order; formed; constituted; calmed; quieted; settled; adjusted. 2. *a.* Calm; sedate; quiet; tranquil; free from agitation.
COM-POS'ED-LY, *adv.* Calmly; seriously; sedately.
COM-POS'ED-NESS, *n.* A state of being composed; calmness; sedateness; tranquillity.
COM-POS'ER, *n.* 1. One who composes; one who writes an original work, as distinguished from a compiler; an author; also, one who forms tunes, whether he adapts them to particular words or not. 2. One who quiets or calms, one who adjusts a difference.
COM-POS'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Placing together; forming; con

stituting; writing an original work; quieting; settling; adjusting; setting types.

€OM-PŌS'ING-STICK, *n.* Among *printers*, an instrument on which types are set from the cases, adjusted to the length of the lines.

€OM-POS'ITE, *a.* 1. Made up of parts; as, a *composite* language.—2. In *architecture*, the *composite* order is the last of the five orders of columns; so called because its capital is *composed* of the Ionic order grafted upon the Corinthian. It has the same general character with the Corinthian, slightly modified.—*Composite number*, one which can be measured exactly by a number exceeding unity, as 6 by 2 or 3.

€OM-PO-SI"TION, *n.* 1. In a *general sense*, the act of composing, or that which is composed; the act of forming a whole or integral, by placing together and uniting different things, parts, or ingredients; or the whole body, mass, or compound thus formed.—2. In *literature*, the act of inventing or combining ideas, clothing them with words, arranging them in order, and, in general, committing them to paper, or otherwise writing them. 3. A written or printed work; a writing, pamphlet, or book.—4. In *music*, the act or art of forming tunes; or a tune, song, anthem, air, or other musical piece. 5. The state of being placed together; union; conjunction; combination.—6. In the *fine arts*, that combination of the several parts in which each is presented in its due proportion. 7. Adjustment; orderly disposition. 8. Mutual agreement to terms or conditions. 9. Mutual agreement for the discharge of a debt, on terms or by means different from those required by the original contract, or by law, as by the payment of a different sum, or by making other compensation. Hence, the sum so paid, or compensation given, in lieu of that stipulated or required. 10. Consistency; congruity; [*little used.*] 11. The act of uniting simple ideas in a complex idea or conception; opposed to *analysis*. 12. The joining of two words in a compound, as in *book-case;* or, the act of forming a word with a prefix or affix, which varies its signification; as *return*, from *turn*. 13. The synthetical method of reasoning; synthesis; a method of reasoning from known or admitted truths or principles, as from axioms, postulates, or propositions previously demonstrated, and from these deducing a clear knowledge of the thing to be proved.—14. In *printing*, the act of setting types or characters in the composing-stick, to form lines, and of arranging the lines in a galley, to make a column or page, and from this to make a form.—15. In *chemistry*, the combination of different substances, or substances of different natures, by affinity.—16. *Composition of forces*, in *mechanics*, the finding of a simple force which shall be equal to two or more given forces, when acting in given directions.—17. *Composition of proportion*, in *mathematics*, is when, of four proportionals, the sum of the first and second is to the second as the sum of the third and fourth is to the fourth.

€OM-POS'I-TOR, *n.* 1. In *printing*, one who sets types, and makes up the pages and forms. 2. One who sets in order.

€OM-POS'I-TIVE, *a.* Compounded; or having the power of compounding or composing.

€OM-POS-SESS'ŌR, *n.* A joint possessor.

† €OM-POS'SI-BLE, *a.* Consistent.

€OM'PŌST, *n.* [It. *composta.*] 1. In *agriculture*, a mixture or composition of various manuring substances, for fertilizing land. 2. A mixture or composition for plastering houses, usually called *compo.*—*Smart.*

€OM'PŌST, *v. t.* To manure with compost.

† €OM-POST'URE, *n.* Soil; manure.

€OM-PŌS'URE (kom-pō'zhur), *n.* 1. The act of composing, or that which is composed; a composition; [*obs.*] 2. Composition; combination; arrangement; order; [*little used.*] 3. The form, adjustment, or disposition of the various parts. 4. Frame; make; temperament; [*rare.*] 5. A settled state of the mind; sedateness; calmness; tranquillity. [*In this sense only is the word now much used.*] 6. Agreement; settlement of differences; composition; [*little used.*]

€OM-PO-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *compotatio.*] The act of drinking or tippling together.

€OM-PO-TĀ'TOR, *n.* One who drinks with another.

€OM-POUND', *v. t.* [L. *compono.*] 1. To mix or unite two or more ingredients in one mass or body. 2. To unite or combine. 3. To compose; to constitute; [*not used.*]—4. In *grammar*, to unite two or more words; to form one word of two or more. 5. To settle amicably; to adjust by agreement; as a difference or controversy. 6. To pay by agreement; to discharge, as a debt, by paying a part, or giving an equivalent different from that stipulated or required.—*To compound felony*, is for the person robbed to take the goods again, or other compensation, upon an agreement not to prosecute the thief or robber.

€OM-POUND', *v. i.* 1. To agree upon concession; to come to terms of agreement, by abating something of the first demand. 2. To bargain in the lump; to agree. 3. To come to terms, by granting something on each side, to agree. 4. To settle with a creditor by agreement, and discharge a debt by paying a part of its amount; or to make an agreement to pay a debt by means or in a man ner different from that stipulated or required by law.—*To compound with a felon*, is to take the goods stolen, or other amends, upon an agreement not to prosecute him.

€OM'POUND, *a.* 1. Composed of two or more ingredients —2. In *grammar*, composed of two or more words.—3. In *botany*, a *compound flower* is a species of aggregate flower containing several florets, inclosed in a common perianth on a common receptacle, as the dandelion. A *compound stem* is one that divides into branches. A *compound leaf* connects several leaflets in one petiole. A *compound raceme* is composed of several small racemes. A *compound spike* is composed of several spikelets. A *compound corymb* is formed of several small corymbs. A *compound umbel* is one which has all its rays bearing small umbels at the top. A *compound fructification* consists of several confluent florets.—4. *Compound interest* is when the interest is added to the principal, and bears interest.—5. *Compound motion* is that by two or more conspiring powers acting in different but not opposite directions.—6. *Compound* or *composite number* is that which may be divided by some number greater than unity, without a remainder 7. *Compound ratio* is that which the product of the antecedents of two or more ratios has to the product of their consequents.—8. *Compound quantity*, in *algebra*, a quantity composed of two or more simple quantities or terms, connected by the sign + (plus), or — (minus).—9. *Compound larceny* is that which is accompanied with taking goods from one's house or person. *Blackstone.*—10. *Compound time*, in *music*, a term applied to those varieties of time in which each measure is divided into six equal parts.

€OM'POUND, *n.* A mass or body formed by the union or mixture of two or more ingredients or different substances; the result of composition.—2. In *Hindostan*, a yard round a building; a corruption of the Portuguese word *campania.*

€OM-POUND'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being compounded.

€OM-POUND'ED, *pp.* Made up of different materials; mixed; formed by union of two or more substances.

€OM-POUND'ER, *n.* 1. One who compounds or mixes different things. 2. One who attempts to bring parties to terms of agreement; [*little used.*] 3. One who compounds with a debtor or a felon. 4. One at a university who pays extraordinary fees, according to his means, for the degree he is to take.—*Smart.*

€OM-POUND'ING, *ppr.* Uniting different substances in one body or mass; forming a mixed body; agreeing by con cession or abatement of demands; discharging a debt by agreement to pay less than the original sum, or in a different manner.

€OM-PRE-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *con* and *precatio.*] A praying together. [*Little used.*]

€OM-PRE-HEND', *v. t.* [L. *comprehendo.*] *Literally*, to lay hold of, or embrace within the grasp. Hence, 1. To embrace within limits; as, the act *comprehends* all others. 2. To embrace by implication or construction. 3. To embrace or take into the mind; to have or hold in idea; as, to *comprehend* one's meaning.—SYN. To contain; include embrace; comprise; imply; apprehend; conceive; understand, &c.

€OM-PRE-HEND'ED, *pp.* Contained; included; implied understood.

€OM-PRE-HEND'ING, *ppr.* Including; comprising; understanding; implying.

€OM-PRE-HEN'SI-BLE, *a.* [L. *comprehensibilis.*] 1. That may be comprehended or included; possible to be comprised. 2. Capable of being understood; intelligible; conceivable by the mind.

€OM-PRE-HEN'SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Capability of being understood.

€OM-PRE-HEN'SI-BLY, *adv.* With great extent of embrace or comprehension; with large extent of signification; in a manner to comprehend a large circuit. [*Rare.*]

€OM-PRE-HEN'SION, *n.* [L. *comprehensio.*] 1. The act or quality of comprehending, or containing; a comprising. 2. An including or containing within a narrow compass; inclusion; a summary; an epitome or compend. 3. Capacity of the mind to understand; power of the understanding to receive and contain ideas; capacity of knowing.—In *rhetoric*, a trope or figure by which the name of a whole is put for a part, or that of a part for a whole, or a definite number for an indefinite.

€OM-PRE-HEN'SIVE, *a.* 1. Having the quality of comprising much, or including a great extent. 2. Having the power to comprehend or understand many things at once.—SYN. Extensive; wide; large; full.

€OM-PRE-HEN'SIVE-LY, *adv.* In a comprehensive manner; with great extent of embrace

€OM-PRE-HEN'SIVE-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being comprehensive, or of including much extent. 2. The

quality of including much in a few words or narrow compass.

; COM-PRE-HEN'SOR, *n.* One who has obtained knowledge.—*Hall.*

COM-PRES-BY-TĒ'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the Presbyterian form of ecclesiastical ministration.

COM-PRESS', *v. t.* [L. *compressus.*] 1. To press together by external force; to force, urge, or drive into a narrower compass; to crowd. 2. To embrace carnally. 3. To bring within narrow limits or space.—SYN. To crowd; press; squeeze; condense.

COM'PRESS, *n.* In *surgery*, a bolster of soft linen cloth, with several folds, used by surgeons to cover a plaster or dressing.

COM-PRESS'ED (kom-prest'), *pp.* or *a.* 1. Pressed or squeezed together; forced into a narrow or narrower compass; embraced carnally.—2. In *botany*, flatted; having the two opposite sides plane or flat.

COM-PRESS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being compressible; the quality of being capable of compression into a smaller space or compass.

COM-PRESS'I-BLE, *a.* Capable of being forced or driven into a narrower compass.

COM-PRESS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Compressibility; the quality of being compressible.

COM-PRESS'ING, *ppr.* Pressing together.

COM-PRES'SION (kom-presh'un), *n.* 1. The act of compressing, or of pressing into a narrower compass; the act of forcing the parts of a body into closer union or density, by the application of force. 2. The state of being compressed.

COM-PRESS'IVE, *a.* Having power to compress.

COM-PRESS'URE, *n.* The act or force of one body pressing against another; pressure.

† COM'PRIEST, *n.* A fellow priest.—*Milton.*

COM-PRINT', *v. i.* [*See* PRINT.] To print together. It is taken, in *law*, for the deceitful printing of another's copy, or book, to the prejudice of the proprietor. [*Little used.*]

COM'PRINT, *n.* The surreptitious printing of a work belonging to another; a work thus printed.—*Smart.*

COM-PRĪS'AL, *n.* The act of comprising or comprehending.—*Barrow.*

COM-PRĪSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *compris.*] To comprehend, or include within itself; as, the substance of a discourse may be *comprised* in a few words.—SYN. To embrace; include; comprehend; contain; encircle; inclose; involve; imply.

COM-PRĪS'ED (kom-prīzd'), *pp.* Comprehended; contained.

COM-PRĪS'ING, *ppr.* Containing; including; comprehending.

COM'PRO-BĀTE, *v. i.* To agree in approving; to concur in testimony.—*Elyot.*

COM-PRO-BĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *comprobatio.*] Proof; joint attestation. [*Little used.*]

COM'PRO-MĪSE, *n.* [L. *compromissum.*] 1. A mutual promise of parties in controversy, to refer their differences to the decision of arbitrators. 2. An amicable agreement between parties in controversy, to settle their differences by mutual concessions. 3. Mutual agreement; adjustment.

COM'PRO-MĪSE, *v. t.* 1. To adjust and settle a difference by mutual agreement, with concessions of claims by the parties; to compound. 2. To agree; to accord.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*] 3. To commit; to put to hazard; to pledge by some act or declaration; as, to *compromise* the state; to *compromise* one's honor.—*Smart.* [In this sense, *see* COMPROMIT.]

COM'PRO-MĪSE, *v. i.* To agree; to accord.—*Fuller.*

COM'PRO-MĪSED (kom'pro-mīzd), *pp.* Settled by agreement with mutual concessions.

COM'PRO-MĪS-ER, *n.* One who compromises.

COM'PRO-MĪS-ING, *ppr.* Adjusting by agreement.

COM-PRO-MIS-SŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Relating to a compromise.

COM'PRO-MIT, *v. t.* [Fr. *compromettre.*] 1. To pledge or engage, by some act or declaration, which may not be a direct promise, but which renders necessary some future act. Hence, 2, to put to hazard by some previous act or measure, which can not be recalled.

COM'PRO-MIT-ED, *pp.* Pledged by some previous act or declaration.

COM'PRO-MIT-ING, *ppr.* Pledging; exposing to hazard.

COM-PRO-VIN'CIAL (-shal), *n.* One belonging to the same province or archiepiscopal jurisdiction.

† COMPT (kount), *n.* [Fr. *compte.*] Account; computation.

† COMPT, *v. t.* To compute. *See* COUNT.

† COMPT, *a.* [L. *comptus.*] Neat; spruce.

† COMPT'I-BLE, *a.* Accountable; subject; submissive.

† COMPT'LY, *adv.* Neatly.—*Sherwood.*

† COMPT'NESS, *n.* Neatness.—*Sherwood.*

COMP'TON-ITE, *n.* A mineral from Vesuvius, the same as *Thomsonite.*

COMP-TRŌLL' (kon-trōl'). *See* CONTROL, the true spelling.

COM-PUL'SA-TĪVE, } *a.* [L. *compulsus.*] Compelling;
COM-PUL'SA-TO-RY, } forcing; constraining; operating by force.

COM-PUL'SA-TĪVE-LY, *adv.* By constraint or compulsion.

COM-PUL'SION, *n.* [Low L. *compulsio.*] 1. The act of driving or urging by force, physical or moral; force applied; constraint of the will; the application of a force that is irresistible. 2. The state of being compelled or urged by violence.

COM-PUL'SĪVE, *a.* Having power to compel; driving, forcing; constraining; applying force.

COM-PUL'SĪVE-LY, *adv.* By compulsion; by force.

COM-PUL'SĪVE-NESS, *n.* Force; compulsion.

COM-PUL'SO-RI-LY, *adv.* In a compulsory manner; by force or constraint.

COM-PUL'SO-RY, *a.* Having the power or quality of compelling; forcible; driving by violence; constraining.

† COM-PUNCT', *a.* Pricked; stimulated.

COM-PUNC'TION, *n.* [L. *compunctio.*] 1. *Literally*, a pricking; stimulation, irritation; [*not used.*] 2. A pricking of heart; poignant grief or remorse, proceeding from a consciousness of guilt; the sting of conscience proceeding from a conviction of having violated a moral duty.

COM-PUNC'TION-LESS, *a.* Not feeling compunction.

COM-PUNC'TIOUS (kom-punk'shus), *a.* Pricking the conscience; giving pain for offenses committed.

COM-PUNC'TĪVE, *a.* Causing remorse.

COM-PŪ'PIL, *a.* A fellow pupil. [*Little used.*]

COM-PUR-GĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *compurgo.*] In *law*, the act or practice of justifying a man by the oath of others, who swear to their belief of his veracity.

COM-PUR-GĀ'TOR, *n.* One who bears testimony or swears to the veracity or innocence of another.

COM-PŪ'TA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being computed, numbered, or reckoned.

† COM'PU-TĀTE, *v. t.* To account; to reckon.—*Cockeram.*

COM-PU-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *computatio.*] 1. The act of computing, numbering, reckoning, or estimating; the process by which different sums or particulars are numbered, estimated, or compared. 2. The sum, quantity, or amount ascertained by computing or reckoning.—SYN. Reckoning; calculation; estimate; account.

COM-PŪTE', *v. t.* [L. *computo.*] 1. To cast up an account; to cast together several sums or particulars, to ascertain the amount, aggregate, or other result. 2. To cast or estimate in the mind; to estimate the amount by known or supposed data.—SYN. To number; account; reckon; calculate; estimate; enumerate; rate.

† COM-PŪTE', *n.* Computation.—*Brown.*

COM-PŪT'ED, *pp.* Counted; numbered; reckoned; estimated.

COM-PŪT'ER, *n.* One who computes; a reckoner; a calculator—*Swift.*

COM-PŪT'ING, *ppr.* Counting; numbering; reckoning; estimating.

† COM'PU-TIST, *n.* A computer.—*Wotton.*—*H. More.*

* COM'RADE, *n.* [Fr. *camarade.*] A fellow; a mate or companion; an associate in occupation.

COM'RADE-SHIP, *n.* State of being comrades.

† COM'RŌGUE, *n.* A fellow rogue.

CON. [with or against.] A Latin inseparable preposition or prefix to other words. In compounds, it is changed into *l* before *l*, as in *colligo*, to collect; and into *m* before a labial, as in *comparo*, to compare. Before a vowel or *h*, the *n* is dropped, as in *coalesco*, to coalesce, to co-operate; *cohibeo*, to restrain. It denotes union, as in *conjoin*; or opposition, as in *conflict, contend.*

CON. [abbreviated from Latin *contra*, against.] In the phrase *pro* and *con*, for and against, *con* denotes the negative side of a question. As a *noun*, a person who is in the negative; as, the *pros* and *cons.*

CON, *v. t.* [Sax. *cennan, connan, cunnan.*] 1. To know; [*obs.*] 2. To make one's self master of; to fix in the mind, or commit to memory; as, to *con* a lesson. *Milton.*—*To con thanks*, to be pleased or obliged, or to thank.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*]

CON A-MŌ'RE. [It.] With love or pleasure.

CO-NĀ'TUS. *n.* [L.] 1. Effort; attempt. 2. The tendency of a body toward any point.—*Paley.*

CON-CAM'ER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *concamero.*] To arch over; to vault; to lay a concave over.

CON-CAM'ER-Ā-TED, *pp.* Arched over.

CON-CAM-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* An arching; an arch or vault; an arched chamber.

CON-CAT'E-NĀTE, *v. t.* [It. *concatenare.*] To link together; to unite in a successive series or chain, as things depending on each other.

CON-CAT'E-NĀ-TED, *pp.* Linked together; united in a series.

CON-CAT'E-NĀ-TING, *ppr.* Linking together in a series.

CON-CAT-E-NĀ'TION, *n.* A series of links united; a successive series or order of things connected or depending on each other.

† CON-CAUSE', *n.* Joint cause.—*Fotherby.*

CON-CA-VĀ'TION, *n.* The act of making concave.

CON'CĀVE, *a.* [L. *concavus.*] 1. Hollow, and arched or rounded, as the inner surface of a spherical body; opposed

to *convex*. 2. Hollow, *in a general sense;* as, "the *concave* shores of the Tiber." *Shak.*—3. In *botany*, a *concave* leaf is one whose edge stands above the disk.

CON'CĀVE, *n.* A hollow; an arch or vault; as, the ethereal *concave*.

CON'CĀVE, *v. t.* To make hollow.—*Seward.*

CON'CĀVED, *pp.* Made hollow.

CON'CĀVE-NESS, *n.* Hollowness.

CON'CĀV-ING, *ppr.* Making hollow.

CON-CAV'I-TY, *n.* [It. *concavità.*] Hollowness; the internal surface of a hollow spherical body, or a body of other figure, or the space within such body.

CON-CĀ'VO-CON'CĀVE, *a.* Concave or hollow on both surfaces.

CON-CĀ'VO-CON'VEX, *a.* Concave on one side, and convex on the other.

CON-CĀ'VOUS, *a.* [L. *concavus.*] Concave, *which see.*

CON-CĀ'VOUS-LY, *adv.* With hollowness; in a manner to discover the internal surface of a hollow sphere.

CON-CĒAL', *v. t.* [Low L. *concelo.*] 1. To keep close or secret; to forbear to disclose; to withhold from utterance or declaration; as, to *conceal* one's thoughts. 2. To hide, withhold, or withdraw from observation; to cover or keep from sight; as, a mask *conceals* the face.—SYN. To hide; secrete; screen; cover; disguise; dissemble.

CON-CĒAL'A-BLE, *a.* That may be concealed, hid, or kept close.

CON-CĒAL'ED (kon-seeld'), *pp.* or *a.* Kept close or secret; hid; withdrawn from sight; covered.

CON-CĒAL'ED-LY, *adv.* So as not to be detected.

† CON-CĒAL'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being concealed; privacy; obscurity.

CON-CĒAL'ER, *n.* One who conceals.

CON-CĒAL'ING, *ppr.* Keeping close or secret; forbearing to disclose; hiding; covering.

CON-CĒAL'ING, *n.* A hiding; a withholding from disclosure.

CON-CĒAL'MENT, *n.* 1. Forbearance of disclosure; a keeping close or secret. 2. The act of hiding, covering, or withdrawing from sight; as, *concealment* of one's face. 3. The state of being hid or concealed; privacy; as, a project formed in *concealment*. 4. The place of hiding; a secret place; as, to draw one forth from his *concealment*.—SYN. Secrecy; disguise; hiding; retreat; hiding-place.

CON-CĒDE', *v. t.* [L. *concedo.*] To admit as true, just, or proper; to let pass undisputed.—SYN. To grant; allow; admit; yield; give up; surrender.

CON-CĒDE', *v. i.* To admit; to grant.—*Bentley.*

CON-CĒD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Yielded; admitted; granted; as, a question, proposition, fact, or statement is *conceded*.

CON-CĒD'ING, *ppr.* Yielding; admitting; granting.

CON-CEIT' (kon-seet'), *n.* [It. *concetto.*] 1. Conception; that which is conceived, imagined, or formed in the mind; idea; thought; image. 2. Understanding; power or faculty of conceiving; apprehension; as, a man of quick *conceit;* [*nearly antiquated.*] 3. Opinion; notion; fancy; imagination; fantastic notion; as, a strange or odd *conceit*. 4. Pleasant fancy; gayety of imagination. 5. Affected or unnatural conception; as, "some to *conceit* alone their works confine."—*Pope.* 6. Favorable or self-flattering opinion; a lofty or vain conception of one's own person or accomplishments.—*Out of conceit with*, not having a favorable opinion of; no longer pleased with.

CON-CEIT', *v. t.* To conceive; to imagine; to think; to fancy.

† CON-CEIT, *v. i.* To form a notion; to conceive.

CON-CEIT'ED, *pp.* 1. Conceived; imagined, fancied. 2. *part. a.* Endowed with fancy or imagination; [*obs.*] 3. *a.* Entertaining a flattering opinion of one's self; having a vain or too high conception of one's own person or accomplishments.—SYN. Vain, proud; opinionated; egotistical.

CON-CEIT'ED-LY, *adv.* In a conceited manner; fancifully; whimsically.

CON-CEIT'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being conceited; conceit; vanity; an overweening fondness of one's own person or endowments.

† CON-CEIT'LESS, *a.* Of dull conception; stupid; dull of apprehension.—*Shak.*

CON-CEIV'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *concevable.*] 1. That may be imagined or thought; capable of being framed in the mind by the fancy or imagination. 2. That may be understood or believed.

CON-CEIV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being conceivable.

CON-CEIV'A-BLY, *adv.* In a conceivable or intelligible manner.

CON-CEIVE' (kon-seeve'), *v. t.* [Fr. *concevoir.*] 1. To receive into the womb, and breed; to begin the formation of the embryo or fetus of an animal. 2. To form a conception in the mind; to imagine. 3. To form a full idea in the mind; to comprehend; as, I can not *conceive* how that can be. 4. To have an opinion or belief; to think.—SYN. To apprehend; imagine; suppose; understand; comprehend; believe; think.

CON-CEIVE', *v. i.* 1. To have a fetus formed in the womb, to breed; to become pregnant. 2. To have a conception or idea. 3. To understand; to comprehend; to have a complete idea of.

CON-CEIV'ED (kon-seevd'), *pp.* Formed in the womb; framed in the mind; devised; imagined; understood.

CON-CEIV'ER, *n.* One who conceives; one who comprehends.

CON-CEIV'ING, *ppr.* Forming a fetus in the womb; framing in the mind; imagining; devising; thinking; comprehending.

CON-CEIV'ING, *n.* Apprehension; conception.

† CON-CEL'E-BRĀTE, *v. t.* To celebrate together.

CON-CENT', *n.* [L. *concentus.*] 1. Concert of voices; concord of sounds; harmony. 2. Consistency; accordance.

CON-CENT'ED, *part. a.* Made to accord.—*Spenser.*

CON-CEN'TER, } *v. i.* [Fr. *concentrer.*] To come to a point,
CON-CEN'TRE, } or to meet in a common center; [*used of converging lines, or other things that meet in a point.*]

CON-CEN'TER, } *v. t.* To draw or direct to a common cen-
CON-CEN'TRE, } ter; to bring to a point, as two or more lines or other things.

CON-CEN'TERED, } *pp.* Brought to a common center.
CON-CEN'TRED, } united in a point.

CON-CEN'TER-ING, } *ppr.* Tending to a common center,
CON-CEN'TRING, } bringing to a center.

CON-CENT'FUL, *a.* Harmonious.—*Fotherby.*

CON-CEN'TRĀTE, *v. t.* 1. To bring to a common center, or to a closer union; to bring nearer to each other. 2. To increase the specific gravity of bodies. 3. To free from extraneous matter; as, to *concentrate* an acid.

CON-CEN'TRĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Brought to a point or center; brought to a closer union; reduced to a narrow compass; collected into a closer body.

CON-CEN'TRĀ-TING, *ppr.* Bringing to a point, or to closer union; collecting into a closer body or narrow compass.

CON-CEN-TRĀ'TION, *n.* The act of concentrating; the act of bringing nearer together; collection into a central point; compression into a narrow space; the state of being brought to a point.—In *chemistry*, the act of volatilizing part of a liquid in order to strengthen the remainder.

CON-CEN'TRA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Among *phrenologists*, the power or faculty of concentrating the intellectual force.

CON-CEN'TRIC, *a.* [It. *concentrico.*] Having a common center.

CON-CEN'TRIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a concentric manner.

CON-CEN-TRIC'I-TY, *n.* State of being concentric.

CON-CENT'U-AL, *a.* Harmonious; accordant.

CON-CEP'TA-CLE, *n.* [L. *conceptaculum.*] 1. That in which any thing is contained; a vessel; a receiver or receptacle —2. In *botany*, a follicle; a pericarp of one valve, opening longitudinally on one side, and having the seeds loose in it The term has also been applied to a case containing the reproductive organs of such plants as ferns.

† CON-CEP'TI-BLE, *a.* That may be conceived; conceivable; intelligible.

CON-CEP'TION, *n.* [L. *conceptio.*] 1. The act of conceiving; the first formation of the embryo or fetus of an animal. 2. The state of being conceived.—3. In *pneumatology*, apprehension of any thing by the mind; the act of conceiving in the mind. 4. *Conception* may be sometimes used for the power of conceiving ideas, as when we say, a thing is not within our *conception*. 5. Purpose conceived; conception with reference to the performance of an act; as, "note his dangerous *conception* in this point."—*Shak.;* [*obs.*] 6. View or opinion; as, these are my *conceptions* on that subject. 7. Conceit; affected sentiment or thought [*rare.*]—SYN. Notion; idea; image; thought; apprehension; sentiment; view.

† CON-CEP'TIOUS (-sep'shus), *n.* Apt to conceive; fruitful; pregnant.—*Shak.*

CON-CEP'TIVE, *a.* Capable of conceiving.—*Brown.* [*Little used.*]

CON-CEP'TU-AL-IST, *n.* One who maintains that conceptions are the only universals in philosophy.—*J. Murdock.*

CON-CERN', *v. t.* [Fr. *concerner.*] 1. To relate or belong to. 2. To relate or belong to in an emphatical manner; to affect the interest of; to be of importance to. 3. To interest or affect the passions; to take an interest in; to engage by feeling or sentiment. 4. To disturb; to make uneasy; [*little used.*] 5. To intermeddle; as, to *concern* ourselves with the affairs of our neighbors.

CON-CERN', *n.* 1. That which relates or belongs to one business; affair. 2. Interest; importance, moment; that which affects the welfare or happiness; as, a matter of great *concern*. 3. Affection; regard; careful regard; solicitude; anxiety. 4. Persons connected in business; or their affairs in general; as, the whole *concern* must be consulted.

CON-CERN'ED (kon-sernd'). *pp.* or *a.* 1. Interested; engaged; having a connection with that which may affect the interest, welfare, or happiness. 2. Interested in busi

ness; having connection in business. 3. Regarding with care; solicitous; anxious.

CON-CERN'ED-LY, *adv.* With affection or interest.

CON-CERN'ING, *ppr.* [commonly, but not correctly, classed among *prepositions.*] Pertaining to; regarding; having relation to.

CON-CERN'ING, *n.* Business.—*Shak.*

CON-CERN'MENT, *n.* 1. The thing in which one is concerned or interested; concern; affair; business; interest. 2. A particular bearing upon the interest or happiness of one; importance; moment. 3. Concern; interposition; meddling. 4. Emotion of mind; solicitude.

CON-CERT', *v. t.* [It. *concertare.*] To frame by mutual communication of opinions or propositions.—SYN. To contrive; arrange; settle; adjust.

CON'CERT, *n.* 1. Agreement of two or more in a design or plan; union formed by mutual communication of opinions and views; accordance in a scheme; harmony. 2. A number or company of musicians, playing or singing the same piece of music at the same time; or the music of a company of players or singers, or of both united. 3. A singing in company. 4. Accordance; harmony.

CON'CERT-PITCH, *n.* The pitch or degree of elevation generally adopted for a given note, and by which the other notes are governed.—*Pen. Cyc.*

CON-CERT-Ā'TION, *n.* Strife; contention. [*Little used.*]

† CON-CERT'A-TIVE, *a.* Contentious; quarrelsome.—*Dict.*

CON-CERT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Mutually contrived or planned.

CON-CERT'ING, *ppr.* Contriving together.

CON-CERT'O, *n.* [It.] A piece of music composed for a particular instrument which bears the greatest part in it, or in which the performance is partly alone and partly accompanied by other parts.—*Brande.*

CON-CES'SION (kon-sesh'un), *n.* [L. *concessio.*] 1. The act of granting or yielding. 2. The thing yielded.—3. In *rhetoric* or *debate*, the yielding, granting, or allowing to the opposite party some point or fact that may bear dispute, with a view to obtain something which can not be denied, or to show that, even admitting the point conceded, the cause is not with the adverse party, but can be maintained by the advocate on other grounds. 4. Acknowledgment by way of apology; confession of a fault.

CON-CES'SION-A-RY, *a.* Yielding by indulgence or allowance.

CON-CES'SION-IST, *n.* One who is in favor of making concessions.

CON-CES'SĪVE, *a.* Implying concession.

CON-CES'SĪVE-LY, *adv.* By way of concession or yielding; by way of admitting what may be disputable.—*Brown.*

CON-CES'SO-RY, *a.* Conceding; yielding.

† CON-CET'TO, *n.* [It.] Affected wit; conceit. [*Not English.*]

CONCH (konk), *n.* [L. *concha.*] A marine shell.

CONCHI-FER (konk'e-fer), *n.* [L. *concha* and *fero.*] An animal that is covered with a shell; applied *particularly* to bivalve mollusks.—*Cuvier.*—*Kirby.*

CONCH-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* Producing or having shells.

CONCH'ITE, *n.* A fossil or petrified conch or shell.

CONCH'OID (konk'oid), *n.* [*conch*, and Gr. εἰδος.] The name of a curve, given to it by its inventor, Nicomedes.

CONCH-OID'AL (konk-oid'al), *a.* In *mineralogy*, a term applied to surfaces produced by fracture, having curved elevations and depressions like those in bivalve shells. A fracture of this kind is termed *conchoidal.*

CONCH-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to conchology.

CONCH-OL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in the natural history of shells; one who studies the nature, properties, and habits of shells and their included animals.

CONCH-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. κογχη and λογος.] The doctrine or science of shells and the animals that inhabit them.

CONCH-OM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. κογχη and μετρεω.] An instrument for measuring shells.

CONCH-YL-I-Ā'CEOUS (-shus), *a.* Pertaining to shells; resembling a shell.

CONCH-YL-I-OL'O-GIST, } *See* CONCHOLOGIST and CONCH-
CONCH-YL-I-OL'O-GY. } OLOGY.

CONCH-YL-I-OM'E-TRY, *n.* [L. *conchylium*, and Gr. μετρον.] The art or science of taking the measurement of shells or their curves.

CONCH-YL'I-OUS, *a.* Of the nature or species of shells.

CON'CIĀ-TOR, *n.* In *glass-works*, the person who weighs and proportions the salt on ashes and sand, and who works and tempers them.

CON-CIERGE' (kon-sārj'), *n.* [Fr.] The keeper of a prison, a palace, &c.

† CON-CIL'I-A-BLE, *n.* [L. *conciliabulum.*] A small assembly.—*Bacon.*

CON-CIL'IAR, *a.* Pertaining or relating to a council. [*Rare.*]

CON-CIL'I-ĀTE (kon-sil'e-āte), *v. t.* [L. *concilio.*] 1. To lead or draw to, by moral influence or power; as, to *conciliate* favor or affection. 2. To reconcile, or bring to a state of friendship, as persons at variance.—SYN. To win; gain; engage; propitiate; reconcile; appease.

CON-CIL'I-Ā-TED, *pp.* Won; gained, engaged by moral influence, as by favor or affection; reconciled.

CON-CIL'I-Ā-TING, *ppr.* 1. Winning; engaging; reconciling. 2. *a.* Winning; having the quality of gaining favor.

CON-CIL-I-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of winning or gaining, as esteem, favor, or affection; reconciliation.

CON-CIL'I-Ā-TOR, *n.* One who conciliates or reconciles.

CON-CIL'I-A-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to conciliate or reconcile; tending to make peace between persons at variance.—SYN. Kind; pacific; winning; engaging; affectionate.

† CON-CIN'NĀTE, *v. t.* To make fit.—*Cockeram.*

CON-CIN'NI-TY, *n.* [L. *concinnitas.*] 1. Fitness; suitableness; neatness; [*little used.*] 2. A jingling of words.

CON-CIN'NOUS, *a.* [L. *concinnus.*] Fit; suitable; agreeable; becoming; pleasant.

CON'CI-O AD CLĒ'RUM (kon'she-o-). [L.] A sermon to the clergy.

† CON'CIO-NĀ-TOR, *n.* A preacher.

CON'CIO-NA-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *concionatorius.*] Pertaining to preaching, or discourses to public assemblies.

CON-CĪSE', *a.* [L. *concisus.*] Literally, cut off; hence, in application to language, containing few words; comprehending much in few words, or the principal matters only. —SYN. Brief; short; compendious; comprehensive; summary; succinct; laconic.

CON-CĪSE'LY, *adv.* Briefly; in few words; comprehensively.

CON-CĪSE'NESS, *n.* Brevity in speaking or writing.

CON-CĪ'SION (kon-sizh'un), *n.* [Low L. *concisio.*] *Literally*, a cutting off. Hence, in *Scripture*, the Jews, or those who adhered to circumcision.

CON-CI-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *concitatio.*] The act of stirring up, exciting, or putting in motion.

† CON-CĪTE', *v. t.* [L. *concito.*] To excite.

CON-CĪT'ED, *pp.* Excited.

CON-CĪT'ING, *ppr.* Exciting.

CON-CITI-ZEN (-sit'e-zn), *n.* A fellow-citizen.

CON-CLA-MĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *conclamatio.*] An outcry or shout of many together.

CON'CLĀVE, *n.* [L. *conclave.*] *Literally*, that which is locked up with a *key*. Hence, 1. A private apartment, particularly the room in which the cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church are locked up in privacy, for the election of a pope. 2. The assembly or meeting of the cardinals, shut up for the election of a pope. 3. A private meeting; a close assembly.

CON'CLA-VIST, *n.* An attendant whom a cardinal takes with him into the conclave for choosing a pope.

CON-CLŪDE', *v. t.* [L. *concludo.*] 1. To shut up; [*obs.*] 2. To include; to comprehend; as, "God hath *concluded* them all in unbelief;" [*obs.*] 3. To collect by reasoning, to infer, as from premises; to close an argument by inferring. 4. To determine; to make a final judgment or determination. 5. To bring to a conclusion or end. 6. To stop or restrain; or, as in *law*, to estop from further argument or proceedings; to oblige or bind.—SYN. To infer; decide; determine; close; finish; terminate; end

CON-CLŪDE', *v. i.* 1. To infer, as a consequence; to determine. 2. To settle opinion; to form a final judgment. 3. To end.

CON-CLŪD'ED, *pp.* Shut; ended; finished; determined, inferred; comprehended; stopped, or bound.

CON-CLŪD'EN-CY, *n.* Inference; logical deduction from premises.

CON-CLŪD'ENT, *a.* Bringing to a close; decisive.

CON-CLŪD'ER, *n.* One who concludes.

CON-CLŪD'ING, *ppr.* 1. Shutting; ending; determining inferring; comprehending. 2. *a.* Final; ending; closing, as, the *concluding* sentence of an essay.

CON-CLŪD'ING-LY, *adv.* Conclusively; with incontrovertible evidence. [*Little used.*]

CON-CLŪ'SI-BLE, *a.* That may be concluded or inferred determinable. [*Little used.*]

CON-CLŪ'SION (kon-klū'zhun), *n.* [L. *conclusio.*] 1. End close; the last part. 2. The close of an argument, debate, or reasoning; inference that ends the discussion; final result. 3. Determination; final decision. 4. Consequence; inference; that which is collected or drawn from premises; particular deduction from propositions, facts, experience, or reasoning. 5. The event of experiments; experiment; [*little used.*] 6. Confinement of the thoughts; silence; [*not used.*]

† CON-CLŪ'SION-AL, *a.* Concluding.—*Hooper.*

CON-CLŪ'SĪVE, *a.* [It. *conclusivo.*] 1. Decisive; giving a final determination; precluding a further act; concluding the question; putting an end to debate; as, a *conclusive* argument, a *conclusive* answer. 2. Regularly consequential —SYN. Final; convincing; satisfactory.

CON-CLŪ'SĪVE-LY, *adv.* Decisively; with final determination.

CON-CLŪ'SĪVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being conclusive or decisive; the power of determining the opinion, or of settling a question.

CON-CLŪ'SO-RY, *a.* Conclusive.
CON-CO-AG'Ū-LĀTE, *v. t.* To curdle or congeal one thing with another.
CON-CO-AG'Ū-LĀ-TED, *pp.* Curdled; concreted.
CON-CO-AG'Ū-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Concreting; curdling.
CON-CO-AG-Ū-LĀ'TION, *n.* A coagulating together, as different substances, or bodies, in one mass. Crystallization of different salts in the same menstruum.
CON-COCT', *v. t.* [L. *concoquo, concoctum.*] 1. To digest by the stomach, so as to turn food to chyle or nutriment. 2. To purify or sublime; to refine by separating the gross or extraneous matter. 3. To ripen. *Bacon*; [*obs.*]—4. *Figuratively*, to form and prepare in the mind; as, to *concoct* a scheme.
CON-COCTED, *pp.* or *a.* Digested; purified; ripened.
CON-COCTER, *n.* A person who concocts.
CON-COCTING, *ppr.* Digesting; purifying; ripening.
CON-COCTION, *n.* [L. *concoctio.*] 1. Digestion or solution in the stomach; the process by which food is turned into chyle. 2. Maturation; the process by which morbid matter is separated from the blood or humors, or otherwise changed and prepared to be thrown off. 3. A ripening; the acceleration of any thing toward perfection.
CON-COCTIVE, *a.* Digesting; having the power of digesting or ripening.
† CON-CŎL'OR (-kul'ur), *a.* Of one color.—*Brown.*
CON-COMI-TANCE, } *n.* [L. *con* and *comitor.*] A being to-
CON-COMI-TAN-CY, } gether, or in connection with another thing.
CON-COMI-TANT, *a.* Accompanying; conjoined with; concurrent; attending.
CON-COMI-TANT, *n.* A companion; a person or thing that accompanies another, or is collaterally connected.
CON-COMI-TANT-LY, *adv.* In company with others.
† CON-COMI-TATE, *v. t.* To accompany or attend; to be collaterally connected.—*Harvey.*
CON'CORD, *n.* [Fr. *concorde*; L. *concordia.*] 1. Agreement between persons; union in opinions, sentiments, views, or interests; peace; harmony. 2. Agreement between things; suitableness; harmony.—3. In *music*, concent of sounds; harmony; the relation between two or more sounds which are agreeable to the ear. [*See* CHORD.] 4. A compact; an agreement by stipulation; treaty.—5. In *law*, an agreement between the parties in a fine, made by leave of the court.—6. In *grammar*, agreement of words in construction.—*Form of concord*, in *ecclesiastical history*, is a book among the Lutherans containing a system of doctrines to be subscribed as a condition of communion, composed at Torgau in 1576.
† CON-CORD', *v. i.* To agree.—*Lord Clarendon.*
CON-CORD'A-BLE, *a.* That may accord; agreeing; harmonious.
CON-CORD'A-BLY, *adv.* With agreement.—*Rogers.*
CON-CORD'ANCE, *n.* [Fr. *concordance.*] 1. Agreement.—2. In *grammar*, concord; [*not used.*] 3. A dictionary or index, in which all the principal words used in the Scriptures are arranged alphabetically, and the book, chapter, and verse in which each word occurs are noted.
CON-CORD'AN-CY, *n.* Agreement.
CON-CORD'ANT, *a.* Agreeing; agreeable; correspondent; harmonious.
CON-CORD'ANT, *n.* That which is accordant.
CON-CORD'ANT-LY, *adv.* In conjunction.
CON-CORD'AT, *n.* 1. An agreement made by a temporal sovereign with the pope relative to ecclesiastical matters.—2. In the *canon law*, a compact, covenant, or agreement concerning some beneficiary matter, as a resignation, permutation, promotion, and the like.
CON-CORD'IST, *n.* The compiler of a concordance.—*Christian Observer.*
† CON-COR'PO-RAL, *a.* Of the same body.—*Dict.*
CON-COR'PO-RĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *concorporo.*] To unite different things in one mass or body; to incorporate. [*Rare.*]
CON-COR'PO-RĀTE, *v. i.* To unite in one mass or body.
CON-COR'PO-RĀ-TED, *pp.* United in a mass or body.
CON-COR'PO-RĀ-TING, *ppr.* Uniting in a mass or body.
CON-COR-PO-RĀ'TION, *n.* Union of things in one mass or body.
CON'CŌURSE *n.* [Fr. *concours.*] 1. A moving, flowing, or running together; confluence. 2. A meeting; an assembly of men; an assemblage of things; a collection formed by a voluntary or spontaneous moving and meeting in one place. 3. The place or point of meeting, or a meeting; the point of junction of two bodies.—*Newton.*
CON-CRE-ĀTE', *v. t.* To create with, or at the same time.
CON-CRE-ĀTED, *pp.* or *a.* Created at the same time, or in union with.
† CON-CREDIT, *v. t.* To intrust.—*Barrow.*
CON-CRE-MĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *concremo.*] The act of burning different things together. [*Little used.*]
CON'CRE-MENT, *n.* [Low L. *concrementum.*] A growing together; the mass formed by concretion.—*Hale.*
CON-CRES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *concrescentia.*] Growth or increase, the act of growing or increasing by spontaneous union, or the coalescence of separate particles.—*Raleigh.*
CON-CRES'CI-BLE, *a.* Capable of concreting; that may congeal or be changed from a liquid to a solid state.
CON'CRĒTE, *a.* [L. *concretus.*] 1. *Literally*, united in growth. Hence, formed by coalition of separate particles in one body; consistent in a mass; united in a solid form.—2. In *logic*, existing in a subject; not abstract; as, *white* snow; a fool. Here *white* and *fool* are concrete terms. A *concrete* number expresses or denotes a particular subject; as, *three* men.—3. In *phonology*, a concrete sound or movement of the voice, is one which rises or falls by a continuous slide, either up or down, as distinguished from a *discrete* movement, in which the voice leaps at once from one line of pitch to another.
CON'CRĒTE, *n.* 1. A compound; a mass formed by concretion.—2. In *philosophy*, a mass or compound body, made up of different ingredients; a mixed body or mass.—3. In *logic*, a *concrete* term; a term that includes both the quality and the subject in which it exists.—4. In *architecture*, a mass of stone chippings, pebbles, &c., cemented by mortar, laid at the foundation of walls in spongy soils —*Brande.*
CON-CRĒTE', *v. i.* To unite or coalesce, as separate particles, into a mass or solid body, chiefly by spontaneous cohesion, or other natural process.
CON-CRĒTE', *v. t.* To form a mass by the cohesion or coalescence of separate particles.
CON-CRĒTED, *pp.* or *a.* United into a solid mass; congealed; inspissated; clotted.
CON-CRĒTE'LY, *adv.* In a concrete manner; in a manner to include the subject with the predicate; not abstractly —*Norris.*
CON-CRĒTE'NESS, *n.* A state of being concrete; coagulation.
CON-CRĒTING, *ppr.* Coalescing or congealing in a mass; becoming thick; making solid.
CON-CRĒ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of concreting; the process by which soft or fluid bodies become thick, consistent, solid, or hard. 2. The mass or solid matter formed by growing together, by congelation, condensation, coagulation, or induration; a clot; a lump.
CON-CRĒ'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to concretion.
CON-CRĒ'TION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to, made up of, or producing concretions.
CON-CRĒ'TIVE, *a.* Causing to concrete; having power to produce concretion; tending to form a solid mass from separate particles.
† CON-CRĒ'TURE, *n.* A mass formed by concretion.
† CON-CREW', *v. i.* To grow together.—*Spenser.*
CON-CRIM-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* A joint accusation.
CON-CŪ'BIN-AGE, *n.* [Fr.] The act or practice of cohabiting, as man and woman, in sexual commerce, without the authority of law, or a legal marriage.
CON-CŪ'BIN-AL, *a.* Pertaining to concubinage.
† CON-CŪ'BIN-A-RY, *a.* Relating to concubinage.
CON-CŪ'BIN-A-RY, *n.* One who indulges in concubinage
† CON-CŪ'BIN-ATE, *n.* Whoredom; lewdness.
CON'CU-BĪNE (konk'yu-bīn), *n.* [Fr.; L. *concubina.*] 1. A woman who cohabits with a man, without the authority of a legal marriage; a woman kept for lewd purposes; a kept mistress. 2. A wife of inferior condition; a lawful wife, but not united to the man by the usual ceremonies, and of inferior condition.
CON-CUL'CĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *conculco.*] To tread on; to trample under foot.—*Montagu.*
CON-CUL'CĀ-TED, *pp.* Trampled on.
CON-CUL'CĀ-TING, *ppr.* Treading on.
CON-CUL-CĀ'TION, *n.* A trampling under foot. [*Rare.*]
CON-CŪ'PIS-CENCE, *n.* [L. *concupiscentia.*] Lust; unlawful or irregular desire of sexual pleasure; inclination for unlawful enjoyments.
CON-CŪ'PIS-CENT, *a.* Desirous of unlawful pleasure; libidinous.
† CON-CU-PIS-CEN'TIAL, *a.* Relating to concupiscence.
CON-CŪ'PIS-CI-BLE, *a.* Exciting or impelling to the enjoyment of carnal pleasure; inclining to the attainment of pleasure or good.
CON-CUR', *v. i.* [L. *concurro.*] 1. To meet in the same point; as, reason and sense *concur*. 2. To join or unite, as in one action or opinion; to meet, mind with mind; as, the two houses *concur*. 3. To unite or be conjoined, with the consequential sense of aiding or contributing power or influence to a common object; as, many causes *concur* to produce this result.—SYN. To agree; unite; combine; conspire; coincide; approve.
CON-CUR'RENCE, *n.* 1. A meeting or coming together; union; conjunction. 2. A meeting of minds; agreement in opinion; union in design; implying joint approbation. 3. A meeting or conjunction, whether casual or intended, combination of agents, circumstances, or events. 4. Agreement; consent; approbation. 5. Agreement or consent, implying joint aid or contribution of power or influence.

6. A meeting, as of claims, or power; joint rights; implying equality in different persons or bodies.

CON-CUR'REN-CY, *n.* The same as *concurrence; but little used.*

CON-CUR'RENT, *a.* 1. Acting in conjunction; agreeing in the same act; contributing to the same event or effect; operating with. 2. Denoting union or concomitance. 3. Joint and equal; existing together, and operating on the same objects.—SYN. Meeting; uniting; accompanying; conjoined; associated; coincident; united.

CON-CUR'RENT, *n.* That which concurs; joint or contributory cause.

CON-CUR'RENT-LY, *adv.* With concurrence; unitedly.

CON-CUR'RING, *ppr.* or *a.* Meeting in the same point; agreeing; running or acting together; uniting in action; contributing to the same event or effect; consenting.

CON-CUS-SA'TION, *n.* [*See* CONCUSSION.] A violent shock or agitation.

CON-CUS'SED (kon-kust'), *a.* Shaken.—*Cockeram.*

CON-CUS'SION (kon-kush'un), *n.* [L. *concussio.*] 1. The act of shaking, *particularly* and *properly*, by the stroke or impulse of another body. 2. The state of being shaken; a shock; as, the *concussion* of the brain by a stroke. It is used, also, for shaking or agitation in general.

CON-CUS'SIVE, *a.* Having the power or quality of shaking.—*Johnson.*

COND, *v. t.* [Fr. *conduire.*] In *seamen's language*, to conduct a ship; to direct the man at the helm how to steer.

CON-DEMN' (kon-dem'), *v. t.* [L. *condemno.*] 1. To pronounce to be utterly wrong; to utter a sentence of disapprobation against; to censure; to blame. 2. To determine or judge to be wrong, or guilty; to disallow; to disapprove. 3. To witness against; to show or prove to be wrong, or guilty, by a contrary practice. 4. To pronounce to be guilty; to sentence to punishment; to utter sentence against judicially; to doom. 5. To doom or sentence to pay a fine; to fine. 6. To judge or pronounce to be unfit for use or service; as, to *condemn* a ship as not sea-worthy. 7. To judge or pronounce to be forfeited; as, to *condemn* a prize.—SYN. To blame; censure; reprove; reproach; upbraid; reprobate; doom; sentence; adjudge.

CON-DEM'NA-BLE, *a.* That may be condemned; blamable; culpable.—*Brown.*

CON-DEM-NA'TION, *n.* [L. *condemnatio.*] 1. The act of condemning; the judicial act of declaring one guilty, and dooming him to punishment. 2. The state of being condemned. 3. The cause or reason of a sentence of condemnation.—*John*, iii.

CON-DEM'NA-TO-RY, *a.* Condemning; bearing condemnation or censure.

CON-DEMN'ED (kon-demd'), *pp.* or *a.* Censured; pronounced to be wrong, guilty, worthless, or forfeited; adjudged or sentenced to punishment.

CON-DEM'NER, *n.* One who condemns or censures.

CON-DEM'NING, *ppr.* or *a.* Censuring; disallowing; pronouncing to be wrong, guilty, worthless, or forfeited; sentencing to punishment.

CON-DENS'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being condensed; that may be compressed into a smaller compass, and into a more close, compact state.

CON-DENS'ATE, *v. t.* To condense; to compress into a closer form; to cause to take a more compact state; to make more dense.

CON-DENS'ATE, *v. i.* To become more dense, close, or hard.

CON-DENS'ATE, *a.* Made dense; condensed; made more close or compact.

CON-DENS'A-TED, *pp.* Condensed; made more compact.

CON-DENS'A-TING, *ppr.* Making more close or compact.

CON-DEN-SA'TION, *n.* [L. *condensatio.*] The act of making more dense or compact; or the act of causing the parts that compose a body to approach or unite more closely, either by mechanical pressure, or by a natural process; the state of being condensed.

CON-DENS'A-TIVE, *a.* Having a power or tendency to condense.

CON-DENSE' (kon-dens'), *v. t.* [L. *condenso.*] 1. To make more close, thick, or compact; to cause the particles of a body to approach, or to unite more closely, either by their own attraction or affinity, or by mechanical force. 2. To make thick; to inspissate. 3. To reduce into a smaller compass, or into a close body.—SYN. To compress; contract; crowd; thicken; constipate.

CON-DENSE' (kon-dens'), *v. i.* To become close, or more compact, as the particles of a body; to approach or unite more closely; to grow thick.

CON-DENSE' (kon-dens'), *a.* Close in texture or composition; compact; firm; dense; condensated. *See* DENSE, which is generally used.

CON-DENS'ED (kon-denst'), *pp.* or *a.* Made dense, or more close in parts; made or become compact; compressed into a narrower compass.

CON-DENS'ER, *n.* 1. A pneumatic engine or syringe, in which air or other elastic fluid may be compressed. 2. A vessel, or part of machinery, in which aqueous or spirituous vapors are reduced to a liquid form.

CON-DENS'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making more close or compact

CON-DENS'I-TY, *n.* The state of being condensed; denseness; density. [*The latter are generally used.*]

COND'ER, *n.* [Fr. *conduire.*] 1. A person who stands upon a cliff, or elevated part of the sea-coast, in the time of the herring fishery, to point out to the fishermen, by signs, the course of the shoals of fish. 2. One who gives directions to a helmsman how to steer the ship.

† CON-DE-SCENCE', *n.* Descent from superiority.—*Puller.*

CON-DE-SCEND', *v. i.* [It. *condescendere.*] 1. To descend from the privileges of superior rank or dignity; to submit or yield, as to an inferior. 2. To recede from one's rights in negotiation, or common intercourse; to do some act which strict justice does not require. 3. To stoop or descend; implying a relinquishment of rank, or dignity of character, and sometimes a sinking into debasement.—SYN. To yield; submit; stoop; descend; deign; vouchsafe.

CON-DE-SCEND'ENCE, *n.* A voluntary yielding or submission to an inferior.

CON-DE-SCEND'ING, *ppr.* 1. Descending from rank or distinction in the intercourse of life; receding from rights or claims; yielding. 2. *a.* Yielding to inferiors; courteous; obliging.

CON-DE-SCEND'ING-LY, *adv.* By way of yielding to inferiors; with voluntary submission; by way of kind concession; courteously.

CON-DE-SCEN'SION, *n.* Voluntary descent from rank, dignity, or just claims; relinquishment of strict right; submission to inferiors in granting requests or performing acts which strict justice does not require.—SYN. Complaisance; courtesy; affability.

CON-DE-SCEN'SIVE, *a.* Condescending; courteous.

† CON-DE-SCENT', *n.* Condescension.—*Bishop Hall.*

CON-DIGN' (kon-dine'), *a.* [L. *condignus.*] Deserved; worthy; merited; suitable; applied, at present, only to punishment, though Spenser speaks of "*condign* praise."

CON-DIG'NI-TY, *n.* Merit; desert.—In *school divinity*, the merit of human actions which claims reward on the score of justice.

CON-DIGN'LY (kon-dine'ly), *adv.* According to merit.

CON-DIGN'NESS (kon-dine'nes), *n.* Agreeableness to deserts; suitableness.

CON'DI-MENT, *n.* [L. *condimentum.*] Seasoning; sauce; that which is used to give relish to meat or other food, and to gratify the taste.

CON-DIS-CI'PLE, *n.* [L. *condiscipulus.*] A school-fellow, a learner in the same school, or under the same instructor.

CON-DITE', *v. t.* [L. *condio, conditum.*] To prepare and preserve with sugar, salt, spices, or the like; to pickle.—*Taylor.* [*Little used.*]

CON-DITE'MENT, *n.* A composition of conserves, powders, and spices, in the form of an electuary. [*Rare.*]

CON-DIT'ING, *ppr.* Preserving. [*Little used.*]

CON-DI"TION (kon-dish'un), *n.* [L. *conditio.*] 1. State; a particular mode of being; [*applied to external circumstances, to the body, to the mind, and to things.*] 2. State in respect to quality, properties, attributes; as, it is a *condition* of our being that we are liable to suffering. 3. State of the mind; temper; temperament; complexion. 4. Moral quality; virtue or vice. 5. Rank, that is, state with respect to the orders or grades of society, or to property; as, persons of the best *condition*. 6. Terms of a contract or covenant; stipulation; that is, that which is set, fixed, established, or proposed. 7. A clause in a bond, or other contract, containing terms or a stipulation that it is to be performed, and, in case of failure, the penalty of the bond is to be incurred. 8. Terms given, or provided, as the ground of something else. 9. That which must exist as the ground or necessary adjunct of something else.—SYN. State; situation; circumstances; station; case; plight; predicament; stipulation; article; terms; provision; arrangement.

CON-DI"TION, *v. i.* To make terms; to stipulate.

CON-DI"TION, *v. t.* To contract; to stipulate.

CON-DI"TION-AL, *a.* 1. Containing or depending on a condition or conditions; made with limitations; not absolute; made or granted on certain terms.—2. In *grammar* and *logic*, expressing a condition or supposition.

CON-DI"TION-AL, *n.* A limitation.—*Bacon.*

CON-DI"TION-AL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being conditional or limited: limitation by certain terms.

CON-DI"TION-AL-LY, *adv.* With certain limitations; on particular terms or stipulations; not absolutely or positively.

† CON-DI"TION-A-RY, *a.* Conditional; stipulated.

† CON-DI"TION-ATE, *a.* Conditional; established on certain terms.—*Hammond.*

† CON-DI"TION-A'TE, *v. t.* To qualify; to regulate.

CON-DI"TIONED (kon-dish'und), *pp.* 1. Stipulated; con

taining terms to be performed. 2 *a.* Having a certain state or qualities. [*This word is usually preceded by some qualifying term.*]

CON-DI"TION-ING, *ppr.* Making terms or conditions.

† CON-DI"TION-LY, *adv.* On certain terms.

CON'DI-TO-RY, *n.* [L. *conditorium*, from *condo*, to hide.] A repository for holding things.

CON-DŌ'LA-TO-RY, *a.* Expressing condolence.

CON-DŌLE', *v. i.* [L. *condoleo.*] To feel pain, or to grieve, at the distress or misfortunes of another; to sympathize.

CON-DŌLE', *v. t.* To lament or bewail with another, or on account of another's misfortune. [*Unusual.*]

CON-DŌLE'MENT, *n.* Grief; pain of mind at another's loss or misfortune; sorrow; mourning.

CON-DŌ'LENCE, *n.* Pain of mind, or grief excited by the distress or misfortune of another.—SYN. Sympathy; commiseration; compassion.

CON-DŌL'ER, *n.* One who condoles.

CON-DŌL'ING, *ppr.* Grieving at another's distress.

CON-DŌL'ING, *n.* Expression of grief for another's loss.

CON'DO-MA, *n.* An animal of the antelope kind, as large as a stag, and of a gray color.

CON-DO-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *condono.*] The act of pardoning. [*Little used.*]

CON'DOR, *n.* A large bird of the genus *vultur*, found in the most elevated part of the Andes. It flies higher than any other bird.

CON-DŪCE', *v. i.* [L. *conduco.*] To lead or tend to some end or object; as, this *conduces* to health.—In the *transitive sense*, to *conduct*, it is not authorized.—SYN. To contribute; forward; advance; promote.

CON-DŪCE'MENT, *n.* A leading or tending to; tendency. —*Gregory.*

CON-DŪ'CENT, *a.* Tending or contributing to.

CON-DŪ'CI-BLE, *a.* [L. *conducibilis.*] Leading or tending to; having the power of conducing; having a tendency to promote or forward.

CON-DŪ'CI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of leading or contributing to any end.

CON-DŪ'CI-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to promote.

CON-DŪCING, *ppr.* Tending or contributing.

CON-DŪ'CIVE, *a.* That may conduce or contribute; having a tendency to promote.

CON-DŪ'CIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of conducing or tending to promote.—*Boyle.*

CON'DUCT, *n.* [Sp. *conducta.*] 1. *Literally*, the act of leading; guidance, command; as, "*conduct* of armies is a prince's art." 2. The act of convoying, or guarding; guidance, or bringing along under protection.—*Shak.* 3. Guard on the way; convoy; escort; as, "the king hath appointed this *conduct* to convey me to the tower."—*Shak.* [*These three senses are now chiefly disused, though not improper.*] —4. In a *general sense*, personal behavior; course of actions; deportment; [*applicable equally to a good or bad course of actions.*] 5. Exact behavior; regular life.—*Swift;* [*unusual.*] 6. Management; mode of carrying on. 7 The title of two clergymen appointed to read prayers at Eton College in England.—SYN. Carriage; deportment; behavior; demeanor; management.

CON-DUCT', *v. t.* [Sp. *conducir.*] 1. To lead; to bring along; to guide; to accompany and show the way. 2. To lead; to direct or point out the way. 3. To lead; to usher in; to introduce; to attend in civility. 4. To give a direction to; to manage; to direct; [*applied to things;*] as, to *conduct* a negotiation. 5. To lead, as a commander; to direct; to govern; to command. 6. With the reciprocal pronoun, to *conduct one's self*, is to behave. Hence, by a customary omission of the pronoun, to *conduct*, in an *intransitive sense*, is to behave; to direct personal actions. 7. To escort; to accompany and protect on the way.

CON-DUCT'ED, *pp.* Led; guided; directed; introduced; commanded; managed.

CON-DUCT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Capability of being conducted; as, the *conductibility* of the electric fluid.

CON-DUCT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Leading; escorting; introducing; commanding; behaving; managing.

CON-DUC'TION, *n.* 1. The act of training up; [*obs.*] 2. Transmission by a conductor; as, the *conduction* of heat.

CON-DUC-TI"TIOUS (-tish'us), *a.* [L. *conductitius.*] Hired; employed for wages.—*Ayliffe.*

CON-DUCT'IVE, *a.* Directing; leading; managing.

CON-DUCT'OR, *n.* 1. A leader; a guide; one who goes before or accompanies, and shows the way. 2. A chief; a commander; one who leads an army or a people. 3. A director; a manager; a superintendent; as, the *conductor* on a rail-road line.—4. In *surgery*, an instrument which serves to direct the knife in cutting for the stone, and in laying up sinuses and fistulas; also, a machine to secure a fractured limb.—5. In *physics*, a substance which forms a medium for the transmission of some other substance or fluid, particularly of heat or electricity. Hence, 6. A metallic rod, erected by buildings or in ships, to conduct lightning to the earth or water, and protect the building from its effects.

CON-DUCT'O-RY, *a.* Used or employed in conducting.

CON-DUCT'RESS, *n.* A female who leads or directs; a directress.

CON'DUIT (kon'dit), *n.* [Fr. *conduit.*] *Literally*, that which leads or conducts. Hence, 1. In *ancient architecture*, a narrow passage, often under ground, between the apartments of a building. 2. A channel or pipe to convey water, &c or to drain off filth.—3. *Figuratively*, any thing that conveys or conducts; as, "the *conduits* of my blood."—*Shak.*

CON-DŪ'PLI-CATE, *a.* [L. *conduplicatus.*] Doubled or folded over or together.

CON-DŪ'PLI-CĀTE, *v. t.* To double; to fold together.

CON-DŪ'PLI-CĀ-TED, *a.* Doubled; folded together.

CON-DU-PLI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *conduplicatio.*] A doubling, a duplicate.

CON'DYLE (kon'dil), *n.* [L. *condylus.*] A protuberance on the end of a bone; a knot, or joint; a knuckle.

CON'DYL-OID, *a.* [Gr. κονδυλος and ειδος.] The *condyloid process* is the posterior protuberance at the extremities of the under jaw.

CON'DYL-OID, *n.* The apophysis of a bone; the projecting soft end, or process of a bone.

CON'DYL-OPE, } *n.* [Gr. κονδυλος and πους.] A general
CON-DYL'O-POD, } term applied by Cuvier to insects, crustacea, and spiders, in allusion to the fact that they have jointed feet.—*Dana.*

CŌNE, *n.* [Fr. *cone*; Gr. κωνος.] 1. A solid body or figure having a circle for its base, and its top terminated in a point or vertex, like a sugar-loaf.—2. In *botany*, the conical fruit of several evergreen trees, as of the pine, fir, cedar, and cypress.

CŌNE'-SHAPED (-shāpt), *a.* Having the form of a cone.

CO-NĒ'INE. *See* CONIINA.

CŌ'NE-PĀTE, } *n.* The Mexican name of the skunk.
CŌ'NE-PATL, }

CŌ'NEY. *See* CONY.

CON-FAB'U-LĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *confabulor.*] To talk familiarly together; to chat; to prattle.—*Cowper.* [*Little used.*]

CON-FAB-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *confabulatio.*] Familiar talk, easy, unrestrained, unceremonious conversation; familiarly abridged into *confab.*

CON-FAB'U-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Belonging to familiar talk. [*Little used.*]

† CON-FA-MIL'IAR (-fa-mil'yar), *a.* Very familiar.

CON-FAR-RE-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *confarreatio.*] The solemnization of marriage among the Romans, by a ceremony in which the bridegroom and bride tasted a cake made of flour, with salt and water.

† CON-FĀ'TED, *a.* Fated together.

CON-FECT', *v. t.* To make sweetmeats. *See* COMFIT.

CON'FECT, *n.* [L. *confectus.*] Something prepared with sugar or honey, as fruit, herbs, roots, and the like; a sweetmeat.

CON-FECT'ED, *pp.* Made into sweetmeats.

CON-FECT'ING, *ppr.* Making into sweetmeats.

CON-FEC'TION, *n.* [L. *confectio.*] 1. Any thing prepared with sugar, as fruit; a sweetmeat; something preserved. 2. A composition or mixture. 3. A soft electuary.

CON-FEC'TION-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make or to sell sweetmeats, &c. [*Confectionery* for *confectioner* is obsolete.]

CON-FEC'TION-ER-Y, *n.* 1. A place for sweetmeats; a place where sweetmeats and similar things are made or sold. 2. Sweetmeats in general; things prepared or sold by a confectioner.

CON-FEC'TOR, *n.* [L.] An officer in the Roman games, whose business was to kill any beast that was dangerous.

CON-FEC'TO-RY, *a.* Pertaining to the art of making sweetmeats.

CON-FED'ER-A-CY, *n.* [Low L. *confœderatio.*] 1. A contract between two or more persons, bodies of men, or states, combined in support of each other, in some act or enterprise; mutual engagement; federal compact. 2. The persons, states, or nations united by a league.—3. In *law*, a combination of two or more persons to commit an unlawful act.—SYN. League; covenant; compact; alliance: combination; coalition; confederation.

CON-FED'ER-ATE, *a.* [Low L. *confœderatus.*] United in a league; allied by treaty; engaged in a confederacy.

CON-FED'ER-ATE, *n.* One who is united with others in a league; a person or nation engaged in a confederacy; an ally.—*Dryden.*

CON-FED'ER-ĀTE, *v. i.* [Fr. *confederer.*] To unite in a league; to join in a mutual contract or covenant.

CON-FED'ER-ĀTE, *v. t.* To unite in a league; to ally.

CON-FED'ER-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* United in a league.

CON-FED'ER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Uniting in a league.

CON-FED-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* [Fr. *confederation.*] 1. The act of confederating; a league; a compact for mutual support; alliance, particularly of princes, nations, or states

2. The United States of America are sometimes called the *confederation.*

CON-FER', *v. i.* [Fr. *conferer.*] To consult together; implying conversation on some serious or important subject; in distinction from mere talk, or light, familiar conversation.—SYN. To counsel or advise with; discourse; converse.

CON-FER', *v. t.* 1. To give or bestow; as, to *confer* favors; followed by *on.* 2. To compare; to examine by comparison; *literally,* to bring together; [*obs.*] [*See* COMPARE.] 3. To contribute; to conduce to; that is, to bring to; [*obs.*]

CON'FER-ENCE, *n.* [Fr. *conference.*] 1. The act of conversing on a serious subject; a discoursing between two or more for the purpose of instruction, consultation, or deliberation; formal discourse; oral discussion. 2. A meeting for consultation, discussion, or instruction. 3. Comparison; examination of things by comparison; [*obs.*] 4. A meeting of the two branches of a legislature, by their committee, to adjust differences respecting bills, &c. 5. A stated meeting of preachers in the Wesleyan Methodist Church for the transaction of business.

CON-FER'RED (kon-ferd'), *pp.* Given; imparted; bestowed.

CON-FER'RER, *n.* One who confers; one who converses; one who bestows.

CON-FER'RING, *ppr.* Conversing together; bestowing.

CON-FER'RING, *n.* 1. The act of bestowing. 2. Comparison; examination.

CON-FER-RŪ'MIN-Ā-TED, *a.* Sodered together.—*Hooker.*

CON-FER'VA, *n.*; *pl.* CONFERVÆ. [L.] In *botany,* an extensive section of the *Algæ,* consisting of tubular, jointed water-weeds.

CON-FESS', *v. t.* [Fr. *confesser.*] 1. To acknowledge, as a crime, a fault, a charge, a debt, or something that is against one's interest or reputation.—2. In the *Roman Catholic Church,* to acknowledge sins and faults to a priest; to disclose the state of the conscience to a priest, in private, with a view to absolution; sometimes with the reciprocal pronoun. 3. To acknowledge; publicly to declare a belief in and adherence to. 4. To acknowledge, as true disciples, friends, or children. 5. To acknowledge; to declare to be true; opposed to *deny.* 6. To show by the effect; as, this work *confesses* the hand of a master. 7. To hear or receive the confession of another.—SYN. Admit; grant; concede; avow; own; assent; recognize; prove; exhibit; attest.

CON-FESS', *v. i.* To make confession; to disclose faults, or the state of the conscience.

CON-FESS'ANT, *n.* One who confesses to a priest.

† CON-FESS'A-RY, *n.* One who makes a confession.

CON-FESS'ED (kon-fest'), *pp.* or *a.* Owned; acknowledged; declared to be true; admitted in words; avowed; admitted to disclose to a priest.

CON-FESS'ED-LY, *adv.* 1. By confession or acknowledgment; avowedly; undeniably. 2. With avowed purpose.

CON-FESS'ING, *ppr.* Owning; avowing; declaring to be true or real; granting or admitting by assent; receiving disclosure of sins, or the state of the conscience of another.

CON-FES'SION (kon-fesh'un), *n.* 1. The acknowledgment of a crime or fault, or something to one's disadvantage; open declaration of guilt, failure, debt, accusation, &c. 2. Avowal; the act of acknowledging; profession. 3. The act of disclosing sins or faults to a priest; the disburdening of the conscience privately to a confessor; sometimes called *auricular confession.*—4. *Confession,* or *confession of faith,* a formulary in which the articles of faith are comprised; a creed. 5. The acknowledgment of a debt by a debtor before a justice of the peace, &c., on which judgment is entered and execution issued.

CON-FES'SION-AL, *n.* The seat where a priest or confessor sits to hear confessions; a confession-chair.

CON-FES'SION-A-RY, *n.* [Sp. *confesionario.*] A confession-chair, as above.

CON-FES'SION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to auricular confession.

CON-FES'SION-IST, *n.* One who makes a profession of faith.—*Montagu.*

* CON-FESS'OR, *n.* [Fr. *confesseur*; Sp. *confesor.*] 1. One who confesses; one who acknowledges his sins. 2. One who makes a profession of his faith in the Christian religion. The word was applied in the early Church to one who avowed his religion in the face of danger, and adhered to it in defiance of persecution and torture. If death ensued, he was called a *martyr.*—3. In the *Roman Catholic Church,* a priest who hears the confessions of others, and has power to grant them absolution.

CON-FEST', *pp.* or *a.* for *confessed.* Owned; open; acknowledged; apparent; not disputed.

CON-FEST'LY, *adv.* [for *confessedly.*] Avowedly; indisputably. [*Little used.*]

† CON-FI'CIENT (kon-fish'ent), *a.* [L. *conficiens.*] That causes or procures.

* CON'FI-DANT, *n. m.* } One intrusted with secrets; a con-
CON'FI-DANTE, *n. f.* } fidential or bosom friend.

CON-FIDE', *v. t.* [L. *confido.*] To trust; to rely on, with persuasion of faithfulness or veracity in the person trusted, or of the reality of a fact; to give credit to; to believe in, with assurance.

CON-FIDE', *v. t.* To intrust; to commit to the charge of, with a belief in the fidelity of the person intrusted; to deliver into possession of another.

CON-FID'ED, *pp.* Intrusted; committed to the care of, for preservation, or for performance or exercise.

CON'FI-DENCE, *n.* [L. *confidentia.*] 1. A trusting or reliance; an assurance of mind or firm belief in the integrity, stability, or veracity of another, or in the truth and reality of a fact. 2. Belief in one's own competency, as opposed to *diffidence* or *timidity.* 3. That in which trust is placed; ground of trust; he or that which supports. 4. Safety, or assurance of safety; security; as, "Jehovah shall be thy *confidence.*" 5. Boldness; courage. 6. Excessive boldness; assurance, proceeding from vanity or a false opinion of one's own abilities or excellences.—SYN. Trust; affiance; assurance; expectation; hope.

CON'FI-DENT, *a.* 1. Having full belief; trusting; relying; fully assured. 2. Positive; dogmatical; as, a *confident* talker. 3. Trusting; without suspicion. 4. Bold to a vice; having an excess of assurance.

CON'FI-DENT, *n.* One intrusted with secrets; a confidential or bosom friend.—*Mitford.* [Commonly spelled *confidant.*]

CON-FI-DEN'TIAL, *a.* 1. Enjoying the confidence of another; trusty; that may be safely trusted. 2. That is to be treated or kept in confidence; private. 3. Admitted to special confidence.

CON-FI-DEN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* In confidence; in reliance on secrecy.

CON'FI-DENT-LY, *adv.* With firm trust; with strong assurance; without doubt or wavering of opinion; positively.

CON'FI-DENT-NESS, *n.* Confidence; the quality or state of having full reliance.

CON-FĪD'ER, *n.* One who confides; one who intrusts to another.

CON-FĪD'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Trusting; reposing confidence.

CON-FIG'U-RĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *configuro.*] To show like the aspects of the planets toward each other.

CON-FIG-U-RĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. External form, figure, shape; the figure which bounds a body. 2. Relative position or aspects of the planets; or the face of the horoscope, according to the relative positions of the planets at any time. 3. Resemblance of one figure to another.

CON-FIG'URE, *v. t.* [L. *configuro.*] To form; to dispose in a certain form, figure, or shape.

CON-FIG'URED, *pp.* To dispose in a certain form.

CON-FIG'UR-ING, *ppr.* Forming to a figure.

CON-FĪN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be confined or limited.

CON'FĪNE, *n.* [L. *confinis.*] Border; edge; exterior part; the part of any territory which is at or near the end or extremity. It is used, generally, in the plural.

CON'FĪNE, *a.* Bordering on; lying on the border; adjacent; having a common boundary.

CON'FĪNE, *v. i.* [Fr. *confiner.*] To border on; to touch the limit; to be adjacent or contiguous, as one territory, kingdom, or state to another; followed by *on.*

CON-FĪNE', *v. t.* [Sp. *confinar.*] 1. To restrain within limits; hence, to shut up; to restrain from escape by force or insurmountable obstacles. 2. To keep close, by a voluntary act; to be much at home, or in retirement; as, to *confine* one's self to the house. 3. To limit or restrain voluntarily in some act or practice; as, to *confine* one's remarks to a particular point. 4. To tie or bind; to make fast or close. 5. To restrain by a moral force; as, to *confine* men by laws.—SYN. To bound; limit; restrain; circumscribe; restrict.

CON-FĪN'ED' (kon-fīnd'), *pp.* or *a.* Restrained within limits; imprisoned; limited; secluded; close; brought to bed. *See* CONFINEMENT.

CON-FĪNE'LESS, *a.* Boundless; unlimited; without end.

CON-FĪNE'MENT, *n.* 1. Restraint within limits; imprisonment; any restraint of liberty by force or other obstacle or necessity. 2. Voluntary restraint; seclusion. 3. Voluntary restraint in action or practice. 4. Restraint from going abroad by sickness, particularly by childbirth.

CON-FĪN'ER, *n.* He or that which limits or restrains.

CON'FĪN-ER, *n.* 1. A borderer; one who lives on the confines or near the border of a country. 2. He or that which is near the limit; a near neighbor; he or that which is adjacent or contiguous.

CON-FĪN'ING, *ppr.* Restraining; limiting; imprisoning.

CON-FIN'I-TY, *n.* [L. *confinitas.*] Contiguity; nearness; neighborhood.—*Dict.*

CON-FIRM', *v. t.* [L. *confirmo.*] 1. To make firm, or more firm; to add strength to, as to health. 2. To fix more firmly; to settle or establish; as, to *confirm* the courage. 3. To make firm or certain; to give new assurance of truth or certainty; to put past doubt; as, to *confirm* a report. 4. To fix; to radicate. 5. To strengthen; to ratify,

as an agreement. 6. To make more firm; to strengthen, as an opinion. 7. To admit to the full privileges of a Christian, by the imposition of a bishop's hands.—8. In the *government of the United States*, to assent to, establish, or ratify; as, the Senate *confirms* or rejects the appointments proposed to them by the President of the United States.—Syn. To strengthen; corroborate; establish; fix; settle; verify; assure.

CON-FIRM'A-BLE, *a.* That may be confirmed, established, or ratified; capable of being made more certain.

CON-FIRM-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of confirming or establishing; a fixing, settling, establishing, or making more certain or firm; establishment. 2. The act of ratifying. 3. The act of giving new strength. 4. The act of giving new evidence. 5. That which confirms; that which gives new strength or assurance; additional evidence; proof; convincing testimony.—6. In *law*, an assurance of title, by the conveyance of an estate or right *in esse*, from one man to another, by which a voidable estate is made sure or unavoidable, or a particular estate is increased, or a possession made perfect.—7. In *church affairs*, the act of ratifying the election of an archbishop or bishop, by the king, or by persons of his appointment. 8. The act or ceremony of laying on of a bishop's hands, in the admission of baptized persons to the enjoyment of Christian privileges.

CON-FIRM'A-TIVE, *a.* Having the power of confirming; tending to establish.

CON-FIRM'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a confirmative manner.

CON-FIRM-Ā'TOR, *n.* He or that which confirms.

CON-FIRM'A-TO-RY, *a.* 1. That serves to confirm; giving additional strength, force, or stability, or additional assurance or evidence. 2. Pertaining to the rite of confirmation.

CON-FIRM'ED (kon-fermd'), *pp.* or *a.* 1. Made more firm; strengthened; established. 2. Admitted to the full privileges of the church.

CON-FIRM'ED-NESS, *n.* A fixed state.

CON-FIRM-EE', *n.* One to whom any thing is confirmed. —*Ash.*

CON-FIRM'ER, *n.* He or that which confirms, establishes, or ratifies; one that produces new evidence; an attester.

CON-FIRM'ING, *ppr.* Making firm or more firm; strengthening; ratifying; giving additional evidence or proof; establishing; administering the rite of confirmation.

CON-FIRM'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to strengthen or make firm.

CON-FIS'CA-BLE, *a.* That may be confiscated; liable to forfeiture.—*Browne.*

* CON-FIS'CĀTE or CON'FIS-CĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *confisco.*] To adjudge to be forfeited to the public treasury.

* CON-FIS'CĀTE or CON'FIS-CĀTE, *a.* Forfeited and adjudged to the public treasury, as the goods of a criminal.

* CON-FIS'CĀ-TED or CON'FIS-CĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Adjudged to the public treasury, as forfeited goods or estate.

* CON-FIS'CĀ-TING or CON'FIS-CĀ-TING, *ppr.* Adjudging to the public use.

CON-FIS-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of condemning as forfeited, and adjudging to the public treasury.

CON'FIS-CĀ-TOR, *n.* One who confiscates.

CON-FIS'CA-TO-RY, *a.* Consigning to forfeiture.—*Burke.*

CON'FIT, *n.* A sweetmeat. *See* Confect.

CON'FI-TENT, *n.* [L. *confitens.*] One who confesses his sins and faults. [*Not much used.*]

CON'FIT-URE, *n.* [Fr.] A sweetmeat; confection.—*Bacon.*

CON-FIX', *v. t.* [L. *configo.*] To fix down; to fasten.—*Shak.*

CON-FIX'ED (kon-fikst'), *pp.* Fixed down or to; fastened.

CON-FIX'ING, *ppr.* Fixing to or on; fastening.

CON-FIX'URE, *n.* The act of fastening.

CON-FLA'GRANT, *a.* [L. *conflagrans.*] Burning together; involved in a common flame.

CON-FLA-GRĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *conflagratio.*] 1. A great fire, or the burning of any great mass of combustibles, as a house, but more especially a city or a forest. 2. The burning of the world at the consummation of things.

CON-FLĀ'GRA-TIVE, *a.* Causing conflagration.

CON-FLĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *conflatio.*] A blowing together, as of many instruments, in a concert; or of many fires, in melting metals. [*Little used.*]

† CON-FLEX'URE, *n.* A bending.

CON'FLICT, *n.* [L. *conflictus.*] 1. A striking or dashing against each other, as of two moving bodies in opposition; violent collision of substances. 2. A contest or fighting between men, and applicable to individuals or to armies. 3. A struggling with difficulties; a striving to oppose or overcome. 4. A struggling of the mind; distress; anxiety. 5. The last struggle of life; agony. 6. Opposing operations; countervailing actions; as, a *conflict* between duty and inclination.—Syn. Collision; contest; struggle; combat; strife; contention; battle; fight; pang; agony.

CON-FLICT', *v. i.* To strike or dash against; to meet and oppose, as bodies driven by violence. 2. To drive or strike against, as contending men or armies. 3. To strive or struggle to resist and overcome; as, to *conflict* with difficulties. 4. To be in opposition, or contradictory as, to *conflict* with a statement.—Syn. To fight; contend contest; oppose; resist; struggle; combat.

CON-FLICT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Striking or dashing together, fighting; contending; struggling to resist and overcome. 2. *a.* Being in opposition; contrary; contradictory.

CON-FLIC'TIVE, *a.* Tending to conflict.

CON'FLU-ENCE, *n.* [L. *confluentia.*] 1. A flowing together; the meeting or junction of two or more streams of water or other fluid; also, the place of meeting. 2. The running together of people; the act of meeting and crowding in a place; a crowd; a concourse. 3. A collection; meeting; assemblage.

CON'FLU-ENT, *a.* [L. *confluens.*] 1. Flowing together; meeting in their course, as two streams.—2. In *medical science*, running together, and spreading over a large surface of the body.—3. In *botany*, united at the base; growing in tufts; running into each other.

CON'FLUX, *n.* [Low L. *confluxio.*] 1. A flowing together, a meeting of two or more currents of a fluid. 2. A collection; a crowd; a multitude collected.

CON-FLUX-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The tendency of fluids to run together.—*Boyle.* [*Little used.*]

CON-FORM', *a.* [L. *conformis.*] Made to resemble: assuming the same form; like; resembling.—*Bacon.* [*Rare.*]

CON-FORM', *v. t.* [L. *conformo.*] 1. To make like, in external appearance; to reduce to a like shape, or form, with something else; with *to*; as, *to conform* any thing to a model. 2. *More generally*, to reduce to a likeness or correspondence in manners, opinions, or moral qualities; as, "Be not *conformed* to the world." 3. To make agreeable to; to square with a rule or directory; as, to *conform* ourselves to our instructions.

CON-FORM', *v. i.* To comply with, or yield to; to live or act according to. 2. To comply with; to obey.

CON-FORM'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Correspondent; having the same or similar external form or shape; like; resembling. 2. Having the same or similar manners, opinions, or moral qualities. 3. Agreeable; suitable; consistent. 4. Compliant; ready to follow directions; submissive; obsequious; peaceable; disposed to obey. 5. In *geology*, when two sets of strata in contact are very nearly parallel to each other, they are said to be *conformable.*—*Lyell.*

CON-FORM'A-BLY, *adv.* With or in conformity; suitably; agreeably.

CON-FORM-Ā'TION, *n.* The manner in which a body is formed; the particular texture or structure of a body, or disposition of the parts which compose it; form; structure. 2. The act of conforming; the act of producing suitableness or conformity.—3. In *medical science*, the particular make or construction of the body peculiar to an individual.

CON-FORM'ED (kon-formd'), *pp.* Made to resemble; reduced to a likeness of; made agreeable to; suited.

CON-FORM'ER, *n.* One who conforms; one who complies with established forms or doctrines.

CON-FORM'ING, *ppr.* Reducing to a likeness; adapting; complying with.

CON-FORM'IST, *n.* One who conforms or complies; *appropriately*, one who complies with the worship of the Church of England, or of the established church, as distinguished from a *dissenter*, or *non-conformist.*

CON-FORM'I-TY, *n.* 1. Likeness; correspondence with a model in form or manner; resemblance; agreement congruity with something else. 2. Consistency; agreement.—3. In *theology*, correspondence in manners and principles; compliance with established customs.

† CON-FOR-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of comforting or giving strength.—*Bacon.*

CON-FOUND', *v. t.* [Fr. *confondre.*] 1. To mingle and blend different things, so that their forms or natures can not be distinguished; to mix in a mass or crowd, so that individuals can not be distinguished. 2. To throw into disorder, as, to *confound* their language.—*Gen.*, xi. 3. To mix or blend, so as to occasion a mistake of one thing for another; as, to *confound* ideas with words. 4. To perplex; to disturb the apprehension by indistinctness of ideas or words; as, to be *confounded* by a multiplicity of objects. 5. To throw the mind into disorder; to cast down; to make ashamed; as, Saul *confounded* the Jews at Damascus. 6. To perplex with terror; to throw into consternation; to stupefy with amazement; as, "Satan stood *confounded* what to say."—*Milton.* 7. To destroy; to overthrow; as, "So deep a malice to *confound* the race of man."—*Milton.* Syn. To mix; mingle; blend; confuse; baffle; abash; terrify; dismay; astonish; defeat.

CON-FOUND'ED, *pp.* 1. Mixed or blended in disorder, perplexed; abashed; dismayed; put to shame and silence, astonished. 2. *a.* Very great; enormous; [*vulgar.*]

CON-FOUND'ED-LY, *adv.* Enormously; greatly; shamefully. [*A low word.*]

CON-FOUND'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being confounded —*Milton.*

CON-FOUND'ER, *n.* One who confounds; one who disturbs the mind, perplexes, refutes, frustrates, and puts to shame or silence; one who terrifies.

CON-FOUND'ING, *ppr.* Mixing and blending; putting into disorder; perplexing; disturbing the mind; abashing and putting to shame and silence; astonishing.

CON-FRA-TER'NI-TY, *n.* [It. *confraternità.*] A brotherhood; a society or body of men, united for some purpose or in some profession.

CON-FRI-CA'TION, *n.* [It. *confricazione.*] A rubbing against; friction.—*Bacon.*

CON-FRÈR, *n.* [Fr. *confrere.*] One of the same religious order.—*Weever.*

CON-FRONT' (kon-frunt'), *v. t.* [It. *confrontare.*] 1. To stand face to face, in full view; to face; to stand in front. 2. To stand in direct opposition; to oppose; as, to *confront* his accusers. 3. To set face to face; to bring into the presence of, as an accused person and a witness, in court, for examination and discovery of the truth; followed by *with.* 4. To set together for comparison; to compare one thing with another.

CON-FRON-TA'TION, *n.* The act of bringing two persons into the presence of each other for examination and discovery of truth.

CON-FRONT'ED, *pp.* Set face to face, or in opposition; brought into the presence of.

CON-FRONT'ING, *ppr.* Setting or standing face to face, or in opposition, or in presence of.

CON-FRONT'MENT, *n.* Comparison.—*Oley.*

CON-FŪSE', *v. t.* [L. *confusus.*] 1. To mix or blend things, so that they can not be distinguished. 2. To throw into disorder; as, the alarm *confused* the troops. 3. To perplex; to render indistinct; as, his ideas were *confused.* 4. To throw the mind into disorder; to agitate by surprise or shame; as, he was greatly *confused* by the tidings.—SYN. To derange; disorder; abash; disconcert; confound; obscure; distract.

CON-FŪSE'. *a.* Mixed; confounded.—*Barret.*

CON-FŪS'ED (kon-fūzd'), *pp.* or *a.* 1. Blended, so that the things or persons mixed can not be distinguished. 2. Perplexed by disorder or want of system. 3. Put to the blush or to shame.—SYN. Mixed; indiscriminate; indistinct; intricate; involved; deranged; disordered; tumultuous; abashed; agitated; disconcerted; cast down.

CON-FŪS'ED-LY, *adv.* In a mixed mass; without order or separation; indistinctly; not clearly; tumultuously; with agitation of mind; without regularity or system.

CON-FŪS'ED-NESS, *n.* A state of being confused; want of order, distinction, or clearness.

CON-FŪSE'LY, *adv.* Obscurely.—*Barret.*

CON-FŪS'ING, *ppr.* Mixing; confounding.

CON-FŪ'SION (kon-fū'zhun), *n.* 1. A mixture of several things promiscuously; hence, disorder; irregularity. 2. Tumult; disturbance; want of order in society. 3. A blending or confounding: indistinct combination; opposed to *distinctness* or *perspicuity.* 4. Abashment; shame. 5. Astonishment; agitation; perturbation; distraction of mind. 6. Overthrow; defeat; ruin. 7. A shameful blending of natures; a shocking crime.

CON-FŪ'TA-BLE, *a.* That may be confuted, disproved, or overthrown; that may be shown to be false, defective, or invalid.

CON-FŪ'TANT, *n.* One who confutes or undertakes to confute.—*Milton.*

CON-FU-TA'TION, *n.* The act of confuting, disproving, or proving to be false or invalid; refutation; overthrow.

CON-FŪTE', *v. t.* [L. *confuto.*] 1. To prove to be false, defective, or invalid. 2. To prove to be wrong; to convict of error, by argument or proof.—SYN. To disprove; overthrow; set aside; refute; oppugn.

CON-FŪ'TED, *pp.* Disproved; proved to be false, defective, or unsound; overthrown by argument, fact, or proof.

CON-FŪ'TER, *n.* One who disproves or confutes.

CON-FŪ'TING, *ppr.* Disproving; proving to be false, defective, or invalid; overthrowing by argument or proof.

† CON-FŪTE'MENT, *n.* Confutation; disproof.—*Milton.*

* CON'GÉ (kon'jee), *n.* [Fr. *congé.*] 1. Leave; farewell; parting ceremony. 2. The act of respect performed at the parting of friends. Hence, the customary act of civility on other occasions; a bow or courtesy.

CON'GÉ, *v. i.* To take leave with the customary civilities; to bow or courtesy.

CONGÉ D'E-LĪRÉ' (kon'zha-dā-leer'). In *ecclesiastical affairs,* the king's license or permission to a dean and chapter, to choose a bishop; or to an abbey or priory of his own foundation, to choose their abbot or prior.

CON'GÉ, *n.* In *architecture,* a molding, in form of a quarter round, or a cavetto, which serves to separate two members from one another; an apophyge. Also, a ring or ferule, formerly used on the extremities of columns.

CON-GEAL' (kon-jeel'), *v. t.* [L. *congelo.*] 1. To change from a fluid to a solid state, by a loss of heat, as water in freezing, liquid metal or wax in cooling, blood in stagnating or cooling, &c.; to harden into ice, or into a substance of less solidity. 2. *Figuratively,* to bind or fix with cold, as, his blood was *congealed* at the sight.

CON-GEAL', *v. i.* To grow hard, stiff, or thick from loss of heat; to pass from a fluid to a solid state; to concrete into a solid mass.

CON-GEAL'A-BLE, *a.* That may be congealed; capable of being converted from a fluid to a solid state.

CON-GEAL'ED (kon-jeeld'), *pp.* or *a.* Converted into ice, or a solid mass, by the loss of heat, or other process; concreted.

CON-GEAL'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being congealed.

CON-GEAL'ING, *ppr.* Changing from a liquid to a solid state; concreting.

CON-GEAL'MENT, *n.* A clot or concretion; that which is formed by congelation. Also, congelation.

CON-GE-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *congelatio.*] The process of passing, or the act of converting from a fluid to a solid state, by the abstraction of heat; or the state of being congealed; concretion.

† CON-GEM-I-NA'TION, *n.* A doubling or often repeating.

CON'GE-NER, *n.* [L. *congener.*] A thing of the same genus, kind, or nature.

CON'GE-NER, } *a.* Of the same genus, kind, or nature
CON-GEN'ER-OUS, } allied in origin or cause.

CON-GEN'ER-A-CY, *n.* Similarity of origin.

CON-GE-NER'IC, *a.* Being of the same kind or nature.

CON-GEN'ER-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being from the same original, or of belonging to the same kind.

CON-GE'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *con* and *genus.*] 1. Partaking of the same genus, kind, or nature; kindred; cognate. 2. Belonging to the nature; natural; agreeable to the nature. 3. Natural; agreeable to the nature; adapted; as, *congenial* to his disposition.

CON-GE-NI-AL'I-TY, } *n.* Participation of the same genus,
CON-GE'NI-AL-NESS, } nature, or original; cognation; natural affinity; suitableness.

CON-GE'NI-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To make congenial.

† CON-GE'NI-OUS, *a.* Of the same kind.

CON-GEN'ITE, } *a.* [L. *congenitus.*] Of the same birth;
CON-GEN'I-TAL, } born with another; connate; begotten together.

CON"GER, } (kong'gur-), *n.* [L. *conger* or *congrus.*]
CON"GER-EEL, } The sea-eel; a species of eel, some times ten feet long.

CON-GE'RI-ĒS, *n.* [L.] A collection of several particles or bodies in one mass or aggregate.

CON-GEST', *v. t.* [L. *congero, congestum.*] To collect or gather into a mass or aggregate.

CON-GEST'I-BLE, *a.* That may be collected into a mass.

CON-GES'TION (kon-jest'yun), *n.* [L. *congestio.*] An unnatural accumulation of blood in any part of the body, or any subordinate system of parts.

CON-GES'TIVE, *a.* Indicating an accumulation of blood in some part of the body.

CON'GI-A-RY, *n.* [L. *congiarium.*] *Properly,* a present made by the Roman emperors to the people, originally in corn or wine, measured out to them in a *congius.*

CON-GLA'CI-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *conglacio.*] To turn to ice; to freeze.

CON-GLA-CI-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of changing into ice, or the state of being converted to ice; a freezing; congelation.

CON-GLŌ'BATE, *a.* [L. *conglobatus.*] Formed or gathered into a ball.

CON-GLŌ'BĀTE, *v. t.* To collect or form into a ball or hard, round substance.

CON-GLŌ'BĀ-TED, *pp.* Collected or formed into a ball.

CON-GLŌ'BATE-LY, *adv.* In a round or roundish form.

CON-GLO-BĀ'TION, *n.* The act of forming into a ball; a round body.

CON-GLŌBE', *v. t.* [L. *conglobo.*] To gather into a ball; to collect into a round mass.

CON-GLŌBE', *v. i.* To collect, unite, or coalesce in a round mass.

CON-GLŌB'ED (kon-glōbd'), *pp.* Collected into a ball.

CON-GLŌ'BING, *ppr.* Gathering into a round mass or ball.

CON-GLOB'U-LATE, *v. i.* To gather into a little round mass or globule.

CON-GLOM'ER-ATE, *a.* [L. *conglomero.*] 1. Gathered into a ball or round body; as, a *conglomerate* gland, which is formed of many smaller ones.—2. In *botany, conglomerate* flowers grow on a branching peduncle or foot stalk, on short pedicles, closely compacted together without order.—3. *Conglomerate* rocks. *See* PUDDING-STONE.

CON-GLOM'ER-ĀTE, *v. t.* To gather into a ball or round body; to collect into a round mass.

CON-GLOM'ER-ATE, *n.* In *geology,* a sort of pudding-stone, or rock, composed of pebbles cemented together by another mineral substance.

CON-GLOM'ER-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Gathered into a ball or round mass.

CON-GLOM'ER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Collecting into a ball.

CON-GLOM-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of gathering into a ball; the state of being thus collected; collection; accumulation.

CON-GLŪ'TI-NANT, *a.* Gluing; uniting; healing.

CON-GLŪ'TI-NANT, *n.* A medicine that heals wounds.

CON-GLŪ'TI-NĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *conglutino.*] 1. To glue together; to unite by some glutinous or tenacious substance. 2. To heal; to unite the separated parts of a wound by a tenacious substance.

CON-GLŪ'TI-NĀTE, *v. i.* To coalesce; to unite by the intervention of a callus.

CON-GLŪ'TI-NĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Glued together; united by a tenacious substance.

CON-GLŪ'TI-NĀ-TING, *ppr.* Gluing together; uniting or closing by a tenacious substance.

CON-GLU-TI-NĀ'TION, *n.* The act of gluing together; a joining by means of some tenacious substance; a healing by uniting the parts of a wound; union.

CON-GLŪ'TI-NA-TIVE, *a.* Having the power of uniting by glue, or other substance of like nature.

CON-GLŪ'TI-NĀ-TOR, *n.* That which has the power of uniting wounds.

CON"GO (kong'go), *n.* A species of black tea from China.

CON-GRAT'Ū-LANT, *a.* Rejoicing in participation.

CON-GRAT'Ū-LĀTE (kon-grat'yu-lāte), *v. t.* [L. *congratulor.*] To profess one's pleasure or joy to another on account of an event deemed happy or fortunate, as on the birth of a child, success in an enterprise, victory, escape from danger, &c.; to wish joy to another.

CON-GRAT'Ū-LĀTE, *v. i.* To rejoice in participation.—*Swift.*

CON-GRAT'Ū-LĀ-TED, *pp.* Complimented with expressions of joy at a happy event.

CON-GRAT'Ū-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Professing one's joy or satisfaction on account of some happy event, prosperity, or success.

CON-GRAT-Ū-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of professing one's joy or good wishes at the success or happiness of another, or on account of an event deemed fortunate to both parties, or to the community.

CON-GRAT'Ū-LĀ-TOR, *n.* One who offers congratulations.

CON-GRAT'Ū-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Expressing joy for the good fortune of another, or for an event fortunate for both parties, or for the community.

† CON-GREE', *v. i.* To agree.—*Shak.*

CON-GREET', *v. t.* To salute mutually.—*Shak.*

CON"GRE-GĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *congrego.*] To collect separate persons or things into an assemblage; to assemble; to gather; to bring into one place, or into a crowd or united body.

CON"GRE-GĀTE, *v. i.* To come together; to assemble; to meet.—*Denham.*

CON"GRE-GĀTE, *a.* Collected; compact; close.—*Bacon.* [*Little used.*]

CON"GRE-GĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Collected; assembled in one place.

CON"GRE-GĀ-TING, *ppr.* Collecting; assembling; coming together.

CON"GRE-GĀ'TION (kong-gre-gā'shun), *n.* 1. The act of bringing together, or assembling. 2. A collection or assemblage of separate things. 3. *More generally*, an assembly of persons; and, *appropriately*, an assembly of persons met for the worship of God. 4. An assembly of rulers.—*Numb.*, xxxv. 5. An assembly of ecclesiastics or cardinals appointed by the pope. Also, a company or society, forming a subdivision of a monastic order. 6. At *the University of Oxford*, the assembly of masters and doctors, for transacting the ordinary business of conferring degrees, &c.—*Brande.*

CON"GRE-GĀ'TION-AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a congregation. 2. Belonging to the system of congregationalism.

CON"GRE-GĀ'TION-AL-ISM, *n.* That system of church government which vests all ecclesiastical power in the assembled brotherhood of each local church as an independent body.

CON"GRE-GĀ'TION-AL-IST, *n.* One who belongs to a congregational church or society.

CON"GRESS (kong'gres), *n.* [L. *congressus.*] 1. A meeting of individuals; an assembly of envoys, commissioners, deputies, &c., particularly a meeting of the representatives of several courts, to concert measures for their common good, or to adjust their mutual concerns. 2. The assembly of delegates of the several British colonies in America, which united to resist the claims of Great Britain in 1774. 3. The assembly of the delegates of the several United States, after the declaration of independence, in 1776, and until the adoption of the present Constitution. 4. The assembly of senators and representatives of the United States of North America, according to the present Constitution, or political compact, by which they are united in a federal republic. 5. A meeting of two or more persons in a contest; an encounter; a conflict. 6. The meeting of the sexes in sexual commerce.—SYN. Assembly; meeting; convention; convocation; synod; council diet.

† CON-GRES'SION (kon-gresh'un), *n.* A company.

CON-GRES'SION-AL (kon-gresh'un-al), *a.* Pertaining to a congress, or to the Congress of the United States.—*Barlow.*

CON-GRES'SIVE, *a.* 1. Meeting, as the sexes. 2. Encountering.

CON'GREVE ROCK'ET, *n.* A very destructive kind of rocket, filled with inflammable matter, invented by Sir William Congreve.

† CON-GRŪE', *v. i.* To agree.—*Shak.*

CON"GRU-ENCE, } *n.* [L. *congruentia.*] Suitableness of one
CON-GRŪ'EN-CY, } thing to another; agreement; consistency.

CON"GRU-ENT, *a.* Suitable; agreeing; correspondent.—*Davies.*

CON-GRŪ'I-TY, *n.* 1. Suitableness; the relation of agreement between things. 2. Fitness; pertinence. 3. Reason; consistency; propriety.—4. In *school divinity*, the good actions which are supposed to render it meet and equitable that God should confer grace on those who perform them.—5. In *geometry*, figures or lines, which, when laid over one another, exactly coincide, are in *congruity.*

† CON"GRU-MENT, *n.* Fitness; adaptation.

CON"GRU-OUS, *a.* [L. *congruus.*] 1. Accordant; suitable; consistent; agreeable to. 2. Rational; fit.

CON"GRU-OUS-LY, *adv.* Suitably; pertinently; agreeably; consistently.—*Boyle.*

CON'IC, } *a.* [L. *conicus.*] 1. Having the form of a
CON'IC-AL, } cone; round, and decreasing to a point. 2. Pertaining to a cone.—*Conic section*, a curve line formed by the intersection of a cone and plane. The conic sections are the parabola, hyperbola, and ellipse.

CON'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the form of a cone.

CON'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being conical.

CON'ICS, *n.* That part of geometry which treats of the cone and the curves which arise from its sections.

CŌ'NI-FER, *n.* [L.] A plant bearing cones.

CO-NIF'ER-A, *n. pl.* [L.] An order of plants, which, like the fir and pine, bear cones or tops in which the seeds are contained.—*Lyell.*

CO-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *conifer, coniferus.*] Bearing cones, producing hard, dry, scaly seed-vessels of a conical figure as the pine, fir, cypress, and beech.

CŌ'NI-FORM, *a.* In form of a cone; conical.

CO-NĪ'I-NA,
CO-NĒ'I-NA,
CO-NĪC'I-NA,
CO-NĪ'A,
CO-NĪ'INE,
CO-NĒ'INE,
} *n.* [Gr. κωνειον.] An alkaloid obtained from *conium maculatum*, the modern officinal hemlock, and its active medicinal principle.

CON-I-SOR'. *See* COGNISOR.

CO-NI-ROS'TERS, *n. pl.* [L. *conus* and *rostrum.*] A tribe of insessorial birds, including those which have a strong bill of a conical form, as crows and finches.—*Brande.*

CO-NI-ROS'TRAL, *a.* Having a thick conical beak, as crows and finches.—*Swainson.*

CO-NIS'TRA, *n.* [Gr.] The pit of a theatre.

CŌ'NITE, *n.* [Gr. κονις.] A variety of magnesian carbonate of lime, occurring massive or in stalactites. It contains three parts of carbonate of magnesia and one of carbonate of lime.—*Dana.*

† CON-JECT', *v. t.* To throw together, or to throw.

† CON-JECT', *v. i.* To guess.—*Shak.*

CON-JECT'OR, *n.* [L.] One who guesses or conjectures.—*Swift.*

CON-JECT'Ū-RA-BLE, *a.* That may be guessed or conjectured.

CON-JECT'Ū-RAL, *a.* Depending on conjecture; done or said by guess.

† CON-JECT-Ū-RAL'I-TY, *n.* That which depends upon guess.—*Brown.*

CON-JECT'Ū-RAL-LY, *adv.* Without proof or evidence, by conjecture; by guess.

CON-JECT'URE (kon-jekt'yur), *n.* [L. *conjectura.*] 1. *Literally*, a casting or throwing together of possible or probable events, or a casting of the mind to something future, or something past, but unknown; a guess; supposition; preponderance of opinion without proof; surmise. 2. Idea; notion.—*Shak.*

CON-JECT'URE, *v. t.* To judge by guess, or by the probability or the possibility of a fact, or by very slight evidence; to form an opinion at random.—SYN. To imagine; suspect; guess; divine.

CON-JECT'URED (kon-jekt'yurd), *pp.* Guessed; surmised.

CON-JECT'UR-ER, *n.* One who guesses; a guesser; one who forms or utters an opinion without proof.

CON-JECT'UR-ING, *ppr.* Guessing; surmising.

CON-JOB'BLE, *v. t.* To settle; to concert. [*A cant word.*]

CON-JOIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *conjoindre.*] 1. To join together, without any thing intermediate; to unite two or more persons or things in close connection. 2. To associate, or connect.

CON-JOIN', *v. i.* To unite; to join; to league.—*Shak.*

CON-JOIN'ED (kon-joind'), *pp.* or *a.* Joined to or with; united; associated.

CON-JOIN'ING, *ppr.* Joining together; uniting; connecting.

CON-JOINT', *a.* United; connected; associate.—*Conjoint degrees*, in *music*, two notes which follow each other immediately in the order of the scale.—*Conjoint tetrachords*, two tetrachords or fourths, where the same note is the highest of one and the lowest of the other.

CON-JOINT'LY, *adv.* Jointly; unitedly; in union; together.

CON-JOINT'NESS, *n.* The state of being conjoined.

CON'JU-GAL, *a.* [L. *conjugalis.*] 1. Belonging to marriage; matrimonial; connubial. 2. Suitable to the married state; becoming a husband in relation to his consort, or a consort in relation to her husband.

CON'JU-GAL-LY, *adv.* Matrimonially; connubially.

CON'JU-GĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *conjugo.*] 1. To join; to unite in marriage; [*not now used.*]—2. In *grammar*, to distribute the parts or inflections of a verb into the several voices, modes, tenses, numbers, and persons.

CON'JU-GATE, *n.* A word agreeing in derivation with another word, and therefore generally resembling it in signification.

CON'JU-GATE, *a.* In *botany*, a *conjugate* leaf is a pinnate leaf which has only one pair of leaflets.—*Conjugate diameter*, in *geometry*, a diameter parallel to a tangent at the vertex of the primitive diameter.

CON'JU-GĀ-TED, *pp.* Passed through its various forms.

CON'JU-GĀ-TING, *ppr.* Passing through its modes of formation.

CON-JU-GĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *conjugatio.*] 1. A couple or pair.—*Brown;* [*little used.*] 2. The act of uniting or compiling; union; assemblage. *Bentley.*—3. In *grammar*, the distribution of the several inflections or variations of a verb, into their different voices, modes, tenses, numbers, and persons; a connected scheme of all the derivative forms of a verb.

CON-JUNCT', *a.* [L. *conjunctus.*] Conjoined; united; concurrent.—*Shak.*

CON-JUNC'TION, *n.* [L. *conjunctio.*] 1. Union; connection; association by treaty or otherwise. *Bacon.*—2. In *astronomy*, heavenly bodies are said to be in *conjunction* when they are seen in the same part of the heaven, or have the same longitude, *i. e.*, distance from the first of Aries.—3. In *grammar*, a connective or connecting word. 4. The copulation of the sexes.

CON-JUNC'TIVE, *a.* 1. Closely united.—*Shak.* 2. Uniting; serving to unite.—3. In *grammar*, the *conjunctive* mode is that which follows a conjunction, or expresses some condition, or contingency. It is more generally called *subjunctive.*

CON-JUNC'TIVE-LY, *adv.* In conjunction, or union; together.

CON-JUNC'TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of conjoining or uniting.

CON-JUNCT'LY, *adv.* In union; jointly; together.

CON-JUNCT'URE (kon-junkt'yur), *n.* [Fr. *conjoncture.*] 1. A joining; a combination or union, as of causes, events, or circumstances. 2. An occasion; a crisis; a critical time, proceeding from a union of circumstances. 3. Union; connection; mode of union. 4. Connection; union; consistency.

CON-JU-RĀ'TION (kun-ju-rā'shun), *n.* The act of using certain words or ceremonies to obtain the aid of a superior being; the act of summoning in a sacred name; the practice of arts to expel evil spirits, allay storms, or perform supernatural or extraordinary acts.

CON-JŪRE', *v. t.* [L. *conjuro.*] 1. To call on or summon by a sacred name, or in a solemn manner; to implore with solemnity. 2. To bind two or more by an oath; to unite in a common design; as, "*conjured* against the Highest."—*Milton;* [*rare.*] Hence, *intransitively*, to conspire; [*not usual.*]

CŎN'JURE (kun'jur), *v. t.* To act upon by supernatural influence; as, to *conjure* the stars.—2. To *conjure up*, to raise up or frame without reason, or unnaturally; as, to *conjure* up difficulties, to *conjure up* a plot.

CŎN'JURE (kun'jur), *v. i.* 1. To practice the arts of a conjurer; to use arts to engage the aid of spirits in performing some extraordinary act.—2. In a *vulgar sense*, to behave very strangely; to act like a witch; to play tricks.

CON-JŪR'ED (kon-jūrd'), *pp.* Bound by an oath.

CON-JŪRE'MENT, *n.* Serious injunction; solemn demand.—*Milton.*

CŎN'JUR-ER (kun'jur-er), *n.* One who practices conjuration; one who pretends to the secret art of performing things supernatural or extraordinary by the aid of superior powers. *Ironically*, a man of shrewd conjecture; a man of sagacity.

CON-JŪR'ING, *ppr.* Enjoining or imploring solemnly.

CON-NAS'CENCE, *n.* [L. *con* and *nascor.*] 1. The common birth of two or more at the same time; production of two or more together. 2. A being born or produced with another. 3. The act of growing together or at the same time.

CON'NĀTE, *a.* [L. *con* and *natus.*] 1. Born with another, being of the same birth.—2. In *botany*, united in origin, growing from one base; united into one body.

CON-NĀ'TION, *n.* Connection by birth; natural union.

CON-NAT'Ū-RAL, *a.* 1. Connected by nature; united in nature; born with another. 2. Participating of the same nature.

CON-NAT-Ū-RAL'I-TY, *n.* Participation of the same nature; natural union.

CON-NAT'Ū-RAL-ĪZE, *v. t.* To connect by nature.—*Scott*

CON-NAT'Ū-RAL-ĪZ-ED, *pp.* Connected by nature.—*More.*

CON-NAT'Ū-RAL-ĪZ-ING, *ppr.* Connecting by nature.

CON-NAT'Ū-RAL-LY, *adv.* By the act of nature; original ly.—*Hale.*

CON-NAT'Ū-RAL-NESS, *n.* Participation of the same nature; natural union.—*Pearson.*

CON-NECT', *v. t.* [L. *connecto.*] 1. *Literally*, to knit or link together; to tie or fasten together. 2. To conjoin, in almost any manner, either by junction, by any intervening means, or by order and relation.—SYN. To unite; join combine; associate.

CON-NECT', *v. i.* To join, unite, or cohere; to have a close relation; as, one line of stages *connects* with another.

CON-NECT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Linked together; united.

CON-NECT'ED-LY, *adv.* By connection; in a connected manner.

CON-NECT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uniting; conjoining.

CON-NEC'TION, *n.* [L. *connexio.*] The act of joining, or state of being joined; a state of being knit or fastened together; union by junction, by an intervening substance or medium, by dependence or relation, or by order in a series; [*a word of very general import.*] 2. A relation by blood or marriage. 3. A religious sect or community; as, the Methodist *connection.*—SYN. Union; coherence; continuity; junction; association; dependence; intercourse; commerce; communication; affinity; relationship.

CON-NECT'IVE, *a.* Having the power of connecting.

CON-NECT'IVE, *n.* In *grammar*, a word that connects other words and sentences; a conjunction.—*Harris.*

CON-NECT'IVE-LY, *adv.* In union or conjunction; jointly.—*Swift.*

† CON-NEX', *v. t.* [L. *connexum.*] To link together; to join.—*Hall.*

CON-NEX'ION. *n.* Connection. [But, for the sake of regular analogy, I have inserted *connection*, as the derivative of the English *connect*, and would discard *connexion.*]

CON-NEX'IVE, *a.* Connective; having the power to connect; uniting; conjunctive. [*Little used.*]

† CON-NIC-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *connicto.*] A winking.—*Dict.*

CON-NĪV'ANCE, *n.* *Properly*, the act of winking. Hence, *figuratively*, voluntary blindness to an act; intentional forbearance to see; generally implying consent.

CON-NĪVE', *v. i.* [L. *conniveo.*] 1. *Literally*, to wink; to close and open the eyelids rapidly.—2. In a *figurative sense*, to close the eyes upon a fault or other act; to pretend ignorance or blindness; to forbear to see; to overlook a fault.

CON-NĪV'EN-CY, *n.* Connivance, which see.

CON-NĪV'ENT, *a.* 1. Shutting the eyes; forbearing to see.—2. In *anatomy*, the *connivent* valves are those wrinkles, cellules, and vascules which are found on the inside of the intestines.—3. In *botany*, closely united; converging together.—*Eaton.*

CON-NĪV'ER, *n.* One who connives.

CON-NĪV'ING, *ppr.* Closing the eyes against faults; permitting faults to pass uncensured.

* CON-NOIS-SEŪR' (kon-nis-sūr' or ko-nis-sāur'), *n.* [Fr.] A person well versed in any subject; a skillful or knowing person; a critical judge or master of any art, particularly of painting and sculpture.

CON-NOIS-SEŪR'SHIP, *n.* The skill of a connoisseur.

CON'NO-TĀTE, *v. t.* [*con* and *note*; L. *noto.*] To designate with something else; to imply.—*Hammond.* [*Rare.*]

CON'NO-TĀ-TED, *pp.* Designated.

CON'NO-TĀ-TING, *ppr.* Designating.

CON-NO-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of designating with some thing; implication of something beside itself; inference [*Little used.*]

CON-NŌTE', *v. t.* [L. *con* and *nota.*] To make known together; to imply; to denote or designate; to include. [*Little used.*]

CON-NŌ'TED, *pp.* Denoted.

CON-NŪ'BI-AL, *a.* [L. *connubialis.*] Pertaining to marriage, nuptial; belonging to the state of husband and wife.

CON-NU-MER-Ā'TION, *n.* A reckoning together.

CON'NU-SANCE, *n.* [Fr. *connoissance.*] Knowledge. *See* COGNIZANCE.

CON'NU-SANT, *a.* Knowing; informed; apprised.—*Browne.*

CON-NU-SOR'. *See* COGNIZOR.

CON-NU-TRĬ'TIOUS, *a.* Nourishing together.
CON'NY, *a.* [W. *cono.*] Brave; fine.—*Grose.* [*Local.*]
CŌ'NOID, *n.* [Gr. κωνοειδης.] 1. In *geometry*, a solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis.—2. In *anatomy*, a gland in the third ventricle of the brain.
CO-NOID'AL, *a.* Nearly, but not exactly conical.—*Lindley.*
CO-NOID'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a conoid; having the
CO-NOID'IC-AL, } form of a conoid.
CO-NOM-I-NEE', *n.* One nominated with another.
CON-QUĀD'RĀTE, *v. t.* To bring into a square.
CON-QUAS'SĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *conquasso.*] To shake.—*Harvey.* [*Little used.*]
CON-QUAS'SĀ-TED, *pp.* Shaken.
† CON-QUAS-SĀ'TION, *n.* Agitation; concussion.
CON-QUAS'SĀ-TING, *ppr.* Shaking.
CON'QUER (konk'er), *v. t.* [Fr. *conquerir.*] 1. To reduce, by physical force, till resistance is no longer made. 2. To take possession by violent means; to gain dominion or sovereignty over; as, to *conquer* a nation. 3. To subdue opposition or resistance of the will by moral force; to overcome by argument, persuasion, or other influence. 4. To overcome, as difficulties; to surmount, as obstacles; to subdue whatever opposes. 5. To gain or obtain by effort; as, to *conquer* freedom, *i. e.*, obtain by conquering: [*a French usage, not fully established.*]—SYN. To subdue; vanquish; overcome; overpower; overthrow; defeat: route; discomfit; subjugate; reduce; humble; crush; surmount; subject; master.
CON'QUER, *v. i.* To overcome; to gain the victory.
CON'QUER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be conquered, overcome, or subdued.
CON'QUER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* A state that admits of being conquered.
CON'QUERED (konk'erd), *pp.* or *a.* Overcome; subdued; vanquished; gained; won.
CON'QUER-ESS, *n.* A female who conquers; a victorious female.
CON'QUER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Overcoming; subduing; vanquishing; obtaining.
CON'QUER-ING-LY, *adv.* By conquering.
CON'QUER-OR (konk'er-or), *n.* One who conquers; one who gains a victory; one who subdues and brings into subjection or possession, by force or by influence.
CON'QUEST (konk'west), *n.* [Fr. *conquête.*] 1. The act of conquering: the act of overcoming or vanquishing opposition by force, physical or moral. 2. Success in arms; the overcoming of opposition; as, the joys of *conquest.* 3. That which is conquered; possession gained by force, physical or moral; as, that island was a valuable *conquest.* —4. In a *feudal sense*, acquest; acquisition; the acquiring of property by other means than by inheritance. *Blackstone.*—5. In the *law of nations*, the acquisition of sovereignty by force of arms. 6. The act of gaining or regaining by effort; as, the *conquest* of freedom; [*French usage.*] —SYN. Victory; subjugation; subjection; triumph.
CON-SAN-GUIN'E-OUS, *a.* [L. *consanguineus.*] Of the same blood; related by birth; descended from the same parent or ancestor.
CON-SAN-GUIN'I-TY, *n.* [L. *consanguinitas.*] The relation of persons by blood; the relation or connection of persons descended from the same stock or common ancestor.—SYN.—Kindred; relationship.
CON-SĀR-CIN-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of patching together.
CON'SCIENCE (kon'shens), *n.* [Fr., from L. *conscientia.*] 1. Internal or self-knowledge, or judgment of right and wrong; or the faculty, power, or principle within us, which decides on the lawfulness or unlawfulness of our own actions and affections, and instantly approves or condemns them. It is called by some writers the *moral sense.* 2. The estimate or determination of conscience; justice; honesty; as, I can not, in *conscience*, do it. 3. Real sentiment; private thoughts; truth; as, "Do you in *conscience* think it is so?" 4. Consciousness; knowledge of our own actions or thoughts. [*This primary sense of the word is nearly, perhaps wholly, obsolete.*] 5. Knowledge of the actions of others. *Ben Jonson.*—6. In *ludicrous language*, reason or reasonableness; as, "This, in all *conscience*, should satisfy you."—*To make conscience*, or *a matter of conscience*, is to act according to the dictates of conscience. —*Court of Conscience, in England*, a court established for the recovery of small debts in London, and other trading cities and districts.
CON'SCIENCE-PROOF, *a.* Proof against the compunctions of conscience.
CON'SCIENCE-SMIT'TEN, *a.* Stung by conscience.
CON'SCIENCED (kon'shenst), *a.* Having conscience.
CON'SCIENCE-LESS, *a.* Having no conscience.—*Hooker.*
† CON'SCIENT, *a.* Conscious.—*Bacon.*
CON-SCI-EN'TIOUS (kon-she-en'shus), *a.* 1. Governed by a strict regard to the dictates of conscience. 2. Regulated by conscience; as, a *conscientious* discharge of duty.—SYN. Scrupulous; exact.
CON-SCI-EN'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* According to the direction of conscience; with a strict regard to right and wrong.
CON-SCI-EN'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* A scrupulous regard to the decisions of conscience; a sense of justice.
CON'SCION-A-BLE, *a.* According to conscience, reasonable; just.
CON'SCION-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Reasonableness; equity.
CON'SCION-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner agreeable to conscience; reasonably; justly.
CON'SCIOUS (kon'shus), *a.* [L. *conscius.*] 1. Possessing the faculty or power of knowing one's own thoughts or mental operations. 2. Knowing from memory, or without extraneous information; as, I am not *conscious* of having done it. 3. Knowing by consciousness, or internal perception or persuasion.—SYN. Aware; apprized; sensible.
CON'SCIOUS-LY, *adv.* With knowledge of one's own mental operations or actions.
CON'SCIOUS-NESS, *n.* 1. The knowledge of sensations and mental operations, or of what passes in one's own mind; the act of the mind which makes known an internal object. 2. Internal sense or knowledge of guilt or innocence. 3. Certain knowledge from observation or experience.—*Gibbon.*
CON'SCRIPT, *a.* [L. *conscriptus.*] Written; enrolled; as *conscript* fathers, the senators of Rome, so called because their names were written in the register of the senate.
CON'SCRIPT, *n.* One taken by lot from the conscription list, and compelled to serve as a soldier or sailor; [*a word used in France.*]
CON-SCRIP'TION, *n.* [L. *conscriptio.*] 1. An enrolling or registering. 2. A compulsory enrollment of individuals for military or naval service, a system which existed among the Romans, and was adopted in France during the Revolution.
CON'SE-CRĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *consecro.*] 1. To make or declare to be sacred, by certain ceremonies or rites; to appropriate to sacred uses; to set apart, dedicate, or devote to the service of God. 2. To canonize; to exalt to the rank of a saint; to enroll among the gods. 3. To set apart and bless the elements in the eucharist. 4. To render venerable; to make respected; as, maxims *consecrated* by time. —SYN. To sanctify; devote; dedicate; hallow.
CON'SE-CRĀTE, *a.* Sacred; consecrated; devoted; dedicated.
CON'SE-CRĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Made sacred by ceremonies or solemn rites; separated from a common to a sacred use; dedicated to the service of God; made venerable.
CON'SE-CRĀ-TED-NESS, *n.* State of being consecrated.
CON'SE-CRĀ-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making sacred; appropriating to a sacred use; dedicating to the service of God; devoting; rendering venerable.
CON-SE-CRĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act or ceremony of separating from a common to a sacred use, or of devoting and dedicating a person or thing to the service and worship of God, by certain rites or solemnities. 2. Canonization; the act of publicly enrolling or numbering among the acknowledged saints or gods; the ceremony of the apotheosis of an emperor. 3. The benediction of the elements in the eucharist; the act of setting apart and blessing the elements in the communion.
CON'SE-CRĀ-TOR, *n.* One who consecrates; one who performs the rites by which a person or thing is devoted or dedicated to sacred purposes.
CON'SE-CRA-TO-RY, *a.* Making sacred.—*Bp. Morton.*
CON-SEC-TĀ'NE-OUS, *a.* Following of course.—*Gilbert.*
CON'SEC-TA-RY, *a.* [L. *consectarius.*] Following; consequent; consequential; deducible.
CON'SEC-TA-RY, *n.* That which follows; consequence, deduction from premises; corollary.
CON-SE-CŪ'TION, *n.* [L. *consecutio.*] 1. A following or sequel; train of consequences from premises; series of deductions. 2. Succession; series of things that follow each other.
CON-SEC'U-TIVE, *a.* [It. *consecutivo.*] 1. Following in a train; succeeding one another in a regular order; successive; uninterrupted in course or succession. 2. Following; consequential; succeeding.—3. *Consecutive chords*, in *music*, imply a succession or repetition of the same consonance in similar motion.
CON-SEC'U-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By way of consequence or succession.
CON-SEC'U-TIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being consecutive.
† CON-SEMI-NĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *consemino.*] To sow different seeds together.—*Dict.*
CON-SE-NES'CENCE, } *n.* [L. *consenesco.*] A growing
CON-SE-NES'CEN-CY, } old; decay from age.—*Ray.*
CON-SEN'SION, *n.* [L. *consensio.*] Agreement; accord. [*Little used.*]
CON-SENT', *n.* [L. *consensus.*] 1. Agreement of the mind to what is proposed or stated by another; accord; hence, a yielding of the mind or will to that which is proposed. 2. Accord of minds; agreement; unity of opinion; as with one *consent.* 3. Agreement; coherence; corre-

spondence in parts, qualities, or operation.—4. In the *animal economy*, an agreement, or sympathy, by which one affected part of the system affects some distant part.—Syn. Assent; acquiescence; concurrence; free-will.

CON-SENT', *v. i.* [L. *consentio.*] 1. *Literally*, to think with another. Hence, to agree or accord. *More generally*, to agree in mind and will; to yield to what one has the power, the right, or the disposition, to withhold, or refuse to grant.—Syn. To accede; yield; assent; comply; agree; allow; concede; permit; admit.

CON-SEN-TA-NE'I-TY, *n.* Mutual agreement.

CON-SEN-TA'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *consentaneous.*] Agreeable; accordant; consistent with; suitable.

CON-SEN-TA'NE-OUS-LY, *adv.* Agreeably; consistently; suitably.

CON-SEN-TA'NE-OUS-NESS, *n.* Agreement; accordance; consistency.—*Dict.*

CON-SENT'ER, *n.* One who consents.

CON-SEN'TIENT (kon-sen'shent), *a.* [L. *consentiens.*] Agreeing in mind; accordant in opinion.

CON'SE-QUENCE, *n.* [L. *consequentia.*] 1. That which follows from any act, cause, principle, or series of actions. Hence, an event or effect produced by some preceding act or cause; a result or issue.—2. In *logic*, a proposition collected from the agreement of other previous propositions; the conclusion which results from reason or argument; inference; deduction. 3. Connection of cause and effect; consecution. 4. Influence; tendency, as to effects; weight; moment; avail; as, a thing of no *consequence*. 5. Importance; extensive influence; distinction; as, a person of great *consequence*.—*In consequence*, by means of; as the effect of.

CON'SE-QUENT, *a.* [L. *consequens.*] 1. Following, as the natural effect. 2. Following by necessary inference or rational deduction.

CON'SE-QUENT, *n.* 1. Effect; that which follows a cause. 2. That which follows from propositions by rational deduction; that which is deduced from reasoning or argumentation; a conclusion or inference.

CON-SE-QUEN'TIAL, *a.* 1. Following as the effect; produced by the connection of effects with causes; as, "a *consequential* ill."—*Prior.* 2. Having the consequence justly connected with the premises; conclusive. 3. Assuming the air of a person of consequence; pompous; as, a *consequential* personage; [*applied to persons*].

CON-SE-QUEN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* 1. With just deduction of consequences; with right connection of ideas. 2. By consequence; not immediately; eventually. 3. In a regular series; in the order of cause and effect. 4. With assumed importance; with conceit.

CON-SE-QUEN'TIAL-NESS, *n.* Regular consecution in discourse.

CON'SE-QUENT-LY, *adv.* By consequence; by necessary connection of effects with their causes; in consequence of something.

CON'SE-QUENT-NESS, *n.* Regular connection of propositions following each other; consecution of discourse. [*Little used.*]

CON-SER'TION, *n.* [L. *consero.*] Junction; adaptation.—*Young.*

CON-SERV'A-BLE, *a.* That may be kept or preserved from decay or injury.

CON-SERV'AN-CY, *n.* [L. *conservans.*] A *court of conservancy* is held by the lord-mayor of London, for the preservation of the fishery on the Thames.

CON-SERV'ANT, *a.* Preserving; having the power or quality of preserving from decay or destruction.

CON-SER-VA'TION, *n.* [L. *conservatio.*] The act of preserving, guarding, or protecting; preservation from loss, decay, injury, or violation; the keeping of a thing in a safe or entire state.

CON-SERV'A-TISM, *n.* The desire and effort to preserve what is established.

CON-SERV'A-TIVE, *a.* Preservative; having power to preserve in a safe or entire state, or from loss, waste, or injury.

CON-SERV'A-TIVE, *n.* One who aims to preserve from ruin, innovation, injury, or radical change; one who wishes to maintain an institution, or form of government, in its present state. [*Modern usage.*]

CON-SER-VA'TOR, *n.* 1. A preserver; one who preserves from injury or violation. *Appropriately*, an officer who has the charge of preserving the public peace, as judges and sheriffs; also, an officer who has the charge of preserving the rights and privileges of a city, corporation, or community.—2. In *Connecticut*, a person appointed to superintend idiots, lunatics, &c., manage their property, and preserve it from waste.

CON-SERV'A-TO-RY, *a.* Having the quality of preserving from loss, decay, or injury.

CON-SERV'A-TO-RY, *n.* 1. A place for preserving any thing in a state desired, as from loss, decay, waste, or injury. 2. A green-house for exotics, often attached to a dwelling as an ornament. In large conservatories the plants are reared in the free soil, and not in pots. 3. A society for the promotion of music.

CON-SERVE' (kon-serv'), *v. t.* [L. *conservo.*] To keep in a safe or sound state; to save; to preserve from loss, decay, waste, or injury; to defend from violation.

CON'SERVE, *n.* 1. A sweetmeat made of fresh fruits, and beat into a uniform mass with fine sugar, and without boiling.—2. In *pharmacy*, a similar preparation designed to preserve the flowers, herbs, roots, or fruits of simples, as nearly as possible, in their natural fresh state. 3. A conservatory; [*not usual.*]

CON-SERV'ED (kon-servd'), *pp.* Preserved in a safe and sound state; guarded, kept; maintained; protected; prepared with sugar.

CON-SERV'ER, *n.* One who conserves; one who keeps from loss or injury; one who lays up for preservation, a preparer of conserves.

CON-SERV'ING, *ppr.* Keeping in safety; defending; maintaining; preparing with sugar.

CON-SES'SION (-sesh'un), *n.* [L. *consessio.*] A sitting together. [*Little used.*]

CON-SES'SOR, *n.* One who sits with others. [*Little used.*]

CON-SID'ER, *v. t.* [L. *considero.*] 1. To fix the mind on, with a view to a careful examination; to think on with care. 2. To view attentively; to observe and examine. 3. To attend to; to relieve; as, to *consider* the poor. 4. To have regard to; to respect. 5. To take into view in examination, or into account in estimates; as, to *consider* one's services. 6. In the *imperative*, *consider* is equivalent to think with care, attend, examine the subject with a view to truth or the consequences of a measure. 7. To requite; to reward; particularly for gratuitous services.—Syn. To ponder; weigh; revolve; study; meditate on, contemplate; examine.

CON-SID'ER, *v. i.* 1. To think seriously, maturely, or carefully. 2. To turn in the mind, as in the case of a single person; to deliberate or consult, as numbers.—Syn. To reflect; ponder; deliberate.

CON-SID'ER-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr., Sp.] 1. That may be considered; that is to be observed, remarked, or attended to. [*This primary use of the word very rarely occurs.*] 2. Worthy of consideration; worthy of regard or attention. 3. Respectable; deserving of notice; of some distinction. 4. Important; valuable; or moderately large, according to the subject.

CON-SID'ER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Some degree of importance, moment, or dignity; a degree of value or importance that deserves notice.

CON-SID'ER-A-BLY, *adv.* In a degree deserving notice; in a degree not trifling, or unimportant.

† **CON-SID'ER-ANCE**, *n.* Consideration; reflection; sober thought.

CON-SID'ER-ATE, *a.* [L. *consideratus.*] 1. Given to consideration, or to sober reflection; hence, circumspect; not hasty or rash; not negligent. 2. Having respect to; regardful; [*little used.*] 3. Moderate; not rigorous; as, he was *considerate* in his demands.—Syn. Thoughtful; reflective; careful; discreet; prudent; deliberate; serious.

CON-SID'ER-ATE-LY, *adv.* With deliberation; with due consideration; calmly; prudently.

CON-SID'ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* Prudence; calm deliberation.

CON-SID-ER-A'TION, *n.* [L. *consideratio.*] 1. The act of considering; mental view; regard; notice. 2. Mature thought; serious deliberation. 3. Contemplation; meditation. 4. Some degree of importance; claim to notice, or regard; a moderate degree of respectability. 5. That which is considered; motive of action; influence; ground of conduct. 6. Reason; that which induces to a determination.—7. In *law*, the reason which moves a contracting party to enter into an agreement; the material cause of a contract; the price or motive of a stipulation.

CON-SID'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Taking into consideration. [*Little used.*]

† **CON-SID'ER-A-TOR**, *n.* He who is given to consideration.—*Brown.*

CON-SID'ERED, *pp.* Thought of with care; pondered; viewed attentively; deliberated on; examined.

CON-SID'ER-ER, *n.* A thinker; one who considers; a man of reflection.

CON-SID'ER-ING, *ppr.* Fixing the mind on; meditating on; pondering; viewing with care and attention; deliberating on.—[*Note.* We have a peculiar use of this word, which may be a corruption for *considered*, or which may be a deviation from analogy by an insensible change in the structure of the phrase. "It is not possible for us to act otherwise, *considering* the weakness of our nature."]

CON-SID'ER-ING, *n.* The act of deliberating, or carefully attending to; hesitation.

CON-SID'ER-ING-LY, *adv.* With consideration or deliberation.

CON-SIGN' (kon-sine'), *v. t.* [L. *consigno.*] 1. To give, send, or set over; to transfer or deliver into the possession of

another, or into a different state, with the sense of fixedness in that state, or permanence of possession; as, to *consign* the body to the tomb. 2. To deliver or transfer, as a charge or trust; as, to *consign* a child to the care of any one; to *consign* a cargo to a merchant. 3. To set over or commit, for permanent preservation; as, to *consign* these events to history.—Syn. To deliver; commit; intrust; resign.

CON-SĪGN' (kon-sīne'), *v. i.* To submit to the same terms with another; also, to sign; to agree or consent.

† CON-SIG'NA-TA-RY, *n.* One to whom is consigned any trust or business.

CON-SIG-NĀ'TION, *n.* The act of consigning; the act of delivering or committing to another person, place, or state. [*Little used.*]

CON-SIG'NA-TŪRE, *n.* Full signature; joint signing or stamping.

CON-SĪGN'ED (kon-sīnd'), *pp.* Delivered; committed for keeping, or management; deposited in trust.

CON-SĪGN'EE (kon-se-nee'), *n.* The person to whom goods or other things are delivered in trust, for sale or superintendence; a factor.

CON-SĪGN'ER } (kon-sīn'er) }, *n.* The person who con-
CON-SĪGN-OR' } (kon-se-nor') } signs; one who sends, delivers, or commits goods to another for sale, or a ship for superintendence, &c.

CON-SIG-NIF-I-CĀ'TION, *n.* Joint signification.

CON-SIG-NIF'I-CA-TĪVE, *a.* Having a like signification, or jointly significative.

CON-SĪGN'ING, *ppr.* Delivering to another in trust; sending, or committing.

CON-SĪGN'MENT (kon-sīne'ment), *n.* 1. The act of consigning; consignation; the act of sending or committing, as a charge for safe-keeping or management; the act of depositing with, as goods for sale. 2. The thing consigned; the goods sent or delivered to a factor for sale. 3. The writing by which any thing is consigned.

CON-SIMI-LAR, *a.* Having common resemblance. [*Rare.*]

CON-SI-MIL'I-TUDE, *n.* Resemblance. [*Little used.*]

† CON-SI-MIL'I-TY, *n.* Resemblance.—*Aubrey.*

CON-SIST', *v. i.* [L. *consisto.*] 1. To stand together; to be in a fixed or permanent state, as a body composed of parts in union or connection. Hence, to be; to exist; to subsist; to be supported and maintained; as, by him all things *consist*; [*little used.*] 2. In the *more common* use of this word, the meaning is modified by the preposition which follows. (1.) To *consist of*, points to the various parts *of* which the whole is composed; as, this book *consists of* passages selected from the best writers. (2.) To *consist in*, points to that *in* which the thing spoken of *stands*, or has its being, i. e., *consists* as, repentance *consists in* hating and renouncing sin. (3.) To *consist with*, points to some object in connection *with* which the thing spoken of *stands*, or has its being; as, "health *consists with* temperance alone."—*Pope.* Thus it denotes, to agree, to be compatible with. (4.) To *consist together*, to co-exist; to have being concurrently.

CON-SIST'ENCE, } *n.* 1. A standing together; a being
CON-SIST'EN-CY, } fixed in union, as the parts of a body; that state of a body in which component parts remain fixed. 2. A degree of density or spissitude, but indefinite. 3. Substance; make; firmness of constitution. 4. A standing together, as the parts of a system, or of conduct, &c.; agreement or harmony of all parts of a complex thing among themselves, or of the same thing with itself at different times; congruity; uniformity. 5. A standing; a state of rest, in which things capable of growth or decrease remain for a time at a stand.

CON-SIST'ENT, *a.* [L. *consistens.*] 1. Fixed; firm; not fluid. 2. Standing together or in agreement; compatible; congruous; uniform; accordant; consonant.

CON-SIST'ENT-LY, *adv.* In a consistent manner; in agreement; agreeably.

CON-SIS-TO-RI-AL, } *a.* Pertaining or relating to a *consist-*
CON-SIST'O-RY, } *ory*, or ecclesiastical court of an archbishop or bishop.

CON-SIS-TO'RI-AN, *a.* Relating to an order of Presbyterian assemblies.

* CON-SIST'O-RY, *n.* [L. *consistorium.*] 1. *Primarily*, a place of meeting; a council-house, or place of justice.—2. In the *English Church*, a place of justice in the spiritual court, or the court itself; the court of every diocesan bishop, held in their cathedral churches, for the trial of ecclesiastical causes.—3. In the *Roman Catholic Church*, an assembly of prelates; the college of cardinals at Rome. 4. A solemn assembly or council. 5. A place of residence; [*not used.*] 6. In some churches, as the Dutch, a consistory is the lowest tribunal, corresponding to a *church session*; and, in others, it is composed of ministers and elders, corresponding to a presbytery.

CON-SŌ'CIATE, *n.* [L. *consociatus.*] An associate; a partner or confederate; an accomplice.—*Hayward.*

CON-SŌ'CIATE, *v. t.* [L. *consociatus.*] 1. To unite; to join; to associate. 2. To cement, or hold in close union. 3. To unite in an assembly or convention, as pastors and messengers, or delegates of churches.—*Saybrook Platform.*

CON-SŌ'CIATE, *v. i.* 1. To unite; to coalesce. 2. To unite, or meet in a body; to form a consociation of pastors and messengers.—*Saybrook Platform.*

CON-SŌ'CIA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Associated in a body.

CON-SŌ'CIA-TING, *ppr.* Uniting in a body.

CON-SO-CI-Ā'TION (kon-so-she-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Intimate union of persons; fellowship; alliance; companionship; union of things.—*Wotton.* 2. An assembly of the pastors and delegates of the Congregational churches within a certain district, forming a court of appeal; [*Connecticut.*]

CON-SO-CI-Ā'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to consociation.

CON-SŌL'A-BLE, *a.* That admits comfort; capable of receiving consolation.

† CON'SO-LĀTE, *v. t.* To comfort.

CON-SO-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *consolatio.*] 1. Comfort; alleviation of misery, or distress of mind; refreshment of mind or spirits. 2. That which comforts, or refreshes the spirits; the cause of comfort.

CON'SO-LĀ-TOR, *n.* One who comforts.

CON-SOL'A-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *consolatorius.*] Tending to give comfort; refreshing to the mind; assuaging grief.

CON-SOL'A-TO-RY, *n.* A speech or writing containing topics of comfort.—*Milton.* [*Obs.*]

CON-SŌLE', *v. t.* [L. *consolor.*] To cheer the mind in distress or depression; to alleviate grief, and give refreshment to the mind or spirits; to give contentment or moderate happiness by relieving from distress.—Syn. To comfort; solace; soothe; cheer; sustain; encourage; support.

CON'SŌLE. *n.* [Fr.] In *architecture*, a bracket, often in the form of the letter S, to support a cornice, &c.; or an ornament cut upon the key of an arch.

CON-SŌL'ED (kon-sōld), *pp.* Comforted; cheered.

CON-SŌL'ER, *n.* One who gives comfort.

CON-SOL'I-DANT, *a.* Having the quality of uniting wounds or forming new flesh.

CON-SOL'I-DANT, *n.* A medicine that heals or unites the parts of wounded flesh.—*Coxe.*

CON-SOL'I-DĀTE, *v. t.* [It. *consolidare.*] 1. To make solid, to press together loose or separate parts, and form a compact mass; to harden or make dense and firm. 2. To unite the parts of a broken bone, or the lips of a wound, by means of applications. 3. In a *more general* sense, to unite various particulars into one mass or body; as, to *consolidate* the forces of an army; to *consolidate* various funds. Hence, in *parliamentary usage*, to *consolidate* two bills, is to unite them into one.—In *law*, to *consolidate* benefices, is to combine them into one.—Syn. To unite; combine; harden; compact; condense; compress.

CON-SOL'I-DĀTE, *v. i.* To grow firm and hard; to unite and become solid.

CON-SOL'I-DĀTE, *a.* Formed into a solid mass.

CON-SOL'I-DĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Make solid, hard, or compact; united.

CON-SOL'I-DĀ-TING, *ppr.* Making solid; uniting.

CON-SOL-I-DĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of making, or process of becoming, solid; the act of forming into a firm, compact mass, body, or system. 2. The uniting of several particulars into one body; as, a *consolidation* of the funds. Hence, 3. The annexing of one bill to another in parliament or legislation. 4. The combining of two benefices in one. 5. The uniting of broken bones or wounded flesh.

† CON-SOL'I-DA-TĪVE, *a.* Tending to consolidate; healing.

CON-SŌL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Giving consolation; comforting.

CON'SOLS, *n. pl.* In *England*, three per cent. annuities granted at different times, and at last *consolidated* into one stock or fund. They constitute nearly half the public debt, and hence their rise or fall is taken as an index of the state of stocks.—*Brande.*

CON'SO-NANCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *consonantia.*] 1. Accord or agreement of sounds.—In *music*, consonance is an accord of sounds simultaneously produced, which creates an agreeable sensation in the ear.—2. In a *more general sense*, the agreement of one thing with another; as, *consonance* of views and feelings.—Syn. Agreement; accord; consistency; unison; harmony; congruity; suitableness; agreeableness.

CON'SO-NANT, *a.* 1. Agreeing; according; congruous; consistent.—2. In *music*, composed of consonances.

CON'SO-NANT, *n.* 1. An element of speech having either no vocality, as *p* and the other mutes, or only an imperfect vocality, as *b, l*, &c. For this reason, consonants are ordinarily sounded only in connection with vowels, and hence their name. 2. A letter or character standing for a consonant sound.

CON'SO-NANT-LY, *adv.* Consistently; in agreement.

CON'SO-NANT-NESS, *n.* Agreeableness; consistency.

CON'SO-NOUS, *a.* [L. *consonus.*] Agreeing in sound; symphonious.

† CON-SŌ'PI-ĀTE, *v. t.* To lull asleep.
CON-SO-PI-Ā'TION, *n.* A lulling asleep.
CON'SO-PĪTE, *v. t.* [L. *consopio.*] To compose; to lull to sleep.
† CON'SO-PĪTE, *a.* Calm; composed.—*More.*
CON'SORT, *n.* [L. *consors.*] 1. A companion; a partner; an intimate associate; *particularly*, a partner of the bed; a wife or husband. 2. An assembly or association of persons convened for consultation; [*obs.*] 3. Union; conjunction; concurrence. 4. A number of instruments played together; a symphony; a concert. [In the last two senses, *concert* is now used.]—5. In *navigation*, any vessel keeping company with another.—*Queen consort*, the wife of a king, as distinguished from a *queen regent*, who rules alone, and a *queen dowager*, the widow of a king.
CON-SORT', *v. i.* To associate; to unite in company; to keep company.
CON-SORT', *v. t.* 1. To join; to marry. 2. To unite in company. 3. To accompany; [*not used.*]
CON-SORT'A-BLE, *a.* Suitable.—*Wotton.*
CON-SORT'ED, *pp.* United in marriage.
CON-SORT'ING, *ppr.* Uniting in company with; associating.
† CON-SOR'TION (-shun), *n.* Fellowship.—*Brown.*
CON'SORT-SHIP, *n.* Fellowship; partnership.
CON'SOUND, *n.* The name of several species of plants.
† CON-SPEC'TA-BLE, *a.* [L. *conspectus.*] Easy to be seen.
CON-SPEC'TION, *n.* A beholding. [*Not used.*]
CON-SPEC-TŪ'I-TY, *n.* Sight; view. [*Not used.*]
CON-SPER'SION, *n.* A sprinkling. [*Not used.*]
CON-SPI-CŪ'I-TY, *n.* Conspicuousness; brightness.—*Shak.* [*Little used.*]
CON-SPIC'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *conspicuus.*] 1. Open to the view; obvious to the eye; easy to be seen; manifest. 2. Obvious to the mental eye; clearly or extensively known, perceived, or understood. Hence, eminent; famous; distinguished; illustrious; prominent; celebrated.
CON-SPIC'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a conspicuous manner; obviously; in a manner to be clearly seen; eminently; remarkably.
CON-SPIC'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Openness or exposure to the view; a state of being visible at a distance. 2. Eminence; fame; celebrity; renown; a state of being extensively known and distinguished.
CON-SPIR'A-CY, *n.* [L. *conspiratio.*] 1. A combination of men for an evil purpose; an agreement between two or more persons to commit some crime in concert; *particularly*, a combination to commit treason, or excite sedition or insurrection against the government of a state.—2. In *law*, an agreement between two or more persons, falsely and maliciously to indict, or procure to be indicted, an innocent person of felony. 3. A concurrence; a general tendency of two or more causes to one event.—SYN. Combination; plot; cabal.
CON-SPIR'ANT, *a.* [L. *conspirans.*] Conspiring; plotting; engaging in a plot to commit a crime.
CON-SPI-RĀ'TION, *n.* Conspiracy; agreement or concurrence of things to one end.
CON-SPIR'A-TOR, *n.* 1. One who conspires; one who engages in a plot to commit a crime, particularly treason.—2. In *law*, one who agrees with another falsely and maliciously to indict an innocent person of felony.
CON-SPĪRE', *v. i.* [L. *conspiro.*] 1. *Literally*, to breathe together; hence, to concur to one end; as, every thing *conspired* to promote his elevation. 2. To agree, by oath, covenant, or otherwise, to commit a crime; to plot; to hatch treason.—3. In *law*, to agree falsely and maliciously to indict an innocent person of felony.—SYN. To unite; concur; combine; complot; confederate.
CON-SPĪR'ER, *n.* One who conspires or plots; a conspirator.—*Shak.*
CON-SPĪR'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Uniting or concurring to one end. 2. Agreeing to commit a crime; plotting.—3. *Conspiring forces*, in *mechanics*, are forces which act obliquely to each other, but which may be severally resolved into two parts, one of which, in each case, acts in the same direction with the other.
CON-SPĪR'ING-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a conspiracy; by conspiracy.—*Milton.*
CON-SPIS-SĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *conspissatus.*] The act of making thick or viscous; thickness.
† CON'SPUR-CĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *conspurco.*] To defile.
† CON-SPUR-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *conspurco.*] The act of defiling; defilement; pollution.
CŎN'STA-BLE (kun'sta-bl), *n.* [Sp. *condestable;* It. *conestabile;* Fr. *connetable;* L. *comes stabuli.*] 1. A high officer in the monarchical establishments of the middle ages. The lord-high-constable of England was the seventh officer of the crown. He had the care of the common peace, in deeds of arms, and matters of war; being a judge of the court of chivalry, now called the *court of honor.* 2. An officer of the peace.—In *England*, there are high constables, petty constables, and constables of London. Their duty is to keep the peace, and for this purpose they are invested with the power of arresting and imprisoning, and of breaking open houses.—3. In the *United States*, constables are town-officers of the peace, with powers similar to those possessed by the constables in Great Britain. They are invested, also, with powers to execute civil as well as criminal process, and to levy executions.—*To overrun the constable*, to spend more than a man is worth or can pay; [*a vulgar phrase.*]
CŎN'STA-BLER-Y (kun'sta-bler-ry), *n.* The body or jurisdiction of constables.
CŎN'STA-BLE-SHIP, *n.* The office of a constable.
CŎN'STA-BLE-WICK, *n.* The district to which a constable's power is limited.—*Hale.*
CŎN-STAB'U-LA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to constables; consisting of constables.
CON'STAN-CY, *n.* [L. *constantia.*] 1. A standing firm, hence, applied to God or his works, immutability; unalterable continuance; a permanent state. 2. A firm state of mind; persevering resolution; steady, unshaken determination; lasting affection; stability in love or friendship. 3. Certainty; veracity; reality. *Shak.*—SYN. Fixedness; stability; firmness; steadiness; permanence; steadfastness; resolution.
CON'STANT, *a.* [L. *constans.*] 1. Fixed; firm; opposed to *fluid.* [*In this sense not used.*] 2. Not varied; without change or alteration; immutable. 3. Fixed or firm in mind, purpose, affection, or principle. 4. Certain; steady; firmly adherent; as, *constant* to duty. 5. Without intermission; as, *constant* fluctuation.—SYN. Fixed; steadfast; unchanging; permanent; unalterable; immutable; invariable; perpetual; continual; resolute; firm; unshaken, determined.
CON'STANT, *n.* In *physics*, that which remains unchanged or invariable. Thus, a quantity, force, law, &c., when it continues unchanged, is called a *constant.*
CON-STAN-TI-NO-POL'I-TAN, *a.* Relating to Constantinople, the metropolis of the empire of Turkey.
CON'STANT-LY, *adv.* Firmly; steadily; invariably; continually; perseveringly; perpetually; incessantly.
CON'STAT, *n.* [L.] 1. In *England*, a certificate given by the clerk of the pipe and auditors of the exchequer to a person who intends to plead or move for a discharge of any thing in that court. The effect of it is to show what appears upon the record, respecting the matter in question. 2. Any exemplification, under the great seal, of the enrollment of any letters patent.
* CON'STEL-LĀTE, *v. i.* [Low L. *constellatus.*] To join lustre; to shine with united radiance, or one general light. [*Little used.*]
* CON'STEL-LĀTE, *v. t.* To unite several shining bodies in one splendor. [*Little used.*]
* CON'STEL-LĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. United in one splendor. 2. Starry; set or adorned with stars or constellations.—*J. Barlow.*
CON-STEL-LĀ'TION, *n.* 1. A cluster, assemblage, or group of fixed stars; a number of stars which appear as if situated near each other in the heavens, and are considered as forming a particular division. 2. An assemblage of splendors or excellences.
CON-STER-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *consternatio.*] A state of terror that confounds the faculties, and incapacitates a person for consultation and execution.—SYN. Horror; amazement; astonishment; surprise; wonder; perturbation.
CON'STI-PĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *constipo.*] 1. To crowd or cram into a narrow compass; to thicken or condense. 2. To stop, by filling a passage, and preventing motion. 3. To fill or crowd the intestinal canal, and make costive.
CON'STI-PĀ-TED, *pp.* Made costive.
CON'STI-PĀ-TING, *ppr.* Making costive.
CON-STI-PĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of crowding any thing into a less compass; a pressing together; condensation. 2. *More generally*, a crowding or filling to hardness the intestinal canal, from defective excretion; costiveness; obstipation.
CON-STITU-EN-CY, *n.* The act of constituting; or, more frequently, the body of constituents. [*Modern usage.*]
CON-STIT'U-ENT, *a.* [L. *constituens.*] Setting; constituting. Hence, 1. Necessary or essential; elemental; forming; composing or making as an essential part. 2. Having the power of constituting or appointing; as, the *constituent* body of a government.—*Junius.*
CON-STIT'U-ENT, *n.* 1. He or that which sets, fixes, or forms; he or that which constitutes or composes. 2. That which constitutes or composes, as a part, or an essential part. 3. A term applied to those who elect a person to office as their representative.—*Burke.*
CON'STI-TŪTE, *v. t.* [L. *constituo.*] 1. *Literally*, to put together; hence, to cause to be; to set up; to establish; to give formal existence to; as, the government is regularly *constituted.* 2. To form or compose; to make a thing what it is; as, law and order *constitute* the essence of so

ciety. 3. To appoint, depute, or elect to an office or employment; to make and empower; as, to *constitute* some one an attorney or agent.

CON'STI-TŪTE, *n.* An established law.

CON'STI-TŪ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Set; fixed; established; made; elected; appointed.

CON'STI-TŪ-TED AU-THORI-TIES, *n. pl.* The magistrates or governors of a people.—*H. More.*

CON'STI-TŪ-TER, *n.* One who constitutes or appoints.

CON'STI-TŪ-TING, *ppr.* Setting; establishing; composing; electing; appointing.

CON-STI-TŪ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of constituting, enacting, establishing, or appointing. 2. The state of being; that form of being, or peculiar structure and connection of parts, which makes or characterizes a system or body. Hence, the particular frame or temperament of the human body is called its *constitution.* 3. The frame or temper of mind, affections, or passions; as, man, from his *constitution*, is a moral being. 4. The established form of government in a state, kingdom, or country; a system of fundamental rules, principles, and ordinances for the government of a state or nation. 5. A particular law, ordinance, or regulation, made by the authority of any superior, civil or ecclesiastical: as, the *constitutions* of the church. 6. A system of fundamental principles for the government of rational and social beings.

CON-STI-TŪ'TION-AL, *a.* 1. Bred or inherent in the constitution, or in the natural frame of body or mind; as, a *constitutional* tendency. 2. Consistent with the constitution; authorized by the constitution or fundamental rules of a government; legal. 3. Relating to the constitution; as, a *constitutional* question —*Paley.*

CON-STI-TŪ'TION-AL-IST, *n.* 1. An adherent to the constitution of government. 2. An innovator of the old constitution, or a framer or friend of the new constitution in France.

CON-STI-TŪ-TION-AL'I-TY, *n.* 1. The state of being constitutional; the state of being inherent in the natural frame.—*Coxe.* 2. The state of being consistent with the constitution or frame of government, or of being authorized by its provisions.

CON-STI-TŪ'TION-AL-LY, *adv.* In consistency with the constitution or frame of government.

CON-STI-TŪ'TION-A-RY, *a.* Constitutional. [*Bad.*]

CON-STI-TŪ'TION-IST, *n.* One who adheres to the constitution of the country.

* CON'STI-TŪ-TIVE, *a.* 1. That constitutes, forms, or composes; elemental; essential. 2. Having power to enact, establish, or create; instituting.

CON'STI-TŪ-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a constitutive manner.

CON-STRAIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *contraindre.*] 1. To urge with irresistible power, or with a power sufficient to produce the effect. 2. To confine by force; to restrain from escape or action; to repress; [*rare.*] 3. To hold by force; to press; to confine; [*rare.*] 4. To constringe; to bind; [*rare.*] 5. To tie fast; to bind; to chain; to confine; [*rare.*] 6. To necessitate. 7. To force; to ravish; [*not used.*] 8. To produce in opposition to nature.—SYN. To compel; force; drive; impel; urge; press.

CON-STRAIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be constrained, forced, or repressed; liable to constraint, or to restraint.

CON-STRAIN'ED (kon-strānd'), *pp.* or *a.* Urged irresistibly or powerfully; compelled; forced; restrained; confined; bound; imprisoned; necessitated.

CON-STRAIN'ED-LY, *adv.* By constraint; by compulsion.

CON-STRAIN'ER, *n.* One who constrains.

CON-STRAIN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Urging with irresistible or powerful force; compelling; forcing; repressing; confining; holding by force; pressing; binding.

CON-STRAINT', *n.* [Fr. *contrainte.*] Irresistible force, or its effect; any force, or power, physical or moral, which compels to act or to forbear action, or which urges so strongly as to produce its effect upon the body or mind. —SYN. Compulsion; violence; necessity; urgency.

CON-STRAINT'IVE, *a.* Having power to compel.—*Carew.*

CON-STRICT', *v. t.* [L. *constringo.*] To draw together; to bind; to cramp; to draw into a narrow compass; hence, to contract or cause to shrink.

CON-STRICT'ED, *pp.* Drawn together; bound; contracted.

CON-STRICT'ING, *ppr.* Drawing together; binding; contracting.

CON-STRIC'TION, *n.* A drawing together or contraction by means of some inherent power, or by spasm, as distinguished from compression, or the pressure of extraneous bodies.

CON-STRIC'TOR, *n.* 1. That which draws together or contracts.—In *anatomy*, a muscle which draws together or closes an orifice of the body. 2. A term applied to large serpents which crush their prey in their folds, as the *boa constrictor*, &c.

CON-STRINGE' (kon-strinj'), *v. t.* [L. *constringo.*] To draw together; to strain into a narrow compass; to contract; to force to contract itself.

CON-STRINGED' (kon-strinjd'), *pp.* Contracted; drawn together.

CON-STRING'ENT, *a.* Having the quality of contracting, binding, or compressing.

CON-STRING'ING, *ppr.* Drawing or compressing into a smaller compass; contracting; binding.

CON-STRUCT', *v. t.* [L. *construo, constructum.*] 1. To put together the parts of a thing in their proper place and order; as, to *construct* a house. 2. To devise and compose; as, to *construct* a new system. 3. To interpret or understand.—To *construct an equation*, in *geometry*, is to form a geometrical figure corresponding to the equation.—SYN. To build; erect; form; make; originate; invent.

CON-STRUCT'ED, *pp.* Built; formed; composed; compiled.

CON-STUCT'ER, *n.* One who constructs or frames.

CON-STRUCT'ING, *ppr.* Building; framing; composing.

CON-STRUCTION, *n.* [L. *constructio.*] 1. The act of building, or of devising and forming; fabrication. 2. The form of building; the manner of putting together the parts of a building, a machine, or system; structure; conformation; as, the excellence of a machine depends on its *construction.*—3. In *grammar*, syntax, or the arrangement and connection of words in a sentence, according to established usages, or the practice of good writers and speakers. 4. Sense; meaning; interpretation; explanation; or the manner of understanding the arrangement of words, or of understanding facts. 5. The manner of describing a figure or problem in geometry.—6. In *geometry*, the construction of equations is the drawing of such lines and figures as are necessary to the solution of a problem or the demonstration of a theorem.

CON-STRUCTION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to construction. [*Unusual.*]

CON-STRUCTION-IST, *n.* One who puts a construction on the law, a paper, or public document.

CON-STRUCT'IVE, *a.* By construction; created or deduced by construction, or mode of interpretation; not directly expressed, but inferred.

CON-STRUCT'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a constructive manner; by way of construction or interpretation; by fair inference.

CON-STRUCT'IVE-NESS, *n.* Among *phrenologists*, the faculty which leads to the formation of parts into a whole.—*Combe.*

CON-STRUCT'URE (kon-struk'yur), *n.* An edifice; pile; fabric.—*Blackmore.*

* CON'STRUE, *v. t.* [L. *construo.*] 1. To arrange words in their natural order; to reduce from a transposed to a natural order, so as to discover the sense of a sentence, hence, to interpret; and, when applied to a foreign language, to translate; to render into English. 2. To interpret; to explain; to show or to understand the meaning; as, I know not how to *construe* this conduct.

CON'STRUED, *pp.* Arranged in natural order; interpreted, understood; translated.

CON'STRU-ING, *ppr.* Arranging in natural order; expounding; interpreting; translating.

CON'STU-PRATE, *v. t.* [L. *constupro.*] To violate; to debauch; to defile.

CON'STU-PRĀ-TED, *pp.* Debauched.

CON'STU-PRĀ-TING, *ppr.* Violating.

CON-STU-PRĀ'TION, *n.* The act of ravishing; violation, defilement.—*Bishop Hall.*

CON-SUB-SIST', *v. i.* To subsist together.

CON-SUB-STAN'TIAL (-stan'shal), *a.* [L. *consubstantialis.*] 1. Having the same substance or essence; co-essential. 2. Of the same kind or nature.

CON-SUB-STAN'TIAL-IST, *n.* One who believes in consubstantiation.—*Barrow.*

CON-SUB-STAN-TI-AL'I-TY (-stan-she-al'e-te), *n.* 1. The existence of more than one in the same substance.—*Hammond.* 2. Participation of the same nature.

CON-SUB-STAN'TIATE, *v. t.* [L. *con* and *substantia.*] To unite in one common substance or nature.

CON-SUB-STAN'TIATE, *v. i.* To profess consubstantiation.—*Dryden.*

CON-SUB-STAN'TIĀ-TED, *pp.* United in a common substance.

CON-SUB-STAN'TIĀ-TING, *ppr.* Uniting in a common substance.

CON-SUB-STAN-TI-Ā'TION (-stan-she-ā'shun), *n.* The union of the body of our blessed Savior with the sacramental elements. The followers of Luther maintain that, after consecration of the elements, the body and blood of Christ are substantially present with the substance of the bread and wine, which is called *consubstantiation*, or *impanation.*

CON'SUE-TUDE, *n.* Custom; usage.—*Scott.*

CON-SUE-TŪ'DIN-AL, *a.* Customary.

CON'SUL, *n.* [L.] 1. The chief magistrate of the ancient Roman republic, invested with regal authority for one year. 2. A chief magistrate among the French during their revolution, in imitation of the Romans. 3. A person commissioned by a king or state to reside in a foreign

country as an agent or representative, to protect the rights, commerce, merchants, and seamen of the state, and to aid the government in any commercial transactions with such foreign country. 4. An adviser.—*Bacon; [not authorized.]*

CON'SUL GEN'ER-AL, *n.* A consul in the commercial sense, appointed for several places, or over several consuls.—*Encyc. Am.*

CON'SUL-AGE, *n.* A duty laid by the British Levant Company on imports and exports for the support of the company's affairs.—*Eton.*

CON'SUL-AR, *a.* Pertaining to a consul.

CON'SUL-ATE, *n.* [L. *consulatus.*] 1. The office of a consul. 2. The jurisdiction or extent of a consul's authority. 3. The residence of a consul.

CON'SUL-SHIP, *n.* The office of a consul; or the term of his office.

CON-SULT', *v. t.* [L. *consulto.*] 1. To seek the opinion or advice of another, by a statement of facts and suitable inquiries, for the purpose of directing one's own judgment; to advise with. 2. To take counsel together; to seek opinions and advice by mutual statements, inquiries, and reasonings; to deliberate in common. 3. To consider with deliberation.

CON-SULT', *v. t.* 1. To ask advice of; to seek the opinion of another, as a guide to one's own judgment. 2. To seek for information, or facts, in something; as, to *consult* the books. 3. To regard; to have reference or respect to, in judging or acting; to decide or to act in favor of; as, to *consult* one's ease. 4. To plan, devise, or contrive; [*rare.*]

* CON-SULT', *n.* The act of consulting; the effect of consultation; determination; a council or deliberating assembly.—*Dryden.* [*This word is, I believe, entirely obsolete, except in poetry.*]

CON-SULT-A'TION, *n.* 1. The act of consulting; deliberation of two or more persons, with a view to some decision. 2. A meeting of persons to consult together; a council for deliberation; as of legal counsel retained in a cause, or of physicians in a case of dangerous disease.—*Writ of consultation*, in *law*, a writ awarded by a superior court, to return a cause, which had been removed by prohibition from an inferior court, to its original jurisdiction.

CON-SULT'A-TIVE, *a.* Having the privilege of consulting.

CON-SULT'ED, *pp.* Asked; inquired of for opinion or advice; regarded.

CON-SULT'ER, *n.* One who consults, or asks counsel or information.

CON-SULT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Asking advice; seeking information; deliberating and inquiring mutually; regarding.

CON-SŪM'A-BLE, *a.* That may be consumed; possible to be destroyed, dissipated, wasted, or spent.

CON-SŪME', *v. t.* [L. *consumo.*] 1. To destroy, by separating the parts of a thing, by decomposition, as by fire, or by eating, devouring, and annihilating the form of a substance. 2. To destroy by dissipating or by use; as, to *consume* an estate. 3. To spend; to cause to pass away, as time. 4. To cause to disappear; to waste slowly; as, "my flesh is *consumed* away."—*Job.* 5. To bring to utter ruin; to exterminate; as, "to *consume* them in his anger."—Syn. To destroy; swallow up; ingulf; absorb; waste; expend; squander; lavish; dissipate.

CON-SŪME', *v. i.* To waste away slowly; to be exhausted.

CON-SŪM'ED (kon-sūmd'), *pp.* Wasted; burned up; destroyed; dissipated; squandered; expended.

CON-SŪM'ER, *n.* One who consumes, spends, wastes, or destroys; that which consumes.

CON-SŪM'ING, *ppr.* 1. Burning; wasting; destroying; expending; eating; devouring. 2. *a.* That destroys.

* CON-SŪM'MATE or CON'SUM-MĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *consummo, consummatus.*] To end; to finish by completing what was intended; to perfect; to bring or carry to the utmost point or degree.

CON-SUM'MATE, *a.* Complete; perfect; carried to the utmost extent or degree.

* CON-SUM'MĀ-TED or CON'SUM-MĀ-TED, *pp.* Completed; perfected; ended.

CON-SUM'MATE-LY, *adv.* Completely; perfectly.

* CON-SUM'MĀ-TING or CON'SUM-MĀ-TING, *ppr.* Completing; accomplishing; perfecting.

CON-SUM-MĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *consummatio.*] 1. Completion; end; perfection of a work, process, or scheme. 2. The end, termination, or completion of the present system of things; the end of the world. 3. Death; the end of life. —*Consummation of marriage*, the most intimate union of the sexes, which completes the connubial relation.

CON-SUMP'TION, *n.* [L. *consumptio.*] 1. The act of consuming; destruction by burning, eating, devouring, scattering, dissipation, or by passing away, as time. 2. The state of being wasted, or diminished.—3. In *medicine*, a wasting of flesh; a gradual decay or diminution of the body; [*a word of extensive signification.*] But *particularly*, the disease called *phthisis pulmonalis*, pulmonic consumption, a disease seated in the lungs, attended with hectic fever, cough, &c.—Syn. Decay; decline; waste; destruction.

CON-SUMP'TIVE, *a.* 1. Destructive; wasting; exhausting; having the quality of consuming or dissipating. 2. Affected with a consumption or pulmonic disease; as, *consumptive* lungs; or inclined to consumption; pertaining to consumption; as, a *consumptive* cough.

CON-SUMP'TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a way tending to consumption.

CON-SUMP'TIVE-NESS, *n.* A state of being consumptive, or a tendency to a consumption.

† CON-SŪ'TILE, *a.* [L. *consutilis.*] That is sewed or stitched together.

CON-TAB'U-LĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *contabulo.*] To floor with boards.

CON-TAB'U-LĀ-TED, *pp.* Floored with boards.

CON-TAB'U-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Flooring with boards.

CON-TAB-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of laying with boards, or of flooring.

CON'TACT, *n.* [L. *contactus.*] A touching; touch; close union or juncture of bodies.

CON-TACT'ION (-shun), *n.* The act of touching.

CON-TĀ'GION (kon-tā'jun), *n.* [L. *contagio.*] 1. *Literally*, a touch or touching. Hence, the communication of a disease by contact, or the matter communicated. *More generally*, that subtile matter which proceeds from a diseased person or body, and communicates the disease to another person. 2. That which communicates evil from one to another; infection; that which propagates mischief; as, the *contagion* of bad example. 3. Pestilence; a pestilential disease; venomous exhalations.

CON-TĀ'GION-ED, *a.* Affected by contagion.

CON-TĀ'GION-IST, *n.* One who believes in the contagious character of certain diseases, as the plague, &c.

CON-TĀ'GIOUS (kon-tā'jus), *a.* 1. Containing or generating contagion; catching; that may be communicated by contact, or by a subtile, excreted matter. 2. Poisonous; pestilential; containing contagion. 3. Containing mischief that may be propagated. 4. That may be communicated from one to another, or may excite like affections in others.

CON-TĀ'GIOUS-LY, *adv.* By contagion.

CON-TĀ'GIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being contagious.

CON-TĀIN', *v. t.* [L. *contineo.*] 1. To hold, as a vessel; to have capacity; to be able to hold; as, a gallon *contains* four quarts. 2. To hold or comprehend; as, "the heavens can not *contain* thee." 3. To hold or include within certain limits; as, this review *contains* the article, this envelop *contains* a letter. 4. To hold or restrain; as, he could not *contain* himself.—Syn. To comprise; embrace; inclose; include.

CON-TĀIN', *v. i.* To live in continence or chastity.—*Ar buthnot.*

CON-TĀIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be contained or comprised

CON-TĀIN'ED (kon-tānd'), *pp.* Held; comprehended; comprised; included; inclosed.

CON-TĀIN'ER, *n.* That which contains.

CON-TĀIN'ING, *ppr.* Holding; having capacity to hold, comprehending; comprising; including; inclosing.

CON-TAM'I-NĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *contamino.*] To corrupt the purity or excellence of; as, to *contaminate* the blood. It is usually employed in a figurative sense; as, to *contaminate* the principles of the young.—Syn. To pollute; defile, sully; taint.

CON-TAM'I-NATE, *a.* Polluted; defiled; corrupt.

CON-TAM'I-NĀ-TED, *pp.* Polluted; defiled; tarnished.

CON-TAM'I-NĀ-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Polluting; defiling; tarnishing.

CON-TAM-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* The act of polluting; pollution defilement; taint.

CON-TAM'I-NA-TIVE, *a.* Adapted to contaminate.—*West Rev.*

CON'TEK, *n.* Quarrel; contention.—*Spenser.* [*Not Eng lish.*]

† CON-TEC'TION, *n.* [L. *contego.*] A covering.—*Sir T Browne.*

† CON-TEM'ER-Ā-TED, *a.* Violated; polluted.—*Dict.*

CON-TEMN' (kon-tem'), *v. t.* [L. *contemno.*] 1. To consider and treat as mean and despicable. 2. To neglect as unworthy of regard; to reject with disdain.—Syn. To despise; scorn; disdain; spurn; defy; slight; neglect; underrate; overlook.

CON-TEM'NED (kon-temd'), *pp.* Despised; scorned; slighted; neglected, or rejected with disdain.

CON-TEM'NER, *n.* One who contemns; a despiser; a scorner.

CON-TEM'NING, *ppr.* Despising; slighting as vile or despicable; neglecting or rejecting, as unworthy of regard.

CON-TEM'PER, *v. t.* [Low L. *contempero.*] To moderate to reduce to a lower degree by mixture with opposite or different qualities; to temper.

CON-TEM'PER-A-MENT, *n.* Moderated or qualified degree; a degree of any quality reduced to that of another; temperament.

CON-TEM'PER-ĀTE, *v. t.* To temper; to reduce the qual

ity of, by mixing something opposite or different to moderate.

CON-TEM-PER-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of reducing a quality by admixture of the contrary; the act of moderating or tempering. 2. Temperament; proportionate mixture. [Instead of these words, *temper* and *temperament* are now generally used.]

CON-TEM'PER-A-TURE, *n.* Like temperature or temperament.

* CON-TEM'PLĀTE or CON'TEM-PLĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *contemplor.*] 1. To view or consider with continued attention; as, to *contemplate* the mysteries of redemption. 2. To consider or have in view, in reference to a future act or event; to intend. *Hamilton.*—Syn. To study; ponder; muse; meditate on; dwell on; consider; intend; design; plan; purpose.

* CON-TEM'PLĀTE or CON'TEM-PLĀTE, *v. i.* To think studiously; to study; to muse; to meditate.

* CON-TEM'PLĀ-TED or CON'TEM-PLĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Considered with attention; meditated on, intended.

* CON-TEM'PLĀ-TING or CON'TEM-PLĀ-TING, *ppr.* Considering with continued attention; meditating on; musing.

CON-TEM-PLĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *contemplatio.*] 1. The act of the mind in considering with attention; meditation; study; continued attention of the mind to a particular subject. 2. Holy meditation; attention to sacred things.—*To have in contemplation,* to intend or purpose, or to have under consideration.

CON-TEM'PLA-TIST, *n.* One who contemplates.

CON-TEM'PLA-TĪVE, *a.* 1. Given to contemplation, or continued application of the mind to a subject; studious; thoughtful. 2. Employed in study. 3. Having the appearance of study, or a studious habit. 4. Having the power of thought or meditation.

CON-TEM'PLA-TĪVE-LY, *adv.* With contemplation; attentively; thoughtfully; with deep attention.

* CON'TEM-PLĀ-TOR, *n.* One who contemplates; one employed in study or meditation; an inquirer after knowledge.

CON-TEM-PO-RĀ'NE-OUS, *a.* [*See* Cotemporary.] Living or being at the same time.

CON-TEM-PO-RĀ'NE-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being contemporary, or of the same time.

CON-TEM-PO-RĀ'NE-OUS-LY, *adv.* At the same time with some other event.

CON-TEM'PO-RA-RI-NESS, *n.* Existence at the same point of time.—*Howell.*

CON-TEM'PO-RA-RY, *a.* [It., Sp. *contemporaneo;* Fr. *contemporain.* For the sake of easier pronunciation, this word is often changed to *cotemporary.*] Coetaneous; contemporaneous; living at the same time; being or existing at the same time. *See* Cotemporary, the preferable word.

CON-TEM'PO-RA-RY, *n.* One who lives at the same time with another.

† CON-TEM'PO-RĪZE, *v. t.* To make contemporary; to place in the same age or time.

CON-TEM'PO-RĪZED, *pp.* Placed in the same time.

CON-TEM'PO-RĪZ-ING, *ppr.* Placing in the same time.

CON-TEMPT' (kon-temt'), *n.* [L. *contemptus.*] 1. The act of despising; the act of viewing or considering and treating as mean, vile, and worthless; hatred of what is mean or deemed vile. 2. The state of being despised; whence, in a *Scriptural sense,* shame, disgrace.—In *law,* disobedience of the rules and orders of a court, which is a punishable offense.—Syn. Disdain; scorn; derision; mockery; contumely; neglect; disregard; slight.

CON-TEMPT'I-BLE, *a.* [L. *contemptibilis.*] 1. Worthy of contempt; that deserves scorn or disdain. 2. Apt to despise; contemptuous. *Shak.;* [*not legitimate.*]—Syn. Despicable; abject; vile; mean; base; paltry; worthless; sorry; pitiful; scurrile.

CON-TEMPT'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being contemptible, or of being despised; despicableness; meanness; vileness.

CON-TEMPT'I-BLY, *adv.* In a contemptible manner.—Syn. Meanly; basely; scurvily; abjectly; vilely; despicably.

CON-TEMPT'U-OUS, *a.* Manifesting or expressing contempt or disdain.—Syn. Scornful; insolent; haughty; disdainful; cavalier; supercilious; insulting; contumelious; affrontive; abusive; fastidious.

CON-TEMPT'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a contemptuous manner; with scorn or disdain; despitefully.

CON-TEMPT'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* Disposition to contempt; act of contempt; insolence; scornfulness; haughtiness.

CON-TEND', *v. i.* [L. *contendo.*] 1. To strive, or to strive against; to struggle in opposition. 2. To strive; to use earnest efforts to obtain, or to defend and preserve; as, to *contend* for the faith. 3. To dispute earnestly; to strive in debate. 4. To reprove sharply; to chide; to strive to convince and reclaim. 5. To strive in opposition. 6. To quarrel; to dispute fiercely; to wrangle.—*To contend for,* to strive to obtain.—Syn. To struggle; vie with; strive; oppose; emulate; contest; litigate; dispute, rebuke; debate

CON-TEND', *v. t.* To dispute; to contest. This transitive use of *contend* is not strictly legitimate.

CON-TEND'ED, *pp.* Urged in argument or debate; disputed; contested.

CON-TEND'ENT, *n.* An antagonist or opposer.

CON-TEND'ER, *n.* One who contends; a combatant; a champion.—*Locke.*

CON-TEND'ING, *ppr.* 1. Striving; struggling to oppose, debating; urging in argument; quarreling. 2. *a.* Clashing; opposing; rival.

CON-TEN'E-MENT, *n.* Land, or freehold, contiguous to a tenement.—*Blackstone.*

CON-TENT', *a.* [L. *contentus.*] *Literally,* held, contained within limits; hence, quiet; not disturbed; having a mind at peace; easy; satisfied, so as not to repine, object, or oppose.

CON-TENT', *v. t.* 1. To satisfy the mind; to make quiet, so as to stop complaint or opposition; to appease; to make easy in any situation. 2. To please or gratify.

CON-TENT', *n.* 1. Rest or quietness of the mind in the present condition. 2. Acquiescence; satisfaction without examination. 3. That which is contained; capacity; but *contents* is more common. 4. The term used in the House of Lords, in *England,* to express an assent to a bill or motion.

CON-TENT-Ā'TION, *n.* Content; satisfaction.

CON-TENT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Satisfied; quiet; easy in mind, not complaining, opposing, or demanding more.

CON-TENT'ED-LY, *adv.* In a contented manner; quietly, without concern.

CON-TENT'ED-NESS, *n.* State of resting in mind; quiet; satisfaction of mind with any condition or event.

† CON-TENT'FUL, *a.* Full of contentment.

CON-TEN'TION, *n.* [L. *contentio.*] 1. Strife; a violent effort to obtain something, or to resist a person, claim, or injury. 2. Strife in words or debate; controversy. 3. Strife or endeavor to excel; emulation. 4. Eagerness; zeal; ardor; vehemence of endeavor; [*obs.*]—Synon. Struggle; contest; litigation; controversy; quarrel; conflict; feud; dissension; variance; disagreement; debate, competition; emulation; discord.

CON-TEN'TIOUS (kon-ten'shus), *a.* [Fr. *contentieux.*] 1. Apt to contend; given to angry debate. 2. Relating to contention in law; relating to litigation; having power to decide causes between contending parties; as, a court of *contentious* jurisdiction. 3. Exciting, or adapted to provoke contention or disputes.—Syn. Quarrelsome; pugnacious; dissensious; wrangling; litigious; perverse; peevish.

CON-TEN'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* In a contentious manner; quarrelsomely; perversely.

CON-TEN'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* A disposition to contend; proneness to contest; perverseness; quarrelsomeness.

CON-TENT'LESS, *a.* Discontented; dissatisfied; uneasy.

† CON-TENT'LY, *adv.* In a contented way.

CON-TENT'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *contentement.*] A resting or satisfaction of mind without disquiet.—Syn. Content; repose; acquiescence; gratification.

* CON'TENTS or CON-TENTS', *n. pl.* 1. That which is contained; the thing or things held, included, or comprehended within a limit; heads of what a book contains; as, the *contents* of a book.—2. In *geometry,* the quantity of matter or space included in certain lines; area or solidity.—*Bacon.*

CON-TERM'IN-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *con* and *terminus.*] Capable of the same bounds.

CON-TERM'IN-ATE, *a.* Having the same bounds.—*Ben Jonson.*

CON-TERM'IN-OUS, } *a.* [L. *conterminus.*] Bordering upon;
CON-TERM'IN-AL, } touching at the boundary; contiguous.

† CON-TER-RĀ'NE-AN, } *a.* [L. *conterraneus.*] Being of
† CON-TER-RĀ'NE-OUS, } the same country.

CON-TES-SE-RĀ'TION, *n.* Assembly; collection.

CON-TEST', *v. t.* [Fr. *contester.*] To strive earnestly in action or argument; as, the soldiers *contested* every inch of ground; this point was warmly *contested* by the lawyers.—Syn. To dispute; controvert; debate; litigate; oppose; argue; contend.

CON-TEST', *v. i.* 1. To strive; to contend. 2. To vie; to emulate.

CON'TEST, *n.* 1. Struggle for victory, superiority, or in defense; struggle in arms. 2. Violent controversy; strife in argument.—Syn. Conflict; combat; battle; encounter; shock; struggle; dispute; altercation; debate; controversy; difference; disagreement; strife.

CON-TEST'A-BLE, *a.* That may be disputed or debated; disputable; controvertible.

CON-TEST'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Possibility of being contested.

CON-TEST-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of contesting; strife; dispute. 2. Testimony; proof by witnesses.

CON-TEST'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Disputed.
CON-TEST'ING, *ppr.* Disputing.
CON-TEST'ING, *n.* The act of contending.—*Barter.*
CON-TEST'ING-LY, *adv.* In a contending manner.
CON-TEST'LESS, *a.* Not to be disputed.—*Hill.*
† CON-TEX', *v. t.* To weave together.—*Boyle.*
CON'TEXT, *n.* [L. *contextus.*] The general series or composition of a discourse; *more particularly,* the parts of a discourse which precede or follow the sentence quoted; the passages of Scripture which are near the text, either before it or after it.
CON-TEXT', *a.* Knit or woven together; close; firm.
† CON-TEXT', *v. t.* To knit together.
CON-TEXT'URE (kon-text'yur), *n.* The interweaving several parts into one body; the disposition and union of the constituent parts of a thing, with respect to each other; composition of parts; constitution.
CON-TEXT'U-RAL, *a.* Pertaining to contexture, or to the human frame.
CON-TEXT'URED, *a.* Woven; formed into texture.
CON-TIG-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *contignatio.*] 1. A frame of beams; a story. 2. The act of framing together, or uniting beams in a fabric.
CON-TI-GŪ'I-TY, *n.* Actual contact of bodies; a touching. —*Hale.*
CON-TIG'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *contiguus.*] Touching; meeting or joining at the surface or border. [The word is sometimes used in a wider sense, though not with strict propriety, for *adjacent* or *near,* without being absolutely in contact.]—Syn. Adjoining; adjacent; near.
CON-TIG'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a manner to touch; without intervening space.
CON-TIG'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* A state of contact; close union of surfaces or borders.
CON'TI-NENCE, } *n.* [L. *continentia.*] 1. In a *general sense,*
CON'TI-NEN-CY, } the restraint which a person imposes upon his desires and passions; self-command.—2. *Appropriately,* the restraint of the passion for sexual enjoyment; resistance of concupiscence; forbearance of lewd pleasures; hence, chastity. But the term is usually applied to males, as *chastity* is to females. 3. Forbearance of lawful pleasure. 4. Moderation in the indulgence of sexual enjoyment. 5. Continuity; uninterrupted course; [*not now used.*]
CON'TI-NENT, *a.* [L. *continens.*] 1. Refraining from unlawful sexual commerce, or moderate in the indulgence of lawful pleasure; chaste. 2. Restrained; moderate; temperate. 3. Opposing; restraining. 4. Continuous; connected; not interrupted.—*Brerewood.*
CON'TI-NENT, *n.* 1. In *geography,* a great extent of land, not disjoined or interrupted by a sea; a connected tract of land of great extent; as, the eastern and western *continent.* 2. That which contains any thing.—*Shak.*; [*not used.*]
CON-TI-NENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining or relating to a continent.—In *America,* pertaining to the United States, as *continental* money, in distinction from what pertains to the separate states; [*a word much used during the Revolution.*]
CON'TI-NENT-LY, *adv.* In a continent manner; chastely; moderately; temperately.
† CON-TINGE', *v. i.* [L. *contingo.*] To touch; to happen.
CON-TIN'GENCE, } *n.* [L. *contingens.*] 1. The quality of
CON-TIN'GEN-CY, } being contingent or casual; a happening; or the possibility of coming to pass. 2. A fortuitous event; as, various *contingencies* may alter the result.—Syn. Casualty; accident; chance.
CON-TIN'GENT, *a.* 1. Falling or coming by chance; that is, without design or expectation on our part.—2. In *law,* depending on an uncertainty.—Syn. Accidental; casual; fortuitous; incidental.
CON-TIN'GENT, *n.* 1. A fortuitous event; that which comes without our design, foresight, or expectation. 2. That which falls to one in a division or apportionment among a number; a quota; a suitable share; proportion; as, each party shall furnish his *contingent* of men and money.
CON-TIN'GENT-LY, *adv.* Accidentally; without design or foresight.
CON-TIN'GENT-NESS, *n.* The state of being contingent; fortuitousness.
CON-TIN'U-A-BLE, *a.* That may be continued.
CON-TIN'U-AL, *a.* [Fr. *continuel*; L. *continuus.*] 1. Proceeding without interruption or cessation; not intermitting; used in reference to time. 2. Very frequent; often repeated; as, *continual* interruptions.—3. *Continual* fever, or continued fever, a fever that abates, but never entirely intermits till it comes to a crisis; thus distinguished from remitting and intermitting fever.—4. *Continual* claim, in *law,* a claim that is made from time to time within every year or day, to land or other estate, the possession of which can not be obtained without hazard. 5. Perpetual. —6. *Continual proportionals,* quantities in continued proportion. [*See* Continued.]—Syn. Constant; perpetual; unceasing; incessant; uninterrupted; unintermitted.
CON-TIN'U-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. Without pause or cessation; unceasingly. 2. Very often; in repeated succession; from time to time.—Syn. Constantly; incessantly; perpetually; always.
CON-TIN'U-AL-NESS, *n.* Permanence.—*Hales.*
CON-TIN'U-ANCE, *n.* 1. A holding on or remaining in a particular state, or in a course or series. Applied to time, duration; a state of lasting; as, the pleasures of the world are of short *continuance.* 2. Perseverance; as, "by patient *continuance* in well doing."—*Rom.*, ii. 3. Abode; residence; as, during my *continuance* in the country. 4. Succession uninterrupted; continuation; a prolonging of existence. 5. Progression of time.—6. In *law,* the deferring of a suit, or the giving of a day for the parties to a suit to appear. 7. In the *United States,* the deferring of a trial or suit from one stated term of the court to another. 8. Continuity; resistance to a separation of parts; a holding together; [*not used.*]
CON-TIN'U-ĀTE, *v. t.* To join closely together.—*Potter.*
CON-TIN'U-ATE, *a.* [L. *continuatus.*] 1. Closely united, holding together; [*little used.*] 2. Uninterrupted; unbroken; [*little used.*]
CON-TIN'U-Ā TED, *pp.* Closely joined.
CON-TIN'U-ATE-LY, *adv.* With continuity; without interruption. [*Little used.*]
CON-TIN'U-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Closely uniting.
CON-TIN-U-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *continuatio.*] 1. Extension of existence in a series or line; as, the *continuation* of the species. 2. Extension or carrying on to a further point; as, the *continuation* of a history. 3. Extension in space; a carrying on in length; as, the *continuation* of a road.—Syn. Prolongation; continuance; extension; protraction.
CON-TIN'U-A-TIVE, *n.* 1. An expression noting permanence or duration.—2. In *grammar,* a word that continues.
CON-TIN'U-Ā-TOR, *n.* One who continues or keeps up a series or succession.
CON-TIN'UE (kon-tin'yu), *v. i.* [Fr. *continuer*; L. *continuo.*] 1. To remain in a state or place; to abide for any time indefinitely; as, "they *continue* there to this day." 2. To last; to be durable; to endure; to be permanent; as, "thy kingdom shall not *continue.*" 3. To persevere; to be steadfast or constant in any course; as, "*continue* ye in my word."
CON-TIN'UE, *v. t.* 1. To protract; not to cease from or to terminate. 2. To extend from one thing to another; to produce or draw out in length; as, to *continue* a line from C to D. 3. To persevere in; not to cease to do or use. 4. To hold to or unite; [*not used.*]
CON-TIN'UED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Drawn out; protracted; produced; extended in length; extended without interruption. 2. *a.* Extended in time without intermission; proceeding without cessation; uninterrupted; unceasing.—*Continued proportion,* in *arithmetic* and *algebra,* a proportion composed of two or more equal ratios, in which the consequent of each preceding ratio is the same with the antecedent of the following one, as 4 : 8 : : 8 : 16 : : 16 : 32
CON-TIN'U-ED-LY (kon-tin'yu-ed-le), *adv.* Without interruption; without ceasing.—*Norris.*
CON-TIN'U-ER, *n.* One who continues; one who has the power of perseverance.
CON-TIN'U-ING, *ppr.* 1. Remaining fixed or permanent; abiding; lasting; enduring; persevering; protracting; producing in length. 2. *a.* Permanent.
CON-TI-NŪ'I-TY, *n.* [L. *continuitas.*] Connection uninterrupted; cohesion; close union of parts; unbroken texture.—*Law of continuity,* in *physics,* the principle that nothing passes from one state into another without passing through all the intermediate states.—*Brande.*
CON-TIN'U-O. [It.] In *music,* continued.
CON-TIN'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *continuus.*] Joined without intervening space.
CON-TIN'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* In continuation without interruption.
*CON-TOR-NI-Ā'TI, *n.* [It. *contorno.*] In *numismatics,* a species of medals or medallions, with a curved furrow (*contorno*) on each side, supposed to be of the time of Constantine.
CON-TORT', *v. t.* [L. *contorqueo, contortus.*] To twist together; to writhe.
CON-TORT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Twisted over each other in oblique directions.
CON-TOR'TION, *n.* [Fr. *contorsion.*] 1. A twisting; a writhing; a wresting; a twist; wry motion.—2. In *medicine,* a twisting or wresting of a limb or member of the body out of its natural situation; the iliac passion; partial dislocation; distorted spine; contracted neck.
*CON-TOUR' (kon-toor'), *n.* [Fr. *contour.*] The outline; the line that bounds, defines, or terminates a figure.
CON-TOUR'NI-Ā-TED (kon-toor'ne-ā-ted), *a.* Having edges appearing as if turned in a lathe.
CON'TRA. A Latin preposition signifying *against, in opposition,* entering into the composition of some English words.

CON'TRA-BAND, *a.* *Literally*, contrary to *ban* or edict; prohibited.—*Contraband goods* are such as are prohibited to be imported or exported, either by the laws of a particular kingdom or state, or by the law of nations, or by special treaties.

CON'TRA-BAND, *n.* 1. Prohibition of trading in goods contrary to the laws of a state or of nations. 2. Illegal traffic.—*Burke.*

CON'TRA-BAND, *v. t.* To import goods prohibited.

CON'TRA-BAND-IST, *n.* One who traffics illegally.

CON-TRA-BAS'SO. [It.] The largest kind of bass-viol, usually called the *double bass.*

CON'TRA BO'NOS MO'RES. [L.] Against good morals.

CON-TRACT', *v. t.* [L. *contraho, contractum.*] 1. To draw together or nearer; to draw into a less compass; as, to *contract* the mind, to *contract* one's business. 2. To draw the parts together; to wrinkle; as, to *contract* one's brow. 3. To betroth; to affiance; as, to *contract* a daughter in marriage. 4. To draw to; to bring on; as, to *contract* debts. 5. To shorten by omission of a letter or syllable. 6. To reduce to narrower limits; as, to *contract* an essay. —SYN. To shorten; abridge; epitomize; narrow; lessen; condense; reduce; confine; incur.

CON-TRACT', *v. i.* 1. To shrink; to become shorter or narrower. 2. To bargain; to make a mutual agreement, as between two or more persons.

CON-TRACT', for *contracted, pp.* Affianced; betrothed.—*Shak.*

CON'TRACT, *n.* 1. An agreement or covenant between two or more persons; a mutual promise upon lawful consideration or cause, which binds the parties to a performance; a bargain; a compact. 2. The act by which a man and woman are betrothed, each to the other. 3. The writing which contains the agreement of parties, with the terms and conditions.—SYN. Covenant; agreement; compact; stipulation; bargain; arrangement; obligation.

CON-TRACT'ED, *pp.* 1. Drawn together, or into a shorter or narrower compass; shrunk; betrothed; incurred; bargained. 2. *a.* Drawn together; narrow; mean; selfish.—*Contracted vein*, or *vena contracta*, a term denoting the diminution which takes place in the diameter of a stream of water issuing from a vessel at a short distance from the discharging aperture.—*Hebert.*

CON-TRACT'ED-LY, *adv.* In a contracted manner.

CON-TRACT'ED-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being contracted. 2. Narrowness; meanness; excessive selfishness.

CON-TRACT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Possibility of being contracted; quality of suffering contraction.

CON-TRACT'I-BLE, *a.* Capable of contraction.

CON-TRACT'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of suffering contraction; contractibility.—*Dict.*

CON-TRACT'ILE, *a.* Tending to contract; having the power of shortening, or of drawing into smaller dimensions.

CON-TRACT-IL'I-TY, *n.* The inherent quality or force by which bodies shrink or contract.

CON-TRACT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Shortening or narrowing; drawing together; lessening dimensions; shrinking; making a bargain; betrothing. 2. *a.* Making or having made a contract or treaty; stipulating.

CON-TRAC'TION, *n.* [L. *contractio.*] 1. The act of drawing together, or shrinking; the act of shortening, narrowing, or lessening extent or dimensions, by causing the parts of a body to approach nearer to each other; the state of being contracted. 2. The act of shortening, abridging, or reducing within a narrower compass by any means.—3. In *grammar*, the shortening of a word, by the omission of a letter or syllable. 4. A contract; marriage contract; [*not used.*] 5. Abbreviation.

CON-TRACT'OR, *n.* 1. One who contracts; one of the parties to a bargain; one who covenants to do any thing for another. 2. One who contracts or covenants with a government to furnish provisions or other supplies, or to perform any work or service for the public, at a certain price or rate.

CON'TRA-DANCE, *n.* [Fr. *contre-danse.*] A dance in which the partners are arranged in opposition, or in opposite lines. [It is more generally spelled and pronounced *country-dance*, though in opposition to the meaning and derivation.]

CON-TRA-DICT', *v. t.* [L. *contradico.*] 1. To oppose by words; to assert the contrary to what has been asserted, or to deny what has been affirmed. 2. To oppose; to be directly contrary to; as, his actions *contradict* his words. —SYN. To oppose; gainsay; deny; resist; impugn; correct; rectify; retract; recall; recant.

CON-TRA-DICT'ED, *pp.* Opposed in words; opposed; denied.

CON-TRA-DICT'ER, *n.* One who contradicts or denies; an opposer.—*Swift.*

CON-TRA-DICT'ING, *ppr.* Affirming the contrary to what has been asserted; denying; opposing.

CON-TRA-DIC'TION, *n.* [L. *contradictio.*] 1. An assertion of the contrary to what has been said or affirmed; denial; contrary declaration. 2. Opposition, whether by words, reproaches, or attempts to defeat. 3. Direct opposition or repugnancy; inconsistency with itself; incongruity or contrariety of things, words, thoughts, or propositions.

† CON-TRA-DIC'TION-AL, *a.* Inconsistent.

CON-TRA-DIC'TIOUS (-dik'shus), *a.* 1. Filled with contradictions; inconsistent. 2. Inclined to contradict; disposed to deny or cavil. 3. Opposite; inconsistent.

CON-TRA-DIC'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Inconsistency; contrariety to itself. 2. Disposition to contradict or cavil.

CON-TRA-DIC'TIVE, *a.* Containing contradiction.

CON-TRA-DIC'TIVE-LY, *adv.* By contradiction.

CON-TRA-DIC'TO-RI-LY, *adv.* In a contradictory manner; in a manner inconsistent with itself, or opposite to others.

CON-TRA-DIC'TO-RI-NESS, *n.* Direct opposition; contrariety in assertion or effect.

CON-TRA-DIC'TO-RY, *a.* 1. Affirming the contrary; implying a denial of what has been asserted. 2. Inconsistent; opposite; contrary.

CON-TRA-DIC'TO-RY, *n.* A proposition which denies or opposes another in all its terms; contrariety; inconsistency.

CON-TRA-DIS-TINCT', *a.* Distinguished by opposite qualities.

CON-TRA-DIS-TINC'TION, *n.* Distinction by opposite qualities.

CON-TRA-DIS-TINCT'IVE, *a.* Distinguishing by opposites. —*Harris.*

CON-TRA-DIS-TIN'GUISH (-ting'gwish), *v. t.* To distinguish, not merely by differential, but by opposite qualities.

CON-TRA-DIS-TIN'GUISHED (-ting'gwisht), *pp.* Distinguished by opposites.

CON-TRA-DIS-TIN'GUISH-ING, *ppr.* Distinguishing by opposites.

CON-TRA-FIS'SURE (fish'yur), *n.* In *surgery*, a fissure or fracture in the *cranium*, on the side opposite to that which received the blow, or at some distance from it.

CON-TRA-IN'DI-CANT, *n.* A symptom that forbids to treat a disorder in the usual way.—*Burke.*

CON-TRA-IN'DI-CATE, *v. t.* In *medicine*, to indicate some method of cure, contrary to that which the general tenor of the disease requires; or to forbid that to be done which the main scope of the malady points out.

CON-TRA-IN'DI-CA-TED, *pp.* Indicating a method contrary to the usual one.

CON-TRA-IN'DI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Indicating a contrary method of cure.

CON-TRA-IN-DI-CA'TION, *n.* An indication, from some peculiar symptom or fact, that forbids the method of cure which the main symptoms or nature of the disease requires.

CON-TRAL'TO, n. [It.] In *music*, the part immediately below the treble; called, also, the *counter tenor.*

CON'TRA-MURE, *n.* An out wall. *See* COUNTERMURE.

CON-TRA-NAT'U-RAL, *a.* Opposite to nature. [*Rare.*]

CON-TRA-NI'TEN-CY, *n.* Reaction; resistance to force.

† CON-TRA-POSE', *v. t.* To set in opposition.

CON-TRA-PO-SI'TION (-zish'un), *n.* A placing over against; opposite position.

CON-TRA-PUNT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to counterpoint.

CON-TRA-PUNT'IST, *n.* One skilled in counterpoint.

CON-TRA-REG-U-LARI-TY, *n.* Contrariety to rule, or to regularity.

CON-TRA'RI-ANT, *a.* [Fr.] Contradictory; opposite; inconsistent. [*Little used.*]

CON'TRA-RIES (kon'tra-riz), *n. pl.* In *logic*, propositions which destroy each other, but of which the falsehood of one does not establish the truth of the other.

CON-TRA-RI'E-TY, *n.* [L. *contrarietas.*] 1. Opposition in fact, essence, quality, or principle. 2. Quality or position destructive of its opposite.—SYN. Inconsistency; discrepancy; repugnance.

CON'TRA-RI-LY, *adv.* In an opposite manner; in opposition; on the other side; in opposite ways.

CON'TRA-RI-NESS, *n.* Contrariety; opposition.

CON-TRA'RI-OUS, *a.* Contrary; opposite; repugnant.

CON-TRA'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Contrarily; oppositely.—*Shak.*

CON'TRA-RI-WISE, *adv.* On the contrary; oppositely; on the other hand.

CON'TRA-RY, *a.* [L. *contrarius.*] 1. Acting against or in an opposite direction; as, a *contrary* wind. 2. Contradictory; not merely different, but inconsistent or repugnant; as, *contrary* to your interests. [This adjective, in many phrases, is to be treated grammatically as an adverb, or as an adjective referring to a sentence or affirmation; as, this happened *contrary* to my expectations.]—SYN. Adverse; repugnant; hostile; inimical; discordant; inconsistent.

CON'TRA-RY, *n.* 1. A thing that is contrary or of opposite qualities. 2. A proposition contrary to another, or a fact contrary to what is alleged.—*On the contrary*, in opposition; on the other side.—*To the contrary*, to an opposite purpose or fact.

CON'TRA-RY, *v. t.* [Fr. *contrarier.*] To contradict or oppose.

CON'TRA-RY-MIND'ED, *a.* Of a different mind or opinion.—*Hall.*

CON-TRAST', *v. t.* [Fr. *contraster.*] 1. To set in opposition different things or qualities, to show the superior excellence of one; as, to *contrast* the condition of the rich and the poor.—2. In *painting* and *sculpture*, to place figures in such opposition or dissimilitude that the one shall give greater visibility and effect to the other; as, "the figures of the groups must *contrast* each other."—*Dryden.*

CON-TRAST', *v. i.* To stand in contrast or opposition to; as, "this region *contrasts*, in most respects, with the barren wastes of Anti-Libanus."—*Kitto.*

CON'TRAST, *n.* 1. Opposition of things or qualities; or the placing of opposite things in view, to exhibit the superior excellence of one to more advantage.—2. In *painting* and *sculpture*, an opposition or dissimilitude of figures, &c., by which one part gives more visibility and effect to another.—*Elmes.*

CON-TRAST'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Set in opposition; examined in opposition.

CON-TRAST'ING, *ppr.* Placing in opposition, with a view to exhibit the difference of things, and exhibit the advantage or excellence of one beyond that of the other.

CON'TRA-TEN'OR, *n.* In *music*, a middle part between the tenor and treble; contralto; counter.

CON'TRATE-WHEEL, *n.* A wheel, the teeth of which lie *contrary* to those of the other wheels, that is, parallel to the axis; used chiefly for clock-work.

CON-TRA-VAL-LA'TION, *n.* [Fr. *contrevallation.*] In *fortification*, a trench guarded with a parapet, formed by the besiegers between their camp and the place besieged, to secure themselves, and check the sallies of the garrison.

CON-TRA-VENE', *v. t.* [L. *contravenio.*] To oppose in principle or effect; to obstruct in operation; as, this law *contravenes* the principles of the constitution.—Syn. To contradict; set aside; nullify; defeat; cross; obstruct.

CON-TRA-VEN'ED (kon-tra-veend'), *pp.* Opposed; obstructed.

CON-TRA-VEN'ER, *n.* One who opposes.

CON-TRA-VEN'ING, *ppr.* Opposing in principle or effect.

CON-TRA-VEN'TION, *n.* Opposition; obstruction; a defeating of the operation or effect.

CON-TRA-VER'SION, *n.* [L. *contra* and *versio.*] A turning to the opposite side; antistrophe.

CON-TRA-YER'VA, *n.* [Sp. *contrayerba.*] *Literally*, an antidote; the popular name of several South American herbaceous plants, whose roots are sometimes used in medicine.

CON-TREC-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *contrectatio.*] A touching or handling.—*Ferrand.*

CON-TRE-TEMPS' (kon-tr-täng'), *n.* [Fr.] An unexpected accident, which throws every thing into confusion.

CON-TRIB'U-TA-BLE, *a.* That can be contributed.

CON-TRIB'U-TA-RY, *a.* Paying tribute to the same sovereign; contributing aid to the same chief or principal.

CON-TRIB'UTE, *v. t.* [L. *contribuo.*] 1. To give or grant in common with others; to give to a common stock, or for a common purpose; to pay a share. 2. To impart a portion or share to a common purpose.

CON-TRIB'UTE, *v. i.* To give a part; to lend a portion of power, aid, or influence; to have a share in any act or effect.—Syn. To impart; minister; conduce; administer; promote; forward.

CON-TRIB'U-TED, *pp.* Given or advanced to a common fund, stock, or purpose; paid as a share.

CON-TRIB'U-TING, *ppr.* Giving in common with others to some stock or purpose; imparting a share.

CON-TRI-BU'TION, *n.* 1. The act of giving to a common stock, or in common with others; the act of lending a portion of power or influence to a common purpose; the payment of each man's share of some common expense. 2. That which is given to a common stock or purpose, either by an individual or by many.—3. In *a military sense*, impositions paid by a frontier country to secure themselves from being plundered by the enemy's army; or impositions upon a country in the power of an enemy, which are levied under various pretenses.

CON-TRIB'U-TIVE, *a.* Tending to contribute; contributing; having the power or quality of giving a portion of aid or influence; lending aid to promote, in concurrence with others.

CON-TRIB'U-TOR, *n.* One who contributes; one who gives or pays money to a common object.

CON-TRIB'U-TO-RY, *a.* Contributing to the same stock or purpose; promoting the same end; bringing assistance to some joint design, or increase to some common stock.

† CON-TRIS-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *contristo.*] To make sorrowful.

† CON-TRIS-TA'TION, *n.* The act of making sad.—*Bacon.*

* CON'TRITE, *a.* [L. *contritus.*] *Literally*, worn or bruised. Hence, broken-hearted for sin; deeply affected with grief and sorrow for having offended God.—Syn. Penitent; repentant; humble; sorrowful.

* CON'TRITE-LY, *adv.* In a contrite manner; with penitence.

* CON'TRITE-NESS, *n.* Deep sorrow and penitence for sin.

CON-TRI'TION (kon-trish'un), *n.* [L. *contritio.*] 1. The act of grinding or rubbing to powder. 2. Deep sorrow for sin; grief of heart for wrong doing, especially toward God.—Syn. Repentance; penitence; humiliation; compunction; self-reproach; remorse.

CON-TRIV'A-BLE, *a.* That may be contrived; capable of being planned, invented, or devised.

CON-TRIV'ANCE, *n.* 1. The act of inventing, devising, or planning. 2. The thing invented or planned; disposition of parts or causes by design.—Syn. Device; plan; scheme; invention; project; design; machination; shift.

CON-TRIVE', *v. t.* [Fr. *controuver.*] 1. To frame or devise something, as a machine, a plan, &c. 2. To wear out; ["Totum hunc *contrivi* diem."—*Ter.*] "Three ages such as mortal men *contrive*."—*Spenser;* [*obs.*]—Syn. To invent; discover; plan; concert; project; plot; hatch.

CON-TRIVE', *v. i.* To form or design; to plan; to scheme.

CON-TRIV'ED (kon-trivd'), *pp.* or *a.* Invented; planned; devised.

CON-TRIVE'MENT, *n.* Contrivance; invention.

CON-TRIV'ER, *n.* An inventor; one who plans or devises, a schemer.

CON-TRIV'ING, *ppr.* Planning; forming in design.

CON-TRŌL', *n.* [Fr. *controlle.*] 1. *Primarily*, a book, register, or account, kept to correct or check another account or register; a counter-roll. Hence, check; restraint. 2. Power; authority; government; command. 3. He or that which restrains.—*Burke.*

CON-TRŌL', *v. t.* To keep under check by a counter-register or double account; as, to *control* the public accounts. 2. To place or keep under restraint; as, to *control* one's passions. 3. To have under command and direction; as, to *control* the measures of government.—4. In *law*, to overrule and govern in opposition; as, "a recital can not *control* the plain words in the granting part of a deed."—Syn. To restrain; rule; govern; direct; check; curb; overpower; counteract.

CON-TRŌL'LA-BLE, *a.* That may be controlled, checked, or restrained; subject to command.

CON-TRŌL'LED (kon-trōld'), *pp.* Checked; restrained, governed.

CON-TRŌL'LER, *n.* [Norm. *countre-rouler.*] 1. One who controls or restrains; one who has the power or authority to govern or control. 2. An officer appointed to keep a counter-register of accounts, or to oversee, control, or verify the accounts of other officers; as, in *Great Britain*, the *controller* of the hanaper, of the household, of the pipe, and of the pells.—In the *United States*, the duty of the *controller* of the treasury is to superintend the adjustment and preservation of the public accounts.

CON-TRŌL'LER-SHIP, *n.* The office of a controller.

CON-TRŌL'LING, *ppr.* or *a.* Checking; governing.

CON-TRŌL'MENT, *n.* 1. The power or act of controlling, the state of being restrained; control; restraint. 2. Opposition; resistance; counteraction; refutation. [*Control is more used.*]

† CON-TRO-VER'SA-RY, *a.* Disputatious.—*Bishop Hall.*

† CON'TRO-VERSE, *n.* and *v.* Controversy; to dispute

† CON'TRO-VERS-ER, † CON'TRO-VERS-OR, } *n.* A disputant.—*Montagu.*

CON-TRO-VER'SIAL, *a.* Relating to disputes; as, a *controversial* discourse.

CON-TRO-VER'SIAL-IST, *n.* One who carries on a controversy; a disputant.

CON-TRO-VER'SIAL-LY, *adv.* In a controversial manner.

† CON-TRO-VER'SI-LESS, *a.* Not admitting controversy; questionless.

CON-TRO-VER'SION, *n.* Act of controverting.

CON'TRO-VER-SY, *n.* [L. *controversia.*] 1. Opposition carried on in outward acts; as, "the Lord hath a *controversy* with his people." 2. A debate between parties, particularly in writing. 3. A law-suit.—Syn. Dispute; contest, debate; disputation; wrangle; strife; quarrel; hostility.

CON'TRO-VER-SY-WRI'TER, *n.* A controversialist.

CON'TRO-VERT, *v. t.* [L. *controverto.*] To dispute; to oppose by reasoning; to contend against in words or writings; to deny, and attempt to disprove or confute; to agitate contrary opinions.

CON'TRO-VERT-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Disputed; opposed in debate.

CON'TRO-VERT-ER, *n.* One who controverts; a controversial writer.—*Ben Jonson.*

CON-TRO-VERT-I-BLE, *a.* That may be disputed; disputable; not too evident to exclude difference of opinion.

CON-TRO-VERTI-BLY, *adv.* In a controvertible manner.

CON'TRO-VERT-ING, *ppr.* Disputing; denying, and attempting to refute.

CON'TRO-VERT-IST, *n.* One who controverts; a disputant; a man versed or engaged in controversy or disputation.

CON-TŪ'BER-NAL, *a.* [L. *contubernalis.*] Pertaining to fel

fowship in a mess or lodging; denoting a species of concubinage.

CON-TU-MA'CIOUS (kon-tu-mā'shus), *a.* [L. *contumax.*] 1. *Literally*, swelling against. Hence, opposing rightful authority with pride and stubbornness.—2. In *law*, willfully disobedient to the orders of a court.—SYN. Stubborn; obstinate; perverse; unyielding; inflexible; proud; haughty; headstrong.

CON-TU-MA'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Obstinately; stubbornly; perversely; in disobedience of orders.

CON-TU-MA'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Obstinacy; perverseness; stubbornness; contumacy.

CON'TU-MA-CY, *n.* [L. *contumacia.*] 1. Unyielding resistance to rightful authority.—2. In *law*, a willful contempt and disobedience to any lawful summons or order of court.—SYN. Stubbornness; perverseness; haughtiness.

CON-TU-ME'LI-OUS, *a.* [L. *contumeliosus.*] 1. Haughtily reproachful; contemptuous; insolent; rude and sarcastic. 2. Haughty and contemptuous; disposed to utter reproach, or to insult; insolent; proudly rude. 3. Reproachful; shameful; ignominious.

CON-TU-ME'LI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a contumelious manner; with pride and contempt; reproachfully; rudely; insolently.

CON-TU-ME'LI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Reproach; rudeness; contempt.

CON'TU-ME-LY, *n.* [L. *contumelia.*] Rudeness or reproach compounded of haughtiness and contempt; contemptuousness; insolence; contemptuous language.

† CON-TU'MU-LĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *contumulo.*] To bury; to lay in the grave.

CON-TUND', *v. t.* [L. *contundo.*] To beat; to bruise by beating. [*Little used.*]

CON-TŪSE', *v. t.* [L. *contusus.*] To beat; to bruise; to injure the flesh or substance of a living being or other thing, without breaking the skin or substance, sometimes with a breach of the skin or substance.

CON-TŪSED', *pp.* or *a.* Bruised.

CON-TŪS'ING, *ppr.* Bruising.

CON-TŪ'SION (kon-tū'zhun), *n.* [L. *contusio.*] 1. The act of beating and bruising, or the state of being bruised. 2. The act of reducing to powder or fine particles by beating.—3. In *surgery*, a bruise; a hurt or injury to the flesh or some part of the body, by a blunt instrument, or by a fall, without breach or apparent wound.

CO-NUN'DRUM, *n.* A sort of riddle, in which some odd resemblance is proposed for discovery between things quite unlike; a quibble; a low jest.—*Smart.*

† CON-U-SA-BLE, *a.* Liable to be tried or judged.

CON'U-SANCE, *n.* [Fr. *connoissance.*] Cognizance; knowledge; notice.

CON'U-SANT, *a.* Knowing; having notice of.

CON-U-SOR'. *See* COGNIZOR.

CON-VA-LESCE' (kon-va-less'), *v. i.* To recover health.

CON-VA-LES'CENCE, } *n.* [L. *convalesco.*] Renewal of
CON-VA LES'CEN-CY, } health; the insensible recovery of health and strength after disease; the state of a body renewing its vigor after sickness or weakness.

CON-VA-LES'CENT, *a.* Recovering health and strength after sickness or debility.

CON-VA-LES'CING, *ppr.* Recovering health.

CON-VEC'TION, *n.* [L. *convectio.*] The act of carrying or conveying; as, the *convection* of heat.

CON-VĒN'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be convened or assembled. 2. Consistent.—*Spenser*; [*obsolete.*]

CON-VĒNE', *v. i.* [L. *convenio.*] 1. To come together, as things; [*unusual.*] 2. To come together in the same place, as persons.—SYN. To meet; assemble.

CON-VĒNE', *v. t.* 1. To cause to assemble; to call together; to convoke. 2. To summon judicially to meet or appear.

CON-VĒN'ED (kon-veend'), *pp.* Assembled; convoked.

CON-VĒN'ER, *n.* 1. One who convenes or meets with others; [*obs.*] 2. One who calls an assembly together. Hence, 3. The chairman of an organized body, as a committee; it being his province to *convene* them.—*Scottish.*

CON-VĒN'IENCE, } *n.* [L. *convenientia.*] 1. Fitness; suit-
CON-VĒN'IEN-CY, } ableness; propriety; adaptation of one thing to another, or to circumstances. 2. Commodiousness; ease; freedom from difficulty. 3. That which gives ease; accommodation; that which is suited to wants or necessity. 4. Fitness of time or place.

CON-VĒN'IENT, *a.* Adapted to use or to wants.—SYN. Fit; suitable; adapted; fitted; suited; commodious.

CON-VĒN'IENT-LY, *adv.* 1. Fitly; suitably; with adaptation to the end or effect. 2. Commodiously; with ease; without trouble or difficulty.

CON-VĒN'ING, *ppr.* Coming together; calling together.

CON-VĒN'ING, *n.* The act of coming together, convention.

CON'VENT, *n.* [L. *conventus.*] 1. An assembly of persons devoted to religion; a body of monks or nuns. 2. A house for persons devoted to religion; an abbey; a monastery; a nunnery.

CON-VENT', *v. t.* [L. *conventus.*] To call before a judge or judicature.—*Shak.*

† CON-VENT', *v. i.* To meet; to concur.

CON-VENT'I-CLE, *n.* [L. *conventiculum.*] 1. An assembly or meeting; usually applied to a meeting of dissenters from the established church, for religious worship. Hence, an assembly, *in contempt.*—In the *United States*, this word has no appropriate application. 2. A secret assembly or cabal; a meeting for plots.

CON-VENT'I-CLE, *v. i.* To belong to a conventicle.

CON-VENT'I-CLER, *n.* One who supports or frequents conventicles.—*Dryden.*

CON-VEN'TION, *n.* [L. *conventio.*] 1. The act of coming together; a meeting of several persons or individuals. 2. Union; coalition. 3. An assembly. [In this sense the word includes any formal meeting or collection of men for civil or ecclesiastical purposes.] 4. An agreement or contract between two parties, as between the commanders of two armies; an agreement previous to or in the place of a definitive treaty.

CON-VEN'TION-AL, *a.* [Fr. *conventionnel.*] 1. Stipulated; formed by agreement. 2. Arising out of custom or tacit agreement; as, a *conventional* use of language.

CON-VEN-TION-AL'I-TY, *n.* A conventional mode of living and acting.

CON-VEN'TION-AL-LY, *adv.* By tacit agreement.

CON-VEN'TION-AL-ISM, *n.* That which is received or established by tacit agreement, as a phrase, &c.

CON-VEN'TION-A-RY, *a.* Acting under contract; settled by stipulation; conventional.

CON-VEN'TION-ER, *n.* One who belongs to a convention.

CON-VEN'TION-IST, *n.* One who makes a contract.

CON-VENT'U-AL, *a.* [Fr. *conventuel.*] Belonging to a convent; monastic.

CON-VENT'U-AL, *n.* One who lives in a convent; a monk or nun.—*Addison.*

CON-VERGE' (kon-verj'), *v. i.* [Low L. *convergo.*] To tend to one point; to incline and approach nearer together, as two lines which continually approach each other; opposed to *diverge.*

CON-VERG'ENCE, } *n.* The quality of converging; tend-
CON-VERG'EN-CY, } ency to one point.

CON-VERG'ENT, *a.* Tending to one point; approaching each other, as they proceed or are extending.

CON-VERG'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Tending to one point, approaching each other, as lines extended.—*Converging rays*, in *optics*, those rays of light which, proceeding from different points of an object, tend toward a single point; at this point they cross, and become diverging rays.—*Converging series*, in *mathematics*, is that in which the magnitude of the several terms gradually diminishes.—*Encyc.*

CON-VERS'A-BLE, *a.* [It. *conversabile*; Fr. *conversable.*] Disposed to converse; ready or inclined to mutual communication of thoughts; sociable; free in discourse.

CON-VERS'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being free in conversation; disposition or readiness to converse; sociability.

CON-VERS'A-BLY, *adv.* In a conversable manner.

CON'VER-SANCE, } *n.* Disposition to associate; habit of
CON'VER-SAN-CY, } familiarity.

* CON'VER-SANT, *a.* [It. *conversante.*] Having much converse, intercourse, or familiarity; as, *conversant* with books, with men, with business, &c. Formerly, it was followed by *in* or *about*; but *with* is now used.

CON'VER-SANT-LY, *adv.* With conversance or familiarity.

CON-VER-SĀ'TION, *n.* 1. General course of manners; behavior; deportment; especially as it respects morals; as, a *conversation* becoming the Gospel; [*nearly obsolete.*] 2. A keeping company; familiar intercourse; intimate fellowship or association; commerce in social life; as, *conversation* with the best company.—*Dryden.* 3. Intimate and familiar acquaintance; as, *conversation* in books.—*Bacon*; [*obs.*] 4. Familiar discourse; general intercourse of sentiments; opposed to a formal conference.—SYN. Intercourse; communion; commerce; familiarity, discourse; dialogue; colloquy; talk; chat.

CON-VER-SĀ'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to conversation; done in mutual discourse or talk.

CON-VER-SĀ'TION-AL-IST, *n.* One who excels in conversation.

† CON-VER-SĀ'TIONED, *a.* Acquainted with the manner of acting in life.

CON-VERS'A-TIVE, *a.* Relating to an intercourse with men.

CON'VER-SĀZ-I-ŌNE (kon'ver-sät-ze-ō'nā), *n.* [It.] A meeting for conversation, generally on literary topics.

CON-VERSE' (kon-vers'), *v. i.* [L. *conversor.*] 1. To keep company; to hold intercourse and be intimately acquainted; as, "Seek the hills, and there *converse* with nature."—*Thomson.* 2. To have sexual commerce. 3. To talk familiarly: to have free intercourse in mutual communication of thoughts and opinions; to convey thoughts reciprocally.—SYN. To associate; commune; discourse; talk; speak.

CON'VERSE, *n.* 1. Conversation; familiar discourse or talk; free interchange of thoughts or opinions. 2. Acquaintance by frequent or customary intercourse; cohabitation; familiarity.—3. In *logic*, the converse of a proposition is that which arises from interchanging the terms, *i. e.*, putting the predicate for the subject and the subject for the predicate. It should not be confounded (as is sometimes done) with the *contrary* or *opposite* of a proposition, which is formed by introducing the negative *not* or *no*.—4. In *mathematics*, an inverted proposition, *i. e.*, one in which the supposition and conclusion of a preceding proposition change places.

CON'VERSE, *a.* Opposite, or reciprocal.

CON'VERSE-LY, *adv.* With change of order; in a contrary order; reciprocally.

CON-VER'SION, *n.* [L. *conversio.*] 1. In a *general sense*, a turning or change from one state to another; *with regard to substances*, transmutation.—2. In *military affairs*, a change of front, as when a body of troops is attacked in the flank, and they change their position to face the enemy.—3. In a *theological* or *moral sense*, a change of heart, or dispositions, succeeded by a reformation of life. 4. Change from one side or party to another. 5. A change from one religion to another. 6. The act of appropriating to private use.—*Conversion of equations*, in *algebra*, the reduction of equations by multiplication, or the manner of altering an equation, when the quantity sought, or any member of it, is a fraction; the reducing of a fractional equation into an integral one.—*Conversion of proportion*, in *mathematics*, is when, of four proportionals, it is inferred that the first is to its excess above the second as the third is to its excess above the fourth.—*Conversion of propositions*, in *logic*, is a changing of the subject into the place of the predicate, and still retaining the quality of the proposition.

† CON-VERS'IVE, *a.* Conversable.

CON-VERT', *v. t.* [L. *converto.*] 1. To change or turn into another substance or form; as, to *convert* water into steam. 2. To change from one state to another; as, to *convert* the wilderness into a fruitful field. 3. To change or turn from one religion to another, or from one party or sect to another; as, to *convert* the heathen. 4. To turn from a bad life to a good one; to change the heart and moral character, from enmity to God, and from vicious habits, to love of God and to a holy life; as, to *convert* sinners. 5. To turn toward a point; [*unusual.*] 6. To turn from one use or destination to another; as, to *convert* the press into an engine of licentiousness. 7. To appropriate or apply to one's own use, or to personal benefit; as, to *convert* the property of others to his own use. 8. To change one proposition into another, so that what was the subject of the first becomes the predicate of the second. 9. To turn into another language.

CON-VERT', *v. i.* To turn or be changed; to undergo a change.

CON'VERT, *n.* 1. A person who is converted from one opinion or practice to another; a person who renounces one creed, religious system, or party, and embraces another. 2. In a *more strict sense*, one who is turned from sin to holiness.—3. In *monasteries*, a lay-friar or brother, admitted to the service of the house, without orders, and not allowed to sing in the choir.

CON-VERT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Turned or changed from one substance or state to another; turned from one religion or sect to another; changed from a state of sin to a state of holiness; applied to a particular use; appropriated.

CON-VERT'ER, *n.* One who converts; one who makes converts.

CON-VERT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* 1. The capability of being converted or changed from one substance, form, or state to another.—*Burke.* 2. The quality of being changeable from one letter to another.

CON-VERT'I-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] 1. That may be changed; susceptible of change; transmutable; transformable. 2. So much alike that one may be used for another. 3. That may be changed, as one letter for another.

CON-VERT'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Convertibility.

CON-VERT'I-BLY, *adv.* Reciprocally; with interchange of terms.

CON-VERT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Turning from one substance or state to another; turning from one religion to another; changing from a state of sin to a state of holiness; applying to a particular use; appropriating.

† CON'VERT-ITE, *n.* A convert.

CON'VEX, *a.* [L. *convexus.*] Rising or swelling on the exterior surface into a spherical or round form; gibbous; opposed to *concave*, which expresses a round form of the interior surface.

CON'VEX, *n.* A convex body; as, heaven's *convex.*

CON'VEXED (kon'vext), *a.* Made convex; protuberant in a spherical form.

CON-VEX'ED-LY, *adv.* In a convex form.

CON-VEX'I-TY, *n.* [L. *convexitas.*] The exterior surface of a convex body; a gibbous or globular form; roundness.

CON'VEX-LY, *adv.* In a convex form.

CON'VEX-NESS, *n.* Convexity, which see.

CON-VEX'O-CON'CAVE, *a.* Convex on one side and concave on the other; having the hollow on the inside corresponding to the convex surface.

CON-VEX'O-CON'VEX, *a.* Convex on both sides.

CON-VEY' (kon-vā'), *v. t.* [L. *conveho.*] 1. To carry, bear or transport, either by land or water, or in air; as, to *convey* a package. 2. To pass or cause to pass; to transmit, as, to *convey* a right, &c. 3. To transfer; to pass a title to any thing from one person to another, as by deed, assignment, or otherwise; as, to *convey* land by deed. 4. To cause to pass; to transmit; to carry, by any medium; as, to *convey* ideas. 5. To manage with privacy; as, "I will *convey* the business as I shall find means."—*Shak.*; [*obs.*] 6. To impart; to communicate.

† CON-VEY' (kon-vā'), *v. i.* To play the thief.—*Shak.*

CON-VEY'A-BLE (kon-vā'a-bl), *a.* That may be conveyed or transferred.—*Burke.*

CON-VEY'ANCE (kon-vā'ans), *n.* 1. The act of conveying; the act of bearing, carrying, or transporting, by land or water, or through any medium. 2. The act of transmitting or transferring, as titles, estates, or claims, from one person to another; transmission; transferrence; assignment. 3. The instrument or means of passing a thing from place to place, or person to person. 4. Removal, the act of removing or carrying. 5. Management; artifice; secret practices; [*obsolete.*]

CON-VEY'AN-CER (kon-vā'an-ser), *n.* One whose occupation is to draw conveyances of property, deeds, &c.

CON-VEY'AN-CING, *n.* The act or practice of drawing deeds, leases, or other writings for transferring the title to property from one person to another.

CON-VEYED' (kon-vād'), *pp.* Carried; transmitted; transferred.

CON-VEY'ER (kon-vā'er), *n.* 1. One who conveys; he or that which conveys, carries, transports, transmits, or transfers from one person or place to another. 2. A juggler.

CON-VEY'ING, *ppr.* Carrying; transporting; transferring.

CON-VI-CIN'I-TY, *n.* Neighborhood; vicinity.—*Warton.*

CON-VICT', *v. t.* [L. *convinco, convictum.*] 1. To prove or find guilty of a crime charged; to determine or decide to be guilty. 2. To convince of sin; to prove or determine to be guilty, as by the conscience. 3. To confute; to prove or show to be false; [*obsolete.*] 4. To show by proof or evidence; as, to *convict* a person of error.—SYN. To confute; convince; confound.

CON-VICT', *pp.* for *convicted.* Proved or found guilty.—*Shak.*

CON'VICT, *n.* A person proved or found guilty of a crime alleged against him, either by the verdict of a jury or other legal decision.—SYN. Malefactor; culprit; felon.

CON-VICT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Proved or determined to be guilty, either by verdict of a jury or by the decision of conscience.

CON-VICT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Proving or finding guilty.

CON-VIC'TION, *n.* 1. The act of proving, finding, or determining to be guilty of an offense charged against a person before a legal tribunal; as, the *conviction* of a prisoner by the jury. 2. The act of convincing, or compelling one to admit the truth of a charge; the act of convincing of sin or sinfulness; the state of being convinced or convicted by conscience; the state of being sensible of guilt. 3. The act of convincing of error; confutation. 4. Strong belief, on the ground of satisfactory evidence, without any implication of previous error; as, the *convictions* of an honest mind.—*Steele.*

CON-VIC'TIVE, *a.* Having the power to convince or convict.

CON-VIC'TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a convincing manner.

CON-VIC'TIVE-NESS, *n.* Power of convicting.

CON-VINCE', *v. t.* [L. *convinco.*] 1. To satisfy the mind by evidence; to subdue the opposition of the mind to truth, or to what is alleged, and compel it to yield its assent. 2. To convict; to prove guilty; as, "to be *convinced* by the law as transgressors;" [*obs.*] 3. To evince; to prove; as, "to *convince* the honor of my mistress."—*Shak.*; [*obs.*] 4. To overpower; to vanquish; as, "to *convince* with wine and wassail."—*Shak.*; [*obs.*]

CON-VINCED' (kon-vinst'), *pp.* or *a.* Persuaded in mind; satisfied with evidence; convicted.

CON-VINCE'MENT, *n.* Conviction. [*Little used.*]

CON-VIN'CER, *n.* He or that which convinces; that which makes manifest.

CON-VIN'CI-BLE, *a.* 1. Capable of conviction. 2. Capable of being disproved or refuted; [*little used.*]

CON-VIN'CING, *ppr.* 1. Persuading the mind by evidence; convicting. 2. *a.* Persuading the mind by evidence; capable of subduing the opposition of the mind, and compelling its assent.

CON-VIN'CING-LY, *adv.* In a convincing manner; in a manner to leave no room to doubt, or to compel assent.

CON-VIN'CING-NESS, *n.* The power of convincing.

† CON-VI'TIOUS, *a.* [L. *convitior.*] Reproachful.

CON-VĪVE', *v. t.* To entertain; to feast.—*Shak.*
CON-VIV'I-AL, *a.* [L. *convivalis.*] Relating to a feast or entertainment.—SYN. Festive; festal; jovial; social.
CON-VIV-I-AL'I-TY, *n.* 1. The good humor or mirth indulged at an entertainment. 2. A convivial spirit or disposition.
CON'VO-CĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *convoco.*] To convoke; to call or summon to meet; to assemble by summons.
CON-VO-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *convocatio.*] 1. The act of calling or assembling by summons. 2. An assembly.—3. In the *Church of England*, an assembly of the clergy, by their representatives, to consult on ecclesiastical affairs. It has not, however, transacted any business for more than a century past.—4. In the *University of Oxford*, an academical assembly, in which the business of the university is transacted.—SYN. Meeting; assembly; congregation; congress; diet; convention; synod; council.
CON-VŌKE', *v. t.* [L. *convoco.*] To call together; to summon to meet; to assemble by summons; to convene.
CON-VŌKED' (kon-vōkt'), *pp.* Summoned or assembled by order.
CON-VŌK'ING, *ppr.* Summoning to convene; assembling.
CON'VO-LUTE, } *a.* Rolled together, or one part on an-
CON'VO-LU-TED, } other.
CON-VO-LŪ'TION, *n.* [L. *convolutio.*] 1. The act of rolling or winding together, or one thing on another; the state of being rolled together. 2. A winding or twisting; a winding motion.
CON-VOLVE' (kon-volv'), *v. t.* [L. *convolvo.*] To roll or wind together; to roll one part on another.
CON-VOLV'ED, *pp.* Rolled together.
CON-VOLV'ING, *ppr.* Rolling or winding together.
CON-VOLV'U-LUS, *n.* [L.] Bindweed, a genus of plants of many species.
CON-VOY', *v. t.* [Fr. *convoyer.*] To accompany on the way for protection, either by sea or land.
CON'VOY, *n.* 1. A protecting force accompanying ships or property on their way from place to place, either by sea or land. By *sea*, a ship or ships of war which accompany merchantmen for protection from an enemy. By *land*, any body of troops which accompany provisions, ammunition, or other property for protection. 2. The ship or fleet conducted and protected; that which is conducted by a protecting force; that which is convoyed. 3. The act of attending for defense. 4. Conveyance; [*obs.*]
CON-VOY'ED (kon-voyd'), *pp.* Attended on a passage by a protecting force.
CON-VOY'ING, *ppr.* Attending on a voyage or passage for defense from enemies; attending and guarding.
CON-VULSE' (kon-vuls'), *v. t.* [L. *convulsus.*] 1. To draw or contract, as the muscular parts of an animal body; to affect by irregular spasms. 2. To shake; to affect by violent, irregular action; as, to *convulse* society.—SYN. To agitate; disturb; tear; rend.
CON-VULS'ED (kon-vulst'), *pp.* Contracted by spasms; shaken violently.
CON-VULS'ING, *ppr.* Affecting by spasmodic contractions; shaking with violence.
CON-VUL'SION, *n.* [L. *convulsio.*] 1. A preternatural, violent, and involuntary contraction of the muscular parts of an animal body. 2. Any violent and irregular motion; as, *convulsions* in the body politic.—SYN. Agitation; commotion; tumult; disturbance.
CON-VUL'SION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to convulsion.
CON-VUL'SĪVE, *a.* 1. That produces convulsion. 2. Attended with convulsion or spasms.
CON-VUL'SĪVE-LY, *adv.* With violent shaking or agitation.
* CŌ'NY or CŌN'Y, *n.* [D. *konyn.*] A rabbit; a quadruped of the genus *lepus*, which has a short tail and naked ears. [*Smart* says, this word is pronounced *cunny* in familiar discourse, and *cōny* in solemn reading.]
* CŌ'NY-BUR-RŌW (kō'ne- or kun'ne-), *n.* A place where rabbits burrow in the earth.
* CŌ'NY-CATCH (kō'ne- or kun'ne-), *v. i.* In *the cant of thieves*, to cheat; to bite; to trick.—*Shak.*
** CŌ'NY-CATCH'ER, *n.* A thief; a cheat; a sharper.
* CŌ'NY-CATCH'ING, *n.* Banter.—*Shak.*
COO, *v. i.* To cry, or make a low sound, as pigeons or doves.—*Thomson.*
COO'ED (kood), *pret.* of COO.
COO'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uttering a low sound, as a dove.
COO'ING, *n.* Invitation, as the note of the dove.
COOK, *v. t.* [Sax. *gecocnian*; D. *kooken.*] 1. To prepare, as victuals for the table, by boiling, roasting, baking, broiling, &c. To dress, as meat or vegetables, for eating. 2. To prepare for any purpose. 3. To throw.—*Grose*; [*obs. or local.*]
COOK, *v. i.* To make the noise of the cuckoo.
COOK, *n.* [Sax. *coc*; D. *kok.*] One whose occupation is to prepare victuals for the table; a man or woman who dresses meat or vegetables for eating.
COOK'-MAID, *n.* A female servant or maid who dresses provisions.
COOK'-ROOM, *n.* A room for cookery; a kitchen. On board of *ships*, a galley or caboose.
COOKED (kookt), *pp.* or *a.* Prepared for the table.
COOK'ER-Y, *n.* The art or the practice of dressing and preparing victuals for the table.
COOK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Preparing victuals for the table.
COOK'Y, *n.* [D. *kock, kockje*, a cake.] A small cake, moderately sweet; [*a familiar word in New England.*]
COOL, *a.* [Sax. *col.*] 1. Moderately cold; being of a temperature between hot and cold. 2. Not ardent or zealous; not angry; not fond; not excited by passion of any kind; indifferent; as, a *cool* answer, reception, lover, &c. 3. Not hasty; deliberate; as, a *cool* falsehood or deception. Hence, 4. Impudent in a high degree, as when speaking of some trick, pretension, &c., we say, "that is *cool*." 5. Not retaining heat; as, a *cool* dress.—SYN. Calm; dispassionate; self-possessed; composed; repulsive; frigid; alienated; impudent.
COOL, *n.* A moderate state of cold; moderate temperature of the air between hot and cold.
COOL, *v. t.* [Sax. *colian, acolian.*] 1. To allay heat; to make cool or cold; to reduce the temperature of a substance. 2. To moderate excitement of temper; to allay, as passion of any kind; to appease or calm, as anger; to abate, as love; to moderate, as desire, zeal, or ardor; to render indifferent.
COOL, *v. i.* 1. To become less hot; to lose heat. 2. To lose the heat of excitement or passion; to become less ardent, angry, zealous, or affectionate; to become more moderate.
COOL'-CUP, *n.* A beverage that is cooling.
COOL'-HEAD-ED (-hed'ed), *a.* Having a temper not easily excited; free from passion.—*Burke.*
COOL-TANK'ARD, *n.* An old English beverage, of various composition, but usually made of wine and water, or of ale with a small quantity of wine and lemon-juice, spices and burrage, or some other seasoning herbs.
COOLED, *pp.* Made less hot, or less ardent.
COOL'ER, *n.* 1. That which cools; any substance which abates heat or excitement. 2. A vessel in which liquors or other things are cooled.
COOL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Abating heat or excitement; making or becoming cool.
COOL'ISH, *a.* Somewhat cool.—*Goldsmith.*
COOL'LY, *adv.* 1. Without heat or sharp cold. 2. In a cool or indifferent manner; not cordially; without passion or ardor. 3. Without haste; calmly; deliberately.
COOL'NESS, *n.* 1. A moderate degree of cold; a temperature between cold and heat. 2. A moderate degree, or a want of passion; want of ardor or zeal; indifference; want of affection; as, they parted with *coolness.*
COOL'Y, *n.* An East Indian porter or carrier.
COOM, *n.* [Fr. *cambouis.*] Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth; also, the matter that works out of the naves or boxes of carriage wheels.
COOMB, } *n.* [qu. L. *cumulus.*] A dry measure of four
CŌMB, } bushels, or half a quarter.
COOP, *n.* [D. *kuip.*] 1. A box of boards, grated or barred on one side, for keeping fowls in confinement. 2. A pen; an inclosed place for small animals. 3. A barrel or cask for the preservation of liquors. 4. A tumbrel or close cart. [The last three senses not American.]
COOP, *v. t.* To put in a coop; to confine in a coop; to shut up or confine in a narrow compass.—SYN. To crowd; confine; imprison.
COOPED (koopt), *pp.* Shut up in a coop; confined to narrow limits.
COO-PEE', *n.* A motion in dancing.
COOP'ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make barrels, hogsheads, butts, tubs, and casks of various kinds.
COOP'ER, *v. t.* To do the work of a cooper; to mend or put in order, as a cooper does casks.
COOP'ER-AGE, *n.* 1. The price paid for cooper's work. 2. A place where cooper's work is done.—*Jameson.* 3. The work or business of a cooper.—*Perry.*—*Ash.*
CO-OP'ER-ANT, *a.* Working together; laboring to the same end.—*Bishop Nicholson.*
CO-OP'ER-ĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *con* and *opero*; Fr. *cooperer.*] To act or operate jointly with another or others to the same end; to work or labor with mutual efforts to promote the same object; as, the two armies *co-operated* during the whole campaign. 2. To act together; to concur in producing the same effect; as, many causes *co-operated* to produce the result.
CO-OP'ER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Acting or operating together.
CO-OP-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of working, or operating together, to one end; joint operation; concurrent effort or labor.
CO-OP'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Operating jointly to the same end.
CO-OP'ER-Ā-TOR, *n.* One who endeavors jointly with others to promote the same end.
COOP'ER-ING, *ppr.* Making barrels, &c., or putting them in order.

COOPER-ING, *n.* The occupation of a cooper.
COÖ'PĒE. *See* COUPEE.
† CO-OP'TĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *coopto.*] To choose, or chose with another.
CO-OP-TĀ'TION, *n.* Adoption; assumption.—*Howell.*
CO-ORDI-NANCE, *n.* Joint ordinance.
CO-ORDI-NATE, *a.* [L. *con* and *ordinatus.*] Being of equal order, or of the same rank or degree; not subordinate; as, two courts of *co-ordinate* jurisdiction.
CO-ORDI-NATE-LY, *adv.* In the same order or rank; in equal degree; without subordination.
CO-ORDI-NATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being co-ordinate; equality of rank and authority.
CO-ORDI-NĀ'TION, *n.* The state of holding equal rank, or of standing in the same relation to something higher or lower.
COOT, *n.* [D. *koet.*] A water fowl of the genus *fulica*, frequenting lakes and other still waters.
COP, *n.* [Sax. *cop* or *copp.*] 1. The head or top of a thing, as in *cob-castle* for *cop-castle*, a castle on a hill; a tuft on the head of birds.—*Chaucer.* 2. The conical ball of thread which is formed on the spindle of a wheel or spinning-frame.
CO-PĀI'BA, } *n.* [Sp., Port.] Balsam of copaiba, or capivi,
CO-PĀI'VA, } is a liquid, resinous juice, flowing from incisions made in the stem of a tree called *copaifera officinalis.*
CŌ'PAL, *n.* [Mexican, *copalli.*] The concrete juice of a tree growing in South America and the East Indies, forming with alcohol a transparent and beautiful varnish.
CO-PĂR'CE-NA-RY, *n.* Partnership in inheritance; joint heirship; joint right of succession, or joint succession to an estate of inheritance.
CO-PĂR'CE-NER, *n.* [*con* and *parcener.*] A coheir; one who has an equal portion of the inheritance of his or her ancestor with others.
CO-PĂR'CE-NY, *n.* An equal share of an inheritance.
† CO-PĂRT'MENT, *n.* The same as *compartment.*
CO-PĂRT'NER, *n.* [*con* and *partner.*] 1. One who has a share in a common stock for transacting business, or who is jointly concerned with one or more persons in carrying on trade or other business; a partner; an associate, particularly in trade or manufactures. 2. A sharer; a partaker.
CO-PĂRT'NER-SHIP, *n.* 1. Joint concern in business; a state of having a joint share in a common stock, or a joint interest and concern in business, particularly in trade and manufactures. 2. The persons who have a joint concern.
CO-PĂRT'NER-Y, *n.* The state of being copartners in any undertaking; not confined, like copartnership, to trade or business.—*King.*
† CŌ'PA-TAIN, *n.* High raised; pointed.—*Shak.*
CO-PĀ'TRI-OT or CO-PAT'RI-OT, *n.* A joint patriot.—*G. Morris.*
CO-PĀY'VA. *See* COPAIBA.
CŌPE, *n.* [W. *cób*; Sax. *cappe.*] 1. A cover for the head. 2. A sacerdotal cloak, worn in sacred ministrations. 3. Any thing spread or extended over the head; the arch or concave of the sky; the roof or covering of a house; the arch over a door, &c. 4. An ancient tribute due to the king or lord of the soil, out of the lead mines in some part of Derbyshire. 5. A meeting or encounter.—*Rich. Dict.*; [*obs.*]
CŌPE, *v. t.* 1. To cover, as with a cope.—*Addison.* 2. To pare the beak or talons of a hawk.—*Bailey.* 3. To meet or encounter; as, "I like to *cope* him in these sullen fits."—*Shak.*; [*obs.*]
CŌPE, *v. i.* [Dan. *kiv.*] 1. To strive or contend on equal terms, or with equal strength; to equal in combat; to match; to oppose with success.—*Addison.* 2. To contend; to strive or struggle; to combat. 3. To encounter; to interchange kindness or sentiments. 4. To make return; to reward; [*obs.*] 5. To exchange or barter.—*Bailey*; [*obs.*]
CŌPECK. *See* KOPECK.
CŌPED (kōpt), *pp.* or *a.* Covered with a cope.
† CŌPE'MAN, *n.* A chapman.—*Shak.*
CO-PER'NI-CAN, *a.* Pertaining to Copernicus.
† CŌPES'MĀTE, *n.* A companion or friend.
CŌPE'STONE, *n.* Head or top stone.—*Scott.*
COP'IED (kop'id), *pp.* Taken off; written or transcribed from an original or form; imitated.
CO-PHŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] Deafness.
COP'I-ER, } *n.* One who copies; one who writes or tran-
COP'Y-IST, } scribes from an original or form; a transcriber; an imitator; also, a plagiary.
CŌ'PING, *ppr.* Striving; contending.
CŌ'PING, *n.* The top or cover of a wall, usually made sloping to carry off the water.
CŌ'PI-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *copieux*; L. *copiosus.*] 1. In great quantities; furnishing full supplies; as, a *copious* shower. 2. Furnishing abundant matter; not barren; rich in supplies; as, *copious* materials for history.—SYN. Ample; abundant; plentiful; plenteous; rich; full; exuberant; overflowing.
CŌ'PI-OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. Abundantly; plentifully; in large quantities. 2. Largely; fully; amply; diffusely.
CŌ'PI-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Great quantity; full supply. 2. Diffusiveness of style or manner of treating a subject.—SYN. Abundance; plenty; richness; exuberance; diffusion; amplitude.
COP'IST, *n.* A copier; [*an ill-formed word.*]
COP'LAND, *n.* A piece of ground terminating in a *cop*, or acute angle. [*Not used in America.*]
† CO-PLANT', *v. t.* To plant together.—*Howel.*
† CO-PŌR'TION, *n.* Equal share.—*Spenser.*
COP'PED (kopt), } *a.* Rising to a point or head.
COP'PLED, }
COP'PEL. *See* CUPEL.
COP'PER, *n.* [D. *koper*; G. *kupfer*; Sw. *koppar.*] A metal, of a pale-red color, tinged with yellow. Next to gold, silver, and platinum, it is the most ductile and malleable of the metals, and it is more elastic than any metal except steel, and the most sonorous of all the metals.
COP'PER, *a.* Consisting of copper.—*Cleaveland.*
COP'PER, *n.* 1. A vessel made of copper, *particularly* a large boiler. 2. *Formerly*, a small copper coin.—*Franklin.*
COP'PER, *v. t.* To cover or sheath with sheets of copper.
COP'PER-BEL'LY, *n.* An American serpent of the genus *coluber.*
COP'PER-BOT'TOMED, *a.* Having a bottom sheathed with copper.
COP'PER-FĂST'ENED (-făs'snd), *a.* Fastened with copper bolts.
COP'PER-HĔAD (-hed), *n.* [from its color.] A poisonous American serpent, belonging to the genus *trigonocephalus*
COP'PER-NŌSE, *n.* A red nose.—*Shak.*
COP'PER-PLĀTE, *n.* 1. A plate of polished copper, on which concave lines are engraved or corroded, according to some delineated figure or design. 2. A print or impression on paper, &c., from a copper-plate.
COP'PER-SMITH, *n.* One whose occupation is to manufacture copper utensils.
COP'PER-WŌRK (-wurk), *n.* A place where copper is wrought or manufactured.—*Woodward.*
COP'PER-WŌRM (-wurm), *n.* A little worm in ships; a worm that frets garments; a worm that breeds in one's hand.
COP'PER-AS, *n.* [Fr. *couperose.*] Sulphate of iron, or green vitriol; a salt of a peculiar astringent taste, and of various colors, green, gray, yellowish, or whitish, but more usually green.
COP'PERED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered with sheets of copper sheathed.
COP'PER-ISH, *a.* Containing copper; like copper, or partaking of it.
COP'PER-Y, *a.* Mixed with copper; containing copper, or made of copper; like copper in taste or smell.
COP'PING. *See* COPING.
COP'PĪCE, } *n.* [Norm. *coupiz.*] A wood of small growth,
COPSE, } or consisting of underwood or brushwood; a wood cut at certain times for fuel or other purposes.
COP'PLE-CROWN, *n.* A tuft of feathers on the head of a fowl.—*Holloway.*
COP'PLED, *a.* Rising to a point; conical.
COP'PLE-DUST, *n.* Powder used in purifying metals, properly, *cupel* dust.
COP'PLE-STŌNES, *n. pl.* Lumps and fragments of stone broke from the adjacent cliffs, rounded by being bowled and tumbled to and again by the action of water. *Johnson.*—In *New England* we pronounce this word *cobble, cobble-stones*, and apply it to small, round stones, from the size of an inch or two to five or six inches or more in diameter, wherever they may be found.
COP'RO-LĪTE, *n.* [Gr. κοπρος, and λιθος.] Petrified dung of carnivorous reptiles.—*Buckland.*
COP-RO-LĬT'IC, *a.* Containing or resembling coprolite.
CO-PROPH'A-GOUS, *a.* Feeding on excrements.
COPSE, *n.* A wood of small growth. *See* COPPICE.
COPSE, *v. t.* To preserve underwood.—*Swift.*
COP'SY, *a.* Having copses.—*Dyer.*
COP'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to the descendants of the ancient Egyptians, called *Copts* or *Cophti.*
COP'TIC, *n.* The language of the Copts.
COP'U-LA, *n.* [L.] In *logic*, the word which unites the subject and predicate of a proposition.
COP'U-LATE, *a.* Joined. [*Little used.*]
COP'U-LĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *copulo.*] To unite; to join in pairs, [*little used.*]
COP'U-LĀTE, *v. i.* To unite in sexual embrace.
COP'U-LĀ-TED, *pp.* Joined in pairs.
COP'U-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Uniting in pairs; embracing.
COP-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *copulatio.*] The act of coupling; the embrace of the sexes in the act of generation; coition.
COP'U-LA-TĪVE, *a.* That unites or couples.—In *grammar*,

the *copulative* conjunction connects two or more subjects or predicates.

COP'U-LA-TIVE, *n.* 1. A copulative conjunction. 2. Connection; [*not in use.*]

COPY, *n.* [Fr. *copie;* Arm. *copy.*] 1. A transcript from an archetype or original; as, the *copy* of a deed. Hence, 2. Any single book or set of books; as, a *copy* of Johnson's works. 3. The imitation or likeness of any thing; as, the *copy* of a picture. 4. An original work; the autograph; the archetype; that which is to be imitated in writing or printing; a pattern or example for imitation; as, the *copy* is in the printer's hands. 5. [L. *copia.*] Abundance; [*obs.*]

COPY, *v. t.* 1. To write, print, or engrave, according to an original; to form a like work or composition by writing, printing, or engraving; to transcribe. 2. To paint or draw according to an original. 3. To form according to a model, as in architecture. 4. To imitate or attempt to resemble; to follow an original or pattern in manners or life.

COPY, *v. i.* To imitate or endeavor to be like; to do any thing in imitation of something else: followed by *from* or *after.*

COPY-BOOK, *n.* A book in which copies are written or printed for learners to imitate.

COPY-ING PRESS, *n.* A machine for taking an exact copy of any manuscript recently written.

COPY-ED (kop'id), *pp.* Transcribed; imitated; usually written *copied,* but *copyed* is preferable.

COPY-ER, *n.* One who copies or transcribes; usually written *copier,* but *copyer* is most regular.

COPY-HOLD, *n.* In *England,* a tenure of estate by copy of court roll; or a tenure for which the tenant hath nothing to show, except the rolls made by the steward of the lord's court.—*Blackstone.*

COPY-HOLD-ER, *n.* One who is possessed of land in copyhold.

COPY-ING, *ppr.* Transcribing.

COPY-IST, *n.* A copyer; a transcriber; an imitator.

COPY-RIGHT (-rīte), *n.* The exclusive right of an author or his assignee to print, publish, and vend a literary work.

CO-QUAL'LIN, *n.* A small quadruped of the squirrel kind, but incapable of climbing trees.

COQUE'LI-COT } (kōke'le-ko), *n.* [Fr.] Wild poppy; hence,
COQUE'LI-CO } the color of wild poppy, a brilliant red, or mixture of scarlet and orange.

CO-QUET' (ko-ket'), *v. t.* To attempt to attract notice, admiration, or love from vanity; to treat with an appearance of tenderness or regard, with a design to deceive and disappoint.

COQUET' (ko-ket'), *v. i.* To trifle in love; to treat a person with an appearance of favor, but with a design to deceive and disappoint.

CO-QUET'RY (ko-ket'ry), *n.* [Fr. *coquetterie.*] Attempts to attract admiration, notice, or love from vanity; affectation of amorous advances; trifling in love.

CO-QUETTE' (ko-ket'), *n.* [Fr.] A vain, airy, trifling girl, who endeavors to attract admiration and advances in love, from a desire to gratify vanity, and then rejects her lover; a jilt.

CO-QUET'TED, *pret.* and *pp.* of COQUET.

CO QUET'TING, *ppr.* Trifling in love. *See* COQUET.

CO-QUET'TISH (ko-ket'ish), *a.* Practicing coquetry.

CO-QUET'TISH-LY (ko-ket'ish-ly), *adv.* In a coquettish manner.

† COR, *n.* The measure of a pottle.

COR'A-CLE, *n.* [W. *corwgle.*] A boat used in Wales by fishermen, made by covering a wicker frame with leather or oil-cloth. It was used also by the ancient Egyptians.

COR'A-COID, *n.* A small, sharp process of the scapula, shaped like a crow's beak. The name has been extended to a bone in birds, &c., near the shoulder-joint.

COR'A-COID, *a.* Shaped like a crow's beak.—*Buckland.*

COR'AL, *n.* [L. *corallium.*] 1 In *zoology,* a substance composed of carbonate of lime, having sometimes the form of trees or shrubs, and sometimes assuming a round form, as in the brain-stone. Corals are the solid secretions of zoophytes, produced within the tissues of polyps, and corresponding to the skeleton in the higher animals. The surface is usually covered with radiated cells, each of which marks the position of one of the polyps; and when alive, these polyps appear like flowers over every part of the zoophyte.—*Dana.* 2. A piece of coral used by children as a plaything.

COR'AL, *a.* Made of coral; resembling coral.

COR'AL-RAG, *n.* In *geology,* a coralliferous deposit, forming a member of the middle division of oolite.

COR'AL-TREE, *n.* A genus of plants, *erythrina,* of several species, natives of Africa and America. They are all shrubby, flowering plants, adorned chiefly with trifoliate or three-lobed leaves, and scarlet spikes of papilionaceous flowers.

COR'AL-WORT, *n.* A genus of plants, *dentaria;* tooth-wort.

COR-AL-LA'CEOUS, *a.* Like coral, or partaking of its qualities.

COR-AL-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Containing coral.

COR'AL-LI-FORM, *a.* Resembling coral; forked and crooked.—*Kirwan.*

COR-AL-LIG'EN-OUS, *a.* Producing coral.

COR AL-LINE, *a.* Consisting of coral; like coral; containing coral.

COR'AL-LINE, *n.* A submarine, semi-calcareous, or calcareous plant, consisting of many jointed branches, and often resembling moss. The term has also been applied to certain minute corals growing in moss-like forms.—*Dana.*

COR'AL-LIN-ITE, *n.* A fossil polypier or coralline.

COR'AL-LITE, *n.* A mineral substance or petrifaction, in the form of coral; or a fossil polypier, larger than a corallinite.—*Kirwan.*

COR'AL-LOID, } *a.* [*coral,* and εἶδος.] Having the form
COR-AL-LOID'AL, } of coral; branching like coral.

COR'AL-LOID, *n.* A term formerly applied to a species of minute corals, called *escara,* and sometimes to the *gorgonas.*

CO'RAM JU'DI-CE. [L.] Before the judge.

CO'RAM NON JU'DI-CE. [L.] Before one not a judge, before one who has not jurisdiction.

CO-RANT', *n.* [Fr. *courant.*] A lofty, sprightly dance.—*Temple.*

CORB, *n.* [L. *corbis.*] 1. A basket used in collieries. 2. An ornament in a building.

CORB'AN, *n.* [Heb.; L. *corbis.*] 1. In *Hebrew antiquity,* an offering, sacrifice, or oblation presented to God.—*Gesenius.* 2. An alms-basket; a vessel to receive gifts of charity, a gift; an alms; a treasury of the church, where offerings are deposited.—3. Among *Mohammedans,* a ceremony performed at the foot of Mount Arafat in Arabia, near Mecca. It consists in killing a number of sheep, and distributing them among the poor.

† CORBE, *a.* [Fr. *courbe.*] Crooked.—*Spenser.*

CORB'EIL (kor'bel), *n.* [Fr. *corbeille.*] 1. In *fortification,* a little basket, to be filled with earth, and set upon a parapet, to shelter men from the fire of besiegers.

CORB'EL, *n.* 1. In *architecture,* the representation of a basket, sometimes set on the heads of caryatides. 2. The vase or tambour of the Corinthian column; so called from its resemblance to a basket.

CORB'EL, *n.* 1. A short piece of timber, iron, &c., in a wall, jutting six or eight inches, in the manner of a shoulder-piece. 2. A niche or hollow left in walls for images, figures, or statues.

† COR'BY, *n.* A raven.

COR'CULE, } *n.* [L. *corculum.*] In *botany,* the heart of the
COR'CLE, } seed, or rudiment of a future plant.

CORD, *n.* [W. *cord;* Fr. *corde.*] 1. A string, or small rope composed of several strands twisted together. 2. A quantity of wood, or other material, originally measured with a cord or line. The *cord* is a pile containing 128 cubic feet; or a pile eight feet long, four feet high, and four feet broad.—3. In *Scripture,* the *cords of the wicked* are the snares with which they catch the unwary.

CORD, *v. t.* 1. To bind with a cord or rope; to fasten with cords. 2. To pile wood or other material for measurement and sale by the cord.

CORD'-MĀK-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make ropes; but, in *America,* called *rope-maker.*

CORD'-WOOD, *n.* Wood cut and piled for sale by the cord, in distinction from long wood; *properly,* wood cut to the length of four feet.

CORD'AGE, *n.* [Sp. *cordage;* Fr. *id.*] A term applied to all sorts of cords or ropes used in the running rigging of a ship.

CORD'ATE, } *a.* [L. *cordatus.*] Having the form of a
CORD'Ā-TED, } heart; heart-shaped; a term used by naturalists.

CORD'ATE-LY, *adv.* In a cordate form.

CORD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Bound or fastened with cords. 2. Piled in a form for measurement by the cord. 3. Made of cords; furnished with cords. 4. Striped or furrowed, as by cords.—5. In *heraldry,* a *cross corded* is one wound with cords, or made of two pieces of wood.

COR-DE-LIER' (kor-de-leer'), *n.* [Fr.] A Franciscan friar; one of the order founded by St. Francis; a gray friar They were so named from the knotted cord worn by them as a girdle.

COR'DEL-ING, *a.* Twisting.

* CORD'I-AL, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Proceeding from the heart; not hypocritical; as, a *cordial* welcome. 2. Reviving the spirits; giving strength or spirits; as, "with looks of *cordial* love." *Milton.*—SYN. Hearty; heart-felt; sincere warm; affectionate; cheering; invigorating.

* CORD'I-AL, *n.* 1. A medicine which increases strength, raises the spirits, and gives life and cheerfulness to a person when weak and depressed. 2. Aromatized and sweetened spirit, used as a beverage. 3. Any thing that comforts, gladdens, and exhilarates; as, hope is a *cordial* to the heart.

CORD'I-AL-HEART-ED (-härt-ed), *a.* Having cordial affection.—*Moore.*

COR'D-I-AL'I-TY, *n.* 1. Relation to the heart.—*Brown; [not used.]* 2. Sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy; sincere affection and kindness.

COR'DI-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To render cordial.—*Ec. Rev.*

COR'DI-AL-IZED, *pp.* Rendered cordial.

COR'DI-AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Making cordial.

COR'DI-AL-LY, *adv.* Heartily; sincerely; without hypocrisy; with real affection.

COR'DI-AL-NESS, *n.* Cordiality; hearty good will.

COR'IE-RITE, *n.* The mineral called otherwise *iolite* and *dichroite.*

COR'I-FORM, *a.* Heart-shaped; having the form of the human heart.

† COR'I-NER. *See* CORDWAINER.

COR'DING, *ppr.* Binding with cords; piling for measurement.

COR'DON, *n.* [Fr., Sp. *cordon.*] 1. In *fortification*, a row of stones jutting before the rampart, and the basis of the parapet.—2. In *military language*, a line or series of military posts. *Cordon sanitaire*, a line of troops or military posts, on the borders of a district of country infected with disease, to cut off communication, and thus prevent the disease from spreading.

COR'DO-VAN, *n.* Spanish leather.

COR-DU-ROY', *n.* A thick cotton stuff, corded or ribbed.

COR'DWAIN, *n.* [Sp. *cordoban;* Port. *cordovam;* Fr. *cordouan;* from *Cordova.*] Spanish leather; goat-skin tanned and dressed.

COR'DWAIN-ER, *n.* [from *cordwain.*] A shoemaker. This word was formerly written *cordiner.*

CORE, *n.* [Fr. *cœur;* Norm. *core.*] 1. The heart or inner part of a thing; *particularly*, the central part of fruit, containing the kernels or seeds. It was formerly applied to place; as, in the *core* of a square.—*Raleigh.* 2. The inner part of an ulcer or boil.—*Dryden.* 3. In *architecture*, the interior part of any thing, as of a column.—*Gwilt.* 4. [Fr. *corps.*] A body; [*not used.*] 5. A disorder of sheep, occasioned by worms in the liver.

CORED (kord), *a.* In the *herring fishery*, rolled in salt and prepared for drying.—*Ash.*

CO-RE'GENT, *n.* A joint regent or ruler.—*Wraxall.*

CO-RE-LA'TION, *n.* Corresponding relation.—*Kidd.*

CO-REL'A-TIVE. *See* CORRELATIVE.

CORF, *n.* A basket for carrying coals and other minerals in mines.

CO-RI-A'CEOUS (ko-re-ā'shus), *a.* [L. *coriaceous.*] 1. Consisting of leather, or resembling leather; tough.—2. In *botany*, stiff, like leather or parchment.

CO-RI-AN'DER, *n.* [L. *coriandrum.*] A plant whose seeds are highly aromatic, and are used in cooking, and also as a carminative.

CO-RIN'DON. *See* CORUNDUM.

COR'INTH, *n.* 1. A city of Greece. Hence, 2. A small fruit, now called *currant*, which see.—*Philips.*

CO-RINTH'I-AC, *a.* Pertaining to Corinth.—*D'Anville.*

CO-RINTH'I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Corinth.—The *Corinthian* order, in *architecture*, is the most delicate of all the orders, and enriched with a profusion of ornaments.

CO-RINTH'I-AN, *n.* An inhabitant of Corinth.

CO-RI'VAL, *v. t.* To rival; to pretend to equal.—*Shak.*

CO-RI'VAL-RY, } *n.* Joint rivalry.
CO-RI'VAL-SHIP, }

CORK, *n.* [D. *kurk;* G. *kork.*] 1. A glandiferous tree, a species of *quercus* or oak, growing in Spain and Portugal, having a thick, rough, fungous, cleft bark. The tree is evergreen, and often grows to a great height. 2. The outer bark of the tree, or epidermis, of which stopples for bottles and casks are made. 3. A stopple for a bottle or cask, cut out of cork.

CORK, *v. t.* To stop bottles or casks with corks; to confine or make fast with a cork. *See, also,* CALK.

CORK'-SCREW, *n.* A screw to draw corks from bottles.

CORKED (korkt), *pp.* Stopped with a cork.

CORK'ING, *ppr.* Stopping with corks.

CORK'ING-PIN, *n.* A pin of a large size.—*Swift.*

CORK'Y, *a.* Consisting of cork; resembling cork; dry and tough, like cork; as, "bind fast his *corky* arms."—*Shak.*

COR'MO-RANT, *n.* [Fr. *cormoran.*] 1. A genus of sea birds, *phalacrocorax*, often called the *sea-raven*, and distinguished for their voracity. 2. A glutton.

COR'MUS, *n.* [Gr. κορμος.] 1. In *botany*, the name of a stalk of any plant.—*D. C. Willdenow.* 2. The dilated base of the stems of monocotyledonous plants, between the roots and the first buds, forming the reproductive portion of such plants, when they are not caulescent.—*Lindley.*

CORN, *n.* [Sax. *corn.*] 1. A single seed of certain plants, as wheat, rye, barley, and maize; a grain. In this sense, it has a plural; as, three barley *corns* make an inch. 2. The seeds of certain plants in general, in bulk or quantity; as, *corn* is dear or scarce. In this sense, the word comprehends all the kinds of grain which constitute the food of men and horses.—In *Great Britain*, *corn* is generally applied to wheat, rye, oats, and barley.—In the *United States*, it has the same general sense, but, by custom, it is appropriated to maize. In this sense, *corn* has no plural. 3. The plants which produce corn, when growing in the field; the stalks and ears, or the stalks, ears, and seeds, after reaping and before thrashing.—4. In *surgery*, a hard excrescence, or induration of the skin, on the toes or some part of the feet, occasioned by the pressure of the shoes, so called from its hardness and resemblance to a corn. 5. A small, hard particle. *See* GRAIN.

CORN, *v. t.* 1. To preserve and season with salt in grains; to sprinkle with salt. 2. To granulate; to form into small grains.

CORN-BASK-ET, *n.* A large basket for maize.

CORN'-BLADE, *n.* The leaf of the maize.

CORN'-BREAD (-bred), *n.* A kind of bread cake made of the meal of Indian corn.

CORN'-CHAND-LER, *n.* A dealer in corn.

CORN'-CLAD, *a.* Covered with growing corn.—*Barlow.*

CORN'-CRAKE, *n.* The crake, or land-rail; the corn-crow.

CORN'-CUT-TER, *n.* One who cuts corns or indurations of the skin.

CORN'-FLAG, *n.* A genus of plants, the *gladiolus*, of several species, bearing red or white flowers.

CORN'-FLOOR, *n.* A floor for corn, or for thrashing corn.

CORN'-FLOW-ER, *n.* A flower or plant growing among corn, as the blue-bottle, wild poppy, &c.

CORN'-HEAP, *n.* A heap of corn.—*Hall.*

CORN'-LAND, *n.* Land appropriated or suitable to the production of corn or grain.

CORN'-LAWS, *n. pl.* In *Great Britain*, laws prohibiting the importation of foreign corn or grain for home consumption, except when the price rises beyond a certain rate. [Repealed in 1846.]—*M'Culloch.*

CORN'-LOFT, *n.* An apartment for corn; a granary.

CORN'-MARY-GOLD, *n.* A genus of plants, the *chrysanthemum.*

† CORN'-MAS-TER, *n.* One who cultivates corn for sale.

CORN'-MILL, *n.* A mill for grinding corn, more generally called a *grist-mill.*

CORN'-PARS-LEY, *n.* A genus of plants, the *sison.*

CORN'-PIPE, *n.* A pipe made by slitting the joint of a green stalk of corn.—*Johnson.*

CORN'-ROCK-ET, *n.* A genus of plants, the *bunias.*

CORN'-ROSE, *n.* A species of poppy, or *papaver.*

CORN'-SAL-AD, *n.* A plant, a species of *valeriana.*

CORN'-SNAKE, *n.* A serpent of the Southern States, of the genus *coluber.*

CORN'-VI-O-LET, *n.* A species of *campanula.*

CORN'-WAIN, *n.* A wagon that carries corn.—*Bp. Horsley*

CORN'AGE, *n.* An ancient tenure of lands, which obliged the tenant to give notice of an invasion by blowing a horn.

CORN'BIND, *n.* Climbing buckwheat.—*Grose.* [*Local.*]

CORN'BRASH, *n.* A coarse, shelly limestone, forming in Wiltshire, England, a good soil for corn.—*Mantell.*

CORN'E-A, *n.* [from L. *cornu.*] The strong, horny, transparent membrane in the fore-part of the eye, through which the rays of light pass.

CORNED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Sprinkled with salt; cured by salting; as, *corned* beef. 2. Drunk.—*Grose;* [*low.*]

CORNEL, } *n.* [L. *cornus.*] The cornelian
CORNEL-TREE. } cherry, or dog-wood, a tree yield-
COR-NEL'IAN-TREE, } ing small edible fruit resembling cherries.

CORNELIAN. *See* CARNELIAN.

CORNE'MUSE, } *n.* [Fr. *cornemuse.*] A bagpipe.—*Drayton.*
CORN'A-MUTE, }

CORN'E-OUS, *a.* [L. *corneus.*] Horny; like horn; consisting of a horny substance, or substance resembling horn; hard.

CORNER, *n.* [W. *cornel.*] 1. The point where two converging lines meet; *properly*, the external point; an angle. 2. The interior point where two lines meet; an angle. 3. The space between two converging lines or walls which meet in a point. 4. An inclosed place, a secret or retired place; as, "this thing was not done in a *corner*." 5. *Indefinitely*, any part; a part; as, "all *corners* of the earth."—*Shak.* 6. The end, extremity, or limit; as, "the *corners* of the beard."

CORNER-CAP, *n.* The chief embellishment or ornament.—*Shakspeare.*

CORNER-STONE, *n.* The stone which lies at the corner of two walls, and unites them; the principal stone, and especially the stone which forms the corner of the foundation of an edifice.

CORNER-TEETH, *n. pl.* The four teeth of a horse, between the middle teeth and the tushes.

CORNER-WISE, *adv.* Diagonally; with the corner in front; not parallel.

CORNERED (korn'erd), *a.* Having corners; having three or more angles.

€ORN'ET, *n.* [Fr. *cornet, cornette.*] 1. An instrument of music, of the nature of a trumpet, sounded by blowing with the mouth.—2. In *modern usage*, a commissioned officer of cavalry, next below a lieutenant, who bears the ensign or colors of a troop. 3. A company of cavalry; a troop of horse; [*not used.*]—4. *The cornet of a horse* (*coronet*) is the second of the consolidated phalanges of the hoof. 5. A little cap of paper in which retailers inclose small wares. 6. A scarf anciently worn by doctors. 7. A head-dress.

€ORN'ET-A-PIS'TONS. [Fr.] A brass wind musical instrument, like the French horn, but capable of much greater inflection, from the valves and pistons with which it is furnished.—*Brande.*

€ORN'ET-CY, *n.* The commission or rank of a cornet.

€ORN'ET-ER, *n.* One who blows a cornet.—*Hakewill.*

€ORN'FIELD, *n.* A field where corn is growing.

€OR'NICE, *n.* [It.] 1. In *architecture*, the upper grand division of the entablature of a column, or the highest projecture; that which crowns an order. 2. A little projecture in joinery or masonry.—*Cornice-ring* of a cannon, is the ring next from the muzzle-ring backward.

€ORN'I-€LE, *n.* [L. *corniculum.*] A little horn.

€OR-NI€'U-LATE, *a.* 1. Horned; having horns.—2. In *botany*, producing horned pods; bearing a little spur or horn.

€OR-NIF'I€, *a.* Producing horns.

€ORN'I-FORM, *a.* Having the shape of a horn.

€OR-NIG'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *corniger.*] Horned; having horns.

€ORN'ING, *ppr.* Sprinkling with salt.

€ORN'ING-HOUSE, *n.* A house or place where powder is granulated.

€ORN'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to Cornwall, in England; and, as a *noun*, the language of Cornwall.

€ORN'IST, *n.* A performer on the cornet or horn.

€ORN'LESS, *a.* Destitute of corn.

€ORN'ME-TER, *n.* One who measures corn.

€ORN'STALK (-stawk), *n.* A stalk of corn, particularly a stalk of the maize.—*America.*

€OR'NU-AM-MO'NIS, *n.* [L.] A fossil shell like a ram's horn; an ammonite.

€OR-NU-€O'PI-A, *n.*; *pl.* **€ORNUCOPIÆ.** [L. *cornu* and *copia.*] 1. The horn of plenty, an emblem of abundance of fruits.—2. In *architecture* and *sculpture*, the figure of a horn, from which fruits and flowers are represented as proceeding.

€OR-NŪTE', *v. t.* [L. *cornutus.*] To bestow horns; to cuckold.

€OR-NŪ'TED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Grafted with horns; horned; cuckolded.—2. In *botany*, horn-shaped.

€OR-NŪ'TO, *n.* [It.] A man that wears the horns; a cuckold.

€OR-NŪ'TOR, *n.* A cuckold-maker.—*Jordan.*

€ORN'Y, *a.* [L. *cornu.*] Horny; strong, stiff, or hard like horn; resembling horn.

€ORN'Y, *a.* Producing corn; containing corn.

€OR'O-DY, } *n.* [It. *corredo.*] An allowance of meat, drink,
€OR'RO-DY, } or clothing due to the king from an abbey or other religious house.

€OR'OL, } *n.* [L. *corolla.*] In *botany*, the inner covering
€O-ROL'LA, } of a flower.

€OR-OL-LĀ'€EOUS, *a.* Pertaining to a corol; inclosing and protecting like a wreath.

* **€OR'OL-LA-RY**, *n.* [L. *corollarium.*] 1. An inference from a preceding proposition. 2. A surplus; [because the word originally denoted a gratuity to a person beyond his due.]—*Shak.*

€OR'OL-LĀTE, } *a.* Like a corolla; having corollas.
€OR'OL-LĀ-TED, }

€OR'OL-LET, } *n.* One of the partial flowers which make
€OR'OL-LULE, } a compound one; the floret in an aggregate flower.

€Ō-RŌ'NA, *n.* [L.] 1. In *architecture*, a large, flat member of a cornice, usually of considerable projection, to carry off the rain that falls on it, called by workmen the *drip.*—2. In *anatomy*, the upper surface of the molar teeth, or grinders.—3. In *botany*, the circumference or margin of a radiated compound flower. An appendage of the corol or petals of a flower, proceeding from the base of the limb. *Lindley.*—4. In *optics*, a halo or luminous circle around the sun, moon, or stars.

€OR'O-NAL, *a.* Belonging to the crown or top of the head.

€OR'O-NAL, *n.* 1. A crown; wreath; garland. 2. The first suture of the skull.

€OR'O-NA-RY, *a.* Relating to a crown; seated on the top of the head, or placed as a crown.—*Coronary vessels* and *ligaments*, in *anatomy*, those which spread round certain viscera, bones, &c.—*Coronary arteries*, two arteries which spring from the aorta.

€OR'O-NĀ-TED, *a.* In *conchology*, crowned, or girt toward the apex with a single row of eminences.

€OR-O-NĀ'TION, *n.* The act or solemnity of crowning a sovereign, and investing him with the insignia of royalty, on his succeeding to the sovereignty. 2. The pomp or assembly attending a coronation.—*Coronation-oath*, the oath taken by a monarch at his coronation.

† **€OR'O-NEL** (kur'nel), *n.* [Sp. *coronel.*] The officer who commands a regiment.—*Spenser.*

€OR'O-NER, *n.* [law Lat. *coronator.*] In *England*, an officer whose office is concerned principally with pleas of the crown. One chief part of his duty is, when a person dies, or is supposed to die a violent death, to inquire into the manner of his death.—In some of the states in *America*, there is a *coroner*, but his principal or only duty is to inquire into the causes of violent death.

€OR'O-NET, *n.* [from *corona.*] 1. An inferior crown worn by noblemen.—2. In *poetical language*, an ornamental head dress.—*Coronet of a horse.* *See* CORNET.

€OR'O-NET-ED, *a.* Wearing, or entitled to wear a coronet.

€O-RON'I-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a crown.

€OR'O-NOID, *a.* [Gr. *κορωνη* and *ειδος.*] Noting the upper and anterior process of the end of the lower jaw, called the *coronoid* process.—*Coxe.*

€OR'O-NULE, *n.* A coronet or little crown of a seed; the downy tuft on seeds.

€OR'PO-RAL, *n.* [It. *caporale*; Fr. *caporal.*] 1. The lowest officer of a company of infantry, next below a sergeant.—2. The *corporal of a ship of war* is an officer under the master-at-arms, employed to teach the sailors the use of small arms.

€OR'PO-RAL, *a.* [L. *corporalis.*] 1. Belonging or relating to the body; as, *corporal* punishment. 2. Material; not spiritual; as, *corporal* nutriments.—*Shak.* *See* CORPOREAL.

€OR'PO-RAL, } *n.* A fine linen cloth, used to cover the
€OR-PO-RĀ'LE, } sacred elements in the eucharist, or in which the sacrament is put. *Paley.*—*Corporal oath*, a solemn oath, so called from the ancient usage of touching the *corporale*, or cloth that covered the consecrated elements.—*Paley.*

€OR-PO-RAL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being a body or immbodied; opposed to *spirituality.*—*Raleigh.*

€OR'PO-RAL-LY, *adv.* Bodily; in or with the body.

€OR'PO-RAL-SHIP, *n.* A corporal's office or command.

€OR'PO-RAS, *n.* The old name of the corporal, or communion cloth.

€OR'PO-RATE, *a.* [L. *corporatus.*] 1. United in a body, or community, as a number of individuals, who are empowered to transact business as an individual; formed into a body. 2. United; general; collectively one; as, "they answer in a *corporate* voice."—*Shak.*; [*rare.*]

† **€OR'PO-RĀTE**, *v. t.* To unite.—*More.*

€OR'PO-RATE-LY, *adv.* In a corporate capacity.

€OR'PO-RATE-NESS, *n.* The state of a corporate body.

€OR-PO-RĀ'TION, *n.* A body politic or corporate, formed and authorized by law to act as a single person; a society having the capacity of transacting business as an individual.

€OR'PO-RĀ-TOR, *n.* The member of a corporation.

† **€OR'PO-RA-TURE**, *n.* The state of being embodied. *More.*

€OR-PŌ'RE-AL, } *a.* Having a body; consisting of a ma-
€OR-PŌ'RE-OUS, } terial body; material; opposed to *spiritual*, or *immaterial.*

€OR-PŌ'RE-AL-IST, *n.* One who denies the existence of spiritual substances.

€OR-PO-RE-AL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being corporeal.

€ORPŌ'RE-AL-LY, *adv.* In body; in a bodily form or manner.

€OR-PO-RĒ'I-TY, *n.* The state of having a body, or of being embodied; materiality.

€OR-POR-I-FI-€Ā'TION, *n.* The act of giving body or palpability.

† **€OR-POR'I-FY**, *v. t.* To embody; to form into a body.

€OR'PO-SANT, *n.* [Sp. *cuerpo santo.*] A name given by seamen to a luminous appearance often beheld, in dark, tempestuous nights, about the decks and rigging of a ship, but particularly at the mast-heads and yard-arms, supposed to be electrical.

€ORPS (kōre, *pl.* kōrz), *n.*, *sing.* and *pl.* [Fr., from L. *corpus.*] 1. In *military language*, a body of troops; any division of an army. 2. A body, in contempt, as used by *Milton* and *Dryden*, but probably pronounced in the English manner, as *corpse.* 3. A carcass; a dead body.—*Shak.* [*See* CORPSE.]—4. In *architecture*, any part that projects beyond a wall, serving as the ground of some decoration.

€ORPSE (korps), *n.* [L. *corpus.*] The dead body of a human being.—SYN. Body; corse; carcass; remains.

€ORPS DE GARDE (kōre'de-gärd), *n.* [Fr.] *See* COURT OF GUARD.

€ORPS DIP-LO-MA-TIQUE' (kōre dip-lo-mä-teek'), *n.* [Fr.] The body of ministers or diplomatic characters.

€OR'PU-LENCE, } *n.* [L. *corpulentia.*] 1. Fleshiness; ex-
€OR'PU-LEN-CY, } cessive fatness; a state of being loaded with flesh. 2. Spissitude; grossness of matter; [*little used.*]

COR'PU-LENT, *a.* Having a great or excessive quantity of fat or flesh, in proportion to the frame of the body.—Syn. Fleshy; stout; robust; bulky; fat; lusty.

COR'PU-LENT-LY, *adv.* In a corpulent manner.

CORPUS CHRISTI. [*Body of Christ.*] A festival of the Church of Rome, kept on the next Thursday after Trinity Sunday, in honor of the eucharist.

CORPUS JURIS CANONICI. [L.] The body or code of canon law.

CORPUS JURIS CIVILIS. [L.] The body of civil law.

COR'PUS-CLE (kor'pus-sl), *n.* [L. *corpusculum.*] A minute particle, or physical atom.

COR-PUS'CU-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to corpuscles, or small particles, supposed to be the constituent materials of all large bodies. The *corpuscular* philosophy attempts to account for the phenomena of nature, by the motion, figure, rest, position, &c., of the minute particles of matter.—*Encyc.*

COR-PUS-CU-LA'RI-AN, *a.* Corpuscular, as above.

COR-PUS-CU-LA'RI-AN, *n.* An advocate for the *corpuscular* philosophy.

COR-PUS'CULE. *See* Corpuscle.

COR'RA-CLE. *See* Coracle.

† COR-RADE', *v. t.* To rub off; to scrape together.

COR-RĀ'DED, *pp.* Rubbed off.

COR-RĀ'DING, *ppr.* Rubbing off.

COR-RĀ-DI-Ā'TION, *n.* A conjunction of rays in one point.—*Bacon.*

COR-RECT', *a.* [L. *correctus.*] *Literally*, set right or made straight. Hence, conformable to truth, rectitude, or propriety, or conformable to a just standard; not faulty; free from error.—Syn. Right; accurate; precise; exact; regular; faultless.

COR-RECT', *v. t.* 1. To make right; to bring to the standard of truth, justice, or propriety; as, to *correct* one's manners or habits. 2. To remove or retrench faults or errors; to set right; as, to *correct* a book for the press, to *correct* a wrong statement. 3. To bring back, or attempt to bring back, to propriety in morals; to punish for faults or deviations from moral rectitude; as, to *correct* a child for his faults. 4. To reduce or change the qualities of any thing by mixture, or other application; to counteract whatever is injurious; as, to *correct* disordered secretions.—Syn. To rectify; amend; emend; reform; improve; chastise; punish; discipline; chasten.

COR-RECT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Set right; freed from errors; amended; punished.

COR-RECT'ING, *ppr.* Bringing to the standard of truth, justice, or propriety; amending; chastising.

COR-REC'TION, *n.* [L. *correctio.*] 1. The act of correcting; the act of bringing back, from error or deviation, to a just standard, as to truth, rectitude, justice, or propriety. 2. Retrenchment or emendation of faults or errors; amendment. 3. That which is substituted in the place of what is wrong. 4. That which is intended to rectify, or to cure faults; punishment; discipline; chastisement; that which corrects.—5. In *scriptural language*, whatever tends to correct the moral conduct, and bring back from error or sin, as afflictions. 6. Critical notice; animadversion. 7. Abatement of noxious qualities; the counteraction of what is inconvenient or hurtful in its effects.—*House of correction*, a house where disorderly persons are confined; a bridewell.

COR-REC'TION-AL, *a.* Tending to or intended for correction.—*Walsh.*

COR-REC'TION-ER, *n.* One who has been in the house of correction.—*Shak.*

COR-REC'TIVE, *a.* Having the power to correct; having the quality of removing or obviating what is wrong or injurious; tending to rectify.

COR-REC'TIVE, *n.* 1. That which has the power of correcting; that which has the quality of altering or obviating what is wrong or injurious. 2. Limitation; restriction; [*little used.*]

COR-REC'TLY, *adv.* In a correct manner; in conformity with truth, justice, rectitude, or propriety; according to a standard; exactly; accurately.

COR-REC'TNESS, *n.* 1. Conformity to truth, justice, or propriety; as, *correctness* of principle. 2. Conformity to settled usages or rules; as, *correctness* of language. 3. Conformity to a copy or original; as, the *correctness* of a translation. 4. Conformity to established rules of taste or proportion; as, *correctness* of design in a picture, statue, &c.—Syn. Accuracy; exactness; regularity; precision.

COR-REC'TOR, *n.* 1. One who corrects; one who amends faults, retrenches error, and renders conformable to truth or propriety, or to any standard. 2. One who punishes for correction; one who amends or reforms by chastisement, reproof, or instruction. 3. That which corrects; that which abates or removes what is noxious or inconvenient; an ingredient in a composition which abates or counteracts the force of another.

COR-REGI-DOR, *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish magistrate.

COR-RE-LĀTE', *v. i.* [L. *con* and *relatus.*] To have a reciprocal relation, as father and son.

COR'RE-LATE, *n.* He or that which stands in a reciprocal relation to something else, as father and son.—*South.*

COR-RE-LĀ'TION, *n.* Reciprocal relation.—*Paley.*

COR-REL'A-TĪVE, *a.* [L. *con* and *relativus.*] Having a reciprocal relation, so that the existence of one in a certain state depends on the existence of another; as, *father* and *son, husband* and *wife*, are *correlative* terms.

COR-REL'A-TĪVE, *n.* That which is opposed to something else in a reciprocal relation. The son is the *correlative* of his father.

COR-REL'A-TĪVE-LY, *adv.* In a correlative relation.

COR-REL'A-TĪVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being correlative.

COR-REP'TION, *n.* [L. *corripio.*] Chiding; reproof; reprimand.—*Hammond.*

COR-RE-SPOND', *v. i.* [It. *corrispondere;* Fr. *correspondre.*] 1. *Literally*, to answer one to another; as, the parts of a building should *correspond* to each other. Hence, 2. To be congruous; to be adapted to; as, our actions should *correspond* with our words. 3. To be equal; to be adequate or proportioned; as, to *correspond* to the necessity of the case. 4. To communicate by letters sent and received; to hold intercourse with a person at a distance by sending and receiving letters; as, to *correspond* with a friend. 5. To have direct intercourse or communion. Thus, Milton speaks of man as created magnanimous to *correspond* with Heaven; [*rare.*]—Syn. To suit; agree; fit; answer.

COR-RE-SPOND'ENCE, } *n.* 1. Relation; fitness; congru-
COR-RE-SPOND'EN-CY, } ity; mutual adaptation of one thing to another. 2. Intercourse between persons at a distance, by means of letters sent and answers received. 3. The letters which pass between correspondents. 4. Friendly intercourse; reciprocal exchange of offices or civilities; connection.

COR-RE-SPOND'ENT, *a.* Suitable; fit; congruous; agreeable; answerable; adapted.

COR-RE-SPOND'ENT, *n.* One who corresponds; one with whom an intercourse is carried on by letters or messages.

COR-RE-SPOND'ENT-LY, *adv.* In a corresponding manner.

COR-RE-SPOND'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Carrying on intercourse by letters; answering; agreeing; suiting.—*Corresponding member of a society*, one residing at a distance who is invited to hold intercourse with the society, and aid in carrying out its designs.

COR-RE-SPON'SĪVE, *a.* Answerable; adapted.

COR-RE-SPON'SĪVE-LY, *adv.* In a corresponding manner.

COR'RI-DŌR, *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *corredor.*] 1. In *architecture*, a gallery, or open communication round a building, leading to several chambers at a distance from each other.—2. In *fortification*, the covered way lying round the whole compass of the fortifications of a place.

CORRIGENDA, n. pl. [L.] Things to be corrected.

COR'RI-GI-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] 1. That may be set right or amended. 2. That may be reformed. 3. Punishable; that may be chastised for correction.

COR-RĪ'VAL, *n.* A fellow rival; a competitor. [More correctly *co-rival*, which see.]

† COR-RĪ'VAL, *a.* Contending.—*Bishop Fleetwood.*

† COR-RĪ'VAL, *v. i.* To vie with.—*Fitzgeffry.*

† COR-RI-VAL'I-TY, }
† COR-RĪ'VAL-RY, } *n.* Competition.

† COR-RĪ'VAL-SHIP, *n.* Opposition; rivalry.—*Sir T. Herbert.*

COR'RI-VĀTE, *v. t.* To draw water out of several streams into one. [*Little used.*]

COR-RI-VĀ'TION, *n.* The running of different streams into one. [*Not much used.*]

COR-ROB'O-RANT, *a.* Strengthening; having the power or quality of giving strength.

COR-ROB'O-RANT, *n.* A medicine that strengthens the human body when weak.

COR-ROB'O-RĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *corroboro.*] 1. To strengthen; to make strong, or to give additional strength to. 2. To confirm; to make more certain; as, to *corroborate* a report.

COR-ROB'O-RĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Strengthened; confirmed; rendered more certain.

COR-ROB'O-RĀ-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Strengthening; giving firmness or additional assurance.

COR-ROB-O-RĀ'TION, *n.* The act of strengthening or confirming; addition of strength, assurance, or security; confirmation.

COR-ROB'O-RA-TĪVE, *a.* Having the power of giving strength, or additional strength; tending to confirm.

COR-ROB'O-RA-TĪVE, *n.* A medicine that strengthens; a corroborant.

COR-RŌDE', *v. t.* [L. *corrodo.*] 1. To eat away by degrees; to wear away, or diminish, by gradually separating small particles from a body, in the manner an animal gnaws a substance. 2. To wear away by degrees; to prey upon; to impair; to consume or diminish by slow degrees; as,

a mind *corroded* by care.—Syn. To canker; gnaw; waste; wear away.

COR-RŌD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Eaten away gradually; worn, diminished, impaired, by slow degrees.

COR-RŌ'DENT, *a.* Having the power of corroding, or wasting by degrees.

COR-RŌ'DENT, *n.* Any substance or medicine that corrodes.—*Coxe.*

COR-RŌ'DI-ĀTE, *v. t.* To eat away by degrees.—*Sandys.*

COR-RO-DI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being corrodible.

COR-RŌ'DI-BLE, *a.* That may be corroded.—*Brown.*

COR-RŌD'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Eating away gradually; impairing; wasting.

COR'RO-DY. [*See* Corody.] But *corrody* would be the more correct orthography.

COR-RŌ'SI-BLE, *a.* *See* Corrodible.

COR-RO-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* *See* Corrodibility.

COR-RŌ'SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being corrosible.

COR-RŌ'SION (kor-rō'zhun), *n.* The action of eating or wearing away by slow degrees; as, the *corrosion* of metals by an acid; the *corrosion* of time; the *corrosion* of evil passions.

COR-RŌ'SIVE, *a.* 1. Eating; wearing away; having the power of gradually wearing, consuming, or impairing. 2. Having the quality of fretting or vexing.—*Corrosive sublimate*, a virulent poison, the bichlorid of mercury.

COR-RŌ'SIVE, *n.* 1. That which has the quality of eating or wearing gradually. 2. That which has the power of fretting.

COR-RŌ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* Like a corrosive; with the power of corrosion; in a corrosive manner.

COR-RŌ'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of corroding, eating away, or wearing; acrimony.

COR'RU-GANT, *a.* Having the power of contracting into wrinkles.

COR'RU-GĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *corrugo.*] To wrinkle; to draw or contract into folds.—*Bacon.*

COR'RU-GATE, *a.* Wrinkled.—*Young.*

COR'RU-GĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Wrinkled.

COR'RU-GĀ-TING, *ppr.* Contracting into wrinkles.

COR-RU-GĀ'TION, *n.* A wrinkling; contraction into wrinkles.

COR'RU-GĀ-TOR, *n.* A muscle which contracts the skin of the forehead into wrinkles.—*Coxe.*

COR-RŌ'GENT-MUS'CLE (-mus'sl), *n.* A muscle which contracts the skin above the eyes; the *corrugator supercilii.*—*Chambers.*

COR-RUPT, *v. t.* [L. *corruptus.*] 1. To change from a sound to a putrid or putrescent state. 2. To vitiate or deprave; to change from good to bad; as, to *corrupt* the morals. 3. To waste, spoil, or consume; as, where moth and rust doth *corrupt.* 4. To defile or pollute. 5. To entice from good, and allure to evil. 6. To pervert; to break, disobey, or make void. 7. To pervert or vitiate integrity; to bribe. 8. To debase or render impure, by alterations or innovations; as, to *corrupt* language. 9. To pervert; to falsify; to infect with errors; as, to *corrupt* the text of a manuscript.

COR-RUPT, *v. i.* 1. To become putrid; to putrefy; to rot. 2. To become vitiated; to lose purity.

COR-RUPT, *a.* [L. *corruptus.*] 1. Changed from a sound to a putrid state, as by natural decomposition. 2. Spoiled; tainted; vitiated; unsound. 3. Depraved; vitiated; tainted with wickedness. 4. Debased; rendered impure; changed to a worse state. 5. Not genuine; infected with errors or mistakes.

COR-RUPT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Putrefied; vitiated; depraved; spoiled; marred; bribed; infected with errors.

COR-RUPT'ER, *n.* 1. One who corrupts; one who vitiates or taints. 2. One who bribes; that which depraves or destroys integrity. 3. One who introduces errors.

COR-RUPT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The possibility of being corrupted.

COR-RUPT'I-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *corruptible.*] 1. That may be corrupted; that may become putrid; subject to decay and destruction. 2. That may be vitiated in qualities or principles; susceptible of depravation.

COR-RUPT'I-BLE, *n.* That which may decay and perish; the human body.—1 *Cor.*, xv.

COR-RUPT'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Susceptibility of corruption; corruptibility.

COR-RUPT'I-BLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to be corrupted or vitiated.

COR-RUPT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Putrefying; depraving; vitiating.

COR-RUPT'ION, *n.* [L. *corruptio.*] 1. The act of corrupting, or state of being corrupt or putrid; the destruction of the natural form of bodies, by the separation of the component parts, or by disorganization, in the process of putrefaction. 2. Putrid matter; pus. 3. A foul state occasioned by putrefaction. 4. Perversion or deterioration of moral principles; loss of purity or integrity. 5. Reduction or tendency to a worse state. 6. A debased or impure state, as, a *coruption* of speech. 7. Bribery.—8. In *law*, taint; impurity of blood, in consequence of an act of attainder of treason or felony, by which a person is disabled to inherit lands from an ancestor.—Syn. Putrescence, putrefaction; pollution; defilement; contamination; depravation; debasement; adulteration; depravity; taint; bribes-taking.

COR-RUPT'IVE, *a.* Having the quality of corrupting, tainting, or vitiating.—*Ray.*

COR-RUPT'LESS, *a.* Not susceptible of corruption or decay.—*Dryden.*

COR-RUPT'LY, *adv.* 1. In a corrupt manner; with corruption; viciously; wickedly; without integrity. 2. By bribery.

COR-RUPT'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being corrupt; putrid state, or putrescence. 2. A state of moral impurity. 3. A vicious state; debasement; impurity.

COR-RUPT'RESS, *n.* A female that corrupts others.

COR'SAIR, *n.* [Fr. *corsaire.*] A term applied, particularly in the south of Europe, to a pirate or piratical vessel.

COR'SAK, *n.* A species of fox.—*Pennant.*

CORSE or **CORSE**, *n.* [Fr. *corps*; L. *corpus.*] A corpse, the dead body of a human being.—*Addison.* [*A poetical word.*]

CORSE'-EN-CUM'BERED, *a.* Loaded with dead bodies.—*Barlow.*

CORSE'-PRES-ENT, *n.* A mortuary or present paid at the interment of a dead body.

CORSE'LET (kors'let), *n.* [Fr. *corselet.*] 1. A little cuirass, or an armor to cover the body for protection, worn formerly by pikemen. 2. That part of a winged insect to which the wings and legs are attached, and which answers to the breast of other animals.

CORSE'LET (kors'let), *v. t.* To encircle with a corselet.—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*

CORSE'LET-ED, *pp.* Encircled with a corselet.

CORSE'LET-ING, *ppr.* Encircling with a corselet.

COR'SET, *n.* [Fr.] A bodice: jumps; something worn to give shape to the body; used by ladies and dandies.

COR'SET, *v. t.* To inclose in corsets.

COR'SET-ED, *pp.* Confined in corsets.

COR'SET-ING, *ppr.* Confining in corsets.

COR'SET-ING, *n.* The act or practice of binding with corsets.

CORS'NED, *n.* [Sax. *corsnæde.*] The morsel of execration or curse; a piece of bread consecrated by exorcism, and to be swallowed by a suspected person, as a trial of his innocence.

COR'TEGE (kor'tāzhe), *n.* [Fr.] A train of attendants.

COR'TES (kor'tez), *n. pl.* [from Sp. *corte*, court.] The Spanish and Portuguese name of the states of the kingdom, composed of nobility, clergy, and representatives of cities; the assembly of the states, answering, in some measure, to the parliament of Great Britain.—*Brande.*

COR'TEX, *n.* [L.] Bark, as of a tree.

COR'TI-CAL, *a.* Belonging to bark; consisting of bark or rind; resembling bark or rind; external; belonging to the external covering.

COR'TI-CATE, } *a.* [L. *corticatus.*] Having or resembling
COR'TI-CĀ-TED, } the bark or rind of a tree.—*Brown.*

COR-TI-CIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *cortex* and *fero.*] Producing bark, or that which resembles it.—*Dict.*

COR-TIC'I-FORM (kor-tis'e-form), *a.* Resembling bark.

COR'TI-CŌSE, } *a.* Barky; full of bark.—*Dict.*
COR'TI-COUS, }

COR'TILE, *n.* [It.] The open internal court of a building.

CO-RUN'DUM, *n.* A mineral of extreme hardness, consisting of nearly pure alumina. It is sometimes called adamantine spar, and is nearly allied to the sapphire.—*Dana.*

CO-RUS'CANT, *a.* Flashing; glittering by flashes.

COR'US-CĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *coruscо.*] To throw off vivid flashes of light.—Syn. To flash; lighten; glitter; gleam; sparkle; radiate.

COR-US-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *coruscatio.*] 1. A flash; a sudden burst of light in the clouds or atmosphere. 2. The light produced by the combustion of inflammable gas in the earth.—3. *Figuratively*, intellectual brilliancy; as, the *coruscations* of genius.—*Artificial coruscations* are produced by phosphorus and sulphuric acid, or by sulphuric acid and iron filings.—Syn. Flash; glitter; blaze; radiation.

COR-VEE' (kor-vā'), *n.* [Fr.] In *feudal law*, an obligation to do certain services (as the repair of roads, &c.) for the sovereign or feudal lord.—*Brande.*

COR-VETTE', *n.* [Fr. *corvette.*] A sloop of war, ranking next below a frigate, and carrying not more than about twenty guns. Corvettes and sloops of war were originally light vessels with only one mast, but are now ship-rigged, and built for swift sailing.—*Lunier.*

COR-VET'TO, *n.* The curvet.—*Peacham.*

COR'VINE, *n.* [from *corvus.*] Pertaining to the crow.

COR'VO-RANT. *See* Cormorant.

COR'VUS, *n.* [L. a crow.] 1. In *astronomy*, a constellation of the southern hemisphere. 2. A military engine or gallery used by the Romans for boarding ships in war.

COR-Y-BAN'TIC, *a.* Madly agitated; inflamed like the Corybantes, the frantic priests of Cybele.

COR-Y-DAL'IN-A, **COR-Y-DA'LIA**, **COR-YD'A-LINE**, *n.* An alkaloid obtained from the root of *corydalis tuberosa.*

CORYMB, **CO-RYM'BUS**, *n.* [L. *corymbus.*] *Primarily*, a top, head, or cluster. In *modern botany*, a raceme or panicle, in which the stalks of the lower flowers are longer than those of the upper, so that the flowers themselves are all on the same level.—*Loudon.*

CO-RYM'BI-Ā-TED, *a.* Garnished with clusters of berries or blossoms in the form of corymbs.

COR-YM-BIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *corymbifer.*] Producing corymbs; bearing flowers, fruit, or berries in clusters.

CO-RYM'BOUS, *a.* Consisting of corymbs; in clusters.

CO-RYM'BU-LOUS, *a.* Having or consisting of little corymbs.

COR'Y-PHENE, *n.* A fish with a sloping, truncated head, and the dorsal fin extending the whole length of the back.

COR-Y-PHE'US, *n.* [Gr. *κορυφαιος.*] The chief of a chorus; any chief or leader; as, the *corypheus* of theologians.

COS-CIN'O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *κοσκινον* and *μαντεια.*] The art or practice of divination by means of a sieve.

CO-SĒ'CANT, *n.* In *geometry*, the secant of the complement of an arc or angle.

CŌS'EN. *See* COZEN.

CŌS'EN-AGE. *See* COZENAGE.

CO-SEN'TIENT (ko-sen'shent), *a.* Perceiving or feeling together.

CŌ'SEY, *n.* 1. Snug; comfortable. 2. Chatty.—*Smart.*

† **CŌ'SIER**, *n.* [Fr. *cousu.*] A botcher.—*Shak.*

† **CO-SIG-NIFI-CA-TIVE**, *a.* Having the same signification.

CŌ'SI-LY, *adv.* Snugly; comfortably.—*Smart.*

COS'IN-AGE (kuz'in-aje), *n.* [Fr. *cousinage.*] In *law*, a writ to recover possession of an estate in lands, when a stranger has entered and abated, after the death of the tresail, or the grand-father's grand-father, or other collateral relation.

CŌ'-SINE, *n.* In *geometry*, the sine of the complement of an arc or angle.

COS-MET'IC, *a.* [Gr. *κοσμητικος.*] Beautifying; improving beauty, particularly the beauty of the skin.

COS-MET'IC, *n.* Any external application that renders the skin soft, pure, and white, and helps to beautify and improve the complexion.

COS'MIC, **COS'MIC-AL**, *a.* [Gr. *κοσμικος.*] 1. Relating to the world, or to the whole system of visible bodies, including the earth and stars.—2. In *ancient astronomy*, rising or setting with the sun; not acronical.—*Brande.*

COS'MIC-AL-LY, *adv.* With the sun at rising or setting: a star is said to rise or set *cosmically*, when it rises or sets with the sun.

COS-MOG'O-NIST, *n.* One versed in cosmogony.

COS-MOG'O-NY, *n.* [Gr. *κοσμογονια.*] The generation, origin, or creation of the world or universe.—In *physics*, the science of the origin or formation of the universe.

COS-MOG'RA-PHER, *n.* One versed in cosmography.

COS-MO-GRAPH'IC, **COS-MO-GRAPH'IC-AL**, *a.* Pertaining to cosmography.

COS-MO-GRAPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a manner relating to the science of describing the universe, or corresponding to cosmography.

COS-MOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *κοσμογραφια.*] A description of the world or universe; or the science which teaches the constitution of the whole system of worlds, or the figure, disposition, and relation of all its parts, and the manner of representing them on a plane.

COS'MO-LABE, *n.* [Gr. *κοσμος*, *world*, and *λαμβανω*, *to take.*] An ancient instrument for measuring distances in the heavens or on earth.

COS-MOL'A-TRY, *n.* [Gr. *κοσμος* and *λατρευω.*] The worship paid to the world, or its parts, by heathens.

COS-MO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to cosmology.

COS-MOL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in cosmology.

COS-MOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *κοσμολογια.*] The science of the world or universe; or a treatise relating to the structure, motion, and constituent parts of the system of creation.

COS-MO-PLAS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *κοσμος* and *πλασσω.*] World-forming; pertaining to the formation of the world.

COS-MO-POL'I-TAN, **COS-MOP'O-LITE**, *n.* [Gr. *κοσμος* and *πολιτης.*] A person who has no fixed residence; one who is no where a stranger, or who is at home in every place; a citizen of the world.

COS-MO-POL'I-TAN-ISM, *n.* Citizenship of the world.

COS-MOP'O-LIT-ISM, *n.* 1. The state of men, in which all form one social community, free from national feelings, or in which the common interest is the object of public measures. 2. Superior regard for the public weal.

COS-MO-RAM'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a cosmorama.

COS-MO-RA'MA, *n.* [Gr. *κοσμος*, *world*, and *οραω*, *to see.*] A picturesque exhibition, consisting of a number of drawings laid on a table, reflected by mirrors, and viewed through a convex lens placed in front of each mirror. They are illuminated by lamps so situated as not to be seen by the spectator.

COS'MO-SPHERE, *n.* [Gr. *κοσμος* and *σφαιρα.*] An apparatus for showing the relative position of the earth and fixed stars at any given time. It consists of a celestial globe of glass, within which is a terrestrial globe.—*Hebert*

COSS, *n.* 1. A Hindoo measure of one English mile and a quarter nearly.—*Asiat. Res.* 2. Algebra, when first brought into Europe, was called the *Rule of Coss*, probably from the Italian *Regola di Cosa*, the rule of the thing, the unknown number being called *Cosa.* Hence, old writers speak of *cossic* numbers, and the *cossic* art.—*Brande.*

COS'SAC, *n.* The name of a military people, skillful as horsemen, who inhabit the Ukraine, in the Russian Empire.

COS'SAS, *n. pl.* Plain India muslins, of various qualities and breadths.

COS'SET, *n.* [qu. G. *kossat.*] A lamb brought up by hand, or without the aid of the dam. Hence, a pet.

COS'SIC, *a.* Relating to algebra.—*Bishop Hall. See* Coss.

COST, *n.* [G., D., Sw., Dan. *kost.*] 1. The price, value, or equivalent of a thing purchased; the amount in value paid, charged, or engaged to be paid for any thing bought or taken in barter. 2. Expense; amount in value expended or to be expended; charge; that which is given or to be given for another thing.—3. In *law*, the sum fixed by law, or allowed by the court, for charges of a suit awarded against the party losing, in favor of the party prevailing, &c. 4. Loss or expense of any kind; detriment, pain; suffering. 5. Sumptuousness; great expense.

COST, *n.* [L. *costa.*] A rib or side.—*Ben Jonson.*

COST, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cost.* [G. and D. *kosten.*] 1. To require to be given or expended in barter or purchase; to be bought for. 2. To require to be laid out, given, bestowed, or employed; as, to *cost* much labor. 3. To require to be borne or suffered; as, to *cost* much suffering.

COST'AL, *a.* [Fr. *costal.*] Pertaining to the side of the body or the ribs; as, *costal* nerves.

COST'ARD, *n.* 1. A head.—*Shak.*; [*not used.*] 2. An apple, round and bulky, like the nead.

COST'ARD-MON"GER, *n.* An itinerant seller of apples and other fruit.

COS'TATE, **COS'TA-TED**, *a.* [L. *costa.*] Ribbed; having ribs, or the appearance of ribs.

COS'TIVE, *a.* [from It. *costipato*, *costipare*; L. *constipo.*] 1. *Literally*, crowded, stuffed, as the intestines; hence, bound in body; retaining fecal matter in the bowels, in a hard and dry state; having the excrements obstructed, or the motion of the bowels too slow. 2. Dry and hard.—*Mortimer*; [*not used.*]

COS'TIVE-LY, *adv.* With costiveness.

COS'TIVE-NESS, *n.* A preternatural detention of the fecal matter of the bowels, with hardness and dryness; an obstruction or preternatural slowness of evacuations from the bowels.

COST'LESS, *a.* Costing nothing.—*Barrow.*

COST'LI-NESS, *n.* Expensiveness; great cost or expense, sumptuousness.—*Sidney.*

COST'LY, *a.* Of a high price; purchased at a great expense.—SYN. Valuable; precious; expensive; sumptuous; dear; valuable.

COST'MA-RY, *n.* [L. *costus* and *Maria.*] A species of tansy, or *tanacetum*; alecost.

† **COS'TREL**, *n.* A bottle.

COS-TŪME', *n.* [Fr.] 1. An established mode of dress, particularly that which is appropriate to a given age, place, person, &c.—2. In *painting*, the adaptation of all the details of a picture to characters, the time, place, &c.

CO-SUFFER-ER, *n.* One who suffers with another.

CO-SU-PRĒME', *n.* A partaker of supremacy.

CO-SŪRE'TY (-shūre'te), *n.* One who is surety with another.—*Mass. Rep.*

CŌ'SY, *a.* *See* COSEY or COZY.

COT, **COTE**, **COAT**, At the end of the names of places, come generally from the Saxon *cot*, a cottage.—*Gibson.*

COT, **CŌTE**, *n.* [Sax. *cot*, *cote*, *cyte.*] 1. A small house; a hut, a mean habitation; also, a shed or inclosure for beasts. 2. A leathern cover for a sore finger. 3. An abridgment of *cotquean.* 4. A cade lamb.—*Grose*; [*local.*] 5. A little boat.

COT, **COTT**, *n.* [Sax. *cot*, *cote.*] 1. A small bed.—2. *On board of ships*, a bed frame suspended from the beams for the officers to sleep in between the decks; a piece of canvas, extended by a frame.

CO-TAB'U-LATE. *See* CONTABULATE.

CO-TAN'GENT, *n.* The tangent of the complement of an arc or angle.

CŌTE. *See* QUOTE, which was formerly written *cote.*

CŌTE, *n.* A sheepfold. *See* COT.

CŌTE, *v. t.* To pass by and turn before; to gain ground in coursing and giving a competitor the turn. [*Little used.*]

CO-TEM-PO-RA'NE-OUS, *a.* Living or being at the same time.

CO-TEM-PO-RA'NE-OUS-LY, *adv.* At the same time with some other event.

CO-TEM'PO-RA-RY, *a.* Living or being at the same time. —*Locke.*

CO-TEM'PO-RA-RY, *n.* One who lives at the same time with another. [I consider this word as preferable to *contemporary*, as being more easily pronounced.]

CO-TEN'ANT, *n.* A tenant in common.—*Kent.*

CO-TE-RIE' (ko-te-ree'), *n.* [Fr.] A circle of familiar friends; a meeting for social or literary intercourse.—*Brande.*

CO-TERM'IN-OUS, *a.* Bordering on. *See* CONTERMINOUS.

CO-THURN'ATE, } *a.* Buskined; relating to tragedy.—
CO-THURN'A-TED, } *Cockeram.*

CO-TI'C'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *coticula.*] Pertaining to whetstones; like, or suitable for whetstones.—*Kirwan.*

CO-TIL'LON, } (ko-til'yun), *n.* [Fr.] A brisk dance, per-
CO-TIL'LION, } formed by eight persons together; also, a tune which regulates the dance.

COT'LAND, *n.* Land appendant to a cottage.

COT'QUEAN, *n.* A man who busies himself with the affairs which properly belong to women.

CO-TRUS-TEE', *n.* A joint trustee.—*Kent.*

COTS'WŌLD, *n.* [Sax. *cote* and *wold.*] A term applied to sheepcotes in an open country.

COT'TAGE, *n.* *Properly*, a cot; a hut; a small habitation for poor persons. The term is also now applied to small, but neat and tasteful dwellings.

COT'TAGED, *a.* Set or covered with cottages.

COT'TAGE-LY, *a.* Rustic; suitable to a cottage.

COT'TA-GER, *n.* 1. One who lives in a hut or cottage.—2. In *law*, one who lives on a common, without paying any rent, or having land of his own.

COT'TER, }
COT'TAR, } *n.* A cottager.
COT'TI-ER, }

COT'TON (kot'tn), *n.* [Fr. *coton*; It. *cotone.*] 1. A soft, downy substance, resembling fine wool, growing in the capsules or pods of the cotton-plant. 2. Cloth made of cotton.

COT'TON, *a.* Pertaining to cotton; made of cotton; consisting of cotton.

COT'TON, *v. i.* 1. To rise with a nap.—*Johnson.* 2. To agree; to unite closely with.—*Swift.*—*Rich. Dict.*; [*a cant word.*]

COT'TON-GIN, *n.* A machine to separate the seeds from cotton, invented by Eli Whitney.

COT'TON-GRASS, *n.* A genus of plants, the *eriophorum*, having long cottony tufts waving on the stalks.

COT'TON-GRŌW'ING, *a.* Producing cotton.

COT'TON-MA-CHINE (ma-sheen'), *n.* A machine for carding or spinning cotton.

COT'TON-MILL, *n.* A mill or building with machinery for carding, roving, and spinning cotton, by the force of water or steam.

COT'TON-PLANT, } *n.* A plant of the genus *gossypium*, of
COT'TON-SHRUB, } several species, all growing in warm climates, and yielding cotton.

COT'TON-PRESS, *n.* A machine for pressing cotton into bales.

COT'TON-THISTLE (-this'l), *n.* A plant, the *onopordum.*

COT'TON-WEED, *n.* A plant, the *filago.* The name is given also to the *gnaphalium*, cud-weed, or goldy-locks.

COT'TON-WOOD, *n.* A large tree of the poplar kind, abundant on the Mississippi.

COT'TON-Y, } *a.* 1. Downy; nappy; covered with hairs
COT'TON-OUS, } or pubescence like cotton.—*Martyn.* 2. Soft, like cotton.

COTY-LE, } *n.* [Gr. κοτυλη.] The cavity of a bone which
COTY-LA, } receives the end of another in articulation.

CO-TYL-E'DON, *n.* [Gr. κοτυληδών.] 1. In *botany*, the perishable lobe of the seeds of plants.—2. In *anatomy*, a cup-shaped, vascular body adhering to the chorion of some animals. 3. A genus of plants, navel-wort, or kidney-wort, of several species.

CO-TYL-E'DON-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to cotyledons; having a seed-lobe.

CO-TYL'I-FORM, *a.* In *physiology*, an epithet applied to such organs as have a rotate figure with an erect limb.—*Gilbert.*

COUCH (kowch), *v. i.* [Fr. *couche.*] 1. To lie down, as on a bed or place of repose. 2. To lie down on the knees; to stoop and recline on the knees, as a beast. 3. To lie down in secret or in ambush; to lie close and concealed. 4. To lie; to lie in a bed or stratum. 5. To stoop; to bend the body or back; to lower in reverence, or to bend under labor, pain, or a burden.

COUCH, *v. t.* 1. To lay down; to repose on a bed or place of rest. 2. To lay down; to spread on a bed or floor; as, to *couch* malt. 3. To lay close, or in a stratum. 4. To hide; to lay close, or in another body. 5. To include secretly; to hide; or to express in obscure terms, that imply what is to be understood; as, to be *couched* under an allegory. 6. To involve; to include; to comprise; to comprehend or express; as, much is *couched* in these few expressions. 7. To lie close. 8. To fix a spear in the rest, in the posture of attack; as, the horsemen *couched* their spears. 9. To depress the condensed crystalline humor of film that overspreads the pupil of the eye. To remove a cataract; as, to *couch* an eye.

COUCH, *n.* 1. A bed; a place for rest or sleep. 2. A seat of repose; a place for rest and ease, on which it is common to lie down undressed. 3. A layer or stratum of barley prepared for malting; also, the malting-floor on which it is spread. *Brande.*—4. In *painting*, a lay or impression of color, in oil or water, covering the canvas, wall, or other matter to be painted. 5. Any lay, or impression, used to make a thing firm or consistent, or to screen it from the weather. 6. A covering of gold or silver leaf, laid on any substance to be gilded or silvered.

COUCH'ANT, *a.* [Fr.] Lying down; squatting.—In *heraldry*, lying down with the head raised, which distinguishes the posture of *couchant* from that of *dormant*, or sleeping; applied to a lion or other beast.

COUCHED (kowcht), *pp.* Laid down; laid on; hid; included or involved; laid close; fixed in the rest, as a spear; depressed or removed, as a cataract.

COUCH'EE (koosh'ee), *n.* [Fr.] Bedtime; visits received about bedtime; [*opposed to levee.*]—*Dryden.*

COUCH'ER, *n.* 1. One who couches cataracts.—2. In *old English statutes*, a factor; a resident in a country for traffic. 3. A book in which a religious house register their acts.

COUCH'-FEL-LŌW, *n.* A bed-fellow; a companion in lodging.

COUCH'-GRASS, *n.* A species of grass, *agropyron* or *triticum repens*, very injurious to other plants.

COUCH'ING, *ppr.* Lying down; laying down; lying close, involving; including; expressing; depressing a cataract.

COUCH'ING, *n.* 1. The act of stooping or bowing. 2. The act of removing a cataract. 3. The spreading of malt to dry.

COUCH'LESS, *a.* Having no couch or bed.

COU'GAR, *n.* An American carnivorous quadruped; also called *puma* and *panther.*

COUGH (kauf), *n.* [qu. D. *kuch.*] A violent effort of the lungs to throw off offending matter; a violent, sometimes involuntary, and sonorous expiration, suddenly expelling the air through the glottis.

COUGH (kauf), *v. i.* To make a violent effort with noise, to expel the air from the lungs, and evacuate any offending matter that irritates the parts or renders respiration difficult.

COUGH (kauf), *v. t.* To expel from the lungs by a violent effort with noise; to expectorate.

COUGH'ER (kauf-), *n.* One who coughs.

COUGH'ING (kauf-), *ppr.* Expelling from the lungs by a violent effort with noise; expectorating.

COUGH'ING (kauf-), *n.* A violent effort, with noise, to expel the air from the lungs.

COULD (kood). [The past tense of *can*, according to our customary arrangement in grammar; but, in reality, a distinct word, *can* having no past tense. *Could*, we receive through the Celtic dialects, W. *gallu*, Corn. *gally*, Arm. *gallout*, to be able.] Had sufficient physical or moral power or capacity.

COU'LEUR DE RŌSE (koo'lăur de rōze). [Fr.] *Literally*, of a rose color; hence, under an aspect of beauty and attractiveness; as, to see every thing *couleur de rose.*

COUL'TER. *See* COLTER.

COU'MA-RIN, *n.* A vegetable proximate principle obtained from the Tonka bean, and from the flowers of the melilot. It is used in medicine, and it gives flavor to the Swiss cheese, called *schabzieger.*

COUN'CIL, *n.* [Fr. *concile*; Sp. *concilio.*] 1. An assembly of men summoned or convened for consultation, deliberation, and advice. 2. A body of men specially designated to advise a chief magistrate in the administration of the government, as in Great Britain.—3. In *some of the American states*, a branch of the legislature, corresponding with the senate in other states, and called legislative *council.*—*New Jersey.* 4. An assembly of prelates and doctors, convened for regulating matters of doctrine and discipline in the church. 5. Act of deliberation; consultation of a council; as, "they call to *council* in the city gates." *Milton.*—*Common council* of a city generally is the body of representatives of the citizens.—*Ecumenical council*, in *Church history*, a general council or assembly of prelates and doctors, representing the whole church.—*Privy council*, a select council for advising a king in the administration of the government.—*Aulic council.* [*See* AULIC.]—SYN. Assembly; meeting; congress; diet; convention; convocation.

COUN'CIL-BŌARD, *n.* Council-table; the table round which a council holds consultation. Hence, the council itself in deliberation or session.

€OUN'CIL-OR, *n.* The member of a council. *See* COUNSELOR.

€OUN'CIL-TĀ-BLE, *n.* Council-board.

€O-UN-DER-STAND'ING, *n.* Mutual understanding.

† €O-Ū-NĪTE', *v. t.* To unite.—*More.*

€OUN'SEL, *n.* [Fr. *conseil.*] 1. Advice; opinion or instruction for directing the judgment or conduct of another; opinion given upon deliberation or consultation. 2. Consultation; interchange of opinions; as, "we took *counsel* together." 3. Deliberation; examination of consequences. 4. Prudence; deliberate opinion or judgment, or the faculty or habit of judging with caution.—5. In a *bad sense*, evil advice or designs; art; machination. 6. Secrecy; the secrets intrusted in consultation; secret opinions or purposes; as, every one should keep his own *counsel.*—7. In a *Scriptural sense.* purpose; design; will; decree. 8. Directions of God's word. 9. The will of God, or his truth and doctrines concerning the way of salvation. 10. Those who give counsel in law; any counselor or advocate, or any number of counselors, barristers, or sergeants.

€OUN'SEL, *v. t.* [L. *counsilior.*] 1. To give advice or deliberate opinion to another for the government of his conduct; to advise. 2. To exhort, warn, admonish, or instruct. 3. To advise or recommend; as, to *counsel* a crime.—*Dryden*; [*not much used.*]

€OUN'SEL-KEEP'ER, *n.* One who can keep a secret.—*Shak.*

€OUN'SEL-KEEP'ING, *a.* Keeping secrets.

€OUN'SEL-A-BLE, *a.* Willing to receive counsel; disposed to follow the advice or opinions of others.

€OUN'SELED, *pp.* Advised; instructed; admonished.

€OUN'SEL-ING, *ppr.* Advising; instructing; admonishing.

€OUN'SEL-OR, *n.* 1. Any person who gives advice; but *properly*, one who is authorized by natural relationship, or by birth, office, or profession, to advise another in regard to his future conduct and measures. 2. A member of a council; one appointed to advise a king or chief magistrate. 3. One who is consulted by a client in a law-case; one who gives advice in relation to a question of law; one whose profession is to give advice in law, and manage causes for clients.—*Privy counselor*, a member of a privy council.

€OUN'SEL-OR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a counselor, or privy counselor.

€OUNT, *v. t.* [Fr. *conter.*] 1. To number; to tell or name one by one, or by small numbers, for ascertaining the whole number of units in a collection. 2. To reckon; to preserve a reckoning; to compute; as, to *count* the cost. 3. To reckon; to place to an account; to ascribe or impute; to consider or esteem as belonging; as, "it was *counted* to him for righteousness." 4. To esteem; to account; to reckon; to think, judge, or consider; as, I *count* them my enemies.—SYN. To number; reckon; calculate; compute.

€OUNT, *v. i.* 1. To swell the number, or count; as, each one *counts.*—2. To *count upon*, to reckon upon; to found an account or scheme on; to rely on.

€OUNT, *n.* [Fr. *conte* and *compte.*] 1. Reckoning; the act of numbering. 2. Number.—3. In *law*, a particular charge in an indictment, or narration in pleading, setting forth the cause of complaint.

€OUNT, *n.* [Fr. *comte.*] A title of nobility, on the continent of Europe, equivalent to the English *earl*, and whose domain is a *county.* An earl; the alderman of a shire.

€OUNT'-WHEEL, *n.* The wheel in a clock which moves round and causes it to strike.

€OUNT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be numbered.—*Spenser.*

€OUNT'ED, *pp.* Numbered; told; esteemed; reckoned; imputed.

€OUN'TE-NANCE, *n.* [Fr. *contenance.*] 1. *Literally*, the contents of a body; the outline and extent which constitutes the whole figure or external appearance. *Appropriately*, the human face; the whole form of the face, or system of features; visage. 2. Air; look; aspect; appearance of the face. 3. The face or look of a beast. 4. Favor; good will; kindness. 5. Support; aid; patronage; encouragement; favor in promoting and maintaining a person or cause. 6. Show; resemblance; superficial appearance.—7. In *law*, credit or estimation.—*To keep the countenance*, is to preserve a calm, composed, or natural look, unruffled by feeling.—*In countenance*, in favor; in estimation.—*To keep in countenance*, to give assurance or courage to; to support; to aid by favor.—*To put in countenance*, to give assurance; to encourage; or to bring into favor; to support.—*Out of countenance*, confounded; abashed; with the countenance cast down; not bold or assured.—*To put out of countenance*, to cause the countenance to fall; to abash; to intimidate; to disconcert.

€OUN'TE-NANCE, *v. t.* 1. To favor; to sanction; to encourage by opinion or words. 2. To aid; to support; to encourage; to abet; to vindicate by any means. 3. To encourage, to appear in defense. 4. To make a show of; as, each to these ladies love did *countenance.*—*Spenser*; [*obs.*] 5. To act suitably to; as, "to *countenance* this horror."—*Shak.*—*Johnson*; [*obs.*]

€OUN'TE-NANCED, *pp.* Favored; encouraged; supported

€OUN'TE-NAN-CER, *n.* One who countenances, favors, or supports.

€OUN'TE-NAN-CING, *ppr.* Favoring; encouraging; supporting.

€OUN'TER, *n.* 1. A false piece of money or stamped metal, used as means of reckoning; any thing used to keep an account or reckoning, as in games. 2. Money, in contempt. 3. A table or board on which money is counted, a table on which goods in a shop are laid for examination by purchasers. 4. The name of certain prisons in London. 5. One who counts or reckons; also, an auditor. 6. Encounter; [*not used.*]—7. In *ships*, an arch or vault, whose upper part is terminated by the bottom of the stern. 8. A contrivance in an engine or carriage to tell numbers, as of strokes or revolutions.—9. In *music*, the name of an under part which serves as a contrast to the principal parts —10. *Counter of a horse*, the breast, that part which lies between the shoulder and under the neck.

€OUN'TER, *adv.* [Fr. *contre*; L. *contra.*] 1. Contrary; in opposition; in an opposite direction; used chiefly with *run* or *go*; as, to run *counter* to the rules of virtue. 2. The wrong way; contrary to the right course. 3. Contrariwise; in a contrary manner. 4. The face, or at the face.—*Sandys*; [*not used.*] This word is prefixed to many others, chiefly verbs and nouns, expressing *opposition.*

€OUN'TER-AT-TRAC'TION, *n.* Opposite attraction.

€OUN'TER-AT-TRAC'TIVE, *a.* Attracting oppositely.

€OUN'TER-€UR-RENT, *n.* A current in an opposite direction.

€OUN'TER-€UR-RENT, *a.* Running in an opposite direction.—*Kirwan.*

€OUN'TER-DIS-TIN€'TION, *n.* Contradistinction.

€OUN-TER-EV'I-DENCE, *n.* Opposite evidence; evidence or testimony which opposes other evidence.

€OUN-TER-FER'MENT, *n.* Ferment opposed to ferment.—*Addison.*

€OUN-TER-IN'FLU-ENCE, *v. t.* To hinder by opposing influence. [*Little used.*]

€OUN-TER-IN'FLU-ENCED (-in'flu-enst), *pp.* Hindered by opposing influence.

€OUN-TER-IN'FLU-EN-CING, *ppr.* Hindering by opposing influence.

€OUN-TER-LĪ-BRA'TION. *See* LIBRATION.

€OUN'TER-NAT'Ū-RAL, *a.* Contrary to nature.

€OUN'TER-NE-GO-TI-Ā'TION, *n.* Negotiation in opposition to other negotiation.

€OUN'TER-NOISE, *n.* A noise or sound by which another noise or sound is overpowered.

€OUN'TER-Ō'PEN-ING, *n.* An aperture or vent on the opposite side, or in a different place.

€OUN-TER-PAS'SANT, *a.* In *heraldry*, is when two lions in a coat of arms are represented as going contrary ways.

€OUN-TER-PE-TĪ'TION (-pe-tish'un), *n.* A petition in opposition to another.—*Clarendon.*

€OUN'TER-PE-TĪ'TION, *v i.* To petition against another petition.

€OUN'TER-REV-O-LŪ'TION, *n.* A revolution opposed to a former one, and restoring a former state of things.

€OUN'TER-REV-O-LŪ'TION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to a counter-revolution.

€OUN'TER-REV-O-LŪ'TION-IST, *n.* One engaged in or befriending a counter-revolution.

€OUN-TER-SĀ'LI-ENT, *a.* [Fr. *contre* and *saillir.*] In *heraldry*, is when two beasts are borne in a coat leaping from each other.

€OUN'TER-S€UF-FLE, *n.* Opposite scuffle; contest.

€OUN'TER-SE-€ŪRE', *v. t.* To secure one who has given security.

€OUN'TER-SE-€Ū'RI-TY, *n.* Security given to one who has entered into bonds or become security for another.

€OUN'TER-SIG'NA-TURE, *n.* The name of a secretary, or other subordinate officer, countersigned to a writing.

€OUN-TER-STAT'UTE, *n.* A contrary statute or ordinance.

€OUN-TER-SŪRE'TY (-shūre'te), *n.* A counter-bond, or a surety to secure one that has given security.

€OUN-TER-A€T', *v. t.* To act in opposition to; to encounter with contrary agency.—SYN. To hinder: oppose; contravene; resist; withstand; impede; defeat; frustrate.

€OUN-TER-A€T'ED, *pp.* Hindered; frustrated; defeated by contrary agency.

€OUN-TER-A€T'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Acting against; hindering frustrating.

€OUN-TER-A€'TION, *n.* Action in opposition; hinderance.

€OUN-TER-A€T'IVE, *a.* Tending to counteract

€OUN-TER-A€T'IVE, *n.* One who or that which counteracts.

€OUN-TER-A€T'IVE-LY, *adv.* By counteraction.

€OUN-TER-BAL'ANCE, *v. t.* To weigh against; to weigh

against with an equal weight; to act against with equal power or effect; to countervail.

COUN'TER-BAL-ANCE, *n.* Equal weight, power, or agency acting in opposition to any thing.

COUN-TER-BAL'ANCED (-bal'anst), *pp.* Opposed by equal weight, power, or effect.

COUN-TER-BAL'AN-CING, *ppr.* or *a.* Opposing by equal weight, power, or operation.

COUN'TER-BOND, *n.* A bond to save harmless one who has given bond for another.

COUN-TER-BUFF', *v. t.* To strike back or in an opposite direction; to drive back; to stop by a blow or impulse in front.

COUN'TER-BUFF, *n.* A blow in an opposite direction; a stroke that stops motion, or causes a recoil.

COUN-TER-BUFFED' (koun-ter-buft'), *pp.* Struck with a blow in opposition.

COUN'TER-CAST, *n.* Delusive contrivance; contrary cast.

COUN'TER-CAST-ER, *n.* A caster of accounts; a reckoner; a book-keeper, *in contempt.*

COUN'TER-CHANGE, *n.* Exchange; reciprocation.

COUN-TER-CHANGE', *v. t.* To give and receive; or to cause to change places.

COUN-TER-CHANGED' (koun-ter-chānjd'), *pp.* Exchanged. —In *heraldry*, intermixed, as the colors of the field and charge.

COUN-TER-CHANG'ING, *ppr.* Exchanging; intermixing.

COUN'TER-CHARGE, *n.* An opposite charge.

COUN'TER-CHARM, *n.* That which has the power of dissolving or opposing the effect of a charm.

COUN-TER-CHARM', *v. t.* To destroy the effect of enchantment.

COUN-TER-CHARMED', *pp.* Defeated by contrary charms.

COUN-TER-CHARM'ING, *ppr.* Destroying the effect by opposite charms.

COUN-TER-CHECK', *v. t.* To oppose or stop by some obstacle; to check.

COUN'TER-CHECK, *n.* Check; stop; rebuke; or a censure to check a reprover.

COUN-TER-CHECKED' (-chekt'), *pp.* Opposed; stopped.

COUN-TER-CHECK'ING, *ppr.* Checking by hinderance.

COUN'TER-DRAIN, *n.* A drain parallel to a canal or embanked water-course, for collecting the leakage water.

COUN-TER-DRAW', *v. t.* In *painting*, to copy a design or painting, by means of a fine linen cloth, an oiled paper, or other transparent matter, whereon the strokes appearing through, they are traced with a pencil.

COUN-TER-DRAW'ING, *ppr.* Copying by means of lines drawn on some transparent matter.

COUN-TER-DRAWN', *pp.* Copied from lines drawn on something else.

COUN-TER-FAI'SANCE. *See* COUNTERFESANCE.

COUN'TER-FEIT (koun'ter-fit), *v. t.* [Fr. *contrefaire, contrefait.*] 1. To forge; to copy or imitate, without authority or right, and with a view to deceive or defraud, by passing the copy or thing forged for that which is original or genuine. 2. To imitate; to copy; to make or put on a resemblance; as, to *counterfeit* sickness.

COUN'TER-FEIT, *v. i.* To feign; to dissemble; to carry on a fiction or deception.—*Shak.*

COUN'TER-FEIT, *a.* 1. Fabricated without right; made in imitation of something else, with a view to defraud, by passing the false copy for genuine or original; as, *counterfeit* money. 2. Assuming the appearance of something; as, a *counterfeit* ally. 3. Having the resemblance of; not genuine; as, a *counterfeit* kindness.—SYN. Forged; fictitious; false; spurious; suppositious; hypocritical.

COUN'TER-FEIT, *n.* 1. A cheat; a deceitful person; one who pretends to be what he is not; one who personates another; an impostor.—2. In *law*, one who obtains money or goods by counterfeit letters or false tokens. 3. That which is made in imitation of something, but without lawful authority, and with a view to defraud, by passing the false for the true.

COUN'TER-FEIT-ED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Forged; made in imitation of something, with a view to defraud; copied; imitated; feigned.

COUN'TER-FEIT-ER (koun'ter-fit-er), *n.* 1. One who counterfeits; a forger. 2. One who copies or imitates; one who assumes a false appearance. 3. One who endeavors to set off a thing in false colors.

COUN'TER-FEIT-ING, *n.* The act of forging; the making of a counterfeit resemblance.

COUN'TER-FEIT-ING, *ppr.* Forging; feigning.

COUN'TER-FEIT-LY, *adv.* By forgery; falsely; fictitiously.

† COUN'TER-FEIT-NESS, *n.* The state of being counterfeit.

† COUN-TER-FE'SANCE, *n.* [Fr. *contrefaisance.*] The act of forging; forgery.

COUN'TER-FOIL, } *n.* That part of a tally struck in the
COUN'TER-STOCK, } exchequer which is kept by an officer in that court, the other being delivered to the person who has lent the king money on the account, and is called the *stock.*

COUN'TER-FORT, *n.* A buttress, spur or pillar serving to support a wall or terrace subject to bulge.

COUN'TER-GAGE, *n.* In *carpentry*, a method used to measure the joints, by transferring, as, for instance, the breadth of a mortise to the place where the tenon is to be, in order to make them fit each other.

COUN'TER-GUARD, *n.* In *fortification*, a small rampart or work raised before the point of a bastion, consisting of two long faces parallel to the faces of the bastion, making a salient angle, to preserve the bastion.

COUN'TER-LIGHT (-lite), *n.* A light opposite to any thing, which makes it appear to disadvantage.

COUN-TER-MAND', *v. t.* [Fr. *contremander.*] 1. To revoke a former command, or to give an order contrary to one before given, which annuls a former command, and forbids its execution. 2. To oppose; to contradict the orders of another. 3. To prohibit.—*Harvey;* [*little used.*]

COUN'TER-MAND, *n.* A contrary order; revocation of a former order or command.—*Shak.*

COUN-TER-MAND'ED, *pp.* Revoked; annulled, as an order.

COUN-TER-MAND'ING, *ppr.* Revoking a former order; giving directions contrary to a former command.

COUN-TER-MARCH', *v. i.* To march back.

COUN'TER-MARCH, *n.* 1. A marching back; a returning. 2. A change of the wings or face of a battalion, so as to bring the right to the left, or the front into the rear.—*Cyc* 3. A change of measures; alteration of conduct.

COUN-TER-MARCHED' (-märcht), *pp.* Marched back

COUN-TER-MARCH'ING, *ppr.* or *n.* Marching back.

COUN'TER-MARK, *n.* 1. A second or third mark put on a bale of goods belonging to several merchants, that it may not be opened, but in the presence of all the owners. 2. The mark of the Goldsmith's Company, to show the metal to be standard, added to that of the artificer. 3. An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses that have outgrown their natural mark, to disguise their age. 4. A mark added to a medal, a long time after it has been struck, by which its several changes of value may be known.

COUN-TER-MARK', *v. t.* To mark the corner teeth of a horse by an artificial cavity, to disguise his age.

COUN'TER-MINE, *n.* 1. In *military affairs*, a well and gallery sunk in the earth, and running under ground, in search of the enemy's mine, or till it meets it, to defeat its effect. 2. Means of opposition or counteraction. 3. A stratagem or project to frustrate any contrivance.

COUN-TER-MINE', *v. t.* 1. To sink a well and gallery in the earth, in search of an enemy's mine, to frustrate his designs. 2. To counter-work; to frustrate by secret and opposite measures.

COUN-TER-MINED', *pp.* Counterworked.

COUN-TER-MIN'ING, *ppr.* Sinking a mine to frustrate another mine.

COUN'TER-MO-TION, *n.* An opposite motion; a motion counteracting another.

COUN-TER-MO'TIVE, *n.* An opposite motive.

COUN-TER-MOVE', *v. t.* or *i.* To move in a contrary direction, or in opposition to another.

COUN-TER-MOV'ING, *ppr.* Moving in an opposite direction.

COUN'TER-MOVE-MENT, *n.* A movement in opposition to another.

COUN'TER-MURE, *n.* [Fr. *contremur.*] A wall raised behind another, to supply its place when a breach is made.

COUN'TER-MURE, *v. t.* To fortify with a wall behind another.

COUN'TER-MURED, *pp.* Fortified by a wall behind another.

COUN'TER-MUR-ING, *ppr.* Fortifying by a wall behind another.

COUN'TER-PACE, *n.* A step or measure in opposition to another; contrary measure or attempt.

COUN'TER-PALED, *a.* In *heraldry*, is when the escutcheon is divided into twelve pales, parted perfesse, the two colors being counter-changed, so that the upper and lower are of different colors.

COUN'TER-PANE, *n.* 1. A particular kind of coverlet for a bed. [*See* COUNTERPOINT.] 2. One part of an indenture; [*obsolete.*]

COUN'TER-PART, *n.* 1. The correspondent part; the part that answers to another, as the two papers of a contract or indentures; a copy; a duplicate. Also, the part which fits another, as the key of a cipher. *Addison.*—2. In *music*, the part to be applied to another.

COUN'TER-PLEA, *n.* In *law*, a replication to a plea or request.—*Cowel.*

COUN-TER-PLOT', *v. t.* To oppose one plot to another; to attempt to frustrate stratagem by stratagem.

COUN'TER-PLOT, *n.* A plot or artifice opposed to another.

COUN-TER-PLOT'TING, *n.* A plotting in opposition to a stratagem.

COUN'TER-POINT, *n.* [Fr. *contrepointe.*] 1. A coverlet;

a cover for a bed, stitched or woven in squares. It has been corrupted into *counterpane*.—2. In *music*, *counterpoint* is when the musical characters, by which the notes in each part are signified, are placed in such a manner, each with respect to each, as to show how the parts answer one to another. The term is now synonymous with *harmony*, and nearly so with *composition*. 3. An opposite point.

COUN'TER-POISE, *v. t.* [Fr. *contrepeser*.] 1. To counterbalance; to weigh against with equal weight; to be equiponderant to; to equal in weight. 2. To act against with equal power or effect; to balance.

COUN'TER-POISE, *n.* [Fr. *contrepoids*.] 1. Equal weight acting in opposition to something; equiponderance; a weight sufficient to balance another in the opposite scale; equal balance. 2. Equal power or force acting in opposition; a force sufficient to balance another force; equipollence.—3. In the *manege*, a position of the rider in which his body is duly balanced in his seat, not inclined more to one side than the other.

COUN'TER-POISED, *pp.* Balanced by an equivalent opposing weight, or by equal power.

COUN'TER-POIS-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Balancing by equal weight in the opposite scale, or by equal power.

COUN'TER-POI-SON (-poi-zn), *n.* One poison that destroys the effect of another; an antidote; a medicine that obviates the effects of poison.

COUN'TER-PRAC-TICE, *n.* Practice in opposition to another.

COUN'TER-PRESS-URE, *n.* Opposing pressure; a force or pressure that acts in a contrary direction.

COUN'TER-PROJ-ECT, *n.* A project, scheme, or proposal of one party, given in opposition to another, before given by the other party.

COUN'TER-PROOF, *n.* In *engraving*, a print taken off from another fresh printed, which, by being passed through the press, gives the figure of the former, but inverted.

COUN'TER-PRÖVE, *v. t.* To take off a design in black lead or red chalk, by passing it through a rolling-press, with another piece of paper, both being moistened with a sponge.

COUN'TER-PRÖVED, *pp.* See the *verb*.

COUN'TER-PRÖV-ING, *ppr.* See the *verb*.

COUN'TER-RŌLL, *n.* 1. In *law*, a counterpart or copy of the rolls, relating to appeals, inquests, &c. 2. As a *verb*, this word is contracted into *control*, which see.

COUN-TER-RŌL'MENT, *n.* A counter-account.

COUN'TER-SCARF, *n.* The same with *counterscarp*.

COUN'TER-SCARP, *n.* [Fr. *contrescarpe*.] In *fortification*, the exterior talus or slope of the ditch, or the talus that supports the earth of the covered way; but it often signifies the whole covered way, with its parapet and glacis.

COUN'TER-SEAL, *v. t.* To seal with another.

COUN'TER-SEALED, *pp.* Sealed with another.

COUN'TER-SEAL-ING, *ppr.* Sealing with another.

COUN'TER-SENSE, *n.* Opposite meaning.—*Howell*.

COUN'TER-SIGN (-sine), *v. t.* *Literally*, to sign on the opposite side of an instrument or writing; hence, to sign, as secretary or other subordinate officer, a writing signed by a principal or superior, to attest the authenticity of the writing.

COUN'TER-SIGN, *n.* 1. A private signal, word, or phrase, given to soldiers on guard, with orders to let no man pass unless he first names that sign; a military watch-word. 2. The signature of a secretary or other subordinate officer, to a writing signed by the principal or superior, to attest its authenticity.

COUN'TER-SIG-NAL, *n.* A signal to answer or correspond to another; [*a naval term*.]

COUN'TER-SIGNED (-sīnd), *pp.* Signed by a secretary or other subordinate officer.

COUN'TER-SIGN-ING, *ppr.* Attesting by the signature of a subordinate officer.

COUN'TER-SINK, *v. t.* To drill a conical depression in wood or metal, as in a hole for a screw.

COUN'TER-SINK, *n.* A drill for countersinking.

COUN'TER-SINK-ING, *ppr.* See the *verb*.

COUN'TER-SNARL, *n.* Snarl in defense or opposition.

COUN'TER-STRŌKE, *n.* A contrary stroke; a stroke returned.

COUN'TER-SUNK, *pp.* See the *verb*.

COUN'TER-SWAY, *n.* Contrary sway; opposite influence.

COUN'TER-TAL-LY, *n.* A tally corresponding to another.

COUN'TER-TASTE, *n.* Opposite or false taste.

COUN-TER-TEN'OR, } *n.* In *music*, one of the middle parts,
COUN'TER, } between the tenor and the treble; high tenor.

COUN'TER-TIDE, *n.* Contrary tide.

COUN'TER-TIME, *n.* 1. In the *manege*, the defense or resistance of a horse, that interrupts his cadence and the measure of his manege, occasioned by a bad horseman or the bad temper of the horse. 2. Resistance; opposition.

COUN'TER-TURN, *n.* The height of a play, which puts an end to expectation.

COUN-TER-VAIL', *v. t.* To act against with equal force or power; to equal; to act with equivalent effect against any thing; to balance; to compensate.

COUN'TER-VAIL, *n.* Equal weight or strength; power or value sufficient to obviate any effect; equal weight or value; compensation; requital.

COUN-TER-VAILED' (koun-ter-vāld'), *pp.* Acted against with equal force or power; balanced; compensated.

COUN-TER-VAIL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Opposing with equal strength or value; balancing; obviating an effect.

COUN'TER-VIEW (koun'ter-vu), *n.* 1. An opposite or opposing view; opposition; a posture in which two persons front each other. 2. Contrast; a position in which two dissimilar things illustrate each other by opposition.

COUN'TER-VŌTE, *v. t.* To vote in opposition; to outvote, —*Scott*.

COUN'TER-WEIGH (-wā), *v. t.* To weigh against; to counter-balance.—*Ascham*.

COUN'TER-WHEEL, *v. t.* To cause to wheel in an opposite direction.

COUN'TER-WHEEL-ING, *ppr.* Causing to move in an opposite direction.

COUN'TER-WIND, *n.* Contrary wind.

COUN-TER-WÖRK', *v. t.* To work in opposition to; to counteract; to hinder any effect by contrary operations. —*Burke*.

COUN-TER-WÖRK'ING (-wurk'ing), *ppr.* Working in opposition; counteracting.

COUN-TER-WROUGHT' (koun-ter-rawt'), *pp.* Counteracted; opposed by contrary action.

COUNTESS, *n.* [Fr. *comtesse*.] The consort of an earl or count.

COUNT'ING, *n.* The act of computing or reckoning.

COUNTING, *ppr.* Numbering; reckoning.

COUNTING-HOUSE, } *n.* The house or room appropri-
COUNTING-ROOM, } ated by merchants, traders, and manufacturers to the business of keeping their books, accounts, letters, and papers.

COUNT'LESS, *a.* That can not be counted; not having the number ascertained, nor ascertainable; innumerable.

COUN'TRI-FIED (kun'tre-fīde), *a.* Rustic; rural; having the appearance and manners of the country.—*Todd*.—*Rich. Dict*.

COUN'TRY (kun'try), *n.* [Fr. *contrée*.] 1. *Properly*, the land lying about or near a city; the territory situated in the vicinity of a city. 2. The whole territory of a kingdom or state, as opposed to *city*. 3. Any tract of land, or inhabited land; any region, as distinguished from other regions; a kingdom, state, or less district. 4. The kingdom, state, or territory in which one is born; the land of nativity, or the particular district, indefinitely, in which one is born. 5. The region in which one resides. 6. Land, as opposed to *water*; or, inhabited territory. 7. The inhabitants of a region. 8. A place of residence; a region of permanent habitation.—9. In *law*, a jury or jurors; as trial by the *country*.

COUN'TRY (kun'try), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the country or territory at a distance from a city; rural; rustic. 2. Pertaining or peculiar to one's own country. 3. Rude; ignorant.

COUN'TRY DANCE, *n.* [Fr. *contre danse*.] A dance in which the partners are arranged opposite to each other, in lines. Originally, and properly, *contra dance*.

COUN'TRY SEAT, *n.* A dwelling in the country, used as a place of retirement from the city.

COUN'TRY-MAN, *n.* 1. One born in the same country with another. 2. One who dwells in the country, as opposed to a *citizen*; a rustic; a farmer or husbandman; a man of plain, unpolished manners. 3. An inhabitant or native of a region.

COUNTY, *n.* [Fr. *comté*.] 1. *Originally*, an earldom; the district or territory of a count or earl. *Now*, a circuit or particular portion of a state or kingdom, separated from the rest of the territory, for certain purposes in the administration of justice. It is called, also, a *shire*. [*See* SHIRE. 2. A count; an earl or lord. *Shak.*; [*obs.*]—*County palatine*, in *England*, is a county distinguished by particular privileges.—*County corporate* is a county invested with particular privileges by charter or royal grant, as London, York, Bristol, &c.

COUN'TY, *a.* Pertaining to a county; as, *county* court.

COUN'TY COURT, *n.* A court whose jurisdiction is limited to a county.

COUN'TY TOWN, *n.* That town where the various courts of a county are held.—In the *Western States*, it is improperly called a *county seat*.

COUP-DE-GRÂCE' (koo-de-grāss'), *n.* [Fr.] *Literally*, the stroke of mercy, by which an executioner ends the life and suffering of one on the rack; hence, the finishing stroke.

COUP-D'E-TÂT' (koo-dā-tä'), *n.* [Fr.] A sudden, decisive blow in politics; a stroke of policy.

COUP-DE-MAIN' (koo-de-mang'), *n.* [Fr.] A military expression, denoting an instantaneous, unexpected, and generally desperate attack.

COUP-DE-SO-LEIL' (koo-de-so-lāle'), *n.* [Fr.] A stroke of the sun.

COUP-D'ŒIL' (koo-dāle'), *n.* [Fr.] The first view of any thing; a slight view of it.

COU-PÉ' (koo-pā'), *n.* [Fr.] The front part of a French diligence or stage-coach, being a small apartment like a chariot, with a single seat for three persons.

COU-PEE' (koo-pee'), *n.* [Fr. *couper.*] A motion in dancing, when one leg is a little bent and suspended from the ground, and with the other a motion is made forward.

COUPING-GLASS. *See* CUPPING-GLASS.

COUP'LA-BLE (kup'la-bl), *a.* Fit to be coupled with.—*Cotgrave.*

COUP'LE (kup'pl), *n.* [Fr. *couple.*] 1. Two of the same species or kind, and near in place, or considered together. 2. Two things of any kind connected or linked together. 3. A male and female connected by marriage, betrothed, or allied. 4. That which links or connects two things together; a chain.—SYN. Pair; brace.

COUP'LE, *v. t.* [Fr. *coupler.*] 1. To link, chain, or connect one thing with another; to sew or fasten together. 2. To marry; to wed; to unite, as husband and wife.

COUP'LE, *v. i.* To embrace, as the sexes.—*Dryden.*

COUP'LE-BEG'GAR, *n.* One who makes it his business to marry beggars to each other.—*Swift.*

COUP'LED (kup'pld), *pp.* or *a.* United, as two things; linked; married.—*Coupled columns,* in *architecture,* columns arranged in pairs, half a diameter apart.

COUP'LE-MENT (kup'pl-ment), *n.* Union.—*Spenser.*

COUP'LET (kup'plet), *n.* [Fr.] 1. Two verses; a pair of rhymes. 2. A division of a hymn or ode in which an equal number or equal measure of verses is found in each part, called a *strophe.* 3. A pair.—*Shak.*; [*not used.*]

COUP'LING, *ppr.* Uniting in couples; fastening or connecting together; embracing.

COUP'LING, *n.* 1. That which couples or connects; a hook, chain, or bar; as, the *coupling* of a rail-road car. 2. The act of coupling.

COUP'LING-BOX, *n.* In *machinery,* something that permanently connects two shafts; *usually,* a tube or cylinder, with a bolt passed through each shaft.

COUP'LING-PIN (kup'pling-), *n.* A pin used for joining or coupling together rail-road cars and other machinery.

COU'PON (koo'pong), *n.* [Fr.] An interest certificate printed at the bottom of transferable bonds (state, rail-road, &c.) given for a term of years. There are as many of these certificates as there are payments of interest to be made. At each time of payment one is cut off (hence its name, *coupon,* a *cut off*) and presented for payment.

COUR'AGE (kur'raje), *n.* [Fr., Sp. *corage;* It. *coraggio.*] That quality of mind which enables men to encounter danger and difficulties with firmness, or without fear or depression of spirits.—SYN. Bravery; intrepidity; valor; boldness; resolution; fortitude; firmness; fearlessness; daring; enterprise; hardihood.

COUR'AGE (kur'raje), *v. t.* To encourage.—*Huloet.*

COUR-A'GEOUS (kur-rā'jus), *a.* Bold to encounter difficulties and dangers.—SYN. Brave; gallant; daring; valiant; valorous; heroic; intrepid; fearless; hardy; stout; adventurous; enterprising.

COUR-A'GEOUS-LY, *adv.* With courage; bravely; boldly; stoutly.

COUR-A'GEOUS-NESS, *n.* Courage; boldness; bravery; intrepidity; spirit; valor.

COU-RANT', } *n.* [Fr. *courante.*] 1. A piece of music in
COU-RAN'TO, } triple time; also, a kind of dance, consisting of a time, a step, a balance, and a coupee. 2. The title of a newspaper, from its quick spreading.

COU-RAP', *n.* A distemper in the East Indies; a kind of herpes or itch in the armpits, groins, breast, and face.

† **COURB,** *v. i.* [Fr. *courber.*] To bend.

† **COURB,** *a.* Crooked.

COUR'BA-RIL, *n.* A resinous substance, anime, which flows from the *hymenæa,* a tree of South America; used for varnishing.

COU'RI-ER (koo're-er), *n.* [Fr. *courier.*] 1. A messenger sent express, for conveying letters or dispatches, usually on public business. 2. The name of a newspaper.

COURSE, *n.* [Fr. *course.*] 1. In its *general sense,* a passing; a moving, or motion forward, in a direct or curving line; applicable to any body or substance, solid or fluid.—*Applied to animals,* a running, or walking; a race; a career; a passing, or passage.—*Applied to fluids,* a flowing, as in a stream in any direction.—*Applied to solid bodies,* it signifies motion or passing.—*Applied to navigation,* it signifies a passing or motion on water, or in balloons in air; a voyage. 2. The direction of motion; line of advancing; point of compass, in which motion is directed; as, a ship's *course.*—In *technical language,* the angle contained between the nearest meridian and that point of compass on which a ship sails in any direction. 3. Ground on which a race is run. 4. A passing or process; the progress of any thing; as, in the *course* of nature. 5. Order of proceeding or of passing from an ancestor to an heir; as, the *course* of descent. 6. Order; turn; class; succession of one to another in office or duty; as, the *courses* of the priests.—2 *Chron.,* viii. 7. Stated and orderly method of proceeding; usual manner; as, the regular *course* of law 8. Series of successive and methodical procedure; a train of acts, or applications; as, benefited by a *course* of medicine. 9. A methodical series, *applied to the arts or sciences;* a systemized order of principles in arts or sciences, for illustration or instruction; as, a *course* of lectures. 10. Manner of proceeding; way of life or conduct; deportment; series of actions; as, "that I might finish my *course* with joy."—*Acts,* xx. 11. Line of conduct; manner of proceeding; as, this *course* will be safe. 12. Natural bent, propensity; uncontrolled will. 13. Tilt; act of running in the lists. 14. Orderly structure; system. 15. Any regular series.—In *architecture,* a continued range of stones, level or of the same height, throughout the whole length of the building, and not interrupted by any aperture. A laying of bricks, &c. 16. The dishes set on table at one time; service of meat. 17. Regularity; order; regular succession; as, to follow in a regular *course.* 18. Empty form; as, these were mere words of *course.*—*Of course,* by consequence; in regular or natural order; in the common manner of proceeding; without special direction or provision.—SYN. Way; road; route; passage; race; series; succession; manner; method; mode.

COURSE, *v. t.* 1. To hunt; to pursue; to chase. 2. To cause to run; to force to move with speed. 3. To run through or over; as, the steed *courses* the fields; the fiery blood *courses* his veins.

COURSE, *v. i.* To run; to move with speed; to run or move about; as, the blood *courses.*

COURSED (kōrst), *pp.* Hunted; chased; pursued; caused to run.

COURS'ER, *n.* 1. A swift horse; a runner; a war-horse.—*Dryden;* [*a word used chiefly in poetry.*] 2. One who hunts; one who pursues the sport of coursing hares. 3. An order of birds with short wings, and which move chiefly by running, as the ostrich. 4. A disputant; [*not in use.*]

COURS'ES, *n. pl.* 1. In a *ship,* the principal sails, as the main-sail, fore-sail, and mizen; sometimes the name is given to the stay-sails on the lower masts; also, to the main-stay-sails of all brigs and schooners. 2. Catamenia; menstrual flux.

COURS'EY, *n.* Part of the hatches in a galley.

COURS'ING, *ppr.* Hunting; chasing; running; flowing; compelling to run.

COURS'ING, *n.* The act or sport of chasing and hunting hares, foxes, or deer.

COURT, *n.* [Sax. *curt;* Fr. *cour;* It., Sp. *corte.*] 1. An uncovered area before or behind a house, or in its center, and, in the latter case, usually surrounded on all sides by the building; in *popular language,* a court-yard. 2. A space inclosed by houses, broader than a street; or a space forming a kind of recess from a public street. 3. A palace; the place of residence of a king or sovereign prince. 4. The hall, chamber, or place where justice is administered. 5. Persons who compose the retinue or council of a king or emperor. 6. The persons or judges assembled for hearing and deciding causes, civil, criminal, military, naval, or ecclesiastical. 7. Any jurisdiction, civil, military, or ecclesiastical. 8. The art of pleasing; the art of insinuation; civility; flattery; address to gain favor; as, to pay *court.*—9. In *Scripture,* an inclosed part of the entrance into a palace or house. The tabernacle had one *court;* the temple three.—10. In the *United States,* a legislature consisting of two houses; as, the *General Court* of Massachusetts. 11. A session of the legislature.

COURT, *v. t.* 1. In a *general sense,* to endeavor to please by civilities and address. 2. To solicit for marriage. 3. To attempt to gain by address; as, to *court* one's favor.—SYN To flatter; woo; solicit; seek.

COURT, *v. i.* To act the courtier; to imitate the manners of the court.

COURT'-BAR'ON *n.* A baron's court; a court incident to a manor.

COURT'-BRED, *a.* Bred at court.—*Churchill.*

COURT'-BREED-ING, *n.* Education at a court.—*Milton.*

COURT'-BUB'BLE, *n.* The trifle of a court.—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*

COURT'-CARD. *See* COAT-CARD.

COURT'-CHAP'LAIN, *n.* A chaplain to a king or prince.

COURT'-CUP'BOARD, *n.* The sideboard of ancient days.

COURT'-DAY, *n.* A day in which a court sits to administer justice.

COURT'-DRESS, *n.* A dress suitable for an appearance at court or levee.

COURT'-DRESS'ER, *n.* A flatterer.—*Locke.*

COURT'-FASH-ION, *n.* The fashion of a court.
COURT'-FA-VOR, *n.* A favor or benefit bestowed by a court or prince.—*L'Estrange.*
COURT'-HAND, *n.* The hand or manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings.—*Shak.*
COURT'-HOUSE, *n.* A house in which established courts are held, or a house appropriated to courts and public meetings.—*America.*
COURT'-LA-DY, *n.* A lady who attends or is conversant in court.
COURT'-LEET, *n.* A court of record held once a year in a particular hundred, lordship, or manor, before the steward of the leet.
COURT'-MAR'TIAL, *n.*; *pl.* COURTS-MARTIAL. A court consisting of military or naval officers, for the trial of offenses of a military or naval character.
COURT'-PLAS'TER, *n.* Sticking plaster made of black silk, with some adhesive substance on one side, commonly gum benzoin.
COURT'-YARD, *n.* A court or inclosure round a house.
COURT'ED, *pp.* Flattered; wooed; solicited in marriage; sought.
* COURTE-OUS (kurt'e-us), *a.* [Fr. *courtois.*] Exhibiting courtesy; of kind and polished deportment.—SYN. Polite; well-bred; civil; obliging; condescending; complaisant; urbane; affable; conciliating; attentive; respectful.
* COURT'E-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a courteous manner; with obliging civility and condescension; complaisantly.
* COURT'E-OUS-NESS, *n.* Civility of manners; obliging condescension; complaisance.
COURT'ER, *n.* One who courts; one who solicits in marriage.—*Sherwood.*
COURT'E-SAN (kur'te-zan), *n.* [Fr. *courtisane.*] A prostitute; a woman who prostitutes herself for hire, especially to men of rank.
COURT'E-SY (kurt'e-sy), *n.* [Fr. *courtoisie.*] 1. Politeness of manners; especially politeness connected with kindness and some degree of dignity. 2. An act of civility or respect; an act of kindness or favor performed with politeness. 3. A favor; as, to hold upon *courtesy.*—*Tenure by courtesy,* or *curtesy,* is where a man marries a woman seized of an estate of inheritance, and has by her issue born alive, which was capable of inheriting her estate; in this case, on the death of his wife, he holds the lands for his life, as tenant by courtesy.—SYN. Urbanity; civility; complaisance; condescension; affability; courteousness; elegance; good-breeding.
COURTE'SY (kurt'sy), *n.* The act of civility, respect, or reverence performed by a woman.
COURTE'SY (kurt'sy), *v. i.* To perform an act of civility, respect, or reverence, as a woman.
† COURTE-SY, *v. t.* To treat with civility.
COURTE'SY-ING, *ppr.* Making an act of civility or respect, as females.
COURTIER (kōrte'yur), *n.* 1. A man who attends or frequents the courts of princes.—*Dryden.* 2. One who courts or solicits the favor of another; one who flatters to please; one who possesses the art of gaining favor by address and complaisance.
† COURTIER-Y, *n.* The manners of a courtier.
COURTINE. *See* CURTAIN.
COURT'ING, *ppr.* Flattering; attempting to gain by address; wooing; soliciting in marriage.
COURT'ING, *n.* The act of paying court; the act of soliciting in marriage.
COURT'LIKE, *a.* Polite; elegant.—*Camden.*
COURT'LI-NESS, *n.* Elegance of manners; grace of mien; civility; complaisance with dignity.
COURT'LING, *n.* A courtier; a retainer to a court.
COURT'LY, *a.* Relating to a court; elegant; polite with dignity; flattering.—*Pope.*
COURT'LY, *adv.* In the manner of courts; elegantly; in a flattering manner.
COURT'SHIP, *n.* 1. The act of soliciting favor. 2. The act of wooing in love; solicitation of a woman to marriage. 3. Civility; elegance of manners; [*obs.*]
COUS'IN (kuz'n), *n.* [Fr. *cousin.*] 1. In a *general sense,* one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or sister.—2. *Appropriately,* the son or daughter of an uncle or aunt; the children of brothers and sisters being usually denominated *cousins,* or *cousin-germans* (from *germanus,* of the same stock.) In the second generation, they are called *second cousins.* 3. A title given by a king to a nobleman, particularly to those of the council.
COUS'IN (kuz'n), *a.* Allied.—*Chaucer.*
COUS'IN-LY (kuz'n-le), *a.* Like or becoming a cousin.
COUS'SI-NET (koos'i-net), *n.* [Fr., *a cushion.*] In *architecture,* a stone placed on the impost of a pier for receiving the first stone of an arch. Also, that part of the Ionic capital, between the abacus and quarter round, which serves to form the volute.
COUTH, *a.* Acquainted; familiar. [*Obs.*] *See* UNCOUTH.
COU-TEAU' (koo-tō'), *n.* [Fr., *a knife.*] A hanger.
COVE, *n.* [Sax. *cof, cofe.*] A small inlet, creek, or bay, a recess in the sea-shore, where vessels and boats may sometimes be sheltered from the winds and waves.
COVE, *v. t.* To arch over.—*Swinburne.*
† COV'E-NA-BLE, *a.* [Old Fr.] Fit; suitable.—*Wickliffe.*
COV'E-NANT (kuv'e-nant), *n.* [Fr. *convenant.*] 1. A mutual consent or agreement of two or more persons to do or to forbear some act or thing; a contract; stipulation. 2. A writing containing the terms of agreement or contract between parties, or the clause of agreement in a deed containing the covenant.—3. In *church affairs,* a solemn agreement between the members of a church that they will walk together according to the precepts of the Gospel, in brotherly affection.—SYN. Agreement; contract; compact; bargain; arrangement; stipulation.
COV'E-NANT, *v. i.* To enter into a formal agreement; to bind one's self by contract.—SYN. To agree; contract; bargain; stipulate.
COV'E-NANT, *v. t.* To grant or promise by covenant.
COV'E-NANT-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Pledged or promised by covenant.
COV-E-NANT-EE', *n.* The person to whom a covenant is made.
COV'E-NANT-ER, *n.* 1. He who makes a covenant. 2. A subscriber to the Scottish national covenant in the reign of Charles I. Also, one of the Scotch seceders, who, in 1743, renewed the same covenant.—*J. Murdock.*
COV'E-NANT-ING, *ppr.* Making a covenant; stipulating.
COV'EN-OUS. *See* COVIN and COVINOUS.
COV'ENT, *n.* [Old Fr. *covent,* for *couvent. Covent Garden* is supposed to mean a garden that belonged to a convent.] A convent or monastery.—*Bale.*
COV'EN-TRY, *n. To send to Coventry,* denotes, among military men, to exclude from the society of the mess, to shut out from all social intercourse, for conduct regarded as mean or ungentlemanly.—*Grose.* [The phrase has been traced to the times of Charles I., though with great doubt as to its origin. The following facts, mentioned by Baxter, may perhaps explain it. Coventry was a strong-hold of the Puritans, and, at the commencement of the troubles, many of this despised sect in the neighboring country, "that would fain have lived quietly at home, were forced (by the Royalists) to be gone, *and to Coventry they came.*" Hence the phrase, *to send to Coventry,* may have been handed down from the Cavaliers to military men, and obtained its present application.—*Ed.*]
COV'EN-TRY BLUE, *n.* Blue thread of a very superior dye, made at Coventry, Eng., and used for embroidering.—*Ben Jonson.*—*Toone.*
COV'ER (kuv'er), *v. t.* [Fr. *couvrir.*] 1. To overspread the surface of a thing with another substance; to lay or set over. 2. To conceal by something overspread. 3. To conceal by some intervening object; as, they were *covered* by woods. 4. To clothe. 5. To overwhelm; as, to *cover* with shame. 6. To conceal from notice or punishment; as, to *cover* the failings of a friend. 7. To conceal; to refrain from disclosing or confessing; as, to *cover* one's sins. 8. To pardon or remit; as, "Blessed is he whose sin is *covered.*" 9. To vail. 10. To wrap, infold, or envelop; as, to *cover* a parcel of goods. 11. To shelter; to protect; to defend; as, the reserve *covered* the retreat. 12. To brood; to incubate. 13. To copulate with a female. 14. To equal, or be of equal extent; to be equivalent to; as, this *covers* all charges; [*a mercantile use.*] 15. To disguise; to conceal hypocritically; as, to *cover* one's designs. 16. To include, embrace, or comprehend; as, this property is *covered* by a mortgage.—SYN. To shelter; screen; shield hide; overspread.
COV'ER, *n.* 1. Any thing which is laid, set, or spread over another thing. 2. Any thing which vails or conceals; a screen; disguise; superficial appearance. 3. Shelter; defense; protection. 4. Concealment and protection.—5. In *hunting,* the woods, underbrush, &c., which shelter and conceal game; shelter; retreat.
COV'ER-SHAME, *n.* Something used to conceal infamy.
COV'ER-SLUT, *n.* Something to hide sluttishness.—*Burke*
† COV'ER-CHIEF, *n.* A covering for the head.—*Chaucer.*
COV'ER-CLE, *n.* [Fr.] A small cover; a lid.
COV'ERED, *pp.* or *a.* Spread over; hid; concealed; vailed; clothed; having a hat on; wrapped; inclosed; sheltered; protected; disguised.
COV'ER-ER, *n.* He or that which covers.
COV'ER-ING, *ppr.* Spreading over; laying over; concealing; vailing; clothing; wrapping; inclosing; protecting; disguising.
COV'ER-ING, *n.* That which covers; any thing spread or laid over another, whether for security or concealment.—SYN. Envelope; wrapper; integument; case; lid; cover; clothing; raiment; vesture; garments; dress; bedclothes.
COV'ER-LET, *n.* [*cover,* and Fr. *lit.*] The cover of a bed; a piece of furniture designed to be spread over all the other covering of a bed.

ĊŌV'ERT (kuv'ert), *a.* [Fr. *couvert.*] 1. Covered; private; hid; secret; concealed. 2. Disguised; insidious. 3. Sheltered; not open or exposed.—*Pope.* 4. Under cover, authority, or protection; as, a *feme-covert*, a married woman.

ĊŌV'ERT, *n.* 1. A covering, or covering place; a place which covers and shelters; a shelter; a defense. 2. A thicket; a shady place, or a hiding place. 3. A term applied to feathers of different sizes on or under the wings of birds.—*Brande.*

ĊŌV'ERT-WĀY, *n.* In *fortification*, a space of ground level with the field, on the edge of the ditch, three or four fathoms broad, ranging quite round the half moons or other works, toward the country.

ĊŌV'ERT-LY, *adv.* Secretly; closely; in private; insidiously.

ĊŌV'ERT-NESS, *n.* Secrecy; privacy.

ĊŌV'ER-TŪRE (kuv'ert-yūr), *n.* 1. Covering; shelter; defense.—2. In *law*, the state of a married woman, who is considered as under *cover*, or the power of her husband, and therefore called a *feme-covert*, or *femme-couvert.*

ĊŌV'ET (kuv'et), *v. t.* [Fr. *convoiter.*] 1. To desire or wish for with eagerness; to desire earnestly to obtain or possess; [*in a good sense*; as, "*covet* earnestly the best gifts." –1 *Cor.*, xii.; *less used.*] 2. To desire inordinately; to desire that which it is unlawful to obtain or possess; [*in a bad sense.*]—SYN. To long for; desire; hanker after.

ĊŌV'ET, *v. i.* To have an earnest desire.—1 *Tim.*, vi.

ĊŌV'ET-A-BLE, *a.* That may be coveted.

ĊŌV'ET-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Earnestly desired; greatly wished or longed for.

ĊŌV'ET-ER, *n.* One who covets.

ĊŌV'ET-ING, *ppr.* Earnestly desiring or wishing for; desiring inordinately to obtain or possess.

ĊŌV'ET-ING, *n.* Inordinate desire.—*Shak.*

ĊŌV'ET-ING-LY, *adv.* With eager desire to possess.

† **ĊŌV'ET-ISE**, *n.* Avarice.—*Spenser.*

ĊŌV'ET-OUS (kuv'et-us), *a.* [Fr. *convoiteux.*] 1. Very desirous; eager to obtain; [*in a good sense*; as, *covetous* of wisdom.—*Taylor.*] 2. Inordinately desirous; excessively eager to obtain and possess; *directed to money or goods*, avaricious.

ĊŌV'ET-OUS-LY, *adv.* With a strong or inordinate desire to obtain and possess; eagerly; avariciously.

ĊŌV'ET-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. A strong or inordinate desire of money or gain. 2. Strong desire of possessing some supposed good.—*Shak.*; [*in a neutral sense.*]—SYN. Avarice; cupidity; eagerness.

ĊŌVEY (kuv'y), *n.* [Fr. *couvée.*] 1. A brood or hatch of birds; an old bird with her brood of young. Hence, a small flock or number of birds together; [*applied to game.*] 2. A company; a set.

ĊŌV'IN (kuv'in), *n.* In *law*, a collusive or deceitful agreement between two or more persons to prejudice a third.

ĊŌ'VING, *n.* The projection of the upper stories of houses over the lower ones; formerly a prevalent style of building.

ĊŌV'IN-OUS (kuv'in-us), *a.* Deceitful; collusive; fraudulent.

ĊOW, *n.*; *pl.* Cows; *old pl.* KINE. [Sax. *cu*; D. *koe.*] The female of the bovine genus of animals; a quadruped with cloven hoofs, whose milk furnishes an abundance of food and profit to the farmer.—*Sea-cow*, the *manatee*, a cetaceous herbivorous mammal.

ĊOW, *v. t.* To impress with fear; to sink the spirits or courage; to oppress with habitual timidity.—SYN. To depress; discourage; dishearten.

ĊOW'-BANE, *n.* A name of the *cicuta*, a genus of poisonous aquatic plants, often destructive to cattle.

ĊOW'-HERD, *n.* One whose occupation is to tend cows.

ĊOW'-HOUSE, *n.* A house or building in which cows are kept or stabled.—*Mortimer.*

ĊOW'-KEEP-ER, *n.* One whose business is to keep cows.

ĊOW'-LEECH, *n.* One who professes to heal the diseases of cows

ĊOW'-LEECH-ING, *n.* The act or art of healing the distempers of cows.—*Mortimer.*

ĊOW'-PARS-NEP, *n.* A plant of the genus *heracleum*; the wild parsnep.

ĊOW'-PEN, *n.* A pen for cows.

ĊOW'-POX, *n.* The vaccine disease.

ĊOW'-QUAKES, *n.* Quaking grass, the *briza*, a genus of plants.

ĊOW'S-LUNG'WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *verbascum.*

ĊOW'-TREE, *n* [Sp. *palo de vaca.*] A tree of South America, which produces a nourishing milky fluid.—*Humboldt.*

ĊOW'-WEED, *n.* A plant of the genus *chærophyllum*, or chervil.

ĊOW'-WHEAT, *n.* A plant of the genus *melampyrum.*

ĊOW'ARD, *n.* [Fr. *couard.*] 1. A person who wants courage to meet danger; a timid or pusillanimous man.—2. In *heraldry*, a term given to a lion borne in the escutcheon with his tail doubled between his legs.—SYN. Poltroon; craven; dastard.

ĊOW'ARD, *a.* 1. Destitute of courage; timid; base. 2. Proceeding from or expressive of fear, or timidity.—*Shak.*

† **ĊOW'ARD**, *v. t.* To make timorous or cowardly.

ĊOW'ARD-LĪKE, *a.* Resembling a coward, mean.

ĊOW'ARD-ĪCE, *n.* [Fr. *couardise.*] Want of courage to face danger; timidity; pusillanimity; fear of exposing one's person to danger.

† **ĊOW'ARD-ĪZE**, *v. t.* To render cowardly.—*Scott.*

ĊOW'ARD-ĪZED, *pp.* Rendered cowardly.

ĊOW'ARD-ĪZ-ING, *ppr.* Rendering cowardly.

ĊOW'ARD-LI-NESS, *n.* Want of courage; timidity; cowardice.

ĊOW'ARD-LY, *a.* 1. Wanting courage to face danger. 2 Befitting a coward; as, a *cowardly* act. 3. Proceeding from fear of danger.—SYN. Timid; fearful; timorous dastardly; pusillanimous; recreant; craven; faint-hearted; chicken-hearted; mean; base.

ĊOW'ARD-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a coward; meanly basely.

† **ĊOW'ARD-OUS**, *a.* Cowardly.—*Barret.*

† **ĊOW'ARD-SHIP**, *n.* Cowardice.- *Shak.*

ĊOW'ED, *a.* Dispirited; crushed.

ĊOW'ER, *v. i.* [W. *cwrian.*] To sink by bending the knees to crouch; to shrink through fear.

† **ĊOW'ER**, *v. t.* To cherish with care.—*Spenser.*

ĊOW'ERED, *pp.* Cherished with care.

ĊOW'ER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Bending down; crouching; timorous.

ĊOW'HAGE, } *n.* A leguminous plant, a native of warm
ĊOW'-ITCH, } climates, having pods with hairs, causing an intolerable itching. A sirup made from these pods has been used as a vermifuge.

ĊOW'HIDE, *n.* 1. The hide of a cow, made or to be made into leather. 2. A coarse riding whip, made of stiff cowhide, twisted.

ĊOW'HIDE, *v. t.* To beat or whip with a cowhide. [*Am.*]

ĊOW'HID-ING, *n.* A beating with a cowhide. [*Am.*]

ĊOW'ING, *ppr.* Depressing with fear.

ĊOW'ISH, *a.* Timorous; fearful; cowardly. [*Little used.*]

ĊOWL, *n.* [Sax. *cugle, cugele.*] 1. A monk's hood or habit. 2. A vessel to be carried on a pole between two persons for the conveyance of water.

ĊOWL'-STAFF, *n.* A staff or pole on which a vessel is supported between two persons.

ĊOWLED (kowld), *a.* Wearing a cowl; hooded; in shape of a cowl.

ĊOW'LICK, *n.* A tuft of hair turned up over the forehead, as if licked by a cow.—*Forby.*

ĊOW'LĪKE, *a.* Resembling a cow.—*Pope.*

ĊO-WORK'ER (-wurk'er), *n.* One who works with another; a co-operator.

ĊOW'RY, *n.* A small shell, which passes as money in India and large portions of Africa, at about 8000 for a dollar.

ĊOW'SLIP, *n.* A plant of the genus *primula*, or primrose, of several varieties.

ĊOX'ĊŌMB (-kōm), *n.* [*cock's comb.*] 1. The top of the head. 2. The comb resembling that of a cock, which licensed fools wore formerly in their caps, also, the cap itself. 3. A fop; a vain, showy fellow; a superficial pretender to knowledge or accomplishments. 4. A kind of red flower; a name given to a species of *celosia*, and some other plants.

† **ĊOX'ĊŌMB-LY**, *a.* Like a coxcomb.—*Beaumont and Fl.*

ĊOX'ĊŌMB-RY (-kōm-ry), *n.* The manners of a coxcomb; foppishness.—*Lady W. Montague.*

ĊOX-ĊOM'IĊ-AL, *a.* Foppish; vain; conceited. [*A low word.*]

ĊOY, *a.* [Fr. *coi*, or *coy.*] Not accessible, not easily conde scending to familiarity.—SYN. Shrinking; shy; distant reserved; modest; bashful; backward.

ĊOY, *v. i.* 1. To behave with reserve; to be silent or distant; to refrain from speech or free intercourse. 2. To make difficulty; to be backward or unwilling; not freely to condescend. 3. To smooth or stroke.

† **ĊOY**, for *decoy*, to allure.—*Shak.*

ĊOY'ISH, *a.* Somewhat coy, or reserved.

ĊOY'LY, *adv.* With reserve; with disinclination to familiarity.

ĊOY'NESS, *n.* Unwillingness to become familiar; disposition to avoid free intercourse, by silence or retirement.—SYN. Reserve; shrinking; shyness; backwardness; modesty; bashfulness.

ĊOYS'TREL, *n.* A species of degenerate hawk.

ĊŌZ. A contraction of *cousin.*—*Shak.*

ĊŌZ'EN (kuz'n), *v. t.* [qu. Arm. *cougzyein, couchein, concheza.*] 1. To cheat; to defraud. 2. To deceive; to beguile.

ĊŌZ'EN-AĠE (kuz'n-aj), *n.* Cheat; trick; fraud; deceit; artifice; the practice of cheating.—*Dryden.*

ĊŌZ'ENED, *pp.* Cheated; defrauded; beguiled.

ĊŌZ'EN-ER, *n.* One who cheats, or defrauds.

ĊŌZ'EN-ING, *ppr.* Cheating; defrauding; beguiling.

ĊŌ'ZIER. *See* COSIER.

ĊŌ'ZI-LY, *adv.* Snugly; comfortably.—*W. Irving.*

ĊŌ'ZY, *a.* 1. Snug; comfortable.—*W. Irving.* 2. Talka-

tive; engaged in familiar and lively conversation; as, a *cozy* couple. In this sense, which is given by Halloway as provincial in England, the word is still occasionally heard in New England.

CRAB, *n.* [Sax. *crabba.*] 1. An animal of the class *crustacea*, having the whole body covered by a crust-like shell. Crabs differ from lobsters and shrimps, in having the tail very small, and concealed at all times under the body. 2. A wild apple, or the tree producing it, so named from its rough taste. 3. A peevish, morose person. 4. A species of crane, much used by masons for raising large stones. 5. A wooden engine with three claws, for launching ships and heaving them into the dock. 6. A pillar used sometimes for the same purpose as a capstan. 7. Cancer, a sign in the zodiac.—*Crab-lice*, small insects that stick fast to the skin.

CRAB, *a.* Sour; rough; austere.

CRAB'-AP-PLE (-ap-pl), *n.* A wild apple.

CRAB'-GRASS, *n.* A genus of plants, the *digitaria.*

CRAB'-TREE, *n.* The tree that bears crab apples.—*Shak.*

CRAB'-YAWS, *n.* The name of a disease in the West Indies.

CRAB'BED, *a.* 1. Rough; harsh; austere; sour; peevish; morose; cynical—*Shak.*; [*applied to the temper.*] 2. Rough; harsh; [*applied to things.*] 3. Difficult; perplexing; as, a *crabbed* business; *crabbed* handwriting.

CRAB'BED-LY, *adv.* Peevishly; roughly; morosely.

CRAB'BED-NESS, *n.* 1. Roughness; harshness. 2. Sourness; peevishness; asperity. 3. Difficulty; perplexity.

CRAB'BY, *a.* Difficult.—*Moxon.*

CRAB'BER, *n.* The water-rat.—*Walton.*

CRAB'S'-EYES (-ize), *n. pl.* Concretions formed in the stomach of craw-fish, and used in medicine.

CRACK, *v. t.* [Fr. *craquer*; D. *kraaken.*] 1. To rend, break, or burst into chinks; to break partially; to divide the parts a little from each other. 2. To break or rend asunder with a sharp, abrupt sound; as, to *crack* a nut. 3. To produce a sharp, abrupt sound, like that of rending; to snap; as, to *crack* a whip, or one's fingers. 4. To break with grief; to affect deeply; to pain; to torture; as, to *crack* the heartstrings. 5. To open and drink; as, to *crack* a bottle of wine; [*low.*] 6. To thrust out, or cast with smartness; as, to *crack* a joke. 7. To impair the regular exercise of the intellectual faculties; to disorder; to make crazy; as, to *crack* the brain.

CRACK, *v. i.* 1. To burst; to split; to open in chinks; as, the earth *cracks* by frost; or to be marred without an opening. 2. To fall to ruin, or to be impaired.—*Dryden*; [*not elegant.*] 3. To utter a loud or sharp, sudden sound. 4. To boast; to brag; that is, to utter vain, pompous, blustering words; with *of*; as, "without *cracking* or boasting of our good deeds."—*Church Homilies.*—*Shak.*; [*obs.*]

CRACK, *n.* [Gr. ῥαγας.] 1. A disruption; a chink or fissure; a narrow breach; a crevice; a partial separation of the parts of a substance, with or without an opening. 2. A burst of sound; a sharp or loud sound, uttered suddenly or with vehemence; the sound of any thing suddenly rent; a violent report. 3. Change of voice in puberty.—*Shak.* 4. Craziness of intellect; or a crazy person. 5. A boast, or boaster; [*low.*] 6. Breach of chastity; and a prostitute; [*low.*] 7. A lad; an instant; [*not used.*]

CRACK, *a.* Of superior excellence; having qualities to be boasted of.—*Holloway.* [*A familiar or low word.*]

CRACK'-BRAINED, *a.* Having intellects impaired; crazy.

CRACK'-HEMP, } *n.* A wretch fated to the gallows; one
CRACK'-ROPE, } who deserves to be hanged.

CRACKED (krakt), *pp.* or *a.* 1. Burst or split; rent; broken; partially severed. 2. Impaired; crazy.

CRACK'ER, *n.* 1. A noisy, boasting fellow.—*Shak.* 2. A firework; a quantity of gunpowder confined so as to explode with noise. 3. A hard biscuit. 4. That which cracks any thing; as, a nut *cracker.*

CRACK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Breaking or dividing partially; opening; impairing; snapping; uttering a sudden, sharp, or loud sound; boasting; casting jokes.

CRACK'ING, *n.* A breaking or dividing; a sharp, abrupt sound.

CRACK'LE (krak'l), *v. i.* [dim. of *crack.*] To make slight cracks; to make small, abrupt noises, rapidly or frequently repeated; to decrepitate.

CRACK'LING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making slight cracks, or abrupt noises.

CRACK'LING, *n.* 1. The making of small, abrupt cracks or reports, frequently repeated. 2. The rind of roasted pork.—*Perry.*

CRACK'NEL, *n.* A hard, brittle cake or biscuit.—1 *Kings*, xiv., 3.

CRADLE, *n.* [Sax. *cradel.*] 1. A movable machine, of various constructions, placed on curved pieces of board, for rocking children. 2. Infancy.—*From the cradle*, is from the state of infancy. 3. That part of the stock of a crossbow where the bullet is put.—4. In *surgery*, a case in which a broken leg is laid after being set.—5. In *shipbuilding*, a frame placed under the bottom of a ship for launching. 6. A standing bedstead for wounded seamen.—7. In *engraving*, an instrument, formed of steel, and resembling a chisel, with one sloping side, used in scraping mezzotintos, and preparing the plate. *Encyc.*—8. In *husbandry*, a frame of wood, with long, bending teeth, to which is fastened a scythe, for cutting and laying oats and other grain in a swath.

CRA'DLE, *v. t.* 1. To lay in a cradle; to rock in a cradle; to compose, or quiet. 2. To nurse in infancy. 3. To cut and lay with a cradle, as grain.

CRA'DLE, *v. i.* To lie or lodge in a cradle.

CRA'DLE-CLOTHES, *n. pl.* The clothes used for covering one in a cradle.

CRA'DLE-SCYTHE, *n.* A scythe used in a cradle for cutting grain.

CRA'DLED, *pp.* Laid or rocked in a cradle; cut and laid with a cradle, as grain.

CRA'DLING, *ppr.* Laying or rocking in a cradle; cutting and laying with a cradle, as grain.

CRA'DLING, *n.* 1. The act of using a cradle.—2. In *architecture*, a term applied to the timber, ribs, and pieces for sustaining the lathing and plastering of vaulted ceilings.

CRAFT, *n.* [Sax. *craft.*] 1. Art; ability; dexterity; skill. 2. Cunning, art, or skill [*in a bad sense, or applied to bad purposes*]; artifice; guile; skill or dexterity employed to effect purposes by deceit. 3. Art; skill; dexterity in a particular manual occupation; hence, the occupation or employment itself; manual art; trade. 4. A term applied to all sorts of vessels. *Totten.*—*Small craft* is a term given to small vessels of all kinds, as sloops, schooners, cutters, &c.

† CRAFT, *v. i.* To play tricks.—*Shak.*

CRAFTI-LY, *adv.* With craft, cunning, or guile; artfully, cunningly; with more art than honesty.

CRAFTI-NESS, *n.* Artfulness; dexterity in devising and effecting a purpose; cunning; artifice; stratagem.

CRAFTS'MAN, *n.* An artificer; a mechanic; one skilled in a manual occupation.

CRAFTS'MAS-TER, *n.* One skilled in his craft or trade.

CRAFTY, *a.* 1. Skillful in devising and pursuing a scheme, by deceiving others, or by taking advantage of their ignorance.—SYN. Cunning; artful; wily; sly; fraudulent; deceitful; subtle.

CRAG, *n.* [W., Scot., Ir. *craig*; Gaelic, *creag.*] 1. A steep, rugged rock; a rough, broken rock, or point of a rock.—2 In *geology*, gravel or sand mixed with shells.—*Lyell.*

CRAG, *n.* [Sax. *hracca.*] The neck; formerly applied to the neck of a human being, as in *Spenser.* We now apply it to the neck or neck-piece of mutton, and call it a *rack* (i. e., *crag*) of mutton.

CRAG'-BUILT (-bilt), *a.* Built with crags.—*Irving.*

CRAG'GED, *a.* Full of crags or broken rocks; rough; rugged; abounding with prominences, points, and inequalities

CRAG'GED-NESS, *n.* The state of abounding with crags, or broken, pointed rocks.

CRAG'GI-NESS, *n.* The state of being craggy.

CRAG'GY, *a.* Full of crags; abounding with broken rocks, rugged with projecting points of rocks.

CRAKE, *n.* A boast.—*Spenser.* *See* CRACK.

CRAKE, *n.* [qu. Gr. κρεξ.] The corn-crake, a migratory fowl, is a species of the rail, *rallus.*

CRAKE'-BERRY, *n.* A species of *empetrum*, or berry-bearing heath.

CRAK'ER, *n.* A boaster.—*Huloet.*

CRAM, *v. t.* [Sax. *crammian.*] 1. To press or drive, particularly in filling or thrusting one thing into another; to stuff; to crowd; to fill to superfluity. 2. To fill with food beyond satiety; to stuff. 3. To thrust in by force; to crowd; as, to *cram* one's pockets.

CRAM, *v. i.* To eat greedily, or beyond satiety; to stuff.

CRAM'BO, *n.* A play in which one person gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme.

CRAMMED (kramd), *pp.* Stuffed; crowded; thrust in; filled with food.

CRAM'MING, *ppr.* Driving in; stuffing; crowding; eating beyond satiety or sufficiency.

CRAM'MING, *n.* A cant term in the British universities for the act of preparing a student to pass an examination, by going over the topics with him beforehand, and furnishing him with the requisite answers.

CRAMP, *n.* [Sax. *hramma*; D. *kramp.*] 1. The spasmodic and involuntary contraction of a limb, or some muscle of the body, attended with pain, and sometimes with convulsions, or numbness. 2. Restraint; confinement; that which hinders from motion or expansion; as, a *cramp* to one's genius. 3. [Fr. *crampon.*] A piece of iron bent at the ends, serving to hold together pieces of timber, stones, &c.; a cramp-iron. 4. An iron instrument, having a screw at one end and a movable shoulder at the other, for closely compressing the joints of frame-work.

CRAMP, *v. t.* 1. To pain or affect with spasms. 2. To confine; to restrain; to hinder from action or expansion; as,

to *cramp* one's exertions. 3. To fasten, confine, or hold with a cramp or cramp-iron.

CRAMP, *a.* Difficult, knotty. [*Little used.*]

CRAMP'-FISH, *n.* The torpedo, or electric ray, the touch of which affects a person like electricity, causing a slight shock, and producing numbness, tremor, and sickness of the stomach.

CRAMP'-I-RON (-i-urn), *n.* An iron used for fastening things together; a cramp, which see.

CRAMPED (kramt), *pp.* or *a.* Affected with spasm; convulsed; confined; restrained.

CRAMP'ING, *ppr.* Affecting with cramp; confining.

CRAM-POONS', *n. pl.* Hooked pieces of iron, something like double callipers, for raising stones, timber, and other heavy materials.—*Gilbert.*

CRĀ'NAGE, *n.* [Low L. *cranagium.*] The liberty of using a crane at a warf for raising wares from a vessel; also, the money or price paid for the use of a crane.

CRAN'BER-RY, *n.* [*crane* and *berry.*] A well-known berry that grows on a slender, bending stalk; also called *moss-berry*, or *moor-berry*, as it grows only on peat-bogs or swampy land. The berry, when ripe, is red, and of the size of a small cherry, or of the haw. It forms a sauce of exquisite flavor, and is used for tarts.

CRANCH. *See* CRAUNCH.

CRANE, *n.* [Sax. *cran.*] 1. A migratory bird of the genus *grus*, allied to the heron, and belonging to the grallic order. 2. A machine for raising great weights, and moving them to a distance. 3. A siphon, or crooked pipe, for drawing liquors out of a cask.

CRANE'-FLY, *n.* An insect of the genus *tipula.*

CRANE'S-BILL, *n.* 1. The plant *geranium*, of many species. 2. A pair of pincers used by surgeons.

CRĀ-NI-OG'NO-MY, *n.* [Gr. κρανιον and γνωμων.] The science of determining the properties or characteristics of the mind by the conformation of the skull.

CRĀ-NI-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to craniology.

CRĀ-NI-OL'O-GIST, *n.* One who treats of craniology, or one who is versed in the science of the cranium.

CRĀ-NI-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. κρανιον and λογος.] A discourse or treatise on the cranium or skull; or the science which investigates the structure and uses of the skulls in various animals, particularly in relation to their specific character and intellectual powers.—*Ed. Encyc.*

CRĀ-NI-OM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. κρανιον and μετρον.] An instrument for measuring the skulls of animals.

CRĀ-NI-O-METRIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to craniometry.

CRĀ-NI-OM'E-TRY, *n.* The art of measuring the cranium, or the skulls, of animals, for discovering their specific differences.

CRĀ-NI-OS'CO-PY, *n.* [Gr. κρανιον and σκοπεω.] The science of the eminences produced in the cranium by the brain.

CRĀ'NI-UM, *n.* [L.] The skull of an animal; the assemblage of bones which inclose the brain.

CRANK, *n.* [D. *kronkel.*] 1. *Literally*, a bend or turn. Hence, an iron axis, with a part bent like an elbow, for producing a horizontal or perpendicular motion by means of a rotary motion, or the contrary. 2. Any bend, turn, or winding; as, the *cranks* of the body, *i. e.*, the veins (*Shak.*); the *cranks* of the law. 3. A sportive twisting or turning in speech; as, "quips and *cranks* and wanton wiles."—*Milton.* 4. An iron brace for various purposes.

CRANK, *a.* [D. *krank.*] 1. In *seamen's language*, liable to be overset, as a ship when she is too narrow, or has not sufficient ballast, or is loaded too high, to carry full sail. 2. Stout; bold; full of spirit.—*Spenser.*

CRANK, } *v. i.* To run in a winding course; to bend,
CRANK'LE, } wind, and turn; to crinkle.

CRANK'LE, *v. t.* To break into bends, turns, or angles; to crinkle.

CRANK'LE, *n.* A bend or turn; a crinkle.

CRANK'LED, *pp.* Broken into unequal surfaces.

CRANK'LES (krank'lz), *n. pl.* Angular prominences.

CRANK'LING, *ppr.* Breaking into bends, turns, or angles.

CRANK'NESS, *n.* 1. Liability to be overset, as a ship. 2. Stoutness; erectness.

CRANK'Y, *a.* The same as *crank*, which see.

CRAN'NIED (kran'nid), *a.* Having rents, chinks, or fissures; as, a *crannied* wall.—*Shak.*

CRAN'NY, *n.* [Fr. *cran.*] 1. *Properly*, a rent; but *commonly*, any small, narrow opening, fissure, crevice, or chink, as in a wall, or other substance. 2. A hole; a secret, retired place.—3. In *glass-making*, an iron instrument for forming the necks of glasses.

CRAN'NY, *a.* Pleasant; agreeable; praiseworthy.—*Bailey.*

CRAN'NY-ING, *a.* Making crannies.

CRANTS, *n. pl.* [G. *kranz.*] Garlands carried before the bier of a maiden, and hung over her grave.

CRĀPE, *n.* [Fr. *crêpe.*] A thin, transparent stuff, usually black, made of raw silk gummed and twisted on the mill, woven without crossing, and much used in mourning.

CRĀPE, *v. t.* To curl; to form into ringlets.

CRĀPED (krāpt), *pp.* Curled; formed into ringlets.

CRĀP'ING, *ppr.* Curling; forming into ringlets.

CRAP'LE (krap'pl), *n.* [W. *crav.*] A claw.—*Spenser.*

CRAP'NEL, *n.* A hook or drag. Qu. *grapnel.*

CRAP'U-LA, *n.* [L.] A surfeit.

CRAP'U-LENCE, *n.* [L. *crapula.*] Crop-sickness; drunkenness; a surfeit, or the sickness occasioned by intemperance.

CRAP'U-LENT, } *a.* Drunk; surcharged with liquor; sick
CRAP'U-LOUS, } by intemperance. *Dict.*—SYN. Drunken; intoxicated; inebriated.

CRĀRE, *n.* An unwieldy trading vessel.—*Shak.*—*Toone* [*Obs.*]

CRĀSE. *See* CRAZE.

CRASH, *v. t.* [Fr. *ecraser.*] To break; to bruise.

CRASH, *v. i.* To make the loud, clattering, multifarious sound of many things falling and breaking at once.

CRASH, *n.* The loud, mingled sound of many things falling and breaking at once, as the sound of a large tree falling, and its branches breaking, or the sound of a falling house.

CRASH, *n.* [Lat. *crassus.*] Coarse cloth.

CRASH'ED (krasht), *pp.* Broken or bruised.

CRASH'ING, *n.* The sound of many things falling and breaking at once.

CRASHING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making or denoting a loud clattering noise.

CRĀ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. κρασις.] 1. The temper or healthy constitution of the blood in an animal body; the temperament which forms a particular constitution of the blood.—2. In *grammar*, a figure by which two different letters are contracted into one long letter or into a diphthong.

CRASS, *a.* [L. *crassus.*] Gross; thick; coarse; not thin, nor fine. [*Little used.*]

CRASS'A-MENT, *n.* The thick, red part of the blood, as distinct from the *serum*, or aqueous part; the clot.

CRASS'I-MENT, *n.* Thickness.—*Smith.*

CRASS'I-TUDE, *n.* [L. *crassitudo.*] Grossness; coarseness; thickness.—*Bacon.*

CRASS'NESS, *n.* Grossness.—*Glanville.*

CRAS-TI-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *cras.*] Delay.—*Dict.*

CRATCH, *n.* [Fr. *creche.*] A manger or open frame for hay. The *cratch cradle* of children is an intended representation of the cratch.—*Toone.*

CRATCH. *See* SCRATCH.

CRATCH'ES, *n. pl.* [G. *krätze.*] In the *manege*, a swelling on the pastern, under the fetlock of a horse.

CRĀTE, *n.* [L. *crates.*] A kind of basket or hamper of wicker-work, used for the transportation of china, crockery, and similar wares.

CRĀ'TER, *n.* [L. *crater.*] 1. The aperture or mouth of a volcano. 2. A constellation of the southern hemisphere, said to contain 31 stars.

CRA-TERI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a crater.

CRAUNCH (kränch), *v. t.* [D. *schranssen.*] To crush with the teeth; to chew with violence and noise.

CRAUNCH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Crushing with the teeth with violence.

CRA-VAT', *n.* [Fr. *cravate.*] A neckcloth; a piece of fine muslin or other cloth worn by men about the neck.

CRĀVE, *v. t.* [Sax. *crafian.*] 1. To ask with earnestness or importunity; to ask with submission or humility, as a dependent; as, to *crave* indulgence. 2. To call for, as a gratification; to long for; to require or demand, as a passion or appetite; as, to *crave* food. 3. Sometimes intransitively, with *for* before the thing sought.—SYN. To ask; seek; beg; beseech; implore; entreat; solicit.

CRĀVED, *pp.* Asked for with earnestness; implored; entreated; longed for; required.

CRĀ'VEN, } *n.* 1. A word of obloquy, used formerly by
CRĀ'VENT, } one vanquished in trial by battle, and yield-
CRĀ'VANT, } ing to the conqueror. Hence, a recreant; a coward; a weak-hearted, spiritless fellow. 2. A vanquished, dispirited cock.

CRĀ'VEN, *v. t.* To make recreant, weak, or cowardly.

CRĀV'ER, *n.* One who craves or begs.

CRĀV'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Asking with importunity; urging for earnestly, begging; entreating. 2. Calling for with urgency; requiring; demanding gratification.

CRĀV'ING, *n.* Vehement or urgent desire, or calling for; a longing for.

CRĀV'ING-LY, *adv.* In a craving manner.

CRĀV-ING-NESS, *n.* The state of craving.

CRAW, *n.* [Dan. *kroe.*] The crop or first stomach of fowls.

CRAW'FISH, } *n.* A species of *crustacea*, of the same genus
CRAY'FISH, } with the lobster, but smaller, and found in fresh-water streams.

CRAWL, *v. i.* [D. *krielen*; Scot. *crowl.*] 1. To creep; to move slowly by thrusting or drawing the body along the ground, as a worm; or to move slowly on the hands and knees. 2. To move or walk weakly, slowly, or timorously; as, he can hardly *crawl* about the room.—*Arbuthnot.* 3. To creep; to advance slowly and slyly; to insinuate one's

self; as, "Cranmer hath *crawled* into the favor of the king."—*Shak.* 4. To move about; to move in any direction; [*used in contempt.*] 5. To have the sensation of insects creeping about the body.

CRAWL, *n.* A pen or inclosure of stakes and hurdles on the sea-coast for containing fish.

CRAWL'ER, *n.* He or that which crawls; a creeper; a reptile.

CRAWL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Creeping; moving slowly along the ground, or other substance; moving or walking slowly, weakly, or timorously; insinuating.

CRAWL'ING-LY, *adv.* In a crawling manner.

† CRAY, } *n.* A small sea vessel. [*Obs.*]
† CRAY'ER, }

CRAY'FISH, *n.* The river lobster. *See* CRAWFISH.

CRAY'ON, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The name of small cylinders of coloring substances used for drawing on paper. 2. A drawing made with crayons.

CRAY'ON, *v. t.* 1. To sketch with a crayon. Hence, 2. To sketch; to plan; to commit to paper one's first thoughts.

CRAY'ON-PAINT'ING, *n.* The act or art of drawing with crayons.

CRAY'ONED, *pp.* Sketched with a crayon.

CRAY'ON-ING, *ppr.* Sketching or planning with a crayon.

CRAZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *ecraser.*] 1. To break; to weaken; to break or impair the natural force or energy of; as, to *craze* one's limbs.—*Milton.* 2. To crush in pieces; to grind to powder; as, to *craze* tin. 3. To crack the brain; to shatter; to impair the intellect.

CRAZED, *pp.* or *a.* Broken; bruised; crushed; impaired; deranged in intellect; decrepit.

CRAZ'ED-NESS, *n.* A broken state; decrepitude; an impaired state of the intellect.—*Hooker.*

CRAZE'-MILL, } *n.* A mill resembling a grist-mill, used
CRAZ'ING-MILL, } for grinding tin.

CRA'ZI-LY, *adv.* In a broken or crazy manner.

CRAZ'ING, *ppr.* Breaking; crushing; making crazy.

CRA'ZI-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being broken or weakened. 2. The state of being broken in mind; imbecility or weakness of intellect; derangement.

CRA'ZY, *a.* [Fr. *ecrasé.*] 1. Broken; decrepit; weak; feeble; as, a *crazy* constitution, a *crazy* concern. 2. Broken, weakened, or disordered in intellect; deranged, weakened, or shattered in mind. We say, the man is *crazy.*

† CREAGHT, *n.* [Irish.] Herds of cattle.—*Davies.*

† CREAGHT, *v. i.* To graze on lands.—*Davies.*

CREAK, *v. i.* [W. *crecian.*] To make a sharp, harsh, grating sound, of some continuance, as by the friction of hard substances.

CREAK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making a harsh, grating sound.

CREAK'ING, *n.* A harsh, grating sound.

CREAM, *n.* [Fr. *crême.*] 1. The oily part of milk, which, when the milk stands unagitated in a cool place, rises and forms a scum on the surface. 2. The best part of a thing. —*Cream of lime,* the scum of lime-water.—*Cream of tartar,* purified tartar or argal; so called because it rises like cream to the surface of the liquor in which it is purified.

CREAM, *v. t.* 1. To skim; to take off cream by skimming. 2. To take off the quintessence or best part of a thing.

CREAM, *v. i.* 1. To gather cream; to flower or mantle. 2. To grow stiff, or formal; as, "men whose visages do *cream* and mantle like a standing pond."—*Shak.*

CREAM'-BOWL, *n.* A bowl for holding cream.

CREAM'-CHEESE, *n.* Cream dried sufficiently to be cut with a knife. It is not properly cheese, not having been formed into curd.

CREAM'-FACED (-fāste), *a.* White; pale; having a coward look.

CREAM'-NUT, *n.* A name sometimes given to the Brazil nut.

CREAM'-POT, *n.* A vessel for holding cream.

CREAMED, *pp.* Skimmed off from milk, as the best part.

CREAM'Y, *a.* Full of cream; like cream; having the nature of cream; luscious.

CRE'ANCE, *n.* [Fr.] In *falconry,* a fine, small line, fastened to a hawk's leash when she is first lured.

CREASE, *n.* [qu. G. *kräusen.*] A line or mark made by folding or doubling any thing; a hollow streak, like a groove.

CREASE, *v. t.* To make a crease or mark in a thing by folding or doubling.

CREASED (kreest), *pp.* Marked by doubling.

CREAS'ING, *ppr.* Making creases by folding.

CRE'A-SOTE. *See* CREOSOTE.

CRE'AT, *n.* [Fr.] In the *manege,* an usher to a riding-master.

CRE-ATE', *v. t.* [Fr. *creer;* L. *creo.*] 1. To produce; to bring into being from nothing; to cause to exist. 2. To make or form, by investing with a new character; as, to *create* one a peer. 3. To produce; to cause; to be the occasion of; as, to *create* a sensation. 4. To beget; to generate; to bring forth. 5. To make or produce, by new combinations of matter already created, and by investing these combinations with new forms, constitutions, and qualities; to shape and organize. 6. To form anew; to change the state or character; to renew.

CRE-ATE', *a.* Begotten; composed; made up.—*Shak.*

CRE-ATED, *pp.* or *a.* Formed from nothing; caused to exist; produced; generated; invested with a new character formed into new combinations, with a peculiar shape, constitution, and properties; renewed.

CRE-ATING, *ppr.* or *a.* Forming from nothing; originating; producing; giving a new character; constituting new beings from matter by shaping, organizing, and investing with new properties; forming anew.

CRE-ATION, *n.* 1. The act of creating; the act of causing to exist; and *especially,* the act of bringing this world into existence.—*Rom.,* i. 2. The act of making, by new combinations of matter, invested with new forms and properties, and of subjecting to different laws; the act of shaping and organizing. 3. The act of investing with a new character; as, the *creation* of a new lordship. 4. The act of producing. 5. The things created; creatures; the world; the universe. 6. Any part of the things created. 7. Any thing produced or caused to exist.

CRE-ATION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to creation.

CRE-ATIVE, *a.* Having the power to create, or exerting the act of creation.

CRE-ATIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being creative.

CRE-ATOR, *n.* [L.] 1. The being or person that creates. 2. The thing that creates, produces, or causes.

CRE-ATOR-SHIP, *n.* The state or condition of a creator.

CRE-ATRESS, *n.* A female that creates any thing.

CREATUR-AL (krēt'yur-al), *a.* Belonging to a creature, having the qualities of a creature.

CREATURE (krēt'yur), *n.* [Fr.] 1. That which is created; every being besides the Creator, or every thing not self-existent.—2. In a *restricted sense,* an animal of any kind; a living being; a beast.—In a *more restricted sense,* man. 3. A human being, in contempt. 4. With words of endearment, it denotes a human being beloved. 5. That which is produced, formed, or imagined. 6. A person who owes his rise and fortune to another; one who is made to be what he is; as, a *creature* of Cromwell. 7. A dependent; a person who is subject to the will or influence of another

CREATURE-LY, *a.* Having the qualities of a creature.

CREATURE-SHIP, *n.* The state of a creature.—*Cave.*

† CREB'RI-TUDE, *n.* [L. *creber.*] Frequency.—*Dict.*

† CRE'BROUS, *a.* Frequent.—*Dict.*

CRE'DENCE, *n.* [It. *credenza.*] 1. Reliance of the mind on evidence of facts derived from other sources than personal knowledge, as from the testimony of others. 2. That which gives a claim to credit, belief, or confidence.—SYN. Belief; credit; confidence; trust; faith. *See* PROTHESIS.

† CRE'DENCE, *v. t.* To give credence to; to believe.—*Skelton.*

CRE-DEN'DA, n. pl. [L.] In *theology,* things to be believed; articles of faith; distinguished from *agenda,* or practical duties.

CRE'DENT, *a.* 1. Believing; giving credit; easy of belief. 2. Having credit; not to be questioned.—*Shak.;* [*rarely used.*]

CRE-DEN'TIAL, *a.* Giving a title to credit.

CRE-DEN'TIALS, *n. pl.* [*Rarely or never used in the singular.*] That which gives credit; that which gives a title or claim to confidence; the warrant on which belief, credit, or authority is claimed among strangers.

CRED-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *credibilité.*] Credibleness; the quality or state of a thing which renders it possible to be believed, or which admits belief, on rational principles; the quality or state of a thing which involves no contradiction or absurdity. *Credibility* is less than *certainty,* and greater than *possibility;* indeed, it is less than *probability,* but is nearly allied to it.

CRED'I-BLE, *a.* [L. *credibilis.*] 1. That may be believed; worthy of credit. 2. Worthy of belief; having a claim to credit; [*applied to persons.*]

CRED'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Credibility; worthiness of belief, just claim to credit.

CRED'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that deserves belief; with good authority to support belief.

CRED'IT, *n.* [Fr. *credit.*] 1. A reliance or resting of the mind on the truth of something said or done. 2. Reputation derived from the confidence of others. Esteem; estimation; good opinion founded on a belief of a man's veracity, integrity, abilities, and virtue. 3. High standing or estimation with the public; [*applied to men or things.*] 4 That which procures or is entitled to belief; testimony authority derived from one's character, or from the confidence of others. 5. Influence derived from the reputation of veracity or integrity, or from the good opinion or confidence of others; interest; power derived from weight of character, from friendship, fidelity, or other cause.—6. In *commerce,* trust; transfer of goods in confidence of future payment. 7. The capacity of being trusted; or the reputation of solvency and probity, which entitles a man to be trusted; as, the man's *credit* is gone.—8. In *book-keeping* the side of an account in which payment is entered; op-

posed to *debit*.—9. *Public credit*, the confidence which men entertain in the ability and disposition of a nation to make good its engagements with its creditors. 10. The notes or bills which are issued by the public, or by corporations or individuals, are sometimes called *bills of credit*. 11. The time given for payment for lands or goods sold on trust; as, six months' *credit*. 12. A sum of money due to any person; any thing valuable standing on the credit-or side of an account.—SYN. Belief; faith; trust; confidence; favor; influence; name; character; reputation; honor.

CRED'IT, *v. t.* 1. To believe; to confide in the truth of; as, to *credit* a report. 2. To trust; to sell or loan in confidence of future payment; as, to *credit* goods. 3. To procure credit or honor; to do credit; to give reputation or honor; as, "to *credit* this rude age."—*Waller*; [*rare.*] 4. To enter upon the credit side of an account. 5. To set to the credit of.

CRED'IT-A-BLE, *a.* Reputable; that may be enjoyed or exercised with reputation or esteem; estimable.

CRED'IT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Reputation; estimation.

CRED'IT-A-BLY, *adv.* Reputably; with credit; without disgrace.

CRED'IT-ED, *pp.* Believed; trusted; passed to the credit, or entered on the credit side of an account.

CRED'IT-ING, *ppr.* Believing; trusting; entering to the credit in account.

CRED'IT-OR, *n.* [L.] 1. A person to whom a sum of money or other thing is due, by obligation, promise, or in law; *properly*, one who gives credit in commerce; but in a *general sense*, one who has a just claim for money; correlative to *debtor*. 2. One who believes; [*not used.*]

CRED'I-TRIX, *n.* A female creditor.

CRE-DŪ'LI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *credulité*; L. *credulitas.*] Easiness of belief; a weakness of mind by which a person is disposed to believe or yield his assent to a declaration or proposition, without sufficient evidence of the truth of what is said or proposed; a disposition to believe on slight evidence, or no evidence at all.

CRED'Ū-LOUS, *a.* [L. *credulus.*] Apt to believe without sufficient evidence; unsuspecting; easily deceived.

CRED'Ū-LOUS-LY, *adv.* With credulity.

CRED'Ū-LOUS-NESS, *n.* Credulity; easiness of belief; readiness to believe without sufficient evidence.

CREED, *n.* [W. *credo*; Sax. *creda.*] 1. A brief summary of the articles of Christian faith; a symbol. 2. That which is believed; any system of principles which are believed or professed.

CREEK, *v. t.* To make a harsh, sharp noise.—*Shak.*

CREEK (kreek), *n.* [Sax. *crecea*; D. *kreek.*] 1. A small inlet, bay, or cove; a recess in the shore of the sea, or of a river. 2. Any turn or winding. 3. A prominence or jut in a winding coast.—4. In *some of the American states*, a small river. [This is contrary to English usage, and is not justified by etymology.]

CREEK'Y (kreek'y), *a.* Containing creeks; full of creeks; winding.—*Spenser.*

CREEL, *n.* An osier basket, such as anglers use.

CREEP, *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crept.* [Sax. *creopan, crypan.*] 1. To move with the belly on the ground, or the surface of any other body, as a worm or serpent without legs, or as many insects with feet and very short legs; to crawl. 2. To move along the ground, or on the surface of any other body, in growth, as a vine; to grow along. 3. To move slowly, feebly, or timorously, as an old or infirm man, who *creeps* about his chamber. 4. To move slowly and insensibly, as time. 5. To move secretly; to move so as to escape detection, or prevent suspicion. 6. To steal in; to move forward, unheard and unseen; to come or enter unexpectedly or unobserved. 7. To move or behave with servility; to fawn.

CREEP'ER, *n.* 1. One who creeps; that which creeps; a reptile; also, a creeping plant, which moves along the surface of the earth, or attaches itself to some other body, as ivy. 2. An iron used to slide along the grate in kitchens. 3. A kind of patten or clog worn by women.—4. *Creeper*, or *crecpers*, an instrument of iron with hooks or claws, for drawing up things from the bottom of a well, river, or harbor.—*Forby.*—*Todd.* 5. A small bird of the genus *certhia*, allied to the woodpeckers and wrens.

CREEP'HŌLE, *n.* A hole into which an animal may creep to escape notice or danger; also, a subterfuge; an excuse.

CREEP'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Moving on the belly, or close to the surface of the earth or other body; moving slowly, secretly, or silently; moving insensibly; stealing along.

CREEP'ING, *n.* Act of creeping.—*Dwight.*

CREEP'ING-LY, *adv.* By creeping; slowly; in the manner of a reptile.—*Sidney.*

CREE'PLE. *See* CRIPPLE.

CREESE, *n.* A Malay dagger.

CRE-MĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *crematio.*] A burning; *particularly*, the burning of the dead, according to the custom of many ancient nations.

CRE-MŌ'NA, *n.* 1. A superior kind of violin, made or invented at Cremona, in Italy. 2. A name erroneously given to a stop in the organ. *See* CROMORNA.

CRĒ'MOR, *n.* [L.] Cream; any expressed juice of grain, yeast; scum; a substance resembling cream.—*Coxe.*

CRĒM'O-SIN. *See* CRIMSON.

CRĒ'NATE, } *a.* [L. *crenatus.*] Notched; indented; scol-
CRĒ'NA-TED, } loped.

CREN'A-TURE, *n.* A scollop, like a notch, in a leaf, or in the style of a plant.—*Bigelow.*

CRENK'LE, } *See* CRINGLE.
CREN'GLE, }

CREN'Ū-LATE, *a.* Having the edge, as it were, cut into very small scollops.

CRĒ'OLE, *n.* A native of Spanish America or the West Indies, descended from European ancestors.

CRĒ'O-SOTE, *n.* [Gr. κρεως, gen. of κρεας, and σωτηρ.] An antiseptic principle, often called *flesh-preserver*, the product of wood, decomposed in a certain manner; an oily, colorless liquid, with the smell of smoke.

CRĒ'PANCE, } *n.* [L. *crepo.*] A chop or scratch in a horse's
CRĒ'PANE, } leg, caused by the shoe of one hind foot crossing and striking the other hind foot.

CREPI-TĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *crepito.*] To crackle; to snap; to burst with a small, sharp, abrupt sound, rapidly repeated, as salt in fire, or during calcination.

CREP'I-TĀ-TING, *ppr.* Crackling; snapping.

CREP-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of bursting with a frequent repetition of sharp sounds, the noise of some salts in calcination; crackling. 2. The noise of fractured bones when moved by a surgeon to ascertain a fracture.

CREPT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *creep.*

CRE-PUS'CLE (-sl), } *n.* [L. *crepusculum.*] Twilight; the
CRE-PUS'CULE, } light of the morning from the first dawn to sunrise, and of the evening from sunset to darkness.

CRE-PUS'CU-LAR, } *a.* Pertaining to twilight; glimmer-
CRE-PUS'CU-LOUS, } ing; noting the imperfect light of the morning and evening; hence, imperfectly clear or luminous.

† CRE-PUS'CU-LĪNE, *a.* Crepuscular.

CRES-CEN'DO. [It.] In *music*, denotes with an increasing volume of voice.

CRES'CENT, *a.* [L. *crescens.*] Increasing; growing.—*Milton.*

CRES'CENT, *n.* 1. The increasing or new moon, which, when receding from the sun, shows a curving rim of light, terminating in points or horns. 2. The figure or likeness of the new moon, as that borne in the Turkish flag or national standard. The standard itself, and, *figuratively*, the Turkish power.—3. In *heraldry*, a bearing in the form of a half moon. 4. The name of a military order, instituted by Renatus of Anjou.

CRES'CENT, *v. t.* To form into a crescent.—*Seward.*

CRES'CENT-FORMED, *a* Formed like a crescent.—*Scott.*

CRES'CENT-SHĀPED (-shāpt), *a.* In *botany*, lunate; lunated; shaped like a crescent.—*Martyn.*

CRES'CENT-ED, *a.* Adorned with a crescent.—*Keats.*

CRES'CĪVE, *a.* [L. *cresco.*] Increasing; growing.—*Shak.*

CRESS, *n.* [Fr. *cresson.*] The name of several species of plants, having a warm aromatic taste, and much esteemed as a salad.

CRESS'ET, *n.* [Fr. *croisette.*] 1. A great light set on a beacon, light-house, or watch-tower. 2. A lamp or torch.—*Milton.*

CREST, *n.* [Fr. *crête.*] 1. The plume of feathers or other material on the top of the ancient helmet; the helmet itself. 2. The ornament of the helmet in heraldry. 3. The comb of a cock; also, a tuft of feathers on the head of other fowls. 4. Any tuft or ornament worn on the head. 5. Loftiness; pride; courage; spirit; a lofty mien.

CREST, *v. t.* 1. To furnish with a crest; to serve as a crest for. 2. To mark with long streaks.

CREST'-FĂLL-EN (-fawl-n), *a.* 1. Dejected; sunk; bowed, dispirited; heartless; spiritless.—*Shak.* 2. Having the upper part of the neck hanging on one side, as a horse.

CREST-MA-RĪNE' (-ma-reen'), *n.* Rock samphire.

CRESTING, *ppr.* Furnishing with a crest.

CRESTLESS, *a.* Without a crest; not dignified with coat-armor; not of an eminent family; of low birth.

CRESTED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Wearing a crest; adorned with a crest or plume; having a comb.—2. In *natural history*, having a tuft like a crest.

CRĒ-TĀ'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *cretaceus.*] Chalky; having the qualities of chalk; like chalk; abounding with chalk.

CRĒ'TĀ-TED, *a.* Rubbed with chalk.

CRĒ'TIC, *n.* [Gr. κρητικος.] A poetic foot of three syllables, one short between two long syllables.

CRĒ'TIN, *n.* A name given to certain deformed and help less idiots in the valleys of the Alps.

CRĒ'TIN-ISM, *n.* The state of a cretin.—*Kidd.*

CRĒ'TISM, *n.* A falsehood; a Cretan practice, from the character of the Cretans, as liars, &c.

CRĒ'TŌSE, *a.* Chalky.

CRE-VASSE', *n.* [Fr.] A deep crevice; a breach. This

term is applied, on the Mississippi, to a breach in the levee, or embankment of the river.

CREVICE, *n.* [Fr. *crevasse.*] A narrow opening made by a separation in the parts of bodies.—SYN. Crack; cleft; rent; fissure; cranny.

CREVICE, *v. t.* To crack; to flaw.—*Wotton.*

CREVIS, CREVISSE, *n.* The craw-fish. [*Rare.*]

CREW (krū), *n.* [Sax. *cread*, or *cruth.*] 1. A company of people associated.—*Spenser.* 2. A company, [*in a low or bad sense.*]—*Milton.* 3. The company of seamen who man a ship, vessel, or boat; the company belonging to a vessel.—SYN. Band; gang; herd.

CREW, *pret.* of *crow*; but the regular preterit and participle, *crowed*, is now most commonly used.

CREWEL (krū'el), *n.* [qu. D. *klewel.*] Two-threaded worsted yarn, slackly twisted.

CREWET. *See* CRUET.

CRIB, *n.* [Sax. *crybb*; D. *krib.*] 1. The manger of a stable, in which oxen and cows feed.—In *America*, it is distinguished from a *rack*. 2. A small habitation or cottage. 3. A stall for oxen. 4. A case or box in salt-works. 5. A small building, raised on posts, for storing Indian corn.—*Am.* 5. A small frame for a child's bed.

CRIB, *v. t.* To shut or confine in a narrow habitation; to cage.—*Shak.*

† CRIB, *v. i.* To be confined; to be cooped up.

CRIB'BAGE, *n.* A game at cards, in which the dealer makes up a third hand for himself, partly from the hand of his opponent.—*Smart.*

CRIBBED (kribd), *pp.* Shut up; confined; caged.

CRIB'BING, *ppr.* Shutting in a crib; confining.

CRIB'BLE, *n.* [L. *cribellum.*] 1. A coarse sieve or screen. 2. Coarse flour or meal; [*not used in the United States.*]

CRIB'BLE, *v. t.* To sift; to cause to pass through a sieve or riddle.

CRIB'BLED, *pp.* Sifted.

CRIB'BLING, *ppr.* Sifting.

CRI-BRA'TION, *n.* The act of sifting or riddling; [*used in pharmacy.*]

CRIB'RI-FORM, *a.* [L. *cribrum.*] Resembling a sieve or riddle; a term applied to the lamina of the ethmoid bone, through which the fibres of the olfactory nerves pass to the nose.

CRICHTON-ITE, *n.* A mineral of a velvet-black color, and crystallized in a rhomboidal form; so called from Doctor Crichton.

CRICK, *n.* 1. The creaking of a door; [*obs.*] 2. A spasmodic affection of some part of the body, as of the neck or back; local spasm or cramp.

CRICKET, *n.* [D. *krekel.*] An insect of the genus *gryllus.*

CRICKET, *n.* [qu. Sax. *cricc.*] 1. A play or exercise with bats and ball.—*Pope.* 2. With a different etymology, a low stool.

CRICKET-ER, *n.* One who plays at cricket.

CRICKET-ING-APPLE, *n.* A small species of apple.

CRICKET-MATCH, *n.* A match at cricket.—*Duncombe.*

CRIED, *pret.* and *pp.* of *cry.*

CRIER, *n.* One who cries; one who makes proclamation.

CRIM. CON. Criminal conversation; unlawful intercourse with a married woman.

CRIME, *n.* [L. *crimen*; Gr. κριμα.] 1. An act which violates a law, divine or human; an act which violates a rule of moral duty; a breach of the laws of right, prescribed by God or man, or against any rule of duty plainly implied in those laws.—*But in a more common and restricted sense*, a crime denotes violation of public law, of a deeper and more atrocious nature; a public wrong, as treason, murder, robbery, theft, arson, &c. 2. Any great wickedness.—*Capital crime*, a crime punishable with death.—SYN. Iniquity; sin; offense; wrong; vice.

CRIME'FUL, *a.* Criminal; wicked; partaking of wrong; contrary to law, right, or duty.—*Shak.*

CRIME'LESS, *a.* Free from crime; innocent.—*Shak.*

CRIMI'NAL, *a.* 1. Guilty of a crime. 2. Partaking of a crime; involving a crime; that violates public law, divine or human. 3. That violates moral obligation. 4. Relating to crimes; opposed to *civil*; as, a *criminal* prosecution.—SYN. Guilty; culpable; wicked; iniquitous; abandoned; atrocious; felonious.

CRIMI'NAL, *n.* A person who has committed an offense against public law; a person indicted or charged with a public offense.—SYN. Culprit; malefactor; evil-doer; transgressor; felon; convict.

CRIM-IN-AL'I-TY, CRIMI'NAL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being criminal, or a violation of law; guiltiness; the quality of being guilty of a crime.—*Blackstone.*

CRIMI'NAL-LY, *adv.* In violation of a public law; in violation of divine law; wickedly; in a wrong or iniquitous manner.

CRIMI'NATE, *v. t.* [L. *criminor.*] To accuse; to charge with a crime; to allege to be guilty of a crime, offense, or wrong.—*Burke.*

CRIMI'NA-TED, *pp.* Accused; charged with a crime.

CRIMI'NA-TING, *ppr.* Accusing; alleging to be guilty.

CRIM-IN-A'TION, *n.* [L. *criminatio.*] The act of accusing, accusation; charge of having been guilty of a criminal act, offense, or wrong.

CRIMI'NA-TO-RY, *a.* Relating to accusation; accusing.

† CRIMI'NOUS, *a.* Very wicked; heinous; involving great crime.—*Hammond.*

† CRIMI'NOUS-LY, *adv.* Criminally; heinously; enormously.

† CRIMI'NOUS-NESS, *n.* Wickedness; guilt; criminality —*King Charles.*

CRIM'O-SIN. *See* CRIMSON.

CRIMP, *a.* [Sax. *acrymman.*] 1. Easily crumbled; friable, brittle; [*little used.*] 2. Not consistent; [*not used.*]

CRIMP, *v. t.* [W. *crimpiaw.*] To catch; to seize; to pinch and hold.

CRIMP, *v. t.* [Sax. *gecrympt.*] 1. To pinch up in ridges, as a ruffle or the hair.—2. In *cookery*, to crimple or cause to contract, as the flesh of a live fish, by gashing it with a knife, to give it greater hardness.—*Smart.*

CRIMP, *n.* 1. In *England*, an agent for coal-merchants, and for persons concerned in shipping. 2. One who decoys another into the naval or military service. 3. One who decoys sailors in any way, for the sake of getting them in his power. 4. A game at cards; [*obs.*]

CRIMP'AGE, CRIMP'ING, *n.* The act of crimping.

CRIMP'ING-MA-CHINE', *n.* A machine consisting of two fluted rollers for crimping ruffles.—*Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

CRIM'PLE, *v. t.* [D. *krimpen.*] To contract or draw together; to shrink; to cause to shrink; to curl.—*Wiseman.*

CRIM'PLED, *pp.* Contracted; shrunk; curled.

CRIM'PLING, *ppr.* Contracting; shrinking; curling; hobbling.—*Ash.*

CRIM'SON (krim'zn), *n.* [It. *cremisi, cremisino.*] A deep red color; a red tinged with blue; also, a red color in general.

CRIM'SON (krim'zn), *a.* Of a beautiful deep red.

CRIM'SON, *v. t.* To dye with crimson; to dye of a deep red color; to make red.

CRIM'SON, *v. i.* To become of a deep red color; to be tinged with red; to blush.

CRIM'SON-HŪED (krim'zn-hūde), *a.* Of a crimson color.

CRIM'SON-WARM, *a.* Warm to redness.

CRIM'SONED (krim'znd), *pp.* Dyed or tinged a deep red.

CRIM'SON-ING, *ppr.* Dyeing or tinging with a deep red.

CRINAL, *a.* [L. *crinis.*] Belonging to hair.

CRINCUM, *n.* A cramp; a contraction; a turn or bend a whimsy.—*Hudibras.* [*A vulgar word.*]

CRINGE (krinj), *v. t. Properly*, to shrink; to contract; to draw together; [*a popular use of the word.* Vulgarly, *scringe.*]

CRINGE (krinj), *v. i.* To bow; to bend with servility; to fawn; to make court by mean compliances.

CRINGE (krinj), *n.* A bow; servile civility.—*Philips.*

CRINGE'LING, *n.* One who cringes meanly.

CRINGER, *n.* One who cringes, or bows and flatters with servility.

CRINGING, *ppr.* or *a.* Shrinking; bowing servilely.

CRIN"GLE (kring'gl), *n.* [D. *kring, krinkel.*] 1. A withe for fastening a gate; [*local.*]—2. In *marine language*, a hole in the bolt-rope of a sail, with a ring or thimble in it.

CRIN-I-CUL'TUR-AL, *a.* Relating to the growth of hair.

CRINIGER-OUS, *a.* [L. *criniger.*] Hairy; overgrown with hair.—*Dict.*

CRINITE, *a.* [L. *crinitus.*] Having the appearance of a tuft of hair.

CRINKLE (krink'l), *v. i.* [D. *krinkelen.*] To turn or wind, to bend; to wrinkle; to run in and out in little or short bends or turns.

CRINKLE, *v. t.* To form with short turns or wrinkles; to mold into inequalities.

CRINKLE, *n.* A wrinkle; a winding or turn; sinuosity.

CRINKLED, *pp.* Formed into short turns.

CRINKLING, *ppr.* Bending in short turns.

CRINOID'AL, *a.* Containing the fossil remains of crinoideans.

CRINOID'E-AN, CRINOID'E-A, *n. pl.* In *geology*, terms applied to extinct fossil radiated animals, related to some of the star-fish or asterias, but growing on a long, jointed pedicel. The term includes the encrinite, often called the stone-lily [Gr. κρινον, a lily, and ειδος, likeness.]

CRINOSE, *a.* Hairy. [*Little used.*]

CRINOS'I-TY, *n.* Hairiness. [*Little used.*]

CRIP'PLE (krip'pl), *n.* [D. *kreupel.*] A lame person; *primarily*, one who creeps, halts, or limps; one who has lost, or never enjoyed, the use of his limbs.

CRIP'PLE, *a.* Lame.—*Shak.*

CRIP'PLE, *v. t.* 1. To lame; to deprive of the use of the limbs, particularly of the legs and feet. 2. To disable; to deprive of the power of exertion; as, to *cripple* a ship in an engagement.

CRIP'PLED, *pp.* or *a.* Lamed; rendered impotent in the limbs; disabled.
CRIP'PLE-NESS, *n.* Lameness.
CRIP'PLING, *ppr.* Laming; depriving of the use of the limbs; disabling.
CRIP'PLINGS, *n. pl.* Spars or timbers set up as supports (crutches) against the side of a building.—*Smart.*
CRI'SIS, *n.*; *pl.* CRISES. [Gr. κρισις; L. *crisis.*] 1. In *medical science,* the change of a disease which indicates its event; that change which indicates recovery or death. 2. The decisive state of things, or the point of time when an affair is arrived at its height, and must soon terminate or suffer a material change.—SYN. Juncture; conjuncture; acme.
CRISP, *a.* [L. *crispus.*] 1. Curled; formed into curls or ringlets. 2. Indented; winding. 3. Brittle; friable; easily broken or crumbled.
CRISP, *v. t.* [L. *crispo.*] 1. To curl; to twist; to contract or form into ringlets, as the hair; to wreathe or interweave. 2. To indent.—*Johnson.* To cause to wave slightly; as, *crisped* brooks.
CRISP'ATE, } *a.* Having a crisped appearance; rough
CRISP'Ā-TED, } with waving lines.
CRISP-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of curling, or state of being curled.—*Bacon.*
CRISP'A-TURE, *n.* A curling; the state of being curled.
CRISPED (krispt), *pp.* or *a.* Curled; twisted; frizzled; made brittle.
CRIS'PIN, *n.* A name familiarly given to shoemakers, from St. Crispin, their patron saint.
CRISP'ING, *ppr.* Curling; frizzling.
CRISP'ING-I'RON (-i'urn), *n.* A curling-iron.
CRISP'ING-PIN, *n.* A curling-iron.—*Isaiah.*
CRIS-PI-SUL'CANT, *a.* Waved or undulating, as lightning is represented.
CRISP'LY, *adv.* With crispness; in a crisp manner.
CRISP'NESS, *n.* A state of being curled; also, brittleness.
CRISP'Y, *a.* 1. Curled; formed into ringlets. 2. Brittle; dried, so as to break short.
CRISS'-CROSS'-RŌW, *n.* The alphabet. *See* CHRIST-CROSS-Row.
CRIS'TATE, } *a.* [L. *cristatus.*] In *botany,* crested; tufted;
CRIS'TĀ-TED, } having an appendage like a crest or tuft.
CRI-TE'RI-ON, *n.*; *pl.* CRITERIA. [Gr. κριτηριον.] A rule of judging; any established law, rule, principle, or fact, by which facts, propositions, and opinions are compared, in order to discover their truth or falsehood, or by which a correct judgment may be formed.—SYN. Standard; measure; rule.
CRITH'O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. κριθη and μαντεια.] A kind of divination by means of the dough of cakes, and the meal strewed over the victims, in ancient sacrifices.
CRITIC, *n.* [Gr. κριτικος.] 1. A person skilled in judging of the merit of literary works; one who is able to discern and distinguish the beauties and faults of writing. In a *more general sense,* a person skilled in judging with propriety of any combination of objects, or of any work of art. 2. An examiner; a judge; as, "And make each day a *critic* on the last."—*Pope.* 3. One who judges with severity; one who censures or finds fault.—*Pope.*
CRITIC, *a.* Critical; relating to criticism, or the art of judging of the merit of a literary performance or discourse, or of any work in the fine arts.
CRITIC, *v. i.* To criticise; to play the critic. [*Little used.*]
CRITIC-AL, *a.* [L. *criticus.*] 1. Relating to criticism; nicely exact. 2. Having the skill or power nicely to distinguish beauties from blemishes. 3. Making nice distinctions. 4. Capable of judging with accuracy; discerning beauties and faults; nicely judicious in matters of literature and the fine arts. 5. Capable of judging with accuracy; conforming to exact rules of propriety. 6. Inclined to find fault, or to judge with severity. 7. [*See* CRISIS.] Pertaining to a crisis; marking the time or state of a disease which indicates its termination in the death or recovery of the patient. 8. Producing a crisis or change in a disease; indicating a crisis. 9. Noting a time or state on which the issue of things depends; fraught with weighty consequences; as, the moment was a *critical* one. 10. Formed or situated to determine or decide, or having the crisis at command; essential for determining; as, a *critical* event.—SYN. Exact; accurate; nice; discriminating; captious; fault-finding; decisive; important; momentous.
CRITIC-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. In a critical manner; with nice discernment of truth or falsehood, propriety or impropriety; with nice scrutiny; accurately; exactly. 2. At the crisis; at the exact time. 3. In a critical situation, place, or condition, so as to command the crisis.
CRITIC-AL-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being critical; incidence at a particular point of time. 2. Exactness; accuracy; nicety; minute care in examination.
CRIT'I-CISE, *v. i.* 1. To examine and judge critically; to judge with attention to beauties and faults. 2. To write remarks on the merit of a performance; to notice beauties and faults. 3. To animadvert upon as faulty; to utter censure.
CRIT'I-CISE, *v. t.* 1. To notice beauties and blemishes or faults in; to utter or write remarks on the merit of a performance. 2. To pass judgment on with respect to merit or blame.
CRIT'I-CISED (krit'e-sizd), *pp.* Examined and judged with respect to beauties and faults.
CRIT'I-CIS-ER, *n.* One who makes or writes remarks
CRIT'I-CIS-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Examining and judging with regard to beauties and faults; remarking on; animadverting on.
CRIT'I-CISM, *n.* 1. The art of judging with propriety of the beauties and faults of a literary performance, or of any production in the fine arts; as, the rules of *criticism.* 2. The act of judging on the merit of a performance; examination of beauties and faults; critical observation, verbal or written.—SYN. Remark; animadversion; stricture; censure.
CRI-TIQUE' (kre-teek'), *n.* [Fr.] 1. A critical examination of the merits of a performance; remarks or animadversions on beauties and faults. 2. Science of criticism; standard or rules of judging of the merit of performances.—*Locke.*
CRIZ'ZEL, } *n.* A kind of roughness on the surface
CRIZ'ZEL-ING, } of glass, which clouds its transparency.
CRŌAK, *v. i.* [Sax. *cracettan*; Goth. *krukyan.*] 1. To make a low, hoarse noise in the throat, as a frog or other animal. 2. To caw; to cry, as a raven or crow. 3. To make any low, muttering sound, resembling that of a frog or raven. 4. *Figuratively,* to forebode evil; to grumble. [Often used familiarly; as, a person is continually *croaking.*] *Rich. Dict.*—5. In *contempt,* to speak with a low, hollow voice.
CRŌAK, *n.* The low, harsh sound uttered by a frog or a raven, or a like sound.
CRŌAK'ER, *n.* One who croaks, murmurs, or grumbles one who complains unreasonably.
CRŌAK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Uttering a low, harsh sound from the throat, or other similar sound. 2. Foreboding evil; grumbling.
CRŌAK'ING, *n.* 1. A low, harsh sound, as of a frog, or the bowels. 2. The act of foreboding evil; grumbling.
CRŌ'ATS, *n. pl.* Troops, natives of *Croatia.*
CROC'AL-ITE, *n.* A variety of the mineral natrolite, one of the zeolites. It has an orange or brick-red color, and occurs in uniform or globular masses, having a radiated structure.—*Dana.*
CRŌ'CEOUS (krō'shus), *a.* [L. *croceus.*] Like saffron; yellow; consisting of saffron.
CRŌ'CHES, *n. pl.* Little buds or knobs about the tops of a deer's horn.—*Bailey.*
CROC-I-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *crocito.*] A croaking.
CROCK, *n.* [Sax. *cruce, crocca.*] An earthen vessel; a pot or pitcher.
CROCK, *n.* Soot, or the black matter collected from combustion on pots and kettles, or in a chimney.—*Ray.*
CROCK, *v. t.* or *i.* To black with soot, or other matter collected from combustion; or to black with the coloring matter of cloth.—*Forby.* [*Still heard in New England.*]
CROCK'ER-Y, *n.* [W. *crocan.*] Earthen-ware; vessels formed of clay, glazed and baked. The term is applied to the coarser kinds of ware; the finer kinds being usually called *china* or *porcelain.*
CROCK'ET, *n.* In *Gothic architecture,* a term applied to curved and bent foliage, running up on the edge of a gable, pinnacle, &c.—*Brande.*
CROCK'Y, *a.* Smutty.—*Forby.*
* CROC'O-DILE, *n.* [Gr. κροκοδειλος.] 1. A large amphibious animal, allied to the alligator, having the back and tail covered with large and square scales, ridged at the middle. It inhabits the large rivers in Africa and Asia, and seizes on men and beasts. [*See* ALLIGATOR.]—2. In *rhetoric,* a captious and sophistical argument.
* CROC'O-DILE, *a.* Pertaining to or like a crocodile. *Crocodile tears,* hypocritical lamentations; a phrase derived from the fictions of early travelers, that crocodiles shed tears over those they devour.
CROC-O-DIL'I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the crocodile.—*Buckland.*
CROC-O-DIL'I-TY, *n.* In *logic,* a captious or sophistical mode of arguing.
CRŌ'CUS, *n.* [Gr. κροκος.] 1. Saffron, a genus of plants.—2. In *chemistry,* a yellow powder; any metal calcined to a red or deep-yellow color.
CROFT, *n.* [Sax. *croft.*] A little field adjoining or near to a dwelling-house, and used for pasture, tillage, or other purposes.
CROI-SADE', *n.* [Fr.] A holy war; an expedition of Christians against the infidels for the conquest of Palestine. *See the more common word,* CRUSADE.
CROIS'ES, *n. pl.* 1. Soldiers engaged in a croisade, and wearing the badges of it.—*Burke.* 2. Pilgrims wearing the

same badge, and accompanying the military expedition.—*J. Murdock.* 3. Pilgrims who carry the cross.

CRŌ'KER, *n.* A water fowl that inhabits the Chesapeake and the large rivers in Virginia.

CROM'LEȻH, *n.* [W. *cromlęc.*] A term applied to huge flat stones resting on other stones, set on end for that purpose; supposed to be the remains of Druidical altars.

CRO-MOR'NA, *n.* An organ stop, erroneously called *cremona.* It is the same word with the French *cromerne* and the German *krummhorn* (crooked horn), and has a sound resembling that of the oböe, though differing in qudlity.

CROM-WEL'LI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Cromwell.

CRŌNE, *n.* [Ir. *criona.*] 1. An old woman.—*Dryden.* 2. An old ewe.—*Tusser.*

CRŌ'NET, *n.* [*coronet.*] 1. The hair which grows over the top of a horse's hoof. 2. The iron at the end of a tilting spade.

CRON'IȻ-AL, } *See* ACRONICAL.
CRON'YȻ-AL. }

CRŌ'NY, *n.* An intimate companion; a familiar friend.

CROOK, *n.* [Sw. *krok.*] 1. Any bend, turn, or curve; or a bent or curving instrument. 2. A shepherd's staff, curving at the end; a pastoral staff. 3. A gibbet. 4. An artifice; a trick; as, to attain an end "by hook or by *crook.*"

CROOK, *v. t.* [Fr. *crochuer.*] 1. To bend; to turn from a straight line; to make a curve or hook. 2. To turn from rectitude; to pervert.—*Bacon.* 3. To thwart; [*little used.*]

CROOK, *v. i.* To bend or be bent; to be turned from a right line; to curve; to wind.

CROOK'-BAȻK, *n.* A crooked back; one who has a crooked back or round shoulders.—*Shak.*

CROOK'-BAȻKED (-bakt), *a.* Having a round back or shoulders.—*Dryden.*

CROOK'-KNĒED, *a.* Having crooked knees.—*Shak.*

CROOK'-SHOUL'DERED, *a.* Having bent shoulders.

CROOK'ED, *pp.* or *a.* [*part.* pronounced krookt, and *adj.* krook'ed.] 1. Bent from a straight line. 2. Winding in moral conduct; going out of the path of rectitude; given to obliquity, or wandering from duty.—SYN. Curved; incurvated; curving; winding; bowed; awry; oblique; wry; deformed; perverse; deceitful; devious; froward.

CROOK'ED-LY, *adv.* 1. In a winding manner. 2. Untowardly; not compliantly.

CROOK'ED-NESS, *n.* 1. A winding, bending, or turning; curvity; curvature; inflection. 2. Perverseness; untowardness; deviation from rectitude; iniquity; obliquity of conduct. 3. Deformity of a gibbous body.

† **CROOK'EN**, *v. t.* To make crooked.

CROOK'ING, *ppr.* Bending; winding.

CROP, *n.* [Sax. *crop, cropp.*] 1. The first stomach of a fowl; the *craw.* 2. The top or highest part of a thing; the end. —*Chaucer;* [*not in use.*] 3. That which is gathered; the corn or fruits of the earth collected; harvest. 4. Corn and other cultivated plants while growing. 5. Any thing cut off or gathered. 6. Hair cut close or short.

CROP, *v. t.* 1. To cut off the ends of any thing; to eat off; to pull off; to pluck; to mow; to reap. 2. To cut off prematurely; to gather before it falls. 3. To cultivate or take crops from; as, to *crop* a field; [*English.*]

† **CROP**, *v. i.* To yield harvest.—*Shak.*

CROP'-EAR, *n.* A horse whose ears are cropped.

CROP'-EARED, *a.* Having the ears cropped.

CROP'-OUT, *v. i.* To ripen to a full crop.—In *geology,* when inclined strata, as of coal, come out to the surface, they are said to *crop out.*—*Lyell.*

CROP'-SIȻK, *a.* Sick with excess in eating or drinking.

CROP'-SIȻK-NESS, *n.* Sickness from repletion.

CROP'FUL, *a.* Having a full crop or belly; satiated.

CROPPED, } *pp.* or *a.* Cut off; plucked; eaten off; reaped,
CROPT, } or mowed.

CROP'PER, *n.* A pigeon with a large crop.—*Walton.*

CROP'PING, *ppr.* Cutting off; pulling off; eating off; reaping, or mowing.

CROP'PING, *n.* 1. The act of cutting off. 2. The raising of crops.

CRŌ'SIER (krō'zhur), *n.* [Fr. *crosse.*] 1. A bishop's crook or pastoral staff, a symbol of pastoral authority and care. 2. A term sometimes applied to four stars in the southern hemisphere, in the form of a cross; the Southern Cross.

CROS'LET, *n.* A small cross.—In *heraldry,* a cross crossed at a small distance from the ends.

CROSS, *n.* [W. *croes.*] 1. A gibbet consisting of two pieces of timber placed across each other, either in form of a T, or of an X. 2. The ensign of the Christian religion; and hence, *figuratively,* the religion itself. 3. A monument with a cross upon it, to excite devotion, such as were anciently set in market places. 4. Any thing in the form of a cross. 5. A line drawn through another. 6. Any thing that thwarts, obstructs, or perplexes; hinderance; vexation; misfortune; opposition; trial of patience. 7. A mixing of breeds in producing animals. 8. Money or coin stamped with the figure of a cross. 9. The right side or face of a coin, stamped with a cross. 10. The mark of a cross, instead of a signature, on a deed, formerly impressed by those who could not write. 11. Church lands in Ireland.—12. In *theology,* the sufferings of Christ by crucifixion. 13. The doctrine of Christ's sufferings and of the atonement, or of salvation by Christ.—*To take up the cross,* is to submit to troubles and afflictions from love to Christ.—14. In *mining,* two nicks cut in the surface of the earth, thus +.—*Cross and pile,* a play, in which a coin is thrown up to see whether it will fall with the *cross* or face upward, or the *pile* or reverse.

CROSS, *a.* 1. Transverse; oblique; passing from side to side; falling athwart. 2. Adverse; opposite; obstructing 3. Perverse; untractable; vexatious; froward. 4. Peevish; fretful; ill-humored; ill-tempered; splenetic. 5. Contrary; contradictory; perplexing; as, playing at *cross* purposes. 6. Adverse; unfortunate. 7. Interchanged, as, a *cross* marriage. 8. Noting what belongs to an adverse party; as, a *cross* examination.

CROSS, *prep.* Athwart; transversely; over; from side to side; so as to intersect.—*Dryden.*

CROSS, *v. t.* 1. To draw or run a line, or lay a body across another. 2. To erase; to cancel. 3. To make the sign of the cross, as the Roman Catholics in devotion. 4. To pass from side to side; to pass or move over; as, to *cross* the room. 5. To thwart; to obstruct; to hinder; to impede; to retard; to perplex; to embarrass; as, to *cross* his designs. 6. To counteract; to clash or interfere with to be inconsistent with. 7. To counteract or contravene to hinder by authority; to stop. 8. To contradict.—*Hooker.* 9. To debar or preclude.—*To cross the breed* of an animal, is to produce young from different varieties of the species.

CROSS, *v. i.* 1. To lie or be athwart. 2. To move or pass laterally, or from one side toward the other, or from place to place. 3. To be inconsistent.—*Sidney;* [*not used.*]

CROSS'-ARMED, *a.* With arms across.—In *botany,* brachiate; decussated; having branches in pairs, each at right angles with the next.

CROSS'-AR-RŌW, *n.* An arrow of a cross-bow.—*Beaumont and Fletcher.* [Sometimes spelled *cross-barrow.*]

CROSS'-BARRED (-bärd), *a.* Secured by transverse bars.

CROSS'-BAR-RŌW, *n.* An arrow of a cross-bow.

CROSS'-BAR-SHOT, *n.* A bullet with an iron bar passing through it.

CROSS'-BEAR-ER, *n.* In the *Roman Catholic Church,* the chaplain of an archbishop, who bears a cross before him.

CROSS'-BILL, *n.* In *chancery,* an original bill by which the defendant prays relief against the plaintiff.

CROSS'-BILL, *n.* A bird which frequents pine forests; so called from the form of the bill.

CROSS'-BĪTE, *n.* A deception; a cheat.—*L'Estrange.*

CROSS'-BĪTE, *v. t.* To thwart or contravene by deception.

CROSS'-BĪT-ING, *ppr.* Thwarting by deception.

CROSS'-BIT-TEN, *pp.* Contravened by deception.

CROSS'-BŌW, *n.* In *archery,* a weapon for shooting, formed by placing a bow athwart a stock.

CROSS'-BŌW-ER, *n.* One who shoots with a cross-bow

CROSS'-BREED, *n.* A breed produced from the male and female of different breeds.

CROSS'-BUN, *n.* A cake marked with the form of a cross.

CROSS'-EX-AM-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* The examination or interrogation of a witness, called by one party, by the opposite party or his counsel.

CROSS-EX-AM'INE, *v. t.* To examine a witness by the opposite party or his counsel, as the witness for the plaintiff by the defendant, and vice versa.—*Kent.*

CROSS-EX-AM'INED, *pp.* Examined or interrogated by the opposite party.

CROSS-EX-AM'IN-ING, *ppr.* Examining or interrogating by the opposite party.

CROSS'-EYED (īde), *a.* Having that sort of squint in which both the eyes turn toward the nose, so that the rays, in passing to each eye, cross each other.—*Forby.*

CROSS'-FLŌW, *v. i.* To flow across.—*Milton.*

CROSS'-GRAINED *a.* 1. Having the grain or fibres across or irregular, and hence difficult to work.—2. *Figuratively,* perverse; untractable; not condescending.

CROSS'-JAȻK (krō'jak), *n.* A sail extended on the lower yard of the mizzen-mast; but seldom used.

CROSS'-LEGGED (kros'-leggd), *a.* Having the legs across.

CROSS'-LĪKE, *a.* Having the form of a cross.

CROSS'-PATCH, *n.* An ill-natured person.—*Forby.*

CROSS'-PIECE, *n.* A rail of timber extending over the windlass of a ship.

CROSS'-PUR-POSE, *n.* A contrary purpose; contradictory system; also, a conversation in which one person does or pretends to misunderstand another's meaning. An enigma; a riddle.

CROSS-QUES'TION, *v. t.* To cross-examine.

CROSS-QUES'TION-ING, *ppr.* Cross-examining.

CROSS'-READ'ING, *n.* The reading of the lines of a newspaper directly across the page through the adjoining col-

umns, thus confounding the sense, and often producing a ludicrous combination of ideas.

CROSS'-RŌW, *n.* 1. The alphabet, so named because a cross was formerly placed at the beginning, to show that the end of learning is piety. 2. A row that crosses others.

CROSS'-SĒA, *n.* Waves running across others; a swell running in different directions.

CROSS'-STAFF, *n.* An instrument to take the altitude of the sun or stars.

CROSS'-STŌNE, *n.* A mineral; called, also, *harmotome* and *staurolite.*

CROSS'-TIN-ING, *n.* In *husbandry,* a harrowing by drawing the harrow or drag back and forth on the same ground.

CROSS'-TREES, *n. pl.* In *ships,* certain pieces of timber, supported by the cheeks and trestle-trees, at the upper ends of the lower masts and top-masts.

CROSS'-WĀY, } *n.* A way or road that crosses another
CROSS'-RŌAD, } road or the chief road; an obscure path intersecting the main road.

CROSS'-WIND, *n.* A side wind; an unfavorable wind.

CROSS'-WISE, *adv.* Across; in the form of a cross.

CROSS'-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *valantia.*

CROSS'CUT, *v. t.* To cut across.

CROSS'CUT-SAW, *n.* A saw managed by two men, one at each end.

CROSSED (krost), *pp.* Having a line drawn over; canceled; erased; passed over; thwarted; opposed; obstructed; counteracted.

CROSS-ETTE', *n.* [Fr.] In *architecture,* a term applied to the small projecting pieces in arch-stones which hang upon the adjacent stones.—*Brande.*

CROSS'ING, *ppr.* Drawing; running or passing a line over; erasing; canceling; thwarting; opposing; counteracting; passing over.

CROSS'ING, *n.* 1. A thwarting; impediment; vexation. 2. A passing across. 3. The place of passing; as, the *crossings* of the street.

CROSS'LET. *See* CROSLET.

CROSS'LY, *adv.* 1. Athwart; so as to intersect something else. 2. Adversely; in opposition; unfortunately. 3. Peevishly; fretfully.

CROSS'NESS, *n.* Peevishness; fretfulness; ill-humor; perverseness.

CROTCH, *n.* [Fr. *croc.*] 1. A fork or forking; the parting of two legs or branches.—*Bacon Forby.*—2. In *ships,* a crooked timber placed on the keel, in the fore and aft parts of a ship. 3. A piece of wood or iron, opening on the top, and extending two horns or arms, like a half moon.

CROTCHED (krocht), *a.* Having a crotch; forked.

CROTCH'ET, *n.* [Fr. *crochet, croche.*] 1. In *printing,* a term applied to brackets or hooks including words, a sentence, or a passage distinguished from the rest, thus, [ ].—2. In *music,* a note or character, equal in time to half a minim and the double of a quaver, thus, ♩. 3. A piece of wood resembling a fork, used as a support in building. 4. A peculiar turn of the mind; a whim or fancy; a perverse conceit.

CROTCH'ET, *v. i.* To play in a measured time of music.

CROTCH'ET-ED, *a.* Marked with crotchets.

CROTCH'ET-Y, *a.* Having crotchets in the brain; whimsical.

CRŌTON OIL, *n.* Oil from the *Croton tiglium,* a plant of the East. It is a violent cathartic, and raises small pustules when rubbed on the skin.—*Brande.*

CROUCH, *v. i.* [G. *kriechen, kroch, kröche.*] 1. To bend down; to stoop low; to lie close to the ground; as an animal. 2. To bend servilely; to stoop meanly; to fawn; to cringe.

† CROUCH, *v. t.* To sign with the cross; to bless.

CROUCH'-BACK. *See* CROOK-BACK.

CROUCH'ED-FRI'ARS, *n. pl.* An order of friars, so called from the cross which they wore.

CROUCH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Bending; stooping; cringing.

CROUP (kroop), *n.* [Scot. *croup, crope, crupe.*] The disease called technically *cynanche trachealis,* an inflammation of the trachea, accompanied with a hoarse cough and difficult respiration. It is vulgarly called *rattles.*

CROUP, *n.* [Fr. *croupe.*] The rump of a fowl; the buttocks of a horse, or extremity of the reins above the hips.

CROUP-PADE', *n.* In the *manege,* a leap in which the horse pulls up his hind legs, as if he drew them up to his belly.

CROUPI-ER (kroo'pe-er), *n.* [Fr.] 1. He who watches the cards and collects the money at a gaming-table.—*Smart.* 2. One who, at a public dinner-party, sits at the lower end of the table, as assistant chairman.

CROUT, } *n.* [G. *kraut.*] Sour-crout is made by laying
KROUT, } minced or chopped cabbage in layers in a barrel, with a handful of salt and caraway seeds between the layers, then ramming down the whole, covering it, pressing it with a heavy weight, and suffering it to stand till it has gone through fermentation. It is an efficacious preservative against scurvy.

CROW, *n.* [Sax. *crawe.*] 1. A large black fowl, of the genus *corvus.*—*To pluck* or *pull a crow,* is to be industrious or contentious about a trifle. 2. A bar of iron with a beak, crook, or two claws, used in raising and moving heavy weights, drawing spikes, &c. 3. The voice of the cock. 4. The mesentery or ruffle of a beast; [*so called by butchers.*]

CROW, *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crowed; formerly,* pret. *crew.* [Sax. *crawan.*] 1. To cry or make a noise as a cock, in joy, gayety, or defiance. 2. To boast in triumph; to vaunt; to vapor; to swagger.—*Grandison.*

CROW'-BAR, *n.* A bar of iron sharpened at one end, used as a lever for raising weights.

CROW'-BER-RY, *n.* A plant of the genus *empetrum.*

CROW'-FLOW-ER, *n.* A kind of campion.

CROW'-FOOT, *n.* 1. On *board of ships,* a complication of small cords spreading out from a long block.—2. In *botany,* the *ranunculus,* a genus of plants.

† CROW'-KEEP-ER, *n.* A boy employed to scare crows from new-sown land. This was formerly done, at times, by shooting at them with a bow; and hence, Lear says, "that fellow handles his bow like a *crow-keeper,*" that is, awkwardly, like one not trained to its use.—*Forby.*

CROW'-NET, *n.* In *England,* a net for catching wild fowls; the net used in *New England* for catching wild pigeons

CROW'-SILK, *n.* A plant, the *conferva rivalis.*

CROW'-TOE, *n.* A plant; as the tufted *crow-toe.*

CROW'S'-BILL, *n.* In *surgery,* a kind of forceps for extracting bullets and other things from wounds.

† CROW'S'-FEET, *n. pl.* The wrinkles under the eyes, which are the effects of age.—*Chaucer.*

CROW'S'-FOOT, *n.* In the *military art,* a machine of iron, with four points; a caltrop.

CROW'ING, *ppr.* Uttering a particular voice, as a cock; boasting in triumph; vaunting; bragging.

CROWD, } *n.* [Ir. *cruit.*] An instrument of music with
CROWTH, } six strings; a kind of violin.

CROWD, *n.* [Sax. *cruth, cread.*] 1. *Properly,* a collection; a number of things collected, or closely pressed together. 2. A number of persons congregated and pressed together, or collected into a close body without order; a throng. 3. A multitude; a great number together; as, a *crowd* of thoughts; a *crowd* of islands. 4. A number of things near together; a number promiscuously assembled or lying near each other. 5. The lower orders of people; the populace; the vulgar.—SYN. Concourse; confluence; gathering; assembly; assemblage; throng; group; swarm; shoal; mob.

CROWD, *v. t.* 1. To press; to urge; to drive together. 2. To fill by pressing numbers together without order. 3. To fill to excess. 4. To encumber by multitudes. 5. To urge; to press by solicitation; to dun; as, to *crowd* a debtor.—6. In *seamanship,* to *crowd sail* is to carry an extraordinary force of sail, with a view to accelerate the course of a ship, as in chasing or escaping from an enemy; to carry a press of sail.

CROWD, *v. i.* 1. To press in numbers. 2. To press; to urge forward. 3. To swarm or be numerous.

CROWD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Collected and pressed; pressed together; urged; driven; filled by a promiscuous multitude.

CROWD'ER, *n.* A fiddler; one who plays on a crowd.

CROWD'ING, *ppr.* Pressing together; pushing; thrusting; driving; assembling in a promiscuous multitude; filling; urging.

CROWD'ING, *n.* The act of crowding; the state of being crowded.

CROWN, *n.* [Fr. *couronne.*] 1. An ornament worn on the head by kings and sovereign princes, as a badge of imperial or regal power and dignity. *Figuratively,* regal power; royalty; kingly government, or executive authority. 2. A wreath or garland. 3. Honorary distinction; reward. 4. Honor; splendor; dignity. 5. The top of the head; the top of a mountain or other elevated object; the end of an anchor. 6. The part of a hat which covers the top of the head. 7. A coin anciently stamped with the figure of a crown. 8. Completion; accomplishment. 9. Clerical tonsure in a circular form; a little circle shaved on the top of the head, as a mark of ecclesiastical office or distinction.—10. Among *jewelers,* the upper work of a rose diamond.—11. In *botany,* an appendage to the top of a seed, which serves to bear it in the wind.—In *architecture,* the uppermost member of the cornice, called, also, the *corona,* or *larmier.*

CROWN, *v. t.* 1. To invest with a crown or regal ornament. Hence, to invest with regal dignity and power. 2. To cover, as with a crown; to cover the top. 3. To honor; to dignify; to adorn. 4. To reward; to bestow an honorary reward or distinction on. 5. To reward; to recompense. 6. To terminate or finish; to complete; to perfect; as, to *crown* our wishes. 7. To terminate and reward; as, the enterprise was *crowned* with success.

CROWN'-GLASS, *n.* The finest sort of English window-glass.
CROWN'-IM-PE'RI-AL, *n.* A plant of the genus *fritillaria*, having a beautiful flower.
CROWN'-OF-FICE *n.* In *England*, an office belonging to the court of King's Bench, of which the king's coroner or attorney is commonly master, and in which the attorney-general and clerk exhibit informations for crimes and misdemeanors.
CROWN'-PŌST, *n.* In *building*, a post which stands upright in the middle, between two principal rafters.
CROWN'-SCAB, *n.* A scab formed round the corners of a horse's hoof, a cancerous and painful sore.
CROWN'-THIS'TLE (-this'sl), *n.* A flower.
CROWN'-WHEEL, *n.* 1. A wheel with cogs at right angles with its plane.—2. In a *watch*, the wheel which drives the balance, called, in royal pendulums, the swing-wheel.
CROWN'-WŌRK (-wurk), *n.* In *fortification*, an out-work running into the field, consisting of two small fronts of fortification at the extremes, connected with the body of the place by two long branches.
CROWNED, *pp.* or *a.* Invested with a crown, or with regal power and dignity; honored; dignified; rewarded with a crown, wreath, garland, or distinction; recompensed; terminated; completed; perfected.
CROWN'ER, *n.* He or that which crowns or completes.
CROWN'ET, *n.* A coronet, which see. *Shakspeare* has used it for chief end or last purpose; but this sense is singular.
CROWN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Investing with a crown, or with royalty or supreme power; honoring with a wreath, or with distinction; adorning; rewarding; finishing; perfecting.
CROWN'ING, *n.* 1. In *architecture*, the upper termination or finish of a member or any ornamental work.—2. In *marine language*, the finishing part of a knot, or interweaving of the strands at the end of a rope.
CROWN'LESS, *a.* Without a crown.—*Byron.*
CROYL'STŌNE, *n.* Crystallized cauk, in which the crystals are small.—*Johnson.*
CRŌZE, *n.* A cooper's tool.
CRŪ'CIAL (krū'shal), *a.* [Fr. *cruciale.*] 1. In *surgery*, transverse; passing across; intersecting; in form of a cross 2. Severe; trying; searching, as if bringing to the cross; as, a *crucial* experiment.
CRŪ'CIAN, *n.* A short, thick, broad fish, of a deep yellow color.
CRŪ'CIATE (krū'shāte), *v. t.* [L. *crucio.*] To torture; to torment; to afflict with extreme pain or distress; [*but the verb is seldom used.*] *See* EXCRUCIATE.
CRŪ'CIATE, *a.* Tormented. [*Little used.*]
CRU-CI-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of torturing; torment.—*Hall.* [*Little used.*]
CRŪ'CI-BLE, *n.* [It. *crogiuolo* and *crociuolo.*] 1. A chemical vessel or melting-pot, usually made of earth, and so tempered and baked as to endure extreme heat without melting. It is used for melting ores, metals, &c.—2. In *metallurgy*, a hollow place at the bottom of a furnace to receive the melted metal.
CRU-CIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *crucifer.*] 1. Bearing the cross.—2. In *botany*, a term applied to the *cruciferæ*, a family of plants having the four petals of the flower in the form of a cross.
CRŪ'CI-FIED, *pp.* or *a.* Put to death on the cross.
CRŪ'CI-FI-ER, *n.* A person who crucifies; one who puts another to death on a cross.
CRŪ'CI-FIX, *n.* [L. *crucifixus.*] 1. A cross on which the body of Christ is fastened in effigy. 2. A representation, in painting or statuary, of our Lord fastened to the cross.—3. *Figuratively*, the religion of Christ.—*Taylor*; [*rare.*]
CRU-CI-FIX'ION (kru-se-fix'yun), *n.* The nailing or fastening of a person to a cross, for the purpose of putting him to death; the act or punishment of putting a criminal to death by nailing him to a cross.
CRŪ'CI-FORM, *a.* [L. *crux* and *forma.*] Cross-shaped.—In *botany*, consisting of four equal petals, disposed in the form of a cross. The *cruciform* plants (*cruciferæ*) embrace most of the culinary vegetables, except spinach.
CRŪ'CI-FŸ, *v. t.* [L. *crucifigo*; Fr. *crucifier.*] 1. To nail to a cross; to put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross.—2. In *Scriptural language*, to subdue; to mortify; to destroy the power or ruling influence of. 3. To reject and despise. 4. To vex or torment.—*Burton*; [*not used.*]
CRŪ'CI-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* Putting to death on a cross or gibbet; subduing; destroying the life and power of.
CRU-CIG'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *cruciger.*] Bearing the cross.
CRUD, *n.* *See* CURD, the usual orthography.
CRUD'DLE, *v. i.* To curdle; also, to stoop.—*Brockett.*
CRŪDE, *a.* [L. *crudus.*] 1. Raw; not cooked or prepared by fire or heat; in its natural state; undressed. 2. Not changed from its natural state; not altered or prepared by any artificial process; as, *crude* potash. 3. Rough; harsh; unripe; not mellowed by air or other means. 4. Uncon-cocted; not well digested in the stomach. 5. Not brought to perfection; unfinished; immature. 6. Having indigest ed notions; as, one who is *crude* in his opinions. 7. Indigested; not matured; not well formed, arranged, or prepared in the intellect.—8. In *painting*, a term applied to a picture when the colors are rudely laid on, and do not blend or harmonize.
CRŪDE'LY, *adv.* Without due preparation; without form or arrangement; without maturity or digestion.
CRŪDE'NESS, *n.* 1. Rawness; unripeness; an undigested or unprepared state. 2. A state of being unformed, or indigested; immatureness.
CRŪ'DI-TY, *n.* [L. *cruditas.*] Rawness; crudeness; something in a crude state.—Among *physicians*, a term applied to undigested substances in the stomach.
CRŪ'DLE, *v. t.* To coagulate. But this word is generally written *curdle*, which see.
† CRŪ'DY, *a.* 1. Concreted; coagulated.—*Spenser.* 2. Raw; chill.—*Shak.*
CRŪ'EL, *a.* [Fr. *cruel*; L. *crudelis.*] 1. Disposed to give pain to others, in body or mind; willing or pleased to torment, vex, or afflict. 2. Causing severe pain, affliction, or suffering; applied to *persons*, and sometimes to *things*; as, a *cruel* remark.—SYN. Inhuman; barbarous; merci less; pitiless; savage; ferocious; brutal; brutish; unmer ciful; inexorable; unrelenting; fell; severe; unfeeling, hard-hearted; flinty.
CRŪ'EL-LY, *adv.* 1. In a cruel manner; with cruelty; inhumanly; barbarously. 2. Painfully; with severe pain or torture.
CRŪ'EL-NESS, *n.* Inhumanity; cruelty.—*Spenser.*
CRŪ'EL-TY, *n.* [L. *crudelitas*; Fr. *cruauté.*] 1. A savage or barbarous disposition or temper, which is gratified in giving unnecessary pain or distress to others.—*Shak.*; [*ap plied to persons.*] 2. Barbarous deed; any act of a human being which inflicts unnecessary pain; any act intended to torment, vex, or afflict, or which actually torments or afflicts, without necessity; wrong; injustice; oppression. —SYN. Inhumanity; barbarity; savageness; ferocity; brutality.
CRŪ'EN-TATE, *a.* [L. *cruentatus.*] Smeared with blood.—*Glanville.* [*Little used.*]
CRU-ENT'OUS, *a.* [L. *cruentus.*] Bloody.
CRŪ'ET, *n.* [Fr. *cruchette.*] A vial, or small glass bottle, for holding vinegar, oil, &c.
CRŪISE, *n.* [D. *kroes.*] A small cup. *See* CRUSE.
CRŪISE, *v. i.* [D. *kruissen.*] To sail back and forth, or to rove on the ocean in search of an enemy's ships, for capture, or for protecting commerce; or to rove for plunder, as a pirate.
CRŪISE, *n.* A voyage made in *crossing* courses; a sailing to and fro in search of an enemy's ships, or by a pirate in search of plunder.
CRŪIS'ER, *n.* A person or a ship that cruises; *usually*, an armed ship that sails to and fro for capturing an enemy's ships, for protecting the commerce of the country, or for plunder.
CRŪIS'ING, *ppr.* Sailing for the capture of an enemy's ships, or for protecting commerce, or for plunder, as a pirate.
CRUL'LER, *n.* A kind of crisped cake boiled in fat. *See* KRULLER.
CRUMB, } *n.* [Sax. *cruma.*] A small fragment or piece;
CRUM, } *usually*, a small piece of bread or other food, broken or cut off.
CRUMB, }
CRUM, } *v. t.* To break into small pieces with the fingers.
CRUMB'-CLOTH, *n.* A cloth laid under a table to receive crumbs and keep the carpet or floor clean.
CRUM'BLE, *v. t.* [D. *kruimelen*; Ger. *krümeln.*] To break into small pieces; to divide into minute parts.
CRUM'BLE, *v. i.* 1. To fall into small pieces; to break or part into small fragments. 2. To fall to decay; to perish.
CRUM'BLED, *pp.* or *a.* Broken or parted into small pieces.
CRUM'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Breaking into small fragments; falling into small pieces; decaying.
† CRŪ'ME-NAL, *n.* [L. *crumena.*] A purse.—*Spenser.*
CRUM'MA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being broken into small pieces.
CRUM'MY, *a.* Full of crumbs; soft.
CRUMP, *a.* [Sax. *crump.*] Crooked; as, *crump*-shouldered.
CRUMP'ET, *n.* A soft cake, baked upon an iron plate.
CRUM'PLE, *v. i.* To draw or press into wrinkles or folds: to rumple or crook.—*Addison.*
CRUM'PLE, *v. i.* To contract; to shrink.—*Smith.*
CRUM'PLED, *pp.* or *a.* Drawn or pressed into wrinkles.
CRUM'PLING, *ppr.* Drawing or pressing into wrinkles.
CRUM'PLING, *n.* A small, degenerate apple.
† CRUNK, }
† CRUNK'LE, } *v. i.* To cry like a crane.
CRŪ'OR, *n.* [L.] Gore; coagulated blood.
CRUP, }
CRŌUP, } *n.* The buttocks.

† CRUP, *a.* Short; brittle.

* CRUP'PER (krŏp'er), *n.* [Fr. *croupiere.*] 1. In the *manege*, the buttocks of a horse; the rump. 2. A strap of leather which is buckled to a saddle, and, passing under a horse's tail, prevents the saddle from being cast forward on to the horse's neck.

* CRUP'PER (krŏp'er), *v. t.* To put a crupper on.

CRŪ'RAL, *a.* [L. *cruralis.*] 1. Belonging to the leg; as the *crural* arteries, which convey blood to the legs, and the *crural* veins, which return it. 2. Shaped like a leg or root.—*Brande.*

CRU-SĀDE', *n.* [Fr. *croisade.*] A military expedition, undertaken by authority of the Roman Catholic Church, for the recovery of the Holy Land. The soldiers had crosses of different colors upon their outer garments, as badges, and thence took the name of *crusaders.* The term has also been applied to military expeditions against the Waldenses and others who dissented from the Church of Rome.

CRU-SĀDE', *n.* A Portuguese coin, stamped with a cross.

CRU-SĀ'DER, *n.* A person engaged in a crusade.

CRU-SĀ'DO, *n.* The same as *crusade.*

CRŪSE, *n.* [D. *kroes.*] A small cup.—In *New England*, it is used chiefly or wholly for a small bottle or vial for vinegar, called a *vinegar-cruse.*

CRŪ'SET, *n.* [Fr. *creuset.*] A goldsmith's crucible or melting pot.—*Phillips.*

CRUSH, *v. t.* [Fr. *ecraser*; Sw. *krossa.*] 1. *Literally*, to press or squeeze into a mass, so as to destroy the previous continuity of the parts; as, to *crush* sugar; to *crush* apples; to *crush* one's limbs; the man was *crushed* by a falling rock. 2. *Figuratively*, to overwhelm and beat down by power; as, to *crush* a rebellion; to be *crushed* by despotism. *To crush a cup of wine*, to master or drink it.—*Shak.* SYN. To break; bruise; pound; subdue; overpower; prostrate; conquer; oppress.

CRUSH, *v. i.* To be pressed into a smaller compass by external weight or force.

CRUSH, *n.* A violent collision, or rushing together, which breaks or bruises the bodies; or a fall that breaks or bruises into a confused mass.

CRUSHED (krusht), *pp.* or *a.* Pressed or squeezed so as to break or bruise; overwhelmed or subdued by power; broken or bruised by a fall; grievously oppressed; broken or bruised to powder; comminuted.

CRUSH'ER, *n.* One who crushes.

CRUSH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Pressing or squeezing into a mass, or until broken or bruised; overwhelming; subduing by force; oppressing; comminuting.

CRUST, *n.* [L. *crusta.*] 1. An external coat or covering of a thing, which is hard, or harder than the internal substance. 2. A deposit from wine as it ripens, collected on the interior of bottles, &c., and consisting of tartar and coloring matter. 3. A piece of crust; a waste piece of bread. 4. A shell, as the hard covering of a crab and some other animals. 5. A scab. 6. The superficial substances of the earth are, in *geology*, called its *crust.*

CRUST, *v. t.* 1. To cover with a hard case or coat; to spread over the surface a substance harder than the matter covered. 2. To cover with concretions.

CRUST, *v. i.* To gather or contract into a hard covering; to concrete or freeze, as superficial matter.

CRUS-TĀ'CE-A (-she-a), *n. pl.* One of the classes of the articulated animals (*articulata*), including lobsters, shrimps, and crabs; so called from the crust-like shell with which the body and legs are covered.—*Dana.*

CRUS-TĀ'CEAN, *n.* or *a.* *See* CRUSTACEA.

CRUS-TĀ-CE-OL'O-ĠY, *n.* The science which treats of the *crustacea.*

CRUS-TĀ-CE-O-LOĠ'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to crustaceology.

CRUS-TĀ-CE-OL'O-ĠIST, *n.* One who is versed in the science of crustaceology.

CRUS-TĀ'CEOUS (krus-tā'shus), *a.* [Fr. *crustacée.*] Pertaining to crust; like crust; of the nature of crust or shell; belonging to the *crustacea.*

CRUS-TĀ'CEOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of having a soft and jointed shell.

CRUST'Ā-TED, *a.* Covered with a crust.

CRUST-Ā'TION, *n.* An adherent crust; incrustation.

CRUST'ED, *pp.* Covered with a crust.

CRUST'I-LY, *adv.* Peevishly; harshly; morosely.

CRUST'I-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of crust; hardness. 2. Peevishness; moroseness; surliness.

CRUST'ING, *ppr.* Covering with crust.

CRUST'Y, *a.* 1. Like crust; of the nature of crust; pertaining to a hard covering; hard. 2. *Figuratively*, abrupt in speech or manner. [In the old writers *crust* is used.]—SYN. Surly; snappish; short; peevish; morose.

CRUT, *n.* The rough, shaggy part of oak bark.

CRUTCH, *n.* [It. *croccia.*] 1. A staff with a curving crosspiece at the head, to be placed under the arm or shoulder, to support the lame in walking. 2. *Figuratively*, old age.

CRUTCH, *v. t.* To support on crutches; to prop or sustain, with miserable helps, that which is feeble.

CRUTCHED, *pp.* or *a.* [*part.* pronounced krutcht, and *adj.* krutch'ed.] Supported with crutches.—*Crutched friars. See* CROUCHED FRIARS.

CRUX, *n.* [L.] Any thing that puzzles, vexes, or tries in the highest degree.—*Dr. Sheridan.* [*Little used.*]

CRŪ'YS-HAĠE, *n.* A fish of the shark kind.

CRU-ZĀ'DO. *See* CRUSADO.

CRŸ, *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cried.* [Fr. *crier.*] 1. To utter a loud voice; to speak, call, or exclaim with vehemence. 2. To call importunately; to utter a loud voice, by way of earnest request or prayer. 3. To utter a loud voice in weeping; to utter the voice of sorrow; to lament. 4. To utter a loud sound in distress. 5. To exclaim; to utter a loud voice; with *out.* 6. To proclaim; to utter a loud voice, in giving public notice. 7. To bawl; to squall; as a child. 8. To yelp, as a dog. It may be used for the uttering of a loud voice by other animals.—*To cry against*, to exclaim, or utter a loud voice, by way of reproof, threatening, or censure.—*To cry out.* 1. To exclaim; to vociferate; to scream; to clamor; to shout. 2. To complain loudly.—*To cry out against*, to complain loudly, with a view to censure; to blame; to utter censure.—*To cry to*, to call on in prayer; to implore.

CRŸ, *v. t.* To proclaim; to name loudly and publicly for giving notice.—*To cry down.* 1. To decry; to depreciate by words or in writing; to dispraise; to condemn. 2. To overbear.—*To cry up*, to praise; to applaud; to extol.

CRŸ, *n.*; *plu.* CRIES. 1. In a *general sense*, a loud sound uttered by the mouth of an animal; applicable to the voice of man or beast, and articulate or inarticulate. 2. A loud or vehement sound, uttered in weeping, or lamentation it may be a shriek or scream. 3. Clamor; outcry. 4. Exclamation of triumph, of wonder, or of other passion. 5. Proclamation; public notice. 6. The notices of hawkers of wares to be sold in the street are called *cries.* 7. Acclamation; expression of popular favor. 8. A loud voice in distress, prayer, or request; importunate call. 9. Public reports or complaints; noise; fame; as, the *cry* of Sodom is great. 10. Bitter complaints of oppression and injustice. 11. The sound or voice of irrational animals; expression of joy, fright, alarm, or want. 12. A pack of dogs.

CRŸ'AL, *n.* [W. *cregyr.*] The heron.—*Ainsworth.*

CRŸ'ER, *n.* *See* CRIER.

CRŸ'ER, *n.* A kind of hawk, called the *falcon gentle*, an enemy to pigeons, and very swift.

CRŸ'ING, *ppr.* Uttering a loud voice; proclaiming, &c

CRŸ'ING, *a.* Notorious; common; great.—*Addison.*

CRŸ'ING, *n.* Importunate call; clamor; outcry.

CRŸ'O-LĪTE, *n.* [Gr. κρυος and λιθος.] A rare mineral from Greenland; a fluorid of sodium and aluminum; a fluate of soda and alumine.

CRŸ-OPH'O-RUS, *n.* [Gr. κρυος and φορεω.] Frost-bearer; an instrument contrived by Dr. Wollaston for freezing water by its own evaporation.

CRYPT, *n.* [Gr. κρυπτω.] A subterranean cell or cave, especially under a church, for the interment of persons; also, a subterranean chapel or oratory, and the grave of a martyr.

CRYP'TIC, } *a.* Hidden; secret; occult.—*Watts.*
CRYP'TIC-AL, }

CRYP'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* Secretly.

CRYP-TO-GĀ'MI-A, } *n.* [Gr. κρυπτος and γαμος.] *Literally*,
CRYP-TOG'A-MY, } concealed fructification. In *botany*, a class of plants whose stamens and pistils are not distinctly visible.—*Linnæus.*—*Edin. Encyc.*

CRYP-TO-GĀ'MI-AN, } *a.* Pertaining to plants of the class
CRYP-TO-GAM'IC, } *cryptogamia*; including ferns, moss
CRYP-TOG'A-MOUS, } es, sea-weeds, mushrooms, &c.

CRYP-TOG'A-MIST, *n.* One who is skilled in cryptogamic botany.—*Lindley.*

CRYP-TOG'RA-PHER, *n.* One who writes in secret characters.

CRYP-TO-GRAPH'IC-AL, *a.* Written in secret characters or in cipher, or with sympathetic ink.

CRYP-TOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. κρυπτος and γραφω.] The art or art of writing in secret characters; also, secret characters or cipher.

CRYP-TOL'O-ĠY, *n.* [Gr. κρυπτος and λογος.] Secret or enigmatical language.

CRYS'TAL, *n.* [L. *crystallus.*] 1. In *chemistry* and *mineralogy*, an inorganic body, which, by the operation of affinity, has assumed the form of a regular solid, terminated by a certain number of plane and smooth surfaces. 2. A factitious body, cast in the glass-houses, called *crystal glass*; a species of glass, more perfect in its composition and manufacture than common glass. 3. A substance of any kind having the form of a crystal. 4. The glass of a watch-case.—*Rock crystal* or *mountain crystal*, a general name for all the transparent crystals of quartz, particularly of limpid or colorless quartz.

CRYS'TAL, *a.* Consisting of crystal, or like crystal; clear; transparent; lucid; pellucid.

CRYS'TAL-FORM, *a.* Having the form of crystal.

CRYS TAL'LI-NA, *n.* An alkaloid obtained from *indigofera tinctoria*, the Indigo plant.

CRYS'TAL-LĪNE, *a.* [L. *crystallinus.*] 1. Consisting of crystal. 2. Resembling crystal; pure; clear; transparent; pellucid.—*Crystalline humor*, or *crystalline lens*, a lentiform pellucid body, composed of a very white, transparent, firm substance, inclosed in a membranous case or capsule, and situated in a depression in the anterior or front part of the vitreous humor of the eye.

CRYS'TAL-LĪTE, *n.* A name given to whinstone, cooled slowly after fusion.—*Hall.*

CRYS'TAL-LĪZ-A-BLE, *a.* That may be crystallized; that may form or be formed into crystals.

CRYS-TAL-LI-ZĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act or process by which the parts of a solid body, separated by the intervention of a fluid or by fusion, again coalesce or unite, and form a solid body. 2. The mass or body formed by the process of crystallizing.

CRYS'TAL-LĪZE, *v. t.* To cause to form crystals.

CRYS'TAL-LĪZE, *v. i.* To be converted into a crystal; to unite, as the separate particles of a substance, and form a determinate and regular solid.

CRYS'TAL-LĪZED, *pp.* or *a.* Formed into crystals.

CRYS'TAL-LĪZ-ING, *ppr.* Causing to crystallize; forming or uniting in crystals.

CRYS-TAL-LOG'RA-PHER, *n.* One who describes crystals, or the manner of their formation.

CRYS-TAL-LO-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to crystal-
CRYS-TAL-LO-GRAPH'IC-AL, } lography.

CRYS-TAL-LO-GRAPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of crystallography.

CRYS-TAL-LOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [*crystal*, and γραφη.] 1. The doctrine or science of crystallization. 2. A discourse or treatise on crystallization.

CTE-NOID'ANS (te-noid'-), *n. pl.* [Gr. κτεις and ειδος.] The third order of fishes established by Agassiz; having scales with rough and jagged edges, as the perch.

CUB, *n.* 1. The young of certain quadrupeds, as of the bear and the fox; a puppy; a whelp. *Waller* uses the word for the young of the whale. 2. A young boy or girl, [*in contempt.*]—*Shak.*

† CUB, *n.* A stall for cattle.

CUB, *v. i.* To bring forth a cub or cubs. In *contempt*, to bring forth young, as a woman.

† CUB, *v. t.* To shut up or confine.—*Burton.*

CUB'-DRAWN, *a.* Drawn or sucked by cubs; applied by Shakspeare to the bear.

CU-BĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *cubatio.*] The act of lying down; a reclining.—*Dict.*

CŪ'BA-TO-RY, *a.* Lying down; reclining; incumbent.

CŪ'BA-TURE, *n.* The finding exactly the solid or cubic contents of a body.—*Harris.*

CUBBED' (kubd'), *pp.* Brought forth; shut up; confined.

CUB'BING, *ppr.* Bringing forth, as beasts; shutting up.

CŪBE, *n.* [Gr. κυβος; L. *cubus.*] 1. In *geometry*, a regular solid body, with six equal square sides, and containing equal angles.—2. In *arithmetic*, the product of a number multiplied into itself, and that product multiplied into the same number.—*Cube-root* is the number or quantity which, multiplied into itself, and then into the product, produces the cube.

CŪBE, *v. t.* To raise to the third power, by multiplying a number into itself twice.

CŪBE'-ŌRE, *n.* An ore of a green color, consisting of arsenic acid and iron.

CŪ'BEB, *n.* [Sp. *cubeba.*] The small spicy or aromatic berry of the *piper cubeba.*

CŪ'BIC, } *a.* [L. *cubicus.*] Having the form or proper-
CŪ'BIC-AL, } ties of a cube; that may be or is contained within a cube.—*Cubic equation*, in *algebra*, an equation in which the highest or only power of the unknown quantity is a cube.—*Cubic number* is a number produced by multiplying a number into itself, and that product by the same number.

CŪ'BIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a cubical method.

CŪ'BIC-AL-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being cubical.

CU-BIC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *cubiculum.*] Belonging to a chamber.

CU-BIC'U-LA-RY, *a.* [L. *cubiculum.*] Fitted for the posture of lying down. [*Little used.*]

CŪ'BI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a cube:—*Coxe.*

CŪ'BIT, *n.* [L. *cubitus.*] 1. In *anatomy*, the forearm; the *ulna*, a bone of the arm from the elbow to the wrist.—2. In *mensuration*, the length of a man's arm from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger. The cubit, among the *ancients*, was of a different length among different nations. Dr. Arbuthnot states the Roman cubit at 17 inches and 4 tenths; the cubit of the Scriptures at a little less than 22 inches; and the English cubit at 18 inches.

CŪ'BIT-AL, *a.* 1. Of the length or measure of a cubit.—*Brown.* 2. Pertaining to the cubit, or *ulna.*

CŪ'BIT-ED, *a.* Having the measure of a cubit.

CUB'LESS, *a.* Having no cubs.

CŪ'BO-DO-DEC-A-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* Presenting the two forms, a cube and a dodecahedron.—*Cleaveland.*

CŪ'BO-OC-TA-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* Presenting a combination of the two forms, a cube and an octahedron.

CŪ'BOID, *a.* Having nearly the form of a cube.

CU-BOID'AL, *a.* [Gr. κυβος and ειδος.] Nearly in the shape of a cube.

CUCK'ING-STOOL, *n.* A ducking-stool, called also a *tum brel*, used anciently for punishing unruly persons, especially scolds and refractory women.

CUCK'OLD, *n.* [Chaucer, *cokewold*; Fr. *cocu.*] A man whose wife is false to his bed; the husband of an adulteress.

CUCK'OLD, *v. t.* 1. To make a man a cuckold by criminal conversation with his wife. 2. To make a husband a cuckold by criminal conversation with another man.

CUCK'OLD-MĀK-ER, *n.* One who has criminal conversation with another man's wife; one who makes a cuckold.—*Dryden.*

CUCK'OLD-DOM, *n.* The act of adultery; the state of a cuckold.—*Dryden.*

CUCK'OLD-LY, *a.* Having the qualities of a cuckold; mean; sneaking.—*Shak.*

CUCK'OLD-ED, *pp.* Made a cuckold.

CUCK'OO (kŏŏk'oo), *n.* [L. *cuculus*; Fr. *coucou.*] A bird of the genus *cuculus*, whose name is supposed to be called from its note.

CUCK'OO-BUD, *n.* The plant crow-foot, or butter-cup.—*Shak.*

CUCK'OO-FLOW-ER, *n.* A plant; a species of lady's smock, or cardamine.

CUCK'OO-LĪKE, *a.* Like the cuckoo.

CUCK'OO-PĪNT, *n.* A plant of the genus *arum.*

CUCK'OO-SPIT, } *n.* A dew or exudation found on
CUCK'OO-SPIT-TLE, } plants, especially about the joints of lavender and rosemary.

† CUE'QUEAN, *n.* [Fr. *coquine.*] A vile, lewd woman.

CŪ'CUL-LATE, } *a.* [L. *cucullatus.*] 1. Hooded; cowled,
CŪ'CUL-LA-TED, } covered as with a hood. 2. Having the shape or resemblance of a hood; or wide at the top, and drawn to a point below, in shape of a conical roll of paper

* CŪ'CUM-BER, *n.* [Fr. *coucombre*, or *concombre*; from L. *cucumer*, or *cucumis.*] The name of a plant and its fruit, of the genus *cucumis.*

CŪ'CUR-BIT, } *n.* [L. *cucurbita.*] A chemical vessel in the
CŪ'CUR-BITE, } shape of a gourd; but some of them are shallow, with a wide mouth.

CU-CUR-BI-TĀ'CEOUS, *a.* Resembling a gourd.

CU-CUR'BI-TĪVE, *a.* A word applied to small worms shaped like the seeds of a gourd.

CUD, *n.* 1. The food which ruminating animals chew at leisure, when not grazing or eating; or that portion of it which is brought from the first stomach and chewed at once. 2. A portion of tobacco held in the mouth and chewed. 3. The inside of the mouth or throat of a beast that chews the cud.

CUD'BEAR, *n.* A plant much employed in dyeing. It gives a purple color.

† CUD'DEN, } *n.* A clown; a low rustic; a dolt.—*Dryden.*
† CUD'DY, }

CUD'DLE, *v. i.* [Arm. *cuddyo.*] To retire from sight; to lie close or snug; to squat.—*Prior.*

CUD'DLE, *v. t.* To hug; to fondle.—*Holloway.*

CUD'DY, *n.* 1. A small cabin in the fore-part of a lighter or boat. Hence, 2. A very small apartment. 3. The cole-fish.

CUD'GEL, *n.* [W. *cogel.*] A short, thick stick of wood, such as may be used by the hand in beating.—*To cross the cudgels*, to forbear the contest; a phrase borrowed from the practice of cudgel-players, who lay one cudgel over another.

CUD'GEL, *v. t.* 1. To beat with a cudgel or thick stick.—*Swift.* 2. To beat in general.—*Shak.*

CUD'GEL-PROOF, *a.* Able to resist a cudgel; not to be hurt by beating.—*Hudibras.*

CUD'GELED, *pp.* Beaten with a cudgel.

CUD'GEL-ER, *n.* One who beats with a cudgel

CUD'GEL-ING, *ppr.* Beating with a cudgel.

CUD'LE (kud'l), *n.* A small sea-fish.—*Carew.*

CUD'WEED, *n.* A plant of the genus *gnaphalium*; called, also, *everlasting*, because the flowers retain their beauty for years, if plucked in dry weather.

CUE, *n.* [Fr. *queue*; L. *cauda.*] 1. The tail; the end of a thing, as the long curl of a wig, or a long roll of hair. 2. The last words of a speech, which a player, who is to answer, catches, and regards as an intimation to begin; a catch-word. 3. A hint; an intimation; a short direction; as, to give a person his *cue*. 4. The part which any man is to play in his turn. 5. Humor; turn or temper of mind, [*vulgar.*] 6. A farthing or farthing's worth. 7. The straight rod used in playing billiards.

CUER'PO, (kwer'po), *n.* [Sp. *cuerpo.*] *To be in cuerpo*, is to be without cloak or upper garment; not in full dress Hence it is also applied to one whose person is unprotected; as, "exposed in *cuerpo* to their rage."—*Hudibras.*

CUFF, *n.* 1. A blow with the fist; a stroke; a box. 2. ...

is used of fowls that fight with their talons.—*To be at fisty-cuffs*, to fight with blows of the fist.

CUFF, *v. t.* To strike with the fist, as a man; or with talons or wings, as a fowl.—*Dryden.*

CUFF, *v. i.* To fight; to scuffle.—*Dryden.*

CUFF, *n.* The fold at the end of a sleeve; the part of a sleeve turned back from the hand.

CUFFED (kuft), *pp.* Struck with the fist.

CUFFING, *ppr.* Striking with the fist.

CŪFIC, *a.* The *cufic characters* of the Arabic language are those used in the time of Mohammed.

CUI BŌNO (kī bō'no), [L.] For whose benefit (*cui est bono*).

CUIN'AGE (kwin'aje), *n.* The stamping of pigs of tin by the proper officer, with the arms of the Duchy of Cornwall; a corruption of COINAGE.—*M'Culloch.*

* CUI-RASS' (kwe-ras'), *n.* [Fr. *cuirasse.*] A breast-plate; a piece of defensive armor.

CUI-RAS-SIER' (kwe-ras-seer'), *n.* A soldier armed with a cuirass, or breast-plate.—*Milton.*

* CUISH (kwis), *n.* [Fr. *cuisse.*] Defensive armor for the thighs.—*Dryden.*

CUI-SINE' (kwe-zeen'), *n.* [Fr.] The cooking department; cookery.

CUL'DEE, *n.* [L. *cultores Dei.*] A monkish priest, remarkable for religious duties. The Culdees formerly inhabited Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

CUL DE SAC, *n.* [Fr.] *Literally*, the bottom of the bag; and, *figuratively*, a street which is not open at both ends.—*Bouvier.*

CUL'ER-AGE, *n.* [Fr. *cul.*] Another name of the arse smart.

CU-LICI-FORM (ku-lis'e-form), *a.* [L. *culex.*] Of the form or shape of a flea; resembling a flea.

CU'LI-NA-RY, *a.* [L. *culinarius.*] Relating to the kitchen, or to the art of cookery; used in kitchens.—*Newton.*

CULL, *n.* A fool; one who is easily imposed upon. *See* CULLY.

CULL, *v. t.* [qu. Fr. *cueillir.*] To pick out; to separate one or more things from others; to select from many.

CULLED, *pp.* Picked out; selected from many.

CUL'LEN-DER, *n.* A strainer. This, which is the more regular spelling, is now used in some standard English works. *See* COLANDER.

CULL'ER, *n.* One who picks or chooses from many; an inspector who selects merchantable hoops and staves for market.

CUL'LET, *n.* Broken glass to be melted over.—*Brande.*

CULL-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Credulity; easiness of being gulled.—*Swift.*

CULL'ING, *ppr.* Selecting; choosing from many.

CULL'ING, *n.* Any thing separated or selected from a mass; refuse.—*Drayton.*

CULL'ION (kul'yun), *n.* [It. *coglione.*] 1. A mean wretch. If from *cully*, one easily deceived; a dupe.—*Dryden.* 2. [L. *coleus.*] A round or bulbous root; *orchis.*

CULL'ION-LY, *a.* Mean; base.—*Shak.*

CUL'LIS, *n.* [Fr. *coulis.*] 1. Broth of boiled meat strained. 2. A kind of jelly.

CUL'LUM-BINE. *See* COLUMBINE.

CULL'Y, *n.* A person who is meanly deceived, tricked, or imposed on, as by a sharper, jilt, or strumpet; a mean dupe.

CULL'Y, *v. t.* [D. *kullen.*] To deceive; to trick, cheat, or impose on; to jilt.

CULL'Y-ING, *ppr.* Deceiving; tricking.

CULL'Y-ISM, *n.* The state of a cully. [*Cully* and its derivatives are not elegant words.]

CULM, *n.* [L. *culmus.*] 1. In *botany*, the stalk or stem of corn and grasses, usually jointed and hollow, and supporting the leaves and fructification. 2. The straw or dry stalks of corn and grasses. 3. A provincial name for anthracite coal.—4. *Culm of coal*, comminuted anthracite coal.—*Gilbert.*

CUL'MEN, *n.* [L.] Top; summit.—*Sir T. Herbert.*

CUL-MIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *culmus* and *fero.*] 1. Bearing culms. *Culmiferous* plants have a smooth jointed stalk, and their seeds contained in chaffy husks, as wheat, rye, oats, and barley. 2. Abounding in culm or glance coal.

CUL'MIN-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *culmen.*] To be vertical; to come or be in the meridian; to be in the highest point of altitude, as a planet.

CUL'MIN-ATE, *a.* Growing upward, as distinguished from a lateral growth.—*Dana.*

CUL'MIN-A-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Being at the meridian; having its highest elevation.

CUL-MIN-A'TION, *n.* 1. The transit of a heavenly body over the meridian, or highest point of altitude for the day. 2. Top; crown.

CUL-PA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Blamableness; culpableness.

CUL'PA-BLE, *a.* [Low L. *culpabilis.*] 1. Deserving censure, as the person who has done wrong, or the act, conduct, or negligence of the person. 2. Guilty of; [*not used.*]—SYN. Blamable; blameworthy; censurable; faulty; wrong; criminal; immoral; sinful.

CUL'PA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Blamableness; guilt; the quality of deserving blame.

CUL'PA-BLY, *adv.* Blamably; in a faulty manner; in a manner to merit censure.

CUL'PRIT, *n.* 1. A person arraigned in court for a crime. 2. Any person convicted of a crime; a criminal.

CUL'TER, *n.* [L.] A colter, which see.

CUL-TI-ROS'TRAL, *a.* [L. *culter* and *rostrum.*] A term applied to birds having a bill shaped like the colter of a plow, or like a knife, as the heron.—*Partington.*

CUL-TI-VA'TA-BLE, } *a.* Capable of being tilled or culti-
CUL'TI-VA-BLE, } vated.—*Edwards, W. Ind.*

CUL'TI-VATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *cultiver.*] 1. To till; to prepare for crops; to manure, plow, dress, sow, and reap; to labor on, manage, and improve in husbandry. 2. To improve by labor or study; to advance the growth of; to refine and improve by correction of faults and enlargement of powers or good qualities; as, to *cultivate* one's talents. 3. To study; to labor to improve or advance. 4. To cherish; to foster; to labor to promote and increase; as, to *cultivate* generous feelings. 5. To improve; to meliorate, or to labor to make better; to correct; to civilize; as, to *cultivate* the untamed savage. 6. To raise or produce by tillage.

CUL'TI-VA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Tilled; improved in excellence or condition; corrected and enlarged; cherished; meliorated; civilized; produced by tillage.

CUL'TI-VA-TING, *ppr.* Tilling; preparing for crops; improving in worth or good qualities; meliorating; enlarging; correcting; fostering; civilizing; producing by tillage.

CUL-TI-VA'TION, *n.* 1. The art or practice of tilling and preparing for crops; the management of land. 2. Study, care, and practice directed to improvement, correction, enlargement, or increase; the application of the means of improvement. 3. The producing by tillage.—SYN. Husbandry; culture; civilization; refinement; melioration; advancement.

CUL'TI-VA-TOR, *n.* 1. One who tills or prepares land for crops; one who manages a farm, or carries on the operations of husbandry in general; a farmer; a husbandman; an agriculturist. 2. One who studies or labors to improve, to promote, and advance in good qualities, or in growth. 3. A kind of harrow.

CUL'TRATE, } *a.* [L. *cultratus.*] Sharp-edged and point-
CUL'TRA-TED, } ed; shaped like a pruning-knife.

CUL'TURE, *n.* [L. *cultura.*] 1. The act of tilling and preparing the earth for crops; cultivation; the application of labor, or other means of improvement. 2. The application of labor or other means to improve good qualities in, or growth. 3. The application of labor or other means in producing. 4. Any labor or means employed for improvement, correction, or growth.

CUL'TURE, *v. t.* To cultivate.—*Thomson.*

CUL'TURED (kul'yurd), *pp.* Cultivated.

CUL'TURE-LESS, *a.* Having no culture.

CUL'TUR-ING, *ppr.* Cultivating.

CUL'TUR-IST, *n.* A cultivator.

CUL'VER, *n.* [Sax. *culfer, culfra.*] A pigeon or wood-pigeon.—*Thomson.*

CUL'VER-HOUSE, *n.* A dove-cote.—*Harmar.*

CUL'VER-KEY, *n.* A plant or flower.—*Walton.*

CUL'VER-TAIL, *n.* Dove-tail, in *joinery* and *carpentry.*

CUL'VER-TAILED, *a.* United or fastened, as pieces of timber, by a dove-tailed joint.

CUL'VER-IN, *n.* [Fr. *couleuvrine.*] A long, slender piece of ordnance or artillery, serving to carry a ball to a great distance.

CUL'VERT, *n.* A passage under a road or canal, covered with a bridge; an arched drain for the passage of water.

CUM'BENT, *a.* [L. *cumbo.*] Lying down.

CUM'BER, *v. t.* [Dan. *kummer.*] 1. To load or crowd; as, to *cumber* the memory. 2. To check, stop, or retard, as by a load or weight; to make motion difficult; to obstruct; as, to *cumber* one's movements. 3. To perplex or embarrass; to distract or trouble; as, to be *cumbered* with business. 4. To trouble; to be troublesome to; to cause trouble or obstruction in, as any thing useless. Thus, brambles *cumber* a garden or field.

CUM'BER, *n.* Hinderance; obstruction; burdensomeness, embarrassment; disturbance; distress. [*This word is now scarcely used.*]

CUM'BERED, *pp.* Loaded; crowded.

CUM'BER-ING, *ppr.* Loading; crowding; obstructing.

CUM'BER-SOME, *a.* 1. Troublesome; burdensome; embarrassing; vexatious. 2. Unwieldy; unmanageable; not easily borne or managed.

CUM'BER-SOME-LY, *adv.* In a manner to encumber.

CUM'BER-SOME-NESS, *n.* Burdensomeness; the quality of being cumbersome and troublesome.

CUM'BRANCE, *n.* That which obstructs, retards, or renders motion or action difficult and toilsome.—SYN. Burden; load; encumbrance; hinderance; obstruction; embarrassment.

CUM'BROUS, *a.* 1. Burdensome; troublesome; rendering action difficult or toilsome; oppressive. 2. Giving trouble; vexatious. 3. Confused; jumbled; obstructing each other.

CUM'BROUS-LY, *adv.* In a cumbrous manner.

CUM'BROUS-NESS, *n.* State of being cumbrous.

CUM'FREY, *n.* A genus of plants, the *symphytum*; sometimes written *comfrey, comfry*, and *comphry*.

CUM'IN, *n.* [L. *cuminum.*] An annual plant, whose seeds have a bitterish, warm taste, with an aromatic flavor.

CUM'MING-TON-ITE, *n.* A brittle mineral, of an ash-gray color and silky lustre, discovered in Cummington, Massachusetts.

CŪ'MU-LĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *cumulo.*] To gather or throw into a heap; to form a heap; to heap together.—*Woodward.*

CU-MU-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of heaping together; a heap. *See* ACCUMULATION.

CŪ'MU-LA-TĪVE, *a.* 1. Composed of parts in a heap; forming a mass. 2. That augments by addition; that is added to something else; as, the argument is *cumulative*.—3. In *law*, that augments, as evidence, facts, or arguments of the same kind.

CŪ'MU-LŌSE, *a.* Full of heaps.

CŪ'MU-LO-STRĀ'TUS, *n.* In *meteorology*, a name given to a cloud having in its main body the characters of the *stratus*, but in its margin small tufts like the *cumulus*.—*D. Olmsted.*

CŪ'MU-LUS, *n.* [L., a heap.] In *meteorology*, a name given to one of the four fundamental clouds, from its structure in convex masses piled one upon another.—*D. Olmsted.*

CUN, *v. t.* 1. To know; [*not used. See* CON.] 2. To direct the course of a ship. *See* COND, *the true orthography.*

CUNC-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *cunctor.*] Delay. [*Not much used.*]

CUNC-TĀ'TOR, *n.* [L.] One who delays or lingers.—*Hammond.* [*Little used.*]

CUND, *v. t.* To give notice. *See* COND.

CŪ'NE-AL, *a.* [L. *cuneus.*] Having the form of a wedge.

CŪ'NE-ĀTE, } *a.* Wedge-shaped.
CŪ'NE-Ā-TED, }

CU-NĔ'I-FORM, } *a.* Having the shape or form of a wedge.
CŪ'NI-FORM, }

CUN'NER, *n.* A vulgar name of the limpet.

CUN'NING, *a.* [Sax. *cunnan, connan.*] 1. Knowing; skillful; experienced; well-instructed. 2. Wrought with skill; curious; ingenious; [*the foregoing senses are obsolete.*] 3. Artful; shrewd; sly; crafty; astute; wily; subtle; designing. 4. Deceitful; trickish; employing stratagems for a bad purpose. 5. Assumed with subtilty; artful.

CUN'NING, *n.* 1. Knowledge; skill; dexterity; [*obs.*] 2. The faculty or act of using stratagem to accomplish a purpose. Hence, *in a bad sense*, deceitfulness or deceit; fraudulent skill or dexterity.—SYN. Art; artifice; craft; craftiness; shrewdness; subtilty; wile; ruse; guile; stratagem; finesse; duplicity.

CUN'NING-MAN, *n.* A man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover stolen or lost goods.

CUN'NING-LY, *adv.* Artfully; craftily; with subtilty; with fraudulent contrivance.

CUN'NING-NESS, *n.* Cunning; craft; deceitfulness.

CUP, *n.* [Sax. *cop*, or *cupp.*] 1. A small vessel of capacity, used commonly to drink out of. 2. The contents of a cup; the liquor contained in a cup, or that it may contain.—3. In a *Scriptural sense*, sufferings and afflictions; that which is to be received or endured. 4. Good received; blessings and favors. 5. Any thing hollow, like a cup; as, the *cup* of an acorn. The bell of a flower; and a calyx is called a *flower-cup*. 6. A glass cup or vessel used for drawing blood in scarification.—*Cup and can*, familiar companions. *Swift.*—*Cups*, in the *plural*, social entertainment in drinking; merry bout.

CUP, *v. t.* 1. In *surgery*, to apply a cupping-glass to procure a discharge of blood from a scarified part of the body. 2. To supply with cups.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*]

CUP'-BEAR-ER, *n.* An attendant of a prince or at a feast, who conveys wine or other liquors to the guests; an officer of the king's household.

CUP'-GALL, *n.* A kind of gall found on oak leaves.

CUP'-RŌSE, *n.* The poppy.

CUP'-MOSS, *n.* A vague term for a plant called a moss.

CUP'-SHAPED (-shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a cup.

*CUP'BOARD (kub'burd), *n.* *Originally*, a board or shelf for cups to stand on.—In *modern houses*, a small case or inclosure in a room, with shelves, destined to receive cups, plates, dishes, and the like.—*Dryden.*

*† CUP'BOARD, *v. t.* To collect into a cupboard; to hoard.—*Shak.*

CUP'BOARD-ED, *pp.* Deposited in a cupboard.

CŪ'PEL, *n.* [L. *cupella.*] A small cup or vessel used in refining precious metals.

CŪ'PEL-DUST, *n.* Powder used in purifying metals.—*Smart.*

CU-PEL-LĀ'TION, *n.* The refining of gold, silver, and some other metals in a cupel, or by scorification.

CŪ'PID, *n.* [L. *cupido.*] In *mythology*, the god of love.

CU-PID'I-TY, *n.* [L. *cupiditas.*] An eager desire to possess something; an ardent wishing or longing; an inordinate or unlawful desire of wealth or power.—SYN. Hankering, avarice; covetousness; grasping.

CŪ'PO-LA, *n.* [It. *cupola*; Sp. *cupula.*] 1. In *architecture*, a spherical vault on the top of an edifice; a dome. 2. The round top of a structure; as, the *cupola* of a furnace.

† CŪ'PO-LÆD, *a.* Having a cupola.—*Herbert.*

CUPPED (kupt), *pp.* Bled by means of cupping-glasses.

CUP'PEL. *See* COPPEL.

CUP'PER, *n.* One who applies a cupping-glass; a scarifier.

CUP'PING, *ppr.* or *n.* Applying a cupping-glass, with scarification; a drawing blood with a cupping-glass.

CUP'PING-GLASS, *n.* A glass vessel like a cup, to be applied to the skin, before and after scarification, for drawing blood.

CŪ'PRE-OUS, *a.* [L. *cupreus.*] Coppery; consisting of copper; resembling copper, or partaking of its qualities.

CŪ-PRIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *cuprum.*] Producing or affording copper.

CŪ'PU-LA, } *n.* [L. *cupula.*] In *botany*, the cup of the acorn,
CŪ'PULE, } husk of the filbert, chestnut, &c.; a peculiar combination of bracts.—*P. Cyc.*

CU-PU-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Bearing cupules.

CUR, *n.* [qu. Lapponic *coira.*] A degenerate dog; and, *in reproach*, a worthless man.—*Addison.*—*Dryden.*

CŪR'A-BLE, *a.* That may be healed or cured; remediable; admitting a remedy.—*Dryden.*

CŪR'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Possibility of being cured, healed, or remedied.

CU-RA-CŌA' (ku-ra-sō'), *n.* A liqueur or cordial, flavored with orange peel, cinnamon, and mace, and deriving its name from the island of Curacoa, where it is best made.—*Brande.*

CŪ'RA-CY, } *n.* 1. The office or employment of a cu-
CŪ'RATE-SHIP, } rate. 2. A benefice held by license from the bishop.

CU-RAR'I-NA, *n.* An alkaloid obtained from the *lasiostoma curare*, or *woorara* tree of South America.

CŪ'RATE, *n.* [L. *curator*, or *curatus.*] 1. A clergyman in the Church of England. There are two kinds; *stipendiary* being one who is hired by a rector or vicar to serve for him, and *perpetual*, being one who is not dependent on the rector, but is supported by a part of the tithes or otherwise.—*Brande.* 2. One employed to perform the duties of another.—*Dryden.*

CŪ'RA-TĪVE, *a.* Relating to the cure of diseases; tending to cure.—*Arbuthnot.*

CU-RĀ'TOR, *n.* [L.] 1. One who has the care and superintendence of any thing; as, the *curator* of a museum, &c. 2. A guardian appointed by law.—3. Among the *Romans*, a trustee of the affairs and interests of a person emancipated or interdicted.—4. In the *United Provinces*, or *Holland*, the curator of a university superintends the affairs of the institution, the administration of the revenues, the conduct of the professors, &c.

CU-RĀ'TRIX, *n.* She that cures or heals.—*Cudworth.*

CURB, *n.* [Fr. *courber.*] 1. In the *manege*, a chain of iron made fast to the upper part of the branches of the bridle, in a hole called the *eye*, and running over the beard of the horse.—2. *Figuratively*, restraint; check; hinderance. 3. A frame or a wall round the mouth of a well. 4. [Fr. *courbe.*] A hard and callous swelling on the hind part of the hock of a horse's leg.

CURB, *v. t.* 1. To restrain; to guide and manage, as a horse. 2. To restrain; to check; to control; to hold back; to confine; to keep in subjection; as, to *curb* one's passions. 3. To furnish or surround with a curb, as a well. 4. To bend; [*not used.*]

CURB'-ROOF, *n.* [Fr. *courbe*, round.] A roof rounded on the top, having two slopes on each side; a gambrel roof.

CURB'-STONE, *n.* A stone placed at the edge of a pavement to hold the work together. It is written, sometimes, *kerb* or *kirb*.

CURBED (kurbd), *pp.* Restrained; checked; kept in subjection; furnished with a curb.

CURB'ING, *ppr.* Holding back; checking; restraining.

CURB'ING, *n.* A check.

CURB'LESS, *a.* Having no curb or restraint.

CUR-CŪ'LI-O, *n.* [L.] A general name in the *United States* for the coleopterous insects which devour fruits, or the larvæ of such as do so.—*Gardner.*

CURD, *n.* [Ir. *cruth*; Scot. *cruds.* Sometimes, in English, *crud.*] The coagulated or thickened part of milk, which is formed into cheese.

CURD, *v. t.* To cause to coagulate; to turn to curd.—*Shak.*

CURD'ED, *pp.* Coagulated.

CURD'LE, *v. i.* [sometimes written *crudle.*] 1. To coagulate or concrete; to thicken, or change into curd. 2. To thicken; to congeal.

CURD'LE, *v. t.* 1. To change into curd; to cause to thicken, coagulate, or concrete.—2. *Figuratively*, to congeal or thicken; as, the blood *curdled* in my veins.

CURD'LED, *pp.* or *a.* Coagulated; congealed.

CUR'DLING, *ppr.* Concreting; coagulating.

CURD'Y, *a.* Like curd; full of curd; coagulated.

CŪRE, *n.* [L. *cura*; Fr. *cure.*] 1. The act of healing; restoration to health from disease, and to soundness from a wound. 2. That which cures or heals. 3. The employment of a curate; spiritual charge; as, the *cure* (*cura*) or *care* of souls.—SYN. Healing; remedy; restorative; benefice.

CŪRE, *v. t.* [L. *curo.*] 1. To heal, as a person diseased, or a wounded limb; to restore to health, as the body, or to soundness, as a limb. 2. To subdue, remove, destroy, or put an end to; to heal, as a disease. 3. To remedy; to remove an evil, and restore to a good state; as, to *cure* the evils of the state. 4. To dry; to prepare for preservation; as, to *cure* fish, hay, &c.

CŪRED, *pp.* or *a.* Healed; restored to health or soundness; removed, as a disease; remedied; dried, smoked, or otherwise prepared for preservation.

CŪRE'LESS, *a.* That can not be cured or healed; incurable; not admitting of a remedy.

CŪR'ER, *n.* A healer; a physician; one who cures.

CUR'FEW (kur'fu), *n.* [Fr. *couvre-feu.*] 1. The ringing of a bell or bells at night, as a signal to the inhabitants to rake up their fires and retire to rest. This practice originated in England from an order of William the Conqueror, who directed that at the ringing of the bell, at eight o'clock, every one should put out his light and go to bed. 2. A cover for a fire; a fire-plate.—*Bacon*; [*not used.*]

CU-RI-A-LIS'TIC, *a.* [L. *curialis.*] Pertaining to a court.

† CU-RI-AL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *curialis.*] The privileges, prerogatives, or retinue of a court.—*Bacon.*

CŪR'ING, *ppr.* Healing; restoring to health or soundness; removing, as an evil; preparing for preservation.

CŪR'ING-HOUSE, *n.* A building in which sugar is drained and dried.—*Edwards, W. Ind.*

CU-RI-O-LOG'IC, *a.* [Gr. κυριολογια.] Designating a rude kind of hieroglyphics, in which a thing is represented by its picture.—*Warburton.*

CU-RI-OS'I-TY, *n.* [L. *curiositas.*] 1. A strong desire to see something novel, or to discover something unknown, either by research or inquiry; a desire to gratify the senses with a sight of what is new or unusual, or to gratify the mind with new discoveries; inquisitiveness. 2. Nicety; excessive care; as, *curiosity* in dress.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*] 3. Accuracy; exactness; nice performance; curiousness. 4. A nice experiment; a thing unusual, or worthy of curiosity. 5. An object of curiosity; a rarity; as, the *curiosities* of a place.

CU-RI-O'SO, *n.* [It.] A curious person; a virtuoso.

CŪ'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *curiosus.*] 1. Strongly desirous to see what is novel, or to discover what is unknown; solicitous to see or to know; inquisitive. 2. Habitually inquisitive; addicted to research or inquiry; prying; as, one of a *curious* turn of mind. 3. Accurate; careful not to mistake; solicitous to be correct; as, *curious* in his inquiries. 4. Careful; nice; solicitous in selection; difficult to please. 5. Nice; exact; subtile; made with care; as, *curious* workmanship. 6. Artful; nicely diligent. 7. Wrought with care and art; elegant; neat; finished. 8. Requiring care and nicety. 9. Rigid; severe; particular; [*little used.*] 10. Singular; what could hardly be expected.—*Burke.—Southey.*

CŪ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. With nice inspection; inquisitively; attentively. 2. With nice care and art; exactly; neatly; elegantly. 3. In a singular manner; unusually.

CŪ'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Fitness to excite curiosity; exactness of workmanship. 2. Singularity of contrivance. 3. Curiosity.

CURL, *v. t.* [D. *krullen.*] 1. To turn, bend, or form into ringlets; to crisp, as the hair. 2. To writhe; to twist; to coil, as a serpent. 3. To dress with curls. 4. To raise in waves or undulations; to ripple.

CURL, *v. i.* 1. To bend in contraction; to shrink into ringlets. 2. To rise in waves or undulations; to ripple; and, *particularly*, to roll over at the summit, like waves. 3. To rise in a winding current, and to roll over at the ends, like smoke. 4. To writhe; to twist itself. 5. To shrink; to shrink back; to bend and sink; as, to *curl* down in a corner. 6. To play at the game called *curling*; [*Scottish.*]

CURL, *n.* 1. A ringlet of hair, or any thing of a like form. 2. Undulation; a waving; sinuosity; flexure. 3. A winding in the grain of wood. 4. A disease in potatoes, in which the leaves at their first appearance seem *curled* and shrunk up.

CURLED, *pp.* or *a.* Turned or formed into ringlets; crisped; twisted; undulated.

CURL'ER, *n.* 1. One who curls. 2. One who plays at the game called *curling*; [*Scottish.*]

CUR'LEW (kur'lu), *n.* [Fr. *courlis*, or *corlieu.*] A grallatorial or wading bird, allied to the woodcock and sandpiper, and much prized for food. There are several species, which are found in various parts of the eastern and western continents.

CURL'I-NESS, *n.* A state of being curly.

CURL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Bending; twisting; forming into ringlets; playing at the game called *curling.*

CURL'ING, *n.* A game on the ice; a winter game among the Scotch, which consists in lanching from the hand a heavy weight (as a large stone, or mass of iron) along the surface of the ice, so as to strike another heavy weigh and propel it in a given direction, thus resembling bill iards.—*Jamieson.*

CURL'ING-I-RONS, } *n. pl.* An instrument for curling the
CURL'ING-TONGS, } hair.

CURL'ING-LY, *adv.* In a waving manner.

CURL'Y, *a.* Having curls; tending to curl; full of ripples

CURL'Y-HEAD-ED, } *a.* Having curling hair.
CURL'Y-PĀ-TED, }

CUR-MUD'GEON, *n.* An avaricious, churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard; a churl.—*Hudibras.*

CUR-MUD'GEON-LY, *a.* Avaricious; covetous; niggardly, churlish.—*L'Estrange.*

CUR'RANT, *n.* [from *Corinth.*] 1. The fruit of a well-known shrub belonging to the genus *ribes.* 2. A small kind of dried grape, imported from the Levant, chiefly from Zante and Cephalonia; used in cookery.

CUR'REN-CY, *n.* 1. *Literally*, a flowing, running, or passing; a continued or uninterrupted course, like that of a stream. 2. A continued course in public opinion, belief, or reception; a passing from person to person, or from age to age; as, the *currency* of a report. 3. A continual passing from hand to hand, as coin or bills of credit; circulation. 4. Fluency; readiness of utterance. 5. General estimation; the rate at which any thing is generally valued. 6. That which is current, or in circulation, as a medium of trade.

CUR'RENT, *a.* [L. *currens.*] 1. *Literally*, flowing, running, passing. Hence, passing from person to person, or from hand to hand; circulating; as, *current* opinions; *current* coin. Hence, common, general, or fashionable; generally received; popular.—*Swift.* 2. Established by common estimation; generally received; as, the *current* value of a thing. 3. Passable; that may be allowed or admitted; as, to make an excuse *current.*—*Shak.*; [*rare.*] 4. Now passing; present in its course; as, the *current* year.

CUR'RENT, *n.* 1. A flowing or passing; a stream; [*applied to fluids.*] 2. A progressive motion of the water in the sea or a lake, &c., at certain places. 3. Course; progressive motion, or movement; continuation. 4. A connected series; successive course. 5. General or main course; as, the *current* of one's proceedings.

CUR-RENTE CAL'A-MO. [L.] With the pen running.

CUR'RENT-LY, *adv.* In constant motion; with continued progression. Hence, commonly; generally; popularly; with general reception.

CUR'RENT-NESS, *n.* 1. Currency; circulation; general reception. 2. Fluency; easiness of pronunciation.

CUR'RI-CLE, *n.* [L. *curriculum.*] 1. A chaise or carriage, with two wheels, drawn by two horses abreast. 2. A chariot; [*obs.*] 3. A course; [*obs.*]

CUR-RIC'U-LUM, *n.* [L.] 1. A race-course; a place for running; a chariot, &c. Hence, 2. A course in general; [*applied particularly to a course of study in a university, &c.*]

CUR'RIED (kur'rid), *pp.* or *a.* Dressed by currying; dressed as leather; cleaned; prepared.

CUR'RI-ER, *n.* [L. *coriarius.*] A man who dresses and colors leather after it is tanned.

CUR'RISH, *a.* Like a cur; having the qualities of a cur brutal; malignant; snappish; snarling; churlish; intractable; quarrelsome.

CUR'RISH-LY, *adv.* Like a cur; in a brutal manner.

CUR'RISH-NESS, *n.* Moroseness; churlishness.

CUR'RY, *n.* 1. A kind of sauce much used in India, containing red pepper and other strong spices. It is poured on food, which is hence spoken of as *curried* rice, fowl, &c. 2. A stew of fowl, fish, &c., cooked with curry-sauce.

CUR'RY, *v. t.* [Fr. *corroyer.*] 1. To dress leather after it is tanned; to soak, pare, or scrape, cleanse, beat, and color tanned hides, and prepare them for use. 2. To rub and clean with a comb. 3. To scratch or claw, to tear, in quarrels; as, to claw and *curry* one another.—*Hudibras.* 4. To rub or stroke; to make smooth; to tickle by flattery; to humor. But generally used in the phrase, *To curry favor*, to seek or gain favor by flattery, caresses, kindness, or officious civilities.—*Hooker*; [*not elegant.*]

CUR'RY-COMB (-kōm), *n.* An iron instrument or comb for rubbing and cleaning horses.

CUR'RY-ING, *ppr.* 1. Scraping and dressing; cleaning; scratching. 2. Rubbing down, as a horse.

CUR'RY-ING, *n.* 1. Rubbing down a horse. 2. The art of dressing skins after they are tanned, or of giving them smoothness, lustre, color, and suppleness.

CURSE, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cursed*, or *curst.* [Sax. *cursian corsian.*] 1. To utter a wish of evil against one; to imprecate evil upon; to call for mischief or injury to fall upon to execrate. 2. To injure; to subject to evil; to vex, har

ass or torment with great calamities; as, to be *cursed* with ungrateful children. 3. To devote to evil.

CURSE, *v. i.* To utter imprecations; to affirm or deny with imprecations of divine vengeance.

CURSE, *n.* 1. The expression of a wish of evil to another. 2. Imprecation of evil. 3. Sore evil; great vexation. 4. Condemnation; sentence of divine vengeance on sinners. 5. Denunciation of evil.—SYN. Malediction; execration; ban; anathema; excommunication; affliction; torment.

CURSED (kurst), *pp.* 1. Execrated; afflicted, vexed; tormented; blasted by a curse. 2. Devoted to destruction.

CURS'ED, *a.* 1. Deserving a curse; execrable; hateful; detestable; abominable. 2. Vexatious.—*Dryden.*

CURS'ED-LY, *adv.* In a cursed manner; enormously; miserably; in a manner to be cursed or detested. [*A low word.*]

CURS'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being under a curse, or of being doomed to execration or to evil.

CURS'ER, *n.* One who curses or utters a curse.

CUR'SHIP, *n.* Dogship; meanness; ill-nature.

CURS'ING, *ppr.* Execrating; imprecating evil on; denouncing evil; dooming to evil, misery, or vexation.

CURS'ING, *n.* Execration; the uttering of a curse; a dooming to vexation or misery.

CUR'SI-TOR, *n.* [L. *curso, cursito.*] In *England*, a clerk in the court of chancery, whose business is to make out original writs.

CUR'SIVE, *a.* [It. *corsivo.*] Running; flowing.—*Cursive* hand is a running hand.

† CUR'SO-RA-RY, *a.* Cursory; hasty.—*Shak.*

CUR'SO-RI-LY, *adv.* In a running or hasty manner; slightly; hastily; without attention.

CUR'SO-RI-NESS, *n.* Slight view or attention.

CUR'SO-RY, *a.* [L. *cursorius.*] 1. Running; not with close attention; as, a *cursory* view of any thing. 2. Running about; not stationary; as, *cursory* men, *i. e.*, runners.—*State Trials*; [*obs.*]—SYN. Hasty; superficial; slight; careless; desultory; inattentive.

CURST, *pp.* of *curse.*

CURST, *a.* Hateful; detestable; froward; tormenting; vexatious; peevish; malignant; mischievous; malicious; snarling.

CURST'NESS, *n.* Peevishness; malignity; frowardness; crabbedness; surliness.

CURT, *a.* [L. *curtus.*] Short.—*Brown.* [*Rarely used.*]

CUR-TAIL', *v. t.* [Fr. *court* and *tailler.*] To shorten; to cut off the end or a part. Hence, *in a more general sense*, to shorten in any manner; to abridge; to diminish; to contract; to cut off.

CUR'TAIL-DOG, *n.* A dog whose tail is cut off, according to the forest laws, and therefore hindered from coursing.—*Shak.*

CUR'TAIL-STEP, *n.* The lowest step in a flight of stairs, ending at its outer extremity in a scroll.—*Brande.*

CUR-TAILED' (kur-tāld'), *pp.* Cut short or shorter; abridged.

CUR-TAIL'ER, *n.* One who cuts off any thing.

CUR-TAIL'ING, *ppr.* Cutting short or shorter; abridging.

CUR-TAIL'ING, *n.* Abridgment; abbreviation.

CUR'TAIN (kur'tin), *n.* [It. *cortina.*] 1. A cloth hanging round a bed, or at a window, which may be contracted, spread, or drawn aside at pleasure; intended for ornament, or for use. Also, the hangings about the ark, among the Israelites. 2. A cloth-hanging used in theatres, to conceal the stage from the spectators. This is raised or let down by cords. Hence the phrases, to *drop the curtain*, to close the scene, to end; to *raise the curtain*, or *the curtain will rise*, to denote the opening of the play; and to *draw the curtain*, is to close it, to shut out the light or to conceal an object; or to open it and disclose the object. *Behind the curtain*, in concealment, in secret.—3. In *fortification*, that part of the rampart which is between the flanks of two bastions.—4. In *Scripture*, tents; dwellings.

CUR'TAIN, *v. t.* To inclose with curtains; to furnish with curtains.—*Shak.*

CUR'TAIN-LECTURE, *n.* Reproof given in bed by a wife to her husband.—*Addison.*

CUR'TAINED (kur'tind), *pp.* Inclosed with curtains.

CUR'TAIN-ING, *ppr.* Inclosing with curtains.

CUR'TAIN-LESS, *a.* Having no curtain.

CUR'TAL, *n.* A horse or dog with a docked tail.—*Ben Jonson.*

CUR'TAL, *a.* 1. Curt; brief.—*Milton.* 2. Belonging to the *court* gate; as, the *curtal* friar, who was porter of the monastery.

CUR'TATE, *a.* [L. *curtatus.*] The *curtate distance*, in *astronomy*, is the distance of a planet from the sun or earth reduced to the plane of the ecliptic, *i. e.*, to that point where a perpendicular let fall from the planet meets with the ecliptic.—*Brande.*

CUR-TA'TION, *n.* The interval between a planet's distance from the sun and the curtate distance.

CUR'TE-LASSE, } *See* CUTLASS.
CUR'TE-LAX. }

CUR'TI-LAGE, *n.* In *law*, a yard, garden, inclosure, or field near and belonging to a messuage.

† CURT'LY, *adv.* Briefly.

CURT'NESS, *n.* Shortness.

CURT'SY. *See* COURTESY.

CU'RULE, *a.* [L. *curulis.*] Belonging to a chariot. The *curule* chair or seat, among the *Romans*, was a stool without a back, covered with leather, and so made as to be folded It was conveyed in a chariot, and used by public officers

CURV'A-TED, *a.* Curved; bent in a regular form.

CURV-A'TION, *n.* The act of bending.

CURV'A-TURE, *n.* [L. *curvatura.*] The continual flexure or bending of a line from a rectilinear direction.

CURVE (kurv), *a.* [L. *curvus.*] Bending; crooked; inflected in a regular form, and forming part of a circle.

CURVE, *n.* A bending without angles; that which is bent; a flexure.—In *geometry*, a line of which no three consecutive points are in the same direction or straight line.

CURVE, *v. t.* [L. *curvo.*] To bend; to crook; to inflect.

CURVED, *pp.* or *a.* Bent; regularly inflected.—SYN. Crooked; incurvated; awry.

CURV'ET, *n.* [It. *corvetta.*] 1. In the *manege*, a particular leap of a horse, when he raises both his fore legs at once, equally advanced, and as his fore legs are falling, he raises his hind legs, so that all his legs are raised at once. 2. A prank; a frolic.

CURV'ET, *v. i.* [It. *corvettare.*] 1. To leap; to bound; to spring and form a curvet. 2. To leap and frisk.

CURVI-FORM, *a.* Being of a curved form.

CUR-VI-LIN'E-AR, } *a.* [L. *curvus* and *linea.*] Consisting of
CUR-VI-LIN'E-AL, } curve lines; bounded by curve lines.

CUR-VI-LIN-E-AR'I-TY, *n.* The state of being curvilinear, or of consisting in curve lines.

CUR-VI-LIN'E-AR-LY, *adv.* In a curvilinear manner.

CURV'ING, *ppr.* Bending in a regular form; crooked.

CURV'ING, *n.* A curve; a winding form.

CURVI-TY, *n.* L. *curvitas.*] A bending in a regular form, crookedness.—*Holder.*

CUSH'AT (koosh'at), *n.* The ring-dove or wood-pigeon.

CUSH'ION (koosh'un), *n.* [Fr. *coussin.*] 1. A pillow for a seat; a soft pad to be placed on a chair; a bag, stuffed with wool, hair, or other soft material. 2. A bag of leather filled with sand, used by engravers to support the plate.—3. In *gilding*, a stuffing of fine tow or wool, covered by leather, on a board; used for receiving the leaves of gold from the paper, in order to its being cut into proper sizes and figures.—*Lady's cushion*, a plant, a species of *saxifraga.* *Lee.*—*Sea cushion*, sea pink or thrift, a species of *statice.*—*Lee.*

CUSH'ION, *v. t.* 1. To seat on a cushion. 2. To furnish with cushions.

CUSH'IONED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Seated on a cushion. 2. Furnished with cushions; as, the coach is well *cushioned.*

CUSH'ION-ET, *n.* A little cushion.—*Beaumont and Fletcher*

CUSK, *n.* A salt-water fish much esteemed for food.—*D H. Storer.*

† CUSK'IN, *n.* A kind of ivory cup.—*Bailey.*

CUSP, *n.* [L. *cuspis.*] 1. The point or horn of the moon.—2. In *Gothic architecture*, a projecting point forming a pendent, or a projecting point in the foliation of tracery, panels, &c.—*Brande.*

CUSP'A-TED, *a.* [L. *cuspis.*] Pointed; ending in a point.

CUSP'I-DAL, *a.* Ending in a point.—*More.*

† CUSP'I-DATE, *v. t.* To sharpen.—*Cockeram.*

CUSP'I-DATE, } *a.* [L. *cuspidatus.*] Having a sharp end,
CUSP'I-DA-TED, } like the point of a spear; terminating in a bristly point.

CUSPIS, *n.* [L.] The sharp end of a thing; a point.—*More.*

CUSTARD, *n.* [Cimbric *cwstard.*] A composition of milk and eggs, sweetened and baked or boiled, forming an agreeable kind of food.—*Custard-coffin*, a cant term in *Shakspeare* for a piece of raised pastry or upper crust, which covers or *coffins* a custard.

CUS'TARD-AP'PLE, *n.* A West Indian plant, a species of *annona*, having a soft pulp; hence the name.

CUS'TODE. *See* CUSTODIAN.

CUS-TO'DI-AL, *a.* Relating to custody or guardianship.

CUS-TO'DI-AN, *n.* One who has the care or custody of some public building.—*W. Irving.*

CUS'TO-DY, *n.* [L. *custodia.*] 1. A keeping; a guarding; guardianship, care, watch, inspection, for keeping, preservation, or security. 2. Imprisonment; confinement; restraint of liberty. 3. Defense from a foe; preservation; security; as, a fleet for the *custody* of the narrow seas.

CUS'TOM, *n.* [Fr. *coutume.*] 1. Frequent or common use, or practice; a frequent repetition of the same act; hence, way; established mode; habitual practice. 2. A buying of goods; practice of frequenting a shop and purchasing or procuring to be done; as, to give one's *custom* to a tradesman.—3. In *law*, long established practice, or usage, which constitutes the unwritten law, and long consent to which gives it authority.—SYN. Habit; manner, fashion prescription.

CUS'TŌM, *v. t.* 1. To make familiar. [*See* ACCUSTOM, which is the word used.] 2. To give custom to.

CUS'TŌM, *v. i.* To accustom.—*Spenser.*

CUS'TŌM, *n.* [Fr. *coutume.*] Tribute, toll, or tax; that is, *cost* or charge paid to the public.—*Customs,* in the plural, the duties imposed by law on merchandise imported or exported.

CUS'TŌM-HOUSE, *n.* The house where vessels enter and clear, and where the customs are paid or secured to be paid.

CUS'TŌM-SHRUNK, *a.* Having a diminished number of customers.—*Shak.*

CUS'TŌM-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Common; habitual; frequent. 2. Subject to the payment of the duties called *customs.*—*Law of Mass.*

CUS'TŌM-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Frequency; conformity to custom. [*Little used.*]

CUS'TŌM-A-BLY, *adv.* According to custom.

CUS'TŌM-A-RI-LY, *adv.* Habitually; commonly.

CUS'TŌM-A-RI-NESS, *n.* Frequency; commonness; habitual use or practice.

CUS'TŌM-A-RY, *a.* [Fr. *coutumier.*] 1. According to custom, or to established or common usage. 2. In common practice. 3. Holding by custom. 4. Held by custom.—SYN. Habitual; usual; ordinary; wonted; common; accustomed.

CUS'TŌM-A-RY, *n.* [Fr. *coutumier, coustumier.*] A book containing laws and usages, or customs.

CUS'TŌMED (kus'tumd), *a.* 1. Usual; common; to which we are accustomed. 2. Furnished with customers.

CUS'TŌM-ER, *n.* 1. One who frequents any place of sale for the sake of purchasing goods; one who purchases goods or wares. 2. One who frequents or visits any place for procuring what he wants; as, the barber has his *customers;* and hence, perhaps, the phrase "an *ugly customer,*" meaning a person difficult to deal with or to manage. 3. A toll-gatherer; [*obs.*] 4. A lewd woman.—*Shak.;* [*obs.*]

CUSTOS, n. [L.] A keeper; as, *custos brevium,* the principal clerk of the common pleas; *custos rotulo'rum,* the principal justice of a county, and keeper of its records. [*Eng.*]

CUS'TREL, *n.* [qu. Old Fr. *coustillier.*] A buckler-bearer. Also, a vessel for holding wine.

CUS'TU-MA-RY, *n.* A book of laws and customs.—*Selden.*

CUT, *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *cut.* [Norm. *cotu.*] 1. To separate the parts of any body by an edged instrument, either by striking, as with an ax, or by sawing or rubbing; to make a gash, incision, or notch, which separates the external part of a body; as, to *cut* the flesh. It signifies, also, to *cut* into pieces; to sever or divide. 2. To hew; as, to *cut* timber. 3. To carve, as meat; to carve or engrave in sculpture. 4. To divide; to cleave, by passing through; as, the bark *cuts* the waves. 5. To penetrate; to pierce; to affect deeply; as, to *cut* to the quick. 6. To divide, as a pack of cards. 7. To intersect; to cross; as, the equator *cuts* the meridians. 8. To castrate.

To cut across, to pass by a shorter course, so as to cut off an angle or distance.—*To cut asunder,* to cut into pieces; to divide; to sever.—*To cut down,* to fell; to cause to fall by severing. Hence, to depress; to abash; to humble; to shame; to silence. *Addison.*—*To cut off.* 1. To separate one part from another. 2. To destroy; to extirpate; to put to death untimely. 3. To separate; to remove to a distance, or to prevent all intercourse. 4. To interrupt. 5. To separate; to remove; to take away. 6. To intercept; to hinder from return, or union. The troops were *cut off* from the ships. 7. To end; to finish. 8. To prevent or preclude. 9. To preclude or shut out. 10. To stop, interrupt, or silence.—*To cut on.* 1. To hasten; to run or ride with the utmost speed; [*a vulgar phrase.*] 2. To urge or drive in striking; to quicken blows; to hasten.—*To cut out.* 1. To remove a part by cutting or carving. 2. To shape or form by cutting. 3. To scheme; to contrive; to prepare. 4. To shape; to adapt. 5. To debar. 6. To take the preference or precedence of. 7. To step in and take the place of, as in courting and dancing. 8. To interfere as a horse, when the shoe of one foot beats off the skin of the pastern joint of another.—*To cut out* a ship, is to enter a harbor, and seize and carry off a ship by a sudden attack.—*To cut short.* 1. To hinder from proceeding by sudden interruption. 2. To shorten; to abridge.—*To cut up.* 1. To cut in pieces; as, to *cut up* beef. 2. To eradicate; to cut off.—*To cut acquaintance with one,* or to *cut one's acquaintance,* is to meet him in the street or elsewhere, and pretend not to see or recognize him.

CUT, *v. i.* 1. To pass into or through, and sever; to enter and divide the parts. 2. To be severed by a cutting instrument. 3. To divide by passing. 4. To perform a surgical operation by cutting, especially in *lithotomy.* 5. To interfere, as a horse.—*To cut in,* to divide, or turn a card, for determining who are to play.

CUT, *pp.* or *a.* Gashed; divided; hewn; carved; intersected; pierced; deeply affected; castrated.—*Cut and dried,* prepared for use; [*a metaphor from hewn timber.*]

CUT, *n.* 1. The action of an edged instrument; a stroke or blow, as with an ax or sword. 2. A cleft; a gash, a notch; a wound; the opening made by an edged instrument, distinguished by its length from that made by perforation with a pointed instrument. 3. A stroke or blow with a whip. 4. A channel made by cutting or digging; a ditch; a groove; a furrow; a canal. 5. A part cut off from the rest; as, a good *cut* of beef. Also, any small piece or shred. 6. A near passage by which an angle is cut off; as, to take a short *cut.* 7. A picture cut or carved on wood or metal, and impressed from it. 8. The stamp on which a picture is carved, and by which it is impressed. 9. The act of dividing a pack of cards. 10. Manner in which a thing is cut; form; shape; fashion; as, the *cut* of a coat. 11. A fool; a cully; a gelding; [*not in use.*]—*Cut and long tail,* men of all kinds; [*a proverbial expression borrowed from dogs.*]—*To draw cuts,* to draw lots, as of papers, &c., *cut* of unequal lengths.—*Rich. Dict.*

CUT'-THRŌAT (-thrōt), *n.* A murderer; an assassin.

CUT'-THRŌAT, *a.* Murderous; barbarous.—*Carew.*

CUT'-WĄ-TER, *n.* The fore part of a ship's prow, or knee of the head, which cuts the water. Also, a water-fowl.

† CUT'-WÔRK (-wurk), *n.* Embroidery.—*Ben Jonson.*

CUT'-WÔRM, *n.* A name given to any caterpillar dwelling in the earth, which eats or cuts away the young plants of cabbage, corn, beans, &c.—*Gardner.*

CU-TĀ'NE-OUS, *a.* Belonging to the skin, or *cutis;* existing on, or affecting the skin.

CŪTE, *a.* [For *acute.*] Keen witted; sharp.—*Ash.* [*Vulgar.*]

CŪTE, *a.* Clever; sharp.

CŪTH, in Saxon, signifies *known,* or *famous.* Hence, *Cuthwin,* a famous conqueror.—*Gibson.*

CŪ'TI-CLE (kū'te-kl), *n.* [L. *cuticula.*] 1. The scarf-skin; the thin, exterior coat of the skin, which rises in a blister; a thin, pellucid membrane covering the true skin. 2. The thin, external covering of the bark of a plant. 3. A thin skin formed on the surface of liquor.

CU-TIC'U-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to the cuticle, or external coat of the skin.

CUTLASS, *n.* [Fr. *coutelas.*] A broad, curving sword; a hanger; used by soldiers in the cavalry, by seamen, &c.

CUTLER, *n.* [Fr. *coutelier.*] One whose occupation is to make knives and other cutting instruments.

CUTLER-Y, *n.* The business of making knives; or, *more generally,* knives and other edged instruments in general.

CUTLET, *n.* [Fr. *côtelette.*] A small piece of meat for cooking.

CUTPURSE, *n.* One who cuts purses for stealing them or their contents. One who steals from the person; a thief; a robber.

CUTTER, *n.* 1. One who cuts or hews. 2. An instrument that cuts. 3. A fore tooth that cuts meat, as distinguished from a grinder. 4. A small boat used by ships of war. Also, a vessel with one mast and a straight running bowsprit, which may be run in upon deck. 5. A small one-horse sleigh; [*Am.*] 6. An officer in the exchequer that provides wood for the tallies. 7. A ruffian; a bravo; a destroyer; [*obs.*]

CUTTING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Dividing by an edged instrument; cleaving by the stroke or motion of an edged instrument, as by a knife, ax, or saw; hewing; carving; intersecting; piercing. 2. *a.* Piercing the heart; wounding the feelings; deeply affecting with shame and remorse; pungent; piquant; satirical.

CUTTING, *n.* 1. A separation or division. 2. The operation of removing a stone from the bladder. 3. An excavation through a hill in making a road, canal, &c.—*Brande.* 4. A twig or cion, cut off for the purpose of grafting or planting it.

CUTTING-LY, *adv.* In a cutting manner.

CUTTLE, } *n.* [Lax. *cudele.*] 1. A genus of mollus-
CUTTLE-FISH, } cous animals, having a small bladder, from which they discharge a black liquor when pursued, thus obscuring the water and enabling them to escape. *Cuttle* is used for a foul-mouthed fellow. 2. A knife.—*Shak.;* [*not in use.*]

CUTTY-STOOL, *n.* A small raised seat or gallery in old Scottish churches, where females who had offended against chastity were compelled to sit three Sundays, and be rebuked by the minister.—*Walter Scott.*

CWT. An abbreviation of hundred weight.

CY'AN-ATE, *n.* A salt composed of cyanic acid and a base.

CY'AN'IC ACID, *n.* A compound of cyanogen and oxygen.

CY'AN-ID, *n.* A basic compound of cyanogen with some other element or compound.

CY'A-NITE, *n.* [Gr. *κυανος.*] *See* KYANITE.

CY-AN'O-GEN, *n.* [Gr. *κυανος* and *γενναω.*] An essential ingredient in Prussian blue; a principle composed of one equivalent of nitrogen and two of carbon. It is a gas, having an odor like that of crushed peach leaves, and burns with a rich purple flame.

CY-AN-OM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *κυανος* and *μετρεω.*] An instrument to ascertain the degree of blueness or azure color of the ocean or sky.

CY-AN'U-RET, *n.* A basic compound of cyanogen and some other element or compound. More correctly, *cyanid.*

CY-AN-U'RIC AC'ID, *n.* A crystallizable acid, obtained by decomposing urea by heat.

CY-ATHI-FORM, *a.* [L. *cyathus.*] In the form of a cup, or drinking-glass, a little widened at the top.

CY-CA'DE-A, *n. pl.* [Gr. *κυκας.*] A genus of plants allied to the palms and ferns.—*Mantell.*

CYC'LA-DES, *n. pl.* [Gr. *κυκλος.*] A number of isles arranged round the Isle of Delos, in the Grecian Sea, in the form of a circle.

CYC'LA-MEN, *n.* [L.] In *botany*, sow-bread.—*Sprat.*

CYC'LE (sī'kl), *n.* [Gr. *κυκλος*; L. *cyclus.*] 1. In *chronology*, a period or series of numbers, which regularly proceed from first to last, and then return to the first in a perpetual circle. 2. The *cycle of the moon*, or golden number, or Metonic cycle, so called from its inventor Meton, is a period of nineteen years, after which the new and full moons return on the same days of the month.—3. The *cycle of the sun*, or *solar cycle*, is a period of twenty-eight years.—4. *Cycle of indiction*, a period of fifteen years. 5. A round of years, or period of time, in which the same course begins again. 6. An imaginary orb or circle in the heavens.

CYC'LIC, } *a.* Pertaining to a cycle.—*Cyclic poets*, cer-
CYC'LIC-AL, } tain Epic poets who followed Homer, and kept within *one circle* of subjects, that of the Trojan war.—*Cyclic chorus*, at Athens, one which sung and danced in a *circle* round the altar of Bacchus, in performing the dithyrambic odes.—*Brande.*

CYC'LO-GRAPH, *n.* [Gr. *κυκλος* and *γραφω.*] An instrument for describing the arcs of circles which have so large a curvature that compasses can not be used.—*Gwilt.*

CY-CLOID, *n.* [Gr. *κυκλος* and *ειδος.*] A geometrical curve, on which depends the doctrine of pendulums; a figure described by a point in the circumference of a circle which rolls along an extended straight line till it has completed a revolution.—*Brande.*

CY-CLOID'AL, *a.* Pertaining or relating to a cycloid.

CY-CLOID'I-ANS, *n. pl.* The fourth order of fishes, according to the arrangement of Agassiz, having smooth scales, as the herring and salmon.

CYC'LO-LITE, *n.* A name given to *madrepores.*

CY-CLOM'E-TRY, *n.* [Gr. *κυκλος* and *μετρεω.*] The art of measuring cycles or circles.

CY-CLO-PE'AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Cyclops, fabulous giants of antiquity; vast; terrific.—*Hall.* The term is also applied to the remains of a rude and very massive kind of architecture of the earliest ages, demanding an enormous exertion of physical force.—*Fosbrooke.*

CY-CLO-PE'DI-A, } *n.* [Gr. *κυκλος* and *παιδεια.*] The circle
CY-CLO-PÆ'DI-A, } or compass of the arts and sciences; circle of human knowledge. Hence, the book or books that contain treatises on every branch of the arts and sciences, arranged under proper heads, in alphabetical order. *See* ENCYCLOPEDIA.

CY-CLOP'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Cyclops; gigantic; savage.

CY'CLOPS, *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Gr. *κυκλωψ.*] 1. In *fabulous history*, a class of giants, the sons of Neptune and Amphitrite, who had but one eye, which was circular, and in the midst of the forehead. 2. A family of very minute *crustacea*, found both in fresh and salt water. They are so abundant in some parts of the ocean as to give a reddish tinge to the water, and to afford food for some species of whales.

CY-CLOS'TO-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. *κυκλος* and *στομα.*] Having a circular mouth or aperture, as certain mollusks.—*Kirby.*

CY'DER. *See* CIDER.

CYG'NET, *n.* [L. *cygnus*, *cycnus.*] A young swan.

CYL'IN-DER, *n.* [Gr. *κυλινδρος.*] In *geometry*, a solid body supposed to be generated by the rotation of a parallelogram round one of its sides; or a long circular body of uniform diameter, and its extremities forming equal parallel circles.

CYL-IN-DRA'CEOUS, *a.* Cylindrical. [*Little used.*]

CYL-IN'DRIC, } *a.* Having the form of a cylinder, or
CYL-IN'DRIC-AL, } partaking of its properties.

CYL-IN'DRIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a cylinder.

CYL-IN-DRIC'I-TY, *n.* A cylindrical form.

CYL-IN'DRI-FORM, *a.* [*cylinder* and *form.*] Having the form of a cylinder.

CYL'IN-DROID, *n.* [*cylinder*, and *ειδος.*] A solid body, approaching to the figure of a cylinder, having the bases or ends elliptical, but parallel and equal.

CYL-IN-DRO-MET'RIC, *a.* Belonging to a scale used in measuring cylinders.—*Ash.*

CY-MAR', *n.* A slight covering; a scarf; properly, *simar.*

CY'MA, *n.* [L.] 1. In *architecture*, a molding of the cornice, the profile of which is waving. 2. *See* CYME.

CY-MA'TIUM, *n.* [L.] The top molding of a cornice.

CYM'BAL, *n.* [L. *cymbalum.*] A musical instrument of brass, in a circular form, like a dish, about six or eight inches in diameter. In playing, two of them are struck together, producing a sharp ringing sound.—*Brande.*

CYM'BI-FORM, *a.* Shaped like a boat.

CY'ME, } *n.* [Gr. *κυμα.*] *Literally*, a sprout. *Technically*, a
CY'MA, } kind of panicle that has the appearance of an umbel, like those of the common *laurustinus*, or elder-bush.

CYM'LING, *n.* A kind of squash. [*Virginia.*]

CY'MOID, *a.* Having the form of a cyme.

CYM'O-PHANE, *n.* [Gr. *κυμα* and *φαινω.*] A mineral, called also, *chrysoberyl.*

CY-MOPH'A-NOUS, *a.* Having a wavy, floating light; opalescent; chatoyant.

CY'MOSE, } *a.* Containing a cyme, in the form of a cyme
CY'MOUS, } —*Martyn.*

CY-NAN'CHE (se-nan'ke), *n.* [Gr. *κυναγχη.*] A disease of the throat or windpipe, attended with inflammation and difficulty of swallowing and breathing.

CY-NAN'THRO-PY, *n.* [Gr. *κυων* and *ανθρωπος.*] A kind of madness in which men have the qualities of dogs.

CY-NAP'I-NA, } *n.* An alkaloid obtained from *æthusa cyna*
CY-NA'PI-A, } *pium*, or fool's parsley.
CYN'A-PINE, }

CYN-ARC-TOM'A-CHY, *n.* [Gr. *κυων*, *αρκτος*, and *μαχη.*] Bear-baiting with a dog.—*Hudibras.* [*A barbarous word.*]

† CYN-E-GET'IC-S, *n.* The art of hunting with dogs.

CYN'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *κυνικος.*] Having the qualities of a
CYN'IC-AL, } surly dog; snarling; captious; surly; cur rish; austere.—*Cynic spasm*, a kind of convulsion, in which the patient imitates the howling of dogs.—The *Cynic* or *Sothic year* (so called from the rising of the dog-star) was the year of 365 days and 6 hours.—*Cynic cycle*, the period between the coincidences of the cynic year and the common year of 365 days. It was 1461 civil years.

CYN'IC, *n.* A surly or snarling man; a misanthrope. *See* CYNICS.

CYN'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a snarling or morose manner.

CYN'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* Moroseness; contempt of riches and amusements.

CYN'I-CISM, *n.* Austerity; churlish severity of temper.

CYN'ICS, *n. pl.* In *ancient history*, a sect of snarling philosophers, who valued themselves on their contempt of riches, of arts, sciences, and amusements. They were called *κυνες*, dogs, and hence the word *cynics.* Diogenes was one of this sect.

* CYN'O-SURE (sin'o-shure, or sī'no-shure), *n.* [Gr. *κυνοσουρα.*] The constellation of the Little Bear, to which, as containing the *north star*, the eyes of mariners and travelers were, in former times, continually turned. Hence, the poets have used the term to denote any thing to which attention is strongly directed; as in the well-known lines of Milton,

"Where perhaps some beauty lies,
The *cynosure* of neighboring eyes."

CY'ON. *See* CION.

CY'PHER. *See* CIPHER.

CYPH'ON-ISM, *n.* [Gr. *κυφον.*] A species of punishment frequently used by the ancients, consisting in the besmearing of the criminal with honey, and exposing him to insects.

CY'PRESS, *n.* [L. *cupressus.*] 1. A genus of plants or trees, valued for the durability of their wood. 2. The emblem of mourning for the dead, cypress branches having been anciently used at funerals.

CYPRI-AN, *a.* 1. Belonging to the Island of Cyprus. 2. A term applied to a lewd woman.

CYP'RIN, *a.* Pertaining to the fish of the genus *cyprinus.*

CYPRI-OT, *n.* An inhabitant of Cyprus.

CY'PRIS, *n.*; *pl.* CYP'RI-DES. A species of fresh-water *crustacea*, which swim by means of cilia.—*Mantell.*

CY'PRUS, *n.* A thin, transparent, black stuff.—*Shak.*

CYR-E-NA'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Cyrene.

CYR-I-O-LOG'IC, *a.* [Gr. *κυριος* and *λογος.*] Relating or pertaining to capital letters.

CYST, } *n.* [Gr. *κυστις.*] A bag which includes morbid
CYS'TIS, } matter in animal bodies.

CYST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a cyst, or contained in a cyst.

CYST'INE, *n.* A kind of calculus formed in the human bladder, formerly called *cystic oxyd.*

CYS'TO-CELE, *n.* [Gr. *κυστις* and *κηλη.*] A *hernia* or rupture formed by the protrusion of the urinary bladder

CYST'OSE, *a.* Containing cysts.

CYS-TOT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *κυστις* and *τεμνω.*] The act or practice of opening cysts; particularly the operation of cutting into the bladder to remove a stone or other matter

CYTH-E-RE'AN, *a.* Belonging or pertaining to Venus, the goddess of love.

CYTI-SIN, *n.* A vegetable proximate principle, obtained from the *cytisus.* It is an active medicine.

CYTI-SUS, *n.* A genus of ornamental papilionaceous shrubs or small trees, bearing mostly yellow flowers.—*P. Cyc.*

CYS-TITIS, *n.* Inflammation of the bladder.—*Brande.*

CZAR, *n.* A king; a chief; a title of the Emperor of Russia: pronounced *tzar*, and so written by good authors

CZA-RI'NA, *n.* A title of the Empress of Russia.

CZAR'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to the Czar of Russia.

CZAR'O-WITZ, *n.* The title of the eldest son of the Czar of Russia.

D.

D, in the *English* alphabet, is the fourth letter, and the third articulation.

D is a dental articulation, formed by placing the end of the tongue against the gum just above the upper teeth. It is nearly allied to T. It has but one sound, as in *do, din, bad;* and is never quiescent in English words.

As a *numeral,* D represents *five hundred,* and when a dash or stroke is placed over it, thus, $\bar{D}$, it denotes *five thousand.*

As an *abbreviation,* D stands for Doctor; as, M. D., Doctor of Medicine; D. T., Doctor of Theology, or S. T. D., Doctor of Sacred Theology; D. D., Doctor of Divinity, or *dono dedit;* D. D. D., *dat, dicat, dedicat;* and D. D. D. D., *dignum Deo donum dedit.*

DAB, *v. t.* [Fr. *dauber.*] 1. To strike gently with the hand; to slap; to box. 2. To strike gently with some soft or moist substance.

DAB, *n.* 1. A gentle blow with the hand. 2. A small lump or mass of any thing soft or moist. 3. Something moist or slimy thrown on one.—4. In *sportive language,* one who is expert; as, a *dab* at making an index.—*Goldsmith.* 5. A small flat fish, allied to the flounder, of the genus *platessa,* of a dark-brown color.

DABBED (dabd), *pp.* Struck with something moist.

DAB'BING, *ppr.* Striking gently with something moist.

DAB'BLE, *v. t.* [Belgic *dabben,* or *dabbelen.*] *Literally,* to dip a little or often; hence, to wet; to moisten; to spatter; to wet by little dips or strokes; to sprinkle.

DAB'BLE, *v. i.* 1. To play in water; to dip the hands, throw water, and splash about; to play in mud and water. 2. To do any thing in a slight or superficial manner; to tamper; to touch here and there. 3. To meddle; to dip into a concern.

DAB'BLER, *n.* 1. One who plays in water or mud. 2. One who dips slightly into any thing; a superficial meddler.

DAB'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Dipping superficially or often; playing in water, or in mud; meddling.

DAB'BLING, *n.* The act of meddling or dipping superficially into any thing.

DAB'BLING-LY, *adv.* In a dabbling manner.

DAB'CHICK, *n.* A water-fowl, a species of grebe.—*Jardine.*

DAB'STER, *n.* One who is skilled; one who is expert; a master of his business.

Da Ca'PO. [It.] In *music,* these words signify that the first part of the tune is to be repeated from the beginning.

DACE, *n.* [D. *daas.*] A fish, the *cyprinus leuciscus;* a small river fish, of a bright silvery color.

DAC'TYL, *n.* [Gr. δακτυλος.] A poetical foot consisting of three syllables, the first long and the others short.

DAC'TYL-AR, *a.* Pertaining to a dactyl; reducing from three to two syllables.

DAC'TYL-ET, *n.* A dactyl.—*Bp. Hall.*

DAC-TYL'IC, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting chiefly or wholly of dactyls.

DAC-TYL'IC, *n.* A line consisting chiefly or wholly of dactyls.

DAC'TYL-IST, *n.* One who writes flowing verse.

DAC-TYL'O-GLYPH, *n.* [Gr. δακτυλος and γλυφω.] An inscription of the name of the artist on a finger-ring or gem.—*Brande.*

DAC-TYL-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. δακτυλος and γραφω.] The science or art of gem engraving.—*Brande.*

DAC-TYL-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. δακτυλος and λογος.] 1. The act or the art of communicating ideas or thoughts by the fingers. 2. The science which treats of the history and qualities of finger-rings.—*Elmes.*

DAC-TYL'O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. δακτυλος and μαντικη.] Divination by finger-rings.—*Elmes.*

DAD, } *n.* [W. *tad;* Hindoo *dada.*] Father; [*a word*
DAD'DY, } *used by infants,* from whom it is taken.]

DAD'DLE, *v. i.* To do any thing slowly; to walk with tottering, like a child or an old man. [*Little used.*]

DAD'DOCK, *n.* The rotten body of a tree.

DADE, *v. t.* To hold up by leading strings. [*Little used.*]

DA'DO, *n.* [It. *a die.*] The die or square part of a pedestal; the cubical base of a column.

DÆ'DAL, *a.* [L. *Dædalus,* an ingenious artist, who made the labyrinth of Crete.] 1. Various; variegated.—*Spenser.* 2. Skillful.

DÆ-DA'LI-AN, *a.* [*See* DÆDAL.] Formed with art; intricate; maze-like.

DÆD'A-LOUS, *a.* In *botany,* having a margin with various windings and turnings; of a beautiful and delicate texture; [*applied to leaves.*]

DAFF, } *n.* [Ice. *dauf.*] A stupid, blockish fellow.—
DAFFE, } *Chaucer.*

DAFF, *v. t.* To daunt.—*Grose.* [*Local.*]

DAFF, *v. t.* To toss aside; to put off. *See* DOFF.

DAF'FO-DIL, *n.* [D. *affodille.*] A plant of the genus *narcissus,* of a deep yellow hue.

DAFT, *a.* Insane; foolish; thoughtless; giddy. [*Scottish.*]

† DAG, *n.* [Fr. *dague.*] A dagger; a hand-gun; a pistol.

† DAG, *n.* Dew.

DAG, *n.* [Sax. *dag.*] 1. A loose end, as of locks of wool called, also, *dag-locks.* 2. A leathern latchet.

† DAG, *v. t.* 1. To daggle. 2. To cut into slips.

DAG, *v. i.* To drizzle.—*Brockett.*

DAG'-LOCK, *n.* A lock of wool on sheep that hangs and drags in the wet, or the *dag* or dew. [Often pronounced *tag-lock.*]

DAG'-SWAIN, *n.* A kind of carpet.—*Harrison.*

DAG'-TAILED, *a.* The same as *daggle-tail;* trailed in mud.

DAG'GER, *n.* [Fr. *dague.*] 1. A short sword; a dirk; a stiletto; a poniard.—2. In *fencing schools,* a blunt blade of iron with a basket hilt, used for defense.—3. With *printers,* an obelisk, or obelus, a mark of reference in the form of a dagger, thus, †.

DAG'GER, *v. t.* To pierce with a dagger; to stab.

DAG'GERS-DRAW'ING, *n.* The act of drawing daggers, approach to open attack or to violence; a quarrel.

DAG'GLE, *v. t.* To trail in mud or wet grass; to befoul to dirty, as the lower end of a garment.

DAG'GLE, *v. i.* To run through mud and water.

DAG'GLE-TAIL, *a.* Having the lower ends of garments defiled with mud.

DAG'GLED, *pp.* Dipped or trailed in mud or foul water befouled.

DAG'GLING, *ppr.* Drawing along in mud or foul water

DA-GUERRE'I-AN (da-ger're-an), *a.* Pertaining to *Daguerre,* or his invention of the Daguerreotype.

DA-GUERRE'O-TYPE (da-ger're-o-type), *n.* [from *Daguerre,* the discoverer.] A method of fixing images of objects on polished metal plates, by the camera obscura.

DAH'LIA, *n.* [from *Dahl,* a Swedish botanist.] A South American plant, introduced into Europe by the Spaniards in 1789. It bears a large, beautiful compound flower, of every variety of hue.

DAH'LINE, *n.* A vegetable substance resembling starch, obtained from elecampane; the same as inulin.

DAI'LI-NESS, *n.* Daily occurrence.—*Taylor.*

DAI'LY, *a.* [Sax. *dæglic.*] Happening or being every day, done day by day; bestowed or enjoyed every day; diurnal.

DAI'LY, *adv.* Every day; day by day.

† DAINT, *a.* [Fr. *dain.*] Delicate; elegant.—*Spenser.*

† DAINT, *n.* Something of exquisite taste; a dainty.

DAINTI-LY, *adv.* 1. Nicely; elegantly; [*not in use.*] 2. Nicely; fastidiously; with nice regard to what is well tasted; as, to eat *daintily.* 3. Deliciously; as, to fare *daintily.* 4. Ceremoniously; scrupulously; as, to move *daintily.*

DAINTI-NESS, *n.* 1. Delicacy; softness; elegance, nicety; [*obs.*] 2. Delicacy; deliciousness; [*applied to food.*] 3. Nicety in taste; squeamishness; fastidiousness. 4. Ceremoniousness; scrupulousness; nice attention to manners; [*obsolete.*]

† DAINTI-LY, *adv.* Deliciously.—*Sackville.*

† DAINTREL, *n.* A delicacy.

DAINTY, *a.* [W. *deintiaiz;* Scot. *dainty.*] 1. Pleasing to the palate; of exquisite taste; as, *dainty* viands. 2. Of acute sensibility; nice in selecting what is tender and good; as, *dainty* in respect to food. 3. Scrupulous in manners; ceremonious; as, "let us not be *dainty* of leaves-taking."—*Shak.* 4. Elegant; tender; soft; pure; neat; effeminately beautiful; as, *dainty* hands. 5. Affectedly fine.—SYN. Nice; delicious; luxurious; delicate; squeamish; scrupulous.

DAINTY, *n.* 1. Something nice and delicate to the taste, that which is exquisitely delicious; a delicacy. 2. A term of fondness; [*not much used.*]

DAIRY, *n.* 1. The whole establishment respecting milk, in a family or on a farm. 2. The place, room, or house where milk is set for cream, managed, and converted into butter or cheese. 3. A milk-farm, or pasture-land.—*Bacon.*

DAIRY-HOUSE, } *n.* A house or room appropriated to the
DAIRY-ROOM, } management of milk.

DAIRY-MAID, *n.* A female servant, whose business is to manage milk.—*Addison.*

DAIRY-ING, *n.* The business of conducting a dairy.—*P. Cyc.*

DAIS (dā'is, or dāse), *n.* A raised floor at the upper end of the dining-hall, where the high-table stood.—*W. Scott.* Also, a canopy, with its seat, at the high-table.

DAI'SIED (dā'zid), *a.* Full of daisies; adorned with daisies.—*Shak.*

DAI'SY, *n.* [Sax. *dæges-ege.*] A plant of the genus *bellis,* of several varieties, bearing a white flower, with a tinge of red, and a yellow center.

DA'KER, *n.* A dicker; the number of ten.

DA'KER-HEN, *n.* The corn-crake, or land-rail, a bird of the grallic order of Linnæus.

DA'KIR, *n.* In *English statutes,* ten hides.

DALE, *n.* [Goth. *dalei.*] A low place between hills, a vale or valley; [*a poetic word.*]

DAL'LI-ANCE, *n.* 1. *Literally,* delay; a lingering; *appropriately,* acts of fondness; interchange of caresses; toying, as males and females. 2. Conjugal embraces; commerce of the sexes. 3. Delay.—*Shak.;* [*obs.*]

DAL'LIED (dal'lid), *pp.* Delayed; deferred.

DAL'LI-ER, *n.* One who fondles; a trifler.

DAL'LOP, *n.* A tuft or clump.—*Tusser.*

DAL'LY, *v. i.* [W. *dál,* or *dala.*] 1. *Literally,* to delay; to linger; to wait. 2. To trifle; to lose time in idleness and trifles; to amuse one's self with idle play; as, it is madness to *dally* any longer. 3. To toy and wanton, as man and woman; to interchange caresses; to fondle. 4. To sport; to play; as, she *dallies* with the wind.

DAL'LY, *v. t.* To delay; to defer; to put off; to amuse till a proper opportunity. [*Not much used.*]

DAL'LY-ING, *ppr.* Delaying; procrastinating; trifling; wasting time in idle amusement; toying; fondling.

DAL-MĀ'TI-ĊA, *n.* A long, white gown, with sleeves, worn by deacons in the Roman Catholic Church.—*Brande.*

DAM, *n.* [from *dame.*] 1. A female parent; [*used of beasts, particularly of quadrupeds.*] 2. A human mother.—*Shak.;* [*in contempt.*] 3. [Fr. *dame.*] A crowned man in the game of draughts.

DAM, *n.* [D. *dam;* Ger. *damm.*] A mole, bank, or mound of earth, or any wall, or a frame of wood, raised to obstruct a current of water.

DAM, *v. t.* [Sax. *demman;* Ger. *dämmen.*] 1. To make a dam, or to stop a stream of water by a bank of earth, or by any other work; to confine or shut in water.—2. *Figuratively,* to confine or restrain from escaping; to shut in.

DAM'AĠE, *n.* [Fr. *dommage.*] 1. Any harm to one's estate; any loss of property sustained; any hinderance to the increase of property; or any obstruction to the success of an enterprise. 2. The value of what is lost.—3. *Damages,* in *law,* the estimated reparation in money for harm or damage sustained; as, to assess *damages.*—Syn. Injury; hurt; detriment; loss; mischief.

DAM'AĠE, *v. t.* [It. *danneggiare.*] To hurt or harm; to injure; to impair; to lessen the soundness, goodness, or value of.

DAM'AĠE, *v. i.* To receive harm; to be injured or impaired in soundness or value.

DAM'AĠE-FEĂS'ANT (dam'aje-fāz'ant), *a.* Doing injury; trespassing, as cattle.—*Blackstone.*

DAM'AĠE-A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be injured or impaired; susceptible of damage. 2. Hurtful; pernicious; [*rare.*]

DAM'AĠED, *pp.* or *a.* Hurt; impaired; injured.

DAM'AĠ-ING, *ppr.* Injuring; impairing.

DAM'AR. *See* Dammar.

DAM'AS-CĒNE, *n.* [L. *damascenus,* from *Damascus.*] 1. A particular kind of plum, now pronounced *damson,* which see. 2. It may be locally applied to other species of plums.

DAM'ASK, *n.* [It. *dommasco,* from *Damascus.*] 1. A silk stuff, having some parts raised above the ground, representing flowers and other figures. 2. A kind of wrought linen, made in Flanders, in imitation of damask silks. 3. Red color, from the damask-rose.—*Damask steel* is a fine steel from the Levant, chiefly from Damascus, used for sword and cutlas blades.

DAM'ASK, *v. t.* 1. To form flowers on stuffs; also, to variegate; to diversify. 2. To adorn steel-work with figures. *See* Damaskeen.

DAM'ASK-PLUM, *n.* A small black plum.

DAM'ASK-RŌSE, *n.* A species of rose which is red, and another which is white.

DAM'ASK-ED (dam'askt), *pp.* Variegated with flowers.

DAM'ASK-EN, } *v. t.* [Fr. *damasquiner.*] To make incis-
DAM-ASK-EEN', } ions in iron, steel, &c., and fill them with gold or silver wire, for ornament; used chiefly for adorning sword-blades, guards, locks of pistols, &c.

DAM-ASK-EEN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Cut into figures, and inlaid with gold or silver wire.

DAM-ASK-EEN'ING, *ppr.* Engraving and adorning with gold or silver wire inlaid.

DAM-ASK-EEN'ING, *n.* The act or art of beautifying iron or steel by engraving, and inlaying it with gold or silver wire.

DAM'ASK-IN, *n.* A sabre, so called from the manufacture of Damascus.

DAM'ASK-ING, *ppr.* Variegating with flowers.

DAM'AS-SIN, *n.* A damask cloth interwoven with flowers of gold and silver.—*Brande.*

DĀME, *n.* [Fr. *dame.*] *Literally,* a mistress; hence, a lady; a title of honor to a woman. It is now applied to the mistress of a family, of mature years, in the common ranks of life. In *poetry,* it is applied to a woman of rank.

DĀME'S-VĪ-O-LET, } *n.* A plant of the genus *hesperis;*
DĀME'-WŎRT, } called, also, *queen's gilliflower.*

DĀ'MI-AN-ISTS, *n. pl.* In *Church history,* a sect who denied all *distinct* personal attributes in the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, and were hence regarded as Sabellians.

DAM'MAR, *n.* A name applied to a resinous substance obtained in the East Indian islands from a species of *agathis* or *dammara,* a tree allied to the pines.

DAM'MED, *pp.* Confined or shut in by means of a dam.

DAM'MING, *ppr.* Confining water by means of a dam.

DAMN (dam), *v. t.* [L. *damno;* Fr. *damner.*] 1. To sentence to eternal torments in a future state; to punish in hell. 2. To condemn; to decide to be wrong or worthy of punishment; to censure; to reprobate; as, he that doubteth is *damned* if he eat.—*Rom.,* xiv.; [*obs.*] 3. To condemn; to explode; to decide to be bad, mean, or displeasing, by hissing, or any other mark of disapprobation; as, to *damn* a play. 4. A word used in profaneness; a term of execration.

DAM'NA-BLE, *a.* That may be damned or condemned, deserving damnation; worthy of eternal punishment *More generally,* that which subjects or renders liable to damnation.—Syn. Odious; detestable; destructive; pernicious.

DAM'NA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of deserving damnation.

DAM'NA-BLY, *adv.* 1. In a manner to incur eternal punishment, or so as to exclude mercy.—2. In a *low sense,* odiously; detestably; *sometimes,* excessively.

DAM-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *damnatio.*] 1. Sentence or condemnation to everlasting punishment in the future state; or the state of eternal torments. 2. Condemnation; as, "he eateth and drinketh *damnation* to himself."—1 *Cor.,* xi., 29; [*obs.*]

DAM'NA-TO-RY, *a.* Containing a sentence of condemnation.—*Waterland.*

DAMNED (damd; *adj.* in serious discourse pronounced dam'ned), *pp.* or *a.* 1. Sentenced to everlasting punishment in a future state; condemned. 2. *a.* Hateful; detestable; abominable; [*chiefly used in profaneness.*]

DAM-NIF'IĊ, *a.* Procuring loss; mischievous.

DAM'NI-FĪED (dam'ne-fīde), *pp.* Injured; endamaged.

DAM'NI-FŸ, *v. t.* [L. *damnifico.*] 1. To cause loss or damage to; to hurt in estate or interest; to injure; to endamage. 2. To hurt; to injure; [*applied to persons.*]

DAM'NI-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* Hurting; injuring; impairing.

DAM'NING, *ppr.* 1. Dooming to endless punishment; condemning. 2. *a.* That condemns or exposes to damnation, as, *damning* proof.

DAM'NING-NESS, *n.* Tendency to bring damnation.

DAM'NUM ABS'QUE IN-JU'RI-A. [L.] Loss without injury, of which the law can take cognizance.

DAMP, *a.* [G. *dampf;* D. *damp.*] 1. Moist; humid; being in a state between dry and wet. 2. Dejected; sunk; depressed; chilled; [*unusual.*]

DAMP, *n.* 1. Moist air; humidity; moisture; fog. 2. Dejection; depression of spirits; chill. 3. Damps, *pl.* Noxious exhalations issuing from the earth, and deleterious or fatal to animal life. The *choke damp* is carbonic acid gas; the *fire damp* is carbureted hydrogen.

DAMP, *v. t.* 1. To moisten; to make humid or moderately wet.—2. *Figuratively,* to chill; deaden; repress; as, to *damp* one's ardor; to *damp* a sound.—*Bacon;* [*rare.*]—Syn. To depress; dispirit; deject; restrain; discourage; check.

DAMPED (damt), *pp.* Chilled; depressed; abated; weakened; checked; discouraged.

DAMP'EN (damp'n), *v. t.* To make damp or moist.

DAMP'EN-ING, *ppr.* Making damp.—*Judge Johnson.*

DAMP'ER, *n.* 1. That which damps or checks. 2. A valve or sliding plate in a furnace to stop or lessen the quantity of air admitted. 3. A part of a piano-forte, by which the sound is deadened.

DAMP'ING, *ppr.* Chilling; deadening; dejecting; abating; checking; weakening.

DAMP'ISH, *a.* Moderately damp or moist.

DAMP'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a dampish manner.

DAMP'ISH-NESS, *n.* A moderate degree of dampness or moistness; slight humidity.

DAMP'NESS, *n.* Moisture; fogginess; moistness; moderate humidity.

DAMPS. *See* Damp.

DAMP'Y, *a.* Dejected; gloomy. [*Little used.*]

DAM'SEL, *n.* [Fr. *damoiselle* and *demoiselle.*] A young woman.—*Formerly,* a young man or woman of noble or genteel extraction.

DAM'SON (dam'zn), *n.* [contracted from *damascene.*] The fruit of a variety of the *prunus domestica;* a small black plum.

† DAN, *n.* [Sp. *don.*] A title equivalent to *master.*—*Shak.*

DĀNCE (dāns), *v. i.* [Fr. *danser.*] 1. *Primarily,* to leap or spring; hence, to leap or move with measured steps, regulated by a tune, sung or played. 2. To leap and frisk about; to move nimbly, or up and down.—*To dance attendance,* to wait with obsequiousness; to strive to please and gain favor by assiduous attentions and officious civilities.

DĀNCE, *v. t.* To make to dance; to move up and down, or back and forth; to dandle.

DĀNCE, *n.* 1. In a *general sense*, a leaping and frisking about.—*Appropriately*, a leaping or stepping with motions of the body adjusted to the measure of a tune, particularly by two or more in concert. 2. A tune by which dancing is regulated, as the minuet, the waltz, the cotillon, &c.

DĀNCED (dānst), *pp.* Moved in measured steps.

DĀN'CER, *n.* One who practices dancing, or is skillful in the performance.

DĀN'CING, *ppr.* or *a.* Leaping and stepping to the sound of the voice or of an instrument; moving in measured steps; frisking about.

DĀN'CING, *n.* The act of moving in measured steps; the act of frisking.

DĀN'CING-MAS'TER, *n.* One who teaches the art of dancing.

DĀN'CING-SCHOOL, *n.* A school in which the art of dancing is taught.

DAN'DE-LĪ-ON, *n.* [Fr. *dent de lion.*] A well-known plant of the genus *leontodon*, bearing a bright yellow flower.

DAN'DER, *v. i.* To wander about; to talk incoherently.

DAN'DI-PRAT, *n.* [Fr. *dandin*, a ninny; It. *dondolone.*] A little fellow; an urchin.—*Johnson.* [*A word of fondness or contempt.*]

DAN'DLE, *v. t.* [G. *tändeln.*] 1. To shake or jolt on the knee, as an infant; to move up and down in the hand; *literally*, to amuse by play. 2. To fondle; to amuse; to treat as a child; to toy with. 3. To delay; to protract by trifles; [*obs.*]

DAN'DLED, *pp.* Danced on the knee, or in the arms; fondled; amused by trifles or play.

DAN'DLER, *n.* One who dandles or fondles children.

DAN'DLING, *ppr.* Shaking and jolting on the knee; moving about in play or for amusement, as an infant.

DAN'DLING, *n.* The act of holding in a fondling manner, as an infant.

DAN'DRUFF, *n.* [qu. Sax. *tan* and *drof.*] A scurf which forms on the head, and comes off in small scales or particles.

DAN'DY, *n.* [Fr. *dandin*, a ninny.] A fop; a coxcomb; one who dresses himself like a doll, and who carries his character on his back.

DAN'DY-COCK, or -HEN, *n.* A Bantam fowl.

DAN'DY-ISH, *a.* Like a dandy.

DAN'DY-ISM, *n.* The manners and dress of a dandy.

DĀNE, *n.* A native of Denmark.

DĀNE'-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *sambucus;* a species of elder, called *dwarf-elder*, or *wall-wort.*

DĀNE'GELT, *n.* [*Dane*, and Sax. *gelt*, *geld.*] In *England*, an annual tax formerly laid on the English nation, for maintaining forces to oppose the Danes, or to furnish tribute to procure peace.

DĀN'GER, *n.* [Fr., Arm., Scot. *danger.*] Exposure to injury; loss, pain, or other evil.—SYN. Peril; jeopardy; risk; hazard; insecurity; venture.

DĀN'GER, *v. t.* To put in hazard; to expose to loss or injury.—*Shak.* [*Rarely used.*] *See* ENDANGER.

DĀN'GER-LESS, *a.* Free from danger; without risk.—*Sidney.* [*Little used.*]

DĀN'GER-OUS, *a.* 1. Exposing to loss; full of risk; as, a *dangerous* enterprise. 2. Creating danger; causing risk of evil; as, a *dangerous* animal.—SYN. Hazardous; perilous; unsafe; insecure.

DĀN'GER-OUS-LY, *adv.* With danger; with exposure to injury or ruin; hazardously; perilously.

DĀN'GER-OUS-NESS, *n.* Danger; hazard; peril; a state of being exposed to evil.

DAN"GLE, *v. i.* [Dan. *dingler.*] 1. To hang loose, flowing, shaking, or waving; to hang and swing. "He'd rather on a gibbet *dangle*."—*Hudibras.* 2. To hang on any one; to be an humble, officious follower; as, to *dangle* about a mistress.

DAN"GLER, *n.* One who dangles; [*applied particularly to men who hang about women.*]

DAN"GLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Hanging loosely; busily or officiously adhering to.

DĀN'ISH, *a.* Belonging to the Danes or Denmark.

DĀN'ISH, *n.* The language of the Danes.

DANK, *a.* [qu. G. *tunken.*] Damp; moist; humid; wet.

DANK, *n.* Moisture; humidity.—*Milton.*

DANK'ISH, *a.* Somewhat damp.

DANK'ISH-NESS, *n.* Dampness; humidity.

DA-NŪ'BI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the River Danube.

DĀ'ÖU-RITE, *n.* A variety of red shorl; called, also, *rubellite.*

DAP, } *v. i.* [Goth. *daupyan.*] To drop or let fall the bait
DĀPE, } gently into the water; to raise or sink it.—*Walton.* [*A word used by anglers.*]

† DA-PAT'IC-AL, *a.* [L. *dapes.*] Sumptuous in cheer.

DAPH'NIN (daf'nin), *n.* The bitter principle of the *daphne mezereum*, or spurge olive.

DAP'I-FER, *n.* [L. *dapes* and *fero.*] One who brings meat to the table.—*Formerly*, the title or office of the grand-master of a king's household.

DAP'PER, *a.* [D. *dapper.*] Active; nimble, brisk; or little and active; neat; lively; as, a *dapper* fellow.

DAP'PER-LING, *n.* A dwarf; a dandiprat.

DAP'PLE, *a.* Marked with spots; spotted; variegated with spots of different colors or shades of colors; as, a *dapple-gray* or *dapple-bay* horse.

DAP'PLE, *v. t.* To spot; to variegate with spots.

DAP'PLED, *pp.* or *a.* Spotted; variegated with spots of different colors or shades of color.

DAP'PLING, *ppr.* Variegating with spots.

DĀR, }
DĀRT, } *n.* A fish found in the Severn.—*Bailey.*

† DĀRD, *n.* [Fr. *dard.*] What throws out, or is cast forward, as a dart is thrown.

DĀRE, *v. i.*; pret. *durst.* [Sax. *dearran, durran.*] To have courage for any purpose; to have strength of mind or hardihood to undertake any thing; to be bold enough not to be afraid; to venture; to be adventurous.

DĀRE, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dared.* 1. To challenge; to provoke; to defy.—2. In *bird-catching*, to terrify and amaze; as, to *dare* larks. This was done sometimes by means of a small falcon, sometimes by throwing the rays of the sun upon them from a mirror, and sometimes by torches at night. The birds, thus terrified, shrunk close to the ground, and were taken by throwing a net over them, called the *daring-net.*—*Booth.*

† DĀRE, *n.* Defiance; challenge.—*Shak.*

DĀRE, *n.* A small fish, the same as the *dace.*

DĀRED, *pp.* Challenged; defied.

† DĀRE'FUL, *a.* Full of defiance.—*Shak.*

DĀR'ER, *n.* One who dares or defies.

DAR'IC, *n.* A gold coin of Darius the Mede.

DĀR'ING, *ppr.* 1. Having courage sufficient for a purpose, challenging; defying. 2. *a.* Bold; courageous; intrepid; fearless; adventurous; brave; stout; heroic. 3. Audacious; impudently bold and defying.

DĀR'ING, *n.* A bold act; a hazardous attempt.—*Southey.*

DĀR'ING-LY, *adv.* Boldly; courageously; fearlessly; imprudently.

DĀR'ING-NESS, *n.* Boldness; courageousness; audaciousness.

DĀRK, *a.* [Sax. *deorc.*] 1. Destitute of light; obscure. 2. Wholly or partially black; having the quality opposite to white. 3. Gloomy; disheartening; having unfavorable prospects. 4. Obscure; not easily understood or explained; as, a *dark* intimation. 5. Mysterious; as, a *dark* providence. 6. Not enlightened with knowledge; destitute of learning and science; rude; ignorant. 7. Not vivid; partially black. 8. Blind.—*Dryden;* [*not in use.*] 9. Gloomy; dismal; not cheerful. 10. Obscure; concealed; secret; not understood; as, *dark* practices. 11. Unclean; foul.—*Milton.* 12. Opaque. 13. Keeping designs concealed; as, "the *dark*, unrelenting Tiberius."—*Gibbon.*

DĀRK, *n.* [Sans. *tareki.*] 1. Darkness; obscurity; the absence of light. 2. Obscurity; secrecy; a state unknown. 3. Obscurity; a state of ignorance.

† DĀRK, *v. t.* To darken; to obscure.

DĀRK'-BROWED, *a.* Stern of aspect; frowning.

DĀRK'-COL'ORED (-kul'urd), *a.* Having a dark hue.—*Smith.*

DĀRK'-EYED (-īde), *a.* Having dark eyes.

DĀRK'-HOUSE, *n.* An old word for a mad-house.—*Shak.*

DĀRK'-MIND-ED, *a.* Having a dark, close, or revengeful mind.—*Baxter.*

DĀRK'-SOUL'ED, *a.* Having a dark soul.

DĀRK'-WORK-ING (-wurk-ing), *a.* Working in darkness or in secrecy.—*Shak.*

DĀRK'EN (dārk'n), *v. t.* [Sax. *adeorcian.*] 1. To make dark; to deprive of light. 2. To obscure; to cloud. 3 To make black. 4. To make dim; to deprive of vision. 5. To render gloomy. 6. To deprive of intellectual vision to render ignorant or stupid. 7. To obscure; to perplex to render less clear or intelligible. 8. To render less white or clear; to tan. 9. To sully; to make foul.

DĀRK'EN, *v. i.* To grow dark or darker; also, to grow less white or clear.

DĀRK'ENED (dārk'nd), *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of light; obscured; rendered dim; made black; made ignorant.

DĀRK'EN-ER, *n.* That which darkens.—*B. Jonson.*

DĀRK'EN-ING, *ppr.* Depriving of light; obscuring; making black or less white or clear; clouding.

DĀRK'ISH, *a.* Dusky; somewhat dark.

DĀRK'LING, *a.* Being in the dark or without light.—*Milton.* [*A poetical word.*]

DĀRK'LY, *adv.* Obscurely; dimly; blindly; uncertainly; with imperfect light, clearness, or knowledge.

DĀRK'NESS, *n.* 1. Absence of light. 2. Obscurity; want of clearness or perspicuity; that quality or state which renders any thing difficult to be understood. 3. A state of being intellectually clouded; ignorance. 4. A private place; secrecy; privacy. 5. Infernal gloom; hell. 6. Great trouble and distress; calamities; perplexities. 7. Empire of Satan. 8. Opaqueness.—*Land of darkness*, the grave.—*Job*, x.

DÄRK'SÒME, *a.* Dark; gloomy; obscure.—*Milton.*
DÄR'LING, *n.* [Sax. *deorling.*] Dearly beloved; favorite; regarded with great kindness and tenderness.
DÄR'LING, *n.* One much beloved; a favorite.
DÄRN, *v. t.* [W. *darn;* Arm. *darn.*] To mend a rent or hole by imitating the texture of the stuff with yarn or thread and a needle; to sew together with yarn or thread.
DÄRN, *n.* A place mended by darning.
DÄRNÆD (därnd), *pp.* Mended by darning.
DÄR'NEL, *n.* A plant of the genus *lolium.*
DÄRN'ER, *n.* One who mends by darning.
DÄRN'IC. *See* DORNIC.
DÄRN'ING, *ppr.* Mending in imitation of the original texture; sewing together, as a torn stocking.
DÄRN'ING, *n.* The act of mending, as a hole in a garment.
† DAR'RÄIN (dar'râne), *v. t.* [Norm. *dareigner, derener, dereigner, deraigner.*] To prepare, or to order, or to try; to endeavor; to prove; to apply to the contest.—*Shak.*
DAR'REIN, *a.* [corrupted from Fr. *dernier,* last.] As, *darrein* continuance, the last continuance.—*Bouvier.*
DÄRT, *n.* [Fr. *dard.*] 1. A pointed, missile weapon to be thrown by the hand; a short lance. *Dryden.*—2. *Figuratively,* that which pierces and wounds.
DÄRT, *v. t.* 1. To throw a pointed instrument with a sudden thrust. 2. To throw suddenly or rapidly; to send; to emit; to shoot; as, to *dart* forth rays.
DÄRT, *v. i.* 1. To fly or shoot, as a dart; to fly rapidly. 2. To spring and run with velocity; to start suddenly and run.
DÄR'TÄRS, *n.* A scab or ulceration under the chin of lambs.—*Farm. Encyc.*
DÄRT'ED, *pp.* Thrown or hurled as a pointed instrument; sent with velocity.
DÄRT'ER, *n.* 1. One who throws a dart. 2. A Brazilian bird of the pelican family, which darts into the water after its prey.—*Partington.*
DÄRT'ING, *ppr.* Throwing, as a dart; hurling darts; flying rapidly.
DÄRT'ING-LY, *adv.* Rapidly, like a dart.
DÄR'TROUS, *a.* [Fr. *dartre,* tetter.] A vague term relating to a cutaneous disease of no definite character.
DASH, *v. t.* [Dan. *dask.*] 1. To strike suddenly or violently, whether throwing or falling. 2. To strike and bruise or break; to break by collision; but usually with the words, *in pieces.* 3. To throw water suddenly, in separate portions. 4. To bespatter; to sprinkle. 5. To strike and break or disperse; as, the waves *dash* on the rocks. 6. To mix and reduce, or adulterate, by throwing in another substance; as, to *dash* the wine up with water. 7. To form or sketch out in haste, carelessly; as, to *dash* off a paragraph for a newspaper. 8. To erase at a stroke; to strike out; to blot out or obliterate. 9. To break; to destroy; to frustrate; as, to *dash* our rising hopes; "to *dash* maturest counsels."—*Milton.* 10. To confound; to confuse; to put to shame; to abash; to depress by shame or fear; as, he was *dashed* by the presence of so large an assemblage.
DASH, *v. i.* 1. To strike, break, scatter, and fly off. 2. To rush, strike, and break, or scatter. 3. To rush with violence, and break through.
DASH, *n.* 1. Collision; a violent striking of two bodies. 2. Infusion; admixture; something thrown into another substance. 3. Admixture. 4. A rushing, or onset with violence. 5. A sudden stroke; a blow; an act. 6. A flourish; blustering parade; [*vulgar.*] 7. A mark or line in writing or printing, noting a break or stop in the sentence; as, in Virgil, *quos ego*—; or a pause; or the division of the sentence.—8. In *music,* a small mark, thus, ', denoting that the note over which it is placed is to be performed in a short, distinct manner.—*Brande.*
DASH'-BŌARD, *n.* A board on the fore part of a vehicle, to prevent water, mud, or snow from being thrown upon those in it by the heels of the horses.
DASHÆD (dasht), *pp.* Struck violently; driven against; bruised, broken, or scattered by collision; besprinkled; mixed or adulterated; erased; blotted out; broken; cast down; confounded; abashed.
DASH'ING, *ppr.* 1. Driving and striking against; striking suddenly or violently; breaking or scattering by collision; infusing; mixing; confounding; blotting out; rushing. 2. *a.* Rushing; driving; blustering; making a *dash.* 3. *a.* Precipitate; rushing carelessly on.—*Burke.*
DAS'TARD, *n.* [Sax. *adastrigan.*] A coward; a poltroon; one who meanly shrinks from danger.
DAS'TARD, *a.* Cowardly; meanly shrinking from danger.
DAS'TARD, *v. t.* To make cowardly; to intimidate.
DAS'TARD-ĪZE, *v. t.* To make cowardly.—*Howell.*
DAS'TARD-ĪZÆD, *pp.* Made cowardly.
DAS'TARD-ĪZ-ING, *ppr.* Making cowardly.
DAS'TARD-LI-NESS, *n.* Cowardliness.—*Barrett.*
DAS'TARD-LY, *a.* Cowardly; meanly timid; base.
DAS'TARD-NESS, *n.* Cowardliness; mean timorousness.
DAS'TARD-Y, *n.* Cowardliness; base timidity.
DASY-ŪRE, *n.* [Gr. δασυς and ουρα.] A quadruped of New Holland and Van Diemen's Land, allied to the opossum.
DĀ'TA, *n. pl.* [L. *data.*] Things given, or admitted; quantities, principles, or facts given, known, or admitted, by which to find things or results unknown.
DA-TĀ'RI-A, *n.* The papal chancery at Rome, from which all bulls are issued: so called from the subscription, *Datum apud Sanctum Petrum, i. e.,* in the Vatican.—*Encyc. Am.*
DĀ'TA-RY, *n.* 1. A high officer of the chancery of Rome, who affixes the *datum Romæ* to the pope's bulls. 2. The employment of a datary.
DĀTE, *n.* [Fr. *date;* It., Sp. *data.*] 1. That addition to a writing which specifies the year, month, and day when it was given or executed. 2. The time when any event happened, when any thing was transacted, or when any thing is to be done. 3. End; conclusion; [*unusual.*] 4. Duration; continuance; as, "ages of endless *date.*" *Milton.*—SYN. Period; era; age; epoch.
DĀTE, *v. t.* 1. To write or note the time when a letter is written, or a writing executed; to express, in an instrument, the year, month, and day of its execution, and usually the place. 2. To note or fix the time of an event or transaction. 3. To note the time when something begins.
DĀTE, *v. i.* 1. To reckon. 2. To begin; to have origin.
DĀTE, *n.* [Fr. *datte.*] The fruit of the great palm-tree, or date-tree, the *phœnix dactylifera.* It is sweet and nutritious, shaped like an acorn, but somewhat larger, and contains a small kernel, or stone.
DĀTE'-TREE, *n.* The tree that bears dates; the great palm-tree.
DĀ'TED, *pp.* Having the time of writing or execution specified; having the time of happening noted.
DĀTE'LESS, *a.* Having no date; having no fixed term.
DĀ'TER, *n.* One who dates.
DĀ'TING, *ppr.* Expressing the time of writing or of executing a paper or instrument; noting the time of happening, or originating.
DĀ'TIVE, *a.* or *n.* [L. *dativus.*] In *grammar,* a term applied to the case of nouns which usually follows verbs that express giving, or some act directed *to* an object.—*Dative executor,* in *law,* one appointed by the judge of probate; an administrator.
DAT'O-LĪTE, } *n.* A mineral occurring in small, com-
DATH'O-LĪTE, } plex, glassy crystals, usually colorless, or slightly yellowish. It consists of silica, boracic acid, and lime.—*Dana.*
DĀ'TUM, *n.* [L.] Something given or admitted. *See* DATA.
DĀ'TUM-LĪNE, *n.* In *civil engineering,* the horizontal or base line, from which the surface points are reckoned or measured in the plan of a rail-way, &c.—*Gilbert.*
DA-TŪ'RA STRA-MŌ'NI-UM, n. The thorn-apple, a plant yielding seeds of a medicinal quality.
DA-TŪ'RI-NA, } *n.* An alkaloid obtained from the thorn-ap-
DA-TŪ'RI-A, } ple, *datura stramonium,* probably identical
DA-TŪ'RINE, } with *atropina.*
DAUB, *v. t.* [W. *dwbiaw.*] 1. To smear with soft, adhesive matter; to plaster; to cover with mud, slime, or other soft substance. 2. To paint coarsely. 3. To cover with something gross or specious; to disguise with an artificial covering. 4. To lay or put on without taste; to deck awkwardly or ostentatiously, or to load with affected finery. 5. To flatter grossly.
DAUB, *v. i.* To practice gross flattery; to play the hypocrite.
DAUB, *n.* Coarse painting.—*Delany.*
DAUBÆD (daubd), *pp.* Smeared with soft, adhesive matter; plastered; painted coarsely; disguised; loaded with ill-chosen finery.
DAUB'ER, *n.* One who daubs; a coarse painter; a low and gross flatterer.
DAUB'ER-Y, } *n.* A daubing; any thing artful.—*Shak.*
DAUB'RY, }
DAUB'ING, *ppr.* Plastering; painting coarsely; disguising clumsily; decking ostentatiously; flattering grossly.
DAUB'ING, *n.* Plastering; coarse painting; gross flattery.
DAUB'Y, *a.* Viscous; glutinous; slimy; adhesive.
DAUGH'TER (daw'ter), *n.* [Sax. *dohter;* D. *dogter;* G. *tochter.*] 1. The female offspring of a man or woman; a female child of any age. 2. A daughter-in-law; a son's wife. 3. A woman; *pl.* female inhabitants. 4. A female descendant; lineage of females. 5. The female penitent of a confessor.—This word is used in *Scripture* for the inhabitants of a city or country, male and female.—*Is.,* xvi., 2.
DAUGH'TER-LI-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of a daughter. 2. The conduct becoming a daughter.
DAUGH'TER-LY, *a.* Becoming a daughter; dutiful.
DAUK. *See* DAWK.
* DAUNT (dânt), *v. t.* [In Scot. *dant, danton.*] To repress or subdue courage; to check by fear of danger.—SYN. To terrify; intimidate; appall; dismay; frighten; discourage; dispirit; dishearten.
* DAUNT'ED, *pp.* Checked by fear; intimidated.
* DAUNT'ING, *ppr.* Repressing courage; intimidating; disheartening.
* DAUNT'LESS, *a.* Bold; fearless; intrepid; not timid; not discouraged.

DAUNTLESS-LY, *adv.* In a dauntless manner.
*DAUNTLESS-NESS, *n.* Fearlessness; intrepidity.
DAU'PHIN, *n.* [Fr. *dauphin*; L. *delphin, delphinus.*] The title of the eldest son of the King of France, and presumptive heir of the crown. Since the dethronement of the elder branch of the Bourbons in 1830, this title has been disused.—*P. Cyc.*
DAU'PHIN-ESS, *n.* The wife or lady of the dauphin.
DA'VID-ISTS, DA'VID-GEOR'GI-ANS, } *n. pl.* A sect of quiet mystics of the 16th century, who were accused of very erroneous sentiments.
DA-VY'NA, *n.* A mineral of a hexahedral form, found on Vesuvius, and named after Sir Humphrey Davy. The same as *nepheline.*
DAVIT, *n.* A term applied to pieces of timber or iron projecting over a ship's side or stern, having tackles to hoist up a boat by. *Fish davits* are used over the bows, to hoist up the flukes of the anchor, which is called *fishing* the anchor.
DAW, *n.* A word that is found in the compound names of many species of birds.
† DAW, *v. i.* To dawn. *See* DAWN.
DAW, *v. i.* To thrive; to mend; to recover health.—*Grose.*
† DAW'DLE, *v. i.* To waste time; to trifle.
† DAW'DLER, *n.* A trifler.
DAW'ISH, *a.* Like a daw.—*Bale.*
DAWK, *n.* 1. A hollow, rupture, or incision in timber; [*local.*] 2. [Hindoo, *Dâk.*] The mail post in India.
DAWK, *v. t.* To cut or mark with an incision.
DAWN, *v. i.* [Sax. *dagian.*] 1. To begin to grow light in the morning; to grow light.—2. *Figuratively,* to begin to open or expand; to begin to show intellectual light, or knowledge. 3. To glimmer obscurely. 4. To begin to open or appear.
DAWN, *n.* 1. The break of day; the first appearance of light in the morning. 2. First opening or expansion; first appearance of intellectual light. 3. Beginning; rise; first appearance; as, "the *dawn* of time."—*Shak.* 4. A feeble or incipient light; first beams; as, a *dawn* of hope.
DAWN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Growing light; first appearing luminous; opening. 2. Opening; expanding; beginning to show intellectual light; beginning.
DAWN'ING, *n.* 1. The first appearance of light in the morning. 2. The first opening or appearance of the intellectual powers; beginning.
DAY, *n.* [Sax. *dæg, deg, dag*; Goth. *dags*; D. *dag.*] 1. That part of the time of the earth's revolution on its axis in which its surface is presented to the sun; the part of the twenty-four hours when it is light; or the space of time between the rising and setting of the sun; called the *artificial* day. 2. The whole time or period of one revolution of the earth on its axis, or twenty-four hours; called the *nctural* day. In this sense, the day may commence at any period of the revolution. The Babylonians began the day at sun-rising; the Jews at sun-setting; the Egyptians at midnight, as do several nations in modern times, the British, French, Spanish, Americans, &c. This day, in reference to civil transactions, is called the *civil* day. Thus, with us, the day when a legal instrument is dated begins and ends at midnight. The *sidereal* day is the period in which the earth makes one complete revolution on its axis, and is about four minutes shorter than the mean solar day, owing to the motion of the sun in its orbit. 3. Light; sunshine; as, "Let us walk honestly, as in the *day.*" 4. Time specified; any period of time distinguished from other time; age; time, with reference to the existence of a person or thing. 5. The contest of a day; battle; or day of combat. 6. An appointed or fixed time; as, a *day* of reckoning. 7. Time of commemorating an event; anniversary; the same day of the month, in any future year.—*Day by day,* daily; every day; each day in succession; continually; without intermission of a day.—*But or only from day to day,* without certainty of continuance; temporarily.—*Shak. To-day, adv.* [Sax. *to-dæg.*] On the present day; this day; or at the present time.—*Day of grace,* in *theology,* the time when mercy is offered to sinners.—*Days of grace,* in *law,* are days granted by the court for delay, at the prayer of the plaintiff or defendant.—*Days of grace,* in *commerce,* a customary number of days (in Great Britain and America, *three*) allowed for the payment of a note or bill of exchange, after it becomes due.—*Day in court,* is a day for the appearance of parties in court.—*Days in bank,* in England, days of appearance in the court of common bench.
DAY'-BEAM, *n.* The light of the day.—*Bowring.*
DAY'-BED, *n.* A bed used for idleness, indulgence, or rest, during the day.—*Shak.*
DAY'-BOOK, *n.* A journal of accounts; a book in which are recorded the debts and credits, or accounts of the day.
DAY'-COAL, *n.* The upper stratum of coal.
DAY'-DREAM, *n.* A vision to the waking senses.—*Dryden.*
DAY'-FLOW-ER, *n.* A genus of plants, the *commelina.*
DAY'-FLY, *n.* One of a genus of insects that live one day only, or a very short time, called *ephemera.*
DAY'-FLY-ER, *n.* An animal that flies in the daytime.
DAY'-LA-BOR, *n.* Labor hired or performed by the day.
DAY'-LA'BOR-ER, *n.* One who works by the day.
DAY'-LIL-Y, *n.* The same with *asphodel.*
DAY'-MAID, *n.* A dairy-maid.—*Shak.*
DAY'-STAR, *n.* The morning star, Lucifer, Venus; the star which precedes the morning light.
DAY'S'-WORK, *n.* The work of one day.—Among *seamen,* the account or reckoning of a ship's course for 24 hours, from noon to noon.
DAY'-WEA-RIED, *a.* Wearied with the labor of the day
DAY'-WOM-AN, *n.* A dairy-maid.—*Shak.*
DAY'-WORK (-wurk), *n.* Work by the day; day-labor.
DAYBREAK (dā'brāke), *n.* The dawn or first appearance of light in the morning.
DAYLIGHT (-līte), *n.* The light of the day; the light of the sun, as opposed to that of the moon, or of a lamp or candle
DAY'LY, *a.* The more regular orthography of *daily.*
DAYS'MAN, *n.* An umpire or arbiter; a mediator.
DAY'SPRING, *n.* The dawn; the beginning of the day, or first appearance of light.
DAYTIME, *n.* The time of the sun's light on the earth.
DAZE, *v. t.* [qu. Sax. *dwæs, dysi, dysig.*] To overpower with light; to dim or blind by too strong a light, or to render the sight unsteady.—*Dryden.* [*Not now used, unless in poetry.*]
DAZE, *n.* Among *miners,* a glittering stone.
DAZ'ZLE, *v. t.* 1. To overpower with light; to hinder distinct vision by intense light; or to render unsteady; as, to *dazzle* the sight. 2. To strike or surprise with a bright or intense light; to dim or blind by a glare of light, or by splendor: [*in a literal or figurative sense.*]
DAZ'ZLE, *v. i.* To be overpowered by light; to shake or be unsteady; to waver, as the sight.—*Dryden.* [*Rare.*]
DAZ'ZLED, *pp.* or *a.* Made wavering, as the sight; overpowered or dimmed by a too strong light.
† DAZ'ZLE-MENT, *n.* The act or power of dazzling.
DAZ'ZLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Rendering unsteady or wavering, as the sight; overpowering by a strong light; striking with splendor.
DAZ'ZLING-LY, *adv.* In a dazzling manner.
DE, a Latin prefix, denotes a moving from, separation; as in *debark, decline, decease, deduct, decamp.* Hence it often expresses a negative; as in *derange.* Sometimes it augments the sense, as in *deprave, despoil.* The Latin phrase *de jure* denotes by right; *de facto,* in fact, or actually existing.
DEA'CON (dē'kn), *n.* [L. *diaconus.*] 1. A person in the lowest degree of holy orders.—2. In *Scotland,* an overseer of the poor, and the master of an incorporated company.
DEA'CON-ESS (dē'kn-ess), *n.* A female deacon in the primitive church.
DEA'CON-RY, DEA'CON-SHIP, } *n.* The office, dignity, or ministry of a deacon or deaconess.
DEAD (ded), *a.* [Sax. *dead.*] 1. Deprived or destitute of life; deceased; defunct. 2. Having never had life, or having been deprived of vital action before birth. 3. Without life; inanimate. 4. Without vegetable life. 5. Imitating death; deep or sound. 6. Perfectly still; motionless as death; breathless. 7. Empty; vacant; not enlivened by variety. 8. Unemployed; useless; unprofitable. 9. Dull; inactive. 10. Dull; gloomy; still; not enlivened. 11. Still; deep; obscure. 12. Dull; not lively; not resembling life. 13. Dull; heavy. 14. Dull; frigid; lifeless; cold; not animated; not affecting. 15. Tasteless; vapid; spiritless. 16. Uninhabited. 17. Dull; without natural force or efficacy; not lively or brisk. 18. In a state of spiritual death; void of grace; lying under the power of sin. 19. Impotent; unable to procreate.—*Rom.,* iv 20. Decayed in grace. 21. Not proceeding from spiritual life; not producing good works. 22. Proceeding from corrupt nature, not from spiritual life or a gracious principle. 23. Perfect or complete; as, a *dead* level, a *dead* certainty; so, also, a *dead* shot, that is, a perfect or unerring marksman.—24. In *law,* cut off from the rights of a citizen; deprived of the power of enjoying the rights of property.—*Dead language,* a language which is no longer spoken or in common use by a people, and known only in writings; as, the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin.—*Dead rising,* or *rising line,* the parts of a ship's floor or bottom throughout her length, where the floor timber is terminated on the lower futtock.
DEAD (ded), *n.* 1. *The dead* signifies dead men. 2. The state of the dead; or death.
DEAD (ded), *n.* The time when there is a remarkable stillness or gloom; depth; as in the midst of winter or of night.
† DEAD (ded), *v. i.* To lose life or force.—*Bacon.*
† DEAD (ded), *v. t.* To deprive of life, force, or vigor.—*Bacon.*
DEAD'-COAL'OR-ING (ded-kul'ur-ing), *n.* The first layer of

colors in a picture, bringing out its parts, usually in some shade of gray. On these are superinduced the brighter finishing colors, which give life and beauty to the painting.

DĒAD'-DŎ-ING, *a.* Destructive; killing.—*Spenser.*

DĒAD'-DRUNK, *a.* So drunk as to be incapable of helping one's self.

DĒAD'-EŸE (dēd'ī), *n.* [*dead man's eye.*] Among *seamen*, a round, flattish, wooden block, encircled by a rope, or an iron band, and pierced with three holes, to receive the laniard.

DĒAD'-HEART'ED, *a.* Having a dull, faint heart.

DĒAD'-HEART'ED-NESS, *n.* Pusillanimity.

DĒAD'-KILL'ING, *a.* Instantly killing.—*Shak.*

DĒAD'-LET'TER, *n.* A letter which lies for a certain period uncalled for at the post-office, and is then sent to the General Post-office to be opened.

DĒAD'-LIFT, *n.* The lifting of a thing at the utmost disadvantage, as of a dead body; hence, an extreme exigency.

DĒAD'-LĪGHT (ded'līte), *n.* A strong wooden shutter, made to suit a cabin window, in which it is fixed, to prevent the water from entering a ship in a storm.

DĒAD'-MĀRCH, *n.* A piece of solemn music played at the interment of the dead.

DĒAD'-NET-TLE, *n.* A plant of the genus *lamium*, and another of the genus *galeopsis*.

DĒAD'-PLEDGE, *n.* A mortgage or pawning of things, or thing pawned.—*Bailey.*

DĒAD'-REĆK'ON-ING (ded'-rek'n-ing), *n.* In *navigation*, the judgment or estimation of the place of a ship, without any observation of the heavenly bodies; or an account of the distance she has run by the log, and of the course steered by the compass, and this rectified by due allowances for drift, lee-way, &c.

DĒAD'-STRUĆK, *a.* Confounded; struck with horror.

DĒAD'-WĄ-TER, *n.* The eddy water closing in with a ship's stern as she passes through the water.

DĒAD WEIGHT, *n.* 1. A heavy or oppressive burden. 2. A name given to an advance by the Bank of England to the government, on account of half-pay and pensions to retired officers of the army and navy.—*Gilbert.*

DĒAD'-WOOD, *n.* Blocks of timber laid on the keel of a ship, particularly at the extremities.

DĒAD'-WŎRKS, *n. pl.* The parts of a ship which are above the surface of the water when she is laden.

DĒAD'ĘN (ded'n), *v. t.* [D. *dooden.*] 1. To deprive of a portion of vigor, force, or sensation; to abate vigor or action. 2. To blunt; to render less susceptible of feeling. 3. To retard; to lessen velocity or motion. 4. To diminish spirit; to make vapid or spiritless. 5. To take off gloss or brilliancy; to give a dead appearance.

DĒAD'ĘNĘD (ded'nd), *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of force or sensation; made vapid.

DĒAD'ĘN-ING, *ppr.* Deprived of force, velocity, &c.

DĒAD'ISH, *a.* Resembling what is dead; dull.

DĒAD'LI-HOOD, *n.* The state of the dead.—*Pearson.*

DĒAD'LI-NESS (ded'li-nes), *n.* The quality of being deadly.

DĒAD'LY (ded'ly), *a.* 1. That may occasion death. 2. Implacable; aiming to kill or destroy.—SYN. Mortal; fatal; destructive; murderous.

DĒAD'LY (ded'ly), *adv.* 1. In a manner resembling death. 2. Mortally. 3. Implacably; destructively.—4. In a *vulgar or ludicrous sense*, very; extremely.

DĒAD'LY-ĆAR'ROT, *n.* A plant of the genus *thapsia.*

DĒAD'LY-NIGHT'SHĀDE, *n.* A poisonous plant of the genus *atropa*, the *belladonna.*

DĒAD'NESS (ded'nes), *n.* 1. Want of natural life or vital power, in an animal or plant. 2. Want of animation; dullness; languor; as, the *deadness* of one's eyes. 3. Want of warmth or ardor; coldness; frigidity; as, *deadness* of feeling. 4. Vapidness; want of spirit. 5. State of being incapable of conception, according to the ordinary laws of nature. 6. Indifference; mortification of the natural desires; alienation of heart from temporal pleasures.

* DĒAF (def in England, more commonly deef in America), *a.* [Sax. *deaf;* Ice. *dauf;* D. *doof.* This word is generally pronounced, in the United States, so as to rhyme with *leaf, sheaf*, &c., according to the uniform analogy of words of this kind. Such was the pronunciation in England, as late, at least, as the time of Temple and Prior; since which *def* has been introduced.] 1. Not perceiving sounds; not receiving impressions from sonorous bodies through the air. 2. Wanting the sense of hearing; having organs which do not perceive sounds.—3. In a *metaphorical sense*, not listening; not regarding; not moved, persuaded, or convinced; rejecting. 4. Without the ability or will to regard spiritual things; unconcerned. 5. Deprived of the power of hearing; deafened. 6. Stifled; imperfect; obscurely heard.

* DĒAF, *v. t.* To deafen.—*Dryden.*

DĒAF-MŪTE, *n.* A deaf and dumb person.

DĒAFE'LY, *a.* Lonely; solitary; far from neighbors.

* DĒAF'ĘN (deef'n or def'n), *v. t.* 1. To make deaf; to deprive of the power of hearing; to impair the organs of hearing, so as to render them unimpressible to sounds. 2. To stun; to render incapable of perceiving sounds distinctly.—3. In *architecture*, to *deafen a floor*, is to render it impervious to sound by filling the space beneath with mortar and other substances.

DĒAF'ĘNĘD (dēf'nd or def'nd), *pp.* Made deaf; stunned.

DĒAF'ĘN-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making deaf; rendering impervious to sound.

* DĒAF'LY (deef'ly or def'ly), *adv.* Without sense of sounds, obscurely heard.

* DĒAF'NESS (deef'nes or def'nes), *n.* 1. Incapacity of perceiving sounds; the state of the organs which prevents the impressions which constitute hearing. 2. Unwillingness to hear and regard; voluntary rejection of what is addressed to the ear and to the understanding.

DĒAL, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dealt*, pron. *delt.* [Sax. *dælan, bedælan, gedælan.*] 1. To divide; to part; to separate; hence, to divide in portions; to distribute. Often followed by *out;* as, to *deal* out blessings. 2. To scatter; to throw about; as, to *deal* out curses; to *deal* out cards. 3. To throw out in succession; to give one after another; as, to *deal* blows.

DĒAL, *v. i.* 1. To traffic; to trade; to negotiate. 2. To act between man and man; to intervene; to transact or negotiate between men. 3. To behave well or ill; to act; to conduct one's self in relation to others; as, to *deal* kindly. 4. To distribute cards.

To deal by. To treat, either well or ill.—*To deal in.* 1. To have to do with; to be engaged in; to practice. 2. To trade in.—*To deal with.* 1. To treat in any manner; to use well or ill. 2. To contend with; to treat with, by way of opposition, check, or correction. 3. To treat with by way of discipline, in ecclesiastical affairs; to admonish.

DĒAL, *n.* [Sax. *dæl, dal, gedal.*] 1. *Literally*, a division; a part or portion: hence, an indefinite quantity, degree, or extent. 2. The division or distribution of cards; the art or practice of dealing cards. 3. The division of a piece of timber made by sawing; a pine board or plank.

DE-AL'BĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *dealbo.*] To whiten. [*Little used.*]

DE-AL-BĀ'TION, *n.* The act of bleaching; a whitening.

DĒALĘD, *pp.* Divided; thrown out.

DĒAL'ER, *n.* 1. One who deals; one who has to do with any thing, or has concern with. 2. A trader; a trafficer; a shopkeeper; a broker; a merchant; [*a word of very extensive use.*] 3. One who distributes cards to the players

DĒAL'ING, *ppr.* 1. Dividing; distributing; throwing out. 2 Trading; trafficking; negotiating. 3. Treating; behaving.

DĒAL'ING, *n.* 1. Conduct in relation to others. 2. Intercourse in buying and selling. 3. Intercourse of business or friendship.—SYN. Behavior; treatment; traffic; trade; business; negotiation; commerce; concern; intercourse; communion.

DĒALT (delt), *pret.* and *pp.* Distributed; scattered; given in succession; traded; conducted.

† DE-AM'BU-LĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *deambulo.*] To walk abroad.

DE-AM-BU-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of walking abroad.—*Elyot.*

DE-AM'BU-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Pertaining to walks.

DE-AM'BU-LA-TO-RY, *n.* A place to walk in.

DĒAN, *n.* [Fr. *doyen;* Arm. *dean;* Sp. *dean, decano.*] 1. In *England*, an ecclesiastical dignitary in cathedral and collegiate churches, and the head of a chapter.—*Rural Dean.* See *in verbo.* 2. An officer in each college of the universities in England.—3. In the *United States*, the registrar of the faculty in some colleges, particularly in medical institutions.—*Dean and chapter* are the bishop's council, to aid him with their advice in affairs of religion, and in the temporal concerns of his see.

DĒAN'ER-Y, *n.* The office or the revenue of a dean. 2. The house of a dean.—*Shak.* 3. The jurisdiction of a dean.

DĒAN'SHIP, *n.* The office of a dean.

DĒAR, *a.* [Sax. *deor.*] 1. Scarce; not plentiful; costly; as, a *dear* year.—*Shak;* [*obs.*] 2. Bearing a high price in comparison of the usual price; more costly than usual; of a higher price than the customary one. 3. Of a high value in estimation; greatly valued; beloved; precious.

† DĒAR, *a.* [Sax. *derian.*] Hurtful; grievous; hateful.—*Shak*

† DĒAR, *v. t.* To make dear.—*Shelton.*

DĒAR, *n.* A darling; a word denoting tender affection or endearment; as, my *dear.*

DĒAR'-BOUGHT (-bawt), *a.* Purchased at a high price.

DĒAR'-LŎVĘD (-luvd), *a.* Greatly beloved.—*Shak.*

DĒAR'BORN, *n.* A light four-wheeled carriage.

DĒAR'LING. *See* DARLING.

DĒAR'LY, *adv.* 1. At a high price. 2. With great fondness

† DĒARN, *a.* [Sax. *deorn.*] Lonely; solitary; melancholy

DĒAR'NESS, *n.* 1. Scarcity; high price, or a higher price than the customary one. 2. Fondness; nearness to the heart or affections; great value in estimation; precious ness; tender love.

† DĒARN'LY, *adv.* Secretly; privately; mournfully.

DĒARTH (derth), *n.* 1. Scarcity; which makes food dear 2. Want; need; famine. 3. Barrenness; sterility; as, *dearth* of incident in a story.

DE-ĂR-TIC'U-LĀTE, *v. t.* To disjoint.

DĔATH (deth), *n.* [Sax. *death.*] 1. That state of a being, animal or vegetable, but more particularly of an animal, in which there is a total and permanent cessation of all the vital functions, when the organs have not only ceased to act, but have lost the susceptibility of renewed action. 2. The state of the dead. 3. The manner of dying. 4. The image of mortality represented by a skeleton. 5. Murder; as, a man of *death.* 6. Cause of death; destroyer or agent of death; as, it was the *death* of him; he caught his *death* by that exposure. *Addison.*—7. In *poetry,* the means or instrument of death; as, a leaden *death.*—*Dryden.* 8. In *theology,* perpetual separation from God, and eternal torments; called the *second death.*—*Rev.,* ii. 9. Separation or alienation of the soul from God; a being under the dominion of sin, and destitute of grace or divine life; called *spiritual death.*—*Civil death* is the separation of a man from civil society, or from the enjoyment of civil rights; as by banishment.—SYN. Decease; demise; departure; dissolution; exit; extinction; mortality; destruction.

DĔATH'-BED (deth'bed), *n.* The bed on which a person dies, or is confined in his last sickness.

DĔATH'-BŌD-ING, *a.* Portending death.—*Shak.*

DĔATH'-DART-ING, *a.* Darting or inflicting death.

DĔATH'-DŌ-ING, *a.* Inflicting death.—*Kirby.*

DĔATH'-DOOMĔD, *a.* Doomed to death.—*Coleridge.*

DĔATH'-STRŌKE, *n.* The stroke of death.

DĔATH'-RAT-TLE (deth'rat-l), *n.* A rattling in the throat of a dying person.

DĔATH'-SHĂD-ŌWĔD, *a.* Surrounded by the shades of death.—*More.*

DĔATH'-TŌ-KĔN (deth'tō-kn), *n.* That which indicates approaching death.—*Shak.*

DĔATH'-WĄTCH, *n.* A small beetle, whose ticking, which is really the call of the male for its mate, has been weakly supposed to prognosticate death.

DĔATH'FŬL, *a.* Full of slaughter; murderous; destructive.

DĔATH'FŬL-NESS, *n.* Appearance of death.—*Taylor.*

DĔATH'LĔSS, *a.* Immortal; not subject to death, destruction, or extinction.

DĔATH'LĪKE, *a.* 1. Resembling death; gloomy; still; calm; quiet; peaceful; motionless; like death in horror or in stillness. 2. Resembling death; cadaverous.

DĔATH'S-DŌOR (deths'dōre), *n.* A near approach to death; the gates of death.—*Taylor.*

DĔATH'S-MAN, *n.* An executioner; a hangman.

DĔATH'WARD, *adv.* Toward death.—*Beaumont and Fl.*

DE-ĄURĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *deauro.*] To gild. [*Little used.*]

DE-ĄURĀTE, *a.* Gilded.

† DE-ĄU-RĀ'TION, *n.* The act of gilding.

† DE-BĄCCHĀTE, *v. i.* To rave and bluster, as a bacchanal.

† DE-BĄCCHĀ'TION, *n.* A raving.

DE-BĄCLE, *n.* [Fr.] A violent rush or torrent of waters, breaking down all opposing barriers, and carrying away rocks, &c., in its course.—*Lyell.*

DE-BĂR', *v. t.* To cut off from entrance; to hinder from approach, entry, or enjoyment.—SYN. To exclude; deprive; hinder; preclude; shut out.

† DE-BĂRB', *v. t.* To deprive of the beard.

DE-BĂRK', *v. t.* [Fr. *debarquer.*] To land from a ship or boat; to remove from on board any water-craft, and place on land; to disembark. [It is less used than *disembark.*]

DE-BĂRK', *v. i.* To leave a ship or boat and pass to the land.

DE-BĂRK-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of disembarking.

DE-BĂRKĔD' (de-bärkt'), *pp.* Removed to land from on board a ship or boat.

DE-BĂRK'ING, *ppr.* Removing from a ship to the land; going from on board a vessel.

DĒ-BĂR'RĔD (de-bärd'), *pp.* Hindered from approach, entrance, or possession.

DE-BĂR'RING, *ppr.* Preventing from approach, entrance, or enjoyment.

DE-BĂR'RING, *n.* Hinderance from approach.

DE-BĀSE', *v. t.* 1. To reduce from a higher to a lower state, in quality or respectability. 2. To reduce or lower in quality, purity, or value; to adulterate; as, to *debase* the coin. 3. To lower or degrade; to make mean or despicable; as, to *debase* one's principles. 4. To sink in purity or elegance; to vitiate by meanness; as, to *debase* one's style.—SYN. To humble; degrade; depress; lower; disgrace.

DE-BĀS'ĔD (de-bāste'), *pp.* or *a.* Reduced in estimated value; lowered in estimation; reduced in purity, fineness, quality, or value; adulterated; degraded; rendered mean.

DE-BĀSE'MENT, *n.* The act of debasing; degradation; reduction of purity, fineness, quality, or value; adulteration; a state of being debased.

DE-BĀS'ER, *n.* One who debases or lowers in estimation, or in value; one who degrades or renders mean; that which debases.

DE-BĀS'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Reducing in estimation or worth; adulterating; reducing in purity or elegance; degrading; rendering mean. 2. *a.* Lowering; tending to debase or degrade.

DE-BĀS'ING-LY, *adv.* So as to debase.

DE-BĀT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be debated; disputable; subject to controversy or contention.

DE-BĀTE' *n.* [Fr. *debat.*] 1. Contention in words or arguments; discussion for elucidating truth; strife in argument or reasoning between persons of different opinions, dispute; controversy. 2. Strife; contention. 3. The power of being disputed.—4. *Debate* or *debates,* the published report of arguments for and against a measure.

DE-BĀTE', *v. t.* [Fr. *debattre.*] To contend for in words or arguments; to strive to maintain a cause by reasoning; to dispute; to discuss; to argue; to contest, as opposing parties.

DE-BĀTE', *v. i.* 1. To *debate on* or *in,* to deliberate; to discuss or examine different arguments in the mind. 2. To dispute. 3. To engage in combat; [*not in use.*]

DE-BĀT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Disputed; argued; discussed.

DE-BĀTE'FŬL, *a.* 1. Of *things,* contested; occasioning contention.—*Spenser.* 2. Of *persons,* quarrelsome; contentious. [*Little used.*]

DE-BĀTE'FŬL-LY. *adv.* With contention.—*Sherwood.*

DE-BĀTE'MĔNT, *n.* Controversy; deliberation. — *Shak.* [*Little used.*]

DE-BĀT'ER, *n.* One who debates; a disputant; a controvertist.

DE-BĀT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Disputing; discussing; contending by arguments.

DE-BĀT'ING SO-CĪE-TY, *n.* A society for the purpose of debate, and improvement in extemporaneous speaking

DE-BĀT'ING-LY, *adv.* In the manner of debate.

DE-BĄUCH', *v. t.* [Fr. *debaucher.*] 1. To corrupt or vitiate, as, to *debauch* the principles of the young. 2. To corrupt with lewdness. 3. To seduce from duty or allegiance; as, to *debauch* the soldiery.—SYN. To pervert; mislead; defile; pollute.

DE-BĄUCH', *n.* [Fr. *debauche.*] Excess in eating or drinking; intemperance; drunkenness; gluttony; lewdness.

DE-BĄUCH'ĔD (de-bawcht'), *pp.* or *a.* Corrupted; vitiated in morals or purity of character.

DE-BĄUCH'ĔD-LY, *adv.* In a profligate manner.

DE-BĄUCH'ĔD-NESS, *n.* Intemperance.—*Bp. Hall.*

DEB-ĂU-CHEE' (deb-o-shee'), *n.* A man given to intemperance, or bacchanalian excesses. But *chiefly,* a man habitually lewd.

DE-BĄUCH'ER, *n.* One who debauches or corrupts others a seducer to lewdness, or to any dereliction of duty.

DE-BĄUCH'ER-Y, *n.* 1. Excess in the pleasures of the table; gluttony; intemperance. But *chiefly,* habitual lewdness; excessive unlawful indulgence of lust. 2. Corruption of fidelity; seduction from duty or allegiance.

DE-BĄUCH'MĔNT, *n.* The act of debauching or corrupting; the act of seducing from virtue or duty.

DE-BĄUCH'NESS, } *n.* Excess.
DE-BĄUCHT'NESS, }

† DE-BĔL', } *v. t.* [L. *debello.*] To subdue.
† DE-BEL-LĀTE, }

† DE-BEL-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of conquering or subduing

DE BĔNE ESSE. [Lat.] In *law,* to take an order or testimony *de bene esse,* is to take or allow it for the present, but subject to be suppressed on a further examination.

DE-BENT'ŪRE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A writing acknowledging a debt; a writing or certificate signed by a public officer, as evidence of a debt due to some person.—2. In the *customs,* a certificate of drawback; a writing which states that a person is entitled to a certain sum from the government, on the exportation of specified goods, the duties on which have been paid.

DE-BENT'ŪRĔD, *a.* *Debentured* goods are those for which a debenture has been given, as being entitled to drawback.

DEBĬLE, *a.* [L. *debilis;* Fr. *debile.*] Relaxed; weak; feeble; languid; faint; without strength.—*Shak.*

DE-BIL'I-TĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *debilito.*] To impair the strength of; to make faint or languid.—SYN. To weaken; enfeeble; relax; enervate; bring low.

DE-BIL'I-TA-TED, *pp.* Weakened; enfeebled; relaxed.

DE-BIL'I-TA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Weakening; enfeebling; impairing strength.

DĒ-BIL-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of weakening; relaxation.

DE-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *debilitas.*] Relaxation of the solids; languor of body.—SYN. Weakness; feebleness; infirmity; faintness; imbecility.

DĔBIT, *n.* [L. *debitum.*] Debt. It is usually written *debt.* But it is used in *mercantile language;* as, the *debit* side of an account.

DEBIT, *v. t.* 1. To charge with debt. 2. To enter an account on the debtor side of a book.

DEBIT-ED, *pp.* 1. Charged in debt; made debtor on account. 2. Charged to one's debt, as money or goods.

DEBIT-ING, *ppr.* 1. Making debtor on account, as a person. 2. Charging to the debt of a person, as goods.

DEBIT-OR, *n.* A debtor.—*Shak.*

DE-BI-TŪ'MIN-IZE, *v. t.* To deprive of bitumen.—*Lyell.*

DE-BI-TŪ'MIN-IZED, *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of bitumen.

DEB-O-NAIR′ (deb-bon-nāre′), *a.* [Fr.] Civil; gentle; complaisant; elegant.—*Milton.*

† DEB-O-NAIR′I-TY, *n.* Graciousness; gentleness; elegance of manners.—*Donne.*

† DEB-O-NAIR′LY, *adv.* In a meek and gentle manner.

† DEB-O-NAIR′NESS, *n.* Gentleness; meekness; kindness.

DE-BÖUCH′ (de-boosh′), *v. i.* [Fr. *deboucher.*] To issue or march out of a confined place, or from defiles, as troops.

DE-BRIS′ (dā-bree′), *n.* [Fr.] *Literally,* ruins or fragments.—In *geology,* masses of rock and other substances, detached from the summit and sides of a mountain, and piled up below.—*Brande.*

DEBT (det), *n.* [L. *debitum.*] 1. That which is due from one person to another, whether money, goods, or services; that which one person is bound to pay or perform to another. 2. That which any one is obliged to do or to suffer.—3. In *law,* an action to recover a debt.—4. In *Scripture,* sin; trespass; guilt; crime; that which renders liable to punishment.—Syn. Due; obligation; liability.

† DEBT′ED (det′ted), *pp.* Indebted; obliged to.—*Shak.*

DEBT-EE′ (det-tee′), *n.* A creditor; one to whom a debt is due.—*Blackstone.*

DEBT′LESS (det′les), *a.* Free from debt.—*Chaucer.*

DEBT′OR (det′tor), *n.* [L. *debitor.*] 1. The person who owes another either money, goods, or services. 2. One who is under obligation to do something. 3. The side of an account in which debts are charged. *See* Debit.

† DEB-UL-LI″TION, *n.* A bubbling or seething over.

DE-BUT″ (dā-bu′), *n.* [Fr.] A first appearance before the public, as of an actor, or public speaker, &c.; the beginning of an enterprise.—*Brande.*

DEB-U-TANT″ (deb-u-täng′), *n.* A person who makes a first appearance before the public.

DEC′A-CHORD, } *n.* [Gr. δεκα and χορδη.] 1. A musi-
DEC-A-CHORD′ON, } cal instrument, among the ancients, of ten strings. 2. Something consisting of ten parts.

† DEC-A-CU′MI-NA-TED, *a.* [L. *decacuminatus.*] Having the top or point cut off.

DEC′A-DAL, *a.* Pertaining to ten; consisting of tens.

DEC′ADE, *n.* [L. *decas, decadis;* Fr. *decade.*] The sum or number of ten; an aggregate consisting of ten.

DE-CA′DENCE, } *n.* Decay. *See* Decay.
DE-CA′DEN-CY, }

DEC′A-GON, *n.* [Gr. δεκα and γωνια.] In *geometry,* a plane figure having ten sides and ten angles.

DEC′A-GRAM, } *n.* [Gr. δεκα, and *gram.*] A French
DEC′A-GRAMME, } weight of ten *grammes,* equal to 5 drams, 65 hundredths, avoirdupois.

DEC-A-GYN′I-A, *n.* [Gr. δεκα and γυνη.] In *botany,* an order of plants having ten styles.

DEC-A-GYN′I-AN, }
DE-CAG′YN-OUS, } *a.* In *botany,* having ten styles.

DEC-A-HE′DRAL, *a.* Having ten sides.

DEC-A-HE′DRON, *n.* [Gr. δεκα and εδρα.] In *geometry,* a solid figure or body having ten sides.

DE-CAL′I-TER, } *n.* [Gr. δεκα, and *litre.*] A French meas-
DEC′A-LI-TRE, } ure of capacity, containing ten *litres.*

DE-CAL′O-GIST, *n.* One who explains the decalogue.

DEC′A-LOGUE (dek′a-log), *n.* [Gr. δεκα and λογος.] The ten commandments or precepts given by God to Moses.

DE-CAM′E-RON, *n.* [Gr. δεκα, *ten,* and μερος, *part.*] A volume consisting of ten books; applied particularly to the celebrated collection of tales by Boccaccio.

DE-CAM′E-TER, } *n.* [Gr. δεκα and μετρον.] A French
DEC′A-ME-TRE, } measure of length, consisting of ten *metres,* and equal to 393,71 English inches.

DE-CAMP′, *v. i.* [Fr. *decamper.*] 1. To remove or depart from a camp; to march off. Hence, 2. In a wider sense, to depart; to take one's self off; as, he *decamped* in haste.

DE-CAMP′MENT, *n.* Departure from a camp; a marching off.

DEC′A-NAL, *a.* Pertaining to a deanery.

DE-CAN′DRI-A, *n.* [Gr. δεκα and ανηρ.] In *botany,* a class of plants having ten stamens.

DE-CAN′DRI-AN, }
DE-CAN′DROUS, } *a.* Having ten stamens.

DEC-AN″GU-LAR, *a.* [Gr. δεκα, and *angular.*] Having ten angles.—*Lee.*

DE-CANT′, *v. t.* [L. *decanto.*] To pour off gently, as liquor from its sediment; or to pour from one vessel into another.

DE-CANT-A′TION, *n.* The act of pouring a clear supernatant fluid from its lees or sediment, or from one vessel into another.

DE-CANT′ED, *pp.* Poured off, or from one vessel into another.

DE-CANT′ER, *n.* 1. A vessel used to decant liquors, or for receiving decanted liquors. A glass vessel or bottle used for holding wine or other liquors. 2. One who decants liquors; [*rare.*]

DE-CANT′ING, *ppr.* Pouring off, as liquor from its lees, or from one vessel to another.

DE-CAPH′YL-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. δεκα and φυλλον.] Having ten leaves.—*Martyn.*

DE-CAP′I-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *decapito.*] To cut off the head.—Syn. To behead; decollate.

DE-CAP′I-TA-TED, *pp.* Beheaded.

DE-CAP′I-TA-TING, *ppr.* Beheading.

DE-CAP-I-TA′TION, *n.* The act of beheading.

DEC′A-POD, *n.* [Gr. δεκα and πους.] An animal having ten feet.

DE-CAR′BON-ATE, *v. t.* To deprive a carbonate of its acid

DE-CAR-BON-I-ZA′TION, *n.* The action or process of depriving a substance of carbon.—*Bell.*

DE-CAR′BON-IZE, *v. t.* To deprive of carbon.

DE-CAR′BON-IZED, *pp.* Deprived of carbon.

DE-CAR′BON-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Depriving of carbon.

DE-CAR′DIN-AL-IZE, *v. t.* [*de* and *cardinal.*] To remove from the rank of a cardinal.—*Howell.*

DEC′A-STICH (dek′a-stik), *n.* [Gr. δεκα and στιχος.] A poem consisting of ten lines.

DEC′A-STYLE, *n.* [Gr. δεκα and στυλος.] A portico with ten columns in front.

DEC-A-SYL-LAB′IC, *a.* Having ten syllables.

DE-CAY′ (de-kā′), *v. i.* [Fr. *dechoir.*] 1. To pass gradually from a sound, prosperous, or perfect state, to a less perfect state, or toward destruction; to be gradually impaired. 2. To become weaker.—Syn. To decline; waste; wither; fade; fail.

DE-CAY′, *v. t.* To cause to fail; to impair; to bring to a worse state. [*Rarely used.*]

DE-CAY′, *n.* 1. Gradual failure of health, strength, sound ness, prosperity, or any species of excellence or perfection; decline to a worse or less perfect state; tendency toward dissolution or extinction; a state of depravation or diminution. 2. Declension from prosperity; decline of fortune. 3. Cause of decay; [*not usual.*]

DE-CAY′ED (de-kāde′), *pp.* or *a.* Having fallen from a good or sound state; impaired; weakened; diminished.

DE-CAY′ED-NESS, *n.* A state of being impaired; decayed state.

DE-CAY′ER, *n.* That which causes decay.—*Shak.*

DE-CAY′ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Failing; declining; passing from a good, prosperous, or sound state to a worse condition; perishing.

DE-CAY′ING, *n.* Decay; decline.

DE-CEASE′, *n.* [L. *decessus.*] *Literally,* departure; hence, departure from this life.—Syn. Death; demise; dissolution; exit.

DE-CEASE′, *v. i.* To depart from this life; to die.

DE-CEAS′ED (de-seest′), *pp.* or *a.* Departed from life. [*This is used as a passive participle.*]

DE-CEASING, *ppr.* Departing from life; dying.

DE-CE′DENT, *n.* [L. *decedens.*] A deceased person.—*Laws of Penn.*

DE-CEIT′ (de-seet′), *n.* [Norm. *deceut;* L. *deceptio.*] 1. *Literally,* a catching or ensnaring. Hence, the misleading of a person; the leading of another person to believe what is false, or not to believe what is true, and thus to insnare him. 2. Device intended to mislead.—3. In *Scripture,* that which is obtained by guile, fraud, or oppression.—4. In *law,* any underhand practice used to defraud another.—Syn. Deception; fallacy; duplicity; guile; art; artifice; cunning; fraud; trick; cheat; craft; collusion; shift; double dealing; stratagem; treachery; wile.

DE-CEIT′FUL, *a.* 1. Tending to mislead, deceive, or insnare. 2. Full of deceit.—Syn. Delusive; fallacious; illusive; fraudulent; trickish; insidious; designing; wily; false; hollow; counterfeit; hypocritical; insincere.

DE-CEIT′FUL-LY, *adv.* In a deceitful manner; fraudulently; with deceit; in a manner or with a view to deceive.

DE-CEIT′FUL-NESS, *n.* 1. Tendency to mislead or deceive. 2. The quality of being fraudulent. 3. The disposition to deceive.

DE-CEIT′LESS, *a.* Free from deceit.—*Hall.*

DE-CEIV′A-BLE, *a.* 1. Subject to deceit or imposition; capable of being misled or entrapped; exposed to imposture. 2. Subject or apt to produce error or deception; deceitful.

DE-CEIV′A-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. Liableness to be deceived. 2. Liableness to deceive; as, with all *deceivableness* of unrighteousness.—2 *Thess.*

DE-CEIV′A-BLY, *adv.* In a deceivable manner.

DE-CEIVE′ (de-sēve), *v. t.* [L. *decipio;* Fr. *decevoir.*] 1. To cause to err; to cause to believe what is false, or disbelieve what is true; to impose on. 2. To cut off from expectation; to frustrate or disappoint; as, to *deceive* one's hopes. 3. To take from; to rob.—*Bacon;* [*not used.*]—Syn. To mislead; beguile; delude; illude; cheat; circumvent; overreach; mock; fail.

DE-CEIV′ED (de-seevd′), *pp.* or *a.* Misled; led into error; beguiled; cheated; deluded.

DE-CEIV′ER, *n.* One who deceives; one who leads into error; a cheat; an impostor.

DE-CEIV′ING, *ppr.* Misleading; insnaring; cheating; beguiling.

DE-CEM′BER, *n.* [L. *December.*] The last month in the

year, in which the sun enters the tropic of Capricorn, and makes the winter solstice.

DE-CEM-DEN'TATE, *a.* [L. *decem* and *dentatus.*] Having ten points or teeth.

DE-CEM'FID, *a.* [L. *decem* and *fido.*] Ten-cleft; divided into ten parts; having ten divisions.

DE-CEM-LOC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *decem* and *loculus.*] Having ten cells for seeds.

DE-CEM'PE-DAL, *a.* [L. *decem* and *pes.*] Ten feet in length.

DE-CEM'VIR, *n.*; *pl.* DECEM'VIRI or DECEM'VIRS. [L. *decem* and *vir.*] One of ten magistrates, who had absolute authority in ancient Rome.

DE-CEM'VI-RAL, *a.* Pertaining to the decemvirs in Rome.

DE-CEM'VI-RATE, *n.* [L. *decemviratus.*] 1. The office or term of office of the decemvirs or ten magistrates in Rome, who had absolute authority for two years. 2. A body of ten men in authority.

† DE'CENCE. The same as *decency.*

DE'CEN-CY, *n.* [Fr. *decence;* L. *decentia.*] 1. That which is fit, suitable, or becoming, in words or behavior; propriety of form, in social intercourse, in actions, or discourse; decorum; proper formality; becoming ceremony. It has a special reference to behavior. 2. Suitableness to character; propriety. 3. Propriety in speech; modesty; opposed to ribaldry, or obscenity.

DE-CEN'NA-RY, *n.* [L. *decennis, decennium.*] 1. A period of ten years. 2. A tithing consisting of ten freeholders and their families.

DE-CEN'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *decennalis.*] Continuing for ten years; consisting of ten years; or happening every ten years.

DE-CEN'NO-VAL, } *a.* [L. *decem* and *novem.*] Pertaining
DE-CEN'NO-VA-RY, } to the number nineteen; designating a period or circle of nineteen years.

DE'CENT, *a.* [L. *decens;* Fr. *decent.*] 1. Becoming; fit; suitable, in words, behavior, dress, and ceremony. 2. Comely; not gaudy or ostentatious. 3. Not immodest.—4. In *popular language,* moderate; tolerable; not large; as, a *decent* fortune. "There was not a *decent* unity in any one public measure."—*Burke's Am. Tax.*

DE'CENT-LY, *adv.* 1. In a decent or becoming manner; with propriety of behavior or speech. 2. Without immodesty. 3. Moderately; tolerably.

DE'CENT-NESS, *n.* Decency.

DE-CEP-TI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality or state of being capable or liable to be deceived.

DE-CEP'TI-BLE, *a.* That may be deceived.—*Brown.*

DE-CEP'TION (de-sep'shun), *n.* [L. *deceptio.*] 1. The act of deceiving or misleading. 2. The state of being deceived or misled. 3. Artifice practiced.—SYN. Duplicity; guile; fraud; trick; cheat; imposition; double dealing; fallacy.

DE-CEP'TIOUS (de-sep'shus), *a.* Tending to deceive; deceitful.—*Shak.*

DE-CEP'TIVE, *a.* Tending to deceive; having power to mislead, or impress false opinions.—SYN. False; delusive; illusory; fallacious; deceitful.

DE-CEP'TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a manner to deceive.

DE-CEP'TIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of deceiving, or tendency to deceive.

* DE-CEP'TO-RY, *a.* Tending to deceive; containing qualities or means adapted to mislead.

† DE-CERN', *v. t.* [L. *decerno.*] To judge; to estimate.

DE-CERN'ED, *pp.* Judged; estimated.

DE-CERN'ING, *ppr.* Judging; estimating.

† DE-CERPT', *a.* [L. *decerptus.*] Cropped.

DE-CERP'TI-BLE, *a.* That may be plucked or taken off.

DE-CERP'TION, *n.* [L. *decerpo.*] A pulling or plucking off; a cropping.—*Glanville.*

DE-CER-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *decertatio.*] Strife; contest for mastery.—*Brown.* [*Little used.*]

DE-CES'SION (de-sesh'un), *n.* [L. *decessio.*] Departure.

DE-CHARM', *v. t.* [Fr. *decharmer.*] To remove a spell or enchantment; to disenchant.—*Harvey.*

DE-CHARMED' (de-charmd'), *pp.* Disenchanted.

DE-CHARM'ING, *ppr.* Removing a spell.

DE-CHRIS'TIAN-IZE (-kris'yan-īze), *v. t.* To turn from Christianity; to banish Christian belief and principles from.—*J. P. Smith.*

DE-CHRIS'TIAN-IZED, *pp.* Turned from Christianity.

DE-CHRIS'TIAN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Turning from Christianity.

DE-CID'A-BLE, *a.* That may be decided.—*Jones.*

DE-CIDE', *v. t.* [L. *decido.*] 1. To end; to determine, as a controversy. 2. To end or determine, as a dispute or quarrel. 3. To end or determine a combat or battle. 4. To determine; to settle; to fix the event of. 5. In *general,* to end; to terminate.

DE-CIDE', *v. i.* To determine; to form a definite opinion; to come to a conclusion.

DE-CID'ED, *pp.* Determined; ended; concluded.

DE-CID'ED, *a.* 1. That implies decision; clear; unequivocal; that puts an end to doubt. *P. Henry.*—2. Resolute; determined.

DE-CID'ED-LY, *adv.* In a decided or determined manner; clearly; indisputably.

† DE-CI'DENCE, *n.* [L. *decidens.*] A falling off.—*Brown.*

DE-CID'ER, *n.* One who determines a cause or contest.

DE-CID'ING, *ppr.* Determining; ending; concluding.

DE-CID'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *deciduus.*] Falling; having only a temporary existence, as in animals certain kinds of hair horns, teeth, &c., are *deciduous.* In *botany,* a *deciduous* leaf is one which falls in autumn.

DE-CID'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of falling once a year.

DE'CI-GRAM, } *n.* A French weight of one tenth of a
DE'CI-GRAMME, } *gramme.*

† DE'CIL, *n.* An aspect or position of two planets, when they are distant from each other a tenth part of the zodiac.

DE-CIL'I-TER, } *n.* A French measure of capacity equal
DE'CI-LI-TRE, } to one tenth of a *litre.*

DE-CILL'ION (de-sil'yun), *n.* According to the *English notation,* a number expressed by a unit with 60 ciphers annexed; according to the *French notation,* a unit with 33 ciphers annexed.

DE-CILL'IONTH (-yunth), *a.* Pertaining to a decillion.

DEC'I-MAL, *a.* [L. *decimus.*] 1. Numbered by ten. 2. Increasing or diminishing by tens; as, *decimal* fractions. 3. Tenth.—*Decimal arithmetic* is that in which we count by tens.

DEC'I-MAL, *n.* A tenth; a fraction having some power of ten for its denominator.

DEC'I-MAL-LY, *adv.* By tens; by means of decimals.

DEC'I-MATE, *v. t.* [L. *decimo.*] 1. To tithe; to take the tenth part. 2. To select by lot and punish with death every tenth man. 3. To take every tenth.

DEC'I-MA-TED, *pp.* Tithed; taken by lots.

DEC'I-MA-TING, *ppr.* Tithing; selecting every tenth.

DEC-I-MA'TION, *n.* 1. A tithing; a selection of every tenth by lot. 2. The selecting by lot for punishment every tenth man in a company or regiment, &c.

DEC'I-MA-TOR, *n.* One who selects every tenth man for punishment.—*South.*

DE-CIM'E-TER, } *n.* A French measure of length equal
DEC'I-ME-TRE, } to the tenth part of a *metre.*

DECT-MO-SEX'TO, *n.* [L.] A book is in *decimo-sexto* when a sheet is folded into sixteen leaves.—*Taylor.*

DE-CI'PHER (-sī'fer), *v. t.* [Fr. *dechiffrer.*] 1. *Literally,* to explain what is written in ciphers, by finding what letter each character or mark represents. 2. To unfold; to unravel what is intricate; to explain what is obscure or difficult to be understood. 3. To write out; to mark down in characters; [*uncommon.*] 4. To stamp; to mark; to characterize.—*Shak;* [*unusual.*]

DE-CI'PHER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be deciphered.

DE-CI'PHERED, *pp.* Explained; unraveled; marked.

DE-CI'PHER-ER, *n.* One who explains what is written in ciphers.

DE-CI'PHER-ING, *ppr.* 1. Explaining; detecting the letters represented by ciphers; unfolding; marking. 2. *n.* The act of explaining or unfolding.

DE-CI'SION (de-sizh'un), *n.* [L. *decisio.*] 1. Determination, as of a question or doubt; final judgment or opinion, in a case which has been under deliberation or discussion. 2. Determination of a contest or event; end of a struggle; as, they resorted to the *decision* of arms. 3. Firmness and stability of purpose; as, *decision* of character.—4. In *Scotland,* a narrative or report of the proceedings of the court of sessions. 5. Report of the opinions and determinations of any tribunal; as, the *decisions* of a court. 6. Act of separation; division; [*not used.*]

DE-CI'SIVE, *a.* 1. Having the power or quality of determining a question, doubt, or any subject of deliberation putting an end to controversy. 2. Having the power of determining a contest or event; as, a *decisive* blow.—SYN Final; conclusive; convincing.

DE-CI'SIVE-LY, *adv.* In a conclusive manner.

DE-CI'SIVE-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being decisive; force; conclusiveness. 2. The power of an event to put an end to a contest.

DE-CI'SO-RY, *a.* Able to decide or determine.

DECK, *v. t.* [D. *dekken;* G. *decken.*] 1. *Primarily,* to cover to overspread; to put on. 2. To clothe; to dress the person; but *usually,* to clothe with more than ordinary elegance; to array; to adorn; to embellish. 3. To furnish with a deck, as a vessel.

DECK, *n.* 1. The covering of a ship, which constitutes a floor, made of timbers and planks. 2. A pack of cards piled regularly on each other.

DECKED (dekt), *pp.* Covered; adorned; furnished with a deck.

DECK'ER, *n.* 1. One who decks or adorns; a coverer.—2. Of a *ship,* we say, she is a *two-decker* or a *three-decker,* that is, she has two decks or three decks.

DECK'ING, *ppr.* Covering; arraying; adorning.

DECK'ING, *n.* Ornament; embellishment.

DE-CLAIM', *v. i.* [L. *declamo.*] 1. To speak a set oration in public; to speak rhetorically; to make a formal speech, or oration. 2. To harangue; to speak loudly or earnest

ly, to a public body or assembly, with a view to convince their minds or move their passions.

DE-ĊLĀIM′, *v. t.* 1. To speak in public. 2. To speak in favor of; to advocate; [*not in use.*]

DE-ĊLĀIM′ANT, } *n.* 1. One who declaims; a speaker in
DE-ĊLĀIM′ER, } public; one who attempts to convince by a harangue. 2. One who speaks clamorously.

DE-ĊLĀIM′ING, *ppr.* Speaking rhetorically; haranguing.

DE-ĊLĀIM′ING, *n.* 1. The act of speaking in public. 2. A harangue.—*Bishop Taylor.*

DEĊ-LA-MĀ′TION, *n.* [L. *declamatio.*] 1. A speech made in public, in the tone and manner of an oration. 2. A discourse addressed to the passions; as, the speech was mere *declamation.* 3. A piece spoken in public, or intended for the public.

† DEĊ′LA-MĀ-TOR, *n.* A declaimer.—*Taylor.*

DE-ĊLAM′A-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *declamatorius.*] 1. Relating to the practice of declaiming; pertaining to declamation; treated in the manner of a rhetorician. 2. Appealing to the passions; noisy; rhetorical, without solid sense or argument.

DE-ĊLAR′A-BLE, *a.* That may be declared or proved.

DE-ĊLAR′ANT, *n.* One who makes a declaration.

DEĊ-LA-RĀ′TION, *n.* [L. *declaratio.*] 1. An affirmation; an open expression of facts or opinions; verbal utterance. 2. Expression of facts, opinions, promises, predictions, &c., in writings; records or reports of what has been declared or uttered. 3. Publication; manifestation. 4. A public announciation; proclamation; as, a *declaration* of independence.—5. In *law,* that part of the process or pleadings in which the plaintiff sets forth at large his cause of complaint; the narration or count.

DE-ĊLAR′A-TĪVE, *a.* 1. Making declaration; explanatory; making show or manifestation. 2. Making proclamation or publication.

DE-ĊLAR′A-TO-RI-LY, *adv.* By declaration or exhibition.

DE-ĊLAR′A-TO-RY, *a.* Making declaration, clear manifestation, or exhibition; expressive.

DE-ĊLĀRE′, *v. t.* [L. *declaro.*] 1. To clear; to free from obscurity; to make plain.—*Boyle;* [*obs.*] 2. To make known; to tell explicitly; to manifest or communicate plainly to others by words. 3. To make known; to show to the eye or to the understanding; to exhibit; to manifest by other means than words; as, the heavens *declare* the glory of God. 4. To publish; to proclaim; as, to *declare* one's opinions. 5. To assert; to affirm; as, to *declare* a statement to be false.—*To declare one's self,* to throw off reserve, and avow one's opinion; to show openly what one thinks, or which side he espouses.

DE-ĊLĀRE′, *v. i.* 1. To make a declaration; to proclaim or avow some opinion or resolution in favor or in opposition; to make known explicitly some determination.—2. In *law,* to recite the causes of complaint against the defendant. 3. To show or manifest the issue or event; to decide in favor of.—Syn. To state; affirm; aver; assert; asseverate; protest.

DE-ĊLĀR′ED (de-klārd′), *pp.* or *a.* Made known; told explicitly; avowed; exhibited; manifested; published; proclaimed; recited.

DE-ĊLĀR′ED-LY, *adv.* Avowedly; explicitly.

DE-ĊLĀR′ED-NESS, *n.* State of being declared.

DE-ĊLĀRE′MENT, *n.* Declaration.

DE-ĊLĀR′ER, *n.* One who makes known or publishes; that which exhibits.

DE-ĊLĀR′ING, *ppr.* Making known by words or by other means; manifesting; publishing; affirming; reciting the cause of complaint.

DE-ĊLĀR′ING, *n.* Declaration; proclamation.

DE-ĊLEN′SION (de-klen′shun), *n.* [L. *declinatio.*] 1. *Literally,* a leaning back or down; hence, a falling or declining toward a worse state; a tendency toward a less degree of excellence or perfection. 2. A declining; descent; slope.—*Burnet;* [*rare.*]—3. In *grammar,* inflection of nouns, adjectives, and pronouns; the declining, deviation, or leaning of the termination of a word from the termination of the nominative case; change of termination to form the oblique cases.

DE-ĊLĪN′A-BLE, *a.* That may be declined; changing its termination in the oblique cases.

DEĊ′LI-NATE, *a.* [L. *declinatus.*] In *botany,* bending or bent downward, in a curve; declining.

DEĊ-LI-NĀ′TION, *n.* 1. A leaning; the act of bending down. 2. A declining, or falling into a worse state; change from a better to a worse condition; decay; deterioration; gradual failure or diminution of strength, soundness, vigor, or excellence. 3. A deviation from a right line, in a *literal sense;* oblique motion. 4. Deviation from rectitude in behavior or morals; obliquity of conduct.—5. In *astronomy,* the distance of any object from the celestial equator, either northward or southward.—6. *Declination of the compass or needle,* is the variation of the needle from the true meridian of a place.—7. In *dialing,* the *declination of a wall or plane* is an arch of the horizon, contained between the plane and the prime vertical circle, if reckoned from the east or west, or between the meridian and the plane, if you reckon from the north or south.—8. In *grammar,* declension, or the inflection of a noun through its various terminations.

DEĊ-LI-NĀ′TOR, *n.* An instrument for taking the declination or inclination of reclining planes; an instrument in dialing.

DE-ĊLĪN′A-TO-RY, *a.* *Declinatory plea,* in *law,* a plea before trial or conviction, claiming exemption from punishment.

DE-ĊLĪN′A-TŪRE, *n.* A declining.—*G. Combe.* [*Rare.*]

DE-ĊLĪNE′, *v. i.* [L. *declino.*] 1. To lean downward. 2. To lean from a right line; to deviate.—3. *Figuratively,* to lean or deviate from rectitude; to leave the path of truth or justice, or the course prescribed. 4. To fall; to tend or draw toward the close; as, the day begins to *decline.* 5. To avoid or shun; to refuse; not to comply; not to do; as, he *declines* to act. 6. To fall; to fail; to sink; to droop; to decay; to be impaired; to tend to a less perfect state; as, the nation is *declining* in morals. 7. To sink; to diminish; to fall in value; as, prices *decline* in time of war.

DE-ĊLĪNE′, *v. t.* 1. To bend downward; to bring down. 2. To bend to one side; to move from a fixed point or right line. 3. To shun or avoid; to refuse; not to engage in; to be cautious not to do or interfere; not to accept or comply with. 4. To inflect; to change the termination of a word, for forming the oblique cases.

DE-ĊLĪNE′, *n.* *Literally,* a leaning from; hence, 1. A falling off; a tendency to a worse state; diminution or decay; deterioration. 2. A gradual decay of health; consumption.

DE-ĊLĪNED (de-klīnd′), *pp.* Bent downward or from; inflected.

DE-ĊLĪN′ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Leaning; deviating; falling; sinking; failing; decaying; tending to a worse state; avoiding; refusing; inflicting.

DEĊ-LI-NOME′TER, *n.* An instrument for measuring the declination of the magnetic needle.

DE-ĊLĪN′OUS, *a.* In *botany,* declinate; bent downward.

DE-ĊLIV′I-TY, *n.* [L. *declivitas.*] Declination from a horizontal line; descent of land; inclination downward; a slope; a gradual descent.

DE-ĊLĪ′VOUS, } *a.* Gradually descending; not precip-
DE-ĊLIV′I-TOUS, } itous; sloping.

DE-ĊOĊT′, *v. t.* [L. *decoquo, decoctum.*] 1. To prepare by boiling; to digest in hot or boiling water. 2. To digest by the heat of the stomach; to prepare as food for nourishing the body. 3. To boil in water, for extracting the principles or virtues of a substance. 4. To boil up to a consistence; to invigorate.

DE-ĊOĊT′ED, *pp.* Prepared by boiling.

DE-ĊOĊT′I-BLE, *a.* That may be boiled or digested.

DE-ĊOĊ′TION (de-kok′shun), *n.* [Fr. *decoction.*] 1. The act of boiling a substance in water, for extracting its virtues. 2. The liquor in which a substance has been boiled; water impregnated with the principles of any animal or vegetable substance boiled in it.

DE-ĊOĊT′IVE, *a.* That may be easily decocted.

DE-ĊOĊT′URE, *n.* A substance drawn by decoction.

DE-ĊOL′LATE, *v. t.* [L. *decollo.*] To behead; to decapitate. —*Burke.*

DE-ĊOL′LĀ-TED, *pp.* Beheaded.

DE-ĊOL′LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Beheading.

DE-ĊOL-LĀ′TION, *n.* [L. *decollatio.*] The act of beheading; the act of cutting off the neck of an animal, and severing the head from the body.

DE-ĊŌL′OR, *v. t.* To deprive of color; to bleach.—*Ure.*

DE-ĊŌL′OR-ANT (-kul′lur-), *n.* A substance which removes color, or bleaches.

DE-ĊŌL-OR-Ā′TION (de-kul-lur-ā′shun), *n.* [L. *decoloratio.*] The removal or absence of color.—*Ferrand.*

DE-ĊŌL′OR-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Depriving of color.

DE-ĊŌL′OR-IZE (-kul′lur-), *v. t.* To deprive of color.

DĒ′ĊOM-PLEX, *a.* Compounded of complex ideas.—*Locke.*

DE-ĊOM-PŌS′A-BLE, *a.* That may be decomposed; capable of being resolved into its constituent elements.

DE-ĊOM-PŌSE′, *v. t.* [Fr. *decomposer.*] To separate the constituent parts of a body or substance; to disunite elementary particles combined by affinity or chemical attraction; to resolve into original elements.

DE-ĊOM-PŌSED′ (de-kom-pōzd′), *pp.* or *a.* Separated or resolved into the constituent parts.

DE-ĊOM-PŌS′ING, *ppr.* Separating into constituent parts.

DE-ĊOM-POS′ITE, *a.* [L. *de* and *compositus.*] Compounded a second time; compounded with things already composite.—*Bacon.*

DE-ĊOM-PO-SĬ′TION, *n.* 1. Analysis; the act of separating the constituent parts of a compound body or substance. 2. A second composition.—*Boyle;* [*in this sense not used.*]—3. *Decomposition of forces,* the same as the *resolution* of forces, which see.

DE-ĊOM-POUND′, *v. t.* 1. To compound a second time; to compound or mix with that which is already compound,

to form by a second composition.—*Newton.* 2. To reduce to simple parts by mechanical division; [*little used.*]

DE-ĊOM-POUND′, *a.* 1. Composed of things or words already compounded; compounded a second time. *Boyle.* —2. A *decompound leaf*, in *botany*, is one which is *twice* pinnated; a *decompound* flower is one containing smaller calyxes within a common calyx.

DE-ĊOM-POUND′A-BLE, *a.* That may be decompounded.

DE-ĊOM-POUND′ED, *pp.* Compounded a second time; composed of things already compounded.

DE-ĊOM-POUND′ING, *ppr.* Compounding a second time.

† DEĊ′O-RA-MENT, *n.* Ornament; embellishment.

DEĊ′O-RĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *decoro.*] 1. To cover with external ornaments. 2. To adorn with internal grace or beauty; to render lovely. 3. To adorn or beautify with any thing agreeable.—Syn. To deck; beautify; adorn; embellish; ornament.

DEĊ′O-RĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Adorned; beautified; embellished.

DEĊ′O-RĀ-TING, *ppr.* Adorning; embellishing; rendering beautiful to the eye, or lovely to the mind.

DEĊ-O-RĀ′TION, *n.* 1. Any thing added which renders more agreeable to the eye or to the intellectual view.—2. In *architecture*, any thing which adorns and enriches an edifice, as vases, paintings, figures, festoons, &c.—3. In *theatres*, the scenes, which are changed as occasion requires. —Syn. Ornament; embellishment; garniture; trapping.

DEĊ′O-RA-TĪVE, *a.* Adorning; suited to embellish.

DEĊ′O-RA-TĪVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being decorative.

DEĊ′O-RĀ-TOR, *n.* One who adorns or embellishes.

* DE-ĊŌ′ROUS or DEĊ′O-ROUS, *a.* [L. *decorus.*] Decent; suitable to a character, or to the time, place, and occasion; becoming; proper; befitting.

* DE-ĊŌ′ROUS-LY or DEĊ′O-ROUS-LY, *adv.* In a becoming manner.

* DE-ĊŌ′ROUS-NESS, *n.* Decorum, or correctness of deportment.

DE-ĊOR′TI-ĊĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *decortico.*] To strip off bark; to peel; to husk; to take off the exterior coat.

DE-ĊOR′TI-ĊĀ-TED, *pp.* Stripped of bark; peeled; husked.

DE-ĊOR′TI-ĊĀ-TING, *ppr.* Stripping off bark or the external coat; peeling.

DE-ĊOR-TI-ĊĀ′TION, *n.* The act of stripping off bark or husk.

DE-ĊŌ′RUM, *n.* [L.] 1. Propriety of speech or behavior; grace arising from suitableness of speech and behavior to one's own character, and to the characters present, or to the place and occasion; seemliness; decency; opposed to rudeness, licentiousness, or levity.—2. In *architecture*, the suitableness of a building, and of its parts and ornaments, to its place and uses.

DE-ĊOY′, *v. t.* [D. *kooi.*] To lead or lure by artifice into a snare, with a view to catch; to draw into any situation to be taken by a foe; to entrap by any means which deceive. —Syn. To allure; entice; inveigle; tempt; seduce.

DE-ĊOY′, *n.* 1. Any thing intended to lead into a snare; any lure or allurement that deceives and misleads into evil, danger, or the power of an enemy. 2. A place for catching wild fowls.

DE-ĊOY′-DUĊK, *n.* A duck employed to draw others into a net or situation to be taken.

DE-ĊOY′-MAN, *n.* A man employed in decoying and catching fowls.

DE-ĊOY′ED (de-koyd′), *pp.* Lured or drawn into a snare or net; allured into danger by deception.

DE-ĊOY′ING, *ppr.* Luring into a snare or net by deception; leading into evil or danger.

DE-ĊREĀSE′, *v. i.* [L. *decresco.*] To become less; to be diminished gradually in extent, bulk, quantity, or amount, or in strength, quality, or excellence.—Syn. To lessen; abate; diminish; lower; subside.

DE-ĊREĀSE′, *v. t.* To lessen; to make smaller in dimensions, amount, quality, or excellence, &c.; to diminish gradually, or by small deductions.

DE-ĊREĀSE′, *n.* 1. A becoming less; gradual diminution; decay. 2. The wane of the moon; the gradual diminution of the visible face of the moon from the full to the change.

DE-ĊREĀS′ED (de-kreest′), *pp.* Lessened; diminished.

DE-ĊREĀS′ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Becoming less; diminishing; waning.

DE-ĊREĀS′ING-LY, *adv.* In a decreasing manner.

DE-ĊREE′, *n.* [L. *decretum.*] 1. Judicial decision, or determination of a litigated cause.—2. In the *civil law*, a determination, or judgment of the emperor on a suit between parties.—3. In *general*, an order or law made by a superior, as a council, monarch, &c., as a rule to govern inferiors. 4. Established law or rule.—5. In *theology*, predetermined purpose of God.—Syn. Edict; ordinance; proclamation.

DE-ĊREE′, *v. t.* 1. To determine judicially; to resolve by sentence. 2. To determine or resolve legislatively; to fix or appoint; to set or constitute by edict or in purpose; as, "by me princes *decree* justice."—*Proverbs.*

DE-ĊREED′, *pp.* Determined judicially; resolved; appointed; established in purpose.

DE-ĊREE′ING, *ppr.* Determining; resolving; appointing; ordering.

DEĊ′RE-MENT, *n.* [L. *decrementum.*] 1. Decrease; waste; the state of becoming gradually less. 2. The quantity lost by gradual diminution or waste; [*opposed to increment.*]—3. In *heraldry*, the wane of the moon.—4. In *crystallography*, a successive diminution of the laminæ of molecules.

DE-ĊREP′IT, *a.* [L. *decrepitus.*] Wasted by the infirmities of old age; being in the last stage of decay; weakened by age; sometimes erroneously written and pronounced *decrep′id.*

DE-ĊREP′I-TĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *decrepo.*] To roast or calcine in a strong heat, with a continual bursting or crackling of the substance.

DE-ĊREP′I-TĀTE, *v. i.* To crackle, as salts when roasting.

DE-ĊREP′I-TĀ-TED, *pp.* Roasted with a crackling noise.

DE-ĊREP′I-TĀ-TING, *ppr.* Crackling; roasting with a crackling noise; suddenly bursting when exposed to heat.

DE-ĊREP-I-TĀ′TION, *n.* The separation of parts with a crackling noise, occasioned by heat, as in several of the salts and minerals when subjected to a sudden heat.

DE-ĊREP′IT-NESS, *n.* The broken, crazy state of the body, produced by decay and the infirmities of age.

DE-ĊRES′CENT, *a.* [L. *decrescens.*] Decreasing; becoming less by gradual diminution.

DE-ĊRĒ′TAL, *a.* Appertaining to a decree; containing a decree.

* DE-ĊRĒ′TAL, *n.* 1. An authoritative order or decree. 2. A letter of the pope, determining some point or question in ecclesiastical law. 3. A collection of the pope's decrees.

† DE-ĊRĒ′TION, *n.* A decreasing.—*Pearson.*

DE-ĊRĒ′TIST, *n.* One who studies or professes the knowledge of the decretals.

DE-ĊRĒ′TĪVE, *a.* Having the force of a decree.

DEĊ′RE-TO-RĪ-LY, *adv.* In a definitive manner.

DEĊ′RE-TO-RY, *a.* 1. Judicial; definitive; established by a decree. 2. Critical; determining; in which there is some definitive event.

† DE-ĊREW′ (de-krū′), *v. i.* To decrease.

DE-ĊRĪ′AL, *n.* A crying down; a clamorous censure; condemnation by censure.

DE-ĊRĪED′ (de-krīde′), *pp.* Cried down; discredited; brought into disrepute.

DE-ĊRĪ′ER, *n.* One who decries or clamorously censures.

DE-ĊROWN′, *v. t.* To deprive of a crown. [*Little used.*]

DE-ĊROWN′ING, *n.* The act of depriving of a crown.

DE-ĊRUST-Ā′TION, *n.* The removal of a crust.

DE-ĊRY′, *v. t.* [Fr. *decrier.*] 1. To cry down; to censure as faulty, improper, or unnecessary; to rail or clamor against; to bring into disrepute; as, to *decry* the measures of administration.—Syn. To disparage; traduce; depreciate; detract from; abuse; blame.

DE-ĊRY′ING, *ppr.* Crying down.

DEĊ-U-BĀ′TION, *n.* [L. *decumbo.*] The act of lying down.

DE-ĊUM′BENCE, *n.* [L. *decumbens.*] The act of lying down; the posture of lying down.

DE-ĊUM′BEN-ĊY, *n.* down; the posture of lying down.

DE-ĊUM′BENT, *a.* In *botany*, declined or bending down, having the stamens and pistils bending down to the lower side.

DE-ĊUM′BENT-LY, *adv.* In a decumbent posture.

DE-ĊUM′BI-TŪRE, *n.* 1. The time at which a person takes to his bed in a disease.—2. In *astrology*, the scheme or aspect of the heavens, by which the prognostics of recovery or death are discovered.

DEĊ′U-PLE (dek′u-pl), *a.* [L. *decuplus.*] Tenfold; containing ten times as many.

DEĊ′U-PLE, *n.* A number ten times repeated.

DEĊ′U-PLE, *v. t.* To make tenfold.

DEĊ′U-PLED, *ppr.* Made tenfold.—*Coleridge.*

DE-ĊŪ′RI-ON, *n.* [L. *decurio.*] An officer in the Roman army who commanded a *decuria*, or ten soldiers.

DE-ĊŪ′RI-ON-ATE, *n.* The office or condition of a decurion.

DE-ĊUR′RENT, *a.* [L. *decurrens.*] Extending downward; prolonged below the point of insertion.—*Lindley.*

DE-ĊUR′RENT-LY, *adv.* In a decurrent manner.

DE-ĊUR′SION, *n.* [L. *decursio.*] The act of running down, as a stream.—*Hale.*

DE-ĊUR′SIVE, *a.* Running down.—*Decursively pinnate*, in *botany*, applied to a leaf having the leaflets decurrent, or running along the petiole.

† DE-ĊURT′, *v. t.* [L. *decurto.*] To shorten by cutting off.

DE-ĊURT-Ā′TION, *n.* [L. *decurto.*] The act of shortening, or cutting short.

DEĊ′U-RY, *n.* [L. *decuria.*] A set of ten men under an officer called *decurio.*

DE-ĊUS′SATE, *v. t.* [L. *decusso.*] *In general*, to intersect; to cross, as lines, rays, or nerves in the body; *usually*, to intersect at acute angles, or in the form of an X.

DE-ĊUS′SATE, *a.* Crossed; intersected.—In *botany*, arranged in pairs, which alternately cross each other, as the leaves of many plants.—*Lindley.*

DE-CUS'SATE-LY, *adv.* In a decussate manner.
DE-CUS'SĀ-TING, *ppr.* Crossing; intersecting at acute angles.
DE-CUS-SĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of crossing; the crossing of two lines, rays, or nerves, which meet in a point, and then proceed and diverge. 2. A crossing in the form of an X.
DE-CUS'SA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* Cross-wise; in the form of an X.
DE-DĀ'LI-AN, *a.* *See* DÆDALIAN.
DED'A-LOUS. *See* DÆDALOUS.
† DE-DE-C'O-RĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *dedecoro.*] To disgrace.
† DE-DE-C-O-RĀ'TION, *n.* A disgracing.
DE-DE-C'O-ROUS, *a.* Disgraceful; unbecoming.
DE-DEN-TI''TION (-den-tish'un), *n.* The shedding of teeth.
DED'I-CĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *dedico.*] 1. To set apart and consecrate to a divine Being, or to a sacred purpose; to devote to a sacred use, by a solemn act, or by religious ceremonies. 2. To appropriate solemnly to any person or purpose; to give wholly or chiefly to. 3. To inscribe or address to a patron.—SYN. To devote; consecrate; hallow; set apart.
DED'I-CATE, *a.* Consecrated; devoted; appropriated.—*Shak.*
DED'I-CĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Devoted to a divine Being, or to a sacred use; consecrated; appropriated; given wholly to.
DED-I-CA-TEE', *n.* One to whom a thing is dedicated.—*Ed. Rev.*
DED'I-CĀ-TING, *ppr.* Devoting to a divine Being, or to a sacred purpose; consecrating; appropriating; giving wholly to.
DED-I-CĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of consecrating to a divine Being, or to a sacred use, often with religious solemnities; solemn appropriation. 2. The act of devoting or giving to some person or thing. 3. An address to a patron, prefixed to a book, testifying respect, and recommending the work to his protection and favor.
DED'I-CĀ-TOR, *n.* One who dedicates; one who inscribes a book to the favor of a patron.—*Pope.*
DED'I-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Composing a dedication.
DED'I-MUS, *n.* [L.] A writ to commission private persons to do some act in place of a judge, as to examine a witness, &c.—*Bouvier.*
DE-DI''TION (de-dish'un), *n.* [L. *deditio.*] The act of yielding any thing; surrendry.—*Hale.*
† DED'O-LENT, *a.* [L. *dedoleo.*] Feeling no compunction.
DE-DŪCE', *v. t.* [L. *deduco.*] 1. To draw from; to bring from. 2. To draw from, in reasoning; to gather a truth, opinion, or proposition from premises; to infer something from what precedes.—*Locke.* 3. To deduct.—*Ben Jonson;* [*not in use.*] 4. To transplant.—*Selden;* [*not in use.*]—SYN. To infer; trace; collect; derive.
DE-DŪC'ED (de-dūst'), *pp.* Drawn from; inferred; as a consequence from principles or premises.
DE-DŪCE'MENT, *n.* The thing drawn from or deduced; inference; that which is collected from premises.—*Dryden.*
DE-DŪC'I-BLE, *a.* That may be deduced; inferable; collectible by reason from premises; consequential.
DE-DŪC'ING, *ppr.* Drawing from; inferring; collecting from principles or facts already established or known.
DE-DŪC'IVE, *a.* Performing the act of deduction. [*Rare.*]
DE-DUCT', *v. t.* [L. *deduco, deductum.*] To take from; to subtract; to separate or remove, in numbering, estimating, or calculating.
DE-DUCT'ED, *pp.* Taken from; subtracted.
DE-DUCT'ING, *ppr.* Taking from; subtracting.
DE-DUC'TION (de-duk'shun), *n.* [L. *deductio.*] 1. The act of deducting. 2. That which is deducted; sum or amount taken from another. 3. That which is drawn from premises, or collected from principles or facts stated, or established data.—SYN. Abatement; discount; diminution; inference; consequence; conclusion.
DE-DUC'TIVE, *a.* Deducible; that is or may be deduced from premises.—*Glanville.*
DE-DUC'TIVE-LY, *adv.* By regular deduction; by way of inference; by consequence.—*Brown.*
DEED, *n.* [Sax. *dæd.*] 1. That which is done, acted, or effected; an act; a fact. 2. Exploit; achievement; feat; illustrious act. 3. Power of action; agency. 4. A writing containing some contract or agreement, and the evidence of its execution; *particularly*, an instrument on paper or parchment, conveying real estate to a purchaser or donee.—*Indeed*, in fact; in reality. These words are united, and called an adverb.
DEED, *v. t.* To convey or transfer by deed; [*a popular use of the word in America.*]
DEED'-A-CHIĒV'ING, *a.* That accomplishes great deeds.
DEED'-PŌLL, *n.* A deed not indented, that is, shaved or even, made by one party only.—*Blackstone.*
DEED'LESS, *a.* Inactive; not performing or having performed deeds or exploits.—*Pope.*
† DEED'Y, *a.* Active; industrious.
DEEM, *v. t.* [Sax. *deman.*] 1. To conclude on consideration. 2. To estimate.—*Spenser;* [*obs.*]—SYN. To think; consider, judge; believe; suppose.
DEEM, *v. i.* To judge; to think; to estimate.
† DEEM, *n.* Opinion; judgment; surmise.—*Shak.*
DEEMED, *pp.* Thought; judged; supposed.
DEEM'ING, *ppr.* Thinking; judging; believing.
DEEM'STER, *n.* [*deem* and *ster.*] A judge in the Isle of Man, and in Jersey.—*Johnson.*
DEEP, *a.* [Sax. *deop, dypa;* D. *diep.*] 1. Extending or being far below the surface; descending far downward; profound; opposed to *shallow.* 2. Low in situation; being or descending far below the adjacent land. 3. Entering far; piercing a great way; as, a *deep* root. 4. Far from the outer part. So *deep*, applied to soldiers drawn up in rank and file, denotes distance from the front; as, drawn up three *deep.* 5. Not superficial or obvious; hidden; secret; as, *deep* designs. 6. Remote from comprehension; as, *deep* counsels. 7. Sagacious; penetrating; having the power to enter far into a subject; as, *deep* thought. 8. Artful; contriving; concealing artifice; insidious; designing. 9. Grave in sound; low. 10. Very still; solemn; profound; as, *deep* silence. 11. Thick; black; not to be penetrated by the sight; as, *deep* darkness. 12. Still; sound; not easily broken or disturbed. 13. Depressed; sunk low; [*metaphorically.*] 14. Dark; intense; strongly colored. 15. Unknown; unintelligible. 16. Heart-felt; penetrating; affecting. 17. Intricate; not easily understood or unraveled; as, *deep* plots.—This word often qualifies a verb, like an adverb.
DEEP, *n.* 1. The sea; the abyss of waters; the ocean. 2. Any great collection of water.—3. *Figuratively*, that which is profound, not easily fathomed, or incomprehensible. 4. The most still or solemn part; the midst; as, "the *deep* of night."—*Shak.*
DEEP'-DRAW-ING, *a.* Sinking deep into the water.
DEEP'-DRAWN, *a.* Drawn from a depth.
DEEP'-LAID, *a.* Laid deep; formed with profound skill or artifice.—*Scott.*
DEEP'-MOUTHED, *a.* Having a hoarse, loud, hollow voice.—*Shak.*
DEEP'-MŪS-ING, *a.* Contemplative; thinking closely or profoundly.—*Pope.*
DEEP'-RĒAD (-red), *a.* Having fully read; profoundly versed.—*L'Estrange.*
DEEP'-RE-VOLV'ING, *a.* Profoundly revolving or meditating.—*Shak.*
DEEP'-SCAR-RED (-skärd), *a.* Having deep scars.
DEEP'-SĒAT-ED, *a.* Seated deeply.
DEEP'-SOUND-ING, *a.* Having a low sound.
DEEP'-THINK-ING, *a.* Thinking profoundly.
DEEP'-THRŌAT-ED, *a.* Having a deep throat or voice.—*Milton.*
DEEP'-TŌNED, *a.* Having a very low or grave tone.
DEEP'-VAULT-ED, *a.* Formed like a deep vault or arch.
DEEP'-WĀIST-ED, *a.* Having a deep waist, as a ship when the quarter deck and forecastle are raised from four to six feet above the level of the main deck.
DEEP'-WŌRN, *a.* Worn to a great depth.—*Hopkinson.*
DEEP'EN (deep'n), *v. t.* 1. To make deep or deeper; to sink lower. 2. To make dark or darker; to make more thick or gloomy; as, to *deepen* the gloom. 3. To give a darker hue or a stronger color. 4. To make more poignant and absorbing; as, to *deepen* the interest of a scene. 5. To make more frightful. 6. To make more sad or gloomy. 7. To make more grave; as, to *deepen* the sound.
DEEP'EN, *v. i.* To become more deep.
DEEP'ENED (deep'nd), *pp.* Made more deep.
DEEP'EN-ING, *ppr.* Sinking lower; making more deep.
DEEP'LY, *adv.* 1. At or to a great depth; far below the surface. 2. Profoundly; thoroughly. 3. To or from the inmost recesses of the heart; with great emotion; most feelingly. 4. To a great degree. 5. With a dark hue, or strong color. 6. Gravely. 7. With profound skill; with art or intricacy.
DEEP'NESS, *n.* 1. Depth; remoteness from the surface in a descending line; interior distance from the surface; profundity. 2. Craft; insidiousness; [*unusual.*]
DEER, *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Sax. *deor.*] A quadruped of the genus *cervus*, of several species; as the stag, the fallow-deer, the roe-buck, the rein, or rein-deer, &c.
DEER'-NECK, *n.* In *horsemanship*, a thin, ill-formed neck.
DEER'-SKIN, *n.* The skin of a deer, of which a very supple leather is made.
DEER'-STALK-ER (-stawk-er), *n.* One who practices deer-stalking.
DEER'-STALK-ING (-stawk-ing), *n.* The lying in wait to shoot deer, or pursuing them as much as possible under cover.
DEER'-STEAL-ER, *n.* One who steals deer.
DEER'-STEAL-ING, *n.* The act or crime of stealing deer
† DĒ'ESS, *n.* [Fr. *deesse.*] A goddess.—*Croft.*
DE-FACE', *v. t.* [Arm. *difaça;* L. *de* and *facio.*] 1. To destroy or mar the face or surface of a thing; to injure the

superficies or beauty; to disfigure. 2. To injure any thing; to destroy, spoil, or mar; to erase or obliterate; as, to *deface* a note of hand. 3. To injure the appearance; to disfigure.

DE-FĀC'ED (de-fāste'), *pp.* or *a.* Injured on the surface; disfigured; marred; erased.

DE-FĀCE'MENT, *n.* Injury to the surface or beauty; rasure; obliteration; that which mars beauty or disfigures.

DE-FĀC'ER, *n.* He or that which defaces; one who injures, mars, or disfigures.

DE-FĀC'ING, *ppr.* Injuring the face or surface; marring; disfiguring; erasing.

DE-FĀC'ING-LY, *adv.* In a defacing manner.

DE FAC'TO, [L.] Actually; in fact; in reality; existing; as, a king *de facto*, distinguished from a king *de jure*, or by right.

† DE-FAIL'ANCE, *n.* [Fr.] Failure; miscarriage.

DE-FAL'CĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *defalquer.*] *Literally*, to cut off. Hence, to take away or deduct a part; used chiefly of money, accounts, rents, income, &c.

DE-FAL'CĀ-TED, *pp.* Taken away; deducted, as a part.

DE-FAL'CĀ-TING, *ppr.* Deducting from a money account, rents, &c.

DE-FAL-CĀ'TION, *n.* 1. *Literally*, a cutting off; and hence, a diminution, deficit, or withdrawment. In *recent usage*, the word is applied to a withdrawment or deficit of funds intrusted to the care of some one; as, the *defalcations* of the agent of a bank or of a public officer. 2. That which is cut off or withdrawn.

† DE-FALK', *v. t.* To defalcate.—*Bishop Hall.*

DEF-A-MĀ'TION, *n.* The uttering of slanderous words with a view to injure another's reputation; the malicious uttering of falsehood respecting another which tends to destroy or impair his good name, character, or occupation. —SYN. Slander; calumny; detraction; aspersion.

DE-FAM'A-TO-RY, *a.* Calumnious; slanderous; containing defamation; false, and injurious to reputation.

DE-FĀME', *v. t.* [Fr. *diffamer.*] 1. Falsely and maliciously to utter words respecting another which tend to injure his reputation or occupation. 2. To speak evil of; to dishonor by false reports; to impair reputation by acts or words. —SYN. To calumniate; asperse; libel; vilify; slander; detract from.

DE-FĀM'ED (de-fāmd'), *pp.* Slandered; dishonored or injured by evil reports.

DE-FĀM'ER, *n.* A slanderer; a detractor; a calumniator.

DE-FĀM'ING, *ppr.* Slandering; injuring the character by false reports.

DE-FĀM'ING, *n.* Defamation; slander.—*Jeremiah.*

DE-FĀM'-ING-LY, *adv.* In a defaming manner.

DE-FAT'I-GA-BLE, *a.* Liable to be wearied.—*Glanville.* [*Not much used.*]

DE-FAT'I-GĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *defatigo.*] To weary or tire.—*Herbert.* [*Little used.*]

DE-FAT-I-GĀ'TION, *n.* Weariness.—*Bacon.* [*Little used.*]

DE-FAULT', *n.* [Fr. *defaut.*] 1. A failing or failure; an omission of that which ought to be done; neglect to do what duty or law requires. 2. Defect; want; failure.—3. In *law*, a failure of appearance in court at a day assigned, particularly of the defendant in a suit when called to make answer.—*To suffer a default*, is to permit an action to be called without appearing or answering.

DE-FAULT', *v. i.* To fail in performing a contract or agreement.—*Johnson.*

DE-FAULT', *v. t.* 1. In *law*, to call out a defendant [according to the common expression]. To call a defendant officially, to appear and answer in court, and, on his failing to answer, to declare him in *default*, and enter judgment against him. 2. To call out a cause, in which the defendant does not appear, and enter judgment on the default. 3. To fail in performance.—*Milton*; [*obs.*]

DE-FAULT', *v. t.* To offend.

DE-FAULT'ED, *pp.* 1. Called out of court, as a defendant or his cause. 2. *a.* Having defect.

DE-FAULT'ER, *n.* 1. One who makes default; one who fails to appear in court when called. 2. One who fails to perform a public duty; *particularly*, one who fails to account for public money intrusted to his care; a delinquent.

DE-FAULT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Failing to fulfill a contract; delinquent. 2. Failing to perform a duty or legal requirement. 3. Calling out of court, and entering judgment against for non-appearance.

DE-FEAS'ANCE (de-fēz'ans), *n.* [Norm. *defesance.*] 1. *Literally*, a defeating; a rendering null; the preventing of the operation of an instrument.—2. In *law*, a condition, relating to a deed, which being performed, the deed is defeated or rendered void. 3. The writing containing a defeasance. 4. Defeat.—*Spencer*; [*obs.*]

DE-FEAS'I-BLE, *a.* That may be defeated or annulled.

DE-FEAS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being defeasible.

DE-FEAT', *n.* [Fr. *defaite.*] 1. Overthrow; loss of battle. The check, rout, or destruction of an army by the victory of an enemy. 2. Successful resistance; as, the *defeat* of an attack. 3. Frustration; a rendering null and void; as, the *defeat* of one's title to an estate. 4. Frustration; prevention of success: as, the *defeat* of some measure.

DE-FEAT', *v. t.* 1. To overcome, as an army; to check, disperse, or ruin by victory. 2. To prevent the success of; to disappoint. 3. To render null and void. 4. To resist with success. 5. To change or alter; as, "*defeat* thy favor (countenance) with a usurped beard."—*Shak.*; [*obs.*] SYN. To overpower; overthrow; beat; rout; discomfit, vanquish; subdue; conquer; frustrate; foil; disconcert; baffle.

DE-FEAT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Vanquished; effectually resisted; overthrown; frustrated; disappointed; rendered null or inoperative.

DE-FEAT'ING, *ppr.* Vanquishing; subduing; opposing successfully; overthrowing; frustrating; disappointing; rendering null and void.

DE-FEAT'URE (de-fēt'yur), *n.* 1. Change of feature.—*Shak.* 2. Overthrow; defeat.—*Beaumont*; [*obs.*]

DEF'E-CĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *defæco.*] 1. To purify; to refine; to clear from dregs or impurities; to clarify. 2. To purify from admixture; to clear; to purge of extraneous matter.

DEF'E-CĀ-TED, *pp.* Purified; clarified; refined.

DEF'E-CĀ-TING, *ppr.* Purifying; purging of lees or impurities.

DEF-E-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of separating from lees or dregs; purification from impurities or foreign matter.

DE-FĒCT', *n.* [L. *defectus.*] 1. Want or absence of something necessary or useful toward perfection. 2. A falling short in moral conduct, or in judgment. 3. Any want of completeness or perfection in natural objects; the absence of any thing necessary to perfection; any thing unnatural or misplaced.—SYN. Imperfection; deficiency; fault; failure; failing; error; mistake; flaw; blemish; deformity.

† DE-FĒCT', *v. i.* To be deficient.—*Brown.*

DE-FECT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Deficiency; imperfection.—*Hale* [*Little used.*]

DE-FECT'I-BLE, *a.* Imperfect; deficient; wanting.—*Hale.* [*Little used.*]

DE-FEC'TION (de-fek'shun), *n.* [L. *defectio.*] 1. Want or failure of duty; *particularly*, a falling away; apostasy; the act of abandoning a person or cause to which one is bound by allegiance or duty, or to which one has attached himself. 2. Revolt.

DE-FECT'IVE, *a.* [L. *defectivus.*] 1. Wanting either in substance, quantity, or quality, or in any thing necessary. 2. Wanting in moral qualities; not conforming to rectitude or rule.—3. In *grammar*, a *defective* noun is one which wants a whole number or a particular case; an indeclinable noun. 4. A *defective* verb is one which wants some of the tenses.—SYN. Imperfect; deficient; incomplete; inadequate; insufficient; faulty; blamable.

DE-FECT'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a defective manner; imperfectly.

DE-FECT'IVE-NESS, *n.* Want; the state of being imperfect; faultiness.

† DE-FECT-U-OST-TY, *n.* Defectiveness; faultiness.—*Montagu.*

DE-FECT'U-OUS, *a.* Full of defects.—*Worthington.* [*Rare.*]

† DEF-E-DĀ'TION, *n.* Pollution.—*Bentley.*

DE-FENCE', *n.* 1. Protection against injury; vindication when attacked. 2. The art or science of defending against enemies; skill in fencing, &c.—3. In *law*, the defendant's answer or plea. [For remarks on the spelling of the word, see DEFENSE.]

DE-FENCE'LESS, *a.* Without defense. *See* DEFENSELESS.

DE-FEND', *v. t.* [L. *defendo.*] 1. To drive from; to thrust back; hence, to deny; to repel a demand, charge, or accusation; to oppose; to resist; the effect of which is to maintain one's own claims. 2. To forbid; to prohibit; that is, to drive from, or back; as, the use of wine is defended—*Temple.*; [*obs.*] 3. To drive back a foe or danger; to repel from any thing that which assails or annoys; to protect by opposition or resistance; to support or maintain; to prevent from being injured or destroyed. 4. To maintain uninjured, by force or by argument; as, to *defend* one's character. 5. To secure against attacks or evil; to fortify against danger or violence; to set obstacles to the approach of any thing that can annoy; as, to *defend* one's house against attack.—SYN. To cover; protect; shelter; vindicate; assert; uphold; justify; exculpate; fortify; guard.

DE-FEND', *v. i.* To make opposition.

DE-FEND'A-BLE, *a.* That may be defended.

DE-FEND'ANT, *a.* [French participle of *defendre.*] 1. Defensive; proper for defense. 2. Making defense; being in the character of a defendant.

DE-FEND'ANT, *n.* 1. He who defends against an assailant, or against the approach of evil or danger.—2. In *law*, the party that opposes a complaint, demand, or charge; he

who is summoned into court, and *defends*, denies, or opposes the demand or charge.

DE-FEND'ED, *pp.* Opposed; denied; prohibited; maintained by resistance; vindicated; preserved uninjured; secured.

DE-FEND'ER, *n.* One who defends by opposition; one who maintains, supports, protects, or vindicates, either by arms or by arguments.—SYN. Advocate; pleader; asserter; vindicator; champion.

DE-FEND'ING, *ppr.* Denying; opposing; resisting; forbidding; maintaining uninjured by force or by reason; securing from evil.

DE-FENS'A-TĪVE, *n.* Guard; defense; a bandage, or plaster, to secure a wound from external injury.

DE-FENSE' (de-fens'), *n.* [L. *defensio.*] 1. Any thing that opposes attack, violence, danger, or injury; any thing that secures the persons, the rights, or the possessions of men; fortification; guard; protection; security. 2. Vindication; justification; apology; that which repels or disproves a charge or accusation.—3. In *law*, the defendant's reply to the plaintiff's declaration, demands, or charges. 4. Prohibition; [*obs.*] 5. Resistance; opposition. 6. The science of defending against enemies; skill in fencing, &c. —7. In *fortification*, a work that flanks another. [This word, like *expense*, has till of late been spelled with a *c*, though Bailey gave it with *s*. It ought to undergo the same change with *expense*, the reasons being the same; viz., that *s* must be used in *defensive* as in *expensive*. *Defense* was the original spelling in the French, and *defensio* in the Latin. It is therefore desirable, on every ground, to exchange the *c* for *s*.]

† DE-FENSE', *v. t.* To defend by fortification.

DE-FENS'ED (de-fenst'), *pp.* Fortified.

DE-FENSE'LESS, *a.* Being without defense; unarmed; unprotected; unprepared to resist attack; weak; unable to oppose; uncovered; unsheltered.

DE-FENSE'LESS-NESS, *n.* The state of being unguarded, or unprotected.

DE-FENS'I-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be defended. 2. That may be vindicated, maintained, or justified; justifiable.

DE-FENS'IVE, *a.* [Fr. *defensif.*] 1. That serves to defend; proper for defense. 2. Carried on in resisting attack or aggression. 3. In a state or posture to defend.

DE-FENS'IVE, *n.* Safeguard; that which defends.—*To be on the defensive*, or *to stand on the defensive*, is to be or stand in a state or posture of defense or resistance, in opposition to aggression or attack.

DE-FENS'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a defensive manner; on the defensive; in defense.

† DE-FENST', *pp.* Defended.—*Fairfax.*

DE-FER', *v. t.* [L. *differo.*] 1. To put off to a future time. 2. To refer; to leave to another's judgment and determination; [*obs.*]—SYN. To delay; postpone; adjourn.

DE-FER', *v. i.* To yield to another's opinion; to submit in opinion; as, "I *defer* in this matter to your wiser judgment;" [used with *to.*]

DEF'ER-ENCE, *n.* 1. A yielding in opinion; submission of judgment to the opinion or judgment of another. Hence, regard; respect. 2. Complaisance; condescension. 3. Submission.

DEF'ER-ENT, *a.* Bearing; conveying.—*Bacon.* [*Rare.*]

DEF'ER-ENT, *n.* 1. That which carries or conveys. 2. A vessel in the human body for the conveyance of fluids. 3. In the *Ptolemaic astronomy*, a circle in the circumference of which the center of the epicycle moves.

DEF-ER-EN'TIAL (-en'shal), *a.* Expressing deference.

DEF-ER-EN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* With deference.

DE-FER'MENT, *n.* Delay.—*Suckling.*

DE-FER'RÆD (de-ferd'), *pp.* Delayed; postponed.

DE-FER'RER, *n.* One who delays or puts off.—*B. Jonson.*

DE-FER'RING, *ppr.* Delaying; postponing.

DE-FĪ'ANCE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A daring; a challenge to fight; invitation to combat; a call to an adversary to encounter, if he dare. 2. A challenge to meet in any contest; a call upon one to make good any assertion or charge; an invitation to maintain any cause or point. 3. Contempt of opposition or danger; a daring or resistance that implies the contempt of any opposing power.

DE-FĪ'A-TO-RY, *a.* Bidding or bearing defiance.

DE-FĪ"CIEN-CY, } *n.* [L. *deficiens.*] 1. A falling short; any
DE-FĪ"CIENCE, } want of completeness or perfection; something that is necessary.—SYN. Imperfection; want; failing; failure; defect.

DE-FĪ"CIENT (de-fish'ent), *a.* 1. Not sufficient or adequate. 2. Not having a full or adequate supply.—*Deficient numbers*, in *arithmetic*, are those numbers whose aliquot parts, added together, make less than the integer, whose parts they are.—SYN. Wanting; defective; imperfect; failing.

DE-FĪ"CIENT-LY, *adv.* In a defective manner.

DEF'I-CIT, *n.* [L.] Want; deficiency; as, a *deficit* in the taxes or revenue.

DE-FĪED' (de-fīde'), *pp.* Challenged; dared to combat.

DE-FĪ'ER, *n.* A challenger; one who dares to combat or encounter, one who braves, one who acts in contempt of opposition, law, or authority.

† DE-FIG-U-RA'TION, *n.* A disfiguring.—*Hall.*

† DE-FIG'URE (-fig'yur), *v. t.* To delineate. -*Weever.*

DE-FĪL'ADING, *n.* In *fortification*, the raising of the exposed side of a fortress, so as to shelter the interior works when they are in danger of being commanded by the enemy from some higher point.

DE-FĪLE', *v. t.* [Sax. *afylan*, *befylan*, *gefylan.*] To make filthy or unclean. 1. *Physically*; as, to *defile* one's garments.—2. *Ceremonially*; as, "to eat with *defiled*, that is unwashen hands."—3. *Morally*; as, to *defile* one's imagination. 4. To corrupt chastity.—SYN. To pollute; vitiate, contaminate; corrupt; stain; soil; dirty; sully; tarnish; violate; debauch.

DE-FĪLE', *v. i.* [Fr. *defiler.*] To march off in a line, or file by file; to file off.—*Roscoe.*

* DE-FILE', *n.* [Fr. *defilé.*] A narrow passage or way, in which troops may march only in a file, or with a narrow front; a long, narrow pass, as between hills, &c.

DE-FĪL'ED (de-fīld'), *pp.* or *a.* Made dirty, or foul; polluted; soiled; corrupted; violated; vitiated.

DE-FĪL'ED, *pret.* Marched off in a line.

DE-FĪLE'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of defiling, or state of being defiled; foulness; dirtiness; uncleanness. 2. Corruption of morals, principles, or character; impurity; pollution by sin.

DE-FĪL'ER, *n.* One who defiles; one who corrupts or violates; that which pollutes.

DE-FIL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Polluting; making impure. 2. Marching in a file, or with a narrow front.

DE-FĪN'A-BLE, *a.* 1. *Literally*, that may be limited, or have its limits ascertained. Hence, capable of having its extent ascertained with precision; capable of being fixed and determined. 2. That may be defined or described; capable of having its signification rendered certain, or expressed with certainty or precision. 3. That may be fixed, determined, or ascertained.

DE-FĪN'A-BLY, *adv.* In a defining manner.

DE-FĪNE', *v. t.* [L. *definio.*] 1. To determine or describe the end or limit. 2. To determine with precision; to ascertain. 3. To mark the limit; to circumscribe; to bound 4. To determine or ascertain the extent of the meaning of a word; to ascertain the signification of a term; to explain what a word is understood to express. 5. To describe; to ascertain or explain the distinctive properties or circumstances of a thing; as, to *define* a triangle. 6. To explain, or point out with clearness; as, to *define* one's position.

† DE-FĪNE', *v. i.* To determine; to decide.—*Bacon.* [*Obs.*]

DE-FĪN'ED (de-fīnd'), *pp.* 1. Determined; having the extent ascertained; having the signification determined. 2. Having the precise limit marked, or having a determinate limit.

DE-FĪN'ER, *n.* He who defines; he who ascertains or marks the limits; he who determines or explains the signification of a word, or describes the distinctive properties of a thing.

DE-FĪN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Determining the limits; ascertaining the extent; explaining the meaning; describing the properties.

DEF'IN-ĪTE, *a.* [L. *definitus.*] Fixed and settled with precision; as, *definite* boundaries; a *definite* time: *definite* language.—SYN. Determinate; certain; precise, exact; clear.

DEF'IN-ĪTE, *n.* Thing defined.—*Ayliffe.*

DEF'IN-ĪTE-LY, *adv.* Precisely; in a definite manner.

DEF'IN-ĪTE-NESS, *n.* Certainty of extent; certainty of signification; determinateness.

DEF-IN-Ī"TION (def-e-nish'un), *n.* [L. *definitio.*] 1. A brief description of a thing by its properties.—2. In *logic*, the explication of the essence of a thing by its kind and difference.—3. In *lexicography*, an explanation of the signification of a word or term, or of what a word is understood to express.

DE-FIN'I-TĪVE, *a.* [L. *definitivus.*] 1. Limiting the extent; determinate; positive; express. 2. Limiting; ending; determining; final; as, a *definitive* arrangement; opposed to *provisional* or *temporary.*

DE-FIN'I-TĪVE, *n.* In *grammar*, an adjective used to define or limit the extent of the signification of an appellative or common noun.

DE-FIN'I-TĪVE-LY, *adv.* 1. Determinately; positively; expressly. 2. Finally; conclusively; unconditionally.

DE-FIN'I-TĪVE-NESS, *n.* Determinateness; decisiveness; conclusiveness.

† DE-FIX', *v. t.* [L. *defigo.*] To fix; to fasten.—*Herbert.*

DEF-LA-GRA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of burning with a sudden and sparkling combustion.—*Boyle.*

DE-FLĀ'GRA-BLE, *a.* Having the quality of burning with a sudden combustion.—*Boyle.*

DEF'LA-GRĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *deflagro.*] To burn with a sudden and sparkling combustion.

DEF'LA-GRĀ-TED, *pp.* Burned; consumed.
DEF'LA-GRĀ-TING, *ppr.* Burning; consuming.
DEF-LA-GRĀ'TION, *n.* A sudden and sparkling combustion.
DEF'LA-GRĀ-TOR, *n.* A galvanic instrument for producing rapid and powerful combustion, particularly the combustion of metallic substances.—*Hare.*
DE-FLECT', *v. i.* [L. *deflecto.*] To turn from or aside; to deviate from a true course or right line; to swerve.
DE-FLECT', *v. t.* To turn aside; to turn or bend from a right line or regular course.
DE-FLECT'ED, *pp.* Turned aside, or from a direct line or course.—In *botany*, bending downward archwise.
DE-FLECT'ING, *ppr.* Turning aside; turning from a right line or regular course.
DE-FLEC'TION, *n.* 1. Deviation; the act of turning aside; a turning from a true line or the regular course, as the departure of a ship from its true course, or a deviation of the rays of light toward the surface of an opaque body; inflection.
DE-FLEX'URE (de-flek'shur), *n.* A bending down; a turning aside; deviation.
DE-FLŌ'RATE, *a.* [L. *defloratus.*] In *botany*, having cast its farina, pollen, or fecundating dust.—*Martyn.*
DEF-LO-RĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of deflouring; the act of depriving of the flower or prime beauties; *particularly*, the act of taking away a woman's virginity. 2. A selection of the flower, or of that which is most valuable.
DE-FLOUR', *v. t.* [L. *defloro.*] 1. To deprive a woman of her virginity. 2. To take away the prime beauty and grace of any thing; as, the sweetness of his soul was *defloured.—Taylor; [rare.]* 3. To deprive of flowers; *[rare.]*
DE-FLOUR'ED (de-flourd'), *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of maidenhood; ravished; robbed of prime beauty.
DE-FLOUR'ER, *n.* One who deprives a woman of her virginity.
DE-FLOUR'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of virginity or maidenhood; robbing of prime beauties.
†DE-FLŌW', *v. i.* [L. *defluo.*] To flow down.—*Brown.*
DE-FLOW'ER. *See* DEFLOUR.
DEF'LU-OUS, *a.* [L. *defluus.*] Flowing down; falling off. *[Little used.]*
DE-FLUX', *n.* [L. *defluxus.*] A flowing down; a running downward.—*Bacon.*
DE-FLUX'ION (de-fluk'shun), *n.* [L. *defluxio.*] 1. A flowing, running, or falling of humors or fluid matter, from a superior to an inferior part of the body; *properly*, an inflammation of a part, attended with increased secretion. 2. A discharge or flowing off of humors.
†DEF'LY, *adv.* Deftly; dextrously; skillfully.—*Spenser.*
DEF-CE-DĀ'TION, *n.* The act of making filthy.
DE-FO-LI-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *de* and *foliatio.*] *Literally*, the fall of the leaf or shedding of leaves; but *technically*, the time or season of shedding leaves in autumn.
DE-FORCE', *v. t.* To disseize and keep out of lawful possession of an estate; to withhold the possession of an estate from the rightful owner.—*Blackstone.*
DE-FORC'ED (de-forst'), *pp.* Kept out of lawful possesssion.
DE-FORCE'MENT, *n.* 1. The holding of lands or tenements to which another person has a right.—2. In *Scotland*, a resisting of an officer in the execution of law.
DE-FOR'CIANT, *n.* He who keeps out of possession the rightful owner of an estate.
DE-FORC'ING, *ppr.* Keeping out of lawful possession.
DE-FORM', *v. t.* [L. *deformo.*] 1. To mar or injure the form; to alter that form or disposition of parts which is natural and esteemed beautiful, and thus to render it displeasing to the eye; to disfigure. 2. To render ugly or displeasing, by exterior applications or appendages. 3. To render displeasing; as, "wintry blasts *deform* the year." 4. To injure and render displeasing or disgusting; to disgrace; to disfigure moral beauty; as, to *deform* one's character with vices. 5. To dishonor; to make ungraceful.
DE-FORM', *a.* [L. *deformis.*] Disfigured; being of an unnatural, distorted, or disproportioned form; displeasing to the eye.
DEF-ORM-Ā'TION, *n.* A disfiguring or defacing.—*Baxter.*
DE-FORM'ED (de-formd'), *pp.* or *a.* 1. Injured in the form; wanting natural beauty, or symmetry. 2. Base; disgraceful.—SYN. Ugly; disfigured; distorted; misshapen; unsightly; ill-favored.
DE-FORM'ED-LY, *adv.* In an ugly manner.
DE-FORM'ED-NESS, *n.* Ugliness; a disagreeable or unnatural form.
DE-FORM'ER, *n.* One who deforms.
DE-FORM'ING, *ppr.* Marring the natural form or figure; rendering ugly or displeasing; destroying beauty.
DE-FORM'I-TY, *n.* [L. *deformitas.*] 1. Any unnatural state of the shape or form; want of that uniformity or symmetry which constitutes beauty; irregularity of shape or features; disproportion of limbs. 2. Any thing that destroys beauty, grace, or propriety; irregularity; absurdity; gross deviation from order, or the established laws of propriety.—SYN. Ugliness; distortion; defect; blemish; disfiguration; disfigurement.
†DE-FORS'ER, *n.* One who casts out by force.
†DE-FOUL', *v. t.* To defile.
DE-FOUL'ED (de-fould'), *pp.* Defiled; made dirty.
DE-FOUL'ING, *ppr.* Rendering vile.
DE-FRAUD', *v. t.* [L. *defraudo.*] 1. To deprive of right either by obtaining something by deception or artifice, or by taking something wrongfully, without the knowledge or consent of the owner; followed by *of*, before the thing taken. 2. To withhold wrongfully from another what is due to him; as, "*defraud* not the hireling *of* his wages." 3. To prevent one wrongfully from obtaining what he may justly claim. 4. To defeat or frustrate wrongfully.—SYN. To cheat; cozen; trick; beguile; deceive; rob; pilfer.
DE-FRAUD-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of defrauding.
DE-FRAUD'ED, *pp.* Deprived of property or right by trick, artifice, or deception; injured by the withholding of what is due.
DE-FRAUD'ER, *n.* One who defrauds; one who takes from another his right by deception, or withholds what is his due.—SYN. Cheat; cozener; embezzler; peculator.
DE-FRAUD'ING, *ppr.* Depriving another of his property or right by deception or artifice; injuring by withholding wrongfully what is due.
DE-FRAUD'MENT, *n.* The act of defrauding.
DE-FRĀY' (de-frā'), *v. t.* [Fr. *defrayer.*] 1. To pay; to discharge; to bear: commonly followed by *charge* or *expense*; as, to *defray* the expenses. 2. To satisfy.—*Spenser*; *[obs.]* 3. To fill.—*Spenser*; *[obs.]*
DE-FRĀY'ED (de-frāde'), *pp.* Paid; discharged, as expense, or cost.
DE-FRĀY'ER, *n.* One who pays or discharges expenses
DE-FRĀY'ING, *ppr.* Paying; discharging.
DE-FRĀY'MENT, *n.* Payment.—*Shelton.*
†DEFT, *a.* Neat; handsome; spruce; ready; dextrous, fit; convenient.—*Dryden.*
†DEFT'LY, *adv.* Neatly; dextrously; in a skilful manner —*Shak.*
†DEFT'NESS, *n.* Neatness; beauty.—*Drayton.*
DE-FUNCT', *a.* [L. *defunctus.*] Having finished the course of life; dead; deceased.—*Shak.*
DE-FUNCT', *n.* A dead person; one deceased.
†DE-FUNC'TION (de-funk'shun), *n.* Death.—*Shak.*
DE-FŸ', *v. t.* [Fr. *defier.*] 1. To provoke to combat or strife, by appealing to the courage of another, to invite one to contest. 2. To offer to hazard a conflict by manifesting a contempt of opposition, attack, or hostile force; as, to *defy* the power of government. 3. To challenge to say or do any thing; as, to *defy* an opponent to make good his charges. 4. To renounce or reject; as, "all studies here I solemnly *defy*."—*Shak.—Todd*; *[obs.]*—SYN. To dare; challenge; brave; contemn; despise.
†DE-FŸ', *n.* A challenge.—*Dryden.*
DE-FŸ'ER, *n.* One who defies. *See* DEFIER.
DE-FŸ'ING, *ppr.* Challenging; daring to combat.
DEG, *v. t.* [Sax. *deagan.*] To sprinkle.—*Grose.*
DE-GAR'NISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *degarnir.*] 1. To unfurnish; to strip of furniture, ornaments, or apparatus. 2. To deprive of a garrison, or troops necessary for defense.—*Washington.*
DE-GAR'NISHED (de-gär'nisht), *pp.* Stripped of furniture or apparatus; deprived of troops for defense.
DE-GAR'NISH-ING, *ppr.* Stripping of furniture, dress, apparatus, or a garrison.
DE-GAR'NISH-MENT, *n.* The act of depriving of furniture, apparatus, or a garrison.
†DE-GEN'DER, *v. i.* To degenerate.—*Spenser.*
DE-GEN'DERED, *a.* Degenerated.—*Spenser.*
DE-GEN'ER-A-CY, *n.* 1. A growing worse or inferior; a decline in good qualities; or a state of being less valuable.—2. In *morals*, decay of virtue; a growing worse; departure from the virtues of ancestors; desertion of that which is good. 3. Poorness; meanness; as, a *degeneracy* of spirit.
DE-GEN'ER-ĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *degenero.*] To become worse; to decay in good qualities; to pass from a good to a bad or worse state; to lose or suffer a diminution of valuable qualities, either in the natural or moral world.
DE-GEN'ER-ATE, *a.* 1. Having fallen from a perfect or good state into a less excellent or worse state; having lost something of the good qualities possessed; having declined in natural or moral worth. 2. Low; base; mean; corrupt; fallen from primitive or natural excellence; having lost the good qualities of the species.
DE-GEN'ER-Ā-TED, *pp.* Grown worse.
DE-GEN'ER-ATE-LY, *adv.* In a degenerate manner.
DE-GEN'ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* A degenerate state; a state in which the natural good qualities of the species are decayed or lost.
DE-GEN'ER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Decaying in good qualities.
DE-GEN-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. A growing worse, or losing of good qualities; a decline from the virtue and worth of ancestors; a decay of the natural good qualities of the spe

cies; a falling from a more exalted state to one of less worth. 2. The thing degenerated.

DE-GEN'ER-OUS, *a.* 1. Degenerated; fallen from a state of excellence, or from the virtue and merit of ancestors. 2. Low; base; mean; unworthy.—*Dryden.*

DE-GEN'ER-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a degenerous manner; basely; meanly.

DE-GLŪ'TIN-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *deglutino.*] To unglue; to loosen or separate substances glued together.

DE-GLŪ'TIN-Ā-TED, *pp.* Unglued; loosened or separated.

DEG-LU-TĬ'TION (deg-lu-tish'un), *n.* [L. *deglutio.*] 1. The act of swallowing. 2. The power of swallowing.

DEG-RA-DĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A reducing in rank; the act of depriving one of a degree of honor, of dignity, or of rank; also, removal or dismission from office. 2. The state of being reduced from an elevated or more honorable station, to one that is low in fact or in estimation. 3. Diminution or reduction of strength, efficacy, excellence, or value.—4. In *painting*, a lessening and obscuring of the appearance of distant objects in a landscape, that they may appear as they would do to an eye placed at a distance.—5. In *geology*, diminution; reduction of altitude or magnitude; as, the gradual *degradation* of mountains. *Journal of Science.*—Syn. Debasement; abasement; depression; disgrace; dishonor; degeneracy; baseness; deposition.

DE-GRĀDE', *v. t.* [Fr. *degrader.*] 1. To reduce from a higher to a lower rank or degree; to deprive one of any office or dignity, by which he loses rank in society; to strip of honors. 2. To reduce in estimation; to lessen the value of.—3. In *geology*, to reduce in altitude or magnitude. *Journal of Science.*—Syn. To depress; humble; debase; lower; sink; bring down; depose; dishonor; disgrace.

DE-GRĀD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Reduced in rank; deprived of an office or dignity; lowered; sunk; reduced in estimation or value; reduced in height.

DE-GRĀDE'MENT, *n.* Deprivation of rank or office.

DE-GRĀD'ING, *ppr.* 1. Reducing in rank; depriving of honors or offices; reducing in value or estimation; lowering. 2. *a.* Dishonoring; disgracing the character.

DE-GRĀD'ING-LY, *adv.* In a degrading manner, or in a way to depreciate.

DEG-RA-VĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *degravo.*] Act of making heavy.

DE-GREE', *n.* [Fr. *degré.*] 1. A step; a distinct portion of space of indefinite extent; a space in progression. 2. A step or portion of progression, in elevation, quality, dignity, or rank.—3. In *genealogy*, a certain distance or remove in the line of descent, determining the proximity of blood. 4. Measure; extent.—5. In *geometry*, a division of a circle, including a three hundred and sixtieth part of its circumference.—6. In *algebra*, a term applied to equations to denote the highest power of the unknown quantity.—7. In *music*, an interval of sound, marked by a line on the scale. *Busby.*—8. In *arithmetic*, a degree consists of three figures; thus, 270, 360, compose two degrees. 9. A division, space, or interval, marked on a mathematical or other instrument.—10. In *colleges* and *universities*, a mark of distinction conferred on students, as a testimony of their proficiency in arts and sciences; giving them a kind of rank, and entitling them to certain privileges.—*Honorary degrees* are those of *doctor of divinity, doctor of laws*, &c.—*By degrees*, step by step; gradually; by little and little; by moderate advances.—Syn. Step; stage; class; rank; order.

DE-GUST', *v. t.* [L. *degusto.*] To taste. [*Not used.*]

DEG-US-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *degusto.*] A tasting.—*Bp. Hall.*

DE-GUST'ED, *pp.* Tasted.

DE-GUST'ING, *ppr.* Tasting.

DE-HISCE' (de-hiss'), *v. i.* To gape.—In *botany*, to open, as the capsules of plants.—*Lindley.*

DE-HIS'CENCE, *n.* [L. *dehiscens.*] A gaping.—In *botany*, the opening of capsules in plants, and of the cells of anthers for emitting pollen, &c.; the season when capsules open.

DE-HIS'CENT, *a.* Opening, as the capsule of a plant.

DE-HO-NES'TĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *dehonesto.*] To disgrace.

DE-HON-EST-Ā'TION, *n.* A disgracing; dishonoring.

DE-HORS' (de-horz'). [Fr.] Out of; without; foreign; irrelevant: used chiefly in law language.

DE-HORT', *v. i.* [L. *dehortor.*] To dissuade; to advise to the contrary.—*Wilkins.*

DE-HORT'ED, *pp.* Dissuaded.

DE-HORT-Ā'TION, *n.* Dissuasion; advice or counsel against something.

DE-HORT'Ā-TO-RY, *a.* Dissuading; belonging to dissuasion.

DE-HORT'ER, *n.* A dissuader; an adviser to the contrary.

DE-HORT'ING, *ppr.* Dissuading.

DĒ'I-CĪDE, *n.* [It. *deicidio.*] 1. The act of putting to death Jesus Christ, our Savior.—*Prior.* 2. One concerned in putting Christ to death. [*Not used.*]

DE-IF'IC, *a.* [L. *deus* and *facio.*] 1. Divine; pertaining to the gods. 2. Making divine.

DE-IF'IC-AL, *a.* Making divine.—*Homilies.*

DE-IF-IC-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of deifying; the act of exalting to the rank of, or enrolling among, the heathen deities.

DĒ'I-FĪED (de'e-fīde), *pp.* or *a.* Exalted or ranked among the gods; regarded or praised as divine.

DĒ'I-FĪ-ER, } *n.* One who deifies.
DĒ'I-FY-ER, }

DĒ'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *deus* and *forma.*] Like a god; of a godlike form.

† DE-I-FORM'I-TY, *n.* Resemblance of deity.

DĒ'I-FŸ, *v. t.* [L. *deus* and *facio.*] 1. To make a god; to exalt to the rank of a heathen deity; to enroll among the deities. 2. To exalt into an object of worship; to treat as an object of supreme regard. 3. To exalt to a deity in estimation; to reverence or praise as a deity.

DĒ'I-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* Exalting to the rank of a deity; treating as divine.

DĒIGN (dāne), *v. i.* [Fr. *daigner.*] To think worthy; to vouchsafe; to condescend.

DĒIGN (dāne), *v. t.* To grant or allow; to condescend to give to.—*Shak.*

DĒIGN'ED (dānd), *pp.* Granted; condescended.

DĒIGN'ING (dān'ing), *ppr.* Vouchsafing; thinking worthy.

DĒ'I GRĀTI-A (dē'ī grā'shе-ä). [L.] By the grace of God: words used in the ceremonial description of the title of a sovereign.—*Brande.*

DEĪ-NO-THĒ'RI-UM, *n.* [Gr. δεινος, terrible, and θηριον, a wild beast.] A name given to the fossil remains of certain gigantic pachydermata, remarkable for enormous tusks projecting from the lower jaw.

† DE-IN'TE-GRĀTE, *v. t.* To disintegrate.

DE-IP'A-ROUS, *a.* [L. *deiparus.*] Bearing or bringing forth a god; [*an epithet applied to the Virgin Mary.*]

DEĪP-NOS'O-PHIST (dīpe-nos'o-fist), *n.* [Gr. δειπνον and σοφιστης.] One of an ancient sect of philosophers, who were famous for their learned conversation at meals.

DE'ISM, *n.* [Fr. *deisme.*] The doctrine or creed of a deist; the belief or system of religious opinions of those who acknowledge the existence of one God, but deny revelation.

DĒ'IST, *n.* [Fr. *deiste*; It. *deista.*] One who believes in the existence of a God, but denies revealed religion; one who professes no form of religion, but follows the light of nature and reason, as his only guides in doctrine and practice; a freethinker.

DE-IST'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to deism or to deists; em-
DE-IST'IC-AL, } bracing deism.

DE-IST'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* After the manner of deists.

† DĒ'I-TATE, *a.* Made God.—*Archbishop Cranmer.*

DĒ'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *déité.*] 1. Godhead; divinity; the nature and essence of the Supreme Being. 2. God; the Supreme Being, or infinite self-existing Spirit. 3. A fabulous god or goddess; a superior being, supposed, by heathen nations, to exist, and to preside over particular departments of nature. 4. The supposed divinity or divine qualities of a pagan god.—*Raleigh.*

DE-JECT', *v. t.* [L. *dejicio.*] 1. To cast down; *usually*, to cast down the countenance; to cause to fall with grief, to make to look sad or grieved, or to express discouragement. 2. To depress the spirits; to sink. *Pope.*—Syn. To sadden; dispirit; discourage; dishearten; afflict; grieve; discomfort; depress.

DE-JECT', *a.* [L. *dejectus.*] Cast down; low-spirited.

DE-JECT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Cast down; depressed; grieved; discouraged.

DE-JECT'ED-LY, *adv.* In a dejected manner; sadly; heavily.—*Bacon.*

DE-JECT'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being cast down; lowness of spirits.

DE-JECT'ING, *ppr.* Casting down; depressing; dispiriting.

DE-JEC'TION (de-jek'shun), *n.* 1. A casting down; depression of mind; melancholy; lowness of spirits, occasioned by grief or misfortune.—*Milton.* 2. Weakness; [*unusual.*] 3. The act of voiding the excrements; or the matter ejected.—*Ray.*

DE-JECT'LY, *adv.* In a down-cast manner.

DE-JECT'O-RY, *a.* Having power or tending to cast down, or to promote evacuations by stool.

DE-JECT'URE (de-jekt'yur), *n.* That which is ejected, excrements.—*Arbuthnot.*

† DEJ'ER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *dejero.*] To swear deeply.

† DEJ-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* A taking of a solemn oath.

DE-JEU-NER', } (dā-zhu-nā'), *n.* [Fr.] Breakfast. Also,
DE-JEU-NE', } used of late in the fashionable world for *lunch.*—*Gilbert.*

DĒ JŪ'RE. [L.] Of right. *See* De Facto.

† DE-LAC-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *delacero.*] A tearing in pieces

DE-LAC-RY-MĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *delacrymatio.*] A preternatural discharge of watery humors from the eyes; waterishness of the eyes.

† DEL-AC-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *delactatio.*] A weaning.

DEL-AP-SĀ'TION, *n.* A falling down.—*Ray.*

DE-LAPSE' (de-laps'), *v. i.* [L. *delabor, delapsus.*] To fall or slide down.

DE-LAPSED' (de-lapst'), *pp.* or *a.* Fallen down.

DE-LAP'SION, *n.* A falling down of the uterus, anus, &c.

DE-LĀTE', *v. t.* [L. *delatus.*] 1. To carry; to convey; [*lit-*

tle used.] 2. To accuse, to inform against; that is, to bear a charge against.—*Ben Jonson.*

DE-LĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Carriage; conveyance; [*little used.*] 2. Accusation; act of charging with a crime; [*a term of the civil law.*]

DE-LĀ'TOR, *n.* [L.] An accuser; an informer.

DE-LAY', *v. t.* [Fr. *delai.*] 1. To prolong the time of acting or proceeding; to put off. 2. To hinder for a time; to restrain motion, or render it slow. 3. To allay.—*Spenser;* [*not in use.*]—SYN. To defer; postpone; adjourn; procrastinate; protract; retard, withhold; detain; stop.

DE-LAY', *v. i.* To linger; to move slow; or to stop for a time.

DE-LAY', *n.* 1. A lingering; stay; stop. 2. A putting off, or deferring; procrastination. 3. Hinderance for a time.

DE-LAYED' (de-lāde'), *pp.* Deferred; detained; hindered for a time; retarded.

DE-LAY'ER, *n.* One who defers; one who lingers.

DE-LAY'ING, *ppr.* Putting off; deferring; procrastinating; retarding; detaining.

DE-LAY'MENT, *n.* Hinderance.—*Gower.*

DEL CREDE'RE, n. [It.] A *del credere* commission is one under which an agent for selling goods binds himself, for an additional premium, to see that payment is punctually made.—*Bouvier.*

DĒ'LE, *v. t.* [L. imperative of *deleo.*] Blot out; erase.

DEL'E-BLE, *a.* [L. *delebilis.*] That can be blotted out.—*More.*

DE-LEC'TA-BLE, *a.* [L. *delectabilis.*] Delightful; highly pleasing; that gives great joy or pleasure.

DE-LEC'TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Delightfulness.—*Barret.*

DE-LEC'TA-BLY, *adv.* Delightfully.

DE-LEC-TĀ'TION, *n.* Great pleasure; delight.—*More.*

† DEL'E-GA-CY, *n.* A number of persons delegated.—*Laud.*

DEL'E-GĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *delego.*] 1. To send away; *appropriately,* to send on an embassy; to send with power to transact business, as a representative. 2. To intrust; to commit; to deliver to another's care and exercise.

DEL'E-GATE, *n.* 1. A person appointed and sent by another with powers to transact business in his stead.—2. In *Great Britain,* a commissioner appointed by the king, under the great seal, to hear and determine appeals from the ecclesiastical court. Hence, the *court of delegates* is the great court of appeal in all ecclesiastical causes. 3. A layman appointed to attend an ecclesiastical council.—SYN. Deputy; representative; commissioner; vicar; substitute.

DEL'E-GATE, *a.* Deputed · sent to act for or represent another.—*Taylor.*

DEL'E-GĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Deputed; sent with a trust or commission to act for another; appointed a judge; committed, as authority.

DEL'E-GĀ-TING, *ppr.* Deputing; sending with a commission to act for another; appointing, committing; intrusting.

DEL-E-GĀ'TION, *n.* 1. A sending away; the act of putting in commission, or investing with authority to act for another; the appointment of a delegate.—*Burke.* 2. The persons deputed to act for another, or for others.—3. In *the civil law,* the assignment of a debt to another, as when a debtor transfers to another person the obligation to pay, or a creditor makes over to a third person the right to receive payment.

DE-LEN'DA EST CAR-THA'GO. [L.] Carthage must be annihilated—our rival must be destroyed.

† DEL-E-NIF'IC-AL, *a.* Having the virtue to ease or assuage pain.

† DE-LĒTE', *v. t.* [L. *deleo.*] To blot out.—*Fuller.*

DEL-E-TĒ'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *deleterius.*] 1. Having the quality of destroying or extinguishing life; destructive; poisonous. 2. Injurious; pernicious.

DEL'E-TER-Y, *a.* Destructive; poisonous.—*Hudibras.*

DE-LĒ'TION, *n.* [L. *deletio.*] 1. The act of blotting out or erasing. 2. Destruction.—*Hale;* [*little used.*]

DEL'E-TO-RY, *n.* That which blots out.—*Taylor.*

DELF, *n.* [Sax. *delfan.*] 1. A mine; a quarry; a pit dug; [*rarely used.*] 2. Earthen-ware, covered with enamel or white glazing, in imitation of China-ware or porcelain, made at Delft, in Holland; properly, *Delft-ware.*

DĒ'LI-AC, *n.* [from *Delos.*] In *the arts,* a kind of sculptured vase; also, beautiful bronze and silver.—*Elmes.*

DEL'I-BATE, *v. t.* [L. *delibo.*] To taste; to take a sip. [*Little used.*]

DEL-I-BA'TION, *n.* A taste; an essay. [*Little used.*]

DE-LIB'ER-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *delibero.*] To weigh the reasons for and against a measure; to estimate the weight or force of arguments, or the probable consequences of a measure, in order to a choice or decision; to pause.—SYN. To consider; ponder; counsel; judge; debate; hesitate; demur.

DE-LIB'ER-ATE, *v. t.* To balance in the mind; to weigh; to consider.—*Laud.*

DE-LIB'ER-ATE, *a.* 1. Weighing facts and arguments with a view to a choice or decision; carefully considering the probable consequences of a step; slow in determining. 2. Formed with deliberation; well advised or considered; not sudden or rash. 3. Slow. *Bacon.*—SYN. Cautious; circumspect; cool; discreet; wary; advised; thoughtful; considerate.

DE-LIB'ER-Ā-TED, *pp.* Balanced in the mind; considered.

DE-LIB'ER-ATE-LY, *adv.* With careful consideration or deliberation; circumspectly; not hastily or rashly; slowly.

DE-LIB'ER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Balancing in the mind; weighing; considering.

DE-LIB'ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* Calm consideration; circumspection; due attention to the arguments for and against a measure; caution.

DE-LIB-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *deliberatio.*] 1. The act of deliberating; the act of weighing and examining the reasons for and against a choice or measure, consideration. 2. Mutual discussion and examination of the reasons for and against a measure.—SYN. Thoughtfulness; circumspection; reflection; consideration; wariness; caution; coolness; prudence.

DE-LIB'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* 1. Pertaining to deliberation; proceeding or acting by deliberation, or by mutual discussion and examination. 2. Having a right or power to deliberate or discuss. 3. Apt or disposed to consider

DE-LIB'ER-A-TIVE, *n.* A discourse, in which a question is discussed, or weighed and examined.

DE-LIB'ER-A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By deliberation.—*Burke.*

DEL'I-CA-CY, *n.* [Fr. *delicatesse.*] 1. Fineness of texture, smoothness; softness; tenderness. 2. Daintiness, pleasantness to the taste. 3. Elegant or feminine beauty. 4. Nicety; minute accuracy. 5. Neatness in dress; elegance proceeding from a nice selection and adjustment of the several parts of dress. 6. Softness of manners; civility or politeness proceeding from a nice observance of propriety and a desire to please. 7. Indulgence; gentle treatment. 8. Tenderness; scrupulousness; the quality manifested in nice attention to right, and care to avoid wrong or offense. 9. Acute or nice perception of what is pleasing to the sense of tasting; hence, *figuratively,* a nice perception of beauty and deformity, or the faculty of such nice perception. 10. That which delights the senses, particularly the taste. 11. Tenderness of constitution; weakness; that quality or state of the animal body which renders it very impressible to injury. 12. Smallness; fineness; slenderness; tenuity. 13. Tenderness, nice susceptibility of impression.

DEL'I-CATE, *a.* [Fr. *delicat.*] 1 Of a fine texture; fine; soft; smooth; clear, or fair. 2. Nice; pleasing to the taste; of an agreeable flavor. 3. Nice in perception of what is agreeable; dainty. 4. Nice; accurate; fine; soft to the eye. 5. Nice in forms; regulated by minute observance of propriety, or by condescension. 6. Pleasing to the senses. 7. Fine; slender; minute. 8. That can not be handled without injury or danger; that must be touched with care. 9. Composed of fine threads, or nicely interwoven; soft and smooth to the touch. 10. Tender; effeminate; not able to endure hardship; very impressible to injury. 11. Feeble; not sound or robust.

† DEL'I-CATE, *n.* Any thing nice; a nicety.—*Dryden.*

DEL'I-CATE-LY, *adv.* 1. In a delicate manner; with nice regard to propriety and the feelings of others. 2. Daintily; luxuriously. 3. With soft elegance. 4. Tenderly; with indulgence in ease, elegance, and luxury.

DEL'I-CATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being delicate; tenderness; softness; effeminacy.

† DEL'I-CATES, *n. pl.* Niceties; rarities.—*Jeremiah.*

DE-LĪ'CIOUS (de-lish'us), *a.* [Fr. *delicieux.*] 1. Highly pleasing to the taste; most sweet or grateful to the senses affording exquisite pleasure. 2. Most pleasing to the mind; yielding exquisite delight.—SYN. Charming; exquisite; delightful; grateful.

DE-LĪ'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* In a delicious manner; in a manner to please the taste or gratify the mind; sweetly; pleasantly; delightfully.

DE-LĪ'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being delicious, or very grateful to the taste or mind. 2. Delight; great pleasure.

DEL-I-GĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *deligatio.*] In *surgery,* a binding up, a bandaging.

DE-LIGHT' (de-lite'), *n.* [Fr. *delice.*] 1. A high degree of pleasure or satisfaction of mind. 2. That which gives great pleasure; that which affords delight.—*Delight* is a more permanent pleasure than *joy,* and not dependent on sudden excitement.—SYN. Rapture; joy; charm; gratification; satisfaction.

DE-LIGHT' (de-lite'), *v. t.* [Sp. *deleytar;* Port. *deleitar;* L. *delector;* Fr. *delecter.*] 1. To affect with great pleasure; to please highly; to give or afford high satisfaction or joy. 2. To receive great pleasure in.

DE-LIGHT', *v. i.* To have or take great pleasure; to be greatly pleased or rejoiced.

DE-LIGHT'ED, *pp.* 1. Greatly pleased; rejoiced. 2. *a.* Full of delight.—*Shak.*

DE-LĪGHT'ER, *n.* One who takes delight.—*Barrow.*

DE-LĪGHT'FUL, *a.* Highly pleasing; affording great pleasure and satisfaction.—SYN. Charming; gratifying; grateful; joyful; rapturous; beautiful; lovely.

DE-LĪGHT'FUL-LY, *adv.* 1. In a manner to receive great pleasure; very agreeably. 2. In a delightful manner; charmingly; in a manner to afford great pleasure.

DE-LĪGHT'FUL-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being delightful, or of affording great pleasure. 2. Great pleasure; delight.

DE-LĪGHT'ING, *ppr.* Giving great pleasure; rejoicing.

DE-LĪGHT'LESS, *a.* Affording no pleasure or delight.

DE-LĪGHT'SŌME (de-līte'sum), *a.* Very pleasing; delightful.

DE-LĪGHT'SŌME-LY, *adv.* Very pleasantly; in a delightful manner.

DE-LĪGHT'SŌME-NESS, *n.* Delightfulness; pleasantness in a high degree.

DE-LIN'E-A-MENT, *n.* Representation by delineation.

DE-LIN'E-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *delineo.*] 1. To draw the lines which exhibit the form of a thing; to mark out with lines; to make a draught. 2. To paint; to represent in picture; to draw a likeness of.—3. *Figuratively,* to represent to the mind or understanding; to exhibit a likeness in words.—SYN. To depict; design; sketch; paint; describe.

DE-LIN'E-Ā-TED, *pp.* Drawn; marked with lines exhibiting the form or figure; sketched; designed; painted; described.

DE-LIN'E-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Drawing the form, sketching; painting; describing.

DE-LIN-E-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *delineatio.*] 1. First draught of a thing; outline; representation of a form or figure by lines. 2. Representation in words; description.—SYN. Sketch; design; drawing.

DE-LIN'E-Ā-TOR, *n.* One who delineates.

† DE-LIN'E-A-TŪRE, *n.* Delineation.

† DE-LIN'I-MENT, *n.* [L. *delinimentum.*] Mitigation.

DE-LIN'QUEN-CY (de-link'wen-sy), *n.* [L. *delinquo.*] Failure or omission of duty; a fault; a misdeed; and, *positively,* an offense; a crime.

DE-LIN'QUENT (de-link'went), *a.* Failing in duty; offending by neglect of duty.

DE-LIN'QUENT, *n.* One who fails to perform his duty; *particularly,* a public officer who neglects his duty; one who commits a fault or crime.—SYN. Misdoer; offender; criminal.

DE-LIN'QUENT-LY, *adv.* In a delinquent manner.

DEL'I-QUĀTE, *v. t.* or *i.* [L. *deliqueo.*] To melt or be dissolved. *See* DELIQUESCE *and* DELIQUATE.

DEL'I-QUĀ-TED, *pp.* Melted; dissolved.

DEL-I-QUĀ'TION, *n.* A melting. *See* DELIQUESCENCE *and* DELIQUIATION.

DEL-I-QUESCE' (del-e-kwes'), *v. i.* [L. *deliquesco.*] [*See* LIQUID.] To melt gradually and become liquid by attracting and absorbing moisture from the air.

DEL-I-QUES'CENCE (del-e-kwes'ense), *n.* Spontaneous liquefaction in the air; a gradual melting or becoming liquid by absorption of water from the atmosphere.

DEL-I-QUES'CENT, *a.* Liquefying in the air; capable of attracting moisture from the atmosphere and becoming liquid.

DE-LIQ'UI-ĀTE (de-lik'we-āte), *v. i.* To melt and become liquid by imbibing water from the air.

DE-LIQ-UI-Ā'TION (de-lik-we-ā'shun), *n.* A melting by attracting water from the air.

DE-LIQ'UI-UM (de-lik'we-um), *n.* [L.] 1. In *chemistry,* a melting or dissolution in the air, or in a moist place. 2. A liquid state.—3. In *medicine,* a swooning or fainting; called, also, *syncope.*

DE-LĪ'RA-CY, *n.* Delirium.—*Sancroft.*

DE-LIR'A-MENT, *n.* A wandering of the mind; foolish fancy. [*Little used.*]

† DE LĪ'RĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *deliro.*] To rave, as a madman.

DEL-I-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *deliratio.*] A wandering of mind; delirium.—*Ed. Rev.*

DE-LIR'I-OUS, *a.* [L. *delirus.*] Roving in mind; disordered in intellect; having ideas that are wild, irregular, and unconnected.—SYN. Crazy; light-headed; raving.

DE-LIR'I-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a delirious manner.

DE-LIR'I-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being delirious; delirium.

DE-LIR'I-UM, *n.* [L.] 1. A state in which the ideas of a person are wild, irregular, and unconnected, or do not correspond with the truth, or with external objects; a roving or wandering of the mind; disorder of the intellect.

DE-LIR'I-UM TRE'MENS, *n.* [L.] A disease of the brain, produced by excessive and prolonged use of spirituous liquors.

DEL-I-TES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *delitescentia.*] Retirement; obscurity.—*Johnson.*

DE-LIT'I-GĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *delitigo.*] To scold; to chide vehemently.—*Dict.*

DE-LIT-I-GĀ'TION, *n.* A striving; a chiding.

DE-LIV'ER, *v. t.* [Fr. *delivrer.*] 1. The leading idea is, to cause to pass from one state or place to another; as, to *deliver* goods, to *deliver* a message. Hence, 2. To free from danger, bondage, or restraint of any kind; as, to *deliver* the oppressed. 3. To disburden a woman of a child, with *of.* 4. To give forth in words; to pronounce; as, to *deliver* an address. 5. To give forth in action; as, the ship *delivered* a broad-side; the troops *delivered* their fire; to *deliver* a blow. *Alison.*—*To deliver up,* to surrender; as, to *deliver up* a fortress or stolen goods.—*To deliver to the wind,* or cast away, to reject.—*To deliver over.* 1. To transfer; to give or pass from one to another. 2. To surrender or resign; to put into another's power; to commit to the discretion of; to abandon to.—SYN. To release; set free; save; rescue; give; offer; present; surrender; resign; yield up; cede; pronounce.

† DE-LIV'ER, *a.* [L. *liber.*] Free; nimble.—*Chaucer.*

DE-LIV'ER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be or is to be delivered.—*Amer. Rev.* [*Mercantile usage.*]

DE-LIV'ER-ANCE, *n.* [Fr. *delivrance.*] 1. Release from captivity, slavery, oppression, or any restraint. 2. Rescue from danger or any evil. 3. The act of bringing forth children. 4. The act of giving or transferring from one to another. 5. The act of speaking or pronouncing; utterance. 6. Acquittal of a prisoner by the verdict of a jury.

DE-LIV'ERED, *pp.* Freed; released; transferred or transmitted; passed from one to another; committed; yielded; surrendered; rescued; uttered; pronounced.

DE-LIV'ER-ER, *n.* 1. One who delivers; one who releases or rescues; a preserver. 2. One who relates or communicates.

DE-LIV'ER-ING, *ppr.* Releasing; setting free; rescuing, saving; surrendering; giving over; yielding; resigning.

† DE-LIV'ER-LY, *adv.* Nimbly.

† DE-LIV'ER-NESS, *n.* Agility.

DE-LIV'ER-Y, *n.* 1. The act of delivering. 2. Release; rescue, as from slavery, restraint, oppression, or danger 3. Surrender; a giving up. 4. A giving or passing from one to another. 5. Utterance; pronunciation; or manner of speaking. 6. Child-birth. 7. Free motion or use of the limbs.—*Sidney;* [*obs.*]

DELL, *n.* [qu. *dale,* or W. *dell.*] A hollow place; a small, narrow valley between two hills.—*Gilbert.*

DELPH. *See* DELF, No. 2.

DEL'PHI-A, DEL'PHĪNE, DEL-PHINT-A, } *n.* A bitter and acrid vegetable alkaloid, discovered in the *Delphinium staphysagria.*

DEL'PHI-AN, DEL'PHIC, } *a.* [from *Delphi.*] Relating to Delphi, and to the celebrated oracle of that place.

DEL'PHIN, *a.* Pertaining to the Dauphin of France; applied particularly to an edition of the Latin classics, prepared under Louis XIV., *in usum Delphini,* for the dauphin's use.—*Brande.*

DEL'PHĪNE, *a.* [L. *delphinus.*] Pertaining to the dolphin, a genus of fishes.

DEL'PHIN-ĪTE, *n.* A mineral, called, also, *pistacite* and *epidote.*

DĒL SEGN'O (del sān'yō). [It.] In *music,* a direction to repeat from the sign.

DEL'TA, *n.* The Greek letter Δ. A tract of alluvial or other land in a triangular form, as at the mouth of the Nile, in Egypt.

DEL'TOID, *n.* [Gr. δελτα, the letter Δ, and εἰδος.] 1. Resembling the Greek Δ (delta); triangular; an epithet applied to a muscle of the shoulder.—*Coxe.* 2. In *botany,* shaped somewhat like a delta or rhomb.

DE-LŪD'A-BLE, *a.* That may be deluded or deceived; liable to be imposed on.—*Brown.*

DE-LŪDE', *v. t.* [L. *deludo.*] 1. To impose on; to lead from truth or into error; to mislead the mind or judgment.—SYN. To deceive; beguile; lead astray; cheat; impose upon; disappoint; frustrate.

DE-LŪD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Deceived; misled; led into error.

DE-LŪD'ER, *n.* One who deceives; a deceiver; an impostor; one who holds out false pretenses.

DE-LŪD'ING, *ppr.* Deceiving; leading astray; misleading the opinion or judgment.

DE-LŪD'ING, *n.* The act of deceiving; falsehood.

DEL'UGE (del'lūje), *n.* [Fr. *deluge.*] 1. Any overflowing of water; a swell of water over the natural banks of a river or shore of the ocean, spreading over the adjacent land. But, *appropriately,* the great flood or overflowing of the earth by water in the days of Noah. 2. A sweeping or overwhelming calamity.—SYN. Flood; inundation.

DEL'UGE, *v. t.* 1. To overflow with water; to inundate, to drown. 2. To overwhelm; to cover with any flowing or moving, spreading body. 3. To overwhelm; to cause to sink under the weight of a general or spreading calamity.

DEL'UGE, *v. i.* To become a deluge.

DEL'UGED, *pp.* Overflowed; inundated; overwhelmed.

DEL'UG-ING, *ppr.* Overflowing; inundating; overwhelming.

DE-LŪ'SION (de-lū'zhun), *n.* [L. *delusio.*] 1. The act of de-

luding; deception; a misleading of the mind. 2. False representation; mistake proceeding from false views.—Syn. Illusion; deceit; cheat; fraud; falsehood; fallacy; guile; error; treachery.

DĒ-LŪ'SĪVE, *a.* Apt to deceive; tending to mislead the mind; deceptive; beguiling.

DE-LŪ'SĪVE-LY, *adv.* In a delusive manner.

DE-LŪ'SĪVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being delusive; tendency to deceive.

DE-LŪ'SO-RY, *a.* Apt to deceive; deceptive.

DELVE (delv), *v. t.* [Sax. *delfan.*] 1. To dig; to open the ground with a spade. 2. To fathom; to sound; to penetrate; [*not used.*]

DELVE (delv), *n.* A place dug; a pit; a pit-fall; a ditch; a den; a cave.—*Spenser;* [*obs.*]—*Delve of coals,* a quantity of fossil coals dug. [*Not used, or local.*]

DELVĔD (delvd), *pp.* Dug; fathomed.

DELV'ER, *n.* One who digs, as with a spade.

DELV'ING, *ppr.* Digging.

DE-MAG-NĔT-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of taking away the magnetic power or influence.

DE-MAG'NĔT-IZE, *v. t.* To deprive of magnetic power or influence.

DEM'A-GOG-ISM, *n.* The acts or conduct of a demagogue.

DEM'A-GOGUE (dem'a-gog), *n.* [Gr. δημαγωγος.] 1. A leader of the people; an orator who pleases the populace, and influences them to adhere to him. 2. Any leader of the populace; any factious man who has great influence with the great body of people in a city or community.

DE-MĀN', } *n.* [Norm. *demainer.*] 1. A manor-
DE-MĒSNE' (de-mēne'), } house and the land adjacent or near, which a lord keeps in his own hands or immediate occupation. 2. Estate in lands.—*Shak.*

DE-MĀND', *v. t.* [Fr. *demander.*] 1. To ask or call for, as one who has a claim or right to receive what is sought; to claim or seek as due by right. 2. To ask by authority; to require; to seek or claim an answer by virtue of a right in the interrogator; as, *I demand* an answer. 3. To require as necessary or useful; as, this *demands* attention. 4. To ask; to question; to interrogate; to inquire; [*little used.*] 5. To ask or require, as a seller of goods; as, what do you *demand?* 6. To sue for; to seek to obtain by legal process.

DĒ-MĀND', *n.* 1. An asking for or claim made by virtue of a right, or supposed right, to the thing sought; an asking with authority; a challenging as due. 2. The asking or requiring of a price for goods offered for sale. 3. That which is or may be claimed as due; debt; as, what are your *demands?* 4. The calling for in order to purchase; desire to possess; as, the book is in great *demand.* 5. A desire or a seeking to obtain; as, the lady was in great *demand.*—6. In *law,* the asking or seeking for what is due, or claimed as due, either expressly, by words, or by implication, as by seizure of goods, or entry into lands.

DĒ-MĀND'A-BLE, *a.* That may be demanded, claimed, asked for, or required.

DE-MĀND'ANT, *n.* One who demands, the plaintiff in a real action; any plaintiff.

DE-MĀND'ED, *pp.* Called for, claimed; challenged as due; requested; required; interrogated.

DE-MĀND'ER, *n.* One who demands; one who requires with authority; one who claims as due; one who asks; one who seeks to obtain.

DĒ-MĀND'ING, *ppr.* Claiming or calling for as due, or by authority; requiring; asking; pursuing a claim by legal process; interrogating.

DĒ-MĀND'RESS, *n.* A female demandant.

DE-MĀRC-Ā'TION. *See* Demarkation.

† DE-MĀRCH', *n.* [Fr. *demarche.*] March; walk; gait.

DE-MĀRK-Ā'TION, *n.* [Sp. *demarcacion.*] 1. The act of marking, or of ascertaining and setting a limit. 2. A limit or bound ascertained and fixed; line of separation marked or determined.—*Burke.*

DE-MEAN', *v. t.* [Fr. *demener.*] 1. To behave; to carry; to conduct; [*with the reciprocal pronoun.*] 2. To treat.—*Spenser.*

DE-MEAN', *v. t.* To debase, to undervalue.—*Shak.*—*Swift.* [*Little used.*]

DE-MEAN', *n.* 1. Behavior, carriage, demeanor.—*Spenser.* 2. Mien.—*Spenser.*

DE-MEAN'. *See* Demain.

DE-MEAN'ĔD, *pp.* Behaved well; [*in a good sense.*] Lessened; debased; [*in a bad sense.*]

DE-MEAN'ING, *ppr.* Behaving; also, debasing.

DE-MEAN'OR, *n.* Manner of conducting or behaving.—Syn. Behavior; carriage; deportment; conduct.

† DE-MEAN'URE, *n.* Behavior.

DE MĒ-DI-E-TĀ'TE. [L.] A *jury de medietate* is one of half natives and half foreigners; used when a foreigner is a party, or half of common jurors and half of men of the class of one of the parties.—*Blackstone.*

† DĒ'MEN-CY, *n.* [L. *dementia.*] Madness.—*Skelton.*

DE-MEN'TATE, *a.* Mad; infatuated.—*Hammond.*

DE-MEN'TĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *demento.*] To make mad.—*Burton*

DE-MEN'TĀ-TED, *pp.* Rendered mad.

DE-MEN-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of making frantic.—*Whitlock.*

DE-MENT'ED, *a.* Crazy; infatuated.—*Quart. Rev.*

DE-MEPH-I-TI-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of purifying from mephitic or foul air.

DĒ-MEPH'I-TĪZE, *v. t.* To free from foul, unwholesome air.

DE-MEPH'I-TĪZĔD, *pp.* Purified; freed from foul air.

DE-MEPH'I-TĪZ'ING, *ppr.* Purifying from foul air.

DE-MERIT, *n.* [Fr. *demerite.*] 1. That which deserves punishment; the opposite of *merit;* an ill-deserving; that which is blamable or punishable in moral conduct; vice or crime.—2. *Anciently,* merit; desert.—*Shak.*; [*in a good sense.*]

† DE-MĔR'IT, *v. t.* To deserve blame or punishment.

DE-MERSĔD' (de-merst'), *a.* [L. *demersus.*] Plunged, situated or growing under water.

DE-MER'SION (de-mer'shun), *n.* [L. *demersio.*] 1. A plunging into a fluid; a drowning. 2. The state of being overwhelmed in water or earth. 3. The putting of a medicine in a dissolving liquor.

DE-MĔS'MER-IZE, *v. t.* To bring out of the mesmeric state.

DE-MĒSNE' (de-meen'). *See* Demain.

DE-MĒSN'I-AL (de-mē'ne-al), *a.* Pertaining to a demesne.—*Maunder.*

DEM'I, a prefix, Fr. *demi,* from the Lat. *dimidium,* signifies *half.* It is used only in composition. *See,* also, Demy.

DEM'I-BATH, } *n.* A bath in which only the lower half of
DEM'I-BAIN, } the body is immersed.—*Gilbert.*

DEM'I-BRI-GADE', *n.* A half-brigade.

DEM'I-CA'DENCE, *n.* In *music,* an imperfect cadence, or one that falls on any other than the key note.

DEM'I-CAN'NON, *n.* The obsolete name of a kind of ordnance carrying a ball of from 30 to 36 pounds in weight.

DEM'I-CUL'VER-IN, *n.* The obsolete name of a kind of ordnance carrying a ball of nine or ten pounds in weight.

DEM'I-DĒ'I-FY, *v. t.* To deify in part.—*Cowper.*

DEM'I-DEV'IL (-devl), *n.* Half a devil.—*Shak.*

DEM'I-DIS'TANCE, *n.* In *fortification,* the distance between the outward polygons and the flank.

DEM'I-DĪ'TONE, *n.* In *music,* a minor third.—*Busby.*

DEM'I-GOD, *n.* Half a god; one partaking of the divine nature.—*Pope.*

DEM'I-GOD'DESS, *n.* A female demi-god.—*Campbell.*

DEM'I-GORGE, *n.* In *fortification,* that part of the polygon which remains after the flank is raised, and goes from the curtain to the angle of the polygon.

DEM'I-GROAT (-grawt), *n.* A half-groat.—*Shenstone.*

DEM'I-LANCE, *n.* A light lance; a half-pike.

DEM'I-LUNE, *n.* A half-moon, or work constructed beyond the ditch of a fortress, and in front of the curtain between two bastions, for the defense of the curtain.

DEM'I-MAN, *n.* Half a man. [*A term of reproach.*]

DEM'I-NĀTURĔD, *a.* Having half the nature of another animal.—*Shak.*

DEM'I-OF-FI'CIAL, *a.* Partly official, or authorized.

DEM'I-PREM'I-SES, *n. pl.* Half-premises.—*Hooker.*

DEM'I-QUĀ-VER, *n.* A note in music, of half the length of the quaver.

DEM'I-RE-LIE'VO, *n.* In *sculpture,* half relief.

DEM'I-SEM'I-QUĀ-VER, *n.* A note in music, two of which are equal to a semi-quaver.

DEM'I-TINT, *n.* [*demi* and *tint.*] In *painting,* a gradation of color between positive light and positive shade.—*Elmes.*

DEM'I-TŌNE, *n.* In *music,* an interval of half a tone; a semi-tone.

DEM'I-VILL, *n.* A half-vill, consisting of five freemen or frank pledges.—*Blackstone.*

DEM'I-VOLT, *n.* One of the seven artificial motions of a horse, in which he raises his fore legs in a particular manner.

DEM'I-WOLF, *n.* Half a wolf; a mongrel dog between a dog and a wolf; *lycisca.*—*Shak.*

† DEM'I-GRĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *demigro.*] To migrate, which see.

DEM-I-GRĀ'TION, *n.* Emigration, which see.

DEM'I-JOHN (-jon), *n.* [Fr. *dame-jeanne.*] A glass vessel or bottle, with a large body and small neck, in wicker-work.

DEM'I-REP, *n.* A woman of suspicious chastity. [*Demi-reputation.*]

DE-MĪS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be leased.

DE-MĪSE' *n.* [Fr. *demis, demise.*] 1. In *England,* a laying down or removal, applied to the crown or royal authority, and hence to the *death* of the reigning monarch, by which the crown is *demised* to another. Hence, in later usage, 2. The death of any distinguished individual; as, the *demise* of Mr. Pitt.—*Trotter.* 3. A conveyance or transfer of an estate, by lease or will.—*Demise and redemise,* a conveyance where there are mutual leases made from one to another of the same land, or something out of it.

DE-MĪSE', *v. t.* 1. To transfer or convey; to lease. 2. To bequeath; to grant by will.—*Swift.*

DE-MĪSĔD', *pp.* Granted or left by will.

DE-MĪS'ING, *ppr.* Bequeathing; granting by will.

DE-MISSION (de-mish'un), *n.* A lowering; degradation, depression.—*L'Estrange.*

DE-MISS'IVE, DE-MISS', *a.* Humble.—*Shenstone.* [*Rare.*]

† DE-MISS'LY, *adv.* In an humble manner.—*Sherwood.*

DEM'IS-SO-RY. *See* DIMISSORY.

† DE-MIT', *v. t.* [L. *demitto.*] To let fall; to depress; to submit.

DEM'I-URGE, *n.* [Gr. δημιουργος.] In the *mythology of Eastern philosophers*, a subordinate deity or Æon employed in the creation of the world.

DEM-I-URG'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a demiurge, or to creative power.

DE-MOC'RA-CY, *n.* [Gr. δημοκρατια.] Government by the people; a form of government in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of the people collectively, or in which the people exercise the powers of legislation.

DEM'O-CRAT, *n.* One who adheres to a government by the people, or favors the extension of the right of suffrage to all classes of men.

DEM-O-CRAT'IC, DEM-O-CRAT'IC AL, *a.* Popular; pertaining to democracy, or government by the people.

DEM-O-CRAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a democratical manner.—*Sidney.*

DE-MOC'RA-TIST, *n.* The same as democrat.

DE-MOC'RA-TY, *n.* Democracy.—*Burton.*

DE-MO-GOR'GON, *n.* [Gr. δαιμων and γοργος.] *Literally*, terrible deity. A mysterious divinity among the ancients, mentioned by Milton.—*Brande.*

DE-MOL'ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *demolir.*] To throw or pull down, as a heap or structure; to separate any collected mass, or the connected parts of a thing.—SYN. To destroy; raze; dismantle; ruin.

DE-MOL'ISHED (de-mol'isht), *pp.* or *a.* Pulled down, thrown down; razed; destroyed, as a fabric or structure.

DE-MOL'ISH-ER, *n.* One who pulls or throws down; one who destroys or lays waste.

DE-MOL'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Pulling or throwing down; destroying.

DE-MOL'ISH-MENT, *n.* Ruin, overthrow.—*Beaum. and Fl.*

DEM-O-LI'TION (dem-o-lish'un), *n.* The act of overthrowing, pulling down, or destroying a pile or structure; ruin; destruction.

DE'MON, *n.* [L. *dæmon.*] A spirit, or immaterial being, holding a middle place between men and the celestial deities of the pagans. An evil spirit or genius, which is supposed to influence the conduct or direct the fortunes of mankind.

DE'MON-ESS, *n.* A female demon.—*Mede.*

DE-MŌ'NI-AC, DEM-O-NĪ'AC-AL, DE-MŌ'NI-AN, *a.* 1. Pertaining to demons or evil spirits. 2. Influenced by demons; produced by demons or evil spirits.

DE-MŌ'NI-AC, *n.* A human being possessed by a demon.

DEM-O-NĪ'AC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a demoniacal manner.

DE-MO-NĪ'A-CISM, *n.* A demoniacal state, or demoniacal practices.

DE-MŌ'NI-ACS, *n. pl.* In *Church history*, a branch of the Anabaptists, whose distinguishing tenet was, that at the end of the world the devil will be saved.

DE-MŌ'NI-AN-ISM, *n.* The state of being possessed by a demon.—*Warburton.*

DE'MON-ISM, *n.* The belief in demons or false gods.—*Jefferson.*

DE'MON-IZE, *v. t.* To fill with the spirit of a demon.

DE-MON-OC'RA-CY, *n.* [Gr. δαιμων and κρατεω.] The power or government of demons.

DE-MON-OL'A-TRY, *n.* [Gr. δαιμων and λατρεια.] The worship of demons, or of evil spirits.—*Campbell.*

DE-MON-O-LOG'IC, DE-MON-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to demonology.

DE-MON-OL'O-GIST, *n.* A writer on demonology.

DE-MON-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. δαιμων and λογος.] A discourse on demons; a treatise on evil spirits.

DE-MON'O-MIST, *n.* [Gr. δαιμων and νομος.] One who lives in subjection to the devil, or to evil spirits.

DE-MON'O-MY, *n.* The dominion of demons, or of evil spirits.—*Herbert.*

DE'MON-RY, *n.* Demonical influence.—*Miss J. Baillie.*

DE'MON-SHIP, *n.* The state of a demon.—*Mede.*

DE-MON'STRA-BLE, *a.* That may be demonstrated; that may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction; capable of being shown by certain evidence, or by evidence that admits of no doubt.

DE-MON'STRA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being demonstrable.

DE-MON'STRA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to preclude doubt; beyond the possibility of contradiction.

* DE-MON'STRĀTE or DEM'ON-STRĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *demonstro.*] 1. To show or prove to be certain; to prove beyond the possibility of doubt; to prove in such a manner as to reduce the contrary position to evident absurdity.—2. In *anatomy*, to exhibit the parts when dissected.—SYN. To prove; evince; manifest.

* DE-MON'STRĀ-TED or DEM'ON-STRĀ-TED, *pp.* Proved beyond the possibility of doubt; rendered certain.

* DE-MON'STRĀ-TING or DEM'ON-STRĀ-TING, *ppr.* Proving to be certain; evincing beyond the possibility of doubt.

DEM-ON-STRĀ'TION, *n.* 1. *Literally*, a showing forth or exhibition; as, *demonstrations* of joy.—*Mitford.* 2. The act of demonstrating, or of exhibiting certain proof. 3. The highest degree of evidence; certain proof exhibited, or such proof as establishes a fact or proposition beyond a possibility of doubt, or as shows the contrary position to be absurd or impossible. 4. Indubitable evidence of the senses, or of reason; evidence which satisfies the mind of the certainty of a fact or proposition.—5. In *logic*, a series of syllogisms, all whose premises are either definitions, self-evident truths, or propositions already established. 5. Show; exhibition.—6. In *anatomy*, the exhibition of parts dissected.—7. In *military affairs*, a movement of troops toward a given point, as if to attack. Hence, 8. Any movement against, or attempt upon; as, "Napoleon made his first *demonstration* on Holland."—*Alison's Europe.*

DE-MON'STRA-TIVE, *a.* 1. Showing or proving by certain evidence; having the power of demonstration; invincibly conclusive. 2. Having the power of showing with clearness and certainty.—3. Among the *Latin rhetoricians*, that lays open or explains with clearness, force, and beauty; as, *demonstrative* eloquence.—*Blair.*

DE-MON'STRA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* With certain evidence; with proof which can not be questioned; certainly; clearly; convincingly.

DE-MON'STRA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being demonstrative.

* DEM'ON-STRĀ-TOR, *n.* 1. One who demonstrates; one who proves any thing with certainty, or with indubitable evidence.—2. In *anatomy*, one who exhibits the parts when dissected.

DE-MON'STRA-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to demonstrate; having a tendency to prove beyond a possibility of doubt.

DE-MOR-AL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of subverting or corrupting morals; destruction of moral principles.

DE-MOR'AL-IZE, *v. t.* To corrupt or undermine the morals of; to destroy or lessen the effect of moral principles on to render corrupt in morals.—*Grattan.*

DE-MOR'AL-IZED, *pp.* Corrupted in morals.

DE-MOR'AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* 1. Corrupting or destroying morals or moral principles. 2. *a.* Tending to destroy morals or moral principles.

DEM-OS-THEN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Demosthenes, the Grecian orator.

DE-MOT'IC, *a.* [Gr. δημοτικος.] Popular; common; pertaining to the people. *Russell.—Demotic characters*, among the *ancient Egyptians*, were a conversion of hieroglyphics into a kind of current hand for popular use, approaching very nearly to alphabetical writing.—*Brande.*

† DE-MULCE' (de-muls'), *v. t.* [L. *demulceo.*] To soothe; to soften or pacify.

DE-MUL'CENT, *a.* [L. *demulcens.*] Softening; mollifying; lenient.

DE-MUL'CENT, *n.* Any medicine which lessens the effects of irritation on the solids; that which softens or mollifies; as gums, roots of marsh-mallows, and other mucilaginous substances.

DE-MUR', *v. i.* [Fr. *demeurer.*] 1. To suspend proceeding, to delay determination or conclusion.—2. In *law*, to stop at any point in the pleadings, and rest or abide on that point in law for a decision of the cause.—SYN. To pause doubt; hesitate; object.

DE-MUR', *v. t.* To doubt of.—*Milton.* [*Not legitimate.*]

DE-MUR', *n.* Stop; pause; hesitation as to the propriety of proceeding; suspense of proceeding or decision.

DE-MURE', *a.* Sober; grave; modest; downcast.—*Bacon.*

† DE-MURE', *v. i.* To look with a grave countenance.—*Shak.*

DE-MURE'LY, *adv.* With a grave, solemn countenance; with a fixed look; with a solemn gravity.

DE-MURE'NESS, *n.* Gravity of countenance; soberness; a modest look.—*Sidney.*

DE-MUR'RAGE, *n.* An allowance made to the owner of a trading vessel, for delay or detention in port beyond the appointed time of departure.

DE-MUR'RED (de-murd'), *pp.* Stopped; objected to.

DE-MUR'RER, *n.* 1. One who demurs.—2. In *law*, a stop at some point in the pleadings, and a resting of the decision of the cause on that point; an issue on matter of law.

DE-MUR'RING, *ppr.* Stopping; pausing; suspending proceedings or decision; resting or abiding on a point in law.

DE-MY', *n.* [Fr. *demi.*] 1. A particular size of paper; a kind of paper of small size. 2. A half fellow at Magdalen College, Oxford.

DEN, *n.* [Sax. *den, dene, denn.*] 1. A cave or hollow place in the earth; usually applied to a cave, pit, or subterraneous recess, used for concealment, shelter, protection, or security. 2. As a termination, in names of places, it denotes the place to be in a valley or near a wood.

DEN, *v. i.* To dwell as in a den.

DE-NAR-COT-IZE, *v. t.* To deprive of narcotine.—*Journ. of Science.*

DE-NA'RI-US, *n.* [L., from *deni*, ten.] A Roman coin worth sixteen or seventeen cents; so called from the letter X upon it.—In *law books*, an English penny.

DEN'A-RY, *a.* [L. *denarius.*] Containing ten.

DEN'A-RY, *n.* The number ten.—*Digby.*

* DE-NA'TION-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To divest of national character or rights, by transference to the service of another nation. *See* NATIONAL.

DE-NA'TION-AL-IZED, *pp.* Deprived of national rights.

DE-NA'TION-AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Depriving of national rights.

DE-NAT'UR-AL-IZE, *v. t.* [*de* and *naturalize.*] To render unnatural; to alienate from nature.

DE-NAT'UR-AL-IZED, *pp.* 1. Made unnatural.—*Ed. Rev.* 2. Deprived of naturalization or acquired citizenship in a foreign country.

DE-NAT'UR-AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* 1. Making unnatural 2. Depriving of acquired citizenship in a foreign country.

† DE-NAY', *n.* Denial; refusal.—*Shak.*

† DE-NAY', *v. t.* To deny.—*Spenser.*

DEN'DRA-CHATE, *n.* [Gr. δενδρον and αχατης.] Arborescent agate; agate containing the figures of shrubs or parts of plants.

DEN'DRI-FORM, *a.* Having the appearance of a tree.—*Gilbert.*

DEN'DRITE, *n.* [Gr. δενδρον and λιθος, for *dendrolite.*] A stone or mineral on or in which are the figures of shrubs or trees; an arborescent mineral.

DEN-DRIT'IC, DEN-DRIT'IC-AL, } *a.* Containing the figures of shrubs or trees; as stones, &c.

DEN'DROID, *a.* [Gr. δενδρον and ειδος.] Resembling a shrub.

DEN'DROIT, *n.* A fossil which has some resemblance in form to the branch of a tree.

DEN'DRO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. δενδρον and λιθος.] A petrified or fossil shrub, plant, or part of a plant.

DEN-DROL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. δενδρον and λογος.] A discourse or treatise on trees; the natural history of trees.

DEN-DROM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. δενδρον and μετρεω.] An instrument to measure the height and diameter of trees.

† DEN'E-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *denego.*] To deny.

† DEN-E-GA'TION, *n.* Denial.

DEN"GUE (deng'gā), *n.* [Sp.] A peculiar sort of fugitive and erratic epidemic rheumatism.

DE-NI'A-BLE, *a.* That may be denied or contradicted.

DE-NI'AL, *n.* 1. An affirmation to the contrary; an assertion that a declaration or fact stated is not true; negation; contradiction. 2. Refusal to grant; the negation of a request or petition. 3. A rejection, or refusing to acknowledge; a disowning.—4. A *denial of one's self*, is a declining of some gratification; restraint of one's appetites or propensities.

DE-NI'ER, *n.* One who denies, or contradicts; one who refuses, or rejects; a disowner; one who does not own, avow, or acknowledge.

DE-NIER' (de-neer'), *n.* [Fr.] A small denomination of French money, the twelfth part of a sol; a small copper coin.

* DEN'I-GRATE, *v. t.* [L. *denigro.*] To blacken; to make black.—*Boyle.*

DEN-I-GRA'TION, *n.* The act of making black; a blackening.

DEN'I-SON (den'e-zn), *n.* The same as DENIZEN.

† DEN-I-TRA'TION, *n.* A disengaging of nitric acid.

DEN-I-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of making one a denizen, subject, or citizen.

DEN'I-ZEN (den'e-zn), *n.* [W. *dinaswr.*] 1. In *England*, an alien who is made a subject by the king's letters patent. He can hold land by purchase or bequest, but can not enjoy office, trusts, &c., or receive a grant of land from the crown.—*Brande.* 2. A stranger admitted to residence in a foreign country. 3. A dweller; as, the *denizens* of air.—*Pope.*

DEN'I-ZEN, *v. t.* To make a denizen; to admit to residence with certain rights and privileges; to enfranchise.

DEN'I-ZENED (den'e-znd), *pp.* Enfranchised.

DEN'I-ZEN-SHIP, *n.* State of being a denizen.

DEN'MARK SATIN, *n.* A kind of lasting; a stout worsted stuff, woven with a satin twill, used for ladies' shoes, &c.

DE-NOM'IN-A-BLE, *a.* That may be denominated or named.—*Brown.*

DE-NOM'IN-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *denomino.*] To give a name or epithet to.—SYN. To name; call; style; designate.

DE-NOM'IN-A-TED, *pp.* Named; called.

DE-NOM'IN-A-TING, *ppr.* Naming.

DE-NOM-IN-A'TION, *n.* 1. The act of naming. 2. A name, title, or appellation; a vocal sound, customarily used to express a thing or a quality in discourse. 3. A society or collection of individuals called by the same name; a sect; as, a *denomination* of Christians.

DE-NOM-IN-A'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a denomination.

DE-NOM-IN-A'TION-AL-LY, *adv.* By denominations or sects.

DE-NOM'IN-A-TIVE, *a.* That gives a name; that confers a distinct appellation.

DE-NOM'IN-A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By denomination.—*Baxter.*

DE-NOM'IN-A-TOR, *n.* 1. He who gives a name.—2. In *arithmetic*, that number placed below the line in vulgar fractions which shows into how many parts the integer is divided.

DE-NO'TA-BLE, *a.* That may be denoted or marked.

DEN'O-TATE. *See* DENOTE.

DEN-O-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *denotatio.*] The act of denoting.—*Hammond.*

DE-NO'TA-TIVE, *a.* Having power to denote.

DE-NOTE', *v. t.* [L. *denoto.*] To signify by some mark or indication; as, the dove *denotes* innocence; a quick pulse *denotes* fever.—SYN. To indicate; express; show; betoken; imply.

DE-NO'TED, *pp.* Marked; signified; indicated.

DE-NOTE'MENT, *n.* Sign; indication.—*Shak.*

DE-NO'TING, *ppr.* Marking; expressing; indicating.

DE-NOUEMENT (dā-noo'mäng), *n.* [Fr.] The unraveling or development of the plot of a play or novel; or, in a more *general sense*, the development of any series of events.

DE-NOUNCE' (de-nouns'), *v. t.* [Fr. *denouncer.*] 1. To declare solemnly; to proclaim in a threatening manner; to announce or declare, as a threat; as, to *denounce* destruction. 2. To threaten by some outward sign or expression; as, "his look *denounced* vengeance."—*Milton.* 3. To inform against; to accuse; as, to *denounce* as a traitor.

DE-NOUNCED (de-nounst'), *pp.* 1. Threatened by open declaration. 2. Accused; proclaimed.

DE-NOUNCE'MENT (de-nouns'ment), *n.* The declaration of a menace, or of evil; denunciation.

DE-NOUNCER, *n.* One who denounces, or declares a menace.

DE-NOUNC'ING, *ppr.* Declaring, as a threat; threatening, accusing.

DE NO'VO. [L.] Anew; again.

DENSE (dens), *a.* [L. *densus*; Fr. *dense.*] 1. Close; compact; having its constituent parts closely united; [*applied to solids or fluids.*] 2. Thick; as, a *dense* fog.

DENSE'LY, *adv.* With great compactness; in a dense manner.

DENSE'NESS (dens'nes), *n.* The same as *density.*

DENSI-TY, *n.* [L. *densitas.*] 1. Closeness of constituent parts; compactness. 2. Thickness.

DENT, *n.* 1. *Literally*, a tooth or projecting point. But it is used to express a gap, notch, or small hollow made by the pressure of a harder body on a softer; indentation; as, "the *dent* of the French swords."—*Hall.*—*Rich. Dict.* In this sense it is in customary use in the *United States.* 2. A stroke.—*Spenser.*

DENT, *v. t.* To make a dent or small hollow. *See* INDENT.

DENT'AL, *a.* [L. *dentalis.*] Pertaining to the teeth; as, *dental* surgery.—In *grammar*, formed or pronounced by the teeth, with the aid of the tongue.

DENT'AL, *n.* 1. An articulation or letter formed by placing the end of the tongue against the upper teeth, or against the gum that covers the root of the upper teeth. 2. A genus of shell-fish, *dentalium*, of several species.

DENT'AL-ITE, *n.* A fossil shell of the genus *dentalium.*

DENT'ATE, DENTA-TED, } *a.* [L. *dentatus.*] Toothed. In *botany*, having the pressure of a harder body on a softer; indentation; as, "the *dent* of the French swords."—*Hall.*—*Rich. Dict.* In this sense it is in customary use in the *United States.* 2. A stroke.—*Spenser.*

DENT'ATE-SIN'U-ATE, *a.* A term denoting a form intermediate between dentate and sinuate.

DENT'ED, *a.* Indented; impressed with little hollows.

DEN-TEL'LI, *n. pl.* [It. *dentello.*] Modillions.—*Spectator.*

DENTI-CLE (dent'e-kl), *n.* [L. *denticulus.*] A small tooth or projecting point.—*Lee.*

DEN-TIC'U-LATE. } *a.* [L. *denticulatus.*] Having small DEN-TIC'U-LA-TED, } teeth.

DEN-TIC'U-LATE-LY, *adv.* In a denticulate manner.

DEN-TIC-U-LA'TION, *n.* The state of being set with small teeth.

DENTI-FORM, *a.* [L. *dens* and *forma.*] Having the form of a tooth.—*Kirwan.*

DENTI-FRICE, *n.* [Fr.] A powder or other substance to be used in cleaning the teeth.

DENTIL, *n.* [L. *dens.*] In *architecture*, an ornament in cornices bearing some resemblance to teeth; used particularly in the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite orders.

DENTING. *See* INDENTING.

DEN-TI-ROSTRAL, *a.* [L. *dens* and *rostrum.*] Having a toothed bill; applied to a group of insessorial birds, having the bill conspicuously notched, and feeding chiefly on insects, as the shrikes and thrushes.—*Swainson*

DENTIST, *n.* One whose occupation is to clean and extract teeth, or repair them when diseased.

DENTIST-RY, *n.* The business or employment of a dentist.

DEN-TI"TION, *n.* [L. *dentitio.*] 1. The breeding or cutting of teeth in infancy. 2. The time of breeding teeth.

DENTĪZE, *v. t.* or *i.* [L. *dens.*] To renew the teeth, or have them renewed.
DENTĪZED, *pp.* Having the teeth renewed.
DENTĪZ-ING, *ppr.* Renewing the teeth.
DE-NŪDĀTE, } *v. t.* [L. *denudo.*] To remove all covering;
DE-NŪDE', } to make bare or naked.—SYN. To strip; divest; lay bare; uncover; dismantle.
DE-NU-DĀTION, *n.* 1. The act of stripping off covering; a making bare.—2. In *geology*, the act of washing away the surface of the earth so as to lay bare the inferior strata; the strata thus laid bare.
DE-NŪDED, *pp.* Stripped; divested of covering; laid bare.
DE-NŪDING, *ppr.* Stripping off covering; making bare.
DE-NUNCIĀTE (-shāte), *v. t.* [L. *denuncio.*] To denounce, which see.—*Burke.*
DE-NUN-CI-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *denunciatio.*] Solemn or formal declaration, accompanied with a menace; or the declaration of intended evil; proclamation of a threat; a public menace.
DE-NUNCI-Ā-TOR, *n.* 1. He who denounces; one who publishes or proclaims, especially intended evil; one who threatens. 2. An accuser; one who informs against another.
DE-NUNCI-A-TO-RY, *a.* Characterized by denunciation.
DE-NY', *v. t.* [Fr. *denier.*] 1. To declare a statement or position not to be true. 2. To refuse to grant; as, to *deny* a request. 3. Not to afford; to withhold; as, to *deny* aid. 4. To disown; to refuse or neglect to acknowledge; not to confess; as, to *deny* one's master. 5. To reject; to disown; not to receive or embrace. 6. Not to afford or yield.—*To deny one's self*, is to decline the gratification of appetites or desires; to refrain from; to abstain.—SYN. To contradict; gainsay; disallow; disavow; disclaim; renounce; abjure.
DE-OB-STRUCT', *v. t.* [L. *de* and *obstruo.*] To remove obstructions or impediments to a passage; to clear from any thing that hinders the passage of fluids in the proper ducts of the body.
DE-OB-STRUCTED, *pp.* Cleared of obstructions; opened.
DE-OB-STRUCTING, *ppr.* Removing impediments to a passage.
DE-OB'STRU-ENT, *a.* Removing obstructions; having power to clear or open the natural ducts of the fluids and secretions of the body; resolving viscidities; aperient.
DE-OB'STRU-ENT, *n.* Any medicine which removes obstructions, and opens the natural passages of the fluids of the body, as the pores and lacteal vessels; an aperient.
DE'O-DAND, *n.* [L. *Deo dandus.*] 1. In *England*, a personal chattel which is the immediate occasion of the death of a rational creature, and, for that reason, *given to God*, that is, forfeited to the king, to be applied to pious uses, and distributed in alms by his high almoner. *Blackstone.*—2. In *popular usage*, a fine imposed by way of commutation for the thing thus forfeited.—[*Eng.*]
† DE-ON'ER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *deonero.*] To unload.
DE-ON-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. δεον and λογος.] The science which relates to duty or moral obligation.—*Bentham.*
DE-OP'PI-LĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *de* and *oppilo.*] To free from obstructions; to clear a passage. [*Little used.*]
DE-OP-PI-LĀTION, *n.* The removal of obstructions.—*Brown.* [*Little used.*]
DE-OP'PI-LA-TIVE, *a.* Deobstruent; aperient.—*Harvey.*
† DE-OR-DI-NĀTION, *n.* [L. *de* and *ordinatio.*] Disorder.—*Rawley.*
† DE-OS'CU-LĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *deosculor.*] To kiss.
† DE-OS-CU-LĀTION, *n.* A kissing.—*Stillingfleet.*
DE-OX'Y-DĀTE, *v. t.* [*de* and *oxydate.*] To deprive of oxygen, or reduce from the state of an oxyd.
DE-OX'Y-DĀ-TED, *pp.* Reduced from the state of an oxyd.
DE-OX'Y-DĀ-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Reducing from the state of an oxyd.
DE-OX-Y-DĀTION, *n.* The act or process of reducing from the state of an oxyd.
DE-OX-Y-DI-ZĀTION, *n.* Deoxydation.
DE-OX'Y-DIZE, *v. t.* To deoxydate.
DE-OX'Y-DIZED, *pp.* Deoxydated.
DE-OX'Y-DIZ-ING, *ppr.* Deoxydating.
DE-OX'Y-GEN-ATE, *v. t.* To deprive of oxygen.—*Davy.*
DE-OX'Y-GEN-Ā-TED, *pp.* Deprived of oxygen.
DE-OX'Y-GEN-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Depriving of oxygen.
DE-OX-Y-GEN-ĀTION, *n.* The act or operation of depriving of oxygen.
DE-PAINT', *v. t.* [Fr. *depeindre, depeint.*] 1. To paint; to picture; to represent in colors, as by painting the resemblance of.—*Spenser.* 2. To describe in words.—*Gay.*
DE-PAINTED, *pp.* Painted; represented in colors; described.
DE-PAINTER, *n.* A painter.—*Douglas.*
DE-PAINTING, *ppr.* Painting; representing in colors; describing.
DE-PART', *v. i.* [Fr. *departir.*] 1. To leave, go, or part from; as, to *depart* from one's country or one's principles; the glory has *departed* from our land. 2. To leave the world; to die; as, "now lettest thou thy servant *depart* in peace. To *depart this life*, is elliptical, *from* being understood. 3 To vary; to deviate from the title or defense in pleading. 4. To part with. *Shak.*; [*not in use.*]—*To depart from God*, is to forsake his service, and live in sin; to apostatize; to revolt; to desert his government and laws.—*God departs from men*, when he abandons them to their own sinful inclinations.—SYN. To leave; forsake; desist from; desert; abandon; apostatize; deviate; vary from, decease; die.
† DE-PART', *v. t.* To divide or separate; to part.—*Shak.*
† DE-PART', *n.* 1. The act of going away; death.—*Shak.* 2. Division; separation.—*Bacon.*
DE-PART'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Gone from; vanished; dead.
† DE-PART'ER, *n.* One who refines metals by separation.
DE-PART'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Going from; leaving; desisting; forsaking; vanishing; dying.
DE-PART'ING, *n.* A going away; separation.—*Shak.*
DE-PART'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *departement.*] 1. *Literally*, a separation or division; hence, a separate part, or portion; a division of territory. 2. A separate allotment or part of business; a distinct province, in which a class of duties are allotted to a particular person. 3. A separate station; a distinct *department* in life.—4. In *France*, the largest territorial division, of which there are 86 in the kingdom.
DE-PART-MENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to a department, or division.
DE-PART'URE (de-pärt'yur), *n.* 1. The act of going away, a moving from or leaving a place. 2. Removal from the present life; death; and hence destruction.—*Ez.*, xxvi., 18. 3. A forsaking some course or object; as, a *departure* from duty. 4. A desisting from something; as, a *departure* from a design. 5. A deviation from the title or defense in pleading.—6. In *navigation*, the distance a ship has gone to the east or west of the meridian from which she departed.—SYN. Withdrawal; relinquishment; deviation; abandonment; exit; decease; death.
DE-PAS'CENT, *a.* [L. *depascens.*] Feeding.
DE-PÄS'TURE, *v. t.* [L. *depascor.*] To eat up; to consume.—*Spenser.*
DE-PÄS'TURE, *v. i.* To feed; to graze.—*Blackstone.*
DE-PÄS'TURED, *pp.* Eaten up; consumed by grazing.
DE-PÄS'TUR-ING, *ppr.* Feeding; grazing; eating up.
DE-PAU'PER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *depaupero.*] To make poor; to impoverish; to deprive of fertility or richness.—*Arbuthnot.*
DE-PAU'PER-Ā-TED, *pp.* Impoverished; made poor.
DE-PAU'PER-Ā-TING, Impoverishing; making poor.
† DE-PE'CA-BLE, *a.* [L. *depecto.*] Tough; thick.
DE-PE-CU-LĀTION, *n.* [L. *depeculatio.*] A robbing of the commonwealth.—*Cockeram.*
† DE-PEINCT' (de-pānt'), *v. t.* [L. *depingo.*] To paint.
DE-PEND', *v. i.* [L. *dependeo.*] 1. To hang; to be sustained by being fastened or attached to something above: with from; as, "from the frozen beard long icicles *depend.*"—*Dryden*; [*rare.*] 2. To be connected with any thing, as the cause of its existence or of its operation and effects; to rely on; to have such connection with any thing as a cause, that, without it, the effect would not be produced; as, we *depend* on food for life. 3. To adhere; to hold to; to be retained. 4. To be in suspense; to be undetermined, as a cause depending in court.—*Bacon*; [*pending is now used.*]—To *depend on, or upon*, to rely; to rest with confidence; to trust; to confide; to have full confidence in.
† DE-PEND'A-BLE, *a.* That may be depended on.—*Pope.*
DE-PEND'ENCE, } *n.* 1. A state of hanging down from a
DE-PEND'EN-CY, } supporter. 2. Any thing hanging down; a series of things hanging to another. 3. Concatenation; connection by which one thing is sustained by another, in its place, operations, or effects, or is affected by it. 4. A state of being at the disposal of another; a state of being subject to the will of an intelligent cause, or to the power and operation of any other cause; inability to sustain itself without the aid of. 5. Reliance; confidence; trust; a resting on. 6. Accident; that of which the existence presupposes the existence of something else; that which pertains to something else. 7. That which is attached to, but subordinate to something else.—8. A *dependency*, a territory remote from the kingdom or state to which it belongs, but subject to its dominion.
DE-PEND'ENT, *a.* 1. Hanging down. 2. Subject to the power of; at the disposal of; not able to exist or sustain itself without the will or power of. 3. Relying on for support or favor; unable to subsist or to perform any thing without the aid of.
DE-PEND'ENT, *n.* One who is at the disposal of another; one who is sustained by another, or who relies on another for support or favor; a retainer.
DE-PEND'ENT-LY, *adv.* In a dependent manner.
DE-PEND'ER, *n.* One who depends; a dependent.
DE-PEND'ING, *ppr.* 1. Hanging down; relying. 2. *a.* Pending; undecided.
DE-PER'DIT, *a.* [L. *deperditus.*] That which is lost or destroyed.—*Paley.*

DEP-ER-DI-TION (-dish'un), *n.* Loss; destruction.—*Brown.*
DE-PER'DIT-LY, *adv.* In a lost or ruined manner.
DE-PHLEG'MĀTE, *v. t.* [*de*, and Gr. *φλεγμα.*] To deprive of superabundant water, as by evaporation or distillation; to clear spirit or acids of aqueous matter; to rectify. [*Dephlegm'* is used by *Boyle.*]
DE-PHLEG'MĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Freed from mixture; concentrated; purified.
DE-PHLEG-MĀ'TION, *n.* The operation of separating water from spirits and acids, by evaporation or repeated distillation.
† DE-PHLEGM'ED-NESS (de-flem'ed-nes), *n.* A state of being freed from water.—*Boyle.*
DE-PHLO-GIS'TI-CĀTE, *v. t.* [*de*, and Gr. *φλογιστος.*] To deprive of phlogiston, or the supposed principle of inflammability.
DE-PHLO-GIS'TI-CĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of phlogiston. Oxygen was called by Dr. Priestley *dephlogisticated air.*
DE-PHLO-GIS'TI-CĀ-TING, *ppr.* Depriving of phlogiston.
DE-PICT', *v. t.* [L. *depingo, depictum.*] 1. To form a likeness in colors. 2. To represent in words.—SYN. To delineate; paint; sketch; portray; describe; represent.
DE-PICT'ED, *pp.* Painted; represented in colors; described.
DE-PICT'ING, *ppr.* Painting; representing in colors, or in words.
DE-PIC'TION, *n.* A painting or depicting.
DE-PIC'TURE (de-pikt'yur), *v. t.* To paint; to picture; to represent in colors. *See* DEPICT.
DEP'IL-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *depilo.*] To strip of hair.
DEP'IL-Ā-TED, *pp.* Deprived of hair.
DEP'IL-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Depriving of hair.
DEP-IL-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of pulling off the hair.
DE-PIL'A-TO-RY, *a.* Having the quality or power to take off hair and make bald.
DE-PIL'A-TO-RY, *n.* Any application which is used to take off the hair of an animal body, such as lime, &c.
DEP'IL-OUS, *a.* Without hair.—*Brown.*
DE-PLANT-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *deplanto.*] The act of taking up plants from beds.
DE-PLE'TION, *n.* [L. *depleo.*] The act of emptying; particularly, in the *medical art*, the act of diminishing the quantity of blood in the vessels by venesection; blood-letting.
DE-PLE'TO-RY, *a.* Calculated to obviate fullness of habit.
DEP-LI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *de* and *plico.*] An unfolding, untwisting, or unplaiting.—*Montague.*
DE-PLŌR'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be deplored or lamented; that demands or causes lamentation. *Deplorate*, in a like sense, is not used.—2. In *popular use*, that is greatly to be despised; as, *deplorable* stupidity.—SYN. Lamentable; sad; dismal; wretched; calamitous; grievous; miserable; hopeless; contemptible; pitiable; low.
DE-PLŌR'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being deplorable; misery; wretchedness; a miserable state.
DE-PLŌR'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to be deplored; lamentably; miserably; pitiably; despicably.
DEP-LO-RĀ'TION, *n.* The act of lamenting.—In *music*, a dirge or mournful strain.
DE-PLŌRE', *v. t.* [L. *deploro.*] To feel or express deep and poignant grief for.—SYN. To bewail; lament; mourn; bemoan.
DE-PLŌR'ED (de-plōrd'), *pp.* Lamented; bewailed; deeply regretted.
† DE-PLŌR'ED-LY, *adv.* Lamentably.—*Taylor.*
† DE-PLŌRE'MENT, *n.* A weeping; a lamenting.
DE-PLŌR'ER, *n.* One who deplores or deeply laments; a deep mourner.
DE-PLŌR'ING, *ppr.* Bewailing; deeply lamenting.
DE-PLŌR'ING, *n.* Act of deploring.
DE-PLŌR'ING-LY, *adv.* In a deploring manner.
DE-PLOY', *v. t.* [Fr. *deployer.*] To display; to open; to extend. Thus, a column is said to *deploy* when the front spreads out on each side, as is commonly done in making an attack.
DE-PLOY', *v. i.* To open; to extend; to form a more extended front or line.
DE-PLOY'ED, *pp.* Opened; displayed; extended.
DE-PLOY'ING, *ppr.* Opening; extending; displaying.
DEP-LU-MĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The stripping or falling off of plumes or feathers. 2. A tumor of the eyelids, with loss of hair.
DE-PLŪME', *v. t.* [L. *deplumo.*] To strip or pluck off feathers: to deprive of plumage.
DE-PLŪM'ED (de-plūmd'), *pp.* Stripped of feathers or plumes.
DE-PLŪM'ING, *ppr.* Stripping off plumes or feathers.
DE-PŌ-LAR-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of depriving of polarity, as the rays of light.—*Francis.*
DE-PŌ'LAR-IZE, *v. t.* To deprive of polarity.
† DE-PŌNE', *v. t.* [L. *depono.*] 1. To lay down as a pledge; to wage.—*Hudibras;* [*obs.*] 2. To testify under oath.—*State Trials.* In Scotland the word is used in this sense. *Depose* is used in England.—*Rich. Dict.*
DE-PŌ'NENT, *a.* [L. *deponens.*] 1. Laying down.—2. A *deponent verb*, in the *Latin grammar*, is a verb which has a passive termination, with an active signification.
DE-PŌ'NENT, *n.* 1. One who deposes, or gives a deposition under oath; one who gives written testimony to be used as evidence in a court of justice. 2. A deponent verb.
DE-POP'U-LĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *depopulor.*] To dispeople; to unpeople; to deprive of inhabitants.
DE-POP'U-LĀTE, *v. i.* To become dispeopled.
DE-POP'U-LĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Dispeopled; deprived of inhabitants.
DE-POP'U-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Dispeopling; depriving of inhabitants.
DE-POP-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of dispeopling; destruction or expulsion of inhabitants.
DE-POP'U-LĀ-TOR, *n.* One who depopulates; one who destroys or expels the inhabitants of a city, town, or country; a dispeopler.
DE-PŌRT', *v. t.* [Fr. *deporter.*] 1. With the *reciprocal pronoun*, to carry; to demean; to behave; to conduct.—*Barrow;* [*little used.*] 2. To transport; to carry away, or from one country to another; as, "the *deported* house of Saxe."—*Rich. Dict.*
DE-PŌRT', *n.* Behavior; carriage; demeanor; deportment.—*Milton.* [*A poetic word.*]
DEP-OR-TĀ'TION, *n.* A carrying away; a removal from one country to another, or to a distant place; exile; banishment.—In *France*, a punishment corresponding to transportation in England.
DE-PŌRT'ED, *pp.* Carried away; transported; banished.
DE-PŌRT'ING, *ppr.* Carrying away; removing to a distant place or country; transporting; banishing.
DE-PŌRT'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *deportement.*] Manner of acting in relation to the duties of life.—SYN. Carriage; behavior; conduct; management.
DE-PŌS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be deposed, or deprived of office.—*Howell.*
DE-PŌS'AL, *n.* The act of deposing, or divesting of office.—*Fox.*
DE-PŌSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *deposer.*] 1. To lay down; to throw; to let fall; [*obs., deposit* being now used.] 2. To reduce from a throne or other high station; to divest of office. 3. To put under oath as an evidence.—*Shak.;* [*obs.*] 4. To lay aside.—*Barrow.* 5. To take away; to strip; to divest.—*Shak.;* [*not in use.*] 6. To examine on oath.—*Shak.;* [*not in use.*]—SYN. To dethrone; degrade; reduce; bring down.
DE-PŌSE', *v. i.* To give testimony in writing, according to due form of law; to make statements, and answer interrogatories, intended as evidence in a court of justice.
DE-PŌSED' (de-pōzd), *pp.* or *a.* Dethroned; degraded; testified.
DE-PŌS'ER, *n.* One who deposes or degrades from office.
DE-PŌS'ING, *ppr.* Dethroning; degrading; bearing witness.
DE-PŌS'ING, *n.* The act of dethroning.—*Selden.*
DE-POSIT, *v. t.* [L. *depositum.*] 1. To lay down; to lay; to throw down; as, the ostrich *deposits* her eggs in the sand. 2. To lay up; to lay in a place for preservation; as, to *deposit* grain in store-houses. 3. To lodge in the hands of a person for safe-keeping or other purpose; to commit to the care of; to intrust; to commit to one as a pledge; as, to *deposit* money in a bank. 4. To lay aside; [*little used.*]
DE-POSIT, *n.* 1. That which is laid or thrown down; any matter laid or thrown down, or lodged. *Kirwan.*—2. Any thing intrusted to the care of another; a pledge; a pawn; a thing given as security, or for preservation. 3. A place where things are deposited; a depository. 4. [Fr. *depôt.*] A city or town where goods are lodged for safe-keeping or for re-shipment.—*In deposit*, in a state of pledge, or for safe-keeping.
DE-POSIT-A-RY, *n.* [Fr. *depositaire.*] A person with whom any thing is left or lodged in trust; one to whom a thing is committed for safe-keeping, or to be used for the benefit of the owner; a trustee; a guardian.
DE-POSIT-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Laid down; put away; intrusted.
DE-POSIT-ING, *ppr.* Laying down; pledging; repositing.
DEP-O-SI'TION (dep-o-zish'un), *n.* [L. *depositio.*] 1. The act of laying or throwing down. 2. That which is thrown down; that which is lodged. 3. The act of giving written testimony under oath. 4. The attested written testimony of a witness; an affidavit. 5. The act of dethroning a king, or the degrading of a person from an office or station; a divesting of sovereignty, or of office and dignity; a depriving of clerical orders.
DE-POSIT-OR, *n.* One who makes a deposit.
DE-POSIT-O-RY, *n.* A place where any thing is lodged for safe-keeping.
DE-POSIT-UM, *n.* [L.] A deposit. [*Not English, nor in use.*]
DE-PŌT' (de-pō'), *n.* [Fr.] A place of deposit. Hence, 1. In *military affairs*, a place where stores and provisions are kept, and where recruits are trained. 2. A building for

the reception of passengers, &c., at the termination of a rail-road.

DEP-RA-VĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *depravatio.*] 1. The act of making bad or worse; the act of corrupting. 2. The state of being made bad or worse; a state in which good qualities are lost or impaired. 3. Censure; defamation.—*Shak.*; [*not used.*]—Syn. Deterioration; degeneracy; corruption; contamination; vitiation.

DE-PRĀVE', *v. t.* [L. *depravo.*] 1. To make bad or worse; to impair good qualities; to make bad qualities worse. 2. to defame; to vilify.—*Shak.*; [*not used.*]—Syn. To corrupt; vitiate; contaminate; pollute.

DE-PRĀV'ED (de-prāvd'), *pp.* 1. Made bad or worse; tainted; corrupted. 2. *a.* Destitute of holiness or good principles.—Syn. Corrupt; vicious; vitiated; profligate; abandoned.

DE-PRĀV'ED-LY, *adv.* In a corrupt manner.

DE-PRĀV'ED-NESS, *n.* Corruption; taint; a vitiated state.—*Hammond.*

DE-PRĀVE'MENT, *n.* A vitiated state.—*Brown.*

DE-PRĀV'ER, *n.* A corrupter; he who vitiates; a vilifier.

DE-PRĀV'ING, *ppr.* Making bad; corrupting.

† DE-PRĀV'ING, *n.* A corrupting; a traducing.

DE-PRĀV'ING-LY, *adv.* In a depraving manner.

DE-PRAVI-TY, *n.* 1. A vitiated state. 2. A vitiated state of the heart; corruption of moral principles; destitution of holiness or good principles.—Syn. Corruption; vitiation; wickedness; vice; contamination; degeneracy.

† DEP'RE-ĊA-BLE, *a.* That is to be deprecated.

DEP'RE-ĊĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *deprecor.*] 1. To pray against; to pray or entreat that a present evil may be removed, or an expected one averted. 2. *More generally*, to regret; to have or to express deep sorrow at a present evil, or at one that may occur. 3. To implore mercy of.—*Prior*; [*improper.*]

DEP'RE-ĊĀ-TED, *pp.* Prayed against; deeply regretted.

DEP'RE-ĊĀ-TING, *ppr.* Praying against; regretting.

DEP-RE-ĊĀ'TION, *n.* 1. A praying against; a praying that an evil may be removed or prevented. 2. Entreaty; petitioning; an excusing; a begging pardon for.

DEP'RE-ĊĀ-TING-LY, *adv.* By deprecation.—*Marryatt.*

DEP'RE-ĊĀ-TOR, *n.* One who deprecates.

DEP'RE-ĊA-TO-RY, } *a.* 1. That serves to deprecate; tend-
DEP'RE-ĊA-TIVE, } ing to remove or avert evil by prayer. 2. Having the form of prayer.

DE-PRĒ'CIĀTE, *v. t.* [Low L. *depretio.*] 1. To lessen the price of a thing; to cry down the price or value. 2. To undervalue; to represent as of little value or merit, or of less value than is commonly supposed; as, to *depreciate* the merits of a rival. 3. To lower the value.—Syn. To disparage; traduce; decry; lower; detract; underrate.

DE-PRĒ'CIĀTE, *v. i.* To fall in value; to become of less worth.

DE-PRĒ'CIĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Lessened in value or price; undervalued.

DE-PRĒ'CIĀ-TING, *ppr.* 1. Lessening the price or worth; undervaluing. 2. Falling in value.

DE-PRE-CI-Ā'TION (de-pre-she-ā'shun), *n.* 1. The act of lessening or crying down price or value. 2. The falling of value; reduction of worth.

DE-PRĒ'CIA-TIVE, *a.* Undervaluing.

DEP'RE-DĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *depræd*or.] 1. To plunder; to rob; to pillage; to take the property of an enemy or of a foreign country by force. 2. To prey upon; to waste; to spoil. 3. To devour; to destroy by eating.

DEP'RE-DĀTE, *v. i.* To take plunder or prey; to commit waste.

DEP'RE-DĀ-TED, *pp.* Spoiled; plundered; wasted; pillaged.

DEP'RE-DĀ-TING, *ppr.* Plundering; robbing; pillaging.

DEP-RE-DĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of plundering; a robbing; a pillaging. 2. Waste; consumption; a taking away by any act of violence; as, the *depredations* of disease.

DEP'RE-DĀ-TOR, *n.* One who plunders or pillages; a spoiler; a waster.

DEP'RE-DA-TO-RY, *a.* Plundering; spoiling; consisting in pillaging.

DEP-RE-HEND', *v. t.* [L. *deprehendo.*] 1. To catch; to take unawares or by surprise; to seize, as a person committing an unlawful act. 2. To detect; to discover; to obtain the knowledge of. [*Deprehend* and its derivatives are little used.]

† DEP-RE-HEND', *v. i.* To discover.

DEP-RE-HEND'ED, *pp.* Taken by surprise; caught; seized; discovered.

DEP-RE-HEND'ING, *ppr.* Taking unawares; catching; seizing; discovering.

DEP-RE-HEN'SI-BLE, *a.* That may be caught or discovered.

DEP-RE-HEN'SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Capableness of being caught or discovered.

DEP-RE-HEN'SION, *n.* A catching or seizing; a discovery.

DE-PRESS', *v. t.* [L. *depressus.*] 1. To press down; to press to a lower state or position. 2. To let fall; to bring down; as, to *depress* the eyelids. 3. To render dull or languid; to limit or diminish; as, to *depress* trade. 4. To bring down in feeling; to make sad; as, to *depress* the mind. 5. To bring down in condition or station; as, to *depress* the proud. 6. To sink in altitude; to cause to appear lower or nearer the horizon. 7. To impoverish; to lower in temporal estate. 8. To lower in value; as, to *depress* the price of goods.—Syn. To sink; lower; abase; cast down; deject; humble; degrade; dispirit.

DE-PRESSED' (de-prest'), *pp.* or *a.* 1. Pressed or forced down; lowered; dejected; dispirited; sad; humbled; sunk; rendered languid.—2. In *botany*, a *depressed* leaf is hollow in the middle, or has the disk more depressed than the sides.

DE-PRESS'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Pressing down; lowering in place; letting fall; sinking; dejecting; abasing; impoverishing; rendering languid.

DE-PRESS'ING-LY, *adv.* In a depressing manner.

DE-PRES'SION (de-presh'un), *n.* 1. The act of pressing down; or the state of being pressed down; a low state. 2. A hollow; a sinking or falling in of a surface; or a forcing inward. 3. The act of humbling. 4. A sinking of the spirits; a state of sadness; want of courage or animation. 5. A low state of strength; a state of body succeeding debility in the formation of disease. 6. A low state of business or of property.—7. In *astronomy*, the angular distance of a celestial object below the horizon. *Depression of the pole* is its angular approach to the horizon, as the spectator recedes from the pole toward the equator.—8. In *algebra*, the *depression of an equation* is the reduction of the equation to one of lower dimensions.—Syn. Abasement; reduction; sinking; fall; humiliation; dejection; melancholy.

DE-PRESS'IVE, *a.* Able or tending to depress or cast down.

DE-PRESS'OR, *n.* 1. He that presses down; an oppressor.—2. In *anatomy*, a muscle that *depresses* or draws down the part to which it is attached.

DEP'RI-MENT, *n.* [L. *deprimo.*] Depression. *Deprimens* is applied to a muscle which depresses.

DE-PRĪV'A-BLE, *a.* That may be deprived.

DEP-RI-VĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of depriving; a taking away. 2. A state of being deprived; loss; want; bereavement by loss of friends or of goods.—3. In *law*, the act of divesting a bishop or other clergyman of his spiritual promotion or dignity; the taking away of a preferment; deposition.

DE-PRĪVE', *v. t.* [L. *de* and *privo.*] 1. To take from; to take away something possessed or enjoyed; as, to *deprive* of one's rights. 2. To hinder from possessing or enjoying; as, "*deprived* of his blessed countenance."—*Milton.* 3. To free or release from; [*obs.*] 4. To divest of an ecclesiastical preferment, dignity, or office; to divest of orders.—Syn. To strip; bereave; rob; despoil; debar; abridge; divest.

DE-PRĪVED' (de-prīvd'), *pp.* Bereft; divested; hindered; stripped of office or dignity; deposed; degraded.

DE-PRĪVE'MENT, *n.* The state of losing or being deprived.

DE-PRĪV'ER, *n.* He or that which deprives or bereaves

DE-PRĪV'ING, *ppr.* Bereaving; taking away what is possessed; divesting; hindering from enjoying; deposing.

DEPTH, *n.* 1. Deepness; the distance or measure of a thing from the surface to the bottom, or to the extreme part downward or inward. 2. A deep place. 3. The sea, the ocean. 4. The abyss; a gulf of infinite profundity. 5. The middle or height of a season; as, the *depth* of winter; or the middle, the darkest or stillest part; as, the *depth* of night; or the inner part, a part remote from the border; as, the *depth* of a wood. 6. Abstruseness; obscurity; that which is not easily explored; as, the *depths* of metaphysics. 7. Unsearchableness; infinity; as, the *depth* of the Divine wisdom. 8. The *breadth* and *depth* of the love of Christ are its vast extent. 9. Profoundness; extent of penetration, or of the capacity of penetrating, as, *depth* of understanding.—10. The *depth* of a squadron or battalion is the number of men in a file, which forms the extent from the front to the rear.—11. *Depth of a sail*, the extent of the square sails from the head-rope to the foot-rope, or the length of the after-leech of a stay-sail or a boom-sail.

† DEPTH'EN, *v. t.* To deepen.—*Dict.*

DEPTH'LESS, *a.* Having no depth.—*Coleridge.*

† DE-PŪ'CE-LĀTE, *v. t.* To deflour; to bereave of virginity.

† DE-PULSE', *v. t.* To drive away.—*Cockeram.*

DE-PULSED' (de-pulst'), *pp.* Driven away.

DE-PUL'SION (-shun), *n.* [L. *depulsio.*] A driving or thrusting away. *See* Repulsion.

DE-PUL'SO-RY, *a.* Driving or thrusting away; averting.

DEP'Ū-RATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *depurer.*] To purify; to free from impurities, heterogeneous matter, or feculence.

DEP'Ū-RATE, *a.* Cleansed; pure; not contaminated.—*Glanville.*

DEP'Ū-RA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Purified from heterogeneous matter, or from impurities.—*Burke.*

DEP'Ū-RĀ-TING, *ppr.* Purifying; freeing from impurities.
DEP-Ū-RĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of purifying or freeing fluids from heterogeneous matter. 2. The cleansing of a wound from impure matter.
DEP'Ū-RA-TO-RY, *a.* Cleansing; purifying; or tending to purify.—*Sydenham.*
† DE-PŪRE', *v. t.* To depurate.
DEP-Ū-RI''TION, *n.* The removal of impurities in the humors of the body; the clarification of a liquid.—*Gilbert.*
DEP-Ū-TĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of appointing a substitute or representative to act for another; the act of appointing and sending a deputy or substitute to transact business for another, as his agent. 2. A special commission or authority to act as the substitute of another. 3. The person deputed; the person or persons authorized and sent to transact business for another.
DE-PŪTE', *v. t.* [Fr. *deputer.*] To appoint as a substitute or agent to act for another; to appoint and send with a special commission or authority to transact business in another's name.
DE-PŪ'TED, *pp.* or *a.* Appointed as a substitute; appointed and sent with special authority to act for another.
DE-PŪ'TING, *ppr.* Appointing as a substitute; appointing and sending with a special commission to transact business for another.
DEP'Ū-TIZE, *v. t.* To appoint a deputy; to empower to act for another, as a sheriff. [*Not used in England, and very little in America.*]
DEP'Ū-TY, *n.* [Fr. *député.*] 1. A person appointed or elected to act for another, especially a person sent with a special commission to act in the place of another; a lieutenant; a viceroy.—2. In *law*, one who exercises an office in another's right, and the forfeiture or misdemeanor of such deputy shall cause the person he represents to lose his office.—Syn. Substitute; representative; legate; delegate; envoy; agent; factor.
DEP'Ū-TY-COL-LEC'TOR *n.* A person appointed to perform the duties of a collector of the customs, in place of the collector.
DEP'Ū-TY-MAR'SHAL, *n.* One appointed to act in the place of the marshal.
DEP'Ū-TY-PŌST'MAS-TER, *n.* A person who is appointed to act as postmaster, in subordination to the postmaster-general.
DEP'Ū-TY-SHER'IFF, *n.* A person deputed or authorized to perform the duties of the sheriff, as his substitute. In like manner, we use *deputy-commissary, deputy-paymaster,* &c.
† DE-QUAN'TI-TĀTE, *v. t.* To diminish the quantity of.—*Brown.*
DER, prefixed to names of places, may be from Sax. *deor*, a wild beast, or from *dur*, water.
DE-RAC'I-NĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *deraciner.*] To pluck up by the roots; to extirpate.—*Shak.*; [*little used.*]
DE-RAC'I-NĀ-TED, *pp.* Plucked up by the roots; extirpated.
DE-RAC'I-NĀ-TING, *ppr.* Tearing up by the roots; extirpating.
DE-RAC-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* The act of pulling up by the roots.—*Maunder.*
† DE-RAIGN', } *v. t.* [Norm. *derener, dereigner.*] To prove;
† DE-RAIN', } to justify; to vindicate, as an assertion; to clear one's self.
DE-RAIGN'MENT, } *n.* The act of deraigning; proof; jus-
DE-RAIN'MENT, } tification.
DE-RANGE', *v. t.* [Fr. *deranger.*] 1. To put out of order; to disturb the regular order of; to throw into confusion; as, "a sudden fall *deranges* some of our internal parts."—*Blair, Burke, Lavoisier, Tran.* 2. To throw into disorder; as, our business is *deranged.* 3. To disorder the intellect; to disturb the regular operations of reason. 4. To remove from place or office, as the personal staff of a principal military officer.—*W. H. Sumner*; [*a French sense of the term.*]—Syn. To disorder; embarrass; disarrange; displace; unsettle; disturb; confuse; discompose; ruffle; disconcert.
DE-RANGED' (de-rānjd'), *pp.* or *a.* Put out of order; disturbed; embarrassed; confused; disordered in mind; delirious; distracted.
DE-RANGE'MENT, *n.* 1. A putting out of order; disturbance of regularity or regular course.—*Washington.* 2. Disorder of the intellect or reason. *Paley.*—Syn. Disorder; confusion; embarrassment; irregularity; disturbance; lunacy; insanity; madness; delirium; mania.
DE-RANG'ING, *ppr.* 1. Putting out of order; disturbing regularity or regular course; embarrassment; confusion.—*Hamilton.* 2. Disordering the rational powers.
† DE-RAY', *v. t.* Tumult; disorder; merriment.
DER'BY-SHIRE SPAR, *n.* Fluor spar, or fluorid of calcium, found in Derbyshire, England, and wrought into beautiful vases and other ornaments.
† DERE, *a.* Hurtful.
† DERE, *v. t.* [Sax. *derian.*] To hurt.
DER'E-LICT, *a.* [L. *derelictus.*] Left; abandoned.
DER'E-LICT, *n.* 1. In *law*, an article of goods, or any commodity, thrown away, relinquished, or abandoned by the owner. 2. A tract of land left dry by the sea, and fit for cultivation or use.
DER-E-LIC'TION, *n.* [L. *derelictio.*] 1. The act of leaving with an intention not to reclaim; an utter forsaking. 2. The state of being left or abandoned. 3. A leaving or receding from.—Syn. Abandonment; desertion; departure; relinquishment.
DE-RIDE', *v. t.* [L. *derideo.*] To laugh at in contempt; to turn to ridicule or make sport of; to treat with scorn by laughter.—Syn. To mock; laugh at; ridicule; insult; banter; rally.
DE-RĪD'ED, *pp.* Laughed at in contempt; mocked; ridiculed.
DE-RĪD'ER, *n.* 1. One who laughs at another in contempt; a mocker; a scoffer. 2. A droll or buffoon.
DE-RĪD'ING, *ppr.* Laughing at with contempt; mocking; ridiculing.
DE-RĪD'ING-LY, *adv.* By way of derision or mockery.
DER'ING, *ppr.* Hurting; injuring. [*Not used.*]
DE-RĪSION (de-rizh'un), *n.* [L. *derisio.*] 1. The act of laughing at in contempt. 2. Contempt manifested by laughter. 3. An object of derision or contempt; a laughing-stock.—Syn. Scorn; mockery; insult; ridicule.
DE-RĪ'SIVE, *a.* Containing derision; mocking; ridiculing.
DE-RĪ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* With mockery or contempt.
DE-RĪ'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being derisive.
DE-RĪ'SO-RY, *a.* Mocking; ridiculing.—*Shaftesbury.*
DE-RĪV'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be derived; that may be drawn or received, as from a source. 2. That may be received from ancestors. 3. That may be drawn, as from premises; deducible. 4. That may be drawn from a radical word.
DE-RĪV'A-BLY, *adv.* By derivation.
DER'I-VATE, *n.* [L. *derivatus.*] A word derived from another.—*Stuart.*
DER'I-VĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *derivo.*] To derive.
DER'I-VĀ-TED, *pp.* Derived.
DER'I-VĀ-TING, *ppr.* Deriving.
DER-I-VĀ'TION, *a.* [L. *derivatio.*] 1. The act of deriving, drawing, or receiving from a source.—2. In *grammar*, the drawing or tracing of a word from its root or original. 3. A drawing from, or turning aside from, a natural course or channel. 4. A drawing of humors from one part of the body to another. 5. The thing derived or deduced.—*Glanville.*
DE-RIV'A-TĪVE, *a.* 1. Derived; taken or having proceeded from another or something preceding; secondary.—2. A *derivative* chord, in *music*, is one derived from a fundamental chord.
DE-RIV'A-TĪVE, *n.* 1. That which is derived; a word which takes its origin in another word, or is formed from it.—2. In *music*, a chord not fundamental.
DE-RIV'A-TĪVE-LY, *adv.* In a derivative manner; by derivation.
DE-RIV'A-TĪVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being derivative.
DE-RĪVE', *v. t.* [L. *derivo.*] 1. To draw from, as in a regular course or channel; to receive from a source by a regular conveyance. 2. To draw or receive, as from a source or origin. 3. To deduce or draw, as from a root, or primitive word. 4. To turn from its natural course: to divert; [*obs.*] 5. To communicate from one to another by descent; [*rare.*] 6. To spread in various directions; to cause to flow; [*rare.*]—Syn. To trace; deduce; infer.
DE-RĪVE' *v. i.* To come or proceed from. [*Not common.*]
DE-RĪVED' (de-rīvd'), *pp.* or *a.* Drawn, as from a source; deduced; received; regularly conveyed; descended; communicated; transmitted.
DE-RĪV'ER, *n.* One who derives, or draws from a source.
DE-RĪV'ING, *ppr.* Drawing; receiving; deducing; communicating; diverting or turning into another channel.
DERM, *n.* [Gr. δερμα, skin.] The organized integument or skin which covers animal bodies.
DERM-SKEL'E-TON, *n.* *Literally*, skin skeleton; a term applied to the outward case or covering of numerous classes of animals, as the lobster, &c. This covering not only protects the soft parts of the body, but acts as a fixed point of attachment for the moving power, as the internal skeleton does in other animals.
DERM'AL, *a.* [Gr. δερμα.] Pertaining to skin; consisting of skin.—*Fleming.*
DERM-AT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the skin.
DERM'A-TINE, }
DERM'A-TOID, *a.* Like the skin, yet not skin; dermoid.
DERM-A-TOL'O-GIST, *n.* [Gr. δερμα and λογος.] One who writes on the skin, and treats of its diseases.
DERM-A-TOL'O-GY, *n.* A treatise or history of the skin and its diseases.
DERM'OID, *a.* [Gr. δερμα and ειδος.] Resembling the skin, dermatoid; [*a medical term.*]
† DERN, *a.* [Sax. *dearn.*] Solitary; sad; cruel.
† DERN'FUL, *a.* Sad; mournful.

'DER'NI-ER (der'ne-er or dern-yār'), *a.* [Fr.] Last; final; ultimate; as, the *dernier* resort.

†DERN'LY, *adv.* Sadly; mournfully.—*More.*

DER'O-GĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *derogo.*] 1. To repeal, annul, or destroy the force and effect of some part of a law or established rule; to lessen the extent of a law; [*rare.*] 2. To lessen the worth of a person or thing; to disparage; [*rare.*]

DER'O-GĀTE, *v. i.* 1. To take away; to detract; to lessen by taking away a part: with *from*; as, to *derogate* from a man's just claims. 2. To act beneath one's rank, place, or birth. [*Unusual.*]

DER'O-GĀ-TED, *pp.* Diminished in value; degraded; damaged. [*Shakspeare* uses *derogate* in this sense.]

DER'O-GĀTE-LY, *adv.* In a manner to lessen or take from.

DER'O-GĀ-TING, *ppr.* Annulling a part; lessening by taking from.

DER-O-GĀ'TION, *n.* The act of annulling or revoking a law, or some part of it. *More generally*, the act of taking away or destroying the value or effect of any thing, or of limiting its extent, or of restraining its operation; as, a *derogation* of the Divine law. 2. The act of taking something from merit, reputation, or honor; a lessening of value or estimation; detraction; disparagement: with *of* or *from*; as, this is no *derogation from* his true merits.

DE-ROG'A-TĪVE, *a.* Derogatory. [*Little used.*]

DE-ROG'A-TO-RI-LY, *adv.* In a detracting manner.

DE-ROG'A-TO-RI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being derogatory.

DE-ROG'A-TO-RY, *a.* Detracting or tending to lessen by taking something from; that lessens the extent, effect, or value.

DER'RI€K, *n.* An instrument or contrivance for raising heavy weights by means of a pulley.

†DER'RING, *a.* Daring.—*Spenser.*

DER'VIS, } *n.* [Persian.] A Turkish or Persian monk,
DER'VĪSE, } who professes extreme poverty, and leads an austere life.

DES'€ANT, *n.* [Sp. *discante.*] 1. A song or tune composed in parts. 2. A song or tune with various modulations. 3. A discourse; discussion; disputation; animadversion, comment, or a series of comments. 4. The art of composing music in several parts.—Descant is *plain, figurative*, and *double.*

DES-€ANT', *v. i.* 1. To run a division or variety with the voice, on a musical ground in true measure; to sing. 2. To discourse at large; to comment; to make a variety of remarks; to animadvert freely.

DES-€ANT'ER, *n.* One who descants.

DES-€ANT'ING, *ppr.* Singing in parts, or with various modulations; discoursing freely; commenting.

DES-€ANT'ING, *n.* Remark; conjecture.—*Burnet.*

DE-SCEND' (de-send'), *v. i.* [L. *descendo.*] 1. To move or pass from a higher to a lower place; to move, come, or go downward; as, to *descend* from a mountain; to *descend* into the battle. 2. To go in; to enter; as, to *descend* into one's self.—*Milt.* 3. To rush; to invade, as an enemy; as, "The Grecian fleet *descending* on the town."—*Pope.* 4. To proceed from a source or original; to be derived; as, *descended* from a noble ancestry. 5. To proceed, as from father to son; to pass from a preceding possessor, in the order of lineage, or according to the laws of succession or inheritance; as, an estate *descends* from father to son. 6. To pass from general to particular considerations. 7. To come down from an elevated or honorable station.—8. In *music*, to fall in sound; to pass from any note to another less acute or shrill, or from sharp to flat.

DE-SCEND', *v. t.* To walk, move, or pass downward on a declivity.

DE-SCEND'ANT, *n.* [Fr. *descendant.*] Any person proceeding from an ancestor in any degree; issue; offspring, in the line of generation.

DE-SCEND'ED, *pp.* Moved downward from a height; proceeded from a source, as a son from a father.

DE-SCEND'ENT, *a.* 1. Descending; falling; sinking. 2. Proceeding from an original or ancestor.

DE-SCEND-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being descendible, or capable of being transmitted from ancestors.—*Blackstone.*

DE-SCEND'I-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be descended or passed down. 2. That may descend from an ancestor to an heir.

DE-SCEND'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Moving downward; proceeding from an ancestor.

DE-SCEN'SION (de-sen'shun), *n.* [L. *descensio.*] 1. The act of going downward; descent; a falling or sinking; declension; degradation.—2. In *astronomy, right descension* is the arc of the equator which descends with the sign or star below the horizon of a direct sphere.

DE-SCEN'SION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to descent.

DE-SCEN'SĪVE, *a.* Tending downward; having power to descend.—*Sherwood.*

DE-SCEN-SŌ'RI-UM, *n.* A chemical furnace.

DE-SCENT' (de-sent'), *n.* [Fr. *descente*; L. *descensus.*] 1. The act of descending; the act of passing from a higher to a lower place, by any form of motion, as by walking, riding, rolling, sliding, sinking, or falling. 2. Inclination downward; as, a *descent* of ground. 3. Progress downward; as, the *descent* from higher to lower orders of beings. 4. Fall from a higher to a lower state or station. 5. A landing from ships; invasion of troops from the sea. 6. A passing from an ancestor to an heir; transmission by succession or inheritance. 7. A proceeding from an original or progenitor 8. Birth; origin; as, of honorable *descent.* 9. A generation; a single degree in the scale of genealogy; distance from the common ancestor. 10. Offspring; issue; descendants. 11. A rank in the scale of subordination. 12. Lowest place.—13. In *music*, a passing from a note or sound to one more grave or less acute.—Syn. Declivity; slope; degradation; extraction; lineage; assault; invasion; attack.

DE-SCRĪB'A-BLE, *a.* That may be described; capable of description.

DE-SCRĪBE', *v. t.* [L. *describo.*] 1. To delineate or mark the form or figure; as, to *describe* a circle with compasses. 2. To make or exhibit a figure by motion; as, a planet *describes* an ellipse in its circuit. 3. To show or represent to others in words; to communicate an idea of a thing, by naming its nature, form, or properties. 4. To represent by signs. 5. To draw a plan; to represent by lines and other marks on paper, or other material. To give a clear and vivid exhibition in language; as, Milton *describes* with uncommon force and beauty. 6. To define laxly.—Syn. To set forth; represent; delineate; relate; recount; narrate; express; explain; depict; portray.

DE-SCRĪBĒD' (de-skrībd'), *pp.* Represented in form by marks or figures; delineated; represented by words or signs.

DE-SCRĪB'ER, *n.* One who describes by marks, words, or signs.

DE-SCRĪB'ING, *ppr.* Representing the form or figure of, by lines or marks; communicating a view of, by words or signs, or by naming the nature and properties.

DE-SCRĪED' (de-skrīde'), *pp.* Espied; discovered; seen.

DE-SCRĪ'ER, *n.* One who espies or discovers; a discoverer; a detecter.—*Crashaw.*

DE-SCRIP'TION, *n.* [L. *descriptio.*] 1. The act of delineating or representing the figure of any thing by a plan, to be presented to the eye. 2. The figure or appearance of any thing delineated or represented by visible lines, marks, colors, &c. 3. The act of representing a thing by words or by signs, or the passage containing such representation; a representation of names, nature, or properties, that gives to another a view of the thing. 4. A definition. 5. The qualities expressed in a representation. 6. The persons having the qualities expressed; a class of persons to whom a description is applicable. *Scott.*—Syn. Recital; account; relation; detail; narrative; explanation; delineation; representation; cast; turn; sort.

DE-SCRIP'TĪVE, *a.* Containing description; tending to describe; having the quality of representing.—*Descriptive geometry* consists in the application of geometrical rules to the representation of the figures and the various relations of the forms of bodies, according to certain conventional methods.—*Brande.*

DE-SCRIP'TĪVE-LY, *adv.* By description.

DE-SCRIP'TĪVE-NESS, *n.* State of being descriptive.

† DE-SCRĪVE', *v. t.* [It. *descrivere.*] To describe.

DE-SCRȲ', *v. t.* [Norm. *descrier* or *discriver.*] 1. To explore; to examine by observation; as, they sent to *descry* Bethel.—*Judges*, i. 2. To find out; to discover any thing concealed. 3. To have a sight of from a distance; as, to *descry* a sail. 4. To give notice of something suddenly discovered.—*Hall*; [*not in use.*]—Syn. To see; behold; espy; discover; discern; detect.

DE-SCRȲ', *n.* The thing descried, as an army seen at a distance.—*Shak.* [*Unusual.*]

DE-SCRȲ'ING, *ppr.* Discovering; espying.

† DES'E-€ĀTE, *v. t.* To cut off; to cut away; to mow.—*Cockeram.*

DES'E-€RĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *desecro.*] 1. To divert from a sacred purpose or appropriation; opposed to *consecrate.* 2. To divest of a sacred character or office.

DES'E-€RĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Diverted from a sacred purpose or appropriation; divested of a sacred character or office.

DES'E-€RĀ-TING, *ppr.* Diverting from a purpose to which a thing is consecrated; divesting of a sacred character or office.

DES-E-€RĀ'TION, *n.* The act of diverting from a sacred purpose or use to which a thing had been devoted; the act of diverting from a sacred character or office.

DES'ERT, *a.* [L. *desertus.*] 1. *Literally*, forsaken; hence uninhabited. Hence, wild; untilled; waste; uncultivated, as, a *desert* country. 2. Void; empty; unoccupied; as, "to waste its sweetness on the *desert* air."—*Gray.*

DES'ERT, *n.* [L. *desertum.*] An uninhabited tract of land, a region in its natural state; a wilderness; a solitude, *particularly*, a vast sandy plain.

DE-SERT′, *v. t.* [Fr. *deserter.*] 1. To quit with a view not to return to; as, to *desert* one's friends. 2, To leave, without permission, a military band or a ship in which one is enlisted; to forsake the service in which one is engaged, in violation of duty.—Syn. To forsake; leave; abandon; relinquish; quit; depart from; abdicate.

DE-SERT′, *v. i.* To run away; to quit a service without permission.

DE-SERT′, *n.* 1. A deserving; that which gives a right to reward or demands, or which renders liable to punishment; merit or demerit; that which entitles to a recompense of equal value, or demands a punishment equal to the offense; good conferred or evil done, which merits an equivalent return. 2. That which is deserved; reward or punishment merited; as, he has received his *deserts.*—Syn. Merit; worth; excellence; due.

DE-SERT′ED, *pp.* or *a.* Wholly forsaken; abandoned; left.

DE-SERT′ER, *n.* A person who forsakes his cause, his post, or his party or friend; *particularly,* a soldier or seaman who quits the service without permission, and in violation of his engagement.

DE-SERT′FUL, *a.* High in desert; meritorious.

DE-SERT′ING, *ppr.* Forsaking utterly; abandoning.

DE-SER′TION (de-zer′shun), *n.* 1. The act of forsaking or abandoning, as a party, a friend, a country, an army or military band, or a ship; the act of quitting with an intention not to return. 2. The state of being forsaken by God; spiritual despondency.

DE-SERT′LESS, *a.* Without merit or claim to favor or reward.—*Dryden.*

DE-SERT′LESS-LY, *adv.* Undeservedly.—*Beaum. and Fl.*

DE-SERT′RICE, } *n.* A female who deserts.—*Milton.*
DE-SERT′RIX, }

DE-SERVE′ (de-zerv′), *v. t.* [L. *deservio.*] 1. To merit; to be worthy of; [*applied to good or evil.*] 2. To merit by labor or services; to have a just claim to an equivalent for good conferred; as, the workman *deserves* pay. 3. To merit by good actions or qualities in general; to be worthy of, on account of excellence; as, his conduct *deserves* praise. 4. To be worthy of, [*in a bad sense*]; to merit by an evil act; as, he *deserves* punishment.

DE-SERVE′, *v. i.* To merit; to be worthy of or deserving.

DE-SERV′ED′ (de-zervd′), *pp.* or *a.* Merited; worthy of.

DE-SERV′ED-LY, *adv.* Justly; according to desert, whether of good or evil.

DE-SERV′ER, *n.* One who deserves or merits; one who is worthy of.

DE-SERV′ING, *ppr.* 1. Meriting; having a just claim to reward; justly meriting punishment. 2. *a.* Worthy of reward or praise; meritorious; possessed of good qualities that entitle to approbation.

DE-SERV′ING, *n.* The act of meriting; desert; merit.

DE-SERV′ING-LY, *adv.* Meritoriously; with just desert.

DES-HA-BILLE′ (des-a-bil′), *n.* [Fr.] An undress; a loose morning dress; hence, any home dress.

DE-SIC′CANT, *a.* Drying.

DE-SIC′CANT, *n.* A medicine or application that dries a sore.—*Wiseman.*

DE-SIC′CATE, or DESIC-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *desicco.*] To dry; to exhaust of moisture; to exhale or remove moisture from.

DE-SIC′CATE, or DESIC-CATE, *v. i.* To become dry.—*Hale.*

DE-SIC′CA-TED, *pp.* Dried.

DE-SIC′CA-TING, *ppr.* Drying; exhausting moisture.

DES-IC-CA′TION, *n.* The act of making dry; the state of being dried.—*Bacon.*

DE-SIC′CA-TIVE, *a.* Drying; tending to dry; that has the power to dry.

DE-SIC′CA-TIVE, *n.* An application which tends to dry up secretions.

DE-SID′ER-ATE, *v. t.* To want; to miss.—*Brougham.*

DE-SID′ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Denoting desire; as, *desiderative* verbs.

DE-SID-ER-A′TUM, n.; pl. Desiderata. [L.] That which is desired; that which is not possessed, but which is desirable; any perfection or improvement which is wanted.

† DE-SID-I-OSE′, *a.* [L. *desidiosus.*] Idle; lazy; heavy.

* DE-SIGN′ (de-sine′, or de-zine), *v. t.* [L. *designo.*] 1. To delineate a form or figure by drawing the outline. 2. To form an outline or representation of any thing in the mind, as an artist does previous to execution. 3. To form a plan, purpose, or intention; as, to *design* evil against any one; he was *designed* for the bar. 4. To mark out by tokens.—*Locke*; [*not used.*] 5. To intend to apply or appropriate: with *for*; as, I *design* this book for my friend.—Syn. To sketch; plan; purpose; intend; propose; project; mean.

* DE-SIGN′, *n.* [Fr. *dessein.*] 1. A plan or representation of a thing by an outline; sketch; general view; first idea represented by visible lines. 2. A plan of any work of art drawn out in the mind. 3. Purpose; intention; aim; project; implying a scheme or plan in the mind.—4. In *manufactories,* the figures with which workmen enrich their stuffs, copied from painting or draughts.—5. In *music,* the invention and conduct of the subject; the disposition of every part, and the general order of the whole.

* DE-SIGN′A-BLE (de-sin′a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being designed or marked out. 2. Distinguishable.

DES′IG-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *designo.*] 1. To mark out or show, so as to make known; to indicate by visible lines, marks, description, or something known and determinate. 2. To point out; to distinguish from others by indication. 3. To appoint; to select or distinguish for a particular purpose; to assign, with *for.*—Syn. To name; denominate; style; entitle; characterize; describe.

DES′IG-NATE, *a.* Appointed; marked out. [*Little used.*]

DES′IG-NA-TED, *pp.* Marked out; indicated; shown, pointed out; appointed.

DES′IG-NA-TING, *ppr.* Marking out; indicating; pointing out; appointing.

DES-IG-NA′TION, *n.* 1. The act of pointing or marking out by signs or objects. 2. Indication, a showing or pointing; a distinguishing from others. 3. Appointment; direction. 4. Appointment; a selecting and appointing, assignment. 5. Import; distinct application.

DES′IG-NA-TIVE, *a.* Serving to designate or indicate.

DES′IG-NA-TOR, *n.* A Roman officer who assigned to each person his rank and place in public shows and ceremonies

DES′IG-NA-TO-RY, *a.* Employed to designate.

* DE-SIGNED′ (de-sind′ or de-zind′), *pp.* or *a.* Marked out; delineated; planned; intended.

* DE-SIGN′ED-LY, *adv.* By design; purposely; intentionally.

* DE-SIGN′ER, *n.* 1. One who designs, marks out, or plans; one who frames a scheme or project; a contriver. 2. One who plots; one who lays a scheme; [*in an ill sense.*]

† DE-SIGN′FUL-NESS, *n.* Abundance of design.—*Barrow.*

* DE-SIGN′ING (de-sin′ing or de-zin′ing), *ppr.* 1. Forming a design; planning; delineating the outline; drawing figures on a plane.—2. *a.* In an *ill sense,* insidiously contriving schemes of mischief.—Syn. Artful; insidious; intriguing; deceitful; treacherous.

* DE-SIGN′ING, *n.* The art of delineating objects.

* DE-SIGN′LESS, *a.* Without design or intention; inadvertent.

* DE-SIGN′LESS-LY, *adv.* Without design; inadvertently; ignorantly.

* DE-SIGN′MENT, *n.* 1. Design; sketch; delineation. 2 Design; purpose; aim; intent; scheme.—*Shak.*

DES′I-NENCE, *n.* [L. *desino.*] End; close.—*Hall.*

DES′I-NENT, *a.* Ending; extreme; lowermost.

DE-SIP′I-ENT, *a.* [L. *desipiens.*] Trifling; foolish; playful.

DE-SIR′A-BLE (de-zīr′a-bl), *a.* 1. Worthy of desire; that is to be wished for with sincerity or earnestness. 2. Pleasing; agreeable.

DE-SIR′A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being desirable *Goodman.*

DE-SIR′A-BLY, *adv.* In a desirable manner.

DE-SIRE′ (de-zīre′), *n.* [Fr. *desir.*] 1. An emotion or excitement of the mind, directed to the attainment or possession of an object from which pleasure, sensual, intellectual, or spiritual, is expected; a passion excited by the love of an object, or uneasiness at the want of it, and directed to its attainment or possession. 2. A prayer or request to obtain. 3. The object of desire; that which is desired. 4. Love; affection. 5. Appetite; lust.—Syn. Wish; appetency; craving; inclination; eagerness; aspiration; longing.

DE-SIRE′, *v. t.* [Fr. *desirer.*] 1. To wish for the possession or enjoyment of, with a greater or less degree of earnestness; as, to *desire* riches. 2. To express a wish in the way of petition; as, "Did I *desire* a son of the Lord?" 3. To express a wish in the way of direction; as, "he left a message that he *desired* to see him the next morning."—*Johnson's Life of Savage.* 4. To demand or require.—*Spenser*; [*obs.*]—Syn. To long for; hanker after; covet; wish; beg; ask; request; solicit; entreat.

DE-SIRED′ (de-zīrd′), *pp.* or *a.* Wished for; coveted; requested; entreated.

DE-SIRE′LESS, *a.* Free from desire.—*Donne.*

DE-SIR′ER, *n.* One who desires or asks; one who wishes.

DE-SIR′ING, *ppr.* Wishing for; coveting; asking; expressing a wish; soliciting.

DE-SIR′OUS, *a.* Wishing for; wishing to obtain; coveting; solicitous to possess and enjoy; as, "Be not *desirous* of his dainties."—*Prov.*, xxiii. "Jesus knew they were *desirous* to ask him." *John*, xvi.—Syn. Eager; anxious; solicitous; covetous.

DE-SIR′OUS-LY, *adv.* With desire; with earnest wishes.

DE-SIR′OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or affection of being desirous.

DE-SIST′, *v. i.* [L. *desisto.*] To cease to act or proceed.—Syn. To stop; forbear; leave off; discontinue.

DE-SIST′ANCE, *n.* A ceasing to act; a stopping.

DE-SIST′ING, *ppr.* Ceasing to act or proceed.

† DES'I-TĪVE, } *a.* [L. *desitus.*] Final; conclusive.
† DE-SIS'TĪVE, }
DE-SĪ''TION (de-sish'un), *n.* [L. *desitus.*] End.
DESK, *n.* [D. *disch*; Sax. *disc.*] 1. An inclining table for the use of writers and readers. 2. The pulpit in a church; and, *figuratively*, the clerical profession.
DESK, *v. t.* To shut up in a desk; to treasure.—*Hall.*
DESKED (deskt), *pp.* Shut up in a desk.
DESK'ING, *ppr.* Shutting up in a desk.
DES'MĪNE, *n.* A mineral that crystallizes in little silken tufts.
DES'O-LATE, *a.* [L. *desolatus.*] 1. Destitute or deprived of inhabitants; denoting either stripped of inhabitants, or never having been inhabited. 2. Laid waste; in a ruinous condition; neglected; destroyed. 3. Solitary; without a companion; afflicted. 4. Deserted of God; deprived of comfort.—SYN. Desert; uninhabited; lonely; waste.
DES'O-LĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *desolo, desolatus.*] 1. To deprive of inhabitants; to make desert. 2. To lay waste; to ruin; to ravage; to destroy improvements or works of art.
DES'O-LĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of inhabitants; wasted; ruined.
DES'O-LATE-LY, *adv.* In a desolate manner.
DES'O-LATE-NESS, *n.* A state of being desolate.
DES'O-LĀ-TER, *n.* One who lays waste or desolates; that which desolates.
DES'O-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Depriving of inhabitants; wasting; ravaging.
DES-O-LĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of desolating; destruction or expulsion of inhabitants. 2. A place deprived of inhabitants, or otherwise wasted, ravaged, and ruined. 3. A desolate state; as, *desolation* of soul.—SYN. Waste; ruin; destruction; havock; devastation; ravage; sadness; destitution; melancholy; gloom; gloominess.
DES'O-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Causing desolation.
DE-SPAIR', *n.* [Fr. *desespoir.*] 1. A hopeless state; a destitution of hope or expectation. 2. That which causes despair; that of which there is no hope. 3. Loss of hope in the mercy of God.—SYN. Desperation; despondency; hopelessness.
DE-SPAIR', *v. i.* [Fr. *desesperer.*] To be without hope; to give up all hope or expectation.
† DE-SPAIR'A-BLE, *a.* Unhopeful.
DE-SPAIR'ER, *n.* One without hope.—*Dryden.*
DE-SPAIR'FUL, *a.* Hopeless.—*Sidney.*
DE-SPAIR'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Giving up all hope or expectation.
DE-SPAIR'ING-LY, *adv.* In a despairing manner; in a manner indicating hopelessness.
DE-SPAIR'ING-NESS, *n.* State of being despairing.
DE-SPATCH'. *See* DISPATCH.
DE-SPEC'TION, *n.* [L. *despectio.*] A looking down; a despising. [*Little used.*]
DES-PE-RĀ'DO, *n.* [from *desperate.*] A desperate fellow; a furious man; a madman; a person urged by furious passions; one fearless, or regardless of safety.
DES'PE-RATE, *a.* [L. *desperatus.*] 1. Without hope. 2. Without care of safety; fearless of danger. 3. Furious, as a man in despair. 4. Hopeless; despaired of; lost beyond hope of recovery.—5. In a *popular sense*, great in the extreme. *Pope.*—SYN. Hopeless; despairing; desponding; rash; headlong; precipitate; irretrievable; irrecoverable; forlorn; mad; furious; frantic.
DES'PE-RATE-LY, *adv.* 1. In a desperate manner, as in despair; hence, furiously; with rage; madly; without regard to danger or safety.—2. In a *popular sense*, greatly; extremely; violently.
DES'PE-RATE-NESS, *n.* Madness; fury; rash precipitance.
DES-PE-RĀ'TION, *n.* 1. A despairing; a giving up of hope. 2. Hopelessness; despair. 3. Fury; rage disregard of safety or danger.
DES'PI-CA-BLE, *a.* [Low L. *despicabilis.*] That may be or deserves to be despised.—SYN. Contemptible; mean; vile; worthless; pitiful; sordid; low; base; degrading.
DES'PI-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being despicable; meanness; vileness; worthlessness.
DES'PI-CA-BLY, *adv.* Meanly; vilely; contemptibly.
DES-PI''CIEN-CY (des-pish'en-se), *n.* [L. *despicio.*] A looking down; a despising.—*Mede.* [*Little used.*]
DE-SPĪS'A-BLE, *a.* Despicable; contemptible.
† DE-SPĪS'AL, *n.* Contempt.
DE-SPĪSE', *v. t.* 1. To hold in contempt; to have the lowest opinion of. 2. To abhor. *Shak.*—SYN. To contemn; scorn; disdain; slight; undervalue.
DE-SPĪSED' (de-spīzd'), *pp.* or *a.* Contemned; disdained; abhorred.
DE-SPĪS'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being despised.
DE-SPĪS'ER, *n.* A contemner; a scorner.
DE-SPĪS'ING, *ppr.* Contemning; scorning; disdaining.
DE-SPĪS'ING, *n.* Contempt.
DE-SPĪS'ING-LY, *adv.* With contempt.
DE-SPITE', *n.* [Fr. *dépit*; Norm. *despite.*] 1. Extreme malice; violent hatred; malignity; malice irritated or enraged; active malignity; angry hatred. 2. Defiance with contempt, or triumph over opposition; as, in *despite* of every difficulty. 3. An act of malice or contempt; as, "*despite* to the Most High."—*Milton.*
DE-SPĪTE', *v. t.* To vex; to offend; to tease.—*Raleigh.*
DE-SPĪTED, *pp.* Vexed; offended.
DE-SPĪTE'FUL, *a.* Full of spite; malicious; malignant.
DE-SPĪTE'FUL-LY, *adv.* With despite; maliciously; contemptuously.
DE-SPĪTE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Malice; extreme hatred; malignity.
† DES-PIT'E-OUS, *a.* Malicious.—*Milton.*
† DES-PIT'E-OUS-LY, *adv.* Furiously.—*Spenser.*
DE-SPĪT'ING, *ppr.* Offending; teasing.
DE-SPOIL', *v. t.* [L. *despolio.*] 1. To take from by force: followed by *of.* 2. To strip or divest by any means.—SYN. To strip; deprive; rob; bereave; rifle.
DE-SPOILED' (de-spoild'), *pp.* Stripped; robbed; bereaved; deprived.
DE-SPOIL'ER, *n.* One who strips by force; a plunderer
DE-SPOIL'ING, *ppr.* Depriving; stripping; robbing.
DE-SPOIL'MENT, *n.* Act of despoiling; a plundering.
DE-SPO-LI-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of despoiling; a stripping.
DE-SPOND', *v. i.* [L. *despondeo.*] 1. To be cast down; to be depressed or dejected in mind; to fall in spirits. 2. To lose all courage, spirit, or resolution; to sink by loss of hope.
DE-SPOND', *n.* Despondency; as, the slough of *despond.*—*Bunyan.*
DE-SPOND'EN-CY, *n.* A sinking or dejection of spirits at the loss of hope; loss of courage at the failure of hope, or in deep affliction, or at the prospect of insurmountable difficulties.
DE-SPOND'ENT, *a.* Losing courage at the loss of hope, sinking into dejection; depressed and inactive in despair.
DE-SPOND'ENT-LY, *adv.* Without hope.
DE-SPOND'ER, *n.* One destitute of hope.
DE-SPOND'ING, *ppr.* 1. Losing courage to act, in consequence of loss of hope, or of deep calamity, or of difficulties deemed insurmountable; sinking into dejection. 2. *a.* Yielding to discouragement; depressed in spirit.
DE-SPOND'ING-LY, *adv.* In a desponding manner; with dejection of spirits; despairingly.
† DE-SPON'SATE, *v. t.* [L. *desponso.*] To betroth.
† DES-PON-SĀ'TION, *n.* A betrothing.
DES'POT, *n.* [Gr. δεσποτης.] An emperor, king, or prince invested with absolute power, or ruling without any control from men, constitution, or laws. Hence, in *a general sense*, a tyrant.
DES-POT'IC, } *a.* 1. Absolute in power; independent
DES-POT'IC-AL, } of control from men, constitution, or laws; arbitary in the exercise of power. 2. Unlimited or unrestrained by constitution, laws, or men; absolute. 3. Tyrannical; arbitrary.
DES-POT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With unlimited power; arbitrarily; in a despotic manner.
DES-POT'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* Absolute authority.
DES'POT-ISM, *n.* [Sp. *despotismo.*] 1. Absolute power, authority unlimited and uncontrolled by men, constitution, or laws, and depending alone on the will of the prince. 2. An arbitrary government, as that of Turkey and Persia.
DES'PU-MĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *despumo.*] To foam; to froth; to form froth or scum.
DES-PU-MĀ'TION, *n.* The act of throwing off excrementitious matter, and forming a froth or scum on the surface of liquor; clarification; scumming.
DES-QUA-MĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *desquamo.*] A scaling or exfoliation of bone; the separation of the cuticle in small scales.
† DESS, for *desk.*—*Chaucer.*—*Spenser.*
DES-SERT' (dez-zert'), *n.* [Fr. *dessert.*] That which is served when the substantial part of a meal is removed, or *de*-served, consisting of pastry, fruits, &c.
DES-TEMPER, } *n.* [Fr. *detrempe.*] A sort of painting with
DIS-TEMPER, } opaque colors, ground and diluted with water and glue, or yolks of eggs, &c.—*Elmes.*
DES'TI-NĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *destino, destinatus.*] To design or appoint. [*Seldom used.*] *See* DESTINE.
DES'TI-NATE, *a.* Appointed; destined; determined.
DES'TI-NĀ-TING, *ppr.* Designing; appointing.
DES-TI-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *destinatio.*] 1. The act of destining or appointing. 2. The purpose for which any thing is intended or appointed; end or ultimate design. 3. The place to which a thing is appointed.—SYN. Appointment; design; purpose; intention; destiny; lot; fate.
DES'TINE, *v. t.* [L. *destino.*] 1. To set or appoint to a use, purpose, state, or place; as, a youth *destined* to the ministry; a ship *destined* for a given purpose. 2. To fix unalterably, as by a divine decree. 3. To appoint unalterably.—SYN. To design; mark out; intend; devote; consecrate; doom.
DES'TINED, *pp.* or *a.* Ordained; appointed by previous determination; devoted; fixed unalterably.
DES'TIN-ING, *ppr.* Ordaining; appointing.
DES'TIN-IST, *n.* A believer in destiny.

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c. *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÂR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—MARINE, BIRD;—MÖVE BOOK,

DES'TI-NY, *n.* [Fr. *destin.*] 1. State or condition appointed or predetermined; ultimate fate. 2. Invincible necessity; fate; a necessity or fixed order of things established by a divine decree.—*Destinies*, the fates, or supposed powers which preside over human life, spin it out, and determine it.

DES'TI-TUTE, *a.* [L. *destitutus.*] 1. Not having or possessing; wanting. 2. Needy; abject; comfortless; friendless; forlorn.

DES'TI-TUTE, *n.* One who is without friends or comfort.

† DES'TI-TUTE, *v. t.* 1. To forsake. 2. To deprive.

DES-TI-TŪ'TION, *n.* Want; absence of a thing; a state in which something is wanted or not possessed; poverty.—*Hooker.*

DE-STROY', *v. t.* [L. *destruo.*] 1. To pull down; to separate the parts of an edifice, the union of which is necessary to constitute the thing. 2. To annihilate a thing by demolishing or by burning, as a city. 3. To bring to naught; to put an end to; as, to *destroy* a government. 4. To lay waste; to make desolate. 5 To kill; to slay; to extirpate. 6. To take away; to cause to cease; to bring to an end; as, to *destroy* all peace of mind. 7. To kill; to eat; to devour; to consume. 8. To put an end to; to annihilate a thing or the form in which it exists.—9. In *chemistry*, to resolve a body into its parts or elements.—Syn. To demolish; lay waste; consume; raze; dismantle; ruin; throw down; overthrow; subvert; desolate; devastate; deface; extirpate; extinguish; kill; slay.

DE-STROY'A-BLE, *a.* That may be destroyed.

DE-STROYED' (de-stroyd'), *pp.* Demolished; pulled down; ruined; annihilated; devoured; swept away, &c.

DE-STROY'ER, *n.* One who destroys, or lays waste; one who kills a man, or an animal, or who ruins a country, cities, &c.

DE-STROY'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Demolishing; laying waste; killing; annihilating; putting an end to.

DE-STROY'ING, *n.* Destruction.—*Milton.*

† DE-STRUCT', for *destroy*, is not used.

DE-STRUCT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being capable of destruction.

DE-STRUCT'I-BLE, *a.* [L. *destruo, destructum.*] Liable to destruction; capable of being destroyed.

DE-STRUCT'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being destructible.

DE-STRUC'TION, *n.* [L. *destructio.*] 1. The act of destroying; a pulling down; ruin, by whatever means. 2. Death; murder; slaughter; massacre. 3. Ruin. 4. Eternal death. 5. Cause of destruction; a consuming plague; a destroyer.—Syn. Demolition; subversion; overthrow; desolation; extirpation; extinction; devastation; downfall; extermination; havock; ruin.

DE-STRUC'TION-IST, *n.* One in favor of destroying.

DE-STRUC'TIVE, *a.* Causing destruction; having the quality of destroying.—*Destructive distillation.* [*See* Distillation.]—Syn. Mortal; deadly; poisonous; fatal; ruinous; malignant; baleful; pernicious; mischievous.

DE-STRUC'TIVE-LY, *adv.* With destruction; ruinously; mischievously; with power to destroy.

DE-STRUC'TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of destroying or ruining.

† DE-STRUC'TOR, *n.* [L.] A destroyer; a consumer.

DES-U-DĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *desudo.*] A sweating; a profuse or morbid sweating, succeeded by an eruption of pustules, called heat pimples.

DES'UE-TUDE (des'we-tude), *n.* [L. *desuetudo.*] The cessation of use; disuse; discontinuance of practice, custom, or fashion.

DE-SUL'PHU-RĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *de*, and *sulphurate.*] To deprive of sulphur.—*Chemistry.*

DE-SUL'PHU-RĀ-TED, *pp.* Deprived of sulphur.

DE-SUL'PHU-RĀ-TING, *ppr.* Depriving of sulphur.

DE-SUL-PHU-RĀ'TION, *n.* The act or operation of depriving of sulphur.

* DES'UL-TO-RI-LY, *adv.* In a desultory manner; without method; loosely.

* DES'UL-TO-RI-NESS, *n.* A desultory manner; unconnectedness; a passing from one thing to another without order or method.

* DES'UL-TO-RY, } *a.* [L. *desultorius.*] 1. Leaping; pass-
DES-UL-TŌ'RI-OUS, } ing from one thing or subject to another, without order or natural connection; unconnected. 2. Coming suddenly; started at the moment; not proceeding from natural order or connection with what precedes. —Syn. Rambling; roving; immethodical; discursive; inconstant; unsettled; cursory; slight; hasty; loose.

† DE-SŪME', *v. t.* [L. *desumo.*] To take from; to borrow.

DE-TACH', *v. t.* [Fr. *detacher.*] 1. *Literally*, to break off; to cause a separation from; to remove any thing *attached*; to part from. 2. To separate men from their companies or regiments; to draw from companies or regiments, as a party of men, and send them on a particular service. 3. To select ships from a fleet, and send them on a separate service.—Syn. To separate; disunite; disengage; sever; disjoin; withdraw; draw off.

DE-TACHED' (de-tacht'), *pp.* 1. Separated; parted from, disunited; drawn and sent on a separate service. 2. *a.* Separate.

DE-TACH'ING, *ppr.* Separating; parting from; drawing and sending on a separate employment.

DE-TACH'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of detaching or separating. 2. A body of troops, selected or taken from the main army, and employed on some special service or expedition. 3. A number of ships, taken from a fleet, and sent on a separate service.

DE-TAIL', *v. t.* [Fr. *detailler.*] 1. *Literally*, to cut off into parts. Hence, in *military affairs*, to select for a particular service, as an officer or body of troops. 2. *Figuratively*, to dwell in narration on the different parts of a subject; to particularize; to relate minutely and distinctly.

DE-TAIL' *n.* [Fr.] 1. *Literally*, a cutting off into parts or portions; and hence, the parts or portions themselves; as, the *details* of a scheme; the *details* of a work in the Fine Arts, as distinguished from the whole mass.—2. In *military affairs*, a selecting of certain individuals or bodies of men for a particular service. 3. A minute and particular narration, dwelling on the distinct parts of a subject. —Syn. Account; relation; narrative; recital; explanation; narration.

DE-TAILED' (de-tāld'), *pp.* or *a.* Related in particulars; minutely recited; selected.

DE-TAIL'ER, *n.* One who details.

DE-TAIL'ING, *ppr.* 1. Relating minutely; telling the particulars. 2. Selecting soldiers for some service.

DE-TAIN', *v. t.* [L. *detineo.*] 1. To keep back or from; to keep what belongs to another; as, to *detain* a man's wages. 2. To keep or restrain from proceeding, either going or coming; as, to be *detained* on a journey. 3. To hold in custody.—Syn. To withhold; retain; stop; stay; arrest; check; retard; delay; hinder.

DE-TAIN'DER, *n.* A writ. *See* Detinue.

DE-TAINED' (de-tānd'), *pp.* Withheld; kept back; prevented from going or coming; held; restrained.

DE-TAIN'ER, *n.* 1. One who withholds what belongs to another; one who detains, stops, or prevents from going. —2. In *law*, a holding or keeping possession of what belongs to another; detention of what is another's, though the original taking may be lawful.

DE-TAIN'ING, *ppr.* Withholding what belongs to another; holding back; restraining from going or coming; holding in custody.

DE-TAIN'MENT, *n.* The act of detaining; detention.

DE-TECT, *v. t.* [L. *detego, detectus.*] *Literally*, to uncover, hence, to bring to light something hidden or unobserved; as, to *detect* an error; to *detect* a thief.—Syn. To discover; find out; lay open; expose.

DE-TECT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Discovered; found out; laid open; brought to light.

DE-TECT'ER, *n.* A discoverer; one who finds out what another attempts to conceal.

DE-TECT'ING, *ppr.* Discovering; finding out.

DE-TEC'TION, *n.* 1. The act of detecting; discovery of a person or thing attempted to be concealed. 2. Discovery of any thing before hidden, or unknown.

† DE-TEN'E-BRĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *de* and *tenebræ.*] To remove darkness.—*Brown.*

DE-TENT', *n.* [L. *detentus.*] A stop in a clock, which, by being lifted up or let down, locks and unlocks the clock in striking.

DE-TEN'TION, *n.* 1. The act of detaining; a withholding from another his right; a keeping what belongs to another, and ought to be restored. 2. Confinement; restraint. 3. Delay from necessity; a detaining.

DE-TER', *v. t.* [L. *deterreo.*] 1. To discourage and stop by fear; to stop or prevent from acting or proceeding, by danger, difficulty, or other consideration which disheartens, or countervails the motive for an act. 2. To prevent by prohibition or danger.

DE-TERGE' (de-terj'), *v. t.* [L. *detergo.*] To cleanse; to purge away foul or offending matter from the body, or from an ulcer.

DE-TERGED' (de-terjd'), *pp.* Cleansed; purged.

DE-TERG'ENT, *a.* Cleansing; purging.

DE-TERG'ENT, *n.* A medicine that has the power of cleansing the vessels or skin from offending matter.

DE-TERG'ING, *ppr.* 1. Cleansing; carrying off obstructions or foul matter. 2. *a.* Having the quality of cleansing.

DE-TE'RI-O-RĀTE, *v. i.* [Fr. *deteriorer.*] To grow worse; to be impaired in quality; to degenerate; opposed to *meliorate.*

DE-TE'RI-O-RĀTE, *v. t.* To make worse; to reduce in quality.—*Paley.*

DE-TE'RI-O-RĀ-TED, *pp.* Made worse; impaired in quality.

DE-TE'RI-O-RĀ-TING, *ppr.* Becoming worse or inferior in quality.

DE-TE-RI-O-RĀ'TION, *n.* A growing or making worse; the state of growing worse.

DE-TE-RI-OR'I-TY, *n.* Worse state or quality.—*Ray.*

DE-TER'MENT, *n.* The act of deterring; the cause of deterring; that which deters.—*Boyle.*

DE-TERM'IN-A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be decided with certainty.—*Boyle.* 2. That may end or be determined.

DE-TERM'IN-ATE, *a.* [L. *determinatus.*] 1. Limited; fixed; definite. 2. Established; settled; positive. 3. Decisive; conclusive. 4. Resolved on. 5. Fixed; resolute.

† DE-TERM'IN-ĀTE, *v. t.* To limit.

DE-TERM'IN-ATE-LY, *adv.* 1. With certainty. 2. Resolutely; with fixed resolve.

DE-TERM'IN-ATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being determinate, certain, or precise.

DE-TERM-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of determining or deciding. 2. Decision of a question in the mind; firm resolution. 3. Settlement by a judicial decision. 4. Strong direction to a given point, as of blood to the head. 5. Absolute direction to a certain end; as, "the *determination* of the will." 6. An ending; a putting an end to; as, the *determination* of a will or testament; [*legal usage.*]—7. In *physical science,* the referring of minerals, plants, &c., to the species to which they belong. *Lyell.*—SYN. Decision; conclusion; judgment; purpose; resolution; resolve; firmness.

DE-TERM'IN-Ā-TĪVE, *a.* 1. That uncontrollably directs to a certain end. 2. Limiting; that limits or bounds. 3. That is employed in determining; as, *determinative tables,* in physical science, *i. e.,* tables arranged for determining the specific character of minerals, plants, &c., assigning their names, &c.—*Dana.*

DE-TERM'IN-Ā-TOR, *n.* One who determines.

DE-TERM'ĪNE, *v. t.* [L. *determino.*] 1. To end; *particularly,* to end by the decision or conclusion of a cause, or of a doubtful or controverted point; applicable to the decisions of the mind, or to judicial decisions. 2. To end and fix; to settle ultimately; as, this *determines* one's fate. 3. To fix on; to settle or establish; as, to *determine* the time for action. 4. To end; to limit; to bound; to confine, as determined by the view or sight.—*Bacon*; [*rare.*] 5. To give a direction to; to influence the choice; that is, to limit to a particular purpose or direction; as, to *determine* the will. 6. To resolve, that is, to end or settle a point in the mind. 7. To destroy.—*Shak.*; [*not used.*] 8. To put an end to; as, to *determine* a will or testament. 9. To settle or ascertain, as something uncertain; as, to *determine* a doubtful question.

DE-TERM'ĪNE, *v. i.* 1. To resolve; to conclude; to come to a decision. 2. To come to an end; to terminate.

DE-TERM'ĪNED, *pp.* 1. Ended; concluded; decided; limited; fixed; settled; resolved; directed. 2. *a.* Having a firm or fixed purpose; or manifesting a firm resolution; resolute.

DE-TERM'IN-ED-LY, *adv.* In a determined manner.

DE-TERM'IN-ER, *n.* One who makes a determination.

DE-TERM'IN-ING, *ppr.* Ending; deciding; fixing; settling; resolving; limiting; directing.

DE-TER-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *de* and *terra.*] The uncovering of any thing which is buried or covered with earth; taking from out of the earth.

DE-TER'RED (de-terd'), *pp.* Discouraged or prevented from proceeding or acting, by fear, difficulty, or danger.

DE-TER'RING, *ppr.* 1. Discouraging or influencing not to proceed or act, by fear, difficulty, danger, or prospect of evil. 2. *a.* Discouraging; frightening.

DE-TER'SION, *n.* [L. *detersus.*] The act of cleansing, as a sore.

DE-TER'SĪVE, *a.* [It. *detersivo.*] Cleansing; having power to cleanse from offending matter.

DE-TER'SĪVE, *n.* A medicine which has the power of cleansing ulcers, or carrying off foul matter.

DE-TEST', *v. t.* [L. *detestor.*] To hate extremely.—SYN. To abhor; loathe; abominate; execrate.

DE-TEST'A-BLE, *a.* Extremely hateful; deserving abhorrence.—SYN. Abominable; odious; execrable; abhorred.

DE-TEST'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Extreme hatefulness.

DE-TEST'A-BLY, *adv.* Very hatefully; abominably.

DET-ES-TĀ'TION, *n.* Extreme hatred; abhorrence; loathing.

DE-TEST'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Hated extremely; abhorred.

DE-TESTER, *n.* One who abhors.

DE-TEST'ING, *ppr.* Hating extremely; abhorring; abominating.

DE-THRŌNE', *v. t.* [Fr. *detrôner.*] 1. To remove or drive from a throne; to depose; to divest of royal authority and dignity. 2. To divest of rule or power, or of supreme power.

DE-THRŌNED' (de-thrōnd'), *pp.* or *a.* Removed from a throne; deposed.

DE-THRŌNE'MENT, *n.* Removal from a throne; deposition of a king, emperor, or prince.

DE-THRŌN'ER, *n.* One who dethrones.

DE-THRŌN'ING, *ppr.* Driving from a throne; depriving of regal power.

† DE-THRŌN'ĪZE, *v. t.* To unthrone.—*Cotgrave.*

* DET'I-NŪE, *n.* [Fr. *detenu.*] *Literally,* a person or thing detained.—In *law,* a writ of *detinue* is one that lies against him who wrongfully *detains* goods or chattels delivered to him, or in his possession.

DET'O-NĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *detono.*] In *chemistry,* to cause to explode; to burn or inflame with a sudden report.

DET'O-NĀTE, *v. i.* To explode; to burn with a sudden report. Nitre *detonates* with sulphur.

DET'O-NĀ-TED, *pp.* Exploded; burned with explosion.

DET'O-NĀ-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Exploding; inflaming with a sudden report.

DET-O-NĀ'TION, *n.* An explosion or sudden report made by the inflammation of certain combustible bodies, as fulminating gold.

DET-O-NĪ-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of exploding, as certain combustible bodies.

DET'O-NĪZE, *v. t.* To cause to explode; to burn with an explosion; to calcine with detonation.

DET'O-NĪZE, *v. i.* To explode; to burn with a sudden report.

DET'O-NĪZED, *pp.* Exploded, as a combustible body.

DET'O-NĪZ-ING, *ppr.* Exploding with a sudden report.

DE-TORT', *v. t.* [L. *detortus.*] To twist; to wrest; to pervert; to turn from the original or plain meaning.

DE-TORT'ED, *pp.* Twisted; wrested; perverted.

DE-TORT'ING, *ppr.* Wresting; perverting.

DE-TOR'TION, *n.* A turning or wresting; perversion.

DE-TOUR' (dā-toor'), *n.* [Fr.] A turning; a circuitous way

DE-TRAĊT', *v. t.* [L. *detractum.*] 1. *Literally,* to draw from. Hence, to take away from reputation or merit; to *detract from,* is to lessen or depreciate reputation or worth; to derogate from. 2. To take away; to withdraw.—SYN. To disparage; depreciate; asperse; calumniate; abuse; vilify; defame; slander; traduce.

DE-TRAĊT'ING, *ppr.* Taking away; depreciating.

DE-TRAĊT'ING-LY, *adv.* In a detracting manner.

DE-TRAĊ'TION, *n.* [L. *detractio.*] The act of taking something from the reputation or worth of another, with the view to lessen him in estimation; a lessening of worth; the act of depreciating another, from envy or malice.—SYN. Depreciation; disparagement; derogation; underrating; slander; calumny; aspersion; censure.

† DE-TRAĊ'TIOUS (de-trak'shus), *a.* Containing detraction; lessening reputation.

DE-TRAĊ'TĪVE, *a.* Having the quality or tendency to lessen the worth or estimation.

DE-TRAĊ'TOR, *n.* One who takes away or impairs the reputation of another injuriously; one who attempts to lessen the worth or honor of another.—SYN. Slanderer; calumniator; defamer; vilifier.

DE-TRAĊ'TO-RY, *a.* Derogatory; defamatory by denial of desert: with *from.*—*Boyle.*

DE-TRAĊ'TRESS, *n.* A female detractor; a censorious woman.

† DE-TREĊT', *v. t.* [L. *detrecto.*] To refuse.—*Fotherby.*

† DE-TREĊT-Ā'TION, *n.* A refusing to do a thing.

DET'RI-MENT, *n.* [L. *detrimentum.*] That which injures.—SYN. Injury; loss; damage; disadvantage; prejudice; hurt; mischief; harm.

DET-RI-MEN'TAL, *a.* Causing loss or damage.—SYN. Injurious; hurtful; prejudicial; disadvantageous; mischievous; pernicious.

DET'RI-MENT-ED, *a.* Injured; made worse.

DE-TRĪ'TAL, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, detritus.

DE-TRĪ'TION (de-trish'un), *n.* [L. *detero.*] A wearing off.

DE-TRĪ'TUS, *n.* [L. *detritus.*] In *geology,* a mass of substances worn off from solid bodies by attrition, and reduced to small portions. When the portions are large, the word *debris* is used.—*Dana.*

DE-TRŪDE', *v. t.* [L. *detrudo.*] To thrust down; to push down with force.—*Locke.*

DE-TRŪD'ED, *pp.* Thrust or forced down.

DE-TRŪD'ING, *ppr.* Thrusting or forcing down.

DE-TRUNĊ'ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *detruncо.*] To cut off; to lop; to shorten by cutting.

DE-TRUNĊ'Ā-TED, *pp.* Cut off; shortened.

DE-TRUNĊ'Ā-TING, *ppr.* Cutting or lopping off.

DET-RUN-ĊĀ'TION, *n.* The act of cutting off.

DE-TRŪ'SION (de-trū'zhun), *n.* The act of thrusting or driving down.

† DET-UR-BĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *deturbo.*] Degradation.

DE-TUR'PATE, *v. t.* [L. *deturpo.*] To defile.—*Taylor.* [*Little used.*]

DEUCE (dūse), *n.* [Fr. *deux.*] Two; a card with two spots; a die with two spots.

DEUCE, *n.* [Dusius, the name of a kind of evil spirits.]

DEUSE, An evil spirit; a demon. [*Vulgar.*]

DEU'TE-RO-ĊA-NON'IĊ-AL, *a.* [Gr. δευτερος and κανων.] An epithet recently applied to the books of the Apocrypha.

DEU-TER-OG'A-MIST, *n.* One who marries the second time.—*Goldsmith.*

DEU-TER-OG'A-MY, *n.* [Gr. δευτερος and γαμος.] A second marriage, after the death of the first husband or wife.

DEŪ-TER-ON'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. δευτερος and νομος.] The second law, or second giving of the law by Moses; the name given to the fifth book of the pentateuch.

DEŪ-TER-O-PĂ'THI-A, } *n.* A sympathetic affection of one
DEŪ-TER-OP'A-THY, } part of the body with another part; as headache from an overloaded stomach.

† DEŪ-TER-OS'CO-PY, *n.* [Gr. δευτερος and σκοπεω.] The second intention; the meaning beyond the literal sense.

DEŪT-HY-DROG'Ū-RET, } *n.* In *chemistry*, a compound
DEŪ-TO-HY-DROG'Ū-RET, } of two equivalents of hydrogen with one of some other element.

DEŪ-TOX'YD, *n.* [Gr. δευτερος, and *oxyd.*] In *chemistry*, a compound of two atoms or equivalents of oxygen with one of some base.

DE-VAP-O-RĀ'TION, *n.* The change of vapor into water, as in the generation of rain.

† DE-VĂST', *v. t.* [L. *devasto.*] To lay waste; to plunder.

DEV'AS-TĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *devasto.*] To lay waste; to destroy improvements.—*Bolingbroke. Hume.*—Syn. To waste; ravage; desolate; destroy; demolish; plunder.

DEV'AS-TĀ-TED, *pp.* Laid waste; ravaged.

DEV'AS-TĀ-TING, *ppr.* Laying waste; desolating.

DEV-AS-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *devastatio.*] 1. Destruction of works of art and natural productions which are necessary or useful to man.—2. In *law*, waste of the goods of the deceased by an executor, or administrator.—Syn. Desolation; ravage; waste; havock; destruction; ruin; overthrow.

DE-VEL'OP, *v. t.* [Fr. *developper.*] 1. To disclose or make known something concealed or withheld from notice. 2. To unfold what is intricate.—Syn. To uncover; unfold; lay open; disclose; exhibit; unravel; disentangle; detect.

DE-VEL'OPED (de-vel'opt), *pp.* Unfolded; laid open; unraveled.

DE-VEL'OP-ER, *n.* One who develops or unfolds.

DE-VEL'OP-ING, *ppr.* Unfolding; disclosing; unraveling.

DE-VEL'OP-MENT, *n.* 1. An unfolding; the discovering of something secret or withheld from the knowledge of others; full exhibition. 2. The unraveling of a plot.—Syn. Unfolding; disclosure; unraveling; detection; disentanglement.

DEV-E-NUS'TĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *de* and *venustas.*] To deprive of beauty or grace.

† DE-VERG'ENCE, } *See* Divergence.
† DE-VERG'EN-CY. }

DE-VEST', *v. t.* [Fr. *devêtir.* Generally written *divest.*] 1. To strip; to deprive of clothing or arms; to take off. 2. To deprive; to take away. [*See* Divest.] 3. To free from; to disengage.—4. In *law*, to alienate, as title or right.

DE-VEST', *v. i.* In *law*, to be lost or alienated, as a title or an estate. [This word is generally written *divest*, except in the latter and legal sense.]

DE-VEST'ED, *pp.* Stripped of clothes; deprived; freed from; alienated or lost, as title.

DE-VEST'ING, *ppr.* Stripping of clothes; depriving; freeing from; alienating.

† DE-VEX', *a.* [L. *devexus.*] Bending down.

† DE-VEX', *n.* Devexity.—*May.*

DE-VEX'I-TY, *n.* [L. *devexitas.*] A bending downward; a sloping; incurvation downward.

DĒ'VI-ĀTE, *v. i.* [It. *deviare.*] 1. To turn aside from the common or right way, course, or line, either in a literal or figurative sense. 2. To stray from the path of duty; to wander, in a moral sense.—Syn. To swerve; stray; wander; digress; depart; deflect; err.

DE-VI-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. A wandering or turning aside from the right way, course, or line. 2. Variation from a common or established rule, or from analogy. 3. A wandering from the path of duty; want of conformity to the rules prescribed by God; error; sin; obliquity of conduct.—4. In *commerce*, the voluntary departure of a ship, without necessity, from the regular and usual course of the specific voyage insured.

DE-VĪCE', *n.* [Fr. *devis, devise.*] 1. That which is formed or invented with care and art. 2. An emblem intended to represent a family, person, action, or quality, with a suitable motto; used in painting, sculpture, and heraldry. 3. Invention; genius; faculty of devising. 4. A spectacle or show.—*Beaum. and Fl.*; [*obs.*]—Syn. Contrivance; invention; design; scheme; project; stratagem; shift.

DE-VĪCE'FUL, *a.* Full of devices; inventive.—*Spenser.*

DE-VĪCE'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a manner curiously contrived.

DEV'IL (dev'vl), *n.* [Sax. *diafol*; D. *duivel*; G. *teufel.*] 1. In the *Christian theology*, an evil spirit or being; a fallen angel, expelled from heaven for rebellion against God; the chief of the apostate angels; the implacable enemy and tempter of the human race. In the *New Testament*, the word is frequently and erroneously used for *demon*. 2. A very wicked person. 3. An idol, or false god. 4. A machine for cutting up rags and old cloth for manufacturing purposes. 5. A printer's errand boy; [*low.*]

DEV'IL, *v. t.* 1. To cut up rags or cloth in a machine called a *devil*. 2. To pepper excessively.—*Smart.*

DEV'IL-ING, *n.* A young devil.—*Beaumont.* [*Not in use.*]

DEV'IL-ISH (dev'vl-ish), *a.* 1. Partaking of the qualities of the devil; very evil and mischievous. 2. Having communication with the devil; pertaining to the devil. 3. Excessive; enormous, in a *vulgar and ludicrous sense*; as, a *devilish* cheat. *Addison.*—Syn. Diabolical; infernal; hellish; satanic; wicked; malicious; detestable; destructive.

DEV'IL-ISH-LY, *adv.* 1. In a manner suiting the devil; diabolically; wickedly. 2. Greatly; excessively.

DEV'IL-ISH-NESS, *n.* The qualities of the devil.

† DEV'IL-ISM, *n.* The state of devils.—*Bishop Hall.*

† DEV'IL-IZE, *v. t.* To place among devils.—*Bishop Hall.*

DEV'IL-KIN (dev'vl-kin), *n.* A little devil.—*Clarissa.*

DEV'IL-SHIP, *n.* The character of a devil.

DEV'IL-TRY, *n.* Diabolical conduct. [*Low.*]

DĒ'VI-OUS, *a.* [L. *devius.*] 1. Out of the common way or track; as, "a *devious* morning walk."—*Thomson.* 2. Erring; going astray from rectitude or the divine precepts.—Syn. Wandering; roving; rambling; excursive; vagrant.

DĒ'VI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a devious manner.—*Reynolds.*

DĒ'VI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Departure from a regular course, wandering.

DE-VIR'GIN-ĀTE (-vur'jin-āte), *v. t.* [Low Lat. *devirgino.*] To deflour.—*Sandys.*

DE-VIR'GIN-Ā-TED, *pp.* Deprived of virginity.

DE-VĪS'A-BLE (de-vīz'a-bl), *a.* 1. That may be bequeathed or given by will. 2. That can be invented or contrived.

DE-VĪSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *deviser.*] 1. To form in the mind by new combinations of ideas, new applications of principles, or new arrangement of parts; to strike out by thought. 2. To give or bequeath by will, as land or other real estate.—Syn. To invent; discover; contrive; find out; excogitate; imagine; plan; scheme; project; strike out.

DE-VĪSE', *v. i.* To consider; to contrive; to lay a plan; to form a scheme.

DE-VĪSE', *n.* 1. *Primarily*, a dividing or division; hence, the act of giving or distributing real estate by a testator, sometimes applied, though improperly, to a bequest of personal estate.—*Bouvier.* 2. A will or testament. 3. A share of estate bequeathed.

† DE-VĪSE', *n.* Contrivance; scheme invented.—*Hooker.*

DE-VĪSED' (de-vīzd'), *pp.* Given by will; bequeathed; contrived.

DEV-I-SEE' *n.* The person to whom a devise is made one to whom real estate is bequeathed.

DE-VĪS'ER, *n.* One who contrives or invents; a contriver an inventor.—*Grew.*

DE-VĪS'ING, *ppr.* 1. Contriving, inventing; forming a scheme or plan. 2. Giving by will; bequeathing.

DE-VĪS'OR, *n.* One who gives by will; one who bequeaths lands or tenements.—*Blackstone.*

† DEV'I-TA-BLE, *a.* Avoidable.

† DEV-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* An escaping.

DE-VIT-RI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of depriving glass of its transparency, and converting it into a gray, opaque substance.—*Ure.*

† DEV-O-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *devocatio.*] A calling away; seduction.—*Hallywell.*

DE-VOID', *a.* [*de* and *void.*] 1. Void; empty; vacant. 2. Destitute; not possessing. 3. Free from.

DE-VOIR (dev-wor'), *n.* [Fr. *devoir.*] *Primarily*, service or duty. Hence, an act of civility or respect; respectful notice due to another.

DEV-O-LŪ'TION, *n.* [L. *devolutio.*] 1. The act of rolling down. 2. Removal from one person to another; a passing or falling upon a successor.

DE-VOLVE' (de-volv'), *v. t.* [L. *devolvo.*] 1. To roll down, to pour or flow with windings, as a river. 2. To send down from one person to another; to deliver over, or from one possessor to a successor.

DE-VOLVE' (de-volv'), *v. i.* *Literally*, to roll down; hence, to pass from one to another; to fall by succession from one possessor to his successor.

DE-VOLVED' (de-volvd'), *pp.* Rolled down; passed over to another.

DE-VOLV'ING, *ppr.* Rolling down; falling to a successor

DE-VOLVE'MENT, *n.* The act of devolving.

DEV-O-RĀ'TION, *n.* The act of devouring.

† DE-VŌ'TA-RY, *n.* A votary.—*Gregory.*

DE-VŌTE', *v. t.* [L. *devoveo, devotus.*] 1. To appropriate by vow; to set apart by a solemn act. 2. To give up wholly; to direct the attention wholly or chiefly; as, to *devote* one's time to study. 3. To give up to evil; as, the town was *devoted* to destruction. 4. To execrate; to doom to evil; as, "Here I *devote* your city." *Croly.*—Syn. Addict; apply; dedicate; consecrate; resign; destine; doom; consign.

DE-VŌTE', *a.* Devoted.—*Milton.*

DE-VŌTE', *n.* A devotee.—*Sandys.*

DE-VŌ'TED, *pp.* 1. Appropriated by vow; solemnly set apart or dedicated; consecrated; addicted; given up doomed; consigned. 2. *a.* Ardent; zealous; strongly attached.

DE VŌ'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being devoted or given; addictedness.—*Milner.*

DEV-O-TEE', *n.* [Fr. *devot.*] One who is wholly devoted; *particularly*, one given wholly to religion; one who is superstitiously given to religious duties and ceremonies.

DE-VŌTE'MENT, *n.* 1. Devotedness; devotion. 2. Vowed dedication.—*Mason.*

DE-VŌ'TER, *n.* One who devotes; also, a worshiper.

DE-VŌ'TING, *ppr.* Giving or appropriating by vow; solemnly setting apart or dedicating; consecrating; giving wholly; addicting; dooming; consigning.

DE-VŌ'TION, *n.* 1. The state of being dedicated, consecrated, or solemnly set apart for a particular purpose. 2. A solemn attention to the Supreme Being in worship; a yielding of the heart and affections to God. 3. External worship; acts of religion; performance of religious duties. 4. Prayer to the Supreme Being. 5. An act of reverence, respect, or ceremony. 6. Ardent love or affection manifested by constant attention. 7. Eager desire.—*Shak.* 8. Disposal; power of disposing of; state of dependence.—SYN. Consecration; devoutness; religiousness; piety; attachment; devotedness; ardor; earnestness.

DE-VŌ'TION-AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to devotion; used in devotion. 2. Suited to devotion.

DE-VŌ'TION-AL-IST, } *n.* A person given to devotion; or
DE-VŌ'TION-IST, } one superstitiously devout.

DE-VŌ'TION-AL-LY, *adv.* In a devotional manner.

† DE-VŌ'TO, *n.* [It.] A devotee.—*Spenser.*

† DE-VŌ'TOR, *n.* One who reverences or worships.

DE-VOUR', *v. t.* [L. *devoro.*] 1. *Literally*, to eat up; to eat with greediness; to eat ravenously, as a beast of prey, or as a hungry man. 2. To consume with rapidity and violence, as fire, pestilence, &c.—3. *Figuratively*, to enter upon and pursue with great eagerness; as, "he seemed in swiftness to *devour* the way."—*Shak.* 4. To spend in dissipation and riot. 5. To consume wealth and substance by fraud, oppression, or illegal exactions. 6. To destroy spiritually: to ruin the soul. 7. To slay. 8. To enjoy with avidity; as, to *devour* a book.—SYN. To consume; waste; destroy; annihilate.

DE-VOURED' (de-vourd'), *pp.* Eaten; swallowed with greediness; consumed; destroyed; wasted; slain.

DE-VOUR'ER, *n.* One who devours; he or that which eats, consumes, or destroys; he that preys on.

DE-VOUR'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Eating greedily; consuming; wasting; destroying; annihilating.

DE-VOUR'ING-LY, *adv.* In a devouring manner.

DE-VOUT', *a.* [It. *devoto*; Fr. *devot.*] 1. Yielding a solemn and reverential attention to God in religious exercises, particularly in prayer. 2. Devoted to religion. 3. Expressing devotion or piety. 4. Expressing a lively interest; as, *devout* wishes for the good of any one.—SYN. Holy; pure; religious: prayerful; earnest; solemn; sincere.

† DE-VOUT', *n.* A devotee.—*Sheldon.*

DE-VOUT'LESS, *a.* Destitute of devotion.

DE-VOUT'LESS-LY, *adv.* In a way destitute of devoutness.

DE-VOUT'LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of devotion.

DE-VOUT'LY, *adv.* 1. With solemn attention and reverence to God; with ardent devotion. 2. Piously; religiously; with pious thoughts. 3. Sincerely; solemnly; earnestly.

DE-VOUT'NESS, *n.* The quality of being devout.

DE-VOW', *v. t.* To give up.—*Ben Jonson.*

DEW (dū), *n.* [Sax. *deaw.*] Moisture precipitated from the atmosphere on the surfaces of bodies.

DEW, *v. t.* To wet with dew; to moisten.—*Milton.*

DEW'-BENT, *a.* Bent by the dew.—*Thomson.*

DEW'-BER-RY, *n.* The fruit of the genus *rubus*, the low-vined or creeping blackberry.

DEW'-BE-SPAN"GLED, *a.* Spangled with dew-drops.

† DEW'-BE-SPRENT, *a.* Sprinkled with dew.—*Milton.*

DEW'-BE-SPRINK'LED, *a.* Sprinkled with dew.

DEW'-DRENCHED (dū'-drencht), *a.* Drenched with dew.

DEW'-DROP, *n.* A drop of dew, which sparkles at sunrise; a spangle of dew.—*Milton.*

DEW'-DROP-PING, *a.* Wetting as with dew.

DEW'-IM-PĒARLED' (dū'-im-perld'), *a.* Covered with dew-drops, like pearls.—*Drayton.*

DEW'-LAP, *n.* 1. The flesh that hangs from the throat of oxen, which laps or licks the dew in grazing.—2. In *Shakspeare*, a lip flaccid with age.

DEW'-LAPT, *a.* Furnished with a dew-lap.

DEW'-POINT, *n.* The temperature at which dew begins to form. It varies according to the humidity of the atmosphere.—*Brande.*

DEW'-WORM (dū'-wurm), *n.* A worm, called otherwise *earth-worm*, a species of *lumbricus.*

DEWED (dūde), *pp.* Moistened with dew.

DEW'I-NESS, *n.* State of being dewy.

DEW'ING, *ppr.* Wetting or moistening with dew.

DEW'LESS, *a.* Having no dew.

DEW'Y (dū'e), *a.* 1. Partaking of dew; like dew. 2. Moist with dew.

DEX'TER, *a.* [L. *dexter.*] Right, as opposed to *left*; a term used in heraldry to denote the right side of a shield or coat of arms.

DEX-TER'I-TY, *n.* [L. *dexteritas.*] 1. *Literally*, readiness of limbs; that readiness in performing an action which proceeds from experience or practice, united with activity or quick motion.—2. *Figuratively*, readiness of mind or mental faculties, as in contrivance, or inventing means to accomplish a purpose; promptness in devising expedients; quickness and skill in managing or conducting a scheme of operations.—SYN. Adroitness; activity; expertness; art; skill; ability; address; tact; cleverness; facility: aptness; aptitude; faculty.

DEX'TRAL, *a.* Right, as opposed to *left.*—*Brown.*

DEX-TRAL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being on the right side.

DEX'TRĪNE, *n.* In *chemistry*, gummy matter, into which the interior substance of starch globules is convertible by acids or diastase. It is used in cookery.

DEX-TROR'SAL, *a.* Rising from right to left, as a spiral line or helix.

DEX'TROUS, } *a.* 1. Ready and expert in the use of
DEX'TER-OUS, } the body and limbs; skillful and active in manual employment; adroit. 2. Ready in the use of the mental faculties; prompt in contrivance and management; quick at inventing expedients. 3. Done with dexterity; as, *dextrous* management.—SYN. Adroit; active; expert; skillful; clever; able; ready; apt; handy; versed.

DEX'TROUS-LY, } *adv.* With dexterity; expertly; skillfully; artfully; adroitly; promptly.
DEX'TER-OUS-LY, }

DEX'TROUS-NESS, } *n.* Dexterity; adroitness.
DEX'TER-OUS-NESS, }

DEY (dā), *n.* A Turkish title of dignity given to the governor of Algiers before the French conquest.

DI, a prefix, a contraction of *dis*, denotes *from*, *separation*, or *negation*, or *two.*

DĪ'A, Greek, a prefix, denotes *through.*

DĪ'A-BASE, *n.* Another name of *greenstone.*

DĪ-AB-A-TĒ'RI-AL, *a.* [Gr. διαβαινω.] Border-passing. *Mitford.*

DĪ-A-BĒ'TĒS, *n.* [Gr. διαβητης.] An excessive and morbid discharge of saccharine urine.—*Coxe.*

DĪ-A-BET'IC, *a.* Pertaining to diabetes.

DĪ-AB'LE-RY, *n.* [Fr. *diablerie.*] Deviltry.

DĪ-A-BOL'IC, } *a.* [L. *diabolus.*] Devilish; pertaining to
DĪ-A-BOL'IC-AL, } the devil; hence, extremely malicious; impious; atrocious; nefarious; outrageously wicked; partaking of any quality ascribed to the devil.

DĪ-A-BOL'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a diabolical manner; very wickedly; nefariously.

DĪ-A-BOL'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The qualities of the devil.

DĪ-A-BOL'I-FY, *v. t.* To ascribe diabolical qualities to.

DĪ-AB'O-LISM, *n.* 1. The actions of the devil. 2. Possession by the devil.—*Warburton.*

DĪ-A-CAUS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. διακαιω.] Belonging to curves formed by refraction.—*Bailey.*

DĪ-ACH'Y-LUM, } *n.* [Gr. δια and χυλος.] A plaster original-
DĪ-ACH'Y-LON, } ly composed of several juices (whence its name), but now made of an oxyd of lead and oil.

DĪ-A-CŌ'DI-UM, *n.* The sirup of poppies.

DĪ-AC'O-NAL, *a.* [L. *diaconus.*] Pertaining to a deacon.

DĪ-AC'O-NATE, *n.* The office of a deacon.

DĪ-A-COUS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. διακουω.] Pertaining to the science or doctrine of refracted sounds.

DĪ-A-COUS'TICS, *n.* That branch of natural philosophy which treats of the properties of sound refracted by passing through different mediums; called, also, *diaphonics.*

DĪ-A-CRIT'IC-AL, } *a.* [Gr. διακριτικος.] That separates or
DĪ-A-CRIT'IC, } distinguishes; distinctive.—*Diacritic marks*, marks or characters to distinguish letters of the alphabet which greatly resemble each other.—*Brande.*

DĪ-A-DELPH'I-A, *n.* [Gr. δις, δι, and αδελφος.] In *botany*, a class of plants whose stamens are united into two bodies or bundles by their filaments.—*Linnæus.*

DĪ-A-DELPH'I-AN, } *a.* Having stamens united into two
DĪ-A-DELPH'OUS, } bodies by their filaments.

DĪ'A-DEM, *n.* [Gr. διαδημα.] 1. *Anciently*, a head-band or fillet worn by kings as a badge of royalty.—2. In *modern usage*, the mark or badge of royalty worn on the head; a crown; and, *figuratively*, empire; supreme power. 3 A distinguished or principal ornament.

DĪ'A-DEMED, *a.* Adorned with a diadem; crowned; ornamented.—*Pope.*

DĪ'A-DROM, *n.* [Gr. διαδρομη.] A course or passing; a vibration; the time in which the vibration of a pendulum is performed.

DĪ-ÆR'E-SIS, } *n.* [Gr. διαιρεσις.] The dissolution of a diph
DĪ-ER'E-SIS, } thong; the mark (¨) placed over two vowels, denoting that they are to be pronounced as distinct letters; as, *aër.*

DĪ-AG-NŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. διαγνωσις.] The distinctive or dis

criminating knowledge of a thing, especially of a disease.

DĪ-AG-NOS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *διαγνωστικος.*] Distinguishing; characteristic; indicating the nature of a disease.

DĪ-AG-NOS'TIC, *n.* The sign or symptom by which a disease is known or distinguished from others.

DĪ-AG'O-NAL, *a.* [Gr. *διαγωνιος.*] 1. In *geometry*, extending from one angle to another of a quadrilateral or multilateral figure, and dividing it into two parts. 2. Being in an angular direction.

DĪ-AG'O-NAL, *n.* A right line drawn from angle to angle of a quadrilateral or multilateral figure, as a square or parallelogram, and dividing it into two parts.

DĪ-AG'O-NAL-LY, *adv.* In a diagonal direction.

DĪ-AG'O-NOUS, *a.* In *botany*, having four corners.

DĪ'A-GRAM, *n.* [Gr. *διαγραμμα.*] In *geometry*, a figure, draught, or scheme, delineated for the purpose of demonstrating the properties of any figure, as a square, triangle, circle, &c.—*Anciently*, a musical scale.

DĪ'A-GRAPH (dī'a-graf), *n.* [Gr. *δια* and *γραφω.*] A recently-invented instrument, used in perspective.

DĪ-A-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *δια* and *γραφω.*] Descrip-
DĪ-A-GRAPH'IC-AL, } tive.

DĪ-A-GRYD'I-ĀTES, *n. pl.* Strong purgatives made with digrydium, a preparation of scammony and quince juice.

DĪ'AL, *n.* [Ir. *diail.*] An instrument for measuring time by the shadow of the sun. It is a surface, on which lines are drawn in such a manner that the shadow of a wire, or of the upper edge of a plane, erected perpendicularly on that surface, may show the true time of the day.

DĪ'AL-PLĀTE, *n.* The plate of a dial, and also of a clock or watch, on which the lines are drawn, to show the hour or time of the day.

DĪ'A-LECT, *n.* [Gr. *διαλεκτος.*] 1. The form or idiom of a language peculiar to a province, or to a kingdom or state. 2. Manner of speaking or expression.—SYN. Language; tongue; speech; phraseology.

DĪ-A-LEC'TIC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to a dialect or dia-
DĪ-A-LEC'TIC-AL, } lects; not radical. 2. Pertaining to logic; logical; argumental.

DĪ-A-LEC'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a dialect.

DĪ-A-LEC-TI'CIAN (dī-a-lek-tish'an), *n.* A logician; a reasoner.

DĪ-A-LEC'TICS, *n.* That branch of logic which teaches the rules and modes of reasoning.

DĪ-A-LEC'TOR, *n.* One learned in dialectics.

DĪ'AL-ING, *n.* The science which unfolds the principles of measuring time by dials; or the art of constructing dials.

DĪ'AL-IST, *n.* A constructer of dials; one skilled in dialing.

DĪ-AL'LA-GE, *n.* [Gr. *διαλλαγη*, difference.] A rhetorical figure by which arguments are placed in various points of view, and then turned to one point.—*Smart.*

DĪ'AL-LAGE, *n.* [Gr. *διαλλαγη.*] A dark-green or bronze-colored laminate mineral, considered a variety of hornblende or augite.

DĪ-AL'O-GISM, *n.* A feigned speech between two or more.

DĪ-AL'O-GIST, *n.* A speaker in a dialogue; also, a writer of dialogues.—*Johnson.*

DĪ-AL-O-GIS'TIC, } *a.* Having the form of a dialogue.
DĪ-AL-O-GIS'TIC-AL, }

DĪ-AL-O-GIS'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a dialogue.

DĪ-AL'O-GIZE, *v. i.* To discourse in dialogue.

DĪ'A-LOGUE (dī'a-log), *n.* [Fr. *dialogue.*] 1. A conversation or conference between two or more persons; *particularly*, a formal conversation in theatrical performances; also, an exercise in colleges and schools, in which two or more persons carry on a discourse. 2. A written conversation, or a composition in which two or more persons are represented as conversing on some topic.

† DĪ'A-LOGUE, *v. i.* To discourse together; to confer.

DĪ'A-LOGUE-WRĪT'ER, *n.* A writer of dialogues or feigned conversations.

DĪ-AL'Y-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *διαλυσις.*] 1. A mark in writing or printing, consisting of two points placed over one of two vowels, to dissolve a diphthong, or to show that the two vowels are to be separated in pronunciation.—2. In *medicine*, debility; also, a solution of continuity.

DĪ-A-MAG-NET'IC, *n.* or *a.* [Gr. *δια* and *μαγνης.*] A term applied to a class of substances which, under the influence of magnetism, take a position, when freely suspended, at *right* angles to the magnetic meridian, that is, point east and west.—*Faraday.*

† DĪ-A-MAN'TINE, for *adamantine.*

DĪ-AM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *διαμετρος.*] 1. A right line passing through the center of a circle or other curvilinear figure, terminated by the curve, and dividing the figure symmetrically into two equal parts. 2. A right line passing through the center of a piece of timber, a rock, or other object, from one side to the other.

DĪ-AME-TRAL, *a.* Diametrical, which see.

DĪ-AME-TRAL-LY, *adv.* Diametrically.

DĪ-A-METRIC-AL, *a.* 1. Describing a diameter. 2. Observing the direction of a diameter; direct.

DĪ-A-METRIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a diametrical direction, directly.

* DĪ'A-MOND (dī'a-mond or dī'mond), *n.* [Fr. *diamant.*] 1. A mineral, gem, or precious stone, of the most valuable kind, remarkable for its hardness, as it scratches all other minerals. It consists of pure carbon. When pure, the diamond is usually clear and transparent, but it is sometimes colored. When very transparent, diamonds are said to be of the *first water*, and of the second or third water as the transparency decreases. 2. A very small printing letter, the smallest used in English printing. 3. A figure, otherwise called a *rhombus.*

DĪ'A-MOND, *a.* Resembling a diamond; consisting of diamonds.

DĪ'A-MOND-HILT-ED, *a.* Having a hilt with diamonds.

DĪ'A-MOND-MĪNE, *n.* A mine in which diamonds are found.

DĪ'A-MOND-ED, } *a.* Having the figure of an oblique-
DĪ'A-MOND-SHAPED, } angled parallelogram or rhombus.—*Fuller.*

DĪ-AN'DRI-A, *n.* [Gr. *δις, δι,* and *ανηρ.*] In *botany*, a class of plants having two stamens.—*Linnæus.*

DĪ-AN'DRI-AN, } *a.* Having two stamens.
DĪ-AN'DROUS, }

† DĪ'A-PASM, *n.* [Gr. *διαπασσω.*] A powder or perfume.

DĪ-A-PA'SON, } *n.* [Gr. *διαπασων.*] 1. In *music*, the octave
DĪ'A-PASE, } or interval which includes all the tones.—2. Among *musical-instrument makers*, a rule or scale by which they adjust the pipes of organs, the holes of flutes, &c., in due proportion for expressing the several tones and semitones.

DĪ-A-PEN'TE, *n.* [Gr. *δια* and *πεντε.*] 1. In *music*, an ancient term denoting a fifth; an interval making the second of the concords.—2. In *medicine*, a composition of five ingredients.

DĪ'A-PER, *n.* [Fr. *diapré*; said to be from *Ypres.*] Figured linen cloth; a cloth wove in flowers or figures; much used for towels or napkins. Hence, a towel or napkin.

DĪ'A-PER, *v. t.* To variegate or diversify, as cloth, with figures; to flower.—*Spenser.*

DĪ'A-PER, *v. i.* To draw flowers or figures, as upon cloth

DĪ'A-PHANED, *a.* Transparent. [*Little used.*]

DĪ-A-PHA-NE'I-TY, *n.* [Gr. *διαφανεια.*] The power of transmitting light; transparency; pellucidness.

DĪ-A-PHAN'IC (dī-a-fan'ik), *a.* [Gr. *διαφανης.*] Having power to transmit light; transparent.—*Raleigh.*

DĪ-APH'A-NOUS, *a.* Having power to transmit rays of light, as glass; pellucid; transparent; clear.

DĪ-A-PHON'ICS, *n.* [Gr. *δια* and *φωνη.*] The doctrine of refracted sound.

DĪ-A-PHO-RĒ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *διαφορησις.*] Augmented perspiration or sweat; or an elimination of the humors of the body through the pores of the skin.

DĪ-A-PHO-RET'IC, *a.* Having the power to increase perspiration; sudorific; sweating.

DĪ-A-PHO-RET'IC, *n.* A medicine which promotes perspiration; a sudorific.—*Coxe.*

DĪ'A-PHRAGM (dī'a-fram), *n.* [Gr. *διαφραγμα.*] 1. In *anatomy*, the midriff, a muscle separating the chest or thorax from the abdomen or lower belly. 2. A partition or dividing substance, commonly with an opening through it.—3. In *astronomy*, a circular ring used in optical instruments to cut off marginal portions of a beam of light.

DĪ-A-PHRAG-MAT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the diaphragm.

DĪ-A-PO-RĒ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *διαπορησις.*] In *rhetoric*, doubt hesitation.—*Bailey.*

DĪ-Ā'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to a diary; daily.

DĪ'A-RIST, *n.* One who keeps a diary.

DĪ-AR-RHE'A (dī-ar-rē'ä), *n.* [Gr. *διαρροια.*] A morbidly frequent evacuation of the intestines; a lax.

DĪ-AR-RHET'IC, *a.* Producing diarrhea or lax.

DĪ-AR-THRŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] The movable connection of bones.

DĪ'A-RY, *n.* [L. *diarium.*] An account of daily events or transactions; a journal; a register of daily occurrences or observations.—A *diary fever* is a fever of one day.

DĪ'A-SCHIS'MA, *n.* [Gr. *διασχισμα.*] In *music*, the difference between the comma and enharmonic diesis, commonly called the *lesser comma.*

DĪ'AS-PORE, *n.* [Gr. *διασπειρω.*] A rare mineral, occurring in lamellar concretions, of a grayish, greenish, or brownish color, which decrepitates with violence before the blow pipe. It consists of alumina and water.

DĪ-AS-TAL'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *διασταλτικος.*] Dilated; noble; bold; an epithet given by the Greeks to certain intervals in music.

DĪ'AS-TASE, *n.* [Gr. *δια* and *ιστημι.*] A peculiar substance generated during the germination of grain for the brewery, tending to accelerate the formation of sugar, during the fermentation of worts.

DĪ'AS-TEM, *n.* [Gr. *διαστημα.*] In *music*, a simple interval.

DĪ-AS'TO-LE, *n.* [Gr. *διαστολη.*] 1. Among *physicians*, a dilatation of the heart, auricles, and arteries; opposed to

systole, or contraction.—2. In *grammar*, the extension of a syllable; or a figure by which a syllable naturally short is made long.

DĪ'A-STȳLE, *n.* [Gr. δια and στυλος.] An edifice in which three diameters of the columns are allowed for intercolumniations.

DĪ-A-TES'SA-RON, *n.* [Gr. δια and τεσσαρα.] 1. Among *musicians*, a concord or harmonic interval, composed of a greater tone, a lesser tone, and one great semitone.—2. In *Biblical literature*, a harmony of the four gospels.

DĪ-A-THER'MA-NOUS, *a.* [Gr. δια and θερμαινω.] Possessing free permeability to heat. *Diathermal* is also used.

DĪ-ĂTH'E-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] Particular disposition or habit of body, good or bad.—*Coxe.*

DĪ-AT'ŌM-OUS, *a.* [Gr. δια and τεμνω.] In *mineralogy*, a term applied to crystals with one distinct diagonal cleavage.—*Mohs.*

DĪ-A-TON'IC, *a.* [Gr. δια and τονος.] In *music*, a term applied to the natural scale, which, proceeding by degrees, includes both tones and semitones.—*Brande.*

DĪ-A-TON'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a diatonic manner.

DĪ'A-TRĪBE, *n.* [Gr. διατριβη.] A continued discourse or disputation.—*Bailey.*

DĪ-A'TRIB-IST, *n.* One who prolongs his discourse or discussion.—*Hammond.*

DĪ-A-ZEŪ'TIC, *a.* [Gr. διαζευγνυμι.] A *diazeutic* tone, in *ancient Greek music*, disjoined two fourths, one on each side of it, and which, being joined to either, made a fifth. This is, in *our music*, from F to G.—*Edin. Encyc.*

† DIB, *v. i.* To dip.—*Walton's Angler.*

DIB'-STŌNE, *n.* A little stone which children throw at another stone.—*Locke.*

DIB'BLE, *n.* A pointed instrument, used in gardening and agriculture, to make holes for planting seeds, &c.

DIB'BLE, *v. t.* To plant with a dibble; or to make holes for planting seeds, &c.

DIB'BLE, *v. i.* To dibble or dip. [*A term in angling.*]

DIB'BLER, *n.* One who makes holes to plant seed.

DI-CĂ'CIOUS (de-kā'shus), *a.* Talkative.—*Maunder.*

DI-CAC'I-TY (de-kas'e-te), *n.* [L. *dicacitas.*] Pertness.—*Graves.* [*Rare.*]

DĪ'CAST, *n.* [Gr. δικαστης.] In *ancient Greece*, an officer answering nearly to our juryman.—*Mitford.*

DĪCE, *n. pl.* of *die*; also, a game with dice.

DĪCE, *v. i.* To play with dice.—*Shak.*

DĪCE'-BOX, *n.* A box from which dice are thrown in gaming.—*Addison.*

DĪCE'-MĂK-ER, *n.* A maker of dice.

DĪ-CEPH'A-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. δις and κεφαλη.] Having two heads on one body.—*Lindley.*

DĪC'ER, *n.* A player at dice.

DICH. This word seems corrupted from *dit*, for *do it.*—*Shakspeare.*

DĪ-CHAST'A-SIS, *n.* Spontaneous subdivision.—*Dana.*

DĪ-CHASTIC, *a.* Capable of subdividing spontaneously.—*Dana.*

DĪ-CHLAM-YD'E-OUS, *a.* [Gr. δις and χλαμυς.] In *botany*, having two coverings, a calyx and a corol.—*Lindley.*

DĪ-CHOT'O-MĪZE (dī-kot'o-mīze), *v. t.* To cut into two parts; to divide into pairs.

DĪ-CHOT'O-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. διχα and τημνω.] In *botany*, regularly dividing by pairs from top to bottom.

DĪ-CHOT'O-MOUS-COR'ȳMBÆD, *a.* Composed of corymbs, in which the pedicles divide and subdivide by pairs.

DĪ-CHOT'O-MOUS-LY, *adv.* In a dichotomous manner.

DĪ-CHOT'O-MY (dī-kot'o-me), *n.* [Gr. διχοτομια.] 1. Division or distribution of things by pairs; [*little used.*]—2. In *astronomy*, that phase of the moon in which it appears bisected, or shows only half its disk, as at the quadratures.

DĪ'CHRO-ISM (dī'kro-izm), *n.* [Gr. δις and χροα.] The property observed in some crystals, of presenting different colors when viewed in different directions.

DĪ'CHRO-ITE, *n.* *See* IOLITE.

DĪ-CHRO-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. δις and χρωμα.] Having or producing two colors.—*Gilbert.*

DĪC'ING, *n.* The practice of playing at dice.—*Rich. Dict.*

DĪC'ING-HOUSE, *n.* A house where dice are played; a gaming-house. [*Little used.*]

DICK'ENS, *n.* A vulgar exclamation in old writers for devil.—*Shak.*

DICK'ER, *n.* In *old authors*, the number or quantity of ten; *particularly*, ten hides or skins.

DICK'Y, *n.* 1. A seat behind a carriage for servants, &c. 2. A sham bosom of a shirt.—*Grose.*

DIC'LI-NATE, *a.* [Gr. δις and κλινω.] In *mineralogy*, an epithet applied to crystals in which two of the axes are obliquely inclined, as in the oblique rectangular prism.

DĪ-COC'COUS, *a.* [Gr. δις and κοκκος.] Two-grained; consisting of two cohering grains or cells, with one seed in each.

DĪ-CO-TYL-E'DON, *n.* [Gr. δις and κοτυληδων.] A plant whose seeds divide into two lobes in germinating.

DĪ-CO-TYL-E'DON-OUS, *a.* Having two lobes.

DIC'RO-TOS, *n.* [Gr. δις and κροτος.] A double or rebounding pulse.

DIC'TĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *dicto.*] 1. To tell with authority; to deliver, as an order, command, or direction. 2. To order or instruct what is to be said or written; as, to *dictate* a letter. 3. To direct by impulse on the mind; as, a course which wisdom *dictates.*—SYN. To suggest; prescribe; point out; urge; admonish.

DIC'TĀTE, *n.* 1. An order delivered. 2. A rule, maxim or precept delivered with authority. 3. Rule or direction suggested to the mind.—SYN. Command; injunction; suggestion; impulse; admonition.

DIC'TĀ-TED, *pp.* Delivered with authority; ordered; directed; suggested.

DIC'TĀ-TING, *ppr.* Uttering or delivering with authority, instructing what to say or write; ordering; suggesting to the mind.

DIC-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of dictating; the act or practice of prescribing.—*Paley.*

DIC-TĀ'TOR, *n.* [L.] 1. One who dictates; one who prescribes rules and maxims for the direction of others. 2. One invested with absolute authority.—In *ancient Rome*, a magistrate, created in times of exigence and distress, and invested with unlimited power.

DIC-TA-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a dictator; absolute; unlimited; uncontrollable. 2. Authoritative; imperious; dogmatical; overbearing.

DIC-TA-TŌ'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* In a dictatorial manner.

DIC-TĀ'TOR-SHIP, *n.* 1. The office of a dictator; the term of a dictator's office. 2. Authority; imperiousness; dogmatism.—*Dryden.*

DIC'TA-TO-RY, *a.* Overbearing; dogmatical.—*Milton.*

DIC-TĀ'TRIX, *n.* [L.] A female who dictates or commands.

DIC'TA-TURE, *n.* 1. The office of a dictator; dictatorship 2. Absolute authority; the power that dictates.

DIC'TION (dik'shun), *n.* [L. *dictio.*] Expression of ideas by words; manner of expression.—SYN. Language; style; phraseology.

DIC'TION-A-RY, *n.* [Fr. *dictionnaire.*] A book containing the words of a language arranged in alphabetical order, with explanations of their meanings; a lexicon.—*Johnson*

DIC'TUM, *n.*; *pl.* DICTA. [L.] An authoritative saying or assertion.

DID, *pret.* of *do*, contracted from *doed.* I did, thou didst, he did; we did, you or ye did, they did. *Did* is used as the sign of the past tense of verbs, particularly in interrogative and negative sentences.

DI-DAC'TIC, } *a.* [Gr. διδακτικος.] Adapted to teach
DI-DAC'TIC-AL, } preceptive; containing doctrines, precepts, principles, or rules; intended to instruct.

DI-DAC'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a didactic manner; in a form to teach.

DĪ-DAC'TYL, *n.* An animal having two toes.

DĪ'DAP-PER, *n.* A bird that dives into the water, a species of grebe.

DĪ-DAS-CAL'IC, *a.* [Gr. διδασκαλικος.] Didactic; preceptive; giving precepts. [*Little used.*]

† DID'DER, *v. i.* [Teut. *diddern.*] To shiver with cold.—*Sherwood.*

DID'DLE, *v. t.* To cheat or over-reach.—*Holloway.*

DID'DLE, *v. i.* To totter, as a child in walking.

DID'DLING, *n.* A word in many places applied in fondness to children.

DĪ-DE-C-A-HE'DRAL, *a.* [*di* and *decahedral.*] In *crystallography*, having the form of a decahedral prism with pentahedral summits.

DĪ-DEL'PHY-C, *a.* Relating to animals of the genus *didelphys*, to which the opossum belongs.

DĪ-DEL'PHYS, *n.* [Gr. δις and δελφυς.] A genus of marsupial animals, including the opossum.

DĪ-DO-DE-C-A-HE'DRAL, *a.* [*di* and *dodecahedral.*] In *crystallography*, having the form of a dodecahedral prism with hexahedral summits.

DĪ-DRA-CH'MA (dī-drak'mä), *n.* [Gr.] A piece of money, the fourth of an ounce of silver.

DIDST. The second person of the imperfect tense of *do.*

DĪ-DUC'TION, *n.* [L. *diductio.*] Separation by withdrawing one part from the other.—*Boyle.*

DĪ-DȳM'I-UM, *n.* A metal recently discovered by M. Mosander in the ores of cerium.—*Ure.*

DID'Y-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. διδυμος.] In *botany*, growing in pairs or twins.—*P. Cyc.*

DID-Y-NĂ'MI-A, *n.* [Gr. δι, δις, and δυναμις.] In *botany*, a class of plants of four stamens, disposed in two pairs, one being shorter than the other.

DID-Y-NĂ'MI-AN, } *a.* Containing four stamens, disposed
DĪ-DYN'A-MOUS, } in pairs, one shorter than the other.

DIE, *v. i.* [Sw. *do*; Dan. *dör.*] 1. *Literally*, to be deprived of life, either animal or vegetable; as, man *dies*, plants *die.*—2. *Figuratively*, 1. To perish; as, my secret shall *die* with me. 2. To sink, as if perishing; as, my spirit *dies* within me. 3. To sink gradually, like a dying person: with *away*, as, the sound *dies away*, the wind *dies away.* 4. To lan

guish with pleasure or tenderness. 5. To languish with strong desires; as, "the young men are *dying* for her."—*Steele.* 6. To be indifferent or insensible, like one dead; as, to *die* to the world. 7. To endure sufferings like those of death; as, "I *die* daily."—1 *Cor*., xv. 8. To perish eternally.—Syn. To expire; decease; perish; depart; vanish.

DĪE, *n.*; *pl.* Dice. [Fr. *dé.*] 1. A small cube, marked on its faces with numbers, from one to six, used in gaming, by being thrown from a box. 2. Any cubic body; a flat tablet.—3. In *architecture*, the cubical part of a pedestal, between its base and cornice. 4. Hazard; chance.—*Spenser.*

DĪE, *n.*; *pl.* Dies. A stamp used in coining money, in fooderies, &c.

DĪ-Ē'CIAN and DĪ-Ē'CIOUS. *See* Diœcian and Diœcious.

DĪ'ER. *See* Dyer.

DĪ-ER'E-SIS, *n.* *See* Diæresis.

DĪE-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *διεσις.*] In *music*, the division of a tone, less than a semitone.

DĪ'ĒS NON. [L. *dies non juridicus.*] A day on which courts are not held, as the Sabbath, &c.

DĪET, *n.* [L. *dieta.*] 1. Food or victuals. 2. Food regulated by a physician, or by medical rules; food prescribed for the prevention or cure of disease, and limited in kind or quantity. 3. Allowance of provision. 4. Board, or boarding; as, to pay a fixed price for *diet* and lodgings.

DĪET, *n.* [D. *ryksdag*; Ger. *reichstag.*] An assembly of the states or circles of the Empire of Germany and of Poland; a convention of princes, electors, ecclesiastical dignitaries, and representatives of free cities, to deliberate on the affairs of the empire.

DĪET, *v. t.* 1. To feed; to board; to furnish provisions for. 2. To take food by rules prescribed. 3. To feed; to furnish aliment.

DĪET, *v. i.* 1. To eat according to rules prescribed. 2. To eat sparingly.—*Shak.* 3. To eat; to feed.

DĪET-DRINK, *n.* Medicated liquors; drink prepared with medicinal ingredients.

DĪET-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to diet or the rules of diet.

DĪET-A-RY, *n.* Rule of diet; allowance of food, especially among the inmates of an alms-house.—*Brande.*

DĪET-ED, *pp.* Fed; boarded; fed by prescribed rules.

DĪET-ER, *n.* One who diets; one who prescribes rules for eating; one who prepares food by rules.

DĪ-E-TET'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *διαιτητικη.*] Pertaining to diet,
DĪ-E-TET'IC-AL, } or to the rules for regulating the kind and quantity of food to be eaten.

DĪ-E-TET'ICS, *n.* Principles for regulating the diet.

DĪET-ĪNE, *n.* A subordinate or local diet; a cantonal convention.

DĪET-ING, *ppr.* Taking food; prescribing rules for eating; taking food according to prescribed rules.

DIEU ET MON DROIT (de-ū'-ā-mon-drwä'). [Fr.] God and my right.

DIF-FAR-RE-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *dis* and *farreatio.*] The parting of a cake; a ceremony among the Romans, at the divorce of man and wife.

DIF'FER, *v. i.* [L. *differo.*] 1. *Literally*, to be separate. Hence, to be unlike, dissimilar, distinct, or various, in nature, condition, form, or qualities; followed by *from*. 2. Not to accord; to be of a contrary opinion; as, men *differ* greatly on this subject. 3. To be at variance; to strive or debate in words.—Syn. To vary; disagree; dissent; dispute; contend; oppose; wrangle.

DIF'FER, *v. t.* To cause to be different or various.—*Derham.*

DIF'FERED, *pp.* Made different; disagreed.

DIF'FER-ENCE, *n.* 1. The state of being unlike or distinct; want of sameness. 2. The quality which distinguishes one thing from another. 3. A contention between two parties. 4. The point in dispute; ground of controversy. 5. A logical distinction. 6. Evidences or marks of distinction. 7. Distinction.—8. In *mathematics*, the remainder of a sum or quantity, after a lesser sum or quantity is subtracted.—9. In *logic*, an essential attribute, belonging to some species, and not found in the genus; being the idea that defines the species.—10. In *heraldry*, a certain figure added to a coat of arms, serving to distinguish one family from another, or to show how distant a younger branch is from the elder or principal branch.—Syn. Distinction; dissimilarity; dissimilitude; variation; diversity; variety; contrariety; disagreement; variance; contest; contention; dispute; controversy; debate; quarrel; wrangle; strife.

DIF'FER-ENCE, *v. t.* To cause a difference or distinction.

DIF'FER-ENCED (dif'fer-enst), *pp.* Caused to differ; separated.

DIF'FER-ENC-ING, *ppr.* Causing a difference; making different.

DIF'FER-ENT, *a.* 1. Distinct; separate; not the same. 2. Various or contrary; of various or contrary natures, forms, or qualities; unlike; dissimilar.

DIF-FER-EN'TIAL (dif-fer-ren'shal), *a.* 1. In *commerce*, creating a difference; as, *differential* duties, [*English.*]—2. In *mathematics*, an epithet used in fluxions, or the doctrine of infinitesimals; as, the *differential* calculus (*see* Calculus); a *differential* quantity (*see the noun* Differential).

DIF-FER-EN'TIAL, *n.* In *the differential and integral calculus*, if two or more quantities are dependent on each other and subject to variations of value, their *differentials* are any other quantities whose ratios to each other are the limits to which the ratios of the variations approximate, as these variations are reduced nearer and nearer to zero.—*A. D. Stanley.*

DIF-FER-EN'TIAL THER-MOM'E-TER, *n.* A thermometer for measuring minute differences of temperature.

DIF'FER-ENT-LY, *adv.* In a different manner; variously.

DIF'FER-ING, *ppr.* Being unlike or distinct; disagreeing, contending.

DIF'FER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a different manner.

† DIF'FI-CĬLE, *a.* [L. *difficilis.*] Difficult; hard; scrupulous.—*Bacon.*

† DIF'FI-CILE-NESS, *n.* Difficulty to be persuaded.

† DIF-FI-CIL'I-TĀTE, *v. t.* To make difficult.

DIF'FI-CULT, *a.* [L. *difficilis*; Sp. *dificultoso.*] 1. Hard to be made, done, or performed; not easy; attended with labor and pains. 2. Hard to be pleased; not easily wrought upon; not readily yielding; not compliant; not easily managed or persuaded; as, a *difficult* man to deal with. 3. Hard to be ascended, as a hill; or traveled, as a road; or crossed, as a river, &c.—Syn. Arduous; painful; crabbed, perplexed; laborious; unaccommodating; austere; rigid.

† DIF'FI-CULT, *v. t.* To perplex; to render difficult.

DIF'FI-CULT-LY, *adv.* With difficulty.

DIF'FI-CUL-TY, *n.* [Fr. *difficulté.*] 1. Hardness to be done or accomplished; the state of any thing which renders its performance laborious or perplexing. 2. That which is hard to be performed or surmounted. 3. Embarrassment of affairs; whatever renders progress or execution of designs laborious. 4. Objection; obstacle to belief; that which can not be easily understood, explained, or believed.—5. In a *popular sense*, bodily complaints; indisposition.—Syn. Obstable; impediment; obstruction; embarrassment; perplexity; exigency; distress; trouble, trial; objection; cavil.

DIF-FĪDE', *v. i.* [L. *diffido.*] To distrust; to have no confidence in.—*Dryden.* [*Little used.*]

DIF'FI-DENCE, *n.* [It. *difidanza*; Sp. *difidencia.*] 1. Want of confidence; any doubt of the power, ability, or disposition of others.—2. *More generally*, want of confidence in our own power, competency, correctness, or wisdom; a doubt respecting some personal qualification. 3. Modest reserve; a moderate degree of timidity or bashfulness.—Syn. Distrust; doubt; fear; timidity; apprehension; hesitation.

DIF'FI-DENT, *a.* 1. Wanting confidence; doubting of another's power, disposition, sincerity, or intention. 2. Distrustful of one's self; not confident; doubtful of one's own power or competency.—Syn. Distrustful; suspicious; hesitating; doubtful; modest; bashful; reserved.

DIF'FI-DENT-LY, *adv.* With distrust; in a distrusting manner; modestly.

† DIF-FIND', *v. t.* [L. *diffindo.*] To cleave in two: to split.—*Dict.*

DIF-FIN'I-TĪVE, *a.* Determinate; definitive.

† DIF-FIS'SION, *n.* The act of cleaving or splitting.

DIF-FLĀ'TION, *n.* The act of scattering by a blast of wind.—*Dict.*

DIF'FLU-ENCE, } *n.* [L. *diffluo.*] A flowing or falling away
DIF'FLU-EN-CY, } on all sides.

DIF'FLU-ENT, *a.* Flowing away on all sides; not fixed.

DIF'FORM, *a.* [L. *dis* and *forma.*] 1. Irregular in form, not uniform; anomalous. 2. Unlike; dissimilar.

DIF-FORM'I-TY, *n.* Irregularity of form; want of uniformity.—*Brown.*

DIF-FRAC'T, *v. t.* [L. *diffractum.*] To break or separate into parts, as light. *See* Diffraction.

DIF-FRAC'TED, *pp.* Broken or separated into parts.

DIF-FRAC'TION, *n.* [from L. *diffringo, diffractum*, to break in pieces.] In *optics*, a change which light undergoes, when, by passing very near the borders of an opaque body, it forms parallel bands or fringes.—*D. Olmsted.*

DIF-FRAN'CHISE, } *See* Disfranchise, which is the
DIF-FRAN'CHISE-MENT. } word in use.

DIF-FŪSE', *v. t.* [L. *diffusus.*] 1. To pour out and spread, as a fluid; to cause to flow and spread. 2. To send out or extend in all directions; as, to *diffuse* information.—Syn. To expand; spread; circulate; extend; scatter; disperse; publish; proclaim.

DIF-FŪSE', *a.* 1. Widely spread; dispersed. 2. Using many words; giving full descriptions; as, a *diffuse* writer. 3. Containing full or particular accounts; not concise; as, a *diffuse* style.—Syn. Copious; prolix; verbose; expansive.

DIF-FŪSED' (dif-fūzd'), *pp.* 1. Spread; dispersed. 2. Loose, flowing; wild.—*Shak.*

DIF-FŪS'ED-LY, *adv.* In a diffused manner; with wide dispersion.

DIF-FŪS'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being widely spread.—*Sherwood.*

DIF-FŪSE'LY, *adv.* 1. Widely; extensively. 2. Copiously; with many words; fully.

DIF-FŪS'ER, *n.* One who diffuses.

DIF-FŪ-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being diffusible, or capable of being spread.

DIF-FŪ'SI-BLE (dif-fū'ze-bl), *a.* That may flow or be spread in all directions; that may be dispersed.

DIF-FŪ'SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Diffusibility.

DIF-FŪS'ING, *ppr.* Spreading; extending.

DIF-FŪ'SION (dif-fū'zhun), *n.* 1. A spreading or flowing of a liquid substance or fluid in a lateral as well as a lineal direction. 2. A spreading or scattering; as, a *diffusion* of boughs and branches. 3. A spreading abroad in every direction; as, the *diffusion* of knowledge. 4. Copiousness; exuberance, as of style; [*little used.*]—SYN. Extension; spread; propagation; circulation; expansion; dispersion.

DIF-FŪ'SIVE, *a.* 1. Having the quality of diffusing, or spreading by flowing, as liquid substances or fluids; or of dispersing, as minute particles. 2. Extended; spread widely; extending in all directions; extensive.

DIF-FŪ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* Widely; extensively; every way.

DIF-FŪ'SIVE-NESS, *n.* 1. The power of diffusing, or state of being diffused; dispersion. 2. Extension, or extensiveness. 3. The quality or state of being diffuse as an author or his style; verboseness; copiousness of words or expression.

DIG, *v. t.*; pret. *digged*, or *dug*; pp. *digged*, or *dug*. [Sw. *dika*; Dan. *diger*.] 1. To open and break or turn up the earth with a spade or other sharp instrument. 2. To excavate; to form an opening in the earth by digging and removing the loose earth. 3. To pierce or open with a snout or by other means, as swine or moles. 4. To pierce with a pointed instrument; to thrust in.—*To dig down*, is to undermine and cause to fall by digging.—*To dig out*, or to *dig from*, is to obtain by digging.—*To dig up*, is to obtain something from the earth by opening it, or uncovering the thing with a spade or other instrument, or to force out from the earth by a bar.

DIG, *v. i.* 1. To work with a spade or other piercing instrument; to do servile work. 2. To work in search of; to search.—*To dig in*, is to pierce with a spade or other pointed instrument.—*To dig through*, to open a passage through; to make an opening from one side to the other.

DI-GAM'MA, *n.* [Gr. δις and γαμμα.] The name of a letter in the early language of Greece, which gradually fell into disuse, except among the Æolics. It had very nearly the sound of the English F, and was called *digamma* from its resemblance to two gammas, one placed above the other.

† DIG'A-MY, *n.* Second marriage.—*Herbert.*

DI-GAS'TRIC, *a.* [Gr. δις and γαστηρ.] Having a double belly; an epithet given to a muscle of the lower jaw.

DIG'ER-ENT, *a.* [*L. digerens.*] Digesting.

DI'GEST, *n.* [L. *digestus.*] 1. A collection or body of Roman laws, digested or arranged under proper titles by order of the Emperor Justinian. A pandect. 2. Any collection, compilation, abridgment, or summary of laws, or of the principles of any other science, disposed under proper heads or titles.

I-GEST', *v. t.* [L. *digestum.*] 1. To bring into suitable classes, or under proper heads or titles; to place in convenient order, or in due method. 2. To draw out methodically in the mind; to form with due arrangement of parts; as, to *digest* the materials of a discourse. 3. To separate or dissolve in the stomach, as food; to reduce to minute parts fit to enter the lacteals and circulate; to convert into chyme.—4. In *chemistry*, to soften and prepare by heat; to expose to a gentle heat in a boiler or matrass, as a preparation for chemical operations. 5. To bear with patience; to brook; to receive without resentment; not to reject; as, to *digest* an insult. 6. To prepare in the mind; to dispose in a manner that shall improve the understanding and heart; to prepare for nourishing practical duties; as, "inwardly to *digest*" the instructions of the sanctuary. 7. To dispose an ulcer or wound to suppurate. 8. To dissolve and prepare for manure, as plants and other substances.—SYN. To arrange; distribute; dispose; concoct.

DI-GEST', *v. i.* 1. To be prepared by heat. 2. To suppurate; to generate laudable pus, as an ulcer or wound. 3. To dissolve and be prepared for manure, as substances in compost.

DI-GEST'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Reduced to method; arranged in due order; concocted or prepared in the stomach, or by a gentle heat; received without rejection; borne; disposed for use.

DI-GEST'ED-LY, *adv.* In a methodical and regular way.

DI-GEST'ER, *n.* 1. He who digests or disposes in order. 2. One who digests his food. 3. A medicine or article of food that aids digestion, or strengthens the digestive power of the stomach. 4. A strong vessel, contrived by Papin, in which to boil bony substances with a strong heat.

DI-GEST-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being digestible.

DI-GEST'I-BLE, *a.* Capable of being digested.—*Bacon.*

DI-GEST'ING, *ppr.* Arranging in due order, or under proper heads; dissolving and preparing for circulation in the stomach; softening and preparing by heat; disposing for practice; disposing to generate pus; brooking; reducing by heat to a fluid state.

DI-GES'TION (de-jest'yun), *n.* [L. *digestio.*] 1. The conversion of food into chyme, or the process of dissolving aliment in the stomach, and preparing it for circulation and nourishment.—2. In *chemistry*, the operation of exposing bodies to a gentle heat, to prepare them for some action on each other; or the slow action of a solvent on any substance. 3. The act of methodizing and reducing to order; the maturing of a design. 4. The process of maturing an ulcer or wound, and disposing it to generate pus; or the generation of matter. 5. The process of dissolution and preparation of substances for manure, as in compost.

DI-GES'TIVE, *a.* 1. Having the power to cause digestion in the stomach. 2. Capable of softening and preparing by heat. 3. Methodizing; reducing to order; as, "*digestive* thought."—*Dryden.* 4. Causing maturation in wounds or ulcers. 5. Dissolving.

DI-GES'TIVE, *n.* 1. In *medicine*, any preparation or medicine which increases the tone of the stomach, and aids digestion; a stomachic; a corroborant.—2. In *surgery*, an application which ripens an ulcer or wound, or disposes it to suppurate.—*Digestive salt*, the muriate of potash.

DI-GES'URE, *n.* Concoction; digestion. [*Little used.*]

DIG'GA-BLE, *a.* That may be digged.

DIGGED, *pret.* and *pp.* of *dig.*

DIG'GER, *n.* One who digs; one who opens, throws up, and breaks the earth, one who opens a well, pit, trench, or ditch.

DIG'GING, *ppr.* Opening or turning the earth with a spade.

† DIGHT (dite), *v. t.* [Sax. *diht.*] To prepare; to put in order; hence, to dress, or put on; to array; to adorn.—*Milton.*

DIG'IT, *n.* [L. *digitus.*] 1. The measure of a finger's breadth, or three fourths of an inch. 2. The twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon; a term used to express the quantity of an eclipse.—3. In *arithmetic*, any integer under 10; so called from counting on the fingers. Thus, 1, 2, 3 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 are called digits.

DIG'IT-AL, *a.* [L. *digitalis.*] Pertaining to the fingers, or to digits.

DIG-I-TA'LI-A, *n.* A supposed alkaloid obtained from the

DIG-I-TA'LINE, fox-glove, or *digitalis purpurea.*

DIG-I-TA'LIS, *n.* [L. *digitus*, a finger.] The plant called fox-glove; a genus of plants.

DIG'IT-ATE, *a.* In *botany*, a *digitate* leaf is one which

DIG'IT-A-TED, branches into several distinct leaflets like fingers.

† DIG'IT-ATE, *v. t.* To point out as with a finger.

DIG'IT-ATE-LY, *adv.* In a digitate manner.

DIG-IT-A'TION, *n.* [L.] A division into finger-like processes.—*Gilbert.*

DIG'IT-I-GRADE, *n.* [L. *digitus*, a finger or toe, and *gradior*, to walk.] An animal that walks or steps on his toes.

DIG'IT-I-GRADE, *a.* Walking on the toes.

DI-GLA'DI-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *digladior.*] To fence; to quarrel. [*Little used.*]

DI-GLA-DI-A'TION, *n.* A combat with swords; a quarrel.—*Ben Jonson.*

DI'GLYPH, *n.* In *architecture*, a projecting face, which has two panels or channels sunk in, while the triglyph has three.

DIG-NI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* The act of dignifying; exaltation; promotion.—*Walton.*

DIG'NI-FIED (dig'ne-fide), *pp.* 1. Invested with dignity 2. *a.* Marked with dignity.—SYN. Exalted; elevated; honored; noble; august; stately; lofty.

DIG'NI-FY, *v. t.* [Sp. *dignificar.*] 1. To invest with honor or dignity; to exalt in rank or office. 2. To honor; to make illustrious; to distinguish by some excellence, or that which gives celebrity.—SYN. To exalt; elevate; prefer; advance; honor; illustrate; adorn; ennoble.

DIG'NI-TA-RY, *n.* An ecclesiastic who holds a dignity, or a benefice which gives him some pre-eminence over mere priests and canons.

DIG'NI-TY, *n.* [L. *dignitas.*] 1. True honor; nobleness or elevation of mind, consisting in a high sense of propriety, truth, and justice, with an abhorrence of mean and sinful actions; opposed to *meanness*. 2. Elevation; honorable place or rank of elevation; degree of excellence either in estimation or in the order of nature. 3. Elevation of aspect; grandeur of mien. 4. Elevation of deportment. 5. An elevated office, civil or ecclesiastical, giving a high rank in society; advancement; preferment, or the rank attached to it. 6. The rank or title of a nobleman.—7. In *oratory*, one of the three parts of elocution, consisting in the right use of tropes and figures.—8. In *astrology* an advantage which a planet has on account of its being

in some particular place of the zodiac, or in a particular station in respect to other planets. 9. A general maxim, or principle.—*Brown;* [*not used.*]

DIG-NŌ'TION, *n.* [L. *dignosco.*] Distinguishing mark; distinction.—*Brown.*

DIG'O-NOUS, *a.* [Gr. δις and γωνια.] In *botany*, having two angles, as a stem.

DĪ'GRAPH, *n.* [Gr. δις and γραφω.] A union of two vowels, of which one only is pronounced, as in *head.*—*Sheridan.*

DI-GRESS', *v. i.* [L. *digressus.*] 1. *Literally*, to step or go from the way or road; hence, to depart from the main subject, design, or tenor of a discourse, argument, or narration.—*Locke;* [*used only of speaking or writing.*] 2. To go out of the right way or common track.—*Shak.;* [*not now in use.*]—SYN. To deviate; wander; expatiate; amplify.

DI-GRESS'ING, *ppr.* Departing from the main subject.

DI-GRES'SION (de-gresh'un), *n.* [L. *digressio.*] 1. The act of digressing; a departure from the main subject under consideration; an excursion of speech or writing. 2. The part or passage of a discourse, argument, or narration, which deviates from the main subject, tenor, or design, but which may have some relation to it, or be of use to it. 3. Deviation from a regular course.—*Brown;* [*little used.*]

DI-GRES'SION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in digression; departing from the main purpose or subject.—*Warton.*

DI-GRESS'IVE, *a.* Departing from the main subject; partaking of the nature of digression.—*Johnson.*

DI-GRESS'IVE-LY, *adv.* By way of digression.

DĪ-GYN'I-A, *n.* [Gr. δις and γυνη.] In *botany*, an order of plants having two styles.—*Linnæus.*

DĪ-GYN'I-AN, } *a.* In *botany*, having two styles.
DIG'YN-OUS, }

DĪ-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. δις and εδρα.] Having two sides, as a figure.

DĪ-HĒ'DRON, *n.* A figure with two sides or surfaces.

DĪ-HEX-A-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* In *crystallography*, having the form of a hexahedral prism with trihedral summits.

DĪ-Ĭ-AM'BUS, *n.* In *prosody*, a foot consisting of two iambuses.

DĪ-JŪ'DI-CĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *dijudico.*] To judge or determine.

DĪ-JŪ'DI-CĀ-TED, *pp.* Judged or determined by censure.

DĪ-JŪ'DI-CĀ-TING, *ppr.* Judging by censure.

DĪ-JŪ-DI-CĀ'TION, *n.* A judging between; judicial distinction.

DĪKE, *n.* [Sax. *dic;* Sw. *dike;* D. *dyk.*] 1. A ditch; an excavation made in the earth by digging, of greater length than breadth, intended as a reservoir of water, a drain, or for other purpose. 2. A mound of earth, of stones, or of other materials, intended to prevent low lands from being inundated by the sea or a river. 3. A vein of basalt, greenstone, or other stony substance; or an intrusion of melted matter into rents or fissures of stratified rocks.

DĪKE, *v. t.* To surround or protect with a dike; to secure by a bank.

† DĪKE, *v. i.* To dig.

DĪKED (dikt), *pp.* or *a.* Protected or secured by a dike.

DĪK'ING, *ppr.* Protecting by a dike; making a dike.

DĪK'ING, *n.* The act of diking, or protecting by a dike.

DI-LAC'ER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *dilacero.*] To tear; to rend asunder; to separate by force.

DI-LAC'ER-Ā-TED, *pp.* Torn; rent asunder.

DI-LAC'ER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Tearing; rending in two.

DI-LAC-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of rending asunder; a tearing or rending. [In lieu of these words, *lacerate, laceration* are generally used.]

DI-LĀ'NI-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *dilanio.*] To tear; to rend in pieces; to mangle. [*Little used.*]

DI-LĀ-NI-Ā'TION, *n.* A tearing in pieces.

DI-LAP'I-DĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *dilapido.*] To go to ruin; to fall by decay.

DI-LAP'I-DĀTE, *v. t.* 1. To pull down; to waste or destroy; to suffer to go to ruin. 2. To waste; to squander.

DI-LAP'I-DĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Wasted; ruined; pulled down; suffered to go to ruin.

DI-LAP'I-DĀ-TING, *ppr.* Wasting; pulling down; suffering to go to ruin.

DI-LAP-I-DĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Ecclesiastical waste; a voluntary wasting or suffering to go to decay any building in possession of an incumbent. 2. Destruction; demolition; decay; ruin. 3. Peculation.

DI-LAP'I-DĀ-TOR, *n.* One who causes dilapidation.

DI-LĀ-TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of admitting expansion by the elastic force of the body itself, or of another elastic substance acting upon it.

DI-LĀT'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of expansion; possessing elasticity; elastic.

DIL-A-TĀ'TION, *n.* The expanding of a body into greater bulk by its own elastic power; expansion; a spreading or extending in all directions; the state of being expanded.

DI-LĀTE', *v. t.* [L. *dilato.*] 1. To enlarge or extend in all directions. 2. To relate at large; to tell copiously or diffusely.—SYN. To expand; swell; distend; enlarge; spread out; amplify; expatiate.

DI-LĀTE', *v. i.* 1. To widen; to expand; to swell or extend in all directions. 2. To speak largely and copiously, to dwell on in narration.

DI-LĀTE', *a.* Expanded; expansive.

DI-LĀ'TED, *pp.* or *a.* Expanded; distended; enlarged so as to occupy a greater space.

DI-LĀ'TER, *n.* One who enlarges; that which expands.

DI-LĀ'TING, *ppr.* Expanding; enlarging; speaking largely

DI-LĀ'TION, *n.* Delay.

DI-LĀ'TOR, *n.* That which widens or expands; a muscle that dilates.

DIL'A-TO-RI-LY, *adv.* With delay; tardily.

DIL'A-TO-RI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being dilatory or late; lateness; slowness in motion; delay in proceeding; tardiness.

DIL'A-TO-RY, *a.* [Fr. *dilatoire.*] 1. *Literally*, drawing out or extending in time; hence, slow; late; tardy; [*applied to things.*] 2. Given to procrastination; not proceeding with diligence; making delay; slow; late; [*applied to persons.*]—3. In *law*, intended to make delay; tending to delay.—SYN. Delaying; sluggish; inactive; loitering; behindhand; backward; procrastinating.

DI-LEC'TION, *n.* [L. *dilectio.*] A loving.—*Martin.*

DĪ-LEM'MA, *n.* [Gr. διλημμα.] 1. In *logic*, an argument which presents an antagonist with two or more alternatives, but is equally conclusive against him whichever of the alternatives he chooses. 2. A difficult or doubtful choice; a state of things in which evils or obstacles present themselves on every side, and it is difficult to determine what course to pursue.

DIL-ET-TAN'TE (dil-et-tan'tā), *n.; pl.* DILETTANTI. [It.] An admirer or lover of the fine arts.—*Burke.*

DIL-ET-TAN'TE-ISM, *n.* The pursuits and feelings of a *dilettante.*

DIL'I-GENCE, *n.* [L. *diligentia.*] 1. Steady application in business of any kind; constant effort to accomplish what is undertaken; exertion of body or mind without unnecessary delay or sloth. 2. Watchful attention; as, "keep thy heart with all *diligence.*"—SYN. Attention; industry; assiduity; constancy; heed; heedfulness; care; caution.

DIL'I-GENCE (dil'e-zhänse), *n.* The name of a kind of stage-coach used in France.

DIL'I-GENT, *a.* [L. *diligens.*] 1. Steady in application to business; constant in effort or exertion to accomplish what is undertaken; not idle or negligent; [*applied to persons.*] 2. Steadily applied; prosecuted with care and constant effort.—SYN. Active; assiduous; sedulous; laborious; persevering; attentive; industrious; careful.

DIL'I-GENT-LY, *adv.* With steady application and care, with industry or assiduity; not carelessly; not negligently.

DILL, *n.* [Sax. *dil, dile.*] A plant resembling fennel, but smaller.

† DI-LŪ'CID, *a.* [L. *dilucidus.*] Clear.

† DI-LŪ'CID-ĀTE, *v. t.* To make clear. *See* ELUCIDATE.

DI-LU-CID-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of making clear.

DI-LŪ'CID-LY, *adv.* Evidently; clearly.

DIL'Ū-ENT, *a.* [L. *diluens.*] 1. Making liquid, or more fluid, making thin; attenuating. 2. Weakening the strength of, by mixture with water.

DIL'Ū-ENT, *n.* 1. That which thins or attenuates; that which makes more liquid. 2. That which weakens the strength of; as water, which, mixed with wine or spirit, reduces the strength of it.

DI-LŪTE', *v. t.* [L. *diluo, dilutus.*] 1. *Literally*, to wash, but *appropriately*, to render liquid, or more liquid; to make thin, or more fluid. 2. To weaken, as spirit or an acid, by an admixture of water, which renders the spirit or acid less concentrated. 3. To make weak or weaker, as color, by mixture.—4. *Figuratively*, to weaken; to reduce the strength or standard of; as, to *dilute* ideas.

DI-LŪTE', *a.* Thin; attenuated; reduced in strength, as spirit or color.—*Newton.*

DI-LŪ'TED, *pp.* or *a.* Made liquid; rendered more fluid; weakened; made thin, as liquids.

DI-LŪ'TED-LY, *adv.* In a diluted form.

DI-LŪ'TER, *n.* That which makes thin, or more liquid.

DI-LŪ'TING, *ppr.* Making thin, or more liquid; weakening.

DI-LŪ'TION (de-lū'shun), *n.* The act of making thin, weak, or more liquid.—*Arbuthnot.*

DI-LŪ'VI-AL, } *a.* [L. *diluvium.*] 1. Pertaining to a flood or
DI-LŪ'VI-AN, } deluge, *more especially* to the deluge in Noah's days. 2. Effected or produced by a deluge, *particularly* by the great flood in the days of Noah.—*Buckland.*

DI-LŪ'VI-AL-IST, *n.* One who explains geological phenomena by the deluge.—*Lyell.*

DI-LŪ'VI-ĀTE, *v. i.* To run as a flood.—*Sandys.* [*Rare.*]

DI-LŪ'VI-UM, *n.* [L.] In *geology*, a deposit of superficial loam, sand, gravel, &c., caused by the deluge, or ancient currents of water.

DIM, *a.* [Sax. *dim.*] 1. Not seeing clearly; having the vision obscured and indistinct; as, *dim* eyes. 2. Not clearly seen; imperfectly seen or discovered; as, a *dim* prospect. 3. Somewhat dark; not luminous; as, a *dim* shade. 4

Dull of apprehension; having obscure conceptions. 5. Having its lustre obscured.—Syn. Obscure; dusky; dark; mysterious; imperfect; dull; sullied; tarnished.

DIM, *v. t.* 1. To cloud; to impair the powers of vision. 2. To obscure. 3. To render dull the powers of conception. 4. To make less bright; to obscure. 5. To render less bright; to tarnish, or sully.

DIM'-SHĪN-ING, *a.* Giving a dim light.

DIM'-SĪGHT-ED (dim'sīt-ed), *a.* Having dim or obscure vision.

DIM'-TWINK-LING, *a.* Twinkling dimly.—*More.*

† DIM'BLE, *n.* A bower; a cell or retreat.—*B. Jonson.*

DIME, *n.* [Fr.] A silver coin of the *United States*, of the value of ten cents; the tenth of a dollar.

DI-MEN'SION, *n.* [L. *dimensio.*] 1. The extent of a body, or length, breadth, and thickness, or depth; [*usually in the plural.*]—2. *Dimension* of an equation, in *algebra*, a term used to denote the highest power of the unknown quantity in an equation; the same as degree.

DI-MEN'SION-LESS, *a.* Without any definite measure or extent; boundless.—*Milton.*

DI-MEN'SI-TY, *n.* Extent; capacity.—*Howell.*

DI-MEN'SĪVE, *a.* That marks the boundaries or outlines.—*Davies.*

DIM'E-TER, *a.* [L.] Having two poetical measures.

DIM'E-TER, *n.* A verse of two measures.

DĪ-MET'RIC, *a.* [Gr. δις and μετρον.] In *mineralogy*, a term applied to crystals whose vertical axis is unequal to the lateral, as the square prism and square octahedron.

DIM-I-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *dimicatio.*] A battle or fight; contest.

DI-MID'I-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *dimidio.*] To divide into two equal parts.

DI-MID'I-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* [L. *dimidiatus.*] Divided into two equal parts; halved.

DI-MID'I-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Dividing into two equal parts.

DI-MID-I-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of halving; division into two equal parts.

DI-MIN'ISH, *v. t.* [L. *diminuo.*] 1. To make less or smaller, by any means; as, to *diminish* one's indebtedness.—2. In *music*, to take from a note by a sharp, flat, or natural.—*To diminish from*, to take away something; [*obs.*]—Syn. To lessen; decrease; abate; liquidate; reduce; impair; degrade.

DI-MIN'ISH, *v. i.* To become, or appear less or smaller.—Syn. To lessen; decrease; subside; abate.

DI-MIN'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being diminished.

DI-MIN'ISHED (de-min'isht), *pp.* or *a.* Lessened; made smaller; reduced in size; contracted; degraded.

DI-MIN'ISH-ER, *n.* That which, or one who, diminishes.

DI-MIN'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Lessening; contracting; degrading.

DI-MIN'ISH-ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to lessen reputation.—*Locke.*

DI-MIN-U-EN'DO, or *DIM.*, in *music*, directs to a decreasing volume of sound.

DI-MIN'Ū-ENT, *a.* Lessening. [*Little used.*]

† DIM'I-NUTE, *a.* Small.—*Gorges.*

† DIM'I-NUTE-LY, *adv.* In a manner which lessens.

DIM-I-NŪ'TION, *n.* [L. *diminutio.*] 1. The act of lessening; a making smaller. 2. The state of becoming or appearing less. 3. Discredit; loss of dignity; degradation. 4. Deprivation of dignity; a lessening of estimation.—5. In *architecture*, the contraction of the upper part of a column, by which its diameter is made less than that of the lower part.—6. In *music*, the imitation of or reply to a subject in notes of half the length or value of those of the subject itself.—Syn. Decrease; decay; abatement; deduction; decrement.

DI-MIN'Ū-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *diminutif.*] Small; little; narrow; contracted.

DI-MIN'Ū-TIVE, *n.* In *grammar*, a word formed from another word, usually an appellative or generic term, to express a little thing of the kind.

DI-MIN'Ū-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a diminutive manner; in a manner to lessen.

DI-MIN'Ū-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Smallness; littleness; want of bulk; want of dignity.

DIM'ISH, *a.* Somewhat dim or obscure.

DI-MIS'SION (de-mish'un), *n.* Leave to depart.—*Huloet.*

* DIM'IS-SO-RY, *a.* [L. *dimissorius.*] 1. Sending away; dismissing from the diocese of one bishop into that of another; as, letters *dimissory*. 2. Granting leave to depart.

DI-MIT', *v. t.* [L. *dimitto.*] To permit to go; to grant to farm; to let.

DIM'I-TY, *n.* [D. *diemit.*] A kind of white cotton cloth, ribbed or figured.

DIM'LY, *adv.* 1. In a dim or obscure manner; with imperfect sight. 2. Not brightly, or clearly; with a faint light.

DIMMED (dimd), *pp.* Clouded; obscured; rendered dull.

DIM'MING, *ppr.* Obscuring; clouding the view.

DIM'MING, *n.* Obscurity.—*Shak.*

DIM'NESS, *n.* 1. Dullness of sight. 2. Obscurity of vision; imperfect sight. 3 Faintness; imperfection. 4. Want of brightness. 5. Want of clear apprehension; stupidity.

DĪ-MORPH'ISM, *n.* [Gr. δις and μορφη.] The property of crystallizing in two distinct forms, not derivable from one another. Sulphur assumes one form when crystallizing at a high temperature, and another wholly different when becoming solid at the ordinary temperature.—*Dana.*

DĪ-MORPH'OUS, *a.* [Gr. δις and μορφη.] Having the property of dimorphism.

DIM'PLE, *n.* A small natural cavity or depression in the cheek, or other part of the face.

DIM'PLE, *v. i.* To form dimples; to sink into depressions, or little inequalities.—*Dryden.*

DIM'PLED, *a.* Set with dimples.

DIM'PLY, *a.* Full of dimples, or small depressions.

DIN, *n.* [Sax. *dyn.*] Noise; a loud sound; *particularly*, a rattling, clattering, or rumbling sound, long continued.

DIN, *v. t.* To strike with continued or confused sound; to stun with noise; to harass with clamor.

DIN'AR-CHY, *n.* [Gr. δις and αρχη.] A form of government in which the supreme power is vested in two persons.

DĪNE, *v. i.* [Sax. *dynan.*] To eat the chief meal of the day.

DĪNE, *v. t.* To give a dinner to; to furnish with the principal meal; to feed.

DĪNED, *pp.* Having eaten a dinner, or entertained with a dinner.

† DI-NET'IC-AL, *a.* [Gr. δινητικος.] Whirling round.

DING, *v. t.*; pret. *dung*, or *dinged.* [Sax. *dencgan.*] To thrust or dash with violence; hence, to ring.—*Figuratively*, to enforce, or urge; as, he kept *dinging* it into my ears [*Little used.*]

DING, *v. i.* To bluster; to bounce. [*A low word.*]

DING'DONG. A term used to express the sound of bells.—*Shak.*

DIN'GI-NESS, *n.* A dusky or dark hue; brownness.

DIN"GLE, *n.* A narrow dale or valley between hills.

DIN"GLE-DAN"GLE (ding'gl-dang'gl). Hanging loosely, or something dangling.—*Warton.*

DIN'GY, *a.* Soiled; sullied; of a dark color; brown; dusky; dun.

DĪN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Eating the principal meal in the day, giving a dinner; pertaining to dinner.

DĪN'ING-HALL, *n.* A hall for a company to dine in.

DĪN'ING-ROOM, *n.* A room for a family or for company to dine in; a room for entertainments.

DĪN'ING-TA'BLE, *n.* A table used for the purpose of dining.

DINNED, *pp.* Stunned with a loud noise.

DIN'NER, *n.* [Fr. *diner*; Ir. *dinner.*] 1. The meal taken about the middle of the day; or the principal meal of the day, eaten between noon and evening. 2. An entertainment; a feast.

DIN'NER-TA'BLE, *n.* A table at which dinner is taken.

DIN'NER-TIME, *n.* The usual time of dining.

DIN'NER-LESS, *a.* Having no dinner.—*Fuller.*

DI-NO-THE'RI-UM, *n.* [Gr. δεινος and θηριον.] A gigantic herbivorous, aquatic animal, now extinct.—*Buckland.* See Deinotherium.

DINT, *n.* [Sax. *dynt.*] 1. A blow; a stroke. 2. Force; violence; power exerted; as, by *dint* of great exertions he succeeded. 3. The mark made by a blow; a cavity or impression made by a blow or by pressure on a substance, often pronounced *dent.*—*Dryden.*

DINT, *v. t.* To make a mark or cavity on a substance by a blow or by pressure.—*Donne.* See Indent.

DINT'ED, *pp.* Marked by a blow or by pressure.

DINT'ING, *ppr.* Impressing marks or cavities.

DĪ-NU-MER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of numbering singly [*Little used.*]

* DĪ'O-CE-SAN, *a.* [The accent on the first and on the third syllable is nearly equal.] Pertaining to a diocese.

* DĪ'O-CE-SAN, *n.* A bishop; one in possession of a diocese, and having the ecclesiastical jurisdiction over it.

DĪ'O-CESE, *n.* [Gr. διοικησις.] [This word is often spelled *diocess*, but this orthography is opposed to the derivation, and is not sanctioned by the best English usage.] The circuit or extent of a bishop's jurisdiction; an ecclesiastical division of a kingdom or state, subject to the authority of a bishop.

DĪ-OC-TA-HE'DRAL, *a.* In *crystallography*, having the form of an octahedral prism with tetrahedral summits.

DĪ'O-DON, *n.* The globe-fish, the name of a genus of fishes with undivided jaws, and covered externally with spines, so as to resemble the fruit of the horse-chestnut.

DĪ-Œ'CI-A, *n.* [Gr. δις and οικος.] A class of plants having the stamens on one plant and the pistils on the other.—*P Cyc.*

DĪ-Œ'CIAN, } *a.* In *botany*, belonging to the class *diœcia*,
DĪ-Œ'CIOUS, } having the stamens on one plant and the pistils on another.

DĪ-OP'SIDE, *n.* [Gr. διοψις.] A foliated variety of augite having a clear grayish green color.

DĪ-OP′TASE, *n.* A rare ore of copper occurring in emerald green crystals, and consisting of silica and copper with twelve per cent. of water.

DĪ-OP′TRIC, } *a.* [Gr. *διοπτρικος.*] 1. Affording a me-
DĪ-OP′TRIC-AL, } dium for the sight; assisting the sight in the view of distant objects. 2. Pertaining to dioptrics, or the science of refracted light. Sometimes written *Dioptic* and *Dioptical.*

DĪ-OP′TRICS, *n.* That part of optics which treats of the refractions of light passing through different mediums, as through air, water, or glass.

DĪ-O-RA′MA, *n.* [Gr. *δια* and *οραμα.*] 1. A contrivance for giving a high degree of optical illusion to paintings exhibited in a building prepared for the purpose. This is done chiefly by a peculiar distribution of light. By means of folds and shutters concealed in the roof, the intensity of the illumination may be increased or diminished at pleasure; and the picture may thus be made to change its appearance from bright sun-shine to cloudy weather, or the obscurity of twilight. Some parts of the painting, also, are transparent, and *through* these places increased light is at times admitted with surprising effect, giving to the diorama a character of nature and reality beyond that of any other mode of painting. 2. A building used for the purposes above described.

DĪ-O-RAM′IC, *a.* Pertaining to a diorama.

DĪ′O-RISM, *n.* [Gr. *διορισμα.*] Definition. [*Rarely used.*]

DĪ-O-RIS′TIC, *a.* Distinguishing; defining. [*Rarely used.*]

DĪ-O-RIS′TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a distinguishing manner.

DĪ′O-RITE, *n.* A species of trap rock.

DĪ-OR-THŌ′SIS, *n.* The straightening of a crooked limb.

DĪ-OS-POL′I-TAN, *a.* Pertaining to Diospolis or Thebes.

DĪ-Ō′TA, *n.* [L. and Gr.] In *ancient sculpture*, a sort of vase with two handles, used for wine.

DĪ-OX′Y-LĪTE, *n.* [Gr. *δις*, *οξυς*, and *λιθος.*] A native salt of lead, of a pale greenish or yellowish color, consisting of the carbonate and sulphate of lead.

DIP, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dipped*, or *dipt.* [Sax. *dippan.*] 1. To plunge or immerse for a moment or short time, in water, or other liquid substance; to put into a fluid, and withdraw. 2. To take with a ladle or other vessel by immersing it in a fluid; as, to *dip* water from a boiler. 3. To engage; to take concern.—*Dryden.* 4. To engage as a pledge; to mortgage.—*Dryden*; [*little used.*] 5. To moisten; to wet.—*Milton*; [*unusual.*] 6. To baptize by immersion.

DIP, *v. i.* 1. To sink; to immerge in a liquid. 2. To enter; to pierce. 3. To engage; to take a concern; as, to *dip* into the funds. 4. To enter slightly; to look cursorily, or here and there; as, to *dip* into a book. 5. To choose by chance; to thrust and take. 6. To incline downward; as, the strata *dip.*

DIP, *n.* Inclination downward; a sloping; a direction below a horizontal line; depression.—In *magnetism*, the *dip* of the needle is its inclination downward from a horizontal line.—In *geology*, dip is the downward inclination of strata.

DIP′-CHICK, *n.* A small bird that dives.

DĪ-PET′AL-OUS, *a.* [Gr. *δις* and *πεταλον.*] Having two flower-leaves, or petals; two-petaled.

DIPH′THONG (dif′thong), *n.* [Gr. *διφθογγος.*] A coalition or union of two vowels pronounced in one syllable.

DIPH-THON″GAL (dif-thong′gal), *a.* Belonging to a diphthong; consisting of two vowel sounds pronounced in one syllable.

DIPH-THON″GAL-LY, *adv.* In a diphthongal manner.

DIPH′YL-LOUS (dif′il-lus), *a.* [Gr. *δις* and *φυλλον.*] In *botany*, having two leaves, as a calyx, &c.

DIP′LO-E, *n.* [Gr. *διπλους.*] The soft meditullium, medullary substance, or porous part, between the plates of the skull.

DI-PLŌ′MA, *n.* [Gr. *διπλωμα.*] A letter or writing conferring some power, authority, privilege, or honor.

DI-PLŌ′MA-CY, *n.* 1. The customs, rules, and privileges of embassadors, envoys, and other representatives of princes and states at foreign courts; forms of negotiation. 2. A diplomatic body; the whole body of ministers at a foreign court.—*Burke.* 3. The agency or management of ministers at a foreign court. 4. Skill or dexterity in managing negotiations, &c.

DI-PLŌ′MATE, *v. t.* To invest with a privilege.

DIP′LO-MATE, *n.* One skilled in diplomacy; a diplomatist.

DIP′LO-MĀ-TED, *a.* Made by diplomas.—*Kennet.*

DIP-LO-MAT′IC, *a.* 1. Pertaining to diplomas; privileged. 2. Furnished with a diploma; authorized by letters or credentials to transact business for a sovereign at a foreign court. 3. Pertaining to, or composed of, ministers at a foreign court, or men authorized by diploma.

DIP-LŌ-MAT′IC, *n.* A minister, official agent, or envoy to a foreign court.

DIP-LO-MAT′IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the rules of diplomacy.

DIP-LO-MAT′ICS, *n.* The science of deciphering ancient writings, as diplomas, charters, &c., and of ascertaining their authenticity, date, &c.

DI-PLŌ′MA-TIST, *n.* One skilled in diplomacy.

DIPPED (dipt), *pp.* Plunged; immersed.

DIP′PER, *n.* 1. One who dips; he or that which dips. 2. A vessel used to dip water or other liquor; a ladle. 3. One of a genus of birds of the thrush family, which delight in water.—4. *The Dipper*, a name often applied to seven stars in the constellation of the *Great Bear*, otherwise called *Charles's Wain.*

DIP′PING, *ppr.* 1. Plunging or immersing into a liquid and speedily withdrawing. 2. Engaging or taking a concern in. 3. Looking into, here and there; examining in a cursory, slight, or hasty manner. 4. Inclining downward 5. Breaking; inclining.

DIP′PING, *n.* 1. The act of plunging or immersing. 2. The act of inclining toward the earth; inclination downward 3. The interruption of a vein of ore, or stratum of a fossil, in a mine; a sloping downward. 4. The act of baptizing by the immersion of the whole body in water.

DIP′PING-NEE′DLE, *n.* An instrument which shows the inclination of the magnetic needle to the horizon at any given place.

DĪ-PRIS-MAT′IC, *a.* Doubly prismatic; having cleavages parallel to the sides of a four-sided vertical prism, and also to a horizontal prism.

DIP′SAS, *n.* [Gr. *διψας.*] A serpent whose bite produces a mortal thirst.

DIP′TER-A, *n. pl.* [Gr. *δις* and *πτερον.*] An order of insects having only two wings, and two poisers, as the house-fly.

DIP′TER-AL, *a.* or *n.* In *ancient architecture*, a term denoting a temple which had a double range of columns on each of its flanks, as well as in front and rear.—*Brande.*

DIP′TER-AL, } *a.* Having two wings only; belonging to
DIP′TER-OUS, } an order of insects called *diptera.*

DIP″TOTE, *n.* [Gr. from *δις* and *πιπτω.*] In *grammar*, a noun which has only two cases.

DIP′TYCH, } *n.* [Gr. *διπτυχος.*] In *ancient history*, a sort
DIP′TY-CHUM, } of book or tablet, folded commonly in two leaves, though it sometimes contained more. The term was particularly applied to a public register of the names of consuls and other magistrates among pagans; and of bishops, martyrs, and others among Christians.

DI-PȲRE′, *n.* A mineral occurring in minute prisms; considered as a variety of *scapolite.*

DĪ-RĀ-DI-Ā′TION, *n.* [L. *diradiatio.*] The rays of light emitted and diffused from a luminous body.

DIRE, *a.* [L. *dirus.*] Evil in a great degree.—Syn. Dreadful; dismal; horrible; terrible; gloomy; mournful; destructive.

DIRE′-LOOK-ING, *a.* Looking direfully.

DI-RECT′, *a.* [L. *directus.*] 1. Straight; right.—2. In *astronomy*, appearing to move forward in the order of the signs, *i. e.*, from west to east; opposed to *retrograde.* 3. In the line of father and son; opposed to *collateral.* 4. Leading or tending to an end, as by a straight line or course; not circuitous. 5. Open; not ambiguous or doubtful; as, *direct* dealing. 6. Plain; express; not ambiguous; as, *direct* terms.—7. In *music*, a *direct* interval is that which forms any kind of harmony on the fundamental sound which produces it; as, the fifth, major, third, and octave.—*Direct tax* is a tax assessed on real estate, as houses and lands.

DI-RECT′, *v. t.* [L. *directum.*] 1. To point or aim in a straight line, toward a place or object; as, to *direct* the eye. 2. To point; to show the right road or course; as, to *direct* a traveler. 3. To cause to proceed in a particular manner; as, to *direct* the affairs of the family. 4. To prescribe a course. 5. To point out a course of proceeding, with authority; as, to *direct* the servants. *Direct* is a milder term than *command.*—Syn. To guide; lead; conduct; dispose; manage; regulate; order; instruct; command.

DI-RECT′, *n.* In *music*, a character placed at the end of a staff to direct the performer to the first note of the next staff.—*Busby.*

DI-RECT′ED, *pp.* or *a.* Aimed; pointed; guided; regulated; governed; ordered; instructed.

DI-RECT′ER, *n.* A director, which see.

DI-RECT′ING, *ppr.* Aiming; pointing; guiding; regulating; governing; ordering.

DI-REC′TION, *n.* [L. *directio.*] 1. Aim at a certain point; a pointing toward, in a straight line or course. 2. The line in which a body moves by impulse; course. 3. A straight line or course. 4. The act of governing; as, the *direction* of affairs. 5. Regularity; adjustment. 6. Prescription, either verbal or written; instruction in what manner to proceed. 7. The superscription of a letter, including the name, title, and place of abode of the person for whom it is intended. 8. A body or board of directors.—Syn. Administration; guidance; management; superintendence; oversight; government; order; command, guide; clew.

DI-RİCTI-TUDE, *n.* A word put by Shakspeare into the mouth of a servant, as a blunder for *discredit.*—*Malone.*

DI-RİC'TIVE, *a.* 1. Having the power of direction.—*Hooker.* 2. Informing; instructing; showing the way.

DI-RE€'TLY, *adv* 1. In a straight line or course; rectilineally; not in a winding course. 2. Without delay. 3. Without circumlocution or ambiguity, or without a train of inferences.—SYN. Immediately; soon; promptly; instantly; instantaneously; openly; expressly.

DI-RE€'TNESS, *n.* Straightness; a straight course; nearness of way.—*Bentley.*

DI-RE€'TOR, *n.* 1. One who directs; one who superintends, governs, or manages; one who prescribes to others, by virtue of authority; an instructor; a counselor. 2. That which directs; a rule; an ordinance. 3. One appointed to transact the affairs of a company. 4. That which directs or controls by influence. *Hamilton.*—5. In *surgery*, a grooved probe, intended to direct the edge of the knife or scissors in opening sinuses or fistulæ; a guide for an incision-knife.

DI-RE€-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to directors or direction; containing direction or command.

DI-RE€'TOR-SHIP, *n.* The condition or office of director.

DI-RE€'TO-RY, *a.* Containing directions; enjoining; instructing.

DI-RE€'TO-RY, *n.* 1. A guide; a rule to direct; *particularly*, a book containing directions for public worship, or religious services. 2. A book containing an alphabetical list of the inhabitants of a city, with their places of abode. 3. The supreme executive council of France, in the Revolution. 4. A board of directors.

DI-RE€'TRESS, *n.* A female who directs or manages.

DI-RE€'TRIX, *n.* 1. A female who governs or directs.—2. In *geometry*, a certain straight line, perpendicular to the axis of a conic section. *See, also,* DIRIGENT.

DĪRE'FUL, *a.* Dire; dreadful; terrible; calamitous.—*Dryden.*

DĪRE'FUL-LY, *adv.* Dreadfully; terribly; wofully.

DĪRE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Calamitousness.

DI-REMP'TION, *n.* [L. *diremptio.*] A separation.—*Hall.*

DĪRE'NESS, *n.* Terribleness; horror; dismalness.—*Shak.*

DI-REP'TION, *n.* [L. *direptio.*] The act of plundering.

DIRGE (durj), *n.* [L. *dirige.*] A song or tune intended to express grief, sorrow, and mourning.

DIR'I-GENT, *a.* Directing.—*Baxter.*

DIR'I-GENT, } *n.* In *geometry*, the line or plane along
DI-RE€'TRIX, } which another line or plane is supposed to move in the generation of a surface or solid.

DIRK (durk), *n.* A kind of dagger or poniard.

† DIRK, *a.* Dark.—*Spenser.*

† DIRK, *v. t.* 1. To darken. 2. To poniard; to stab.

DIRKED (durkt), *pp.* Stabbed.

DIRK'ING, *ppr.* Stabbing.

DIRT (durt), *n.* [Sax. *gedritan.*] 1. Any foul or filthy substance; excrement; earth; mud; mire; dust; whatever, adhering to any thing, renders it foul or unclean. 2. Meanness; sordidness; [*not in use.*]

DIRT, *v. t.* To make foul or filthy; to soil; to bedaub; to pollute; to defile.—*Swift.*

DIRTİED (durtʹid), *pp.* Made filthy.

DIRTʹI-LY, *adv.* 1. In a dirty manner; foully; nastily; filthily. 2. Meanly; sordidly; by low means.

DIRTʹI-NESS, *n.* 1. Filthiness; foulness; nastiness. 2. Meanness; baseness; sordidness.

DIRTY, *a.* 1. Foul; nasty; filthy; not clean; as, *dirty* hands. 2. Not clean; not pure; turbid; as, *dirty* water. 3. Cloudy; dark; dusky; as, a *dirty* white. 4. Mean; base; low; despicable; groveling; as, a *dirty* action.

DIRTY, *v. t.* 1. To foul; to make filthy; to soil. 2. To tarnish; to sully; to scandalize.

DIRTY-ING, *ppr.* Making filthy; soiling.

DI-RUP'TION, *n.* [L. *diruptio.*] A bursting or rending asunder. *See* DISRUPTION.

DIS, a prefix or inseparable preposition, from the Latin, whence Fr. *des*, Sp. *dis* and *de* may in some instances be the same word contracted. *Dis* denotes separation, a parting from; hence, it has the force of a privative and negative, as in *disarm, disoblige, disagree.*

DIS-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* 1. Want of competent natural or bodily power, strength, or ability. 2. Want of competent intellectual power or strength of mind. 3. Want of competent means or instruments. [In this sense, *inability* is chiefly used.] 4. Want of legal qualifications; as, *disability* to hold office.—SYN. Weakness; inability; incompetence; impotence; incapacity.

DIS-Ā'BLE, *v. t.* 1. To render unable; to deprive of competent natural strength or power. 2. To deprive of mental power, as by destroying or weakening the understanding. 3. To deprive of adequate means, instruments, or resources. 4. To destroy the strength; or to weaken and impair, so as to render incapable of action, service, or resistance. 5. To destroy or impair and weaken the means which render any thing active, efficacious, or useful; to destroy or diminish any competent means. 6. To deprive of legal qualifications, or competent power; to render incapable; as, attainder *disables* a man's children to inherit property.—SYN. To weaken; unfit; disqualify; incapacitate.

DIS-Ā'BLED, *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of competent power, corporeal or intellectual; rendered incapable; deprived of means.

DIS-Ā'BLE-MENT, *n.* Weakness; disability; legal impediment.—*Bacon.*

DIS-Ā'BLING, *ppr.* Rendering unable or incapable; depriving of adequate power or capacity, or of legal qualifications.

DIS-A-BŪSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *desabuser.*] To free from mistake; to undeceive; to disengage from fallacy or deception; to set right: with *of*; as, to *disabuse* a person of his errors.

DIS-A-BŪSED' (dis-a-būzd'), *pp.* Undeceived.

DIS-A-BŪS'ING, *ppr.* Undeceiving.

DIS-A€-€OM'MO-DĀTE, *v. t.* To put to inconvenience

DIS-A€-€OM'MO-DĀ-TED, *pp.* Put to inconvenience.

DIS-A€-€OM'MO-DĀ-TING, *ppr.* Putting to inconvenience

DIS-A€-€OM-MO-DĀ'TION, *n.* A state of being unaccommodated; a state of being unprepared.—*Hale.*

† DIS-A€-€ORD', *v. i.* To refuse assent.—*Spenser.*

DIS-A€-€US'TOM, *v. t.* To neglect familiar or customary practice; to destroy the force of habit by disuse.

DIS-A€-€US'TOMED, *pp.* Disused; having neglected practice or familiar use.

DIS-A€-€US'TOM-ING, *ppr.* Disusing; neglecting familiar or customary practice.

DIS-A€-KNŎWL'EDGE, *v. t.* To deny; to disown.—*South*

DIS-A€-KNŎWL'EDGED, *pp.* Denied; disowned.

DIS-A€-KNŎWL'EDG-ING, *ppr.* Denying; disowning.

DIS-A€-QUĀINT', *v. t.* To dissolve acquaintance. [*Rare.*]

DIS-A€-QUĀINTANCE, *n.* Neglect or disuse of familiarity, or familiar knowledge of.

DIS-A-DORN', *v. t.* To deprive of ornaments.—*Congreve*

DIS-A-DORNED', *pp.* Deprived of ornaments.

DIS-A-DORN'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of ornaments.

† DIS-AD-VANCE', *v. t.* or *i.* To check; to halt.

DIS-AD-VANTAGE, *n.* [Fr. *desavantage.*] 1. That which prevents success, or renders it difficult; a state not favorable to successful operation. 2. Any unfavorable state; a state in which some loss or injury may be sustained; as, to work at a *disadvantage.* 3. Prejudice to interest, fame, credit, profit, or other good; as, to buy or sell at a *disadvantage.*—SYN. Detriment; injury, hurt; loss; damage.

DIS-AD-VANTAGE, *v. t.* To injure in interest; to prejudice.

† DIS-AD-VANTAGE-A-BLE, *a.* Not advantageous.

DIS-AD-VANTAGED, *pp.* Injured in interest.

DIS-AD-VAN-TĀ'€EOUS (-tā'jus), *a.* Unfavorable to success or prosperity; inconvenient; not adapted to promote interest, reputation, or other good.

DIS-AD-VAN-TĀ'€EOUS-LY, *adv.* In a manner not favorable to success, or to interest, profit, or reputation; with loss or inconvenience.

DIS-AD-VAN-TĀ'€EOUS-NESS, *n.* Unfavorableness to success; inconvenience; loss.

† DIS-AD-VEN'TURE, *n.* Misfortune.—*Raleigh.*

† DIS-AD-VEN'TUR-OUS, *a.* Unprosperous.—*Spenser.*

DIS-AF-FE€T', *v. t.* 1. To alienate affection; to make less friendly to; to make less faithful to a person, party, or cause, or less zealous to support it; to make discontented or unfriendly. 2. To disdain, or dislike.—*Hall;* [*obs.*] 3. To throw into disorder.—*Hammond;* [*obs.*]

DIS-AF-FE€'TED, *pp.* or *a.* Having the affections alienated; indisposed to favor or support; unfriendly.

DIS-AF-FE€'TED-LY, *adv.* In a disaffected manner.

DIS-AF-FE€'TED-NESS, *n.* The quality of being disaffected.

DIS-AF-FE€'TING, *ppr.* Alienating the affections; making less friendly.

DIS-AF-FE€'TION, *n.* 1. Alienation of affection, attachment, or good-will; want of affection; or, *more generally*, positive enmity, or opposition of feeling. 2. Disorder; bad constitution. *Wiseman;* [*little used.*]—SYN. Dislike; disgust; unfriendliness; ill-will; alienation; disloyalty; hostility.

DIS-AF-FE€'TION-ATE, *a.* Not well disposed; not friendly.—*Blount.*

DIS-AF-FIRM' (af-furm'), *v. t.* 1. To deny; to contradict. 2. To overthrow or annul, as a judicial decision, by a contrary judgment of a superior tribunal.

DIS-AF-FIRM'ANCE, *n.* 1. Denial; negation; disproof; confutation. 2. Overthrow or annulment, by the decision of a superior tribunal.

DIS-AF-FIRMED' (dis-af-furmd'), *pp.* Denied; contradicted; overthrown.

DIS-AF-FIRM'ING, *ppr.* Denying; contradicting; annulling.

DIS-AF-FOR'EST, *v. t.* To strip of forest laws and their oppressive privileges.

DIS-AF-FOR'EST-ED, *pp.* Stripped of forest privileges.

DIS-AF-FOR'EST-ING, *ppr.* Depriving of forest privileges

DIS-AG'GRE-GĀTE, *v. t.* To separate an aggregate mass into its component parts.

DIS-AG'GRE-GĀ-TED, *pp.* Separated, as an aggregate mass.
DIS-AG'GRE-GĀ-TING, *ppr.* Separating, as the parts of an aggregate body.
DIS-AG-GRE-GĀ'TION, *n.* The act or operation of separating an aggregate body into its component parts.
DIS-A-GREE', *v. i.* 1. To be not accordant or coincident; to be not the same; to be not exactly similar; as, their stories *disagree*. 2. To be of a different opinion. 3. To be unsuitable; as, this diet *disagrees* with my health. 4. To be in a state of opposition; as, this *disagrees* with all my previous views. Commonly followed by *with*.—SYN. To differ; vary; dissent.
DIS-A-GREE'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Contrary; unsuitable; not conformable; not congruous; [*little used.*] 2. Unpleasing; offensive to the mind, or to the senses.
DIS-A-GREE'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. Unsuitableness; contrariety. 2. Unpleasantness; offensiveness to the mind, or to the senses.
DIS-A-GREE'A-BLY, *adv.* Unsuitably; unpleasantly; offensively.
DIS-A-GREED', *pret.* and *pp.* of DISAGREE.
DIS-A-GREE'ING, *ppr.* Differing; not according or coinciding.
DIS-A-GREE'MENT, *n.* 1. Difference, either in form or essence. 2. Difference of opinion or sentiments. 3. Unsuitableness.—SYN. Difference; diversity; dissimilitude; unlikenesss; discrepancy; variance; dissent; misunderstanding; dissention; division; dispute; jar; wrangle; discord.
DIS-AL-LĪ'ED (-al-līde'), *pp.* 1. Improperly allied. 2. *a.* Separated from alliance.
† DIS-AL-LIĒGE', *v. t.* To alienate from allegiance.
DIS-AL-LOW', *v. t.* [*dis* and *allow.*] 1. To refuse permission, or not to permit; not to grant; not to make or suppose lawful; not to authorize. 2. To testify dislike or disapprobation; to refuse assent. 3. Not to approve; not to receive. 4. Not to allow or admit as just; as, to *disallow* a charge.—SYN. To disapprove; prohibit; censure; condemn; reject.
DIS-AL-LOW', *v. i.* To refuse permission; not to grant.
DIS-AL-LOW'A-BLE, *a.* Not allowable; not to be suffered.
DIS-AL-LOW'ANCE, *n.* Refusal to admit or permit.—SYN. Disapprobation; prohibition; condemnation; censure; rejection.
DIS-AL-LOWED' (dis-al-lowd'), *pp.* Not granted, permitted, or admitted; disapproved; rejected.
DIS-AL-LOW'ING, *ppr.* Not permitting; not admitting; disapproving; rejecting.
DIS-AL-LY', *v. t.* To form an improper alliance.
DIS-AL-LY'ING, *ppr.* Forming an improper alliance.
DIS-AN-CHOR, *v. t.* To force from its anchors.
† DIS-AN-GEL'IC-AL, *a.* Not angelical.—*Coventry.*
DIS-ANI-MATE, *v. t.* 1. To deprive of life; [*not used.*] 2. To deprive of spirit or courage; to discourage; to dishearten; to deject.
DIS-ANI-MA-TED, *pp.* Discouraged; dispirited.
DIS-ANI-MA-TING, *ppr.* Discouraging; disheartening.
DIS-AN-I-MA'TION, *n.* 1. The act of discouraging; depression of spirits. 2. Privation of life; [*not used.*]
DIS-AN-NEX', *v. t.* To disunite; to separate that which has been annexed.
DIS-AN-NUL', *v. t.* To annul; to make void; to deprive of authority or force. [ANNUL is the proper word.]
DIS-AN-NUL'MENT, *n.* *See* ANNULMENT.
DIS-A-NOINT', *v. t.* To render consecration invalid.
DIS-AP-PAREL, *v. t.* To disrobe; to strip of raiment.
DIS-AP-PEAR', *v. i.* 1. To vanish from the sight; to recede from the view; to become invisible. 2. To cease; as, the disease has *disappeared*. 3. To withdraw from observation; as, the thief has *disappeared*.
DIS-AP-PEAR'ANCE, *n.* Cessation of appearance; a removal from sight.
DIS-AP-PEARED', *pp.* Removed from sight; vanished; become invisible.
DIS-AP-PEAR'ING, *ppr.* Vanishing; receding from the sight; becoming invisible.
DIS-AP-PEAR'ING, *n.* A vanishing or removal from sight.
DIS-AP-POINT', *v. t.* 1. To defeat of expectation, wish, hope, desire, or intention; to hinder from the possession or enjoyment of that which was intended, desired, hoped, or expected. 2. To prevent an effect intended; as, to *disappoint* one's efforts. *Addison.*—SYN. To fail; frustrate; balk; baffle; delude; foil; defeat.
DIS-AP-POINT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Defeated of expectation, hope, desire, or design; frustrated. *Disappointed* is used by Shakspeare in Hamlet, act 1, scene 5, for unprepared, corresponding to *well*-appointed, which means well furnished or prepared.
DIS-AP-POINT'ING, *ppr.* Defeating of expectation, hope, desire, or purpose; frustrating.
DIS-AP-POINT'MENT, *n.* Defeat or failure of expectation, hope, wish, desire, or intention; failure of design or plan. —SYN. Miscarriage; frustration; balk.
DIS-AP-PRE'CIATE, *v. t.* To undervalue; not to esteem.
DIS-AP-PRE'CIA-TED, *pp.* Undervalued.
DIS-AP-PRE'CIA-TING, *ppr.* Undervaluing.
DIS-AP-PRO-BA'TION, *n.* A disapproving; dislike; the act of the mind which condemns what is supposed to be wrong.
DIS-AP'PRO-BA-TO-RY, *a.* Containing disapprobation; tending to disapprove.
DIS-AP-PRO'PRI-ATE, *a.* Not appropriated, or not having appropriated.
DIS-AP-PRO'PRI-ATE, *v. t.* 1. To sever or separate, as an appropriation; to withdraw from an appropriate use. 2. To deprive of appropriated property, as a church.
DIS-AP-PRÖV'AL, *n.* Disapprobation; dislike.
DIS-AP-PRÖVE' (-ap-proov'), *v. t.* [Fr. *desapprouver.*] 1. To dislike; to condemn in opinion or judgment; to censure as wrong. 2. To manifest dislike or disapprobation. 3. To reject, as disliked, what is proposed for sanction; as, the sentence of the court martial was *disapproved* by the general.
DIS-AP-PRÖVED' (dis-ap-proovd'), *pp.* Disliked; condemned; rejected.
DIS-AP-PRÖV'ING, *ppr.* Disliking; condemning; rejecting from dislike.
DIS-AP-PRÖV'ING-LY, *adv.* By disapprobation.
† DIS'ARD, *n.* [Sax. *dysig.*] A prattler; a boasting talker.
DIS-ÄRM', *v. t.* [Fr. *desarmer.*] 1. To deprive of arms; to take the arms or weapons from, usually by force or authority. 2. To deprive of means of attack or defense. 3. To deprive of force, strength, or means of annoyance; to render harmless; to quell; as, to *disarm* opposition. 4. To strip; to divest of any thing injurious or threatening; as, to *disarm* poverty of its terrors: followed by *of*.
DIS-ÄRM'A-MENT, *n.* Act of disarming.
DIS-ÄRMED' (diz-ärmd'), *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of arms, stripped of the means of defense or annoyance; rendered harmless; subdued.
DIS-ÄRM'ER, *n.* One who deprives of arms.
DIS-ÄRM'ING, *ppr.* Stripping of arms or weapons; subduing; rendering harmless. *n.* The act of depriving of arms.
DIS-AR-RĀNGE', *v. t.* To put out of order; to unsettle or disturb the order or due arrangement of parts.—*Warton.* *See* DERANGE.
DIS-AR-RĀNGED', *pp.* Put out of order; disturbed.
DIS-AR-RĀNGE'MENT, *n.* The act of disturbing order or method; disorder.—*Baxter.*
DIS-AR-RĀNG'ING, *ppr.* Putting out of order.
DIS-AR-RĀY' (-ar-rā'), *v. t.* 1. To undress; to divest of clothes.—*Spenser.* 2. To throw into disorder; to rout, as troops.
DIS-AR-RĀY', *n.* 1. Disorder; confusion; loss or want of array or regular order. 2. Undress.
DIS-AR-RĀYED' (dis-ar-rāde'), *pp.* Divested of clothes or array; disordered.
DIS-AR-RĀY'ING, *ppr.* Divesting of clothes; throwing into disorder.
† DIS-AS-SI-DŪ'I-TY, *n.* Want of assiduity or care.
DIS-AS-SŌ'CIĀTE, *v. t.* To disunite; to disconnect things associated.
DIS-AS-SŌ'CIĀ-TED, *pp.* Disunited.
DIS-AS-SŌ'CIĀ-TING, *ppr.* Disuniting.
DIS-AS'TER, *n.* [Fr. *desastre.*] 1. A blast or stroke of an unfavorable planet.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*] 2. Any unfortunate event, especially a sudden misfortune.—SYN. Misfortune, mishap; calamity; mischance; unhappiness; grief.
DIS-AS'TER, *v. t.* To blast by the stroke of an unlucky planet; also, to injure; to afflict.—*Shak.*
DIS-AS'TERED, *pp.* Blasted; injured; afflicted.
DIS-AS'TROUS, *a.* 1. Unlucky; unfortunate; calamitous, occasioning loss or injury. 2. Gloomy; dismal; threatening disaster.
DIS-AS'TROUS-LY, *adv.* Unfortunately; in a dismal manner.
DIS-AS'TROUS-NESS, *n.* Unfortunateness; calamitousness.
DIS-AU'THOR-IZE, *v. t.* To deprive of credit or authority. —*Wotton.* [*Little used.*]
DIS-A-VOUCH', *v. t.* To retract profession; to deny; to disown.—*Davies.* [*Little used.*]
DIS-A-VOW', *v. t.* 1. To deny; to disown; to deny to be true, as a fact or charge respecting one's self; as, to *disavow* the charge. 2. To deny; to disown; to reject; to disclaim; as, to *disavow* a party, or its principles. 3. To dissent from; not to admit as true or justifiable; not to vindicate, as when a government *disavows* the act of one of its agents.
DIS-A-VOW'AL, *n.* 1. Denial; a disowning. 2. Rejection; a declining to vindicate.
DIS-A-VOWED' (dis-a-vowd'), *pp.* Denied; disowned.
DIS-A-VOW'ING, *ppr.* Denying; disowning; rejecting as something not to be maintained or vindicated.
DIS-A-VOW'MENT, *n.* Denial; a disowning.—*Wotton.*
DIS-BAND', *v. t.* 1. To dismiss from military service; to

break up a band or body of men enlisted. 2. To scatter; to disperse.

DIS-BAND', *v. i.* 1. To retire from military service; to separate; to break up. 2. To separate; to dissolve connection.—*Tillotson.* 3. To be dissolved.—*Herbert*; [*obs.*]

DIS-BAND'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Dismissed from military service; separated.

DIS-BAND'ING, *ppr.* Dismissing from military service; separating; dissolving connection.

DIS-BĀRK', *v. t.* [Fr. *debarguer.* We now use *debark* and *disembark.*] To land from a ship; to put on shore.—*Pope.*

DIS-BE-LIEF', *n.* Refusal of credit or faith; denial of belief.—*Tillotson.*—Syn. Distrust; unbelief; skepticism.

DIS-BE-LIEVE', *v. t.* Not to believe; to hold not to be true or not to exist; to refuse to credit.

DIS-BE-LIEV'ED (dis-be-leevd'), *pp.* Not believed; discredited.

DIS-BE-LIEV'ER, *n.* One who refuses belief; one who denies to be true or real.—*Watts.*

DIS-BE-LIEV'ING, *ppr.* Withholding belief; discrediting.

DIS-BENCH', *v. t.* To drive from a bench or seat.—*Shak.*

† DIS-BLAME', *v. t.* To clear from blame.—*Chaucer.*

DIS-BOD'IED, *a.* Disembodied, [*which is the word now used.*]

DIS-BOW'EL, *v. t.* To take out the intestines.

DIS-BOW'ELED, *pp.* Deprived of intestines.

DIS-BOW'EL-ING, *ppr.* Taking out the intestines.

DIS-BRANCH', *v. t.* 1. To cut off or separate, as the branch of a tree. 2. To deprive of branches.—*Evelyn.*

DIS-BUD', *v. t.* To deprive of buds or shoots.

DIS-BUR'DEN (dis-bur'dn), *v. t.* 1. To remove a burden from. 2. To throw off a burden; to clear of any thing weighty, troublesome, or cumbersome: with *of.*—Syn. To unload; discharge; disencumber; free; relieve.

DIS-BUR'DEN, *v. i.* To ease the mind; to be relieved.

DIS-BUR'DENED (dis-bur'dnd), *pp.* Eased of a burden; unloaded; disencumbered.

DIS-BUR'DEN-ING, *ppr.* Unloading; discharging; throwing off a burden; disencumbering.

DIS-BURSE' (dis-burs'), *v. t.* [Fr. *debourser.*] To pay out, as money; to spend or lay out; *primarily*, to pay money from a public chest or treasury; *but applicable to a private purse.*

DIS-BURSED' (dis-burst'), *pp.* Paid out; expended.

DIS-BURSE'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *deboursement.*] 1. The act of paying out; as money from a public or private chest. 2. The money or sum paid out.

DIS-BURS'ER, *n.* One who pays out or disburses money.

DIS-BURS'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Paying out or expending.

DISC, *n.* [L. *discus.*] The face or visible projection of a celestial body. *See* Disk.

DIS-CAL'CE-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *discalceatus.*] To pull off the shoes or sandals.

DIS-CAL'CE-Ā-TED, *pp.* Stripped of shoes.

DIS-CAL-CE-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of pulling off the shoes or sandals.—*Brown.*

DIS-CAN'DY, *v. i.* [*dis* and *candy.*] To melt; to dissolve.—*Shak.*

DIS-CĀRD', *v. t.* [Sp. *descartar.*] 1. *Literally*, to throw out of the hand such cards as are useless; [*not used.*] 2. To turn out from service or employment, or from society; to cast off. 3. To thrust away; to reject; as, to *discard* erroneous opinions.—Syn. To dismiss; displace; discharge; cashier.

DIS-CĀRD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Thrown out; dismissed from service; rejected.

DIS-CĀRD'ING, *ppr.* Throwing out; dismissing from employment; rejecting.

† DIS-CĀRD'URE, *n.* Dismissal.—*Hayter.*

DIS-CĀR'NATE, *a.* [*dis*, and L. *caro.*] Stripped of flesh.

DIS-CĀSE', *v. t.* [*dis* and *case.*] To take off a covering from; to strip; to undress.—*Shak.*

† DIS-CEP-TĀ'TION, *n.* Controversy; disputation.—*Fox.*

† DIS-CEP-TĀ'TOR, *n.* [L.] One who arbitrates or decides.

DIS-CERN' (diz-cern'), *v. t.* [L. *discerno.*] 1. To separate by the eye, or by the understanding. 2. To see the difference between two or more things. 3. To make the difference; [*obs.*] 4. To see; to distinguish by the eye. 5. To discover by the intellect; hence, to have knowledge of; to judge; as, to *discern* the meaning of a writer.—Syn. To distinguish; discover; penetrate; discriminate; espy; descry.

DIS-CERN' (diz-cern'), *v. i.* 1. To see or understand the difference; to make distinction. 2. To have judicial cognizance; [*obs.*]

DIS-CERNED' (diz-cernd'), *pp.* Distinguished; seen; discovered.

DIS-CERN'ER (diz-cern'er), *n.* 1. One who sees, discovers, or distinguishes; an observer. 2. One who knows and judges; one who has the power of distinguishing. 3. That which distinguishes; or that which causes to understand.

DIS-CERN'I-BLE (diz-cern'e-bl), *a.* That may be seen distinctly; discoverable by the eye or the understanding.—Syn. Perceptible; distinguishable, apparent; visible, evident; manifest.

DIS-CERN'I-BLE-NESS (diz-cern'e-bl-nes), *n.* Visibleness.

DIS-CERN'I-BLY (diz-cern'e-bly), *adv.* In a manner to be discerned, seen, or discovered; visibly.—*Hammond.*

DIS-CERN'ING (diz-cern'ing), *ppr.* 1. Distinguishing; seeing; discovering; knowing; judging. 2. *a.* Having power to discern; capable of seeing, discriminating, knowing, and judging; sharp-sighted; penetrating; acute.

DIS-CERN'ING (diz-cern'ing), *n.* The act of discerning, discernment.

DIS-CERN'ING-LY (diz-cern'ing-ly), *adv.* With discernment; acutely; with judgment; skillfully.—*Garth.*

DIS-CERN'MENT (diz-cern'ment), *n.* The act of discerning; also, the power or faculty of the mind, by which it distinguishes one thing from another, as truth from falsehood, virtue from vice; power of perceiving differences of things or ideas.—Syn. Judgment; acuteness; discrimination; penetration; sagacity

† DIS-CERP', *v. t.* [L. *discerpo.*] To tear in pieces, to separate.

DIS-CERP-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Capability or liableness to be torn asunder or disunited.

† DIS-CERP'I-BLE, *a.* [L. *discerpo.* In some dictionaries it is written *discerptible.*] That may be torn asunder; separable; capable of being disunited by violence.

DIS-CERP'TION, *n.* The act of pulling to pieces, or of separating the parts.

† DIS-CES'SION (-sesh'un), *n.* [L. *discessio.*] Departure.

DIS-CHĀRGE', *v. t.* [Fr. *decharger.*] 1. To unload, as a ship; to take out, as a cargo. 2. To free from any load or burden; to throw off or exonerate; as, "*discharged* of business."—*Dryden.* 3. To throw off a load or charge, to let fly; to shoot. 4. To pay. 5. To send away, as a creditor by payment of what is due to him. 6. To free from claim or demand; to give an acquittance to, or a receipt in full, as to a debtor. 7. To free from an obligation. 8. To clear from an accusation or crime; to acquit; to absolve; to set free: with *of.* 9. To throw off or out; to let fly; to give vent to. 10. To perform or execute, as a duty or office considered as a charge. 11. To divest of an office or employment; to dismiss from service. 12. To dismiss; to release; to send away from any business or appointment. 13. To emit or send out. 14. To release; to liberate from confinement. 15. To put away; to remove; to clear from; to destroy; to throw off; to free.—16. In *architecture*, to relieve, or distribute a weight to be borne. Thus, *discharging* arches are placed in a wall over a lintel, to *discharge* the lintel of too great pressure from above.—*Brande.*

DIS-CHĀRGE', *v. i.* To break up.

DIS-CHĀRGE', *n.* 1. An unloading, as of a ship. 2. A throwing out; vent; emission; a flowing or issuing out, or a throwing out. 3. That which is thrown out; matter emitted. 4. Dismission from office or service; or the writing which evidences the dismission. 5. Release from obligation, debt, or penalty; or the writing which is evidence of it; an acquittance. 6. Absolution from a crime or accusation; acquittance. 7. Ransom; liberation; price paid for deliverance.—*Milton.* 8. Performance; execution. 9. Liberation; release from imprisonment or other confinement. 10. Exemption; escape. 11. Payment, as of a debt.

DIS-CHĀRGED' (dis-chārjd'), *pp.* or *a.* Unloaded; let off; shot; thrown out; dismissed from service; paid; released; acquitted; freed from debt or penalty; liberated; performed; executed.

DIS-CHĀRG'ER, *n.* 1. He who discharges in any manner. 2. One who fires a gun.—3. In *electricity*, an instrument for discharging a Leyden phial, jar, &c., by opening a communication between the two surfaces.

DIS-CHĀRG'ING, *ppr.* Unlading; letting fly; shooting; throwing out; emitting; dismissing from service; paying; releasing from debt, obligation, or claim; acquitting; liberating; performing; executing.

DIS-CHĀRG'ING ĀRCH, *n.* An arch over a door, window, &c., to distribute or relieve the pressure.—*Brande.*

DIS-CHĀRG'ING ROD, *n.* In *electricity*, a bent wire armed at both ends with nobs, and insulated by a glass handle, used to discharge a Leyden jar or electrical battery.

DIS-CHURCH', *v. t.* To deprive of the rank of a church.

DIS-CHURCHED' (-churcht), *pp.* Deprived of being a church.

† DIS-CIDE', *v. t.* To divide; to cut in pieces.

DIS'CI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a discus or disk.

DIS-CINCT', *a.* Ungirded.

† DIS-CIND', *v. t.* To cut in two.—*Boyle.*

DIS-CI'PLE, *n.* [L. *discipulus.*] 1. One who receives or professes to receive instruction from another. 2. An adherent to the doctrines of another.—Syn. Learner; scholar; pupil; follower; adherent; partisan; supporter.

DIS-CI'PLE, *v. t.* 1. To teach; to train or bring up. 2. To make disciples of; to convert to doctrines or principles.—

Hammond. 3. To punish; to discipline.—*Spenser;* [*not in use.*]

DIS-CĪ'PLE-LĪKE, *a.* Becoming a disciple.—*Milton.*

DIS-CĪ'PLED, *pp.* Taught; trained; brought up; made a disciple

DIS-CĪ'PLE-SHIP, *n.* The state of a disciple or follower in doctrines and precepts.—*Hammond.*

DIS'CI-PLĪN-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Capable of instruction and improvement in learning. 2. That may be subjected to discipline, as an offense. 3. Subject or liable to discipline as the member of a church.

DIS'CI-PLĪN-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. Capacity of receiving instruction by education.—*Hale.* 2. The state of being subject to discipline.

DIS'CI-PLĪN-ANT, *n.* One of a religious order, so called from the practice of scourging themselves, or other rigid discipline.

DIS-CI-PLĪN-Ā'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to discipline.

DIS-CI-PLĪN-Ā'RI-AN, *n.* 1. One who disciplines; one versed in rules, principles, and practice, and who teaches them with precision; *particularly,* one who instructs in military and naval tactics and manœuvres. 2. A Puritan or Presbyterian; so called from his rigid adherence to religious discipline.—*Sanderson;* [*not used.*]

DIS'CI-PLĪN-A-RY, *a.* 1. Pertaining to discipline; intended for discipline or government; promoting discipline. 2. Relating to a regular course of education; intended for instruction.

DIS'CI-PLINE, *n.* [L. *disciplina.*] 1. Cultivation and improvement, comprehending instruction in arts, sciences, correct sentiments, morals, and manners, and due subordination to authority. 2. Instruction and government, comprehending the communication of knowledge and the regulation of practice. 3. Rule of government; method of regulating principles and practice. 4. Subjection to laws, rules, order, precepts, or regulations. 5. Punishment intended to correct crimes or errors.—6. In *ecclesiastical affairs,* the execution of the laws by which the Church is governed. 7. Chastisement or bodily punishment inflicted on a delinquent in the Roman Catholic Church.—Syn. Education; instruction; culture; correction; chastisement.

DIS'CI-PLINE, *v. t.* 1 To inform the mind; to prepare by instructing in correct principles and habits. 2. To instruct and govern; to teach rules and practice, and accustom to order and insubordination. 3. To subject to suffering with a view to correction and improvement. 4. To execute the laws of the Church on offenders, with a view to bring them to repentance and reformation of life. 5. To advance and prepare by instruction.—Syn. To train; form; bring up; regulate; correct; chasten; chastise; punish.

DIS'CI-PLĪNED, *pp.* or *a.* Instructed; educated; subjected to rules and regulations; corrected; chastised; punished; admonished.

DIS'CI-PLĪN-ER, *n.* One who disciplines or teaches.—*Milton.*

DIS'CI-PLĪN-ING, *ppr.* Instructing; educating; subjecting to order and subordination; correcting; chastising; admonishing; punishing.

DIS-CLĀIM', *v. i.* 1. To reject as not belonging to one's self; as, to *disclaim* opinions. 2. Openly to reject any union or connection with; as, to *disclaim* the authority of the pope. 3. To deny all claim.—Syn. To disown; disavow; deny; renounce.

DIS-CLĀIM', *v. i.* To disavow all part or share.

DIS-CLĀIMED' (dis-klāmd'), *pp.* Disowned; disavowed; rejected; denied.

DIS-CLĀIM'ER, *n.* 1. A person who disclaims, disowns, or renounces.—2. In *law,* an express or implied denial or renunciation of certain things in question. Hence, 3. A public disavowal or renunciation, as of pretensions, &c.

DIS-CLĀIM'ING, *ppr.* Disowning; disavowing; denying; renouncing.

DIS-CLA-MĀ'TION, *a.* The act of disclaiming.

DIS-CLŌSE', *v. t.* 1. To remove a cover from and lay open to the view. 2. To lay open to the view; to bring to light. 3. To make known by words; to give utterance to. 4. To make known; to show in any manner. 5. To open; to hatch; [*not used.*]—Syn. To uncover; open; unvail; discover; reveal; divulge; tell; utter.

DIS-CLŌSE', *n.* An uncovering.—*Young.*

DIS-CLŌSED' (dis-klōzd'), *pp.* Uncovered; opened to view; made known; revealed; told; uttered.

DIS-CLŌS'ER, *n.* One who discloses or reveals.

DIS-CLŌS'ING, *ppr.* Uncovering; opening to view; revealing; making known; telling.

DIS-CLŌS'URE (dis-klō'zhur), *n.* 1. The act of disclosing; an uncovering and opening to view. 2. The act of revealing; utterance of what was secret; a telling. 3. The act of making known what was concealed. 4. That which is disclosed or made known.

DIS-CLŪ'SION (dis-klū'zhun), *n.* [L. *disclusus.*] An emission; a throwing out.—*More.* [*Little used.*]

† DIS-CŌAST', *v. i.* To depart from; to quit the coast.

DIS-CO-HER'ENT, *a.* Incoherent. [*Little used.*]

DIS'COID, *n.* [*discus,* and Gr. εἶδος.] Something in form of a discus or disk. The term is particularly applied to those univalve shells which have their whorls disposed vertically on the same plane, so as to form a disk, as the *pearly nautilus.*

DIS'COID, } *a.* Having the form of a disk.—*Discoid* or
DIS-COID'AL, } *discous flowers,* are compound flowers, not radiated, but the florets all tabular, as the tansy, southernwood, &c.

DIS-CŌL'OR (dis-kul'ur), *v. t.* [L. *discoloro.*] 1. To alter the natural hue or color of; to stain; to tinge. 2. To change any color, natural or artificial; to alter a color partially.—3. *Figuratively,* to alter the complexion; to change the appearance.

DIS-CŌL-OR-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of altering the color; a staining. 2. Alteration of color; stain. 3. Alteration of complexion or appearance.

DIS-CŌL'ORED (-kul'urd), *pp.* 1. Altered in color; stained. 2. *a.* Variegated; being of divers colors.—*Spenser.*

DIS-CŌL'OR-ING, *ppr.* Altering the color or hue; staining; changing the complexion.

DIS-CŌL'OR-ING, *n.* The act of altering color for the worse

DIS-CŌM'FIT (-kum'fit), *v. t.* [Fr. *deconfire, deconfit.*] To rout; to defeat; to scatter in fight; to cause to flee; to vanquish.

DIS-CŌM'FIT, *n.* Rout; dispersion; defeat; overthrow

DIS-CŌM'FIT-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Routed; defeated; overthrown.

DIS CŌM'FIT-ING, *ppr.* Routing; defeating.

DIS-CŌM'FIT-URE (-kum'fit-yūr), *n.* 1. Rout; defeat in battle; dispersion; overthrow. 2. Defeat; frustration; disappointment.

DIS-CŌM'FORT (-kum'furt), *n.* Uneasiness; disturbance of peace; pain; grief; inquietude.—*South.*

DIS-CŌM'FORT, *v. t.* To disturb peace or happiness; to make uneasy; to pain; to grieve; to sadden; to deject.

DIS-CŌM'FORT-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Causing uneasiness; unpleasant; giving pain; making sad; [*little used.*] 2. Uneasy melancholy; refusing comfort.—*Shak.;* [*not used.*]

† DIS-CŌM'FORT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being discomfortable.

DIS-CŌM'FORT-ED, *pp.* Made uneasy; disturbed; pained, grieved.

DIS-CŌM'FORT-ING, *ppr.* Disturbing peace and happiness making uneasy; grieving.

DIS-CŌM-MEND', *v. t.* [*dis* and *commend.*] To blame; to censure; to mention with disapprobation.

DIS-CŌM-MEND'A-BLE, *a.* Blamable; censurable; deserving disapprobation.—*Ayliffe.*

DIS-CŌM-MEND'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Blamableness; the quality of being worthy of disapprobation.

DIS-CŌM-MEND-Ā'TION, *n.* Blame; censure.

DIS-CŌM-MEND'ER, *n.* One who discommends.

DIS-CŌM-MEND'ING, *ppr.* Blaming; censuring.

DIS-CŌM'MO-DĀTE, *v. t.* To incommode. [*Not used.*]

DIS-CŌM-MŌDE', *v. t.* [*dis,* and Fr. *commode.*] To put to inconvenience.—Syn. To incommode; annoy; molest, trouble; inconvenience.

DIS-CŌM-MŌD'ED, *pp.* Put to inconvenience; molested, incommoded.

DIS-CŌM-MŌD'ING, *ppr.* Putting to inconvenience; giving trouble to.

DIS-CŌM-MŌ'DI-OUS, *a.* Inconvenient; troublesome. *Spenser.*

DIS-CŌM-MŌ'DI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a discommodious manner.

DIS-CŌM-MOD'I-TY, *n.* Inconvenience; trouble; hurt; disadvantage.—*Bacon.*

DIS-CŌM'MŌN, *v. t.* 1. To appropriate common land; to separate and inclose common.—*Cowel.* 2. To deprive of the privileges of a place.

DIS-CŌM'MŌNED, *pp.* Appropriated, as land.

DIS-CŌM'MON-ING, *ppr.* Appropriating; separating or inclosing common land.

† DIS-CŌM-PLEX'ION (-kom-plex'yun), *v. t.* To change the complexion or color.—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*

DIS-CŌM-PŌSE', *v. t.* 1. To throw into confusion, as affairs. 2. To disturb peace and quietness, as of the mind or temper.—*Swift.* 3. To displace; to discard.—*Bacon;* [*not in use.*]—Syn. To disorder; derange; unsettle; disturb; disconcert; agitate; ruffle; fret, vex.

DIS-CŌM-PŌSED' (dis-kom-pōzd'), *pp.* or *a.* Unsettled; disordered; ruffled; agitated; disturbed.

DIS-CŌM-PŌS'ING, *ppr.* Unsettling; putting out of order; ruffling; agitating; disturbing tranquillity.

† DIS-CŌM-PO-SI'TION (-po-zish'un), *n.* Inconsistency

DIS-CŌM-PŌS'URE (dis-kom-pō'zhur), *n.* Disorder; agitation; disturbance; perturbation.

DIS-CON-CERT', *v. t.* [*dis* and *concert.*] 1. To break or interrupt any order, plan, or harmonious scheme. 2. To unsettle the mind.—Syn. To discompose; derange; ruffle confuse; disturb; defeat; frustrate.

DIS-CON-CERT'ED, *pp.* Broken; interrupted: disordered defeated; unsettled; discomposed; confused.

DIS-ĊON-CER'T'ING, *ppr.* Disordering; defeating; discomposing; disturbing.
DIS-ĊON-CER'TION (-shun), *n.* The act of disconcerting.—*Hamilton.*
DIS-ĊON-FORM'I-TY, *n.* Want of agreement or conformity; inconsistency.—*Hakewill.*
DIS-ĊON-GRŪ'I-TY, *n.* Want of congruity; incongruity; disagreement; inconsistency.—*Hale.*
DIS-ĊON-NEĊT', *v. t.* [*dis* and *connect.*] To separate; to disunite; to dissolve a pre-existing connection.—*Burke.*
DIS-ĊON-NEĊT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Separated; disunited.
DIS-ĊON-NEĊT'ING, *ppr.* Separating; disuniting.
DIS-ĊON-NEĊTION, *n.* The act of separating, or state of being disunited; separation; want of union.—*Burke.*
DIS-ĊON-SENT, *v. i.* [*dis* and *consent.*] To differ; to disagree; not to consent.—*Milton.*
DIS-ĊON'SO-LANCE, *n.* Disconsolateness.
† DIS-ĊON'SO-LAN-CY, *n.* Disconsolateness.
DIS-ĊON'SO-LATE, *a.* [*dis*, and L. *consolatus.*] 1. Destitute of comfort or consolation; sorrowful; hopeless, or not expecting comfort; sad; dejected; melancholy. 2. Not affording comfort; cheerless.
DIS-ĊON'SO-LATE-LY, *adv.* In a disconsolate manner; without comfort.
DIS-ĊON'SO-LATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being disconsolate or comfortless.
DIS-ĊON-SO-LĀ'TION, *n.* Want of comfort.—*Jackson.*
DIS-ĊON-TENT', *n.* Want of content; uneasiness or inquietude of mind; dissatisfaction.
DIS-ĊON-TENT', *a.* Uneasy; dissatisfied.—*Hayward.*
DIS-ĊON-TENT', *v. t.* To make uneasy at the present state; to dissatisfy.
DIS-ĊON-TENT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Uneasy in mind; dissatisfied; unquiet.
DIS-ĊON-TENT'ED-LY, *adv.* In a discontented manner or mood.
DIS-ĊON-TENT'ED-NESS, *n.* Uneasiness of mind; inquietude; dissatisfaction.—*Addison.*
DIS-ĊON-TENT'FUL, *a.* Full of discontent.
DIS-ĊON-TENTING, *a.* Giving uneasiness.
DIS-ĊON-TENT'MENT, *n.* The state of being uneasy in mind; uneasiness; inquietude; discontent.
DIS-ĊON-TIN'Ū-A-BLE, *a.* That may be discontinued.
DIS-ĊON-TIN'Ū-ANCE, *n.* 1. Want of continuance; interruption of continuance. 2. Want of continued connection or cohesion of parts; want of union.—3. In *law*, a breaking off or interruption of possession.—4. *Discontinuance of a suit* is when a plaintiff leaves a chasm in the proceedings in his cause, as by not continuing the process regularly from day to day.—SYN. Cessation; intermission; discontinuation; separation; disunion; disjunction; disruption.
DIS-ĊON-TIN-Ū-Ā'TION, *n.* Breach or interruption of continuity; disruption of parts; separation of parts.
DIS-ĊON-TINŪE, *v. t.* 1. To leave off; to cause to cease, as a practice or habit; to stop; to put an end to. 2. To break off; to interrupt. 3. To cease to take or receive, as a newspaper.
DIS-ĊON-TINŪE, *v. i.* 1. To cease; to leave the possession, or lose an established or long-enjoyed right. 2. To lose the cohesion of parts; to suffer disruption or separation of substance; [*little used.*]
DIS-ĊON-TINŪED (-kon-tin'yūd), *pp.* Left off; interrupted; broken off.
DIS-ĊON-TIN'Ū-ER, *n.* One who discontinues a rule or practice.
DIS-ĊON-TIN'Ū-ING, *ppr.* Ceasing; interrupting; breaking off.
DIS-ĊON-TI-NŪ'I-TY, *n.* Disunion of parts; want of cohesion.—*Newton.*
DIS-ĊON-TIN'Ū-OUS, *a.* 1. Broken off; interrupted. 2. Separated; wide; gaping.—*Milton.*
DIS-ĊON-VĒN'IENCE (-kon-vēn'yens), *n.* Incongruity; disagreement.—*Bramhall.* [*Little used.*]
DIS-ĊON-VĒN'IENT, *a.* Incongruous.—*Reynolds.*
DIS'ĊORD, *n.* [L. *discordia.*] 1. Disagreement among persons or things.—*Between persons*, any disagreement which produces angry passions, contest, disputes, litigation, or war. 2. Disagreement; want of order or harmony.—3. In *music*, disagreement of sounds; a union of sounds which is inharmonious, grating, and disagreeable to the ear.—SYN. Variance; difference; opposition; dissension; contention; strife; clashing; dissonance.
† DIS-ĊORD', *v. i.* To disagree; to jar; to clash; not to suit; not to be coincident.—*Bacon.*
DIS-ĊORD'ANCE, } *n.* [L. *discordans.*] Disagreement; op-
DIS-ĊORD'AN-CY, } position; inconsistency.
DIS-ĊORD'ANT, *a.* [L. *discordans.*] 1. In a state of opposition; being at variance; as, *discordant* views. 2. Not coincident; as, *discordant* attractions. 3. Not in unison; not harmonious; not accordant.—SYN. Disagreeing; incongruous; contradictory; repugnant; opposite; contrary; contrarious; dissonant; harsh; jarring.
DIS-ĊORD'ANT-LY, *adv.* Dissonantly; in a discordant manner; inconsistently; in a manner to jar or clash, as agreement with another, or with itself.
DIS-ĊORD'FUL, *a.* Quarrelsome; contentious.
† DIS-ĊOUN'SEL, *v. t.* To dissuade.—*Spenser.*
DIS'ĊOUNT, *n.* [Fr. *deconte*, or *decompte.*] 1. A sum deducted for prompt or advanced payment; an allowance or deduction from a sum due, or from a credit; a certain rate per cent. deducted from the credit price of goods sold, on account of prompt payment; or any deduction from the customary price, or from a sum due, or to be due, at a future time.—2. Among *bankers*, the deduction of a sum for advanced payment; *particularly*, the deduction of the interest on a sum lent, at the time of lending 3. The sum deducted or refunded. 4. The act of discounting.
* DIS'ĊOUNT, or DIS-ĊOUNT', *v. t.* [Sp. *descontar.*] 1. To deduct a certain sum or rate per cent. from the principal sum. 2. To lend or advance the amount of, deducting the interest or other rate per cent. from the principal, at the time of the loan or advance.
* DIS'ĊOUNT, *v. i.* To lend, or make a practice of lending money, deducting the interest at the time of the loan.
DIS'ĊOUNT-DĀY, *n.* The day of the week on which a bank discounts notes and bills.
DIS-ĊOUNT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be discounted.
* DIS'ĊOUNT-ED, *pp.* 1. Deducted from a principal sum, paid back; refunded or allowed. 2. Having the amount lent on discount or deduction of a sum in advance.
DIS-ĊOUN'TE-NANCE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *countenance.*] 1. To abash; to discompose the countenance; to put to shame. *Milton;* [*not used.*] 2. To discourage; to check; to restrain by frowns, censure, arguments, opposition, or cold treatment.
DIS-ĊOUN'TE-NANCE, *n.* Cold treatment; unfavorable aspect; unfriendly regard; disapprobation; whatever tends to check or discourage.
DIS-ĊOUN'TE-NANCED (-koun'te-nanst), *pp.* Abashed; discouraged; checked; frowned on.
DIS-ĊOUN'TE-NAN-CER, *n.* One who discourages by cold treatment, frowns, censure, or expression of disapprobation; one who checks or depresses by unfriendly regards.
DIS-ĊOUN'TE-NAN-CING, *ppr.* Abashing; discouraging; checking by disapprobation or unfriendly regards.
* DIS'ĊOUNT-ER, *n.* One who advances money on discounts.—*Burke.*
* DIS'ĊOUNT-ING, *ppr.* 1. Deducting a sum for prompt or advanced payment. 2. Lending on discount.
* DIS'ĊOUNT-ING, *n.* The act or practice of lending money on discounts.—*Hamilton.*
DIS-ĊOUR'AĠE (dis-kur'aje), *v. t.* [*dis* and *courage;* Fr. *ae-courager.*] 1. To extinguish the courage of; to deprive of confidence. 2. To deter from any thing: with *from.* 3. To attempt to repress or prevent; as, to *discourage* all attempts.—SYN. To dishearten; dispirit; depress; deject; dissuade.
DIS-ĊOUR'AĠED (dis-kur'ajd), *pp.* or *a.* Disheartened; deprived of courage or confidence; depressed in spirits; dejected; checked.
DIS-ĊOUR'AĠE-MENT (dis-kur'aje-ment), *n.* 1. The act of disheartening, or depriving of courage; the act of deterring or dissuading from an undertaking; the act of depressing confidence. 2. That which destroys or abates courage; that which depresses confidence or hope; that which deters, or tends to deter, from an undertaking, or from the prosecution of any thing.
DIS-ĊOUR'AĠ-ER (dis-kur'a-jer), *n.* One who discourages; one who disheartens, or depresses the courage; one who impresses diffidence or fear of success; one who dissuades from an undertaking.
DIS-ĊOUR'AĠ-ING (dis-kur'a-jing), *ppr.* 1. Disheartening, depressing courage. 2. *a.* Tending to dishearten, or to depress the courage.
DIS-ĊOUR'AĠ-ING-LY, *adv.* In a discouraging manner.
DIS-ĊOURSE' (dis-kōrs'), *n.* [Fr. *discours;* L. *discursus.*] 1. The act of the understanding, by which it goes forth into the field of thought; as, a mind of large *discourse*, looking before and after; [*obs.*] 2. *Literally*, a running over a subject in speech; hence, a communication of thoughts by words, either to individuals, to companies, or to public assemblies. 3. Effusion of language; speech. 4. A written treatise; a formal dissertation. 5. A sermon, uttered or written.
DIS-ĊŌURSE', *v. i.* 1. To talk; to converse; but it expresses rather more formality than *talk.* 2. To communicate thoughts or ideas in a formal manner; to treat upon in a solemn, set manner. 3. To reason; to pass from premises to consequences.
† DIS-ĊŌURSE', *v. t.* 1. To treat of; to talk over; [*obs.*] 2. To utter or give forth; as, to *discourse* excellent music.
DIS-ĊŌURSED' (dis-kōrst'), *pp.* Discussed at length; treated of.
DIS-ĊOURS'ER, *n.* 1. One who discourses; a speaker; a haranguer. 2. The writer of a treatise.

DIS-CŌURS'ING, *ppr.* Talking; conversing; preaching; discussing; treating at some length or in a formal manner.

DIS-CŌURS'IVE, *a.* 1. Reasoning; passing from premises to consequences.—*Milton.* 2. Containing dialogue or conversation; interlocutory.—*Dryden.*

* DIS-CŌURT'E-OUS (dis-kurt'e-us), *a.* [*See* COURTEOUS.] Uncivil; rude; uncomplaisant; wanting in good manners.

* DIS-CŌURT'E-OUS-LY (dis-kurt'e-us-ly), *adv.* In a rude or uncivil manner; with incivility.

DIS-CŌURT'E-SY (dis-kurt'e-se), *n.* [*dis* and *courtesy.*] Incivility; rudeness of behavior or language; ill manners; act of disrespect.

† DIS-CŌURT'SHIP, *n.* Want of respect.—*Ben Jonson.*

DIS-C'OUS, *a.* [L. *discus.*] Broad; flat; wide; [*used of the middle, plain, and flat part of some flowers.*]

DIS-CŌV'E-NANT, *v. t.* To dissolve covenant with.

DIS-CŌV'ER (dis-kuv'er), *v. t.* [Fr. *decouvrir.*] 1. *Literally,* to uncover; to remove a covering. 2. To lay open to the view; to make visible; to bring to view something before unseen or concealed; [*obs.*] 3. To make known. 4. To have the first sight of. 5. To obtain the first knowledge of; to come to the knowledge of something sought or before unknown; [*obs.*]—SYN. To disclose; bring out; exhibit; show; manifest; reveal; communicate; impart; tell; espy; find out; detect.

DIS-CŌV'ER-A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be discovered; that may be brought to light, or exposed to view. 2. That may be seen. 3. That may be found out or made known. 4. Apparent; visible; exposed to view.

DIS-CŌV'ERED (-kuv'erd), *pp.* or *a.* Uncovered; disclosed to view; laid open; revealed; espied, or first seen; found out; detected.

DIS-CŌV'ER-ER, *n.* 1. One who discovers; one who first sees or espies; one who finds out, or first comes to the knowledge of something. 2. A scout; an explorer.

DIS-CŌV'ER-ING, *ppr.* Uncovering; disclosing to view; laying open; revealing; making known; espying; finding out; detecting.

DIS-CŌV'ERT-URE, *n.* [Fr. *decouvert.*] A state of being released from coverture; freedom of a woman from the coverture of a husband.

DIS-CŌV'ER-Y, *n.* 1. The action of disclosing to view, or bringing to light. 2. Disclosure; manifestation; a making known. 3. The action of finding something hidden. 4. The act of finding out, or coming to the knowledge of. 5. The act of espying; first sight of. 6. That which is discovered, found out, or revealed; that which is first brought to light, seen, or known.—7. In *dramatic poetry,* the unraveling of a plot, or the manner of unfolding the plot, or fable, of a comedy or tragedy.

DIS-CRED'IT, *n.* [Fr. *discredit.*] 1. Want of credit or good reputation; some degree of disgrace or reproach. 2. Want of belief, trust, or confidence.—SYN. Disesteem; disrepute; dishonor; scandal; disbelief; distrust.

DIS-CRED'IT, *v. t.* [Fr. *decrediter.*] 1. To disbelieve; to distrust; to give no credit to; not to credit or believe. 2. To deprive of credit or good reputation; to make less reputable or honorable; to bring into disesteem; to bring into some degree of disgrace, or into disrepute. 3. To deprive of credibility.

DIS-CRED'IT-A-BLE, *a.* Tending to injure credit; injurious to reputation; disgraceful; disreputable.

DIS-CRED'IT-A-BLY, *adv.* In a discreditable manner.

DIS-CRED'IT-ED, *pp.* Disbelieved; brought into disrepute; disgraced.

DIS-CRED'IT-ING, *ppr.* Disbelieving; not trusting to; depriving of credit; disgracing.

DIS-CREET', *a.* [Fr. *discret.*] Prudent; wise in avoiding errors or evil, and in selecting the best means to accomplish a purpose; circumspect; cautious; wary; not rash.

DIS-CREET'LY, *adv.* Prudently; circumspectly; cautiously; with nice judgment of what is best to be done or omitted.

DIS-CREET'NESS, *n.* The quality of being discreet; discretion.

* DIS-CREP'ANCE, } *n.* [L. *discrepantia.*] Difference; dis-
* DIS-CREP'AN-CY, } agreement; contrariety.—*Faber.*

* DIS-CREP'ANT, *a.* Different; disagreeing; contrary.

DIS-CRETE', *a.* [L. *discretus.*] 1. Separate; distinct; disjunct.—In *phonology,* a *discrete movement* is a *leap* of the voice from one line of pitch to another, as opposed to a *concrete* movement, or *slide,* in which the voice passes through all the intermediate parts of the scale.—*Discrete proportion* is when the ratio of two or more pairs of numbers or quantities is the same, but there is not the same proportion between all the numbers; as, 3 : 6 : : 8 : 16.—*Harris.* 2. Disjunctive; as, a *discrete* proposition.—*Johnson.*

† DIS-CRETE', *v. t.* To separate; to discontinue.

DIS-CRĔ"TION (dis-kresh'un), *n.* [Fr. *discretion.*] 1. Prudence, or knowledge and prudence; wise management; that discernment which enables a person to judge critically of what is correct and proper, united with caution; nice discernment and judgment, directed by circumspection, and primarily regarding one's own conduct. 2. Liberty or power of acting without other control than one's own judgment.—*To surrender at discretion* is to surrender without stipulation or terms. 3. Disjunction; separation.—*Mede;* [*not much used.*]

DIS-CRĔ"TION-A-RY, } *a.* Left to discretion; unrestrained
DIS-CRĔ"TION-AL, } except by discretion or judgment; that is to be directed or managed by discretion only.

DIS-CRĔ"TION-A-RI-LY, } *adv.* At discretion; according to
DIS-CRĔ"TION-AL-LY, } discretion.

DIS-CRĔ'TIVE, *a.* 1. Disjunctive; noting separation or opposition.—In *logic,* a *discretive* proposition expresses some distinction, opposition, or variety, by means of *but, though, yet,* &c.; as, travelers change their climate, *but* not their temper.—2. In *grammar, discretive* distinctions are such as imply opposition or difference; as, not a man, *but* a beast. 3. Separate; distinct.

DIS-CRĔ'TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a discretive manner.

DIS-CRIM'IN-A-BLE, *a.* That may be discriminated.

DIS-CRIM'IN-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *discrimino.*] 1. To distinguish, to observe the difference between. 2. To separate; to select from others; to make a distinction between. 3. To mark with notes of difference; to distinguish by some note or mark.

DIS-CRIM'IN-ĀTE, *v. i.* 1. To make a difference or distinction. 2. To observe or note a difference; to distinguish.

DIS-CRIM'IN-ATE, *a.* Distinguished; having the difference marked.—*Bacon.*

DIS-CRIM'IN-Ā-TED, *pp.* Separated; distinguished.

DIS-CRIM'IN-ATE-LY, *adv.* Distinctly; with minute distinction; particularly.—*Johnson.*

DIS-CRIM'IN-ATE-NESS, *n.* Distinctness; marked difference.—*Dict.*

DIS-CRIM'IN-Ā-TING, *ppr.* 1. Separating; distinguishing, marking with notes of difference. 2. *a.* Distinguishing; peculiar; characterized by peculiar differences. 3 *a.* That discriminates; able to make nice distinctions.

DIS-CRIM-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of distinguishing; the act of making or observing a difference. 2. The state of being distinguished. 3. Mark of distinction.—SYN. Discernment; penetration; clearness; acuteness; judgment; distinction.

DIS CRIM'IN-A-TĪVE, *a.* 1. That makes the mark of distinction; that constitutes the mark of difference; characteristic. 2. That observes distinction.

DIS-CRIM'IN-A-TĪVE-LY, *adv.* With discrimination or distinction.—*Foster.*

DIS-CRIM'IN-Ā-TOR, *n.* One who discriminates

† DIS-CRIM'IN-OUS, *a.* Hazardous.—*Harvey.*

DIS-CROWN', *v. t.* To deprive of a crown.

DIS-CROWN'ED', *pp.* Deprived of a crown.

DIS-CROWN'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of a crown.—*Campbell.*

† DIS-CRŪ'CIĀ-TING, *a.* Painful.—*Brown.*

DIS-CŪ'BI-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *discubitorius.*] Leaning; inclining; or fitted to a leaning posture.—*Brown.*

DIS-CUL'PĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *disculper.*] To free from blame or fault; to exculpate; to excuse.—*Ashton.*

DIS-CUL'PĀ-TED, *pp.* Cleared from blame; exculpated.

DIS-CUL'PĀ-TING, *ppr.* Freeing from blame; excusing.

DIS-CUL-PĀ'TION, *n.* Exculpation.

DIS-CUL'PA-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to exculpate.

DIS-CUM'BEN-CY, *n.* [L. *discumbens.*] The act of leaning at meat, according to the manner of the ancients.

DIS-CUM'BER, *v. t.* To unburden; to throw off any thing cumbersome; to disengage; to disencumber; [*rare.*]

† DIS-CŪRE', *v. t.* To discover; to reveal.—*Spenser.*

† DIS-CUR'RENT, *a.* Not current.—*Sandys.*

DIS-CUR'SION, *n.* [L. *discurro.*] A running or rambling about.—*Bailey.*

† DIS-CUR'SIST, *n.* A disputer.—*L. Addison.*

DIS-CUR'SĪVE, *a.* [Sp. *discursivo.*] 1. Moving or roving about; desultory. 2. Argumentative; reasoning; proceeding regularly from premises to consequences; sometimes written *discoursive.*

DIS-CUR'SĪVE-LY, *adv.* In a discursive manner.

DIS-CUR'SĪVE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being discursive.—*Barrow.*

DIS-CUR'SO-RY, *a.* Argumental; rational.—*Johnson.*

DIS-C'US, *n.* [L.] 1. A quoit; a piece of iron, copper, or stone, to be thrown in play.—2. In *botany,* the middle plain part of a radiated compound flower, generally consisting of small florets. 3. The face or surface of the sun or moon. *See* DISC.

DIS-CUSS', *v. t.* [L. *discutio, discussum.*] *Literally,* to shake asunder; hence, to separate into parts. 1. To disperse; to scatter; to dissolve; to repel; [*medical usage.*] 2. To debate; to agitate by argument; to clear of objections and difficulties, with a view to find or illustrate truth; to sift; to examine by disputation; to ventilate; to reason on. 3. To break in pieces.—*Brown.* 4. To shake off.—*Spenser* [*not in use.*] 5. The primary sense of the word is retained in the familiar phrases, to *discuss* a fowl; to *discuss* a bottle of wine.

DIS-CUSSED' (dis-kust'), *pp.* Dispersed, dissipated; debated; agitated; argued.

DIS-CUSS'ER, *n.* One who discusses; one who sifts or examines.

DIS-CUSS'ING, *ppr.* Dispersing; resolving; scattering; debating; agitating; examining by argument.

DIS-CUSS'ING, *n.* Discussion; examination.

DIS-CUS'SION, *n.* 1. In *surgery*, resolution; the dispersion of a tumor or any coagulated matter.—*Coxe.* 2. Debate; disquisition; the agitation of a point or subject with a view to elicit truth; the treating of a subject by argument.

DIS-CUSS'IVE, *a.* Having the power to discuss, resolve, or disperse tumors or coagulated matter.

DIS-CUSS'IVE, *n.* A medicine that discusses; a discutient.

DIS-CŪ'TIENT (dis-kū'shent), *a.* [*L. discutiens.*] Discussing; dispersing morbid matter.

DIS-CŪ'TIENT, *n.* A medicine or application which disperses a tumor or any coagulated fluid in the body.—*Coxe.*

DIS-DAIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *dedaigner.*] To think unworthy; to deem worthless; to consider to be unworthy of notice, care, regard, esteem, or unworthy of one's character; to scorn; to contemn.

DIS-DAIN', *n.* Contempt; scorn; a passion excited either by the hatred or detestation of what is mean and dishonorable, or by some supposed superiority.—SYN. Scorn; contempt; arrogance; haughtiness; pride.

DIS-DAINED' (diz-dānd'), *pp.* Despised; contemned; scorned.

DIS-DAIN'FUL, *a.* 1. Full of disdain. 2. Expressing disdain. 3. Contemptuous; scornful; haughty; indignant.

DIS-DAIN'FUL-LY, *adv.* Contemptuously; with scorn; in a haughty manner.—*South.*

DIS-DAIN'FUL-NESS, *n.* Contempt; contemptuousness; haughty scorn.—*Sidney.*

DIS-DAIN'ING, *ppr.* Contemning; scorning.

DIS-DAIN'ING, *n.* Contempt; scorn.

DIS-DI-A-PA'SON, } *n.* [*See* DIAPASON.] In *music*, a
BIS-DI-A-PA'SON, } of two octaves, or a fifteenth.

DIS-EASE' (diz-ēze'), *n.* [*dis* and *ease.*] 1. In its *primary sense*, pain, uneasiness, distress.—*Spenser;* [*obs.*] 2. Any deviation from health in function or structure; the cause of pain or uneasiness; any state of a living body in which the natural functions of the organs are interrupted or disturbed. 3. A disordered state of the mind or intellect, by which the reason is impaired.—4. In *society*, vice; corrupt state of morals. 5. Political or civil disorder, or vices in a state.—SYN. Distemper; ailing; ailment; malady; disorder; sickness; illness; indisposition.

DIS-EASE' (diz-ēze'), *v. t.* 1. To interrupt or impair any or all the natural and regular functions of the several organs of a living body; to afflict with pain or sickness; to make morbid; [*used chiefly in the passive participle.*] 2. To interrupt, or render imperfect, the regular functions of the brain, or of the intellect; to disorder; to derange; 3. To infect; to communicate disease to by contagion. 4. To pain; to make uneasy.

DIS-EASED' (diz-ēzd'), *pp.* or *a.* Disordered; distempered; sick.

DIS-EASED'-NESS, *n.* The state of being diseased; a morbid state; sickness.—*Burnet.*

DIS-EASE'FUL, *a.* 1. Abounding with disease; producing diseases. 2. Occasioning uneasiness.

DIS-EASE'MENT, *n.* Uneasiness; inconvenience.—*Bacon.*

DIS-EAS'ING, *ppr.* Disordering; infecting.

DIS-EDGED' (dis-edjd'), *a.* Blunted; made dull.—*Shak.*

DIS-EM-BARK', *v. t.* [Fr. *desembarquer.*] To land; to debark; to remove from on board a ship to the land; to put on shore; [*applied particularly to the landing of troops and military apparatus.*]

DIS-EM-BARK', *v. i.* To land; to debark; to quit a ship for residence or action on shore.

DIS-EM-BARK-A'TION, *n.* The act of disembarking.

DIS-EM-BARKED' (dis-em-bärkt'), *pp.* Landed; put on shore.

DIS-EM-BARK'ING, *ppr.* Landing; removing from on board a ship to land.

DIS-EM-BAR'RASS, *v. t.* To free from embarrassment or perplexity; to clear; to extricate.

DIS-EM-BAR'RASSED (-em-bar'rast), *pp.* Freed from embarrassment; extricated from difficulty.

DIS-EM-BAR'RASS-ING, *ppr.* Freeing from embarrassment or perplexity; extricating.

DIS-EM-BAR'RASS-MENT, *n.* The act of extricating from perplexity.

DIS-EM-BAY', *v. t.* To clear from a bay.—*Sherburne.*

DIS-EM-BAYED', *pp.* Cleared from a bay.

DIS-EM-BAY'ING, *ppr.* Clearing from a bay.

DIS-EM-BEL'LISH, *v. t.* To deprive of embellishment.

DIS-EM-BEL'LISHED (-em-bel'lisht), *pp.* Deprived of embellishment.

DIS-EM-BIT'TER, *v. t.* [*dis* and *embitter.*] To free from bitterness; to clear from acrimony; to render sweet or pleasant.—*Addison.*

DIS-EM-BIT'TERED, *pp.* Freed from bitterness.

DIS-EM-BODIED (-bod'id), *a.* 1. Divested of the body 2 Separated; discharged from keeping in a body.

DIS-EM-BOD'Y, *v. t.* 1. To divest of body; to free from flesh. 2. To discharge from military array.

DIS-EM-BOD'Y-ING, *ppr.* Divesting of body.

DIS-EM-BŌGUE' (dis-em-bōg'), *v. t.* [*dis*, and Fr. *emboucher.*] To pour out or discharge at the mouth, as a stream; to vent; to discharge into the ocean or a lake.

DIS-EM-BŌGUE', *v. i.* 1. To flow out at the mouth, as a river; to discharge waters into the ocean, or into a lake 2. To pass out of a gulf or bay.

DIS-EM-BŌGUED' (-em-bōgd'), *pp.* Discharged at the mouth of a river.

DIS-EM-BŌGUE'MENT, *n.* Discharge of waters into the ocean or a lake.—*Mease.*

DIS-EM-BŌSOM, *v. t.* To separate from the bosom.

DIS-EM-BŌSOMED, *pp.* Separated from the bosom.

DIS-EM-BOW'EL, *v. t.* To take out the bowels; to take or draw from the bowels.

DIS-EM-BOW'ELED, *pp.* or *a.* Taken or drawn from the bowels.

DIS-EM-BOW'EL-ING, *ppr.* Taking or drawing from the bowels.

DIS-EM-BOW'ERED, *a.* Removed from a bower, or deprived of a bower.—*Bryant.*

† DIS-EM-BRAN"GLE, *v. t.* To free from litigation.

DIS-EM-BROIL', *v. t.* To disentangle; to free from perplexity; to extricate from confusion.—*Dryden.*

DIS-EM-BROILED' (dis-em-broild'), *pp.* Disentangled cleared from perplexity or confusion.

DIS-EM-BROIL'ING, *ppr.* Disentangling; freeing from confusion.

DIS-EM-PLOYED', *a.* Thrown out of employment.

DIS-EN-A'BLE, *v. t.* To deprive of power, natural or moral; to disable; to deprive of ability or means.

DIS-EN-A'BLED, *pp.* Deprived of power, ability, or means.

DIS-EN-A'BLING, *ppr.* Depriving of power, ability, or means.

DIS-EN-CHANT', *v. t.* To free from enchantment; to deliver from the power of charms or spells.

DIS-EN-CHANT'ED, *pp.* Delivered from enchantment, or the power of charms.

DIS-EN-CHANT'ER, *n.* One who frees from the power of enchantment.—*Gayton.*

DIS-EN-CHANT'ING, *ppr.* Freeing from enchantment, or the influence of charms.

DIS-EN-CHANT'MENT, *n.* Act of disenchanting.

DIS-EN-CUM'BER, *v. t.* 1. To free from encumbrance; to deliver from clogs and impediments; to disburden. 2 To free from any obstruction; to free from any thing heavy or unnecessary.

DIS-EN-CUM'BERED, *pp.* or *a.* Freed from encumbrance

DIS-EN-CUM'BER-ING, *ppr.* Freeing from encumbrance.

DIS-EN-CUM'BRANCE, *n.* Freedom or deliverance from encumbrance, or any thing burdensome or troublesome.

DIS-EN-GAGE', *v. t.* 1. To separate, as a substance from any thing with which it is in union. 2. To separate from that to which one adheres, or is attached. 3. To relieve from impediments, difficulties, or perplexities. 4. To set free from the controlling influence of; as, to *disengage* the affections from the world. 5. To free from any thing that commands the mind or employs the attention. 6. To release from a promise or obligation; to set free by dissolving an engagement.—SYN. To liberate; free; loose; extricate; clear; disentangle; detach; withdraw; wean.

DIS-EN-GAGE', *v. i.* To set one's self free from; to with draw one's affections from.

DIS-EN-GAGED' (dis-en-gājd'), *pp.* 1. Separated; detached; set free; released; disjoined; disentangled. 2. *a.* Vacant; being at leisure; not particularly occupied; not having the attention confined to a particular object.

DIS-EN-GAG'ED-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality or state of being disengaged; freedom from connection; disjunction. 2. Vacuity of attention.

DIS-EN-GAGE'MENT, *n.* 1. A setting free; separation; extrication. 2. The act of separating or detaching. 3. Liberation or release from obligation. 4. Freedom from attention; vacancy; leisure.

DIS-EN-GAG'ING, *ppr.* Separating; loosing; setting free; detaching; liberating; releasing from obligation.—*Disengaging machinery.* *See* ENGAGING.

DIS-EN-NŌ'BLE, *v. t.* To deprive of title, or of that which ennobles.—*Guardian.*

DIS-EN-NŌ'BLED, *pp.* Deprived of title, or of that which ennobles.

DIS-EN-RŌLL', *v. i.* To erase from a roll or list.

DIS-EN-RŌLLED', *pp.* Erased from a roll.

DIS-EN-RŌLL'ING, *ppr.* Erasing from a roll or list.

DIS-EN-SLAVE', *v. t.* To free from bondage.—*South.*

DIS-EN-TAN"GLE (-en-tang'gl), *v. t.* 1. To separate or disconnect things which are interwoven, or united without order. 2. To free from perplexity; to disengage from complicated concerns; to set free from impediments or

difficulties. --Syn. To unravel; unfold; untwist; loose; extricate; disembarrass; disembroil; clear; evolve; disengage; separate.

DIS-EN-TAN'GLED (-en-tang'gld), *pp.* Freed from entanglement; extricated.

DIS-EN-TAN'GLE-MENT, *n.* The act of disentangling.—*Warton.*

DIS-EN-TAN'GLING, *ppr.* Freeing from entanglement; extricating.

DIS-EN-TER'. *See* Disinter.

DIS-EN-THRALL'. *See* Disinthrall.

DIS-EN-THRŌNE', *v. t.* To dethrone; to depose from sovereign authority.

DIS-EN-THRŌNED' (dis-en-thrōnd'), *pp.* Deposed; deprived of sovereign power.

DIS-EN-THRŌN'ING, *ppr.* Deposing; depriving of royal authority.

DIS-EN-TĪ'TLE, *v. t.* To deprive of title.—*South.*

DIS-EN-TĪ'TLED, *pp.* Deprived of title.

DIS-EN-TRANCE', *v. t.* To awaken from a trance, or from deep sleep; to arouse from a revery.

DIS-EN-TRANCED' (dis-en-tränst'), *pp.* Awakened from a trance, sleep, or revery.

DIS-EN-TRAN'CING, *ppr.* Arousing from a trance, sleep, or revery.

† DIS-ERT', *a.* [L. *disertus.*] Eloquent.

† DIS-ERT'LY, *adv.* Eloquently.

DIS-ES-POUSE', *v. t.* To separate after espousal or plighted faith; to divorce.—*Milton.*

DIS-ES-POUSED' (dis-es-pouzd'), *pp.* Separated after espousal; released from obligation to marry.

DIS-ES-POUS'ING, *ppr.* Separating after plighted faith.

DIS-ES-TAB'LISH, *v. t.* To remove from establishment.

DIS-ES-TEEM', *n.* Want of esteem; slight dislike; disregard.—*Locke.*

DIS-ES-TEEM', *v. t.* To dislike in a moderate degree; to consider with disregard, disapprobation, dislike, or slight contempt; to slight.

DIS-ES-TEEMED' (dis-es-teemd'), *pp.* Disliked; slighted.

DIS-ES-TEEM'ING, *ppr.* Disliking; slighting.

DIS-ES-TI-MA'TION, *n.* Disesteem; bad repute.

DIS-EX'ER-CISE, *v. t.* To deprive of exercise.—*Milton;* [*bad.*]

† DIS-FAN'CY, *v. t.* To dislike.—*Hammond.*

DIS-FA'VOR, *n.* 1. Dislike; slight displeasure; discountenance; unfavorable regard; disesteem. 2. A state of unacceptableness; a state in which one is not esteemed or favored, or not patronized, promoted, or befriended. 3. An ill or disobliging act.

DIS-FA'VOR, *v. t.* To discountenance; to withdraw, or withhold from one, kindness, friendship, or support; to check or oppose by disapprobation.

DIS-FA'VORED, *pp.* Discountenanced; not favored.

DIS-FA'VOR-ER, *n.* One who discountenances.

DIS-FA'VOR-ING, *ppr.* Discountenancing.

DIS-FEA'TURE (-feet'yur), *v. t.* To deprive of features; to disfigure.—*Coleridge.*

DIS-FIG-U-RA'TION, *n.* 1. The act of disfiguring or marring external form. 2. The state of being disfigured; some degree of deformity.

DIS-FIG'URE (-fig'yur), *v. t.* 1. To change to a worse form; to mar external figure; to impair shape or form, and render it less perfect and beautiful. 2. To impair beauty, symmetry, or excellence.—Syn. To deface; deform; mar; injure.

DIS-FIG'URED (-fig'yurd), *pp.* or *a.* Changed to a worse form; impaired in form or appearance.

DIS-FIG'URE-MENT, *n.* Change of external form to the worse; defacement of beauty.

DIS-FIG'UR-ER, *n.* One who disfigures.

DIS-FIG'UR-ING, *ppr.* Injuring the form or shape; impairing the beauty of form.

DIS-FOR'EST. *See* Disafforest.

DIS-FRAN'CHISE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *franchise.*] To deprive of the rights and privileges of a free citizen; to deprive of chartered rights and immunities; to deprive of any franchise.

DIS-FRAN'CHISED (-fran'chizd), *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of the rights and privileges of a free citizen, or of some particular franchise.

DIS-FRAN'CHISE-MENT, *n.* The act of disfranchising or depriving of the privileges of a free citizen, or of some particular immunity.

DIS-FRAN'CHIS-ING, *ppr.* Depriving of the privileges of a free citizen, or of some particular immunity.

† DIS-FRI'AR, *v. t.* To deprive of the state of a friar.

DIS-FUR'NISH, *v. t.* To deprive of furniture; to strip of apparatus, habiliments, or equipage.

DIS-FUR'NISHED (-fur'nisht), *pp.* Deprived of furniture; stripped of apparatus.

DIS-FUR'NISH-ING, *ppr.* Depriving of furniture or apparatus.

† DIS-GAL'LANT, *v. t.* To deprive of gallantry.

DIS-GAR'NISH, *v. t.* [*dis* and *garnish.*] 1. To divest of garniture or ornaments. 2. To deprive of a garrison, guns, and military apparatus; to degarnish.

DIS-GAR'RI-SON, *v. t.* To deprive of a garrison.

DIS-GAR'RI-SONED, *pp.* Deprived of a garrison.

DIS-GAR'RI-SON-ING, *ppr.* Depriving of a garrison.

DIS-GAV'EL, *v. t.* To take away the tenure of gavelkind.

DIS-GAV'ELED, *pp.* Deprived of the tenure by gavelkind

DIS-GAV'EL-ING, *ppr.* Taking away tenure by gavelkind.

DIS-GLŌ'RI-FY, *v. t.* To deprive of glory; to treat with in dignity. [*Little used.*]

DIS-GORGE' (dis-gorj'), *v. t.* [Fr. *degorger.*] 1. To eject or discharge from the stomach, throat, or mouth; to vomit. 2. To throw out with violence; to discharge violently or in great quantities from a confined place. 3. *Figuratively,* to yield up or give back what had been seized upon as one's own; as, to *disgorge* his ill-gotten gains.

DIS-GORGED' (dis-gorjd'), *pp.* Ejected; discharged from the stomach or mouth; thrown out with violence and in great quantities; yielded or given up.

DIS-GORGE'MENT, *n.* The act of disgorging; a vomiting.—*Hall.*

DIS-GORGING, *ppr.* Discharging from the throat or mouth vomiting; ejecting with violence and in great quantities yielding or giving up.

† DIS-GOS'PEL, *v. i.* [*dis* and *gospel.*] To differ from the precepts of the gospel.—*Milton.*

DIS-GRACE', *n.* [*dis* and *grace.*] 1. A state of being out of favor. 2. State of ignominy. 3. Cause of shame. 4. Act of unkindness.—*Sidney;* [*not used.*]—Syn. Disfavor; disesteem; opprobrium; reproach; discredit; disparagement; dishonor; shame; infamy.

DIS-GRACE', *v. t.* 1. To put out of favor. 2. To bring a reproach on; as, to *disgrace* a rival. 3. To bring to shame; to sink in estimation.—Syn. To degrade; abase; disparage; defame; dishonor; debase.

DIS-GRACED' (dis-grāst'), *pp.* or *a.* Put out of favor; brought under reproach; dishonored.

DIS-GRACE'FUL, *a.* Shameful; reproachful; dishonorable; procuring shame; sinking reputation.

DIS-GRACE'FUL-LY, *adv.* 1. With disgrace; as, to dismiss *disgracefully.* 2. In a disgraceful manner; as, to act *disgracefully.*—Syn. Shamefully; ignominiously; dishonorably; reproachfully.

DIS-GRACE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Ignominy; shamefulness.

DIS-GRA'CER, *n.* One who disgraces; one who exposes to disgrace; one who brings into disgrace, shame, or contempt.

DIS-GRA'CING, *ppr.* Bringing reproach on; dishonoring.

DIS-GRA'CIOUS, *a.* Ungracious; unpleasing.

DIS-GRADE', *v. t.* Our old word for *degrade.*

DIS'GRE-GATE, *v. t.* To separate; to disperse. [*Rare.*]

DIS-GUISE' (dis-gīze'), *v. t.* [Fr. *deguiser.*] 1. To conceal by an unusual habit or mask; as, to *disguise* one's person. 2. To hide by a counterfeit appearance; to cloak by a false show, by false language, or an artificial manner; to dissemble; as, to *disguise* one's feelings. 3. To disfigure; to alter the form and exhibit an unusual appearance; as, "faces *disguised* in death."—*Dryden.* 4. To disfigure or deform by liquor; to intoxicate.

DIS-GUISE', *n.* 1. A counterfeit habit; a dress intended to conceal the person who wears it. 2. A false appearance; a counterfeit show; an artificial or assumed appearance, intended to deceive the beholder. 3. Change of manner by drink; intoxication.

DIS-GUISED' (dis-gīzd'), *pp.* or *a.* Concealed by a counterfeit habit or appearance; intoxicated.

DIS-GUIS'ED-LY, *adv.* So as to be concealed.

DIS-GUISE'MENT, *n.* Dress of concealment; false appearance.

DIS-GUIS'ER, *n.* 1. One who disguises himself or another. 2. He or that which disfigures.

DIS-GUIS'ING, *ppr.* Concealing by a counterfeit dress or by a false show; intoxicating.

DIS-GUIS'ING, *n.* 1. The act of giving a false appearance. 2. Theatrical mummery or masking.

DIS-GUST', *n.* [Fr. *degoût.*] 1. An unpleasant sensation excited in the organs of taste by something disagreeable, as in food or drink. 2. An unpleasant sensation in the mind excited by something offensive.—Syn. Aversion; distaste; disrelish; dislike.

DIS-GUST', *v. t.* 1. To excite aversion in the stomach; to offend the taste. 2. To displease; to offend the mind or moral taste.

DIS-GUST'ED, *pp.* Displeased; offended: followed by *at,* sometimes by *with.*

DIS-GUST'FUL, *a.* Offensive to the taste; nauseous; exciting aversion in the natural or moral taste.

DIS-GUST'ING, *ppr.* 1. Provoking aversion; offending the taste. 2. *a.* Provoking dislike; odious; hateful.

DIS-GUST'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to give disgust.

DISH, *n.* [Sax. *disc.*] 1. A broad, open vessel, used for serving up meat and various kinds of food at the table.

2. The meat or provisions served in a dish. Hence, any particular kind of food.—3. Among *miners*, a trough in which ore is measured.

DISH, *v. t.* To put in a dish.

DISH'-CLOTH, } *n.* A cloth used for washing and wiping
DISH'-CLOUT, } dishes.—*Swift.*

DISH'-WASH-ER, *n.* The name of a bird, the *mergus.*

DISH'-WĀ-TER, *n.* Water in which dishes are washed.

DIS-HA-BIL'I-TATE, *v. t.* To disqualify.

DIS-HA-BILLE' (dis-a-bil'), *n.* [Fr. *deshabillé.*] An undress; a loose, negligent dress for the morning. But see *deshabille*, the French, and more correct orthography.

† DIS-HABIT, *v. t.* To drive from a habitation.—*Shak.*

DIS-HAR-MŌ'NI-OUS, *a.* Incongruous.

† DIS-HAR'MO-NY, *n.* [*dis* and *harmony.*] Want of harmony; discord; incongruity.

DIS-HEART'EN (dis-hart'n), *v. t.* [*dis* and *heart.*] To deprive of courage; to impress with fear.—SYN. To dispirit; discourage; depress; deject; deter; terrify.

DIS-HEART'EN-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Discouraged; depressed in spirits; cast down.

DIS-HEART'EN-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Discouraging; depressing the spirits.

DISHED' (disht'), *pp.* Put in a dish or dishes.

† DIS-HEIR' (diz-ār'), *v. t.* To debar from inheriting.

† DIS-HERI-SON, *n.* The act of disinheriting or cutting off from inheritance.—*Bp. Hall.*

DIS-HERIT, *v. t.* [Fr. *desheriter.*] To cut off from an inheritance. [*Disinherit* is oftener used.]

DIS-HERI-TANCE, *n.* The state of disheriting or of being disinherited.—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*

DIS-HERIT-ED, *pp.* Cut off from an inheritance or hereditary succession.

DIS-HERIT-ING, *ppr.* Cutting off from an inheritance.

DI-SHEV'EL (de-shev'el), *v. t.* [Fr. *decheveler.*] To spread the hair loosely; to suffer the hair of the head to hang negligently, and to flow without confinement.

DI-SHEV'EL, *v. i.* To spread in disorder.—*Herbert.*

DI-SHEV'EL-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Hanging loosely and negligently, without confinement; flowing in disorder.

DI-SHEV'EL-ING, *ppr.* Spreading loosely.

DISH'ING, *ppr.* 1. Putting in a dish or dishes. 2. *a.* Concave; having the hollow form of a dish; as, *dishing* wheels.

DIS-HON'EST (diz-on'est), *a.* 1. Void of honesty; destitute of probity, integrity, or good faith; having or exercising a disposition to deceive, cheat, and defraud; as, a *dishonest* associate. 2. Proceeding from fraud or marked by it; as, a *dishonest* action. 3. Disgraced; dishonored; [*from the sense in Latin.*] 4. Disgraceful; ignominious; [*from the Latin sense.*] 5. Unchaste; lewd. *Shak.*—SYN. Unfaithful; faithless; fraudulent; knavish; perfidious.

DIS-HON'EST-LY (diz-on'est-ly), *adv.* 1. In a dishonest manner; without good faith, probity, or integrity; with fraudulent views; knavishly. 2. Lewdly; unchastely.—*Ecclesiasticus.*

DIS-HON'EST-Y (diz-on'est-y), *n.* 1. Want of probity or integrity in principle; faithlessness; a disposition to cheat or defraud, or to deceive and betray. 2. Violation of trust or of justice; fraud; treachery; any deviation from probity or integrity. 3. Unchastity; incontinence; lewdness.—*Shak.* 4. Deceit; wickedness; shame.—2 *Cor.*, iv.

DIS-HON'OR (diz-on'or), *n.* [*dis* and *honor.*] Whatever constitutes a stain or blemish on the reputation.—SYN. Disgrace; ignominy; shame; censure; reproach; opprobrium.

DIS-HON'OR, *v. t.* 1. To bring reproach or shame on; to stain the character of; to lessen reputation. 2. To treat with indignity. 3. To violate the chastity of. 4. To refuse or decline to accept or pay, as a draft.—SYN. To disgrace; shame; debase; degrade; debauch; pollute.

DIS-HON'OR-A-BLE (diz-on'or-a-bl), *a.* 1. Shameful; reproachful; base; vile; bringing shame on; staining the character and lessening reputation. 2. Destitute of honor. 3. In a state of neglect or disesteem.

DIS-HON'OR-A-BLY, *adv.* Reproachfully; in a dishonorable manner.

DIS-HON'OR-A-RY (diz-on'or-a-ry), *a.* Bringing dishonor on; tending to disgrace; lessening reputation.

DIS-HON'ORED, *pp.* or *a.* Disgraced; brought into disrepute.

DIS-HON'OR-ER, *n.* One who dishonors or disgraces; one who treats another with indignity.

DIS-HON'OR-ING, *ppr.* Disgracing; bringing into disrepute; treating with indignity.

DIS-HORN', *v. t.* To deprive of horns.—*Shak.*

DIS-HORNED' (dis-hornd'), *pp.* Stripped of horns.

DIS-HORN'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of horns.

DIS-HŪ'MOR, *n.* Peevishness; ill humor.

DIS-IM-PARK', *v. t.* To free from the barriers of a park; to free from restraints or seclusion. [*Little used.*]

DIS-IM-PRŌVE'MENT, *n.* [*dis* and *improvement.*] Reduction from a better to a worse state.—*Swift.* [*Little used.*]

DIS-IN-CAR'CER-ATE, *v. t.* To liberate from prison; to set free from confinement. [*Not much used.*]

DIS-IN-CLIN-ĀTION, *n.* Want of inclination, want of propensity, desire, or affection; expressing less than hate.—SYN. Unwillingness; disaffection; alienation; dislike, aversion; repugnance.

DIS-IN-CLINE', *v. t.* [*dis* and *incline.*] To excite dislike or slight aversion; to make disaffected; to alienate from.

DIS-IN-CLINED' (dis-in-klīnd'), *pp.* or *a.* Not inclined; averse.

DIS-IN-CLIN'ING, *ppr.* Exciting dislike or slight aversion.

DIS-IN-CLŌSE', *v. t.* [*dis* and *inclose.*] To open an inclosure; to throw open what has been inclosed; to dispark.

DIS-IN-COR'PO-RATE, *v. t.* 1. To deprive of corporate powers; to disunite a corporate body. 2. To detach or separate from a corporation or society.

DIS-IN-COR'PO-RĀ-TED, *pp.* Deprived of corporate powers.

DIS-IN-COR'PO-RĀ-TING, *ppr.* Depriving of corporate powers.

DIS-IN-COR-PO-RĀ'TION, *n.* Deprivation of the rights and privileges of a corporation.—*Warton.*

DIS-IN-FECT', *v. t.* [*dis* and *infect.*] To cleanse from infection; to purify from contagious matter.

DIS-IN-FEC'TANT, *n.* An agent for removing the causes of infection, as chlorine.

DIS-IN-FEC'TED, *pp.* or *a.* Cleansed from infection.

DIS-IN-FEC'TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Purifying from infection.

DIS-IN-FEC'TION, *n.* Purification from infecting matter.—*Med. Repos.*

DIS-IN-GE-NŪ'I-TY, *n.* [*dis* and *ingenuity.*] Meanness of artifice; unfairness; disingenuousness; want of candor.—*Clarendon.* [*Little used.*]

DIS-IN-GEN'U-OUS, *a.* 1. Not open, frank, and candid; meanly artful; [*applied to persons.*] 2. Meanly artful; unbecoming true honor and dignity; as, *disingenuous* conduct.—SYN. Unfair; illiberal; crafty; sly; cunning.

DIS-IN-GEN'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a disingenuous manner; unfairly; not openly and candidly; with secret management.

DIS-IN-GEN'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Unfairness; want of candor; low craft. 2. Characterized by unfairness, as conduct or practices.

DIS-IN-HABIT-ED, *a.* Deprived of inhabitants.

DIS-IN-HERI-SON, *n.* 1. The act of cutting off from hereditary succession; the act of disinheriting.—*Bacon.* 2. The state of being disinherited.—*Taylor.*

DIS-IN-HERIT, *v. t.* To cut off from hereditary right; to deprive of an inheritance; to prevent, as an heir, from coming into possession of any property or right.

DIS-IN-HERIT-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Cut off from an inheritance

DIS-IN-HERIT-ING, *ppr.* Depriving of an hereditary estate or right.

DIS-IN-HŪME', *v. t.* To disinter.

DIS-IN'TE-GRA-BLE, *a.* That may be separated into integrant parts; capable of disintegration.

DIS-IN'TE-GRĀTE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *integer.*] To separate the integrant parts of.—*Kirwan.*

DIS-IN'TE-GRĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Separated into integrant parts without chemical action.

DIS-IN'TE-GRĀ-TING, *ppr.* Separating into integrant parts.

DIS-IN-TE-GRĀ'TION, *n.* The act of separating integrant parts of a substance.

DIS-IN-TER', *v. t.* [*dis* and *inter.*] 1. To take out of a grave or out of the earth. 2. *Figuratively*, to take out as from a grave; to bring from obscurity into view.

DIS-IN'TER-ESS-ED. *See* DISINTERESTED.

† DIS-IN'TER-ESS-MENT, *n.* Disinterestedness.

DIS-IN'TER-EST, *n.* [*dis* and *interest.*] 1. What is contrary to the interest or advantage; disadvantage; injury; [*little used.*] 2. Indifference to profit; want of regard to private advantage.

DIS-IN'TER-EST, *v. t.* To disengage from private interest or personal advantage.—*Feltham.* [*Little used.*]

DIS-IN'TER-EST-ED, *a.* 1. Free from self-interest; having no separate personal interest or private advantage in a question or affair. 2. Not influenced or dictated by private advantage; as, a *disinterested* act.—SYN. Unbiased; impartial; uninterested; indifferent.

DIS-IN'TER-EST-ED-LY, *adv.* In a disinterested manner.

DIS-IN'TER-EST-ED-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of having no separate personal interest or private advantage in a question or event; freedom from bias or prejudice on account of private interest; indifference.

DIS-IN'TER-EST-ING, *a.* Uninteresting. [*Not used.*]

DIS-IN-TER'MENT, *n.* The act of disinterring or taking out of the earth.

DIS-IN-TER'RED (dis-in-terd'), *pp.* Taken out of the earth or grave.

DIS-IN-TER'RING, *ppr.* Taking out of the earth or out of a grave.

DIS-IN-THRALL', *v. t.* To liberate from slavery, bondage, or servitude; to free or rescue from oppression.

DIS-IN-THRALLED' (dis-in-thrawld'), *pp.* Set free from bondage.

DIS-IN-THRALLING, *ppr.* Delivering from slavery or servitude.

DIS-IN-THRALL'MENT, *n.* Liberation from bondage; emancipation from slavery.—*E. Nott.*

† DIS-IN'TRI-CĀTE, *v. t.* To disentangle.—*Dict.*

DIS-IN-URE', *v. t.* [*dis* and *inure.*] To deprive of familiarity or custom.—*Milton.*

DIS-IN-URED', *pp.* Deprived of familiar custom.

DIS-IN-VA-LID'I-TY, *n.* Want of validity.

DIS-IN-VITE', *v. t.* To recall an invitation.—*Finett.*

DIS-IN-VI'TING, *ppr.* Retracting an invitation.

DIS-IN-VOLVE' (dis-in-volv'), *v. t.* To uncover; to unfold or unroll; to disentangle.—*More.*

DIS-IN-VOLVED', *pp.* Unfolded; disentangled.

DIS-IN-VOLV'ING, *ppr.* Freeing from entanglement.

DIS-JEC'TION, *n.* [L. *disjectio.*] A casting down or dissipating.

DIS-JOIN', *v. t.* [*dis* and *join.*] To part asunder.—SYN. To disunite; separate; sever; detach; dissever; sunder.

DIS-JOINED' (dis-joind'), *pp.* Disunited; separated.

DIS-JOIN'ING, *ppr.* Disuniting; severing.

DIS-JOINT', *v. t.* [*dis* and *joint.*] 1. To separate a joint; to separate parts united by joints. 2. To put out of joint; to force out of its socket; to dislocate. 3. To separate at junctures; to break at the part where things are united by cement. 4. To break in pieces; to separate united parts. 5. To break the natural order and relations of a thing; to make incoherent.

DIS-JOINT', *v. i.* To fall in pieces.—*Shak.*

DIS-JOINT', *a.* Disjointed.—*Shak.*

DIS-JOINT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Separated at the joints; parted limb from limb; carved; put out of joint; not coherent.

DIS-JOINT'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being disjointed.—*Ed. Rev.*

DIS-JOINT'ING, *ppr.* Separating joints; disjoining limb from limb; breaking at the seams or junctures; rendering incoherent.

DIS-JOINT'LY, *adv.* In a divided state.—*Sandys.*

† DIS-JU-DI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *dijudicatio.*] Judgment; determination.—*Boyle.*

DIS-JUNCT', *a.* [L. *disjunctus.*] Disjoined; separated.

DIS-JUNC'TION, *n.* [L. *disjunctio.*] The act of disjoining; disunion; separation; a parting.

DIS-JUNC'TIVE, *a.* 1. Separating; disjoining. 2. Incapable of union. *Grew.*—3. In *grammar*, a *disjunctive* conjunction is a word which unites sentences in construction, but *disjoins* the sense; as, I love him, *or* I fear him.—4. In *logic*, a *disjunctive proposition* is one in which the parts are opposed to each other, by means of *disjunctives*; as, *it is either day or night.*

DIS-JUNC'TIVE, *n.* A word that disjoins.

DIS-JUNC'TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a disjunctive manner; separately.

DISK, *n.* [L. *discus.*] 1. The face or visible surface of a celestial body, as of the sun, moon, or planets. 2. A quoit; a piece of stone, iron, or copper, inclining to an oval figure, which the ancients hurled by the help of a leathern thong tied round the person's hand, and put through a hole in the middle.—3. In *botany*, the whole surface of a leaf; the central part of a radiate compound flower. Also, a term applied to certain bodies or projections between the base of the stamens and of the ovary, but part of neither.

DIS-KIND'NESS, *n.* 1. Want of kindness; unkindness; want of affection. 2. Ill turn; injury; detriment.

DIS-LIKE', *n.* 1. Contrariety of feeling; a moderate degree of hatred. 2. Discord; disagreement.—*Fairfax*; [*not in use.*]—SYN. Disapprobation; disinclination; displeasure; disrelish; distaste; aversion; antipathy; repugnance; disgust.

DIS-LIKE', *v. t.* 1. To disapprove; to regard with some aversion or displeasure. 2. To disrelish; to regard with some disgust, as food.

DIS-LIKED' (dis-likt'), *pp.* Disapproved; disrelished.

† DIS-LIKE'FUL, *a.* Disliking; disaffected.—*Spenser.*

DIS-LIK'EN, *v. t.* To make unlike.—*Shak.*

DIS-LIK'ENED (-lik'nd), *pp.* Made unlike.

DIS-LIKE'NESS, *n.* [*dis* and *likeness.*] Unlikeness; want of resemblance; dissimilitude.—*Locke.*

DIS-LIK'ER, *n.* One who disapproves or disrelishes.

DIS-LIK'ING, *ppr.* Disapproving; disrelishing.

DIS-LIMB' (dis-lim'), *v. t.* To tear the limbs from.

DIS-LIMBED', *pp.* Torn limb from limb.

† DIS-LIMN' (dis-lim'), *v. t.* To strike out of a picture.

DIS'LO-CATE, *v. t.* [*dis*, and L. *locus.*] To displace; to put out of its proper place; *particularly*, to put out of joint; to disjoint; to move a bone from its socket, cavity, or place of articulation.

DIS'LO-CATE, } *a.* Out of joint.
DIS'LO-CĀ-TED, }

DIS'LO-CĀ-TED, *pp.* Removed from its proper place; put out of joint.

DIS'LO-CĀ-TING, *ppr.* Putting out of its proper place, or out of joint.

DIS-LO-CĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of moving from its proper place; *particularly*, the act of removing or forcing a bone from its socket; luxation. 2. The state of being displaced.—*Burnet.* 3. A joint displaced.—4. In *geology*, the displacement of parts of rocks or portions of strata from the situations which they originally occupied.

DIS-LODGE' (dis-lodj'), *v. t.* [*dis* and *lodge.*] 1. To remove or drive from a lodge or place of rest; to drive from the place where a thing naturally rests or inhabits. 2. To drive from a place of retirement or retreat. 3. To drive from any place of rest or habitation, or from any station. 4. To remove an army to other quarters.

DIS-LODGE', *v. i.* To go from a place of rest.

DIS-LODGED' (dis-lodjd'), *pp.* Driven from a lodge or place of rest; removed from a place of habitation, or from any station.

DIS-LODG'ING, *ppr.* Driving from a lodge, from a place of rest or retreat, or from any station.

DIS-LOY'AL, *a.* [*dis* and *loyal.*] 1. Not true to allegiance false to a sovereign. 2. False to one's duty; as, a *disloyal* knave.—*Shak.* 3. Not true to the marriage-bed.—*Shak.* 4. False in love; not constant. *Johnson.*—SYN. Disobedient; faithless; treacherous; perfidious; dishonest; inconstant.

DIS-LOY'AL-LY, *adv.* In a disloyal manner; with violation of faith or duty to a sovereign; faithlessly; perfidiously.

DIS-LOY'AL-TY, *n.* 1. Want of fidelity to a sovereign; violation of allegiance, or duty to a prince or sovereign authority. 2. Want of fidelity in love.—*Shak.*

DIS'MAL, *a.* Productive of horror or distress.—SYN. Dreary; lonesome; gloomy; dark; doleful; horrid; dire; direful; frightful; horrible; lamentable; dolorous; calamitous; sorrowful; sad; melancholy; unfortunate; unhappy.

DIS'MAL-LY, *adv.* Gloomily; horribly; sorrowfully; uncomfortably.

DIS'MAL-NESS, *n.* Gloominess; horror.

DIS-MAN'TLE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *mantle.*] 1. To deprive of dress; to strip; to divest. 2. To loose; to throw open.—3. *More generally*, to deprive or strip of apparatus, or furniture; to unrig. 4. To deprive or strip of military furniture. 5. To deprive of outworks or forts. 6. To break down.

DIS-MAN'TLED, *pp.* or *a.* Divested; stripped of furniture, unrigged.

DIS-MAN'TLING, *ppr.* Stripping of dress; depriving of apparatus or furniture.

DIS-MASK', *v. t.* [*dis* and *mask.*] To strip off a mask; to uncover; to remove that which conceals.

DIS-MASKED' (dis-mäskt'), *pp.* Divested of a mask; stripped of covering or disguise; uncovered.

DIS-MASK'ING, *ppr.* Stripping of a mask or covering.

DIS-MAST', *v. t.* [*dis* and *mast.*] To deprive of a mast or masts; to break and carry away the masts from.

DIS-MAST'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of a mast or masts.

DIS-MAST'ING, *ppr.* Stripping of masts.

DIS-MAST'MENT, *n.* The act of dismasting; the state of being dismasted.—*Marshall.*

DIS-MAY', *v. t.* [Sp. *desmayar.*] To deprive of that strength or firmness of mind which constitutes courage; to sink the spirits or resolution; hence, to produce fright or terror.—SYN. To terrify; fright; affright; frighten; appall; daunt; dishearten; dispirit; discourage; deject; depress.

DIS-MAY', *n.* [Sp. *desmayo.*] Fall or loss of courage; a sinking of the spirits; depression; dejection; a yielding to fear; that loss of firmness which is effected by fear or terror.—SYN. Dejection; discouragement; depression; fear; fright; terror.

DIS-MAYED' (dis-mäde'), *pp.* or *a.* Disheartened; deprived of courage.

† DIS-MAY'ED-NESS, *n.* A state of being dismayed; dejection of courage; dispiritedness.

DIS-MAY'FUL, *a.* Full of dismay.—*Spenser.* [*Obs.*]

DIS-MAY'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of courage.

DISME, } (deem), *n.* [Fr.] A tenth part; a tithe.—*Ayliffe.*
DIME, }

DIS-MEM'BER, *v. t.* 1. To divide limb from limb; to separate a member from the body; to tear or cut in pieces. 2. To separate a part from the main body.—SYN. To disjoint; dislocate; dilacerate; mutilate; divide; sever.

DIS-MEM'BERED, *pp.* or *a.* Divided member from member; torn or cut in pieces; divided by the separation of a part from the main body.

DIS-MEM'BER-ING, *ppr.* Separating a limb or limbs from the body; dividing by taking a part or parts from the body.

DIS-MEM'BER-ING, *n.* Mutilation.—*Blackstone.*

DIS-MEM'BER-MENT, *n.* The act of severing a limb or limbs from the body, the act of tearing or cutting in pieces; mutilation; the act of severing a part from the main body; division; separation.

DIS-MET'TLED, *a.* Destitute of fire or spirit.—*Llewellyn.* [*Not much used.*]

DIS-MISS', *v. t.* [L. *dimissus.*] 1. To send away; *properly*, to give leave of departure; to permit to depart; implying authority in a person to retain or keep. 2. To discard; to discharge; to remove from office, service, or employment. 3. To send; to dispatch; as, to *dismiss* a courier in haste. 4. To send or remove from a docket; to discontinue.

† DIS-MISS', *n.* Discharge; dismission.

DIS-MISS'AL, *n.* Dismission.

DIS-MISSED' (dis-mist'), *pp.* or *a.* Sent away; permitted to depart; removed from office or employment.

DIS-MISS'ING, *ppr.* Sending away; giving leave to depart; removing from office or service.

DIS-MIS'SION, *n.* [L. *dimissio.*] 1. The act of sending away; leave to depart. 2. Removal from office or employment; discharge. 3. An act requiring departure.—*Shak.*; [*not usual.*] 4. Removal of a suit in equity.

DIS-MISS'IVE, *a.* Giving dismission.

DIS-MORT'GAGE (dis-mor'gaje), *v. t.* To redeem from mortgage.—*Howell.*

DIS-MORT'GAGED, *pp.* Redeemed from mortgage.

DIS-MORT'GAG-ING, *ppr.* Redeeming from mortgage.

DIS-MOUNT, *v. i.* [*dis* and *mount.*] 1. To alight from a horse; to descend or get off, as a rider from a beast. 2. To descend from an elevation.

DIS-MOUNT', *v. t.* 1. To throw or remove from a horse; to unhorse. 2. To throw or bring down from any elevation. 3. To throw or remove cannon or other artillery from their carriages; or to break the carriages or wheels, and render guns useless.

DIS-MOUNTED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Thrown from a horse, or from an elevation; unhorsed, or removed from horses by order. 2. Thrown or removed from carriages.

DIS-MOUNT'ING, *ppr.* Throwing from a horse; unhorsing; removing from an elevation; throwing or removing from carriages.

DIS-NAT'U-RAL-IZE, *v. t.* To make alien; to deprive of the privileges of birth.

DIS-NAT'U-RAL-IZED (-nat'yu-ral-izd), *pp.* Deprived of the privileges of birth.

DIS-NA'TURED, *a.* Deprived or destitute of natural feelings; unnatural.

DIS-O-BE'DI-ENCE, *n.* [*dis* and *obedience.*] 1. Neglect or refusal to obey; violation of a command or prohibition; the omission of that which is commanded to be done, or the doing of that which is forbid; breach of duty prescribed by authority. 2. Non-compliance; [*used of things.*]

DIS-O-BE'DI-ENT, *a.* 1. Neglecting or refusing to obey; omitting to do what is commanded, or doing what is prohibited; refractory; not observant of duty or rules prescribed by authority. 2. Not yielding to exciting force or power; [*applied to things.*]

DIS-O-BE'DI-ENT-LY, *adv.* In a disobedient manner.

DIS-O-BEY' (dis-o-bā'), *v. t.* [*dis* and *obey.*] To neglect or refuse to obey; to omit or refuse to do what is commanded, or to do what is forbid; to transgress or violate an order or injunction.

DIS-O-BEYED' (dis-o-bād'), *pp.* Not obeyed; neglected; transgressed.

DIS-O-BEY'ING, *ppr.* Omitting or refusing to obey; violating; transgressing, as authority or law.

DIS-OB-LI-GA'TION, *n.* [*dis* and *obligation.*] The act of disobliging; an offense; cause of disgust.—*Clarendon.*

DIS-OB'LI-GA-TO-RY, *a.* Releasing obligation.

DIS-O-BLIGE', *v. t.* [*See* * OBLIGE.] 1. To do an act which contravenes the will or desires of another; to offend by an act of unkindness or incivility; to injure in a slight degree. 2. To release from obligation.—*Bishop Hall*; [*not used.*]

DIS-O-BLIGED' (dis-o-blījd'), *pp.* Offended; slightly injured.

DIS-O-BLIGE'MENT, *n.* The act of disobliging.—*Milton.*

DIS-O-BLIG'ER, *n.* One who disobliges.

DIS-O-BLIG'ING, *ppr.* 1. Offending; contravening the wishes of; injuring slightly. 2. *a.* Not obliging; not disposed to gratify the wishes of another; not disposed to please; unkind; offensive; unpleasing; unaccommodating.

DIS-O-BLIG'ING-LY, *adv.* In a disobliging manner; offensively.

DIS-O-BLIG'ING-NESS, *n.* Offensiveness; disposition to displease, or want of readiness to please.

† DIS-O-PIN'ION (-pin'yun), *n.* Difference of opinion.

DIS-ORBED' (dis-orbd'), *a.* [*dis* and *orb.*] Thrown out of the proper orbit.—*Shak.*

DIS-OR'DER, *n.* [*dis* and *order.*] 1. Want of order or regular disposition; immethodical distribution. 2. A disturbing of the peace of society. 3. Neglect of rule. 4. Breach of laws; violation of standing rules, or institutions. 5. Irregularity, disturbance, or interruption of the functions of the animal economy. 6. Discomposure of the mind; turbulence of passions. 7. Irregularity in the functions of the brain; derangement of the intellect or reason.—SYN. Irregularity; disarrangement; confusion; tumult; bustle; disturbance; illness; indisposition; sickness; malady; distemper; disease.

DIS-OR'DER, *v. t.* 1. To break order; to disturb any regular disposition or arrangement of things; to put out of method; to throw into confusion. 2. To disturb or interrupt the natural functions of the animal economy; to produce sickness or indisposition. 3. To disturb the mind. 4. To disturb the regular operations of reason. 5. To depose from holy orders.—*Dryden*; [*unusual.*]—SYN. To disarrange; derange; confuse; discompose; ruffle.

DIS-OR'DERED, *pp.* Put out of order; deranged; disturbed; discomposed; confused; sick; indisposed.

DIS-OR'DERED, *a.* Disorderly; irregular; vicious; loose, unrestrained in behavior.—*Shak.*

DIS-OR'DERED-NESS, *n.* A state of disorder or irregularity; confusion.

DIS-OR'DER-ING, *ppr.* Putting out of order; disturbing the arrangement of; discomposing.

DIS-OR'DER-LI-NESS, *n.* State of being disorderly.

DIS-OR'DER-LY, *a.* 1. Being without proper order or disposition. 2. Acting without regularity; as, the *disorderly* motions of the spirits. 3. Contrary to law; violating, or disposed to violate law and good order. 4. Inclined to break loose from restraint, as brutes.—SYN. Irregular; immethodical; confused; tumultuous; inordinate; intemperate; unruly; lawless; vicious; loose.

DIS-OR'DER-LY, *adv.* 1. Without order, rule, or method; irregularly; confusedly; in a disorderly manner. 2. In a manner violating law and good order; in a manner contrary to rules or established institutions.

DIS-OR'DI-NATE, *a.* Disorderly; living irregularly.

DIS-OR'DI-NATE-LY, *adv.* Inordinately; irregularly; viciously.

DIS-OR-GAN-I-ZA'TION, *n.* 1. The act of disorganizing, the act of destroying organic structure, or connected system; the act of destroying order. 2. The state of being disorganized.

DIS-OR'GAN-IZE, *v. t.* To break or destroy organic structure or connected system; to dissolve regular system or union of parts.

DIS-OR'GAN-IZED, *pp.* or *a.* Reduced to disorder; being in a confused state.

DIS-OR'GAN-IZ-ER, *n.* One who disorganizes; one who destroys or attempts to interrupt regular order or system; one who introduces disorder and confusion.

DIS-OR'GAN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* 1. Destroying regular and connected system; throwing into confusion. 2. *a.* Disposed or tending to disorganize.

DIS-O'RI-ENT-A-TED, *a.* Turned from the east; turned from the right direction.

DIS-ŌWN', *v. t.* 1. Not to own; to refuse to acknowledge as belonging to one's self. 2. Not to allow or admit as belonging to another.—SYN. To disavow; disclaim; deny; renounce; disallow.

DIS-ŌWNED' (diz-ōnd'), *pp.* or *a.* Not owned; not acknowledged as one's own; denied; disallowed.

DIS-ŌWN'ING, *ppr.* Not owning; denying; disallowing

DIS-ŌWN'MENT, *n.* Act of disowning.

DIS-OX'Y-DATE, *v. t.* To reduce from oxydation; to reduce from the state of an oxyd, by disengaging oxygen from a substance.

DIS-OX'Y-DA-TED, *pp.* Reduced from the state of an oxyd.

DIS-OX'Y-DA-TING, *ppr.* Reducing from the state of an oxyd.

DIS-ŌX-Y-DA'TION, *n.* The act or process of freeing from oxygen, and reducing from the state of an oxyd.—*Med. Repos.*

DIS-OX'Y-GEN-ATE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *oxygenate.*] To deprive of oxygen.

DIS-OX'Y-GEN-A-TED, *pp.* Freed from oxygen.

DIS-OX'Y-GEN-A-TING, *ppr.* Freeing from oxygen.

DIS-OX-Y-GEN-A'TION, *n.* The act or process of separating oxygen from any substance containing it.

† DIS-PACE', *v. i.* To range about.—*Spenser.*

DIS-PAIR', *v. t.* [*dis* and *pair.*] To separate a pair or couple.—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*

DIS-PAIRED', *pp.* Parted; separated.

DIS-PAIR'ING, *ppr.* Parting a couple or pair.

† DIS-PAND', *v. t.* [L. *dispando.*] To display.—*Dict.*

† DIS-PAN'SION, *n.* The act of spreading or displaying.

DIS-PAR'A-DISED (dis-par'a-dīst), *a.* [*dis* and *paradise.* Removed from paradise.

DIS-PAR'AGE, *v. t.* [Norm. *desperager.*] 1. To marry one to another of inferior condition or rank; to dishonor by an unequal match or marriage against the rules of decency. 2. To match unequally; to injure or dishonor by union with something of inferior excellence. 3. To injure or dishonor by a comparison with something of less value or excellence. 4. To treat with contempt; to lower in rank or estimation; to bring reproach on; to debase

by words or actions; to dishonor.—Syn. To depreciate; undervalue; vilify; reproach; detract from; derogate from; decry; degrade.

DIS-PAR'AĠED, *pp.* Married to one beneath his or her condition; unequally matched; dishonored or injured by comparison with something inferior; undervalued; vilified; debased; reproached.

DIS-PAR'AĠE-MĔNT, *n.* 1. The matching of a man or woman to one of inferior rank or condition, and against the rules of decency. 2. Injury by union or comparison with something of inferior excellence.—*Johnson.* 3. Diminution of value or excellence; followed by *to*.—Syn. Indignity; derogation; detraction; reproach; dishonor; debasement; degradation; disgrace.

DIS-PAR'AĠ-ER, *n.* One who disparages or dishonors; one who vilifies or disgraces.

DIS-PAR'AĠ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Marrying one to another of inferior condition; depreciating in the estimation of others; vilifying; disgracing; dishonoring.

DIS-PAR'AĠ-ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to disparage or dishonor.

DIS'PAR-ATE, *a.* [L. *disparata.*] Unequal; unlike; dissimilar.—*Robinson.*

DIS'PAR-ĀTES, *n. pl.* Things so unequal or unlike, that they can not be compared with each other.

DIS-PAR'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *disparité.*] Difference in degree, in age, rank, condition, or excellence.—Syn. Inequality; unlikeness; dissimilitude; disproportion.

DIS-PĂRK', *v. t.* 1. To throw open a park; to lay open. 2. To set at large; to release from confinement.

DIS-PĂRKED' (-părkt'), *pp.* Disinclosed; set at large.

DIS-PĂRK'ING, *n.* Act of throwing open a park.

† DIS-PĂRK'LE, *v. t.* To scatter abroad; to disperse.

DIS-PĂRT', *v. t.* [*dis* and *part*; Fr. *departir.*] To part asunder; to divide; to separate; to sever; to burst; to rend; to rive or split.—*Milton.*

DIS-PĂRT', *v. i.* To separate; to open; to cleave.

DIS-PĂRT', *n.* In *gunnery*, the difference between the thickness of the metal of a piece of ordnance at the mouth and at the breech.

DIS-PĂRT', *v. t.* In *gunnery*, to set a mark on the muzzle-ring of a piece of ordnance.

DIS-PĂRTED, *pp.* or *a.* Divided; separated; parted; rent asunder.

DIS-PĂRT'ING, *ppr.* Severing; dividing; bursting; cleaving.

DIS-PAS'SION (-pash'un), *n.* Freedom from passion; an undisturbed state of the mind; apathy.

DIS-PAS'SION-ATE, *a.* 1. Free from passion; unmoved by feelings; as, a *dispassionate* speaker. 2. Not dictated by passion; not proceeding from temper or bias; as, a *dispassionate* speech.—Syn. Calm; cool; composed; serene; temperate; moderate; impartial.

† DIS-PAS'SION-A-TED, *a.* Cool; free from passion.

DIS-PAS'SION-ATE-LY, *adv.* Without passion; calmly; coolly.

† DIS-PAS'SIONED, *a.* Free from passion.—*Donne.*

DIS-PATCH', *v. t.* [Fr. *depêcher.*] 1. To send or send away; *particularly* applied to the sending of messengers, agents, and letters on special business, and often implying haste. 2. To send out of the world; to put to death. 3. To execute speedily.—Syn. To expedite; hasten; speed; accelerate; perform; conclude; finish; slay; kill.

† DIS-PATCH', *v. i.* To conclude an affair with another; to transact and finish.—*Shak.*

DIS-PATCH', *n.* 1. Speedy performance; execution or transaction of business with due diligence. 2. Expedition; due diligence; as, to go with *dispatch.* 3. Conduct; management.—*Shak.*; [*not used.*] 4. A letter sent or to be sent with expedition, by a messenger express; or a letter on some affair of state, or of public concern; or a packet of letters, sent by some public officer, on public business.

DIS-PATCHED' (dis-pacht'), *pp.* Sent with haste or by a courier express; sent out of the world; put to death; performed; finished.

DIS-PATCH'ER, *n.* 1 One who dispatches; one who kills. 2. One who sends on a special errand.

DIS-PATCH'FUL, *a.* Bent on haste; indicating haste; intent on speedy execution of business.

DIS-PATCH'ING, *ppr.* Sending away in haste; putting to death: executing; finishing.

DIS'PA-THY, *n.* Want of passion.

DIS-PAU'PER, *v. t.* To deprive of the claim of a pauper to public support; to reduce back from the state of a pauper.

DIS-PAU'PERED, *prct.* and *pp.* Brought from the state of a pauper.

DIS-PAU'PER-ING, *ppr.* Bringing from the condition of a pauper.

DIS-PEL', *v. t.* [L. *dispello.*] To scatter by driving or force. —Syn. To dissipate; disperse; drive away; banish.

DIS-PEL'LED (dis-peld'), *pp.* Driven away; scattered; dissipated.

DIS-PEL'LING, *ppr.* Driving away; dispersing; scattering

† DIS-PENCE', *n.* Expense; cost; profusion.—*Spenser.*

DIS-PEND', *v. t.* [L. *dispendo.*] To spend; to lay out; to consume.—*Spenser.* [*Little used.*] *See* Expend.

DIS-PEND'ER, *n.* One who distributes.

DIS-PENS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be dispensed with.

DIS-PENS'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The capability of being dispensed with.—*Hammond.*

DIS-PENS'A-RY, *n.* A house, place, or shop in which medicines are dispensed to the poor, and medical advice given gratis.

DIS-PEN-SĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *dispensatio.*] 1. Distribution, the act of dealing out to different persons or places. 2. The dealing of God to his creatures; the distribution of good and evil, natural or moral, in the divine government. 3. The granting of a license, or the license itself, to do what is forbidden by laws or canons, or to omit something which is commanded; exemption. 4. That which is dispensed or bestowed; a system of principles and rites enjoined; as, the Christian *dispensation.*

DIS-PENS'A-TĪVE, *a.* Granting dispensation.

DIS-PENS'A-TĪVE-LY, *adv.* By dispensation.—*Wotton.*

DIS-PEN-SĀ'TOR, *n.* [L.] One whose employment is to deal out or distribute; a dispenser. [*Little used.*]

DIS-PENS'A-TO-RY, *a.* Having power to grant dispensations.

DIS-PENS'A-TO-RY, *n.* A book containing the method of preparing the various kinds of medicines.

DIS-PENSE' (dis-pens'), *v. t.* [Fr. *dispenser.*] 1. To deal or divide out in parts or portions; to distribute. The steward *dispenses* provisions to every man, according to his directions. 2. To administer; to apply, as laws to particular cases; to distribute justice.—1. *To dispense with*, to permit not to take effect; to neglect or pass by; to suspend the operation or application of something. 2. To excuse from; to give leave not to do or observe what is required or commanded. 3. To permit the want of a thing which is useful or convenient; or, in the *vulgar phrase*, to do without.

† DIS-PENSE', *n.* 1. Dispensation.—*Milton.* 2. Expense, profusion.—*Spenser.*

DIS-PENSED' (dis-penst'), *pp.* Distributed; administered.

DIS-PENS'ER, *n.* One who dispenses; one who distributes; one who administers.

DIS-PENS'ING, *ppr.* 1. Distributing; administering. 2. *a.* That may dispense with; granting dispensation; that may grant license to omit what is required by law, or to do what the law forbids.

DIS-PĒO'PLE (-pee'pl), *v. t.* [*dis* and *people.*] To depopulate; to empty of inhabitants, as by destruction, expulsion, or other means.—*Milton.*

DIS-PĒO'PLED (-pee'pld), *pp.* Depopulated; deprived of inhabitants.

DIS-PĒO'PLER, *n.* One who depopulates; a depopulator; that which deprives of inhabitants.

DIS-PĒO'PLING (dis-pee'pling), *ppr.* Depopulating.

† DIS-PERGE' (dis-perj'), *v. t.* [L. *dispergo.*] To sprinkle.

DĪ-SPERM'OUS, *a.* [Gr. δι, δις, and σπερμα.] In *botany*, two-seeded; containing two seeds only.

DIS-PERSE' (dis-pers'), *v. t.* [L. *dispersus.*] To drive asunder; to cause to separate into different parts; as, to *disperse* a crowd; the fog is *dispersed.*—Syn. To scatter; dissipate; dispel; spread; diffuse; distribute; deal out.

DIS-PERSE', *v. i.* 1. To be scattered; to separate; to go or move into different parts. 2. To be scattered; to vanish; as fog or vapors.

DIS-PERSED' (dis-perst'), *pp.* or *a.* Scattered; driven apart; diffused; dissipated.

DIS-PERS'ED-LY, *adv.* In a dispersed manner; separately. —*Hooker.*

DIS-PERS'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being dispersed or scattered.

DIS-PERSE'NESS, *n.* Thinness; a scattered state.—*Brerewood.* [*Little used.*]

DIS-PERS'ER, *n.* One who disperses.—*Spectator.*

DIS-PERS'ING, *ppr.* Scattering; dissipating.

DIS-PER'SION, *n.* 1. The act of scattering. 2. The state of being scattered, or separated into remote parts.—3. *By way of eminence*, the scattering or separation of the human family at the building of Babel.—4. In *optics*, the separation of light into its different colored rays. This arises from their different refrangibilities.—5. In *medicine* and *surgery*, the removing of inflammation from a part, and restoring it to its natural state.

DIS-PERS'IVE, *a.* Tending to scatter or dissipate.

DIS-PĬR'IT, *v. t.* [*dis* and *spirit.*] 1. To deprive of courage, to impress with discouragement or fear. 2. To exhaust the spirits or vigor of the body.—*Collier*; [*not usual.*]—Syn. To dishearten; discourage; deject; damp; depress; cast down; intimidate; daunt; affright; frighten; terrify.

DIS-PĬR'IT-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Discouraged; depressed in spirits; dejected; intimidated.

DIS-PĬR'IT-ED-LY, *adv.* In a dispirited manner.

DIS-PĬRIT-ED-NESS, *n.* Want of courage; depression of spirits.

DIS-PĬRIT-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Discouraging; disheartening; dejecting; intimidating.

† DIS-PITʹE-OUS, *a.* Having no pity; cruel; furious.—*Spenser.*

† DIS-PITʹE-OUS-LY, *adv.* Maliciously.

DIS-PLĀCE′, *v. t.* [*dis* and *place.*] 1. To put out of the usual or proper place; to remove from its place. 2. To remove from any state, condition, office, or dignity. 3. To disorder. *Shak.*—Syn. To disarrange; derange; dismiss; discard.

DIS-PLĀCED′ (dis-plāstʹ), *pp.* Removed from the proper place; deranged; disordered; removed from an office or state.

DIS-PLĀCEʹMENT, *n.* [Fr. *deplacement.*] The act of displacing; the act of removing from the usual or proper place, or from a state, condition, or office.—*Asiat. Res.*

DIS-PLĀʹCEN-CY, *n.* [L. *displicentia.*] Incivility; that which displeases or disobliges.

DIS-PLĀCʹING, *ppr.* Putting out of the usual or proper place; removing from an office, state, or condition.

DIS-PLANT′, *v. t.* 1. To pluck up or to remove a plant. 2. To drive away or remove from the usual place of residence, as a nation. 3. To strip of inhabitants, as a country.

DIS-PLANT-ĀʹTION, *n.* 1. The removal of a plant. 2. The removal of inhabitants or resident people.

DIS-PLANTʹED, *pp.* 1. Removed from the place where it grew, as a plant. 2. Removed from the place of residence. 3. Deprived of inhabitants.

DIS-PLANTʹING, *ppr.* Removing, as a plant.

DIS-PLANTʹING, *n.* Removal from a fixed place.

DIS-PLAT′, *v. t.* To untwist; to uncurl.—*Hakewill.*

DIS-PLĀY′, *v. t.* [Fr. *deployer.*] 1. *Literally,* to unfold; hence, to open; to spread wide; to expand; as, to *display* a body of troops. 2. To spread before the eyes or mind; to make manifest; as, to *display* wisdom. 3. To carve; to dissect and open. 4. To set to view ostentatiously. 5. To discover.—*Spenser;* [*obs.*] 6. To open; to unlock.—*B. Jonson;* [*obs.*]—Syn. To exhibit; show; spread out; parade.

DIS-PLĀY′, *v. i.* To talk without restraint; to make a great show of words.—*Shak.*

DIS-PLĀY′, *n.* 1. An opening or unfolding; an exhibition of any thing to the view. 2. Show; exhibition.

DIS-PLĀYED′ (dis-plādeʹ), *pp.* Unfolded; opened; spread; expanded; exhibited to view; manifested.

DIS-PLĀYʹER, *n.* He or that which displays.

DIS-PLĀYʹING, *ppr.* Unfolding; spreading; exhibiting; manifesting.

† DISʹPLE, *v. t.* To discipline; to chastise.—*Spenser.*

† DIS-PLEASʹANCE (dis-plēzʹans), *n.* [Fr. *deplaisance.*] Anger; discontent.—*Spenser.*

DIS-PLEASʹANT (dis-plezʹant), *a.* Unpleasing; offensive; unpleasant. [*Little used.*]

DIS-PLEASE′ (dis-pleezʹ), *v. t.* [*dis* and *please.*] 1. To make angry, sometimes in a slight degree. 2. To excite disgust or aversion in. 3. To be disagreeable to.—Syn. To offend; disgust; vex; chafe; anger.

DIS-PLEASE′, *v. i.* To disgust; to raise aversion.

DIS-PLEASED′ (dis-pleezdʹ), *pp.* Offended; disgusted.

DIS-PLEASʹED-NESS, *n.* Displeasure; uneasiness.

DIS-PLEASʹING, *ppr.* or *a.* Giving offense; offensive to the eye, to the mind, to the smell, or to the taste; disgusting; disagreeable.

DIS-PLEASʹING-NESS, *n.* Offensiveness; the quality of giving some degree of disgust.

DIS-PLEASʹURE (dis-plezhʹur), *n.* 1. Some irritation or uneasiness of the mind, occasioned by any thing that counteracts desire or command, or which opposes justice and a sense of propriety. 2. Cause of irritation. 3. State of disgrace or disfavor.—Syn. Dissatisfaction; disapprobation; distaste; dislike; anger; indignation; offense.

† DIS-PLEASʹURE, *v. t.* To displease.—*Bacon.*

† DISʹPLI-CENCE, *n.* [L. *displicentia.*] Dislike.

DIS-PLŌDE′, *v. t.* [L. *displodo.*] To vent, discharge, or burst with a violent sound.—*Milton.*

DIS-PLŌDE′, *v. i.* To burst with a loud report; to explode.

DIS-PLŌDʹED, *pp.* Discharged with a loud report.

DIS-PLŌDʹING, *ppr.* Discharging or bursting with a loud report.

DIS-PLŌʹSION (dis-plōʹzhun), *n.* The act of disploding; a sudden bursting with a loud report; an explosion.

DIS-PLŌʹSĪVE, *a.* Noting displosion.

DIS-PLUME′, *v. t.* To strip or deprive of plumes or feathers; to strip of badges of honor.—*Burke.*

DIS-PLŪMED′ (dis-plūmdʹ), *pp.* Stripped of plumes.

DIS-PLŪMʹING, *ppr.* Depriving of plumes.

DĬ-SPONʹDEE, *n.* In *Greek* and *Latin poetry,* a double spondee, consisting of four long syllables.

DIS-PŎNGE′. *See* Dispunge.

DIS-PŌRT′, *n.* [*dis* and *sport.*] Play; sport; pastime; diversion; amusement; merriment.—*Milton.*

DIS-PŌRT′, *v. i.* To play; to wanton; to move lightly and without restraint; to move in gayety.

DIS-PŌRT′, *v. t.* To divert or amuse.—*Shak.*

DIS-PŌRT′, *v. t.* To remove from a port.—*Chalmers.*

DIS-PŌRTʹED, *pp.* Played; moved lightly and without restraint.

DIS-PŌRTʹING, *ppr.* Playing; wantoning.

DIS-PŌRTʹMENT, *n.* Act of disporting; play.—*More.*

DIS-PŌSʹA-BLE, *a.* Subject to disposal; not previously engaged or employed; free to be used or employed.

DIS-PŌSʹAL (dis-pōzʹal), *n.* 1. The act of disposing; a setting or arranging. 2. Regulation, order, or arrangement of things, in the moral government of God. 3. Power of ordering, arranging, or distributing; as, the *disposal* of affairs. 4. Power or right of bestowing; as, the *disposal* of offices. 5. The passing into a new state or into new hands; as, a *disposal* in marriage.—Syn. Disposition; dispensation; management; conduct; government; distribution.

DIS-PŌSE′, *v. t.* [Fr. *disposer.*] 1. To place in order. 2. To set in right order. 3. To apply to a particular purpose. 4. To set, place, or turn to a particular end or consequence. 5. To form for any purpose. 6. To set the mind in a particular frame.—Syn. To set; arrange; order; distribute; adjust; regulate; adapt; fit; incline; bestow; give.

To dispose of.—1. To part with; to sell; to alienate. 2. To part with to another; to put into another's hand or power; to bestow. 3. To give away or transfer by authority. 4. To direct the course of a thing. 5. To place in any condition. 6. To direct what to do or what course to pursue. 7. To use or employ. 8. To put away.

† DIS-PŌSE′, *v. i.* To bargain; to make terms.—*Shak.*

† DIS-PŌSE′, *n.* 1. Disposal; power of disposing; management. 2. Dispensation; act of government. 3. Disposition; cast of behavior. 4. Disposition; cast of mind; inclination.

DIS-PŌSED′ (dis-pōzdʹ), *pp.* Set in order; arranged; placed; adjusted; applied; bestowed; inclined.

DIS-PŌSʹER, *n.* 1. One who disposes; a distributor; a bestower; as, a *disposer* of gifts. 2. One who directs or regulates; a director; a regulator. 3. That which disposes.

DIS-PŌSʹING, *ppr.* Setting in order; arranging; distributing; bestowing; regulating; adjusting; governing.

DIS-PŌSʹING, *n.* The act of arranging; regulation; direction.

DIS-PO-SĬʺTION (-po-zishʹun), *n.* [L. *dispositio.*] 1. The act of disposing, or state of being disposed. 2. Manner in which things or the parts of a complex body are placed or arranged. 3. Natural fitness or tendency; [*applied to things.*] 4. Temper or natural constitution of the mind. 5. The temper or frame of mind, as directed to particular objects. 6. A giving away or giving over to another.—Syn. Disposal; adjustment; regulation; arrangement; distribution; order; method; adaptation; inclination; propensity; bestowment; alienation.

DIS-PO-SĬʺTION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to disposition.

† DIS-POSʹI-TĪVE, *a.* That implies disposal.—*Aylife.*

† DIS-POSʹI-TĪVE-LY, *adv.* In a dispositive manner; distributively.—*Brown.*

† DIS-POSʹĪ-TOR, *n.* A disposer.—In *astrology,* the planet which is lord of the sign where another planet is.

DIS-POS-SESS′, *v. t.* [*dis* and *possess.*] To put out of possession, by any means; to deprive of the actual occupancy of a thing, particularly of land or real estate; to dissseize; as, to *dispossess* of a farm.

DIS-POS-SESSED′ (dis-pos-sestʹ), *pp.* Deprived of possession or occupancy.

DIS-POS-SESSʹING, *ppr.* Depriving of possession; disseizing.

DIS-POS-SESʹSION (-pos-seshʹun), *n.* The act of putting out of possession.—*Hall.*

† DIS-PŌSʹURE (dis-pōʹzhur), *n.* 1. Disposal; the power of disposing; management; direction.—*Sandys.* 2. State; posture; disposition.

DIS-PRĀISE′ (dis-prāzeʹ), *n.* [*dis* and *praise.*] The imputation of something improper or faulty; the opposite of praise.—Syn. Blame; censure; dishonor; reproach.

DIS-PRĀISE′, *v. t.* To blame; to censure; to mention with disapprobation, or some degree of reproach.

DIS-PRĀISED′ (dis-prāzdʹ), *pp.* Blamed; censured.

DIS-PRĀISʹER, *n.* One who blames or dispraises.

† DIS-PRĀISʹI-BLE, *a.* Unworthy of commendation.—*Dict.*

DIS-PRĀISʹING, *ppr.* Blaming; censuring.

DIS-PRĀISʹING-LY, *adv.* By way of dispraise; with blame or some degree of reproach.

DIS-PRĔAD′ (dis-predʹ), *v. t.* To spread in different ways, to extend or flow in different directions.—*Pope.*

DIS-PRĔAD′, *v. i.* To expand or be extended.

DIS-PRĔADʹER, *n.* A publisher; a divulger.

DIS-PRIS′ON (-prizʹn), *v. t.* To set free from confinement —*Bulwer.*

† DIS-PRIVʹI-LEGE, *v. t.* To deprive of a privilege.

DIS-PRĪZE′, *v. t.* To undervalue.—*Cotton.*
DIS-PRO-FESS′, *v. i.* To renounce the profession of.
DIS-PROFIT, *n.* Loss; detriment; damage. [*Little used.*]
DIS-PROOF′, *n.* Confutation; reputation; a proving to be false or erroneous.
† DIS-PROP′ER-TY, *v. t.* To deprive of property; to dispossess.—*Shak.*
DIS-PRO-PŌR′TION, *n.* 1. Want of proportion of one thing to another, or between the parts of a thing; want of symmetry. 2. Want of proper quantity, according to rules prescribed. 3. Want of suitableness or adequacy; disparity; inequality; unsuitableness.
DIS-PRO-PŌR′TION, *v. t.* To make unsuitable in form, size, length, or quantity; to violate symmetry in; to mismatch; to join unfitly.
DIS-PRO-PŌR′TION-A-BLE, *a.* Disproportional; not in proportion; unsuitable in form, size, or quantity to something else. [*Disproportional* is the proper word.]
DIS-PRO-PŌR′TION-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Want of proportion or symmetry; unsuitableness to something else.
DIS-PRO-PŌR′TION-A-BLY, *adv.* With want of proportion or symmetry; unsuitably to something else.
DIS-PRO-PŌR-TION-AL, *a.* Not having due proportion to something else; not having proportion or symmetry of parts; unsuitable in form or quantity; unequal; inadequate. [This is the word which ought to be used for *disproportionable.*]
DIS-PRO-PŌR-TION-AL′I-TY, *n.* The state of being disproportional.
DIS-PRO-PŌR′TION-AL-LY, *adv.* Unsuitably with respect to form, quantity, or value; inadequately; unequally.
DIS-PRO-PŌR′TION-ATE, *a.* Not proportioned; unsymmetrical; unsuitable to something else, in bulk, form, or value; inadequate.
DIS-PRO-PŌR′TION-ATE-LY, *adv.* In a disproportionate degree; unsuitably; inadequately.
DIS-PRO-PŌR′TION-ATE-NESS, *n.* Unsuitableness in form, bulk, or value; inadequacy.
DIS-PRO-PŌR′TIONED, *pp.* or *a.* Not proportioned; out of proportion; disproportionate.
DIS-PRŌ′PRI-ĀTE, *v. t.* To destroy appropriation; to withdraw from an appropriate use. *See* DISAPPROPRIATE.
DIS-PRŌV′A-BLE (-proov′a-bl), *a.* Capable of being disproved or refuted.—*Boyle.*
DIS-PRŌVE′, *v. t.* [*dis* and *prove.*] 1. To prove to be false or erroneous; to refute; to confute. 2. To convict of the practice of error.—*Hooker;* [*obs.*] 3. To disallow or disapprove.—*Hooker;* [*obs.*]
DIS-PRŌVED′ (dis-proovd′), *pp.* Proved to be false or erroneous; refuted.
DIS-PRŌV′ER, *n.* One who disproves or confutes.
DIS-PRŌV′ING, *ppr.* Proving to be false or erroneous; confuting; refuting.
DIS-PUNGE′, *v. t.* To expunge; to erase; also, to discharge as from a spunge.—*Shak.* [*Little used.*]
DIS-PUN′ISH-A-BLE, *a.* [*dis* and *punishable.*] Without penal restraint; not punishable.—*Swift.*
† DIS-PURSE′, for *disburse.*—*Shak.*
† DIS-PUR-VEY′ (-pur-vā′), *v. t.* To unprovide.
† DIS-PUR-VEY′ANCE, *n.* Want of provisions.—*Spenser.*
* DIS′PU-TA-BLE, *a.* That may be disputed; liable to be called in question, controverted, or contested; controvertible; of doubtful certainty.
† DIS-PU-TAC′I-TY (-tas′e-te), *n.* Proneness to dispute.
DIS′PU-TANT, *n.* One who disputes; one who argues in opposition to another; a controvertist; a reasoner in opposition.
DIS′PU-TANT, *a.* Disputing; engaged in controversy.
DIS-PU-TĀ′TION, *n.* [L. *disputatio.*] 1. The act of disputing; a reasoning or argumentation in opposition to something, or on opposite sides; controversy in words; verbal contest, respecting the truth of some fact, opinion, proposition, or argument. 2. An exercise in colleges, in which parties reason in opposition to each other, on some question proposed.
DIS-PŪ-TĀ′TIOUS (-shus), *a.* Inclined to dispute; apt to cavil or controvert.
DIS-PU-TĀ′TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Inclination to dispute.
DIS-PŪ′TA-TĪVE, *a.* Disposed to dispute; inclined to cavil or to reason in opposition.—*Watts.*
DIS-PŪTE′, *v. i.* [L. *disputo.*] 1. To contend in argument; to reason or argue in opposition; to debate; to altercate. 2. To strive or contend in opposition to a competitor.
DIS-PŪTE′, *v. t.* 1. To attempt to disprove by arguments or statements; to attempt to prove to be false, unfounded, or erroneous; to attempt to overthrow by reasoning. 2. To strive or contend for, either by words or actions. 3. To call in question the propriety of; to oppose by reasoning. 4. To strive to maintain; as, to *dispute* every inch of ground.—SYN. To controvert; contest; doubt; question; argue; debate.
DIS-PŪTE′, *n.* 1. Strife or contest in words or by arguments: an attempt to prove and maintain one's own opinions or claims, by arguments or statements, in opposition to the opinions, arguments, or claims of another.—*Dispute* is usually applied to verbal contest; *controversy* may be in words or writing. 2. The possibility of being controverted; as, beyond all *dispute.*—SYN. Controversy; argumentation; debate; altercation; quarrel; disagreement, difference.
DIS-PŪ′TED, *pp.* or *a.* Contested; opposed by words or arguments; litigated.
DIS-PŪTE′LESS, *a.* Admitting no dispute; incontrovertible.
DIS-PŪ′TER, *n.* One who disputes, or who is given to disputes; a controvertist.
DIS-PŪ′TING, *ppr.* Contending by words or arguments controverting.
DIS-PŪ′TING, *n.* The act of contending by words or arguments; controversy; altercation.
DIS-QUAL-I-FI-CĀ′TION, *n.* 1. The act of disqualifying; or that which disqualifies; that which renders unfit, unsuitable, or inadequate. 2. The act of depriving of legal power or capacity; that which renders incapable; that which incapacitates in law; disability. 3. Want of qualification. It is used in this sense, though improperly.
DIS-QUAL′I-FĪED (-quol′e-fīde), *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of qualifications, rendered unfit.
DIS-QUAL′I-FŸ, *v. t.* 1. To make unfit; to deprive of natural power, or the qualities or properties necessary for any purpose: with *for.* 2. To deprive of legal capacity, power, or right; to disable.
DIS-QUAL′I-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Rendering unfit; disabling.
† DIS-QUAN′TI-TY, *v. t.* To diminish.—*Shak.*
DIS-QUĪ′ĒT, *a.* [*dis* and *quiet.*] Unquiet; restless; uneasy.—*Shak.* [*Seldom used.*]
DIS-QUĪ′ĒT, *n.* Want of quiet; uneasiness; restlessness; want of tranquillity in body or mind; disturbance; anxiety.—*Swift.*
DIS-QUĪ′ĒT, *v. t.* To disturb; to deprive of peace, rest, or tranquillity; to make uneasy or restless; to harass the body; to fret or vex the mind.
DIS-QUĪ′ET-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made uneasy or restless; disturbed; harassed.
DIS-QUĪ′ET-ER, *n.* One who disquiets; he or that which makes uneasy.
DIS-QUĪ′ET-FUL, *a.* Producing inquietude.—*Barrow.*
DIS-QUĪ′ET-ING, *ppr.* 1. Disturbing; making uneasy; depriving of rest or peace. 2. *a.* Tending to disturb the mind.
DIS-QUĪ′ET-ĪVE, *a.* Tending to disquiet.
DIS-QUĪ′ET-LY, *adv.* Without quiet or rest; in an uneasy state; uneasily; anxiously. [*Unusual.*]
DIS-QUĪ′ET-MENT, *n.* Act of disquieting.
DIS-QUĪ′ĒT-NESS, *n.* Uneasiness; restlessness; disturbance of peace in body or mind.—*Hooker.*
† DIS-QUĪ′ET-OUS, *a.* Causing uneasiness.—*Milton.*
DIS-QUĪ′E-TUDE, *n.* Want of peace or tranquillity; uneasiness; disturbance; agitation; anxiety.
DIS-QUI-SĪ′TION (dis-kwe-zish′un), *n.* [L. *disquisitio.*] A formal or systematic inquiry into any subject, by arguments, or discussion of the facts and circumstances that may elucidate truth.—*Woodward.* [Generally a written treatise.]
DIS-QUI-SĪ′TION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to disquisition.
† DIS-RANK′, *v. t.* 1. To degrade from rank. 2. To throw out of rank or into confusion.
DIS-RE-GĀRD′, *n.* Neglect; omission of notice; slight; implying indifference or some degree of contempt.
DIS-RE-GĀRD′, *v. t.* To omit to take notice of; to neglect to observe; to slight as unworthy of regard or notice.
DIS-RE-GĀRD′ED, *pp.* Neglected; slighted; unnoticed.
DIS-RE-GĀRD′ER, *n.* One who neglects.
DIS-RE-GĀRD′FUL, *a.* Neglectful; negligent; heedless.
DIS-RE-GĀRD′FUL-LY, *adv.* Negligently; heedlessly.
DIS-RE-GĀRD′ING, *ppr.* Neglecting; overlooking.
DIS-REL′ISH, *n.* 1. Distaste; dislike of the palate; some degree of disgust. 2. Bad taste; nauseousness. 3. Distaste or dislike, in a *figurative sense.*
DIS-REL′ISH, *v. t.* 1. To dislike the taste of. 2. To make nauseous or disgusting; to infect with a bad taste.—*Milton;* [*little used.*] 3. To dislike; to feel some disgust at.
DIS-REL′ISHED (-rel′isht), *pp.* Not relished; disliked · made nauseous.
DIS-REL′ISH-ING, *ppr.* Disliking the taste of; experiencing disgust at; rendering nauseous.
DIS-RE-MEM′BER, *v. t.* To forget. [*Unauthorized.*]
DIS-RE-PAIR′, *n.* [*dis* and *repair.*] A state of being not in repair or good condition.—*Chalmers.*
DIS-REP′Ū-TA-BLE, *a.* 1. Not reputable; not in esteem; not honorable; [*used of persons.*] 2. Disgracing the reputation; tending to impair the good name, and bring into disesteem; [*used of things.*]—SYN. Dishonorable; low; mean; disgraceful; shameful.
DIS-REP′Ū-TA-BLY, *adv.* In a disreputable manner.—*Rich. Dict.*
DIS-REP-Ū-TĀ′TION, *n.* Loss or want of reputation or

good name; disrepute; disesteem; dishonor; disgrace; discredit.

DIS-RE-PŪTE′, *n.* Loss or want of reputation.—Syn. Disesteem; discredit; dishonor; disgrace.

DIS-RE-PŪTE′, *v. t.* To bring into disreputation.

DIS-RE-PŪ′TED, *pp.* Brought into disreputation.

DIS-RE-PŪ′TING, *ppr.* Bringing into disreputation.

DIS-RE-SPECT′, *n.* 1. Want of respect or reverence; disesteem.—2. *As an act*, incivility; irreverence; rudeness.

DIS-RE-SPECT′, *v. t.* To show disrespect to.

DIS-RE-SPEC′TED, *pp.* Treated with disrespect.

DIS-RE-SPEC′TING, *ppr.* Showing disrespect to.

DIS-RE-SPEC′TFUL, *a.* 1. Wanting in respect. 2. Manifesting disesteem or want of respect; uncivil; rude.

DIS-RE-SPEC′TFUL-LY, *adv.* In a disrespectful manner; irreverently; uncivilly.

DIS-RŌBE′, *v. t.* 1. To divest of a robe; to divest of garments; to undress. 2. To strip of covering; to divest of any surrounding appendage.

DIS-RŌBED′ (dis-rōbd′), *pp.* Divested of clothing; stripped of covering.

DIS-RŌB′ER, *n.* One who strips of robes or clothing.

DIS-RŌB′ING, *ppr.* Divesting of garments; stripping of any kind of covering.

DIS-ROOT′, *v. t.* 1. To tear up the roots, or by the roots. 2. To tear from a foundation; to loosen or undermine.—*Goldsmith.*

DIS-RŌŌ′TED, *pp.* Torn up by the roots; undermined.

DIS-ROOT′ING, *ppr.* Tearing up by the roots; undermining.

DIS-RUPT′, *a.* [L. *disruptus.*] Rent from; torn asunder; severed by rending or breaking.

DIS-RUPT′ED, *a.* Rent asunder.—*Dr. Thompson.*

DIS-RUP′TION, *n.* [L. *disruptio.*] 1. The act of rending asunder; the act of bursting and separating. 2. Breach; rent; dilaceration.

DIS-SAT-IS-FAC′TION, *n.* The state of being dissatisfied; uneasiness proceeding from the want of gratification, or from disappointed wishes and expectations.—Syn. Discontent; discontentment; displeasure; disapprobation; distaste; dislike.

DIS-SAT-IS-FAC′TO-RI-NESS, *n.* Inability to satisfy or give content; a failing to give content.

DIS-SAT-IS-FAC′TO-RY, *a.* Unable to give content; giving discontent; displeasing.

DIS-SAT′IS-FIED (-sat′is-fīde), *pp.* 1. Made discontented; displeased. 2. *a.* Discontented; not satisfied; not pleased; offended.—*Locke.*

DIS-SAT′IS-FY, *v. t.* To render discontented; to displease; to excite uneasiness by frustrating wishes or expectations.

DIS-SAT′IS-FY-ING, *ppr.* Exciting uneasiness or discontent.

DIS-SĒAT′, *v. t.* To remove from a seat.—*Shak.*

DIS-SECT′, *v. t.* [L. *disseco, dissectus.*] 1. To cut in pieces; to divide an animal body with a cutting instrument, by separating the joints. 2. To cut in pieces, as an animal or vegetable, for the purpose of examining the structure or condition of its several parts; to anatomize. 3. To divide into its constituent parts, for the purpose of examination.—*Pope.*

DIS-SEC′TED, *pp.* or *a.* Cut in pieces; separated by parting the joints; divided into its constituent parts; opened and examined.

DIS-SEC′TI-BLE, *a.* That may be dissected.—*Paley.*

DIS-SEC′TING, *ppr.* 1. Cutting in pieces; dividing the parts; separating constituent parts for minute examination. 2. *a.* Used in dissection; as, a *dissecting* knife.

DIS-SEC′TION, *n.* [L. *dissectio.*] 1. The act of cutting in pieces an animal or vegetable, for the purpose of examining the structure or condition of its parts; anatomy. 2. The act of separating into constituent parts, for the purpose of critical examination.

DIS-SEC′TOR, *n.* One who dissects; an anatomist.

DIS-SĒIZE′ (-seeze), *v. t.* [*dis* and *seize*; Fr. *dessaisir.*] In *law*, to dispossess wrongfully; to deprive of actual seizin or possession: followed by *of*.

DIS-SĒIZED′ (dis-seezd′), *pp.* Put out of possession wrongfully or by force; deprived of actual possession.

DIS-SĒI-ZEE′ (-see-zee′), *n.* A person put out of possession of an estate unlawfully.

DIS-SĒIZ′IN, *n.* The act of disseizing; an unlawful dispossessing of a person of his lands, tenements, or incorporeal hereditaments; a deprivation of actual seizin.

DIS-SĒIZ′ING, *ppr.* Depriving of actual seizin or possession; putting out of possession.

DIS-SĒIZ′OR (-seez′or), *n.* One who puts another out of possession wrongfully; he that dispossesses another.

DIS-SEM′BLANCE, *n.* Want of resemblance. [*Little used.*]

DIS-SEM′BLE, *v. t.* [L. *dissimulo.*] 1. To hide under a false appearance; to pretend that not to be which really is. [*The proper sense of the word.*] 2. To pretend that to be which is not; to make a false appearance of. [*Simulate* is the proper word for this sense.]—Syn. To disguise; conceal; cloak; cover.

DIS-SEM′BLE, *v. i.* To be hypocritical; to assume a false appearance; to conceal the real fact, motives, intention, or sentiments under some pretense.

DIS-SEM′BLED, *pp.* Concealed under a false appearance; disguised.

DIS-SEM′BLER, *n.* One who dissembles; a hypocrite; one who conceals his opinions or dispositions under a false appearance.

DIS-SEM′BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Hiding under a false appearance; acting the hypocrite.

DIS-SEM′BLING-LY, *adv.* With dissimulation; hypocritically; falsely.—*Knolles.*

DIS-SEM′IN-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *dissemino.*] 1. *Literally*, to sow; to scatter seed; [*but seldom or never used in its literal sense.*] 2. To scatter for growth and propagation, like seed. 3. To spread abroad, as heat. 4. To spread abroad, as nations. [*The second is the proper sense of the word.*]—Syn. To spread; diffuse; propagate; circulate; disperse.

DIS-SEM′IN-Ā-TED, *pp.* 1. Scattered, as seed; propagated; spread.—2. In *mineralogy*, occurring in portions less than a hazel-nut; being scattered.

DIS-SEM′IN-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Scattering and propagating; spreading.

DIS-SEM-IN-Ā′TION, *n.* The act of scattering and propagating, like seed; the act of spreading for growth and permanence.

DIS-SEM′IN-Ā-TOR, *n.* One who disseminates; one who spreads and propagates.

DIS-SEN′SION, *n.* [L. *dissensio.*] Disagreement in opinion, usually a disagreement which is violent, producing warm debates or angry words; breach of friendship and union.—Syn. Contention; discord; strife; quarrel.

DIS-SEN′SIOUS (dis-sen′shus), *a.* Disposed to discord; quarrelsome; contentious; factious.—*Shak.* [*Little used.*]

DIS-SENT′, *v. i.* [L. *dissensio.*] 1. To disagree in opinion; to differ; to think in a different or contrary manner: with *from*. 2. To differ from an established church, in regard to doctrines, rites, or government. 3. To differ; to be of a contrary nature.—*Hooker.*

DIS-SENT′, *n.* 1. Difference of opinion; disagreement. 2. Declaration of disagreement in opinion. 3. Separation from an established church, especially that of England. 4. Contrariety of nature; opposite quality.—*Bacon;* [*obs.*]

DIS-SENT-Ā′NE-OUS, *a.* Disagreeable; contrary.

† DIS′SENT-A-NY, *a.* Dissentaneous; inconsistent.

DIS-SENT-Ā′TION, *n.* Act of dissenting.

DIS-SENT′ER, *n.* 1. One who dissents; one who differs in opinion, or one who declares his disagreement. 2. One who separates from the service and worship of any established church. The word is, in *England*, particularly applied to those who separate from, or who do not unite with, the Church of England.

DIS-SEN′TIENT (dis-sen′shent), *a.* Disagreeing; declaring dissent.

DIS-SEN′TIENT, *n.* One who disagrees, and declares his dissent.

DIS-SENTING, *ppr.* or *a.* Disagreeing in opinion; separating from the communion of an established church.

DIS-SEN′TIOUS (dis-sen′shus), *a.* Disposed to disagreement or discord.

DIS-SEPI-MENT, *n.* [L. *dissepimentum.*] In *botany*, a term applied to the partitions formed in ovaries by the united sides of cohering carpels, and which separate the inside into cells.

DIS-SERT′, *v. i.* [L. *dissero, diserto.*] To discourse or dispute. [*Little in use.*]

DIS′SER-TĀTE, *v. i.* To deal in dissertation.—*John Foster*

DIS-SERT-Ā′TION, *n.* [L. *dissertatio.*] 1. A discourse, or, rather, a formal discourse, intended to illustrate a subject. 2. A written essay, treatise, or disquisition.

DIS′SERT-Ā-TOR, *n.* One who writes a dissertation; one who debates.—*Boyle.*

DIS-SERVE′, *v. t.* [*dis* and *serve.*] To injure; to hurt; to harm; to do injury or mischief to.

DIS-SERVED′ (dis-servd′), *pp.* Injured.

DIS-SERV′ICE, *n.* Injury; harm; mischief.

DIS-SERV′ICE-A-BLE, *a.* Injurious; hurtful.

DIS-SERV′ICE-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being injurious; tendency to harm.—*Norris.*

DIS-SERV′ICE-A-BLY, *adv.* So as to be injurious.—*Hackett*

DIS-SERV′ING, *ppr.* Injuring.

† DIS-SET′TLE, *v. t.* To unsettle.—*More.*

DIS-SEV′ER, *v. t.* To dispart; to part in two; to divide asunder; to separate; to disunite, either by violence or not

DIS-SEV′ER-ANCE, *n.* The act of dissevering; separation

DIS-SEV-ER-Ā′TION, *n.* Act of dissevering.

DIS-SEV′ERED, *pp.* or *a.* Disjoined; separated.

DIS-SEV′ER-ING, *ppr.* Dividing asunder; separating; tearing or cutting asunder.

DIS-SEV′ER-ING, *n.* The act of separating; separation.

DIS′SI-DENCE, *n.* Discord.

DIS′SI-DENT, *a.* [L. *dissideo.*] Not agreeing.

DIS′SI-DENT, *n.* A dissenter; one who separates from the established religion.

DIS-SIL'I-ENCE, *n.* [L. *dissilio.*] The act of leaping or starting asunder.

DIS-SIL'I-ENT, *a.* Starting asunder; bursting and opening with an elastic force, as the dry pod or capsule of a plant.

DIS-SI-LI"TION (dis-se-lish'un), *n.* The act of bursting open; the act of starting or springing different ways.

DIS-SIM'I-LAR, *a.* Unlike, either in nature, properties, or external form; not similar; not having the resemblance of; heterogeneous.

DIS-SIM-I-LARI-TY, *n.* Unlikeness; want of resemblance; dissimilitude.

DIS-SIM'I-LE, *n.* Comparison or illustration by contraries. [*Little used.*]

DIS-SI-MIL'I-TUDE, *n.* [L. *dissimilitudo.*] Unlikeness; want of resemblance.

DIS-SIM-U-LA"TION, *n.* [L. *dissimulatio.*] The act of dissembling; a hiding under a false appearance; a feigning; false pretension; hypocrisy.

† DIS-SIM'U-LE, *v. t.* To dissemble.—*Elyot.*

DIS'SI-PA-BLE, *a.* Liable to be dissipated; that may be scattered or dispersed.—*Bacon.*

DIS'SI-PATE, *v. t.* [L. *dissipatus.*] 1. To drive asunder. 2. To scatter property in wasteful extravagance. 3. To scatter the attention.—Syn. To disperse; scatter; dispel; spend; expend; squander; waste; consume.

DIS'SI-PATE, *v. i.* To scatter; to disperse; to separate into parts and disappear; to waste away; to vanish.

DIS'SI-PA-TED, *pp.* 1. Scattered; dispersed; wasted; consumed; squandered. 2. *a.* Loose; irregular; given to extravagance in the expenditure of property; devoted to pleasure and vice.

DIS'SI-PA-TING, *ppr.* Scattering; dispersing; wasting; consuming; squandering; vanishing.

DIS-SI-PA"TION, *n.* 1. The act of scattering; dispersion; the state of being dispersed.—2. In *physics*, the insensible loss or waste of the minute parts of a body, which fly off, by which means the body is diminished or consumed. 3. Scattered attention, or that which diverts and calls off the mind from any subject. 4. A dissolute, irregular course of life; a wandering from object to object in pursuit of pleasure.

† DIS-SŌ-CIA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Want of sociability.

DIS-SŌ'CIA-BLE (-sō'sha-bl), *a.* 1. Not well associated, united, or assorted. 2. Incongruous; not reconcilable with.—*Specta'or.*

DIS-SŌ'CIAL (-sō'shal), *a.* [*dis* and *social.*] Unfriendly to society; contracted; selfish.—*Kames.*

DIS-SŌ'CIATE, *v. t.* [L. *dissociatus.*] To separate; to disunite; to part.—*Boyle.*

DIS-SŌ'CIA-TED, *pp.* Separated; disunited.

DIS-SŌ'CIA-TING, *ppr.* Separating; disuniting.

DIS-SO-CI-A"TION, *n.* The act of disuniting; a state of separation; disunion.—*Burke.*

DIS-SO-LU-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Capacity of being dissolved by heat or moisture, and converted into a fluid.

DIS'SO-LU-BLE, *a.* [L. *dissolubilis.*] 1. Capable of being dissolved; that may be melted; having its parts separable by heat or moisture; convertible into a fluid.—*Woodward.* 2. That may be disunited.

DIS'SO-LUTE, *a.* [L. *dissolutus.*] 1. Loose in behavior and morals; given to vice and dissipation; not under the restraints of law. 2. Devoted to pleasure and dissipation.—Syn. Uncurbed; disorderly; wild; wanton; luxurious; vicious; lewd; rakish; debauched.

DIS'SO-LUTE-LY, *adv.* Loosely; wantonly; in dissipation or debauchery; without restraint.

DIS'SO-LUTE-NESS, *n.* Looseness of manners and morals; vicious indulgences in pleasure, as in intemperance and debauchery; dissipation.

DIS-SO-LŪ"TION, *n.* [L. *dissolutio.*] 1. The act of liquefying or changing from a solid to a fluid state by heat; a melting; a thawing. 2. The reduction of a body into its smallest parts, or into very minute parts, by a dissolvent or menstruum. 3. The separation of the parts of a body by putrefaction, or the analysis of the natural structure of mixed bodies, as of animal or vegetable substances; decomposition. 4. The substance formed by dissolving a body in a menstruum.—*Bacon.* [*Solution* is now used.] 5. Death; the separation of the soul and body.—*Milton.* 6. Destruction; the separation of the parts which compose a connected system or body. 7. The breaking up of an assembly, or the putting an end to its existence. 8. Looseness of manners; dissipation. [*Dissoluteness* is now used.]—9. *Dissolution of the blood*, in *medicine*, that state of the blood in which it does not readily coagulate, on its cooling out of the body, as in malignant fevers.

DIS-SOLV'A-BLE, *a.* That may be dissolved; capable of being melted; that may be converted into a fluid.

DIS-SOLV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being dissolvable.

DIS-SOLVE' (diz-zolv'), *v. t.* [L. *dissolvo.*] 1. To melt; to liquefy; to convert from a solid or fixed state to a fluid state by means of heat or moisture. 2. To disunite; to break; to separate. 3. To loose; to disunite. 4. To loose the ties or bonds of any thing; to destroy any connected system. 5. To loose; to break. 6. To break up; to cause to separate; to put an end to; as, to *dissolve* the meeting. 7. To clear; to solve; to remove; to dissipate, or to explain. 8. To break; to destroy; as, to *dissolve* a charm. 9. To loosen or relax; to make languid. 10. To waste away; to consume; to cause to vanish or perish. 11. To annul; to rescind; as, to *dissolve* an injunction in chancery.

DIS-SOLVE', *v. i.* 1. To be melted to be converted from a solid to a fluid state. 2. To sink away; to lose strength and firmness. 3. To melt away in pleasure; to become soft or languid. 4. To fall asunder; to crumble; to be broken. 5. To waste away; to perish; to be decomposed. 6. To come to an end by a separation of parts.

DIS-SOLVED' (diz-zolvd'), *pp.* or *a.* Melted; liquefied; disunited; parted; loosed; relaxed; wasted away; ended. —*Dissolved blood* is that which does not readily coagulate.

DIS-SOLV'ENT, *a.* Having power to melt or dissolve.

DIS-SOLV'ENT, *n.* 1. Any thing which has the power or quality of melting, or converting a solid substance into a fluid, or of separating the parts of a fixed body so that they mix with a liquid. 2. In *medicine*, a remedy supposed capable of dissolving concretions in a body, such as calculi, tubercles, &c.

DIS-SOLV'ER (diz-zolv'er), *n.* That which dissolves, or has the power of dissolving.

DIS-SOLV'I-BLE, *a.* Liable to perish by dissolution.

DIS-SOLV'ING, *ppr.* Melting; making or becoming liquid.

DIS'SO-NANCE, *n.* [Fr. *dissonance.*] 1. Discord; a mixture or union of harsh, unharmonious sounds, which are grating or unpleasing to the ear. 2. Disagreement.

DIS'SO-NANT, *a.* 1. Discordant; harsh; jarring; unharmonious; unpleasant to the ear. 2. Disagreeing; incongruous: usually with *from.*

DIS-SUADE' (dis-swād'), *v. t.* [L. *dissuadeo.*] 1. To advise or exhort against; to attempt to draw or divert from a measure, by reason or offering motives to. 2. To represent as unfit, improper, or dangerous.

DIS-SUAD'ED, *pp.* Advised against; counseled or induced by advice not to do something; diverted from a purpose.

DIS-SUAD'ER, *n.* He who dissuades; a dehorter.

DIS-SUAD'ING, *ppr.* Exhorting against; attempting, by advice, to divert from a purpose.

DIS-SUA'SION (dis-swā'zhun), *n.* Advice or exhortation in opposition to something; dehortation.

DIS-SUA'SIVE, *a.* Tending to dissuade, or divert from a measure or purpose; dehortatory.

DIS-SUA'SIVE, *n.* Reason, argument, or counsel, employed to deter one from a measure or purpose; that which is used or which tends to divert the mind from any purpose or pursuit.

DIS-SUA'SIVE-LY, *adv.* In a way to dissuade.

DIS-SUN'DER, *v. t.* To separate; to rend.—*Chapman*

DIS-SUN'DERED, *pp.* Separated; rent.

DIS-SUN'DER-ING, *ppr.* Separating; rending.

† DIS-SWEET'EN, *v. t.* To deprive of sweetness.

DIS-SYL-LAB'IC, *a.* Consisting of two syllables only.

* DIS-SYL'LA-BLE or DIS'SYL-LA-BLE, *n.* [Gr. δισσυλλαβος.] A word consisting of two syllables only.

DIS'TAFF, *n.* [Sax. *distæf.*] 1. The staff of a spinning-wheel, to which a bunch of flax is tied, and from which the thread is drawn.—2. *Figuratively*, a woman, or the female sex.—*Dryden.*

DIS'TAFF-THIS'TLE (-this'l), *n.* A popular name of certain plants whose stems are used in Southern Europe for distaffs.

DIS-TAIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *deteindre.*] 1. To stain; to tinge with any different color from the natural or proper one; to discolor. 2. To blot; to sully; to defile; to tarnish.

DIS-TAINED' (dis-tānd'), *pp.* Stained; tinged; discolored; blotted; sullied.

DIS-TAIN'ING, *ppr.* Staining; discoloring; blotting; tarnishing.

DIS'TANCE, *n.* [Fr. *distance.*] 1. An interval or space between two objects. 2. Preceded by *at* or *in*, remoteness of place; as, to see things *at* a *distance*, or *in* the *distance*. 3. Preceded by *thy, his, your, her, their*, a suitable space, or such remoteness as is common or becoming; as, let him keep *his distance*. 4. A space marked on the course where horses run. 5. Space of time; any indefinite length of time, past or future, intervening between two periods or events. 6. Ideal space or separation. 7. Contrariety; opposition. 8. The remoteness which respect requires; hence, respect. 9. Reserve; coldness; alienation of heart. 10. Remoteness in succession or relation.—11. In *music*, the interval between two notes.

DIS'TANCE, *v. t.* 1. To place remote; to throw off from the view. 2. To leave behind in a race; to win the race by a great superiority. 3. To leave at a great distance behind.

DIS'TANCED (dis'tanst), *pp.* Left far behind; cast out of the race.

DIS'TANC-ING (dis'tans-ing), *ppr.* Leaving far behind.

DIS'TANT, *a.* [L. *distans.*] 1. Separate; having an intervening space of any indefinite extent. 2. Remote in place. 3. Remote in time, past or future. 4. Remote in the line of succession or descent, indefinitely. 5. Remote in natural connection or consanguinity; as, a *distant* relative. 6. Remote in nature; not allied; not agreeing with or in conformity to. 7. Remote in view; not very likely to be realized. 8. Remote in connection; not easily seen or understood. 9. Reserved; implying haughtiness; coldness of affection, indifference, or disrespect.—SYN. Separate; far; slight; faint; indirect; indistinct; shy; cool.

DIS'TANT-LY, *adv.* Remotely; at a distance; with reserve.

DIS-TĀSTE', *n.* 1. *Literally*, aversion of the taste; dislike of food or drink, in a greater or less degree. 2. *Figuratively*, aversion of mind; alienation of affection.—SYN. Disrelish; disinclination; dislike; displeasure; dissatisfaction; disgust.

DIS-TĀSTE', *v. t.* 1. To disrelish; to dislike; to loathe. 2. To offend; to disgust; [*little used.*] 3. To vex; to displease; to sour; [*little used.*]

DIS-TĀST'ĿD, *pp.* Disrelished; disliked; offended.

DIS-TĀSTE'FŲL, *a.* 1. Unpleasant or disgusting to the taste. 2. Causing disgust; proceeding from, or attended with, disgust or opposition.—SYN. Nauseous; offensive; displeasing; dissatisfactory.

DIS-TĀSTE'FŲL-LY, *adv.* In a distasteful manner.

DIS-TĀSTE'FŲL-NESS, *n.* Disagreeableness; dislike.

DIS-TĀST'ING, *ppr.* Disrelishing; disliking; offending; displeasing.

DIS-TĀST'IVE, *n.* That which gives disrelish or aversion. —*Whitlock.*

DIS-TEM'PER, *n.* 1. *Literally*, an undue or unnatural temper, or disproportionate mixture of parts. 2. Any morbid state of an animal body, or of any part of it. 3. Want of due temperature.—*Raleigh*; [*applied to climate; not used.*] 4. Bad constitution of the mind; undue predominance of a passion or appetite. 5. Want of due balance of parts or opposite qualities and principles.—*Bacon*; [*not used.*] 6. Ill-humor of mind; depravity of inclination; [*not used.*] 7. Political disorder; tumult.—*Waller.* 8. Uneasiness; ill-humor, or bad temper.—9. In *painting*, the mixing of colors with something besides oil and water, as with size and water, whites of eggs, &c.—SYN. Kisorder; disease; sickness; malady; indisposition.

DIS-TEM'PER, *v. t.* 1. To disease; to disorder; to derange the functions of the body or mind. 2. To disturb; to ruffle. 3. To deprive of temper or moderation. 4. To make disaffected, ill-humored, or malignant.—*Shak.*

DIS-TEM'PER-ANCE, *n.* Distemperature.

DIS-TEM'PER-ATE, *a.* Immoderate. [*Little used.*]

DIS-TEM'PER-A-TŲRE, *n.* 1. Bad temperature; intemperateness; excess of heat or cold, or of other qualities; a noxious state. 2. Violent tumultuousness; outrageousness. 3. Perturbation of mind. 4. Confusion; commixture of contrarieties; loss of regularity; disorder. 5. Slight illness; indisposition.

DIS-TEM'PERED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Diseased in body, or disordered in mind. 2. Disturbed; ruffled. 3. Deprived of temper or moderation; immoderate. 4. Disordered; biased; prejudiced; perverted. 5. Disaffected; made malevolent.

DIS-TEM'PER-ING, *ppr.* Affecting with disease or disorder; disturbing; depriving of moderation.

DIS-TEND', *v. t.* [L. *distendo.*] 1. To stretch or spread in all directions; to spread apart or abroad.—SYN. To dilate; expand; enlarge; swell.

DIS-TEND'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Spread; expanded; dilated by an inclosed substance or force.

DIS-TEND'ING, *ppr.* Stretching in all directions; dilating; expanding.

DIS-TEN-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality or capacity of being distensible.

DIS-TEN'SI-BLE, *a.* Capable of being distended or dilated.

DIS-TEN'SION, *n.* The act of stretching. *See* DISTENTION.

† DIS-TENT', *a.* Spread.—*Spenser.*

† DIS-TENT', *n.* Breadth.—*Wotton.*

DIS-TEN'TION (dis-ten'shun), *n.* [L. *distentio.*] 1. The act of distending; the act of stretching in breadth or in all directions, the state of being distended. 2. Breadth; extent or space occupied by the thing distended. 3. An opening, spreading, or divarication.

† DIS-TER', *v. t.* [L. *dis* and *terra.*] To banish from a country.

† DIS-TERM'IN-ATE, *a.* [L. *disterminatus.*] Separated by bounds.—*Hale.*

† DIS-TERM-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* Separation.—*Hammond.*

DIS'THENE, *n.* [Gr. δίς and σθένος.] A name of *kyanite.*

† DIS-THRŌNE', *v. t.* To dethrone.

† DIS-THRŌN'IZE, *v. t.* To dethrone.—*Spenser.*

DIS'TI€H (dis'tik), *n.* [L. *distichon.*] A couplet; a couple of verses or poetic lines, making complete sense; an epigram of two verses.

DIS-TI€H-OUS, DIS'TI€H, *a.* Having two rows, or disposed in two rows.—*Lee.*

DIS-TILL', *v. i.* [L. *distillo.*] 1. To drop; to fall in drops. 2. To flow gently, or in a small stream. 3. To use a still; to practice distillation.

DIS-TILL', *v. t.* 1. To let fall in drops; to throw down in drops. 2. To extract by heat; to separate spirit or essential oils from liquor, by heat or evaporation. 3. To extract spirit from, by evaporation and condensation; as, to *distill* grain. 4. To extract the pure part of a fluid. 5. To dissolve or melt; [*unusual.*]

DIS-TILL'A-BLE, *a.* That may be distilled; fit for distillation.

DIS-TILL-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of falling in drops, or the act of pouring or throwing down in drops. 2. The operation of extracting spirit from a substance by evaporation and condensation; rectification. 3. The substance extracted by distilling.—*Shak.* 4. That which falls in drops.—*Dry distillation* is a term applied to the distillation of substances *per se*, or without the addition of water.—*Destructive distillation* is the distillation of substances at very high temperatures, so that the ultimate elements are separated or evolved in new combinations.

DIS-TILL'A-TO-RY, *a.* Belonging to distillation; used for distilling.

DIS-TILLED', *pp.* or *a.* Let fall or thrown down in drops; subjected to the process of distillation; extracted by evaporation.

DIS-TILL'ER, *n.* One who distills; one whose occupation is to extract spirit by evaporation and condensation.

DIS-TILL'ER-Y *n.* The building and works where distilling is carried on.

DIS-TILL'ING, *ppr.* Dropping; letting fall in drops; extracting by distillation.

DIS-TILL'ING, *n.* The act or process of extracting spirit by distillation.

DIS-TILL'MENT, *n.* That which distills or drops.

DIS-TIN€T', *a.* [L. *distinctus.*] 1. *Literally*, having the difference marked; separated by a visible sign, or by a note or mark. 2. Not the same in number or kind; as, *distinct* duties. 3. Separate in place; not conjunct. 4. So separated as not to be confounded with any other thing; not confused; as, *distinct* articulation. 5. Marked; variegated; as, *distinct* with eyes. *Milton.*—SYN. Separate; different; clear; plain; obvious.

DIS-TIN€T', *v. t.* To distinguish.—*Chaucer.* [*Not in use.*]

DIS-TIN€'TION, *n.* [L. *distinctio.*] 1. The act of separating or distinguishing. 2. A note or mark of difference; [*seldom used.*] 3. Difference made; a separation or disagreement in kind or qualities, by which one thing is known from another. 4. Difference regarded; separation; as, all, without *distinction*, went. 5. Separation; division; as, the *distinction* of tragedy into acts.—*Dryden.* 6. Notation of difference. 7. Elevation of rank in society, or elevation of character; honorable estimation. 8. That which confers eminence or superiority; office, rank, or public favor. 9. Discernment; judgment. *Johnson.*—SYN. Discrimination; preference; superiority; rank; note; eminence.

DIS-TIN€'TIVE, *a.* 1. That marks distinction or difference. 2. Having the power to distinguish and discern.—*Brown*; [*less proper.*]

DIS-TIN€'TIVE-LY, *adv.* With distinction; plainly.

DIS-TIN€'TIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being distinctive.

DIS-TIN€'TLY, *adv.* 1. With distinctness; not confusedly; without the blending of one part or thing with another; as, *distinctly* marked. Hence, 2. With clearness or plainness; as, *distinctly* seen.—SYN. Clearly; plainly; obviously; separately.

DIS-TIN€'TNESS, *n.* 1. The quality or state of being distinct; a separation or difference that prevents confusion of parts or things. 2. Nice discrimination in marking or observing differences.—SYN. Plainness; clearness; precision.

DIS-TIN"GUISH (dis-ting'gwish), *v. t.* [L. *distinguo.*] 1. To ascertain and indicate difference by some external mark. 2. To separate one thing from another by some mark or quality; to know or ascertain difference, as by the senses. 3. To separate or divide by any mark or quality which constitutes difference. 4. To discern critically; to judge. 5. To separate from others by some mark of honor or preference. 6. To make eminent or known; as, to *distinguish* one's self.—SYN. To mark, discriminate; discern perceive; signalize; honor.

DIS-TIN"GUISH (dis-ting'gwish), *v. i.* To make a distinction; to find or show the difference.

DIS-TIN"GUISH-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Capable of being distinguished; that may be separated, known, or made known 2. Worthy of note or special regard.

DIS-TIN"GUISHED (dis-ting'gwisht), *pp.* 1. Separated or known by a mark of difference, or by different qualities 2. *a.* Separated from others by being superior or extraordinary in some respect.—SYN. Marked; noted; famous; conspicuous; celebrated; transcendent; eminent illustrious.

DIS-TIN″GUISH-ER, *n.* 1. He or that which distinguishes, or that separates one thing from another by marks of diversity. 2. One who discerns accurately the difference of things; a nice or judicious observer.

DIS-TIN″GUISH-ING, *ppr.* 1. Separating from others by a note of diversity; ascertaining difference by a mark. 2. Ascertaining, knowing, or perceiving a difference. 3. *a.* Constituting difference, or distinction from every thing else; peculiar.

DIS-TIN″GUISH-ING-LY, *adv.* With distinction; with some mark of preference.—*Pope.*

DIS-TIN″GUISH-MENT (dis-ting′gwish-ment), *n.* Distinction; observation of difference.—*Graunt.*

DIS-TĪ′TLE, *v. t.* To deprive of right.—*Ben Jonson.*

DIS-TĪ′TLED, *pp.* Deprived of right.

DIS-TĪ′TLING, *ppr.* Depriving of right.

DIS-TORT′, *v. t.* [L. *distortus.*] 1. To turn out of natural or regular shape. 2. To force or put out of the true posture or direction. 3. To turn aside from the true meaning.—Syn. To twist; wrest; deform; pervert; bend.

DIS-TORT′, *a.* Distorted.—*Spenser.*

DIS-TORT′ED, *pp.* or *a.* Twisted out of natural or regular shape; wrested; perverted.

DIS-TORT′ING, *ppr.* Twisting out of shape; wresting; perverting.

DIS-TOR′TION, *n.* [L. *distortio.*] 1. The act of distorting or wresting; a twisting out of regular shape; a twisting or writhing motion. 2. The state of being twisted out of shape; deviation from natural shape or position; crookedness; grimace. 3. A perversion of the true meaning of words.

DIS-TRAĆT′, *v. t.* [L. *distractus.* The old participle *distraught* is obsolete.] 1. *Literally*, to draw apart; to pull in different directions. Hence, to cause a division; to throw into confusion. 2. To turn or draw from any object; to divert from any point, toward another point, or toward various other objects. 3. To draw toward different objects; to fill with different considerations; to perplex; to confound; to harass. 4. To disorder the reason; to derange the regular operations of intellect; to render raving or furious.

† DIS-TRAĆT′, *a.* Mad.

DIS-TRAĆT′ED, *pp.* 1. Drawn apart; drawn in different directions; diverted from its object. 2. *a.* Disordered in intellect. *Locke.*—Syn. Perplexed; confused; disturbed; harassed; confounded; deranged; mad; frantic; furious; raving.

DIS-TRAĆT′ED-LY, *adv.* Madly; furiously; wildly.—*Shak.*

DIS-TRAĆT′ED-NESS, *n.* A state of being mad; madness.

DIS-TRAĆT′ER, *n.* One who distracts.—*More.*

DIS-TRAĆT′ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Drawing apart; separating; diverting from an object; perplexing; harassing; disordering the intellect.

DIS-TRAĆ′TION, *n.* [L. *distractio.*] 1. The act of distracting; a drawing apart; separation. 2. Confusion from a multiplicity of objects crowding on the mind and calling the attention different ways; perturbation of mind. 3. Confusion of affairs. 4. A state of disordered reason; violent insanity. 5. Folly in the extreme, or amounting to insanity.—Syn. Perplexity; disturbance; disorder; dissention; tumult; derangement; madness; raving; franticness; furiousness.

DIS-TRAĆ′TIVE, *a.* Causing perplexity.—*Dryden.*

DIS-TRĀIN′, *v. t.* [L. *distringo.*] 1. To seize for debt; to take a personal chattel from the possession of a wrongdoer into the possession of the injured party, to satisfy a demand or compel the performance of a duty. 2. To rend; to tear; [*obsolete.*]

DIS-TRĀIN′, *v. i.* To make seizure of goods.

DIS-TRĀIN′A-BLE, *a.* That is liable to be taken for distress.

DIS-TRĀIN′ED′ (dis-trānd′), *pp.* Seized for debt, or to compel the performance of duty.

DIS-TRĀIN′ING, *ppr.* Seizing for debt, or for neglect of suit and service.

DIS-TRĀIN′OR, *n.* He who seizes goods for debt or service.

† DIS-TRĀINT′, *n.* Seizure.—*Dict.*

† DIS-TRAUGHT′ (dis-trawt′). *See* Distract.

DIS-TRĒĀM′, *v. i.* To spread or flow over.

DIS-TRESS′, *n.* [Fr. *detresse.*] 1. The act of distraining; the taking of any personal chattel from a wrong-doer, to answer a demand, or procure satisfaction for a wrong committed. 2. The thing taken by distraining; that which is seized to procure satisfaction. 3. Extreme pain; anguish of body or mind. 4. General affliction, as of a nation. 5. A state of danger or destitution; as, a vessel in *distress.*—Syn. Suffering; pain; agony; misery; calamity; misfortune; adversity.

DIS-TRESS′, *v. t.* 1. To afflict with pain or anguish. 2. To afflict greatly; to oppress with calamity; to make miserable. 3. To compel by pain or suffering.—Syn. To pain; grieve; harass; trouble; perplex.

DIS-TRESS′ED′ (dis-trest′), *pp.* or *a.* Suffering great pain or torture; severely afflicted; harassed; oppressed with calamity or misfortune.

DIS-TRESS′ED-NESS, *n.* A state of being greatly pained.

DIS-TRESS′FUL, *a.* 1. Inflicting or bringing distress. 2. Indicating distress; proceeding from pain or anguish. 3. Calamitous. 4. Attended with poverty.

DIS-TRESS′FUL-LY, *adv.* In a painful manner.

DIS-TRESS′ING, *ppr.* 1. Giving severe pain; oppressing with affliction. 2. *a.* Very afflicting; affecting with severe pain.

DIS-TRIB′U-TA-BLE, *a.* That may be distributed; that may be assigned in portions.—*Ramsay.*

DIS-TRIB′UTE, *v. t.* [L. *distribuo.*] 1. To divide among two or more; to give or bestow in parts or portions. 2. To administer, as justice. 3. To divide or separate, as into classes, orders, kinds, or species. 4. To give in charity.—5. In *printing*, to separate types, and place them in their proper cells in the cases.—Syn. To disperse; deal out; apportion; allot; share; assign.

DIS-TRIB′U-TED, *pp.* Divided among a number; dealt out; assigned in portions; separated; bestowed.

DIS-TRIB′U-TER, *n.* One who divides or deals out in parts; one who bestows in portions; a dispenser.

DIS-TRIB′U-TING, *ppr.* Dividing among a number; dealing out; dispensing.

DIS-TRI-BŪ′TION, *n.* [L. *distributio.*] 1. The act of dividing among a number; a dealing in parts or portions. 2. The act of giving in charity; a bestowing in parts. 3. Administration to numbers; a rendering to individuals. 4. The act of separating into distinct parts or classes.—5. In *architecture*, the dividing and disposing of the several parts of the building, according to some plan, or to the rules of the art.—6. In *rhetoric*, a division and enumeration of the several qualities of a subject.—7. In *general*, the division and disposition of the parts of any thing.—8. In *printing*, the taking a form apart; the separating of the types, and placing each letter in its proper cell in the cases.—Syn. Apportionment; allotment; dispensation; disposal.

DIS-TRIB′U-TĪVE, *a.* 1. That distributes; that divides and assigns in portions; that deals to each his proper share; as, *distributive* justice. 2. That assigns the various species of a general term. 3. That separates or divides; as, *distributive* adjective.

DIS-TRIB′U-TĪVE, *n.* In *grammar*, a word that divides or distributes; as, *each, every, either.*

DIS-TRIB′U-TĪVE-LY, *adv.* By distribution; singly; not collectively.

DIS-TRIB′U-TĪVE-NESS, *n.* Desire of distributing. [*Rare.*]

DIS′TRIĆT, *n.* [L. *districtus.*] 1. *Properly*, a limited extent of country; a circuit within which power, right, or authority may be exercised, and to which it is restrained. 2. A territory within given lines. 3. A portion of territory without very definite limits; as, large *districts* remain uncultivated.—Syn. Division; quarter; province; tract; region; country.

DIS′TRIĆT, *v. t.* To divide into districts or limited portions of territory. [*United States.*]

DIS′TRIĆT-ĆOURT, *n.* A court which has cognizance of certain causes within a district defined by law.

DIS′TRIĆT-JUDĠE, *n.* The judge of a district-court. [*United States.*]

DIS′TRIĆT-SĆHOOL, *n.* A school within a certain district of a town. [*New England, &c.*]

DIS′TRIĆTED, *pp.* Divided into districts or definite portions.

DIS′TRIĆT-ING, *ppr.* Divided into limited or definite portions.

DIS-TRIĆ′TION, *n.* Sudden display. [*Unusual.*]

DIS-TRIN″GAS, *n.* [L.] In *law*, a writ commanding the sheriff to distrain a person for debt, or for his appearance at a certain day.

DIS-TRUST′, *v. t.* 1. To doubt or suspect the truth, fidelity, firmness, or sincerity of; not to confide in or rely on. 2. To doubt; to suspect not to be real, true, sincere, or firm.

DIS-TRUST′, *n.* 1. Doubt or suspicion of reality or sincerity; want of confidence, faith, or reliance. 2. Discredit, loss of confidence on the part of others.

DIS-TRUST′ED, *pp.* Doubted; suspected.

DIS-TRUST′ER, *n.* A person who distrusts.

DIS-TRUST′FUL, *a.* 1. Apt to distrust; suspicious. 2. Not confident; diffident. 3. Diffident; modest.

DIS-TRUST′FUL-LY, *adv.* In a distrustful manner.

DIS-TRUST′FUL-NESS, *n.* The state of being distrustful; want of confidence.

DIS-TRUST′ING, *ppr.* Doubting the reality or sincerity of; suspecting; not relying on or confiding in.

DIS-TRUST′ING-LY, *adv.* In a distrustful manner.

DIS-TRUST′LESS, *a.* Free from distrust or suspicion.

† DIS-TŪNE′, *v. t.* To put out of tune.—*Wotton.*

DIS-TURB′, *v. t.* [Sp. *disturbar*; L. *disturbo.*] 1. To excite from a state of rest or tranquillity. 2. To excite uneasiness or a slight degree of anger in the mind; to move the passions. 3. To move from any regular course or opera-

tion; to interrupt regular order; to make irregular 4. To be a hinderance to; as, care *disturbs* study. 5. To turn off from any direction: with *from*; [*unusual.*]—SYN. To disorder; disquiet; agitate; discompose; molest; perplex; trouble; incommode; hinder; ruffle; stir; move.

† DIS-TURB', *n.* Confusion; disorder.—*Milton.*

DIS-TURB'ANCE, *n.* 1. A stirring or excitement; any disquiet or interruption of peace. 2. Interruption of a settled state of things. 3. Emotion of the mind; excitement of passion. 4. Disorder of thoughts.—5. In *law*, the hindering or disquieting of a person in the lawful and peaceable enjoyment of his right; the interruption of a right.—SYN. Tumult; brawl; disorder; derangement; agitation; confusion; commotion; perturbation.

DIS-TURBED' (dis-turbd'), *pp.* or *a.* Stirred; moved; excited; discomposed; disquieted; agitated; uneasy.—In *geology*, thrown out by violence from some original place or position; as, *disturbed* strata.

DIS-TURB'ER, *n.* 1. One who disturbs or disquiets; a violator of peace. 2. He or that which excites passion or agitation; he or that which causes perturbation.—3. In *law*, one that interrupts or incommodes another in the peaceable enjoyment of his right.

DIS-TURB'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Moving; exciting; rendering uneasy; making a tumult; interrupting peace; incommoding the quiet enjoyment of.

† DIS-TURN', *v. t.* To turn aside.—*Daniel.*

DĪ-SUL'PHU-RET, *n.* [Gr. δις, and *sulphuret.*] In *chemistry*, a sulphuret containing two equivalents of the sulphur to one of the base.

† DIS-Ū'NI-FORM, *a.* Not uniform.—*Coventry.*

DIS-ŪN'ION, *n.* Separation; disjunction; or a state of not being united. It sometimes denotes a breach of concord, and its effect, contention.

DIS-ŪN'ION-IST, *n.* An advocate of disunion.

DIS-Ū-NĪTE', *v. t.* To separate; to disjoin; to part.

DIS-Ū-NĪTE', *v. i.* To part; to fall asunder; to become separate.

DIS-Ū-NĪT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Separated; disjoined.

DIS-Ū-NĪT'ER, *n.* He or that which disjoins.

DIS-Ū-NĪT'ING, *ppr.* Separating; parting.

DIS-Ū'NI-TY, *n.* A state of separation.—*More.*

DIS-Ū'SAGE, *n.* Gradual cessation of use or custom; neglect of use, exercise, or practice.

DIS-ŪSE', *n.* 1. Cessation of use, practice, or exercise. 2. Cessation of custom; desuetude.

DIS-ŪSE', *v. t.* 1. To cease to use; to neglect or omit to practice. 2. To disaccustom.

DIS-ŪSED' (dis-yūzd'), *pp.* or *a.* 1. No longer used; obsolete, as words, &c. 2. Disaccustomed.

DIS-ŪS'ING (dis-yūz'ing), *ppr.* Ceasing to use; disaccustoming.

DIS-VAL-Ū-Ā'TION, *n.* Disesteem; disreputation.

DIS-VAL'ŪE (-val'yu), *v. t.* To undervalue; to disesteem.

DIS-VAL'ŪE, *n.* Disesteem; disregard.—*Ben Jonson.*

DIS-VOUCH', *v. t.* To discredit; to contradict.

† DIS-WARN', *v. t.* [*dis* and *warn.*] To dissuade from by previous warning.

DIS-WIT'TED, *a.* Deprived of wits or understanding.

DIS-WÖNT', *v. t.* To wean; to deprive of wonted usage.

DIS-WÖR'SHIP, *n.* Cause of disgrace.—*Barret.*

† DIT, *n.* A ditty.—*Spenser.*

† DIT, *v. t.* [Sax. *dyttan.*] To close up.—*More.*

† DĪ-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *ditatus.*] The act of making rich.

DITCH, *n.* [Sax. *dic*; D. *dyk.*] 1. A trench in the earth made by digging. 2. Any long, hollow receptacle of water.

DITCH, *v. i.* To dig or make a ditch or ditches.

DITCH, *v. t.* 1. To dig a ditch or ditches in; to drain by a ditch. 2. To surround with a ditch.

DITCH'-DE-LIV'ERED, *a.* Brought forth in a ditch.—*Shak.*

DITCH'ER, *n.* One who digs ditches.

DITCH'ING, *ppr.* Digging ditches; also, draining by a ditch or ditches.

DĪ-TET-RA-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* In *crystallography*, having the form of a tetrahedral prism with dihedral summits.

DĪ'THE-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of those who maintain the existence of two gods.—*Rich. Dict.*

DĪ-THE-IST'IC, }
DĪ-THE-IST'IC-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to ditheism.—*Rich. Dict.*

DITH'Y-RAMB, } *n.* [Gr. διθυραμβος.] In *ancient poetry*,
DITH-Y-RAM'BUS, } a hymn in honor of Bacchus, full of poetic fire.

DITH-Y-RAM'BIC, *n.* 1. A song in honor of Bacchus, in which the wildness of intoxication is imitated. 2. Any poem written in wild, enthusiastic strains.

DITH-Y-RAM'BIC, *a.* Wild; enthusiastic.—*Cowley.*

DI'TION (dish'un), *n.* [L. *ditio.*] Rule; power; government; dominion.—*Evelyn.*

DĪ'TŌNE, *n.* [Gr. δις and τονος.] In *music*, an interval comprehending two tones.

DĪ-TRIG'LYPH, *n.* [Gr. δις, τρεις, and γλυφω.] In *architecture*, an arrangement of intercolumniations in the Doric order, by which two triglyphs are obtained in the frieze between the triglyphs that stand over the columns.

DĪ-TRŌ'CHEE, *n.* In *prosody*, a foot, consisting of two trochees.

DIT-TAN'DER, *n.* Pepper-wort, a species of *lepidium.*

DIT'TA-NY, *n.* [L. *dictamnus.*] An aromatic plant, the *white* or *red* dittany, whose leaves are covered with a white down.

DIT'TIED (dit'tid), *a.* Sung; adapted to music.—*Milton.*

DIT'TO, contracted into *do*, in books of accounts, is the Italian *detto*, from L. *dictum*, *dictus*, said. It denotes said, aforesaid, or the same thing; an abbreviation used to save repetition.

DIT'TY, *n.* A song; a sonnet; or a little poem to be sung.

DIT'TY, *v. i.* To sing; to warble a little tune.—*Herbert.*

DĪ-Ū-RĒ'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] Excretion of urine.

DĪ-Ū-RET'IC, *a.* [Gr. διουρητικος.] Having the power to provoke urine; tending to produce discharges of urine

DĪ-Ū-RET'IC, *n.* A medicine that provokes urine.

DĪ-URN'AL, *n.* [L. *diurnus.*] 1. Relating to a day; pertaining to the daytime. 2. Daily; happening every day; performed in a day. 3. Performed in 24 hours.—4. In *medicine*, an epithet of diseases whose exacerbations are in the daytime; quotidian.

DĪ-URN'AL, *n.* 1. A day-book; a journal. [*See* JOURNAL.] 2. A book containing those canonical hours of the Roman Catholic breviary which are to be said during the day.—*Brande.*

† DĪ-URN'AL-IST, *n.* A journalist.—*Hall.*

DĪ-URN'AL-LY, *adv.* Daily; every day.

DĪ-Ū-TURN'AL, *a.* Lasting; being of long continuance.

DĪ-Ū-TURN'I-TY, *n.* [L. *diuturnitas.*] Length of time; long duration.—*Brown.*

† DĪ-VA-GĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *divagor.*] A going astray.

DI-VAN', *n.* [Ar., Pers. *diwan.*] 1. Among the *Turks and other Orientals*, a council of state; the great council of the Turkish Empire. 2. An audience-chamber; a saloon for receiving company; and especially, a raised seat against the walls, furnished with cushions. Hence, in Europe, the term *divan* has been applied to a sofa. 3. *Figuratively*, any council met for consultation or debate.

DĪ-VART-ICATE, *v. i.* [L. *divaricatus.*] To open; to fork, to part into two branches.

DĪ-VART-ICATE, *v. t.* To divide into two branches.

DĪ-VART-ICATE, *a.* In *botany*, turning off from any thing, so as to form an obtuse angle above, and an acute angle below.

DĪ-VART-ICA-TED, *pp.* Parted into two branches.

DĪ-VART-ICA-TING, *ppr.* Parting into two branches.

DĪ-VAR-I-CĀ'TION, *n.* 1. A parting; a forking; a separation into two branches. 2. A crossing or intersection of fibres at different angles.

DĪVE, *v. i.* [Sax. *dufan.*] 1. To descend or plunge into water, as an animal head first; to thrust the body into water or other liquor, or, if already in water, to plunge deeper. 2. To go deep into any subject. 3. To plunge into any business or condition, so as to be thoroughly engaged in it. 4. To sink; to penetrate.—*Shak.*

DĪVE, *v. t.* To explore by diving.—*Denham.* [*Rare.*]

DI-VEL'LENT, *a.* [L. *divellens.*] Drawing asunder; separating.

DI-VEL'LI-CATE, *v. t.* To pull in pieces.

DĪV'ER, *n.* 1. One who dives; one who plunges head first into water; one who sinks by effort. 2. One who goes deep into a subject, or enters deep into study. 3. The common name of certain swimming birds, as the loon, closely allied to the grebes; so called from their diving.

† DĪ'VERB, *n.* A proverb.—*Burton.*

DĪ-VERB-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *diverbero.*] A sounding through.

DI-VERGE' (de-verj'), *v. i.* [L. *divergo.*] To tend from one point and recede from each other; to shoot; extend, or proceed from a point in different directions, or not in par allel lines.

DI-VERGE'MENT, *n.* Act of diverging.

DI-VERG'ENCE, *n.* A receding from each other; a going further apart.—*Gregory.*

DI-VERG'ENT, *a.* Departing or receding from each other as lines which proceed from the same point.

DI-VERG'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Receding from each other, as they proceed.

DI-VERG'ING-LY, *adv.* In a diverging manner.

DĪ'VERS, *a.* [Fr. *divers*; L. *diversus.*] 1. Different; various. [This is now generally written *diverse.*] 2. Several, sundry; more than one, but not a great number.

DĪ'VERS-COL'ORED (-kul'lurd), *a.* Having various colors. —*Shak.*

DĪ'VERSE, *a.* [L. *diversus.*] 1. Different; differing. 2. Different from itself; various; multiform. 3. In different directions.

† DI-VERSE' (de-vers'), *v. i.* To turn aside.—*Spenser.*

DI-VERS-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* 1. The act of changing forms or qualities, or of making various. 2. Variation; variegation. 3. Variety of forms. 4. Change; alteration.

DI-VERS'I-FIED (de-vers'e-fīde), *pp.* 1. Made various in

form or qualities; variegated; altered. 2. *a.* Distinguished by various forms, or by a variety of objects.

DI-VERSI-FORM, *a.* [L. *diversus* and *forma.*] Of a different form; of various forms.—*Dict.*

DI-VERSI-FŸ, *v. t.* [Fr. *diversifier.*] 1. To make different or various in form or qualities; to give variety to; to variegate. 2. To give diversity to; to distinguish by different things.—3. In *oratory*, to vary a subject, by enlarging on what has been briefly stated, by brief recapitulation, by adding new ideas, by transposing words or periods, &c.

DI-VERSI-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* Making various in form or qualities; giving variety to; variegating.

DI-VER'SION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of turning aside from any course. 2. That which diverts; that which turns or draws the mind from care, business, or study, and thus relaxes and amuses; whatever unbends the mind.—3. In *war*, the act of drawing the attention and force of an enemy from the point where the principal attack is to be made.—Syn. Amusement; entertainment; pastime; solace; recreation; sport; game; play.

DI-VERSI-TY, *n.* [L. *diversitas.*] 1. Difference; dissimilitude; unlikeness. 2. Variety. 3. Distinct being, as opposed to *identity*. 4. Variegation.

DI'VERSE-LY, *adv.* 1. In different ways; differently; variously. 2. In different directions; to different points.

DI-VERS-IL'O-QUENT, *a.* [L. *diversus* and *eloquor.*] Speaking in different ways.

DI-VERT', *v. t.* [L. *diverto.*] 1. To turn off from any course, direction, or intended application; to turn aside. 2. To turn the mind from business or study; hence, to give pleasure or amusement. 3. To draw the forces of an enemy to a different point. 4. To subvert.—*Shak.*; [*not in use.*]—Syn. To please; gratify; amuse; entertain; exhilarate; delight.

DI-VERT'ED, *pp.* Turned aside; turned or drawn from any course, or from the usual or intended direction; pleased; amused; entertained.

DI-VERT'ER, *n.* He or that which diverts, turns off, or pleases.

† DI-VERTI-CLE (de-vert'e-kl), *n.* [L. *diverticulum.*] A turning: a by-way.—*Hale.*

DI-VERTING, *ppr.* 1. Turning off from any course; pleasing; entertaining. 2. *a.* Pleasing; amusing; entertaining.

DI-VERTING-LY, *adv.* In a diverting manner.

† DI-VERTISE, *v. t.* [Fr. *divertir.*] To divert; to please.—*Dryden.*

DI-VERTISE-MENT, *n.* 1. Diversion; [*little used.*] 2. A short ballet or other entertainment, often introduced between the acts of a longer piece, pronounced de-vert'izmong.—*Smart.*

DI-VERTIVE, *a.* Tending to divert; amusing.

DI-VEST', *v. t.* [Fr. *devêtir.*] 4. To strip of clothes, arms, or equipage; opposed to *invest*. 2. To deprive. 3. To deprive or strip of any thing that covers, surrounds, or attends; as, to *divest* one of his glory.

DI-VEST'ED, *pp.* Stripped; undressed; deprived.

DI-VESTI-BLE, *a.* That can be divested.—*Boyle.*

DI-VESTING, *ppr.* Stripping; putting off; depriving.

DI-VESTI-TURE, } *n.* The act of stripping, putting off, or
DI-VEST'URE, } depriving.—*Boyle.*

DI-VID'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be divided. 2. Separate; parted.—*Shak.*; [*not used.*]

† DI-VID'ANT, *a.* Different; separate.—*Shak.*

DI-VIDE', *v. t.* [L. *divido.*] 1. To part or separate an entire thing; to part a thing into two or more pieces. 2. To cause to be separate; to keep apart by a partition, or by an imaginary line or limit. 3. To make partition of, among a number. 4. To open, or make a division in; as, to *divide* the sea. 5. To disunite in opinion or interest; to make discordant. 6. To separate and bestow in parts or shares. 7. To make dividends; to apportion the interest or profits of stock among proprietors. 8. To separate into two parts, for ascertaining opinions for and against a measure.—Syn. To sever; sunder; cleave; deal out; distribute; share.

DI-VIDE', *v. i.* 1. To part; to open; to cleave. 2. To break friendship.—*Shak.* 3. To vote by the division of a legislative house into two parts.—*Gibbon.*

DI-VI'DED, *pp.* or *a.* Parted; disunited; distributed.

DI-VI'DED-LY, *adv.* Separately.—*Knatchbull.*

DIVI-DEND, *n.* 1. A part or share; *particularly*, the share of the interest or profit of stock in trade or other employment, which belongs to each proprietor according to his proportion of the stock or capital. 2. A part or share divided to creditors out of the estate of a bankrupt. *Brande.*—3. In *arithmetic*, the number to be divided into equal parts.

DI-VI'DER, *n.* 1. He or that which divides; that which separates into parts. 2. A distributor; one who deals out to each his share. 3. He or that which disunites.

DI-VI'DERS, *n. pl.* A kind of compasses.

DI-VI'DING, *ppr.* 1. Parting; separating; distributing; disuniting; apportioning to each his share. 2. *a.* That indicates separation or difference.

DI-VI'DING. *n.* Separation.

DI-VI'DING-LY, *adv.* By division.

DI-VID'U-AL, *a.* [L. *dividuus.*] Divided, shared, or participated in common with others. [*Little used.*]

DI-VID'U-AL-LY, *adv.* By dividing.

DIV-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *divinatio.*] 1. The act of divining, a foretelling future events, or discovering things secret or obscure, by the aid of superior beings, or by other than human means. 2. Conjectural presage; prediction.—*Shak.*

DIVIN-Ā-TOR, *n.* One who pretends to divination.

DI-VIN'A-TO-RY, *a.* Professing divination.

DI-VĪNE', *a.* [L. *divinus.*] 1. Pertaining to the true God. 2. Pertaining to a heathen deity, or to false gods. 3. Partaking of the nature of God. 4. Proceeding from God; as, *divine* judgments. 5. Excellent in the highest degree; extraordinary; apparently above what is human; as, a *divine* intellect. 6. Presageful; foreboding; prescient; [*not used.*] 7. Appropriated to God, or celebrating his praise.—Syn. Supernatural; superhuman; godlike; heavenly; holy; sacred.

DI-VĪNE', *n.* 1. A minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman. 2. A man skilled in divinity; a theologian.

DI-VĪNE', *v. t.* [L. *divino.*] 1. To know or declare beforehand; as, to *divine* one's downfall. 2. To comprehend or conjecture; as, to *divine* one's meaning. 3. To deify.—*Spenser*; [*not in use.*]—Syn. To foretell; predict; presage; prognosticate; guess.

DI-VĪNE', *v. i.* 1. To use or practice divination. 2. To utter presages or prognostications. 3. To have presages or forebodings. 4. To guess or conjecture.

DI-VĪNE'LY, *adv.* 1. In a divine or godlike manner; in a manner resembling deity. 2. By the agency or influence of God. 3. Excellently; in the supreme degree.

DI-VĪNE'NESS, *n.* 1. Divinity; participation of the divine nature; [*little used.*] 2. Excellence in the supreme degree

DI-VĪN'ER, *n.* 1. One who professes divination; one who pretends to predict events, or to reveal occult things, by the aid of superior beings, or of supernatural means. 2 One who guesses; a conjecturer.

DI-VIN'ER-ESS, *n.* A female diviner; a woman professing divination.—*Dryden.*

DIVING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Plunging or sinking into water or other liquid; [*applied to animals only.*] 2. Going deep into a subject.

DIVING-BELL, *n.* A hollow vessel, in form of a truncated cone or pyramid, with the smaller base close, and the larger one open, in which a person may descend into deep water, and remain till the inclosed air ceases to be respirable.

DIVING-STŌNE, *n.* A species of jasper.

DI-VIN'I-FĪED, *a.* Participating of the divine nature.

DI-VĪN'ING ROD, *n.* A rod commonly of hazel, with forked branches, used by those who pretend to discover water or metals under ground.

DI-VIN'I-TY, *n.* [L. *divinitas.*] 1. The state of being divine; Deity; Godhead; the nature or essence of God. 2. God, the Deity; the Supreme Being. 3. A false god; a pretended deity of pagans. 4. A celestial being, inferior to the Supreme God, but superior to man. 5. Something supernatural.—*Shak.* 6. The science of divine things; the science which unfolds the character of God, his laws, and moral government, the duties of man, and the way of salvation; theology.

DI-VIS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *divisibilité.*] The quality of being divisible; the property of bodies by which their parts or component particles are capable of separation.

DI-VIS'I-BLE, *a.* [L. *divisibilis.*] Capable of division; that may be separated or disunited; separable.

DI-VIS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Divisibility; capacity of being separated.

DI-VI'SION (de-vizh'un), *n.* [L. *divisio.*] 1. The act of dividing or separating into parts any entire body. 2. The state of being divided. 3. That which divides or separates; that which keeps apart. 4. The part separated from the rest by a partition or line, real or imaginary; as, the *divisions* of a territory. 5. A separate body of men. 6. A part or distinct portion; as, the *divisions* of a book. 7. A part of an army or militia. 8. A part of a fleet, or a select number of ships under a commander, and distinguished by a particular flag or pendant. 9. A state of opposition or contrariety. 10. Space between the notes of music, or the dividing of the tones. 11. Distinction.—*Exod.*, viii. 12. The separation of voters in a legislative house.—13. In *arithmetic*, the dividing of a number or quantity into any part assigned, or the rule by which is found how many times one number or quantity is contained in another.—Syn. Compartment; section; share; separation; partition; difference; variance; discord; disunion.

DI-VI'SION-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to division; noting or
DI-VI'SION-A-RY, } making division.

† DI-VI'SION-ER. *n.* One who divides.—*Sheldon.*

† I-VI'SIVE, *a.* 1. Forming division or distribution.—*Mede.* 2. Creating division or discord.—*Burnet.*

DI-VĪ'SOR, *n.* In *arithmetic*, the number by which the dividend is divided.

DI-VŌRCE', *n.* [Fr. *divorce.*] 1. A legal dissolution of the bonds of matrimony, or the separation of husband and wife by a judicial sentence. 2. The separation of a married woman from the bed and board of her husband, called divorce *a mensa et toro*, but not authorizing re-marriage. 3. Separation; disunion of things closely united. 4. The sentence or writing by which marriage is dissolved. 5. The cause of any penal separation.—*Shak.*

DI-VŌRCE', *v. t.* 1. To dissolve the marriage contract, and thus to separate husband and wife. 2. To separate, as a married woman from the bed and board of her husband. 3. To separate or disunite things closely connected; to force asunder. 4. To take away; to put away.

DI-VŌRCE'A-BLE, *a.* That can be divorced.

DI-VŌRCED' (de-vōrst'), *pp.* or *a.* Separated by a dissolution of the marriage contract; separated from bed and board; parted; forced asunder.

DI-VŌRCE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of divorce; that can not be divorced.

DI-VŌRCE'MENT, *n.* Divorce; dissolution of the marriage tie.

DI-VŌRC'ER, *n.* 1. The person or cause that produces divorce. 2. One of a sect called *divorcers*, said to have sprung from Milton.

DI-VŌRC'ING, *ppr.* Dissolving the marriage contract; separating from bed and board; disuniting.

DI-VŌRC'IVE, *a.* Having power to divorce.—*Milton.*

DI-VŌ'TO, *n.* [It.] In *music*, directs to sing in a devout manner.

DI-VUL'GATE, *a.* Published. [*Little used.*]

DI-VUL-GĀ'TION, *n.* The act of divulging or publishing.

DI-VULGE' (de-vulj'), *v. t.* [L. *divulgo.*] 1. To make public; to tell or make known something before private or secret. 2. To declare by a public act; to proclaim; [*unusual.*]—Syn. To publish; disclose; discover; reveal; communicate; impart.

DI-VULGED' (de-vuljd'), *pp.* Made public; revealed; disclosed; published.

DI-VULG'ER, *n.* One who divulges or reveals.

DI-VULG'ING, *ppr.* Disclosing; publishing; revealing.

DI-VUL'SION, *n.* [L. *divulsio.*] The act of pulling or plucking away; a rending asunder.

DI-VUL'SIVE, *a.* That pulls asunder; that rends.

D.IZ'EN (diz'n), *v. t.* To dress gayly; to deck.—*Swift.* [*This word is nearly obsolete.*]

† DIZZ, *v. t.* To astonish; to puzzle; to make dizzy.

† DIZ'ZARD, *n.* A blockhead.

DIZ'ZIED (diz'zid), *pp.* Whirled round; made dizzy.

DIZ'ZI-NESS, *n.* Giddiness; a whirling in the head; vertigo.

DIZ'ZY, *a.* [Sax. *dysi*, or *dysig.*] 1. Giddy; having a sensation of whirling in the head, with instability or proneness to fall; vertiginous. 2. Causing giddiness. 3. Giddy; thoughtless; heedless.

DIZ'ZY, *v. t.* To whirl round; to make giddy; to confuse.

DIZ'ZY-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Whirling round; making dizzy.

DJERRĪD (jer'reed), *n.* A blunt Turkish javelin.—*Maunder.*

DŌ, *v. t.* or *auxiliary*; pret. *did*; pp. *done.* This verb, when transitive, is formed in the indicative present tense, thus, I *do*, thou *doest*, he *does*, or *doth*; when auxiliary, the second person is, thou *dost.* [Sax. *don*; D. *doen.*] 1. To perform; to execute; to carry into effect; to bring to pass. 2. To practice; to perform. 3. To perform for the benefit or injury of another; with *for* or *to* expressed or understood. 4. To execute; to discharge; to convey. 5. To perform; to practice; to observe. 6. To exert; to put forth. 7. To transact. 8. To finish; to execute or transact and bring to a conclusion; to accomplish; to achieve. 9. To perform in an exigency; to have recourse to, as a consequential or last effort; to take a step or measure. 10. To make or cause; [*obs.*] 11. To put; [*obs.*] 12. To answer the purpose.—*To have to do*, to have concern with.—*To do with*, to dispose of; to make use of; to employ; as, what shall I *do with* him? Also, to gain; to effect by influence; as, I can *do* nothing *with* him. Also, to have business; to deal.—*To do away*, to remove; to destroy; as, to *do away* imperfections.

DŌ, *v. i.* 1. To act or behave in any manner, well or ill; to conduct one's self. 2. To fare; to be in a state with regard to sickness or health. 3. To succeed; to accomplish a purpose. Also, to fit; to be adapted; to answer the design: with *for*; as, this stick will *do for* a beam.—*To have to do with*, to have concern or business with; to deal with. Also, to have carnal commerce with.—*Do* is used for a verb, to save the repetition of it.—*Do* is also used in the imperative, to express an urgent request or command.—As an auxiliary, *do* is used in asking questions.—*Do* is also used to express emphasis.—*Do* is sometimes a mere expletive; [*nearly obsolete.*]

DŌ, *n.* *See* Doe and Ado.

DŌ, *n.* In *music*, the first of the musical syllables in modern *solfeggio*, introduced by the Italians.

DŌAT. *See* Dote.

† DŌ'CENT, *a.* [L. *docens.*] Teaching.—*Archbishop Laud.*

DOC-I-BIL'ITY, } *n.* Teachableness; docility; readiness
DŌ'CI-BLE-NESS, } to learn.

* DŌ'CI-BLE or DOC'I-BLE, *a.* Teachable; docile; tractable; easily taught or managed.—*Milton.*

* DŌ'CILE or DOC'ILE, *a.* [L. *docilis.*] Easily instructed, ready to learn; easily managed.—Syn. Teachable; docible; tractable; ductile; pliant; yielding.

DO-CIL'I-TY, *n.* Teachableness; readiness to learn; aptness to be taught.

DOC'I-MA-CY, *n.* [Gr. δοκιμασια.] The art or practice of assaying ores or metals; metallurgy.

DOC-I-MAS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. δοκιμαστικος.] *Properly*, assaying, proving by experiments, or relating to the assaying of ores or metals.

DOCK, *n.* [Sax. *docce.*] A common and troublesome weed with large leaves.

DOCK, *v. t.* [W. *tociaw* and *twciaw.*] 1. To cut off, as the end of a thing; to curtail; to cut short; to clip. 2. To cut off a part; to shorten; to deduct from. 3. To cut off, destroy, or defeat; to bar. 4. To bring, draw, or place a ship in a dock.

DOCK, *n.* 1. The tail of a beast cut short or clipped; the stump of a tail; the solid part of the tail. 2. A case of leather to cover a horse's dock.

DOCK, *n.* 1. A broad, deep trench on the side of a harbor, or bank of a river, in which ships are built or repaired.—In *America*, the spaces between wharves are called *docks* 2. The place where a criminal stands in court.

DOCK'-MAS-TER, *n.* One who has the superintendence of docks.

DOCK'-YARD, *n.* A yard, or magazine, near a harbor, for containing all kinds of naval stores and timber.

DOCKED' (dokt), *pp.* Clipped; cut off, as the end of a thing.

DOCK'ET, *n.* [W. *tociaw.*] 1. A small piece of paper or parchment, containing the heads of a writing. Also, a subscription at the foot of letters patent, by the clerk of the dockets. 2. A bill, tied to goods, containing some direction. 3. An alphabetical list of cases in a court, or a catalogue of the names of the parties who have suits depending in a court.—*To strike a docket*, in *England*, is said of a creditor who gives a bond to the lord chancellor, engaging to prove his debtor to be a bankrupt, whereupon a commission of bankruptcy is taken out against the debtor.—*Smart.*

DOCK'ET, *v. t.* 1. To make an abstract or summary of the heads of a writing or writings; to abstract and enter in a book.—*Blackstone.* 2. To enter in a docket; to mark the contents of papers on the back of them. 3. To mark with a docket.—*Chesterfield.*

DOCK'ET-ED, *pp.* Abstracted and entered in a book.

DOCK'ING, *ppr.* Clipping; cutting off the end; placing in a dock.

DOCK'ING, *n.* The act of drawing, as a ship, into a dock.

DOC'TOR, *n.* [L. from *docco.*] 1. A teacher. 2. One who has passed all the degrees of a faculty, and is empowered to practice and teach it; as, a *doctor* in divinity, in physic, in law; or, according to *modern usage*, a person who has received the highest degree in a faculty. 3. A learned man; a man skilled in a profession; a man of erudition. 4. A physician; one whose occupation is to cure diseases. 5. The title *doctor* is given to certain fathers of the Church, whose opinions are received as authorities.—*Doctor's Commons*, the college of civilians in London. It is here that wills are proved and administration is taken out, under the direction of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

DOC'TOR, *v. t.* To apply medicines for the cure of diseases. [*A popular use of this word, but not elegant.*]

DOC'TOR, *v. i.* To practice physic. [*Not elegant.*]

DOC'TOR-AL, *a.* Relating to the degree of a doctor.

DOC'TOR-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a doctor.

DOC'TOR-ATE, *n.* The degree of a doctor.—*Encyc.*

DOC'TOR-ĀTE, *v. t.* To make a doctor by conferring a degree.—*Warton.*

DOC'TORED, *pp.* Administered to, by a physician; cured.

DOC'TOR-ING, *ppr.* Applying medicines; curing.

DOC'TOR-LY, *a.* Like a learned man.—*Bp. Hall.*

DOC'TOR-SHIP, *n.* The degree or rank of a doctor. [*Doctorate* is now used.]

DOC'TRESS, } *n.* A female physician.
DOC'TOR-ESS, }

DOC'TRIN-AIRE', *n.* A cant term in the politics of France, denoting one who is desirous of giving to the king more power than is admitted by the ultra-liberals, and less than is demanded by the ultra-royalists.—*Encyc. Am.*

DOC'TRIN-AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to doctrine; containing a doctrine, or something taught; as, *doctrinal* preaching. 2 Pertaining to the act or means of teaching.—*Hooker.*

DOC'TRIN-AL, *n.* Something that is a part of doctrine.

DOC'TRIN-AL-LY, *adv.* In the form of doctrine or instruction; by way of teaching or positive direction.

DOC'TRINE, *n.* [L. *doctrina.*] 1. Whatever is taught; a

principle or position in any science; whatever is laid down as true by an instructor or master; dogma; tenet. 2. The act of teaching.—*Mark*, iv., 2. 3. Learning; knowledge. 4. The truths of the gospel in general. 5. Instruction and confirmation in the truths of the gospel.

DOC'U-MENT, *n.* [L. *documentum.*] 1. Precept; instruction; direction; [*little used.*] 2. Dogmatical precept; authoritative dogma; [*little used.*]—3. *More generally, in present usage*, written instruction, evidence, or proof; any official or authoritative paper containing instructions or proof, for information and the establishment of facts.

DOC'U-MENT, *v. t.* 1. To furnish with documents; to furnish with instructions and proofs, or with papers necessary to establish facts. 2. To teach; to instruct; to direct. -*Dryden.*

DOC-U-MENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to instruction or to documents; consisting in, or derived from, documents.

DOC-U-MENT'A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to written evidence; consisting in documents.

DOC'U-MENT-ED, *pp.* Furnished with papers and documents necessary to establish facts.

DOD'DER, *n.* [G. *dotter.*] A leafless parasitic plant of the genus *cuscuta*, having thread-shaped stems, often found on flax.

DOD'DERÆD, *a.* Overgrown with dodder; covered with supercrescent plants.—*Dryden.*

DO-DEC'A-GON, *n.* [Gr. δωδεκα and γωνια.] A regular figure or polygon, having twelve equal sides and angles.

DO-DEC-A-GYN'I-AN, } *a.* [Gr. δωδεκα and γυνη.] In *botany*,
DO-DEC-AG'YN-OUS, } the name of an order of plants having twelve styles.

DO-DEC-A-GYN'I-AN, } *a.* In *botany*, having twelve styles.
DO-DEC-AG'YN-OUS, }

DO-DEC-A-HE'DRAL, *a.* Pertaining to a dodecahedron; consisting of twelve equal sides.

DO-DEC-A-HE'DRON, *n.* [Gr. δωδεκα and εδρα.] A regular solid contained under twelve equal and regular pentagons, or having twelve equal bases.

DO-DEC-AN'DRI-A, *n.* [Gr. δωδεκα and ανηρ.] In *botany*, the name of a class of plants having twelve stamens, or from twelve to nineteen.

DO-DE-CAN'DRI-AN, } *a.* Pertaining to the plants or class
DO-DE-CAN'DROUS, } of plants that have twelve stamens, or from twelve to nineteen.

DO-DEC-A-TE-MO'RI-ON, *n.* [Gr. δωδεκατος and μοριον.] A twelfth part.—*Creech.* [*Little used.*]

DO-DEC-A-TEM'O-RY, *n.* A denomination sometimes given to each of the twelve signs of the zodiac.

DODGE (doj), *v. i.* 1. To start suddenly aside; to shift place by a sudden start. 2. To play tricks; to be evasive; to use tergiversation; to play fast and loose; to raise expectations and dissappoint them; to quibble.

DODGE, *v. t.* To evade by a sudden shift of place; to escape by starting aside.

DODGED, *pp.* Evaded by a sudden shift of place.

DODG'ER, *n.* One who dodges or evades.

DODG'ING, *ppr.* Starting aside; evading.

DOD'KIN, *n.* A little doit; a small coin.

DOD'MAN, *n.* A crustaceous fish.—*Bacon.*

DO'DO, *n.* The *didus*, a genus of large birds generally supposed to be extinct, said to have inhabited Madagascar and some other parts of the east.

DOE (dō), *n.* [Sax. *da*; Dan. *daa.*] A she-deer; the female of the fallow-deer. The male is called a *buck.*

† DOE (doo), *n.* A feat.—*Hudibras.*

DO'ER, *n.* 1. One who does; one who performs or executes; an actor; an agent. 2. One who performs what is required; one who observes, keeps, or obeys, in practice.

DOES (duz). The third person singular of the verb *do*, indicative mode, present tense.

DOE'SKIN, *n.* 1. The skin of a doe. 2. A compact twilled cloth for pantaloons.

DOFF, *v. t.* [D. *doffen.*] 1. To put off, as dress. 2. To strip, or divest. 3. To put or thrust away; to get rid of. 4. To put off; to shift off; with a view to delay.

DOFFED (doft), *pp.* Put off; stripped; thrust away.

DOFFER, *n.* A revolving cylinder in a carding-machine, which *doffs*, or strips off, the cotton from the cards.

DOG, *n.* [Fr. *dogue.*] 1. A species of quadrupeds, belonging to the genus *canis*, of many varieties, as the mastiff, the hound, the spaniel, the shepherd's dog, the terrier, the harrier, the blood-hound, &c. 2. It is used for *male*, when applied to several other animals; as, a *dog-fox*. 3. An andiron, so named from the figure of a dog's head on the top. 4. A term of reproach or contempt given to a man. 5. A constellation called *Sirius*, or *Canicula*. 6. An iron hook or bar with a sharp fang, which can be driven into a stick of timber to draw it in water by a rope. 7. An iron used by sawyers to fasten a log of timber in a sawpit. 8. A gay young man; a buck; [*not in use.*]—*To give* or *throw to the dogs*, is to throw away, as useless.—*To go to the dogs*, is to be ruined.

DOG, *v. t.* To hunt; to follow insiduously or indefatigably; to follow close; to urge; to worry with importunity.

DOG'-BANE, *n.* A plant.—*Miller.*

DOG'-BER-RY, *n.* The berry of the dog-wood.

DOG'-BER-RY-TREE, *n.* The dog-wood.

DOG'-BRI-ER, *n.* The brier that bears the hip; *rosc canina*

DOG'-CAB-AGE, *n.* A plant found in the south of Europe.

DOG'-CHEAP, *a.* Cheap as dog's-meat, or offal; very cheap.

DOG'-DAY, *a.* One of the days when Sirius, or the dog-star, rises and sets with the sun. The dog-days commence the latter part of July, and end the beginning of September.

DOG'-DRAW, *n.* A manifest deprehension of an offender against the venison in the forest, when he is found drawing after the deer by the scent of a hound.—*Cowel.*

DOG'-FANCI-ER, *n.* One who has a taste for dogs, and keeps them for sale.

DOG'-FIGHT (-fite), *n.* A battle between two dogs.

DOG'-FISH, *n.* A name of several species of shark.

DOG'-FISH-ER, *n.* A kind of fish.—*Walton.*

DOG'-FLY, *n.* A voracious, biting fly.

DOG'-GRASS, *n.* Couch-grass.—*Loudon.*

DOG'-HEART-ED, *a.* Cruel; pitiless; malicious.

DOG'-HOLE, *n.* A place fit only for dogs.—*Dryden.*

DOG'-HOUSE, *n.* A kennel for dogs.—*Overbury.*

DOG'-KEEP-ER, *n.* One who has the management of dogs.

DOG'-KEN-NEL, *n.* A kennel or hut for dogs.

DOG'-LAT-IN, *n.* Barbarous Latin.

DOG'-LEACH, *n.* A dog-doctor.—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*

DOG'-LOUSE, *n.* An insect that is found on dogs.

DOG'-MAD, *a.* Mad as a dog.

DOG'-ROSE, *n.* The flower of the hip.—*Derham.*

DOG'-SICK, *a.* Sick as a dog.

DOG'-SKIN, *a.* Made of the skin of a dog.—*Tatler.*

DOG'-SLEEP, *n.* Pretended sleep, like that of a watch-dog.—*Addison.*

DOG'-STAR, *n.* *Sirius*, a star of the first magnitude, whose rising and setting with the sun give name to the dog-days.

DOG'-STONES, *n.* A plant, fool-stones, a species of *orchis.*

DOG'-TOOTH, *n.; pl.* DOGTEETH. A sharp-pointed human tooth growing between the fore-teeth and grinders, and resembling a dog's tooth; also called an eye-tooth.

DOG'-TOOTH-VI'O-LET, *n.* A flowering plant, having long, slender white bulbs.—*P. Cyc.*

DOG'-TRICK, *n.* A currish trick; brutal treatment.

DOG'-TROT, *n.* A gentle trot, like that of a dog.

DOG'-VANE, *n.* Among *seamen*, a small vane composed of thread, cork, and feathers.

DOG'-WATCH (-wotch), *n.* Among *seamen*, a watch of two hours. The *dog-watches* are two reliefs between 4 and 8 o'clock P.M.

DOG'-WEARY, *a.* Quite tired; much fatigued.

DOG'-WOOD, *n.* A common name of different species of the *cornus*, or cornelian cherry.

DOG'-WOOD-TREE, *n.* The *piscidia erythrina* of Jamaica

DOG'S'-BANE, *n.* [Gr. αποκυνον.] A popular name of several poisonous plants.

DOG'S'-EAR, *n.* The corner of a leaf in a book turned down like the ear of a dog.

DOG'S'-MEAT, *n.* Refuse; offal; meat for dogs.

DOG'S'-RUE, *n.* A plant, a species of *scrophularia.*

DO'GAL, *a.* Pertaining to the Doge of Venice.

DO'GATE, *n.* The office or dignity of a doge.—*Encyc.*

DOGE, *n.* [It.; L. *dux.*] The chief magistrate of Venice and Genoa.

DOGGED (dogd). *pp.* Pursued closely; urged frequently and importunately.

DOG'GED, *a.* Sullen; sour; morose; surly; severe.—*Shak.*

DOG'GED-LY, *adv.* Sullenly; gloomily; sourly; morosely; with obstinate resolution.

DOG'GED-NESS, *n.* Sullenness; moroseness.

DOG'GER, *n.* A Dutch fishing vessel, used in the German ocean, particularly in the herring fishery.

DOG'GER-EL, *a.* An epithet given to a kind of loose, irregular measure in burlesque poetry, like that of Hudibras. —*Addison.*

DOG'GER-EL, *n.* A loose, irregular kind of poetry.—*Swift.* [*Used in burlesque.*]

DOG'GER-MAN, *n.* A sailor belonging to a dogger.

DOG'GERS, *n.* In *English alum-works*, a sort of stone found in the mines with the true alum-rock.

DOG'GING, *ppr.* Hunting; pursuing incessantly.

DOG'GISH, *a.* Like a dog; churlish; growling; snappish brutal.

DOG'GISH-NESS, *n.* The quality of being doggish.

† DOG'LY, *a.* Like a dog.

DOG'MA, *n.* [Gr. δογμα.] A settled opinion; a principle maxim, or tenet; a doctrinal notion, particularly in matters of faith and philosophy.

DOG-MATIC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to a dogma, or to set
DOG-MATIC-AL, } tled opinion. 2. Asserting or disposed to assert with authority, or with overbearing and arrogance. 3. Asserted with authority. 4. Overbearing in asserting and maintaining opinions.—SYN. Positive; confident; magisterial; authoritative; dictatorial; arrogant.

DOG-MATIC, *n.* One of a sect of physicians, called, also, *dogmatists*, in contradistinction to Empirics and Methodists.
DOG-MATIC-AL-LY, *adv.* Positively; in a magisterial manner; arrogantly.
DOG-MATIC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being dogmatical; positiveness.
DOG-MATICS, *n.* Doctrinal theology; a term used by German writers.—*Murdock.*
DOG'MA-TISM, *n.* Positive assertion; arrogance; positiveness in opinion.
DOG'MA-TIST, *n.* A positive asserter; a magisterial teacher; a bold or arrogant advancer of principles.
DOG'MA-TIZE, *v. i.* To assert positively; to teach with bold and undue confidence; to advance with arrogance.
DOG'MA-TIZ-ER, *n.* One who dogmatizes; a bold asserter; a magisterial teacher.—*Hammond.*
DOG'MA-TIZ-ING, *ppr.* Asserting with excess of confidence.
DOI'LY, *n.* 1. Formerly, a species of woolen stuff. 2. A small napkin, generally colored, used with fruit and wine.
Dŏ'ING, *ppr.* Performing; executing.
Dŏ'INGS, *n. pl.* 1. Things done; transactions; feats; actions, good or bad. 2. Behavior; conduct. 3. Stir; bustle.
DOIT, *n.* [D. *duit.*] 1. A small Dutch copper coin worth about half a farthing; also, a similar small coin once used in Scotland. 2. A trifle. Hence the phrase, I care not a *doit.*
DO-LAB'RI-FORM, *a.* [L. *dolabra* and *forma.*] Having the form of an ax or hatchet.
DOL'CE (dol'chā), } [It.] In *music*, a di-
DOL-CE-MEN'TE (dol-chā-men'tā), } rection to sing with a soft sound.
DŌLE, *n.* [Sax. *dal*; Russ. *dolia.*] 1. The act of dealing or distributing; [*not in use.*] 2. That which is dealt or distributed; a part, share, or portion. 3. That which is given in charity; gratuity. 4. Blows dealt out. 5. Boundary; [*not in use.*] 6. A void space left in tillage; [*local.*]
† DŌLE, *n.* [L. *dolor.*] Grief; sorrow.—*Milton.*
† DŌLE, *v. t.* To deal; to distribute.
DŌLE'FUL, *a.* [*dole* and *full.*] 1. Expressing grief; as, a *doleful* lamentation. 2. Afflicted; feeling grief.—*Sidney.* 3. Impressing or producing sorrow; as, *doleful* news.—SYN. Piteous; rueful; sorrowful; woful; melancholy; sad; gloomy; dismal.
DŌLE'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a doleful manner; sorrowfully; dismally; sadly.
DŌLE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Sorrow; melancholy; querulousness; gloominess; dismalness.
† DŌ'LENT, *a.* [L. *dolens.*] Sorrowful.
DOL'E-RITE, *n.* A variety of trap-rock, composed of augite and Labradorite.
DŌLE'SŌME, *a.* Gloomy; dismal; sorrowful; doleful.
DŌLE'SŌME-LY, *adv.* In a dolesome manner.
DŌLE'SŌME-NESS, *n.* Gloom; dismalness.
DOLL, *n.* [W. *delw.*] A puppet or baby for a child.
DOL'LAR, *n.* [G. *thaler*; D. *daalder.*] A silver coin of Spain and of the United States, of the value of one hundred cents, or about four shillings and fourpence sterling.
DOLL'MAN, *n.* A long cassock or robe worn by Turks.
DOL'O-MITE, *n.* A granular magnesian carbonate of lime, often forming extensive beds. Much of the common white marble is *dolomite.* It has its name from the French geologist Dolomieu.
DOL-O-MIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to dolomite; of the nature of dolomite.
DŌ'LOR, *n.* [L.] Pain; grief; lamentation.—*Shak.*
DOL-OR-IFER-OUS, *a.* [L. *dolor* and *fero.*] Producing pain.
DOL-OR-IF'IC, *a.* [L. *dolorificus.*] 1. That causes pain or grief. 2. Expressing pain or grief.
DOL-OR-IF'IC-AL, *a.* Dolorific.—*Cockeram.*
DOL-O-RŌ'SO. [It.] In *music*, pathetic.
DOL'OR-OUS, *a.* 1. Sorrowful; doleful; dismal; impressing sorrow or grief. 2. Painful; giving pain. 3. Expressing pain or grief.
DOL'OR-OUS-LY, *adv.* Sorrowfully; in a manner to express pain.
DOL'PHIN, *n.* [L. *delphin*, or *delphinus.*] A popular name given to two widely different inhabitants of the deep. 1. The real dolphin is a cetaceous mammal, about ten feet in length. It is the dolphin of the ancients, so celebrated in the story of Arion. 2. The dolphin of poets and navigators, *coryphæna hippuris*, is celebrated for its surprising changes of color when expiring in death. It is a fish of about five feet in length. *Encyc. Am.*—3. In *ancient Greece*, a machine suspended over the sea, to be dropped on any vessel passing under it.
DOL'PHIN-ET, *n.* A female dolphin.—*Spenser.*
DŌLT, *n.* [G. *tölpel*; Sax. *dol.*] A heavy, stupid fellow; a blockhead; a thick-skull.—*Swift.*
DŌLT, *v. i.* To waste time foolishly; to behave foolishly.
DŌLT'ISH, *a.* Dull in intellect; stupid; blockish.
DŌLT'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a doltish manner.
DŌLT'ISH-NESS, *n.* Stupidity.
DOM, used as a termination, denotes jurisdiction, or property and jurisdiction; *primarily, doom*, judgment; as in *kingdom.* Hence it is used to denote state, condition, or quality, as in *freedom.*
DOM'A-BLE, *a.* That may be tamed.
DO-MAIN', *n.* [Fr. *domaine.*] 1. Dominion; empire; territory governed, or under the government of a sovereign 2. Possession; estate. 3. The land about the mansion-house of a lord, and in his immediate occupancy. In this sense, the word coincides with *demesne.*
DŌ'MAL, *a.* [L. *domus.*] Pertaining to a house in astrology.
DŌME, *n.* [Fr. *dôme.*] 1. A building; a house; a fabric; [*poetic.*] 2. A cathedral.—3. In *architecture*, a spherical roof, raised over the middle of a building; a cupola.—4. In *chemistry*, the upper part of a furnace, resembling a hollow hemisphere, or small dome.
DŌME-SHAPED' (-shāpt'), *a.* Shaped like a dome.
DŌMED, *a.* Furnished with a dome.
DŌMES'DAY (doomz'dā). *See* DOOMSDAY.
† DŌMES'MAN, *n.* A judge; an umpire.
DO-MES'TIC, *a.* [L. *domesticus.*] 1. Belonging to the house, or home; pertaining to one's place of residence, and to the family. 2. Remaining much at home; living in retirement. 3. Living near the habitations of man; tame; not wild. 4. Pertaining to a nation considered as a family, or to one's own country; not foreign. 5. Made in one's own house, nation, or country.
DO-MES'TIC, *n.* One who lives in the family of another, as an assistant for hire; a servant, or hired laborer, residing with a family.
DO-MES'TIC-AL, *a.* The same as *domestic.*
DO-MES'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In relation to domestic affairs.
DO-MES'TIC-ANT, *a.* Forming part of the same family.
DO-MES'TIC-ATE, *v. t.* 1. To make domestic; to retire from the public; to accustom to remain much at home. 2. To make familiar, as if at home. 3. To accustom to live near the habitations of man; to tame.
DO-MES'TIC-A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Made domestic; accustomed to remain at home.
DO-MES'TIC-A-TING, *ppr.* Making domestic.
DO-MES-TIC-A'TION, *n.* 1. The act of withdrawing from the public notice, and living much at home. 2. The act of taming, or reclaiming wild animals.
DO-MES-TIC'I-TY, *n.* State of being domestic.
DOM'I-CILE, *n.* [L. *domicilium.*] An abode or mansion; a place of permanent residence, either of an individual, or family.
DOM'I-CILE, } *v. t.* To establish a fixed residence, or
DOM-I-CIL'I-ATE, } a residence that constitutes habitancy.—*Kent.*
DOM'I-CILED, } *pp.* Having gained a permanent res-
DOM-I-CIL'I-A-TED, } idence, or inhabitancy.
DOM-I-CIL'I-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to an abode, or the residence of a person, or family.—A *domiciliary* visit is a visit to a private dwelling, particularly for the purpose of searching it under authority of law.
DOM-I-CIL-I-A'TION, *n.* Permanent residence; inhabitancy.
DOM'I-CIL-ING, } *ppr.* Gaining, or taking a permanent
DOM-I-CIL'I-A-TING, } residence.
DOM'I-FY, *v. t.* [L. *domus* and *facio.*] 1. In *astrology*, to divide the heavens into twelve houses, in order to erect a theme or horoscope. 2. To tame.
DOM'IN-ANT, *a.* [L. *dominans.*] 1. Having the rule or ascendency.—2. In *music*, the *dominant* or sensible chord is that which is practiced on the dominant of the tone, and which introduces a perfect cadence.—SYN. Governing; ruling; prevailing; predominant; ascendant.
DOM'IN-ANT, *n.* In *music*, of the three notes essential to the tone, the *dominant* is that which is a fifth from the tonic.
DOM'IN-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *dominatus.*] To rule; to govern; to prevail; to predominate over.—*Russ.*
DOM'IN-ATE, *v. i.* To predominate. [*Little used.*]
DOM'IN-A-TED, *pp.* Ruled; governed.
DOM'IN-A-TING, *ppr.* Ruling; prevailing; predominating
DOM-IN-A'TION, *n.* [L. *dominatio.*] 1. The exercise of power in ruling; dominion; government. 2. Arbitrary authority; tyranny. 3. One highly exalted in power; or the fourth order of angelic beings.—*Milton.*
DOM'IN-A-TIVE, *a.* Governing; also, imperious.—*Sandys.*
DOM'IN-A-TOR, *n.* 1. A ruler or ruling power; the presiding or predominant power. 2. An absolute governor.
DOM'I-NE, *n.* 1. A schoolmaster; a pedagogue. 2. A title given by the Dutch to a clergyman. *See* DOMINIE.
DŌM-IN-EER', *v. i.* [L. *dominor.*] 1. To rule over with insolence or arbitrary sway. 2. To bluster; to hector; to swell with conscious superiority or haughtiness.—*Shak.*
DOM-IN-EER', *v. t.* To govern.—*Walpole.*
DOM-IN-EERED', *pp.* Ruled over with insolence.
DOM-IN-EER'ING, *ppr.* 1. Ruling over with insolence blustering; manifesting haughty superiority. 2. *a.* Over bearing; imperious; lordly; arrogant; dictatorial; insolent.

DO-MIN'IC-AL, *a.* [Low L. *dominicalis.*] 1. That notes the Lord's day, or Sabbath. The *Dominical* letter is the letter which, in almanacs, denotes the Sabbath, or *dies Domini*, the Lord's day. 2. Noting the prayer of our Lord.—*Howell.*

DO-MIN'IC-AL, *n.* The Lord's day.—*Hammond.*

DO-MIN'IC-AN, *a.* or *n.* [from *Dominic.*] The *Dominicans*, or Dominican Friars, are an order of monks, called also Black Friars in England, and Jacobins in France.

DOM'I-NI-CIDE, *n.* [L. *dominus* and *cædo.*] One who kills his master.

DOM'I-NIE, *n.* 1. A pedagogue.—*Scottish.* 2. A title sometimes given to a clergyman.

DO-MIN'ION (do-min'yun), *n.* [L. *dominium.*] 1. Sovereign or supreme authority; the power of governing and controlling. 2. Power to direct, control, use, and dispose of at pleasure; right of possession and use without being accountable.—*Locke.* 3. District governed, or within the limits of the authority of a prince or state; as, the Spanish *dominions.* 4. Right of governing; as, Cuba is under the *dominion* of Spain. 5. Predominance; ascendant.—*Dryden.* 6. An order of angels.—*Col.*, i., 16. 7. Persons governed. *Ps.*, cxiv., 2.—SYN. Sovereignty; control; rule; authority; government; territory; country; region.

DOM'I-NO, *n.* 1. A long, loose cloak of black silk, with a hood removable at pleasure, used as a general disguise at masquerades. 2. A kind of play.

DON, *n.* 1. A title in Spain, formerly given to noblemen and gentlemen only, but now common to all classes.—*Dona*, or *dueña*, the feminine of *don*, is the title of a lady, in Spain and Portugal. 2. A sportive title of one who feels self-important.

DON, *v. t.* [To *do on.*] To put on; to invest with. [*Rare.*]

DŌ'NA-BLE, *a.* That may be given.

DŌ'NA-CITE, *n.* A petrified shell of the genus *donax.*

DŌ'NA-RY, *n.* [L. *donarium.*] A thing given to a sacred use. [*Little used.*]

DO-NA'TION, *n.* [L. *donatio.*] 1. The act of giving or bestowing. *Milton.*—2. In *law*, the act or contract by which a thing or the use of it is transferred to a person, or corporation, as a free gift. 3. That which is given or bestowed; that which is transferred to another gratuitously, or without a valuable consideration.—SYN. Gift; grant; benefaction; present.

DON'A-TISM, *n.* The doctrines of the Donatists.

DON'A-TIST, *n.* One of the sect founded by Donatus in the fourth century. He was so strenuous for church order as to reject all other sects as not being of the true Church.

DON-A-TIST'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to Donatism.
DON-A-TIST'IC-AL, }

DON'A-TIVE, *n.* [Sp., Ital. *donativo.*] 1. A gift; a largess; a gratuity; a present; a dole.—2. In the *canon law*, a benefice given and collated to a person, by the founder or patron, without either presentation, institution, or introduction by the ordinary.

DON'A-TIVE, *a.* Vested or vesting by donation.—*Blackstone.*

DŌNE (dun), *pp.* [*See* Do.] 1. Performed; executed; finished. 2. A word by which agreement to a proposal is expressed; as, in laying a wager, an offer being made, the person accepting or agreeing says, *done.*—*To have done with* a person or thing, is to cease to have concern or business with; to withdraw one's self from.

† DŌNE. The old infinitive of *do.*

DO-NEE', *n.* [L. *dono.*] 1. The person to whom a gift or donation is made. 2. The person to whom lands or tenements are given or granted.—*Blackstone.*

DO-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Bearing gifts.

DŌN'JŌN (dun'jun), *n.* The central building or keep of an ancient castle, to which the garrison could retreat in case of necessity.

DONK'EY, *n.* An ass or mule for the saddle.

DON'NA, *n.* The English orthography of *Dona*, the title of a lady in Spain or Portugal.

DONNÆD (dond), *pp.* Put on; invested with.

DON'NISM, *n.* A cant term in the English universities for self-importance, or distance and loftiness of carriage.—*Huber.*

DŌ'NOR, *n.* [L. *dono.*] 1. One who gives or bestows; one who confers any thing gratuitously; a benefactor. 2. One who grants an estate.

DON'SHIP, *n.* The quality or rank of a gentleman or knight.—*Hudibras.*

DON'ZEL, *n.* [It.] A young attendant; a page.—*Butler.*

DOOB- or DÖÖB'-GRÄSS, *n.* A perennial, creeping grass, highly prized in India, and acclimated in the southern parts of the United States.

DOO'DLE, *n.* A trifler; a simple fellow.

DOOLE. *See* DOLE.

DOOM, *v. t.* [Sax. *dom.*] 1. To judge; [*unusual.*] 2. To condemn to any punishment; to consign by a decree or sentence. 3. To pronounce sentence or judgment on. 4. To command authoritatively.—*Shak.* 5. To destine; to fix irrevocably the fate or direction of; as, man is *doomed* to toil. 6. To condemn, or to punish by a penalty.

DOOM, *v. t.* To tax at discretion. [*New England.*]

DOOM, *n.* [Sax. *dom.*] 1. Judgment; judicial sentence; as, the day of final *doom.* 2. Determination affecting the fate or future state of another; *usually*, a determination to inflict evil, sometimes otherwise. 3. The state to which one is doomed, or destined. 4. Ruin; destruction.—*Pope.* 5. Discrimination; [*not used.*]—SYN. Sentence; condemnation; decree; fate; destiny; lot.

DOOM'AGE, *n.* A penalty or fine for neglect. [*New Hampshire.*]

DOOMÆD (doomd), *pp.* or *a.* Adjudged; sentenced; condemned; destined; fated.

DOOM'FUL, *a.* Full of destruction.—*Drayton.*

DOOM'ING, *ppr.* Judging; sentencing; condemning; destining.

DOOMS'DAY, *n.* [*doom* and *day.*] 1. The day of the final judgment; the great day when all men are to be judged, and consigned to endless happiness or misery.—*Dryden.* 2. The day of sentence or condemnation.—*Shak.*

DOOMS'DAY-BOOK, } *n.* A book compiled by order of
DŌMES'DAY-BOOK, } William the Conqueror, containing a survey of all the lands in England.

DOOMS'MAN. *See* DOMESMAN.

DŌOR (dōre), *n.* [Sax. *dora, dur, dure.*] 1. An opening or passage into a house, or other building, or into any room, apartment, or closet, by which persons enter. 2. The frame of boards, or any piece of board or plank, that shuts the opening of a house, or closes the entrance into an apartment or any inclosure, and usually turning on hinges.—3. In *familiar language*, a house; often in the plural, *doors*; as, out of *doors.* 4. Entrance.—*Dryden.* 5. Avenue; passage; means of approach or access.—*To lie at the door*, in a *figurative sense*, is to be imputable or chargeable to one, as blame or fault.—*Next door to*, near to; bordering on.—*In doors*, within the house; at home.

DŌOR'-CASE, *n.* The frame which incloses a door.

DŌOR'-KEEP-ER, *n.* A porter; one who guards the entrance of a house or apartment.

DŌOR'-NAIL *n.* The nail on which the knocker formerly struck.

DŌOR'-PŌST, *n* The post of a door.

DŌOR'-SILL, *n.* The sill of a door.

DŌOR'-STEAD, *n.* Entrance or place of a door

DŌOR'-STŌNE, *n.* Step-stone

DŌOR'-WAY, *n.* The passage of a door.

† DŌOR'ING, *n.* A door-case.—*Milton.*

DOQ'UET (dok'et), *n.* A warrant; a paper granting license. *See* DOCKET.

DOR, } *n.* The name of the black beetle, or the hedge
DORR, } chafer.

DO-RA'DO, *n.* [Sp. *dorado.*] 1. A southern constellation, the sword-fish. 2. A large fish resembling the dolphin.

DO-REE', *n.* [Fr.] A fish of the genus *zeus.* The popular name in English is John-Doree, corrupted from *Jaune dorée*, i. e., golden yellow.

DŌ'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Doris in Greece. *See* DORIC.

DOR'IC. *a.* In *general*, pertaining to Doris, or the Dorians, in Greece.—In *architecture*, noting the second order of columns, between the Tuscan and Ionic.

DOR'I-CISM, } *n.* A phrase of the Doric dialect.
DŌ'RISM, }

DOR'MAN-CY, *n.* Quiescence.—*Horsley.*

DOR'MANT, *a.* [Fr. *dormir.*] 1. Sleeping; hence, at rest not in action. 2. Being in a sleeping posture. 3. Neglected; not used. 4. Concealed; not divulged; private; [*unusual.*] 5. Leaning; inclining; not perpendicular; as, *dormant* windows.—*Dormant partner*, in *commerce and manufactories*, a partner who takes no share in the active business of a company or partnership, but is entitled to a share of the profits, and subject to a share in losses. He is called also *sleeping* partner.

DOR'MANT, } *n.* A beam; a sleeper.
DOR'MER, }

DOR'MER, } *n.* A window pierced through a
DOR'MER-WIN'DŌW, } sloping roof, and placed in a small gable which rises on the side of the roof; also written *dormar.*

DOR'MI-TIVE, *n.* [L. *dormio.*] A medicine to promote sleep; an opiate.—*Arbuthnot.*

DOR'MI-TO-RY, *n.* [L. *dormitorium.*] 1. A place, building or room to sleep in. 2. A gallery in convents, divided into several cells, where the religious sleep. 3. A burial-place.—*Ayliffe.*

DOR'MOUSE, *n.*; *plu.* DORMICE. An animal of several species, allied to the mouse, and resembling the squirrel in habits.

DORN, *n.* [G. *dorn.*] A fish.—*Carew.*

DOR'NIC, *n.* A species of linen cloth; also linsey-woolsey

DOR'NOCK, *n.* A stout figured linen, first made in Dornock, Scotland.

† DŌ'RON, *n.* [Gr. *δωρον.*] 1. A gift; a present. 2. A measure of three inches.

DORP, *n.* [G. *dorf*; D. *dorp.*] A small village.

DORR. *See* DOR.

† DORR, *v. t.* To deafen with noise.

† DOR'RER, *n.* A drone.

DOR'SAL, *a.* [L. *dorsum.*] Pertaining to the back.

DORSE, *n.* A canopy.—*Sutton.*

DOR'SEL. *See* DOSSER.

DOR-SI-BRAN'CHĬ-ATE, *a.* Having the branchiæ equally distributed along the body, as some annelidans.

DOR-SIF'ER-OUS, } *a.* In *botany*, bearing or producing
DOR-SIP'AR-OUS, } seeds on the back of their leaves.

DOR'SUM, *n.* [L.] The ridge of a hill.—*Walton.*

† DOR'TURE, *n.* A dormitory.—*Bacon.*

DŌSE, *n.* [Fr. *dose.*] 1. The quantity of medicine given or prescribed to be taken at one time. 2. Any thing given to be swallowed; any thing nauseous that one is obliged to take. 3. A quantity; a portion.—*Granville.* 4. As much as a man can swallow.—*Johnson.*

DŌSE, *v. t.* [Fr. *doser.*] 1. To proportion a medicine properly to the patient or disease; to form into suitable doses. 2. To give in doses; to give medicine or physic. 3. To give any thing nauseous.

DŌSED (dōst), *pp.* Given in doses; formed into suitable doses; physicked.

DŌS'ING, *ppr.* Given in doses; physicking.

DOS'SER, *n.* [Fr. *dossier.*] A pannier, or basket, to be carried on the shoulders of men.

DOS'SIL, *n.* In *surgery*, a pledget or portion of lint made into a cylindric form, or the shape of a date.

DOST (dust). The second person of *do*, used in the solemn style; thou *dost.*

DOT, *n.* A small point or spot, made with a pen or other pointed instrument; a speck; used in marking a writing or other thing.

DOT, *v. t.* 1. To mark with a dot or dots. 2. To mark or diversify with small detached objects.

DOT, *v. i.* To make dots or spots.

DŌ'TAGE, *n.* 1. Feebleness or imbecility of understanding or mind, particularly in old age; childishness of old age; as, to be in one's *dotage.* 2. A doting; excessive fondness. 3. Deliriousness.

DŌ'TAL, *a.* [L. *dotalis.*] Pertaining to dower, or a woman's marriage portion; constituting dower or comprised in it.

DŌ'TANT, *n.* A dotard.—*Shak.*

DŌ'TARD, *n.* 1. A man whose intellect is impaired by age; one in his second childhood. 2. A doting fellow; one foolishly fond.

DŌ'TARD-LY, *a.* Like a dotard; weak.—*More.*

DO-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *dotatio.*] 1. The act of endowing, or of bestowing a marriage portion on a woman. 2. Endowment; establishment of funds for support, as of a hospital or eleemosynary corporation.

DŌTE, *v. i.* [D. *dutten.*] 1. To have the intellect impaired by age, so that the mind wanders or wavers; to be silly or insane. 2. To regard with excessive fondness: usually with *on* or *upon.*—*Ezek.*, xxiii., 5. 3. To decay.—*Howson.*

DŌTE, *v. t.* To decay; to wither; to impair.

DŌ'TED, *pp.* 1. Regarded with excessive fondness. 2. *a.* Stupid.—*Spenser.*

DŌ'TER, *n.* 1. One who dotes; a man whose understanding is enfeebled by age; a dotard. 2. One who is excessively fond, or weakly in love.

DŌ'TES, *n. pl.* Gifts or endowments.—*Ben Jonson.*

DŌTH (duth). The third person irregular of *do*, used in the solemn style.

DŌ'TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Regarding with excessive fondness.

DŌ'TING-LY, *adv.* By excessive fondness.—*Dryden.*

DOT'TARD, *n.* A tree kept low by cutting.—*Bacon.*

DOT'TED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Marked with dots or small spots; diversified with small detached objects.—2. In *botany*, sprinkled with hollow dots or points.

DOT'TER-EL, } *n.* A bird of the grallic order, and of the
DOT'TREL, } same genus with the plover. It is said to be a silly bird, which imitates the action of the fowler, and is easily taken by stratagem. Hence the frequent allusions to this bird in old writers.

DOT'TING, *ppr.* Marking with dots or spots; diversifying with small detached objects.

DOU-A-NIER' (doo-a-neer'), *n.* [Fr.] An officer of the French customs.

DOU'AY-BĪ'BLE (doo'ay-), *n.* [from *Douay*, a town in France.] An English translation of the Scriptures sanctioned by the Roman Catholic Church.

DOUB'LE (dub'bl), *a.* [Fr. *double.*] 1. Two of a sort together; one corresponding to the other; being in pairs. 2. Twice as much; containing the same quantity or length repeated. 3. Having one added to another. 4. Twofold; also, of two kinds.—*Dryden.* 5. Two in number. 6. Deceitful; acting two parts, one openly, the other in secret.—*Ps.* xii., 2.

DOUB'LE (dub'bl), *v. t.* [Fr. *doubler.*] 1. To fold, as paper. 2. To increase or extend by adding an equal sum, value quantity, or length; as, to *double* one's money. 3. To contain twice the sum, quantity, or length, or twice as much. 4. To repeat; to add.—*Dryden.* 5. To add one to another in the same order. *Ex.*, xxvi., 9.—6. In *navigation*, to *double* a cape or point, is to sail round it, so that the cape or point shall be between the ship and her former situation.—7. In *military affairs*, to unite two ranks or files in one.—*To double and twist*, is to add one thread to another and twist them together.—*To double upon*, in *tactics*, is to inclose between two fires.

DOUB'LE (dub'bl), *v. i.* 1. To increase to twice the sum, number, value, quantity, or length; to increase or grow to twice as much. 2. To enlarge a wager to twice the sum laid.—*Dryden.* 3. To turn back or wind in running, as a hare. 4. To play tricks; to use sleights.—*Johnson.* 5 Among *printers*, to set up the same word or words unintentionally the second time.

DOUB'LE, *n.* 1. Twice as much; twice the number, sum, value, quantity, or length. 2. A turn in running to escape pursuers. 3. A trick; a shift; an artifice to deceive.

DOUB'LE (dub'bl), *adv.* Twice.—*Swift.*

DOUB'LE, in composition, denotes two ways, or twice the number or quantity.

DOUB'LE-BANKED (dub'bl-bankt), *a.* In *seamanship*, having two opposite oars managed by rowers on the same bench, or having two men to the same oar.

DOUB'LE-BAR'RELED (dub'bl-bar'reld), *a.* Having two barrels, as a gun.

DOUB'LE-BĀSE, *n.* The lowest-toned instrument of music, in the form of a violin.

DOUB'LE-BĪTING, *a.* Biting or cutting on either side.

DOUB'LE-BUTTONED, *a.* Having two rows of buttons.

DOUB'LE-CHARGE, *v. t.* To charge or intrust with a double portion.

DOUB'LE-CHARGED (dub'bl-chärjd), *pp.* Charged or intrusted with a double portion.

DOUB'LE-CHARGING, *ppr.* Charging or intrusting with a double portion.

DOUB'LE-DEAL'ER (dub'bl-dē'ler), *n.* One who acts two different parts in the same business, or at the same time; a deceitful, trickish person; one who says one thing, and thinks or intends another; one guilty of duplicity.

DOUB'LE-DEAL'ING, *n.* Deceitful practice; the profession of one thing and the practice of another.—SYN. Duplicity; dishonesty; dissimulation; cunning; deceit; deception; fraud.

DOUB'LE-DYE, *v. t.* To dye twice over.—*Dryden.*

DOUB'LE-EDGED, *a.* Having two edges.

DOUB'LE-EN-TEN'DRE (doo'bl-än-tän'dr), *n.* [Fr.] Double meaning of a word or expression.

DOUB'LE-EN'TRY, *n.* A mode of book-keeping in which every transaction is entered in two different books and forms, to guard against error.

DOUB'LE-ĒYED, *a.* Having a deceitful countenance.

DOUB'LE-FACE, *n.* Duplicity; the acting of different parts in the same concern.

DOUB'LE-FACED (dub'bl-fāste), *a.* Deceitful; hypocritical; showing two faces.—*Milton.*

DOUB'LE-FORMED, *a.* Of a mixed form.—*Milton.*

DOUB'LE-FORTI-FIED (dub'bl-for'te-fīde), *a.* Twice fortified; doubly strengthened.

DOUB'LE-FOUNTED, *a.* Having two sources.—*Milton.*

DOUB'LE-FRONTED, *a.* Having a double front.

DOUB'LE-GILD, *v. t.* To gild with double coloring.—*Shak*

DOUB'LE-GILDED, *pp.* Gilt with double coloring.

DOUB'LE-HANDED, *a.* Having two hands; deceitful.

DOUB'LE-HEADED, *a.* 1. Having two heads. 2. Having the flowers growing one to another.—*Mortimer.*

DOUB'LE-HEARTED (dub'bl-härted), *a.* Having a false heart; deceitful; treacherous.

DOUB'LE-LOCK, *v. t.* To shoot the bolt twice; to fasten with double security.—*Tatler.*

DOUB'LE-LOCKED (-lokt), *pp.* Twice locked.

DOUB'LE-LOCKING, *ppr.* Fastening with double security.

DOUB'LE-MANNED, *a.* Furnished with twice the complement of men, or with two men instead of one.

DOUB'LE-MEAN'ING, *a.* Having two meanings.

DOUB'LE-MIND'ED, *a.* Having different minds at different times; unsettled; wavering; unstable; undetermined.

DOUB'LE-MOUTHED, *a.* Having two mouths.

DOUB'LE-NATURED, *a.* Having a twofold nature.

DOUB'LE-OC'TAVE, *n.* In *music*, an interval composed of two octaves or fifteen notes in diatonic progression; a fifteenth.

DOUB'LE-PLEA, *n.* In *law*, a plea in which the defendant alleges two different matters in bar of the action.

DOUB'LE-QUAR'REL, *n.* A complaint of a clerk to the archbishop against an inferior ordinary, for delay of justice.

DOUB'LE-SHADE, *v. t.* To double the natural darkness of a place.—*Milton.*

DOUB'LE-SHĀD'ED, *pp.* Made doubly dark.
DOUB'LE-SHĀD'ING, *ppr* Doubling the natural darkness of a place.
DOUB'LE-SHIN'ING, *a.* Shining with double lustre.
DOUB'LE-STAR, *n.* A star which usually appears single, but in the telescope is resolved into two stars.—*D. Olmsted.*
DOUB'LE-THREAD'ED, *a.* Consisting of two threads twisted together.
DOUB'LE-TONGUED (dub'bl-tungd), *a.* Making contrary declarations on the same subject at different times; deceitful.
DOUB'LED (dub'bld), *pp.* Folded; increased by adding an equa. quantity, sum, or value; repeated; turned or passed round.
DOUB'LE-NESS (dub'bl-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being doubled. 2. Duplicity.
DOUB'LER, *n.* 1. He who doubles. 2. An instrument for augmenting a very small quantity of electricity, so as to render it manifest by sparks or the electrometer.
DOUB'LET (dub'let), *n.* [Fr. *doublet.*] 1. The inner garment of a man; a waistcoat or vest. 2. Two; a pair. 3. A word or phrase unintentionally *doubled*, or set up a second time, by printers.—4. Among *lapidaries*, a counterfeit stone composed of two pieces of crystal, with a color between them.
DOUB'LETS, *n.* 1. A game on dice within tables. 2. The same number on both dice. 3. A double meaning.
DOUB'LING, *ppr.* Making twice the sum, number, or quantity; repeating; passing round; turning to escape.
DOUB'LING, *n.* The act of making double; also, a fold; a plait; also, an artifice; a shift.
DOUB-LOON' (dub-loon'), *n.* [Fr. *doublon;* Sp. *doblon.*] A Spanish and Portuguese coin, being double the value of the pistole.
DOUB'LY (dub'bly), *adv.* In twice the quantity; to twice the degree.
DOUBT (dout), *v. i.* [Fr. *douter.*] 1. To be in suspense; to be in uncertainty respecting the truth or fact; to be undetermined. 2. To be apprehensive. *Otway.*—SYN. To waver; fluctuate; hesitate; demur; scruple; question; suspect.
DOUBT (dout), *v. t.* 1. To question, or hold questionable; to withhold assent from; to hesitate to believe. 2. To fear; to suspect.—*Milton.* 3. To distrust; to withhold confidence from. 4. To fill with fear; [*obs.*]
DOUBT (dout), *n.* 1. A fluctuation of mind respecting truth or propriety, arising from defect of knowledge or evidence; uncertainty of mind; suspense; unsettled state of opinion. 2. Uncertainty of condition.—*Deut.*, xxviii., 66. 3. Suspicion; fear; apprehension.—*Gal.*, iv., 20. 4. Difficulty objected; as, to solve *doubts.* 5. Dread; horror and danger; [*obs.*]
DOUBT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be doubted.—*Sherwood.*
DOUBT'ED (dout'ed), *pp.* Scrupled; questioned; not certain or settled.
DOUBT'ER, *n.* One who doubts; one whose opinion is unsettled; one who scruples.
DOUBT'FUL, *a.* 1. Not settled in opinion; [*applied to persons.*] 2. Not clear in its meaning; as, a *doubtful* expression. 3. Admitting of doubt; not obvious, clear, or certain; not decided; as, of *doubtful* authority. 4. Of uncertain issue.—*Milton.* 5. Not secure; suspicious.—*Hooker.* 6. Not confident; not without fear; indicating doubt.—*Milton.* 7. Not certain or defined. *Milton.*—SYN. Wavering; hesitating; undetermined; distrustful; dubious; uncertain; equivocal; obscure; ambiguous; problematical; questionable; precarious; hazardous.
DOUBT'FUL-LY, *adv.* 1. In a doubtful manner; dubiously. 2. With doubt; irresolutely. 3. Ambiguously; with uncertainty of meaning. 4. In a state of dread; [*obs.*]
DOUBT'FUL-NESS, *n.* 1. A state of doubt or uncertainty of mind; dubiousness; suspense; instability of opinion. 2. Ambiguity; uncertainty of meaning. 3. Uncertainty of event or issue; uncertainty of condition.
DOUBT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Wavering in mind; calling in question; hesitating.
DOUBT'ING-LY, *adv.* In a doubting manner; dubiously; without confidence.
† DOUBT'LESS, *a.* Free from fear or danger; secure.
DOUBT'LESS, *adv.* Without doubt or question; unquestionably.
DOUBT'LESS-LY, *adv.* Unquestionably.—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*
† DOUCED (doost), *n.* [Fr. *douce.*] A musical instrument.
† DOU'CET, *n.* [Fr.] A custard.
DOU-CEUR' (doo-sūr' or doo-sāur'), *n.* [Fr.] A present or gift; a bribe.
DOUCHE (doosh), *n.* A jet or current of water directed with considerable force on to some diseased part of the body, with a view to strengthen it.
DOU-CINE' (doo-seen'), *n.* [Fr.] A molding concave above and convex below; a French term for the *cyma.*
DOUCKER, *n.* A bird that dips or dives in water, a diver.
DOUGH (dō), *n.* [Sax. *dah.*] Paste of bread; a mass composed of flour or meal moistened and kneaded, but not baked.—*My cake is dough*, that is, my undertaking has not come to maturity.—*Shak.*
DOUGH'-BAKED (dō'-bākt), *a.* Unfinished; not hardened to perfection; soft.—*Donne.*
DOUGH'-KNEAD'ED, *a.* Soft; like dough.—*Milton.*
DOUGH'-NUT, *n.* A small roundish cake, made of flour, eggs, and sugar, moistened with milk and boiled in lard.
DOUGHT'I-LY, *adv.* With doughtiness.
DOUGHT'I-NESS (dou'te-nes), *n.* Valor; bravery.
DOUGHTY (dou'ty), *a.* [Sax. *dohtig.*] Brave; valiant, [*now seldom used, except ironically.*]
DOUGH'Y (dō'y), *a.* Like dough; soft; yielding to pressure; pale.
DOUSE, *v. t.* 1. To thrust or plunge into water.—2. In *seamen's language*, to strike or lower in haste; to slacken suddenly; as, *douse* the top-sail. Also, to extinguish.
DOUSE, *v. i.* To fall suddenly into water.—*Hudibras.*
DOUSED (doust), *pp.* Plunged into water.
DOUSING, *ppr.* Plunging into water.
DOUT, *v. t.* To put out; to extinguish.—*Shak.*
DOUT'ER, *n.* An extinguisher for candles.
DOU'ZEAVE (doo'zeve), *n.* [Fr. *douze.*] In *music*, a scale of twelve degrees.
DOVE (duv), *n.* [Sax. *duna.*] 1. A name given to several species of birds, also called pigeons, distinguished for their gentleness and timidity. 2. A word of endearment or an emblem of innocence.
DOVE'-COT, *n.* A small building or box, raised to a considerable height above the ground, in which domestic pigeons breed.
DOVE'-HOUSE, *n.* A house or shelter for doves.
DOVE'-TAIL, *n.* In *carpentry*, the manner of fastening boards and timbers together by letting one piece into another in the form of a dove's tail spread, or wedge reversed.
DOVE'-TAIL, *v. t.* To unite by a tenon in form of a pigeon's tail spread, let into a board or timber.
DOVE'-TAILED (duv'-tāld), *pp.* or *a.* United by a tenon in form of a dove's tail.
DOVE'-TAIL-ING, *ppr.* Uniting by a dove-tail.
DOVE'-TAIL-ING, *n.* The act of joining by dove-tails; the junction thus made.
DOVE'S'-FOOT, *n.* A plant, a species of *geranium.*
DOVE'LET, *n.* A young or small dove.—*Booth.*
DOVE'LIKE, *a.* Resembling a dove.—*Milton.*
DOVE'SHIP, *n.* The qualities of a dove.—*Hall.*
DO'VER'S POW'DER, *n.* In *medicine*, a compound of ipecacuanha, opium, and sulphate of potash; an excellent sedative and sudorific.—*Brande.*
† DOVISH (duv'ish), *a.* Like a dove; innocent.
DOW'A-BLE, *a.* That may be endowed; entitled to dower.
DOW'A-GER, *n.* [Fr. *douairiere.*] A widow with a jointure; a title particularly given to the widows of princes and persons of rank. The widow of a king is called *queen dowager.*
DOW'CETS, *n. pl.* The testicles of a hart or stag.
DOW'DY, *n.* [Scot. *dawdie.*] An awkward, ill-dressed, in elegant woman.—*Dryden.*
DOW'DY, *a.* Awkward; ill-dressed; vulgar-looking.—*Gay*
DOW'DY-ISH, *a.* Like a dowdy.
DOW'EL, *v. t.* To fasten two boards together by pins in the edges; as, the cooper *dowels* pieces for the head of a cask.
DOW'EL-PIN, *n.* A pin inserted in the edges of boards to fasten them together.
DOW'ELED, *pp.* Fastened by pins in the edges.
DOW'EL-ING, *ppr.* Fastening together by dowel-pins.
DOW'ER, *n.* [W. *dawd.*] 1. That portion of the lands or tenements of a man, which his widow enjoys during her life, after the death of her husband; [*most common use at present.*] 2. The property which a woman brings to her husband in marriage. 3. The gift of a husband for a wife. 4. Endowment; gift.—*Davies.*
DOW'ERED, *a.* Furnished with dower, or a portion.
DOW'ER-LESS, *a.* Destitute of dower.—*Shak.*
DOW'ER-Y, } *n.* A different spelling of *dower*, but less
DOW'RY, } used.
DOW'LAS, *n.* A kind of coarse linen cloth.—*Shak.*
† DOWLE, *n.* A feather.—*Shak.*
DOW'LY, *a.* Melancholy; sad; [*applied to persons;*] lonely [*to places.*—*Grose. North of England.*] Sometimes writ ten and spoken *daly.*
DOWN, *n.* [Sw. *dun.*] 1. The fine soft feathers of fowls, *particularly* of the duck kind. Also, fine hair. 2. The pubescence of plants, a fine hairy substance. 3. The pappus or little crown of certain seeds of plants; a fine feathery or hairy substance, by which seeds are conveyed to a distance by the wind. 4. Any thing that soothes or mollifies.—*Southern.*
DOWN, *n.* [Sax. *dun.*] 1. A bank or elevation of sand thrown up by the sea. 2. A term applied in England to tracts of poor, naked, hilly land, used only for pasturing

sheep. *Brande.*—3. *The Downs,* a well-known road for shipping in the English Channel, near Deal.

DOWN, *prep.* [Sax. *dun, adun.*] 1. Along a descent; from a higher to a lower place. 2. Toward the mouth of a river, or toward the place where water is discharged into the ocean or a lake. Hence, *figuratively,* to pass *down* the stream of life.—*Down the sound,* in the direction of the ebb-tide toward the sea.—*Down the country,* toward the sea, or toward the part where rivers discharge their waters into the ocean.

DOWN, *adv.* 1. In a descending direction; tending from a higher to a lower place. 2. On the ground or at the bottom. 3. Below the horizon, as the sun. 4. In the direction from a higher to a lower condition. 5. Into disrepute or disgrace; as, to put *down* error. 6. Into subjection; into a due consistence. 7. At length; extended or prostrate on the ground or on any flat surface.—*Up and down,* here and there; in a rambling course.—*Down with a building,* is a command to pull it down, to demolish it.—*Down with him,* signifies throw or take him down.—It is often used by *seamen;* as, *down* with the fore-sail, &c.

DOWN, *a.* Downcast; plain; dejected; as, a *down* look.

DOWN'-BEAR, *v. t.* To bear down; to depress.—*E. Irving.*

DOWN'-BEAR-ING, *ppr.* Bearing down.

DOWN'-BEAR-ING, *n.* The act of pressing or bearing down.

DOWN'-BED, *n.* A bed of down.

DOWN'-HAUL, *n.* In *seamen's language,* a rope passing along a stay through the cringles of the stay-sail or jib, and made fast to the upper corner of the sail, to haul it down.

DOWN'-SIT-TING, *n.* The act of sitting down; repose; a resting.

DOWN'CAST, *a.* Cast downward; directed to the ground.

† DOWN'CAST, *n.* Sadness; melancholy look.

DOWN'CAST-ING, *a.* Casting down; dejecting.

DOWN'ED, *a.* Covered or stuffed with down.—*Young.*

DOWN'FALL, *n.* 1. A falling, or body of things falling. 2. Ruin; destruction; a sudden fall or ruin by violence, in distinction from slow decay or declension. 3. *Figuratively,* a sudden fall; a depression or ruin of reputation or estate.

DOWN'FALL-EN, *a.* Fallen; ruined.—*Carew.*

DOWN'GYVED, *a.* Hanging down like the loose cincture of fetters.—*Steevens.*

DOWN'HEART-ED, *a.* Dejected in spirits.

DOWN'HILL, *a.* Declivous; descending; sloping.

DOWN'HILL, *n.* Declivity; descent; slope.—*Dryden.*

DOWN'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being downy.

DOWN'LOOKED (down'lookt), *a.* Having a downcast countenance; dejected; gloomy; sullen.

DOWN'LY-ING, *n.* The time of retiring to rest; time of repose.

DOWN'LY-ING, *a.* About to lie down or to be in travail of childbirth.—*Johnson.*

DOWN'RIGHT (-rīte), *adv.* 1. Right down; straight down; perpendicularly. 2. In plain terms; without ceremony or circumlocution. 3. Completely; without stopping short.

DOWN'RIGHT, *a.* 1. Directly to the point; plain; open; artless; undisguised. 2. Plain; artless; unceremonious; blunt.

DOWN'RIGHT-LY, *adv.* Plainly; in plain terms; bluntly.

DOWN'RIGHT-NESS, *n.* Plainness; absence of disguise. —*Gomersall.*

DOWN'TROD, } *a.* Trodden down; trampled down.
DOWN'TROD-DEN, } —*Shak.*

DOWN'WARD, *adv.* 1. From a higher place to a lower; in a descending course, whether directly toward the center of the earth or not. 2. In a course or direction from a head, spring, origin, or source. 3. In a course of lineal descent from an ancestor considered as a head. 4. In the course of falling or descending from elevation or distinction.

DOWN'WARD, *a.* 1. Moving or extending from a higher to a lower place, as on a slope or declivity, or in the open air; tending toward the earth or its center. 2. Declivous; bending.—*Dryden.* 3. Descending from a head, origin, or source. 4. Tending to a lower condition or state; depressed; dejected.

DOWN'WEED, *n.* Cottonweed, a downy plant.

DOWN'Y, *a.* 1. Covered with down or nap. 2. Covered with pubescence or soft hairs, as a plant. 3. Made of down or soft feathers. 4. Soft; calm; soothing, as sleep. —*Shak.* 5. Resembling down.

DOWRE. The same as *dower.*

DOW'RESS, *n.* A woman entitled to dower.—*Bouvier.*

DOW'RY, *n.* [*See* DOWER.] 1. The money, goods, or estate which a woman brings to her husband in marriage; the portion given with a wife. 2. The reward paid for a wife. 3. A gift; a fortune given.

† DOWSE, *v. t.* [Sw. *daska.*] To strike on the face.

* DOWSE, } *n.* A blow on the face.—*Smart.* [*Vulgar.*]
† DOWST, }

DOX-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to doxology; giving praise to God.—*Howell.*

DOX-OL'O-GIZE, *v. i.* To give glory to God.

DOX-OL'O-GIZ-ING, *ppr.* Giving glory to God.

DOX-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. δοξολογια.] In *Christian worship,* a hymn in praise of the Almighty; a particular form of giving glory to God.

DOXY, *n.* [qu. Sw. *docka.*] A loose woman; a prostitute. *Shak.*

DOZE, *v. i.* [Dan. *döser.*] 1. To slumber; to sleep lightly. 2. To live in a state of drowsiness; to be dull or half asleep

DOZE, *v. t.* 1. To pass or spend in drowsiness; as, to *doze* away one's time. 2. To make dull; to stupefy.

DOZED (dōzd), *pp.* Slept lightly.

DOZ'EN (duz'n), *a.* [Fr. *douzaine.*] Twelve in number; [*in familiar language, applied to things of the same kind, but rarely or never to that number in the abstract.*]

DOZ'EN, *n.* The number twelve of things of a like kind.

DOZ'ER, *n.* One who dozes or slumbers.

DOZ'I-NESS, *n.* Drowsiness; heaviness; inclination to sleep.

DOZ'ING, *ppr.* Slumbering.

DOZ'ING, *n.* A slumbering; sluggishness.—*Chesterfield.*

DOZ'Y, *a.* Drowsy; heavy; inclined to sleep; sleepy; sluggish —*Dryden.*

DRAB, *n.* [Sax. *drabbe.*] 1. A strumpet; a prostitute.—*Shak* 2. A low, sluttish woman. 3. A kind of wooden box used in salt-works for holding the salt when taken out of the boiling pans.

DRAB, *n.* [Fr. *drap.*] A kind of thick woolen cloth of a dun color.

DRAB, *a.* Being of a dun color, like the cloth so called.

DRAB, *v. i.* To associate with strumpets.—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*

DRAB'BING, *ppr.* Keeping company with lewd women.

DRAB'BING, *n.* An associating with strumpets.—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*

DRAB'BLE, *v. t.* To draggle; to wet and befoul. [*Scotch New England.*]

DRAB'BLE, *v. i.* To fish for barbels with a long line.

DRAB'BLING, *a.* Drawing in mud or water; angling for barbels.

DRAB'BLING, *n.* A method of angling for barbels.

DRAB'LER, *n.* In *seamen's language,* a small additional sail, sometimes laced to the bottom of a bonnet on a square sail.

DRACHM (dram), *n.* *See* DRACHMA, and DRAM.

DRACH'MA (drak'mâ), *n.* [L.] 1. A silver coin among the Greeks, having a different value in different states and at different periods. The average value of the Attic drachma was 9¾*d.*, or about 18 cents.—*Smith's Dict.* 2. A weight among the Greeks of 2 dwts. and 7 grains Troy.—*Brande.*

DRA'CIN, *n.* A supposed alkaloid obtained from dragon's-blood.

DRA'CO, *n.* [L.] 1. In *astronomy,* a constellation of the northern hemisphere. 2. A luminous exhalation from marshy grounds. 3. A genus of animals of two species. *See* DRAGON.

DRA-CO'NIN, *n.* A red resinous substance obtained from dragon's-blood.

† DRA-CON'TIC, *a.* [L. *draco.*] In *astronomy,* belonging to that space of time in which the moon performs one entire revolution.

DRA-CUN'CU-LUS, *n.* 1. In *botany,* a plant, a species of *arum.*—2. In *zoology,* a fish, the dragonet.—3. *Guinea worm,* supposed to be a worm which penetrates the human skin, and insinuates itself between the muscles.

† DRAD, *a.* Terrible. This was also the old pret. of *dread.*

DRAFF, *n.* [D. *draf, droef.*] Refuse; lees; dregs; the wash given to swine, or grains to cows; waste matter.—*Dryden.*

DRAFF'ISH, *a.* Worthless.

DRAFF'Y, *a.* Dreggy; waste; worthless.

DRAFT, *n.* [corrupted from *draught.*] 1. A drawing. In this sense, *draught* is perhaps most common. 2. A drawing of men from a military band; a selecting or detaching of soldiers from an army, or any part of it, or from a military post. Sometimes a drawing of men from other companies or societies. 3. An order directing the payment of money; a bill of exchange. 4. A drawing of lines for a plan; a figure described on paper; delineation; sketch; plan delineated. 5. Depth of water necessary to float a ship. 6. A writing composed. *See* DRAUGHT.

DRAFT, *v. t.* 1. To draw the outline; to delineate. 2. To compose and write; as, to *draft* a memorial or a lease. 3. To draw men from a military band or post; to select; to detach. 4. To draw men from any company, collection, or society.

DRAFT'-HORSE, *n.* A horse employed in drawing, *particularly* in drawing heavy loads or in plowing.

DRAFT'-OX, *n.* An ox employed in drawing.

DRAFT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Drawn; delineated; detached.

DRAFT'ING, *ppr.* Drawing; delineating; detaching.

DRAFTS, *n. pl.* A game played on a checkered board; hence, it is often called *checkers* in America.

DRAG, *v. t.* [Sax. *dragan.*] 1. To pull; to haul; to draw along the ground by main force; *applied particularly* to drawing heavy things with labor along the ground or other surface. 2. To break land by drawing a drag or har-

row over it; to harrow; [*common in New England.*] 3. To draw along slowly or heavily; to draw any thing burdensome. 4. To draw along in contempt, as unworthy to be carried. 5. To pull or haul about roughly and forcibly. 6. To explore with a drag; as, to *drag* a pond or river for a dead body.—In *seamen's language*, to *drag* an anchor, is to draw or trail it along the bottom when loosened, or when the anchor will not hold the ship.

DRAG, *v. i.* 1. To hang so low as to trail on the ground. 2. To fish with a drag. 3. To be drawn along; as, the anchor *drags*. 4. To be moved slowly; to proceed heavily; as, business *drags*. 5. To hang or grate on the floor, as a door.

DRAG, *n.* 1. Something to be drawn along the ground, as a net or a hook. 2. A particular kind of harrow. 3. A car; a low cart.—4. In *sea-language*, a machine with a drag-net, used to drag on the bottom to recover something that has been lost, &c. 5. Whatever is drawn; a boat in tow; whatever serves to retard a ship's way.

DRAG'-NET, *n.* A net to be drawn on the bottom of a river or pond for taking fish.—*Dryden.*

DRAGGED, *pp.* Drawn on the ground; drawn with labor or force; drawn along slowly and heavily; raked with a drag or harrow.

DRAG'GING, *ppr.* Drawing on the ground; drawing with labor or by force; drawing slowly or heavily; raking with a drag.

DRAG'GLE, *v. t.* To wet and dirty by drawing on the ground or mud, or on wet grass; to drabble.

DRAG'GLE, *v. i.* To be drawn on the ground; to become wet or dirty by being drawn on the mud or wet grass.

DRAG'GLE-TAIL, *n.* A slut.—*Sherwood.*

DRAG'GLED (dragld), *pp.* Drawn on the ground; wet or dirtied by being drawn on the ground or mire.

DRAG'GLING, *ppr.* Drawing on the ground; making dirty by drawing on the ground or wet grass.

DRAG'MAN, *n.* A fisherman that uses a drag-net.

DRAG'O-MAN, } *n.*; *pl.* DRAGOMANS. [It. *dragomanno.*] An
DROG'O-MAN, } interpreter; [*a term in general use in the Levant and other parts of the East.*]

DRAG'ON, *n.* [L. *draco.*] 1. A kind of winged serpent, much celebrated in the romances of the Middle Ages. 2. A fiery, shooting meteor, or imaginary serpent. 3. A fierce, violent person, male or female. 4. A constellation of the northern hemisphere. [*See* DRACO.]—In *Scripture*, *dragon* seems sometimes to signify a large marine fish or serpent, but is often used for the devil.

DRAG'ON, *n.* The popular name of a genus of four-footed animals, allied to the lizard, in the East Indies.

DRAG'ON-FISH, *n.* The dragonet; a popular name of fishes of the genus *callionymus*.

DRAG'ON-FLY, *n.* The popular name of a species of insects called *libellula*.

DRAG'ON-LIKE, *a.* Like a dragon; fiery; furious.

DRAG'ON-SHELL, *n.* Said to be the popular name of a species of patella or limpet.

DRAG'ON-TREE, *n.* Said to be the popular name of a species of palm.

DRAG'ON'S-BLOOD (drag'onz-blud), *n.* [Sax. *dracan-blod.*] The inspissated juice of certain tropical plants of a red color, and used for tooth tinctures and powders, for staining marble, coloring varnishes, &c.

DRAG'ON'S-HEAD (-hed), *n.* A proposed popular name of certain plants of the genus *dracocephalum*.—*Dragon's Head* and *Tail*, in *astronomy*, are the nodes of the planets.

DRAG'ON'S-WATER, *n.* Said to be a popular name of a plant belonging to the genus *colla*.

DRAG'ON'S-WORT, *n.* Said to be a popular name of a plant of the genus *artemisia*.

DRAG'O-NET, *n.* 1. A little dragon.—*Spenser.* 2. The popular name of fishes belonging to the Linnæan genus *callionymus*, allied to the gudgeon.

DRAG'ON-ISH, *a.* In the form of a dragon; dragon-like.

DRAG-ON-NADE', *n.* [Fr.] A name given to certain severe persecutions of Protestants in France by armed troops.

DRAG'ONS, *n.* The popular name of certain plants of the genus *dracontium*.

DRA-GOON', *n.* [Fr. *dragon.*] A soldier or musketeer who serves on horseback or on foot as occasion may require. Their arms are a sword, a musket, and a bayonet.

DRA-GOON', *v. t.* 1. To persecute by abandoning a place to the rage of soldiers. 2. To enslave or reduce to subjection by soldiers. 3. To harass; to persecute; to compel to submit by violent measures; to force; [*most usual sense.*]

DRAG-OON-ADE', *n.* The abandoning of a place to the rage of soldiers.—*Burnet.*

DRA-GOONED' (dra-goond'), *pp.* Abandoned to the violence of soldiers; persecuted; harassed.

DRA-GOON'ER, *n.* An old term for a dragoon.

DRA-GOON'ING, *ppr.* Abandoning to the rage of soldiers; persecuting; harassing; vexing.

† DRAIL, *v. t.* To trail.—*More.*

† DRAIL, *v. i.* To draggle.—*South.*

DRAIN, *v. t.* [Sax. *drehnigean.*] 1. To filter; to cause to pass through some porous substance. 2. To empty or clear of liquor by causing the liquor to drop or run off slowly. 3. To make dry; to exhaust of water or other liquor by causing it to flow off in channels or through porous substances. 4. To empty; to exhaust; to draw off gradually.

DRAIN, *v. i.* 1. To flow off gradually. 2. To be emptied of liquor by flowing or dropping; as, let the vessel stand and *drain*; let the cloth hang and *drain*.

DRAIN, *n.* A channel through which water or other liquid flows off; *particularly*, a trench or ditch to convey water from wet land; a water-course; a sewer; a sink.

DRAIN'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being drained.—*Sherwood.*

DRAIN'AGE, *n.* 1. A draining; a gradual flowing off of any liquid. 2. The mode in which the waters of a country pass off by its streams and rivers.

DRAINED', *pp.* or *a.* Emptied of water or other liquor by a gradual discharge, flowing, or dropping; exhausted; drawn off.

DRAIN'ER, *n.* A utensil on which articles are placed to drain.

DRAIN'ING, *ppr.* Emptying of water or other liquor by filtration or flowing in small channels.

DRAKE, *n.* [G. *enterich.*] 1. The male of the duck kind. 2. [L. *draco*, dragon.] A small piece of artillery.

DRAM, *n.* [contracted from *drachma.*] 1. Among *druggists* and *physicians*, a weight of the eighth part of an ounce, or sixty grains.—In *avoirdupois weight*, the sixteenth part of an ounce. 2. A small quantity.—*Dryden.* 3. As much spirituous liquor as is drank at once.—*Swift.* 4. Spirit; distilled liquor.

DRAM, *v. i.* To drink drams; to indulge in the use of ardent spirit. [*A low word.*]

DRAM'-DRINK-ER, *n.* One who habitually drinks spirits.

* DRA'MA or DRA'MA, *n.* [Gr. δραμα.] A poem or composition representing a picture of human life, and accommodated to action. The principal species of the drama are tragedy and comedy; inferior species are tragi-comedy, opera, &c.

DRA-MAT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the drama; represent-
DRA-MAT'IC-AL, } ed by action; theatrical; not narrative.

DRA-MAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By representation; in the manner of the drama.—*Dryden.*

DRAM'A-TIS PER-SŌ'NÆ. [L.] Actors representing the characters in a play.

DRAM'A-TIST, *n.* The author of a dramatic composition; a writer of plays.—*Burnet.*

DRAM'A-TIZE, *v. t.* To compose in the form of the drama; or to give to a composition the form of a play.

DRAM'A-TIZED, *pp.* Composed in the form of a play.

DRAM'A-TIZ-ING, *ppr.* Composing in the form of a play.

DRAM'A-TUR-GY, *n.* A term from German writers, denoting the science or art of dramatic poetry and representation.

DRANK, *pret.* and *pp.* of *drink*.

DRANK, *n.* A term for wild oats.—*Encyc.*

DRAP (drä), *n.* [Fr.] Cloth; as, *drap d'été* (-dā-tā'), cloth for summer wear, &c.

† DRAPE, *v. t.* [Fr. *draper.*] To make cloth; also, to banter.

DRAPED (drāpt), *a.* Having on drapery.

DRA'PER, *n.* [Fr. *drapier.*] One who sells cloth; a dealer in cloths.

DRA'PER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *draperie.*] 1. Cloth-work; the trade of making cloth. 2. Cloth; stuffs of wool. 3. Hangings, curtains, tapestry, &c.—4. In *sculpture* and *painting*, the representation of the clothing or dress of human figures, &c.

† DRA'PET, *n.* Cloth; coverlet.

DRAS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. δραστικος.] Powerful; acting with strength or violence; as, a *drastic* purge.

DRAUGH (dräf). *See* DRAFF.

DRAUGHT (dräft), *n.* 1. The act of drawing; as, an animal good for *draught*. 2. The quality of being drawn; as, easy of *draught*. 3. The drawing of liquor into the mouth and throat; the act of drinking. 4. The quantity of liquor drank at once. 5. The act of delineating or that which is delineated; a representation by lines, as the figure of a house, a machine, a fort, &c., described on paper. 6. Representation by picture; figure painted or drawn by the pencil. 7. The act of drawing a net; a sweeping for fish. 8. That which is taken by sweeping with a net. 9. The drawing or bending of a bow; the act of shooting with a bow and arrow. 10. The act of drawing men from a military band, army, or post; also, the forces drawn; a detachment. [*See* DRAFT.] 11. A sink or drain.—*Matt.*, xv. 12. An order for the payment of money; a bill of exchange. [*See* DRAFT.] 13. The depth of water necessary to float a ship, or the depth a ship sinks in the water, especially when laden.—14. In *England*, a small allowance on weightable goods, made by the king to the importer, or by the seller to the buyer, to insure full weight. 15. A sudden attack or drawing on an enemy; [*unusual.*] 16 A writing composed.—17. A sinapism; a mild vesicatory

DRAUGHT (dräft), *v. t.* To draw out; to call forth. *See* DRAFT.

DRAUGHT'-BŌARD, *n.* A board on which draughts are played.

DRAUGHT'-HOOKS, *n. pl.* Large hooks of iron fixed on the cheeks of a cannon carriage, two on each side.

DRAUGHT'-HORSE, *n.* A horse used in drawing a plow, cart, or other carriage, as distinguished from a *saddle-horse.*

DRAUGHT'-HOUSE, *n.* A house for the reception of filth or waste matter.

DRAUGHTS, *n. pl.* 1. A game played on a checkered board. —*Smart;* [called *checkers* in America.] 2. A sinapism; a mild vesicatory.

DRAUGHTS'MAN (dräfts'man), *n.* 1. A man who draws writings or designs, or one who is skilled in such drawings. 2. One who drinks drams; a tippler.

†DRAVE. The old participle of *drive;* now *drove.*

DRAW, *v. t.;* pret. *drew;* pp. *drawn.* [Sax. *dragan;* L. *traho.*] 1. To pull along; to haul; to cause to move forward by force applied in advance of the thing moved, or at the fore-end, as by a rope or chain. 2. To pull out; to unsheathe. Hence, *to draw the sword,* is to wage war. 3. To bring by compulsion; to cause to come.—*James,* ii., 6. 4. To pull up or out; to raise from any depth. 5. To suck. 6. To attract; to cause to move or tend toward itself. 7. To attract; to cause to turn toward itself; to engage; as, to *draw* attention. 8. To inhale; to take air into the lungs. 9. To pull or take from a spit. 10. To take from a cask or vat; to cause or to suffer a liquid to run out. 11. To take a liquid from the body; to let out. 12. To take from an oven. 13. To cause to slide, as a curtain, either in closing or unclosing; to open or unclose and discover, or to close and conceal. 14. To extract, as spirit from grain. 15. To produce; to bring, as an agent or efficient cause; usually followed by a modifying word; as, to *draw down* favors or curses. 16. To move gradually or slowly; to extend. 17. To lengthen; to extend in length. 18. To utter in a lingering manner, as a sigh. 19. To run or extend, by marking or forming. 20. To represent by lines drawn on a plain surface; to form a picture or image. 21. To describe; to represent by words. 22. To represent in fancy; to image in the mind. 23. To derive; to have or receive from some source, cause, or donor; as, to *draw* support. 24. To deduce. 25. To allure; to entice; to lead by persuasion or moral influence; to excite to motion, as followers. 26. To lead, as a motive; to induce to move. 27. To induce; to persuade; to attract toward; [*in a very general sense.*] 28. To win; to gain.—*Shak.* 29. To receive or take, as from a fund. 30. To bear; to produce, as interest. 31. To extort; to force out; as, to *draw* tears. 32. To wrest; to distort.—*Whitgift.* 33. To compose; to write in due form; to form in writing. 34. To take out of a box or wheel, as tickets in a lottery. 35. To receive or gain by drawing. 36. To extend; to stretch; as, to *draw* wire. 37. To sink into the water; or to require a certain depth of water for floating. 38. To bend.—*Isaiah,* lxvi., 19. 39. To eviscerate; to pull out the bowels.—*King.* 40. To withdraw.—*Shak.;* [*not used.*]

To draw back, to receive back, as duties on goods for exportation.—*To draw in.* 1. To collect; to apply to any purpose by violence. 2. To contract; to pull to a smaller compass; to pull back. 3. To entice, allure, or inveigle. —*To draw off.* 1. To draw from or away; also, to withdraw; to abstract. 2. To draw or take from; to cause to flow from. 3. To extract by distillation.—*To draw on.* 1. To allure; to entice; to persuade or cause to follow. 2. To occasion; to invite; to bring on; to cause.—*To draw over.* 1. To raise, or cause to come over, as in a still. 2. To persuade or induce to revolt from an opposing party, and to join one's own party.—*To draw out.* 1. To lengthen; to stretch by force; to extend. 2. To beat or hammer out; to extend or spread by beating, as a metal. 3. To lengthen in time; to protract; to cause to continue.—*Ps.* lxxxv., 5. 4. To cause to issue forth; to draw off, as liquor from a cask. 5. To extract, as the spirit of a substance. 6. To bring forth; as, to *draw* one *out,* to *draw out* facts; to pump out by questioning or address; to cause to be declared or brought to light. 7. To induce by motive; to call forth. 8. To detach; to separate from the main body. 9. To arrange in battle; to array in a line, as an army.—*To draw together,* to collect or be collected.—*To draw up.* 1. To raise; to lift; to elevate. 2. To form in order of battle; to array. 3. To compose in due form, as a writing; to form in writing.

DRAW, *v. i.* 1. To pull; to exert strength in drawing. 2. To act as a weight. 3. To shrink; to contract into a smaller compass. 4. To move; to advance. 5. To be filled or inflated with wind, so as to press on and advance a ship in her course. 6. To unsheathe a sword. 7. To use or practice the art of delineating figures. 8. To collect the matter of an ulcer or abscess; to cause to suppurate; to excite to inflammation, maturation, and discharge as, a blister *draws* well.

To draw back. 1. To retire; to move back; to withdraw to recede. 2. To renounce the faith; to apostatize.—*To draw near* or *nigh,* to approach; to come near.—*To draw off,* to retire; to retreat.—*To draw on.* 1. To advance; to approach. 2. To gain on; to approach in pursuit. 3. To demand payment by an order or bill, called a *draft.*—*To draw up,* to form in regular order.

DRAW, *n.* 1. The act of drawing. 2. The lot or chance drawn. 3. That part of a bridge which is either raised or drawn aside.

DRAW'-BRIDGE, *n.* A bridge which may be raised up, let down, or drawn aside to admit or hinder communication.

DRAW'-NET, *n.* A net for catching the larger sorts of birds, made of pack-thread, with wide meshes.

DRAW'-WELL, *n.* A deep well, from which water is drawn by a long cord or pole.

DRAW'A-BLE, *a.* That may be drawn.—*More.*

DRAW'BACK, *n.* Money paid back or remitted to an importer on the exportation of goods.—2. In a *popular sense,* any loss of advantage, or deduction from profit.

DRAW-EE', *n.* The person on whom an order or bill of exchange is drawn; the payer of a bill of exchange.

DRAW'ER, *n.* 1. One who draws or pulls; one who takes water from a well; one who draws liquors from a cask. 2. That which draws or attracts, or has the power of attraction. 3. He who draws a bill of exchange, or an order for the payment of money. 4. A sliding box in a case or table, which is drawn at pleasure.—5. *Drawers,* in the *plural,* a close, under-garment, worn on the lower limbs.

DRAW'ING, *ppr.* Pulling; hauling; attracting; delineating.

DRAW'ING, *n.* 1. The act of pulling, hauling, or attracting. 2. A representation of the appearance or figures of objects on a plain surface by means of lines and shades, as with a pencil, crayon, pen, compasses, &c.; delineation. 3. The distribution of prizes and blanks in a lottery.

DRAW'ING-MĀS'TER, *n.* One who teaches the art of drawing.

DRAW'ING-ROOM, *n.* 1. *Properly,* withdrawing-room, a room appropriated for the reception of company. 2. The formal reception of evening company at a court, or by persons in high station. 3. The company assembled in a drawing-room.

DRAWL, *v. t.* [D. *draalen.*] To utter words in a slow, lengthened tone.

DRAWL, *v. i.* To speak with slow, prolonged utterance.

DRAWL, *n.* A lengthened utterance of the voice.

DRAWL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uttering words slowly.

DRAWL'ING-LY, *adv.* In a drawling manner.

DRAWN, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Pulled; hauled; allured; attracted, delineated; extended; extracted; derived; deduced, written. 2. Equal, where each party takes his own stake as, a *drawn* game. 3. Having equal advantage, and neither party a victory; as, a *drawn* battle. 4. With a sword drawn.—*Shak.* 5. Moved aside, as a curtain; unclosed, or closed. 6. Eviscerated.—*Shak.* 7. In a diffused or melted state; as, *drawn* butter. 8. Induced, as by a motive.—*Drawn and quartered,* drawn on a sled, and cut into quarters.

DRAWN-BAT'TLE, *n.* A battle from which the parties withdraw, without the victory lying with either.

DRAWN-BUT'TER, *n.* Melted butter.

DRAW'PLATE, *n.* A steel plate having a gradation of conical holes, through which wires are drawn to be reduced and elongated.

DRAY, *n.* [Sax *dræge.*] 1. A low cart or carriage on wheels, drawn by a horse. 2. A sled.

DRAY'-CART, *n.* A dray.

DRAY'-HORSE, *n.* A horse used for drawing a dray.

DRAY'-MAN, *n.* A man who attends a dray.

DRAY'-PLOW, DRAY'-PLOUGH, } *n.* A particular kind of plow.

DRAZ'EL (draz'l), *n.* A dirty woman; a slut. [This is a vulgar word; in *New England* pronounced *drozl.*]

DREAD (dred), *n.* [Sax. *dræd.*] 1. Great fear or apprehension of evil or danger. 2. Fear, united with respect. 3. Fear of destruction; as, *dread* of death. 4. The cause of fear; the person or the thing dreaded.—SYN. Awe; affright; fright; terror; horror.

DREAD (dred), *a.* Exciting great fear or apprehension.—*Shak.* 2. Terrible; frightful.—*Shak.* 3. Awful; venerable in the highest degree.

DREAD (dred), *v. t.* To fear in a great degree.

DREAD, *v. i.* To be in great fear.

DREAD'-BOLT'ED, *a.* Having bolts to be dreaded, as *dread-bolted* thunder.—*Shak.*

DREAD'-NAUGHT (dred'nawt), *n.* 1. A thick cloth with a long pile, used for warm clothing, or to keep off rain. 2. A garment made of such cloth.

DREAD'A-BLE, *a.* That is to be dreaded. [*Not used.*]

DREAD'ED (dred'ed), *pp.* or *a.* Feared.

DREAD'ER, *n.* One who fears, or lives in fear.—*Swift.*

DRĒAD'FUL (dred'ful), *a.* 1. Impressing great fear. 2. Inspiring awe or veneration.—SYN. Fearful; formidable; frightful; tremendous; terrible; terrific; horrible; horrid; awful; venerable.

DRĒAD'FUL-LY, *adv.* Terribly; in a manner to be dreaded.

DRĒAD'FUL-NESS, *n.* Terribleness; the quality of being dreadful; frightfulness.

DRĒAD'LESS (dred'les), *a.* Fearless; bold; not intimidated; undaunted; free from fear or terror; intrepid.

DRĒAD'LESS-NESS, *n.* Fearlessness; undauntedness; freedom from fear or terror; boldness.

DRĒAM, *n.* [D. *droom.*] 1. The thought or series of thoughts of a person in sleep.—2. In *Scripture, dreams* were sometimes impressions on the minds of sleeping persons, made by divine agency.—*Gen.*, xx., 3. 3. A vain fancy; a wild conceit; an unfounded suspicion.

DRĒAM, *v. i.*; pret. *dreamed*, or *dreamt.* [D. *droomen.*] 1. To have ideas or images in the mind, in the state of sleep. 2. To think; to imagine; as, he did not *dream* of such a result. 3. To think idly.—*Locke.*

DRĒAM, *v. t.* To see in a dream. *Dryden.*—To *dream away*, to waste in idle thoughts; as, to *dream away* one's time.

DRĒAM'ER, *n.* 1. One who dreams. 2. A fanciful man; a visionary; one who forms or entertains vain schemes. 3. A man lost in wild imagination; a mope; a sluggard.

DRĒAM'FUL, *a.* Full of dreams.—*Johnson.*

DRĒAM'ING, *ppr.* Having thoughts or ideas in sleep.

DRĒAM'ING-LY, *adv.* Sluggishly; negligently.—*Huloet.*

DRĒAM'LESS, *a.* Free from dreams.—*Camden.*

DRĒAM'LESS-LY, *adv.* In a dreamless manner.

DRĒAMT (dremt), *pp.* From *dream.*

DRĒAM'Y, *a.* Full of dreams.

† DRĒAR, *n.* Dread; dismalness.—*Spenser.*

DRĒAR, *a.* [Sax. *dreorig.*] Dismal; gloomy with solitude.

† DRĒAR'I-HĒAD, *n.* Dismalness; gloominess.—*Spenser.*

DRĒAR'I-LY, *adv.* Gloomily; dismally.—*Spenser.*

† DRĒAR'I-MENT, *n.* Dismalness; terror.

DRĒAR'I-NESS, *n.* Dismalness; gloomy solitude.

DRĒAR'Y, *a.* [Sax. *dreorig.*] 1. Dismal; gloomy; solitary. 2. Sorrowful; distressing.

DREDGE, *n.* [Fr. *drege.*] 1. A drag-net for taking oysters, &c. 2. A mixture of oats and barley sown together.

DREDGE, *v. t.* 1. To take, catch, or gather with a dredge. 2. To deepen with a dredging-machine.

DREDGE, *v. t.* To sprinkle flour on meat while roasting.

DREDGED (drejd), *pp.* Caught or gathered with a dredge; deepened with a dredging-machine; sprinkled, as flour on roasting meat.

DREDG'ER, *n.* 1. One who fishes with a dredge. 2. A utensil for scattering flour on meat while roasting. A dredging-machine, which see.

DREDG'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Catching with a dredge; deepening with a dredging-machine; sprinkling with flour.

DREDG'ING, *n.* The act of catching with a dredge, deepening with a dredging-machine, or sprinkling with flour.

DREDG'ING-BOX, *n.* A box used for dredging meat.

DREDG'ING-MA-CHĪNE' (-ma-sheen'), *n.* An engine used to take up mud or gravel from the bottom of rivers, docks, &c.

† DREE, *v. t.* [Sax. *dreah.*] To suffer.—*Ray.* It was also used *intransitively* for to continue in life.

DREG'GI-NESS, *n.* Fullness of dregs or lees; foulness; feculence.

DREG'GISH, *a.* Full of dregs; foul with lees; feculent.

DREG'GY, *a.* Containing dregs or lees; consisting of dregs; foul; muddy; feculent.

DREGS, *n. pl.* [Sw. *drägg.*] 1. The sediment of liquors; lees; grounds; feculence; any foreign matter of liquors that subsides to the bottom of a vessel. 2. Waste or worthless matter; dross; sweepings; refuse. Hence, the most vile and despicable part; as, the *dregs* of the community.

DREIN. *See* DRAIN.

DRENCH, *v. t.* [Sax. *drencean.*] 1. To wet thoroughly; to fill or cover with water or other liquid. 2. To saturate with drink. 3. To purge violently.—SYN. To soak; steep; imbrue.

DRENCH, *n.* A draught; a swill; hence, a large portion of liquid medicine given to an animal by pouring down the throat. Hence, a dose of physic to be forced down the throat.

DRENCHED (drencht), *pp.* or *a.* Soaked; thoroughly wet; purged with a dose.

DRENCH'ER, *n.* One who wets or steeps; one who gives a drench to a beast.

DRENCH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Wetting thoroughly; soaking; purging.

† DRENT, *pp.* Drenched.—*Spenser.*

DRESS, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dressed*, or *drest.* [Fr. *dresser.*] 1. To make straight or a straight line; to adjust to a right line; as in the phrase, *dress* your ranks. 2. To adjust; to put in good order; as, to *dress* (*i. e.*, cultivate) a garden. 3. To put in good order, as a wounded limb; to cleanse a wound, and to apply medicaments. 4. To prepare, in a *general sense*; to put in the condition desired, to make suitable or fit; as, to *dress* food, leather, woolens, &c. 5. To curry, rub, and comb. 6. To put the body in order, or in a suitable condition; to put on clothes. 7. To put on rich garments.—*To dress up*, is to clothe pompously or elegantly.—*To dress a ship*, to ornament with colors on days of rejoicing.—SYN. To attire; apparel; clothe; accouter; array; robe; rig; trim; deck; adorn; embellish.

DRESS, *v. i.* 1. To arrange in a line. 2. To pay particular regard to dress or raiment.

DRESS, *n.* 1. That which is used as the covering or ornament of the body. 2. A suit of clothes. 3. A lady's gown. 4. Splendid clothes; habit of ceremony. 5. Skill in adjusting dress, or the practice of wearing elegant clothing. *Pope.*—SYN. Apparel; raiment; clothing; clothes; vestments; garments; habiliments; accouterments; attire, array; habit.

DRESS'-MĀK-ER, *n.* A maker of gowns, or similar garments; a mantua-maker.

DRESSED (drest), *pp.* Adjusted; made straight, put in order; prepared; trimmed; tilled; clothed; adorned; attired.

DRESS'ER, *n.* 1. One who dresses; one who is employed in putting on clothes and adorning another; one who is employed in preparing, trimming, or adjusting any thing. 2. [Fr. *dressoir.*] A table or bench on which meat and other things are dressed or prepared for use.

DRESS'ING, *ppr.* Adjusting to a line; putting in order; preparing; clothing; embellishing; cultivating.

DRESS'ING, *n.* 1. Raiment; attire.—*Ben Jonson.* 2. That which is used as an application to a wound or sore. 3. That which is used in preparing land for a crop; manure spread over land.—4. In *popular language*, correction; a flogging, or beating.—5. In *cookery*, the stuffing of fowls, pigs, &c. 6. A term applied to gum, starch, and other articles used in stiffening or preparing silk, linen, and other fabrics. *Brande.*—7. In *architecture, dressings* are moldings round doors, windows, &c.—*Brande.*

DRESS'ING-GOWN, *n.* A light gown used by a person while dressing.

DRESS'ING-ROOM, *n.* An apartment appropriated for dressing the person.

DRESS'ING-TĀ'BLE, *n.* A toilet; a table provided with conveniences for a person's adjusting a dress.

DRESS'Y, *a.* Showy in dress; wearing rich or showy dresses.

DREST, *pp.* of *dress.*

DRĒŪL (drūle), *v. i.* To emit saliva; to suffer saliva to issue and flow down from the mouth. *See* DROOL.

DRIB, *v. t.* To crop or cut off; to defalcate.—*Dryden.*

DRIB, *n.* A drop.—*Swift.* [*Not used.*]

DRIB'BLE, (drib'l), *v. i.* 1. To fall in drops or small drops, or in a quick succession of drops. 2. To slaver as a child or an idiot. 3. To fall weakly and slowly.

DRIB'BLE, *v. t.* To throw down in drops.—*Swift.*

DRIB'BLET, *n.* [W. *rhib.*] A small piece or part; a small sum; odd money in a sum.

DRIB'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Falling in drops or small drops.

DRIB'BLING, *n.* A falling in drops.

DRĪED, *pp.* or *a.* (from *dry.*) Freed from moisture or sap.

DRĪ'ER, *n.* That which has the quality of drying; that which may expel or absorb moisture; a desiccative.

DRIFT, *n.* [Dan. *drift.*] 1. That which is driven by wind or water. 2. A heap of any matter driven together. 3. A driving; a force impelling or urging forward; impulse; overbearing power or influence; as, the *drift* of a passion. —*South.* 4. Course of any thing; main force; as, the *drift* of a speech. 5. Any thing driven by force.—*Dryden.* 6. A shower; a number of things driven at once. *Shak.* —7. In *mining*, a passage cut between shaft and shaft; a passage within the earth.—8. In *navigation*, the angle which the line of a ship's motion makes with the nearest meridian when she drives with her side to the wind and waves. Also, the distance the ship drives on that line. 9. The *drift* of a current is its angle and velocity.—10. In *geology*, a term applied to earth and rocks which have been *drifted* by water and deposited over a country while submerged; also called *diluvium.*—11. In *architecture*, the horizontal force which an arch exerts, tending to overset the piers.—SYN. Impulse; tendency; aim; scope.

DRIFT, *v. i.* 1. To accumulate in heaps by the force of wind; to be driven into heaps. 2. To float or be driven along by a current of water.

DRIFT, *v. t.* To drive into heaps.

DRIFT'-SĀIL, *n.* In *navigation*, a sail used under water, veered out right ahead by sheets.

DRIFT'-WĀY, *n.* A common way for driving cattle in.

DRIFT'-WĪND, *n.* A driving wind; a wind that drives things into heaps.

DRIFT'-WOOD, *n.* Wood drifted or floated by water.

DRIFT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Driven along; driven into heaps.

DRIFT'ING, *ppr.* Driving by force; driving into heaps

DRIFT'ING, *n.* The act of drifting; a drift.

DRILL. *v. t.* [Sax. *thurlian;* G. and D. *drillen.*] 1. To pierce with a drill; to perforate by turning a sharp-pointed instrument of a particular form; to bore and make a hole by turning an instrument. 2. To draw on; to entice; to amuse and put off; [*inelegant.*] 3. To draw on from step to step; [*inelegant.*] 4. To draw through; to drain. *Thomson.*—5. In a *military sense,* to teach and train raw soldiers to their duty by frequent exercise. Hence, to teach any persons by repeated exercise or repetition of acts.—6. In *husbandry,* to sow grain in rows, drills, or channels.

DRILL, *v. i.* 1. To sow in drills. 2. To flow gently. 3. To muster for exercise.—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*

DRILL, *n.* 1. A pointed instrument, used for boring holes, particularly in metals and other hard substances. 2. An ape or baboon.—*Locke.* 3. The act of training soldiers to their duty. 4. A small stream; now called a *rill.*—5. In *husbandry,* a row of grain, sowed by a drill-plow.

DRILL'-BŌW, *n.* A small bow whose string is used for the purpose of rapidly turning a drill.—*Brande.*

DRILL'-BOX, *n.* A box containing the seed for sowing.

DRILL'-HAR'RŌW, *n.* A small harrow used in drill-husbandry for extirpating weeds and pulverizing the earth between the drills or rows.

DRILL'-HUS'BAND-RY, *n.* The practice of sowing land by a machine in rows.

DRILL'-PLOW, } *n.* A plow for sowing grain in drills.
DRILL'-PLOUGH, }

DRILLED (drild), *pp.* Bored or perforated with a drill; exercised; sown in rows.

DRILL'ING, *ppr.* Boring with a drill; training to military duty; sowing in drills.

DRILL'ING, *n.* A coarse linen or cotton cloth, used for trowsers, &c.

DRINK, *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *drank.* Old pret. and pp. *drunk*; pp. *drunken.* [Sax. *drincan, drican, drycian.*] 1. To swallow liquor for quenching thirst or other purpose. 2. To take spirituous liquors to excess; to be intemperate in the use of spirituous liquors; to be a habitual drunkard. 3. To feast; to be entertained with liquors. *Shak.*—*To drink to,* to salute in drinking; to invite to drink by drinking first. 2. To wish well to, in the act of taking the cup.

DRINK, *v. t.* 1. To swallow, as liquids; to receive, as a fluid, into the stomach. 2. To suck in; to absorb; to imbibe. 3. To take in by any inlet; to hear; to see.—*Pope.* 4. To take in air; to inhale.

To drink down, is to act on by drinking; to reduce or subdue. *Shak.*—*To drink off,* to drink the whole at a draught. —*To drink in,* to absorb; to take or receive into any inlet. —*To drink up,* to drink the whole.—*To drink health,* or *to the health,* a customary civility, in which a person, at taking a glass or cup, expresses his respect or kind wishes for another.

DRINK, *n.* Liquor to be swallowed; any fluid to be taken into the stomach, beverage; potion.

DRINK'-MŌN'EY (-mun'ny), *n.* Money given to buy liquor for drink.

DRINK'A-BLE, *a.* That may be drank; fit or suitable for drink; potable.

DRINK'A-BLE, *n.* A liquor that may be drank.

DRINK'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being drinkable.

DRINK'ER, *n.* One who drinks, particularly one who practices drinking spirituous liquors to excess; a drunkard; a tippler.

DRINK'ING, *ppr.* Swallowing liquor; sucking in; absorbing.

DRINK'ING, *a.* Connected with the use of ardent spirits; as, *drinking* usages; making a free use of liquor.

DRINK'ING, *n.* 1. The act of swallowing liquors, or of absorbing. 2. The practice of drinking to excess.

DRINK'ING-HORN, *n.* A horn cup, such as our rude ancestors used.

DRINK'ING-HOUSE, *n.* A house frequented by tipplers; an ale-house.

DRINK'LESS, *a.* Destitute of drink.—*Chaucer.*

DRIP, *v. i.* [Sax. *drypan, driopan, dropian.*] 1. To fall in drops. 2. To have any liquid falling from it in drops.

DRIP, *v. t.* To let fall in drops.

DRIP, *n.* 1. A falling in drops, or that which falls in drops; as, the *drip* of a house. 2. The edge of a roof; the eaves; a large flat member of the cornice.

DRIP'-STŌNE, *n.* A projecting tablet or molding over the heads of door-ways, windows, &c., to throw off rain.

DRIPPED (dript), *pp.* Let fall in drops.

DRIP'PING, *ppr.* Falling or letting fall in drops.

DRIP'PING, *n.* The fat which falls from meat in roasting; that which falls in drops.

DRIP'PING-PAN, *n.* A pan for receiving the fat which drips from meat in roasting.

† DRIP'PLE, *a.* Weak or rare.

DRIVE, *v. t.*; pret. *drove,* [formerly *drave;*] pp. *driven.* [Sax. *drifan.*] 1. To impel or urge forward by force; to force; to move by physical force. 2. To compel or urge forward by other means than absolute physical force, or by means that compel the will; as, to *drive* to desperation. 3. To chase; to hunt; to pursue. 4. To impel a team of horses or oxen to move forward, and to direct their course; hence, to guide or regulate the course of the carriage drawn by them. 5. To take on a drive or in a carriage. 6. To impel to greater speed. 7. To clear any place by forcing away what is in it.—*Dryden.* 8. To force; to compel; in a *general sense.* 9. To hurry on inconsiderately; often with *on.* In this sense it is more generally intransitive. 10. To distress; to straiten. 11. To impel by the influence of passion. 12. To urge; to press, as an argument. 13. To impel by moral influence; to compel. 14. To carry on; to prosecute; to keep in motion. 15. To make light by motion or agitation.—*Shak.* *To drive away,* to force to remove to a distance; to expel; to dispel; to scatter.—*To drive off,* to compel to remove from a place; to expel; to drive to a distance.—*To drive out,* to expel.

DRIVE, *v. i.* 1. To be forced along; to be impelled; to be moved by any physical force or agent; as, a vessel *drives* before the storm. 2. To rush and press with violence. 3. To pass in a carriage. 4. To aim at or tend to; to urge toward a point; to make an effort to reach or obtain, as an object or end. 5. To aim a blow; to strike at with force.—*Drive,* in all its senses, implies forcible or violent action. It is opposed to *lead.*

DRIVE, *n.* An excursion in a carriage for exercise or pleasure.—In *England,* it is distinguished from a *ride,* which is taken on horseback.—*Boswell.*

DRIV'EL (driv'l), *v. i.* 1. To slaver; to let spittle drop or flow from the mouth, like a child, idiot, or dotard. 2. To be weak or foolish; to dote.—*Dryden.*

DRIV'EL, *n.* 1. Slaver; saliva flowing from the mouth. 2. A driveler; a fool; an idiot; [*not used.*]

DRIV'EL-ER (driv'l-er), *n.* A slaverer; a slabberer; an id iot; a fool.

DRIV'EL-ING (driv'l-ing), *n.* A course of weak, contemptible action or conduct.

DRIV'EL-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Slavering; foolish.

DRIV'EN (driv'n), *pp.* Urged forward by force; impelled to move; constrained by necessity.

DRIV'ER, *n.* 1. One who drives; the person or thing that urges or compels any thing else to move. 2. The person who drives beasts. 3. The person who drives a carriage one who conducts a team. 4. A large sail occasionally set on the mizzen-yard or gaff, the foot being extended over the stern by a boom.—5. In *machinery,* that which communicates motion to something else, as a wheel; used, also, in composition, as in *screw-driver.* 6. A substance interposed between the driving instrument and the thing driven. A cooper drives hoops by striking on the *driver.*

DRIV'ING, *ppr.* Urging forward by force; impelling; taking a drive.

DRIV'ING, *a.* Having great force of impulse; as, a *driving* storm.

DRIV'ING, *n.* 1. The act of impelling. 2. Tendency.

DRIZ'ZLE, *v. i.* [G. *rieseln.*] To rain in small drops; to fall as water from the clouds in very fine particles.

DRIZ'ZLE, *v. t.* To shed in small drops or particles.—*Shak.*

DRIZ'ZLE, *n.* A small rain.

DRIZ'ZLED, *pp.* Shed or thrown down in small drops or particles.

DRIZ'ZLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Falling in fine drops or particles shedding in small drops or particles.

DRIZ'ZLING, *n.* The falling of rain or snow in small drops.

DRIZ'ZLY, *a.* Shedding small rain, or small particles of snow.

DROCK, *n.* Part of a plow. [*Local.*]

DROG'MAN and DROG'O-MAN. *See* DRAGOMAN.

DROIL, *v. i.* [D. *druilen.*] To work sluggishly or slowly; to plod.—*Spenser;* [*not much used.*]

DROIL, *n.* A mope; a drone; a drudge.

DROIT, *n.* [Fr.] 1. Right; the law; title; fee; privilege. 2. *a.* Straight; right.

DRŌLL, *a.* [Fr. *drôle.*] Causing mirth or laughter.—SYN. Comic; comical; farcical; diverting; arch; waggish; queer; odd; facetious; merry; laughable; ludicrous.

DRŌLL, *n.* 1. One whose occupation or practice is to raise mirth by odd tricks; a jester; a buffoon. 2. A farce, something exhibited to raise mirth or sport.

DRŌLL, *v. i.* To jest; to play the buffoon.—*South.*

DRŌLL, *v. t.* To cheat.—*L'Estrange.*

DRŌLL'ER, *n.* A jester; a buffoon.—*Glanville.*

DRŌLL'ER-Y, *n.* 1. Sportive tricks; buffoonery; comical stories; gestures, manners, or tales adapted to raise mirth. 2. A puppet-show.—*Shak.*

DRŌLL'ING, *n.* Low wit; buffoonery.

DRŌLL'ING-LY, *adv.* In a jesting manner.

DRŌLL'ISH, *a.* Somewhat droll.

DRŌM'E-DA-RY (drum'e-der-ry), *n.* [Fr. *dromadaire.*] 1. A species of camel, called, also, the *Arabian camel,* with one bunch or protuberance on the back, in distinction from

the *Bactrian camel*, which has two bunches. 2. Any quick-traveling camel.

DRŌNE, *n.* [Sax. *drane, dræn.*] 1. The male of the honey-bee, which makes no honey. It is smaller than the queen bee, but larger than the working bee. 2. An idler; one who earns nothing by industry. 3. A humming or low sound, or the instrument of humming. 4. The largest tube of the bagpipe, which emits a continued deep note.

DRŌNE, *v. i.* 1. To live in idleness. 2. To give a low, heavy, dull sound.—*Dryden.*

DRŌNE'-FLŸ, *n.* A two-winged insect, resembling the drone bee.

DRŌN'ING, *n.* Dull, driveling utterance.—*Swift.*

DRŌN'ING, *ppr.* Living in idleness; giving a dull sound.

DRŌN'ISH, *a.* Idle; sluggish; lazy; indolent; inactive; slow.—*Rowe.*

DRŌN'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a dronish manner.

DRŌN'ISH-NESS, *n.* State of being dronish; inactivity.

DROOL, *v. t.* To drivel or drop saliva. This word, which, according to Holloway, is provincial in England, is a familiar nursing word in America; as, the child *drools.*

DROOP, *v. i.* [Sax. *drepan.*] 1. To sink or hang down; to lean downward, as a body that is weak or languishing. 2. To languish or pine from grief or other cause. 3. To fail or sink; to decline. 4. To faint; to grow weak; to be dispirited.

DROOPED (droopt), *pp.* Languished; grown weak.

DROOP'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Sinking; hanging or leaning downward; declining; languishing; failing.

DROOP'ING-LY, *adv.* In a drooping manner.

DROP, *n.* [Sax. *dropa.*] 1. A small portion of any fluid in a spherical form, which falls at once from any body, or a globule of any fluid which is pendent, as if about to fall; a small portion of water falling in rain. 2. A diamond hanging from the ear; an ear-ring; something hanging in the form of a drop. 3. A very small quantity of liquor. 4. The part of a gallows which sustains the criminal before he is executed, and which is suddenly dropped.

DROP, *v. t.* [Sax. *dropian.*] 1. To pour or let fall in small portions or globules, as a fluid; to distill. 2. To let fall, as any substance. 3. To let go; to dismiss; to lay aside; to quit; to leave; to permit to subside; as, to *drop* the subject 4. To utter slightly, briefly, or casually; as, to *drop* a remark. 5. To insert indirectly, incidentally, or by way of digression. 6. To lay aside; to dismiss from possession. 7. To leave; as, to *drop* a parcel at the door. 8. To set down and leave, as a passenger. 9. To quit; to suffer to cease; as, to *drop* one's acquaintance. 10. To let go; to dismiss from association. 11. To suffer to end or come to nothing. 12. To bedrop; to speckle; to variegate, as if by sprinkling with drops.—*Milton.* 13. To lower.

DROP, *v. i.* 1. To distill; to fall in small portions, globules, or drops, as a liquid. 2. To let drops fall; to discharge itself in drops. 3. To fall; to descend suddenly or abruptly. 4. To fall spontaneously. 5. To die, or to die suddenly. 6. To come to an end; to cease; to be neglected and come to nothing. 7. To come unexpectedly; with *in* or *into.* 8. To fall short of a mark; [*not usual.*] 9. To fall lower. 10. To be deep in extent.

To drop astern, in *seamen's language*, is to pass or move toward the stern; to move back; or to slacken the velocity of a vessel to let another pass beyond her.—*To drop down*, in *seamen's language*, is to sail, row, or move down a river, or toward the sea.

DROP'-SCĒNE, *n.* In *theatres*, a curtain suspended by pulleys, which descends or *drops* in front of the stage.

DRŌP'-SE-RĒNE', *n.* [L. *gutta serena.*] A disease of the eye; *amaurosis*, or blindness from a diseased *retina.*—*Milton.*

DROP'-STŌNE, *n.* Spar in the shape of drops.

DROP'-WŎRT (wurt), *n.* A British flowering herb, called, also, *queen of the meadow.* The *water* and *hemlock dropwort* are poisonous herbs.

DROP'LĔT, *n.* A little drop.—*Shak.*

DROPPED, *pp.* Let fall; distilled; laid aside; dismissed; let go; suffered to subside; sprinkled or variegated.

DROP'PING, *ppr.* or *a.* Falling in globules; distilling; falling; laying aside; dismissing; quitting; suffering to rest or subside; variegating with ornaments like drops.—A *dropping fire*, in *military affairs*, is a constant, irregular discharge of small arms.

DROP'PING, *n.* 1. The act of dropping; a distilling; a falling. 2. That which drops.

DROP'PING-LY, *adv.* By drops.—*Huloet.*

DROPS, *n. pl.* In *medicine*, a liquid remedy, the dose of which is regulated by a certain number of drops.

DROP'SIC-AL, *a.* 1. Diseased with dropsy; hydropical; inclined to the dropsy; [*used of persons.*] 2. Partaking of the nature of the dropsy; [*used of disease.*]

DROP'SIED (drop'sid), *a.* Diseased with dropsy.—*Shak.*

DROP'SY, *n.* [L. *hydrops.*] 1. In *medicine*, an unnatural collection of water in any part of the body, proceeding from a greater effusion of serum by the exhalant arteries, than the absorbents take up.

DROS'KY, *n.* A low, four-wheeled vehicle, among the Russians, without a top, consisting of a kind of long, narrow bench, on which passengers ride as on a saddle, with their feet reaching almost to the ground.—*Baird.*

DRO-SOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. δροσος, dew, and μετρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring the quantity of dew collected on the surface of a body in the open air.

DROSS, *n.* [Sax. *dros.*] 1. The recrement or despumation of metals; the scum or extraneous matter of metals, thrown off in the process of melting. 2. Rust; crust of metals; an incrustation formed on metals by oxydation. 3. Waste matter; refuse; any worthless matter separated from the better part; impure matter.

DROSS'I-NESS, *n.* Foulness; rust; impurity; a state of being drossy.—*Boyle.*

DROSS'LESS, *a.* Free from dross.—*Stevens.*

DROSS'Y, *a.* 1. Like dross; pertaining to dross. 2. Full of dross; abounding with scorious or recrementitious matter. 3. Worthless; foul; impure.

† DROTCH'EL, *n.* An idle wench; a sluggard.

DROUGHT (drout), *n.* [contracted from Sax. *drugothe*; D. *droogte* from *drigan*, or *drygan*, to dry. The original word *drouth*, as written in the time of Bacon, is still considerably used.] 1. Dryness; want of rain or of water; *particularly*, dryness of the weather, which affects the earth, and prevents the growth of plants; aridness; aridity. 2. Dryness of the throat and mouth; thirst; want of drink.

DROUGHT'I-NESS, *n.* A state of dryness of the weather; want of rain.

DROUGHT'Y (drout'y), *a.* 1. Dry, as the weather; arid; wanting rain. 2. Thirsty; dry; wanting drink.

† DRŎUM'Y, *a.* Troubled; muddy; same as Scottish *drumly.*—*Bacon. Chaucer* has *drovy.*

DROUTH, *n.* 1. Dry weather. 2. Thirst. This was the original word, and is still used in Scotland, and to some extent in America.

DROUTH'I-NESS, *n.* Dryness; thirst.

DROUTH'Y, *a.* Dry; thirsty; as, "when *drouthy* neebors neebors meet."—*Burns.*

DRŌVE, *pret.* of *drive.*

DRŌVE, *n.* [Sax. *draf.*] 1. A collection of cattle driven; a number of animals, as oxen, sheep, or swine, driven in a body. 2. Any collection of irrational animals, moving or driving forward. 3. A crowd of people in motion. 4. A road for driving cattle; [*English.*]

† DRŌV'EN, *part.* from *drive.*

DRŌV'ER, *n.* 1. One who drives cattle or sheep to market. *Usually*, a man who makes it his business to purchase fat cattle and drive them to market. 2. A boat driven by the tide.—*Spenser.*

DROWN, *v. t.* [Dan. *drugner.*] 1. To overwhelm in water; and, *appropriately*, to extinguish life by immersion in water or other fluid; [*applied to animals:*] also, to suspend animation by submersion. 2. To overwhelm in water, as plants. 3. To overflow; to deluge; to inundate, as the earth. 4. To immerse; to plunge and lose; to overwhelm: as, to be *drowned* in pleasure. 5. To overwhelm; to overpower; as, to *drown* one's cries.

DROWN, *v. i.* To be suffocated in water or other fluid; to perish in water.

DROWNED, *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of life by immersion in a fluid; overflowed; inundated; overwhelmed.

DROWN'ER, *n.* He or that which drowns.

DROWN'ING, *ppr.* Destroying life by submersion in a liquid; overflowing; overwhelming.

DRŌWN'ING, *a.* Perishing in water; as, a *drowning* man.

DROWSE (drowz), *v. i.* [Old Belgic *droosen.*] 1. To sleep imperfectly or unsoundly; to doze; to slumber; to be heavy with sleepiness. 2. To look heavy; to be heavy or dull.

DROWSE, *v. t.* To make heavy with sleep; to make dull or stupid.—*Milton.*

† DROWS'I-HED, *n.* Sleepiness.—*Spenser.*

DROWS'I-LY, *adv.* 1. Sleepily; heavily; in a dull, sleepy manner. 2. Sluggishly; idly; slothfully; lazily.

DROWS'I-NESS, *n.* 1. Sleepiness; heaviness with sleep; disposition to sleep. 2. Sluggishness; sloth; idleness; inactivity.

DROWS'Y, *a.* 1. Inclined to sleep; heavy with sleepiness; lethargic; comatose. 2. Dull; sluggish; stupid; as, *drowsy* reasoning. 3. Disposing to sleep; lulling; as, *drowsy* murmurs.

DROWS'Y-HĔAD'ED (drowz'e-hed-ed), *a.* Heavy; having a sluggish disposition.—*Fotherby.*

DRUB, *v. t.* [Sw. *drabba.*] To beat with a stick; to thrash; to cudgel.

DRUB, *n.* A blow with a stick or cudgel; a thump; a knock.

DRUBBED, *pp.* Beat with a cudgel; beat soundly.

DRUB'BING, *ppr.* Beating with a cudgel; beating soundly

DRUB'BING, *n.* A cudgeling; a sound beating.

DRUDGE (druj), *v. i.* [Scot. *drug.*] To work hard; to labor in mean offices; to labor with toil and fatigue.

DRUDGE, *n.* One who works hard, or labors with toil and fatigue; one who labors hard in servile employments; a slave; a menial.

DRUDG'ER, *n.* 1. A drudge. 2. A drudging-box. *See* DREDGING-BOX.

DRUDG'ER-Y, *n.* Hard labor; toilsome work; ignoble toil; hard work in servile occupations.

DRUDG'ING, *ppr.* Laboring hard; toiling.

DRUDG'ING-BOX. *See* DREDGING-BOX.

DRUDG'ING-LY, *adv.* With labor and fatigue; laboriously.

DRUG, *n.* [Fr. *drogue.*] 1. The general name of substances used in medicine, sold by the druggist, and compounded by apothecaries and physicians; any substance, vegetable, animal, or mineral, which is used in the composition or preparation of medicines; also applied to dyeing materials. 2. Any commodity that lies on hand, or is not salable; an article of slow sale, or in no demand in market. 3. A *mortal drug*, or a *deadly drug*, is poison. 4. [Scot. *drug.*] A drudge.—*Shak.*

DRUG, *v. i.* To prescribe or administer drugs or medicines.

DRUG, *v. t.* 1. To season with drugs or ingredients. 2. To tincture with something offensive. 3. To dose to excess with drugs or medicines.

DRUG'-DAMNED, *a.* Condemned or detested for its drugs or poisons; as, *drug-damned* Italy.—*Shak.*

DRUGGED (drugd), *pp.* or *a.* 1. Seasoned with drugs. 2. Dosed with drugs. 3. Tinctured with something offensive.

† DRUG'GER, *n.* A druggist.—*Burton.*

DRUG'GER-MAN. *See* DRAGOMAN.

DRUG'GET, *n.* [Fr. *droguet.*] A coarse woolen cloth, thick and strong, stamped on one side with figures, and used as a covering and protection for carpets.

DRUG'GING, *ppr.* 1. Seasoning with ingredients. 2. Dosing with drugs. 3. Tincturing with something offensive.

DRUG'GIST, *n.* [Fr. *droguiste.*] One who deals in drugs; *properly*, one whose occupation is merely to buy and sell drugs, without compounding or preparation.—In *America*, the same person often carries on the business of the druggist and the apothecary.

† DRUG'STER, *n.* A druggist.—*Boyle.*

DRŪ'ID, *n.* [Ir. *Draoi*, formerly *Drui*, a magician, a Druid.] A priest or minister of religion, among the ancient Celtic nations, in Gaul, Britain, and Germany.

DRŪ'ID-ESS, *n.* A female Druid.

DRU-ID'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the Druids.
DRU-ID'IC-AL, }

DRŪ'ID-ISH, *a.* Pertaining to or like Druids.

DRŪ'ID-ISM, *n.* The system of religion, philosophy, and instruction taught by the Druids; or their doctrines, rites, and ceremonies.

DRUM, *n.* [D. *trom*, *trommel.*] 1. A martial instrument of music, in form of a hollow cylinder, and covered at the ends with vellum, which is stretched or slackened at pleasure.—2. In *machinery*, a short cylinder revolving on an axis, generally for the purpose of turning several small wheels, by means of straps passing round its periphery.—3. The *drum of the ear*, the tympanum, or barrel of the ear; the hollow part of the ear, behind the membrane of the tympanum. 4. A quantity packed in the form of a drum; as, a *drum* of figs. 5. Sheet-iron in the shape of a drum, to receive heat from a stove-pipe.—6. In *architecture*, the upright part of a cupola, either above or below a dome.—*Brande.*

DRUM, *v. i.* 1. To beat a drum with sticks; to beat or play a tune on a drum. 2. To beat with the fingers, as with drum-sticks; to beat with a rapid succession of strokes. 3. To beat, as the heart.—*Dryden.* 4. To gather or collect, *literally*, by going round with a drum; or, *figuratively*, by influence or exertion; as, to *drum* up for recruits.

DRUM, *v. t.* To expel with beat of drum. [*Military phrase.*]

DRUM'-FISH, *n.* A fish found on the coast of North America.

DRUM'-MA-JOR, *n.* The chief, or first drummer of a regiment.

DRUM'-MĀK-ER, *n.* One who makes drums.

DRUM'-STICK, *n.* The stick with which a drum is beaten, or a stick shaped for the purpose of beating a drum.

† DRUM'BLE, *v. i.* To drone; to be sluggish.—*Shak.*

† DRUM'LY, *a.* [W. *trom.*] Turbid; muddy. [*Scottish.*]

DRUM'MER, *n.* One whose office is to beat the drum in military exercises and marching; one who drums.

DRUM'MING, *ppr.* Beating a drum; expelling with beat of drum.

DRUM'MOND-LIGHT (-lite), *n.* [From Lieut. *Drummond.*] A very intense light, produced by throwing a stream of oxygen gas and a stream of hydrogen gas, brought into union in an ignited state, upon a ball of lime.

DRUNK, *pp.* or *a.* [from *drink.*] 1. Intoxicated; inebriated; overwhelmed or overpowered by spirituous liquor; stupefied or inflamed by the action of spirit on the stomach and brain. 2. Drenched, or saturated with moisture or liquor.—*Deut.*, xxxii. [*Drank* is extensively used as the participle.]

DRUNK'ARD, *n.* One given to ebriety or an excessive use of strong liquor; a person who habitually or frequently is drunk.

DRUNK'EN (drunk'n), *a.* 1. Intoxicated; inebriated with strong liquor. 2. Given to drunkenness; intemperate in drinking. 3. Saturated with liquor or moisture; drenched.—*Shak.* 4. Proceeding from intoxication; done in a state of drunkenness; as, a *drunken* frolic.

DRUNK'EN-LY, *adv.* In a drunken manner. [*Little used.*]

DRUNK'EN-NESS, *n.* 1. Intoxication; inebriation; inebriety; a state in which a person is overwhelmed or overpowered with spirituous liquors, so that his reason is disordered, and he more commonly reels or staggers in walking. 2. Habitual ebriety or intoxication; intemperance in drinking. 3. Disorder of the faculties resembling intoxication by liquors; inflammation; phrensy; rage.

DRU-PĀ'CEOUS, *a.* 1. Producing drupes. 2. Pertaining to drupes; or consisting of drupes.

DRŪPE, *n.* [L. *drupæ.*] In *botany*, a pulpy pericarp or fruit without valves, containing a nut or stone with a kernel, as the plum, peach, &c.

DRŪSE, *n.* [G. *druse.*] Among *miners*, a cavity in a rock, having its interior surface studded with crystals or filled with water.

DRŪ'SY, } *a.* Covered with a large number of minute
DRŪSED, } crystals.

DRY, *a.* [Sax. *dri*, *drig*, or *dryg.*] 1. Destitute of moisture; free from water or wetness; arid; not moist; as, *dry* ground. 2. Not rainy; free from rain or mist; as, a *dry* season. 3. Not juicy; free from juice, sap, or aqueous matter; not green; as, *dry* limbs. 4. Without tears. 5. Not giving milk. 6. Thirsty; craving drink. 7. Barren; jejune; plain; unembellished; destitute of pathos, or of that which amuses and interests; as, a *dry* style. 8. Severe; sarcastic; wiping; as, a *dry* remark. 9. Severe, wiping; as, a *dry* blow. *Bacon.*—10. In *painting* and *sculpture*, a term applied to a sharp, frigid preciseness of execution, or the want of a delicate contour in form, and of easy transition in coloring. *Jocelyn.*—11. *Dry goods*, in *commerce*, cloths, stuffs, silks laces, &c., in distinction from *groceries.*—*Dry wines* are those in which the saccharine matter and the ferment are so exactly balanced that they have decomposed each other by their mutual action, and no sweetness is perceptible. They are opposed to sweet wines, and considered best.—*Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

DRY, *v. t.* [Sax. *drigan*, *adrigan*, or *drygan*, *adrygan*, *adrugan*, *gedrigan.*] 1. To free from water, or from moisture of any kind, and by any means. 2. To deprive of moisture by evaporation or exhalation. 3. To deprive of moisture by exposure to the sun or open air. 4. To deprive of natural juice, sap, or greenness. 5. To scorch or parch with thirst: with *up*. 6. To deprive of water by draining; to drain; to exhaust.—*To dry up*, to deprive wholly of water.

DRY, *v. i.* 1. To grow dry; to lose moisture; to become free from moisture or juice. 2. To evaporate wholly; to be exhaled: sometimes with *up*; as, the water *dries up*

DRY'-BONED, *a.* Having dry bones, or without flesh.

DRY'-EYED (-īde), *a.* Not having tears in the eyes.

DRY'-FAT, *n.* A dry vat or basket not holding water.

DRY'-FOOT, *n.* A dog that pursues game by the scent of the foot.

DRY'-NURSE, *n.* 1. A nurse who attends and feeds a child without the breast. 2. One who attends another in sickness.

DRY'-NURSE, *v. t.* To feed, attend, and bring up without the breast.—*Hudibras.*

DRY'-ROT, *n.* A rapid decay of timber, by which its substance is converted into a dry powder, which issues from minute tubular cavities, resembling the borings of worms.

DRY'-RUB, *v. t.* To rub and cleanse without wetting,

DRY'-RUBBED (-rubd), *pp.* Cleaned without wetting.

DRY'-RUB-BING, *ppr.* Cleaning without wetting.

DRY'-SALTER, *n.* A dealer in salted or dry meats, pickles, sauces, &c.—*Fordyce.*

DRY-SALT'ER-Y, *n.* The articles kept by a dry-salter; the business of a dry-salter.

DRY'-SHOD, *a.* Without wetting the feet.

DRY'-STOVE, *n.* A glazed structure, for preserving the plants of dry and hot climates.

DRY'-VAT, *n.* A basket or vessel not holding water.

DRY'AD, *n.* [L. *dryades*, pl., from Gr. δρυς, a tree.] In *mythology*, a deity or nymph of the woods; a nymph supposed to preside over woods.

DRYED' (drīde), *pp.* of *dry.* *See* DRIED.

DRY'ER, *n.* He or that which dries; that which exhausts of moisture or greenness.

DRY'ING, *ppr.* Expelling or losing moisture, sap, or greenness.

DRY'ING, *a.* 1. Adapted to exhaust moisture; as, a *drying* season. 2. Forming a vesicle over the surface, and becoming hard; as, *drying oil.*

DRY'ING, *n.* The act or process of depriving of moisture or greenness.

DRY'ING-OIL, *n.* A term applied to linseed and other oils which have been heated with oxyd of lead, and thus prepared to harden.—*Brande.*

DRY'LY, *adv.* 1. Without moisture. 2. Coldly; frigidly; without affection.—*Bacon.* 3. Severely; sarcastically. 4. Barrenly; without embellishment; without any thing to enliven, enrich, or entertain.

DRY'NESS, *n.* 1. Destitution of moisture; want of water or other fluid; siccity; aridity; aridness. 2. Want of rain; as, *dryness* of a season. 3. Want of juice or succulence; as, *dryness* of bones. 4. Want of succulence or greenness; as, *dryness* of plants. 5. Barrenness; jejuneness; want of ornament or pathos; want of that which enlivens and entertains, as of style. 6. Want of feeling or sensibility in devotion; want of ardor.—*Taylor.*

DŪ'AD, *n.* Union of two.

DŪ'AL, *a.* [L. *dualis.*] Expressing the number two.

DŪ'AL-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of two Gods, a good and an evil one; Manicheism.—*Murdock.*

DŪ'AL-IST, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of dualism.

DU-AL-IST'IC, *a.* Consisting of two; as, the *dualistic* systems, which taught that there are two principles in nature, one active, the other passive.—*Enfield.*

DU-AL'I-TY, *n.* 1. That which expresses two in number. 2. Division; separation. 3. The state of being two.

DŪ'AR-CHY, *n.* [Gr. δυο and αρχη.] Government by two persons.

DUB, *v. t.* [Sax. *dubban.*] *Literally,* to strike. Hence, 1. To strike a blow with a sword, and make a knight. 2. To confer any dignity or new character. 3. To cut down or reduce with an adz, as a board, &c.—*To dub out,* among *plasterers,* is to bring out an uneven surface to a level, by pieces of wood, &c.

DUB. *v. i.* To make a quick noise.—*Beaum. and Fletcher.*

DUB, *n.* 1. A blow; [*little used.*]—2. In *Irish,* a puddle.

DUBBED (dubd), *pp.* Struck; made a knight.

DUB'BER, *n.* A leathern vessel or bottle, used in India to hold ghee, oil, &c.—*M'Culloch.*

DUB'BING, *ppr.* Striking; making a knight.

DUB'BING OUT, *n.* Among *plasterers,* the act of bringing out an uneven surface to a level, by pieces of wood, &c.

DU-BI'E-TY, *n.* Doubtfulness. [*Little used.*]

DU-BI-OST-TY, *n.* A thing doubtful.—*Brown.*

DŪ'BI-OUS (dū'be-us), *a.* [L. *dubius.*] 1. Wavering or fluctuating in opinion; not settled; not determined. 2. That of which the truth is not ascertained or known; as, *dubious* questions. 3. Not clear; not plain; as, *dubious* light. —*Milton.* 4. Of uncertain event or issue; as, *dubious* battle. *Milton.*—SYN. Doubting; unsettled; undetermined; doubtful; ambiguous; equivocal; questionable; uncertain; precarious.

DŪ'BI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Doubtfully; uncertainly.

DŪ'BI-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Doubtfulness; a state of wavering and indecision of mind. 2. Uncertainty.

DŪ'BI-TA-BLE, *a.* [L. *dubito.*] Doubtful; uncertain. [*Rare.*]

DŪ'BI-TA-BLY, *adv.* In a dubitable manner.

DŪ'BI-TAN-CY, *n.* Doubt; uncertainty. [*Little used.*]

DU-BI-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *dubitatio.*] The act of doubting; doubt.—*Brown.* [*Little used.*]

DŪ'BI-TA-TIVE, *a.* Tending to doubt.

DŪ'CAL, *a.* [Fr.] Pertaining to a duke.

DUC'AT, *n.* A coin of several countries in Europe, struck in the dominions of a duke. It is of silver or gold. The silver ducat is generally of the value of four shillings and sixpence sterling, about equal to an American dollar, or to a French crown; and the gold ducat of twice the same value.

DUC-A-TOON', *n.* [Fr. *ducaton.*] A silver coin. That of Venice is worth about four shillings and eightpence sterling, or nearly 108 cents; that of Holland, about five shillings sixpence sterling, or 128 cents.

DUCH'ESS, *n.* [Fr. *duchesse.*] The consort or widow of a duke. Also, a lady who has the sovereignty of a duchy.

DUCH'Y, *n.* [Fr. *duché.*] The territory or dominions of a duke; a dukedom.

DUCH'Y-COURT, *n.* The court of the Duchy of Lancaster, in England.

DUCK, *n.* [Sw. *duk.*] A species of coarse cloth or light canvas, used for small sails, sacking of beds, &c.

DUCK, *n.* 1. A water-fowl, so called from its plunging. 2. An inclination of the head, resembling the motion of a duck in water.—To make *ducks* and *drakes,* to throw a flat stone, tile, &c., obliquely, so as to make it rebound repeatedly from the surface of water, raising a succession of jets; hence, to *play at ducks and drakes* with property, is to squander it foolishly and unprofitably.—*Smart. Lame duck,* see LAME.

DUCK. *n.* [Dan. *dukke.*] A word of endearment.

DUCK, *v. t.* [Ger. *ducken.*] 1. To dip or plunge in water, and suddenly withdraw. 2. To plunge the head in water, and immediately withdraw it. 3. To bow, stoop, or nod.

DUCK, *v. i.* 1. To plunge into water, and immediately withdraw; to dip; to plunge the head in water or other liquid 2. To drop the head suddenly; to bow; to cringe.

DUCK'-BILL, *n.* An animal of New Holland, the ornithorynchus, which see.

DUCK'-BILLED, *a.* Having a bill like a duck; an epithet applied to the animal called ornithorynchus.

DUCK'-LEGGED, *a.* Having short legs, like a duck.

DUCK'-MEAT, } *n.* A plant, growing in ditches and shal-
DUCK'S-MEAT, } low water, and eaten by ducks.

DUCK'-WEED, *n.* The same as *duck-meat.*

DUCK'S-FOOT, *n.* A plant, the *May-apple.*

DUCKED (dukt), *pp.* Plunged; dipped in water.

DUCK'ER, *n.* A plunger; a diver; a cringer.

DUCK'ING, *ppr.* Plunging; thrusting suddenly into water, and withdrawing; dipping.

DUCK'ING, *n.* The act of plunging or putting in water, and withdrawing.

DUCK'ING-STOOL, *n.* A stool or chair in which common scolds were formerly tied and plunged into water.

DUCK'LING, *n.* A young duck.—*Ray.*

DUCK-OY'. *See* DECOY.

DUCT, *n.* [L. *ductus.*] 1. Any tube or canal by which a fluid or other substance is conducted or conveyed; [*applied particularly to the vessels of an animal body.*] 2. Guidance; direction; [*little used.*]

DUC'TILE, *a.* [L. *ductilis.*] 1. That may be led; easy to be led or drawn; docile; tractable; complying; obsequious, yielding to motives, persuasion, or instruction. 2. Flexible; pliable.—*Dryden.* 3. That may be drawn out into wire or threads, as a metal. 4. That may be extended by beating.

DUC'TILE-LY, *adv.* In a ductile manner.

DUC'TILE-NESS, *n.* The quality of suffering extension by drawing or percussion; ductility.

DUC-TIL'I-TY, *n.* 1. The property of solid bodies, particularly metals, which renders them capable of being extended by drawing without breaking. 2. Flexibility; obsequiousness; a disposition of mind that easily yields to motives or influence; ready compliance.

DUC'TION, *n.* [L. *ductio.*] Conveyance; leading.—*Feltham.*

† DUC'TURE, *n.* [L. *duco.*] Guidance.—*South.*

DUD'DER, *v. t.* To deafen with noise; to render the head confused.—*Jennings.*

DUDGEON (dud'jun), *n.* [Ger. *degen.*] A small dagger.—*Hudibras.*

DUDGEON (dud'jun), *n.* [W. *dygen.*] Inward anger or resentment; sullenness; ill-will; discord.—*L'Estrange.*

DUDS, *n. pl.* [Scot. *dud.*] Old clothes; tattered garments. —*Gilbert.* [*A vulgar word.*]

DUE (dū), *a.* [Fr. *dû,* pp. of *devoir.*] 1. Owed; that ought to be paid or done to another. 2. Proper; fit; appropriate; suitable; becoming; required by the circumstances. 3. Seasonable; as, to arrive in *due* time. 4. Exact; proper; as, to keep *due* time in music. 5. Owing to; occasioned by; [*little used.*] 6. That ought to have arrived, or to be present, before the time specified; as, the ship is *due.*

DUE, *adv.* Directly; exactly; as, a *due* east course.

DUE, *n.* 1. That which is owed; that which one contracts to pay, do, or perform to another; that which law or justice requires to be paid or done. 2. That which office, rank, station, social relations, or established rules of right or decorum require to be given, paid, or done. 3. That which law or custom requires, as toll, tribute, fees of office, or other legal perquisites. 4. Right; just title.—*Milton.*

† DUE, *v. t.* To pay as due.—*Shak.*

DUE'FUL, *a.* Fit; becoming.—*Spenser.* [*Little used.*]

DU'EL, *n.* [L. *duellum;* Fr. *duel;* It. *duello.*] 1. Single combat; a premeditated combat between two persons, for the purpose of deciding some private difference or quarrel. 2. Any contention or contest.—*Milton.*

DU'EL, *v. i.* To fight in single combat.—*South.*

DU'EL, *v. t.* To attack or fight singly.—*Milton.*

DU'EL-ER, *n.* A combatant in single fight.

DU'EL-ING, *ppr.* Fighting in single combat. *a.* Pertaining to, or employed in, dueling.

DU'EL-ING, *n.* The act or practice of fighting in single combat.

DU'EL-IST, *n.* 1. One who fights in single combat.—*Dryden.* 2. One who maintains the propriety of dueling.

† DU-EL'LO, *n.* Duel; or rule of dueling.—*Shak.*

DUE'NESS (dū'nes), *n.* Fitness; propriety; due quality.

DU-EN'NA, *n.* [Sp. *dueña. See* DON.] An old woman who is kept to guard a younger; a governess.

DU-ET', } *n.* [It. *duetto.*] A piece of music composed for
DU-ET'TO, } two performers, whether vocal or instrumental.—*Brande.*

DUF'FEL, *n.* [D.] A thick, coarse kind of woolen cloth, having a thick nap or frieze.

DUG, *n.* [Ice. *deggia.*] The pap or nipple: now applied only to a cow or other beast, unless in contempt.

DUG, *pret.* and *pp.* of *dig;* as, they *dug* a ditch.

DU-GONG', *n.* A herbivorous, cetaceous animal of the Indian Ocean, with a tapering body ending in a crescent-shaped fin. The fabled mermaid seems to have been founded on the *dugong.—Gilbert.*

DŪKE, *n.* [Fr. *duc;* Sp., Port. *duqué;* It. *duca;* Venetian *doge;* L. *dux.*] 1. In *Great Britain,* one of the highest order of nobility; a title of honor or nobility next below the princes.—2. In *some countries on the Continent,* a sovereign prince, without the title of king. 3. A chief; a prince.

DŪKE'DŌM, *n.* 1. The seignory or possessions of a duke; the territory of a duke. 2. The title or quality of a duke.

DUL'BRĀIN-ĔD, *a.* Stupid; doltish; of dull intellects.

DUL'CET, *a.* [L. *dulcis.*] 1. Sweet to the taste; luscious. 2. Sweet to the ear; melodious; harmonious.

DUL-CI-FI-ĊĀ'TION, *n.* The act of sweetening; *particularly,* the combining of mineral acids with alcohol, by which their caustic or corrosive qualities are diminished.

DUL'CI-FĪED (dul'se-fīde), *pp.* or *a.* Sweetened.—*Dulcified spirit,* a term applied to a compound of alcohol with mineral acids; as, *dulcified* spirit of nitre.

DUL-CIF'LU-OUS, *a.* [L. *dulcis* and *fluo.*] Flowing sweetly.

DUL'CI-FŸ, *v. t.* [Fr. *dulcifier.*] To sweeten; to free from acidity, saltness, or acrimony.

DUL'CI-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* Sweetening; removing acidity.

DUL'CI-MER, *n.* [It. *dolcimello.*] An instrument of music having about fifty brass wires, which are played upon with little sticks.

† DUL'CI-NESS, *n.* [L. *dulcis.*] Softness; easiness of temper.

DUL'CI-TŪDE, *n.* [L. *dulcitudo.*] Sweetness.

DUL'ĊO-RĀTE, *v. t.* [Low L. *dulco.*] 1. To sweeten. 2. To make less acrimonious.

DUL-ĊO-RĀ'TION, *n.* The act of sweetening.—*Bacon.*

DŪ'LI-A, *n.* [Gr. δουλεια.] An inferior kind of worship or adoration.—*Stillingfleet.* [*Not English.*]

DULL, *a.* [W. *dol, dwl;* Sax. *dol.*] 1. Stupid; doltish; blockish; slow of understanding. 2. Heavy; sluggish; without life or spirit. 3. Slow of motion; sluggish. 4. Slow of hearing or seeing. 5. Slow to learn or comprehend; unready; awkward. 6. Sleepy; drowsy. 7. Sad; melancholy. 8. Gross; cloggy; insensible. 9. Not pleasing or delightful; not exhilarating; cheerless; as, *dull* work. 10. Not bright or clear; clouded; tarnished. 11. Not bright; not briskly burning. 12. Dim; obscure; not vivid. 13. Blunt; obtuse; having a thick edge. 14. Cloudy; overcast; not clear; not enlivening; as, *dull* weather. 15. With *seamen,* being without wind. 16. Not lively or animated.

DULL, *v. t.* 1. To make dull; to stupefy. 2. To blunt, as edge-tools. 3. To make sad or melancholy. 4. To hebetate; to make insensible or slow to perceive, as the intellect. 5. To damp; to render lifeless, as the attention. 6. To make heavy or slow of motion. 7. To sully; to tarnish or cloud.

DULL, *v. i.* To become dull or blunt; to become stupid.

DULL'-BRĀIN-ĔD, *a.* Stupid; of dull intellect.

DULL'-BROWĔD, *a.* Having a gloomy look.

DULL'-DIS-PŌSĔD', *a.* Inclined to dullness or sadness.

DULL'-EŸĔD (-īde), *a.* Having a downcast look.—*Shak.*

DULL'-HĔAD (-hed), *n.* A person of dull understanding; a dolt; a blockhead.

DULL'-SĪGHT-ED, *a.* Having imperfect sight; purblind.

DULL'-WIT-TED, *a.* Having a dull intellect; heavy.

DULL'ARD, *a.* Doltish; stupid.—*Hall.*

DULL'ARD, *n.* A stupid person; a blockhead; a dunce.

DULLĔD, *pp.* Made dull; blunted.

DULL'ER, *n.* That which makes dull.

DULL'ING, *ppr.* Making dull.

DULL'NESS, *n.* 1. Stupidity; slowness of comprehension; weakness of intellect; indocility. 2. Want of quick perception or eager desire. 3. Heaviness; drowsiness; inclination to sleep. 4. Heaviness; disinclination to motion. 5. Sluggishness; slowness. 6. Dimness; want of clearness or lustre. 7. Bluntness; want of edge. 8. Want of brightness or vividness.

DUL'LY, *adv.* Stupidly; sluggishly; without life or spirit.

DU-LOĊ'RA-CY, *n.* [Gr. δουλος and κρατεω.] Predominance of slaves.

DŪ'LY, *adv.* 1. Properly; fitly; in a suitable or becoming manner. 2. Regularly; at the proper time.

DUMB (dum), *a.* [Sax. *dumb.*] 1. Mute; silent; not speaking; speechless. 2. Destitute of the power of speech; unable to utter articulate sounds. 3. Mute; not using or accompanied with speech; as, *dumb* eloquence.—*To strike dumb,* is to confound; to astonish; to render silent by astonishment; or, it may be, to deprive of the power of speech.

DUMB, *v. t.* To silence.—*Shak.*

DUMB'-BELLS (dum'-belz), *n. pl.* Weights swung in the hands for exercise.

DUMB'-SHŌW (dum'shō), *n.* Gesture without words; pantomime.

DUMB-WĀIT'ER, *n.* A frame-work with shelves, placed between a kitchen and dining-room for conveying food, &c When the kitchen is below, the dumb-waiter is made to rise by pulleys and weights.

DUMB'LY (dum'ly), *adv.* Mutely; silently; without words or speech.

DUMB'NESS (dum'nes), *n.* 1. Muteness; silence, or holding the peace; voluntary omission of speech. 2. Incapacity to speak; inability to articulate sounds.

DUM'FOUND, } *v. t.* To strike dumb; to confuse.

DUM-FOUND'ER, } *Spectator.—Swift.* [*A low word.*]

† DUM'MER-ER, *n.* One who feigns dumbness.

DUM'MY, *n.* One who is dumb. [*A low expression.*]

DŪ'MOUS, } *a.* [L. *dumosus.*] Abounding with bushes and

DŪ'MŌSE, } briers.

DUMP, *n.* [D. *dom.*] 1. A dull, gloomy state of the mind; sadness; melancholy. 2. Absence of mind; revery. 3. Melancholy tune or air. Now used only in the plural; as, to be in the *dumps.*

DUMP'ISH, *a.* Dull; stupid; sad; melancholy; depressed in spirits.

DUMP'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a moping manner.

DUMP'ISH-NESS, *n.* A state of being dull, heavy, and moping.

DUMP'LING, *n.* A kind of pudding or mass of paste in cookery; *usually,* a cover of paste inclosing an apple and boiled, called *apple-dumpling.*

DUMPS, *n. pl.* Low spirits; melancholy; gloom.

DUMP'Y, *a.* Short and thick.—*Smart.*

DUN, *a.* [Sax. *dunn.*] 1. Of a dark color; of a color partaking of a brown and black; of a dull brown color swarthy.—*Milton.* 2. Dark; gloomy.—*Milton.*

DUN, *v. t.* To cure, as fish, in a manner to give them a dun color. *See* DUNNING.

DUN, *v. t.* [Sax. *dynan.*] 1. To clamor for payment of a debt to urge for payment; to demand a debt in a pressing manner; to call for payment. 2. To urge importunately for any thing; [*not elegant.*]

DUN, *n.* 1. An importunate creditor, who urges for payment. 2. An urgent request or demand of payment in writing. 3. An eminence; a mound. *See* DOWN and TOWN.

DUN'-BĪRD, *n.* A North American species of duck, called the *ruddy duck.—Peabody's Mass. Report.*

DUN'-FISH, *n.* Codfish cured in a peculiar manner.

DUNG'-FORK, *n.* A fork used to throw dung.

DUNCE (duns), *n.* [G. *duns.*] A person of weak intellect; a dullard; a dolt; a thickskull.

DUN'CER-Y, *n.* Dullness; stupidity.—*Smith.*

DUN'CISH, *a.* Like a dunce; sottish.

† DUN'CI-FŸ, *v. t.* To make stupid in intellect.

DUN'DER, *n.* [Sp. *redundar.*] Lees; dregs; [*a word used in Jamaica.*]

DUN'DER-PĀTE, *n.* A dunce; a dull head.

DŪNE, *n.* A term applied to low hills of movable sand on the coast of England and France, and other countries.—*Lyell.*

DUNG, *n.* [Sax. *dung.*] The excrement of animals.

DUNG, *v. t.* To manure with dung.—*Dryden.*

DUNG, *v. i.* To void excrement.

DUNGĔD (dungd), *pp.* Manured with dung.

DUN'ĠEŌN (dun'jun), *n.* [Fr. *dongeon,* or *donjon.*] 1. A close prison, or a deep, dark place of confinement. 2. A subterraneous place of close confinement.

DUN'ĠEŌN, *v. t.* To confine in a dungeon.—*Hall.*

DUN'ĠEONĔD (dun'jund), *pp.* Confined in a dungeon.

DUNG'HILL, *n.* 1. A heap of dung. 2. A mean or vile abode. 3. Any mean situation or condition. 4. A term of reproach for a man meanly born; [*not used.*]

DUNG'HILL, *a.* Sprung from the dunghill; mean; low; base; vile.—*Shak.*

DUNG'Y, *a.* Full of dung; filthy; vile.—*Shak.*

DUNG'YĀRD, *n.* A yard where dung is collected.

DUNK'ERS, *n. pl.* A sect in Pennsylvania who practice abstinence and mortification under the idea of their being meritorious, and are said to deny future punishment.

DUN'LIN, *n.* A bird, a species of sandpiper.—*Pennant.*

DUN'NAĠE, *n.* Fagots, boughs, or loose articles of any kind laid on the bottom of a ship to raise heavy goods above the bottom.

DUNNĔD (dund), *pp.* Importuned to pay a debt; urged.

DUN'NER, *n.* [from *dun.*] One employed in soliciting the payment of debts.—*Spectator.*

DUN'NING, *ppr.* Urging for payment of a debt, or for the obtaining a request; importuning.

DUN'NING, *n.* The operation of curing codfish, in such a manner as to give it a peculiar color and quality.

DUN'NISH, *a.* Inclined to a dun color; somewhat dun.

DUN'NY, *a.* Deaf; dull of apprehension.—*Grose.* [*Local.*]

DŪ'O, *n.* [L., two.] A song in two parts.

DU-O-DEĊ-A-HĒ'DRAL, } *See* DODECAHEDRAL, DODECAHE-

DU-O-DEĊ-A-HĒ'DRON. } DRON.

DU-O-DECI-MAL, *a.* Proceeding in computation by twelves.

DU-O-DECIM-AL-LY, *adv.* By duodecimals.

DU-O-DECI-MALS, *n.* In *arithmetic,* a kind of multiplication in which the denominations proceed by twelves.

DU-O-DEC'IM-FID, *a.* [L. *duodecim* and *findo.*] Divided into twelve parts.

DU-O-DEC'I-MO, *a.* [L. *duodecim.*] Having or consisting of twelve leaves to a sheet.

DU-O-DEC'I-MO, *n.* A book in which a sheet is folded into twelve leaves.

DU-O-DEC'U-PLE, *a.* [L. *duo* and *decuplus.*] Consisting of twelves.—*Arbuthnot.*

DU-O-DE'NUM, *n.* [L.] The first of the small intestines; the twelve-inch intestine.

DU-O-LIT'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *duo* and *litera.*] Consisting of two letters only; biliteral.—*Stuart.*

DUP, *v. t.* [*do* and *up.*] To open; as, to *dup* the door.

DŪP'A-BLE, *a.* That can be duped.

DŪPE, *n.* [Fr. *dupe.*] A person who is deceived; or one easily led astray by his credulity.

DŪPE, *v. t.* [Fr. *duper.*] To deceive; to trick; to mislead by imposing on one's credulity.

DŪPED (dupt), *pp.* Deceived; tricked.

DŪP'ER-Y, *n.* The act or practice of duping.

DŪP'ING, *ppr.* Tricking; cheating.

DŪ'PI-ON, *n.* A double cocoon, formed by two or more silk-worms.

DŪ'PLE, *a.* [L. *duplus.*] Double.—*Duple ratio* is that in which the antecedent is double the consequent, as 2 to 1. Sub-duple is the reverse.

DŪ'PLI-CĀTE, *a.* [L. *duplicatus.*] Double; twofold.—*Duplicate proportion* or *ratio* is the proportion or ratio of squares.

DŪ'PLI-CĀTE, *n.* 1. Another corresponding to the first; or a second thing of the same kind. 2. A copy; a transcript.

DŪ'PLI-CĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *duplico.*] To double; to fold.

DŪ'PLI-CĀ-TED, *pp.* Made double.

DŪ'PLI-CĀ-TING, *ppr.* Making double; folding.

DU PLI-CĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of doubling; the multiplication of a number by 2. 2. A doubling; also, a fold. **DŪ'PLI-CA-TURE,** *n.* A doubling; a fold.—In *anatomy,* the fold of a membrane or vessel.

DU-PLIC'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *duplicité.*] 1. Doubleness; the number two.—*Watts.* 2. Doubleness of heart or speech; the act of dissembling one's real opinions, with a design to mislead.—3. In *law,* duplicity is the pleading of two or more distinct matters or single pleas.—Syn. Double-dealing; dissimulation; deceit; guile; deception.

DUP'PER, *n.* Same as Dubber, which see.

DU-RA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The power of lasting or continuing in any given state, without perishing.

DŪ'RA-BLE, *a.* [L. *durabilis.*] Having the quality of lasting or continuing long in being, without perishing or wearing out.—Syn. Permanent; firm; stable; continuing; lasting; constant.

DŪ'RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Power of lasting; durability.

DŪ'RA-BLY, *adv.* In a lasting manner; with long continuance.

DU-RĀ'MEN, *n.* [L.] The central layers or heart of a tree.

DŪ'RA MĀTER. [L.] The outer membrane of the brain.

DŪ'RANCE, *n.* [L. *duro.*] 1. Imprisonment; restraint of the person; custody of the jailer. 2. Continuance; duration. *See* Endurance.

DU-RANT', *n.* A glazed woolen stuff; called by some *everlasting.*

DU-RAN'TE. [L.] During; as *durante vita,* during life; *durante bene placito,* during pleasure.

DU-RĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Continuance in time; length or extension of existence, indefinitely. 2. Power of continuance; permanency.—*Rogers.*

DŪR'BĀR, *n.* An audience-room in India.

† **DŪRE,** *v. i.* [L. *duro;* Fr. *durer.*] To last; to hold on in time or being; to continue; to endure.

† **DŪRE'FUL,** *a.* Lasting.—*Spenser.*

DŪRE'LESS, *a.* Not lasting; fading.—*Raleigh.*

* **DU-RESS',** *n.* [Norm. *duresse, durette.*] 1. *Literally,* hardship; hence, constraint.—In *law,* an actual or threatened violence or restraint of a man's person contrary to law, to compel him to do some act.—*Bouvier.* 2. Imprisonment; restraint of liberty.

DŪR'ING, *ppr.* of *dure,* [commonly, though not correctly, classed among *prepositions.*] Continuing; lasting; holding on; as, *during* life; *i. e.,* life continuing.

DŪ'RI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *dureté.*] 1. Hardness; firmness. 2. Hardness of mind; harshness; [*little used.*]

† **DŪ'ROUS,** *a.* Hard.—*Smith.*

DUR'RA, *n.* A kind of millet, cultivated in North Africa.

DURST, *pret.* of *dare.* [D. *dorst.*]

DŪSE, *n.* [L. *dusius.*] A demon or evil spirit. What the *duse* is the matter? [*Vulgar.*]—*Deuce,* or *deuse,* is the more common spelling, but *duse* is etymologically most correct.

DUSK, *a.* [D. *duister;* G. *düster.*] 1. Tending to darkness, or moderately dark. 2. Tending to a dark or black color, moderately black.—*Milton.*

DUSK, *n.* 1. A tending to darkness; incipient or imperfect obscurity; a middle degree between light and darkness; twilight. 2. Tendency to a black color; darkness of color.—*Dryden.*

DUSK, *v. t.* To make dusky. [*Little used.*]

DUSK, *v. i.* To begin to lose light or whiteness; to grow dark. [*Little used.*]

DUSK'I-LY, *adv.* With partial darkness; with a tendency to blackness or darkness.

DUSK'I-NESS, *n.* Incipient or partial darkness; a slight or moderate degree of darkness or blackness.

DUSK'ISH, *a.* Moderately dusky; partially obscure; slightly dark or black.—*Spenser.*

DUSK'ISH-LY, *adv.* Cloudily; darkly.—*Bacon.*

DUSK'ISH-NESS, *n.* Duskiness; approach to darkness.

DUSK'Y, *a.* 1. Partially dark or obscure; not luminous 2. Tending to blackness in color; partially black; dark colored; not bright. 3. Gloomy; sad; as, a *dusky* scene —*Bentley.* 4. Intellectually clouded; as, a *dusky* sprite —*Pope.*

DUST, *n.* [Sax. *dust, dyst;* Scot. *dust.*] 1. Fine, dry particles of earth or other matter, so attenuated that it may be raised and wafted by the wind; powder. 2. Fine, dry particles of earth; fine earth. 3. Earth; unorganized earthy matter.—*Gen.,* iii., 19. 4. The grave.—*Job,* vii., 21. 5. A low condition.—1 *Sam.,* ii., 8.

DUST, *v. t.* 1. To free from dust; to brush, wipe, or sweep away dust. 2. To sprinkle with dust. 3. To levigate.

DUST'-BRUSH, *n.* A brush for cleaning rooms and furniture by removing dust.

DUST'-MAN, *n.* One whose employment is to carry away dirt and filth.—*Gay.*

DUST'-PAN, *n.* A utensil to convey dust brushed from the floor, &c.

DUST'ED, *pp.* Freed from dust.

DUST'ER, *n.* A utensil to clear from dust; also, a sieve

DUST'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being dusty.

DUST'ING, *ppr.* Brushing; freeing from dust.

DUST'ING, *n.* The act of removing dust.

DUST'Y, *a.* 1. Filled, covered, or sprinkled with dust, clouded with dust. 2. Like dust; of the color of dust.

DUTCH, *n.* The people of Holland; also, their language.

DUTCH, *a.* Pertaining to Holland, or to its inhabitants.

DUTCH' GŌLD, *n.* In *commerce,* copper, brass, and bronze leaf, used largely in Holland to ornament toys.

DUTCH'Y. *See* Duchy.

DŪ'TE-OUS, *a.* 1. Performing that which is due, or that which law, justice, or propriety requires; obedient. 2 Obedient; obsequious.—*Shak.;* [*in a good or bad sense.*] 3. Enjoined by duty, or by the relation of one to another [*little used.*]

DŪ'TE-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a duteous manner.

DŪ'TE-OUS-NESS, *n.* Obedience to duty.

DŪ'TI-A-BLE, *a.* Subject to the imposition of duty or customs; as, *dutiable* goods. [*Supreme Court, U. S.*]

DŪ'TIED, *a.* Subjected to duties or customs.—*Ames.*

DŪ'TI-FUL, *a.* 1. Performing the duties or obligations required by law, justice, or propriety toward natural or legal superiors. 2. Expressive of respect, or a sense of duty; required by duty.—Syn. Duteous; obedient; reverent; reverential; submissive; respectful.

DŪ'TI-FUL-LY, *adv.* In a dutiful manner; with a regard to duty; obediently; submissively; reverently; respectfully. —*Swift.*

DŪ'TI-FUL-NESS, *n.* 1. Obedience; submission to just authority; habitual performance of duty. 2. Reverence; respect.

DŪ'TY, *n.* 1. That which a person owes to another; that which a person is bound, by any natural, moral, or legal obligation, to pay, do, or perform. 2. Forbearance of that which is forbid by morality, law, justice, or propriety. 3. Obedience; submission. 4. Act of reverence or respect —*Spenser.* 5. The business of a soldier or marine on guard; as, to be on *duty.* It is also applied to other services or labor. 6. The business of war; military service; as, the troops did *duty* in Canada. 7. Tax, toll, impost, or customs; excise; any sum of money required by government to be paid on the importation, exportation, or consumption of goods; [*United States.*]—8. In *engineery,* the amount of weight lifted by a steam-engine by a certain quantity of coal.

DU-UM'VIR, *n.; pl.* Duum'viri. [L. *duo* and *vir.*] One of two Roman officers or magistrates united in the same public functions.

DŪ-UM'VI-RAL, *a.* Pertaining to the duumviri or duumvirate of Rome.

DU-UM'VI-RATE, *n.* The union of two men in the same office; or the office, dignity, or government of two men thus associated; as in ancient Rome.

DWĀLE, *n.* 1. In *heraldry,* a sable or black color. 2. The deadly nightshade, a plant, or a sleepy potion.

DWARF, *n.* [Sax *dwerg, dweorg.*] 1. A general name for an animal or plant which is much below the ordinary size of the species or kind. A man that never grows beyond two or three feet in height is a *dwarf.* 2. An attendant on a lady or knight in romances.—*Spenser.*

DWARF, *v. t.* To hinder from growing to the natural size; to lessen; to make or keep small.
DWARFED (dworft), *pp.* Hindered from growing to the natural size.
DWARFISH, *a.* Like a dwarf; below the common stature or size; very small; low; petty; despicable.
DWARFISH-LY, *adv.* Like a dwarf.
DWARFISH-NESS, *n.* Smallness of stature; littleness of size.
† DWAUL, *v. i.* [Sax. *dwelian, dwolian.*] To be delirious.
DWELL, *v. i.*; pret. *dwelled*, usually contracted into *dwelt*. [Dan. *dvæler.*] 1. To abide as a permanent resident; to live in a place; to have a habitation for some time, or permanence. 2. To be in any state or condition.—*Shak.* 3. To be fixed in attention; to hang upon with fondness; as, "the queen *dwelt* on his accents."—*Smith.* 4. To continue long; as, to *dwell* on a topic.—SYN. To inhabit; reside; sojourn; continue; stay; rest.
DWELL, as a verb transitive, is not used.
DWELLED (dweld), *pp.* Inhabited.
DWELL'ER, *n.* An inhabitant; a resident.
DWELL'ING, *ppr.* Inhabiting; residing; sojourning; continuing with fixed attention.
DWELL'ING, *n.* 1. Habitation; place of residence; abode; domicile. 2. Continuance; residence; state of life.
DWELL'ING-HOUSE, *n.* The house in which one lives.
DWELL'ING-PLACE, *n.* The place of residence.
DWELT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *dwell.* Resided; sojourned; continued.
DWIN'DLE, *v. i.* [Sax. *dwinan.*] 1. To diminish; to become less; to shrink; to waste or consume away. 2. To degenerate; to sink; to fall away.
DWIN'DLE, *v. t.* 1. To make less; to bring low. 2. To break; to disperse.
DWIN'DLED, *pp.* or *a.* Shrunk; diminished in size.
DWIN'DLING, *ppr.* Falling away; becoming less; pining; consuming; moldering away.
DYE, *v. t.* [Sax. *deagan.*] To stain; to color; to give a new and permanent color to; [*applied particularly to cloth or the materials of cloth; also, to hats, leather, &c.*]
DYE, *n.* Color; tinge; a coloring liquid.
DYE'-HOUSE, *n.* A building in which dyeing is carried on.
DYED (dīde), *pp.* Stained; colored.
DYE'ING, *ppr.* Staining; giving a new and permanent color.
DYE'ING, *n.* The art or practice of giving new and permanent colors; the art of coloring cloth, hats, &c.
DYER, *n.* One whose occupation is to dye cloth and the like.
DYER'S-WEED, *n.* A plant from which is obtained a yellow dye. It is an herb allied to mignonette.
DY'ING, *ppr.* [from *die.*] 1. Losing life; perishing; expiring; fading away; languishing. 2. *a.* Mortal; destined to death; as, *dying* bodies. 3. Given, uttered, or manifested just before death; as, *dying* testimony. 4. Supporting a dying person, as a dying bed. 5. Pertaining to death; as, *dying* moments.
DY'ING, *n.* Death.—2 *Cor.*, iv.
DY'ING-LY, *adv.* In a dying manner.
DYKE. *See* DIKE.
DY-NAM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *δυναμις* and *μετρεω.*] An instrument for determining the magnifying power of telescopes.
DYN-A-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a dynameter.
DY-NAM'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *δυναμις.*] Pertaining to strength
DY-NAM'IC-AL, } or power, or to dynamics.
DY-NAM'ICS, *n.* The branch of mechanical philosophy which treats of bodies in motion; opposed to *statics.*
DYN-A-MOM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument for measuring force, especially the relative strength of men and other animals. *See, also,* DYNAMETER.
DY'NAST, *n.* A ruler; a governor; a prince; a government.
DY-NAST'IC, *a.* Relating to a dynasty or line of kings.
DY-NAS'TI-DAN, *n.* [Gr. *δυναστης*, powerful.] One of a tribe of beetles of a gigantic size.—*Kirby.*
* DY'NAS-TY, *n.* [Gr. *δυναστεια.*] Government; sovereignty; or, rather, a race or succession of kings of the same line or family, who govern a particular country.
DYS'CRA-SY, *n.* [Gr. *δυσκρασια.*] In *medicine*, an ill habit or state of the humors; distemperature of the juices.
DYS-EN-TER'IC, *a.* 1. Pertaining to dysentery; accompanied with dysentery; proceeding from dysentery. 2. Afflicted with dysentery.
DYS'EN-TER-Y, *n.* [L. *dysenteria.*] A flux in which the stools consist chiefly of blood and mucus or other morbid matter, accompanied with griping of the bowels, and followed by tenesmus.
DYS'NO-MY, *n.* [Gr. *δυς* and *νομος.*] Bad legislation; the enactment of bad laws.—*Cockeram.*
DYS'O-DILE, *n.* A species of greenish, gray, or yellowish coal, which burns with an exceedingly fetid odor.—*Ure.*
DYS-OP'SY, *n.* [Gr. *δυς* and *ωψ.*] Dimness of sight.
DYS'O-REX-Y, *n.* [Gr. *δυς* and *ορεξις.*] A bad or depraved appetite; a want of appetite.
* DYS-PEP'SY, } *n.* [Gr. *δυσπεψια.*] Bad digestion; indiges-
DYS-PEP'SI-A, } tion, or difficulty of digestion.
DYS-PEP'TIC, *a.* 1. Afflicted with bad digestion. 2. Pertaining to or consisting in dyspepsy.
DYS-PEP'TIC, *n.* A person afflicted with bad digestion.
DYS'PHA-GY, *n.* [Gr. *δυς* and *φαγεω.*] Difficulty of digestion.
DYS'PHO-NY (dis'fo-ne), *n.* [Gr. *δυσφωνια.*] A difficulty of speaking, occasioned by an ill disposition of the organs of speech.—*Dict.*
DYS-PHŌ'RI-A, *n.* [Gr. *δυς* and *φορεω.*] Impatience under affliction.
DYSP-NŒ'A (disp-nē'a), *n.* [Gr. *δυσπνοια.*] A difficulty of breathing.
DYS-THET'IC, *a.* Relating to a non-febrile, morbid state of the blood-vessels, or to a bad habit of the body, dependent mainly upon the state of the circulating system.
DYS'TOME, } *a.* [Gr. *δυς* and *τεμνω.*] In *mineralogy*,
DYS'TO-MOUS, } cleaving with difficulty.
DYS-U'RIC, *a.* Pertaining to dysury.
DYS'U-RY (dis'yu-re), *n.* [Gr. *δυσουρια.*] Difficulty in discharging the urine, attended with pain and a sensation of heat.

E.

E, the second vowel, and the fifth letter, of the English alphabet. Its long and natural sound in English, as in *here, me*, coincides with the sound of *i* in the Italian and French languages. It has a short sound, as in *met, men*; and the sound of *a* open or long, in *prey, vein*. As a final letter, it is generally quiescent; but it serves to lengthen the sound of the preceding vowel, or, at least, to indicate that the preceding vowel is to have its long sound, as in *mane, cane, plume*, which, without the final *e*, would be pronounced *man, can, plum*. After *c* and *g*, the final *e* serves to indicate that *c* is to be pronounced as *s*, and *g* as *j*. As a numeral, E stands for 250. In the calendar it is the fifth of the dominical letters. As an abbreviation, it stands for *East*, as in charts, E. N. E., east northeast; E. S. E., east southeast; E. by S., east by south.
EACH (ēch), *a.* [Scot. *eik.*] Every one of any number separately considered or treated.
† EACH'WHERE, *adv.* Every where.
EAD, } in names, is a Saxon word signifying happy, for-
ED, } tunate; as in *Edward*, happy preserver; *Edgar*, happy power; *Edwin*, happy conqueror.—*Gibson.*
EA'GER (ē'ger), *a.* [Fr. *aigre.*] 1. Excited by ardent desire in the pursuit of any object; ardent to pursue, perform, or obtain; inflamed by desire; ardently wishing or longing. 2. Springing from or connected with strongly-awakened desire; [*applied to things*; as, *eager* efforts.] 3. Sharp; sour; acid; [*little used.*] 4. Seizing upon sharply; biting; keen; as, "an *eager* and a nipping air."—*Shak.*; [*little used.*] 5. Brittle; inflexible; not ductile.—*Locke*; [*local.*]—SYN. Ardent; vehement; hot; impetuous; fervent; zealous; earnest; forward.
EA'GER-LY, *adv.* 1. With great ardor of desire; ardently, earnestly; warmly; with prompt zeal. 2. Hastily; impetuously. 3. Keenly; sharply.
EA'GER-NESS, *n.* 1. Ardent desire to do, pursue, or obtain any thing; animated zeal; vehement longing; ardor of inclination. 2. Tartness; sourness; [*obs.*]—SYN. Ardor; zeal; vehemence; impetuosity; heartiness; earnestness, fervor; avidity; greediness.
EA'GLE (ē'gl), *n.* [Fr. *aigle.*] 1. A rapacious bird of the genus *falco*, often called the king of birds. The eagle is often borne as a military standard, and hence is used to denote power. 2. A gold coin of the United States, of the value of ten dollars. 3. A constellation in the northern hemisphere. It contains Altair, a star of the first magnitude.
EA'GLE-EYED (ē'gl-īde), *a.* 1. Sharp-sighted as an eagle; having an acute sight. 2. Discerning; having acute intellectual vision.
EA'GLE-FLIGHT-ED (ē'gl-flit-ed), *a.* Flying like an eagle; mounting high.
EA'GLE-SIGHT'ED, *a.* Having acute sight.—*Shak.*
EA'GLE-SPEED, *n.* Swiftness like that of an eagle.
EA'GLE-STONE, *n.* Ætites, a nodule of argillaceous iron ore, from the size of a walnut to that of a man's head, and containing a detached mass, which rattles within. It is named from the vulgar notion that such stones were carried by eagles to their nests, to facilitate the laying of eggs.
EA'GLE-WINGED, *a.* Having the wings of an eagle; swift as an eagle.—*Milton.*
EA'GLE-WOOD, *n.* A fragrant wood used by the Asiatics for burning as incense.—*Brande.*
EA'GLESS, *n.* A female or hen eagle.
EA'GLET, *n.* A young eagle, or a diminutive eagle.
EA'GRE (ē'gur), *n.* A tide swelling above another tide, as in the Severn.—*Dryden.*
EAL'DER-MAN. *See* ALDERMAN.
† EAME, *n.* [Sax. *eam.*] Uncle.—*Spenser.*

ĒAN, *v. t.* or *i.* To yean. *See* YEAN

† ĒAN'LING, *n.* A lamb just brought forth.

ĒAR, *n.* [Sax. *ear, eare.*] 1. The organ of hearing; the organ by which sound is perceived; and, in general, both the external and internal part is understood by the term. 2. The sense of hearing, or, rather, the power of distinguishing sounds and judging of harmony.—3. In the *plural,* the head or person. 4. The top, or highest part; as, *over ears* in love; [*obs.*] 5. A favorable hearing; attention; heed; regard. 6. Disposition to like or dislike what is heard; opinion; judgment; taste. 7. A projecting part from the side of any thing; as, the *ears* of a jar. 8. The spike of corn; that part of certain plants which contains the flowers and seeds.—*Ears,* in *architecture. See* CROSSETTES.—*To be by the ears, to fall together by the ears, to go together by the ears,* to fight or scuffle; to quarrel.—*To set by the ears,* to make strife; to cause to quarrel.—*An ear for music,* an ear that relishes music, or that readily distinguishes tones and intervals.

ĒAR, *v. i.* To shoot, as an ear; to form ears, as corn.

† ĒAR, *v. t.* [L. *aro.*] To plow or till.

ĒAR'-BŌRED, *a.* Having the ear perforated.—*Hall.*

ĒAR'-ĊAP, *n.* A cover for the ears against cold.

ĒAR'-DEAF'EN-ING (-dĕf'n- or -def'n-), *a.* Stunning the ear with noise.—*Shak.*

ĒAR'-E-RĖĊTING, *a.* Setting up the ears.—*Cowper.*

ĒAR'-MĀRKED (-märkt), *pp.* Marked on the ear.

ĒAR'-MĀRK-ING, *ppr.* Marking on the ear.

ĒAR'-PIĒR-CING, *a.* Piercing the ear, as a shrill or sharp sound.

ĒAR'-SHOT, *n.* Reach of the ear; the distance at which words may be heard.—*Dryden.*

ĒAR'-TRUMP'ET, *n.* A tube applied to the ear to aid in hearing.

ĒAR'-WĀX, *n.* The cerumen; a thick, viscous substance, secreted by the glands of the ear into the outer passage.

ĒAR'-WIG, *n.* [Sax. *ear-wigga, ear-wicga.*] 1. An insect with large, transparent wings, which eats fruit and flower-leaves, and has been erroneously supposed to creep into the human brain through the ear.—2. *Figuratively,* one who gains the ear of another by stealth and insinuations. In *New England,* this name is vulgarly given to a centiped.

ĒAR'-WIG, *v. t.* To gain the ear by stealth, and whisper insinuations. [*Colloquial in England.*]

ĒAR'-WIT'NESS, *n.* One who is able to give testimony to a fact from his own hearing.

† ĒAR'A-BLE, *a.* Used to be tilled.—*Barret.*

ĒAR'ĀĊHE (ēre'āke), *n.* [*See* ACHE.] Pain in the ear.

† ĒAR'AL, *a.* Receiving by the ear.—*Hewyt.*

ĒARED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Having ears; having spikes formed, as corn. 2. Plowed; [*obs.*]

ĒAR'ING, *n.* In *seamen's language,* a rope attached to the cringle of a sail, by which it is bent or reefed.—*R. H. Dana, Jr.*

ĒAR'ING, *n.* A plowing of land.—*Gen.,* xliv.

ĒARL (erl), *n.* [Sax. *eorl.*] A British title of nobility, or a nobleman, the third in rank, being next below a marquis, and next above a viscount.

ĒARL'-MĀR-SHAL, *n.* An officer in Great Britain, who has the superintendence of military solemnities. It is the eighth office in rank, and is hereditary in the family of Howard.

ĒAR'LAP, *n.* The tip of the ear.

† ĒARLES'-PEN-NY, *n.* Money given in part payment.

ĒARL'DOM (erl'dum), *n.* The seignory, jurisdiction, or dignity of an earl.

ĒARL'DOR-MAN, *n.* An ealderman.—*Burke.*

ĒAR'LESS, *a.* Destitute of ears; disinclined to hear or listen.

ĒAR'LI-NESS (erle-nes), *n.* A state of advance or forwardness; a state of being before any thing, or at the beginning.

ĒAR'LOĊK, *n.* [Sax. *ear-loca.*] A lock or curl of hair, near the ear.

ĒAR'LY (erly), *a.* [from Sax. *ær, er.*] 1. In advance of something else; prior in time. 2. First; being at the beginning; as, at *early* dawn. 3. Being in good season; as, at an *early* hour.—SYN. Forward; timely.

ĒAR'LY (erly), *adv.* Soon; in good season; betimes.

ĒAR'MĀRK, *n.* A mark on the ear, by which a sheep is known.

ĒAR'MĀRK, *v. t.* To mark, as a sheep, by cropping or slitting the ear.

ĒARN (ern), *v. t.* [Sax. *earnian, ærnian, gearnian.*] 1. To merit or deserve by labor, or by any performance; to do that which entitles to a reward, whether the reward is received or not. 2. To gain by labor, service, or performance; to deserve and receive as compensation; to acquire, obtain, win.

ĒARN, *v. i.* [G. *gerinnen.*] To curdle. [*North of England.*]

ĒARN, *v. i.* [Sax. *gyrnan.*] To long for; to feel anxiety.—*Spenser. See* YEARN.

ĒARNED (ernd), *pp.* Merited by labor or performance; gained.

ĒARN'EST (ern'est), *a.* [Sax. *eornest* or *georneast.*] 1. Ardent in the pursuit of an object; eager to obtain; having a longing desire; warmly engaged or incited. 2. Springing from, or connected with, strong desire; as, *earnest* prayer. 3. Intent; fixed; as, an *earnest* look. 4. Serious; that is, really intent or engaged; hence the phrase, *in earnest.*—SYN. Warm; eager; zealous; ardent; animated; importunate; fervent.

ĒARN'EST (ern'est), *n.* 1. Seriousness, a reality; a real event; as opposed to jesting or feigned appearance.—*Sidney.* 2. First fruits; that which is in advance; giving the hope of more; as, the *earnest* of the Spirit. 3. A part paid or delivered beforehand (as money or goods), under a contract, as a pledge and security for the whole. Hence, 4. A pledge or assurance of something more to come; as, an *earnest* of success.

ĒARN'EST-MŌN-EY (-mun-ne), *n.* Money paid as a pledge or security, and to close a bargain.

ĒARN'EST-LY (ern'est-ly), *adv.* 1. Warmly; zealously; importunately; eagerly; with real desire. 2. With fixed attention; with eagerness.

ĒARN'EST-NESS (ern'est-nes), *n.* 1. Ardor in the pursuit of any thing; animated desire. 2. Anxious care; solicitude; intenseness of desire. 3. Fixed desire or attention; seriousness.—SYN. Zeal; warmth; eagerness; vehemence; fervor; animation; importunity; solemnity.

† ĒARN'FUL (ern'ful), *a.* Full of anxiety.—*Fletcher.*

ĒARN'ING (ern'ing), *ppr.* Meriting by services; gaining by labor or performance.

ĒARN'ING (ern'ing), *n.; pl.* EARNINGS. That which is earned; that which is gained or merited by labor, services, or performance; wages; reward.

ĒAR'PIĊK, *n.* An instrument for cleansing the ear.

ĒAR'RING, *n.* A pendant; an ornament, sometimes set with diamonds, pearls, or other jewels, worn at the ear, by means of a ring passing through the lobe.

† ĒARSH, *n.* [*See* EAR, to plow.] A plowed field.—*May.*

ĒARTH (erth), *n.* [Sax. *eard, eorth, yrth.*] 1. *Earth,* in its *primary sense,* signifies the particles which compose the mass of the globe, but *more particularly,* the particles which form the fine mold on the surface of the globe; or it denotes any indefinite mass or portion of that matter. This substance being considered, by ancient philosophers, as simple, was called an element; and, in *popular language,* we still hear of the four elements, *fire, air, earth,* and *water* —2. In *chemistry,* the term *earth* was, till lately, employed to denote a supposed simple elementary body or substance, defined to be tasteless, inodorous, uninflammable, and infusible. The *primitive earths* have been reckoned ten in number, of which five are considered earths proper, viz., *alumina, glucina, yttria, zirconia,* and *thorina,* four possess decided alkaline properties, viz., *baryta, strontia, lime,* or *calcia,* and *magnesia;* and one, *silica,* is regarded as an acid, and often called *silicic acid.*—*Silliman.* —*Ure.* 3. The terraqueous globe which we inhabit. 4. The world, as opposed to other scenes of existence. 5. The inhabitants of the globe. 6. Dry land, opposed to the sea. 7. Country; region; a distinct part of the globe. 8. The ground; the surface of the earth.—9. In *Scripture, things on the earth* are carnal, sensual, temporary things; opposed to heavenly, spiritual, or divine things.—10. *Figuratively,* a low condition.—*Rev.,* xii., 11. [from *ear,* Sax.; *erian,* L.; *aro,* to plow.] The act of turning up the ground in tillage; [*not used.*]

ĒARTH (erth), *v. t.* 1. To hide, or cause to hide, in the earth; as, to *earth* a fox.—*Dryden.* 2. To cover with earth or mold.

ĒARTH, *v. i.* To retire under ground; to burrow.

ĒARTH'-BAG, *n.* A bag filled with earth, used for defense in war.

ĒARTH'-BANK, *n.* A bank or mound of earth.

ĒARTH'-BŌARD, *n.* The board of a plow that turns over the earth; the mold-board.

ĒARTH'-BORN, *a.* 1. Born of the earth; springing originally from the earth.—2. *Figuratively,* produced by earthly things; as, *earth-born* cares.—SYN. Terrigenous; earthly; terrestrial.

ĒARTH'-BOUND, *a.* Fastened by the pressure of the earth.

ĒARTH'-BRED, *a.* Low; abject; groveling.

ĒARTH'-ĊRE-ĀTED, *a.* Formed of earth.—*Young.*

ĒARTH'-FED, *a.* Low; abject.—*Ben Jonson.*

ĒARTH'-FLAX, *n.* Asbestus; a fibrous, flexile, elastic mineral substance.

ĒARTH'-NUT, *n.* 1. A term applied to certain tuberous roots, also called *pig-nuts,* and having a sweetish taste. 2. The seed-vessel and seed of the *atrachis hypogæa,* a leguminous plant, ripening on or under the earth; called, also pea-nut.

ĒARTH'-SHĀK-ING, *a.* Shaking the earth; having power to shake the earth.—*Milton.*

ĒARTH'-WAN'DER-ING, *a.* Roving over the earth.—*Bowring.*

EARTH'-WORK, *n.* In *engineering*, a term applied to cuttings, embankments, &c.

EARTH'-WORM (erth'-wurm), *n.* 1. The dew-worm, a species of *lumbricus*; a worm that lives under ground. 2. A mean, sordid wretch.

EARTH'EN (erth'n), *a.* Made of earth; made of clay.

EARTH'EN-WARE, *n.* Ware made of earth; crockery. It is less hard than stone-ware.

EARTHED, (erthd), *pp.* Hid in the earth.

EARTH'I-NESS, *n.* The quality of being earthy, or of containing earth; grossness.—*Johnson.*

EARTH'ING (erth'ing), *ppr.* Hiding in the earth.

EARTH'LI-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being earthly; grossness. 2. Worldliness; strong attachment to worldly things.

EARTH'LING (erth'ling), *n.* An inhabitant of the earth; a mortal; a frail creature.—*Drummond.*

EARTH'LY, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the earth, or to this world. 2. Belonging to our present state; as, *earthly* employments. 3. Belonging to the earth or world; carnal; vile; as opposed to spiritual or heavenly. 4. Corporeal; not mental; as, *earthly* eyes. 5. Any thing on earth; as, "what *earthly* benefit can be the result?" *Pope.*—SYN. Sordid; mean; base; vile.

EARTH'LY-MIND'ED, *a.* Having a mind devoted to earthly things.

EARTH'LY-MIND'ED-NESS, *n.* Grossness; sensuality; extreme devotedness to earthly objects.

EARTH'QUAKE, *n.* A shaking, trembling, or concussion of the earth; sometimes a slight tremor; at other times a violent shaking or convulsion; at other times a rocking or heaving of the earth. Hence, formerly called *earth-din.*

EARTH'Y, *a.* 1. Consisting of earth. 2. Resembling earth. 3. Partaking of earth; terrene. 4. Inhabiting the earth; terrestrial. 5. Relating to earth. 6. Gross; not refined. —7. *Earthy fracture*, in *mineralogy*, is when the fracture of a mineral is rough.

EASE (ēze), *n.* [Fr. *aise*; Arm. *aez.*] 1. An undisturbed state. *Applied to the body*, freedom from pain, disturbance, excitement, or annoyance.—2. *Applied to the mind*, a quiet state; freedom from pain, concern, anxiety, solicitude, or any thing that frets or ruffles the mind. 3. Rest from labor. 4. Freedom from difficulty or great labor; as, to walk with *ease*. 5. Freedom from stiffness, harshness, forced expressions, or unnatural arrangement; as, *ease* of style. 6. Freedom from constraint or formality; unaffectedness; as, *ease* of manner.—*At ease*, in an undisturbed state; free from pain or anxiety.—SYN. Rest; quiet; repose; tranquillity; facility; readiness; lightness.

EASE, *v. t.* 1. To free from pain or any disquiet or annoyance, as the body; to give rest to. 2. To free from anxiety, care, or disturbance, as the mind. 3. To remove a burden from, either of body or mind. 4. To abate or remove in part or wholly any burden, pain, grief, anxiety, or disturbance.—*At ease*, without pain or anxiety.—*To ease off* or *ease away*, in *seamen's language*, is to slacken a rope gradually.—*To ease a ship*, is to put the helm hard a-lee, or regulate the sail, to prevent her pitching when close-hauled.—SYN. To relieve; quiet; calm; tranquilize; assuage; alleviate; allay; mitigate; appease; pacify.

EASED (ēzd), *pp.* Freed from pain; alleviated.

†EASE'FUL, *a.* Quiet; peaceful; fit for rest.—*Shak.*

EASE'FUL-LY, *adv.* With ease or quiet.—*Sherwood.*

EASE'FUL-NESS, *n.* State of being easeful.

EASEL, *n.* The frame on which painters place their canvas.—*Easel pieces*, pictures of such size that they can be painted on an easel.

EASE'LESS, *a.* Wanting ease.—*Donne.*

†EASE'MENT, *n.* 1. Convenience; accommodation; that which gives ease, relief, or assistance. *Swift.*—2. In *law*, any privilege or convenience which one man has of another, either by prescription or charter, without profit, as a way through his land, &c.

EASI-LY (ēz'e-le), *adv.* 1. Without difficulty or great labor; without great exertion, or sacrifice of labor or expense. 2. Without pain, anxiety, or disturbance; in tranquillity. 3. Readily; without the pain of reluctance. 4. Smoothly; quietly; gently; without tumult or discord. 5. Without violent shaking or jolting.

EASI-NESS, *n.* 1. Freedom from difficulty; ease. 2. Flexibility; readiness to comply; prompt compliance; a yielding or disposition to yield without opposition or reluctance. 3. Freedom from stiffness, constraint, effort, or formality. 4. Rest; tranquillity; ease; freedom from pain.—*Ray.* 5. Freedom from shaking or jolting, as of a moving vehicle. 6. Softness, as of a seat. For *syn.*, see EASE, *n.*

EASING (ēz'ing), *ppr.* Relieving; mitigating.

EAST, *n.* [Sax. *east.*] 1. The point in the heavens where the sun is seen to rise at the time of the equinox, or when it is in the equinoctial, or the corresponding point on the earth; one of the four cardinal points.—2. *The East*, the eastern parts of the earth; the regions or countries which lie east of Europe, or other country.

EAST, *a.* Toward the rising sun; or toward the point where the sun rises, when in the equinoctial.

EAS'TER, *n.* [Sax. *easter.*] A festival of the Christian Church, observed in commemoration of our Savior's resurrection, and occurring on Sunday, the third day after Good Friday. It answers to the *pascha* or *passover* of the Hebrews, and most nations give it this name, *pascha*, *pask*, *páque.*

EAS'TER-LING, *n.* 1. A native of some country eastward of another. 2. A species of water fowl.

EAS'TER-LING. *See* STERLING.

EAS'TER-LY, *a.* 1. Coming from the eastward, as wind 2. Situated toward the east. 3. Toward the east. 4. Looking toward the east.

EAS'TER-LY, *adv.* On the east; in the direction of east.

EAS'TERN, *a.* [Sax. *eastern.*] 1. Oriental; being or dwelling in the east. 2. Situated toward the east; on the east part. 3. Going toward the east, or in the direction of east.

EAST'WARD, *adv.* Toward the east; in the direction of east from some point or place.

EAS'Y (ē'zy), *a.* 1. Being at rest; free from pain, disturbance, or annoyance. 2. Free from anxiety, care, solicitude, or peevishness. 3. Giving no pain or disturbance. 4. Not difficult; that gives or requires no great labor or exertion; that presents no great obstacles. 5. Not causing labor or difficulty. 6. Smooth; not uneven; not rough or very hilly; that may be traveled with ease. 7. Gentle; moderate; not pressing; as, under *easy* sail. 8. Yielding with little or no resistance; complying; credulous. 9. Ready; not unwilling. 10. Contented; satisfied. 11. Giving ease; freeing from labor, care, or the fatigue of business; furnishing abundance without toil; affluent. 12. Not constrained; not stiff or formal. 13. Smooth; flowing; not harsh; as, an *easy* style. 14. Not jolting or pitching, as a carriage or a ship. 15. Not heavy or burdensome; as, "my yoke is *easy*."—SYN. Quiet; tranquil; secure; calm; facile; ready.

EAT, *v. t.*; pret. *ate*; pp. *eat* or *eaten.* [Sax. *hitan*, *etan*, *ytan*, and *etan.*] 1. To bite or chew and swallow, as food. 2. To wear away; to separate parts of a thing gradually, as a cancer. 3. To waste or absorb. 4. To enjoy. 5. To waste; to oppress. 6. To feast.—In *Scripture*, to *eat* the flesh of Christ, is to believe on him and be nourished by faith.—*To eat one's words*, is to swallow back; to take back what has been uttered; to retract. *Hudibras.*—SYN. To consume; devour; gnaw; corrode.

EAT, *v. i.* 1. To take food; to feed; to take a meal, or to board. 2. To take food; to be maintained in food. 3. To taste or relish; as, it *eats* like the tenderest beef. *Malcom.*—*Willis.*—*To eat*, or *to eat in* or *into*, is to make way by corrosion; to gnaw; to enter by gradually wearing or separating the parts of a substance.—*To eat out*, to consume.

EAT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be eaten; fit to be eaten; proper for food; esculent.

EAT'A-BLE, *n.* Any thing that may be eaten; that which is fit for food; that which is used as food.

EAT'AGE, *n.* Food for horses and cattle from the aftermath. *See* AFTER-EATAGE.

EAT'EN (ēt'n), *pp.* Chewed and swallowed; consumed; corroded.

EAT'ER, *n.* One who eats; that which eats or corrodes; a corrosive.

†EATH, *a.* 1. Easy. 2. *adv.* Easily.

EAT'ING, *ppr.* Chewing and swallowing; consuming; corroding.

EATING, *n.* The act of chewing and swallowing food.

EATING-HOUSE, *n.* A house where provisions are sold ready dressed.

EAU DE CO-LOGNE' (ō'de-ko-lōne'), *n.* A perfumed spirit, originally prepared at Cologne.

EAU DE LUCE' (ō'de-lūse'), *n.* A strong solution of ammonia, scented and rendered milky by mastic and oil of amber.—*Brande.*

EAVES (ēvz), *n. pl.* [Sax. *efese.*] The edge or lower border of the roof of a building, which overhangs the walls, and casts off the water that falls on the roof.

EAVES'-DROP, *v. i.* To stand under the eaves or near the windows of a house, to listen and learn what is said within doors; hence, *figuratively*, to watch for opportunities of hearing the private conversation of others.

EAVES'-DROP'PER, *n.* One who stands under the eaves or near the window or door of a house, to listen and hear what is said within doors; hence, *figuratively*, one who watches for an opportunity to hear the private conversation of others.

EAVES'-DROP'PING, *n.* The act of watching for an opportunity to hear the private conversation of others.

EBB, *n.* [Sax. *ebbe*, *ebba.*] 1. The reflux of the tide; the return of tide-water toward the sea; opposed to *flood* or flowing. 2. Decline; decay; a falling from a better to a worse state.

EBB, *v. i.* [Sax. *ebban.*] 1. To flow back, as the water of a

tide toward the ocean; opposed to *flow*. Hence, 2. To return or fall back from a better to a worse state.—Syn. To recede; retire; decay; decrease; sink; lower.

EBB'-TIDE, *n.* The reflux of tide-water; the retiring tide.

EBB'ING, *ppr.* Flowing back; declining; decaying.

EBB'ING, *n.* The reflux of the tide.

EB'EN, } *n.* The same as *ebony*.
EB'ON, }

E'BI-O-NITE, *n.* A term applied to those Jewish Christians in the first ages of the Church who combined Judaism with Christianity, rejected much of the New Testament, and were accounted heretics by the Christian Fathers.—*J. Murdock.*

E'BI-O-NITE, *a.* Relating to the heresy of the Ebionites.

EB'ON, *a.* Consisting of ebony; like ebony; black.

EB'ON-IZE, *v. t.* To make black or tawny; to tinge with the color of ebony.—*Walsh.*

EB'ON-IZED, *pp.* Tinged with the color of ebony.

EB'ON-Y, *n.* [L. *ebenus.*] 1. The popular name of various trees, some of which, growing in hot climates, are highly esteemed for their wood. 2. A hard, heavy, and durable wood, which admits of a fine polish or gloss. The best is jet black.

EB'ON-Y-TREE, *n.* The popular name of a Cretan shrub.

E-BRAC'TE-ATE, *a.* In *botany*, without a *bractea*.

E-BRI'E-TY, *n.* [L. *ebrietas.*] Drunkenness; intoxication by spirituous liquors.

E-BRIL'LADE, *n.* [Fr.] A check given to a horse, by a sudden jerk of one rein, when he refuses to turn.

E-BRI-OS'I-TY, *n.* [L. *ebriositas.*] Habitual drunkenness.

E-BUL'LIEN-CY (e-bul'yen-sy), *n.* [*See* Ebullition.] A boiling over.—*Cudworth.*

E-BUL'LIENT, *a.* Boiling over, as a liquor.—*Young.*

EB-UL-LI'TION (eb-ul-lish'un), *n.* [L. *ebullitio.*] 1. The operation of boiling; the agitation of a liquor by heat, which throws it up in bubbles. 2. Effervescence, which is occasioned by fermentation, or by any other process which causes the extrication of an aeriform fluid, as in the mixture of an acid with a carbonated alkali.

E-BUR'NE-AN, *a.* [L. *eburneus.*] Made of ivory.

E-CAUDATE, *a.* In *botany*, without a tail or spur.

EC'BA-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] In *rhetoric*, a figure in which the orator treats of things according to their events or consequences.

EC-BAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. εκ and βαινω.] In *grammar*, denoting a mere result or consequence, as distinguished from *telic*, which denotes purpose or final cause. Thus, the phrase ἱνα πληρωθη, if rendered "*so that* it was fulfilled," is ecbatic; if rendered "*in order that* it might be fulfilled," is telic.

EC'BO-LE, *n.* [Gr.] In *rhetoric*, a digression, in which a person is introduced speaking his own words.

EC-CA-LE-O'BI-ON, *n.* [Gr. εκκαλεω, to call out, and βιος, life.] A contrivance for hatching eggs by artificial heat.

EC'CE HO'MO. [L. behold the man.] A name given to any picture which represents the Savior as given up to the people by Pilate.

EC-CEN'TRIC, } *a.* [L. *eccentricus.*] 1. Deviating or de-
EC-CEN'TRIC-AL, } parting from the center.—2. In *geometry*, a term applied to circles or spheres, which, though contained in some measure within each other, yet have not the same center. 3. Not terminating in the same point, nor directed by the same principle. 4. Deviating from stated methods, usual practice, or established forms or laws; departing from the usual course; as, an *eccentric* genius.—Syn. Irregular; anomalous; singular; odd; particular; strange; whimsical.

EC-CEN'TRIC, } *n.* A wheel or disk having its
EC-CEN'TRIC WHEEL, } axis placed out of the center, and used for obtaining a reciprocating or alternate motion from a circular one, or *vice versa*.

EC-CEN'TRIC, *n.* 1. A circle not having the same center as another. 2. That which is irregular or anomalous.

EC-CEN'TRIC-AL-LY, *adv.* With eccentricity; in an eccentric manner.

EC-CEN-TRIC'I-TY, *n.* 1. Deviation from a center. 2. The state of having a center different from that of another circle.—3. In *astronomy*, the distance of the center of a planet's orbit from the center of the sun; that is, the distance between the center of an ellipse and its focus. 4. Departure or deviation from that which is stated, regular, or usual. 5. Excursion from the proper sphere.

EC'CE SIG'NUM. [L.] See the sign, evidence, or proof.

EC-CHY-MO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. εκχυμωσις.] In *medicine*, an appearance of livid spots on the skin, occasioned by extravasated blood.

EC-CLE'SI-AR'CH, *n.* [Gr. εκκλησια and αρχη.] A ruler of the church.

EC-CLE-SI-AS'TES (ek-kle-ze-as'tēz), *n.* [Gr. εκκλησιαστης, a preacher.] A canonical book of the Old Testament.

EC-CLE-SI-AS'TIC, } *a.* [Gr. εκκλησιαστικος.] Pertain-
EC-CLE-SI-AS'TIC-AL, } ing or relating to the church.—*Ecclesiastical state* is the body of the clergy.—*Ecclesiastical States*, the territory subject to the Pope of Rome, as its temporal ruler. [*Eccle'sial* was used by Milton, but is obsolete.]

EC-CLE-SI-AS'TIC, *n.* A person in orders, or consecrated to the service of the church and the ministry of religion.

EC-CLE-SI-AS'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an ecclesiastical manner.

EC-CLE-SI-AS'TI-CUS, *n.* A book of the Apocrypha.

EC-CLE-SI-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to ecclesiology.

EC-CLE-SI-OL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in ecclesiology.

EC-CLE-SI-OL'O-GY, *n.* The science of church-building and decoration.

EC-CO-PROT'IC, *a.* [Gr. εκ and κοπρος.] Having the quality of promoting alvine discharges; laxative; loosening; gently cathartic.

EC-CO-PROT'IC, *n.* A medicine which purges gently; a mild cathartic.—*Coxe.*

ECH'E-LON (esh'e-lon), *n.* [Fr.] In *military tactics*, the position of an army in the form of steps, or with one division more advanced than another.—*Wellington.*

E-CHID'NA, *n.* A genus of ant-eaters in New Holland.

ECH'IN-ATE, } *a.* [L. *echinus.*] Set with prickles; prick-
ECH'IN-A-TED, } ly, like a hedgehog; having sharp points, bristled.—*Martyn.*

E-CHIN'I-DAN, *n.* A radiate animal, a species of the family of the *echini*. *See* Echinus, No. 2.

ECH'IN-ITE (ek'in-ite), *n.* The fossil *echinus*, or sea urchin, found in chalk pits.

ECH-IN'O-DERM, *n.* [Gr. εχινος and δερμα.] A radiate animal, having an opaque, leathery, or crustaceous skin, with tubercles or even movable spines, as the star-fish, sea urchin, &c.—*Kirby.*

ECH-I'NUS, *n.*; *pl.* Echini. [L.] 1. A hedgehog. 2. A term applied to radiate animals, having nearly the form of a sphere, flattened on the lower side, and covered with a firm shell, set with movable spines. The shells, without the spines, are often called *sea-eggs*.—3. With *botanists*, a prickly head or top of a plant; an echinated pericarp.—4. In *architecture*, a molding or ornament, in the shape of a chestnut, near the bottom of Ionic, Corinthian, or Composite capitals; the ovolo, or quarter-round.

ECH'O (ek'o), *n.* [L. *echo.*] 1. A sound reflected or reverberated from a solid body; sound returned; repercussion of sound.—2. In *fabulous history*, a nymph, the daughter of the Air and Tellus, who pined into a sound for love of Narcissus.—3. In *architecture*, a vault or arch for producing an echo.

ECH'O, *v. i.* 1. To resound; to reflect sound. 2. To be sounded back.

ECH'O, *v. t.* To reverberate or send back sound; to return what has been uttered.

ECH'OED (ek'ōde), *pp.* Reverberated, as sound.

ECH'O-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Reverberating; sending back sound.

ECH'O-LESS, *a.* Destitute of an echo.

E-CHOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. ηχος and μετρον.] Among *musicians*, a scale or rule, serving to measure the duration of sounds.

E-CHOM'E-TRY, *n.* 1. The art or act of measuring the duration of sounds. 2. The art of constructing vaults to produce echoes.

E-CLAIR'CISE, *v. t.* [Fr. *eclaircir.*] To make clear; to explain; to clear up what is not understood or misunderstood.

* *E-CLAIR'CISSE-MENT* (ek-klār'sis-mäng), *n.* [Fr.] Explanation; the clearing up of any thing not before understood.

E-CLAMP'SY, *n.* [Gr. εκλαμψις.] A shining; a flashing of light; a symptom of epilepsy. Hence, epilepsy itself.

* E-CLAT' (e-klä'), *n.* [Fr.] 1. A burst of applause; acclamation; applause; approbation; renown. 2. Splendor, show; pomp.

EC-LEC'TIC, *a.* [Gr. εκλεκτικος.] Selecting; choosing; an epithet given to certain philosophers of antiquity who did not attach themselves to any particular sect, but selected from the opinions and principles of each what they thought solid and good.

EC-LEC'TIC, *n.* 1. A philosopher who selected from the various systems such opinions and principles as he judged to be sound and rational. 2. A Christian who adhered to the doctrines of the Eclectics. Also, one of a sect of physicians.

EC-LEC'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* By way of choosing or selecting; in the manner of the eclectical philosophers.

EC-LEC'TI-CISM, *n.* 1. The act or practice of selecting from different systems. 2. The doctrine of the eclectics.

EC-LEGM' (ek-lem'), *n.* [Gr. εκ and λειχω.] A medicine made by the incorporation of oils with sirups.

E-CLIP-SA'RE-ON, *n.* An instrument for explaining the phenomena of eclipses.

E-CLIPSE' (e-klips'), *n.* [L. *eclipsis.*] 1. *Literally*, a defect or failure; hence, in *astronomy*, an interception or obscuration of the light of the sun, moon, or other luminary by some opaque body. 2. Darkness; obscuration.

E-CLIPSE' (e-klips'), *v. t.* 1. To hide a luminous body, in

whole or in part, and intercept its rays. 2. To obscure; to darken, by intercepting the rays of light which render luminous. 3. To cloud; to darken; to obscure; as, to *eclipse* the glory of any one. 4. To disgrace. 5. To extinguish.

E-CLIPSE' (e-klips'), *v. i.* To suffer an eclipse.—*Milton.*

E-CLIPSED' (e-klipst'), *pp.* Concealed; darkened; obscured; disgraced.

E-CLIPS'ING, *ppr.* Concealing; obscuring; darkening; clouding.

E-CLIP'TIC, *n.* [Gr. εκλειπτικος.] 1. A great circle of the sphere, supposed to be drawn through the middle of the zodiac, making an angle with the equinoctial of 23° 28′, which is the sun's greatest declination. The ecliptic is the apparent path of the sun.—2. In *geography*, a great circle on the terrestrial globe, answering to and falling within the plane of the celestial ecliptic.

E-CLIP'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to or described by the ecliptic. 2. Suffering an eclipse.—*Herbert.*

EC'LOGUE (ek'log), *n.* [Gr. εκλογη.] A pastoral poem, in which shepherds are introduced conversing with each other.

E-CO-NOM'IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to the regulation of
E-CO-NOM'IC-AL, } household concerns. 2. Managing domestic or public pecuniary concerns with frugality. 3. Regulated by frugality; not wasteful or extravagant. —SYN. Frugal; sparing; saving; thrifty; careful.

E-CO-NOM'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With economy; with frugality.

E-CO-NOM'ICS, *n.* The science of household affairs.

E-CON'O-MIST, *n.* 1. One who manages domestic or other concerns with frugality. 2. One who is conversant with political economy.

E-CON'O-MIZE, *v. i.* To manage pecuniary concerns with frugality; to make a prudent use of money, or of the means of saving or acquiring property.

E-CON'O-MIZE, *v. t.* To use with prudence; to expend with frugality.

E-CON'O-MIZED, *pp.* Used with frugality.

E-CON'O-MIZ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Using with frugality.

E-CON'O-MY, *n.* [L. *œconomia.*] 1. The management, regulation, and government of a family or the concerns of a household. 2. The management of pecuniary concerns or the expenditure of money. 3. A frugal and judicious use of money; frugality in the necessary expenditure of money. It differs from *parsimony*, which implies an improper saving of expense. 4. The disposition or arrangement of any work.—*Dryden.* 5. A system of rules, regulations, rites, and ceremonies. 6. The regular operations of nature in the generation, nutrition, and preservation of animals or plants. 7. Distribution or due order of things. 8. Judicious and frugal management of public affairs. 9. System of management; general regulation and disposition of the affairs of a state or nation, or of any department of government.

EC'PHA-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] An explicit declaration.

EC-PHO-NE'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] A passionate exclamation.

EC-PHRAC'TIC, *a.* [Gr. εκ and φραττω.] In *medicine*, deobstruent; attenuating.

EC-PHRAC'TIC, *n.* A medicine which dissolves or attenuates viscid matter, and removes obstructions.

EC'STA-SIED (ek'sta-sid), *pp.* or *a.* Enraptured; ravished; transported; delighted.

EC'STA-SY, *n.* [Gr. εκστασις.] 1. A fixed state; a trance; a state in which the mind is arrested and fixed, or, as we say, lost; a state in which the functions of the senses are suspended by the contemplation of some extraordinary or supernatural object. 2. Excessive joy; rapture; transport; a degree of delight that arrests the whole mind. 3. Enthusiasm; excessive elevation and absorption of mind; extreme delight. 4. Excessive grief or anxiety.—*Shak.*; [*not used.*] 5. Madness; distraction.—*Shak.*; [*not used.*] —6. In *medicine*, a species of *catalepsy*, when the person remembers, after the paroxysm is over, the ideas he had during the fit.

EC'STA-SY, *v. t.* To fill with rapture or enthusiasm.

EC-STAT'IC, } *a.* 1. Arresting the mind; suspending
EC-STAT'IC-AL, } the senses; entrancing. 2. Rapturous; transporting; ravishing; delightful beyond measure. 3. Tending to external objects; [*not used.*]

EC-STAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an ecstatic manner.

EC'TA-SIS, *n.* [Gr. from εκτεινω.] In *rhetoric*, the lengthening of a syllable from short to long.

EC-THLIP'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] A figure of prosody by which a final *m* with the preceding vowel is cut off, when the next word begins with a vowel.

EC'TY-PAL, *a.* Taken from the original.—*Ellis.*

† EC'TYPE, *n.* [Gr. εκτυπος.] 1. A copy. *Locke.*—2. In *architecture*, an object in relievo or embossed.—*Gwilt.*

EC-U-MEN'IC, } *a.* [Gr. οικουμενικος.] General; univers-
EC-U-MEN'IC-AL, } al; [*applied to general councils of the Church.*]

EC'U-RIE, *n.* [Fr.] A stable; a covered place for horses.

E-DA'CIOUS (e-dā'shus), *a.* [L. *edax.*] Eating; given to eating; greedy; voracious.

E-DA'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Greedily; with a keen appetite.

E-DAC'I-TY, *n.* [L. *edacitas.*] Greediness; voracity; ravenousness; rapacity.

ED'DA, *n.* [Ic. The mother of poetry.] A collection of poems exhibiting the Runic or Scandinavian mythology, philosophy, &c.

ED'DER, *n.* [qu. Sax. *eder.*] In *husbandry*, such flexible wood as is worked into the top of hedge-stakes to bind them together.

ED'DER, *n.* [Sax. *ætter.*] A viper.

ED'DER, *v. t.* To bind or make tight by edder; to fasten the tops of hedge-stakes, by interweaving edder. [*England.*]

ED'DERED, *pp.* Bound or made tight by edder.

ED'DER-ING, *ppr.* Binding or fastening by edder.

ED'DISH, } *n.* The latter pasture or grass that comes after
EAD'ISH, } mowing or reaping; called, also, *eagrass, earsh, etch.* [*Not used, I believe, in America.*]

ED'DŌES, } *n.* A name given to a variety of the *arum escu-*
ED'DERS, } *lentum*, an esculent root.

ED'DY, *n.* [Sax. *ed* and *ea.*] 1. A current of water running back, or in a direction contrary to the main stream. 2. A whirlpool; a current of water or air in a circular direction.

ED'DY, *v. i.* To move circularly, or as an eddy. *Thomson* uses it actively, to cause to move in an eddy.

ED'DY, *a.* Whirling; moving circularly.—*Dryden.*

ED'DY-WATER, *n.* Among *seamen*, the water which, by some interruption in its course, runs contrary to the direction of the tide or current.—*Totten.*

ED'DY-WIND, *n.* The wind returned or beat back from a sail, a mountain, or any thing that hinders its passage.

ED'DY-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Moving circularly, as an eddy.

ED'E-LITE, *n.* A variety of the mineral *natrolite.*

E-DEM'A-TOUS, } *a.* [Gr. οιδημα.] Swelling with a serous
E-DEM'A-TOSE, } humor; dropsical.

E'DEN, *n.* [Heb.] The country and garden in which Adam and Eve were placed by God himself; Paradise.

E'DEN-IZED, *a.* Admitted into Paradise.—*Davies.*

E-DEN-TA'TA, *n. pl.* In *natural history*, an order of animals destitute of front teeth, as the armadillo.—*Bell.*

E-DEN'TATE, *n.* An animal having no fore teeth.

E-DEN'TATE, } *a.* [L. *edentatus.*] Destitute, or deprived
E-DEN'TA-TED, } of teeth; applied especially to the order *edentata.*

† E-DEN-TA'TION, *n.* A depriving of teeth.—*Cockeram.*

EDGE (ej), *n.* [Sax. *ecg*; Dan. *eg.*] 1. In a *general sense*, the extreme border or point of any thing; as, the *edge* of a precipice. It is particularly applied to the sharp border, the thin cutting extremity of an instrument.—2. *Figuratively*, that which cuts or penetrates; that which wounds or injures. 3. A narrow part rising from a broader. 4. Sharpness of mind or appetite; keenness; intenseness of desire; fitness for action or operation. 5. Keenness; sharpness; acrimony.—*To set the teeth on edge*, to cause a tingling or grating sensation in the teeth. *Bacon.*—SYN. Border; rim; brink; verge; skirt; margin; brim.

EDGE, *v. t.* [W. *hogi*; Sax. *eggian.*] 1. To sharpen. 2. To furnish with an edge. 3. To border; to fringe. 4. To border; to furnish with an ornamental border. 5. To sharpen; to exasperate; to imbitter. 6. To incite; to provoke; to urge on; to instigate; that is, to push on as with a sharp point; to goad; [erroneously written *egg.*] 7. To move sideways; to move by little and little.

EDGE, *v. i.* 1. To move sideways; to move gradually. 2. To sail close to the wind.—*To edge away*, in *sailing*, is to increase the distance gradually from a coast or other object.—*To edge in with* a coast or vessel, is to advance gradually, and not directly, toward it.—*Totten.*

EDGE'-RAIL, *n.* A name given to the ordinary iron rail of a rail-way, on the upper surface or *edge* of which (so called from its narrowness) the wheels of the cars move. —*Brande.*

EDGE'-TOOL, *n.* An instrument having a sharp edge; applied *particularly* to the coarser kinds of cutting instruments, as axes, chisels, &c.

EDGED (ejd), *pp.* 1. Furnished with an edge or border 2. Incited; instigated. 3. *a.* Sharp; keen.

EDGE'LESS, *a.* Not sharp; blunt; obtuse; unfit to cut or penetrate.—*Shak.*

EDGE'WISE, *adv.* 1. With the edge turned forward, or toward a particular point; in the direction of the edge 2. Sideways; with the side foremost.

EDG'ING, *ppr.* 1. Giving an edge; furnishing with an edge. 2. Inciting; urging on; goading; stimulating; instigating. 3. Moving gradually or sideways. 4. Furnishing with a border.

EDG'ING, *n.* 1. That which is added on the border, or which forms the edge; as lace, fringe, trimming, added to a garment for ornament. 2. A narrow lace.—3. In *gardening*, a row of small plants, as box, set along the border of a bed.

ED'I-BLE, *a.* [L. *edo.*] Eatable; fit to be eaten as food; esculent.

E'DICT, *n.* [L. *edictum.*] That which is uttered or proclaimed by authority as a rule of action; an order issued by a prince to his subjects, as a rule or law requiring obedience.—*The Edict of Nantes* was an edict issued by Henry IV., of France, in 1598, giving his Protestant subjects the free exercise of their religion. The revocation of this edict by Louis XIV., about a century after, led to a cruel persecution, which drove most of the Protestants out of the kingdom. *Brande.*—SYN. Decree; proclamation; manifesto; command.

ED'I-FI-€ANT or E-DIF'I-€ANT, *a.* Building. [*Little used.*]

ED-I-FI-€Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *ædificatio.*] 1. A building up, in a moral and religious sense; instruction; improvement and progress of the mind, in knowledge, in morals, or in faith and holiness. 2. Instruction; improvement of the mind in any species of useful knowledge. 3. A building or edifice; [*unusual.*]

ED'I-FI-€Ā-TO-RY or E-DIF'I-€A-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to edification.—*Hall.*

ED'I-FĪCE, *n.* [L. *ædificium.*] A building; a structure; a fabric; but *appropriately*, a large or splendid building.

ED-I-FĪ''CIAL (ed-e-fish'al), *a.* Pertaining to edifices or to structure.

ED'I-FĪED (ed'e-fīde), *pp.* Instructed; improved in literary, moral, or religious knowledge.

ED'I-FĪ-ER, *n.* One that improves another by instructing him.

ED'I-FŸ, *v. t.* [L. *ædifico.*] 1. To build, *in a literal sense*; [*not now used.*] 2. To instruct and improve the mind in knowledge generally, and particularly in moral and religious knowledge, in faith and holiness. 3. To teach or persuade; [*not used.*]

ED'I-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Instructing; improving; adapted to instruct.

ED'I-FŸ-ING-LY, *adv.* In an edifying manner.

ED'I-FŸ-ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of being edifying.

E'DĪLE, *n.* [L. *ædilis.*] A Roman magistrate whose chief business was to superintend buildings of all kinds, more especially public edifices, temples, bridges, aqueducts, &c.

E'DĪLE-SHIP, *n.* The office of edile in ancient Rome.

ED'IT, *v. t.* [L. *edo.*] 1. *Properly*, to publish; *more usually*, to superintend a publication; to prepare a book or paper for the public eye, by writing, correcting, or selecting the matter. 2. To publish.

ED'IT-ED, *pp.* Published; corrected; prepared and published.

ED'IT-ING, *ppr.* Publishing; preparing for publication.

E-DI''TI-O PRIN'CEPS (e-dish'e-o). [L.] The earliest printed edition of an author.—*Brande.*

E-DI''TION (e-dish'un), *n.* [L. *editio.*] 1. The publication of any book or writing. 2. Republication; sometimes with revision and correction. 3. Any publication of a book before published; also, one impression or the whole number of copies published at once; as, the second *edition.*

E-DI''TION-ER, *n.* The old word for *editor.*—*Gregory.*

ED'I-TOR, *n.* [L.] 1. A publisher; *particularly*, a person who superintends an impression of a book; the person who revises, corrects, and prepares a book for publication. 2. One who superintends the publication of a newspaper.

ED-I-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an editor; written by an editor.

ED'I-TOR-SHIP, *n.* The business of an editor.

ED'I-TRESS, *n.* A female editor.

† E-DIT'Ŭ-ĀTE, *v. t.* [Low L. *ædituor.*] To defend or govern the house or temple.

ED'Ŭ-€A-BLE, *a.* That may be educated.

ED'Ŭ-€ĀTE (ed'yu-kāte), *v. t.* [L. *educo.*] To bring up, as a child; to inform and enlighten the understanding; to instill into the mind principles of arts, science, morals, religion, and behavior.—SYN. To instruct; teach; inform; breed; bring up; train; mature; rear; discipline; indoctrinate.

ED'Ŭ-€Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Brought up; instructed; furnished with knowledge or principles; trained; disciplined.

ED'Ŭ-€Ā-TING, *ppr.* Instructing; enlightening the understanding, and forming the manners.

ED-Ŭ-€Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *educatio.*] The bringing up, as of a child; instruction; formation of manners.—SYN. Nurture; discipline; instruction; training; breeding; tuition.

ED-Ŭ-€Ā'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to education; derived from education.—*Smith.*

ED'Ŭ-€Ā-TOR, *n.* One who educates.—*South.*—*Beddoes.*

E-DŪCE', *v. t.* [L. *educo.*] To bring or draw out; to extract; to elicit; to produce from a state of occultation.

E-DŪCED' (e-dūst'), *pp.* Drawn forth; extracted; produced.

E-DŪ€'ING, *ppr.* Drawing forth; producing.

E'DU€T, *n.* [L. *eductum.*] Extracted matter; that which is educed.

E-DU€'TION, *n.* The act of drawing out, or bringing into view.

E-DU€'TOR, *n.* That which brings forth, elicits, or extracts.

E-DUL'€O-RĀTE, *v. t.* [Low L. *edulco.*] *Literally*, to sweeten.—In *old chemistry*, to render substances more mild, by freeing them from acids and salts, or other soluble impurities, by washing.—In *modern chemistry*, to cleanse pulverulent substances by washing away all particles soluble in water.—*Ure.*

E-DUL'€O-RĀ-TED, *pp.* Purified from acid or other foreign substances.

E-DŬL'€O-RĀ-TING, *ppr.* Purifying from acid or othe foreign substances.

E-DUL-€O-RĀ'TION, *n.* *Literally*, the act of sweetening. In *chemistry*, the act of freeing pulverulent substances from acids or any soluble impurities, by repeated affusions of water.

E-DUL'€O-RA-TĪVE, *a.* Having the quality of sweetening or purifying by affusion.

ED'WARDS-ĪTE, *n.* A mineral identical with *monazite.*

EEK. *See* EKE.

EEL, *n.* [Sax. *æl.*] The popular name of the *anguilla*, a genus of soft-finned fishes, of a serpent-like shape, covered with a thick, slimy skin, and living much in mud.

EEL'-FISH-ING, *n.* The act or art of catching eels.

EEL'-POT, *n.* A kind of basket used for catching eels.

EEL'-POUT, *n.* The burbot, a fresh-water fish somewhat resembling the eel in appearance, and hence the name.

EEL'-SKIN, *n.* The skin of an eel.

EEL'-SPEAR, *n.* A forked instrument used for catching eels.

E'EN. 1. A contraction for *even*, which see. 2. The old plural for eyes.—*Spenser.*

E'ER (ār), contracted from *ever*, which see.

† EF'FA-BLE, *a.* [L. *effabilis.*] Utterable; that may be uttered or spoken.

EF-FĀCE', *v. t.* [Fr. *effacer.*] 1. To destroy a figure on the surface of any thing, whether painted or carved, so as to render it invisible or not distinguishable. 2. To strike or scratch out, so as to destroy or render illegible. 3. To destroy any impression on the mind; to wear away.—To *deface*, is to injure or impair a figure; to *efface* is to rub out or destroy, so as to render invisible.—SYN. To blot out; expunge; rase; erase; obliterate; cancel; destroy.

EF-FĀCED' (ef-fāste'), *pp.* Rubbed or worn out; destroyed, as a figure or impression.

EF-FĀCE'MENT, *n.* Act of effacing.

EF-FĀCING, *ppr.* or *a.* Destroying a figure, character, or impression, on any thing.

† EF-FAS'CIN-ĀTE, *v. t.* To bewitch; to charm; to fascinate.

EF-FAS-CI-NĀ'TION, *n.* The act of being bewitched or deluded.—*Shelford.*

EF-FE€T', *n.* [L. *effectus.*] 1. That which is produced by an agent or cause. 2. That which follows; result; consequence; event; as, to do this is, *in effect*, to set aside the laws. 3. Purpose; general intent; as, he spoke to this *effect.* 4. Consequence intended; utility; profit; advantage. 5. Force; validity; as, to be of no *effect.* 6. Completion; perfection. 7. Reality; not mere appearance; fact. 8. In the *plural*, *effects* are goods; movables; personal estate.—9. In *painting*, truthful imitation heightened and made more impressive chiefly by the artifices of light, shade, and color.—*Jocelyn.* Hence, to do any thing for *effect*, is to do it for the purpose of heightening or exaggerating.

EF-FE€T', *v. t.* 1. To produce, as a cause or agent; to cause to be. 2. To bring to pass.—SYN. To accomplish; fulfill; realize; achieve; complete; execute; effectuate.

EF-FE€'TED, *pp.* Done; performed; accomplished.

EF-FE€'TI-BLE, *a.* That may be done or achieved, practicable, feasible.—*Brown.*

EF-FE€'TING, *ppr.* Producing; performing; accomplishing.

EF-FE€'TION, *n.* 1. Creation or production. 2. The geometrical construction of a proposition; a problem or praxis, drawn from some general proposition.

EF-FE€'TĪVE, *a.* 1. Having the power to cause or produce; efficacious. 2. Operative; active; having the quality of producing effects; as, an *effective* speech. 3. Causing to be. 4. Having the power of active operation; able, fit for service; as, *effective* troops.—SYN. Efficient; efficacious; effectual; operative; forcible; active; powerful; energetic.

EF-FE€'TIVE-LY, *adv.* With effect; powerfully; with real operation.

EF-FE€'TĪVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being effective.

EF-FE€'TLESS, *a.* Without effect; without advantage, useless.—*Shak.*

EF-FE€'TOR, *n.* One who effects; one who produces or causes; a maker or creator.—*Derham.*

EF-FE€TS', *n. pl.* Goods; movables; personal estate.

EF-FE€'TŬ-AL, *a.* 1. Producing an effect, or the effect desired or intended; or having adequate power or force to produce the effect. 2. Veracious; expressive of facts.—*Shak*; [*not used.*]

EF-FE€T'U-AL-LY, *adv.* With effect; efficaciously; in a manner to produce the intended effect; thoroughly.
EF-FE€T'U-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being effectual.—*Scott.*
EF-FE€T'U-ĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *effectuer.*] To bring to pass; to achieve; to accomplish; to fulfill.—*Sidney.*
EF-FE€T'U-Ā-TED, *pp.* Accomplished.
EF-FE€T'U-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Achieving; performing to effect.
EF-FE€T-U-Ā'TION, *n.* Act of effecting.—*Dwight.*
EF-FE€T'U-OUS, *a.* Effectual.—*Barret.*
† EF-FE€T'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* Effectually.—*Stapleton.*
EF-FEM'I-NA-CY, *n.* 1. The softness, delicacy, and weakness in men, which are characteristic of the female sex, but which in males are deemed a reproach; unmanly delicacy; womanish softness or weakness. 2. Voluptuousness; indulgence in unmanly pleasures; lasciviousness.
EF-FEM'I-NATE, *a.* [L. *effæminatus.*] 1. Having the qualities of the female sex; soft or delicate in an unmanly degree; tender; womanish; voluptuous. 2. Resembling the practice or qualities of the sex. 3. Womanlike, tender, in a sense not reproachful.—Syn. Womanish; weak; tender; unmanly; voluptuous; delicate; cowardly.
EF-FEM'I-NĀTE, *v. t.* To make womanish; to unman; to weaken.—*Locke.*
EF-FEM'I-NĀTE, *v. i.* To grow womanish or weak; to melt into weakness.
EF-FEM'I-NĀ-TED, *pp.* Made or become womanish.
EF-FEM'I-NATE-LY, *adv.* 1. In a womanish manner; weakly; softly. 2. By means of a woman.
EF-FEM'I-NATE-NESS, *n.* Unmanlike softness.
EF-FEM'I-NĀ-TING, *ppr.* Making womanish.
EF-FEM-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* The state of one grown womanish; the state of being weak or unmanly. [*Little used.*]
EF-FEN'DĪ, *n.* In *Turkish*, master; a word subjoined to the names of persons in token of respect, corresponding to master, monsieur; applied especially to learned men and ecclesiastics. It also occurs as part of the titles of particular officers, as the *Reis Effendi*, who is the principal secretary of state.—*P. Cyc.*
† EF'FE-ROUS, *a.* [L. *efferus.*] Fierce; wild; savage.—*Bp. King.*
EF-FER-VESCE' (ef-fer-ves'), *v. i.* [L. *effervesco.*] To be in commotion from the escape of gas, like liquor when gently boiling; to bubble and hiss, as fermenting liquors, or any fluid, when some part escapes in an elastic form; to work, as new wine.
EF-FER-VES'CENCE, *n.* A kind of natural ebullition; that commotion of a fluid which takes place when some part of the mass flies off in the form of gas, producing innumerable small bubbles.
EF-FER-VES'CENT, *a.* Gently boiling or bubbling, by means of the disengagement of gas.
EF-FER-VES'CI-BLE, *a.* That has the quality of effervescing; capable of producing effervescence.
EF-FER-VES'CING, *ppr.* or *a.* Boiling; bubbling, by means of an elastic fluid extricated in the dissolution of bodies.
EF-FÊTE', *a.* [L. *effetus, effetus.*] 1. Barren; having lost the power of production; as, *effete* land, *effete* manure. 2. Worn out with age.
EF-FI-€Ā'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *efficax.*] Effectual; productive of effects; producing the effect intended; having power adequate to the purpose intended; powerful.
EF-FI-€Ā'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Effectually; in such a manner as to produce the effect desired.
EF-FI-€Ā'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being efficacious.
EF'FI-€A-CY, *n.* [Sp., It. *efficacia.*] Power to produce effects; production of the effect intended.—Syn. Virtue; force; energy.
EF-FĪ"CIENCE (ef-fish'ens), } *n.* [L. *efficiens.*] 1. The act
EF-FĪ"CIEN-CY (ef-fish'en-sy, } of producing effects; a causing to be or exist; effectual agency. 2. Power of producing the effect intended: active competent power.
EF-FĪ"CIENT (ef-fish'ent), *a.* Causing effects; producing; that causes any thing to be what it is.—Syn. Effective; effectual; competent; able; capable.
EF-FĪ"CIENT, *n.* 1. The agent or cause which produces or causes to exist. 2. He that makes.
EF-FĪ"CIENT-LY, *adv.* With effect; effectively.
† EF-FIERCE', *v. t.* To make fierce or furious.—*Spenser.*
EF-FIĠ'I-AL, *a.* Exhibiting an effigy.—*Rich. Dict.*
EF-FIĠ'I-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *effigio.*] To form in resemblance; to image.—*Dean King.* [*Little used.*]
EF-FIĠ'I-Ā-TED, *pp.* Formed in resemblance.
EF-FIĠ'I-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Imaging.
† EF-FIĠ-I-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of forming in resemblance.
EF'FI-ĠY, *n.* [L. *effigies.*] 1. The image or likeness of a person; resemblance; representation; any substance fashioned into the shape of a person. 2. Portrait; likeness; figure, in sculpture or painting. 3. On *coins*, the print or impression representing the head of the prince who struck the coin.—*To burn* or *hang in effigy*, is to burn or hang an image or picture of the person intended to be executed, disgraced, or degraded.
† EF-FLAĠ'I-TĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *efflagito.*] To demand earnestly
EF-FLĀTE', *v. t.* [L. *efflo.*] To fill with breath or air. [*Little used.*]
EF-FLO-RESCE' (ef-flo-res'), *v. t.* [L. *effloresco.*] 1. In *chemistry*, to form a mealy powder on the surface; to become pulverulent or dusty on the surface. 2. To form saline vegetation on the surface; or, rather, to shoot out minute spicular crystals.
EF-FLO-RES'CENCE, *n.* 1. In *botany*, the time of flowering; the season when a plant shows its first blossoms.—2. Among *physicians*, a redness of the skin; eruptions; as in rash, measles, small-pox, scarlatina, &c.—3. In *chemistry*, the formation of a mealy powder on the surface of bodies; also, the formation of minute spicular crystals, called sometimes flowers, or saline vegetation.
EF-FLO-RES'CENT, *a.* Shooting into white threads or *spiculæ*; forming a white dust on the surface.
EF'FLU-ENCE, *n.* [L. *effluens.*] A flowing out; that which flows or issues from any body or substance.
EF'FLU-ENT, *a.* Flowing out.—*Chambers.*
EF-FLŪ'VI-UM, *n.*; *pl.* Effluvia. [L.] The minute and often invisible particles which exhale from most, if not all, terrestrial bodies; such as the odor or smell of plants, and the noxious exhalations from diseased bodies, or putrefying animal or vegetable substances.
EF'FLUX, *n.* [L. *effluxus.*] 1. The act of flowing out, or issuing in a stream. 2. Effusion; flow. 3. That which flows out; emanation.
† EF-FLUX', *v. i.* To run or flow away.—*Boyle.*
EF-FLUX'ION, *n.* [L. *effluxum.*] 1. The act of flowing out. 2. That which flows out; effluvium; emanation.
EF-FŌ'DI-ENT, *a.* Digging; accustomed to dig.
EF-FÖRCE', *v. t.* [Fr. *efforcer.*] 1. To force; to break through by violence. 2. To force; to ravish. 3. To strain; to exert with effort.
† EF-FORM', *v. t.* To fashion; to shape.
† EF-FORM-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of giving shape or form.
EF'FÖRT, *n.* [Fr. *effort.*] An exertion of strength; strenuous exertion to accomplish an object.—Syn. Endeavor; exertion; struggle; strain; straining; attempt; trial; essay
EF'FÖRT-LESS, *a.* Making no effort.
EF-FOS'SION (ef-fosh'un), *n.* [L. *effossus.*] The act of digging out of the earth.—*Arbuthnot.*
EF-FRAN'CHĪSE, *v. t.* To invest with franchises or privileges.—*De Tocqueville.*
† EF-FRĀY', *v. t.* [Fr. *effrayer.*] To frighten.—*Spenser.*
† EF-FRĀY'A-BLE, *a.* Frightful; dreadful.—*Harvey.*
† EF-FRE-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *effrænatio.*] Unbridled rashness or license; unruliness.
EF-FRÔNT'ER-Y (ef-frunt'er-e), *n.* [Fr. *effronterie.*] Shameless boldness; boldness transgressing the bounds of modesty and decorum.—Syn. Impudence; assurance; audacity; hardihood; shamelessness.
EF-FULĠE' (ef-fulj'), *v. i.* [L. *effulgeo.*] To send forth a flood of light; to shine with splendor.
EF-FUL'ĠENCE, *n.* A flood of light; great lustre or bright ness; splendor.
EF-FUL'ĠENT, *a.* Shining; bright; splendid.
EF-FUL'ĠENT-LY, *adv.* With effulgence.
EF-FUL'ĠING, *ppr.* Sending out a flood of light.—*Savage.*
EF-FU-MA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of flying off in fumes or vapor.—*Boyle.*
† EF-FŪME', *v. t.* To breathe out.—*Spenser.*
† EF-FUND', *v. t.* [L. *effundo.*] To pour out.
EF-FŪSE' (ef-fūze'), *v. t.* [L. *effusus.*] To pour out, as a fluid; to spill; to shed.—*Milton.*
EF-FŪSE', *a.* 1. Dissipated; profuse; [*obs.*] *Richardson* 2. In *natural history*, spreading loosely.
† EF-FŪSE', *n.* Waste; effusion.—*Shak.*
EF-FŪSED' (ef-fūzd'), *pp.* Poured out; shed.
EF-FŪS'ING (ef-fūz'ing), *ppr.* Pouring out; shedding.
EF-FŪ'SION (ef-fū'zhun), *n.* 1. The act of pouring out, as a liquid. 2. The act of pouring out; a shedding or spilling; waste. 3. The pouring out of words. 4. The act of pouring out or bestowing divine influence. 5. That which is poured out. 6. Liberal donation; [*not used.*]
EF-FŪ'SIVE, *a.* Pouring out; that pours forth largely.
EF-FŪ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* In an effusive manner.
EFT, *n.* [Sax. *efeta.*] A newt; the common lizard; the popular name for the *lacerta seps* of Linnæus.
† EFT, *adv.* [Sax.] Soon after; again; quickly.—*Spenser*
† EFT-SOONS', *adv.* [Sax. *eft*, and *sona, sones.*] Soon after ward; in a short time.—*Spenser.*
E. G. [L. *exempli gratia.*] For the sake of an example; for instance.
E-GAD', *exclam.* Good fortune; as we say, *my stars*.
E'GER, } *n.* An impetuous flood; an irregular tide.
Ē'A-GRE, } *Brown.*
EG'E-RAN, *n.* A sub-species of pyramidal garnet.
† E-ĠERM'IN-ĀTE. *See* Germinate.
E-ĠEST', *v. t.* [L. *egestum.*] To cast or throw out; to void as excrement.
E-ĠEST'ED, *pp.* Cast, or thrown out.

E-GĔST'ING, *ppr.* Casting, or throwing out.
E-GĔS'TION (e-jes'chun), *n.* [L. *egestio.*] The act of voiding digested matter at the natural vent.
EGG, *n.* [Sax. *æg*; Dan. *eg.*] A body formed in the females of birds and certain other animals, containing an embryo or fetus of the same species, or the substance from which a like animal is produced.
EGG, to incite, is a mere blunder. *See* EDGE.
EGG'-BIRD, *n.* A bird, a species of tern.—*Cook's Voyages.*
EGG'-CUP, *n.* A cup used in eating eggs at table.
EGG'-NOG, *n.* A drink used in America, consisting of the yolks of eggs beaten up with sugar and the whites of eggs whipped, with the addition of wine or spirits. In *Scotland* milk is added, and it is then called *auld man's milk.*—*Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*
EGG'-PLANT, *n.* A plant allied to the tomato, and bearing a smooth fruit shaped like an egg, used in cookery.
EGG'-SHELL, *n.* The shell or outside covering of an egg.
EGG'ER, *n.* One who excites.—*Sherwood.*
EG'GER-Y. *See* EYRY.
EGG'ING, *n.* Incitement.—*Cleaveland.*
E-ĠI-LOP'IC-AL, *a.* Affected with the egilops.
Ē'ĠI-LOPS, *n.* [Gr. *αιγιλωψ.*] Goat's eye; an abscess in the inner canthus of the eye; *fistula lachrymalis.*
Ē'ĠIS, *n.* A shield; defensive armor. *See* ÆGIS.
E-GLAND'Ū-LOUS, *a.* Destitute of glands.
EG'LAN-TINE (-tīne or -tin), *n.* [Fr. *eglantier.*] A species of rose; the sweet-brier; a plant bearing an odoriferous flower. *Milton* applies this term improperly to the honeysuckle.
ĒG'LOGUE. *See* ÆGLOGUE.
E-GLOM'ER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [*See* GLOMERATE.] To unwind, as a thread from a ball.
Ē'GO-ISM, *n.* [L. *ego.*] 1. The opinion of those who profess themselves uncertain of every thing but their own existence.—*Baxter.* 2. A passionate love of self, leading a man to refer every thing to himself as the center; a term more extensive than *selfishness.*
Ē'GO-IST, *n.* [from L. *ego.*] A name given to certain followers of Des Cartes, who held the opinion that they were uncertain of every thing except their own existence, and the operations and ideas of their own minds.
E-GŌ-I-TY, *n* Personality.—*Swift.* [*Not authorized.*]
Ē'GO-TISM, *n.* [Fr. *egoisme.*] *Primarily,* the practice of too frequently using the word *I.* Hence, an exaggerated love of self, leading to self-exaltation; self-commendation; the act or practice of magnifying one's self or making one's self of importance.—*Spectator.*
Ē'GO-TIST, *n.* One who repeats the word *I* very often in conversation or writing; one who speaks much of himself or magnifies his own achievements; one who makes himself the hero of every tale.
E-GO-TIST'IC, } *a.* 1. Addicted to egotism. 2. Con-
E-GO-TIST'IC-AL, } taining egotism.—SYN. Conceited; vain; self-important; opinionated.
Ē'GO-TĪZE, *v. i.* To talk or write much of one's self; to make pretensions to self-importance.
E-GRĒ'ĠIOUS (e-grē'jus), *a.* [L. *egregius.*] Standing out with remarkable prominence; as, *egregious* exploits.—*Milton.* It is now used chiefly in a bad sense; as, an *egregious* blunder.—SYN. Extraordinary; remarkable; monstrous; enormous.
E-GRĒ'ĠIOUS-LY, *adv.* Greatly; enormously; shamefully; [*usually in a bad sense.*]
E-GRĒ'ĠIOUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being great or extraordinary.
Ē'GRESS, *n.* [L. *egressus.*] The act of going or issuing out, or the power of departing from any inclosed or confined place.—SYN. Exit; departure; issue.
E-GRES'SION (e-gresh'un), *n.* [L. *egressio.*] The act of going out from any inclosure or place of confinement.
E-GRĔSS'OR, *n.* One who goes out.
Ē'GRET, *n.* [Fr. *aigrette.*] 1. The lesser white heron, a bird of the genus *ardea.*—2. In *botany,* the flying feathery or hairy crown of seeds, as the down of the thistle.
E-GRETTE', *n.* A tuft of feathers, diamonds, &c.; an ornament of ribbons. *See* AIGRETTE.
EG'RI-MO-NY, *n.* 1. The herb agrimony.—*Cotgrave.* 2. Great sorrow; grief.—*Cockeram.*
Ē'GRI-OT, *n.* [Fr. *aigre.*] A kind of sour cherry.
E-ĠYP'TIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Egypt in Africa.
E-ĠYP'TIAN, *n.* A native of Egypt; also, a gipsy.
EH (ā), *exclam.,* denoting inquiry or slight surprise.
EI'DER, } *n.* [G., Sw. *eider.*] A species of sea-duck
EI'DER-DUCK, } found in the Shetland Isles, the Orkneys, &c., and producing uncommonly fine down.
EI'DER-DOWN (ī'der-), *n.* Down or soft feathers of the eider duck.
EI-DOU-RĂ'NI-ON, *n.* [Gr. *ειδος,* and *ουρανιον.*] A representation of the heavens.
EIGH (ā), *exclam.* An expression of sudden delight.
EIGHT (āte), *a.* [Sax. *æhta, eahta,* or *ehta*; G. *acht.*] Twice four; expressing the number twice four.
EIGHTEEN (ā'teen), *a.* Eight and ten united.
EIGHT-EEN'-MO, *n.* A compound of the English *eighteen* and the last syllable of the Latin *decimo*; more properly *octodecimo*; denoting the size of a book, in which a sheet is doubled into eighteen leaves.
EIGHTEENTH (ā'teenth), *a.* The next in order after the seventeenth.
EIGHT'FŌLD (āte'fōld), *a.* Eight times the number or quantity.
EIGHTH (āth), *a.* Noting the number eight; the number next after seven; the ordinal of eight.
EIGHTH, *n.* In *music,* an interval composed of five tones and two semitones.
EIGHTH'LY (āth'ly), *adv.* In the eighth place.
EIGHTI-ETH (ā'te-eth), *a.* The next in order to the seventy-ninth; the eighth tenth.
EIGHT'SCORE (āte'skōre), *a.* or *n.* Eight times twenty; a hundred and sixty.
EIGHTY (ā'ty), *a.* Eight times ten; fourscore.
EIGNE (āne), *a.* [Norm. *aisne.*] 1. Eldest; an epithet used in *law* to denote the eldest son. 2. Unalienable; entailed; belonging to the eldest son; [*not used.*]
† EI'SEL, *n.* [Sax.] Vinegar.—*More.*
EI'SEN-RĂHM, *n.* The red and brown *eisenrahm,* the scaly red and brown hematite.
EIS-TEDD'FOD, *n.* [W. *eistedd,* to sit.] An assembly of Welsh bards.—*P. Cyc.*
EI'THER (ē'ther or ī'ther. The former is the pronunciation given in nearly all the dictionaries, and is still prevalent in America; the latter has of late become general in England), *a.* or *pron.* [Sax. *ægther; egther.*] 1. One or another of any number. 2. One of two. 3. Each; every one, separately considered. 4. This word, when applied to sentences or propositions, is called a *distributive* or a *conjunction.* It precedes the first of two or more alternatives, and is answered by *or* before the second or succeeding alternatives.
E-JAC'Ū-LĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *ejaculor.*] 1. To throw out; to cast; to shoot; to dart; [*little used.*] 2. To utter, as a short prayer.
E-JAC'Ū-LĀ-TED, *pp.* Short; thrown out; uttered.
E-JAC'Ū-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Throwing; darting; shooting.
E-JAC-Ū-LĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of throwing or darting out with a sudden force and rapid flight; [*obs.*]—*Bacon.* 2. The uttering of a short prayer; or a short occasional prayer uttered.—*Taylor.*
E-JAC'Ū-LA-TO-RY, *a.* 1. Suddenly darted out; uttered in short sentences; as, *ejaculatory* prayer. 2. Sudden; hasty. 3. Casting; throwing out.
E-JECT', *v. t.* [L. *ejicio, ejectum.*] 1. To throw out; to cast forth; to thrust out, as from a place inclosed or confined. 2. To discharge through the natural passages or emunctories; to evacuate. 3. To throw out or expel from an office; to dismiss from an office; to turn out. 4. To dispossess of land or estate. 5. To drive away; to expel; to dismiss with hatred. 6. To cast away; to reject; to banish.
E-JECT'ED, *pp.* Thrown out; thrust out; discharged, evacuated; expelled; dismissed; dispossessed; rejected.
E-JECT'ING, *ppr.* Casting out; discharging; evacuating; expelling; dispossessing; rejecting.
E-JEC'TION, *n.* [L. *ejectio.*] 1. The act of casting out; expulsion. 2. Dismission from office. 3. Dispossession; a turning out from possession by force or authority. 4. The discharge of any excrementitious matter through the pores or other emunctories; evacuation; vomiting, &c.
E-JECT'MENT, *n.* 1. *Literally,* a casting out; a dispossession.—2. In *law,* a writ or action which lies for the recovery of possession of land from which the owner has been ejected, and for trial of title.
E-JECT'OR, *n.* One who ejects or dispossesses another of his land.—*Blackstone.*
EJ-Ū-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *ejulatio.*] Outcry; a wailing; a loud cry expressive of grief or pain; mourning; lamentation.
ĒKE, *v. t.* [Sax. *eacan.*] 1. To increase; to enlarge. 2. To add to; to supply what is wanted; to enlarge by addition. 3. To lengthen; to prolong; as, to *eke out* the time.—*Shak.*
ĒKE, *adv.* [Sax. *eac.*] Also; likewise; in addition. [*Nearly obsolete.*]
ĒKED (ēkd), *pp.* Increased; lengthened.
ĒKING, *ppr.* Increasing; augmenting; lengthening.
ĒKING, *n.* Increase or addition.
E-LAB'O-RĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *elaboro.*] 1. To produce with labor. 2. To improve or refine by successive operations.
E-LAB'O-RATE, *a.* [L. *elaboratus.*] Wrought with labor, finished with great diligence; executed with exactness.—SYN. Labored; prepared; studied; perfected; highwrought.
E-LAB'O-RĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Produced with labor or study, improved.
E-LAB'O-RATE-LY, *adv.* With great labor or study; with nice regard to exactness.

E-LAB'O-RATE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being elaborate, or wrought with great labor.

E-LAB'O-RĀ-TING, *ppr.* Producing with labor; improving; refining by successive operations.

E-LAB-O-RĀ'TION, *n.* Improvement or refinement by successive operations.—*Ray.*

E-LAB'O-RĀ-TOR, *n.* One who elaborates.

E-LAB'O-RA-TO-RY, *a.* Elaborating.

E-LA-ID'IC AC'ID, *n.* A peculiar acid obtained by the saponification of elaidin.—*P. Cyc.*

E-LĀ'I-DIN, *n.* A fatty substance produced by the action of nitric acid upon certain oils, especially castor-oil.—*Brande.*

E-LĀ'IN, *n.* [Gr. ελαίνος.] The liquid principle of oils and fats. [*Smart* and *Ure* give three syllables to this word.]

† E-LAMP'ING, *a.* Shining.

E-LANCE', *v. t.* [Fr. *elancer.*] To throw or shoot; to hurl; to dart.

E-LANCED' (e-länst'), *pp.* Hurled; darted.

E-LANC'ING, *ppr.* Hurling; shooting.

E'LAND, *n.* A species of clumsy antelope in Africa.

E-LĀ'O-LITE, *n.* A variety of *nepheline*, presenting a greasy lustre, and gray, grayish green, bluish, and reddish shades of color.

E-LAP-I-DĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *elapida.*] A clearing away of stones.

E-LAPSE' (e-laps'), *v. i.* [L. *elapsus.*] To slide away; to slip or glide away; to pass away silently, as time.

E-LAPSED' (e-lapst'), *pp.* Slid or passed away, as time.

E-LAPS'ING, *ppr.* Sliding away; gliding or passing away silently, as time.

E-LAQ'UE-ATE (e-lak'we-āte), *v. t.* [L. *laqueus.*] To disentangle.

E-LAQ'UE-Ā-TED, *pp.* Disentangled.

E-LAQ'UE-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Disentangling.

E-LAS'TIC, *a.* [Fr. *elastique;* It., Sp. *elastico.*] Springing back; having the power of returning to the form from which it is bent, extended, depressed, or distorted; having the inherent property of recovering its former figure, after any external pressure, which has altered that figure, is removed; rebounding; flying back.

E-LAS'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an elastic manner; by an elastic power; with a spring.—*Lee.*

E-LAS-TIC'I-TY, *n.* The inherent property in bodies, by which they recover their former figure or state, after external pressure, tension, or distortion.

E-LATE', *a.* [L. *elatus.*] Raised; elevated in mind; flushed, as with success.—SYN. Puffed up; proud; lofty; haughty; swelling; exalted.

E-LATE', *v. t.* 1. To raise or swell, as the mind or spirits; to elevate with success; to puff up; to make proud. 2. To raise; to exalt; [*unusual.*]

E-LAT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Elevated in mind or spirits; puffed up, as with honor, success, or prosperity.

E-LAT'ED-LY, *adv.* With elation.

E-LAT'ER-IN, *n.* The active principle of *elaterium.*

EL-A-TE'RI-UM, *n.* A substance deposited from the very acrid juice of the *momordica elaterium*, wild cucumber.

EL'A-TE-RY, *n.* [Gr. ελατειρα.] Acting force or elasticity.—*Ray.* [*Unusual.*]

E-LAT'ING, *ppr.* Elevating in mind or spirits.

E-LĀ'TION, *n.* An inflation or elevation of mind proceeding from self-approbation; self-esteem, vanity, or pride, resulting from success. Hence, haughtiness; pride of prosperity.

E-LAT'OR, *n.* One who or that which elates.—*Cudworth.*

EL'BŌW, *n.* [Sax. *elnboga*, or *elneboga.*] 1. The outer angle made by the bend of the arm. 2. Any flexure or angle; the obtuse angle of a wall, building, or road. 3. A term applied to the upright sides which flank any paneled work, as in windows below the shutters, &c. *Gwilt.*—*To be at the elbow*, is to be very near; to be by the side; to be at hand.

EL'BŌW, *v. t.* 1. To push with the elbow.—*Dryden.* 2. To push or drive to a distance; to encroach on.

EL'BŌW, *v. i.* To jut into an angle; to project; to bend.

EL'BŌW-CHAIR, *n.* A chair with arms to support the elbows; an arm-chair.—*Gay.*

EL'BŌW-ROOM, *n.* Room to extend the elbows on each side; hence, in its *usual acceptation*, freedom from confinement; room for motion or action.

EL'BŌWED, *pp.* Pushed with the elbows.

EL'BŌW-ING, *ppr.* Pushing with the elbows; driving to a distance.

† ELD, *n.* [Sax. *eld*, or *æld.*] 1. Old age; decrepitude.—*Spenser.* 2. Old people; old times.

ELD'ER, *a.* [Sax. *ealdor*, the comparative degree of *eld*, now written *old.* *See* OLD.] 1. Older; senior; having lived a longer time; born, produced, or formed before something else. 2. Prior in origin; preceding in the date of a commission.

ELD'ER, *n.* 1. One who is older than another or others. 2. An ancestor. 3. A person advanced in life, and who, on account of his age, experience, and wisdom, is selected for office.—4. In the *Presbyterian Church*, a term applied to officers who, with the pastor, compose the church session, and administer the discipline of the church to which they belong.—5. In the *Baptist Church*, an ordained minister, to whom the same title was also given in the early Congregational Churches.

ELD'ER, *n.* [Sax. *ellarn.*] A genus of plants called by botanists *sambucus.* The common elder is a small tree having a spongy pith and bearing dark purple berries.

ELD'ER-LY, *a.* Somewhat old; advanced beyond middle age; bordering on old age.

ELD'ER-SHIP, *n.* 1. Seniority; the state of being older 2. The office of an elder. 3. Presbytery; order of elders.

ELD'EST, *a.* [Sax. *ealdest*, superlative of *eld*, old.] Oldest; most advanced in age; that was born before others.

ELD'ING, *n.* [Sax. *ælan.*] Fuel.—*Grose.* [*Local.*]

EL DO-RĀ'DO, *n.* [Sp., the golden region.] A fabulous region in the interior of South America, supposed to be rich beyond all others, especially in gold, gems, &c.

EL'DRITCH, *a.* Hideous; ghastly; demoniacal; as, an *el dritch* shriek, an *eldritch* laugh.—*Burns.* [*Scottish.*]

E-LE-AT'IC, *a.* An epithet given to a certain sect of philosophers, so called from the town of Elea in Italy.

EL-E-CAM-PĀNE', *n.* A plant, *Inula Helenium*, of a pungent taste, and formerly of much repute as a stomachic.

E-LECT', *v. t.* [L. *electus.*] 1. To pick out, from among two or more, that which is preferred. 2. To take for an office or employment; to choose from among a number; to manifest preference by vote or designation.—3. In *theology*, to designate, choose, or select as an object of mercy or favor. 4. To decide or determine in favor of; as, to *elect* between two alternatives.—SYN. To select; choose; prefer; appoint.

E-LECT', *a.* 1. Chosen; taken by preference from among two or more.—2. In *theology*, chosen as the object of mercy; chosen, selected, or designated to eternal life; predestinated in the Divine counsels. 3. Chosen, but not inaugurated, consecrated, or invested with office.

E-LECT', *n.* 1. One chosen or set apart. 2. Chosen or designated by God to salvation; predestinated to glory as the end, and to sanctification as the means. 3. Chosen; selected; set apart as a peculiar church and people.

† E-LECT'ANT, *n.* One who has the power of choosing.

E-LECT'ED, *pp.* Chosen; preferred; designated to office by some act of the constituents, as by vote; chosen or predestinated to eternal life.

E-LECT'I-CISM, *n.* The system of selecting doctrines and opinions from other systems.—*Emerson.*

E-LECT'ING, *ppr.* Choosing; selecting from a number; preferring; designating to office by choice or preference, designating or predestinating to external salvation.

E-LEC'TION, *n.* [L. *electio.*] 1. The act of choosing, choice, the act of selecting one or more from others. 2. The act of choosing a person to fill an office or employment by any manifestation of preference, as by ballot, uplifted hands, or *viva voce.* 3. Choice; voluntary preference; free will; liberty to act or not. 4. Power of choosing or selecting. 5. Discernment; discrimination; distinction. *Bacon*, [*rare.*]—6. In *theology*, Divine choice; predetermination of God, by which persons are distinguished as objects of mercy, become subjects of grace, are sanctified and prepared for heaven. 7. The public choice of officers. 8. The day of a public choice of officers. 9. Those who are elected.

E-LEC-TION-EER', *v. i.* To make interest for a candidate at an election; to use arts for securing the election of a candidate.

E-LEC-TION-EER'ER, *n.* One who electioneers.

E-LEC-TION-EER'ING, *ppr.* Using influence to procure the election of a person.

E-LEC-TION-EER'ING, *n.* The arts or practices used for securing the choice of one to office.

E-LECT'IVE, *a.* 1. Dependent on choice. 2. Bestowed or passing by election. 3. Pertaining to or consisting in choice or right of choosing; as, the *elective* franchise. 4. Exerting the power of choice. 5. Selecting for combination; as, *elective* affinity.

E-LECT'IVE-LY, *adv.* By choice; with preference of one to another.

E-LECT'OR, *n.* One who elects, or one who has the right of choice; a person who has, by law or constitution, the right of voting for an officer.—In the *old German Empire* certain princes, nine in number, had the right of electing the emperor, and were hence called *electors;* as, the *Elector* of Saxony.

E-LEC'TOR-AL, *a.* Pertaining to election or electors.

† E-LEC'T-OR-AL'I-TY, *n.* Electorate.

E-LEC'TOR-ATE, *n.* 1. The dignity of an elector in the German Empire. 2. The territory of an elector in the German Empire.

E-LEC'TOR-ESS, *n.* The same as *electress.*

† E-LEC'TRE, *n.* [L. *electrum.*] Amber. *See* ELECTRUM.

E-LEC'TRESS, *n.* The wife or widow of an elector in the German Empire.—*Chesterfield.*

E-LEC'TRIC, } *a.* [Fr. *electrique.*] 1. Containing elec-
E-LEC'TRIC-AL, } tricity, or capable of exhibiting it when excited by friction.—2. In *general*, pertaining to electricity. 3. Derived from or produced by electricity. 4. Communicating a shock like electricity.

E-LEC'TRIC, *n.* A non-conductor of electricity, employed to excite or accumulate the electric fluid, as glass, amber. &c.

E-LEC'TRIC-EEL, *n.* An eel or fish of the genus *gymnotus*, from two to five feet long, and able to give an electric shock of such violence as sometimes to knock down a man.

E-LEC'TRIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of electricity, or by means of it.

E-LEC-TRI'CIAN (e-lek-trish'an), *n.* A person who studies electricity and investigates its properties by observation and experiments; one versed in the science of electricity.

E LEC-TRIC'I-TY, *n.* [from Gr. ηλεκτρον, amber.] 1. The subtle agent called the electric fluid, usually excited by the friction of glass. It was so called from the Greek word for amber, because it was in the friction of this substance that it was first observed. The phenomena of electricity are such as attraction and repulsion, heat and light, shocks of the animal system, and mechanical violence.—*D. Olmsted.* 2. The science which unfolds the phenomena and laws of the electric fluid.—*D. Olmsted.*

E-LEC'TRI-FI-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of receiving electricity or of being charged with it; that may become electric.

E-LEC-TRI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* The act of electrifying, or state of being charged with electricity.

E-LEC'TRI-FIED, *pp.* or *a.* Charged with electricity.

E-LEC'TRI-FY, *v. t.* 1. To communicate electricity to; to charge with electricity. 2. To cause electricity to pass through; to affect by electricity; to give an electric shock to. 3. *Figuratively*, to excite suddenly; to give a sudden impulse; as, to *electrify* an audience.

E-LEC'TRI-FY, *v. i.* To become electric.

E-LEC'TRI-FY-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Charging with electricity; affecting with electricity; producing a sudden impulse or excitement.

E-LEC'TRINE, *a.* [L. *electrum.*] Belonging to amber.

E-LEC-TRI-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of electrizing.

E-LEC'TRIZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *electriser.*] To electrify.

E-LEC'TRIZED, *pp.* or *a.* Charged with electricity.

E-LEC'TRIZ-ING, *ppr.* Electrifying.

E-LEC'TRODE, *n.* [Gr. ηλεκτρον and οδος.] A name applied to what is called the *pole* of the voltaic circle. The *electrodes* are the surfaces, air, water, metal, &c., which serve to convey an electric current into and from the liquid to be decomposed.

E-LEC'TRO-CHEM'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to electro-chemistry.

E-LEC'TRO-CHEM'IS-TRY, *n.* That science which treats of the agency of electricity and galvanism in effecting chemical changes.

E-LEC'TRO-DY-NAM'ICS, *n.* The phenomena of electricity in motion.

E-LEC'TRO-MAG-NET'IC, *a.* Designating what pertains to magnetism, as connected with electricity, or affected by it.

E-LEC'TRO-MAG-NET'IC TEL'E-GRAPH, *n.* An apparatus for conveying intelligence, by means of electricity moving between two places on iron wires.—*S. F. B. Morse.*

E-LEC'TRO-MAG'NET-ISM, *n.* That science which treats of the agency of electricity and galvanism in communicating magnetic properties.

E-LEC'TRO-MET'AL-LUR-GY, *n.* The art of depositing metals held in solution, as silver, gold, &c., on prepared surfaces, through the agency of voltaic electricity or galvanism. It thus answers the purposes of *plating*, and also of giving exact impressions of coins, medals, &c.—*Ure.*

E-LEC'TRO-MO'TION, *n.* The motion of electricity or galvanism, or the passing of it from one metal to another.

E-LEC'TRO-MO'TIVE, *a.* Producing electro-motion.

E-LEC'TRO-NEG'A-TIVE, *n.* A term denoting the natural state of a body, or a particle of matter, which makes it tend to the positive pole of a voltaic battery.

E-LEC'TRO-PO'LAR, *a.* A term applied to conductors, one end or surface of which is positive and the other negative. —*Brande.*

E-LEC'TRO-POSI-TIVE, *a.* A term denoting the natural state of a body, or a particle of matter, which makes it tend to the negative pole of a voltaic battery.

E-LEC'TRO-TEL-E-GRAPH'IC, *a.* Belonging to the electro-magnetic telegraph, or by its means.

E-LEC-TROLY'SIS, *n.* [Gr. ελεγρον and λυω.] The act of decomposing a compound substance by the action of electricity or galvanism.

E-LEC'TRO-LYTE, *n.* [Gr. ηλεκτρον and λυω.] A compound which may be directly decomposed by an electric current. —*Faraday.*

E-LEC-TRO-LYT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to electrolysis.

E-LEC'TRO-LYZE, *v. t.* [Gr. ηλεκτρον and λυω.] To decompose a compound substance by the direct action of electricity or galvanism.—*Faraday.*

E-LEC-TROM'E-TER, *n.* [L. *electrum*, Gr. μετρεω.] An instrument for measuring the quantity or intensity of electricity. The term is also applied to instruments which indicate the presence of electricity, or electroscopes.

E-LEC'TRO-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an electrometer; made by an electrometer.

E-LEC-TRO-MO'TOR, *n.* [L. *electrum* and *motor.*] A mover of the electric fluid; a piece of apparatus for generating a current of electricity.

E-LEC'TRON, *n.* [Gr. ηλεκτρον.] Amber; also, a mixture of gold with a fifth part of silver.—*Coxe.*

E-LEC-TROPH'O-RUS, *n.* [L. *electrum* and Gr. φορεω.] An instrument for exciting electricity in small quantities. It consists of a flat, smooth cake of resin, acted upon by a circular plate of brass, with a glass handle.—*Brande.*

E-LEC'TRO-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. ηλεκτρον and σκοπεω.] An instrument for rendering electrical excitation apparent by its effects.—*Brande.*

E-LEC'TRO-TYPE. *See* ELECTRO-METALLURGY.

E-LEC'TRUM, *n.* [L., from Gr. ηλεκτρον.] A term applied by the ancients to various substances, especially to amber, and an alloy of gold with a fifth part of silver.—*Brande.*

E-LEC'TU-A-RY, *n.* [Low L. *electarium.*] In *pharmacy*, a form of medicine, composed of powders, or other ingredients, incorporated with some conserve, honey, or sirup, and made into due consistence to be taken in doses, like boluses.

EL-EE-MOS'Y-NA-RY, *a.* [Gr. ελεημοσυνη.] 1. Given in charity; given or appropriated to support the poor. 2. Relating to charitable donations; intended for the distribution of alms, or for the use and management of donations, whether for the subsistence of the poor or for the support and promotion of learning.—*Eleemosynary* corporations are confined by law to colleges, schools, and hospitals.—*Bouvier.*

EL-EE-MOS'Y-NA-RY, *n.* One who subsists on charity.

EL'E-GANCE, } *n.* [L. *elegantia*; Fr. *elegance.*] 1. "The
EL'E-GAN-CY, } beauty of propriety, not of greatness," says *Johnson.* Applied to *manners*, it denotes politeness; to *speaking*, propriety of diction and utterance; to *style of composition*, perspicuity, purity, neatness, and a happy choice and arrangement of words; to *architecture*, a due symmetry and distribution of parts. 2. That which pleases by its nicety, symmetry, purity, or beauty. In this sense it has a plural.—*Spectator.*

EL'E-GANT, *a.* [L. *elegans.*] 1. Pleasing to good taste 2. Neat; pure; rich in expressions; correct in arrangement, as language. 3. Uttering or delivering elegant language with propriety and grace, as a speaker. 4. Symmetrical; regular; well formed in its parts, proportions, and distribution, as a building. 5. Nice; sensible to beauty; discriminating beauty from deformity or imperfection, as taste. 6. Beautiful in form and colors; pleasing. 7. Rich; costly and ornamental.—SYN. Beautiful; polished; graceful; refined; handsome.

EL'E-GANT-LY, *adv.* 1. In a manner to please; with elegance; with beauty; with pleasing propriety. 2. With due symmetry; with well-formed and duly-proportione' parts. 3. Richly; with rich or handsome materials well disposed.

* E-LE'GI-AC or EL-E-GI'AC, *a.* [Low L. *elegiacus.*] 1 Belonging to elegy; plaintive; expressing sorrow or lamentation. 2. Used in elegies.

* E-LE'GI-AC, *n.* Elegiac verse.—*Warton.*

EL-E-GI'AC-AL, *a.* Belonging to an elegy.—*Cotgrave.*

* E-LE'GI-AST, *n.* The same with *elegist.*

EL'E-GIST, *n.* A writer of elegies.—*Goldsmith.*

E-LE'GIT, n. [L.] 1. A writ of execution, by which a defendant's goods are apprized and delivered to the plaintiff. 2. The title to estate by elegit.

EL'E-GY, *n.* [L. *elegia.*] 1. A mournful or plaintive poem, or a funeral song; a poem or a song expressive of sorrow and lamentation.—*Shak.* 2. A short poem without points or affected elegances.

EL'E-MENT, *n.* [L. *elementum*; Fr. *element.*] 1. The first or constituent principle or minutest part of any thing. 2. An ingredient; a constituent part of any composition. 3. A letter, or elementary sound; [*used chiefly in the plural.*]—4. In a *chemical sense*, that which can not be divided by chemical analysis, and therefore considered as a simple substance, as oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, &c.—5. In *the plural*, the first rules or principles of an art or science; rudiments. Also, the bread and wine used at the Eucharist.—6. In *popular language*, fire, air, earth, and water are called the *four elements*, as formerly it was supposed that these were simple bodies, of which the world is composed.—7. *Element*, in the *singular*, is sometimes used for the air. 8. The substance which forms the natural or most suitable habitation of an animal. 9. The proper state or sphere of any thing; the state of things suited to one's

temper or habits; as, war was his *element*. 10. The matter or substances which compose the world. 11. The outline or sketch. 12. Moving cause or principle; that which excites action.

EL'E-MENT, *v. t.* 1. To compound of elements or first principles. 2. To constitute; to make, as a first principle. [*Rarely or never used.*]

EL-E-MENT'AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to elements. 2. Produced by some of the four supposed elements. 3. Produced by elements. 4. Arising from first principles.

EL-E-MENT-AL'I-TY, *n.* Composition of principles or ingredients.—*Whitlock.*

EL-E-MENT'AL-LY, *adv.* According to elements; literally.

EL-E-MENT-AR'I-TY, EL-E-MENT'A-RI-NESS, } *n.* The state of being elementary; uncompounded state.

EL-E-MENT'A-RY, *a.* 1. Primary; simple; uncompounded; uncombined; having only one principle or constituent part. 2. Initial; rudimental; containing, teaching, or discussing first principles, rules, or rudiments. 3. Treating of elements; collecting, digesting, or explaining principles.

EL'E-MENT-ED, *pp.* Compounded of elements.

EL'E-MI (el'e-me), *n.* An odoriferous resin, obtained from incisions in the bark of certain trees growing in the West Indies and in Geylon, and used in ointments.—*Brande.*

E-LENCH' (e-lenk'), E-LENCH'US, } *n.* [L. *elenchus.*] 1. A vicious or fallacious argument, which is apt to deceive under the appearance of truth; a sophism.—*Milton.*

E-LENCH'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an elench.

† E-LENCH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By means of an elench.

† E-LENCH'IZE, *v. i.* To dispute.—*Ben Jonson.*

† E-LENCH'TIC-AL, *a.* Serving to confute.—*Wilkins.*

EL'E-PHANT, *n.* [Sax. *elp, ylp;* Gr. ελεφας.] 1. A thick-skinned quadruped, the largest of existing land animals, having a long trunk and tusks, and famous for its sagacity and docility. There are two species, the Asiatic, or Indian, and the African. 2. Ivory; the tusk of the elephant.—*Dryden.*

EL'E-PHANT-BEE'TLE, *n.* A large beetle, found in Guinea.

EL'E-PHANT-PA'PER, *n.* A very large-sized drawing-paper, being twenty-eight inches by twenty-three.

EL'E-PHANT'S-FOOT, *n.* A genus of plants, mostly tropical; the *elephantopus.*

EL-E-PHAN-TI'A-SIS, *n.* [L.] A disease, in which the skin is thick, livid, wrinkled, tuberculate, and destitute of feeling. It is often erroneously confounded with leprosy.

EL-E-PHANT'INE, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the elephant; huge; resembling an elephant; or perhaps white, like ivory.—2. In *antiquity*, an appellation given to certain books in which the Romans registered the transactions of the senate, magistrates, emperors, and generals.—*Elephantine epoch*, in *geology*, is that period when there was a preponderance of the large *pachydermata.*—*Mantell.*

EL-E-PHANT'OID, EL-E-PHANT-OID'AL, } *a.* Resembling the form of an elephant.

EL-EU-SIN'I-AN, *a.* Relating to Eleusis, in Greece, or to secret rites in honor of Ceres, there celebrated.

EL'E-VATE, *v. t.* [L. *elevo.*] 1. To raise, in a literal and general sense; to raise from a low or deep place to a higher. 2. To raise to higher state or station. 3. To improve, refine, or dignify; to raise from or above low conceptions. 4. To raise from a low or common state. 5. To elate with pride. 6. To raise in mind and feelings; as, to *elevate* the spirits. 7. To take from; to detract; to lessen by detraction; [*not used.*] 8. To raise from any tone to one more acute. 9. To augment or swell; to make louder, as sound.—SYN. To exalt; erect; lift up; elate; cheer; flush; excite; animate.

EL'E-VATE, *a.* [L. *elevatus.*] Elevated; raised aloft.

EL'E-VA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Raised; exalted; dignified; elated; excited; made more acute or more loud, as sound.

EL'E-VA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Raising; exalting; dignifying; elating; cheering.

EL-E-VA'TION, *n.* [L. *elevatio.*] 1. The act of raising or conveying from a lower or deeper place to a higher. 2. The act of exalting in rank, degree, or condition. 3. Exaltation; an elevated state; dignity. 4. Exaltation of mind by more noble conceptions. 5. Exaltation of style; lofty expressions; words and phrases expressive of lofty conceptions. 6. Exaltation of character or manners. 7. Attention to objects above us; a raising of the mind to superior objects. 8. Height; altitude; height above the surface of the earth. 9. An elevated place or station. 10. Elevated ground; a rising ground; a hill or mountain. 11. A passing of the voice from any note to one more acute; also, a swelling or augmentation of voice.—12. In *astronomy*, altitude; the distance of a celestial object above the horizon, or the arc of a vertical circle intercepted between it and the horizon.—13. In *gunnery*, the angle which the line of direction of a cannon or mortar, or the axis of the hollow cylinder, makes with the plane of the horizon.—14. In *dialing*, the angle which the style makes with the substylar line.—15. In *architecture*, a view or representation of a building or object drawn to a geometrical scale of its height above the ground, there being no vanishing points, as in perspective representation.—*Elevation of the host*, in *Roman Catholic countries*, that part of the mass in which the priest raises the host above his head, for the people to adore.

EL'E-VA-TOR, *n.* 1. One who raises, lifts, or exalts.—2. In *anatomy*, a muscle which serves to raise a part of the body, as the lip or the eye. 3. A surgical instrument for raising a depressed portion of a bone.—4. In *milling*, a term applied to a series of small boxes fastened by a strap and moved by a wheel, to raise grain, &c., from a lower to a higher floor.

EL'E-VA-TO-RY, *n.* An instrument used in trepanning, for raising a depressed or fractured part of the skull.—*Coxe.*

EL'E-VA-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to raise, or having power to elevate.—*Mantell.*

É-LEVE' (ā-lāve'), *n.* [Fr.] One brought up or protected by another.—*Chesterfield.*

E-LEV'EN (e-lev'n), *a.* [Sax. *ændlefene, endleof, endlufa.*] Ten and one added.

E-LEV'ENTH, *a.* [Sax. *ændlyfta, endlefta.*] The next in order to the tenth.

ELF, *n.*; *pl.* ELVES. [Sax. *ælf*, or *elfenne.*] 1. A diminutive wandering spirit; a fairy; a hobgoblin. 2. An evil spirit. 3. A diminutive person; a dwarf.

ELF, *v. t.* To entangle hair in so intricate a manner that it can not be disentangled.

ELF'-AR-RŌW, ELF'-BŌLT, } *n.* A name given to flints in the shape of arrow-heads; vulgarly supposed to be shot by fairies.

ELF'-LOCK, *n.* Hair twisted in a lock, so denominated as if the work of fairies.

ELF'-SKIN. Probably a misprint, in Shakspeare's Henry IV., for *eel-skin*, to which, when "dried," Falstaff compares Prince Hal, in allusion to his long and lank figure.—*Todd's Shak.*

ELF'IN, *a.* Relating or pertaining to elves or dwarfs.—*Spenser.*

ELF'IN, *n.* A little urchin.—*Shenstone.*

ELF'ISH, *a.* Resembling elves; clad in disguise.

EL'GIN MAR-BLES, *n. pl.* A series of ancient sculptured marbles, named from the Earl of Elgin, who removed them to England. They belonged to the Temple of Minerva, &c., in Athens.

E-LIC'IT, *v. t.* [L. *elicio.*] 1. To draw out; to bring to light; to deduce by reason or argument. 2. To strike out; as, to *elicit* sparks from the flint.

E-LICIT, *a.* Brought into act; brought from possibility into real existence. [*Little used.*]

† E-LICIT-ĀTE, *v. t.* To elicit.—*More.*

E-LIC-IT-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of eliciting; the act of drawing out.—*Bramhall.*

E-LICIT-ED, *pp.* Brought or drawn out; struck out.

E-LICIT-ING, *ppr.* Drawing out; bringing to light; striking out.

E-LIDE', *v. t.* [L. *elido.*] 1. To break or dash in pieces; to crush; [*not used.*] 2. To cut off a syllable.—*Brit. Crit.*

EL-I-GI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* 1. Worthiness or fitness to be chosen; the state or quality of a thing which renders it preferable to another, or desirable. 2. Capability of being chosen to an office. [*United States.*]

EL'I-GI-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Fit to be chosen; worthy of choice; preferable. 2. Suitable; proper; desirable; as, an *eligible* employment. 3. Legally qualified to be chosen.

EL'I-GI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Fitness to be chosen in preference to another; suitableness; desirableness.

EL'I-GI-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to be worthy of choice; suitably.

E-LIM'I-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *elimino.*] 1. To thrust out of doors.—*Lovelace.* 2. To expel; to thrust out; to discharge, or throw off; to set at liberty.—3. In *algebra*, to cause a quantity to disappear from an equation.

E-LIM'I-NA-TED, *pp.* Expelled; thrown off; discharged.

E-LIM'I-NA-TING, *ppr.* Expelling; discharging; throwing off.

E-LIM-I-NA'TION, *n.* 1. The act of expelling or throwing off; the act of discharging or secreting by the pores.—2. In *algebra*, the causing a quantity to disappear from an equation.

E-LIN'GUID (-ling'gwid), *a.* [L. *elinguis.*] Tongue-tied; not having the power of speech.

EL-I-QUA'TION, *n.* [L. *eliquo.*] In *chemistry*, the operation by which a more fusible substance is separated from one that is less so, by means of heat, as silver from copper.

E-LI'SION (e-lizh'un), *n.* [L. *elisio.*] 1. In *grammar*, the cutting off or suppression of a vowel at the end of a word, for the sake of sound or measure, when the next word begins with a vowel; as, th' embattled plain. 2. Division; separation.—*Bacon;* [*not used.*]

E-LI'SOR, *n.* [Norm. *eliser.*] In *law*, a sheriff's substitute for returning a jury.

E-LITE' (ā-leet'), *n.* [Fr.] A choice or select body.

E-LIX'ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *elixo.*] To extract by boiling.

E-LIX'Ā-TED, *pp.* Extracted by boiling.

EL-IX-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *elixus.*] 1. The act of boiling or stewing; also, concoction in the stomach; digestion.—2. In *pharmacy*, the extraction of the virtues of ingredients by boiling or stewing; also, lixiviation.

E-LIX'IR, *n.* [Fr., Sp., Port. *elixir.*] 1. In *medicine*, a tincture with more than one base. 2. A liquor for transmuting metals into gold. 3. Quintessence; refined spirit. 4. Any cordial; that substance which invigorates.

E-LIZ-A-BETH'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Queen Elizabeth or her times.

ELK, *n.* [Sax. *elch*; Sw. *elg.*] A quadruped of the *cervine* genus, with palmated horns; also called *moose.*

ELK'-NUT, *n.* A plant, the *hamiltonia*; called, also, *oil-nut.*

ELL, *n.* [Sax. *elne*; Sw. *aln*; D. *ell, elle.*] A measure, of different lengths in different countries, used chiefly for measuring cloth. The English ell is 49 inches; the Scotch, 37·2; the French, 54.

EL-LĀG'IC AC'ID, *n.* A weak, insipid acid, obtained from gall nuts, in which it coexists with gallic acid.—*Brande.*

EL'LINGE, *a.* [Sax. *ælenge.*] Cheerless; sad.

EL'LING-NESS, *n.* Loneliness; dullness; cheerlessness. —*Henry VIII.*

EL-LĬPSE' (el-lips'), *n.* In *conic sections*, a figure formed by the intersection of a plane and cone, when the plane passes obliquely through the opposite side of the cone.

EL-LIP'SIS, *n.*; *pl.* ELLIPSES. [Gr. ελλειψις.] 1. In *grammar*, defect; omission; a figure of syntax, by which one or more words are omitted. 2. One of the conic sections: *see* ELLIPSE.

EL-LIP'SO-GRAPH, *n.* An instrument for describing ellipses; called, also, *trammel.*

EL-LIP'SOID, *n.* [*ellipse*, and Gr. ειδος.] In *geometry*, a solid or figure formed by the revolution of an ellipse about its axis; an elliptic conoid; a spheroid.

EL-LIP-SOID'AL, *a.* Pertaining to an ellipsoid; having the form of an ellipsoid.

EL-LIP'TIC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to an ellipse; having the
EL-LIP'TIC-AL, } form of an ellipse. 2. Having a part omitted; as, an *elliptical* expression.

EL-LIP'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. According to the figure called an *ellipse.* 2. With a part omitted.

EL-LIP-TIC'I-TY, *n.* Deviation from the form of a sphere; [*applied to the figure of the earth*;] being the difference between the equatorial and polar diameters.

ELM, *n.* [Sax. *elm*, or *ulm-treou*; D. *olm.*] A tree of the genus *ulmus*, of many species, prized for its timber and shade.

ELM'EN, *a.* Of or belonging to elms.—*Jennings.*

ELM'Y, *a.* Abounding with elms.—*Warton.*

EL-O-ĒĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *eloco.*] 1. A removal from the usual place of residence.—*Bp. Hall.* 2. Departure from the usual method; an ecstasy.

EL-O-ĒŪ'TION, *n.* [L. *elocutio.*] 1. The utterance or delivery of words, particularly in public discourses and arguments.—2. In *rhetoric*, *elocution* consists of elegance, composition, and dignity; and *Dryden* uses the word as nearly synonymous with *eloquence*, the act of expressing thoughts with elegance or beauty. 3. Speech; the power of speaking. *Milton*; [*rare.*]—4. In ancient *treatises on oratory*, the wording of a discourse; the choice and order of words; composition; the act of framing a writing or discourse.

EL-O-ĒŪ'TION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to elocution, or containing it.

EL-O-ĒŪ'TION-IST, *n.* One who is versed in elocution, or who treats of the subject.

EL-O-ĒŪ'TIVE, *a.* Having the power of eloquent speaking.

E-LŌGE' (ā-lōzh'), *n.* [Fr.] A funeral oration; a panegyric on the dead.—*Atterbury.*

† EL'O-ĢIST, *n.* A eulogist.

EL'O-ĢY, } *n.* [Fr. *eloge*; L. *elogium.* *See* EULOGY.]
E-LŌ'ĢI-UM, } The praise bestowed on a person or thing; panegyric.—*Wotton.*

E-LOIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *eloigner.*] 1. To separate and remove to a distance. 2. To convey to a distance, and withhold from sight. [In *law books*, this word, with its derivatives, is more commonly written with *g*, as eloigne, &c.]

E-LOIN'ĀTE, *v. t.* To remove.—*Howell.*

E-LOIN'Ā-TED, *pp.* Removed.

E-LOIN'ED' (e-loind'), *pp.* Removed to a distance; carried far off.

E-LOIN'ING, *ppr.* Removing to a distance from another, or to a place unknown.

E-LOIN'MENT, *n.* Removal to a distance; distance.

† E-LONG', *v. t.* [Low L. *elongo.*] To put far off; to retard.

E-LON"GĀTE, *v. t.* [Low L. *elongo.*] 1. To lengthen; to extend. 2. To remove further off.

E-LON"GĀTE, *v. i.* To depart from; to recede; to move to a greater distance; *particularly*, to recede apparently from the sun, as a planet in its orbit.

E-LON"GĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Lengthened; removed to a distance.

E-LON"GĀ-TING, *ppr.* 1. Lengthening; extending. 2. Receding to a greater distance.

E-LON"GĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of stretching or lengthening. 2. The state of being extended. 3. Distance; space which separates one thing from another. 4. Departure, removal; recession. 5. Extension; continuation.—6. In *astronomy*, the distance of a planet from the sun, as it appears to the eye of a spectator on the earth.—7. In *surgery*, an imperfect luxation, occasioned by the stretching or lengthening of the ligaments; or the extension of a part beyond its natural dimensions.

E-LŌPE', *v. i.* [D. *loopen, wegloopen.*] To run away; to quit one's station, without permission or right; to escape privately. *Particularly*, to run away from a husband with another man, or to quit a father's or guardian's house privately, or without permission, with a gallant.

E-LŌPED' (e-lōpt'), *pp.* Run away privately.

E-LŌPE'MENT, *n.* Private or unlicensed departure from the place or station to which one is assigned by duty or law, particularly of a wife from her husband, or a daughter or ward with a gallant.

E-LŌP'ING, *ppr.* Running away; departing privately, or without permission, from a husband, father, or master.

Ē'LOPS, *n.* [Gr. ελλοψ.] A fish, inhabiting the seas of America and the West Indies.

EL'O-QUENCE, *n.* [L. *eloquentia.*] 1. The expression of strong emotion in a manner adapted to excite similar emotion in the minds of others. *Eloquence* comprehends a good elocution or utterance; correct, appropriate, and rich expressions, with fluency, animation, and suitable action. Hence, *eloquence* is adapted to please, affect, and persuade. 2. The power of expressing strong emotions with fluency and force. 3. Forcible language, which gives utterance to deep emotion. 4. It is sometimes applied to written language.—SYN. Oratory; rhetoric.

EL'O-QUENT, *a.* 1. Having the power of expressing strong emotions in a vivid and appropriate manner; as, an *eloquent* speaker. 2. Adapted to express strong emotion, fluency, and power; as, an *eloquent* speech.

EL'O-QUENT-LY, *adv.* With eloquence; in an eloquent manner; in a manner to please, affect, and persuade.

EL'RICH. *See* ELDRITCH.

ELSE (els), *a.* or *pron.* [Sax. *elles.*] Other; one or something besides; as, who *else* is coming?

ELSE (els), *adv.* 1. Otherwise; in the other case; if the fact were different. 2. Besides; except that mentioned.

ELSE'WHERE, *adv.* 1. In any other place. 2. In some other place; in other places, indefinitely.

E-LŪ'CI-DĀTE, *v. t.* [Low L. *elucido.*] To make clear or manifest; to remove obscurity from, and render intelligible.—SYN. Explain; illustrate; clear up; expound.

E-LŪ'CI-DĀ-TED, *pp.* Explained; made plain, clear, or in telligible.

E-LŪ'CI-DĀ-TING, *ppr.* Explaining; making clear or intelligible.

E-LŪ-CI-DĀ'TION, *n.* The act of explaining or throwing light on any obscure subject.—SYN. Explanation; illustration; exposition; annotation; comment.

E-LŪ'CI-DĀ-TIVE, *a.* Making clear; explanatory.

E-LŪ'CI-DĀ-TOR, *n.* One who explains: an expositor.

E-LŪ'CI-DA-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to elucidate.

EL-UĢ-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *eluctatus.*] The act of bursting forth; escape.

E-LŪ-ĢU-BRĀ'TION. *See* LUCUBRATION.

E-LŪDE', *v. t.* [L. *eludo.*] 1. To avoid by artifice, stratagem, wiles, deceit, or dexterity. 2. To mock by an unexpected escape; as, to *elude* pursuit. 3. To escape being seen; to remain unseen or undiscovered; as, to *elude* discovery.—SYN. To evade; avoid; escape; shun; to flee. mock.

E-LŪD'ED, *pp.* Escaped; avoided; evaded.

E-LŪD'I-BLE, *a.* That may be eluded or escaped.

E-LŪD'ING, *ppr.* Escaping; avoiding; evading.

Ē'LUL, *n.* The twelfth month of the civil Jewish year, and the sixth of the ecclesiastical, corresponding nearly to our August.

† E-LŪM'BĀ-TED, *a.* [L. *elumbis.*] Weakened in the loins.

E-LŪ'SION (e-lū'zhun), *n.* [L. *eluisio.*] An escape by artifice or deception; evasion.

E-LŪ'SIVE, *a.* Practicing elusion; using arts to escape

E-LŪ'SO-RI-NESS, *n.* The state of being elusory.

E-LŪ'SO-RY, *a.* Tending to elude; tending to deceive. SYN. Evasive; fraudulent; fallacious; deceitful; deceptive.

E-LŪTE', *v. t.* [L. *eluo.*] To wash off; to cleanse

E-LŪT'ED, *pp.* Washed; cleansed.

E-LŪT'ING, *ppr.* Cleansed by washing.

E-LŪ'TRI-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *elutrio.*] To purify by washing; to cleanse, as a pulverulent substance, by separating foul matter, and decanting or straining off the liquor.

E-LŪ'TRI-Ā-TED, *pp.* Cleansed by washing and decantation

E-LU'TRI-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Purifying by washing and decanting.
E-LU-TRI-Ā'TION, *n.* The operation of washing a pulverulent substance by mixing it with water, and pouring off the liquid, in which the foul or extraneous substances are floating, while the heavier particles are deposited at the bottom.
E-LUX'ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *eluxatus.*] To dislocate. *See* LUXATE.
E-LUX'Ā-TED, *pp.* Dislocated.
E-LUX'Ā-TING, *ppr.* Dislocating.
EL-UX-Ā'TION, *n.* The dislocation of a bone. *See* LUXATION.
ELV'AN, *a.* Pertaining to elves.
ELVE'-LOCKS. *See* ELF-LOCK.
ELV'ERS, *n. pl.* Young eels; young congers or sea-eels.
ELVES, *pl.* of *elf.*
ELV'ISH, *a.* More properly *elfish*, which see.
ELV'ISH-MARKED' (-märkt), *a.* Marked or disfigured by elves.—*Shak.*
EL-Y-DORIC, *a.* [Gr. ελαιον and ὑδωρ.] *Elydoric* painting is with oil and water, so as to add the freshness of water colors to the mellowness of oil painting.—*Elmes.*
E-LYS'IAN (e-lizh'yan), *a.* [L. *elysius.*] Pertaining to elysium, or the seat of delight; yielding the highest pleasures; deliciously soothing; exceedingly delightful.
E-LYS'IUM (e-lizh'yum), *n.* [L. *elysium.*] In *ancient mythology*, a place assigned to happy souls after death; a place in the lower regions, furnished with rich fields, groves, shades, streams, &c., the seat of future happiness. Hence, any delightful place.
E-LYT'RI-FORM, *a.* In the form of a wing-sheath.
EL'Y-TRON, } *n.; pl.* ELYTRA. [Gr.] The wing-sheath of
EL'Y-TRUM, } beetles; an outer hard case, beneath which are the true wings.
EL'ZE-VIR E-DI"TIONS, *n. pl.* Editions of the classics, &c., published by the Elzevir family at Amsterdam and Leyden, from about 1595 to 1680, and highly prized for their accuracy and elegance.—*Encyc. Am.*
'EM. A contraction of *them.*—*Hudibras.*
† E-MAC'ER-ĀTE, *v. t.* To make lean.
† E-MAC'ER-Ā-TED, *pp.* Made lean.
† E-MAC'ER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Making lean.
† E-MAC-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* A making lean; emaciation.
E-MĀ'CIĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *exacio.*] To lose flesh gradually; to become lean by pining with sorrow, or by loss of appetite, or other cause; to waste away, as flesh; to decay in flesh.
E-MĀ'CIĀTE, *v. t.* To cause to lose flesh gradually; to waste the flesh and reduce to leanness.
E-MĀ'CIATE, *a.* Thin; wasted.—*Shenstone.*
E-MĀ'CIĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Reduced to leanness by a gradual loss of flesh; thin; lean.
E-MĀ'CIĀ-TING, *ppr.* Wasting the flesh gradually; making lean.
E-MA-CI-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of making lean or thin in flesh; or a becoming lean by a gradual waste of flesh. 2. The state of being reduced to leanness.
E-MAC'U-LĀTE, *v. t.* To take spots from. [*Little used.*]
E-MAC-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *emaculo.*] The act or operation of freeing from spots. [*Litile used.*]
EM'A-NANT, *a.* [L. *emanans.*] Issuing or flowing from.—*Hale.*
EM'A-NĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *emano.*] 1. To issue from a source; to flow from, as light from the sun. 2. To proceed from a source or fountain, as power from the people.—SYN. To flow; arise; proceed; issue; spring.
EM'A-NĀ-TING, *ppr.* Issuing or flowing from a fountain.
EM-A-NĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of flowing or proceeding from a fountain-head or origin. 2. That which issues, flows, or proceeds from any source, substance, or body; efflux; effluvium.
EM'A-NĀ-TIVE, *a.* Issuing from another.
E-MAN'CI-PĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *emancipo.*] 1. To set free from servitude or slavery, by the voluntary act of the proprietor; to liberate; to restore from bondage to freedom. 2. To set free, or restore to liberty; [*in a general sense.*] 3. To free from bondage or restraint of any kind; to liberate from subjection, controlling power, or influence, as the mind.—4. In *ancient Rome*, to set a son free from subjection to his father, and destroy the peculiar relation subsisting between them by law.
E-MAN'CI-PATE, *a.* Set at liberty.—*Cowper.*
E-MAN'CI-PĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Set free from bondage, slavery, servitude, subjection, or dependence; liberated.
E-MAN'CI-PĀ-TING, *ppr.* Setting free from bondage, servitude, or dependence; liberating.
E-MAN-CI-PĀ'TION, *n.* The act of setting free from slavery, servitude, subjection, or dependence; being delivered from bondage or controlling influence.—SYN. Deliverance; liberation; release; freedom.
E-MAN-CI-PĀ'TION-IST, *n.* An advocate for the emancipation of slaves.
E-MAN'CI-PĀ-TOR, *n.* One who emancipates or liberates from bondage or restraint.
E-MAN'CI-PIST, *n.* A name given in New Holland to convicts who have been set free.
E-MĀNE', *v. i.* [L. *emano.*] To issue or flow from. *See* EMANATE.
† E-MĀR'GIN-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *emargino.*] To take away the margin or edge of any thing.
E-MĀR'GIN-ATE, } *a.* [Fr. *marge.*] 1. In *botany*, notched
E-MĀR'GIN-Ā-TED, } in a peculiar manner at the apex.—2. In *mineralogy*, having all the edges of the primitive form truncated, each by one face.—3. In *zoology*, having the margin broken by an obtuse notch on the segment of a circle.—*Brande.*
E-MĀR'GIN-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Taking away the margin.
E-MĀR'GIN-ATE-LY, *adv.* In the form of notches.
E-MAS'CU-LĀTE, *v. t.* [Low L. *emasculo.*] 1. To castrate; to deprive a male of certain parts which characterize the sex; to geld; to deprive of virility. 2. To deprive of masculine strength or vigor; to weaken; to render effeminate; to vitiate by unmanly softness.
E-MAS'CU-LATE, *a.* Unmanned; deprived of vigor.
E-MAS'CU-LĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Castrated; weakened.
E-MAS'CU-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Castrating; gelding; depriving of vigor.
E-MAS-CU-LĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of depriving a male of the parts which characterize the sex; castration. 2. The act of depriving of vigor or strength; effeminacy; unmanly weakness.
EM-BĀLE', *v. t.* [Fr. *emballer.*] 1. To make up into a bundle, bale, or package; to pack. 2. To bind; to inclose; as, to *embale* in golden buskins.—*Spenser.*
EM-BĀLED' (em-bāld'), *pp.* Made into a bale.
EM-BĀL'ING, *ppr.* Making into a bale.
† EM-BALL', *v. t.* To encircle or embrace.—*Spenser.*
† EM-BALL'ING, *n.* An embrace.—*Shak.*
EM-BĀLM' (em-bäm'), *v. t.* [Fr. *embaumer.*] 1. To open a dead body, take out the intestines, and fill their place with odoriferous and desiccative spices and drugs, to prevent its putrefaction. 2. To fill with sweet scent, as the air. 3. To preserve, with care and affection, from loss or decay, as the memory of a friend.
EM-BĀLMED' (em-bämd'), *pp.* or *a.* Filled with aromatic plants for preservation; filled with sweet scent; preserved from loss or destruction.
EM-BĀLM'ER, *n.* One who embalms bodies for preservation.
EM-BĀLM'ING, *ppr.* Filling a dead body with spices for preservation; filling with sweet scent; preserving with care from loss, decay, or destruction.
EM-BĀLM'ING, *n.* The act or art of filling a dead body with spices for preservation.
EM-BĀLM'MENT, *n.* Act of embalming.
EM-BANK', *v. t.* To inclose with a bank; to defend with a bank, or mounds, or dikes.
EM-BANKED' (-bankt'), *pp.* Inclosed or defended by a bank.
EM-BANK'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing or surrounding with a bank.
EM-BANK'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of surrounding or defending with a bank. 2. A mound or bank raised for various purposes, as for protecting against inundation, for the passage of a rail-road, &c.
EM-BĀR', *v. t.* 1. To shut, close, or fasten with a bar; to make fast. 2. To inclose so as to hinder egress or escape.—*Spenser.* 3. To stop; to shut from entering; to hinder; to block up.—*Bacon.*
EM-BAR-CĀ'TION, *n.* Embarkation, which see.
EM-BĀR'GO, *n.* [Sp. *embargo;* Port., Fr. *id.*] In *commerce*, a restraint on ships, or prohibition of sailing, either out of port, or into port, or both; which prohibition is by public authority, for a limited time. *Most generally*, it is a prohibition of ships to leave a port.
EM-BĀR'GO, *v. t.* [Sp. Port. *embargar.*] 1. To hinder or prevent ships from sailing out of port, or into port, or both, by some law or edict of sovereign authority, for a limited time. 2. To stop; to hinder from being prosecuted by the departure or entrance of ships.
EM-BĀR'GŌED, *pp.* Stopped; hindered from sailing; hindered by public authority, as ships or commerce.
EM-BĀR'GO-ING, *ppr.* Restraining from sailing by public authority; hindering.
EM-BĀRK', *v. t.* [Sp. *embarcar.*] 1. To put or cause to enter on board a ship or other vessel, or boat. 2. To engage a person in any affair.
EM-BĀRK', *v. i.* 1. To go on board of a ship, boat, or vessel. 2. To engage in any business; to undertake in; to take a share in.
EM-BĀRK-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of putting on board of a ship or other vessel, or the act of going aboard. 2. That which is embarked. 3. [Sp. *embarcacion.*] A small vessel or boat; [*unusual.*]
EM-BĀRKED' (em-bärkt'), pp. Put on shipboard; engaged in any affair.
EM-BĀRK'ING, *ppr.* Putting on board of a ship or boat going on shipboard.

EM-BAR'RASS, *n.* Embarrassment.—*Warburton.*

EM-BAR'RASS, *v. t.* [Fr. *embarrasser.*] *Literally,* to put a *bar* or difficulty in the way. Hence, 1. To involve in difficulties; to render intricate, perplexed, or entangled, as trade or business. 2. To throw into perplexity or confusion, as the mind or intellectual faculties. 3. To subject to pressure and perplexity, as by debts or demands beyond the means of payment. 4. To create confusion and agitation of feeling; as, the bashful are apt to be *embarrassed.*—SYN. To hinder; perplex; entangle; confuse; disconcert; abash; distress; embroil.

EM-BAR'RASSED (em-bar'rast), *pp.* or *a.* Perplexed; rendered intricate; confused; confounded.

EM-BAR'RASS-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Perplexing; entangling; confusing; confounding; abashing.

EM-BAR'RASS-MENT, *n.* 1. Perplexity; intricacy; entanglement. 2. Confusion of mind. 3. Perplexity arising from insolvency, or from temporal inability to discharge debts. 4. Confusion; abashment, as of a bashful person.

EM-BÄRRED' (em-bärd'), *pp.* Shut; closed; fastened.

EM-BÄR'RING, *ppr.* Fastening, as with a bar.

EM-BĀSE', *v. t.* 1. To lower in value; to vitiate; to deprave; to impair. 2. To degrade; to vilify; [*rare.*]

EM-BĀSE'MENT, *n.* Act of depraving; depravation; deterioration.—*South.*

† EM'BAS-SĀDE, *n.* An embassy.—*Spenser.*

EM-BAS'SA-DOR, *n.* [Sp. *embazador;* Port. *id.;* Fr. *ambassadeur.*] 1. A minister of the highest rank, employed by one prince or state at the court of another, to manage the public concerns of his own prince or state, and representing the power and dignity of his sovereign.—2. In *ludicrous language,* a messenger.—*Ash.*

EM-BAS-SA-DŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an embassador.

EM-BAS'SA-DRESS, *n.* 1. The consort of an embassador. 2. A woman sent on an embassy.

† EM'BAS-SAGE, *n.* An embassy.

EM'BAS-SY, *n.* [Sp., Port. *embazada;* Fr. *ambassade.*] 1. The charge or employment of a public minister, whether embassador or envoy; the persons sent on an embassy. 2. A solemn message.—3. *Ironically,* an errand.

EM-BAT'TLE, *v. t.* 1. To arrange in order of battle; to array troops for battle. 2. To furnish with battlements.

EM-BAT'TLE, *v. i.* To be ranged in order of battle.

EM-BAT'TLED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Arrayed in order of battle. 2. Furnished with battlements; and, in *heraldry,* having the outline resembling a battlement, as an ordinary. 3. Having been the place of battle.

EM-BAT'TLING, *ppr.* Ranging in battle array.

EM-BATHE', *v. t.* To bathe.

EM-BĀY', *v. t.* 1. To inclose in a bay or inlet; to landlock; to inclose between capes or promontories. 2. [Fr. *baigner.*] To bathe; to wash; [*not used.*]

EM-BĀYED' (em-bād'), *pp.* Inclosed in a bay, or between points of land; landlocked, as a ship.

EM-BĀY'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing in a bay.

EM-BED', *v. t.* To lay, as in a bed; to lay in surrounding matter.

EM-BED'DED, *pp.* or *a.* Laid, as in a bed; deposited or inclosed in surrounding matter.

EM-BED'DING, *ppr.* Laying, depositing, or forming, as in a bed.

EM-BED'MENT, *n.* Act of embedding; state of being embedded.

EM-BEL'LISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *embellir.*] 1. To make beautiful or elegant by ornaments. 2. To make graceful or elegant, as manners.—SYN. To adorn; beautify; deck; decorate; enrich; ornament; grace; illustrate.

EM-BEL'LISHED (em-bel'lisht), *pp.* or *a.* Adorned; decorated; beautified.

EM-BEL'LISH-ER, *n.* One who embellishes; one who graces with ornaments.

EM-BEL'LISH-ING, *ppr.* Adorning; decorating; adding grace, ornament, or elegance to a person or thing.

EM-BEL'LISH-ING-LY, *adv.* So as to embellish.

EM-BEL'LISH-MENT, *n.* 1. The act of adorning. 2. Any thing that adds beauty or elegance; that which renders any thing pleasing to the eye, or agreeable to the taste, in dress, furniture, manners, or in the fine arts.—SYN. Ornament; decoration; grace; beauty; elegance.

EM'BER, in *ember-days, ember-weeks,* is the Saxon *emb-ren,* or *ymb-ryne,* a circle.—*Ember-days* are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after Quadragesima Sunday, after Whitsunday, after Holyrood day in September, and after St. Lucia's day in December.—*Ember-days* are days returning at certain seasons; *Ember-weeks,* the weeks in which these days fall; and our ancestors used the words *Emberfast* and *Ember-tide,* or season.—*Lye.*

EM'BER-GOOSE, *n.* A web-footed bird inhabiting the Arctic regions; also called the *great northern diver.* It is larger than the common goose.

EM'BER-WEEK. *See* EMBER.

† EM'BER-ING, *n.* The ember-days.—*Tusser.*

EM'BERS, *n. pl.* [Sax. *æmyrian.*] Small coals of fire with ashes; the residuum of wood, coal, or other combustibles not extinguished; cinders.

EM-BEZ'ZLE (em-bez'zl), *v. t.* [Norm. *embeasiler.*] 1. To appropriate fraudulently to one's own use what is intrusted to one's care and management. It differs from *stealing* and *robbery* in this, that the latter imply a wrongful taking of another's goods, but *embezzlement* denotes the wrongful appropriation and use of what came into possession by right. 2. To waste; to dissipate in extravagance.

EM-BEZ'ZLED (em-bezʒld), *pp.* Appropriated wrongfully to one's own use.

EM-BEZ'ZLE-MENT, *n.* 1. The act of fraudulently appropriating to one's own use the money or goods intrusted to one's care and management. 2. The thing appropriated.

EM-BEZ'ZLER, *n.* One who embezzles.

EM-BEZ'ZLING, *ppr.* Fraudulently applying to one's own use what is intrusted to one's care and employment.

EM-BLĀZE', *v. t.* [Fr. *blasonner.*] 1. To adorn with glitter ing embellishments. 2. To blazon; to paint or adorn with figures armorial.

EM-BLĀZED' (em-blāzd'), *pp.* Adorned with shining ornaments, or with figures armorial.

EM-BLĀZ'ING, *ppr.* Embellishing with glittering ornaments, or with figures armorial.

EM-BLĀ'ZON (em-blā'zn), *v. t.* [Fr. *blasonner.*] 1. To adorn with figures of heraldry or ensigns armorial. 2. To deck in glaring colors; to display pompously.

EM-BLĀ'ZONED (em-blā'znd), *pp.* Adorned with figures or ensigns armorial; set out pompously.

EM-BLĀ'ZON-ER, *n.* 1. A blazoner; one who emblazons, a herald. 2. One who publishes and displays with pomp.

EM-BLĀ'ZON-ING, *ppr.* Adorning with ensigns or figures armorial; displaying with pomp.

EM-BLĀ'ZON-ING, *n.* The act or art of adorning with ensigns armorial.

EM-BLĀ'ZON-MENT, *n.* An emblazoning.—*Roscoe.*

EM-BLĀ'ZON-RY, *n.* Pictures on shields; display of figures.

EM'BLEM, *n.* [Gr. ημβλημα.] 1. *Literally,* inlaid, as Mosaic work; something inserted in the body of another. 2. A picture representing one thing to the eye, and another to the understanding; a painted enigma. 3. A painting or representation intended to hold forth some moral or political instruction; an allusive picture; a typical designation. 4. That which represents another thing in its predominant qualities; as, blue is the *emblem* of innocence.—SYN. Figure; type; symbol; adumbration.

EM'BLEM, *v. t.* To represent by similar qualities.

EM-BLEM-AT'IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to or comprising
EM-BLEM-AT'IC-AL, } an emblem. 2. Representing by some allusion or customary connection. 3. Representing by similar qualities. 4. Using emblems.

EM-BLEM-AT'IC-AL LY, *adv.* By way or means of emblems; in the manner of emblems; by way of allusive representation.

EM-BLEM'A-TIST, *n.* A writer or inventor of emblems

EM-BLEM'A-TĪZE, *v. t.* To represent by an emblem.

EM-BLEM'A-TĪZED, *pp.* Represented by an emblem.

EM-BLEM'A-TĪZ-ING, *ppr.* Representing by an emblem.

EM'BLE-MENT, *n.;* used mostly in the plural. [Norm. *emblear.*] The produce or fruits of land sown or planted by a tenant, which belong to him, though his lease may terminate before harvest.—*Blackstone.*

EM'BLEM-ĪZE, *v. t.* To represent by an emblem.

EM'BLEM-ĪZED, *pp.* Represented by an emblem.

EM'BLEM-ĪZ-ING, *ppr.* Representing by an emblem.

EM-BLOOM', *v. t.* To cover or enrich with bloom.—*Good.*

EM-BLOOMED', *pp.* Enriched with bloom.

EM-BLOOM'ING, *ppr.* Covering with bloom.

EM-BOD'IED, *pp.* or *a.* Collected or formed into a body.

EM-BOD'I-ER, *n.* He that embodies.

EM-BOD'I-MENT, *n.* The act of embodying; the state of being embodied.

EM-BŌD'Y, *v. t.* 1. To form into a body; to invest with matter; to make corporeal. 2. To form into a body, collection, or system. 3. To bring into a band, company, regiment, brigade, army, or other regular assemblage; to collect.

EM-BOD'Y, *v. i.* To unite in a body, mass, or collection; to coalesce.—*Milton.*

EM-BOD'Y-ING, *ppr.* 1. Forming into a body; investing with a corporeal body. 2. Collecting and uniting in a body.

EM-BŌGU'ING (em-bō'ging), *n.* The mouth of a river, or place where its waters are discharged into the sea.

EM-BŌLD'EN, *v. t.* To give boldness or courage to to encourage.

EM-BŌLD'ENED (em-bōld'nd), *pp.* or *a.* Encouraged.

EM-BŌLD'EN-ER, *n.* One who emboldens.

EM-BŌLD'EN-ING, *ppr.* Giving courage or boldness.

EM'BO-LISM, *n.* [Gr. εμβολισμος.] 1. Intercalation; the insertion of days, months, or years in an account of time, to produce regularity. 2. Intercalated time.

EM-BO-LIS'MAL, *a.* Pertaining to intercalation; interca lated; inserted.

EM-BO-LIS'MIC, *a.* Intercalated; inserted.

EM'BO-LUS, *n.* [Gr. εμβολος.] Something inserted or acting in another; that which thrusts or drives; a piston.

EM-BON-POINT' (äng-bong-pwą'). Plumpness of body or person.

EM-BOR'DER, *v. t.* [Old Fr. *emborder.*] To adorn with a border.

EM-BOR'DERED, *pp.* Adorned with a border.

EM-BOR'DER-ING, *ppr.* Adorning with a border.

EM-BOSS', *v. t.* 1. In *the fine arts,* to form bosses or protuberances; to fashion in relievo or raised work; to cut or form with prominent figures. 2. To cover, as with bosses; to cover with protuberances. 3. To drive hard in hunting, till a deer foams, or a dog's knees swell.

† EM-BOSS', *v. t.* [Fr. *emboîter.*] To inclose as in a box; to include; to cover.—*Spenser.*

† EM-BOSS', *v. t.* [It. *imboscare.*] To inclose in a wood; to conceal in a thicket.—*Milton.*

EM-BOSSED' (em-bost'), *pp.* or *a.* Formed or covered with bosses or raised figures.

EM-BOSS'ING, *ppr.* Forming with figures in relievo.

EM-BOSS'ING, *n.* The formation of ornamental figures in relief; the figures thus formed.—*Hebert.*

EM-BOSS'MENT, *n.* 1. A prominence, like a boss; a jut. 2. Relief; figures in relievo; raised work.

EM-BOTTLE, *v. t.* To put in a bottle; to bottle; to include or confine in a bottle.

EM-BOTTLED, *pp.* Put in or included in bottles.—*Philips.*

EM-BÖU-CHURE' (äng-boo-shūr'), *n.* The mouth of a river, cannon, &c.; the mouth-hole of a wind instrument of music.

EM-BOW', *v. t.* To form like a bow; to arch; to vault.

EM-BOWEL, *v. t.* 1. To take out the entrails of an animal body; to eviscerate. 2. To take out the internal parts. 3. To sink or inclose in another substance.

EM-BOW'ELED, *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of intestines; eviscerated; buried.

EM-BOW'EL-ER, *n.* One who takes out the bowels.

EM-BOW'EL-ING, *ppr.* Depriving of entrails; eviscerating; burying.

EM-BOW'EL-MENT, *n.* The act of taking out the bowels; evisceration.—*Lamb.*

EM-BOW'ER, *v. i.* To lodge or rest in a bower.—*Spenser.*

EM-BOW'ER, *v. t.* To cover with a bower; to shelter with trees.—*Thomson.*

EM-BOW'ERED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered with a bower; sheltered with trees.

EM-BOW'ER-ING, *ppr.* Covering with a bower or with trees.

EM-BOXED' (em-boxt'), *a.* Inclosed, as in a box.

EM-BRACE', *v. t.* [Fr. *embrasser.*] 1. To take in the arms; to press to the bosom, in token of affection. 2. To seize eagerly; to lay hold on; to receive or take with willingness that which is offered. 3. To comprehend within limits; as, to *embrace* the whole circle of the sciences. 4. To encompass; to encircle, as a river. 5. To receive; to admit; as, to *embrace* a doctrine. 6. To find; to take; to accept; as, "he must *embrace* the fate of that sad hour."—*Shak.*; [*rare.*] 7. To have carnal intercourse with. 8. To put on. 9. To attempt to influence a jury corruptly.—Syn. Clasp; hug; inclose; encircle; include; comprise; contain; encompass.

EM-BRACE', *v. i.* To join in an embrace.—*Shak.*

EM-BRACE', *n.* 1. Inclosure or clasp with the arms; pressure to the bosom with the arms. 2. Reception of one thing into another. 3. Sexual intercourse; conjugal endearment.—Syn. Hug; clasp; lock; grapple; pressure.

EM-BRACED' (em-brāste'), *pp.* 1. Inclosed in the arms; clasped to the bosom; seized; laid hold on; received; comprehended; included; contained; accepted. 2. Influenced corruptly; biased, as a juror.

EM-BRACE'MENT, *n.* 1. A clasp in the arms; a hug; embrace. 2. Hostile hug; grapple. 3. Comprehension; state of being contained; inclosure. 4. Conjugal endearment; sexual commerce. 5. Willing acceptance.

EM-BRACE'OR, *n.* One who attempts to influence a jury corruptly.

EM-BRAC'ER, *n.* The person who embraces.

EM-BRAC'ER-Y, *n.* In *law,* an attempt to influence a jury corruptly to one side, by promises, persuasions, entreaties, money, entertainments, or the like.

EM-BRAC'ING, *ppr.* 1. Clasping in the arms; pressing to the bosom; seizing and holding; comprehending; including; receiving; accepting; having conjugal intercourse. 2. Attempting to influence a jury corruptly.

EM-BRAID', *v. t.* To upbraid.—*Elyot.*

* EM-BRA'SURE (em-brā'zhūr), *n.* [Fr.] 1. An opening in a wall or parapet, through which cannon are pointed and discharged.—2. In *architecture,* the enlargement of the aperture of a door or window, on the inside of the wall.

† EM-BRAVE', *v. t.* 1. To embellish; to make showy. 2. To inspire with bravery; to make bold.

EM-BRAVED', *pp.* Made showy; inspired with bravery.

EM'BRO-CATE, *v. t.* [Gr. εμβρεχω.] In *surgery* and *medicine,* to moisten and rub a diseased part of the body with a liquid substance.

EM'BRO-CA-TED, *pp.* Moistened and rubbed with a wet cloth or sponge.

EM'BRO-CA-TING, *ppr.* Moistening and rubbing a diseased part with a wet cloth or sponge.

EM-BRO-CA'TION, *n.* 1. The act of moistening and rubbing a diseased part with a cloth or sponge dipped in some liquid substance. 2. The liquid with which an affected part is washed.

EM-BROID'ER, *v. t.* [Fr. *broder.*] To border with ornamental needle-work, or figures; to adorn with raised figures of needle-work, as cloth, stuffs, or muslin.

EM-BROID'ERED, *pp.* or *a.* Adorned with figures of needle-work.

EM-BROID'ER-ER, *n.* One who embroiders.

EM-BROID'ER-ING, *ppr.* Ornamenting with figured needle-work.

EM-BROID'ER-Y, *n.* 1. Work in gold, silver, silk, or other thread, formed by the needle on cloth, stuffs, and muslin, into various figures; variegated needle-work. 2. Variegation or diversity of figures and colors; as, the natural *embroidery* of meadows. 3. Artificial ornaments; as, the *embroidery* of words.—*Hooker.*

EM-BROIL', *v. t.* [Fr. *embrouiller.*] 1. To intermix in confusion; as, *embroiled* with fable and legend. 2. To involve in troubles or perplexities; to disturb or distract by connection with something else; to throw into confusion or commotion.—Syn. To perplex; entangle; encumber; confound; mingle; distract; disturb; disorder; trouble.

EM-BROILED' (em-broild), *pp.* Perplexed; entangled; intermixed and confused; involved in trouble.

EM-BROIL'ING, *ppr.* Perplexing; entangling; involving in trouble.

EM-BROIL'MENT, *n.* A state of contention, perplexity, or confusion; disturbance.

EM-BRONZE'. *See* Bronze.

EM-BROTHEL, *v. t.* To inclose in a brothel.—*Donne.*

EM'BRY-O, EM'BRY-ON, *n.* [Gr. εμβρυον; L. *embryon.*] 1. In *physiology,* the first rudiments of an animal in the womb, before the several members are distinctly formed; after which it is called a *fetus.* 2. The rudiments of a plant. 3. The beginning or first state of any thing, while yet in a rude and unfinished condition.

EM'BRY-O, EM'BRY-ON, *a.* Pertaining to or noting any thing in its first rudiments or unfinished state.

EM-BRY-OL'O-GY, *n.* The doctrine of the development of the fetus of animals.

EM'BRY-ON-ATE, *a.* In the state of an embryo.

EM-BRY-ON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to an embryo, or in the state of one.—*Coleridge.*

EM-BRY-OT'O-MY, *n.* [*embryo,* and Gr. τομη.] A cutting or forcible separation of the fetus from the womb.

† EM-BUSY (em-biz'y), *v. t.* To employ.

† EME, *n.* [Sax. *eame.*] Uncle. *See* Eame.

E-MEN'A-GOGUE. *See* Emmenagogue.

† E-MEND', *v. t.* To make better or more perfect.—Syn. To amend; correct; improve; better; reform; rectify.

E-MEND'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *emendabilis.*] Capable of being amended or corrected. *See* Amendable.

† E-MEND'ATE-LY, *adv.* Without fault; correct.—*Taverner.*

EM-EN-DA'TION, *n.* [L. *emendatio.*] 1. The act of altering for the better, or correcting what is erroneous or faulty; correction. When we speak of life and manners, we use *amend, amendment,* the French orthography. 2. An alteration for the better; correction of an error or fault.

EM'EN-DA-TOR, *n.* A corrector of errors or faults in writings; one who corrects or improves.

E-MEND'A-TO-RY, *a.* Contributing to emendation.

E-MEND'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Corrected; made better; improved

† E-MEN'DI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *emendico.*] To beg.

E-MEN'DI-CA-TED, *pp.* Begged.

E-MEN'DI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Begging.

EM'E-RALD, *n.* [Sp. *esmeralda.*] 1. A precious stone of a green color, and identical, except in color, with beryl. [*See* Beryl.] 2. A printing type, in size between minion and nonpareil.

E-MERGE' (e-merj'), *v. i.* [L. *emergo.*] 1. To rise out of a fluid or other covering or surrounding substance. 2. To issue; to proceed from; [*opposed* to *immerge.*] 3. To reappear, after being eclipsed; to leave the sphere of the obscuring object. 4. To rise out of a state of depression or obscurity; to rise into view.

E-MERG'ENCE, E-MERG'EN-CY, *n.* 1. The act of rising out of a fluid or other covering or surrounding matter. 2. The act of rising or starting into view; the act of issuing from, or quitting. 3. That which comes suddenly; a sudden occasion; an unexpected event. 4. Exigence; any event or occasional combination of circumstances which calls for immediate action or remedy; pressing necessity.

E-MERG'ENT, *a.* 1. Rising out of a fluid or any thing that covers or surrounds. 2. Issuing or proceeding from. 3

Rising out of a depressed state or from obscurity. 4. Coming suddenly; sudden; casual; unexpected; urgent; pressing.

E-MERG'ENT-LY, *adv.* By emerging.

E-MER'IT-ED, *a.* [L. *emeritus.*] Allowed to have done sufficient public service.—*Evelyn.*

E-MERI-TUS, n.; pl. EMERITI. [L.] One who has been honorably discharged from public service.

EM'E-RODS, *n.*, with a plural termination. [Corrupted from *hemorrhoids*; Gr. *αἱμορροιδες.*] Hemorrhoids; livid, painful, and bleeding tubercles about the anus.

E-MER'SION (e-mer'shun), *n.* [L. *emergo.*] 1. The act of rising out of a fluid or other covering or surrounding substance.—2. In *astronomy*, the reappearance of a heavenly body after an eclipse. 3. The reappearance of a star, which has been hid by the effulgence of the sun's light. 4. Extrication.

EM'ER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *emeril, emeri.*] A variety of corundum, distinguished for its extreme hardness. Its powder is used for polishing metals, gems, and other hard substances.—*Brande.*

EM'E-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] A vomiting; discharges from the stomach by the mouth.

E-MET'IC, *a.* [It., Sp. *emetico.*] Inducing to vomit; exciting the stomach to discharge its contents by the œsophagus and mouth.

E-MET'IC, *n.* A medicine that provokes vomiting.

E-MET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to excite vomiting.—*Boyle.*

EM'E-TIN, *n.* [from *emetic.*] A white or yellowish powder, supposed to be an alkaloid, which is obtained from ipecacuanha and other emetic roots.

E'MEU, } *n.* A very large bird of New Holland, allied to
E'MEW, } the cassowary and ostrich, and often called the *New Holland cassowary.* Its wings, useless for flight, serve to balance the body in running.

E-MEUTE' (ā-mūt'), *n.* [Fr.] A seditious commotion or mob.

EM-I-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *emicatio.*] A sparkling; a flying off in small particles, as from heated iron or fermenting liquors.

E-MIC'TION, *n.* [L. *mingo.*] The discharging of urine; urine; what is voided by the urinary passages.

EMI-GRANT, *a.* Removing, or having removed, from one place or country to another distant place with a view to reside.

EMI-GRANT, *n.* One who removes his habitation, or quits one country or region to settle in another.

EMI-GRATE, v. i. [L. *emigro.*] To quit one country, state, or region and settle in another; to remove from one country or state to another for the purpose of residence.

EMI-GRA-TED, *pp.* Removed from one country to another with a view to settlement.

EMI-GRA-TING, *ppr.* Removing from one country or state to another for residence.

EM-I-GRA'TION, *n.* Removal of inhabitants from one country or state to another, for the purpose of residence.

EMI-NENCE, } *n.* [L. *eminentia.*] 1. Elevation; height; a
EMI-NEN-CY, } rising ground; a hill. 2. Summit; highest part. 3. A part rising or projecting beyond the rest, or above the surface. 4. An elevated situation among men; a place or station above men in general, either in rank, office, or celebrity. 5. Exaltation; high rank; distinction; celebrity; fame; preferment; conspicuousness. 6. Supreme degree; as, "to enjoy in eminence."—*Milton.* 7. Notice; distinction. 8. A title of honor given to cardinals and others.

EMI-NENT, *a.* [L. *eminens.*] 1. Rising above others. 2. Exalted in rank; high in office; dignified. 3. High in public estimation; distinguished above others.—SYN. High; lofty; elevated; exalted; distinguished; remarkable; conspicuous; prominent; famous; illustrious.

EMI-NENT DO-MAIN'. The right of *eminent domain* is a right which a government possesses of taking the property of its subjects for necessary public uses, at a fair valuation.—*Bouvier.*

EMI-NENT-LY, *adv.* In a high degree; in a degree to attract observation.

E'MIR, } *n.* [Ar.] A title of dignity among the Turks, de-
E-MEER', } noting chief or lord, given to viziers, pashaws, &c., and also the descendants of Mohammed.—*Brande.*

EMIS-SA-RY, *n.* [L. *emissarius.*] 1. A person sent on a mission; a missionary employed to preach the Gospel.—*Paley;* [*rare and erroneous.*] 2. A person sent on a private message or business; a secret agent; a spy.—An *emissary* may differ from a *spy.* A *spy*, in *war*, is one who enters an enemy's camp or territories to learn the condition of the enemy; an *emissary* may be a secret agent employed not only to detect the schemes of an opposing party, but to influence their councils. 3. That which sends out or emits; [*not used.*]

EMIS-SA-RY, *a.* Exploring; spying.—*Ben Jonson.*

E-MIS'SION (e-mish'un), *n.* [L. *emissio.*] 1. The act of sending or throwing out. 2. The act of sending abroad, or into circulation, notes of a state or of a private corporation. 3 That which is sent out or issued at one time; an impression or a number of notes issued by one act of government.

EM-IS-SI'TIOUS (em-is-sish'us), *a.* [L. *emissitius.*] Looking or narrowly examining; prying.—*Bishop Hall.*

E-MIT', *v. t.* [L. *emitto.*] 1. To send forth; to throw or give out; as, to *emit* rays of light. 2. To let fly; to discharge; to dart or shoot. 3. To issue forth, as an order or decree. 4. To issue, as notes or bills of credit; to print, and send into circulation.

E-MIT'TED, *pp.* Sent forth.

E-MIT'TING, *ppr.* Sending out; giving out.

EM-MEN'A-GOGUE (-gog), *n.* [Gr. *εμμηνος.*] A medicine that promotes the menstrual discharge.

EM'MET, *n.* [Sax. *æmet.*] An ant or pismire.

EM-MEW', *v. t.* To mew; to coop up; to confine in a coop or cage.—*Shak.*

† EM-MOVE', *v. t.* To move; to rouse; to excite.—*Spenser.*

EM-MÖVED', *pp.* Moved; excited.

EM-MÖV'ING, *ppr.* Moving; exciting.

EM-OL-LES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *emollescens.*] In *metallurgy*, that degree of softness in a fusible body which alters its shape; the first or lowest degree of fusibility.

E-MOL'LI-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *emollio.*] To soften; to render effeminate.

E-MOL'LI-A-TED, *pp.* Softened; rendered effeminate.

E-MOL'LI-A-TING, *ppr.* Softening; rendering effeminate.

E-MOL'LI-ENT, *a.* Softening; making supple; acting as an emollient, which see.

E-MOL'LI-ENT, *n.* An external application, usually of an oily or mucilaginous nature, which allays irritation, and alleviates inflammatory soreness, swelling, and pain.—*Tully.*

EM-OL-LI'TION, *n.* The act of softening or relaxing.

E-MOL'U-MENT, *n.* [L. *emolumentum.*] 1. The profit arising from office or employment; that which is received as a compensation for services. 2. Gain in general; that which promotes the public or private good.—SYN. Profit; advantage; lucre; gain.

E-MOL-U-MENT'AL, *a.* Producing profit; useful; profitable; advantageous.—*Encyc.*

E-MÖNGST', for *among*, in *Spenser*, is a mistake.

E-MÖ'TION, *n.* [L. *emotio.*] 1. A moving of the mind; any agitation of mind, or excitement of sensibility.—2. In a *philosophical sense*, an internal motion or agitation of the mind, which passes away without desire; when desire follows, the motion or agitation is called a *passion.*—SYN. Feeling; agitation; trepidation; tremor.

E-MÖ'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to emotion.

E-MÖ'TIVE, *a.* Attended or characterized by emotion.

† EM-PAIR', *v. t.* To impair. *See* IMPAIR.

† EM-PAIR', *v. i.* To become less; to grow worse.—*Spenser.*

EM-PALE', *v. t.* [Port. *empalar*; Fr. *empaler.*] 1. To fence or fortify with stakes; to set a line of stakes or posts for defense. 2. To inclose; to surround. 3. *Figuratively*, to inclose; to shut in; as, "*empaled* with circling fire."—*Milton.* 4. To thrust a stake up the fundament, and thus put to death; to put to death by fixing on a stake.

EM-PALED' (em-pāld'), *pp.* or *a.* Fenced or fortified with stakes; inclosed; shut in; fixed on a stake.

EM-PALE'MENT, *n.* 1. A fencing, fortifying, or inclosing with stakes; a putting to death by thrusting a stake into the body.—2. In *botany*, the calyx of a plant, which surrounds the other parts of fructification.—3. In *heraldry*, a conjunction of coats of arms, pale-wise.

EM-PAL'ING, *ppr.* Fortifying with pales or stakes; inclosing; putting to death on a stake.

EM-PAN'NEL, *n.* [Fr. *panneau.*] A list of jurors; a small piece of paper or parchment containing the names of the jurors summoned by the sheriff; now written *panel.*

EM-PAN'NEL, *v. t.* To form a list of jurors. It is now written *impannel*, which see.

EM-PARK', *v. t.* To inclose as with a fence.—*King.*

EM-PAR'LANCE. *See* IMPARLANCE.

EM-PASM', *n.* [Gr. *εμπασσω.*] A powder used to prevent the bad scent of the body.

EM-PAS'SION (-pash'un), *v. t.* To move with passion: to affect strongly.—*Milton.* *See* IMPASSION.

EM-PAS'SION-ATE, *a.* Strongly affected.—*Spenser*

EM-PEACH'. *See* IMPEACH.

EM-PEI'RAL. *See* EMPIRIC.

EM-PE'O'PLE (em-pee'pl), *v. t.* To form into a people or community.—*Spenser.* [*Little used.*]

EM'PER-ESS. *See* EMPRESS.

† EM-PER'IL, *v. t.* To endanger.—*Spenser.*

† EM-PER'ISHED (-per-isht), *a.* Decayed.—*Spenser.*

EM'PER-OR, *n.* [Fr. *empereur*; Sp. *emperador*; It. *imperadore*; L. *imperator.*] *Literally*, the commander of an army.—In *modern times*, the sovereign or supreme monarch of an empire; a title of dignity superior to that of king.

† EM'PER-Y, *n.* Empire.—*Shak.*

EM'PHA-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *εμφασις.*] 1. In *rhetoric*, a particular stress of voice given to certain words or parts of a discourse, or a distinctive utterance of words specially sig-

nificant.—2. In a *wider sense*, a peculiar impressiveness of expression, or weight of thought; as, to dwell on a subject with great *emphasis*.

EM'PHA-SĪZE, *v. t.* To utter or pronounce with a particular or more forcible stress of voice.

EM'PHA-SĪZ'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Uttered with force.

EM'PHA-SĪZ-ING, *ppr.* Uttering with emphasis.

EM-PHAT'IC, } *a.* 1. Requiring emphasis; as, the *em-*
EM-PHAT'IC-AL, } *phatic* word of a sentence. 2. Characterized by peculiar force or expressiveness; as, an *emphatic* disclaimer. 3. Striking to the eye.—*Boyle;* [*rare.*] —SYN. Forcible; earnest; impressive; energetic; striking.

EM-PHAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. With emphasis; strongly; forcibly. 2. According to appearance.—*Brown;* [*not used.*]

EM-PHY-SĒ'MA, *n.* [Gr. εμφυσημα.] In *medicine*, elastic and sonorous distention of the body or its members, from air accumulated in natural cavities.

EM-PHY-SEM'A-TOUS, *a.* Pertaining to emphysema; swelled; bloated, but yielding easily to pressure.

EM-PHY-TEŪ'TIC, *a.* [Gr. εμ, εν, and φυτευσις.] Taken on hire; that for which rent is to be paid: derived from *emphyteusis*, a kind of renting of ground under the civil law, resembling *ground-rent.—Bouvier.*

† EM-PIERCE' (em-pērs'), *v. t.* To pierce into; to penetrate. —*Spenser.* *See* PIERCE.

† EM-PĪGHT' (-pīte), *a.* [from *pight*, to fix.] Fixed; placed. —*Spenser.*

EM'PIRE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *imperium.*] 1. Supreme power in governing; imperial power. 2. The territory, region, or countries under the jurisdiction and dominion of an emperor. An *empire* is usually a territory of greater extent than a kingdom. 3. Supreme control; governing influence; as, the *empire* of reason. 4. Any region, land, or water over which dominion is extended; as, the *empire* of the sea.—SYN. Sway; dominion; rule; reign; sovereignty; government; kingdom; state.

* EM'PIR-IC, or EM-PIR'IC, *n.* [Gr. εμπειρικος.] *Literally*, one who makes experiments. A physician who enters on practice without a regular professional education. A quack; an ignorant pretender to medical skill; a charlatan.

EM-PIR'IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to experiments or resting
EM-PIR'IC-AL, } on experience; as, the *empirical* philosophy. 2. Versed in experiments. 3. Known only by experience; derived from experiment; used and applied without science.

EM-PIR'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By experiment; according to experience; without science; in the manner of quacks.

EM-PIR'I-CISM, *n.* 1. Dependence of a physician on his experience in practice, without the aid of a regular medical education. 2. The practice of medice without a medical education; quackery,

EM-PLĀCE'MENT, *n.* [Fr.] Place; ground.

EM-PLAS'TER, *n.* [Gr. εμπλαστρον.] *See* PLASTER.

EM-PLAS'TER, *v. t.* To cover with a plaster.—*Mortimer.*

EM-PLAS'TER'ED, *pp.* Covered with plaster.

EM-PLAS'TER-ING, *ppr.* Covering with plaster.

EM-PLAS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. εμπλαστικος. *See* PLASTIC.] Viscous; glutinous; adhesive; fit to be applied as a plaster.

EM-PLĒAD', *v. t.* To charge with a crime; to accuse. It is now written *implead.*

EM-PLEC'TION, *n.* [Gr. εμπληκτον.] In *ancient architecture*, a method of constructing walls, with wrought stones in front, and with rough stones in the interior.—*Elmes.*

EM-PLOY', *v. t.* [Fr. *employer.*] 1. To occupy the time, attention, and labor of; to keep busy, or at work; to use. 2. To use as an instrument or means. 3. To use as materials in forming any thing. 4. To engage in one's service; to use as an agent or substitute in transacting business. 5. To occupy; to use; to apply or devote to an object; to pass in business; as, to *employ* one's time.—*To employ one's self*, is to apply or devote one's time and attention; to busy one's self.

EM-PLOY', *n.* 1. That which engages the mind, or occupies the time and labor of a person; business; object of study or industry; employment. 2. Occupation; as art, mystery, trade, profession. 3. Public office; agency; service for another.

EM-PLOY'A-BLE, *a.* That may be employed; capable of being used; fit or proper for use.—*Bcyle.*

EM-PLOY-Ē' (em-ploy-ā'). [Fr.] One who is employed.

EM-PLOYED' (em-ploydˊ), *pp.* Occupied; fixed or engaged; applied in business; used in agency.

EM-PLOY'ER, *n.* One who employs; one who uses; one who engages or keeps in service.

EM-PLOY'ING, *ppr.* Occupying; using; keeping busy.

EM-PLOY'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of employing or using. 2. That which engages the head or hands. 3. Public business or trust; agency or service for another or for the public.—SYN. Business; vocation; occupation; avocation; engagement; office; trade; profession; post; function.

EM-PLUNGE'. *See* PLUNGE.

EM-POIS'ON (-poiz'n), *v. t.* [Fr. *empoisonner.*] 1. To poison; to administer poison to. 2. To taint with poison or venom; to render noxious or deleterious by an admixture of poisonous substance. 3. To imbitter; to deprive of sweetness; as, to *empoison* the enjoyments of life.

EM-POIS'ON'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Poisoned; tainted with venom; embittered.

EM-POIS'ON-ER, *n.* One who poisons; one who administers a deleterious drug; he or that which imbitters.

EM-POIS'ON-ING, *ppr.* Poisoning; imbittering.

EM-POIS'ON-MENT, *n.* The act of administering poison, or causing it to be taken; the act of destroying life by a deleterious drug.

EM-PO-RET'IC, *a.* [Gr. εμπορετικος.] Used in market.

EM-PŌ'RI-UM, *n.* [L.] 1. A place of merchandise; a town or city of trade; *particularly*, a city or town of extensive commerce.—2. In *medicine*, the common sensory in the brain

EM-POV'ER-ISH. *See* IMPOVERISH.

EM-POW'ER, *v. t.* 1. To give legal or moral power or authority to; to confer authority, either by law, commission letter of attorney, natural right, or by verbal license. 2. To give physical power or force.—SYN. To authorize, commission; enable.

EM-POW'ER'ED, *pp.* Authorized; having legal or moral right.

EM-POW'ER-ING, *ppr.* Authorizing; giving power.

EM'PRESS, *n.* [contracted from *emperess.*] 1. The consort or spouse of an emperor. 2. A female who governs an empire; a female invested with imperial power or sovereignty

EM-PRĪSE', *n.* [Norm.; *em*, *en*, and *prise.*] An undertaking, an enterprise.—*Spenser.*

EMP'TIED, *pp.* Poured out; exhausted of its contents.

EMP'TI-ER, *n.* One who empties or exhausts.

EMP'TI-NESS, *n.* 1. A state of being empty; a state of containing nothing except air; destitution; absence of matter. 2. Void space; vacuity; vacuum. 3. Want of solidity or substance. 4. Unsatisfactoriness; inability to satisfy desire; as, the *emptiness* of earthly things. 5. Vacuity of head; want of intellect or knowledge.—*Pope.*

EMP'TION, *n.* [L. *emptio.*] The act of buying; a purchasing.—*Arbuthnot.* [*Not much used.*]

EMP'TY, *a.* [Sax. *æmtig*, or *æmti.*] 1. Containing nothing, or nothing but air. 2. Evacuated; not filled; as, *empty* shackles.—*Shak.* 3. Unfurnished. 4. Void; devoid. 5. Void; destitute of solid matter. 6. Destitute of force or effect. 7. Unsubstantial; unsatisfactory; not able to fill the mind or the desires. 8. Not supplied; having nothing to carry. 9. Hungry. 10. Unfurnished with intellect or knowledge; vacant of head; ignorant. 11. Unfruitful; producing nothing. 12. Wanting substance; wanting solidity. 13. Destitute; waste; desolate. 14. Without effect. 15. Without a cargo; in ballast.

EMP'TY, *v. t.* 1. To exhaust; to make void or destitute; to deprive of the contents. 2. To pour out the contents. 3. To waste; to make desolate.

EMP'TY, *v. i.* 1. To pour out or discharge its contents. 2. To become empty.

EMP'TY-HĔAD'ED (-hed'ed), *a.* Having few ideas.

EMP'TY-HEART'ED, *a.* Destitute of feeling and attachment.—*Shak.*

EMP'TY-ING, *ppr.* Pouring out the contents; making void.

EMP'TY-ING, *n.* The act of making empty. *Shak.*—*Emptyings*, the lees of beer, cider, &c.; yeast; [*Am.*]

EM-PURPLE, *v. t.* To tinge or dye of a purple color; to discolor with purple.—*Philips.*

EM-PUR'PLED, *pp.* or *a.* Stained with a purple color.

EM-PUR'PLING, *ppr.* Tinging or dyeing of a purple color

† EM-PŪSE', *n.* [Gr. εμπουσα.] A phantom or specter.

EM-PUZ'ZLE. *See* PUZZLE.

EM-PY-Ē'MA, *n.* [Gr. εμπυημα.] A collection of purulent matter in the cavity of the pleura.

EM-PYR'E-AL, *a.* [Fr. *empyrée.*] 1. Formed of pure fire or light; refined beyond aerial substance; pertaining to the highest and purest region of heaven. 2. Pure; vital; dephlogisticated.

* EM-PY-RĒ'AN, *a.* Empyreal.—*Akenside.*

* EM-PY-RĒ'AN, *n.* The highest heaven, where the pure element of fire has been supposed to subsist.

EM-PY-REŪ'MA, *n.* [Gr.] In *chemistry*, burnt smell; the odor of animal or vegetable substances when slightly burned in close vessels.

EM-PY-REU-MATIC, } *a.* A term denoting the taste or
EM-PY-REU-MATIC-AL, } smell of slightly burned animal or vegetable substances.

EM-PYR'IC-AL, *a.* Containing the combustible principle of coal.—*Kirwan.*

EM-PY-RŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. εμπυροω.] A general fire; a conflagration.—*Hale.* [*Little used.*]

EM'RODS. *See* EMERODS.

Ē'MU, *n.* A large bird. This name has been improperl given to the *rhea*, or South American ostrich. *See* EMEU

EM'Ū-LĀTE (em'yu-lāte), *v. t.* [L. *æmulor.*] 1. To strive to equal or excel, in qualities or actions; to imitate, with a view to equal or excel. 2. To be equal to; as, "thine eye would *emulate* the diamond."—*Shak.* 3. To imitate; to resemble; [*unusual.*]—SYN. To rival; vie with.

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÄR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—MARĪNE, BIRD;—MÖVE, BOOK

EM'Ū-LATE, *a.* Ambitious.—*Shak.* [*Little used.*]
EM'Ū-LĀ-TED, *pp.* Rivaled; imitated.
EM'Ū-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Rivaling; attempting to equal or excel; imitating; resembling.
EM-Ū-LĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of attempting to equal or excel in qualities or actions; desire of superiority, attended with effort to attain to it; *generally in a good sense.* 2. An ardor kindled by the praiseworthy examples of others, inciting to imitate them, or to equal or excel them. 3. Desire of superiority, accompanied with a desire of depressing another.—SYN. Rivalry; competition; contest; contention; strife.
EM'Ū-LA-TIVE, *a.* Inclined to emulation; rivaling; disposed to competition.
EM'Ū-LĀ-TOR, *n.* One who emulates; a rival; a competitor.
EM'Ū-LĀ-TRESS, *n.* A female who emulates another.
† EM'ŪLE, *v. t.* To emulate.—*Spenser.*
E-MULGE', *v. t.* To milk out. [*Not used.*]
E-MUL'GENT, *a.* [L. *emulgeo.*] Milking or draining out.—In *anatomy*, the *emulgent* or renal arteries are those which supply the kidneys with blood. The *emulgent* veins return the blood, after the urine is secreted.
E-MUL'GENT, *n.* An emulgent vessel.
EM'Ū-LOUS (em'yu-lus), *a.* [L. *æmulus.*] 1. Desirous or eager to imitate, equal, or excel another, desirous of like excellence with another: with *of.* 2. Rivaling; engaged in competition. 3. Factious; contentious.
EM'Ū-LOUS-LY, *adv.* With desire of equaling or excelling another.—*Granville.*
E-MUL'SION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *emulsus.*] A milky substance produced by uniting oil and water through the intervention of some substance capable of combining with both.
E-MUL'SIVE, *a.* 1. Softening; milk-like. 2. Producing or yielding a milk-like substance.
E-MUNC'TO-RY, *n.* [L. *emunctorium.*] In *anatomy*, any part of the body which serves to carry off excrementitious matter; an excretory duct.
EM-US-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *emuscor.*] A freeing from moss.—*Evelyn.* [*Not much used.*]
EN, a prefix to many English words, chiefly borrowed from the French. It coincides with the Latin *in*, Greek ἐν, and some English words are written indifferently with *en* or *in*. For the ease of pronunciation, it is changed to *em*, particularly before a labial, as in *employ.*—*En* was formerly a plural termination of nouns and of verbs, as in *housen*, *escapen*. It is retained in *oxen* and *children*.
EN-Ā'BLE, *v. t.* [Norm. *enhabler.*] 1. To make able; to supply with power, physical or moral; to furnish with sufficient power or ability. 2. To supply with means; as, wealth *enables* a man to be liberal. 3. To furnish with legal ability or competency; to authorize. 4. To furnish with competent knowledge or skill, and, in general, with adequate means.
EN-Ā'BLED, *pp.* Supplied with sufficient power, physical, moral, or legal.
EN-Ā'BLE-MENT, *n.* The act of enabling; ability.
EN-Ā'BLING, *ppr.* Giving power to; supplying with sufficient power, ability, or means; authorizing.
EN-ACT', *v. t.* [*en* and *act.*] 1. To make, as a law; to pass, as a bill into a law; to perform the last act of a legislature to a bill, giving it validity as a law; to give legislative sanction to a bill. 2. To decree; to establish as the will of the supreme power. 3. To act; to perform; to effect. 4. To represent in action.—*Shak.*
† EN-ACT', *n.* Purpose; determination.
EN-ACT'ED, *pp.* Passed into a law; sanctioned as a law, by legislative authority.
EN-ACT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Passing into a law; giving legislative sanction to a bill, and establishing it as a law. 2. *a.* Giving legislative forms and sanction.
EN-ACT'IVE, *a.* Having power to enact or establish as a law.—*Bp. Bramhall.*
EN-ACT'MENT, *n.* The passing of a bill into a law; the act of voting, decreeing, and giving validity to a law.—*Goldsmith.*
EN-ACT'OR, *n.* 1. One who enacts or passes a law; one who decrees or establishes, as a law. 2. One who performs any thing.—*Shak.*; [*not used.*]
† EN-ACT'URE, *n.* Purpose.—*Shak.*
E-NAL'LA-GE, *n.* [Gr. ἐναλλαγη.] In *syntax*, a change of words, or a substitution of one gender, number, case, person, tense, mode, or voice of the same word for another.—*Andrews and Stoddard.*
EN-AM'BUSH, *v. t.* 1. To hide in ambush. 2. To ambush.
EN-AM'BUSHED (-am'bușht), *pp.* Concealed in ambush, or with hostile intention; ambushed.
EN-AM'BUSH-ING, *ppr.* Concealing in ambush.
EN-AM'EL, *n.* [*en*, and Fr. *email.*] 1. In *mineralogy*, a substance imperfectly vitrified.—In the *arts*, a substance of the nature of glass, rendered opaque by an admixture of oxyds of metals with a flux. 2. That which is enameled; a smooth, glossy surface of various colors, resembling enamel.—3. In *anatomy*, the smooth, hard substance which covers the crown or visible part of a tooth.
EN-AM'EL, *v. t.* 1. To lay enamel on a metal, as on gold, silver, copper, &c. 2. To paint in enamel. 3. To form a glossy surface like enamel.
EN-AM'EL, *v. i.* To practice the art of enameling.
EN-AM'EL-AR, *a.* Consisting of enamel; resembling enamel; smooth; glossy.
EN-AM'ELED, *pp.* or *a.* Overlaid with enamel; adorned with any thing resembling enamel; as, *enameled* cards.
EN-AM'EL-ER, *n.* One who enamels; one whose occupation is to lay on enamels, or inlay colors.
EN-AM'EL-ING, *ppr.* Laying on enamel.
EN-AM'EL-ING, *n.* The act or art of laying on enamels.
EN-AM'OR, *v. t.* [Fr. *amour.*] To inflame with love; to charm; to captivate.
EN-AM-O-RĀ'DO, *n.* One deeply in love.—*Herbert.*
EN-AM'ORED, *pp.* or *a.* Inflamed with love; charmed; delighted.
EN-AM'OR-ING, *ppr.* Inflaming with love; charming; captivating.
EN-AN-TI-OP'A-THY, *n.* [Gr. εναντιος and παθος.] 1. An opposite passion or affection.—*Everest.* 2. The same as *allopathy.*
EN-ARMED' (en-ärmd'), *a.* In *heraldry*, having arms, that is, horns, hoofs, &c., of a different color from that of the body.
EN-AR-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *enarro.*] Recital; relation; account; exposition. [*Little used.*]
EN-ĀR-THRŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. εναρθρωσις.] In *anatomy*, a ball and socket joint; that species of articulation which consists in the insertion of the round end of a bone in the cup-like cavity of another, forming a joint movable in every direction.
E-NA-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *enato.*] A swimming out; escape by swimming.
E-NĀTE', *a.* [L. *enatus.*] Growing out.—*Smith.*
† E-NAUNTER, *adv.* Lest that.—*Spenser.*
E-NAV'I-GĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *enavigo.*] To sail out or over.
E-NAV'I-GĀ-TED, *pp.* Sailed over.
E-NAV'I-GĀ-TING, *ppr.* Sailing over.
EN-CĀGE', *v. t.* To shut up or confine in a cage; to coop.—*Shak.*
EN-CĀGED' (en-kājd'), *pp.* Shut up or confined in a cage
EN-CĀG'ING, *ppr.* Cooping; confining in a cage.
EN-CAMP', *v. i.* 1. To pitch tents or form huts, as an army, to halt on a march, spread tents, and remain for a night or for a longer time, as an army or company. 2. To pitch tents for the purpose of a siege; to besiege.
EN-CAMP', *v. t.* To form into a camp; to place a marching army or company in a temporary habitation or quarters.
EN-CAMPED' (en-kampt'), *pp.* Settled in tents or huts for lodging or temporary habitation.
EN-CAMP'ING, *ppr.* Pitching tents or forming huts, for a temporary lodging or rest.
EN-CAMP'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of pitching tents or forming huts, as an army or traveling company, for temporary lodging or rest. 2. The place where an army or company is encamped; a camp.
EN-CANK'ER, *v. t.* To corrode; to canker.—*Shelton.*
EN-CANK'ERED (-kank'erd), *pp.* Corroded.
EN-CANK'ER-ING, *ppr.* Corroding.
EN-CASE', *v. t.* To inclose or confine in a case or cover.
EN-CASH'MENT, *n.* The payment in cash of a note, draft, &c. [*Among English bankers.*]
EN-CAUS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. εν and καυστικος.] Pertaining to the art of painting in heated or burned wax, by which, among the ancients, the colors were rendered permanent in all their original splendor. It differs from enameling.—*P. Cyc.*
EN-CAUS'TIC, *n.* The method of painting in heated or burned wax.
EN-CAVE', *v. t.* To hide in a cave or recess.—*Shak.*
EN-CAVED' (en-kāvd'), *pp.* Hid in a cave.
EN-CAV'ING, *ppr.* Hiding in a cave.
EN-CEINTE' (äng-sānt'), *n.* [Fr.] In *fortification*, inclosure; the wall or rampart which surrounds a place.
EN-CEINTE (äng-sānt'), *a.* In *law*, pregnant; with child.
EN-CE'NI-A, *n. pl.* [Gr. ενγκαινια.] Festivals anciently kept on the days on which cities were built, or churches consecrated; and, in later times, ceremonies renewed at certain periods, as at Oxford, at the celebrations of founders and benefactors.—*Oldisworth.*
EN-CE-PHAL'IC, *a.* Belonging to the head or brain.
EN-CEPH'A-LON, *n.* [Gr. εν and κεφαλη.] The cerebrum, and sometimes the whole contents of the cranium.
EN-CHAFE', *v. t.* To chafe or fret; to provoke; to enrage to irritate. *See* CHAFE.
EN-CHAFED' (en-chāft'), *pp.* Chafed; irritated, enraged
EN-CHAF'ING, *ppr.* Chafing; fretting; enraging.
EN-CHAIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *enchaîner.*] 1. To fasten with a chain; to bind or hold in chains; to hold in bondage. 2. To hold fast; to restrain; to confine; as, to *enchain* the attention. 3. To link together; to connect.

EN-CHAINED′ (en-chānd′), *pp.* Fastened with a chain; held in bondage; held fast; restrained; confined.
EN-CHAIN′ING, *ppr.* Making fast with a chain; binding; holding in chains; confining.
EN-CHAIN′MENT, *n.* The act of enchaining, or state of being enchained.—*Rich. Dict.*
EN-CHANT′, *v. t.* [Fr. *enchanter.*] 1. To practice sorcery or witchcraft on any thing; to give efficacy to any thing by songs of sorcery, or fascination. 2. To subdue by charms or spells. 3. To delight in the highest degree.—Syn. To charm; captivate; fascinate; ravish; enrapture; bewitch.
EN-CHANT′ED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Affected by sorcery; fascinated; subdued by charms; delighted beyond measure. 2. Inhabited or possessed by elves, witches, or other imaginary mischievous spirits.
EN-CHANT′ER, *n.* 1. One who enchants; a sorcerer or magician; one who has spirits or demons at his command; one who practices enchantment. 2. One who charms or delights.—*Enchanter's nightshade,* an herb, *circæa lutetiana,* found in damp, shady places in northern parts of the world.
EN-CHANT′ING, *ppr.* 1. Affecting with sorcery, charms, or spells. 2. Delighting highly; ravishing with delight; charming. 3. *a.* Charming; delighting; ravishing.
EN-CHANT′ING-LY, *adv.* With the power of enchantment; in a manner to delight or charm.
EN-CHANT′MENT, *n.* 1. The act of producing certain wonderful effects by the invocation or aid of demons, or the agency of certain supposed spirits: the use of magic arts, spells, or charms. 2. Irresistible influence; overpowering influence of delight.—Syn. Incantation; necromancy; charm; magic; fascination; spell; sorcery; witchery; witchcraft.
EN-CHANT′RESS, *n.* 1. A sorceress; a woman who pretends to effect wonderful things by the aid of demons; one who pretends to practice magic. 2. A woman whose beauty or excellences give irresistible influence.
† EN-CHARGE′, *v. t.* To give in charge or trust.
EN-CHARGED′, *pp.* Intrusted with; given in charge to.
EN-CHARG′ING, *ppr.* Intrusting with; giving in charge to.
EN-CHASE′, *v. t.* [Fr. *enchasser.*] 1. To infix or inclose in another body so as to be held fast, but not concealed.—2. *Technically,* to adorn by embossed work; to enrich or beautify any work in metal, by some design. 3. To adorn by being fixed on it; as, *enchased* with gems. 4. To mark by incision. 5. To delineate.
EN-CHASED′ (en-chāst′), *pp.* Inclosed as in a frame or in another body; adorned with embossed work.
EN-CHAS′ING, *ppr.* Inclosing in another body; adorning with embossed work.
EN-CHAS′ING, *n.* The same with *chasing;* a species of embossing.
† EN-CHEAS′ON, *n.* [Old Fr.] Cause; occasion.
† EN-CHI-RID′I-ON, *n.* [Gr. ἐν and χειρ.] A manual; a book to be carried in the hand.
EN-CHIS′EL (-chiz′el), *v. t.* To cut with a chisel.
EN-CHIS′ELED (-chiz′eld), *pp.* Cut with a chisel.
EN-CHIS′EL-ING, *ppr.* Cutting with a chisel.
EN-CHO′RI-AL, *a.* [ἐγχωριον, a country.] Popular or common; applied particularly to the most abridged mode of writing, formed out of the Egyptian hieroglyphics, called also *demotic,* and used by the people.
† EN-CIN′DERED, *a.* Burned to cinders.—*Cockeram.*
EN-CIR′CLE (en-sur′kl), *v. t.* 1. To inclose or surround with a circle or ring, or with any thing in a circular form; as, to *encircle* with a wall. 2. To go round and return to the point from which motion commenced; as, to *encircle* the city. 3. To come around in a circle or crowd; as, to *encircle* a person about. 4. To embrace.—Syn. To encompass; inclose; surround; environ.
EN-CIR′CLED, *pp.* Surrounded with a circle; encompassed; environed; embraced.
EN-CIR′CLET, *n.* A circle; a ring.—*Sidney.*
EN-CIR′CLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Surrounding with a circle or ring; encompassing; embracing.
EN-CLASP, *v. t.* To clasp; to embrace.
EN-CLIT′IC, } *a.* [Gr. εγκλιτικος.] 1. Leaning; inclin-
EN-CLIT′IC-AL, } ing, or inclined.—In *grammar,* an *enclitic* particle or word is one which is so closely united to another as to seem to be a part of it; as *que, ne,* and *ve,* in *virumque, nonne, aliusve.* 2. Throwing back the accent upon the foregoing syllable.
EN-CLIT′IC, *n.* 1. A word which is joined to the end of another; as *que,* in *virumque.* 2. A particle or word that throws the accent or emphasis back upon the former syllable.
EN-CLIT′IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an enclitic manner; by throwing the accent back.—*Walker.*
EN-CLOSE′. *See* Inclose.
EN-CLOUD′ED, *a.* Covered with clouds.—*Spenser.*
EN-COACH′, *v. t.* To carry in a coach.—*Davies.*
EN-COACHED′, *pp.* Conveyed in a coach.
EN-COACH′ING, *ppr.* Carried in a coach.
EN-COF′FIN, *v. t.* To put in a coffin.
EN-COF′FINED, *pp.* Inclosed in a coffin.—*Spenser.*
EN-COM′BER. *See* Encumber.
† EN-COM′BER-MENT, *n.* Molestation.—*Spenser.*
EN-CO′MI-AST, *n.* [Gr. εγκωμιαστης.] One who praises another; a panegyrist; one who utters or writes commendations.
EN-CO-MI-AST′IC, } *a.* Bestowing praise; praising
EN-CO-MI-AST′IC-AL, } commending; laudatory.
EN-CO-MI-AST′IC, *n.* A panegyric.
EN-CO-MI-AST′IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an encomiastic manner
† EN-CŌ′MI-ON, *n.* Panegyric.—*Fotherby.*
EN-CŌ′MI-UM, *n.; pl.* Encomiums. [L.] A high commendation.—Syn. Panegyric; applause; eulogium; eulogy praise.
EN-COM′PASS (-kum′pas), *v. t.* 1. To go around in a circle; to bring within a given circuit or compass, as, to *encompass* the globe. 2. To shut in and confine; as, to *encompass* a city with armies; *encompass* with difficulties.—Syn. To encircle; inclose; surround; include; environ invest; hem in; shut up.
EN-COM′PASSED (-kum′past), *pp.* Encircled; surrounded; inclosed.
EN-COM′PASS-ING, *ppr.* Encircling; surrounding.
EN-COM′PASS-MENT, *n.* 1. A surrounding. 2. A going round; circumlocution in speaking.—*Shak.*
* *EN-CORE′* (äng-kōre′). [Fr.] Again; once more; a word used by the auditors and spectators of plays and other sports when they call for a repetition of a particular part.
* EN-CORE′ (äng-kōre′), *v. t.* To call for a repetition of a particular part of an entertainment.
EN-CORED′ (äng-kōrd′), *pp.* Called upon to repeat a performance, as a song, &c.
EN-CŌR′ING (äng-kōr′ing), *ppr.* Calling upon for a repetition
EN-COUNT′ER, *n.* [Fr. *encontre.*] 1. A meeting; *particularly,* a sudden or accidental meeting of two or more persons 2. A meeting in contest; a single combat, on a sudden meeting of parties; sometimes, less properly, a *duel.* 3. A battle; but more generally, a fight between a small number of men. 4. Eager and warm conversation, either in love or anger. 5. A sudden or unexpected address or accosting. 6. Occasion; casual incident; [*unusual.*]—Syn. Conflict; fight; skirmish; combat; assault; rencounter; attack; onset.
EN-COUNT′ER, *v. t.* [Sp., Port. *encontrar;* Fr. *rencontrer.*] 1. To meet face to face; *particularly,* to meet suddenly or unexpectedly. 2. To meet in opposition, or in a hostile manner; to rush against in conflict; to engage with in battle. 3. To meet and strive to remove or surmount; as, to *encounter* difficulties. 4. To meet and oppose; to resist; to attack and attempt to confute. 5. To meet, as an obstacle. 6. To oppose; to oppugn. 7. To meet in mutual kindness; [*little used.*]
EN-COUNT′ER, *v. i.* 1. To meet face to face; to meet unexpectedly. 2. To rush together in combat; to fight; to conflict. 3. To meet in opposition or debate.
EN-COUNT′ERED, *pp.* Met face to face; met in opposition or hostility; opposed.
EN-COUNT′ER-ER, *n.* One who encounters; an opponent; an antagonist.—*Atterbury.*
EN-COUNT′ER-ING, *ppr.* Meeting; meeting in opposition, or in battle; opposing; resisting.
EN-COUR′AGE (en-kur′raje), *v. t.* [Fr. *encourager.*] To give courage to; to give or increase confidence of success; to inspire with courage, spirit, or strength of mind.—Syn. To embolden; inspirit; animate; incite; cheer; urge; impel; stimulate; instigate; countenance; comfort; sanction; strengthen; promote; advance; forward.
EN-COUR′AGED (en-kur′rajd), *pp.* or *a.* Emboldened; inspirited; animated; incited.
EN-COUR′AGE-MENT, *n.* 1. The act of giving courage, or confidence of success; incitement to action or to practice; incentive. 2. That which serves to incite, support, promote, or advance, as favor, countenance, rewards, profit.
EN-COUR′A-GER, *n.* One who encourages, incites, or stimulates to action; one who supplies incitements, either by counsel, reward, or means of execution.
EN-COUR′A-GING (en-kur′raj-ing), *ppr.* 1. Inspiring with hope and confidence; exciting courage. 2. *a.* Furnishing ground to hope for success.
EN-COUR′A-GING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to give courage, or hope of success.
EN-CRĀ′DLE, *v. t.* To lay in a cradle.—*Spenser.*
EN-CRIM′SON, *v. t.* To cover with a crimson color.
EN-CRIM′SONED (en-krim′znd), *pp.* or *a.* Covered with a crimson color.
EN-CRĪ′NAL, } *a.* Relating to encrinites; containing en
EN-CRĪ′NIC, } crinites.
EN-CRIN′IT-AL, }
EN-CRI-NIT′IC, }
EN′CRI-NĪTE, *n.* [Gr. ἐν and κρινον.] A fossil of the *asteria* or star-fish family. It consists of numerous jointed arms

radiating from around a center in which the mouth is situated, and is supported on a jointed stem.—*Dana.*

EN-CRISPÆD′ (en-krispt′), *a.* [Sp. *encrespar.*] Curled; formed in curls.—*Skelton.*

EN-CROACH′, *v. i.* [Fr. *accrocher.*] 1. To enter on the rights and possessions of another; to take possession of what belongs to another, by gradual advances into. 2. To creep on gradually, without right. 3. To pass the proper bounds, and enter on another's rights.—Syn. Intrude; trench upon; infringe; invade; trespass.

EN-CROACH′ER, *n.* 1. One who enters on and takes possession of what is not his own, by gradual steps. 2. One who makes gradual advances beyond his rights.

EN-CROACH′ING, *ppr.* Entering on and taking possession of what belongs to another.

EN-CROACH′ING, *a.* Tending or apt to encroach.

EN-CROACH′ING-LY, *adv.* By way of encroachment.

EN-CROACH′MENT, *n.* 1. The entering gradually on the rights or possessions of another, and taking possession; unlawful intrusion; advance into the territories or jurisdiction of another, by silent means, or without right. 2. That which is taken by encroaching on another.—3. In *law*, if a tenant owes two shillings rent-service to the lord, and the lord takes three, it is an *encroachment.*

EN-CRUST′, *v. t.* To cover with a crust.

EN-CUM′BER, *v. t.* [Fr. *encombrer. See* Incumber.] 1. To impede motion with a load, burden, or any thing inconvenient to the limbs; to render motion or operation difficult or laborious.—2. In a *wider sense*, to impede action of any kind by a load or burden; as, to *encumber* trade, to *encumber* the mind with cares. 3. To load with debts.—Syn. To load; clog; oppress; overload; embarrass; perplex; hinder.

EN-CUM′BERÆD, *pp.* or *a.* Loaded; impeded in motion or operation, by a burden or difficulties; loaded with debts.

EN-CUM′BER-ING, *ppr.* Loading; clogging; rendering motion or operation difficult; loading with debts.

EN-CUM′BRANCE, *n.* 1 Any thing that impedes action, or renders it difficult and laborious. 2. Useless addition or load. 3. A legal claim on an estate, for the discharge of which the estate is liable.—Syn. Load; burden; clog; impediment; check; hinderance.

EN-CUM′BRANC-ER, *n.* One who has an encumbrance or a legal claim on an estate.—*Kent.*

EN-CY′CLIC-AL, *a.* [Gr. εγκυκλικος.] Circular; sent to many persons or places; intended for many, or for a whole order of men; as, an *encyclical* letter; [*used chiefly in church affairs.*]

EN CY-CLO-PE′DI-A, } *n.* [Gr. εν, κυκλος, and παιδεια.]
EN-CY-CLO-PÆ′DI-A, } The circle of sciences; a general system of instruction or knowledge. A collection of the principal facts, principles, and discoveries in all branches of science and the arts, digested under proper titles, and arranged in alphabetical order.

EN-CY-CLO-PE′DI-AN, *a.* Embracing the whole circle of learning.

EN-CY-CLO-PED′IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an encyclopedia.—*Stewart.*

EN-CY-CLO-PE′DIST, *a.* The compiler of an encyclopedia, or one who assists in such compilation.

EN-CYST′ED, *a.* Inclosed in a bag, bladder, or vesicle.

END, *n.* [Sax. *end, ende,* or *ænde*; G. *ende.*] 1. The extreme point of a line, or of any thing that has more length than breadth. 2. The extremity or last part, *in general*; the close or conclusion; [*applied to time.*] 3. The conclusion or cessation of an action. 4. The close or conclusion; as, the *end* of a chapter. 5. Ultimate state or condition; final doom. 6. The point beyond which no progression can be made. 7. Final determination; conclusion of debate or deliberation. 8, Close of life; death; decease. 9. Cessation; period; close of a particular state of things. 10. Limit; termination. 11. Destruction. 12. Cause of death; a destroyer. 13. Consequence; issue; result; conclusive event; conclusion. 14. A fragment, or broken piece; as, "old odds and *ends.*"—*Shak.* 15. The ultimate point or thing at which one aims or directs his views; purpose intended; scope; aim; drift.—16. *An end,* for *on end,* upright; erect; as, his hair stands *an end.*—17. *The ends of the earth,* in *Scripture,* are the remotest parts of the earth.

END, *v. t.* 1. To bring to an end or termination. 2. To destroy; to put to death.—Syn. To finish; close; conclude; terminate.

END, *v. i.* 1. To come to the ultimate point; to be finished. 2. To terminate; to close; to conclude. 3. To cease; to come to a close.

† END′-ALL, *n.* Final close.—*Shak.*

EN-DAM′AGE, *v. t.* To bring loss or damage to; to harm; to injure; to mischief; to prejudice.

EN-DAM′AGED, *pp.* Harmed; injured.

EN-DAM′AGE-MENT, *n.* Damage; loss; injury.—*Shak.*

EN-DAM′A-GING, *ppr.* Harming; injuring.

EN-DĀN′GER, *v. t.* 1. To put in hazard; to bring into danger or peril; to expose to loss or injury. 2. To incur the hazard of.—*Bacon.*

EN-DĀN′GERED, *pp.* Exposed to loss or injury.

EN-DĀN′GER-ING, *ppr.* Putting in hazard; exposing to loss or injury.

EN-DĀN′GER-ING, *n.* Injury; damage.—*Milton.*

EN-DĀN′GER-MENT, *n.* Hazard; danger.—*Spenser.*

EN-DEAR′, *v. t.* 1. To make dear; to make more beloved 2. To raise the price; [*not in use.*]

EN-DEARÆD′ (en-deerd′), *pp.* or *a.* Rendered dear, beloved, or more beloved.

EN-DEAR′ED-NESS, *n.* State of being endeared.

EN-DEAR′ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making dear or more beloved.

EN-DEAR′MENT, *n.* 1. The cause of love; that which excites or increases affection; *particularly,* that which excites tenderness of affection. 2. The state of being beloved; tender affection.

EN-DEAV′OR (en-dev′ur), *n.* [Norm. *devoyer.*] An exertion of physical strength, or the intellectual powers, toward the attainment of an object.—Syn. Effort; attempt; exertion; essay; end; object.

EN-DEAV′OR (en-dev′ur), *v. i.* 1. To exert physical strength or intellectual power for the accomplishment of an object. 2. *v. t.* To make an attempt to gain; to try to effect.—Syn. To try; attempt; strive; struggle; labor; essay; aim.

EN-DEAV′ORÆD, *pp.* Essayed; attempted.

EN-DEAV′OR-ER, *n.* One who makes an effort or attempt.

EN-DEAV′OR-ING, *ppr.* Making an effort or efforts; striving; essaying; attempting.

EN-DE-CA-GON, *n.* [Gr. εν, δεκα, and γωνια.] A plane figure of eleven sides and angles.—*Bailey.*

END′ED, *pp.* Brought to an end; terminated.

EN-DEIC′TIC, *a.* [Gr. ενδεικνυμι, to show.] Showing; exhibiting.—*Enfield.*

EN-DEM′IC, } *a.* [Gr. ενδημιος.] Peculiar to a people or
EN-DEM′IC-AL, } nation. An *endemic* disease is one to
EN-DE′MI-AL. } which the inhabitants of a particular country are peculiarly subject, and which seems, therefore, to arise from local cause.

EN-DEM′IC, *n.* A disease of an endemic nature.

EN-DEM′IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an endemic manner.

EN-DEN′IZE, *v. t.* To make free; to naturalize; to admit to the privileges of a denizen. [*Little used.*]

EN-DEN′I-ZEN, *v. t.* To naturalize.—*Ben Jonson.*

END′ER, *n.* One who ends or finishes.

END′MOST, *a.* Furthest; remotest.

EN-DICT′, } *See* Indict, Indictment.
EN-DICT′MENT. }

END′ING, *ppr.* Terminating; closing; concluding.

END′ING, *n.* 1. Termination; conclusion.—2. In *grammar,* the terminating syllable or letter of a word.

END′I-RONS (-ī-urnz), *n. pl.* Irons on each side of the fire *See* Andirons.

EN-DITE′. *See* Indite.

EN′DIVE, *n.* [Fr. *endive.*] A plant, a species of the genus *cichorium,* or succory; used as a salad.

END′LESS, *a.* 1. Without end; having no end or conclusion; [*applied to length, and to duration.*]—2. In a *less strict sense,* perpetually recurring; seemingly without end; as, *endless* contentions.—The *endless screw* consists of a screw combined with a wheel and axle so that the threads of the screw work into the teeth fixed on the periphery of the wheel. *Brande.*—Syn. Eternal; everlasting; interminable; infinite; unlimited; incessant; perpetual; uninterrupted; continual.

END′LESS-LY, *adv.* 1. Without end or termination. 2. Incessantly; perpetually; continually.

END′LESS-NESS, *n.* 1. Extension without end or limit 2. Perpetuity; endless duration.

END′LONG, *adv.* In a line; with the end forward.—*Dryden.* [*Little used.*]

EN′DO-CARP, *n.* [Gr. ενδον and καρπος.] In *botany,* the inner coat or shell of a fruit.—*Lindley.*

EN′DO-GEN, *n.* An endogenous plant.

EN-DOG′E-NOUS, *a.* [Gr. ενδον and γενναω.] An epithet given to that class of plants whose stems increase by internal growth, without distinction of pith, wood, and bark as the palm, sugar-cane, &c.

EN-DO-CTRINE, *v. t.* To teach; to indoctrinate.

EN-DO-PLEU′RA, *n.* [Gr. ενδον and πλευρα.] In *botany,* a membrane for the seed of a plant, the innermost when there are three.

EN-DOPH′YL-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. ενδον, within, and φυλλον, leaf.] Within a leaf or sheath.

EN′DO-RHĪ-ZÆ, *n. pl.* [Gr. ενδον and ριζα.] In *botany,* plants whose radicle elongates downward after rupturing the integument of the base.

EN′DO-RHĪ-ZOUS, } *a.* Pertaining to the endorhizæ.—*Lind.*
EN′DO-RHĪ-ZAL, } *ley.*

EN-DORSE′, } *See* Indorse, Indorsement.
EN-DORSE′MENT. }

EN′DOS-MŌSE, *n.* [Gr. ενδον and ωσμος, impulsion.] The

transmission of gaseous matter or vapors through membranes or porous substances inward.—*Brande.*

EN'DOS-TOME, *n.* [Gr. *ενδον* and *στομα.*] The passage through the inner integument of a seed, immediately below the part called the foramen.

EN-DOSS', *v. t.* [Fr. *endosser.*] To engrave or carve.—*Spenser.*

EN-DOW', *v. t.* [Norm. *endouer.*] 1. To furnish with a portion of goods or estate, called *dower;* to settle a dower on. 2. To settle on, as a permanent provision; to furnish with a permanent fund of property. 3. To enrich or furnish with any gift, quality, or faculty; to indue; to invest.

EN-DOWED' (en-dowd'), *pp.* or *a.* Furnished with a portion of estate; having dower settled on; supplied with a permanent fund; indued.

EN-DOW'ER, *v. t.* To endow; to enrich with a portion.—*Waterhouse.*

EN-DOW'ER, *n.* One who enriches with a portion.—*Sherwood.*

EN-DOW'ING, *ppr.* Settling a dower on; furnishing with a permanent fund; induing.

EN-DOW'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of settling a dower on a woman, or of settling a fund for the support of a parson or vicar, or of a professor, &c. 2. That which is bestowed or settled on; property, fund, or revenue permanently appropriated to any object. 3. That which is given or bestowed on the person or mind by the Creator; gift of nature; any quality or faculty bestowed by the Creator.

EN-DRUDGE' (en-druj'), *v. t.* To make a drudge or slave.—*Hall.* [*Not used.*]

EN-DŪE', *v. t.* [Fr. *enduire*; L. *induo.*] To indue.

EN-DŪE'MENT. *See* INDUEMENT.

EN-DŪR'A-BLE, *a.* That can be borne or suffered.

EN-DŪR'A-BLY, *adv.* In an enduring manner.

EN-DŪR'ANCE, *n.* 1. Continuance; a state of lasting or duration; lastingness; [*nearly obsolete.*] 2. A bearing or suffering; a continuing under pain or distress without resistance, or without sinking or yielding to the pressure. 3. Delay; a waiting for; [*not used.*]—SYN. Suffering; patience; fortitude; resignation.

EN-DŪRE', *v. i.* [Fr. *endurer.*] 1. To continue in the same state without perishing. 2. To suffer without resistance, or without yielding.—SYN. To last; remain; continue; abide; bear; brook; submit.

EN-DŪRE', *v. t.* 1. To support without breaking or yielding to force or pressure. 2. To bear with patience; to bear without opposition or sinking under the pressure. 3. To undergo; to sustain; [*rare.*] 4. To continue in; [*not used.*]—SYN. To bear; sustain; abide; support; suffer; tolerate.

EN-DŪRED' (en-dūrd'), *pp.* Borne; suffered; sustained.

EN-DŪR'ER, *n.* One who bears, suffers, or sustains. 2. He or that which continues long.

EN-DŪR'ING, *ppr.* 1. Lasting; continuing without perishing; bearing; sustaining; supporting with patience, or without opposition or yielding. 2. *a.* Lasting long; permanent.

EN-DŪR'ING, *n.* Act of ending; a sustaining.

END'WĪSE, *adv.* On the end; erectly; in an upright position. 2. With the end forward.

† EN'E-GĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *eneco.*] To kill.—*Harvey.*

E-NĒ'ID, *n.* [L. *Æneis.*] A heroic poem, written by Virgil.

E-NĒ'MA, *n.* [Gr.] An injection, usually liquid, though sometimes gaseous.

EN'E-MY, *n.* [Fr. *ennemi.*] 1. One who is hostile to another. A *private enemy* is one who hates another and wishes him injury. A *public enemy* or foe is one who belongs to a nation or party at war with another. 2. One who hates or dislikes.—3. In *theology*, and by way of eminence, *the enemy* is the devil; the archfiend.—4. In *military affairs*, the opposing army or naval force in war is called the *enemy.*—SYN. Foe; adversary; opponent; antagonist.

EN-ER-GĔTIC, } *a.* [Gr. *ενεργητικος.*] 1. Operating with
EN-ER-GĔT'IC-AL, } force, vigor, and effect. 2. Moving; working; active; operative; as, we must conceive of God as eternally *energetic.*—SYN. Forcible; powerful; efficacious; potent; vigorous; effective.

EN-ER-GĔT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With force and vigor; with energy and effect.

† EN-ER'GĪC, } *a.* Having energy or great power in ef-
† EN-ER'GĪC-AL, } fect.—*Collins.*

EN'ER-GĪZE, *v. i.* To act with force; to operate with vigor; to act in producing an effect.

EN'ER-GĪZE, *v. t.* To give strength or force to; to give active vigor to.

EN'ER-GĪZED, *pp.* Invigorated.

EN'ER-GĪZ-ER, *n.* He or that which gives energy; he or that which acts in producing an effect.

EN'ER-GĪZ-ING, *ppr.* Giving energy, force, or vigor; acting with force.

EN-ER'GU-MEN, *n.* [Gr. *ενεργουμενος*, one wrought upon.] A person under possession of the devil; a demoniac.

EN'ER-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ενεργεια.*] 1. Internal or inherent power; the power of operating, whether exerted or not. Power exerted; vigorous operation. 3. Effectual operation; strength or force producing the effect. 4. Strength of expression; force of utterance.—SYN. Force; power, vigor; strength; spirit; life; resolution; efficiency; potency.

E-NERV'ATE, *a.* Weakened; weak; without strength or force.

E-NERV'ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *enervo.*] 1. To deprive of strength; to render feeble. 2. To cut the nerves.—SYN. To weaken; enfeeble; unnerve; debilitate.

E-NERV'Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Weakened; enfeebled; emasculated.

E-NERV'Ā-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Depriving of strength, force, or vigor; weakening; enfeebling.

EN-ER-VĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of weakening, or reducing strength. 2. The state of being weakened; effeminacy.

E-NERVE' (e-nerv'), *v. t.* To weaken the same as *enervate.*

E-NERVED'. *See* ENERVATED.

E-NERV'ING. *See* ENERVATING.

EN FA-MĬLLE' (äng-fä-meel'). In a family state; domestically.—*Swift.*

EN-FAMISH, *v. t.* To famish. *See* FAMISH.

EN-FEE'BLE, *v. t.* To deprive of strength; to reduce the strength or force of.—SYN. To weaken; debilitate; enervate.

EN-FEE'BLED, *pp.* or *a.* Weakened; deprived of strength or vigor.

EN-FEE'BLE-MENT, *n.* The act of weakening; enervation.—*Spectator.*

EN-FEE'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Weakening; debilitating; enervating.

EN-FĔL'ONED, *a.* Fierce; cruel.—*Spenser.*

* EN-FEOFF' (en-fef'), *v. t.* [Law L. *feoffo.*] 1. To give one a feud; hence, to invest with a fee; to give to another any corporeal hereditament, in fee simple or fee tail, by livery of seizin. 2. To surrender or give up; [*not used.*]

* EN-FEOFFED' (en-feft'), *pp.* Invested with the fee of any corporeal hereditament.

* EN-FEOFF'ING (en-fef'fing), *ppr.* Giving to one the fee simple of any corporeal hereditament.

* EN-FEOFF'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of giving the fee simple of an estate. 2. The instrument or deed by which one is invested with the fee of an estate.

EN-FET'TER, *v. t.* To fetter; to bind in fetters.—*Shak*

EN-FET'TERED, *pp.* Bound with fetters.

EN-FET'TER-ING, *ppr.* Binding with fetters.

EN-FE'VER, *v. t.* To excite fever in.—*Seward.*

† EN-FIERCE', *v. t.* To make fierce.—*Spenser.*

EN-FI-LĀDE', *n.* [Fr.] A line or straight passage; or the situation of a place which may be seen or scoured with shot all the length of a line, or in the direction of a line.

EN-FI-LĀDE', *v. t.* To pierce, scour, or rake with shot, in the direction of a line, or through the whole length of a line.

EN-FI-LĀD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Pierced or raked in a line.

EN-FI-LĀD'ING, *ppr.* Piercing or sweeping in a line.

† EN-FIRE', *v. t.* To inflame; to set on fire.—*Spenser.*

EN-FLESH', *v. t.* To harden; to establish in any practice.—*Florio.*

EN-FORCE', *v. t.* [Fr. *enforcir.*] 1. To give strength to; to strengthen; to invigorate. 2. To make or gain by force; to force; as, to *enforce* obedience. 3. To put in act by violence; to drive.—*Shak.* 4. To instigate; to urge on; to animate. 5. To urge with energy; to give force to; to impress on the mind; as, to *enforce* an argument. 6. To compel; to constrain; to force. 7. To put in execution; to cause to take effect; as, to *enforce* the laws. 8. To press with a charge. 9. To prove; to evince.

† EN-FORCE', *v. i.* To attempt by force.

† EN-FORCE', *n.* Force; strength; power.—*Milton.*

EN-FORCE'A-BLE, *a.* That may be enforced.

EN-FORCED' (en-forst'), *pp.* Strengthened; gained by force; driven; compelled; urged; carried into effect.

EN-FORCED-LY, *adv.* By violence; not by choice.—*Shak.*

EN-FORCE'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of enforcing; compulsion; force applied. 2. That which gives force, energy, or effect; sanction. 3. Motive of conviction; urgent evidence. 4. Pressing exigence; that which urges or constrains.—5. In a *general sense*, any thing which compels or constrains. 6. A putting in execution, as law.

EN-FORC'ER, *n.* One who compels, constrains, or urges, one who effects by violence; one who carries into effect.

EN-FORC'ING, *ppr.* Giving force or strength; compelling urging; constraining; putting in execution.

EN-FORM', *v. t.* To form; to fashion. *See* FORM.

EN-FOUL'DERED, *a.* [Fr. *foudroyer.*] Mixed with lightning.—*Spenser.*

EN-FRAN'CHĪSE, *v. t.* 1. To set free; to liberate from slavery. 2. To make free of a city, corporation, or state; to admit to the privileges of a freeman. 3. To free or release from custody. 4. To naturalize; to denizen; to receive as denizens.

EN-FRAN'CHĪSED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Set free; released from bondage. 2. Admitted to the rights and privileges of freemen.

EN-FRAN'CHĪSE-MENT, *n.* 1. Release from slavery or custody. 2. The admission of persons to the freedom of a corporation or state; investiture, with the privileges of free citizens.

EN-FRAN'CHĪS-ER, *n.* One who enfranchises.

EN-FRAN'CHĪS-ING, *ppr.* Setting free from slavery or custody; admitting to the privileges of free citizens.

EN-FRŌ'WARD, *v. t.* To make froward or perverse.

† EN-FRŌZ'EN, *a.* Frozen; congealed.—*Spenser.*

EN-GĀĠE', *v. t.* [Fr. *engager.*] 1. To make liable for a debt to a creditor; to bind one's self as surety. 2. To pawn; to stake as a pledge. 3. To enlist; to bring into a party. 4. To embark in an affair. 5. To gain; to win and attach; to draw to.—*Waller.* 6. To unite and bind by contract or promise; as, to *engage* one's self to a young lady. 7. To attract and fix. 8. To occupy; to employ assiduously. 9. To attack in contest; to encounter.

EN-GĀĠE', *v. i.* 1. To encounter; to begin to fight; to attack in conflict. 2. To embark in any business; to take a concern in; to undertake. 3. To promise or pledge one's word; to bind one's self.

EN-GĀĠED' (en-gājd'), *pp.* or *a.* Pledged; promised; enlisted; gained and attached; attracted and fixed; embarked; earnestly employed; zealous.—*Engaged columns,* in *architecture,* columns sunk partly into the walls to which they are attached; they always stand out at least one half their thickness.—*Brande.*

EN-GĀĠED-LY, *adv.* With earnestness; with attachment.

EN-GĀĠED-NESS, *n.* The state of being seriously and earnestly occupied; zeal; animation.—*Flint's Massillon.*

EN-GĀĠE'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of pawning, pledging, or making liable for debt. 2. Obligation by agreement or contract; as, an *engagement* to be married. 3. Adherence to a party or cause; partiality. 4. Employment of one's time and attention. 5. Employment in fighting; the conflict of armies or fleets; battle; a general action. 6. Obligation; motive; that which engages.—SYN. Avocation; business; employment; occupation; promise; contract; word; battle; combat; fight; contest.

EN-GĀĠ'ER, *n.* One who enters into an engagement or agreement.

EN-GĀĠ'ING, *ppr.* 1. Pawning; making liable for debt; enlisting; bringing into a party or cause; promising; binding. 2. *a.* Winning; attractive; tending to draw the attention or the affections; pleasing.—*Engaging and disengaging machinery,* is that in which one part is alternately attached to or separated from another part, as occasion may require.

EN-GĀĠ'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to win the affections.

† EN-GAL'LANT, *v. t.* To make a gallant of.—*Ben Jonson.*

† EN-GĀOL' (en-jāle'), *v. t.* To imprison.—*Shak.*

† EN-GAR'BOIL, *v. t.* To disorder.

EN-GAR'LAND, *v. t.* To encircle with a garland.

EN-GAR'RI-SON, *v. t.* To furnish with a garrison; to defend or protect by a garrison.—*Bishop Hall.*

† EN-GAS'TRI-MUTH, *n.* [Gr. εν, γαστηρ, and μυθος.] A ventriloquist.

EN-ĠEN'DER, *v. t.* [Fr. *engendrer.*] 1. To get between the different sexes; to form in embryo. 2. To cause to exist; to cause to bring forth; as, to *engender* strifes.—SYN. To breed; generate; produce; occasion; call forth; cause; create.

EN-ĠEN'DER, *v. i.* To be caused or produced.

EN-ĠEN'DERED, *pp.* Begotten; caused; produced.

EN-ĠEN'DER-ER, *n.* He or that which engenders.

EN-ĠEN'DER-ING, *ppr.* Begetting; causing to be; producing.

EN-GILD', *v. t.* To gild; to brighten.—*Shak.*

EN'ĠĪNE, *n.* [Fr. *engin.*] 1. In *mechanics,* a compound machine, or artificial instrument, composed of different parts, and intended to produce some effect by the help of the mechanical powers; as a pump, a windlass, a capstan, a fire-engine, a steam-engine. 2. A military machine; as a battering-ram, &c. 3. Any instrument; that by which any effect is produced. 4. A machine for throwing water to extinguish fire; a fire-engine. 5. Means; any thing used to effect a purpose. 6. An agent for another; [*usually in an ill sense.*]

EN'ĠĪNE-MAN, *n.* A man who manages the engine, as in steamers and steam-cars.

EN-ĠI-NEER', *n.* [Fr. *ingenieur.*] 1. In the *military art,* a person skilled in mathematics and mechanics, who forms plans of works for offense or defense, and marks out the ground for fortifications.—*Civil engineers* are employed in delineating plans, and superintending the construction of other public works, as aqueducts and canals. 2. One who manages engines or artillery.

EN-ĠI-NEER'ING, *n.* The business of an engineer.

EN'ĠĪNE-RY (en'jin-ry), *n.* 1. The act of managing engines or artillery. 2. Engines in general; artillery; instruments of war. 3. Machination.

EN-GIRD', *v. t.* To surround; to encircle; to encompass.

EN-GIRD'ED, } *pp.* or *a.* Surrounded; encompassed.
EN-GIRT', }

EN-GIRD'ING, *ppr.* Encircling; surrounding.

EN'ĠI-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. εγγυς and σκοπεω.] A kind of microscope; the compound microscope.—*Pritchard.*

EN-GLAD', *v. t.* To make glad; to cause to rejoice.

† EN-GLĀIMED' (en-glāmd'), *a.* Furred; clammy.

EN"GLAND (ing'gland). *See* ENGLISH.

EN"GLE, *n.* A gull; a put; a bubble.

EN"GLISH (ing'glish), *a.* [Sax. *Englisc,* from *Engles, Angles,* a tribe of Germans, who settled in Britain, and gave it the name of *England.*] Belonging to England, or to its inhabitants.

EN"GLISH (ing'glish), *n.* 1. The people of England. 2. The language of England, or of the English nation.

EN"GLISH, *v. t.* To translate into the English language.

EN"GLISHED (ing'glisht), *pp.* Rendered into English.

EN"GLISH-RY, *n.* The state of being an Englishman.

EN-GLOOM', *v. t.* To make gloomy.

EN-GLUT', *v. t.* [Fr. *engloutir.*] 1. To swallow.—*Shak.* 2. To fill; to glut.—*Spenser.*

EN-GLUT'TED, *pp.* Glutted; filled.

EN-GLUT'TING, *ppr.* Glutting.

EN-GŌRE', *v. t.* To pierce; to gore.—*Spenser.* *See* GORE.

EN-GORĠE' (en-gorj'), *v. t.* [Fr. *engorger.*] To swallow; to devour; to gorge; *properly,* to swallow with greediness, or in large quantities.

EN-GORĠE' (en-gorj'), *v. i.* To devour; to feed with eagerness or voracity.—*Milton.*

EN-GORĠED' (en-gorjd'), *pp.* Swallowed with greediness, or in large draughts.

EN-GORĠE'MENT (en-gorj'ment), *n.* The act of swallowing greedily; a devouring with voracity.

EN-GORĠ'ING, *ppr.* Swallowing with voracity.

EN-GRAFT', *v. t.* To ingraft, which see.

EN-GRAIL', *v. t* [Fr. *engrêler.*] In *heraldry,* to variegate; to spot, as with hail; to indent or make ragged at the edges; to indent in curve lines.

EN-GRAILED' (en-grāld'), *pp.* Variegated; spotted.

EN-GRAIL'MENT, *n.* The ring of dots round the edge of a medal.—*Brande.*

EN-GRAIN', *v. t.* To dye in grain, or in the raw material; to dye deep.

EN-GRAINED' (en-grānd'), *pp.* Dyed in the grain.

EN-GRAIN'ING, *ppr.* Dyeing in the grain.

EN-GRAP'PLE, *v. t.* To grapple; to seize and hold; to close in and hold fast.

EN-GRASP', *v. t.* To seize with a clasping hold; to hold fast by inclosing or embracing; to gripe.

EN-GRAVE', *v. t.*; pret. *engraved*; pp. *engraved* or *engraven.* [Fr. *graver.*] 1. To cut, as metals, stones, or other hard substances, with a chisel or graver; to cut figures, letters, or devices on stone or metal; to mark by incisions. 2. To picture or represent by incisions; 3. To imprint; to impress deeply; to infix, as on the memory. 4. To bury; to deposit in the grave; to inter; to inhume; [*obs.*]

EN-GRAVED', } *pp.* or *a.* Cut or marked, as with a chisel
EN-GRAV'EN, } or graver; imprinted; deeply impressed.

EN-GRAVE'MENT, *n.* Engraved work; act of engraving.

EN-GRAV'ER, *n.* One who engraves; a cutter of letters, figures, or devices on stone, metal, or wood; a sculptor; a carver.

EN-GRAV'ER-Y, *n.* The work of an engraver. [*Little used.*]

EN-GRAV'ING, *ppr.* Cutting or marking stones or metals with a chisel or graver; imprinting.

EN-GRAV'ING, *n.* The act or art of engraving; *particularly,* the art of producing figures or designs on metal, &c., by incision or corrosion, for the purpose of being subsequently printed on paper. 2. A print; an impression from an engraved plate.

EN-GRIEVE', *v. t.* To grieve; to pain. *See* GRIEVE.

EN-GRŌSS', *v. t.* [Fr. *engrossir.*] 1. *Primarily,* to make thick or gross; to thicken; [*not used.*] 2. To make larger; to increase in bulk; [*not used.*] 3. To seize in the gross; to take the whole; as, to *engross* the thoughts. 4. To purchase, with a view to sell again, either the whole or large quantities of commodities in market, for the purpose of making a profit by enhancing the price. 5. To copy in a large hand; to write a fair, correct copy, in large or distinct, legible characters. 6. To take or assume in undue quantities or degrees.—SYN. To absorb; swallow up; occupy; lay hold of; to forestall; monopolize.

EN-GRŌSSED' (en-grōst'), *pp.* or *a.* Made thick; taken in the whole; purchased in large quantities for sale; written in large, fair characters.

EN-GRŌSS'ER, *n.* He or that which takes the whole; a person who purchases the whole or such quantities of articles in a market as to raise the price. 2. One who copies a writing in large, fair characters.

EN-GRŌSS'ING, *ppr.* 1. Taking the whole; buying com

modities in such quantities as to raise the price in market. 2. Writing correct copies in large, fair characters.

EN-GRŌSS'ING, *n.* 1. The copying of a writing in fair and legible characters. 2. The buying up of large quantities of a commodity, in order to raise the price.—*Brande.*

EN-GRŌSS'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of engrossing; the act of taking the whole. 2. The appropriation of things in the gross, or in exorbitant quantities; exorbitant acquisition.

EN-GUARD', *v. t.* To guard; to defend.—*Shak.*

EN-GULF', *v. t.* To absorb or swallow up in a gulf.

EN-GULFED' (en-gulft'), *pp.* Swallowed up in a whirlpool, or in a deep abyss or gulf.

EN-GULF'ING, *ppr.* Swallowing up in a whirlpool or abyss.

EN-GUI F'MENT, *n.* An absorption in a gulf, or deep cavern, or vortex.

EN-HANCE' (en-hans'), *v. t.* [Norm. *enhauncer.*] 1. To raise; to lift; [*obs.*] 2. To raise to a higher point; to advance; to heighten; [*applied to prices, qualities, and enjoyments.*] 3. To increase; to aggravate; as, to *enhance* guilt.

EN-HANCE', *v. i.* To be raised; to swell; to grow larger.

EN-HANCED' (en-hanst'), *pp.* or *a.* Raised; advanced; heightened; increased.

EN-HANCE'MENT, *n.* 1. Rise; increase; augmentation. 2. Increase; aggravation.

EN-HANC'ER, *n.* One who enhances; he or that which raises price, &c.

EN-HANC'ING, *ppr.* Raising; increasing; augmenting; aggravating.

EN-HAR'BOR, *v. i.* To dwell in or inhabit.—*Browne.*

EN-HARD'EN, *v. t.* To harden; to encourage.—*Howell.*

EN-HAR-MON'IC, *a.* In *music*, an epithet applied to such a species of composition as proceeds on very small intervals.

EN-NIG'MA, *n.* [L. *ænigma.*] A dark saying, in which some known thing is concealed under obscure language; an obscure question; a riddle.—*Johnson.*—*Encyc.*

EN-NIG-MAT'IC, } *a.* 1. Relating to or containing a rid-
EN-NIG-MAT'IC-AL, } dle; obscure; darkly expressed; ambiguous. 2. Obscurely conceived or apprehended.

EN-NIG-MAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an obscure manner.

EN-NIG'MA-TIST, *n.* A maker or dealer in enigmas and riddles.—*Addison.*

EN-NIG'MA-TIZE, *v. i.* To utter or form enigmas; to deal in riddles.

EN-NIG-MA-TOG'RA-PHY, } *n.* [Gr. αινιγμα and γραφω, or
EN-NIG-MA-TOL'O-GY, } λογος.] The art of making and solving riddles.

EN-JAIL', *v. t.* To put into jail.—*Smart.*

EN-JOIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *enjoindre.*] 1. To order or direct with urgency; to admonish or instruct with authority; to command; to prescribe. Says *Johnson*, "This word is more authoritative than *direct*, and less imperious than *command.*"—2. In *law*, to forbid judicially; to issue or direct a legal injunction to stop proceedings.

EN-JOINED' (en-joind'), *pp.* Ordered; directed; admonished with authority; commanded.

EN-JOIN'ER, *n.* One who enjoins.

EN-JOIN'ING, *ppr.* Ordering; directing.—*Brown.*

EN-JOIN'MENT, *n.* Direction; command; authoritative admonition.

EN-JOY', *v. t.* [Fr. *jouir.*] 1. To feel or perceive with pleasure; to take pleasure or satisfaction in the possession or experience of. 2. To possess with satisfaction; to take pleasure or delight in the possession of. 3. To have, possess, and use with satisfaction; to have, hold, or occupy, as a good or profitable thing, or as something desirable.

EN-JOY', *v. i.* To live in happiness.—*Milton.* [*Unusual.*]

EN-JOY'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being enjoyed.—*Pope.*

EN-JOYED' (en-joyd'), *pp.* Perceived with pleasure or satisfaction; possessed or used with pleasure; occupied with content.

EN-JOY'ER, *n.* One who enjoys.

EN-JOY'ING, *ppr.* Feeling with pleasure; possessing with satisfaction.

EN-JOY'MENT, *n.* 1. A state of pleasurable sensation. 2. Possession with satisfaction; occupancy of any thing good or desirable.—Syn. Pleasure; satisfaction; gratification; fruition; happiness.

EN-KIN'DLE, *v. t.* 1. To kindle; to set on fire; to inflame. 2. To excite; to rouse into action; to inflame.

EN-KIN'DLED (-kin'dld), *pp.* Set on fire; inflamed; roused into action; excited.

EN-KIN'DLING, *ppr.* Setting on fire; inflaming; rousing; exciting.

EN-LACE'. *See* Inlace.

EN-LARD', *v. t.* To cover with lard or grease; to baste.

EN-LARD'ED, *pp.* Basted with lard.

EN-LARD'ING, *ppr.* Greasing.

EN-LARGE' (en-lärj'), *v. t.* 1. To make greater in quantity or dimensions; to extend in limits, breadth, or size; to expand in bulk. 2. To dilate; to expand, as with joy or love. 3. To expand; to make more comprehensive. 4. To increase in appearance; to magnify to the eye. 5. To set at liberty; to release from confinement or pressure. 6. To extend in a discourse; to diffuse in eloquence; with a *reciprocal pronoun*; [*rare.*] 7. To augment; to increase; to make large or larger.—*To enlarge the heart*, to make liberal and charitable.

EN-LARGE', (en-lärj'), *v. i.* 1. To grow large or larger; to extend; to dilate; to expand. 2. To be diffuse in speaking or writing; to expatiate. 3. To exaggerate.

EN-LARGED' (en-lärjd'), *pp.* or *a.* Increased in bulk; extended in dimensions; expanded; dilated; augmented; released from confinement or straits.

EN-LARG'ED-LY, *adv.* With enlargement.—*Montagu.*

EN-LARGE'MENT, *n.* 1. Increase of size or bulk, real or apparent; extension of dimensions or limits; augmentation; dilatation; expansion. 2. Expansion or extension, [*applied to the mind, to knowledge, or to the intellectual powers, by which the mind comprehends a wider range of ideas or thought.*] 3. Expansion of the heart, by which it becomes more benevolent and charitable. 4. Release from confinement, servitude, distress, or straits.—*Esther*, iv. 5. Diffusiveness of speech or writing; an expatiating on a particular subject; a wide range of discourse or argument.

EN-LARG'ER, *n.* He or that which enlarges, increases, extends, or expands; an amplifier.

EN-LARG'ING, *ppr.* Increasing in bulk; extending in dimensions; expanding; making free or liberal; speaking diffusively.

EN-LARG'ING, *n.* Enlargement.

EN-LIGHT' (en-lite'), *v. t.* To illuminate; to enlighten. *Pope.* [*Rarely used.*]

EN-LIGHT'EN (en-lit'n), *v. t.* [Sax. *enlihtan.*] 1. To make light; to shed light on; to supply with light; to illuminate. 2. To quicken in the faculty of vision; to enable to see more clearly 3. To give light; to give clearer views; to illuminate; to instruct; to enable to see or comprehend truth. 4. To illuminate with divine knowledge, or a knowledge of the truth.

EN-LIGHT'ENED (en-lit'nd), *pp.* or *a.* Rendered light; illuminated; instructed; informed; furnished with clear views.

EN-LIGHT'EN-ER, *n.* One who illuminates; he or that which communicates light to the eye or clear views to the mind.

EN-LIGHT'EN-ING (en-lit'n-ing), *ppr.* or *a.* Illuminating, giving light to; instructing.

EN-LIGHT'EN-MENT (en-lit'n-), *n.* Act of enlightening state of being enlightened or instructed.

EN-LINK', *v. t.* To chain to; to connect.—*Shak.*

EN-LIST', *v. t.* *Literally*, to enter a name on a list. Hence, 1. To engage in public service, by entering the name in a register; as, to *enlist* soldiers.—2. In *a wider sense*, to unite firmly to a cause; to employ in advancing some object; as, to *enlist* persons of all classes in the cause of truth.

EN-LIST', *v. i.* 1. To engage in public service, by subscribing articles or enrolling one's name.—2. In *a wider sense*, to enter heartily into a cause, as one devoted to its interests.

EN-LIST'ED, *pp.* Enrolled for service, chiefly military.

EN-LIST'ING, *ppr.* Enrolling for service.

EN-LIST'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of enlisting. 2. The writing by which a soldier is bound.

† EN-LIVE', *v. t.* To animate; to make alive.—*Bp. Hall.*

EN-LIV'EN (en-liv'n), *v. t.* 1. To give action or motion to; to make vigorous or active. 2. To give spirit or vivacity to; to make sprightly. 3. To make cheerful, gay, or joyous.— Syn. To animate; inspire; exhilarate; cheer; inspirit; vivify; gladden; invigorate.

EN-LIV'ENED (en-liv'nd), *pp.* Made more active; excited; animated; made cheerful or gay.

EN-LIV'EN-ER, *n.* He or that which enlivens or animates, he or that which invigorates.

EN-LIV'EN-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Giving life, spirit, or animation; inspiring; invigorating; making vivacious, sprightly, or cheerful.

EN-LU'MINE, *v. t.* To illumine; to enlighten.

EN-MAR'BLE, *v. t.* To make hard as marble; to harden.

EN-MAR'BLED, *pp.* Hardened.—*Hall.*

EN-MAR'BLING, *ppr.* Making hard, like marble.

EN MASSE' (äng-mäss'), [Fr.] In the mass or whole body.

EN-MESH', *v. t.* To net; to entangle; to entrap.—*Shak.*

EN-MEW'. *See* Emmew.

EN'MI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *inimitié.*] 1. The quality of being an enemy; the opposite of *friendship*; unfriendly dispositions. It expresses more than *aversion*, and less than *malice*, and differs from *displeasure* in denoting a fixed or rooted hatred, whereas *displeasure* is more transient. 2. A state of opposition.—Syn. Hostility; animosity; hatred; ill-will malignity; malevolence.

EN-MOSSED' (en-most'), *a.* Covered with moss.

† EN-MŌVE'. *See* Emmove.

EN-NE-A-CON-TA-HE'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. εννενηκοντα and εδρα.] Having ninety faces.—*Cleaveland.*

EN'NE-A-GON, *n.* [Gr. εννεα and γωνια.] In *geometry*, a polygon or plane figure with nine sides or nine angles.

EN-NE-AN'DRI-A, *n. pl.* [Gr. *εννεα* and *ανηρ*.] In *botany*, a term denoting a class of plants having nine stamens.
EN-NE-AN'DRI-AN, } *a.*
EN-NE-AN'DROUS. } Having nine stamens.
EN-NE-A-PET'AL-OUS, *a.* [Gr. *εννεα* and *πεταλον*.] Having nine petals or flower-leaves.
EN-NE-AT'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *εννεα*.] *Enneatical days* are ev-
EN-NE-AT'IC-AL, } ery ninth day of a disease.—*Enneatical years* are every ninth year of a man's life.
† EN-NEW', *v. t.* To make new.—*Skelton.*
EN-NŌ'BLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *ennoblir*.] 1. To make noble; to raise to nobility. 2. To elevate in degree, qualities, or excellence; as, virtue *ennobles* the mind. 3. To make famous or illustrious. *Bacon.*—SYN. To raise; dignify; exalt; elevate; aggrandize.
EN-NŌ'BLED, *pp.* Raised to the rank of nobility; dignified; exalted in rank, excellence, or value.
EN-NŌ'BLE-MENT, *n.* 1. The act of advancing to nobility. 2. Exaltation; elevation in degree or excellence.
EN-NŌ'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Advancing to the rank of a nobleman; exalting; dignifying.
EN-NUI' (äng-wee'), *n.* [Fr.] Dullness of spirit, languor, or uneasiness, connected with a feeling of disgust.—SYN. Weariness; heaviness; lassitude; melancholy.
EN-O-DA'TION, *n.* [L. *enodatio*.] 1. The act of clearing of knots, or of untying. 2. Solution of a difficulty; [*little used.*]
E-NŌDE', *a.* [L. *enodis*.] In *botany*, destitute of knots or joints; knotless.
E-NŌDE', *v. t.* [L. *enodo*.] To clear of knots; to make clear.
E-NŌD'ED, *pp.* Cleared of knots.
E-NŌD'ING, *ppr.* Making clear of knots.
E-NOM'O-TARCH, *n.* The commander of an enomoty.
E-NOM'O-TY, *n.* [Gr. *ενωμοτια*.] In *Lacedæmon, anciently*, a body of soldiers, supposed to be thirty-two.—*Mitford.*
† E-NORM'. *See* ENORMOUS.
E-NOR'MI-TY, *n.* [L. *enormitas*.] 1. Any wrong, irregular, vicious, or sinful act, either in government or morals. 2. Atrocious crime; flagitious villainy. 3. Atrociousness; excessive degree of crime or guilt.
E-NOR'MOUS, *a.* [L. *enormis*.] 1. Going beyond the usual measure or rule. 2. Excursive; beyond the limits of a regular figure. 3. Great beyond the common measure; excessive. 4. Exceeding, in bulk or height, the common measure. 5. Irregular; confused; disordered; unusual. —SYN. Huge; vast; immoderate; excessive; immense; prodigious; outrageous; heinous.
E-NOR'MOUS-LY, *adv.* Excessively; beyond measure.
E-NOR'MOUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being enormous or excessive; greatness beyond measure.
E-NOUGH' (e-nuf'), *a.* [Sax. *genog*, *genoh*.] That satisfies desire, or gives content; that may answer the purpose; that is adequate to the wants.—SYN. Sufficiency; plenty; abundance.
E-NOUGH' (e-nuf'), *n.* 1. A sufficiency; a quantity of a thing which satisfies desire, or is adequate to the wants. 2. That which is equal to the powers or abilities.
E-NOUGH' (e-nuf'), *adv.* 1. Sufficiently; in a quantity or degree that satisfies, or is equal to the desires or wants. 2. Fully; quite; denoting a slight augmentation of the positive degree. 3. Sometimes it denotes diminution, delicately expressing rather less than is desired; such a quantity or degree as commands acquiescence rather than full satisfaction. 4. An exclamation denoting sufficiency.
E-NOUNCE' (e-nouns'), *v. t.* [Fr. *enoncer*.] To utter; to pronounce; to declare.—*Horsely.* [*Little used.*]
E-NOUNCED' (e-nounst'), *pp.* Uttered; pronounced.
E-NOUNCE'MENT, *n.* Act of enouncing.
E-NOUNC'ING, *ppr.* Uttering; pronouncing.
E-NOW', the old plural of *enough*, is nearly obsolete.
EN PAS'SANT (äng-päs'säng), [Fr.] In passing; by the way.
EN-PIERCE'. *See* EMPIERCE.
† EN-QUICK'EN, *v. t.* To quicken; to make alive.
EN-QUIRE', more properly, *inquire*, which see, and its derivatives.
† EN-RACE', *v. t.* To implant.—*Spenser.*
EN-RAGE', *v. t.* [Fr. *enrager*.] To excite rage in; to provoke to fury or madness; to make furious.—SYN. To irritate; incense; inflame; exasperate; provoke; anger; incite; aggravate.
EN-RAGED' (en-rājd'), *pp.* or *a.* Made furious; exasperated; provoked to madness.
EN-RAG'ING. *ppr.* Exasperating; provoking to madness.
† EN-RANGE', *v. t.* To put in order; to rove over.—*Spenser.*
EN-RANK', *v. t.* To place in ranks or order.—*Shak.*
EN-RANKED' (-rankt). *pp.* Placed in a rank, or in ranks.
EN-RANK'ING, *ppr.* Placing in a rank.
EN-RAPT'. *pp.* or *a.* Carried or borne away with overpowering emotion; in an ecstasy.—*Shak.* [*Poetic.*]
EN-RAP'TURE, *v. t.* To transport with pleasure; to delight beyond measure.
EN-RAP'TURED, *pp.* or *a.* Transported with pleasure.
EN-RAP'TUR-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Transporting with pleasure.
EN-RAV'ISH, *v. t.* To throw into ecstasy; to transport with delight; to enrapture.—*Spenser.*
EN-RAV'ISHED (-ravisht), *pp.* Transported with delight.
EN-RAV'ISH-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Throwing into ecstasy.
EN-RAV'ISH-ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to enravish, or produce an ecstasy of delight.
EN-RAV'ISH-MENT, *n.* Ecstasy of delight; rapture.
EN-REG'IS-TER, *v. t.* [Fr. *enregistrer*.] To register; to enroll or record.—*Spenser.*
EN-REG'IS-TERED, *pp.* Entered in a roll.
EN-REG'IS-TER-ING, *ppr.* Enrolling; recording.
EN-RHEUM', *v. i.* [Fr. *enrhumer*.] To have rheum through cold.
EN-RICH', *v. t.* [Fr. *enrichir*.] 1. To make rich, wealthy, or opulent; to supply with abundant property. 2. To fertilize; to supply with the nutriment of plants, and render productive, as land. 3. To store; to supply with an abundance of any thing desirable, as the mind with information. 4. To supply with any thing splendid or ornamental, as a literary production with imagery.
EN-RICHED' (en-richt'), *pp.* Made rich or wealthy; fertilized; supplied with that which is desirable, useful, or ornamental.
EN-RICH'ER *n.* One who enriches.
EN-RICH'ING, *ppr.* Making opulent; fertilizing; supplying with what is splendid, useful, or ornamental.
EN-RICH'MENT, *n.* Augmentation of wealth; amplification; improvement; the addition of fertility or ornament.
EN-RIDGE' (en-rij'), *v. t.* To form into ridges.—*Shak.*
EN-RING'. *v. t.* To encircle; to bind.—*Shak.*
EN-RIP'EN (en-rip'n), *v. t.* To ripen; to bring to perfection.
EN-RIVE'. *v. t.* To rive; to cleave.—*Spenser.*
EN-ROBE', *v. t.* To clothe with rich attire; to invest.
EN-ROBED' (en-rōbd'), *pp.* Attired; invested.
EN-ROB'ING, *ppr.* Investing; attiring.
EN-ROCKMENT, *n.* A mass of large stones thrown in at random, to form the basis of piers, breakwaters, &c.—*Buchanan.*
EN-RŌLL', *v. t.* [Fr. *enrôler*.] 1. To write in a roll or register; to insert a name or enter in a list or catalogue. 2. To record; to insert in records; to leave in writing. 3. To wrap; to involve; [*not used.*]
EN-RŌLLED' (en-rōld'), *pp.* Inserted in a roll or register; recorded.
EN-RŌLL'ER, *n.* He that enrolls or registers.
EN-RŌLL'ING. *ppr.* Inserting in a register; recording.
EN-RŌLL'MENT, *n.* 1. A register; a record; a writing in which any thing is recorded. 2. The act of enrolling.
EN-ROOT', *v. t.* To fix by the root; to fix fast.
EN-ROOT'ED. *pp.* Fixed by the root; planted or fixed deep.
EN-ROOT'ING, *ppr.* Fixing by the root; planting deep.
† EN-ROUND'. *v. t.* To environ; to surround; to inclose.
EN ROUTE' (äng-root'). [Fr.] Upon the road; in progress.
ENS, *n.* [L. *ens*.] Entity; being; existence.—Among the *old chemists*, the concentrated power, virtue, or efficacy of any thing. [*Little used.*]
† EN-SAFE', *v. t.* To render safe.—*W. Bell.*
EN-SAM'PLE, *n.* [L. *exemplum*.] An example; a pattern or model for imitation. [*Rarely used.*]
EN-SAM'PLE, *v. t.* To exemplify; to show by example. [*Seldom used.*]
EN-SAN'GUINE (-sang'gwin), *v. t.* [L. *sanguis*.] To stain or cover with blood; to smear with gore.
EN-SAN'GUINED, *pp.* or *a.* Suffused or stained with blood.
EN'SATE, *a.* [L. *ensis*.] Having sword-shaped leaves.
EN-SCHED'ULE, *v. t.* To insert in a schedule.—*Shak.* SEE SCHEDULE.
EN-SCONCE' (en-skons'), *v. t.* To cover or shelter, as with a sconce or fort; to protect; to secure, or hide.
EN-SCONCED' (en-skonst'), *pp.* Covered or sheltered, as by a sconce or fort; protected; secured.
EN-SCONC'ING, *ppr.* Covering or sheltering, as by a fort.
EN-SEAL', *v. t.* To seal; to fix a seal on; to impress.
EN-SEALED' (en-seeld'), *pp.* Impressed with a seal.
EN-SEAL'ING, *ppr.* Sealing; affixing a seal to.
EN-SEAL'ING, *n.* The act of affixing a seal to.
EN-SEAM', *v. t.* To sew up; to inclose by a seam.
EN-SEAMED', *a.* Greasy.—*Shak.*
EN-SEAMED' (en-seemd'), *pp.* Sewed up.
EN-SEAM'ING, *ppr.* Sewing up.
EN-SEAR', *v. t.* To sear; to cauterize; to close or stop by burning to hardness.—*Shak.*
† EN-SEARCH' (en-serch'), *v. i.* To search for; to try to find.
EN-SEARED' (en-seerd'), *pp.* Seared to hardness.
EN-SEAR'ING. *ppr.* Searing to hardness.
EN-SEM'BLE (äng-säm'bl), *n.* [Fr.] 1. The whole; all the parts taken together.—2. In the *fine arts*, this term denotes the masses and details considered with relation to each other.—*Brande.*
EN-SHIELD'. *v. t.* To shield; to cover; to protect [*Shakspeare* uses *enshield* for *enshielded.*]
EN-SHIELD'ED, *pp.* Protected.

EN-SHIĒLD'ING *ppr.* Covering with a shield.
EN-SHRĪNE', *v. t.* To inclose in a shrine or chest; to deposit for safe-keeping in a cabinet.
EN-SHRĪNED' (en-shrīnd'), *pp.* 1. Inclosed or preserved in a shrine or chest. 2. Inclosed; placed, as in a shrine.
EN-SHRĪN'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing in a shrine or cabinet.
EN-SHROUD', *v. t.* To cover with a shroud.
EN-SIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *ensis* and *fero*.] Bearing or carrying a sword.
EN'SI-FORM, *a.* [L. *ensiformis*.] Having the shape of a sword.
EN'SIGN (en'sīne), *n.* [Fr. *enseigne*.] 1. The flag or banner of a military band, or of a vessel; a banner of colors; a national flag or standard. 2. Any signal to assemble or to give notice. 3. A badge; a mark of distinction, rank, or office. 4. The officer who carries the flag or colors, being the lowest commissioned officer in a company of infantry.
EN'SIGN-BEAR'ER, *n.* He who carries the flag; an ensign.
EN'SIGN-CY, *n.* The rank, office, or commission of an ensign.
† EN-SKIED' (en-skīde'), *a.* Placed in heaven; made immortal.
EN-SLAVE', *v. t.* 1. To reduce to slavery or bondage; to deprive of liberty, and subject to the will of a master. 2. To reduce to servitude or subjection, as to habits or passions.
EN-SLAVED' (en-slāvd'), *pp.* or *a.* Reduced to slavery or subjection.
EN-SLAV'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being enslaved.
EN-SLAVE'MENT, *n.* The state of being enslaved; slavery; bondage; servitude.—*South.*
EN-SLAV'ER, *n.* He who reduces another to bondage.
EN-SLAV'ING, *ppr.* Reducing to bondage.
EN-SNARE'. *See* INSNARE.
EN-SNARL', *v. t.* To entangle.—*Spenser.*
EN-SNARL', *v. i.* To snarl; to gnash the teeth.—*Cockeram.*
EN-SNARLED' (en-snärld'), *pp.* Entangled.
EN-SNARL'ING, *ppr.* Entangling.
EN-SŌ'BER, *v. t.* To make sober.—*Taylor.*
EN-SŌ'BERED, *pp.* Made sober.
EN-SŌ'BER-ING, *ppr.* Making sober.
EN-SPHERE', *v. t.* 1. To place in a sphere. 2. To make into a sphere.
EN-SPHERED' (en-sfērd'), *pp.* Placed in a sphere.
EN-SPHER'ING, *ppr.* Placing in a sphere.
EN-STAMP', *v. t.* To impress, as with a stamp; to impress deeply.
EN-STAMPED' (en-stampt'), *pp.* Impressed deeply.
EN-STAMP'ING, *ppr.* Impressing deeply.
EN-STYLE', *v. t.* To style; to name; to call. [*Little used.*]
† EN-SUE', *v. t.* [Fr. *ensuivre*.] To follow; to pursue.
EN-SUE', *v. i.* 1. To follow as a consequence of premises. 2. To follow in a train of events or course of time; to succeed; to come after.
EN-SU'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Following as a consequence; coming next after; succeeding.
EN-SURE', and its derivatives. *See* INSURE.
EN-SWEEP', *v. t.* To sweep over; to pass over rapidly.
EN-TAB'LA-TURE, } *n.* [Sp. *entablamento;* Fr. *entablement*.]
EN-TA'BLE-MENT, } In *architecture*, that part of the order of a column which is over the capital, including the architrave, frieze, and cornice.
EN-TACKLE, *v. t.* To supply with tackle.—*Skelton.*
EN-TAIL', *n.* [Fr. *entailler*.] 1. An estate or fee entailed, or limited in descent to a particular heir or heirs. 2. Rule of descent settled for an estate. 3. Delicately carved ornamental work; [*obs.*]
EN-TAIL', *v. t.* 1. To settle the descent of lands and tenements, by gift to a man and to certain heirs specified, so that neither the donee nor any subsequent possessor can alienate or bequeath it. 2. To fix unalienably on a person or thing, or on a person and his descendants. 3. To cut; to carve for ornament; [*obs.*]
EN-TAILED' (en-tāld'), *pp.* or *a.* 1. Settled on a man and certain heirs specified. 2. Settled on a person and his descendants.
EN-TAIL'ING, *ppr.* Settling the descent of an estate; giving, as lands and tenements, and prescribing the mode of descent.
EN-TAIL'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of giving, as an estate, and directing the mode of descent. 2. The act of settling unalienably on a man and his heirs.
EN-TAME', *v. t.* To tame; to subdue.—*Gower.*
EN-TAMED', *pp.* Tamed; subdued.
EN-TAM'ING, *ppr.* Taming.
EN-TAN"GLE (en-tang'gl), *v. t.* 1. To twist or interweave in such a manner as not to be easily separated; to make confused or disordered. 2. To involve in any thing complicated, and from which it is difficult to extricate one's self. 3. To lose in numerous or complicated involutions. 4. To involve in difficulties; to perplex; to embarrass. 5. To puzzle; to bewilder. 6. To insnare by captious questions; to catch; to perplex. 7. To perplex or distract, as with cares. 8. To multiply intricacies and difficulties.
EN-TAN"GLED (en-tang'gld), *pp.* or *a.* Twisted together, interwoven in a confused manner; intricate; perplexed, involved; embarrassed; insnared.
EN-TAN"GLE-MENT, *n.* State of being entangled; involution; a confused or disordered state; intricacy; perplexity.—*Locke.*
EN-TAN"GLER, *n.* One who entangles.
EN-TAN"GLING, *ppr.* Involving; interweaving or interlocking in confusion; perplexing; insnaring.
EN'TA-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] The almost imperceptible swelling of the shaft of a column.—*Brande.*
EN-TASS'MENT, *n.* [Fr.] A heap; accumulation.
EN-TAS'TIC, *a.* Relating to all diseases characterized by tonic spasms.
EN-TEN'DER, *v. t.* To treat with tenderness.
EN'TER, *v. t.* [Fr. *entrer*.] 1. To move or pass into a place, in any manner whatever; to come or go in; to walk or ride in; to flow in; to pierce or penetrate. 2. To advance into, in the progress of life; as, to *enter* one's twentieth year. 3. To begin in a business, employment, or service; to enlist or engage in, as a soldier. 4. To become a member of; as, to *enter* the university. 5. To admit or introduce. 6. To set down in writing; to set an account in a book or register. 7. To set down, as a name; to enroll. 8. To lodge a manifest of goods at the custom-house, and gain admittance or permission to land. 9. To cause to enter; to insert, as one piece of carpentry into another.
EN'TER, *v. i.* 1. To go or come in; to pass into. 2. To flow in. 3. To pierce; to penetrate; as, a ball *entered* his brain. 4. To penetrate mentally; as, to *enter* into the details of a scheme. 5. To engage in, as a project. 6. To be initiated in. 7. To be an ingredient; to form a constituent part.
† EN'TER-DĒAL, *n.* Mutual dealings.—*Spenser.*
EN'TERED, *pp.* or *a.* Moved in; come in; pierced; penetrated; admitted; introduced; set down in writing.
EN'TER-ER, *n.* One who is making a beginning.—*Seward.*
EN'TER-ING, *ppr.* 1. Coming or going in; flowing in; piercing; penetrating; setting down in writing; enlisting; engaging. 2. *a.* Beginning; preparing the way; as, an *entering* wedge.
EN'TER-ING, *n.* Entrance; a passing in.
EN-TE-RĪ'TIS, *n.* [Gr. εντερον, intestine.] An inflammation of the intestines.
EN-TER-LACE'. *See* INTERLACE.
EN-TER'O-CĒLE, *n.* [Gr. εντερον and κηλη.] In *surgery*, a hernial tumor, in any situation, whose contents are intestine.
EN-TER-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. εντερον and λογος.] A treatise or discourse on the bowels or internal parts of the body usually including the contents of the head, breast, and belly.
EN-TER-OM'PHA-LOS, *n.* [Gr. εντερον and ομφαλος.] An umbilical hernia, whose contents are intestine.
EN-TER-PAR'LANCE, *n.* [Fr. *entre* and *parler*.] Parley mutual talk or conversation; conference.
EN-TER-PLEAD'. *See* INTERPLEAD.
EN'TER-PRISE, *n.* [Fr.] That which is undertaken or attempted to be performed; *particularly*, a bold, arduous, or hazardous undertaking, either physical or moral.—SYN. Undertaking; adventure; attempt.
EN'TER-PRISE, *v. t.* To undertake; to begin and attempt to perform.—*Dryden.*
EN'TER-PRISED, *pp.* Undertaken; attempted.
EN'TER-PRIS-ER, *n.* An adventurer; one who undertakes any projected scheme, especially a bold or hazardous one.
EN'TER-PRIS-ING, *ppr.* 1. Undertaking, especially a bold design. 2. *a.* Bold or forward to undertake; resolute; adventurous; venturesome; active or prompt to attempt great or untried schemes.
EN'TER-PRIS-ING-LY, *adv.* In an enterprising manner.
EN-TER-TAIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *entretenir*.] 1. To receive into the house, and treat with hospitality, either at the table only, or with lodging also. 2. To treat with conversation; to amuse or instruct by discourse; *properly*, to engage the attention and retain the company of one, by agreeable conversation, discourse, or argument. 3. To keep in one's service; to maintain. 4. To keep, hold, or maintain in the mind with favor; to reserve in the mind; to harbor; to cherish; as, to *entertain* high thoughts of God. 5. To receive or admit, with a view to consider and decide; as to *entertain* a proposal.—*T. Chalmers.* 6. To maintain; to support; as, to *entertain* a hospital; [*obs.*] 7. To please; to amuse: to divert. 8. To treat, to supply with provisions and liquors, or with provisions and lodging, for reward; as, a tavern-keeper *entertains* company.
† EN-TER-TAIN', *n.* Entertainment.—*Spenser.*
EN-TER-TAINED' (en-ter-tānd'), *pp.* Received with hospitality; amused; pleased and engaged; kept in the mind.
EN-TER-TAIN'ER, *n.* 1. He who entertains; he who receives company with hospitality, or for reward. 2. He

who retains others in his service. 3. He that amuses, pleases, or diverts.

EN-TER-TĀIN'ING, *ppr.* 1. Receiving with hospitality; receiving and treating with provisions and accommodations, for reward; keeping or cherishing with favor; engaging the attention; amusing. 2. *a.* Pleasing, amusing; diverting.

EN-TER-TĀIN'ING-LY, *adv.* In an amusing manner.

EN-TER-TĀIN'ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of entertaining. —*Coleridge.*

EN-TER-TĀIN'MENT, *n.* 1. The receiving and accommodating of guests, either with or without reward. 2. Provisions of the table; hence, also, a feast; a superb dinner or supper. 3. The pleasure or instruction derived from conversation, discourse, argument, oratory, music, dramatic performances, &c.; the pleasure which the mind receives from any thing interesting, and which holds or arrests the attention. 4. The act of receiving or admitting. 5. The state of being in pay or service; [*obs.*] 6. Payment of those retained in service; [*obs.*] 7. That which entertains; that which serves for amusement; the lower comedy; farce. — SYN. Amusement; diversion; recreation; pastime; sport; reception; admission; feast; banquet; repast; carousal.

EN-TER-TIS'SUED (-tish'ude), *a.* Interwoven; having various colors intermixed.—*Shak.*

EN'THE-AL, *a.* [Gr. *εν* and *θεος*.] Divinely inspired.

EN-THE-AS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *εν* and *θεος*.] Having the energy of God.

EN-THE-AS'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to deific energy.

† EN'THE-ĀT, *a.* [Gr. *ενθεος*.] Enthusiastic.

EN-THRALL', *v. t.* To enslave. *See* INTHRALL.

EN-THRILL', *v. t.* To pierce. *See* THRILL.

EN-THRŌNE', *v. t.* 1. To place on a throne; to exalt to the seat of royalty. 2. To exalt to an elevated place or seat. 3. To invest with sovereign authority. 4. To induct or install a bishop into a vacant see.

EN-THRŌNED' (en-thrōnd'), *pp.* or *a.* Seated on a throne; exalted to an elevated place; inducted into a vacant see.

EN-THRŌNE'MENT, *n.* Act of enthroning.

EN-THRŌN'ING, *ppr.* Seating on a throne; raising to an exalted seat; inducting into a vacant see.

EN-THRŌN-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The placing of a bishop in his stall or throne, in his cathedral.—*Hook.*

† EN-THRŌN'IZE, *v. t.* To enthrone; to induct into a stall, as a bishop.

EN-THUN'DER, *v. i.* To make a loud noise, like thunder.

EN-THŪ'SI-ASM (en-thū'ze-azm), *n.* [Gr. *ενθουσιασμος*.] 1. A belief or conceit of private revelation; the vain confidence or opinion of a person that he has special divine communications from the Supreme Being, or familiar intercourse with him. 2. Heat of imagination; violent passion or excitement of the mind, in pursuit of some object, inspiring extravagant hope and confidence of success.

EN-THŪ'SI-AST (eh-thū'ze-ast), *n.* [Gr. *ενθουσιαστες*.] 1. One who imagines he has special or supernatural converse with God, or special communications from him. 2. One whose imagination is warmed; one whose mind is highly excited with the love or in the pursuit of an object; a person of ardent zeal. 3. One of elevated fancy or exalted ideas. *Dryden.*—SYN. Visionary; fanatic; devotee.

† EN-THU-SI-AST'IC, *n.* An enthusiast.—*Sir T. Herbert.*

EN-THU-SI-AST'IC, } *a.* 1. Filled with enthusiasm, or
EN-THU-SI-AST'IC-AL, } the conceit of special intercourse with God or revelations from him. 2. Highly excited in the pursuit of an object; heated to animation. 3. Elevated; tinctured with enthusiasm. — SYN. Warm; ardent; zealous; heated; inflamed; devoted; visionary; fanatical.

EN-THU-SI-AST'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With enthusiasm.

EN-THY-ME-MAT'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an enthymeme; including an enthymeme.

EN'THY-MEME, *n.* [Gr. *ενθυμημα*.] In *rhetoric*, an argument consisting of only two propositions, an antecedent and a consequent deduced from it.

EN-TĪCE', *v. t.* [Sp. *atizar*; Fr. *attiser*.] 1. To incite or instigate, by exciting hope or desire; to induce to sin; to urge or lead astray. 2. To incite; to allure.—*Enfield*; [*in a good sense.*]—SYN. To allure; attract; decoy; tempt; seduce; inveigle; persuade; induce; prevail on.

EN-TĪCED' (en-tīst'), *pp.* Incited; instigated to evil; seduced by promises or persuasions; persuaded; allured.

EN-TĪCE'MENT, *n.* 1. The act or practice of inciting to evil. 2. Means of inciting to evil; that which seduces by exciting the passions.—SYN. Instigation; allurement; attraction; seduction; blandishment; temptation; wile; decoy.

EN-TĪC'ER, *n.* One who entices; one who incites or instigates to evil; one who seduces.

EN-TĪC'ING, *ppr.* 1. Inciting to evil; urging to sin by motives, flattery, or persuasion; alluring. 2. *a.* Having the qualities that entice or allure.

EN-TĪC'ING-LY, *adv.* Charmingly; in a winning manner.

† EN-TIER'TY, *n.* [Old Fr. *entiertie*.] The whole.—*Bacon.*

EN-TĪRE', *a.* [Fr. *entier*; Sp. *entero*; Port. *inteiro*; It. *intero*.] 1. Whole; undivided; unbroken; complete in its parts. 2. Whole; complete; not participated with others; as, *entire* sway. 3. Full; complete; comprising all requisites in itself. 4. Sincere; hearty. 5. Firm; solid; sure; fixed; complete; undisputed, as dominion. 6. Unmingled; unalloyed; as, *entire* joy. 7. Wholly devoted; firmly adherent; faithful; as, *entire* consecration. 8. In full strength; unbroken.—9. In *botany*, an *entire* stem is one without branches, or not divided.

EN-TĪRE'LY, *adv.* 1. Wholly; completely; fully. 2. In the whole; without division. 3. With firm adherence or devotion; faithfully.

EN-TĪRE'NESS, *n.* 1. Completeness; fullness; totality; unbroken form or state. 2. Integrity; wholeness of heart; honesty.

EN-TĪRE'TY, *n.* Wholeness; completeness.—*Blackstone.* 2. The whole.—*Bacon.*

EN'TI-TA-TĪVE, *a.* Considered by itself. [This word, and *en'titatively*, rarely or never used.]

EN-TĪ'TLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *intituler*.] 1. To give a title to; to give or prefix a name or appellation. 2. To superscribe or prefix as a title. Hence, as titles are evidences of claim or property, to give a claim to; to give a right to demand or receive. 3. To assign or appropriate by giving a title. 4. To qualify; to give a claim by the possession of suitable qualifications. 5. To dignify by a title or honorable appellation. 6. To ascribe; [*obs.*]—SYN. To name; designate; denominate; style; characterize.

EN-TĪ'TLED, *pp.* Dignified or distinguished by a title; having a claim.

EN-TĪ'TLING, *ppr.* Dignifying or distinguishing by a title; giving a title; giving a claim.

EN'TI-TY, *n.* [Low L. *entitas*.] 1. Being; essence; existence. 2. A real being, or species of being.

EN-TOIL', *v. t.* To take with toils; to ensnare.

† EN-TO-MA-TOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *εντομα* and *γραφη*.] A discourse or treatise on insects; entomology.

EN-TŌMB' (en-toom'), *v. t.* 1. To deposit in a tomb, as a dead body. 2. To bury in a grave; to inter.

EN-TŌMBED' (en-toomd'), *pp.* or *a.* Deposited in a tomb; buried.

EN-TŌMB'ING, *ppr.* Depositing in a tomb; burying.

EN-TŌMB'MENT, *n.* Burial.—*Barrow.*

EN-TOM'IC, *a.* Relating to insects.

EN'TO-MOID, *a.* [Gr. *εντομος* and *ειδος*.] Like an insect.

EN-TOM'O-LĪTE, *n.* [Gr. *εντομα* and *λιθος*.] A petrified insect.

EN-TO-MO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the science of insects.

EN-TO-MO-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an entomological manner.

EN-TO-MOL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in the science of insects.

EN-TO-MOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *εντομα* and *λογος*.] That part of zoology which treats of insects; the science or natural history and description of insects.

EN-TO-MOS-TOM'A-TA, *n. pl.* [Gr. *εντομος* and *στομα*.] In *zoology*, a family of mollusca, mostly marine.

EN-TO-MOS'TRA-CAN, *n.* A crustacean belonging to Cuvier's second division.

EN-TO-MOS'TRA-COUS, *a.* Belonging to the entromostracans.—*Buckland.*

EN-TON'IC, *a.* [Gr. *εν* and *τονος*.] Relating to phlogistic diathesis, or a morbid increase of vital power and strength of action in the circulating system.

EN-TOR-TI-LĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr. *entortillement*.] A turning into a circle.—*Donne.*

EN-TO-ZŌ'ON, *n.*; *pl.* ENTOZOA. [Gr. *εντος* and *ζωον*.] An intestinal worm; an animal living in some parts of another animal, as in the eye, or the flesh.

EN'TRAIL, *n. s.*, } [Fr. *entrailles*.] 1. The internal parts
EN'TRAILS, *n. pl.*, } of animal bodies; the bowels; [*used chiefly in the plural.*] 2. The internal parts, as of the earth.

† EN-TRAIL', *v. t.* [It. *intralciare*.] To interweave; to diversify.

EN-TRAM'MEL, *v. t.* To entangle; to trammel.—*Hacket.*

EN-TRAM'MELED, *a.* Curled; frizzled.

EN-TRAM'MEL-ING, *ppr.* Trammeling; confining.

EN'TRANCE, *n.* [L. *intrans*.] 1. The act of entering into a place. 2. The power of entering. 3. The door, gate passage, or avenue by which a place may be entered. 4. Commencement; initiation; beginning, as of life. 5. The act of taking possession, as of land. 6. The act of taking possession, as of an office. 7. The act of entering a ship or goods at the custom-house. 8. The beginning of any thing; as, the *entrance* of a discourse.

EN-TRANCE', *v. t.* or *i.* [from *transe*, Fr.] 1. To put in a trance; to withdraw the soul, and leave the body in a kind of dead sleep or insensibility. 2. To put in an ecstasy; to ravish the soul with delight or wonder.

EN-TRANCED' (en-tränst'), *pp.* or *a.* Put in a trance; hav

ing the soul withdrawn, and the body left in a state of insensibility; enraptured; ravished.

EN-TRÄNC'ING, *ppr.* Carrying away the soul; enrapturing; ravishing

EN-TRÄNCE'MENT, *n.* A state of trance or ecstasy.—*Rich. Dict.*

EN-TRAP', *v. t.* [Fr. *attraper.*] To catch, as in a trap; to catch by artifices; to involve in difficulties or distresses; to catch or involve in contradictions.—SYN. To insnare; entangle; decoy; implicate.

EN-TRAPPED' (en-trapt'), *pp.* Insnared; entangled.

EN-TRAP'PING, *ppr.* Insnaring; involving in difficulties.

EN-TREAT', *v. t.* [Fr. *en* and *traiter.*] 1. To ask earnestly; to petition or pray with urgency. 2. To prevail on by prayer or solicitation; to yield to entreaty; [*used in the passive;* as, to be *entreated,* or prevailed on.] 3. To treat, in any manner; *properly,* to use or manage. *Entreat* is always applied to *persons,* as *treat* is to *persons* or *things.* 4. To entertain; to amuse; [*obs.*] 5. To entertain; to receive; [*obs.*]—SYN. Beg; crave; solicit; beseech; supplicate; importune; implore.

EN-TREAT', *v. i.* 1. To make an earnest petition or request. 2. To offer a treaty; [*not used.*] 3. To treat; to discourse; [*not used.*]

EN-TREAT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be entreated, or is soon entreated.

† EN-TREAT'ANCE, *n.* Entreaty; solicitation.

EN-TREAT'ED, *pp.* 1. Earnestly supplicated, besought, or solicited; importuned; urgently requested. 2. Prevailed on by urgent solicitation; consenting to grant what is desired. 3. Used; managed; [*obs.*]

EN-TREAT'ER, *n.* One who entreats or asks earnestly.

EN-TREAT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Earnestly asking; pressing with request or prayer; importuning. 2. Treating; using; [*obs.*]

EN-TREAT'ING-LY, *adv.* In an entreating manner.

EN-TREAT'IVE, *a.* Pleading; treating.—*Brewer.*

EN-TREAT'Y, *n.* Urgent prayer; earnest petition.—SYN. Solicitation; request; suit; supplication; importunity.

EN-TRE' (äng-trā'), *n.* [Fr.] 1. *Literally,* a coming in, or entry. 2. Freedom of access; as, the *entrée* of a house. 3. A course of dishes.

EN-TRE METS' (äng-tr-mā'), *n.* [Fr.] A term applied to small plates, or dainty dishes, set between the principal dishes at table.—*Mortimer.*

EN'TRE NÖUS (äng'tr-noo). [Fr.] Between ourselves.

EN-TRE-POT' (äng-tr-pō'), *n.* [Fr.] A warehouse or magazine, for the deposit of goods; applied in France and some other countries to a building or place where goods from abroad may be deposited, and from whence they may be withdrawn for exportation to another country, without paying duty.

† EN-TRICK', *v. t.* To trick; to deceive; to entangle.

EN'TRO-CHITE, *n.* [Gr. τροχος.] A term applied to separate joints of the stem of an *encrinite.* *See* ENCRINITE.

EN'TRY, *n.* [Fr. *entrée.*] 1. The passage by which persons enter a house or other building. 2. The act of entering; entrance; ingress. 3. The act of entering and taking possession of lands or other estate. 4. The act of committing to writing, or of recording in a book. 5. The exhibition or depositing of a ship's papers at the custom-house, to procure license to land goods.

EN-TŪNE', *v. t.* To tune.—*Chaucer.*

EN-TŪNED' (en-tūnd'), *pp.* Tuned; chanted.

EN-TŪN'ING, *ppr.* Tuning; chanting.

EN-TWĪNE', *v. t.* To twine; to twist round.

EN-TWĪNED', *pp.* Twisted.

EN-TWĪNE'MENT, *n.* A twisting round; union.—*Hacket.*

EN-TWĪN'ING, *ppr.* Twisting round.

EN-TWIST', *v. t.* To twist or wreath round.

EN-TWIST'ED, *pp.* Twisted together.

EN-TWIST'ING, *ppr.* Twisting together.

† E-NŪ'BI-LĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *e* and *nubila.*] To clear from mist, clouds, or obscurity.

E-NŪ'BI-LOUS, *a.* Clear from fog, mist, or clouds.

E-NŪ'CLE-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *enucleo.*] 1. To clear from knots or lumps; to clear from intricacy; to disentangle. 2. To open as a nucleus; hence, to explain; to clear from obscurity; to make manifest.

E-NŪ'CLE-Ā-TED, *pp.* Cleared from knots; explained.

E-NŪ'CLE-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Clearing from knots; explaining.

E-NU-CLE-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of clearing from knots; a disentangling. 2. Explanation; full exposition.

E-NŪ'MER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *enumero.*] To count or tell, number by number; to reckon or mention a number of things, each separately.

E-NŪ'MER-Ā-TED, *pp.* Counted or told, number by number; reckoned or mentioned by distinct particulars.

E-NŪ'MER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Counting or reckoning any number, by the particulars which compose it.

E-NU-MER-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *enumeratio.*] 1. The act of counting or telling a number, by naming each particular. 2. An account of a number of things, in which mention is made of every particular article.—3. In *rhetoric,* a part of a peroration, in which the orator recapitulates the principal points or heads of the discourse or argument.

E-NŪ'MER-A-TIVE, *a.* Counting; reckoning up.

E-NUN'CIĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *enuncio.*] To utter; to declare; to proclaim; to relate.—*Bp. Barlow.*

E-NUN'CIĀ-TED, *pp.* Uttered; declared; pronounced.

E-NUN'CIĀ-TING, *ppr.* Uttering; declaring; pronouncing

E-NUN-CI-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of uttering or pronouncing; expression. 2. Manner of uttering articulate sounds. 3. Declaration; open proclamation; public attestation. 4 Intelligence; information.

E-NUN'CIA-TIVE, *a.* Pertaining to enunciation; declarative.

E-NUN'CIA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* Declaratively.

E-NUN'CIA-TO-RY, *a.* Containing utterance or sound.

EN-VAS'SAL, *v. t.* 1. To reduce to vassalage. 2. To make over to another as a slave.—*More.*

EN-VAS'SALED, *pp.* Enslaved.

EN-VAS'SAL-ING, *ppr.* Reducing to slavery.

EN-VEL'OP, *v. t.* [Fr. *envelopper.*] 1. To cover by wrapping or folding; to inwrap. 2. To surround entirely; to cover on all sides; to hide. 3. To line; to cover on the inside.

*EN'VEL-ŌPE, } *n.* [Fr.] (The French pronunciation, *äng-*
EN-VEL'OP, } *vel-opé',* is still common. Walker says it ought to be pronounced like the verb; and, hence, *envelop* would be the preferable orthography.) 1. A wrapper; a cover; an investing integument.—2. In *botany,* one of the parts of fructification surrounding the stamens and pistils.—3. In *fortification,* a mound of earth raised to cover some weak part of the works. *Brande.*—4. The *envelope* of a comet (sometimes called the *coma*) is a dense nebulous covering, which frequently renders the edge of the *nucleus* or body indistinct.—*D. Olmsted.*

EN-VEL'OPED (en-vel'opt), *pp.* Inwrapped; covered on all sides; surrounded on all sides; inclosed.

EN-VEL'OP-ING, *ppr.* Inwrapping; folding around; covering or surrounding on all sides, as a case or integument.

EN-VEL'OP-MENT, *n.* A wrapping; an inclosing or covering on all sides.

EN-VEN'OM, *v. t.* 1. To poison; to taint or impregnate with venom, or any substance noxious to life; [*applied to things.*] 2. To taint with bitterness or malice. 3. To make odious. 4. To enrage; to exasperate.

EN-VEN'OMED, *pp.* or *a.* Tainted or impregnated with venom or poison; imbittered; exasperated.

EN-VEN'OM-ING, *ppr.* Tainting with venom; poisoning, imbittering; enraging.

EN-VER'MEIL, *v. t.* [Fr. *vermeil.*] To dye red.—*Milton.*

EN'VI-A-BLE, *a.* That may excite envy; capable of awakening ardent desire of possession.

EN'VI-A-BLY, *adv.* In an enviable manner.

EN'VIED, *pp.* or *a.* Subjected to envy.

EN'VI-ER, *n.* One who envies another.

EN'VI-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *envieux.*] Feeling or harboring envy, repining or feeling uneasiness at a view of the excellence, prosperity, or happiness of another. 2. Tinctured with envy, as feelings. 3. Excited or directed by envy, as remarks.

EN'VI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With envy; with malignity excited by the excellence or prosperity of another.

EN'VI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being envious.

EN-VĪRON, *v. t.* [Fr. *environner.*] 1. To surround; to encompass; to encircle. 2. To involve; to envelop. 3. To besiege. 4. To inclose; to invest.

EN-VĪRONED, *pp.* Surrounded; encompassed; besieged; involved; invested.

EN-VĪRON-ING, *ppr.* Surrounding; encircling; besieging; inclosing; involving; investing.

EN-VĪRON-MENT, *n.* A surrounding or being surrounded.

* EN-VĪRONS or EN'VI-RONS, *n. pl.* The parts or places which surround another place, or lie in its neighborhood on different sides.

EN'VOY, *n.* [Fr. *envoyé.*] 1. A person next in rank to an embassador, deputed by a prince or government to negotiate a treaty, or transact other business, with a foreign prince or government. 2. A common messenger; [*obs.*] 3. [Fr. *envoi.*] *Formerly,* a postscript sent with compositions to introduce or enforce them.

EN'VOY-SHIP, *n.* The office of an envoy.—*Coventry.*

EN'VY, *v. t.* [Fr. *envier.*] 1. To feel uneasiness, mortification, or discontent at the sight of superior excellence, reputation, or happiness enjoyed by another; to repine at another's prosperity. 2. To grudge; to withhold maliciously.

EN'VY, *n.* 1. Pain; uneasiness, mortification, or discontent excited by the sight of another's superiority or success, accompanied with some degree of hatred or malignity.—*Emulation* differs from *envy* in not being accompanied with hatred and a desire to depress a more fortunate person. 2. Rivalry; competition; [*little usd.*] 3. Malice malignity. 4. Public odium; ill repute; invidiousness.

EN'VY-ING, *ppr.* Feeling uneasiness at the superior condition and happiness of another.

EN'VY-ING, *n.* 1. Mortification experienced at the sup

posed prosperity and happiness of another. 2. Ill-will at others, on account of some supposed superiority.—*Gal.*, v., 21.

EN-WAL'LŌWED, *a.* Being wallowed or wallowing.

EN-WHEEL', *v. t.* [from *wheel.*] To encircle.—*Shak.*

† EN-WĪD'EN, *v. t.* [from *wide.*] To make wider.

EN-WŌMB' (en-woom'), *v. t.* 1. To make pregnant; [*obs.*] 2. To bury; to hide as in a gulf, pit, or cavern.

EN-WŌMBED' (en-woomd',, *pp.* Impregnated; buried in a deep gulf or cavern.

EN-WRAP' (en-rap'), *v. t.* To envelop. *See* INWRAP.

EN-WRAP'MENT, *n.* A covering; a wrapper.

EN-WREATHED'. *See* INWREATHED.

Ē'O-CĒNE, *a.* [Gr. ως and καινος.] In *geology*, a term applied to the earlier tertiary deposits, in which are a few organic remains of existing species of animals.—*Lyell.*

E-Ō'LI-AN, } *a.* Pertaining to Æolia or Æolis, in Asia Mi-
E-OL'IC, } nor, inhabited by Greeks.—*Eolian lyre* or *harp* is a simple stringed instrument that sounds by the impulse of air, named from *Æolus*, the deity of the winds.

E-Ō'LI-AN AT-TACH'MENT, *n.* A contrivance attached to a piano-forte, by which a stream of air can be thrown on the strings, which greatly increases the volume of sound.

E-OL'I-PĪLE, *n.* [L. *Æolus* and *pila.*] A hollow ball of metal, with a pipe or slender neck having a small orifice, used in experiments with steam.

Ē'ON, *n.* [Gr. αιων.] In the *Platonic philosophy*, virtue, attribute, or perfection existing from eternity. The Gnostics considered the *eons* as emanations from the Deity, having divine attributes.

EP, }
EPI. } [Gr. επι.] In *composition*, usually signifies *on.*

Ē'PACT, *n.* [Gr. επακτος.] In *chronology*, a term denoting the moon's age at the end of the year, or the number of days by which the last new moon has preceded the beginning of the year.—*Brande.*

EP-AN-A-DIP-LŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] Repetition; a figure of speech by which a sentence is made to begin and end with the same word.—*Buchanan.*

EP-AN-A-LEP'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] Resumption; a figure of rhetoric, by which the same word is repeated in resuming the subject after a long parenthesis, &c.—*Buchanan.*

EP-AN'O-DOS, *n.* [Gr.] A rhetorical figure, when a sentence or member is inverted or repeated backward.

EP-AN-OR-THŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] A figure of rhetoric, in which a speaker recalls what he has said for the sake of making it stronger.

EP'ARCH, *n.* [Gr. επαρχος.] The governor or prefect of a province.—*Ash.*

EP'ARCH-Y, *n.* [Gr. επαρχια.] A province, prefecture, or territory under the jurisdiction of an eparch.

EP-AULE', *n.* [Fr.] The shoulder of a bastion.—*Brande.*

EP-AULE'MENT, *n.* [from Fr. *epaule.*] In *fortification*, a side-work, or work to cover sidewise, made of gabions, fascines, or bags of earth.

EP'AU-LET, *n.* [Fr. *epaulette.*] A shoulder-piece; an ornamental badge worn on the shoulder by military men.

EP-E-NET'IC, *a.* [Gr. επαινητικος.] Laudatory; bestowing praise.—*Phillips.*

E-PEN'THE-SIS, *n.* [Gr. επενθεσις.] The insertion of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word, as *alituum* for *alitum.*

EP-EN-THET'IC, *a.* Inserted in the middle of a word.

E-PERGNE' (ā-pārn'), *n.* An ornamental stand for a large dish in the center of a table.—*Smart.*

EP-EX-E-GET'IC-AL, *a.* Explanatory of that which immediately precedes.—*Gibbs.*

Ē'PHA (ē'fā), *n.* [Heb. אֵיפָה.] A Hebrew measure, equal, according to Josephus, to the Attic *medimnus*, or about 1 1-2 (more exactly, 1 4-9) bushel English.—*Robinson's Gesenius.*

E-PHEM'E-RA (e-fem'e-rā), *n.* [L.] 1. A fever of one day's continuance only. 2. The day-fly, or May-fly, a genus of insects; *strictly*, a fly that lives one day only; *but the word is applied also to insects that are very short-lived.*

E-PHEM'E-RAL, }
E-PHEM'E-RIC, } *a.* 1. Diurnal; beginning and ending in a day; continuing or existing one
E-PHEM'E-ROUS, } day only. 2. Short-lived: existing or continuing for a short time only. [*Ephemeral* is generally used. *Ephemerous* is not analogically formed.]

E-PHEM'E-RIS, *n.*; *pl.* EPH-E-MER'I-DES. [Gr. εφημερις.] 1. A journal, or account of daily transactions; a diary.—2. In *astronomy*, an account of the daily state or positions of the planets or heavenly orbs; a table, or collection of tables, exhibiting the places of the planets every day at noon.

E-PHEM'E-RIST, *n.* One who studies the daily motions and positions of the planets; an astrologer.

E-PHEM'E-RON, *n.* The being of a day.

E-PHEM'E-RON-WORM, *n.* A worm that lives one day only.—*Derham.*

E-PHĒ'SIAN, (e-fē'zhan), *a.* Pertaining to Ephesus in Asia Minor.—As a *noun*, a native of Ephesus. Hence, one of dissolute life.—*Shak.*

EPH-I-AL'TĒS, *n.* [Gr.] The night-mare.

* EPH'OD (ef'od), *n.* [Heb. אֵפוֹד.] In *Jewish antiquity*, a part of the sacerdotal habit, being a kind of girdle.

EPH'OR, *n.*; *pl.* EPHORS or EPHORI. [Gr. εφορος.] In *ancient Sparta*, a magistrate chosen by the people to check the power of the king. They were five in number.

EPH'OR-AL-TY, *n.* The office, or term of office, of an ephor.

EP'IC, *a.* [L. *epicus.*] Narrative; containing narration; rehearsing. An *epic* poem, otherwise called *heroic*, is a poem which narrates a story, real or fictitious, or in part both, representing, in an elevated style, some signal action or series of actions and events, usually the achievements of some distinguished hero.

EP'IC, *n.* An epic poem.

EP'I-CARP, *n.* [Gr. επι and καρπος.] In *botany*, the outer coating of the pericarp.—*Lindley.*

EP'I-CEDE, *n.* [Gr. επικηδιος.] A funeral song or discourse

EP-I-CE'DI-AL, *a.* Epicedian; elegiac.

EP-I-CE'DI-AN, *a.* Elegiac; mournful.

EP-I-CE'DI-UM, *n.* An elegy.

EP'I-CENE, *a.* or *n.* [Gr. επικοινος.] Common to both sexes, A term applied to such nouns as have only one form of gender, either the masculine or feminine, to indicate animals of both sexes; as βους, *bos*, for the ox and cow.

EP-I-CE-RAS'TIC, *a.* [from the Greek.] Lenient; assuaging.

EP-IC-TE'TIAN (ep-ik-tē'shan), *a.* Pertaining to the Stoic Epictetus.

EP'I-CURE, *n.* [L. *epicurus.*] *Properly*, a follower of Epicurus; a man devoted to sensual enjoyments; one who indulges in the luxuries of the table.—SYN. Voluptuary; sensualist.

* EP-I-CŪ'RE-AN or EP-I-CU-RĒ'AN, *a.* [L. *Epicureus.*] 1. Pertaining to Epicurus, an ancient Greek philosopher. 2. Luxurious; given to luxury; contributing to the luxuries of the table.

* EP-I-CŪ'RE-AN or EP-I-CU-RĒ'AN, *n.* 1. A follower of Epicurus. 2. One given to the luxuries of the table.

* EP-I-CŪ'RE-AN-ISM, *n.* Attachment to the doctrines of Epicurus.—*Harris.*

EP'I-CU-RISM, *n.* 1. Luxury; sensual enjoyments; indulgence in gross pleasure; voluptuousness. 2. The doctrines of Epicurus.

EP'I-CU-RIZE, *v. i.* 1. To feed or indulge like an epicure; to riot; to feast. 2. To profess the doctrines of Epicurus.

EP'I-CY-CLE, *n.* [Gr. επι and κυκλος.] In the *Ptolemaic astronomy*, a little circle revolving while its center moves round in the circumference of a greater, called the *deferent.*

EP-I-CY'CLOID, *n.* [Gr. επικυκλοειδης.] In *geometry*, a curve generated by any point in the plane of a movable circle, which rolls on the inside or outside of the circumference of a fixed circle.

EP-I-CY-CLOID'AL, *a.* Pertaining to or like the epicycloid.

EP-I-DEM'IC, } *a.* [Gr. επι and δημος.] 1. Common to
EP-I-DEM'IC-AL, } many people. An *epidemic* disease is one which is not dependent on any local cause, but seizes a great number of people at the same time or in the same season.—2. *Figuratively*, generally prevailing; affecting great numbers; as, *epidemic* fury.

EP-I-DEM'IC, *n.* A disease generally prevailing, but not dependent on any local cause.

EP-I-DEM'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an epidemical manner.

EP'I-DEM-Y, *n.* An epidemical disease.—*Rich. Dic.*

EP-I-DERM'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to or like the epidermis
EP-I-DERM'I-DAL, } covering the skin or bark.

EP-I-DERM'IS, *n.* [Gr. επιδερμις.] The cuticle or scarf-skin of the body; a thin membrane covering either the skin of animals or the bark of plants.

EP-I-DIC'TIC, *a.* [Gr. επιδεικτικος.] That explains, exhibits, or lays open; applied by the Greeks to a kind of oratory, called, by the Latins, *demonstrative.*—*Brougham.*

EP'I-DOTE, *n.* [from Gr. επιδιδωμι.] A partially transparent mineral of a green or gray color, and vitreous lustre, often crystallized. It consists of silica, alumina, lime, and oxyd of iron or manganese.—*Dana.*

EP-I-DOT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to epidote, or containing it.

EP-I-GAS'TRIC, *a.* [Gr. επι and γαστηρ.] Pertaining to the upper and anterior part of the abdomen.

EP'I-GEE, }
EP-I-GĒ'UM, } *See* PERIGEE.

EP'I-GENE, *a.* [Gr. επι and γινομαι.] In *geology*, formed or originating on the surface of the earth, and opposed to *hypogene*: as, *epigene* rocks. [This word was formerly used in crystallography to denote forms of crystals not natural to the substances in which they are found.]

EP-I-GE'OUS, *a.* In *botany*, growing close upon the earth.

EP-I-GLOT'IC, *a.* Belonging to the epiglottis.

EP-I-GLOT'TIS, *n.* [Gr. επιγλωττις.] In *anatomy*, one of the cartilages of the larynx, whose use is to protect the glottis when food or drink is passing into the stomach.

EP'I-GRAM, *n.* [Gr. επιγραμμα.] A short poem treating only of one thing, and ending with some lively, ingenious, and natural thought.

EP-I-GRAM-MAT'IC } *a.* 1. Writing epigrams; dealing
EP-I-GRAM-MAT'IC-AL, } in epigrams. 2. Suitable to epigrams; belonging to epigrams; like an epigram; concise; pointed; poignant.

EP-I-GRAM'MA-TIST, *n.* One who composes epigrams, or deals in them.

EP'I-GRAPH (ep'e-graf), *n.* [Gr. επιγραφη.] 1. Among *antiquaries*, an inscription on a building.—2. In *literature*, a citation from some author, or a sentence framed for the purpose, placed at the commencement of a work, or of its separate divisions; a motto.—*Brande.*

E-PIG'Y-NOUS, *a.* [Gr. επι and γυνη.] In *botany*, a term used when the stamens are united with the surface of the calyx and of the ovary.—*Lindley.* [*Obs.*]

EP'I-LEP-SY, *n.* [Gr. επιλημψια.] The falling sickness, so called because the patient falls suddenly to the ground; a disease characterized by spasms or convulsions and loss of sense.

EP-I LEP'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to the falling sickness; affected with epilepsy; consisting of epilepsy.

EP-I-LEP'TIC, *n.* One affected with epilepsy.

EP-I-LEP'TIC-AL, *a.* Convulsed; disordered as by an epilepsy.

E-PIL'O-GISM, *n.* [Gr. επιλογισμος.] Computation; enumeration.—*Gregory.*

EP-I-LO-GIS'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to epilogue; of the nature of an epilogue.

EP'I-LOGUE (ep'e-log) *n.* [L. *epilogus.*] 1. In *oratory*, a conclusion; the closing part of a discourse, in which the principal matters are recapitulated.—2. In the *drama*, a speech or short poem addressed to the spectators by one of the actors, after the conclusion of the play.

EP'I-LO-GUIZE, } *v. i.* To pronounce an epilogue.
EP'I-LO-GIZE, }

EP'I-LO-GUIZE, *v. t.* To add to, in the manner of an epilogue.

EP-I-NI'CION (ep-e-nish'un), *n.* [Gr. επινικιον.] A song of triumph.—*Warton.*

EP-I-NYC'TIS, *n.* [Gr. επι and νυξ, νυκτος, night.] An angry pustule, appearing in the night.

EP-I-PE-DOM'E-TRY, *n.* [Gr. επι, πους, and μετρον.] The mensuration of figures standing on the same base.—*Knowles.* [*Not used.*]

E-PIPH'A-NY (e-pif'a-ne), *n.* [Gr. επιφανεια.] A church festival celebrated on the 6th day of January, the 12th day after Christmas, in commemoration of the appearance of our Savior to the magians or philosophers of the East, who came to adore him with presents.

EP-I-PHO-NE'MA, *n.* [Gr. επιφωνημα.] In *oratory*, an exclamatory sentence or striking reflection.

E-PIPH'O-RA (e-pif'o-rä), *n.* [Gr. επι and φερω.] 1. The watery eye; a disease in which the tears accumulate.—2. In *rhetoric*, the emphatic repetition of a word or phrase at the end of several sentences or stanzas.

EP-I-PHYL-LO-SPERM'OUS, *a.* [Gr. επι, φυλλον, and σπερμα.] In *botany*, bearing their seeds on the back of the leaves, as ferns.

E-PIPH'YL-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. επι and φυλλον.] In *botany*, inserted upon the leaf.

E-PIPH'Y-SIS, *n.* [Gr. επιφυσις.] Accretion; the natural growing of one bone to another by simple contiguity.

E-PIPH'Y-TAL, *a.* Pertaining to an epiphyte.

EP'I-PHYTE, *n.* [Gr. επι and φυτον.] A plant which grows on other plants, but does not penetrate their substance, nor absorb their juices.

EP-I-PHYT'IC, *a.* Having the nature of an epiphyte.

EP-I-PLEX'IS, *n.* [Gr.] In *rhetoric*, a figure in which the speaker endeavors to convince and move by a gentle upbraiding.

E-PIP'LO-CE, *n.* [Gr. επιπλοκη.] A figure of rhetoric, by which one aggravation or striking circumstance is added in due gradation to another.

E-PIP'LO-CELE, *n.* [Gr. επιπλοκηλη.] A hernia or rupture formed by protrusion of the caul or omentum.

EP-I-PLO'IC, *a.* [Gr. επιπλοον.] Pertaining to the caul or omentum.

E-PIP'LO-ON, *n.* [Gr. επιπλοον.] The caul or omentum.

E-PIS'CO-PA-CY, *n.* [L. *episcopatus.*] *Literally*, oversight, or careful inspection; applied particularly to the government of the church by bishops or prelates.

E-PIS'CO-PAL, *a.* 1. Belonging to or vested in bishops or prelates. 2. Governed by bishops.

E-PIS-CO-PA'LI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to bishops or government by bishops; episcopal.

E-PIS-CO-PA'LI-AN, *n.* One who belongs to an episcopal church, or adheres to the episcopal form of church government and discipline.

E-PIS-CO-PA'LI-AN-ISM, *n.* The system of episcopal religion, or government of the church by bishops.—*Bacon.*

E-PIS'CO-PAL-LY, *adv.* By episcopal authority; in an episcopal manner.

E-PIS'CO-PATE, *n.* 1. A bishopric; the office and dignity of a bishop. 2. The order of bishops.

E-PIS'CO-PATE, *v. i.* To act as a bishop; to fill the office of a prelate.—*Milner.*

E-PIS'CO-PY, *n.* Survey; superintendence; search.

EP'I-SODE, *n.* [Gr. επισωδη.] In *poetry*, a separate incident, story, or action, introduced for the purpose of giving a greater variety to the events related in the poem; an incidental narrative, or digression.

EP-I-SOD'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to an episode; contained
EP-I-SOD'IC-AL, } in an episode or digression.

EP-I-SOD'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By way of episode.—*Scott.*

EP-I-SPAS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. επισπαστικα.] In *medicine*, drawing; attracting the humors to the skin; exciting action in the skin; blistering.

EP-I-SPAS'TIC, *n.* An article which, by topical and external application, produces inflammation and vesication, as a blister.

EP'I-SPERM, *n.* [Gr. επι and σπερμα.] The outer integument of a seed.

EP-I-STIL'BITE, *n.* A mineral, white and translucent, composed of silica, alumina, lime, and water, with some soda.

E-PIS'TLE (e-pis'l), *n.* [L. *epistola*, Gr. επιστολη.] A writing, sent, communicating intelligence to a distant person, a letter; a letter missive.

E-PIS'TLER, *n.* 1. A writer of epistles; [*little used.*]—2. *Formerly*, one who attended the communion-table, and read the epistles.

E-PIS'TO-LA-RY, *a.* 1. Pertaining to epistles or letters; suitable to letters and correspondence; familiar. 2. Contained in letters.

EP-IS-TOL'IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to letters or epistles.
EP-IS-TOL'IC-AL, } 2. Designating the method of representing ideas by letters and words.

E-PIS'TO-LIZE, *v. i.* To write epistles or letters.

E-PIS'TO-LIZ-ER, *n.* A writer of epistles.—*Howel.*

E-PIS-TO-LO-GRAPH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the writing of letters.

E-PIS-TO-LOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. επιστολη and γραφω.] The art or practice of writing letters.

E-PIS'TRO-PHE, *n.* [Gr. επιστροφη.] A figure, in *rhetoric*, in which several successive sentences end with the same word or affirmation.

EP'I-STYLE, *n.* [Gr. επι and στυλος.] In *ancient architecture*, a term used by the Greeks for what is now called the *architrave*, a massive piece of stone or wood laid on the abacus of the capital of a column or pillar.

EP'I-TAPH (ep'e-taf), *n.* [Gr. επι and ταφος.] 1. An inscription on a monument, in honor or memory of the dead. 2 A eulogy, in prose or verse, composed without any intent to be engraven on a monument.

EP-I-TA'PHI-AN, } *a.* Pertaining to an epitaph.—*Milton.*
EP-I-TAPH'IC, }

E-PIT'A-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] In the *ancient drama*, that part which embraces the main action of a play and leads on to the catastrophe; opposed to *protasis.* The term has sometimes been applied to that part of an oration which is addressed to the passions.—*Buchanan.*

EP-I-THA-LA'MI-UM, } *n.* [Gr. επιθαλαμιον.] A nuptial song
EP-I-THAL'A-MY, } or poem in praise of the bride and bridegroom, and praying for their prosperity.

EP'I-THEM, *n.* [Gr. επιθημα.] In *pharmacy*, any external application; especially applied to liquids in which cloths are dipped and applied to a part.

EP'I-THET, *n.* [Gr. επιθετον.] An adjective expressing some real quality of the thing to which it is applied, or an attribute expressing some quality ascribed to it. [It is improper to use this word for *title*, *name*, or *phrase*, as is sometimes done.]

EP'I-THET, *v. t.* To entitle; to describe by epithets.

EP-I-THET'IC, *a.* 1. Pertaining to an epithet or epithets; containing or consisting of epithets. 2. Abounding with epithets.

EP-I-THU-MET'IC, } *a.* [Gr. επιθυμητικος.] Inclined to
EP-I-THU-MET'IC-AL, } lust; pertaining to the animal passion.—*Brown.*

E-PIT'O-ME, *n.* [Gr. επιτομη.] An abridgment; a brief summary or abstract of any book or writing; a compendium.

E-PIT'O-MIST, *n.* An epitomizer.

E-PIT'O-MIZE, *v. t.* 1. To shorten or abridge, as a writing or discourse; to abstract, in a summary, the principal matters of a book; to contract into a narrower compass. 2. To diminish; to curtail.—SYN. To abridge; reduce, curtail; condense; contract.

E-PIT'OMIZED, *pp.* or *a.* Abridged; shortened; contracted into a smaller compass, as a book or writing.

E-PIT'O-MIZ-ER, *n.* One who abridges; a writer of an epitome.

E-PIT'O-MIZ-ING, *ppr.* Abridging; shortening; making a summary.

EP'I-TRITE, *n.* [Gr. επιτριτος.] In *prosody*, a foot consisting of three long syllables and one short one; as incān tārĕ.—*Encyc.*

E-PIT'RO-PE, *n.* [Gr. επιτροπη.] In *rhetoric*, concession; a

figure by which a thing is granted with a view to obtain an advantage.

EP-I-ZEŪX'IS, *n.* [Gr.] A figure, in *rhetoric*, in which a word is repeated with vehemence, as, *You, you*, Antony.

EP-I-ZŌ'AN, *n.*, } [Gr. επι and ζωον.] Terms applied to a
EP-I-ZŌ'A, *n. pl.* } class of animals, usually vermiform, which live parasitically on other animals; opposed to the *entozoa*.—*Dana.*

EP-I-ZO-OT'IC, *a.* [Gr. επι and ζωον.] 1. Pertaining to the animals called *epizoans*.—2. In *geology*, an epithet formerly given to such mountains as contain fossil remains. 3. Denoting a disease among animals corresponding to epidemic among men.—*Buchanan.*

EP-I-ZŌ'O-TY, *n.* A murrain or pestilence among irrational animals.

E PLŪ'RI-BUS Ū'NUM. [L.] One composed of many; the motto of the United States, consisting of many states confederated.

* EP'OCH, } *n.* [L. *epocha.*] 1. A fixed point of time, from
EP'O-CHA, } which succeeding years are numbered; a point from which computation of years begins. 2. Any fixed time or period; the period when any thing begins, or is remarkably prevalent.—SYN. Time; period; era; date; age.

* EP'ODE, *n.* [Gr. επωδη.] In *lyric poetry*, the third or last part of the ode; that which follows the strophe and antistrophe. [The word is now used as the name of any little verse or verses that follow one or more great ones.]

EP-ODIC, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling an epode.

EP-O-PEE' *n.* [Gr. επος and ποιεω.] An epic poem. *More properly*, the history, action, or fable, which makes the subject of an epic poem.

EP'OS, *n.* [Gr. επος.] An epic poem, or its fable or subject.

E-PROU-VETTE' (ā-proo-vet'), *n.* In *gunnery*, a machine for proving the strength of gunpowder.

EP'SOM-SALT, *n.* The sulphate of magnesia, a cathartic.

EP'U-LA-RY, *a.* [L. *epularis.*] Pertaining to a feast or banquet.—*Bailey.*

EP-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *epulatio.*] A feasting or feast.

EP'U-LŌSE, *a.* [L. *epulum.*] Feasting to excess.

EP-U-LOS'I-TY, *n.* A feasting to excess.

EP-U-LOT'IC, *a.* [Gr. επουλωτικα.] Healing; cicatrizing.

EP-U-LOT'IC, *n.* A medicament or application which tends to dry, cicatrize, and heal wounds or ulcers, to repress fungous flesh, and dispose the parts to recover soundness.

EP-U-RĀ'TION, *n.* A purifying. [*Bad.*]

E-QUA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* 1. Equality in motion; continued equality, at all times, in velocity or movement; uniformity. 2. *Figuratively*, continued equality; evenness or uniformity, as of mind or temper.

E'QUA-BLE, *a.* [L. *æquabilis.*] 1. Equal and uniform at all times, as motion. 2. Even; smooth; having a uniform surface or form.

E'QUA-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being equable.

E'QUA-BLY, *adv.* With an equal or uniform motion; with continued uniformity; evenly.

E'QUAL, *a.* [L. *æqualis.*] 1. Having the same magnitude or dimensions; being of the same bulk or extent. 2. Having the same value. 3. Having the same qualities or condition; as, of *equal* density. 4. Having the same degree; as of rapidity. 5. Even; uniform; not variable; as temper. 6. Being in just proportion. 7. Impartial; neutral; not biased. 8. Indifferent; of the same interest or concern. 9. Just; equitable; giving the same or similar rights or advantages. 10. Being on the same terms; enjoying the same or similar benefits. 11. Adequate; having competent power, ability, or means.—SYN. Even; equable; uniform; adequate; proportionate; commensurate; fair; just; equitable.

E'QUAL, *n.* One not inferior or superior to another; having the same or a similar age, rank, station, office, talents, strength, &c.

E'QUAL, *v. t.* 1. To make equal; to make one thing of the same quantity, dimensions, or quality as another. 2. To raise to the same state, rank, or estimation with another; to become equal to. 3. To be equal to. 4. To make equivalent to; to recompense fully; to answer in full proportion. 5. To be of like excellence or beauty.

E'QUALED, *pp.* Made equal.

E'QUAL-ING, *ppr.* Making equal.

E-QUAL'I-TY (e-quol'e-te), *n.* [L. *æqualitas.*] 1. An agreement of things in dimensions, quantity, or quality; likeness, similarity in regard to two things compared. 2. The same degree of dignity or claims. 3. Evenness; uniformity, sameness in state or continued course, as of temper. 4. Evenness; plainness; uniformity, as of a road.

E-QUAL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of equalizing, or state of being equalized.

E'QUAL-IZE, *v. t.* To make equal.

E'QUAL-IZED, *pp.* Made equal; reduced to equality.

E'QUAL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Making equal.

E'QUAL-LY, *adv.* 1. In the same degree with another; alike. 2. In equal shares or proportions. 3. Impartially; with equal justice. [*Equally* should not be followed by *as* but by *with.*]

E'QUAL-NESS, *n.* 1. Equality; a state of being equal. 2 Evenness; uniformity.

E-QUAN'GU-LAR (e-quang'gu-lar), *a.* [L. *æquus* and *angulus.*] Consisting of equal angles; equiangular.

E-QUA-NIM'I-TY, *n.* [L. *æquanimitas.*] 1. Evenness of mind; that calm temper or firmness of mind which is not easily elated or depressed.

E-QUAN'I-MOUS, *a.* Of an even, composed frame of mind; of a steady temper, not easily elated or depressed.

E'QUANT, *n.* In the *Ptolemaic system of astronomy*, an imaginary circle, used for regulating and adjusting certain motions of the planets.

E-QUĀ'TION (e-kwā'shun), *n.* [L. *æquatio.*] 1. *Literally*, a making equal, or an equal division.—2. In *algebra*, a proposition asserting the equality of two quantities, and expressed by the sign = between them; or an expression of the same quantity in two dissimilar terms, but of equal value, as 3*s.* = 36*d.*—3. In *astronomy*, *equation of time* is the interval by which apparent time differs from mean time.

E-QUĀ'TOR, *n.* [L.] In *astronomy* and *geography*, a great circle of the sphere, equally distant from the two poles of the world, or having the same poles as the world.

E-QUA-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the equator.

E-QUA-TŌ'RI-AL, *n.* An astronomical instrument with a telescope, whose motion is on an axis parallel to the axis of the earth, so that when a celestial object is once within the field of view of the telescope, it continues constantly, while above the horizon, in the field.—*D. Olmsted.*

E-QUA-TŌ'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* So as to have the motions of an equatorial.

* E'QUE-RY (ē'kwe-ry), } *n.* [Fr. *ecuyer.*] 1. An officer of
E-QUER'RY (e-kwer'y), } princes or nobles, who has the care of their horses. 2. A large stable or lodge for horses.

E-QUES'TRI-AN, *a.* [L. *equester.*] 1. Pertaining to horses or horsemanship; performed with horses. 2. Being on horseback, as a lady. 3. Skilled in horsemanship. 4. Representing a person on horseback, as a statue. 5. Celebrated by horse-races, as games. 6. Belonging to knights, as, the *equestrian* order.

E-QUI-AN'GU-LAR, *a.* [L. *æquus* and *angulus.*] In *geometry*, consisting of, or having equal angles.

E-QUI-BAL'ANCE, *n.* [L. *æquus* and *bilanx.*] Equal weight.

E-QUI-BAL'ANCE, *v. t.* To have equal weight with something.

E-QUI-BAL'ANCED (e-que-bal'anst), *pp.* Giving equal weight.

E-QUI-BAL'ANC-ING, *ppr.* Having equal weight.

E-QUI-CRŪ'RAL, *a.* [L. *æquus* and *crus.*] 1. Having legs of equal length. 2. Having equal legs, but longer than the base; isosceles, as a triangle.

E-QUI-CRŪRE', *a.* The same as *equicrural.*

E-QUI-DIF'FER-ENT, *a.* Having equal differences; arithmetically proportional.

E-QUI-DIS'TANCE, *n.* Equal distance.—*Hall.*

E-QUI-DIS'TANT, *n.* Equal distance or remoteness.

E-QUI-DIS'TANT, *a.* [L. *æquus* and *distans.*] Being at an equal distance from some point or thing.

E-QUI-DIS'TANT-LY, *adv.* At the same or an equal distance.

E'QUI-FORM, *a.* Having the same form.—*Humble.*

E-QUI-FORM'I-TY, *n.* [L. *æquus* and *forma.*] Uniform equality.—*Brown.*

E-QUI-LAT'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *æquus* and *lateralis.*] Having all the sides equal.

E-QUI-LAT'ER-AL, *n.* A side exactly corresponding to others.—*Herbert.*

E-QUI-LĪ'BRATE, *v. t.* [L. *æquus* and *libro.*] To balance equally two scales, sides, or ends; to keep even with equal weight on each side.

E-QUI-LĪ'BRĀ-TED, *pp.* Balanced equally on both sides or ends.

E-QUI-LĪ'BRĀ-TING, *ppr.* Balancing equally on both sides or ends.

E-QUI-LI-BRĀ'TION, *n.* Equipoise; the act of keeping the balance even, or the state of being equally balanced.

E-QUI-LIB'RI-OUS, *a.* Equally poised.

E-QUI-LIB'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In equal poise.

E-QUIL'I-BRIST, *n.* One who keeps his balance in unnatural positions and hazardous movements; a balancer. *Encyc. Am.*

E-QUI-LIB'RI-TY, *n.* [L. *æquilibritas.*] The state of being equally balanced; equal balance on both sides; equilibrium.—*Gregory.*

E-QUI-LIB'RI-UM, *n.* [L.] 1. Equipoise; equality of weight or force; a state of rest produced by the mutual counteraction of two or more forces. 2. A just poise or balance in respect to an object, so that it remains firm; as, to preserve the *equilibrium* of the body. 3. Equal balancing of the mind between motives or reasons.—In *equilibrio*, in a state of equilibrium.

E-QUI-MUL'TI-PLE, *a.* [L. *æquus* and *multiplico.*] A term applied to quantities multiplied by the same number.

E-QUI-MUL'TI-PLE, *n.* In *mathematics,* the product of a quantity multiplied by the same number as another quantity.

E'QUĪNE, } *a.* [L. *equinus.*] Pertaining to a horse; de-
E-QUĪ'NAL, } noting the horse kind.

E-QUI-NEC'ES-SA-RY, *a.* Necessary or needful in the same degree.—*Hudibras.*

E-QUI-NOC'TIAL, *a.* [L. *æquus* and *nox.*] 1. Pertaining to the equinoxes; designating an equal length of day and night. 2. Pertaining to the regions or climate of the equinoctial line or equator; in or near that line. 3. Pertaining to the time when the sun enters the equinoctial points; as, the *equinoctial* gale.—*Equinoctial flowers,* flowers that open at a regular, stated hour.—*Equinoctial points,* the two points where the ecliptic and the equator intersect each other.—*Equinoctial time* is reckoned from a fixed instant common to all the world.

E-QUI-NOC'TIAL, *n.* In *astronomy,* the celestial equator; the intersection of the plane of the equator with the concave surface of the heavens.

E-QUI-NOC'TIAL-LY, *adv.* In the direction of the equinox.—*Brown.*

E'QUI-NOX, *n.* [L. *æquus* and *nox.*] The precise time when the sun enters one of the equinoctial points, making the day and the night of equal length. The sun enters the first point of Aries about the 21st of March, and the first point of Libra about the 23d of September.

E-QUI-NŪ'MER-ANT, *a.* [L. *æquus* and *numerus.*] Having or consisting of the same number. [*Little used.*]

E-QUIP', *v. t.* [Fr. *equiper.*] 1 *Properly,* to dress; to furnish; as, to *equip* a person with a suit of clothes. Hence, 2. To furnish with arms, or a complete suit of arms, for military service. 3. To furnish with men, artillery, and munitions of war, as a ship; to fit for sea.

EQ'UI-PAGE (ek'we-paje), *n.* 1. The furniture of a military man, particularly arms and their appendages. 2. The furniture of an army or a body of troops, infantry, or cavalry. 3. The furniture of an armed ship, or the necessary preparations for a voyage. 4. Attendance, retinue, as persons, horses, carriages, &c. 5. Carriage of state, vehicle. 6. Accouterments; habiliments; ornamental furniture.

EQ'UI-PAGED (ek'we-pajd), *a.* Furnished with equipage; attended with a splendid retinue.—*Cowper.*

E-QUI-PEN'DEN-CY, *n.* [L. *æquus* and *pendeo.*] The act of hanging in equipoise; a being not inclined or determined either way.

E-QUIP'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of equipping, or fitting for a voyage or expedition. 2. Any thing that is used in equipping; furniture; habiliments; warlike apparatus; necessaries for an expedition, or for a voyage.—3. In *civil engineering,* the necessary adjuncts of a rail-road, as locomotives, cars, &c., are called *equipments.*

E'QUI-POISE, *n.* [L. *æquus,* and Fr. *poids.*] Equality of weight or force; equilibrium; a state in which the two ends or sides of a thing are balanced.

E-QUI-POL'LENCE, } *n.* [L. *æquus* and *pollentia.*] 1. Equal-
E-QUI-POL'LEN-CY, } ity of power or force.—2. In *logic,* an equivalence between two or more propositions.

E-QUI-POL'LENT, *a.* Having equal power or force; equivalent.—In *logic,* having equivalent signification.

E-QUI-POL'LENT-LY, *adv.* With equal power.—*Barrow.*

E-QUI-PON'DER-ANCE, *n.* [L. *æquus* and *pondus.*] Equality of weight; equipoise.

E-QUI-PON'DER-ANT, *a.* Being of the same weight.

E-QUI-PON'DER-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *æquus* and *pondero.*] To be equal in weight; to weigh as much as another thing.

E-QUI-PON'DI-OUS, *a.* Having equal weight on both sides.—*Glanville.*

E-QUIPPED' (e-quipt'), *pp.* Furnished with habiliments, arms, and whatever is necessary for a military expedition, or for a voyage or cruise.

E-QUIP'PING, *ppr.* Furnishing with habiliments or warlike apparatus; supplying with things necessary for a voyage.

E-QUI-RŌ'TAL, *a.* Having wheels of the same size or diameter.—*Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

EQ-UI-SĒ'TUM, *n.*; *pl.* EQUISETA. [L. *equus,* a horse, and *seta,* a bristle.] In *botany,* a genus of plants called *horsetail.*—The *equisetum hyemale,* known as the Dutch rush, or scouring rush, is much used for scouring and polishing.

E-QUIS'O-NANCE, *n.* An equal sounding.

EQ'UI-TA-BLE (ek'we-ta-bl), *a.* [Fr. *equitable.*] 1. Equal in regard to the rights of persons; distributing equal justice; giving each his due; assigning to one or more what law or justice demands. 2. Having the disposition to do justice, or doing justice. 3. Held or exercised in equity, or with chancery powers; as, *equitable* jurisdiction.—Syn. Just; fair; reasonable; right; honest; impartial; candid; upright.

EQ'UI-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being just. 2. Equity; the state of doing justice, or distributing to each according to his legal or just claims.

EQ'UI-TA-BLY (ek'we-ta-bly), *adv.* In an equitable manner justly; impartially.

E-QUI-TAN-GEN'TIAL, *a.* In *geometry,* a term applied to a curve whose tangent is equal to a constant line.

EQ'UI-TANT, *a.* [L. *equitans.*] In *botany,* a term denoting such a situation of unexpanded leaves in a leaf-bud that they overlap each other entirely, and in a parallel manner, without any involution.

EQ-UI-TĀ'TION, *n.* A riding on horseback.—*Barrow.*

EQ'UI-TY (ek'we-te), *n.* [L. *æquitas.*] 1. The impartial distribution of justice. 2. A just regard to right or claim.—3. In *law,* an equitable claim.—4. In *jurisprudence,* the correction or qualification of law, when too severe or defective; or the extension of the words of the law to cases not expressed, yet coming within the reason of the law.—5. *Equity of redemption,* in *law,* the advantage, allowed to a mortgager, of a reasonable time to redeem lands mortgaged.—Syn. Justice; impartiality; rectitude; fairness; honesty; uprightness.

E-QUIV'A-LENCE, *n.* [L. *æquus* and *valens.*] 1. Equality of value; equal value or worth. 2. Equal power or force.
† E-QUIV'A-LENCE, *v. t.* To be equal to.—*Brown.*

E-QUIV'A-LENCED (e-quiv'a-lenst), *pp.* Equaled in weight, &c.

E-QUIV'A-LENC-ING, *ppr.* Equaling in value, &c.

E-QUIV'A-LENT, *a.* 1. Equal in value or worth. 2. Equal in force, power, or effect. 3. Equal in moral force, cogency, or effect on the mind. 4. Of the same import or meaning. 5. Equal in excellence or moral worth.

E-QUIV'A-LENT, *n.* 1. That which is equal in value, weight, dignity, or force, with something else.—2. In *chemistry, equivalent* is the proportion expressing the weight, or quantity by weight, of any substance which combines with another substance, to make a definite compound; combining proportion.—3. In *geology,* a term applied to strata of different regions which were cotemporaneous in origin.—*Dana.*

E-QUIV'A-LENT-LY, *adv.* In an equal manner.

E'QUI-VALVE, *a.* Having the valves equal in size and form; a term applied to certain bivalve shells.

E'QUI-VALVE, *n.* A bivalve in which the two valves are of equal size and form.

† E-QUIV'O-CA-CY, *n.* Equivocalness.—*Brown.*

E-QUIV'O-CAL, *a.* [Low L. *æquivocus.*] 1. Being of doubtful signification; that may be understood in different senses; capable of a double interpretation, as, *equivocal* language. 2. Susceptible of different constructions; not decided; as, *equivocal* conduct. 3. Uncertain; proceeding from some unknown cause, or not from the usual cause; as, the doctrine of *equivocal* generation. [This doctrine is *now* exploded.]—Syn. Ambiguous; doubtful; uncertain; indeterminate.

E-QUIV'O-CAL, *n.* A word or term of doubtful meaning, or capable of different meanings.

E-QUIV'O-CAL-LY, *adv.* 1. Ambiguously; in a doubtful sense; in terms susceptible of different senses. 2. By uncertain birth; by equivocal generation.

E-QUIV'O-CAL-NESS, *n.* Ambiguity; double meaning.

E-QUIV'O-CĀTE, *v. i.* [It. *equivocare;* Fr. *equivoquer.*] To use words of a doubtful signification; to express one's opinions in terms which admit of different senses; to use ambiguous expressions with a view to mislead.—Syn. To prevaricate; shuffle; evade.

E-QUIV'O-CĀTE, *v. t.* To render capable of a double interpretation.

E-QUIV'O-CĀ-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Using ambiguous words or phrases.

E-QUIV-O-CĀ'TION, *n.* The use of words or expressions that are susceptible of a double signification, with a view to mislead.—Syn. Prevarication; shuffling; evasion.

E-QUIV'O-CĀ-TOR, *n.* One who equivocates.

E-QUIV'O-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Savoring of equivocation.

EQ'UI-VŌKE, } *n.* [Fr. *equivoque.*] 1. An ambiguous term.
E'QUI-VŌQUE, } 2. Equivocation.

E-QUIV'OR-OUS, *a.* [L. *equus* and *voro.*] Feeding or subsisting on horse flesh.—*Quart. Rev.*

ER, the termination of many English words, is the Teutonic form of the Latin *or;* the one contracted from *wer,* the other from *vir,* a man. It denotes an agent, originally of the masculine gender, but now applied to men or things indifferently; as in *hater, farmer, heater, grater.* At the end of names of places, *er* signifies a man of the place; *Londoner* is the same as *Londonman.*

E'RA, *n.* [L. *æra;* Fr. *ere;* Sp. *era.*] 1. In *chronology,* a fixed point of time, from which any number of years is begun to be counted; as, the Christian *era.* It differs from *epoch* in this: *era* is a point of time fixed by some nation or denomination of men; *epoch* is a point fixed by historians and chronologists. 2. A succession of years proceeding from a fixed point, or comprehended between two fixed points.—Syn. Time; point; date; period; age.

E-RĀ'DI-ĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *e* and *radio.*] To shoot, as rays of light; to beam.

E-RĀ-DI-Ā'TION, *n.* Emission of rays or beams of light; emission of light or splendor.
E-RAD'I-ĊA-BLE, *a.* That may be eradicated.
E-RAD'I-ĊĀTE, *v. t* [L. *eradico.*] 1. To pull up the roots, or by the roots; to destroy any thing that grows. 2. To destroy thoroughly, as bad habits.—SYN. To extirpate; root out; exterminate.
E-RAD'I-ĊĀ-TED, *pp.* Plucked up by the roots; extirpated; destroyed.
E-RAD'I-ĊĀ-TING, *ppr.* Pulling up the roots of any thing; extirpating.
E-RAD-I-ĊĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of plucking up by the roots; extirpation; excision; total destruction. 2. The state of being plucked up by the roots.
E-RAD'I-ĊA-TĪVE, *a.* That extirpates; that cures or destroys thoroughly.
E-RAD'I-ĊA-TĪVE, *n.* A medicine that effects a radical cure.—*Whitlock.*
E-RĀS'A-BLE, *a.* That may or can be erased.
E-RĀSE', *v. t.* [L. *erado.*] 1. To rub or scrape out, as letters or characters written, engraved, or painted; to efface. 2. To obliterate; to expunge; to blot out. 3. To efface; to destroy, as from the memory. 4. To destroy to the foundation. *See* RAZE.
E-RĀSED' (e-rāst'), *pp.* 1. Rubbed or scratched out; obliterated; effaced.—2. *a.* In *heraldry*, a term applied to any thing forcibly torn off, leaving the edges jagged and uneven.—*Brande.*
E-RĀSE'MENT, *n.* The act of erasing; a rubbing out; expunction; obliteration; destruction.
E-RĀS'ER, *n.* 1. One who erases. 2. A kind of knife used to erase writing, &c.
E-RĀS'ING, *ppr.* Rubbing or scraping out; obliterating; destroying.
E-RĀ'ŞION (e-rā'zhun), *n.* The act of erasing; obliteration.
E-RAS'TIAN (e-ras'chan), *n.* A follower of Thomas Erastus, a German physician, who maintained that the church is wholly dependent on the state for its government and discipline.
E-RAS'TIAN-IŞM, *n.* The principles of the Erastians.
E-RĀ'ŞURE (e-rā'zhur), *n.* 1. The act of erasing; a scratching out; obliteration. 2. The place where a word or letter has been erased or obliterated.
ER'BI-UM, *n.* A metal recently discovered in ores of yttrium.—*Ure.*
ERE (ār), *adv.* [Sax. *ær.*] Before; sooner than.
ERE (ār), *prep.* Before.—*Dryden.*
ER'E-BUS, *n.* [L. *Erebus.*] In *mythology*, darkness; hence, the region of the dead; a deep and gloomy place; hell.
E-REĊT', *a.* [L. *erectus.*] 1. Upright, or in a perpendicular posture. 2. Directed upward, as hands. 3. Upright and firm; bold; unshaken; as, *erect* in spirit. 4. Raised; stretched; intent; vigorous; as, *erect* attention; an *erect* countenance. 5. Stretched; extended.
E-REĊT', *v. t.* 1. To raise and set in an upright or perpendicular direction, or nearly such. 2. To raise, as a building. 3. To set up or establish anew; to form; as, to *erect* a government. 4. To raise or exalt; as, to *erect* one's self into a judge. 5. To raise; to excite; to animate; to encourage. 6. To raise a consequence from premises. 7. To extend; to distend.—SYN. To set up; raise; elevate; construct; build; institute; establish; found.
E-REĊT', *v. i.* To rise upright. *Bacon.*
E-REĊT'A-BLE, *a.* That can be erected.—*Montague.*
E-REĊT'ED, *pp.* Set in a straight and perpendicular direction; set upright; raised; built; established; elevated.
E-REĊT'ER, *n.* One who erects; one who raises or builds.
E-REĊT'ĪLE, *a.* That which may be erected.
E-REĊT'ING, *ppr.* Raising and setting upright; building; founding; establishing; elevating; inciting; extending and distending.
E-REĊ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of raising and setting perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; a setting upright. 2. The act of raising or building, as an edifice or fortification. 3. The state of being raised, built, or elevated. 4. Establishment; settlement; formation. 5. Elevation; exaltation of sentiments. 6. Act of rousing; excitement. 7. Any thing erected; a building of any kind.—*Gloss. of Arch.* 8. Distension and extension.
E-REĊ'TĪVE, *a.* Setting upright; raising.
E-REĊT'LY, *adv.* In an erect posture.—*Brown.*
E-REĊT'NESS, *n.* Uprightness of posture or form.
E-REĊ'TOR, *n.* A muscle that erects; one who raises.
ERE'LONG (ār'long), *adv.* 1. Before a long time *had elapsed*; [*obs.* or *little used.*] 2. Before a long time *shall elapse*; before long.—*Milton.*
ER'E-MIT-AĠE, *n.* *See* HERMITAGE.
ER'E-MITE, *n.* [L. *eremita.*] 1. One who lives in a wilderness, or in retirement, secluded from intercourse with men. It is generally written *hermit.*—*Milton.* 2. A mineral, identical with *monazite.*
ER-E-MIT'IĊ-AL, *a.* Living in seclusion from the world.
ERE'NOW (ār'now), *adv.* Before this time. *Obs.*
ER'E-MIT-IŞM, *n.* State of a hermit; a living in seclusion from social life.—*Murdock.*
E-REP-TĀ'TION, *n.* A creeping forth.
E-REP'TION, *n.* [L. *ereptio.*] A taking or snatching away by force.
ER'E-THIŞM, *n.* [Gr. ερεθισμος.] A morbid degree of energy and perfection in the performance of any function.
ER-E-THĪS'TIĊ, *a.* Relating to an erethism.
† ERE'WHILE (ār'while), } *adv.* Some time ago; before
† ERE'WHILES (ār'whilz), } a little while.—*Shak.*
† ER'GAT, *v. i.* [L. *ergo.*] To infer; to draw conclusions.
ER'GO, *adv.* [L.] Therefore.
ER'GOT, *n.* [Fr.] 1. In *farriery*, a stub, like a piece of soft horn, about the bigness of a chestnut, situated behind and below the pastern joint. 2. A parasitical fungus growing on various kinds of grain and grass, as on wheat, rye, herdsgrass, &c.
ER'GO-TIŞM, *n.* [L. *ergo.*] A logical inference.
ER'GOT-IŞM, *n.* [from *ergot.*] The morbid effects of ergot.
ER'I-AĊH, *n.* [Irish.] A pecuniary fine.—*Spenser.*
E-RID'A-NUS, *n.* [L., River Po.] A winding southern constellation containing the bright star Achernar.
† ER'I-ĠI-BLE *a.* That may be erected.—*Shaw's Zoology.*
Ē'RIN, *n.* Ireland.
E-RIN''GO. *See* ERYNGO.
ER'IN-ĪTE, *n.* A native arseniate of copper, of an emerald-green color.
E-RIN'NYS, *n.* [Gr.] A fury, or goddess of discord; and hence, discord in general.—*Shak.*
E-RI-OM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. εριον and μετρον.] An optical instrument for measuring the diameters of minute particles and fibres.
† E-RIST'IĊ, } *a.* [Gr. ερις and ερισττικος.] Pertaining to
† E-RIST'IĊ-AL, } disputes; controversial.
† ERKE, *n.* [Gr. αεργος.] Idle; slothful.—*Chaucer.*
ER'ME-LIN. *See* ERMIN.
ER'MINE, } *n.* [Fr. *hermine.*] 1. An animal much like the
ER'MIN, } weasel, and valued for its snowy white fur. Its tail is tipped with black. In the summer it is brown, and is then called *stoat.* 2. The fur of the ermine. When used, the white is artificially spotted with the black. 3. *Figuratively*, the dignity of judges and magistrates, whose state robes of ermine were emblematical of purity.
ER'MINED, *a.* Clothed with ermine; adorned with the fur of the ermine.—*Pope.*
ERN, *n.* [Dan., Sw. *ærn.*] In Scotland, the sea-eagle; also applied to other eagles, particularly the golden eagle.—*Percival.*
ERNE, } a Saxon word, signifying a place or receptacle
ÆRNE, } forms the termination of some English words, as well as Latin; as in *barn, lantern.*
E-RŌDE', *v. t.* [L. *erodo.*] To eat in or away; to corrode.
E-RŌD'ED, *pp.* 1. Eaten; gnawed; corroded.—2. *a.* In *natural history*, having the edge irregularly jagged, as if gnawed or eaten.
E-RŌD'ING, *ppr.* Eating into; eating away; corroding.
† ER'O-GĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *erogo.*] To lay out; to give; to bestow upon.—*Elyot.*
† ER-O-GĀ'TION, *n.* The act of conferring.—*Elyot.*
E-RŌSE', *a.* [L. *erosus.*] In *botany*, an *erose* leaf has small sinuses in the margin, as if gnawed.
E-RŌ'ŞION (e-rō'zhun), *n.* [L. *erosio.*] 1. The act or operation of eating away. 2. The state of being eaten away, corrosion; canker.
E-RŌ'ŞIVE, *a.* Having the property of eating away or corroding; corrosive.—*Humble.*
E-ROT'IĊ, } *a.* [Gr. ερως.] Pertaining to love · treating
E-ROT'IĊ-AL, } of love.
E-ROT'IĊ, *n.* An amorous composition or poem.
ER-O-TO-MĀ'NI-A, } *n.* [Gr ερως and μανια.] Melancholy
E-RO-TOM'A-NY, } which is the effect of love.
ER-PE-TOL'O-ĠIST, *n.* [Gr. ἑρπετος and λογος.] One who is versed in erpetology. *See* HERPETOLOGIST.
ER-PE-TOL'O-ĠY, *n.* That part of natural history which treats of reptiles. *See* HERPETOLOGY.
ERR, *v. i.* [L. *erro.*] 1. To wander from the right way; to deviate from the true course or purpose. 2. To miss the right way, in morals or religion; to deviate from the path or line of duty; to stray by design or mistake. 3. To mistake; to commit error. 4. To wander; to ramble.
ERR, *v. t.* To mislead; to cause to err.—*Burton.*
ER'RA-BLE, *a.* Liable to mistake; fallible. [*Little used.*]
ER'RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Liableness to mistake or error.
* ER'RAND, *n.* [Sax. *ærend.*] 1. A verbal message; a man date or order; something to be told or done. 2. Any special business to be transacted by a messenger.
ER'RANT, *a.* [Fr. *errant.*] 1. Wandering; roving; rambling; applied *particularly* to knights, who, in the Middle Ages, wandered about to seek adventures and display their heroism and generosity, called *knights errant.* 2. Deviating from a certain course. 3. Wandering from a regular course; and hence, wild, extravagant, notorious; as, an *er*

rant fool.—*Shak.*; [*now spelled arrant.*] 4. Itinerant; [*obs.*]

ER-RA'TA, *n. pl.* *See* ERRATUM.

ER'RANT-RY, *n.* 1. A wandering; a roving or rambling about.—*Addison.* 2. The employment of a knight errant.

ER-RAT'IC, } *a.* [L. *erraticus.*] 1. Wandering; having
ER-RAT'IC-AL, } no certain course; roving about without a fixed destination. 2. Moving; not fixed or stationary. 3. Irregular; mutable.—In *geology*, applied to substances on the earth's surface which have been transported from their original location; as, *erratic* blocks, gravel, &c. *Erratic phenomena* are the phenomena that relate to such substances.

ER-RAT'IC, *n.* A rogue.—*Cockeram.*

ER-RAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Without rule; irregularly.—*Brown.*

† ER-RA'TION, *n.* A wandering.

ER-RA'TUM, *n.*; *pl.* ERRATA. [L.] An error or mistake in writing or printing.

ERR'ED', pret. of *Err.*

ER'RHINE (er'rine), *a.* [Gr. ερρινον.] Affecting the nose, or to be snuffed into the nose; occasioning discharges from the nose.

ER'RHINE (er'rine), *n.* A medicine to be snuffed up the nose to promote discharges of mucus.

ERR'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Wandering from the truth or the right way; mistaking; irregular.

ER-RO'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *erroneus.*] 1. Wandering; roving; unsettled; [*rare.*] 2. Deviating; devious; irregular; [*rare.*] 3. Mistaking; misled; deviating, by mistake, from the truth. 4. Wrong; false; mistaken; not conformable to truth; erring from truth or justice.

ER-RO'NE-OUS-LY, *adv.* By mistake; not rightly.

ER-RO'NE-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being erroneous; deviation from right; inconformity to truth.

ER'ROR, *n.* [L. *error.*] 1. In a *general sense*, a wandering or deviation from the truth. 2. A mistake in judgment, by which men assent to or believe what is not true. 3. A mistake made in writing or other performance; a blunder. 4. A wandering; irregular course; [*rare.*] 5. Deviation from law, justice, or right; oversight; mistake in conduct. —6. In *Scripture* and *theology*, sin; iniquity; transgression; fault.—7. In *law*, a mistake in pleading or in judgment. A *writ of error* is a writ founded on an alleged error in judgment, which carries the suit to another tribunal for redress.

ER'ROR, *v. t.* To determine a judgment of court to be erroneous. [*Not well authorized.*]

ER'ROR-IST, *n.* One who errs, or who encourages and propagates error.

ERSE, *n.* The language of the descendants of the Gaels or Celts, in the Highlands of Scotland.

ERSH, } *n.* The stubble of grain.
EARSH, }

ERST, *adv.* [Sax. *ærest.*] 1. First; at first; at the beginning. 2. Once; formerly; long ago. 3. Before; till then or now; hitherto; [*obsolete, except in poetry.*]

† ERST'WHILE, *adv.* Till then or now; formerly.

ER-U-BES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *erubescens, erubesco*, from *rubeo*, to be red.] A becoming red; redness of the skin or surface of any thing; a blushing.

ER-U-BES'CENT, *a.* Red, or reddish; blushing.

E-RUCT', } *v. t.* [L. *eructo.*] To belch; to eject from
E-RUC'TATE, } the stomach, as wind. [*Little used.*]

E-RUC'TA-TED, *pp.* Belched; ejected.

E-RUC'TA-TING, *ppr.* Belching.

ER-UC-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *eructatio.*] 1. The act of belching wind from the stomach; a belch. 2. A violent bursting forth or ejection of wind or other matter from the earth. —*Woodward.*

* ER-U-DITE', *a.* [L. *eruditus.*] Instructed; taught; learned. —*Chesterfield.*

ER-U-DITE-LY, *adv.* With erudition or learning.

ER-U-DI'TION (er-u-dish'un), *n.* Learning; knowledge gained by study, or from books and instruction; *particularly*, learning in literature, as distinct from the sciences.

E-RU'GIN-OUS, *a.* [L. *æruginosus.*] Partaking of the substance or nature of copper, or the rust of copper; resembling rust.

† E-RUPT', *v. i.* To burst forth.

E-RUPT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Forcibly thrown out, as lava from a volcano.—*Humble.*

E-RUP'TION, *n.* [L. *eruptio.*] 1. The act of breaking or bursting forth from inclosure or confinement; a violent emission of any thing, particularly of flames and lava from a volcano. 2. A sudden or violent rushing forth of men or troops for invasion; sudden excursion. 3. A burst of voice; violent exclamation.—4. In *medical science*, a breaking out of humors; a copious excretion of humors on the skin in pustules.

E-RUPT'IVE, *a.* 1. Bursting forth. 2. Attended with eruptions or efflorescence, or producing it. 3. Produced by eruption; as, *eruptive* igneous rocks.

E-RYN'GO, *n.* [Gr. ηρυγγιον.] The sea-holly, *eryngium.*

ER-Y-SIP'E-LAS, *n.* [Gr. ερυσιπελας.] A disease called *St Anthony's fire*; an eruption of a fiery acrid humor on some part of the body, but chiefly on the face.

ER-Y-SI-PEL'A-TOUS, *a.* Eruptive; resembling erysipelas or partaking of its nature. *Erysip'elous* has sometimes been used, but is unnecessary.

ER-Y-THE'MA, *n.* [Gr.] A specific inflammation attended with burning pain, and a red, tumid fullness of the integuments.—*J. M. Good.*

ER-Y-THE-MAT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to erythema.

ES-CA-LADE', *n.* [Fr.] In the *military art*, a furious attack made by troops on a fortified place, in which ladders are used to pass a ditch or mount a rampart.

ES-CA-LADE', *v. t.* To scale; to mount and pass or enter by means of ladders.—*Life of Wellington.*

ES-CA-LA'DED, *pp.* Scaled, as a wall or rampart.

ES-CA-LA'DING, *ppr.* Scaling, as troops.

ES-CAL'OP (skol'lup), *n.* [D. *schulp.*] 1. A bivalve shell of the genus *pecten*. Its surface is mostly marked with ribs radiating from the hinge outward. 2. A regular curving indenture in the margin of any thing. *See* SCALLOP and SCOLLOP.

ES-CA-PADE', *n.* [Fr.] 1. The fling of a horse. 2. An impropriety of speech or behavior of which an individual is unconscious.—*Brande.*

ES-CAPE', *v. t.* [Fr. *echapper.*] 1. To flee from and avoid; to get out of the way; to shun; to obtain security from; to pass without harm. 2. To pass unobserved; to evade. 3. To avoid the danger of.

ES-CAPE', *v. i.* 1. To flee, shun, and be secure from danger; to avoid an evil. 2. To be passed without harm; as, others fell, but I *escaped.*

ES-CAPE', *n.* 1. Flight to shun danger or injury; the act of fleeing from danger. 2. A being passed without receiving injury. 3. Excuse; subterfuge; evasion.—4. In *law*, an evasion of legal restraint or the custody of the sheriff, without due course of law. 5. Sally; flight; irregularity 6. Oversight; mistake.

ES-CAPE'MENT, *n.* That part of a clock or watch by which the circulating motion of the wheels is converted into a vibrating one, as that of the pendulum in a clock, or the balance of a watch.

ES-CAP'ER, *n.* One who gets out of danger.

ES-CAP'ING, *ppr.* Fleeing from and avoiding danger or evil, being passed unobserved or unhurt; shunning; evading; securing safety; quitting the custody of the law without warrant.

ES-CAP'ING, *n.* Avoidance of danger.—*Ezra*, ix.

ES-CAR-GA-TOIRE' (-twor'), *n.* [Fr.] A nursery of snails.

ES-CARP', *v. t.* [Fr. *escarper.*] To slope suddenly; to form a sudden slope.—*Carleton.* [*A military term.*]

ES-CARP', *n.* In *fortification*, any thing high and precipitous; sometimes, the side of the ditch next the rampart. —*Brande.*

ES-CARPED' (es-kärpt'), *pp.* Cut or formed to a sudden slope.

ES-CARP'ING, *ppr.* Forming to a sudden slope.

ES-CARP'MENT, *n.* A steep declivity; a precipitous side of any hill or rock.—*P. Cyc.*

ES-CHA-LOT' (-esh-a-lot'), *n.* [Fr. *echalote.*] A species of small onion or garlic.

ES'CHAR (es'kär), *n.* [Gr. εσχαρα.] 1. In *surgery*, the crust or scab occasioned by burns or caustic applications.

ES'CHA-RA, *n.* [Gr.] A species of net-like coral.

ES-CHA-ROT'IC, *a.* Caustic; having the power of searing or destroying the flesh.

ES-CHA-ROT'IC, *n.* A caustic application.—*Coxe.*

ES-CHA-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. εσχατος and λογος.] The doctrine of the last or final things; as death, judgment, &c.

ES-CHEAT', *n.* [Fr. *echeoir.*] 1. Any land or tenements which casually fall or revert to the lord within his manor, through failure of heirs.—2. In the *United States*, the falling or passing of lands and tenements to the state, through failure of heirs or forfeiture, or in cases where no owner is found. 3. The place or circuit within which the king or lord is entitled to escheats. 4. A writ to recover escheats from the person in possession. 5. The lands which fall to the lord or state by escheat.—6. In *Scots law*, the forfeiture incurred by a man's being denounced a rebel.

ES-CHEAT', *v. i.* 1. In *England*, to revert, as land, to the lord of a manor, by means of the extinction of the blood of the tenant.—2. In *America*, to fall or come, as land, to the state, through failure of heirs or owners, or by forfeiture for treason.

† ES-CHEAT', *v. t.* To forfeit.—*Bishop Hall.*

ES-CHEAT'A-BLE, *a.* Liable to escheat.

ES-CHEAT'AGE, *n.* The right of succeeding to an escheat

ES-CHEAT'ED, *pp.* Having fallen to the lord through want of heirs, or to the state for want of an owner, or by forfeiture.

ES-CHEAT'ING, *ppr.* Reverting to the lord through failure of heirs, or to the state for want of an owner, or by forfeiture.

ES-CHEAT'OR, *n.* An officer who observes the escheats of the king in the county whereof he is escheator.
ES-CHEW', *v. t.* [Norm. *eschever.*] To flee from; to shun; to avoid.
ES-CHEWED' (es-chūde'), *pp.* Shunned; avoided.
ES-CHEW'ING, *ppr.* Shunning; avoiding.
ES-COCH'EON, *n.* [Fr.] The shield of the family.
ES'CORT, *n.* [Fr. *escorte.*] 1. A guard; a body of armed men which attends an officer, or baggage, provisions, or munitions conveyed by land from place to place, to protect them.—This word is rarely, and never properly, used for *naval* protection or protectors; the latter we call a *convoy.*—2. In a *more general sense,* protection or safeguard on a journey or excursion; as, to travel under the *escort* of a friend.
ES-CORT', *v. t.* To attend and guard on a journey or excursion.
ES-CORT'ED, *pp.* Attended and guarded on a journey or excursion.
ES-CORT'ING, *ppr.* Attending and guarding on a journey or excursion.
ES-COT'. *See* SCOT.
ES-COT', *v. t.* To pay the reckoning for; to support.—*Shak.*
ES-COU-ADE'. *See* SQUAD.
ES-COUT'. *See* SCOUT.
† ES-CRIPT', *n.* [Fr. *escript.*] A writing; a schedule.—*Cockeram.*
ES-CRI-TOIR' (es-kre-twor'), *n.* [Sp. *escritorio;* Fr. *ecritoire.*] A box with instruments and conveniences for writing. It is often pronounced *scrutoir.*
ES-CRI-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an escritoir.
ES-CROW', *n.* [Fr. *ecrou.*] In *law,* a deed of lands or tenements delivered to a third person, to hold till some condition is performed by the grantee.
ES'CU-AGE, *n.* [from Fr. *ecu.*] In *feudal law,* service of the shield, called also *scutage;* a species of tenure by knight service, by which a tenant was bound to follow his lord to war; afterward exchanged for a pecuniary satisfaction.
ES-CU-LA'PI-AN, *a.* [from *Æsculapius.*] Medical; pertaining to the healing art.—*Young.*
ES'CU-LENT, *a.* [L. *esculentus.*] Eatable; that is or may be used by man for food.
ES'CU-LENT, *n.* Something that is eatable.
ES-CU'RI-AL, *n.* A vast edifice in Spain, about 22 miles from Madrid, built in the shape of a gridiron, and containing the royal palace, a convent, church, and place of sepulture for the royal family of Spain.
ES-CUTCH'EON (es-kuch'un), *n.* [Fr. *ecussòn.*] 1. The shield on which a coat of arms is represented; the shield of a family; the picture of ensigns armorial. 2. That part of a vessel's stern where her name is written.—*R. H. Dana, Jun.*
ES-CUTCH'EONED, *a.* Having a coat of arms or ensign.
† ES-LOIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *eloigner.*] To remove.
E-SOPH-A-GOT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. οισοφαγος and τομη.] In *surgery,* the operation of making an incision into the esophagus, for the purpose of removing any foreign substance.
E-SOPH'A-GUS, *n.* [Gr. οισοφαγος.] The gullet; the canal through which food and drink pass to the stomach.
E-SŌ'PI-AN, *n.* [from *Æsop.*] Pertaining to Æsop.
ES-O-TER'IC, *a.* [Gr. εσωτερος.] Private; interior; [*an epithet applied to the private instructions and doctrines of philosophers;*] opposed to *exoteric,* or public.
ES-O-TER'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an esoteric manner.—*Rich. Dict.*
ES'O-TER-Y, *n.* Mystery; secrecy. [*Little used.*]
ES-PALIER (es-pal'yer), *n.* [Fr. *espalier.*] 1. A row of trees in a garden, having the branches trained and spread out like a fan. 2. A lattice-work of wood, on which to train fruit-trees and ornamental shrubs.—*Brande.*
ES-PALIER, *v. t.* To form an espalier.
ES-PALIERED, *pp.* Protected by an espalier.
ES-PALIER-ING, *ppr.* Protecting by an espalier.
ES-PAR'CET, *n.* A kind of sainfoin.—*Mortimer.*
ES-PARTO, *n.* [Sp.] A kind of rush, in Spain, of which cordage, shoes, baskets, &c., are made.—*M'Culloch.*
ES-PE''CIAL (es-pesh'al), *a.* [Fr. *special.*] Principal; chief; particular.
ES-PE''CIAL-LY, *adv.* In an uncommon degree.—SYN. Specially; principally; chiefly; particularly; peculiarly.
ES-PE''CIAL-NESS, *n.* The state of being especial.
ES'PE-RANCE, *n.* [Fr.] Hope.—*Shak.*
ES-PY'AL, *n.* A spy; the act of espying.—*Elyot.*
ES-PIED' (es-pīde'), *pp.* Seen; discovered.
ES-PI'ER, *n.* One who espies, or watches like a spy.—*Harmar.*
ES'PI-NEL, *n.* A kind of ruby. *See* SPINEL.
ESPI-ON-AGE (es'pe-on-āj or es'pe-on-ăzh), *n.* [Fr.] The practice or employment of spies; the practice of watching others without being suspected, and giving intelligence of discoveries made.
ES-PLA-NADE', *n.* [Fr.] 1. In *fortification,* the glacis of the counterscarp, or the sloping of the parapet of the covered-way toward the country; or the void space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of the town.—2. In *gardening,* a grass-plat.
ES-POUS'AL (es-pouz'al), *a.* Used in or relating to the ac of espousing or betrothing.—*Bacon.*
ES-POUS'AL, *n.* 1. The act of espousing or betrothing. 2. Adoption; protection.
ES-POUS'ALS, *n. pl.* The act of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other; a contract or mutua. promise of marriage.
ES-POUSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *epouser.*] 1. To betroth. 2. To betroth; to promise or engage in marriage, by contract in writing, or by some pledge. 3. To marry; to wed. 4 To unite intimately or indissolubly. 5. To embrace; to take to one's self, with a view to maintain; as, to *espouse* a cause.
ES-POUSED' (es-pouzd'), *pp.* or *a.* Betrothed; affianced, promised in marriage by contract; married; united intimately; embraced.
ES-POUSE'MENT, *n.* Act of espousing.
ES-POUS'ER, *n.* One who espouses.
ES-POUS'ING, *ppr.* Betrothing; marrying; uniting indissolubly; taking part in.
ES-PRIT' DE CORPS' (es-prē' de kōr'). [Fr.] The spirit of the body or society; the common spirit formed by men in association.
ES-PY', *v. t.* [Fr. *epier, espier.*] 1. To see at a distance; to have the first sight of a thing remote. 2. To see or discover something intended to be hid. 3. To discover unexpectedly. 4. To inspect narrowly; to examine and make discoveries.—SYN. To discern; discover; find out; descry.
ES-PY', *v. i.* To look narrowly; to look about; to watch.
ES-PY', *n.* A spy; a scout.
ES-PY'ING, *ppr.* Discovering; seeing first.
ES'QUI-MAUX (es'ke-mō), *n.* A nation of Indians inhabiting the northwestern parts of North America.—*Encyc. Am.*
ES-QUIRE', *n.* [Fr. *ecuyer.*] *Properly,* a shield-bearer or armor-bearer, *scutifer;* an attendant on a knight. Hence, in *modern times,* a title of dignity next in degree below a knight.—In the *United States,* the title is given to public officers of all degrees, from governors down to justices and attorneys. Indeed, the title, in addressing letters, is bestowed on any person at pleasure, and is merely an expression of respect.
ES-QUIRE', *v. t.* To attend; to wait on.
ES-QUIRED', *pp.* Attended; waited on.
ES-QUIR'ING, *ppr.* Attending, as an esquire.
ES-QUISSE' (es-kēs'), *n.* [Fr.] The first sketch of a picture or model of a statue, &c.
ES-SAY', *v. t.* [Fr. *essayer.*] 1. To try; to attempt; to endeavor; to exert one's power. 2. To make experiment of. 3. To try the value and purity of metals. *See* ASSAY.
ES'SAY, *n.* 1. An effort made, or exertion of body or mind, for the performance of any thing.—2. In *literature,* a composition intended to prove or illustrate a particular subject. 3. A trial or experiment. 4. Trial or experiment to prove the qualities of a metal. [*See* ASSAY.] 5. First taste of any thing.—SYN. Attempt; trial; endeavor; effort; tract; treatise; dissertation; disquisition.
ES-SAYED' (es-sāde'), *pp.* Attempted; tried.
ES-SAY'ER, *n.* One who writes essays.—*Addison.*
ES-SAY'ING, *ppr.* Trying; making an effort.
* ES-SAY'IST, *n.* A writer of an essay, or of essays.
ES'SENCE, *n.* [L. *essentia;* Fr. *essence.*] 1. That which constitutes the particular nature of a being or substance, or of a genus, and which distinguishes it from all others. 2. Formal existence; that which makes any thing to be what it is; or, rather, the peculiar nature of a thing; the very substance. 3. Existence; the quality of being. 4. A being; an existent person. 5. Species of being. 6. Constituent substance. 7. The predominant qualities or virtues of any plant or drug, extracted, refined, or rectified from grosser matter; or, *more strictly,* a volatile or essential oil. 8. Perfume, odor, scent; or the volatile matter constituting perfume.
ES'SENCE, *v. t.* To perfume; to scent.
ES'SENCED (es'senst), *pp.* Perfumed.—*Addison.*
ES-SENES', *n. pl.* [Gr. Εσσηνοι.] Among the *Jews,* a sect remarkable for their strictness and abstinence.
ES-SEN'TIAL (es-sen'shal), *a.* [L. *essentialis.*] 1. Necessary or indispensable to the constitution or existence of a thing. 2. Important in the highest degree. 3. Pure; highly rectified.—*Essential oils* are such as are obtained from plants, usually by distillation with water. They dissolve in alcohol, are inflammable, and much used in perfumery.—*Essential character,* in *natural history,* that single quality or property which serves to distinguish one genus, species, &c., from another.
ES-SEN'TIAL. *n.* 1. Existence; being; [*little used.*] 2 First or constituent principles. 3. The chief point; that which is most important.
ES-SEN-TI-AL'I-TY, } *n.* The quality of being essential; first
ES-SEN'TIAL-NESS, } or constituent principles.—*Swift.*

ES-SEN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* 1. By the constitution of nature; in essence. 2. In an important degree.
ES-SEN'TIĀTE, *v. i.* To become of the same essence.
ES-SEN'TIĀTE, *v. t.* To form the essence or being of.
ES-SEN'TIĀTED, *pp.* Formed into the same essence.
ES-SEN'TIĀ-TING, *ppr.* Forming into or becoming of the same essence.
ES-SOIN', *n.* [Old Fr. *exonier, essonier.*] 1. An excuse; the alleging of an excuse for him who is summoned to appear in court. 2. Exemption. 3. He who is excused for non-appearance in court at the day appointed.—*Essoin days* are three days allowed for the appearance of suitors in court. [This word is sometimes spelled *essoign.*]
ES-SOIN', *v. t.* To allow an excuse for non-appearance in court; to excuse for absence.—*Cowel.*
ES-SOIN'ER, *n.* An attorney who sufficiently excuses the absence of another.
ES'SON-ITE, *n.* Cinnamon-stone, which see.
ES-TAB'LISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *etablir.*] 1. To set and fix firmly or unalterably; to settle permanently, as a covenant. 2. To found permanently; to erect and fix or settle, as an empire. 3. To enact or decree by authority and for permanence; to ordain; to appoint, as laws. 4. To settle or fix permanently, as a person in business, or an army in a place. 5. To make firm; to confirm; to ratify. 6. To settle or fix what is wavering, doubtful, or weak; to confirm, as faith. 7. To confirm; to fulfill; to make good. 8. To set up in the place of another, and confirm.
ES-TAB'LISHED (es-tab'lisht), *pp.* or *a.* Set; fixed firmly; founded; ordained; enacted; ratified; confirmed; set up and supported by the state; as, an *established* religion.
ES-TAB'LISH-ER, *n.* He who establishes or confirms.
ES-TAB'LISH-ING, *ppr.* Fixing; settling permanently; founding; ratifying; confirming; ordaining.
ES-TAB'LISH-MENT, *n.* [Fr. *etablissement.*] 1. The act of establishing. 2. Settlement; fixed state; as, in sure *establishment.*—*Spenser.* 3. Confirmation; ratification, as of a covenant. 4. Settled regulation; form; ordinance; system of laws; constitution of government. 5. Fixed or stated allowance for subsistence; income; salary. 6. That which is fixed or established, as a permanent military force, a fixed garrison, a local government, an agency, a factory, &c. 7. A place of residence or of transacting business. 8. That form of religious worship which is established and supported by the state. 9. Settlement or final rest.
ES-TA-CĀDE', n. [Fr.; Sp. *estacado.*] A dike constructed of piles in the sea, a river, or morass, to check the approach of an enemy.—*Buchanan.*
ES-TA-FET', } *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *estafeta.*] A courier; an ex-
ES-TA-FETTE', } press of any kind.
ES-TĀTE', *n.* [Fr. *etat.*] 1. In a *general sense*, fixedness; a fixed condition; [*now generally written and pronounced* state.] 2. Condition or circumstances of any person or thing, whether high or low. 3. Rank; quality.—4. In *law*, the interest, or quantity of interest, a man has in lands, tenements, or other effects. 5. Fortune; possessions; property in general. 6. The general business or interest of government; a political body; a commonwealth; a republic. [*See* STATE.] 7. An order or class of men in the body politic; one of the *estates* of the kingdom.—*Estates*, in the plural, dominions; possessions of a prince.
ES-TĀTE', *v. t.* 1. To settle as a fortune.—*Shak.* 2. To establish; [*little used.*]
ES-TĀTED, *pp.* or *a.* Possessing an estate.—*Swift.*
ES-TEEM', *v. t.* [Fr. *estimer.*] 1. To set a value on, whether high or low. 2. To set a high value on; to regard with reverence, respect, or friendship. 3. To hold in opinion; to repute; to think. 4. To compare in value; to estimate by proportion.—SYN. To regard; estimate; prize; value; respect; revere.
ES-TEEM', *v. i.* To consider as to value.—*Spenser.*
ES-TEEM', *n.* 1. Estimation; opinion or judgment of merit or demerit. 2. High value or estimation; great regard; favorable opinion.
ES-TEEM'A-BLE, *a.* Worthy of esteem; estimable.
ES-TEEMED' (es-teemd'), *pp.* or *a.* Valued; estimated; highly valued; thought; held in opinion.
ES-TEEM'ER, *n.* One who esteems.—*Locke.*
ES-TEEM'ING, *ppr.* Valuing; estimating; valuing highly; prizing; thinking; deeming.
ES-THET'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the science of taste.
ES-THET'ICS, *n.* [Gr. αἰσθητικος.] The science which treats of the beautiful, or of the theory of taste.—*See* ÆSTHETICS.
ES-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *æstus* and *fero.*] Producing heat.
ES'TI-MA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] 1. That is capable of being estimated or valued. 2. Valuable; worth a great price. 3. Worthy of esteem or respect; deserving our good opinion or regard.
ES'TI-MA-BLE, *n.* That which is worthy of regard.
ES'TI-MA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of deserving esteem.
ES'TI-MA-BLY, *adv.* In an estimable manner.
ES'TI-MĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *æstimo.*] 1. To judge and form an opinion of the value of; to rate by judgment.—SYN. To count calculate; compute; reckon; number; rate; appraise; appreciate; esteem; value; prize.
ES'TI-MATE, *n.* 1. A valuing or rating in the mind; a judgment or opinion of the value, degree, extent, or quantity of any thing. 2. Value.—*Shak.*
ES'TI-MĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Valued; rated in judgment.
ES'TI-MĀ-TING, *ppr.* Valuing; rating; forming an opinion or judgment of the value, extent, quantity, or degree of worth of any object; calculating; computing.
ES-TI-MĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *æstimatio.*] 1. The act of estimating. 2. An opinion or judgment of any thing as to size, quantity, &c., formed without precise data. 3. Favorable opinion.—SYN. Calculation; computation; estimate; appraisement; esteem; honor; regard.
ES'TI-MĀ-TIVE, *a.* 1. Having the power of comparing and adjusting the worth or preference; [*little used.*] 2. Imaginative.
ES'TI-MĀ-TOR, *n.* One who estimates or values.
ES'TI-VAL, *a.* [L. *æstivus.*] Pertaining to summer.
ES'TI-VĀTE, *v. i.* To pass the summer.
ES-TI-VĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *æstivatio.*] 1. The act of passing the summer.—2. In *botany*, the disposition of the petals within the floral gem or bud.
ES'TO PER-PET'Ū-UM, } [L.] May it be perpetual.
ES'TO PER-PET'Ū-A. }
ES-TOP', *v. t.* [Fr. *etouper.*] In *law*, to impede or bar, by one's own act.
ES-TOPPED' (es-topt'), *pp.* Hindered; barred.
ES-TOP'PING, *ppr.* Impeding; barring by one's own act.
ES-TOP'PEL, *n.* In *law*, a stop; a plea in bar, grounded on a man's own act or deed, which *estops* or precludes him from averring any thing to the contrary.
ES-TŌ'VERS, *n. pl.* [Norm. *estoffer.*] In *law*, necessaries, or supplies; a reasonable allowance out of lands or goods for the use of a tenant.
ES-TRĀDE', *n.* [Fr.] An even or level space; a level and slightly raised place in a room.—*Smart.*
ES-TRAM'A-CON (-son), *n.* [Fr.] A sort of two-edged sword formerly used.
ES-TRĀNGE', *v. t.* [Fr. *etranger.*] 1. To keep at a distance; to withdraw; to cease to frequent and be familiar with. 2. To alienate; to divert from its original use or possessor. 3. To alienate, as the affections; to turn from kindness to indifference or malevolence. 4. To withdraw; to withhold.
ES-TRĀNGED' (es-trānjd'), *pp.* Withdrawn; alienated.
ES-TRĀNG'ED'NESS, *n.* The state of being estranged.—*Prynne.*
ES-TRĀNGE'MENT, *n.* Alienation; a keeping at a distance; removal; voluntary abstraction.
ES-TRĀNG'ING, *ppr.* Alienating; withdrawing; keeping at or removing to a distance.
ES-TRA-PĀDE', *n.* [Fr. *strappado.*] The action of a horse who, to get rid of his rider, rises before, and at the same time kicks furiously with his hind legs.
ES-TRĀY', *v. i.* To stray. *See* STRAY.
ES-TRĀY', *n.* [Norm. *estrayer.*] A tame beast, as a horse, ox, or sheep, which is found wandering or without an owner. *See* STRAY.
ES-TRĒAT', *n.* [Norm. *estraite.*] In *law*, a true copy of an original writing.
ES-TRĒAT, *v. i.* To extract; to copy.—*Blackstone.*
ES-TRĒAT'ED, *pp.* Extracted; copied.
ES-TRĒAT'ING, *ppr.* Extracting; copying.
ES-TRĒPE'MENT, *n.* [Norm. *estreper.*] In *law*, spoil waste; a *stripping* of land by a tenant, to the prejudice of the owner.
ES'TRICH, } *n.* The ostrich, which see; [*obs.*] 2. In
ES'TRIDGE, } *commerce*, the fine down of the ostrich lying under the feathers.—*M'Culloch.*
† ES'TU-ANCE, *n.* [L. *æstus.*] Heat.—*Brown.*
ES'TU-A-RY, *n.* [L. *æstuarium.*] 1. An arm of the sea; a frith; a narrow passage, or the mouth of a river or lake where the tide meets the current, or flows and ebbs. 2. A vapor bath.
ES'TU-A-RY, *a.* Belonging to or formed in an estuary; as, *estuary* strata.—*Lyell.*
ES'TU-ĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *æstuo.*] To boil; to swell and rage to be agitated.
ES-TU-Ā'TION, *n.* A boiling; agitation.—*Brown.*
† EST-URE', *n.* [L. *æstuo.*] Violence; commotion.
E-SŪ'RI-ENT, *a.* [L. *esuriens.*] Inclined to eat; hungry.
ES'Ū-RĪNE (ezh'yu-rin), *a.* Eating; corroding.
E-TĀT'-MĀ'JOR (ā-tä'-mä'zhor), *n.* [Fr.] Officers and subofficers as distinguished from their troops. Also, the superior officers.—*Dict. de l'Acad.*
ET' CÆT'E-RA, [L.] and the contraction *etc.* or *&c.*, denote the rest, or others of the kind; and so on; and so forth.
ETCH, *v. t.* [G. *etzen.*] 1. To produce figures or designs on copper or other metallic plates by means of lines or strokes first drawn, and then eaten or corroded by aquafortis. 2. To sketch; to delineate.—*Locke*; [*not in use.*]

ETCH, *v. i.* To practice etching.
ETCH, } *n.* Ground from which a crop has been taken.
ED'DISH, } —*Mortimer.*
ETCHED (etcht), *pp.* or *a.* Marked and corroded by aquafortis.
ETCH'ING, *ppr.* Marking or producing a design on a metallic plate with aquafortis.
ETCH'ING, *n.* 1. The act or art of etching; a mode of engraving. 2. The impression taken from an etched p.ate.
ETCH'ING-NEE'DLE, *n.* An instrument of steel with a fine point, used in etching, for tracing outlines, &c., on the plate.—*Brande.*
ET-E-OS'TIC, *n.* [Gr. *ετεος* and *στιχος.*] A chronogrammatical composition.—*Ben Jonson.*
† E-TERN', *a.* Eternal; perpetual; endless.—*Shak.*
E-TER'NAL, *a.* [Fr. *eternel*; L. *æternus.*] 1. Without beginning or end of existence. 2. Without beginning of existence. 3. Without end of existence or duration; everlasting; endless; immortal. 4. Continued without intermission; as, fires *eternal* in thy temples shine.—*Dryden.* 5. Unchangeable; existing at all times without change; as, *eternal* truth.—SYN. Everlasting; endless; infinite; ceaseless; perpetual; interminable.
E-TER'NAL, *n.* An appellation of God.—*Milton.*
E-TER'NAL-IST, *n.* One who holds the past existence of the world to be infinite.—*Burnet.*
† E-TER'NAL-IZE, *v. t.* To make eternal; to give endless duration to. [We now use *eternize.*]
E-TER'NAL-IZED, *pp.* Made eternal.
E-TER'NAL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Rendering eternal.
E-TER'NAL-LY, *adv.* 1. Without beginning or end of duration, or without end only. 2. Unchangeably; invariably; at all times. 3. Perpetually; without intermission.
† E-TER'NI-FY, *v. t.* To make famous; to immortalize.
E-TER'NI-FIED, *pp.* Made famous; immortalized.
E-TER'NI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Making famous; immortalizing.
E-TER'NI-TY, *n.* [L. *æternitas.*] 1. Duration or continuance without beginning or end. 2. The state or time after death; as, at death we enter on *eternity.*
E-TER'NIZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *eterniser.*] 1. To make endless. 2. To continue the existence or duration of indefinitely; to perpetuate. 3. To make forever famous; to immortalize.
E-TER'NIZED, *pp.* Made endless; immortalized.
E-TER'NIZ-ING, *ppr.* Giving endless duration to.
E-TE'SIAN (e-tē'zhan), *a.* [L. *etesius.*] Stated; blowing at stated times of the year; periodical. *Encyc.*—*Etesian wind*, a periodical wind; *especially*, a northerly or northeasterly wind, which prevails in summer in the Mediterranean.
ETHAL, *n.* [The first syllables of *ether* and *alcohol.*] A peculiar oily substance obtained from spermaceti.—*Prout.*
† ETHE, *a.* Easy.—*Chaucer.*
† ETHEL, *a.* Noble.
E'THER, *n.* [L. *æther.*] 1. A thin, subtle matter, much finer and rarer than air, which, some philosophers suppose, begins from the limits of the atmosphere, and occupies the heavenly space. *Newton.*—2. In *chemistry*, a very light, volatile, and inflammable fluid, produced by the distillation of alcohol or rectified spirit of wine, with an acid, especially with sulphuric acid.
E-THE'RE-AL, *a.* 1. Formed of ether; containing or filled with ether. 2. Heavenly; celestial. 3. Consisting of ether or spirit.
E-THE-RE-AL'I-TY, *n.* The state or condition of being ethereal.
E-THE'RE-AL-IZE, *v. t.* 1. To convert into ether, or into a very subtil fluid.—2. *Figuratively*, to render ethereal or spiritual.
E-THE'RE-AL-IZED, *pp.* or *a.* Converted into ether; made ethereal or spiritual.
E-THE'RE-AL-LY, *adv.* In an ethereal or heavenly manner.
E-THE'RE-OUS, *a.* Formed of ether; heavenly.—*Milton.*
E'THER-I-FORM, *a.* [*ether* and *form.*] Having the form of ether.—*Prout.*
E'THER-INE, *n.* Carbureted hydrogen, so called from being supposed to exist in ether.—*P Cyc.*
E'THER-IZE, *v. t.* To convert into ether.—*Med. Rep.*
E'THER-IZED, *pp.* Converted into ether.
E'THER-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Converting into ether.
ETHIC, } *a.* [L. *ethicus.*] Relating to manners or mor-
ETHIC-AL, } als; treating of morality; delivering precepts of morality.
ETH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the doctrines of morality.
ETHICS, *n.* 1. The doctrines of morality; the science of moral duty. 2. A system of moral principles; a system of rules for regulating the actions of men.
E'THI-OP, *n.* A native of Ethiopia; a blackamoor.—*Shak.*
E'THI-OPS MAR'TIAL. Black oxyd of iron.
E'THI-OPS MIN'ER-AL. A combination of mercury and sulphur.
ETH'MOID, } *a.* [Gr. *ηθμος* and *ειδος.*] Resembling a
ETH-MOID'AL, } sieve.—*Ethmoid bone*, a bone at the top of the root of the nose.
ETH'NARCH, *n.* [Gr. *εθνος* and *αρχ.*] The governor of a province or people.
ETH'NIC, } *a.* [L. *ethnicus.*] 1. Heathen; pagan; per
ETH'NIC-AL, } taining to the gentiles or nations not converted to Christianity. 2. Relating to the races or classes of mankind.
ETH'NIC, *n.* A heathen; a pagan.
ETH'NI-CISM, *n.* Heathenism; paganism; idolatry
ETH-NOG'RA-PHER, } *n.* One who writes on the different
ETH-NOL'O-GIST, } races of men.
ETH-NO-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to ethnography.
ETH-NO-GRAPH'IC-AL, }
ETH-NOG'RA-PHY, } *n.* [Gr. *εθνος*, *γραφη*, and *λογος.*] The
ETH-NOL'O-GY, } science which describes the different races of men, or a work on that science.
ETH-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Treating of ethics.
E-THOL'O-GIST, *n.* One who writes on morality.
E-THOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *εθος*, or *ηθος*, and *λογος.*] A treatise on morality, or the science of ethics.
E'THYL, *n.* [Gr. *αιθηρ* and *υλη.*] A hypothetical radical or base existing in ether and its compounds.—*Graham.*
E'TI-O-LATE, *v. i.* [Gr. *αιθω.*] To become white or whiter, to be whitened.
E'TI-O-LATE, *v. t.* To blanch; to whiten by excluding the sun's rays, as plants.
E'TI-O-LA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Blanched; whitened by excluding the sun's rays.
E'TI-O-LA-TING, *ppr.* Blanching; whitening by excluding the sun's rays.
E-TI-O-LA'TION, *n.* The operation of being blanched, as plants, by excluding the light of the sun.
E-TI-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to etiology.—*Arbuthnot.*
E-TI-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *αιτια* and *λογος.*] That branch of medical science which treats of the causes of diseases.
ET-I-QUETTE' (et-e-ket'), *n.* [Fr. *etiquette.*] Forms of ceremony or decorum; the forms which are observed toward particular persons, or in particular places.
ET-NE'AN, *a.* [from *Ætna.*] Pertaining to Etna.
† ETTIN, *n.* A giant.—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*
† ETTLE, *v. t.* To earn.—*Boucher.*
ET-UI' (et-wē'), } *n.* [Fr. *etui.*] A case for pocket instru-
ET-WEE. } ments.
ET-WEE'-CASE, }
† ET-Y-MOL O-GER, *n.* An etymologist.—*Griffith.*
ET-Y-MO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to etymology or the derivation of words; according to or by means of etymology.
ET-Y-MO-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to etymology.
ET-Y-MO-LOG'IC-ON, *n.* A treatise in which the etymologies of words are traced; as, *Whiter's Etymologicon.*
ET-Y-MOL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in etymology; one who searches into the original of words.
ET-Y-MOL'O-GIZE, *v. i.* To search into the origin of words; to deduce words from their simple roots.
ET-Y-MOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ετυμος* and *λογος.*] 1. That part of philology which explains the origin and derivation of words.—In *grammar*, *etymology* comprehends the various inflections and modifications of words. 2. The deduction of words from their originals; the analysis of compound words into their primitives.
ET'Y-MON, *n.* [Gr. *ετυμον.*] An original root, or primitive word.
EU-CHA-RIST (yū'ka-rist), *n.* [Gr. *ευχαριστια.*] 1. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper. 2. The act of giving or returning thanks.
EU-CHA-RIST'IC, } *a.* 1. Containing expressions of
EU-CHA-RIST'IC-AL, } thanks. 2. Pertaining to the Lord's Supper.
EU'CHLORE (yū'klore), *a.* [Gr. *ευ* and *χλωρος.*] In *mineralogy*, having a distinct green color.—*Mohs.*
EU-CHLO'RIC (yu-klō'rik), *a.* Of a distinct green color.—*Euchloric gas*, the same as *Euchlorine.*
EU'CHLO-RINE, *n.* In *chemistry*, protoxyd of chlorine.
EU-CHOL'O-GY (yu-kol'o-je), *n.* [Gr. *ευχολογιον.*] A formulary of prayers; the Greek ritual.
EU'CHRO-ITE, *n.* [Gr. *ευχροια.*] A transparent brittle mineral of a light emerald green color.
EU'CHY-MY (yū'ke-me), *n.* [Gr. *ευχυμια.*] A good state of the blood and other fluids of the body.
EU-CHY-SID'ER-ITE, *n.* A mineral occurring in Norway.
EU'CLASE, *n.* A brittle gem of the beryl family, occurring in light green transparent crystals. It comes from the topaz localities in Brazil.
EU'CRA-SY (yū'kra-se), *n.* [Gr. *ευ* and *κρασις.*] In *medicine*, such a due or well-proportioned mixture of qualities in bodies, as tends to constitute health or soundness.
EU'CHARIS-TIC-AL, *a.* Containing acts of thanksgiving.—*Mede.*
EU'DI-AL-YTE, *n.* [Gr. *ευ* and *διαλυω.*] A rose-red or brownish-red mineral occurring in nearly opaque crystals.
EU-DI-OM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *ευδιος*, *ευ*, *διος*, and *μετρον.*] An instrument for ascertaining the purity of the atmosphere, or, rather, the quantity of oxygen in any given bulk of elastic fluid.—*Ure.*

EU-DI-O-MET'RIC, } *a.* Pertaining to a eudiometer;
EU-DI-O-MET'RIC-AL, } performed or ascertained by a eudiometer.
EU-DI-OM'E-TRY, *n.* The art or practice of ascertaining the purity of the air by the eudiometer.
† EŪ'GE, *n.* Applause.—*Hammond.*
EŪ'GEN-Y, *n.* [Gr. *ευ* and *γενος.*] Nobleness of birth.
EŪGH (yū), *n.* A tree. *See* YEW.
EU-HAR-MON'IC, *a.* [Gr. *ευ*, and *harmonic.*] Producing harmony or concordant sounds.
EŪ'KAI-RITE, *n.* [Gr. *ευκαιρος.*] Cupreous seleniuret of silver, a mineral of a shining lead-gray color.
EU-LOG'IC, } *a.* Containing praise; commendatory.
EU-LOG'IC-AL, }
EU-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a manner to convey praise.
EŪ'LO-GIST, *n.* One who praises and commends another.
EU-LO-GIST'IC, *a.* Commendatory; full of praise.
EU-LO-GIST'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With commendation.
EU-LŌ'GI-UM, *n.* A speech or writing in commendation of some one; eulogy.
EŪ'LO-GIZE (yū'lo-jīze), *v. t.* To praise; to speak or write in commendation of another; to extol.
EŪ'LO-GIZED, *pp.* Praised; commended.
EŪ'LO-GIZ-ING, *ppr.* Writing or speaking in praise of.
EŪ'LO-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ευλογια.*] A speech or writing in commendation of a person.—SYN. Praise; encomium; panegyric; applause.
EŪ'NO-MY, *n.* [Gr. *ευνομια.*] Equal law, or a well-adjusted constitution of government.—*Mitford.*
EŪ'NUCH (yū'nuk), *n.* [Gr. *ευνουχος.*] A male of the human species castrated.
EŪ'NUCH, *v. t.* To make a eunuch.—*Creech.*
EŪ'NUCH-ATE, *v. t.* To make a eunuch; to castrate.
EŪ'NUCH-A-TED (yū'nuk-), *pp.* Made a eunuch.
EŪ'NUCH-A-TING, *ppr.* Making a eunuch.
EŪ'NUCH-ISM, *n.* The state of being a eunuch.
EU-ON'Y-MUS, *n.* [L.] A shrub called *spindle-tree.*
EU-OT'O-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. *ευ* and *τεμνω.*] In *mineralogy*, easily cleavable.—*Shepard.*
EŪ'PA-THY, *n.* [Gr. *ευπαθεια.*] Right feeling.—*Harris.*
EU-PA-TOR'I-NA, *n.* A supposed alkaloid, having a peculiar sharp, bitter taste, obtained from *eupatorium cannabinum*, or hemp agrimony.
EŪ'PA-TO-RY, *n.* [L. *eupatorium.*] The hemp agrimony.
EU-PEP'SY (yu-pep'se), *n.* [Gr. *ευπεψια.*] Good concoction in the stomach; good digestion.
EU-PEP'TIC, *a.* Having good digestion.
EŪ'PHE-MISM (yū'fe-mizm), *n.* [Gr. *ευφημισμος.*] A representation of good qualities; *particularly*, in *rhetoric*, a figure by which a delicate word or expression is substituted for one which is offensive.
EU-PHE-MIS'TIC (yu-fe-mis'tik), *a.* Containing euphemism; rendering more decent or delicate in expression.
EU-PHON'IC, } *a.* Agreeable in sound; pleasing to the
EU-PHON'IC-AL, } ear.
EŪ'PHO-NISM (yū'fo-nizm), *n.* An agreeable combination of sounds.
EU-PHŌ'NI-OUS, *a.* Agreeable in sound.
EU-PHŌ'NI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With euphony; harmoniously.
EŪ'PHO-NIZE (yū'fo-nīze), *v. t.* To make agreeable in sound.
EŪ'PHO-NY (yū'fo-ne), *n.* [Gr. *ευφωνια.*] An agreeable sound; an easy, smooth enunciation of sounds.
EU-PHOR'BI-A, *n.* [Gr. *ευφορβια.*] In *botany*, spurge, or bastard spurge, a genus of plants of many species.
EU-PHOR'BI-UM, *n.* [L.] In *materia medica*, an inspissated sap exuding from an African plant, of a biting taste, and extremely acrimonious.
EŪ'PHO-TIDE, *n.* A name given by the French to the aggregate of diallage and saussurite.
EŪ'PHRA-SY (yū'fra-se), *n.* [Gr. *ευφρασια.*] Eyebright, a genus of plants.
EŪ'PHU-ISM, *n.* [Gr. *ευφυης.*] An affectation of excessive elegance and refinement of language; high-flown diction.
EŪ'PHU-IST (yū'fu-ist), *n.* [Gr. *ευφυης.*] One who affects excessive refinement and elegance of language; applied particularly to a class of writers in the age of Elizabeth, whose unnatural and high-flown diction is ridiculed in Sir Walter Scott's Monastery, in the character of Sir Percy Shafton.
EU-PHU-IST'IC, *a.* Belonging to euphuism, or the euphuists.
EU-RĀ'SIAN, *n.* or *a.* [A contraction of European and Asian.] A term applied in India to one born of a European on the one side and an Asiatic on the other.
EU-RĪ'PUS, *n.* [Gr. *ευριπος.*] A strait; a narrow tract of water.
EŪ'RITE, *n.* The French name of feldspathic granite; the white stone (weiss stein) of Werner.
EU-ROC'LY-DON, *n.* [Gr. *ευρος* and *κλυδων.*] A tempestuous wind, such as drove ashore, on Malta, the ship in which St. Paul was sailing to Italy.
EŪ'ROPE, *n.* The great quarter of the earth that lies between the Atlantic Ocean and Asia, and between the Mediterranean Sea and the North Sea.
EU-RO-PĒ'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Europe.
EU-RO-PĒ'AN, *n.* A native of Europe.
EŪ'RUS, *n.* [L.] The east wind.
EŪ'RYTH-MY (yū'rith-me), *n.* [Gr. *ευ* and *ρυθμος.*] In *architecture, painting*, and *sculpture*, ease, majesty, and elegance of the parts of a body, arising from just proportions.
EU-SĒ'BI-AN, *n.* A follower of Eusebius of Nicomedia, who was a friend and protector of Arius.
EU-STA'CHI-AN (yu-stā'ke-an), *a.* The *eustachian tube* is a small pipe or duct running from a cavity of the ear into the back part of the mouth.
EŪ'STYLE, *n.* [Gr. *ευ* and *στυλος.*] In *architecture*, a term denoting a building in which the columns are placed at the most convenient distances from each other, *i. e.*, two and one fourth diameters apart.
† EŪ'TAX-Y, *n.* [Gr. *ευταξια.*] Established order.—*Waterh.*
EU-TER'PE, *n.* In *mythology*, the muse who presided over wind instruments; and to whom, also, was ascribed the invention of tragedy.
EU-TER'PE-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Euterpe; an epithet frequently bestowed on musical associations.
EŪ'THA-NĀ-SY or EU-THAN'A-SY, *n.* [Gr. *ευθανασια*; L. *euthanasia.*] An easy death.
EU-TYCH'I-AN, *n.* A follower of Eutychius, who held that the divine and human natures of Christ, after their union, became so blended together as to be but one nature; a Monophysite.—*J. Murdock.*
EU-TYCH'I-AN-ISM (yu-tik'e-an-izm), *n.* The doctrine of Eutychius.
† E-VĀ'CĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *vaco.*] To empty.—*Harvey.*
E-VAC'U-ANT, *a.* [L. *evacuans.*] Emptying; freeing from
E-VAC'U-ANT, *n.* A medicine which procures evacuations, or promotes the natural secretions and excretions.
E-VAC'U-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *evacuo.*] 1. To make empty; to free from any thing contained. 2. To throw out; to eject; to void; to discharge, as the contents of the stomach. 3. To empty; to free from contents, as the stomach. 4. To quit, to withdraw from a place. 5. To make void; to nullify, [in this sense, *vacate* is more used.]
E-VAC'U-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Emptied; cleared; freed from the contents; quitted, as by an army or garrison; ejected; discharged; vacated.
E-VAC'U-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Emptying; making void or vacant, withdrawing from.
E-VAC-U-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of emptying or clearing of the contents; the act of withdrawing from, as an army or garrison. 2. Discharges by stool or other natural means; a diminution of the fluids of an animal body. 3. Abolition; nullification.
E-VAC'U-A-TIVE, *a.* That evacuates.
E-VAC'U-Ā-TOR, *n.* One who makes void.—*Hammond.*
E-VĀDE', *v. t.* [L. *evado.*] 1. To avoid by dexterity. 2. To avoid or escape by artifice or stratagem; to slip away. 3. To elude by subterfuge, sophistry, address, or ingenuity. 4. To escape as imperceptible.—*South.*
E-VĀDE', *v. i.* 1. To escape; to slip away. 2. To attempt to escape; to practice artifice or sophistry, for the purpose of eluding.—SYN. To prevaricate; equivocate; shuffle.
E-VĀD'ED, *pp.* Avoided; eluded.
E-VĀD'ING, *ppr.* Escaping; avoiding; eluding; slipping away from danger, pursuit, or attack.
EV-A-GĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *evagatio.*] The act of wandering; excursion; a roving or rambling.
EV-AG-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *e* and *vagina.*] The act of unsheathing.
† E'VAL, *a.* [L. *ævum.*] Relating to time or duration.
E-VAL-U-Ā'TION, *n.* [Fr.] Valuation; appraisement. [*Not used.*]
EV-A-NES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *evanescens.*] 1. A vanishing; a gradual departure from sight or possession. 2. The state of being liable to vanish.
EV-A-NES'CENT, *a.* Vanishing; subject to vanishing; fleeting; passing away; liable to dissipation.
EV-AN-ES'CENT-LY, *adv.* In a vanishing manner.
† E-VAN'GEL, *n.* [L. *evangelium.*] The Gospel.—*Chaucer.*
† EV-AN-GĒ'LI-AN, *a.* Rendering thanks for favors.
*E-VAN-GEL'IC, } *a.* [Low L. *evangelicus.*] 1. Accord
E-VAN-GEL'IC-AL, } ing to the Gospel; consonant to the doctrines and precepts of the Gospel. 2. Contained in the Gospel. 3. Sound in the doctrines of the Gospel; orthodox.
E-VAN-GEL'IC-AL-ISM, *n.* Adherence to evangelical doctrines.
E-VAN-GEL'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a manner according to the Gospel.
E-VAN'GEL-ISM, *n.* The promulgation of the Gospel.
E-VAN'GEL-IST, *n.* 1. A writer of the history of our blessed Savior, Jesus Christ. 2. A preacher of the Gospel, licensed to preach, but not having charge of a particular church.
E-VAN'GEL-IST-A-RY, *n.* A selection of passages from the Gospels, as a lesson in divine service.
E-VAN-GEL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of evangelizing.
E-VAN'GEL-IZE, *v. t.* [Low L. *evangelizo.*] To instruct in

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÄR, FALL, WHAT;—PRE̊Y;—MARĬNE, BĬRD;—MÖVE, BOOK.

the Gospel; to preach the Gospel to, and convert to a belief of the Gospel.

E-VAN'GEL-IZE, *v. i.* To preach the Gospel.

E-VAN'GEL-IZED, *pp.* or *a.* Instructed in the Gospel; converted to a belief of the Gospel, or to Christianity.

E-VAN'GEL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Instructing in the doctrines and precepts of the Gospel; converting to Christianity.

† E-VAN'GEL-Y, *n.* Good tidings; the Gospel.—*Spenser.*

E-VAN'ID, *a.* [L. *evanidus.*] Faint; weak; evanescent; liable to vanish or disappear.—*Bacon.*

E-VAN'ISH, *v. i.* [L. *evanesco.*] To vanish; to disappear; to escape from sight or perception.

E-VAN'ISH-MENT, *n.* A vanishing; disappearance.

E-VAP'O-RA-BLE, *a.* That may be converted into vapor; that may be dissipated by evaporation.

E-VAP'O-RĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *evaporo.*] 1. To pass off in vapor, as a fluid; to escape and be dissipated; to exhale. 2. To escape or pass off without effect; to be dissipated; to be wasted.

E-VAP'O-RĀTE, *v. t.* 1. To convert or resolve a fluid into vapor, which is specifically lighter than the air, to dissipate in fumes, steam, or minute particles. 2. To give vent to; to pour out in words or sound.

E-VAP'O-RATE, *a.* Dispersed in vapors.

E-VAP'O-RĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Converted into vapor or steam and dissipated; dissipated in insensible particles, as a fluid.

E-VAP'O-RĀ-TING, *ppr.* Resolving into vapor.

E-VAP-O-RĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The conversion of a fluid into vapor. 2. The act of flying off in fumes; vent; discharge. —3. In *pharmacy*, the operation of drawing off a portion of a fluid in steam, that the remainder may be of a greater consistence, or more concentrated.

E-VAP'O-RA-TĪVE, *a.* Pertaining to or producing evaporation.

E-VAP-O-ROM'E-TER, *n.* [L. *evaporo*, and Gr. μετρον.] An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of a fluid evaporated in a given time; an atmometer.

E-VĀ'SION (e-vā'zhun), *n.* [L. *evasio.*] The act of eluding or avoiding; artifice to elude.—SYN. Shift; subterfuge; shuffling; prevarication; equivocation.

E-VĀ'SĪVE, *a.* 1. Using evasion or artifice to avoid; elusive; shuffling; equivocating. 2. Containing evasion; artfully contrived to elude a question, charge, or argument.

E-VĀ'SĪVE-LY, *adv.* By evasion or subterfuge; elusively; in a manner to avoid a direct reply or a charge.

E-VĀ'SĪVE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being evasive.

EVE, *n.* The consort of Adam, and mother of the human race; so called by Adam, because she was the mother of all living.

E-VEC'TION, *n.* [L. *eveho.*] 1. A carrying out or away; also, a lifting or extolling; exaltation. *Pearson.*—2. In *astronomy*, a change of form in the lunar orbit, by which its eccentricity is sometimes increased and sometimes diminished.—*D. Olmsted.*

EVE, } *n.* [Sax. *æfen, efen.*] 1. The decline of the
E'VEN (ē'vn), } sun; the latter part or close of the day, and beginning of the night. *Shak.*—2. *Eve* is used, also, for the evening before a holyday; as, Christmas *Eve.* 3. The period just preceding some important event; as, the *eve* of an engagement.

E'VEN (ē'vn), *a.* [Sax. *efen;* D. *even.*] 1. Level; smooth; of an equal surface; flat; not rough or waving. 2. Uniform; equal; calm; not easily ruffled or disturbed, elevated or depressed, as the mind or temper. 3. Level with; parallel to; as, *even* with the ground. 4. Not leaning. 5. Equally favorable; on a level in advantage; fair. 6. Owing nothing on either side; having accounts balanced. 7. Settled; balanced, as accounts. 8. Equal, as numbers. 9. Capable of being divided into two equal parts, without a remainder.

E'VEN (ē'vn), *v. t.* 1. To make even or level; to level; to lay smooth. 2. To place in an equal state, as to obligation, or in a state in which nothing is due on either side; to balance accounts.

† E'VEN, *v. i.* To be equal to.—*Carew.*

E'VEN (ē'vn), *adv.* 1. Noting a level or equality; or, *emphatically*, a like manner or degree. 2. Noting equality or sameness of time; hence, *emphatically*, the very time. 3. Noting, *emphatically*, identity of person. 4. Likewise; in like manner. 5. So much as. 6. Noting the application of something to that which is less probably included in the phrase; or bringing something within a description which is unexpected.

E'VEN-HAND, *n.* Equality.—*Bacon.*

E'VEN-HAND-ED, *a.* Impartial; equitable; just.—*Shak.*

E'VEN KEEL. A ship is properly said to be on an *even keel* when she draws the same water abaft and forward. The term is sometimes used, though inaccurately, to denote that she is not inclined to either side, but is upright. —*Brande.*

E'VEN-MIND'ED, *a.* Having equanimity.

E'VEN-SONG, *n.* 1. A song for the evening; a form of worship for the evening. 2. The evening.

E'VEN-TIDE, *n.* [*even*, and Sax. *tid.*] The time of evening; evening. [*This word is nearly obsolete.*]

† E-VENE', *v. i.* [L. *evenio.*] To happen.—*Hewyt.*

E'VENED (ē'vnd), *pp.* Made even or level.

E'VENER (ē'vn-er), *n.* One who makes even.

E'VEN-ING (ē'vn-ing), *n.* 1. The latter part and close of the day, and the beginning of darkness or night; *properly*, the decline or fall of the day, or of the sun. 2. The decline or latter part of life. 3. The decline of any thing.

E'VEN-ING, *a.* Being at the close of day.

E'VEN-ING-HYMN, } *n.* A hymn or song to be sung at
E'VEN-ING-SONG, } evening.

E'VEN-ING-STAR, *n.* Hesperus, or Vesper; Venus, when visible in the evening.

E'VEN-LY (ē'vn-ly), *adv.* 1. With an even, level, or smooth surface; without roughness. 2. Equally; uniformly; in an equipoise. 3. In a level position; horizontally. 4. Impartially; without bias from favor or enmity.

E'VEN-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being even, level, or smooth; equality of surface. 2. Uniformity; regularity, as of motion. 3. Freedom from inclination to either side; equal distance from either extreme. 4. Horizontal position; levelness of surface. 5. Impartiality between parties; equal respect. 6. Calmness; equality of temper; freedom from perturbation; a state of mind not subject to elevation or depression; equanimity.

E-VENT', *n.* [L. *eventus.*] 1. That which comes, arrives, or happens; that which falls out, good or bad. 2. The consequence of any thing; that in which an action, operation, or series of operations terminates.—SYN. Incident; occurrence; adventure; issue; result; termination; consequence; conclusion.

† E-VENT', *v. i.* To break forth.

E-VENTER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *eventrer.*] To open the bowels, to rip open; to disembowel.—*Brown.*

E-VENTER-Ā-TED, *pp.* Having the bowels opened.

E-VENTER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Opening the bowels.

E-VENTFUL, *a.* Full of events or incidents; producing numerous or great changes, either in public or private affairs.

E-VEN'TI-LĀTE, *v. t.* To winnow; to fan; to discuss.

E-VEN-TI-LĀ'TION, *n.* A fanning; discussion.

E-VENTU-AL, *a.* 1. Coming or happening as a consequence or result of any thing; consequential. 2. Final; terminating; ultimate.

E-VENT-U-AL'I-TY, *n.* Among *phrenologists*, that organ which takes cognizance of occurrences or events.—*Brande.*

E-VENTU-AL-LY, *adv.* In the event; in the final issue.

E-VENTU-ĀTE, *v. i.* To issue; to come to an end; to close; to terminate.—*J. Lloyd.* [*Rare in England.*]

E-VENTU-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Issuing; terminating.

EV'ER, *adv.* [Sax. *æfre, efre.*] 1. At any time; at any period or point of time, past or future; as, were you *ever* there? 2. At all times; as, *ever* present—3. *Forever*, eternally; to perpetuity; during everlasting continuance.—4. *Ever and anon*, at one time and another: now and then. 5. In any degree; as, no one is *ever* the happier for being selfish. 6. A word of enforcement or emphasis. 7. In *poetry*, and sometimes in *prose*, *ever* is contracted into *e'er.* SYN. Always; perpetually; continually; incessantly; unceasingly; constantly.

EV-ER-AC'TIVE, *a.* Active at all times.

EV-ER-BUB'BLING, *a.* Continually boiling or bubbling.

EV-ER-BURNING, *a.* Burning continually or without intermission; never extinct.

EV-ER-CHANG'ING, *a.* Very changeable.

EV-ER-DE-CAY'ING, *a.* Always decaying.

EV-ER-DŪRING, *a.* Enduring forever.—*Raleigh.*

EV-ER-DY'ING, *a.* Always dying.

EV-ER-EX-PAND'ING, *a.* Always expanding.

EV'ER-GREEN, *a.* Always green; verdant throughout the year.

EV-ER-GROWING, *a.* Always growing.

EV-ER-HASTING, *a.* Always hasting.

EV-ER-HON'ORED (-on'ord), *a.* Always honored.—*Pope.*

EV-ER-LIV'ING, *a.* 1. Living without end; eternal; immortal; having eternal existence. 2. Continual · incessant; unintermitted.

EV-ER-MEM'O-RA-BLE, *a.* Worthy to be always remembered.

EV-ER-Ō'PEN (-ō'pn), *a.* Always open; never closed.

EV-ER-PLEASING, *a.* Always pleasing; ever giving delight.—*Sidney.*

EV-ER-RE-CURRING, *a.* Always recurring.

EV-ER-REST'LESS, *a.* Always restless.

EV-ER-RE-VERED' (-re-vērd'), *a.* Always revered.

EV-ER-SMIL'ING, *a.* Always smiling.

EV-ER-VER'DANT, *a.* Always green.—*Verplanck.*

EV-ER-WAK'ING, *a.* Always awake.

EV-ER-WASTING, *a.* Always wasting.

EV-ER-WATCHFUL, *a.* Always watching or vigilant.

EV-ER-YOUNG', *a.* Always young or fresh; not subject to old age or decay; undecaying.

EV'ER-GLĀDE *n.* A tract of land covered with water and grass.

EV'ER-GREEN, *n.* A plant that retains its verdure through all the seasons.

EV-ER-LĂS'TING. *a.* 1. Lasting or enduring forever; continuing without end. 2. Perpetual; continuing indefinitely, or during the present state of things.—3. In *popular usage*, constantly recurring.—Syn. Eternal; immortal; interminable; endless; infinite; unceasing; uninterrupted; continual; unintermitted; incessant.

EV-ER-LĂS'TING, *n.* 1. Eternity; eternal duration, past and future. 2. A popular name of certain plants, from the permanence of the color and form of their dry flowers, as the American cudweed.

EV-ER-LĂS'TING-PĒA, *n.* A plant of the vetch kind.

EV-ER-LĂS'TING-LY, *adv.* Eternally; perpetually; continually.—*Swift.*

EV-ER-LĂS'TING-NESS, *n.* Eternity; endless duration; indefinite duration.—*Donne.* [*Little used.*]

EV-ER-MŌRE', *adv.* 1. Always; eternally. 2. Always; at all times.

† E-VERSE' (e-vers'), *v. t.* [L. *eversus.*] To overthrow or subvert.—*Glanville.*

E-VER'SION, *n.* [L. *eversio.*] An overthrowing; destruction. *Taylor.*—*Eversion of the eyelids*, a disease in which the internal surface of the eyelids is outermost.—*Forsyth.*

E-VERT', *v. t.* [L. *everto.*] To overturn; to overthrow, to destroy.—*Ayliffe.* [*Little used.*]

E-VERT'ED, *pp.* Overturned.

E-VERT'ING, *ppr.* Overthrowing.

EV'ER-Y, *a.* [Old Eng. *everich*; Sax. *æfre* and *ælc.*] Each individual of a whole collection or aggregate number.

EV'ER-Y-DĀY, *a.* Used or being every day; common; usual.

EV'ER-Y-WHERE, *adv.* In every place; in all places.

ĒVES'-DROP. *See* Eaves-drop.

ĒVES'-DROP-PER, *n.* One who stands under the eaves to listen privately. *See* Eaves-dropper.

† E-VES'TI-GĀTE, *v. t.* *See* Investigate.

EV'ET. *See* Eft.

† E-VĪ'BRĀTE. *See* Vibrate.

E-VICT', *v. t.* [L. *evinco, evictum.*] 1. To dispossess by a judicial process, or course of legal proceedings; to recover lands or tenements by law. 2. To take away by sentence of law. 3. To evince; to prove; [*not used.*]

E-VICT'ED, *pp.* Dispossessed by sentence of law; recovered by legal process.

E-VICT'ING, *ppr.* Dispossessing by course of law.

E-VIC'TION, *n.* 1. Dispossession by judicial sentence; the recovery of lands or tenements from another's possession by due course of law. 2. Proof; conclusive evidence.

EV'I-DENCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *evidentia.*] 1. That which elucidates, and enables the mind to see truth; proof arising from our own perceptions by the senses, or from the testimony of others, or from inductions of reason. 2. Any instrument or writing which contains proof. 3. A witness; one who testifies to a fact.—*W. Pitt.*—*Rich. Dict.*

EV'I-DENCE, *v. t.* To elucidate; to prove; to make clear to the mind; to show.—*Milton.*

EV'I-DENCED (ev'e-denst), *pp.* Made clear to the mind; proved.

EV'I-DENC-ING, *ppr.* Proving clearly; manifesting.

EV'I-DENT, *a.* Open to be seen; clear to the mental eye.—Syn. Plain; clear; obvious; manifest; visible; apparent; notorious.

EV-I-DEN'TIAL, *a.* Affording evidence; clearly proving.—*Scott.*

EV'I-DENT-LY, *adv.* In a manner to be seen and understood; in a manner to convince the mind.—Syn. Plainly; clearly; obviously; manifestly; certainly; notoriously.

E-VIG-I-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *evigilatio.*] A waking.

Ē'VIL (ē'vl), *a.* [Sax. *efel, yfel.*] 1. Having bad qualities of a natural kind; having qualities which tend to injury, or to produce mischief. 2. Having bad qualities of a moral kind. 3. Unfortunate; unhappy; producing sorrow, distress, injury, or calamity; as, *evil* tidings.—Syn. Mischievous; pernicious; injurious; hurtful; destructive; wicked; bad; corrupt; perverse; wrong; vicious; calamitous.

Ē'VIL, *n.* 1. *Evil* is *natural* or *moral.*—*Natural evil* is any thing which produces pain, distress, loss, or calamity, or which in any way disturbs the peace, impairs the happiness, or destroys the perfection of natural beings.—*Moral evil* is any deviation of a moral agent from the rules of conduct prescribed to him by God, or by legitimate human authority. 2. Misfortune; harm; ill; mischief; injury. 3. Depravity; corruption of heart, or disposition to commit wickedness; malignity. 4. Malady; as, the *king's evil*, or scrofula.

Ē'VIL (ē'vl), *adv.* [generally contracted to *ill.*] 1. Not well; not with justice or propriety; unsuitably. 2. Not virtuously; not innocently. 3. Not happily; unfortunately.—*Deut.* 4. Injuriously; not kindly.

Ē'VIL-AF-FĒCT'ED, *a.* Not well disposed; unkind.

Ē'VIL-BŌDING, *a.* Presaging evil.

Ē'VIL-DOER, *n.* One who does evil; one who commits sin, crime, or any moral wrong.

Ē'VIL-EŸE (ē'vl-ī) *n.* A supposed power of fascinating, bewitching, or otherwise injuring by the eyes or looks.—*Encyc. Am.*

Ē'VIL-EŸED (ē'vl-īde), *a.* Looking with an evil eye, or with envy, jealousy, or bad design.

Ē'VIL-FĂ'VORED, *a.* Having a bad countenance or external appearance; ill-favored.

Ē'VIL-FĂ'VORED-NESS, *n.* Deformity.—*Deut.*

Ē'VIL-MĪND'ED, *a.* Having evil dispositions or intentions; disposed to mischief or sin; malicious; malignant wicked.

Ē'VIL-Ō'MENED, *a.* Attended with unfavorable omens.

Ē'VIL-ONE (ē'vl-wun), *n.* The great enemy of souls, Satan.

Ē'VIL-SPĒAK'ING (ē'vl-speek'ing), *n.* Slander; defamation; calumny; censoriousness.

Ē'VIL-WISH'ING, *a.* Wishing harm to.—*Sidney.*

Ē'VIL-WŎRK'ER (-wurk-), *n.* One who does wickedness

Ē'VIL-LY, *adv.* Not well.—*Bp. Taylor.* [*Little used.*]

Ē'VIL-NESS, *n.* Badness; viciousness; malignity.

E-VINCE' (e-vins'), *v. t.* [L. *evinco.*] 1. To show in a clear manner; to prove beyond any reasonable doubt; to make evident. 2. To conquer; [*not in use.*]—Syn. Prove; demonstrate; manifest; argue.

E-VINCE', *v. i.* To prove.—*Bp. Hall.*

E-VINCED' (e-vinst'), *pp.* Made evident; proved.

E-VINCE'MENT, *n.* Act of evincing.

E-VIN'CI-BLE, *a.* Capable of proof; demonstrable.

E-VIN'CI-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to force conviction.

E-VIN'CIVE, *a.* Tending to prove; having the power to demonstrate.

† Ē'VI-RĀTE or EVI-RĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *eviratus.*] To emasculate.

EV-I-RĀ'TION, *n.* Castration.—*Cockeram.*

E-VIS'CER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *eviscero.*] To embowel or disembowel; to take out the entrails; to search the bowels.

E-VIS'CER-Ā-TED, *pp.* Deprived of the bowels.

E-VIS'CER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Disemboweling.

EV'I-TA-BLE, *a.* [L. *evitabilis.*] That may be shunned, avoidable.—*Hooker.* [*Little used.*]

EV'I-TĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *evito.*] To shun; to avoid; to escape —*Shak.* [*Little used.*]

EV-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* An avoiding; a shunning.—*Bacon.*

† E-VĪTE', *v. t.* [L. *evito.*] To shun.—*Drayton.*

EV-I-TER'NAL, *a.* [Lat. *æviternus.*] Duration infinitely long.

EV-I-TER'NI-TY, *n.* Duration infinitely long.

EV'O-CĀTE. *See* Evoke.

EV-O-CĀ'TION, *n.* A calling forth; a calling from one tribunal to another.

EV'O-CĀ-TOR, *n.* [L.] One who calls forth.—*N. A. Rev.*

E-VŌKE', *v. t.* [L. *evoco.*] 1. To call forth. 2. To call from one tribunal to another; to remove.

E-VŌKED' (e-vōkt'), *pp.* Called forth.

E-VŌK'ING, *ppr.* Calling forth.

EV-O-LĂT'IĆ, *a.* Apt to fly away.

EV-O-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *evolo.*] The act of flying away.—*Bp Hall.*

EV'O-LUTE, *n.* In *geometry*, a curve, from which another curve, called the *involute*, or *evolvent*, is described by the end of a thread gradually wound upon the former, or unwound from it.—*P. Cyc.*

EV-O-LŪ'TION, *n.* [L. *evolutio.*] 1. The act of unfolding. 2. A series of things unrolled or unfolded.—3. In *geometry*, the unfolding or opening of a curve, and making it describe an evolvent or *involute.*—4. In *arithmetic* and *algebra*, *evolution* is the extraction of roots; the reverse of *involution.*—5. In *military tactics*, the doubling of ranks or files, wheeling, countermarching, or other motion by which the disposition of troops is changed.

EV-O-LŪ'TION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to evolution.

E-VOLVE' (e-volv'), *v. t.* [L. *evolvo.*] 1. To unfold; to open and expand. 2. To throw out; to emit.

E-VOLVE', *v. i.* To open itself; to disclose itself.

E-VOLVED' (e-volvd'), *pp.* Unfolded; opened; expanded, emitted.

E-VOLV'ENT, *n.* In *geometry*, the involute; the curve resulting from the evolution of another curve, called the *evolute.* [*Little used.*]

E-VOLV'ING, *ppr.* Unfolding; expanding; emitting.

E-VOLVE'MENT, *n.* The act of evolving; the state of being evolved.

EV-O-MĪ''TION (-mish'un), *n.* A vomiting.—*Swift*

E-VUL'GĀTE. *v. t.* [L. *evulgo.*] To publish.

E-VUL'GĀ-TED, *pp.* Published.

E-VUL'GĀ-TING, *ppr.* Making public.

† EV-UL-GĀ'TION, *n.* A divulging.

E-VUL'SION, *n.* [L. *evulsio.*] The act of plucking or pulling out by force.—*Brown.*

EWE (yu), *n.* [Sax. *eowa, eowe.*] A female sheep.

EWʹER (yūʹer), *n.* [Sax. *huer*, or *hwer.*] A kind of pitcher, used to bring water for washing the hands.

EWʹRY (yūʹry), *n.* In *England*, an office in the king's household, where they take care of the linen for the king's table, lay the cloth, and serve up water in ewers after dinner.

EX. A Latin preposition or prefix, Greek ἐξ or ἐκ, signifying *out of, out, proceeding from.* Hence, in *composition*, it signifies sometimes *out of*, as in *exclude*; sometimes *off, from*, or *out*, as in L. *excindo*, to cut off or out; sometimes *beyond*, as in *excess, excel.* In some words it is merely emphatical; in others it has little effect on the signification.—*Ex*, prefixed to names of office, denotes that a person has ceased to hold it; as, *ex-president.*

EX CHANʹCEL-LOR, *n.* One who has been chancellor, but has left the office.

EX-COMʹMIS-SA-RY, *n.* A commissary dismissed from office; one formerly a commissary.

EX-DI-RECʹTOR, *n.* One who has been, but is no longer, a director.

EX-LEGʹIS-LĀ-TOR, *n.* One who has been a legislator, but is not at present.

EX-MĀʹYOR (-māʹor), *n.* One who has been, but is no longer, mayor.

EX-MINʹIS-TER, *n.* One who has been minister, but is not in office.

EX-PŌPEʹ, *n.* A pope deposed from office.—*M'Gavin.*

EX-PREʹFECT, *n.* A prefect out of office.

EX-PRESʹI-DENT, *n.* One who has been, but is no longer, president.

EX-REP-RE-SENTʹA-TIVE, *n.* One who has been formerly a representative, but is no longer one.

EX-SECʹRE-TA-RY, *n.* One who has been secretary, but is no longer in office.

EX-SENʹA-TOR, *n.* One who has been a senator, but is no longer one.

* EX-A-CERʹBĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *exacerbo.*] 1. To irritate; to exasperate; to inflame angry passions; to imbitter; to increase malignant qualities. 2. To increase the violence of a disease.

EX-A-CERʹBĀ-TED, *pp.* Exasperated.

EX-A-CERʹBĀ-TING, *ppr.* Exasperating.

EX-AC-ER-BĀʹTION, *n.* 1. The act of exasperating; the irritation of angry or malignant passions or qualities; increase of malignity.—2. Among *physicians*, a periodical increase of violence in a disease. 3. Increased severity.

EX-AC-ER-BESʹCENCE, *n.* [L. *exacerbesco.*] Increase of irritation or violence of a fever or disease.

EX-AC-ER-VĀʹTION, *n.* [L. *acervus.*] The act of heaping up.—*Dict.*

EX-ACTʹ (egz-akt), *a.* [L. *exactus.*] 1. Closely correct or regular; conformed to rule. 2. Not different in the least; as, the *exact* truth. 3. Not negligent; observing strict method, rule, or order. 4. Punctual; as, *exact* in keeping appointments. 5. Strict; as, the *exactest* vigilance.—Syn. Accurate; correct; precise; nice; methodical; careful.

EX-ACTʹ (egz-akt), *v. t.* [L. *exigo, exactum.*] 1. To force or compel to pay or yield; to demand or require authoritatively; to extort by means of authority. 2. To demand of right; as, to *exact* obedience. 3. To demand of necessity; to enforce a yielding or compliance; or to enjoin with pressing urgency.

EX-ACTʹ, *v. i.* To practice extortion.

EX-ACTʹED, *pp.* Demanded by authority; extorted.

EX-ACTʹER, *n.* One who exacts; an extortioner.

EX-ACTʹING, *ppr.* Demanding and compelling; requiring authoritatively; extorting; compelling by necessity.

EX-ACʹTION (egz-akʹshun), *n.* 1. The act of demanding with authority, and compelling to pay or yield; authoritative demand; a levying or drawing from by force; a driving to compliance. 2. Extortion; a wresting from one unjustly. 3. That which is exacted; tribute, fees, rewards, or contributions demanded or levied with severity or injustice.

EX-ACTʹI-TUDE, *n.* Exactness. [*Little used.*]

EX-ACTʹLY, *adv.* 1. Precisely according to rule or measure; nicely; accurately. 2. Precisely according to fact. 3. Precisely according to principle, justice, or right.

EX-ACTʹNESS (egz-aktʹnes), *n.* 1. Accuracy; nicety; precision. 2. Regularity; careful conformity to law or rules of propriety. 3. Careful observance of method and conformity to truth.

EX-ACTʹOR, *n.* 1. One who exacts; an officer who collects tribute, taxes, or customs. 2. An extortioner; one who compels another to pay more than is legal or reasonable. 3. He who demands by authority. 4. One who is unreasonably severe in his demands.—*Tillotson.*

EX-ACTʹRESS, *n.* A female who exacts.—*Ben Jonson.*

† EX-AC-UʹĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *exacuo.*] To whet or sharpen.

EX-AC-U-ĀʹTION, *n.* Whetting or sharpening.—*Cockeram.*

EX-AGʹGER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *exaggero.*] 1. To heap on; to accumulate. 2. To heighten; to enlarge beyond the truth; to amplify; to represent as greater than strict truth will warrant.—3. In *painting*, to heighten in coloring or design.

EX-AGʹGER-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Enlarged beyond the truth.

EX-AGʹGER-Ā-TING, *ppr* Enlarging or amplifying beyond the truth.

EX-AGʹGER-ĀʹTION, *n.* 1. A heaping together; heap; accumulation; [*little used.*]—2. In *rhetoric*, amplification; a representation of things beyond the truth; hyperbolical representation, whether of good or evil.—3. In *painting*, a method of giving a representation of things too strong for the life.

EX-AGʹGER-A-TO-RY, *a.* Containing exaggeration.

† EX-AGʹI-TĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *exagito.*] To shake; to agitate; to reproach.—*Arbuthnot.*

EX-AGʹI-TĀ-TED, *pp.* Agitated.

EX-AGʹI-TĀʹTION, *n.* Agitation.

EX-ALT (egz-awltʹ), *v. t.* [Fr. *exalter.*] 1. To raise high; to elevate. 2. To elevate in power, wealth, rank, or dignity. 3. To elevate with joy or confidence. 4. To raise with pride; to make undue pretensions to power, rank, or estimation; to elevate too high, or above others. 5. To elevate in estimation and praise; to magnify; to praise; to extol. 6. To raise, as the voice; to raise in opposition. 7. To elevate in diction or sentiment; to make sublime.—8. In *physics*, to elevate; to purify; to subtilize; to refine

EX-ALT-ĀʹTION, *n.* 1. The act of raising high. 2. Elevation to power, office, rank, dignity, or excellence. 3. Elevated state; state of greatness or dignity.—4. In *pharmacy*, the refinement or subtilization of bodies or their qualities and virtues, or the increase of their strength.—5. In *astrology*, the dignity of a planet, in which its powers are increased.

EX-ALTʹED, *pp.* or *a.* Raised to a lofty height; elevated; honored with office or rank; extolled; magnified; refined; dignified; sublime.

EX-ALTʹED-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being elevated. 2 Conceited dignity or greatness.

EX-ALTʹER, *n.* One who exalts or raises to dignity.

EX-ALTʹING, *ppr.* Elevating; raising to an eminent station; praising; extolling; magnifying; refining.

EX-ĀʹMEN (egz-āʹmen), *n.* [L. *examen.*] Examination; disquisition; inquiry.—*Brown.* [*Little used.*]

EX-AMʹIN-A-BLE (egz-), *a.* That may be examined; proper for judicial examination or inquiry.

EX-AMʹIN-ANT, *n.* One who is to be examined.

EX-AMʹIN-ATE, *n.* The person examined—*Bacon.*

EX-AM-IN-ĀʹTION, *n.* [L. *examinatio.*] 1. The act of examining; a careful search or inquiry, with a view to discover truth, or the real state of things; careful and accurate inspection of a thing and its parts, as of an account. 2. Mental inquiry; disquisition; careful consideration of the circumstances or facts which relate to a subject or question. 3. Trial by a rule or law.—4. In *judicial proceedings*, a careful inquiry into facts by testimony.—5. In *seminaries of learning*, an inquiry into the acquisitions of the students.—6. In *chemistry* and *other sciences*, a searching for the nature and qualities of substances by experiments.—Syn. Search; inquiry; investigation; research; scrutiny; inquisition; inspection.

† EX-AMʹIN-Ā-TOR, *n.* An examiner.—*Brown.*

EX-AMʹINE (egz-amʹin), *v. t.* [L. *examino.*] 1. To inspect carefully, with a view to discover truth or the real state of a thing. 2. To search or inquire into facts and circumstances by interrogating, as a witness. 3. To look into the state of a subject; to view in all its aspects; to weigh arguments and compare facts, with a view to form a correct opinion or judgment. 4. To inquire into the improvements or qualifications of students, by interrogatories, proposing problems, or by hearing their recitals. 5. To try or assay by experiments. 6. To try by a rule or law. —7. In *general*, to search; to scrutinize; to explore, with a view to discover truth.

EX-AMʹINED (egz-amʹind), *pp.* Inquired into; searched, inspected; interrogated; tried by experiment.

EX-AMʹIN-ER, *n.* 1. One who examines, tries, or inspects; one who interrogates a witness or an offender.—2. In *chancery*, in *Great Britain*, the *examiners* are two officers of that court, who examine, on oath, the witnesses for the parties.

EX-AMʹIN-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Inspecting carefully; searching or inquiring into; interrogating; trying or assaying by experiment.

EXʹAM-PLA-RY (eks-), *a.* Serving for example; proposed for imitation. [It is now written *exemplary.*]—*Hooker.*

EX-AMʹPLE (egz-amʹpl), *n.* [L. *exemplum.*] 1. A pattern; a copy; a model; that which is proposed to be imitated. 2. A pattern, in morals or manners; a copy or model. 3. Precedent; a former instance. 4. Precedent or former instance; [*in a bad sense, intended for caution.*] 5. A person fit to be proposed for a pattern; one whose conduct is worthy of imitation. 6. Precedent which disposes to imitation. 7. Instance serving for illustration of a rule or precept; or a particular case or proposition illustrating

a general rule, position, or truth.—8. In *logic* or *rhetoric*, an induction of what may happen from what has happened.

† EX-AM'PLE, *v. t.* To exemplify; to set an example.

† EX-AM'PLE-LESS, *a.* Having no example.—*Ben Jonson.*

EX-AM'PLER, *n.* A pattern; now *sample* or *sampler*.

† EX-AN"GUI-OUS, *a.* Having no blood. *See* EXSANGUIOUS.

EX-AN"GU-LOUS, *a.* Having no corners.

EX-AN'I-MATE (egz-an'e-mate), *a.* [L. *exanimatus.*] Lifeless; spiritless; disheartened; depressed in spirits.

EX-AN'I-MĀTE, *v. t.* To dishearten; to discourage.

EX-AN'I-MĀ-TED, *pp.* Disheartened.

EX-AN'I-MĀ-TING, *ppr.* Discouraging.

EX-AN-I-MĀ'TION, *n.* Deprivation of life or of spirits.

EX ANI-MO. [L.] *Literally*, from the mind; sincerely; heartily.

EX-AN'I-MOUS, *a.* [L. *exanimis.*] Lifeless; dead.

EX-AN-THĒ'MA (eks-an-thē'mä), *n.*; *pl.* EXANTHEM'ATA. Among *physicians*, eruption; a breaking out. The term is now confined to such eruptions as are attended with fever.—*Good.*

EX-AN-THE-MAT'IC, } *a.* Eruptive; efflorescent; noting
EX-AN-THEM'A-TOUS, } morbid redness of the skin.

† EX-ANT'LĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *exantlo.*] To draw out.

EX-ANT-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of drawing out.

EX-A-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *exaro.*] The act of writing.

EX'ĀRCH (eks'ärk), *n.* [Gr. *αρχος.*] 1. A viceroy of the Byzantine emperors; as, the *exarch* of Ravenna.—2. In the *Greek Church, formerly*, a title assumed by certain bishops.—3. *More recently*, an inspector of the clergy, appointed by the Eastern patriarchs.

EX-ĀRCH'ĀTE, *n.* The office, dignity, or administration of an exarch.—*Taylor.*

EX-ĀR-TIC-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* Dislocation of a joint.

EX-AS'PER-ĀTE (egz-as'per-āte), *v. t.* [L. *exaspero.*] 1. To excite anger, or to inflame it to an extreme degree. 2. To aggravate; to imbitter, as enmity. 3. To augment violence; to increase malignity; to exacerbate, as pain or disease.—SYN. To anger; irritate; enrage; inflame; provoke; excite; rouse.

EX-AS'PER-ATE, *a.* Provoked; imbittered; inflamed.

EX-AS'PER-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Highly angered or irritated; provoked; enraged; imbittered.

EX-AS'PER-Ā-TER, *n.* One who exasperates or inflames anger, enmity, or violence.

EX-AS'PER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Exciting keen resentment; inflaming anger; irritating; increasing violence.

EX-AS-PER-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. Irritation; the act of exciting violent anger; provocation. 2. Extreme degree of anger; violent passion; rage; fury. 3. Increase of violence or malignity; exacerbation.

EX-AUC-TOR-ĀTE, } *v. t.* [L. *exauctoro.*] To dismiss from
EX-AUTHOR-ĀTE, } service; to deprive of a benefice.

EX-AUC-TOR-Ā'TION, } *n.* Dismission from service; dep-
EX-AU-THOR-Ā'TION, } rivation; degradation.

EX-AU'THOR-IZE, *v. t.* To deprive of authority.

EX-AU'THOR-IZED, *pp.* Deprived of authority.

EX-AU'THOR-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Depriving of authority.

EX-CAL'CE-Ā-TED, *a.* [L. *excalceo.*] Deprived of shoes; unshod; barefooted.

EX-CAN-DES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *excandescentia.*] 1. A growing hot; or a white heat; glowing heat. 2. Heat of passion; violent anger; or a growing angry.

EX-CAN-DES'CENT, *a.* White with heat.

EX-CAN-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *excanto.*] Disenchantment by a countercharm. [*Little used.*]

EX-CĀR'NĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *ex* and *caro.*] To deprive or clear of flesh.—*Grew.*

EX-CĀR'NĀ-TED, *pp.* Deprived of flesh.

EX-CĀR'NĀ-TING, *ppr.* Depriving of flesh.

EX-CĀR'NI-FI-CĀTE, *v. t.* To cut off flesh.

EX-CĀR'NI-FI-CĀ-TING, *ppr.* Cutting off flesh.

EX-CĀR-NI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *excarnifico.*] The act of cutting off flesh, or of depriving of flesh.

EX CA-THE'DRA. [L.] *Literally*, from the *chair*, as of authority or instruction. Hence with authority or dogmatism. [The Latin will allow of cath'e-dra or ca-the'dra, but the latter is most common in English.]

EX'CA-VĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *excavo.*] To hollow; to cut, scoop, dig, or wear out the inner part of any thing, and make it hollow.

EX'CA-VĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Hollowed; made hollow.

EX'CA-VĀ-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making hollow; making or capable of making an excavation; as, an *excavating* machine.

EX-CA-VĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of making hollow. 2. A hollow or a cavity, formed by removing the interior substance.

EX'CA-VĀ-TOR, *n.* 1. One who excavates. 2. A machine for excavating.

† EX-CAVE', *v. t.* To hollow.—*Cockeram.*

† EX-CE'CĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *excæco.*] To make blind.

EX-CE-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of making blind.

EX-CĒ'DENT, *n.* Excess. [*Not authorized.*]

EX-CEED' (ek-seed'), *v. t.* [L. *excedo.*] 1. To pass or go beyond; to proceed beyond any given or supposed limit measure, or quantity, or beyond any thing else. 2. To go beyond in any excellence, or any desirable quality.—SYN. To surpass; excel; outgo; transcend; outdo; outvie.

EX-CEED', *v. i.* 1. To go too far; to pass the proper bounds, to go over any given limit, number, or measure. 2. To bear the greater proportion; to be more or larger.

EX-CEED'Ā-BLE, *a.* That may surmount or exceed.

EX-CEED'ED, *pp.* Excelled; surpassed; outdone.

EX-CEED'ER, *n.* One who exceeds or passes the bounds of fitness.—*Montagu.*

EX-CEED'ING, *ppr.* 1. Going beyond; surpassing; excelling; outdoing. 2. *a.* Great in extent, quantity, or duration; [*rare.*] 3. *adv.* In a very great degree; unusually.

EX-CEED'ING, *n.* Excess; superfluity.—*Smollett.*

EX-CEED'ING-LY, *adv.* To a very great degree; in a degree beyond what is usual; greatly; very much.

† EX-CEED'ING-NESS, *n.* Greatness in quantity, extent, or duration.

EX-CEL', (ek-sel'), *v. t.* [L. *excello.*] 1. To go beyond; to exceed; to surpass in good qualities or laudable deeds; to outdo. 2. To exceed or go beyond in bad qualities or deeds; as, *excelling* envy itself in mischief.—*Spenser*, [*rare.*] 3. To exceed; to surpass.

EX-CEL' (ek-sel'), *v. i.* To have good qualities, or to perform meritorious actions in an unusual degree; to be eminent, illustrious, or distinguished.

EX-CELLED' (ek-seld'), *pp.* Surpassed; outdone.

EX'CEL-LENCE, } *n.* [Fr.; L. *excellentia.*] 1. The state of
EX'CEL-LEN-CY, } possessing good qualities in an unusual or eminent degree; the state of excelling in any thing. 2. Any valuable quality; any thing highly laudable, meritorious, or virtuous in persons, or valuable and esteemed in things. 3. Dignity; high rank in the scale of beings. 4. A title of honor formerly given to kings and emperors, now given to embassadors, governors, and other persons below the rank of kings.—SYN. Superiority; perfection; supereminence; worth; greatness; purity; goodness.

EX'CEL-LENT (ek'sel-lent), *a.* 1. Being of great virtue or worth; eminent or distinguished for what is amiable, valuable, or laudable. 2. Being of great value or use; [*applied to things*;] remarkable for good properties. 3. Distinguished for superior attainments. 4. Consummate; complete; as, an *excellent* hypocrite. *Hume.*—SYN. Worthy; choice; prime; valuable; select; exquisite; transcendent.

EX'CEL-LENT-LY, *adv.* In an excellent manner; well in a high degree; in an eminent degree.

EX-CEL'LING, *ppr.* Surpassing; outdoing; going beyond.

EX-CEL'SI-OR, a. [L.] More lofty; more elevated; higher. The motto of the State of New York.

EX-CEN'TRIC. *See* ECCENTRIC.

EX-CEPT' (ek-sept'), *v. t.* [Fr. *excepter.*] 1. To take or leave out of any number specified; to exclude. 2. To take or leave out any particular or particulars from a general description.

EX-CEPT', *v. i.* To object; to make objection; followed by *to*, sometimes *against*.

EX-CEPT', *pp.* [contracted from *excepted.*] Taken out; not included. All were involved in this affair, *except* one, that is, *one excepted*, the case absolute, or independent clause. It is equivalent to *without, unless*, and denotes exclusion. —*Except* and *excepting* are commonly, though incorrectly, classed among *prepositions*.

EX-CEPT'ED, *pp.* *See* EXCEPT.

EX-CEPT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Taking or leaving out; excluding. 2. This word is also used in the sense of *except*, as above explained. The prisoners were all condemned, *excepting* three.

EX-CEP'TION (ek-sep'shun), *n.* 1. The act of excepting, or excluding from a number designated, or from a description; exclusion. 2. Exclusion from what is comprehended in a general rule or proposition. 3. That which is excepted, excluded, or separated from others in a general description; the person or thing specified as distinct or not included. 4. An objection; that which is or may be offered in opposition to a rule, proposition, statement, or allegation: with *to*. 5. Objection with dislike; offense, slight anger or resentment; as, to take *exception* to some remark.—6. In *law*, the denial of what is alleged and considered as valid by the other party, either in point of law or in pleading. 7. A saving clause in writing.—*Bill of exceptions*, in *law*, is a statement of exceptions to evidence

EX-CEP'TION-A-BLE, *a.* Liable to objection.

EX-CEP'TION-AL, *a.* Forming or making an exception.—*Lyell.*

EX-CEP'TION-ER, *n.* One who makes objections.—*Milton.*

EX-CEP'TIOUS (-shus), *a.* Peevish; disposed or apt to cavil.—*Burke.*

EX-CEP'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Disposition to cavil.

EX-CEPT'IVE, *a.* 1. Including an exception.—*Watts.* 2 Making or being an exception.—*Milton.*

† EX-CEPT'LESS, *a.* Omitting all exception.—*Shak.*

EX-CEPT'OR, *n.* One who objects, or makes exceptions.
EX-CER'E BRŌSE, *a.* Having no brains.
EX-CERN', *v. t.* [L. *excerno.*] To separate and emit through the pores, or through small passages of the body; to strain out; to excrete.
EX-CERNED' (ek-sernd'), *pp.* Separated; excreted; emitted through the capillary vessels of the body.
EX-CERN'ING, *ppr.* Emitting through the small passages; excreting.
EX-CERP', *v. t.* [L. *excerpo.*] To pick out. [*Little used.*]
† EX-CERPT, *v. t.* [L. *excerpo.*] To select.—*Barnard.*
EX-CERP'TA, n. pl. [L.] Passages extracted.
EX-CERP'TION, *n.* [L. *excerptio.*] 1. A picking out; a gleaning; selection. 2. That which is selected.
EX-CERP'TOR, *n.* A picker; a culler.—*Barnard.*
EX-CERPTS', *n. pl.* Extracts from authors. [*A bad word.*]
EX-CESS' (ek-ses'), *n.* [L. *excessus.*] 1. Superfluity; that which is beyond necessity or wants; as, *excess* of light. 2. That which is beyond the common measure, proportion, or due quantity; as, *excess* of bile in the system. 3. Superabundance of any thing. 4. Any transgression of due limits; as, a pardonable *excess.*—5. In *morals*, any indulgence of appetite, passion, or exertion beyond the rules of God's word, or beyond any rule of propriety; intemperance.—6. In *arithmetic* and *geometry*, that by which one number or quantity exceeds another.
EX-CESS'IVE, *a.* 1. Beyond any given degree, measure, or limit, or beyond the common measure or proportion. 2. Beyond the established laws of morality and religion, or beyond the bounds of justice, fitness, propriety, expedience, or utility. 3. Extravagant; unreasonable, as expenses. 4. Vehement; violent, as rage.
EX-CESS'IVE-LY, *adv.* 1. In an extreme degree; beyond measure; exceedingly. 2. Vehemently; violently.
EX-CESS'IVE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being excessive; excess.
EX-CHĀNGE' (eks-chānj'), *v. t.* [Fr. *echanger.*] 1. In *commerce*, to give one thing or commodity for another; to barter. 2. To lay aside, quit, or resign one thing, state, or condition, and take another in the place of it. 3. To give and receive reciprocally; to give and receive in compensation the same thing. 4. To give and receive the like thing.—Syn. To change; commute, interchange; bargain; truck; swap.
EX-CHĀNGE', *n.* 1. In *commerce*, the act of giving one thing or commodity for another; traffic by permutation, in which the thing received is supposed to be equivalent to the thing given. 2. The act of giving up or resigning one thing or state for another, without contract. 3. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally. 4. The contract by which one commodity is transferred to another for an equivalent commodity. 5. The thing given in return for something received, or the thing received in return for what is given. 6. The form of exchanging one debt or credit for another; or the receiving or paying of money in one place for an equal sum in another, by order, draft, or bill of exchange.—7. In *mercantile language*, a bill drawn for money is called *exchange*, instead of a *bill of exchange.* 8. The *course of exchange* is the current price between two places, which is above or below par, or at par.—9. In *law*, a mutual grant of equal interests, the one in consideration of the other. 10. The place where the merchants, brokers, and bankers of a city meet to transact business, at certain hours; often contracted into *change.*—Syn. Barter; dealing; trade; traffic; interchange; reciprocity.
EX-CHĀNGE-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality or state of being exchangeable.—*Washington.*
EX-CHĀNGE'A-BLE, *a.* That may be exchanged; capable, fit, or proper to be exchanged.—*Marshall.*
EX-CHĀNGED' (eks-chānjd'), *pp.* Given or received for something else; bartered.
EX-CHĀNG'ER, *n.* One who exchanges; one who practices exchange.
EX-CHĀNG'ING, *ppr.* Giving and receiving one commodity for another; giving and receiving mutually; laying aside or relinquishing one thing or state for another.
EX-CHEQ'UER (eks-chek'er), *n.* [Fr. *echiquier.*] In *England*, an ancient court of record, intended principally to collect and superintend the king's debts and duties or revenues. The financial part of its business is now transacted by the Bank of England; and the judicial part, which consists of a court of common law and a court of equity, is now opened to the nation generally. *Smart.*—*Exchequer bills*, in *England*, bills for money, or promissory bills, issued from the exchequer by authority of Parliament.
EX-CHEQ'UER, *v. t.* To institute a process against a person in the court of exchequer.—*Pegge.*
EX-CHEQ'UERED (eks-chek'erd), *pp.* Proceeded against in chancery.
EX-CHEQ'UER-ING (eks-chek'er-ing), *ppr.* Instituting process against in chancery.
EX-CIP'I-ENT, *n.* One who excepts.
EX-CĪS'A-BLE, *a.* Liable or subject to excise.
EX-CĪSE', *n.* [L. *excisum.*] An inland tax or impost on articles produced and consumed in a country, and also on licenses to deal in certain commodities. Formerly, in *England*, the excise embraced some imported articles, but these are now transferred to the customs.
EX-CĪSE', *v. t.* To lay or impose a duty on articles produced and consumed at home.
EX-CĪSED' (ek-sīzd'), *pp.* Charged with the duty of excise.
EX-CĪSE'MAN, *n.* An officer who inspects commodities, and rates the excise duty on them.—*Johnson.*
EX-CĪS'ING, *ppr.* Imposing the duty of excise.
EX-CIS'ION (ek-sizh'un), *n.* [L. *excisio.*] 1. In *surgery*, a cutting out or cutting off any part of the body; amputation. 2. The cutting off of a person or nation, as a judgment; extirpation; destruction. 3. A cutting off from the Church; excommunication.
EX-CĪ-TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being capable of excitement; susceptibility of increased vital action.
EX-CĪT'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being excited.
EX-CĪT'ANT, *n.* That which produces or may produce increased action in a living body; a stimulant.
† EX-CĪT'ĀTE, *v. t.* To excite.—*Bacon.*
EX-CI-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of exciting or putting in motion; the act of rousing or awakening.
EX-CĪT'A-TĪVE, *a.* Having power to excite.—*Barrow.*
EX-CĪT'A-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to excite.—*Miller.*
EX-CĪTE', *v. t.* [L. *excito.*] 1. To call into action; to stir up; to cause to act that which is dormant, stupid, or inactive. 2. To give new or increased action to, as the blood. 3. To raise; to create; to put in motion, as an insurrection. 4. To raise to high state of feeling or action; as, to *excite* the passions.—Syn. To awaken; animate; incite; arouse; stimulate; inflame; irritate; provoke.
EX-CĪT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Roused; awakened; animated; put in motion; stimulated; inflamed.
EX-CĪTE'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of exciting; stimulation. 2. The state of being roused into action. 3. Agitation: a state of being roused into action. 4. That which excites or rouses; that which moves, stirs, or induces action; a motive.—*Shak.*
EX-CĪT'ER, *n.* 1. He or that which excites; he that puts in motion, or the cause which awakens and moves.—2. In *medicine*, a stimulant.
EX-CĪT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Calling or rousing into action; stimulating.
EX-CĪT'ING, *n.* Excitation.—*Herbert.*
EX-CĪT'ING-LY, *adv.* In an exciting manner.
EX-CĪT'IVE, *a.* Tending to excite.
EX-ϵLĀIM', *v. i.* [L. *exclamo.*] 1. To utter the voice with vehemence; to make a loud outcry in words. 2. To declare with loud vociferation.—Syn. To call out; cry out; shout.
† EX-ϵLĀIM', *n.* Clamor; outcry.—*Shak.*
EX-ϵLĀIM'ER, *n.* One who cries out with vehemence, one who speaks with passion or much noise.
EX-ϵLĀIM'ING, *ppr.* Crying out; vociferating.
EX-ϵLA-MĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Outcry; noisy talk; clamor. 2. Vehement vociferation. 3. Emphatical utterance; a vehement extension or exertion of voice; ecphonesis. 4. A note by which emphatical utterance or outcry is marked; thus, !- -5. In *grammar*, a word expressing outcry; an interjection, a word expressing some passion, as wonder, fear, or grief.
EX-ϵLAM'A-TĪVE, *a.* Containing exclamation.
EX-ϵLAM'A-TO-RY, *a.* 1. Using exclamation. 2. Containing or expressing exclamation.
EX-ϵLŪDE', *v. t.* [L. *excludo.*] *Properly*, to thrust out or eject; but used as synonymous with *preclude.* 1. To thrust out; to eject. 2. To hinder from entering or admission; to shut out, as from office. 3. To debar; to hinder from participation or enjoyment, as from trade. 4. To except; not to comprehend or include.
EX-ϵLŪD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Thrust out; shut out; hindered or prohibited from entrance or admission; debarred.
EX-ϵLŪD'ING, *ppr.* Ejecting; hindering from entering; debarring; not comprehending.
EX-ϵLŪ'SION (eks-klū'zhun), *n.* 1. The act of excluding, ejection. 2. The act of denying admission; a shutting out. 3. The act of debarring. 4. Rejection. 5. Exception; non-reception, in a general sense. 6. Ejection.
EX-ϵLŪ'SION-IST (eks-klū'zhun-ist), *n.* One who would preclude another from some privilege.—*Fox.*
EX-ϵLŪ'SĪVE, *a.* 1. Having the power of preventing entrance; as, *exclusive* bars.—*Milton.* 2. Debarring from participation: possessed and enjoyed to the exclusion of others. 3. Not taking into the account; not including or comprehending: opposed to *inclusive.*
EX-ϵLŪ'SĪVE, *n.* One of a coterie who exclude others.
EX-ϵLŪ'SĪVE-LY, *adv.* 1. Without admission of others to participation; with the exclusion of all others. 2. Without comprehension in; not inclusively.
EX-ϵLŪ'SĪVE-NESS, *n.* State of being exclusive.

EX-CLŪ'SĬV-ISM, *n.* Act or practice of excluding.
EX-CLŪ'SO-RY, *a.* Exclusive; excluding; able to exclude. —*Walsh.* [*Little used.*]
† EX-COCT', *v. t.* [L. *excoctus.*] To boil.—*Bacon.*
EX-COGĬ-TĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *excogito.*] To invent; to strike out by thinking; to contrive.—*Hale.*
EX-COGĬ-TĀ-TĔD, *pp.* Contrived; struck out in thought.
EX-COGĬ-TĀ-TING, *ppr.* Contriving.
EX-COGĬ-TĀ'TION, *n.* Invention; contrivance; the act of devising in the thoughts.
† EX-COM-MŪNE', *v. t.* To exclude.—*Gayton.*
EX-COM-MŪ'NI-CA-BLE, *a.* Liable or deserving to be excommunicated.—*Hooker.*
EX-COM-MŪ'NI-CĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *ex* and *communico.*] To expel from communion; to eject from the communion of the Church.
EX-COM-MŪ'NI-CATE, *n.* One who is excommunicated.
EX-COM-MŪ'NI-CĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Expelled or separated from communion with a church.
EX-COM-MŪ'NI-CĀ-TING, *ppr.* Expelling from the communion of a church.
EX-COM-MU-NI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of ejecting from a church; expulsion from the communion of a church, and deprivation of its rights, privileges, and advantages. The *lesser excommunication* was a debarring from the eucharist; the *greater excommunication* was a total excision from the Church.
EX CON-CES'SO. [L.] From that which is conceded.
EX-CŌ'RI-ĀTE, *v. t.* [Low L. *excorio.*] To flay; to strip or wear off the skin; to abrade; to gall; to break and remove the cuticle.
EX-CŌ'RI-Ā-TED, *pp.* Flayed; galled; stripped of skin.
EX-CŌ'RI-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Flaying; galling; stripping of the cuticle.
EX-CO-RI-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of flaying, or the operation of wearing off the skin or cuticle; a galling; abrasion. 2. Plunder; [*not used.*]
EX-COR-TI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *ex* and *cortex.*] The act of stripping off bark.—*Coxe.*
EX'CRE-Ā-BLE, *a.* That may be discharged by spitting.
EX'CRE-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *excreo.*] To hawk and spit.
EX'CRE-Ā-TED, *pp.* Discharged from the throat by hawking and spitting.
EX'CRE-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Discharging from the throat by hawking and spitting.
EX-CRE-Ā'TION, *n.* A spitting out.
EX'CRE-MENT, *n.* [L. *excrementum.*] Matter excreted and ejected; that which is discharged from the animal body after digestion; alvine discharges.
EX-CRE-MEN'TAL, *a.* Excreted or ejected by the natural passages of the body.
EX-CRE-MEN-TĬ"TIAL, *a.* Pertaining to excrement.
EX-CRE-MEN-TĬ"TIOUS (eks-kre-men-tish'us), *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or containing excrement.—*Harvey.*
EX-CRES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *excrescens.*] 1. In *surgery*, a preternatural protuberance growing on any part of the body; a superfluous part. 2. Any preternatural enlargement of a plant, like a wart or tumor. 3. A preternatural production.
EX-CRES'CENT, *a.* Growing out of something else, in a preternatural manner; superfluous.
EX-CRĒTE', *v. t.* [L. *excretus.*] To separate and throw off; to discharge.
EX-CRĒ'TED, *pp.* or *a.* Passed from the body by excretion.
EX-CRĒ'TING, *ppr.* Discharging; separating by the natural ducts.
EX-CRĒ'TION, *n.* [L. *excretio.*] 1. The throwing off of effete, or no longer useful, matter from the animal system. 2. That which is excreted.
EX'CRE-TĬVE, *a.* Having the power of separating and ejecting fluid matter from the body.
EX'CRE-TO-RY, *a.* Having the quality of excreting or throwing off excrementitious matter by the glands.
EX'CRE-TO-RY, *n.* A little duct or vessel destined to receive secreted fluids, and to excrete them; also, a secretory vessel.
EX-CRŪ'CIA-BLE, *a.* Liable to torment.
EX-CRŪ'CIATE, *v. t.* [L. *excrucio.*] To torture; to torment; to inflict most severe pain on.
EX-CRŪ'CIA-TED, *pp.* Tortured; racked; tormented.
EX-CRŪ'CIA-TING, *ppr.* 1. Torturing; tormenting; putting to most severe pain. 2. *a.* Extremely painful; distressing.
EX-CRU-CI-Ā'TION, *n.* Torture; vexation.—*Feltham.*
EX-CU-BĀ'TION, *n.* The act of watching all night.
EX-CUL'PATE, *v. t.* [It. *scolpare*; L. *ex* and *culpo.*] To clear by words from a charge or imputation of fault or guilt.—Syn. To exonerate; absolve; excuse; justify.
EX-CUL'PA-BLE, *a.* That may be exculpated.
EX-CUL'PĀ-TED, *pp.* Cleared by words from the imputation of fault or guilt.
EX-CUL'PĀ-TING, *ppr.* Clearing by words from the charge of fault or crime.
EX-CUL-PĀ'TION, *n.* The act of vindicating from a charge of fault or crime; excuse.
EX-CUL'PA-TO-RY, *a.* Able to clear from the charge of fault or guilt; excusing; containing excuse.
EX-CUR'RENT, *a.* In *botany*, a term used in describing the ramification of any body whose axis remains always in the center, the other parts being regularly disposed round it. —*Lindley.*
EX-CUR'SION, *n.* [L. *excursio.*] 1. A rambling; a deviating from a stated or settled path. 2. Progression beyond fixed limits. 3. Digression; a wandering from a subject or main design. 4. An expedition or journey; any rambling from a point or place, and return to the same point or place.—Syn. Ramble; tour; trip; jaunt.
EX-CUR'SĬVE, *a.* Rambling; wandering; deviating.
EX-CUR'SĬVE-LY, *adv.* In a wandering manner.
EX-CUR'SĬVE-NESS, *n.* The act of wandering, or of passing usual limits.
EX-CUR'SUS, n. [L.] *Literally*, digression; a dissertation containing a more full exposition of some important point or topic, appended to a work.
EX-CŪS'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be excused; pardonable, [*applied to persons.*] 2. Admitting of excuse or justification; [*applied to acts.*]
EX-CŪS'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being excusable, pardonableness; the quality of admitting of excuse.
EX-CŪS'A-BLY, *adv.* In an excusable manner; pardonably
EX-CU-SĀ'TION, *n.* Excuse; apology. [*Little used.*]
EX-CU-SĀ'TOR, *n.* One who makes an excuse.
EX-CŪS'A-TO-RY, *a.* Making excuse, containing excuse or apology; apologetical.
EX-CŪSE', *v. t.* [L. *excuso.*] 1. To pardon; to free from the imputation of fault or blame; to acquit of guilt. 2. To pardon, as a fault; to forgive entirely, or to admit to be little censurable, and to overlook. 3. To free from an obligation or duty; as, to *excuse* from service. 4. To remit; not to exact, as a forfeiture. 5. To pardon; to admit an apology for. 6. To throw off an imputation by apology. 7. To justify; to vindicate.
EX-CŪSE', *n.* 1. A plea offered in extenuation of a fault or irregular deportment; apology. 2. The act of excusing or apologizing. 3. That which excuses or extenuates a fault.
EX-CŪSED' (eks-kūzd'), *pp.* Acquitted of guilt or fault; for given; overlooked.
EX-CŪSE'LESS, *a.* Having no excuse; that for which no excuse or apology can be offered.
EX-CŪS'ER, *n.* 1. One who offers excuses, or pleads for another. 2. One who excuses or forgives another.
EX-CŪS'ING, *ppr.* Acquitting of guilt or fault; forgiving, overlooking.
† EX-CUSS', *v. t.* [L. *excussus.*] To shake off; also, to seize and detain by law.
† EX-CUS'SION (eks-kush'un), *n.* A seizing by law.—*Ayliffe.*
EX'E-AT. [L.] *Literally*, let him depart; leave of absence given to a student in the English universities.
EX'E-CRA-BLE, *a.* [L. *execrabilis.*] Deserving to be cursed; very hateful.—Syn. Detestable; abominable; accursed.
EX'E-CRA-BLY, *adv.* Cursedly; detestably.
EX'E-CRĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *execror.*] To curse; to denounce evil against, or to imprecate evil on; hence, to detest utterly; to abhor; to abominate.
EX'E-CRĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Cursed; denounced; imprecated.
EX'E-CRĀ-TING, *ppr.* Cursing; denouncing; imprecating
EX-E-CRĀ'TION, *n.* The act of cursing; a curse pronounced; imprecation of evil; malediction; detestation expressed.
EX'E-CRA-TO-RY, *n.* A formulary of execration.
EX-ECT', *v. t.* [L. *execo.*] To cut off or out. [*Little used.*]
EX-EC'TION, *n.* A cutting off or out. [*Little used.*]
EX'E-CŪTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *executer.*] 1. To perform; to do; to carry into complete effect. 2. To inflict, as judgment. 3. To carry into effect, as the laws. 4. To carry into effect the law, or the judgment or sentence on a person; to inflict capital punishment on; to put to death. 5. To kill without form of law.—*Shak.* 6. To complete, as a legal instrument; to perform what is required to give validity to a writing, as by signing and sealing.—Syn. To accomplish; effect; fulfill; achieve; consummate; finish; complete.
EX'E-CŪTE, *v. i.* To perform the proper office.
EX'E-CŪ-TED, *pp.* Done; performed; accomplished; carried into effect; put to death.
EX'E-CŪ-TER, *n.* One who performs or carries into effect
EX'E-CŪ-TING, *ppr.* Doing; performing; finishing; accomplishing; inflicting; carrying into effect.
EX-E-CŪ'TION, *n.* 1. Performance; the act of completing or accomplishing.—2. In *law*, the carrying into effect a sentence or judgment of court. 3. The instrument, warrant, or official order by which an officer is empowered to carry a judgment into effect. 4. The act of signing and sealing a legal instrument, or giving it the forms required to render it a valid act. 5. The last act of the law in the punishment of criminals; capital punishment; death in-

fluted according to the forms of law. 6. Effect; something done or accomplished. 7. Destruction; slaughter.—8. In the *fine arts*, the mode of performing a work of art, and the dexterity with which it is accomplished.

EX-E-CU'TION-ER, *n.* 1. One who executes; one who carries into effect a judgment of death; one who inflicts a capital punishment in pursuance of a legal warrant. 2. He who kills; he who murders. 3. The instrument by which any thing is performed.

EX-E-CU-TIVE (egz-ek'yu-tiv), *a.* Having the quality of executing or performing.

EX-E-CU-TIVE, *n.* The person who administers the government; executive power or authority in government. —*J. Quincy.*

EX-E-CU TIVE-LY, *adv.* In the way of executing or performing.

EX-E-CU-TOR (egz-ek'yu-tor), *n.* The person appointed by a testator to execute his will, or to see it carried into effect.—*Executor in his own wrong*, is one who, without authority, intermeddles with the goods of a deceased person, and thus subjects himself to the trouble of executorship without the profits or advantages.

EX-E-CU-TO'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an executor; executive.

EX-E-CU-TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of an executor.

EX-E-CU-TO-RY, *a.* 1. Performing official duties.—2. In *law*, to be executed or carried into effect in future.

EX-E-CU-TRESS, } *n.* A female executor; a woman ap-
EX-E-CU-TRIX, } pointed by a testator to execute his will.

EX'E-DRA or EX-E'DRA, *n.* [Gr. ἐξ and ἕδρα.] A portico or vestibule; also, a recess of a building.—Among the *ancients*, a small room for conversation.—*Gloss. of Arch.*

EX-E-GE'SIS (eks-e-jē'sis), *n.* [Gr. ἐξηγησις.] Exposition; explanation; the science of interpretation; *particularly*, interpretation of the Holy Scriptures.

EX'E-GETE, *n.* One skilled in exegesis.

EX-E-GET'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to exegesis; explanatory; tending to unfold or illustrate; expository.

EX-E-GET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By way of explanation.

EX-EM'PLAR (egz-em'plar), *n.* 1. A model, original, or pattern, to be copied or imitated. 2. The idea or image of a thing, formed in the mind of an artist, by which he conducts his work; the ideal model which he attempts to imitate.

* EX'EM-PLA-RI-LY, *adv.* 1. In a manner to deserve imitation; in a worthy or excellent manner. 2. In a manner that may warn others, by way of terror; in such a manner that others may be cautioned to avoid an evil.

* EX'EM-PLA-RI-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being a pattern for imitation.

† EX-EM-PLAR'I-TY, *n.* A pattern worthy of imitation.

* EX'EM-PLA-RY (egz'em-pler-ry), *a.* 1. Serving for a pattern or model for imitation; worthy of imitation. 2. Such as may serve for a warning to others; such as may deter from crimes or vices. 3. Such as may attract notice and imitation. 4. Illustrating.

*† EX'EM-PLA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *exemplaire.*] A copy of a book or writing.—*Donne.*

EX-EM-PLI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* 1. The act of exemplifying; a showing or illustrating by example. 2. A copy; a transcript; an attested copy.

EX-EM'PLI-FIED, *pp.* Illustrated by example or copy.

EX-EM'PLI-FI-ER, *n.* One who exemplifies.

EX-EM'PLI-FY (egz-em'ple-fī), *v. t.* [Low L. *exemplo.*] 1. To show or illustrate by example. 2. to copy; to transcribe; to take an attested copy. 3. To prove or show by an attested copy.

EX-EM'PLI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Illustrating by example; transcribing; taking an attested copy; proving by an attested copy.

EX-EM'PLI GRA'TI-A (grā'she-a). For the sake of an example; for instance.

EX-EMPT' (egz-emt'), *v. t.* [Fr. *exempter.*] To free, or permit to be free, from any charge, burden, restraint, duty, evil, or requisition to which others are subject; to privilege; to grant immunity from.

EX-EMPT', *a.* 1. Free from any service, charge, burden, tax, duty, evil, or requisition to which others are subject; not subject; not liable to. 2. Free by privilege, as from the jurisdiction of a court. 3. Free; clear; not included. 4. Cut off from; [*obs.*]

EX-EMPT', *n.* One who is exempted or freed from duty; one not subject.

EX-EMPT'ED, *pp.* Freed from charge, duty, tax, or evils to which others are subject; privileged.

† EX-EMPT'I-BLE, *a.* Free; privileged.

EX-EMPT'ING, *ppr.* Freeing from charge, duty, tax, or evil; granting immunity to.

EX-EMP'TION (egz-em'shun), *n.* 1. The act of exempting; the state of being exempt. 2. Freedom from any service, charge, burden, tax, evil, or requisition to which others are subject; immunity; privilege.

* EX-EMP-TI'TIOUS, *a.* Separable; that may be taken from.

EX-EN'TER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *exentero.*] To take out the bowels or entrails; to embowel.—*Brown.*

EX-EN-TER-A'TION, *n.* The act of taking out the bowels.

EX-E-QUA'TUR, *n.* [L.] A written recognition of a person in the character of consul or commercial agent.

EX-E'QUI-AL, *a.* [L. *exequialis.*] Pertaining to funerals.

EX'E-QUIES (eks'e-quiz), *n. pl.* [L. *exequiæ.*] Funeral rites: the ceremonies of burial; funeral procession.

EX-ER'CENT, *a.* [L. *exercens.*] Using; practicing; following.—*Ayliffe.* [*Little used.*]

EX'ER-CI-SA-BLE, *a.* That may be exercised.

EX'ER-CISE (eks'er-sīze), *n.* [L. *exercitium.*] 1. Use; practice; the exertions and movements customary in the performance of business. 2. Practice; performance, as of patience. 3. Use; employment; exertion, as of the eyes. 4. Exertion of the body, as conducive to health; action; motion, by labor, walking, riding, or other exertion. 5. Exertion of the body; the habitual use of the limbs. 6. Exertion of the body and mind or faculties for improvement. 7. Use or practice to acquire skill; preparatory practice. 8. Exertion of the mind; application of the mental powers. 9. Task; that which is appointed for one to perform. 10. Act of divine worship. 11. A lesson or example for practice.

EX'ER-CISE, *v. t.* [L. *exerceo.*] 1. In a *general sense*, to move; to exert; to cause to act, in any manner. 2. To use; to exert. 3. To use for improvement in skill. 4. To exert one's powers or strength; to practice habitually. 5. To practice; to perform the duties of. 6. To train to use; to discipline. 7. To task; to keep employed; to use efforts. 8. To use; to employ. 9. To busy; to keep busy in action, exertion, or employment. 10. To pain or afflict; to give anxiety to; to make uneasy.

EX'ER-CISE, *v. i.* To use action or exertion.

EX'ER-CISED, *pp.* Exerted; used; trained; disciplined, employed; practiced; pained; afflicted; rendered uneasy

EX'ER-CIS-ER, *n.* One who exercises.

EX'ER-CIS-ING, *ppr.* Exerting; using; employing; training; practicing.

EX-ER-CI-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *exercitatio.*] Exercise; practice, use.—*Brown.*

EX-ERGUE' (egz-erg'), *n.* [Gr. ἐξ and ἐργον.] In *numismatics*, the place on a medal or coin around and without the type or figure, which has generally the date or other particular inscription.—*Elmes.*

EX-ERT' (egz-ert'), *v. t.* [L. *exero.*] 1. *Literally*, to thrust forth; to emit; to push out. 2. To bring out; to cause to come forth; to produce; as, to *exert* one's powers. 3. To put or thrust forth, as strength, force, or ability; to strain; to put in action; to bring into active operation. 4. To put forth; to do or perform; as, to *exert* an act. *South.*—*To exert one's self*, is to use efforts; to strive.

EX-ERT'ED, *pp.* Thrust or pushed forth; put in action.

EX-ERT'ING, *ppr.* Putting forth; putting in action.

EX-ER'TION, *n.* The act of exerting or straining; the act of putting into motion or action; endeavor; a striving or struggling.

EX-ERT'IVE, *a.* Exerting; having power to exert.

EX-ERT'MENT, *n.* Exertion; act of exerting.

EX-E'SION (egz-ē'zhun), *n.* [L. *exesus.*] The act of eating out or through.—*Brown.* [*Little used.*]

EX-ES-TU-A'TE, *v. i.* To boil; to be in a state of agitation.

EX-ES-TU-A'TION, *n.* [L. *exæstuatio.*] A boiling; ebullition; agitation caused by heat; effervescence.

EX'E-UNT OM'NES. [L.] All go out.

EX-FO'LI-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *exfolio.*] In *surgery* and *mineralogy*, to separate and come off in scales; to scale off.

EX-FO'LI-A-TED, *pp.* Separated in thin scales.

EX-FO'LI-A-TING, *ppr.* Separating and coming off in scales.

EX-FO-LI-A'TION, *n.* The scaling off of a bone; desquamation.

EX-FO'LI-A-TIVE, *a.* That has the power of causing exfoliation or the desquamation of a bone.

EX-FO'LI-A-TIVE, *n.* That which has the power or quality of procuring exfoliation.—*Wiseman.*

EX-HA'LA-BLE, *a.* That may be exhaled.

EX-HA'LANT, *a.* Having the quality of exhaling or evaporating.

EX-HA-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *exhalatio.*] 1. The act or process of exhaling, or sending forth fluids in the form of steam or vapor; evaporation. 2. That which is exhaled; that which is emitted, or which rises in the form of vapor; fume or steam; effluvia.

EX-HALE' (egz-hāle'), *v. t.* [L. *exhalo.*] 1. To send out; to emit, as vapor, or minute particles of a fluid or other substance. 2. To draw out; to cause to be emitted in vapor or minute particles; to evaporate.

EX-HALED' (egz-hāld'), *pp.* Sent out; emitted, as vapor evaporated.

EX-HALE'MENT, *n.* Matter exhaled; vapor.—*Brown.*

EX-HA'LENCE, *n.* The act of exhaling; matter exhaled

EX-HA'LING, *ppr.* or *a.* Sending out in vapor or effluvia.

EX-HAUST' (egz-hawst'), *v. t.* [L. *exhaurio, exhaustum.*] 1

To draw out or drain off the whole of any thing; to draw out till nothing of the matter drawn is left. 2. To empty by drawing out the contents, as a well. 3. To draw out or to use and expend the whole; to consume, as the wealth of a country. 4. To use or expend the whole by exertion, as one's strength or patience.

EX-HAUST', *a.* Drained; exhausted. [*Little used.*]

EX-HAUST'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Drawn out; drained off; emptied by drawing, draining, or evaporation; wholly used or expended; consumed.

EX-HAUST'ER, *n.* He or that which exhausts.

EX-HAUST'I-BLE, *a.* That may be exhausted.

EX-HAUST'ING, *ppr.* 1. Drawing out, draining off; emptying; consuming. 2. *a.* Tending to exhaust.

EX-HAUS'TION (egz-hawst'yun), *n.* 1. The act of drawing out or draining off; the act of emptying completely of the contents. 2. The state of being exhausted.—3. In *mathematics*, a method of proving the equality of two magnitudes by a *reductio ad absurdum*.

EX-HAUST'IVE, *a.* That exhausts.

EX-HAUST'LESS, *a.* Not to be exhausted; not to be wholly drawn off or emptied; inexhaustible.

EX-HAUST'MENT, *n.* Exhaustion; drain.

EX-HAUST'URE, *n.* Exhaustion.

EX'HE-DRA or EX-HE'DRA. *See* EXEDRA.

EX-HER'E-DĀTE, *v. t.* To disinherit.

EX-HER-E-DĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *exhæredatio.*] In the *civil law*, a disinheriting.

EX-HIB'IT (egz-hib'it), *v. t.* [L. *exhibeo.*] 1. To offer or present to view; to present for inspection; to show. 2. To show; to display; to manifest publicly; as, to *exhibit* a noble independence. 3. To present; to offer publicly or officially; as, to *exhibit* charges against any one. 4. To administer, as a medicine.

EX-HIB'IT, *n.* 1. Any paper produced or presented to a court or to auditors, referees or arbitrators, as a voucher, or in proof of facts; a voucher or document produced.—2. In *chancery*, a deed or writing produced in court, sworn to by a witness, and a certificate of the oath indorsed on it by the examiner or commissioner.

EX-HIB'IT-ED, *pp.* Offered to view; presented for inspection; shown; displayed.

EX-HIB'IT-ER, *n.* One who exhibits; one who presents a petition or charge.—*Shak.*

EX-HIB'IT-ING, *ppr.* Offering to view; presenting; showing; displaying.

EX-HI-BI'TION (eks-he-bish'un), *n.* [L. *exhibitio.*] 1. The act of exhibiting for inspection; a showing or presenting to view; display. 2. The offering, producing, or showing of titles, authorities, or papers of any kind before a tribunal in proof of facts. 3. Public show; representation of feats or actions in public; display of oratory in public; any public show. 4. Allowance of meat and drink; pension, as to indigent students in the English universities. Hence, 5. Gift or recompense, as to servants. *Shak.*—6. In *medicine*, the act of administering a remedy.

EX-HI-BI'TION-ER, *n.* In *English universities*, one who has a pension or allowance, granted for the encouragement of learning.

EX-HIB'IT-IVE (egz-), *a.* Serving for exhibition; representative.—*Norris.*

EX-HIB'IT-IVE-LY, *adv.* By representation.

EX-HIB'IT-O-RY, *a.* Exhibiting; showing; displaying.

EX-HIL'A-RANT, *a.* Exciting joy, mirth, or pleasure.

EX-HIL'A-RANT, *n.* That which exhilarates.

EX-HIL'A-RĀTE (egz-hil'a-rāte), *v. t.* [L. *exhilaro.*] To make cheerful or merry; to make glad or joyous.—Syn. To cheer; enliven; animate; inspire; inspirit; gladden.

EX-HIL'A-RĀTE, *v. i.* To become cheerful or joyous.

EX-HIL'A-RĀ-TED, *pp.* Enlivened; animated; cheered; gladdened; made joyous or jovial.

EX-HIL'A-RĀ-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Enlivening; giving life and vigor to the spirits; cheering; gladdening.

EX-HIL'A-RĀ-TING-LY, *adv.* In an exhilarating manner.

EX-HIL-A-RĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of enlivening the spirits; the act of making glad or cheerful. 2. The state of being enlivened or cheerful.—Syn. Animation; joyousness; gladness; cheerfulness; gayety.

EX-HORT' (egz-hort'), *v. t.* [L. *exhortor.*] 1. To incite by words or advice; to animate or urge by arguments to a good deed. 2. To advise; to warn; to caution. 3. To incite or stimulate to exertion.

EX-HORT', *v. i.* To deliver exhortation; to use words or arguments to incite to good deeds.

† EX-HORT', *n.* Exhortation.—*Pope.*

EX-HORT-Ā'TION (eks-), *n.* 1. The act or practice of exhorting; the act of inciting to laudable deeds; incitement. 2. The form of words intended to incite and encourage. 3. Advice; counsel

EX-HORT'A-TIVE (egz-), *a.* Containing exhortation.

EX-HORT'A-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to exhort.

EX-HORT'ED, *pp.* Incited by words to good deeds; animated to a laudable course of conduct; advised.

EX-HORT'ER, *n.* One who exhorts or encourages.

EX-HORT'ING, *ppr.* Inciting to good deeds by words or arguments; encouraging; counseling.

EX-HŪ'MĀ-TED, *a.* Disinterred.

EX-HU-MĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr., from *exhumer.*] 1. The digging up of a dead body interred; the disinterring of a corpse. 2. The digging up of any thing buried.

EX-HŪME', *v. t.* [L. *ex* and *humus.*] To disinter.

EX-HŪMED', *pp.* Disinterred.

EX-HŪM'ING, *ppr.* Disinterring.

EX-IC-CĀTE, } *See* EXSICCATE.

EX-IC-CĀ'TION. }

EX'I-GENCE, } *n.* [L. *exigens.*] 1. Urgent need or want.

EX'I-GEN-CY, } 2. Pressing necessity; any case which demands immediate action, supply, or remedy.—Syn. Demand; urgency; distress; pressure; emergency; necessity.

EX'I-GENT, *n.* 1. Pressing business; occasion that calls for immediate help; [*not used.*]—2. In *law*, a writ which lies where the defendant is not to be found, or after a return of *non est inventus* on former writs. 3. End; extremity —*Shak.*; [*obs.*]

EX'I-GENT, *a.* Pressing; requiring immediate aid or action.—*Burke.*

EX'I-GENT-ER, *n.* An officer in the court of common pleas in England, who makes out exigents and proclamations in cases of outlawry.

EX'I-GI-BLE, *a.* That may be exacted; demandable.

EX-I-GŪ'I-TY, *n.* [L. *exiguitas.*] Smallness; slenderness.—*Boyle.* [*Little used.*]

EX-IG'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *exiguus.*] Small; slender; minute; diminutive.—*Harvey.* [*Little used.*]

EX'ILE, *n.* [L. *exilium, exul.*] 1. The state of being expelled from one's country or place of residence. 2. An abandonment of one's country, or removal to a foreign country for residence, called *voluntary exile*. 3. The person banished or separated from his country.—Syn. Banishment; proscription; expulsion.

EX'ILE (eks-īle), *v. t.* 1. To banish from a country or home; to drive away, expel, or transport from one's country. 2. To drive from one's country by misfortune, necessity, or distress.—*To exile one's self*, is to abandon one's country never to return.

EX-ILE', *a.* [L. *exilis.*] Slender; thin; fine.

EX'ILED (eks'īld), *pp.* or *a.* Banished; expelled from one's country by authority.

EX'ILE-MENT, *n.* Banishment.

EX'IL-ING, *ppr.* Banishing; expelling from one's country, departing from one's country.

EX-I-LI'TION (eks-e-lish'un), *n.* [L. *exilio.*] A sudden springing or leaping out.—*Brown.* [*Little used.*]

EX-IL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *exilitas.*] Slenderness; thinness.

EX-IM'I-OUS, *a.* [L. *eximius.*] Excellent. [*Little used.*]

† EX-IN'A-NĪTE, *v. t.* [L. *exinanio.*] To make empty; to weaken.

EX-IN-A-NI'TION, *n.* [L. *exinanitio.*] An emptying or evacuation; hence, privation; loss; destitution. [*Rare.*]

EX-IST' (egz-ist'), *v. i.* [L. *existo.*] 1. To be; to have an essence or real being. 2. To live; to have life or animation. 3. To remain; to endure; to continue in being.

EX-IST'ENCE, *n.* 1. The state of being or having essence. 2. Life; animation. 3. Continued being; duration; continuation.

EX-IST'ENT, *a.* Being; having being or existence.

† EX-IS-TEN'TIAL, *a.* Having existence.—*Bp. Barlow.*

† EX-IS-TI-MA'TION, *n.* [L. *existimatio.*] Opinion; esteem.

EX-IST'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Having existence, being, or life.

EXIT, *n.* [L.; the 3d person of *exeo.*] 1. The departure of a player from the stage. 2. Any departure; the act of quitting the stage of action or of life; death; decease. 3. A way of departure; passage out of a place. 4. A going out; departure.

EX-I'TIAL (egz-ish'al), } *a.* [L. *exitialis.*] Destructive to

EX-I'TIOUS (egz-ish'ous), } life.—*Homilies.*

EX ME'RO MO'TU. [L.] Of mere good pleasure; a phrase occurring in grants, charters, &c.

EX NE-CES-SI-TA'TE. [L.] Of necessity.

EX'ODE, *n.* [Gr. ἐξόδιον.] In the *Greek drama*, the concluding part of a play.

EX'O-DUS, } *n.* [Gr. ἔξοδος.] 1. Departure from a place,

EX'O-DY, } *particularly*, the departure of the Israelites from Egypt under the conduct of Moses. 2. The second book of the Old Testament

EX-OF-FI'CIAL (-of-fish'al), *a.* Proceeding from office or authority.

EX OF-FI'CI-O (eks-of-fish'e-o). [L.] By virtue of office, and without special authority.

EX'O-GEN, *n.* [Gr. εξ and γενος.] In *botany*, a plant whose stem is formed by successive additions to the outside of the wood.—*Lindley.*

EX-OG'EN-OUS, *a.* Growing by successive additions to the outside of the wood.—*Lindley.*

EX'O-GLOSS, *n.* [Gr. εξω and γλωσσα.] A genus of fishes.

EX-O-LĒTE', *a.* [L. *exoletus.*] Worn; faded; obsolete; [*rare.*]

† EX-O-LŪ'TION, *n.* Laxation of the nerves.—*Brown.*

† EX-OLVE', *v. t.* To loose.

EX-OM'PHA-LOS, *n.* [Gr. ἐξ and ομφαλος.] A navel rupture.

EX'ON, *n.* In *England*, the commander of the royal bodyguard, called *exon of the household.*—*Cull.*

EX-ON'ER-ĀTE (egz-on'er-āte), *v. t.* [L. *exonero.*] 1. To unload; to disburden.—*Ray.* 2. To cast off, as a charge, or as blame resting on one; to clear of something that lies upon the character. 3. To cast off, as an obligation; as, a bondsman *exonerates* himself by producing a person in court.—SYN. To exculpate; relieve; absolve; clear; acquit; justify; discharge.

EX-ON'ER-Ā-TED, *pp.* Unloaded; disburdened; freed from a charge, imputation, or responsibility.

EX-ON'ER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Unloading; disburdening; freeing from any charge or imputation.

EX-ON-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of disburdening or discharging; the act of freeing from a charge.

EX-ON'ER-A-TĪVE, *a.* Freeing from an obligation.

EX-OPH'YL-LOUS, *a.* Naked; not sheathed in another leaf.

EX-OP-TĀ'TION, *n.* Earnest desire, or wish.

EX'O-RA-BLE, *a.* [L. *exorabilis.*] That can be persuaded.

EX'O-RĀTE, *v. t.* To obtain by request.

EX-OR'BI-TANCE (egz-or'be-tans), } *n.* [L. *exorbitans.*]
EX-OR'BI-TAN-CY (egz-or'be-tan-sy), } *Literally*, a going beyond or without the track or usual limit. Hence, enormity; extravagance; a deviation from rule or the ordinary limits of right or propriety.

EX-OR'BI-TANT, *a.* [L. *exorbitans.*] 1. *Literally*, departing from an orbit or usual track. Hence, deviating from the usual course; excessive; extravagant; enormous. 2. Anomalous; not comprehended in a settled rule or method.—*Hooker.*

EX-OR'BI-TANT-LY, *adv.* Enormously; excessively.

EX-OR'BI-TĀTE, *v. i.* To go beyond the usual track or orbit; to deviate from the usual limit.

EX'OR-CĪSE (eks'or-sīze), *v. t.* [Gr. εξορκιζω.] 1. To adjure by some holy name; but *chiefly*, to expel evil spirits by conjurations, prayers, and ceremonies. 2. To purify from unclean spirits by adjurations and ceremonies; to deliver from the influence of malignant spirits or demons.

EX'OR-CĪSED (eks'or-sīzd), *pp.* Expelled from a person or place by conjurations and prayers; freed from demons in like manner.

EX'OR-CĪS-ER, *n.* One who pretends to cast out evil spirits by adjurations and conjuration.

EX'OR-CĪS-ING, *ppr.* Expelling evil spirits by prayers and ceremonies.

EX'OR-CISM, *n.* [L. *exorcismus.*] The expulsion of evil spirits from persons or places by certain adjurations and ceremonies.

EX'OR-CIST, *n.* One who pretends to expel evil spirits by conjuration, prayers, and ceremonies.

EX-OR'DI-AL (egz-), *a.* Pertaining to the exordium.

EX-OR'DI-UM, *n.*; *pl.* EXORDIUMS. [L.] In *oratory*, the beginning; the introductory part of a discourse; the preface or proemial part of a composition.

EX-OR-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *exornatio.*] Ornament; decoration; embellishment.—*Hooker.*

EX-O-RHĪ'ZÆ, *n. pl.* [Gr. ἐξ and ῥιζα.] In *botany*, plants whose radicle elongates downward, directly from the base of the embryo.—*Lindley.*

EX-O-RHĪ'ZOUS, *a.* Pertaining to the exorrhizæ.

EX-ORTĪVE, *a.* [L. *exortivus.*] Rising; relating to the east.

EX'OS-MŌSE, *n.* [Gr. ἐξ and ωσμος, impulsion.] The passage outward of gases, vapors, or liquids through porous media.—*Brande.*

EX-OS'SĀ-TED, *a.* Deprived of bones.

EX-OS'SE-OUS, *a.* [L. *ex* and *osseus.*] Without bones; destitute of bones.

EX'OS-TŌME, *n.* [Gr. εξω and στομα.] The small aperture or foramen of the ovule of a plant.—*Beck.*

EX-OS-TŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. ἐξ and οστεον.] Any protuberance of a bone that is not natural.—Also, in *botany*, a disease in which knots are formed on or in the wood.

EX-O-TER'IC, } *a.* [Gr. ἐξωτερος.] External; public; op-
EX-O-TER'IC-AL, } posed to *esoteric* or secret. The *exoteric* doctrines of the *ancient philosophers* were those which were openly professed and taught.

EX'O-TER-Y, *n.* What is obvious or common.

EX-OT'IC, *a.* [Gr. ἐξωτικος.] Foreign; introduced from a foreign country; not native; extraneous.

EX-OT'IC, *n.* 1. A plant, shrub, or tree not native; a plant introduced from a foreign country. 2. A word of foreign origin introduced into a language.

EX-OT'I-CISM, *n.* The state of being exotic.

EX-PAND', *v. t.* [L. *expando.*] 1. To open; to spread, as a flower its leaves. 2. To spread; to enlarge a surface; to diffuse, as a stream its waters. 3. To dilate; to enlarge in bulk; to distend. 4. To enlarge; to extend; as, to *expand* the soul.

EX-PAND', *v. i.* 1. To open; to spread. 2. To dilate; to extend in bulk or surface. 3. To enlarge.

EX-PAND'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Opened; spread; extended; dilated; enlarged; diffused.

EX-PAND'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Opening; spreading; extending dilating; diffusing.

EX-PANSE' (eks-pans'), *n.* [L. *expansum.*] A spreading; extent; a wide extent of space or body.

EX-PANS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The capacity of being expanded capacity of extension in surface or bulk.

EX-PANS'I-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] Capable of being expanded or spread; capable of being extended, dilated, or diffused.

EX-PANS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Expansibility.

EX-PANS'I-BLY, *adv.* In an expansible manner.

EX-PANS'ILE, *a.* Capable of being expanded.

EX-PAN'SION, *n.* [L. *expansio.*] 1. The act of expanding. 2. The state of being expanded; the enlargement of surface or bulk, as by heat; dilatation. 3. Extent; space to which any thing is enlarged; also, pure space or distance between remote bodies. 4. Enlargement.—5. In *commerce*, an increase in the circulation of bank-notes.

EX-PAN'SION-ĊURB, *n.* A contrivance to counteract expansion and contraction by heat, as in chronometers.

EX-PANS'IVE, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Having the power to expand, to spread, or to dilate. 2. Having the capacity of being expanded. 3. Widely extended.

EX-PANS'IVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being expansive.

EX PARTE. [L.] On one part; as, *ex parte* evidence, that which is brought forward by one side only; an *ex parte* council, one which assembles at the request of only one of the parties in dispute.

EX-PĀ'TIĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *expatior.*] 1. To move at large; to rove without prescribed limits; to wander in space without restraint. 2. To enlarge in discourse or writing; to be copious in argument or discussion.

EX-PĀ'TIĀ-TING, *ppr.* Roving at large; enlarging in discourse or writing.

EX-PĀ-TI-Ā'TION, *n.* Act of expatiating.

EX-PĀ'TIĀ-TOR, *n.* One who amplifies in language.

EX-PĀ'TIA-TO-RY, *a.* Expatiating.

EX-PA'TRI-ĀTE or EX-PĀTRI-ĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *expatrier.*] In a *general sense*, to banish.—*To expatriate one's self*, is to quit one's country, renouncing citizenship and allegiance in that country.

EX-PĀ'TRI-Ā-TED or EX-PAT'RI-Ā-TED, *pp.* Banished; removed from one's native country, with renunciation of citizenship and allegiance.

EX-PĀ'TRI-Ā-TING or EX-PAT'RI-Ā-TING, *ppr* Banishing; abandoning one's country, with renunciation of allegiance.

EX-PĀ-TRI-Ā'TION or EX-PAT-RI-Ā'TION, *n.* Banishment. *More generally*, the forsaking of one's own country, with a renunciation of allegiance.

EX-PEĊT', *v. t.* [L. *expecto.*] 1. To wait for. 2. To look for; to have a previous apprehension of something future whether good or evil; to entertain at least a slight belief that an event will happen. 3. To require or demand; as payment will be *expected* when the note falls due. [It is a vulgar and gross error to use this word in speaking of the past; as, I *expect* the mail has arrived.]

† EX-PEĊT', *v. i.* To wait; to stay.—*Sandys.*

EX-PEĊT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be expected.

EX-PEĊTANCE, } *n.* 1. The act or state of expecting; ex-
EX-PEĊT'AN-CY, } pectation. 3. Something expected. 3. Hope.

EX-PEĊT'AN-CY, *n.* In *law*, a state of waiting or suspension.—An *estate in expectancy* is one which commences after the termination of another estate.

EX-PEĊT'ANT, *a.* 1. Waiting; looking for.—*Swift.* 2. An *expectant* estate is one which is suspended till the determination of a particular estate.

EX-PEĊT'ANT, *n.* One who expects; one who waits in expectation; one held in dependence by his belief or hope of receiving some good.

EX-PEĊT-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *expectatio.*] 1. The act of expecting or looking forward to a future event with at least some reason to believe the event will happen. *Expectation* differs from *hope*. *Hope* originates in desire, and may exist with little or no ground of belief that the desired event will arrive. *Expectation* is founded on some reasons which render the event probable. *Hope* is directed to some good; *expectation* is directed to good or evil. 2. The state of expecting, either with hope or fear. 3. Prospect of good to come. 4. The object of expectation; the expected Messiah. 5. A state or qualities in a person which excite expectations in others of some future excellence. —6. In *chances*, the value of any prospect of prize or property which depends on the happening of some uncertain event.—*Expectation of life*, in *annuities*, the mean or average duration of human life after a specified age.—SYN. Anticipation; confidence; trust.

† EX-PEC'TA-TĪVE, *n.* That which is expected.
† EX-PEC'TA-TĪVE, *a.* Expecting.—*Colgrave.*
EX-PEC'TER, *n.* One who expects; one who waits for something, or for another person.—*Swift.*
EX-PEC'TING, *ppr.* Waiting or looking for the arrival of.
EX-PEC'TING-LY, *adv.* In a state of expectation.
EX-PEC'TO-RANT, *a.* Having the quality of promoting discharges from the lungs.
EX-PEC'TO-RANT, *n.* A medicine which promotes discharges from the lungs.
EX-PEC'TO-RĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *expectoro.*] To eject from the trachea or lungs; to discharge phlegm, &c., by coughing.
EX-PEC'TO-RĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Discharged from the lungs.
EX-PEC'TO-RĀ-TING, *ppr.* Throwing from the lungs.
EX-PEC-TO-RĀ'TION, *n.* The act of discharging phlegm or mucus from the lungs, by coughing; also, the matter thus discharged.
EX-PEC'TO-RA-TĪVE, *a.* Having the quality of promoting expectoration.
EX PĒ'DE HER'CU-LEM. [L.] From the remaining foot of Hercules' statue, learn the size of his entire person; from a partial exhibition, learn the full extent of a man's powers.
† EX-PĒ'DI-ĀTE, *v. t.* To expedite.
EX-PĒ'DI-ENCE, } *n.* 1. Fitness or suitableness to effect
EX-PĒ'DI-EN-CY, } some good end, or the purpose intended; propriety under the particular circumstances of a case; advantage; usefulness. 2. Expedition; adventure; [*obs.*] 3. Expedition; haste; dispatch; [*obs.*]
EX-PĒ'DI-ENT (eks-pē'de-ent), *a.* [L. *expediens.*] 1. Tending to promote the object proposed; fit or suitable for the purpose; proper under the circumstances. 2. Useful; profitable; advantageous. 3. Quick; expeditious; [*obs.*]
EX-PĒ'DI-ENT, *n.* 1. That which serves to promote or advance; any means which may be employed to accomplish an end. 2. Means devised or employed in an exigency.—SYN. Shift; contrivance; resort; substitute.
EX-PĒ'DI-ENT-LY, *adv.* 1. Fitly; suitably; conveniently. 2. Hastily; quickly; [*obs.*]
EX-PED'I-TĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *ex* and *pes.*] In the *forest laws of England*, to cut out the balls or claws of a dog's fore feet, for the preservation of the king's game.
EX-PED-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of cutting out the balls or claws of a dog's fore feet.
EX'PE-DĪTE, *v. t.* [L. *expedio.*] 1. To hasten; to quicken; to accelerate motion or progress. 2. To dispatch; to send from. 3. To hasten by rendering easy.
EX'PE-DĪTE, *a.* [L. *expeditus.*] 1. Quick; speedy; expeditious. 2. Easy; unencumbered. 3. Active; nimble; ready; prompt. 4. Light-armed; [*obs.*]
EX'PE-DĪT-ED, *pp.* Facilitated; freed from impediment.
EX'PE-DĪTE-LY, *adv.* Readily; hastily; speedily; promptly.
EX'PE-DĪT-ING, *ppr.* Facilitating; hastening.
EX-PE-DĪ"TION (eks-pe-dish'un), *n.* [L. *expeditio.*] 1. Haste; speed; quickness; dispatch. 2. The march of an army, or the voyage of a fleet, to a distant place, for hostile purposes. 3. Any enterprise, undertaking, or attempt by a number of persons; or the collective body which undertakes.
EX-PE-DĪ"TION-A-RY, *a.* Consisting in an expedition.
EX-PE-DĪ"TIOUS (eks-pe-dish'us), *a.* 1. Quick; hasty; speedy; prompt. 2. Nimble; active; swift; acting with celerity.
EX-PE-DĪ"TIOUS-LY, *adv.* Speedily; hastily; with celerity or dispatch.
EX-PED'I-TĪVE, *a.* Performing with speed.—*Bacon.*
EX-PEL', *v. t.* [L. *expello.*] 1. To drive or force out from any inclosed place. 2. To drive out; to force to leave. 3. To eject; to throw out. 4. To banish; to exile. 5. To reject; to refuse. 6. To exclude; to keep out or off.—7. In *college government*, to command to leave; to dissolve the connection of a student.
EX-PEL'LA-BLE, *a.* That may be expelled or driven out.
EX-PELLED' (eks-peld'). *pp.* or *a.* Driven out or away; forced to leave; banished; exiled; excluded.
EX-PEL'LER, *n.* He or that which drives out or away.
EX-PEL'LING, *ppr.* Driving out; forcing away; compelling to quit or depart; banishing; excluding.
EX-PEND', *v. t.* [L. *expendo.*] To lay out; to disburse; to spend; to deliver or distribute, either in payment or in donations. 2. To lay out; to use, to employ; to consume; as time or labor. 3. To use and consume. 4. To consume; to dissipate; to waste.
EX-PEND', *v. i.* To be laid out, used, or consumed.
EX-PEND'ED, *pp.* Laid out; spent; disbursed; used.
EX-PEND'ING, *ppr.* Spending; using; employing.
EX-PEND'I-TURE, *n.* 1. The act of expending; a laying out, as of money; disbursement.—*Price.* 2. Money expended; expense.
EX-PENSE' (eks-pens'), *n.* [L. *expensum.*] 1. A laying out or expending; the disbursing of money, or the employment and consumption, as of time or labor. 2. Money expended; cost; charge; price; that which is disburse in payment or in charity. 3. That which is used, employed, laid out, or consumed.
EX-PENSE'FUL, *a.* Costly; expensive. [*Rare.*]
† EX-PENSE'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a costly manner.—*Weever.*
EX-PENSE'LESS (eks-pens'les), *a.* Without expense.
EX-PENSĪVE, *a.* 1. Costly; dear; requiring much expense. 2. Given to expense; free in the use of money, extravagant; lavish. 3. Liberal; generous; as, an *expensive*, indefatigable goodness; [*rare.*]
EX-PENSĪVE-LY, *adv.* With great expense; at great cost or charge.—*Swift.*
EX-PENSĪVE-NESS, *n.* 1. Costliness; the quality of incurring or requiring great expenditures of money. 2. Addictedness to expense; extravagance.
EX-PĒ'RI-ENCE, *n.* [L. *experientia.*] 1. Trial, or a series of trials or experiments; active effort or attempt to do or to prove something, or repeated efforts. A single trial is usually denominated an *experiment*; *experience* may be a series of trials, or the result of such trials. 2. Observation of a fact or of the same facts or events happening under like circumstances. 3. Trial from suffering or enjoyment; suffering itself; the use of the senses. 4. Knowledge derived from trials, use, practice, or from a series of observations.—SYN. Trial; proof; test; experiment.
EX-PĒ'RI-ENCE, *v. t.* 1. To try by use, by suffering, or by enjoyment. 2. To know by practice or trial; to gain knowledge or skill by practice or by a series of observations.
EX-PĒ'RI-ENCED (eks-pē're-enst), *pp.* 1. Tried; used; practiced. 2. *a.* Taught by practice or by repeated observations; skillful or wise by means of trials, use, or observation.
EX-PĒ'RI-EN-CER, *n.* One who makes trials or experiments.
EX-PĒ'RI-EN-CING, *ppr.* Making trial; suffering or enjoying.
EX-PĒ'RI-ENT, *a.* Having experience.—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*
EX-PER'I-MENT, *n.* [L. *experimentum.*] A trial; an act or operation designed to discover some unknown truth, principle, or effect, or to establish it when discovered.
EX-PER'I-MENT, *v. i.* 1. To make trial; to make an experiment; to operate on a body in such a manner as to discover some unknown fact, or to establish it when known. 2. To try; to search by trial. 3. To experience; [*obs.*]
EX-PER'I-MENT, *v. t.* To try; to know by trial.
EX-PER-I-MENT'AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to experiment. 2. Known by experiment or trial; derived from experiment. 3. Built on experiments; founded on trial and observations, or on a series of results, the effects of operations. 4. Taught by experience; having personal experience; as, *experimental* Christians. 5. Known by experience; derived from experience; as, *experimental* religion.
EX-PER-I-MENT'AL-IST, *n.* One who makes experiments.
EX-PER-I-MENT'AL-LY, *adv.* 1. By experiment; by trial; by operation and observation of results. 2. By experience; by suffering or enjoyment.
EX-PER-I-MENT'A-TĪVE, *a.* Experimental.
EX-PER'I-MENT-ED, *pp.* Tried; searched out by trial.
EX-PER'I-MENT-ER, *n.* One who makes experiments, one skilled in experiments.
EX-PER'I-MENT-ING, *ppr.* Making experiments or trials.
EX-PER'I-MENT-IST, *n.* One who makes experiments.—*Good.* [This is more analogical than *experimentalist.*]
EX-PER-I-MEN'TUM CRU'CIS. [L.] Experiment of the cross; a test of the severest and most searching nature; a decisive experiment.
EX-PERT', *a.* [L. *expertus.*] 1. *Properly*, experienced; taught by use, practice, or experience; hence, skillful; well instructed; having familiar knowledge of. 2. Dextrous; adroit; ready; prompt; clever; having a facility of operation or performance from practice.
† EX-PERT', *v. t.* To experience.—*Spenser.*
EX-PERT', *n.* An expert person.—*Ed. Rev.*
EX-PERT'LY, *adv.* In a skillful or dextrous manner; adroitly; with readiness and accuracy.
EX-PERT'NESS, *n.* Skill derived from practice; readiness; dexterity; adroitness; cleverness; tact.
† EX-PET'I-BLE, *a.* [L. *expetibilis.*] That may be wished for; desirable.
EX'PI-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *expiabilis.*] That may be expiated; that may be atoned for and done away.
EX'PI-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *expio.*] 1. To atone for; to make satisfaction for; to extinguish the guilt of a crime by subsequent acts of piety or worship, by which the obligation to punish the crime is canceled. 2. To make reparation for; as, to *expiate* an injury. 3. To avert the threats of prodigies.
EX'PI-Ā-TED, *pp.* Atoned for; done away by satisfaction offered and accepted.
EX'PI-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Making atonement or satisfaction for, destroying or removing guilt, and canceling the obligation to punish.

EX-PI-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *expiatio.*] 1. The act of atoning for a crime; the act of making satisfaction for an offense; atonement; satisfaction. 2. The means by which atonement for crimes is made; atonement.—3. Among *ancient heathens*, an act by which the threats of prodigies were averted.

EX'PI-A-TO-RY, *a.* Having the power to make atonement or expiation.

EX-PI-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *expilatio.*] A stripping; the act of committing waste on land to the injury of an heir; waste. [*Little used.*]

EX-PĪR'A-BLE, *a.* That may expire; that may come to an end.

EX-PĪR'ANT, *n.* One expiring.

EX-PI-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *expiratio.*] 1. The act of breathing out, or forcing the air from the lungs. 2. The last emission of breath; death. 3. The emission of volatile matter from any substance; evaporation; exhalation. 4. Matter expired; exhalation; vapor; fume. 5. Cessation; close; end; conclusion; termination of a limited time.

EX-PĪ'RA-TO-RY, *a.* Pertaining to the emission or expiration of breath from the lungs.—*Hall.*

EX-PĪRE', *v. t.* [L. *expiro.*] 1. To breathe out; to throw out the breath from the lungs. 2. To exhale; to emit in minute particles, as a fluid or volatile matter. 3. To conclude; [*obs.*]

EX-PĪRE', *v. i.* 1. To emit the last breath, as an animal; to die; to breathe the last. 2. To perish; to end; to fail or be destroyed; to come to nothing; to be frustrated. 3. To fly out; to be thrown out with force. 4. To come to an end; to cease; to terminate; to close or conclude, as a given period.

EX-PĪRĒD', *pret.* and *pp.* of *expire.*

EX-PĪR'ING, *ppr.* 1. Breathing out air from the lungs; emitting fluid or volatile matter; exhaling; dying; ending; terminating. 2. *a.* Dying; pertaining to or uttered at the time of dying.

† **EX-PIS-ĊĀ'TION,** *n.* [L. *ex* and *piscatio.*] A fishing.—*Chapman.*

EX-PLĀIN', *v. t.* [L. *explano.*] To make plain, manifest, or intelligible; to clear of obscurity; to illustrate by discourse, or by notes.—Syn. To expound; interpret; elucidate; clear up.

EX-PLĀIN', *v. i.* To give explanations.

EX-PLĀIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be cleared of obscurity; capable of being made plain to the understanding; capable of being interpreted.

EX-PLĀINĒD' (eks-plānd'), *pp.* Made clear or obvious to the understanding; expounded; illustrated.

EX-PLĀIN'ER, *n.* One who explains; an expositor; a commentator; an interpreter.—*Harris.*

EX-PLĀIN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Expounding; illustrating; interpreting; opening to the understanding; clearing of obscurity.

EX-PLA-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *explanatio.*] 1. The act of explaining, expounding, or interpreting; the act of clearing from obscurity and making intelligible. 2. The sense given by an expounder or interpreter. 3. A mutual exposition of terms, meaning, or motives, with a view to adjust a misunderstanding, and reconcile differences; reconciliation. —Syn. Explication; exposition; interpretation; illustration; recital; account; detail.

EX-PLAN'A-TO-RI-NESS, *n.* A being explanatory.

EX-PLAN'A-TO-RY, *n.* Serving to explain; containing explanation.

EX-PLĒ'TION, *n.* [L. *expletio.*] Accomplishment; fulfillment.—*Killingbeck.* [*Little used.*]

EX'PLE-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *expletif.*] Filling; added for supply or ornament.

EX'PLE-TIVE, *n.* In *language*, a word or syllable not necessary to the sense, but inserted to fill a vacancy, or for ornament.

EX'PLE-TO-RY, *a.* Serving to fill.

EX'PLI-ĊA-BLE, *a.* [L. *explicabilis.*] 1. Explainable; that may be unfolded to the mind; that may be made intelligible. 2. That may be accounted for.

EX'PLI-ĊĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *explico.*] 1. To unfold; to expand; to open. 2. To unfold the meaning or sense; to explain; to clear of difficulties or obscurity; to interpret.

EX'PLI-ĊĀ-TED, *pp.* Unfolded; explained.

EX'PLI-ĊĀ-TING, *ppr.* Unfolding; explaining; interpreting.

EX-PLI-ĊĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of opening or unfolding. 2. The act of explaining; explanation; exposition; interpretation. 3. The sense given by an expositor or interpreter.

EX'PLI-ĊĀ-TIVE, } *a.* Serving to unfold or explain; tend-
EX'PLI-ĊA-TO-RY, } ing to lay open to the understanding.

EX'PLI-ĊĀ-TOR, *n.* One who unfolds or explains.

EX-PLICIT (eks-plis'it), *a.* [L. *explicitus.*] *Literally*, unfolded. Hence, plain in language; clear, not obscure or ambiguous; express, not merely implied; open; unreserved; definite; having no disguised meaning or reservation.

† ***EX'PLIC-IT.*** [L.] A word found at the conclusion of our old books, signifying *the end*, as we now use *finis.*

EX-PLICIT-LY, *adv.* Plainly; expressly; without duplicity; without disguise or reservation of meaning.

EX-PLICIT-NESS, *n.* Plainness of language or expression, clearness; direct expression.

EX-PLŌDE', *v. i.* [L. *explodo.*] To utter a report with sudden violence; to burst and expand with force and a violent report.

EX-PLŌDE', *v. t.* 1. To decry or reject with noise; to express disapprobation of, with noise or marks of contempt. 2. To reject with any marks of disapprobation or disdain, to treat with contempt, and drive from notice; to drive into disrepute; or, *in general*, to condemn; to reject; to cry down. 3. To drive out with violence and noise.

EX-PLŌD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Driven away by hisses or noise rejected; condemned; cried down; burst violently.

EX-PLŌD'ER, *n.* One who explodes or rejects.

EX-PLŌD'ING, *ppr.* Bursting and expanding with force and a violent report; rejecting; condemning.

EX-PLOIT', *n.* [Fr. *exploit.*] 1. A deed or act; *more especially*, a heroic act; a deed of renown; a great or noble feat or achievement. [Exploiture, in a like sense, is not in use.]—2. In a *ludicrous sense*, a great act of wickedness.

† **EX-PLOIT',** *v. t.* To achieve.—*Camden.*

† **EX-PLŌ'RĀTE,** *v. t.* To explore. *See* Explore.

EX-PLO-RĀ'TION, *n.* The act of exploring; close search; strict or careful examination.

EX'PLO-RĀ-TOR, *n.* One who explores.

EX-PLOR'A-TO-RY, *a.* Serving to explore; examining.

EX-PLŌRE', *v. t.* [L. *exploro.*] 1. To search for making discovery; to view with care; to examine closely by the eye. 2. To search by any means; to try, as the sea with a plummet. 3. To search or pry into; to scrutinize; to inquire with care; to examine closely with a view to discover truth.

EX-PLŌRĒD' (eks-plōrd'), *pp.* or *a.* Searched; viewed; examined closely.

EX-PLŌRE'MENT, *n.* Search; trial. [*Little used.*]

EX-PLŌR'ER, *n.* One who explores.

EX-PLŌR'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Searching; viewing; examining.

EX-PLŌ'SION (eks-plō'zhun), *n.* 1. A bursting with noise; a bursting or sudden expansion of any elastic fluid, with force and a loud report. 2. The discharge of a piece of ordnance. 3. The sudden burst of sound in a volcano, &c.

EX-PLŌ'SIVE, *a.* Driving or bursting out with violence and noise; causing explosion.

EX-PLŌ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* In an explosive manner.

EX-PO-LI-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *expoliatio.*] A spoiling; a wasting. *See* Spoliation.

† **EX-POL'ISH,** for *polish*; [*a useless word.*]

EX-PŌ'NENT, *n.* [L. *exponens.*] 1. In *algebra*, the *exponent* or index of a power is the number or letter which, placed above a quantity at the right hand, denotes how often that quantity is repeated as a factor to produce the power. A fractional *exponent* is used to denote the root of a quantity. —2. *Exponent of a ratio*, a term or phrase sometimes used to denote the quotient arising when the antecedent is divided by the consequent. Some mathematicians consider logarithms as the *exponents of ratios.*—3. *Figuratively*, one who stands as an index or representative; as, the leader of a party is the *exponent* of its principles.

EX-PO-NEN'TIAL, *a.* Pertaining to exponents.—*Exponential quantity*, in *algebra*, one whose exponent is unknown or variable.—*Exponential equation*, one which contains an exponential quantity.—*Exponential curve*, one whose nature is defined by means of an exponential equation.—*Hutton.*

EX-PŌRT', *v. t.* [L. *exporto.*] To carry out; to convey or transport, in traffic, produce and goods from one country to another.

EX'PŌRT, *n.* A commodity actually conveyed from one country or state to another in traffic, or a commodity which may be exported.

EX'PŌRT-TRĀDE, *n.* The trade which consists in the exportation of commodities.

EX-PŌRT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be exported.

EX-PŌR-TĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of exporting; the act of conveying goods and productions from one country or state to another. 2. The act of carrying out.

EX-PŌRT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Carried out of a country or state in traffic.

EX-PŌRT'ER, *n.* The person who exports.

EX-PŌRT'ING, *ppr.* Conveying to a foreign country.

† **EX-PŌS'AL,** *n.* Exposure.—*Swift.*

EX-PŌSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *exposer.*] 1. To lay open; to set to public view; to disclose; to uncover or draw from concealment, as secret councils. 2. To make bare; to uncover; to remove from any thing that which guards or protects, as the body or chest. 3. To remove from shelter; to place in a situation to be affected or acted on. 4. To lay open to attack, by any means, as a fortress. 5. To make liable; to subject. 6. To put in the power of. 7. To lay

open to censure, ridicule, or contempt. 8. To lay open, in almost any manner. 9. To put in danger. 10. To cast out to chance; to place abroad, or in a situation unprotected. 11. To lay open; to make public. 12. To offer; to place in a situation to invite purchasers. 13. To offer to inspection.

EX-PO-SĒ' (ex-po-zā'), *n.* [Fr.] A laying open; a formal recital, statement, or exposition.

EX-PŌSED' (ex-pōzd'), *pp.* or *a.* Laid open; laid bare; uncovered; unprotected; made liable to attack; offered for sale; disclosed; made public; offered to view.

EX-PŌS'ED-NESS, *n.* A state of being exposed; open to attack, or unprotected.—*Edwards.*

EX-PŌS'ER, *n.* One who exposes.

EX-PŌS'ING, *ppr.* Lying or laying open; making bare; putting in danger; disclosing; placing in any situation without protection; offering to inspection or to sale.

EX-PO-SĬ'TION (eks-po-zish'un), *n.* 1. A laying open; a setting to public view. 2. A situation in which a thing is exposed or laid open, or in which it has an unobstructed view, or in which a free passage to it is open. 3. Explanation; interpretation. 4. A work containing explanations or interpretations.

EX-POS'I-TĪVE, *a.* Explanatory; laying open.

EX-POS'I-TOR, *n.* [L.] 1. One who expounds or explains; an interpreter. 2. A book which expounds and explains.

EX-POS'I-TO-RY, *a.* Serving to explain or illustrate.

EX PŌST FAC'TO. [L.] In *law*, done after another thing. —An *ex post facto* law, in criminal cases, consists in declaring an act penal or criminal which was innocent when done.—An *ex post facto* law is one that renders an act punishable in a manner in which it was not punishable at the time it was committed.—*Cranch.*

EX-POS'TU-LĀTE (-post'yu-lāte), *v. i.* [L. *expostulo.*] To reason earnestly with a person on some impropriety of his conduct.—Syn. To remonstrate; reason.

† EX-POS'TU-LĀTE, *v. t.* To discuss; to examine.

EX-POS'TU-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Reasoning or urging arguments against any improper conduct.

EX-POS-TU-LĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Reasoning with a person in opposition to his conduct; remonstrance.—2. In *rhetoric*, an address containing expostulation.

EX-POS'TU-LĀ-TOR, *n.* One who expostulates.

EX-POS'TU-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Containing expostulation.

EX-PŌ'SŪRE (eks-pō'zhur), *n.* 1. The act of exposing or laying open. 2. The state of being laid open to view, to danger, or to any inconvenience. 3. The situation of a place in regard to points of compass, or to a free access of air and light.

EX-POUND', *v. t.* [L. *expono.*] 1. To lay open the meaning; to clear of obscurity. 2. To lay open; to examine; [*obs.*] —Syn. To explain; interpret; unfold.

EX-POUND'ED, *pp.* Explained; interpreted.

EX-POUND'ER, *n.* An explainer; one who interprets.

EX-POUND'ING, *ppr.* Explaining; laying open; making clear to the understanding; interpreting.

EX-PRESS', *v. t.* [Sp. *expresar.*] 1. To press or squeeze out; to force out by pressure. 2. To set forth in words; to speak. 3. To write or engrave; to represent in written words or language. 4. To represent; to exhibit by copy or resemblance. 5. To represent or show by imitation or the imitative arts; to form a likeness. 6. To show or make known; to indicate, as one's wishes. 7. To denote; to designate; as, *expressed* by name. 8. To extort; to elicit.—Syn. To declare; utter; signify; testify; intimate.

EX-PRESS', *a.* 1. Plain; clear; expressed; direct; not ambiguous. 2. Given in direct terms; not implied or left to inference. 3. Copied; resembling; bearing an exact representation. 4. Intended or sent for a particular purpose, or on a particular errand.

EX-PRESS', *n.* 1. A messenger or vehicle sent on a particular occasion. 2. A message sent. 3. A direct declaration; [*obs.*] 4. A regular conveyance for packages, &c.

EX-PRESSED' (eks-prest'), *pp.* or *a.* Squeezed or forced out, as juice or liquor; uttered in words; set down in writing or letters; declared; represented; shown.

EX-PRESS'I-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be expressed; that may be uttered, declared, shown, or represented. 2. That may be squeezed out.

EX-PRESS'ING, *ppr.* Forcing out by pressure; uttering; declaring; showing; representing.

EX-PRES'SION, *n.* 1. The act of expressing; the act of forcing out by pressure. 2. The act of uttering, declaring, or representing; utterance; declaration; representation. 3. A phrase or mode of speech.—4. In *rhetoric*, elocution; diction; the peculiar manner of utterance, suited to the subject and sentiment.—5. In *painting* and *sculpture*, a natural and lively representation of the subject.—6. In *music*, the tone, grace, or modulation of voice or sound suited to any particular subject; that manner which gives life and reality to ideas and sentiments.—7. *Theatrical expression* is a distinct, sonorous, and pleasing pronunciation accompanied with action suited to the subject.—8. In *algebra*, the representation of any quantity by its appropriate characters or signs.

EX-PRES'SION-LESS, *a.* Destitute of expression.

EX-PRESS'IVE, *a.* 1. Serving to express; serving to utter or represent. 2. Representing with force; significant, emphatical. 3. Showing; representing.

EX-PRESS'IVE-LY, *adv.* In an expressive manner; clearly; fully; with a clear representation.

EX-PRESS'IVE-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being expressive; the power of expression or representation by words. 2. The power or force of representation; the quality of presenting a subject strongly to the senses or to the mind.

EX-PRES-SĬ'VO (ex-pres-sē'vo). [It.] With expression.

EX-PRESS'LY, *adv.* In direct terms; plainly.

† EX-PRESS'NESS, *n.* The state of being express.

EX-PRESS'URE (eks-presh'ur), *n.* Expression; utterance, representation; mark; impression. [*Little used.*]

* EX'PRO-BRĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *exprobro.*] To upbraid; to censure as reproachful; to blame; to condemn.

EX-PRO-BRĀ'TION, *n.* The act of charging or censuring reproachfully; reproachful accusation; the act of upbraiding.

EX-PRŌ'BRA-TĪVE, *a.* Upbraiding; expressing reproach.

EX PRO-FES'SO. [L.] Professedly; by profession.

EX-PRŌ'PRI-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *ex* and *proprius.*] To disengage from appropriation; to hold no longer as one's own; to give up a claim to exclusive property.

EX-PRO-PRI-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of discarding appropriation, or declining to hold as one's own.

EX-PŪGN' (eks-pūne'), *v. t.* [L. *expugno.*] To conquer; to take by assault.—*Johnson.*

EX-PUG'NA-BLE, *a.* That may be forced.

EX-PUG-NĀ'TION, *n.* Conquest; the act of taking by assault.

EX-PŪGN'ER (eks-pūn'er), *n.* One who subdues.

EX-PULSE' (eks-puls'), *v. t.* [Fr. *expulser.*] To drive out, to expel.—*Shak.* [*Little used.*]

† EX-PUL'SER, *n.* An expeller.—*Cotgrave.*

EX-PUL'SION, *n.* 1. The act of driving out or expelling; a driving away by violence. 2. The state of being driven out or away.

EX-PUL'SĪVE, *a.* Having the power of driving out or away; serving to expel.—*Wiseman.*

EX-PŬNC'TION, *n.* The act of expunging; the act of blotting out or erasing.—*Milton.*

EX-PŬNGE' (eks-punj'), *v. t.* [L. *expungo.*] 1. To blot out, as with a pen; to rub out, as words.—2. *Figuratively*, to do away or wipe out; as, "to *expunge* the offense." *Sandys.*—Syn. To efface; erase; obliterate; strike out; destroy; annihilate.

EX-PŬNGED' (eks-punjd'), *pp.* Blotted out; obliterated; destroyed.

EX-PUNG'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Blotting out; erasing; effacing.

EX-PUNG'ING, *n.* The act of blotting out or destroying.

EX-PUR'GĀTE or EX'PUR-GĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *expurgo.*] To purge; to cleanse; to purify from any thing noxious, offensive, or erroneous.

EX-PUR'GĀ-TED or EX'PUR-GĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Purged, cleansed; purified.

EX-PUR'GĀ-TING or EX'PUR-GĀ-TING, *ppr.* Purging, cleansing; purifying.

EX-PUR-GĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of purging or cleansing, evacuation. 2. A cleansing; purification.

EX'PUR-GĀ-TOR, *n.* One who expurgates or purifies.

† EX-PUR-GA-TŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* That expurgates or expunges.

EX-PUR'GA-TO-RY, *a.* Cleansing; purifying; serving to purify from any thing noxious or erroneous.

† EX-PŪRGE' (eks-purj'), *v. t.* [L. *expurgo.*] To purge away —*Milton.*

† EX-QUĪRE', *v. t.* [L. *exquiro.*] To search into or out.

EX'QUI-SĪTE, *a.* [L. *exquisitus.*] *Literally*, sought out with care; whence, choice; select. Hence, 1. Highly finished or perfected; very excellent or complete; as, *exquisite* workmanship. 2. Capable of great delicacy of perception; as, *exquisite* sensibility. 3. Capable of great nicety of discrimination, as last. 4. Existing in the highest degree, as pain or pleasure. 5. Very sensibly felt; as, *exquisite* impressions. *Cheyne.*—Syn. Nice; delicate; exact; accurate; refined; extreme; matchless; consummate; perfect.

EX'QUI-SĪTE, *n.* One dressed with extreme care; a fop.

EX'QUI-SĪTE-LY, *adv.* 1. Nicely; accurately; with great perfection. 2. With keen sensation or with nice perception.

EX'QUI-SĪTE-NESS, *n.* 1. Nicety; exactness; accuracy completeness; perfection. 2. Keenness; sharpness; extremity.

† EX-QUIS'I-TĪVE, *a.* Curious; eager to discover.

† EX-QUIS'I-TĪVE-LY, *adv.* Curiously; minutely.

EX-SAN'GUI-OUS, *a.* [L. *exsanguis.*] Destitute of blood,

or, rather, of red blood. [*Exsanguineous* and *exsanguinous* are also sometimes used.]

EX-SCIND' (eks-sind'), *v. t.* [L. *exscindo.*] To cut off.

EX-SCIND'ED, *pp.* Cut off.

EX-SCIND'ING, *ppr.* Cutting off.

† EX-SCRIBE', *v. t.* [L. *exscribo.*] To copy; to transcribe.

† EX-SCRIPT', *n.* A copy; a transcript.

EX-SEC'TION, *n.* [L. *exsectio.*] A cutting off.

EX-SERT', } *a.* [L. *exsero.*] Standing out; projecting
EX-SERT'ED, } beyond something else.

EX-SERTILE, *a.* That may be thrust out.

EX-SIC'CANT, *a.* Drying; evaporating moisture; having the quality of drying.

* EX-SIC'CATE or EX'SIC-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *exsicco.*] To dry; to exhaust or evaporate moisture.—*Brown.*

* EX-SIC'CA-TED or EX'SIC-CA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Dried.

* EX-SIC'CA-TING or EX'SIC-CA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Drying; evaporating moisture.

EX-SIC-CA'TION, *n.* The act or operation of drying; evaporation of moisture; dryness.—*Brown.*

EX-SIC'CA-TIVE, *a.* Tending to make dry.

EX-SPU-I'TION (-ish'un), *n.* [L. *expuo.*] A discharge of saliva by spitting.

EX-STIP'U-LATE, *a.* [L. *ex* and *stipula.*] In *botany*, having no stipules.

EX-SUC'COUS, *a.* [L. *exsuccus.*] Destitute of juice; dry.—*Brown.*

EX-SUC'TION, *n.* [L. *exugo.*] The act of sucking out.—*Boyle.*

EX-SU-DA'TION, *n.* [L. *exudo.*] 1. A sweating; a discharge of humors or moisture from animal bodies. 2. The discharge of the juices of a plant, moisture from the earth, &c. [This orthography would be preferable, but *exudation* is most common.]

EX-SUF-FLA'TION, *n.* [L. *ex* and *sufflo.*] 1. A blowing or blast from beneath. 2. A kind of exorcism.

† EX-SUF'FO-LATE, *a.* Contemptible.—*Shak.*

† EX-SUS'CI-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *exsuscito.*] To rouse; to excite.

† EX-SUS-CI-TA'TION, *n.* A stirring up; a rousing.

† EX'TANCE, *n.* [L. *extans.*] Outward existence.

EX'TAN-CY, *n.* [L. *exstans.*] 1. The state of rising above others. 2. Parts rising above the rest.—*Boyle;* [*little used.*]

EX'TANT, *a.* [L. *exstans, extans.*] 1. Standing out or above any surface; protruded. 2. In being; now subsisting; not suppressed, destroyed, or lost, as books or writings.

EX'TA-SY, } *See* ECSTASY, ECSTATIC.
EX-TATIC. }

EX-TEM'PO-RAL, *a.* [L. *extemporalis.*] 1. Made or uttered at the moment, without premeditation. 2. Speaking without premeditation. [Instead of this word, *extemporaneous* and *extemporary* are now used.]

EX-TEM'PO-RAL-LY, *adv.* Without premeditation.

† EX-TEM-PO-RA'NE-AN. *See* EXTEMPORANEOUS.

EX-TEM-PO-RA'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *extemporaneus.*] Composed, performed, or uttered at the time the subject occurs, without previous study; unpremeditated.

EX-TEM-PO-RA'NE-OUS-LY, *adv.* Without previous study.

EX-TEM-PO-RA'NE-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being unpremeditated.

EX-TEM'PO-RA-RI-LY, *adv.* Without previous study.

EX-TEM'PO-RA-RY, *a.* [L. *ex* and *temporarius.*] Composed, performed, or uttered without previous study or preparation.

EX-TEM'PO-RE (ex-tem'po-ry), *adv.* [L.] 1. Without previous study or meditation; without preparation; suddenly. 2. It is used as an *adjective* improperly, or at least without necessity, for *extemporaneous.*

EX-TEM'PO-RI-NESS, *n.* The state of being unpremeditated; the state of being composed, performed, or uttered without previous study.

EX-TEM'PO-RIZE, *v. i.* 1. To speak extempore; to speak without previous study or preparation. 2. To discourse without notes or written composition.

EX-TEM'PO-RIZ-ER, *n.* One who speaks without previous study, or without written composition.

EX-TEM'PO-RIZ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Speaking without previous study, or preparation by writing.

EX-TEND', *v. t.* [L. *extendo.*] 1. To stretch in any direction; to carry forward, or continue in length, as a line; to spread in breadth; to expand or dilate in size. 2. To stretch forth; to reach out, as the hand.—3. *Figuratively*, to spread forth on every side; as, to *extend* trade. 4. To continue; to prolong; as, to *extend* the time of payment. 5. To communicate; to bestow on; to use or exercise toward, as kindness. 6. To impart; to yield or give, as relief.—7. In *law*, to value lands taken by a writ of extent in satisfaction of a debt; or to levy on lands, as an execution.—SYN. To enlarge; expand; widen; diffuse.

EX-TEND', *v. i.* To stretch; to reach; to be continued in length or breadth.

EX-TEND'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Stretched; spread; expanded; enlarged; bestowed on; communicated; levied.

EX-TEND'ER, *n.* He or that which extends or stretches.

EX-TEND'I-BLE, *a.* Capable of being extended.

EX-TEND'ING, *ppr.* Stretching; reaching; continuing in length; spreading; enlarging; valuing.

† EX-TEND'LESS-NESS, *n.* Unlimited extension.

EX-TENS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The capacity of being extended, or of suffering extension.

EX-TENS'I-BLE, *a.* That may be extended; susceptible of enlargement.

EX-TENS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Extensibility.

EX-TENS'ILE, *a.* Capable of being extended.

EX-TEN'SION, *n.* [L. *extensio.*] 1. The act of extending, a stretching. 2. The state of being extended; enlargement in breadth, or continuation of length.—3. In *philosophy*, that property of a body by which it occupies a portion of space.—4. In *mercantile language*, an *extension* is a written engagement on the part of creditors, allowing a debtor further time for the payment of his debts.

† EX-TEN'SION-AL, *a.* Having great extent.—*More.*

EX-TENS'IVE, *a.* 1. Wide; large; comprehensive; having great enlargement or extent. 2. That may be extended; [*obs.*]

EX-TENS'IVE-LY, *adv.* Widely; to a great extent.

EX-TENS'IVE-NESS, *n.* 1. Wideness; largeness; extent. 2. Extent; diffusiveness. 3. Capacity of being extended.—*Ray.*

EX-TENS'OR, *n.* [L.] In *anatomy*, a muscle which serves to extend or straighten any part of the body.

EX-TENT', *a.* Extended.—*Spenser.*

EX-TENT', *n.* [L. *extentus.*] 1. Space or degree to which a thing is extended; compass; bulk; size. 2. Length. 3. Communication; distribution.—4. In *law*, a writ of execution, or *extendi facias*, against the body, lands, and goods, or the lands only, of a debtor; also, the act of the sheriff or officer upon the writ.

EX-TEN'U-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *extenuo.*] 1. To make thin, lean, or slender. 2. To lessen; to diminish, as a crime or guilt. 3. To lessen in representation; to palliate; [opposed to *aggravate.*] 4. To lessen or diminish in honor. 5. To make thin or rare; [opposed to *condense.*]

† EX-TEN'U-ATE, *a.* Thin; slender.

EX-TEN'U-A-TED, *pp.* Made thin, lean, or slender; made smaller; lessened; diminished; palliated.

EX-TEN'U-A-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making thin or slender, lessening; diminishing; palliating; making rare.

EX-TEN-U-A'TION, *n.* 1. The act of making thin; the process of growing thin or lean; the losing of flesh. 2. The act representing any thing less wrong, faulty, or criminal than it is in fact; palliation. 3. Mitigation; alleviation.

EX-TEN'U-A-TOR, *n.* One who extenuates.

EX-TE'RI-OR, *a.* [L.] 1. External; outward; applied to the outside or outer surface of a body, and opposed to *interior.* 2. External; on the outside, with reference to a person; extrinsic. 3. Foreign; relating to foreign nations.

EX-TE'RI-OR, *n.* 1. The outward surface; that which is external. 2. Outward or visible deportment; appearance.

† EX-TE-RI-OR'I-TY, *n.* Surface; superficies.

EX-TE'RI-OR-LY, *adv.* Outwardly; externally.

EX-TE'RI-ORS, *n. pl.* 1. The outward parts of a thing. 2 Outward or external deportment, or forms and ceremonies; visible acts.

EX-TERM'IN-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *extermino.*] 1. To destroy utterly; to drive away; to extirpate, as nations. 2. To eradicate; to root out; to extirpate, as vices. 3. To root out, as plants; to extirpate.—4. In *algebra*, to take away; to cause to disappear, as an unknown quantity from an equation.

EX-TERM'IN-A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Utterly driven away or destroyed; eradicated; extirpated; taken away.

EX-TERM'IN-A-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Driving away, or totally destroying; eradicating; extirpating; taking away.

EX-TERM-IN-A'TION, *n.* 1. The act of exterminating; total expulsion or destruction; eradication; extirpation; excision.—2. In *algebra*, a taking away, or causing to disappear.

EX-TERM'IN-A-TOR, *n.* He or that which exterminates

EX-TERM'IN-A-TO-RY, *a.* Serving to exterminate.

† EX-TERMINE, *v. t.* To exterminate.—*Shak.*

EX-TERN', *a.* [L. *externus.*] 1. External; not inherent. 2. *n.* A pupil in a seminary who lives without its walls.

EX-TERN'AL, *a.* [L. *externus.*] 1. Outward; exterior; as the *external* surface of a body; [opposed to *internal.*] 2. Outward; not intrinsic; not being within, as causes or effects. 3. Exterior; visible; apparent conduct. 4. Foreign; relating to or connected with foreign nations.

EX-TER-NAL'I-TY, *n.* External perception.—*A. Smith.*

EX-TERN'AL-LY, *adv.* Outwardly; on the outside. 2 In appearance; visibly.

EX-TERN'ALS, *n. pl.* 1. The outward parts; exterior form. 2. Outward rites and ceremonies; visible forms.

EX-TER-RA'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *exterraneus.*] Foreign; coming from abroad.

EX-TER'SION, *n.* [L. *extersio.*] The act of wiping or rubbing out.
EX-TILL', *v. i.* [L. *extillo.*] To drop or distill from.
EX-TIL-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of falling in drops.
EX-TILLED' (eks-tild'), *pp.* Distilled; falling by drops.
† EX-TIM'Ū-LĀTE. *See* STIMULATE.
EX-TIM-Ū-LĀ'TION. *See* STIMULATION.
EX-TINCT', *a.* [L. *extinctus.*] 1. Extinguished; put out; quenched. 2. Being at an end; having no survivor. 3. Being at an end; having ceased. 4. Being at an end, by abolition or disuse; having no force.
† EX-TINCT', *v. t.* To put out; to destroy. [*Improper.*]
EX-TINC'TION, *n.* [L. *extinctio.*] 1. The act of putting out or destroying light or fire. 2. The state of being extinguished, quenched, or suffocated. 3. Destruction; excision, as of a race or people. 4. Destruction; suppression; a putting an end to, as of hopes.
EX-TIN''GUISH (eks-ting'gwish), *v. t.* [L. *extinguo.*] 1. To put out; to quench; to suffocate; to destroy. 2. To destroy; to put an end to, as hopes. 3. To cloud or obscure by superior splendor, as glory. 4. To put an end to by union or consolidation. *See* EXTINGUISHMENT.
EX-TIN''GUISH-A-BLE, *a.* That may be quenched, destroyed, or suppressed.
EX-TIN''GUISHED (eks-ting'gwisht), *pp.* or *a.* Put out; quenched; stifled; suppressed; destroyed.
EX-TIN''GUISH-ER, *n.* 1. He or that which extinguishes. 2. A hollow, conical utensil to be put on a candle or lamp to extinguish it.
EX-TIN''GUISH-ING (eks-ting'gwish-ing), *ppr.* Putting out; quenching; suppressing; destroying.
EX-TIN''GUISH-MENT, *n.* 1. The act of putting out or quenching; extinction; suppression; destruction. 2. Abolition; nullification. 3. Extinction; a putting an end to, or a coming to an end; termination. 4. The putting an end to a right or estate, by consolidation or union.
† EX-TIRP' (eks-turp'), *v. t.* To extirpate.—*Spenser.*
EX-TIR'P-A-BLE, *a.* That may be eradicated.
EX-TIR'PATE (eks-tur'pāte), *v. t.* [L. *extirpo.*] 1. To pull or pluck up by the roots; to root out; to eradicate; to destroy totally, as plants. 2. To eradicate; to root out; to destroy wholly, as bad habits, &c.—3. In *surgery*, to cut out; to cut off; to eat out; to remove completely.
EX-TIR'PĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Plucked up by the roots; rooted out; eradicated; totally destroyed.
EX-TIR'PĀ-TING, *ppr.* Pulling up or out by the roots; eradicating; totally destroying.
EX-TIR-PĀ'TION, *n.* The act of rooting out; eradication; excision; total destruction; complete removal.
EX'TIR-PĀ-TOR, *n.* One who roots out; a destroyer.
† EX-TI-SPI''CIOUS (-spish'us), *a.* [L. *extispicium.*] Augurial; relating to the inspection of entrails in order to prognostication.—*Brown.*
EX-TOL', *v. t.* [L. *extollo.*] To raise in words or eulogy; to exalt in commendation.—SYN. To praise; laud; applaud; commend; magnify; celebrate; glorify.
EX-TOLLED' (eks-told'), *pp.* Exalted in commendation; praised; magnified.
EX-TOL'LER, *n.* One who praises or magnifies; a praiser or magnifier.
EX-TOL'LING, *ppr.* Praising; exalting by praise or commendation; magnifying.
EX-TORS'IVE, *a.* Serving to extort; tending to draw from by compulsion.
EX-TORS'IVE-LY, *adv.* In an extorsive manner.
EX-TORT', *v. t.* [L. *extortus.*] 1. To draw from by force or compulsion; to wrest or wring from. 2. To gain by violence or oppression; to exact.
EX-TORT', *v. i.* To practice extortion.—*Spenser.*
† EX-TORT', *pp.* for *extorted.*—*Spenser.*
EX-TORTED, *pp.* or *a.* Drawn from by compulsion.
EX-TORTER, *n.* One who extorts.—*Camden.*
EX-TORT'ING, *ppr.* Wresting from by force.
EX-TOR'TION, *n.* 1. The act of extorting; the act or practice of wresting any thing from a person by force, duress, menaces, authority, or by any undue exercise of power; illegal exaction; illegal compulsion. 2. Force or illegal compulsion, by which any thing is taken from a person.—SYN. Oppression; rapacity; exaction.
EX-TOR'TION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to, or implying extortion.
EX-TOR'TION-ATE, } *a.* Oppressive; containing extor-
EX-TOR'TION-OUS, } tion.
EX-TOR'TION-ER, *n.* One who practices extortion.
EX-TOR'TIOUS, *a.* Oppressive; violent; unjust.
EX'TRA, *a Latin preposition*, denoting beyond or excess. It is sometimes used as an adjective; as, *extra work, extra pay*, work or pay beyond what is usual or agreed on. Sometimes it stands by itself as a noun, through the omission of the word connected with it; as, to dispatch an *extra, i. e.*, an *extra* stage-coach.
EX-TRA-DŌ'TAL, *a.* Not belonging to dower; paraphernal.—*Kent.*
EX-TRA-FO-LI-Ā'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *extra* and *folium.*] In *botany*, away from the leaves, or inserted in a different place from them.—*Loudon.*
EX-TRA-JU-DI''CIAL (-ju-dish'al), *a.* Out of the proper court, or the ordinary course of legal procedure.
EX-TRA-JU-DI''CIAL-LY, *adv.* In a manner out of the ordinary course of legal proceedings.
EX-TRA-LIM'IT-A-RY, *a.* [*extra* and *limit.*] Being beyond the limit or bounds.—*Mitford.*
EX-TRA-OF-FI''CIAL (of-fish'al), *a.* Not within the limits of official duty.
EX-TRA-PA-RŌ'CHI-AL, *a.* [*extra* and *parochial.*] Not with in the limits of any parish.
EX-TRA-PHYS'IC-AL, *a.* Metaphysical.—*Lawrence.*
EX-TRA-PRO-FES'SION-AL, *a.* Foreign to a profession not within the ordinary limits of professional duty.
EX-TRA-PRO-VIN'CIAL (-pro-vin'shal), *a.* Not within the same province.
EX-TRA-REG'Ū-LAR, *a.* [*extra* and *regular.*] Not comprehended within a rule or rules.—*Taylor.*
EX-TRA-TER-RI-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Being beyond or without the limits of a territory or particular jurisdiction.
EX-TRA-TROP'IC-AL, *a.* [*extra* and *tropical.*] Beyond the tropics; without the tropics, north or south.—*Whewell.*
EX-TRA-VAS'CU-LAR, *a.* Being out of the proper vessels.
EX-TRACT', *v. t.* [L. *extractus.*] 1. In a *general sense*, to draw from, by any means or operation. 2. To draw out. 3. To draw out, as the juices or essence of a substance, by distillation, solution, or other means. 4. To take out; to take from. 5. To take out or select a part; to take a passage or passages from a book or writing.—6. In *arithmetic* and *algebra*, to *extract* the root of a number or quantity is to find its root.
EX'TRACT, *n.* 1. That which is extracted or drawn from something.—2. In *literature*, a passage taken from a book or writing.—3. In *pharmacy*, any thing drawn from a substance, as essences, tinctures, &c.; also, an inspissated, expressed, or exuded juice.—4. In *chemistry*, a peculiar principle, once erroneously supposed to form the basis of all vegetable extracts; called, also, the *extractive principle* 5. Extraction; descent; [*obs.*]
EX-TRACT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Drawn or taken out.
EX-TRACT'ING, *ppr.* Drawing or taking out.
EX-TRAC'TION, *n.* [L. *extractio.*] 1. The act of drawing out. 2. Descent; lineage; birth; derivation of persons from a stock or family.—3. In *pharmacy*, the operation of drawing essences, tinctures, &c., from a substance.—4. In *arithmetic* and *algebra*, the *extraction* of roots is the operation of finding the root of a given number or quantity also, the method or rule by which the operation is performed; evolution.
EX-TRAC'TIVE, *a.* That is or may be extracted.—*Kirwan*
EX-TRAC'TIVE, *n.* The same as *extract.*
EX-TRAC'TOR, *n.* In *midwifery*, a forceps or instrument for extracting children.
† EX-TRA-DIC'TION-A-RY, *a.* [L. *extra* and *dictio.*] Consisting not in words, but in realities.—*Browne.*
EX-TRA-DI''TION, *n.* Delivery on the part of one government to another; *particularly*, the delivery of those who have fled from justice.
EX-TRĀ'DOS, *n.* The exterior curve of an arch.—*Brande*
EX-TRA-GĒ'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *extra* and *genus.*] Belonging to another kind.
EX-TRA-MIS'SION (-mish'un), *n.* A sending out; emission
EX-TRA-MUN'DANE, *a.* [L. *extra* and *mundus.*] Beyond the limit of the material world.
EX-TRĀ'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *extraneus.*] Foreign; not belonging to a thing; existing without; not intrinsic.
EX-TRĀ'NE-OUS-LY, *adv.* In an extraneous manner.
EX-TRAOR'DI-NA-RIES (eks-tror'de-na-riz), *n. pl.* Things which exceed the usual order, kind, or method.
EX-TRAOR'DI-NA-RI-LY (ex-tror'de-na-re-ly), *adv.* In a manner out of the ordinary or usual method; beyond the common course, limits, or order; in an uncommon degree; remarkably; particularly; eminently.
EX-TRAOR'DI-NA-RI-NESS, *n.* Uncommonness; remarkableness.
EX-TRAOR'DI-NA-RY (ex-tror'de-na-ry), *a.* [L. *extraordinarius.*] 1. Beyond or out of the common order or method; not in the usual, customary, or regular course; not ordinary. 2. Exceeding the common degree or measure; hence, remarkable; uncommon; eminent; rare; wonderful. 3. Special; particular; sent for a special purpose, or on a particular occasion; as, a minister *extraordinary.*
EX-TRAOR'DI-NA-RY, *n.* Any thing which exceeds ordinary method or computation. [*Uncommon in the singular number.*]
EX-TRAOR'DI-NA-RY, *adv.* Extraordinarily.
† EX-TRAUGHT'. old *pp.* of *extract.*
EX-TRAV'A-GANCE, } *n.* [L. *extra* and *vagans.*] 1. *Liter*
EX-TRAV'A-GAN-CY, } *ally*, a wandering beyond a limit. 2. A going beyond the limits of strict truth, or probability. 3. Excess of affection, passion, or appetite. 4. Excess in expenditures of property; the expending of money with-

out of necessity, or beyond what is reasonable or proper. 5. Any excess or wandering from prescribed limits.—Syn. Wildness; irregularity; excess; prodigality; profusion; waste; dissipation; bombast; outrage; violence.

EX-TRAV'A-GANT, *a.* 1. *Literally*, wandering beyond limits. 2. Excessive; exceeding due bounds; unreasonable. 3. Irregular; wild; not within ordinary limits of truth or probability, or other usual bounds. 4. Exceeding necessity or propriety; wasteful. 5. Prodigal; lavish; profuse in expenses.

EX-TRAV'A-GANT, *n.* One who is confined to no general rule.—*L'Estrange.*

EX-TRAV'A-GANT-LY, *adv.* 1. In an extravagant manner; wildly; not within the limits of truth or probability. 2. Unreasonably; excessively. 3. In a manner to use property without necessity or propriety, or to no good purpose; expensively, or profusely to an unjustifiable degree.

EX-TRAV'A-GANT-NESS, *n.* Excess; extravagance.

EX-TRAV'A-GANTS, *n. pl.* in *Church history*, certain decretal epistles or constitutions of the popes.

EX-TRAV-A-GAN'ZA, *n.* [It.] A musical composition designed to produce effect by its wild irregularity.—*Smart.*

† EX-TRAV'A-GĀTE. *v. i.* To wander beyond limits.

EX-TRAV-A-GĀ'TION, *n.* Excess; a wandering beyond limits.—*Smollett.*

EX-TRAV'A-SĀTE, *v. t.* To let out of the proper vessels, as blood.

EX-TRAV'A-SĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* [L. *extra* and *vasa.*] Forced or let out of its proper vessels.—*Arbuthnot.*

EX-TRAV'A-SĀ-TING, *ppr.* Escaping from the proper vessels.

EX-TRAV-A-SĀ'TION, *n.* The act of forcing or letting out of its proper vessels or ducts, as a fluid; the state of being forced or let out of its containing vessels; effusion.

† EX-TRAV'E-NATE, *a.* Let out of the veins.

EX-TRA-VER'SION, *n.* The act of throwing out; the state of being turned or thrown out. [*Little used.*]

† EX-TRĒAT', *n.* Extraction.—*Spenser.*

EX-TRĒME', *a.* [L. *extremus.*] 1. Outermost; utmost; furthest; at the utmost point, edge, or border. 2. Greatest; most violent; utmost; as joy or sorrow. 3. Last; beyond which there is none; as, *extreme* measure. 4. Utmost; worst or best that can exist or be supposed. 5. Most pressing, as want or necessity.—*Extreme unction*, among the *Roman Catholics*, is the anointing of a sick person with oil, when affected with some mortal disease, and usually just before death.

EX-TRĒME', *n.* 1. The utmost point or verge of a thing; that part which terminates a body. 2. Utmost point; furthest degree.—3. In *logic*, the *extremes* or *extreme terms* of a syllogism are the predicate and subject of the conclusion. Thus, Man is mortal: Peter is a man; therefore *Peter* is *mortal.* Here, mortal is the greater extreme, Peter the less extreme, and man the middle term by which they are brought together in the conclusion.—4. In *mathematics*, the *extremes* are the first and last terms of a proportion.—Syn. Extremity; end; termination.

EX-TRĒME'LESS, *a.* Having no extremes, or extremities; infinite.

EX-TRĒME'LY, *adv.* 1. In the utmost degree; to the utmost point.—2. In *familiar language*, very much; greatly.

EX-TRĒM'I-TY, *n.* [L. *extremitas.*] 1. The utmost point or side; the point or border that terminates a thing. 2. A term applied to the utmost parts, as the limbs, &c. 3. The utmost point; the highest or furthest degree; as, the *extremity* of guilt. 4. Extreme or utmost distress, straits, or difficulties. 5. The utmost rigor or violence. 6. The most aggravated state.—Syn. Verge; border; extreme; end; termination.

EX'TRI-CA-BLE, *a.* That can be extricated.

EX'TRI-CĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *extrico.*] 1. To free from difficulties or perplexities. 2. To send out; to cause to be emitted or evolved, as gas.—Syn. To disentangle; disembarrass; disengage; relieve; evolve; set free.

EX'TRI-CĀ-TED, *pp.* Disentangled; freed from difficulties and perplexities; disembarrassed; evolved.

EX'TRI-CĀ-TING, *ppr.* Disentangling; disembarrassing; evolving.

EX-TRI-CĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of disentangling; a freeing from perplexities; disentanglement. 2. The act of sending out or evolving.

EX-TRIN'SIC, } *a.* [L. *extrinsecus.*] External; outward;
EX-TRIN'SIC-AL, } not contained in or belonging to a body; extraneous; foreign.

EX-TRIN'SIC-AL-LY, *adv.* From without; externally.

EX-TROR'SAL, *a.* In *botany*, a term applied to any thing which is turned from the axis to which it appertains.

† EX-TRUCT', *v. t.* [L. *extructus.*] To build; to construct.

† EX-TRUC'TION, *n.* A building.

EX-TRUC'TIVE, *a.* Forming into a structure.—*Fulke.*

† EX-TRUC'TOR, *n.* A builder; a fabricator; a contriver.

EX-TRŪDE', *v. t.* [L. *extrudo.*] 1. To thrust out; to urge, force, or press out; to expel. 2. To drive away; to drive off.

EX-TRŪD'ED, *pp.* Thrust out; driven out; expelled.

EX-TRŪD'ING, *ppr.* Thrusting out; expelling.

EX-TRŪ'SION (eks-trū'zhun), *n.* The act of thrusting or throwing out; a driving out; expulsion.

EX-TŪ'BER-ANCE, } *n.* [L. *extuberans.*] 1. In *medicine*, a
EX-TŪ'BER-AN-CY, } swelling or rising of the flesh; a protuberant part. 2. A knob or swelling part of a body.

EX-TŪ'BER-ANT, *a.* Swelled; standing out.

† EX-TŪ'BER-ĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *extubero.*] To swell.

EX-TU-MES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *extumescens.*] A swelling or rising. [*Little used.*]

EX-Ū'BER-ANCE, } *n.* [L. *exuberans.*] 1. An overflowing
EX-Ū'BER-AN-CY, } quantity; richness, as of imagination. 2. Superfluous abundance; luxuriance. 3. Overgrowth; superfluous shoots, as of trees.—Syn. Abundance; excess; redundance; copiousness; plenty; plenitude; superabundance; superfluity; overflow; rankness; wantonness.

EX-Ū'BER-ANT, *a.* 1. Abundant; plenteous; plentiful; rich. 2 Over-abundant; superfluous; luxuriant. 3. Pouring forth abundance; producing in plenty.

EX-Ū'BER-ANT-LY, *adv.* Abundantly; very copiously; in great plenty; to a superfluous degree.

EX-Ū'BER-ĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *exubero.*] To abound; to be in great abundance. [*Little used.*]

EX-Ū'C'OUS, *a.* Without juice. *See* Exsuccous.

EX-Ū-DĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *exudo.*] 1. A sweating; a discharge of humors or moisture from animal bodies. 2. The discharge of the juices of a plant, moisture from the earth, &c.

EX-ŪDE', *v. t.* To discharge the moisture or juices of a living body through the pores; also, to discharge the liquid matter of a plant by incisions. [*Exu'date* is not now used.]

EX-ŪDE', *v. i.* To flow from a living body through the pores, or by a natural discharge, as juice.

EX-ŪD'ED, *pp.* Emitted, as juice.

EX-ŪD'ING, *ppr.* Discharging, as juice.

EX-UL'CER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *exulcero.*] 1. To cause an ulcer. 2. To afflict; to corrode; to fret or anger.—*Milton.*

EX-UL'CER-ĀTE, *v. i.* To become an ulcer, or ulcerous.

EX-UL'CER-ATE, *a.* Wounded; vexed; enraged.—*Brown*

EX-UL'CER-Ā-TED, *pp.* Affected with ulcers.

EX-UL'CER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Producing ulcers on; fretting; becoming ulcerous.

EX-UL-CER-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of causing ulcers on a body, or the process of becoming ulcerous; the beginning erosion which wears away the substance, and forms an ulcer. 2. A fretting; exacerbation; corrosion.

EX-UL'CER-A-TO-RY, *a.* Having a tendency to form ulcers

EX-ULT' (egz-ult'), *v. i.* [L. *exulto.*] To rejoice in triumph; to rejoice exceedingly at success or victory; to be glad above measure; to triumph.

† EX-ULT'ANCE, } *n.* Exultation.—*Hammond.*
† EX-ULT'AN-CY, }

EX-ULT'ANT, *a.* Rejoicing triumphantly.—*More.*

EX-ULT-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of exulting; lively joy at success or victory, or at any advantage gained; great gladness, rapturous delight; triumph; transport; rapture; ecstasy.

EX-ULT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Rejoicing greatly or in triumph.

EX-ULT'ING-LY, *adv.* In an exulting manner.

† EX-UN-DĀTE, *v. i.* To overflow.

EX-UN-DĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *exundatio.*] An overflowing abundance.—*Ray.* [*Little used.*]

EX-UN'GU-LĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *ex* and *ungula.*] To pare off superfluous parts, or nails.

EX-UN'GU-LĀ-TED, *pp.* Deprived of nails, &c.

EX-UN'GU-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Paring off, as nails, &c.

EX-U'PER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be overcome or surpassed

EX-U'PER-ANCE, *n.* Overbalance.

EX-U'PER-ANT, *a.* Overcoming.

† EX-U'PER-ĀTE, *v. t.* To excel; to surmount.

EX-U'PER-Ā-TED, *pp.* Conquered; excelled.

EX-U'PER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Excelling.

EX-U-PER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of excelling.

† EX-UR'GENT, *a.* [for *exsurgent.*] Arising.

† EX-US'CI-TĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *exsuscito.*] To stir up; to rouse.

† EX-UST', *v. t.* [L. *exustus.*] To burn.—*Cockeram.*

EX-US'TION (eks-ust'yun), *n.* [L. *exustus.*] The act or operation of burning up.

EX-U'VI-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being cast or thrown off in the form of exuviæ.

EX-U'VI-Æ, *n. pl.* [L.] 1. Cast skins, shells, or coverings of animals.—2. In *geology*, the fossil shells and other remains which animals have left in the strata of the earth.—*Lyell.*

EX VŌ'TO, *n.* [L.] In consequence of a vow; applied to votive offerings, as of a picture, a chapel, &c.

EY, in *old writers*, Sax. *ig*, signifies an isle.

EY'AS, *n.* [Fr. *niais.*] A young hawk just taken from the nest, not able to prey for itself.—*Shak.*

† EY'AS, *a.* Unfledged.—*Spenser.*

EY'AS-MUS'KET, *n.* A young unfledged male hawk, of the musket kind, or sparrow-hawk.—*Shak.*

EYE (ī), *n.* [Sax. *eag, eah.*] 1. The organ of sight or vision; *properly*, the globe or ball movable in the orbit. 2. Sight; view; ocular knowledge; as, before one's *eyes*. 3. Look; countenance. 4. Front; face. 5. Direct opposition. 6. Aspect; regard; respect; view. 7. Notice; observation; vigilance; watch. 8. View of the mind; opinion formed by observation or contemplation. 9. Sight; view, either in a *literal* or *figurative* sense. 10. Something resembling the eye in form. 11. A small hole or aperture; a perforation. 12. A small catch for a hook; as we say, hooks and *eyes*: also, a loop or ring for fastening the rigging of ships. 13. The bud of a plant; a shoot. 14. A small shade of color; [*little used.*] 15. The power of perception. 16. Oversight; inspection.—The *eyes of a ship*, are the parts which lie near the hawse-holes, *particularly*, in the lower apartments.—*To set the eyes on*, is to see; to have a sight of.—*To find favor in the eyes*, is to be graciously received and treated.

EYE, *n.* A brood; as, an *eye* of pheasants.

EYE, *v. t.* To fix the eye on; to look on; to view; to observe; *particularly*, to observe or watch narrowly.

EYE, *v. i.* To appear; to have an appearance.—*Shak.*

EYE'-AT-TRAC'TING, *a.* Attracting the eyes.

EYE'-BEAM, *n.* A glance of the eye.—*Shak.*

EYE'-BOLT, *n.* In *ships*, a bar of iron or bolt, with an eye at one end, formed to be driven into the deck or sides, the eye being left out, to hook tackles or fasten ropes to.

EYE'-BRIGHT, *n.* A beautiful little plant of the genus *euphrasia*, formerly much used as a remedy for diseases of the eye.

EYE'-BRIGHT-EN-ING, *n.* A clearing of the sight.

EYE'-DROP, *n.* A tear.—*Shak.*

EYE'-FLAP, *n.* A blinder on a horse's bridle.

EYE'-GLANCE, *n.* A glance of the eye; a rapid look.

EYE'-GLASS, *n.* A glass to assist the sight; spectacles.—In a *telescope*, the same as eye-piece, which see.

† EYE'-GLUT-TING, *n.* A feasting of the eyes.—*Spenser.*

EYE'-OF-FEND'ING, *a.* That hurts the eyes.—*Shak.*

EYE'-PIECE, *n.* In a *telescope*, the lens or combination of lenses with which the image is viewed and magnified.

EYE'-PLEAS-ING, *a.* Pleasing the eye.—*Davies.*

EYE'-SALVE (ī'-säv), *n.* Ointment for the eye.

EYE'-SER-VANT, *n.* A servant who attends to his duty only when watched.

EYE'-SER-VICE, *n.* Service performed only under inspection or the eye of an employer.

EYE'-SPLICE, *n.* In *seamen's language*, a sort of eye or circle, formed by splicing the end of a rope into itself.

EYE'-SPOT-TED, *a.* Marked with spots like eyes.—*Spenser.*

EYE'-STONE, *n.* A small calcareous stone, used for taking substances from between the lid and ball of the eye.

EYE'-STRING, *n.* The tendon by which the eye is moved.

EYE'-TOOTH, *n.* A tooth under the eye; a pointed tooth in the upper jaw next to the grinders, called also a *canine tooth*; a fang.

EYE'-WA-TER, *n.* A medicated water for the eyes.

EYE'-WINK, *n.* A wink, or motion of the eyelid.

EYE'-WIT-NESS, *n.* One who sees a thing done; one who has ocular view of any thing.

EYE'BALL, *n.* The ball, globe, or apple of the eye.

EYE'BROW, *n.* The brow or hairy arch above the eye.

EYED (īde), *pp.* 1. Viewed; observed; watched. 2. *a.* Having eyes; [*used in composition.*]

EYE'LASH, *n.* The line of hair that edges the eyelid.

EYE'LESS, *a.* Wanting eyes; destitute of sight.

EYE'LET, } *n.* [Fr. *œillet.*] A small hole or perfora-
EYE'LET-HOLE, } tion, to receive a lace or small rope of cord.

EYE'LI-AD, *n.* [Fr. *œillade.*] A glance of the eye.—*Shak.*

EYE'LID, *n.* The cover of the eye; that portion of movable skin with which an animal covers the eyeball, or uncovers it, at pleasure.

EY'ER, *n.* One who eyes another.—*Gayton.*

EYE'SHOT, *n.* Sight; view; glance of the eye.—*Dryden.*

EYE'SIGHT (ī'sīte), *n.* 1. The sight of the eye; view; observation. 2. The sense of seeing.

EYE'SORE, *n.* Something offensive to the eye or sight.

EY'ING (ī'ing), *ppr.* Viewing; watching; observing.

EY'OT, *n.* A little isle.—*Blackstone.*

EYRE (āre), *n.* [Old Fr.] 1. *Literally*, a journey or circuit.—In *England*, the justices in *eyre* were itinerant judges, who rode the circuit to hold courts in the different counties. 2. A court of itinerant justices.

* EY'RY (ā're), *n.* The place where birds of prey construct their nests and hatch. It is written, also, *eyrie*. *See* AERIE.

F.

F, the sixth letter of the English alphabet, is a labial articulation, formed by placing the upper teeth on the under lip, and accompanied with an emission of breath. F, in English, has one uniform sound, as in *father, after*. Its kindred letter is *v*, which is chiefly distinguished from *f* by being more vocal, or accompanied with more sound, as may be perceived by pronouncing *ef, ev*. F stands for *fellow*; F. R. S., *Fellow of the Royal Society*.

F or FĂ, in *music*, is the fourth note rising in this order in the gamut, *do*, [or *ut*,] *re, mi, fa*.

FA-BĂ'CEOUS, *a.* [Low L. *fabaceus.*] Having the nature of a bean; like a bean. [*Little used.*]

FĂ'BI-AN, *a.* Delaying; dilatory; avoiding battle, in imitation of Fabius Maximus, a famous Roman general.

FĂ'BLE, *n.* [L. *fabula*; Fr. *fable.*] 1. A feigned story or tale, intended to instruct or amuse; a fictitious narration intended to enforce some useful truth or precept; an apologue. 2. Fiction; [*in a general sense.*] 3. An idle story; vicious or vulgar fictions.—1 *Tim.* iv., 7. 4. The plot, or connected series of events, in an epic or dramatic poem.—*Dryden.* 5. Falsehood; a softer term for a lie.

FĂ'BLE, *v. i.* 1. To feign; to write fiction. 2. To tell falsehoods.

FĂ'BLE, *v. t.* To feign; to invent; to devise and speak of as true or real.

FĂ'BLED, *pp.* 1. Feigned; invented, as stories. 2. *a.* Told or celebrated in fables.—*Tickel.*

FĂ'BLER, *n.* A writer of fables or fictions; a dealer in feigned stories.—*Johnson.*

FĂ'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Feigning; devising, as stories; writing or uttering false stories.

FĂ'BLING, *n.* The act of making fables.—*Story.*

* FAB'RIC, *n.* [L. *fabrica.*] 1. The structure of any thing, the manner in which the parts of a thing are united by art and labor; workmanship; texture. 2. The frame or structure of a building; construction; the building itself; an edifice; a house; a temple; a church; a bridge, &c. 3. Any system composed of connected parts; as, the *fabric* of society.—*Erskine.* 4. Cloth manufactured; as, *woolen* fabrics.

* FAB'RIC, *v. t.* To frame; to build; to construct. [*Little used.*]

FAB'RIC-ĂTE, *v. t.* [L. *fabrico.*] 1. To form a whole by connecting its parts; as, to *fabricate* a building. 2. To form by art and labor, as cloth. 3. To form or devise falsely, as a story or lie. 4. To coin; [*unusual.*]—SYN To frame; build; construct; make; manufacture; forge; invent; feign.

FAB'RIC-Ă-TED, *pp.* Framed; constructed; built; manufactured; invented; devised falsely; forged.

FAB'RIC-Ă-TING, *ppr.* Framing; constructing; manufacturing; devising falsely; forging.

FAB-RIC-Ă'TION, *n.* 1. The act of framing or constructing; construction. 2. The act of manufacturing. 3. The act of devising falsely; forgery. 4. That which is fabricated; a falsehood; a fiction.

FAB'RIC-Ă-TOR, *n.* One who constructs or makes.

† FAB'RILE, *a.* [L. *fabrilis.*] Pertaining to handicrafts.

FAB'U-LIST, *n.* The inventor or writer of fables.

FAB'U-LIZE, *v. t.* To invent, compose, or relate fables.

FAB'U-LIZED, *pp.* Related in fable.

FAB'U-LIZ-ING, *ppr.* Composing or relating in fable.

FAB-U-LOSI-TY, *n.* Fabulousness; fullness of fables. [*Rare.*]

FAB'U-LOUS, *a.* 1. Feigned, as a story; devised; fictitious. 2. Related in fable; described or celebrated in fables; invented; not real. 3. The *fabulous* age of Greece and Rome was the early age of those countries.

FAB'U-LOUS-LY, *adv.* In a fabulous manner.

FAB'U-LOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being fabulous.

FAB'UR-DEN, *n.* [Fr. *fauxbourdon.*] In *music*, simple counterpoint.

* FA-CADE' (fa-sāde'), *n.* [Fr.] Front; front view or elevation of an edifice.—*Warton.*

FĂCE, *n.* [Fr. *face*; It. *faccia.*] 1. In a *general sense*, the surface of a thing, or the side which presents itself to the view of a spectator. 2. A surface of a thing; [*a term applied to the bounding planes;*] the plane surfaces of a solid. 3. The surface of the fore part of an animal's head, *particularly*, of the human head; the visage. 4. Countenance; cast of features; look; air of the face. 5. The front of a thing; the fore part; the flat surface that presents itself first to view.—*Ezek.*, xli., 14. 6. Visible state appearance; as, the *face* of affairs. 7. Appearance; look, as, a *face* of probability. 8. State of confrontation. 9. Confidence; boldness; impudence; a bold front; as, to have the *face* to do a thing. 10. Presence; sight; as, before one's *face*. 11. The person.—12. In *Scripture*, *face* is used for anger or favor; as, to seek one's *face*.—*To accept one's face*, is to show him favor or grant his request.—*To set the face against*, is to oppose. 13. A distorted form of the face; as, to make *faces* at one.—*Face to face*, in immediate presence; as, they met *face to face*, to see *face to face*.

FĂCE, *v. t.* 1. To meet in front; to oppose with firmness,

to resist, or to meet for the purpose of stopping or opposing; to confront. 2. To stand opposite to; to stand with the face or front toward. 3. To cover with additional superficies; to cover in front; as, to *face* a building with stone.—*To face down*, to oppose boldly or impudently.

FĀCE, *v. i.* 1. To carry a false appearance; to play the hypocrite. 2. To turn the face.

FĀCE'-CLOTH, *n.* A cloth laid over the face of a corpse. *Brande.*

FĀCE'-GUARD, *n.* A kind of mask to defend the face and eyes from accidents, as in various chemical and mechanical processes.—*Hebert.*

FĀCE'-PAINT-ER, *n.* A painter of portraits; one who draws the likeness of the face.

FĀCE'-PAINT-ING, *n.* The act or art of painting portraits.

FĀCED (fāste), *pp.* 1. Covered in front.—2. *a.* In *composition*, denoting the kind of face, as *full-faced.—Bailey.*

FĀCE'LESS, *a.* Without a face.

FAC'ET, *n.* [Fr. *facette.*] A little face; a small surface; as, the *facets* of a diamond.

† FA-CĒTE', *a.* [L. *facetus.*] Gay; cheerful.—*Burton.*

FAC'ET-ED, *a.* Having facets.

† FA-CĒTE'NESS, *n.* Wit; pleasant representation.

† FA-CĒTE'LY, *adv.* Sportively; with good humor.—*Burton.*

FA-CE'TI-Æ (fa-sē'she-ē), *n. pl.* [L.] Witticisms.

FA-CĒ'TIOUS (fa-sē'shus), *a.* [Fr. *facetieux.*] 1. Abounding with wit and good humor. 2. Full of pleasantry; exciting laughter; [*applied to persons or things.*]—SYN. Witty; jocular; jocose; merry; sprightly; sportive; playful; lively; gay; cheerful.

FA-CĒ'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* Merrily; gayly; wittily; with pleasantry.

FA-CĒ'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Sportive humor; pleasantry; the quality of exciting laughter or good humor.

FĀ'CIAL (fā'shal), *a.* [L. *facies.*] Pertaining to the face; as, the *facial* artery, vein, or nerve.—*Facial angle*, in *anatomy*, is the angle formed at the nostrils by drawing two lines, one to the forehead and the other to the opening of the ear. It serves to measure the elevation of the forehead.

FĀ'CIAL-LY, *adv.* In a facial manner.

† FĀ'CIENT (-shent), *n.* A doer; one who does any thing, good or bad.

FAC'ILE (fas'il), *a.* [Fr. *facile.*] 1. *Properly*, easy to be done or performed; easy; not difficult; performable or attainable with little labor. 2. Easy to be surmounted or removed; easily conquerable.—*Milton.* 3. Easy of access or converse; mild; courteous; not haughty, austere, or distant.—*Ben Jonson.* 4. Pliant; flexible; easily persuaded to good or bad; yielding; ductile to a fault.—*Milton.*

† FAC'ILE-LY, *adv.* Easily.—*Herbert.*

FAC'ILE-NESS, *n.* Easiness to be persuaded.

FA-CIL'I-TATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *faciliter.*] To make easy or less difficult; to free from difficulty or impediment, or to diminish it; to lessen the labor of.

FA-CIL'I-TĀ-TED, *pp.* Made easy or easier.

FA-CIL'I-TĀ-TING, *ppr.* Rendering easy or easier.

FA-CIL-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of making easy.

FA-CIL'I-TIES (fa-sil'e-tiz), *n. pl.* The means by which any thing is rendered easy; convenient advantages or opportunities.

FA-CIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *facilité*; L. *facilitas.*] 1. Easiness to be performed; freedom from difficulty; ease. 2. Ease of performance; readiness proceeding from skill or use; dexterity. 3. Pliancy; ductility; easiness to be persuaded; readiness of compliance; [*usually in a bad sense.*] 4. Easiness of access; complaisance; condescension; affability.—*South.*

FAC-I-NĒ'RI-OUS. *See* FACINOROUS.

FĀ'CING, *ppr.* 1. Fronting; having the face toward; opposite. 2. Covering the fore part. 3. Turning the face.

FĀ'CING, *n.* A covering in front for ornament or defense.

FĀ'CING-LY, *adv.* In front; in the way of facing.

FA-CIN'O-ROUS, *a.* [L. *facinus.*] Atrociously wicked. [*Little used.*]

FA-CIN'O-ROUS-NESS, *n.* Extreme wickedness.

FAC-SIM'I-LE, *n.* [L. *facio* and *similis.*] An exact copy or likeness, as of handwriting.

FACT, *n.* [L. *factum.*] 1. Any thing done, or that comes to pass; an effect produced or achieved. 2. Reality; truth; verity; as, in *fact.*—SYN. Act; deed; performance; event; incident; occurrence; circumstance.

FAC'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A party, in *political society*, combined or acting in union, in opposition to the prince, government, or state; a junto. 2. Tumult; discord; dissension.—3. In *ancient history*, an appellation given to the different troops or companies of combatants in the games of the circus.—*Brande.*

FAC'TION-A-RY, *n.* A party man; one of a faction. [*Rare.*]

† FAC'TION-ER, *n.* One of a faction.—*Bishop Bancroft.*

FAC'TION-IST, *n.* One who promotes faction.

FAC'TIOUS (fak'shus), *a.* [Fr. *factieux*; L. *factiosus.*] 1. Given to faction, addicted to form parties and raise dissensions in opposition to government; turbulent; prone to clamor against public measures or men. 2. Pertaining to faction; proceeding from faction.

FAC'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* In a factious manner; by means of faction; in a turbulent or disorderly manner.

FAC'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Inclination to form parties in opposition to the government or to the public interest; disposition to clamor and raise opposition; clamorousness for a party.

FAC-TĪ'TIOUS (fak-tish'us), *a.* [L. *factitius.*] Made by art, in distinction from what is produced by nature; artificial.

FAC-TĪ'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* In a factitious or unnatural manner.

† FAC'TĪVE, *a.* Making; having power to make.

FAC'TOR, *n.* [L. *factor.*] 1. In *commerce*, an agent employed by merchants, residing in other places, to buy and sell, and to transact business on their account. 2. An agent; a substitute.—*Factor*, in *Scotland*, is synonymous with *steward* in England. *Brande.*—3. In *arithmetic* and *algebra*, a term applied to the multiplier and multiplicand, from the multiplication of which proceeds the product.

FAC'TOR-AGE, *n.* The allowance given to a factor by his employer, as a compensation for his services; called, also, a *commission.*

FAC-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a factory; consisting in a factory.

FAC'TOR-SHIP, *n.* A factory; the business of a factor.

FAC'TO-RY, *n.* 1. A house or place where factors reside, to transact business for their employers. 2. The body of factors in any place. 3. Contracted from *manufactory*, a building or collection of buildings, appropriated to the manufacture of goods.

FAC-TŌ'TUM, *n.* [L.] A person employed to do all kinds of work.—*Ben Jonson.*

FAC'TURE, *n.* [Fr.] The art or the manner of making.

FAC'UL-TY, *n.* [Fr. *faculté*; L. *facultas.*] 1. That power of the mind or intellect which enables it to receive, revive, or modify perceptions. 2. The power of doing any thing; ability. 3. The power of performing any action, natural, vital, or animal. 4. Facility of performance; the peculiar skill derived from practice, or practice aided by nature; habitual skill or ability. 5. Personal quality; disposition or habit, good or ill.—*Shak.* 6. Power; authority.—*Shak.* 7. Mechanical power; [*not used.*] 8. Natural virtue; efficacy; [*not used.*] 9. Privilege; a right or power granted to a person. 10. The individuals constituting a scientific profession, or a branch of one, taken collectively; *particularly*, the medical profession.—11. In *colleges*, the masters and professors of the several sciences; one of the members or departments of a university.—In *America*, the *faculty* of a college or university consists of the president, professors, and tutors.—The *faculty of advocates*, in *Scotland*, is a respectable body of lawyers who plead in all causes before the courts of session, justiciary, and exchequer. Their president is styled *dean of the faculty.*—SYN. Talent; gift; endowment; dexterity; adroitness; knack.

* FAC'UND, *a.* [L. *facundus.*] Eloquent.

FA-CUND'I-OUS, *a.* Eloquent; full of words.

FA-CUND'I-TY, *n.* [L. *facunditas.*] Eloquence; readiness of speech.

FAD'DLE, *v. i.* To trifle; to toy; to play. [*A low word.*]

† FĀDE, *a.* [Fr.] Weak; slight; faint.—*Berkeley.*

FĀDE, *v. i.* [Fr. *fade.*] 1. To lose color; to tend from a stronger or brighter color to a more faint shade of the same color, or to lose a color entirely. 2. To wither, as a plant; to decay. 3. To lose strength gradually; to vanish; as, ideas *fade.* 4. To lose lustre; to grow dim, as the stars. 5. To decay; to perish gradually; to waste. 6. To decay; to decline; to become poor and miserable. *James*, i., 11. 7. To lose strength, health, or vigor; to decline; to grow weaker. 8. To disappear gradually; to vanish.

FĀDE, *v. t.* To cause to wither; to wear away; to deprive of freshness or vigor.

FĀD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Become less vivid, as color; withered; decayed; vanished.

FĀDE'LESS, *a.* Unfading.—*Coleridge.*

FADGE (faj), *v. i.* [Sax. *fægen, gefægen.*] 1. To suit; to fit; to come close, as the parts of things united; to have one part consistent with another. 2. To agree; to live in amity. 3. To succeed; to hit. [*A vulgar word.*]

FĀD'ING, *ppr.* 1. Losing color; becoming less vivid; decaying; declining; withering. 2. *a.* Subject to decay; liable to lose freshness and vigor; liable to perish; not durable; transient.

FĀD'ING, *n.* Decay; loss of color, freshness, or vigor.

FĀD'ING-LY, *adv.* In a fading manner.

FĀD'ING-NESS, *n.* Decay; liableness to decay.

FĀD'Y, *a.* Wearing away; losing color or strength.

FÆ'CAL. *See* FECAL.

FÆ'CES, *n. pl.* [L.] Excrement; also, settlings; sediment after infusion or distillation.—*Quincy.*

FA'ER-Y, *a.* or *n.* Fairy, which see.

FAFF. *See* FUFF.

† FAF'FEL, *v. i.* To stammer.—*Barret.*

FAG, *v. t.* To beat; to compel to drudge. [*Colloquial.*]

FAG, *n.* A laborious drudge; a school-boy who acts as a drudge for another.—*Edgeworth.* [*Colloquial.*]

FAG, *v. i.* [Scot. *faik.*] To drudge; to labor to weariness; to become weary. [*Colloquial.*]

† FAG, *n.* A knot or coarse part in cloth.

FAG'-END', *n.* 1. The end of a web of cloth, generally of coarser materials. 2. The refuse or meaner part of any thing.—3. Among *seamen*, the untwisted end of a rope; hence, to be *fagged* or *fagged out*, is to become untwisted and loose.

FAG'GING, *n.* Laborious drudgery; the acting as drudge for another at an English school.

FAG'OT, *n.* [W. *fagod.*] 1. A bundle of sticks, twigs, or small branches of trees, used for fuel, or for raising batteries, filling ditches, and other purposes in fortification. 2. A bundle of pieces of iron for re-manufacture. 3. A person hired to appear at musters in a company not full, and hide the deficiency.

FAG'OT, *v. t.* To tie together; to bind in a bundle; to collect promiscuously.—*Dryden.*

FAG'OT-ED, *pp.* Bound together; tied in bundles.

FAG'OT-ING, *ppr.* Binding together.

FAH'LERZ, *n.* Gray copper, or gray copper ore.

FAH'LUN-ITE, *n.* [from *Fahlun.*] A mineral occurring in opaque, brownish-green, six-sided prisms, transversely foliated. It has nearly the composition of *iolite.*

FAI-ENCE' (fā-yāns'), *n.* [from *Faenza*, the original place of manufacture.] In the *fine arts*, imitation porcelain; a kind of fine pottery, embellished with painted designs.—*Brande. Encyc. Am.*

FAIL, *v. i.* [Fr. *faillir.*] 1. To become deficient; to be insufficient; to cease to be abundant for supply; or to be entirely wanting. 2. To decay; to decline; to sink; to be diminished; as, one's strength *fails.* 3. To decline; to decay; to sink; to become weaker; as, a sick man *fails.* 4. To be extinct; to cease; to be entirely wanting; to be no longer produced. 5. To be entirely exhausted; to be wanting; to cease from supply. 6. To cease; to perish; to be lost. 7. To die.—*Is.*, xxxi., 3. 8. To decay; to decline, as sight. 9. To become deficient or wanting. 10. To miss; not to produce the effect, as an experiment or attempt. 11. To be deficient in duty; to omit or neglect. 12. To miss; to miscarry; to be frustrated or disappointed. 13. To be neglected; to fall short; not to be executed, as a promise. 14. To become insolvent or bankrupt.

FAIL, *v. t.* 1. To desert; to disappoint; to cease or to neglect or omit to afford aid, supply, or strength. 2. To omit; not to perform. 3. To be wanting to.

FAIL, *n.* 1. Omission; non-performance. 2. Miscarriage; failure; deficience; want; death; [*little used.*]

† FAIL'ANCE, *n.* Fault; failure.

FAILED, *pret.* and *pp.* of *fail.* Become deficient; ceased.

FAIL'ER. *See* FAILURE.

FAIL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Becoming deficient or insufficient; becoming weaker; decaying; declining; omitting; not executing or performing; miscarrying; neglecting; wanting; becoming bankrupt or insolvent.

FAIL'ING, *n.* 1. The act of failing; a fault of ignorance or carelessness. 2. The act of failing or becoming insolvent. —SYN. Imperfection; defect; deficiency; weakness; foible; failure; miscarriage; misfortune.

FAIL'ING-LY, *adv.* By failing.

FAIL'URE (fāil'yur), *n.* 1. A failing; deficience; cessation of supply, or total defect. 2. Omission; non-performance, as of a promise. 3. Decay, or defect from decay, as of sight. 4. A breaking, or becoming insolvent. 5. A failing; a slight fault; [*little used.*]

FAIN, *a.* [Sax. *fagen, fægan.*] Glad; pleased; rejoiced.

FAIN, *adv.* Gladly; with joy or pleasure.

† FAIN, *v. i.* To wish or desire.

FAIN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Wishing; desiring fondly.—*Spenser.*

FAINT, *a.* [Ir. *faine.*] 1. Enfeebled so as to be inclined to swoon. 2. Enfeebled with exhaustion; as, *faint* with exertion. 3. Not bright or vivid; not strong, as color. 4. Not loud, as sound. 5. Not striking, as a resemblance. 6. Cowardly; timorous; as, a *faint* heart. 7. Not vigorous; not active, as an exertion. 8. Dejected; depressed; dispirited; as, *faint* of heart.—SYN. Weak; languid; low; feeble; exhausted; spiritless.

FAINT, *v. i.* 1. To lose the animal functions; to lose strength and color, and become senseless and motionless; to swoon. 2. To become feeble; to decline or fall in strength and vigor; to be weak. 3. To sink into dejection; to lose courage or spirit. 4. To decay; to disappear; to vanish; as, "gilded clouds, while we gaze on them, *faint* before the eye."—*Pope.*

FAINT, *v. t.* To deject; to depress; to weaken. [*Rare.*]

FAINT-HEART'ED, *a.* Cowardly; timorous; dejected easily depressed, or yielding to fear.

FAINT-HEART'ED-LY, *adv.* In a cowardly manner.

FAINT-HEART'ED-NESS, *n.* Cowardice; timorousness want of courage.

FAINT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Falling into a swoon; failing; losing strength or courage; becoming feeble or timid.

FAINT'ING, *n.* A temporary loss of strength, color, and respiration; syncope; deliquium; leipothymy; a swoon.

FAINT'ISH, *a.* Slightly faint.

FAINT'ISH-NESS, *n.* A slight degree of faintness.

† FAINT'LING, *a.* Timorous; feeble-minded.

FAINT'LY, *adv.* 1. In a feeble, languid manner; without vigor or activity. 2. With a feeble flame. 3. With a feeble light. 4. With little force. 5. Without force of representation; imperfectly. 6. In a low tone; with a feeble voice. 7. Without spirit our courage; timorously. —*Denham.*

FAINT'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being faint; loss of strength, color, and respiration. 2. Feebleness; languor; want of strength. 3. Inactivity; want of vigor. 4. Feebleness, as of color or light. 5. Feebleness of representation. 6. Feebleness of mind; timorousness; dejection; irresolution. —*Lev.*, xxvi., 36.

FAINTS, *n. pl.* An impure spirit, containing a fetid, essential oil, which comes over at the commencement and close of distillation.—*Ure.*

FAINTY, *a.* Weak; feeble; languid.—*Dryden.*

FAIR, *a.* [Sax. *fæger.*] 1. Clear; free from spots; free from a dark hue; white; as, a *fair* complexion. 2. Beautiful; handsome; *properly*, having a handsome face; as, a *fair* lady. 3. Pleasing to the eye; handsome or beautiful, in general. 4. Clear; pure; free from feculence or extraneous matter, as water. 5. Clear; not cloudy or overcast. 6. Favorable; prosperous; blowing in a direction toward the place of destination. 7. Open; direct, as a way or passage; as, in a *fair* way to succeed. 8. Open to attack or access; unobstructed, as a mark. 9. Open; frank; honest; hence, equal; just; equitable; reasonable. 10 Not effected by insidious or unlawful methods; not foul.—*Temple.* 11. Frank; candid; not sophistical or insidious 12. Honest; honorable; mild; [opposed to *insidious* and *compulsory.*] 13. Frank; civil; pleasing; not harsh; as, *fair* words. 14. Equitable; just; merited. 15. Liberal; not narrow; as, a *fair* support. 16. Plain; legible; as transcribed in a *fair* hand. 17. Free from stain or blemish; unspotted; untarnished.—18. In *mercantile use*, mid dling; medium; as, a *fair* demand, of a *fair* quality.

FAIR, *adv.* 1. Openly; frankly; civilly; complaisantly. 2 Candidly; honestly; equitably. 3. Happily; successful ly.—*Shak.* 4. On good terms.—*To bid fair*, is to be likely or to have a fair prospect.—*Fair and square*, just dealing; honesty.

FAIR, *n.* 1. *Elliptically*, a fair woman; a handsome female —*The fair*, the female sex. 2. Fairness; [*obs.*]

FAIR, *n.* [Fr. *foire*; W. *fair.*] 1. A stated market in a par ticular town or city; a stated meeting of buyers and sell ers for trade. 2. A meeting held by ladies for the sale o' fancy articles, &c., for charitable purposes: called, in En gland, *fancy fair.*

FAIR'-HAIRED', *a.* Having fair hair.

FAIR'-HAND, *a.* Having a fair appearance.—*Shak.*

FAIR'-SEEM-ING, *a.* Appearing fair.—*Hemans.*

FAIR'-SPŌK-EN (-spōk'n), *a.* Using fair speech; bland; civil; courteous; plausible.

FAIR'HOOD, *n.* Fairness; beauty.—*Fox.*

FAIR'ING, *n.* A present given at a fair.—*Gay.*

FAIR'ISH, *a.* Reasonably fair.—*Cotgrave.*

FAIR'LY, *adv.* 1. Beautifully; handsomely; [*little used.*] 2. Commodiously; conveniently; as, *fairly* situated. 3. Frankly; honestly; justly; equitably; without disguise or fraud. 4. Openly; ingenuously; plainly. 5. Candidly 6. Without perversion or violence. 7. Without blots; in plain letters; plainly; legibly. 8. Completely; without deficience; as, *fairly* worn out. 9. Softly; gently.—*Milton.*

FAIR'NESS, *n.* 1. Clearness; freedom from spots or blemishes; whiteness. 2. Clearness; purity. 3. Freedom from stain or blemish; as, *fairness* of reputation. 4. Beauty; elegance. 5. Frankness; candor; hence, honesty; ingenuousness. 6. Openness; candor; freedom from disguise, insidiousness, or prevarication. 7. Equality of terms; equity. 8. Distinctness; freedom from blots or obscurity.

FAIR'Y, *n.* [G. *fee*; Fr. *fée, féerie.*] 1. A *fay*; an imaginary being or spirit, supposed to assume a human form, dance in meadows, steal infants, and play a variety of pranks. 2. An enchantress.

FAIR'Y, *a.* 1. Belonging to fairies. 2. Given by fairies.

FAIR'Y-LAND, *n.* The imaginary land or abode of fairies.

FAIR'Y-LIKE, *a.* Imitating the manner of fairies.—*Shak.*

FAIR'Y-RINGS, *n. pl.* Circles in fields, vulgarly supposed to be caused by the dancing of fairies. One kind is about seven yards in diameter, surrounded by a bare path with green grass in the middle; another kind, of different size,

is encompassed with grass greener than that in the middle.

FĀIR'Y-STŌNE, *n.* A stone found in gravel pits; echinite.

FĀITH, *n.* [W. *fyz*; Arm. *feiz.*] 1. Belief; the assent of the mind to the truth of what is declared by another, resting on his authority and veracity, without other evidence. 2. The assent of the mind to the truth of a proposition advanced by another; belief, on probable evidence.—3. In *theology*, the assent of the mind or understanding to the truth of what God has revealed.—4. *Evangelical, justifying*, or *saving faith*, is the assent of the mind to the truth of divine revelation, on the authority of God's testimony, accompanied with a cordial assent of the will, or approbation of the heart; confidence or trust in God. 5. The object of belief; a doctrine or system of doctrines believed; a system of revealed truths received by Christians.—*Gal.*, :., 23. 6. The promises of God, or his truth and faithfulness.—*Rom.*, iii., 3. 7. An open profession of gospel truth. 8. A persuasion or belief of the lawfulness of things indifferent.—*Rom.*, xiv., 22. 9. Faithfulness; fidelity; a strict adherence to duty and fulfillment of promises.—*Milton.* 10. Word or honor pledged; promise given; fidelity. 11. Sincerity; honesty; veracity; faithfulness; as, to do a thing in good *faith*. 12. Credibility or truth; [*unusual.*]

FĀITH, *exclam.* A colloquial expression, meaning *on my faith, in truth, verily.*

FĀITH'-BREACH, *n.* Breach of fidelity; disloyalty; perfidy.—*Shak.*

*FĀITHED (faithd), *a.* Honest; sincere.—*Shak.*

FĀITH'FUL, *a.* 1. Firm in adherence to the truth and to the duties of religion. 2. Firmly adhering to duty; of true fidelity; loyal; true to allegiance. 3. Constant in the performance of duties or services; exact in attending to commands; trusty. 4. Observant of compacts, treaties, contracts, vows, or other engagements; true to one's word. 5. True; exact; in conformity to the letter and spirit; as, a *faithful* observance of directions. 6. True to the marriage covenant. 7. Conformable to truth. 8. Constant; not fickle, as a friend. 9. True; worthy of belief.—2 *Tim.*, ii.

FĀITH'FUL-LY, *adv.* 1. In a faithful manner; with good faith. 2. With strict adherence to allegiance and duty. 3. With strict observance of promises, vows, covenants, or duties; without failure of performance; honestly; exactly. 4. Sincerely; with strong assurances; as, to promise *faithfully*. 5. Honestly; truly; without defect, fraud, trick, or ambiguity; as, to represent *faithfully*. 6. Confidently; steadily.—*Shak.*

FĀITH'FUL-NESS, *n.* 1. Fidelity; loyalty; firm adherence to allegiance and duty. 2. Truth; veracity, as of God. 3. Strict adherence to injunctions, and to the duties of a station. 4. Strict performance of promises, vows, or covenants; constancy in affection.

FĀITH'LESS, *a.* 1. Without belief in the revealed truths of religion; unbelieving. 2. Not believing; not giving credit to. 3. Not adhering to allegiance or duty; disloyal; perfidious; treacherous. 4. Not true to a master or employer; neglectful; unfaithful. 5. Not true to the marriage covenant; false. 6. Not observant of promises. 7. Deceptive.—*Goldsmith.*

FĀITH'LESS-LY, *adv.* In a faithless manner.

FĀITH'LESS-NESS, *n.* 1. Unbelief, as to revealed religion. 2. Perfidy; treachery; disloyalty. 3. Violation of promises or covenants; inconstancy; unfaithfulness.

†FĀI'TŌUR, *n.* [Norm.] An evildoer; a scoundrel; a mean fellow.—*Spenser.*

FĀKE, *n.* [Scot. *faik.*] One of the circles or windings of a cable or hawser, as it lies in a coil; a single turn or coil.

FĀ'KIR (fā'ker), } *n.* A Mohammedan monk or hermit

FĀ-QUĪR' (fā-keer'), } in India; the same as *dervise* in Persia and Turkey.

FAL-CĀDE', *n.* [L. *falx.*] A horse is said to make a *falcade* when he throws himself on his haunches two or three times, as in very quick curvets; that is, a *falcade* is a bending very low.

FAL'CĀTE, } *a.* [L. *falcatus.*] Hooked; bent like a sickle

FAL'CĀ-TED, } or sythe; an epithet applied to the new moon.

FAL-CĀ'TION, *n.* Crookedness; a bending in the form of a sickle.—*Brown.*

*FAL'CHION (fawl'chun), *n.* [Fr. *falchion.*] A short, crooked sword; a cimiter.

FAL'CI-FORM, *a.* [L. *falx* and *form.*] In the shape of a sickle; resembling a reaping-hook.

*FAL'CON (faw'kn or fal'kon), *n.* [Fr. *faucon.*] 1. A hawk; but *appropriately*, a hawk trained to sport, as in *falconry*. The female alone, which is much the strongest, was called a falcon, the male was called a *tencel*. *Booth.*—This term, in *ornithology*, is applied to a division of the genus *falco*. 2. A small cannon.

FAL'CON-GEN'TIL, *n.* A falcon when full feathered and completely bred.—*Booth.*

*FAL'CON-ER, *n.* [Fr. *fauconnier.*] A person who breeds and trains hawks for taking wild fowls.

FAL'CO-NET, *n.* [Fr. *falconette.*] A small cannon.

* FAL'CON-RY (fawk'n-ry or fal'kon-ry), *n.* [Fr. *fauconnerie.*] 1. The art of training hawks to the exercise of hawking. 2. The practice of taking wild fowls by means of hawks.

FALD'AGE, *n.* [W. *fald.*] In *England*, a privilege which anciently several lords reserved to themselves of setting up folds for sheep, in any fields within their manors.

FALD'FEE, *n.* A fee or composition paid anciently by tenants for the privilege of faldage.

† FALD'ING, *n.* A kind of coarse cloth.—*Chaucer.*

FALD'IS-DO-RY, *n.* [Sax. *fald* and *stow.*—*Ash.*] The throne or seat of a bishop. [*Not in use.*]

FALD'STOOL, *n.* A folding stool, or portable seat made to fold up in the manner of a camp stool.—Formerly, a *faldstool* was placed in the choir for the bishop when he officiated in any but his own cathedral church.—*Gloss. of Architect.*

FA-LERNI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Falernus, in Italy. As a *noun*, the wine made in that territory.

FALL, *v. i.*; pret. *fell*; pp. *fallen.* [Sax. *feallan*; G. *fallen.*] 1. To drop from a higher place; to descend by the power of gravity alone. 2. To drop from an erect posture; as, to *fall* at one's feet. 3. To disembogue; to pass at the outlet; to flow out of its channel into a pond, lake, or sea, as a river. 4. To depart from the faith, or from rectitude; to apostatize. 5. To die, *particularly*, by violence. 6. To come to an end suddenly; to vanish; to perish. 7. To be degraded; to sink into disrepute or disgrace; to be plunged into misery. 8. To decline in power, wealth, or glory; to sink into weakness; to be given up, overthrown, or ruined. 9. To pass into a worse state than the former; to come. 10. To sink; to be lowered, as the tide. 11. To decrease; to be diminished in weight or value; as, prices *fall*. 12. To sink; not to amount to the full. 13. To be rejected; to sink into disrepute. 14. To decline from violence to calmness, from intensity to remission, as the wind. 15. To pass into a new state of body or mind; to become; as, to *fall* asleep, or in love. 16. To sink into an air of dejection, discontent, anger, sorrow, or shame; [*applied to the countenance or look.*] 17. To happen; to befall; to come, as fortune. 18. To light on; to come by chance. 19. To come; to rush on; to assail, as fear. 20. To come; to arrive. 21. To come unexpectedly. 22. To begin with haste, ardor, or vehemence; to rush or hurry to. 23. To pass or be transferred by chance, lot, distribution, inheritance, or otherwise, as possession or property. 24. To become the property of; to belong or appertain to. 25. To be dropped or uttered carelessly. 26. To sink; to languish; to become feeble or faint. 27. To be brought forth.—*Mortimer.* 28. To issue; to terminate.

To fall aboard of, in *seamen's language*, to strike against, as one vessel coming into collision with another.—*To fall astern*, in *seamen's language*, to move or be driven backward; to recede.—*To fall away.* 1. To lose flesh; to become lean or emaciated; to pine. 2. To renounce or desert allegiance; to revolt or rebel. 3. To renounce or desert the faith; to apostatize; to sink into wickedness. 4. To perish; to be ruined; to be lost.—*Addison.* 5. To decline gradually; to fade; to languish, or become faint. *Addison.*—*To fall back.* 1. To recede; to give way. 2. To fail of performing a promise or purpose; not to fulfill. —*To fall calm*, to cease to blow; to become calm.—*To fall down.* 1. To prostrate one's self in worship. 2. To sink; to come to the ground. 3. To bend or bow as a suppliant. 4. To sail or pass toward the mouth of a river, or other outlet.—*To fall foul*, to attack; to make an assault.—*To fall from.* 1. To recede from; to depart; not to adhere to, as an agreement. 2. To depart from allegiance or duty; to revolt.—*To fall in.* 1. To concur; to agree with. 2. To comply; to yield to. 3. To come in; to join; to enter, as a procession.—*To fall in with*, to meet, as a ship; also, to discover or come near, as land.—*To fall off.* 1. To withdraw; to separate; to be broken or detached, as friendship. 2. To perish; to die away; as, words *fall off* through disuse. 3. To apostatize; to forsake; to withdraw from the faith, or from allegiance or duty. 4. To forsake; to abandon; to desert; as, patrons *fall off*. 5. To drop; as, apples *fall off* from the trees. 6. To depreciate; to depart from former excellence; to become less valuable or interesting, as a periodical. 7. In *seamen's language*, to head to the leeward of the point to which the head of the ship was before directed; to fall to leeward.—*To fall on.* 1. To begin suddenly and eagerly. 2. To begin an attack; to assault; to assail. 3. To drop on; to descend on.—*To fall out.* 1. To quarrel; to begin to contend. 2. To happen; to befall; to chance; as, a quarrel *fell out*.—*To fall over.* 1. To revolt; to desert from one side to another. 2. To fall beyond.—*To fall short*, to be deficient; to fail.—*To fall to.* 1. To begin hastily and eagerly. 2. To apply one's self to.—*To fall under.* 1. To come under, or within the limits of; to be subjected to. 2. To come under; to become the subject

of; as, to *fall under* notice. 3. To come within, to be ranged or reckoned with; as, to *fall under* this class.—*To fall upon.* 1. To attack. 2. To attempt; as, to *fall upon* philosophical disquisitions. 3. To rush against.

FALL, *v. t.* 1. To let fall; to drop; [*obs.*] 2. To sink; to depress, as the voice. 3. To diminish; to lessen or lower; [*little used.*] 4. To bring forth; as, to *fall* lambs; *little used.*] 5. To fell; to cut down; as, to *fall* a tree. [Provincial in *England*, and occasionally heard in *America.*]

FALL, *n.* 1. The act of dropping or descending from a higher to a lower place by gravity; descent. 2. The act of dropping or tumbling from an erect posture. 3. Death; destruction; overthrow. 4. Ruin; destruction. 5. Downfall; degradation; loss of greatness or office. 6. Declension of greatness, power, or dominion; ruin. 7. Diminution; decrease of price or value; depreciation. 8. Declination of sound; a sinking of tone; cadence. 9. Declivity; the descent of land or a hill; a slope.—*Bacon.* 10. Descent of water; a cascade; a cataract; a rush of water down a steep place. 11. The outlet or discharge of a river or current of water into the ocean, or into a lake or pond. 12. Extent of descent; the distance which any thing falls. 13. The fall of the leaf; the season when leaves *fall* from trees; autumn; [provincial in *England;* still used in *America.*] 14. That which falls; a falling; as, a *fall* of rain. 15. The act of felling or cutting down. 16. *Fall*, or *the fall*, by way of distinction, the apostasy; the act of our first parents in eating the forbidden fruit; also, the apostasy of the rebellious angels.—17. *Formerly*, a kind of vail. *Ben Jonson.*—18. In *seamen's language*, that part of a tackle to which the power is applied in hoisting.—19. In *Great Britain*, a term applied to several measures, linear, superficial, and solid.

FAL-LĀ'CIOUS (fal-lā'shus), *a.* [Fr. *fallacieux.*] 1. Wearing a false appearance; producing error or mistake; as, *fallacious* reasoning. 2. Not well founded; producing disappointment; mocking expectation; as, *fallacious* promises.—SYN. Deceptive; deceiving; misleading; sophistical; deceptious; delusive; elusory; false; illusive; deceitful.

FAL-LĀ'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* In a fallacious manner; deceitfully; sophistically; with purpose or in a manner to deceive.

FAL-LĀ'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Tendency to deceive or mislead; inconclusiveness.

FAL'LA-CY, *n.* [L. *fallacia.*] 1. Deceptive or false appearance; deceitfulness; that which misleads the eye or the mind. 2. Deception; mistake. *Shak.*—3. In *logic*, an argument, or apparent argument, which professes to be decisive of the matter at issue, while in reality it is not.—*Brande.*

† **FAL'LAX**, *n.* [L.] Cavillation.—*Abp. Cranmer.*

FALL'EN (fawl'n), *pp.* or *a.* Dropped; descended; degraded; decreased; ruined.

† **FAL'LEN-CY**, *n.* Mistake.

FALL'ER, *n.* One who falls.

FAL-LI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [It. *fallibilità.*] 1. Liableness to deceive; the quality of being fallible; uncertainty; possibility of being erroneous. 2. Liableness to err or to be deceived in one's own judgment.

FAL'LI-BLE, *a.* [It. *fallibile.*] 1. Liable to fail or mistake; that may err or be deceived in judgment. 2. Liable to error; that may deceive; as, *fallible* judgment.

FAL'LI-BLY, *adv.* In a fallible manner.—*Huloet.*

FALL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Descending; dropping; disemboguing; apostatizing; declining; decreasing; sinking; coming.

FALL'ING, } *n.* An indenting or hollow; opposed to
FALL'ING IN, } rising or prominence.—*Falling away*, apostasy.—*Falling off*, departure from the line or course; declension.—*Falling down*, prostration.—2 *Mac.*

FALL'ING-SIĆK'NESS, *n.* The epilepsy.

FALL'ING-STĂR, *n.* *See* SHOOTING-STAR.

FALL'ING-STŌNE, *n.* A stone falling from the atmosphere; a meteorite; an aerolite.

FAL-LŌ'PI-AN, *a.* [from *Fallopius.*] A term applied to two ducts arising from the womb, usually called *tubes.*

FAL'LŌW, *a.* [Sax. *falewe.*] 1. Pale red, or pale yellow; as, a *fallow* deer. 2. Unsowed; not tilled; left to rest after a year or more of tillage. 3. Left unsowed after plowing. 4. Unplowed; uncultivated.—*Shak.* 5. Unoccupied; neglected; [*obs.*]

FAL'LŌW, *n.* 1. Land that has lain a year or more untilled or unseeded. 2. The plowing or tilling of land, without sowing it, for a season.—A *green fallow*, in *England*, is that where land is rendered mellow and clean from weeds by some green crop, as turnips, &c.

† **FAL'LŌW**, *v. i.* To fade; to become yellow.

FAL'LŌW, *v. t.* To plow, harrow, and break land without seeding it.

FAL'LŌW-ĆROP, *n.* The crop taken from fallowed ground.—*Sinclair.*

FAL'LŌW-DEER, *n.* [Sax. *falewe*, pale yellow.] The *cervus dama*, a kind of deer smaller than the stag, and most common in England, where it is almost domesticated in the parks.—*Partington.*

FAL'LŌW-FINCH, *n.* A small bird, the wheat-ear.

FAL'LŌWED, *pp.* Plowed and harrowed for a season, without being sown.

FAL'LŌW-ING, *ppr.* Plowing and harrowing land without sowing it.

FAL'LŌW-ING, *n.* The operation of plowing and harrowing land without sowing it.

FAL'LŌW-IST, *n.* One who favors the practice of fallowing land. [*Unusual.*]

FAL'LŌW-NESS, *n.* A fallow state; barrenness; exemption from bearing fruit.—*Donne.*

† **FĂLS'A-RY**, *n.* A falsifier of evidence.—*Sheldon.*

FĂLSE, *a.* [L. *falsus.*] 1. Not true; not conformable to fact; expressing what is contrary to that which exists, is done, said, or thought; untrue. 2. Not well founded; unfounded. 3. Not true; not according to the lawful standard; as, *false* weights. 4. Substituted for another; succedaneous; suppositious. 5. Counterfeit; forged; not genuine, as coin. 6. Not solid or sound; deceiving expectations. 7. Not agreeable to rule or propriety. 8. Not honest or just; not fair. 9. Not faithful or loyal; treacherous; perfidious; deceitful. 10. Unfaithful; inconstant. 11. Deceitful; treacherous; betraying secrets. 12. Counterfeit; not genuine or real; as, a *false* diamond. 13. Hypocritical; feigned; made or assumed for the purpose of deception.—*False fire*, a combustible composition used in vessels of war for making signals during the night.—*False imprisonment*, the arrest and imprisonment of a person without warrant or cause, or contrary to law; or the unlawful detention of a person in custody.

FĂLSE, *adv.* Not truly; not honestly; falsely.

† **FĂLSE**, *v. t.* 1. To violate by failure of veracity; to deceive. 2. To defeat; to balk; to evade.

FĂLSE'-FĂCED, *a.* Hypocritical; deceitful.—*Shak.*

† **FĂLSE'-HEĂRT**, } *a.* Hollow; treacherous; deceitful;
† **FĂLSE'-HEĂRT'ED**, } perfidious.

FĂLSE'-HEĂRT'ED-NESS, *n.* Perfidiousness; treachery.

FĂLSE'-KEEL, *n.* The timber added below the main keel, to serve both as a defense and an aid in holding a better wind.—*Brande.*

FĂLSE'-ROOF, *n.* In *architecture*, that part between the ceiling of the upper floor and the covering of the roof.—*Gwilt.*

FĂLSE'HOOD (fawls'hud), *n.* 1. Contrariety or inconformity to fact or truth. 2. Want of truth or veracity; an untrue assertion. 3. Want of honesty; treachery; deceitfulness; perfidy; [*see* FALSENESS.] 4. Counterfeit; false appearance; imposture. *Milton.*—SYN. Untruth; falsity; fiction; fabrication; lie.

FĂLSE'LY (fawls'ly), *adv.* 1. In a manner contrary to truth and fact; not truly. 2. Treacherously; perfidiously. 3. Erroneously; by mistake.

FĂLSE'NESS (fawls'nes), *n.* 1. Want of integrity and veracity, either in principle or in act. 2. Duplicity; deceit; double dealing. 3. Unfaithfulness; treachery; perfidy; traitorousness.

FĂLS'ER, *n.* A deceiver.

FĂL-SETTE', } *n.* [It.] *Literally*, a false or artificial voice.
FĂL-SETTO, } That part of a person's voice which lies above its natural compass.

FAL'SĪ ĆRĪ'MEN. [L.] The crime of forgery.

FĂLS'I-FĪ-A-BLE, *a.* That may be falsified, counterfeited, or corrupted.

FĂLS-I-FI-ĆĂ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of making false; a counterfeiting; the giving to a thing an appearance of something which it is not. 2. Confutation.—*Broome.*

FĂLS'I-FI-ĆĂ-TOR, *n.* A falsifier.—*Bp. Morton.*

FĂLS'I-FĪED, *pp.* Counterfeited.

FĂLS'I-FĪ-ER, *n.* 1. One who counterfeits, or gives to a thing a deceptive appearance; or one who makes false coin. 2. One who invents falsehood; a liar. 3. One who proves a thing to be false.

FĂLS'I-FŸ, *v. t.* [Fr. *falsifier.*] 1. To counterfeit; to forge; to make something false, or in imitation of that which is true. 2. To disprove; to prove to be false; as, to *falsify* a prediction. 3. To violate; to break by falsehood. 4. To show to be unsound, insufficient, or not proof; [*not in use.*]

FĂLS'I-FŸ, *v. i.* To tell lies; to violate the truth.

FĂLS'I-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* Counterfeiting; forging; lying; proving to be false; violating.

FĂLS'I-TY, *n.* [L. *falsitas.*] 1. Contrariety or inconformity to truth; the quality of being false. 2. Falsehood; a lie, a false assertion; [*less proper.*]

FĂL'TER, *v. i.* [Sp. *faltar.*] 1. To hesitate, fail, or break in the utterance of words; to speak with a broken or trembling utterance; to stammer. 2. To fail, tremble, or yield in exertion; not to be firm and steady. 3. To fail in the regular exercise of the understanding.—*Locke.*

† **FĂL'TER**, *v. t.* To sift.—*Mortimer.*

†FAL'TER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Hesitating; speaking with a feeble, broken, trembling utterance; failing.
FAL'TER-ING, *n.* Feebleness; deficiency.
FAL'TER-ING-LY, *adv.* With hesitation; with a trembling, broken voice; with difficulty or feebleness.
FĂLUN, n. [F.] A French provincial name for certain tertiary strata, abounding in shells, corresponding to the Norfolk crag.—*Lyell.*
FĀME, *n.* [L. *fama.*] 1. Public report or rumor. 2. Favorable report; report of good or great actions; report that exalts the character.—SYN. Notoriety; celebrity; renown; reputation; credit; honor.
FĀME, *v. t.* To make famous.—*Ben Jonson.* 2. To report.
FĀME'-GIV-ING, *a.* Bestowing fame.
FĀMED, *a.* Much talked of; renowned; celebrated; distinguished and exalted by favorable reports.
FĀME'LESS, *a.* Without renown.—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*
FĀME'LESS-LY, *adv.* In a fameless manner.
FA-MIL'IAR (fa-mil'yar), *a.* [L. *familiaris.*] 1. Pertaining to a family; domestic.—*Pope.* 2. Accustomed by frequent converse; well acquainted with; intimate; close. 3. Affable; not formal or distant; easy in conversation. 4. Well acquainted with; knowing by frequent use; as, *familiar* with a book. 5. Well known; learned or well understood by frequent use; as, a *familiar* book. 6. Unceremonious; free; unconstrained; easy. 7. Common; frequent and intimate. 8. Easy; unconstrained; not formal. 9. Intimate in an unlawful degree.—*Familiar spirit,* a demon or evil spirit, supposed to attend at a call.
FA-MIL'IAR, *n.* 1. An intimate; a close companion; one long acquainted. 2. A demon or evil spirit supposed to attend at a call.—3. In the *court of Inquisition,* a person who assists in apprehending and imprisoning the accused.
FA-MIL-IAR'I-TY, *n.* 1. Intimate and frequent converse, or association in company. 2. Easiness of conversation; freedom from ceremony. 3. Intimate acquaintance; unconstrained intercourse.—SYN. Fellowship; intimacy; affability.
FA-MIL'IAR-ĪZE, *v. t.* 1. To make familiar or intimate; to habituate; to accustom; to make well known, by practice or converse. 2. To make easy by practice or customary use, or by intercourse. 3. To bring down from a state of distant superiority.—*Addison.*
FA-MIL'IAR-ĪZED, *pp.* Accustomed; habituated; made familiar; made easy by practice, custom, or use.
FA-MIL'IAR-ĪZ-ING, *ppr.* Accustoming; making familiar; rendering easy by practice, custom, or use.
FA-MIL'IAR-LY, *adv.* 1. In a familiar manner; unceremoniously; without constraint; without formality. 2. Commonly; frequently; with the ease and unconcern that arise from long custom or acquaintance.
FAM'I-LISM, *n.* The tenets of the Familists.
FAM'I-LIST, *n.* [from *family.*] One belonging to the *Family of Love,* a sect in Queen Elizabeth's reign, much like the Roman Catholic *Quietists.*
FAM-I-LIST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Familists.—*Baxter.*
FA-MILLE'. [Fr. *en famille.*] In a family state; domestically.—*Swift.* [*This word is never used without* en *before it.*]
FAM'I-LY, *n.* [L., Sp. *familia;* Fr. *famille.*] 1. The collective body of persons who live in one house, and under one head or manager; a household, including parents, children, and servants. 2. Those who descend from one common progenitor; a tribe or race; kindred; lineage. 3. Course of descent; genealogy; line of ancestors.—*Pope.* 4. Honorable descent; noble or respectable stock. 5. A collection or union of nations or states. *E. Everett.*—6. In *popular language,* an order, class, or genus of animals, or of other natural productions, having something in common, by which they are distinguished from others.
FAM'ĪNE, *n.* [Fr. *famine.*] 1. Scarcity of food; dearth; a general want of provisions sufficient for the inhabitants of a country or besieged place. 2. Want; destitution.
FAM'ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *affamer.*] 1. To starve; to kill or destroy with hunger. 2. To exhaust the strength of, by hunger or thirst; to distress with hunger. 3. To kill by deprivation or denial of any thing necessary for life.
FAM'ISH, *v. i.* 1. To die of hunger. 2. To suffer extreme hunger or thirst; to be exhausted in strength, or to come near to perish, for want of food or drink. 3. To be distressed with want; to come near to perish by destitution.
FAM'ISHED (fam'isht), *pp.* or *a.* Starved; exhausted by want of sustenance.
FAM'ISH-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Starving; killing; perishing by want of food.
FAM'ISH-MENT, *n.* The pain of extreme hunger or thirst; extreme want of sustenance.—*Hakewill.*
†FA-MOST-TY, *n.* Renown.—*Dict.*
FĀ'MOUS, *a.* [L. *famosus.*] 1. Celebrated in fame or public report; much talked of and praised; distinguished in story. 2. Distinguished or notorious; *in a bad sense;* as, a *famous* robber.—SYN. Noted; remarkable; signal; conspicuous; renowned; illustrious; eminent; excellent; transcendent.
FĀ'MOUSED, *a.* Renowned.—*Shak.* [*An ill-formed word.*]
FĀ'MOUS-LY, *adv.* With great renown or celebration
FĀ'MOUS-NESS, *n.* Renown; great fame; celebrity.
†FAM'U-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *famulor.*] To serve.—*Cockeram.*
FAN, *n.* [Sax. *fann.*] 1. An instrument used by ladies to agitate the air, and cool the face in warm weather. 2. Something in the form of a woman's fan when spread. 3. An instrument for winnowing grain. 4. A small vane or sail, used to keep the large sails of a wind-mill always in the direction of the wind. 5. Something by which the air is moved; a wing.—*Dryden.* 6. An instrument to raise the fire or flame; as, a *fan* to inflame love.
FAN, *v. t.* 1. To cool and refresh, by moving the air with a fan; to blow the air on the face with a fan. 2. To ventilate; to blow on; to affect by air put in motion. 3. To move as with a fan; as, "the air, *fanned* with plumes."—*Milton.* 4. To winnow; to ventilate; to separate chaff from grain, and drive it away by a current of air.
FAN'-LĪGHT, *n.* A window in form of an open fan.
FAN'-LĪKE, *a.* Resembling a fan.—*Kirby.*
FA-NAT'IC, } *a.* [L. *fanaticus.*] Wild and extravagant in
FA-NAT'IC-AL, } opinions, particularly in religious opinions; excessively enthusiastic; possessed by a kind of phrensy.
FA-NAT'IC, *n.* A person affected by excessive enthusiasm, particularly on religious subjects; one who indulges wild and extravagant notions of religion.—SYN. Enthusiast · visionary.
FA-NAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With wild enthusiasm.
FA-NAT'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* Fanaticism.
FA-NAT'I-CISM, *n.* Excessive enthusiasm; wild and extravagant notions of religion; religious phrensy.
FA-NAT'I-CĪZE, *v. t.* To make fanatic.
FA-NAT'I-CĪZED, *pp.* Rendered fanatic.
FA-NAT'I-CĪZ-ING, *ppr.* Rendering fanatic.
FAN'CIED, *pp.* or *a.* Imagined; conceived; liked.
FAN'CI-ER, *n.* One who fancies. This word often occurs in composition; as, *bird-fancier, dog-fancier, rose-fancier,* &c., denoting one who has a taste for the things specified, and who keeps them for sale.
FAN'CI-FUL, *a.* 1. Guided by the imagination rather than by reason and experience; subject to the influence of fancy; [*applied to persons.*] 2. Dictated by the imagination; full of wild images; [*applied to things.*]—SYN. Imaginative, ideal; visionary; capricious; chimerical; whimsical; fantastical; wild.
FAN'CI-FUL-LY, *adv.* 1. In a fanciful manner; wildly, whimsically. 2. According to fancy.
FAN'CI-FUL-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being fanciful, or influenced by the imagination rather than by reason and experience; the habit of following fancy; [*applied to persons.*] 2. The quality of being dictated by imagination [*applied to things.*]
FAN'CY, *n.* [L. *phantasia.*] 1. The faculty by which the mind forms images or representations of things at pleasure. It is often used as synonymous with *imagination;* but imagination is rather the power of combining and modifying our conceptions. 2. An opinion or notion. 3. Taste; conception. 4. Image; conception; thought; idea. 5. Inclination; liking. 6. Love.—*Shak.* 7. Caprice; humor; whim; conceit. 8. False notion. 9. Something that pleases or entertains without real use or value.—*Fancy stocks,* among *brokers,* stocks which, having no determinate value from any fixed probable income, fluctuate in price according to the *fancy* of speculators.—*The fancy,* a cant name for sporting characters.
FAN'CY, *v. i.* To imagine; to figure to one's self; to believe or suppose without proof.
FAN'CY, *v. t.* 1. To form a conception of; to portray in the mind; to imagine. 2. To like; to be pleased with, particularly on account of external appearance or manners.
FAN'CY-BALL, *n.* A ball at which persons appear in fancy dresses, imitations of antique costumes, &c.
FAN'CY-FRĀMED, *a.* Created by the fancy.
FAN'CY-FREE, *a.* Free from the power of love.—*Shak.*
FAN'CY-MON"GER (-mung'ger), *n.* One who deals in tricks of imagination.—*Shak.*
FAN'CY-SICK, *a.* One whose imagination is unsound, or whose distemper is in his own mind.
FAN'CY-ING, *ppr.* Imagining; conceiving; liking.
†FAND, old *pret.* of *find.*—*Spenser.*
FAN-DAN"GO, *n.* [Sp.] A lively dance.
FĀNE, *n.* [L. *fanum.*] A temple; a place consecrated to religion; a church.—*Pope.* [*Used in poetry.*]
FAN'FARE, *n.* [Fr.] A flourish of trumpets, as in coming into the lists, &c.
* FAN'FA-RON, *n.* [Fr. *fanfaron.*] A bully; a hector; a swaggerer; an empty boaster; a vain pretender.
FAN-FAR-ON-ĀDE', *n.* A swaggering; vain boasting; ostentation; a bluster.—*Swift.*
†FANG, *v. t.* [Sax. *fengan.*] To catch; to seize; to lay hold; to gripe; to clutch.—*Shak.*
FANG, *n.* [Sax. *fang.*] 1. The tusk of a boar or other ani-

nal, by which the prey is seized and held; a pointed tooth. 2. A claw or talon. 3. Any shoot or other thing, by which hold is taken.—*Evelyn.*

FANGED (fangd), *a.* Furnished with fangs, tusks, or something long and pointed.—*Shak.*

† FAN″GLE (fang′gl), *n.* [from Sax. *fengan.*] A new attempt; a trifling scheme.

FAN″GLED (fang′gld), *a.* *Properly*, begun, new-made; hence, gaudy; showy; vainly decorated. [Seldom used, except with *new.* *See* NEW-FANGLED.]

FANG′LESS, *a.* Having no fangs or tusks; toothless.

FAN″GOT, *n.* A quantity of wares, as raw silk, &c., from one to two hundred weight and three quarters.

FAN′ION (fan′yun), *n.* [Fr.] In *armies*, a small flag carried with the baggage.—*Encyc.*

FANNED, *pp.* Blown with a fan; winnowed; ventilated.

FAN′NEL, } *n.* [Fr. *fanon.*] A sort of ornament like a scarf,
FAN′ON, } worn about the left arm of a Roman Catholic priest when he officiates.

FAN′NER, *n.* 1. One who fans. 2. A contrivance for producing a current of air, as in a window, &c.

FAN′NING, *ppr.* Blowing; ventilating.

FAN′NING-MA-ĊHĪNE′, } *n.* A machine for cleansing seeds
FAN′NING-MILL, } from chaff, husks, dirt, &c.

FAN-TĀ′SI-A (fan-tā′ze-a), *n.* [It. fancy.] A fanciful air in music, not restricted to the laws of composition.

FAN′TA-SIED (-sid), *a.* Filled with fancies or imaginations; whimsical.—*Shak.*

FAN′TASM (fan′tazm), *n.* [Gr. *φανταςμα.* Usually written *phantasm.*] That which appears to the imagination; a phantom; something not real.

FAN-TAS′TIĊ, } *a.* [Fr. *fantastique.*] 1. Fanciful; pro-
FAN-TAS′TIĊ-AL, } duced or existing only in imagination; imaginary; not real; chimerical. 2. Having the nature of a phantom; apparent only. *Shak.*—3. Unsteady; irregular.—*Prior.* 4. Whimsical; capricious; fanciful; indulging the vagaries of imagination. 5. Whimsical; odd.

FAN-TAS′TIĊ, *n.* A whimsical person.—*Dr. Jackson.*

FAN-TAS′TIĊ-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. By the power of imagination. 2. In a fantastic manner; capriciously; unsteadily. 3. Whimsically; in compliance with fancy.—*Grew.*

FAN-TAS′TIĊ-AL-NESS, *n.* Compliance with fancy; humorousness; whimsicalness; caprice.

FAN-TAS′TIĊ-LY, *adv.* Irrationally; whimsically.—*Ben Jonson.*

FAN-TAS′TIĊ-NESS. The same as *fantasticalness.*

FAN′TA-SY. *n.* and *v.* Now written *fancy*, which see.

FAN-TOC-ĊI′NI (fan-to-chē′ne). [It.] Dramatic representations in which puppets are substituted in the scene for human performers.—*Brande.*

FAN′TOM, *n.* [Fr. *fantôme.*] Something that appears to the imagination; also, a spectre; a ghost; an apparition. It is generally written *phantom.*

FAN′TOM-ĊORN, *n.* Lank or light corn.—*Grose.* [*North of England.*]

† FAP, *a.* Fuddled.—*Shak.*

FA-QUĪR′. *See* FAKIR.

FĀR, *a.* [Sax. *feor, fior*, or *fyr.*] 1. Distant, in any direction; separated by a wide space from the place where one is, or from any given place remote.—2. *Figuratively*, remote from purpose; contrary to design or wishes. 3. Remote in affection or obedience; at enmity with: alienated.—*Psalm* lxxiii., 27; [*in a spiritual sense.*] 4. More or most distant of the two; as, the *far* side or a yoke of cattle.

FĀR, *adv.* 1. To a great extent or distance of space. 2. *Figuratively*, distantly in time from any point; remotely.—3. In *interrogatories*, to what distance or extent. 4. In great part. 5. In a great proportion; by many degrees; very much. 6. To a certain point, degree or distance; as, good as *far* as it goes.—*By far*, in a great degree; very much.—*From far*, from a great distance; from a remote place.—*Far from*, at a great distance.—*Far off.* 1. At a great distance; as, to be *far off.* 2. To a great distance; as, to go *far off.*—3. In a *spiritual sense*, alienated; at enmity; in a state of ignorance and alienation.—*Far other*, very different.

FĀR, *n.* [Sax. *ferh, fearh.*] The young of swine; or a litter of pigs.—*Tusser.* [*Local.*]

† FĀR′-A-BOUT′, *n.* A going out of the way.—*Fuller.*

FĀR′-BĒAM′ING, *a.* Sending beams to a distance.—*Cowper.*

FĀR′-BROUGHT (-brawt), *a.* Brought from far.

FĀR′-ĊAST, *a.* Cast to a far distance.—*More.*

FĀR′-EX-TEND′ED, *a.* Extended to a great distance.—*Coleridge.*

FĀR′-FĀMED, *a.* Widely celebrated.—*Pope.*

FĀR′-FETCH, *n.* A deeply-laid stratagem. [*Little used.*]

FĀR′-FETCHED (-fetcht), *a.* 1. Brought from a remote place. 2. Studiously sought; not easily or naturally deduced or introduced; forced; strained. [FAR-FET, the same, is not used.]

FĀR′-GLANC′ING, *a.* Glancing to a great distance.

FĀR′-LOOK′ING, *a.* Looking to a great distance.—*Allen.*

FĀR′-PIERC′ING, *a.* Striking or penetrating a great way.—*Pope.*

FĀR′-RE-SOUND′ING, *a.* Resounding to a great distance.

FĀR′-RŪL′ING, *a.* Ruling to a great extent of country.

FĀR′-SEE′ING, *a.* Seeing to a great distance.

FĀR′-SHOOTING, *a.* Shooting to a great distance.—*Dryden*

FĀR′-SIGHT′ED, *a.* Seeing to a great distance.

FĀR′-SIGHT′ED-NESS, *n.* The power of seeing far.

FĀR′-STRETCHED (-stretcht), *a.* Stretched far.

FAR′ANT-LY, *a.* 1. Orderly; decent; respectable. [*Craven dialect.*] 2. Comely; handsome.—*Ray;* [*not used.*]

FARCE (färs), *v. t.* [L. *farcio*; Fr. *farcir.*] 1. To stuff; to fill with forced meat. 2. To extend; to swell out. [*A word little used.*]

FARCE (färs), *n.* [Fr. *farcer*, to stuff.] *Literally*, that which is stuffed out with strong seasoning; hence, a short play, in which ridiculous qualities and actions are greatly exaggerated, for the purpose of exciting laughter.—*Smart.*

FĀR′ĊI-ĊAL, *a.* 1. Belonging to a farce; appropriated to farce. 2. Droll; ludicrous; ridiculous. 3. Illusory; deceptive.

FĀR′ĊI-ĊAL-LY, *adv.* In a manner suited to farce; hence, ludicrously.

FĀR′ĊI-ĊAL-NESS, *n.* State of being farcical or ludicrous.

† FĀR′ĊI-LITE, *n.* Pudding-stone.—*Kirwan.*

FĀR′ĊIN, } *n.* In *farriery*, a disease of the absorbents affect-
FĀR′ĊY, } ing the skin and its blood-vessels; allied to the *glanders.*

FĀR′ĊING, *n.* Stuffing composed of forced meat.

FĀRĊ′TATE, *a.* [L. *farctus.*] In *botany*, stuffed; crammed, or full; without vacuities: opposed to *tubular* or *hollow.*

† FĀRD, *v. t.* [Fr.] To paint.—*Shenstone.*

FĀR′DEL, *n.* [It. *fardello*; Fr. *fardeau.*] A bundle or little pack.—*Shak.*

FĀR′DEL, *v. t.* To make up in bundles.—*Fuller.*

FĀR′DING-BAG, *n.* The first stomach of a cow or other ruminating animal, where green food lies till it is chewed over again.—*Gardner.*

FĀRE, *v. i.* [Sax. and Goth. *faran.*] 1. To go; to pass; to move forward; to travel.—*Milton*; [*not in common use.*] 2. To be in any state, good or bad; to be attended with any circumstances of train of events, fortunate or unfortunate. 3. To feed; to be entertained. 4. To proceed in a train of consequences, good or bad.—*Milton.* 5. To happen well or ill: with *it*, impersonally.

FĀRE, *n.* 1. The price of passage or going; the sum paid or due, for conveying a person by land or water. 2. Food; provisions of the table. 3. The person conveyed in a vehicle—*Drummond*; [*not used in the United States.*]

* FĀRE-WELL′. A compound of *fare*, in the imperative, and *well. Go well*; originally applied to a person departing, but, by custom, now applied both to those who depart and those who remain. It expresses a kind wish, a wish of happiness to those who leave or those who are left. The verb and adverb are often separated by the pronoun; as, *fare you well.* Sometimes it is only an expression of separation; as, *farewell*, ye groves.

* FĀRE-WELL′, *n.* 1. A wish of happiness or welfare at parting; the parting compliment. 2. Leave; act of departure.—*Shak.*

FA-RĪ′NA, *n.* [L. *farina.*] 1. In *botany*, the pollen, fine dust, or powder contained in the anthers of plants, and which is supposed to fall on the stigma, and fructify the plant. 2. The flour of any species of corn, or starchy root, such as the potato, &c. *Ure.*—3. In *chemistry*, starch or fecula, one of the proximate principles of vegetables.

FAR-I-NĀ′ĊEOUS, *a.* 1. Consisting or made of meal or flour, as food. 2. Containing meal; yielding farina, or flour, as seeds. 3. Like meal; mealy; pertaining to meal; as, a *farinaceous* smell.

FAR′I-NŌSE, *a.* In *natural history*, mealy; covered with a sort of white, scurfy substance.

FĀRM, *n.* [Sax. *farma, fearm*, or *feorm.*] 1. In *Great Britain*, a tract of land leased on rent reserved; ground let to a tenant on condition of his paying a certain sum, annually or otherwise, for the use of it.—2. In the *United States*, a portion or tract of land, consisting usually of grass-land, meadow, pasture, tillage, and wood-land, cultivated by one man, and usually owned by him in fee. 3. The state of land leased on rent reserved; a lease.—*Spenser.*

FĀRM, *v. t.* 1. To lease, as land, on rent reserved; to let to a tenant on condition of paying rent; [*not used in America.*] 2. To take at a certain rent or rate; [*not used in America.*] 3. To lease or let, as taxes, impost, or other duties, at a certain sum or rate per cent. 4. To take or hire for a certain rate per cent. 5. To cultivate land. *To farm let*, or *let to farm*, is to lease on rent.

FĀRM′-HOUSE, *n.* A house attached to a farm, and for the residence of a farmer.

FĀRM′-OF-FĪCE, *n.* *Farm-offices* are the out-buildings pertaining to a farm.

FĀRM′-YĀRD, *n.* The yard or inclosure attached to a barn or the inclosure surrounded by the farm buildings.

FARM'A-BLE, *a.* That may be farmed.—*Sherwood.*

FÄRMED, *pp.* Leased on rent; let out at a certain rate or price.

FÄRM'ER, *n.* 1. In *Great Britain*, a tenant; a lessee; one who hires and cultivates a farm; a cultivator of leased ground. The term is also now applied to one who cultivates his own land. 2. One who takes taxes, customs, excise, or other duties, to collect for a certain rate per cent. —3. In the *United States*, one who cultivates a farm; a husbandman, whether a tenant or the proprietor.—4. In *mining*, the lord of the field, or one who farms the lot and cope of the king.

FÄRM'ER-GEN'ER-AL, *n.* One to whom the right of levying certain taxes in a particular district was *farmed out*, under the French monarchy, for a given sum paid down. —*Encyc. Am.*

FÄRM'ER-Y, *n.* The buildings and yards necessary for carrying on the business of a farm.—*Brande.*

FÄRM'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Letting or leasing land on rent reserved, or duties and imposts at a certain rate per cent. 2. Taking on lease. 3. Cultivating land; carrying on the business of agriculture.

FÄRM'ING, *n.* The business of cultivating land.

FÄR'MOST, *a.* Most distant or remote.—*Dryden.*

FÄR'NESS, *n.* Distance; remoteness.—*Carew.*

FÄR'O, *n.* A game at cards, in which persons play against the *bank* belonging to the proprietor of the establishment. Originally written *pharaon.*

FÄR'O-BANK, *n.* A bank or establishment against which persons play at the game of faro.—*Hoole.*

FAR-RAG'IN-OUS, *a.* [L. *farrago.*] Formed of various materials; mixed.—*Kirwan.*

FAR-RÄ'GO, *n.* [L.] A mass composed of various materials confusedly mixed; a medley.

FAR'RAND, } *n.* Manner; custom; humor.—*Grose.* [*Lo-*
FA'RAND, } *cal.*]

FAR-RE-Ä'TION *See* CONFARREATION.

FAR'RI-ER, *n.* [Fr. *ferrant*; It. *ferraio.*] 1. A shoer of horses; a smith who shoes horses. 2. One who professes to cure the diseases of horses.

FAR'RI-ER, *v. i.* To practice as a farrier.

FAR'RI-ER-Y, *n.* The art of preventing, curing, or mitigating the diseases of horses and cattle. Now called the *veterinary* art.

FAR'RŌW, *n.* [Sax. *fearh. færh.*] A litter of pigs.

FAR'RŌW, *v. t.* or *i.* To bring forth pigs.—*Tusser.*

FAR'RŌW, *a.* [D. *vaare*; "een vaare koe," a dry cow.] A cow is so called when she fails to produce a calf for that year.—*Forby.* [*New England.*]

FÄR'THER, *a.* comp. [Sax. *forther*, from *forth. Further* is the better spelling.] 1. More remote; more distant than something else. 2. Longer; tending to a greater distance.

FÄR'THER, *adv.* 1. At or to a greater distance; more remotely; beyond. 2. Moreover; by way of progression in a subject.

FÄR'THER, *v. t.* To promote; to help forward. [*Rare.*]

† FÄR'THER-ANCE, *n.* A helping forward; promotion.

FÄR'THER-MŌRE, *adv.* Besides; moreover. [*Little used.*] Instead of the last three words, we now use *furtherance, furthermore, further*, which see.

FÄR'THEST, *a.* superl. [Sax. *feorrest. See* FURTHEST.] Most distant or remote.

FÄR'THEST, *adv.* At or to the greatest distance. *See* FURTHEST.

FÄR'THING, *n.* [Sax. *feorthung.*] 1. The *fourth* of a penny; a small copper coin of Great Britain. 2. *Farthings*, in the *plural*, copper coin. 3. Very small price or value; as, not to be worth a *farthing*. 4. A division of land, equal to thirty acres; [*obs.*]

FÄR'THIN"GALE, *n.* A hoop petticoat; or circles of hoops, formed of whalebone, used to extend the petticoat.

FÄR'THINGS-WÖRTH (-wurth), *n.* As much as is sold for a farthing.—*Arbuthnot.*

FAS'CES n. pl. [L. *fascis.*] In *Roman antiquity*, a bundle of rods, bound round the helve of an ax, and borne before the Roman magistrates as a badge of their authority.

FAS'CI-A (fash'e-a) *n.*; *pl.* FASCIÆ. [L.] 1. A band, sash, or fillet.—In *architecture*, any flat member with a small projecture. Also, in *brick buildings*, the jutting of the bricks beyond the windows.—2. In *astronomy*, the belt of a planet.—3. In *surgery*, a bandage, roller, or ligature.—4. In *anatomy*, a thin, tendinous covering, which surrounds the muscles of the limbs, and binds them in their places.

FAS'CI-AL (fash'e-al), *a.* Belonging to the fasces.

FAS'CI-Ä-TED (fash'e-ā-ted), *a.* Bound with a fillet, sash, or bandage.

FAS-CI-Ä'TION (fash-e-ā'shun), *n.* The act or manner of binding up diseased parts; bandage.

FAS'CI-CLE, *n.* [L. *fasciculus.*] In *botany*, an aggregate or cluster of fastigiate flowers, whose foot-stalks or pedunces spring irregularly from several points at the top of the main stem.

FAS-CIC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *fascicularis.*] United in a bundle.

FAS-CIC'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* In the form of bundles.

FAS-CIC'U-LATE, } *a.* Growing in bundles or bunches
FAS-CIC'U-LÄ-TED, } from the same point.
FAS'CI-CLED,

FAS-CIC'U-LITE, *n.* A variety of fibrous hornblende.

FAS-CIC'U-LUS, *n.* [L.] A little bundle; a fascicle; a division of a book; a nosegay.

FAS'CI-NÄTE, *v. t.* [L. *fascino.*] 1. To operate on by some powerful or irresistible influence. 2. To excite and allure irresistibly or powerfully.—SYN. To charm; enrapture, captivate; enchant; bewitch.

FAS'CI-NÄ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Bewitched; enchanted; charmed.

FAS'CI-NÄ-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Bewitching; enchanting charming; captivating.

FAS-CI-NÄ'TION, *n.* The act of bewitching or enchanting; enchantment; witchcraft; a powerful or irresistible influence on the affections or passions; unseen, inexplicable influence.

FAS-CINE', *n.* [Fr.] In *fortification*, a fagot, a bundle of rods or small sticks of wood.

FAS'CI-NOUS, *a.* Caused or acting by witchcraft.—*Harvey.*

FASH, *v. t.* [Old Fr. *fascher.*] To vex; to tease.—*Walte Scott.*

FASH'ION (fash'un), *n.* [Fr. *façon.*] 1. The make or form of any thing; the state of any thing with regard to its external appearance; shape; as, to have the *fashion* of a man. 2. Form; model to be imitated; pattern.—2 *Kings*, xvi., 10. 3. The form of a garment; the cut or shape of clothes. 4. The prevailing mode of dress or ornament. 5. Manner; sort; way; mode; [*applied to actions or behavior.*] 6. Custom; prevailing mode or practice. 7. Genteel life or good breeding; as, a lady of *fashion*. 8. Any thing worn; [*obs.*] 9. Genteel company. 10. Workmanship.—*Overbury.*

FASH'ION (fash'un), *v. t.* [Fr. *façonner.*] 1. To form; to give shape or figure to; to mold; to shape. 2. To fit; to adapt; to accommodate: with *to.*—*Spenser.* 3. To make according to the rule prescribed by custom.—*Locke.* 4. To forge or counterfeit; [*obs.*]

FASH'ION-MÖN"GER (fash'un-mung'ger), *n.* One who studies the fashion; a fop.

FASH'ION-MÖN"GER-ING, *a.* Behaving like a fashion-monger.—*Shak.*

FASH'ION-PIĒ-CES. In *ships*, the hindermost timbers, which form the shape of the stern.—*Mar. Dict.*

FASH'ION-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Made according to the prevailing form or mode. 2. Established by custom or use; current; prevailing at a particular time. 3. Observant of the fashion or customary mode; dressing or behaving according to the prevailing fashion. 4. Genteel; well bred.

FASH'ION-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being fashionable; modish elegance; such appearance as is according to the prevailing custom.

FASH'ION-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner according to fashion, custom, or prevailing practice.

FASH'IONED, *pp.* Made; formed; shaped; adapted.

FASH'ION-ER, *n.* One who forms or gives shape to.

FASH'ION-ING, *ppr.* Forming; shaping; fitting; adapting

FASH'ION-IST, *n.* An obsequious follower of fashions.

FASH'ION-LESS, *a.* Having no fashion.

FAS'SA-ITE, *n.* [from *Fassa.*] A variety of pyroxene.

FÄST, *a.* [Sax. *fæst, fest.*] 1. *Literally*, set or pressed close; hence, close; tight. 2. Firm; immovable. 3. Close; strong; as, *fast* places.—*Spenser.* 4. Firmly fixed; closely adhering. 5. Close, as sleep; deep; sound. 6. Firm in adherence.—*Fast and loose*, variable; inconstant; as, to play *fast and loose.*

FÄST, *adv.* Firmly; immovably.—*Fast by*, or *fast beside*, close or near to.

FÄST, *a.* [W. *fest.*] Swift; moving rapidly; quick in motion.

FÄST, *adv.* Swiftly; rapidly; with quick steps.

FÄST, *v. i.* [Sax. *fæstan.*] 1. To abstain from food beyond the usual time; to omit to take the usual meals for a time. 2. To abstain from food voluntarily. 3. To abstain from food partially, or from particular kinds of food; as, the Roman Catholics *fast* in Lent.

FÄST, *n.* 1. Abstinence from food; *properly*, a total abstinence, but it is used also for an abstinence from particular kinds of food for a certain time. 2. Voluntary abstinence from food, as a religious mortification or humiliation. 3. The time of fasting, whether a day, week, or longer time.

FÄST, *n.* That which fastens or holds; the rope which fastens a vessel to a wharf, &c.

FÄST'-DĀY, *n.* The day on which fasting is observed.

FÄST'-HAND-ED, *a.* Close-handed; covetous; close-fisted, avaricious.—*Bacon.*

FÄST-RE-CĒD'ING *a.* Receding rapidly.—*Wordsworth.*

FÄST-SINK'ING, *a.* Rapidly sinking.

FÄS'TEN (fās'n), *v. t.* [Sax. *fæstnian.*] 1. To fix firmly to make fast or close. 2. To lock, bolt, or bar; to secure 3. To hold together; to cement or to link; to unite close

ly in any way. 4. To affix or conjoin; [*not common.*] 5. To fix; to impress.—*Shak.* 6. To lay on with strength. *Dryden.*—Syn. To fix; cement; stick; link; attach; affix; annex.

FĂS'TĔN, *v. i.* *To fasten on*, is to fix one's self; to seize and hold on; to clinch.

FĂS'TĔNED (făs'nd), *pp.* Made firm or fast; impressed.

FĂS'TĔN-ER, *n.* One who makes fast or firm.

FĂS'TĔN-ING, *ppr.* Making fast.

FĂS'TĔN-ING, *n.* Any thing that binds and makes fast; or that which is intended for that purpose.

FĂST'ER, *a.* 1. More rapid; swifter. 2. *adv.* More rapidly.

FĂST'ER, *n.* One who abstains from food.

FĂST'EST, *a.* 1. Most rapid; swiftest. 2. *adv.* Most swiftly.

FAS'TĪ, *n.* [L.] 1. The Roman calendar, which gave the days for festivals, courts, &c., corresponding to a modern almanac.—2. The *fasti annales* were historical records.—*Smith's Dict.*

† FAS-TID-I-OSI-TY, *n.* Fastidiousness.—*Swift.*

FAS-TID'I-OUS, *a.* [L. *fastidiosus.*] 1. Disdainful; squeamish; delicate to a fault; over nice; difficult to please; [*applied to persons or minds.*] 2. Squeamish; rejecting what is common or not very nice; suited with difficulty; dainty; [*applied to the appetite.*]

FAS-TID'I-OUS-LY, *adv.* Disdainfully; squeamishly; contemptuously.

FAS-TID'I-OUS-NESS, *n.* Disdainfulness; contemptuousness; squeamishness of mind, taste, or appetite.

FAS-TIG'I-ATE, } *a.* [L. *fastigiatus.*] 1. In *botany*, a *fas-*
FAS-TIG'I-Ā-TED, } *tigiate* stem is one whose branches are of an equal height. Peduncles are *fastigiate* when they elevate the fructifications in a bunch, so as to be equally high. 2. Roofed; narrowed to the top.

FAS-TIG'I-UM, *n.* [L.] The summit, apex, or ridge of a house or pediment.—*Elmes.*

FĂST'ING, *ppr.* Abstaining from food.

FĂST'ING, *n.* The act of abstaining from food.

FĂST'ING-DĀY, *n.* A day of fasting; a fast-day.

FĂST'LY, *adv.* Firmly; surely.

FĂST'NESS, *n.* [Sax. *fæstenesse.*] 1. The state of being fast and firm; firm adherence. 2. Strength; security. 3. A strong-hold; a fortress or fort; a place fortified; a castle. 4. Closeness; conciseness of style; [*obs.*]

FAS'TU-OUS, *a.* [L. *fastuosus.*] Proud; haughty; disdainful.—*Barrow.*

FAT, *a.* [Sax. *fæt, fett.*] 1. Fleshy; plump; corpulent. 2. Coarse; gross.—*Dryden.* 3. Dull; heavy; stupid; unteachable.—*Isa.*, vi., 10. 4. Rich; wealthy; affluent.—*South.* 5. Rich; producing a large income; as, a *fat* salary. 6. Rich; fertile; nourishing, as soil or pasture. 7. Abounding in spiritual grace and comfort. *Ps.* xciii.—8. Among *printers*, a page having many blank spaces or lines is called *fat.*

FAT, *n.* 1. An oily, concrete substance, deposited under the skin and in various other parts of animal bodies. 2. *Figuratively*, the best or richest productions; as, to live on the *fat* of the land.

FAT, *v. t.* To make fat; to fatten; to make plump and fleshy with abundant food.

FAT, *v. i.* To grow fat, plump, and fleshy.

FAT, } *n.* [Sax. *fæt, fat, fet*; D. *vat.*] A large tub, cistern, or
VAT, } vessel used for various purposes, as by brewers, to run their wort in; by tanners, for holding their bark and hides, &c.

FAT, *n.* A measure of capacity, differing in different commodities.

FAT'-BRĂINED, *a.* Dull of apprehension.—*Shak.*

FAT'-KID-NEYED, *a.* Fat; gross.—*Shak.* [*Used in contempt.*]

FAT'-WIT-TED, *a.* Heavy; dull; stupid.—*Shak.*

FĀ'TAL, *a.* [L. *fatalis.*] 1. Proceeding from fate or destiny; necessary; inevitable; [*little used.*] 2. Appointed by fate or destiny; [*little used.*] 3. Causing death or destruction; deadly; mortal, as a disease. 4. Destructive; calamitous, as an event.

FĀ'TAL-ISM, *n.* The doctrine that all things are subject to fate, or that they take place by inevitable necessity.

FĀ'TAL-IST, *n.* One who maintains that all things happen by inevitable necessity.—*Watts.*

FA-TAL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *fatalité.*] 1. A fixed, unalterable course of things, independent of God or any controlling cause; an invincible necessity existing in things themselves; a doctrine of the Stoics. 2. Decree of fate. 3. Tendency to danger, or to some great or hazardous event.—*Brown.* 4. Mortality.

FĀ'TAL-LY, *adv.* 1. By a decree of fate or destiny; by inevitable necessity or determination.—*Bentley.* 2. Mortally; destructively; in death or ruin.

FĀ'TAL-NESS, *n.* Invincible necessity.

FA'TA MOR-GA'NA, *n.* [It.] An optical illusion at Reggio, on the Straits of Messina, in Italy, in which, by atmospheric refraction, multiplied images of objects on the coast around appear in the air over the sea.—*Brande.*

FĂTE, *n.* [L. *fatum.*] 1. *Primarily*, a decree or word pronounced by God. Hence, inevitable necessity; destiny depending on a superior cause, and uncontrollable. 2. Event predetermined; as, disappointment is our *fate.* 3 Final event; death; destruction.—*Pope.* 4. Cause of death; as, feathered *fates, i. e.*, arrows. *Dryden.*—Syn Destiny; doom; lot; fortune; chance.

FĀTED, *a.* 1. Decreed by fate; doomed; destined. 2 Modeled or regulated by fate. 3. Endued with any qual ity by fate. 4. Invested with the power of fatal determination. [*The last two senses are hardly legitimate.*]

FĀTE'FUL, *a.* Bearing fatal power; producing fatal events —*J. Barlow.*

FĀTE'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a fateful manner.

FĀTE'FUL-NESS, *n.* State of being fateful.

FĀTES, *n. pl* In *mythology*, the destinies or *parcæ*; goddesses supposed to preside over the birth and life of men. They were three in number, *Clotho, Lachesis*, and *Atropos.*

FĂ'THER, *n.* [Sax. *fæder, feder*; Ger. *vater*; D. *vader*; Ice., Sw., and Dan. *fader*; Gr. πατηρ; L. *pater.*] 1. He who begets a child. 2. The first ancestor; the progenitor of a race or family. 3. The appellation of an old man, and a term of respect. 4. The grand-father, or more remote ancestor. 5. One who feeds and supports, or exercises paternal care over another. 6. He who creates, invents, makes, or composes any thing; the author, former, or contriver; a founder, director, or instructor. God, as Creator, is the *Father* of all men. 7. A father-in-law. 8. The appellation of the first person in the adorable Trinity. 9. The title given to dignitaries of the Church, superiors of convents, and to Roman Catholic confessors.—10. *Fathers*, in the *plural*, ancestors. 11. The appellation of the ecclesiastical writers of the first centuries, as *Polycarp, Jerome*, &c. 12. The title of the senators in ancient Rome; as, conscript *fathers.*

Adoptive father, he who adopts the children of another, and acknowledges them as his own.—*Natural father*, the father of illegitimate children.—*Putative father*, one who is only reputed to be the father; the supposed father.

FĂ'THER, *v. t.* 1. To adopt; to take the child of another as one's own. 2. To adopt any thing as one's own; to profess to be the author. 3. To ascribe or charge to one as his offspring or production: with *on.*

FĂ'THER-IN-LĂW, *n.* The father of one's husband or wife.

FĂ'THER-LAND, *n.* The native land of one's fathers or ancestors.

FĂ'THERED, *pp.* 1. Adopted; taken as one's own; ascribed to one as the author. 2. Having had a father of particular qualities; [*unusual.*]

FĂ'THER-HOOD, *n.* The state of being a father, or the character or authority of a father.

FĂ'THER-ING, *ppr.* Adopting; taking or acknowledging as one's own; ascribing to the father or author.

FĂ'THER-LASH-ER, *n.* A small salt-water fish, allied to the river bull-head.

FĂ'THER-LESS, *a.* 1. Destitute of a living father. 2. Without a known author.

FĂ'THER-LESS-NESS, *n.* The state of being without a father.

FĂ'THER-LI-NESS, *n.* The qualities of a father; parental kindness, care, and tenderness.

FĂ'THER-LY, *a.* 1. Like a father in affection and care; tender; paternal; protecting; careful. 2. Pertaining to a father.

FĂ'THER-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a father. [*Not proper.*]

FĂ'THER-SHIP, *n.* The state of being a father.

FĂTH'OM, *n.* [Sax. *fathem.*] 1. A measure of length, containing six feet, the space to which a man may extend his arms. 2. Reach; penetration; depth of thought or contrivance.—*Shak.*

FĂTH'OM, *v. t.* 1. To encompass with the arms extended or encircling. 2. To reach; to master; to comprehend. 3. To reach in depth; to sound; to try the depth. 4. To penetrate; to find the bottom or extent.

FĂTH'OM-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being fathomed.—*Rich. Dict.*

FĂTH'OMED, *pp.* Encompassed with the arms; reached; comprehended.

FĂTH'OM-ER, *n.* One who fathoms.

FĂTH'OM-ING, *ppr.* Encompassing with the arms; reaching; comprehending; sounding; penetrating.

FĂTH'OM-LESS, *a.* 1. That of which no bottom can be found; bottomless. 2. That can not be embraced or encompassed with the arms. 3. Not to be penetrated or comprehended.

FA-TID'IC-AL, *a.* [L. *fatidicus.*] Having power to foretell future events; prophetic.

FA-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *fatifer.*] Deadly; mortal; destructive.—*Dict.*

FĂTI-GA-BLE, *a.* That may be wearied; easily tired.

FĂTI-GĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *fatigo.*] To weary; to tire. [*Unusual.*]

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÄR, FALL, WHAT;—PRĒY;—MARĪNE, BĬRD;—MÖVE, BOOK.

FAT'I-GATE, *a.* Wearied; tired. [*Little used.*]

FAT-I-GA'TION, *n.* Weariness.—*W. Montagu.*

FA-TĪGUE' (fa-teeg'), *n.* [Fr.] 1. Weariness with bodily labor or mental exertion; lassitude or exhaustion of strength. 2. The cause of weariness; labor; toil; as, to endure *fatigues*. 3. The labors of military men, distinct from the use of arms.

FA-TĪGUE' (fa-teeg'), *v. t.* [L. *fatigo.*] 1. To tire; to weary with labor or any bodily or mental exertion; to harass with toil; to exhaust the strength by severe or long-continued exertion. 2. To weary by importunity; to harass.

FA-TĪGUED (fa-teegd'), *pp.* or *a.* Wearied; tired; harassed.

FA-TĪGU'ING (fa-teeg'ing), *ppr.* 1. Tiring; wearying; harassing. 2. *a.* Inducing weariness or lassitude.

FA-TIL'O-QUIST, *n.* [L. *fatum* and *loquor.*] A fortune-teller.

FA-TIS'CENCE, *n.* [L. *fatisco.*] A gaping or opening; a state of being chinky.

FAT'LING, *n.* A lamb, kid, or other young animal fattened for slaughter; a fat animal.

FAT'LY, *adv.* Grossly; greasily.

FAT'NER, *n.* That which fattens, or gives fatness.

FAT'NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being fat, plump, or full-fed; corpulency; fullness of flesh. 2. Unctuous or greasy matter. 3. Unctuousness; sliminess; [*applied to the earth:*] hence, richness; fertility; fruitfulness. 4. That which gives fertility.—*Philips.* 5. The privileges and pleasures of religion; abundant blessings.—*Isa.*, lv.

FAT'TED, *pp.* or *a.* Made fat.

FAT'TEN (fat'tn), *v. t.* 1. To make fat; to feed for slaughter; to make fleshy or plump with fat. 2. To make fertile and fruitful; to enrich. 3. To feed grossly; to fill.—*Dryden.*

FAT'TEN (fat'tn), *v. i.* To grow fat or corpulent; to grow plump, thick, or fleshy; to be pampered.

FAT'TENED (fat'tnd), *pp.* or *a.* Made fat, plump, or fleshy.

FAT'TEN-ER, *n.* *See* FATNER.

FAT'TEN-ING (fat'tn-ing), *ppr.* Making fat; growing fat; making or growing rich and fruitful.

FAT'TI-NESS, *n.* The state of being fat; grossness.

FAT'TING, *ppr.* Making fat.

FAT'TISH, *a.* Somewhat fat.—*Sherwood.*

FAT'TY, *a.* Having the qualities of fat; greasy.

FA-TŪ-I-TY, *n.* [L. *fatuitas.*] Weakness or imbecility of mind; feebleness of intellect; foolishness.

FAT'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *fatuus.*] 1. Feeble in mind; weak; silly; stupid; foolish. 2. Impotent; without force or fire; illusory; alluding to the *ignis fatuus.*

FAU'BOURG (fō'boorg), *n.* [Fr.] A suburb in French cities. The name is also given to districts now within the city, but which were formerly suburbs without it, when the walls were less extensive.

FAU'CĒS, *n. pl.* [L.] The posterior part of the mouth, terminated by the *pharynx* and *larynx.*—*Brande.*

FAU'CET, *n.* [Fr. *fausset.*] A pipe, to be inserted in a cask, for drawing liquor, and stopped with a peg or spigot.

FAU'CHION. *See* FALCHION.

FAU'FEL, *n.* [said to be Sanscrit.] The fruit of a species of the palm-tree.

FAUGH (faw). An exclamation of contempt or abhorrence.

FAULT, *n.* [Fr. *faute.*] 1. Whatever impairs excellence; [*applied to things.*]—2. In *morals* or *deportment*, any deviation from propriety; a slight offense; a neglect of duty or propriety. 3. Deficiency; want; absence; [*obs. See* DEFAULT.] 4. Puzzle; difficulty; as, to be at *fault.*—5. In *mining*, a disturbance of the strata, which interrupts the miner's operations, and puts him at *fault*, to discover where the vein of ore or bed of coal has been thrown by the convulsions of nature. *Ure.*—*To find fault*, to express blame; to complain.—*To find fault with*, to blame; to censure.—SYN. Error; blemish; defect; imperfection; weakness; blunder; failing; vice.

† FAULT, *v. i.* To fail; to be wrong.—*Spenser.*

FAULT, *v. t.* To charge with a fault; to accuse.

FAULT'-FIND-ER, *n.* One who censures or objects.

FAULT'ED, *pp.* Charged with a fault; accused.

FAULT'ER, *n.* An offender; one who commits a fault.

FAULT'FUL, *a.* Full of faults or sins.—*Shak.*

FAULT'I-LY, *adv.* Defectively; erroneously; imperfectly; improperly; wrongly.

FAULT'I-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being faulty, defective, or erroneous; defect. 2. Badness; viciousness; evil disposition. 3. Delinquency; actual offenses.—*Hooker.*

FAULT'ING, *ppr.* Accusing.

FAULT'LESS, *a.* 1. Without fault; not defective or imperfect; free from blemish; free from incorrectness; perfect. 2. Free from vice or imperfection.

FAULT'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without being guilty of a fault.

FAULT'LESS-NESS, *n.* Freedom from faults or defects.

FAULTY, *a.* 1. Containing faults, blemishes, or defects; defective; imperfect. 2. Guilty of a fault or of faults; hence, blamable; worthy of censure. 3. Wrong; erroneous; as, a *faulty* polity.—*Hooker.* 4. Defective; imperfect; bad; as, a *faulty* helmet.—*Bacon.*

FAUN, *n.* [L. *faunus.*] Among the *Romans*, a kind of demi-god, or rural deity; called, also, *sylvan.*

FAU'NA, *n.* [from the L. *Fauni*, or rural deities among the Romans.] The various animals belonging to a country constitute its *fauna.*—*Lyell.*

FAUN'IST, *n.* One who attends to rural disquisitions; a naturalist.—*White.*

FAU'SEN, *n.* A large eel.—*Chapman.*

FAUSSE'-BRAYE (fōs'brā), *n.* [Fr.] A small mound of earth thrown up about a rampart.

FAU-TEUIL' (fo-teul'), *n.* [Fr.] An arm-chair; an easy-chair.

FAU'TOR, *n.* [L.] A favorer; a patron; one who gives countenance or support. [*Little used.*]

FAU'TRESS, *n.* A female favorer; a patroness.

FAUX PAS (fō'pä). [Fr.] A false step; a mistake.

FA-VIL'LOUS, *a.* [L. *favilla.*] 1. Consisting of or pertaining to ashes. 2. Resembling ashes.

FĀ'VOR, *n.* [L. *favor*; Fr. *faveur.*] 1. Kind regard; propitious aspect; friendly disposition. 2. A disposition to aid, befriend, support, promote, or justify; as, to be in *favor* of a person or measure. 3. A kind act or office; benevolence shown by word or deed; any act of grace or good will. 4. Mildness or mitigation of punishment. 5. Leave; good will; a yielding or concession to another; pardon. 6. The object of kind regard; the person or thing favored.—*Milton.* 7. Something bestowed as an evidence of good will; a token of love; a knot of ribbons; something worn as a token of affection.—A *marriage favor*, is a bunch or knot of white ribbons, or white flowers, worn at weddings. 8. A feature; countenance; [*not used.*] 9. Advantage; convenience afforded for success; as, to approach under *favor* of the night. 10. Partiality; bias.—*A challenge to the favor*, in *law*, is the challenge of a juror on account of some supposed partiality.—SYN. Kindness; countenance; patronage; defense; vindication; support; behalf; lenity; grace; gift, present; benefit.

FĀ'VOR, *v. t.* 1. To regard with kindness; to support; to aid or have the disposition to aid, or to wish success to; to be propitious to; to countenance; to befriend; to encourage. 2. To afford advantages for success; to facilitate. 3. To resemble in features. 4. To ease; to spare.

FĀ'VOR-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *favorabilis*; Fr., Sp. *favorable*; It. *favorabile*, or *favorevole.*] 1. Kind; gracious; auspicious; propitious; friendly; affectionate. 2. Palliative: tender; averse to censure. 3. Conducive to: contributing to; tending to promote; as, *favorable* to health. 4. Convenient; advantageous; affording means to facilitate, or affording facilities; as, *favorable* for manufacturing. 5. Beautiful; well-favored; [*obs.*]

FĀ'VOR-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. Kindness; kind disposition or regard. 2. Convenience; suitableness; that state which affords advantages for success; conduciveness.

FĀ'VOR-A-BLY, *adv.* Kindly; with friendly dispositions; with regard or affection; with an inclination to favor.

FĀ'VORED, *pp.* 1. Countenanced; supported; aided; supplied with advantages; eased; spared. 2. *a.* Regarded with kindness. 3. With *well* or *ill* prefixed, featured; as, *well-favored, ill-favored.*—*Well-favoredly*, with a good appearance; [*little used.*] *Ill-favoredly*, with a bad appearance; [*little used.*]

FĀ'VOR-ED-NESS, *n.* Appearance.—*Deut.*

FĀ'VOR-ER, *n.* One who favors; one who regards with kindness or friendship; a well-wisher.

† FĀ'VOR-ESS, *n.* A female who countenances or favors.

FĀ'VOR-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Regarding with friendly dispositions; countenancing; wishing well to; facilitating.

FĀ'VOR-ING-LY, *adv.* By favoring.

FĀ'VOR-ITE, *n.* [Fr. *favori, favorite.*] A person or thing regarded with peculiar favor, preference, and affection; one greatly beloved.

FĀ'VOR-ITE, *a.* Regarded with particular kindness, affection, esteem, or preference.

FĀ'VOR-IT-ISM, *n.* 1. The act or practice of favoring. 2. The disposition to favor one or more persons, or classes, to the neglect of others having equal claims.—*Paley.* 3. Exercise of power by favorites.—*Burke.*

FĀ'VOR-LESS, *a.* 1. Unfavored; not regarded with favor. 2. Not favoring; unpropitious.—*Spenser.*

FA-VŌSE', *a.* Honey-combed; like the section of a honey-comb.—*Lindley.*

FAV'O-SITE, *n.* [L. *favus.*] A name given to certain fossil corals, having a minute prismatic structure.

FAWN, *n.* [Fr. *faon.*] A young deer; a buck or doe of the first year.

FAWN, *v. i.* [Fr. *faonner.*] To bring forth a fawn.

FAWN, *v. i.* [Sax. *fægenian.*] 1. To court favor or show attachment to by frisking about one, as a dog. 2. To soothe; to flatter meanly; to blandish; to court servilely; to cringe and bow to gain favor. It is followed by *on* or *upon.*

FĄWN, *n.* A servile cringe or bow; mean flattery.
FĄWN'ER, *n.* One who fawns; one who cringes and flatters meanly.
FĄWN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Courting servilely; flattering by cringing and meanness; bringing forth a fawn.
FĄWN'ING, *n.* Gross flattery.—*Shak.*
FĄWN'ING-LY, *adv.* In a cringing, servile way; with mean flattery.
† FAX*E*D (faxt), *a.* [Sax. *feax.*] Hairy.—*Camden.*
FĄY, *n.* [Fr. *fée.*] A fairy; an elf.—*Pope.*
FĄY, *n.* Faith; as, "by my *fay*."—*Shak.*
FĄY, *v. t.* [Sax *fægan.*] To fit; to suit; to unite closely with. [*Not elegant.*] *See* FADGE.
FAZ-ZO-LET' (fat-so-let'), *n.* [It.] A handkerchief.—*Perciv.*
† FĒA'BER-RY, *n.* A gooseberry.—*Dict.*
† FĒAGUE (feeg), *v. t.* [G. *fegen.*] To beat or whip.
FĒ'AL, *a.* Faithful.
FĒAL, *v. t.* [Icel. *fel.*] To hide; to conceal. [*North of Engl.*]
* FĒ'AL-TY, *n.* [Fr. *feal*; It. *fedeltà.*] Fidelity to a lord; a faithful adherence of a tenant or vassal to the superior of whom he holds his lands; loyalty.
FĒAR, *n.* 1. A painful emotion or passion excited by an expectation of evil or the apprehension of impending danger. *Fear* expresses less apprehension than *dread*, and *dread* less than *terror* and *fright*. 2. Anxiety; solicitude. 3. The cause of fear.—*Shak.* 4. The object of fear.—*Gen.*, xxxi., 42. 5. Something set or hung up to terrify wild animals, by its color or noise.—6. In *Scripture*, *fear* is used to express a *filial* or a *slavish* passion. 7. The worship of God. 8. The law and word of God. 9. Reverence; respect; due regard.
FĒAR, *v. t.* [Sax. *færan, afæran.*] 1. To feel a painful apprehension of some impending evil; to be afraid of; to consider or expect with emotions of alarm or solicitude. 2. To have a reverential awe of. 3. To affright; to terrify; to drive away by fear; [*obs.*]—SYN. To apprehend; dread; reverence; venerate.
FĒAR, *v. i.* To be in apprehension of evil; to be afraid; to feel anxiety on account of some expected evil.
† FĒAR, *n.* [Sax. *fera, gefera.*] A companion. *See* PEER.
FĒAR*E*D (feerd), *pp.* Apprehended or expected with painful solicitude; reverenced.
* FĒAR'FUL, *a.* 1. Affected by fear; feeling pain in expectation of evil; as, *fearful* of death. 2. Wanting courage. 3. Impressing fear; as, a *fearful* death. 4. Impressing awe; to be reverenced. *Deut.*, xxviii., 58.—SYN. Apprehensive; afraid; timid; timorous; horrible; distressing; shocking; frightful; dreadful; awful; terrible.
* FĒAR'FUL-LY, *adv.* 1. Timorously; in fear. 2. In a manner to impress terror. 3. In a manner to impress admiration and astonishment.
* FĒAR'FUL-NESS, *n.* 1. Timorousness; timidity. 2. State of being afraid; awe; dread. 3. Terror; alarm; apprehension of evil.
FĒAR'LESS, *a.* 1. Free from fear; as, *fearless* of evil. 2. Full of courage; as, a *fearless* soldier.—SYN. Bold; daring; courageous; intrepid; valorous; valiant; brave; undaunted; dauntless; heroic.
FĒAR'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without fear; in a bold or courageous manner; intrepidly.
FĒAR'LESS-NESS, *n.* Freedom from fear; courage; boldness; intrepidity.
FĒAR'NAUGHT (fēer'nawt), *n.* A woolen cloth of great thickness; dreadnaught.
FĒA-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being capable of execution; practicability.
FĒA'I-BLE (fē'e-bl), *a.* [Fr. *faisable.*] 1. That may be done, performed, executed, or effected; practicable. 2. That may be used or tilled, as land.—*B. Trumbull.*
FĒA'I-BLE, *n.* That which is practicable; that which can be performed by human means.
FĒA'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Feasibility; practicability.
FĒA'I-BLY, *adv.* Practicably.
FĒAST, *n.* [L. *festum*; Fr. *fête.*] 1. A sumptuous repast, of which a number of guests partake. 2. A rich or delicious repast or meal; something delicious to the palate. 3. A ceremony of feasting; an anniversary, periodical, or stated celebration of some event. 4. Something delicious and entertaining to the mind or soul. 5. That which delights and entertains.—In the *English Church, immovable feasts* occur on the same day of every year; *movable feasts* occur on different days in different years.—SYN. Entertainment; regale; banquet; treat; carousal; festivity; festival.
FĒAST, *v. i.* 1. To eat sumptuously; to dine or sup on rich provisions.—*Job*, i. 2. To be highly gratified or delighted.
FĒAST, *v. t.* 1. To entertain with sumptuous provisions; to treat at the table magnificently. 2. To delight; to pamper; to gratify luxuriously.
FĒAST'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Entertained sumptuously; delighted.
FĒAST'ER, *n.* 1. One who fares deliciously. 2. One who entertains magnificently.—*Johnson.*
FĒAST'FUL, *a.* 1. Festive; joyful.—*Milton.* 2. Sumptuous; luxurious.—*Pope.*
FĒAST'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a luxurious manner; festively.
FĒAST'ING, *ppr.* 1. Eating luxuriously. 2. Delighting gratifying. 3. Entertaining with a sumptuous table.
FĒAST'ING, *n.* The act of eating luxuriously; a feast.
FĒAST'RITE, *n.* Custom observed in entertainments.
FĒAT, *n.* [Fr. *fait.*] 1. An act; a deed; an exploit; achievement; as, *feats* in war.—2. In a *subordinate sense*, any extraordinary act of strength, skill, or cunning.
† FĒAT, *a.* Ready; skillful; ingenious.—*Shak.*
† FĒAT, *v. t.* To form; to fashion.—*Shak.*
† FĒAT'E-OUS, *a.* Neat; dextrous.
† FĒATE-OUS-LY, *adv.* Neatly; dextrously
FĒATH'ER, *n.* [Sax. *fether*; G. *feder.*] 1. A plume; a general name of the covering of birds. 2. Kind; nature; species; from the proverbial phrase, "birds of a *feather*;" [*unusual.*] 3. An ornament; an empty title.—4. On *a horse*, a sort of natural frizzling of the hair, in shape resembling the tip of an ear of wheat.—*A feather in the cap* is an honor or mark of distinction.—To be *in high feather*, to appear in high spirits and health, like birds when their plumage is full after molting.—To *show the white feather*, to give indications of cowardice; a phrase borrowed from the cock-pit, where a white feather in a cock's tail is considered a token of weakness and cowardice.—*Grose.*
FĒATH'ER, *v. t.* 1. To dress in feathers; to fit with feathers, or to cover with feathers. 2. To cover with foliage in a feathery manner.—*Sir W. Scott.* 3. To tread, as a cock. 4. To enrich; to adorn; to exalt. *Bacon.*—*To feather one's nest*, to collect wealth, particularly from emoluments derived from agencies for others.
FĒATH'ER-BED, *n.* A bed filled with feathers; a soft bed.
FĒATH'ER-BOARD'ING, *n.* A covering of boards, in which the edge of one board overlaps another, like the feathers of a bird.—*Loudon.*
FĒATH'ER-DRIV'ER, *n.* One who beats feathers to make them light or loose.
FĒATH'ER-EDGE, *n.* A term used in reference to a board that has one edge thinner than the other, like a feather.
FĒATH'ER-EDGED, *a.* Having one edge thinner than the other.
FĒATH'ER-FEW. A corruption of *fever-few.*
FĒATH'ER-GRASS, *n.* A species of grass distinguished by its feathered beard.—*Loudon.*
FĒATH'ER-SELL'ER, *n.* One who sells feathers for beds.
FĒATH'ERED, *pp.* 1. Covered with feathers; enriched. 2. *a.* Clothed or covered with feathers. 3. Fitted or furnished with feathers, as an arrow. 4. Smoothed, like down or feathers.—*Scott.* 5. Covered with things growing from the substance.—*Coxe.*
FĒATH'ER-ING, *ppr.* Covering with feathers.
FĒATH'ER-LESS, *a.* Destitute of feathers; unfledged.
† FĒATH'ER-LY, *a.* Resembling feathers.—*Brown.*
FĒATH'ER-Y, *a.* 1. Clothed or covered with feathers.—*Milton.* 2. Having the appearance of feathers.
FĒAT'LY, *adv.* Neatly; dextrously; adroitly. [*Little usea.*]
FĒAT'NESS, *n.* Dexterity; adroitness; skillfulness. [*Rare.*]
FĒAT'URE, *n.* [Norm. *faiture.*] 1. The make, form, or cast of any part of the face; any single lineament. 2. The make or cast of the face. 3. The fashion; the make; the whole turn or cast of the body. 4. The make or form of any part of the surface of a thing; as, the *features* of the country. 5. Lineament; outline; prominent parts, as of a bill or law.
FĒAT'URED, *a.* Having features or good features.
FĒAT'URE-LESS, *a.* Having no distinct features.
FĒAZE, *v. t.* To untwist the end of a rope.
FĒAZED (feezd), *pp.* Untwisted.
FĒAZ'ING, *ppr.* Untwisting.
FE-BRI'Ć'U-LA, *n.* [L.] A slight fever.
† FE-BRIĆ'U-LŌSE, *a.* Affected with slight fever.—*Dict.*
FE-BRIĆ'U-LOS'I-TY, *n.* Feverishness.
FEB'RI-FĀ-CIENT, *a.* Causing fever.—*Beddoes.*
FEB'RI-FĀ-CIENT, *n.* That which produces fever.
FE-BRIF'IĆ, *a.* [L. *febris* and *facio.*] Producing fever; feverish.
FEB-RI-FŪ'GAL, *a.* [Infra.] Having the quality of mitigating or curing fever.—*Lindley.* [*Not used by physicians.*]
FEB'RI-FUĠE, *n.* [L. *febris* and *fugo.*] Any medicine that mitigates or removes fever.
FEB'RI-FUĠE, *a.* Having the quality of mitigating or subduing fever; antifebrile.—*Arbuthnot.*
* FE'BRĪLE or FEB'RĪLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *febrilis.*] Pertaining to fever; indicating fever, or derived from it.
FEB'RU-A-RY, *n.* [L. *Februarius.*] The name of the second month in the year.
FEB-RU-Ā'TION, *n.* Purification.—*Spenser.*
FĒ'ĆAL, *a.* Containing or consisting of dregs, lees, sediment, or excrement.
FĒ'CĒS, *n. pl.* [L. *fæces.*] 1. Dregs; lees; sediment; the matter which subsides in casks of liquor. 2. Excrement.
FE'CIAL (fē'shal), *a.* [L. *fecialis.*] Pertaining to heralds and the denunciation of war to an enemy.—*Kent.*
FE'CIT, *n.* [Lat., he made.] A word inscribed by artists

after their names on a work, to denote the designer; as, Guido *fecit*.

FEE'LESS, *a.* Spiritless; feeble; weak; perhaps a corruption of *effectless*. [*Scottish.*]

FEC'U-LA, *n.* 1. The green matter of plants; *chlorophyl.*—*Ure.* 2. Starch of farina; called, also, *amylaceous fecula.*

FEC'U-LENCE, } *n.* [L. *fæculentia.*] 1. Muddiness; foul-
FEC'U-LEN-CY, } ness; the quality of being foul. 2. Lees; sediment; dregs; or, rather, the substances mixed with liquor or floating in it, which, when lying separate at the bottom, are called lees, &c.

FEC'U-LENT, *a.* Foul, or abounding with extraneous or impure substances; muddy; thick; turbid.

* FE'CUND, *a.* [L. *fœcundus.*] Fruitful in children; prolific. —*Graunt.*

* FE'CUN-DATE, *v. t.* 1. To make fruitful or prolific. 2. To impregnate.

* FE'CUN-DA-TED, *pp.* Rendered prolific or fruitful.

* FE'CUN-DA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Rendering fruitful.

FE-CUN-DA'TION, *n.* The act of making fruitful or prolific; impregnation.

FE-CUND'I-FY, *v. t.* To make fruitful; to fecundate. [*Rare.*]

FE-CUND'I-TY, *n.* [L. *fœcunditas.*] 1. Fruitfulness; the quality of producing fruit; *particularly*, the quality in female animals of producing young in great numbers. 2. The power of producing or bringing forth.—*Ray.* 3. Fertility; the power of bringing forth in abundance; richness of invention.

FED, *pret.* and *pp.* of *feed*, which see.

FED'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *fœdus.*] 1. Pertaining to a league or contract; derived from an agreement or covenant.—*Grew.* 2. Consisting in a compact between parties, chiefly between states or nations; founded on alliance by contract or mutual agreement. 3. Friendly to the Constitution of the United States. *See the Noun.*

FED'ER-AL, } *n.* An appellation, *in America*, given to
FED'ER-AL-IST, } the friends of the Constitution of the United States, at its formation and adoption, and to the political party which favored the administration of President Washington.

FED'ER-AL-ISM, *n.* The principles of the federalists.

FED'ER-AL-IZE, *v. t.* or *i.* To unite in compact, as different states; to confederate for political purposes.—*Barlow.*

FED'ER-AL-IZED, *pp.* United in compact.

FED'ER-AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Confederating.

† FED'ER-A-RY, } *n.* A partner; a confederate; an accom-
† FED'A-RY, } plice.—*Shak.*

FED'ER-ATE, *a.* [L. *fœderatus.*] Leagued; united by compact, as sovereignties, states, or nations; joined in confederacy.

FED-ER-A'TION, *n.* 1. The act of uniting in a league. 2. A league; a confederacy.—*Burke.*

FED'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Uniting; joining in a league; forming a confederacy.

FED'I-TY, *n.* [L. *fœditas.*] Turpitude; vileness.

FEE, *n.* [Sax. *feo, feoh.*] A reward or compensation for services; recompense, either gratuitous or established by law, *particularly*, for professional services; as, a lawyer's *fees.*

FEE, *n.* [a contraction of *feud* or *fief.*] *Primarily*, a loan of land, an estate in trust, granted by a prince or lord, to be held by the grantee on condition of personal service, or other condition; and if the grantee or tenant failed to perform the conditions, the land reverted to the lord or donor, called the *landlord*, or *lend-lord*, the lord of the loan. A fee, then, is any land or tenement held of a superior on certain conditions. It is synonymous with *fief* and *feud.* —In the *United States*, an estate in *fee* or *fee-simple* is what is called in *English law* an *allodial estate*, an estate held by a person in his own right, and descendible to the heirs in general.

FEE, *v. t.* 1. To pay a fee to; to reward. Hence, 2. To engage in one's service by advancing a fee or sum of money to, as a lawyer. 3. To hire; to bribe.—*Shak.* 4. To keep in hire.—*Shak.*

FEE'-FARM, *n.* A kind of tenure of estates without homage, fealty, or other service, except that mentioned in the feoffment, which is usually the full rent.

FEE'-SIM'PLE. *See* FEE.

FEE'-TAIL, *n.* An estate entailed; a conditional fee.

FEE'BLE, *a.* [Fr. *foible*; Sp. *feble.*] 1. Weak; destitute of much physical strength, as infants. 2. Infirm; sickly; debilitated by disease. 3. Debilitated by age or decline of life. 4. Not full or loud, as a sound. 5. Wanting force or vigor, as attempts. 6. Not bright or strong; faint; imperfect as light. 7. Not strong or vigorous, as mental powers. 8. Not vehement or rapid; slow; as, *feeble* motion.

† FEE'BLE. *v. t.* To weaken.—*See* ENFEEBLE.

FEE'BLE-MIND'ED, *a.* Weak in mind; wanting firmness or constancy; irresolute.

FEE'BLE-MIND'ED-NESS, *n.* State of having a feeble mind.

FEE'BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. Weakness of body or mind from any cause; imbecility; infirmity; want of strength, physical or intellectual. 2. Want of fullness or loudness. 3. Want of vigor or force. 4. Defect of brightness.

FEE'BLY, *adv.* Weakly; without strength.

FEED, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fed.* [Sax. *fedan.*] 1. To give food to. 2. To supply with provisions. 3. To supply; to furnish with any thing of which there is constant consumption, waste, or use; as, to *feed* a stream with water. 4. To graze; to cause to be cropped by feeding, as herbage by cattle. 5. To nourish; to cherish; to supply with nutriment; as, to *feed* desires. 6. To keep in hope or expectation. 7. To supply with fuel. 8. To delight; to supply with something desirable; to entertain; as, to *feed* the eye.—*Bacon.* 9. To give food or fodder for fattening; to fatten. 10. To supply with food, and to lead, guard, and protect; [*a Scriptural sense.*]

FEED, *v. i.* 1. To take food; to eat. 2. To subsist by eating; to prey. 3. To pasture; to graze; to place cattle to feed. 4. To grow fat.—*Johnson.*

FEED, *n.* 1. That which is eaten; provender; fodder; pasture; [*applied to the food of beasts.*] 2. A certain portion or allowance of provender given to a horse, cow, &c.; as, a *feed* of corn. 3. A meal or act of eating.—*Milton.*

FEED, *pp.* or *a.* Retained by a fee.

FEED'-PIPE, *n.* A pipe which *feeds* or supplies the boiler of a steam-engine, &c., with water.—*Hebert.*

FEED'ER, *n.* 1. One who gives food or nutriment; furnishing provisions; eating; taking food or nourishment; grazing; nourishing; supplying.

FEED'ING, *n.* 1. The act of eating. 2. That which is eaten; pasture.—*Drayton.*

FEE'ING, *ppr.* Retaining by a fee.

FEEL, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *felt.* [Sax. *felan, fælan, gefelan.*] 1. To perceive by the touch; to have sensation excited by contact of a thing with the body or limbs. 2. To have the sense of; to suffer or enjoy. 3. To experience; to suffer. 4. To be affected by; to perceive mentally. 5. To know; to be acquainted with; to have a real and just view of. 6. To touch; to handle; with or without *of.*—*To feel*, or *to feel out*, is to try; to sound; to search for; to explore.—*To feel after*, to search for; to seek to find.

FEEL, *v. i.* 1. To have perception by the touch. 2. To have the sensibility or the passions moved or excited. 3. To give perception; to excite sensation. 4. To have perception mentally; as, to *feel* hurt.

FEEL, *n.* 1. The sense of feeling. 2. The perception caused by the touch; as, a greasy *feel.*

FEEL'ER, *n.* 1. One who feels. 2. A term applied to certain organs, called *palpi*, situated near the mouths of insects, and used in searching for food. It is also applied to the *antennæ* of insects and mollusks.—3. *Figuratively*, an observation, remark, &c., put forth or thrown out, as if casually, in order to ascertain the views of others.

FEEL'ING, *ppr.* 1. Perceiving by the touch; having perception. 2. *a.* Expressive of great sensibility; affecting; tending to excite the passions. 3. Possessing great sensibility; easily affected or moved. 4. Sensibly or deeply affected; as, a *feeling* sense of favors.—*Southerne.*

FEEL'ING, *n.* 1. The sense of touch; one of the five senses. 2. Sensation; the effect of perception. 3. Faculty or power of perception; sensibility; susceptibility. 4. Nice sensibility. 5. Excitement; emotion.

FEEL'ING-LY, *adv.* 1. With expression of great sensibility; tenderly. 2. So as to be sensibly felt.—*Shak.*

† FEESE, *n.* A race.—*Barret.*

FEET, *n.*; *pl.* of *foot.* *See* FOOT.

FEET'LESS, *a.* Destitute of feet.

FEIGN (fāne), *v. t.* [Fr. *feindre.*] 1. To invent or imagine, to form an idea or conception of something not real. 2. To make a show of; to pretend; to assume a false appearance; to counterfeit. 3. To represent falsely; to pretend; to form and relate a fictitious tale. 4. To dissemble; to conceal; [*obs.*]

FEIGN (fāne), *v. i.* To relate falsely; to image from the invention.—*Shak.*

FEIGNED, *pp.* or *a.* Invented; imagined; assumed.

FEIGN'ED-LY, *adv.* In fiction; in pretense; not really.

FEIGN'ED-NESS, *n.* Fiction; pretense; deceit.

FEIGN'ER, *n.* One who feigns; a deviser of fiction.

FEIGN'ING (fān'ing), *ppr.* Imagining; inventing; pretending; making a false show.

FEIGN'ING, *n.* A false appearance; artful contrivance; deception.

FEIGN'ING-LY, *adv.* With false appearance

FEINT (fānte), *n.* [Fr. *feinte.*] 1. An assumed or false appearance; a pretense of doing something not intended to be done. 2. A mock attack; an appearance of aiming at one part when another is intended to be struck.—*Prior.*—*Encyc.*

† FEINT, *pp.* or *a.* Feigned; counterfeit; seeming.—*Locke.*
FEL'AND-ERS, *n.* [*See* FLANDERS.]—*Ainsworth.*
FELD'SPĂR, FEL'SPĂR, FELD'SPATH, FEL'SPATH, *n.* [G. *feld* and *spar.*] A mineral occurring in crystals and crystalline masses, somewhat vitreous in lustre, and breaking rather easily in two directions with smooth surfaces. Its color is usually white or flesh-red, sometimes bluish or greenish. It consists of silica, alumina, and potash. *Feldspar* is a constituent part of granite, gneiss, mica slate, porphyry, and most volcanic rocks. —*Dana.*
FELD-SPATHʹIC, FELD-SPATHʹOSE, *a.* Pertaining to feldspar; consisting of feldspar.
FE-LICʹI-TĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *féliciter.*] 1. To make very happy. 2. To congratulate; to express joy or pleasure to; to compliment.
FE-LICʹI-TATE, *a.* Made very happy.—*Shak.*
FE-LICʹI-TĀ-TED, *pp.* Made very happy; congratulated.
FE-LICʹI-TĀ-TING, *ppr.* Making very happy; congratulating.
FE-LIC-I-TĀʹTION, *n.* Congratulation.—*Dict.*
FE-LICʹI-TOUS, *a.* Very happy; prosperous; delightful.
FE-LICʹI-TOUS-LY, *adv.* Happily.—*Dict.*
FE-LICʹI-TOUS-NESS, *n.* State of being very happy.
FE-LICʹI-TY, *n.* [L. *felicitas.*] 1. Happiness, or, rather, great happiness; *appropriately*, the joys of heaven. 2. Prosperity; blessing; enjoyment of good.—SYN. Bliss; beatitude; blessedness; blissfulness.
FĒ'LĪNE, *a.* [L. *felinus.*] Pertaining to cats or to their species; like a cat.
FELL, *pret.* of *fall.*
FELL, *a.* [Sax. *fell.*] 1. Cruel; barbarous; inhuman. 2. Fierce; savage; ravenous; bloody.—*Pope.*
FELL, *n.* [Sax. *fell.*] A skin of a beast.
FELL, *n.* [G. *fels.*] 1. A barren or stony hill; [*local.*] 2. A field.—*Drayton.*
† FELL, *n.* [Sax. *felle.*] Anger; melancholiness.—*Spenser.*
FELL, *v. t.* [D. *vellen*; G. *fällen.*] To cause to fall; to prostrate; to bring to the ground by cutting or striking.
FELL'-MŎNʺGĔR (-mung'ger), *n.* A dealer in hides.
FELLED (feld), *pp.* Knocked or cut down.
FELL'ER, *n.* One who hews or knocks down.
FEL-LIFʹLU-OUS, *a.* Flowing with gall.—*Dict.*
FELL'ING, *ppr.* Cutting or beating to the ground.
FELL'NESS, *n.* Cruelty; barbarity; rage.
FEL'LŌE. *See* FELLY.
FEL'LŎW, *n.* [Sax. *felaw.*] 1. A companion; an associate. 2. One of the same kind. 3. An equal.—*Zech.*, xiii., 7. 4. One of a pair, or of two things used together and suited to each other. 5. One equal or like another. 6. An appellation of contempt; a man without good breeding or worth; an ignoble man; as, a mean *fellow.* 7. A member of a college that shares its revenues; or a member of any incorporated society. 8. A member of a corporation; a trustee; [*U. States.*]
FEL'LŎW, *v. t.* To suit with; to pair with; to match; [*little used.*]—In *composition*, *fellow* denotes community of nature, station, or employment.
FEL'LŎW-CITʹI-ZEN (-sitʹe-zn), *n.* A citizen of the same state or nation.—*Eph.*, ii.
FEL'LŎW-ĊOM'MON-ER, *n.* 1. One who has the same right of common.—2. In *Cambridge, England*, a student who *commons* or dines with the fellows.
FEL'LŎW-ĊOUN'CIL-OR, *n.* An associate in council.
FEL'LŎW-ĊŎUN'TRY-MAN, *n.* One of the same country. [This word seems unnecessary, but is sometimes used in England, and often in America.—*Ed.*]
FEL'LŎW-CREĂTʹURE, *n.* One of the same race or kind.
FEL'LŎW-FEELʹING, *n.* 1. Sympathy; a like feeling. 2. Joint interest; [*not in use.*]
FEL'LŎW-HEIR (-ār), *n.* A co-heir or joint-heir; one entitled to a share of the same inheritance.
FEL'LŎW-HELPʹER, *n.* A co-adjutor; one who concurs or aids in the same business.
FEL'LŎW-LĀʹBOR-ER, *n.* One who labors in the same business or design.
FEL'LŎW-LĪKE, *a.* Like a companion; companionable; on equal terms.—*Carew.*
FEL'LŎW-LY, *adv.* Like a companion; companionable; on equal terms.—*Carew.*
FEL'LŎW-MĂIDʹEN, *n.* A maiden who is an associate.
FEL'LŎW-MEMʹBER, *n.* A member of the same body.
FEL'LŎW-MINʹIS-TER, *n.* One who officiates in the same ministry or calling.—*Shak.*
FEL'LŎW-PEER, *n.* One who has the like privileges of nobility.—*Shak.*
FEL'LŎW-PRISʹON-ER (-prizʹzn-er), *n.* One imprisoned in the same place.—*Rom.*, xvi.
FEL'LŎW-RĀKE, *n.* An associate in vice.
FEL'LŎW-SCHOL'AR, *n.* An associate in studies.
FEL'LŎW-SERVʹANT, *n.* One who has the same master.
FEL'LŎW-SŌL'DIER, *n* One who fights under the same commander or is engaged in the same service.
FEL'LŎW-STRĒAM, *n.* A stream in the vicinity.
FEL'LŎW-STŪ'DENT, *n.* One who studies in the same company or class with another.
FEL'LŎW-SUBʹJECT, *n.* One who is subject to the same government with another.
FEL'LŎW-SUFʹFER-ER, *n.* One who shares in the same evil or partakes of the same sufferings with another.
FEL'LŎW-TRAVʹEL-ER, *n.* One who travels in company with another.
FEL'LŎW-WŎRKʹER (-wurk'er), *n.* One employed in the same occupation.
FEL'LŎW-WRĪTʹER, *n.* One who writes at the same time. —*Addison.*
FEL'LŎW-SHIP, *n.* 1. Companionship; society; consort, mutual association of persons on equal and friendly terms, familiar intercourse; intimacy. 2. Association; confederacy; combination; [*unusual.*] 3. Partnership; joint interest, as in suffering. 4. Company; a state of being together. 5. Frequency of intercourse; familiarity. 6. Fitness and fondness for festive entertainments: with *good* prefixed. 7. Communion; intimate familiarity.—8. In *arithmetic*, the rule by which profit or loss is divided among those who are to bear it, in proportion to their investments or interests in the transaction. 9. An establishment in colleges for the maintenance of a fellow.
FEL'LY, *adv.* Cruelly; fiercely; barbarously.
FEL'LY, *n.* [Sax. *fælge.*] The exterior part or rim of a wheel, supported by the spokes.
FĒ'LO DE SĒ. [L.] In *law*, one who commits felony by suicide.
FEL'ON, *n.* [Fr. *felon.*] 1. In *law*, a person who has committed felony. 2. A whitlow; a painful swelling formed in the periosteum at the end of the finger.—SYN. Criminal; convict; malefactor; culprit.
FEL'ON, *a.* 1. Malignant; fierce; malicious; proceeding from a depraved heart. 2. Traitorous; disloyal.
FEL'ON-WŎRT, *n.* A plant of the genus *solanum.*
FE-LŌNI-OUS, *a.* 1. Malignant; malicious; indicating or proceeding from a depraved heart or evil purpose; villainous; traitorous; perfidious.—2. In *law*, proceeding from an evil heart or purpose; done with the deliberate purpose to commit a crime.
FE-LŌNI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a felonious manner; with the deliberate intention to commit a crime.
† FEL'ON-OUS, *a.* Wicked; felonious.—*Spenser.*
FEL'ON-Y, *n.* In *common law*, any crime which incurs the forfeiture of lands or goods. All offenses punishable with death are felonies; and so are some crimes not thus punished, as suicide, homicide by chance-medley or in self-defense, and petty larceny.
FEL'SĪTE, *n.* A species of compact feldspar.
FEL'SPĂR, *n.* *See* FELDSPAR.
FEL-SPATHʹIC, *a.* Pertaining to, or composed of, feldspar.
FELT, *pret.* and *pp.* or *a.* from *feel.*
FELT, *n.* [Sax. *felt.*] 1. A cloth or stuff made of wool, or wool and fur, fulled or wrought into a compact substance by rolling and pressure with lees or size. 2. A hat made of wool. 3. Skin.
FELT, *v. t.* To make cloth or stuff of wool by fulling.
FELT'-HAT, *n.* A hat made of wool.
FELT'-MĂK-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make felt.
FELT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Worked into felt.
FELT'ER, *v. t.* To clot or meet together like felt.
FELTʹING, *n.* The process of making felt.
FELTʹING, *ppr.* Working into felt.
FE-LUĊʹĊA, *n.* [It. *feluca.*] A boat or vessel, with oars and lateen sails, used in the Mediterranean.
FEL'WŎRT, *n.* A plant, a species of *gentian.*
FĒ'MALE, *n.* [Fr. *femelle.*] 1. Among *animals*, one of that sex which conceives and brings forth young.—2. Among *plants*, that which produces fruit; that which bears the pistil, and receives the pollen of the male flowers.
FĒ'MALE, *a.* 1. Noting the sex which produces young; not male. 2. Pertaining to females; as, *female* delicacy 3. Feminine; soft; delicate; weak.—*Female rhymes*, double rhymes; [*so called from the French, in which language they end in* e *feminine.*]
FĒ'MALE-FLOW'ER, *n.* In *botany*, a flower which is furnished with the pistil.
FĒ'MALE-PLANT, *n.* A plant which produces female flowers.
FĒ'MALE-SCREW (-skrū), *n.* The spiral-threaded cavity into which another screw turns.—*Nicholson.*
FEME-ĊŎV'ERT, FEMME-ĊŎV'ERT (fem-kuv'ert), *n.* [Fr.] A married woman, who is under covert of her baron or husband.
FEME-SŌLE', FEMME-SŌLE' (fem-sōle'), *n.* [Fr.] An unmarried woman who uses a trade alone, or without her husband. *Femme-sole merchant* or *trader*, woman
FEM-I-NALʹI-TY, *n.* The female nature.—*Brown.*
† FEMʹI-NATE, *a.* Feminine.—*Ford.*
FEMʹI-NINE, *a.* [Fr. *feminin.*] 1. Pertaining to a woman, or to women, or to females. 2. Soft; tender; delicate 3. Effeminate; destitute of manly qualities. *Raleigh.*—4

In *grammar*, denoting the gender, or words which signify females, or the terminations of such words.

FEM'I-NĪNE-LY, *adv.* In a feminine manner.

FEM'I-NIN-ISM, *n.* The qualities of females.

† FE-MIN'I-TY, *n.* The quality of the female sex.

† FEM'I-NĪZE, *v. t.* To make womanish.—*More.*

FEM'O-RAL, *a.* [L. *femoralis.*] Belonging to the thigh.

FEN, *n.* [Sax. *fen* or *fenn.*] Low land overflowed, or covered wholly or partially with water, but producing sedge, coarse grass, or other aquatic plants; boggy land; a moor or marsh.

FEN'-BER-RY, *n.* A kind of blackberry.—*Skinner.*

FEN'-BORN, *a.* Born or produced in a fen.—*Milton.*

FEN'-CRESS, *n.* [Sax. *fen-cerse.*] Cress growing in fens.

FEN'-CRICK-ET, *n.* [*gryllotalpa.*] An insect that digs for itself a little hole in the ground.

FEN'-DUCK, *n.* A species of wild duck.

FEN'-FOWL, *n.* Any fowl that frequents fens.

FEN'-LAND, *n.* Marshy land.

FEN'-SUCKED (-sukt), *a.* Sucked out of marshes.—*Shak.*

FENCE (fens), *n.* 1. A wall, hedge, ditch, bank, or line of posts and rails, or of boards or pickets, intended to confine beasts from straying, and to guard a field from encroachment. 2. A guard; any thing to restrain entrance; that which defends from attack, approach, or injury; security; defense. 3. Fencing, or the art of fencing; defense.—*Shak.* 4. Skill in fencing or defense. *Shak.*—*Ring-fence,* one which encircles a whole estate.

FENCE (fens), *v. t.* 1. To inclose with a hedge, wall, or any thing that prevents the escape or entrance of cattle; to secure by an inclosure. 2. To guard; to fortify.—*Milt.*

FENCE, *v. i.* 1. To practice the art of fencing. 2. To fight and defend by giving and avoiding blows or thrusts. 3. To raise a fence; to guard.

FENCE'-MONTH (-munth), *n.* The month in which hunting in any forest is prohibited.—*Bullokar.*

FENCED (fenst), *pp.* or *a.* Inclosed with a fence; guarded; fortified.

FENCE'FUL (fens'ful), *a.* Affording defense.

FENCE'LESS (fens'les), *a.* 1. Without a fence; uninclosed; unguarded. 2. Open; not inclosed.—*Rowe.*

FENC'ER, *n.* One who fences; one who teaches or practices the art of fencing with sword or foil.

FEN'CI-BLE, *a.* Capable of defense.—*Addison.*

FEN'CI-BLES (-blz), *n. pl.* Soldiers enlisted for the defense of the country, but not liable to be sent abroad.

FENC'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing with fence; guarding; fortifying.

FENC'ING, *n.* 1. The art of using skillfully a sword or foil in attack or defense. 2. The materials of fences for farms; [*New England.*]

FENC'ING-MĂS'TER, *n.* One who teaches the art of attack and defense with sword or foil.

FENC'ING-SCHOOL, *n.* A school in which the art of fencing is taught.

FEND, *v. t.* To keep off; to prevent from entering; to ward off; to shut out; usually followed by *off.*

FEND, *v. i.* To act in opposition; to resist; to parry; to shift off.—*Locke.*

FEND'ED, *pp.* Kept off; warded off; shut out.

FEND'ER, *n.* 1. That which defends; a utensil employed to hinder coals of fire from rolling forward to the floor. 2. A piece of timber, mass of old ropes, or other thing hung over the side of a vessel to keep it from being injured by collision.

FEND'ING, *ppr.* Keeping or warding off.

† FEN'ER-ĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *fœnero.*] To put to use; to lend on interest.

FEN-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of lending on use; or the interest or gain of that which is lent.

FE-NES'TRAL, *a.* [L. *fenestralis.*] Pertaining to a window. —*Nicholson.*

FE-NES'TRĀTE, *a.* An epithet applied to transparent spots on the wings of some insects.

FEN'NEL, *n.* [Sax. *fenol.*] A plant much cultivated for the agreeable aromatic flavor of its seeds and finely-divided leaves.

FEN'NEL-FLOW'ER, *n.* A plant of the genus *nigella.*

FEN'NY, *a.* 1. Boggy; marshy; moorish. 2. Growing in fens.—*Prior.* 3. Inhabiting marshy ground.—*Shak.*

FEN'NY-STŌNES, *n.* A plant.

† FEN'ŌWED, *a.* Corrupted; decayed.

FEN'U-GREEK, *n.* [L. *fœnum græcum.*] A plant allied to clover, and sometimes cultivated for its seeds, which are used by farriers in cataplasms and fermentations.

FEOD (fūde), *n.* A feud. So written by *Blackstone* and other authors; but more generally *feud,* which see.

FEO'DAL (fū'dal), *a.* Feudal, which see.

FEO-DAL'I-TY (fū-dal'e-ty), *n.* Feudal tenures; the feudal system.

FEO'DA-RY (fū'da-ry), *n.* One who holds lands of a superior, on condition of suit and service. [*Rare.*] *See* FEUDATORY.

FEO'DA-TO-RY (fū'da-to-ry). *See* FEUDATORY.

* FEOFF (feff), *v. t.* [Norm. *feffre.*] To invest with a fee or feud; to give or grant to one any corporeal hereditament. The compound *infeoff* is more generally used.

* FEOFF, *n.* A fief. *See* FIEF.

* FEOF-FEE' (fef-fee'), *n.* A person who is infeoffed, that is, invested with a fee or corporeal hereditament.

* FEOFFOR } (feff-), *n.* One who infeoffs or grants a fee.
* FEOFFER }

FEOFF'MENT (feff'ment), *n.* [Law L. *feoffamentum.*] The gift or grant of a fee or corporeal hereditament, as land, honors, or other immovable things.

FE-RĀ'CIOUS (fe-rā'shus), *a.* [L. *ferax.*] Fruitful; producing abundantly.—*Thomson.*

FE-RĂC'I-TY, *n.* [L. *feracitas.*] Fruitfulness.

FĒ'RÆ NA-TŪ'RÆ. [L.] Wild; not tamed or not tamable.

FĒ'RAL, *a.* [L. *feralis.*] Funereal; mournful.

† FĒRE, *n.* [Sax. *fera.*] A mate or companion, either male or female.

FER'E-TO-RY, *n.* [L. *feretrum.*] A place in a church for a bier.

FER'GU-SON-ITE, *n.* A brownish-black ore, consisting of columbic acid and yttria, with some oxyd of cerium and zirconia.

FĒ'RI-AL, *a.* [L. *ferialis.*] Pertaining to holidays.—*Richardson's Dictionary.*

FE-RI-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *feriatio.*] The act of keeping holiday; cessation from work.

† FĒ'RIE (fē're), *n.* A holiday.

FĒ'RINE, *a.* [L. *ferinus.*] Wild; untamed; savage.

FĒ'RINE-LY, *adv.* In the manner of wild beasts.

FĒ'RINE-NESS, *n.* Wildness; savageness.—*Hale.*

FER'I-TY, *n.* [L. *feritas.*] Wildness; savageness; cruelty. —*Woodward.*

† FERM, *n.* A farm or rent; a lodging-house. *See* FARM.

FER'MENT, *n.* [L. *fermentum.*] 1. A gentle boiling; or the internal motion of the constituent parts of a fluid; [*rarely used. See* FERMENTATION.] 2. Intestine motion; heat; tumult; agitation. 3. That which causes fermentation, as yeast, barm, or fermenting beer.

FER-MENT', *v. t.* [L. *fermento.*] To set in motion; to excite internal motion; to heat; to raise by intestine motion.

FER-MENT', *v. i.* To work; to effervesce; to be in motion, or to be excited into sensible internal motion.

FER-MENT-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Capability of being fermented.

FER-MENT'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of fermentation.

FER-MENT'AL, *a.* Having the power to cause fermentation.—*Brown.*

FER-MENT-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *fermentatio.*] The sensible internal motion of the constituent particles of animal and vegetable substances, occasioned by a certain degree of heat and moisture, and accompanied by an extrication of gas and heat. It is of three principal kinds, *vinous, acetous,* and *putrefactive.* The term is also applied to other processes, as the *panary* fermentation, or the raising of bread.

FER-MENT'A-TĪVE, *a.* 1. Causing, or having power to cause, fermentation. 2. Consisting in fermentation.

FER-MENT'A-TĪVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being fermentative.

FER-MENT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Worked; having undergone the process of fermentation.

FER-MENT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Working; effervescing.

FER'MIL-LET, *n.* [Old Fr. *fermaillet.*] A buckle or clasp.

FERN, *n.* [Sax. *fearn.*] The popular name of the order of cryptogamic plants called *filices,* which have their reproductive organs inserted on the back surface of the frond or leaf. *Ferns* delight in a humid soil, and often grow parasitically on trees.—*Loudon.*—*Partington.*

FERN'-OWL, *n.* The European goatsucker, or night-jar

FERN'TI-CLES (-klz), *n. pl.* Freckles on the skin, resembling the seeds of the fern. [*Little used.*]

FERN'Y, *a.* Abounding or overgrown with fern.—*Barret.*

FE-RŌ'CIOUS (fe-rō'shus), *a.* [Fr. *feroce;* L. *ferox.*] 1. Fierce; savage; wild; indicating cruelty, as the features. 2. Ravenous; rapacious, as beasts. 3. Fierce; barbarous, cruel, as men.

FE-RŌ'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Fiercely; with savage cruelty.

FE-RŌ'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Savage fierceness; cruelty; ferocity.

FE-ROC'I-TY, *n.* [L. *ferocitas.*] 1. Savage wildness or fierceness; fury; cruelty. 2. Fierceness indicating a savage heart.

FER'RE-OUS, *a.* [L. *ferreus.*] Partaking of iron; pertaining to iron; like iron; made of iron.—*Brown.*

FER'RET, *n.* [D. *vret;* Fr. *furet.*] 1. An animal allied to the polecat and weasel, employed in unearthing rabits, or driving them out of their holes. 2. A kind of narrow tape made of woolen, sometimes of cotton or silk.—3. Among *glass-makers,* an iron used to make the rings at the mouths of bottles.

FER'RET, *v. t.* To drive out of a lurking-place.

FER'RET-ED, *pp.* Driven from a lurking-place.

FER'RET-ER, *n.* One who hunts another in his private retreat.

FER'RET-ING, *ppr.* Driving from a lurking-place.
FER-RET'TO, *n.* Copper calcined with brimstone or white vitriol, used to color glass.—*Hebert.*
FER'RI-AGE, *n.* The fare to be paid at a ferry.
FER'RIC, *a.* Pertaining to or extracted from iron.—*Lavoisier.*
FER-RI-CAL'CITE, *n.* [L. *ferrum* and *calx.*] A species of calcareous earth having much iron in it.
FER'RIED, *pp.* Carried over in a boat.
FER-RIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *ferrum* and *fero.*] Producing or yielding iron.—*Phillips.*
FER'RI-LITE, *n.* [L. *ferrum*, and Gr. λιθος.] Rowley ragg; a variety of trap, with oxyd of iron in it.
FER-RO-CY'AN-ATE, *n.* A compound of the ferro-cyanic acid with a base.
FER-RO-CY-AN'IC, *a.* [L. *ferrum* and *cyanic.*] *Ferro-cyanic acid*, proto-cyanid of iron.
FER-RO-CY'AN-ID, *n.* A compound of proto-cyanid of iron with some other cyanid.
FER-RU'GI-NA-TED, *a.* Having the color or properties of the rust of iron.
FER-RU'GI-NOUS, *a.* [L. *ferrugo.*] 1. Partaking of iron; containing particles of iron. 2. Of the color of the rust or oxyd of iron.—*Ferrugineous* is less used.
FER'RULE (fer'ril or fer'rule), *n.* [Sp. *birola.*] A ring of metal put round a cane or other thing to strengthen it.
FER-RU-MIN-A'TION, *n.* [L.] The soldering or uniting of metals.
FER'RY *v. t.* [Sax. *feran, ferian.*] To carry or transport over a river, strait, or other water, in a boat.
FER'RY, *v. i.* To pass over water in a boat.—*Milton.*
FER'RY, *n.* 1. A boat or small vessel in which passengers and goods are conveyed over rivers or other narrow waters; sometimes called a *wherry*; [*obs., at least in America.*] 2. The place of passage where boats pass over water to convey passengers. 3. The right of transporting passengers over a lake or stream.
FER'RY-BOAT, *n.* A boat for conveying passengers over streams and other narrow waters.
FER'RY-MAN, *n.* One who keeps a ferry, and transports passengers over a river.
FER'RY-ING, *ppr.* Carrying over in a boat.
FER'TILE, *a.* [Fr. *fertile.*] 1. Fruitful; rich; producing fruit in abundance: with *in*; as, a land *fertile* in wheat. 2. Rich; having abundant resources; prolific; productive; inventive; able to produce abundantly; as, a *fertile* genius.
FER'TILE-LY, *adv.* Fruitfully; abundantly.
FER'TILE-NESS. *See* FERTILITY.
FER-TIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *fertilitas.*] 1. The quality of producing fruit in abundance. 2. Abundant resources; fertile invention.—SYN. Fruitfulness; productiveness; fecundity; richness.
FER'TIL-IZE, *v. t.* To enrich; to supply with the pabulum of plants; to make fruitful or productive.
FER'TIL-IZED, *pp.* Enriched; rendered fruitful.
FER'TIL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* 1. Enriching; making fruitful or productive. 2. *a.* Enriching; furnishing the nutriment of plants.
FER-U-LA'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *ferula.*] Pertaining to reeds or canes; having a stalk like a reed.
FER'ULE (fer'ril or fer'rule), *n.* [L. *ferula.*] 1. A little wooden pallet or slice, used to punish children in school, by striking them on the palm of the hand. [*Ferular is not used.*] 2. Under the Eastern Empire, the *ferula* was the emperor's sceptre.
FER'ULE (fer'ril or fer'rule), *v. t.* To punish with a ferule.
FER'ULED, *pp.* Punished with a ferule.
FER'UL-ING, *ppr.* Punishing with a ferule.
FER'VEN-CY, *n.* 1. Heat of mind; ardor; eagerness. 2. Pious ardor; animated zeal; warmth of devotion.
FER'VENT, *a.* [L. *fervens.*] 1. Hot; boiling.—*Spenser.* 2. Hot in temper; vehement.—*Hooker.* 3. Ardent; very warm; earnest; excited; animated; glowing.
FER'VENT-LY, *adv.* 1. Earnestly; eagerly; vehemently; with great warmth. 2. With pious ardor; with earnest zeal; ardently.
FER'VENT-NESS, *n.* Fervency; ardor; zeal.—*Bale.*
FER-VES'CENT, *a.* Growing hot.
FER'VID, *a.* [L. *fervidus.*] 1. Very hot; burning; boiling. 2. Very warm in zeal; vehement; eager; earnest.
FER'VID-LY, *adv.* Very hotly; with glowing warmth.
FER'VID-NESS, *n.* Glowing heat; ardor of mind; warm zeal.
FER'VOR, *n.* [L. *fervor.*] 1. Heat or warmth. 2. Heat of mind; ardor; warm or animated zeal and earnestness.
FES'CEN-NINE, *a.* Pertaining to *Fescennium*, in Italy; licentious; as, *Fescennine* verses.—*Kennet.*
FES'CEN-NINE, *n.* A nuptial song, or a licentious song.
FES'CUE, *n.* [Fr. *fétu.*] A small wire used to point out letters to children, when learning to read.
FES'CUE, *v. t.* To assist in reading by a fescue.—*Smart.*
FES'CUE-GRASS, *n.* The popular name of the *festuca*, a genus of grasses containing several species of importance in agriculture.
FES'ELS, *n.* A kind of base grain.—*May.*
FESSE (fes), *n.* [L. *fascia.*] In *heraldry*, a band or girdle, possessing the third part of the escutcheon; one of the nine honorable ordinaries.
FESSE'-POINT, *n.* The exact center of the escutcheon.
FES'SI-TUDE, *n.* [L.] Weariness.
FES'TAL, *a.* [L. *festus.*] 1. Pertaining to a feast; joyous; gay; mirthful.—*Chesterfield.*
FES'TAL-LY, *adv.* In a joyous or festive manner.
FES'TER, *v. i.* [qu. L. *pestis, pus*, or *pustula.*] To rankle, to corrupt; to grow virulent.
FES'TER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Rankling; growing virulent.
FES'TER-MENT, *n.* A festering.—*Chalmers.*
† FES'TI-NATE, *a.* [L. *festinatus.*] Hasty; hurried.
† FES'TI-NATE-LY, *adv.* Hastily.—*Shak.*
† FES-TI-NA'TION, *n.* Haste.
FES'TI-VAL, *a.* [L. *festivus.*] Pertaining to a feast; joyous; mirthful.—*Atterbury.*
FES'TI-VAL, *n.* The time of feasting; an anniversary day of joy, civil or religious.
FES'TIVE, *a.* [L. *festivus.*] Pertaining to or becoming a feast; joyous; gay; mirthful.
FES'TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a festive manner.
FES-TIV'I-TY, *n.* [L. *festivitas.*] 1. *Primarily*, the mirth of a feast; hence, joyfulness; gayety; social joy or exhilaration of spirits at an entertainment.—*Taylor.* 2. A festival.—*Brown*; [*obs.*]
FES'TIV-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to a feast; joyous.
FES-TOON', *n.* [Fr. *feston.*] Something in imitation of a garland or wreath.—In *architecture* and *sculpture*, an ornament of carved work in the form of a wreath of flowers, fruits, and leaves, intermixed or twisted together.
FES-TOON', *v. t.* To form in festoons, or to adorn with festoons.
FES-TOONED' (fes-toond'), *pp.* or *a.* Made into festoons, or adorned with them.
FES-TOON'ING, *ppr.* Making into festoons, or adorning with them.
FES'TU-CINE, *a.* [L. *festuca.*] Being of a straw color.
FES'TU-COUS, *a.* Formed of straw.—*Brown.*
† FET, *n.* [Fr. *fait.*] A piece.
† FET, *v. t.* or *i.* To fetch; to come to.—*Tusser.*
FE'TAL, *a.* [from *fetus.*] Pertaining to a fetus.
FETCH, *v. t.* [Sax. *feccan*, or *feccean.*] 1. To go and bring, or, simply, to bring. 2. To derive; to draw, as from a source; [*not common nor elegant.*] 3. To strike at a distance; [*not used.*] 4. To bring back; to recall; to bring to any state; [*not used.*] 5. To bring or draw. 6. To make; to perform.—*Shak.* 7. To draw; to heave, as a sigh. 8. To reach; to attain or come to; to arrive at.—*Chapman.* 9. To bring; to obtain as its price.—*To fetch out*, to bring or draw out; to cause to appear.—*To fetch to*, to restore; to revive, as from a swoon.—*To fetch up*, to bring up; to cause to come up or forth.—*To fetch a pump*, to pour water into it to make it draw water.
FETCH, *v. i.* 1. To move or turn.—*Shak.* 2. Among *seamen*, to reach or attain; as, to *fetch* to windward.—*Totten.*
FETCH, *n.* A stratagem, by which a thing is indirectly brought to pass, or by which one thing seems intended and another is done; a trick; an artifice.
FETCH'ER, *n.* One that brings.
FETCH'ING, *ppr.* Bringing; going and bringing; deriving; drawing; reaching; obtaining as price.
FÊTE (fāte), *n.* [Fr.] A festival, holyday, or celebration of some day.
FÊTE-CHAM-PÊTRE' (fāt-sham-pātr'), *n.* A festival or entertainment in the open air.
FE'TICH (fē'tish), *n.* An object selected temporarily for worship, as a tree, stone, &c. *See* FETICHISM.
FETI-CHISM, } *n.* The worship of idols among the ne-
FETI-CISM, } groes of Africa, among whom *fetich* is an idol. The temporary worship, among the African negroes, of any material object which their fancy may select, as a tree, stone, animal, &c.
* FETID, *a.* [L. *fœtidus.*] Having an offensive smell; having a strong or rancid scent.
FETID-NESS, *n.* The quality of smelling offensively; a fetid quality.
FE-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *fœtifer.*] Producing young, as animals.
FETLOCK, *n.* The part of the leg where a tuft of hair grows behind the pastern joint of horses.
FE'TOR, *n.* [L. *fœtor.*] Any strong, offensive smell, stench.—*Arbuthnot.*
FETTER, *n.* [Sax. *fetor.*] 1. A chain for the feet. 2. Any thing that confines or restrains from motion.
FETTER, *v. t.* 1. To put on fetters; to shackle or confine the feet with a chain. 2. To bind; to enchain; to confine; to restrain motion; to impose restraints on.
FETTERED, *pp.* or *a.* Bound or confined by fetters.—In

zoology, applied to the feet of animals when they are stretched backward, and appear unfit for walking.

FET'TER-ING, *ppr.* Binding or fastening by the feet with a chain; confining; restraining motion.

FET'TER-LESS, *a.* Free from fetters or restraint.

FET'TLE, *v. t.* 1. To repair; to mend.—*Chesh. Gloss.* 2. To do trifling business.—*Bishop Hall.*

FET'TSTEIN, *n.* [Ger.] A mineral, called, also, *elaolite.*

FE'TUS, *n.*; *pl.* FETUSES. [L. *fœtus.*] The young of viviparous animals in the womb, and of oviparous animals in the egg, after it is perfectly formed; before which time it is called *embryo.*

FEU, *n.* [Sax. *feoh.*] A fee, or feudal tenure.

FEUD, *n.* [Sax. *fehth* or *fægth.*] 1. *Primarily*, a deadly quarrel; hatred or contention, to be terminated only by death. 2. A contention or quarrel; *particularly*, an inveterate quarrel between families or parties in a state.—SYN. Affray; fray; broil; contest; dispute; strife.

FEUD, *n.* [*Feud*, and *fee*, which is a contraction of it, is a word formed from the L. *fides*, It. *fede*, Sp. *fe*, Norm. *fei*, faith, trust, with *had*, state, or *ead* or *odh*, estate; and a *feud* is an estate in trust.] A fief; a fee; a right to lands or hereditaments held in trust, or on the terms of performing certain conditions, as military service, &c.

FEU'DAL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to feuds, fiefs, or fees. 2. Consisting of feuds or fiefs; embracing tenures by military services.

† FEU'DAL, *n.* Something held by tenure.

FEU'DAL-ISM, *n.* The feudal system: the principles and constitution of feuds or lands held by military services.

FEUD-AL'I-TY, *n.* The state or quality of being feudal; feudal form or constitution.—*Burke.*

FEUD-AL-I-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of reducing to feudal tenure.

FEU'DAL-IZE, *v. t.* To reduce to a feudal tenure.

FEU'DAL-IZED, *pp.* Reduced to feudal tenure.

FEU'DAL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Reducing to a feudal form.

FEU'DA-RY, *a.* Holding land of a superior.

FEUD'A-TA-RY, *n.* A feudatory, which see.

FEUD'A-TO-RY, *n.* [Sp. *feudatorio.*] A tenant or vassal who holds his lands of a superior, on condition of military service; the tenant of a feud or fief.—*Blackstone.*

FEU DE JOIE (fū'-de-zhwä'). [Fr. fire of joy.] A French phrase for a bonfire, or a firing of guns in token of joy.

FEU'IST, *n.* A writer on feuds.—*Spelman.*

FEUIL'LAGE (fūl'yäzh), *n.* [Fr.] A bunch or row of leaves.

FEU'ILLE-MORT (fū'il-mort), *n.* [Fr.] The color of a faded leaf.

† FEU'TER, *v. t.* To make ready.—*Spenser.*

† FEU'TER-ER, *n.* A dog-keeper.—*Massenger.*

FE'VER, *n.* [Fr. *fievre.*] 1. A disease, characterized by an accelerated pulse, with increase of heat, impaired functions, diminished strength, and often with preternatural thirst. 2. Heat; agitation; excitement by any thing that strongly affects the passions.

FE'VER, *v. t.* To put in a fever.—*Dryden.*

FE'VER-COOL-ING, *a.* Allaying febrile heat.

FE'VER-ROOT, *n.* A plant of the genus *triosteum.*

FE'VER-SICK, *a.* [Sax. *fefer-seoc.*] Diseased with fever.

FE'VER-SORE, *n.* The popular name of a carious ulcer or necrosis.—*Miner.*

FE'VER-WEAK'ENED, *v.* Debilitated by fever.

FE'VER-WEED, *n.* A plant of the genus *eryngium.*

FE'VER-WORT. *See* FEVER-ROOT.

† FE'VER-ET, *n.* A slight fever.—*Ayliffe.*

FE'VER-FEW (-fu), *n.* [Sax. *feferfuge.*] A plant allied to chamomile, and used in fevers and some other diseases.

FE'VER-ISH, *a.* 1. Having a slight fever. 2. Diseased with fever or heat. 3. Uncertain; inconstant; fickle; now hot, now cold. 4. Hot; sultry; burning.

FE'VER-ISH-LY, *adv.* In a feverish manner.

FE'VER-ISH-NESS, *n.* The state of being feverish; a slight febrile affection.

FE'VER-LY, *a.* Like a fever.

FE'VER-OUS, *a.* 1. Affected with fever or ague. 2. Having the nature of fever. 3. Having a tendency to produce fever. [*A word little used.*]

FE'VER-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a feverish manner.

FE'VER-Y, *a.* Affected with fever.—*Ben Jonson.*

FEW (fu), *a.* [Sax. *fea*, or *feawa.*] Not many; small in number.

FEW'EL (fū'el), *n.* Combustible matter. *See* FUEL.

FEW'EL, *v. t.* To feed with fewel.—*Cowley.*

FEW'NESS, *n.* 1. Smallness of number; paucity. 2. Paucity of words; brevity.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*]

FEY (fā), *v. t.* [D. *veegen.*] To cleanse a ditch from mud.—*Tusser.*

FEYED (fāde), *pp.* Cleansed from mud; applied to a ditch.

FEY'ING, *ppr.* Cleansing a ditch from mud.

FIACRE (fe-ā'kr), *n.* [Fr.] A French hackney-coach.

FI'ANCE, *v. t.* To betroth. *See* AFFIANCE.

FI'ARS (fī'arz), *n. pl.* The price of grain, as fixed in the counties of Scotland by the respective sheriffs and a jury.—*Jamieson.*

FI'AT. [L. from *fio*, let it be done.] A decree; a command to do something.

FIB, *n.* A lie or falsehood. [*A word used among children.*]

FIB, *v. i.* To lie; to speak falsely.

FIB'BER, *n.* One who tells lies or fibs.

FIB'BING, *ppr.* Telling fibs; *as a noun*, the telling of fibs.

FI'BER, } *n.* [Fr. *fibre.*] 1. A thread; a fine, slender body
FI'BRE, } which constitutes a part of the frame of animals. 2. A filament of slender thread in plants or minerals; the small, slender root of a plant. 3. Any fine, slender thread.

FI'BERED, } *a.* Having fibres.
FI'BRED, }

FI'BER-LESS, } *a.* Having no fibres.
FI'BRE-LESS, }

FI'BRIL, *n.* [Fr. *fibrille.*] A small fibre; the branch of a fibre; a very slender thread.—*Cheyne.*

FI-BRIL'LOUS, *a.* Pertaining to fibres.—*Dr. Kinnier.*

FI'BRIN, *n.* A peculiar organic compound substance found in animals and vegetables. It is contained in the clot of coagulated blood, and constitutes muscular fibre.

FI'BRIN-OUS, *a.* Having or partaking of fibrin.

FIB'RO-LITE, *n.* A fibrous mineral from the Carnatic, supposed to be identical with *bucholzite.* An American mineral, so called, is nothing but *kyanite.*—*Dana.*

FI'BROUS, *a.* 1. Composed or consisting of fibres. 2. Containing fibres.—In *mineralogy*, a *fibrous* fracture is that which presents fine threads or slender lines.

FIB'U-LA, *n.* [L.] 1. The outer and lesser bone of the leg.—*Quincy.* 2. A clasp or buckle.

FICK'LE (fik'l), *a.* [Sax. *ficol.*] 1. Of a changeable mind, not firm in appearance or purpose. 2. Not fixed or firm; liable to change or vicissitude. *Milton.*—SYN. Wavering; irresolute; unsettled; vacillating; unstable; inconstant; unsteady; variable; mutable; changeful; capricious.

FICK'LE-NESS, *n.* 1. A wavering; wavering disposition, inconstancy; instability; unsteadiness in opinion or purpose. 2. Instability; changeableness, as of fortune.

FICK'LY, *adv.* Without firmness or steadiness.

FI'CO (fē'ko), *n.* [It.] An act of contempt by placing the thumb between two of the fingers, expressing *a fig for you.*

FIC'TILE, *a.* [L. *fictilis.*] Molded into form by art; manufactured by the potter.

FIC'TION, *n.* [L. *fictio.*] 1. The act of feigning, inventing or imagining. 2. That which is feigned, invented, or imagined.—3. *Fiction*, in *law*, an assumption made of what is not literally true, for the sake of passing more rapidly over those parts of the subject which are not disputed, and arriving at the points really at issue. *Encyc. Amer*
SYN. Fabrication; invention; fable; falsehood.

FIC'TION-IST, *n.* A writer of fiction.—*West. Rev.*

† FIC'TIOUS, for *fictitious.*

FIC-TI'TIOUS (fik-tish'us), *a.* [L. *fictitius.*] 1. Feigned; imaginary; not real. 2. Counterfeit; false; not genuine.

FIC-TI'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* By fiction; falsely; counterfeitly.

FIC-TI'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Feigned representation.

† FIC'TIVE, *a.* Feigned.

FIC'TOR, *n.* [L.] An artist who models statues and reliefs in clay.—*Elmes.*

FID, *n.* 1. A square bar of wood or iron, with a shoulder at one end, used to support the top-mast. 2. A pin of hard wood or iron, tapering to a point, used to open the strands of a rope in splicing.

FID'DLE (fid'dl), *n.* [G. *fiedel.*] A stringed instrument of music; a violin.

FID'DLE, *v. i.* 1. To play on a fiddle or violin. 2. To trifle; to shift the hands often and do nothing, like a fellow that plays on a fiddle.

FID'DLE, *v. t.* To play a tune on a fiddle.

FID'DLE-FAD'DLE, *n.* A trifle; trifling talk. [*Low.*]

FID'DLE-FAD'DLE, *a.* Trifling; making a bustle about nothing. [*Vulgar.*]

FID'DLE-STICK, *n.* The bow and string with which a fiddler plays on a violin.

FID'DLE-STRING, *n.* The string of a fiddle.

FID'DLE-WOOD, *n.* A plant of the genus *citharexylon.*

FID'DLER, *n.* One who plays on a fiddle or violin.

FID'DLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Playing on a fiddle; trifling.—*Swift.*

FID'DLING, *n.* The act of playing on a fiddle.

FI-DE-JUS'SION (-jush'un), *n.* [L. *fidejussio.*] Suretyship the act of being bound for another.—*Farindon.*

FI-DE-JUS'SOR, *n.* [L.] A surety; one bound for another.—*Blackstone.*

FI-DEL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *fidelitas.*] 1. Careful and exact observance of duty, or performance of obligations. 2. Firm adherence to a person or party with which one is united, or to which one is bound. 3. Observance of the marriage covenant. 4. Veracity; adherence to truth; as, *fidelity* in a witness. *Hooker.*—SYN. Faithfulness; honesty; integrity; faith; loyalty.

FIDGE, } *v. i.* To move one way and the other; to move
FIDG'ET, } irregularly, or in fits and starts. [*A low word.*]

FIDG'ET, *n.* Irregular motion; restlessness. [*Vulgar.*]
FIDG'ET-Y, *a.* Restless; uneasy. [*Vulgar.*]
FI-DŪ'CIAL (fe-dū'shal), *a.* [L. *fiducia.*] 1. Confident; undoubting; firm. 2. Having the nature of a trust, as power.
FI-DŪ'CIAL-LY, *adv.* With confidence.—*South.*
FI-DŪ'CIA-RY, *a* [L. *fiduciarius.*] 1. Confident; steady; undoubting; unwavering; firm. 2. Not to be doubted; as, *fiduciary* obedience. 3. Held in trust.
FI-DŪ'CIA-RY, *n.* 1. One who holds a thing in trust; a trustee. 2. One who depends on faith for salvation, without works; an antinomian.—*Hammond.*
FĪE (fī). An exclamation denoting contempt or dislike.
FIEF (feef), *n.* [Fr. *fief.*] A fee; a feud; an estate held of a superior on condition of military service.
FIELD (feeld), *n.* [Sax. *feld;* G. *feld;* D. *veld.*] 1. A piece of land inclosed for tillage or pasture. 2. Ground not inclosed. 3. The ground where a battle is fought. 4. A battle; action in the field.—5. *To keep the field,* is to keep the campaign open; to live in tents, or to be in a state of active operations. 6. A wide expanse.—*Pope.* 7. Open space for action or operation; compass; extent; as, a *field* for investigation. 8. A piece or tract of land. 9. The ground or blank space on which figures are drawn.—10. In *heraldry,* the whole surface of the shield, or the continent. —11. In *Scripture, field* often signifies the open country, ground not inclosed.—12. *A field of ice,* a large body of floating ice.—13. *Field of view,* in a *telescope* or *microscope,* is the space within which objects are visible when the instrument is adjusted to its focus.—*Brande.*
FIELD'-BAS-IL, *n.* A name given to various plants.
FIELD'-BED, *n.* A bed contrived for carrying into the field.—*Shak.*
FIELD'-BOOK, *n.* A book used in surveying, in which are set down the angles, stations, distances, &c.
FIELD'-COL-ORS, *n. pl.* In *war,* small flags, used to mark out the ground for the squadrons and battalions.
FIELD'-DAY, *n.* A day when troops are drawn out for instruction in field exercises and evolutions.
FIELD'-DUCK, *n.* A species of bustard.
FIELD'-MAR'SHAL, *n.* The commander of an army; a military officer of the highest rank but one in England and some other countries.
FIELD'-MOUSE, *n.* A name given to several species of mice that live in the field, burrowing in banks, &c.—*Mortimer.*
FIELD'-OF'FI-CER. *n.* A military officer of the rank of major, lieutenant-colonel, or colonel; all of higher rank are *general officers.*
FIELD'-PIECE, *n.* A small cannon which is carried along with armies, and used in the field of battle.
FIELD'-PREACH'ER. *n.* One who preaches in the open air.—*Lavington.*
FIELD'-PREACH'ING, *n.* A preaching in the field or open air.—*Warburton.*
† FIELD'-ROOM, *n.* Open space.—*Drayton.*
FIELD'-SPORTS, *n. pl.* Diversions of the field, as shooting and hunting.—*Chesterfield.*
FIELD'-STAFF, *n.* A weapon carried by gunners.
FIELD'-VOLE, *n.* The short-tailed field-mouse.—*Brande.*
FIELD'-WORKS (-wurks). *n. pl.* In the *military art,* works thrown up in besieging or defending a place.
FIELD'ED, *a.* Being in the field of battle; encamped.—*Shak.*
FIELD'FARE, *n.* A bird of the thrush tribe, found in Great Britain during the winter.
† FIELD'Y, *a.* Open like a field.—*Wickliffe.*
FIEND (feend), *n.* [Sax. *feond.*] An enemy in the worst sense; an implacable or malicious foe; the devil; an infernal being.
FIEND'-FRAY-ING, *a.* Terrifying fiends.—*More.*
FIEND'-HEART-ED, *a.* Having the heart of a fiend.
FIEND'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a fiend; maliciously wicked; diabolical.
FIEND'FUL, *a.* Full of evil or malignant practices.
FIEND'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a fiend-like manner.
FIEND'ISH, *a.* Like a fiend; malicious.
FIEND'ISH-NESS, *n.* Maliciousness.
* FIERCE (fērs), *a.* [Fr. *fier.*] 1. Vehement; violent; furious; rushing; impetuous; as, *fierce* winds. 2. Savage; ravenous; easily enraged. 3. Vehement in rage; eager for mischief. 4. Violent; outrageous; not to be restrained, as anger. 5. Passionate; angry; furious. 6. Wild; staring; ferocious; as, a *fierce* look. 7. Very eager; ardent; vehement; as, to be *fierce* for a thing.
* FIERCE'-MIND'ED, *a.* Vehement; of a furious temper.
* FIERCE'LY (fērs'ly), *adv.* 1. Violently; furiously; with rage. 2. With a wild aspect.
* FIERCE'NESS (fērs'nes). *n.* 1. Ferocity; savageness. 2. Eagerness for blood; fury. 3. Quickness to attack; keenness in anger and resentment. 4. Violence; outrageous passion. 5. Vehemence; fury; impetuosity.
FI'E-RI FA'CI-AS (fī'e-rī-fā'she-as), *n.* [L.] In *law,* a writ of execution requiring a sheriff to levy in behalf of one who has recovered in debt or damages.
FI'ER-I-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being fiery; heat; acrimony 2. Heat of temper; irritability.
FĪ'ER-Y, *a.* 1. Consisting of fire. 2. Hot like fire. 3. Vehement; ardent; very active; impetuous. 4. Passionate, easily provoked; irritable. 5. Unrestrained; fierce. 6. Heated by fire.—*Hooker.* 7. Like fire; bright; glaring.
FIFE, *n.* [Fr. *fifre.*] A small pipe, used as a wind instrument, chiefly in martial music with drums.
FIFE, *v. i.* To play on a fife.
FIFE'-MA-JOR, *n.* The chief or superintendent of the fifers of a regiment.—*Booth.*
FIF'ER, *n.* One who plays on a fife.
FIF'TEEN, *a.* [Sax. *fiftyn.*] Five and ten.
FIF'TEENTH, *a.* [Sax. *fiftyntha.*] 1. The ordinal of fifteen, the fifth after the tenth. 2. Containing one part in fifteen.
FIF'TEENTH, *n.* 1. A fifteenth part. 2. An ancient tax laid on towns boroughs, &c., in England, being one fifteenth part of what each town, &c., had been valued at, or it was a fifteenth of each man's personal estate.—3. In *music,* the double octave.
FIFTH, *a.* [Sax. *fifta.*] 1. The ordinal of five; the next to the fourth.—2. *Elliptically,* or as a *noun,* a fifth part.
FIFTH, *n.* In *music,* an interval of three tones and a semitone.
FIFTH-MON'AR-CH-Y-MEN, *n. pl.* A fanatical sect in England, who expected a *fifth* great monarchy, during which Christ should reign on earth a thousand years, and considered the government of Cromwell as its commencement.—*Brande.*
FIFTH'LY, *adv.* In the fifth place.
FIF'TI-ETH, *a.* [Sax. *fiftcogetha.*] The ordinal of fifty. Used *elliptically,* or as a *noun,* a fifteenth part.
FIF'TY, *a.* [Sax. *fiftig.*] Five tens; five times ten. It may be used as a *noun* in the plural.
FIG, *n.* [L. *ficus;* Sp. *figo.*] 1. The fruit of the fig-tree, much used for food. 2. The fig-tree.
FIG, *v. t.* 1. To insult with ficoes or contemptuous motions of the fingers; [*little used.*] 2. To put something useless into one's head; [*not used.*]
FIG, *v. i.* [Su. Goth. *fika.*] To move suddenly or quickly. —*Sylvester.*
FIG'-AP-PLE, *n.* A species of apple.—*Johnson.*
FIG'-GNAT (-nat), *n.* An insect of the fly kind.—*Johnson*
FIG'-LEAF, *n.* The leaf of a fig-tree; also, a thin covering.
FIG-MAR'I-GOLD, *n.* The *mesembryanthemum,* a succulent plant, resembling houseleek.
FIG'-PECK-ER, *n.* [L. *ficedula.*] A bird.
FIG'-TREE, *n.* A tree of the genus *ficus,* much cultivated in warm climates for its fruit. To dwell under one's vine and *fig-tree,* is to live in peace and safety.—1 *Kings,* iv., 25
FIG'-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *scrophularia.*
FIG'A-RY, *n.* A frolic.
FIG'A-RY, for *Vagary,* is not English.
FIGHT (fīte), *v. i.;* pret. and pp. *fought,* pronounced *fawt* [Sax. *feahtan, feohtan.*] 1. To strive or contend for victory, in battle or in single combat; to contend in arms; followed by *with* or *against.* 2. To contend; to strive; to struggle to resist or check. 3. To act as a soldier.—*Shak.*
FIGHT (fīte), *v. t.* 1. To carry on contention; to maintain a struggle for victory over enemies. 2. To contend with in battle; to war against; [elliptical, *with* being understood.] 3. To cause to fight; as, to *fight* cocks; to *fight* one's ship.
FIGHT, *n.* 1. A struggle for victory, either between individuals or between armies, ships, or navies. 2. Something to screen the combatants in ships. *Dryden.*—SYN. Combat; contest; struggle; encounter; fray; affray; duel, battle; action; engagement; conflict.
FIGHT'ER, *n.* One who fights; a combatant; a warrior.
FIGHT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Contending in battle; striving for victory or conquest. 2. *a.* Qualified for war; fit for battle. 3. Occupied in war; being the scene of war.
FIGHT'ING, *n.* Contention; strife; quarrel.
FIG'MENT, *n.* [L. *figmentum.*] An invention, a fiction; something feigned or imagined.
FIG-U-LATE, *a.* [L. *figulo.*] Made of potter's clay; molded; shaped. [*Little used.*]
FIG-U-RA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being capable of a certain fixed or stable form.
FIG'U-RA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being brought to a certain fixed form or shape.
FIG'U-RAL, *a.* Represented by figure or delineation.—*Figural numbers, see* FIGURATE.
FIG'U-RANT, n. m. } [Fr.] 1. One who dances at the opera,
FIG'U-RANTE, n. f. } not singly, but in groups or figures. 2. An accessory character on the stage, who *figures* in its scenes, but has nothing to say. Hence applied to those who figure in any scene without taking a prominent part.
FIG'U-RATE, *a.* [L. *figuratus.*] 1. Of a certain determinate form. 2. Resembling any thing of a determinate form as, *figurate* stones, stones or fossils resembling shells. 3. Figurative; [*not used.*]—*Figurate counterpoint,* in *music,* that which contains a mixture of discords and concords.—*Figurate numbers,* in *mathematics,* numbers formed according to certain laws, and having peculiar relations to different geometrical figures, as triangles, squares, pentagons, &c
FIG'U-RA-TED, *a.* Having a determinate form.

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—ă, ĕ, ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÄR, FALL, WHAT;—PRĒY;—MARĪNE, BĪRD;—MÖVE, BŪOK,

FIG'U-RATE-LY, *adv.* In a figurate manner.

FIG-U-RA'TION, *n.* 1. The act of giving figure or determinate form. 2. Determination to a certain form.—*Bacon.* 3. Mixture of concords and discords in music.

FIG'U-RA-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *figuratif.*] 1. Representing something else; representing by resemblance; typical. 2. Representing by resemblance; not literal or direct. 3. Abounding with figures of speech.

FIG'U-RA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By a figure; in a manner to exhibit ideas by resemblance; in a sense different from that which words originally imply.

FIG'U-RA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being figurative.

FIG'URE (fig'yur), *n.* [Fr. *figure*; L. *figura.*] 1. The form of any thing as expressed by the outline or terminating extremities. 2. Shape; form; person. 3. Distinguished appearance; eminence; distinction; remarkable character; as, to make a *figure* in Congress. 4. Appearance of any kind. 5. Magnificence; splendor.—*Law.* 6. A statue; an image; that which is formed in resemblance of something else. 7. Representation in painting; the lines and colors which represent an animal, particularly a person.—8. In *manufactures*, a design or representation wrought on damask, velvet, and other stuffs.—9. In *logic*, the form of a syllogism with respect to the order or disposition of the middle term. *Watts.*—10. In *arithmetic*, a character denoting a number; a digit, as 2, 7, 9.—11. In *geometry*, a diagram.—12. In *astrology*, the horoscope; the diagram of the aspects of the astrological houses. *Shak.*—13. In *theology*, type; representative; emblem; symbol.—14. In *rhetoric*, a mode of speaking or writing, in which words are deflected from their ordinary signification. In strictness, the change of a word is a *trope*, and any affection of a sentence a *figure*; but these terms are often confounded. —15. In *grammar*, any deviation from the rules of analogy or syntax.—16. In *dancing*, the several steps which the dancer makes in order and cadence.

FIG'URE (fig'yur), *v. t.* 1. To form or mold into any determinate shape. 2. To show by a corporeal resemblance, as in picture or statuary. 3. To make a drawing of; as, to *figure* a plant, a shell, &c.; [*used chiefly in natural science.*] 4. To cover or adorn with figures or images; to mark with figures; to form figures in by art. 5. To diversify; to variegate with adventitious forms of matter. 6. To represent by a typical or figurative resemblance. 7. To imagine; to image in the mind.—*Temple.* 8. To prefigure; to foreshow.—*Shak.* 9. To form figuratively; to use in a sense not literal; [*little used.*] 10. To note by characters.—11. In *music*, to pass several notes for one; to form runnings or variations.

FIG'URE, *v. i.* To make a figure; to be distinguished.

† FIG'URE-CAST'ER, † FIG'URE-FLING-ER, } *n.* A pretender to astrology.

FIG'URE-HEAD, *n.* The figure, statue, or bust on the projecting part of the head of a ship.—*Brande.*

FIG'URE-STONE, *n.* A name of the *agalmatolite.*

FIG'URED (fig'yurd), *pp.* or *a.* 1. Represented by resemblance; adorned with figures; formed into a determinate figure.—2. In *music*, free and florid.

FIG'UR-ING, *ppr.* Forming into a determinate shape; representing by types or resemblances; making a figure.

FIG'UR-ING, *n.* Act of making figures.

FI-LA'CEOUS (fe-lā'shus), *a.* [L. *filum.*] Composed or consisting of threads.—*Bacon.*

FIL'A-CER, *n.* [Norm. *filicer.*] An officer in the English court of common pleas, so called from filing the writs on which he makes process.

FIL'A-MENT, *n.* [Fr.] A thread; a fibre.—In *anatomy* and *natural history*, a fine thread, of which flesh, nerves, skin, plants, roots, &c., are composed.

FIL-A-MENT'OUS, *a.* Like a thread; consisting of fine filaments.

FIL'AN-DERS, *n. pl.* [Fr. *filandres.*] A disease in hawks, consisting of filaments of coagulated blood; also, small worms, wrapped in a thin skin or net, near the veins of a hawk.

FIL'A-TO-RY, *n.* [L. *filum.*] A machine which forms or spins threads.

FIL'A-TURE, *n.* 1. The reeling of silk from cocoons. 2. A reel for this purpose, or an establishment for reeling cocoons.

FIL'BERT, *n.* The fruit of the cultivated corylus or hazel.

FILCH, *v. t.* To steal something of little value; to pilfer; to steal; to pillage; to take wrongfully.—*Dryden.*

FILCHED (filcht). *pp.* Stolen; taken wrongfully from another; pillaged; pilfered.

FILCH'ER, *n.* A thief; one guilty of petty theft.

FILCH'ING, *ppr.* Stealing; taking from another wrongfully; pilfering.

FILCH'ING-LY, *adv.* By pilfering; in a thievish manner.

FILE, *n.* [Fr. *file*; L. *filum.*] 1. A thread, string, or line; *particularly*, a line or wire on which papers are strung. 2. The whole number of papers strung on a line or wire. 3. A bundle of papers tied together, with the title of each indorsed. 4. A roll, list, or catalogue.—*Burke.* 5. A row of soldiers ranged one behind another, from front to rear.

FILE, *v. t.* 1. To string; to fasten, as papers, on a line or wire for preservation. 2. To arrange or insert in a bundle, as papers, indorsing the title on each paper. 3. To present or exhibit officially, or for trial.

FILE, *v. i.* To march in a file or line, as soldiers, not abreast, but one after another.

FILE, *n.* [Sax. *feol.*] An instrument used in smoothing and polishing metals, made of iron and steel, cut in little furrows.

FILE, *v. t.* [Russ. *opilevayu.*] 1. To rub and smooth with a file; to polish. 2. To cut as with a file; to wear off or away. 3. [from *defile.*] To foul or defile.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*]

FILE'-CUT-TER, *n.* A maker of files.—*Moxon.*

FILE'-FISH, *n.* A name given to certain fishes from their skin being granulated like a file. They are intermediate between the bony and cartilaginous fishes.—*Partington.*

FILE'-LEAD'ER, *n.* The soldier placed in the front of a file.

FILED (fild), *pp.* Placed on a line or wire; placed in a bundle and indorsed; smoothed with a file.

FIL'E-MOT, *n.* [Fr. *feuille-morte.*] A yellowish-brown color; the color of a faded leaf.—*Swift.*

FIL'ER, *n.* One who uses a file.

FIL'IAL (fil'yal), *a.* [Fr. *filial.*] 1. Pertaining to a son or daughter; becoming a child in relation to his parents. 2. Bearing the relation of a son.

FIL'IAL-LY (fil'yal-ly), *adv.* In a filial manner.

FIL-I-A'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The relation of a son or child to a father; correlative to *paternity.*—*Hale.* 2. Adoption. 3. The fixing of a bastard child on some one as its father; affiliation.—*Smart.*

FIL'I-COID, *a.* [*filices* and εἶδος.] In *botany*, fern-like; having the form of ferns.

FIL'I-COID, *n.* A plant resembling ferns.—*Lindley.*

FIL-ICI-FORM (fil-is'e-form), *a.* Fern-shaped.—*Smart.*

FIL'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *filum.*] Having the form of a thread or filament; slender, like a thread.

FIL'I-GRANE, *n.* [L. *filum* and *granum.*] The original word for FILIGREE.

FIL'I-GREE, *n.* A kind of enrichment on gold and silver, wrought delicately in the manner of little threads or grains, or of both intermixed.

FIL'I-GREED, *a.* Ornamented with filigree. Formerly spelled *fil'igraned.*

FIL'ING, *ppr.* Placing on a string or wire, or in a bundle of papers; presenting for trial; marching in a file; smoothing with a file.

FIL'INGS, *n. pl.* Fragments or particles rubbed off by the act of filing.

FILL, *v. t.* [Sax. *fyllan, gefillan.*] 1. To put or pour in, till the thing will hold no more. 2. To store; to supply with abundance. 3. To cause to abound; to make universally prevalent. 4. To satisfy; to content. 5. To glut; to surfeit.—*Bacon.* 6. To make plump. 7. To press and dilate on all sides or to the extremities. 8. To supply with liquor; to pour into. 9. To supply with an incumbent. 10. To hold; to possess and perform the duties of; to officiate in, as an incumbent.—11. In *seamanship*, to brace the yards so that the wind will act upon the after-surface of the sails.—*Totten.*

To fill out, to extend or enlarge to the desired limit.—*To fill up.* 1. To make full. 2. To occupy; to fill. 3. To fill; to occupy the whole extent. 4. To engage or employ. 5. To complete. 6. To accomplish.

FILL, *v. i.* 1. To fill a cup or glass for drinking; to give to drink. 2. To grow or become full. 3. To glut; to satiate.—*To fill up*, to grow or become full.

FILL, *n.* Fullness; as much as supplies want.

FIL'LA-GREE. *See* FILIGRANE.

FILLE DE CHAM'BRE (-shām'br), *n.* [Fr.] A chamber-maid.

FILLED, *pp.* Made full; supplied with abundance.

FILL'ER, *n.* 1. One who fills; one whose employment is to fill vessels. 2. That which fills any space. 3. One who supplies abundantly.

FIL'LET, *n.* [Fr. *filet.*] 1. A little band to tie about the hair of the head. 2. The fleshy part of the thigh; [*applied to veal.*] 3. Meat rolled together and tied round.—4. In *architecture*, a little square member or ornament used in divers places, but generally as a corona over a greater molding; called, also, *listel.* Also, the broad longitudinal ridge between the flutings of a Grecian column, except the Doric.—5. In *heraldry*, a kind of orle or bordure, containing only the third or fourth part of the breadth of the common bordure.—6. Among *painters* and *gilders*, a little rule or reglet of leaf-gold.—7. In the *menage*, the loins of a horse.

FIL'LET, *v. t.* 1. To bind with a fillet or little band. 2. To adorn with an astragal.

FIL'LET-ED, *pp.* Bound with a little band.

FIL'LET-ING, *ppr.* Binding with a little band or fillet.

FIL'LI-BEG, *n.* [Gael. *filleadh-beg.*] A little plaid; a kilt or dress reaching nearly to the knees, worn in the Highlands of Scotland.

FILL'ING, *ppr.* Making full; supplying abundantly; growing full.

FILL'ING, *n.* 1. A making full; supply. 2. The woof in weaving.

FIL'LIP, *v. t.* To strike with the nail of the finger, forced from the thumb with a sudden spring.

FIL'LIP, *n.* A jerk of the finger forced suddenly from the thumb.

FIL'LIP-ING, *ppr.* Striking with the end of the finger.

FIL'LY, *n.* [W. *filawg.*] 1. A female or mare colt; a young mare. 2. A wanton girl.

FILM, *n.* [Sax. *film.*] A thin skin; a pellicle, as on the eye.

FILM, *v. t.* To cover with a thin skin or pellicle.

FILM'I-NESS, *n.* State of being filmy.

FILM'Y, *a.* Composed of thin membranes or pellicles.

FĪ'LŌSE, *a.* In *zoology*, that ends in a thread-like process. —*Brande.*

FIL'TER, *n.* [Fr. *filtre.*] A strainer; a piece of woolen cloth, paper, or other substance through which liquors are passed for defecation.

FIL'TER, *v. t.* To purify or defecate liquor, by passing it through a filter, or a porous substance.

FIL'TER, *v. i.* To percolate; to pass through a filter.

FIL'TER. *See* PHILTER.

FIL'TERED, *pp.* or *a.* Strained; defecated by a filter.

FIL'TER-ING, *ppr.* Straining; defecating.

FIL'TER-ING, *n.* Vhe act of passing through a filter.

FILTH, *n.* [Sax. *fylth.*] 1. Dirt; any foul matter; any thing that soils or defiles; waste matter; nastiness. 2. Corruption; pollution; any thing that sullies or defiles the moral character.

FILTH'I-LY, *adv.* In a filthy manner; foully; grossly.

FILTH'I-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being filthy. 2. Foulness; dirtiness; filth; nastiness. 3. Corruption; pollution; defilement by sin; impurity.

FILTH'Y, *a.* 1. Abounding in filth. 2. Defiled by sinful practices; morally impure. 3. Obtained by base and dishonest means.—SYN. Nasty; foul; dirty; muddy; miry; sloughy; squalid, unclean; sluttish; gross; impure; polluted; vulgar.

FIL'TRATE, *v. t.* [Sp. *filtrar.*] To filter; to defecate, as liquor, by straining or percolation.

FIL'TRATE, *n.* The liquid which has been passed through a filter.—*Dana.*

FIL-TRA'TION, *n.* The act or process of filtering; the mechanical separation of a liquid from the undissolved particles floating in it.

FIM'BLE-HEMP, *n.* [*female-hemp.*] Light, summer hemp, that bears no seed.—*Mortimer.*

FIM'BRI-ATE, *a.* [L. *fimbria.*] In *botany*, fringed; having the margin bordered by filiform processes thicker than hairs.

FIM'BRI-ATE, *v. t.* To hem; to fringe.—*Fuller.*

FIM'BRI-A-TED, *pp.* Hemmed; fringed.

FIM'BRI-A-TED, *a.* In *heraldry*, ornamented, as an ordinary, with a narrow border of another tincture.

FIM'BRI-A-TING, *ppr.* Hemming; fringing.

FIN, *n.* [Sax. *finn.*] The fin of a fish consists of a membrane supported by rays, or little bony or cartilaginous ossicles.

FIN, *v. t.* To carve or cut up a chub.

FIN'-FISH, *n.* A species of slender whale.

FIN'-FOOT-ED, *a.* Having palmated feet, or feet with toes connected by a membrane.

FIN'-SCALE, *n.* A river fish, called the *rudd.*

FIN'-TOED, *a.* Palmiped; palmated; having toes connected by a membrane.

FĪN'A-BLE, *n.* 1. That admits a fine. 2. Subject to a fine or penalty.

FĪ'NAL, *a.* [Fr., Sp. *final*; L. *finalis.*] 1. Pertaining to the end or conclusion; last; ultimate. 2. Conclusive; decisive; ultimate; as, a *final* judgment.—A *final cause*, is the ultimate end or object aimed at, and which thus *causes* a certain course of action to be adopted.

FĪ-NA'LE (fe-nä'lā), *n.* [It.] 1. The last note or end of a piece of music. 2. The last performance in any act of an opera, or that which closes a concert; close; termination.

FĪ-NAL'I-TY, *n.* Final state.—*Baxter.*

FĪ'NAL-LY, *adv.* 1. At the end or conclusion; ultimately; lastly. 2. Completely; beyond recovery.—*Davies.*

FI-NANCE' (fe-nans'), *n.* [Fr.] Revenue; income of a king or state. [*Generally used in the plural.*]

FI-NAN'CES, *n. pl.* 1. Revenue; funds in the public treasury, or accruing to it; public resources of money. 2. The income or resources of individuals.

FI-NAN'CIAL (fe-nan'shal), *a.* Pertaining to public revenue.

FI-NAN'CIAL-LY, *adv.* In relation to finances.

FIN-AN-CIER' (fin-an-seer'), *n.* 1. An officer who receives and manages the public revenues; a treasurer. 2. One who is skilled in the principles or system of public revenue. 3. One who is intrusted with the collection and management of the revenues of a corporation. 4. One skilled in banking operations.

FĪ'NA-RY. *See* FINERY.

FINCH, *n.* [Sax. *finc*; G. *fink.*] A small singing bird. The word is used chiefly in composition; as, *goldfinch*, *chaffinch.*

FIND, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *found.* [Sax. *findan*; G. *finden.*] 1. *Literally*, to come; to meet; hence, to discover by the eye; to gain first sight or knowledge of something lost; to recover. 2. To meet; to discover something not before seen or known. 3. To obtain by seeking. 4. To meet with. 5. To discover or know by experience. 6. To reach; to attain to; to arrive at. 7. To discover by study, experiment, or trial. 8. To gain; to have; as, to *find* time for visiting. 9. To perceive; to observe; to learn. 10 To catch; to detect; usually with *out.* 11. To meet. 12 To have; to experience; to enjoy, as pleasure. 13. To select; to choose; to designate. 14. To discover and declare the truth of disputed facts; to come to a conclusion, and decide between parties, as a jury. 15. To determine and declare by verdict. 16. To establish or pronounce charges alleged to be true. 17. To supply; to furnish, as with money. 18. To supply with provisions; as, to pay a man a dollar a day and *find* him. 19. To discover or gain knowledge of, by touching or by sounding; as, to *find* bottom.

To find one's self, to be; to fare in regard to ease or pain, health or sickness.—*To find in*, to supply; to furnish; to provide.—*To find out.* 1. To invent; to discover something before unknown. 2. To unriddle; to solve. 3. To discover; to obtain knowledge of what is hidden; to ascertain. 4. To understand; to comprehend. 5. To detect; to discover; to bring to light.—*To find fault with*, to blame; to censure.

FIND'-FAULT, *n.* A censurer; a caviler.—*Shak.*

FIND-FAULTING, *a.* Apt to censure; captious.

FIND'ER, *n.* 1. One who meets or falls on any thing; one who discovers by searching, or by accident.—2. In *astronomy*, a smaller telescope, attached to a larger telescope, for the purpose of finding an object more readily.

FIND'ING, *ppr.* Discovering.

FIND'ING, *n.* 1. Discovery; the act of discovering.—2. In *law*, the return of a jury to a bill; a verdict.

FIND'INGS, *n. pl.* The tools which a journeyman shoemaker is to furnish in his employment, together with thread and wax.

† FIN'DY, *a.* [Sax. *findig.*] Full; heavy; or firm, solid, substantial.

FINE, *a.* [Fr. *fin.*] 1. Small; thin; slender; minute; of very small diameter. 2. Subtile; thin; tenuous.—*Bacon.* 3. Thin; keen; smoothly sharp. 4. Made of fine threads; not coarse. 5. Clear; pure; free from feculence or foreign matter. 6. Refined.—*Bacon.* 7. Nice; delicate; perceiving or discerning minute beauties or deformities. 8. Subtile; artful; dextrous; [*see* FINESSE.] 9. Subtle; sly; fraudulent.—*Hubberd's Tale.* 10. Elegant; beautiful in thought. 11. Very handsome; beautiful with dignity. 12. Accomplished; elegant in manners. 13. Accomplished in learning; excellent. 14. Excellent; superior; brilliant or acute. 15. Amiable; noble; ingenuous; excellent. 16. Showy; splendid; elegant.—17. *Ironically*, worthy of contemptuous notice; eminent for bad qualities.—*Fine arts*, or *polite arts*, are the arts which depend chiefly on the labors of the mind or imagination, and whose object is pleasure, as *poetry*, *music*, *painting*, and *sculpture.*

FINE, *n.* 1. In a *feudal sense*, a final agreement between persons concerning lands or rents. 2. A sum of money paid to the lord by his tenant, for permission to alienate or transfer his lands to another. 3. A sum of money paid by way of penalty for an offense; a mulct; a pecuniary punishment; amercement; forfeiture.—*In fine.* [Fr. *enfin*; L. *in* and *finis.*] In the end or conclusion; to conclude; to sum up all.

FINE, *v. t.* 1. To clarify; to refine; to purify; to defecate; to free from feculence or foreign matter. 2. To purify, as a metal. 3. To make less coarse; [*obs.*] 4. To decorate; to adorn.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*]

FINE, *v. t.* 1. To impose on one a pecuniary penalty for an offense; to set a fine on by judgment of a court; to punish by fine. 2. *v. i.* To pay a fine; [*obs.*]

FINE'-FIN"GERED, *a.* Nice in workmanship.

FINE'-GRAINED (-grānd), *a.* Having a fine grain.

FINE'-SPŌK'EN (spōk'n), *a.* Using fine phrases.

FINED, *pp.* 1. Refined; purified; defecated. 2. Subjected to a pecuniary penalty.

FINE'DRAW, *v. t.* To sew up a rent with so much nicety that it is not perceived.

FINE'DRAW-ER, *n.* One who finedraws.

FINE'DRAW-ING, *n.* Rentering; a dextrous or nice sewing up the rents of cloths or stuffs.

FINE'SPUN, *a.* Drawn to a fine thread; minute; subtile.

FINE'STILL, *v. t.* To distill spirit from molasses, treacle, or some preparation of saccharine matter.

FINE'STILL-ER, *n.* One who distills spirit from treacle or molasses.—*Encyc.*

FINE'STILL-ING, *n.* The operation of distilling spirit from molasses or treacle.

† FĪNE'LESS, *a.* Endless; boundless.—*Shak.*

FĪNE'LY, *adv.* 1. In minute parts. 2. To a thin or sharp edge. 3. Gayly; handsomely; beautifully; with elegance and taste. 4. With elegance or beauty. 5. With advantage; very favorably. 6. Nicely; delicately. 7. Purely; completely. *Clarendon.*—8. *By way of irony*, wretchedly; in a manner deserving of contemptuous notice.

FĪNE'NESS, *n.* [Fr. *finesse.*] 1. Thinness; smallness; slenderness. 2. Consisting of fine threads. 3. Smallness; minuteness, as of sand or particles. 4. Clearness; purity; freedom from foreign matter. 5. Niceness; delicacy. 6. Keenness; sharpness; thinness. 7. Elegance; beauty. 8. Capacity for delicate or refined conceptions. 9. Show; splendor; gayety of appearance; elegance. 10. Clearness. 11. Subtilty; artfulness; ingenuity. 12. Smoothness.—*Drayton.*

FĪN'ER, *n.* 1. One who refines or purifies. 2. *a.* Comparative of *fine.*

FĪN'ER-Y, *n.* 1. Show; splendor; gayety of colors or appearance. 2. Showy articles of dress; gay clothes, jewels, trinkets, &c.—3. In *iron-works*, a furnace where cast iron is converted into malleable iron.—*Buchanan.*

FI-NESSE' (fe-nes'), *n.* [Fr. *finesse.*] Subtilty of contrivance to gain a point.—SYN. Artifice; trick; stratagem; deceit; guile; craft; cunning.

FI-NESSE', *v. i.* To use artifice or stratagem.

FI-NESS'ING, *ppr.* Practicing artifice to accomplish a purpose.

FI-NESS'ING, *n.* The practice of artifice.

FIN"GER (fing'ger), *n.* [Sax. *finger.*] 1. One of the extreme parts of the hand, a small member shooting to a point. 2. A certain measure. 3. The hand. 4. The *finger* or *fingers of God*, in *Scripture*, signify his power, strength, or operation.—5. In *music*, ability; skill in playing on a keyed instrument.

FIN"GER, *v. t.* 1. To handle with the fingers; to touch lightly; to toy 2. To touch or take thievishly; to pilfer.—*South.* 3. To touch an instrument of music; to play on an instrument. 4. To perform work with the fingers; to execute delicate work. 5. To handle without violence.

FIN"GER, *v. i.* To dispose the fingers aptly in playing on an instrument.

FIN"GER-BŌARD, *n.* The board at the neck of a violin, guitar, or the like, where the fingers act on the strings.

FIN"GER-FERN, *n.* A plant, *asplenium.*—*Johnson.*

FIN"GER-GLASS, *n.* A glass containing water for dipping the fingers at the dinner-table.

FIN'GER-PŌST, *n.* A post with a finger pointing, for directing passengers to the road.

FIN"GER-SHELL, *n.* A marine shell resembling a finger.

FIN"GER-STŌNE, *n.* A fossil resembling an arrow.

FIN"GERED (fing'gerd), *pp.* 1. Played on; handled; touched. 2. *a.* Having fingers.—In *botany*, digitate; having leaflets like fingers.

FIN"GER-ING, *ppr.* Handling; touching lightly.

FIN"GER-ING, *n.* 1. The act of touching lightly or handling. 2. The manner of touching an instrument of music. 3. Delicate work made with the fingers.—*Spenser.*

FIN"GLE-FAN"GLE, *n.* A trifle. [*Vulgar.*]

FIN"GRI-GO, *n.* A berry-bearing plant of the genus *pisonia.*

FIN'I-AL, *n.* [L. *finio.*] The knot or bunch of foliage, or flower, that forms the upper extremities of pinnacles in Gothic architecture; *sometimes*, the pinnacle itself.—*Elmes.*

FIN'I-CAL, *a.* 1. Nice; spruce; foppish; pretending to superfluous elegance. 2. Affectedly nice or showy.

FIN'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* With great nicety or spruceness; foppishly.

FIN'I-CAL-NESS, *n.* Extreme nicety in dress or manners; foppishness.—*Warburton.*

FIN'I-KIN, *a.* Precise in trifles; idly; busy.—*Smart.*

FĪN'ING, *ppr.* 1. Clarifying; refining; purifying; defecating. 2. [*See* FINE, the noun.] Imposing a fine.

FĪN'ING, *n.* 1. The process of refining or purifying; [*applied especially to the clarifying of wines, malt liquors, &c.*] —2. *Finings*, a solution of gelatin, used for clarifying.

FĪN'ING-POT, *n.* A vessel in which metals are refined.

FĪ'NIS, *n.* [L.] An end; conclusion.

FIN'ISH, *v. t.* [Arm. *finiça*; Fr. *finir.*] 1. To arrive at the end of, in performance. 2. To make perfect. 3. To bring to an end; to put an end to. 4. To polish to the degree of excellence intended.—SYN. To end; terminate; close; conclude; complete; accomplish; perfect.

FIN'ISH, *n.* 1. The completion of a work of art; that which gives it perfection. 2. The last hard, smooth coat of plaster on a wall.

FIN'ISHED (fin'isht), *pp.* 1. Completed; ended; done; perfected. 2. *a.* Complete; perfect; polished to the highest degree of excellence.

FIN'ISH-ER, *n.* 1. One who finishes; one who completely performs. 2. One who puts an end to. 3. One who completes or perfects.

FIN'ISH-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Completing; perfecting; bringing to an end.

FIN'ISH-ING, *n.* Completion; completeness; perfection; last polish; finish.—*Warburton.*

FĪ'NITE, *a.* [L. *finitus.*] Having a limit; limited; bounded; circumscribed; opposed to *infinite*; as, a *finite* period, [*applied to this life*;] as, *finite* concerns.

FĪ'NITE-LY, *adv.* Within limits; to a certain degree only.—*Stillingfleet.*

FĪ'NITE-NESS, *n.* Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries.

† FIN'I-TUDE, *n.* Limitation.—*Cheyne.*

FIN'LESS, *a.* Destitute of fins.—*Shak.*

FIN'LIKE, *a.* Resembling a fin.—*Dryden.*

FINN, *n.* A native of *Finland*, in Europe.

FINNÆD, *a.* Having broad edges on either side, as a plow.

FIN'NI-KIN, *n.* A sort of pigeon.

FIN'NY, *a.* Furnished with fins; as, *finny* fish.

FI-NŌ'CHI-O, *n.* [It. *finocchio.*] A variety of fennel.

FĪ'NŌS, *n.* [Sp.] Second best wool of Merino sheep.—*Gardner.*

FI-ORD', *n.* [Sw.] An inlet from the sea; a bay.—*Dr. Baird.*

FĪ'O-RIN, *n.* A species of creeping bent-grass, once supposed to be of great value for green winter fodder.

† FIP'PLE, *n.* [L. *fibula.*] A stopper, as in a wind instrument of music.—*Bacon.*

FIR (fur), *n.* [W. *pyr.*] The name of several species of the genus *pinus*, trees allied to the pines, and valued for their timber; as the hemlock fir, silver fir, &c.

FIR'-TREE. *See* FIR.

FIRE, *n.* [Sax. *fyr.*] 1. Heat and light emanating visibly, perceptibly, and simultaneously from any body; caloric.—In the *popular acceptation of the word*, fire is the effect of combustion. 2. The burning of fuel on a hearth, or in any other place. 3. The burning of a house or town: a conflagration. 4. Light; lustre; splendor. 5. Torture by burning. 6. The instrument of punishment; or the punishment of the impenitent in another state. 7. That which inflames or irritates the passions.—*Shak.* 8. Ardor of temper; violence of passion. 9. Liveliness of imagination; vigor of fancy; intellectual activity; animation; force of sentiment or expression. 10. The passion of love; ardent affection. 11. Ardor; heat; love. 12. Combustion; tumult; rage; contention. 13. Trouble; affliction.—*To set on fire*, to kindle; to inflame; to excite violent action.—*To be on fire*, to be in a state of ignition; to be highly excited.—*St. Anthony's fire*, a disease marked by an eruption on the skin, or a diffused inflammation, with fever; the *erysipelas.*—*Wild fire*, an artificial or factitious fire, which burns even under water. It was called, also, *Greek fire.* Naphtha was probably the chief ingredient.

FIRE, *v. t.* 1. To set on fire; to kindle. 2. To inflame; to irritate the passions. 3. To animate; to give life or spirit. 4. To drive by fire; [*little used.*] 5. To cause to explode; to discharge.—6. In *farriery*, to cauterize.

FIRE, *v. i.* 1. To take fire; to be kindled. 2. To be irritated or inflamed with passion. 3. To discharge artillery or fire-arms.

FIRE'-ARMS, *n. pl.* Arms or weapons which expel their charge by the combustion of powder.

FIRE'-AR-RŌW, *n.* A small iron dart, furnished with a match impregnated with powder and sulphur.

FIRE'-BALL, *n.* 1. A grenade; a ball filled with powder or other combustibles. 2. A meteor which passes rapidly through the air and displodes.

FIRE'-BARE, *n.* In *old writers*, a beacon.—*Cyc.*

FIRE'-BAR-REL, *n.* A hollow cylinder filled with various kinds of combustibles, used in fire-ships to convey the fire to the shrouds.

FIRE'-BAV-IN, *n.* A bundle of brush-wood, used in fire-ships.

FIRE'-BLAST, *n.* A disease of plants and trees, in which they appear as if burned by fire.

FIRE'-BŌARD, *n.* A chimney-board, used to close a fire-place in summer.

FIRE'-BŌTE, *n.* An allowance of fuel, to which a tenant is entitled. [*England.*]

FIRE'-BRAND, *n.* 1. A piece of wood kindled or on fire. 2. An incendiary; one who inflames factions, or causes contention and mischief.

FIRE'-BRICK, *n.* A brick that will sustain intense heat without fusion.

FIRE'-BRUSH, *n.* A brush used to sweep the hearth.

FIRE'-BUCK-ET, *n.* A bucket to convey water to engines for extinguishing fire.

FIRE'-CLAD, *a.* Clad with fire.—*Wordsworth.*

FIRE'-CLAY, *n.* A kind of clay that will sustain intense heat, used in making fire-bricks.

FIRE'-COCK, *n.* A cock or spout to let out water for extinguishing fire.

FIRE'-COM'PA-NY (-kum'pa-ne), *n.* A company of men for managing an engine to extinguish fires.

FIRE'-CROSS, *n.* Something used in *Scotland* as a signal to take arms.

FIRE'-DAMP, *n.* The explosive carbureted hydrogen of coal mines. *See* DAMP.

FIRE'-DRĀKE, *n.* 1. A fiery serpent. 2. An *ignis fatuus.*
FIRE'-EAT'ER, *n.* 1. One who pretends to eat fire. Hence, 2. A cant term for a fighting character or duelist.
FIRE'-EN'GĪNE, *n.* An engine for throwing water to extinguish fire and save buildings.
FIRE'-ES-CĀPE', *n.* A machine for escaping from the upper part of a building when on fire.
FIRE'-EȳED (-īde), *a.* Having a fiery eye.
FIRE'-FLĀIR, *n.* A species of *ray-fish*, or *raia.*
FIRE'-FLȳ, *n.* A name commonly given to winged luminous insects, particularly to a South American insect which emits a brilliant light from a yellow spot on each side of the thorax.—*Partington.*
FIRE'-GUARD, *n.* A frame-work of iron wire, to be placed in front of a fire-place.
FIRE'-HOOK, *n.* A large hook for pulling down buildings, in conflagrations.
FIRE'-I-RONS (-ī-urnz), *n. pl.* The irons belonging to a fire-place, as the shovel, tongs, poker, &c.
FIRE'-MAS'TER, *n.* An officer of artillery who superintends the composition of fire-works.
FIRE'-NEW (-nu), *a.* Fresh from the forge; bright.
FIRE'-OF'FICE (-of'fis), *n.* An office for making insurance against fire.
FIRE'-OR'DE-AL. *See* ORDEAL.
FIRE'-PAN, *n.* A pan for holding or conveying fire.
FIRE'-PLACE, *n.* The part of a chimney appropriated to the fire; a hearth.
FIRE'-PLUG, *n.* A plug for drawing water from a pipe, to extinguish fire.
FIRE'-POT, *n.* A small earthen pot, filled with combustibles, used in military operations.
FIRE'-PROOF, *a.* Proof against fire; incombustible.
FIRE'-QUENCH-ING, *a.* Extinguishing fire.—*Kirby.*
FIRE'-SHIP, *n.* A vessel filled with combustibles, and furnished with grappling-irons, to hook and set fire to an enemy's ships.
FIRE'-SHOV'EL (-shuv'vl), *n.* A shovel or instrument for taking up or removing coals of fire.
FIRE'-STICK, *n.* A lighted stick or brand.—*Digby.*
FIRE'-STONE, *n.* 1. Iron pyrites; [*obs.*] 2. A kind of free-stone which bears a high degree of heat.
FIRE'-WARD, FIRE'-WARD'EN, *n.* An officer who has authority to direct others in the extinguishing of fires.
FIRE'-WEED, *n.* An American plant, often four or five feet high, very troublesome around spots where brush-wood has been burned.
FIRE'-WINGED, *a.* Having fiery wings.—*Carlisle.*
FIRE'-WOOD, *n.* Wood for fuel.
FIRE'-WORK, *n.* Usually in the plural, *fire-works.* Preparations of gun-powder, sulphur, and other inflammable materials, used for making explosions in the air, on occasions of public rejoicing, or for the purposes of war.
FIRE'-WORK-ER, *n.* An officer of artillery, subordinate to the fire-master.
FIRE'-WOR-SHIP (-wur'ship), *n.* The worship of fire, which prevailed chiefly in Persia, among those called *Ghebers*, or *Guebers.*—*Encyc. Am.*
FIRE'-WOR-SHIP-ER, *n.* One who worships fire.
FIRED, *pp.* Set on fire; inflamed; kindled; animated; irritated.
FIRE'LOCK, *n.* A musket, or other gun, with a lock.
FIRE'MAN, *n.* 1. A man whose business is to extinguish fires. 2. A man who tends the fires of a steam-engine, &c.
FIR'ER, *n.* One who sets fire to any thing; an incendiary.
FIRE'SIDE, *n.* A place near the fire or hearth; home; domestic life or retirement.
FIRE'SIDE, *a.* Belonging to the fireside or domestic circle.
FIR'ING, *ppr.* Setting fire to; kindling; animating; exciting; inflaming; discharging fire-arms.
FIR'ING, *n.* 1. The act of discharging fire-arms. 2. The application of fire, or of a cautery. 3. Fuel; fire-wood, or coal.—*Mortimer.*
FIR'ING-IRON (-ī'urn), *n.* An instrument used in farriery to discuss swellings and knots.—*Encyc.*
† FIRK, *v. t.* To beat; to whip; to chastise.—*Hudibras.*
FIRK, *n.* A stroke; [written, also, *ferk*; but rarely used.]
FIR'KIN (fur'kin), *n.* A measure of capacity, being the fourth part of a barrel. In *America*, it is rarely used except for butter or lard.
FIR'LOT, *n.* A dry measure, used in Scotland; being about a bushel of wheat, and a bushel and a half of barley.
FIRM (furm), *a.* [L. *firmus*; Fr. *ferme.*] 1. Closely compressed; as, *firm* wood. 2. Not easily moved; as, *firm* friends, *firm* persuasions. 3. Not giving way; opposed to *fluid*; as, *firm* ground.—SYN. Compact; dense; hard; solid; stable; stanch; robust; strong; sturdy; unshaken; fixed; steady; resolute; constant.
FIRM, *n.* A partnership or house; or the name or title under which a company transact business.
FIRM, *v. t.* [L. *firmo.*] To fix; to confirm; to establish.—*Dryden.* [*Rare, except in poetry. See* CONFIRM.]
FIRM'-FOOT-ED, *a.* Having firm feet; standing firmly.
FIRM'A-MENT, *n.* [L. *firmamentum.*] The region of the air; the sky or heavens.—In *Scripture*, the word denotes an expanse; a wide extent.
FIRM-A-MENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to the firmament; celestial; being of the upper regions.
FIRMAN, *n.* An Asiatic word, denoting a decree, or grant of privileges. A *firman*, given to a traveler, is a kind of passport, insuring to him protection and assistance. [Often pronounced *firmaun.*]
FIRMED, *pp.* Established; confirmed.
FIRM'ING, *ppr.* Settling; making firm and stable.
† FIRM'I-TUDE, *n.* Strength; solidity.—*Bp. Hall.*
† FIRM'I-TY, *n.* Strength; firmness.
FIRM'LESS, *a.* Detached from substance.—*Pope.*
FIRM'LI-ER, *adv.* More firmly.—*Milton.*
FIRM'LY (furm'ly), *adv.* 1. Solidly; compactly; closely. 2. Steadily; with constancy or fixedness; immovably; steadfastly.
FIRM'NESS, *n.* 1. Closeness or denseness of texture or structure; compactness; hardness; solidity. 2. Stability; strength. 3. Steadfastness; constancy; fixedness. 4. Certainty; soundness.
FIRST (furst), *a.* [Sax. *first*, or *fyrst.*] 1. Advanced before or further than any other in progression; foremost in place. 2. Preceding all others in the order of time. 3. Preceding all others in numbers or a progressive series; the ordinal of one. 4. Preceding all others in rank, dignity, or excellence.—SYN. Primary; primordial; original, primitive; pristine; highest; chief; principal.
FIRST, *adv.* 1. Before any thing else in the order of time. 2. Before all others in place or progression. 3. Before any thing else in order of proceeding or consideration. 4. Before all others in rank.—*At first, at the first*, at the beginning or origin.—*First or last*, at one time or another; at the beginning or end.
FIRST-BE-GOT', FIRST-BE-GOT'TEN, *a.* First produced; the eldest of children.—*Milton.*
FIRST'-BORN, *a.* 1. First brought forth; first in the order of nativity; eldest. 2. Most excellent; most distinguished or exalted.
FIRST'-BORN, *n.* The eldest child; the first in the order of birth.
FIRST-CRE-ĀTED, *a.* Created before any other.
FIRST'-FLOOR, *n.* In *England*, the floor or tier of apartments next above the ground-floor; called, in *America*, the *second story.*
FIRST'-FRUIT, *n. s.*, FIRST'-FRUITS, *n. pl.* 1. The fruit or produce first matured and collected in any season. 2. The first profits of any thing. 3. The first or earliest effect of any thing, in a good or bad sense.
FIRST-MOV'ER, *n.* The original propelling power, whether natural or artificial.
FIRST'-RATE, *a.* 1. Of the highest excellence; pre-eminent. 2. Being of the largest size, as a ship.
FIRST'LING, *a.* First produced.
FIRST'LING, *n.* 1. The first produce or offspring; [*applied to beasts.*] 2. The thing first thought or done; [*not used.*]
FIRST'LY, *adv.* Improperly used instead of *first.*
FIRTH, *n.* A narrow passage of the sea. *See* FRITH.
FISC, *n.* [L. *fiscus*; Fr. *fisc.*] The treasury of a prince or state.
FISC'AL, *a.* Pertaining to the public treasury or revenue.
FISC'AL, *n.* 1. Revenue; the income of a prince or state. 2. A treasurer.—3. In *Spain* and *Portugal*, the king's solicitor.—4. In *Spain*, an informer.
FISH, *n.* [Sax. *fisc.*] 1. An animal that lives in water. *Fish*, in the singular, is used for fishes in general, or the whole race. 2. The flesh of fish, used as food. 3. A counter, used in various games.
FISH, *v. i.* 1. To attempt to catch fish; to be employed in taking fish, by any means, as by angling or drawing nets. 2. To attempt or seek to obtain by artifice, or indirectly to seek to draw forth.
FISH, *v. t.* 1. To search by raking or sweeping.—2. In *seamanship*, to strengthen, as a mast or yard, with a piece of timber. 3. To catch; to draw out or up.
FISH, *n.* 1. In *ships*, a machine to hoist and draw up the flukes of an anchor upon the gunwale. 2. A long piece of timber, which *bellies* out in the form of a fish, and is used to strengthen a lower mast or a yard, when sprung or damaged. Hence, the terms *fish beam, fish back, fish-bellied rail*, are applied to a beam or rail which bellies out on the under side.—*Francis.*
FISH'-BASK-ET, *n.* A basket for carrying fish.
FISH'-GLUE, *n.* A name sometimes given to isinglass *Booth.*
FISH'-KET-TLE, *n.* A kettle for boiling fish whole.
FISH'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling fish.—*Shak.*
FISH'-MAR-KET, *n.* A place where fish are exposed for sale.
FISH'-MEAL, *n.* A meal of fish; diet on fish; abstemious diet.

FISH'-MŌN"GER (-mung'ger), *n.* A seller of fish.
FISH'-POND, *n.* A pond in which fishes are bred.
FISH'-ROOM, *n.* An apartment in a ship, between the afterhold and the spirit-room.
FISH'-SPEAR, *n.* A spear for taking fish, by stabbing them.
FISH'-TROW-EL, *n.* A broad knife, commonly of silver, for cutting up fish at table.
FISH'-WIFE, *n.* A woman that cries fish for sale.
FISH'-WŎM-AN, *n.* A woman who sells fish.
FISH'ER, *n.* 1. One who is employed in catching fish. 2. A carnivorous quadruped, of the weasel family; the pekan.
FISH'ER-BŌAT, *n.* A boat employed in catching fish.
FISH'ER-TOWN, *n.* A town inhabited by fishermen.
FISH'ER-MAN, *n.* 1. One whose occupation is to catch fish. 2. A ship or vessel employed in the business of taking fish.
FISH'ER-Y, *n.* 1. The business of catching fish. 2. A place for catching fish.
FISH'FUL, *a.* Abounding with fish.—*Carew.*
FISH'GIG, } *n.* An instrument used for striking fish at
FIZ'GIG, } sea.
FISH'HOOK, *n.* A hook for catching fish.
FISH'I-FŸ, *v. t.* To turn to fish.—*Shak.* [*A cant word.*]
FISH'ING, *ppr.* 1. Attempting to catch fish; searching; seeking to draw forth by artifice, or indirectly; adding a piece of timber to a mast or spar, to strengthen it. 2. *a.* Used or employed in fishing, or by fishermen; as, *fishing* boat, *fishing* tackle, *fishing* village.
FISH'ING, *n.* 1. The art or practice of catching fish. 2. A fishery.—*Spenser.*
FISH'ING-FROG, *n.* A rapacious, spinous-finned sea-fish, also called *angler* and *frog-fish*, having a very large head.
FISH'ING-PLACE, *n.* A place where fishes are caught with seines; a convenient place for fishing; a fishery.
FISH'Y, *a.* 1. Consisting of fish. 2. Inhabited by fish. 3. Having the qualities of fish; like fish.
FISK, *v. i.* [Su. *fiesca.*] To run about.—*Cotgrave.*
FIS'ILE, *a.* [L. *fissilis.*] That may be split, cleft, or divided in the direction of the grain, or of natural joints.
FIS-SIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being cleavable.
FIS'SION (fish'un), *n.* A breaking up into parts.
FIS-SIP'A-ROUS, *a.* [L. *fissus* and *pario.*] An epithet applied to certain animals and vegetables of the lower orders, which are propagated by a spontaneous breaking up into minute portions, each of which has life and growth.
FIS-SIP'AR-ISM, *n.* The breaking up of certain animals and vegetables into minute portions, each having life and growth.—*Dana.*
FIS-SI-ROS'TRAL, *a.* [L. *fissus* and *rostrum.*] In *ornithology*, having a bill with a very wide gape; a term applied to swallows, goat-suckers, &c.—*Swainson.*
FIS'SI-PED, *a.* [L. *fissus.*] Having separate toes.
FIS'SI-PED, *n.* An animal whose toes are separate, or not connected by a membrane.
FIS'SURE (fish'yur), *n.* [Fr. from L. *fissura*, from *findo*, to split.] 1. A cleft; a narrow chasm made by the parting of any substance; a longitudinal opening.—2. In *surgery*, a crack or slit in a bone, either transversely or longitudinally, by means of external force.—3. In *anatomy*, a deep, narrow sulcus, or depression, dividing the anterior and middle lobes of the cerebrum on each side.
FIS'SURE (fish'yur), *v. t.* To cleave; to divide; to crack or fracture.
FIS'SURÆD (fish'yurd), *pp.* Cleft; divided; cracked.
FIST, *n.* [Sax. *fyst.*] The hand clinched; the hand with the fingers doubled into the palm.
FIST, *v. t.* 1. To strike with the fist.—*Dryden.* 2. To gripe with the fist.—*Shak.*; [*little used.*]
FIST'I€, *a.* A term used colloquially in England for *pugilistic*; as, *fistic* exploits, *fistic* heroes.
FIST'I-€UFFS, *n. pl.* Blows or a combat with the fists; a boxing.—*Swift.*
FIS'TI-NUT, *n.* A pistachio nut.
FIS'TU-LA, *n.* [L.] 1. A pipe; a wind instrument of music, originally a reed.—2. In *surgery*, a deep, narrow, sinuous ulcer.—*Fistula lachrymalis*, a fistula of the lachrymal sac, a disorder accompanied with a flowing of tears.
FIS'TU-LAR, *a.* Hollow, like a pipe or reed.
FIS'TU-LĀTE, *v. i.* To become a pipe or fistula.
FIS'TU-LĀTE, *v. t.* To make hollow, like a pipe. [*Rare.*]
FIS-TU-LĬ'DANS, *n. pl.* A tribe of echinodermatous animals, including those which have an elongated, tube-like body.
FIS'TU-LI-FORM, *a.* Being in round, hollow columns, as a mineral.—*Phillips.*
FIS'TU-LOUS, *a.* 1. Having the nature of a fistula.—*Wiseman.* 2. Hollow, like a pipe or reed.
FIT, *n.* [qu. W. *fith.*] 1. The invasion, exacerbation, or paroxysm of a disease. 2. A sudden and violent attack of disorder, in which the body is often convulsed, and sometimes senseless; a convulsion. 3. Any short return after intermission; a turn; a period or interval; as, to move by *fits* and starts. 4. A temporary affection or attack. 5. Disorder; distemperature. 6. [Sax. *fitt*, a song.] *Anciently*, a song, or part of a song; a strain; a canto. 7. The close and easy setting of an article of dress.
FIT, *a.* [Flemish *vitten.*] 1. Suited to the nature and propriety of things; as, *fit* to be done. 2. Having the requisite qualifications; as, *fit* to rule.—SYN. Suitable; proper; appropriate; meet; becoming; expedient; congruous, correspondent; convenient; apposite; apt; adapted; prepared; qualified; competent; adequate.
FIT, *v. t.* 1. To adapt; to suit; to make suitable. 2. To accommodate a person with any thing. 3. To prepare, to put in order for; to furnish with things proper or necessary. 4. To qualify; to prepare.—*To fit out*, to furnish; to equip; to supply with necessaries or means.—*To fit up*, to prepare; to furnish with things suitable; to make proper for the reception or use of any person.
FIT, *v. i.* 1. To be proper or becoming. 2. To suit or be suitable; to be adapted; as, a garment *fits* well.
FITCH, *n.* A chick-pea.
FITCH'ET, } *n.* [W. *gwicyll* or *gwicyn.*] A pole-cat; a
FITCH'EW, } foumart.
FIT'FUL, *a.* Varied by sudden impulses.
FIT'LĬ-ER, *a.* or *adv.* More fit or fitly.
FIT'LI-EST, *a.* Most fit.—*Coleridge.*
FIT'LY, *adv.* 1. Suitably; properly; with propriety. 2. Commodiously; conveniently.
† FIT'MENT, *n.* Something adapted to a purpose.
FIT'NESS, *n.* 1. Suitableness; adaptedness; adaptation. 2. Propriety; expediency; meetness; justness; reasonableness. 3. Preparation; qualification. 4. Convenience; the state of being fit.
† FIT'TA-BLE, *a.* Suitable.—*Sherwood.*
FIT'TED, *pp.* Made suitable; adapted; prepared; qualified.
FIT'TER, *n.* One who makes fit or suitable; one who adapts; one who prepares.
FIT'TING, *ppr.* 1. Making suitable; adapting; preparing; qualifying; providing with. 2. *a.* Fit, or appropriate.
FIT'TING-LY, *adv.* Suitably.—*More.*
FITZ. [Norm. *fites*, *fiuz*, or *fiz*, a son.] Used in names, as in *Fitzherbert*, *Fitzroy*, *Carlovitz.*
FIVE, *a.* [Sax. *fif.*] Four and one added; the half of ten.
FIVE'-BAR, } *a.* Having five bars.
FIVE'-BARRÆD, }
FIVE'-€LEFT, *a.* Quinquefid; divided into five segments.
FIVE'-FIN"GER, *n.* A species of cinquefoil.—*Mass. Rep.*
FIVE'-FIN"GERÆD, *a.* Having five fingers, or parts resembling fingers.
FIVE'-LEAF, *n.* Cinquefoil.—*Drayton.*
FIVE'-LEAFÆD (-lēft), *a.* Having five leaves.
FIVE'-LŌBÆD, *a.* Consisting of five lobes.
FIVE'-PART-ED, *a.* Divided into five parts.
FIVE'-TOOTHÆD (-tooth), *a.* Having five teeth.
FIVE'-VALVÆD, *a.* Having five valves. [*Botany.*]
FIVE'FŌLD, *a.* In fives; consisting of five in one; five-double; five times repeated.
FIVES, *n.* A kind of play with a ball, against the side of a building, resembling tennis. So called because three, five or fifteen are counted to the game.—*Smart.*
FIVES, } *n.* A disease of horses, resembling the strangles.
VIVES, }
FIX, *v. t.* [Fr. *fixer.*] 1. To make stable; to set or establish immovably; to settle; to determine; to institute; to appoint. 2. To set or place permanently; to establish. 3. To make fast; to fasten; to attach firmly. 4. To set or place steadily; to direct, as the eye, without moving it, to fasten. 5. To set or direct steadily, without wandering, as attention. 6. To set or make firm, so as to bear a high degree of heat without evaporating; to deprive of volatility. 7. To transfix; to pierce.—*Sandys*; [*little used.*] 8. To withhold from motion.—9. In *America*, to put in order; to prepare; to adjust. [This last sense is not sanctioned by English usage. There is a vulgar use of *fix* as a noun for *predicament*; as, to be in a bad *fix*, which should be studiously avoided.—*Ed.*]
FIX, *v. i.* 1. To rest; to settle or remain permanently; to cease from wandering. 2. To become firm, so as to resist volatilization. 3. To cease to flow or be fluid; to congeal; to become hard and malleable. *Bacon.*—*To fix on*, to settle the opinion or resolution on any thing; to determine on.
FIX'A-BLE, *a.* That may be fixed, established, or rendered firm.
FIX-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of fixing. 2. Stability; firmness; steadiness; a state of being established. 3. Residence in a certain place; or a place of residence; [*little used.*] 4. That firm state of a body which resists evaporation or volatilization by heat. 5. The act or process of ceasing to be fluid, and becoming firm; state of being fixed.
FIXÆD (fikst), *pp.* or *a.* Settled; established; firm; fast, stable.—*Fixed air*, called, generally, *carbonic acid.*—*Fixed bodies*, are those which can not be volatilized or separated by heat or a corrosive menstruum without great difficulty,

as gold, &c. *Francis.*—*Fixed oils* or *alkalies*, are those which remain in a permanent state and are not easily volatilized; so named as distinguished from *volatile* oils and alkalies, &c.—*Fixed stars*, are such stars as always retain the same apparent position and distance with respect to each other.

FIX'ED-LY, *adv.* Firmly; in a settled or established manner; steadfastly.

FIX'ED-NESS, *n.* 1. A state of being fixed; stability; firmness; steadfastness. 2. The state of a body which resists evaporation or volatilization by heat. 3. Firm coherence of parts; solidity.

† FIX-ID'I-TY, *n.* Fixedness.—*Boyle.*

FIX'ING, *ppr.* Settling; establishing.

FIX'I-TY, *n.* Fixedness; coherence of parts; that property of bodies by which they resist dissipation by heat.

FIX'TURE (fikst'yur), *n.* That which is permanently attached to something as an appendage; as, the *fixtures* of a farm or a school-room. [This is a modern word, though frequently substituted in new editions of old works for *fixure.*]—*Smart.*

FIX'URE, *n.* Position; stable pressure; firmness.

FIZ'GIG, *n.* 1. A fishgig, which see. 2. A gadding, flirting girl. 3. A fire-work, made of powder rolled up in a paper.

FIZZ, FIZ'ZLE, } *v. i.* To make a hissing sound.

FLAB'BI-LY, *adv.* In a flabby manner.

FLAB'BI-NESS, *n.* A soft, flexible state of a substance, which renders it easily movable and yielding to pressure.

FLAB'BY, *a.* [W. *llib.*] Soft; yielding to the touch; easily bent; hanging loose by its own weight.

† FLA'BEL, *n.* [L. *flabellum.*] A fan.—*Huloet.*

FLA-BEL'LATE, *a.* Having the form of a fan.

FLA-BEL'LI-FORM, *a.* [L. *flabellum*, a little fan, and *form.*] Having the form of a fan; fan-shaped.—*Hitchcock.*

† FLAB'ILE, *a.* [L. *flabilis.*] Subject to be blown.—*Dict.*

FLAC'CID (flak'sid), *a.* [L. *flaccidus.*] Soft and weak; limber; lax; drooping; hanging down by its own weight; yielding to pressure.

FLAC'CID-NESS, } *n.* Laxity; limberness; want of firm-
FLAC-CID'I-TY, } ness or stiffness.

FLAC'CID-LY, *adv.* In a flaccid manner.

FLAC'KER, *v. i.* [Teut. *fliggeren.*] To flutter, as a bird.—*Grose.* [*Local.*]

FLAG, *v. i.* [W. *llacâu*; L. *flacceo.*] 1. To hang loose without stiffness; to bend down, as flexible bodies; to be loose and yielding. 2. To grow spiritless or dejected; to grow languid. 3. To grow weak; to lose vigor. 4. To become dull or languid.—SYN. To droop; decline; fail; languish; pine.

FLAG, *v. t.* To let fall into feebleness; to suffer to droop.

FLAG, *n.* [W. *llec*; Ir. *liag.*] A flat stone, used for paving; or a pavement of flat stones.

FLAG, *v. t.* To lay with flat stones.—*Sandys.*

FLAG, *n.* [W. *llaç.*] An aquatic plant, with a bladed leaf.

FLAG, *n.* [Ger. *flagge.*] An ensign, or color; a cloth on which are usually painted or wrought certain figures, and borne on a staff.—*To strike* or *lower the flag*, is to pull it down upon the cap, in token of respect or submission.—*To strike the flag*, in an engagement, is the signal of surrendering.—*To hang out the white flag*, is to ask quarter, or, in some cases, to manifest a friendly design. The *red flag* is a sign of defiance or battle.—*To hang the flag half mast high*, is a token or signal of mourning.—*Flag-officer*, the commander of a squadron.—*Flag-ship*, the ship which bears the commander of a squadron, and in which his flag is displayed.—*Flag-staff*, the staff that elevates the flag.

FLAG'-BROOM, *n.* A broom for sweeping flags.

FLAG'-STONE, *n.* A flat stone for pavement.

FLAG'-WORM (-wurm), *n.* A worm or grub found among flags and sedge.

FLAG'EL-LANT, *n.* [L. *flagellans.*] One who whips himself in religious discipline. The *Flagellants* were a fanatical sect which arose in Italy, A.D. 1260.

FLAG'EL-LATE, *v. t.* To whip; to scourge.

FLAG-EL-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *flagello.*] A beating or whipping; a flogging; the discipline of the scourge.

FLAG'EO-LET (flaj'o-let), *n.* [Fr.] A small wind instrument of music, with a mouth-piece at one end, and stops, like the old English flute.—*P. Cyc.* [Sometimes spelled *flagelet.*]

FLAGGED (flagd), *pp.* Laid with flat stones.

FLAG'GI-NESS, *n.* Laxity; limberness; want of tension.

FLAG'GING, *ppr.* or *a.* Growing weak; drooping; laying with flat stones.

FLAG'GING, *n.* 1. The act of laying with flag-stones. 2. A pavement or side-walk of flag-stones.

FLAG'GY, *a.* 1. Weak; flexible; limber; not stiff.—*Dryden.* 2. Weak in taste; insipid.—*Bacon.* 3. Abounding with flags, the plant.

FLA-GI'TIOUS (fla-jish'us), *a.* [L. *flagitium.*] 1. Deeply criminal; grossly wicked; as, a *flagitious* deed. 2. Guilty of enormous crimes; as, a *flagitious* man. 3. Marked or infected with scandalous crimes or vices; as, *flagitious* times.—SYN. Atrocious; villainous; flagrant; heinous, corrupt; profligate; abandoned.

FLA-GI'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* With extreme wickedness.

FLA-GI'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Extreme wickedness.

FLAG'ON, *n.* [L. *lagena.*] A vessel with a narrow mouth, used for holding and conveying liquors.

FLA'GRANCE, *n.* Notoriousness; glaring offense.—*Bp. Hall.*

FLA'GRAN-CY, *n.* 1. A burning; great heat; inflammation, [*obs.*] 2. Excess; enormity.

FLA'GRANT, *a.* [L. *flagrans.*] 1. Burning; ardent; eager. 2. Glowing; red; flushed. 3. Red; inflamed. [*The preceding senses are unusual.*] 4. Flaming in notice; glaring; notorious; enormous.

FLA-GRANTE BELLO. [L.] The war raging.

FLA-GRANTE DE-LICTO. [L.] During the perpetration of the crime.

FLA'GRANT-LY, *adv.* Ardently; notoriously.

FLA'GRATE, *v. t.* To burn. [*Little used.*]

FLA-GRA'TION, *n.* A burning. [*Little used.*]

FLAIL, *n.* [D. *vlegel*; G. *flegel.*] A wooden instrument for thrashing or beating grain from the ear by hand.

FLAKE, *n.* [Sax. *flace*; D. *vlaak.*] 1. A small collection of snow, as it falls from the clouds or from the air; a little bunch or cluster of snowy crystals. 2. A platform of hurdles, or small sticks, on which codfish is dried; [*Massachusetts.*] 3. A layer or stratum. 4. A collection or little particle of fire, or of combustible matter on fire, separated and flying off. 5. Any scaly matter in layers; any mass cleaving off in scales. 6. A sort of carnations, of two colors only, having large stripes going through the leaves.—*White-flake, see* FLAKE-WHITE.

FLAKE, *v. t.* To form into flakes.—*Pope.*

FLAKE, *v. i.* To break or separate in layers; to peel or scale off.

FLAKE'-WHITE, *n.* A name often given to the purest white-lead.

FLAKED' (flākt'), *pp.* Formed into flakes.

FLAK'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being flaky.

FLAK'ING, *ppr.* Forming into flakes.

FLAK'Y, *a.* 1. Consisting of flakes or locks. 2. Lying in flakes; consisting of layers, or cleaving off in layers.

FLAM, *n.* [Ice. *flim*; W. *llam.*] A freak or whim; also, a falsehood; a lie; an illusory pretext; deception; delusion.

FLAM, *v. t.* To deceive with falsehood; to delude.

FLAM'BEAU (flam'bo), *n.* [Fr.] A light or luminary made of thick wicks covered with wax.

FLAME, *n.* [Fr. *flamme*; L. *flamma.*] 1. A blaze; burning vapor, inflammable gas in combustion. 2. Fire in general. 3. Heat of passion; tumult; combustion; blaze; violent contention. 4. Ardor of temper or imagination; brightness of fancy; vigor of thought.—*Waller.* 5. Ardor of inclination; warmth of affection. 6. The passion of love; ardent love. 7. Rage; violence. 8. One beloved; as, she was my first *flame.*

FLAME, *v. t.* To inflame; to excite.—*Spenser.*

FLAME, *v. i.* 1. To blaze; to burn in vapor, or in a current. 2. To shine like burning gas. 3. To break out in violence of passion.

FLAME'-COL-OR, *n.* Bright color, as that of flame.

FLAME'-COL-ORED (-kul-lurd), *a.* Of the color of flame: of a bright yellow color.—*Shak.*

FLAME'-EYED (-īde), *a.* Having eyes like a flame.

FLAME'LESS, *a.* Destitute of flame; without incense.

FLA'MEN, *n.* [L.] 1. In *ancient Rome*, a priest devoted to a particular god. 2. A priest.—*Pope.*

FLAM'ING, *ppr.* 1. Burning in flame. 2. *a.* Bright; red Also, violent; vehement.

FLAM'ING, *n.* A bursting out in a flame.

FLAM'ING-LY, *adv.* Most brightly; with great show or vehemence.

FLA-MIN'GO, *n.* [Sp.] One of a genus of birds inhabiting warm climates, having the neck and legs very long, with palmated feet. When in full plumage, their color is almost entirely red.

FLA-MIN'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a Roman flamen.

FLAM-MA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of admitting to be set on fire, or enkindled into a flame or blaze; inflammability [*Little used.*]

FLAM'MA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being enkindled into flame [*Little used.*]

FLAM-MA'TION, *n.* The act of setting on flame. [*Rare.*]

FLAM'ME-OUS, *a.* Consistir g of flame; like flame.

FLAM-MIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *flamma.*] Producing flame.

FLAM-MIV'O-MOUS, *a.* [L. *flamma* and *vomo.*] Vomiting flames, as a volcano.

FLAM'Y, *a.* 1. Blazing; burning. 2. Having the nature of flame. 3. Having the color of flame.

FLANCH, *n.* In *mechanism*, the part of a piece screwed to something else.

† FLANG, *old pret.* of the verb *fling.*—*Mirror for Magistrates.*

FLANGE, *n.* [Qu. *flank*, or Fr. *frange*, fringe, or Gr. φλαγξ.] A raised edge on the rim of a wheel, and also on the rails

of a certain kind of rail-way; used in machinery, to keep the band from slipping off, and to keep cars from running off the rails.

FLANK, *n.* [Fr. *flanc.*] 1. The fleshy or muscular part of the side of an animal, between the ribs and the hip. 2. The side of an army, or of any division of an army, as of a brigade, regiment, or battalion; the extreme right or left.—3. In *fortification*, that part of a bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face.—4. In *architecture*, the side of any building.

FLANK, *v. t.* [Fr. *flanquer.*] 1. To attack the side or flank of an army or body of troops; to place troops so as to attack or command the flank. 2. To post so as to overlook or command on the side. 3. To secure or guard on the side. 4. To turn the flank; to pass round the side.

FLANK, *v. i.* 1. To border; to touch. 2. To be posted on the side.

FLANKED (flankt), *pp.* Attacked on the side; covered or commanded on the flank.

FLANK'ER, *n.* A fortification projecting so as to command the side of an assailing body.

FLANK'ER, *v. t.* 1. To defend by lateral fortifications. 2. To attack sideways.—*Evelyn.*

FLANK'ERED, *pp.* Attacked on the side; defended by lateral works.

FLANK'ER-ING, *ppr.* Defending by lateral works; attacking sideways.

FLANK'ING, *ppr.* Turning the flank; attacking on the side, or commanding on the flank.

FLAN'NEL, *n.* [Fr. *flanelle.*] A soft, nappy, woolen cloth, of loose texture.

FLAN'NELED, *a.* Covered or wrapped in flannel.

FLAP, *n.* [G. *lappen* and *klappe.*] 1. Any thing broad and limber that hangs loose or is easily moved. 2. The motion of any thing broad and loose, or a stroke with it. 3. The loose part of a coat behind from the hip downward.—4. The *flaps*, a disease in the lips of horses.

FLAP, *v. t.* 1. To beat with a flap. 2. To move something broad. 3. To let fall, as the brim of a hat.

FLAP, *v. i.* 1. To move as wings, or as something broad or loose. 2. To fall, as the brim of a hat or other broad thing.

FLAP'-DRAG-ON, *n.* 1. A play in which they catch raisins out of burning brandy, and, extinguishing them by closing the mouth, eat them. 2. The thing thus caught and eaten.

FLAP'-DRAG-ON, *v. t.* To swallow or devour.

FLAP'-EARED, *a.* Having broad, loose ears.—*Shak.*

FLAP'-JACK, *n.* A sort of broad pancake; also, an apple-puff.—*Shak.*

FLAP'-MOUTHED, *a.* Having loose, hanging lips.

FLAPPED (flapt), *pp.* or *a.* Struck with something broad; let down; having the brim fallen; as, a *flapped* hat.

FLAP'PER, *n.* He or that which flaps.

FLAP'PING, *ppr.* or *a.* Striking; beating; moving something broad.—*L'Estrange.*

FLARE, *v. i.* 1. To waver; to flutter; to burn with an unsteady light. 2. To flutter with splendid show; to be loose and waving, as a showy thing. 3. To glitter with transient lustre. 4. To glitter with painful splendor. 5. To be exposed to too much light. 6. To open or spread outward.

FLARE, *n.* An unsteady, broad, offensive light.—*Smart.*

FLARING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Burning with a wavering light; fluttering; glittering; showy. 2. Opening; widening outward; as, a *flaring* fire-place.

FLARING-LY, *adv.* In a flaring manner.

FLASH, *n.* [Ir. *lasair, lasrach.*] 1. A sudden burst of light; a flood of light instantaneously appearing and disappearing. 2. A sudden burst of flame and light; an instantaneous blaze. 3. A sudden burst, as of wit or merriment. 4. A short, transient state. 5. A body of water driven by violence.—*Pegge;* [*local.*] 6. A little pool; [*local.*]

FLASH, *n.* The slang language of thieves, robbers, &c.—*Grose.*

FLASH, *v. i.* 1. To break forth, as a sudden flood of light; to burst or open instantly on the sight, as splendor. It differs from *glitter, glisten*, and *gleam*, in denoting a flood or wide extent of light. A diamond may *glitter* or *glisten*, but it does not *flash*. 2. To burst or break forth with a flood of flame and light. 3. To burst out into any kind of violence.—*Shak.* 4. To break out, as a sudden expression of wit, merriment, or bright thought.

FLASH, *v. t.* 1. To strike up a body of water from the surface.—*Spenser.* 2. To strike or to throw like a burst of light.

FLASH'-HOUSE, *n.* A place where thieves, robbers, &c., resort and deposit their plunder.

FLASH'ER, *n.* 1. A man of more appearance of wit than reality.—*Dict.* 2. A rower; [*obs.*]

FLASH'I-LY, *adv.* With empty show; with a sudden glare; without solidity of wit or thought.

FLASH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Bursting forth as a flood of light, or of flame and light, or as wit, mirth, or joy.

FLASH'ING, *n.* [Probably from Fr. *plague* or *flague.*] In *architecture*, a term applied to pieces of lead or other metal let into the joints of a wall, so as to lap over the gutters and prevent the plashing of rain in the interior works.

FLASH'Y, *a.* 1. Showy, but empty; dazzling for a moment but not solid. 2. Showy; gay. 3. Insipid; vapid, without taste or spirit. 4. Washy; plashy; *see* PLASH.

FLASK, *n.* [G. *flasche.*] 1. A kind of bottle. 2. A vessel for powder. 3. A bed in a gun-carriage.

FLASK'ET, *n.* 1. A vessel in which viands are served up —*Pope.* 2. A long, shallow basket.—*Spenser.*

FLAT, *a.* [D. *plat.*] 1. Having an even surface, without risings or indentures, hills or valleys. 2. Horizontal; level; without inclination, or with a moderate inclination, as a roof. 3. Prostrate; lying the whole length on the ground. 4. Not elevated or erect; fallen. 5. Level with the ground; totally fallen.—6. In *painting*, wanting relief or prominence of the figures. 7. Tasteless; stale; vapid; insipid; dead. 8. Dull; unanimated; frigid; lifeless; without point or spirit; [*applied to discourses and compositions.*] 9. Depressed; spiritless; dejected. 10. Unpleasing; not affording gratification. 11. Peremptory; absolute; positive; downright, as a refusal. 12. Not sharp or shrill; not acute, as a sound. 13. Low, as the prices of goods; or dull, as sales.

FLAT, *n.* 1. A level or extended plain.—In *America*, it is applied particularly to low ground or meadow that is level, but it denotes any land of even surface and of some extent. 2. A level ground lying at a small depth under the surface of water; a shoal; a shallow; a strand; a sand-bank under water. 3. The broad side of a blade.—*Dryden.* 4. Depression of thought or language.—*Dryden.* 5. A surface without relief or prominences.—*Bentley.* 6. In *music*, a mark of depression in sound, thus [b]. 7. A boat, broad and flat-bottomed. 8. A hat made of straw braid with a low crown and broad brim. 9. A story or loft in a building; [*Scottish.*] 10. One who is easily duped; opposed to one who is sharp.—*Rich. Dict.;* [*vulgar.*]

FLAT, *v. t.* [Fr. *flatir.*] 1. To level; to depress; to lay smooth or even; to make broad and smooth; to flatten. 2. To make vapid or tasteless. 3. To make dull or unanimated.

FLAT, *v. i.* 1. To grow flat; to fall to an even surface. 2. To become insipid, or dull and unanimated.—3. In *music*, to depress the voice; to flatten.

FLAT'-BOT-TOMED, *a.* Having a flat bottom, as a boat, or a moat in *fortification.*

FLAT'-FISH, *n.* A fish with a flat body, which swims on the side, and has both eyes on one side, as the flounder, halibut, &c. *In and near New York*, a small salt-water fish of the flounder kind, esteemed excellent food.

FLAT'-I-RON (-ī-urn), *n.* An instrument used in smoothing clothes.

FLAT'-LONG, *adv.* With the flat side downward; not edgewise.—*Shak.*

FLAT'-NOSED (-nōzd), *a.* Having a flat nose.—*Burton.*

FLAT'-ROOFED (-rooft), *a.* Having a flat roof.

† **FLA'TIVE**, *a.* [L. *flatus.*] Producing wind; flatulent.

FLAT'LY, *adv.* 1. Horizontally; without inclination. 2. Evenly; without elevations and depressions. 3. Without spirit; dully; frigidly. 4. Peremptorily; positively; downright.

FLAT'NESS, *n.* 1 Evenness of surface; levelness; equality of surface. 2. Want of relief or prominence. 3. Deadness; vapidness; insipidity. 4. Dejection of fortune; low state.—*Shak.* 5. Dejection of mind; a low state of the spirits; depression; want of life. 6. Dullness; want of point; insipidity; frigidity. 7. Gravity of sound, as opposed to sharpness, acuteness, or shrillness.

FLAT'TED, *pp.* Made flat; rendered even on the surface; also, rendered vapid or insipid.

FLAT'TEN (flat'tn). *v. t.* [Fr. *flatir.*] 1. To make flat; to reduce to an equal or even surface; to level. 2. To beat down to the ground; to lay flat. 3. To make vapid or insipid; to render stale. 4. To depress; to deject, as the spirits; to dispirit.—5. In *music*, to depress, as the voice; to render less acute or sharp.—To *flatten a sail*, in *marine language*, is to extend a sail lengthwise of the vessel, so that its effect is only lateral.—*Brande.*

FLAT'TEN (flat'tn), *v. i.* 1. To grow or become even on the surface. 2. To become dead, stale, vapid, or tasteless. 3. To become dull or spiritless.—4. In *music*, to depress the voice; to render a sound less sharp.

FLAT'TENED, *pp.* or *a.* Made flat.

FLAT'TEN-ING, *ppr.* Making flat.

FLAT'TER, *n.* The person or thing by which any thing is flattened.

FLAT'TER, *v. t.* [Fr. *flatter.*] 1. To soothe by praise; to gratify self-love by praise or obsequiousness; to please a person by applause or favorable notice. 2. To please; to gratify. 3. To praise falsely; to encourage by favorable notice. 4. To encourage by favorable representations or indications. 5. To raise false hopes by representations

not well founded. 6. To please; to soothe.—*Dryden.* 7. To wheedle; to coax; to attempt to win.

FLAT'TERÆD, *pp.* Soothed by praise; pleased by commendation; gratified with hopes, false or well founded; wheedled.

FLAT'TER-ER, *n.* One who flatters; a fawner; a wheedler; one who praises another.

FLAT'TER-ING, *ppr.* 1. Gratifying with praise; pleasing by applause; wheedling; coaxing. 2. *a.* Pleasing to pride or vanity; gratifying to self-love. 3. Pleasing; favorable; encouraging hope. 4. Practicing adulation; uttering false praise; adulatory; parasitical.

FLAT'TER-ING-LY, *adv.* 1. In a flattering manner. 2. In a manner to favor; with partiality.

FLAT'TER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *flatterie.*] 1. False praise; commendation bestowed to accomplish some purpose. 2. Adulation; obsequiousness; wheedling; sycophancy; parasitism. 3. Just commendation which gratifies self-love.

FLAT'TING, *n.* 1. A mode of painting, in which the paint, being mixed with turpentine, leaves the work *flat*, or without gloss.—*Brande.* 2. A method of preserving gilding unburnished by touching it with size.—*Knowles.*

FLAT'TISH, *a.* Somewhat flat.—*Woodward.*

FLAT'U-LENCE, } *n.* 1. Windiness in the stomach; air
FLAT'U-LEN-CY, } generated in a weak stomach and intestines. 2. Airiness; emptiness; vanity.—*Glenville.*

FLAT'U-LENT, *a.* [L. *flatulentus.*] 1. Windy; affected with air generated in the stomach and intestines. 2. Turgid with air; windy. 3. Generating or apt to generate wind in the stomach. 4. Empty; vain; big; without substance or reality; puffy.

FLAT'U-LENT-LY, *adv.* In a flatulent manner.

† FLAT-U-OS'I-TY, *n.* Windiness; flatulence.

† FLAT'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *flatuosus.*] Windy; generating wind.—*Bacon.*

FLĀ'TUS, *n.* [L.] 1. A breath; a puff of wind. 2. Wind generated in the stomach; flatulence.

FLAT'WĪSE, *a.* or *adv.* With the flat side downward or next to another object; not edgewise.

* FLÄUNT, *v. i.* 1. To throw or spread out; to flutter; to display ostentatiously. 2. To carry a pert or saucy appearance.—*Boyle.*

* FLÄUNT, *n.* Any thing displayed for show.

* FLÄUNT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making an ostentatious display.

FLÄUNT'ING-LY, *adv.* In a flaunting way.

FLA-VI€'O-MOUS, *a.* [L. *flavus* and *coma.*] Having yellow hair.

FLĀ'VOR, *n.* [qu. Fr. *flairer.*] The quality of a substance which affects the taste or smell in any manner; taste, odor, fragrance, or smell.

FLĀ'VOR, *v. t.* To communicate some quality to a thing, that may affect the taste or smell.

FLĀ'VORÆD, *pp.* or *a.* Having a quality that affects the sense of tasting or smelling.

FLĀ'VOR-ING, *ppr.* Giving a flavor to.

FLĀ'VOR-LESS, *a.* Without flavor; tasteless.

FLĀ'VOR-OUS, *a.* Pleasant to the taste or smell.

† FLĀ'VOUS, *a.* [L. *flavus.*] Yellow.—*Smith.*

FLAW, *n.* [W. *flaw.*] 1. A breach; a crack; a defect made by breaking or splitting; a gap or fissure. 2. A defect; any defect made by violence or occasioned by neglect. 3. A sudden burst of wind; a sudden gust or blast of short duration. 4. A sudden burst of noise and disorder; a tumult; uproar; [*not used in the United States.*] 5. A sudden commotion of mind; [*not used.*]—SYN. Blemish; fault; imperfection; spot; speck.

FLAW, *v. t.* 1. To break; to crack. 2. To break; to violate; [*little used.*]

FLAWED (flaud'), *pp.* Broken; cracked.

FLAW'ING, *ppr.* Breaking; cracking.

FLAW'LESS, *a.* Without cracks; without defect.

† FLAWN, *n.* [Sax. *flena.*] A sort of flat custard or pie.

† FLAW'TER, *v. t.* To scrape or pare a skin.

FLAW'Y, *a.* 1. Full of flaws or cracks; broken; defective; faulty. 2. Subject to sudden gusts of wind.

FLAX, *n.* [Sax. *fleax, flex.*] 1. A plant of the genus *linum*, consisting of a single slender stalk, the skin or herl of which is used for making thread and cloth, called linen, cambric, lawn, lace, &c. 2. The skin or fibrous part of the plant when broken and cleaned.

FLAX'-€OMB, *n.* An instrument with teeth, through which flax is drawn for separating from it the tow or coarser part and the shives.—In *America*, we call it a *hatchel.*

FLAX'-DRESS-ER, *n.* One who breaks and swingles flax.

FLAX'-DRESS-ING, *n.* The process of breaking and swingling flax.

FLAX'-PLANT, *n.* The *phormium*, a plant in New Zealand.

FLAX'-RĀIS-ER, *n.* One who raises flax.

FLAX'-SEED, *n.* The seed of flax.

FLAX'-WEED, *n.* A plant.

FLAX'EN (flaks'n), *a.* 1. Made of flax. 2. Resembling flax; of the color of flax; fair, long, and flowing.

FLAX'EN-HĀIRÆD, } *a.* Having hair of flaxen color.—
FLAX'EN-HEAD-ED, } *Irving.*

FLAX'Y, *a.* Like flax; being of a light color; fair.

FLĀY, *v. t.* [Sax. *flean.*] 1. To skin; to strip off the skin of an animal. 2. To take off the skin or surface of any thing; [*not used.*]

FLĀYÆD, *pp.* Skinned; stripped of the skin.

FLĀY'ER, *n.* One who strips off the skin.

FLĀY'ING, *ppr.* Stripping off the skin.

FLĒA, *n.* [Sax. *flea.*] An insect of the genus *pulex*, remarkable for its agility and its troublesome bite.

FLĒA'-BANE, *n.* A name given to various plants from their supposed efficacy in driving away fleas.

FLĒA'-BITE, } *n.* 1. The bite of a flea, or the red spot
FLĒA'-BIT-ING, } caused by the bite. 2. A trifling wound or pain, like that of the bite of a flea.

FLĒA'-BIT-TEN, *a.* 1. Bitten or stung by a flea. 2. Mean, worthless; of low birth or station.

FLĒA'-WORT (flē'-wurt), *n.* An herb of the plantain kind, bearing nauseous mucilaginous seeds.

FLĒAK, *n.* A lock. *See* FLAKE.

FLĒAM, *n.* [D. *vlym*; W. *flaim.*] In *farriery*, a sharp instrument used for opening veins for letting blood.

FLE€K, } *v. t.* [G. *fleck.*] To spot; to streak or stripe;
FLE€K'ER, } to variegate; to dapple; [*obs., or poetic only.*]

FLE€KED (flekt), *pp.* or *a.* Spotted; variegated with divers colors.—*Shak.*

FLE€'TION, *n.* [L. *flectio.*] The act of bending, or state of being bent.

FLE€'TOR, *n.* A flexor, which see.

FLED, *pret.* and *pp.* of *flee.*

FLEDGE (flej), *a.* [G. *flügge.*] Feathered; furnished with feathers or wings; able to fly.

FLEDGE, *v. t.* To furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary for flight.

FLEDGÆD, *pp.* Furnished with feathers for flight; covered with feathers.

FLEDGE'LING, *n.* A young bird just fledged.

FLEDG'ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with feathers for flight.

FLEDG'ING, *n.* A covering of feathers.

FLEE, *v. i.* [Sax. *fleam, fleon, fleogan.*] 1. To run with rapidity, as from danger; to attempt to escape; to hasten from danger or expected evil. 2. To depart; to leave; to hasten away. 3. To avoid; to keep at a distance from.—*To flee the question*, in *legislation*, is said of one who leaves his seat to avoid giving his vote.

FLEECE (flees), *n.* [Sax. *fleos, flys, flese.*] The coat of wool shorn from a sheep at one time.

FLEECE, *v. t.* 1. To shear off a covering or growth of wool. 2. To strip of money or property; to take from, by severe exactions. 3. To spread over, as with wool; to make white.

FLEECÆD (fleest), *pp.* Stripped by severe exactions.

FLEECÆD, *a.* Furnished with a fleece or with fleeces.

FLEECE'LESS, *a.* Having no fleece.

FLEE'CER, *n.* One who strips or takes by severe exactions.

FLEE'CING, *ppr.* Stripping of money or property by severe demands of fees, taxes, or contributions.

FLEE'CY, *a.* 1. Covered with wool; woolly. 2. Resembling wool or a fleece; soft; complicated.

FLEER, *v. i.* [Scot. *flyre* or *fleyr.*] 1. To deride; to sneer to mock; to gibe; to make a wry face in contempt, or to grin in scorn. 2. To leer; to grin with an air of civility.

FLEER, *v. t.* To mock; to flout at.—*Beaum. and Fl.*

FLEER, *n.* 1. Derision or mockery, expressed by words or looks.—*Shak.* 2. A grin of civility.—*South.*

FLEER'ER, *n.* A mocker; a fawner.

FLEER'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Deriding; mocking; counterfeiting an air of civility.

FLEER'ING-LY, *adv.* In a fleering manner.

FLEET. [Sax. *fleot.*] In English names, denotes a *flood*, a creek or inlet, a bay or estuary, or a river; as in *Fleet street, North-flete, Fleet Prison.*

FLEET, *n.* [Sax. *flota, fliet.*] A navy or squadron of ships; a number of ships in company.

FLEET, *a.* [Ice. *fliotr.*] 1. Swift of pace; moving or able to move with rapidity; nimble; light and quick in motion, or moving with lightness and celerity. 2. Moving with velocity, as the wind. 3. Light; superficially fruitful; or thin; not penetrating deep, as soil.—*Mortimer.* 4. Skimming the surface.—*Mortimer.*

FLEET, *v. i.* 1. To fly swiftly; to hasten; to flit as a light substance. 2. To be in a transient state. 3. To float.

FLEET, *v. t.* 1. To skim the surface; to pass over rapidly.—*Spenser.* 2. To pass lightly, or in mirth and joy; [*not used.*] 3. To skim milk; [*local, in England.*]

FLEET'FOOT, *a.* Swift of foot; running or able to run with rapidity.—*Shak.*

FLEET'ING, *ppr.* 1. Passing rapidly; flying with velocity 2. *a.* Not durable; as, a *fleeting* show. *T. Moore.*—SYN Transient; temporary; momentary; transitory; evanescent.

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÄR, FALL, WHAT;—PRE̊Y;—MARĬNE, BIRD;—MÖVE, BOOK

FLEET'ING-DISH, *n.* A skimming bowl. [*Local.*]
FLEET'ING-LY, *adv.* In a fleeting manner.
FLEET'LY, *adv.* Rapidly; lightly and nimbly; swiftly.
FLEET'NESS, *n.* Swiftness; rapidity; velocity; celerity; speed; nimbleness; quickness.
FLEM'ING, *n.* A native of Flanders.
FLEM'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to Flanders.
FLENSE, *v. t.* To cut up a whale and obtain the blubber.
FLENS'ING, *n.* The act of cutting up a whale and obtaining its blubber.
FLESH, *n.* [Sax. *flæc, flec,* or *flæsc.*] 1. A compound substance forming a large part of an animal, consisting of the softer solids, as distinguished from the bones and the fluids. 2. Animal food, in distinction from vegetable. 3. The body of beasts and birds used as food, distinct from *fish;* as, Roman Catholics eat fish, instead of *flesh,* in Lent. 4. The body, as distinguished from the soul. 5. Animal nature; animals of all kinds. 6. Men in general; mankind. 7. Human nature. 8. Tenderness; human feeling.—*Cowper.* 9. Carnality; corporeal appetites. 10. A carnal state; a state of unrenewed nature. 11. The corruptible body of man, or corrupt nature. 12. The present life; the state of existence in this world. 13. Legal righteousness, and ceremonial services. 14. Kindred; stock; family.—15. In *botany,* the soft, pulpy substance of fruit; also, that part of a root, fruit, &c., which is fit to be eaten.—*One flesh,* denotes intimate relation.—*To be one flesh,* is to be closely united, as in marriage.—*An arm of flesh,* human strength or aid.
FLESH, *v. t.* 1. To initiate; [*a sportsman's use of the word.*] 2. To harden; to accustom; to establish in any practice. 3. To glut; to satiate.—*Shak.*
FLESH'-BROTH, *n.* Broth made by boiling flesh in water.
FLESH'-BRUSH, *n.* A brush for exciting action in the skin by friction.
FLESH'-CLOGGED, *a.* Encumbered with flesh.
FLESH'-COL-OR (kul'lur), *n.* The color of flesh; carnation.
FLESH'-COL-ORED, *a.* Being of the color of flesh.
FLESH'-DI-ET, *n.* Food consisting of flesh.
FLESH'-FLY, *n.* A fly that feeds on flesh, and deposits her eggs in it.—*Ray.*
FLESH'-HOOK, *n.* A hook to draw flesh from a pot.
FLESH'-MEAT, *n.* Animal food; the flesh of animals prepared or used for food.—*Swift.*
FLESH'-MON'GER (-mung'ger), *n.* One who deals in flesh; a procurer; a pimp.—*Shak.* [*Little used.*]
FLESH'-POT, *n.* A vessel in which flesh is cooked; hence, plenty of provisions.—*Ex.,* xvi.
FLESHED (flesht), *pp.* or *a.* 1. Initiated; accustomed; glutted. 2. *a.* Fat; fleshy.
FLESH'I-NESS, *n.* Abundance of flesh or fat; plumpness; corpulence; grossness.
FLESH'ING, *ppr.* Initiating; making familiar; glutting.
FLESH'LESS, *a.* Destitute of flesh; lean.
FLESH'LI-NESS, *n.* Carnal passions and appetites.
† FLESH'LING, *n.* A mortal set wholly upon the carnal state.
FLESH'LY, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the flesh; corporeal.—*Denham.* 2. Carnal; worldly; lascivious. 3. Animal; not vegetable.—*Dryden.* 4. Human; not celestial; not spiritual or divine.
FLESH'MENT, *n.* Eagerness gained by a successful initiation.—*Shak.*
† FLESH'QUAKE, *n.* A trembling of the flesh.
FLESH'Y, *a.* 1. Full of flesh; plump; musculous. 2. Fat; gross; corpulent. 3. Corporeal. 4. Full of pulp; pulpous; plump, as fruit.
FLET, *pp.* of *fleet.* Skimmed.—*Mortimer.* [*Not used.*]
FLETCH, *v. t.* [Fr. *fleche.*] To feather an arrow.
FLETCHED (fletcht), *pp.* Feathered, as an arrow.
FLETCH'ER, *n.* [Fr. *fleche.*] An arrow-maker; a manufacturer of bows and arrows; [*not used.*] Hence the name of *Fletcher.*
FLETCH'ING, *ppr.* Feathering.
FLE-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *fletus* and *fero.*] Producing tears.
FLETZ, *a.* [G. *flötz.*] In *geology,* a term applied to the secondary strata, because they generally occur in *flat* or horizontal beds.—*Brande.*
FLEUR DE LIS (flur' de lē') [Fr., flower of the lily; corrupted in English to *flower de luce.*] 1. A bearing in *heraldry,* representing a lily, emblematic of royalty.—2. In *botany,* the iris.
FLEW (flū), *pret.* of *fly.*
FLEW, *n.* The large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound.
FLEWED, *a.* Chapped; mouthed; deep-mouthed.
FLEX, *v. t.* [L. *flecto, flexus.*] To bend; as, a muscle *flexes* the arm.
† FLEX-AN'I-MOUS, *a.* Having power to change the mind.
FLEXED (flekst), *pp.* or *a.* Bent; as, a *flexed* position.—*Hosack.*
FLEX-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* 1. The quality of admitting to be bent; pliancy; flexibleness. 2. Easiness to be persuaded; the quality of yielding to arguments, persuasion, or circumstances; ductility of mind; readiness to comply; facility.
FLEX'I-BLE, *a.* [L. *flexibilis.*] 1. That may be bent; capable of being turned or forced from a straight line or form without breaking; yielding to pressure; not stiff. 2. Capable of yielding to entreaties, arguments, or other moral force; that may be persuaded to compliance; not invincibly rigid or obstinate; not inexorable; not firm. 3. Easily managed or turned; as, *flexible* minds. 4. That may be turned or accommodated; as, a *flexible* principle. *Rogers.*—SYN. Pliant; pliable; supple; tractable; manageable; ductile; obsequious; inconstant; wavering.
FLEX'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. Possibility to be bent or turned from a straight line or form without breaking; easiness to be bent; pliantness; pliancy; flexibility. 2. Facility of mind; readiness to comply or yield; obsequiousness 3. Ductility; manageableness; tractableness.
FLEX'I-BLY, *adv.* In a flexible manner.
FLEX'ILE (fleks'il), *a.* [L. *flexilis.*] Pliant; pliable; easily bent; yielding to power, impulse, or moral force.
FLEX'ING, *ppr.* Bending.
FLEX'ION (fleks'yun), *n.* [L. *flexio.*] 1. The act of bending. 2. A bending; a part bent; a fold.—*Bacon.* 3. A turn; a cast.—*Bacon. See* INFLECTION.
FLEX'OR, *n.* In *anatomy,* a muscle whose office is to bend the part to which it belongs; opposed to *extensor.*
FLEX'U-OUS (flek'shu-us), } *a.* [L. *flexuosus.*] 1. Winding;
FLEX'U-OSE (flek'shu-ōse), } having turns or windings. 2. Bending; winding; wavering; not steady.—3. In *botany,* bending or bent; changing its direction in a curve.
FLEX'URE, *n.* [L. *flexura.*] 1. A winding or bending; the form of bending; incurvation. 2. The act of bending. 3. The part bent; a joint. 4. The bending of the body; obsequious or servile cringe.
FLICK. *See* FLITCH.
FLICK'ER, *v. i.* [Sax. *flicceran.*] 1. To flutter; to flap the wings without flying. 2. To waver, fluctuate, or twinkle; as, the light *flickers* at a distance.
FLICK'ER-ING, *ppr.* 1. Fluttering; flapping the wings without flight. 2. *a.* Wavering; fluctuating; having a fluttering motion.
FLICK'ER-ING, *n.* A fluttering; short, irregular movements.
FLICK'ER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a flickering manner.
FLICK'ER-MOUSE, *n.* The bat.—*Ben Jonson.*
FLI'ER, *n.* 1. One who flies or flees. 2. A runaway; a fugitive.—*Shak.* 3. A part of a machine which, by moving rapidly, equalizes and regulates the motion of the whole.
FLIGHT (flite), *n.* [Sax. *fliht.*] 1. The act of fleeing; the act of running away, to escape danger or expected evil; hasty departure. 2. The act of flying; a passing through the air by the help of wings; volitation. 3. The manner of flying. 4. Removal from place to place by flying. 5. A flock of birds flying in company. 6. A number of beings flying or moving through the air together. 7. A number of things passing through the air together; a volley, as of arrows. 8. A periodical flying of birds in flocks.—9. In *England,* the birds produced in the same season. 10. The space passed by flying. 11. A mounting; a soaring; lofty elevation and excursion, as of fancy. 12. Excursion; wandering; extravagant sally. 13. The power of flying. *Shak.*—14. In *certain lead-works,* a substance that flies off in smoke.—15. *Flights* are the husks or glume of oats. —*Flight of stairs,* the series of stairs from the floor, or from one platform to another.
FLIGHT'-SHOT, *n.* The distance which an arrow flies.
† FLIGHT'ED, *a.* Taking flight; flying.
FLIGHT'I-LY (flīt'e-le), *adv.* In a flighty manner.
FLIGHT'I-NESS (flīt'e-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being flighty or volatile. 2. A slight delirium.—SYN. Levity; giddiness; volatility; lightness; wildness.
FLIGHT'Y (flīt'e), *a.* 1. Fleeting; swift.—*Shak.* 2. Wild; indulging the sallies of imagination. 3. Disordered in mind; somewhat delirious.
FLIM'FLAM, *n.* [Ice. *flim.*] A freak; a trick.
FLIM'SI-LY, *adv.* In a flimsy manner.
FLIM'SI-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being flimsy; thin, weak texture; weakness; want of solidity.
FLIM'SY, *a.* [W. *llymsi.*] 1. Without strength or solid substance, as an excuse. 2. Without strength or force; spiritless; as, *flimsy* lines.—*Pope.* 3. Thin; of loose texture; [*little used.*]—SYN. Weak; feeble; light; superficial; shallow; vain.
FLINCH, *v. i.* 1. To shrink; to withdraw from; to fail of proceeding or of performing any thing. 2. To fail.
FLINCH'ER, *n.* One who flinches or fails.
FLINCH'ING, *ppr.* Failing to undertake, perform, or proceed; shrinking; withdrawing.
FLINCH'ING, *n.* A shrinking or drawing back under pain or difficulty.
FLINCH'ING-LY, *adv.* In a flinching manner.
FLIN'DERS, *n. pl.* [D. *flenter.*] Small pieces or splinters; fragments. [*Local in England, sometimes used in America.*]

FLIN'DER-MOUSE, *n.* A bat.—*Googe.*

FLING, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flung.* [Ir. *lingim.*] 1. To cast, send, or throw from the hand; to hurl. 2. To dart; to cast with violence; to send forth. 3. To send forth; to emit; to scatter, as colors.—*Pope.* 4. To throw; to drive by violence. 5. To throw to the ground; to prostrate. 6. To baffle; to defeat; as, to *fling* a party in a law-suit. —*To fling away,* to reject; to discard.—*To fling down.* 1. To demolish; to ruin. 2. To throw to the ground.—*To fling off,* to baffle in the chase; to defeat of prey.—*To fling out,* to utter; to speak.—*To fling in,* to throw in; to make an allowance or deduction.—*To fling open,* to throw open; to open suddenly or with violence.—*To fling up,* to relinquish; to abandon.

FLING, *v. i.* 1. To flounce; to wince; to fly into violent and irregular motions. 2. To cast in the teeth; to utter harsh language; to sneer; to upbraid.—*To fling out,* to grow unruly or outrageous.—*Shak.*

FLING, *n.* 1. A throw; a flounce; a cast from the hand. 2. A gibe; a sneer; a sarcasm; a severe or contemptuous remark.

FLING'ER, *n.* One who flings; one who jeers.

FLING'ING, *ppr.* Throwing; casting; jeering.

FLINT, *n.* [Sax. *flint.*] 1. In *natural history,* a sub-species of quartz. It is amorphous, interspersed in other stones, or in nodules or rounded lumps. Its surface is generally uneven, and covered with a rind or crust, is very hard, and strikes fire with steel. 2. A piece of this stone used in fire-arms, to strike fire. 3. Any thing proverbially hard.

FLINT-GLĂSS, *n.* The purest and most beautiful kind of glass, distinguished by its containing oxyd of lead, to which it owes some of its most valuable qualities. It was originally made of pulverized flints, whence the name.—*Brande.*

FLINT'-HEART,
FLINT-HEART-ED, } *a.* Having a hard, unfeeling heart.

FLINT'Y, *a.* 1. Consisting of flint. 2. Like flint; very hard; not impressible. 3. Cruel; unmerciful; inexorable. 4. Full of flint-stones.

FLIP, *n.* A mixed liquor, consisting of beer and spirit sweetened, and also warmed by a hot iron.

FLIP'-DOG, *n.* An iron used, when heated, to warm flip.

FLIP'FLAP, *adv.* or *a.* Noting the repeated stroke and noise of something broad and loose.—*Ash.*

FLIP'PAN-CY, *n.* Smoothness and rapidity of speech; volubility of tongue; fluency of speech.

FLIP'PANT, *a.* [W. *llipanu.*] 1. Of smooth, fluent, and rapid speech; speaking with ease and rapidity; having a voluble tongue; talkative. 2. Pert; petulant; waggish.

FLIP'PANT-LY, *adv.* Fluently; with ease and volubility of speech.

FLIP'PANT-NESS, *n.* Fluency of speech; volubility of tongue; flippancy.

FLIP'PER, *n.* The paddle of a sea-turtle; a large fin of a fish.

FLIRE. *See* FLEER.

FLIRT (flurt), *v. t.* [qu. Sax. *fleardian.*] 1. To throw with a jerk, or sudden effort or exertion. 2. To toss or throw; to move suddenly.

FLIRT, *v. i.* 1. To jeer or gibe; to throw out bantering or sarcastic words. 2. To run and dart about; to act with giddiness, or from a desire to attract notice; to play at courtship; to coquet; to be unsteady or fluttering.

FLIRT, *n.* 1. A sudden jerk; a quick throw or cast; a darting motion. 2. A young girl who acts with giddiness, or plays at courtship; a coquette.

FLIRT, *a.* Pert; wanton.—*Shak.*

FLIRT-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. A flirting; a quick, sprightly motion. 2. Playing at courtship; coquetry.

FLIRT'ED, *pp.* Thrown with a sudden jerk.

FLIRT'I-GIG, *n.* A wanton, pert girl.—*Grose.*

FLIRT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Throwing; jerking; tossing; darting about; giddy; coquettish.

FLIRT'ING-LY, *adv.* In a flirting manner.

FLIT, *v. i.* [D. *vlieden*; Sw. *flyta.*] 1. To fly away with a rapid motion; to dart along; to move with celerity through the air. 2. To flutter; to rove on the wing. 3. To remove; to migrate; to pass rapidly, as a light substance, from one place to another.—4. In *Scotland,* to remove from one habitation to another. 5. To be unstable; to be easily or often moved.—*Dryden.*

† FLIT, *a.* Nimble; quick; swift. *See* FLEET.

FLITCH, *n.* [Sax. *flicce.*] The side of a hog salted and cured. —*Swift.*

FLĪTE, *v. i.* [Sax. *flytan.*] To scold.—*Grose.* [*Local.*]

FLIT'TED, *pp.* Removed; flown swiftly; migrated.

FLIT'TER, *v. i.* To flutter, which see.—*Chaucer.*

FLIT'TER, *n.* A rag; a tatter. *See* FRITTER.

FLIT'TER-MOUSE, *n.* A bat.

FLIT'TI-NESS, *n.* Unsteadiness; levity; lightness.

FLIT'TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Flying rapidly; moving by starts; fluttering.

FLIT'TING, *n.* 1. A flying with celerity; a fluttering. 2. A removal from one habitation to another. [*Scottish.*]

FLIT'TING-LY, *adv.* In a flitting manner.

FLIT'TY, *a.* Unstable; fluttering.—*More.*

† FLIX, *n.* [qu. from *flax.*] Down; fur.—*Dryden.*

FLIX'-WEED, *n.* A species of water-cresses.

† FLĒ, *n.* An arrow.—*Chaucer.*

FLŌAT, *n.* [Sax. *flota.*] 1. That which swims or is borne on water; a body or collection of timber, boards, or planks fastened together and conveyed down a stream; a raft. [*Raft* is more common in the United States.] 2. The cork or quill used on an angling line, to support it and discover the bite of a fish. 3. The act of flowing; flux; flood; [*obs.*] —4. The *float-board* of a wheel, which see. 5. A quantity of earth, eighteen feet square and one deep.—*Mortimer.* 6. [Fr. *flot.*] A wave. 7. A kind of wooden rule or trowel, with which masons *float* over and smooth the plastering on walls.

FLŌAT, *v. i.* [Sax. *fleotan, flotan.*] 1. To be borne or sustained on the surface of a fluid; to swim; to be buoyed up; not to sink; not to be aground. 2. To move or be conveyed on water; to swim. 3. To be buoyed up and moved or conveyed in a fluid, as in air.—4. *Figuratively* to move with a light, irregular course; as, to *float* before the mind.

FLŌAT, *v. t.* 1. To cause to pass by swimming; to cause to be conveyed on water. 2. To flood; to inundate; to overflow; to cover with water. 3. To smooth the plastering of a wall with a *float* dipped often in water.

FLŌAT'-BŌARD, *n.* A board of an under-shot water-wheel, on which the water strikes, giving motion to the wheel.

FLŌAT'AĠE, *a.* Any thing that floats on the water.

FLŌAT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Flooded; overflowed; leveled with a float. 2. Borne on water.

FLŌAT'ER, *n.* One who floats or swims.—*Eusden.*

FLŌAT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Swimming; conveying on water; overflowing; leveling with a float. 2. Lying flat on the surface of the water. 3. Circulating; passing; not fixed.

FLŌAT'ING-BRIDĠE, *n.* 1. A bridge consisting of logs or timber, with a floor of plank, supported wholly by the water.—2. In *war,* a kind of double bridge, used for carrying troops over narrow moats. 3. A large steam ferry-boat.—*Francis.*—*Buchanan.* [*England.*]

FLŌAT'ING-ĪSL'AND (ī'land), *n.* A sort of food made of milk, white wine, sugar, and eggs, with raspberry or strawberry marmalade, jam, &c.

FLŌAT'ING-LĪGHT, *n.* A substitute for a light-house, being a ship moored on sunken rocks, shoals, &c., with a light aloft, to warn mariners of their danger.

FLŌAT'ING-LY, *adv.* In the way of floating.

FLŌAT'-STŌNE, *n.* Spongiform quartz, a mineral of a spongy texture.

FLŌAT'Y, *a.* Buoyant; swimming on the surface; light.

FLOĊ-CIL-LĀ'TION (flok-sil-lā'shun), *n.* A picking of bedclothes by a sick person, an alarming symptom in acute diseases.—*Brande.*

FLOĊ'ĊU-LENCE, *n.* [L. *flocculus.*] The state of being in locks or flocks; adhesion in small flakes.

FLOĊ'ĊU-LENT, *a.* Coalescing and adhering in locks or flakes.

FLOĊK, *n.* [Sax. *floce.*] 1. A company or collection; [*applied to sheep and other small animals.*] 2. A company or collection of birds of any kind, and, *when applied to birds on the wing,* a flight. 3. A body or crowd of people; [*little used.*] 4. A *lock* of wool or hair; also, pieces of cloth cut up very fine.

FLOĊK, *v. i.* To gather in companies or crowds. [*Applied to men or other animals.*]

FLOĊK'-BED, *n.* A bed filled with locks of coarse wool, or pieces of cloth cut up fine.

FLOĊK'-PA-PER, *n.* A kind of wall-paper, having raised figures resembling cloth made of *flock,* or cloth cut up very fine, and attached to the paper by size or varnish.

FLOĊK'ING, *ppr.* Collecting or running together.

† FLOĊK'LY, *adv.* In a body; in a heap.—*Huloet.*

FLOĊK'Y, *a.* Abounding with flocks or locks.

FLŌE, *n.* *Among seamen,* a large mass of floating ice in the ocean.

FLŒTZ. *See* FLETZ.

FLOG, *v. t.* [L. *fligo.*] To beat or strike with a rod or whip; to whip; to lash; to chastise with repeated blows. [*A colloquial word.*]

FLOGGED (flogd), *pp.* Whipped or scourged for punishment; chastised.

FLOG'GING, *ppr.* Whipping for punishment; chastising

FLOG'GING, *n.* A whipping for punishment.

† FLŌNG. Old *part. pass.* from *fling.*

FLŌOD (flud), *n.* [Sax. *flod.*] 1. A great flow of water; a body of moving water; a body of water rising, swelling, and overflowing land not usually covered with water.—2. *The flood,* by way of eminence, the deluge; the great body of water which inundated the earth in the days of Noah. 3. A river; [*a sense chiefly poetical.*] 4. The flowing of the tide; the semi-diurnal swell or rise of water in the ocean; opposed to *ebb.* 5. A great quantity; an inundation; an

overflowing; abundance; superabundance. 6. A great body or stream of any fluid substance. 7. Menstrual discharge.

FLŌOD, *v. t.* To overflow; to inundate; to deluge.

FLŌOD'-GĀTE, *n.* 1. A gate to be opened for letting water flow through, or to be shut to prevent it. 2. An opening or passage; an avenue for a flood or great body.

FLŌOD'-MĀRK, *n.* The mark or line to which the tide rises; high-water mark.

FLŌOD'ED (flud'ed), *pp.* Overflowed; inundated.

FLŌOD'ING, *ppr.* Overflowing; inundating.

FLŌOD'ING, *n.* Any preternatural discharge of blood from the uterus.

FLOOK, *n.* The arm of an anchor. *See* FLUKE, the usual orthography.

FLOOK'ING, *n.* In *mining*, an interruption or shifting of a lode of ore by a cross vein or fissure.

FLOOK'Y, *a.* Furnished with flooks, or flukes.

FLŌOR (flōre), *n.* [Sax. *flor, flore.*] 1. That part of a building or room on which we walk. 2. A platform of boards or planks laid on timbers. 3. A story in a building; as, the first *floor*, which, in *England*, is the one above the ground-floor, called, in *America*, the *second story*. 4. A flat, hard surface, made of loam, lime, &c., used in some kinds of business, as in malting. 5. The bottom of a vessel on each side of the keelson.

FLŌOR, *v. t.* 1. To lay a floor; to cover timbers with a floor; to furnish with a floor. 2. To strike down; to prostrate; as, to *floor* an antagonist; [*applied to boxing or wrestling.*]—3. *Figuratively*, to put down or silence by some decisive argument, retort, &c.—*Coleridge.*

FLŌOR'-ĊLOTH, *n.* Oil-cloth, or painted cloth, for covering floors.

FLŌOR'-TIM-BERS, *n. pl.* The timbers on which a floor is laid.

FLŌORED, *pp.* Covered with boards, plank, or pavement; furnished with a floor; struck down.

FLŌOR'ING, *ppr.* Laying a floor; furnishing with a floor; striking down.

FLŌOR'ING, *n.* 1. A platform; the bottom of a room or building; pavement. 2. Materials for floors.

FLŌOR'LESS, *a.* Having no floor.

FLOP, *v. t.* [a different spelling of *flap.*] 1. To clap or strike the wings. 2. To let down the brim of a hat.

FLŌ'RA, *n.* [L.] 1. In *antiquity*, the goddess of flowers.—2. In *modern usage*, a catalogue or account of flowers or plants. 3. The plants of a particular country.

FLŌ'RAL, *a.* [L. *floralis.*] 1. Containing the flower; immediately attending the flower. 2. Pertaining to Flora, or to flowers.

FLOR'EN, } *n.* An ancient gold coin of Edward III., of
FLOR'ENCE, } six shillings sterling value.

FLOR'ENCE, *n.* 1. A kind of cloth. 2. A kind of wine from Florence, in Italy.

FLOR'EN-TINE, *n.* 1. A native of Florence. 2. A kind of silk cloth, so called.

FLO-RES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *florescens.*] In *botany*, the season when plants expand their flowers.

FLŌ'RET, *n.* [Fr. *fleurette.*] A little flower; the partial or separate little flower of an aggregate flower.

FLŌ'RI-AĠE, *n.* [Fr. *flori.*] Bloom; blossom.—*J. Scott.*

FLOR'ID, *a.* [L. *floridus.*] 1. *Literally*, flowery; covered or abounding with flowers; [*little used.*] 2. Bright in color; flushed with red; of a lively red color. 3. Embellished with flowers of rhetoric; enriched with lively figures; splendid; brilliant.

FLO-RID'I-TY, *n.* Freshness or brightness of color; floridness.

FLOR'ID-LY, *adv.* In a showy and imposing way.—*A. Wood.*

FLOR'ID-NESS, *n.* 1. Brightness or freshness of color or complexion. 2. Vigor; spirit; [*little used.*] 3. Embellishment; brilliant ornaments; ambitious elegance; [*applied to style.*]

FLO-RIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *florifer.*] Producing flowers.

FLOR-I-FI-ĊĀ'TION, *n.* The act or time of flowering.

FLŌ'RI-FORM, *a.* In the form of a flower.

FLOR'IN, *n.* [Fr. *florin*; It. *fiorino.*] A coin, originally made at Florence. The silver florins vary in value from 1*s.* to 2*s.* 4*d.* sterl.; the gold florin of Hanover is valued at 6*s.* 11*d.*

FLŌ'RIST, *n.* [Fr. *fleuriste.*] 1. A cultivator of flowers; one skilled in flowers. 2. One who writes a flora, or an account of plants.

† FLOR'U-LENT, *a.* Flowery; blossoming.

FLOS'ĊU-LAR, } *a.* In *botany*, a *flosculous* flower is a com-
FLOS'ĊU-LOUS, } pound flower, composed of florets with funnel-shaped petals.

FLOS'ĊULE, *n.* [L. *flosculus.*] In *botany*, a partial or lesser floret of an aggregate flower.

FLOS FER'RĪ, *n.* [L.] A mineral, a variety of arragonite, called *coralloidal arragonite.*

FLOSS, *n.* [L. *flos.*] 1. A downy or silky substance in the husks of certain plants.—*Tooke.* 2. A fluid gloss floating on iron in the furnace, produced by the vitrification of oxyds and earths.—*Urc.* 3. Untwisted filaments of the finest silk, used in embroidery on satin, &c.

FLOSS'-SILK, *n.* An inferior kind of silk, from bad cocoons, ravelings, &c., which is carded and spun like flax, and used in making the coarser fabrics.

FLOS-SI-FI-ĊĀ'TION, *n.* A flowering; expansion of flowers.—*Med. Repos.* [*Novel.*]

FLŌ'TA, *n.* [Sp.] A fleet; but *appropriately*, a fleet of Spanish ships which formerly sailed every year from Cadiz to Vera Cruz.

FLŌT'AĠE, *n.* [Fr. *flottage.*] That which floats on the sea, or on rivers. [*Little used.*]

FLO-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of floating.

† FLŌTE, *v. t.* To skim.—*Tusser.*

FLO-TIL'LA, *n.* [dim. of *flota.*] A little fleet, or fleet of small vessels.

FLOT'SAM, } *n.* Goods lost by shipwreck, and floating on
FLOT'SON, } the sea.

† FLOT'TEN, *pp.* Skimmed.

FLOUNCE (flouns), *v. i.* [D. *plonssen.*] 1. To throw the limbs and body one way and the other; to spring, turn, or twist with sudden effort or violence; to struggle, as a horse in mire. 2. To move with jerks or agitation.

FLOUNCE, *v. t.* To deck with a flounce.

FLOUNCE, *n.* 1. A sudden jerking motion of the body. 2. A narrow piece of cloth sewed to a petticoat, frock, or gown, with the lower border loose and spreading.

FLOUNCED (flounst), *pp.* Decked with a flounce.

FLOUN'CING, *ppr.* Decking with a flounce.

FLOUN'DER, *n.* [Sw. *flundra.*] A flat-fish, smaller than the halibut, and generally found in rivers near the sea.

FLOUN'DER, *v. i.* To fling the limbs and body, as in making efforts to move; to struggle, as a horse in the mire; to roll, toss, and tumble.

FLOUN'DER-ING, *ppr.* Making irregular motions; struggling with violence.

FLOUR, *n.* [originally *flower*; Fr. *fleur.*] The edible part of ground corn or grain; meal.

FLOUR, *v. t.* [Sp. *florear.*] 1. To grind and bolt; to convert into flour. 2. To sprinkle with flour.

FLOURED (flourd), *pp.* Converted into flour; sprinkled with flour.

FLOUR'ING, *ppr.* Converting into flour; sprinkling with flour.

FLOUR'ING, *n.* The business of converting grain into flour

FLOUR'ISH (flur'ish), *v. i.* [L. *floresco.*] 1. To thrive; to grow luxuriantly; to increase and enlarge, as a healthy, growing plant. 2. To be prosperous; to increase in wealth or honor; to prosper. 3. To grow in grace and in good works; to abound in the consolations of religion 4. To be in a prosperous state; to grow or be augmented 5. To use florid language; to make a display of figures and lofty expressions; to be copious and flowery. 6. To make bold strokes in writing; to make large and irregular lines. 7. To move or play in bold and irregular figures.—8. In *music*, to play with bold and irregular notes, or without settled form. 9. To boast; to vaunt; to brag.

FLOUR'ISH (flur'ish), *v. t.* 1. To adorn with flowers or beautiful figures, either natural or artificial; to ornament with any thing showy. 2. To spread out; to enlarge into figures.—*Bacon.* 3. To move in bold or irregular figures; to move in circles or vibrations by way of show or triumph; to brandish, as a sword. 4. To embellish with the flowers of diction; to adorn with rhetorical figures; to grace with ostentatious eloquence; to set off with a parade of words.—*Collier.* 5. To adorn; to embellish.—*Shak.* 6. To mark with a flourish or irregular stroke.

FLOUR'ISH (flur'ish), *n.* 1. Beauty; showy splendor.—*Crashaw.* 2. Ostentatious embellishment; ambitious copiousness or amplification; parade of words and figures; show. 3. Figures formed by bold, irregular lines, or fanciful strokes of the pen or graver. 4. A brandishing; the waving of a weapon or other thing.

FLOUR'ISHED (flur'isht), *pp.* Embellished; adorned with bold and irregular figures or lines; brandished.

FLOUR'ISH-ER (flur'ish-er), *n.* 1. One who flourishes; one who thrives or prospers. 2. One who brandishes. 3. One who adorns with fanciful figures.

FLOUR'ISH-ING (flur'ish-ing), *ppr.* or *a.* Thriving; prosperous; increasing; making a show.

FLOUR'ISH-ING-LY (flur'ish-ing-ly), *adv.* With flourishes; ostentatiously.

FLOUT, *v. t.* [Scot. *flyte.*] To mock or insult, to treat with contempt.—*Walton.*

FLOUT, *v. i.* To practice mocking; to sneer; to behave with contempt.

FLOUT, *n.* A mock; an insult.

FLOUT'ED, *pp.* Mocked; treated with contempt.

FLOUT'ER, *n.* One who flouts and flings; a mocker.

FLOUT'ING, *ppr.* Mocking; insulting; fleering.

FLOUT'ING-LY, *adv.* With flouting; insultingly.

FLŌW, *v. i.* [Sax. *flowan.*] 1. To move along an inclined plane, or on descending ground, by the operation of grav

lty, and with a continual change of place among the particles or parts, as a fluid. 2. To melt; to become liquid. 3 To proceed; to issue; as, to *flow* from any cause. 4. To abound; to have in abundance. 5. To be full; to be copious; as, *flowing* cups or goblets. 6. To glide along smoothly, without harshness or asperity. 7. To be smooth, as composition or utterance. 8. To hang loose and waving. 9. To rise, as the tide; opposed to *ebb*. 10. To move in the arteries and veins of the body, to circulate, as blood. 11. To issue, as rays or beams of light. 12. To move in a stream, as air.

FLŌW, *v. t.* To cover with water; to overflow; to inundate.

FLŌW, *n.* 1. A stream of water or other fluid; a current. 2. A current of water with a swell or rise; opposed to *ebb*. 3. A stream of any thing. 4. Abundance; copiousness with action; as, a *flow* of spirits. 5. A stream of diction, denoting abundance of words at command, and facility of speaking; volubility. 6. Free expression or communication of generous feelings and sentiments; as, "the *flow* of soul."

FLŌWED, *pp.* Overflowed; inundated.

FLOW'ER, *n.* [Fr. *fleur*; Sp. *flor*.] 1. In *botany*, that part of a plant which contains the organs of fructification, with their coverings.—2. In *popular language*, a blossom or flower is the flower-bud of a plant, when the petals are expanded. 3. The early part of life, or, rather, of manhood; the prime; youthful vigor; youth. 4. The best or finest part of a thing; the most valuable part. 5. The finest part; the essence; as, the choice and *flower* of all things.—*Hooker*. 6. He or that which is most distinguished for any thing valuable. 7. The finest part of grain pulverized. In this sense, it is now always written *flour*, which see.—*Flowers, pl.* 1. In *old chemistry*, fine particles of bodies, especially when raised by fire in sublimation; equivalent to *sublimate*; as, the *flowers* of sulphur.—2. In *rhetoric*, figures and ornaments of discourse or composition. 3. Menstrual discharges.

FLOW'ER, *v. i.* 1. To blossom; to bloom; to expand the petals, as a plant. 2. To be in the prime and spring of life; to flourish; to be youthful, fresh, and vigorous. 3. To froth; to ferment gently; to mantle, as new beer.—*Bacon*. 4. To come as cream from the surface.—*Milton*.

FLOW'ER, *v. t.* To embellish with figures of flowers; to adorn with imitated flowers.

FLOW'ER-BEĂR'ING, *a.* Producing flowers.

FLOW'ER-BUD, *n.* The bud which produces a flower.

FLOW'ER-ĕCROWNED, *a.* Crowned with flowers.

FLOW'ER-FENCE *n.* The *Barbadoes flower-fence* is a beautiful tropical bush, with prickly branches and showy yellow or red flowers; so called because sometimes used for hedges in the West Indies.—*P. Cyc.*

FLOW'ER-GĂR'DĔN, *n.* A garden in which flowers are chiefly cultivated.

FLOW'ER-ĝEN'TLE, *n.* A plant, the amaranth.

FLOW'ER-IN-WŌV'ĔN, *a.* Adorned with flowers.

FLOW'ER-KĬR'TLED (-kurt'ld), *a.* Dressed with garlands of flowers.—*Milton*.

FLOW'ER-STĄLK (-stawk), *n.* In *botany*, the peduncle of a plant, or the stem that supports the flower.

FLOW'ER-AĜE, *n.* *Flowers* taken collectively; the state of being in flower.

FLOW'ER-DE-LŪCE, *n.* [Fr. *fleur de lis*.] In *botany*, the iris, a genus of herbaceous perennial plants, called, also, *flag-flower*, and sometimes written *flower-de-lis*.

FLOW'ERED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Expanded into flowers. 2. Embellished with figures of flowers.

FLOW'ER-ET, *n.* [Fr. *fleurette*.] A small flower; a floret.—*Dryden*. [*Floret* is used in botany.]

FLOW'ER-FŬL, *a.* Abounding with flowers.

FLOW'ER-I-NĔSS, *a.* 1. The state of being flowery, or of abounding with flowers. 2. Floridness of speech; abundance of figures.

FLOW'ER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Blossoming; blooming; expanding the petals, as plants. 2. Adorning with artificial flowers, or figures of blossoms.

FLOW'ER-ING, *n.* 1. The season when plants blossom. 2. The act of adorning with flowers.

FLOW'ER-LESS, *a.* 1. Having no flowers. *Chaucer*.—2. In *botany*, having no flowers or organs of fructification.—*Lindley*.

FLOW'ER-LESS-NESS, *n.* Destitution of flowers.

FLOW'ER-Y, *a.* 1. Full of flowers; abounding with blossoms. 2. Adorned with artificial flowers, or the figures of blossoms. 3. Highly embellished with figurative language; florid.

FLŌW'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Moving as a fluid; issuing; proceeding; abounding; fluent or smooth, as style; inundating.

FLŌW'ING, *n.* The act of running or moving as a fluid; an issuing; an overflowing; rise or great abundance of water.

FLŌW'ING-LY, *adv.* With volubility; with abundance.

FLŌW'ING-NESS, *n.* Smoothness of diction; stream of diction.—*Nichols*.

FLÖWK, } *n.* [Sax. *floc*.] A flat fish much like the common
FLŪKE, } flounder.—*Carew*.

FLŌWN, *pp.* of *fly*.

FLŪ'ATE, *n.* In *chemistry*, a supposed compound of fluoric acid with a base; properly, *fluorid*.

FLUĊ'TU-ANT, *a.* [L. *fluctuans*.] Moving like a wave; wavering; unsteady.—*L'Estrange*.

FLUĊ'TU-ĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *fluctuo*.] 1. To move as a wave, to roll hither and thither; to wave. 2. To float backward and forward, as on waves. 3. To move now in one direction and now in another; to be wavering or unsteady. 4 To be irresolute or undetermined. 5. To rise and fall · to be in an unsettled state; to experience sudden viciss tudes.—SYN. To waver; vacillate; hesitate; scruple.

FLUĊ'TU-Ā-TING, *ppr.* 1. Wavering; rolling as a wave moving in this and that direction, rising and falling. 2. *a* Unsteady; wavering; changeable.

FLUĊ-TU-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *fluctuatio*.] 1. A motion like that of waves; a moving in this and that direction. 2. A wavering; unsteadiness. 3. A rising and falling suddenly.

FLUD'ER, } *n.* An aquatic fowl of the diver kind, nearly
FLUD'DER, } as large as a goose.

FLŪE (flū), *n.* A passage for smoke in a chimney.

FLŪE, *n.* [G. *flaum*; Lat. *pluma*.] Light down, such as rises from beds, cotton, &c.; soft down, fur, or hai.—*Tooke*.

FLU-EL'LEN, *n.* The speedwell, a plant.

† FLŪ'ENCE, for *fluency*.

FLŪ'EN-CY, *n.* [L. *fluens*.] 1. The quality of flowing, [*applied to speech or language*;] smoothness; freedom from harshness. 2. Readiness of utterance; facility of words, volubility. 3. Affluence; abundance; [*obs*.]

FLŪ'ENT, *a.* 1. Liquid; flowing.—*Bacon*. 2. Flowing, passing.—*Ray*. 3. Ready in the use of words; voluble; copious; having words at command, and uttering them with facility and smoothness. 4. Flowing; voluble; smooth.

FLŪ'ENT, *n.* 1. A stream; a current of water; [*little used*.] —2. In *analysis*, a variable quantity, considered as increasing or diminishing. The term *integral* is now used instead of *fluent*.

FLŪ'ENT-LY, *adv.* With ready flow; volubly; without hesitation or obstruction.

FLŪ'ĜEL-MAN (flū'gl-man), *n.* [G.] In *German*, the leader of a file.—But *with us*, one who stands in front of a body of soldiers, and whose motions in the manual exercises they all simultaneously follow.

FLŪ'ID, *a.* [L. *fluidus*.] Having parts which easily move and change their relative position without separation, and which easily yield to pressure; that may flow; liquid, as water, spirit, air.

FLŪ'ID, *n.* Any substance whose parts easily move and change their relative position without separation, and which yields to the slightest pressure; a liquid; opposed to *solid*.

FLU-ID'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being capable of flowing, that quality of bodies which renders them impressible to the slightest force, and by which the parts easily move or change their relative position without a separation of the mass; a liquid state; opposed to *solidity*.

FLŪ'ID-NESS, *n.* The state of being fluid; fluidity, which see.

FLŪKE, *n.* That part of an anchor which fastens in the ground.

FLŪKE, } *n.* A flat fish much like the flounder.
FLÖWK, }

FLŪKE'-WŎRM (-wurm), *n.* A small flat worm often found in the intestines of sheep; called *gourd-worm*, from its resemblance to the seed of a gourd.

FLŪME, *n.* [Sax. *flum*.] The passage or channel for the water that drives a mill-wheel.

FLUM'MER-Y, *n.* [W. *llymry*.] 1. A sort of jelly made of flour or meal; pap. *Locke*.—2. In *vulgar use*, any thing insipid or nothing to the purpose; flattery.

FLUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of *fling*.

FLUNK'Y, *n.* A term of contempt for one who is mean and base-spirited; perhaps from the Scottish *flunkie*, a livery servant. [*England*.] From this, the term *flunkyism* has been formed.

FLU-O-BŌ'RATE, *n.* A compound of fluoboric acid with a base.

FLU-O-BŌ'RIĊ, *a.* The *fluoboric* acid or gas is a compound of fluorine and boron; also called *fluorid of boron*.

FLŪ'OR, *n.* [Low L.] 1. A fluid state; [*rare*.] 2. Menstrual flux; [*rare*.]—3. In *mineralogy*, a beautiful mineral, often crystallized, composed of fluorid of calcium, and usually called *fluor-spar*.

FLU-OR'IĊ, *a.* Pertaining to fluor; obtained from fluor.

FLŪ'OR-ID, *n.* A compound of fluorine with a metallic or combustible base.

FLŪ'OR-ĪNE, *n.* An element in the form of a yellowish

brown gas, with the odor of chlorine and burned sugar; one of the acidifying and basifying principles.

FLU-O-SIL'I-CATE, *n.* In *chemistry*, a compound of fluosilicic acid with some base.

FLU-O-SI-LIC'IC AC'ID, *n.* An acid composed of silicon and fluorine; also called *fluorid of silicon.*

FLUR. *See* FLURRY.

FLUR'RIED (flur'rid), *pp.* Put in agitation.

FLUR'RY, *n.* 1. A sudden blast or gust; or a light, temporary breeze. 2. A sudden shower of short duration. 3. Violent agitation; commotion; bustle; hurry.

FLUR'RY, *v. t.* To put in agitation; to excite or alarm.

FLUR'RY-ING, *ppr.* Putting in agitation.

FLUSH, *v. i.* [G. *fliessen.*] 1. To flow and spread suddenly; to rush. 2. To come in haste; to start.—*Ben Jonson.* 3. To appear suddenly, as redness or a blush. 4. To become suddenly red; to glow. 5. To be gay, splendid, or beautiful.—*Thomson.*

FLUSH, *v. t.* 1. To redden suddenly; to cause the blood to rush suddenly into the face. 2. To elate; to elevate; to excite the spirits; to animate with joy.

FLUSH, *a.* 1. Fresh; full of vigor; glowing; bright.—*Shak.* 2. Affluent; abounding; well furnished. 3. Free to spend; liberal; prodigal; [*a popular use in America.*] 4. Even or level in respect to surface. *Gwilt.*—A *flush deck*, in *marine language*, is a deck with a continued floor, unbroken from stem to stern.

FLUSH, *n.* 1. A sudden flow of blood to the face; or, *more generally*, the redness of face which proceeds from such an afflux of blood. 2. Sudden impulse or excitement; sudden glow. 3. Bloom; growth; abundance.—*Goldsmith.* 4. [Fr., Sp. *flux.*] A run of cards of the same suit. 5. A term for a number of ducks.—*Spenser.*

FLUSHED (flusht), *pp.* or *a.* 1. Overspread or tinged with a red color from the flowing of blood to the face. 2. Elated; excited; animated.

FLUSH'ER, *n.* The lesser butcher-bird.

FLUSH'ING, *ppr.* Overspreading with red; glowing.

FLUSH'ING, *n.* A glow of red in the face.

FLUSH'ING-LY, *adv.* In a flushing manner.

FLUSH'NESS, *n.* Freshness.—*Bp. Gauden.*

FLUS'TER, *v. t.* To make hot and rosy, as with drinking; to heat; to hurry; to agitate; to confuse.

FLUS'TER, *v. i.* To be in a heat or bustle; to be agitated.

FLUS'TER, *n.* Heat; glow; agitation; confusion; disorder.

FLUS'TERED, *pp.* Heated with liquor; agitated; confused.

FLŪTE, *n.* [Fr. *flute.*] 1. A small wind instrument; a pipe with lateral holes and keys, played by blowing with the mouth, and by stopping and opening the holes with the fingers. 2. A furrow or channel cut along the shaft of a column or pilaster; a similar channel in the muslin of a lady's ruffle. 3. A long vessel or boat, with flat ribs or floor timbers. 4. Armed *en flute;* said of a ship when part of her guns are taken out.

FLŪTE, *v. i.* To play on a flute.—*Chaucer.*

FLŪTE, *v. t.* To form flutes or channels in a column; to form corresponding channels in the muslin of a lady's ruffle.

FLŪTE'-STOP, *n.* A range of wooden pipes in an organ, designed to imitate the flute.—*P. Cyc.*

FLŪTED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Channeled; furrowed.—2. In *music*, thin; fine; flute-like. *Busby.*

FLŪTER, *n.* One who plays on the flute.—*Chaucer.*

FLŪTING, *ppr.* Channeling; forming furrows; as in a column.

FLŪTING, *n.* A channel or furrow in a column, or in the muslin of a lady's ruffle; fluted work.

FLŪTIST, *n.* A performer on the flute.—*Busby.*

FLUTTER, *v. i.* [Sax. *floteran.*] 1. To move or flap the wings rapidly, without flying, or with short flights; to hover. 2. To move about briskly, irregularly, or with great bustle and show, without consequence. 3. To move with quick vibrations or undulations; to vibrate; to undulate. 4. To be in agitation; to move irregularly; to fluctuate; to be in uncertainty.

FLUTTER, *v. t.* 1. To drive in disorder; [*little used.*] 2. To hurry the mind; to agitate. 3. To disorder; to throw into confusion.

FLUTTER, *n.* 1. Quick and irregular motion; vibration; undulation. 2. Hurry; tumult; agitation of the mind. 3. Confusion; disorder; irregularity in position.

FLUTTERED, *pp.* Agitated; confused; disordered.

FLUTTER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Flapping the wings without flight or with short flights; hovering; agitating.

FLUTTER-ING, *n.* The act of hovering, or flapping the wings without flight; a wavering; agitation.

FLUTTER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a fluttering manner.

FLŪTY, *a.* Having the sound of a flute.

FLŪVI-AL-IST, *n.* One who explains phenomena by existing streams.—*Am. Quart.*

FLU-VI-AT'IC, } *a.* [L. *fluviaticus.*] Belonging to rivers;
FLŪVI-AL, } growing or living in streams or ponds.

FLŪVI-A-TILE, *a.* [L. *fluviatilis.*] Belonging to rivers; existing in rivers; as, *fluviatile* strata.

FLUX, *n.* [L. *fluxus.*] 1. The act of flowing; the motion or passing of a fluid. 2. The moving or passing of any thing in continued succession. 3. Any flow or issue of matter.—In *medicine*, an extraordinary issue or evacuation.—4. In *hydrography*, the flow of the tide; opposed to *reflux.*—5. In *chemistry* and *metallurgy*, any substance or mixture used to promote the fusion of metals or minerals. 6. Fusion; a liquid state from the operation of heat. 7. That which flows or is discharged. 8. Concourse; confluence; [*little used.*]

FLUX, *a.* Flowing; moving; maintained by a constant succession of parts; inconstant; variable. [*Not well authorized.*]

FLUX, *v. t.* 1. To melt; to fuse; to make fluid. 2. To salivate.—*South;* [*little used.*]

FLUX-ĀTION, *n.* A flowing or passing away, and giving place to others.—*Leslie.*

FLUXED (fluksť), *pp.* Melted; fused; reduced to a flowing state.

FLUX-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of admitting fusion.

FLUX'I-BLE, *a.* Capable of being melted or fused.

FLUX-IL'I-TY, *n.* [Low L. *fluxilis.*] The quality of admitting fusion; possibility of being fused or liquefied.

FLUX'ION (fluk'shun), *n.* [L. *fluxio.*] 1. The act of flowing. 2. The matter that flows.—3. In *mathematics*, the same with *differential*, which see.—4. *Fluxions*, a department of analysis. It is the same with the *differential* and *integral calculus.* *See* CALCULUS.

FLUX'ION-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to mathematical fluxFLUX'ION-A-RY, } ions.

FLUX'ION-IST, *n.* One skilled in fluxions.—*Berkeley.*

† FLUX'IVE, *a.* Flowing; wanting solidity.—*Ben Jonson.*

† FLUX'URE, *n.* A flowing or fluid matter.—*Drayton.*

FLY, *v. i.*; pret. *flew*; part. *flown.* [Sax. *fleogan.*] 1. To move through air by the aid of winds, as fowls. 2. To pass or move in air, by the force of wind or other impulse. 3. To rise in air. 4. To move or pass with velocity or celerity, either on land or water. 5. To move rapidly, in any manner. 6. To pass away; to depart; with the idea of haste, swiftness, or escape. 7. To pass rapidly, as time. Swift *fly* the fleeting hours. 8. To part suddenly or with violence; to burst, as a bottle. 9. To spring by an elastic force. 10. To pass swiftly, as rumor or report. 11. To flee; to run away; to attempt to escape; to escape. 12. To flutter; to vibrate or play, as a flag in the wind.

To fly at, to spring toward; to rush on; to fall on suddenly. —*To fly in the face.* 1. To insult. 2. To assail; to resist, to set at defiance; to oppose with violence; to act in direct opposition.—*To fly off.* 1. To separate or depart suddenly. 2. To revolt.—*To fly open*, to open suddenly or with violence.—*To fly out.* 1. To rush out; also, to burst into a passion. 2. To break out into license. 3. To start or issue with violence from any direction.—*To let fly.* 1. To discharge; to throw or drive with violence.—2. In *seamanship*, to let go suddenly and entirely.

FLY, *v. t.* 1. To shun; to avoid; to decline; that is, primarily, *to flee from.* 2. To quit by flight. 3. To attack by a bird of prey; [*obs.*] 4. To cause to float in the air.

FLY, *n.* [Sax. *fleoge.*] 1. In *zoology*, a winged insect of various species, whose wings are transparent.—In *common language*, the house-fly, of the genus *musca.*—2. In *mechanics*, a cross with leaden weights at the ends, or some other contrivance to equalize the motion in the various parts of a machine, or to accumulate power for a very great instantaneous impression. 3. That part of a vane which points and shows which way the wind blows. 4. The extent of an ensign, flag, or pendant from the staff to the end that flutters loose in the wind. 5. A light carriage. —6. In *printing*, one who takes the sheets from the press in cases demanding expedition.

FLY'-BANE, *n.* An herb called *catch-fly.*

FLY'-BIT-TEN, *a.* Marked by the bite of flies.—*Shak.*

FLY'-BLOW, *v. t.* To deposit an egg in any thing, as a fly to taint with the eggs which produce maggots.

FLY'-BLOW, *n.* The egg of a fly.

FLY'-BLOWN, *pp.* or *a.* Tainted with maggots.

FLY'-BOAT, *n.* 1. A light, swift kind of boat used on canals. 2. A large, flat-bottomed Dutch vessel.

FLY'-CATCH-ER, *n.* 1. One who hunts flies.—2. In *zoology*, a name common to many species of birds, which catch flies and other insects as they fly.

FLY'-FISH, *v. i.* To angle with flies for bait.

FLY'-FISH-ING, *n.* Angling; the art of angling for fish with flies, natural or artificial, for bait.

FLY'-FLAP, *n.* Something to drive away flies.—*Congreve.*

FLY'-HON'EY-SUCK-LE, *n.* A plant, the *lonicera.*

FLY'-LEAF, *n.* A leaf of blank paper at the beginning and end of a book.

FLY'-POW-DER, *n.* An imperfect oxyd of arsenic, which, mixed with sugar and water, is used to kill flies.—*Brande.*

FLY'-RAIL, *n.* That part of a table which turns out to support the leaf.

FLY'-SHOOT-ER, *n.* One who shoots flies.

FLŸ'-SPEĆK, *n.* A name given to excrementitious stains of insects, especially of the common house-fly.
FLŸ'-TRAP, *n.* A sensitive plant, called *Venus's fly-trap.*
FLŸ'-WHEEL, *n.* A wheel in machinery that equalizes its movements, or accumulates power for a very great instantaneous impression.
FLŸ'ER, *n.* 1. One who flies or flees; usually written *flier.* 2. One who uses wings. 3. The fly of a jack.—4. In *architecture,* a term applied to the steps in an ordinary flight of stairs which are parallel to each other, as opposed to *winding stairs.* 5. A performer in Mexico, who flies round an elevated post.—6. *Flyers,* that part of a spinning-machine or wheel, which, with a rapid motion, spins the thread.
FLŸ'ING, *ppr.* 1. Moving in air by means of wings; passing rapidly; springing; bursting; avoiding. 2. *a.* Floating; waving. 3. *a.* Moving; light, and suited for prompt motion.—*Flying colors,* a phrase expressing triumph.
FLŸ'ING, *n.* The act of moving in the air with wings; flight.
FLŸ'ING-AR-TIL'LE-RY, *n.* Artillery trained to very rapid evolutions. In passing from one part of the field to another, the men spring on the guns, which are drawn by horses at full gallop.
FLŸ'ING-BRIDĆE, *n.* A bridge of pontoons; also, a large flat-bottomed boat, anchored up stream, which is made to pass like a ferry-boat from one side of a river to the other by the force of the current.
FLŸ'ING-BUT'TRESS, *n.* A contrivance for strengthening the nave or central part of a Gothic edifice, when it rises considerably above the side aisles or wings. It consists of a kind of brace, in a curved form or half arch, thrown across from the tops of the side-aisle buttresses to the nave, propping it up, and preventing it from crowding outward under the pressure from above. From its thus passing through the air over the roof of the side aisles, it is called a *flying-buttress.*
FLŸ'ING-ĆAMP, *n.* A camp or body of troops formed for rapid motion from one place to another.
FLŸ'ING-FISH, *n.* A name common to those fishes which have the power of sustaining themselves in the air for a time by means of their long pectoral fins.
FLŸ'ING-PAR'TY, *n.* In *military affairs,* a detachment of men employed to hover about an enemy.
FLŸ'ING-PIN'ION, *n.* The part of a clock having a fly or fan, by which it gathers air, and checks the rapidity of the clock's motion when the weight descends in the striking part.
FLŸ'ING-SQUIR'REL, *n.* A species of squirrel having an expansive skin on each side, reaching from the fore to the hind legs, by which it is borne up in leaping.
FŌAL, *n.* [Sax. *fola, fole.*] The young of the equine genus of quadrupeds, and of either sex; a colt or filly.
FŌAL, *v. t.* To bring forth a colt or filly; to bring forth young, as a mare or a she-ass.
FŌAL, *v. i.* To bring forth young, as a mare and certain other beasts.
FŌAL-FOOT, *n.* The colt's-foot, *tussilago.*
FŌAL'BIT, *n.* A plant.
FŌAL'ED, *pp.* Disburdened of a foal, as a mare.
FŌAL'ING, *n.* The act of bringing forth a colt.
FŌAL'ING, *ppr.* Bringing forth a colt.
FŌAM, *n.* [Sax. *fæm, fam.*] Froth; spume; the subetance which is formed on the surface of liquors by fermentation or violent agitation, consisting of bubbles.
FŌAM, *v. i.* 1. To froth; to gather foam. 2. To be in a rage; to be violently agitated.
FŌAM, *v. t.* To throw out with rage or violence: with *out.*
FŌAM'-ĆREST-ED, *a.* Crested with foam.
FŌAMED, *pp.* Thrown out with rage or violence.
FŌAM'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Frothing; fuming.
FŌAM'ING-LY, *adv.* Frothily.
FŌAM'LESS, *a.* Having no foam.
FŌAM'Y, *a.* Covered with foam; frothy.
FOB, *n.* [qu. G. *fuppe.*] A little pocket for a watch.
FOB, *v. t.* [G. *foppen.*] To cheat; to trick; to impose on.—*To fob off,* to shift off by an artifice; to put aside; to delude with a trick.—*Shak.* [*A low word.*]
FOBBED (fobd), *pp.* Cheated; imposed on.
FOB'BING, *ppr.* Cheating; imposing on.
FŌ'ĆAL, *a.* [L. *focus.*] Belonging to a focus.—*Focal distance,* in *optics,* the distance between the center of a convex lens, or concave mirror, and its *focus,* or the point into which the rays of light are collected.—*Brande.*
FŌ'ĆILE, *n.* [Fr. *focile.*] The greater focile is the ulna or tibia, the greater bone of the fore-arm or leg. The lesser focile is the radius or fibula, the lesser bone of the fore-arm or leg.
FOC-IL-LĀ'TIŌN, *n.* [L. *focillo.*] Comfort; support.
FŌ'ĆUS, *n.*; *pl.* FOĆUSES or FOĆI. [L. *focus.*] 1. In *optics,* a point in which any number of rays of light meet, after being reflected or refracted.—2. In *conic sections,* a term applied to certain points in the parabola, ellipse, and hyperbola, where rays reflected from all parts of these curves concur or meet. 3. A central point; point of concentration.
FOD'DER, *n.* [Sax. *fodder* or *fother.*] 1. Food or dry food for cattle, horses, and sheep, as hay, straw, and other kinds of vegetables.—2. In *mining,* a weight for lead and some other metals, usually about 2400 pounds; also written *fother.*
FOD'DER, *v. t.* To feed with dry food or cut grass, &c.; to furnish with hay, straw, oats, &c.
FOD'DERED, *pp.* Fed with dry food, or cut grass.
FOD'DER-ER, *n.* He who fodders cattle.
FOD'DER-ING, *ppr.* Feeding with dry food, &c.
FŌ'DI-ENT, *a.* [L. *fodio,* to dig.] Digging; throwing up with a spade. [*Little used.*]
FŌE (fō), *n.* [Sax. *fah.*] 1. An enemy; one who entertains personal enmity, hatred, grudge, or malice against another 2. An enemy in war; one of a nation at war with another; an adversary. 3. *Foe,* like *enemy,* in the *singular,* is used to denote an opposing army, or nation at war. 4. An opponent; an antagonist; an enemy; one who opposes any thing in principle; an ill-wisher.
† FŌE, *v. t.* To treat as an enemy.—*Spenser.*
† FŌE'HOOD, *n.* Enmity.—*Bedell.*
FŌE'-LĪKE, *a.* Like an enemy.—*Sandys.*
† FŌE'MAN, *n.* An enemy in war.—*Spenser.*
FŒTI-CĪDE (fet'e-sīde), *n.* [L. *fœtus* and *cædo.*] In *law,* the act by which criminal abortion is produced.—*Beck.* [*New.*]
FŒTUS. *See* FETUS.
FOG, *n.* [It. *sfogo.*] 1. A dense, watery vapor near the surface of the land or water. 2. A cloud of dust or smoke.
FOG, FOGGE, } *n.* [W. *fwg.*] After-grass; a second growth of grass; but it signifies, also, long grass that remains in pastures till winter. Dead grass, remaining on land during winter, is called, in *New England,* the *old tore.*
FOG, *v. t.* To overcast; to darken.—*Sherwood.*
FOG, *v. i.* [Fr. *vogue.*] To have power.—*Milton.*
FOG'-BANK, *n.* *At sea,* an appearance, in hazy weather, sometimes resembling land at a distance, but which vanishes as it is approached.
FOG'GAĆE, *n.* Rank or coarse grass not mowed or eaten down in summer or autumn.—*Farm. Encyc.*
FOG'GI-LY, *adv.* Mistily; darkly; cloudily.
FOG'GI-NESS, *n.* The state of being foggy; a state of the air filled with watery exhalations.
FOG'GY, *a.* 1. Filled or abounding with fog or watery exhalations. 2. Cloudy; misty; damp with humid vapors. 3. Producing frequent fogs. 4. Dull; stupid; clouded in understanding.
FŌH. An exclamation of abhorrence or contempt; the same as *poh* and *fy.*
† FOI'BLE, *a.* Weak.—*Herbert.*
FOI'BLE, *n.* [Fr. *foible.*] A weak point in character.—SYN. Weakness; failing; imperfection; infirmity; frailty; defect; fault.
FOIL, *v. t.* [In Norm. *afolee.*] 1. To frustrate; to defeat, to disappoint, as an adversary; to render vain or nugatory, as an effort or attempt. 2. To blunt; to dull.—*Shak.* 3. To defeat; to interrupt, or to render imperceptible.
FOIL, *n.* Defeat; frustration; the failure of success when on the point of being secured; miscarriage.
FOIL, *n.* [W. *fwi'l.*] A blunt sword, or one that has a button at the end covered with leather; [*used in fencing.*]
FOIL, *n.* [Fr. *feuille;* It. *foglia.*] 1. A leaf or thin plate of metal; as, tin *foil,* &c.—2. Among *jewelers,* a thin leaf of metal placed under precious stones, to increase their brilliancy, or to give them a particular color. 3. Any thing of another color, or of different qualities, which serves to adorn, or set off another thing to advantage.—*Broome.* 4 A thin coat of tin, with quicksilver, laid on the back of a looking-glass, to cause reflection. 5. The track or trail of game when pursued.
FOIL'A-BLE, *a.* Which may be foiled.—*Cotgrave.*
FOILED (foild), *pp.* Frustrated; defeated.
FOIL'ER, *n.* One who frustrates another, and gains an advantage himself.
FOIL'ING, *ppr.* Defeating; frustrating; disappointing of success.
FOIL'ING, *n.* Among *hunters,* the slight mark of a passing deer on the grass.—*Todd.*
FOIN, *v. t.* [Fr. *poindre.*] 1. To thrust with a sword or spear. 2. To prick; to sting; [*not in use.*]
FOIN, *v. i.* [Fr. *poindre.*] To thrust with a sword or spear
FOIN, *n.* A push; a thrust.—*Robinson.*
FOIN'ING, *ppr.* Pushing; thrusting.
FOIN'ING-LY, *adv.* In a pushing manner.
† FOIS'ON (foi'zn), *n.* [L. *fusio.*] Plenty; abundance.
FOIST, *v. t.* To insert surreptitiously, wrongfully, or without warrant.
† FOIST, *n.* A light and fast-sailing ship.—*Beaum. and Fl.*
FOIST, *v. i.* To stink; to be fusty.
FOIST'ED, *pp.* Inserted wrongfully.
FOIST'ER, *n.* One who inserts without authority.
FOIST'IED (foist'id), *a.* Musty. *See* FUSTY.

FOIST'I-NESS, *n.* Fustiness, which see.
FOISTING, *ppr.* Inserting surreptitiously or without authority.
FOIST'Y, *a.* Fusty, which see.
FŌLD, *n.* [Sax. *fald, falde.*] 1. A pen or inclosure for sheep; a place where a flock of sheep is kept, whether in the field or under shelter. 2. A flock of sheep; hence, *figuratively,* the Church. 3. A limit; [*not in use.*]
FŌLD, *n.* [Sax. *feald.*] 1. The doubling of any flexible substance, as cloth; complication; a plait; one part turned or bent and laid on another.—2. In *composition,* the same quantity added; as, *four-fold.*
FŌLD, *v. t.* [Sax. *fealdan.*] 1. To double; to lap or lay in plaits. 2. To double and insert one part in another, as a letter. 3. To double or lay together, as the arms. 4. To confine sheep in a fold.
FŌLD, *v. i.* To close over another of the same kind.
FŌLD'AGE. *n.* The right of folding sheep.
FŌLD'ED, *pp.* Doubled; laid in plaits; kept in a fold.
FŌLD'ER, *n.* 1. An instrument used in folding paper. 2. One who folds.
FŌLD'ING, *ppr.* 1. Doubling; laying in plaits; keeping in a fold. 2. *a.* Doubling; that may close over another, or that consists of leaves which may close one over another.
FŌLD'ING, *n.* 1. A fold; a doubling.—2. Among *farmers,* the keeping of sheep in inclosures.
FŌLD'ING-DŌORS (-dōrz), *n. pl.* Two doors which meet in the middle, and either slide back or turn back on hinges, leaving a wide communication between two apartments, &c.
FŌLD'LESS. *a.* Having no fold.—*Milton.*
FO-LI-A'CEOUS. *a.* [L. *foliaceus.*] 1. Leafy; having leaves intermixed with flowers. *Foliaceous* glands are those situated on leaves. 2. Consisting of leaves or thin laminæ; having the form of a leaf or plate.
FŌ'LI-AGE. *n.* [Fr. *feuillage.*] 1. Leaves in general. 2. A cluster of leaves, flowers, and branches.
FŌ'LI-AGE. *v. t.* To work or to form into the representation of leaves.—*Drummond.*
FŌ'LI-AGED, *a.* Furnished with foliage.—*Shenstone.*
FŌ'LI-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *foliatus.*] 1. To beat into a leaf, or thin plate or lamina. 2. To spread over with a thin coat of tin and quicksilver, &c.
FŌ'LI-ATE, *a.* In *botany,* leafy; furnished with leaves.
FŌ'LI-ATE, *n.* In *geometry,* the name given to a certain curve of the third order.—*Brande.*
FŌ'LI-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Spread or covered with a thin plate or foil.—2. In *mineralogy,* consisting of plates or thin layers; resembling or in the form of a plate: lamellar.
FŌ'LI-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Covering with a leaf or foil.
FO-LI-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *foliatio.*] 1. In *botany,* the leafing of plants; vernation; the disposition of the nascent leaves within the bud. 2. The act of beating a metal into a thin plate, leaf, or foil. 3. The act or operation of spreading foil over the back side of a mirror or looking-glass.
FŌ'LI-A-TURE. *n.* The state of being beaten into foil.
FŌ'LI-ER, *n.* Goldsmith's foil.
FO-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *folium,* leaf, and *fero,* to bear.] Producing leaves.
FŌ'LI-O (fō'le-o or fō'lyo), *n.* [L. *folium.*] 1. A book of the largest size, formed by once doubling a sheet of paper.—2. Among *merchants,* a page, or, rather, both the right and left hand pages of an account-book, expressed by the same figure.
FŌ'LI-O, *a.* Pertaining to paper folded but once, or to a volume of the largest size.
FŌ'LI-OLE, *n.* A leaflet: one of the single leaves, which together constitute a compound leaf.
FŌ'LI-O-MORT, *a.* [L. *folium mortuum.*] Of a dark yellow color, or that of a faded leaf; filemot.
FŌ'LI-OT, *n.* [It. *foletto.*] A kind of demon.—*Burton.*
FŌ'LI-OUS, *a.* 1. Leafy; thin; unsubstantial. *Brown.*—2. In *botany,* having leaves intermixed with the flowers.
FŌLK (fōke), *n.* [Sax. *folc;* D. *volk;* G. *volk;* Sw. *folck;* Dan. *folk.*] 1. People in general, or any part of them without distinction. 2. Certain people, discriminated from others; as, old *folks,* and young *folks.*—3. In *Scripture,* the singular number is used: as, a few sick *folk.*
FŌLK'LAND (fōke'land), *n.* [Sax. *folcland.*] In *English law,* copyhold land; land held by the common people, at the will of the lord.
FŌLK'MOTE (fōke'mote), *n.* [Sax. *folcmote.*] An assembly of the people to consult respecting public affairs.
FOL'LI-CLE, *n.* [L. *folliculus.*] 1. In *botany,* a univalvular pericarp: a seed-vessel opening on one side longitudinally. 2. An air-bag: a vessel distended with air. 3. A little bag, in animal bodies: a gland; a folding; a cavity.
FOL-LIC'U-LĀ-TED, *a.* Having follicular seed-vessels.
FOL-LIC'U-LOUS, *a.* Having or producing follicles.
† FOL'LI-FUL, *a.* Full of folly.—*Shenstone.*
† FOL'LI-LY, *adv.* Foolishly.—*Wickliffe.*
FOL'LŌW, *v. t.* [Sax. *folgian, filian, fylgan.*] 1. To go after or behind; to walk, ride, or move behind, but in the same direction. 2. To pursue; to chase. 3. To accompany; to attend in a journey. 4. To accompany; to be of the same company; to attend, for any purpose. 5. To succeed in order of time; to come after. 6. To be consequential; to result from, as effect from a cause. 7. To result from, as an inference or deduction. 8. To pursue with the eye; to keep the eyes fixed on a moving body. 9. To imitate: to copy. 10. To embrace; to adopt and maintain; to have or entertain like opinions; to think or believe like another. 11. To obey; to observe; to practice; to act in conformity to. 12. To pursue as an object of desire; to endeavor to obtain. 13. To use; to practice; to make the chief business; as, to *follow* farming.—*Forby.* 14. To adhere to; to side with. 15. To adhere to; to honor: to worship; to serve. 16. To be led or guided by. 17. To move on in the same course or direction; to be guided by.
FOL'LŌW, *v. i.* 1. To come after another. 2. To attend; to accompany. 3. To be posterior in time. 4. To be consequential, as effect to cause; to ensue. 5. To result, as an inference.—*To follow on,* to continue pursuit or endeavor; to persevere.
FOL'LŌWED, *pp.* Pursued; succeeded; accompanied, attended; imitated; obeyed; observed; practiced; adhered to.
FOL'LŌW-ER, *n.* 1. One who comes, goes, or moves after another in the same course. 2. One who takes another as his guide in doctrines, opinions, or example. 3. One who obeys, worships, and honors. 4. One who embraces the same system. 5. A companion or associate in a subordinate capacity. 6. One under the command of another. 7. One of the same faction or party.—SYN. Imitator; copier; disciple; adherent; partisan; dependent, attendant.
FOL'LŌW-ING, *ppr.* 1. Coming or going after or behind; pursuing; attending; imitating; succeeding in time; resulting from; adhering to; obeying; observing; using; practicing; proceeding in the same course. 2. *a.* Being next after; succeeding; subsequent.
FOL'LY, *n.* [Fr. *folie.*] 1. Weakness of intellect; imbecility of mind; want of understanding. 2. A weak or absurd act not highly criminal; an imprudent act. 3. An absurd act which is highly sinful; any conduct contrary to the laws of God or man; sin; scandalous crimes.—*Bible.* 4. Criminal weakness; depravity of mind.
FŌ'MAL-HAUT, *n.* A star of the first magnitude in the constellation *Piscis Australis,* or Southern Fish. It is much used in astronomical measurements.
FO-MENT', *v. t.* [L. *fomento.*] 1. To apply warm lotions to; to bathe with warm, medicated liquors. 2. To cherish with heat; to encourage growth; [*rare.*] 3. To encourage; to abet; to cherish and promote by excitements; [*in a bad sense;*] as, to *foment* discords.
FO-MENT-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of applying warm or medicated liquors to a part of the body, by means of flannels. 2. The lotion applied, or to be applied, to a diseased part. 3. Excitation; instigation; encouragement.
FO-MENT'ED, *pp.* Bathed with warm lotions; encouraged.
FO-MENT'ER, *n.* One who foments; one who encourages or instigates.
FO-MENT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Applying warm lotions. 2. Encouraging; abetting; promoting.
† FŌN, *n.* [Chaucer, *fonne.*] A fool; an idiot.
FOND, *a.* [Chaucer, *fonne,* a fool; Scot. *fon.*] 1. Foolish, silly; weak; indiscreet; imprudent.—*Shak.* 2. Foolishly tender and loving; doting; weakly indulgent. 3. Much pleased; loving ardently; delighted with. 4. Relishing highly. 5. Trifling; valued by folly; [*little used.*]
FOND, *v. t.* To treat with great indulgence or tenderness, to caress; to cocker. [*Poetic.*] *See* FONDLE.
FOND, *v. i.* To be fond of; to be in love with; to dote on.—*Shak.* [*Little used.*]
FOND'LE (fon'dl), *v. t.* To treat with tenderness; to caress
FOND'LED, *pp.* Treated with affection; caressed.
FOND'LER, *n.* One who fondles.
FOND'LING, *ppr.* Caressing; treating with tenderness.
FOND'LING, *n.* A person or thing fondled or caressed.
FOND'LY, *adv.* 1. Foolishly; weakly: imprudently; with indiscreet affection. 2. With great or extreme affection.
FOND'NESS, *n.* 1. Foolishness; weakness; want of sense or judgment; [*obs.*] 2. Foolish tenderness; [*rare.*] 3 Tender interest, feeling, or passion. 4. Strong inclination or propensity. 5. Strong appetite or relish.—SYN. Attachment; affection; love; kindness.
FON'DUS (fon'du), *n.* [Fr.] A style of printing calico, paper-hangings, &c., in which the colors, like those of the rainbow, melt insensibly into each other.—*Ure.*
† FŌNE. *pl.* of *foe.*—*Spenser.*
FONT. *n.* [Fr. *fonts;* Sp. *fuente;* It. *fonte;* L. *fons.*] A large basin or stone vessel, in which water is contained for baptizing children or other persons in the church.
FONT. *n.* [Fr. *fonte.*] A complete assortment of printing

types of one size, including whatever is necessary for printing with letters of that kind.

FONT'AL. *a.* Pertaining to a fount, source, or origin.

FONT'A-NEL, *n.* 1. An issue for the discharge of humors from the body. 2. A vacancy in the infant cranium.

FON-TÄNGE' (fon-tänj'), *n.* [Fr.] A knot of ribbons on the top of a head-dress.—*Addison.*

FOOD, *n.* [Sax. *fod, foda.*] 1. In a *general sense*, whatever is eaten by animals for nourishment, and whatever supplies nutriment to plants. 2. Whatever is or may be eaten for nourishment. 3. Whatever supplies nourishment and growth to plants. 4. Something that sustains, nourishes, and augments.—SYN. Aliment; sustenance; nutriment; feed; fare; victuals; provisions; meat.

† FOOD, *v. t.* To feed.—*Barret.*

FOOD'FUL, *a.* Supplying food; full of food.

FOOD'LESS, *a.* Without food; destitute of provisions; barren.

† FOOD'Y, *a.* Eatable; fit for food.—*Chapman.*

FOOL, *n.* [Fr. *fol, fou*; It. *folle.*] 1. One who is destitute of reason, or the common powers of understanding; an idiot.—2. In *common language*, a person who is somewhat deficient in intellect, but not an idiot; or a person who acts absurdly.—3. In *Scripture*, *fool* is often used for a wicked or depraved person. 4. A weak Christian; a godly person who has much remaining sin and unbelief.—*Luke*, xxiv. 5. A term of indignity and reproach. 6. A buffoon; a jester; one formerly kept in courts or great houses, dressed fantastically with a cap having a red stripe on the top, called a *coxcomb*, and carrying a *bawble* (mavotte), which was a small club with a head carved on one end, sometimes surmounted with a bladder containing pease or gravel, which he used as a weapon of sport or attack.

To play the fool. 1. To act the buffoon; to jest; to make sport. 2. To act like one void of understanding.—*To put the fool on*, to impose on; to delude.—*To make a fool of*, to frustrate; to defeat; to disappoint.

FOOL, *v. i.* To trifle; to toy; to spend time in idleness, sport, or mirth.

FOOL, *v. t.* 1. To treat with contempt; to disappoint; to defeat; to frustrate; to deceive; to impose on. 2. To infatuate; to make foolish.—*Shak.* 3. To cheat.

To fool away. 1. To spend in trifles, idleness, folly, or without advantage. 2. To spend for things of no value or use; to expend improvidently.

FOOL, *n.* A compound of gooseberries scalded and crushed *(foulés)* with cream; commonly called *gooseberry-fool.*

FOOL'-BEGGED, *a.* Idiotical; absurd.—*Shak.*

† FOOL'-BOLD, *a.* Foolishly bold.—*Bale.*

FOOL'-BORN, *a.* Foolish from the birth.—*Shak.*

FOOL'-HAP-PY, *a.* Lucky without judgment or contrivance.—*Spenser.*

FOOL'-HARD'I-LY, *adv.* With fool-hardiness.

FOOL'-HARD'I-NESS, *n.* Courage without sense or judgment; mad rashness.—*Dryden.*

† FOOL'-HARD'ISE, *n.* Fool-hardiness.—*Spenser.*

FOOL'-HARD-Y, *a.* Daring without judgment; madly rash and adventurous; foolishly bold.—SYN. Venturesome; venturous; precipitate; headlong; incautious.

FOOL'-STONES, *n.* A plant, a species of the *orchis.*

FOOL'-TRAP, *n.* A trap to catch fools; as, a *fly-trap.*

FOOL'S-ER'RAND, *n.* The pursuit of what can not be found.—*Booth.*

FOOL'S-PARS'LEY, *n.* A poisonous, umbelliferous plant, somewhat resembling parsley, but having a nauseous smell.

FOOLED, *pp.* Disappointed; deceived; imposed on.

FOOL'ER-Y, *n.* 1. The practice of folly; habitual folly; attention to trifles. 2. Any act of folly or weakness. 3. Object of folly; absurdity.

FOOL'ING, *ppr.* Defeating; disappointing; deceiving.

FOOL'ING, *n.* Acting like a fool.

FOOL'ISH, *a.* 1. Void of understanding or sound judgment; weak in intellect; [*applied to general character.*] 2. Acting without judgment or discretion in particular things. 3. Proceeding from folly, or marked with folly; as, a *foolish* question. 4. Deserving of ridicule or contempt; as, a *foolish* figure.—5. In *Scripture*, wicked; sinful; acting without regard to the divine law and glory, or to one's own eternal happiness. 6. Proceeding from depravity; sinful.—SYN. Shallow; shallow-brained; brainless; simple; irrational; unwise; imprudent; indiscreet; incautious; silly; ridiculous; preposterous; vain; trifling; contemptible.

FOOL'ISH-LY, *adv.* 1. Weakly; without understanding or judgment; unwisely; indiscreetly. 2. Wickedly; sinfully.

FOOL'ISH-NESS, *n.* 1. Folly; want of understanding. 2. Foolish practice; want of wisdom or good judgment.—3. In *a Scriptural sense*, absurdity; folly.

FOOLS'CAP, *n.* A kind of paper about 17 inches by 14.

FOOT, *n.*; *pl.* FEET. [Sax. *fot, fet.*] 1. In *animal bodies*, the lower extremity of the leg; the part of the leg which treads the earth in standing or walking, and by which the animal is sustained and enabled to step. 2. That which bears some resemblance to an animal's foot in shape or office; the lower end of any thing that supports a body. 3. The lower part; the base, as of a mountain. 4. The lower part; the bottom, as of an account. 5. Foundation, condition; state. [*Footing* is more used in America.] 6. Plan of establishment; fundamental principles. [*Footing* is more used in America.]—7. In *military language*, soldiers who march and fight on foot; infantry, as distinguished from cavalry; [*plural not used.*] 8. A measure consisting of twelve inches, supposed to be taken from the length of a man's foot.—A *square foot* consists of 144 square inches; a *cubic foot* of 1728 cubic inches.—9. In *poetry*, a certain number of syllables, constituting part of a verse. 10. Step; pace.—*L'Estrange.* 11. Level; par; [*obs.*] 12. The part of a stocking or boot which receives the foot.—13. The *foots* of a sugar-hogshead are the moist matter at the bottom of the cask.—*By foot*, or, rather, *on foot*, by walking; as, to go or pass *on foot.*—*To set on foot*, to originate; to begin; to put in motion. Hence, to be *on foot*, is to be in motion.

FOOT, *v. i.* 1. To dance; to tread to measure or music; to skip. 2. To walk: with *it*; opposed to *ride* or *fly.*—*Dryden.*

FOOT, *v. t.* 1. To kick; to strike with the foot; to spurn.—*Shak.* 2. To settle; to begin to fix; [*little used.*] 3. To tread. 4. To add the numbers in a column, and set the sum at the foot. 5. To seize and hold with the foot; [*not used.*] 6. To add or make a foot.

FOOT'-BALL, *n.* 1. A ball, consisting of an inflated bladder, cased in leather, to be driven by the foot. 2. The sport or practice of kicking the foot-ball.

FOOT'-BAND, *n.* A band of infantry.

FOOT'-BOY, *n.* A menial; an attendant in livery.

FOOT'-BREADTH (-bredth), *n.* The breath of the foot.

FOOT'-BRIDGE, *n.* A narrow bridge for foot-passengers.

FOOT'-CLOTH, *n.* The covering of a horse, reaching down to his heels.—*Shak.*

FOOT'-CUSH-ION, *n.* A cushion for the feet.

FOOT'-FIGHT (-fite), *n.* A conflict by persons on foot

FOOT'-GUARDS (-gärdz), *n. pl.* Guards of infantry.

FOOT'-HALT, *n.* A disease incident to sheep.

FOOT'-MAN-TLE (-man'tl), *n.* A garment to keep the gown clean in riding.

FOOT'-MUFF, *n.* A receptacle for the feet, lined with fur &c., for keeping the feet warm in winter.

FOOT'-PACE, *n.* 1. A slow step, as in walking.—*Johnson.*—2. In a *flight of stairs*, a stair broader than the rest

FOOT'-PAD, *n.* A highwayman or robber on foot.

FOOT'-PAS'SEN-GER, *n.* One who passes on foot, as over a bridge, &c.

FOOT'-PATH, *n.* A narrow path or way for foot-passengers only.

FOOT'-PLOW, FOOT'-PLOUGH, *n.* A kind of swing-plow.

FOOT'-POST, *n.* A post or messenger that travels on foot

FOOT'-ROPE, *n.* The rope along a yard on which men stand when reefing or furling; also, that part of the bolt rope to which the foot of the sail is sewed.—*Totten.*

FOOT'-ROT, *n.* An ulcer in the feet of sheep.

FOOT'-RULE, *n.* A rule or measure twelve inches long.

FOOT'-SHACK-LES (-lz), *n. pl.* Shackles for the feet.

FOOT'-SOL-DIER (-sōl'jer), *n.* A soldier that serves on foot.

FOOT'-STALK (-stawk), *n.* In *botany*, a petiole; a partial stem supporting the leaf.

FOOT'-STALL (-stawl), *n.* A woman's stirrup.—*Johnson.*

FOOT'-STOOL, *n.* A stool for the feet; that which supports the feet of one when sitting.

FOOT'-WA-LING, *n.* The inside planks or lining of a vessel over the floor-timbers.—*Totten.*

FOOT'-WARM-ER, *n.* A box containing a tin vessel, into which hot water is put for warming the feet.—*Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

FOOT'ED, *pp.* Kicked; trod; summed up; furnished with a foot, as a stocking.

FOOT'ED, *a.* Shaped in the foot.—*Grew.*

FOOT'FALL, *n.* 1. A footstep. 2. A trip or stumble. *Shak.*

FOOT'HOLD, *n.* That which sustains the feet firmly; that on which one may tread or rest securely.

FOOT'HOT, *adv.* Immediately; a word borrowed from hunting.—*Gower.*

FOOT'ING, *ppr.* Dancing; treading; settling.

FOOT'ING, *n.* 1. Ground for the foot; that which sustains, firm foundation to stand on. 2. Support; root. 3. Basis; foundation. 4. Place; stable position. 5. Permanent settlement. 6. Tread; step; walk. 7. Dance; tread to measure.—*Shak.* 8. Steps; road; track; [*little used.*] 9. State; condition; settlement. 10. A plain cotton lace, without figures.—11. In *architecture*, a term applied to the broad foundations of a wall.—*Brande.*

FOOT'LESS, *a.* Without feet.

FOOTLICK-ER, *n.* A mean flatterer; a sycophant; a fawner.—*Shak.*

FOOT'MAN, *n.* 1. A soldier who marches and fights on foot. 2. A menial servant; a runner; a servant in livery.

FOOT'MAN-SHIP, *n.* The art or faculty of a runner.

FOOT'MARK, *n.* A track; mark of a foot.—*Coleridge.*

FOOT'PRINT, *n.* The impression of the foot.

FOOT'STEP, *n.* 1. A track; the mark or impression of the foot. 2. Token; mark; trace; vestige; visible sign of a course pursued.—*Footsteps*, plural. 1. Example. 2. Way; course.

FOP, *n.* [Sp. and Port. *guapo.*] A vain man, of weak understanding and much ostentation; one whose ambition is to gain admiration by showy dress and pertness; a gay, trifling man; a coxcomb; a popinjay.

† FOP'DOO-DLE, *n.* An insignificant fellow.—*Hudibras.*

FOP'LING, *n.* A petty fop.—*Tickell.*

FOP'PER-Y *n.* 1. Affectation of show or importance; showy folly. 2. Folly; impertinence.—*Shak.* 3. Foolery; vain or idle practice; idle affectation.

FOP'PISH, *a.* 1. Vain of dress; finical; dandyish; making an ostentatious display of gay clothing; dressing in the extreme of fashion. 2. Vain; trifling; affected in manners.

FOP'PISH-LY, *adv.* With vain ostentation of dress; in a trifling or affected manner.

FOP'PISH-NESS, *n.* Vanity and extravagance in dress; showy vanity.

FOR, *prep.* [Sax. *for*, or *fore*; D. *voor*; G. *für* and *vor*; Sw. *for*; Dan. *for, før.*] 1. Against; in the place of; as equivalent to. 2. In the place of; instead of; noting substitution; as, to act *for* another. 3. In exchange of; noting one thing taken or given in place of another. 4. In the place of; instead of. 5. In the character of; noting resemblance. 6. Toward; with the intention of going to. 7. In advantage of; for the sake of; on account of. 8. Conducive to; beneficial to; in favor of. 9. Leading or inducing to, as a motive. 10. Noting arrival, meeting, coming, or possession; as, to wait *for* a thing. 11. Toward the obtaining of; in order to the arrival at or possession of. 12. Against; in opposition to; with a tendency to resist and destroy; as, a remedy *for* disease. 13. Against or on account of; in prevention of; [*nearly obsolete.*] 14. Because; on account of; by reason of. 15. With respect or regard to; on the part of. 16. Through a certain space; during a certain time. 17. In quest of; in order to obtain. 18. According to; as far as; as, it is true *for* aught I know. 19. Noting meeting, coming together, or reception. 20. Toward; of tendency to. 21. In favor of; on the part or side of; that is, toward or inclined to; [opposed to *against.*] 22. With a view to obtain; in order to possess. 23. Toward; with tendency to, or in favor of. 24. Notwithstanding; against; in opposition to. 25. For the use of; to be used in; that is, toward, noting advantage. 26. In recompense of; in return of. 27. In proportion to; or, rather, looking toward, regarding. 28. By means of. 29. By the want of; as, to suffer *for* food. —30. *For my life* or *heart*, though my life were to be given in exchange, or as the price of purchase.—31. *For to*, before an infinitive, denoting purpose, is now *obsolete*, except in vulgar language.

FOR, *conj.* 1. The word by which a reason is introduced of something before advanced. 2. Because; on this account that; properly, *for that.*—*For as much*, compounded *forasmuch*, denotes in regard to that, in consideration of. —*For why*, [Fr. *pour quoi*,] because; for this reason.

FOR, as a prefix to verbs, has usually the force of a negative or privative, denoting *against*, that is, *before*, or *away, aside.*

FOR'AGE, *n.* [Fr. *fourrage*; Sp. *forrage.*] 1. Food of any kind for horses and cattle; as, grass, pasture, hay, corn, and oats. 2. The act of providing forage. 3. Search for provisions; the act of feeding abroad.—*Milton.*

FOR'AGE, *v. i.* 1. To collect food for horses and cattle, by wandering about and feeding or stripping the country. 2. To wander far; to rove; [*obs.*] 3. To ravage; to feed on spoil.—*Shak.*

FOR'AGE, *v. t.* To strip of provisions for horses, &c.

FOR'A-GER, *n.* One who goes in search of food for horses or cattle.

FOR'A-GING, *ppr.* or *a.* Collecting provisions for horses and cattle, or wandering in search of food; ravaging; stripping.

FOR'A-GING, *n.* An incursion for forage or plunder.

FO-RA'MEN, *n.*; *pl.* FORAM'INA. [L.] A small opening; a perforation.

FO-RAM'IN-A-TED, *a.* Having little holes.—*Buckland.*

FO-RAM-IN'I-FER, *n.* One of the foraminifera.

FO-RAM-IN-IF'ER-A, *n. pl.* A family of very minute shells, consisting of one or more series of chambers, united by a small perforation called a *foramen.*—*Lyell.*

FO-RAM-IN-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to the foraminifera.

FO-RAM'IN-OUS, *a.* [L. *foramen.*] Full of holes; perforated in many places; porous. [*Little used.*]

FOR-AS-MUCH. In consideration of; because that. *See* FOR.

FŌ'RAY, *n.* An irregular and sudden excursion in border warfare.

FOR-BĀDE' (for-bad'), *pret.* of *forbid.*

† FOR-BĀTHE', *v. t.* To bathe.—*Sackville.*

FOR-BEĀR' (for-bāre'), *v. i.*; pret. *forbore*; pp. *forborne.* [Sax. *forbæran.*] 1. To stop; to cease; to hold from proceeding. 2. To pause; to delay. 3. To abstain; to omit; to refrain; to hold one's self from motion, or entering on an affair. 4. To refuse; to decline. 5. To be patient; to restrain from action or violence.

FOR-BEĀR', *v. t.* 1. To avoid voluntarily; to decline.—*Shak.* 2. To abstain from; to omit; to avoid doing. 3. To spare; to treat with indulgence and patience.—*Eph.*, iv., 2. 4. To withhold.—2 *Chron.*, xxxiv., 21.

FOR-BEĀR'ANCE, *n.* 1. The act of avoiding, shunning, omitting, or ceasing from. 2. Command of temper; restraint of passions. 3. The exercise of patience; indulgence toward those who injure us; delay of resentment or punishment.—SYN. Abstinence; refraining; long-suffering; lenity; mildness.

FOR-BEĀR'ER, *n.* One who intermits or intercepts.

FOR-BEĀR'ING, *ppr.* 1. Ceasing; pausing; withholding from action; exercising patience and indulgence. 2. *a.* Patient; long-suffering.

FOR-BEĀR'ING, *n.* A ceasing or restraining from action; patience; long-suffering.

FOR-BEĀR'ING-LY, *adv.* In a forbearing manner; with forbearance.

FOR-BID', *v. t.*; pret. *forbade*; pp. *forbid, forbidden.* [Sax. *forbeodan.*] *Literally*, to bid or command against. Hence, 1. To prohibit; to interdict; to command to forbear or not to do. 2. To command not to enter. 3. To oppose; to hinder; to obstruct. 4. To accurse; to blast; [*obs.*]

FOR-BID', *v. i.* To utter a prohibition; but, in the intransitive form, there is always an ellipsis.

FOR-BID', } *pp.* or *a.* 1. Prohibited. 2. Hindered; ob-
FOR-BID'DEN, } structed.

FOR-BID'DANCE, *n.* Prohibition; command or edict against a thing.—*Shak.*; [*little used.*]

FOR-BID'DEN-LY, *adv.* In an unlawful manner.—*Shak.*

† FOR-BID'DEN-NESS, *n.* A state of being prohibited.

FOR-BID'DER, *n.* He or that which forbids or enacts a prohibition.

FOR-BID'DING, *ppr.* 1. Prohibiting; hindering. 2. *a.* Repelling approach; raising abhorrence, aversion, or dislike. —SYN. Disagreeable; unpleasant; displeasing; offensive; repulsive; odious; abhorrent.

FOR-BID'DING, *n.* Hinderance; opposition.—*Shak.*

FOR-BID'DING-LY, *adv.* In a forbidding manner.

FOR-BŌRE', *pret.* of *forbear.*

FOR-BŌRNE', *pp.* of *forbear.*

FŌRCE, *n.* [Fr. *force*; It. *forza.*] 1. Active power; power that may be exerted. 2. Momentum; the quantity of power produced by motion, or the action of one body on another. 3. That which causes an operation or moral effect. 4. Power exerted against will or consent; compulsory power. 5. Moral power to convince the mind; cogency; as, *force* of reasoning. 6. Virtue; efficacy. 7. Validity; power to bind or hold. 8. Strength or power for war; armament; troops; an army or navy. 9. Destiny; necessity; any extraneous power to which men are subject. 10. Internal power; as, *force* of character.—11. In *law*, any unlawful violence to person or property.—*Physical force* is the force of material bodies.—*Moral force* is the power of acting on the reason in judging and determining.—*Force*, in *mechanics*, is any thing that moves, or tends to move a body. Thus, pressure is a *force*, because it tends to produce motion.—SYN. Strength; vigor; might; energy; stress; vehemence; violence; compulsion; coaction; constraint; coercion.

FŌRCE, *n.* A water-fall, from its violence or power. —*Holloway.* [*Local.*]

FŌRCE, *v. t.* 1. To cause to do or to forbear, by the exertion of a power not resistible. 2. To overpower by strength. —*Milton.* 3. To cause to move; to draw or push by main strength; [*a sense of very extensive use.*] 4. To enforce; to urge; as, to *force* one's strength.—*Dryden.* 5. To compel by strength of evidence, as conviction. 6. To obtain by force; to take by violence; to assault and take; to storm. 7. To storm; to assault and take by violence. 8. To ravish; to violate by force, as a female. 9. To overstrain; to distort. 10. To cause to produce ripe fruit prematurely, as a tree; or to cause to ripen prematurely, as fruit. 11. To man; to strengthen by soldiers; to garrison; [*obs.*]—*To force from*, to wrest from; to extort. *To force out*, to drive out; to compel to issue out or to leave; also, to extort.—*To force wine*, is to fine it by a short process, or in a short time.—*To force plants*, is to urge the growth of plants by artificial heat.—*To force meat*, [Fr. *forcir*, to stuff,] is to stuff it.—SYN. To compel; constrain; oblige; necessitate; coerce; drive; press; impel.

FŌRCE, *v. i.* 1. To lay stress on; [*obs.*] 2. To strive [*obs.*] 3. To use violence.

FŌRCED (fōrst), *pp.* 1. Compelled; impelled; driven by violence; urged; stormed; ravished. 2. *a.* Affected; overstrained; unnatural.

FŌR'CED-LY, *adv.* Violently; constrainedly; unnaturally. [*Little used.*]

FŌR'CED-NESS, *n.* The state of being forced; distortion.

FŌRCE'FUL, *a.* 1. Impelled by violence; driven with force; acting with power. 2. Violent; impetuous.

FŌRCE'FUL-LY, *adv.* Violently; impetuously.

FŌRCE'LESS, *a.* Having little or no force; feeble; impotent.

FŌRCE'MEAT, *n.* [Fr. *forcir*, to stuff.] In *cookery*, meat chopped fine and highly seasoned, either served up alone or used as a stuffing.

FOR'CEPS, *n.* [L.] *Literally*, a pair of pincers or tongs.—In *surgery*, an instrument for extracting any thing from a wound, and for like purposes; also, a pair of scissors.

FŌR'CER, *n.* 1. He or that which forces, drives, or constrains. 2. The embolus of a pump; the instrument by which water is driven up a pump.

FŌR'CI-BLE, *a.* 1. Having force or efficacy, as a punishment.—*Hooker.* 2. Impetuous; driving forward with force, as a current. 3. Efficacious; active; having strength. —*Bacon.* 4. Acting with force, as a motive. 5. Containing force; acting by violence; as, *forcible* measures. 6. Done by force; suffered by force. 7. Valid; binding; obligatory; [*obs.*]—*Forcible entry and detainder*, in *law*, a violent taking or keeping possession of lands, &c., without authority of law.—SYN. Violent; powerful; strong; mighty; potent; weighty; impressive; cogent.

FŌR'CI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Force; violence.

FŌR'CI-BLY, *adv.* 1. By violence or force. 2. Strongly; powerfully; with power or energy; impressively. 3. Impetuously; violently; with great strength.

FŌR'CING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Compelling; impelling; driving; storming; ravishing. 2. Causing to ripen before the natural season, as fruit. 3. Fining wine by a speedy process.

FŌR'CING, *n.* 1. In *gardening*, the art of raising plants, flowers, and fruits, at an earlier season than the natural one, by artificial heat. 2. The operation of fining wines by a speedy process.

FŌR'CING-PIT, *n.* A pit of wood or masonry sunk in the earth for containing the fermenting materials used to produce bottom heat in forcing plants.

FŌR'CING-PUMP, *n.* A kind of pump, having its piston solid, and a side tube through which the water is *forced* by the action of the piston, often to a considerable distance.—*Buchanan.*

FOR'CI-PĀ-TED, *a.* Formed like a pair of pincers, to open and inclose.—*Derham.*

FOR-CI-PĀ'TION, *n.* Squeezing or tearing with pincers; *formerly*, a mode of punishment.—*Bacon.*

FŌRD, *n.* [Sax. *ford, fyrd.*] 1. A place in a river or other water where it may be passed by man or beast on foot, or by wading. 2. A stream; a current.—*Dryden.*

FŌRD, *v. t.* To pass or cross a river or other water by treading or walking on the bottom; to pass through water by wading; to wade through.

FŌRD'A-BLE, *a.* That may be waded or passed through on foot, as water.

FŌRD'ED, *pp.* Passed through on foot; waded.

FŌRD'ING, *ppr.* Wading; passing through on foot.

† FOR-DŌ', *v. t.* [Sax. *fordon, for* and *do.*] To destroy; to undo; to ruin; to weary.—*Chaucer.*

FŌRE, *a.* [Sax. *fore, foran*; G. *vor*; D. *voor*; Sw. *för*; Dan. *for.*] Advanced; being or coming in advance of something; coming first; anterior; preceding; prior; antecedent; being in front or toward the face.

FŌRE, *adv.* In the part that precedes or goes first.—In *seamen's language, fore and aft* signifies from one end of the vessel to the other; lengthwise of the vessel.—*Fore*, in *composition*, denotes, for the most part, priority of time; sometimes, advance in place.

FŌRE-AD-MON'ISH, *v. t.* To admonish beforehand, or before the act or event.

FŌRE-AD-VĪSE', *v. t.* To advise or counsel before the time of action or before the event; to preadmonish.

FŌRE-AL-LĔGE' (fore-al-lej'), *v. t.* To allege before.

FŌRE-AL-LĔGED, *pp.* Previously alleged.

FŌRE-AL-LĔG'ING, *ppr.* Alleging before.

FŌRE-AP-POINT, *v. t.* To appoint beforehand.

FŌRE-AP-POINT'MENT, *n.* Previous appointment; preordination.

FŌRE-BE-LIEF', *n.* Previous belief.

FŌRE'-BRĀCE, *n.* A rope applied to the fore yard-arm to change the position of the fore-sail.

FŌRE-CON-CEIVE', *v. t.* To preconceive.—*Bacon.*

FŌRE-DĀTE', *v. t.* To date before the true time.

FŌRE-DĀ'TED, *pp.* Dated before the true time.

FŌRE'-DECK, *n.* The fore-part of a deck, or of a ship

FŌRE-DE-SIGN' (fore-de-sīne), *v. t.* To plan beforehand; to intend previously.—*Cheyne.*

FŌRE-DE-SIGNED', *pp.* Planned beforehand.

FŌRE-DE-SIGN'ING, *ppr.* Designing previously.

FŌRE-DE-TERMĪNE, *v. t.* To decree beforehand.

FŌRE-DE-TERMĪNED, *pp.* Previously determined.

FŌRE-DE-TERMIN-ING, *ppr.* Previously determining.

FŌRE-ELD'ER, *n.* [*fore* and *elder.*] An ancestor.

FŌRE'-END, *n.* The anterior part.—*Bacon.*

FŌRE-FEEL'ING, *n.* Anticipation; presentiment.

FŌRE'-FOOT, *n.* 1. One of the anterior feet of a quadruped or multiped. 2. A hand, in contempt.—3. In a *ship*, a piece of timber which terminates the keel at the fore-end.

FŌRE'-GĀME, *n.* A first game; first plan.—*Whitlock.*

FŌRE-HEW', *v. t.* To hew or cut in front.—*Sackville*

FŌRE-HEWED' (-hūde'), *pp.* Cut in front.

FŌRE-HEW'ING, *ppr.* Hewing in front.

FŌRE'-HOOK, *n.* In *ships*, a piece of timber placed across the stem to unite the bows and strengthen the fore-part, a breast-hook.

FŌRE'-HORSE, *n.* The horse in a team which goes foremost.

FŌRE-IM-AGĪNE, *v. t.* To conceive or fancy before proof, or beforehand.

FŌRE-IM-AGĪNED, *pp.* Conceived before.

FŌRE-IM-AGĪN-ING, *ppr.* Imagining beforehand.

† FŌRE-LIFT', *v. t.* To raise aloft any anterior part.—*Spenser.*

FŌRE-MĔANT' (fore-ment'), *a.* Intended beforehand.

FŌRE-MEN'TIONED, *a.* Mentioned before; recited or written in a former part of the same discourse.

FŌRE'-MŎTH'ER, *n.* A female ancestor.—*Prideaux.*

FŌRE'-NĀME, *n.* The first name that precedes another, as Imperator Cæsar Augustus.—*Selden.*

FŌRE'-NĀMED, *a.* 1. Named or nominated before. 2. Mentioned before in the same writing or discourse.

FŌRE-NŌ'TICE, *n.* Notice or information of an event before it happens.—*Rymer.*

FŌRE'-PART, *n.* 1. The part first in time. 2. The part most advanced in place; the anterior part. 3. The beginning.

FŌRE'-PLANE, *n.* In *carpentry* and *joinery*, the first plane used after the saw and ax.—*Gwilt.*

FŌRE-POS-SESSED' (fore-pos-sest'), *a.* Holding formerly in possession; also, preoccupied; prepossessed; pre-engaged.

FŌRE'-RANK, *n.* The first rank; the front.—*Shak.*

FŌRE'-SHROUDS, *n. pl.* The shrouds of a ship attached to the foremast.

FŌRE'-STAY *n.* In a *ship's rigging*, a large, strong rope reaching from the foremast head toward the bowsprit end to support the mast.

FŌRE'-STICK, *n.* The front stick of a wood fire.

FŌRE'-TACK-LE, *n.* The tackle on the foremast.

FŌRE'-TOOTH, *n.*; *pl.* FORE-TEETH. One of the teeth in the fore-part of the mouth; an incisor.

FŌRE'-WIND, *n.* A favorable wind.—*Sandys.*

FŌRE'-WŎM-AN, *n.* A woman who is chief.—*Tatler.*

FŌRE'ARM, *n.* In *anatomy*, that part of the arm between the elbow and the wrist.

FŌRE-ARM', *v. t.* To arm or prepare for attack or resistance before the time of need.

FŌRE-ARMED', *a.* Armed beforehand.

FŌRE-BŌDE', *v. t.* 1. To declare or announce beforehand. 2. To foreknow; to be prescient of; to feel a secret sense of something future.—SYN. To foretell; predict; prognosticate; augur; presage; portend; betoken.

FŌRE-BŌDE'MENT, *n.* A presaging; presagement.

FŌRE-BŌD'ER, *n.* 1. One who forebodes; a prognostication; a soothsayer. 2. A foreknower.

FŌRE-BŌD'ING, *ppr.* Prognosticating; foretelling; fore knowing.

FŌRE-BŌD'ING, *n.* Prognostication.

FŌRE-BŌD'ING-LY, *adv.* In the way of anticipating evil.

† FŌRE-BY', *prep.* Near; hard by; fast by.—*Spenser.*

FŌRE-CAST', *v. t.* 1. To foresee; to provide against.—*L'Estrange.* 2. To scheme; to plan before execution. 3. To adjust, contrive, or appoint beforehand.

FŌRE-CAST', *v. i.* To form a scheme previously; to contrive beforehand.

FŌRE'CAST, *n.* Previous contrivance; foresight, or the antecedent determination proceeding from it.

FŌRE-CAST'ER, *n.* One who foresees or contrives beforehand.

FŌRE-CAST'ING, *ppr.* Contriving previously.

FŌRE'CAS-TLE (-kas-sl), *n.* That part of the upper deck of a vessel forward of the fore-mast; also, the forward part of a merchant vessel, under the deck, where the sailors live.—*R. H. Dana, Jr.*

FŌRE-CHŌS'EN (fore-chō'zn), *a.* Pre-elected; chosen beforehand.

FŌRE-CIT'ED, *a.* Cited or quoted before or above.

FŌRE-CLŌSE', *v. t.* To shut up; to preclude; to stop; to prevent.—*To foreclose a mortgager*, in *law*, is to cut him off from his equity of redemption.

FŌRE-CLŌSED', *pp.* Prevented; precluded; cut off from the right of redemption.

FORE-CLŌS'ING, *ppr.* Precluding; cutting off from the right of redemption.

FŌRE-CLŌS'URE (fore-klō'zhur), *n.* 1. Prevention. 2. The act of foreclosing or cutting off the equity of redemption.

FŌRE-DOOM', *v. t.* To doom beforehand; to predestinate. —*Dryden.*

FŌRE'DOOM, *n.* Previous doom or sentence.

FŌRE'DOOR, *n.* The door in the front of a house.

* FŌRE'FA-THER, *n.* An ancestor; a progenitor; one who precedes another in the line of genealogy, in any degree; usually in a remote degree.

FŌRE-FEND', *v. t.* 1. To hinder; to fend off; to avert; to prevent approach; to forbid or prohibit.—*Dryden.* 2. To defend; to guard; to secure.

FŌRE-FEND'ED, *pp.* Hindered; prevented.

FŌRE-FEND'ING, *ppr.* Hindering; preventing.

* FŌRE-FIN'GER (-fing'ger), *n.* The finger next to the thumb; the index.

FŌRE-FLŌW', *v. t.* To flow before.—*Dryden.*

FŌRE'-FRONT (-frunt), *n.* The foremost part.

FŌRE-GŌ', *v. t.* 1. To forbear to possess or enjoy; voluntarily to avoid the enjoyment of good. 2. To give up; to renounce; to resign; [*less usual.*] 3. To lose. 4. To go before; to precede; [*obs.*]

FŌRE-GŌ'ER, *n.* 1. An ancestor; a progenitor; [*obs.*] 2. One who goes before another. 3. One who forbears to enjoy.

FŌRE-GŌ'ING, *ppr.* 1. Forbearing to have, possess, or enjoy. 2. *a.* Going before in time or place.—SYN. Antecedent; preceding; previous; former; prior; anterior.

FŌRE-GONE' (-gawn), *pp.* 1. Forborne to be possessed or enjoyed. 2. Predetermined; made up beforehand; as, a *foregone* conclusion.—*Shak.*

FŌRE'GROUND, *n.* The part of the field or expanse of a picture which seems to lie before the figures.

FŌRE-GUESS', *v. t.* To conjecture.—*Sherwood.* [*Bad.*]

FŌRE'HAND, *n.* 1. The part of a horse which is before the rider. 2. The chief part.—*Shak.*

FŌRE'HAND, *a.* Done sooner than is regular.

* FŌRE'HAND-ED, *a.* 1. Early; timely; seasonable. *Taylor.* —2. In *America*, in good circumstances as to property; free from debt and possessed of property; as, a *forehanded* farmer. 3. Formed in the fore-parts.—*Dryden.*

‖ FŌRE'HEAD (for'hed, *or, rather,* for'ed), *n.* 1. The part of the face which extends from the hair on the top of the head to the eyes. 2. Impudence; confidence; assurance; audaciousness.—*Swift.*

FŌRE'HEAD-BALD, *a.* Bald above the forehead.

FŌRE-HEAR', *v. i.* To be informed before.

† FŌRE-HEND', *v. t.* To seize.—*Spenser.*

† FŌRE-HŌLD'ING, *n.* Predictions; ominous forebodings; superstitious prognostications.

FOR'EIGN (for'in), *a.* [Fr. *forain.*] 1. Belonging to another nation or country; not of the country in which one resides. 2. Produced in a distant country or jurisdiction; coming from another country. 3. Not belonging; not connected. 4. Impertinent; not pertaining; not to the purpose: with *to* or *from*; as, *foreign* from one's design. 5. Excluded; not admitted; held at a distance.—*Shak.* 6. Adventitious; not native or natural.—7. In *law*, a *foreign attachment* is an attachment of the goods of a foreigner for the satisfaction of a debt due to a citizen; or an attachment of the money or goods of a debtor in the hands of another person. A *foreign*, in distinction from an *inland* bill of exchange, is a bill drawn by a person on his agent or correspondent in a foreign country.—*Foreign plea*, a plea or objection to a judge as incompetent to try the question, on the ground that it is not within his jurisdiction.—SYN. Outlandish; alien; exotic; remote; extraneous; extrinsic.

FOR'EIGN-BUILT, *a.* Built in a foreign country.—*Jefferson.*

FOR'EIGN-ER (for'in-er), *n.* A person born in a foreign country, or without the country or jurisdiction of which one speaks.

FOR'EIGN-NESS (for'in-nes), *n.* Remoteness; want of relation.

FŌRE-JUDGE' (fore-juj'), *v. t.* 1. To prejudge; to judge beforehand, or before hearing the facts and proof.—2. In *law*, to expel from a court for mal-practice or non-appearance.

FŌRE-JUDGED' (-judjd'), *pp.* Prejudged.

FŌRE-JUDG'ING, *ppr.* Prejudging.

FŌRE-JUDG'MENT, *n.* Judgment previously formed.

FŌRE-KNŌW' (-nō), *v. t.* To have previous knowledge of; to foresee.

FŌRE-KNŌW'A-BLE, *a.* That may be foreknown.

FŌRE-KNŌW'ER, *n.* One who foreknows.

FŌRE-KNŌW'ING, *ppr.* Knowing beforehand.

FŌRE-KNŌWL'EDGE (-nol'lej), *n.* Knowledge of a thing before it happens; prescience.

FŌRE-KNŌWN' (-nōne), *pp.* Known beforehand.

FOR'EL, *n.* A kind of parchment for the cover of books.

FŌRE'LAND, *n.* 1. A promontory or cape; a point of land extending into the sea; a head land.—2. In *fortification*, a piece of ground between the wall of a place and the moat.

FŌRE-LAY', *v. t.* 1. To lay wait for; to entrap by ambush. 2. To contrive antecedently.

FŌRE-LEAD'ER, *n.* One who leads others.

FŌRE-LEND', *v. t.* To lend or give beforehand.

FŌRE'LOCK, *n.* 1. The lock or hair that grows from the fore-part of the head.—2. In *sea language*, a flat piece of iron driven through the end of a bolt to retain it firmly in its place.—*To take time by the forelock*, to seize an opportunity when presented.

FŌRE-LOOK', *v. t.* To look beforehand or forward.

FŌRE'MAN, *n.* 1. The first or chief man; *particularly*, the chief man of a jury, who acts as their speaker. 2. The superintendent in a printing-office or other establishment.

FŌRE'MAST, *n.* The forward mast in any vessel.

FŌRE'MOST, *a.* 1. First in place; most advanced. 2. First in dignity.

FŌRE'NOON, *n.* The former part of the day, from the morning to meridian or noon.

FO-REN'SAL, *a.* Forensic.

FO-REN'SIC, *a.* [L. *forensis.*] Belonging to courts of judicature; used in courts or legal proceedings.

FŌRE-OR-DAIN', *v. t.* To ordain or appoint beforehand; to preordain; to predestinate; to predetermine.

FŌRE-OR-DAINED', *pp.* Previously ordained.

FŌRE-OR-DAIN'ING, *ppr.* Preordaining.

FŌRE-OR-DI-NA'TION, *n.* Previous ordination or appointment; predetermination; predestination.

FŌRE'PASSED, FŌRE'PAST, } *a.* Passed before a certain time. [*Little used.*]

FŌRE-PRIZE', *v. t.* To prize or rate beforehand.

FŌRE-PRIZED', *pp.* Prized beforehand.

FŌRE-PRIZ'ING, *ppr.* Prizing beforehand.

FŌRE-PROM'ISED (-prom'ist), *a.* Promised beforehand; pre-engaged.

FŌRE-QUŌT'ED, *a.* Cited before; quoted in a foregoing part of the work.

FŌRE-RAN', *pret.* of *forerun.*

FŌRE-REACH' *upon*, *v. t.* In *navigation*, to gain or advance upon in progression or motion.

† FŌRE-RĒAD', *v. t.* To signify by tokens.—*Spenser*

FŌRE-RĒAD'ING, *n.* Previous perusal.—*Hales.*

FŌRE-RE-CIT'ED, *a.* Named or recited before.

FŌRE-RE-MEM'BERED, *a.* Called to mind previously.

FŌRE'RIGHT, *a.* Ready; forward; quick.—*Massinger*

FŌRE'RIGHT, *adv.* Right forward; onward.

FŌRE-RUN', *v. t.* 1. To advance before; to come before as an earnest of something to follow; to introduce as a harbinger. 2. To precede; to have the start of.

FŌRE-RŪN'NER, *n.* 1. A messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of others; a harbinger; a precursor. 2. An ancestor or predecessor; [*obs.*] 3. A prognostic; a sign foreshowing something to follow.

FŌRE-RUN'NING, *ppr.* Running before; preceding.

FŌRE'SAID (fōre'sed), *pp.* or *a.* Spoken before. *See* AFORESAID.

FŌRE'SAIL, *n.* A sail extended on the fore-yard, which is supported by the foremast.

FŌRE-SAY', *v. t.* To predict; to foretell.—*Shak.*

FŌRE-SAY'ING, *n.* A prediction.—*Sherwood.*

FŌRE-SEE', *v. t.* To see beforehand; to see or know an event before it happens; to have prescience of; to foreknow.

FŌRE-SEE'ING, *ppr.* Seeing before the event.

FŌRE-SEEN', *pp.* Seen beforehand.

FŌRE-SEER', *n.* One who foresees or foreknows

FŌRE-SEIZE', *v. t.* To seize beforehand.

FŌRE-SEIZED', *pp.* Seized beforehand.

FŌRE-SEIZ'ING, *ppr.* Seizing beforehand.

FŌRE-SHAD'ŌW, *v. t.* To shadow or typify beforehand

FŌRE-SHAD'ŌWED, *pp.* Typified before.

FŌRE-SHAD'ŌW-ING, *ppr.* Shadowing beforehand.

FŌRE-SHAD'ŌW-ING, *n.* The act of shadowing beforehand anticipation.

FŌRE-SHAME', *v. t.* To shame; to bring reproach on

FŌRE-SHAMED', *pp.* Shamed before.

FŌRE-SHAM'ING, *ppr.* Shaming before.

FŌRE-SHEW' (-shō). *See* FORESHOW.

FŌRE'SHIP, *n.* The fore-part of a ship.— *Acts*, xxvii.

FŌRE-SHORT'EN, *v. t.* In *painting*, to represent figures as they appear to the eye when viewed obliquely. Thus, a carriage-wheel, when viewed obliquely, appears like an ellipse. Human figures painted on a ceiling are sometimes so foreshortened that the toes appear almost to touch the chin. So, also, in standing near a lofty building, the parts above are *foreshortened*, or appear shorter to the eye than they really are, because seen obliquely from below.

FŌRE-SHORT'EN-ING, *n.* 1. The shortening of figures. 2. The representation or appearance of objects when viewed obliquely. *See* FORESHORTEN.

FŌRE-SHŌW', *v. t.* 1. To show beforehand; to prognosticate. 2. To predict; to foretell. 3. To represent beforehand.
FŌRE-SHŌW'ER, *n.* One who predicts.
FŌRE-SHŌW'ING, *ppr.* Showing before; predicting.
FŌRE-SHŌWN', *pp.* Shown beforehand; predicted.
FŌRE'SĪDE, *n.* The front side; also, a spacious outside.
FŌRE'SĪGHT (-sīte), *n.* 1. Prescience; foreknowledge; prognostication; the act of foreseeing. 2. Provident care of futurity; foreknowledge accompanied with prudence; forethought.
FŌRE-SĪGHT'ED, *a.* Looking carefully forward; watching against evil.
FŌRE-SĪGHT'FUL, *a.* Prescient; provident. [*Little used.*]
FŌRE-SIG'NI-FŸ, *v. t.* To signify beforehand; to betoken previously; to foreshow; to typify.
FŌRE'SKIN, *n.* The skin that covers the glans penis; the prepuce.
FŌRE'SKIRT (-skurt), *n.* The loose and pendulous part of a coat before.—*Shak.*
† FŌRE-SLAĆK', *v. t.* To neglect by idleness.—*Spenser.*
† FŌRE-SLŌW', *v. t.* 1. To delay; to hinder; to impede; to obstruct. 2. To neglect; to omit.
† FŌRE-SLŌW', *v. i.* To be dilatory; to loiter.—*Shak.*
FŌRE-SPEAK', *v. t.* 1. To foresay; to foreshow; to foretell or predict. 2. To forbid; [*not used.*] 3. To bewitch; [*not used.*]
† FŌRE-SPEAK'ING, *n.* A prediction; also, a preface.
† FŌRE'SPEECH, *n.* A preface.—*Sherwood.*
FŌRE-SPENT, *a.* 1. Wasted in strength; tired; exhausted. 2. Past.—*Spenser;* [*little used.*]
FŌRE-SPŌK'EN, *a.* Previously spoken.
† FŌRE-SPUR'RER, *n.* One who rides before.—*Shak.*
FOR'EST, *n.* [It. *foresta;* Fr. *forêt;* Arm. *forest.*] 1. An extensive wood or a large tract of land covered with trees. —In *America*, the word is usually applied to a wood of native growth. It differs from wood or woods chiefly in extent.—2. In *law*, in *Great Britain*, a certain territory of woody grounds and pastures, privileged for wild beasts and fowls of forest, chase and warren, to rest and abide in, under the protection of the king, for his pleasure.—*Forest laws*, laws for governing and regulating forests and preserving game; [*England.*]
FOR'EST, *v. t.* To cover with trees or wood.
FOR'EST, *a.* Sylvan; rustic.—*Sir G. Buck.*
FOR'EST-BORN, *a.* Born in a wild.—*Shak.*
FŌRE'STAFF, *n.* An instrument used at sea, before the sextant was invented, for taking the altitudes of heavenly bodies.
FOR'EST-AĠE, *n.* An ancient service paid by foresters to the king; also, the right of foresters.
FŌRE-STALL', *v. t.* 1. To take beforehand. 2. To hinder by preoccupation or prevention.—3. In *law*, to buy or bargain for corn or provisions of any kind before they arrive at the market or fair, with intent to sell them at higher prices. 4. To deprive by something prior; [*not in use.*] —Syn. To anticipate; preoccupy; monopolize; engross.
FŌRE-STALLED' (fore-stawld'), *pp.* Anticipated; hindered; purchased before arrival in market.
FŌRE-STALL'ER, *n.* One who forestalls.
FŌRE-STALL'ING, *ppr.* Anticipating; hindering; buying provisions before they arrive in market, with intent to sell them at higher prices.
FŌRE'STALL'ING, *n.* Anticipation; prevention; the act of buying provisions before they are offered in market, with intent to sell them at higher prices.
FOR'EST-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered with trees or forest; wooded.
FOR'EST-ER, *n.* 1. In *England*, an officer appointed to watch a forest and preserve the game. 2. An inhabitant of a forest. 3. A forest tree.
FOR'EST-ING, *ppr.* Covering with trees.
† FŌRE'SWART, } *a.* Exhausted by heat.—*Sidney.*
† FŌRE'SWAT, }
FŌRE'TASTE, *n.* A taste beforehand; anticipation.
FŌRE-TASTE', *v. t.* 1. To taste before possession; to have previous enjoyment or experience of something; to anticipate. 2. To taste before another.
FŌRE-TAST'ED, *pp.* Tasted beforehand.—*Milton.*
FŌRE-TAST'ER, *n.* One who tastes beforehand.
FŌRE-TAST'ING, *ppr.* Tasting before.
FŌRE-TAUGHT' (-tawt), *pp.* Taught beforehand.
FŌRE-TEACH', *v. t.* To teach beforehand.—*Spenser.*
FŌRE-TELL', *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp. foretold.* 1. To tell before an event happens. 2. To foretoken; to foreshow. *Wharton.*—Syn. To predict; prophesy; prognosticate; augur.
FŌRE-TELL', *v. i.* To utter prediction or prophesy.
FŌRE-TELL'ER, *n.* One who predicts or prophesies; a foreshower.—*Boyle.*
FŌRE-TELL'ING, *n.* Prediction.
FŌRE-TELL'ING, *ppr.* Predicting.
FŌRE-THINK', *v. t.* 1. To think beforehand; to anticipate in the mind. 2. To contrive beforehand.
FŌRE-THINK, *v. i.* To contrive beforehand.
FŌRE-THOUGHT' (fōre-thawt'), *pret.* of *forethink.*
FŌRE'THOUGHT (fōre'thawt), *n.* 1. A thinking beforehand 2. Provident care.—Syn. Premeditation; prescience; foresight; anticipation; forecast.
FŌRE'-THOUGHT'FUL, *a.* Having forethought.
FŌRE-TŌ'KEN, *v. t.* To foreshow; to presignify; to prognosticate.
FŌRE-TŌ'KEN, *n.* Prognostic; previous sign.
FŌRE-TŌ'KENED, *pp.* Foreshown.
FŌRE-TŌ'KEN-ING, *ppr.* Presignifying.
FŌRE-TŌLD', *pp.* Predicted; told before.
FŌRE'TOP, *n.* 1. The hair on the fore-part of the head 2. That part of a woman's headdress that is forward, or the top of a periwig.—3. In *ships*, the platform erected at the head of the foremast.
FŌRE-TOP'-MAST, *n.* The mast erected at the head of the foremast, and at the head of which stands the foretop gallant-mast.
FOR-EV'ER, *adv.* [*for* and *ever.*] 1. At all times. 2. To eternity; through endless ages.—Syn. Constantly; continually; invariably; unchangeably; incessantly; always; perpetually; unceasingly; ceaselessly; interminably; everlastingly; endlessly; eternally.
FŌRE-VOUCHED' (fōre-voucht'), *pp.* Affirmed before; formerly told.—*Shak.*
FŌRE'WARD, *n.* The van; the front.
FŌRE-WARN', *v. t.* 1. To admonish beforehand. 2. To inform previously; to give previous notice. 3. To caution beforehand.
FŌRE-WARNED', *pp.* Admonished, cautioned, or informed beforehand.
FŌRE-WARN'ING, *ppr.* Previously admonishing or informing.
FŌRE-WARN'ING, *n.* Previous admonition, caution, or notice.
† FŌRE-WEND', *v. t.* To go before.—*Spenser.*
FŌRE-WISH', *v. t.* To wish beforehand.—*Knolles.*
FŌRE-WŌRN', *pp.* Worn out; wasted or obliterated by time or use.—*Sidney.*
FOR'FEIT (for'fit), *v. t.* [Fr. *forfaire, forfait.*] To lose or render confiscable by some fault, offense, or crime; to lose the right to some species of property, or that which belongs to one; to alienate the right to possess by some neglect or crime.
FOR'FEIT (for'fit), *n.* [Fr. *forfait;* W. *forfed.*] 1. That which is forfeited or lost, or the right to which is alienated by a crime, offense, neglect of duty, or breach of contract; hence, a fine; a mulct; a penalty. 2. Something deposited and redeemable by a jocular fine, whence the game of *forfeits.*—*Goldsmith.* 3. One whose life is forfeited; [*not used.*]
FOR'FEIT, *part. a.* used for *forfeited.* Lost or alienated for an offense or crime; liable to penal seizure.
FOR'FEIT-A-BLE (for'fit-a-bl), *a.* Liable to be forfeited; subject to forfeiture.
FOR'FEIT-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Lost or alienated by an offense, crime, or breach of condition.
FOR'FEIT-ER, *n.* One who incurs punishment by forfeiting his bond.—*Shak.*
FOR'FEIT-ING, *ppr.* Alienating or losing, as a right, by an offense, crime, or breach of condition.
FOR'FEIT-URE, *n.* 1. The act of forfeiting. 2. That which is forfeited; an estate forfeited.—Syn. Fine; mulct, amercement; penalty.
† FOR-FEND', *v. t.* To prevent; to forbid.
FOR'FEX, *n.* [L.] A pair of scissors.—*Pope.*
FOR-GĀVE', *pret.* of *forgive*, which see.
FŌRĠE, *n.* [Fr. *forge.*] 1. A furnace in which iron or other metal is heated and hammered into form. 2. Any place where any thing is made or shaped. 3. The act of beating or working iron or steel; the manufacture of metalline bodies.—*Bacon.*
FŌRĠE, *v. t.* 1. To form by heating and hammering; to beat into any particular shape, as a metal. 2. To make by any means. 3. To make falsely; to make in the likeness of something else.—Syn. To fabricate; frame; counterfeit; feign; falsify.
FŌRĠED, *pp.* or *a.* Hammered; beaten into shape; made; counterfeited.
FŌRĠ'ER, *n.* 1. One who makes or forms. 2. One who counterfeits; a falsifier.
FŌRĠ'ER-Y, *n.* 1. The act of forging or working metal into shape; [*obs.*] 2. The act of falsifying; the crime of counterfeiting. 3. That which is forged or counterfeited.
FOR-GET', *v. t.*; pret. *forgot;* [*forgat,* obs.] pp. *forgot, forgotten.* [Sax. *forgetan, forgitan, forgytan.*] 1. To lose the remembrance of; to let go from the memory. 2. To slight; to neglect.
FOR-GET'-ME-NOT', *n.* A small herb of the genus *myosotis*, having a beautiful blue flower, and extensively considered the emblem of fidelity.—*Encyc. Amer.*
FOR-GET'FUL, *a.* 1. Apt to forget; easily losing the remembrance of. 2. Unmindful; negligent; heedless; care-

ess; neglectful; inattentive. 3. Causing to forget; inducing oblivion; oblivious; as, *forgetful* draughts.—*Dryden.*

FOR-GET'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a forgetful manner.

FOR-GET'FUL-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being apt to let any thing slip from the mind. 2. Loss of remembrance or recollection; a ceasing to remember; oblivion. 3. Neglect; negligence; careless omission; inattention; heedlessness; carelessness.

† FŌRG'E-TĪVE, *a.* [from *forge.*] That may forge or produce; inventive.—*Shak.*

FOR-GET'TER, *n.* One who forgets; a heedless person.

FOR-GET'TING, *ppr* Losing the remembrance of.

FOR-GET'TING, *n.* The act of forgetting; forgetfulness; inattention.

FOR-GET'TING-LY, *adv.* By forgetting or forgetfulness.

FŌRG'ING, *ppr.* Hammering; beating into shape; counterfeiting.

FŌRG'ING, *n.* The act of beating into shape; the act of counterfeiting.

FOR-GĪV'A-BLE, *a.* That may be pardoned.

FOR-GĪVE', *v. t.*; pret. *forgave*; pp. *forgiven.* [*for* and *give*; Sax. *forgifan.*] 1. To pardon; to remit, as an offense or debt; to overlook an offense, and treat the offender as not guilty. It is to be noted that *pardon*, like *forgive*, may be followed by the name or person, and by the offense; but *remit* can be followed by the offense only. We forgive or pardon the man, but we do not *remit* him. 2. To remit as a debt, fine, or penalty.

FOR-GĪV'EN, *pp.* Pardoned; remitted.

FOR-GĪVE'NESS, *n.* 1. The act of forgiving; the pardon of an offender, by which he is considered and treated as not guilty. 2. The pardon or remission of an offense or crime. 3. Disposition to pardon; willingness to forgive. —*Dryden.* 4. Remission of a debt, fine, or penalty.

FOR-GĪV'ER, *n.* One who pardons or remits.

FOR-GĪV'ING, *ppr.* 1. Pardoning; remitting. 2. *a.* Disposed to forgive; inclined to overlook offenses; mild; merciful; compassionate; tender; clement.

FOR-GOT', } *pp.* or *a.*, from *forget.*
FOR-GOT'TEN, }

† FOR-HĀIL', *v. t.* To draw or distress.—*Spenser.*

FO-RIN'SE-ĊAL, *a.* [L. *forinsecus.*] Foreign; alien. [*Rare.*]

FO-RIS-FA-MIL'IĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *foris* and *familia.*] *Literally, to put one's self out of the family.* To renounce a legal title to a further share of paternal inheritance.

FO-RIS-FA-MIL-I-Ā'TION, *n.* When a child has received a portion of his father's estate, and renounces all title to a further share, his act is called *forisfamiliation.*

FORK, *n.* [Sax. *forc.*] 1. An instrument consisting of a handle, and a blade of metal, divided into two or more points or prongs. 2. A point.—3. *Forks*, in the *plural*, the point where a road parts into two; and the point where a river divides, or, rather, where two rivers meet and unite in one stream. Each branch is called a *fork.*

FORK, *v. i.* 1. To shoot into blades, as corn.—*Mortimer.* 2. To divide into two.

FORK, *v. t.* 1. To raise or pitch with a fork, as hay. 2. To dig and break ground with a fork. 3. To make sharp; to point.

FORKED (forkt), *pp.* 1. Raised, pitched, or dug with a fork. 2. *a.* Opening into two or more parts, points, or shoots. 3. Having two or more meanings; [*not in use.*]

FORK'LESS, *a.* Having no fork.

FORK'ED-LY, *adv.* In a forked form.

FORK'ED-NESS, *n.* The quality of opening into two or more parts.

FORK'HEAD, *n.* The point of an arrow.—*Spenser.*

FORK'TAIL, *n.* A salmon, in his fourth year's growth. [*Local.*]

FORK'Y, *a.* Forked; furcated; opening into two or more parts, shoots, or points.—*Pope.*

FOR-LĀY', *v. t.* To lie in wait for; to ambush; as, a thief *forlays* a traveler.—*Dryden.*

† FOR-LIE', *v. i.*, pret. *forlay.* To lie before or in front of. —*Spenser.*

† FOR-LŌRE', *a.* Forlorn.

FOR-LORN', *a.* [Sax. *forloren.*] 1. Deserted; stripped or deprived; left without resource. Hence, in a state of destitution and wretchedness. 2. Taken away; [*obs.*] 3. Small; despicable; [*in a ludicrous sense.*]—SYN. Destitute; lost; abandoned; forsaken; solitary; helpless; friendless; hopeless; abject; wretched; miserable; pitiable.

FOR-LORN', *n.* A lost, forsaken, solitary person.—*Shak.*

FOR-LORN' HŌPE, *n. Literally*, a desperate case; and hence, in *military affairs*, a detachment of men appointed to lead in an assault, or perform other service attended with uncommon peril.

FOR-LORN'LY, *adv.* In a forlorn manner.—*Pollok.*

FOR-LORN'NESS, *n.* Destitution; misery; a forsaken or wretched condition.—*Boyle.*

† FOR-LŸE'. *See* FORLIE.

FORM, *n.* [L. *forma*; Fr. *forme.*] 1. The shape or external appearance of a body; the conformation or make; the figure, as defined by lines and angles. 2. Manner of arranging particulars; disposition of particular things. 3. Model draught; pattern. 4. Beauty; elegance; splendor; dignity 5. Regularity; method; order; as, to reduce to *form.* 6 External appearance without the essential qualities; empty show; semblance. 7. Stated method; established practice; ritual or prescribed mode. 8. Ceremony; formality; as, a matter of *form.* 9. Determinate shape. 10. Likeness; image. 11. Manner; system, as of government. 12. Manner of arrangement; disposition of component parts. 13. A long seat; a bench without a back. [*In this, and the two following senses, the English pronunciation is* fōrm.] —14. In *schools*, a class; a rank of students.—*Dryden.* 15. The seat or bed of a hare.—*Prior.* 16. A mold; something to give shape, or on which things are fashioned.—17. In *printing*, an assemblage of types, composed and arranged in order, disposed into pages or columns, and inclosed and locked in a chase, to receive an impression. The *outer* form always contains the first and last pages, and the *inner* form the second page.—18. *Essential form* is that mode of existence which can not cease without destroying the existence of a thing; opposed to *accidental form*, which can thus cease.

FORM, *v. t.* [L. *formo.*] 1. To make or cause to exist; to create. 2. To shape; to mold or fashion into a particular shape or state; to construct. 3. To plan; to scheme; to modify.—*Dryden.* 4. To arrange; to combine in a particular manner. 5. To adjust; to settle; [*rare.*] 6. To contrive; to invent, as a design. 7. To make up; to frame; to settle by deductions of reason, as an opinion. 8. To mold; to model by instruction and discipline, as one's character. 9. To combine; to unite individuals into a collective body. 10. To make; to establish. 11. To compile. 12. To constitute; to make; as, to *form* part of a thing.—13. In *grammar*, to make by derivation, or by affixes or prefixes. 14. To enact; to make; to ordain.

FORM, *v. i.* To take a form.

FORM'AL, *a.* 1. According to form; agreeable to established mode. 2. Strictly ceremonious; exact to affectation; as, *formal* manners. 3. Done in due form, or with solemnity; express; according to regular method; not incidental, sudden, or irregular. 4. Regular; methodical; as, the *formal* stars; [*rare.*] 5. Having the form or appearance without the substance or essence; as, *formal* religion. 6. Depending on customary forms.—*Pope.* 7. Having the power of making a thing what it is; constituent; essential.—*Holder.* 8. Retaining its proper and essential characteristic; proper. *Shak.*—SYN. Precise; punctilious; stiff; starched; affected; ritual; ceremonial; external; outward.

FORM'AL-ISM, *n.* A resting in mere external forms of religion.

FORM'AL-IST, *n.* 1. One who observes forms. 2. One who rests in external religious forms or ceremonies.

FOR-MAL'I-TY, *n.* 1. The practice or observance of forms. 2. Ceremony; mere conformity to customary modes. 3. Established order; rule of proceeding; mode; method. 4. Order; decorum to be observed; customary mode of behavior.—*L'Estrange.* 5. Customary mode of dress; habit; robe.—*Swift.* 6. External appearance.—*Glanville.* 7. Essence; the quality which constitutes a thing what it is. *Stillingfleet.*—8. In the *schools*, the formal nature of an object, or that by which it is distinguished from another object.

† FORM'AL-IZE, *v. t.* To model.—*Hooker.*

FORM'AL-IZE, *v. i.* To affect formality. [*Little used.*]

FORM'AL-IZED, *pp.* Modeled.

FORM'AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Modeling.

FORM'AL-LY, *adv.* 1. According to established form, rule, order, rite, or ceremony. 2. Ceremoniously; stiffly; precisely. 3. In open appearance; in a visible and apparent state. 4. Essentially; characteristically.—*Smalridge.*

FOR'MA PAU'PER-IS. [L.] To sue *in forma pauperis*, is to sue as a poor man, which relieves from cost.—*Bouvier.*

FOR'MATE, *n.* [more correct than *formiate*, but both are used.] A salt composed of formic acid and combined with a base.

FOR-MĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *formatio.*] 1. The act of forming or making; the act of creating or causing to exist; the operation of collecting things together, or of shaping and giving form. 2. Generation; production. 3. The manner in which a thing is formed.—4. In *grammar*, the act or manner of forming one word from another.—5. In *geology*, a single mass of one kind of rock, more or less extensive, or a collection of mineral substances, formed by the same agent, under the same or similar circumstances.—*Cleaveland.*

FORM'A-TĪVE, *a.* 1. Giving form; having the power of giving form; plastic; as, the *formative* arts.—2. In *grammar*, serving to form; derivative; not radical; as, a termination merely *formative.*

FORM'A-TĪVE, *n.* In *grammar*, that which serves merely to give form, and is no part of the radical.
FORMED, *pp.* Made; shaped; molded; planned; arranged; combined; enacted; constituted.
FOR'ME-DON, *n.* [L. *forma doni.*] In *English law, formerly*, a writ of right for a tenant in tail.
FORM'ER, *n.* He who forms; a maker; an author.
FOR'MER, *a.* comp. deg. [Sax. *form, forma.*] 1. Before in time; preceding another or something else in order of time; opposed to *latter*. 2. Past, and frequently ancient, long past. 3. Near the beginning; as, the *former* part of a book. 4. Mentioned before another.—SYN. Prior; previous; anterior; antecedent; preceding; foregoing.
FOR'MER-LY, *adv.* In time past; either in time immediately preceding, or at any indefinite distance; of old; heretofore; anciently; in days of yore.
FORM'FUL, *a.* Ready to form; creative; imaginative.
FOR'MI-ĀTE, *n.* [from L. *formica.*] A salt, composed of the formic acid and a base. *See* FORMATE.
FOR'MIC, *a.* [L. *formica.*] Pertaining to ants; as, the *formic* acid: an acid obtained originally from red ants, but now formed by artificial distillation.
FOR-MI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *formicatio.*] A sensation of the body resembling that made by the creeping of ants on the skin.
FOR'MI-DA-BLE, *a.* [L. *formidabilis.*] Exciting fear or apprehension; impressing dread; adapted to excite fear, and deter from approach, encounter, or undertaking.—SYN. Dreadful; fearful; terrible; frightful; shocking; horrible; terrific; tremendous.
FOR'MI-DA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being formidable, or adapted to excite dread.
FOR'MI-DA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to impress fear.
FOR'MILL, *v. t.* To order. [*Craven dialect.*]
FORM'LESS, *a.* Shapeless; without a determinate form; wanting regularity of shape.—*Shak.*
† FOR-MŌS'I-TY, *n.* [L. *formositas.*] Beauty; fairness.—*Cockeram.*
FORM'Ū-LA, *n.* [L.] 1. A prescribed form; a rule or model.—2. In *medicine*, a prescription.—3. In *church affairs*, a confession of faith.—4. In *mathematics*, a general expression for resolving certain cases or problems.—5. In *chemistry*, a term applied to the symbols representing the different substances.—*Ure.*
FORM'Ū-LA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *formulaire.*] 1. A book containing stated and prescribed forms, as of oaths, declarations, prayers, and the like; a book of precedents. 2. Prescribed form; formula.
FORM'Ū-LA-RY, *a.* Stated; prescribed; ritual.
FORM'ŪLE, *n.* [Fr.] A set or prescribed model; formula.—*Johnson.*
FORN'I-CĀTE, } *a.* [L. *fornicatus.*] Arched; vaulted like
FORN'I-CĀ-TED, } an oven or furnace.
FORN'I-CĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *fornicor.*] To commit lewdness, as an unmarried man or woman, or as a married man with an unmarried woman.
FORN-I-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *fornicatio.*] 1. The incontinence or lewdness of unmarried persons, male or female; also, the criminal conversation of a married man with an unmarried woman. 2. Adultery.—*Matt.*, v. 3. Incest. 4. Idolatry; a forsaking of the true God, and worshiping of idols.—2 *Chron.*, xxi. 5. An arching; the forming of a vault.
FORN'I-CĀ-TOR, *n.* 1. An unmarried person, male or female, who has criminal conversation with the other sex; also, a married man who has sexual commerce with an unmarried woman. [*See* ADULTERY.] 2. A lewd person. 3. An idolater.
FORN'I-CĀ-TRESS, *n.* An unmarried female guilty of lewdness.
† FOR-PĀSS', *v. i.* To go by; to pass unnoticed.—*Spenser.*
† FOR-PĪNE', *v. i.* To pine or waste away.—*Spenser.*
FOR-RĀY', *v. t.* To ravage.—*Spenser.* [*Obs.*]
FOR-RĀY', *n.* The act of ravaging. *See* FORAY.
FOR-SĀKE', *v. t.*; pret. *forsook*; pp. *forsaken.* [Sax. *forsacan, forsæcan.*] 1. To leave entirely, as a friend. 2. To depart from, as a law or rule of action. 3. To withdraw from; as, one's courage *forsakes* him.—4. In *Scripture*, God *forsakes* his people when he withdraws his aid, or the light of his countenance.—SYN. To quit; assert; fail abandon; relinquish; give up; renounce; reject.
FOR-SĀK'ER, *n.* One who forsakes or deserts.
FOR-SĀK'EN, *pp.* or *a.* Deserted; left; abandoned; forlorn; destitute.
FOR-SĀK'ING, *ppr.* Leaving or deserting.
FOR-SĀK'ING, *n.* The act of deserting; dereliction.
† FOR-SĀY', *v. t.* To forbid; to renounce.—*Spenser.*
† FOR-SLAĢK', *v. t.* To delay.—*Spenser.*
FOR-SOOTH', *adv.* [Sax. *forsothe.*] In truth; in fact; certainly; very well. [*Chiefly used in contempt or irony.*]
† FORS'TER, *n.* A forester.—*Chaucer.*
FOR-SWEĀR', *v. t.*; pret. *forswore*; pp. *forsworn.* [Sax. *forswærian.*] 1. To reject or renounce upon oath. 2. To deny upon oath. *Dryden.*—*To forswear one's self*, is to swear falsely; to perjure one's self.
FOR-SWEĀR, *v. i.* To swear falsely; to commit perjury
FOR-SWEĀR'ER, *n.* One who rejects on oath; one who is perjured; one who swears a false oath.
FOR-SWEĀR'ING, *ppr.* Denying on oath; swearing falsely.
† FOR-SWŌNK', *a.* [Sax. *swincan.*] Overlabored.—*Spenser.*
FOR-SWŌRE', *pret.* of *forswear.*
FOR-SWŌRN', *pp.* of *forswear.* Renounced on oath; perjured.
FOR-SWŌRN'NESS, *n.* The state of being forsworn.
FŌRT, *a.* [Fr. *fort*; It., Port. *forte.*] 1. A fortified place; a place surrounded with means of defense; any building or place fortified; a castle. 2. A strong side, opposed to *weak side*, or *foible.*
FŌRT'AL-ĪCE, *n.* A fortilage, or small outwork of a fortification.
FORTE (for'tā), *adv.* [It.] A direction to sing or play with loudness or force.
FŌRTE, *n.* [Fr.] The strong point; that art or department in which one excels.
FŌRTED, *a.* Furnished with forts; guarded by forts.
FŌRTH, *adv.* [Sax. *forth*; G. *fort.*] 1. Forward; onward in time; in advance. 2. Forward in place or order. 3. Out; abroad; noting progression or advance from a state of confinement. 4. Out; away; beyond the boundary of a place; [*little used.*] 5. Out into public view, or public character. 6. Thoroughly; from beginning to end; [*obs.*] 7. On to the end; [*obs.*]
FŌRTH, *prep.* Out of.—*Shak.*
† FŌRTH, *n.* [Su. Goth. *fort.*] A way.
FŌRTH'-CŎM'ING (-kum'ing), *a.* Ready to appear; making appearance.
FŌRTH'-IS'SU-ING (-ish'shu-ing), *a.* Issuing; coming out, coming forward as from a covert.—*Pope.*
FŌRTH'GŌ-ING, *n.* 1. A going forth, or utterance; a proceeding from.—*Chalmers.* 2. *a.* Going forth.
† FOR-THINK', *v. t.* To repent of.—*Spenser.*
† FŌRTH-RĪGHT', *adv.* Straight forward; in a straight direction.—*Sidney.*
† FŌRTH-RĪGHT', *n.* A straight path.—*Shak.*
FŌRTH'WARD, *adv.* Forward.—*Bp. Fisher.*
FŌRTH-WITH', *adv.* Immediately; without delay; directly.
† FŌR'THY, *adv.* [Sax. *forthi.*] Therefore.—*Spenser.*
FOR'TI-ETH, *a.* The fourth tenth; noting the number next after the thirty-ninth.
FOR'TI-FĪ-A-BLE, *a.* That may be fortified. [*Little used.*]
FOR-TI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of fortifying. 2. The art or science of fortifying places to defend them against an enemy. 3. The works erected to defend a place against attack. 4. A fortified place; a fort; a castle. 5. Additional strength.
FOR'TI-FĪED, *pp.* or *a.* Made strong against attacks.
FOR'TI-FĪ-ER, *n.* 1. One who erects works for defense. 2. One who strengthens, supports, and upholds; that which strengthens.
FOR'TI-FŸ, *v. t.* [Fr. *fortifier.*] 1. In a *general sense*, to add to the strength of; as, to *fortify* wine by the addition of brandy; [*recent.*] 2. To strengthen and secure by forts, batteries, and other works of art. 3. To strengthen against any attack; to invigorate; as, to *fortify* the mind. 4. To confirm; to add strength and firmness to. 5. To furnish with strength or means of resisting force, violence, or assault.
FOR'TI-FŸ, *v. i.* To raise strong places.—*Milton.*
FOR'TI-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* Making strong against attacks.
† FŌR'TI-LAĢE, *n.* A little fort; a block-house.
FŌR'TIN, *n.* [Fr.] A little fort; a field fort; a sconce.
FOR-TIS'SI-MO. [It.] In *music*, a direction to sing with the utmost strength or loudness.
FORTI-TER IN RĒ. [L.] Firmly in action or execution.
FOR'TI-TUDE, *n.* [L. *fortitude.*] That strength or firmness of mind which enables a person to encounter danger with coolness and courage, or to bear pain or adversity without murmuring, depression, or despondency. We sometimes confound the effect with the cause, and use *fortitude* as synonymous with *courage* or *patience*; but *courage* is an active virtue or vice, and *patience* is the effect of *fortitude*.—SYN. Resolution; resoluteness; endurance; bravery
FŌR'TLET, *n.* A little fort.
*FORTNIGHT (fort'nīte), *n.* [contracted from *fourteen nights.*] The space of fourteen days; two weeks.
FORT'NIGHT-LY, *adv.* Once a fortnight. [*English.*]
FOR'TRESS, *n.* [Fr. *forteresse.*] 1. Any fortified place; a fort; a castle; a strong hold; a place of defense or security. 2. Defense; safety; security.
FOR'TRESS, *v. t.* To furnish with fortresses; to guard; to fortify.—*Shak.*
FOR'TRESSED (for'trest), *a.* Defended by a fortress.
FOR-TŪ'I-TOUS, *a.* [L. *fortuitus.*] Happening by chance, coming or occurring unexpectedly, or without any known cause.—SYN. Accidental; casual; contingent; incidental
FOR-TŪ'I-TOUS-LY, *adv.* Accidentally; casually.

FOR-TŪI-TOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being accidental; accident; chance.

FOR-TŪI-TY, *n.* Chance; accident.—*Forbes.*

FOR'TU-NATE, *a.* [L. *fortunatus.*] 1. Coming by good luck or favorable chance; bringing some unexpected good. 2. Lucky; successful; receiving some unforseen or unexpected good. 3. Receiving some good in consequence of efforts, but where the event was uncertain.—SYN. Auspicious; lucky; prosperous; successful; favored; happy.

FOR'TU-NATE-LY, *adv.* Luckily; successfully; happily; by good fortune, or favorable chance or issue.

FOR'TU-NATE-NESS, *n* Good luck; success; happiness.—*Sidney.*

FOR'TUNE (fort'yun), *n.* [Fr., L. *fortuna.*] 1. *Properly*, the arrival of something in a sudden or unexpected manner. The ancients worshiped fortune as a goddess. Hence, in *modern use*, a power supposed to distribute arbitrarily the allotments of life. 2. The good or ill that befalls man. 3. Success, good or bad; event. 4. The chance of life; means of living; wealth. 5. Estate; possessions. 6. A large estate; great wealth. 7. The portion of a man or woman; generally of a woman. 8. Futurity; future state or events; destiny; as, to tell one's *fortune.*—SYN. Chance; accident; luck; fate.

† FOR'TUNE, *v. t.* 1. To make fortunate.—*Chaucer.* 2. To dispose fortunately or not; also, to presage.—*Dryden.*

† FOR'TUNE, *v. i.* To befall; to fall out; to happen; to come casually to pass.—*Knolles.*

FOR'TUNE-BOOK, *n.* A book to be consulted to discover future events.—*Crashaw.*

FOR'TUNE-HUNTER, *n.* A man who seeks to marry a woman with a large portion, with a view to enrich himself.—*Addison.*

FOR'TUNE-HUNTING, *n.* The seeking of a fortune by marriage.

FOR'TUNE-TELL, *v. t.* To tell or pretend to tell the future events of one's life; to reveal futurity.

FOR'TUNE-TELL'ER, *n.* One who tells or pretends to foretell the events of one's life.

FOR'TUNE-TELL'ING, *ppr.* Telling the future events of one's life.

FOR'TUNE-TELL'ING, *n.* The act or practice of foretelling the future fortune or events of one's life.

FOR'TUNED, *a.* Supplied by fortune.—*Shak.*

FOR'TUNE-LESS, *a.* Luckless; also, destitute of a fortune or portion.

† FOR'TUN-IZE, *v. t.* To regulate the fortune of.

FOR'TY, *a.* [Sax. *feowertig.*] 1. Four times ten. 2. An indefinite number; [*a colloquial use.*]

FŌ'RUM, *n.* [L.] 1. In *Rome*, a public place, where causes were judicially tried, and orations delivered to the people; also, a market-place. 2. A tribunal; a court; any assembly empowered to hear and decide causes; also, jurisdiction.

† FOR-WAN'DER, *v. i.* To wander away; to rove wildly.

† FOR-WAN'DERED, *a.* Lost; bewildered.

FOR'WARD, *adv.* [Sax. *forweard.*] Toward a part or place before or in front; onward; progressively.—In a *ship*, *forward* denotes toward the fore-part.

FOR'WARD, *a.* 1. Near or at the fore-part; in advance of something else. 2. Ready; prompt; strongly inclined. 3. Ardent; eager; earnest; violent: [*applied to soldiers.*] 4. Bold: confident; less reserved or modest than is proper; immodest, presumptuous; [*in a bad sense.*] 5. Advanced beyond the usual degree; advanced for the season; as, a *forward* year. 6. Quick; hasty; too ready. 7. Anterior; fore.—*Shak.* 8. Advanced; not behindhand.—*Shak.*

FOR'WARD, *v. t.* 1. To advance; to help onward; to promote. 2. To accelerate; to quicken; to hasten. 3. To send forward; to send toward the place of destination; to transmit, as a letter.

FOR'WARD-ED, *pp.* Advanced; promoted; aided in progress; quickened; sent onward; transmitted.

FOR'WARD-ER, *n.* 1. He that promotes or advances in progress. 2. One who sends forward or transmits goods; a forwarding merchant; [*American.*]

FOR'WARD-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Advancing; promoting; aiding in progress; accelerating in growth; sending onward; transmitting.

FOR'WARD-ING, *n.* The act or business of sending forward merchandise, &c.

FOR'WARD-LY, *adv.* Eagerly; hastily; quickly.

FOR'WARD-NESS, *n.* 1. Cheerful readiness. 2. Eager desire for action. 3. Want of due reserve or modesty. 4. A state of advance beyond the usual degree; earliness.—SYN. Promptness; promptitude; eagerness; ardor; zeal; assurance; confidence; boldness; impudence; presumption.

† FOR WASTE, *v. t.* To waste; to desolate.—*Spenser.*

† FOR-WEARY, *v. t.* To dispirit.—*Spenser.*

FOR-WEEP, *v. i.* To weep much.—*Chaucer.*

† FOR'WORD (-wurd), *n.* A promise.—*Spenser.*

FOR-ZAN'DO (fort san'do) [It.] In *music*, directs that notes are to be boldly struck and continued.

FOSSE, *n.* [Fr. *fosse.*] 1. A ditch or moat; [*a word used in fortification.*]—2. In *anatomy*, a kind of cavity in a bone, with a large aperture.—*Encyc.*

FOS'SIL, *a.* [Fr. *fossile.*] Dug out of the earth; as, *fossil* coal. The term is now applied to petrified forms of animals or vegetables dug out of the earth.

FOS'SIL, *n.* A substance dug from the earth.—In *mineralogy* and *geology*, a term designating the petrified forms of plants and animals which occur in the strata of the earth's surface; *more rarely*, any mineral body.

FOS'SIL-ĠŌ'PAL, *n.* Highgate resin; a resinous substance found at Highgate, near London.

FOS-SIL-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *fossilis* and *fero.*] Containing fossil or organic remains; as, *fossiliferous* rocks.

FOS'SIL-IST, *n.* One versed in the science of fossils.—*Black.*

FOS-SIL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act or process of converting into a fossil or petrifaction.—*Journal of Science.*

FOS'SIL-IZE, *v. t.* To convert into stone.

FOS'SIL-IZE, *v. i.* To be changed into a stone.

FOS'SIL-IZED, *pp.* or *a.* Converted into a stone.

FOS'SIL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Changing into a stone.

FOS-SIL'O-ĠY, *n.* [*fossil*, and Gr. λογος.] A discourse or treatise on fossils; also, the science of fossils.

FOS-SŌ'RĒS, *n. pl.* [L. diggers.] A group of insects which excavate cells for their eggs in wood or the earth.

FOS-SŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Digging; burrowing.

FOS-SŌ'RI-AL, *n.* The name of burrowing animals like the mole.

FOSS'RŌAD, } *n.* A Roman military way in England, lead-
FOSS'WAY, } ing from Totness to Barton.—*Encyc.*

FOS'SU-LATE, *n.* [L. *fossa.*] Having long and narrow lines of depression like trenches.

FOS'TER, *v. t.* [Sax. *fostrian.*] 1. To feed; to nourish; to support; to bring up. 2. To cherish; to forward; to promote growth. 3. To cherish; to harbor or indulge; to encourage; to sustain and promote.

FOS'TER, *v. i.* To be nourished or trained up together.

FOS'TER, *n.* A forester.—*Spenser.*

FOS'TER-AĠE, *n.* The charge of nursing.—*Raleigh.*

FOS'TER-BRŌTH'ER (-bruth'er), *n.* A male nursed at the same breast, or fed by the same nurse, but not the offspring of the same parents.

FOS'TER-CHĪLD, *n.* A child nursed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father.

FOS'TER-DAM, *n.* A nurse; one that performs the office of a mother by giving food to a child.

FOS'TER-EARTH (-erth), *n.* Earth by which a plant is nourished, though not its native soil.—*Philips.*

FOS'TER-FĀ'THER, *n.* One who takes the place of a father, in feeding and educating a child.—*Bacon.*

FOS'TER-MŌTH'ER (-muth'er), *n.* A nurse.

FOS'TER-NURSE, *n.* A nurse. [*Tautological.*]

FOS'TER-SIS'TER, *n.* A female nursed by the same person.—*Swift.*

FOS'TER-SŌN (-sun), *n.* One fed and educated, like a son, though not a son by birth.—*Dryden.*

FOS'TERED, *pp.* Nourished; cherished; promoted.

FOS'TER-ER, *n.* A nurse; one who feeds and nourishes in the place of parents.—*Davies.*

FOS'TER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Nourishing; cherishing; bringing up.

FOS'TER-ING, *n.* 1. The act of nursing, nourishing, and cherishing. 2. Nourishment.—*Chaucer.*

FOS'TER-LING, *n.* A foster-child.—*Ben Jonson.*

† FOS'TER-MENT, *n.* Food; nourishment.

FOS'TER-SHIP, *n.* The office of a fosterer.—*Churton.*

FOS'TRESS, *n.* A female who feeds and cherishes; a nurse.—*Ben Jonson.*

FOTH'ER, *n.* [Ger. *fuder.*] A weight for lead, &c., usually about 2400 pounds. *See* FODDER.

FOTH'ER, *v. t.* To endeavor to stop a leak in the bottom of a ship, while afloat, by letting down under the bottom a sail filled with oakum, &c., to be sucked into the crack

FOTH'ERED, *pp.* Stopped, as a leak in a ship.

FOTH'ER-ING, *ppr.* Stopping leaks, as above.

FOTH'ER-ING, *n.* The operation of stopping leaks in a ship.

FÖU-GADE', } *n.* [Fr. *fougade.*] In the *art of war*, a little
FÖU-GASS', } mine, dug to defend or destroy a fortification by its explosion.

FOUGHT (fawt), *pret.* and *pp.* of *fight.*

† FOUGHT'EN (fawt'n), for *fought.*

FOUL, *a.* [Sax. *ful, faul.*] 1. Covered with or containing extraneous matter which is injurious, noxious, or offensive; filthy; dirty; not clean. 2. Turbid; thick; muddy 3. Impure; polluted; as, a *foul* mouth.—*Shak.* 4. Impure; scurrilous; obscene or profane. 5. Cloudy and stormy; rainy or tempestuous, as the weather. 6. Impure; defiling, as a disease. 7. Wicked; detestable; abominable. 8. Unfair; not honest; not lawful or according to established rules or customs; as, *foul* play. 9. Hateful; ugly; loathsome.—*Shak.* 10. Disgraceful; shameful.

11. Coarse; gross, as, *foul* feeding. 12. Full of gross humors or impurities.—*Shak.* 13. Full of weeds.—14. Among *seamen*, entangled; hindered from motion; opposed to *clear*; as, a rope is *foul*. 15. Covered with weeds or barnacles, as a ship's bottom. 16. Not fair; contrary, as wind. 17. Not favorable or safe for anchorage; dangerous; as, a *foul* harbor or bay.—*To fall foul*, 1. Is to rush on with haste, rough force, and unseasonable violence. 2. To run against.

FOUL, *v. t.* [Sax. *fulian, gefylan.*] To make filthy; to defile; to daub; to dirty; to bemire; to soil.

FOUL'-FĀCED (-fāste), *a.* Having an ugly or hateful visage.

FOUL-FEED'ING, *a.* Gross; feeding grossly.—*Hall.*

FOUL'-MOUTHED, *a.* Using language scurrilous, opprobrious, obscene, or profane; uttering abuse, or profane or obscene words; accustomed to use bad language.

FOUL'-SPŌK-EN, *a.* 1. Slanderous.—*Shak.* 2. Using profane, scurrilous, or obscene language.

† **FOUL'DER**, *v. i.* To emit great heat.—*Spenser.*

FOULED, *pp.* Defiled; dirtied.

FOUL'ING, *ppr.* Making foul; defiling.

FOUL'LY, *adv.* 1. Filthily; nastily; hatefully; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully. 2. Unfairly; not honestly.

FOUL'NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being foul or filthy; filthiness; defilement. 2. The quality or state of containing or being covered with any thing extraneous which is noxious or offensive. 3. Pollution; impurity. 4. Hatefulness; atrociousness; abominableness; wickedness. 5. Ugliness; deformity.—*Dryden.* 6. Unfairness; dishonesty; want of candor.

FOU'MART, *n.* [Scot. *foumarte.*] The pole-cat.

FOUND, *pret.* and *pp.* of *find.* This word is sometimes used in the sense of supplied with food at another's expense; as, a laborer is hired at so much a day, and is *found.*

FOUND, *v. t.* [L. *fundo*; Fr. *fonder.*] 1. To lay the basis of any thing; to set, or place, as on something solid, for support. 2. To begin and build; to lay the foundation, and raise a superstructure. 3. To set or place; to establish, as on something solid or durable. 4. To begin; to form or lay the basis; to institute, as a college. 5. To give birth to; to originate, as an art or family. 6. To set; to place; to establish on a base. 7. To fix firmly.—*Shak.*

FOUND, *v. t.* [L. *fundo*; Fr. *fondre.*] To cast; to form by melting a metal and pouring it into a mold. [*Rare.*]

FOUN-DĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *fundatio.*] 1. The base of an edifice; that part of a building or structure which rests on the ground. 2. The act of fixing the base.—*Tickel.* 3. The base or ground-work of any thing, as of a government. 4. Original; rise; origin, as of the world. 5. Endowment; a donation or legacy appropriated to support an institution. 6. Establishment; settlement; institution.

FOUN-DĀ'TION-ER, *n.* One who derives support from the funds or foundation of a college or great school. [*Eng.*]

FOUN-DĀ'TION-LESS, *a.* Having no foundation.

FOUND'ED, *pp.* Set; fixed; established on a base; begun and built.

FOUND'ER, *n.* 1. One who founds, establishes, and erects; one who lays a foundation. 2. One who begins; an author; one from whom any thing originates. 3. One who endows; one who furnishes a permanent fund for the support of an institution.—4. [Fr. *fondeur.*] A caster; one who casts metals. 5. A lameness occasioned by inflammation within the hoof of a horse.—*Buchanan.*

FOUND'ER, *v. i.* [Fr. *fondre.*] 1. In *seamen's language*, to fill or be filled with water, and sink, as a ship. 2. To fail; to miscarry.—*Shak.* 3. To trip; to fall.—*Chaucer.*

FOUND'ER, *v. t.* To cause internal inflammation and great soreness in the feet of a horse.

FOUND'ERED, *pp.* or *a.* Made lame in the feet by inflammation and extreme tenderness, as a horse. 2. Sunk in the sea, as a ship.

FOUND'ER-OUS, *a.* Failing; liable to sink from beneath; ruinous; as, a *founderous* road.—*Burke.*

FOUND'ER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *fonderie.*] 1. The art of casting metals into various forms for use; the casting of statues. 2. The house and works occupied in casting metals.

FOUND'ING, *n.* The art of casting or forming of melted metal any article, according to a given design or pattern.

FOUND'LING, *n.* A deserted or exposed infant; a child found without a parent or owner.—*Foundling hospital*, a hospital for the care of foundlings.

FOUND'RESS, *n.* A female founder; a woman who founds or establishes, or who endows with a fund.

FOUND'RY, *n.* A building occupied for casting metals. *See* FOUNDERY.

FOUNT, **FOUNT'AIN**, *n.* [L. *fons*; Fr. *fontaine*; Sp. *fuente.*] 1. A spring or source of water, *properly*, a spring or issuing of water from the earth. 2. A small basin of springing water. 3. A jet; a spouting of water; an artificial spring. 4. The head or source of a river. 5. Original; first principle or cause; the source of any thing.—*Fount of types*, see FONT.

FOUNT'AIN-HĔAD (fount'in-hed), *n.* Primary source, original; first principle.—*Young.*

FOUNT'AIN-TREE, *n.* In the *Canary isles*, a tree which distills water from its leaves.

FOUNT'AIN-LESS, *a.* Having no fountain; wanting a spring.—*Milton.*

FOUNT'FUL, *a.* Full of springs.—*Chapman.*

FŌUR, *a.* [Sax. *feower*; Ger. *vier.*] Twice two.

FŌUR'-EDGED, *a.* Having four edges.—*Smith.*

FŌUR'-FOOT-ED, *a.* Quadruped; having four feet.

FŌUR'-SQUĀRE, *a.* Having four sides and four angles equal; quadrangular.—*Raleigh.*

FŌUR'-WHEELED, *a.* Having or running on four wheels.

FŌURBE (foorb), *n.* [Fr.] A tricking fellow; a cheat. [*Not English.*]

FŌUR'FŌLD, *a.* Four double; quadruple; four times told.

FŌUR'FŌLD, *n.* Four times as much.

FŌUR'FŌLD, *v. t.* To assess in a fourfold ratio. [*Not authorized.*]

FŌUR'FOLD-ING, *n.* Making four double; quadrupling.—*Dwight.*

FŌUR'I-ER-ISM (foor'e-er-izm), *n.* The system of Charles Fourier, a Frenchman, who recommends the re-organization of society into small communities, living in common.

FŌUR'I-ER-ĪTE, *n.* One who favors Fourierism.

FŌUR'RIER, *n.* [Fr.] A harbinger. [*Not English.*]

FŌUR'SCORE, *a.* Four times twenty; eighty. It is used elliptically for fourscore years.

FŌUR'TEEN, *a.* [*four* and *ten*; Sax. *feowertyn.*] Four and ten; twice seven.

FŌUR'TEENTH, *a.* The ordinal of fourteen; the fourth after the tenth.

FŌUR'TEENTH, *n.* In *music*, the octave of the seventh.

FŌURTH, *a.* The ordinal of four; the next after the third.

FŌURTH, *n.* In *music*, an interval composed of two tones and a semitone.

FŌURTH'LY, *adv.* In the fourth place.

FŌU'TER (foo'ter), *n.* A despicable fellow.—*Brocket*

† **FŌU'TRA**, *n.* [Fr. *foutre.*] A fig; a scoff.—*Shak.*

FŌU'TY (foo'te), *a.* [Fr. *foutu.*] Despicable.

FŌ'VE-O-LĀ-TED, *a.* [Low L. *foveola.*] Having little depressions or pits.—*Smith.*

FŌ-VIL'LA, *n.* [L. *foveo.*] A fine substance, imperceptible to the naked eye, emitted from the pollen of flowers.

FOWL, *n.* [Sax. *fugel, fugl.*] A flying or winged animal, a bird.—*Fowl* is used as a *collective noun*; as, we dined on fish and *fowl.* It is now usually applied to the common domestic fowl.

FOWL, *v. i.* To catch or kill wild fowls for game or food.

FOWL'ER, *n.* A sportsman who pursues wild fowls, or takes or kills them for food.

FOWL'ING, *ppr.* Pursuing or taking wild fowls.

FOWL'ING, *n.* The art or practice of catching or shooting fowls or birds; also, falconry.

FOWL'ING-PIĔCE, *n.* A light gun for shooting fowls or birds.

FOX, *n.* [Sax. *fox.*] 1. A well-known animal, with a straight tail, yellowish or straw-colored hair, and erect ears, remarkable for cunning. 2. A sly, cunning fellow.—3. In *seamen's language*, a small strand of rope, made by twisting several rope-yarns together.—4. *Formerly*, a cant expression for a sword.—*Shak.*

FOX, *v. t.* 1. To intoxicate; to stupefy.—*Boyle*; [*obs.*] 2. To cover the feet of boots with new leather and new soles. [*America.*]

FOX, *v. i.* To turn sour.—*Smart.* [*Applied to beer, when it sours in fermenting.*]

† **FOX'-CĂSE**, *n.* The skin of a fox.—*L'Estrange.*

FOX'-CHĀSE, *n.* The pursuit of a fox with hounds.

FOX'-Ē-VIL, *n.* A disease in which the hair falls off.

FOX'-HOUND, *n.* A hound for chasing foxes.

FOX'-HUNT, *n.* The chase or hunting of a fox.

FOX'-HUNT-ER, *n.* One who hunts or pursues foxes with hounds.

FOX'-HUNT-ING, *n.* The employment of hunting foxes.

FOX'-HUNT-ING, *a.* Pertaining to or engaged in the hunting of foxes.—*Hill.*

FOX'-TRAP, *n.* A trap, or a gin or snare, to catch foxes.

FOXED (foxt), *pp.* or *a.* Turned sour in fermenting, as beer.—*Booth.*

† **FOX'ER-Y**, *n.* Behavior like that of a fox.—*Chaucer.*

FOX'GLŎVE (-gluv), *n.* A handsome herb, *digitalis purpurea*, whose leaves are used as a powerful medicine, both sedative and diuretic.

FOX'ISH, **FOX'-LĪKE**, **FOX'LY**, *a.* Resembling a fox in qualities; cunning.

FOX'SHIP, *n.* The character or qualities of a fox; cunning.—*Shak.*

FOX'TAIL, *n.* A species of grass, the *alopecurus.*

FOX'Y, *a.* 1. Pertaining to foxes; wily; [*obs.*] 2. An epithet applied to paintings, when the shadows and lower tones have too much of a yellowish, reddish-brown color

† FOY, *n.* [*Fr. foi.*] Faith.—*Spenser.*

FOY, *n.* [Teut. *foey.*] A feast given by one who is about to leave a place.—*England's Jests.*

FOY'SON. *See* FOISON.

FRĀ'ĊAS, *n.* [Fr.] An uproar; a noisy quarrel; a disturbance; a brawl.

† FRAĊT, *v. t.* To break.—*Shak.*

FRAĊ'TION, *n.* [L. *fractio*; Fr. *fraction.*] 1. The act of breaking, or state of being broken, especially by violence. —2. In *arithmetic* and *algebra*, a broken part of an integral or integer; any division of a whole number or unit.

FRAĊ'TION-AL, *a.* Belonging to a broken number; comprising a part or the parts of a unit.

FRAĊ'TIOUS (frak'shus), *a.* Apt to break out into a passion; apt to quarrel.—SYN. Snappish; peevish; waspish; cross; quarrelsome.

FRAĊ'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* Passionately; snappishly.

FRAĊ'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* A cross or snappish temper.

FRAĊ'TURE (frakt'yur), *n.* [L. *fractura.*] 1. A breach in any body, especially a breach caused by violence; a rupture of a solid body.—2. In *surgery*, the rupture or disruption of a bone; called *simple* when the bone is merely divided, *compound* when it is broken and the integuments are lacerated.—3. In *mineralogy*, the manner in which a mineral breaks, and by which its texture is displayed.

FRAĊ'TURE, *v. t.* To break; to burst asunder; to crack; to separate continuous parts.

FRAĊ'TURÆD (frakt'yurd), *pp.* or *a.* Broken; cracked.

FRAĊ'TUR-ING, *ppr.* Breaking; bursting asunder; cracking.

FRĀĠ'ILE (fraj'il), *a.* [L. *fragilis.*] 1. Easily broken. 2. Liable to fail; easily destroyed. *Milton.*—SYN. Brittle; infirm; weak; frail.

FRAĠ'ILE-LY, *adv.* In a fragile manner.

FRA-ĠIL'I-TY, *n.* 1. Brittleness; easiness to be broken. 2. Weakness; liableness to fail. 3. Frailty; liableness to fault.

FRAG'MENT, *n.* [L. *fragmentum.*] 1. A part broken off; a piece separated from any thing by breaking. 2. A part separated from the rest; an imperfect part. 3. A small detached portion.

FRAG'MENT-A-RY, *a.* Composed of fragments.

FRAG'MENT-ED, *a.* Broken into fragments.

FRĀ'GOR, *n.* [L.] 1. A loud and sudden sound; the report of any thing bursting; a loud, harsh sound; a crash. 2. A strong or sweet scent; [*obs.*]

FRĀ'GRANCE, } *n.* [L. *fragrantia.*] Sweetness of smell;
FRĀ'GRAN-CY, } that quality of bodies which affects the olfactory nerves with an agreeable sensation; pleasing scent; grateful odor.

FRĀ'GRANT, *a.* Throwing out or diffusing an agreeable odor.—SYN. Sweet-smelling; odorous; odoriferous, sweet-scented; redolent; ambrosial; balmy; spicy; aromatic.

FRĀ'GRANT-LY, *adv.* With sweet scent.—*Mortimer.*

FRĀIL, *a.* [Fr. *frêle*; It. *frale.*] 1. Weak; infirm; fragile; liable to fail and decay; subject to casualties; easily destroyed; perishable; not firm or durable. 2. Weak in mind or resolution; liable to error or deception. 3. Weak; easily broken or overset.

FRĀIL, *n.* [Norm. *fraile.*] 1. A basket made of rushes, for holding figs or raisins. 2. A rush, for weaving baskets. 3 A certain quantity of raisins, about 75 pounds.

FRĀIL'LY, *adv.* In a frail manner.

FRĀIL'NESS, *n.* Weakness; infirmity.

FRĀIL'TY, *n.* 1. Weakness of resolution; liableness to be deceived or seduced. 2. Weakness of body. 3. Fault proceeding from weakness or instability.—SYN. Frailness; infirmity; imperfection; failing; foible.

FRĀIS'ĊHEUR (frā'shur), *n.* [Fr.] Freshness; coolness.—*Dryden.* [*Not English.*]

FRĀISE, *n.* [Fr.] In *fortification*, a defense consisting of pointed stakes driven into the rampart in a horizontal or inclined position. 2. A pan-cake with bacon in it; [*obs.*]

FRĀISÆD, *a.* Fortified with fraise.

FRĀM'A-BLE, *a.* That may be framed.

FRĀME, *v. t.* [Sax. *fremman.*] 1. To fit or prepare and unite several parts in a regular structure or entire thing; to fabricate by orderly construction and union of various parts. 2. To fit one thing to another; to adjust; to make suitable. 3. To make, to compose, as laws. 4. To regulate; to adjust; to shape; to conform; as, to *frame* conduct aright. 5. To form and digest by thought, as ideas. 6. To contrive; to plan; to devise, as a scheme. 7. To invent; to fabricate; to feign or forge; [*in a bad sense;*] as, to *frame* lies.

† FRĀME, *v. i.* To contrive.—*Judges*, xii., 6.

FRĀME, *n.* 1. The timbers of an edifice fitted and joined in the form proposed, for the purpose of supporting the covering. 2. Any fabric or structure composed of parts united, as of an animal. 3. Any kind of case or structure made for admitting, inclosing, or supporting things.—4. Among *printers*, a stand to support the cases in which the types are distributed.—5. Among *founders*, a kind of ledge, inclosing a board, which, being filled with wet sand, serves as a mold for castings. 6. A sort of loom, on which linen, silk, &c., is stretched for quilting or embroidering. 7. Order; regularity; adjusted series or composition of parts; as, to be out of *frame*. 8. Form; scheme; structure; constitution; system, as of government. 9. Contrivance; projection.—*Shak.* 10. Particular state, as of the mind. 11. Shape; form; proportion. *Hudibras.*—*Lace-frame*, a frame or machine for making lace.—*Stocking-frame*, a loom or machine for making stockings.

FRĀME'-WÒRK (-wurk), *n.* The frame; that which supports or incloses any thing else.

FRĀMED, *pp.* or *a.* Fitted and united in due form; made, composed; devised; adjusted.

FRĀM'ER, *n.* One who frames; a maker; a contriver.

FRĀM'ING, *ppr.* Fitting and joining in due construction, making; fabricating; composing; adjusting; inventing, contriving.

FRĀM'ING, *n.* The act of constructing a frame; the frame thus constructed.

† FRAM'PŌLD, *a.* Peevish; cross; vexatious.—*Shak.*

FRANĊ, *n.* [Fr.] A silver coin of France, of the value of eighteen cents and six mills, as established by a law of Congress in 1846.

FRAN'ĊHISE (fran'chiz), *n.* [Fr.] 1. A particular privilege or right granted by a prince or sovereign to an individual, or to a number of persons. 2. Exemption from a burden or duty to which others are subject. 3. The district or jurisdiction to which a particular privilege extends; the limits of an immunity.—*Spenser.* 4. An asylum or sanctuary, where persons are secure from arrest.

FRAN'ĊHISE, *v. t.* To make free.—*Shak.*; [but *enfranchise* is more generally used.]

FRAN'ĊHISED, *pp.* Made free.

FRAN'ĊHISE-MENT (fran'chiz-ment), *n.* Release from burden or restriction; freedom.—*Spenser.*

FRAN'ĊHIS-ING, *ppr.* Making free.

FRAN'ĊIĊ, *a.* Pertaining to the Franks or French.

FRAN-CIS'ĊAN, *a.* Belonging to the order of St. Francis.

FRAN-CIS'ĊAN, *n.* A monk of the order of St. Francis. They are called, also, *Gray Friars* and *Friars Minor.*

FRAN'ĊO-LIN, *n.* A species of partridge in Europe and Asia.

FRAN-ĠI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The state or quality of being frangible.

FRAN'ĠI-BLE, *a.* [L. *frango.*] That may be broken; brittle; fragile; easily broken.

FRAN'GI-PANE, *n.* [Fr.] A piece of pastry containing cream and almonds; also, a perfume.—*Smart.*

† FRAN'ION (fran'yun), *n.* A paramour, or a boon companion.—*Spenser.*

FRANK, *a.* [Fr. *franc*; It., Sp. *franco*; Ger. *frank.*] 1. Free in uttering real sentiments; not reserved; using no disguise. 2. Leading to the utterance of one's sentiments without reserve, as a disposition. 3. Liberal: generous not niggardly; [*rare.*] 4. Free; without conditions of compensation, as a gift. 5. Licentious; unrestrained [*obs.*] —SYN. Ingenuous; candid; artless; plain; open unreserved; undisguised; sincere.

FRANK, *n.* 1. A coin of France; [*see* FRANC.] 2. A letter which is exempted from postage; or the writing which renders it free. 3. A sty for swine; [*not used.*]

FRANK, *n.* 1. A name given by the Turks, Greeks, and Arabs to any of the inhabitants of the western parts of Europe. 2. One of the Franks, a powerful German tribe, who conquered France.

FRANK, *v. t.* 1. To exempt, as a letter from the charge of postage. 2. To shut up in a sty or frank; [*not used.*] 3. To feed high; to cram; to fatten; [*obs.*]

FRANK'-CHĀSE, *n.* A liberty of free chase within the precincts of a forest.

FRANK'-FEE, *n.* Freehold; a holding of lands in fee simple.—*Encyc.*

FRANK'-HEART'ED, *a.* Having a frank disposition.

FRANK'-HEART'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of having a frank heart.

FRANK'-LĀW, *n.* Free or common law, or the benefit a person has by it.

FRANK'-MAR'RIAĠE, *n.* A tenure in tail special.

FRANK'-PLEDĠE (-plej), *n.* A pledge or surety given by the Saxon tythings for the good behavior of freemen.

FRANK'-TEN'E-MENT, *n.* An estate of freehold; the possession of the soil by a freeman.

FRANK-AL-MOIGNE' (frank-al-moin'), *n.* [*frank* and Norm. *almoignes.*] Free alms; in *English law*, a tenure by which a religious corporation hold lands to them and their successors forever, on condition of praying for the soul of the donor.

FRANKED (frankt), *pp.* or *a.* Exempted from postage.

* FRANK-IN'CENSE or FRANK'IN-CENSE, *n.* [*frank* and *incense.*] A dry, resinous substance, in pieces or drops, of a pale, yellowish-white color, of a bitterish, acrid taste, and very inflammable, used as a perfume.

FRANKING, *ppr.* or *a.* Exempting from postage.
FRANKING, *n.* The act of exempting from postage.
FRANKISH, *a.* Relating to the Franks.—*Verstegan.*
† FRANKLIN, *n.* An English freeholder.—*Spenser.*
FRANKLIN-ITE, *n.* A mineral containing iron, zinc, and manganese, named from Dr. Franklin.
FRANK'LY, *adv.* 1. Without reserve, constraint, or disguise. 2. Without hesitation. *Luke*, vii., 42.—SYN. Openly; ingenuously; plainly; unreservedly; undisguisedly; sincerely; candidly; artlessly; freely; readily; unhesitatingly; liberally; willingly.
FRANK'NESS, *n.* 1. Plainness of speech; candor; freedom in communication; openness; ingenuousness. 2. Fairness; freedom from art or craft. 3. Liberality; bounteousness; [*little used.*]
FRANTIC, *a.* [L. *phreneticus.*] 1. Mad; raving; furious; outrageous; raging; desperate; wild and disorderly; distracted. 2. Characterized by violence, fury, and disorder; noisy; mad; wild; irregular; turbulent.
FRANTIC-LY, } *adv.* Madly; distractedly; outrageous-
FRANTIC-AL-LY, } ly.
FRANTIC-NESS, *n.* Madness; fury of passion; distraction.
FRAP, *v. t.* In *seamen's language*, to draw together by ropes crossing each other, with a view to secure and strengthen.
FRAPPED (frapt), *pp.* Crossed and drawn together.
FRAP'PING, *ppr.* Crossing and drawing together.
FRA-TER'NAL, *a.* [Fr. *fraternel*; L. *fraternus.*] Brotherly: pertaining to brethren; becoming brothers.
FRA-TER'NAL-LY, *adv.* In a brotherly manner.
FRA-TER'NI-TY, *n.* [L. *fraternitas.*] 1. The state or quality of a brother; brotherhood. 2. A body of men associated for their common interest, business, or pleasure; a company; a brotherhood; a society. 3. Men of the same class, profession, occupation, or character.
FRAT-ER-NI-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of associating and holding fellowship as brethren.—*Burke.*
FRA-TER'NIZE, *v. i.* To associate or hold fellowship, as brothers, or as men of like occupation or disposition.
FRAT'ER-NIZ-ER, *n.* One who fraternizes.—*Burke.*
FRA'TRI-CI-DAL, *a.* Pertaining to fratricide.
* FRA'TRI-CIDE, *n.* [L. *fratricidium.*] 1. The crime of murdering a brother. 2. One who murders a brother.
FRAUD, *n.* [L. *fraus.*] Artifice by which the right or interest of another is injured.—SYN. Deceit; guile; subtlety; craft; wile; sham; strife; circumvention; stratagem; deception; trick; imposition; cheat.
FRAUD'FUL, *a.* 1. Deceitful in making bargains; trickish; treacherous. 2. Containing fraud or deceit.
FRAUD'FUL-LY, *adv.* Deceitfully; with intention to deceive, and gain an undue advantage; trickishly; treacherously; by stratagem.
FRAUD'LESS, *a.* Free from fraud.
FRAUD'LESS-LY, *adv.* In a fraudless manner.
FRAUD'LESS-NESS, *n.* State of being fraudless.
FRAUD'U-LENCE, } *n.* Deceitfulness; trickishness in mak-
FRAUD'U-LEN-CY, } ing bargains, or in social concerns.
FRAUD'U-LENT, *a.* 1. Practicing deceit in making contracts. 2. Containing fraud; founded on fraud; proceeding from fraud. 3. Obtained or performed by artifice; as, *fraudulent* conquest. *Milton.*—SYN. Deceitful; fraudful; guileful; crafty; trickish; wily; cunning; subtle; deceiving; cheating; deceptive; insidious; treacherous; dishonest; designing; unfair; knavish.
FRAUD'U-LENT-LY, *adv.* By fraud; by deceit; by artifice or imposition.
FRAUGHT (frawt), *a.* [D. *vragt*; G. *fracht.*] 1. Laden; loaded; charged; freighted, as a vessel; [*poetic.*] 2. Filled; stored; full; as, *fraught* with disappointment.
† FRAUGHT, *n.* A freight; a cargo.—*Dryden.*
† FRAUGHT, *v. t.* To load; to fill; to crowd.—*Shak.*
† FRAUGHT'AGE, *n.* Loading; cargo.—*Shak.*
FRAY, *n.* [Fr. *fracas.*] 1. A broil, quarrel, or violent riot, that puts men in fear; an affray. 2. A combat; a battle; a fight; also, a single combat or duel. 3. A contest; contention; altercation; feud. 4. A rub; a fret or chafe in cloth; a place injured by rubbing.
* FRAY, *v. t.* To fright; to terrify.—*Spenser.*
FRAY, *v. t.* [Fr. *frayer.*] 1. To rub; to fret, as cloth, by wearing. 2. To rub; as, to *fray* away flies.—*Butler.*
FRAYED, *pp.* Frightened; rubbed; worn.
FRAY'ING, *ppr.* Frightening; terrifying; rubbing.
FRAY'ING, *n.* Peel of a deer's horn.—*Ben Jonson.*
FREAK, *n.* [Ice. *freka.*] 1. *Literally*, a sudden starting, or change of place. 2. A sudden, causeless change or turn of the mind; a capricious prank.—SYN. Whim; fancy; caprice; frolic; sport.
FREAK, *v. t.* To variegate; to checker.
FREAKED (freekt), *pp.* Variegated; checkered.
FREAK'ING, *ppr.* Variegating.
FREAK'ISH, *a.* Apt to change the mind suddenly; whimsical; capricious.—*L'Estrange.*
FREAK'ISH-LY, *adv.* Capriciously; with sudden change of mind, without cause.
FREAK'ISH-NESS, *n.* Capriciousness; whimsicalness.
FREČK'LE (frek'l), *n.* 1. A spot of a yellowish color in the skin. 2. Any small spot or discoloration.
FREČK'LE, *v. t.* or *i.* To give or acquire freckles.—*Smart.*
FREČK'LE-FACED (frek'l-fāste), *a.* Having a face full of freckles.
FREČK'LED (frek'ld), *a.* 1. Spotted; having small, yellowish spots on the skin or surface. 2. Spotted, as a cowslip. —*Shak.*
FREČK'LED-NESS, *n.* The state of being freckled.
FREČK'LY, *a.* Full of freckles; sprinkled with spots
FRED, Sax. *frith*, Dan. *fred*, Sw. *frid*, G. *friede*, D. *vreede*, peace; as in *Frederic*, dominion of peace, or rich in peace; *Winfred*, victorious peace; *Fredstole*, a seat of peace, *i. e.*, a sanctuary.
FREE, *a.* [Sax. *frig*, *freoh.*] 1. Being at liberty; not being under necessity or restraint, physical or moral.—2. In *government*, not enslaved; not in a state of vassalage or dependence; subject only to fixed laws, made by consent. 3. Instituted by a free people; not arbitrary or despotic, as government. 4. Not imprisoned, confined, or under arrest. 5. Unconstrained; unrestrained; not under compulsion or control. 6. Not chemically combined; at liberty to escape; as, *free* carbonic acid gas. 7. Permitted; allowed; open; not appropriated; as, a privilege *free* to all. 8. Not obstructed, as a course or current. 9. Licentious; unrestrained; as, *free* remarks. 10. Open; candid; frank; ingenuous; unreserved; as, a *free* talk. 11. Liberal in expenses; not parsimonious; generous; munificent; bountiful. 12. Gratuitous; not gained by importunity or purchase, as a gift. 13. Clear of crime or offense; guiltless; innocent.—*Dryden.* 14. Not having feeling or suffering; clear; exempt: with *from*; as, *free from* envy. 15. Not encumbered with. 16. Open to all; without restriction or without expense, as a school. 17. Invested with franchises; enjoying certain immunities: with *of*. 18. Possessing without vassalage or slavish conditions.—*Dryden.* 19. Liberated from the government or control of parents, or of a guardian or master. 20. Ready; eager; not dull acting without spurring or whipping, as a horse. 21. Genteel; charming; [*not in use.*]
FREE, *v. t.* 1. To remove from a thing any encumbrance or obstruction; to disengage from; to rid; to strip; to clear. 2. To set at liberty; to rescue or release from slavery, captivity, or confinement; to deliver; to loose. 3. To disentangle; to disengage. 4. To exempt. 5. To manumit; to release from bondage; to set free; to liberate; to affranchise. 6. To clear from water, as a ship by pumping. 7. To release from obligation or duty.—*To free from*, or *free of*, is to rid of, by removing in any manner.
FREE-A'GEN-CY, *n.* The state of acting freely, or without necessity or constraint of the will.
FREE-BENCH', *n.* A widow's dower in a copyhold.
FREE'-BORN, *a.* Born free; not in vassalage; inheriting liberty.
FREE'-CHAP-EL, *n.* In *England*, a chapel founded by the king, and not subject to the jurisdiction of the ordinary.
FREE'-CIT-Y, } *n.* A name given to certain cities, prin-
FREE'-TOWN, } cipally of Germany, which were really small republics, directly connected with the German Empire, and hence often called imperial cities. They were once numerous, but are now reduced to four, viz.: Frankfort, Hamburgh, Lubeck, and Bremen; to which was also added Cracow, in Poland.—*Encyc. Am.*
FREE'-COST, *n.* Without expense; freedom from charges.—*South.*
FREE-DEN'I-ZEN (-den'e-zn), *n.* A citizen.—*Jackson.*
FREE-DEN'I-ZEN, *v. t.* [*free* and *denizen.*] To make free —*Bp. Hall.*
FREE-FISH'ER-Y, *n.* A royal franchise or exclusive privilege of fishing in a public river.
† FREE'-FOOT-ED, *a.* Not restrained in marching.
FREE'-HEART'ED (-härt'ed), *a.* [*See* HEART.] 1. Open; frank; unreserved. 2. Liberal; charitable; generous.
FREE'-HEART'ED-LY, *adv.* In a free-hearted manner.
FREE'-HEART'ED-NESS, *n.* Frankness; openness of heart; liberality.—*Burnet.*
FREE'-LIV-ER, *n.* One who eats and drinks abundantly.
FREE'-LIV-ING, *n.* Full gratification of the appetite.
FREE'-MAR-TIN, *n.* One of the twins of a cow, apparently a female, but imperfect in some parts, and generally barren, produced when the other twin is a male.
FREE'-PORT, *n.* A name given to certain ports on the Continent of Europe, as Genoa, Leghorn, &c., where ships of all nations may load and unload free of duty; but if the articles imported are carried into the adjoining country, they pay the ordinary duties at the gates or barriers. *Dict. de l'Acad.*—In *the West Indies*, a *free-port* is one where goods of *all* kinds may be landed from foreign ships, on payment of the ordinary duties.
FREE'-SCHOOL, *n.* 1. A school supported by funds, &c., in which pupils are taught without paying for tuition. 2. A school open to admit pupils without restriction.

FREE'-SPŌK-EN, *a.* Accustomed to speak without reserve.
FREE'-STATES, *n. pl.* Those states of the Union in which slavery has been abolished by law.
FREE'-THINK-ER, *n.* A softer name for a deist; an unbeliever; one who discards revelation.
FREE'-THINK-ING, *n.* Undue boldness of speculation; unbelief.
FREE'-THINK-ING, *a.* Noting undue boldness of speculation; skeptical.
FREE'-TŎNGUED (-tungd), *a.* Speaking without reserve.
FREE-WAR'REN, *n.* A royal franchise, or exclusive right, of killing beasts and fowls of warren within certain limits.
FREE-WĪLL', *n.* 1. The power of directing our own actions, without restraint by necessity or fate. 2. Voluntariness; spontaneousness.
FREE'-WILL, *a.* Spontaneous; as, a *free-will* offering.
FREE'-WILL-BAP'TIST, *n.* One belonging to a branch of the Baptist denomination, who hold to the freedom of the will in opposition to necessity.
FREE'-WŎM-AN, *n.* A woman not a slave.
FREE'BOOT-ER, *n.* [D. *vrybuiter*; G. *freibeuter*.] One who wanders about for plunder; a robber; a pillager; a plunderer.
FREE'BOOT-ING, *n.* Robbery; plunder; pillaging.
FREED, *pp.* Set at liberty; loosed; delivered from restraint; cleared of hinderance or obstruction.
FREED'MAN, *n.* A man who has been a slave and is manumitted.
FREE'DOM, *n.* 1. A state of exemption from the power or control of another; liberty; independence; exemption from slavery, servitude, or confinement. 2. Particular privileges; franchise; immunity; as, the *freedom* of a corporation. 3. Power of enjoying franchises.—*Swift.* 4. Exemption from fate, necessity, or any constraint, in consequence of predetermination or otherwise. 5. Any exemption from constraint or control. 6. Ease or facility of doing any thing. 7. Frankness; boldness. 8. License; improper familiarity; violation of the rules of decorum: with a *plural.*
FREE'HŌLD, *n.* That land or tenement which is held in fee-simple, fee-tail, or for term of life.—In the *United States*, a *freehold* is an estate which a man holds in his own right, subject to no superior, nor to conditions.
FREE'HŌLD-ER, *n.* One who owns an estate in fee-simple, fee-tail, or for life; the possessor of a freehold.
FREE'ING, *ppr.* Delivering from restraint; releasing from confinement; removing encumbrances or hinderances from any thing; clearing.
FREE'LY, *adv.* 1. At liberty; without vassalage, slavery, or dependence. 2. Without restraint, constraint, or compulsion. 3. In abundance. 4. Without scruple or reserve. 5. Without impediment or hinderance. 6. Without necessity, or compulsion from divine predetermination. 7. Without obstruction. 8. Without constraint or persuasion. 9. With liberality. 10. Gratuitously; of free will or grace, without purchase or consideration.—SYN. Independently; voluntarily; spontaneously; willingly; readily; liberally; generously; bounteously; munificently; bountifully; abundantly; largely; copiously; plentifully; plenteously.
FREE'MAN, *n.* 1. One who enjoys liberty, or who is not subject to the will of another; one not a slave or vassal. 2. One who enjoys or is entitled to a franchise or peculiar privilege.
FREE'MĀ-SŎN, *n.* One of an ancient and secret association or fraternity, said to have been at first composed of masons, or builders in stone, but now consisting of persons who are united for social enjoyment and mutual assistance.
FREE'MĀ'SŎN-RY (-mā'sn-re), *n.* That which belongs to the fraternity of free-masons.
FREE'MĪND-ED, *a.* Not perplexed; free from care.
FREE'NESS, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being free, unconstrained, unconfined, unencumbered, or unobstructed. 2. Openness; unreservedness; frankness; ingenuousness; candor. 3. Liberality; generosity. 4. Gratuitousness.
FRĒ'ER, *n.* One who gives freedom.
FREE'STŌNE, *n.* Any species of stone composed of sand or grit, so called because it is easily cut or wrought.
FREEZE, *v. i.*; pret. *froze*; pp. *frozen*, or *froze*. [Sax. *frysan.*] 1. To be congealed by cold; to be changed from a liquid to a solid state, by the abstraction of heat; to be hardened into ice or a like solid body. 2. To be of that degree of cold at which water congeals. 3. To chill; to stagnate, or to retire from the extreme vessels, as the blood. 4. To be chilled; to shiver with cold. 5. To die by means of cold; as, to *freeze* to death.
FREEZE, *v. t.* 1. To congeal; to harden into ice; to change from a fluid to a solid form by cold, or abstraction of heat. 2. To kill by cold. 3. To chill; to give the sensation of cold and shivering; as, to *freeze* one's blood.
FREEZE, in *architecture*. *See* FRIEZE.
FREEZ'ING, *n.* The process or state of congelation.
FREEZ'ING, *ppr.* Congealing; hardening into ice.
FREEZ'ING-MIX'TURE, *n.* A mixture of two or more substances, as of salt and snow, but usually of a solid and a fluid, which, in uniting, absorb heat from contiguous bodies, and thus produce intense cold.
FREEZ'ING-POINT, *n.* That point of a thermometer at which fluids begin to freeze; applied particularly to water, whose freezing-point is at 32° of Fahrenheit's thermometer.
FREIGHT (frāte), *n.* [D. *vragt*; G. *fracht.*] 1. The cargo, or any part of the cargo, of a ship; lading; load; burden; that which is carried by water. 2. Transportation of goods. 3. The hire of a ship, or money charged or paid for the transportation of goods.—*Freightage* is but little used.
FREIGHT (frāte), *v. t.* 1. To load with goods, as a ship or vessel of any kind, for transporting them from one place to another. 2. To load, as the burden.
FREIGHT'ED, *pp.* Loaded, as a ship or vessel.
FREIGHT'ER (frāt'er), *n.* One who loads a ship, or one who charters and loads a ship.
FREIGHT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Loading or carrying, as a ship or vessel.
FREIGHT'LESS (frāte'les), *a.* Destitute of freight.
FRĒIS'LE-BEN, *n.* A soft mineral, of a bluish color
† **FREN**, *n.* A stranger.—*Spenser.*
FRENCH, *a.* Pertaining to France, or its inhabitants.
FRENCH, *n.* The language spoken by the people of France.
FRENCH-BER'RY, *n.* The same as *Avignon berry.*
FRENCH-CHĀLK' (-chawk'), *n.* A hardened talc, of a pearly white or grayish color, used in drawing lines.
FRENCH-HORN', *n.* A wind instrument of music, made of metal.
FRENCH'I-FĪED, *pp.* or *a.* Made like the French.—*Burke*
FRENCH'I-FŸ, *v. t.* To make French; to infect with the manners of the French.—*Camden.*
FRENCH'LĪKE, *a.* Resembling the French.—*Bp. Hall.*
FRENCH'MAN, *n.* A man of the French nation.
FRE-NET'IC. *See* FRANTIC and PHRENETIC.
FREN'ZI-CAL, *a.* Partaking of frenzy.
FREN'ZĪED, *part. a.* Affected with madness.
FREN'ZĪED-LY, *adv.* In a frenzied manner.
FREN'ZY, *n.* [Fr. *frenesie*; L. *phrenitis.*] Madness; distraction; franticness; rage; or any violent agitation of the mind, approaching to distraction.
FRĒ'QUENCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *frequentia.*] A crowd; a throng; a concourse; an assembly.—*Milton.* [*Little used.*]
FRĒ'QUEN-CY, *n.* 1. A return or occurrence of a thing often repeated at short intervals. 2. A crowd; a throng [*obs.*]
FRĒ'QUENT, *a.* [Fr.; L. *frequens.*] 1. Often seen or done; often happening at short intervals; often repeated or occurring. 2. Used often to practice any thing. 3. Full; crowded; thronged; [*obs.*]
FRE-QUENT', *v. t.* [L. *frequento.*] To visit often; to resort to often or habitually.
† **FRE-QUENT'A-BLE**, *a.* Accessible.—*Sidney.*
FRE-QUENT'AGE, *n.* The practice of frequenting.—*Southey.*
FRE-QUENT-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of frequenting. 2. The habit of visiting often.
FRE-QUENT'A-TĪVE, *a.* [It. *frequentativo.*] In *grammar*, denoting the frequent repetition of an action.
FRE-QUENT'A-TĪVE, *n.* A verb which denotes the frequent occurrence or repetition of an action.
FRE-QUENT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Often visited.
FRE-QUENT'ER, *n.* One who often visits, or resorts to customarily.
FRE-QUENT'ING, *ppr.* Visiting often.
FRĒ'QUENT-LY, *adv.* Often; oft; ofttimes; oftentimes; many times; at short intervals; commonly.
FRĒ'QUENT-NESS, *n.* The quality of being frequent, or often repeated.
FRERE (frāre), *n.* [Fr.] A brother.
FRES'CĀDES, *n. pl.* Cool walks; shady places.
FRES'CO, *n.* [It. *fresco.*] 1. Coolness; shade; a cool, refreshing state of the air; duskiness.—*Prior.* 2. A picture not drawn in glaring light, but in dusk.—*Pope.* 3. A method of painting on walls, performed with water-colors on fresh plaster, or on a wall laid with mortar not yet dry 4. A cool, refreshing liquor.
FRESH, *a.* [Sax. *fersc.*]. 1. Moving with celerity; somewhat vehement, as a breeze. 2. Having the color and appearance of young, thrifty plants; not impaired or faded. 3. Having the appearance of a healthy youth; as, a *fresh* complexion. 4. Recently grown, as vegetables. 5. Recently made or obtained, as a supply of merchandise. 6. Not impaired by time; not forgotten or obliterated. 7. Not salt. 8. Recently from the well or spring; pure and cool; not warm or vapid. 9. In a state like that of recent growth, or recentness; as, to keep fruit *fresh.* 10. Repaired from loss or diminution; having new vigor; as, to awake *fresh.* 11. That has lately come or arrived, as news. 12. Sweet; in a good state; not stale. 13. Not before employed; as, a *fresh* hand at any business.—*Fresh*

way, the increased velocity of a vessel. *Totten.*—Syn. Brisk; strong; vigorous; lively; unimpaired; unfaded; florid; ruddy, new; novel; recent; rare; unpracticed; unaccustomed; unused; inexperienced.

FRESH, *n.* A freshet.—*Beverly, Hist. Virginia.*

FRESH'-BLŌWN, *a.* Newly blown.

FRESH'-FŌRCE, *n.* In *law*, a force done within forty days.

FRESH'-LOOK-ING, *a.* Appearing fresh.

FRESH'-WĀ-TER, *a.* 1. Accustomed to sail on fresh water only, or in the coasting-trade. 2. Raw; unskilled.

FRESH'-WĀ-TERED, *a.* Newly watered; supplied with fresh water.

FRESH'EN (fresh'n), *v. t.* 1. To make fresh; to dulcify; to separate, as water from saline particles; to take saltness from any thing. 2. To refresh; to revive; [*not used.*]—3. In *seamen's language*, to apply new service to a cable.

FRESH'EN, *v. i.* 1. To grow fresh; to lose salt or saltness. 2. To grow brisk or strong.

FRESH'ENED, *pp.* Deprived of saltness; sweetened.

FRESH'EN-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making or growing fresh.

FRESHES, *n. pl.* 1. The mingling of fresh water with salt water in rivers or bays.—*Beverly.* 2. A flood; an overflowing; an inundation; a freshet.

FRESH'ET, *n.* 1. A flood or overflowing of a river, by means of heavy rains or melted snow; an inundation; [*New England.*] 2. A stream of fresh water.—*Browne.*

FRESH'LY, *adv.* 1. Newly; in the former state renewed; in a new or fresh state. 2. With a healthy look; ruddily. 3. Briskly; strongly. 4. Coolly.

FRESH'MAN, *n.*; *pl.* Freshmen. 1. A novice; one in the rudiments of knowledge.—2. In *England*, a student during his first year's residence at the University.—In *America*, one who belongs to the youngest of the four classes in college, called the *freshman* class.

FRESH'MAN, *a.* Pertaining to a freshman, or to the class called freshmen.

FRESH'MAN-SHIP, *n.* The state of a freshman.

† FRESH'MENT, *n.* Refreshment.—*Cartwright.*

FRESH'NESS, *n.* 1. Newness; vigor; spirit; the contrary to vapidness. 2. Vigor; liveliness; the contrary to a faded state. 3. Newness of strength; renewed vigor; opposed to weariness or fatigue. 4. Coolness; invigorating quality or state. 5. Color of youth and health; ruddiness. 6. Freedom from saltness. 7. A new or recent state or quality; rawness. 8. Briskness, as of wind.

† FRESH'NEW (-nu), *a.* Unpracticed.—*Shak.*

FRET, *v. t.* [Sw. *fråta.*] 1. To rub; to wear away a substance by friction. 2. To corrode; to gnaw; to eat away. 3. To impair; to wear away.—*Shak.* 4. To form into raised work. 5. To variegate; to diversify.—*Shak.* 6. To agitate violently.—*Shak.* 7. To agitate; to disturb; to make rough; to cause to ripple. 8. To tease; to irritate; to vex; to make angry. 9. To wear away; to chafe; to gall.

FRET, *v. i.* 1. To be worn away; to be corroded. 2. To eat or wear in; to make way by attrition or corrosion.—*Wiseman.* 3. To be agitated; to be in violent commotion. 4. To be vexed; to be chafed or irritated; to be angry; to utter peevish expressions.

FRET, *n.* 1. The agitation of the surface of a fluid; a rippling on the surface of water; small undulations continually repeated. 2. Agitation of mind; commotion of temper; irritation; vexation; ill humor. 3. A short piece of wire fixed on the finger-board of a guitar, &c., which, being pressed against the strings, varies the tone. *Busby.*—4. In *architecture*, an ornament consisting of small fillets intersecting each other at right angles.—5. In *heraldry*, a bearing composed of bars crossed and interlaced.

FRET, *v. t.* To furnish with frets.—*As. Res.*

FRET, *n.* [L. *fretum.*] A frith, which see.

† FRET, *a.* Eaten away.—*Lev.*, xiii.

FRET'FUL, *a.* Disposed to fret; in a state of vexation.—Syn. Peevish; ill-humored; ill-natured; irritable; waspish; captious; petulant; splenetic; spleeny; passionate; angry.

FRET'FUL-LY, *adv.* Peevishly; angrily.

FRET'FUL-NESS, *n.* Peevishness; ill-humor; disposition to fret and complain.

FRETT, *n.* With *miners*, the worn side of the bank of a river.—*Encyc.*

FRET'TED, *pp.* or *a.* Eaten; corroded; rubbed or worn away; agitated; vexed; made rough on the surface; variegated; ornamented with fretwork; furnished with frets.

FRET'TEN, *a.* Rubbed; marked; as, *pock-fretten*, marked with the small-pox.

FRET'TER, *n.* That which frets.

FRET'TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Corroding; wearing away; agitating; vexing; making rough on the surface; variegating.

FRET'TING, *n.* A state of chafing; vexation; peevishness.

FRET'TY, *a.* Adorned with fretwork.

FRE'TUM, *n.* [L.] A strait or arm of the sea.—*Ray.*

FRET'WORK, *n.* Raised work; work adorned with frets.

FRĪ-A-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* The quality of being easily broken
FRĪ'A-BLE-NESS, } crumbled, and reduced to powder.

FRĪ'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *friable*; L. *friabilis.*] Easily crumbled or pulverized; easily reduced to powder.

FRĪAR, *n.* [Fr. *frère.*] 1. An appellation common to the monks of all orders.—*Friars* are generally distinguished into four principal branches; a brother or member of any religious order, but especially of one of the four mendicant orders, viz.: (1.) Minors, Gray Friars, or Franciscans, (2.) Augustines; (3.) Dominicans, or Black Friars; (4.) White Friars, or Carmelites.—2. In a *restricted sense*, a monk who is not a priest.—3. In *printing*, any part of a page which has not received the ink.

FRĪAR-LĪKE, *a.* Like a friar; monastic; unskilled in the world—*Knolles.*

FRĪAR'S-COWL, *n.* A plant, a species of *arum*, with a flower resembling a cowl.

FRĪAR'S-LAN'TERN, *n.* The *ignus fatuus.*—*Milton.*

FRĪAR-LY, *a.* Like a friar; untaught in the affairs of life.

FRĪ'AR-Y, *n.* A monastery; a convent of friars.

FRĪ'AR-Y, *a.* Like a friar; pertaining to friars.

FRĪ-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of crumbling.

FRIB'BLE, *a.* [L. *frivolus*; Fr. *frivole.*] Frivolous; trifling, silly.—*Brit. Crit.*

FRIB'BLE, *n.* A frivolous, contemptible fellow.

FRIB'BLE, *v. i.* To trifle; also, to totter.—*Tatler.*

FRIB'BLER, *n.* A trifler.—*Spectator.*

FRĪ'BORG, } *n.* [*free* and *burg.*] The same as *frank-*
FRID'BURGH, } *pledge.*—*Cowel.*

† FRIC'ACE, *n.* Meat sliced and dressed with strong sauce; also, an unguent prepared by frying things together.

FRIC'AN-DEAU (frik'an-do). [Fr.] A fricassee of veal. *Cooley.*

FRIC-AS-SEE', *n.* [Fr.] A dish or stew of food made by cutting chickens, rabbits, or other small animals into pieces, and dressing them in a frying-pan, or a like utensil.

FRIC-AS-SEE', *v. t.* To dress in fricassee.

FRIC-AS-SEED', *pp.* or *a.* Dressed in fricassee.

FRIC-AS-SEE'ING, *ppr.* Dressing in fricassee.

FRI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *fricatio.*] The act of rubbing; friction.—*Bacon.* [*Little used.*]

FRIC'TION, *n.* [L. *frictio*; Fr. *friction.*] 1. The act of rubbing the surface of one body against that of another; attrition.—2. In *mechanics*, the effect of rubbing, or the resistance which a moving body meets with from the surface on which it moves.—3. In *medicine*, the rubbing of the body with the hand, or with a brush, flannel, &c.

FRIC'TION-WHEELS, *n. pl.* In *mechanics*, wheels so arranged as to diminish the friction of machinery.

FRIC'TION-LESS, *a.* Having no friction.

FRĪ'DAY, *n.* [Sax. *frig-dæg*; G. *freitag*; from *Frigga*, the Venus of the north.] The sixth day of the week, formerly consecrated to Frigga.

† FRIDGE, *v. t.* [Sax. *frician.*] To move hastily.

FRID'-STŌLE. *See* Fred.

FRĪED, *pp.* or *a.* Dressed in a frying-pan; heated; agitated.

FRIEND (frend), *n.* [Sax. *freond.*] 1. One who is attached to another by affection; opposed to *foe* or *enemy*. 2. One not hostile.—*Shak.* 3. One reconciled after enmity. 4. An attendant; a companion.—*Dryden.* 5. A favorer; one who is propitious. 6. A favorite. 7. A term of salutation; a familiar compellation. 8. *Formerly*, a paramour. 9. One of the religious sect frequently called Quakers.—10. *A friend at court*, one who has sufficient interest to serve another.

FRIEND (frend), *v. t.* To favor; to countenance; to befriend; to support or aid. [We now use *befriend.*]

FRIEND'-LĪKE (frend'-like), *a.* Having the dispositions of a friend.

FRIEND'ED (frend'ed), *pp.* 1. Favored; befriended. 2. *a* Inclined to love; well disposed.—*Shak.*

FRIEND'ING (frend'ing), *ppr.* Favoring.

FRIEND'LESS (frend'les), *a.* Destitute of friends; wanting countenance or support; forlorn.—*Pope.*

FRIEND'LI-NESS (frend'le-nes), *n.* 1. A disposition to friendship; friendly disposition. 2. Exertion of benevolence or kindness.

FRIEND'LY (frend'ly), *a.* 1. Having the temper and disposition of a friend; kind; favorable; benevolent; disposed to promote the good of another. 2. Disposed to peace. 3. Amicable; social; neighborly. 4. Not hostile. 5. Favorable; propitious; salutary; promoting the good of; as, a *friendly* light.

FRIEND'LY (frend'ly), *adv.* In the manner of friends; amicably.—*Shak.* [*Not much used.*]

FRIEND'SHIP (frend'ship), *n.* 1. An attachment to a person, proceeding from intimate acquaintance, and a reciprocation of kind offices, or from a favorable opinion of the amiable and respectable qualities of his mind. *Friendship* differs from *benevolence*, which is good will to mankind in general, and from that *love* which springs from animal appetite. 2. Mutual attachment; intimacy. 3. Favor; personal kindness.—*Swift.* 4. Friendly aid; help; assistance.

—*Shak.* 5. Conformity; affinity; correspondence; aptness to unite; [*rare.*]

FRIĒZE } (freez), *n.* [Sp. *frisa.*] 1. *Properly,* the nap on
FRĪZE } woolen cloth; hence, a kind of coarse woolen cloth or stuff, with a nap on one side.—2. In *architecture,* that part of the entablature of a column which is between the architrave and cornice, often ornamented.

FRIĒZE'-LĪKE, *a.* Resembling frieze.—*Addison.*

FRIĒZED, *a.* Napped; shaggy with nap or frieze.

FRIG'ATE, *n.* [Fr. *fregate.*] 1. A ship of war having two batteries, viz., on the spar-deck and the main-deck, and rating usually from twenty-eight guns up to forty-four. 2. Any small vessel on the water; [*obs.*]

FRIG'ATE-BIRD, *n.* A large and rapacious tropical seafowl, with very long wings, allied to the pelican.

FRIG'ATE-BUILT (-bilt), *a.* Built like a frigate, *i. e.,* having a spar-deck above the gun-deck.

FRIG-A-TOON', *n.* A Venetian vessel, with a square stern, and having only a main-mast and mizzen-mast.

FRIG-E-FAC'TION, *n.* [L. *frigus* and *facio.*] The act of making cold.—*Dict.* [*Little used.*]

FRIGHT (frīte), *n.* [Dan. *frygt*; Sax. *fyrhto.*] Sudden and violent fear; a passion excited by the sudden appearance of danger.—Syn. Affright; alarm; terror; consternation; dismay.

FRIGHT, } *v. t.* To alarm suddenly with danger; to
FRIGHT'EN, } shock suddenly with the approach of evil.—Syn. To affright; terrify; scare; dismay; daunt; intimidate.

FRIGHT'ED, } *pp.* or *a.* Terrified; suddenly alarmed
FRIGHT'ENED, } with danger.

FRIGHT'EN-ING, *ppr.* Terrifying; suddenly alarming.

FRIGHT'FUL, *a.* Exciting alarm; impressing terror.—Syn. Terrible; dreadful; alarming; fearful; terrific; awful; horrid; horrible; shocking.

FRIGHT'FUL-LY, *adv.* 1. Terribly; dreadfully; in a manner to impress terror and alarm; horribly. 2. Very disagreeably; shockingly.

FRIGHT'FUL-NESS, *n.* The quality of impressing terror.

FRIGHT'LESS, *a.* Free from fright.

FRIG'ID, *a.* [L. *frigidus.*] 1. Cold; wanting heat or warmth. 2. Wanting warmth of affection; unfeeling. 3. Wanting natural heat or vigor sufficient to excite the generative power; impotent. 4. Dull; jejune; unanimated; wanting the fire of genius or fancy; as, *frigid* verse. 5. Stiff; formal; forbidding, as a look. 6. Wanting zeal; dull; formal; lifeless; as, *frigid* devotions.

FRIG'ID ZŌNE. The part of the earth between the polar circle and the pole.

FRI-GID'I-TY, *n.* 1. Coldness; want of warmth. 2. Want of natural heat, life, and vigor of body; impotency; imbecility. 3. Coldness of affection. 4. Dullness; want of animation or intellectual fire.

FRIG'ID-LY, *adv.* Coldly; dully; without affection.

FRIG'ID-NESS, *n.* Coldness; dullness; want of heat or vigor; want of affection. *See* Frigidity.

FRIG-O-RIFIC, *a.* [Fr. *frigorifique.*] Causing cold; producing or generating cold.—*Quincy.*

FRILL, *n.* An edging of fine linen, on the bosom of a shirt or other similar thing; a ruffle.

FRILL, *v. i.* [Fr. *frileux.*] To shake; to quake; to shiver as with cold.

† **FRIM,** *a.* [Sax. *freom.*] Flourishing.—*Drayton.*

FRINGE (frinj), *n.* [Fr. *frange.*] 1. An ornamental appendage to the borders of garments or furniture, consisting of loose threads. 2. Something resembling fringe; an open, broken border.

FRINGE, *v. t.* To adorn or border with fringe or a loose edging.

FRINGE'-LĪKE, *a.* Resembling fringe.

FRINGE'-MĀK'ER, *n.* One who makes fringe.

FRINGE'-TREE, *n.* A small tree of the Southern United States, having snow-white flowers, which hang down like fringe.—*Farm. Encyc.*

FRINGED (frinjd), *pp.* or *a.* Bordered with fringe.

FRINGE'LESS, *a.* Having no fringe.

FRIN-GIL-LA'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *fringilla.*] Pertaining to the finches or *fringillidæ.*

FRINGING, *ppr.* Bordering with fringe.

FRINGY, *a.* Adorned with fringes.—*Shak.*

FRIP'PER, *n.* [Fr. *frippier.*] A dealer in old things; a broker.—*James.*

FRIP'PER-ER, *n.* One who deals in old clothes.

FRIP'PER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *friperie.*] 1. Old clothes; cast dresses; clothes thrown aside, after wearing. Hence, waste matter; useless things; trifles. 2. The place where old clothes are sold. 3. The trade or traffic in old clothes.

FRIP'PER-Y, *a.* Trifling; contemptible.—*Gray.*

FRI-SEUR' (fre-zūr'), *n.* [Fr.] A hair-dresser.—*Warton.*

FRISK, *v. i.* [Dan. *frisk.*] 1 To leap; to skip; to spring suddenly one way and the other. 2. To dance, skip, and gambol in frolic and gayety.

FRISK, *a.* Lively; brisk; blithe.—*Hall.*

FRISK, *n.* A frolic; a fit of wanton gayety.

† **FRISK'AL,** *n.* A leap or caper.—*Ben Jonson.*

FRISK'ER, *n.* One who leaps or dances in gayety; a wanton; an inconstant or unsettled person.

FRISK'ET, *n.* [Fr. *frisquette.*] In *printing,* the light frame by which a sheet of paper is confined to the tympan to be laid on the form for impression.

FRISK'FUL, *a.* Brisk; lively.—*Thomson.*

FRISK'I-LY, *adv.* In a frisky manner.

FRISK'I-NESS, *n.* Briskness and frequency of motion, gayety; liveliness; a dancing or leaping in frolic.

FRISK'ING, *ppr.* Leaping; skipping; dancing about; moving with life and gayety.

FRISK'Y, *a.* Jumping with gayety; gay; frolicsome, lively.

FRIT, *n.* [Fr. *fritte.*] In the *manufacture of glass,* the matter of which glass is made, after it has been calcined or baked in a furnace, but before fusion.

FRITH, *n.* [L. *fretum.*] 1. A narrow passage of the sea; a strait. [It is used for the opening of a river into the sea.] 2. A kind of weir for catching fish.

FRITH, *n.* [W. *frith,* or *friz.*] 1. A forest; a woody place. 2. A small field taken out of a common.

† **FRITH'Y,** *a.* Woody.—*Skelton.*

FRIT'IL-LA-RY, *n.* [L. *fritillus.*] The crown imperial, a bulbous flowering plant, allied to the tulip and lily.

† **FRIT'I-NAN-CY,** *n.* [L. *fritinnio.*] A chirping or creaking, as of a cricket.—*Brown.*

FRIT'TER, *n.* [It. *frittella.*] 1. A pancake of fried batter; also, a small piece of meat fried. 2. A fragment; a shred; a small piece.

FRIT'TER, *v. t.* To cut meat into small pieces to be fried. 2. To break into small pieces or fragments.—*To fritter away,* is to diminish; to take away or waste by degrees.

FRIT'TERED, *pp.* Cut or broken to pieces.

FRIT'TER-ING, *ppr.* Cutting or breaking into small pieces.

FRI-VOL'I-TY, *n.* Acts or habits of trifling.

FRIV'O-LOUS, *a.* [L. *frivolus.*] Of little weight, worth, or importance; not worth notice.—Syn. Trifling; trivial; slight; unimportant; petty; worthless.

FRIV'O-LOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being trifling, or of very little worth or importance; want of consequence.

FRIV'O-LOUS-LY, *adv.* In a trifling manner.

FRIZ, *v. t.* [Sp. *frisar.*] 1. To curl; to crisp; to form into small curls with a crisping-pin. 2. To form the nap of cloth into little hard burs, prominences, or knobs.

FRIZZED, *pp.* or *a.* Curled; formed into little burs on cloth.

FRIZ'ZING, *ppr.* Curling; forming little hard burs on cloth.

FRIZ'ZLE, *v. t.* To curl; to crisp; as hair.—*Gay.*

FRIZ'ZLED (friz'ld), *pp.* or *a.* Curled; crisped.

FRIZ'ZLER, *n.* One who makes short curls.

FRIZ'ZLING, *ppr.* Curling; crisping.

FRO, *adv.* [Sax. *fra.*] From; away; back or backward; as in the phrase *to* and *fro.*

FROCK, *n.* [Fr. *froc.*] An upper coat, or an outer garment. [The word is now used for a loose garment or shirt, worn by men over their other clothes, and for a kind of gown open behind, worn by females.]

FROCK'-COAT, *n.* A kind of strait-bodied coat, having the same length before and behind, like a surtout, but shorter

FROCKED (frockt), *a.* Clothed in a frock.

FROCK'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a frock.

FROG, *n.* [Sax. *froga.*] 1. A common amphibious animal, remarkable for its activity in swimming and leaping.—2. In *farriery,* a sort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole of a horse's foot. 3. A cloak button, swelled in the middle.

FROG'-FISH, *n.* The fishing-frog, which see.

FROG'-GRASS, *n.* A plant.

FROG'-HOP-PER, *n.* A small insect living on plants, and remarkable for its leaping. Its larvæ are found on leaves inclosed in a frothy liquid, and hence called *cuckoo-spittle* or *frog-spittle.*

FROG'BIT, *n.* A plant, the *hydrocharis.*

FROG'GY, *a.* Having frogs.—*Sherwood.*

FROISE, *n.* [Fr. *froisser.*] A kind of food made by frying bacon inclosed in a pancake.—*Todd.*

FROLIC, } *a.* [G. *fröhlich.*] Gay; merry; full of levity;
FROLICK, } dancing, playing, or frisking about; full of pranks. [*Poetic.*]

FROLIC, } *n.* 1. A wild prank; a flight of levity, or gay-
FROLICK, } ety and mirth; a gambol; a freak. 2. A scene of gayety and mirth, as in dancing or play.

FROLIC, } *v. i.* To play wild pranks; to play tricks of
FROLICK, } levity, mirth, and gayety.

FROLICKED (frolikt), *pret.* of Frolic.

FROLIC-FUL, *a.* Frolicsome.

FROLICK-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Playing pranks; frolicsome.

† **FROLIC-LY,** *adv.* With mirth and gayety.—*Beaum. and Fl.*

† **FROLIC-NESS,** *n.* Pranks; wildness of gayety; frolicsomeness.

FROLIC-SOME, *a.* Full of gayety and mirth; given to pranks.

FROLIC SOME-LY, *adv.* With wild gayety.
FROLIC-SOME-NESS, *n.* Gayety; wild pranks.
FROM, *prep.* [Sax. *fram*; Goth. *fram.*] The sense of *from* may be expressed by the noun *distance*, or by the adjective *distant*, or by the participle *departing*, removing to a distance.—The sense of *from* is literal or figurative, but it is uniformly the same.—In certain phrases, generally or always elliptical, *from* is followed by certain adverbs, denoting place, region, or position, indefinitely, no precise point being expressed; as, *From above*, from the upper regions; *From after*, from a distance; *From beneath*, from a place or region below; *From below*, from a lower place; *From behind*, from a place or position in the rear; *From far*, from a distant place; *From high, from on high*, from a high place, from an upper region, or from heaven; *From hence*, from this place: but *from* is superfluous before *hence*; *From thence*, from that place, *from* being superfluous; *From whence*, from which place, *from* being superfluous; *From where*, from which place; *From within*, from the interior or inside; *From without*, from the outside, from abroad.—*From* precedes another preposition, followed by its proper object or case; as, *From amid, From among, From beneath, From beyond.*
FROM'WARD, *adv.* [Sax. *fram* and *weard.*] Away from; the contrary of *toward.*
FROND, *n.* [L. *frons.*] In *botany*, a term applied to the stem of certain plants, as the ferns, whose stalk and leaves are so intimately connected, that it is difficult to determine where the one ends and the other begins.
FRON-DĀ'TION, *n.* A lopping of trees.—*Evelyn.*
FRON-DESCE' (fron-dess'), *v. i.* To unfold leaves, as plants.
FRON-DES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *frondesco.*] In *botany*, the precise time of the year and month in which each species of plants unfolds its leaves.
FRON-DIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *frons* and *fero.*] Producing fronds.
FROND'OUS, *a.* A *frondous* flower is one which is leafy.
* FRONT (frunt), *n.* [L. *frons, frontis*; Fr. *front.*] 1. *Properly*, the forehead, or part of the face above the eyes; hence, the whole face. 2. The forehead or face, as expressive of the temper or disposition; as, an *impudent* front. 3. The fore-part of any thing. 4. The fore-part or van of an army or a body of troops. 5. The part or place before the face, or opposed to it, or to the fore-part of a thing. 6. The most conspicuous part or particular. 7. Impudence; as, men of *front.*
FRONT (frunt), *v. t.* 1. To oppose face to face; to oppose directly.—*Dryden.* 2. To stand opposed or opposite, or over against any thing.
FRONT, *v. i.* 1. To stand foremost.—*Shak.* 2. To have the face or front toward any point of compass.
FRONT'-BOX, *n.* The box in a play-house before the rest.
FRONT'-ROOM, *n.* A room or apartment in the fore-part of a house.
FRONT'AGE (frunt'aje), *n.* The front part of an edifice or lot.
FRONT'AL, *a.* Belonging to the forehead.
FRONT'AL, *n.* [L. *frontale*; Fr. *frontal.*] 1. In *medicine*, a medicament or preparation to be applied to the forehead.—2. In *architecture*, a little pediment or front piece, over a small door or window.—3. In *Jewish ceremonies*, a frontal or brow-band, consisting of four pieces of vellum, laid on leather, and tied round the forehead in the synagogue; each piece containing some text of Scripture.
FRONT'Ā-TED, *a.* [L. *frons.*] Growing broader and broader, as a leaf.
FRONT'ED (frunt'ed), *a.* Formed with a front.—*Milton.*
* FRONT-IER' (front-eer'), *n.* [Fr. *frontiere.*] The marches; the border, confine, or extreme part of a country, bordering on another country.
* FRONT-IER', *a.* Lying on the exterior part; bordering; conterminous.
FRONT-IERED' (front-eerd'), *a.* Guarded on the frontiers.
FRONT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Opposing face to face. 2. *a.* Standing with the front toward, front to front, or opposite.
FRON-TIN-IAC' } (fron-tin-yak'), *n.* A species of French
FRON-TIG-NAC' } wine, named from *Frontignac*, the place in Languedoc where it is produced.
FRONTIS-PIECE, *n.* [L. *frontispicium.*] 1. In *architecture*, the principal face of a building; the face that directly presents itself to the eye. 2. An ornamental figure or engraving fronting the first page of a book, or at the beginning.
FRONT'LESS (frunt'les), *a.* Wanting shame or modesty; not diffident.—*Dryden.*
FRONT'LET, *n.* 1. A fillet or band worn on the forehead. Hence Shakspeare uses it for a frowning brow.—2. In *ornithology*, the margin of the head behind the bill of birds, generally clothed with rigid bristles.—*Brande.*
† FROP'PISH, *a.* Peevish; froward.—*Clarendon.*
† FRŌRE, *a.* [G. *fror, gefroren.*] Frozen; frosty.—*Milton.*
† FRŌRNE, *a.* Frozen.—*Spenser.*
FRŌ'RY, *a.* 1. Frozen.—*Spenser.* 2. Covered with a froth resembling hoar-frost.—*Fairfax.*
FROST (frost or fraust), *n.* [Sax., G., Sw., Dan. *frost.*] 1. Frozen dew; also called *hoar-frost*, or *white frost.* 2. The act of freezing; [*applied particularly to water.*] 3. That state or temperature of the air which occasions freezing or the congelation of water. 4. The appearance of plants sparkling with icy crystals.—*Black frost*, which is much more destructive to vegetables than *white frost*, occurs when plants are frozen without any deposition of moisture upon them. Strictly speaking, no *frost* is then formed.—*Olmsted.*
FROST (frost or fraust), *v. t.* 1. In *cookery*, to cover or sprinkle with a composition of sugar resembling hoar-frost. 2. To cover with any thing resembling hoar-frost.
FROST'-BIT-TEN, *a.* Nipped, withered, or affected by frost.
FROST'-BOUND, *a.* Bound or confined by frost.
FROST'-NAIL, *n.* A nail driven into a horse-shoe, to prevent the horse from slipping on ice.
FROST'-NIPPED (-nipt), *a.* Nipped by frost.—*Bowring.*
FROST'-NUMBED, *a.* Made numb by frost.—*Coleridge.*
FROST'-WORK, *n.* Work resembling hoar-frost on shrubs.
FROST'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered with a composition like white frost; covered with any thing resembling hoar-frost in color or form.
FROST'I-LY, *adv.* 1. With frost or excessive cold. 2. Without warmth of affection; coldly.
FROST'I-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being frosty; freezing cold.
FROST'ING, *ppr.* Covering with something resembling hoar-frost.
FROST'ING, *n.* The composition resembling hoar-frost, used to cover cake, &c.
FROST'LESS, *a.* Free from frost.—*Swift.*
FROST'Y, *a.* 1. Producing frost; having power to congeal water. 2. Containing frost. 3. Chill in affection; without warmth of affection or courage. 4. Resembling hoar-frost; white; gray-haired.
FROTH (froth or frauth), *n.* [Gr. *αφρος*; Sw. *fradga.*] 1. Spume; foam; the bubbles caused in liquors by fermentation or agitation. 2. Any empty, senseless show of wit or eloquence. 3. Light, unsubstantial matter.
FROTH, *v. t.* To cause to foam.—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*
FROTH, *v. i.* To foam; to throw up spume; to throw out foam or bubbles.
FROTH'-SPIT, *n.* A kind of white froth on the leaves of plants; cuckoo-spit.
FROTH'I-LY, *adv.* 1. With foam or spume. 2. In an empty, trifling manner.
FROTH'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being frothy; emptiness senseless matter.
FROTH'ING, *ppr.* Foaming.
FROTH'LESS, *a.* Free from froth.
FROTH'Y, *a.* 1. Full of foam or froth, or consisting of froth or light bubbles. 2. Soft; not firm or solid. 3. Vain; light; empty; unsubstantial.
FROUNCE, *n.* A mass of pimples in the palate of a horse; also, a similar disease in hawks.—*Booth.*
FROUNCE, *v. t.* [Sp. *fruncir.*] To gather into plaits; to form wrinkles; to curl or frizzle the hair about the face.
FROUNCE, *n.* A wrinkle, plait, or curl; an ornament of dress.—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*
FROUNCED (frounst), *pp.* Curled; frizzled.
FROUNCE'LESS, *a.* Having no plait or wrinkle.
FROUN'CING, *ppr.* Curling; crisping.
FROU'ZY, *a.* Fetid; musty; rank; dim; cloudy.—*Swift.*
† FROW, *n.* [G. *frau*; D. *vrouw.*] A Dutch or German woman.
FRŌ'WARD, *a.* [Sax. *framweard.*] Turning from with aversion or reluctance; not willing to yield or comply with what is required.—SYN. Perverse; untoward; wayward; unyielding; ungovernable; refractory; disobedient; petulant; cross; peevish.
FRŌ'WARD-LY, *adv.* Perversely; in a peevish manner.
FRŌ'WARD-NESS, *n.* Perverseness; reluctance to yield or comply; disobedience; peevishness; petulance.
FRŌW'ER, *n.* A sharp edged tool to cleave laths.
FROWN, *v. i.* [Fr. *refrogner.*] 1. To express displeasure by contracting the brow, and looking grim or surly; to look stern; to scowl: with *on* or *at.* 2. To manifest displeasure in any manner. 3. To lower; to look threatening.
FROWN, *v. t.* To repel by expressing displeasure; to rebuke.
FROWN, *n.* 1. A wrinkled look, particularly expressing dislike; a sour, severe, or stern look, expressive of displeasure; a scowl. 2. Any expression of displeasure
FROWN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Knitting the brow in anger or displeasure; expressing displeasure by a surly, stern, or angry look; lowering; threatening.
FROWN'ING-LY, *adv.* Sternly; with a look of displeasure
FROW'Y, *a.* [The same as *frouzy.*] Musty; rancid; rank as, *frowy* butter.—*Forby.*
FROW'ZY. *See* FROUZY.

FRŌZ'EN (frō'zn), *pp* or *a.* [from *freeze.*] 1. Congealed by cold. 2. Cold; frosty; chill. 3. Chill or cold in affection. 4. Void of natural heat or vigor.

† **FRŌZ'EN-NESS**, *n.* State of being frozen.—*Bp. Gauden.*

F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.

† **FRUB'ISH**, for *furbish.*

FRUC'TED, *a.* [L. *fructus.*] In *heraldry*, bearing fruit.

FRUC-TES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *fructus.*] In *botany*, the precise time when the fruit of a plant arrives at maturity, and its seeds are dispersed; the fruiting season.

FRUC-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *fructus* and *fero.*] Bearing or producing fruit.

FRUC-TI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of fructifying, or rendering productive of fruit; fecundation.—2. In *botany*, the temporary part of a plant appropriated to generation.

FRUC'TI-FIED (fruk'te-fīde), *pp.* Rendered fruitful or productive.

FRUC'TI-FŸ, *v. t.* [Low L. *fructifico*; Fr. *fructifier.*] To make fruitful; to render productive; to fertilize.

FRUC'TI-FŸ, *v. i.* To bear fruit.—*Hooker.* [*Unusual.*]

FRUC'TI-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Rendering fruitful or productive; fertilizing.

† **FRUC-TU-Ā'TION**, *n.* Produce; fruit.—*Pownall.*

FRUC'TU-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *fructueux.*] Fruitful; fertile; also, impregnating with fertility.—*Philips.*

FRUC'TU-OUS-LY, *adv.* Fruitfully.

FRUC'TU-OUS-NESS, *n.* Fruitfulness.

FRUCTURE (fruk'tyur), *n.* Use; fruition; enjoyment.

FRŪ'GAL, *a.* [L. *frugalis*; Fr., Sp. *frugal.*] Economical in the use or appropriation of money, goods, or provisions of any kind; saving unnecessary expense; sparing; not profuse, prodigal, or lavish.

FRU-GAL'I-TY, *n.* 1. Prudent economy; good husbandry or housewifery; a sparing use or appropriation of money or commodities; a judicious use of any thing to be expended. 2. A prudent and sparing use or appropriation of any thing.

FRŪ'GAL-LY, *adv.* With economy; with good management; in a saving manner.

FRUG'GIN, *n.* [Fr. *fourgon.*] An oven fork; the pole with which the ashes in the oven are stirred.

FRU-GIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *frugifer.*] Producing fruit or corn.

FRU-GIV'O-ROUS, *a.* [L. *fruges* and *voro.*] Feeding on fruits, seeds, or corn, as birds.

FRŪIT (frūte), *n.* [Fr. *fruit*; It. *frutto.*] 1. In a *general sense*, whatever the earth produces for the nourishment of animals, or for clothing or profit. 2. The produce of a tree or other plant; the last production for the propagation or multiplication of its kind; the seed of plants, or the part that contains the seeds.—3. In *botany*, the seed of a plant, or the seed with the pericarp. 4. Production; that which is produced. 5. The produce of animals; offspring; young. 6. Effect or consequence, as of one's labor. 7. Advantage; profit; good derived. 8. Production, effect, or consequence; [*in a bad sense*;] as, the *fruit* of evil habits.

FRŪIT, *v. i.* To produce fruit.—*Chesterfield.*

FRŪIT'-BEAR-ER, *n.* That which produces fruit.

FRŪIT'-BEAR-ING, *a.* Producing fruit; having the quality of bearing fruit.—*Mortimer.*

FRŪIT'-BUD, *n.* The bud that produces fruit.—*De Cand.*

FRŪIT'-GROVE, *n.* A grove or close plantation of fruit-trees.

FRŪIT'-LOFT, *n.* A place for the preservation of fruit.

FRŪIT'-TIME, *n.* The time for gathering fruit.

FRŪIT'-TREE, *n.* A tree cultivated for its fruit.

FRŪIT'AGE (frūt'aje), *n.* [Fr.] Fruit collectively; various fruits.—*Milton.*

FRŪIT'ER-ER, *n.* One who deals in fruit.

FRŪIT'ER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *fruiterie.*] 1. Fruit collectively taken. 2. A fruit-loft; a repository for fruit.

FRŪIT'FUL, *a.* 1. Very productive; producing fruit in abundance. 2. Bearing children; not barren. 3. Abounding in any thing. 4. Productive of any thing. 5. Producing in abundance; generating.—SYN. Prolific; fertile; rich; plenteous; abundant; plentiful.

FRŪIT'FUL-LY, *adv.* 1. In such a manner as to be prolific. 2. Plenteously; abundantly.—*Shak.*

FRŪIT'FUL-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of producing fruit in abundance; productiveness; fertility. 2. Fecundity; the quality of being prolific, or producing many young. 3. Productiveness of the intellect. 4. Exuberant abundance.

FRŪIT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Producing fruit; pertaining to fruit.

FRŪIT'ING, *n.* The bearing of fruit.

FRU-I'TION (fru-ish'un), *n.* [L. *fruor.*] Use, accompanied with pleasure, corporeal or intellectual; enjoyment; gratification; the pleasure derived from use or possession.

FRŪ'I-TIVE, *a.* Enjoying.—*Boyle.*

FRŪIT'LESS, *a.* 1. Not bearing fruit; destitute of fruit. 2. Productive of no advantage or good effect. 3. Having no offspring. *Shak.*—SYN. Barren; unprofitable; abortive; ineffectual; vain; idle; profitless; useless.

FRŪIT'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without any valuable effect; idly; vainly; unprofitably.

FRŪIT'LESS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being vain or unprofitable.

FRŪIT'Y, *a.* Like fruit; having the qualities of fruit.

FRU-MEN-TĀ'CEOUS (fru-men-tā'shus), *a.* [L. *frumentaceus.*] 1. Made of wheat or like grain. 2. Resembling wheat.

FRU-MEN-TĀ'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *frumentarius.*] Pertaining to wheat or grain.

FRU-MEN-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *frumentatio.*] Among the *Romans*, a largess of grain bestowed on the people.

FRŪ'MEN-TŸ, *n.* [L. *frumentum.*] Food made of wheat boiled in milk.

FRUMP, *n.* 1. A joke, jeer, or flout; [*obs.*] *Bp. Hall.*—2. In *modern colloquial usage*, a cross-tempered, old-fashioned female.—*Smart.*

† **FRUMP**, *v. t.* To insult.—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*

† **FRUMP'ER**, *n.* A mocker; a scoffer.—*Cotgrave.*

FRUMP'ISH, *a.* Old-fashioned; ill-natured.—*Smart.* [*Colt.*]

† **FRUSH**, *v. t.* [Fr. *froisser.*] To bruise; to crush.

FRUSH, *n.* [G. *frosch.*] 1. In *farriery*, a sort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole of a horse's foot; the same as *frog.* 2. A discharge of a fetid or ichorous matter from the frog of a horse's foot; also called *thrush.*—*Smart.*

FRUS'TRA-BLE, *a.* That may be frustrated.

FRUS-TRĀ'NE-OUS, *a.* Vain; useless; unprofitable.—*South.* [*Little used.*]

FRUS-TRĀTE', *v. t.* [L. *frustro.*] 1. To defeat, to disappoint; to balk; to bring to nothing. 2. To disappoint; to foil. 3. To make null; to nullify; to render of no effect.

FRUS'TRĀTE, *part. a.* Vain; ineffectual; useless; unprofitable; null; void; of no effect.—*Dryden.*

FRUS'TRĀ-TED, *pp.* Defeated; disappointed; rendered vain or null.

FRUS'TRĀ-TING, *ppr.* Defeating; disappointing; making vain or of no effect.

FRUS-TRĀ'TION, *n.* The act of frustrating; disappointment; defeat.—*South.*

FRUS'TRA-TIVE, *a.* Tending to defeat; fallacious.

FRUS'TRA-TO-RY, *a.* That makes void; that vacates or renders null.—*Ayliffe.*

FRUS'TUM, *n.* [L.] In *geometry*, the part of a solid next the base, formed by cutting off the top; or, the part of any solid, as of a cone, pyramid, &c., between two planes.

FRU-TES'CENT, *a.* [L. *frutex.*] In *botany*, from herbaceous becoming shrubby.—*Martyn.*

FRŪ'TEX, *n.* [L.] In *botany*, a shrub.

FRŪ'TI-CANT, *a.* Full of shoots.—*Evelyn.*

FRŪ'TI-CŌSE, } *a.* [L. *fruticosus.*] Shrub-like; branching
FRŪ'TI-CŌUS, } like a shrub.

FRU-TI-CŪ-LŌSE, *a.* Branching like a small shrub.

FRŸ, *v. t.* [L. *frigo.*] To dress with fat by heating or roasting in a pan over a fire; to cook in a frying-pan.

FRŸ, *v. i.* 1. To be heated and agitated, as meat in a frying-pan; to suffer the action of fire or extreme heat. 2. To ferment, as in the stomach. 3. To be agitated; to boil.

FRŸ, *n.* [Fr. *frai.*] 1. A swarm or crowd of little fish. 2 A dish of any thing fried. 3. A kind of sieve; [*not American use.*]

FRŸ'ING, *ppr.* Dressing in a frying-pan; heating; agitating.

FRŸ'ING-PAN, *n.* A pan with a long handle, used for frying meat and vegetables.

† **FUB**, *n.* A plump young person.—*Smart.*

FUB, *v. t.* To put off; to delay; to cheat.—*Shak.* *See* FOB

FUB'BY, *a.* Plump; chubby.—*Nichols.*

FŪ'CATE, } *a.* [L. *fucatus.*] Painted; disguised with paint;
FŪ'CĀ-TED, } also, disguised with false show.

FŪ'COID, *n.* Fossil sea-weed.—*Hitchcock.* *See* FUCUS.

FŪ-COID', *a.* Resembling sea-weed.

FŪ-COID'AL, *a.* Containing fucoids.

FŪ'CUS, *n.* [L.] 1. A paint; a dye; also, false show. 2. *pl.* FUCI, in *botany*, a genus of *algæ*, or sea-weeds; the sea-wrack, &c.

FUD'DER *of lead.* *See* FOTHER and FODDER.

FUD'DLE, *v. t.* To make drunk; to intoxicate.

FUD'DLE, *v. i.* To drink to excess.—*L'Estrange.*

FUD'DLED, *pp.* Drunk; intoxicated.

FUD'DLER, *n.* A drunkard.—*Baxter.*

FUD'DLING, *ppr.* Intoxicating; drinking to excess.

FUDGE, *n.* A made-up story; stuff; nonsense; an exclamation of contempt.—*Goldsmith.*

FŪ'EL, *n.* [Fr. *feu*; Sp. *fuego.*] 1. Any matter which serves as aliment to fire; that which feeds fire; combustible matter. 2. Any thing that serves to feed or increase flame, heat, or excitement.

FŪ'EL, *v. t.* 1. To feed with combustible matter. 2. To store with fuel or firing.—*Wotton.*

FŪ'ELED, *pp.* Fed with combustible matter; stored with firing.

FŪ'EL-ER, *n.* He or that which supplies fuel.

FŪ'EL-ING, *ppr.* Feeding with fuel; supplying with fuel.

FŪE-RO, *n.* [Sp., from the root of *force.*] 1. A statute; jurisdiction. 2. A charter of privileges.

FUFF, *v. i.* [G. *pfuffen.*] To blow or puff.—*Brockett.* [*Local.*]

FUFF'Y, *a.* Light and soft.—*Brockett.* [*Local.*]

FU-GA'CIOUS (fu-gā'shus), *a.* [L. *fugax.*] Flying or fleeing away; volatile.

FU-GA'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of flying away; volatility.

FU-GAC'I-TY (fu-gas'e-te), *n.* [L. *fugax.*] 1. Volatility; the quality of flying away. 2. Uncertainty; instability.

FŪGH, } An exclamation expressing abhorrence.
FŌH. }

FŪ'GI-TĪVE, *a.* [Fr. *fugitif;* L. *fugitivus.*] 1. Volatile; apt to flee away; readily wafted by the wind. 2. Not tenable; not to be held or detained; readily escaping. 3. Unstable; unsteady; fleeting; not fixed or durable. 4. Fleeing; running from danger or pursuit. 5. Fleeing from duty; eloping; escaping. 6. Wandering; vagabond.—7. In *literature, fugitive* compositions are such as are short and occasional, written in haste or at intervals, and considered to be fleeting and temporary.

FŪ'GI-TĪVE, *n.* 1. One who flees from his station or duty; a deserter; one who flees from danger. 2. One who has fled or deserted, and taken refuge under another power, or one who has fled from punishment. 3. One hard to be caught or detained.

FŪ'GI-TĪVE-LY, *adv.* In a fugitive manner.

FŪ'GI-TĪVE-NESS, *n.* 1. Volatility; fugacity; an aptness to fly away. 2. Instability; unsteadiness.

FŪ'GLE-MAN, } *n.* [Ger. *flügelmann,* file leader.] One
FLŪ'GEL-MAN, } who stands in front of a line of soldiers when under drill, and whose movements, in the manual exercise, they are all simultaneously to follow.

FŪGUE (fūg), *n.* [Fr. *fugue;* L., Sp., It. *fuga.*] In *music,* a composition in which the different parts follow each other, each repeating the subject at a certain interval above or below the preceding part.—*Brande.*

FŪ'GUIST (fū'gist), *n.* A musician who composes fugues, or performs them extemporaneously.—*Busby.*

† FUL'CI-BLE, *a.* [L. *fulcibilis.*] Which may be propped up.

FUL'CI-MENT, *n.* [L. *fulcimentum.*] A prop; a fulcrum; that on which a balance or lever rests. [*Little used.*]

FUL'CRATE, *a.* [L. *fulcrum.*] 1. In *botany,* a *fulcrate* stem is one whose branches descend to the earth. 2. Furnished with fulcrums.

FUL'CRUM, *n.*; *pl.* FULCRA or FULCRUMS. [L.] 1. A prop or support.—2. In *mechanics,* that by which a lever is sustained, or the point about which it moves.—3. In *botany,* all the appendages of the axis of a plant except the leaves and flowers, were formerly called *fulcra,* as the bracts, tendrils, &c.; [*disused.*]

FUL-FILL', *v. t.* [*full* and *fill.*] 1. To accomplish; to perform; to complete; to answer in execution or event what has been foretold or promised. 2. To accomplish what was intended; to answer a design by execution. 3. To accomplish or perform what was desired; to answer any desire by compliance or gratification. 4. To perform what is required; to answer a law by obedience. 5. To complete in time.—6. In *general,* to accomplish; to complete; to carry into effect.

FUL-FILLED' (fụl-fild'), *pp.* Accomplished; performed; completed; executed.

FUL-FILL'ER, *n.* One who fulfills or accomplishes.

FUL-FILL'ING, *ppr.* Accomplishing; performing; completing.

FUL-FILL'MENT, } *n.* 1. Accomplishment; completion.
FUL-FILL'ING, } 2. Execution; performance.

FUL'FRAUGHT (-frawt), *a.* Full-stored. *See* FULL-FRAUGHT.

FUL'GEN-CY, *n.* [L. *fulgens.*] Brightness; splendor; glitter; effulgence.

FUL'GENT, *a.* Shining; dazzling; exquisitely bright.

FUL'GENT-LY, *adv.* In a glittering manner.

† FUL'GID, *a.* [L. *fulgidus.*] Shining; dazzling.

† FUL-GID'I-TY, *n.* Splendor; dazzling glitter.—*Dict.*

FUL'GOR, *n.* [L.] Splendor; dazzling brightness.—*More.* [*Little used.*]

† FUL'GU-RANT, *a.* Lightning.

† FUL'GU-RATE, *v. i.* To flash as lightning.—*Chambers.*

FUL-GU-RA'TION, *n.* [L. *fulguratio.*] 1. Lightning; the act of lightning; [*unusual.*] 2. The sudden brightening of a fused globule of gold or silver when the last film of the oxyd of lead or copper leaves its surface.—*Brande.*

FUL'GU-RĪTE, *n.* [L. *fulgura.*] A tube of vitrified sand, supposed to be formed by a stroke of lightning on a sandy plain, &c.—*P. Cyc.*

† FUL'GU-RY, *n.* [L. *fulgur.*] Lightning.—*Cockeram.*

FUL'HAM, *n.* A cant word for false dice.—*Shak.*

FŪ-LIG'I-NOST'I-TY, *n.* [L. *fuligo.*] Sootiness; matter deposited by smoke.—*Kirwan, Geol.*

FŪ-LIG'I-NOUS, *a.* [L. *fuligineus.*] 1. Pertaining to soot; sooty; dark; dusky. 2. Pertaining to smoke; resembling smoke; dusky.

FU-LIG'I-NOUS-LY, *adv.* In a smoky or sooty state.

FŪ'LI-MART. *See* FOUMART.

FULL, *a.* [Sax., Sw. *full.*] 1. Replete; having within its limits all that it can contain. 2. Abounding with; having a large quantity or abundance. 3. Supplied; not vacant as a throne.—*Blackstone.* 4. Plump; fat. 5. Saturated; sated. 6. Crowded, with regard to the imagination or memory; as, to be *full* of a subject. 7. Large; entire; not partial; that fills, as a meal. 8. Complete; entire; not defective or partial. 9. Complete; entire; without abatement. 10. Containing the whole matter; expressing the whole; as, a *full* account. 11. Strong; not faint or attenuated; loud; clear; distinct, as a voice. 12. Mature; perfect. 13. Entire; complete; denoting the completion of a sentence, as a stop. 14. Spread to view in all dimensions; as, drawn with a *full* face.—*Addison.* 15. Exhibiting the whole disk or surface illuminated. 16. Abundant, plenteous; sufficient. 17. Adequate; equal, as pay for work. 18. Well fed. 19. Well supplied or furnished; abounding. 20. Copious; ample; as, to be *full* on a topic.

FULL, *n.* 1. Complete measure; utmost extent. 2. The highest state or degree, as of the tide. 3. The whole; the total; in the phrase, *at full.* 4. The state of satiety.—The *full of the moon* is the time when it presents to the spectator its whole face illuminated.

FULL, *adv.* 1. Quite; to the same degree; without abatement or diminution. 2. With the whole effect. 3. Exactly. 4. Directly.—*Full* is prefixed to other words, chiefly participles, to express utmost extent or degree.

FULL, *v. t.* [Sax. *fullian;* L. *fullo.*] To thicken cloth in a mill; to make compact; or to scour, cleanse, and thicken in a mill.

FULL'-ĀCORNED, *a.* Fed to the full with acorns.

FULL'-BLOOMED', *a.* Having perfect bloom.—*Crashaw*

FULL'-BLOWN', *a.* 1. Fully expanded, as a blossom. 2. Fully distended with wind.—*Dryden.*

FULL'-BOTTOM, *n.* A wig with a large bottom.

FULL'-BOTTOMED, *a.* Having a large bottom, as a wig

FULL'-BUTT', *adv.* Meeting directly and with violence.—*L'Estrange.* [*Vulgar.*]

FULL'-CHARGED', *a.* Charged to fullness.—*Shak.*

FULL'-CRAMMED', *a.* Crammed to fullness.—*Marston.*

FULL'-DRESSED' (-drest'), *a.* Dressed in form or costume

FULL'-DRIVE', *a.* Driving with full speed.—*Chaucer.*

FULL'-EARED', *a.* Having the ears or heads full of grain.—*Denham.*

FULL'-EYED' (-īd'), *a.* Having large, prominent eyes.

FULL'-FACED' (-fāste'), *a.* Having a broad face.

FULL'-FED', *a.* Fed to fullness; plump with fat.

FULL'-FLESHED' (-flesht'), *a.* Having full flesh; corpulent.—*Lamb.*

FULL'-FORMED', *a.* Having full form.—*Coleridge.*

FULL'-FRAUGHT' (-frawt'), *a.* Laden or stored to fullness.

FULL'-GORGED', *a.* Over-fed. [*A term in hawking.*]

FULL'-GROWN', *a.* Grown to full size.—*Milton.*

FULL'-HEARTED, *a.* Full of courage or confidence.

FULL'-HOT', *a.* 1. Heated to the utmost.—*Shak.* 2. Quite as hot as it ought to be.

FULL'-LADEN. *a.* Laden to the full.

FULL'-MANNED', *a.* Completely furnished with men.

FULL'-MOUTHED', *a.* Having a full, strong voice.

FULL'-ORBED', *a.* Having the orb complete or fully illuminated, as the moon; like the full moon.

FULL'-SPREAD', *a.* Extended to the utmost.—*Dryden.*

FULL'-STOM'ACHED (-stum'akt), *a.* Having the stomach crammed.

FULL'-STUFFED' (-stuft'), *a.* Filled to the utmost extent.

FULL'-SUMMED', *a.* Complete in all its parts.

FULL'-WINGED', *a.* 1. Having complete wings, or large, strong wings. 2. Ready for flight; eager.

FULL'AGE, *n.* Money paid for fulling cloth.

FULL'AM, *n.* An old cant word for false dice, named from Fulham, where they were made.—*Smart.*

FULLED, *pp.* or *a.* Cleansed; thickened; made dense and firm in a mill.

FULL'ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to full cloth.

FULL'ER'S-EARTH (-erth), *n.* A soft, friable clay, which absorbs grease, and is much used in fulling cloth.

FULL'ER'S-THISTLE (-l), } *n.* Teasel, a plant of the ge-
FULL'ER'S-WEED, } nus *dipsacus.* The burrs are used in dressing cloth.

FULL'ER-Y, *n.* The place or the works where the fulling of cloth is carried on.

FULL'ING, *ppr.* Thickening cloth in a mill; making compact.

FULL'ING, *n.* The art or practice of thickening cloth, and making it compact and firm, in a mill.

FULL'ING-MILL, *n.* A mill for fulling cloth.

FULL'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being filled, so as to leave no part vacant. 2. The state of abounding or being in great plenty; abundance; copiousness; plenitude. 3. Completeness; the state of a thing in which nothing is wanted; perfection. 4. Repletion; satiety, as from in

temperance. 5. Repletion of vessels, as of blood. 6. Plenty; wealth; affluence. 7. Struggling perturbation; swelling, as of the soul. 8. Largeness; extent. 9. Loudness; force of sound, such as fills the ear.

FULL'Y, *adv.* 1. Without lack or defect; in a manner to give satisfaction; to the extent desired; as, *fully* paid. 2. Without abatement; with completeness; as, *fully* accomplished.—*Fully committed*, in *law*, committed to prison for trial, in distinction from being previously detained for examination.—SYN. Completely; entirely; maturely; plentifully; abundantly; plenteously; copiously; largely; amply; sufficiently; clearly; distinctly; perfectly.

FUL'MAR, *n.* 1. A sea-fowl of the petrel kind, very abundant in the polar regions, and feeding on dead whales, seals, and other offal. 2. The foulemart or fulimart. *See* FOUMART.

FUL'MI-NANT, *a.* [Fr.; L. *fulminans.*] Thundering.

FUL'MI-NĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *fulmino.*] 1. To thunder. 2. To make a loud, sudden noise, or a sudden, sharp crack; to detonate. 3. To issue forth ecclesiastical censures, as if with the force of a thunderbolt.

FUL'MI-NĀTE, *v. t.* 1. To utter or send out, as a denunciation or censure. 2. To cause to explode.

FUL'MI-NATE, *n.* A compound of fulminic acid with a base. These compounds explode by percussion, friction, or heat.—*Fulminate of mercury*, often called *fulminating mercury*, is much used in percussion caps.

FUL'MI-NĀ-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Thundering; crackling; exploding; detonating. 2. Hurling menaces or censures.—*Fulminating powder*, an explosive compound of nitre, carbonate of potash, and sulphur. *See* FULMINATE, *n.*

FUL-MI-NĀ'TION, *n.* 1. A thundering. 2. Denunciation of censure or threats, as by papal authority; anathema or excommunication. 3. The explosion of certain chemical preparations; detonation.

FUL'MI-NA-TO-RY, *a.* Thundering; striking terror.

FUL'MINE, *v. i.* To thunder.—*Milton.*

FUL'MINE, *v. t.* To shoot; to dart like lightning.

FUL-MIN'IC, *a. Fulminic acid*, in *chemistry*, is an explosive acid composed of cyanogen and oxygen. *See* FULMINATE, *n.*

FUL'SOME, *a.* [Sax. *ful, foul*, or *full.*] Rank; gross; disgusting; nauseous. *Formerly* applied to things physically rank or nauseous; as, a *fulsome* smell; and, hence, to things lustful or obscene; as, *fulsome* ewes; a *fulsome* epigram.—In *present usage*, the term is applied to what disgusts by excess or grossness; as, a *fulsome* panegyric; a *fulsome* artifice.

FUL'SOME-LY, *adv.* Rankly; nauseously; grossly.

FUL'SOME-NESS, *n.* Nauseousness; offensive grossness.

FUL'VID. *See* FULVOUS.

FUL'VOUS, *a.* [L. *fulvus.*] Tawny; dull yellow, with a mixture of gray and brown.

FU-MĀ'DO, *n.* [L. *fumus.*] A smoked fish.

FŪ'MAGE, *n.* [L. *fumus.*] Hearth-money.—*Dict.*

FŪ'MA-TO-RY, *n.* [Fr. *fumeterre.*] The same as *fumitory.*

FUM'BLE, *v. i.* [D. *fommelen.*] 1. To feel or grope about; to attempt awkwardly. 2. To grope about in perplexity; to seek awkwardly.—*Dryden.* 3. To handle much; to play childishly; to turn over and over.

FUM'BLE, *v. t.* To manage awkwardly; to crowd or tumble together.—*Shak.*

FUM'BLER, *n.* One who gropes or manages awkwardly.

FUM'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Groping; managing awkwardly.

FUM'BLING-LY, *adv.* In an awkward manner.

FŪME, *n.* [L. *fumus.*] 1. Smoke; vapor from combustion, as from burning wood or tobacco. 2. Vapor; volatile matter ascending in a dense body. 3. Exhalation from the stomach, as of liquor. 4. Rage; heat, as of passion. 5. Any thing unsubstantial or fleeting.—*Shak.* 6. Idle conceit; vain imagination.—*Bacon.*

FŪME, *v. i.* [L. *fumo*; Fr. *fumer.*] 1. To smoke; to throw off vapor, as in combustion. 2. To yield vapor or visible exhalations. 3. To pass off in vapors.—*Cheyne.* 4. To be in a rage; to be hot with anger.

FŪME, *v. t.* 1. To smoke; to dry in smoke. 2. To perfume. 3. To disperse or drive away in vapors.

FŪMED, *pp.* Smoked; dried in smoke.

FŪME'LESS, *a.* Free from fumes.

FŪ'MET, *n.* The dung of deer.—*Ben Jonson.*

FU-METTE', *n.* [Fr.] The stench of tainted meat.—*Swift.*

FŪ'MID, *a.* [L. *fumidus.*] Smoky; vaporous.

FU-MID'I-TY, *n.* Smokiness.

FU-MIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Producing smoke.

FU-MIF'U-GIST, *n.* [L. *fumus* and *fugo.*] He or that which drives away smoke or fumes.

FŪ'MI-GANT, *a.* Fuming.

FŪ'MI-GĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *fumigo.*] 1. To smoke; to perfume. 2. To apply smoke to; to expose to smoke or gas to purify from infection, &c.

FŪ'MI-GĀ-TED, *pp.* Smoked; exposed to smoke.

FŪ'MI-GĀ-TING, *ppr.* Smoking; applying smoke to.

FU-MI-GĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *fumigatio.*] 1. The act of smoking, or applying smoke or gas, to purify from infection, &c 2. Vapors; scent raised by fire.

FŪ'MI-GA-TO-RY, *a.* Having the quality of cleansing by smoke.

FŪ'MI-LY, *adv.* In a smoky manner.

FŪ'MING, *ppr.* or *a.* Smoking; emitting vapors; raging.

FŪ'MING-LY, *adv.* Angrily; in a rage.—*Hooker.*

FŪ'MISH, *a.* Smoky; hot; choleric. [*Little used.*]

FŪ'MI-TER, *n.* A plant. *See* FUMITORY.

FŪ'MI-TO-RY, *n.* A plant whose leaves are of a bitter taste, and sometimes used for disorders of the skin.

FŪ'MOUS, } *a.* Producing fume; full of vapor.—*Dryden.*
FŪM'Y, }

FUN, *n.* Sport; vulgar merriment. [*A low word.*]

FU-NAM'BU-LĀTE, *v. t.* To walk on a rope.

FU-NAM'BU-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Walking on a rope.

FU-NAM'BU-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Performing like a rope-dancer; narrow, like the walk of a rope-dancer.

FU-NAM'BU-LIST, *n.* [L. *funis* and *ambulo.*] A rope-walker or dancer.

† FU-NAM'BU-LO, } *n.* [L. *funambulus.*] A rope-dancer.
† FU-NAM'BU-LUS, } *Bacon.*

FUNC'TION, *n.* [L. *functio.*] 1. In a *general sense*, the doing, executing, or performing of any thing; discharge; performance. 2. Office or employment, or any duty or business belonging to a particular station or character; charge; post; place. 3. Trade; occupation; [*less proper.*] 4. The office of any particular part of animal bodies. 5. Power; faculty, animal or intellectual.—6. *Animal* or *vegetable functions*, are the motions, operations, or acts which the organs, or system of organs, are fitted by nature to perform; the proper action of the mechanism.—7. In *mathematics*, the *function* of a variable quantity is any algebraic expression into which that quantity enters.

FUNC'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to functions; performed by the functions; as, a *functional* irregularity. *See* FUNCTION, No. 6.

FUNC'TION-AL-LY, *adv.* By means of the functions.—*Lawrence, Lect.*

FUNC'TION-A-RY, *n.* One who holds an office or trust.

FUNC'TUS OF-FI'CI-O (-of-fish'e-o). [L.] Having gone through with an office or duty; out of office.

FUND, *n.* [Fr. *fond.*] 1. A stock or capital; a sum of money appropriated as the foundation of some commercial or other operation. 2. Money lent to government, constituting a national debt; or the stock of a national debt. 3. Money or income destined to the payment of the interest of a debt.—4. A *sinking fund* is a sum of money appropriated to the purchase of the public stocks or the payment of the public debt. 5. Money whose income is set apart for the support of some permanent object. 6. A stock or capital to afford supplies of any kind. 7. Abundance; ample stock or store.

FUND, *v. t.* 1. To provide and appropriate a fund for paying the interest of, as a debt. 2. To place money in a fund.

FUND'-HŌLD-ER, *n.* One who has property in the funds.

FUN'DA-MENT, *n.* [L. *fundamentum.*] 1. The seat; the lower part of the body, or of the *intestinum rectum.* 2. Foundation.—*Chaucer*; [*not in use.*]

FUN-DA-MENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to the foundation or basis; serving for the foundation.—*Fundamental base*, that part, in musical harmony, which sustains the chord; in the natural position of the chord, the lowest part.—SYN. Primary; first; leading; original; essential; indispensable; necessary; requisite; important.

FUN-DA-MENT'AL, *n.* A leading or primary principle, rule, law, or article which serves as the ground-work of a system; an essential.

FUN-DA-MENT'AL-LY, *adv.* Primarily; originally; essentially; at the foundation.

FUND'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Furnished with funds for regular payment of the interest of; as, *funded* debt.

FUND'ING, *ppr.* Providing funds for the payment of the interest of.

FUND'ING SYS'TEM, *n.* A scheme of finance or revenue for paying annual interest on a public debt.

FUND'LESS, *a.* Destitute of funds.

FU-NĒ'BRI-AL, *a.* [L. *funebris.*] Pertaining to funerals.

† FU-NĒ'BRI-OUS, *a.* [L. *funebris.*] Funereal.

FŪ'NER-AL, *n.* [It. *funerale.*] 1. Burial; the ceremony of burying a dead body; obsequies. 2. The procession of persons attending the burial of the dead. 3. Burial; interment.—*Denham.*

FŪ'NER-AL, *a.* Pertaining to burial; used at the interment of the dead.

† FŪ'NER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *funeratus.*] To bury.—*Cockeram.*

† FU-NER-Ā'TION, *n.* Solemnization of a funeral.

FU-NĒ'RE-AL, *a.* 1. Suiting a funeral; pertaining to burial. 2. Dark; dismal; mournful.—*Taylor.*

FU-NĒ'RE-AL-LY, *adv.* In a funereal manner; dismally.

† FU-NEST', *a.* [L. *funestus.*] Doleful; lamentable. *Phillips.*

FUN"GATE, *n.* [from *fungus.*] A compound of fungic acid and a base.—*Coxe.*

† FUNGE, *n.* [L. *fungus.*] A blockhead; a fool.—*Burton.*

FUN'GI-A, *n.* A genus of corals, much like a mushroom in their form.—*Mantell.*

FUN'GIC, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from mushrooms.

FUN'GI-FORM, *a.* In *mineralogy*, having a termination similar to the head of a fungus.

FUN'GIN, *n.* The fleshy part of mushrooms, purified by digestion in hot water.—*Brande.*

FUN'GITE, *n.* A kind of fossil coral.

FUN-GIV'OR-OUS, *a.* [L. *fungus* and *voro.*] Feeding on mushrooms.—*Kirby.*

FUN"GOID, *a.* Having the appearance of a mushroom.

FUN"GOSI-TY, *n.* Soft excrescence.

FUN"GOUS, *a.* [*See* FUNGUS.] 1. Like fungus or a mushroom; excrescent; spongy; soft. 2. Growing suddenly, but not substantial or durable.

FUN"GUS, *n.*; *pl.* FUN'GI or FUN"GUS-ES. [L.] 1. In *botany*, a term denoting a large natural order of plants, comprehending mushrooms, toadstools, the microscopic plants which form mold, mildew, &c. This name has also been given to excrescences on plants. 2. A spongy excrescence in animal bodies, as proud flesh formed in wounds.

FŪ'NI-CLE, *n.* [L. *funiculus.*] A small cord; a small ligature; a fibre.—*Johnson.*

FU-NIC'U-LAR, *a.* Consisting of a small cord or fibre.

FUNK, *n.* An offensive smell. [*Vulgar.*]

† FUNK, *v. t.* To envelop with an offensive smell.—*King.*

† FUNK, *v. i.* To stink through fear. [*Vulgar.*]

FUN'NEL, *n.* [W. *fynel.*] 1. A passage or avenue for a fluid or flowing substance, *particularly*, the shaft or hollow channel of a chimney through which smoke ascends. 2. A vessel for conveying fluids into close vessels; a kind of inverted hollow cone with a pipe; a tunnel.

FUN'NEL-FORM, } *a.* Having the form of a funnel or
FUN'NEL-SHAPED, } inverted hollow cone.

FUN'NY, *a.* [from *fun.*] Droll; comical.

FUN'NY, *n.* A light boat.

FUR, *n.* [Fr. *fourrure.*] 1. The short, fine, soft hair of certain animals, growing thick on the skin, and distinguished from the hair, which is longer and coarser. 2. The skins of certain wild animals with the fur; peltry. 3. Strips of skin with fur, used on garments for lining or for ornament. 4. Hair in general; [*a loose use.*] 5. A coat of morbid matter collected on the tongue in persons affected with fever. 6. A coating on the interior of teakettles, &c., deposited by hard water.

FUR, *a.* Pertaining to or made of fur.

FUR, *v. t.* 1. To line, face, or cover with fur. 2. To cover with morbid matter, as the tongue.—3. In *architecture*, to nail small strips of board on joists, rafters, &c., in order to make a level surface for lathing, boarding, &c.—*Gwilt.*

† FUR, *adv.* [commonly written *far.*] At a distance.—*Sidney.*

FUR-WROUGHT (fur'rawt), *a.* Made of fur.—*Gay.*

FU-RA'CIOUS (fu-rā-shus), *a.* [L. *furax.*] Given to theft; inclined to steal; thievish. [*Little used.*]

FU-RAC'I-TY, *n.* Thievishness. [*Little used.*]

FUR'BE-LŌW, *n.* [Fr., It., Sp. *falbala.*] A piece of stuff plaited and puckered on a gown or petticoat; a flounce; the plaited border of a petticoat or gown.

FUR'BE-LŌW, *v. t.* To put a furbelow on; to furnish with an ornamental appendage of dress.

FUR'BE-LŌWED, *pp.* Furnished with a furbelow.

FUR'BE-LŌW-ING, *ppr.* Adorning with a furbelow.

FUR'BISH, *v. t.* [It. *forbire*; Fr. *fourbir.*] To rub or scour to brightness; to polish; to burnish.

FUR'BISH-A-BLE, *a.* That may be polished.—*Sherwood.*

FUR'BISHED (fur'bisht), *pp.* Scoured to brightness; polished; burnished.

FUR'BISH-ER, *n.* One who polishes or makes bright by rubbing; one who cleans.

FUR'BISH-ING, *ppr.* Rubbing to brightness; polishing.

FUR'CATE, } *a.* [L. *furca.*] Forked; branching like the
FUR'CA-TED, } prongs of a fork.—*Lee, Botany.*

FUR-CA'TION, *n.* A forking; a branching like the tines of a fork.—*Brown.*

FUR'DLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *fardeau.*] To draw up into a bundle.—*Brown.*

FUR'FUR, *n.* [L.] Dandruff; scurf; scales like bran.

FUR-FU-RA'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *furfuraceus.*] Scaly; branny; scurfy; like bran.

FŪ'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *furiosus.*] 1. Rushing with impetuosity; moving with violence. 2. Transported with passion. 3. Filled with phrensy; rendered outrageous by insanity.—SYN. Impetuous; vehement; boisterous; raging; fierce; violent; turbulent; tumultuous; angry; mad; frantic; phrenetic; phrensied.

FŪ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With impetuous motion or agitation; violently; vehemently.

FŪ'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Impetuous motion or rushing; violent agitation. 2. Madness; phrensy; rage.

FURL, *v. t.* [Fr. *ferler.*] To draw up; to wrap or roll a sail close to the yard, stay, or mast, and fasten it by a gasket or cord.

FURLED, *pp.* or *a.* Wrapped and fastened to a yard, &c.

FURL'ING, *ppr.* Wrapping or rolling and fastening to a yard, &c.

FUR'LONG, *n.* [Sax. *furlang.*] A measure of length; the eighth part of a mile; forty rods, poles, or perches.

FUR'LOUGH (fur'lo), *n.* [D. *verlof.*] 1. Leave of absence [*a word used only in military affairs.*]

FUR'LOUGH, *v. t.* To furnish with a furlough; to grant leave of absence to an officer or soldier.

FUR'LOUGHED, *pp.* Having a furlough.

FUR'MEN-TY. *See* FRUMENTY.

FUR'NACE, *n.* [Fr. *fournaise, fourneau.*] 1. A place where a vehement fire and heat may be made and maintained for melting ores, metals, &c. 2. A smaller apparatus in which fuel is burned for culinary purposes.—3. In *Scripture*, a place of cruel bondage and affliction.—*Deut.*, iv. 4 Grievous afflictions by which men are tried.—*Ezek.*, xxiii 5. A place of temporal torment.—*Dan.*, iii. 6. Hell; the place of endless torment.—*Matt.* xiii.

FUR'NACE, *v. t.* To throw out sparks as a furnace.

† FUR'NI-MENT, *n.* [Fr. *fourniment.*] Furniture.—*Spenser*

FUR'NISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *fournir.*] 1. To provide or supply with any thing wanted or necessary. 2. To supply; to store as with knowledge. 3. To fit up; to supply with the proper goods, vessels, or ornamental appendages. 4. To equip; to fit for an expedition; to supply.

† FUR'NISH, *n.* A specimen; a sample.—*Greene.*

FUR'NISHED (fur'nisht), *pp.* or *a.* Supplied; garnished; fitted with necessaries.

FUR'NISH-ER, *n.* One who supplies or fits out.

FUR'NISH-ING, *ppr.* Supplying; fitting; garnishing.

FUR'NISH-MENT, *n.* A supply.—*Cotgrave.*

FUR'NI-TURE, *n.* [Fr. *fourniture.*] 1. Goods, vessels, utensils, and other appendages necessary or convenient for housekeeping; chattels; movables; effects. 2. The necessary appendages in various employments or arts; as the *furniture* of a printing-press, &c. 3. Appendages that which is added for use or ornament. 4. Equipage ornaments; decorations.—5. In *music*, an organ with mixed notes; mixture.

FŪ'ROR, *n.* [L.] Fury; rage.

FURRED, *pp.* or *a.* Lined or ornamented with fur; thickened by the addition of strips of board; covered with fur

FUR'RI-ER, *n.* A dealer in furs.

FUR'RI-ER-Y, *n.* Furs in general.—*Tooke.*

FUR'RING, *ppr.* Lining or ornamenting with fur; nailing on thin strips of board to prepare for lathing, &c.

FUR'RING, *n.* The nailing of thin strips of board in order to level a surface for lathing, boarding, &c.; the strips thus nailed on.

FUR'RŌW, *n.* [Sax. *fur*, or *furh.*] 1. A trench in the earth made by a plow. 2. A long, narrow trench or channel in wood or metal; a groove. 3. A hollow made by wrinkles in the face.

FUR'RŌW, *v. t.* [Sax. *fyrian.*] 1. To cut a furrow; to make furrows in; to plow. 2. To make long, narrow channels or grooves in. 3. To cut; to make channels in; to plow 4. To make hollows in by wrinkles; to wrinkle.

FUR'RŌW-FACED (-fāste), *a.* Having a wrinkled face.

FUR'RŌW-WEED, *n.* A weed growing on plowed land.

FUR'RŌWED (fur'rōde), *pp.* or *a.* Marked with furrows.

FUR'RŌW-ING, *ppr.* Marking with furrows.

FUR'RY, *a.* 1. Covered with fur; dressed in fur. 2. Consisting of fur or skins.

FUR'THER, *a.* [Sax. *further*, comparative of *forth.*] 1. More or most distant. 2. Additional.

FUR'THER, *adv.* To a greater distance.

FUR'THER, *v. t.* [Sax. *fyrthrian.*] To help forward; to promote; to advance onward; to forward; hence, to help or assist.

FUR'THER-ANCE, *n.* A helping forward; promotion; advancement.

FUR'THERED, *pp.* Promoted; advanced.

FUR'THER-ER, *n.* One who helps to advance; a promoter.

FUR'THER-ING, *ppr.* Promoting; advancing.

FUR'THER-MŌRE, *adv.* Moreover; besides; in addition to what has been said.

FUR'THER-MŌST, *a.* Most remote.

FUR'THEST, *a.* Most distant either in time or place.

FUR'THEST, *adv.* At the greatest distance.

FUR'TIVE, *a.* [L. *furtivus*; Fr. *furtif.*] Stolen; obtained by theft.—*Prior.*

FUR'TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a furtive manner; by stealth.

FŪ'RUN-CLE (-runk-l), *n.* [L. *furunculus.*] A superficial, inflammatory tumor, deep red, hard, circumscribed, acutely tender to the touch, suppurating with a central core, commonly called a boil.

FŪ'RY, *n.* [L. *furor, furia.*] 1. A violent rushing; impetuous motion. 2. Rage; a storm of anger; madness; turbulence; fierceness; phrensy. 3. Enthusiasm; heat of

the mind.—4. In *mythology*, a deity, a goddess of vengeance; hence, a stormy, turbulent, violent woman.

FŪ'RY-LĪKE, *a.* Raging; furious; violent.—*Thomson.*

FURZE, *n.* [Sax. *fyrs.*] Gorse; whin; a thorny evergreen shrub of Great Britain, having beautiful yellow flowers.

FURZ'Y, *a.* Overgrown with furze; full of gorse.

FŪ'SA-ROLE, *n.* [It.] In *architecture*, a molding generally placed under the echinus or quarter-round of columns in the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders.

FUS-ĒĀ'TION, *n.* A darkening; obscurity.

FUS'CĪTE. *n.* A grayish or greenish-black mineral.

FUS'ĒOUS, *a.* [L. *fuscus.*] Brown; of a dark color.

FŪSE (fuze), *v. t.* [L. *fundo, fusum.*] To melt; to liquefy by heat; to render fluid; to dissolve.

FŪSE, *v. i.* To be melted; to be reduced from a solid to a fluid state by heat.

FŪSE (fūze), *n.* A tube filled with combustible matter, used in blasting, or discharging a shell.

FŪSED (fūzd), *pp.* or *a.* Melted; liquefied.

FU-SEE', *n.* [Fr. *fusée, fuseau.*] The cone or conical part of a watch or clock, round which is wound the chain or cord.

FU-SEE', *n.* [Fr.] 1. A small, neat musket or firelock. But we now use *fusil.*—2. *Fusee* or *fuse*, a small pipe filled with combustible matter, by which fire is communicated slowly to the powder in a bomb or a hole drilled for blasting rocks, &c. 3. The track of a buck.

* FU-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being fusible, or of being convertible from a solid to a fluid state by heat.

* FŪ'SI-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] That may be melted or liquefied.—*Fusible metal*, an alloy of bismuth, lead, and tin, which melts at the heat of boiling water.—*Ure.*

FŪ'SI-FORM, *a.* [L. *fusus*, a spindle, and *form.*] Shaped like a spindle: thick, tapering to each end.—*Lindley.*

FŪ'SIL, *a.* [Fr. *fusile*; L. *fusilis.*] 1. Capable of being melted or rendered fluid by heat. 2. Running; flowing, as a liquid.

* FŪ'SIL, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A light musket or firelock. 2. A bearing, in *heraldry*, of a rhomboidal figure, named from its shape, which resembles that of a spindle.

FU-SIL-ĒER', *n.* *Properly*, a soldier armed with a fusil; but in *modern times*, a soldier armed like others of the infantry, and distinguished by wearing a cap nearly like that of a grenadier.

FŪS'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Melting.

FŪ'SION, *n.* [L. *fusio.*] 1. The act or operation of melting or rendering fluid by heat, without the aid of a solvent. 2. The state of being melted or dissolved by heat; a state of fluidity or flowing in consequence of heat.—*Watery fusion*, the fusion of a salt in its own water of crystallization by exposure to a moderate heat.

FŪ'SOME, *a.* Handsome; neat; notable; tidy.—*Grose.*

FUSS, *n.* A tumult; a bustle. [*A colloquial word.*]

FUS'SO€K, *n.* A large, gross woman.—*Grose.*

FUS'SLE. *See* FUZZLE.

FUSS'Y, *a.* Making a fuss. [*Colloquial.*]

FUST, *n.* [Fr. *fût.*] The shaft of a column, or trunk of a pilaster.—*Gwilt.*

FUST, *n.* [Fr. *fût.*] A strong, musty smell.

FUST, *v. i.* To become moldy; to smell ill.—*Shak.*

FUST'ED, *a.* Moldy; ill-smelling.

FUS'TET, *n.* [Fr.; Sp., Port. *fustete.*] The wood of the Venice *sumach*, a shrub of southern Europe, affording a brilliant though fugitive yellow dye.

FUST'IAN (fust'yan), *n.* [Fr. *futaine.*] 1. A kind of coarse, thick twilled cotton cloth. Besides the common sort, called *pillow*, it embraces corduroy, velveteen, &c. 2. An inflated style of writing; a swelling style; bombast.

FUST'IAN, *a.* 1. Made of fustian.—2. In *style*, swelling above the dignity of the thoughts or subject; too pompous; ridiculously tumid; bombastic.

FUST'IAN-IST, *n.* One who writes bombast.

FUS'TI€, *n.* [Sp. *fuste.*] The wood of the *morus tinctoria*, a tree growing in the West Indies; a West Indian tree, affording a dingy yellow dye. The *young fustic* of the English dyers is *fustet.*

FUS-TI-GĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *fustigatio.*] Among the *ancient Romans*, a punishment by beating with a stick or club.

FUST-I-LĀ'RI-AN, *n.* A low, fusty fellow; a scoundrel.

FUST'I-LUG, } *n.* A gross, fat, unwieldy person.—*Junius.*
FUST'I-LUGS, }

FUST'I-NESS, *n.* A fusty state or quality; an ill smell from moldiness, or moldiness itself.

FUST'Y, *a.* Moldy; ill-smelling; rank; rancid.—*Shak.*

FŪ'SURE (-zhur), *n.* A smelting. *See* FUSE.

FŪ'TILE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *futilis.*] 1. Talkative; loquacious; tattling; [*obs.*] 2. Of no weight or importance; answering no valuable purpose. 3. Of no effect.—SYN. Trifling; trivial; frivolous; unimportant; useless; worthless.

FŪ'TILE-LY, *adv.* In a futile manner.

FU-TIL'I-TY, *n.* 1. Talkativeness; loquaciousness; loquacity; [*obs.*] 2. Triflingness; unimportance; want of weight or effect. 3. The quality of producing no valuable effect, or of coming to nothing.

† FŪ'TIL-OUS, *a.* Worthless; trifling.—*Howell.*

FUT'TO€K, *n.* [qu. *foot-hook*, or corrupted from *foot-lock.*] In a *ship*, the futtocks are the middle timbers, between the floor and the upper timbers.

FŪ'TURE (fūt'yur), *a.* [L. *futurus*; Fr. *futur.*] 1. That is to be or come hereafter.—2. The *future tense*, in *grammar*, is the modification of a verb which expresses a future act or event.

FŪ'TURE, *n.* Time to come; a time subsequent to the present.

† FŪ'TURE-LY, *adv.* In time to come.—*Raleigh.*

FU-TU-RĪ"TION (fūt-yu-rish'un), *n.* The state of being to come or exist hereafter.—*South.*

FU-TŪRI-TY, *n.* 1. Future time; time to come. 2. Event to come. 3. The state of being yet to come.

FŪZE, *n.* A tube filled with combustible matter, used in blasting, or in discharging a shell. Same as *fuse.*

FUZZ, *v. t.* To make drunk. [*A low word.*] *See* FUZZLE.

FUZZ, *v. i.* To fly off in minute particles.

FUZZ, *n.* Fine, light particles; loose, volatile matter.

FUZZ'-BALL, *n.* 1. A kind of fungus, which, when pressed, bursts and scatters a fine dust. 2. A puff.

FUZ'ZLE, *v. t.* To intoxicate.—*Burton.*

FUZ'ZLED, *pp.* Intoxicated.

FUZ'ZY, *a.* Light and spongy. [*Craven dialect.* Written, also *fozy* by *Brockett.*]

FY, *exclam.* A word which expresses blame, dislike, disapprobation, abhorrence, or contempt.

G.

G, the seventh letter, and the fifth articulation of the English alphabet, is derived to us, through the Latin and Greek, from the Assyrian languages. It has two sounds, one hard or close, as in *gave*; the other soft, like *j* or *dzh*, as in *gem.* It retains its hard sound in all cases before *a*, *o*, and *u*; but before *e*, *i*, and *y* its sound is hard or soft, as custom has dictated, and its different sounds are not reducible to rules. It is silent in some words; as, *benign, condign.*

As a *numeral*, G was anciently used to denote 400, and, with a dash over it, $\overline{G}$, 40,000.—In *music*, it is the mark of the treble cliff; and, from its being placed at the head, or marking the first sound in Guido's scale, the whole scale took the name *gamut*, from the Greek name of the letter.

GA, in Gothic, is a prefix, answering to *ge* in Saxon and other Teutonic languages.

GAB, *n.* [Scot. *gab.*] The mouth; as in the phrase, the gift of the *gab*, that is, loquaciousness. [*A vulgar phrase.*]

GAB, *v. i.* [Sax. *gabban.*] 1. To talk idly; to prate.—*Chaucer.* 2. To lie; to impose upon.

GAB-AR-DĪNE', *n.* [Sp. *gabardina.*] A coarse frock or loose upper garment; a mean dress.—*Shak.*

GAB'BLE, *v. i.* [D. *gabberen.*] 1. To prate; to talk fast, or to talk without meaning. 2. To utter inarticulate sounds with rapidity.

GAB'BLE, *n.* 1. Loud or rapid talk without meaning. 2. Inarticulate sounds rapidly uttered, as of fowls.

GAB'BLER, *n.* A prater; a noisy talker; one who utters inarticulate sounds.

GAB'BLING, *ppr.* Prating; chattering; uttering unmeaning or inarticulate sounds.

GAB'BLING, *n.* The making of a confused noise; rapid, indistinct utterance.—*Spectator.*

GAB'BRO, *n.* In *mineralogy*, the name given by the Italians to the aggregate of diallage and saussurite.

GĀ'BEL, *n.* [Fr. *gabelle.*] A tax, impost, or duty; usually an excise.—*Addison.*

GĀ'BEL-ER, *n.* A collector of the gabel, or of taxes.

GA-BELLE', *n.* [Fr.] In *France*, a tax, particularly on salt.—*Brande.*

GĀ'BI-ON, *n.* [Fr.; It. *gabbione.*] In *fortification*, a large basket of wicker-work, of a cylindrical form, filled with earth.

GĀ-BI-ON-NĀDE', *n.* Obstruction by gabions.

GĀ'BLE (gā'bl), *n.* [W. *gavael.*] The triangular end of a house or other building, from the cornice or eaves to the top. In *America*, it is usually called the *gable-end.*

GĀ'BLET, *n.* A small ornamental gable or canopy formed over a tabernacle, niche, &c.—*Gloss. of Archit.*

GĀ'BRI-EL-ITES, *n. pl.* In *ecclesiastical history*, a sect of Anabaptists, in Pomerania; so called from one Gabriel Scherling.

GĀ'BRO-NĪTE, *n.* A mineral: a variety of nepheline.—*Ure.*

GĀ'BY, *n.* A silly, foolish person. *See* GAWBY.

GAD, *n.* [Sax. *gad.*] 1. A sharp-pointed rod or pricking instrument; a goad. Hence, 2. The point of a spear or arrow-head.—*Shak.* 3. A wedge or ingot of steel or iron. 4. A punch of iron with a wooden handle, used by miners.—*Upon the gad*, upon the spur or impulse of the moment.—*Shak.*

GAD, *v. i.* [Ir. *gad.*] 1. To walk about; to rove or ramble idly or without any fixed purpose. 2. To ramble in growth.—*Milton.*

GAD'-FLY, *n.* [Sax. *gad* and *fly.*] An insect of the genus *œstrus*, which stings cattle; called, also, the *breeze.*

GAD'A-BOUT, *n.* One who runs much abroad, without business. [*A colloquial term.*]

GAD'DER, *n.* A rambler; one who roves about idly.

GAD'DING, *ppr.* Rambling; roving; walking about.

GAD'DING-LY, *adv.* In a rambling, roving manner.—*Huloet.*

† GAD'LING, *a.* Straggling.

GA'DOID, *a.* or *n.* A term denoting a family of soft-finned fishes, of which the cod-fish is the type.—*Brande.*

GAD'O-LIN-ITE, *n.* A rare mineral, containing yttria; named from Prof. Gadolin.

GAD'WALL, *n.* A migratory, aquatic bird, of the duck kind, whose flesh is excellent food.

GAE'LIC, *a.* [from *Gael, Gaul, Gallia.*] An epithet denoting what belongs to the *Gaels*, tribes of Celtic origin, inhabiting the Highlands of Scotland.

GAE'LIC (gā'lik), *n.* The language of the Highlanders of Scotland.

GAFF, *n.* A fool. *See* GOFF.

GAFF, *n.* [Ir. *gaf.*] 1. A light spear used by fishermen. 2. A sort of boom or yard, extending the upper edge of a fore-and-aft sail.

GAF'FER, *n.* [Sax. *gefere.*] A word of respect, which seems to have degenerated into a term of familiarity or contempt; [*applied to an aged man or old rustic. Rare.*]

GAF'FLE (gaf'fle), *n.* [Sax. *geaflas.*] 1. An artificial spur, put on cocks when they are set to fight. 2. A steel lever to bend cross-bows.

GAF'TY, *a.* Doubtful; suspected.—*Cheshire.*

GAG, *v. t.* [W. *cegiaw.*] 1. To stop the mouth by thrusting something into the throat, so as to hinder speaking. 2. To keck; to heave with nausea.

GAG, *n.* Something thrust into the mouth and throat to hinder speaking.

GAGE, *n.* [Fr. *gage.*] 1. A pledge or pawn; something laid down or given as a security.—*Shak.* 2. Something thrown down as a challenge to combat, to be taken up by the one who accepts the challenge. 3. A measure, or rule of measuring; a standard. [*See* GAUGE.] 4. The number of feet which a ship sinks in the water.—5. Among *letter-founders*, a piece of hard wood, variously notched, used to adjust the dimensions, slopes, &c., of the various sorts of letters. 6. An instrument in *joinery*, made to strike a line parallel to the straight side of a board. 7. The position of one vessel with respect to another. The *weather-gage* denotes a position to the windward, and the *lee-gage* a position to the leeward. *Totten.*—A *sliding-gage*, a tool used by mathematical instrument makers, for measuring and setting off distances.—*Rain-gage*, an instrument for measuring the quantity of water which falls from the clouds at a given place. *Brande.*—*Sea-gage*, an instrument for finding the depth of the sea.—*Tide-gage*, an instrument for determining the height of the tides.—*Wind-gage*, an instrument for measuring the force of the wind on any given surface.

GAGE, *v. t.* 1. To pledge; to pawn; to give or deposit as a pledge or security for some other act; to wage or wager; [*obs.*] 2. To bind by pledge, caution, or security; to engage. 3. To measure; to take or ascertain the contents of a vessel, cask, or ship, written, also, *gauge.*

GAGED, *pp.* Pledged; measured.

GAG'ER, *n.* One who gages or measures the contents.

GAG'GER, *n.* One who gags.

GAG'GLE, *v. i.* [D. *gaggelen.*] To make a noise like a goose.

GAG'GLING, *n.* The noise of geese.

GAG'ING, *ppr.* Pledging; measuring the contents.

GAHN'ITE, *n.* [from *Gahn.*] A mineral; automolite, which see.

GAIL-LIARDE' (gāl-yärd'), *n.* [Fr.] A sprightly Italian dance.

GAI'LY, *adv.* [better written *gayly.*] 1. Splendidly; with finery or showiness. 2. Joyfully; merrily.

GAIN, *v. t.* [Fr. *gagner.*] 1. To obtain by industry or the employment of capital; to get, as profit or advantage; to acquire. 2. To win; to obtain by superiority or success. 3. To obtain; to acquire; to procure; to receive, as honor. 4. To obtain an increase of any thing, as time. 5. To obtain or receive any thing, good or bad. 6. To draw into any interest or party; to win to one's side; to conciliate. 7. To obtain, as a suitor.—*Milton.* 8. To reach; to attain to; to arrive at.—*To gain into*, to draw or persuade to join in.—*To gain over*, to draw to another party or interest; to win over.—*To gain ground*, to advance in any undertaking; to prevail; to increase.—*To gain the wind*, in *sea language*, is to arrive on the windward side of another ship.

GAIN, *v. i.* 1. To have advantage or profit; to grow rich; to advance in interest or happiness. 2. To encroach; to advance on; to come forward by degrees: with *on.* 3. To advance nearer; to gain ground on: with *on.* 4. To get ground; to prevail against, or have the advantage. 5. To obtain influence with.

GAIN, *n.* [Fr. *gain.*] 1. Something obtained, as an advantage. 2. Unlawful advantage. 3. Overplus in computation; any thing opposed to *loss.*—SYN. Profit; interest; lucre; emolument; benefit.

GAIN, *n.* [W. *gàn.*] In *architecture*, a beveling shoulder; a lapping of timbers, or the cut that is made for receiving a timber.

† GAIN, *a.* Handy; dextrous.

GAIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be obtained or reached.

GAIN'AGE, *n.* In *old laws*, the same as *wainage*, that is, *guainage*; the horses, oxen, and furniture of the wain, or the instruments for carrying on tillage; also, the land itself, or the profit made by cultivation.

GAIN'ED, *pp.* Obtained, as profit or advantage; won; drawn over to a party; reached.

GAIN'ER, *n.* One who gains or obtains profit, interest, or advantage.

GAIN'FUL, *a.* 1. Producing profit or advantage; profitable; advantageous; advancing interest or happiness. 2. Lucrative; productive of money; adding to the wealth or estate.

GAIN'FUL-LY, *adv.* With increase of wealth; profitably, advantageously.

GAIN'FUL-NESS, *n.* Profit; advantage.

† GAIN'GIV-ING, *n.* A misgiving; a giving against or away.—*Shak.*

GAIN'ING, *ppr.* Obtaining by industry or activity; reaching; winning.

GAIN'INGS, *n. pl.* Acquisitions made by labor or successful enterprise.

GAIN'LESS, *a.* Not producing gain; unprofitable; not bringing advantage.—*Hammond.*

GAIN'LESS-NESS, *n.* Unprofitableness; want of advantage.—*Decay of Piety.*

† GAIN'LY, *adv.* Handily; readily; dextrously.

* GAIN-SAY' or GAIN'SAY, *v. t.* [Sax. *gean*, or *ongean*, and *say.*] To contradict; to oppose in words; to deny or declare untrue what another says; to controvert; to dispute.

* GAIN-SAYED', *pp.* Contradicted; denied.

GAIN-SAY'ER, *n.* One who contradicts or denies what is alleged; an opposer.—*Tit.*, i.

* GAIN-SAY'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Contradicting; denying; opposing.

GAIN-SAY'ING, *n.* Contradiction; opposition.

'GAINST (genst). *See* AGAINST.

† GAIN'STAND, *v. t.* [Sax. *gean* and *stand.*] To withstand to oppose; to resist.—*Sidney.*

† GAIN'STRIVE, *v. i.* To make resistance.

† GAIN'STRIVE, *v. t.* To withstand.

GAIR'ISH, *a.* [Sax. *gearwian.*] 1. Gaudy; showy; fine affectedly fine; tawdry. 2. Extravagantly gay; flighty.

GAIR'ISH-LY, *adv.* Gaudily; in a showy manner.

GAIR'ISH-NESS, *n.* 1. Gaudiness; finery; ostentatious show. 2. Flighty or extravagant joy or ostentation.

GAIT, *n.* 1. A going; a walk; a march; a way.—*Shak.* 2. Manner of walking or stepping.

GAIT'ED, *a.* In *compounds*, having a particular gait.

GAI'TER, *n.* 1. A covering of cloth for the leg. 2. A kind of shoe, consisting chiefly of cloth, and covering the ankles.

GAI'TER, *v. t.* To dress with gaiters.

GA'LA, *n.* [Sp. *gala.*] A *gala day* is a day of pomp, show or festivity, when persons appear in their best apparel.

GA-LAC'TIN, *n.* A vegetable substance obtained from the sap of the cow-tree of South America.

GAL-AC-TOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. γαλακτος, from γαλα and μετρον.] An instrument for ascertaining the quality of milk a lactometer.—*Ure.*

GAL-AC-TOPH'A-GIST, *n.* [Gr. γαλακτος, milk, and φαγω, to eat.] One who subsists on milk.

GAL-AC-TOPH'A-GOUS, *a.* Feeding on milk.

GAL-AC-TOPH'OR-OUS, *a.* Producing milk.

GA-LAC-TO-POI-ETIC, *a.* or *n.* [Gr. γαλα and ποιεω.] A term applied to substances which increase the flow of milk.

† GA-LAGE', *n.* [Sp. *galocha. See* GALOCHE.] A wooden shoe.—*Spenser.*

GA-LAN'GA, *n.* The specific name of the galangal.

GA-LAN'GAL, *n.* An Asiatic plant, whose roots have an aromatic smell, and a hot, spicy taste.

GAL'ANT-INE, *n.* A dish of veal, chickens, or other white meat, freed from bones, tied up, boiled, and served cold. *Smart.*

GA-LA'TIANS, *n. pl.* Inhabitants of Galatia.

* GAL'AX-Y, *n.* [Gr. γαλαξιας.] 1. The milky way; that long, white, luminous track, which seems to encompass the heavens like a girdle. 2. An assemblage of splendid persons or things.—*Bp. Hall.*

GAL'BA-NUM, } *n.* The inspissated juice of an umbelliferous plant used in medicine. It has a disagreeable odor, and a sharp, bitter taste.

GAL'BAN, }

GALE, *n.* [Dan. *gal;* Ir. *gal.*] A current of air; a strong wind.—In the *language of seamen*, the word *gale*, unaccompanied by an epithet, signifies a vehement wind, a storm, or tempest *Mar. Dict.*—SYN. Breeze; blast; puff; gust.

GALE, *n.* A plant growing in bogs.—*Smart.*

GALE, *v. i.* In *seamen's language*, to sail, or sail fast.

GA'LE-A, *n.* [L. *galea*, a helmet.] A genus of sea hedgehogs.

GAL'E-AS, *n.* A large Venetian galley. *See* GALLIASS.

GA'LE-ATE, } *a.* [L. *galeatus.*] 1. Covered as with a

GA'LE-A-TED, } helmet.—2. In *botany*, having a flower like a helmet, as the monk's-hood.

GA-LEE'TO, *n.* A fish of the genus *blennius.*

GA-LE'NA, *n.* [Gr. γαλήνη.] 1. *Originally*, the name of the *theriaca.* 2. Sulphuret of lead; the common ore of lead.

GA-LEN'IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to or containing galena.

GA-LEN'IC-AL, } 2. Relating to Galen, an ancient physician, or to the remedies which he used.

GA'LEN-ISM, *n.* The doctrines of Galen.

GA'LEN-IST, *n.* A follower of Galen.

GAL-E-RIC'U-LATE, *a.* Covered, as with a hat.—*Smart.*

GAL'ER-ITE, *n.* A genus of fossil shells.

GA-LICI-AN (ga-lish'e-an), *a.* Pertaining to Galicia.

GAL-I-LE'AN, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Galilee. Also, one of a sect among the Jews.

GAL-I-LE'AN TEL'E-SCOPE. *See* TELESCOPE.

GAL'I-LEE, *n.* A porch or chapel, usually at the west end of a church.—*Gloss. of Archit.*

GAL-I-MA'TIAS (-mā'sha), *n.* [Fr.] Nonsense. *See* GALLIMATIA.

GAL'I-OT (gal'e-ot), *n.* [Fr. *galiote.*] 1. A small galley, or sort of brigantine, built for chase. 2. *Galiot*, or *galliott*, a Dutch vessel, carrying a main-mast and a mizzen-mast.

GAL'I-POT, *n.* [Sp.] A white, viscid resin found on fir-trees.

GALL, *n.* [Sax. *gealla;* G. *galle.*] 1. In the *animal economy*, a bitter, bottle-green fluid, secreted by the gall-bladder beneath the liver. 2. Any thing extremely bitter. 3. Rancor; malignity. 4. Anger; bitterness of mind.

GALL, *n.* [L. *galla;* Sax. *gealla.*] 1. A hard, round excrescence on a kind of oak-tree in certain warm climates, said to be the nest of an insect called *cynips.* It is used in making ink.—2. *Gall of glass*, also called *sandiver*, the neutral salt skimmed off from the surface of melted glass.—*Ure.*

GALL, *v. t.* In *dyeing*, to impregnate with a decoction of gall-nuts.—*Ure.*

GALL, *v. t.* [Fr. *galer.*] 1. To fret and wear away by friction; to excoriate; to hurt or break the skin by rubbing. 2. To impair; to wear away. 3. To tease; to fret; to vex; to chagrin. 4. To wound; to break the surface of any thing by rubbing. 5. To injure; to harass; to annoy.

GALL, *v. i.* To fret; to be teased.—*Shak.*

GALL, *n.* A wound in the skin by rubbing.

GALL'-BLAD-DER, *n.* A small membranous sack, shaped like a pear, seated on the under side of the liver, and secreting a thickish, dark, bottle-green fluid, extremely bitter, called *gall.*

GALL'-FLY, *n.* The insect that punctures plants, and occasions galls; the *cynips.*—*Encyc.*

GALL'-IN'SECT, *n.* A name common to a family of insects, including the cochineal insect.—*Brande.*

GALL'-NUT, *n.* An excrescence on a species of oak, used in dyeing, making ink, &c. *See* GALL.

GALL'-SICK-NESS, *n.* A remitting bilious fever in Holland.

GALL'-STONE, *n.* A concretion formed in the gall-bladder.

GAL'LANT, *a.* [Fr. *galant;* Sp. *galante.*] 1. Gay; well-dressed; showy; splendid; magnificent; [*obs.*] 2. Manifesting intrepidity or bravery, as a soldier. 3. Fine; noble.—*Shak.* 4. Showing politeness and attention to ladies.

GAL-LANT', *a.* Courtly; civil; polite and attentive to ladies; courteous.

GAL-LANT', *n.* 1. A gay, sprightly man; a courtly or fashionable man. 2. A man who is polite and attentive to ladies; one who attends upon ladies at parties or to places of amusement. 3. A wooer; a lover; a suitor.—4. In an *ill sense*, one who caresses a woman for lewd purposes.

GAL-LANT', *v. t.* 1. To attend or wait on, as a lady. 2. To handle with grace or in a modish manner.

GAL-LANT'ED, *pp.* Attended or waited on, as a lady.

GAL-LANT'ING, *ppr.* Waited on by a gentleman.

GAL'LANT-LY, *adv.* 1. Gayly; splendidly. 2. Bravely; nobly; heroically; generously.

GAL-LANT'LY, *adv.* In the manner of a wooer.

GAL'LANT-NESS, *n.* Elegance or completeness of an acquired qualification.—*Howell.*

GAL'LANT-RY, *n.* [Sp. *galanteria;* Fr. *galanterie.*] 1. Splendor of appearance; show; magnificence; ostentatious finery; [*obs.*] 2. Bravery; courageousness; heroism; intrepidity; boldness; daring; courage. 3. Nobleness; generosity. 4. Civility or polite attentions to ladies. 5. Vicious love or pretensions to love; civilities paid to females for the purpose of winning favors; hence, lewdness; debauchery.

GAL'LATE, *n.* A salt formed by the gallic acid combined with a base.—*Lavoisier.*

GAL'LE-ASS. *See* GALLIASS.

GALLED, *pp.* Having the skin or surface worn or torn by wearing or rubbing; fretted; teased; injured; vexed.

GAL'LE-ON, *n.* [Sp. *galeon.*] A large ship with three or four decks, formerly used by the Spaniards to transport gold and silver from Mexico and Peru to Spain.

GAL'LER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *galerie.*] 1. In *architecture*, a covered part of a building, commonly in the wings, used as an ambulatory or place for walking. 2. An ornamental walk or apartment in gardens, formed by trees.—3. In *churches*, a floor elevated on columns, and furnished with pews or seats. A similar structure in a play-house.—4. In *fortification*, a covered walk across the ditch of a town, made of beams covered with planks and loaded with earth.—5. In a *mine*, a narrow passage or branch of the mine carried under ground.—6. In a *ship*, a frame like a balcony.—7. In the *fine arts*, a term applied to a collection of works in painting or sculpture.—*Brande.*

GAL'LE-TYLE, *n.* Gallipot.—*Bacon.*

GAL'LEY, *n.; pl.* GALLEYS. [Sp. *galera.*] 1. A low, flat-built vessel, with one deck, and navigated with sails and oars; formerly used in the Mediterranean, and rowed by prisoners or convicts. 2. A place of toil and misery. 3. A light, open boat, used on the River Thames by custom-house officers, press-gangs, and for pleasure. 4. The cook-room or kitchen of a ship of war. 5. An oblong reverberatory furnace, with a row of retorts.

GAL'LEY, } *n.* In *printing*, a frame which receives the

GAL'LY, } types from the composing stick.—*Ash.*

GAL'LEY-FOIST, *n.* A barge of state.—*Hakewell.*

GAL'LEY-SLAVE, *n.* A person condemned for a crime to work at the oar on board of a galley.

† GAL'LIARD (gal'yard), *a.* [Fr. *gaillard.*] Gay brisk; active.—*Chaucer.*

† GAL'LIARD, *n.* A brisk, gay man; also, a lively dance —*Bacon. See* GAILLIARDE.

† GAL'LIARD-ISE, *n.* Merriment; excessive gayety

† GAL'LIARD-NESS, *n.* Gayety.—*Gayton.*

GAL'LI-ASS, *n.* A heavy, low-built vessel with two masts, and having both sails and oars.—*Shak.*

GAL'LIC, *a.* [*Gallia.*] Pertaining to Gaul or France.

GAL'LIC, *a.* [from *gall.*] Belonging to galls or oak apples derived from galls; as, *gallic* acid.

GAL'LIC-AN, *a.* [L. *Gallicus.*] Pertaining to Gaul or France.

GAL'LI-CISM, *n.* [Fr. *Gallicisme.*] A mode of speech peculiar to the French nation; a French idiom.

GAL'LI-CIZE, *v. t.* To render conformable to the French idiom or language.

GAL-LI-GAS'KINS, *n. pl.* [qu. *Caligæ Vasconum.*] Large open hose; [*used only in ludicrous language.*]

GAL-LI-MA'TIA, *n.* Nonsense; talk without meaning.

GAL-LI-MAU'FRY, *n.* [Fr. *galimafrée.*] 1. A hash; a dish consisting of different meats; a hodge-podge; [*little used.*] 2 Any inconsistent or ridiculous medley. 3. A woman; [*obs.*]

GAL-LI-NA'CEOUS (gal-le-nā'shus), *a.* [L. *gallinaceus.*] Designating that order of birds called *gallinæ*, including the domestic fowls or those of the pheasant kind.

GAL-LI'NÆ, *n. pl.* [L.] *See* GALLINACEOUS.

GALL'ING, *ppr.* 1. Fretting the skin; excoriating. 2. *a.* Adapted to fret or chagrin; vexing.

GALL'ING, *n.* A fretting or wearing of the skin by friction.

GAL'LI-NIP-PER, *n.* A large musquito.

GAL'LI-NULE, *n.* [L. *gallinula.*] The water-hen, a bird allied to the coot and rail.

GAL'LI-OT, } *See* GALIOT.

GAL'LE-OT. }

GAL-LIP'O-LI-OIL, *n.* An inferior kind of olive-oil brought from Gallipoli, in the Kingdom of Naples.

GAL'LI-POT, *n.* [D. *gleye* and *pot.*] A small pot or vessel painted and glazed, used for containing medicines.

GAL-LIT'ZIN-ITE, *n.* Rutile, an ore of *titanium.*

GAL'LI-VAT, *n.* A small vessel used on the Malabar coast

GALL'LESS, *a.* Free from gall or bitterness.

GAL'LON, *n.* [Sp. *galon.*] A measure of capacity for dry or liquid things, but usually for liquids, containing four quarts.—In *England*, the old wine gallon contains 231 cubic inches, the old corn gallon $268\frac{6}{10}$, the old ale gallon 282, and the new imperial gallon $277\frac{274}{1000}$.—*P. Cyc*

GAL-LOON', *n.* [Fr. *galon.*] A kind of close lace made of gold or silver, or of silk only.

GAL-LOONED', *a.* Furnished or adorned with galloon *Carlisle.*

GAL'LOP, *v. i.* [Fr. *galoper.*] 1. To move or run with leaps or bounds, as a horse; to run or move with speed. 2. To ride with a galloping pace. 3. To move very fast; to run over.

GAL'LOP, *n.* The movement or pace of a quadruped, particularly of a horse, by springs, reaches, or leaps.

GAL-LOP-ĂDE', *n.* A kind of dance; and also a kind of music appropriate to the dance.

GAL'LOP-ER, *n.* 1. A horse that gallops; also, a man that gallops or makes haste.—2. In *artillery*, a carriage on which very small guns are conveyed.—*Brande.*

† GAL'LO-PIN, *n.* [Fr.] A servant for the kitchen.

GAL'LOP-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Riding or moving with a gallop.

† GAL'LŌW, *v. t.* [Sax. *agælwan.*] To fright or terrify.

GAL'LO-WĀY, *n.* A horse, or species of horses, of a small size, originally bred in Galloway, in Scotland.

GAL'LŌW-GLĂSS, *n.* An ancient Irish foot soldier.

GAL'LŌWS, *n.*; *pl.* GALLOWSES. [Sax. *galg*, *gealga.*] 1. An instrument of punishment whereon criminals are executed by hanging. 2. A wretch that deserves the gallows. —*Shak.*; [*not used.*]—3. In the *plural*, a pair of pantaloon suspenders; [*colloquial.*]

GAL'LŌWS-FREE, *a.* Free from danger of the gallows.—*Dryden.*

GAL'LŌW-TREE, *n.* The tree of execution.—*Spenser.*

GALLS, *n. pl.* Wounds or excoriations produced by the friction of harness.

GALL'Y, *a.* Like gall; bitter as gall.—*Cranmer.*

GAL'LY, *n.* [Port. *galé.*] A printer's frame to receive types from the composing-stick. *See* GALLEY.

GAL'LY-WORM, *n.* An insect of the centiped kind.

GA-LŌCHE', *n.* [Fr., from Sp. *galocha.*] A patten, clog, or wooden shoe, or a shoe to be worn over another shoe, to keep the foot dry. It is written, also, *galoshe.*

GA-LŌRE', *n.* [Ir. *gleire.*] In *old writers*, plenty; abundance. Still used by seamen.—*Smart.*

† GAL'SŌME (gawl'sum), *a.* Angry; malignant.

GALT, *n.* A stiff, blue marl of the chalk formation.

GAL-VAN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to galvanism; containing or exhibiting it.

GAL'VAN-ISM, *n.* [from *Galvani*, of Bologna, the discoverer.] Electrical phenomena, in which the electricity is developed without the aid of friction, and in which a chemical action takes place between certain bodies.—*Edin. Encyc.*

GAL'VAN-IST, *n.* One versed in galvanism.

GAL'VAN-IZE, *v. t.* To affect with galvanism.

GAL'VAN-IZED, *pp.* or *a.* Affected with galvanism.

GAL'VAN-IZED I-RON. A name given to sheets of iron which are first dipped into melted zinc, and then into melted tin, and are thus prepared, by the supposed galvanic agency of these metals, to resist oxydation.

GAL'VAN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Affecting with galvanism.

GAL-VAN-OL'O-GIST, *n.* One who describes the phenomena of galvanism.

GAL-VAN-OL'O-GY, *n.* A treatise on galvanism, or a description of its phenomena.

GAL-VAN-OM'E-TER, } *n.* An instrument for measuring
GAL-VAN'O-SCOPE, } the force or detecting the presence of minute quantities of galvanic electricity.

GA'MA-GRĂSS, *n.* A tall, stout, and exceedingly productive grass, said to admit of being cut six times in a season. —*Farm. Encyc.*

GA-MASH'ES, *n. pl.* Short spatterdashes, similar to gaiters.

GAM-BĀ'DŌES, *n. pl.* Leather coverings for the legs in riding on horseback.

GAM'BET, *n.* An Arctic bird of the size of the greenshank.

GAM'BIT, *a.* In *chess*, a term applied to a game begun by moving the king's or queen's pawn two squares, with the intention of moving the adjoining bishop's pawn two squares also, thus leaving the first moved, or *gambit* pawn, undefended.—*Smart.*

GAM'BI-SON, *n.* [Fr.] A stuffed doublet, worn under armor.

GAM'BLE (gam'bl), *v. i.* To play or game for money.

GAM'BLE, *v. t.* To *gamble away*, is to squander by gaming. —*Ames.*

GAM'BLED, *pret.* of *gamble.*

GAM'BLER, *n.* One who games or plays for money or other stake.

GAM'BLING, *ppr.* Gaming for money.

GAM'BLING, *n.* The act or practice of gaming for money.

GAM-BŌGE', *n.* A concrete vegetable juice, or inspissated sap, brought from *Cambodja*, or *Cambodia*, in Asia, much used as a yellow pigment.

GAM-BŌ'GI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to gamboge.

GAM'BOL, *v. i.* [Fr. *gambiller.*] 1. To dance and skip about in sport; to frisk; to leap; to play in frolic. 2. To leap; to start.

GAM'BOL, *n.* A skipping or leaping about in frolic; a skip; a hop; a leap; a sportive prank.

GAM'BOL-ING, *ppr.* Leaping; frisking; playing pranks.

GAM'BREL, *n.* [It. *gamba.*] 1. The hind leg of a horse. Hence, 2. A stick crooked like a horse's leg, used by butchers. A curb roof is called a *gambrel-roof.*

GAM'BREL, *v. t.* To tie by the leg.—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*

GAME, *n.* [Ice. *gaman*; Sax. *gamen.*] 1. Sport of any kind; diversion; amusement; pastime. 2. Jest; opposed to *earnest*; [*not used.*] 3. An exercise or play for amusement or winning a stake. 4. A single match at play. 5. Advantage in play; as, to play the *game* into another's hand. 6. Scheme pursued; measures planned. 7. Field sports; the chase, falconry, &c. 8. Animals pursued or taken in the chase, or in the sports of the field.—9. In *antiquity*, games were public diversions or contests exhibited as spectacles. 10. Mockery; sport; derision.

GAME, *v. i.* [Sax. *gamian.*] 1. To play at any sport or diversion. 2. To play for a stake or prize. 3. To practice gaming.

GAME'-COCK, *n.* A cock bred or used to fight; a cock kept for barbarous sport.—*Locke.*

GAME'-EGG, *n.* An egg from which a fighting-cock is bred.—*Garth.*

GAME'-KEEP-ER, *n.* One who has the care of game.

GAME'-LEG, *n.* [a corruption of *gam*, or *cam*, crooked, and *leg.*] A lame leg.

GAME'FUL, *a.* Full of game or games.

GAME'LESS, *a.* Destitute of game.

GAME'SOME, *a.* Gay; sportive; playful; frolicsome.

GAME'SOME-LY, *adv.* Merrily; playfully.

GAME'SOME-NESS, *n.* Sportiveness; merriment.

GAME'STER, *n.* 1. A person addicted to gaming; a gambler. 2. One engaged at play. 3. A merry, frolicsome person; [*not used.*] 4. A prostitute; [*not in use.*]

GAM'ING, *ppr.* Playing; sporting; playing for money.

GAM'ING, *n.* 1. The act or art of playing any game in a contest for a victory, or for a prize or stake. 2. The practice of gamesters.

GAM'ING-HOUSE, *n.* A house where gaming is practiced. —*Blackstone.*

GAM'ING-TA-BLE, *n.* A table appropriated to gaming.

GAM-MAR'O-LITE, *n.* A petrified crawfish or other crustaceous animal.

GAM'MER, *n.* [Sw. *gammal.*] The compellation of an old woman, answering to *gaffer*, applied to an old man.

GAM'MON, *n.* [It. *gamba.*] 1. The buttock or thigh of a hog, pickled and smoked, or dried; a smoked ham. 2. A game, called, usually, *backgammon.* 3. An imposition or hoax.

GAM'MON, *v. t.* 1. To make bacon; to pickle and dry in smoke. 2. To fasten a bowsprit to the stem of a ship by several turns of a rope.

GAM'MON, *v. t.* 1. In the *game of backgammon*, the party that, by fortunate throws of the dice, or by superior skill in moving, withdraws all his men from the board before his antagonist has been able to get his men home and withdraw any of them from his table, *gammons* his antagonist. 2. To impose on a person by making him believe improbable stories; to humbug.—*Dickens.*

GAM'MONED, *pp.* See the *verb.*

GAM'MON-ING, *ppr.* See the *verb.*

GAM'MON-ING, *n.* The lashing by which the bowsprit of a vessel is secured to the stem.—*R. H. Dana, Jr.*

GAM-O-PET'AL-OUS, *a.* A term applied to the corol of a flower when the petals cohere by their margins so as to form a tube.—*Lindley.*

GAM-O-SEP'AL-OUS, *a.* A term applied to the calyx of a flower when the sepals cohere by their edges so as to form a tube.—*Lindley.*

GAM'UT, *n.* [Sp. *gamma.*] 1. A scale on which notes in music are written or printed. 2. The first or gravest note in Guido's scale of music, the modern scale.

GAN. A contraction of *began.* [Sax. *gynnan.*]

GANCH, *v. t.* [It. *gancio.*] To drop from a high place on sharp stakes or hooks, as the Turks do malefactors.

GANCH'ING, *n.* The act of letting one fall on sharp stakes or hooks; a Turkish punishment of criminals.

GAN'DER, *n.* [Sax. *gandra.*] The male of the goose.

GANG, *v. i.* [Sax. *gangan.*] To go; to walk. [*Scottish.*]

GANG, *n.* [Sax., D., Dan., G. *gang*; Goth. *gagg.*] 1. A company, or a number of persons associated for a particular purpose; a crew or band.—2. In *seamen's language*, a select number of a ship's crew, appointed on a particular service, under a suitable officer.—3. In *mining, literally*, a course or vein; *appropriately*, an earthy, stony, saline, or combustible substance, which contains the ore of metals. [This is commonly, but in violation of etymology, written *gangue.*]

GANG'-BOARD, *n.* 1. A board or plank, with cleats for steps, used for walking into or out of a boat. 2. A term applied to planks placed within or without the bulwarks of a vessel's waist, for the sentinel to walk or stand on.—*Totten.*

GANG'-DAYS, *n. pl.* Days of perambulation.

GANG'-WEEK, *n.* Rogation week, when processions are made to lustrate the bounds of parishes.

GANG'HORN, *n.* A flower.—*Ainsworth.*

GAN"GLI-AC (gang'gle-ak), *a.* Relating to a ganglion.

GAN"GLI-ON, *n.* [Gr. γαγγλιον.] 1. In *anatomy*, a healthy and natural enlargement occurring somewhere on the course of a nerve. 2. An encysted tumor situated somewhere on a tendon.

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÄR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—MARINE, BIRD;—MÖVE, BOOK,

GAN″GLI-ON-A-RY, *a.* Composed of ganglions.
GAN″GLI-ON′IC, *a.* Pertaining to a ganglion; as, the *ganglionic* nerves.—*Prout.*
GAN″GRE-NĀTE, *v. t.* To produce a gangrene.
GAN″GRE-NĀ-TED, *pp.* Mortified.
GAN″GRE-NĀ-TING, *ppr.* Mortifying.
GAN″GRENE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *gangræna.*] A mortification of living flesh, or of some part of a living animal body.
GAN″GRENE (gang′green), *v. t.* To mortify.
GAN″GRENE, *v. i.* To become mortified.
GAN″GRENED, *pp.* Mortified.
GAN″GRE-NES′CENT, *a.* Tending to mortification.
GAN″GREN-ING, *ppr.* Mortifying.
GAN″GRE-NOUS, *a.* Mortified; indicating mortification of living flesh.
GANGUE (gang), *n.* [Ger. *gang*, a vein.] The mineral substance which incloses any metallic ore in the vein.—*Ure.* [*Gang* would, etymologically, be the more correct spelling.]
GANG′WĀY, *n.* 1. A passage, way, or avenue into or out of any inclosed place. 2. The part of a vessel on the spar-deck, forming a passage along each side, from the quarter-deck to the forecastle; more properly called the *waist.*—To *bring to the gangway*, among *seamen*, to inflict punishment on a seaman by tying him up and whipping him in the waist or at the gangway, the usual place of punishment.—*Totten.*
GAN′IL, *n.* A kind of brittle limestone.—*Kirwan.*
GAN′NET, *n.* [Sax. *ganot.*] The solan goose, a northern sea-fowl, allied to the pelican, and belonging to the same genus with the booby.
GA-NOID, } *a.* Pertaining to the order of fishes called
GA-NOID′I-AN, } ganoidians.
GA-NOID′I-ANS, *n. pl.* [Gr. γανος and εἰδος.] An order of fishes having angular scales, covered with bright enamel, as the sturgeon.—*Agassiz.*
GANT′LET, } *n. Originally*, a kind of military punish-
GANT′LOPE, } ment. It consisted in compelling a person to run, usually with the upper part of his body naked, between two lines of persons armed with rods or some other instrument of punishment, who inflicted blows as he passed. A similar punishment is used on board of ships. This word is chiefly used in the phrase, *to run the gantlet* or *gantlope.*
GAN′ZA, *n.* [Sp. *ganso.*] A kind of wild goose.
GĀOL (jāle), *n.* [Fr. *geôle*; Arm. *geol*, or *jol*; W. *geol.*] A prison; a place for the confinement of debtors and criminals.
GĀOL (jāle), *v. t.* To imprison; to confine in prison.
GĀOL-DE-LIV′ER-Y (jāle-de-liv′er-y), *n.* A judicial process for clearing jails of criminals, by trial and condemnation or acquittal.
GĀOL′ER (jā′ler), *n.* The keeper of a gaol or prisoner; a jailer.
GAP, *n.* 1. An opening in any thing made by breaking or parting; a cleft or break. 2. A breach. 3. Any avenue or passage; way of entrance or departure. 4. A breach; a defect; a flaw; as, a *gap* in honor or reputation. 5. Any opening, interstice, or vacuity. 6. A hiatus; a chasm. —*To stop a gap*, to secure a weak point; to repair a defect.—*To stand in the gap*, to expose one's self for the protection of something.
GAP′-TOOTHED, *a.* Having interstices between the teeth. —*Dryden.*
GAPE, *v. i.* (pro. gāpe to a limited extent in *Eng.*) [Sax. *geapan.*] 1. To open the mouth wide, from sleepiness, drowsiness, or dullness; to yawn. 2. To open the mouth for food, as young birds.—3. To *gape for* or *after*, to desire earnestly; to crave; to look and long for.—*To gape at*, in a like sense, is hardly correct. 4. To open in fissures or crevices. 5. To have a hiatus. 6. To open the mouth in wonder or surprise; to stare or gaze with astonishment. 7. To utter sound with open throat. 8. To open the mouth with hope or expectation. 9. To open the mouth with a desire to injure or devour.
GAPE, *n.* 1. A gaping.—2. In *zoology*, the width of the mouth when opened, as of a bird, fish, &c.—*The gapes*, a disease of young poultry, attended with much gaping.
GAP′ER, *n.* 1. One who gapes; a yawner. 2. One who opens his mouth for wonder and stares foolishly. 3. One who longs or craves. 4. A fish with six or seven bands, and tail undivided.
GAP′ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Opening the mouth wide from sleepiness, dullness, wonder, or admiration; yawning; opening in fissures; craving.
† GAR, *v. t.* To cause or make.—*Spenser.*
GAR. 1. In *Saxon*, a dart, a weapon; as in *Edgar*, or *Eadgar*, a happy weapon; *Ethelgar*, noble weapon. 2. Several kinds of fish are known by this name.
GAR′A-GĀY, *n.* A rapacious bird of Mexico.
GAR′AN-CINE, *n.* An extract of madder by means of sulphuric acid, prepared in France.—*Ure.*
GARB, *n.* [Fr. *garbe.*] 1. Dress; clothes; habit. 2. Fashion or mode of dress. 3. Exterior appearance; looks.—*Shak.* 4. [Sp. *garba.*] In *heraldry*, a sheaf of grain.
GAR′BAGE, *n.* The bowels of an animal; refuse parts of flesh; offal.—*Dryden.*
GAR′BAGED, *a.* Stripped of the bowels.—*Sherwood.*
GARBED, *a.* Dressed; habited.
GAR′BEL, *n.* The plank next the keel of a ship. *See* GARBOARD-STREAK.
GAR′BISH, *v. t.* To exenterate.—*Barret.*
GAR′BISH, *n.* Corrupted from *garbage.*—*Mortimer.*
GAR′BLE, *v. t.* [Sp. *garbillar.*] *Originally*, to separate the fine or valuable parts of a substance from the useless parts.—In *present usage*, to pick out or separate such parts from a whole as may serve a purpose; as, to *garble* a quotation.
GAR′BLED, *pp.* or *a.* Sifted; bolted; separated; culled out to serve a purpose; as, a *garbled* quotation.
GAR′BLER, *n.* 1. One who garbles, sifts, or separates. 2. One who picks out or selects to serve a purpose, as in making quotations.
GAR′BLES (-blz), *n. pl.* The dust, soil, or filth severed from good spices, drugs, &c.—*Cyc.*
GAR′BLING, *ppr.* Sifting; separating; sorting; culling.
GAR′BOARD, *n.* The *garboard plank*, in a *ship*, is the first plank fastened on the keel on the outside.—*Garboard-streak*, in a *ship*, is the first range or streak of planks laid on a ship's bottom, next the keel.
† GAR′BOIL, *n.* [Old Fr. *garbouil*; It. *garbuglio.*] Tumult; uproar.
GARD. *See* GUARD and WARD.
GAR′DEN, *n.* [G. *garten*; W. *garth*; It. *giardino*; Sp., Fr *jardin.*] 1. A piece of ground appropriated to the cultivation of herbs, or plants, fruits, and flowers. 2. A rich, well-cultivated spot or tract of country; a delightful spot.
GAR′DEN, *a.* Pertaining to or produced in a garden.
GAR′DEN, *v. i.* To lay out and to cultivate a garden.
GAR′DEN-MŌLD, *n.* Mold fit for a garden.—*Mortimer.*
GAR′DEN-PLOT, *n.* The plot or plantation of a garden.—*Milton.*
GAR′DEN-STUFF, *n.* Plants growing in a garden; vegetables for the table. [*Colloquial.*]
GAR′DEN-TIL′LAGE, *n.* Tillage used in cultivating gardens.
† GAR′DEN-WARE, *n.* The produce of gardens.
GAR′DENED, *pp.* Dressed and cultivated as a garden.
GAR′DEN-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make, tend, and dress a garden.
GAR′DEN-ING, *ppr.* Cultivating or tilling a garden.
GAR′DEN-ING, *n.* The act of laying out and cultivating gardens; horticulture.—*Encyc.*
GAR′DEN-LESS, *a.* Destitute of a garden.—*Shelley.*
GAR′DON, *n.* A fish of the roach kind.
GARE, *n.* Coarse wool growing on the legs of sheep.
GAR′FISH, } *n.* A marine fish.—In *America*, the name of
GAR, } several fishes with long, pointed, bony snouts. —*Haldeman.*
GAR′GA-RISM, *n.* [L. *gargarismus.*] A gargle; any liquid preparation used to wash the mouth and throat.
GAR′GA-RIZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *gargariser.*] To wash or rinse the mouth with any medicated liquor.
GAR′GET, *n.* A disease in the udders of cows; also in hogs.
GAR′GIL, *n.* A distemper in the heads of geese.—*Encyc.*
GAR′GLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *gargouiller.*] 1. To wash the throat and mouth with a liquid preparation, which is kept from descending into the stomach by a gentle expiration of air. 2. To warble; to play in the throat; [*not usual.*]
GAR′GLE, *n.* Any liquid preparation for washing the mouth and throat.—*Wiseman.*
GAR′GLED, *pp.* Washed, as the throat.
GAR′GLING, *ppr.* Washing, as the throat.
GAR′GLING, *n.* The act of washing the throat with a gargle.
GAR′GOYLE, *n.* [Fr. *gargouille.*] The spout of a gutter in ancient buildings, frequently representing a part of the human figure, or some animal with the water issuing from the mouth; [*obs.*] Also spelled *gargle*, *gargyle*, *gurgoyle.*
GAR′GOL, *n.* A distemper in swine.—*Mortimer.*
GARISH, *a.* *See* GAIRISH.
GAR′LAND, *n.* [Fr. *guirlande.*] 1. A wreath or chaplet made of branches or flowers. 2. An ornament of flowers, fruits, and leaves intermixed, anciently used at the gates of temples. 3. The top; the principal thing.—*Shak.* 4. A collection of little printed pieces. *Percy.*—5. In *ships* a sort of bag of net-work used by sailors to keep provisions in.
GAR′LAND, *v. t.* To deck with a garland.—*Ben Jonson*
GAR′LAND-ED, *pp.* Adorned with a garland.
GAR′LAND-ING, *ppr.* Decking with a garland.
GAR′LAND-LESS, *a.* Destitute of a garland.
GAR′LIC, *n.* [Sax. *garlec* or *garleac.*] A plant of the genus *allium*, having a bulbous root and strong smell.
GAR′LIC-EAT-ER, *n.* A low fellow.—*Shak.*

GAR'LIC PEAR-TREE, *n.* A tree in Jamaica, the *cratera.*
GAR'LIC-Y, *a.* Like or containing garlic.
GAR'MENT, *n.* [Norm. *garnament.*] Any article of clothing, as a coat, a gown, &c.—*Garments*, in the *plural*, denotes clothing in general; dress.
GAR'NER, *n.* [F. *grenier.*] A granary; a building or place where grain is stored for preservation.
GAR'NER, *v. t.* To store in a granary.—*Shak.*
GAR'NERED, *pp.* Deposited in a garner.
GAR'NER-ING, *ppr.* Storing in a garner.
GAR'NET, *n.* [It. *granato;* Fr. *grenat.*] 1. A common mineral, usually occurring in symmetrical, twelve-sided crystals of a deep-red color. It consists principally of silica, alumina, and lime. When transparent, it is used as a gem. *Dana.*—2. In *ships*, a sort of tackle fixed to the main-stay.
GAR'NISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *garnir.*] 1. To adorn; to decorate with appendages; to set off.—2. In *cookery*, to embellish with something laid round a dish. 3. To fit with fetters; [*a cant term.*] 4. To furnish; to supply.—5. In *law*, to warn; to give notice. *See* GARNISHEE.
GAR'NISH, *n.* 1. Ornament; something added for embellishment; decoration.—2. In *cookery*, something round a dish as an embellishment.—3. In *jails*, fetters; [*a cant term.*]—4. *Pensiuncula carceraria*, entrance money demanded by the old prisoners of one just committed to jail.—*Grose.*
GAR'NISHED (gär'nisht), *pp.* 1. Adorned; decorated; embellished. 2. Furnished. 3. Warned; notified.
GAR-NISH-EE', *n.* In *law*, one in whose hands the property of an absconding or absent debtor is attached.—*Bouvier.*
GAR'NISH-ER, *n.* One who decorates.—*Sherwood.*
GAR'NISH-ING, *ppr.* Adorning; decorating; warning.
GAR'NISH-ING, *n.* That which garnishes; ornament.
GAR'NISH-MENT, *n.* 1. Ornament; embellishment. 2. Warning; legal notice to the agent or attorney of an absconding debtor to appear in court. 3. A fee.
GAR'NI-TURE, *n.* Ornamental appendages; embellishment; furniture; dress.—*Addison.*—*Beattie.*
GA'ROUS, *a.* [L. *garum.*] Pertaining to garum; resembling pickle made of fish.—*Brown.*
GAR'RAN, } *n.* [Ir. *garran.*] A small horse; a highland
GAR'RON, } horse; a hack; a jade; a galloway.—*Temple.*
GAR'RET, *n.* [Scot. *garret.*] 1. That part of a house which is on the upper floor, immediately under the roof. 2. Rotten wood; [*obs.*]
GAR'RET-ED, *a.* Protected by turrets.—*Cœrew.*
GAR-RET-EER', *n.* An inhabitant of a garret; a poor author.
GAR'RI-SON (gar'e-sn), *n.* [Fr. *garnison.*] 1. A body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified town. 2. A fort, castle, or fortified town, furnished with troops to defend it. 3. The state of being placed in a fortification for its defense.—*Spenser.* 4. It is sometimes synonymous with winter-quarters.
GAR'RI-SON, *v. t.* 1. To place troops in a fortress for its defense; to furnish with soldiers. 2. To secure or defend by fortresses manned with troops.
GAR'RI-SONED, *pp.* Furnished with troops in a fort for defense.
GAR'RI-SON-ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with troops in a fortress for defense.
GAR-RŌTE'. *n.* A punishment in Spain by strangling the condemned with an iron collar which is tightened by a screw.—*Brande.*
GAR-RŪ'LI-TY, *n.* [L. *garrulitas.*] Talkativeness; loquacity; the practice or habit of talking much; a babbling or tattling.
GAR'RU-LOUS, *a.* Talkative; prating.—*Thomson.*
GAR'RU-LOUS-LY, *adv.* In a talkative manner.
GAR'TER, *n.* [Fr. *jarretiere.*] 1. A string or band used to tie a stocking to the leg. 2. The badge of the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain, called the *order of the garter*, instituted by Edward III. Hence, the order itself. 3. The principal king at arms. 4. A term in *heraldry*, signifying the half of a bend.
GAR'TER, *v. t.* 1. To bind with a garter. 2. To invest with the order of the garter.—*Warton.*
GAR'TER-FISH, *n.* A species of fish having a long body.
GAR'TER-SNAKE, *n.* The striped snake, a common American serpent, not poisonous.—*Encyc. Amer.*
GAR'TERED, *pp.* Bound with a garter.
GAR'TER-ING, *ppr.* Tying with a garter.
GARTH, *n.* [W. *garz.*] 1. A dam or wear for catching fish. 2. A close; a little backside; a yard; a croft; a garden; [*obs.*]
GARUM, n. [L.] A sauce, much prized by the ancients, made of the pickled gills or other preparations of fish.
GAS, *n.* [Sax. *gast;* G. *geist;* D. *geest.*] In *chemistry*, a permanently elastic aeriform fluid, or a substance reduced to the state of an aeriform fluid by its permanent combination with caloric.
GAS'-WORKS (-wurks), *n. pl.* A place where gas is generated for lighting cities.
GAS'CON, *n.* A native of Gascon, in France.
GAS-CON-ADE', *n.* [Fr., from *Gascon*, an inhabitant of Gascony, the people of which are noted for boasting.] A boast or boasting; a vaunt; a bravado; a bragging.—*Swift.*
GAS-CON-ADE', *v. i.* To boast; to brag; to vaunt; to bluster.
GAS-CON-AD'ER, *n.* A great boaster.
GAS'E-OUS, *a.* In the form of gas or an aeriform fluid.
GASH, *n.* A deep and long cut; an incision of considerable length, particularly in flesh.—*Milton.*
GASH, *v. t.* To make a gash, or long, deep incision; to cut.
GASHED (gasht), *pp.* Cut with a long, deep incision.
GASH'FUL, *a.* Full of gashes; hideous.
GASH'ING, *ppr.* Cutting long, deep incisions.
GAS'HOLD-ER, *n.* A vessel for containing and preserving gas; a gasometer.—*Ure.*
GAS-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* The act or process of converting into gas.
GAS'I-FIED, *pp.* Converted into an aeriform fluid.
GAS'I-FY, *v. t.* [*gas* and L. *facio.*] To convert into gas or an aeriform fluid by combination with caloric.
GAS'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Converting into gas.
GAS'KET, *n.* [Sp. *caxeta.*] A flat platted cord fastened to the sail-yard of a ship, and used to furl or tie the sail to the yard. Also, the platted hemp used for packing the piston of the steam-engine and its pumps.—*Brande.*
GAS'KINS, *n. pl.* Galligaskins; wide, open hose.—*Shak. See* GALLIGASKINS.
GAS'LIGHT (-lite), *n.* Light produced by the combustion of carbureted hydrogen gas.
GAS'ME-TER, *n.* [*gas* and *meter.*] A machine attached to gas-works and pipes, to show the quantity used.—*Haldeman.*
GAS-OM'E-TER, *n.* [*gas*, and Gr. μετρον.] In *chemistry*, an instrument or apparatus intended to measure, collect, preserve, or mix different gases.
GAS-OM'E-TRY, *n.* The science, art, or practice of measuring gases.—*Coxe.*
GASP, *v. i.* [Sw. *gispa.*] 1. To open the mouth wide in catching the breath or in laborious respiration, particularly in dying. 2. To long for; [*obs.*]
GASP, *v. t.* To emit breath by opening wide the mouth.
GASP, *n.* 1. The act of opening the mouth to catch the breath. 2. The short catch of the breath in the agonies of death.
GASPED (gäspt), *pp.* of *gasp.*
GASP'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Opening the mouth to catch the breath.
GASP'ING, *n.* 1. The opening of the mouth to catch breath.—2. *Figuratively*, strong aspiration or desire.
GAS'SY, *a.* 1. Full of gas. Hence, 2. Inflated; exhilarated; [*colloquial.*]
† GAST, } *v. t.* To make aghast; to frighten.—*Shak.*
† GAST'ER, }
† GAST'NESS, *n.* Amazement; fright.—*Shak.*
GAS'TRIC, *a.* [Gr. γαστηρ.] Belonging to the belly, or, rather, to the stomach.—The *gastric juice*, or *liquor*, is a fluid produced by a peculiar set of secretories in the mucous membrane of the stomach. It is one of the agents in digestion.
GAS-TRIL'O-QUIST, *n.* [Gr. γαστηρ, and L. *loquor.*] One who speaks from his belly or stomach; hence, one who so modifies his voice that it seems to come from another person or place; a ventriloquist.
GAS-TRIL'O-QUY, *n.* A speaking that appears to proceed from the belly.
GAS-TRĪTIS, *n.* Chronic inflammation of the stomach.
GAS'TRO-CELE, *n.* [Gr. γαστηρ and κηλη.] A hernia of the stomach.
GAS-TROL'O-GY, *n.* A treatise on the stomach.
GAS'TRO-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. γαστηρ and μαντεια.] 1. A kind of divination among the ancients by means of words seeming to be uttered from the belly. 2. Also, a kind of divination by glasses, or other round, transparent vessels, in which figures appear by magic.—*Brande.*
GAS-TRON'O-MER, }
GAS-TRON'O-MIST, } *n.* One who likes good living; an
GAS'TRO-NŌME, } epicure.
GAS-TRO-NOM'IC, *a.* Pertaining to gastronomy.
GAS-TRON'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. γαστρων.] The art or science of good eating.
GAS'TRO-POD, *n.* [Gr. γαστηρ and ποδα.] An animal which moves by a fleshy apparatus under the belly, or has the belly and foot joined, as slugs or naked snails.—*Bell.*
GAS-TROP'OD-OUS, *a.* Having the belly and foot joined.
GAS-TROR'A-PHY, *n.* [Gr. γαστηρ and ῥαφη.] The operation of sewing up wounds of the abdomen.
GAS-TROT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. γαστηρ and τεμνω.] The operation of cutting into or opening the abdomen.
GAT, *pret.* of *get.*
GATE, *n.* [Sax. *gate, geat.*] *Literally*, way or going. 1. A large door which gives entrance into a walled city, a castle, a temple, palace, or other large edifice; also, the entrance. 2. A frame of timber, iron, &c., which opens or

closes a passage into any inclosure, also, the passage. 3. The frame which shuts or stops the passage of water through a dam, lock, &c. 4. An avenue; an opening; a way.

GĀTED, *a.* Having gates.—*Young.*

GĀTE'LESS, *a.* Having no gate.

GĀTE'VEIN (-vāne), *n.* The *vena portæ*, a large vein which conveys the blood from the abdominal viscera into the liver.—*Bacon.*

GĀTE'WAY, *n.* 1. A way through the gate of some inclosure. 2. The gate or entrance itself.

GATH'ER, *v. t.* [Sax. *gaderian* or *gatherian.*] 1. To bring together; to collect. 2. To get in harvest; to reap or cut and bring into barns or stores. 3. To pick up; to glean; to get in small parcels and bring together, as stones from a field. 4. To pluck; to collect by cropping, picking, or plucking, as fruit. 5. To assemble; to congregate; to bring persons into one place; to muster. 6. To collect in abundance; to accumulate; to amass. 7. To select and take; to separate from others and bring together. 8. To sweep together. 9. To bring into one body or interest. 10. To draw together from a state of expansion or diffusion; to contract. 11. To gain, as ground.—*Dryden.* 12. To pucker; to plait. 13. To deduce by inference; to collect or learn by reasoning. 14. To coil, as a serpent.—*To gather breath*, to have respite.—*Spenser;* [obs.]

GATH'ER, *v. i.* 1. To collect; to unite; to increase; to be condensed. 2. To increase; to grow larger by accretion of like matter. 3. To assemble. 4. To generate pus or matter. *See* GATHERING.

GATH'ER, *n.* A plait or fold in cloth, made by drawing.

GATH'ER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be collected; that may be deduced.—*Godwin.* [*Unusual.*]

GATH'ERED, *pp.* or *a.* Collected; assembled; contracted; plaited; drawn by inference.

GATH'ER-ER, *n.* One who gathers or collects; one who gets in a crop.

GATH'ER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Collecting; assembling; drawing together; plaiting; wrinkling.

GATH'ER-ING, *n.* 1. The act of collecting or assembling. 2. Collection; a crowd; an assembly. 3. Charitable contribution. 4. A tumor suppurated or maturated; a collection of pus; an abscess.

GAT'TER-TREE, *n.* A species of *cornus*, or cornelian cherry.—*Fam. of Plants.*

† GAT'-TOOTHED, *a.* Goat-toothed; having a lickerish tooth; lustful.—*Chaucer.*

† GAUD, *v. i.* [L. *gaudeo.*] To exult; to rejoice.

† GAUD, *n.* [L. *gaudium.*] An ornament; something worn for adorning the person; a fine thing.

† GAUD'ED, *a.* Adorned with trinkets; colored.—*Shak.*

GAUD'ER-Y, *n.* Finery; fine things; ornaments.

GAUD'FUL, *a.* Joyful; showy.

GAUD'I-LY, *adv.* Showily; with ostentation of fine dress.

GAUD'I-NESS, *n.* Showiness; tinsel appearance; ostentatious finery.—*Whitlock.*

GAUD'LESS, *a.* Destitute of ornament.

GAUD'Y, *a.* 1. Showy; splendid; gay. 2. Ostentatiously fine; gay beyond the simplicity of nature or good taste.

GAUD'Y, *n.* A feast or festival—*Cheyne.* [*A word in the university.*]

GAUF'FER-ING, *n.* A mode of plaiting or fluting frills, &c., in which the plaits are wider than usual.—*Enc. Dom. Econ.*

GAUGE (gāje), *v. t.* [Fr. *jauger.*] 1. To measure or to ascertain the contents of a cask or vessel. 2. To measure in respect to proportion.

GAUGE (gāje), *n.* 1. A measure; a standard of measure. 2. Measure; dimensions. 3. The number of feet which a ship sinks in the water.—4. Among *letter-founders*, a piece of hard wood variously notched, used to adjust the dimensions, slopes, &c., of the various sorts of letters. 5. An instrument in *joinery*, made to strike a line parallel to the straight side of a board.—6. In *rail-roads*, the distance between the rails. The *broad* gauge is seven feet, the *narrow* gauge is four feet seven and a half inches. *Smart.*—*Sliding-gauge*, a tool used by mathematical instrument makers for measuring and setting off distances.—*Rain-gauge*, an instrument for measuring the quantity of water which falls from the clouds at any given place.—*Sea-gauge*, an instrument for finding the depth of the sea.—*Tide-gauge*, an instrument for determining the height of the tides.—*Wind-gauge*, an instrument for measuring the force of the wind on any given surface. *See, also,* GAGE.

GAUGE'A-BLE, *a.* That may be gauged or measured.

GAUGED, *pp.* Measured.

GAUG'ER (gāj'er), *n.* One who gauges; an officer whose business is to ascertain the contents of casks.

GAUG'ING (gāj'ing), *ppr.* Measuring a cask; ascertaining dimensions or proportions of quantity.

GAUG'ING, *n.* The art of measuring the contents or capacities of vessels of any form.—*Ed. Encyc.*

GAUG'ING-ROD, *n.* An instrument to be used in measuring the contents of casks or vessels.

GAUL, *n.* [L. *Gallia.*] A name of ancient France, also, an inhabitant of Gaul.

GAUL'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to ancient France or Gaul.

GAULT, *n.* A provincial term for a series of bed of clay and marl, lying between the upper and lower *green-sand.*—*Lyell.*

GAUNT (gänt), *a.* Vacant; hollow; empty, as an animal after long fasting; hence, lean; meager; thin; slender.

GAUNT'LY (gänt'ly), *adv.* Leanly; meagerly.

GAUNT'LET, *n.* [Fr. *gantelet.*] A large iron glove with fingers covered with small plates, formerly worn by cavaliers, armed at all points.—*To throw the gauntlet*, is to challenge.—*To take up the gauntlet*, is to accept the challenge.

GAUNT'LET-ED, *a.* Wearing a gauntlet.

GAUZE, *n.* [Sp. *gasa;* Fr. *gaze.*] A very thin, slight, transparent stuff, of silk or linen.

GAUZE'-LOOM, *n.* A loom in which gauze is wove

GAUZ'Y, *a.* Like gauze; thin as gauze.

GAVE, *pret.* of *give.*

GAV'EL, *n.* In *law*, tribute; toll; custom. *See* GABEL.

GAV'EL, *n.* [Fr. *javelle.*] 1. A small parcel of wheat, rye, or other grain, laid together by reapers, consisting of two, three, or more handfuls. [*New England.*]—2. In *England*, a provincial word for ground.

GAV'EL, for *gable* or *gable-end.* *See* GABLE.

GAV'EL-ET, *n.* 1. An ancient and special *cessavit* in *Kent*, in *England*, by which the tenant, if he withdraws his rent and services due to his lord, forfeits his lands and tenements.—2. In *London*, a writ used in the hustings, given to lords of rents in the city.

GAV'EL-KIND, *n.* [W. *gavael-cenedyl.*] A tenure, in *England*, by which land descended in equal portions from a father to all his sons, and from a brother dying without issue to all his brothers. It still exists in Kent.—*Blackstone.*—*Cyc.*

GAV'E-LOCK, *n.* [Sax.] An iron crow.

GA'VI-AL, *n.* An Asiatic species of crocodile, having a long narrow muzzle.—*Mantell.*

GAV'I-LAN, *n.* A species of hawk.

GAV'OT, *n.* [Fr. *gavotte.*] A kind of lively dance or tune.

† GAW'BY, *n.* A dunce.

GAWK, *n.* [Sax. *gæc, geac.*] 1. A cuckoo. 2. A fool; a simpleton. [*A word still used in Scotland.*]

GAWK'Y, *a.* Awkward; clumsy; clownish. [*Still used occasionally in America.*]

GAWK'Y, *n.* A tall, awkward, ungainly, or stupid fellow.

GAWN, *n.* [corrupted for *gallon.*] A small tub or lading vessel.

GAWN'-TREE, *n.* [Scot.] A wooden frame on which beer casks are set.

GAY, *a.* [Fr. *gai.*] 1. In high spirits. 2. Fine; showy, as clothing. 3. Inflamed or merry with liquor; intoxicated; [*a vulgar use of the word in America.*]—SYN. Merry; gleeful; blithe; airy; lively; sprightly; sportive; light-hearted; frolicsome; jolly; jovial.

† GAY, *n.* An ornament.—*L'Estrange.*

GAY'E-TY, *n.* [Fr. *gaieté.*] 1. Merriment; mirth; airiness. 2. Act of juvenile pleasure. 3. Finery; show.

GAY'LY, *adv.* 1. Merrily; with mirth and frolic. 2. Finely; splendidly; pompously.

GAY'LY-GILD'ED, *a.* Gilded with showy finery.—*Gray.*

GAY'NESS, *n.* Gayety; finery.

GAY'SOME, *a.* Full of gayety. [*Little used.*]

GAZE, *v. i.* [qu. Gr. *αγαζομαι.*] To fix the eyes, and look steadily and earnestly; to look with eagerness or curiosity; to stare; to gape.

GAZE, *v. t.* To view with fixed attention.—*Milton.* [*Unusual.*]

GAZE, *n.* 1. A fixed look; a look of eagerness, wonder, or admiration; a continued look of attention. 2. The object gazed on; that which causes one to gaze.

GAZE'FUL, *a.* Looking with a gaze; looking intently; given to gazing.

GAZE'HOUND, *n.* A hound that pursues by the sight rather than by the scent.—*Johnson.*

GA-ZEL', } *n.* [Fr. *gazelle.*] A small, swift, elegantly-
GA-ZELLE', } formed species of antelope, celebrated for the lustre and soft expression of its eyes.—*Brande.*

† GAZE'MENT, *n.* View.—*Spenser.*

GAZ'ER, *n.* One who gazes.—*Pope.*

GA-ZET', *n.* [It. *gazetta.*] A Venetian half-penny.—*Massinger.*

GA-ZETTE' (ga-zet'), *n.* [It. *gazzetta;* Fr. *gazette. Gazetta* is said to have been a Venetian coin, which was the price of the first newspaper, and hence the name.] A newspaper; in *England, appropriately*, the official newspaper.

GA-ZETTE' (ga-zet'), *v. t.* To insert in a gazette; to announce or publish in a gazette.

GA-ZETTED, *pp.* Published in a gazette.

GAZ-ET-TEER', *n.* 1. A writer of news, or an officer appointed to publish news by authority.—*Pope.* 2. The title of a newspaper. 3. A book containing a brief description of empires and kingdoms, also of cities, towns, and rivers,

in a country or in the whole world, alphabetically arranged.

GAZ'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Looking with fixed attention.

GAZ'ING-STOCK, *n.* A person gazed at with scorn or abhorrence; an object of curiosity or contempt.

GA-ZON' (ga-zoon'), *n.* [Fr.] In *fortification*, pieces of turf used to line parapets and the faces of works raised of earth.

GE. [Sax.] A particle often prefixed to Saxon verbs, &c.

GEAL, *v. i.* [Fr. *geler*; L. *gelo.*] To congeal.

GEAR, *n.* [Sax. *gearwian, gyrian.*] 1. Apparatus; whatever is prepared; hence, habit; dress; ornaments. 2. The harness or furniture of beasts of draught; tackle. 3. The same as *gearing*, which see.—4. In *Scotland*, goods; riches. 5. Business; matters; [*obs.*] 6. By seamen pronounced *jears*, which see.

GEAR, *v. i.* To dress; to put on gear; to harness.

GEARED, *pp.* Dressed; harnessed.

GEAR'ING, *ppr.* Dressing; harnessing.

GEAR'ING, *n.* 1. Harness. 2. A train of toothed wheels for transmitting motion in machinery.—*Hebert.*

† GEA'SON (gē'zn), *a.* Rare; wonderful.—*Spenser.*

GEAT, *n.* [D. *gat.*] The hole through which metal runs into a mold in castings.—*Moxon.*

† GECK, *n.* [G. *geck*; Sw. *gäck.*] A dupe.—*Shak.*

† GECK, *v. t.* To cheat, trick, or gull.

GECK'O, *n.* A name common to a family of saurian reptiles; a nocturnal lizard.—*Partington.*

GEE, } A word used by teamsters, directing their teams to
JEE. } pass further to the right, or from the driver, when on the near side; opposed to *hoi* or *haw.*

GEESE, *n.*; *pl.* of *goose.*

GEEST, *n.* Alluvial matter on the surface of land, not of recent origin.—*Jameson.*

GE-HEN'NA, *n.* [Gr. γεεννα.] The Valley of Hinnom, near Jerusalem, where children were once sacrificed to Moloch; hence, a place of abomination; and therefore used by the Jews as equivalent to *hell.*

GEH'LEN-ITE, *n.* [from *Gehlen.*] A grayish mineral from the Tyrol.

GEIN, *n.* [Gr. γη, earth.] In *chemistry*, the same as *humus*, which see.

* GEL'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *gelu.*] That may or can be congealed; capable of being converted into jelly.

GEL'A-TIN, *n.* [It., Sp. *gelatina.*] A concrete animal substance, transparent, and soluble in water.

GEL'A-TIN, *a.* *See* GELATINOUS.

GE-LAT'I-NATE, *v. i.* To be converted into gelatin, or into a substance like jelly.

GE-LAT'I-NATE, *v. t.* To convert into gelatin, or into a substance resembling jelly.

GE-LAT-I-NA'TION, *n.* The act or process of converting or being turned into gelatin.

GE-LAT'I-NI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of gelatin.

GE-LAT'I-NIZE, *v. i.* The same as *gelatinate.*

GE-LAT-I-NŌ'SA, *n. pl.* An order of gelatinous animals.—*Cuvier.*

GE-LAT'I-NOUS, *a.* Of the nature or consistence of gelatin; resembling or containing jelly; viscous or moderately stiff.

GELD, *n.* [Sax. *gild*; Dan. *gield.*] Money; tribute; compensation. This word is obsolete in English, but it occurs in old laws and law-books in composition; as in *Danegeld* or *Danegelt*, a tax imposed by the Danes.

GELD, *v. t.*; pret. *gelded* or *gelt*; pp. *gelded* or *gelt.* [G. *geilen, gelten.*] To castrate; to emasculate. 2. To deprive of any essential part. 3. To deprive of any thing immodest or exceptionable.

GELD'ED, }
GELT, } *pp.* Castrated; emasculated.

GELD'ER, *n.* One who castrates.

GELD'ER-RŌSE, *n.* A plant bearing large, white balls of flowers; also called the *snowball-tree.*—*P. Cyc.*

GELD'ING, *ppr.* Castrating.

GELD'ING, *n.* 1. The act of castrating. 2. A castrated animal, but chiefly a horse.

GEL'ID, *a.* [L. *gelidus.*] Cold; very cold.

GE-LID'I-TY, *n.* Extreme cold.

GEL'ID-LY, *adv.* Coldly.

GEL'ID-NESS, *n.* Coldness.

GEL'LY, *n.* [Fr. *gelée.*] 1. The inspissated juice of fruit boiled with sugar. 2. A viscous or glutinous substance. *See* JELLY.

GELT, *pp.* of *geld.*

† GEL'T, *n.* A castrated animal; a gelding.

† GELT, *n.* for *gilt.* Tinsel, or gilt surface.—*Spenser.*

GEM, *n.* [L. *gemma*; It. *id.*] 1. A bud.—In *botany*, the bud or compendium of a plant, covered with scales. 2. A precious stone of any kind.

GEM, *v. t.* 1. To adorn with gems. 2. To bespangle. 3. To embellish with detached beauties.

GEM, *v. i.* To bud; to germinate.—*Milton.*

GEM'-BOSSED (-bost), *a.* Bossed with gems.—*Atherstone.*

GE-MA'RA, *n.* The second part of the Talmud; the commentary on the Mishna.

GE-MAR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Gemara.—*Encyc.*

GEM'EL, *n.* [L. *gemellus.*] A pair. [*A term in heraldry.*]

GEM'EL-RING, *n.* [now written *gimmal* and *gimbal-ring.*] A term applied to rings with two or more links.

GEM-EL-LIP'A-ROUS, *a.* [L. *gemellus* and *pario.*] Producing twins.—*Dict.*

GEM'I-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *gemino.*] To double. [*Little used.*]

GEM-I-NA'TION, *n.* A doubling; duplication; repetition.—*Boyle.*

GEM'I-NI, *n. pl.* [L.] Twins.—In *astronomy*, a constellation or sign of the zodiac, containing the two bright stars Castor and Pollux.

GEM'I-NOUS, *a.* [L. *geminus.*] Double; in pairs.

GEM'I-NY, *n.* Twins; a pair, a couple.—*Shak.*

GEM'MA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to gems or jewels.

GEM'MATE, *a.* Having buds.

GEM-MA'TION, *n.* [L. *gemmatio.*] Budding; the process of reproduction by buds.

GEMMED, *pp.* Adorned with jewels or buds.

GEM'ME-OUS, *a.* [L. *gemmeus.*] Pertaining to gems; of the nature of gems; resembling gems.

GEM-MIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Producing buds.

GEM'MI-NESS, *n.* Spruceness; smartness.

GEM'MING, *ppr.* Adorning with jewels or buds.

GEM-MIP'A-ROUS, *a.* [L. *gemma* and *pario.*] Producing buds; reproducing by buds on the body, which mature and fall off into independent animals, as in some polyps.—*Dana.*

† GEM-MOS'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being a gem or jewel.

GEM'MULE, *n.* A little bud or gem.—*Eaton.*

GEM-MU-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Bearing gemmules

GEM'MY, *a.* 1. Bright; glittering; full of gems. 2. Neat, spruce; smart.

† GE-MŌTE', *n.* [Sax.] A meeting. *See* MEET.

GEMS'BOK, *n.* The name given to a species of the antelope.—*J. Barrow.*

GEN-DARME' (zhän-därm'), *n.* [Fr.] In *France*, one of the *gens d'armes*, a select body of troops destined to watch over the interior public safety.

GEN-DAR'MER-Y, *n.* The body of *gendarmes.*—*Hume.*

GEN'DER, *n.* [Fr. *genre*; It. *genere*; L. *genus.*] 1. *Properly*, kind; sort; [*obs.*] 2. A sex, male or female.—3. In *grammar*, a difference in words to express distinction of sex; usually a difference of termination in nouns, adjectives, and participles, to express the distinction of male and female.

GEN'DER, *v. t.* To beget. *See* ENGENDER.

GEN'DER, *v. i.* To copulate; to breed.—*Lev.*, xix.

GEN-E-A-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to or exhibiting the descent of persons or families from an ancestor. 2. According to the descent of a person or family from an ancestor.

GEN-E-A-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a genealogical manner.

GEN-E-AL'O-GIST, *n.* He who traces descents of persons or families.

GEN-E-AL'O-GIZE, *v. i.* To relate the history of descents.—*Trans. of Pausanias.*

GEN-E-AL'O-GY, *n.* [L. *genealogia.*] 1. An account or history of the descent of a person or family from an ancestor. 2. Pedigree; lineage; regular descent of a person or family from a progenitor.

GEN'E-RA, *n. pl.* *See* GENUS.

GEN'ER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be engendered, begotten, or produced.—*Bentley.*

GEN'ER-AL, *a.* [Fr., L. *generalis.*] 1. Relating to a whole class or order. 2. Comprehending many species of individuals; not special or particular. 3. Lax in signification; not restrained or limited to a particular import; not specific; as, *general* phraseology. 4. Public; common; relating to or comprehending the whole community; as, the *general* welfare. 5. Common to many, or the greatest number; as, the *general* practice. 6. Not directed to a single object. 7. Having a relation to all; common to the whole; as, a *general* sire.—*Milton.* 8. Extensive, though not universal; common; usual.—In *logic*, a *general* term is the representative of a *general* idea.—In *military affairs*, a *general* officer is the commander of an army, or of a division or brigade.—In *law*, to plead the *general issue*, is to deny at once the whole indictment or declaration, without offering any special matter to evade it. *Bouvier.*—*General assembly*, the highest ecclesiastical body among Presbyterians.—*General court*, or *assembly*, a name formerly given, in a number of the states, to the legislative body. The former term is still used in Massachusetts.

GEN'ER-AL, *n.* 1. The whole; the total; that which comprehends all, or the chief part.—2. *In general*, in the main; for the most part; not always or universally. 3. The chief commander of an army; the second in rank is styled *lieutenant-general.* 4. The commander of a division of an army or militia, usually called a *major-general.* 5. The commander of a brigade, called a *brigadier-general.* 6. A

particular beat of drum or march, being that which, in the morning, gives notice for the infantry to be in readiness to march. 7. The chief of an order of monks, or of all the houses or congregations established under the same rule. 8. The public; the interest of the whole; the vulgar; [*not in use.*]

ĠEN-ER-AL-IS'SI-MO, *n.* [It.] 1. The chief commander of an army or military force. 2. The supreme commander; sometimes a title of honor.

ĠEN-ER-AL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *generalité.*] 1. The state of being general; the quality of including species or particulars. 2. The main body; the bulk; the greatest part.

ĠEN-ER-AL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of making general; the act of reducing particulars to generals or to their genera.

ĠEN'ER-AL-ĪZE, *v. t.* 1. To extend from particulars or species to genera; to make general or common to a number. 2. To reduce particulars to generals or to their genus.

ĠEN'ER-AL-ĪZED, *pp.* Extended to generals.

ĠEN'ER-AL-ĪZ-ING, *ppr.* Extending to generals or to genera.

ĠEN'ER-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. In general; extensively, though not universally; most frequently. 2. In the main; without detail; in the whole taken together.—Syn. Usually; ordinarily; commonly; mainly; principally; chiefly.

ĠEN'ER-AL-NESS, *n.* Wide extent, though short of universality; frequency; commonness.—*Sidney.*

ĠEN'ER-AL-SHIP, *n.* The skill and conduct of a general officer; military skill in a commander.

ĠEN'ER-AL-TY, *n.* The whole; the totality.—*Hale.*

ĠEN'ER-ANT, *n.* [L. *generans.*] 1. The power that generates; the power or principle that produces.—2. In *geometry*, a line, surface, or solid generated, or supposed to be generated, by the motion of a point, line, or surface.—*Barlow.*

ĠEN'ER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *genero.*] 1. To beget; to procreate; to propagate; to produce a being similar to the parent. 2. To produce; to cause to be; to bring into life. 3. To cause; to produce; to form, as sound or figure.

ĠEN'ER-Ā-TED, *pp.* Begotten; engendered; procreated; produced; formed.

ĠEN'ER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Begetting; procreating; producing; forming.

ĠEN-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of begetting; procreation, as of animals. 2. Production; formation. 3. A single succession in natural descent, as the children of the same parents; hence, an age. 4. The people of the same period, or living at the same time. 5. Genealogy; a series of children or descendants from the same stock. 6. A family; a race.—*Shak.* 7. Progeny; offspring.—*Shak.*

ĠEN'ER-A-TĪVE, *a.* 1. Having the power of generating or propagating its own species. 2. Having the power of producing. 3. Prolific.

ĠEN'ER-Ā-TOR, *n.* 1. He or that which begets, causes, or produces.—2. In *music*, the principal sound or sounds by which others are produced. 3. A vessel in which steam is generated.

ĠE-NER'IĊ, } *a.* [It. and Sp. *generico*; Fr. *generique.*]
ĠE-NER'IĊ-AL, } Pertaining to a genus or kind; comprehending the genus.

ĠE-NER'IĊ-AL-LY, *adv.* With regard to genus.

ĠE-NER'IĊ-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being generic.

ĠEN-ER-OSITY, *n.* [Fr. *generosité.*] 1. The quality of being generous; liberality in principle; a disposition to give liberally or to bestow favors; a quality of the heart or mind opposed to *meanness* or *parsimony.* 2. Liberality in act; bounty. 3. Nobleness of soul; magnanimity; [*little used.*]

ĠEN'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *generosus.*] 1. *Primarily*, being of honorable birth or origin; hence, noble; honorable; magnanimous.—*Addison.* 2. Liberal; bountiful; munificent; beneficent; bounteous; free to give. 3. Strong; full of spirit, as wine.—*Boyle.* 4. Full; overflowing; abundant. 5. Sprightly; courageous; as, a *generous* horse.

ĠEN'ER-OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. Honorably; not meanly. 2. Nobly; magnanimously. 3. Liberally; munificently.

ĠEN'ER-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being generous; magnanimity; nobleness of mind. 2. Liberality; munificence; generosity.

ĠEN'E-SIS, *n.* [Gr. γενεσις.] 1. The act of producing. 2. The first book of the Sacred Scriptures of the Old Testament.—3. In *geometry*, the formation of a line, plane, or solid, by the motion of a point, line, or surface.

ĠEN'ET, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A small-sized, well-proportioned Spanish horse. 2. An animal allied to the civet, and resembling the polecat in appearance.

ĠE-NĒT', } *n.* A name given to cat-skins when made into
ĠE-NETTE', } muffs and tippets, as if they were skins of the *genet.*—*Booth.*

ĠE-NETH'LI-AĊ, *n.* A birth-day poem.—*Brande.*

ĠE-NETH'LI-AĊ, } *a.* [Gr. γενεθλιακος.] Pertaining to
ĠEN-ETH-LĪ'AĊ-AL, } nativities as calculated by astrologers; showing the position of the stars at the birth of any person. [*Little used.*]

ĠE-NETH'LI-AĊS, *n.* The science of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life, from the stars which preside at the birth of persons. [*Little used.*]

ĠE-NETH-LI-AT'IĊ, *n.* He who calculates nativities.—*Drummond.* [*Little used.*]

ĠE-NETIĊ, *a.* [Gr. γενεσις.] Pertaining to the origin of a thing, or its mode of production.

ĠE-NĒ'VA, *n.* [Fr. *genevre*, or *genievre.*] A spirit distilled from grain or malt, with the addition of juniper berries, or often of oil of turpentine. The word is usually contracted and pronounced *gin.*

ĠE-NĒ'VA BI'BLE, *n.* The whole English Bible printed at Geneva, first in 1560.

ĠE-NĒ'VAN, *a.* 1. Pertaining to Geneva. 2. *n.* An inhabitant of Geneva.

ĠE-NĒ'VAN-IŠM, *n.* [*Geneva.*] Calvinism.

ĠEN-E-VĒSE', *n.*, *sing.* or *pl.* People of Geneva

ĠEN-E-VOIS' (zhen-e-vwä'), *n. pl.* People of Geneva.

ĠĒ'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *genialis.*] 1. Contributing to propagation or production; that causes to produce. 2. Gay; merry. 3. Enlivening; contributing to life and cheerfulness; supporting life. 4. Native; natural; [*not usual.*]

ĠĒ'NI-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. By genius or nature; naturally; [*little used.*] 2. Gayly; cheerfully.

ĠĒ-NI-AL'I-TY, *n.* Gayety; cheerfulness.

ĠĒ'NI-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being genial.

ĠE-NIĊ'U-LATE, } *a.* [L. *geniculatus.*] Kneed; knee-
ĠE-NIĊ'U-LĀ-TED, } jointed; having joints like the knee a little bent.

ĠE-NIĊ'U-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Knotting; jointing.

ĠE-NIĊ-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* Knottiness; the state of having knots or joints like a knee.—*Johnson.*

† ĠĒ'NĪE (jē'ne), *n.* [Old Fr. *genie.*] Disposition; inclination; turn of mind.

ĠĒ'NI-Ī, *n. pl.* [L.] A sort of imaginary intermediate beings between men and angels; some good and some bad.

ĠĒ'NI-O, *n.* [It., L. *genius.*] A man of a particular turn of mind.—*Tattler.*

ĠEN'I-TAL, *a.* [L. *genitalis.*] Pertaining to generation or the act of begetting.

ĠEN'I-TALS, *n. pl.* The parts of an animal which are the immediate instruments of generation.

ĠEN'I-TING, *n.* [Fr. *janeton.*] A species of apple that ripens very early.

ĠEN'I-TĪVE, *a.* or *n.* [L. *genitivus.*] In *grammar*, a term applied to a case in the declension of nouns, expressing primarily the thing from which something else proceeds.

ĠEN'I-TOR, *n.* One who procreates; a sire; a father.

ĠEN'I-TURE, *n.* Generation; procreation; birth.

ĠĒ'NIUS, *n.*; *pl.* Geniuses. [L.] 1. The peculiar structure of mind which is given by nature to an individual, or that disposition or bent of mind which is peculiar to every man, and which qualifies him for a particular employment; a particular natural talent or aptitude of mind for a particular study or course of life. 2. Strength of mind; uncommon powers of intellect; *particularly*, the power of invention. 3. A man endowed with uncommon vigor of mind; a man of superior intellectual faculties. 4. Mental powers of faculties. 5. Nature; disposition; peculiar character.

ĠĒ'NI-US, n.; *pl.* Genii. [L.] A good or evil spirit or demon, supposed to preside over a man's destiny or life.

ĠĒ'NI-US LŌ'CĪ. [L.] The presiding divinity of a place; and hence, the pervading spirit of a place or institution, as of a college, &c.

ĠEN-O-ĒSE', *n.* An inhabitant, or the people of Genoa, in Italy.

† ĠENT, *a.* Elegant; pretty; gentle.—*Spenser.*

ĠEN-TEEL', *a.* [Fr. *gentil.*] 1. Easy and graceful in manners or behavior; having the manners of well-bred people. 2. Easy and graceful; becoming well-bred persons; as, *genteel* carriage. 3. Graceful in mien or form. 4. Elegantly dressed. 5. Decorous; free from any thing low or vulgar; as, *genteel* comedy. *Addison.*—Syn. Polite; well bred; refined; polished; elegant; fashionable.

ĠEN-TEEL'LY, *adv.* Politely; gracefully; elegantly; in the manner of well-bred people.

ĠEN-TEEL'NESS, *n.* 1. Gracefulness of manners or person; elegance; politeness. 2. Qualities befitting a person of rank.

ĠEN'TIAN (jen'shan), *n.* [L. *gentiana.*] The popular name of a genus of herbs of a bitter taste. The officinal gentian is much used in medicine as a tonic.

ĠEN-TIAN-EL'LA, *n.* A kind of blue color.

ĠEN'TIL, *n.* A species of falcon or hawk.

ĠEN'TĪLE, *n.* [L. *gentilis.*] In the *Scriptures*, a pagan; a worshiper of false gods; any person not a Jew or a Christian; a heathen.

ĠEN'TĪLE, *a.* 1. Pertaining to pagans or heathens. 2. In *grammar*, denoting one's race or country; as, a *gentile* noun.

† GEN-TI-LESSE', *n.* Complaisance.—*Hudibras.*
GEN'TIL-ISH, *a.* Heathenish; pagan.—*Milton.*
GEN'TIL-ISM, *n.* Heathenism; paganism.
GEN-TI-LI"TIAL (jen-te-lish'al), } *a.* [L. *gentilitius.*] 1.
GEN-TI-LI"TIOUS (jen-te-lish'us), } Peculiar to a people or nation; national. 2. Hereditary; entailed on a family. —*Arbuthnot.*
GEN-TIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *gentilité.*] 1. Politeness of manners; easy, graceful behavior; the manners of well-bred people; genteelness. 2. Good extraction; dignity of birth. 3. Gracefulness of mien. 4. Gentry; [*obs.*] 5. Paganism; heathenism.- *Hooker;* [*obs.*]
GEN'TIL-IZE, *v. i.* To live like a heathen.—*Milton.*
GEN'TLE, *a.* 1. Well-born; of a good family or respectable birth, though not noble.—*Milton;* [*obs.*] 2. Not rough, harsh, or severe, as manners. 3. Tame; not wild, turbulent, or refractory, as a cow. 4. Soothing, as music. 5. Treating with mildness; not violent.—SYN. Mild; meek; placid; dove-like; quiet; peaceful; pacific; bland; soft; tame; tractable; docile.
GEN'TLE, *n.* 1. A gentleman; [*obs.*] 2. A maggot or larva of some fly, as of the flesh-fly.
† GEN'TLE, *v. t.* To make genteel; to raise from the vulgar.
GEN'TLE-HEART'ED, *a.* Of gentle disposition; kind.
GEN'TLE-FŌLK (jen'tl-fōke), *n.* Persons of good breeding and family. It is now used only in the plural, *gentlefolks,* and this use is vulgar.
GEN'TLE-MAN, *n.* [*gentle.*] 1. In its most extensive sense, in *Great Britain,* every man above the rank of yeoman, comprehending nobleman. In a more limited sense, a man who, without a title, bears a coat of arms, or whose ancestors have been freemen.—2. In the *United States,* where titles and distinctions of rank do not exist, the term is applied to men of education and of good breeding, of every occupation. Indeed, this is also the popular practice in Great Britain. 3. A man of good breeding, politeness, and civil manners, as distinguished from the vulgar and clownish. 4. A term of complaisance.—5. In *Great Britain,* one who serves a man of rank and attends his person. Also, a prefix to his official title; as, *gentleman usher,* one who walks before his master, and introduces strangers into his presence.—*Gentleman server,* one who serves up the feast, &c.
GEN'TLE-MAN-COM'MON-ER, *n.* The highest class of commoners at Oxford University.
GEN'TLE-MAN-LIKE, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to or becoming a
GEN'TLE-MAN-LY, } gentleman, or a man of good family and breeding; polite; complaisant. 2. Like a man of birth and good breeding.
GEN'TLE-MAN-LI-NESS, *n.* Behavior of a well-bred man. —*Sherwood.*
GEN'TLE-MAN-SHIP, *n.* Quality of a gentleman.—*Lord Halifax.*
GEN'TLE-MEN PEN'SION-ERS, *n. pl.* In *England,* a band of forty gentlemen, whose office it is to attend the king to and from the royal chapel.—*Buchanan.*
GEN'TLE-NESS, *n.* 1. Dignity of birth; [*little used.*] 2. Genteel behavior; [*obs.*] 3. Softness of manners; mildness of temper; sweetness of disposition; meekness. 4. Kindness; benevolence; [*obs.*] 5. Tenderness; mild treatment.
† GEN'TLE-SHIP, *n.* The deportment of a gentleman.
GEN'TLE-WŌM-AN, *n.* 1. A woman of good family or of good breeding; a woman above the vulgar. 2. A woman who waits about the person of one of high rank. 3. A term of civility to a female, sometimes ironical.
† GEN'TLE-WŌM-AN-LIKE, *a.* Becoming a gentlewoman. —*Sherwood.*
GEN'TLY, *adv.* 1. Softly; meekly; mildly; with tenderness. 2. Without violence, roughness, or asperity.
GEN-TOO', *n.* [Port. *gentio.*] A native of India or Hindostan; one who follows the religion of the Bramins.
GEN'TRY, *n.* 1. Birth; condition; rank by birth.—*Shak.* 2. People of education and good breeding.—In *Great Britain,* the classes of people between the nobility and the vulgar. 3. A term of civility; civility; complaisance; [*obs.*]
GE-NU-FLEC'TION, *n.* [L. *genu* and *flectio.*] The act of bending the knee, particularly in worship.
GEN'U-INE, *a.* [L. *genuinus.*] Native; belonging to the original stock; hence, real; natural; true; veritable; pure; unalloyed; not spurious, false, or adulterated.
GEN'U-INE-LY, *adv.* Without adulteration or foreign admixture; naturally.—*Boyle.*
GEN'U-INE-NESS, *n.* The state of being native, or of the true original; hence, freedom from adulteration or foreign admixture; freedom from any thing false or counterfeit; purity; reality.
GE'NUS, *n.; pl.* GEN'ERA. [L. *genus.*] 1. In *logic.* that which has several species under it; a class of a greater extent than *species.*—2. In *natural science,* an assemblage of *species* possessing certain characters in common, by which they are distinguished from all others.

GE-O-CEN'TRIC, } *a.* [Gr. $\gamma\eta$ and $\kappa\epsilon\nu\tau\rho o\nu$.] A term de-
GE-O-CEN'TRIC-AL, } noting the position of a celestial object as seen from the earth, in contradistinction to *heliocentric,* as seen from the sun.—*D. Olmsted.*
GE-O-CRO-NITE, *n.* [Gr. $\gamma\eta$ and $K\rho o\nu o\varsigma$.] A lead gray ore of antimony and lead.
GE'ODE, *n.* [Gr. $\gamma\alpha\iota\omega\delta\eta\varsigma$.] In *mineralogy,* a rounded nodule of stone containing a small cavity, lined usually with crystals, though sometimes with other matter; a cavity of the kind described.—*Dana.*
GE-O-DES'IC, } *a.* Geodetic.—*Sedgwick.*
GE-O-DES'IC-AL, }
GE-OD'E-SY, *n.* [Gr. $\gamma\epsilon\omega\delta\alpha\iota\sigma\iota\alpha$.] That part of practical geometry which has for its object the determination of the magnitude and figure either of the whole earth, or of any given portion of its surface.—*Brande.*
GE-O-DET'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to geodesy or its mea-
GE-O-DET'IC-AL, } surements.
GE-O-DIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Producing geodes.
GE'OG-NOST, *n.* One versed in geognosy; a geologist.
GE-OG-NOST'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a knowledge of the
GE-OG-NOST'IC-AL, } structure of the earth; geological.
GE-OG'NO-SY, *n.* [Gr. $\gamma\eta$, the earth, and $\gamma\nu\omega\sigma\iota\varsigma$, knowledge.] That part of natural history which treats of the structure of the earth. The same with *geology.*
GE-O-GON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to geogony.
GE-OG'O-NY, *n.* [Gr. $\gamma\eta$ and $\gamma o\nu\eta$.] The doctrine of the formation of the earth.
GE-OG'RA-PHER, *n.* One who describes that part of this globe or earth which is exhibited upon the surface. One who is versed in geography, or one who compiles a treatise on the subject.
GE-O-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Relating to or containing a de-
GE-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, } scription of the terraqueous globe; pertaining to geography.
GE-O-GRAPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a geographical manner.
GE-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. $\gamma\eta$ and $\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\omega$.] 1. A description of the earth and of its several countries, kingdoms, states, cities, &c. 2. A book containing a description of the earth.
GE-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to geology; relating to the science of the earth or terraqueous globe.
GE-OL'O-GIST, } *n.* One versed in the science of geology.
GE-O-LŌ'GI-AN, }
GE-OL'O-GIZE, *v. i.* To study geology; to make geological investigations.
GE-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. $\gamma\eta$ and $\lambda o\gamma o\varsigma$.] The science which treats of the structure and mineral constitution of the globe, and of the causes of its physical features.—*Dana.*
GE'O-MAN-CER, *n.* One who foretells or divines, by means of lines, figures, or points on the ground or on paper.
GE'O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. $\gamma\eta$ and $\mu\alpha\nu\tau\epsilon\iota\alpha$.] A kind of divination by means of figures or lines.
GE-O-MAN'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to geomancy.
GE-OM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. $\gamma\epsilon\omega\mu\epsilon\tau\rho\eta\varsigma$.] One skilled in geometry. *See* GEOMETRICIAN.
GE-OM'E-TRAL, *a.* Pertaining to geometry.
GE-O-MET'RIC, } *a.* [Gr. $\gamma\epsilon\omega\mu\epsilon\tau\rho\iota\kappa o\varsigma$.] 1. Pertaining to
GE-O-MET'RIC-AL, } geometry. 2. According to the rules or principles of geometry, done by geometry. 3. Disposed according to geometry.—*Geometrical ratio,* is that relation between quantities which is expressed by the quotient of the one divided by the other.—*Geometrical proportion,* is an equality of geometrical ratios. Quantities are in *geometrical progression* when they increase by a common multiplier, or decrease by a common divisor.—*J. Day.*
GE-O-MET'RIC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the rules or laws of geometry.
GE-OM-E-TRI"CIAN (je-om-e-trish'an), *n.* One skilled in geometry; a geometer.—*Watts.*
GE-OM'E-TRIZE, *v. t.* To act according to the laws of geometry; to perform geometrically.
GE-OM'E-TRY, *n.* [Gr. $\gamma\epsilon\omega\mu\epsilon\tau\rho\iota\alpha$.] *Literally,* the measurement of the earth; the science of magnitude in general, the mensuration of lines, surfaces, and solids, with their various relations.
GE-O-PON'IC, } *a.* [Gr. $\gamma\eta$ and $\pi o\nu o\varsigma$.] Pertaining to till-
GE-O-PON'IC-AL, } age of the earth, or agriculture.
GE-O-PON'ICS, *n.* The art of cultivating the earth.
GE-O-RA'MA, *n.* [Gr. $\gamma\eta$ and $o\rho\alpha\mu\alpha$.] An instrument which exhibits a very complete view of the earth.
GEORGE (jorj), *n.* 1. A figure of St. George on horseback, worn by knights of the garter. 2. A brown loaf.—*Dryden.*
GEORGE'-NŌ-BLE, *n.* A gold coin in the time of Henry VIII., of the value of 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling.
GEOR'GIC, *n.* [Gr. $\gamma\epsilon\omega\rho\gamma\iota\kappa o\varsigma$.] A rural poem; a poetical composition on the subject of husbandry, containing rules for cultivating lands, in a poetical dress.
GEOR'GIC, *a.* Relating to the doctrine of agriculture and rural affairs.
GEOR'GIC-AL, *a.* Relating to the doctrine of agriculture.
GEOR'GI-UM SI'DUS, *n.* [L.] The name first given, in honor of George III., to the planet now called *Uranus,* which see.—*D. Olmsted.*

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÄR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—MARINE, BIRD;—MŌVE, BOOK,

ǵE-OS'ĊO-PY, *n.* [Gr. *γη* and *σκοπεω.*] Knowledge of the earth, obtained by inspection.

ǵE-OT'IĊ, *a.* [from Gr. *γη.*] Belonging to the earth; terrestrial.

GE'RAH, *n.* The twentieth part of a shekel, or nearly three cents.

ǵE-RA'NI-UM, *n.* [L.] Crane's-bill, a genus of plants, of numerous species, some of which are cultivated for their fragrance and beautiful flowers.

ǵER'FAL-ĊON (jer'faw-kn). *See* GYRFALCON.

ǵERM, *n.* [L. *germen.*] 1. In *botany*, the ovary, or seed-bud of a plant. 2. Origin; first principle; that from which any thing springs.

ǵER'MAN, *a.* [L. *germanus.*] 1. Cousins *german* are the sons or daughters of brothers or sisters; first cousins. 2. Related; [*obs.*]

ǵER'MAN, *a.* Belonging to Germany.

ǵER'MAN, *n.* A native of Germany; and, by *ellipsis*, the German language.

ǵER'MAN-SIL'VER, *n.* An alloy or mixture of copper, zinc, and nickel.

ǵER-MAN'DER, *n.* A name given to several plants, one of which is used in Jersey, instead of hops, in making beer.

ǵER-MAN'IĊ, *a.* Pertaining to Germany.

ǵER'MAN-ISM, *n.* An idiom of the German language.

†ǵER-MAN'I-TY, *n.* Brotherhood.—*Cockeram.*

ǵERM'EN, *n.*; *pl.* GERMENS. Now contracted to *germ*, which see. [The spelling *germins* is less accurate.]

ǵERM'IN-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a germ or seed-bud.

ǵERM'IN-ANT, *a.* Sprouting.

ǵERM'IN-ĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *germino.*] To sprout; to bud; to shoot; to begin to vegetate or grow, as seeds.

ǵERM'IN-ĀTE, *v. t.* To cause to sprout. [*Unusual.*]

ǵERM'IN-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Beginning to vegetate.

ǵERM-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of sprouting; the first beginning of vegetation in a seed or plant. 2. The time in which seeds vegetate.

ǵE-RO-ĊOM'IĊ-AL, *a.* Pertaining to gerocomy.

ǵE-ROĊ'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *γερων* and *κομεω.*] That part of medicine which treats of the proper regimen for old people.

ǵER'UND, *n.* [L. *gerundium.*] In the *Latin grammar*, a kind of verbal noun, partaking of the nature of a participle.

ǵE-RUND'I-AL, *a.* Pertaining to or like a gerund.

GES'LING, for *gosling.*—*Holloway.* [*North of England.*]

ǵEST, *n.* [L. *gestum.*] 1. A deed; action or achievement; [*obs.*] 2. Show; representation; [*obs.*] 3. [Fr. *gîte.*] A stage in traveling; so much of a journey as is made without resting; or, *properly*, a rest; a stop; [*obs.*] 4. A roll or journal of the several days and stages prefixed, in the journeys of the English kings.—*Hanmer.*

ǵES-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *gestatio.*] 1. The act of carrying young in the womb from conception to delivery; pregnancy. 2. The act of wearing, as clothes or ornaments. 3. Exercise by being *borne* or *carried*, as on horseback or in a carriage; passive exercise.

ǵES'TA-TO-RY, *a.* 1. Pertaining to gestation or pregnancy. 2. That may be carried or worn.

ǵES'TIĊ, *a.* 1. Pertaining to deeds; legendary. 2. Relating to bodily motion, as in the dance.—*Sir W. Scott.*

ǵES-TIĊ'U-LĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *gesticultor.*] To make gestures or motions, as in speaking; to use postures.

ǵES-TIĊ'U-LĀTE, *v. t.* To represent by gesture; to act.—*Ben Jonson.*

ǵES-TIĊ'U-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Making gesticulations.

ǵES-TIĊ-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *gesticulatio.*] 1. The act of making gestures to express passion, or enforce sentiments. 2. Gesture; a motion of the body or limbs in speaking or representation. 3. Antic tricks or motions.

ǵES-TIĊ'U-LĀ-TOR, *n.* One who shows postures or makes gestures.

ǵES-TIĊ'U-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Representing in gestures.

†ǵES'TOR, *n.* One who related the *gestes*, or achievements, of distinguished personages.—*Chaucer.*

ǵES'TUR-AL, *a.* Belonging to gesture.

ǵES'TURE (jes'yur), *n.* [L. *gestus.*] 1. A motion of the body or limbs, expressive of sentiment or passion; any action, attitude, or posture intended to express an idea or a passion, or to enforce an argument or opinion. 2. Movement of the body or limbs.—*Milton.*

ǵES'TURE, *v. t.* To accompany with gesture or action.

ǵES'TURED, *pp.* Accompanied with gesture or action.

ǵES'TUR-ING, *ppr.* Accompanying with gesture or action.

ǵES'TURE-LESS, *a.* Free from gestures.

ǵES'TURE-MENT, *n.* Act of making gestures.

GET, *v. t.*; pret. *got*, [*gat*, obs.] pp. *got, gotten.* [Sax. *getan, gytan*, or *geatan.*] 1. To gain possession of. *Get* differs from *acquire*, as it does not always express permanence of possession, which is the appropriate sense of *acquire.* 2. To have; as, "thou hast *got* the face of a man."—*Herbert.* [*This is a common, but gross abuse of this word.*] 3. To beget; to procreate; to generate. 4. To learn; to con, as a lesson. 5. To prevail on; to induce; to persuade; [*not elegant.*] 6. To procure to be; as, we could not *get* the work done; [*not elegant.*]

To get off. 1. To put off; to take or pull off, as a coat; also, to remove, as a stranded vessel. 2. To sell; to dispose of.—*To get on*, to put on; to draw or pull on.—*To get in*, to collect and shelter; to bring under cover.—*To get out.* 1. To draw forth; to extort, as a secret. 2. To draw out; to disengage.—*To get the day*, to win; to conquer; to gain the victory.—*To get together*, to collect; to amass.—*To get over*, to surmount; to conquer; to pass without being obstructed.—*To get above*, to surmount; to surpass.—*To get up*, to prepare for coming before the public; to bring forward. With a pronoun following, it signifies to betake; to remove; to go.—SYN. To obtain; procure; attain; realize.

GET, *v. i.* To arrive at any place or state; followed by some modifying word.

To get away or *away from*, to depart; to quit; to leave; or to disengage one's self from.—*To get among*, to arrive in the midst of; to become one of a number.—*To get before*, to arrive in front, or more forward.—*To get behind*, to fall in the rear; to lag.—*To get back*, to arrive at the place from which one departed; to return.—*To get clear*, to disengage one's self; to be released, as from confinement, obligation, or burden; also, to be freed from danger or embarrassment.—*To get down*, to descend; to come from an elevation.—*To get home*, to arrive at one's dwelling.—*To get in* or *into*, to arrive within an inclosure, or a mixed body; to pass in; to insinuate one's self.—*To get loose* or *free*, to disengage one's self; to be released from confinement.—*To get off*, to escape; to depart; to get clear; also, to alight; to descend from.—*To get out*, to depart from an inclosed place or from confinement; to escape; to free one's self from embarrassment.—*To get along*, to proceed, to advance.—*To get rid of*, to disengage one's self from, also, to shift off; to remove.—*To get together*, to meet; to assemble; to convene.—*To get up*, to arise; to rise from a bed or a seat; also, to ascend; to climb.—*To get through*, to pass through and reach a point beyond any thing; also, to finish; to accomplish.—*To get quit of*, to get rid of; to shift off, or to disengage one's self from.—*To get forward*, to proceed; to advance; also, to prosper; to advance in wealth.—*To get near*, to approach within a small distance —*To get ahead*, to advance; to prosper.—*To get on*, to proceed; to advance.—*To get a mile*, or *other distance*, to pass over it in traveling.—*To get at*, to reach; to make way to.—*To get asleep*, to fall asleep.—*To get drunk*, to become intoxicated.—*To get between*, to arrive between.—*To get to*, to reach; to arrive.

GET'TER, *n.* 1. One who gets, gains, obtains, or acquires 2. One who begets or procreates.

GET'TING, *ppr.* Obtaining; procuring; gaining; winning, begetting.

GET'TING, *n.* 1. The act of obtaining, gaining, or acquiring; acquisition. 2. Gain; profit.—*Swift.*

GEW'GAW, *n.* [qu. Sax. *ge-gaf.*] A showy trifle; a pretty thing of little worth; a toy; a bawble; a splendid plaything.

GEW'GAW, *a.* Showy without value.—*Law.*

GEY'SER, *n.* [*Icelandic*, raging or roaring.] The name of certain fountains in Iceland which spout forth boiling water.—*Mantell.*

†GHAST'FUL, *a.* [*See* GHASTLY.] Dreary; dismal; fit for walking ghosts.—*Spenser.*

GHAST'FUL-LY, *adv.* Frightfully.—*Pope.*

GHAST'LI-NESS, *n.* Horror of countenance; a deathlike look; resemblance of a ghost; paleness.

GHAST'LY, *a.* [Sax. *gastlic.*] 1. Like a ghost in appearance; deathlike; pale; dismal; grim. 2. Horrible; shocking; hideous; frightful, as wounds.

†GHAST'NESS, *n.* Ghastliness.—*Shak.*

GHAUT (gawt), *n.* [qu. *gate?*] In the *East Indies, literally*, a pass through a mountain; hence, also, a range or chain of mountains. 2. Stairs descending to a river.—*Malcom.*

GHEE, *n.* In the *East Indies*, butter clarified by boiling, and thus converted into a kind of oil.

GHE'BER and GHE'BRE, *n.* *See* GUEBER.

GHER'KIN (gur'kin), *n.* [G. *gurke.*] A small pickled cucumber.—*Skinner.*

† GHESS, for *guess.*

GHIB'EL-LINE, *n.* One of a faction in Italy, in the thirteenth century, which favored the emperors and opposed the *Guelfs*, or adherents of the popes.—*Brande.*

GHŌLE, *n.* An imaginary demon of the East, supposed to prey on human bodies; more properly *ghoul.*

GHŌST (gōst), *n.* [Sax. *gast*; G. *geist.*] 1. Spirit; the soul of man.—*Shak.* 2. The soul of a deceased person; the soul or spirit separate from the body.—*To give up the ghost*, is to die; to yield up the breath or spirit; to expire. *Scripture.*—The *Holy Ghost* is the third person in the adorable Trinity. *Scripture.*—SYN Apparition; spectre; phantom; shade.

† GHŌST *v. i.* To die; to expire.—*Sidney.*
† GHŌST, *v. t.* To haunt with an apparition.—*Shak.*
† GHŌST'LESS, *a.* Without spirit; without life.—*R. Clarke.*
GHŌST'LĪKE, *a.* Withered; having sunken eyes; ghastly.—*Sherwood.*
GHŌST'LI-NESS, *n.* Spiritual tendency. [*Little used.*]
GHŌST'LY, *a.* 1. Spiritual; relating to the soul; not carnal or secular. 2. Spiritual; having a character from religion. 3. Pertaining to apparitions.
GHŌUL (gool), *n.* A demon that feeds on the dead.
ĠIAL-LO-LĪ'NO, *n.* [It. *giallo.*] A fine yellow pigment, much used under the name of *Naples yellow*.—*Ure.*
† ĠIAM'BEUX (zham'bö), *n. pl.* [Fr. *jambe.*] Greaves; armor for the legs.—*Spenser.*
ĠĪ'ANT, *n.* [Fr. *geant;* L. *gigas.*] 1. A man of extraordinary bulk and stature. 2. A person of extraordinary strength or powers, bodily or intellectual.—*Giant's Causeway,* a vast collection of basaltic pillars in the county of Antrim, in Ireland.
ĠĪ'ANT, *a.* Like a giant; extraordinary in size.
ĠĪ'ANT-FEN'NEL, *n.* A tall herb of the genus *fenula,* whose stalk was formerly used as a rod to punish children.
ĠĪ'ANT-KILL'ING, *a.* Killing or destroying giants.
ĠĪ'ANT-LĪKE, } *a.* Of unusual size; resembling a giant in
ĠĪ'ANT-LY, } bulk or stature; gigantic; huge. [*Giantly* is not much used.]
ĠĪ'ANT-ESS, *n.* A female giant; a female of extraordinary size and stature.—*Shak.*
ĠĪ'ANT-IZE, *v. i.* To play the giant.—*Sherwood.*
ĠĪ'ANT-RY, *n.* The race of giants. [*Little used.*]
ĠĪ'ANT-SHIP, *n.* The state, quality, or character of a giant.
ĠIAOUR (jowr), *n.* [Infidel.] A name given by Turks to unbelievers in their religion, and especially to Christians.
† GIB, *n.* A cat.—*Skelton.*
† GIB, *v. i.* To act like a cat; to caterwaul.—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*
GIB'-ĊAT, *n.* A he-cat, or an old, worn-out cat.
ĠIB'-STAFF, *n.* A staff to gauge water or to push a boat; *formerly,* a staff used in fighting beasts on the stage.
† GIBBE, *n.* An old, worn-out animal.—*Shak.*
† GIBBED, *a.* Having been caterwauling.—*J. Bulwer.*
† GIB'BER, *v. i.* [*See* GABBLE.] To speak rapidly and inarticulately.—*Shak.*
GIB'BER-ĪSH, *n.* Rapid and inarticulate talk; unintelligible language; unmeaning words.
GIB'BER-ĪSH, *a.* Unmeaning, as words.—*Swift.*
† GIB'BER-ISH, *v. i.* To prate idly or unintelligibly.—*Montagu.*
ĠIBBET, *n.* [Fr. *gibet.*] 1. A gallows; a post or machine in form of a gallows, on which notorious malefactors are hanged in chains, and on which their bodies are suffered to remain. 2. The projecting beam of a crane, on which the pulley is fixed.—*Brande.*
ĠIB'BET, *v. t.* 1. To hang and expose on a gibbet. 2. To hang or expose on any thing going traverse.
ĠIB'BET-ED, *pp.* Hanged and exposed on a gibbet.
ĠIB'BET-ING, *ppr.* Hanging and exposing on a gibbet.
† ĠIB'BIER, *n.* [Fr.] Wild fowl; game.—*Addison.*
GIB'BLE-GAB'BLE, *n.* Any rude or noisy conversation; fustian language; barbarous speech.—*Bullokar.*
GIB-BŌSE', *a.* [L. *gibba.*] Humped; a term applied to a surface which presents one or more large elevations.—*Brande.*
GIB-BOSITY, *n.* [Fr. *gibbosité.*] Protuberance; a round or swelling prominence; convexity.
GIB'BOUS, *a.* [L. *gibbus.*] 1. Swelling; protuberant; convex; applied to the shape of the moon during the week before and after the full moon.—*Barlow.* 2. Hunched; hump-backed; crook-backed.
GIB'BOUS-LY, *adv.* In a gibbous or protuberant form.
GIB'BOUS-NESS, *n.* Protuberance; a round prominence; convexity.
GIBBSĪTE, *n.* [from *George Gibbs, Esq.*] A mineral found at Richmond, in Massachusetts. It is a hydrate of alumina.
ĠĪBE, *v. i.* [Sax. *gabban.*] To cast reproaches and sneering expressions; to rail at; to utter taunting, sarcastic words; to flout; to fleer; to scoff; to sneer.
ĠĪBE, *v. t.* To reproach with contemptuous words; to deride; to scoff at; to treat with sarcastic reflections; to taunt; to ridicule; to jeer; to mock.
ĠĪBE, *n.* An expression of censure mingled with contempt; sarcastic scorn.—SYN. Scoff; taunt; railing; jeer; sneer; reproach; insult.
GIB'EL-LINE, *n. See* GHIBELLINE.
ĠĪB'ER, *n.* One who utters reproachful, censorious, and contemptuous expressions, or who casts cutting, sarcastic reflections; one who derides; a scoffer.
ĠĪB'ING, *ppr.* Uttering reproachful, contemptuous, and censorious words; scoffing.
ĠĪB'ING-LY, *adv.* With censorious, sarcastic, and contemptuous expressions; scornfully.—*Shak.*
ĠIB'LET, *a.* Made of giblets; as, a *giblet* pie.
ĠIB'LETS, *n. pl.* Those parts of poultry which are usually excluded in roasting, as the head, feet, pinions, heart, gizzard, liver, &c.
GID'DIED, *pp.* Made to reel.
GID'DI-LY, *adv.* 1. With the head seeming to turn or reel 2. Inconstantly; unsteadily; with various turnings. 3. Carelessly; heedlessly; negligently.
GID'DI-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being giddy or vertiginous vertigo; dizziness; a sensation of reeling or whirling; a swimming of the head. 2. Inconstancy; unsteadiness; volatility; changeableness; mutability. 3. Frolic; wantonness; levity; lightness.
GID'DY, *a.* [Sax. *gidig.*] 1. Vertiginous; reeling; whirling; dizzy; having in the head a sensation of a circular motion or swimming. 2. That renders giddy; that induces giddiness; as, a *giddy* elevation. 3. Rotary; whirling; running round with celerity.—*Pope.* 4. Inconstant; unstable; changeable; fickle; volatile. 5. Heedless; wild, thoughtless; roving. 6. Tottering; unfixed; as, a *giddy* footing.—*Shak.* 7. Intoxicated; elated to thoughtlessness rendered wild by excitement or joy.
GID'DY, *v. i.* To turn quick.—*Chapman.*
GID'DY, *v. t.* To make reeling or unsteady.—*Farindon.*
GID'DY-BRĂINED, *a.* Careless; thoughtless.
GID'DY-HĔAD (-hed), *n.* A person without thought or judgment.
GID'DY-HĔAD-ED, *a.* Heedless; unsteady; volatile; incautious.—*Donne.*
GID'DY-PĂCED (-pāst), *a.* Moving irregularly.—*Shak.*
† GĪE. A contraction of *guide.*—*Chaucer.*
* ĠIĒR'-ĔA-GLE, *n.* A bird of the eagle kind.—*Levit.,* ii., 18.
GIĒ'SEĊK-ITE, *n.* [from *Sir C. Giesecke.*] A mineral which has been considered identical with *elaolite.*
GIF, *v. t.* [Sax. *gifan.*] The old but true spelling of *if.*
GIFT, *n.* 1. Any thing given or bestowed. 2. The act of giving or conferring.—*Milton.* 3. The right or power of giving or bestowing. 4. An offering or oblation. 5. A reward. 6. A bribe; any thing given to corrupt the judgment. 7. Power; some quality conferred by the Author of our nature.—SYN. Present; donation; grant; largess; benefaction; boon; bounty; gratuity; endowment; talent; faculty.
GIFT, *v. t.* To endow with any power or faculty.
GIFT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Endowed by nature with any power or faculty; furnished with any particular talent.
GIFT'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being gifted.
GIFT'ING, *ppr.* Endowing with any power or faculty.
† GIG, *v. t.* [L. *gigno.*] 1. To engender.—*Dryden.* 2. To fish with a gig or fish-gig.
GIG, *n.* [It. *giga;* Fr. *gigue.*] The radical idea seems to be that of *rapid motion.* Hence, 1. A top, or whirligig; any little thing that is whirled round in play. 2. A light carriage with one pair of wheels, drawn by one horse; a chair or chaise. 3. A fiddle. 4. A dart or harpoon; [*see* FISH-GIG.] 5. A light ship's boat, designed for rapid motion. 6. An active, playful person.—7. *Gigs,* or *gig-machines,* are rotary cylinders covered with wire teeth, for teazling woolen cloth.—*Brande.*
ĠĪ-GAN-TĒ'AN, *a.* [L. *giganteus.*] Like a giant; mighty.—*More.*
ĠĪ-GAN'TIĊ, *a.* [L. *giganticus.*] 1. Of extraordinary size very large; like a giant. 2. *Figuratively,* very great; excessive; as, *gigantic* crime.—*Gigantical* and *gigantine,* for *gigantic,* are rarely or never used.—SYN. Huge; prodigious; mighty; enormous; colossal; vast; immense.
ĠĪ-GAN-TOL'O-ĠY, *n.* [Gr. γιγας and λογος.] An account or description of giants.
ĠĪ-GAN-TOM'A-ĊHY, *n.* [Gr. γιγας, giant, and μαχη, fight.] The fabulous war of the giants against heaven.
GIG'GLE, *n.* [Sax. *geagl.*] A kind of laugh, with short catches of the voice or breath.
GIG'GLE, *v. i.* [D. *gichgelen;* Sax. *geagl.*] To laugh with short catches of the breath or voice; to laugh in a silly, puerile manner; to titter.
GIG'GLER, *n.* One who giggles or titters.
GIG'GLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Laughing with short catches; tittering.
GIG'GLING, *n.* The act of laughing with short catches tittering.
GIG'LET, } *n.* [Sax. *geagl.*] A wanton; a lascivious girl
GIG'LOT, } —*Shak.*
GIG'LOT, *a.* Giddy; light; inconstant; wanton.—*Shak.*
ĠIG'OT (jig'ot), *n.* [Fr.] A term applied, in *cookery,* to a leg of mutton.
GIL'BERT-INE, *n.* One of a religious order so named from Gilbert, lord of Sempringham, England.
GIL'BERT-INE, *a.* Belonging to the monastic order mentioned above.—*Weever.*
GILD, *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *gilded,* or *gilt.* [Sax. *gildan, gyldan, geldan.*] 1. To overlay with gold, either in leaf or powder, or in amalgam with quicksilver; to overspread with a thin covering of gold. 2. To cover with any yellow matter. 3. To adorn with lustre; to render bright

4. To illuminate; to brighten. 5. To give a fair and agreeable external appearance.

GILD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Overlaid with gold leaf or a thin coating of gold; illuminated.

GILD'ER, *n.* 1. One who gilds; one whose occupation is to overlay things with gold. 2. A Dutch coin of the value of 20 stivers, about 38 cents; usually written *guilder*.

GILD'ING, *ppr.* Overlaying with gold; giving a fair external appearance.

GILD'ING, *n.* 1. The art or practice of overlaying things with gold-leaf or a thin coating of gold. 2. That which is laid on in overlaying with gold.

GILL, *n.* [Sw. *gel.*] 1. The organ of respiration in fishes, consisting of a cartilaginous or bony arch, attached to the bones of the head, and furnished, on the exterior convex side, with a multitude of fleshy leaves, or fringed, vascular fibrils, resembling plumes, and of a red color. 2. The flap that hangs below the beak of a fowl or bird. 3. The flesh on the lower part of the cheeks or under the chin.—4. In *England*, a pair of wheels and a frame on which timber is conveyed; [*local.*] 5. A woody glen; a place between steep banks and a rivulet flowing through it; a brook.—*Grose.—Gray*; [*local.*]

GILL, *n.* [Low L. *gilla.*] A measure of capacity, containing the fourth part of a pint.

GILL, *n.* 1. A plant, ground-ivy, of the genus *glechoma*. 2. Malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy.

GILL, *n.* [In Sw. *gilja.*] In *ludicrous language*, a female; a sportive or wanton girl; from *Gillian*, a woman's name. —*Grose.*

GILL'-BEAR-ING, *a.* Producing gills.

GILL'-FLAP, *n.* A membrane attached to the posterior edge of the gill-lid, immediately closing the gill-opening.

GILL'-FLIRT, *n.* A sportive or wanton girl; the same as *jill-flirt.*

GILL'-HOUSE, *n.* A place where the liquor gill is sold.—*Pope.*

GILL'-LID. *n.* The covering of the gills.

GILL'-Ō-PEN-ING, *n.* The aperture of a fish or other animal, by which water is admitted to the gills.

† GIL'LI-AN, *n.* A wanton girl.—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*

GIL'LIE, *n.* A boy; a page or menial.—*Walter Scott.*

GILL'Y-FLOW-ER, *n.* The name of certain plants, cultivated for their beautiful, fragrant flowers.

GILSE, *n.* A young salmon.

GILT, *pp.* or *a.* [from *gild.*] Overlaid with gold-leaf, or a thin coating of gold; illuminated; adorned.

GILT, *n.* 1. Gold laid on the surface of a thing; gilding.—*Shak.*—2. In *England*, a young female pig.—*Cyc.*

GILT'-EDGED, *a.* Having the edge covered with gold-leaf.

GILT'-HEAD, *n.* [*gilt* and *head.*] 1. In *ichthyology*, a spinous-finned fish, having a golden yellow space over the eyes. 2. A bird.

GILT'-TAIL, *n.* A worm so called from its yellow tail.

GIM, *a.* [contracted from *gemmy.*] Neat; spruce; well-dressed.

GIM'BAL, *n.* A name given to the two brass rings by which a sea compass is suspended in its box.

GIM'CRACK, *n.* A trivial mechanism; a device; a toy; a pretty thing.—*Arbuthnot.*

GIM'LET, *n.* [Fr. *gibelet.*] A small instrument with a pointed screw at the end, for boring holes in wood.

GIM'LET. *v. t.* In *seamen's language*, to turn round an anchor by the stock.—*Mar. Dict.*

GIM'LET-ING, *n.* Act of turning an anchor round by the stock.

GIM'LET-ING. *ppr.* Turning, as an anchor, round the stock.

GIM'MAL, *n.* [L. *gemellus.*] Joined work whose parts move within each other, as a bridle-bit or interlocked rings; a quaint piece of machinery.—*Toone.*

GIM'MAL. *a.* Consisting of links.—*Shak.*

† GIM'MER. *n.* Movement or machinery.—*More.*

GIMP, *n.* [Fr. *guiper.*] A kind of silk twist or edging.

† GIMP, *a.* [W. *gwymp.*] Smart; spruce; trim; nice.

GIN, *n.* A contraction of *Geneva*; a distilled spirit flavored with oil of juniper or oil of turpentine.

GIN, *n.* [a contraction of *engine.*] 1. A machine for driving piles, raising great weights, &c. 2. A trap; a snare.

GIN, *v. t.* 1. To clear cotton of its seeds by a machine. 2. To catch in a trap.

GIN, *v. i.* To begin. [Sax. *gynnan.*]

GIN'-HOUSE, *n.* A building where cotton is ginned.

GIN'-SHOP, *n.* A shop for the retail of gin.

† GING, *n.* [for *gang.*] A body of persons acting together; as, there is a *ging*, a conspiracy against me.—*Shak.*

GIN'GER, *n.* [It. *gengiovo*; Sp. *gengibre.*] A plant, or the root of *zinziber officinale*, a native of Gingi, in China, much used for culinary and other purposes.

GIN'GER-BEER, } *n.* Beer impregnated with ginger.
GIN'GER-POP, }

GIN'GER-BREAD, *n.* [*ginger* and *bread.*] A kind of cake, composed of flour with an admixture of butter, pearlash, and ginger, sweetened.

GIN'GER-BREAD-WORK, *n.* Work cut or carved in varied and fanciful shapes, as an ornament to buildings, &c.—*Grose.*

GIN'GER-WINE, *n.* Wine impregnated with ginger.

GIN'GER-LY, *adv.* Nicely; gently; cautiously.—*Skelton.*

† GIN'GER-NESS, *n.* Niceness; tenderness.

GING'HAM, *n.* A kind of striped cotton cloth.

GIN'GING, *n.* In *mining*, the lining of a mine-shaft, for the purpose of support.

GIN'GI-VAL, *a.* [L. *gingiva.*] Pertaining to the gums.

GIN'GLE, } *v. i.* [Pers. *zangl.*] 1. To make a sharp, clatter-
JIN'GLE, } ing sound; to ring, as a little bell, or as small pieces of sonorous metal. 2. To utter affected or chiming sounds in periods or cadence.

GIN'GLE, *v. t.* To shake so as to make clattering sounds in quick succession; to ring, as a little bell.

GIN'GLE, *n.* 1. A shrill, clattering sound. 2. Affectation in the sounds of periods in reading or speaking.

GIN'GLED (jing'gld), *pp.* Shaken so as to ring or make a clattering sound.

GIN'GLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Shaking so as to make a clattering sound.

GIN'GLING, *n.* The act of gingling; a gingling.

GIN'GLY-MOID, *a.* [Gr. γιγγλυμος and ειδος.] Pertaining to or resembling a ginglymus.

GIN'GLY-MUS, *n.* [Gr. γιγγλυμος.] In *anatomy*, a species of articulation resembling a hinge.

GINNED, *pp.* Caught in a trap; cleared of seeds, as cotton.

GIN'NET, *n.* A nag. *See* JENNET.

GIN'NING, *ppr.* Catching in a trap; clearing cotton of seeds.

GIN'NING, *n.* The operation by which cotton is separated from its seeds.—*Ure.*

GIN'SENG, *n.* [this word is probably Chinese.] A plant of the genus *panax*, the root of which is in great demand among the Chinese. It is found in the northern parts of Asia and America, and is an article of export from America to China.

GIP, *v. t.* To take out the entrails of herrings.

GIP'ON. *See* JUPPON.

GIP'SY, *n.* 1. The *Gipsies* are a race of vagabonds who infest Europe, Africa, and Asia, strolling about and subsisting mostly by theft, robbery, and fortune-telling. The name is supposed to be corrupted from *Egyptian*. 2. A reproachful name for a dark complexion. 3. A name of slight reproach to a woman; sometimes implying artifice or cunning. 4. The language of the *Gipsies*.

GIP'SY, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the Gipsies.

GIP'SY-ISM, *n.* 1. The arts and practices of Gipsies; deception; cheating; flattery. 2. The state of a Gipsy.

GIP'SIRE, *n.* A small bag or pouch formerly attached to the girdle.

GI-RAFFE, *n.* [Ar. *zariffa*; Sp. *girafa*; It. *giraffa.*] The camelopard, an African quadruped, sometimes twenty feet high, having very long fore legs and neck. *See* CAMELOPARD.

GIR'AN-DOLE, *n.* [It. *girandola.*] A chandelier; a large kind of branched candlestick.

* GIR'A-SOLE, } *n.* [Fr., Sp.; It. *girasole.*] 1. The turn-
GIR'A-SOL, } sole, a plant of the genus *heliotropium*. 2. A mineral which, when turned to the sun, reflects a reddish light.

GIRD, *n.* [Sax. *geard, gyrd*, or *gyrda.*] 1. A twitch or pang; a sudden spasm.—2. In *popular language*, a severe stroke of a stick or whip.

GIRD, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *girded*, or *girt.* [Sax. *gyrdan.*] 1. To bind by surrounding with any flexible substance, as with a twig, a cord, bandage, or cloth. 2. To make fast by binding; to put on; commonly with *on*. 3. To invest; to surround; as, *girded* with strength. 4. To clothe; to dress; to habit. 5. To furnish; to equip, as with wiles.—*Milton.* 6. To surround; to encircle; to inclose; to encompass, as with a river. 7. To gibe; to reproach severely; to lash.—*Shak.*

GIRD. *v. i.* To gibe; to sneer; to break a scornful jest; to utter severe sarcasms.

GIRD'ED, *pp.* Bound; surrounded; invested; put on.

GIRD'ER, *n.* 1. In *architecture*, the principal piece of timber in a floor, in which the joists are framed.—*Shak.* 2. A satirist.

GIRD'ING, *ppr.* Binding; surrounding; investing.

GIRD'ING, *n.* A covering.—*Is.*, iii.

GIRD'LE, *n.* [Sax. *gyrdle, gyrdl.*] 1. A band or belt; something drawn round the waist of a person, and tied or buckled. 2. Inclosure; circumference.—*Shak.* 3. The zodiac. 4. A round iron plate for baking. *Pegge.*—5. Among *jewelers*, the line which encompasses the stone, parallel to the horizon.

GIRD'LE, *v. t.* 1. To bind with a belt or sash; to gird. 2. To inclose; to environ; to shut in. *Shak.*—3. In *America*, to make a circular incision, like a belt, through the bark and alburnum of a tree, to kill it.—*Dwight.*

GIRD'LE-BELT, *n.* A belt that encircles the waist.

GIRD'LE-STEAD, *n.* The part of the body where the girdle is worn.—*Mason.*
GIRD'LÆD, *pp.* Bound with a belt or sash.
GIRD'LER, *n.* One who girdles; a maker of girdles.
GIRD'LING, *ppr.* Binding with a belt; surrounding.
GIRE, *n.* [L. *gyrus.*] A circle, or circular motion. *See* GYRE.
GIRL, *n.* [probably Low L. *gerula.*] 1. A female child, or young woman; sometimes familiarly applied to any unmarried woman.—2. Among *sportsmen*, a roebuck of two years old.
GIRL'HOOD, *n.* The state of a girl.
GIRL'ISH, *a.* 1. Like a young woman or child; befitting a girl. 2. Pertaining to the youth of a female.
GIRL'ISH-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a girl.
† GIRN, *v. i.* A corruption of *grin.*—*South.*
GI-RONDIST, *n.* A word denoting a celebrated political party in the French Revolution.—*Brande.*
GIR'ROCK, *n.* A species of gar-fish, the *lacertus.*
GIRT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *gird.*
GIRT, *v. t.* To gird; to surround.—*Thomson.*
GIRT, } *n.*
GIRTH, } 1. The band or strap by which a saddle or any burden on a horse's back is made fast, by passing under his belly. 2. A circular bandage. 3. The compass measured by a girth or inclosing bandage.
GIRT'ED, *pp.* Girded; surrounded.
GIRTH, *v. t.* To bind with a girth.
GIRT'ING, *ppr.* Girding.
GIST (jīz), *v. t.* To feed or pasture. *See* AGIST.
† GIS'LE (jiz'l), *n.* A pledge.
GIST (jist, or jit. *Smart* and *Knowles* give jist, *Jameson* jit), *n.* [Fr. *gesir, gite.*] In *law*, the main point of a question; the point on which an action rests.
GITH, *n.* Guinea pepper.
GIT'TERN, *n.* [L. *cithara.*] A guitar. *See* GUITAR.
GIT'TERN, *v. i.* To play on a gittern.—*Milton.*
GIUSTO (jus'to). [It.] In *music*, in just, equal, or steady time.
GIVE, *v. t.*; pret. *gave*; pp. *given.* [Sax. *gifan, gyfan.*] 1. To bestow; to confer; to grant or transfer without requiring a recompense. 2. To transmit from himself to another by hand, speech, or writing; to deliver. 3. To impart; to bestow. 4. To communicate, as a notice. 5. To pass or deliver the property of a thing to another for an equivalent; to pay. 6. To yield; to lend; in the phrase to *give ear.* 7. To quit; in the phrase to *give place.* 8. To confer; to grant. 9. To expose; to yield to the power of.—*Dryden.* 10. To grant; to allow; to permit.—*Rowe.* 11. To afford; to supply; to furnish. 12. To empower; to license; to commission.—*Pope.* 13. To pay or render, as thanks. 14. To render; to pronounce, as a decision. 15. To utter; to vent. 16. To produce; to show; to exhibit, as a product or result. 17. To cause to exist; to excite in another, as pleasure or pain. 18. To send forth; to emit, as heat. 19. To addict; to apply; to devote one's self, followed by the reciprocal pronoun. 20. To resign; to yield: often with *up.* 21. To pledge, as one's word. 22. To present for taking or acceptance, as one's hand. 23. To allow or admit by way of supposition.
To give away, to alienate the title or property of a thing; to make over to another; to transfer.—*To give back*, to return; to restore.—*To give chase*, to pursue.—*To give forth*, to publish; to tell; to report publicly.—*To give the hand*, to yield pre-eminence, as being subordinate or inferior.—*To give in*, to allow by way of abatement or deduction from a claim; to yield what may be justly demanded.—*To give over.* 1. To leave; to quit; to cease; to abandon, as an occupation. 2. To addict; to attach to; to abandon; as, to *give* one's self *over* to vice. 3. To despair of recovery; to believe to be lost, or past recovery. 4. To abandon.—*To give out.* 1. To utter publicly; to report; to proclaim; to publish, as a story. 2. To issue; to send forth; to publish, as an order. 3. To show; to exhibit in false appearance. 4. To send out; to emit, as fragrance.—*To give up.* 1. To resign; to renounce; to quit; to yield as hopeless. 2. To surrender. 3. To relinquish; to cede. 4. To abandon; to forsake. 5. To deliver.—*To give one's self up.* 1. To despair of one's recovery; to conclude to be lost. 2. To resign or devote. 3. To addict; to abandon.—*To give way.* 1. To yield; to withdraw to make room for. 2. To fall; to yield to force; to break or fall. 3. To recede; to make room for.—4. In *seamen's language, give way* is an order to a boat's crew to row after ceasing, or to increase their exertions.
GIVE, *v. i.* 1. To yield to pressure. 2. To begin to melt; to thaw; to grow soft, so as to yield to pressure. 3. To move; to recede.
To give in, to go back; to give way; [*obs.*]—*To give into*, to yield assent; to adopt.—*To give off*, to cease; to forbear. *Locke.*—*To give on*, to rush: to fall on; [*obs.*]—*To give out.* 1. To publish; to proclaim. 2. To cease from exertion; to yield; [*applied to persons.*]—*To give over*, to cease; to act no more; to desert.
GIV'EN (giv'n), *pp.* or *a.* Bestowed; granted; conferred imparted; admitted or supposed.
GIV'ER, *n.* One who gives; a donor; a bestower; a grantor; one who imparts or distributes.
GIVES, *n. pl.* [Ir. *geibhion.*] Fetters or shackles for the feet. *See* GYVES.
GIV'ING, *ppr.* Bestowing; conferring; imparting; granting; delivering.
GIV'ING, *n.* 1. The act of conferring.—*Pope.* 2. An alleging of what is not real.—*Shak.*
GIZ'ZARD, *n.* [Fr. *gesier.*] The strong, musculous stomach of a bird. *Dryden.*—*To fret the gizzard*, to harass; to vex one's self, or to be vexed.—*Hudibras.*
† GLA'BRI-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *glabro.*] To make smooth.
† GLABRI-TY, *n.* Smoothness.
GLA'BROUS, *a.* [L. *glaber.*] Smooth; having a surface without hairs or any unevenness.
GLA'CIAL (glā'shal), *a.* [Fr. *glacial.*] Icy; consisting of ice; frozen.—*Glacial phenomena*, those which belong to glaciers.—*Glacial theory*; see *Glacier theory.*
GLA'CIATE, *v. i.* To turn to ice.—*Dict.*
GLA-CI-A'TION (glā-she-ā'shun), *n.* The act of freezing, ice formed.—*Brown.*
GLA'CIER, *n.* [Fr. *glacière.*] A field or immense mass of ice, formed in deep but elevated valleys, or on the sides of the Alps or other mountains.—*Glacier theory*, in *geology*, the theory of an early *ice period* throughout the globe, when vast masses of rock, &c., were transported on islands of ice to their present localities.
GLA'CIOUS (glā'shus), *n.* Like ice; icy.—*Brown.*
* GLA'CIS, *n.* [Fr.] 1. In *building, gardening, geology*, &c., an easy, insensible slope.—2. In *fortification*, a sloping bank.
GLAD, *a.* [Sax. *glæd*, or *glad.*] 1. Affected with pleasure or moderate joy; moderately happy: commonly with *of*; also, with *at.* 2. Wearing the appearance of joy. 3. Wearing a gay appearance; showy; bright. 4. Affording or imparting pleasure. 5. Expressing gladness or joy; exciting joy.—SYN. Pleased; gratified; exhilarated; animated; delighted; cheerful; joyous; joyful; cheering; exhilarating; pleasing; animating.
GLAD, *v. t.* [the pret. and pp. *gladded* is not used.] To make glad; to affect with pleasure; to cheer; to gladden; to exhilarate.
† GLAD, *v. i.* To be glad; to rejoice.—*Massinger.*
GLAD'DEN (glad'n), *v. t.* [Sax. *gladian.*] To make glad.—SYN. To cheer; please; exhilarate; comfort; animate enliven; gratify; delight.
GLAD'DEN (glad'n), *v. i.* To become glad; to rejoice.
GLAD'DENED, *pp.* Made glad; cheered.
GLAD'DEN-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Cheering; exhilarating.
GLAD'DER, *n.* One who makes glad, or gives joy.
GLAD'DING, *ppr.* Making glad; cheering; giving joy.
GLADE, *n.* [icel. *hlad.* Qu.] 1. An opening or passage made through a wood by lopping off the branches of the trees. *Locally*, in the *United States*, a natural opening or open place in a forest.—2. In *New England*, an opening in the ice of rivers or lakes, or a place left unfrozen.
GLADE, *n.* [D. *glad.*] Smooth ice. [*New England.*]
GLA'DEN, } *n.*
GLA'DER, } [L. *gladius.*] Sword-grass; the general name of plants that rise with a broad blade like sedge.
† GLAD'FUL, *a.* Full of gladness.—*Spenser.*
† GLAD'FUL-NESS, *n.* Joy; gladness.—*Spenser.*
GLADI-ATE, *a.* [L. *gladius.*] Sword-shaped.
* GLAD'I-Ā-TOR, *n.* [L. from *gladius.*] A sword-player; a prize-fighter. The *gladiators* in *Rome* were men who fought in the arena for the entertainment of the people.
GLAD-I-A-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to gladiators.
GLAD'I-A-TO-RY, *a.* Relating to gladiators.—*Bp. Porteus.*
† GLAD'I-A-TURE, *n.* Sword-play; fencing.—*Gayton.*
GLAD'I-OLE, *n.* [L. *gladiolus.*] A plant, the *sword-lily*, of the genus *gladiolus.*
GLAD'LY, *adv.* With pleasure; joyfully.
GLAD'NESS, *n.* Joy, or a moderate degree of joy; pleasure of mind; cheerfulness. [*Gladness* is rarely or never equivalent to *mirth, merriment, gayety*, and *triumph*, and it usually expresses less than *delight.*]
† GLAD'SHIP, *n.* State of gladness.—*Gower.*
GLAD'SOME (-sum), *a.* 1. Pleased; joyful; cheerful. 2. Causing joy; pleasing.—*Prior.*
GLAD'SOME-LY, *adv.* With joy; with pleasure.
GLAD'SOME-NESS, *n.* Joy, or moderate joy; pleasure of mind. 2. Showiness.—*Johnson.*
GLAD'WIN, *n.* A plant of the genus *iris.*
GLAIR, *n.* [Fr. *glaire.*] 1. The white of an egg, used as a varnish for paintings. 2. Any viscous, transparent substance, resembling the white of an egg. 3. A kind of halberd.
GLAIR, *v. t.* To smear with the white of an egg; to varnish.
GLAIRED, *pp.* Smeared with the white of an egg.
GLAIR'Y, *a.* Like glair, or partaking of its qualities.
GLAIVE. *See* GLAVE.
GLA'MOUR, *n.* Witchery, or a charm on the eyes, making

them see things differently from what they really are.—*Sir Walter Scott.* [*Scottish.*]

GLANCE, *n.* [G. *glanz.*] 1. A sudden shoot of light or splendor. 2. A shoot or darting of sight; a rapid or momentary view or cast: a snatch of sight.

GLANCE, *v. i.* 1. To shoot or dart a ray of light or splendor.—*Rowe.* 2. To fly off in an oblique direction; to dart aside. 3. To look with a sudden, rapid cast of the eye; to snatch a momentary or hasty view. 4. To hint; to cast a word or reflection. 5. To censure by oblique hints.—*Shak.*

GLANCE, *v. t.* To shoot or dart suddenly or obliquely; to cast for a moment.—*Shak.*

GLANCE, *n.* A name given to the darker-colored metallic sulphurets.—*Dana.*

GLANCE'-COAL, *n.* Anthracite; a mineral composed chiefly of carbon. *See* ANTHRACITE.

GLANCED (glanst), *pp.* Shot, or darted suddenly.

GLANCING, *ppr.* Shooting; darting; casting suddenly; flying off obliquely.

GLANCING-LY, *adv.* By glancing; in a glancing manner; transiently.—*Hakewill.*

GLAND, *n.* [L. *glans.*] 1. In *anatomy*, a soft, fleshy organ, in some cases extremely minute, and in others large, like the liver. There are two classes of glands, one for the modification of the fluids which pass through them, as the lymphatic glands; and the other for the secretion of fluids, which are either useful in the animal economy, or which require to be rejected from the body.—2. In *botany*, a *gland* or *glandule* is an excretory or secretory duct or vessel in a plant.

GLAND'ERED, *a.* Affected with glanders.—*Berkeley.*

GLAND'ERS, *n.* In *farriery*, a contagious and very destructive disease of the mucous membrane in horses, characterized by a constant discharge of sticky matter from the nose, and a hardening and enlargement of the glands beneath and within the lower jaws.

GLAN-DIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *glandifer.*] Bearing acorns or other nuts; producing nuts or mast.

GLAND'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *glans* and *forma.*] In the shape of a gland or nut; resembling a gland.

GLAND'U-LAR, *a.* 1. Containing glands; consisting of glands; pertaining to glands.—2. In *botany*, covered with hairs bearing glands on their tips.—*Lindley.*

GLAND-U-LA'TION, *n.* In *botany*, the situation and structure of the secretory vessels in plants.

GLAND'ULE, *n.* [L. *glandula.*] A small gland or secreting vessel.

GLAND-U-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *glandula* and *fero.*] Bearing glands.—*Lee.*

GLAND-U-LOST-TY, *n.* A collection of glands.—*Brown.* [*Little used.*]

GLAND'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *glandulosus.*] Containing glands; consisting of glands; pertaining to glands.

GLANS, *n.* [*See* GLAND.] The nut of the penis; an acorn; a pessary; a strumous swelling.—*Coxe.*

GLARE, *n.* [Dan. *glar.*] 1. A bright, dazzling light; clear, brilliant lustre or splendor, that dazzles the eyes. 2. A fierce, piercing look. 3. A viscous, transparent substance. *See* GLAIR.

GLARE, *v. i.* 1. To shine with a clear, bright, dazzling light. 2. To look with fierce, piercing eyes. 3. To shine with excessive lustre; to be ostentatiously splendid.

GLARE, *v. t.* To shoot a dazzling light.

GLARED, *pp.* Shot with a fierce or dazzling light.

GLARE'OUS, *a.* [Fr. *glaireux.*] Resembling the white of an egg; viscous, and transparent or white.

GLARING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Emitting a clear and brilliant light; shining with dazzling lustre. 2. *a.* Clear; notorious; open and bold; barefaced.

GLARING-LY, *adv.* Openly; clearly; notoriously.

GLARI-NESS, } *n.* A dazzling lustre or brilliancy.
GLARING-NESS, }

GLARY, *a.* Having a dazzling or brilliant lustre.

GLASS, *n.* [Sax. *glæs*; Sw., Dan., G., and D. *glas.*] 1. A hard, brittle, transparent, factitious substance, formed by fusing sand with fixed alkalies.—In *chemistry*, a substance or mixture, earthy, saline, or metallic, brought by fusion to the state of a hard, brittle, transparent mass, whose fracture is conchoidal. 2. A small drinking vessel of glass. 3. A mirror. 4. A vessel to be filled with sand for measuring time. 5. The destined time of man's life. 6. The quantity of liquor that a glass vessel contains. 7. A vessel that shows the weight of the air. 8. A lens or optical instrument through which an object is viewed. 9. The time which a glass runs, or in which it is exhausted of sand. 10. *Glasses*, in the *plural*, spectacles.

GLASS, *a.* Made of glass; vitreous; as, a *glass* bottle.

GLASS, *v. t.* 1. To see as in a glass; [*obs.*] 2. To case in glass; [*little used.*] 3. To cover with glass; to glaze.—*Boyle.* [*Glaze* is more used.]

GLASS'-BLOW-ER, *n.* One whose business is to blow and fashion glass.

GLASS'-FACED (-fast), *a.* By a *glass-faced* flatterer, in Shakspeare, is meant one who gives back in his looks by reflection the looks of his patron.—*Johnson.*

GLASS'-COACH, *n.* In *England*, a coach superior to a hackney-coach, hired for the day or any short period as a private carriage; so called, because originally private carriages alone had glass windows.—*Smart.*

GLASS'-FUR-NACE, *n.* A furnace in which the materials of glass are melted.—*Cyc.*

GLASS'-GAZ'ING, *a.* Addicted to viewing one's self in a glass or mirror; finical.—*Shak.*

GLASS'-GRIND-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to grind and polish glass.—*Boyle.*

GLASS'-HOUSE, *n.* A house where glass is made.

GLASS'-MET'AL (-met'l), *n.* Glass in fusion.—*Boyle.*

GLASS'-POT, *n.* A vessel used for melting glass.

GLASS'-WORK (-wurk), *n.* Manufacture of glass.

GLASS'-WORKS, *n. pl.* The place or buildings where glass is made.

GLASS'FUL, *n.* As much as a glass holds.

GLASS'I-LY, *adv.* In a glassy manner; with glassiness

GLASS'I-NESS, *n.* The quality of being glassy or smooth, a vitreous appearance.

GLASS'LIKE, *a.* Resembling glass.

GLASS'MAN, *n.* One who sells glass.—*Swift.*

GLASS'WORT, *n.* A plant growing in moist, salt districts, and yielding much soda, which is used in making glass. The *jointed* glasswort is often eaten under the name of *marsh samphire.*

GLASS'Y, *a.* 1. Made of glass; vitreous. 2. Resembling glass in its properties, as in smoothness, brittleness, or transparency.—*Dryden.*

GLAS'TON-BUR-Y-THORN' (glas'n-ber-ry-), *n.* A variety of the common hawthorn.—*Loudon.*

GLAUB'ER-ITE, *n.* A yellowish or grayish mineral, found in salt-mines, and consisting of sulphate of soda and sulphate of lime.

GLAUB'ER'S-SALT, *n.* [from *Glauber*, the discoverer.] Sulphate of soda, a well-known cathartic.

GLAU-CO'MA, *n.* [Gr.] A disease in the eye, giving it a bluish-green color.—*Brande.*

GLAU-CO'MA-TOUS, *a.* Having the nature of glaucoma.—*P. Cyc.*

GLAU'CON-ITE, *n.* An argillaceous marl, sometimes containing a mixture of green sand.—*Mantell.*

GLAU'COUS, *a.* [L. *glaucus.*] 1. Of a sea-green color; of a dull green, passing into grayish blue.—2. In *botany*, covered with a fine bloom, of the color of a cabbage-leaf.—*Lindley.*

† GLAIVE, *n.* [Fr. *glaive.*] A broad-sword; a falchion.

GLAV'ER, *v. i.* [W. *glavru.*] To flatter; to wheedle *L'Estrange.* [*Little used, and vulgar.*]

GLAV'ER-ER, *n.* A flatterer.

GLAY'MORE, *n.* [Gael. *claidhamh*, and *more.*] A large, two-handed sword, formerly much used by the Highlanders of Scotland.—*Johnson.*

GLAZE, *v. t.* [from *glass.*] 1. To furnish with windows of glass. 2. To incrust with a vitreous substance, as earthen-ware. 3. To cover with any thing smooth and shining; or to render the exterior of a thing smooth, bright, and showy. 4. To give a smooth and glassy surface, as gunpowder; to make glossy, as muslin.

GLAZE, *n.* The vitreous coating or glazing of potter's ware.—*Ure.*

GLAZED, *pp.* or *a.* Furnished with glass windows; incrusted with a substance resembling glass; rendered smooth shining.

† GLA'ZEN, *a.* [Sax. *glasen.*] Resembling glass.—*Wickliffe*

GLA'ZENED, *pp.* Glazed.

GLA'ZIER (gla'zhur), *n.* One whose business is to set window-glass.—*Moxon.*

GLAZ'ING, *ppr.* 1. Furnishing with window-glass. 2. Crusting with a vitreous substance, as potter's ware. 3. Giving a smooth, glossy, shining surface, as to muslin.

GLAZ'ING, *n.* 1. The act or art of setting glass; the art of crusting with a vitreous substance. 2. The vitreous substance with which potter's ware is incrusted. 3. Any factitious, shining exterior.—4. In *painting*, a term applied to transparent or semi-transparent colors passed thinly over other colors to modify their effect.

GLEAM, *n.* [Sax. *gleam*, or *glæm.*] 1. A shoot of light; a beam; a ray; a small stream of light. 2. Brightness, splendor.

GLEAM, *v. i.* 1. To shoot or dart, as rays of light. 2. To shine; to cast light. 3. To flash; to spread a flood of light.—4. Among *falconers*, to disgorge filth, as a hawk.

GLEAM'ING, *ppr.* Shooting, as rays of light; shining.

GLEAM'ING, *n.* A shoot or shooting of light.

GLEAM'Y, *a.* Darting beams of light; casting light in rays.

GLEAN, *v. t.* [Fr. *glaner.*] 1. To gather the stalks and ears of grain which reapers leave behind them. 2. To collect things thinly scattered; to gather what is left in small parcels or numbers.

GLĒAN, *v. i.* To gather stalks or ears of grain left by reapers

GLĒAN, *n.* A collection made by gleaning, or by gathering here and there a little.

GLĒANED, *pp.* Gathered after reapers; collected from small, detached parcels. 2. Cleared of what is left. 3. Having suffered a gleaning.

GLĒAN'ER, *n.* 1. One who gathers after reapers. 2. One who collects detached parts or numbers, or who gathers slowly with labor.—*Locke.*

GLĒAN'ING, *ppr.* Gathering what reapers leave; collecting in small, detached parcels.

GLĒAN'ING, *n.* 1. The act of gathering after reapers. 2. That which is collected by gleaning.

GLĒBE, *n.* [L. *gleba.*] 1. Turf; soil; ground.—*Garth.* 2. The land belonging to a parish church or ecclesiastical benefice. 3. A crystal; [*obs.*]—4. Among *miners*, a piece of earth in which is contained some mineral ore.

GLĒBE'LESS, *a.* Without a glebe.

GLĒB'OUS, *a.* Gleby; turfy.—*Dict.*

GLĒBY, *a.* Turfy; cloddy.

GLĒDE, *n.* [Sax. *glida.*] 1. A bird of the rapacious kind, the kite, a species of *falco.* 2. *See* GLEED.

GLEE, *n.* [Sax. *glie.*] 1. Joy: merriment; mirth; gayety; *particularly*, the mirth enjoyed at a feast.—2. In *music*, a composition for voices in three or more parts. 4. *Anciently*, music or minstrelsy generally; [*obs.*]

GLEE, } *v. i.* [Teut. *gluyeren.*] To squint.
GLY, }

†GLEED, *n.* [Sax. *gled.*] A glowing coal.—*Chaucer.*

GLEE'FUL, *a.* Merry; gay; joyous.—*Shak.*

†GLEEK, *n.* 1. Music, or a musician.—*Shak.* 2. A scoff; a game at cards.

†GLEEK, *v. i.* To make sport of; to gibe; to sneer; to spend time idly.—*Shak.*

†GLEE'MAN, *n.* An itinerant musician.

†GLEEN, *v. i.* [W. *glan.*] To shine; to glisten.

†GLEE'SOME (-sum), *a.* Merry; joyous.

GLEET, *n.* [Sax. *glidan.*] The flux of a thin humor from the urethra; a thin ichor running from a sore.

GLEET, *v. i.* 1. To flow in a thin, limpid humor; to ooze.—*Wiseman.* 2. To flow slowly, as water.—*Cheyne.*

GLEETY, *a.* Ichorous; thin; limpid.

GLEN, *n.* [W. *glyn.*] A valley; a dale; a depression or space between hills.

GLE'NE, *n.* [Gr. γλήνη.] In *anatomy*, the cavity or socket of the eye, and the pupil; also applied to any slight cavity.

GLE'NOID, *a.* A term applied to some articulate cavities of bones.—*Forsyth.*

GLENT, *v. i.* [Icel. *glenta.*] To start aside; to look aside. [*North of England.*]

GLEW. *See* GLUE.

GLI'A-DINE, *n.* [Gr. γλία.] In *chemistry*, a peculiar yellow substance obtained from gluten.

GLIB, *a.* [D. *glibberen, glippen.*] 1. Admitting a body to slide easily on the surface. 2. Easily moving, as a tongue. — SYN. Slippery; smooth; fluent; voluble; flippant.

†GLIB, *n.* A thick curled bush of hair hanging down over the eyes.—*Spenser.*

GLIB, *v. t.* 1. To castrate. 2. To make smooth.

GLIB'LY, *adv.* Smoothly; volubly.

GLIB'NESS, *n.* Smoothness; slipperiness.—*Chapman.* 2. Volubility of the tongue.

GLI€KES, *n. pl.* Ogling or leering looks.—*Ben Jonson.*

GLĪDE, *v. i.* [Sax. *glidan.*] 1. To flow gently; to move without noise or violence, as a river. 2. To move silently and smoothly; to pass along without apparent effort. 3. To move or pass rapidly and with apparent ease.—4. In a *general sense*, to move or slip along with ease, as on a smooth surface.

GLĪDE, *n.* The act or manner of moving smoothly, swiftly, and without labor or obstruction.

GLĪD'ER, *n.* He or that which glides.—*Spenser.*

GLĪD'ING, *ppr.* Passing along gently and smoothly; moving rapidly, or with ease.

GLĪD'ING-LY, *adv.* In a gliding manner.

GLIFF, *n.* 1. A transient glance. 2. A sudden fright. [*Scottish.*]

GLĪKE, *n.* [Sax. *glig.*] A sneer; a scoff; a flout.—*Shak.*

GLIM, *n.* [glimmer.] A light or candle.—*Thompson.* [Still used among sailors; as, douse the *glims*, *i. e.*, put out the lights.]

GLĪME, *v. i.* To look out of the corner of the eye; to glance slyly.

GLIM'MER, *v. i.* [G. *glimmen, glimmern.*] 1. To shoot feeble or scattered rays of light. 2. To shine faintly; to give a feeble light.

GLIM'MER, *n.* 1. A faint light: feeble, scattered rays of light.—2. In *mineralogy*, see MICA.

GLIM'MER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Shining faintly; shooting feeble, scattered rays of light.

GLIM'MER-ING, *n.* 1. A faint beaming of light. 2. A faint view.

GLIMPSE, *n.* [D. *glimp.*] 1. A weak, faint light. 2. A flash of light. 3. Transient lustre. 4. A short, transitory view. 5. Short, fleeting enjoyment. 6. Exhibition of a faint resemblance.—*Shak.*

GLIMPSE, *v. i.* To appear by glimpses.—*Drayton.*

GLIS'SA, *n.* A fish of the tunny kind, without scales.

GLIST, *n.* Glimmer; mica. *See* GLIMMER.

GLIS'TEN (glis'n), *v. i.* [Sax. *glisnian.*] To shine; to sparkle with light.

GLIS'TENED, *pp.* Shone; sparkled.

GLIS'TEN-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Shining; sparkling; emitting rays of light.

GLIS'TER, *v. i.* To shine; to be bright; to sparkle; to be brilliant.—*Shak.*

GLIS'TER, *n.* 1. Glitter; lustre. 2. *See* CLYSTER.

GLIS'TER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Shining; sparkling with light

GLIS'TER-ING-LY, *adv.* With shining lustre.

GLIT'TER, *v. i.* [Sax. *glitenan.*] 1. To sparkle with light, to be splendid. 2. To be showy, specious, or striking, and hence. attractive.—SYN. To shine; glare; gleam; glisten.

GLIT'TER, *n.* Brightness; brilliancy; splendor; lustre.

†GLIT'TER-AND, *ppr.* or *a.* Sparkling.—*Chaucer.*

GLIT'TER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Shining; splendid; brilliant.

GLIT'TER-ING-LY, *adv.* With sparkling lustre.

GLŌAM, *v. i.* To be sullen. *See* GLUM.

GLŌAM'ING, *n.* 1. Twilight; [*Scottish.*] 2. Sullenness, melancholy; [*obs.*]

†GLŌAR, *v. i.* [D. *gluuren.*] To squint; to stare.

GLŌAT, *v. i.* [Sw. *glutta.*] To look steadfastly; to gaze earnestly or with eagerness.—*Rowe.*

GLŌAT'ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of *gloat.*

GLŌAT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Gazing with earnestness; looking steadfastly.

GLŌ'BARD, *n.* [from *glow.*] A glow-worm.

GLŌ'BATE, } *a.* [L. *globatus.*] Having the form of a
GLŌ'BĀ-TED. } globe; spherical; spheroidal.

GLŌBE, *n.* [L. *globus*; Fr. *globe.*] 1. A round or spherical solid body; a ball; a sphere; an orb; a body whose surface is in every part equidistant from the center. 2. The earth; the terraqueous ball; so called, though not perfectly spherical. 3. An artificial sphere of metal, paper, or other matter on whose convex surface is drawn a map or representation of the earth or of the heavens. 4. A body of soldiers formed into a circle.

GLŌBE, *v. t.* To gather round or into a circle.

GLŌBE'-AM'A-RANTH, *n.* A plant of the amaranth tribe bearing beautiful heads of red flowers.

GLŌBE'-ANI-MAL, *n.* A species of animalcule of a globular form.

GLŌBE'-DĀI-SY, *n.* A plant of the genus *globularia.*

GLŌBE'-FISH, *n.* A fish of a globular shape.—*Johnson.*

GLŌBE'-FLOW-ER, *n.* A plant bearing handsome globular flowers.

GLŌBE'-RA-NUN'€U-LUS, *n.* A species of hellebore.

GLŌBE'-THIS-TLE (-thisl), *n.* A plant.

GLO-BŌSE', *a.* [L. *globosus.*] Round; spherical; globular —*Milton.*

GLO-BOS'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being round.

GLŌ'BOUS, *a.* [L. *globosus.*] Round; spherical.

GLOB'Ū-LAR, *a.* Round; spherical; having the form of a ball or sphere.—*Globular projection*, see PROJECTION.

GLOB-Ū-LĀ'RI-A, *n.* The botanical name of a genus of European plants bearing flowers in globose heads.

GLOB'Ū-LAR-LY, *adv.* So as to resemble a globe; spherically.

GLOB'Ū-LAR-NESS, *n.* The quality of being globular.

GLOB'ULE, *n.* [Fr. *globule*; L. *globulus.*] A little globe; a small particle of matter of a spherical form.

GLOB'Ū-LIN, *n.* 1. A substance closely allied to albumen, and forming the principal constituent of the globules of blood.—*Graham.* 2. The name has been also given to the green globules lying among the cells of cellular tissue, and to vesicular granules.—*Brande.*

GLOB'Ū-LOUS, *a.* Round; globular; having the form of a small sphere.—*Boyle.*

GLŌBY, *a.* Round; orbicular.—*Sherwood.*

†GLŌDE, old *pret.* of *glide.*

GLŌME, *n.* [L. *glomus.*] In *botany*, a roundish head of flowers.—*Martyn.*

GLOM'ER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *glomero.*] To gather or wind into a ball; to collect into a spherical form or mass.

GLOM'ER-ATE, *a.* Growing in rounded or massive forms. —*A glomerate gland*, is one which, without having any cavity, discharges at once into a duct.

GLOM'ER-Ā-TED, *pp.* Gathered into a ball or round mass.

GLOM'ER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Collecting or winding into a ball or round mass.

GLOM-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *glomeratio.*] 1. The act of gathering into a ball or spherical body. 2. A body formed into a ball.—*Bacon.*

GLOM'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *glomerosus.*] Gathered or formed into a ball or round mass.

GLOOM, *n.* [Scot. *gloum.*] 1. Obscurity; partial or total

darkness: thick shade. 2. Cloudiness or heaviness of mind; melancholy; sadness; aspect of sorrow. 3. Darkness of prospect or aspect. 4. Sullenness; moroseness.

GLOOM, *v. i.* 1. To shine obscurely or imperfectly. 2. To be cloudy, dark, or obscure. 3. To be melancholy or dejected.

GLOOM, *v. t.* To obscure; to fill with gloom; to darken; to make dismal.

GLOOMED, *pp.* Filled with gloom.

GLOOM'I-LY, *adv.* 1. Obscurely; dimly; darkly; dismally. 2. With melancholy aspect; sullenly.—*Dryden.*

GLOOM'I-NESS, *n.* 1. Want of light; obscurity; darkness; dismalness. 2. Want of cheerfulness; cloudiness of look. —Syn. Obscurity; darkness; duskiness; dismalness; gloom; depression; heaviness; melancholy; dejection; sadness.

GLOOM'Y, *a.* 1. Imperfectly illuminated: or destitute of light. 2. Wearing the aspect of sorrow; heavy of heart. 3. Of a dark complexion; [*little used.*]—Syn. Obscure; dark; dim; dusky; dismal; cloudy; sullen; morose; melancholy; sad; downcast; depressed; dejected; disheartened.

GLOP'PEN, *v. t.* To surprise; to astonish. [*North of Eng.*]

GLŌRE, *a.* Fat.

GLŌ'RI-A IN EX-CEL'SIS. [L.] Glory in the highest.

GLŌ-RI-A PĀ'TRI. [L.] In the *Episcopal service*, Praise to God the Father.

† **GLO-RI-Ā'TION**, *n.* [L. *gloriatio.*] Boast; a triumphing. —*Richardson.*

† **GLŌ'RIED** (glō'rid), *a.* Illustrious; honorable.—*Milton.*

GLO-RI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of giving glory, or of ascribing honors to. 2. Exaltation to honor and dignity; elevation to glory.

GLŌ'RI-FIED, *pp.* or *a.* Honored; dignified; exalted to glory.

GLŌ'RI-FŸ, *v. t.* [Fr. *glorifier.*] 1. To praise; to magnify and honor in worship; to ascribe honor to, in thought or words; to laud; to bless. 2. To make glorious; to exalt to glory or to celestial happiness. 3. To praise; to honor; to extol. 4. To procure honor or praise to.—*Shak.*

GLŌ'RI-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* Praising; honoring in worship; exalting to glory; honoring; extolling.

GLŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *glorieux*; L. *gloriosus.*] 1. Of exalted excellence and splendor; resplendent in majesty and glory. 2. Conferring splendor or renown; very honorable. 3. Boastful; self-exulting; haughty; ostentatious; [*obs.*] —Syn. Illustrious; eminent; noble; excellent; renowned; celebrated; magnificent; grand; splendid.

GLŌ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Splendidly; illustriously; with great renown or dignity.

GLŌ'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being glorious.

GLŌ'RY, *n.* [L. *gloria*; Fr. *gloire.*] 1. Brightness; lustre; splendor, as of the sun. 2. Splendor; magnificence, as of a king. 3. Praise ascribed in adoration; honor. 4. Honor; praise; fame; renown; celebrity. 5. The felicity of heaven prepared for the children of God; celestial bliss.—6. In *Scripture*, the Divine presence; or the ark, the manifestation of it. 7. The Divine perfections or excellence. 8. Honorable representation of God. 9. Distinguished honor or ornament; that which honors or makes renowned; that of which one may boast. 10. Pride; boastfulness; arrogance; as, vain *glory.* 11. Generous pride. *Sidney.*—12. In *painting*, a circle of rays surrounding the heads of saints, &c., and especially of the Savior.—*Brande.*

GLŌ'RY, *v. i.* [L. *glorior.*] 1. To exult with joy; to rejoice. 2. To boast; to be proud of; to vaunt.

GLŌ'RY-SMIT-TEN, *a.* Smitten with glory.—*Coleridge.*

GLŌ'RY-ING, *ppr.* Exulting with joy; boasting.

GLŌ'RY-ING, *n.* The act of exulting; exultation; boasting; display of pride.

GLŌSE, **GLŌS'ER.** } *See* Glove.

GLOSS, *n.* [Ger. *glosse*, from Gr. γλώσσα.] 1. Brightness or lustre of a body, proceeding from a smooth surface. 2. A specious appearance or representation; external show that may mislead opinion. 3. An interpretation artfully specious.—*Sidney.* 4. Interpretation; comment; explanation; remark intended to illustrate a subject.

GLOSS, *v. t.* 1. To give a superficial lustre to; to make smooth and shining. 2. To explain; to render clear and evident by comments; to illustrate. 3. To give a specious appearance to; to render specious and plausible; to palliate by specious representation; to cover; to varnish.

GLOSS, *v. i.* 1. To comment; to write or make explanatory remarks. 2. To make sly remarks.—*Prior.*

GLOS-SĀ'RI-AL, *a.* Containing explanation.

GLOSS'A-RIST, *n.* A writer of glosses or comments.

GLOSS'A-RY, *n.* [Fr. *glossaire.*] A dictionary or vocabulary, explaining words which are obscure, antiquated, local, &c.

GLOS-SĀ'TOR, *n.* [Fr. *glossateur.*] A writer of comments; a commentator.—*Ayliffe.*

GLOSSED (glost), *pp.* Made smooth and shining; explained.

GLOSS'ER, *n.* 1. A writer of glosses; a scholiast; a commentator. 2. A polisher; one who gives a lustre.

GLOSS'I-LY, *adv.* In a glossy manner.

GLOSS'I-NESS, *n.* The lustre or brightness of a smooth surface.—*Boyle.*

GLOSS'ING, *ppr.* Giving lustre to; polishing; explaining by comments; giving a specious appearance.

† **GLOSS'IST**, *n.* A writer of comments.—*Wilton.*

GLOSS'LY, *adv.* Like gloss.—*Cowley.*

GLOSS-OG'RA-PHER, *n.* [*gloss*, and Gr. γραφω.] A writer of a glossary; a commentator; a scholiast.

GLOSS-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to glossography.

GLOSS-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* The writing of glossaries, or of comments, for illustrating an author.

GLOSS-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to glossology.

GLOSS-OL'O-GIST, *n.* [Gr. γλωσσα and λογος.] One who defines and explains terms.

GLOSS-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. γλωσσα and λογος.] The definition and explanation of terms.

GLOSS'Y, *a.* Smooth and shining; reflecting lustre from a smooth surface; highly polished.

GLOT'TAL, *a.* Pertaining to the glottis.

GLOT'TIS, *n.* [Gr. γλωττα.] The narrow opening at the upper part of the *trachea* or windpipe.

† **GLOUT**, *v. i.* [Scot.] To pout; to look sullen.—*Garth.*

† **GLOUT**, *v. t.* To view attentively; to gloat.

GLOVE (gluv), *n.* [Sax. *glof.*] A cover for the hand, or for the hand and arm, with a separate sheath for each finger. —*To throw the glove*, with our ancestors, was to challenge to single combat.

GLOVE, *v. t.* To cover with a glove.—*Shak.*

GLOVED (gluvd), *pp.* or *a.* Covered with a glove.

GLOV'ER (gluv'er), *n.* One whose occupation is to make and sell gloves.

GLOW, *v. i.* [Sax. *glowan.*] 1. To shine with intense heat; or, perhaps, more correctly, to shine with a white heat; to exhibit incandescence. 2. To burn with vehement heat. 3. To feel great heat of body; to be hot. 4. To exhibit a strong bright color; to be red. 5. To be bright or red with heat or animation, or with blushes. 6. To feel the heat of passion; to be ardent; to be animated. 7. To burn with intense heat; to rage, as passion.

† **GLOW**, *v. t.* To make hot, so as to shine.—*Shak.*

GLOW, *n.* 1. Shining heat, or white heat. 2. Brightness of color; redness. 3. Vehemence of passion.

GLOW'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Shining with intense heat; white with heat. 2. Burning with vehement heat. 3. Exhibiting a bright color; red. 4. Ardent; vehement; animated. 5. Inflamed.

GLOW'ING-LY, *adv.* With great brightness; with ardent heat or passion.

GLOW'-WORM (glō'-wurm), *n.* The female of the *lampyris noctiluca*, an insect of the order to which the beetle belongs. It emits a light of a lambent, electric, greenish color.—*Brande.*

GLOZE, *v. i.* [Sax. *glesan.*] To flatter; to wheedle; to fawn; to talk smoothly.

GLOZE *over*, *v. t.* To palliate by specious exposition.

GLOZE, *n.* 1. Flattery; adulation.—*Shak.* 2. Specious show; gloss.—*Sidney*; [*obs.*] *See* Gloss.

GLOZ'ER, *n.* A flatterer.—*Gifford.*

GLOZ'ING, *ppr.* Flattering; wheedling.

GLOZ'ING, *n.* Specious representation.—*Montagu.*

GLU-CĪ'NA, *n.* [more properly, *glycyna.* Gr. γλυκυς.] The oxyd of glucinum, so named from the sweetness of its salts.

GLU-CĪ'NUM, *n.* [more properly, *glycynum.* Gr. γλυκυς.] A metal in the form of a grayish black powder. It acquires a dark metallic lustre by burnishing.

GLŪ'COSE, *n.* [Gr. γλυκυς.] A sugar obtained from grapes, honey, and most acid fruits, which is less sweet than that of the sugar-cane.—*Graham.*

GLUE (glū), *n.* [Fr. *glu.*] A tenacious, viscid matter, which serves as a cement to unite other substances; extracted from the skins, pairings, &c., of animals, boiled to a jelly.

GLUE, *v. t.* [Fr. *gluer.*] 1. To join with glue or a viscous substance. 2. To unite; to hold together.—*Newton.*

GLUE'-BOIL-ER, *n.* [*glue* and *boil.*] One whose occupation is to make glue.

GLUED (glūde), *pp.* United or cemented with glue.

GLŪ'ER, *n.* One who cements with glue.

GLŪ'EY, *a.* Viscous; glutinous.

GLŪ'EY-NESS, *n.* The quality of being gluey.

GLŪ'ING, *ppr.* Cementing with glue.

GLŪ'ISH, *a.* Having the nature of glue.—*Sherwood.*

GLUM, *a.* [Scot. *gloum.*] Frowning; sullen. [*Colloquial.*]

† **GLUM**, *n.* Sullenness.

† **GLUM**, *v. i.* [from *gloom.*] To look sourly; to be sour of countenance.

GLU-MĀ'CEOUS (glu-mā'shus), *a.* Having glumes; consist ing of glumes.—*Barton.*

GLUME, *n.* [L. *gluma.*] In *botany*, the calyx or corol of grain and grasses; the husk or chaff of grain.

GLUM'MY, *a.* Dark; gloomy; dismal.

GLŪ'MOUS, *a.* A *glumous* flower is a kind of aggregate flower, with a common glume at the base.

GLUT, *v. i.* [L. *glutio.*] 1. To swallow, or to swallow greedily; to gorge.—*Milton.* 2. To cloy; to fill beyond sufficiency; to sate; to satiate; to disgust. 3. To feast or delight even to satiety. 4. To fill or furnish beyond sufficiency. 5. To saturate.—*Boyle.*

GLUT, *n.* 1. That which is swallowed. 2. Plenty, even to loathing. 3. More than enough; superabundance. 4. Any thing that fills or obstructs the passage. 5. A large wooden wedge; [*New England.*]

GLŪ'TE-AL, *a.* [Gr. γλουτος.] The *gluteal artery* is a branch of the hypogastric or internal iliac artery. The *gluteal muscles*, three large muscles constituting the part of the body on which we sit.

GLŪ'TEN, *n.* [L.] A tough, elastic substance, of a grayish color, found in the flour of wheat and other grain.

GLŪ'TE-US, *n.* The large, thick muscle on which we sit.

GLŪ'TIN-ĀTE, *v. t.* To unite with glue; to cement.

GLŪ'TIN-Ā-TED, *pp.* United with glue.

GLŪ'TIN-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Uniting with glue.

GLU-TIN-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of uniting with glue.

GLŪ'TIN-A-TIVE, *a.* Having the quality of cementing; tenacious.

GLU-TIN-OS'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being glutinous; viscousness.

GLŪ'TIN-OUS, *n.* [L. *glutinosus.*] 1. Viscous; viscid; tenacious, having the quality of glue; resembling glue.—2. In *botany*, besmeared with a slippery moisture.

GLŪ'TIN-OUS-NESS, *n.* Viscosity; viscidity; the quality of glue; tenacity.—*Cheyne.*

GLUTTED, *pp.* Cloyed; filled beyond sufficiency.

GLUTTON (glut'tn), *n.* [Low L. *glutto*; Fr. *glouton.*] 1. One who indulges to excess in eating. 2. One eager of any thing to excess.—3. In *zoology*, a carnivorous quadruped, so called from its greedy appetite.

† GLUTTON, *v. t.* To load; to glut; to over-fill.—*Lovelace.*

GLUTTON-LĪKE, *a.* Like a glutton; greedy.

GLUTTON-ĪZE, *v. i.* To eat to excess; to eat voraciously; to indulge the appetite to excess.

GLUTTON-OUS, } *a.* 1. Given to excessive eating. 2. Con-
GLUTTON-ISH, } sisting in excessive eating.

GLUTTON-OUS-LY, *adv.* With the voracity of a glutton; with excessive eating.

GLUTTON-Y, *n.* 1. Excess in eating; extravagant indulgence of the appetite for food. 2. Luxury of the table. 3. Voracity of appetite.—*Encyc.*

GLŸC'E-RĪN, *n.* [Gr. γλυκυς.] A sweet substance which forms the base of fatty matter.

GLĬ-CŌN'I-AN, } *a.* [Low L. *glyconium.*] Denoting a kind
GLĬ-CON'IC, } of verse in Greek and Latin poetry.

GLY-CYR'RHI-ZĪN, *n.* [Gr. γλυκυς and ῥιζα.] A peculiar saccharine matter obtained from the root of *glycyrrhiza glabra*, or common liquorice.—*Brande.*

GLYN. *See* GLEN.

GLYPH (glif), *n.* [Gr. γλυφη.] In *sculpture* and *architecture*, a canal, channel, or cavity intended as an ornament, and usually perpendicular.

GLYPH'IC, *n.* A picture or figure by which a word is implied. *See* HIEROGLYPHIC.

GLYPT'IC, *a.* In *mineralogy*, figured.

GLYPT'ICS, *n.* The art of engraving figures on precious stones.

GLYP'TO-DON, *n.* [Gr. γλυπτος and οδους.] An extinct quadruped, of the armadillo family, of the size of an ox.

GLYP-TO-GRAPH'IC, *a.* [Gr. γλυπτος and γραφω.] Describing the methods of engraving on precious stones.

GLYP-TŌG'RA-PHY, *n.* A description of the art of engraving on precious stones.

GLYP-TO-THĒ'CA, *n.* [Gr.] A room for the preservation of works of sculpture.

GNAR (när), } *v. i.* [Sax. *gnyrran, gnornian.*] To growl;
GNARL (närl), } to murmur; to snarl. [*Gnar* is nearly obsolete.]

GNARLED (närld), *a.* Knotty; full of knots.—*Shak.*

GNARL'Y, *a.* Full of knots; knotty.—*Rich. Dict.*

GNASH (nash), *v. t.* [Dan. *knasker.*] To strike the teeth together, as in anger or pain.—*Dryden.*

GNASH (nash), *v. i.* 1. To grind the teeth. 2. To rage even to collision with the teeth; to growl.

GNASH'ING (nash'ing), *ppr.* Striking the teeth together, as in anger, rage, or pain.

GNASH'ING (nash'ing), *n.* A grinding or striking of the teeth in rage or anguish.

GNASH'ING-LY, *adv.* With gnashing.

GNAT (nat), *n.* [Sax. *gnæt.*] 1. A name applied to several troublesome winged insects, of the genus *culex*. 2. Any thing proverbially small.

GNAT'-FLOW-ER, *n.* A flower; called, also, *bee-flower.*

GNAT'-GNAP-PER, *n.* A bird that catches gnats.

GNAT'-WORM (nat'-wurm), *n.* A small water insect produced by a gnat; the larva of a gnat.

GNA-THON'IC-AL, *a.* [L. *gnatho*, a flatterer.] Flattering, deceitful. [*Not in use.*]

† GNA-THON'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Flatteringly; deceitfully.

GNAW (naw), *v. t.* [Sax. *gnagan.*] 1. To bite off by little and little; to bite or scrape off with the fore teeth; to wear away by biting. 2. To eat by biting off small portions of food with the fore teeth. 3. To bite in agony or rage. 4. To waste; to fret; to corrode. 5. To pick with the teeth.

GNAW (naw), *v. i.* To use the teeth in biting.

GNAWED (nawd), *pp.* or *a.* Bit; corroded.

GNAW'ER (naw'er), *n.* He or that which gnaws.

GNAW'ING (naw'ing), *ppr.* or *a.* Biting off by little and little; corroding; eating by slow degrees.

GNEISS (nise), *n.* [qu. Dan. *gnister.*] In *mineralogy*, a species of aggregated rock, composed of quartz, feldspar, and mica, differing from granite by having a slaty structure.

GNEIS'SOID (nīs'soid), *a.* Having some of the characteristics of gneiss; bordering on gneiss.

GNEIS'SOSE, *a.* Having the general structure of gneiss

† GNOFF (nof), *n.* A miser.—*Chaucer.*

GNOME (nōme), *n.* [Gr. γνωμη.] 1. An imaginary being, supposed by the Cabalists to inhabit the inner parts of the earth.—*Encyc.* 2. A brief reflection or maxim; [*not used.*]

GNOM'IC (nom'ik), } *a.* Sententious; uttering or con-
GNOM'IC-AL (nom'e-kal), } taining maxims or single detached thoughts. [*Little used.*]

GNO-MO-LOG'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to gnomology.
GNO-MO-LOG'IC-AL, }

GNO-MOL'O-GY (no-mol'o-je), *n.* [Gr. γνωμη and λογος.] A collection of maxims, grave sentences, or reflections [*Little used.*]

GNŌ'MON (nō'mon), *n.* [Gr. γνωμων.] 1. In *dialing*, the style or pin, which by its shadow shows the hour of the day.—2. In *astronomy*, a style or column erected perpendicular to the horizon, for making astronomical observations. Its principal use is to find the altitude of the sun, by measuring the length of its shadow. 3. The *gnomon* of a globe is the index of the hour-circle.—4. In *geometry*, the part of a parallelogram which remains when one of the parallelograms about its diagonal is removed. *Brande.*

GNO-MON'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the art of dialing. *Cham-*
GNO-MON'IC-AL, } *bers.*—*Gnomonic projection*, see PROJECTION.

GNO-MON'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the principles of the gnomonic projection.—*P. Cyc.*

GNO-MON'ICS, *n.* The art or science of dialing.

GNO-MON-OL'O-GY, *n.* A treatise on dialing.

GNOS'TIC (nos'tik), *n.* [L. *gnosticus.*] One of a sect of philosophers in the first ages of Christianity, who pretended to superior knowledge, and attempted to unite the Platonic philosophy with Christianity.

GNOS'TIC (nos'tik), *a.* Pertaining to the Gnostics.

GNOS'TI-CISM (nos'te-sizm), *n.* The doctrines or system of philosophy taught by the Gnostics.

GNU (nu), *n.* 1. An animal found in Southern Africa, sometimes called the horned horse, partaking in form of the horse, the buffalo, and the stag. 2. The draft-iron attached to the end of a plow-beam (*clevis, clevy*); [*local.*]

GO, *v. i.*; pret. *went*; pp. *gone.* *Went* belongs to the root, Sax. *wendan*, a different word. [Sax. *gan*; Ger. *gehen.*] 1. In a *general sense*, to move; to pass; to proceed from one place, state, or station to another. 2. To walk; to move on the feet, or step by step. 3. To walk leisurely; not to run.—*Shak.* 4. To travel; to journey. 5. To depart; to move from a place. 6. To proceed; to pass. 7. To move; to pass in any manner or to any end. 8. To move or pass customarily from place to place, denoting custom or practice. 9. To proceed from one state or opinion to another; to change. 10. To proceed in mental operations; to advance; to penetrate. 11. To proceed or advance in accomplishing an end. 12. To apply; to be applicable. 13. To apply one's self.—*Sidney.* 14. To have recourse to. 15. To be about to do. 16. To pass; to be accounted in value. 17. To circulate; to pass in report. 18. To pass; to be received; to be accounted or understood to be. 19. To move, or be in motion. 20. To move, as a fluid; to flow. 21. To have a tendency. 22. To be in compact or partnership; as, to *go* halves in the loss or gain. 23. To be guided or regulated; to proceed by some principle or rule. 24. To be pregnant. 25. To pass; to be alienated in payment or exchange. 26. To be loosed or released; to be freed from restraint. 27. To be expended. 28. To extend; to reach. 29. To extend or lead in any direction. 30. To proceed; to extend. 31 To have effect; to extend in effect; to avail; to be of force or value. 32. To extend in meaning or purport. 33. T

have a currency or use, as custom, opinion, or manners. 34. To contribute; to conduce; to concur; to be an ingredient. 35. To proceed; to be carried on. 36. To proceed to final issue; to terminate; to succeed. 37. To proceed in a train, or in consequences. 38. To fare; to be in a good or ill state. 39. To have a tendency or effect; to operate.

To go about. 1. To set one's self to a business; to attempt; to endeavor.—2. In *seamen's language*, to tack; to turn the head of a ship.—*To go abroad.* 1. To walk out of a house. 2. To be uttered, disclosed, or published.—*To go against.* 1. To invade; to march to attack. 2. To be in opposition; to be disagreeable.—*To go aside.* 1. To withdraw; to retire into a private situation. 2. To err; to deviate from the right way.—*To go astray*, to wander; to break from an inclosure; also, to leave the right course; to depart from law or rule; to sin; to transgress.—*To go away*, to depart; to go to a distance.—*To go between*, to interpose; to mediate; to attempt to reconcile or to adjust differences.—*To go by.* 1. To pass near and beyond 2. To pass away unnoticed; to omit. 3. To find or get in the conclusion; [*little used.*]—*To go down.* 1. To descend in any manner. 2. To fail; to come to nothing. 3. To be swallowed or received, not rejected.—*To go for nothing*, to have no meaning or efficacy.—*To go forth*, to issue or depart out of a place.—*To go forward*, to advance.—*To go hard with*, to be in danger of a fatal issue; to have difficulty to escape.—*To go in*, to enter.—*To go in to*, to have sexual commerce with.—*To go in and out.* 1. To do the business of life. 2. To go freely; to be at liberty.—*To go off.* 1. To depart to a distance; to leave a place or station. 2. To die; to decease. 3. To be discharged, as fire-arms; to explode.—*To go on.* 1. To proceed; to advance forward. 2. To be put on, as a garment.—*To go out.* 1. To issue forth; to depart. 2. To go on an expedition. 3. To become extinct, as light or life; to expire. 4. To become public.—*To go over.* 1. To read; to peruse; to study. 2. To examine; to view or review. 3. To think over; to proceed or pass in mental operation. 4. To change sides; to pass from one party to another. 5. To revolt. 6. To pass from one side to the other, as of a river.—*To go through.* 1. To pass in a substance. 2. To execute; to accomplish; to perform thoroughly; to finish. 3. To suffer; to bear; to undergo; to sustain to the end.—*To go through with*, to come to the end.—*To go under*, to be talked of or known, as by a title or name.—*To go up*, to ascend; to rise.—*To go upon*, to proceed as on a foundation; to take as a principle supposed or settled.—*To go with.* 1. To accompany; to pass with others. 2. To side with; to be in party or design with.—*To go ill with*, to have ill fortune; not to prosper.—*To go well with*, to have good fortune; to prosper.—*To go without*, to be or remain destitute.—*Go to*, come, move, begin; [*a phrase of exhortation; also, a phrase of scornful exhortation.*]

GŌ'-BE-TWĒ'N, *n.* An interposer; one who transacts business between parties.—*Shak.*

GŌ'-BY, *n.* 1. Evasion; escape by artifice. 2. A passing without notice; a thrusting away; a shifting off.—To give a thing the *go-by*, is to evade it or set it aside.

GŌ'-CART, *n.* A machine with wheels, in which children learn to walk without danger of falling.

GŌAD, *n.* [Sax. *gad.*] A pointed instrument used to stimulate a beast to move faster.

GŌAD, *v. t.* 1. To prick; to drive with a goad. 2. To urge forward; as, to be *goaded* by revenge.—SYN. To stimulate; excite; arouse; irritate; incite; instigate.

GŌAD'ED, *pp.* Pricked; pushed on by a goad; instigated.

GŌAD'ING, *ppr.* Pricking; driving with a goad; inciting; urging on; rousing.

GŌAL, *n.* [Fr. *gaule.*] 1. The point set to bound a race, and to which racers run; the mark. 2. Any starting-post. 3. The end or final purpose; the end aimed at.

GŌAR, *n.* More usually *gore*, which see.

† GŌAR'ISH, *a.* Patched; mean.—*Beaum. and Fl.*

GŌAT, *n.* [Sax. *gœt*; D. *geit.*] A well-known ruminating quadruped, with long hair and horns. Its flesh and milk are often used for food.

GŌAT'-BEARD, *n.* *See* GOAT'S-BEARD.

GŌAT'-CHAF-ER, *n.* An insect, a kind of beetle.

GŌAT'-FISH, *n.* A fish of the Mediterranean.

GŌAT-MAR'JO-RAM, *n.* Goat-beard.

GŌAT'-MILK-ER, *n.* A kind of bird, so called from sucking goats: the goat-sucker.—*Bailey.*

GŌAT'-SKIN, *n.* The skin of a goat.—*Pope.*

GŌAT'-SUCK-ER, *n.* In *ornithology*, a bird of the genus *caprimulgus*, so called from the opinion that it would suck goats; the night-jar.

GŌAT'S'-BEARD, *n.* In *botany*, a plant of the genus *tragopogon.*

GŌAT'S'-RUE, *n.* A plant of the genus *galega.*

GŌAT'S'-STONES, *n.* The *greater goat's-stones* is the *satyrium*; the *lesser*, the *orchis.*

GŌAT'S'-THORN, *n.* A plant of the genus *astragalus.*

GŌAT'HERD, *n.* One whose occupation is to tend goats.

GŌAT'ISH, *a.* 1. Resembling a goat in any quality; of a rank smell.—*More.* 2. Lustful.—*Shak.*

GŌAT'ISH-LY, *adv.* Like a goat; lustfully.

GŌAT'ISH-NESS, *n.* The quality of being goatish: lustfulness.

GOB, *n.* [Fr. *gobe*; W. *gob.*] A little mass or collection; a mouthful. [*A low word.*]

GOB'BET, *n.* [Fr. *gobe.*] A small piece; a mouthful: a lump.

GOB'BET, *v. t.* To swallow in masses or mouthfuls.—*L'Estrange.* [*A low word.*]

† GOB'BET-LY, *adv.* In pieces.—*Huloet.*

GOB'BING, *n.* In *mining*, the refuse thrown back into the excavations remaining after the removal of the coal.—*Brande.*

GOB'BLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *gober.*] To swallow in large pieces; to swallow hastily.—*Swift.*

GOB'BLE, *v. i.* To make a noise in the throat, as a turkey —*Prior.*

GOB'BLED, *pp.* Swallowed hastily.

GOB'BLER, *n.* 1. One who swallows in haste; a greedy eater; a gormandizer. 2. A name sometimes given to the turkey-cock.

GOB'BLING, *ppr.* Swallowing hastily.

GOB'E-LIN, *a.* A term applied to a kind of beautiful French tapestry.

GOB'LET, *n.* [Fr. *gobelet.*] A kind of cup or drinking vessel without a handle.

GOB'LIN, *n.* [Fr. *gobelin.*] 1. An evil spirit; a walking spirit; a frightful phantom. 2. A fairy; an elf.

GŌ'BY, *n.* The name of certain fishes, mostly small sea-fishes, allied to the blenny.—*Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

GOD, *n.* [Sax. *god*; G. *gott*; D. *god*; Sw. and Dan. *gud*; Goth. *goth* or *guth.*] 1. The Supreme Being; Jehovah; the Eternal and Infinite Spirit, the Creator, and the Sovereign of the Universe. 2. A false god; a heathen deity; an idol. 3. A prince; a ruler; a magistrate or judge; an angel. 4. Any person or thing exalted too much in estimation, or deified and honored as the chief good.

† GOD, *v. t.* To deify.—*Shak.*

GOD'-SPEED, *n.* Good-speed, that is, success.—2 *John*, 10.

GOD'S'-PEN-NY, *n.* An earnest-penny.—*Beaum. and Fl.*

GOD'CHILD, *n.* One for whom a person becomes sponsor at baptism, and promises to see educated as a Christian.

GOD'DAUGH-TER (-daw'ter), *n.* A female for whom one becomes sponsor at baptism.

GOD'DESS, *n.* 1. A female deity; a heathen deity of the female sex.—2. In the *language of love*, a woman of superior charms or excellence.

GOD'DESS-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a goddess.

GOD'FA-THER, *n.* [Sax. *god* and *fæder.*] A man who becomes sponsor for a child at baptism.

GOD'FA-THER, *v. t.* To act as godfather.—*Burke.*

GOD'HEAD (god'hed), *n.* [*god*, and Sax. *hade.*] 1. Godship; deity; divinity; divine nature or essence.—*Milton.* 2. A deity in person; a god or goddess.

GOD'LESS, *a.* 1. Having no reverence for God, impious, ungodly; irreligious; wicked. 2. Atheistical; having no belief in the existence of God.—*Milton.*

GOD'LESS-LY, *adv.* In an impious manner; impiously, atheistically.

GOD'LESS-NESS, *n.* The state of being impious.

GOD'LIKE, *a.* 1. Resembling God; divine. 2. Resembling a deity, or heathen divinity. 3. Of superior excellence.

GOD'LIKE-NESS, *n.* Resemblance to God.

GOD'LI-LY, *adv.* Piously; righteously.—*H. Wharton.*

GOD'LI-NESS, *n.* 1. Piety; belief in God, and reverence for his character and laws. 2. A religious life. 3. Revelation; the system of Christianity.

GOD'LING, *n.* A little deity; a diminutive god.

GOD'LY, *a.* [*godlike.*] 1. Reverencing God, and his character and laws. 2. Living in obedience to God's commands. 3. Conformed to God's laws.—SYN. Pious; holy; devout; religious; righteous.

GOD'LY, *adv.* Piously; righteously.

† GOD'LY-HEAD, *n.* [Sax. *god* and *head.*] Goodness.—*Spenser.*

GOD'MOTH-ER (-muth'er), *n.* [*god* and *mother.*] A woman who becomes sponsor for a child at baptism.

GO-DOWN', *n.* In the *East Indies*, a corruption of the Malay word *godong*, a warehouse.—*Smart.*

GO-DROON', *n.* [Fr. *godron*, a ruffle or puff.] In *architecture*, a kind of inverted fluting or beading.—*Elmes.*

GOD'SEND, *n.* An unexpected acquisition or good fortune.

GOD'SHIP, *n.* Deity; divinity; the rank of a god.

GOD'SMITH, *n.* A maker of idols.—*Dryden.*

GOD'SON (-sun), *n.* [Sax. *godsunu.*] A male for whom another has been sponsor at the font.

GOD'WARD. Toward God. [*An ill-formed word.*]

GOD'WIT, *n.* A bird allied to the snipe, having long legs and a long, flexible bill, and inhabiting marshes.

† GOD'YELD, } *adv.* A term of thanks.—*Shak.*
† GOD'YIELD, }
† GŌ'EL, *a.* [Sax. *gealew.*] Yellow.—*Tusser.*
† GŌ'EN, *part. pret.* of *go*, formerly so written.
GŌ'ER, *n.* 1. One who goes; a runner or walker. 2. One who transacts business between parties. 3. A foot. 4. A term applied to a horse; as, a good *goer.*—*Beaum. and Fl.*
† GŌ'E-TY, *n.* [Gr. *γοητεια.*] Invocation of evil spirits.
† GOFF, *n.* [qu. W. *gofol.*] 1. A foolish clown. 2. *See* GOLF
† GOFF'ISH, *a.* Foolish; stupid.—*Chaucer.*
GOG, *n.* [W. *gog. See* AGOG.] Haste; ardent desire to go.—*Beaum. and Fl.*
GOG'GLE (gog'l), *v. i.* [W. *gogelu.*] To strain or roll the eyes.—*Hudibras.*
GOG'GLE, *a.* Having full eyes; staring.—*Ben Jonson.*
GOG'GLE, *n.* A strained or affected rolling of the eye.
GOG'GLE-EŸE, *n.* A rolling or staring eye.
GOG'GLE-EŸED (gog'l-īde), *a.* Having prominent, distorted, or rolling eyes.—*Ascham.*
GOG'GLED, *a.* Prominent; staring, as the eye.
GOG'GLES (gog'lz), *n. pl.* [W. *gogelu.*] 1. In *surgery*, instruments used to cure squinting, or the distortion of the eyes which occasions it. 2. Cylindrical tubes, in which are fixed glasses for defending the eyes from cold, dust, &c. 3. Blinds for horses that are apt to take fright.
GŌ'ING, *ppr.* Moving; walking; traveling; turning; rolling; flying; sailing, &c.
GŌ'ING, *n.* 1. The act of moving. 2. The act of walking. 3. Departure. 4. Pregnancy. 5. Procedure; way; course of life; behavior; deportment. 6. Procedure; course of providential agency or government.
GOI'TER, } *n.* [Fr. *goître.*] The bronchocele; a swelling in
GOI'TRE, } the upper and fore part of the neck, seated in the thyroid gland. It occurs chiefly among the Alps, in low, moist valleys.
GOI'TERED, } *a.* Affected with goiter.
GOI'TRED, }
GOI'TROUS, *a.* [Fr. *goîtreux.*] 1. Pertaining to or affected with the goiter.
GŌ'LA, *n.* [It.] In *architecture*, the same as *cymatium* or *cyma.*
* GŌLD, *n.* [Sax., G. *gold.*] 1. A precious metal of a bright yellow color, the most ductile and malleable of all the metals, and the heaviest except platina. 2. Money. 3. Something pleasing or valuable.—*Shak.* 4. A bright, yellow color. 5. Riches; wealth.—*Gold of pleasure*, a plant with yellow flowers, sometimes cultivated for the oil of its seeds.
GŌLD, *a.* Made of gold; consisting of gold.
GŌLD'-BĒAT-*EN* (-bēt'n), *a.* Gilded. [*Little used.*]
GŌLD'-BĒAT-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to beat or foliate gold for gilding. *Boyle.*—*Gold-beater's skin*, the intestines of an ox, which gold-beaters lay between the leaves of the metal while they beat it, whereby the membrane is reduced very thin, and made fit to be applied to cuts and fresh wounds.
GŌLD'-BĒAT-ING, *n.* The art or process of reducing gold to extremely thin leaves, by beating with a hammer.—*Ure.*
GŌLD'-BOUND, *a.* Encompassed with gold.—*Shak.*
GŌLD' C̄OAST, *n.* In *geography*, a part of the coast of Guinea, in Africa, where gold is found.
GŌLD' DUST, *n.* Gold in very fine particles.
GŌLD'-FĪND-ER, *n.* One who finds gold; one who empties jakes.—*Swift.*
GŌLD'-FISH, } *n.* A fresh-water fish of the carp kind,
GŌLD'*EN*-FISH, } having the upper part of the body of a bright orange color.
GŌLD'-HAM-MER, *n.* A kind of bird.—*Dict.*
GŌLD'-HĬLT-ED, *a.* Having a golden hilt.
GŌLD'-LĀCE, *n.* A lace wrought with gold.
GŌLD'-LĀCED (-lāste), *a.* Trimmed with gold lace.
GŌLD'-LĒAF, *n.* Gold beaten into a thin leaf.
GŌLD'-PLĒAS-URE, for *gold of pleasure*, a plant.
GŌLD'-PROOF, *a.* Proof against bribery.
GŌLD'-SĪZE, *n.* A size or glue for burnishing gilding.
GŌLD'-STIC̄K, *n.* An officer in the English court who attends on the reigning monarch on occasions of ceremony and state.
GŌLD'-THRĔAD, *n.* 1. A thread formed of flatted gold laid over a thread of silk. 2. A small evergreen plant, *coptis trifolia*, so called from its fibrous yellow roots. [*U. States.*]
GŌLD'-WĪRE, *n.* Wire made of gold; *usually*, silver-wire superficially covered with gold.
GŌLD'*EN* (gōl'dn), *a.* 1. Made of gold; consisting of gold. 2. Bright; shining; splendid. 3. Yellow; of a gold color. 4. Excellent; most valuable. 5. Happy; pure; as, the *golden* age, which was fabled to be one of primeval innocence in rural employments. 6. Pre-eminently favorable or auspicious; as, the *golden* opportunity, *golden* opinions.—*Golden number*, in *chronology*, a number showing the year of the moon's cycle.—*Golden rule*, in *arithmetic*, the rule of three, or rule of proportion.
GŌLD'*EN*-CLUB, *n.* An aquatic plant bearing yellow flowers.
GŌLD'*EN*-C̄UPS, *n.* A plant; also called *butter-cups.*
GŌLD'*EN*-ĔŸE, *n.* A species of duck.
GŌLD'*EN* FLEECE, *n.* In *mythology*, the fleece of gold taken from the ram that bore Phryxus through the air to Colchis, and in quest of which Jason undertook the Argonautic expedition.—*Ed. Encyc.*
GŌLD'*EN*-LOOK-ING, *a.* Appearing like gold.
GŌLD'*EN*-LUNG'WŎRT, *n.* A species of hawk-weed.
GŌLD'*EN*-MĀID'*EN*-HĀIR, *n.* A plant.
GŌLD'*EN*-MOUSE'-EAR, *n.* A species of hawk-weed.
GŌLD'*EN*-ROD, *n.* A tall herb bearing yellow flowers.
GŌLD'*EN*-ROD'-TREE, *n.* A shrub of the Canary Isles.
GŌLD'*EN*-SAM'PHIRE, *n.* An herb resembling samphire.
GŌLD'*EN*-SAX'I-FRAGE, *n.* A plant growing in wet ground.
GŌLD'*EN*-THISTLE (-this'l), *n.* An herb bearing yellow flowers.
GŌLD'*EN*-TRESSED (-trest), *a.* Having tresses like gold.
GŌLD'*EN*-WINGED, *a.* Having wings like gold.
† GŌLD'*EN*-LY, *adv.* Splendidly; delightfully.—*Shak*
GŌLD'FINCH, *n.* [Sax. *goldfinc.*] A beautiful singing bird so named from the color of its wings.
GŌLD'ING, *n.* A sort of apple.—*Dict.*
GŌLD'LESS, *a.* Destitute of gold.
GŌLD'NEY, *n.* A fish, the *gilthead.*—*Dict.*
GŌLD'SMITH, *n.* 1. An artisan who manufactures vessels and ornaments of gold and silver.—2. *Formerly*, in *England*, a banker, because money was deposited with goldsmiths.
GŌLD'Y-LOC̄KS, *n.* A name given to certain plants bearing tufts of yellow flowers.
GOLF, *n.* [D. *kolf.*] A game with a small ball and a bat or club, crooked at the lower end, in which he who drives the ball into a series of small holes in the ground with the fewest strokes is the winner.
† GOLL, *n.* [Gr. *γυαλον.*] Hands; paws; claws.
GO-LŌE'-SHŌE (go-lō'-shoo), *n.* An over-shoe, a shoe worn over another to keep the foot dry.
GO-LŌRE', *n.* [Irish, *gleire.*] Abundance. *See* GALORE.
GŌLT'SHUT, *n.* A small ingot of gold, in Japan, of silver, serving for money.—*Smart.*
† GOM, *n.* [Sax. *gum*; Goth. *guma.*] A man.
† GOM'AN, *n.* [probably from *good man.*] A husband; a master of a family.—*Ash.*
GŌME, *n.* The black grease of a cart-wheel, probably a corruption of *coom.*
GOM-PHĪ'A-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *γομφος.*] A disease of the teeth, when they loosen and fall out of the sockets.—*Brande.*
GOM-PHŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] The immovable articulation of the teeth with the jaw-bone, like a nail in a board.
GO-MŪ'TĬ, *n.* A fibrous substance resembling horse-hair, obtained from a kind of palm-tree (*borassus gomutus*) of the Indian islands, and used for making cordage.—*M'Culloch.*
GON'DO-LA, *n.* [It.; Fr. *gondole.*] 1. A long and narrow pleasure-boat, used at Venice, in Italy, on the canals. 2. A flat-bottomed boat for carrying produce, &c.; [*U. States.*]
GON-DO-LIĒR', *n.* A man who rows a gondola.
GONE (*pronounced, nearly*, gawn), *pp.* of *go.* 1. Departed. 2. Advanced; forward in progress: with *far*; as, *far gone* in vice. 3. Ruined; undone. 4. Past: sometimes with *by.* 5. Lost. 6. Departed from life; deceased; dead.
† GON'FA-LON, } *n.* [*gonfanon*, Chaucer; Fr. *gonfalon.*]
† GON'FA-NON, } An ensign or standard; colors.
† GON-FA-LON-IĒR', *n.* A chief standard-bearer.
GONG, *n.* [Sax. *gang.*] 1. A privy or jakes.—*Chaucer*, [*obs.*] 2. An instrument made of an alloy of copper and tin, of a circular form, which the Asiatics strike with a wooden mallet.—*Todd.*
GO-NI-OM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *γωνια* and *μετρον.*] An instrument for measuring solid angles, as of crystals, &c.—*Reflecting goniometer*, an instrument for measuring the angles of crystals by reflection.—*Wollaston.*
GO-NI-O-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a goniometer.
GO-NI-OM'E-TRY, *n.* The art of measuring solid angles.
GON-OR-RHĒ'A, *n.* [Gr. *γονος* and *ῥεω.*] A contagious inflammation of the genital organs attended with a profuse secretion of mucus.
GOOD, *a.* [Sax. *god* or *good*; Goth. *goda, gods, goth*; G. *gut*; D. *goed*; Sw. and Dan. *god.*] 1. Valid; legally firm, not weak or defective; as, the mortgage is *good.* 2. Valid; sound; not weak, false, or fallacious. 3. Complete or sufficiently perfect in its kind; having the physical qualities best adapted to its design and use; opposed to *bad, imperfect, corrupted, impaired.* 4. Having moral qualities best adapted to its design and use, or the qualities which God's law requires; virtuous; pious; religious. 5. Conformable to the moral law; virtuous; as, a *good* work. 6. Proper; fit; convenient; seasonable; well adapted to the end. 7. Convenient; useful; expedient; conducive to happiness. 8. Sound; perfect; uncorrupted; undamaged. 9. Suitable to the taste or to health; wholesome; salubrious; palatable; not disagreeable or noxious. 10 Suited to produce a salutary effect; adapted to abate or cure; medicinal; salutary; beneficial; as, *good* for sick

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÄR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—MARINE, BIRD;—MÖVE, BOOK,

ness. 11. Suited to strengthen or assist the healthful functions. 12. Pleasant to the taste. 13. Full; complete; as, a *good* handful.—*Addison.* 14. Useful; valuable; having qualities or a tendency to produce a good effect. 15. Equal; adequate; competent; sufficient: as, *good* security; Antonio is a *good* man.—*Shak.* 16. Favorable; convenient for any purpose. 17. Convenient; suitable; safe. 18. Well qualified; able; skillful; as, a *good* mechanic. 19. Ready; dextrous; as, *good* at flattering.—*South.* 20. Kind; benevolent; affectionate. 21. Kind; affectionate; faithful. 22. Promotive of happiness; pleasant; agreeable; cheering; gratifying. 23. Pleasant or prosperous; as, to bid one *good* day. 24. Honorable; fair; unblemished; unimpeached. 25. Cheerful; favorable to happiness. 26. Great or considerable; not small nor very great. 27. Elegant; polite; as, in *good* society. 28. Real; serious; not feigned; as, in *good* earnest. 29. Kind; favorable; benevolent; humane. 30. Benevolent; merciful; gracious. 31. Seasonable; commendable; proper. 32. Pleasant; cheerful; festive. 33. Companionable; social; merry. 34. Brave; [*in familiar language.*] 35. In the phrases, the *good* man, applied to the master of the house, and *good* woman, applied to the mistress, *good* sometimes expresses a moderate degree of respect, and sometimes slight contempt. 36. Comely; handsome; well formed. 37. Mild; pleasant. 38. Mild; calm; not irritable. 39. Kind; friendly; humane.

Good advice, wise and prudent counsel.—*Good heed*, great care; due caution.—*In good sooth*, in good truth; in reality; [*obs.*]—*To make good.* 1. To perform; to fulfill, as an engagement. 2. To confirm or establish; to prove; to verify, as a charge or complaint. 3. To supply deficiency; to make up a defect or loss. 4. To indemnify; to give an equivalent for damages. 5. To carry into effect; to accomplish, as one's escape.—*To stand good*, to be firm or valid.—*To think good, to see good*, is to be pleased or satisfied; to think to be expedient.—*As good as*, equally; no better than; the same as.—*As good as his word*, equaling in fulfillment what was promised; performing to the extent.

GOOD, *n.* 1. That which contributes to diminish or remove pain, or to increase happiness or prosperity; benefit; advantage. 2. Welfare; prosperity; advancement of interest or happiness. 3. Spiritual advantage or improvement. 4. Earnest; not jest, as in the phrase *for good.* So *for good and all* means finally. 5. Moral works. 6. Moral qualities; virtue; righteousness. 7. The best fruits; richness; abundance.

† GOOD, *v. t.* To manure.—*Hall.*

GOOD, *adv.* *As good*, as well; with equal advantage; as, had you not *as good* go with me?

GOOD, *interj.* Well! right!

GOOD'-BRĒED'ING, *n.* Polite manners, formed by a good education; a polite education.

GOOD-BȲ'. Farewell. *See* BY.

GOOD-ĊON-DĬ"TIONĂD, *a.* Being in a good state; having good qualities or favorable symptoms.

GOOD-DĀY', *n.* or *interj.* A term of salutation at meeting or parting; farewell.

GOOD'-FĔL'LŌW, *n.* A boon companion.

GOOD'-FEL'LŌW, *v. t.* To make a boon companion; to besot. [*Little used.*]

GOOD'-FĔL'LŌW-SHIP, *n.* Merry society.

GOOD-FRĪ'DAY, *n.* A fast in memory of our Savior's sufferings, kept on the *Friday* of *passion-week.*

GOOD-HŪ'MOR, *n.* A cheerful temper or state of mind.

GOOD-HŪ'MORED, *a.* Being of a cheerful temper.

GOOD-HŪ'MORED-LY, *adv.* With a cheerful temper; in a cheerful way.

GOOD'-MAN, *n.* 1. A familiar appellation of civility; [*sometimes used ironically.*] 2. A rustic term of compliment. 3. A familiar appellation of a husband; also, the master of a family.

GOOD-MAN'NERS, *n. pl.* Propriety of behavior; politeness; decorum.

GOOD-MOR'RŌW, *n.* or *interj.* A term of salutation; good-morning.

GOOD-NĀ'TŪRE (-nāt'yur), *n.* Natural mildness and kindness of disposition.

GOOD-NĀ'TŪRED, *a.* Naturally mild in temper; not easily provoked.

GOOD-NĀ'TŪRED-LY, *adv.* With mildness of temper.

GOOD-NĪGHT" (-nīte), *n.* or *interj.* A form of salutation in parting for the night.

GOOD'-NŌW. 1. An exclamation of wonder or surprise. 2. An exclamation of entreaty.—*Shak.*; [*not used.*]

GOOD'-SPEED, *n.* Good success. *See* SPEED.

GOOD SENSE, *n.* Sound judgment.

GOOD'-WĪFE, *n.* The mistress of a family.—*Burton.*

GOOD-WILL', *n.* 1. Benevolence; kind feeling. 2. Facilities for business or trade; custom.

GOOD-WŏM'AN, *n.* The mistress of a family; [*applied to persons in the lower walks of life.*]

GOOD'ING, *n.* A custom by women only, who ask alms, and in return wish all that is good.

† **GOOD'DEN**', for Saxon *good-dagen*, good-day, a kind wish or salutation.

† **GOOD'LESS**, *a.* Having no goods.—*Chaucer.*

GOOD'LI-EST, *a.* Most good or excellent.

GOOD'LI-NESS, *n.* Beauty of form; grace; elegance.

GOOD'LY, *adv.* Excellently.—*Spenser.*

GOOD'LY, *a.* 1. Being of a handsome form; beautiful, graceful. 2. Pleasant; agreeable; desirable. 3. Bulky; swelling; affectedly turgid; [*obs.*]

† **GOOD'LY-HĔAD**, *n.* Goodness; grace.—*Spenser.*

GOOD'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being good; the physical qualities which constitute value, excellence, or perfection. 2. The moral qualities which constitute Christian excellence; moral virtue; religion. 3. Kindness; benevolence; benignity of heart; but, *more generally*, acts of kindness; charity; humanity exercised. 4. Kindness; benevolence of nature; mercy. 5. Kindness; favor shown; acts of benevolence, compassion, or mercy.

GOODS, *n. pl.* 1. Household furniture. 2. Personal or movable estate. 3. Articles bought and sold by merchants and traders.—SYN. Movables; chattels; effects; wares merchandise; commodities.

† **GOOD'SHIP**, *n.* Favor; grace.

GOOD'Y, *n.* [qu. *good-wife.*] A low term of civility or sport.

GOOD'Y-SHIP, *n.* The state or quality of a goody. [*Low.*]

GOOG'INGS, *n. pl.* In *seamen's language*, clamps of iron on which the rudder is hung; now written *gudgeons.*

GOO-ROO', *n.* A spiritual guide among the Hindoos. *Malcom.*

GOOS'AN-DER, *n.* A migratory water-fowl; the merganser.

GOOSE (goos), *n.*; *pl.* GEESE. [Sax. *gos.*] 1. A well-known aquatic fowl of the genus *anser*; but the domestic goose lives chiefly on land, and feeds on grass. 2. A tailor's smoothing-iron. 3. A silly creature. *Rich. Dict.*—A *green goose*, in *cookery*, is one under four months old.

GOOSE'-NĔĊK (goos'-nek), *n.* In a *ship*, a piece of iron bent like the neck of a goose and fitted to the end of a boom, yard, &c.

GOOSE'-QUILL (goos'-kwil), *n.* The large feather or quill of a goose, or a pen made with it.

GOOSE'-TŌNGUE (goos'-tung), *n.* A plant allied to yarrow

GOOSE'-WING (goos'-wing), *n.* In *seamen's language*, a name given to the clews or lower corners of a foresail or mainsail when the center or body of the sail is furled. *Totten.*

GOOSE'BER-RY, *n.* [D. *kruisbes*; L. *grossula.* The English word is undoubtedly corrupted from *crossberry, grossberry*, or *gorseberry.*] The fruit of a prickly shrub, and the shrub itself, the *ribes grossularia.*

GOOSE'BER-RY-FOOL, *n.* A compound made of gooseberries scalded and pounded, with cream.—*Goldsmith.*

GOOSE'ĊAP (goos'kap), *n.* A silly person.—*Beaum. and Fl.*

GOOSE'FOOT (goos'fut), *n.* An herb whose leaf is shaped like a goose's foot.

GOOSE'GRĂSS (goos'gras), *n.* An herb on which geese feed; a species of *bedstraw.*

GOOS'E-RY, *n.* A place for geese.

GŌ'PHER, *n.* 1. The French popular name (Gaufres) of two species of rodents, mischievous burrowing quadrupeds found in the Mississippi Valley and on the Missouri, about the size of a squirrel. 2. [Heb.] A species of wood used by Noah in the construction of the ark.

† **GOP'PISH**, *a.* Proud; pettish.—*Ray.*

GOR'-BEL-LIED, *a.* Big-bellied.—*Shak.*

† **GOR'-BEL-LY**, *n.* A prominent belly.

GOR'-ĊOĊK, *n.* The moor-cock or red-grouse.

GOR'-ĊRŌW, *n.* The carrion-crow.—*Johnson.*

GOR'-HEN, *n.* The female of the gor-cock.

† **GORCE**, *n.* [Norm., Fr. *gors.*] A pool of water to keep fish in; a weir.

GORD, *n.* An instrument of gaming; a sort of dice.—*Smart*

GOR'DI-AN, *a.* Intricate.—*Gordian knot*, in *antiquity*, a knot in the leather or harness of Gordius, a king of Phrygia, so very intricate, that there was no finding where it began or ended. Alexander cut it with his sword. Hence, to *cut the Gordian knot*, is to remove a difficulty by violence.

GŌRE, *n.* [Sax. *gor.*] 1. Blood; but *generally*, thick or clotted blood. 2. Dirt; mud; [*unusual.*]

GŌRE, *n.* [Scot. *gore*, or *gair.*] 1. A wedge-shaped or triangular piece of cloth sewed into a garment to widen it in any part. 2. A slip or triangular piece of land.—3. In *her aldry*, an abatement denoting a coward.

GŌRE, *v. t.* [W. *gyru.*] 1. To stab; to pierce; to penetrate with a pointed instrument, as a spear. 2. To pierce with the point of a horn. 3. To cut in a triangular form; to piece with a gore.

GŌRĂD, *pp.* or *a.* Stabbed; pierced with a pointed instrument; cut in the form of a gore; furnished with a gore.

GORGE (gorj), *n.* [Fr. *gorge*; It. *gorga.*] 1. The throat; the gullet; the canal of the neck by which food passes to the stomach. 2. A narrow passage between hills or mount-

ains.—3. In *architecture*, a concave molding, the *cavetto*, which see.—4. In *fortification*, the entrance into a bastion or other outwork. 5. That which is gorged or swallowed.

GORGE (gorj), *v. t.* 1. To swallow; to swallow with greediness. 2. To glut; to fill the throat or stomach; to satiate.

GORGE, *v. i.* To feed.—*Milton.*

GORGED, *pp.* Swallowed; glutted.

GORGED, *a.* 1. Having a gorge or throat.—2. In *heraldry*, bearing a crown or the like about the neck.

GOR'GEOUS (gor'jus), *a.* Showy; fine; splendid; glittering with gay colors.

GOR'GEOUS-LY, *adv.* With showy magnificence; splendidly; finely.

GOR'GEOUS-NESS, *n.* Show of dress or ornament; splendor of raiment.

GOR'GET (gor'jet), *n.* [Fr. *gorgette.*] 1. A piece of armor for defending the throat or neck; a kind of breast-plate like a half moon. 2. A pendent metallic ornament worn by officers when on duty; [*Eng.*] *Campbell's Mil. Dict.*—3. *Formerly*, a ruff worn by females.—4. In *surgery*, *gorget*, or *gorgeret*, is a cutting instrument used in lithotomy.

GORG'ING, *ppr.* Swallowing; eating greedily; glutting.

GOR'GON, *n.* [Gr.] 1. A fabled monster of terrific aspect, the sight of which turned the beholder to stone. 2. Any thing very ugly or horrid.

GOR'GON, *a.* Like a gorgon; very ugly or terrific.

GOR-GŌ'NE-AN, } *a.* Like a gorgon; pertaining to gorgons.
GOR-GŌ'NI-AN, } —*Milton.*

GOR-GO-NĒ'IA, *n. pl.* In *architectural sculpture*, masks carved in imitation of Medusa's head; used as keystones. —*Elmes.*

GOR-GŌ'NI-A, *n. pl.* A family of flexible coral zoophytes, growing in the form of shrubs, twigs, and reticulate fronds. —*Dana.*

GŌR'ING, *ppr.* [from *gore.*] Stabbing; piercing.

GŌR'ING, *n.* A pricking; puncture.—*Dryden.*

GOR'MAND, } *n.* [Fr. *gourmand*; W. *gormant.*] A
GOR'MAND-ER, } greedy or ravenous eater; a glutton.

GOR'MAND, *a.* Gluttonous; voracious.

GOR'MAND-ISM, *n.* Gluttonry.

GOR'MAND-IZE, *v. i.* To eat greedily; to swallow voraciously.—*Shak.*

† GOR'MAND-IZE, *n.* Voraciousness.

GOR'MAND-IZ-ER, *n.* A greedy, voracious eater.

GOR'MAND-IZ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Eating greedily, and voraciously.

GOR'MAND-IZ-ING, *n.* The act or habit of eating greedily and voraciously.

GORSE, } *n.* [Sax. *gorst.*] Furze, or whin, a thick, prickly
GORSS, } shrub, with yellow flowers, of the genus *ulex.*

GŌR'Y, *a.* 1. Covered with congealed or clotted blood. 2. Bloody; murderous.—*Shak.*

GOS'HAWK, *n.* [Sax. *goshafoc.*] A voracious bird of the hawk family.

GOS'LING, *n.* [Sax. *gos* and *ling.*] 1. A young goose; a goose not full grown. 2. A catkin on nut-trees and pines.

GOS'PEL, *n.* [Sax. *godspell*; *god*, good, and *spell*, history.] 1. A revelation of the grace of God to fallen man through a Mediator. 2. A history or narrative of the birth, life, actions, death, resurrection, ascension, and doctrines of Jesus Christ. 3. Divinity; theology.—*Milton.* 4. Any general doctrine.—*Burke.*

GOS'PEL, *a.* Accordant with the Gospel; as, *Gospel* righteousness.—*Warburton.*

GOS'PEL, *v. t.* To instruct in the Gospel; or to fill with sentiments of religion.—*Shak.*

GOS'PEL-GOS'SIP, *n.* One who is over-zealous in running about among his neighbors to lecture on religious subjects. *Addison.*

GOS'PELED, *pp.* Evangelized; instructed in the Gospel.

GOS'PEL-ER, *n.* 1. An evangelist; also, a follower of Wiclif; [*little used.*] 2. He who reads the Gospel at the altar.

GOS'PEL-ING, *ppr.* Instructing in the Gospel.

† GOS'PEL-IZE, *v. t.* 1. To form according to the Gospel. —*Milton.* 2. To instruct in the Gospel; to evangelize.—*Boyle*: [*obs.*]

GOSS, *n.* A kind of low furze or gorse.—*Shak.*

GOS'SA-MER, *n.* [L. *gossipium.*] A fine, filmy substance, like cobwebs, floating in the air, in calm, clear weather, especially in autumn.

GOS'SA-MER-Y, *a.* Like gossamer; flimsy; unsubstantial. —*Pursuits of Literature.*

GOS'SIP, *n.* [Sax. *godsibb.*] 1. A sponser; one who answers for a child in baptism; [*obs.*] 2. A tippling companion.—*Shak.* 3. One who runs from house to house, tattling and telling news; an idle tattler. 4. A friend or neighbor; [*obs.*] 5. Mere tattle; idle talk.

GOS'SIP, *v. i.* 1. To prate; to chat; to talk much.—*Shak.* 2. To be a pot-companion.—*Shak.* 3. To run about and tattle; to tell idle tales.

GOS'SIP-LIKE, *a.* Like a gossip.

GOS'SIP-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Prating; chatting; running from place to place and tattling; containing gossip.

GOS'SIP-ING, *n.* A prating; a running about to collect tales and tattle.

† GOS'SIP-RED, *n.* Compaternity; spiritual affinity, for which a juror might be challenged.

† GOS-SOON', *n.* [Fr. *garçon.*] A boy; a servant.

GOS'TING, *n.* An herb.—*Ainsworth.*

GOT, *pret.* of *get.* The old preterit *gat*, pronounced *got*, is nearly obsolete.

GOT, } *pp.* of *get.*
GOT'TEN, }

GŌTE, *n.* A water passage; a channel for water.—*Grose.*

GOTH, *n.* 1. One of an ancient and distinguished tribe or nation, which inhabited Scandinavia. 2. One rude or uncivilized; a barbarian.—*Addison.* 3. A rude, ignorant person.—*Chesterfield.*

GŌ'THAM-IST, *n.* A wiseacre; a person deficient in wisdom, so called from Gotham, in Nottinghamshire, noted for some pleasant blunders.—*Bp. Morton.*

GŌ'THAM-ITE, *n.* A term sportively applied to the inhabitants of New York.

GOTH'IC, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the Goths. 2. Denoting a style of architecture with high and sharply-pointed arches, clustered columns, &c. 3. Rude; ancient. 4. Barbarous.

GOTH'IC, *n.* The language of the Goths.

GOTH'I-CISM, *n.* 1. Rudeness of manners; barbarousness. 2. A Gothic idiom. 3. Conformity to the Gothic style of building.

GOTH'I-CIZE, *v. t.* To make Gothic; to bring back to barbarism.—*Strutt.*

GOTH'I-CIZED, *pp.* Made Gothic; brought back to barbarism.

† GOUD, *n.* Woad.

* GOUGE (gowj. In most *English* authorities, gōoj), *n.* [Fr. *gouge.*] A semicircular chisel, used to cut holes, channels, or grooves in wood or stone.

GOUGE (gowj), *v. t.* 1. To scoop out with a gouge. 2. To force out the eye of a person with the thumb or finger; [*a barbarous practice. America.*]

GOUGED (goujd), *pp.* Scooped out, as with a gouge.

GOUG'ING, *n.* The act of scooping out with a gouge, or of forcing out the eye with the thumb or finger. *See* GOUGE.

GŌU'JEERS, *n.* [Fr. *gouge*, a camp trull.] The venereal disease.—*Shak.*

GŌU'LAND, *n.* A plant or flower.—*Ben Jonson.*

GŌU-LARD'S' EX'TRACT. [So called from the inventor.] A saturated solution of the trisacetate of lead, used as a remedy for inflammation.

* GŌURD, *n.* [Fr. *courge.*] A well-known plant and its fruit, the shell of which is often used to dip or hold liquids.

GŌURD'-TREE, *n.* A tree, the *crescentia.*

GŌURD'I-NESS, *n.* A swelling on a horse's leg.

GŌURD'Y, *a.* Swelled in the legs.

GOUR'MAND (goor-), *n.* [Fr.] A ravenous eater; a glutton.

GOUR'NET, *n.* A fish. *See* GURNET.

GOUT, *n.* [Fr. *goutte.*] 1. A chronic disease occurring by paroxysms, and consisting in a peculiar topical inflammation, having its regular seat in the largest joint of the great toe, but sometimes transferred to other parts of the body, particularly the stomach. It is often periodical or intermitting. 2. A clot or coagulation; as, "on the blade of the dudgeon *gouts* of blood."—*Shak.*; [*not used.*]

GŌUT (goo), *n.* [Fr., from L. *gustus.*] Taste; relish.

GOUT'-SWELLED, *a.* Swelled with the gout.

GOUT'I-LY, *adv.* In a gouty manner.

GOUT'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being subject to the gout; gouty affections.

GŌUT'WŌRT, *n.* A plant, the *ægopodium.*

GOUT'Y, *a.* 1. Diseased with the gout, or subject to the gout. 2. Pertaining to the gout. 3. Swelled; boggy; [*obs.*]

GŌVE, *n.* A mow.—*Tusser.*

GŌVE, *v. t.* To mow; to put in a gove, goff, or mow.—*Tusser.*

GOV'ERN (guv'ern), *v. t.* [Fr. *gouverner.*] 1. To direct and control, as the actions or conduct of men; to regulate by authority; to keep within the limits prescribed; to sway 2. To regulate; to influence; to direct. 3. To control; to restrain; to keep in due subjection; to command, as the feelings. 4. To direct; to steer; to regulate the course or motion of a ship.—5. In *grammar*, to require to be in a particular case.

GOV'ERN, *v. i.* 1. To exercise authority; to administer the laws. 2. To maintain the superiority; to have the control.

GOV'ERN-A-BLE, *a.* That may be governed, or subjected to authority; controllable; manageable; obedient submissive to law or rule.—*Locke.*

GOV'ERN-ANCE, *n.* Government; exercise of authority; direction; control; management.—*Shak.*

*GOV'ERN-ANTE, *n.* [Fr. *gouvernante.*] A lady who has the care and management of young females; a governess.

GOV'ERNED, *pp.* Directed; regulated by authority; controlled; managed; influenced; restrained.

GOV'ERN-ESS, *n.* A female invested with authority to con-

trol and direct; a tutoress; an instructress; a woman who has the care of instructing and directing young ladies.

GŏV'ERN-ING, *ppr.* 1. Directing; controlling; regulating by laws or edicts; managing; influencing; restraining. 2. *a.* Holding the superiority; prevalent. 3. Directing; controlling; as, a *governing* motive.

GŏV'ERN-MENT, *n.* 1. Direction; regulation; rule; guidance, as of one's own actions. 2. Control; restraint, as of temper or feelings. 3. The exercise of authority; direction and restraint exercised over the actions of men; the administration of public affairs. 4. The exercise of authority by a parent or householder. 5. The system of polity in a state; that form of fundamental rules and principles by which a nation or state is governed. 6. An empire, kingdom, or state; any territory over which the right of sovereignty is extended. 7. The right of governing or administering the laws. 8. The persons or council which administer the laws of a kingdom or state; executive power. 9. Manageableness; compliance; obsequiousness.—*Shak.* 10. Regularity of behavior; [*obs.*] 11. Management of the limbs or body; [*obs.*]—12. In *grammar*, the influence of a word in regard to construction, as when established usage requires that one word should cause another to be in a particular case or mode.

GŏV-ERN-MENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to government; made by government.—*Hamilton.*

GŏV'ERN-OR, *n.* 1. He who governs, rules, or directs; one invested with supreme authority; a ruler. 2. One who is invested with supreme authority to administer or enforce the laws, as of a state or country. 3. A tutor; one who has the care of a young man. 4. A pilot; one who steers a ship. 5. One possessing delegated authority.—6. In *mechanics*, a pair of heavy balls connected with machinery, designed to equalize its speed.

GŏV'ERN-OR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a governor.

GOW'AN, *n.* A plant, a species of *bellis* or daisy.

GOWK. *See* GAWK.

† GOWK, *v. t.* To stupefy.—*Ben Jonson.*

† GOWL, *v. i.* [Icel. *gocla.*] To howl.—*Wickliffe.*

GOWN, *n.* [W. *gwn.*] 1. A woman's upper garment. 2. A long, loose, upper garment or robe, worn by professional men, as divines, students, &c. Hence the phrase, *men of the gown*, or *gownsmen*. 3. A long, loose, upper garment, worn in sickness, &c. 4. The dress of peace, or of the civil magistracy.

GOWN'ED, *a.* Dressed in a gown.—*Dryden.*

GOWN'MAN, GOWNS'MAN, } *n.* 1. One whose professional habit is a gown, as a divine or a lawyer, and particularly a member of an English university. 2. One devoted to the arts of peace.—*Rowe.*

GOWT, GO OUT, } *n.* A sluice in embankments against the sea, for letting out the land waters when the tide is low, and preventing the ingress of salt water.—*Francis.*

GOZ'ZARD, *n.* [a corruption of *gooseherd.*] One who attends geese. [*Vulgar.*]

GRAB, *n.* 1. A sudden grasp or seizure; [*vulgar.*] 2. A vessel used on the Malabar coast, having two or three masts.—*Dict.*

GRAB, *v. t.* [Dan. *greb.*] To seize; to gripe suddenly. [*Vulgar.*]

GRABBED, *pp.* Seized suddenly.

GRAB'BING, *ppr.* Seizing suddenly.

GRAB'BLE, *v. i.* [dim. of *grab*; D. *grabbelen.*] 1. To grope; to feel with the hands. 2. To lie prostrate on the belly; to sprawl.

GRAB'BLING. *ppr.* Groping; feeling along; sprawling.

GRĀCE, *n.* [Fr. *grace*; It. *grazia*; Sp. *gracia.*] 1. Favor; good-will; kindness; disposition to oblige another; beneficence; generosity.—2. *Appropriately*, the free, unmerited love and favor of God. 3. Favorable influence of God; divine influence. 4. The application of Christ's righteousness to the sinner. 5. A state of reconciliation to God. 6. Virtuous or religious affection or disposition. 7. Spiritual instruction, improvement, and edification. 8. Apostleship, or the qualifications of an apostle. 9. Eternal life; final salvation. 10. The Gospel. 11. Favor; mercy; pardon; as, to sue for *grace.*—*Milton.* 12. Favor conferred.—*Prior.* 13. Privilege.—*Dryden.* 14. That, in manner, deportment, or language, which renders it appropriate and agreeable; suitableness; elegance or ease, with appropriate dignity. 15. Natural or acquired excellence. 16. Beauty; embellishment; *in general*, whatever adorns and recommends to favor; *sometimes*, a single beauty. 17. Beauty deified. 18. Virtue physical; [*not used.*] 19. The title of a duke or an archbishop, and formerly of the King of England, meaning *your goodness* or *clemency.* 20. A short prayer before or after meat.—21. In *English universities*, an act, vote, or decree of the government of the institution.—*Day of grace*, in *theology*, time of probation.—*Days of grace*, in *commerce*, the days immediately following the day when a bill or note becomes due, which days are allowed to the debtor or payer to make payment in.

GRĀCE, *v. t.* 1. To adorn; to decorate; to embellish and dignify. 2. To dignify or raise by an act of favor; to honor.—*Knolles.* 3. To favor; to honor.—*Dryden.* 4. To supply with heavenly grace.—*Bp. Hall.*

GRĀCE'-CŬP, *n.* The cup or health drank after grace.—*Prior.*

GRĀCE'-SĀY'ER, *n.* One who says grace.

GRĀCED (grāst), *pp.* 1. Adorned; embellished; exalted, dignified; honored. 2. *a.* Beautiful; graceful; [*obs.*] 3. Virtuous; regular; chaste; [*obs.*]

GRĀCE'FŬL, *a.* Beautiful with dignity; elegant; easy, agreeable in appearance, with an expression of dignity or elevation of mind or manner.

GRĀCE'FŬL-LY, *adv.* With a pleasing dignity; elegantly, with a natural ease and propriety.

GRĀCE'FŬL-NESS, *n.* Elegance of manner or deportment; beauty with dignity in manner, motion, or countenance.

GRĀCE'LESS, *a.* 1. Void of grace; unregenerate; unsanctified. 2. Corrupt; depraved; profligate.

GRĀCE'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without grace.

GRĀCE'LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of grace; profligacy.—*Dr Favour.*

GRĀ'CES, *n. pl.* 1. In *mythology*, three beautiful sisters who attended Venus. 2. A play which consists in throwing and catching a small hoop with rods, designed to give grace of motion.—3. In *music*, ornamental notes attached to principal ones.—4. *Good graces*, favor or friendship *See, also*, GRACE.

† GRAC'ILE (gras'il), *a.* [L. *gracilis.*] Slender.

† GRAC'I-LENT, *a.* [L. *gracilentus.*] Lean; slender.—*Dict.*

† GRA-CIL'I-TY, *n.* Slenderness.

GRĀ'CIOUS (grā'shus), *a.* [Fr. *gracieux*; L. *gratiosus.*] 1. Expressive of grace, kindness, or favor; as, a *gracious* reception. 2. Disposed to forgive offenses and impart unmerited blessings. 3. Proceeding from divine grace. 4. Acceptable; favored; [*little used.*] 5. Renewed or sanctified by grace. 6. Virtuous; good.—*Shak.* 7. Excellent; graceful; becoming; [*obs.*]—SYN. Favorable; kind; benevolent; friendly; beneficent; benignant; merciful.

GRĀ'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* 1. Kindly; favorably; in a friendly manner; with kind condescension. 2. In a pleasing manner.

GRĀ'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Kind condescension. 2. Possession of graces or good qualities. 3. Pleasing manner. 4. Mercifulness.

GRA-ĆK'LE (grak'l), *n.* [L. *graculus.*] One of a genus of birds, including the crow blackbird.

GRA-DĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *gradatio*; Fr. *gradation.*] 1. A series of ascending steps or degrees, or a proceeding step by step; hence, progress from one degree or state to another; a regular advance from step to step. 2. A degree in any order or series. 3. Order; series; regular process by degrees or steps.—4. In *painting*, the gradual blending of one tint into another. *Brande.*—5. In *music*, a diatonic ascending or descending succession of chords.—*Crande.*

GRA-DĀ'TION-AL, *a.* According to gradation.—*Lawrence.*

GRA-DĀ'TION-ED, *a.* Formed by gradation.—*New Am. Reg.*

GRAD'A-TO-RY, *a.* Proceeding step by step.—*Seward.*

GRAD'A-TO-RY, *n.* Steps from the cloisters into the church.—*Ainsworth.*

GRĀDE, *n.* [Sax. *grade, grad*; Fr. *grade*; Sp., It. *grado*, from L. *gradus.*] 1. A degree or rank in order or dignity, civil, military, or ecclesiastical.—*Sir W. Scott.*—*R. Southey* 2. A step or degree in any ascending series.—*S. S. Smith.* 3. The degree of ascent or descent in a road: [*U. States.*]

GRĀDE, *v. t.* To reduce the line of a canal or road to such levels or degrees of inclination as prepare it for being used. [*United States.*]

GRĀD'ED, *pp.* Reduced to a proper degree of ascent.

GRĀDE'LY, *adv.* Well; handsomely; decently; orderly [*Craven dialect.*]

GRĀDE'LY, *a.* Decent: orderly.—*Cheshire.*

GRĀ'DI-ENT, *a.* [L. *gradiens.*] 1. Moving by steps: walking.—*Wilkins.* 2. Rising or descending by regular degrees of inclination; as, the *gradient* line of a rail-road.

GRĀ'DI-ENT, *n.* The degree of ascent or descent in a rail road. [*England.*]

GRĀD'ING, *ppr.* Reducing to a proper degree of ascent.

GRĀD'ING, *n.* The act of reducing the line of a canal or road to such levels or degrees of inclination as prepare it for being used. [*United States.*]

GRAD'Ū-AL (grad'yu-al), *a.* [Fr. *graduel.*] 1. Proceeding by steps or degrees; advancing step by step; passing from one step to another; regular and slow. 2. Proceeding by degrees in a descending line or progress.

GRAD'Ū-AL, *n.* 1. An order of steps.—*Dryden.* 2. An ancient book of hymns, so called because some of them were chanted on the steps (*gradus*) of the pulpit.—*Hook.*

† GRAD-Ū-AL'I-TY, *n.* Regular progression.—*Brown.*

GRAD'Ū-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. By degrees; step by step; regularly: slowly. 2. In degree; [*not used.*]

GRAD'Ū-ĀTE (grad'yu-āt), *v. t.* [It. *graduare.*] 1. To honor with a degree or diploma, in a college or university; to confer a degree on 2. To divide any space into small

regular intervals; as, to *graduate* an instrument into degrees or inches. 3. To form shades or nice differences. 4. To raise to a higher place in the scale of metals.—*Boyle.* 5. To advance by degrees; to improve, as colors.—*Brown.* 6. To temper; to prepare.—*Med. Repos.* 7. To mark degrees or differences of any kind.—8. In *chemistry*, to bring fluids to a certain degree of consistency.

GRAD'Ū-ĀTE, *v. i.* 1. To receive a degree from a college or university.—*Gilpin.* 2. To pass by degrees; to change gradually.—*Kirwan.*

GRAD'Ū-ĀTE, *n.* One who has received a degree in a college or university, or from some professional incorporated society.

GRAD'Ū-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Honored with a degree or diploma from some learned society or college. 2. Marked with degrees or regular intervals; tempered.

GRAD'Ū-ĀTE-SHIP, *n.* The state of a graduate.

GRAD'Ū-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Honoring with a degree; marking with degrees.

GRAD-Ū-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. Regular progression by succession of degrees. 2. Improvement; exaltation of qualities.—*Brown.* 3. The act of conferring or receiving academical degrees. 4. A division of any space into small, regular intervals; as, the *graduation* of a barometer. 5. The process of bringing a liquid to a certain consistence by evaporation.

GRAD'Ū-Ā-TOR, *n.* An instrument for dividing any line, right or curve, into small, regular intervals.

GRĂ'DUS, *n.* [L.] A dictionary of prosody.

GRAFF, *n.* [*See* GRAVE.] A ditch or moat.—*Clarendon.*

† GRĂFF, superseded by *graft.*

GRAF'FER, *n.* A notary or scrivener.—*Bouvier.*

GRĂFT, *n.* [Fr. *greffe.*] A small shoot or cion of a tree, inserted in another tree as the stock which is to support and nourish it.

GRĂFT, *v. t.* [Fr. *greffer.*] 1. To insert a cion or shoot, or a small cutting of it, into another tree. 2. To propagate by insertion or inoculation. 3. To insert in a body to which it did not originally belong. 4. To impregnate with a foreign branch.—*Shak.* 5. To join one thing to another so as to receive support from it.—*Pope.*

GRĂFT, *v. i.* To practice the insertion of foreign cions on a stock.

GRĂFT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Inserted on a foreign stock.

GRĂFT'ER, *n.* One who inserts cions on foreign stocks, or propagates fruit by ingrafting.

GRĂFT'ING, *ppr.* Inserting cions on different stocks.

GRĂFT'ING, *n.* The act of inserting grafts or cions.

GRĀIL, *n.* [L. *graduale.*] A book of offices in the Roman Catholic Church; a gradual.—*Warton.*

GRĀIL, *n.* [Fr. *grêle.*] Small particles of any kind.

GRĀIN, *n.* [Fr. *grain*; L. *granum.*] 1. Any small hard mass, as of sand. 2. A single seed or hard seed of a plant, particularly of those kinds whose seeds are used for food of man or beast.—3. *Grain*, without a definitive, signifies corn in general, as wheat, rye, barley, oats, and maize. 4. A minute particle. 5. A small weight, or the smallest weight ordinarily used, being the twentieth part of the scruple in apothecaries' weight, and the twenty-fourth of a penny-weight troy. 6. A component part of stones and metals. 7. The veins or fibres of wood or other fibrous substances; the direction of the fibres. Hence, *figuratively, crossed-grained* and *against the grain*; *i. e.*, against the natural temper or feelings; [*see No.* 13.] 8. The body or substance of wood as modified by the fibres. 9. A rough or fibrous texture on the outside of the skin of animals. 10. The body or substance of a thing, considered with respect to the size, form, or direction of the constituent particles. 11. Any thing proverbially small; a very small particle or portion, as of feeling. 12. Dye or tincture; as, a robe of the darkest *grain.*—*Milton.* 13. The heart or temper; as, united in *grain.* 14. The form of the surface of any thing, with respect to smoothness or roughness; state of the grit of any body composed of grains. 15. A tine, prong, or spike. *Ray.*—*A grain of allowance*, a small allowance or indulgence. *Watts.*—*To dye in grain*, is to dye in the raw material.

† GRĀIN, *v. i.* To yield fruit.—*Gower.*

† GRĀIN, } for *groan.*
† GRĀNE, }

GRĀIN, *v. t.* 1. To paint in imitation of the grain or fibres of wood. 2. To form into grains, as powder.

GRĀIN'-MOTH, *n.* An insect whose larvæ or grubs devour grain in the store-house.

GRĀIN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Painted in imitation of the grain of wood; formed into grains; roughened.

GRĀIN'ED, *a.* 1. Rough; made less smooth.—*Shak.* 2. Dyed in grain; ingrained.—*Brown.*

GRĀIN'ER, *n.* 1. A lixivium obtained by infusing pigeon's dung in water; used by tanners.—*Ure.* 2. One who paints in imitation of the grain of wood.

GRĀIN'ING, *ppr.* Painting in imitation of the grain of wood; forming into grains.

GRĀIN'ING, *n.* A kind of painting in imitation of the grain or fibres of wood.

GRĀIN'ING, *n.* 1. Indentation. 2. A fish allied to the dace.

GRĀINS, *n. pl.* The husks or remains of malt after brewing, or of any grain after distillation.—*Grains of paradise*, a very pungent Indian spice.

GRĀIN'STĂFF, *n.* A quarter-staff.

GRĀIN'Y, *a.* Full of grains or corn; full of kernels.

GRĀITH, *v. t.* To prepare. *See* GREITH.

GRAL'LÆ, *n. pl.* [L.] Wading birds. *See* GRALLIC.

GRAL-LA-TŌ'RI-AL, } *a.* [L. *grallatorius.*] A term denoting
GRAL'LA-TO-RY, } birds which are waders, having long, naked legs.

GRAL'LIC, *a.* [L. *grallæ.*] Stilted; an epithet given to an order of birds having long, naked legs, adapted to wading.

† GRAM, *a.* [Sax. *gram.*] Angry.

GRAM, } *n.* [Fr. *gramme*; Gr. γραμμα.] In *the new sys-*
GRAMME, } *tem of French weights*, the unity of weights, being about $15\frac{4}{5}$ grains troy, or $\frac{565}{1000}$ dram avoirdupois. [*It is desirable that this word should be anglicized, gram.*]

GRAM'A-RŸE, *n.* The art of necromancy.—*Walter Scott.*

† GRA-MER'CY, for Fr. *grand-merci*, great thanks. An interjection formerly used to express thankfulness with surprise.

GRA-MIN'E-AL, } *a.* [L. *gramineus.*] Grassy; like or per-
GRA-MIN'E-OUS, } taining to grass.

GRAM-IN-I-FŌ'LI-OUS, *a.* Bearing leaves like grass.

GRAM-IN-IV'O-ROUS, *a.* [L. *gramen* and *voro.*] Feeding or subsisting on grass.

GRAM'MAR, *n.* [Fr. *grammaire*; L. *grammatica*; Gr. γραμματικη.] 1. The art of speaking or writing a language with propriety or correctness. 2. A system of general principles and of particular rules for speaking or writing a language. 3. Propriety of speech.

† GRAM'MAR, *v. i.* To discourse according to the rules of grammar.

GRAM'MAR, *a.* Belonging to grammar.

GRAM'MAR-SCHOOL (-skool), *n.* A school in which the learned languages are taught, *i. e.*, *Latin* and *Greek.*

GRAM-MĀ'RI-AN, *n.* 1. One versed in grammar, or the construction of languages; a philologist. 2. One who teaches grammar.

GRAM'MAR-LESS, *a.* Destitute of grammar.

GRAM-MAT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to grammar.—*Milton.*

GRAM-MAT'IC-AL, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Belonging to grammar. 2. According to the rules of grammar.

GRAM-MAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the principles and rules of grammar.

GRAM-MAT'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The state of being grammatical.

GRAM-MAT'IC-AS-TER, *n.* [L.] A low grammarian; a pretender to a knowledge of grammar; a pedant.

GRAM-MAT'I-CIZE, *v. t.* To render grammatical.—*Johnson.*

GRAM-MAT'I-CIZED, *pp.* Rendered grammatical.

GRAM'MA-TIST, *n.* A pretender to a knowledge of grammar.—*H. Tooke.*

GRAM'MA-TITE. *See* TREMOLITE.

GRAM'PLE, *n.* A crab-fish.

GRAM'PUS, *n.* [Fr. *grampoise.*] A large fish of the cetaceous order, and genus *delphinus.* It is very active and voracious.

GRA-NĀDE', }
GRA-NĀ'DO, } *See* GRENADE.

GRAN-A-DIL'LA, *n.* [Sp.] The fruit of a twining plant, the *passiflora quadrangularis*, which is sometimes as large as a child's head, and much esteemed as a dessert in tropical countries.—*P. Cyc.*

* GRAN'A-RY, *n.* [L. *granarium.*] A store-house or repository of grain after it is thrashed; a corn-house.

GRAN'ATE, *n.* Usually written *garnet*, which see.

GRAN'A-TITE. *See* GRENATITE.

GRAND, *a.* [Fr. *grand*; Sp. and It. *grande*; L. *grandis.*] 1. Great; but mostly in a figurative sense; illustrious; high in power or dignity; as, a *grand* lord. 2. Great; splendid; magnificent; as, a *grand* design. 3. Great; principal; chief; as, *grand* adversary. 4. Conceived or expressed with great dignity; as, a *grand* idea. 5. Old; more advanced; as, *grandfather*, &c.; and so to correspond with this, *grandchild*, &c.—SYN. Eminent; majestic; dignified; stately; august; pompous; lofty; elevated; exalted; sublime; noble.

GRAND-JŪ'ROR, *n.* One of a grand jury. In *Connecticut* an informing officer.

GRAND-JŪ'RY, *n.* [*grand* and *jury.*] A jury whose duty is to examine into the grounds of accusation against offenders, and, if they see just cause, then to find bills of indictment against them, to be presented to the court.

GRAND-NEPH'EW, *n.* The grandson of a brother or sister

GRAND-SĒIGN'IOR, *n.* The sovereign or sultan of Turkey

GRAND-VIZ'IER (-vizh'yer), *n.* The chief minister of the Turkish Empire; the same as *vizier.*

GRAN'DAM, *n.* 1. Grandmother. 2. An old woman. *Dryden.*

GRAND'CHILD, *n.* A son's or daughter's child.

GRAND-DAUGHTER (-daw'ter), *n.* The daughter of a son or daughter.

GRAN-DEE', *n.* [Sp. *grande.*] A nobleman; a man of elevated rank or station.

GRAN-DEE'SHIP, *n.* The rank or estate of a grandee.

GRAND'EUR (grand'yur), *n.* [Fr.] 1. In a *general sense*, greatness; that quality or combination of qualities in an object which elevates or expands the mind, and excites pleasurable emotions in him who views or contemplates it. 2. Splendor of appearance; state; magnificence. 3. Elevation of thought, sentiment, or expression. 4. Elevation of mien, or air and deportment.—SYN. Majesty; sublimity; stateliness; augustness; loftiness.

† GRAN-DEV'I-TY, *n.* Great age.

† GRAN-DE'VOUS, *a.* Of great age.

GRAND'FA-THER, *n.* A father's or mother's father.

† GRAN-DIF'IC, *a.* [L. *grandis* and *facio.*] Making great.

GRAN-DIL'O-QUENCE, *n.* Lofty speaking.

GRAN-DIL'O-QUENT, *a.* [L. *grandiloquens.*] Pompous; bombastic.

GRAN-DIL'O-QUOUS, *a.* [L. *grandiloquus.*] Speaking in a lofty style.

GRAN'DI-NOUS, *a.* [L. *grando.*] Consisting of hail.

† GRAND'I-TY, *n.* Greatness; magnificence.—*Camden.*

GRAND'LY, *adv.* In a lofty manner; splendidly; sublimely.

GRAND'MOTH-ER (-muth-er), *n.* The mother of one's father or mother.

GRAND'NESS, *n.* Grandeur; greatness with beauty; magnificence.—*Wollaston.*

GRAND'NIECE (-nees), *n.* The granddaughter of a brother or sister.

GRAND'SIRE, *n.* 1. A grandfather.—2. In *poetry* and *rhetoric*, any ancestor.—*Dryden.*

GRAND'SON (-sun), *n.* The son of a son or daughter.

GRANGE (grānj), *n.* [Fr. *grange.*] A farm, with the buildings, stables, &c.—*Milton.*

GRA-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *granum* and *fero.*] Bearing seeds like grains.—*Humble.*

GRAN'I-FORM, *a.* Formed like grains of corn.—*Loudon.*

† GRAN'I-LITE, *n.* An aggregate rock, allied to granite, and composed of more than three ingredients.

GRAN'ITE, *n.* [Fr. *granit.*] In *geology*, an aggregate rock, composed of the minerals quartz, feldspar, and mica, or at least of two of them, confusedly crystallized together. Its most common colors are gray, grayish-white, and flesh-red.

GRAN'I-TEL, *a.* A rock composed of two different minerals united, as in granite.

GRA-NIT'IC-AL, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to granite; like granite;
GRA-NIT'IC, } having the nature of granite. 2. Consisting of granite.

GRA-NIT-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* The act or process of being formed into granite.—*Humble.*

GRA-NIT'I-FORM, *a.* Resembling granite in structure or shape.—*Humble.*

† GRAN'I-TIN, *n.* An aggregate of three species of minerals, differing in some of its constituents from granite.

GRAN'I-TOID, *a.* Resembling granite.

GRA-NIV'O-ROUS, *a.* [L. *granum* and *voro.*] Eating grain; feeding or subsisting on seeds.

GRAN'NAM, } for *grandam*, a grandmother. [*Vulgar.*]
GRAN'NY, }

GRANT, *v. t.* [Norm. *granter.*] 1. To admit as true what is not proved; to allow; to yield; to concede. 2. To give; to bestow or confer on without compensation, in answer to request. 3. To transfer the title of a thing to another, for a good or valuable consideration; to convey by deed or writing; to cede.

GRANT, *n.* 1. The act of granting; a bestowing or conferring. 2. The thing granted or bestowed.—3. In *law*, a conveyance in writing, of such things as can not pass or be transferred by word only, as land, &c. 4. Concession; admission of something as true.—*Dryden* 5. The thing conveyed by deed or patent.—SYN. Present; gift; boon; allowance; stipend.

GRANT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be granted or conveyed.

GRANT'ED, *pp.* Admitted as true; conceded; yielded; bestowed; conveyed.

GRANT-EE', *n.* The person to whom a conveyance is made.

GRANT'ER, *n.* In a *general sense*, one who grants.

GRANT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Admitting; conceding; bestowing; conveying.

GRANT'OR, *n.* In *law*, the person who grants; one who conveys lands, rents, &c.

GRAN'U-LAR, } *a.* [from L. *granum.*] 1. Consisting of
GRAN'U-LA-RY, } grains. 2. Resembling grains.

GRAN'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* In a granular manner.

GRAN'U-LATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *granuler.*] 1. To form into grains or small masses. 2. To raise into small asperities; to make rough on the surface.

GRAN'U-LATE, *v. i.* To collect or be formed into grains.

GRAN'U-LATE, *a.* 1. Having numerous small elevations like shagreen.—*Brande.* 2. Consisting of or resembling grains.

GRAN'U-LA-TED, *pp.* 1. Formed into grains. 2. *a.* Consisting of grains; having the form of grains.

GRAN'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Forming into grains.

GRAN-U-LA'TION, *n.* 1. The act of forming into grains. The *granulation* of metals is effected by pouring them, when melted, into water, usually through a sieve.—2. In *surgery*, a name of the little grain-like formations which arise in sores that are healing, and by which the destroyed parts are filled up and the edges brought together.—*Brande.*

GRAN'ULE, *n.* [Sp. *granillo*, from L. *granum.*] A little grain; a small particle.

GRAN'U-LOUS, *a.* Full of grains; abounding with granular substances.

GRAPE, *n.* [Fr. *grappe de raisin.*] 1. *Properly*, a cluster of the fruit of the vine; but *with us*, a single berry of the vine; the fruit from which wine is made.—2. In the *manege*, *grapes* signifies mangy tumors on the legs of a horse.

GRAPE'-HY'A-CINTH, *n.* A beautiful bulbous flowering plant; also, its flower.

GRAPE'LESS, *a.* Wanting the strength and flavor of the grape.—*Jenyns.*

GRAP'ER-Y, *n.* A building or inclosure used for the rearing of grapes.

GRAPE'SHOT, *n.* A cluster of small shot, confined in a canvas bag, forming a kind of cylinder.

GRAPE'STONE, *n.* The stone or seed of the grape.

GRAPE'VINE, *n.* The vine which yields the grape.

GRAPH'IC, } *a.* [L. *graphicus.*] 1. Pertaining to the art
GRAPH'IC-AL, } of writing or delineating. 2. Well delineated. 3. Describing with accuracy.—*Graphic granite*, a variety of granite, composed of feldspar and quartz, so arranged as to bear a remote resemblance to Oriental characters.—*Dana.*

GRAPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With good delineation; in a picturesque manner.—*Brown.*

GRAPH'ITE, *n.* [Gr. γραφω.] Carburet of iron, a substance used for pencils, called *black-lead* or *plumbago.*

GRAPH'O-LITE, *n.* A species of slate proper for writing on.

GRAPH-OM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. γραφω and μετρον.] A mathematical instrument, called also a *semicircle*, used for measuring the degrees in an angle.

GRAPH-O-METRIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to or ascertained by a graphometer.

GRAP'NEL, } *n.* [Fr. *grappin.*] A small anchor fitted with
GRAP'LINE, } four or five flukes or claws, used to hold boats or small vessels.—*Totten.*

GRAP'PLE, *v. t.* [Goth. *greipan.*] 1. To seize; to lay fast hold on, either with the hands or with hooks. 2. To fasten; to fix, as the mind or heart; [*not in use.*]

GRAP'PLE, *v. i.* To seize; to contend in close fight, as wrestlers. *Milton.*—*To grapple with*, to contend with; to struggle against with boldness.—*Shak.*

GRAP'PLE, *n.* 1. A seizing; close hug in contest; the wrestler's hold. 2. Close fight. 3. A hook or iron instrument by which one ship fastens on another.

GRAP'PLED, *pp.* Seized; laid fast hold on.

GRAP'PLE-MENT, *n.* A grappling; close fight or embrace

GRAP'PLING, *ppr.* Laying fast hold on.

GRAP'PLING-IRONS (-ĭurnz), *n. pl.* Irons for grappling and holding fast a vessel.

GRAP'TO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. γραπτος and λιθος.] A fossil zoophyte, having the appearance of writing or sculpture, found in the silurian shales.—*Brande.*

GRAP'Y, *a.* 1. Like grapes; full of clusters of grapes.—*Addison.* 2. Made of grapes.—*Gay.*

GRASP, *v. t.* [It. *graspare.*] 1. To seize and hold by clasping or embracing with the fingers or arms. 2. To catch, to seize; to lay hold of; to take possession of.

GRASP, *v. i.* 1. To catch or seize; to gripe. 2. To struggle; to strive; [*obs.*] 3. To encroach. *Dryden.*—*To grasp at*, to catch at; to try to seize.

GRASP, *n.* 1. The gripe or seizure of the hand. 2. Possession; hold. 3. Reach of the arms; and, *figuratively*, the power of seizing.

GRASP'A-BLE, *a.* That can be grasped.

GRASPED (grāspt), *pp.* Seized with the hands or arms; embraced; held; possessed.

GRASP'ER, *n.* One who grasps or seizes; one who catches at; one who holds.

GRASP'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Seizing; embracing; catching holding.

GRASP'ING-LY, *adv.* In a grasping manner.

GRASS, *n.* [Sax. *græs, gers*, or *græd*; Goth. *gras*: G., D. *gras.*] 1. In *common usage*, herbage; the plants which constitute the food of cattle and other beasts.—2. In *botany*, a plant having simple leaves, a stem generally jointed and tubular, a husky calyx, called *glume*, and the seed single.—*Grass of Parnassus*, an herb growing in wet ground, of the genus *Parnassia.*

GRASS, *v. t.* To cover with grass or with turf.

GRASS, *v. i.* To breed grass; to be covered with grass.

GRĂSS'-BLĂDE, *n.* A blade of grass.
GRĂS-SĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *grassatio.*] A wandering about. [*Little used.*]
GRĂSS'GREEN, *a.* 1. Green with grass.—*Shenstone.* 2. Dark-green, like the color of grass.
GRĂSS'GRŌWN, *a.* Overgrown with grass.
GRĂSS'HOP-PER, *n.* [*grass* and *hop.*] An insect that lives among grass, a species of *gryllus.*
GRĂSS'I-NESS, *n.* [from *grassy.*] The state of abounding with grass; a grassy state.
GRĂSS'LESS, *a.* Destitute of grass.
GRĂSS'PLOT, *n.* A level spot covered with grass.
GRĂSS'POL-Y, *n.* A plant, a species of *lythrum.*
GRĂSS'VETCH, *n.* A plant of the genus *lathyrus.*
GRĂSS'WRAĆK (-rak), *n.* A plant, the *zostera.*
GRĂSS'Y, *a.* 1. Covered with grass; abounding with grass. 2. Resembling grass; green.
GRĀTE, *n.* [It. *grata.*] 1. A work or frame, composed of parallel or cross bars, with interstices; a kind of lattice-work, used for doors, windows, &c. 2. An instrument or frame of iron bars for holding coals used as fuel.
GRĀTE, *v. t.* To furnish with grates; to make fast with cross bars.
GRĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *gratter.*] 1. To rub, as a body with a rough surface against another body; to rub one thing against another. 2. To wear away in small particles, by rubbing with any thing rough or indented. 3. To offend; to fret; to vex; to irritate; to mortify. 4. To make a harsh sound, by rubbing on the friction of rough bodies.
GRĀTE, *v. i.* 1. To rub hard, so as to offend; to offend by oppression or importunity. 2. To make a harsh sound by the friction of rough bodies.
† GRĀTE, *a.* [L. *gratus.*] Agreeable.
GRĀ'TED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Rubbed harshly; worn off by rubbing. 2. Furnished with a grate.
GRĀTE'FUL, *a.* [from L. *gratus. See* GRACE.] 1. Having a due sense of benefits; kindly disposed toward one from whom a favor has been received; willing to acknowledge and repay benefits; as, a *grateful* son. 2. Awakening a pleasurable emotion; as, a *grateful* reception. 3. Affording pleasure to the senses; as, a *grateful* odor.—SYN. Thankful; pleasing; acceptable; gratifying; agreeable; welcome; delightful; delicious.
GRĀTE'FUL-LY, *adv.* 1. With a due sense of benefits or favors; in a manner that disposes to kindness, in return for favors; thankfully. 2. In a pleasing manner.
GRĀTE'FUL-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being grateful; gratitude. 2. The quality of being agreeable or pleasant to the mind or to the taste.
GRĀ'TER, *n.* An instrument or utensil with a rough, indented surface, for rubbing off small particles of a body.
GRA-TIĆ-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* The division of a design or draught into squares, for the purpose of reducing it to smaller dimensions.—*Gwilt.*
GRAT-I-FI-ĆĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *gratificatio.*] 1. The act of pleasing, either the mind, the taste, or the appetite. 2. That which affords pleasure or enjoyment; satisfaction; delight. 3. Reward; recompense.—*Morton.*
GRAT'I-FĪED, *pp.* or *a.* Pleased; indulged according to desire.
GRAT'I-FĪ-ER, *n.* One who gratifies or pleases.
GRAT'I-FŸ, *v. t.* [L. *gratificor.*] 1. To please; to give pleasure to; to indulge. 2. To delight; to please; to humor; to soothe; to satisfy; to indulge to satisfaction. 3. To requite; to recompense.
GRAT'I-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* 1. Pleasing; indulging to satisfaction. 2. *a.* Giving pleasure; affording satisfaction.
GRĀ'TING, *ppr.* 1. Rubbing; wearing off in particles. 2. *a.* Fretting; irritating; harsh.
GRĀ'TING, *n.* 1. A harsh sound or rubbing. 2. A partition of bars, or lattice-work of wood or iron; a grate. 3. An open cover for the hatches of a ship, resembling lattice-work; [*usually in the plural.*]
GRĀ'TING-LY, *adv.* Harshly; offensively; in a manner to irritate.
GRĀ'TIS, *adv.* [L.] For nothing; freely; without recompense.
GRAT'I-TUDE, *n.* [L. *gratitudo.*] An emotion of the heart, excited by a favor or benefit received; a sentiment of kindness or good-will toward a benefactor; thankfulness.
GRA-TŪ'I-TOUS, *a.* [L. *gratuitus.*] 1. Free; voluntary; not required by justice; granted without claim or merit. 2. Asserted or taken without proof.
GRA-TŪ'I-TOUS-LY, *adv.* 1. Freely; voluntarily; without claim or merit; without an equivalent or compensation. 2. Without proof.
GRA-TŪ'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *gratuité.*] 1. A free gift; a present; a donation; that which is given without a compensation or equivalent. 2. Something given in return for a favor; an acknowledgment.
GRAT'U-LĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *gratulor.*] 1. To express joy or pleasure to a person on account of his success, or the reception of some good; to salute with declarations of joy; to congratulate. 2. To wish or express joy to. 3. To declare joy for; to mention with joy. [*Congratulate is more used.*]
GRAT'U-LĀ-TED, *pp.* Addressed with expressions of joy.
GRAT'U-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Addressing with expressions of joy, on account of some good received.
GRAT-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *gratulatio.*] An address or expression of joy to a person, on account of some good received by him; congratulation.
GRAT'U-LA-TO-RY, *n.* [L. *gratulatio.*] An address or expression of joy to a person, on account of some good received by him; congratulation.
GRAT'U-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Expressing gratulation; congratulatory.
GRA-VĀ'MEN, *n.* [L.] In *law*, the grievance complained of; the substantial cause of the action.—*Bouvier.*
GRĀVE, a final syllable, is a grove, Sax. *græf*; or it is an officer, Ger. *graf.*
GRĀVE, *v. t.*; pret. *graved*; pp. *graven*, or *graved.* [Fr. *graver*; Sax. *grafan.*] 1. To carve or cut letters or figures on stone or other hard substance with a chisel or edged tool; to engrave. 2. To carve; to form or shape by cutting with a chisel. 3. To clean a ship's bottom, and cover it with pitch. 4. To entomb.—*Shak.*: [*unusual.*]
GRĀVE, *v. i.* To carve; to write or delineate on hard substances; to practice engraving.
GRĀVE, *n.* [Sax. *græf*; G. *grab.*] 1. The ditch, pit, or excavated place in which a dead human body is deposited, a place for the corpse of a human being; a sepulchre. 2. A tomb. 3. Any place where the dead are reposited; a place of great slaughter or mortality.—4. *Figuratively*, death or destruction.—5. *Graves*, in the *plural*, sediment of tallow melted.—*Brande.*
GRĀVE, *a.* [Fr., Sp., It. *grave.*] 1. In *music*, low; depressed; opposed to *sharp, acute*, or *high.* 2. Having a character of seriousness and sobriety; opposed to *gay, light*, or *jovial.* 3. Plain; not gay; not showy or tawdry. 4. Being of weight; of a serious character; as, a *grave* performance.—5. Being of importance or moment; as, *grave* reasons.—SYN. Solemn; sober; serious; sage; staid, demure; thoughtful; sedate; weighty; momentous; important.
GRĀVE'-ĆLOD, *n.* Clod of a grave.
GRĀVE'-ĆLŌTHES, *n. pl.* The clothes or dress in which the dead are interred.
GRĀVE'-DIG-GER, *n.* One whose occupation is to dig graves.
GRĀVE'-LOOK-ING, *a.* Appearing grave.
GRĀVE'-MĂK-ER, *n.* A grave-digger.—*Shak.*
GRĀVE'-ROB-BER, *n.* One who robs a grave.
GRĀVE'-ROB-BING, *n.* A robbing of the grave.
GRĀVE'-STONE, *n.* A stone laid over a grave, or erected near it, as a monument.
GRĀVE'-YĂRD, *n.* A place set apart for the burial of the dead; a burying-ground.
GRĀ'VED, *pp.* Carved; engraved; cleaned, as a ship.
GRAV'EL, *n.* [Fr. *gravelle.*] 1. Small stones or fragments of stone, or very small pebbles, larger than the particles of sand, but often intermixed with them.—2. In *medicine*, a disease produced by small calculous concretions in the kidneys and bladder.
GRAV'EL, *v. t.* 1. To cover with gravel. 2. To stick in the sand.—*Camden.* 3. To puzzle; to stop; to embarrass.—*Prior.* 4. To hurt the foot of a horse, by gravel lodged under the shoe.
GRAV'EL-WĄLK (-wawk), *n.* A walk or alley covered with gravel, which makes a hard and dry bottom.
GRAV'ELED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered with gravel; stopped; embarrassed; injured by gravel.
GRĀVE'LESS, *a.* Without a grave; unburied.
GRAV'EL-ING, *ppr.* Covering with gravel; embarrassing; hurting the feet, as of a horse.
GRAV'EL-ING, *n.* The act of covering with gravel.
GRAV'EL-LY, *a.* Abounding with gravel; consisting of gravel.
GRĀVE'LY, *adv.* 1. In a grave, solemn manner; soberly; seriously. 2. Without gaudiness or show.
GRĀ-VE-MEN'TE. [It.] In a grave or weighty manner. *See* GRAVE.
GRĀVE'NESS, *n.* Seriousness; solemnity; sobriety of behavior; gravity of manners or discourse.
GRĀ'VE-O-LENCE, *n.* [L. *gravis* and *oleo.*] A strong and offensive smell.
GRĀ'VE-O-LENT, *a.* Having a strong odor.
GRĀV'ER, *n.* 1. One who carves or engraves; a sculptor 2. An engraving-tool; an instrument for graving.
GRAV'ID, *a.* [L. *gravidus.*] Pregnant; being with child.
† GRAV'ID-Ā-TED, *a.* Made pregnant; big.—*Barrow.*
† GRAV-ID-Ā'TION, *n.* Pregnancy.—*Pearson.*
GRA-VID'I-TY, *n.* Pregnancy.—*Arbuthnot.*
GRA-VIM'E-TER, *n.* [L. *gravis*, and Gr. μετρον.] An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of bodies, solid or liquid.

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÄR, FĄLL, WHĄT;—PRĘY;—MARĪNE, BIRD;—MÖVE, BOOK,

GRĀV'ING, *ppr.* Engraving; carving; cutting figures on stone, copper, or other hard substance.

GRĀV'ING, *n.* 1. The act of cutting figures in hard substances. 2. Carved work. 3. The act of cleaning a ship's bottom.—4. *Figuratively*, impression, as on the heart.

GRAV-I-TĀTE, *v. i.* [Fr. *graviter.*] To be attracted, as when one body tends toward another, according to the law of gravitation.

GRAV'I-TĀ-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Being attracted, or tending toward another body, according to the law of gravitation.

GRAV-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of tending to the center, or of being drawn toward something.—2. In *natural philosophy*, the tendency of all matter in the universe toward all other matter. Every portion of matter attracts and is attracted directly as its quantity of matter, and inversely as the square of its distance from the attracting body.—*Olmsted.*

GRAV'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *gravité.*] 1. Weight; heaviness.—2. In *natural philosophy*, the tendency of a mass of matter toward its central body; *particularly*, the tendency of a body toward the center of the earth; terrestrial gravitation. *Weight* is the measure of gravity. *Olmsted.*—3. *Specific gravity*, the weight of a body compared with another of equal bulk, taken as a standard. Water is the standard for solids and liquids; common air for gases. 4. Seriousness; sobriety of manners; solemnity of deportment or character. 5. Weight; enormity; atrociousness; [*not used.*]—6. In *music*, lowness of sound.

GRĀ'VY, *n.* The fat and other liquid matter that drips from flesh in roasting, or when roasted or baked.

GRĀY, *a.* [Sax. *grig, græg*; G. *grau.*] 1. White, with a mixture of black. 2. White; hoary. 3. Dark; of a mixed color; of the color of ashes. 4. Old; mature.

GRĀY, *n.* 1. A gray color. 2. An animal of a gray color, as a horse, a badger, and a kind of salmon.—*Smart.*

GRĀY'-BEARD, *n.* An old man.—*Shak.*

GRĀY'-EYED (īde), *a.* Having gray eyes.

GRĀY'-FLY, *n.* The trumpet-fly.—*Milton.*

GRĀY'-HAIRED, *a.* Having gray hair.

GRĀY'-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having a gray head or gray hair.

GRĀY'-HOUND, *n.* [Sax. *grighund.*] A tall, fleet dog, used in the chase. *See* GREYHOUND.

GRĀY MARE. "The gray mare is the better horse," said of a woman who rules her husband.—*Grose.*

GRĀY'-STONE, *n.* A grayish or greenish compact rock, composed of feldspar and augite, and allied to basalt.—*Dana.*

GRĀY'ISH, *a.* Somewhat gray; gray in a moderate degree.

GRĀY'LING, *n.* A fish of the genus *salmo*, resembling the trout in shape, and much esteemed for its flavor.

GRĀY'NESS, *n.* The quality of being gray.—*Sherwood.*

GRĀY'WACKE, *n.* [G. *grauwacke.*] In *geology*, the name of certain hard sandstones, or grit rocks, and the associate strata, occurring below the coal formations.—*Dana.*

GRĀZE, *v. t.* [Sax. *grasian*, G. *grasen.*] 1. To rub or touch lightly in passing; to brush lightly the surface of a thing in passing. 2. To feed or supply cattle with grass; to furnish pasture for. 3. To feed on; to eat from the ground, as growing herbage. 4. To tend grazing cattle.

GRĀZE, *v. i.* 1. To eat grass; to feed on growing herbage. 2. To supply grass. 3. To move on devouring.

GRĀZED, *pp.* 1. Touched lightly by a passing body; brushed. 2. Fed by growing grass. 3. Eaten, as growing herbage.

GRĀZ'ER, *n.* One that grazes or feeds on growing herbage.

GRĀ'ZIER (grā'zhur), *n.* One who pastures cattle, and who rears them for market.

GRĀZ'ING, *ppr.* 1. Touching lightly. 2. Feeding on growing herbage. 3. *a.* Supplying pasture.

GRĀZ'ING, *n.* A pasture.

GRA-ZI-Ō'SO (grat-se-ō'so). [It.] In *music*, graceful, smooth, and elegant.

GREASE, *n.* [Fr. *graisse.*] 1. Animal fat in a soft state; oily or unctuous matter of any kind, as tallow, lard. 2. An inflammation of the heels of a horse, which suspends the ordinary greasy secretion of the part, and produces dryness and scurfiness.

GREASE (greez), *v. t.* 1. To smear, anoint, or daub with grease or fat. 2. To bribe; to corrupt with presents.—*Dryden*; [*inelegant.*]

GREASED, *pp.* Smeared with oily matter; bribed.

GREAS'I-LY, *adv.* With grease or an appearance of it; grossly.

GREAS'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being greasy; oiliness; unctuousness.—*Boyle.*

GREAS'ING, *ppr.* Smearing with fat or oily matter; bribing.

GREAS'Y (greez'y), *a.* 1. Oily; fat; unctuous. 2. Smeared or defiled with grease. 3. Like grease or oil; smooth. 4. Fat of body; bulky; [*little used.*] 5. Gross; indelicate; indecent.—*Marston.*

GREAT, *a.* [Sax. *great*; D. *groot*; G. *gross.*] 1. Large in bulk or dimensions; big. 2. Being of extended length or breadth. 3. Large in number. 4. Expressing a large, extensive, or unusual degree of any thing. 5. Long-continued. 6. Important; weighty; momentous. 7. Chief, principal; as, the *great* reason. 8. Chief; of vast power and excellence; supreme; illustrious. 9. Vast, extensive; wonderful; admirable. 10. Possessing large or strong powers of mind. 11. Having made extensive or unusual acquisitions of science or knowledge. 12. Distinguished by rank, office, or power; elevated; eminent. 13. Dignified in aspect, mien, or manner.—*Dryden.* 14. Magnanimous; generous; of elevated sentiments; high-minded. 15. Rich; sumptuous; magnificent. 16. Vast; sublime. 17. Dignified; noble. 18. Swelling; proud. 19 Chief; principal; much traveled; as, the *great* routes 20. Pregnant; teeming. 21. Hard; difficult. 22. Familiar, intimate; [*vulgar.*] 23. Distinguished by extraordinary events, or unusual importance. 24. Distant by one more generation, in the ascending or descending line; as, *great* grandfather, &c. 25. Superior; pre-eminent

GREAT, *n.* 1. The whole; the gross; the lump or mass. 2. People of rank or distinction.

GREAT'-BEL-LIED, *a.* Pregnant; teeming.—*Shak.*

GREAT'-COAT, *n.* An over-coat.

GREAT'-COAT-ED, *a.* Wearing a great-coat.

GREAT'-HEART'ED, *a.* High-spirited; undejected; noble.

GREAT'-SEAL. *n.* The principal seal of a kingdom, state, &c.

† GREAT'EN, *v. t.* To enlarge.—*Raleigh.*

† GREAT'EN, *v. i.* To increase; to become large.—*South.*

GREAT'LY, *adv.* 1. In a great degree; much. 2. Nobly, illustriously. 3. Magnanimously; generously; bravely.

GREAT'NESS, *n.* 1. Largeness of bulk, dimensions, number, or quantity; magnitude. 2. Large amount; extent. 3. High degree. 4. High rank or place; elevation; dignity; distinction; eminence; power; command. 5. Swelling pride; affected state. 6. Magnanimity; elevation of sentiment; nobleness. 7. Strength or extent of intellectual faculties. 8. Large extent or variety. 9. Grandeur; pomp; magnificence. 10. Force; intensity.

GREAVE, for *grove* and *groove.*—*Spenser.* *See* GROVE and GROOVE.

GREAVES (greevz), *n. pl.* [Port., Sp. *grevas.*] 1. Armor for the legs; a sort of boots.—2. *Greaves* or *graves*, the sediment of melted tallow.—*Brande.*

GREBE, *n.* A web-footed bird with short wings, and very expert at diving.

GRE'CIAN (grē'shan), *a.* Pertaining to Greece.

GRE'CIAN, *n.* 1. A native of Greece. Also, a Jew who understood Greek. 2. One well versed in the Greek language.

GRE'CIAN-FIRE, *n.* [Fr. *feu Greceois.*] Wild fire; such as will burn within water. *See* GREEK-FIRE.

GRE'CIAN-IZE. *v. i.* [Fr. *Grecanizer.*] To speak Greek.

GRE'CISM, *n.* [L. *Græcismus.*] An idiom of the Greek language.—*Addison.*

GRE'CIZE, *v. t.* 1. To render Grecian. 2. To translate into Greek.

GRE'CIZE, *v. i.* To speak the Greek language

GRE'CIZED, *pp.* Rendered Greek.

GRE'CIZ-ING, *ppr.* Rendering Greek.

† GREE, *n.* [Fr. *gré.*] 1. Good-will.—*Spenser.* 2. Step or stair; rank; degree.—*Spenser.* *See* DEGREE.

† GREE, *v. i.* To agree. *See* AGREE.

† GREECE, *n.* [plural of *gree*, a step.] A flight of steps.

† GREED, *n.* Greediness.—*Graham.*

GREED'I-LY, *adv.* 1. With a keen appetite for food or drink; voraciously; ravenously. 2. With keen or ardent desire; eagerly.

GREED'I-NESS, *n.* 1. Keenness of appetite for food or drink. 2. Ardent desire.—SYN. Ravenousness; voracity; eagerness; avidity.

GREED'Y, *a.* [Sax. *grædig.*] 1. Having a keen appetite for food or drink; ravenous; voracious; very hungry. 2. Having a keen desire of any thing; eager to obtain.

GREED'Y-GUT, *n.* A glutton; a devourer; a belly-god.—*Todd.* [*Vulgar.*]

GREEK, *a.* Pertaining to Greece.

GREEK, *n.* 1. A native of Greece. 2. The language of Greece.

GREEK'-FIRE, *n.* A combustible composition which burns under water, the constituents of which are supposed to be asphalt, with nitre and sulphur.

GREEK'-RŌSE, *n.* The flower campion.

GREEK'ESS, *n.* A female of Greece.

GREEK'ISH, *a.* Peculiar to Greece.—*Milton.*

GREEK'LING, *n.* A little Greek, or one of small esteem or pretensions.—*Ben Jonson.*—*Rich. Dict.*

GREEN, *a.* [Sax. *grene.*] 1. Being of the color of herbage and plants when growing, a color composed of blue and yellow rays; verdant. 2. New; fresh; recent.—*Burke.* 3. Fresh; flourishing; undecayed; as, a *green* old age.—*Dryden.* 4. Containing its natural juices; not dry: not seasoned. 5. Not roasted; half raw.—*Watts.* 6. Unripe; immature; not arrived to perfection. 7. Immature in age; young; inexperienced; raw. 8. Pale; sickly; wan; of a greenish pale color. *Shak.*—In *cookery*, a goose is said to be *green* until it is four months old.

GREEN, *n.* 1. The color of growing plants; a color composed of blue and yellow rays, which, mixed in different proportions, exhibit a variety of shades. 2. A grassy plain or plat; a piece of ground covered with verdant herbage. 3. Fresh leaves or branches of trees or other plants; wreaths; [*mostly in the plural.*] 4. The leaves and stems of young plants, used in cookery, or dressed for food in the spring; [*in the plural.*]

GREEN, *v. t.* To make green.—*Thomson.*

GREEN'-BROOM, } *n.* A plant of the genus *genista.*
GREEN'-WEED, }

GREEN'-CLOTH, *n.* A board or court of justice held in the counting-house of the British king's household, having cognizance of all matters of justice in the king's household.

GREEN'-CŎL-ORĔD (-kul'lurd), *a.* Pale; sickly.—*Tourneur.*

GREEN'-CROP, *n.* A crop of green vegetables, such as artificial grasses, turnips, &c., consumed on a farm in their unripe state.

GREEN'-ĔARTH, *n.* A species of earth or mineral, so called; the mountain green of artists.—*Ure.*

GREEN'-ĔȲED (-ide), *a.* Having green eyes.—*Shak.*

GREEN'-FINCH, *n.* A singing-bird, the green grossbeak.

GREEN'-FISH, *n.* A fish so called.—*Ainsworth.*

GREEN'-GĂGE, *n.* A species of plum.

GREEN'-GRŌ-CER, *n.* A retailer of vegetables or fruit in their fresh or green state.

GREEN'-HAIRĔD, *a.* Having green locks or hair.

GREEN'-HAND, *n.* One who is raw and inexperienced.—*Holloway.*

GREEN'-HORN, *n.* A raw youth.—*W. Irving.*

GREEN'-HOUSE, *n.* A house in which tender plants are sheltered from the weather, and preserved green during the winter or cold weather.

GREEN'-MAN-TLED, *a.* Covered with green.

GREEN'-SAND, *n.* A term applied to beds of sand, sandstone, and limestone, belonging to the Cretaceous Period; so called because green earth or chlorite is ordinarily scattered throughout the sandstone, limestone, &c.—*Lyell.*

GREEN'-ROOM, *n.* A room, near the stage, to which actors retire during the interval of their parts in the play.

GREEN'-SICK-NESS, *n.* The *chlorosis*, a disease of females, characterized by paleness, languor, depraved appetite, and indigestion.

GREEN'-SICK-NESSED (-sik'nest), *a.* Having a sickly taste.—*Bishop Rundle.*

GREEN'-SNĂKE, *n.* A name of two small species of snakes in the United States, of a green color, and not poisonous.

GREEN'-STALL, *n.* A stall on which greens are exposed to sale.

GREEN'-STŌNE, *n.* A rock of the trap formation, composed of hornblende and feldspar.—*Lyell.*

GREEN'-SWARD, *n.* Turf green with grass.

GREEN'-VIT'RI-OL, *n.* A popular name of the sulphate of iron.

GREEN'-WEED, *n.* Dyer's weed.

GREEN'-WOOD, *n.* A wood when green, as in summer.

GREEN'-WOOD, *a.* Pertaining to a green wood.

GREENED, *pp.* Made green.

GREEN'ER-Y, *n.* Green plants; verdure.

GREEN'HOOD, *n.* A state of greenness.—*Chaucer.*

GREEN'ING, *n.* A well-known sort of apple.

GREEN'ISH, *a.* Somewhat green; having a tinge of green.—*Newton.*

GREEN'ISH-NESS, *n.* The quality of being greenish.

GREEN'LY, *adv.* With a green color; newly; freshly; immaturely.

GREEN'LY, *a.* Of a green color.—*Gascoigne.*

GREEN'NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being green; viridity. 2. Immaturity; unripeness; [*either literal or figurative.*] 3. Freshness; vigor. 4. Newness.

GREEN'OCK-ITE, *n.* [from *Lord Greenock.*] A native sulphuret of cadmium.

GREENS, *n. pl.* The leaves of various plants, as spinach, &c., boiled in their green state for food.—*Encyc. of Dom. Econ.* *See* GREEN.

GREET, *v. t.* [Sax. *gretan, grettan.*] 1. To address with expressions of kind wishes; to salute in kindness and respect. 2. To address at meeting; to address in any manner. 3. To congratulate. 4. To pay compliments at a distance; to send kind wishes to. 5. To meet and address with kindness; or to express kind wishes, accompanied with an embrace. 6. To meet.

GREET, *v. i.* 1. *Literally*, to cry out; to meet and salute. 2. To weep; written by Spenser *greit*; [*obs.*]

GREET'ED, *pp.* Addressed with kind wishes; complimented.

GREET'ER, *n.* One who greets.

GREET'ING, *ppr.* Addressing with kind wishes or expressions of joy; complimenting; congratulating; saluting.

GREET'ING, *n.* Expression of kindness or joy; salutation at meeting; compliment addressed from one absent.

† GREEZE, *n.* [L. *gressus.*] A step, or flight of steps. *See* GREECE.

GREF FI-ER, n. [Fr.] A registrar, or recorder.

GRE'GAL, *a.* [L. *grex.*] Pertaining to a flock.

GRE-GĀ'RI-AN, *a.* Belonging to the herd or crowd.

GRE-GĀ'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *gregarius.*] Having the habit of assembling or living in a flock or herd; not habitually solitary or living alone.

GRE-GĀ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a flock or herd; in a company.

GRE-GĀ'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of living in flocks or herds.

GRE-GŌ'RI-AN, *a.* Denoting what belongs to Gregory.—*Gregorian calendar*, the regulation of the year according to the reformation introduced by Pope Gregory XIII. in 1582.—The *Gregorian year*, is the year as now reckoned according to the Gregorian calendar. Thus, every year, divisible by 4, except those divisible by 100, and not by 400, has 366 days; all other years have 365 days.—*Gregorian telescope*, a common form of the reflecting telescope, so named from its inventor, Prof. James Gregory, of the University of Edinburgh.

GRE-GŌ'RI-AN CHANT, *n.* Choral music according to eight church modes, arranged by Pope Gregory I.—*Porter.*

GREG'GŌE, *n.* A short jacket.

† GREIT, *v. i.* [Goth *greitan.*] To lament.—*Spenser.*

† GREITH, *v. t.* [Sax. *geræðian.*] To make ready.

† GREITH, *n.* Goods; furniture.—*Chaucer.*

GRE'MI-AL, *a.* [L. *gremium.*] Belonging to the lap or bosom.—*Dict.*

GRE-NĀDE', *n.* [Sp. *granada*; Fr. *grenade.*] In the *art of war*, a small bomb-shell, which is to be fired by means of a fusee, and thrown by hand among enemies.

GREN-A-DIER', *n.* [from Fr. *grenade.*] 1. A foot soldier, wearing a high cap (formerly one who threw grenades). 2. A fowl found in Angola, in Africa.

GRE-NAT'I-FORM, *a.* Being in the form of grenatite.—*Gibbs.*

GREN'A-TITE, *n.* Staurotide or staurolite, a mineral.

GRES-SŌ'RI-AL, *a.* In *ornithology*, having three toes of the feet forward, two of them connected, and one behind.

GREW, *pret.* of *grow.*

GREY. *See* GRAY.

GRĒY'HOUND, *n.* [Sax. *grighund.*] A tall, fleet dog, kept for the chase.

GRĪCE, *n.* 1. A little pig. 2. A flight of steps. *See* GREECE.

GRID'DLE, *n.* [W. *greidell.*] A pan, broad and shallow, for baking cakes.

GRĪDE, *v. t.* [It. *gridare.*] To grate, or to cut with a grating sound; to cut; to penetrate or pierce harshly.

GRĪD'E-LIN, *n.* [Fr. *gris de lin.*] A color mixed of white and red, or a gray violet, like the color of flax.

GRĪD'ING, *ppr.* Grating; cutting with a grating sound.

GRID'I-RON (gridī-urn), *n.* [W. *greidiaw.*] A grated utensil for broiling flesh and fish over coals.

GRIDĪ-RON-PEND'U-LUM, *n.* *See* PENDULUM.

GRIĒF, *n.* [D. *grief*; Fr. *grief.*] 1. The pain of mind produced by loss, misfortune, injury, or evils of any kind; sorrow; regret. 2. The pain of mind occasioned by our own misconduct; sorrow or regret that we have done wrong; pain accompanying repentance. 3. Cause of sorrow; that which afflicts; affliction; trouble.

GRIĒF'-IM-BIT'TERED, *a.* Imbittered by grief.

GRIĒF'-SHOT, *a.* Pierced with grief.—*Shak.*

GRIĒF'FUL, *a.* Full of grief or sorrow.—*Sackville.*

GRIĒF'LESS, *a.* Sorrowless; without grief.—*Huloet.*

† GRIĒV'A-BLE, *a.* Lamentable.—*Gower.*

GRIĒV'ANCE, *n.* That which causes grief or uneasiness; that which burdens, oppresses, or injures, implying a sense of wrong done.—SYN. Burden; oppression; hardship; trouble.

GRIĒVE, *v. t.* [D. *grieven.*] 1. To give pain of mind to; to afflict; to wound the feelings. 2. To afflict; to inflict pain on. 3. To make sorrowful; to excite regret in. 4. To offend; to displease; to provoke.

GRIĒVE, *v. i.* To feel pain of mind or heart; to be in pain on account of an evil; to sorrow; to mourn; to lament

GRIĒVED, *pp.* or *a.* Pained; afflicted; suffering sorrow

GRIĒV'ER, *n.* He or that which grieves.

GRIĒV'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Giving pain; afflicting. 2. Sorrowing; exercised with grief; mourning.

GRIĒV'ING-LY, *adv.* In sorrow; sorrowfully.

GRIĒV'OUS, *a.* 1. Heavy; oppressive; burdensome. 2. Afflictive; painful; hard to be borne. 3. Causing grief or sorrow. 4. Distressing, as a famine. 5. Great; atrocious, as an offense. 6. Expressing great uneasiness. 7. Provoking; offensive; tending to irritate. 8. Hurtful; destructive; causing mischief.

GRIĒV'OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. With pain; painfully; with great pain or distress. 2. With discontent, ill-will, or grief. 3. Calamitously; miserably; greatly; with great uneasiness, distress, or grief. 4. Atrociously.

GRIĒV'OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Oppressiveness; weight that gives pain or distress. 2. Pain; affliction; calamity; distress. 3. Greatness; enormity; atrociousness.

GRIF'FIN, } *n.* [Fr. *griffon.*] In the *natural history of the*
GRIF'FON, } *ancients*, an imaginary animal said to be generated between the lion and eagle. It is represented with four legs, wings, and a beak, the upper part resembling an eagle, and the lower part a lion.

GRIF'FIN-LĪKE, *a.* Resembling a griffin.

GRIG, *n.* 1. A small eel; the sand eel. 2. A merry creature; from lively motions like those of the eel. 3. Health; [*obs.*]

GRILL, *v. t.* [Fr. *griller.*] 1. To broil. 2. To torment, as if by broiling.

† GRILL, *a.* Causing terror, or shaking with cold.—*Chaucer.*

GRIL-LĀDE', *n.* Any thing broiled on the gridiron.

GRIL'LAGE, *n.* A name given to the sleepers and cross-beams on which some erections are carried up, as piers in marshy soils, &c.—*Buchanan.*

GRILL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Broiled; tormented.

GRILL'ING, *ppr.* Broiling; tormenting.

† GRIL'LY, *v. t.* To harass.—*Hudibras.*

GRIM, *a.* [Sax. *grim.*] 1. Impressing terror; adapted to create alarm. 2. Ugly; ill-looking.—SYN. Fierce; ferocious; furious; horrid; horrible; frightful; ghastly; grisly; hideous; stern; sullen; sour; surly.

GRIM'-FĀCED (-fāste), *a.* Having a stern countenance.

GRIM'-GRIN-NING, *a.* Grinning with a fierce countenance.

GRIM'-VIS-AGED (-viz-ajd), *a.* Grim-faced.

GRI-MĀCE', *n.* [Fr.] 1. A distortion of the countenance, from habit, affectation, or insolence. 2. An air of affectation.

GRI-MĀCED' (gre-māste'), *a.* Distorted; having a crabbed look.

GRI-MAL'KIN, *n.* The name of an old cat.

GRĪME, *n.* [Ice. *gryma.*] Foul matter; dirt; sullying blackness, deeply insinuated.

GRĪME, *v. t.* To sully or soil deeply; to dirt.—*Shak.*

GRIM'LY, *a.* Having a hideous or stern look.—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*

GRIM'LY, *adv.* 1. Fiercely; ferociously; with a look of fury or ferocity. 2. Sourly; sullenly.

GRIM'NESS, *n.* Fierceness of look; sternness; crabbedness.

GRĪ'MY, *a.* Full of grime; foul.

GRIN, *v. i.* [Sax. *grinnian.*] 1. To set the teeth together and open the lips, or to open the mouth and withdraw the lips from the teeth, so as to show them, as in laughter or scorn. 2. To fix the teeth, as in anguish.

GRIN, *n.* The act of closing the teeth and showing them, or of withdrawing the lips and showing the teeth.

GRIN, *n.* A snare or trap.—*Chaucer.*

GRIN, *v. t.* To express by grinning.—*Milton.*

GRĪND, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ground.* [Sax. *grindan.*] 1. To break and reduce to fine particles or powder by friction; to comminute by attrition; to triturate. 2. To break and reduce to small pieces by the teeth. 3. To sharpen by rubbing or friction; to wear off the substance of a metallic instrument, and reduce it to a sharp edge by the friction of a stone. 4. To make smooth; to polish by friction, as glass. 5. To rub one against another. 6. To oppress by severe exactions; to afflict cruelly; to harass. 7. To crush in pieces; to ruin. 8. To grate.

GRĪND, *v. i.* 1. To perform the operation of grinding; to move a mill. 2. To be moved or rubbed together, as in the operation of grinding. 3. To be ground or pulverized by friction. 4. To be polished and made smooth by friction. 5. To be sharpened by grinding.

GRĪND'ER, *n.* 1. One who grinds or moves a mill. 2. The instrument of grinding. 3. A tooth that grinds or chews food; a double tooth; a jaw-tooth. 4. The teeth in general.

GRĪND'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Reducing to powder by friction; triturating; levigating; chewing. 2. Making sharp; making smooth or polishing by friction. 3. Oppressing.

GRĪND'ING, *n.* The act of reducing to powder; sharpening or polishing; oppressing.

† GRIND'LE-STŌNE. The same as *grindstone.*

GRĪND'STŌNE, *n.* A flat, circular stone, used for grinding or sharpening tools.

GRIN'NER, *n.* One who grins.—*Addison.*

GRIN'NING, *ppr.* or *a.* Closing the teeth and showing them, as in laughter; showing of the teeth.

GRIN'NING-LY, *adv.* With a grinning laugh.

† GRIP, *n.* The griffin.—*Shak.*

GRIP, *n.* [Dan. *greb.*] A grasp; a holding fast. [*Obs. or vulgar.*]

GRIP, *n.* [D. *groep.*] A small ditch or furrow.

† GRIP, *v. t.* To trench; to drain.

GRĪPE, *v. t.* [Sax. *gripan*; Goth. *greipan.*] 1. To seize; to grasp; to catch with the hand, and to clasp closely with the fingers. 2. To hold fast; to hold with the fingers closely pressed; to squeeze. 3. To seize and hold fast in the arms; to embrace closely. 4. To close the fingers; to clutch.—*Pope.* 5. To pinch; to press; to compress. 6. To give pain to the bowels. 7. To pinch; to straiten; to distress.

GRĪPE, *v. i.* 1. To seize or catch by pinching; to get money by hard bargains or mean exactions. 2. To feel the colic. 3. To bring her head too close to the wind, as a ship.

GRĪPE, *n.* 1. Grasp; seizure; fast hold with the hand or paw, or with the arms. 2. Squeeze; pressure. 3. Oppression; cruel exactions. 4. Affliction; pinching distress; as, the *gripe* of poverty. 5. A lever which can be pressed upon a wheel to retard or stop its motion.—6. In *seamen's language*, the fore-foot or piece of timber which terminates the keel at the fore-end.—7. *Gripes*, in the *plural*, distress of the bowels, such as accompanies a lax.—8. *Gripes*, in *seamen's language*, an assemblage of ropes, dead eyes, and hooks, fastened to ring-bolts in the deck to secure the boats.

GRĪPE'FUL, *a.* Disposed to gripe.

GRĪP'ER, *n.* One who gripes; an oppressor; an extortioner.

GRĪP'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Grasping; seizing; holding fast; pinching; oppressing; distressing the bowels.

GRĪP'ING, *n.* 1. A pinching or grasp; a peculiar pain of the intestines, as in a lax or colic.—2. In *seamen's language*, the inclination of a ship to run to the windward of her course.

GRĪP'ING-LY, *adv.* With a peculiar pain in the bowels.

† GRIP'PLE, *a.* 1. Griping; greedy; covetous; unfeeling.—*Spenser.* 2. Grasping fast; tenacious.—*Spenser.*

† GRIP'PLE-NESS, *n.* Covetousness.—*Bp. Hall.*

† GRIS, *n.* [Fr. *gris*, gray.] A kind of fur.—*Chaucer.*

† GRIS'AM-BER. Used by *Milton* for *ambergris.*

† GRISE, *n.* [L. *gressus.* *See* GREECE.] 1. A step, or scale of steps.—*Shak.* 2. A swine.

† *GRI-SETTE'* (gre-zet'), *n.* [Fr.] A tradesman's wife or daughter.—*Sterne.*

† GRIS'KIN, *n.* The spine of a hog.

GRIS'LI-NESS, *n.* Quality of being grisly or horrible.—*Sidney.*

GRIS'LY (griz'le), *a.* [Sax. *grislic.*] Frightful; horrible; terrible.—*Dryden. Grisly bear.* *See* GRIZZLY.

GRĪ'SON, *n.* A South American animal of the glutton kind, a little larger than a weasel.—*Partington.*

GRĪ'SONS (grē'zunz), *n. pl.* Inhabitants of the eastern Swiss Alps.

GRIST, *n.* [Sax. *grist.*] 1. Corn for grinding, or that which is ground at one time; as much grain as is carried to the mill at one time, or the meal it produces. 2. Supply; provision. 3. Profit; gain; as in the phrase, it brings *grist* to the mill.

GRIST'-MILL, *n.* A mill for grinding grain.

GRIS'TLE (gris'l), *n.* [Sax. *gristle.*] A cartilage; a smooth, solid, elastic substance in animal bodies.

GRIS'TLY (gris'ly), *a.* Consisting of gristle; like gristle; cartilaginous.—*Ray.*

GRIT, *n.* [Sax. *greot*, or *gryt*, *grytta.*] 1. The coarse part of meal. 2. Oats hulled or coarsely ground; written, also, *groats.* 3. Sand or gravel; rough, hard particles. 4. A hard sandstone; stone composed of particles of sand agglutinated.

GRIT'-ROCK, } *See* GRIT, No. 4.
GRIT'-STŌNE. }

† GRITH, *n.* Agreement.—*Chaucer.*

GRIT'TI-NESS, *n.* The quality of containing grit, or consisting of grit, sand, or small, hard, rough particles of stone

GRIT'TY, *a.* Containing sand or grit; consisting of grit, full of hard particles; sandy.

GRIZ'E-LIN. *See* GRIDELIN.

GRIZ'ZLE, *n.* [Fr., Sp., Port. *gris.*] Gray; a gray color; a mixture of white and black.—*Shak.*

GRIZ'ZLED, *a.* Gray; of a mixed color.

GRIZ'ZLY, *a.* Somewhat gray. *Grizzly bear*, a large and ferocious bear of western North America.

GRŌAN, *v. i.* [Sax. *granian*, *grunan.*] 1. To breathe with a deep murmuring sound; to utter a mournful voice, as in pain or sorrow; to moan. 2. To sigh; to be oppressed or afflicted; or to complain of oppression.

GRŌAN, *n.* 1. A deep, mournful sound, uttered in pain, sorrow, or anguish. 2. Any low, rumbling sound.

GRŌAN'FUL, *a.* Sad; inducing groans.—*Spenser.*

GRŌAN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uttering a low, mournful sound.

GRŌAN'ING, *n.* 1. The act of groaning; lamentation; complaint; a deep sound uttered in pain or sorrow.—2. In *hunting*, the cry or noise of the buck.

GROAT (grawt), *n.* [D. *groot*; G. *grot.*] 1. An English money of account, equal to four pence. 2. A proverbial name for a small sum.

GROATS (grawts), *n. pl.* Oats that have the hulls taken off.

GROATS'-WORTH (-wurth), *n.* The value of a groat.

GRŌ'CER, *n.* A trader who deals in tea, sugar, spices, coffee, liquors, fruits, &c.

GRŌ'CER-Y, *n.* 1. The commodities sold by grocers; [*used in the singular in England, in the plural in the United States.*] 2. A grocer's store; [*United States.*]

GROG, *n.* A mixture of spirit and water not sweetened.

GROG'-BLOS-SOM, *n.* A rum bud; a redness on the nose or face of men who drink ardent spirits to excess. [*Am.*]

GROG'-DRINK-ER, *n.* One addicted to drinking grog.
GROG'-SHOP, *n.* In *America*, a shop where grog and other spirituous liquors are retailed.—*Groggery* has also been used of late.
GROG'GY, *a.* 1. A *groggy* horse is one that bears wholly on his heels in trotting. *Cyc.*—2. In *vulgar language*, tipsy: intoxicated.
GROG'RAM, *n.* [It. *grossagrana.*] A kind of stuff made of silk and mohair.
GROIN, *n.* [Ice. and Goth. *grein.*] 1. The depressed part of the human body between the belly and the thigh.—2. Among *builders*, the angular curve made by the intersection of two semi-cylinders or arches.—3. [Fr. *groin*; Gr. *μυ.*] The snout or nose of a swine.
†GROIN, *v. i.* To groan.—*Chaucer.*
GROIN'ED, *a.* Having an angular curve made by the intersection of two semi-cylinders or arches; as, a *groined* arch, a *groined* ceiling.
GROM'ET, *n.* [Arm. *gromm.*] Among *seamen*, a ring formed of a strand of rope laid round; used for various purposes.
GROM'WELL, *n.* A plant of the genus *lithospermum.* The *German gromwell* is the *stellera.*
GROOM, *n.* [qu. Flemish or Old D. *grom.*] 1. A boy or young man; a waiter; a servant. 2. A man or boy who has the charge of horses; one who takes care of horses or the stable.—3. In *England*, a title of several officers of the royal household, chiefly in the lord-chamberlain's department; as, *grooms* in waiting, &c.—*Brande.*
GROOM, *v. t.* To feed and take care of, as a groom does horses.
GROOM, *n.* [Sax. and Goth. *guma*, a man.] A man recently married, or one who is attending his proposed spouse in order to be married; used in composition, as in *bridegroom*, which see. [This is a palpable mistake for *goom.*]
GROOM'-PŌR-TER, *n.* An officer in the household of the King of England, who succeeded to the Master of Revels, and gave direction to the sports.—*Fosbroke.*
GROOM'ING, *n.* The care and feeding of horses.
GROOVE (groov), *n.* [Ice. *groof.*] 1. A furrow, channel, or long hollow cut by a tool.—2. Among *miners*, a shaft or pit sunk into the earth.
GROOVE, *v. t.* [Sw. *gröpa.*] To cut a channel with an edged tool; to furrow.
GROOVED, *pp.* Channeled; cut with grooves.
GROOV'ER, *n.* A miner.—*Holloway.* [*Local.*]
GROOV'ING, *ppr.* Cutting in channels.
GRŌPE, *v. i.* [Sax. *gropian, grapian.*] 1. To feel along; to search or attempt to find in the dark, or as a blind person, by feeling. 2. To seek blindly in intellectual darkness, without a certain guide or means of knowledge.
GRŌPE, *v. t.* To search by feeling in the dark.
GRŌPED (grōpt), *pp.* Felt in the dark.
GRŌP'ER, *n.* One who gropes; one who feels his way in the dark, or searches by feeling.
GRŌP'ING, *ppr.* Feeling for something in darkness; searching by feeling.
GRŌP'ING-LY, *adv.* In a groping manner.
GROS (grō). [Fr.] Thick; strong; a word used in many compound words for silk goods; as, *gros de Nap* or *Naples*, *gros de Tours*, &c., all strong fabrics.—*Encyc. Am.*
GRŌS'BĒAK, *n.* A bird. *See* GROSSBEAK.
GROSS, *a.* [Fr. *gros*; It., Port. *grosso.*] 1. Thick; bulky; [*particularly applied to animals*;] fat; corpulent. 2. Coarse; rude; rough; not delicate. 3. Coarse, in a *figurative sense*; rough; mean; *particularly*, vulgar; obscene; indelicate. 4. Thick; large; opposed to *fine.* 5. Impure; unrefined. 6. Great, palpable; as, *gross* error. 7. Coarse; large; not delicate. 8. Thick; dense; not attenuated; not refined or pure. 9. Unseemly; enormous; shameful; great; as, *gross* iniquity. 10. Stupid; dull.—*Milton.* 11. Whole; entire; as, the *gross* receipts.
GROSS, *n.* 1. The main body; the chief part; the bulk; the mass; [*little used.*] 2. The number of twelve dozen; twelve times twelve.—*In the gross, in gross*, in the bulk, or the whole undivided; all parts taken together.—*By the gross*, in a like sense.—*Gross weight*, is the weight of goods with the cask, or whatever contains them, as distinguished from the *net weight*, which is the remainder after allowance for the weight of the cask, &c.
GROSS'-HĔAD-ED, *a.* Having a thick skull; stupid.
GROSS'BĒAK, *n.* A singing-bird allied to the finches and linnets, so named from the thickness of its bill at the base.
GROSS'LY, *adv.* 1. In bulky or large parts; coarsely. 2. Greatly; palpably; enormously. 3. Greatly; shamefully. 4. Coarsely; without refinement or delicacy. 5. Without art or skill.
GROSS'NESS, *n.* 1. Thickness; bulkiness; corpulence; fatness. 2. Thickness; spissitude; density. 3. Coarseness; rudeness; want of refinement or delicacy; vulgarity. 4. Greatness; enormity.
GROSS'U-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to a gooseberry.
GROSS'U-LAR, *n.* A species of garnet, of a green color.
GROT, GROTTO, *n.* [Fr. *grotte*; It. *grotta.*] 1. A natural cave or rent in the earth.—*Dryden.* 2. An artificial, ornamented cave, for coolness and refreshment. *Grotta* is now disused.
GRO-TESQUE' (gro-tesk'), *a.* [Fr. *grotesque*; Sp., Port. *grutesco.*] Wildly formed; whimsical; extravagant; of irregular forms and proportions; ludicrous; antic; a term derived from the fanciful ornaments found in the subterranean chambers of ancient Roman ruins, called by the Italians *grottoes.*
GRO-TESQUE' (gro-tesk'), *n.* 1. Whimsical figures or scenery. 2. Artificial grotto-work.—*Brande.*
GRO-TESQUE'LY, *adv.* In a fantastical manner.
GRO-TESQUE'NESS, *n.* State of being grotesque.
GROUND, *n.* [Sax., G., Dan., Sw. *grund.*] 1. The surface of land or upper part of the earth, without reference to the materials which compose it. 2. Region; territory; as, on American *ground.* 3. Land; estate; possession. 4. The surface of the earth, or a floor or pavement. 5. Foundation; that which supports any thing, as of an argument. 6. Fundamental cause; primary reason or original principle. 7. First principles.—8. In *painting*, that which is first put on the surface on which a figure or object is represented.—9. In *manufactures*, the principal color, to which others are considered as ornamental.—10. *Grounds, plural*, the bottom of liquors; dregs; lees; feces; as, coffee *grounds.* The term *grounds* is also used, in *architecture*, to denote pieces of wood flush with the plastering, to which moldings, &c., are attached.—*Brande.* 11. The plain song; the tune on which descants are raised. *Shak.*—12. In *etching*, a gummous composition spread over the surface of the metal to be etched. 13. Field or place of action; as, battle *ground.*—14. In *music*, the name given to a composition in which the base, consisting of a few bars of independent notes, is continually repeated to a continually varying melody. 15. The foil to set a thing off; [*obs.*] 16. *Formerly*, the pit of a play-house. *Ben Jonson.*—*To gain ground.* 1. To advance; to proceed forward in conflict. Hence, to be more or less successful. 2. To gain credit; to prevail.—*To lose ground.* 1. To retire; to retreat, as in battle. Hence, to be more or less unsuccessful. 2. To lose credit; to decline.—*To give ground*, to recede; to yield advantage.—*To get ground*, and *to gather ground*, are seldom used.
GROUND, *v. t.* 1. To lay or set on the ground. 2. To found; to rest or base; to fix or set, as on a foundation, cause, reason, or principle. 3. To settle in first principles; to fix firmly.
GROUND, *v. i.* To run aground; to strike the bottom and remain fixed, as a ship.
GROUND, *pret.* and *pp.* or *a.*, from *grind.*
GROUND'-AN"GLING, *n.* Fishing without a float, with a weight placed a few inches from the hook.
GROUND'-ASH, *n.* A sapling of ash; a young shoot from the stump of an ash.—*Mortimer.*
GROUND'-BAIT, *n.* Bait consisting of balls of boiled barley, &c., dropped to the bottom of the water to collect together the fish.—*Walton.*
GROUND'-CHERRY, *n.* An American weed (*physealis viscosa*), having an inflated calyx or seed pod.—*Farm. Encyc.*
GROUND'-FLOOR, *n.* The first or lower floor of a house. But the English call the *second* floor from the ground the *first* floor.
GROUND'-FORM, *n.* In *grammar*, the basis of a word to which the other parts are added in declension and conjugation. It is sometimes, but not always, the same as the root.—*Gibbs.*
GROUND'-HOG, *n.* [*ground* and *hog.*] The popular name of the American *arctomys*, or marmot, usually called, in New England, woodchuck.
GROUND'-I-VY, *n.* A well-known low, trailing plant.
GROUND'-NEST, *n.* A nest on the ground.
GROUND'-NUT, *n.* 1. The fruit of a South American plant, also called *earth-nut* or *pea-nut.* 2. A North American twining plant of the pea tribe, having dark purple flowers and a tuberous root pleasant to the taste.
GROUND'-ŌAK, *n.* A sapling of oak.—*Mortimer.*
GROUND'-PINE, *n.* A plant, a species of *teucrium.*
GROUND'-PLATE, *n.* In *architecture*, the *ground-plates* are the outermost pieces of timber lying on or near the ground.
GROUND'-PLOT, *n.* 1. The ground on which a building is placed. 2. The ichnography of a building.
GROUND'-RENT, *n.* Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's land.—*Johnson.*
GROUND'-ROOM, *n.* A room on the ground, a lower room.—*Tatler.*
GROUND'-SWELL, *n.* A swell and heaving of the ocean with great power from beneath, while the surface is not agitated by any existing tempest.
GROUND'-TACK-LE, *n.* In *ships*, a general term for every thing necessary to secure a vessel at anchor.
GROUND'-WORK, *n.* 1. The work which forms the foundation or support of any thing; the basis; the funda

mentals. 2. The ground; that to which the rest are additional. 3. First principle; original reason.

GROUND AGE, *n.* A tax paid by a ship for the *ground* or space it occupies while in port.—*Bouvier.*

GROUND'ED, *pp.* Laid in the ground; run aground.

GROUND'ED-LY, *adv.* Upon firm principles.

GROUND'LESS, *a.* 1. Wanting ground or foundation; wanting cause or reason for support. 2. Not authorized; false.

GROUND'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without reason or cause.

GROUND'LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of just cause, reason, or authority for support.—*Tillotson.*

GROUND'LING, *n.* 1. A fish that keeps at the bottom of the water.—2. *Anciently,* one who stood in the pit of the theatre, which was literally on the ground without floor or benches.—*Toone.*

† GROUND'LY, *adv.* Upon principles; solidly.—*Ascham.*

GROUNDS, *n. pl.* Dregs; lees, as coffee *grounds.*

GROUND'SEL, *n.* A plant of the genus *senecio,* of several species.

GROUND'SEL, } *n.* [*ground,* and Sax. *syll.*] The timber
GROUND'-SILL, } of a building which lies next to the ground; commonly called a *sill.*

GRŌUP (groop), *n.* [It. *groppo;* Fr. *groupe.*] 1. A cluster, crowd, or throng; an assemblage; a number collected without any regular form or arrangement.—2. In *painting* and *sculpture,* an assemblage of two or more figures of men, beasts, or other things which have some relation to each other.

GRŌUP, *v. t.* [Fr. *grouper.*] To form a group; to bring or place together in a cluster or knot; to form an assemblage.

GRŌUP'ED (groopt), *pp.* or *a.* Formed or placed in a crowd.

GRŌUP'ING, *ppr.* Bringing together in a cluster or assemblage.

GRŌŪP'ING, *n.* The art of composing or combining the objects of a picture or piece of sculpture.

GROUSE, *n.* A heath-cock; a name of several species of birds highly prized for food.

GROUSE, *v. i.* To seek or shoot grouse.

GROUS'ING, *ppr.* Shooting grouse.

GROUT, *n.* [Sax. *grut.*] 1. Coarse meal; pollard. 2. A kind of wild apple. 3. A thin, coarse mortar for pouring into the joints of masonry and brick-work; also, a finer material for finishing the best ceilings.—*Gwilt.* 4. Lees; that which purges off. 5. Wort of the last running.—*Holloway.*

GROUT'ING, *n.* 1. The process of filling in or finishing with grout. 2. The grout thus filled in.—*Gwilt.*

GRŌUT'NOL. *See* GROWTHEAD.

GRŌVE, *n.* [Sax. *græf, graf.*] 1. In *gardening,* a small wood or cluster of trees with a shaded avenue, or a wood impervious to the rays of the sun. 2. A wood of small extent.—In *America,* the word is applied to a wood of natural growth in the field, as well as to planted trees in a garden. 3. Something resembling a wood or trees in a wood.

GROV'EL (grov'l), *v. i.* [Ice. *gruva.*] 1. To creep on the earth, or with the face to the ground; to lie prone, or move with the body prostrate on the earth; to act in a prostrate posture. 2. To be low or mean.

GROV'EL-ER, *n.* One who grovels; an abject wretch.

GROV'EL-ING, *ppr.* 1. Creeping; moving on the ground. 2. *a.* Mean; without dignity or elevation.

GRŌV'Y, *a.* Pertaining to a grove; frequenting groves.

GRŌW, *v. i.;* pret. *grew;* pp. *grown.* [Sax. *growan.*] 1. To enlarge in bulk or stature by a natural, imperceptible addition of matter; to vegetate, as plants, or to be augmented by natural process, as animals. 2. To be produced by vegetation. 3. To increase; to be augmented; to wax; as, an evil *grows.* 4. To advance; to improve; to make progress, as in wisdom. 5. To advance; to extend. 6. To come by degrees; to become; to reach any state. 7. To come forward; to advance; [*little used.*] 8. To be changed from one state to another; to become; as, to *grow* worse. 9. To proceed, as from a cause or reason. 10. To accrue; to come. 11. To swell; to increase; as, the wind *grew* to a tempest.—*To grow out of,* to issue from, as plants from the soil.—*To grow up,* to arrive at manhood, or to advance to full stature.—*To grow up,* or *to grow together,* to close and adhere to; to become united by growth.

GRŌW, *v. t.* To cause to grow; to produce; to raise; as, a farmer *grows* large quantities of wheat. [*Agricultural usage in England.*]

GRŌW'ER, *n.* 1. One who grows; that which increases.—2. In *English use,* one who raises or produces.

GRŌW'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Increasing; advancing in size or extent; becoming; accruing; swelling; thriving; producing.

GROWL, *v. i.* [Gr. γρυλλη.] To murmur or snarl, as a dog; to utter an angry, grumbling sound.

GROWL, *v. t.* To express by growling.—*Thomson.*

GROWL, *n.* The murmur of a cross dog.

GROWL'ER, *n.* A snarling cur; a grumbler.

GROWL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Grumbling; snarling.

GROWL'ING, *n.* The act of grumbling or snarling.

GROWL'ING-LY, *adv.* In a growling manner.

GRŌWN, *pp.* or *a.,* from *grow.* 1. Advanced; increased in growth. 2. Having arrived at full size or stature.—*Grown over,* covered by the growth of any thing; overgrown.

† GROWSE, *v. i.* [Sax. *agrisan.*] To shiver; to have chills.

GRŌWTH, *n.* 1. The gradual increase of animal and vegetable bodies. 2. Product; produce; that which has grown. 3. Production; any thing produced. 4. Increase in number, bulk, or frequency. 5. Increase in extent or prevalence. 6. Advancement; progress; improvement.

GRŌWT'HEAD, } *n.* 1. A kind of fish. 2. A lazy person,
GRŌWT'NOL, } a lubber; [*obs.*]

GRUB, *v. i.* [Goth. *graban.*] To dig; to be occupied in digging.

GRUB, *v. t.* To dig; mostly followed by *up.*—*To grub up,* is to dig up by the roots with an instrument; to root out by digging.

GRUB, *n.* 1. A fleshy, dingy-colored larva, proceeding from the egg of a moth, beetle, or other insect. 2. A short, thick man; a dwarf; [*in contempt.*]

GRUB'-AX, *n.* A tool used in grubbing up weeds and the like.

GRUB'-STREET, *n.* or *a. Originally,* the name of a street near Moorfields, in London, much inhabited by mean writers, and now called Milton-street; hence, applied to mean writings; as, a *Grub-street* poem.—*Johnson.*

GRUB'BER, *n.* 1. One who grubs. 2. An instrument for digging up the roots of trees, &c.

GRUB'BING, *ppr.* Digging; penetrating.

GRUB'BING, *n.* The act of digging up by the roots

GRUB'BING-HOE, *n.* An instrument for digging up trees, shrubs, &c., by the roots; a mattock.

GRUB'BLE, *v. i.* [G. *grübeln.*] To feel in the dark; to grovel.—*Dryden.* [*Not much used.*]

GRUDGE, *v. t.* [W. *grwg.*] 1. To be discontented at another's enjoyments or advantages; to envy one the possession or happiness which we desire for ourselves. 2. To give or take unwillingly.

GRUDGE, *v. i.* 1. To murmur; to repine; to complain.—*Hooker.* 2. To be unwilling or reluctant. 3. To be envious. 4. To wish in secret; [*obs.*] 5. To feel compunction; to grieve; [*obs.*]

GRUDGE, *n.* 1. Sullen malice or malevolence; secret enmity. 2. Unwillingness to benefit. 3. Remorse of conscience; [*obs.*]—SYN. Aversion; dislike; ill-will; hatred; spite; pique.

† GRUDG'EONS (-unz), *n. pl.* Coarse meal.—*Beaum. and Fl.*

GRUDG'ER, *n.* One who grudges; a murmurer.

GRUDG'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Envying; being uneasy at another's possession of something which we have a desire to possess.

GRUDG'ING, *n.* 1. Uneasiness at the possession of something by another. 2. Reluctance; also, a secret wish; desire; [*obs.*] 3. A symptom of disease; [*obs.*]

GRUDG'ING-LY, *adv.* Unwillingly; with reluctance or discontent.

GRŪ'EL, *n.* [W. *grual.*] A kind of light food made by boiling meal in water.

GRŪFF, *a.* [D. *grof;* W. *gruf.*] Of a rough or stern manner or voice; sour; surly; severe; rugged; harsh.

GRUFF'LY, *adv.* Roughly; sternly; ruggedly; harshly.

GRUFF'NESS, *n.* Roughness of voice or manner; sternness.

GRUM, *a.* [Dan. *grum.*] 1. Morose; severe of countenance; sour; surly.—*Arbuthnot.* 2. Low; deep in the throat, guttural; rumbling.

GRUM'BLE, *v. i.* [D. *grommelen, grommen;* Sax. *grymetan.*] 1. To murmur with discontent; to utter a low voice by way of complaint. 2. To growl; to snarl. 3. To rumble; to roar; to make a harsh and heavy sound.

GRUM'BLER, *n.* One who grumbles or murmurs; one who complains; a discontented man.

GRUM'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Murmuring through discontent; rumbling; growling.

GRUM'BLING, *n.* A murmuring through discontent; a rumbling.

GRUM'BLING-LY, *adv.* With grumbling or complaint.

GRŪME, *n.* [Fr. *grumeau.*] A thick, viscid consistence of a fluid; a clot, as of blood, &c.

GRUM'LY, *adv.* Morosely; with a sullen countenance.

GRŪ'MOUS, *a.* 1. Thick; concreted; clotted.—2. In *botany,* in the form of little clustered grains.—*Lindley.*

GRŪ'MOUS-NESS, *n.* A state of being concreted.

GRUMP'Y, *adv.* Surly; dissatisfied.—*Forby.* [*Local in Eng.*]

GRUN'DEL, *n.* The fish called a *groundling.*

GRUND'SEL. *See* GROUNDSEL.—*Milton.*

GRUNT, *v. i.* [Dan. *grynter.*] To murmur like a hog; to utter a short groan, or a deep, guttural sound.

GRUNT, *n.* A deep, guttural sound, as of a hog.

GRUNT'ER, *n.* 1. One who grunts. 2. A species of gurnard so called from the peculiar noise which it makes.

GRUNT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uttering the murmuring or guttural sound of swine or other animals.

GRUNTING, *n.* The guttural sound of swine and other animals.
GRUNTING-LY, *adv.* Murmuringly; mutteringly.—*Sherwood.*
GRUNTLE, *v. i.* To grunt. [*Not much used.*]
GRUNTLING, *n.* A young hog.
GRUTCH. for *grudge*, is now vulgar, and not to be used.
GRŸ, *n.* [Gr. γρυ.] 1. A measure containing one tenth of a line. 2. Any thing very small or of little value; [*little used.*]
GRYPHITE, *n.* [L. *gryphites.*] Crowstone, a fossil bivalve shell, having a hooked beak.
GUA-CHA'RO-BIRD, *n.* A nocturnal bird, of South America, feeding on hard fruits, and valued for its fat.—*Humboldt.*
GUA'IA-CUM (gwä'ya-kum), *n.* 1. *Lignum vitæ*, or poxwood, a tree produced in the warm climates of America. 2. The resin of this tree, much used in medicine, and sometimes called *guaiac.*
GUA'NA, *n.* A species of lizard found in America.
GUA-NA'CO, *n.* The name of a South American quadruped, of the genus to which the lama belongs.
GUA-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Yielding guano.—*Ure.*
GUA'NO, *n.* A rich manure, composed chiefly of the excrements of sea-fowls, and brought from the South American and African coasts.
GUA'RA, *n.* A bird of Brazil, the *tantalus ruber.*
GUAR-AN-TEE' (gar-an-tee'), *n.* [Fr. *garant*; Sp. *garantia.*] 1. An undertaking or engagement by a third person or party, that the stipulations of covenant shall be observed by the contracting parties or by one of them. 2. One who binds himself to see the stipulations of another performed. [This is becoming the prevalent spelling.]
GUAR-AN-TEE' (gar-an-tee'), *v. t.* [Fr. *garantir.*] 1. To warrant; to make sure; to undertake or engage that another person shall perform what he has stipulated. 2. To undertake to secure to another, at all events. 3. To indemnify; to save harmless.
GUAR-AN-TEED', } (gar'an-teed), *pp.* Warranted.
GUAR'AN-TIED. }
GUAR-AN-TEE'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Giving a guarantee.
GUAR'AN-TOR (gar'an-tor), *n.* A warrantor; one who engages to see that the stipulations of another are performed.
GUAR'AN-TY (gar'an-ty), *v. t.* [Fr. *garantir.*] 1. To warrant; to make sure; to undertake or engage that another person shall perform what he has stipulated. 2. To undertake to secure to another, at all events. 3. To indemnify; to save harmless.
GUAR'AN-TY (gar'an-ty), *n.* [Fr. *garant*; Sp. *garantia.*] 1. An undertaking or engagement by a third person or party, that the stipulations of covenant shall be observed by the contracting parties or by one of them. 2. One who binds himself to see the stipulations of another performed. [Written, also, *guarantee.*]
GUARD (gärd), *v. t.* [Fr. *garder.*] 1. To secure against injury, loss, or attack; to keep in safety. 2. To secure against objections or the attacks of malevolence. 3. To accompany, with a view to protection. 4. To adorn with lists, laces, or ornaments; [*obs.*] 5. To gird; to fasten by binding. *Ben Jonson.*—SYN. To defend; protect; shield; keep; watch.
GUARD (gärd), *v. i.* To watch by way of caution or defense; to be cautious; to be in a state of defense or safety.
GUARD, *n.* [Fr. *garde.*] 1. Preservation or security against injury, loss, or attack. 2. That which secures against attack or injury; that which defends. 3. A man or body of men occupied in preserving a person or place from attack or injury. 4. A state of caution or vigilance; or the act of observing what passes, in order to prevent surprise or attack. 5. That which secures against objections or censure; caution of expression. 6. Part of the hilt of a sword, which protects the hand.—7. In *fencing*, a posture of defense. 8. An ornamental lace, hem, or border; [*obs.*]—*Advanced-guard*, or *van-guard*, in *military affairs*, a body of troops, either horse or foot, that march before an army or division, to prevent surprise or give notice of danger.—*Rear guard*, a body of troops that march in the rear of an army or division, for its protection.—*Life-guard*, a body of select troops, whose duty is to defend the person of a prince or other officer.—The *guards* of a steam-boat are a widening of the deck by a frame-work of strong timbers, which curve out on each side to the water-wheel, and protect it and the shaft against collision with wharfs and other boats.—SYN. Defense; shield; protection; safeguard; convoy; escort; care; attention; watch; heed.
GUARD'-BOAT, *n.* A boat which keeps guard.
GUARD'-CHAM-BER, *n.* A guard-room.
GUARD'-ROOM, *n.* A room for the accommodation of guards.
GUARD'-SHIP, *n.* A vessel of war appointed to superintend the marine affairs in a harbor.
GUARD'A-BLE, *a.* That may be protected.
† GUARD'AGE, *n.* Wardship.—*Shak.*
GUARD'ANT, *a.* 1. Acting as guardian; [*obs.*]—2. In *heraldry*, having the face turned toward the spectator.
† GUARD'ANT, *n.* A guardian.—*Shak.*
GUARD'ED, *pp.* 1. Defended; protected; accompanied by a guard. 2. *a.* Cautious; circumspect. 3. Framed or uttered with caution.
GUARD'ED-LY, *adv.* With circumspection.
GUARD'ED-NESS, *n.* Caution; circumspection.
GUARD'ER, *n.* One who guards.
GUARD'FUL, *a.* Wary; cautious.
GUARD'I-AN, *n.* [Fr. *gardien*; Sp. *guardian.*] 1. A warden; one who guards, preserves, or secures; one to whom any thing is committed for care or protection.—2. In *law*, one who is chosen or appointed to take charge of the estate and education of an orphan.—*Guardian of the spiritualities*, the person to whom the spiritual jurisdiction of a diocese is intrusted during the vacancy of the see.
GUARD'I-AN, *a.* Protecting; performing the office of a protector.
† GUARD'I-AN-ESS, *n.* A female guardian.—*Beaum. and Fl.*
GUARD'I-AN-SHIP, *n.* The office of a guardian; protection; care; watch.
GUARD'ING, *ppr.* Defending; protecting; securing; at tending for protection.
GUARD'LESS, *a.* Without a guard or defense.
GUARD'SHIP, *n.* Care; protection. [*Little used.*]
† GUA'RISH (gä'rish), *v. t.* [Fr. *guerir.*] To heal.—*Spenser*
GUA'RY-MĬR'A-CLE (gwä're-mir'a-kl), *n.* [Corn. *guaremirkl.*] A miracle-play.
GUA'VA, *n.* A tree of warm climates, and its fruit, which is about the size of a hen's egg, and makes a delicious jelly.
† GU'BER-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *guberno.*] To govern.
GU-BER-NA'TION, *n.* [L. *gubernatio.*] Government; rule, direction.—*Watts.* [*Little used.*]
GU'BER-NA-TIVE, *a.* Governing.—*Chaucer.*
GU-BER-NA-TO'RI-AL, *a.* [L. *gubernator.*] Pertaining to government, or to a governor. [*Sometimes used in America.*]
GUD'GEON (gud'jun), *n.* [Fr. *goujon.*] 1. A small fresh-water fish, easily caught; and hence, 2. A person easily cheated or insnared.—*Swift.* 3. A bait; allurement. 4. An iron pin on which a wheel or shaft of a machine turns.—In a *ship*, a clamp on which the rudder turns.—*Sea-gudgeon*, the black goby, or rock-fish.
GUE'BER, } *n.* [*giaour*, infidel.] A name given by the Mo-
GUE'BRE, } hammedans to the Persian fire-worshipers. In *India* they are called *parsees.*
GUEL'DER-RŌSE (gel'der-), *n.* *See* GELDER-ROSE.
GUELF, } (gwelf), *n.* The *Guelfs*, so called from the name
GUELPH, } of a family, composed a faction formerly, in Italy, opposed to the *Ghibellines.*
† GUER'DON (ger'don), *n.* [Fr.] A reward; requital; recompense.—*Milton.*
† GUER'DON, *v. t.* To reward.—*Ben Jonson.*
† GUER'DON-A-BLE, *a.* Worthy of reward.—*Sir G. Buck.*
GUER'DONED, *pp.* Rewarded.
† GUER'DON-LESS, *a.* Unrecompensed.—*Chaucer.*
GUER-RIL'LA (gwer-ril'la), *n.* or *a.* [Sp. little war.] A term applied to an irregular mode of carrying on war by the constant attacks of independent bands. It was adopted in the north of Spain during the Peninsular War.
GUESS (ges), *v. t.* [D. *gissen*; Sw. *gissa.*] 1. To form an opinion without certain principles or means of knowledge.—*Pope.* 2. To judge or form an opinion from some reasons that render a thing probable, but fall short of sufficient evidence. 3. To hit upon by accident. 4. To be inclined to believe.—SYN. To conjecture; suppose; surmise; suspect; divine; think; imagine.
GUESS, *v. i.* To conjecture; to judge at random.
GUESS, *n.* Conjecture; judgment without any certain evidence or grounds.—*Dryden.*
GUESS'-ROPE. *See* GUEST-ROPE.
GUESS'-WORK, *n.* Work performed at hazard, or by mere conjecture.
GUESSED (gest), *pp.* Conjectured; divined.
GUESS'ER, *n.* One who guesses; a conjecturer; one who judges without certain knowledge.
GUESS'ING, *ppr.* Conjecturing; judging without certain evidence or grounds of opinion.
GUESS'ING, *n.* The forming of conjectures.
GUESS'ING-LY, *adv.* By way of conjecture.
GUEST (gest), *n.* [Sax. *gest.*] 1. A stranger; one who comes from a distance, and takes lodgings at a place. 2. A visitor; a stranger or friend, entertained in the house or at the table of another; a visitant.
† GUEST, *v. i.* To be entertained in the house or at the table of another.
GUEST'-CHAM-BER, *n.* An apartment appropriated to the entertainment of guests.
GUEST'-RITE, *n.* Office due to a guest.—*Chapman.*
GUEST'-ROPE, } *n.* A rope to tow with, or to make fast a
GUESS'-ROPE, } boat.—*Mar. Dict.*
GUEST'WISE, *adv.* In the manner of a guest.
GUG'GLE. *See* GURGLE.
GUHR (gur), *n.* A loose, earthy deposit from water, found in rocks.

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÂR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—MARĬNE, BIRD;—MÖVE, BOOK,

GUI'D'A-BLE, *a.* That may be guided or governed by counsel.—*Sprat.*

GUI'D'AGE, *n.* The reward given to a guide for services. [*Little used.*]

GUI'D'ANCE, *n.* The act of guiding; direction; government; a leading.

GUIDE (gīde), *v. t.* [Fr. *guider.*] 1. To lead or direct in a way; to conduct in a course or path. 2. To direct; to order. 3. To influence; to give direction to. 4. To instruct and direct. 5. To direct; to regulate and manage; to superintend.

GUIDE, *n.* [Fr. *guide.*] 1. A person who leads or directs another in his way or course; a conductor. 2. One who directs another in his conduct or course of life. 3. A director; a regulator; that which leads or conducts.

GUIDE'-POST, *n.* A post at the forks of a road for directing travelers the way.

GUI'D'ED, *pp.* Led; conducted; directed in the way; instructed and directed.

GUIDE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a guide; wanting a director. —*Dryden.*

GUI'D'ER, *n.* A guide; one who guides or directs.

GUI'D'ING, *ppr.* Leading; conducting; directing; superintending.

GUI'DON (gi'don), *n.* [Fr.] The silk standard of a regiment of dragoons or light dragoons.—*Campbell's Mil. Dict.*

GUILD (gild), *n.* [Sax. *geld, gield, gild,* or *gyld.*] In *England,* a society, fraternity, or company, associated for some purpose, particularly for carrying on commerce.

GUILD'-HALL (gild'hawl), *n.* The hall where a guild or corporation usually assembles; the great court of judicature in London.

GUI'LD'A-BLE, *a.* Liable to a tax.—*Spelman.*

GUI'LD'ER, *n.* *See* GILDER.

GUILE (gile), *n.* [qu. Old Fr. *guille,* or *gille.*] Craft; cunning; artifice; duplicity; deceit; wile; subtlety; fraud.

† **GUILE,** *v. t.* To disguise craftily.—*Spenser.*

† **GUI'LED,** *a.* Treacherous; deceiving.—*Shak.*

GUI'LE'FUL, *a.* 1. Cunning; crafty; artful; wily; deceitful; insidious; subtle; fraudulent. 2. Treacherous; deceitful. 3. Intended to deceive.

GUI'LE'FUL-LY, *adv.* Artfully; insidiously; treacherously.

GUI'LE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Deceit; secret treachery.

GUI'LE'LESS, *a.* Free from guile or deceit; artless; frank; sincere; honest.

GUI'LE'LESS-LY, *adv.* In a guileless manner.

GUI'LE'LESS-NESS, *n.* Simplicity; freedom from guile.

GUI'LER, *n.* One who betrays into danger by insidious arts.—*Spenser.*

GUIL'LE-MOT (gil-), *n.* [W. *ẏwilawg.*] A water-fowl with short wings, inhabiting the northern seas.

GUIL'LE-VAT, *n.* A vat for fermenting liquors.

GUIL-LOCHE' (gil-losh'), *n.* [Fr.] In *architecture,* an ornament in the form of two or more bands or strings twisting over each other in a continued series.—*Gwilt.*

GUIL'LO-TINE (gil'lo-teen), *n.* [Fr., from the name of the inventor.] An engine or machine for beheading persons at a stroke.

GUIL'LO-TINE (gil'lo-teen), *v. t.* To behead with the guillotine.

GUIL'LO-TI'NED, *pp.* Beheaded by a guillotine.

GUIL'LO-TI'N-ING, *ppr.* Beheading by a guillotine.

GUILLS, *n.* A plant, the corn marigold.

GUILT (gilt), *n.* [Sax. *gylt.*] 1. Criminality; that state of a moral agent which results from his actual commission of a crime or offense, knowing it to be a crime, or violation of law. 2. Criminality in a political or civil view; exposure to forfeiture or other penalty. 3. Crime; offense.—*Shak.*

GUILT'-SICK, *a.* Diseased in consequence of guilt.

† **GUILT'I-LIKE,** *adv.* Guilty.—*Shak.*

GUILT'I-LY, *adv.* In a manner to incur guilt; not innocently.—*Shak.*

GUILT'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being guilty; wickedness; criminality; guilt.—*Sidney.*

GUILT'LESS, *a.* 1. Free from guilt, crime, or offense; innocent. 2. Not produced by the slaughter of animals; as, a *guiltless* feast.—*Goldsmith.*

GUILT'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without guilt; innocently.

GUILT'LESS-NESS, *n.* Innocence; freedom from guilt or crime.—*Sidney.*

GUILT'Y (gilt'y), *a.* [Sax. *gyltig.*] 1. Criminal; having knowingly committed a crime or offense. 2. Wicked; corrupt; sinful. 3. Conscious.—In *Scripture, guilty of death,* guilty of that which deserves death.

GUIM'BARD, *n.* A musical instrument, the Jew's-harp.

GUIN'EA (gin'ny), *n.* [from *Guinea,* in Africa, which abounds with gold.] *Formerly,* a gold coin of Great Britain, of the value of twenty-one shillings sterling.

GUIN'EA-CORN, *n.* The great or Indian millet (*sorghum vulgare*).—*P. Cyc.*

GUIN'EA-DROP-PER, *n.* One who cheats by dropping guineas.

GUIN'EA-FOWL, } *n.* A gallinaceous fowl, of a grayish-
GUIN'EA-HEN, } blue color, with small white spots, originally from Africa.

GUIN'EA-PEP'PER, *n.* The aromatic fruit or seed of a species of *amomum* or *capsicum.*

GUIN'EA-PIG, *n.* In *zoology,* a small quadruped of the genus *cavia* or cavy kind, a native of Brazil.

GUIN'IAD, *n.* *See* GWINIAD.

GUISE (gīze), *n.* [Fr. *guise.*] 1. External appearance, dress; garb; habit. 2. Manner; mien; cast of behavior. 3. Custom; mode; practice.

GUIS'ER (gīz'er), *n.* A person in disguise; a mummer, who goes about at Christmas. [*Eng.*]

GUIT-AR' (git-är'), *n.* [Fr. *guitare.*] A stringed instrument of music.

GŪ'LA, } *n.* An ogee or wavy member in a building; the
GŌ'LA, } *cymatium.*

GŪ'LAR, *a.* Pertaining to the throat.—*P. Cyc.*

GŪ'LAUND, *n.* An aquatic fowl of Iceland.—*Pennant.*

† **GULCH,** *n.* [D. *gulzig.*] A glutton; a swallowing.

† **GULCH,** *v. t.* To swallow greedily.

GULCH'IN. The same as *gulch.*

GŪLES (gūlz), *n.* [Fr. *gueules.*] In *heraldry,* a red color.

GULF, *n.* [Fr. *golfe;* It., Sp., Port. *golfo.*] 1. A recess in the ocean, from the general line of the shore into the land, or a tract of water extending from the ocean or a sea into the land, between two points or promontories; a large bay. 2. An abyss; a deep place in the earth. 3. A whirlpool; an absorbing eddy. 4. Any thing insatiable.

GULF'-IN-DENT'ED, *a.* Indented with gulfs.

GULF'Y, *a.* Full of whirlpools or gulfs.

GULL, *v. t.* [D. *kullen.*] To deceive; to cheat; to mislead by deception; to trick; to defraud.

GULL, *n.* 1. A cheating or cheat; trick; fraud.—*Shak.* 2. One easily cheated.—*Shak.*

GULL, *n.* [W. *gwylan.*] A well-known web-footed sea-fowl, with long wings. There are many species.

GULL'-CATCH-ER, *n.* A cheat; a man who cheats or entraps silly people.—*Shak.*

GULLED, *pp.* Cheated; deceived; defrauded.

GULL'ER, *n.* A cheat; an impostor.

† **GULL'ER-Y,** *n.* Cheat.—*Burton.*

GUL'LET, *n.* [Fr. *goulet, goulot.*] 1. The passage in the neck of an animal by which food and liquor are taken into the stomach; the esophagus. 2. A stream or lake; [*obs.*]

GUL-LI-BIL'TY, *n.* Credulity.—*John Foster.* [*A low word.*]

GUL'LI-BLE, *a.* Easily gulled. [*Low.*]

GUL'LIED (gul'lid), *pp.* or *a.* Having a hollow worn by water.

GULL'ING, *ppr.* Cheating; defrauding.

† **GULL'ISH,** *a.* Foolish; stupid.

† **GULL'ISH-NESS,** *n.* Foolishness; stupidity.

GUL'LY, *n.* 1. A channel or hollow worn in the earth by a current of water.—*Mitford.* 2. A large knife.—*Walter Scott;* [*Scottish.*]

GUL'LY, *v. t.* To wear a hollow channel in the earth. [*America.*]

† **GUL'LY,** *v. i.* To run with noise.

GUL'LY-GUT, *n.* [L. *gulo.*] A glutton.—*Barret.*

GUL'LY-HŌLE, *n.* An opening where gutters empty their contents into the subterraneous sewer.

GUL'LY-ING, *ppr.* Wearing a hollow channel in the earth.

GULPED (gulpt), *pp.* Swallowed eagerly.

GULPH. *See* GULF.

GU-LOST-TY, *n.* [L. *gulosus.*] Greediness; voracity; excessive appetite for food.—*Brown.* [*Little used.*]

GULP, *v. t.* [D. *gulpen.*] To swallow eagerly or in large draughts. *Gay.—To gulp up,* to throw up from the throat or stomach; to disgorge.

GULP, *n.* 1. A swallow, or as much as is swallowed at once. 2. A disgorging.

GUM, *n.* [Sax. *goma.*] The hard, fleshy substance of the jaws which invests the teeth.

GUM, *n.* [Sax. *goma;* L. *gummi.*] The concrete mucilage of vegetables; a concrete juice which exudes through the bark of trees. It is soluble in water, and is precipitated by alcohol.—*Gum-elastic,* or *elastic-gum* [*caoutchouc*], is a well-known substance, obtained from a tree in South America by incision.

GUM, *v. t.* 1. To smear with gum. 2. To unite by a viscous substance.

GUM-ARA'BIC, *n.* A gum which flows from the acacia, in Arabia, Egypt, &c.

GUM'-BOIL, *n.* A boil on the gum.

GUM'-RESIN, *n.* An exudation of plants, consisting of a mixture of gum and resin, or of a substance intermediate between the two.—*Brande.*

GUM-SEN'E-GAL, *n.* A gum resembling gum-arabic.

GUM-TRAG'A-CANTH, *n.* The gum of a thorny shrub of that name, in Crete, Asia, and Greece.

GUM'-TREE, *n.* The popular name of the black gum, of the genus *nyssa,* one of the largest trees of the Southern States. It bears a small, blue fruit, which is the favorite

food of the opossum. Most of the large trees become hollow, and hence *gum-tree* is the term to denote a hollow tree in many of the Southern States. Bee-hives are extensively made from portions of these hollow trunks, and hence, in many places, *bee-gum* has become the term to denote a bee-hive.

GUM'BO, *n.* A dish of food made of young capsules of ocra, with salt and pepper, stewed and served with melted butter.

GUM'LAC, *n.* The resinous produce of an insect, which deposits its eggs on the branches of a tree called *bihar.*

GUM-MIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Producing gum.

GUM'MI-NESS, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being gummy; viscousness. 2. Accumulation of gum.

GUM-MOS'I-TY, *n.* The nature of gum; gumminess; a viscous or adhesive quality.—*Floyer.*

GUM'MOUS, *a.* Of the nature or quality of gum; viscous; adhesive.—*Woodward.*

GUM'MY, *a.* 1. Consisting of gum; of the nature of gum; viscous; adhesive. 2. Productive of gum. 3. Covered with gum or viscous matter.

GUMP, *n.* [Dan. and Sw. *gump.*] A foolish person; a dolt. —*Holloway.* [*Vulgar.*]

GUMP'TION (gump'shun), *n.* [Sax. *gymene.*] Capacity; shrewdness; address.—*Todd.*—*Smart.* [*Vulgar.*]

GUN, *n.* [W. *gwn;* Corn. *gun.*] An instrument consisting of a barrel, or tube, of iron or other metal, fixed on a stock, from which balls, shot, or other deadly weapons are discharged by the explosion of gunpowder. The larger species of *guns* are called *cannon*, and the smaller species are called *muskets, carbines, fowling-pieces,* &c.

† GUN, *v. i.* To shoot.

GUN'-BAR-REL, *n.* The barrel or tube of a gun.

GUN'-BŌAT, *n.* A boat or small vessel fitted to carry cannon in the bow or amidships.—*Totten.*

GUN'-CAR-RIAGE, *n.* A wheel-carriage for bearing and moving cannon.

GUN'-COT-TON, *n.* A highly explosive substance, obtained by soaking cotton, or any other vegetable fibre, in nitric and sulphuric acids, and then suffering it to dry. It is used as a substitute for gunpowder.

GUN'-FIRE, *n.* In *military affairs*, the hour at which the morning or evening gun is fired.—*Campbell's Mil. Dict.*

GUN'-ROOM, *n.* In *vessels of war*, an apartment occupied by the commissioned officers as a mess-room; a ward-room.—*Totten.*

GUN'-TACK-LE (-tak'l), *n.* A *gun-tackle purchase*, among *seamen*, is composed of two single blocks and a fall.

GUN'NAGE, *n.* The numbers of guns in a ship of war.

GUN'NEL. *See* GUNWALE.

GUN'NER, *n.* One skilled in the use of guns; a cannonier; an officer appointed to manage artillery.—In the *navy*, a warrant-officer having charge of the ordnance of a vessel.

GUN'NER-Y, *n.* The science of artillery; the art of managing cannon.—*Campbell's Mil. Dict.*

GUN'NING, *n.* The act of hunting or shooting game with a gun.—*Goldsmith.*

GUN'NY, *n.* [Bengal.] A coarse sackcloth manufactured in Bengal, of which bags are made for containing salt and other articles.—*Brande.*

GUN'POW-DER, *n.* 1. A composition of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal, mixed and reduced to a fine powder, then granulated and dried. It is used in artillery, in shooting game, in blasting rocks, &c. 2. A name given to a superior kind of green tea, whose leaves are so small as to look like grains of gunpowder.

GUN'SHOT, *n.* The distance of the point-blank range of a cannon shot.

GUN'SHOT, *a.* Made by the shot of a gun.

GUN'SMITH, *n.* A maker or repairer of small fire-arms.

GUN'SMITH-ER-Y, *n.* The business of a gunsmith; the art of making small fire-arms.

GUN'STICK, *n.* A rammer, or ramrod; a stick or rod to ram down the charge of a musket, &c.

GUN'STOCK, *n.* The stock or wood in which the barrel of a gun is fixed.

GUN'STONE, *n.* A stone used for the shot of cannon.

GUN'TER'S CHAIN, *n.* [from *Edmund Gunter*, the inventor.] The chain commonly used for measuring land. It is four rods, or 66 feet in length, and is divided into 100 links.

GUN'TER'S LINE, *n.* A logarithmic line, on Gunter's scale, used for performing the multiplication and division of numbers mechanically.

GUN'TER'S SCALE, *n.* A large plane scale, having various lines of numbers engraved on it, by means of which questions in practical geometry and arithmetic are resolved, with the aid of a pair of compasses.—*Brande.*

GUN'WALE, } (gun'nel), *n.* The upper edge of a ship's side;
GUN'NEL, } the uppermost wale of a ship.

GURGE, *n.* [L. *gurges.*] A whirlpool. [*Little used.*]

† GURGE, *v. t.* To swallow.

† GUR'GEON, *n.* The coarser part of meal separated from the bran.—*Hollinshed.*

GUR'GLE, *v. i.* [It. *gorgogliare.*] To run, as liquor, with a purling noise; to run or flow in a broken, irregular, noisy current.

GUR'GLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Running or flowing with a purling sound.

GUR'GLING, *n.* A running with a broken, noisy current.

GUR'HOF-ITE, *n.* A sub-variety of magnesian carbonate of lime.

GUR'NARD, } *n.* [Ir. *guirnead.*] A sea-fish, of several spe-
GUR'NET, } cies, some of which are highly esteemed for food.

GUR'RAH, *n.* A kind of plain, coarse Indian muslin.

GUSH, *v. i.* [Ir. *gaisim.*] 1. To issue with violence and rapidity, as a fluid; to rush forth, as a fluid, from confinement. 2. To flow copiously; to stream.

GUSH, *v. t.* To emit in copious effusion.—*Dryden.*

GUSH, *n.* A sudden and violent issue of a fluid from an inclosed place; the fluid thus emitted.

GUSH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Rushing forth with violence, as a fluid; flowing copiously. 2. Emitting copiously.

GUSH'ING, *n.* A rushing forth with violence.

GUSH'ING-LY, *adv.* In a gushing manner.

GUS'SET, *n.* [Fr. *gousset.*] A small piece of cloth inserted in a garment, for the purpose of strengthening or enlarging some part.

GUST, *n.* [L. *gustus;* It., Sp. *gusto.*] 1. Taste; tasting, or the sense of tasting. *More generally*, the pleasure of tasting; relish. 2. Sensual enjoyment.—*Dryden.* 3. Pleasure; amusement; gratification.—*Pope.* 4. Turn of fancy; intellectual taste.—*Dryden.*

GUST, *v. t.* To taste; to have a relish. [*Little used.*]

GUST, *n.* [Dan. *gust.*] 1. A sudden squall; a violent blast of wind; a gale. 2. A sudden, violent burst of passion.

GUST'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be tasted; tastable. 2. Pleasant to the taste.—*Derham.* [*Little used.*]

† GUST'A-BLE, *n.* Any thing that may be tasted; an eatable.

GUST-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of tasting. [*Little used.*]

GUST'A-TO-RY, *a.* Pertaining to gust or taste.

GUST'FUL, *a.* Tasteful; well-tasted; that relishes.

GUST'FUL-NESS, *n.* Relish; pleasantness to the taste

GUST'LESS, *a.* Tasteless.—*Brown.*

GUSTO, *n.* [It. and Sp.] 1. Relish; that which excites pleasant sensations in the palate or tongue. 2. Intellectual taste; [*little used.*]

GUST'Y, *a.* Subject to sudden blasts of wind; stormy; tempestuous.—*Shak.*

GUT, *n.* [Ger. *kuttel.*] 1. The intestinal canal of an animal; a pipe or tube extending, with many circumvolutions, from the pylorus to the vent. 2. The stomach; the receptacle of food; [*low.*] 3. Gluttony; love of gormandizing; [*low.*]

GUT, *v. t.* 1. To take out the bowels; to eviscerate. 2. To plunder of contents; as, the mob *gutted* the house.

GUT'TA SE-RĒ'NA. [L.] In *medicine*, amaurosis; blindness occasioned by a palsied retina.

GUT'TĀ-TED, *a.* [L. *gutta.*] Besprinkled with drops.

GUT'TED, *pp.* Deprived of the bowels; eviscerated; deprived of contents.

GUT'TER, *n.* [Fr. *gouttiere.*] 1. A channel for catching and conveying off the water which collects on the roof of a building. 2. A channel or passage for water; a hollow in the earth for conveying water.

GUT'TER, *v. t.* To cut or form into small hollows.

GUT'TER, *v. i.* 1. To be hollowed or channeled. 2. To run in drops or hollows, as a candle.

GUT'TERED, *pp.* Formed into small hollows.

GUT'TER-ING, *ppr.* Forming into small hollows; running in hollows.

GUT'TER-ING, *n.* A forming into hollows.

GUT'TI-FER, *n.* [L. *gutta* and *fero.*] In *botany*, a plant that exsudes gum or resin.

GUT-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Yielding gum or resin.

† GUT'TLE, *v. t.* To swallow.—*L'Estrange.*

† GUT'TLE, *v. i.* To swallow greedily.

GUT'TLER, *n.* A greedy eater.

GUT'TU-LOUS, *a.* [L. *guttula.*] In the form of a small drop, or of small drops. [*Little used.*]

GUT'TUR-AL, *a.* [Fr. *guttural.*] Pertaining to the throat, formed in the throat.

GUT'TUR-AL, *n.* A letter pronounced in the throat, as the Greek χ.

GUT'TUR-AL-LY, *adv.* In a guttural manner; in the throat

GUT'TUR-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being guttural.

† GUT'TUR-INE, *a.* Pertaining to the throat.—*Ray.*

GUT'TY, *a.* [from L. *gutta.*] In *heraldry*, charged or sprinkled with drops.—*Encyc.*

GUT'WORT, *n.* A plant, *globularia alypum*, a violent purgative.

GUY (gī), *n.* [Sp., Port. *guia* *See* GYE.] In *marine affairs*, a rope attached to any thing, to steady it and bear it one way and another, in hoisting or lowering.—*R. H. Dana, Jr.*

GUZ'ZLE, *v. i.* To swallow liquor greedily; to drink much; to drink frequently.
GUZ'ZLE, *v. t.* To swallow much or often; to swallow with immoderate gust.—*Dryden.*
GUZ'ZLE, *n.* An insatiable thing or person.
GUZ'ZLED, *pp.* Swallowed often.
GUZ'ZLER, *n.* One who guzzles; an immoderate drinker.
GUZ'ZLING, *ppr.* Swallowing with immoderate gust.
GWIN'IAD, *n.* [W. *gwen, gwyn.*] A fish of the salmon kind, shaped like the herring, and often called the fresh-water herring.
GȲBE (jibe), *n.* A sneer. *See* GIBE.
GȲBE, *v. t.* In *seamen's language,* to shift a boom of a fore-and-aft sail from one side of a vessel to the other.
GȲB'ING, *ppr.* Shifting a boom from one side of a vessel to the other.
† **GȲE,** *v. t.* To guide.—*Chaucer.*
GYM-NĀ'SI-ĀRCH, *n.* [Gr. *γυμνασιον* and *αρχη.*] An Athenian officer, who provided the oil and other necessaries for the gymnasia at his own expense.—*Brande.*
* **GYM-NĀ'SI-UM,** *n.* [Gr. *γυμνασιον.*] 1. A place where athletic exercises are performed; *originally,* in *Greece,* by persons naked. 2. A school for the higher branches of literature and science.
GYM'NAST, *n.* One who teaches or learns gymnastic exercises.
* **GYM-NAS'TIC** (jim-nas'tik), *a.* [L. *gymnasticus.*] Pertaining to athletic exercises of the body, intended for health, defense, or diversion, as running, leaping, wrestling, throwing the discus, the javelin, or the hoop, playing with balls, &c.
* **GYM-NAS'TIC,** *n.* Athletic exercise.
* **GYM-NAS'TIC-AL-LY,** *adv.* In a gymnastic manner; athletically.—*Brown.*
* **GYM-NAS'TICS,** *n. pl.* The gymnastic art; the art of performing athletic exercises.
* **GYM'NIC,** *a.* [L. *gymnicus.*] 1. Pertaining to athletic exercises of the body. 2. Performing athletic exercises.
* **GYM'NIC,** *n.* Athletic exercise.
* **GYM'NIC-AL,** *a.* [Gr. *γυμνικος.*] Pertaining to athletic exercises.
GYM-NOS'O-PHIST, *n.* [Gr. *γυμνος* and *σοφιστης.*] A philosopher of India, so called from his going with bare feet, or with little clothing.
GYM-NOS'O-PHY, *n.* The doctrines of the Gymnosophists.—*Good.*
GYM'NO-SPERM, *n.* [Gr. *γυμνος* and *σπερμα.*] In *botany,* a plant that bears naked seeds.
GYM-NO-SPERM'OUS, *a.* Having naked seeds.
GYM'NOTE, *n.* [from Gr.] A naked person.
GYM-NŌ'TUS, *n.* [Gr. *γυμνος* and *νωτος.*] A genus of South American fresh-water fishes, including the electric eel.
† **GYN,** *v. t.* To begin.
GY-NAN'DRI-A, *n.* [Gr. *γυνη* and *ανηρ.*] In *botany,* a class of plants whose stamens grow out of, or are united with, the pistil.—*Linnæus.*
GY-NAN'DRI-AN, } *a.* Having stamens inserted in the pis-
GY-NAN'DROUS, } til.
GYN'AR-CHY (jin'ar-ke), *n.* [Gr. *γυνη* and *αρχη.*] Government by a female.—*Chesterfield.*
GYN-Ē'CIAN, *a.* [Gr. *γυναικος,* genitive of *γυνη.*] Relating to women.
GYN-E-CŌC'RA-CY, *n.* [Gr. *γυναικοκρατια.*] Petticoat government; female power.
GYN-E-CŌC'RA-CY, *n.* [Gr. *γυνη* and *κρατος.*] Government over which a woman may preside.
GYN'O-PHORE, *n.* [Gr. *γυνη* and *φορεω.*] The pedicel on which stands the ovary in certain flowers, as in the passion flower.
GYP, *n.* [Said to be a sportive application of *γυψ,* a vulture.] A cant name for a servant at Cambridge, England, as *scout* is used at Oxford.—*Smart.*
GYP'SE-OUS, *a.* Of the nature of gypsum; partaking of the qualities of gypsum; containing gypsum.
GYP'SY, } *See* GIPSY.
GYP'SEY, }
GYP-SIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Containing gypsum.
GYP'SUM, *n.* [L.] Sulphate of lime, containing 21 per cent. of water. When white, fine-grained, and translucent, it constitutes *alabaster.* Gypsum burned, to drive off the water, and ground up, forms *plaster of Paris.*—*Dana.*
GȲ'RAL, *a.* Whirling; moving in a circular form.
GȲ'RĀTE, *v. i.* To revolve round a central point, as a tornado.—*Redfield.*
GȲ'RATE, *a.* In *botany,* winding or going round, as in a circle.
GY-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *gyratio.*] A turning or whirling round; a circular motion.—*Newton.*
GȲ'RA-TO-RY, *a.* Moving in a circle.
GȲRE, *n.* [L. *gyrus.*] A circular motion, or a circle described by a moving body; a turn.
GȲRE, *v. t.* To turn round.—*Bp. Hall.*
GȲRED, *a.* Falling in rings.—*Shak.*
GYR'FAL-CON (jer'faw-kn), *n.* [Fr. *gerfault.*] A species of *falco,* or hawk. *See* * FALCON.
GY'ROG'ON-ITE, *n.* The fossil seed of the *chara,* a plant found in ponds and ditches; once supposed to be shells.—*Lyell.*
GYR-Ō'MA, *n.* [Gr.] A turning round.—*Smith.*
GYR'O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *γυρος* and *μαντεια.*] A kind of divination performed by walking round in a circle or ring.
GȲ'RON, *n.* In *heraldry,* an ordinary consisting of two lines from several parts of the escutcheon, meeting in the fesse point.—*Ash.*
GȲ'RŌSE, *a.* Turned round, like a crook.—*Loudon.*
* **GȲVE,** *n.* [W. *gevyn.*] *Gyves* are fetters or shackles for the legs.
GȲVE, *v. t.* To fetter; to shackle; to chain.—*Shak.*
GȲVED, *pp.* Fettered.
GȲV'ING, *ppr.* Putting on gyves.

H.

H is the eighth letter of the English alphabet. It is not strictly a vowel, nor an articulation, but the mark of a stronger breathing than that which precedes the utterance of any other letter. It is pronounced with an expiration of breath, which, preceding a vowel, is perceptible by the ear at a considerable distance. Thus, *harm* and *arm, hear* and *ear, heat* and *eat,* are distinguished at almost any distance at which the voice can be heard. In English, *h* is sometimes mute, as in *honor, honest;* also when united with *g,* as in *right, fight, brought.* In *which, what, who, whom,* and some other words in which it follows *w,* it is pronounced before it, *hwich, hwat,* &c.
HĀ. An exclamation denoting surprise, joy, or grief. With the first or long sound of *a,* it is used as a question, and is equivalent to "What do you say?" When repeated, *ha, ha,* it is an expression of laughter.
HĀ, *v. i.* To express surprise; to hesitate.
HĀAF, *n.* The term used to denote the fishing of cod, ling, and tusk, in the Shetland isles.—*Jamieson.*
HĀAK (hāk), *n.* A fish; the hake.—*Ash.*
HA-ĀR'KIES, *n.* Capillary pyrites in very delicate acicular crystals.—*Brande.*
HA'BE-AS CŌRPUS. [L., have the body.] A writ for delivering a person from false imprisonment, or for removing a person from one court to another, &c.
HA-BEN'DUM, *n.* [L.] The second part of a deed or conveyance (from its commencing with this word), the first being the premises.
HAB'ER-DASH-ER, *n.* A seller of small wares, confined at present to ribbons, tapes, pins, needles, and thread.—*Smart.*
HAB'ER-DASH-ER-Y, *n.* The goods and wares sold by a haberdasher.
HAB'ER-DĪNE, *n.* A dried salt cod.—*Ainsworth.*
HA-BER'GE-ON, *n.* [Fr. *haubergeon.*] A coat of mail or armor to defend the neck and breast.
† **HAB'ILE,** *a.* Fit; proper.—*Spenser.*
HA-BIL'I-MENT, *n.* [Fr. *habillement.*] A garment; clothing; [usually in the plural, *habiliments.*]
HA-BIL'I-TATE, *a.* Qualified, or entitled.—*Bacon.*
† **HA-BIL'I-TĀTE,** *v. t.* [Fr. *habiliter.*] To qualify.
† **HA-BIL-I-TĀ'TION,** *n.* Qualification.—*Bacon.*
HA-BIL'I-TY. *See* ABILITY.
HAB'IT, *n.* [Fr. *habit;* Sp. *habito.*] 1. Garb; dress; clothes or garments in general. 2. A coat worn by ladies over other garments. 3. State of any thing, implying some continuance or permanence; temperament or particular state of a body. 4. A tendency or aptitude for the performance of certain actions, acquired by custom or a frequent repetition of the same act.—SYN. Practice; mode; manner; way; custom.
HAB'IT, *v. t.* To dress; to clothe; to array.
† **HAB'IT,** *v. t.* To dwell; to inhabit.—*Chaucer.*
HAB-IT-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Habitableness.—*Buckland.*
HAB'IT-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *habitabilis.*] That may be inhabited or dwelt in; capable of sustaining human beings.
HAB'IT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Capacity of being inhabited.
HAB'IT-A-BLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to be habitable.—*Forsyth.*
† **HAB'IT-A-CLE,** *n.* A dwelling; also, a niche for a statue.
† **HAB'IT-ANCE,** *n.* Dwelling; abode; residence.
HAB'IT-AN-CY, *n.* Legal settlement or inhabitancy.
HAB'IT-ANT, *n.* [Fr.; L. *habitans.*] An inhabitant; a dweller; a resident; one who has a permanent abode in a place.—*Pope.*
HAB'IT-AT *v.* [L.] In *natural history,* the natural abode or locality of an animal, plant, &c.; the place where we may expect to find it.—*Smart.*
HAB-IT-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *habitatio.*] 1. Act of inhabiting; state of dwelling. 2. Place of abode; a settled dwelling, a mansion; a house or other place in which man or any animal dwells; a residence.
† **HABIT-Ā-TOR,** *n.* [L.] A dweller; an inhabitant.

HABIT-ED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Clothed; dressed. 2. Accustomed; [*not usual.*]

HA-BIT'Ū-AL (ha-bit'yu-al), *a.* [Fr. *habituel.*] 1. Formed or acquired by habit, frequent use, or custom. 2. Customary; according to habit. 3. Formed by repeated impressions; rendered permanent by continued causes. — SYN. Customary; accustomed; usual; common.

HA-BIT'Ū-AL-LY, *adv.* By habit; customarily; by frequent practice or use.

HA-BIT'Ū-AL-NESS, *n.* The state of being habitual.

HA-BIT'Ū-ĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *habituer.*] 1. To accustom; to make familiar by frequent use or practice. 2. To settle, as an inhabitant in a place.—*Temple.*

HA-BIT'Ū-ATE, *a.* 1. Inveterate by custom.—*Hammond.* 2. Formed by habit.—*Temple.*

HA-BIT'Ū-Ā-TED, *pp.* Accustomed; made familiar by use.

HA-BIT'Ū-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Accustoming; making easy and familiar by practice.

HA-BIT-Ū-Ā'TION, *n.* The state of being habituated.—*Dwight.*

HAB'I-TUDE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *habitudo.*] 1. Relation; respect; state with regard to something else.—*South;* [*little used.*] 2. Frequent intercourse; familiarity; [*not usual.*] 3. Customary manner or mode of life; repetition of the same acts. 4. Custom; habit.—*Dryden.*

† HĀ'BLE, *a.* [L. *habilis.*] Fit; proper.—*Spenser.* *See* ABLE.

HAB'NAB, *adv.* [*hap ne hap.*] At random; by chance; without order or rule.—*Hudibras.*

HAB'RO-NEME, *a.* [Gr. ἁβρός, delicate, and νημα, a thread.] In *mineralogy*, having the form of fine threads.

HAC-I-EN'DA, *n.* [Sp.] An isolated farm or farm-house.—*Stephens.*

HAĆK, *v. t.* [Sax. *haccan;* D. *hakken.*] 1. To cut irregularly and into small pieces; to notch; to mangle by repeated strokes of a cutting instrument. 2. To speak with stops or catches; to speak with hesitation.—*Shak.*

HAĆK, *n.* A notch; a cut.—*Shak.*

HAĆK, *n.* 1. A horse kept for hire; a horse much used in draught or in hard service; a worn-out horse; any thing exposed to hire or used in common. 2. A coach or other carriage kept for hire.—*H. More;* [from *hackney.*]—3. *Figuratively*, a writer employed in the drudgery and details of book-making. 4. Hesitating or faltering speech.—*More.* 5. A rack for feeding cattle; [*local.*]

HAĆK, *a.* Hired; much used or worn, like a hired horse.

HAĆK, *v. i.* 1. To be exposed or offered to common use for hire; to turn prostitute. 2. To cough; to make an effort to raise phlegm. *See* HAWK.

HAĆK'BER-RY, *n.* An American tree with a tall, straight trunk, and grayish, unbroken bark, covered with asperities unequally distributed over its surface.

HAĆKED (hakt), *pp.* Chopped; mangled; coughed.

HAĆK'E-RY, *n.* A street-cart in Bengal drawn by oxen.—*Malcom.*

HAĆK'ING, *ppr.* 1. Chopping into small pieces; mangling; mauling; coughing in a broken manner. 2. *a.* Short and interrupted; as, a *hacking* cough.—*Forby.*

HAĆK'LE (hak'l), *v. t.* [G. *hecheln.*] 1. To separate the coarse part of flax or hemp from the fine by means of a hackle or hatchel. 2. To tear asunder.—*Burke.*

HAĆK'LE, *n.* 1. An instrument with teeth for separating the coarse part of hemp or flax from the fine; a hatchel; [*the latter word is used in the United States.*] 2. Raw silk; any flimsy substance unspun. 3. A fly for angling, dressed with feathers or silk.

HAĆK'LY, *a.* Rough; broken as if hacked.—In *mineralogy*, having fine, short, and sharp points on the surface.

HAĆK'MA-TAĆK, *n.* The American larch, a very large tree, and highly prized for timber.

HAĆK'NEY (hak'ne), *n.* [Fr. *haquenée;* Sp. *hacanea.*] 1. A pad; a nag; a pony. 2. A horse kept for hire; a horse much used. 3. A coach or other carriage kept for hire, and often exposed in the streets of cities. The word is sometimes contracted to *hack.* 4. Any thing much used or used in common; a hireling; a prostitute.

HAĆK'NEY, *a.* 1. Let out for hire; devoted to common use. 2. Prostitute; vicious for hire. 3. Much used; common; trite.

HAĆK'NEY, *v. t.* 1. To use much; to practice in one thing; to make trite. 2. To carry in a hackney-coach.

HAĆK'NEY-ĆŌACH, *n.* A coach for hire in cities, commonly at stands in the street.

HAĆK'NEY-ĆŌACH'MAN, *n.* A man who drives a hackney-coach.

HAĆK'NEYED (hak'nid), *pp.* or *a.* 1. Used much or in common; worn out. 2. Practiced; accustomed.

HAĆK'NEY-ING, *ppr.* Using much; accustoming.

HAĆK'NEY-MAN, *n.* A man who lets horses and carriages for hire.—*Barret.*

† HAĆK'STER, *n.* A bully; a ruffian or assassin.

HAĆ'QUE-TON (hak'e-ton), *n.* [Fr. *hoqueton.*] A stuffed jacket.

HAD, *pret.* and *pp.* of *have.*

HAD-I-WIST'. A proverbial expression. *Oh, that I had known!*—*Todd.*

† HAD'DER, *n.* [G. *heide.*] Heath. *See* HEATH.

HAD'DOĆK, *n.* [Ir. *codog.*] A sea-fish allied to the cod, and esteemed excellent food.

HĀDE, *n.* 1. Among *miners*, the steep descent of a shaft, the descent of a hill. *Todd.*—2. In *mining*, the inclination or deviation from the vertical of any mineral vein.

HĀ'DĒS, *n.* [Gr. ἅιδης, qu. *a* negative, and ειδω, to see.] The region of the dead; the invisible world, or the grave.

HADJ, *n.* The Mohammedan pilgrimage to Mecca.

HÆĆ-CĒ'I-TY, *n.* [L. *hæc*, this.] A word used by the schoolmen to denote the essence of individuality.—*Smart.*

HAF'FLE, *v. i.* To speak unintelligibly; to prevaricate.

HĂFT, *n.* [Sax. *hæft.*] A handle; that part of an instrument or vessel which is taken into the hand, as of a sword.

HĂFT, *v. t.* To set in a haft; to furnish with a handle.

† HĂFT'ER, *n.* [W. *hafiaw.*] A caviler; a wrangler.

HAG, *n.* [Sax. *hægesse.*] 1. An ugly old woman. 2. A witch a sorceress; an enchantress. 3. A fury; a she-monster 4. A cartilaginous fish found in the bodies of fish, which feeds on their substance. 5. Appearances of light and fire on horses' manes or men's hair were formerly called *hags.*

HAG, *v. t.* 1. To harass; to torment.—*Butler.* 2. To tire; to weary with vexation.

HAG'-BORN, *a.* Born of a hag or witch.—*Shak.*

HAG'-RID-DEN, *a.* Afflicted with the nightmare.

HAG'-SEED, *n.* The descendant of a hag.—*Shak.*

HAG'GARD, *a.* [G. *hager.*] 1. *Literally*, having a ragged look, as if hacked or gashed. Hence, lean; meager; rough; having eyes sunk in their orbits; ugly. 2. Wild or intractable; disposed to break away from duty, like a *haggard* or refractory hawk.—*Shak.*

HAG'GARD, *n.* 1. An untrained or refractory hawk which often broke away or flew off. Hence, 2. *Figuratively*, any thing wild or intractable.—*Shak.* 3. A hag.

HAG'GARD, *n.* [Sax. *haga.*] A stack-yard.

HAG'GARD-LY, *adv.* In a haggard or ugly manner; with deformity.—*Dryden.*

HAG'GED, *a.* Lean; ugly; like a hag.—*Gray.*

HAG'GESS, } *n.* A pudding containing the entrails of a
HAG'GIS, } sheep or lamb, chopped fine with herbs and suet, highly seasoned with leeks and spices, and boiled in the maw.—*Perry.*

HAG'GISH, *a.* Of the nature of a hag; deformed; ugly.

HAG'GISH-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a hag.

HAG'GLE, *v. t.* [W. *hag.*] To cut into small pieces; to notch or cut in an unskillful manner; to make rough by cutting; to mangle.

HAG'GLE, *v. i.* To be difficult in bargaining; to hesitate and cavil. *See* HIGGLE.

HAG'GLED, *pp.* Cut irregularly into notches; made rough by cutting; mangled.

HAG'GLER, *n.* 1. One who haggles. 2. One who cavils, hesitates, and makes difficulty in bargaining.

HAG'GLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Hacking; mangling; caviling and hesitating in bargaining.

HAG'GLING, *n.* The act of hesitating and making difficulty in bargaining.

HĀ'ĠI-ĂR-ĆHY, *n.* [Gr. ἁγιος and αρχη.] The sacred government; government of holy orders of men.—*Southey.*

HĀ-ĠI-OG'RA-PHA, *n. pl.* [L., from Gr. ἁγιος and γραφη. 1. *Literally*, sacred writings; *particularly*, applied to the last of the three Jewish divisions of the Old Testament, embracing the books of Psalms, Proverbs, Job, Solomon's Song, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, Esther, Daniel Ezra, Nehemiah, and Chronicles.—2. In the *Roman Catholic Church*, the lives of the saints.

HĀ-ĠI-OG'RA-PHAL, *a.* Pertaining to the hagiographa, which see.

HĀ-ĠI-OG'RA-PHER, *n.* One of the writers of the hagiographa.

HĀ-ĠI-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* *See* HAGIOGRAPHA.

HĀ-ĠI-OL'O-ĠIST, *n.* One who writes or treats of the sacred writings.

HĀ-ĠI-OL'O-ĠY, *n.* The history or description of the sacred writings.—*Quart. Rev.*

HAG'SHIP, *n.* The state or title of a hag or witch.

HĂG'BŪT (hag'but). *See* ARQUEBUSE.

HĂH An exclamation expressing surprise or effort.

HĀ-HA', *n.* A fence or bank sunk between slopes, or a ditch not seen till close upon it. Walpole derives it from an expression of surprise at finding a sudden check to progress in a walk. *ha! ha!*

HĀIK. *n.* A large piece of woolen or cotton cloth worn by Arabs over the tunic, but under the burnoose; spelled also, *hyke.*

HĀIL, *n.* [Sax. *hægel* or *hagel.*] Moisture precipitated from the atmosphere in the form of ice, usually in spherical concretions.

HĀIL, *v. i.* To pour down masses of ice or frozen vapors

HĀIL, *v. t.* To pour down in the manner of hail.—*Shak.*

HĀIL, *a.* [Sax. *hal.*] Healthy. [Usually written *hale.*]

HĀIL. An exclamation, or rather a verb in the imperative mode, being the adjective *hail,* used as a verb.—*Hail,* be well; be in health; health to you; a term of salutation.

HĀIL, *n.* A wish of health; a salutation.—*Milton.*

HĀIL, *v. t.* To call; to call to a person at a distance, to arrest his attention.

HĀIL'-FEL-LŌW, *n.* An intimate companion.

HĀILED, *pp.* Called to from a distance; accosted.

HĀIL'ING, *ppr.* 1. Saluting; calling to from a distance. 2. Pouring down hail.

† **HĀIL'SHOT,** *n.* Small shot which scatter like hailstones.

HĀIL'STŌNE, *n.* A single mass of ice falling from a cloud.

HĀIL'Y, *a.* Consisting of hail.—*Pope.*

HĀIR, *n.* [Sax. *hær.*] 1. A small filament issuing from the skin of an animal, and from a bulbous root. 2. The collection or mass of filaments growing from the skin of an animal, and forming an integument or covering. 3. Any thing very small or fine; or a very small distance; the breadth of a hair. 4. A trifling value. 5. Course; order; grain; the hair falling in a certain direction; [*obs.*] 6. Long, straight, and distinct filaments on the surface of plants; a species of down or pubescence

HĀIR'-BRĀINED. *See* HARE-BRAINED.

HĀIR'-BRĔADTH (-bredth), *n.* The diameter or breadth of a hair; a very small distance; sometimes definitely, the forty-eighth part of an inch; also used *adjectively;* as, a *hair-breadth* escape.

HĀIR'-BRUSH, *n.* A brush for smoothing the hair.

HĀIR'-LĪNE, *n.* A line made of hair.

HĀIR'-PEN-CIL, *n.* A brush or pencil made of very fine hair for painting.—*Ure.*

HĀIR'-HUNG, *a.* Hanging by a hair.—*Young.*

HĀIR'-NEE-DLE, } *n.* A pin used in dressing the hair.
HĀIR'-PIN. }

HĀIR'-POW-DER, *n.* A fine powder of flour for sprinkling the hair of the head.

HĀIR'-SALT, *n.* [G. *haar-salz.*] A variety of native Epsom salt. Also, a compound of the sulphates of magnesia and iron.

HĀIR'-SPLIT-TING, *a.* Making very minute distinctions in reasoning.—*Robinson.*

HĀIR'-SPLIT-TING, *n.* The act or practice of making minute distinctions in reasoning.

HĀIR'-WŌRM, *n.* A genus of fresh-water worms, resembling a long hair.

HĀIR'BELL, *n.* A species of hyacinth, the harebell.

HĀIR'CLOTH, *n.* Stuff or cloth made of hair; or in part with hair.

HĀIRED, *a.* Having hair.—*Purchas.*

HĀIR'LĀCE, *n.* A fillet for tying up the hair of the head.

HĀIR'LESS, *a.* Destitute of hair; bald.—*Shak.*

HĀIR'I-NESS, *n.* [from *hairy.*] The state of abounding or being covered with hair.—*Johnson.*

HĀIR'Y, *a.* 1. Overgrown with hair; covered with hair; abounding with hair. 2. Consisting of hair. 3. Resembling hair; of the nature of hair.

HĀKE, *n.* A kind of sea-fish allied to the cod, but inferior to it as food.

HĀKE, *v. i.* To sneak; to loiter; to go about idly.—*Grose.*

HAK'OT, *n.* A fish.—*Ainsworth.*

HAL, in some names, signifies *hall.*

HAL'BERD, *n.* [Fr. *hallebarde.*] A military weapon, consisting of a pole or shaft of wood, having a head armed with a steel point, and formerly with a cross-piece of steel.

HAL'BERD-SHĀPED, *a.* Having the shape of a halberd.

HAL-BERD-IĒR', *n.* One who is armed with a halberd.

* **HAL'CY-ON** (hal'se-on), *n.* [L. *halcyon.*] The name anciently given to the *king-fisher,* otherwise called *alcedo;* a bird that was said to lay her eggs in nests, on rocks near the sea, during the calm weather about the winter solstice.

HAL'CY-ON, *a.* Calm; quiet; peaceful; undisturbed; happy.—*Halcyon days* were seven days before and as many after the winter solstice, when the weather was usually calm.—Hence, by *halcyon days* are now understood days of peace and tranquillity.

HAL-CY-ŌN'NI-AN, *a.* Halcyon; calm.—*Sheldon.*

HĀLE, *a.* [Sax. *hal.*] Sound; entire; healthy; robust; not impaired. *See* HAIL.

† **HĀLE,** *n.* Welfare.—*Spenser.*

* **HĀLE** or **HAL,** *v. t.* [Sw. *hala;* Fr. *haler.*] To pull or draw with force; to drag. [This is now more generally written and pronounced *haul.*] *See* HAUL.

HĀLF (häf), *n.; pl.* HALVES (hävz). [Sax. *half,* or *healf.*] One part of a thing which is divided into two equal parts; a moiety.

HĀLF (häf), *v. t.* To divide into halves. *See* HALVE.

HĀLF, *adv.* In part, or in an equal part or degree.

HĀLF'-BLŎOD (häf'blud), *n.* Relation between persons born of the same father or of the same mother, but not of both. [The word is sometimes used as an *adjective.*]

HĀLF'-BLŎOD-ED, *a.* 1. Mean; degenerate; [*little used.*] 2. Proceeding from a male and female, each of full blood, but of different breeds.

HĀLF'-BRED, *a.* Imperfectly bred; wanting in refinement.

HĀLF'-BREED, *a.* Half-blooded.

HĀLF-BRŎTH'ER (häf-bruth'er), *n.* A brother by one parent, but not by both

HĀLF'-CAP, *n.* A cap not wholly put off, or faintly moved.

HĀLF'-CĀSTE, *n.* In *India,* one born of a Hindoo parent on the one side, and of a European on the other.

HĀLF'-COCK, *n.* When the cock of a gun is retained by the first notch, the gun is said to be at *half-cock.*—*Booth.*

HĀLF'-DĔAD, *a.* Almost dead; nearly exhausted.

HĀLF'-FĀCED (-fāste), *a.* Showing only part of the face.

HĀLF'-HATCHED (-hatcht), *a.* Imperfectly hatched.

HĀLF'-HĔARD (-herd), *a.* Imperfectly heard; not heard to the end.

HĀLF'-HOL'I-DĀY, *n.* A half of a day given to children in schools for recreation.

HĀLF'-LĔARNED, *a.* Imperfectly learned.—*South.*

HĀLF'-LOST, *a.* Nearly lost.—*Milton.*

HĀLF'-MĀRK, *n.* A coin; a noble, or 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling.

HĀLF'-MOON, *n.* 1. The moon at the quarters, when half its disk appears illuminated. 2. Any thing in the shape of a half-moon.—In *fortification,* an outwork composed of two faces, forming a salient angle, whose gorge is in the form of a crescent, or *half-moon.*

HĀLF'-NŌTE, *n.* In *music,* a minim, half a semi-breve.

HĀLF'-PĀRT, *n.* An equal part.—*Shak.*

HĀLF'-PĀY, *n.* Half the amount of wages or salary; as, an officer retires on *half-pay.*—*Smart.* [It is reduced, but seldom literally half the amount.]

HĀLF'-PĀY, *a.* Receiving or entitled to half-pay.

* **HAL'F'-PEN-NY** (hap'pen-ny, or hā'pen-ny), *n.* A copper coin of the value of half a penny; also, the value of half a penny. [It is used in the plural.]

* **HALF'-PEN-NY,** *a.* Of the price or value of half a penny

* **HALF'-PEN NY-WŌRTH,** *n.* The value of a half-penny

HĀLF'-PĪKE, *n.* 1. A short pike carried by officers. 2. A short pike used in boarding ships.—*Mar. Dict.*

HĀLF'-PĪNT, *n.* The half of a pint or fourth of a quart.

HĀLF'-RĔAD (häf'-red), *a.* Superficially informed by reading.—*Dryden.*

HĀLF'-ROUND, *n.* A semicircular molding.—*Gwilt.*

HĀLF'-SCHOL-AR, *n.* One imperfectly learned.

HĀLF'-SĔAS ō'VER. A low expression denoting half-drunk.

HĀLF'-SHIFT, *n.* In *violin playing,* a move of the hand upward on the instrument, to reach a high note.

HĀLF'-SĪGHT'ED (häf'-sīt'ed), *a.* Seeing imperfectly; having weak discernment.—*Bacon.*

HĀLF-SIS'TER (häf-), *n.* A sister by one parent, but not by both.

HĀLF'-SPHĒRE, *n.* A hemisphere.—*Ben Jonson.*

HĀLF'-STĂRVED (-stärvd), *a.* Almost starved.

HĀLF'-STRĀINED, *a.* Half-bred; imperfect.

HĀLF'-SWŌRD (-sōrd), *n.* Within half the length of a sword; close fight.—*Shak.*

HĀLF'-WĀY, *adv.* In the middle; at half the distance.

HĀLF'-WĀY, *a.* Equally distant from the extremes; as, a *half-way* house.

HĀLF'-WIT, *n.* A foolish person; a dolt; a blockhead

HĀLF'-WIT-TED, *a.* Weak in intellect; silly; foolish.

HĀLF'-YĒAR-LY, *a.* Two in a year; semi-annual.

HĀLF'-YĒAR-LY, *adv.* Twice in a year; semi-annually.

† **HĀLF'EN,** *a.* Wanting half its due qualities.—*Spenser.*

† **HĀLF'EN-DĒAL,** *adv.* [Teut. *halfdeel.*] Nearly half. *Spenser.*

HĀLF'ER, *n.* 1. One who possesses half only. 2. A male fallow-deer gelded.

HAL'I-BUT, *n.* A large flat-fish, whose flesh is extremely white and hard, and much esteemed for food.

† **HAL'I-DOM,** *n.* [Sax. *halig dome.*] Adjuration by what is holy.—*Spenser.*

HAL'I-MĂSS, *n.* [Sax. *halig,* and *mass.*] The feast of All-Souls; Hallowmas.

HĀL'ING or **HAL'ING.** *See* HAULING.

† **HA-LIT'U-OUS,** *a.* [L. *halitus.*] Like breath; vaporous. *Boyle.*

HALL, *n.* [Sax. *heal.*] 1. In *architecture,* a large room at the entrance of a house or palace. 2. An edifice in which courts of justice are held; as, Westminster *Hall.* 3. A manor-house, so called because in them courts were for merly held. 4. A college, or large edifice belonging to a collegiate institution. 5. A room for a corporation or public assembly; as, a town-*hall.* 6. A collegiate body in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

HAL-LE-LŪ'IAH } (hal-le-lū'yä), *n.* [Heb. הַלְלוּ יָהּ, praise ye
HAL-LE-LŪ'JAH } Jah or Jehovah.] Praise ye Jehovah, give praise to God; a word used in songs of praise, as a *noun,* or as an *exclamation.*

HAL'LIARD } (hal'yard), *n.* A term applied to ropes or
HAL'YARD } tackles for hoisting or lowering yards or sails.

HAL'LI-ER, *n.* A kind of net for catching birds.

HAL-LOO′, *v. i.* [This seems to belong to the family of *call;* Fr. *haler*] To cry out; to exclaim with a loud voice; to call to by name, or by the word *halloo.*—*Sidney.*

HAL-LOO′, *v. t.* 1. To encourage with shouts. 2. To chase with shouts. 3. To call or shout to.

HAL-LOO′. An *exclamation,* used as a call to invite attention.

HAL-LOO′ING, *ppr.* Crying out.

HAL-LOO′ING, *n.* A loud outcry.—*Smart.*

HAL′LŌW, *v. t.* [Sax. *haligan,* or *halgian.*] 1. To make holy; to consecrate; to set apart for holy or religious use; to sanctify. 2. To devote to holy or religious exercises; to treat as sacred. 3. To reverence; to honor as sacred.

HAL′LŌWED, *pp.* or *a.* Consecrated to a sacred use, or to religious exercises; treated as sacred; reverenced.

HAL′LŌW-EEN, *n.* The evening preceding All-Hallows' or All-Saints' day. [*Scottish.*]

HAL′LŌW-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Setting apart for sacred purposes; consecrating; devoting to religious exercises; reverencing.

HAL′LŌW-MĂS, *n.* The feast of All-Souls.

† HAL-LŪ′CIN-ĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *hallucinatus.*] To stumble; to blunder.

HAL-LŪ-CIN-Ā′TION, *n.* [L. *hallucinatio.*] 1. Error; delusion. 2. A diseased state of mind, in which a person has a settled belief in the reality of things which have no existence.

HAL-LŪ′CIN-A-TO-RY, *a.* Partaking of hallucination.

HĄLM (hawm), *n.* [Sax. *healm.*] *See* HAUM.

HĂ′LO, *n.* A name given to the circular or elliptical appearances surrounding the sun, moon, or other celestial body.

HAL′O-GĖN, *n.* [Gr. ἁλς and γενναω.] A substance which, by combination with a metal, forms a haloid salt.

HA-LOG′EN-OUS, *a.* Having the nature of halogen.

HĂ′LOID, *a.* [Gr. ἁλς and ειδος.] Resembling a salt.—In *chemistry,* the term *haloid salt* is applied to binary compounds containing chlorine, iodine, and the allied elements. Common salt, which is a chlorid of sodium, is a *haloid* salt.—*Berzelius.*

† HĄLSE (hawls), *n.* [Sax. *hals.*] The neck or throat.—*Spenser.*

* HĄLSE, *v. i.* To embrace about the neck; to adjure; to greet.

† HĄL′SEN-ING, *a.* Sounding harshly in the throat or tongue.—*Carew.*

HĄLS′ER (haws′er), *n.* A large rope of a size between the cable and the tow-line. *See* HAWSER.

HĄLT, *v. i.* [Sax. *healt.*] 1. To stop in walking; to hold; [this sense is retained in military usage; as, *halt!*] 2. To limp; that is, to stop with lameness. 3. To hesitate; to stand in doubt whether to proceed, or what to do. 4. To fail; to falter.

HĄLT, *v. t.* To stop; to cause to cease marching; [*a military term.*]—*Washington.*

HĄLT, *a.* [Sax. *healt.*] Lame; that is, holding or stopping in walking.

HĄLT, *n.* 1. A stopping; a stop in marching. 2. The act of limping.

HĄLT′ED, *pp.* Stopped.

HĄLT′ER, *n.* One who halts or limps.

HĄLT′ER, *n.* [G. *halter.*] 1. A rope or strap and headstall for leading or confining a horse. 2. A rope for hanging malefactors. 3. A strong cord or string.

HĄLT′ER, *v. t.* To put a halter on. 2. To catch and hold, or to bind with a rope or cord.

HĄLT′ERED, *pp.* Caught or bound with a rope.

HĄLT′ER-ING, *ppr.* Putting on a halter; catching; binding.

HĄLT′ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Stopping; limping.

HĄLT′ING, *n.* The act of stopping or faltering.

HĄLT′ING-LY, *adv.* With limping; slowly.

HĂLVE (häv), *v. t.* [from *half.*] To divide into two equal parts.

HĂLVED, *a.* In *botany,* hemispherical; covering one side; placed on one side.

HĂLVES (hävz), *n.*; *pl.* of *half.* Two equal parts of a thing.—*To cry halves,* is to claim an equal share.—*To go halves,* is to have an equal share.

HĂLV′ING (häv′ing), *ppr.* Dividing into two equal parts.

HAL′YARD, *n.* *See* HALLIARD.

HAM. [Sax. *ham,* a house.] Our modern word *home,* [G. *heim.*] It is used in *hamlet,* and in the names of places, as in *Walt-ham,* wood-house; *walt,* a wood, and *ham,* a house.

HAM, *n.* [Sax. *ham.*] 1. The inner or hind part of the knee; the inner angle of the joint which unites the thigh and the leg of an animal. 2. The thigh of a beast, particularly of a hog, salted and dried in smoke.

HAM′A-DRY-AD, *n.* [Gr. αμα and δρυς.] A wood nymph.—*Spectator.*

HĂ′MATE, *a.* [L. *hamatus.*] Hooked; entangled.

HĂ′MĂ-TED, *a.* [L. *hamatus.*] Hooked or set with hooks.—*Swift.*

† HAM′BLE, *v. t.* [Sax. *hamelan.*] To hamstring.

HĂMES, *n. pl.* [G. *kummet.*] Two pieces of wood or iron fastened to a horse's collar, to which the harness is attached, by which he draws.—*Holloway.*

HĂME′-SUĊK-ĖN, *n.* In *Scottish law,* the violent seeking and invasion of a person in his own house.—*Bouvier.*

HĂ′MITE, *n.* The fossil remains of a curved shell; an extinct species of cephalopods.—*Mantell.*

HAM′LĖT, *n.* [Sax. *ham;* Fr. *hameau.*] A small village; a little cluster of houses in the country.

HAM′LET-ED, *a.* Accustomed to a hamlet, or to a country life.—*Feltham.*

HAM′MER, *n.* [Sax. *hamer.*] 1. An instrument for driving nails, beating metals, and the like. 2. A piece of steel covering the pan of a musket-lock.—*Campbell's Mil. Dict.*

HAM′MER, *v. t.* 1. To beat with a hammer. 2. To form or forge with a hammer; to shape by beating. 3. To work in the mind; to contrive by intellectual labor.

HAM′MER, *v. i.* 1. To work; to be busy; to labor in contrivance. 2. To be working or in agitation.

HAM′MER-BĖAM, *n.* In *Gothic architecture,* a beam acting as a tie at the feet of a pair of principal rafters, but not extending so as to connect the opposite sides.—*Gwilt.*

HAM′MĖR-ĊLOTH, *n.* The cloth which covers a coach-box.—*Pegge.*

HAM′MER-HĂRD, *n.* Iron or steel hardened by hammering.—*Mozon.*

HAM′MER-MAN, *n.* One who beats or works with a hammer.

HAM′MER-WŎRT, *n.* An herb.—*Todd.*

HAM′MER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be shaped by a hammer.—*Sherwood.*

HAM′MERED, *pp.* or *a.* Beaten with a hammer.

HAM′MER-ER, *n.* One who works with a hammer.

HAM′MER-ING, *ppr.* Beating with a hammer; working; contriving.

HAM′MER-ING, *n.* The act of beating with a hammer.

HAM′MOĊK, *n.* [Sp. *hamaca.*] A kind of hanging bed, suspended between trees or posts, or by hooks.

HAM-MO-ĊHRŸ′SOS, *n.* [Gr. αμμος and χρυσος.] A stone with spangles of gold color.

HA′MOUS, [L. *hamus.*] Hooked; having the end hooked or curved. [*A term of botany.*]

HAM′PER, *n.* [contracted from *hanaper.*] 1. A large basket for conveying things to market, &c. 2. Fetters, or some instrument that shackles.

HAM′PER, *v. t.* 1. To shackle; to entangle; hence, to impede in motion or progress, or to render progress difficult.—*Tillotson.* 2. To insnare; to inveigle; to catch with allurements. 3. To tangle; to render complicated. 4. To perplex; to embarrass.

HAM′PERED, *pp.* Shackled; entangled; insnared; perplexed.

HAM′PER-ING, *ppr.* Shackling; entangling; perplexing.

HAM′STER, *n.* [G. *hamster.*] A species of rat, common in some parts of Europe and Asia, having two cheek-pouches for holding grain.

HAM′STRING, *n.* The tendons of the ham.—*Wiseman.*

HAM′STRING, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hamstrung,* or *hamstringed.* To cut the tendons of the ham, and thus to lame or disable.

HAM′STRING-ING, *ppr.* Cutting the tendons of the ham, and thus disabling.

HAM′STRUNG, *pp.* Disabled by having the tendons of the ham cut.

HAN, for *have,* in the plural.—*Spenser.*

HAN′A-PER, *n.* [Norm. *hanap.*] The *hanaper* was a kind of basket used in early days by the kings of England, for holding and carrying with them their money, as they journeyed from place to place; hence, treasury.—The *clerk of the hanaper,* in *England,* receives all money due to the king for the seals of charters, patents, writs, and commissions.—*P. Cyc.*

† HĂNCE, } for *enhance.* *See* ENHANCE.
† HĂUNCE, }

HAN′CES, *n. pl.* [L. *ansa.*] 1. In *architecture,* the ends of elliptical arches.—2. In a *ship,* falls of the fife-rails placed on balusters on the poop and quarter-deck down to the gangway.

HĂNCH, *n.* *See* HAUNCH.

HAND, *n.* [Sax. *hand, hond;* G. and D. *hand.*] 1. In *man,* the extremity of the arm, consisting of the palm and fingers, connected with the arm at the wrist.—2. In *falconry,* the foot of a hawk; and, in the *manege,* the fore-foot of a horse. 3. A measure of four inches; a palm. 4. Side; part, right or left; as, it is admitted on all *hands.* So, to be on the mending *hand,* is to be on the side of recovery from illness. 5. Act; deed; performance; external action; that is, the effect for the cause, the *hand* being the instrument of action. 6. Power of performance; skill. 7. Power of making or producing. 8. Manner of acting or performance. 9. Agency; part in performing or executing. 10. Conveyance; agency in transmitting. 11. Possession; power. 12. The cards held at a game; hence, a game. 13. An index, or that which performs the office of the hand or of a finger in pointing; as, the *hands* of a

watch. 14. A person; an agent; a man employed in agency or service. 15. Form of writing; style of penmanship. 16. Agency; service; ministry. 17. Rate; price; conditions; as, "bought at a dear *hand*."—*Bacon*; [*obs.*]

At hand. 1. Near; either present and within reach, or not far distant. 2. Near in time; not distant.—*In hand.* 1. Present payment; in respect to the receiver. 2. In a state of execution.—*On hand.* 1. In present possession. 2. Under one's care or management.—*Off hand*, without delay, hesitation, or difficulty; immediately; dextrously; without previous preparation.—*Out of hand.* 1. Ready payment; with regard to the payer. 2. At once; directly.—*To his hand, to my hand*, &c., in readiness; already prepared; ready to be received.—*Under his hand, under her hand*, &c., with the proper writing or signature of the name.—*Hand over head*, negligently; rashly; without seeing what one does. *Bacon.*—*Hand over hand*, by passing the hands alternately one before or above another, as to climb *hand over hand*; also, rapidly, as to come up with a chase *hand over hand*; [*used by seamen.*] *Mar. Dict.*—*Hand to hand*, in close union; close fight.—*Hand in hand*, in union; conjointly; unitedly.—*To join hand in hand*, is to unite efforts and act in concert.—*Hand in hand*, fit; pat; suitable. *Shak.*—*Hand to mouth.* To live *from hand to mouth*, is to obtain food and other necessaries as want requires.—*To bear in hand*, to keep in expectation; to elude. *Shak.*; [*obs.*]—*To bear a hand*, to hasten; [*a seaman's phrase.*]—*To lend a hand*, to give assistance.—*To be hand and glove*, to be intimate and familiar.—*To set the hand to*, to engage in; to undertake.—*To take in hand*, to attempt; to undertake.—*To take one in hand*, to lay hold of or deal with.—*To have a hand in*, to be concerned in; to have a part or concern in doing; to have an agency in.—*To put the last hand* or *finishing hand to*, to complete; to perfect.—*To change hands*, to change sides; to shift; to change owners.—*A heavy hand*, severity or oppression.—*A light hand*, gentleness; moderation.—*A strict hand*, severe discipline; rigorous government.—*Hands off*, a vulgar phrase for keep off, forbear.—In *Scripture, to wash the hands*, to profess innocence.—*To kiss the hand*, imports adoration.—*To lean on the hand* imports familiarity.—*To strike hands*, to make a contract, or to become surety for another's debt or good behavior.—*Putting the hand under the thigh* was an ancient ceremony used in swearing.—*To give the hand* is to make a covenant with one, or to unite with him in design.—*Clean hands* denotes innocence and a blameless and holy life. *Ps.* xxiv.—*A slack hand* denotes idleness; carelessness; sloth.—*The right hand* denotes power; strength.

HAND, *v. t.* 1. To give or transmit with the hand. 2. To lead, guide, and lift with the hand; to conduct. 3. To manage. 4. To seize; to lay hands on; [*not used.*]—5. In *seamanship*, to furl; to wrap or roll a sail close to the yard, stay, or mast, and fasten it with gaskets.—*To hand down*, to transmit in succession, as from father to son, or from predecessor to successor.

HAND'-BALL, *n.* An ancient game with a ball.

HAND'-BAR-RŌW, *n.* A barrow or vehicle borne by the hands of men, and without a wheel.

HAND'-BASK-ET, *n.* A small or portable basket.

HAND'-BELL, *n.* A small bell rung by the hand, a table-bell.—*Bacon.*

HAND'-BLŌW, *n.* [*hand* and *blow.*] A blow or stroke with the hand.

HAND'-BREADTH, *n.* A space equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm.—*Exod.*, xxv.

HAND'-BOOK, *n.* A book for the hand; a manual; a name applied frequently to a guide-book for travelers.

HAND'-BŌW, *n.* A bow managed by the hand.

HAND'-€LOTH, *n.* A handkerchief.

HAND'-FET-TER, *n.* A fetter for the hand; a manacle.

HAND'-GAL-LOP, *n.* A slow and easy gallop, in which the hand presses the bridle to hinder increase of speed.

HAND'-GLASS, *n.* In *gardening*, a glass used for placing over, protecting, and forwarding various plants in winter.

HAND'-GRE-NĀDE', *n.* A grenade to be thrown by the hand.

HAND'-GUN, *n.* A gun to be used by the hand.

† **HAND'-LAN"GUAGE** (-lang-gwaje), *n.* The art of conversing by the hands.

HAND'-LĒAD, *n.* A small lead for sounding.

HAND'-LOOM, *n.* A loom which is worked by hand.

HAND'-MILL, *n.* A mill worked by the hand.—*Dryden.*

HAND'-RAIL, *n.* A rail supported by balusters, &c., as in staircases.—*Gwilt.*

HAND'-SAILS, *n. pl.* Sails managed by the hand.

HAND'-SAW, *n.* A saw to be used with the hand. In the proverb, "not to know a hawk from a *hand-saw*," denoting great ignorance, *hand-saw* is a corruption of *heron-shaw*, i. *e.*, the heron, which see.—*Todd's Shak.*

HAND'-SCREW (-skru), *n.* An engine for raising heavy timbers or weights; a jack.

HAND'-SPĪKE, *n.* A bar, usually of wood, used with the hand as a lever for various purposes.

HAND'-STĀFF, *n.*; *pl.* **HAND-STAFFS.** A javelin.

HAND'-VĪCE, *n.* A small vice used by hand.

HAND'-WĒAP-ON (-wep-n), *n.* Any weapon to be wielded by the hand.—*Numb.*, xxxv.

HAND'-WINGED, *a.* *Cheiropterous*, a term in natural history, used in application to the family of bats.—*Kirby.*

HAND'-WŌRK, *n.* Work done by the hands.

HAND'€RĀFT, *n.* [Sax. *handcræft.*] 1. Manual occupation; work performed by the hand.—*Addison.* 2. A man who obtains his living by manual labor; one skilled in some mechanical art.—*Dryden.* [Usually spelled *handicraft*; but better *handcraft*, as in the Saxon.]

HAND'€RĀFTS-MAN, *n.* A man skilled or employed in manual occupation; a manufacturer.—*Swift.*

HAND'€UFF, *n.* [Sax. *handcopse.*] A name given to manacles, consisting of iron rings for the wrists.

HAND'€UFF, *v. t.* To manacle; to confine the hands with handcuffs.

HAND'€UFFED (-kuft), *pp.* Manacled; confined by handcuffs.

HAND'ED, *pp.* Given or transmitted by the hands; conducted; furled.

HAND'ED, *a.* 1. With hands joined. *Milton.*—2. In *composition*, as *right-handed*, most dextrous or strong with the right hand.—*Left-handed*, having the left hand most strong and convenient for principal use.

HAND'ER, *n.* One who hands or transmits.

† **HAND'FĀST**, *n.* Hold; custody; power of confining or keeping.

† **HAND'FĀST**, *a.* Fast by contract; betrothed by joining hands. See the *verb.*

† **HAND'FĀST**, *v. t.* [Sax. *handfæstan.*] To pledge; to betroth by joining hands, in order to cohabitation, before the celebration of marriage.—*Jamieson.*

† **HAND'FĀST-ING**, *n.* A kind of betrothing by joining hands, in order to cohabitation before marriage.

HAND'FŪL, *n.* 1. As much as the hand will grasp or contain. 2. As much as the arms will embrace. 3. A palm; four inches; [*obs.*] 4. A small quantity or number. 5. As much as can be done; full employment.—*Raleigh.*

HAND'GRĪPE, *n.* [*hand* and *gripe.*] A gripe or seizure and pressure with the hand.—*Hudibras.*

HAND'I-€RĀFT, *n.* [Sax. *handcræft.*] 1. Manual occupation; work performed by the hand. 2. A man who obtains his living by manual labor; one skilled in some mechanical art. *See* **HANDCRAFT.**

HAND'I-€RĀFTS-MAN, *n.* A man skilled or employed in manual occupation; a manufacturer. *See* **HANDCRAFTSMAN.**

HAND'I-LY, *adv.* 1. With dexterity or skill; dextrously; adroitly. 2. With ease or convenience.

HAND'I-NESS, *n.* The ease of performance derived from practice; dexterity; adroitness.—*Chesterfield.*

HAND'ING, *ppr.* Giving with the hand.

HAND'I-WŌRK (-wurk), *n.* [for *hand-work.*] 1. Work of the hands; product of manual labor; manufacture. 2. Work performed by power and wisdom.

HAND'KER-CHIEF (hank'er-chif), *n.* [*hand* and *kerchief.*] 1. A piece of cloth, usually silk or linen, carried about the person for the purpose of cleaning the face or hands, as occasion requires. 2. A piece of cloth to be worn about the neck, and sometimes called a *neckerchief.*

HAND'LE, *v. t.* [G. *handeln.*] 1. To touch; to feel with the hand; to use or hold with the hand. 2. To manage; to use; to wield, as a tool or instrument. 3. To make familiar by frequent touching. 4. To treat; to discourse on; to discuss; to use or manage in writing or speaking, as a subject of discourse. 5. To use; to deal with; to practice. 6. To treat; to use well or ill. 7. To manage; to practice on; to transact with.—*Shak.*

HAND'LE, *n.* [Sax.; qu. L. *ansa.*] 1. That part of a vessel or instrument which is held in the hand when used, as the haft of a sword. 2. That of which use is made; the instrument of effecting a purpose.

HAND'LE-A-BLE (-l-a-bl), *a.* That may be handled.—*Sherwood.*

HAND'LED, *pp.* Touched; treated; managed.

HAND'LESS, *a.* Without a hand.—*Shak.*

HAND'LING, *ppr.* Touching; feeling; treating; managing.

HAND'LING, *n.* A touching or use by the hand; a treating in discussion.

HAND'MĀID, } *n.* A maid that waits at hand; a female
HAND'MĀID-EN, } servant or attendant.

HAND'SEL, *n.* [Dan. *handsel.*] 1. The first act of using any thing; the first sale. 2. An earnest; money for the first sale.—*Hooker*; [*little used.*]

HAND'SEL, *v. t.* To use or do any thing the first time.

HAND'SELED, *pp.* Used or done for the first time.

HAND'SŌME (han'sum), *a.* [D. *handzaam.*] 1. *Properly*, dextrous; ready; convenient.—*Spenser.* [*See* **HANDY.**] 2. Moderately beautiful, as the person or other thing; well

made; having symmetry of parts; well formed; pretty. It expresses less than *beautiful* or *elegant*. 3. Graceful in manner; marked with propriety and ease. 4. Ample; large, as an estate. 5. Neat; correct; moderately elegant. 6. Liberal; generous; as, a *handsome* offer.

HAND'SŌME, as a *verb*, to render neat or beautiful, is not an authorized word.—*Donne.*

HAND'SŌME-LY, *adv.* 1. Dextrously; cleverly; with skill. 2. Gracefully; with propriety and ease. 3. Neatly; with due symmetry or proportions. 4. With a degree of beauty. 5. Amply; generously; liberally.

HAND'SŌME-NESS, *n.* 1. A moderate degree of beauty or elegance. 2. Grace; gracefulness; ease and propriety in manner.

HAND'STRŌKE, *n.* [*hand* and *stroke.*] A blow or stroke given by the hand.—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*

HAND'WRĪT-ING, *n.* 1. The cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand or person. 2. Any writing.

HAND'Y, *a.* [D. *handig.*] 1. Performed by the hand; [*obs.*] 2. Dextrous; ready; adroit; skillful; skilled to use the hands with ease in performance. 3. Ingenious; performing with skill and readiness. 4. Ready to the hand; near. 5. Convenient; suited to the use of the hand. 6. Near; that may be used without difficulty or going to a distance. —*Holloway.*

HAND'Y-DAN-DY, *n.* A play among children, in which something is shaken between two hands, and then a guess is made in which hand it is retained.—*Todd.*

HAND'Y-STRŌKE, *n.* A blow inflicted by the hand.

HANG, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hanged* or *hung.* [Sax. *hangan.*] 1. To suspend; to fasten to some fixed object above, in such a manner as to swing or move. 2. To put to death by suspending by the neck. 3. To place without any solid support or foundation. 4. To fix in such a manner as to be movable; as, to *hang* a gate. 5. To cover or furnish by any thing suspended or fastened to the walls; as, *hung* with spoils. *Dryden.*—*To hang out.* 1. To suspend in open view; to display; to exhibit to notice. 2. To hang abroad; to suspend in the open air.—*To hang down*, to let fall below the proper situation; to bend down; to decline. —*To hang up.* 1. To suspend; to place on something fixed on high. 2. To suspend; to keep or suffer to remain undecided.—*To hang fire*, a term used when, on pulling the trigger of a gun, the charge does not rapidly ignite.—*Campbell's Mil. Dict.*

HANG, *v. i.* 1. To be suspended; to be sustained by something above, so as to swing or be movable below. 2. To dangle; to be loose and flowing below. 3. To bend forward or downward; to lean or incline. 4. To float; to play.—*Prior.* 5. To be supported by something raised above the ground; as, a *hanging* garden.—*Addison.* 6. To depend; to rest on something for support. 7. To rest on by embracing; to cling to. 8. To hover; to impend; with *over.* 9. To be delayed; to linger.—*Milton.* 10. To incline; to have a steep declivity; as, *hanging* grounds.—*Mortimer.* 11. To be executed by the halter.—*To hang on or upon.* 1. To adhere to, often as something troublesome and unwelcome. 2. To be suspended in fixed attention and interest; as, to *hang* upon one's words. 3. To adhere obstinately; to be importunate. 4. To rest; to reside; to continue, as sleep on the eyelids. 5. To be dependent on.—6. In *seamen's language*, to hold fast without belaying; to pull forcibly.—*To hang over*, to extend or project from above.—*To hang in doubt*, to be in suspense, or in a state of uncertainty.—*To hang together.* 1. To be closely united; to cling. 2. To be just united, so as barely to hold together. *Shak.*—*To hang on* or *upon*, to drag; to be incommodiously joined.—*To hang to*, to adhere closely; to cling.

HANG, *n.* A sharp declivity. [*Colloquial.*]

HANG'-BIRD, *n.* A name familiarly given, in *America*, to the Baltimore oriole, from the peculiar construction of its nest, which is suspended from the limb of a tree.

HANG'-DOG, *n.* A term of reproach for one of a base and degraded character, as if fit only to be the hangman of dogs.

HANG'-NEST, *n.* The name of certain birds which suspend their nests from trees, or the nests of such birds.

HANG'BY, *n.* A dependent.—*Ray.* [*In contempt.*]

HANGED, *pp.* Suspended; put to death by being suspended by the neck.

HANG'ER, *n.* 1. That by which a thing is suspended. 2. A short broad-sword, incurvated toward the point. 3. One who hangs, or causes to be hanged.

HANG'ER-ON, *n.* One who besets another importunately in soliciting favors. 2. A dependent; one who eats and drinks without payment.

HANG'ING, *ppr.* 1. Suspending to something above. 2. Being suspended; dangling; swinging. 3. *a.* Foreboding death by the halter. 4. Requiring punishment by the halter.

HANG'ING, *n.* 1 A term applied to linings for rooms of arras, tapestry, paper, &c. 2. Death by the halter. 3. Display; exhibition.

† HANG'ING-SLEEVES, *n. pl.* Strips of the same stuff with the gown, hanging down the back from the shoulders.

HANG'ING-SĪDE, *n.* In *mining*, the overhanging side of an inclined or hading vein.—*Cyc.*

HANG'MAN, *n.* One who hangs another; a public executioner; also, a term of reproach.

HANG'NAIL, *n.* A small piece or sliver of skin which hangs from the root of a finger-nail.—*Holloway.*

HANK, *n.* [Dan. *hank.*] 1. A name given to two or more skeins of silk or thread tied together.—2. In *ships*, a name given to rings of wood, &c., fixed on stays, to confine the sails when hoisted.—*Totten.* 3. A rope or withy for fastening a gate; [*local.*]

HANK, *v. t.* To form into hanks.

HANK'ER, *v. i.* [D. *hunkeren.*] 1. To long for with a keen appetite and uneasiness. 2. To have a vehement desire of something, accompanied with uneasiness.

HANK'ER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Longing for with keen appetite or ardent desire.

HANK'ER-ING, *n.* A keen appetite that causes uneasiness till it is gratified; vehement desire to possess or enjoy.

HANK'ER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a hankering manner; eagerly.

† HANK'LE, *v. t.* [*See* HANK.] To twist.

HANSE TOWNS. *Hanse* signifies a society; Goth. *hansa*, a multitude. The *Hanse towns*, in *Germany*, were certain commercial cities which associated for the protection of commerce as early as the twelfth century.

HAN-SE-AT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Hanse towns.

HAN'SARD, *n.* A merchant of one of the Hanse towns. *M'Culloch.*

HAN'T. A vulgar contraction of *have not*, or *has not.*

HAP, *n.* [W. *hap* or *hab.*] 1. That which comes suddenly or unexpectedly; chance; fortune; accident; casual event. 2. Misfortune; [*obs.*]

† HAP, *v. i.* To happen; to befall; to come by chance

HAP-HAZ'ARD, *n.* [*See* HAZARD.] Chance; accident.

HAP'LESS, *a.* Luckless; unfortunate; unlucky; unhappy. —*Dryden.*

HAP'LY, *adv.* 1. By chance; perhaps; it may be. 2. By accident; casually.—*Milton.*

HAP'PEN (hap'n), *v. i.* [W. *hapiaw.*] 1. To come by chance; to come without one's previous expectation; to fall out; to chance. 2. To come; to befall. 3. To light to fall or come unexpectedly.

HAP'PEN-ING, *ppr.* Coming or falling; befalling.

HAP'PI-LY, *adv.* 1. By good fortune; with success. 2. In a happy state; in a state of felicity. 3. With address or dexterity; in a manner to insure success. 4. By chance. [*See* HAPLY.]—SYN. Fortunately; luckily; successfully; prosperously; dextrously; felicitously; gracefully.

HAP'PI-NESS, *n.* 1. The agreeable sensations which spring from the enjoyment of good; that state of a being in which his desires are gratified; felicity; but *happiness* usually expresses less than *felicity*, and *felicity* less than *bliss.* 2. Good luck; good fortune. 3. Fortuitous elegance; unstudied grace.—*Pope.*

HAP'PY, *a.* [from *hap*; W. *hapus.*] 1. Lucky; fortunate; successful. 2. Being in the enjoyment of agreeable sensations from the possession of good; enjoying pleasure from the gratification of appetites or desires. 3. Prosperous; having secure possession of good. 4. That supplies pleasure; that furnishes enjoyment; agreeable. 5. Dextrous; ready; able; skillful; as, *happy* at a reply.—*Swift.* 6. Blessed; enjoying the presence and favor of God in a future life. 7. Harmonious; living in concord; enjoying the pleasures of friendship. 8. Propitious; favorable.—*Shak.*

HAP'PY-MĀK'ING, *a.* Making happy.—*Milton.*

HAQUE'BUT, *n.* An arquebuse or hand-gun.—*Brande.*

HAR, HARE, HERE. [Sax. *here*; G. *heer*; D. *heir.*] In *composition*, signify an army. So *Harold* is a general of an army.

HA-RANGUE' (ha-rang'), *n.* [Fr. *harangue.*] 1 A speech addressed to an assembly or an army; a popular oration; a public address. 2. Declamation; a noisy, pompous, or irregular address.

HA-RANGUE' (ha-rang'), *v. i.* To make an address or speech to a large assembly; to make a noisy speech.

HA-RANGUE' (ha-rang'), *v. t.* To address by oration; as the general *harangued* the troops.

HA-RANGUED' (-rangd'), *pp.* Addressed by oration.

HA-RANGUE'FUL, *a.* Full of harangue.

HA-RANG'UER (ha-rang'er), *n.* An orator; one who addresses an assembly or an army; a noisy declaimer.

HA-RANG'UING, *ppr.* Declaiming; addressing with noisy eloquence.

HAR'ASS, *v. t.* [Fr. *harasser.*] 1. To fatigue with bodily labor. 2. To fatigue with importunity, care, or perplexity 3. To waste or desolate; [*obs.*]—SYN. To weary; jade; tire; perplex; distress; tease; vex; molest; trouble. disturb.

HAR'ASS, *n.* Waste; disturbance; devastation. [*Little used.*

HAR'ASSED (har'ast), *pp.* Wearied; tired; teased.

HAR'ASS-ER, *n.* One who harasses or teases; a spoiler.
HAR'ASS-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Tiring; fatiguing; teasing.
HAR'BIN-GER, *n.* 1. In *England*, an officer of the king's household, who rides a day's journey before the court when traveling, to provide lodgings and other accommodations. 2. A forerunner; a precursor; that which precedes and gives notice of the expected arrival of something else.
HAR'BIN-GERED, *a.* Preceded by a harbinger.
HAR'BOR, *n.* [Sax. *here-berga*; D. *herberg*; Dan., Sw., G. *herberge.*] 1. A lodging; a place of entertainment and rest.—*Dryden.* 2. A port or haven for ships. 3. An asylum; a shelter; a place of safety from storms or danger.
HAR'BOR, *v. t.* 1. To shelter; to secure; to secrete. 2. To entertain; to permit to lodge, rest, or reside.
HAR'BOR, *v. i.* 1. To lodge or abide for a time; to receive entertainment. 2. To take shelter.
HAR'BOR-MAS-TER, *n.* An officer who has charge of the mooring of ships, and executes the regulations respecting harbors. [*New York.*]
† HAR'BOR-AGE, *n.* Shelter; entertainment.—*Shak.*
HAR'BORED, *pp.* Entertained; sheltered.
HAR'BOR-ER, *n.* One who entertains or shelters another.
HAR'BOR-ING, *ppr.* Entertaining; sheltering.
HAR'BOR-LESS, *a.* Without a harbor; destitute of shelter or a lodging.
† HAR'BOR-OUGH (-bur-rō), *n.* A harbor or lodging.
† HAR'BOR-OUS, *a.* Hospitable.
HARD, *a.* [Sax. *heard.*] 1. Firm; solid; compact; not easily penetrated, or separated into parts; not yielding to pressure. 2. Difficult; not easy to the intellect. 3. Difficult of accomplishment; not easy to be done or executed. 4. Full of difficulties or obstacles; not easy to be traveled. 5. Painful; difficult; distressing. 6. Laborious; fatiguing; arduous; attended with difficulty or pain, or both. 7. Oppressive; rigorous; severe; cruel. 8. Unfeeling; insensible; not easily moved by pity; not susceptible of tender affections. 9. Severe; harsh; rough; abusive. 10. Unfavorable; unkind; implying blame of another. 11. Severe; rigorous; oppressive. 12. Unreasonable; unjust. 13. Severe; pinching with cold; rigorous; tempestuous; as, a *hard* winter. 14. Powerful; forcible; urging; pressing close on.—*L'Estrange.* 15. Austere; rough; acid; sour, as liquors. 16. Harsh; stiff; forced; constrained; unnatural. 17. Not plentiful; not prosperous; pressing; distressing; as, *hard* times. 18. Avaricious; difficult in making bargains; close. 19. Rough; coarse; as, *hard* features. 20. Austere; severe; rigorous. 21. Rude; unpolished or unintelligible. 22. Coarse; unpalatable or scanty. —*Hard water* is that which contains some mineral substance that decomposes soap, and thus renders it unfit for washing.
HARD, *adv.* 1. Close; near; as in the phrase, *hard by.* 2. With pressure; with urgency; hence, diligently; laboriously; earnestly; vehemently; importunately. 3. With difficulty. 4. Uneasily; vexatiously; as, things go *hard.* 5. Closely; as, to press *hard.* 6. Fast; nimbly; rapidly; vehemently. 7. Violently; with great force; tempestuously. 8. With violence; with a copious descent of water. 9. With force.—*Hard-a-lee*, in *seamen's language*, an order to put the helm close to the lee side of the ship, to tack or keep her head to the wind; also, that situation of the helm.—*Hard-a-weather*, an order to put the helm close to the weather or windward side of the ship; also, that position of the helm.—*Hard-a-port*, an order to put the helm close to the larboard side of a ship.—*Hard-a-starboard*, an order to put the helm close to the starboard side of a ship.
HARD'-BE-SETTING, *a.* Closely besetting or besieging.—*Milton.*
HARD'-BOUND, *a.* Costive; fast or tight.—*Pope.*
HARD'-DRINK'ER, *n.* One who drinks to excess.
HARD'-DRINK'ING, *n.* Drinking to excess.
HARD'-EARNED, *a.* Earned with toil and difficulty.—*Burke.*
HARD'-FA-VORED, *a.* Having coarse features; harsh of countenance.—*Dryden.*
HARD'-FA-VORED-NESS, *n.* Coarseness of features.
HARD'-FEAT-URED, *a.* Having coarse features.
HARD'-FIST-ED, *a.* 1. Having hard or strong hands, as a laborer. 2. Close-fisted; covetous.—*Hall.*
HARD'-FOUGHT (-fawt), *a.* Vigorously contested.
HARD'-GOT-TEN, *a.* Obtained with difficulty.
HARD'-HAND-ED, *a.* Having hard hands, as a laborer.
HARD'-HEAD, *n.* Clash or collision of heads in contest.
HARD'-HEARTED, *a.* Cruel; pitiless; merciless; unfeeling; inhuman; inexorable; barbarous; savage; unmerciful.—*Dryden.*
HARD'-HEART'ED-LY, *adv.* In a hard-hearted manner.
HARD'-HEART'ED-NESS, *n.* Want of feeling or tenderness; cruelty; inhumanity.—*South.*
HARD'-LA'BORED, *a.* Wrought with severe labor; elaborated; studied.—*Swift.*
HARD'-MOUTHED, *a.* Not sensible to the bit; not easily governed.—*Dryden.*
HARD'-NIBBED (-nibd), *a.* Having a hard nib or point.
HARD'-PAN. *See* PAN, No. 4.
HARD'-VIS-AGED, *a.* Having coarse features; of a harsh countenance.—*Burke.*
HARD'-WON (-wun), *a.* Won with difficulty.—*Scott.*
HARD'-WORK-ING, *a.* Laboring hard.
HARD'BEAM. *n.* A tree of the genus *carpinus*, so called from its compact, horny texture; the horn-beam.
HARD'EN (härd'n), *v. t.* 1. To make hard or more hard, to make firm or compact; to indurate. 2. To confirm in effrontery; to make impudent. 3. To make obstinate, unyielding, or refractory. 4. To confirm in wickedness, opposition, or enmity; to make obdurate. 5. To make insensible or unfeeling. 6. To make firm; to endue with constancy. 7. To inure; to render firm or less liable to injury by exposure or use.
HARD'EN (härd'n), *v. i.* 1 To become hard or more hard, to acquire solidity or more compactness. 2. To become unfeeling. 3. To become inured. 4. To indurate, as flesh.
HARD'ENED, *pp.* or *a.* Made hard, or more hard or compact; made obstinate; confirmed in error or vice.—SYN. Callous; obdurate; unfeeling; unsusceptible; insensible; impenetrable; hard.
HARD'EN-ER, *n.* He or that which makes hard, or more firm and compact.
HARD'EN-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making hard or more compact; making obdurate or unfeeling; confirming; becoming more hard.
HARD'EN-ING, *n.* The giving a greater degree of hardness to bodies than they had before.—*Encyc.*
† HARD'I-HEAD, † HARD'I-MENT, } for *hardihood.*—*Spenser.*
HARD'I-HOOD, *n.* Boldness, united with firmness and constancy of mind; dauntless bravery.—SYN. Intrepidity; courage; stoutness; audacity; effrontery.
HARD'I-LY, *adv.* 1. With great boldness; stoutly.—*Scott.* 2. With hardship; not tenderly.—*Goldsmith.*
HARD'I-NESS, *n.* [Fr. *hardiesse.*] 1. Boldness; firm courage; intrepidity; stoutness; bravery. 2. Firmness of body derived from laborious exercises. 3. Hardship; fatigue; [*obs.*] 4. Excess of confidence; assurance; effrontery.
HARD'LY, *adv.* 1. With difficulty; with great labor. 2. Scarcely; barely; almost not.—*South.* 3. Not quite or wholly. 4. Grudgingly, as an injury. 5. Severely; unfavorably. 6. Rigorously; oppressively. 7. Unwelcomely; harshly. 8. Coarsely; roughly; not softly.
HARD'NESS, *n.* 1. Firmness; close union of the component parts; compactness; solidity; the quality of bodies which resists impression or separation of their particles. 2. Difficulty to be understood. 3. Difficulty to be executed or accomplished. 4. Scarcity; penury; difficulty of obtaining money. 5. Obduracy; impenitence; confirmed state of wickedness. 6. Coarseness of features; harshness of look. 7. Severity of cold; rigor. 8. Cruelty of temper; savageness; harshness.—*Shak.* 9. Stiffness; harshness; roughness, as of sculpture.—*Dryden.* 10. Closeness, niggardliness; stinginess.—*Johnson.* 11. Hardship; severe labor, trials, or sufferings. 12. A quality in some kinds of water which unfits it for washing. *See* HARD.
HARD'OCK, *n.* Probably *hoardock*, dock with whitish leaves —*Shak.*
HARDS, *n. pl.* The refuse or coarse part of flax; tow.
HARD'SHIP, *n.* 1. Toil; fatigue; severe labor or want. 2. Injury; oppression; injustice; annoyance; grievance.
HARD'WARE, *n.* A general name for all wares made of iron or other metal, as pots, kettles, saws, knives, &c.
HARD'WARE-MAN, *n.* A maker or seller of hardwares.
HARD'Y, *a.* [Fr. *hardi*; Norm. *hardy.*] 1. Bold; brave; stout; daring; resolute; intrepid. 2. Strong; firm; compact. 3. Confident; full of assurance; impudent; stubborn to excess. 4. Inured to fatigue; rendered firm by exercise, as a veteran soldier.
HARD'Y, *n.* An iron-smith's tool.
HARE, *n.* [Sax. *hara*: Dan., Sw. *hare.*] 1. A quadruped of the genus *lepus*, with long ears, a short tail, soft hair, and a divided upper lip. It is a timid animal, moves swiftly by leaps, and is remarkable for its fecundity. 2. A constellation situated directly under Orion.
† HARE, *v. t.* [Norm. *harer, harier.*] To fright, or to excite tease and harass, or worry.—*Locke.*
HARE'-HEARTED, *a.* Timorous; easily frightened.
HARE'-HUNT-ER, *n.* One who hunts or is used to hunting hares.
HARE'-HUNT-ING, *n.* The hunting of hares.
HARE'S'-EAR, *n.* A plant of the genus *bupleurum*
HARE'S'-LET-TUCE, *n.* A plant of the genus *sonchus.*
HARE'BELL, *n.* A plant of the genus *hyacinthus*, with campaniform or bell-shaped flowers.
HARE'BRAINED, *a.* [*hare* and *brain.*] Wild; giddy, volatile; heedless.—*Bacon.*

HARE'FOOT, *n.* A bird; a plant.—*Ainsworth.*
HARE'HOUND, *n.* A hound for hunting hares.
HARE'LIP, *n.* A perpendicular fissure or division of one or both lips, but more commonly the upper one, like that of a hare.
HARE'LIPPED (-lipt), *a.* Having a harelip.
HARE'MINT, *n.* A plant.—*Ainsworth.*
HARE'PIPE, *n.* A snare for catching hares.
HARE'WORT, *n.* A plant.
HAR'EM, *n.* [Ar. *harama.*] The division allotted to females in the larger dwelling-houses of the East.—*Brande.*
HA-REN'GI-FORM, *a.* Shaped like a herring.
HAR'I-COT (har'e-ko), *n.* [Fr.] 1. A kind of ragout of meat and roots. 2. The kidney-bean.
HAR'IER, *n.* A dog for hunting hares.—*Smart.* [This spelling is now disused.] *See* HARRIER.
† HAR-I-O-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *hariolatio.*] Prognostication; soothsaying.
HAR'ISH, *a.* Like a hare.
HARK, *v. i.* [contracted from *hearken.*] To listen; to lend the ear.—*Shak.*
HARL, *n.* 1. The skin of flax; the filaments of flax or hemp. 2. A filamentous substance.—*Mortimer.*
HAR'LE-QUIN (här'le-kin), *n.* [Fr. *harlequin.*] A buffoon, dressed in party-colored clothes, who plays tricks, like a merry-andrew, to divert the populace.
HAR'LE-QUIN (här'le-kin), *v. i.* To play the droll; to make sport by playing ludicrous tricks.
HAR-LE-QUIN-ADE', *n.* Exhibitions of harlequins.
HARLOCK, *n.* A plant.—*Drayton.*
HAR'LOT, *n.* [W. *herlawd, herlodes.*] 1. A woman who prostitutes her body for hire; a prostitute; a common woman.—2. In *Scripture*, one who forsakes the true God and worships idols. 3. A servant; a rogue; a cheat.—*Chaucer;* [*obs.*]
HAR'LOT, *a.* Wanton; lewd; low; base.—*Shak.*
HAR'LOT, *v. i.* To practice lewdness.—*Milton.*
HAR'LOT-RY, *n.* The trade or practice of prostitution; habitual or customary lewdness; prostitution.—*Dryden.*
HARM, *n.* [Sax. *hearm* or *harm.*] 1. Injury; hurt; damage; detriment; misfortune; mishap. 2. Moral wrong; evil; mischief; wickedness.
HARM, *v. t.* To hurt; to injure; to damage; to impair soundness of body.
HAR-MATTAN, *n.* A hot, dry wind from the interior of Africa. It corresponds to the samiel or simoom of Arabia, &c.
HARMED, *pp.* Injured; hurt; damaged.
HAR'MEL, *n.* The wild African rue.
HARM'FUL, *a.* Hurtful; injurious; noxious; detrimental; mischievous.
HARM'FUL-LY, *adv.* Hurtfully; injuriously.
HARM'FUL-NESS, *n.* Hurtfulness; noxiousness.
HARM'ING, *ppr.* Hurting; injuring.
HARM'LESS, *a.* 1. Not hurtful or injurious; as, a *harmless* proceeding. 2. Not receiving damage or injury; as, to save one *harmless.* 3. Not guilty of crime or wrong; as, a *harmless* person.—SYN. Innocent; innoxious; innocuous; inoffensive; unoffending; unhurt; uninjured; unharmed; undamaged.
HARM'LESS-LY, *adv.* 1. Innocently; without fault or crime. 2. Without hurt or damage.
HARM'LESS-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being innoxious; freedom from a tendency to injure. 2. Innocence.
HAR-MON'IC, } *a.* 1. Relating to harmony or music.
HAR-MON'IC-AL, } 2. Concordant; musical; consonant. 3. An epithet applied to the accessary sounds which accompany the predominant and apparently simple tone of any chord or string.—*Harmonic triad,* in *music,* the common chord, or chord of a note with its third and fifth.
HAR-MON'I-CA, *n.* A musical instrument, in which the tones are produced by friction against the edges of a series of hemispherical glasses.
HAR-MON'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Musically.
HAR-MON'ICS, *n.* 1. Harmonious sounds; consonances. 2. The doctrine or science of musical sounds. 3. Derivative sounds, generated with predominant sounds, and produced by subordinate vibrations of a chord or string, when its whole length vibrates.—4. *Grave harmonics,* are low sounds which accompany every perfect consonance of two sounds.
HAR-MO'NI-OUS, *a.* 1. Adapted to each other; having the parts proportioned to each other; symmetrical. 2. Concordant; consonant; symphonious; musical; melodious. 3. Agreeing; living in peace and friendship.
HAR-MO'NI-OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. With just adaptation and proportion of parts to each other. 2. With accordance of sounds; musically; in concord. 3. In agreement; in peace and friendship.
HAR-MO'NI-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Proportion and adaptation of parts; musicalness. 2. Agreement; concord.
HAR-MON'I-PHON, *n.* [Gr. *ἁρμονια* and *φωνη.*] A musical instrument whose sound is produced by the vibration of thin metallic plates. The air is blown by the mouth through an elastic tube. It is played with keys like a piano-forte.
HAR'MO-NIST, *n.* 1. A musician; a composer of music. 2. One who brings together corresponding passages, as of the four Gospels, to show their agreement.
HAR'MO-NIZE, *v. i.* 1. To be in concord; to agree in sounds. 2. To agree; to be in peace and friendship, as individuals or families. 3. To agree in sense or purport.
HAR'MO-NIZE, *v. t.* 1. To adjust in fit proportions; to cause to agree. 2. To make musical; to combine according to the laws of counterpoint.
HAR'MO-NIZED, *pp.* or *a.* Made to be accordant.
HAR'MO-NIZ-ER, *n.* 1. One who brings together or reconciles.—2. In *music,* a practical harmonist.
HAR'MO-NIZ-ING, *ppr.* Causing to agree.
HAR'MO-NIZ-ING, *a.* Being in accordance; bringing to an agreement.
HAR-MO-NOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *αρμονια* and *μετρον.*] An instrument or monochord for measuring the harmonic relations of sounds.
HAR'MO-NY, *n.* [L. *harmonia.*] 1. The just adaptation of parts to each other, in any system or composition of things, intended to form a connected whole. 2. Just proportion of sound; consonance; musical concord. 3. Concord; agreement; accordance in facts. 4. Concord or agreement; good correspondence; peace and friendship. 5. The agreement or consistency of different histories of the same events; as, the *harmony* of the Gospels. 6. A literary work which brings together parallel passages respecting the same events, and shows their agreement.—*Natural harmony,* in *music,* consists of the common chord.—*Artificial harmony,* is a mixture of concords and discords.—*Figured harmony,* is when one or more of the parts move, during the continuance of a chord, through certain notes which do not form any of the constituent parts of that chord. *Busby.—Harmony of the spheres, see* MUSIC.
HAR'MOST, *n.* [Gr. *αρμοστηρ.*] In *ancient Greece,* a Spartan governor, regulator, or prefect.—*Mitford.*
HAR'MO-TOME, *n.* [Gr. *αρμος.*] In *mineralogy,* cross-stone, or staurolite, called, also, *pyramidical zeolite.*
HAR'NESS, *n.* [W. *harnaes;* Fr. *harnois.*] 1. Armor; the whole accoutrements or equipments of a knight or horseman. 2. The furniture of a draught horse, whether for a wagon, coach, gig, chaise, &c.; called, in *some of the American States, tackle,* or *tackling.*
HAR'NESS, *v. t.* 1. To dress in armor; to equip with armor for war, as a horseman. 2. To put on the furniture of a horse for draught. 3. To defend; to equip or furnish for defense.
HAR'NESSED (här'nest), *pp.* or *a.* Equipped with armor; furnished with the dress for draught; defended.
HAR'NESS-ER, *n.* One who puts on the harness of a horse.—*Sherwood.*
HAR'NESS-ING, *ppr.* Putting on armor or furniture for draught.
HARNS, *n. pl.* Brains.—*Grose.*
HARP, *n.* [Sax. *hearpa;* G. *harfe;* D. *harp.*] 1. An instrument of music of the stringed kind, of a triangular figure, held upright, and commonly touched with the fingers. 2. A constellation, *Lyra,* or the Lyre.
HARP, *v. i.* 1. To play on the harp. 2. To dwell on tediously or vexatiously, in speaking or writing. 3. To touch as a passion; to affect.—*Shak.*
HARP'ER, *n.* A player on the harp.
HARP'ING, *ppr.* 1. Playing on a harp; dwelling on continually. 2. *a.* Pertaining to the harp; as, *harping* symphonies.—*Milton.*
HARP'ING, *n.* A continual dwelling on.—*Irving.*
HARP'ING, *n.; pl.* HARPINGS. In *ships, harpings* are the fore-parts of the wales, which encompass the bow of the ship and are fastened to the stem.
HARP'ING-IRON (-ī-urn), *n.* A harpoon, which see.
HARP'IST, *n.* A harper.—*Brown.*
HAR-POON', *n.* [Fr. *harpon.*] A harping-iron; a spear or javelin, used to strike whales for killing them.
HAR-POON', *v. t.* To strike, catch, or kill with a harpoon.
HAR-POONED' (har-poond'), *pp.* Struck, caught, or killed with a harpoon.
HAR-POON'ER, } *n.* One who uses a harpoon; the man in
HAR-PO-NEER', } a whale-boat who throws the harpoon.
HAR-POON'ING, *ppr.* Striking with a harpoon.
HARP'SI-CHORD, *n.* An instrument of music with strings of wire, played by the fingers, by means of keys.
HAR'PY, *n.* [Fr. *harpie.*] 1. In *antiquity,* the *harpies* were fabulous winged monsters, ravenous and filthy, having the face of a woman and the body of a vulture, with their feet and fingers armed with sharp claws. 2. The largest of the eagle tribe, inhabiting Mexico and Brazil. 3. Any rapacious or ravenous animal; an extortioner; a plunderer
HAR'QUE-BUSE. *See* ARQUEBUSE.
HAR-RA-TEEN', *n.* A kind of stuff or cloth.—*Shenstone.*
HAR'RI-CO, *n.* A dish of vegetables, as beans. *See* HARICOT.

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÂR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—MARINE, BIRD;—MÖVE, BOOK,

HAR'RI-DAN, *n.* [Fr. *haridelle.*] A decayed strumpet.
HAR'RIED (har'rid), *pp.* Stripped; harassed.
HAR'RI-ER, *n.* A kind of hound for hunting hares. [The original spelling *harier* is now disused.]—*Smart.*
HAR'RŌW, *n.* [Sw. *harf.*] An instrument of agriculture, formed of pieces of timber sometimes crossing each other, and set with iron or wooden teeth.
HAR'RŌW, *v. t.* [Sw. *harfva.*] 1. To draw a harrow over, for the purpose of breaking clods and leveling the surface, or for covering seed sown. 2. To break or tear with a harrow.—3. *Figuratively*, to tear; to lacerate; to torment. 4. To pillage; to strip; to lay waste by violence; [*obs.*] 5. To disturb; to agitate.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*]
HAR'RŌW. [Old Fr. *harau.*] An exclamation of sudden distress; help! halloo!—*Spenser.*
HAR'RŌWED, *pp.* or *a.* Broken or smoothed by a harrow.
HAR'RŌW-ER, *n.* 1. One who harrows. 2. A hawk.
HAR'RŌW-ING, *ppr.* 1. Breaking or leveling with a harrow. 2. *a.* Tormenting; lacerating.
HAR'RŌW-ING, *n.* The act or process of using a harrow.
HAR'RY, *v. t.* [Sax. *hergian.*] 1. To strip; to pillage. [*See* HARROW.] 2. To harass; to agitate; to tease.
† HAR'RY, *v. i.* To make a predatory incursion.
HĂRSH, *a.* [G. *harsch.*] 1. Rough to the touch; rugged; grating. 2. Sour; rough to the taste. 3. Rough to the ear; grating; discordant; jarring. 4. Austere; crabbed; morose; peevish. 5. Rough; rude; abusive. 6. Rigorous; severe.
HĂRSH'LY, *adv.* 1. Roughly; in a harsh manner. 2. Sourly; austerely. 3. Severely; morosely; crabbedly. 4. Roughly; rudely; with violence. 5. Roughly; with a grating sound; unpleasantly.
HĂRSH'NESS, *n.* 1. Roughness to the touch. 2. Sourness; austereness. 3. Roughness to the ear. 4. Roughness of temper; moroseness; crabbedness; peevishness. 5. Roughness in manner or words; severity.
HĂRS'LĔT, } *n.* [Ice. *hasla.* Qu.] The heart, liver, lights,
HAS'LĔT, } &c., of a hog.
HĂRT, *n.* [Sax. *heort.*] A stag or male deer, an animal of the cervine genus.
HĂRT'BEEST, *n.* A species of the antelope, the *caama*, the most common of the large antelopes in South Africa.
HĂRT'ROY-AL, *n.* A plant.
HĂRTS'HORN, *n.* The horn of the hart or male deer.—*Hartshorn shavings*, originally taken from the horns of harts, are now obtained chiefly by planing down the bones of calves, and afford a nutritious jelly.—*Salt of hartshorn*, or *volatile salts*, an impure solid carbonate of ammonia, obtained by distilling hartshorn or other bone.—*Spirit of hartshorn*, an impure solution of carbonate of ammonia, used in medicine.—*Hartshorn plantain*, an annual species of plantain, called also *buckshorn.*
HĂRTS'TŌNGUE (-tung), *n.* A common British fern; also, a West Indian fern.
HĂRT'WŎRT, *n.* The name of certain umbelliferous plants.
HĂR'UM-SCĂR'UM, *a.* Wild; precipitate; rash; giddy.—*Smart.* [*Colloquial.*]
HA-RUS'PĪCE, *n.* [L. *haruspex.*] In *Roman history*, a person who pretended to foretell future events by inspecting the entrails of beasts.
HA-RUS'PI-CY, *n.* Divination by the inspection of victims.
HĂR'VEST, *n.* [Sax. *hærfest, harfest.*] 1. The season of reaping and gathering in corn or other crops. 2. The ripe corn or grain collected and secured in barns or stacks. 3. The product of labor; fruit or fruits. 4. Fruit or fruits; effects; consequences.—5. In *Scripture*, *harvest* signifies, *figuratively*, the proper season for business.
HĂR'VEST, *v. t.* To reap or gather ripe corn and other fruits for the use of man and beast.
HĂR'VEST-FLY, *n.* A name applied to several large insects of the cicada group, popularly called *locusts.*
HĂR'VEST-HŌME, *n.* 1. The time of harvest. 2. The song sung by reapers at the feast made at the gathering of corn, or the feast itself. 3. The opportunity of gathering treasure.
HĂR'VEST-LORD, *n.* The head reaper at the harvest.
HĂR'VEST-MAN, *n.* A laborer in harvest.
HĂR'VEST-MOON, *n.* The moon near the full, about the time of the autumnal equinox, when it rises nearly at the same hour for several days.
HĂR'VEST-MOUSE, *n.* A very small European species of field-mouse, which builds its nest on the stems of wheat or other plants.
HĂR'VEST-QUEEN, *n.* An image representing Ceres, formerly carried about on the last day of harvest.
HĂR'VEST-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Reaped and collected, as ripe corn and other fruits.
HĂR'VEST-ER, *n.* A reaper; a laborer in gathering grain.
HĂR'VEST-ING, *ppr.* Reaping and collecting, as ripe corn and other fruits. *n.* Act of collecting the harvest.
HAS. The third person singular of the verb *have.*
HĀSE, *v. t.* To urge; drive; harass.—*Booth.* [Still used among sailors.—*R. H. Dana, Jr.*] *See* HAZE.
HASH, *v. t.* [Fr. *hacher.*] To chop into small pieces, to mince and mix.—*Garth.*
HASH, *n.* Minced meat, or a dish of meat and vegetables chopped into small pieces and mixed.
HASHĔD (hasht), *pp.* or *a.* Cut up into small pieces, as meat.
† HASK, *n.* A case made of rushes or flags.—*Spenser.*
HAS'LET, *n.* *See* HARSLET.
HĂSP, *n.* [Sax. *hæps.*] 1. A clasp that passes over a staple to be fastened by a padlock. 2. A spindle to wind thread or silk on; [*local.*]
HĂSP, *v. t.* To shut or fasten with a hasp.—*Garth.*
HAS'SOCK, *n.* [W *hesor.*] A thick mat or bass on which persons kneel in church.
HĂST. The second person singular of *have.*
HAS'TATE, } *a.* [L. *hastatus.*] In *botany*, spear-shaped;
HAS'TĀ-TED, } resembling the head of a halberd.
HĀSTE, *n.* [G., Sw., Dan. *hast.*] 1. Celerity of motion; applied only to voluntary beings. 2. Sudden excitement of passion. 3. The state of being urged or pressed by business.—SYN. Speed; quickness; nimbleness; swiftness; expedition; dispatch; hurry; precipitance; vehemence; precipitation.
HĀSTE (hāst), } *v. t.* [G. *hasten*; D. *haasten.*] To press;
HĀST'EN (hā'sn), } to drive or urge forward; to push on; to precipitate; to accelerate movement; to expedite; to quicken; to hurry.
HĀSTE, } *v. i.* To move with celerity; to be rapid in
HĀST'EN, } motion; to be speedy or quick.
HĀST'ED, } *pp.* Moved rapidly; accelerated; urged
HĀST'ENED, } with speed.
HĀST'EN-ER, *n.* One who hastens or urges forward.
HĀST'ING, } *ppr.* Urging forward; pushing on; pro-
HĀST'EN-ING, } ceeding rapidly.
HĀST'I-LY, *adv.* 1. In haste; with speed or quickness; speedily; nimbly. 2. Rashly; precipitately; without due reflection. 3. Passionately; under sudden excitement of passion.
HĀST'I-NESS, *n.* 1. Haste; speed; quickness or celerity in motion or action, as of animals. 2. Rashness; heedless eagerness; precipitation; precipitancy. 3. Irritability; susceptibility of anger, warmth, or temper.
HĀST'ING-PĔAR, *n.* An early pear.—*Encyc.*
HĀST'INGS, *n. pl.* Peas that come early.—*Mortimer.*
HĀST'IVE, *a.* [Fr. *hâtif.*] Forward; early, as fruit.—*Encyc.* [*Not much used.*]
HĀSTY, *a.* 1. Quick; speedy; swift; expeditious. 2. Eager; precipitate; rash. 3. Irritable; easily excited to wrath; passionate; irascible. 4. Early ripe; forward, as fruit.
HĀSTY-PUD'DING, *n.* A pudding made of the meal of maize moistened with water and boiled, or of milk and flour boiled.
HAT, *n.* [Sax. *hæt.*] 1. A covering for the head. 2. The dignity of a cardinal.
HAT'-BAND, *n.* A band round the crown of a hat.
HAT'-BOX, } *n.* A box for a hat. But a case for a lady's
HAT'-CĀSE, } hat is called a *band-box.*
HAT'-BRUSH, *n.* A soft brush for hats.
HĀT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be hated; odious.
HATCH, *v. t.* [G. *hecken.*] 1. To produce young from eggs by incubation, or by artificial heat. 2. To contrive or plot; to form by meditation, and bring into being; to originate and produce in silence.
HATCH, *v. t.* [Fr. *hacher.*] 1. To cross with lines in drawing and engraving in a peculiar manner, called *hatching*, which see. 2. To steep.—*Beaum. and Fl.*; [*obs.*]
HATCH, *v. i.* To produce young; to bring the young to maturity.
HATCH, *n.* 1. A brood; as many chickens as are produced at once. 2. The act of exclusion from the egg. 3. Disclosure; discovery.—*Shak.*
HATCH, *n.* [Sax. *hæca.*] 1. The opening in a ship's deck, or the passage from one deck to another. 2. A half-door, or door with an opening over it.—*Johnson.* 3. Flood-gates. *Ainsworth.*—4. In *Cornwall, England*, openings into mines, or in search of them.—5. *Hatches, pl.*, the coverings placed over the hatchways. *Totten.*—*To be under the hatches*, to be confined below; to be in distress, depression, or slavery.—*Locke.*
* HATCH'EL, *n.* [G. *hechel*; D. *hekel*; hence often pronounced, in America, *hetch'el.*] An instrument formed with long iron teeth set in a board, for cleaning flax or hemp.
HATCH'EL, *v. t.* 1. To draw flax or hemp through the teeth of a hatchel, for separating the coarse part and broken pieces of the stalk from the fine fibrous parts. 2. To tease or vex, by sarcasms or reproaches; [*a vulgar use of the word.*]
HATCH'ELED, *pp.* or *a.* Cleansed by a hatchel; combed
HATCH'EL-ER, *n.* One who uses a hatchel.

HATCHEL-ING, *ppr.* Drawing through the teeth of a hatchel.
HATCH'ER, *n.* One who hatches, or contrives a plot.—*Smart.*
HATCH'ET, *n.* [G. *hacke.*] A small ax with a short handle, to be used with one hand.—*To take up the hatchet*, a phrase borrowed from the natives of America, is to make war.—*To bury the hatchet*, is to make peace.
HATCH'ET-FĀCE, *n.* A sharp, prominent face like the edge of a hatchet.—*Dryden.*
HATCH'ET-SHĀPED (-shāpt), *a.* Having the shape of a hatchet.
HATCH'E-TĪNE, *n.* A very soft yellowish white or greenish mineral of South Wales.
HATCH'ING, *ppr.* Producing young from eggs.
HATCH'ING, *n.* The production of young from eggs.
HATCH'ING, *n.* A mode of execution in engraving, drawing, and miniature painting, in which the effect is produced by courses of lines crossing each other at an angle more or less acute.—*Jocelyn.*
HATCH'MENT, *n.* [corrupted from *achievement.*] An armorial escutcheon of a dead person, placed in front of the house, on a hearse at funerals, or in a church.
HATCH'WĀY, *n.* In *ships*, a square or oblong opening in the deck, affording a passage from one deck to another, or into the hold or lower apartments.
HĀTE, *v. t.* [Sax. *hatian.*] 1. To dislike greatly; to have a great aversion to.—2. In *Scripture*, it signifies to love less.—SYN. To abhor; detest; abominate; loathe.
HĀTE, *n.* Great dislike or aversion; hatred.
HĀT'ED, *pp* or *a.* Greatly disliked.
HĀTE'FUL, *a.* 1. Exciting great dislike, aversion, or disgust. 2. That feels hatred.—SYN. Odious; detestable; abominable; execrable; loathsome; abhorrent; repugnant; malignant; malevolent.
HĀTE'FUL-LY, *adv.* 1. Odiously; with great dislike. 2. Maliguantly; maliciously.
HĀTE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Odiousness; the quality of being hateful, or of exciting aversion or disgust.
HĀT'ER, *n.* One who hates.—*Brown.*
HĀT'ING, *ppr.* Disliking extremely; entertaining a great aversion for.
HAT'LESS, *a.* Having no hat.
HĀ'TRED, *n.* Great dislike or aversion.—SYN. Ill-will; enmity; hate; animosity; malevolence; rancor; malignity; odium; detestation; loathing; abhorrence; repugnance; antipathy.
HAT'TED, *a.* Covered with a hat; wearing a hat.
† HAT'TER, *v. t.* To harass.—*Dryden.*
HAT'TER, *n.* [from *hat.*] A maker of hats.
HAT'TI-SHERIFF, *n.* An irrevocable order, which comes immediately from the grand seignior.—*Encyc. Amer.*
HAT'TLE, *a.* Wild; skittish.—*Grose.* [*Local.*]
† HAT'TOCK, *n.* [Erse, *attock.*] A shock of corn.
† HAU'BERK, *n.* A coat of mail without sleeves. *See* HABERGEON.
HAUD PAS'SI-BUS Æ'QUIS. [L.] Not with equal pace or rapidity.
HAUGH (haw), *n.* A little, low meadow.
† HAUGHT (hawt), *a.* [qu. Fr. *haut.*] High; elevated; hence, proud; insolent.—*Shak.*
HAUGHTI-LY (haw'te-ly), *adv.* Proudly; arrogantly; with contempt or disdain.—*Dryden.*
HAUGHTI-NESS (haw'te-nes), *n.* The quality of being haughty; pride, mingled with some degree of contempt for others.—SYN. Arrogance; disdain; contemptuousness; superciliousness; loftiness.
HAUGHTY (haw'ty), *a.* [from *haught*; Fr. *haut.*] 1. Proud and disdainful; having a high opinion of one's self, with some contempt for others; lofty and arrogant; supercilious. 2. Proceeding from excessive pride, or pride mingled with contempt; manifesting pride and disdain. 3. Proud and imperious. 4. Lofty; bold; of high hazard.—*Spenser*; [*obs.*]
HAUL, *v. t.* [Fr. *haler.* It is sometimes written *hale*, but *haul* is preferable.] 1. To pull or draw with force; to drag. *Haul* is equivalent to *drag*, and differs sometimes from *pull* and *draw*, in expressing more force and labor. 2. To drag; to compel to go.—*To haul the wind*, in *seamanship*, is to turn the head of the ship nearer to the point from which the wind blows.
HAUL, *n.* 1. A pulling with force; a violent pull. 2. A draught of a net.
HAULED (hawld), *pp.* Pulled with force; dragged; compelled to move.
HAUL'ER, *n.* He who pulls or hauls
HAULING, *ppr.* Drawing by force or violence; dragging.
HAULM, } (hawm), *n.* [Sax. *healm.*] 1. The stem or stalk
HAUM, } of grain, of all kinds, or of peas, beans, hops, &c. 2. Straw; the dry stalks of corn, &c., in general.
HAUNCH, *n.* [Fr. *hanche.*] 1. The hip; that part of the body which lies between the last ribs and the thigh. 2. The rear; the hind part.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*]
HAUNCHED (hänsht), *pp.* or *a.* Having haunches
* HAUNT, *v. t.* [Fr. *hanter.*] 1. To frequent; to resort to much or often, or to be much about; to visit customarily. 2. To come to frequently; to intrude on; to trouble with frequent visits; to follow importunately. 3. It is particularly applied to spectres or apparitions, which are represented by fear and credulity as frequenting or inhabiting old, decayed, and deserted houses.
* HAUNT, *v. i.* To be much about; to visit or be present often.
* HAUNT, *n.* 1. A place to which one frequently resorts. 2. The habit or custom of resorting to a place; [*obs.*] 3. Custom; practice.—*Chaucer*; [*obs.*]
* HAUNT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Frequently visited or resorted to, especially by apparitions. 2. Troubled by frequent visits.
* HAUNT'ER, *n.* One who frequents a particular place, or is often about it.
* HAUNT'ING, *ppr.* Frequenting; visiting often; troubling with frequent visits.
HAUS'MANN-ITE, *n.* [from *M. Hausmann.*] An ore of manganese, having a brownish-black color.
† HAUST, *n.* [Sax. *hwasta.*] A dry cough.—*Ray.*
HAUS'TEL-LATE, *a.* Provided with a haustellum or sucker, as certain insects.
HAUT'BOY (hō'boy), *n.* [Fr. *haut* and *bois.*] 1. A wind instrument, somewhat resembling a flute. 2. A sort of strawberry.
HAU-TEUR' (ho-tūre' or ho-tāur'), *n.* [Fr.] Pride; haughtiness; haughty manner or spirit.
HAUT GOÛT' (ho-goo'), *n.* [Fr.] 1. High relish or taste. 2. High seasoning.
HAUYNE (how'in), *n.* A blue mineral, found in volcanic rocks, and named from the French mineralogist Haüy.
HAVE (hav), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *had*; indic. present, I *have*, thou *hast*, he *has*; we, ye, they *have.* [Sax. *habban*; Goth. *haban*; Ger. *haben.*] 1. To possess; to hold in possession or power. 2. To possess, as something that is connected with or belongs to one. 3. To marry; to take for a wife or husband. 4. To hold; to regard; as, to *have* in honor 5. To maintain; to hold in opinion. 6. To be urged by necessity or obligation; to be under necessity, or impelled by duty. 7. To seize and hold; to catch. 8. To contain; as, the work *has* many beauties and many faults. 9. To gain; to procure; to receive; to obtain; to purchase. 10. To bring forth; to produce, as a child.
Had rather denotes wish or preference.—*To have after*, to pursue. *Shak.*—*To have away*, to remove; to take away. *Tusser.*—*To have at*, to encounter; to assail; to enter into competition with; to make trial with. *Shak.*—*Have with you*, is, have me with you; let us go together. *Shak.*—*To have in*, to contain.—*To have on*, to wear; to carry, as raiment or weapons.—*To have out*, to cause to depart.—*To have a care*, to take care; to be on the guard; or to guard.—*To have pleasure*, to enjoy.—*To have pain*, to suffer.—*To have sorrow*, to be grieved or afflicted.—*He would have*, he desires to have, or he requires.—*He should have*, he ought to have.
† HAVE'LESS (hav'les), *a.* Having little or nothing.
HĀ'VEN (hā'vn), *n.* [Sax. *hæfan*; D *haven.*] 1. A harbor; a port; a bay, recess, or inlet of the sea; a station for ships. 2. A shelter; an asylum; a place of safety.
† HĀ'VEN-ER, *n.* The overseer of a port; a harbor-master.
HAV'ER, *n.* One who has or possesses; a possessor; a holder.—*Shak.* [*Little used.*]
HAV'ER, *n.* [Ger. *hafer*; D. *haver.*] Oats. [*A word of local use in the north of England.*]
HAV'ER-SACK, *n.* [Fr. *havre-sac.*] A soldier's knapsack.
HAV'ING, *ppr.* Possessing; holding in power or possession; containing; gaining; receiving; taking.
HAV'ING, *n.* 1. Possession; goods; estate.—*Shak.* 2. The act or state of possessing.—*Sidney.*
† HĀ'VIOR, *n.* Conduct; manners.—*Spenser.*
HAV'OC, *n.* [W. *havog.*] Waste; devastation; wide and general destruction.
HĀV'OC, *v. t.* To waste; to destroy; to lay waste.
HAV'OC, *exclam.* [Sax. *hafoc*, a hawk.] *Originally*, a term of incitement in hunting, but afterward a war-cry, and the signal for indiscriminate slaughter.—*Shak.*—*Yoone.*
HAW, *n.* [Sax. *hæg*, *hag.*] 1. The berry and seed of the hawthorn. 2. [Sax. *haga.*] A small piece of ground ad joining a house; a small field.—3. In *farriery*, an excrescence resembling a gristle, growing under the nether eye lid and eye of a horse. 4. A dale; [*obs.*] 5. A hesitation or intermission of speech.
HAW, *v. i.* [corrupted from *hawk*, or *hack.*] To stop in speaking with a haw, or to speak with interruption and hesitation.
HAW'FINCH, *n.* A bird; a European species of gross beak.
HAW-HAW', *n.* [duplication of *haw*, a hedge.] A fence or bank that interrupts an alley or walk, sunk between slopes, and not perceived till approached.—*Todd.* *See* HAHA.

HĄW'ING, *ppr* or *n.* Speaking with a haw, or with hesitation.

HĄWK, *n.* [Sax. *hafoc.*] A name common to many species of birds of prey, allied to the falcons and eagles.

HĄWK, *v. i.* 1. To catch or attempt to catch birds by means of hawks trained for the purpose, and let loose on the prey; to practice falconry. 2. To fly at; to attack on the wing.—*Dryden.*

HĄWK, *v. i.* [W. *hoçi;* Scot. *hawgh.*] To make an effort to force up phlegm with noise.—*To hawk up, transitively;* as, *to hawk up* phlegm.

HĄWK, *n.* An effort to force up phlegm from the throat, accompanied with noise.

HĄWK, *v. t.* [qu. Ger. *hocken.*] To cry; to offer for sale by outcry in the street, or to sell by outcry.

HĄWK'-EŸED (-īde), *a.* Having a keen eye; discerning.

HĄWK'-HEAD'ED, *a.* Having a head like that of a hawk.—*Dr. Warren.*

HĄWK'-NŌSED, *a.* Having an aquiline nose.

HĄWK'-MOTH, *n.* A very large moth or butterfly, which moves from flower to flower with great rapidity and a loud, humming sound.

HĄWKE, *n.* Among *plasterers,* a small board, with a handle beneath, for holding mortar.

HĄWKED (haukt), *pp.* 1. Offered for sale by outcry in the street. 2. *a.* Crooked; curving, like a hawk's bill.

HĄWK'ER, *n.* 1. One who offers goods for sale by outcry in the street; a peddler.—*Swift.* 2. [Sax. *hafcere.*] A falconer.

HĄWK'ING, *ppr.* 1. Catching wild birds by hawks. 2. Making an effort to discharge phlegm. 3. Offering for sale in the street by outcry.

HĄWK'ING, *n.* 1 The exercise of taking wild fowls by means of hawks. 2. Making an effort to discharge phlegm. 3. Offering for sale in the street by outcry.

HĄWK'WEED, *n.* A name of many species of herbs, principally belonging to the genus *hieracium.*

HĄWSE (hawz), *n.* [*See* HALSER.] The situation of the cables before a vessel's stem, when moored with two anchors from the bows; as, a clear or foul *hawse.* The word is also sometimes used to denote a little distance ahead of the vessel; as, to anchor in our *hawse.*

HĄWSE'-HŌLE, *n.* A cylindric hole in the bow of a ship, through which a cable passes.

HĄWSE'-PIECE, *n.* One of the foremost timbers of a ship, through which the hawse-hole is cut.

HĄWS'ER, *n.* [*See* HALSER.] A small cable; or a large rope, in size between a cable and a tow-line.

HĄWS'ES. *See* HAWSE-HOLE.

HĄW'THORN, *n.* [Sax. *hæg-thorn.*] A shrub or tree which bears the *haw;* the white-thorn, much used for hedges.

HĄW'THORN-FLŸ, *n.* An insect so called.—*Walton.*

HĀY, *n.* [Sax. *heg, hig.*] Grass cut and dried for fodder; grass prepared for preservation.—*To dance the hay,* to dance in a ring.—*Donne.*

HĀY, *v. t.* [Ger. *heuen.*] To dry or cure grass for preservation.

HĀY, *n.* [Sax. *hæg.*] 1. A hedge.—*Chaucer;* [*obs.*] 2. A net which incloses the haunt of an animal.—*Harmer.*

HĀY, *v. t.* To lay snares for rabbits.—*Huloet.*

HĀY'-BŌTE, *n.* [Hedge-bote.] In *English law,* an allowance of wood to a tenant for repairing hedges or fences.

HĀY'-KNĪFE (-nīfe), *n.* A sharp instrument used in cutting hay out of a stack or mow.

HĀY'-MĀK-ER, *n.* One who cuts and dries grass for fodder.

HĀY'-MĀK-ING, *n.* The business of cutting grass and curing it for fodder.

HĀY'-MĀR-KET, *n.* A place for the sale of hay.

HĀY'-COCK, *n.* A conical pile or heap of hay, in the field.

HĀY'ING, *n.* Hay-making; the getting in of hay.—*Beaum. and Fl.*

HĀY'LOFT, *n.* A loft or scaffold for hay, particularly in a barn.

HĀY'MOW, *n.* A mow or mass of hay laid up in a barn for preservation.

HĀY'RICK, *n.* A rick of hay; *usually,* a long pile for preservation in the open air.

HĀY'STACK, *n.* A stack or large conical pile of hay in the open air, laid up for preservation.

HĀY'STALK (-stawk), *n.* A stalk of hay.

HĀY'THORN, *n.* Hawthorn.—*Scott.*

HĀY'WARD, *n.* [Fr. *haie,* hedge.] A person formerly appointed to guard the hedges; and, hence, to keep cattle from doing them injury.—In *New England,* the *hayward* is a town officer, whose duty is to impound cattle, and particularly swine, when found at large in violation of law.

HĀY'DEN-ĪTE, *n.* A mineral discovered by Dr. Hayden, resembling chabasite, and perhaps identical with it.

HAZ'ARD, *n.* [Fr. *hasard.*] 1. Chance; accident; casualty; a fortuitous event. 2. Danger; peril; risk; jeopardy; venture; exposure. 3. A game at dice.—*To run the hazard,* to risk; to take the chance.

HAZ'ARD, *v. t.* [Fr. *hasarder.*] 1. To expose to chance; to put in danger of loss or injury, as one's life. 2. To venture to incur, or bring on, as the loss of life.—SYN. To venture; adventure; risk; jeopardize; peril: endanger.

HAZ'ARD, *v. i.* To try the chance; to adventure; to run the risk or danger.

HAZ'ARD-A-BLE, *a.* That is liable to hazard or chance.

HAZ'ARD-ED, *pp.* Put at risk or in danger; ventured

HAZ'ARD-ER, *n.* One who ventures or puts at stake.

HAZ'ARD-ING, *ppr.* Exposing to danger or peril; venturing to bring on.

HAZ'ARD-OUS, *a.* That exposes to peril or danger of loss or evil.—SYN. Perilous; dangerous; bold; daring; adventurous; venturesome; precarious; uncertain.

HAZ'ARD-OUS-LY, *adv.* With danger of loss or evil; with peril.

HAZ'ARD-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being hazardous.

† HAZ'ARD-RY, *n.* 1. Rashness; temerity.—*Spenser.* 2. Gaming in general.—*Chaucer.*

HĀZE, *n.* Vapor which renders the air thick, though not as damp as in foggy weather.

HĀZE, *v. i.* To be hazy, or thick with haze.—*Ray.* [*Local.*]

† HĀZE, *v. t.* [*See* HASE.] To urge, drive, harass, especially with labor.—*R. H. Dana, Jr.* [*Used among sailors.*]

HĀ'ZEL (hā'zl), *n.* [Sax. *hæsel.*] A shrub of the genus *corylus,* bearing a nut containing a kernel of a mild, farinaceous taste.

HĀ'ZEL (hā'zl), *a.* Pertaining to the hazel, or like it; of a light-brown color, like the hazel-nut.

HĀ'ZEL-ĔARTH (-erth), *n.* A kind of red loam.—*Encyc.*

HĀ'ZEL-NUT, *n.* The nut or fruit of the hazel.

HĀ'ZEL-LY, *a.* Of the color of the hazel-nut; of a light brown.—*Mortimer.*

HĀ'ZI-NESS, *n.* The state of being hazy.

HĀ'ZY, *a.* Thick with vapor, but not as damp as in foggy weather.—*Totten.*

HE, *pronoun* of the third person; nom. *he;* poss. *his;* obj. *him.* [Sax. masc. *he;* fem. *heo;* neut. *hit.*] 1. A pronoun a substitute for the third person, masculine gender, representing the man or male person named before. 2. Man, a male. 3. *He* is sometimes prefixed to the names of animals, to designate the male kind; as, a *he-goat,* a *he-bear.*

HĔAD (hed), *n.* [Sax. *heafod, hefed, heafd.*] 1. The upper most part of the human body, or the foremost part of the body of prone and creeping animals. This part of the body contains the organs of hearing, seeing, tasting, and smelling, and also the brain. 2. An animal; an individual. 3. A chief; a chieftain; a principal person; a leader; a commander. 4. The first place; the place of honor, or of command; as, at the *head* of an army. 5. Countenance; presence; as, to hide one's *head.* 6. Understanding; faculties of the mind; sometimes in a *ludicrous* sense; as, to trouble one's *head.* 7. Face; front; fore-part; as, to turn *head.*—*Dryden.* 8. Resistance; successful opposition; as, to make *head* against one. 9. Spontaneous will or resolution; as in the phrase, *of one's own head.* 10. State of a deer's horns, by which his age is known.—*Shak.* 11. The top of a thing, especially when larger than the rest of the thing. 12. The fore-part of a thing, as the *head* of a ship. 13. The blade or cutting part of an ax, distinct from the helve. 14. A rounded mass of foam, as on a pot of beer, &c. 15. The upper part of a bed or bedstead. 16. The brain. 17. The dress of the head.—*Swift.* 18. The principal source of a stream. 19. Altitude of water in ponds, as applicable to the driving of mill-wheels. 20. Topic of discourse; chief point or subject; a summary; as, the *heads* of an argument. 21. Crisis; pitch; height. 22. Influence; force; strength; pitch. 23. Body; conflux.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*] 24. Power; armed force.—*Shak.* 25. Liberty; freedom from restraint; as, to give a horse his *head.* 26. License; freedom from check, control, or restraint; as, to give passions their *head.* 27. The hair of the head. 28. The top of corn or other plant; the part on which the seed grows. 29. The end, or the boards that form the end, as of a barrel. 30. The part most remote from the mouth or opening into the sea, as of a bay. 31. The maturated part of an ulcer or boil.

Head and ears, a phrase denoting the whole person, especially when referring to immersion.—*Head and shoulders* by force; violently; as, to bring in, *head and shoulders. Head or tail,* or *neither head nor tail,* uncertainty; not reducible to certainty.—*Head,* as an *adj.* or in *composition* chief; principal; as, a *head* workman.—*By the head,* in *seamen's language,* denotes the state of a ship laden too deeply at the fore-end.

HĔAD (hed), *v. t.* 1. To lead; to direct; to act as leader to, as a company. 2. To behead; to decapitate.—*Shak.* 3. To form a head to; to fit or furnish with a head, as an arrow. 4. To lop; to cut off the head, as trees.—*Mortimer.* 5. To go in front of; to get into the front in order to stop; as, to *head* cattle. Hence, *figuratively,* to *head* a person, is to check or restrain him. 6. To set on the head; as, to *head* a barrel. 7. To oppose; to veer round and blow in opposition to the course of a ship; as, the wind *heads* us.

HĒAD (hed), *v. i.* 1. To originate; to spring; to have its source, as a river. 2. To be directed; as, a ship *heads* eastward. 3. To form a head; as, the cabbages *head* early.

HĒAD'-BAND (hed'-band), *n.* A fillet; a band for the head; also, the band at each end of a book.—*Is.*, iii.

HĒAD'-BŎR-ŏUGH (hed'-bur-ro), *n.* In *England*, formerly, the chief of a frank-pledge, tithing, or decennary.

HĒAD'-DRESS (hed'-dres), *n.* 1. The dress of the head; the covering or ornaments of a woman's head. 2. The crest, or tuft of feathers on a fowl's head.

HĒAD'-GĂR-GLE (hed'-gär-gl), *n.* A disease of cattle.

HĒAD'-GĒAR (hed'-geer), *n.* Covering or ornament of the head.

HĒAD'-MŎN-EY (hed'-mun-ny), *n.* A capitation tax.

HĒAD'-LUGGED, *a.* Dragged by the head.—*Shak.*

HĒAD'-MĀIN, *n.* The main ditch, by which water is drawn from a river, &c., for irrigation, to be distributed through smaller channels.—*Loudon.*

† HĒAD'-PAN (hed'-pan), *n.* The brain-pan.

HĒAD'-PIĒCE (hed'-pēse), *n.* 1. Armor for the head; a helmet, &c. 2. Understanding; force of mind.—*Shak.*; [*little used.*]

HĒAD'-RŌPE (hed'-rōpe), *n.* That part of a bolt-rope which is sewed to the upper edge or head of the principal sails.

HĒAD'-SĀIL (hed'-sāl), *n.* The general name for all those sails of a vessel which are set forward of the fore-mast.—*Totten.*

HĒAD'-SĒA (hed'-see), *n.* Waves that meet the head of a ship, or roll against her course.

HĒAD'-SHĀKE (hed'-shāke), *n.* A significant shake of the head.—*Shak.*

HĒAD'-SPRING (hed'-spring), *n.* Fountain; source; origin.

HĒAD'-STŌNE (hed'-stōne), *n.* 1. The principal stone in a foundation; the chief or corner stone. 2. The stone at the head of a grave.

HĒAD'-TIRE (hed'-tīre), *n.* Dress or attire for the head.

HĒAD'-WIND (hed'-wind), *n.* A wind that blows in a direction opposite to the ship's course.

HĒAD'-WŎRK, *n.* 1. Mental or intellectual labor. 2. An ornament on the key-stone of an arch.—*Gwilt.*

HĒAD'-WŎRK'MAN, *n.* The chief workman of a party; a foreman in a manufactory.—*Swift.*

HĒAD'ĀCHE (hed'āke), *n.* Pain in the head.

HĒAD'ED (hed'ed), *pp.* Led; directed; furnished with a head; having a top. This is used in composition as an adjective; as, *clear-headed, thick-headed*, &c.

HĒAD'ER (hed'er), *n.* 1. One who heads nails or pins. 2. One who leads a mob or party. 3. A brick or stone laid with its shorter face or head in the surface of the wall.

HĒAD'FĂST' (hed'fäst'), *n.* A rope at the head of a ship, to fasten it to a wharf or other fixed object.

HĒAD'FIRST' (hed'furst'), *adv.* With the head foremost.

HĒAD'I-LY (hed'e-ly), *adv.* Hastily; rashly; so as not to be governed.

HĒAD'I-NESS (hed'e-nes), *n.* 1. Rashness; precipitation. 2. Stubbornness; obstinacy.

HĒAD'ING (hed'ing), *n.* 1. That which stands at the head; title; as, the *heading* of a paper. 2. Materials for the heads of casks.

HĒAD'LAND (hed'land), *n.* 1. A cape; a promontory. 2. A ridge or strip of unplowed land at the ends of furrows or near a fence.

HĒAD'LESS (hed'les), *a.* 1. Having no head; beheaded. 2. Destitute of a chief or leader. 3. Destitute of understanding or prudence; rash; obstinate.—*Spenser.*

HĒAD'LONG (hed'long), *adv.* 1. With the head foremost. 2. Rashly; precipitately; without deliberation. 3. Hastily; without delay or respite.

HĒAD'LONG (hed'long), *a.* 1. Steep; precipitous. 2. Rash; precipitate.

HĒAD'MAN (hed'man), *n.* A chief; a leader.

HĒAD'MŌLD-SHOT, *n.* A disease in children, in which the sutures of the skull, usually the coronal, have their edges shot over one another, pressing on the brain, and often causing death.

HĒAD'MŌST (hed'mōst), *a.* Most advanced; most forward; first in a line or order of progression.

HĒAD'PENCE (hed'pens), *n.* A poll-tax.

HĒAD-QUĂR'TERS, *n. pl.* 1. The quarters or place of residence of the commander-in-chief of an army. 2. The residence of any chief, or place from which orders are issued.

HĒAD'SHIP (hed'ship), *n.* Authority; chief place.

HĒADS'MAN (hedz'man), *n.* One who cuts off heads; an executioner.—*Dryden.* [*Unusual.*]

HĒAD'STĂLL (hed'stawl), *n.* That part of a bridle which encompasses the head.

HĒAD'STRONG (hed'strong), *a.* 1. Resolute to run his own way; bent on pursuing his own will. 2. Directed by ungovernable will, or proceeding from obstinacy.—SYN. Violent; obstinate; ungovernable; untractable; stubborn; unruly; venturesome; heady.

† HĒAD'STRONG-NESS, *n.* Obstinacy.—*Gayton.*

HĒAD'WĀY (hed'wā), *n.* The motion of an advancing ship —*To make headway*, to advance.

HĒAD'Y (hed'y), *a.* 1. Rash; hasty; precipitate; violent. 2. Apt to affect the head; inflaming; intoxicating; strong. 3. Violent; impetuous; [*little used.*]

HĒAL, *v. t.* [Sax. *hælan, helan, ghelan.*] 1. To cure of a disease or wound. 2. To cure; to remove or subdue. 3. To cause to cicatrize. 4. To restore to soundness. 5. To restore purity to; to remove feculence or foreign matter 6. To remove, as differences or dissension; to reconcile as parties at variance.—7. In *Scripture* to forgive; to cure moral disease, and restore soundness. 8. To purify from corruptions, redress grievances, and restore to prosperity 9. To cover, as a roof with tiles, slate, lead, &c.

HĒAL, *v. i.* To grow sound; to return to a sound state.

HĒAL'A-BLE, *a.* That may be healed.—*Sherwood.*

HĒALDS, *n. pl.* The harness for guiding the warp-threads in a loom.

HĒAL'ED, *pp.* Restored to a sound state.

HĒAL'ER, *n.* He or that which cures, or restores to soundness.

HĒAL'ING, *ppr.* 1. Curing; restoring to a sound state. 2 *a.* Tending to cure; mild; mollifying.

HĒAL'ING, *n.* 1. The act or process by which a cure is effected. 2. The act of covering; [*obs.*]

HĒAL'ING-LY, *adv.* In a healing manner.

HĒALTH (helth), *n.* [from *heal.*] 1. That state of an animal or living body in which the parts are sound, well organized and disposed, and in which they all perform freely their natural functions. In this state the animal feels no pain. 2. Sound state of the mind; natural vigor of faculties. 3. Sound state of the mind, in a moral sense; purity; goodness. 4. Salvation or divine favor, or grace which cheers God's people. 5. Wish of health and happiness; [*used in drinking.*]

HĒALTH'FUL (helth'ful), *a.* 1. Being in a sound state, as a living or organized being; free from disease. 2. Serving to promote health; wholesome; salubrious. 3. Indicating health or soundness. 4. Salutary; promoting spiritual health. 5. Well-disposed; favorable.—*Shak.*

HĒALTH'FUL-LY, *adv.* In health; wholesomely.

HĒALTH'FUL-NESS, *n.* 1. A state of being well. 2. Wholesomeness; salubrity; state or qualities that promote health.

HĒALTH'I-LY (helth'e-le), *a.* Without disease.

HĒALTH'I-NESS, *n.* The state of health; soundness; freedom from disease.

HĒALTH'LESS, *a.* 1. Infirm; sickly. 2. Not conducive to health.—*Taylor*; [*little used.*]

HĒALTH'LESS-NESS, *n.* State of being healthless.

† HĒALTH'SŌME (helth'sum), *a.* Wholesome.—*Shak.*

HĒALTH'Y, *a.* 1. Being in a sound state; enjoying health, as, a *healthy* person. 2. Conducive to health; as, a *healthy* employment.—SYN. Vigorous; sound; hale; salubrious; healthful; wholesome; salutary.

HĒAM, *n.* In beasts, the same as *after-birth* in women.

HĒAP, *n.* [Sax. *heap, heop.*] 1. A pile or mass; a collection of things laid in a body so as to form an elevation. 2. A crowd; a throng; a cluster; [*applied to living persons not in use.*] 3. A mass of ruins.

HĒAP, *v. t.* [Sax. *heapian.*] 1. To throw or lay in a heap, to pile. 2. To amass; to accumulate; to lay up; to collect in great quantity. 3. To add something else, in large quantities. 4. To pile; to add till the mass takes a roundish form, or till it rises above the measure.

HĒAPED (heept), *pp.* Piled; amassed; accumulated.

HĒAP'ER, *n.* One who heaps, piles, or amasses.

HĒAP'ING, *ppr.* Piling; collecting into a mass.

HĒAP'Y, *a.* Lying in heaps.—*Gay.*

HĒAR, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *heard*, but more correctly *heared.* [Sax. *heoran, hyran.*] 1. To perceive by the ear; to feel an impression of sound by the proper organs. 2. To give audience or allowance to speak. 3. To attend; to listen; to obey. 4. To attend favorably; to regard. 5. To grant an answer to prayer. 6. To attend to the facts, evidence, and arguments in a cause between parties; to try in a court of law or equity. 7. To acknowledge a title.—*Prior*; [*Latin usage.*] 8. To be a hearer of; to sit under the preaching of; [*familiar usage.*] 9. To learn. 10. To approve and embrace.—*To hear a bird sing*, to receive private communication.—*Shak.*

HĒAR, *v. i.* 1. To enjoy the sense or faculty of perceiving sound. 2. To listen; to hearken; to attend. 3. To be told; to receive by report.

HĒARD (hĕrd), *pret.* and *pp.* of *hear.* Perceived by the ear.

HĒAR'ER, *n.* One who hears; one who attends to what is orally delivered by another; an auditor; one of an audience.

HĒAR'ING, *ppr.* 1. Perceiving by the ear, as sound. 2. Listening to; attending to; obeying; observing what is commanded. 3. Attending to witnesses or advocates in a judicial trial; trying.

HĒAR'ING, *n.* 1. The faculty or sense by which sound is perceived. 2. Audience; attention to what is delivered; opportunity to be heard. 3. Judicial trial, attention to the facts, testimony, and arguments in a cause between parties, with a view to a just decision. 4. The act of perceiving sounds; sensation or perception of sound. 5. Reach of the ear; extent within which sound may be heard; as, out of *hearing*.

HĒARK'EN (härk'n), *v. i.* [Sax. *heorcnian, hyrcnian.*] 1. To listen: to lend the ear; to attend to what is uttered with eagerness or curiosity. 2. To attend; to regard; to give heed to what is uttered; to observe or obey. 3. To listen; to attend; to grant or comply with.

HĒARK'EN (härk'n), *v. t.* To hear by listening. [*Rare.*]

HĒARK'ENED, *pp.* Heard by listening.

HĒARK'EN-ER (härk'n-er), *n.* A listener; one who hearkens.

HĒARK'EN-ING (härk'n-ing), *ppr.* Listening; attending; observing.

† HĒAR'SAL (her'sal), for *rehearsal.—Spenser.*

HĒAR'SAY, *n.* Report; rumor; fame; common talk. It is sometimes used as an adjective; as, *hearsay* evidence.

HĒARSE (hers), *n.* 1. A temporary monument set over a grave.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*] 2. An ornamented car in which the bodies of the great were carried to the cemetery; [*obs.*] Hence, 3. A carriage for conveying the dead to the grave. 4. A hind in the second year of her age.—*Booth.—Encyc.*

HĒARSE (hers), *v. t.* To inclose in a hearse; to bury.—*Shak.*

HĒARSE'-CLOTH (hers'-kloth), *n.* A pall; a cloth to cover a hearse.—*Sanderson.*

HĒARSE'-LIKE (hers'-like), *a.* Suitable to a funeral.

HEART (härt), *n.* [Sax. *heort*; G. *herz*; D. *hart.*] 1. A muscular viscus, which is the primary organ of the blood's motion in an animal body, situated in the thorax. 2. The inner part of any thing; the middle part or interior; as, the *heart* of a city. 3. That which has the shape or form of a heart. 4. The chief part; the vital part; the vigorous or efficacious part. 5. The seat of the affections and passions.—*Scripture.* 6. By a metonymy, *heart* is used for an affection or passion, and particularly for *love.* 7. The seat of the understanding; as, an understanding *heart.—Scripture.* 8. The seat of the will; hence, secret purposes, intentions, or designs.—*Scripture.* 9. Person; character; [*used with respect to courage or kindness.*]—*Shak.* 10. Courage; spirit.—*Milton.* 11. Secret thoughts; recesses of the mind. 12. Disposition of mind. 13. Secret meaning; real intention. 14. Conscience, or sense of good or ill.—*Hooker.* 15. Strength; power of producing; vigor; fertility.—*Dryden.* 16. The utmost degree.—*Shak.*

To get or learn by heart, to commit to memory.—*To take to heart,* to be much affected; also, to be zealous about a thing.—*To lay to heart,* is used nearly in the sense of the foregoing.—*To set the heart on,* to fix the desires on; to be very fond of.—*To set the heart at rest,* to make one's self quiet.—*To find in the heart,* to be willing or disposed.—*For my heart,* for tenderness or affection.—*To speak to one's heart,* in *Scripture,* to speak kindly to; to comfort; to encourage.—*To have in the heart,* to purpose; to have design or intention.—*A hard heart,* cruelty; want of sensibility.

HEART, *v. i.* To encourage. [*Not much used.*]

HEART'-AF-FECTING, *n.* Affecting the heart.

HEART'-AL-LURING, *a.* Suited to allure the affections.—*Parnell.*

HEART'-AP-PALLING, *a.* Dismaying the heart.

HEART'-BREAK, *n.* Overwhelming sorrow or grief.—*Shak.*

HEART'-BREAK-ER, *n.* A lady's curl; a love-lock.

HEART'-BREAK-ING, *a.* Breaking the heart; overpowering with grief or sorrow.—*Spenser.*

HEART'-BREAK-ING, *n.* Overpowering grief; deep affliction.—*Hakewill.*

HEART'-BRED, *a.* Bred in the heart.—*Crashaw.*

HEART'-BROK'EN, *a.* Deeply afflicted or grieved.

HEART'-BUR-IED (härt'-ber-rid), a. Deeply immersed.

HEART'-BURN, *n.* Cardialgy; a disease or affection of the stomach.

HEART'-BURNED, *a.* Having the heart inflamed.

HEART'-BURN-ING *a.* Causing discontent.

HEART'-BURN-ING, *n.* 1. Heart-burn, which see. 2. Discontent; secret enmity.—*Swift.*

HEART'-CHILLED, *a.* Having the heart chilled.

HEART'-CON-SUM'ING, *a.* Destroying peace of mind.

HEART'-COR-RŌD'ING, *a.* Preying on the heart.

HEART'-DEAR, *a.* Sincerely beloved.—*Shak.*

HEART'-DEEP, *a.* Rooted in the heart.—*Herbert.*

HEART'-DIS-COUR'A-GING, *a.* Depressing the spirits.

HEART'-EASE, *n.* Quiet; tranquillity of mind.

HEART'-EAS-ING, *a.* Giving quiet to the mind.

HEART'-EAT-ING, *a.* Preying on the heart.

HEART'-EN-LIV'EN-ING, *a.* Enlivening the heart.

HEART'-EX-PAND'ING, *a.* Enlarging the heart; opening the feelings.—*Thomson.*

HEART'-FELT, *a.* Deeply felt; deeply affecting, either as joy or sorrow.

HEART'-GRIEF, *n.* Affliction of the heart.—*Milton.*

HEART'-GRIND-ING, *a.* Grinding the heart.—*Mrs. Butler*

HEART'-HARD-ENED, *a.* Obdurate; impenitent; unfeeling.—*Harmer.*

HEART'-HARD-EN-ING, *a.* Rendering cruel.

HEART'-HEAV'I-NESS, *n.* Depression of spirits.

HEART'-HUM-BLED, *a.* Humbled in heart.—*Moore.*

HEART'-OF-FEND'ING, *a.* Wounding the heart.

HEART'-PAIN-ING, *a.* Giving pain to the heart.

HEART'-PEA, *n.* A plant, heart-seed, which see.

HEART'-PIERC-ING, *a.* Piercing the heart.

HEART'-PŪRI-FŸ-ING, *a.* Purifying the heart.

HEART'-QUELL-ING, *a.* Conquering the affection.

HEART'-REND-ING, *a.* Breaking the heart, overpowering with anguish; deeply afflictive.

HEART'-RIS-ING, *n.* A rising of the heart; opposition.

HEART'-ROB-BING, *a.* 1. Depriving of thought; ecstatic. 2. Stealing the heart; winning.

HEART'S'-BLOOD (-blud), *n.* The blood of the heart, life; essence.

HEART'-BLOOD

HEART'S'-EASE, *n.* A plant, a species of violet; also, a species of *polygonum.*

HEART'-SEARCH-ING (-serch'ing), *a.* Searching the secret thoughts and purposes.

HEART'-SEED, *n.* A climbing plant with round seeds which are marked with a spot like a heart.

HEART'-SHAPED (-shāpt), *a.* Having the shape of a heart.

HEART'-SICK, *a.* Sick at heart; pained in mind; deeply afflicted or depressed.

HEART'-SICK'EN-ING, *a.* Sickening the heart.—*E. Everett.*

HEART'-SORE, *n.* That which pains the heart.

HEART'-SORE, *a.* Deeply wounded.—*Shak.*

HEART'-SOR'RŌW-ING, *a.* Sorrowing deeply.

HEART'-STIR-RING, *a.* Moving the heart.

† HEART'-STRIKE, *v. t.* To affect at heart.—*Ben Jonson.*

HEART'-STRING, *n.* A hypothetical nerve or tendon, supposed to brace and sustain the heart.—*Taylor.*

HEART'-STRUCK, *a.* 1. Driven to the heart; infixed in the mind. 2. Shocked with fear; dismayed.

HEART'-SWELL-ING, *a.* Rankling in the heart.

HEART'-THRILL-ING, *a.* Thrilling the heart.

HEART'-TOUCH-ING (-tuch'ing) *a.* Affecting the heart.

HEART'-WHEEL, *n.* The name of a well-known mechanical contrivance (an elliptic wheel for converting a circular motion into an alternating rectilinear one), common in cotton-mills.—*Brande.*

HEART'-WHOLE (-hōle), *a.* 1. Not affected with love; not in love, or not deeply affected. 2. Having unbroken spirits, or good courage.

HEART'-WOOD, *n.* The hard central part of the trunk of a tree, differing in color from the outer layers.

HEART'-WOUND-ED, *a.* Wounded with love or grief; deeply affected with some passion.—*Pope.*

HEART'-WOUND-ING, *a.* Piercing with grief.

HEART'ACHE (härt'āke), *n.* Sorrow; anguish of mind.

HEART'ED, *a.* 1. Taken to heart; [*obs.*] 2. Composed of hearts; [*obs.*] 3. Laid up in the heart.—*Shak.* This word is chiefly used in composition; as, *hard-hearted, faint-hearted,* &c.

HEART'ED-NESS, *n.* Sincerity; warmth; zeal; [*used in composition.*]

HEART'EN (härt'n), *v. t.* 1. To encourage; to animate; to incite or stimulate courage.—*Sidney.* 2. To restore fertility or strength to.—*May*; [*little used.*]

HEART'EN-ER, *n.* He or that which gives courage or animation.—*Brown.*

HEARTH (härth. *Herth* is sanctioned by no recent orthoepist), *n.* [Sax. *heorth.*] 1. A pavement or floor of brick or stone in a chimney, on which a fire is made.—2. *Figuratively,* the house itself, as the abode of comfort to its inmates, and of hospitality to strangers.—*Smart.*

HEARTH'-MŌN-EY,

HEARTH'-PEN-NY, } *n.* A tax on hearths.—*Blackstone.*

HEARTH'-STONE, *n.* Stone forming the hearth; fireside.

HEART'I-LY, *adv.* 1. From the heart; with all the heart with sincerity. 2. With zeal; as, *heartily* engaged. 3 With eagerness; freely; largely; as, eating *heartily.*—SYN Really; sincerely; fully; cordially; zealously; vigorously; actively; warmly; eagerly; ardently; earnestly.

HEART'I-NESS, *n.* 1. Sincerity; zeal; ardor; earnestness. 2. Eagerness of appetite.

HEART'LESS, *a.* 1. Without courage; spiritless; faint-hearted.—*Dryden.* 2. Without feeling or affection.

HEART'LESS-LY, *adv.* 1. Without courage or spirit; faintly; timidly; feebly. 2. Without feeling or affection.

HEART'LESS-NESS, *n.* 1. Want of courage or spirit; dejection of mind; feebleness.—*Bishop Hall.* 2. Destitution of feeling or affection.

HEART'LET, *n.* A little heart.

HEART'SOME (-sum), *a.* Merry; cheerful; lively. [*Scottish.*]

HĒ'ĀRTY, *a.* 1. Having the heart engaged in any thing. 2. Proceeding from the heart, as a welcome. 3. Being full of health; sound; strong; healthy. 4. Strong; durable, as wood.—*Wotton;* [*not used in the United States.*] 5. Having a keen appetite; eating much. 6. Strong; nourishing, as food.—SYN. Sincere; real; unfeigned; undissembled; cordial; earnest; warm; zealous; ardent; eager; active; vigorous.

† HĒ'ĀRTY-HĀ'LE, *a.* Good for the heart.—*Spenser.*

HĒAT, *n.* [Sax. *heat, hæt.*] 1. Heat, as a cause of sensation, is considered by some to be the result of the vibration of elastic media; by others as a subtle fluid, contained in a greater or less degree in all bodies.—In *modern chemistry,* it is called *caloric.* 2. Heat, as a sensation, is the effect produced on the sentient organs of animals, by the passage of caloric, discharged from surrounding bodies, to the organs. 3. Hot air; hot weather. 4. Any accumulation or concentration of the matter of heat or caloric; as, a white *heat.* Hence, 5. The greatest accumulation of heat, or the time of such accumulation; as, in the *heat* of the day. 6. The state of being once heated or hot. 7. A violent action unintermitted; a single effort. 8. A single effort in running; a course at a race. 9. Redness of the face; flush. —*Addison.* 10. Animal excitement; violent action or agitation of the system. 11. Utmost violence; rage; vehemence; as, the *heat* of battle. 12. Violence; ardor. 13. Agitation of mind; inflammation or excitement; exasperation. 14. Ardor; fervency; animation in thought or discourse. 15. Fermentation.

HĒAT, *v. t.* [Sax. *hætan.*] 1. To make hot; to communicate heat to, or cause to be hot. 2. To make feverish. 3. To warm with passion or desire; to excite; to rouse into action. 4. To agitate the blood and spirits with action; to excite animal action.

HĒAT, *v. i.* To grow warm or hot.

HĒAT, for *heated,* used by Shakspeare and Ben Jonson, is still sometimes used, and pronounced *het;* but it is not elegant.

HĒA'TED, *pp.* or *a.* Made hot; inflamed; exasperated.

HĒA'TER, *n.* 1. He or that which heats. 2. A mass of iron which is heated and inclosed in a box or case in order to heat or keep something hot; as, a coffee-*heater.*

HĒATFUL, *a.* Full of warmth.—*Sylvester.*

HĒATH, *n.* [Sax. *hæth.*] 1. A narrow-leafed, evergreen shrub, of many species, having beautiful flowers, and growing naturally on waste land in Britain, &c. 2. A place overgrown with heath. 3. A place overgrown with shrubs of any kind.

HĒATH'-CLAD, *a.* Clothed or crowned with heath.—*Wordsworth.*

HĒATH'-COCK, } *n.* A large bird which frequents heaths,
HĒATH'-GAME, } a species of grouse.—*Carew.*

HĒATH'-PEA, *n.* A species of bitter vetch, *orobus.*

HĒATH'-POUT, *n.* A bird, the same as the *heath-cock.*

HĒATH'-RŌSE, *n.* A plant.—*Ainsworth.*

HĒA'THEN (hē'thn), *n.* [Sax. *hæthen;* G. *heide;* D. *heiden;* Gr. ἔθνος.] 1. A pagan; a Gentile; one who worships idols, or is unacquainted with the true God. [*Heathens* is sometimes, though rarely, used in the plural.] 2. A rude, illiterate, barbarous person.

HĒA'THEN, *a.* Gentile; pagan.—*Addison.*

HĒA'THEN-DOM, *n.* That part of the world where heathenism prevails.—*Irving.*

HĒA'THEN-ISH, *a.* 1. Belonging to Gentiles or pagans; idolatrous; pagan. 2. Rude; illiterate; wild; uncivilized. 3. Barbarous; savage; cruel; rapacious.

HĒA'THEN-ISH-LY, *adv.* After the manner of heathens.

HĒA'THEN-ISH-NESS, *n.* A profane state, like that of the heathens.

HĒA'THEN-ISM, *n.* 1. Gentilism; paganism; ignorance of the true God; idolatry. 2. Rudeness; barbarism; ignorance.

HĒA'THEN-IZE, *v. t.* To render heathen or heathenish.

HĒA'THEN-IZED, *pp.* Rendered heathen or heathenish.

HĒA'THEN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Rendering heathenish.

HĒA'THEN-NESS, *n.* State of being heathens.

HĒA'TH'ER (heth'er. This is the only pronunciation in Scotland), *n.* Heath.

HĒA'TH'ER-BELLS, *n. pl.* The blossoms of the heather.—*Burns.*

HĒA'TH'ER-Y, *a.* Heathy; abounding in heather.—*Hemans.*

HĒA'THY, *a.* Full of heath, abounding with heath.

HĒATING, *ppr.* 1. Making warm or hot; inflaming; rousing the passions; exasperating. 2. *a.* Tending to impart heat to; promoting warmth or heat; exciting action; stimulating.

HĒATING-LY, *adv.* In a way to heat.

HĒATLESS, *a.* Destitute of heat; cold.—*Beaum. and Fl.*

HĒAVE (heev), *v. t.; pret. heaved,* or *hove;* pp. *heaved, hove,* formerly *hoven.* [Sax. *hcafan, hefan, heofan.*] 1. To lift; to raise; to move upward. 2. To cause to swell.—*Thomson.* 3. To raise or force from the breast, as a groan. 4. To raise; to elevate: with *high.* 5. To puff; to elate.—*Hayward.* 6. To throw; to cast; to send. 7. To raise forcibly by turning a windlass; to hoist: with *up.* 8. To turn a windlass or capstan with bars or levers.—*To heave ahead,* to force a vessel forward by any means, when not under sail.—*To heave astern,* to cause to recede; to draw back.—*To heave down,* to throw or lay down on one side, to careen.—*To heave out,* to throw out.—With *seamen,* to loose or unfurl a sail, particularly the stay-sails.—*To heave to,* to bring the ship's head to the wind, and stop her motion.—*To heave up,* to throw up; to relinquish; [*vulgar.*]

HĒAVE (heev), *v. i.* 1. To swell, distend, or dilate. 2. To pant; to breathe with labor or pain. 3. To keck; to make an effort to vomit. 4. To rise in billows, as the sea; to swell. 5. To rise; to be lifted. 6. To rise or swell, as the earth at the breaking up of frost.—*To heave in sight,* to appear; to make its first appearance.

HĒAVE (heev), *n.* 1. A rising or swell; an exertion or effort upward. 2. A rising swell, or distention, as of the breast. 3. An effort to vomit. 4. An effort to rise.

HĒAVE'-OF-FER-ING, *n.* Among the *Jews,* an offering to God, so called from its being *heaved* or raised up in the air. The same as wave-offering.—*Robinson.*

HĒAVED, *pp.* Lifted; swelled; panted; tried to vomit.

HĒAV'EN (hev'n), *n.* [Sax. *heafen, hefen, heofen.*] 1. The region or expanse which surrounds the earth, and which appears above and around us, like an immense arch or vault, in which are seen the sun, moon, and stars.—2. Among *Christians,* the part of space in which the omnipresent Jehovah is supposed to afford more sensible manifestations of his glory.—3. Among *pagans,* the residence of the celestial gods. 4. The sky or air; the region of the atmosphere; or an elevated place; [*in a very indefinite sense.*]—5. The *Hebrews* acknowledged three heavens: the air, or aerial heavens; the firmament, in which the stars are supposed to be placed; and the heaven of heavens, or third heaven, the residence of Jehovah. *Brown.* —6. *Modern philosophers* divide the expanse above and around the earth into two parts: the atmosphere, or aerial heaven, and the ethereal heaven, beyond the region of the air, in which there is supposed to be a thin, unresisting medium, called *ether.* 7. The Supreme Power; the Sovereign of heaven; God. 8. The pagan deities; celestials. 9. Elevation; sublimity. 10. Supreme felicity; great happiness.

HĒAV'EN-AS-PIR'ING, *a.* Aspiring to heaven.

HĒAV'EN-BAN'ISHED (-isht), *a.* Banished from heaven

HĒAV'EN-BE-GOT', *a.* Begot by a celestial being.—*Dryden*

HĒAV'EN-BORN, *a.* Born from heaven; native of heaven, or of the celestial regions.—*Pope.*

HĒAV'EN-BRED, *a.* Produced or cultivated in heaven.

HĒAV'EN-BRIGHT (-brīte), *a.* Bright as heaven.

HĒAV'EN-BUILT (-bilt), *a.* Built by the agency or favor of the gods.—*Pope.*

HĒAV'EN-COM-MIS'SIONED, *a.* Commissioned divinely.

HĒAV'EN-DAR-ING, *a.* Offering defiance to heaven, or to the divine will and commands.

HĒAV'EN-DI-RECT'ED, *a.* 1. Pointing to the sky. 2 Taught or directed by the celestial powers.—*Pope.*

HĒAV'EN-EX-ALT'ED, *a.* Exalted to heaven.

HĒAV'EN-FALL'EN, *a.* Fallen from heaven; having revolted from God.—*Milton.*

HĒAV'EN-GIFT'ED, *a.* Bestowed by heaven.—*Milton*

HĒAV'EN-GIV-EN, *a.* Given by heaven.—*Verplanck.*

HĒAV'EN-GUID-ED, *a.* Divinely guided.—*Milton.*

HĒAV'EN-IN-SPIRED', *a.* Inspired by heaven.—*Milton.*

HĒAV'EN-IN-STRUCTED, *a.* Taught by heaven.—*Cra shaw.*

HĒAV'EN-KISS'ING, *a.* Touching as it were the sky.

HĒAV'EN-LOVED (-luvd), *a.* Beloved by heaven.—*Milton.*

HĒAV'EN-PRO-TECT'ED, *a.* Protected by divine power.

HĒAV'EN-SA-LŪT'ING, *a.* Touching the sky.—*Crashaw*

HĒAV'EN-WAR'RING, *a.* Warring against heaven.

HĒAV'EN-IZE (hev'n-īze), *v. t.* To render like heaven.—*Bishop Hall;* [*not authorized.*]

HĒAV'EN-LI-NESS, *n.* Supreme excellence.

HĒAV'EN-LY, *a.* 1. Pertaining to heaven. 2. Resembling heaven; supremely excellent. 3. Inhabiting heaven.— SYN. Celestial; godlike; divine; angelic; spiritual; blissful; beatific.

HĒAV'EN-LY, *adv.* 1. In a manner resembling that of heaven. 2. By the influence or agency of heaven.

HĒAV'EN-LY-MIND'ED, *a.* Having the affections placed on heaven, and on spiritual things.

HĒAV'EN-LY-MIND'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of having the affections placed on heavenly things.

HĒAV'EN-WARD, *adv.* Toward heaven.—*Prior.*

HĒAV'ER, *n.* One who heaves or lifts.—Among *seamen,* a staff for a lever.

HĒAVES (heevz), *n.* A disease of horses, characterized by difficult and laborious respiration.

HĒAVI-LY (hev'e-ly), *adv.* 1. With great weight. 2. With great weight of grief; grievously; afflictively. 3. Sorrowfully; with grief. 4. With an air of sorrow or dejection

5. With weight; oppressively. 6. Slowly and laboriously; with difficulty.

HĒAV'I-NESS (hev'e-nes), *n.* 1. Weight; ponderousness; gravity; the quality of being heavy. 2. Sadness; sorrow; gloom; dejection of mind; depression of spirits. 3. Sluggishness; torpidness; dullness of spirit; languidness; languor; lassitude. 4. Weight; burden; oppression, as of taxes. 5. That which it requires great strength to move or overcome; that which creates labor and difficulty. 6. Thickness; moistness; deepness, as of earth. 7. Thickness; moistness, as of air.

HĒAV'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Lifting; swelling; throwing; panting; making an effort to vomit.

HĒAV'ING, *n.* A rising or swell; a panting.—*Shak.*

HĒAV'I-SŌME (hev'e-sum), *a.* Dark; dull; drowsy. [*Local.*]

HĒAV'Y (hev'y), *a.* [Sax. *heafig*, *hefig*.] 1. Weighty; ponderous; having great weight. 2. Sad; sorrowful; dejected; depressed in mind. 3. Grievous; afflictive; depressing to the spirits. 4. Burdensome; oppressive; as, to rule with a *heavy* hand. 5. Wanting life and animation; dull. 6. Drowsy; dull. 7. Wanting spirit or animation; destitute of life or rapidity of sentiment; dull. 8. Wanting activity or vivacity; indolent. 9. Slow; sluggish. 10. Burdensome; tedious; as, *heavy* hours. 11. Loaded; encumbered; burdened.—*Bacon.* 12. Lying with weight on the stomach; not easily digested. 13. Moist; deep; soft; miry, as earth. 14. Difficult; laborious. 15. Weary; supported with pain or difficulty. 16. Inflicting severe evils, punishments, or judgments. 17. Burdensome; occasioning great care. 18. Dull; not hearing; inattentive. 19. Large, as billows; swelling and rolling with great force. 20. Large in amount, as an investment, charges, or costs. 21. Thick; dense; black. 22. Violent; tempestuous, as a storm. 23. Large; abundant; copious; as, a *heavy* dew. 24. Great; violent; forcible, as a discharge of artillery. 25. Not raised by leaven or fermentation; not light; clammy. 26. Requiring much labor or much expense. 27. Loud.—*Heavy metal*, in *military affairs*, signifies large guns, carrying balls of a large size.

HĒAV'Y (hev'y), *adv.* With great weight. [*Used in composition.*]

† **HĒAV'Y** (hev'y), *v. t.* To make heavy.—*Wickliffe.*

HĒAV'Y-BROWED, *a.* Having heavy brows.

HĒAV'Y-HAND-ED, *a.* Clumsy; not active or dextrous.

HĒAV'Y-HĒAD-ED, *a.* Having a heavy or dull head.—*Scott.*

HĒAV'Y-LĀD'EN, *a.* Laden with a heavy burden.

HĒAV'Y-SPĀR, *n.* A heavy, sparry mineral, consisting of baryta and sulphuric acid.

HĒA'ZY, *a.* [Ice. *hoese.*] Hoarse; wheezing. [*Local.*]

† **HEB'DO-MAD**, *n.* [Gr. ἑβδομας; L. *hebdomada.*] A week; a period of seven days.—*Brown.*

HEB-DOM'AD-AL, } *a.* Weekly; consisting of seven days,
HEB-DOM'AD-A-RY, } or occurring every seven days.

HEB-DOM'AD-A-RY, *n.* A member of a chapter or convent, whose week it is to officiate in the choir.

HEB-DO-MAT'Ɛ-AL, *a.* Weekly.—*Bp. Morton.*

HEB'EN, *n.* Ebony.—*Spenser.*

HEB'E-TĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *hebeto.*] To dull; to blunt; to stupefy.

HEB'E-TĀ-TED, *pp.* Made blunt, dull, or stupid.

HEB'E-TĀ-TING, *ppr.* Rendering blunt, dull, or stupid.

HEB-E-TĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of making blunt, dull, or stupid. 2. The state of being dulled.

† **HEB'ĒTE**, *a.* Dull; stupid.

HEB'E-TUDE, *n.* [L. *hebetudo.*] Dullness; stupidity.

HE-BRĀ'Ɛ, *a.* [from *Hebrew.*] Pertaining to the Hebrews; designating the language of the Hebrews.

HE-BRĀ'Ɛ-AL-LY, *adv.* After the manner of the Hebrew language; from right to left.—*Swift.*

* **HĒ'BRA-ISM**, *n.* A Hebrew idiom.

* **HĒ'BRA-IST**, *n.* One versed in the Hebrew language.

HĒ-BRA-IST'Ɛ, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling Hebrew.

HĒ'BRA-ĪZE, *v. t.* To convert into the Hebrew idiom; to make Hebrew.—*J. P. Smith.*

HĒ'BRA-ĪZE, *v. i.* To speak Hebrew, or to conform to the Hebrews.

HĒ'BRA-ĪZED, *pp.* Converted into the Hebrew idiom.

HĒ'BREW (hē'bru), *n.* [Heb. עִבְרִי, *Eber*, either a proper name, or a name denoting passage, pilgrimage, or coming from beyond the Euphrates.] 1. One of the descendants of Eber, or Heber; but *particularly*, a descendant of Jacob, who was a descendant of Eber; an Israelite; a Jew. 2. The Hebrew language.

HĒ'BREW, *a.* Pertaining to the Hebrews.

HĒ'BREW-ESS, *n.* An Israelitish woman.

HE-BRĪ'CIAN (he-brish'an), *n.* One skilled in the Hebrew language. [*Less proper.*] *See* HEBRAIST.

HE-BRID'I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Hebrides.

HEC'A-TŌMB (hek'a-toom), *n.* [L. *hecatombe.*] In *antiquity*, a sacrifice of a hundred oxen or beasts of the same kind; hence, sometimes, *indefinitely*, any sacrifice of a large number of victims.

HEC'K, *n.* 1. An engine or instrument for catching fish. 2. A rack for holding fodder for cattle; [*local.*] 3. A bend in a stream. 4. A hatch or latch of a door; [*local.*]

HEC'K'LE (hek'l), *v. t.* A different orthography of *hackle*, or *hatchel.*

HEC'TARE, *n.* [Gr. εκατον, and L. *area.*] A French measure containing a hundred *ares*, or nearly 2½ English acres.

HEC'TIC, } *a.* [Gr. εκτικος.] 1. Habitual; pertaining to
HEC'TIC-AL, } hectic. 2. Affected with hectic fevers.

HEC'TIC, *n.* An exacerbating and remittent fever, with stages of chilliness, heat, and sweat, variously intermixed.

HEC'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* Constitutionally.—*Johnson.*

HEC'TO-GRAM, } *n.* [Gr. εκατον and γραμμα.] In the
HEC'TO-GRAMME, } *French system of weights and measures*, a weight containing a hundred *grammes*, or about 3½ oz. avoirdupois.

HEC-TOL'I-TER, } *n.* [Gr. εκατον and λιτρα.] A French
HEC'TO-LI-TRE, } measure of capacity, containing a hundred *litres*, *i. e.*, nearly 26½ gallons of wine measure, or 2⅞ Winchester bushels.

HEC-TOM'E-TER, } *n.* [Gr. εκατον and μετρον.] A French
HEC'TO-ME-TRE, } measure equal to a hundred *metres*, or about 328 English feet.

HEC'TOR, *n.* [from *Hector*, the son of Priam, and leader of the Trojans.] 1. A bully; a blustering, turbulent, noisy fellow. 2. One who teases or vexes.

HEC'TOR, *v. t.* 1. To threaten; to bully; to treat with insolence. 2. To tease; to vex; to torment by words.

HEC'TOR, *v. i.* To play the bully, to bluster.

HEC'TORED, *pp.* Bullied; teazed.

HEC'TOR-ING, *ppr.* Bullying; blustering; vexing.

HEC'TOR-ISM, *n.* The disposition or practice of a hector; a bullying.—*Ch. Relig. Appeal.*

HEC'TOR-LY, *a.* Blustering; insolent.—*Barrow.*

HED'DLES (-dlz), *n. pl.* The harness for guiding the warp threads in a loom.—*Buchanan.*

HED'EN-BERG-ĪTE, *n.* A dark, or nearly black, cleavable variety of augite, containing much oxyd of iron.—*Dana.*

HED-E-RĀ'CEOUS (-ā'shus), *a.* [L. *hederaceus.*] 1. Pertaining to ivy. 2. Producing ivy.

HED'E-RAL, *a.* Composed of ivy; belonging to ivy.

HED-E-RIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *hedera* and *fero.*] Producing ivy.

HEDGE (hej), *n.* [Sax. *hege*, *heag*, *hæg*, *hegge*; G. *heck*; D. *heg*, *haag.*] *Properly*, a thicket of thorn-bushes or other shrubs or small trees; but *appropriately*, such a thicket planted round a field to fence it, or in rows, to separate the parts of a garden.—*Hedge*, prefixed to another word, or in composition, denotes something mean; as, a *hedge*-priest; [*not thus used in the United States.*]

HEDGE (hej), *v. t.* 1. To inclose with a hedge; to fence with a thicket of shrubs or small trees; to separate by a hedge. 2. To obstruct with a hedge, or to obstruct in any manner. 3. To surround for defense; to fortify. 4. To inclose for preventing escape. 5. To guard or protect; as, to *hedge* one's bets, that is, after having bet on one side, to bet also on the other side, and thus guard against any great loss, whatever may be the result.—*Smart.*

HEDGE (hej), *v. i.* 1. To hide, as in a hedge; to skulk. 2. To bet on both sides, as a security against loss. See above, No. 5.

HEDGE'-BILL, } *n.* A cutting hook used in dressing
HEDG'ING-BILL, } hedges.

HEDGE'-BORN, *a.* Of low birth, as if born in the woods, outlandish; obscure.—*Shak.*

HEDGE'-BŌTE, *n.* Wood for repairing hedges.

HEDGE'-CREEP-ER, *n.* One who skulks under hedges

HEDGE-FŪ'MI-TO-RY, *n.* A plant.—*Ainsworth.*

HEDGE'-HYS-SOP, *n.* A bitter herb of the genus *gratiola.*

HEDGE'-MUS-TARD, *n.* A plant of the genus *erysimum.*

HEDGE'-NET-TLE, *n.* An herb or undershrub of the genus *stachys*, whose flowers grow in spikes.

HEDGE'-NŌTE, *n.* A term of contempt for low writing.

HEDGE'-SPAR-RŌW, *n.* A small European bird frequenting hedges.

HEDGE'-STĀKE, *n.* A stake to support a hedge.

HEDGE'-WRĪT-ER, *n.* A Grub-street writer, or low author.

HEDGE'HOG, *n.* 1. A quadruped of the genus *erinaceus.* The common hedgehog has round ears and crested nostrils; his body is about nine inches long, and the upper part is covered with prickles or spines. 2. A term of reproach.—*Shak.* 3. A plant of the genus *medicago*, or snail-trefoil, having spiny pods. 4. The globe-fish.—*Ash.* The *sea-hedgehog* is the *echinus*, a genus of zoophytes. *See* ECHINUS.

HEDGE'HOG-THIS'TLE (-this'l), *n.* A plant, the *cactus.*

HEDGE'LESS, *a.* Having no hedge.

HEDGE'PIG, *n.* A young hedgehog.—*Shak.*

HEDGE'RŌW, *n.* A row or series of shrubs or trees planted for inclosure, or separation of fields.

HEDG'ER, *n.* One who makes hedges.

HEDG'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing with a hedge; confining.

HEDG'ING-BILL, *n.* A bill or hook, like a sickle, for pruning hedges.

HE-DON'IC, *a.* [Gr. *ἡδονη*, pleasure.] In *antiquity*, the Hedonic sect was one who considered the enjoyment of pleasure as the highest good.

HĒ'DY-PHANE, *n.* [Gr. *ἡδυς* and *φαινω*.] A white or grayish mineral, of an adamantine lustre, consisting of oxyd of lead and lime, with arsenic and phosphoric acids, and some chlorine.—*Dana.*

HEED, *v. t.* [Sax. *hedan.*] To mind; to regard with care; to take notice of; to attend to; to observe; to notice.

HEED, *n.* 1. Care; attention. 2. Caution; care; watch for danger; notice; circumspection. 3. Notice; observation; regard; attention. 4. Seriousness; a steady look. —*Shak.*; [*little used.*]

HEED, *v. i.* To mind; to consider.—*Warton.*

HEED'ED, *pp.* Noticed; observed; regarded.

HEED'FUL, *a.* 1. Attentive; observing; giving heed. 2. Watchful; cautious; circumspect; wary.

HEED'FUL-LY, *adv.* 1. Attentively; carefully; cautiously. 2. Watchfully.

HEED'FUL-NESS, *n.* Attention; caution; vigilance; circumspection; care.

† HEED'I-NESS, *n.* Caution; vigilance.—*Spenser.*

HEED'LESS, *a.* Inattentive; careless; remiss; negligent; thoughtless; regardless; unobserving.

HEED'LESS-LY, *adv.* Carelessly; negligently; inattentively; without care or circumspection.

HEED'LESS-NESS, *n.* Inattention; carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence.—*Locke.*

HEEL, *n.* [Sax. *hel, hela.*] 1. The hind part of the foot. 2. The whole foot.—*Denham.* 3. The hind part of a shoe, either for man or beast. 4. The part of a stocking intended for the heel; as, to be out at the *heels*, used *figuratively* to denote being in bad condition. 5. Something shaped like the human heel; a protuberance or knob.—*Mortimer.* 6. The latter part, as of a legislative session. 7. A spur. 8. The after end of a ship's keel; the lower end of the stern-post to which it is connected; also, the lower end of a mast.—*To be at the heels*, to pursue closely; to follow hard; also, to attend closely.—*To show the heels*, to flee; to run from.—*To take to the heels*, to flee; to betake to flight.—*To lay by the heels*, to fetter; to shackle; to confine.—*To have the heels of*, to outrun.—*Neck and heels*, the whole length of the body.

HEEL, *v. i.* To dance.—*Shak.*

HEEL, *v. t.* 1. To arm a cock. 2. To add a heel to.

HEEL, *v. i.* [Sax. *hyldan.*] To incline; to lean.

HEEL'-PIECE, *n.* 1. Armor for the heels.—*Chesterfield.* 2. A piece of leather on the heel of a shoe.

HEEL'-TAP, *n.* A small piece of leather for the heel of a boot or shoe.

HEEL'-TAP, *v. t.* To add a piece of leather to the heel of a shoe.

HEELED, *pp.* Supplied with a heel.

HEEL'ER, *n.* A cock that strikes well with his heels.

HEEL'ING, *ppr.* Supplying with a heel.

HEFT, *n.* [Sax. *hefe.*] 1. Heaving; effort.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*] 2. [D. *heft.*] A handle; a haft.—*Waller*; [*obs.*] 3. Weight; ponderousness. [This use is common in popular language in *America*; and we sometimes hear it used as a *verb*; as, to *heft*, to lift for the purpose of feeling or judging of the weight. *Provincial in England.* See *Holloway.*]

HEFT, *v. t.* To try the weight of any thing by lifting it.—*Holloway.* [*Provincial in England, colloquial in America.*]

HEFT'ED, *a.* Heaved; expressing agitation.—*Shak.*

HE-GE-MON'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *ἡγεμονικος*.] Ruling; predom-
HE-GE-MON'IC-AL, } inant.—*Fotherby.*

* HE-GI'RA, *n.* [Ar. from *hajara*, to remove, to desert.] In *chronology*, an epoch among the *Mohammedans*, from which they compute time. The event which gave rise to it was the flight of Mohammed from Mecca, July 16, A. D. 622.

HĒIF'ER (hef'er), *n.* [Sax. *heafre.*] A young cow.

HEIGH'-HŌ (hī'-hō). An exclamation expressing some degree of languor or uneasiness. *Dryden* has used it for the voice of exultation.

* HEIGHT } (hīte), *n.* [Sax. *heahtho, heatho, hehthe, heotho,*
HIGHT } *hethe, hihth, hyhthe.* The spelling *hight*, as from *high*, was once in use, and would be preferable.] 1. Elevation above the ground; any indefinite distance above the earth. 2. The altitude of an object; the distance which any thing rises above its foot, basis, or foundation. 3. Elevation of a star or other celestial luminary above the horizon. 4. Degree of latitude, either north or south.—*Johnson.* 5. Distance of one thing above another. 6. An eminence; a summit; an elevated part of any thing. 7. A hill or mountain; any elevated ground. 8. Elevation of rank; station of dignity or office.—*Shak.* 9. Elevation in excellence of any kind, as in power, learning, arts. 10. Elevation in fame or reputation. 11. Utmost degree in extent or violence, as of a disease. 12. Utmost exertion.—*Shak.* 13. Advance; degree; progress toward perfection or elevation.—*Addison.*

HEIGHT'EN } (hīt'n), *v. t.* 1. To raise higher; [*but not*
HIGHT'EN } *often used in this literal sense.*] 2. To advance in progress toward a better state; to improve; to meliorate; to increase in excellence. 3. To aggravate to advance toward a worse state; to augment in violence, as distress. 4. To increase, as enjoyment.—5. In *painting* to make prominent by touches of light or brilliant colors as contrasted with the shadows.—*Brande.*

HEIGHT'ENED } (hīt'nd), *pp.* or *a.* Raised higher; ele-
HIGHT'ENED } vated; exalted; advanced; improved, aggravated; increased.

HEIGHT'EN-ER, } *n.* One who heightens.
HIGHT'EN-ER, }

HEIGHT'EN-ING } (hīt'n-ing), *ppr.* or *a.* Raising; eleva-
HIGHT'EN-ING } ting; exalting; improving; increasing; aggravating.

HEIGHT'EN-ING } (hīt'n-ing), *n.* 1. The act of elevating;
HIGHT'EN-ING } increase of excellence; improvement 2. Aggravation; augmentation.

* HEIN'OUS (hā'nus), *a.* [The orthography *hainous*, as used by some old writers, would be preferable, as it gives the true pronunciation and derivation of this word, which is from the Fr. *haineux.*] *Properly*, hateful; odious; hence, characterized by great wickedness.—SYN. Enormous; excessive; aggravated; great; monstrous; flagrant; flagitious; atrocious.

* HEIN'OUS-LY, *adv.* Hatefully; abominably; enormously.

* HEIN'OUS-NESS, *n.* Odiousness; enormity.

HEIR (āre), *n.* [Norm. *hier, here.*] 1. The man who succeeds, or is to succeed another in the possession of lands, tenements, and hereditaments, by descent. 2. One who inherits, or takes from an ancestor. 3. One who succeeds to the estate of a former possessor. 4. One who is entitled to possess.

HEIR (āre), *v. t.* To inherit; to take possession of an estate or inheritance after the death of the ancestor.

HEIR-AP-PAR'ENT, *n.* The man who, during the life of his ancestor, has the right to succeed to his estate or crown.

HEIR'-LOOM (āre-loom), *n.* [*heir*, and Sax. *loma.*] Any furniture, movable, or personal chattel which, by law, descends to the heir with the house or freehold.

HEIR-PRE-SUMP'TIVE, *n.* One who, if the ancestor should die immediately, would be heir, but whose right of inheritance may be defeated by any contingency as by the birth of a nearer relative.

HEIR'DOM (āre'dum), *n.* Succession by inheritance.—*Burke.*

HEIR'ESS (āre'es), *n.* A female heir; a female who inherits an estate; an inheritrix.

HEIR'LESS (āre'les), *a.* Destitute of an heir.

HEIR'SHIP (āre'ship), *n.* The state, character, or privileges of an heir; right of inheriting.

HELD, *pret.* and *pp.* of *hold.*

† HELE, *v. t.* [L. *celo.*] To hide.—*Gower.* [This is the masonic *heil*, or *hail*, to *conceal*, which is mistaken for *hail*, to salute.]

HE'LI-AC, } *a.* [L. *heliacus.*] Emerging from the light
HE-LI'AC-AL, } of the sun; [applied to the *rising* of a star or planet;] passing into the sun's light; [applied to the *setting* of a star, &c.]

HE-LI'AC-AL-LY, *adv.* A star rises *heliacally* when it emerges from the sun's light, so as to be visible. *See* HELIACAL.

HEL'I-CAL, *a.* [Gr. *ἑλιξ*.] Spiral; winding; coiled in a spiral form.

HEL'I-CITE, *n.* Fossil remains of the helix, a shell.

HEL'I-COID, *a.* [Gr. *ἑλιξ* and *εἰδος*.] In *geometry*, an epithet applied to a curve which, when the axis of the common parabola is bent into the circumference of a circle, passes through the ends of the ordinates.—*Brande.*

HEL'I-CON, *n.* A mountain in Bœotia, in Greece, from which flowed a fountain. The Greeks placed here the residence of the Muses.

HEL-I-CŌ'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Helicon.

HĒ'LING, *n.* [L. *celo.*] The covering of the roof of a building; written, also, *hilling.* [*Not American use.*]

HE-LI-O-CEN'TRIC, *a.* [Fr. *heliocentrique.*] A term denoting the position of a heavenly body as seen from the sun, opposed to *geocentric.*

HE-LI-O-GRAPH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to heliography.

HE-LI-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *ἡλιος* and *γραφω*.] The art of fixing images of objects by the camera obscura. [This name is preferable to that of *Daguerreotype*, which see.]

HE-LI-OL'A-TER, *n.* [Gr. *ἡλιος* and *λατρευω*.] A worshiper of the sun.—*Drummond.*

HE-LI-OL'A-TRY, *n.* [Gr. *ἡλιος* and *λατρεια*.] The worship of the sun, a branch of Sabianism.

HE-LI-OM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *ἡλιος* and *μετρεω*.] A kind of micrometer, for measuring the apparent diameter of the sun, and also to measure any small celestial space.

HĒ'LI-O-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. *ἡλιος* and *σκοπ-ω*.] A sort of telescope fitted for viewing the sun without dazzling the eyes.

HĒ'LI-O-STAT, *n.* [Gr. *ἡλιος* and *στατος*.] An instrument by

which a sunbeam may be introduced into a dark room, and, by means of clock-work, kept steadily in one spot.—*Brande.*

HĒ'LI-O-TROPE, *n.* [Gr. ἡλιος and τροπη.] 1. Among the *ancients*, an instrument or machine for showing when the sun arrived at the tropics and the equinoctial line. 2. The popular name of certain plants of the genus *heliotropium*, whose flowers are said to turn toward the sun. 3. A green mineral of the quartz kind, often marked with blood-red points.

HEL-I-SPHĒR'IC, } *a.* Spiral. The *helispherical* line is
HEL-I-SPHĒR'IC-AL, } the rhumb line in navigation.

HĒ'LIX, *n.*; *pl.* HEL'I-CES. [Gr. ἑλιξ.] 1. A spiral line, as of wire in a coil; a circumvolution, or something that is spiral, as a winding stair-case, or a small volute in the Corinthian capital, or the outer margin of the ear.—2. In *zoology*, the snail-shell.

HELL, *n.* [Sax. *hell, helle.*] 1. The place or state of punishment for the wicked after death. 2. The place of the dead, or of souls after death; the lower regions, or the grave.—3. The *pains of hell*, temporal death, or agonies that dying persons feel, or which bring to the brink of the grave.—4. The *gates of hell*, the power and policy of Satan and his instruments. 5. The infernal powers. 6. The place at a running play to which are carried those who are caught.—*Sidney.* 7. A place into which a tailor throws his shreds, or a printer his broken type.—*Hudibras.* 8. A dungeon or prison; [*obs.*] 9. A gambling-house.

HELL'-BEND-ER, *n.* A name given to the large North American salamander.

HELL'-BLACK, *a.* Black as hell.—*Shak.*

HELL'-BORN, *a.* Born in hell.

HELL'-BRED, *a.* Produced in hell.—*Spenser.*

HELL'-BREWED (-brūde), *a.* Prepared in hell.

HELL'-BROTH, *n.* A composition for infernal purposes.

HELL'-CAT, *n.* A witch; a hag.—*Middleton.*

HELL-CON-FOUND'ING, *a.* Defeating the infernal powers.

HELL'-DOOMED, *a.* Doomed or consigned to hell.—*Milton.*

HELL'-GÓV-ERNED, *a.* Directed by hell.—*Shak.*

HELL'-HAG, *n.* A hag of hell.

HELL'-HĀT-ED, *a.* Abhorred as hell.—*Shak.*

HELL'-HAUNT-ED, *a.* Haunted by the devil.

HELL'-HOUND, *n.* A dog of hell; an agent of hell.

HELL'-KĪTE, *n.* A kite of an infernal breed.

HEL LAN-OD'IC, *n.* [Gr. ἑλλην and δικη.] In *ancient Greece*, a judge of the games, exercises, or combats, who decided to whom the prizes belonged.

HEL'LE-BORE, *n.* [L. *helleborus.*] The name of several poisonous herbs of different genera, the most important of which are the black hellebore, Christmas rose, or Christmas flower, and the white hellebore.

HEL'LE-BO-RISM, *n.* A medicinal preparation of hellebore.—*Ferrand.*

HEL-LĒ'NI-AN, } *a.* [Gr. ἑλληνικος, ἑλληνιος.] Pertaining to
HEL-LEN'IC, } the Hellenes, or inhabitants of Greece.

HEL'LEN-ISM, *n.* [Gr. ἑλληνισμος.] A phrase in the idiom, genius, or construction of the Greek language.

HEL'LEN-IST, *n.* [Gr. ἑλληνιστης.] 1. A Grecian Jew; a Jew who used the Greek language. 2. One skilled in the Greek language.

HEL-LEN-IST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Hellenists; as, *hellenistic* Greek, *i. e.*, Greek intermingled with Hebraisms.

HEL-LEN-IST'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the Hellenistic dialect.—*Gregory.*

HEL'LEN-IZE, *v. i.* To use the Greek language.

HEL'LES-PONT, *n.* A narrow strait between Europe and Asia, now called the *Dardanelles.*

HEL-LES-PONT'INE, *a.* Pertaining to the Hellespont.

† HEL'LI-ER, *n.* A tiler or slater. *See* HELE.

HELL'ISH, *a.* 1. Pertaining to hell. 2. Like hell in qualities; infernal; malignant; wicked; detestable.

HELL'ISH-LY, *adv.* Infernally; with extreme malignity; wickedly; detestably.—*Bp. Barlow.*

HELL'ISH-NESS, *n.* The qualities of hell or of its inhabitants; extreme wickedness, malignity, or impiety.

HELL'WARD, *adv.* Toward hell.—*Pope.*

HELL'Y, *a.* Having the qualities of hell.—*Anderson.*

HELM, a termination, denotes defense; as in *Sighelm*, victorious defense.

HELM, *n.* [Sax. *helma*; G. *helm.*] 1. The instrument by which a ship is steered. 2. Station of government; the place of direction or management; as, the *helm* of state.

HELM, *v. t.* 1. To steer; to guide; to direct.—*Shak.*; [*little used.*] 2. To cover with a helmet.—*Milton.*

HELM, } *n.* [Sax. *helm.*] 1. Defensive armor for the
HELM'ET, } head; a head-piece; a morion. 2. The part of a coat of arms that bears the crest.—*Johnson.* 3. The upper part of a retort. *Boyle.*—4. In *botany*, the hooded upper lip of some flowers.

HELM'AGE, *n.* Guidance.

HELMED, } *a.* Furnished with a helmet.
HELM'ET-ED, }

HEL-MIN'THIC, *a.* [Gr. ἑλμινς.] Relating to worms; expelling worms.

HEL-MIN'THIC, *n.* A medicine for expelling worms.

HEL-MIN-THO-LOG'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to worms or
HEL-MIN-THO-LOG'IC-AL, } vermes.

HEL-MIN-THOL'O-GIST, *n.* One who is versed in the natural history of vermes, or worms.

HEL-MIN-THOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ἑλμινς and λογος.] The science or knowledge of vermes, or worms; the description and natural history of vermes.

HELM'LESS, *a.* 1. Destitute of a helmet. 2. Without a helm.

HELMS'MAN, *n.* The man at the helm.

HELM'WIND, *n.* A wind in the mountainous parts of England, so called.—*Burn.*

HĒ'LOT, *n.* A slave in ancient Sparta.

HĒ'LOT-ISM, *n.* Slavery; the condition of the *Helots*, slaves in Sparta.—*Stephens.*

HĒ'LOT-RY, *n.* The Helots taken collectively.—*T. B. Macauley.*

HELP, *v. t.* a regular verb; the old past tense and participle *holp* and *holpen* being obsolete. [W. *helpu*; Sax. *helpan, hylpan.*] 1. To aid; to assist; to lend strength or means toward effecting a purpose. 2. To assist; to succor; to lend means of deliverance. 3. To relieve; to cure, or to mitigate pain or disease. 4. To remedy; to change for the better. 5. To prevent; to hinder. 6. To forbear; to avoid.—*To help forward*, to advance by assistance.—*To help on*, to forward; to promote by aid.—*To help out*, to aid in delivering from difficulty.—*To help over*, to enable to surmount.—*To help off*, to remove by help.—*To help to*, to supply with; to furnish with.

HELP, *v. i.* To lend aid; to contribute strength or means.—*To help out*, to lend aid; to bring a supply.

HELP, *n.* [W. *help.*] 1. Aid; assistance; succor. 2. That which gives assistance; he or that which contributes to advance a purpose. 3. Remedy; relief; cure: with *for*. 4. A hired man or woman; a servant; [*United States.*]

HELPED (helpt), *pp.* Aided; assisted; relieved.

HELP'ER, *n.* 1. One who helps, aids, or assists; an assistant; an auxiliary; an aid. 2. One who furnishes or administers a remedy. 3. One who supplies with any thing wanted: with *to*. 4. A supernumerary servant.—*Swift.*

HELP'FUL, *a.* 1. That gives aid or assistance, that furnishes means of promoting an object; useful. 2. Wholesome; salutary; healthful.

HELP'FUL-NESS, *n.* Assistance; usefulness.

HELP'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Assisting; aiding; supporting.

HELP'LESS, *a.* 1. Without help in one's self; destitute of the power or means to succor or relieve one's self. 2 Destitute of support or assistance. 3. Admitting no help; irremediable: [*not used.*] 4. Unsupplied; destitute; [*obs.*]

HELP'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without succor.—*Kid.*

HELP'LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of strength or ability; inability

HELP'MATE, }
HELP'MEET, } *n.* A companion; an assistant; a helper.

HEL'TER-SKEL'TER. Cant words denoting hurry and confusion. [*Vulgar.*]

HELVE (helv), *n.* [Sax. *helf.*] The handle of an ax or hatchet.

HELVE (helv), *v. t.* To furnish with a helve, as an ax.

HELVED, *pp.* Fitted with a helve.

HEL-VET'IC, *a.* [Sax. *Hælfelden.*] Pertaining to the Helvetii or inhabitants of Switzerland; Swiss.

HEL'VIN, *n.* A crystallized mineral of a yellowish color.

HELV'ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with a helve, as an ax.

HEM, *n.* [Sax. *hem.*] 1. The border of a garment, doubled and sewed to strengthen it, and prevent the raveling of the threads. 2. Edge; border. 3. A particular sound of the human voice, expressed by the word *hem.*

HEM. An exclamation whose utterance is a sort of voluntary half cough, loud or subdued, as the emotion may suggest.—*Smart.*

HEM, *v. t.* 1. To form a hem or border; to fold and sew down the edge of cloth to strengthen it. 2. To border; to edge.—*To hem in*, to inclose and confine; to surround; to environ.

HEM, *v. i.* [D. *hemmen.*] To make the sound expressed by the word *hem.*

HEM'A-CHĀTE, *n.* [Gr. αἱμα and αχατης.] A species of agate, of a blood color.

HEM-A-DYN-A-MOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. αἱμα, and *dynamometer.*] A contrivance for ascertaining the pressure of the blood in the arteries.

HEM-A-STAT'IC-AL, *a.* [Gr. αἱμα and στατικος.] Relating to the weight of the blood.

HEM'A-TIN, *n.* The coloring principle of logwood.

HEM'A-TITE, *n.* [Gr. αἱματιτης.] A common ore of iron. The name is now mostly restricted to the *brown hematite*, which is the hydrated oxyd of iron.—*Red hematite* is a variety of the specular ore of iron.—*Dana.*

HEM-A-TIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to hematite; like hematite composed of or containing hematite.

HEM'A-TO-CELE, *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα* and *κηλη.*] A tumor filled with blood.

HEM-A-TŌ'SIN, *n.* One of the proximate principles of the blood, containing its red coloring matter.

HEM-A-TŌ'SIS, *n.* A morbid quantity of blood.

HEM-E-RO-BAP'TIST, *n.* [Gr. *ἡμερα* and *βαπτω.*] One of a sect among the Jews who bathed every day.

HEMI, in composition, from Gr. *ἡμισυς*, signifies half, like *demi* and *semi.*

HEMI-CRĀ-NY, *n.* [Gr. *ἡμισυς* and *κρανιον.*] A pain that affects only one side of the head.

HEMI-CY-CLE (-sīkl), *n.* [Gr. *ἡμικυκλος.*] A half circle; a semicircle.

HEM-I-DI'TONE, *n.* In *Greek music*, see DEMI-DITONE.

HEM-I-HE'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. *ἡμισυς* and *ἑδρα.*] In *mineralogy*, a term applied to a crystal with half of the similar edges or angles similarly replaced.

HEMI-NA, *n.* [L.] 1. In *Roman antiquity*, a measure containing half a sextary.—2. In *medicine*, a measure equal to about ten ounces.

HEM-I-PLE'GI-A, } *n.* [Gr. *ἡμισυς* and *πληγη.*] A palsy that
HEMI-PLE-GY, } affects one half of the body.

HEM-I-PRIS-MAT'IC, *a.* Half prismatic.

HE-MIP'TER, *n.*, } [Gr. *ἡμισυς* and *πτερον.*] Terms ap-
HE-MIP'TER-A, *n. pl.* } plied to insects having membranous wings with wing-covers, usually half membranous and half coriaceous.

HE-MIP'TER-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to the order *hemiptera.*
HE-MIP'TER-OUS, }

HEMI-SPHERE, *n.* [Gr. *ἡμισφαιριον.*] 1. A half sphere; one half of a sphere or globe, when divided by a plane passing through its center.—*Particularly*, one half the mundane sphere. 2. A map or projection of half the terrestrial globe.

HEM-I-SPHER'IC, } *a.* Containing half a sphere or
HEMI-SPHER'IC-AL, } globe.

HEM-I-SPHER'ULE, *n.* A half spherule.

* HEMI'S-TICH (-tik), *n.* [Gr. *ἡμιστιχιον.*] Half a poetic verse, or a verse not completed.—*Dryden.*

HE-MIS'TIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a hemistich; denoting a division of the verse.—*Warton.*

HEMI-TŌNE, *n.* [Gr. *ἡμιτονιον.*] A half tone in *music*; now called a *semitone.*

HEMI-TRŌPE, *a.* [Gr. *ἡμισυς* and *τροπη.*] Half turned; a *hemitrope crystal* is one in which one segment is turned through half the circumference of a circle.

HEM'LOCK, *n.* [Sax. *hemleac.*] 1. A plant of the genus *conium*, whose leaves and root are poisonous. [*See, also*, WATER-HEMLOCK.] 2. A North American evergreen-tree of the fir kind. 3. A poison, an infusion or decoction of the poisonous plant. *See* CICUTA.

HEMMED, *pp.* or *a.* Bordered; edged; folded and sewed down at the edge.

HEM'MEL, *n.* [Dan. *hemmelig.*] A shed or hovel for cattle. [*Local.*]

HEM'MING, *ppr.* Bordering; folding and sewing down at the edge of the cloth.

HE-MOP'TY-SIS, } *a.* [Gr. *αἷμα* and *πτυσις.*] A spitting of
HE-MOP'TO-E, } blood.

HEM'OR-RHAGE, *n.* [Gr. *αἱμορῥαγια.*] Any discharge of blood from vessels destined to contain it.

HEM-OR-RHAG'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a flux of blood; consisting in hemorrhage.

HEM-OR-RHOID'AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the hemorrhoids. 2. Consisting in a flux of blood from the vessels of the anus.

HEM'OR-RHOIDS, *n.* [Gr. *αἱμορῥοις.*] A discharge of blood from the vessels of the anus; the piles; in *Scripture*, *emerods.*

HEMP, *n.* [Sax. *henep*; G. *hanf.*] 1. A fibrous plant of the genus *cannabis*, whose skin or bark is used for cloth and cordage. 2. The skin or rind of the plant, prepared for spinning.

HEMP-AG'RI-MO-NY, *n.* An herb growing in wet ground.

HEMP'-NET-TLE, *n.* An annual plant of the genus *galeopsis*, whose flower has a grotesque figure.—*Loudon.*

HEMP'EN (hemp'n), *a.* Made of hemp.

HEMP'Y, *a.* Like hemp.—*Howell.* [*Unusual.*]

HEN, *n.* [Sax. *hen, henne.*] The female of any kind of fowl; but it is particularly applied to the female of the domestic fowl of the gallinaceous kind.

HEN'-COOP, *n.* A coop or cage for fowls.

HEN'-DRIV-ER, *n.* A kind of hawk.—*Walton.*

HEN'-HARM, } *n.* A species of buzzard, so called from
HEN'-HAR-RI-ER, } its persecutions in the poultry-yard. —*Edin. Encyc.*

HEN'-HEART-ED, *a.* Cowardly; timid; dastardly.—*Grose.*

HEN'-HOUSE, *n.* A house or shelter for fowls.

HEN'-PECKED (-pekt), *a.* Governed by the wife.

HEN'-ROOST, *n.* A place where poultry rest at night.

HEN'BANE, *n* A poisonous herb, the *hyoscyamus.*

HEN'BIT, *n.* A name common to several plants; also called dead-nettle or speed-wel. which see.

HENCE (hens), *adv.* [Sax. *heona.*] 1. From this place. 2. From this time; in the future. 3 From this cause or reason, noting a consequence, inference, or deduction from something just before stated. 4. From this source or original.—*Hence* signifies *from this*, and *from* before *hence* is not strictly correct, but is established by usage.—*Hence*, as a *verb*, to send off, as used by *Sidney*, is improper.

HENCE-FŌRTH' (hens-forth'), *adv.* From this time forward.

HENCE-FOR'WARD (hens-for'ward), *adv.* From this time forward; henceforth.—*Dryden.*

† HENCH'MAN, } *n.* [Sax. *hinc.*] A page; a servant.—*Dry*
† HENCH'BOY. } *den.*

† HEND, } *v. t.* [Sax. *hentan.*] 1. To seize; to lay hold on
† HENT, } to occupy.

† HEND, } *a.* Gentle.—*Chaucer.*
HEND'Y, }

HEN-DE-CA-GON, *n.* [Gr. *ἑνδεκα* and *γωνια.*] In *geometry* a plane figure of eleven sides, and as many angles.

HEN-DE-C-A-SYL-LAB'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a metrical line of eleven syllables.

HEN-DE-C-A-SYL'LA-BLE, *n.* [Gr. *ἑνδεκα* and *συλλαβη.*] A metrical line of eleven syllables.

HEN-DI'A-DYS, *n.* [L. from Gr.] In *grammar*, a figure in which the same idea is expressed by two different words or phrases.

HEN'NA, *n.* [Arabic.] A tropical tree or shrub; also, a paste made of its pounded leaves, and much used by the Egyptians and Asiatics for dyeing their nails, beards, &c. of an orange hue.

HENS'FEET, *n.* A plant, hedge-fumitory.—*Johnson.*

HEP, *n.* [Sax. *heap.*] The fruit of the wild dog-rose. *See* HIP.

HEP'-TREE, *n.* The wild dog-rose, the *rosa canina.*

HE'PAR, *n.* [L. *hepar.*] A combination of sulphur with an alkali, or, rather, with its metallic base, and having a brown-red color.

HE-PAT'IC, } *a.* [L. *hepaticus.*] Pertaining to the liver.
HE-PAT'IC-AL, } —*Hepatic air*, sulphureted hydrogen gas. —*Hepatic cinnabar*, *see* CINNABAR.

HEP'A-TITE, *n.* A gem or mineral; fetid sulphate of baryta.

HEP-A-TI-ZA'TION, *n.* 1. The act of impregnating with sulphureted hydrogen gas. 2. Conversion into a substance resembling the liver.

HEP'A-TIZE, *v. t.* 1. To impregnate with sulphureted hydrogen gas. 2. To gorge with blood or plastic matter.

HEP'A-TIZED, *pp.* or *a.* Impregnated or combined with sulphureted hydrogen gas; gorged with blood or plastic matter.

HEP-A-TOS'CO-PY, *n.* [Gr. *ἡπαρ* and *σκοπεω.*] The art or practice of divination by inspecting the liver of animals.

HEP'TA-CHORD (-kord), *n.* [Gr. *ἑπτα* and *χορδη.*] A system of seven sounds.—In *ancient poetry*, verses sung or played on seven chords or different notes.

HEP'TA-DE, *n.* The sum or number of seven.

HEP'TA-GLOT, *n.* [Gr. *ἑπτα* and *γλωττα.*] A book of seven languages.

HEP'TA-GON, *n.* [Gr. *ἑπτα* and *γωνια.*] In *geometry*, a plane figure consisting of seven sides and as many angles.—In *fortification*, a place that has seven bastions for defense.

HEP-TAG'ON-AL, *a.* Having seven angles or sides.

HEP-TA-GYN'I-A, *n.* [Gr. *ἑπτα* and *γυνη.*] In *botany*, an order of plants having seven styles.—*Linnæus.*

HEP-TA-GYN'I-AN, } *a.* In *botany*, having seven styles.
HEP-TAG'YN-OUS, }

HEP-TA-HE'DRON, *n.* A solid figure with seven sides.

HEP-TA-HEX-A-HE'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. *ἑπτα*, and *hexahedral.*] Presenting seven ranges of faces one above another, each range containing six faces.

HEP-TAM'E-RIDE, *n.* [Gr. *ἑπτα* and *μερις.*] That which divides into seven parts.—*A. Smith.*

HEP-TAN'DRI-A, *n.* [Gr. *ἑπτα* and *ανηρ.*] In *botany*, a class of plants having seven stamens.—*Linnæus.*

HEP-TAN'DRI-AN, } *a.* Having seven stamens.
HEP-TAN'DROUS, }

HEP-TAN"GU-LAR, *a.* [Gr. *ἑπτα*, and *angular*] Having seven angles.

HEP-TAPH'YL-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. *ἑπτα* and *φυλλον.*] Having seven leaves.

HEP-TAR-CHI'C, *a.* Denoting a sevenfold government.

HEP'TAR-CHIST, } *n.* A ruler of one division of a hep-
HEP'TAR-CH, } tarchy.—*Warton.*

HEP'TAR-CH-Y, *n.* [Gr. *ἑπτα* and *αρχη.*] A government by seven persons, or the country governed by seven persons. But the word is usually applied to England, when under the government of seven Saxon kings.

HEP'TA-TEUCH (-tūk), *n.* [Gr. *ἑπτα* and *τευχος.*] The first seven books of the Old Testament. [*Little used.*]

HER (hur), an *adjective*, or *pronominal adjective*, of the third person. [Sax. *hire*, sing. *heoru.*] 1. Belonging to a female. 2. It is used before neuter nouns in personification.—*Her* is also used as a pronoun or substitute for a female in the objective case, after a verb or preposition.

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÄR, FALL, WHAT;—PRĒY;—MARĪNE, BIRD;—MÖVE, BOOK,

HER'ALD, *n.* [Fr. *heraut*, for *herault.*] 1. An officer whose business was to denounce or proclaim war, to challenge to battle, to proclaim peace, and to bear messages from the commander of an army. 2. A proclaimer; a publisher. 3. A forerunner; a precursor; a harbinger. 4. An officer in *Great Britain*, whose business is to marshal, order, and conduct royal cavalcades, ceremonies at coronations, royal marriages, installations, creations of dukes and other nobles, embassies, funeral processions, declarations of war, proclamations of peace, &c.; also, to record and blazon the arms of the nobility and gentry, and to regulate abuses therein.—5. *Formerly*, applied by the French to a minstrel.

HER'ALD, *v. t.* To introduce, as by a herald.

HER'ALD-ED, *pp.* Introduced, as by a herald.

HER-AL'DIC, *a.* Pertaining to heralds or heraldry.

HER-AL'DIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a heraldic manner.

HER'ALD-ING, *ppr.* Introducing, as by a herald.

HER-AL'DRY, *n.* The art or office of a herald; the art of recording genealogies, and blazoning arms or ensigns armorial.

HER'ALD-SHIP, *n.* The office of a herald.—*Selden.*

HERB (erb), *n.* [L. *herba*; Fr. *herbe.*] 1. A plant or vegetable with a soft or succulent stalk or stem, which dies to the root every year.—2. In the *Linnæan botany*, that part of a vegetable which springs from the root and is terminated by the fructification.

HERB-CHRIS'TO-PHER, *n.* An herb, *actæa spicata*, whose root is used in nervous diseases.

HERB-ROB'ERT, *n.* A plant, a species of *geranium.*

HERB'-WŎM-AN, *n.* A woman who sells herbs.

HER-BĀ'CEOUS (her-bā'shus), *a.* [L. *herbaceus.*] Pertaining to herbs; having the nature of an herb.

HERB'AGE (erb'aje or herb'aje), *n.* [Fr.] 1. Herbs collectively; grass; pasture; green food for beasts.—2. In *law*, the liberty or right of pasture in the forests or grounds of another man.

HERB'AGED, *a.* Covered with grass.—*Thomson.*

HERB'AL (herb-), *n.* 1. A book that contains the names and descriptions of plants.—2. A *hortus siccus*, or dry garden; a collection of specimens of plants, dried and preserved.

HERB'AL, *a.* Pertaining to herbs.

HERB'AL-IST, *n.* A person skilled in plants; one who makes collections of plants.

† HERB'AR, *n.* An herb.—*Spenser.*

HERB'A-RIST, *n.* An herbalist.—*Boyle.* [*Little used.*]

HER-BĀ'RI-UM, *n.*; *pl.* HERBARIUMS. 1. A collection of specimens of plants carefully dried and preserved. 2. A book or other contrivance for thus preserving plants.

HERB'A-RĪZE. *See* HERBORIZE.

HERB'A-RY, *n.* A garden of plants.—*Warton.*

HERB'E-LET, *n.* A small herb.—*Shak.*

† HERB'ER, *n.* *Formerly*, an arbor. *See* HERBARY.

HERB-ES'CENT, *a.* [L. *herbescens.*] Growing into herbs.

HERB'ID, *a.* [L. *herbidus.*] Covered with herbs. [*Rare.*]

HERB-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *herba* and *fero.*] Bearing herbs.

HERB'IST, *n.* One skilled in herbs.

HERB-IV'O-RA, *n. pl.* In *science*, animals subsisting on herbs or vegetables.

HERB-IV'O-ROUS, *a.* [L. *herba* and *voro.*] Eating herbs; subsisting on herbaceous plants.

HERB'LESS (erb'les), *a.* Destitute of herbs.—*Warton.*

HERB'O-RIST. [*See* HERBALIST.]—*Ray.*

HERB-O-RI-ZĀ'TION (herb-), *n.* 1. The act of seeking plants in the field; botanical research. 2. The figure of plants in mineral substances. *See* ARBORIZATION.

HERB'O-RĪZE, *v. i.* To search for plants, or to seek new species of plants, with a view to ascertain their characters and to class them.

HERB'O-RĪZE, *v. t.* To figure; to form the figures of plants in minerals.—*Fourcroy.* *See* ARBORIZE.

HERB'O-RĪZED, *pp.* or *a.* Figured; containing the figure of a plant; as a mineral body.

HERB'O-RĪZ-ING, *ppr.* 1. Searching for plants. 2. Forming the figures of plants in minerals.

† HER'BOR-OUGH (her'bur-ro), *n.* [Germ. *herberg.*] Place of temporary residence, especially for troops; harbor.—*Ben Jonson.*

HERB'OUS, *a.* [L. *herbosus.*] Abounding with herbs.

HERB'Y, *a.* Having the nature of herbs.—*Bacon.* [*Little used.*]

* HER-CU'LE-AN, *a.* [from *Hercules.*] 1. Very great, difficult, or dangerous; as, *Herculean* labor. 2. Having extraordinary strength and size. 3. Of extraordinary strength, force, or power.

HER'CU-LĒS, *n.* 1. A hero of antiquity, celebrated for his strength. 2. A constellation in the northern hemisphere, near *Lyra.*

HER-CYN'I-AN, *a.* [from *Hercynia.*] Denoting an extensive forest in Germany.

HERD, *n.* [Sax. *herd, heord.*] 1. A collection or assemblage; [*applied to beasts, when feeding or driven together.*] 2. A company of men or people, [*in contempt or detestation*;] a crowd; a rabble.

HERD, *n.* [Sax. *hyrd.*] A keeper of cattle; used by *Spenser* and still used in *Scotland*, but in *English* now seldom or never used, except in composition.

HERD, *v. i.* 1. To unite or associate, as beasts; to feed or run in collections. 2. To associate.

HERD, *v. t.* To form or put into a herd.—*Ben Jonson.*

HERD'ER, *n.* A herdsman.

HER'DER-ITE, *n.* [from *Herder*, its discoverer.] A crystalized mineral, which occurs with fluor in Saxony.

† HERD'ESS, *n.* A shepherdess.—*Chaucer.*

† HERD'GROOM, *n.* A keeper of a herd.—*Spenser.*

HERD'ING, *ppr.* Associating in companies.

HERDS'MAN, *n.* 1. A keeper of herds; one employed in tending herds of cattle. 2. *Formerly*, the owner of a herd. [Formerly spelled *herdman.*]

HERDS'-GRASS, *n.* A name given to various grasses which are highly esteemed for hay, as timothy, fox-tail, red-top.

HERE, *adv.* [Goth. and Sax. *her*; G., D. *hier.*] 1. In this place; in the place where the speaker is present. 2. In the present life or state. 3. It is used in making an offer or attempt. 4. In drinking health.—*It is neither here nor there*, it is neither in this place nor that; neither in one place nor in another.—*Here and there*, in one place and another; in a dispersed manner or condition; thinly, or irregularly.

HERE'A-BOUT, HERE'A-BOUTS, *adv.* About this place.—*Addison.*

HERE-AF'TER, *adv.* 1. In time to come; in some future time. 2. In a future state.

HERE-AF'TER, *n.* A future state.—*Addison.*

HERE-AT', *adv.* At this.

HERE-BY', *adv.* By this.—*Watts.*

HERE-IN', *adv.* In this.

* HERE-IN'TO, *adv.* Into this.—*Hooker.*

HERE-OF' (here-off'), *adv.* Of this; from this.—*Shak.*

HERE-ON', *adv.* On this.—*Brown.*

HERE-OUT', *adv.* Out of this place.—*Spenser.*

HERE-TO', *adv.* To this; add to this.

HERE-TO-FORE', *adv.* In times before the present; formerly.

HERE-UN-TO', *adv.* To this.—*Hooker.*

HERE-UP-ON', *adv.* On this.

HERE-WITH', *adv.* With this.—Most of the compounds of *here* and a preposition are obsolete or obsolescent, or, at least, are deemed inelegant.

HE-RED'IT-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *hæreditas.*] That may be inherited.—*Locke.* [*Not much used.*]

HE-RED'IT-A-BLY, *adv.* By inheritance.—*Tooke's Russ*

HER-E-DIT'A-MENT, *n.* [L. *hæres, hæredium.*] Any species of property that may be inherited.

HE-RED'IT-A-RI-LY, *adv.* By inheritance; by descent from an ancestor.—*Pope.*

HE-RED'IT-A-RY, *a.* [Fr. *hereditaire.*] 1. That has descended from an ancestor. 2. That may descend from an ancestor to an heir; descendible to an heir at law. 3. That is or may be transmitted from a parent to a child.—SYN. Ancestral; patrimonial; inheritable.

† HER'E-MIT, *n.* A hermit.—*Bishop Hall.*

HER-E-MIT'IC-AL, *a.* Solitary; secluded from society. *Pope.* *See* HERMETICAL.

* HER'E-SI-ARCH or HE-RĒ'SI-ARCH, *n.* [Gr. αἵρεσις and ἀρχος.] A leader in heresy; the chief of a sect of heretics.

HER'E-SI-ARCH-Y, *n.* Chief heresy.

HER-E-SI-OG'RA-PHER, *n.* [Gr. αἵρεσις and γραφω.] One who writes on heresies.

HER-E-SI-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* A treatise on heresy.

HER'E-SY, *n.* [Gr. αἵρεσις; L. *hæresis.*] 1. A fundamental error in religion, or an error of opinion respecting some fundamental doctrine of religion. But in countries where there is an established church, an opinion is deemed *heresy* when it differs from that of the church.—In *Scripture*, and *primitive usage*, *heresy* meant merely *sect, party*, or the doctrines of a sect, as we now use *denomination*, or *persuasion*, implying no reproach.—2. *Heresy*, in *law*, is an offense against Christianity, consisting in a denial of some of its essential doctrines, publicly avowed and obstinately maintained. 3. An untenable or unsound opinion or doctrine in politics.—*Swift.*

HER'E-TIC, *n.* [Gr. αἱρετικος.] 1. A person under any religion, but particularly the Christian, who holds and teaches opinions repugnant to the established faith, or that which is made the standard of orthodoxy. 2. Any one who maintains erroneous opinions.—*Shak.*

HE-RET'IC-AL, *a.* Containing heresy; contrary to the established faith, or to the true faith.

HE-RET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an heretical manner; with heresy.

HE-RET'IC-ĀTE, *v. t.* To decide to be heresy.

HER'E-TOG, HER'E-TOCH, *n.* [Sax. *heretoga.*] Among our *Saxon ancestors*, the leader or commander of an army.

HER'I-OT, *n.* [Sax. *heregeat.*] In *English law*, a tribute or

fine payable to the lord of the fee on the decease of the owner, landholder, or vassal.

HER'I-OT-A-BLE, *a.* Subject to the payment of a heriot.

HER'IS-SON, *n.* [Fr.] In *fortification*, a beam or bar armed with iron spikes for obstructing a passage.

HER'IT-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Capable of inheriting, or taking by descent. 2. That may be inherited. 3. Annexed to estates of inheritance.

HER'IT-AGE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. Inheritance; an estate that passes from an ancestor to an heir by descent or course of law; that which is inherited.—2. In *Scripture*, the saints or people of God.

HER'IT-OR, *n.* In *Scotland*, a proprietor or landholder in a parish.—*Jamieson.*

HER-MAPH-RO-DĔ'I-TY, *n.* Hermaphrodism.

HER-MAPH'RO-DISM, } *n.* The union of the two sexes
HER-MAPH'RO-DIT-ISM, } in the same individual.

HER-MAPH'RO-DITE, *n.* [Fr.; Gr. ῥμαφρόδιτος.] 1. An animal or a human being having the parts of generation both of male and female.—2. In *botany*, a flower that contains both the stamen and the pistil. 3. A plant that has only hermaphrodite flowers.

HER-MAPH'RO-DITE, *a.* Designating both sexes in the same animal, flower, or plant.—Among *sailors*, a *hermaphrodite* brig is one that is square rigged forward, and schooner rigged aft.—*Totten.*

HER-MAPH-RO-DIT'IC, } *a.* Partaking of both sexes.
HER-MAPH-RO-DIT'IC-AL, }
HER-MAPH-RO-DIT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* After the manner of hermaphrodites.

HER-ME-NĔŪ'TIC, } *a.* [Gr. ἑρμηνευτικος.] Interpreting;
HER-ME-NĔŪ'TIC-AL, } explaining; unfolding the signification.

HER-ME-NĔŪ'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the true art of interpreting words.—*M. Stuart.*

HER-ME-NĔŪ'TICS, *n.* The science of interpretation; *particularly*, of interpreting the Scriptures.

HER'MĔS, *n.* [Gr.] In *archæology*, a rough quadrangular stone or pillar, having a head sculptured on the top of it, without arms or body. Such stones were placed by the Greeks in front of buildings, and used by the Romans as boundaries. As they originally bore the head of Hermes, or Mercury, they have been called by his name, even when surmounted by the head of other deities, &c.—*Smith's Dict.*

HER-MET'IC, } *a.* [Fr. *hermetique.*] 1. Designating chem-
HER-MET'IC-AL, } istry; chemical. 2. Designating that species of philosophy which pretends to solve and explain all the phenomena of nature from the three chemical principles, salt, sulphur, and mercury. 3. Designating the system which explains the causes of diseases and the operations of medicine, on the principles of the hermetical philosophy. 4. Perfectly close, so that no air can escape; as, a *hermetic* seal, which is formed by fusing the mouth or extremity of a vessel so as to close it perfectly.

HER-MET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the hermetic art; chemically; closely; accurately; as, a bottle *hermetically* sealed. This is done by fusing the neck of the bottle till it is perfectly closed.

HER'MIT, *n.* [Fr. *hermite.*] 1. A person who retires from society and lives in solitude. 2. A beadsman; one bound to pray for another. *Shak.*—SYN. Anchorite; recluse; eremite; ascetic.

HER'MIT-AGE, *n.* 1. The habitation of a hermit. 2. A cell in a recluse place, but annexed to an abbey. 3. A kind of wing.

HER'MIT-A-RY, *n.* A cell for the hermits annexed to some abbey.

HER'MIT-ESS, *n.* A female hermit.—*Drummond.*

HER-MIT'IC-AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a hermit, or to retired life. 2. Suited to a hermit.

HER-MO-DAC'TYL, *n.* [Gr. ἑρμης and δακτυλος.] In *materia medica*, a root brought from Turkey, formerly much used as a cathartic.

HER-MO-GĔ'NI-ANS, *n. pl.* A sect of heretics in the second century, so named from Hermogenes.

HERN, *n.* A heron, which see.

HERN'HILL, *n.* A plant.

HER'NI-A, *n.* [Gr. ἑρνια, from ἑρνος.] In *surgery*, a protrusion of some organ of the abdomen through an interstice, producing a soft and slightly elastic tumor; a rupture.

HĔR'NI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to or connected with hernia.

† HERN'SHAW, *n.* A heronshaw or heron.—*Spenser.*

HE'RO, *n.* [L. *heros.*] 1. A man of distinguished valor, intrepidity, or enterprise in danger. 2. A great, illustrious, or extraordinary person; as, a *hero* in learning; [*unusual.*] —3. In a *poem*, or *romance*, the principal personage, or the person who has the principal share in the transactions related.—4. In *pagan mythology*, a *hero* was an illustrious person, supposed after his death to be placed among the gods.

HE-RŌ'DI-ANS, *n. pl.* [from *Herod.*] A sect among the Jews.

HE-RŌ'IC, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a hero or heroes. 2. Becoming a hero; as, a *heroic* act. 3. Deserving or obtaining distinction by valor; as, a *heroic* nation. 4. Productive of heroes. 5. Reciting the achievements of heroes, as a poem. 6. Used in heroic poetry or hexameter.—*Heroic age*, the age when the *heroes*, or those called the *children of the gods*, are supposed to have lived.—SYN. Brave; intrepid; courageous; daring; valiant; bold; gallant; fearless; enterprising; noble; magnanimous; illustrious

HE-RŌ'IC-AL, *a.* The same as *heroic.* [*Little used.*]

HE-RŌ'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a hero; with valor; bravely; courageously; intrepidly.

HE-RO-Ĭ-COM'IC, } *a.* Consisting of the heroic and the
HE-RO-Ĭ-COM'IC-AL, } ludicrous; denoting the high burlesque.

* HER'O-INE (her'o-in), *n.* [Fr. *heroine.*] A female hero; a woman of a brave spirit. [*Heroess* is not in use.]

* HER'O-ISM, *n.* [Fr. *heroisme.*] The qualities of a hero.—SYN. Bravery; gallantry; intrepidity; daring; courage; boldness; fearlessness; enterprise; magnanimity.

HER'ON, *n.* [Fr.] A water fowl with long legs, wings, and neck, that devours fish.

HER'ON-RY, *n.* A place where herons breed.—*Derham.*

HER'ON-SHAW, *n.* A heron.—*Pennant.*

HE-RO-OL'O-GIST, *n.* One who treats of heroes.

HE'RO-SHIP, *n.* The character of a hero.—*Cowper*

HER'PĒS, *n.* [Gr. ἑρπης.] Tetters; an eruption on the skin, erysipelas; ringworm, &c.

HER-PĔT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the herpes or cutaneous eruptions; resembling the herpes.

HER-PET-O-LOG'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to herpetology.
HER-PET-O-LOG'IC-AL, }

HER-PE-TOL'O-GIST, *n.* A person versed in herpetology or the natural history of reptiles.

HER-PE-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ἑρπετος.] A description of reptiles; the natural history of reptiles.

HER'RING, *n.* [Sax. *hæring.*] A well-known sea fish, which goes in vast shoals.

HER'RING-FISH'ER-Y, *n.* The fishing for herrings.

HERRN'HŬT-ER, *n.* [from the Ger. *hut des herrn*, the assumed name of the habitation of the original *Herrnhuters.*] One of a sect established by Nicholas Lewis, count of Zinzendorf, called also *Moravians.*

HERS (hurz), *pron. fem. possessive;* as, this house is *hers*, that is, this is the house *of her.*

HER'SAL, *n.* Rehearsal.—*Spenser.* [*Obs.*]

HER'SCHEL (her'shel), *n.* A planet discovered by Dr. Herschel, in 1781, first called *Georgium Sidus*, now *Uranus.*

HERSE (hers), *n.* [Fr. *herse.*] 1. In *fortification*, a lattice or portcullis, in the form of a harrow, set with iron spikes, for blocking up a gateway, or impeding an enemy's march. 2. A carriage for bearing corpses to the grave; now spelled *hearse.* 3. A temporary monument set over a grave; [*obs.*] 4. A rehearsal; "the holy *herse*," rehearsal of prayers.—*Spenser;* [*obs.*]

HERSE (hers), *v. t.* 1. To put on or in a herse.—*Shak.* 2 To bury; as, *hersed* in a wood; [*obs.*]

HER-SELF', *pron.* [*her* and *self.*] 1. This denotes a female, the subject of discourse before mentioned; and is either in the nominative or objective case. 2. Having the command of herself; mistress of her rational powers, judgment, or temper; as, she is *herself.* 3. In her true character; as, she shows *herself* in this.

HERSE'LĪKE (hers'līke), *a.* Funereal; suitable to funerals. —*Bacon.*

HERS'IL-LON, *n.* [Fr.] In *fortification*, the same with *herse.*

† HER'Y, *v. t.* [Sax. *herian.*] To regard as holy.

HES'I-TAN-CY, *n.* A doubting; a pausing to consider; dubiousness; suspense.

HES'I-TANT, *a.* Hesitating; pausing; wanting volubility of speech.

HES'I-TANT-LY, *adv.* In a hesitating manner.

HES'I-TĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *hæsito.*] 1. To stop or pause respecting decision or action; to be doubtful as to fact, principle, or determination; to be in suspense. 2. To stop in speaking.—SYN. To doubt; waver; scruple; deliberate; demur; falter; stammer.

HES'I-TĀ-TED, *pp.* Stopped; paused; doubted.

HES'I-TĀ-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Doubting; pausing; stammering.

HES'I-TĀ-TING-LY, *adv.* With hesitation or doubt.

HES-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* 1. A pausing or delay in forming an opinion or commencing action; doubt. 2. A stopping in speech; intermission between words; stammering.

HES-PĔ'RI-AN, *a.* [L. *hesperius.*] Western; situated at the west.

HES-PĔ'RI-AN, *n.* An inhabitant of a western country

HES'SIAN, *a.* Relating to Hesse, in Germany.

HES'SIAN-FLY, *n.* [so called from the opinion that it was brought into America by the Hessian troops during the war of the Revolution.] A small two-winged fly, or midge, nearly black; very destructive to young wheat. It is the *cecidomyia destructor* of Say.—*E. C. Herrick.*

† HEST, *n.* [Sax. *hæse.*] Command; precept; injunction · order.

HES-TERN'AL, *a.* Pertaining to yesterday.—*Smart.*

HES'Y-CHAST, *n.* [Gr. ἡσυχος.] A quietist.—*Bib. Repository.*

HET'E-RAR'CHY, *n.* [Gr. ἑτερος and αρχη.] The government of an alien.—*Bishop Hall.*

HET-E-RO-CIR'CAL, *a.* [Gr. ἑτερος and κιρκος.] An epithet applied to fishes which have the upper fork of the tail longer than the lower.—*Agassiz.*

* HET'E-RO-CLĪTE, *n.* [Gr. ἑτεροκλιτον.] 1. In *grammar*, a word which is irregular or anomalous. 2. Any thing or person deviating from common forms.

HET'E-RO-CLĪTE, } *a.* Irregular; anomalous; deviating from ordinary forms or rules.
HET-E-RO-CLIT'IC, }
HET-E-RO-CLIT'IC-AL, }

† HET-E-ROC'LI-TOUS, *a.* Heteroclitic.

HET'E-RO-DOX, *a.* [Gr. ἑτερος and δοξα.] 1. In *theology*, heretical; contrary to the faith and doctrines of the Scriptures. 2. Repugnant to the doctrines or tenets of any established church. 3. Holding opinions repugnant to the doctrines of the Scriptures, or contrary to those of an established church.

HET'E-RO-DOX-LY, *adv.* In a heterodox manner.

HET'E-RO-DOX-NESS, *n.* State of being heterodox.

HET'E-RO-DOX-Y, *n.* Heresy; an opinion or doctrine contrary to the doctrines of the Scriptures, or contrary to those of an established church.

HET-E-ROG'A-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. ἑτερος and γαμος.] In *botany*, having different essential parts of fructification.

† HET'E-RO-GĒNE, *a.* See the next word.

HET-E-RO-GĒ'NE-AL, } *a.* [Gr. ἑτερος and γενος.] Of a
HET-E-RO-GĒ'NE-OUS, } different kind or nature; unlike or dissimilar in kind.

HET-E-RO-GE-NĒ'I-TY, *n.* 1. Opposition of nature; contrariety or dissimilitude of qualities; [*ill formed.*] 2. Dissimilar part; something of a different kind.

HET-E-RO-GĒ'NE-OUS-NESS, *n.* Difference of nature and quality; dissimilitude or contrariety in kind.

HET-E-RO-PATH'IC, *a.* The same as *allopathic.*

HET-E-ROPH'YL-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. ἑτερος and φυλλον.] Having leaves different from the regular form.

HET'E-RO-POD, *n.* One of an order of molluscous animals, whose foot is compressed into a vertical muscular lamina, serving for a fin.

HET-E-ROP'TICS, *n.* False optics.—*Spectator.*

HET-E-ROS'CIAN, *n.* [Gr. ἑτερος and σκια.] Those inhabitants of the earth are called *Heteroscians* whose shadows fall one way only. Such are those who live between the tropics and the polar circles.

HET'E-ROS'CIAN, *a.* Having the shadow fall one way only.—*Gregory.*

HET'E-RO-SĪTE, *n.* A greenish-gray or bluish mineral, becoming violet on exposure. It consists of phosphoric acid and the oxyds of iron and manganese.—*Dana.*

HET-E-ROT'O-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. ἑτερος and τεμνω.] In *mineralogy*, having a different cleavage; applied to a species of feldspar, whose cleavage differs from that of common feldspar.—*Dana.*

HET'E-ROT'RO-PAL, } *a.* [Gr. ἑτερος and τρεπω.] In *bot-*
HET-E-ROT'RO-POUS, } *any*, when the micropyle is at neither end of the seed, and the embryo neither erect nor inverted, but in an oblique direction with respect to the seed, it is said to be *heterotropous*, or *heterotropal.*—*Lindley.*

HET'MAN, *n.* A Cossack commander in chief.

HEU'LAND-ITE, *a.* A mineral of the zeolite family, occurring in amygdaloid. It consists of silica, alumina, and lime, with about fifteen per cent. of water.—*Dana.*

HEW (hū), *v. t.*; pret. *hewed*; pp. *hewed*, or *hewn.* [Sax. *heawian.*] 1. To cut with an ax, or other like instrument, for the purpose of making an even surface or side. 2. To chop; to cut; to hack. 3. To cut with a chisel; to make smooth, as stone. 4. To form or shape with an edged instrument: with *out.* 5. To form laboriously; [*rare.*]

HEW, *n.* 1. Destruction by cutting down.—*Spenser.* 2. Color. *See* HUE.

HEWED (hūde), *pp.* or *a.* Cut and made smooth or even; chopped; hacked; shaped by cutting, or by a chisel.

HEW'ER, *n.* One who hews wood or stone.

HEW'ING, *ppr.* Cutting and making smooth or even; chopping; hacking; forming by the chisel.

HEWN (hūne), *pp.* or *a.* The same as *hewed.*

HEX'A-CHORD (-kord), *n.* [Gr. ἑξ and χορδη.] In *ancient music*, an imperfect chord called a *sixth*; also, an instrument of six chords or strings, and a scale of six sounds.

HEX-A-DAC'TYL-OUS, *a.* [Gr. ἑξ and δακτυλος.] Having six fingers or toes.

HEX'ADE, *n.* [Gr. ἑξ.] A series of six numbers.

HEX'A-GON, *n.* [Gr. ἑξ and γωνια.] In *geometry*, a plane figure of six sides and six angles.

HEX-AG'ON-AL, *a.* Having six sides and six angles.

HEX-AG'ON-Y, for *hexagon*, is not used.

HEX-A-GYN'I-A, *n.* [Gr. ἑξ and γυνη.] In *botany*, an order of plants that have six styles.—*Linnæus.*

HEX-A-GYN'I-AN, } *a.* In *botany*, having six styles.
HEX-AG'YN-OUS, }

HEX-A-HĒ'TRAL, *a.* Of the figure of a hexahedron; having six equal sides.

HEX-A-HĒ'DRON, *n.* [Gr. ἑξ and ἑδρα. A regular solid body of six sides; a cube.

HEX-A-HĒ'ME-RON, *n.* [Gr. ἑξ and ἡμερα.] 1. The term of six days.—*Good.* 2. The history of the six days' work of creation, as contained in the first chapter of Genesis.—*Murdock.*

HEX-AM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. ἑξ and μετρον.] In *ancient poetry*, a verse of six feet, consisting of dactyls and spondees.

HEX-AM'E-TER, *a.* Having six metrical feet.

HEX-A-MET'RIC, } *a.* Consisting of six metrical feet.—
HEX-A-MET'RIC-AL, } *Warton.*

HEX-AN'DRI-A, *n.* [Gr. ἑξ and ανηρ.] In *botany*, a class of plants having six stamens.—*Linnæus.*

HEX-AN'DRI-AN, } *a.* Having six stamens.
HEX-AN'DROUS, }

HEX-AN"GU-LAR, *a.* [Gr. ἑξ, and *angular.*] Having six angles or corners.

HEX-A-PET'AL-OUS, *a.* [Gr. ἑξ and πεταλον.] Having six petals or flower-leaves.

HEX-APH'YL-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. ἑξ and φυλλον.] Having six leaves.

HEX'A-PLA, *n.* [Gr. ἑξ and ἁπλοω.] A collection of the Holy Scriptures in six languages, *applied particularly* to the collection published by Origen in the third century.—*Encyc. Am.*

HEX'A-PLAR, *a.* Sextuple; containing six columns.

HEX'A-POD, *a.* [Gr. ἑξ and πους.] Having six feet.

HEX'A-POD, *n.* [Gr. ἑξ and πους.] 1. An insect having six feet. 2. A fathom; [*obs.*]

HEX'A-STICH (hex'a-stik), *n.* [Gr. ἑξ and στιχος.] A poem consisting of six verses.

HEX'A-STYLE, *n.* [Gr. ἑξ and στυλος.] A building with six columns in front.—*Encyc.*

HEX-OC-TA-HĒ'DRON, *n.* [Gr. ἑξ, οκτω, and ἑδρα.] A solid contained under forty-eight equal triangular faces.

HEY. An exclamation of joy or mutual exhortation.

HEY'DAY, *exclam.* An expression of frolic and exultation, and sometimes of wonder.—*Shak.*

HEY'DAY, *n.* A frolic; wildness.—*Shak.*

† HEY'DE-GUY, *n.* [perhaps from *heyday* and *guise.*] A kind of dance; a country dance or round.—*Spenser.*

† HI-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *hio.*] The act of gaping.

HI-Ā'TUS, *n.* [L.] 1. An opening; an aperture; a gap; a chasm.—2. In *grammar*, the concurrence of two vowels in two successive syllables or words, occasioning a hardness in the pronunciation. 3. A chasm in a manuscript, where some part is lost or effaced.

HI-BER'NA-CLE, *n.* [L. *hibernacula.*] 1. In *botany*, the leaf-bud, which serves for the winter protection of the young and tender parts of a plant.—*Lindley.* 2. The winter-lodge of a wild animal.

HI-BER'NAL, *a.* [L. *hibernus.*] Belonging to winter.

HI'BER-NĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *hiberno.*] To winter; to pass the season of winter in close quarters or in seclusion.

HI'BER-NĀ-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Passing the winter in close quarters.

HI-BER-NĀ'TION, *n.* The passing of winter in a close lodge, as beasts and fowls.—*Darwin.*

HI-BER'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Hibernia, now Ireland.

HI-BER'NI-AN, *n.* A native of Ireland.

HI-BER'NI-CISM, } *n.* An idiom or mode of speech pe-
HI-BER'NI-AN-ISM, } culiar to the Irish.

HI-BER'NO-CEL'TIC, *n.* The native language of the Irish; the Gaelic.

HIC'CIUS DOC'TIUS. [qu. L. *hic est doctus.*] A cant word for a juggler.—*Hudibras.*

* HIC'COUGH (hik'up), *n.* [Dan. *hik*, or *hikken.*] A convulsive catch of some of the respiratory muscles.

HIC'COUGH (hik'up), *v. i.* To have a convulsive catch of some of the respiratory muscles.

HICK'O-RY, *n.* A name given to several American nut-bearing trees of the genus *carya*, valuable for timber and fuel. They are sometimes called walnut, but not very correctly.

HICK'UP, a spelling sometimes given to *hiccough.*

HICK'WALL, } *n.* [qu. *hitchwall.*] A small species of wood-
HICK'WAY, } pecker.

HIC JACET. [L.] Here lies.

HID, } *pp.* of *hide.* 1. Placed in secrecy. 2. *a.* Not
HID'DEN, } seen or known. 3 Difficult to be known.—SYN. Concealed; secret; unseen; unknown; private; dormant; latent; covert; mysterious; obscure; occult; recondite; abstruse; profound.

HID'AGE, *n.* An extraordinary tax formerly paid to the kings of England for every hide of land.

HI-DAL'GO, *n.* [Sp.] In *Spain*, a nobleman of the lowest class.

HID'DEN-LY, *adv.* In a hidden or secret manner.

HIDE, *v. t.*; pret. *hid*; pp. *hid, hidden.* [Sax. *hydan.*] 1. To withhold or withdraw from sight. 2. To withhold from knowledge; to keep secret.—3. In *Scripture*, not to confess or disclose; or to excuse and extenuate. 4. To keep in safety.—*To hide the face*, to withhold communion or con-

solation.—*To hide the face from*, to overlook or forgive, as sin.—SYN. To conceal; secrete; cover; screen; shelter; protect.

HĪDE, *v. i.* To lie concealed; to keep one's self out of view; to be withdrawn from sight.—*Hide and seek*, a play of children, in which some hide themselves and another seeks them.

HĪDE, *n.* In the *ancient laws of England*, a certain portion of land.

HĪDE, *n.* [Sax. *hyd, hyde.*] 1. The skin of an animal. 2. The human skin, [*in contempt.*]

HĪDE'-BOUND, *a.* 1. An animal is *hide-bound* when his skin sticks to his sides or back. A tree is *hide-bound* when the bark will not give way to its growth. Hence, 2. Harsh; untractable; [*not used.*] 3. Niggardly; penurious; [*obs.*]

* HID'E-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *hideux.*] 1. Shocking to the eye. 2. Shocking to the ear; exciting terror. 3. Detestable. *Spenser.*—SYN. Frightful; ghastly; grim; grisly; horrid; dreadful; terrible.

* HID'E-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a manner to frighten; dreadfully; shockingly.

* HID'E-OUS-NESS, *n.* Frightfulness to the eye; dreadfulness; horribleness.

HĪD'ER, *n.* One who hides or conceals.

HĪD'ING, *ppr.* Concealing; covering or withdrawing from view; keeping close or secret.

HĪD'ING, *n.* 1. Concealment. 2. Withdrawment; a withholding.—*Milner.* 3. A beating.—*Sharp*; [*vulgar.*]

HĪD'ING-PLĀCE, *n.* A place of concealment.

HĪE, *v. i.* [Sax. *higan, higian.*] 1. To hasten; to move or run with haste; to go in haste; to speed. It is sometimes used with the reciprocal pronoun; as, *hie thee* home.

† HĪE, *n.* Haste; diligence.—*Chaucer.*

HĪ'E-RÄRCH, *n.* [Gr. ἱεραρχης.] One who rules or has authority in sacred things.

HĪ'E-RÄRCH-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a hierarch.—*Milton.*

HĪ-E-RÄRCH'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a hierarchy.

HĪ-E-RÄRCH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* After the manner of a hierarchy.

HĪ'E-RÄRCH-ISM, *n.* The principle of church government by a hierarchy.

HĪ'E-RÄRCH-Y, *n.* [Gr. ἱερᾰρχια.] 1. Dominion or authority in sacred things. 2. The persons who have the exclusive direction of things sacred; used especially of a body of clergy of different ranks or orders.—3. The *celestial hierarchy*, in the writings of pseudo Dionysius, embraced Christ as its head, and the various orders of angels his ministering spirits.—*Murdock.*

HĪ-E-RAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. ἱερατικος.] 1. Sacerdotal; pertaining to priests; consecrated to sacred uses.—*Russell.* 2. A term applied to a mode of ancient Egyptian writing, considered as a conversion of hieroglyphics into a kind of running hand, and used by the priests as the *demotic* was by the people.—*P. Cyc.*

HĪ-E-RO-CRA-CY, *n.* [Gr. ἱερος and κρατεω.] Government by ecclesiastics.—*Jefferson.*

HĪ'E-RO-GLYPH, } *n.* [Gr. ἱερος and γλυφω.] *Literally*,
HĪ-E-RO-GLYPH'IC, } a sacred character, applied to a species of writing first practiced by the ancient Egyptian priests, often called *picture-writing*, which expressed a series of ideas by representation of visible objects.—*Brande.*

HĪ-E-RO-GLYPH'IC, } *a.* Emblematic; expressive of
HĪ-E-RO-GLYPH'IC-AL, } some meaning by characters, pictures, or figures.

HĪ-E-RO-GLYPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Emblematically.

HĪ-E-RO-GLYPH'IST, *n.* A person conversant with hieroglyphics.

HĪ'E-RO-GRAM, *n.* [Gr. ἱερος and γραμμα.] A species of sacred writing.

HĪ-E-RO-GRAM-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. ἱερος and γραμμα.] Denoting a kind of writing in sacred or sacerdotal characters.

HĪ-E-RO-GRAM'MA-TIST, *n.* *Literally*, a sacred writer; an Egyptian priest whose duty it was to decipher hieroglyphics, and preside over the religious services.—*Brande.*

HĪ-E-RO-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to sacred writing.
HĪ-E-RO-GRAPH'IC-AL, }

HĪ-E-ROG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. ἱερος and γραφη.] Sacred writing. [*Little used.*]

HĪ-E-RO-LOG'IC, } *a.* Belonging to the science of hie-
HĪ-E-RO-LOG'IC-AL, } rology.

HĪ-E-ROL'O-GIST, *n.* A person conversant with hierology.

HĪ-E-ROL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ἱερος and λογος.] The science which treats of sacred writings and inscriptions, particularly among the Egyptians, or a treatise on those subjects.

HĪ'E-RO-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. ἱερος and μαντεια.] Divination by observing the various things offered in sacrifice.

HĪ-E-ROM-NĒ'MON, *n.* [Gr. ἱερος and μνημων.] The most honorable of the two classes of representatives which composed the Amphictyonic council.—*Smith's Dict.*

† HĪ'E-RO-PHANT or HĪ-ER'O-PHANT, *a.* [Gr. ἱεροφαντης.] A priest; one who teaches the mysteries and duties of religion.

HĪ-E-RO-PHANT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to hierophants.

HIG'GLE, *v. i.* 1. To carry provisions about and offer them for sale. 2. To chaffer; to be tedious and nice in bargaining.

HIG'GLE-DY-PIG'GLE-DY, *adv.* In confusion. [*Low.*]

HIG'GLER, *n.* 1. One who carries about provisions for sale 2. One who is particularly tedious and nice in bargaining.

HIG'GLING, *n.* The employment of a higgler; the act of being tedious and nice in bargaining.

HĪGH (hī), *a.* [Sax. *heah, hig, heh,* or *hih.*] 1. Extending a great distance above the surface of the earth; elevated, lofty; of great altitude; tall. 2. Rising, or having risen, or being far above the earth; elevated; lofty. 3. Elevated above the horizon. 4. Raised above any object. 5. Exalted in nature or dignity. 6. Elevated in rank, condition or office. 7. Possessing or governed by honorable pride, noble; exalted; magnanimous; dignified. 8. Exalted in excellence or extent. 9. Difficult; abstruse.—*Shak.* 10. Boastful; ostentatious.—*Clarendon.* 11. Arrogant; proud; lofty; loud; as, *high* pretensions. 12. Loud; boisterous, threatening or angry. 13. Violent; severe; oppressive; as, to rule with a *high* hand. 14. Public; powerful; triumphant; glorious. 15. Noble; illustrious; honorable; as, of *high* descent. 16. Expressive of pride and haughtiness. 17. Powerful; mighty. 18. Possessed of supreme power, dominion, or excellence. 19. Great; important; solemn; held in veneration. 20. Violent; rushing with velocity; tempestuous; as, a *high* wind. 21. Tumultuous; turbulent; inflamed; violent. 22. Full; complete as, *high* time. 23. Raised; accompanied by, or proceeding from, great excitement of the feelings. 24. Rich; luxurious; well seasoned; as, *high* fare. 25. Strong; vivid; deep, as coloring. 26. Dear; of a great price. 27. Remote from the equator, north or south. 28. Remote in past time; early in former time. 29. Extreme; intense, as heat. 30. Loud.—31. In *music*, acute; sharp. 32. Much raised. 33. Far advanced in art or science. 34. Great, capital; committed against the king, sovereign, or state; as, *high* treason. 35. Great; exalted.—*High and dry*, applied to the situation of a vessel when aground above water mark. *Totten.*—*High day, high noon*, the time when the sun is in the meridian.

HĪGH, *adv.* 1. Aloft; to a great altitude. 2. Eminently, greatly. 3. With deep thought; profoundly.—*Milton.* 4 Powerfully.—*Milton.*

HĪGH, *n.* 1. An elevated place; superior region.—*On high* aloud; [*obs.*] 2. Aloft.

HĪGH'-AIMED, *a.* Having grand or lofty designs.

HĪGH'-ARCHED (-ärcht), *a.* Having elevated arches.—*May*

HĪGH'-AS-PIR'ING, *a.* Having elevated views; aiming at elevated objects.—*Bp. Hall.*

HĪGH'-BLEST, *a.* Supremely happy.—*Milton.*

HĪGH'-BLŌWN, *a.* Swelled much with wind; inflated.

HĪGH'-BORN, *a.* Being of noble birth or extraction.

HĪGH'-BRED, *a.* Bred in high life.—*Byron.*

HĪGH'-BROWED, *a.* Having high brows.—*Moore.*

HĪGH'-BUILT (hī'-bilt), *a.* 1. Of lofty structure.—*Milton.* 2. Covered with lofty buildings.—*Creech.*

HĪGH'-CHURCH, *a.* An epithet applied to those in the Episcopal Church who attach the highest importance to episcopacy, so as to question or deny the validity of rites and ordinances performed by those who have not been episcopally ordained.

HĪGH'-CHURCH'MAN, *n.* One who holds high-church principles.

HĪGH'-CHURCH'ISM, *n.* The principles of the high-church party.

HĪGH'-CLIMB-ING (hī'-klīm-ing), *a.* 1. Climbing to a great height. 2. Difficult to be ascended.—*Milton.*

HĪGH'-COL-ORED (hī'-kul-lurd), *a.* 1. Having a strong, deep, or glaring color. 2. Vivid; strong or forcible in representation.

HĪGH'-CON'STA-BLE, *n.* A police officer in some cities.

HĪGH'-CURL-ING, *a.* Rising high in curls.—*M. Bruce.*

HĪGH'-DAY, *a.* Fine; befitting a holiday.—*Shak.*

HĪGH'-DE-SIGN'ING, *a.* Forming great schemes.

HĪGH'-EM-BOWED', *a.* Having lofty arches.—*Milton.*

HĪGH'-EN-GENDERED, *a.* Engendered aloft, or in the air.—*Shak.*

HĪGH'-FED, *a.* Pampered; fed luxuriously.—*Milton.*

HĪGH'-FIN-ISHED (-fin-isht), *a.* Finished completely.

HĪGH'-FLAM-ING, *a.* Throwing flame to a great height.

HĪGH'-FLĀ-VORED, *a.* Having a high flavor.

HĪGH'-FLĪ-ER, *n.* One who carries his opinions to extravagance.—*Swift.*

HĪGH'-FLOWN, *a.* 1. Elevated; swelled; proud. 2. Turgid; swelled; extravagant.—*L'Estrange.*

HĪGH'-FLUSHED (hī'-flusht), *a.* Much elated.—*Young.*

HĪGH'-FLY-ING, *a.* Extravagant in claims or opinions.

HĪGH'-GĀZ-ING, *a.* Looking upward.—*More.*

HĪGH'-GŌ-ING, *a.* Moving rapidly.—*Massenger.*

HĪGH'-GROWN, *a.* Having the crop considerably grown.

HIGH'-HAND-ED, *a.* Violent; overbearing; oppressive.
HIGH'-HEAPED (hī'-heept), *a.* 1. Covered with high piles. —*Pope.* 2. Raised in high piles.—*Pope.*
HIGH'-HEART-ED, *a.* Full of courage.—*Beaum. and Fl.*
HIGH'-HEELED, *a.* Having high heels.—*Swift.*
HIGH'-HUNG, *a.* Hung aloft; elevated.—*Dryden.*
HIGH'-LIVED, *a.* Pertaining to high life.—*Goldsmith.*
HIGH'-MASS, *n.* Among *Roman Catholics,* that mass which is read before the high altar on Sundays, feast-days, and great occasions.—*Encyc. Amer.*
HIGH'-MET-TLED, *a.* Having high spirit; ardent.
HIGH'-MIND-ED, *a.* 1. Proud; arrogant. 2. Having honorable pride; magnanimous; opposed to *mean.*
HIGH'-MIND'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being high-minded.
HIGH'-PLACE, *n.* In *Scripture,* an eminence or mound on which sacrifices were offered.
HIGH'-PLACED (-plāst), *a.* Elevated in situation or rank.
HIGH'-PRESS-URE, *a.* *See* STEAM-ENGINE.
HIGH'-PRIEST, *n.* A chief priest.—*Scripture.*
HIGH'-PRIEST'SHIP, *n.* Office of a high-priest.
HIGH'-PRIN'CI-PLED, *a.* Extravagant in notions of politics.—*Swift.*
HIGH'-PROOF, *a.* Highly rectified; very strongly alcoholic; as, *high-proof* spirits.
HIGH'-RAISED, *a.* 1. Elevated; raised aloft. 2. Raised with great expectations or conceptions.—*Milton.*
HIGH'-REACH-ING, *a.* 1. Reaching to a great height. 2. Reaching upward. 3. Ambitious; aspiring.
HIGH'-REARED, *a.* Raised high; of lofty structure.
HIGH'-RED, *a.* Having a strong red color; deeply red.
HIGH'-RE-PENTED, *a.* Deeply repented.—*Shak.*
HIGH'-RE-SOLVED', *a.* Very resolute.—*Tit. Andron.*
HIGH'-ROAD, *n.* A highway, or much-frequented road.
HIGH'-ROOFED (-roōft), *a.* Having a lofty or sharp roof.
HIGH'-ROPES, *n. pl.* A person is said to be on his *high ropes* when he is greatly elevated or excited, especially by passion.—*Grose.* [*Vulgar.*]
HIGH'-SEA'SONED, *a.* Enriched with spices or other seasoning.
HIGH'-SEAT-ED, *a.* Fixed on high; seated in an elevated place.—*Milton.*
HIGH'-SIGHT-ED, *a.* Always looking upward.
HIGH'-SOULED, *a.* Having a high spirit.—*Everett.*
HIGH'-SOUND-ING, *a.* Pompous; noisy; ostentatious.
HIGH'-SPIR'IT-ED, *a.* 1. Full of spirit or natural fire; easily irritated; irascible. 2. Full of spirit; bold; daring.
HIGH'-STOM'ACHED (hī'-stum'akt), *a.* Having a lofty spirit; proud; obstinate.—*Shak.*
HIGH'-SWELLED *a.* Swelled to a great height.
HIGH'-SWELL-ING, *a.* Swelling greatly; inflated; boastful.
HIGH'-SWOLN, *a.* Greatly swelled.—*Shak.*
HIGH'-TA-PER, *n.* A plant of the genus *verbascum.*
HIGH'-TASTED, *a.* Having a strong relish; piquant.
HIGH'-TIME, *n.* Full time; time at which a thing must be attended to; as, it is *high-time* to stop these proceedings.
HIGH'-TONED, *a.* High in sound.
HIGH'-TOW-ERED, *a.* Having lofty towers.—*Milton.*
HIGH'-VICED (-vīst), *a.* Enormously wicked.—*Shak.*
HIGH'-WROUGHT (-rawt), *a.* 1. Wrought with exquisite art or skill; accurately finished.—*Pope.* 2. Inflamed to a high degree.
HIGH'-WA'TER, *n.* The utmost flow or greatest elevation of the tide; also, the time of such elevation.
HIGH'-WA'TER-MARK, *n.* The line made on the shore by the tide at its utmost height.
HIGH'GATE RESIN. *See* FOSSIL COPAL.
HIGH'LAND, *n.* Elevated land; a mountainous region; as, the *Highlands* of Scotland; the *Highlands* on the Hudson.
HIGH'LAND-ER, *n.* An inhabitant of the mountains.
HIGH'LAND-ISH, *a.* Denoting high or mountainous land.
HIGH'LY (hī'ly), *adv.* 1. With elevation in place. 2. In a great degree. 3. Proudly; arrogantly; ambitiously.—*Shak.* 4. With elevation of mind or opinion; with great estimation.
† **HIGH'MOST,** *a.* Highest.—*Shak.*
HIGH'NESS (hī'nes), *n.* 1. Elevation above the surface; loftiness; altitude; height. 2. Dignity; elevation in rank, character, or power. 3. Excellence; value.—*Howell.* 4. Violence. 5. Great amount. 6. Acuteness, as of tone. 7. Intenseness, as of heat. 8. A title of honor given to princes or other men of rank.
HIGHT (hite), *n.* This spelling of the word, as derived from *high,* was formerly in use, and would still be desirable.] Elevation; altitude; loftiness.
† **HIGHT,** named, called, promised, &c. (sometimes written *hote*), is a corruption from Saxon *hatan.*
HIGH'WAY, *n.* 1. A public road; a way open to all passengers. 2. Course; road; train of action.
HIGH'WAY-MAN, *n.* One who robs on the public road, or lurks in the highway for the purpose of robbing.
† **HIL'A-RATE.** *See* EXHILARATE.
HI-LA'RI-OUS, *a.* Mirthful; merry.
HI-LAR'I-TY, *n.* [L. *hilaritas.*] A pleasurable excitement of the animal spirits.—*Hilarity* differs from *joy;* the latter, excited by good news or prosperity, is an affection of the mind; the former, by social pleasure, drinking, &c., which rouse the animal spirits.—SYN. Glee; cheerfulness, mirth; merriment; gayety; joyousness; exhilaration; jovialty; jollity.
HIL'A-RY-TERM, *n.* The term of courts, &c., which begins about St. Hilary's day, or near the middle of January [*England.*]
HILD [G. and D. *held,* Dan. *heldt,* a hero] is retained in names; as, *Hildebert,* a bright hero.
† **HILD'ING,** *n.* [qu. Sax. *hyldan.*] A mean, sorry, paltry man or woman.—*Shak.*
HILE. *See* HILUM.
HILL, *n.* [Sax. *hill* or *hyl.*] 1. A natural elevation of land, or a mass of earth rising above the common level of the surrounding land; an eminence. 2. A cluster of plants, and the earth raised about them; as, a *hill* of maize. [*U. States.*]
HILL, *v. t.* 1. To raise earth about plants; to raise a little mass of earth.—Farmers, in *New England, hill* their maize in July. 2. [Sax. *helan.*] To cover; [*obs.*]
HILLED, *pp.* or *a.* Raised into hills; having hills.
HILL'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being hilly.—*Rich. Dict.*
HILL'ING, *ppr.* Raising into hills.
HILL'ING, *n.* 1. Covering; [*obs.*] 2. The act of raising the earth around plants.
HILL'OCK, *n.* A small hill.—*Milton.*
HILL'SIDE, *n.* The side or declivity of a hill.
HILL'TOP, *n.* The top of a hill.
HILL'Y, *a.* Abounding with hills; as, a *hilly* country.
HILT, *n.* [Sax. *hilt.*] The handle of any thing, *particularly* of a sword.
HILT'ED, *a.* Having a hilt.
HI'LUM, *n.* [L.; W. *hil.*] The eye of a bean or other seed where it separates from the placenta.
HIM, *pron.* The objective case of *he.* [L. *eum.*]
HIM-SELF', *pron.* In the nominative or objective case. 1. He; but *himself* is more emphatical, or more expressive of distinct personality, than *he*; as, *him-self* had done the deed. 2. When *himself* is added to *he,* or to a noun, it expresses discrimination of person with particular emphasis; as, he *himself* went. 3. When used as the reciprocal pronoun, it is not usually emphatical; as, he hid *himself.* 4. It was formerly used as a substitute for neuter nouns.—*Scripture.* 5. *Himself* is used to express the proper character, or natural temper and disposition of a person; as, let him act *himself.*—*By himself,* alone; unaccompanied, sequestered.
HIN, *n.* [Heb. הִין.] A Hebrew measure of liquids, said by Josephus to be double the Greek χοος, or about six quarts English measure.
HIND, *n.* [Sax., G., D. *hinde.*] The female of the red deer or stag.
HIND, *n.* [Sax. *hine.*] 1. A domestic; a servant.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*] 2. A peasant; a rustic; a countryman; a swain; a boor; or a husbandman's servant. [*English.*]
HIND, *a.* [Sax. *hyndan.*] Backward; pertaining to the part which follows; in opposition to the *fore-part;* as, the *hind* legs of a quadruped.
HIND'BER-RY, *n.* A wild fruit allied to the raspberry.
HIND'ER, *a.*; *comp.* of *hind.* That is in a position contrary to that of the head or fore-part.
HIN'DER, *v. t.* [Sax. *henan, hynan, hindrian.*] 1. To keep back, or prevent from moving forward by any means. 2. To prevent progress, or to render slow in motion. 3. To prevent, *in a general sense;* as, what *hinders* our having that right?—SYN. To stop; interrupt; counteract; thwart oppose; obstruct; debar; arrest; embarrass; check; retard; impede; delay.
HIN'DER, *v. i.* To interpose obstacles or impediments.
HIN'DER-ANCE, } *n.* 1. The act of impeding or restraining
HIN'DRANCE, } motion. 2. Impediment; that which stops progression or advance; obstruction.
HIN'DERED, *pp.* Stopped; impeded; obstructed; retarded.
HIN'DER-ER, *n.* One who stops or retards; that which hinders.
HIN'DER-ING, *ppr.* Stopping; impeding; retarding.
HIND'ER-LING, *n.* A paltry, worthless, degenerate animal.
HIND'ER-MOST, *a.* That which is behind all others; the last. [But we now use *hindmost.*]
HIND'MOST, *a.* The last; that is in the rear of all others
HIN'DOO, } *n.* An aboriginal of Hindostan.
HIN'DU, }
HIN'DOO-ISM, } *n.* The doctrines and rites of the Hin-
HIN'DU-ISM, } doos.
HIN-DOO-STAN'EE, *a.* or *n.* A term applied to the Hindoos or their language.
HINGE (hinj), *n.* 1. The hook or joint on which a door, gate, &c., turns. 2. That on which any thing depends or turns. 3. A cardinal point, as east, west, north, or south;

[*little used.*]—*To be off the hinges*, is to be in a state of disorder or irregularity.—*Tillotson.*

HINGE, *v. t.* 1. To furnish with hinges. 2. To bend, as a hinge.—*Shak*; [*rare.*]

HINGE, *v. i.* To stand, depend, or turn, as on a hinge.

HINGED, *pp.* Placed on a hinge.

HINGING (hinj'ing), *ppr.* Depending; turning.

† HIN'NI-ATE, † HIN'NY, } *v. i.* [L. *hinnio.*] To neigh.—*Ben Jonson.*

HIN'NY, *n.* The produce of a stallion and a she-ass.—*Booth.*

HINT, *v. t.* [It. *cenno.*] To bring to mind by a slight mention or a remote allusion; to allude to.—SYN. To suggest; intimate; insinuate; imply.

HINT, *v. i.* To *hint at*, is to make a remote allusion to; to mention slightly.—SYN. To allude; refer; glance; touch.

HINT, *n.* 1. A distant allusion; slight mention; intimation; insinuation. 2. Suggestion. 3. An occasion; as, our *hint* of woe is common; it was my *hint* to speak: [*obs.*] [May not this word be connected with *hent* (hentan), to seize or lay hold of, and denote that which is *to be laid hold of*, as an occasion or intimation?—ED.]

HINTED, *pp.* Alluded to; mentioned slightly.

HINTING, *ppr.* Alluding to; mentioning slightly.

HINTING-LY, *adv.* In a hinting manner.

HIP, *n.* [Sax. *hipe, hype, hypp.*] The projecting part of an animal, formed by the *os ilium* or haunch bone; the haunch; the joint of the thigh.—*To have on the hip*, to have the advantage over one.—*To smite hip and thigh*, completely to overthrow or defeat.—*Judges*, xv.

HIP, *v. t.* To sprain or dislocate the hip.

HIP, HOP, } *n.* The fruit of the dog-rose or wild brier.

HIP, HIPPED, HIP'PISH. } *See* HYP.

HIP'-ROOF, *n.* The same with hipped-roof, which see.

† HIP'HALT, *a.* [*hip* and *halt.*] Lame; limping.—*Gower.*

HIPPED'-ROOF (hipt'-roof), *n.* A roof whose ends slant back at the same angle with the adjacent sides; also called *hip-roof.*—*Gwilt.*

HIP'PO-CAMP, *n.* [Gr. ἱπποκαμπος.] A name given to the sea-horse.—*Browne.*

HIP-PO-CEN'TAUR, *n.* [Gr. ἱπποκενταυρος.] In *ancient fable*, a supposed monster, half man and half horse.

HIP'PO-CRAS, *n.* [Fr.] A medicinal drink, composed of wine with an infusion of spices and other ingredients.

HIP-POC'RA-TES' SLEEVE. A kind of bag, made by uniting the opposite angles of a square piece of flannel, used for straining sirups and decoctions.

HIP-PO-CRATIC FACE. [L. *facies hippocratica.*] Pale, sunken, and contracted features, considered as a fatal symptom in diseases.—*Parr.*

HIP-POC'RA-TISM, *n.* The philosophy of Hippocrates, as it regards medicine.—*Chambers.*

HIP'PO-DAME, *n.* A sea-horse.—*Spenser.*

HIP'PO-DROME, *n.* [Gr. ἱπποδρομος.] *Anciently*, a circus or place appropriated to races and other equestrian exercises. The term is still in use.—*Brande.*

HIP'PO-GRIFF, *n.* [Fr. *hippogriffe.*] A fabulous animal, half horse and half griffin; a winged horse.

HIP-PO-PA-THOL'O-GY, *n.* The science of veterinary medicine; the pathology of the horse.—*Farm. Encyc.*

HIP-POPH'A-GOUS, *a.* Feeding on horses, as the Tartars.

HIP-POPH'A-GY, *n.* [Gr. ἱππος and φαγω.] The act or practice of feeding on horses.—*Quart. Rev.*

HIP-PO-POTA-MUS, *n.* [Gr. ἱππος and ποταμος.] The river-horse, a large animal, allied to the elephant, that inhabits the Nile and other rivers in Africa.

HIP-PŪ'RIC AC'ID, *n.* [Gr. ἱππος and ουρον.] An acid allied to benzoic acid, obtained from the urine of horses, &c.

HIP'PU-RITE, *n.* An extinct bivalve mollusk occurring in the chalk formations.

HIP'SHOT, *a.* Having the hip dislocated.

HIP'WORT, *n.* A plant.

† HIR, *pron.* In *old English*, her; sometimes used for the plural, their.

HIR'CIC AC'ID, *n.* An acid produced by the saponification of hircin.—*Ure.*

HIR'CIN, *n.* [L. *hircus.*] A liquid, fatty matter obtained from mutton suet, and giving it a peculiar, rank smell.—*Brande.*

HIRE, *v. t.* [Sax. *hyran.*] 1. To procure from another person, and for temporary use, at a certain price; as, to *hire* a house of a man. 2. To engage in service for a stipulated reward; to contract with for a compensation; as, to *hire* a man for a day. 3. To bribe; to engage in immoral or illegal services for a reward.—*To hire out one's self*, to let; to engage one's services to another for a reward.—*To hire*, or *to hire out*, to let; to lease; as, to *hire out* a house to a man.

HIRE, *n.* [Sax. *hyre.*] 1. The price, reward, or compensation paid or contracted to be given for the temporary use of any thing. 2. The reward or recompense paid for personal service. 3. Reward for base or illegal service, a bribe.—SYN. Wages; salary; stipend; allowance; pay.

HIRED, *pp.* or *a.* Procured or taken for use at a stipulated or reasonable price; as, a *hired* farm. 2. Employed in service for a compensation, as a man.

HIRE'LESS, *a.* Without hire.

HIRE'LING, *n.* 1. One who is hired, or who serves for wages. 2. A mercenary; a prostitute.—*Pope.*

HIRE'LING, *a.* Serving for wages; venal; mercenary, employed for money or other compensation.

† HIREN, *n.* A strumpet.—*Shak.*

HIR'ER, *n.* One who hires; one who procures the use of any thing for a compensation; one who employs persons for wages, or contracts with persons for service.

HIR'ING, *ppr.* Procuring the use for a compensation.

HIR-SŪTE', *a.* [L. *hirsutus.*] 1. Hairy; rough with hair, shaggy; set with bristles.—2. In *botany*, it is nearly synonymous with *hispid*, but it denotes having more hairs or bristles, and less stiff.

HIR-SŪTE'NESS, *n.* Hairiness.—*Burton.*

HIS (hiz), *pron. possessive* of *he.* [Sax. gen. *hys*, and *hyse*, male.] 1. Of him. 2. The present use of *his* is as a pronominal adjective, in any case indifferently, corresponding to the L. *suus*; as, tell John *his* papers are ready.—3. *His* was formerly used for *its*, but improperly. 4. It was formerly used as the sign of the possessive; as, the man *his* ground, for the *man's* ground.—5. *His* is still used as a substitute for a noun, preceded by *of*; as, ye ministers *of his.*—*Hisself* is no longer used.

HIS'IN-GER-ITE, *n.* A soft black iron ore, nearly earthy.

HISK, *v. i.* To breathe with difficulty. [*North of England.*]

HIS'PID, *a.* [L. *hispidus.*] 1. Rough with bristles or minute spines; bristly.—2. In *botany*, having strong hairs or bristles.

HISS, *v. i.* [Sax. *hysian.*] 1. To make a sound by driving the breath between the tongue and the upper teeth; to give a strong aspiration resembling the noise made by a serpent. 2. To express contempt or disapprobation by hissing. 3. To whiz, as an arrow or other thing in rapid flight.

HISS, *v. t.* 1. To condemn by hissing; to explode. 2. To procure hisses or disgrace.—*Shak.*

HISS, *n.* 1. The sound made by propelling the breath between the tongue and upper teeth; the noise of a serpent, a goose, &c. 2. An expression of contempt or disapprobation, used in places of public exhibition.

HISSED (hist), *pp.* Expressed contempt by hissing.

HISSING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making or resembling the noise of serpents.

HISSING, *n.* 1. A hissing sound; an expression of scorn or contempt. 2. The occasion of contempt; the object of scorn and derision.

HISSING-LY, *adv.* With a whistling sound.—*Sherwood.*

HIST, *exclam.* [Dan. *hyst.*] A word commanding silence; equivalent to *hush*, be silent.

† HIS-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Historical.—*Chaucer.*

HIS-TŌ'RI-AN, *n.* [Fr. *historien.*] A writer or compiler of history.

HIS-TOR'IC, HIS-TOR'IC-AL, } *a.* [L. *historicus.*] 1. Containing history, or the relation of facts. 2. Pertaining to history. 3. Contained in history; deduced from history. 4. Representing history.—*Historical painting*, that highest branch of the art which can embody a story in one picture, and invest it with the warmth of poetry *Smart.*—*The historical sense*, in *hermeneutics*, is that meaning of a passage which is deduced from the circumstances of time, place, &c., under which it was written; the primary sense as opposed to any secondary or remoter one.

HIS-TOR'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of history; according to history; by way of narration.

HIS'TO-RIED (his'to-rid), *a.* Recorded in history.

† HIS-TŌ'RI-ER, *n.* A historian.

† HIS-TOR'I-FY, *v. t.* To relate; to record in history.—*Sidney.*

HIS-TO-RI-OG'RA-PHER, *n.* [Gr. ἱστορια and γραφω.] A historian; a writer of history; *particularly*, a professed historian; an officer employed to write the history of a prince or state.

HIS-TO-RI-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* The art or employment of a historian.

† HIS-TO-RI-OL'O-GY, *n.* A discourse on history, or the knowledge of history.

HIS'TO-RY, *n.* [Gr. ἱστορια: L., Sp., Port. *historia.*] 1. An account of facts, *particularly* of facts respecting nations or states; a narration of events in the order in which they happened, with their causes and effects. *History* differs from *annals*. *Annals* relate simply the facts and events of each year, in strict chronological order, without any observations of the annalist. *History* regards less strictly the arrangement of events under each year, and admits the observations of the writer. 2. Narration; verbal relation of facts or events; story. 3. Knowledge of facts and events.—*Watts.* 4. Description; an account of things that

exist, as of animals or plants. 5. An account of the origin, life, and actions of an individual person.

HIS'TO-RY-PIĒCE, *n.* A representation of any real event in painting.

† HIS'TRI-ON, *n.* A player.—*Pope.*

HIS-TRI-ON'IC, } *a.* [L. *histrionicus.*] Pertaining to a
HIS-TRI-ON'IC-AL, } stage-player; belonging to stage-playing; theatrical.

HIS-TRI-ON'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a stage-player; theatrically.

HIS'TRI-O-NISM, *n.* The acts or practice of buffoons or pantomimes; stage-playing.—*Southey.*

HIT, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hit.* [Sw. *hitta.*] 1. To strike or touch, either with or without force. 2. To strike or touch a mark with any thing directed to that object; not to miss. 3. To reach; to attain to. 4. To suit; to be conformable.—*Milton.* 5. To strike; to touch properly; to offer the right bait.—*To hit off.* 1. To strike out; to determine luckily. 2. To represent or describe exactly.—*To hit out,* to perform by good luck.—*Spenser;* [*unusual.*]

HIT, *v. i.* 1. To strike; to meet or come in contact; to clash. 2. To meet or fall on by good luck; to succeed by accident; not to miss. 3. To strike or reach the intended point; to succeed.—*To hit on* or *upon,* to light on; to come to or fall on by chance; to meet or find, as by accident.

HIT, *n.* 1. A striking against; the collision of one body against another. 2. A chance; a casual event. 3. A lucky chance; a fortunate event. 4. A term in backgammon.—5. *Figuratively,* a striking expression or turn of thought which seems to be peculiarly applicable, or to *hit* the point.

HITCH, *v. i.* [W. *hecian.*] 1. To move by jerks, or with stops. 2. To become entangled; to be caught or hooked. —*South.* 3. To hit the legs together in going, as horses; [*not American usage.*] 4. To hop; to spring on one leg; [*local.*] 5. To move or walk.—*Grose.*

HITCH, *v. t.* 1. To hook; to catch by a hook. 2. To fasten by hitching; [*New England.*]

HITCH, *n.* 1. A catch; any thing that holds. 2. The act of catching, as on a hook, &c.—3. In *seamen's language,* a knot or noose in a rope for fastening it to a ring or other object. 4. A stop or sudden halt in walking or moving.

HITCHED (hitcht), *pp.* Caught; hooked; fastened.

† HITCH'EL, *v. t.* To hatchel. *See* HATCHEL.

HITCH'ING, *n.* A fastening in a harness.

HITCH'ING, *ppr.* Hooking; fastening.

HITHE, *n.* [Sax. *hyth.*] A port or small haven; as in *Queenhithe.* [*English.*]

HITH'ER, *adv.* [Sax. *hither,* or *hider.*] 1. To this place; used with verbs signifying motion; as, to come *hither.*—2. *Hither and thither,* to this place and that. 3. To this point; to this argument or topic; to this end; [*little used.*]

HITH'ER, *a.* Nearest; toward the person speaking.

HITH'ER-MŌST, *a.* Nearest on this side.—*Hale.*

HITH'ER-TŌ, *adv.* 1. To this time; yet. 2. In any time, or every time till now; in time preceding the present. 3. To this place; to a prescribed limit.

HITH'ER-WARD, *adv.* This way; toward this place.—*Shak.*

HITTING, *ppr.* Striking.

HIVE, *n.* [Sax. *hyfe.*] 1. A box, chest, or kind of basket for the reception and habitation of a swarm of honey-bees. 2. A swarm of bees; or the bees inhabiting a hive. 3. A company or society together, or closely connected.

HIVE, *v. t.* 1. To collect into a hive. 2. To cause to enter a hive.—*Dryden.* 2. To contain, to receive, as a habitation, or place of deposit.

HIVE, *v. i.* To take shelter or lodgings together; to reside in a collective body.—*Pope.*

HIVED, *pp.* Lodged in a hive or shelter.

HIV'ER, *n.* One who collects bees into a hive.

HIVES, *n.* [Scot. qu. *heave.*] 1. A disease, the croup, or *cynanche trachealis;* rattles. 2. A popular name of an eruptive disease allied to the chicken-pox.—*Buchanan.*

HIV'ING, *ppr.* Collecting into a hive.

† HIZZ, *v. i.* To hiss.—*Shak.*

† HIZZ'ING, *n.* A hissing or hiss.—*May.*

HŌ, *exclam.* A word used by teamsters to stop their teams. It has been used as a noun, for *stop, moderation, bounds.* This word is pronounced, also, *whō,* or *hwō.*

HŌ, } *exclam.* [L. *eho.*] A call to excite attention, or to
HŌA, } give notice of approach.

HŌAR, *a.* [Sax. *har.*] 1. White; as, *hoar* frost. 2. Gray; white with age; hoary. 3. Moldy; musty.—*Spenser;* [*obs.*]

HŌAR, *n.* Hoariness; antiquity.—*Burke.*

HŌAR, *v. i.* To become moldy or musty. [*Little used.*]

HŌAR'-FROST, *n.* The white particles of frozen dew.

HŌAR'-STŌNE, *n.* [Arm. *harz,* a bound or limit.] A landmark; a stone designating the bounds of an estate.

HŌARD, *n.* [Sax. *hord.*] 1. A store, stock, or large quantity of any thing accumulated or laid up; a hidden stock; a treasure. 2. A fence inclosing a house and materials while builders are at work.—*Smart;* [*England.*]

HŌARD, *v. t.* To collect and lay up a large quantity of any thing; to amass and deposit in secret; to store secretly.

HŌARD, *v. i.* To collect and form a hoard; to lay up store.

HŌARD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Collected and laid up in store.

HŌARD'ER, *n.* One who lays up in store; one who accumulates and keeps in secret.

HŌARD'ING, *ppr.* 1. Laying up in store. 2. *a.* Instinctively collecting and laying up provisions for winter.

HŌARD'ING, *n.* A laying up in store.

† HŌARED, *a.* Moldy; musty.

HŌAR'HOUND, *n.* The name of a plant of bitter taste, the *marrubium vulgare,* much used as a tonic.

HŌAR'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being white, whitish, or gray.

HŌARSE (hōrs), *a.* 1. Having a harsh, rough, grating voice, as when affected with a cold. 2. Rough; grating; discordant, as the voice, or as any sound.

HŌARSE'-SOUND-ING, *a.* Making a harsh sound.

HŌARSE'LY, *adv.* With a rough, harsh, grating voice or sound.—*Dryden.*

HŌARSE'NESS, *n.* Harshness or roughness of voice or sound; preternatural asperity of voice.

HŌAR'Y, *n.* 1. White or whitish. 2. White or gray with age. 3. Moldy; mossy. *Knolles.*—4. In *botany,* grayish white, caused by very short dense hairs covering the surface.—*Lindley.*

HŌAX, *n.* [Sax. *hucse* or *hucx.*] Something done for deception or mockery; a trick played off in sport.

HŌAX, *v. t.* To deceive; to play a trick upon for sport, or without malice. [*A colloquial word.*]

HŌAXED, *pp.* Deceived; played a trick upon for sport.

HŌAX'ER, *n.* One who hoaxes or deceives.—*Smart.* [*Colloquial.*]

HŌAX'ING, *ppr.* Deceiving; tricking, without malice.

HOB, } *n.* [Dan. *hob.*] The nave of a wheel; a solid piece
HUB, } of timber in which the spokes are inserted.—*Washington.*

HOB, *n.* The flat part of a grate at the side, where things are placed to be kept warm.—*Smart.*

HOB, *n.* A clown; a fairy.

HOB OR NOB. *See* HOBNOB.

HOB'-LIKE, *a.* Clownish; boorish.—*Cotgrave.*

HOB'BISM, *n.* The principles of the skeptical Thomas Hobbes.—*Skelton.*

HOB'BIST, *n.* A follower of Hobbes, the skeptic.

HOB'BLE, *v. i.* [W. *hobelu.*] 1. To walk lamely, bearing chiefly on one leg; to limp; to walk with a hitch or hop or with crutches. 2. To walk awkwardly. 3. To move roughly or irregularly, as verse.

† HOB'BLE, *v. t.* To perplex.

HOB'BLE, *n.* 1. An unequal, halting gait; an encumbered, awkward step. 2. Difficulty; perplexity.—*Rich. Dict.*

HOB'BLE-DE-HOY, *n.* A stripling; a cant phrase for a boy between fourteen and twenty-one.—*Swift.*

HOB'BLER, *n.* One who hobbles.

HOB'BLER, *n.* One who by his tenure was to maintain a hobby for military service; or one who served as a soldier on a hobby with light armor.

HOB'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Walking with a halting or interrupted step.

HOB'BLING-LY, *adv.* With a limping or interrupted step.

HOB'BY, *n.* [W. *hobel.*] A species of falcon, extremely active, and formerly trained for hawking.—*Jardine.*

HOB'BY, *n.* [Norm., Fr. *hobyn.*] 1. A strong active horse, of a middle size; a nag; a pacing horse; a garran. 2. A stick, or figure of a horse, on which boys ride. 3. Any favorite object; that which a person pursues with zeal or delight. 4. A stupid fellow.

HOB'BY-HORSE, *n.* [*Tautological.*] 1. A hobby; a wooden horse on which boys ride. 2. A character in the old May games.—*Douce.* 3. A stupid or foolish person.—*Shak.* 4. The favorite object of pursuit.

HOB-BY-HORS'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to or having a hobby-horse; eccentric.—*Sterne.*

HOB-BY-HORS'IC-AL-LY, *ad.* Whimsically.—*Sterne.*

HOB'GOB-LIN, *n.* A fairy; a frightful apparition.

HOB'I-LER, *n.* A feudal tenant bound to serve as a light-horseman or bowman; the same as hobbler.—*Brande.*

HŌ'BIT, *n.* [Sp. *hobus.*] A small mortar, or short gun. *See* HOWITZER, the common orthography.

HOB'NAIL, *n.* [G. *hufnagel.*] 1. A nail with a thick, strong head, such as is used for shoeing horses. 2. A clownish person, [*in contempt.*]—*Milton.*

HOB'NAILED, *a.* Set with hobnails; rough.

HOB'NOB, *adv.* [qu. Sax. *habban, nabban.*] Take or not take; a familiar call to reciprocal drinking.—*Shak.*

HOB-O-MOK'KO, *n.* Among *American Indians,* an evil spirit.

HOB'SON'S CHOICE, *n.* A vulgar proverbial expression, denoting a choice in which there is no alternative: the thing offered or nothing. It is said to have its name from a person at Cambridge, England, named Hobson, who let

horses, and obliged every customer to take the horse that was next the door.—*Encyc. Amer.*

HŌ'BOY. *See* HAUTBOY.

HOĆK, *n.* [Sax. *hoh.*] 1. The joint of an animal between the knee and the fetlock. 2. A part of the thigh.

HOĆK, HOĆK'LE, } *v. t.* To hamstring; to hough; to disable by cutting the tendons of the ham.

HOĆK, *n.* [from *Hochheim*, in Germany.] A highly esteemed Rhenish wine, of a light yellowish color.

† HOĆK'A-MORE, *n.* A Rhenish wine.—*Hudibras.* *See* HOCK.

HOĆK'DĀY, HŌKE'DĀY, } *n.* High day; a day of feasting and mirth, formerly held in England, to celebrate the destruction of the Danes by Ethelred.

HOĆKĔD (hokt), *pp.* Hamstrung; disabled by cutting the tendons of the ham.

HOĆK'EY, *n.* 1. Harvest-home. 2. A game at ball played with a club which is curved at the bottom. It seems to be the same with *hawkey*, as described by Holloway.

HOĆK'HERB (-erb), *n.* A plant, the mallows.—*Ainsworth.*

HOĆK'LE, *v. t.* 1. To hamstring. 2. To mow.

HŌ'ĆUS PŌ'ĆUS, *n.* [W. *hoced*, and perhaps *bwg* or *pwca.*] A juggler; a juggler's trick; a cheat used by conjurers.

HŌ'ĆUS PŌ'ĆUS, *v. t.* To cheat.—*L'Estrange.*

HOD, *n.* [Fr. *hotte.*] A kind of tray for carrying mortar and brick on the shoulder, furnished with a handle.

HOD'DĔN-GRĀY, *n.* Cloth made of wool in its natural state without being dyed. [*Scottish.*]

† HOD'DY-DOD'DY, *n.* An awkward or foolish person.

HODĠE'-PODĠE, HOTCH'-POTCH, } *n.* [qu. Fr. *hocher.*] A mixed mass; a medley of ingredients. [*Vulgar.*] *See* HOTCHPOT.

HO-DI-ERN'AL, *a.* [L. *hodiernus.*] Of this day; belonging to the present day.

HOD'MAN, *n.* A man who carries a hod.

HOD'MAN-DOD, *n.* 1. A shell-fish, otherwise called *dodman.* 2. A shell-snail.

HŌE (hō), *n.* [G. *haue.*] A farmer's instrument for cutting up weeds and loosening the earth in fields and gardens.

HŌE, *v. t.* 1. To cut, dig, scrape, or clean with a hoe. 2. To clear from weeds.

HŌE, *v. i.* To use a hoe.

HŌED, *pp.* Cleared from weeds, or loosened by the hoe.

HŌE'ING, *ppr.* 1. Cutting, scraping, or digging with a hoe. 2. Clearing of weeds with a hoe.

HŌE'ING, *n.* The act of scraping or digging with a hoe.

† HŌ'FUL, *a.* [Sax. *hohfull, hogfull.*] Careful.

HOG, *n.* [W. *hwc.*] 1. A swine; a general name of that species of animal.—2. In *England*, a castrated sheep of a year old.—*Ash.* 3. A bullock of a year old.—*Ash.* 4. A brutal fellow; one who is mean and filthy.—5. Among *seamen*, a sort of scrubbing-broom for scraping a ship's bottom under water.

HOG, *v. t.* 1. To scrape a ship's bottom under water. 2. [G. *hocken.*] To carry on the back.—*Grose*; [*local.*] 3. To cut the hair short; as, to *hog* the mane of a horse.—*Smart.*

HOG, *v. i.* To bend, so as to resemble in some degree a hog's back. A ship is said to *hog*, or be *hogged*, when she sinks at the two ends, and has her middle the highest, like the back of a hog.

HOG'-HERD, *n.* A keeper of swine.—*Browne.*

HOG'-PEN, *n.* [*hog* and *pen.*] A hog-sty.

HOG'-PLUM, *n.* A tropical tree and its fruit, which is somewhat like the common plums, but chiefly eaten by hogs.

HOG'-RING-ER, *n.* One whose business is to put rings in the snouts of swine.

HOG'-SKIN, *n.* Tanned leather made of the skins of swine.

HOG'-STEER, *n.* [Sax. *steor.*] A wild boar of three years old.—*Cockeram.*

HOG'-STŸ, *n.* A pen or inclosure for hogs.

HOG'S'-BĔAN, *n.* A plant, henbane.

HOG'S'-FEN-NEL, *n.* A plant of the genus *peucedanum.*

HOG'S'-MUSH-ROOMS, *n.* A plant.—*Ainsworth.*

HOG'ĆŌTE, *n.* [*hog* and *cote.*] A shed or house for swine: a sty.—*Mortimer.*

HOGGĔD (hogd), *pp.* 1. Scraped under water. 2. Curved; having the ends lower than the middle.

HOG'GER-EL, *n.* A sheep of the second year.—*Ash.* A two-year old ewe.—*Ainsworth.*

HOG'GET, *n.* [Norm. *hoget.*] 1. A sheep two years old. 2. A colt of a year old; called, also, *hog-colt.*—*Grose*; [*local.*] 3. A young boar of the second year.—*Cyc.*

HOG'GING, *ppr.* Scraping under water.

HOG'GISH, *a.* Having the qualities of a hog; brutish; gluttonous; filthy; meanly selfish.

HOG'GISH-LY, *adv.* In a brutish, gluttonous, or filthy manner.

HOG'GISH-NESS, *n.* Brutishness; voracious greediness in eating; beastly filthiness; mean selfishness.

† HŌGH (hō), *n.* [*See* HIGH.] A hill; a cliff.—*Spenser.*

HŌ'GO, *n.* [corrupted from *haut gout.*] High flavor; strong scent. *See* HAUT GOUT.

HOGS'HĔAD (hogz'hed), *n.* [D. *oxhoofd.*] 1. A measure of capacity, containing 63 wine gallons, or about 52½ imperial gallons. The old ale hogshead contained 54 ale gallons, or nearly 55 imperial gallons.—2. In *America*, this name is often given to a butt, a cask containing from 110 to 120 wine gallons. 3. A large cask.—*Bacon.*

HOG'WĂSH, *n.* [*hog* and *wash.*] Swill; the refuse matters of a kitchen for swine.

HŌHL'SPATH, *n.* [Ger.] The mineral otherwise called *macle*, and *chiastolite.*

HOI'DĔN (hoid'n), *n.* [W. *hoeden.*] 1. A rude, bold girl; a romp. 2. A rude, bold man.—*Milton.*

HOI'DĔN, *a.* Rude; bold; inelegant; rustic.

HOI'DĔN, *v. i.* To romp rudely or indecently.

HOI'DĔN-HOOD, *n.* State of being a hoiden.

HOI'DĔN-ISH, *a.* Having the manners of a hoiden.

HOIST, *v. t.* [G. *hissen*; D. *hyssen.*] 1. To raise; to lift, to heave. 2. To raise; to lift or bear upward by means of tackle. 3. To lift and move the leg backward; [*applied to an animal.*]

HOIST, *n.* In *marine language*, the perpendicular height of a flag or sail, as opposed to the *fly*, or breadth from the staff to the outer edge.

HOIST'ED, *pp.* Raised; lifted; drawn up.

HOIST'ING, *ppr.* Raising; lifting.

HOIT, *v. i.* [Icel. *hauta.*] To leap; to caper.—*Beaum. and Fl.*

HOI'TY TOI'TY. An exclamation, denoting surprise or disapprobation, with some degree of contempt.—*Congreve.*

HOL'ĔAD, *n.* [Gr. ὁλκαδιον.] In *ancient Greece*, a large ship of burden.—*Mitford.*

HŌLD, *v. t.*; pret. *held*; pp. *held.* *Holden* is obsolete in elegant writing. [Sax. *healdan.*] 1. To stop; to confine; to restrain from escape; to detain; to keep fast; to retain. 2. To embrace and confine, with bearing or lifting. 3. To connect; to keep from separation. 4. To maintain, as an opinion. 5. To consider; to regard; to think; to judge, that is, to have in the mind. 6. To contain, or to have capacity to receive and contain. 7. To retain within itself; to keep from running or flowing out; as, the cistern *holds* water. 8. To defend; to keep possession; to maintain. 9. To have. 10. To have or possess by title, as land. 11. To refrain; to stop; to restrain; to withhold; as, to *hold* one's tongue. 12. To keep. 13. To fix; to confine; to compel to observe or fulfill; as, to *hold* one to his engagement. 14. To confine; to restrain from motion. 15. To confine; to bind; [*in a legal or moral sense.*] 16. To maintain; to retain; to continue, as a purpose. 17. To keep in continuance or practice; as, to *hold* anarchy.—*Milton.* 18. To continue; to keep; to prosecute or carry on, as one's course. 19. To have in session, as a court. 20. To celebrate; to solemnize, as a feast. 21. To maintain; to sustain; to have in use or exercise, as a controversy. 22. To sustain; to support. 23. To carry; to wield. 24. To maintain; to observe in practice. 25. To last; to endure; as, this supply will *hold* us till our arrival.

To hold forth. 1. To offer; to exhibit; to propose.—*Locke.* 2. To reach forth; to put forward to view.—*To hold in.* 1. To restrain; to curb; to govern by the bridle. 2. To restrain, *in general*; to check; to repress.—*To hold off*, to keep at a distance.—*To hold on*, to continue or proceed in.—*To hold out.* 1. To extend; to stretch forth. 2. To propose; to offer.—*Ben Jonson.* 3. To continue to do or suffer.—*To hold over*, to remain in after one's term has expired.—*To hold up.* 1. To raise. 2. To sustain; to support. 3. To restrain; to withhold. 4. To offer; to exhibit. 5. To sustain; to keep from falling.—*To hold one's own*, to keep good one's present condition.—In *seamen's language*, a ship *holds her own*, when she sails as fast as another ship, or keeps her course.

HŌLD, *v. i.* 1. To be true; not to fail; to stand, as a fact or truth. 2. To continue unbroken or unsubdued.—*Shak.* 3. To last; to endure. *Bacon.*—*To hold out* is now more used. 4. To continue. 5. To be fast; to be firm; not to give way, or part. 6. To refrain. 7. To stick or adhere.

To hold forth, to speak in public; to harangue; to preach; to proclaim.—*To hold in.* 1. To restrain one's self. 2. To continue in good luck.—*Swift*; [*rare.*]—*To hold off*, to keep at a distance; to avoid connection.—*To hold of*, to be dependent on; to derive title from.—*To hold on.* 1. To continue; not to be interrupted. 2. To keep fast hold; to cling to. 3. To proceed in a course.—*To hold out.* 1. To last; to endure; to continue. 2. Not to yield; not to surrender; not to be subdued.—*To hold to*, to cling or cleave to; to adhere.—*To hold under*, or *from*, to have title from.—*To hold with*, to adhere to, to side with; to stand up for.—*To hold plow*, to direct or steer a plow by the hands, in tillage.—*To hold together*, to be joined; not to separate; to remain in union.—*To hold up* 1. To support one's self. 2. To cease raining; to cease as falling weather; as, it may *hold up.* 3. To continue the same speed; to run or move as fast. *Collier.*—*To hold a wager*, to lay, to stake, or to hazard a wager

Swift.—*Hold,* used imperatively, signifies stop; cease; forbear; be still.

HŌLD, *n.* 1. A grasp with the hand: an embrace with the arms. 2. Something which may be seized for support; that which supports. 3. Power of keeping.—*Milton.* 4. Power of seizing.—*Shak.* 5. A prison; a place of confinement. 6. Custody; safe keeping.—*Shak.* 7. Power or influence operating on the mind; advantage that may be employed in directing or persuading another. 8. Lurking-place; a place of security. 9. A fortified place; a fort; a castle. 10. The whole interior cavity of a ship, between the floor and the lower deck.—11. In *music,* a mark directing the performer to rest on the note over which it is placed.

HŌLD'BAĆK, *n.* Check; hinderance; restraint.—*Hammond.*

HŌLD'ER, *n.* 1. One who holds or grasps in his hand, or embraces with his arms. 2. A tenant: one who holds land under another.—*Carew.* 3. Something by which a thing is held. 4. One who owns or possesses.—5. In *ships,* one who is employed in the hold.

HŌLD'ER-FŌRTH, *n.* A haranguer; a preacher

HŌLD'FAST, *n.* A general name of various contrivances for securing and holding things in their places, as a long, flat-headed nail, a catch, a hook, &c.

HŌLD'ING, *ppr.* Stopping; confining; restraining; keeping; retaining; adhering: maintaining, &c.

HŌLD'ING, *n.* 1. A tenure; a farm held of a superior.—*Carew.* 2. The burden or chorus of a song.—*Shak.* 3. Hold; influence; power over.—*Burke.*

HŌLE, *n.* [Sax. *hol.*] 1. A hollow place or cavity in any solid body, of any shape or dimensions, natural or artificial. 2. An opening in or through a solid body. 3. A mean habitation; a narrow or dark lodging. 4. An opening or means of escape; a subterfuge.—*Arm-hole.* 1. The armpit; the cavity under the shoulder of a person.—*Bacon.* 2. An opening in a garment for the arm.—Syn. Hollow; concavity; aperture; interstice; perforation; excavation; pit; cave; den; cell.

HŌLE. *v. i.* To go into a hole.—*Ben Jonson.*

HŌLE, *v. t.* 1. To cut, dig, or make a hole or holes in. 2. To drive into a bag, as in billiards.

HOL'I-BUT. *See* Halibut.

HOL'I-DAM, *n.* Blessed lady. [*An ancient oath.*]

HOL'I-DĀY, *n.* 1. A day set apart for commemorating some important event in history; a festival. 2. A day of joy and gayety. 3. A day of exemption from labor; a day of amusement. *See* Holyday.

HOL'I-DĀY, *a.* Pertaining to a festival.

HŌ'LI-LY, *adv.* 1. Piously; with sanctity. Sacredly; inviolably; without breach.—*Shak.*; [*little used.*]

HŌ'LI-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being holy; purity or integrity of moral character; freedom from sin. 2. Purity of heart or dispositions; sanctified affections; moral goodness. 3. The state of any thing hallowed or consecrated to God or to his worship. 4. That which is separated to the service of God. 5. A title of the pope, and formerly of the Greek emperors.—Syn. Piety; devotion; godliness; religiousness; sanctity; sacredness.

HŌ'LING-AX, *n.* A narrow ax for cutting holes in posts.

HOL-LŌ', } *exclam.* A word used in calling.—Among *sea-*
HOL-LŌ', } *men,* it is the answer to one that hails, equivalent to *I hear, and am ready.* It is also written *holla.*

HOL'LO, } (hol'lo or hol-lō'), *v. i.* [Sax. *ahlowan.*] To call
HOL'LA, } out or exclaim.

HOL'LAND, *n.* Fine linen, first manufactured in Holland.

HOL'LAND-ER, *n.* A native of Holland.

HOL'LAND-ISH, *a.* Like Holland.

HOL'LANDS, *n.* A kind of cant term for *gin.*

HOL'LEN. *See* Holly.

HOL'LŌW, *a.* [Sax. *hol.*] 1. Containing an empty space; not solid. 2. Sunk deep in the orbit. 3. Deep; resembling sound reverberated from a cavity, or designating such a sound. 4. Not sincere or faithful; not sound; as, *hollow* professions.—Syn. Concave; sunken; low; vacant; empty; void; false; faithless; deceitful; hollow-hearted.

HOL'LŌW, *n.* 1. A cavity, natural or artificial; any depression of surface in a body; concavity. 2. A place excavated. 3. A cave or cavern; a den; a hole; a broad, open space in any thing. 4. A pit. 5. Open space of any thing a groove; a channel; a canal.

HOL'LŌW, *v. t.* [Sax. *holian.*] To make hollow, as by digging, cutting, or engraving; to excavate.

HOL'LŌW or HOL-LŌW', *v. i.* To shout.—*Dryden.*—*Smart.* *See* Holloa and Hollo.

HOL'LŌW, *adv.* He carried it *hollow;* that is, he beat all his competitors, or he beat *all hollow,* without difficulty.—*Grose.* [*Colloquial.*]

HOL'LŌW-EYED (-īde), *a.* Having sunken eyes.

HOL'LŌW-HEART-ED, *a.* Not sound and true; of practice or sentiment differing from profession. *Butler.*—Syn. Faithless; insincere; dishonest; deceitful; false; treacherous.

HOL'LŌW-ROOT, *n.* A small plant, *tuberous moschatel.*

HOL'LŌW-SPAR, *n.* The mineral called, also, *chiastolite.*

HOL'LŌW-SQUARE, *n.* A body of foot soldiers drawn up to receive the charge of cavalry, having an empty space in the middle to receive the officers, artillery-men, &c., and protected on all sides by a line of bayonets.

HOL'LŌWED, *pp.* or *a.* Made hollow; excavated.

HOL'LŌW-ING, *ppr.* Making hollow; excavating.

HOL'LŌW-LY, *adv.* Insincerely; deceitfully.

HOL'LŌW-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being hollow; cavity; depression of surface; excavation. 2. Insincerity deceitfulness; treachery.

HOL'LY, *n.* [Sax. *holegn.*] 1. The holm-tree, of the genus *ilex,* an evergreen shrub or tree, of slow growth, with prickly leaves and scarlet or yellow berries. 2. The holm oak, *quercus ilex,* an evergreen oak, often called *holly-oak.*

HOL'LY-HOĆK, *n.* [Sax. *holihoc.*] A well-known flowering plant of the genus *althæa.* It is called, also, *rose-mallow.*

HOL'LY-RŌSE, *n.* A scentless plant.—*Smart.*

HOLM, *n.* 1. The evergreen oak; the ilex. 2. An islet, or river isle. 3. A low, flat tract of rich land on the banks of a river.

† HŌLM'ITE, *n.* [from Mr. *Holme.*] A variety of carbonate of lime.

HOL'O-ĆAUST, *n.* [Gr. ὅλος and καυστος.] A burnt-sacrifice or offering, of which the whole was consumed by fire.

HOL'O-GRAPH, *n.* [Gr. ὅλος and γραφω.] A deed or testament, written wholly by the grantor's or testator's own hand.

HOL-O-GRAPH'IĆ, *a.* Written wholly by the grantor or testator himself.

HOL-O-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. ὅλος and ἕδρα.] In *mineralogy,* a term applied to a crystal with all the similar edges or angles similarly replaced.

HŌ-LOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. ὅλος and μετρεω.] An instrument for taking all kinds of measures; a pantometer.

HŌLP, }
HŌLP'EN. } The antiquated *pret.* and *pp.* of *help.*

HŌL'STER, *n.* [Sax. *heolster.*] A leathern case for a pistol, carried by a horseman.

HŌL'STERED, *a.* Bearing holsters.—*Byron.*

HŌLT, *n.* [Sax. *holt.*] A wood or woodland.—*Drayton.* [*Obsolete,* except in poetry.]

HŌ'LY, *a.* [Sax. *halig;* G., D. *heilig.*] 1. *Properly,* whole, entire, or perfect, in a moral sense. Hence, pure in heart, temper, or dispositions; free from sin and sinful affections. 2. Set apart to a sacred use 3. Proceeding from pious principles, or directed to pious purposes. 4. Perfectly just and good. 5. Sacred; as, *holy* witness. *Shak.* —*Holy of holies,* in *Scripture,* the innermost apartment of the Jewish tabernacle or temple, where the ark was kept. —*Holy Ghost,* or *Holy Spirit,* the Divine Spirit; the third person in the Trinity; the Sanctifier of souls.—*Holy war,* a war undertaken to rescue the Holy Land, the ancient Judea, from the infidels; a crusade.—Syn. Pious; devout; godly; religious; immaculate; divine; hallowed; consecrated; sanctified; devoted.

HŌ'LY-ĆROSS DĀY, *n.* The fourteenth of September, observed as a festival in commemoration of the exaltation of our Savior's cross.

HŌ'LY-ĆRŪ-EL, *a.* Cruel from excess of holiness.—*Shak.*

HŌ'LY-DĀY, *a.* Pertaining to a festival. *See* Holiday.

HŌ'LY-DĀY, *n.* A religious festival; [sometimes applied to a festival of any kind, for which *holiday* is the more appropriate term.]

HŌ'LY-OF'FIĆE, *n.* A name for the Inquisition.

HŌ'LY-ONE (-wun), *n.* 1. An appellation of the Supreme Being, by way of emphasis. 2. An appellation of Christ 3. One separated to the service of God.

HŌ'LY-ROOD, *n.* The cross or crucifix, particularly one placed in Roman Catholic churches, over the entrance of the chancel. [As applied to the palace in Edinburgh, the word is pronounced Holy-Rood.—*Smart.*]

HŌ'LY-ROOD DĀY, *n.* A festival observed on the fourteenth of September in memory of the exaltation of our Savior's cross.

HŌ'LY-STŌNE, *v. t.* To scrub the deck of a vessel with a stone. *See the noun.*

HŌ'LY-STŌNE, *n.* A stone for cleaning the decks of ships; so called from the dislike of seamen to use it.—*Coxe.*

HŌ'LY-THIS-TLE (-this'l), *n.* A plant of the genus *carduus.*

HŌ'LY-THURS'DĀY, *n.* The day on which the ascension of our Savior is commemorated, ten days before Whitsuntide.—*Johnson.*

HŌ'LY-WA'TER, *n.* In the *Greek* and *Roman Catholic churches,* water which has been consecrated by the priest to sprinkle the faithful, and things used for holy purposes

HŌ'LY-WEEK, *n.* The week before Easter, in which the passion of our Savior is commemorated.

HŌ'LY-WRIT (-rit), *n.* The sacred Scriptures.

HOM'AGE, *n.* [Fr. *hommage.*] 1. In *feudal law,* the submission, loyalty, and service which a tenant promised to

his lord or superior; the act of fealty. 2. Obeisance; respect paid by external action. 3. Reverence directed to the Supreme Being; reverential worship; devout affection.

HOM'AGE, *v. t.* To pay respect to by external action; to give reverence to; to profess fealty.

HOM'AGE-A-BLE, *a.* Subject to homage.—*Howell.*

HOM'A-GER, *n.* One who does homage, or holds land of another by homage.—*Bacon.*

HOM'BERG'S PY-ROPH'O-RUS, *n.* An inflammable composition, whose essential ingredient is sulphuret of potassium.

HŌME, *n.* [Sax. *ham*; G., D. *heim.*] 1. A dwelling-house; the house or place in which one resides. 2. One's own country. 3. The place of constant residence; the seat; as, the *home* of war.—*Prior.* 4. The grave; death; or a future state. 5. The present state of existence.—*At home*, at one's own house or lodgings.—*To be at home*, to be conversant with what is familiar.—SYN. Abode; residence; dwelling; habitation.

HŌME, *a.* 1. Pertaining to one's dwelling or country; domestic; as, *home* manufactures. 2. Close; severe; poignant; as, a *home* thrust.

HŌME, *adv.* [This is merely elliptical; *to* being omitted.] 1. To one's own habitation; as, go *home*. 2. To one's own country.—*Home* is opposed to *abroad*, or in a foreign country. 3. Close; closely; to the point; as, to come *home* to one.

HŌME'-BOUND. *See* HOMEWARD-BOUND.

HŌME'BORN, *a.* 1. Native; natural.—*Donne.* 2. Domestic; not foreign.—*Pope.*

HŌME'BRED, *a.* 1. Native; natural. 2. Domestic; originating at home; not foreign. 3. Plain; rude; artless; uncultivated; not polished by travel.

HŌME'BUĬLT (-bilt), *a.* Built in our own country.—*Jefferson.*

HŌME'DRIV-ĔN, *a.* Driven home, as a blow; driven closely.

HŌME'DWELL-ING, *a.* Dwelling at home.

HŌME'FELT, *a.* Felt in one's own breast; inward; private.—*Milton.*

HŌME'KEEP-ING, *a.* Staying at home; not gadding.—*Shak.*

HŌME'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a home.

HŌME'LI-LY, *adv.* Rudely; inelegantly.

HŌME'LI-NESS, *n.* 1. Plainness of features; want of beauty. 2. Rudeness; coarseness.—*Addison.*

HŌME'LOT, *n.* An inclosure on or near which the mansion-house stands.

HŌME'LY, *a.* *Originally*, belonging to home; domestic; hence, 1. Of plain features; not handsome. 2. Plain; like that which is made for common, domestic use; rude; coarse; not fine or elegant.

HŌME'LY, *adv.* Plainly; rudely; coarsely. [*Little used.*]

HŌME'LYN, *n.* A species of fish.

HŌME'MĀDE, *a.* Made at home; being of domestic manufacture.—*Locke.*

HO-ME-O-PATH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to homeopathy.

HO-ME-O-PATH'IC, *a.* Pertaining or belonging to homeopathy.

HO-ME-O-PATH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the method of homeopathy.

HO-ME-OP'ATH-IST, *n.* A believer in homeopathy.

HO-ME-OP'A-THY, *n.* [Gr. *ὁμοιοπαθεια*; *ὁμοιος*, like, and *παθος*, affection.] The theory of curing diseases with very minute doses of medicine, by producing affections similar to those of the disease.—*Med. and Surg. Journal.*

HŌ'MER, } *n.* A Hebrew measure, containing, as a liquid
ĔHŌ'MER, } measure, ten *baths*, and as a dry measure, ten *ephahs*.—*Gesenius.*

HO-MER'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Homer, or to his poetry; resembling Homer's verse.

HŌME'SICK, *a.* Depressed in spirits, or grieved at a separation from home.

HŌME'SICK-NESS, *n.* In *medicine*, *nostalgia*, grief, or depression of spirits occasioned by a separation from one's home or country.

HŌME'SPĔAK-ING, *n.* Forcible and efficacious speaking.—*Milton.*

HŌME'SPUN, *a.* 1. Spun or wrought at home; of domestic manufacture. 2. Not made in foreign countries. 3. Plain; coarse; rude; homely; not elegant, as a proverb.

HŌME'SPUN, *n.* 1. Cloth made at home. 2. A coarse, unpolished, rustic person.—*Shak.*

HŌME'STALL, } *n.* 1. The place of a mansion-house; the
HŌME'STĔAD, } inclosure or ground immediately connected with the mansion. 2. Native seat; original station or place of residence. [*Homestall* is but rarely used in the United States.]

HŌME'WARD, *adv.* Toward home; toward one's habitation or country.

HŌME'WARD-BOUND, *a.* Bound or directing the course homeward, or to one's native land.

HOM'I-CĪ-DAL, *a.* [from *homicide.*] Pertaining to homicide; murderous; bloody.

HOM'I-CĪDE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *homicidium.*] 1. The killing of one man or human being by another. *Homicide* is of three kinds, *justifiable*, *excusable*, and *felonious*. 2. A person who kills another; a manslayer.

HOM-I-LET'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *ὁμιλητικος.*] 1. Pertaining to
HOM-I-LET'IC-AL, } homeletics. 2. Social; [*rare.*]

HOM-I-LET'ICS, *n.* The science which teaches the principles of adapting the discourses of the pulpit to the spiritual benefit of the hearers.—*E. T. Fitch.*

HOM'I-LIST, *n.* One who preaches to a congregation.

HOM'I-LY, *n.* [Fr. *homelie.*] A sermon. The *book of homilies*, in the *English Church*, is a collection of plain sermons, prepared at the time of the Reformation to be preached by those of the inferior clergy who were not qualified to compose discourses themselves.

HOM'I-NY, *n.* [Indian.] In *America*, maize hulled, or hulled and broken, but coarse, prepared for food by being mixed with water and boiled.

HOM'MŌCK, *n.* A hillock or small eminence of a conical form, sometimes covered with trees.—*Bartram.*

HOM'MO-NY. *See* HOMINY.

HOM-O-CEN'TRIC, *a.* [Gr. *ὁμος* and *κεντρον.*] Having the same center.

HO-MOG'A-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. *ὁμος* and *γάμος.*] In *botany*, having the same essential parts of fructification.

HO-MO-GĔ'NE-AL, } *a.* [Fr. *homogene*; Gr. *ὁμογενης.*] Of
HO-MO-GĔ'NE-OUS, } the same kind or nature; consisting of similar parts, or of elements of the like nature.

HO-MO-GĔ'NE-AL-NESS, } *Words not to be encouraged*;
HO-MO-GE-NĒ'I-TY. } *equivalent to*

HO-MO-GĔ'NE-OUS-NESS, *n.* Sameness of kind or nature.

* HO-MOG'E-NY, *n.* Joint nature.—*Bacon.*

HO-MOI-OP'TO-TON, *n.* [Gr. *ὁμοιος*, like, and *πτωτος*, falling.] A figure in rhetoric in which several parts of the sentence end with the same case or a tense of like sound.

HO-MOI-OU'SI-AN, *n.* or *a.* [Gr. *ὁμοιουσιος.*] In *Church history*, a term applied to the Arians, who held that the Son was *like* the Father in essence, but not the *same*.

HO-MOL'O-GĀTE, *v. t.* [It. *omologare.*] To approve, to allow.—*Wheaton's Rep.*

HO-MO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to homology.

HO-MOL'O-GOUS, *a.* [Gr. *ὁμος* and *λογος.*] Having the same ratio or proportion; applied to those sides of similar geometrical figures which are opposite to equal and corresponding angles; also, to the two antecedents or two consequents of a proportion.

HO-MOL'O-GY, *n.* Affinity depending on structure, and not on similarity of form or use.—*Dana.*

HOM'O-NYM, *n.* [Gr. *ὁμος* and *ονομα.*] A term applied to words which are the same in sound, but differ in signification, as the noun *bear*, and the verb *to bear*.—*Brande.*

HO-MON'Y-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. *ὁμωνυμος.*] Equivocal; ambiguous; that has different significations.

HO-MON'Y-MOUS-LY, *adv.* In an equivocal manner.

HO-MON'Y-MY, *n.* [Gr. *ὁμωνυμια.*] Sameness between words which differ in signification; ambiguity.

HO-MO-OU'SI-AN, *n.* or *a.* [Gr. *ὁμοουσιος.*] In *Church history*, a term applied in the fourth century to those who held that the Son had the *same* essence with the Father; opposed to *homoiousian*.

HOM'O-PHONE, *n.* [Gr. *ὁμος* and *φωνη.*] A term applied to letters or characters which represent the same sound.

HO-MOPH'O-NOUS, *a.* Having the same sound.

HO-MOPH'O-NY, *n.* Sameness of sound.

HO-MOT'O-NOUS, *a.* [Gr. *ὁμος* and *τονος.*] Equable; of the same tenor; [*applied to diseases.*]—*Quincy.*

HO-MOTRO-PAL, *a.* [Gr. *ὁμος* and *τροπη.*] In *botany*, a term applied to bodies denoting that they have the same direction as the body to which they belong.

HŌNE, *n.* [Sw. *hen.*] A stone of a fine grit, used for sharpening instruments.

HŌNE, *v. t.* To rub and sharpen on a hone.

† HŌNE, *v. i.* To pine; to long. [qu. W. *hawn.*]

HŌNE'-WŌRT, *n.* An umbelliferous plant, of the genus *sison*.

HŌNED, *pp.* Sharpened on a hone.

HON'EST (on'est), *a.* [Fr. *honnête.*] 1. Fair in dealing with others; disposed to act with fairness. 2. Fair; free from fraud. 3. Unreserved; according to truth, as a statement. 4. Proceeding from pure or just principles, or directed to a good object. 5. Fair; good; unimpeached, as character. 6. Decent; honorable, or suitable; as, things *honest* in the sight of all. 7. Chaste; faithful.—*Shak.* [With reference to this last sense, a man who marries his concubine is still said to make an *honest* woman of her. *Smart.*]—SYN. Upright; trusty; faithful; equitable; just; right ful; sincere; frank; candid.

† HON'EST (on'est), *v. t.* To adorn; to grace.—*Sandys.*

† HON-ES-TĀ'TION, *n.* Adornment; grace.

HON'EST-LY (on'est-ly), *adv.* 1. With integrity and fairness. 2. With frank sincerity; without fraud or disguise, according to truth. 3. By upright means; with upright conduct. 4. Chastely; with conjugal loyalty and fidelity

Syn. Justly; fairly; equitably; faithfully; truly; uprightly; sincerely; frankly.

HON'ES-TY (on'es-ty), *n.* [Fr. *honnêteté*; L. *honestas.*] 1. In *principle*, an upright disposition; moral rectitude of heart.—In *action*, conformity to justice and correct principles, in all social transactions. 2. Conformity in statement to fact; truth, as in a historian. 3. Frank sincerity. —*Shak.* 4. A flowering herb of the genus *lunaria.*—Syn. Integrity; probity; uprightness; trustiness; faithfulness; honor; justice; equity; fairness; candor; plain dealing; veracity.

HŎN'EY (hun'e), *n.* [Sax. *hunig.*] 1. A sweet juice, collected by bees from the flowers of plants. 2. Sweetness; lusciousness. 3. *A word of tenderness*; sweetness; sweet one. Sometimes used adjectively; as, the music of her *honey* vows.—*Shak.*

HŎN'EY, *v. i.* To talk fondly. [*Rare.*]

HŎN'EY, *v. t.* To sweeten.

HŎN'EY-BAG, *n.* The receptacle for honey in a honey-bee. —*Grew.*

HŎN'EY-CŌMB (-kōme), *n.* 1. A substance formed by bees into cells for repositories of honey.—2. *Figuratively*, a casting of iron or other metal, which has little cells like a honey-comb.—*Hebert.*

HŎN'EY-CŌMBED, *a.* Having little flaws or cells.

HŎN'EY-DEW -(du), *n.* A saccharine substance, found on the leaves of trees and other plants.

HŎN'EY-FLOW-ER, *n.* An evergreen shrub from the Cape of Good Hope, whose blossoms attract bees.

HŎN'EY-GNAT (-nat), *n.* An insect.—*Ainsworth.*

HŎN'EY-GUIDE (-gide), *n.* A species of cuckoo in Africa, which, by its motions and cries, points out the nests of bees.—*P. Cyc.*

HŎN'EY-HAR'VEST, *n.* Honey collected.—*Dryden.*

HŎN'EY-LŌ'CUST, *n.* A North American tree, armed with thorns, and having wood resembling that of the locust.

HŎN'EY-MOON, } *n.* The first month after marriage.—
HŎN'EY-MŎNTH, } *Addison.*

HŎN'EY-MOUTHED, *a.* Soft or smooth in speech.

HŎN'EY-STALK (-stawk), *n.* Clover-flower.—*Mason.*

HŎN'EY-STŌNE. *See* Mellite.

HŎN'EY-SUCK'LE (hun'e-suk'l), *n.* A name of certain shrubby vines, including the woodbine, celebrated for the beauty and fragrance of their flowers.

HŎN'EY-SUCK-LED, *a.* Covered with honey-suckles.

HŎN'EY-SWEET. *a.* Sweet as honey.—*Chaucer.*

HŎN'EY-TŎNGUED (-tungd), *a.* Using soft speech.—*Shak.*

HŎN'EY-WŎRT, *n.* A European plant with flowers very attractive to bees.

HŎN'EYED (hun'id), *a.* 1. Covered with honey. 2. Sweet.

HŎN'EY-LESS, *a.* Destitute of honey.—*Shak.*

HONG, *n.* The Chinese name for large factories at Canton, where each nation has a separate *hong*. Hence, a *hong* merchant is a Chinese who is authorized to trade with these *hongs.*—*Buchanan.*

HŎN'IED (hun'id). *See* Honeyed.

HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE. [Fr.] Shame be to him that evil thinks.

HON'OR (on'ur), *n.* [L. *honor, honos*; Fr. *honneur*; Sp. *honor.*] 1. The esteem due or paid to worth; high estimation or praise. 2. A testimony of esteem; any expression of respect or of high estimation by words or actions. 3. Dignity; exalted rank or place; distinction; fame. 4. Reverence; veneration. 5. Reputation; good name. 6. True nobleness of mind; magnanimity. 7. An assumed appearance of nobleness; scorn of meanness, springing from the fear of reproach, without regard to principle. 8. Any particular virtue much valued; as bravery in men, and chastity in females.—*Shak.* 9. Dignity of mien; noble appearance.—*Milton.* 10. That which honors; he or that which confers dignity; as, he is an *honor* to his country. 11. Privileges of rank or birth; [*in the plural.*] 12. Civilities paid; as, to do the *honors*. 13. That which adorns; ornament; decoration; as, "the *honors* of his head."—*Dryden.* 14. A noble kind of seignory or lordship, held of the king *in capite.*—*Honors*, in *games*, the four highest cards.—*Honors of war*, distinctions granted to a vanquished enemy, as of marching out from a camp or entrenchments with all the insignia of military etiquette. Also, the compliments paid to great personages when they appear before an armed body of men; likewise, such as are paid to the remains of a deceased officer. *Encyc. Am.*—*On* or *upon my honor*, words accompanying a declaration which pledge one's honor or reputation for the truth of it.—*Laws of honor*, certain rules and regulations, which prevail in fashionable society, requiring the strictest attention to outward conduct, and yet allowing the most flagrant breaches of moral rectitude.

HON'OR (on'ur), *v. t.* [L. *honoro*; Fr. *honorer.*] 1. To revere; to respect; to venerate; to treat with deference and submission, and perform relative duties to. 2. To reverence; to manifest the highest veneration for, in words and actions; to entertain the most exalted thoughts of; to worship; to adore. 3. To dignify; to raise to distinction or notice; to elevate in rank or station; to exalt. 4. To glorify; to render illustrious. 5. To treat with due civility and respect in the ordinary intercourse of life.—6. In *commerce*, to accept and pay when due, as a draft.

HON'OR-A BLE, *a.* [L. *honorabilis*; Fr. *honorable.*] 1. Holding a distinguished rank in society; illustrious or noble. 2. Possessing a high mind; actuated by principles of honor. 3. Conferring honor, or procured by noble deeds. 4. Consistent with honor or reputation. 5. Respected; worthy of respect; regarded with esteem. 6. Performed or accompanied with marks of honor, or with testimonies of esteem. 7. Proceeding from an upright and laudable cause, or directed to a just and proper end; not base; not reproachful. 8. Not to be disgraced.—*Shak.* 9. Honest; without hypocrisy or deceit; fair. 10. An epithet of respect or distinction; as, the *honorable* senator. 11. Becoming men of rank and character.

HON'OR-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being honorable; eminence; distinction. 2. Conformity to the principles of honor, probity, or moral rectitude: fairness.

HON'OR-A-BLY, *adv.* 1. With tokens of honor or respect. 2. With a noble spirit or purpose. 3. Without reproach. —Syn. Magnanimously; generously; nobly; worthily; justly; equitably; fairly; reputably.

HON-OR-A'RI-UM, } *n.* A term applied in *Europe* to the
HON'OR-A-RY, } recompense offered to professors in universities, and to medical or other professional gentlemen for their services. It is equivalent to *fee*, with the additional idea of being given *honoris causa*, as a token of respect.—*Brande.*

HON'OR-A-RY, *a.* 1. Conferring honor, or intended merely to confer honor. 2. Possessing a title or place without performing services or receiving a reward.

HON'ORED (on'urd), *pp.* or *a.* Respected; revered; reverenced; elevated to rank or office; dignified; exalted glorified; accepted.

HON'OR-ER, *n.* 1. One who honors; one who reveres, reverences, or regards with respect. 2. One who exalts, or who confers honors.

HON'OR-ING, *ppr.* Respecting highly; reverencing; exalting; dignifying; conferring marks of esteem; accepting and paying.

HON'OR-ING (on'ur-ing), *n.* The act of giving honor.

HON'OR-LESS, *a.* Destitute of honor; not honored.

HOOD, in composition, [Sax. *had, hade*, G. *heit*, D. *heid*, Sw. *het*, Dan. *hed*,] as in *manhood, childhood*, denotes state or fixedness; hence quality or character, from some root signifying *to set*, [Sax. *hadian*, to ordain.] It is equivalent to the termination *ness* in English, and *tas* in Latin; as, *goodness*, [G. *gutheit*;] *brotherhood*, [L. *fraternitas.*]

HOOD, *n.* [Sax. *hod.*] 1. A covering for the head used by females. 2. A covering for the head and shoulders used by monks; a cowl. 3. A covering for a hawk's head or eyes, used in falconry. 4. Any thing to be drawn over the head to cover it. 5. An ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate to mark his degree. 6. A low wooden porch over the ladder which leads to the steerage of a ship; the upper part of a galley-chimney; the cover of a pump.

HOOD, *v. t.* 1. To dress in a hood or cowl; to put on a hood. 2. To cover; to blind, as one's eyes. 3. To cover, as flames.—*Dryden.*

HOOD'-WINK, *v. t.* 1. To blind by covering the eyes. 2. To cover; to hide.—*Shak.* 3. To deceive by external appearances or disguise; to impose on.

HOOD'-WINKED (-winkt), *pp.* Blinded; deceived.

HOOD'-WINK-ING, *ppr.* Blinding the eyes; covering; hiding; deceiving.

HOOD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered with a hood; blinded.

HOOD'ING, *ppr.* Covering with a hood.

HOOD'LESS, *a.* Having no hood.

HOOD'MAN BLIND, *n.* A play, in which a person blinded is to catch another and tell his name; blind-man's buff.

HOOF, *n.* [Sax. *hof.*] 1. The horny substance that covers or terminates the feet of certain animals, as the horse, &c 2. An animal; a beast.—*Washington.*

HOOF, *v. i.* To walk, as cattle.—*Wm. Scott.* [*Little used.*]

HOOF'-BOUND, *a.* A horse is said to be *hoof-bound* when he has a pain in the fore feet, occasioned by the dryness and contraction of the horn of the quarters, which straitens the quarters of the heels, and often makes him lame —*Far. Dict.*

HOOF'-TREAD, *n.* The tread of a hoof; a track.

HOOFED (hooft), *a.* Furnished with hoofs.—*Grew.*

HOOF'LESS, *a.* Destitute of hoofs.

HOOK, *n.* [Sax. *hoc.*] 1. A piece of iron or other metal bent into a curve for catching, holding, and sustaining any thing. 2. A snare; a trap.—*Shak.* 3. [W. *hoc*, a scythe.] A curved instrument for cutting grass or grain; a sickle. 4. That part of a hinge which is fixed or inserted in a post. Hence, to be *off the hooks*, is the same as to be off the hinges, or in disorder —*Swift.* 5. A forked timber in

a ship, placed on the keel. 6. A catch; an advantage; [*a vulgarism.*]—7. In *husbandry*, a field sown two years running.—*Ainsworth*; [*local.*]—*By hook and by crook*, one way or other; by any means, direct or indirect.—*Dryden.*

HOOK, *v. t.* 1. To catch with a hook. 2. To seize and draw, as with a hook. 3. To fasten with a hook. 4. To entrap; to insnare. 5. To draw by force or artifice.

HOOK, *v. i.* To bend; to be curving.

HOOK'-NŌSED (-nōzd), *a.* Having a curvated or aquiline nose.—*Shak.*

HOOK'AH, *n.* A Turkish pipe, in which the smoke is made to pass through water, for the sake of being cooled.

HOOKED (hookˈed or hookt), *a.* 1. Bent into the form of a hook; curvated. 2. Bent; curvated; aquiline.

HOOKED, *pp.* Caught with a hook; fastened with a hook.

HOOK'ED-NESS, *n.* A state of being bent like a hook.

HOOK'ING, *ppr.* Catching with a hook; fastening with a hook.

HOOK'Y, *a.* Full of hooks, pertaining to hooks

HOOP, *n.* [D. *hoep, hoepel.*] 1. A band of wood or metal used to confine the staves of casks, tubs, &c., or for other similar purposes. 2. A piece of whalebone in the form of a circle or ellipsis, used formerly by females to extend their petticoats; a farthingale. 3. Something resembling a hoop; a ring; any thing circular.

HOOP, *v. t.* 1. To bind or fasten with hoops. 2. To clasp; to encircle; to surround.—*Shak.*

HOOP'-PŌLE, *n.* A small, young tree, cut for making hoops.

HOOP, *v. i.* [Sax. *heafian, heofian.*] To shout; to utter a loud cry, or a particular sound by way of call or pursuit.

HOOP, *v. t.* 1. To drive with a shout or outcry.—*Shak.* 2. To call by a shout or hoop.

HOOP, *n.* [Sw. *hof.*] 1. A shout; also, a measure, equal to a peck. 2. The hoopoe.

HOOPED (hoopt), *pp.* Fastened with hoops.

HOOP'ER, *n.* One who hoops casks or tubs; a cooper.

HOOP'ING, *ppr.* Fastening with hoops.

HOOP'ING, *ppr.* Crying out; shouting.

HOOP'ING-COUGH (-kawf), *n.* A cough in which the patient hoops or whoops, with a deep inspiration of breath.

HOOP'ŌE, HOOP'OO, *n.* [Fr. *huppe.*] A bird of the genus *upupa.*

HOO'SIER (hoo'zhur), *n.* A term applied to the citizens of the State of Indiana. [*United States.*]

HOOT, *v. i.* [W. *hwd*, or *hwt.*] 1. To cry out or shout in contempt. 2. To cry, as an owl.—*Dryden.*

HOOT, *v. t.* To drive with cries or shouts uttered in contempt.—*Swift.*

HOOT, *n.* A cry or shout in contempt.—*Glanville.*

HOOT'ED, *pp.* Driven with shouts of contempt.

HOOT'ING, *ppr.* Shouting in contempt.

HOOT'ING, *n.* 1. A shouting in contempt. 2. The cry of an owl.

HOOVE, HOOV'EN, *n.* ive inflation of the stomach by gas, ordinarily occasioned by eating too much green food.—*Gardner.*

HOP, *v. i.* [Sax. *hoppan.*] 1. To leap or spring on one leg. 2. To leap; to spring forward by leaps; to skip, as birds. 3. To walk lame; to limp; to halt. [We generally use *hobble.*] 4. To move by leaps or starts, as the blood in the veins; [*obs.*] 5. To spring; to leap; to frisk about. 6. To dance.

HOP, *n.* 1. A leap on one leg; a leap; a jump; a spring. 2. A dance; [*colloquial.*]—*Hop-o'-my-thumb*, a very diminutive person.—*Grose*; [*vulgar.*]

HOP, *n.* [D. *hop.*] A bitter plant, much used in brewing.

HOP, *v. t.* To impregnate with hops.—*Mortimer.*

HOP'-BĪND, *n.* The stalk or vine on which hops grow.

HOP'-ŌAST, *n.* In *Kent*, a kiln for drying hops

HOP'-PICK-ER, *n.* One who picks hops.

HOP'-PŌLE, *n.* A pole used to support hops.

HOP'-VĪNE, *n.* The stalk of hops.

HOP'-YARD, HOP'-GĂR-DEN, *n.* A field or inclosure where hops are raised.

HŌPE, *n.* [Sax. *hopa.*] 1. A desire of some good, accompanied with at least a slight expectation of obtaining it, or a belief that it is obtainable. *Hope* differs from *wish* and *desire* in this, that it implies some expectation of obtaining the good desired, or the possibility of possessing it. *Hope*, therefore, always gives pleasure or joy; whereas *wish* and *desire* may produce or be accompanied with pain and anxiety. 2. Confidence in a future event; the highest degree of well-founded expectation of good; anticipation; trust. 3. That which gives hope; he or that which furnishes ground of expectation, or promises desired good. 4. An opinion or belief not amounting to certainty, but grounded on substantial evidence.

HŌPE, *v. i.* [Sax. *hopian.*] 1. To cherish a desire of good, with some expectation of obtaining it, or a belief that it is obtainable. 2. To place confidence in; to trust in with confident expectation of good.

HŌPE, *v. t.* To desire with expectation of good, or a belief that it may be obtained.

HŌPE, *n.* A sloping plain between ridges of mountains.

HŌPE'-DE-SERT'ED, *a.* Deserted by hope; hopeless.

HŌPED (hōpt), *pp.* Desired with expectation.

HŌPE'FUL, *a.* 1. Having qualities which excite hope promising or giving ground to expect good or success 2. Full of hope or desire, with expectation.—*Boyle.*

HŌPE'FUL-LY, *adv.* 1. In a manner to raise hope; in a way promising good. 2. In a manner to produce a favor able opinion respecting some good at the present time 3. With hope; with ground to expect.

HŌPE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Promise of good; ground to expect what is desirable.—*Wotton.*

HŌPE'LESS, *a.* 1. Destitute of hope; having no expectation of that which is desirable. 2. Giving no ground of hope or expectation of good; promising nothing desirable —SYN. Desponding; despairing; desperate.

HŌPE'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without hope.—*Beaum. and Fl.*

HŌPE'LESS-NESS, *n.* A state of being desperate, or affording no hope.

HŌP'ER, *n.* One who hopes.—*Shak.*

HŌP'ING, *ppr.* 1. Having hope. 2. Confiding in.

HŌP'ING-LY, *adv.* With hope or desire of good.

HOP'LĪTE, *n.* [Gr. ὁπλιτης.] In *ancient Greece*, a heavy-armed soldier.—*Mitford.*

HOPPED (hopt), *pp.* 1. Leaped on one leg; danced. 2. Impregnated with hops.

HOP'PER, *n.* 1. One who hops or leaps on one leg. 2. A wooden trough or funnel, through which grain passes into a mill, fuel into a furnace, &c. 3. A vessel in which seed-corn is carried for sowing.

HOP'PER-BOY, *n.* In *mills*, a rake moving in a circle, to draw the meal over an opening through which it falls.

HOP'PERS, *n.* A play, in which persons hop or leap on one leg; hopscotch, which see.—*Johnson.*

HOP'PING, *ppr.* 1. Leaping on one leg; springing; frisking; dancing. 2. Impregnating with hops.

HOP'PING, *n.* 1. A leaping on one leg; a springing, frisking, or dancing. 2. A gathering of hops.

HOP'PLE, *v. t.* To tie the feet near together, to prevent leaping.

HOP'PLES (-plz), *n. pl.* Fetters for horses or other animals when turned out to graze.—*Brande.*

HOP'PO, *n.* In *China*, a collector; an overseer of commerce.—*Malcom.*

HOP'SCOTCH, *n.* A play among boys. The word *scotch* refers to lines which are *scotched*, or traced on the ground, over which the player can pass only by hopping —*Toone.*

HŌ'RAL, *a.* [L. *hora.*] Relating to an hour.

† HŌ'RAL-LY, *adv.* Hourly.

HŌ'RA-RY, *a.* [L. *horarius.*] 1. Pertaining to an hour; noting the hours. 2. Continuing an hour.

HŌRDE, *n.* [D. *horde.*] A company of wandering people dwelling in tents or wagons, and migrating from place to place.

HOR'DE-IN, *n.* A substance analogous to starch, found in barley.

HŌRE'HOUND, *n.* [Sax. *hara-hune.*] *See* HOARHOUND.

HO-RĪ'ZON, *n.* [Gr. ὁριζων; Fr. *horizon*; Sp. *horizonte.*] 1. A circle touching the earth at the place of the spectator and bounded by the line in which the earth and skies seem to meet. This is called the *sensible horizon*. 2. The great circle which divides the earth into upper and lower hemispheres, and separates the visible heavens from the invisible. This is called the *rational horizon.*—*Olmsted.*

HOR-I-ZON'TAL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the horizon, or relating to it. 2. Parallel to the horizon: on a level. 3. Near the horizon.—*Milton.*

HOR-I-ZON'TAL-LY, *adv.* In a direction parallel to the horizon; on a level.

HOR-I-ZON-TAL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being horizontal.

HORN, *n.* [Sax., Ger., Sw., Dan. *horn.*] 1. A hard substance growing on the heads of certain animals, and particularly on cloven-footed quadrupeds, usually projecting to some length, and terminating in a point. *Horns* serve for weapons. 2. A wind instrument of music, made of horn; a trumpet.—3. In *modern times*, a wind instrument of music, made of metal. 4. An extremity of the moon, when it is waxing or waning, and forming a crescent. 5. The feeler or *antenna* of an insect. 6. The feeler of a snail, which may be withdrawn. Hence, to *pull in the horns*, to repress one's ardor.—*Johnson.* 7. A drinking-cup, *horns* being used *anciently* for cups. Hence, in *vulgar language*, to *take a horn*, to drink. 8. A winding stream. *Dryden.*—9. *Horns*, in the *plural*, is used to characterize a cuckold. —10. In *Scripture*, *horn* is a symbol of strength or power.

HORN, *v. t.* To cuckold.—*Ben Jonson.*

HORN'-BLŌW-ER, *n.* One who blows a horn.

HORN'-BOOK, *n.* The first book of children, or that in which they learn their letters and rudiments; so called from its cover of horn. [*Now little used.*]

HORN'-BUG, *n.* A kind of beetle, of a dark mahogany color.—*Farm. Encyc.*

HORN'-DIS-TEM'PER, *n.* A disease of cattle, affecting the internal substance of the horn.—*Encyc.*
HORN'-LĒAD, *n.* Chlorid of lead.
HORN'-MAD, *a.* Mad from cuckoldom.—*Shak.*
HORN'-MĀK'ER, *n.* A maker of cuckolds.—*Shak.*
HORN'-MER'ĊU-RY, *n.* Chlorid of mercury.
HORN'-OWL, *n.* A species of horned owl.—*Johnson.*
HORN'-SHĀV-INGS, *n. pl.* Scrapings or raspings of the horns of deer.—*Ben Jonson.*
HORN'-SIL-VER, *n.* Chlorid of silver.
HORN'-SLĀTE, *n.* A gray, silicious stone.—*Kirwan.*
HORN'-SPOON, *n.* A spoon made of horn.
HORN'-WŌRK, *n.* In *fortification*, an outwork, composed of two demi-bastions joined by a curtain.
HORN'BĒAK, *n.* A fish. *See* HORNFISH.
HORN'BĒAM, *n.* A shrub, or small tree, of the genus *carpinus*, whose wood is of a horny toughness and hardness.
HORN'BILL, *n.* A voracious bird of Africa and the East, having a large bill surmounted with a helmet-like protuberance.
HORN'BLENDE, *n.* [Ger. *horn* and *blende.*] A common mineral, consisting of silica with magnesia, lime, or iron, occurring massive or in prismatic crystals, and of various colors, from white through green shades to black. The crystals are generally very long and slender, often mere fibres.—*Dana.*
HORN'BLENDE-SCHIST (-shist), *n.* Hornblende rock of a schistose structure.—*Dana.*
HORN-BLEND'IĊ, *a.* Pertaining to or composed of hornblende.
HORNED, *a.* 1. Furnished with horns. 2. Shaped like a crescent or the new moon.—*Milton.*
HORNED'-HORSE, *n.* The gnu. which see.
HORN'ED-NESS, *n.* The appearance of horns.
HORN'ER, *n.* 1. One who works or deals in horns.—*Grew.* 2. One who winds or blows the horn.—*Sherwood.*
HORN'ET, *n.* [Sax. *hyrnett, hyrnete.*] An insect, much larger and stronger than the wasp, and whose sting gives severe pain.
HORN'FISH, *n.* The garfish or sea-needle.—*Encyc.*
HORN'FOOT, *a.* Having a hoof; hoofed.—*Hakewill.*
HORN'I-FŸ, *v. t.* To bestow horns upon.—*Beaum. and Fl.* [*Not used, or vulgar.*]
HORN'ING, *n.* 1. Appearance of the moon when increasing, or in the form of a crescent. *Gregory.*—2. In *Scottish law, letters of horning* are a process against a debtor, requiring the debt to be paid within a limited time, in default of which the debtor incurs a charge of rebellion.—*Walter Scott.*—*Brande.*
HORN'ISH, *a.* Somewhat like horn; hard.—*Sandys.*
HORN'I-TO, *n.* [L. *fornare*, Sp. *horno.*] An oven.
HORN'LESS, *a.* Having no horns.—*Journ. of Science.*
HORN'PĪPE, *n.* 1. An instrument of music in Wales. 2. A lively air or tune, of triple time, with six crotchets in a bar. 3. A characteristic British dance.
HORN'STŌNE, *n.* A silicious stone of the quartz kind.
HORN'WRAĊK (-rak), *n.* A species of coralline.
HORN'Y, *a.* 1. Consisting of horn or horns. 2. Resembling horn. 3. Hard; callous.
HO-RŌG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. ὥρα and γραφη.] 1. An account of hours. 2. The art of constructing dials.—*Cyc.*
HOR'O-LOĠE, *n.* [Fr. *horloge.*] An instrument that indicates the hour of the day. [*Rare.*]
HOR-O-LOĠ'IĊ-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the horologe, or to horology.
HOR-O-LŌ-ĠI-OG'RA-PHER, *n.* A maker of clocks or dials.
HOR-O-LO-ĠI-O-GRAPH'IĊ, *a.* Pertaining to the art of dialing.—*Chambers.*
HOR-O-LO-ĠI-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. ὥρα, λογος, and γραφη.] An account of instruments that show the hour of the day; also, of the art of constructing dials.
* **HO-ROL'O-ĠY**, *n.* [Gr. ὡρολογεω.] That branch of mathematics which treats of the principles and construction of machines for measuring and indicating portions of time.
HOR-O-MET'RIĊ-AL, *a.* Belonging to horometry.—*Asiatic Researches.*
HO-ROM'E-TRY, *n.* [Gr. ὥρα and μετρον.] The art or practice of measuring time.
HOR'O-SĊOPE, *n.* [Fr.; Gr. ὡροσκοπος.] 1. In *astrology*, a scheme or figure of the twelve houses, or twelve signs of the zodiac, in which is marked the disposition of the heavens at a given time, and by which astrologers formerly told the fortunes of persons, according to the position of the stars at the time of their birth. 2. The degree or point of the heavens arising above the eastern point of the horizon at any given time when a prediction is to be made of a future event.
HO-ROS'ĊO-PY, *n.* The art or practice of predicting future events by the disposition of the stars.
HOR'RENT, *a.* [L. *horrens.*] Bristled; standing erect, as bristles; pointing outward.—*Milton.*
HOR'RI-BLE, *a.* [L *horribilis.*] Exciting or tending to excite horror.—SYN. Dreadful; frightful; fearful; terrible awful; terrific; shocking; hideous; horrid.
HOR'RI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or qualities that may excite horror; dreadfulness; terribleness; hideousness.
HOR'RI-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to excite horror.
HOR'RID, *a.* [L. *horridus. See* HORROR.] 1. That does or may excite horror. 2. Rough; rugged.—*Dryden.* 3. Very offensive or disgusting; [*colloquial.*]—SYN. Frightful; hideous; alarming; shocking; dreadful; awful; terrific; terrible; horrible.
HOR'RID-LY, *adv.* In a manner to excite horror; dreadfully; shockingly.
HOR'RID-NESS, *n.* The qualities that do or may excite horror; hideousness; enormity.—*Hammond.*
HOR-RIF'IĊ, *a.* [L. *horrificus.*] Causing horror.
HOR'RI-FIED, *pp.* or *a.* Made horrible; struck with horror.
HOR'RI-FŸ, *v. t.* [L. *horror* and *facio.*] To make horrible; to strike with horror.—*E. Irving.*
HOR-RIP-I-LĀ'TION, *n.* A bristling of the hair of the head or body, resulting from disease or terror.
HOR-RIS'O-NOUS, *a.* [L. *horrisonus.*] Sounding dreadfully; uttering a terrible sound.
HOR'ROR, *n.* [L.] 1. A shaking, shivering, or shuddering, as in the cold fit which precedes a fever. 2. An excessive degree of fear, or a painful emotion which makes a person tremble; terror; a shuddering with fear; terror, accompanied with hatred. 3. That which may excite horror or dread; gloom; dreariness.—*Pope.* 4. Dreadful thoughts. 5. Distressing scenes.—The *horrors*, a result of habits of inebriation; a state of extreme bodily and mental agitation, occasioned by a withdrawment of the customary stimulus.
HOR'ROR-STRIĊK'EN, *a.* Struck with horror.
HORS DE ĊOM-BAT' (hor'de kom-bä'). [Fr.] Out of the combat; disabled to fight.
HORSE (hors), *n.* [Sax. *hors.*] 1. A species of quadrupeds of the genus *equus*. The *horse* is a beautiful animal, and of great use for draught or conveyance on his back. 2. A constellation. 3. Cavalry; a body of troops serving on horseback. 4. A machine by which something is supported; usually, a wooden frame with legs. 5. A wooden machine, on which soldiers ride by way of punishment.—6. In *seamen's language*, a foot-rope along a yard, to support the sailors while they loose, reef, or furl the sails; also, a rod or rope along which the edge or the corner of a sail traverses by means of hanks.—*To take horse.* 1. To set out to ride on horseback. 2. To be covered, as a mare.
HORSE, *v. t.* 1. To mount on a horse. 2. To take or carry on the back. 3. To ride or sit on any thing astride.—*Shak.* 4. To cover a mare, as the male.
HORSE, *v. i.* To get on horseback.—*Shelton.*
HORSE'-BĒAN, *n.* A small bean, given to horses.
HORSE'-BLOĊK, *n.* A block or stage that assists persons in mounting and dismounting from a horse.
HORSE'-BŌAT, *n.* 1. A boat used in conveying horses over a river or other water. 2. A boat moved by horses.
HORSE'-BOY, *n.* A boy employed in dressing and tending horses; a stable-boy.—*Knolles.*
HORSE'-BREĀK-ER, *n.* One whose employment is to break horses, or to teach them to draw or carry.
HORSE'-CHEST'NUT, *n.* A large nut, the fruit of a species of *æsculus*; or the tree that produces it, a common shade tree.
HORSE'-ĊLOTH, *n.* A cloth to cover a horse.
HORSE'-ĊOURS'ER, *n.* 1. One who runs horses, or keeps horses for the race. 2. A dealer in horses.
HORSE'-ĊRAB, *n.* A crustaceous fish.—*Ainsworth.*
HORSE'-ĊŪ'ĊUM-BER, *n.* A large, green cucumber.
HORSE'-DĒAL-ER, *n.* One who buys and sells horses
HORSE'-DRENCH, *n.* A dose of physic for a horse.
HORSE'-DUNG, *n.* The dung of horses.
HORSE'-EM-MET, *n.* A species of large ant.
HORSE'-FĀĊED (-fāste), *a.* Having a long, coarse face
HORSE'-FLESH, *n.* The flesh of a horse.—*Bacon*
HORSE'-FLŸ, *n.* A large fly that stings horses.
HORSE'-GUARDS, *n. pl.* A body of cavalry for guards.
HORSE'-HAIR, *n.* The hair of horses.
HORSE'-HŌE (-hō), *n.* A hoe for cleaning a field by means of horses.
HORSE'-JOĊK-EY, *n.* A dealer in the purchase and sale of horses.
† **HORSE'-KNĀVE** (-nāve), *n.* A groom.—*Chaucer.*
HORSE'-LAUGH (-läf), *n.* A loud, boisterous laugh.
HORSE'-LEECH, *n.* 1. A large leech. 2. A farrier.
HORSE'-LIT-TER, *n.* A carriage hung on poles, which are borne by and between two horses.—*Milton.*
HORSE'-LŌAD, *n.* A load for a horse.
HORSE'-MĀR-TEN, *n.* A kind of large bee.—*Ainsworth*
HORSE'-MĒAT, *n.* Food for horses, provender.
HORSE'-MILL, *n.* A mill turned by a horse.
HORSE'-MIL'LI-NER, *n.* [*horse* and *milliner.*] One who supplies ribbons or other decorations for horses.—*Smart.*
HORSE'-MINT, *n.* A species of large mint.

HORSE'-MUS-CLE (-mus'l), *n.* A large muscle or shell-fish.
HORSE'-PĂTH, *n.* A path for horses, as by canals.
HORSE'-PLĀY, *n.* Rough, rugged play.—*Dryden.*
HORSE'-POND, *n.* A pond for watering horses.
HORSE'-POW-ER, *n.* The power of a horse, or its equivalent, estimated by Mr. Watt as a power which will raise 32,000 pounds avoirdupois one foot high per minute.—*Ure.*
HORSE'-PURS'LANE, *n.* A tropical weed.
HORSE'-RĀCE, *n.* A race by horses; a match of horses in running.
HORSE'-RĀC-ING, *n.* The practice or act of running horses.
HORSE'-STĒAL-ER, HORSE'-THIĒF, *n.* A stealer of horses.
HORSE'-STĒAL-ING, *n.* The stealing of a horse or horses.
HORSE'-STING-ER, *n.* The dragon-fly.
HORSE'-TĀIL, *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *equisetum*, allied to the ferns. 2. A Turkish standard. The sultan has seven carried before him; the grand-vizier, five; and the pashaws three, two, or one, according to their rank.
HORSE'-TŎNGUE, *n.* A plant of the genus *ruscus.*
HORSE'-VETCH, HORSE'SHOE-VETCH, *n.* A plant of the genus *hippocrepis.*
HORSE'-WĀY, HORSE'-RŌAD, *n.* A way or road in which horses may travel.
HORSE'-WŎM-AN, *n.* A woman who rides on horseback.
HORSE'-WŎRM, *n.* A worm that infests horses; a bott.
HORSE'BAĆK (hors'bak), *n.* The state of being on a horse; the posture of riding on a horse.
HORSE'FOOT, *n.* A plant; called, also, *colt's-foot.*
HORSE'KEEP-ER, *n.* One who keeps or takes care of horses.
HORSE'KNOPS (-nops), *n. pl.* Heads of knop-weed.—*Grose.*
† HORSE'LY, *a.* Applied to a horse, as *manly* is to a man.
HORSE'MAN, *n.* 1. A rider on horseback. 2. A man skilled in riding. 3. A soldier who serves on horseback.
HORSE'MAN-SHIP, *n.* The act of riding, and of training and managing horses.—*Pope.*
HORSE'MATCH, *n.* A bird.—*Ainsworth.*
HORSE-RAD'ISH, *n.* A plant of the genus *cochlearia*, a species of scurvy-grass, having a root of a pungent taste.
HORSE'SHOE (-shu), *n.* 1. A shoe for horses, consisting of a plate of iron of a circular form. 2. Any thing shaped like a horse-shoe.
HORSE'SHOE-HĔAD (-shoo-hed), *n.* A disease of infants, in which the sutures of the skull are too open.
HORSE'SHOE-ING, *n.* The act or employment of shoeing horses.
HORSE'WHIP, *n.* A whip for driving horses.
HORSE'WHIP, *v. t.* To lash; to strike with a horsewhip.
HORSE'WHIPPĔD (-hwipt), *pp.* Struck with a horsewhip.
HORSE'WHIP-PING, *ppr.* Lashing or beating with a horsewhip.
HORSE'WHIP-PING, *n.* A striking with a horsewhip.
HOR-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *hortatio.*] The act of exhorting or giving advice; exhortation; advice intended to encourage. [*Exhortation* is more common.]
HOR'TA-TĪVE, *a.* Giving exhortation; advisory.
HOR'TA-TĪVE, *n.* Exhortation; a precept given to incite or encourage.—*Bacon.*
HOR'TA-TO-RY, *a.* Giving exhortation or advice, as a discourse.—Syn. Inciting; encouraging; stimulating.
HOR-TEN'SIAL (-shal), *a.* [L. *hortensis.*] Fit for a garden.
HOR'TI-ĆUL-TOR, *n.* [L. *hortus* and *cultor.*] One who cultivates a garden.
HOR-TI-ĆUL'TŪR-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the culture of gardens.
HOR'TI-ĆUL-TŪRE (-kult-yur), *n.* [L. *hortus* and *cultura.*] The art of cultivating gardens.
HOR-TI-ĆUL'TŪR-IST, *n.* One who is skilled in the art of cultivating gardens.
HOR'TU-LAN, *a.* [L. *hortulanus.*] Belonging to a garden.
HOR'TUS SIĆ'ĆUS, n. [L.] *Literally*, a dry garden; an appellation given to a collection of specimens of plants, carefully dried and preserved.
HORT'YARD, *n.* An orchard, which see.
HO-SAN'NA, *n.* [Heb.] An exclamation of praise to God, or an invocation of blessings.
HŌSE, *n.*; *pl.* Hose (formerly Hosen). [Sax. *hos*; G. *hose.*] 1. Breeches or trowsers.—*Shak.* 2. Stockings; coverings for the legs. 3. A flexible pipe, generally of leather, used with engines, for conveying water to extinguish fires, &c.
HŌ'SIER (hō'zhur), *n.* One who deals in stockings and socks, &c.
HŌ'SIER-Y (hō'zhur-y), *n.* Stockings in general; socks.
HOS'PĬCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *hospitium.*] A term applied to convents in some of the passes of the Alps, for the entertainment of travelers.
HOS'PI-TA-BLE, *a.* [L. *hospitalis.*] 1. Receiving and entertaining strangers with kindness and without reward; kind to strangers and guests. 2. Proceeding from or indicating kindness to guests; manifesting generosity. 3. Inviting to strangers; offering kind reception; indicating hospitality.
HOS'PI-TA-BLY, *adv.* With kindness to strangers or guests; with generous and liberal entertainment.
† HOS'PI-TAĠE, *n.* Hospitality.—*Spenser.*
* HOS'PI-TAL, *n.* [Fr. *hôpital.*] 1. A building appropriated for the reception of sick, infirm, and helpless paupers, also, a house for the reception of insane persons, or for seamen, soldiers, foundlings, infected persons, &c. 2. A place for shelter or entertainment; [*obs.*]
† HOS'PI-TAL, *a.* Hospitable.—*Howell.*
HOS'PI-TAL-ER, *n.* *Properly*, one residing in a hospital for the purpose of receiving the poor and strangers. The *Hospitalers* were an order of knights who built a hospital at Jerusalem for pilgrims. They were called *knights of St John*, and are the same as the *knights of Malta.*
HOS-PI-TAL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *hospitalité.*] The act or practice of receiving or entertaining strangers or guests.
† HOS'PI-TĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *hospitor.*] To reside or lodge under the roof of another.—*Grew.*
† HOS'PI-TĀTE, *v. t.* To lodge a person.
HOS'PO-DĂR, *n.* A governor, appointed by the Turkish Porte over the Christian provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia. Since 1829, the appointment is for life.—*Brande.*
HŌST, *n.* [Fr. *hôte*, for *hoste.*] 1. One who entertains another at his own house without reward. 2. One who entertains another at his house for reward; an inn-keeper, a landlord. 3. A guest; one who is entertained at the house of another.—*Encyc.*
HŌST, *n.* [L. *hostis.*] 1. An army; a number of men embodied for war. 2. Any great number or multitude.
HŌST, *n.* [L. *hostia.*] In the *Roman Catholic Church*, the sacrifice of the mass, or the consecrated wafer transubstantiated, as the Roman Catholics affirm, into the body and blood of Christ.
HŌST, *v. i.* To lodge at an inn; to take up entertainment —*Shak.* [*Little used.*]
† HŌST, *v. t.* To give entertainment to.—*Spenser.*
HOS'TAĠE, *n.* [Fr. *otage.*] A person delivered to an enemy or hostile power, as a pledge to secure the performance of conditions.
† HOS'TEL, † HOS'TEL-RY, *n.* An inn.—*Chaucer.*
† HOS'TEL-ER, *n.* An inn-keeper.—*Booth.*
HŌST'ESS, *n.* 1. A female host; a woman who entertains guests. 2. A woman who keeps an inn.
HŌST'ESS-SHIP, *n.* The character or business of a hostess.—*Shak.*
HOS'TĬE, *n.* [L. *hostia.*] The consecrated wafer.—*Burnet.*
HOS'TĪLE, *a.* [L. *hostilis.*] 1. Belonging to a public enemy; designating enmity, particularly public enmity, or a state of war. 2. Possessed by a public enemy; as, a *hostile* country.—*Kent.* 3. Pertaining to or expressing private enmity or opposition; as, *hostile* to sudden change.—Syn Warlike; inimical; unfriendly; adverse; opposite; contrary; repugnant.
HOS'TĪLE-LY, *adv.* In a hostile manner.
HOS-TIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr *hostilité*; L. *hostilitas.*] 1. The state of war between nations or states; the actions of an open enemy; attacks of an enemy. 2. Private enmity.—Syn. Animosity; enmity; opposition; violence; aggression.
HOS'TIL-ĪZE, *v. t.* To make an enemy. [*Little used.*]
HŌST'ING, *n.* 1. An encounter; a battle.—*Milton*; [*little used.*] 2. A muster or review.—*Spenser*; [*obs.*]
* HOST'LER (hos'ler or os'ler), *n.* [Fr. *hôtelier.*] The person who has the care of horses at an inn.
† HŌST'LESS, *a.* Inhospitable.
HŌST'RY, *n.* 1. A stable for horses. 2. A lodging-house.
HOT, *a.* [Sax, *hat.*] 1. Having sensible heat; opposed to *cold.* *Hot* expresses more than *warm.* 2. Ardent in temper; easily excited or exasperated. 3. Marked with violence or fury; as, a *hot* contest. 4. Marked with eagerness or precipitancy; as, a *hot* pursuit. 5. Lustful; lewd. —*Shak.* 6. Acrid; biting; stimulating; pungent in taste, as mustard.—Syn. Burning; fiery; fervid; glowing; eager; animated; brisk; vehement; precipitate; violent; furious.
† HOT, † HŌTE, † HŌ'TEN, *pp.* Called; named.—*Spenser.*
HOT'-BED, *n.* 1. In *gardening*, a bed of earth and horse-dung, covered with glass, intended for raising early plants, or for nourishing exotic plants of warm climates.—2. *Figuratively*, a place which favors rapid growth or development; as, a *hot-bed* of sedition.
HOT'-BLŎOD-ED (-blud-), *a.* Having hot-blood; high-spirited; irritable.
HOT'-BRĂINĔD, *a.* Ardent in temper; violent; rash; precipitate.—*Dryden.*
HOT'-FLŪE, *n.* A heated apartment where calicoes are dried after certain operations.—*Ure.*
HOT'-HĔAD-ED, *a.* Of ardent passions; vehement; violent; rash.—*Arbuthnot.*

* *See Synopsis.* Ā. Ē. Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÄR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—MARĪNE, BIRD;—MÖVE, BOOK,

HOT'-HOUSE, *n.* 1. A house kept warm to shelter tender plants and shrubs from the cold air. 2. A bagnio, or place to sweat and cup in.—*Shak.* 3. A brothel.—*Ben Jonson.*

HOT'-MOU'THED, *a.* Headstrong; ungovernable.

HOT'-PRESSED (hot'-prest), *a.* Pressed while heat is applied for the purpose of giving a smooth and glossy surface.

HOT'-PRESS-ING, *n.* The application of heat in conjunction with mechanical pressure for the purpose of giving a smooth and glossy surface, as to paper, linen, &c.—*Hebert.*

HOT'-SPI'RIT-ED, *a.* Having a fiery spirit.—*Irving.*

HOT'-WALL, *n.* In *gardening*, a wall with flues for conducting heat to secure or hasten the growth of fruit-trees.—*Brande.*

HOTCH'POT, *n.* [Fr. *hochepot.*] 1. *Properly*, a mingled mass; a mixture of ingredients.—2. In *law*, a mixing of lands given by marriage with lands in fee falling by descent.—*Brande.*

HOTCH'POTCH. *See* HODGEPODGE, and HOTCHPOT No. 1.

HOT'-€OCK-LES, *n. pl.* [qu. Fr. *hautes coquilles.*] A play in which one covers his eyes and guesses who strikes him.

HO-TEL', *n.* [Fr. *hôtel.*] 1. A superior house for entertaining strangers or travelers.—2. In *France*, a palace or dwelling of persons of rank or wealth.

HO-TEL'-DIEU (ō-tel'-dē-ū'). [Fr.] A hospital.

HOT'LY, *adv.* 1. With heat. 2. Ardently; vehemently; violently. 3. Lustfully.

HOT'NESS, *n.* 1. Sensible heat beyond a moderate degree of warmth. 2. Violence; vehemence; fury.

HOT'SPUR, *n.* 1. A man violent, passionate, heady, rash, or precipitate. 2. A kind of pea of early growth.

HOTSPUR, *a.* Violent; impetuous.—*Spenser.*

HOT'SPURRED, *a.* Vehement; rash; heady.

HOTTEN-TOT, *n.* 1. One belonging to a South African tribe, formerly esteemed the most degraded of the human race. 2. A savage, brutal man.

HOTTEN-TOT-CHER'RY, *n.* A plant.

HOU'DAH, *n.* A seat to be fixed on a camel's back.

HOUGH (hok), *n.* [Sax. *hoh.*] 1. The lower part of the thigh; the ham. 2. An adz; a hoe; [*not in use.*]

HOUGH (hok), *v. t.* 1. To hamstring. 2. To cut with a hoe; [*obs.*]

HOUGHED (hokt), *pp.* Hamstrung; disabled by cutting the sinews of the ham.

HOU'LET, *n.* An owl. *See* HOWLET.

HŌULT. *See* HOLT.

HOUND, *n.* [Sax., Ger., Sw., Dan., Scot. *hund.*] A generic name of the dog; but in *English* it is confined to a particular breed used in the chase.

HOUND, *v. t.* 1. To set on the chase. 2. To hunt; to chase.

HOUND'-FISH, *n.* A fish of the shark family.

HOUND'-TREE, *n.* A kind of tree.—*Ainsworth.*

HOUNDS, *n. pl.* In *seamen's language*, the projecting parts of the head of a mast.—*Mar. Dict.*

HOUND'S'-TONGUE (-tung), *n.* A succulent plant, common on the roofs of European buildings.

HŌUP. *See* HOOPOO.

HOUR (our), *n.* [L., Sp. *hora*; Fr. *heure.*] 1. A space of time equal to one twenty-fourth part of a day. It consists of sixty minutes. 2. Time; a particular time; as, the *hour* of death. 3. The time marked or indicated by a chronometer, clock, or watch; the particular time of the day.—*To keep good hours*, to be at home in good season.—In the *Roman Catholic Church*, *hours*, in the *plural*, certain prayers at particular periods of the day, as vespers and matins.—In *mythology*, the *Hours* (*horæ*) were divinities regarded either as the goddesses of the seasons or of the hours of the day.—*Brande.*

HOUR'-CIR-€LE, *n.* In *astronomy*, a meridian; so called because the arcs of the equator intercepted between the meridians are used as measures of time.—*Olmsted.*

HOUR'-GLASS (our'-gläs), *n.* 1. A chronometer that measures intervals of time by the running of sand from one glass vessel to another through a small aperture. 2. Space of time.—*Bacon.*

HOUR'-HAND, *n.* The hand or pointed pin which shows the hour on a chronometer.

HOUR'-PLATE (our'-plāte), *n.* The plate of a time-piece on which the hours are marked; the dial.—*Locke.*

HOUR'I. n. Among *Mohammedans*, a nymph of paradise.

HOUR'LY (our'ly), *a.* 1. Happening or done every hour; frequent; often repeated. 2. Continual.

HOUR'LY (our'ly), *adv.* Every hour; frequently.

† HOUS'AGE, *n.* A fee for keeping goods in a house.

HOUSE (hous), *n.* [Sax., Goth., Sw., Scot. *hus.*] 1. A building intended or used as a habitation; a building or edifice for the habitation of man; a dwelling-place, mansion, or abode for any of the human species. 2. An edifice or building appropriated to the service of God; a temple; a church. 3. A monastery; a college; as, a religious *house.*—*Addison.* 4. The manner of living; the table; as, to keep a good *house*, a miserable *house.* *Swift.*—5. In *astrology*, the station of a planet in the heavens, or the twelfth part of the heavens. 6. A family of ancestors; descendants and kindred; a race of persons from the same stock; a tribe; *particularly applied* to a noble family; as, the *house* of Brunswick. 7. One of the estates of a kingdom assembled in parliament or legislature; a body of men united in their legislative capacity. 8. The quorum of a legislative body; the number of representatives assembled who are constitutionally empowered to enact laws.—9. In *mercantile affairs*, a firm or commercial establishment; as, the *house* of Baring and Brothers.—10. In *Scripture*, those who dwell in a house, and compose a family; a household. 11. Wealth; estate. 12. The grave; as, the *house* appointed for all living.—*Job*, xxx., 23. 13. Household affairs; domestic concerns. 14. The body; the residence of the soul in this world. 15. The church among the Jews. 16. A place of residence. 17. A square or division on a chessboard.—*House of correction*, a prison for the punishment of idle and disorderly persons, vagrants, trespassers, &c.—*Brande.*

HOUSE (houz), *v. t.* [Sw. *hysa.*] 1. To cover from the inclemencies of the weather; to shelter; to protect by covering. 2. To admit to residence; to harbor.—*Sidney.* 3. To deposit and cover, as in the grave.—*Sandys.* 4. To drive to a shelter.

HOUSE (houz), *v. i.* 1. To take shelter or lodgings; to keep abode; to reside.—*Milton.* 2. To have an astrological station in the heavens.—*Dryden.*

HOUSE'-BŌAT, *n.* A covered boat.

HOUSE'-BREĀK-ER (hous'-brā-ker), *n.* One who breaks, opens, and enters a house by day with a felonious intent.

HOUSE'-BREĀK-ING (hous'-brā-king), *n.* The breaking, or opening and entering of a house by daylight, with the intent to commit a felony, or to steal or rob.

HOUSE'-DOG, *n.* A dog kept to guard the house.—*Addison.*

HOUSE'-LAMB (hous'-lam), *n.* A lamb kept in a house for fatting.

HOUSE'-MĀID, *n.* A female servant employed to keep a house clean, &c.

HOUSE'-PIG-EON, *n.* A tame pigeon.—*Gregory.*

HOUSE'-RĀIS-ER, *n.* One who erects a house.

HOUSE'-ROOM, *n.* Room or place in a house.—*Dryden.*

HOUSE'-SNĀIL, *n.* A particular kind of snail.

HOUSE'-WARM-ING, *n.* A feast or merry-making at the time a family enters a new house.

HOUSE'-WRĪGHT (hous'-rīte), *n.* An architect who builds houses.

HOUSE'BŌTE, *n.* [*house*, and Sax. *bot.*] In *law*, a sufficient allowance of wood to repair the house and supply fuel.

HOUSE'HŌLD, *n.* 1. Those who dwell under the same roof and compose a family. 2. Family life; domestic management.—*Shak.*

HOUSE'HŌLD, *a.* Belonging to the house and family; domestic.

HOUSE'HŌLD-BRĔAD, *n.* Bread made within the house; bread not of the finest quality.

HOUSE'HŌLD-STUFF, *n.* The furniture of a house; the vessels, utensils, and goods of a family.

HOUSE'HŌLD-ER, *n.* The master or chief of a family; one who keeps house with his family.

HOUSE'KEEP-ER, *n.* 1. One who occupies a house with his family; a man or woman who maintains a family state in a house; a householder. 2. A female servant who has the chief care of the family. 3. One who lives in plenty; [*obs.*] 4. One who keeps much at home; [*obs.*] 5. A house-dog; [*obs.*]

HOUSE'KEEP-ING, *a.* Domestic; used in a family. [*Little used.*]

HOUSE'KEEP-ING, *n.* 1. The family state in a dwelling, care of domestic concerns. 2. Hospitality; a plentiful and hospitable table.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*]

HOUS'EL (houz'el), *n.* [Sax. *husel.*] The eucharist; the sacred bread.

† HOUS'EL, *v. t.* [Sax. *huslian.*] To give or receive the eucharist.—*Chaucer.*

HOUSE'LEEK, *n.* A plant.

HOUSE'LESS, *a.* 1. Destitute of a house or habitation.—*Goldsmith.* 2. Destitute of shelter.

HOUSE'LĪNE, } *n.* Among *seamen*, a small line formed of
HOUS'ING, } three strands; used for seizings.

* HOUSE'WĪFE, *n.* [*house* and *wife*; contracted into *huswife, hussy.*] 1. The mistress of a family. 2. A female economist; a good manager. 3. One skilled in female business. 4. A little case or bag for articles of female work; pronounced *huz'zif.*

* HOUSE'WĪFE-LY, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the mistress of a family. 2. Taken from housewifery, or domestic affairs.

* HOUSE'WĪFE-RY, *n.* The business of the mistress of a family; female business in the economy of a family female management of domestic concerns.

HOUSED, *pp.* Put under cover; sheltered.

HOUS'ING, *ppr.* 1. Depositing in a house; covering; sheltering. 2. Warped; crooked, as a brick.

HOUS'ING, *n.* 1. A cover or cloth over or under a horse's

saddle, used originally to keep off dirt, and afterward as an ornamental or military appendage; a saddle-cloth; a horse-cloth. 2. Houses taken collectively; [*obs.*]—3. *See* HOUSELINE, No. 4. In *architecture*, the space taken out of one solid to admit the insertion of another.

† HOUS'LING, *a.* Sacramental; as, *housling* fire, used in the ceremony of marriage.—*Spenser.*

HOUSS, *n.* A covering.—*Dryden.* *See* HOUSING.

HŌVE, *pret.* of *heave.*

HOV'EL, *n.* [Sax. *hof, hofe.*] 1. An open shed for sheltering cattle, protecting produce, &c., from the weather.—*Brande.* 2. A cottage; a mean house.

HOV'EL, *v. t.* To put in a hovel; to shelter.

HOV'ELED, *pp.* Put in a hovel; sheltered.

HŌV'EN, *pp.* of *heave.*

* HŎV'ER (huv'er), *v. i.* [W. *hofiaw.*] 1. To flap the wings, as a fowl; to hang over or about, fluttering or flapping the wings. 2. To hang over or around, with irregular motions. 3. To stand in suspense or expectation. 4. To wander about from place to place in the neighborhood.

† HŎV'ER, *n.* A protection or shelter by hanging over.

HŎV'ER-GROUND, *n.* Light ground.—*Ray.*

HŎV'ER-ING, *ppr.* Flapping the wings; hanging over or around; moving with short, irregular flights.

HŎV'ER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a hovering manner.

HOW, *adv.* [Sax. *hu.*] 1. In what manner. 2. To what degree or extent. 3. For what reason; from what cause. 4. By what means. 5. In what state. 6. It is used in a sense marking proportion. 7. It is much used in exclamation; as, *how* are the mighty fallen!—2 *Sam.*, i. 8. In some popular phrases, *how* is superfluous or inelegant.

† HOW'BE, *adv.* Nevertheless.—*Spenser.*

† HOW-BE'IT, *adv.* [*how, be,* and *it.*] Be it as it may; nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; but; however.

HOW'DY, *n.* A midwife.—*Grose.* [*Local.*]

HOW D'YE. How do you? how is your health?

HOW-EV'ER, *adv.* 1. In whatever manner or degree. 2. At all events; at least. 3. Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet.

HOW'ITZ, } *n.* [Sp. *hobus*; G. *haubitze.*] A kind of
HOW'ITZ-ER, } mortar or short gun, mounted on a field carriage, and used for throwing shells.

HOW'KER, *n.* A Dutch vessel with two masts; also, a small one-masted fishing-boat.

HOWL, *v. i.* [D. *huilen.*] 1. To cry as a dog or wolf; to utter a particular kind of loud, protracted, and mournful sound. 2. To utter a loud, mournful sound, expressive of distress; to wail. 3. To roar, as a tempest.

HOWL, *v. t.* To utter or speak with outcry.

HOWL, *n.* 1. The cry of a dog or wolf, or other like sound. 2. The cry of a human being in horror or anguish.

HOWLED, *pp.* Uttered with outcry, as a dog or wolf.

HOWL'ET, *n.* [Fr. *hulotte.*] An owl.

HOWL'ING, *ppr.* Uttering the cry of a dog or wolf; uttering a loud cry of distress.

HOWL'ING, *a.* Filled with howls, or howling beasts; dreary.—*Addison.*

HOWL'ING, *n.* The act of howling; a loud outcry or mournful sound.

† HOW'SO, *adv.* [abbreviation of *howsoever.*] Although.—*Daniel.*

HOW-SO-EV'ER, *adv.* [*how, so,* and *ever.*] 1. In what manner soever. 2. Although.

† HOX, *v. t.* To hough; to hamstring.—*Shak.* *See* HOUGH.

HOY, *n.* A small vessel, usually rigged as a sloop.

HOY. An exclamation, of no definite meaning.

HUB. *See* HOB.

HUB'BUB, *n.* A great noise of many confused voices; a tumult; uproar; riot.—*Clarendon.*

HUB-BUB-BOO', *n.* A howling.—*Smart.*

† HUCK, *v. i.* To haggle in trading.

HUCK, *n.* The name of a German river-trout.

HUCK'A-BACK, *n.* A kind of linen with raised figures on it, used for table-cloths and towels.

HUCK'LE, *n.* [G. *höcker.*] The hip, that is, a bunch.

HUCK'LE-BACKED (-lbakt), *a.* Having round shoulders.

HUCK'LE-BER-RY (huk'l-), *n.* The berry called also whortleberry.

HUCK'LE-BŌNE (huk'l-), *n.* [G. *höcker.*] The hip bone.

HUCK'STER, *n.* [G. *höcke, höcker.*] 1. A retailer of small articles, of provisions, nuts, &c. 2. A mean, trickish fellow.

HUCK'STER, *v. i.* To deal in small articles, or in petty bargains.—*Swift.*

HUCK'STER-AGE, *n.* Small dealing or business.—*Milton.*

HUCK'STRESS, *n.* A female peddler.

HUD, *n.* The shell or hull of a nut.—*Grose.* [*Local.*]

HUD'DLE, *v. i.* [In Ger. *hudeln.*] 1. To crowd; to press together promiscuously, without order or regularity. 2. To move in a promiscuous throng without order; to press or hurry in disorder.

HUD'DLE, *v. t.* 1. To put on in haste and disorder. 2. To cover in haste or carelessly. 3. To perform in haste and disorder. 4. To throw together in confusion, to crowd together without regard to order.

HUD'DLE, *n.* A crowd; a number of persons or things crowded together without order or regularity; tumult; confusion.—*Locke.*

HUD'DLED *pp.* Crowded together without order.

HUD'DLER, *n.* One who throws things into confusion; a bungler.

HUD'DLING, *ppr.* Crowding or throwing together in disorder; putting on carelessly.

HU-DI-BRAS'TIC, *a.* Similar in style to Hudibras, or dog-gerel poetry.

HUE, *n.* [Sax. *hiewe, hiw.*] Color; tint; dye.—*Milton.*

HUE, in the phrase *hue and cry*, signifies a shouting or vociferation.—In *law*, a *hue and cry* is the pursuit of a felon or offender, with loud outcries or clamor to give an alarm.

† HUED (hūde), *a.* Colored.—*Chaucer.*

HUE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of color.

† HUE'ER, *n.* One whose business is to cry out or give an alarm.—*Carew.*

HUFF, *n.* [Sp. *chufa.*] 1. A swell of sudden anger or arrogance. 2. A boaster.—*South.*

HUFF, *v. t.* 1. To swell; to enlarge; to puff up.—*Grew.* 2. To hector; to bully; to treat with insolence and arrogance; to chide or rebuke with insolence.

HUFF, *v. i.* 1. To swell; to dilate or enlarge, as bread. 2. To bluster; to swell with anger, pride, or arrogance; to storm.

HUFFED (huft), *pp.* Swelled up; puffed up.

HUFF'ER, *n.* A bully; a swaggerer; a blusterer.

HUFF'I-NESS, *n.* Petulance; the state of being puffed up.

HUFF'ING, *ppr.* Swelling; puffing up; blustering.

HUFF'ING, *n.* Swelling; petulance; anger.

HUFF'ISH, *a.* Arrogant; insolent; hectoring.

HUFF'ISH-LY, *adv.* With arrogance or blustering.

HUFF'ISH-NESS, *n.* Arrogance; petulance; bluster.

HUFF'Y, *a.* Swelled or swelling; petulant.

HUG, *v. t.* [Dan. *heger.*] 1. To press close in an embrace. 2. To embrace closely; to hold fast; to treat with fondness. 3. To congratulate: with *himself, one's self,* &c. 4. To gripe in wrestling or scuffling.—5. In *seamen's language* to keep close to; as, to *hug* the land or wind.—*Totten.*

HUG, *n.* 1. A close embrace. 2. A particular gripe in wrestling or scuffling.

HUGE, *a.* [D. *hoog.*] 1. Very large; of great or excessive size.—2. It is *improperly* applied to space and distance, in the sense of *great, vast.*—3. In *colloquial language*, very great.—SYN. Enormous; gigantic; colossal; immense prodigious.

HUGE'-BEL-LIED, *a.* Having a very large belly.—*Milton.*

HUGE'-BUILT (-bilt), *a.* Built to a huge size.

HUGE'LY, *adv.* Very greatly; enormously; immensely.

HUGE'NESS, *n.* Enormous bulk or largeness.

HUGGED, *pp.* Closely embraced; held fast.

HUG'GER-MUG'GER, *n.* In *hugger-mugger*, denotes in privacy or secrecy; and the word, adverbially used, denotes secretly.—*Holloway.* [*It is a low cant word.*]

HUG'GING, *ppr.* Embracing closely; fondling.

HU'GUE-NOT (hū'ge-not), *n.* [The origin of this word is uncertain. It is conjectured to be a corruption of G. *eidgenossen*, confederates.] A name formerly given to a Protestant in France.

HU'GUE-NOT-ISM, *n.* The religion of the Huguenots in France.—*Sherwood.*

† HUGY, *a.* [from *huge.*] Vast in size.—*Dryden.*

† HUISSHER (hwē'-), *n.* [Fr. *huissier.*] An usher.—*B. Jonson.*

HUKE, *n.* [W. *hug.*] A cloak; a hyke.—*Bacon.*

† HULCH, *n.* A bunch or hump.

† HULCH'-BACKED (-bakt), *a.* Crooked-backed.—*Cotgrave.*

† HULCHED (hulcht), *a.* Swollen; puffed up.—*Cotgrave*

† HULCH'Y, *a.* Much swelling; gibbous.—*Sherwood.*

HULK, *n.* [D. *hulk*; Sax. *hulc.*] 1. The body of an old vessel, unfit for further service at sea. 2. Any thing bulky or unwieldy; [*not used.*]—The *hulks*, in *England*, old or dismasted ships, formerly used as prisons.

HULK, *v. t.* To take out the entrails. [*Little used.*]

† HULK'Y, *a.* Bulky; unwieldy.

HULL, *n.* [Sax. *hul.*] 1. The outer covering of any thing, particularly of a nut or of grain. 2. The frame or body of a ship or other vessel.—*To lie a hull*, in *seamen's language*, is to lie as a ship without any sail upon her, and her helm lashed a-lee.—*To strike a hull*, in a storm, is to take in the sails, and lash the helm on the lee-side of a ship.—*Hull down* expresses that the hull of the ship is concealed by the convexity of the sea.

HULL, *v. t.* 1. To strip off or separate the hull or hulls. 2. To pierce the hull of a ship with a cannon-ball.

HULL, *v. i.* To float or drive on the water, like the hull of a ship without sails.

HULLED, *pp.* Stripped off, as the hulls of seed.—*Hulled corn* or *grain*, corn or grain boiled in a weak lye, so that the hull separates from the kernel.

HULL'ING, *ppr.* Stripping off the hull.
HULL'Y, *a.* Having husks or pods; siliquous.
HUL'VER, *n.* [D. *hulst.*] Holly, an evergreen shrub or tree.
HUM, *v. i.* [G. *hummen.*] 1. To utter the sound of bees; to buzz. 2. To make an inarticulate, buzzing sound. 3. To pause in speaking, and make an audible noise, like the humming of bees. 4. To make a dull, heavy noise, like a drone. 5. To applaud; [*obs.*]
HUM, *v. t.* 1. To sing in a low voice. 2. To cause to hum; to impose on; [*vulgar.*]
HUM, *n.* 1. The noise of bees or insects. 2. A low, confused noise, as of crowds. 3. Any low, dull noise. 4. A low, inarticulate sound, uttered by a speaker in a pause. 5. An expression of applause. 6. An imposition in jest; [*vulgar.*]
HUM, *exclam.* A sound with a pause, implying doubt and deliberation.—*Pope.*
HŪ'MAN, *a.* [L. *humanus*; Fr. *humain.*] 1. Belonging to man or mankind; pertaining or relating to the race of man. 2. Having the qualities of a man. 3. Profane; not sacred or divine; [*obs.*]
† HŪ'MAN-ATE, *a.* Endued with humanity.—*Cranmer.*
HU-MANE', *a.* 1. Having the feelings and dispositions proper to man; having tenderness and compassion. 2. Inclined to treat the lower orders of animals with tenderness.—SYN. Kind; sympathizing; benevolent; mild; compassionate; tender; merciful.
HU-MANE'LY, *adv.* 1. With kindness, tenderness, or compassion. 2. In a humane manner; with kind feelings.
HU-MANE'NESS, *n.* Tenderness.—*Scott.*
HŪ'MAN-IST, *n.* 1. One who pursues the study of the *humanities* (*literæ humaniores*), or polite literature; [a term used in various *European* universities, especially the *Scottish.*]—*Brande.* 2. One versed in the knowledge of human nature.
HU-MAN-I-TĀ'RI-AN, *n.* One who holds that Jesus Christ was a mere man.
HU-MAN-I-TĀ'RI-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of the Humanitarians.
HU-MAN'I-TY, *n.* [L. *humanitas.*] 1. The peculiar nature of man, by which he is distinguished from other beings. 2. Mankind collectively; the human race. 3. The kind feelings, dispositions, and sympathies of man, by which he is distinguished from the lower orders of animals; kindness; benevolence. 4. The exercise of kindness; acts of tenderness. 5. Philology; grammatical studies. *Johnson.*—*Humanities*, in the *plural*, signifies grammar, rhetoric, the Latin and Greek languages, and poetry; for teaching which there are professors in the universities of *Scotland.*
HU-MAN-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of humanizing.
HŪ'MAN-IZE, *v. t.* To soften; to render humane; to subdue dispositions to cruelty, and render susceptible of kind feelings.
HŪ'MAN-IZED, *pp.* Softened; rendered humane.
HŪ'MAN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Softening, subduing cruel dispositions.
HŪ'MAN-KĪND, *n.* The race of man; mankind; the human species.—*Pope.*
HŪ'MAN-LY, *adv.* 1. After the manner of men; according to the opinions or knowledge of men. 2. Kindly; humanely.—*Pope*; [*obs.*]
† HU-MĀ'TION, *n.* Interment.
HUM'BIRD, HUM'MING-BIRD, } *n.* A very small bird of the genus *trochilus*, so called from the sound of its wings in flight.
* HUM'BLE, *a.* [Fr. *humble*; L. *humilis.*] 1. Low; opposed to *high* or *lofty.*—*Cowley.* 2. Low; opposed to *lofty* or *great*; mean; not magnificent. 3. Lowly; modest; meek; submissive; opposed to *proud, haughty, arrogant*, or *assuming.*
* HUM'BLE, *v. t.* 1. To bring down, or reduce to a low state. 2. To crush; to break; to subdue; as, the battle of Austerlitz *humbled* the power of Austria. 3. To mortify or make ashamed; as, one may be *humbled* without having true humility. 4. To make humble or lowly in mind; to abase the pride of; to make meek and submissive. 5. To make to condescend; as, he *humbles* himself to speak to them. 6. To bring down; to reduce; as, the mountains shall be *humbled.* 7. To deprive of chastity. *Deut.*, xxi.—*To humble one's self*, to repent; to afflict one's self for sin; to make contrite.—SYN. To abase; lower; depress; humiliate; disgrace; degrade; sink.
* HUM'BLE-MOUTHED, *a.* Mild; meek; modest.
* HUM'BLE-PLANT, *n.* A species of sensitive plant.
* HUM'BLE-BEE, *n.* [G. *hummel.* It is often called *bumble-bee.*] A bee of a large species.
* HUM'BLED, *pp.* or *a.* Made low; abased; rendered meek and submissive; penitent.
* HUM'BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being humble or low; humility; meekness.—*Bacon.*
* HUM'BLER, *n.* He or that which humbles; he that reduces pride or mortifies.
* HUM'BLES, UM'BLES, } *n. pl.* Entrails of a deer.—*Johnson.*
† HUM'BLESS, *n.* [Old Fr. *humblesse.*] Humbleness; humility.—*Spenser.*
* HUM'BLING, *ppr.* 1. Abasing; crushing; subduing. 2. *a* Adapted to abase pride and self-dependence.
* HUM'BLING, *n.* Humiliation; abatement of pride.—*Milton*
* HUM'BLY, *adv.* 1. In an humble manner; with modest submissiveness; with humility. 2. In a low state or condition; without elevation.
HUM'BŌLDT-INE, *n.* [from *Humboldt.*] A native oxalate of iron.
HUM'BŌLDT-ITE, *n.* A mineral, a variety of datholite.
HUM'BUG, *n.* An imposition under fair pretenses; a person who thus imposes. [*A low word.*]
HUM'BUG, *v. t.* To deceive for the purpose of ridicule. [*A low word.*]
HUM'BUGGED, *pp.* Imposed on; deceived.
HUM'BUG-GER-Y, *n.* The practice of imposition.
HUM'DRUM, *a.* [qu. *hum* and *drone.*] Dull; stupid.
HUM'DRUM, *n.* A stupid fellow; a drone.
HU-MECT', HU-MECT'ATE, } *v. t.* [L. *humecto.*] To moisten; to wet, to water.—*Brown.* [*Little used.*]
HU-MECT-ĀTION, *n.* The act of moistening, wetting, or watering.—*Bacon.* [*Little used.*]
HU-MECT'IVE, *a.* Having the power to moisten.
HŪ'MER-AL, *a.* [Fr.] Belonging to the shoulder.
HUM'HUM, *n.* A kind of plain, coarse India cloth, made of cotton.
HŪ'MIC ACID, *n.* An acid formed from humus by the action of an alkali.—*Cooley.*
HU-MI-CU-BĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *humus* and *cubo.*] A lying on the ground.—*Bramhall.* [*Little used.*]
HŪ'MID, *a.* [L. *humidus.*] 1. Moist, damp; containing sensible moisture. 2. Somewhat wet or watery.
HU-MID'I-TY, *n.* 1. Moisture; dampness; a moderate degree of wetness. 2. Moisture in the form of visible vapor, or perceptible in the air.
HŪ'MID-NESS, *n.* Humidity.
HU-MIL'I-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *humilio.*] To humble; to lower in condition; to depress.—*Eaton.*
HU-MIL'I-Ā-TED, *pp.* Humbled, depressed; degraded.
HU-MIL'I-Ā-TING, *ppr.* 1. Humbling; depressing. 2. *a* Abating pride; reducing self-confidence; mortifying.
HU-MIL-I-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of humbling; the state of being humbled. 2. Descent from an elevated state or rank to one that is low or humble. 3. The act of abasing pride, or the state of being reduced to lowliness of mind, meekness, penitence, and submission. 4. Abasement of pride; mortification; depression; dejection.
HU-MIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *humilitas.*] 1. In *ethics*, freedom from pride and arrogance; humbleness of mind; a modest estimate of one's own worth.—In *theology*, humility consists in lowliness of mind; a deep sense of one's own unworthiness in the sight of God. 2. Act of submission.
HŪ'MIN, *n.* *See* HUMUS.
HŪ'MITE, *n.* [from *Sir A. Hume.*] A rare Vesuvian mineral, occurring in minute crystals.
HUM'MER, *n.* One who hums; an applauder.
HUM'MING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making a low buzzing or murmuring.
HUM'MING, *n.* The sound of bees; a low murmuring.
HUM'MING-ALE, *n.* Sprightly ale.—*Dryden.*
HUM'MING-BIRD, *n.* The smallest of birds, of the genus *trochilus.* *See* HUMBIRD.
HUM'MOCK, *n.* A solid mass of turf elevated above the surrounding earth. *See* HOMMOCK.
HUM'MUMS, *n. pl.* [Persian.] Sweating places, or baths.
* HŪ'MOR, *n.* [L.] 1. Moisture; but the word is chiefly used to express the moisture or fluids of animal bodies; as, the *humors* of the eye.—In *popular usage*, an animal fluid in an unhealthy state. 2. A disease of the skin; cutaneous eruptions. 3. Turn of mind, or peculiarity of disposition, often temporary. 4. That quality of the imagination which gives to ideas a wild or fantastic turn, and tends to excite laughter or mirth by ludicrous images or representations. *Humor* is less poignant and brilliant than *wit*, hence it is always agreeable. Wit, directed against folly, often offends by its severity; humor makes a man ashamed of his follies, without exciting his resentment. 5. Petulance; peevishness; better expressed by *ill-humor.*—*South.* 6. A trick; a practice or habit. *Shak.*—SYN. Temper disposition; mood; frame; whim; fancy; caprice; merriment; jocularity; burlesque; wit; satire.
* HŪ'MOR, *v. t.* 1. To gratify by yielding to particular inclination, humor, wish, or desire; to indulge by compliance. 2. To suit; to indulge; to favor by imposing no restraint, and rather contributing to promote by occasional aids.
* HŪ'MOR-AL, *a.* Pertaining to or proceeding from the humors.—*Harvey.*
* HŪ'MOR-AL-ISM, *n.* 1. State of being humoral.—*Caldwell.* 2. The doctrine that diseases have their seat in the humors.
* HŪ'MOR-AL-IST, *n.* One who favors the humoral pathology.

* HŪ'MORED, *pp.* Indulged; favored.
* HŪ'MOR-ING, *ppr.* Indulging a particular wish or propensity; favoring; contributing to aid by falling into a design or course.
* HŪ'MOR-ISM, *n.* The state of the humors.
* HŪ'MOR-IST, *n.* 1. One who conducts himself by his own inclination, or bent of mind; one who gratifies his own humor. 2. One who indulges humor in speaking or writing; one who has a playful fancy or genius. 3. One who has odd conceits; also, a wag; a droll.
* HŪ'MOR-LESS, *a.* Destitute of humor.
* HŪ'MOR-OUS, *a.* Containing humor; full of wild or fanciful images; adapted to excite laughter. 2. Having the power to speak or write in the style of humor; exciting laughter. 3. Subject to be governed by humor or caprice; irregular; capricious; whimsical; [*obs.*] 4. Moist; humid; [*obs.*]—SYN. Jocose; jocular; witty; pleasant; playful; merry.
* HŪ'MOR-OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. With a wild or grotesque combination of ideas; in a manner to excite laughter or mirth; pleasantly; jocosely. 2. Capriciously; whimsically; in conformity with one's humor.—*Calamy.*
* HŪ'MOR-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being humorous; oddness of conceit; jocularity. 2. Fickleness; capriciousness. 3. Peevishness; petulance.—*Goodman.*
* HŪ'MOR-SOME, *a.* 1. Peevish; petulant; influenced by the humor of the moment.—*Burke.* 2. Odd; humorous; adapted to excite laughter.—*Swift.*
* HŪ'MOR-SOME-LY, *adv.* 1. Peevishly; petulantly.—*Johnson.* 2. Oddly; humorously.
HUMP, *n.* [L. *umbo.*] The protuberance formed by a crooked back.
HUMP'BACK, *n.* 1. A crooked back; high shoulders. 2. A humpbacked person.
HUMP'BACKED (-bakt), *a.* Having a crooked back.
HŪ'MUS, *n.* [L., ground.] A pulverulent brown substance formed by the action of air on solid animal or vegetable matter. It is a valuable constituent of soils.—*Graham.*
HUNCH, *n.* 1. A hump; a protuberance. 2. A lump; a thick piece. [*New England.*] 3. A push or jerk with the fist or elbow.
HUNCH, *v. t.* 1. To push with the elbow; to push or thrust with a sudden jerk. 2. To push out in a protuberance; to crook the back.
HUNCH'BACK, *n.* A humpback.
HUNCH'BACKED (-bakt), *a.* Having a crooked back.
HUNCHED (huncht), *pp.* Pushed or thrust with the fist or elbow.
HUNCH'ING, *ppr.* Pushing with the fist or elbow.
* HUND'RED, *a.* [Sax. *hund*, or *hundred.*] Denoting the product of ten multiplied by ten, or the number of ten times ten.
* HUND'RED, *n.* 1. A collection, body, or sum, consisting of ten times ten individuals or units; the number 100. 2. A division or part of a county in *England*, supposed to have originally contained a hundred families, or a hundred warriors, or a hundred manors.
HUND'RED-COURT, *n.* In *England*, a court held for all the inhabitants of a hundred.—*Blackstone.*
HUND'RED-ER, *n.* 1. In *England*, a man who may be of a jury in any controversy respecting land within the hundred to which he belongs. 2. One having the jurisdiction of a hundred.
HUND'REDTH, *a.* The ordinal of a hundred.
HUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of *hang.*
HUNG'-BEEF, *n.* The fleshy part of beef, slightly salted, and hung up to dry; dried beef.
HUN'GA-RY-WA'TER, *n.* A distilled water prepared from the tops of flowers of rosemary; so called from a queen of Hungary, for whose use it was first made.
HUN'GER, *n.* [Sax., G., Dan., Sw. *hunger.*] 1. An uneasy sensation occasioned by the want of food; a craving of food by the stomach; craving appetite. 2. Any strong or eager desire.
HUN'GER, *v. i.* 1. To feel the pain or uneasiness which is occasioned by long abstinence from food; to crave food. 2. To desire with great eagerness; to long for.
† HUN'GER, *v. t.* To famish.
HUN'GER-BIT, } *a.* Pained, pinched, or weakened by
HUN'GER-BIT-TEN, } hunger.
HUN'GER-STARVED, *a.* Starved with hunger; pinched by want of food.—*Dryden.*
HUN'GER-STUNG, *a.* Stung by hunger.—*Drake.*
HUN'GERED, *pp.* or *a.* Pinched by want of food; hungry.
HUN'GER-ING, *ppr.* Feeling the uneasiness of want of food; desiring eagerly; longing for; craving.
HUN'GER-LY, *a.* Hungry; wanting food.—*Shak.*
HUN'GER-LY, *adv.* With keen appetite.—*Shak.* [*Rare.*]
† HUN'GRED, *a.* Hungry; pinched by want of food.
HUN'GRI-LY, *adv.* With keen appetite; voraciously.—*Dryden.*
HUN'GRY, *a.* 1. Having a keen appetite; feeling pain or uneasiness from want of food. 2. Having an eager desire. 3. Lean; emaciated, as if reduced by hunger; as, a *hungry* look.—*Shak.* 4. Not rich or fertile; poor; barren requiring substances to enrich itself; as, a *hungry* gravel —*Mortimer.*
HUNKS, *n.* A covetous, sordid man; a miser; a niggard.
HUNS, *n. pl.* [L. *Huni.*] The Scythians who conquered Pannonia, and gave it its present name, Hungary.
HUNT, *v. t.* [Sax. *huntian.*] 1. To chase wild animals, particularly quadrupeds, for the purpose of catching them for food, or for the diversion of sportsmen; to pursue with hounds for taking, as game. 2. To go in search of, for the purpose of shooting. 3. To pursue; to follow closely. 4 To use, direct, or manage hounds in the chase. *Addison.* —*To hunt out* or *after*, also, *to hunt up*, to seek; to search for. *Locke.*—*To hunt from*, to pursue and drive out or away.—*To hunt down*, to depress; to bear down by persecution or violence.
HUNT, *v. i.* 1. To follow the chase. 2. To seek wild animals for game, or for killing them by shooting when noxious. 3. To seek by close pursuit; to search.—To *hunt counter*, to trace the scent backward in hunting; to go back. *Shak.*; [*obs.*]—To *run* counter is still used.
HUNT, *n.* 1. A chase of wild animals for catching them. 2. A huntsman; [*obs.*] 3. A pack of hounds.—*Dryden* 4. Pursuit; chase. 5. A seeking of wild animals of any kind for game. 6. An association of huntsmen; as, the Caledonian *hunt.*
HUNT-COUNTER, *n.* A dog that runs back on the scent, and hence is worthless.—*Shak.*
HUNTED, *pp.* or *a.* Chased; pursued; sought.
HUNTER, *n.* 1. One who pursues wild animals with view to take them, either for sport or food. 2. A dog that scents game, or is employed in the chase. 3. A horse used in the chase.
HUNTING, *ppr.* Chasing for seizure; pursuing; seeking; searching.
HUNTING, *n.* 1. The act or practice of pursuing wild animals, for catching or killing them. 2. A pursuit; a seeking.
HUNTING-HORN, *n.* A bugle; a horn used to cheer the hounds in pursuit of game.
HUNTING-HORSE, } *n.* A horse used in hunting.—*But-*
HUNTING-NAG, } *ler.*
HUNTING-SEAT, *n.* A temporary residence for the purpose of hunting.—*Gray.*
HUNTRESS, *n.* A female that follows the chase.
HUNTS'MAN, *n.* 1. One who practices hunting. 2. The servant whose office it is to manage the chase.
HUNTS'MAN-SHIP, *n.* The art or practice of hunting; the qualifications of a hunter.
HUR'DEN, *n.* A coarse kind of linen. [*Local, or obs.*]
HUR'DLE, *n.* [Sax. *hyrdel.*] 1. A texture of twigs, osiers or sticks; a crate of various forms, according to its destination.—2. In *England*, a crate or sled on which criminals were dragged to execution. *Bacon.*—3. In *fortification*, a collection of twigs or sticks interwoven closely and sustained by long stakes.—4. In *husbandry*, a frame of split timber or sticks wattled together, serving for gates, inclosures, &c.
HUR'DLE, *v. t.* To make up, hedge, cover, or close with hurdles.—*Seward.*
HURDS, *n.* The coarse part of flax or hemp. *See* HARDS
HUR'DY-GUR'DY, *n.* A stringed instrument of music whose sounds are produced by the friction of a wheel, and regulated by the fingers.—*Porter.*
HURL, *v. t.* [Arm. *harlua.*] 1. To throw with violence; to drive with great force. 2. To utter with vehemence, [*not in use.*] 3. To play at a kind of game.
HURL, *v. i.* To move rapidly; to whirl.—*Thomson.* [*Rare.*]
HURL, *n.* 1. The act of throwing with violence. 2. Tumult; riot; commotion.—*Knolles.*
HURL'-BAT, *n.* A whirl-bat; an old kind of weapon.
HURL'BONE, *n.* In *a horse*, a bone near the middle of the buttock.—*Encyc.*
HURLED, *pp.* Thrown with violence.
HURL'ER, *n.* One who hurls, or who plays at hurling.
HURL'ING, *ppr.* Throwing with force; playing at hurling.
HURL'WIND, *n.* A whirlwind, which see.—*Sandys.*
HUR'LY, } *n.* [Dan. *hurl om burl*; Fr. *hurlu-burlu.*]
HUR'LY-BUR'LY, } Tumult; bustle; confusion.—*Shak*
HUR-RA', } An exclamation of joy or surprise.
HUR-RAH', }
HUR'RI-CANE, *n.* [Sp. *huracan*, for *furacan.*] A violent storm, distinguished by the vehemence of the wind, and the sudden changes to which it is subject. *Brande.*—*Hurricane deck*, a name given to the upper deck of steamboats, which, from its height, is liable to be injured by sudden and violent winds.
HUR'RIED (hur'rid), *pp.* or *a.* Hastened; urged or impelled to rapid motion or vigorous action.
HUR'RIED-LY, *adv.* In a hurried manner.—*Bowring.*
HUR'RIED-NESS, *n.* State of being hurried.—*Scott.*
HUR'RI-ER, *n.* One who hurries, urges, or impels.

HUR'RY, *v. t.* [L. *curro*; Fr. *courir.*] 1. To impel to greater speed; to drive or press forward with more rapidity; to urge to act or proceed with more celerity. 2. To drive or impel with violence. 3. To urge or drive with precipitation and confusion; for confusion is often caused by hurry.—*To hurry away*, to drive or carry away in haste.—SYN. To hasten; precipitate; expedite; quicken; accelerate.

HUR'RY, *v. i.* To move or act with haste; to proceed with celerity or precipitation.

HUR'RY, *n.* 1. A driving or pressing forward in motion or business. 2. Pressure; urgency to haste. 3. Precipitation that occasions disorder or confusion. 4. Tumult; bustle; commotion; as, *hurry* of thought.

HUR'RY-SKUR'RY, *adv.* Confusedly; in a bustle.

HUR'RY-ING, *ppr.* Driving or urging to greater speed; precipitating.

HUR'RY-ING, *n.* The urging to greater speed; rapidity of motion.

HUR'RY-ING-LY, *adv.* In a hurrying manner.

HURST, *n.* [Sax. *hurst* or *hyrst.*] A wood or grove.

HURT, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hurt.* [Sax. *hyrt.*] 1. To bruise; to give pain by a contusion, pressure, or any violence to the body. 2. To wound; to injure or impair the sound state of the body, as by incision or fracture. 3. To harm; to damage; to injure by occasioning loss. 4. To injure by diminution; to impair. 5. To injure by reducing in quality; to impair the strength, purity, or beauty of. 6. To harm; to injure; to damage, *in general.* 7. To wound; to injure; to give pain to; to grieve, as one's feelings.

HURT, *n.* 1. Any thing that gives pain to the body.—2. In a *general sense*, whatever injures or harms; as, I have done it to my *hurt.*—SYN. Wound; bruise; injury; harm; damage; loss; detriment; mischief; bane; disadvantage.

HURT'ER, *n.* One who hurts or does harm.

HURT'ERS, *n. pl.* Pieces of wood at the lower end of a platform, to prevent the wheels of gun-carriages from injuring the parapet.

HURT'FUL, *a.* Occasioning loss or destruction; tending to impair or destroy.—SYN. Pernicious; destructive; harmful; baneful; prejudicial; detrimental; disadvantageous; mischievous; injurious; noxious; unwholesome.

HURT'FUL-LY, *adv.* Injuriously; mischievously.

HURT'FUL-NESS, *n.* Injuriousness; tendency to occasion loss or destruction; mischievousness.

† HURTLE (hur'tl), *v. i.* [from *hurt.*] To clash or run against; to jostle; to skirmish; to meet in shock and encounter; to wheel suddenly.

† HURTLE, *v. t.* 1. To move with violence or impetuosity.—*Spenser.* 2. To push forcibly; to whirl.

HURTLE-BER-RY, *n.* A whortleberry, which see.

HURTLES, } *n. pl.* A name of horses among the Highland-
HURTELS, } ers in Scotland.

HURT'LESS, *a.* 1. Harmless; innocent; doing no injury; innoxious. 2. Receiving no injury.

HURT'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without harm. [*Little used.*]

HURT'LESS-NESS, *n.* Freedom from any harmful quality.—*Johnson.* [*Little used.*]

HUS'BAND, *n.* [Sax. *husbonda.*] 1. A man contracted or joined to a woman by marriage. A man to whom a woman is betrothed.—2. In *seamen's language*, the owner of a ship who manages its concerns in person. 3. The male of animals of a lower order.—*Dryden.* 4. An economist; a good manager; a man who knows and practices the methods of frugality and profit; [*not used in America.*] 5. A farmer; a cultivator; a tiller of the ground. [For this last, *husbandman* is used in America.]

HUS'BAND, *v. t.* 1. To direct and manage with frugality in expending any thing; to use with economy. 2. To till; to cultivate with good management.—*Bacon.* 3. To supply with a husband; [*little used.*]

HUS'BAND-A-BLE, *a.* Manageable with economy. [*Bad.*]

HUS'BAND-ED, *pp.* Used or managed with economy; well-managed.

HUS'BAND-ING, *ppr.* Using or managing with frugality.

HUS'BAND-ING, *n.* The laying up or economizing; frugal management.

HUS'BAND-LESS, *a.* Destitute of a husband.

HUS'BAND-LY, *a.* Frugal; thrifty. [*Little used.*]

HUS'BAND-MAN, *n.* 1. A farmer; a cultivator or tiller of the ground; one who labors in tillage. 2. The master of a family.—*Chaucer.*

HUS'BAND-RY, *n.* 1. The business of a farmer; farming; agriculture. 2. Frugality; domestic economy; good management; thrift; usually with *good.* 3. Care of domestic affairs.—*Shak.*

HUSH, *a.* [G. *husch.*] Silent; still; quiet; as, they are *hush* as death.

HUSH, *v. t.* To still; to silence; to calm; to make quiet; to repress noise.—*Shak.* 2. To appease; to allay; to calm.

HUSH, *v. i.* To be still; to be silent.—*Spenser.*

HUSH, *imperative of the verb*, used as an *exclamation*, be still; be silent or quiet; make no noise.—*To hush up*, to suppress; to keep concealed.—*Pope.*

HUSHED (husht), *pp.* Stilled; silenced; calmed.

HUSH'ING, *ppr.* Silencing; calming.

HUSH'-MON-EY (-mun-ny), *n.* A bribe to secure silence; money paid to hinder information, or disclosure of facts.

HUSK, *n.* [qu. W. *gwisg.*] The external covering of certain fruits or seeds of plants.

HUSK, *v. t.* To strip off the external integument or covering of the fruits or seeds of plants.

HUSKED (husk't), *pp.* 1. Stripped of its husks. 2. *a.* Covered with a husk.

HUSK'I-LY, *adv.* In a husky manner; dryly; roughly.

HUSK'I-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being dry and rough, like a husk.—2. *Figuratively*, roughness of sound; as, *huskiness* of voice.

HUSK'ING, *ppr.* Stripping off husks.

HUSK'ING, *n.* The act of stripping off husks.

HUSK'Y, *a.* 1. Abounding with husks; consisting of husks. 2. Resembling husks; dry; rough. 3. Rough, as sound; harsh; whizzing.

HŬ'SO, *n.* A large fish of eastern Europe, allied to the sturgeon.

HUS-SAR', *n.* [Tartar, *uswar.*] A mounted soldier or horseman, originally among the Hungarians, but now in all the armies of Europe. Their arms are light, and consist of a sabre, a carbine, and pistols.—*Brande.*

HUSS'ITE, *n.* A follower of John Huss, the reformer of Bohemia, who was burned alive in 1415.

HUS'SY, *n.* [contracted from *huswife*, housewife.] 1. A bad or worthless woman. 2. An economist; a thrifty woman.—*Tusser.*

HUS'TINGS, *n. pl.* [Sax. *hustinge.*] 1. A court held in Guildhall, in London, before the lord-mayor and aldermen of the city; the supreme court or council of the city. 2. The place where an election of a member of Parliament is held.—*Burke.*

HUS'TLE (hus'l), *v. t.* [D. *hutselen.*] To shake together in confusion; to push or crowd.

HUS'TLED (hus'ld), *pp.* Shaken together.

HUS'TLING, *ppr.* Shaking together.

* HUS'WIFE (huz'zif), *n.* 1. A worthless woman.—*Shak.* [*See* HUSSY.] 2. A female economist; a thrifty woman.—*Shak.*

* HUS'WIFE (huz'zif), *v. t.* To manage with economy and frugality.

* HUS'WIFE-RY (huz'zif-re), *n.* The business of managing the concerns of a family by a female; female management.

HUT, *n.* [G. *hütte*; D. *hut.*] A small house, hovel, or cabin; a mean lodge or dwelling; a cottage.

HUT, *v. t.* To place in huts, as troops encamped in winter-quarters.—*Smollett.*

HUT, *v. i.* To take lodgings in huts.—*T. Pickering.*

HUTCH, *n.* [Fr. *huche.*] 1. A chest or box; a corn-chest or bin; a case for rabbits.—*Mortimer.* 2. A rat-trap.

HUTCH, *v. t.* To hoard; to lay up as in a chest.—*Milton.*

HUTCHED (hutcht), *pp.* Deposited in a chest.

HUTCH'ING, *ppr.* Depositing in a hutch.

HUTCH-IN SŌ'NI-AN, *n.* A follower of the opinions of John Hutchinson, of Yorkshire, England.

HUT'TED, *pp.* Lodged in huts.—*Mitford.*

HUT'TING, *ppr.* Placing in huts; taking lodgings in huts.

HUX, *v. t.* To fish for pike with hooks and lines fastened to floating bladders.—*Encyc.*

† HUZZ, *v. i.* To buzz.—*Barret.*

HUZ-ZĀ', *n.* A shout of joy. *See* HURRAH.

HUZ'ZĀ', *v. i.* To utter a loud shout of joy, or an acclamation in joy or praise.

HUZ-ZĀ', *v. t.* To receive or attend with shouts of joy.

HUZ-ZĀED', *pp.* 1. Uttered in shouts of joy. 2. Received with shouts of joy.

HUZ-ZĀ'ING, *ppr.* Shouting with joy; receiving with shouts of joy.

HUZ-ZĀ'ING, *n.* A shouting with joy; a receiving with shouts of joy.

HŸ'A-CINTH, *n.* [L. *hyacinthus.*] 1. In *botany*, a beautiful bulbous-rooted flowering plant of many varieties.—2. In *mineralogy*, a red variety of *zircon*, sometimes used as a gem.

HŸ-A-CINTH'INE, *a.* Made of hyacinth, consisting of hyacinth; resembling hyacinth.—*Milton.*

HŸ'A-DĒS, } *n. pl.* [Gr. ὑαδες.] In *astronomy*, a cluster of five
HY'ADS, } stars in the Bull's face, supposed by the ancients to bring rain.

HŸ'A-LINE, *a.* [Gr. ὑαλινος.] Glassy; resembling glass; consisting of glass.—*Milton.*

HŸ'A-LITE, *n.* [Gr. ὑαλος.] A variety of opal, looking like colorless gum or resin; also called Müller's glass.

HŸ'A-LOID, *a.* [Gr. ὑαλος and εἰδος.] A term applied to transparent membranes, especially that which invests the vitreous humor of the eye.

HȳBER'NA-ĊLE, } *See* { HIBERNACLE,
HȳBER-NĀTE, } { HIBERNATE,
HȳBER-NĀ'TION, } { HIBERNATION.

HȳBRID or HYB'RID, *n.* A mongrel; an animal or plant, produced from the mixture of two species.—*Lee.*

HȳBRID, } *a.* Mongrel; produced from the mixture
HYB'RID-OUS, } of two species.

HȳBRID-IȘM, } *n.* State of being the offspring of two
HȳBRID'I-TY, } species.

HȳDAĠE, *n.* In *law*, a tax on lands, at a certain rate by the hide.—*Blackstone.*

HYD'A-TID, *n.* A intestinal worm of the genus *hydatis*, which see.

HYD'A-TIS, *n.* [Gr. ὑδατις.] A kind of small worm, a genus of *entozoä*, found in various textures and cavities of the human body.

HȳDRA, *n.* [L. *hydra.*] 1. A water serpent.—In *fabulous history*, a serpent or monster, represented as having many heads, slain by Hercules. Hence, any manifold evil. 2. A genus of minute fresh-water polyps. 3. A southern constellation, containing 60 stars.

HȳDRAC'ID, *a.* [Gr. ὑδωρ, and *acid.*] An acid whose base is hydrogen.

HȳDRA-GOGUE (hī'dra-gog), *n.* [Gr. ὑδραγωγος.] A medicine that occasions a discharge of watery humors.

HȳDRAN'ĠE-A, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ and αγγειον.] 1. An aquatic flowering plant. 2. The name of a genus of flowering shrubs.

HȳDRANT, *n.* [Gr. ὑδραινω.] A pipe or machine, by which water is raised and discharged.

HȳDRĂR'ĠIL-LITE, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ and αργιλλος.] A mineral, called also *wavellite.*

HȳDRĂR'GO-ĊHLŌ'RID, *n.* A compound of bichlorid of mercury (corrosive sublimate) with another chlorid.—*Brande.*

HȳDRĂR'ĠY-RUM, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ and αργυριον.] Quicksilver.

HȳDRATE, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ.] In *chemistry*, a compound in definite proportions, of a metallic oxyd with water.

HȳDRĀ-TED, *a.* Made into a hydrate.

HȳDRAULI'Ċ, } *a.* [Fr. *hydraulique*; L. *hydraulicus.*]
HȳDRAULI'Ċ-AL, } Pertaining to hydraulics, or to fluids in motion.—*Hydraulic lime*, a kind of lime which, when formed into mortar, becomes hard in water; otherwise called *water lime* or *cement.*—*Hydraulic press*, see HYDROSTATIC PRESS.—*Hydraulic ram*, see RAM.

HȳDRAUL'IĊ-ON, *n.* An ancient musical instrument acted upon by water; a water organ.

HȳDRAUL'IĊS, *n.* The science of fluids in motion; a branch of hydrodynamics.—*Edin. Encyc.*

HȳDREN-TĔR'O-ĊELE, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ, εντερον, and κηλη.] A hernial tumor, whose contents are intestine, with the addition of water.

HȳDRI-AD, *n.* In *mythology*, the name of a kind of water-nymph.

HYDRI-O-DATE, *n.* A supposed salt formed by the hydriodic acid with a base.—*De Claubry.*

HYD-RI-OD'IĊ, *a.* [*hydrogen* and *iodic.*] A term denoting a peculiar acid, composed of hydrogen and iodine.

HȳDRO-BRŌ'MIĊ, *a.* Composed of hydrogen and bromine.

HȳDRO-ĊĂR'BON, *n.* A compound of hydrogen and carbon.

HȳDRO-ĊĂR'BON-ATE, *n.* [*hydrogen*, and L. *carbo.*] Carbureted hydrogen gas.

HȳDRO-ĊĂR'BŪ-RET, *n.* Carbureted hydrogen.

HȳDRO-ĊELE, *n.* [Gr. ὑδροκηλη.] A dropsy of the vaginal tunic of the spermatic cord.

HȳDRO-CEPH'A-LUS, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ and κεφαλη.] Dropsy of the head.—*Coxe.*

HȳDRO-ĊHLŌ'RATE, *n.* A supposed compound of hydrochloric acid and a base; formerly called a muriate. It is really a chlorid.—*Journ. of Science.*

HȳDRO-ĊHLŌ'RIĊ, *a.* Hydrochloric acid is muriatic acid, a compound of chlorine and hydrogen gas.—*Brande.*

HȳDRO-ĊY'A-NATE, *n.* A supposed compound of hydrocyanic acid with a base.

HȳDRO-ĊY-AN'IĊ, *a.* [*hydrogen*, and Gr. κυανος.] A term applied to an acid whose base is hydrogen, and its acidifying principle cyanogen. This acid, as well as some others, has sometimes been called prussic acid.

HȳDRO-DY-NAM'IĊ, *a.* [Gr. ὑδωρ and δυναμις.] Pertaining to the force or pressure of water.

HȳDRO-DY-NAM'IĊS, *n.* That branch of natural philosophy which treats of the properties and relations of water and other fluids, whether at rest or in motion.—*Edin. Encyc.*

HȳDRO-FLŪ'ATE, *n.* A supposed compound of hydrofluoric acid and a base.

HȳDRO-FLU-OR'IĊ, *a.* [Gr. ὑδωρ, and L. *fluor.*] Consisting of fluorine and hydrogen.

HȳDRO-ĠEN, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ and γενναω.] In *chemistry*, a gas which constitutes one of the elements of water. It is the lightest of aeriform bodies, and hence has been used to fill balloons. It is highly inflammable.

HȳDRO-ĠEN-ĀTE, *v. t.* To combine hydrogen with any thing
HȳDRO-ĠEN-Ā-TED, *pp.* In combination with hydrogen.
HȳDRO-ĠEN-IZE, *v. t.* To combine with hydrogen.
HȳDRO-ĠEN-IZED, *pp.* Combined with hydrogen.
HȳDRO-ĠEN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Combining with hydrogen.
HȳDRO-ĠE'NOUS, *a.* Pertaining to hydrogen.
HȳDRO-ĠRA'PHER, *n.* One who draws maps of the sea, lakes, or other waters; one who describes the sea or other waters.

HȳDRO-GRAPH'IĊ, } *a.* Relating to or containing a
HȳDRO-GRAPH'IĊ-AL, } description of the sea, sea-coast, isles, shoals, depth of water, &c., or of a lake.

HȳDROG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ and γραφη.] The art of measuring and describing the sea, lakes, rivers, and other waters; or the art of forming charts of the sea, &c.

HȳDROG'U-RET, *n.* A compound of hydrogen with a base; a hydruret. [*Little used.*]

HȳDRO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ and λιθος.] A mineral, occurring in prismatic crystals.

HȳDRO-LOĠ'IĊ-AL, *a.* Pertaining to hydrology.

HȳDROL'O-ĠY, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ and λογος.] The science of water, its properties, phenomena, and laws.

HȳDRO-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ and μαντεια.] A method of divination by water.

HȳDRO-MAN'TIĊ, *a.* Pertaining to divination by water.

HȳDRO-MEL, *n.* [Fr.; Gr. ὑδωρ and μελι.] A liquor consisting of honey diluted in water.

HȳDRŌM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument for determining the specific gravities of liquids, and thence the strength of spirituous liquors.

HȳDRO-METRIĊ, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to a hydrometer, or
HȳDRO-METRIĊ-AL, } to the determination of the specific gravity of fluids. 2. Made by a hydrometer.

HȳDRŌM'E-TRY, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ and μετρον.] The art of determining the specific gravity of liquids, and thence the strength of spirituous liquors.

HȳDRO-PATH'IĊ, *a.* Pertaining to hydropathy.

HȳDROP'A-THIST, *n.* One who practices hydropathy.

HȳDROP'A-THY, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ and παθος.] The water cure; a mode of treating diseases by the copious and frequent use of pure water, both internally and externally.

HȳDRO-PHANE, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ and φαινω.] In *mineralogy* a variety of opal made transparent by immersion in water.—*Kirwan.*

HȳDROPH'A-NOUS, *a.* Made transparent by immersion in water.—*Kirwan.*

HȳDROPHI-DĒS, *n. pl.* A term applied to that section of the *Ophidians* which includes the water-snakes.

HȳDRO-PHŌ'BI-A, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ and φοβεομαι.] A preternatural dread of water; a symptom of canine madness, or the disease itself, which is thus denominated.

HȳDRO-PHOB'IĊ, *a.* Pertaining to a dread of water, or canine madness.—*Med. Repos.*

HȳDRO-PHȳTE, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ and φυτον.] An aquatic plant.—*Bell.*

HȳDROP'IĊ, } *a.* [L. *hydrops*; Gr. ὑδρωψ.] 1. Dropsical; diseased with extravasated water. 2. Containing water; caused by extravasated water 3. Resembling dropsy.—*Tillotson.*

HȳDRO-PNEU-MAT'IĊ (hy-dro-nu-mat'ik), *a.* [Gr. ὑδωρ and πνευματικος.] An epithet given to a vessel of water, used for the collection of gases in chemical experiments.

HȳDROP-SY. *See* DROPSY.

HȳDRO-SALT, *n.* A salt supposed to be formed by a hydracid and a base.

HȳDRO-SĊOPE, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ and σκοπεω.] A kind of water-clock; an instrument anciently used to measure time by the flowing of water through a small orifice.

HȳDRO-STAT'IĊ, } *a.* [Gr ὑδωρ and στατικος.] Relat-
HȳDRO-STAT'IĊ-AL, } ing to the science of weighing fluids, or hydrostatics.—*Hydrostatic balance*, a balance for weighing substances in water, for the purpose of ascertaining their specific gravities. *Brande.*—*Hydrostatic press*, a machine for obtaining an enormous pressure through the medium of water.—*Brande.*

HȳDRO-STAT'IĊ-AL-LY, *adv.* According to hydrostatics, or to hydrostatic principles.—*Bentley.*

HȳDRO-STAT'IĊS, *n.* The science which treats of the properties and pressure of fluids at rest.

HȳDRO-SUL'PHATE, *n.* The same as *hydrosulphuret.*

HȳDRO-SUL'PHU-RET, *n.* A combination of sulphureted hydrogen with an earth, alkali, or metallic oxyd.

HȳDRO-SUL'PHU-RET-ED, *a.* Combined with sulphureted hydrogen.

HȳDRO-SUL-PHŪ'RIĊ, *a.* *Hydrosulphuric acid* is the same as sulphureted hydrogen, sometimes called hydrothionic acid.

HȳDRO-THŌRAX, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ and θωραξ.] Dropsy in the chest.—*Coxe.*

HȳDROT'IĊ, *a.* [Gr. ὑδωρ.] Causing a discharge of water

HȳDROT'IĊ, *n.* A medicine that purges off water.

HȳDROX-AN'THATE, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ and ξανθος.] In *chemistry*, a compound of hydroxanthic acid with a base. [*Rare.*]

HY-DROX-AN'THIC, *a.* An acid, formed by the action of alkalies on the deutosulphuret of carbon. [*Rare.*]

HY-DROX'YD, *n.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ*, and *oxyd.*] A metallic oxyd combined with water; a metallic hydrate.

HY'DRU-RET, *n.* A combination of hydrogen destitute of acidity.

HY'DRUS, *n.* [Gr. *ὑδωρ.*] A water-snake; also, a new constellation near the South Pole.

HY-E'MAL, *a.* [L. *hiems.*] Belonging to winter; done in winter.

† HY'E-MATE, *v. i.* To winter at a place.

HY-E-MA'TION, *n.* [L. *hiemo.*] The passing or spending of a winter in a particular place.

HY'EMS, *n.* [L.] Winter.—*Shak.*

HY-E'NA, *n.* [L. *hyæna.*] A quadruped about the size of a dog, of a fierce and untamable character, which feeds on flesh, and has sometimes the name of tiger-wolf. *Shakspeare* has *hyen* for *hyena.*

HY-GE'IAN, *a.* Relating to Hygeia, the goddess of health.

HY-GI-EI'NA, HY-GI-EI'NE, HY-GI-ENE', } *n.* Health, or the art or science of preserving health. That department of medicine which treats of the preservation of health.

HY-GI-EN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to health.

HY-GROL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ὑγρος* and *λογος.*] In *medicine*, the doctrine of the fluids or humors of the body.

HY-GROM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *ὑγρος* and *μετρον.*] An instrument for measuring the moisture of the atmosphere.

HY-GRO-MET'RIC, HY-GRO-MET'RIC-AL, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to hygrometry; made by or according to the hygrometer. 2. Readily absorbing and retaining moisture, as potash.—*Brande.*

HY-GROM'E-TRY, *n.* The art of measuring the moisture of the air.

HY'GRO-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. *ὑγρος* and *σκοπεω.*] The same as *hygrometer.*

HY-GRO-SCOP'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the hygroscope; having the property of readily imbibing moisture from the atmosphere.

† HY-GRO-STAT'ICS, *n.* [Gr. *ὑγρος* and *στατικη.*] The science of comparing degrees of moisture.

HYKE, *n.* [Ar.] A loose Arabian garment. *See* HAIK.

HY-LÆ-O-SAU'RUS, *n.* [Gr. *ὑλαιος*, belonging to wood, and *σαυρος*, a lizard.] An extinct animal, which blended the osteology of the crocodile and the lizard.—*Mantell.* [Sometimes written *hylæosaur.*]

HY-LAR'CHIC-AL, *a.* [Gr. *ὑλη* and *αρχη.*] Presiding over matter.—*Hallywell.*

HY'LO-IST, *n.* One who believes matter to be a god.

HY'LO-THE-ISM, *n.* [Gr. *ὑλη* and *θεος.*] The doctrine or belief that matter is God, or that there is no God except matter and the universe.

HY-LO-ZOIC, *n.* [Gr. *ὑλη* and *ζωη.*] One who holds matter to be animated.—*Clarke.*

HY-LO-ZOIC, *a.* Pertaining to hylozoism.

HY-LO-ZOISM, *n.* [Gr. *ὑλη*, matter, and *ζωη*, life.] The doctrine that matter possesses a species of life.—*Cudworth.*

HY-LO-ZOIST, *n.* One who holds that matter and every particle of it has a species of life or animation.

HYM, *n.* A species of dog. Qu.—*Shak.*

HY'MEN, *n.* [L.] 1. In *ancient mythology*, a fabulous deity, supposed to preside over marriages.—2. In *anatomy*, the virginal membrane.—3. In *botany*, the fine pellicle which incloses a flower in the bud.

* HY-MEN-E'AL, * HY-MEN-E'AN, } *a.* Pertaining to marriage.—*Pope.*

* HY-MEN-E'AL, * HY-MEN-E'AN, } *n.* A marriage song.—*Milton.*

HY-MEN-OP'TER, *n.*, HY-MEN-OP'TE-RA, *n. pl.* } [Gr. *ὑμην* and *πτερον.*] In *entomology*, terms applied to insects like the bee, having four membranous wings.

HY-MEN-OP'TER-AL, *a.* Having four membranous wings.

HY-MEN-OP'TER-OUS, *a.* Hymenopteral.

HYMN (him), *n.* [L. *hymnus.*] A song or ode in honor of God, and, *among pagans*, in honor of some deity.

HYMN (him), *v. t.* 1. To praise in song; to worship by singing hymns.—*Milton.* 2. To sing; to celebrate in song.

HYMN (him), *v. i.* To sing in praise or adoration.

HYMNED (himd), *pp.* Sung; praised; celebrated in song.

HYM'NIC, *a.* Relating to hymns.—*Donne.*

HYMN'ING (him'ing), *ppr.* Praising in song; singing.

HYM-NOL'O-GIST, *n.* A composer of hymns.

HYM-NOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ὑμνος* and *λογος.*] A collection of hymns.—*Mede.*

HY'OID, *a.* A term denoting a bone of the tongue.

HY-OS-CY'A-MIN, HY-OS-CY-AM'I-NA, HY-OS-CY'A-MA, } *n.* An alkaloid obtained from henbane, or *hyoscyamus niger.*

HYP, *n.* [a contraction of *hypochondria.*] A disease; depression of spirits.

HYP, *v. t.* To make melancholy; to depress the spirits.—*Spectator.*

HY-PÆTHRAL, *a.* [Gr. *ὑπο* and *αιθηρ.*] In *architecture*, a term applied to a building or temple without a roof.

HY-PAL'LA-GE, *n.* [Gr. *ὑπαλλαγη.*] In *grammar*, a figure consisting of a mutual change of cases.

HY-PAS'PIST, *n.* [Gr. *ὑπασπιστης.*] A soldier in the armies of Greece, armed in a particular manner.

HY'PER. 1. Gr. *ὑπερ*, Eng. *over*, is used in *composition* to denote excess, or something *over*, or beyond. 2. *n.* A hypercritic.—*Prior*; [*not used.*]

HY-PER-AS'PIST, *n.* [Gr. *ὑπερασπιστης.*] A defender

HY-PER-BAT'IC, *a.* Transposed; inverted.

HY-PER'BA-TON, *n.* [Gr. *ὑπερβατον.*] In *grammar*, a figurative construction, inverting the natural and proper order of words and sentences.

HY-PER'BO-LA, *n.* [Gr. *ὑπερ* and *βαλλω.*] In *geometry*, a curve formed by a section of a cone, when the cutting plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone makes.—*Webber.*

HY-PER'BO-LE, *n.* [Fr. *hyperbole*; Gr. *ὑπερβολη.*] In *rhetoric*, a figure of speech which expresses much more or less than the truth, or which represents things much greater or less, better or worse, than they really are.

HY-PER-BOL'IC, HY-PER-BOL'IC-AL, } *a.* 1. Belonging to the hyperbola; having the nature of the hyperbola. 2. Relating to or containing hyperbole; exaggerating or diminishing beyond the fact; exceeding the truth.

HY-PER-BOL'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. In the form of a hyperbola. 2. With exaggeration; in a manner to express more or less than the truth.

HY-PER-BOL'I-FORM, *a.* Having the form, or nearly the form, of a hyperbola.

HY-PER'BO-LISM, *n.* The use of hyperbole.—*Jefferson*

HY-PER'BO-LIST, *n.* One who uses hyperboles.

HY-PER'BO-LIZE, *v. i.* To speak with exaggeration.

HY-PER'BO-LIZE, *v. t.* To exaggerate or extenuate.

HY-PER'BO-LOID, *n.* [*hyperbola*, and Gr. *ειδος.*] A solid formed by the revolution of a hyperbola about its axis.

HY-PER-BŌ'RE-AN, *a.* [L. *hyperboreus.*] 1. Northern; belonging to or inhabiting a region very far north; most northern. 2. Very cold; frigid.

HY-PER-BŌ'RE-AN, *n.* An inhabitant of the most northern region of the earth.

HY-PER-CAR'BU-RET-ED, *a.* Supercarbureted; having the largest proportion of carbon.—*Silliman.*

HY-PER-CAT-A-LEC'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *ὑπερκαταληκτικος.*] A *hypercatalectic verse*, in *Greek and Latin poetry*, is a verse which has a syllable or two beyond the regular and just measure.

HY-PER-CRITIC, *n.* [Fr. *hypercritique.*] One who is critical beyond measure or reason; an over-rigid critic; a captious censor.

HY-PER-CRIT'IC, HY-PER-CRIT'IC-AL, } *a.* 1. Over-critical; critical beyond use or reason; animadverting on faults with unjust severity.—*Swift.* 2. Excessively nice or exact.

HY-PER-CRIT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a hypercritical manner.

HY-PER-CRIT'I-CISM, *n.* Excessive rigor of criticism.

HY-PER-DŪ'LI-A, *n.* [Gr. *ὑπερ* and *δουλεια.*] Super-service in the *Roman Catholic Church*, performed to the Virgin Mary.

HY-PER'I-CON, *n.* John's-wort.—*Stukely.*

HY-PE'RI-ON, *n.* Apollo, the god of day, distinguished for his beauty. [Pronounced *Hyperi'on* in the classics.]

HY-PER'ME-TER, *n.* [Gr. *ὑπερ* and *μετρον.*] Any thing greater than the ordinary standard of measure; [applied, *particularly*, to a verse in poetry which has a redundant syllable.]

HY-PER-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Exceeding the common measure; having a redundant syllable.

HY-PER-OR'THO-DOX-Y, *n.* Orthodoxy carried to excess.

HY-PER-OX'YD, *n.* [Gr. *ὑπερ*, and *oxyd.*] That which has an excess of oxygen; a superoxyd.

HY-PER-OX'Y-GEN-A-TED, HY-PER-OX'Y-GEN-IZED, } *a.* Super-saturated with oxygen. [*Obs.*]

HY-PER-OX-Y-MU'RI-ATE, *n.* The same as *chlorate.* [*Obs.*]

HY-PER-OX-Y-MU-RI-AT'IC, *a.* The *hyperoxymuriatic* acid is the chloric acid. [*Obs.*]

HY-PER-PHYS'IC-AL, *a.* Supernatural.

HY-PER-SAR-CŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *ὑπερσαρκωσις.*] Fungous or proud flesh.

HY'PER-STENE, HY'PER-STHENE, } *n.* [Gr. *ὑπερ* and *σθενος.*] A mineral, Labrador hornblende, or Schiller-spar; a foliated variety of either augite or hornblende, very difficult to break.

HY-PER-STHEN'IC, *a.* Composed of or containing hypersthene.

HY-PER-THY'RI-ON, *n.* [Gr. *ὑπερ* and *θυριον.*] That part of the architrave over a door or window.

HY-PER-TROPH'IC-AL, *a.* Producing or tending to produce hypertrophy.

HY-PER'TRO-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *ὑπερ* and *τροφη.*] The enlargement of a part of the body from excess of nourishment.

HY'PHEN, *n.* [Gr. *ὑφεν.*] In *writing* or *printing*, a character, thus (-), implying that two words or syllables are to be connected.

HYP-NOT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *ὑπνος.*] Having the quality of producing sleep; tending to produce sleep; soporific.

HYP-NOT'IC, *n.* A medicine that produces or tends to produce sleep; an opiate; a soporific.

HY'PO, a Greek preposition, *ὑπο*, under, beneath; [*used in composition.*] Thus, *hyposulphuric* acid is an acid containing less oxygen than sulphuric acid.

HY-POB'O-LE, *n.* [Gr. *ὑπο* and *βαλλω.*] In *rhetoric*, a figure in which several things are mentioned that seem to make against the argument, or in favor of the opposite side, and each of them is refuted in order.

HYP'O-CAUST, *n.* [Gr. *ὑποκαυστον.*] 1. Among the *Greeks and Romans*, a subterraneous place where was a furnace to heat baths.—2. Among the *moderns*, the place where a fire is kept to warm a stove or a hot-house.

HYP-O-CHON'DRES, *n. pl.*, } *See* HYPOCHONDRIA.
HYP-O-CHON'DRY, *n.* }

HYP-O-CHON'DRI-A, *n.* [Gr., from *ὑπο* and *χονδρος.*] 1. In *anatomy*, the sides of the belly under the cartilages of the spurious ribs; the spaces on each side of the epigastric region. 2. Hypochondriac complaints, a combination of *melancholia* and *dyspepsia*, consisting in gloomy ideas of life, dejection of spirits, and indisposition to activity. The technical name is *hypochondriasis.*

* HYP-O-CHON'DRI-AC, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the hypochondria, or the parts of the body so called. 2. Affected by a disease, attended with debility, depression of spirits, or melancholy. 3. Producing melancholy or low spirits.

* HYP-O-CHON'DRI-AC, *n.* A person affected with debility, lowness of spirits, or melancholy.

* HYP-O-CHON-DRI'AC-AL, *a.* The same as *hypochondriac.*

HYP-O-CHON-DRI'AC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a hypochondriacal manner.

HYP-O-CHON-DRI'A-CISM, *n.* A disease characterized by languor or debility, depression of spirits, or melancholy, with dyspepsy.

HYP-O-CHON-DRI'A-SIS, *n.* Hypochondriacism.

HYP-O-CIST'IS, *n.* [Gr. *ὑποκιστις.*] An inspissated juice obtained from the *cytinus hyposistis*, of an astringent nature.

HY-PO-CRA-TERI-FORM, *a.* [Gr. *ὑπο*, *κρατηρ*, and *form.*] Salver-shaped; [applied to a calyx, corol, &c., of which the tube is long and slender, and the limb flat.]—*Lindley.*

HY-POC'RI-SY, *n.* [Fr. *hypocrisie*; L. *hypocrisis*; Gr. *ὑποκρισις.*] 1. Simulation; a feigning to be what one is not; or dissimulation, a concealment of one's real character or motives; a counterfeiting of religion. 2. Simulation; deceitful appearance; false pretense.

HYP'O-CRITE, *n.* [Fr. *hypocrite*; Gr. *ὑποκριτες.*] 1. One who feigns to be what he is not; one who has the form of godliness without the power, or who assumes an appearance of piety and virtue, when he is destitute of true religion. 2. A dissembler; one who assumes a false appearance.

HYP-O-CRIT'IC, } *a.* 1. Simulating; counterfeiting a
HYP-O-CRIT'IC-AL, } religious character; assuming a false and deceitful appearance. 2. Dissembling; concealing one's real character or motives. 3. Proceeding from hypocrisy, or marking hypocrisy.

HYP-O-CRIT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With simulation; with a false appearance of what is good; falsely; without sincerity.

HY-PO-GAS'TRIC, *a.* [Gr. *ὑπο* and *γαστηρ.*] 1. Relating to the *hypogastrium*, or middle part of the lower region of the belly. 2. An appellation given to the internal branch of the iliac artery.

HY-PO-GAS'TRO-CELE, *n.* [Gr. *ὑπογαστριον* and *κηλη.*] A hernia through the walls of the lower belly.—*Coxe.*

HYP'O-GENE, *a.* [Gr. *ὑπο* and *γινομαι.*] A term applied to a class of rocks which have not assumed their present form and structure on the surface of the earth, but have apparently been thrust up from below, such as granite, gneiss, &c.—*Lyell.*

HY-PO-GE'UM, *n.* [Gr. *ὑπο* and *γαια* or *γη.*] A name given by ancient architects to all the parts of a building which were under ground.

HY'PO-GYN, *n.* A hypogynous plant.

HY-POG'Y-NOUS, *a.* [Gr. *ὑπο* and *γυνη.*] In *botany*, growing from below the base of the ovary.—*Lindley.*

HY-PO-NI'TROUS AC'ID, *n.* An acid composed of nitrogen and oxygen, but containing less oxygen than nitrous acid.

HY-PO-PHOS'PHITE, *n.* A compound of hypophosphorous acid and a salifiable base.—*Ure.*

HY-PO-PHOS'PHOR-OUS, *a.* The *hypophosphorous* acid contains less oxygen than the *phosphorous.*

HY-PO'PI-UM, *n.* [Gr. *ὑπο* and *πυον.*] An effusion of pus into the anterior chamber of the eye, or that chamber which contains the cornea.

HY-POS'TA-SIS, *n.* [L. *hypostasis.*] *Properly*, subsistence or substance. Hence, it is used to denote distinct substance, or subsistence of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, in the Godhead; called, by the Greek Christians, three *hypostases.*

HY-PO-STAT'IC, } *a.* 1. Relating to hypostasis; constiHY-PO-STAT'IC-AL, } tutive. 2. Personal, or distinctly personal; or constituting a distinct substance.

HY-PO-STAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Personally.

HY-PO-SUL'PHATE, *n.* A compound of hyposulphuric acid and a base.

HY-PO-SUL'PHITE, *n.* A compound of hyposulphurous acid and a salifiable base.

HY-PO-SUL-PHU'RIC, *a.* *Hyposulphuric* acid is an acid combination of sulphur and oxygen, intermediate between sulphurous and sulphuric acids.—*Ure.*

HY-PO-SUL'PHUR-OUS, *a.* *Hyposulphurous* acid is an acid containing less oxygen than sulphurous acid.

HY-POTE-NUSE, *n.* [Gr. *ὑποτεινουσα.*] In *geometry*, the subtense or longest side of a right-angled triangle, or the line that subtends the right angle.

HY-POTH'E-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *hypotheca.*] 1. To pledge, and, *properly*, to pledge the keel of a ship, as security for a debt or money borrowed. 2. To pledge, *in general*, for the security of a creditor, as goods, stocks, &c.

HY-POTH'E-CA-TED, *pp.* Pledged, as security for money borrowed.

HY-POTH'E-CA-TING, *ppr.* Pledging as security.

HY-POTH'E-CA'TION, *n.* The act of pledging as a security for debt, without parting with the immediate possession differing in this last particular from the simple pledge. *Brande.*

HY-POTH'E-CA-TOR, *n.* One who pledges a ship or other property, as security for the repayment of money borrowed.—*Judge Johnson.*

HY-POTH'E-NUSE, *n.* Hypotenuse, which see.

HY-POTH'E-SIS, *n.* [L.] 1. A supposition; something not proved, but assumed for the purpose of argument. 2. A system or theory imagined or assumed to account for what is not understood.

HY-PO-THET'IC, } *a.* Including a supposition; condi
HY-PO-THET'IC-AL, } tional; assumed without proof, for the purpose of reasoning and deducing proof.—*Hypothetical baptism*, see BAPTISM.

HY-PO-THET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By way of supposition.

HY-PO-TYP-O'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] In *rhetoric*, imagery; a description of things in strong or lively colors.

HYPPED (hipt), *pp.* Made melancholy.

HYP'PISH, *a.* Affected with hypochondria.

HYRSE (hurs), *n.* [Ger. *hirse.*] Millet.

HYRST, *n.* A wood. *See* HURST.

HY'SON, *n.* A species of green tea from China.

* HYS'SOP (hī'zup or his'sup), *n.* [L. *hyssopus.*] A plant, or genus of plants.

HYS-TER'IC, } *a.* [Fr. *hysterique.*] Disordered in the
HYS-TER'IC-AL, } region of the womb; troubled with fits or nervous affections.

HYS-TER'ICS, *n.* A disease characterized by convulsive struggling, sense of suffocation, drowsiness, and fickleness of temper. [In medical authors, written *hysteria.*]

HYS-TER'O-CELE, *n.* [Gr. *υστερα* and *κηλη.*] A species of hernia, containing the womb.

HYS-TER-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *υστερος* and *λογος.*] In *rhetoric*, a figure by which the ordinary course of thought is inverted in expression, and the last put first. It is the same as *hysteron proteron.*

HYS'TER-ON PROT'ER-ON, *n.* [Gr. *υστερον* and *προτερον.*] In *grammar*, a figure in which the word that should follow comes first; as, *valet atque vivit*, he is well and lives. Hence, it is sometimes used to denote an anachronism, or the putting of a later historical event before an earlier one.

HYS-TER-OT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *υστερα* and *τομη.*] In *surgery*, the Cæsarean section, or cutting a fetus from the womb

HYTHE, *n.* A port. *See* HITHE.

I.

I is the ninth letter, and the third vowel, of the English alphabet. This vowel, in French, and in most European languages, has the long, fine sound which we express by *e* in *me*, or *ee* in *seen, meek.* This sound we retain in some foreign words which are naturalized in our language, as in *machine, intrigue.* But, in most English words, this long sound is shortened, as in *holiness, pity, gift.*—The sound of *i* long, as in *find, kind, arise*, is diphthongal.—This letter enters into several digraphs, as in *fail, field, seize, feign, vein, friend*; and with *o* in *oil, join, coin*, it helps to form a proper diphthong. No English word ends with *i*, but when the sound of the letter occurs at the end of a word, it is expressed by *y*: *alkali, banditti*, and a few other words of foreign origin, are the only exceptions.

As a *numeral*, I signifies *one*, and stands for as many units as it is repeated in times; as, II, two, III, three, &c. Among the *ancient Romans*, IO stood for 500; CIↃ, for 1000; IↃↃ, for 5000; CCIↃↃ, for 10,000; IↃↃↃ, for 50,000, and CCCIↃↃↃ, for 100,000.

I, formerly prefixed to some English words, as in *ibuilt*, is a contraction of the Saxon prefix *ge*; and, more generally, this was written *y.*

I, *pron.* [Sax *ic*; Goth., D. *ik*; Ger. *ich*; Sw. *jag*; Dan. *jeg*; Gr. *εγω*; L. *ego*; Port. *eu*; Sp. *yo*; It. *io*; Fr. *je*.] The pronoun of the first person; the word which expresses one's self, or that by which a speaker or writer denotes himself. It is only the nominative case of the pronoun; in the objective we use *me*, as, *I* am attached to study; study delights *me*. In the *plural*, we use *we* and *us*, which appear to be words radically distinct from *I*.—In the early editions of Shakspeare, *ay* or *aye* was written *I*, but this use has long been obsolete.

I-AM'BIC, *a.* [Fr. *iambique*; L. *iambicus*.] Pertaining to the iambus, a poetic foot.

I-AM'BIC, *n.* [L. *iambus*; Gr. *ιαμβος*.] In *poetry*, a foot consisting of two syllables, the first short and the last long, as in *delight*.—The following line consists wholly of iambic feet:

He scorns | the force | that dares | his fu|ry stay.

I-AM'BIC-AL-LY, *adv.* After the manner of iambics.

I-AM'BICS, *n. pl.* Verses composed of short and long syllables alternately. *Anciently*, certain songs or satires, supposed to have given birth to ancient comedy.

I-A-TRO-LEP'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *ιατρος* and *αλειφω*.] That which cures by anointing.

IBEX, *n.* [L.] A species of goat, the *capra ibex*, having large horns, bent backward, with a flattened anterior surface, and marked with prominent transverse ridges or knots. It inhabits the Alps, Pyrenees, &c.—*Brande*.

IB'ID. A contraction of *ibidem*, which see.

IB-I'DEM. [L.] In the same place.

IBIS, *n.* [Gr. and L.] A genus of birds, found more particularly in warm climates. They are capable of a powerful and elevated flight. The *ibis religiosa* of Cuvier is the most remarkable species, and was regarded in ancient Egypt almost with adoration.

I-CA'RI-AN, *a.* [from *Icarus*.] Adventurous in flight; soaring too high for safety, like Icarus.

ICE, *n.* [Sax. *is*, *isa*; Ger. *eis*.] 1. Water or other fluid congealed, or in a solid state. 2. Concreted sugar.—*To break the ice*, is to make the first opening to any attempt.

ICE, *v. t.* 1. To cover with ice; to convert into ice. 2. To cover with concreted sugar; to frost. 3. To chill; to freeze.

ICE'-BIRD (-burd), *n.* A bird of Greenland.

ICE'-BLINK, *n.* A name given by seamen to a bright appearance near the horizon, occasioned by the ice, and observed before the ice itself is seen.

ICE'-BOAT, *n.* 1. A strong boat, commonly propelled by steam, used to break a passage through ice. 2. A boat for sailing on the surface of ice, used in Holland.—*Hebert.*

ICE'-BOUND, *a.* In *seamen's language*, totally surrounded with ice, so as to be incapable of advancing.

ICE'-BUILT, *a.* 1. Composed of ice. 2. Loaded with ice.

ICE'-CREAM, *n.* Cream flavored and congealed by a freezing mixture. Sometimes, instead of cream, the materials of a custard are used.

ICE'-FALLS, *n. pl.* Falls composed of ice.—*Coleridge.*

ICE'-FLOE, *n.* A large mass of floating ice.

ICE'-GLAZED, *a.* Glazed or incrusted with ice.—*Coleridge.*

ICE'-HOUSE, *n.* A repository for the preservation of ice during warm weather.

ICE'-ISLE (ise'-ile), *n.* A vast body of floating ice.

ICE'-PLAIN, *n.* A plain of ice.—*Coleridge.*

ICE'-PLANT, *n.* A plant of the genus *mesembryanthemum*, whose leaves appear as if covered with frost.

ICE'-SPAR, *n.* A variety of feldspar.

ICE'-TONGS, *n. pl.* Large hooked nippers, for handling ice.

ICE'BERG, *n.* [*ice*, and Ger. *berg*.] A hill or mountain of ice, or a vast body of floating ice.

ICE'LAND-ER, *n.* A native of Iceland.

ICE-LAND'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Iceland; and, as a *noun*, the language of the Icelanders.

ICE'LAND-MOSS, *n.* A kind of lichen common in the mountainous districts of Europe. It is tonic and nutritive.—*Brande.*

ICE'LAND-SPAR, *n.* A variety of calcareous spar, or carbonate of lime.

ICH DIEN (eeh deen). [Ger.] *Literally, I serve*; the motto of the Prince of Wales.—*Brande.*

ICH-NEU'MON, *n.* [L.] An animal of the genus *viverra*, a native of Egypt, resembling in its habits the ferret, and feeding on the eggs of crocodiles, on mice, and other small animals.—*Ichneumon fly*, the name of a large genus of insects, distinguished for their preying upon other insects, as the ichneumon does upon crocodile eggs.

ICH-NEU-MON'I-DAN, *a.* Relating to the ichneumonidæ, a family of predaceous insects.

ICH-NO-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to ichnography;
ICH-NO-GRAPH'IC-AL, } describing a ground-plot.

ICH-NOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *ιχνος* and *γραφη*.] In *drawing*, a plan; a horizontal section of a building, or other object, showing its true dimensions according to a geometric scale.—*Hebert.*

ICHOR, *n.* [Gr. *ιχωρ*.] 1. A thin, watery humor, like serum or whey. 2. Colorless matter flowing from an ulcer.

ICHOR-OUS, *a.* Like ichor; thin; watery; serous.

ICH'THY-O-COL, } *n.* [Gr. *ιχθυς* and *κολλα*.] Fish-glue,
ICH'THY-O-COL-LA, } isinglass; a glue prepared from the sounds of fish.

ICH-THY-O-DOR'U-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *ιχθυς*, *δορυ*, and *λιθος*.] The fossil dorsal spine of certain fishes.

ICH-THY-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *ιχθυς* and *γραφω*.] A treatise on fishes.

ICH'THY-OID, *a.* [Gr. *ιχθυς* and *ειδος*.] A term applied to saurians, having many of the characters of a fish.—*P. Cyc.*

ICH'THY-O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *ιχθυς* and *λιθος*.] Fossil fish; or the figure or impression of a fish in rock.

ICH-THY-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to ichthyology.

ICH-THY-OL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in ichthyology.

ICH-THY-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ιχθυς* and *λογος*.] The science of fishes, or that part of zoology which treats of fishes.

ICH'THY-O-MAN-CY, *n.* Divination by the heads of fishes.

ICH-THY-OPH'A-GIST, *n.* [Gr. *ιχθυς* and *φαγω*.] One who eats or subsists on fish.

ICH-THY-OPH'A-GOUS, *a.* [Gr. *ιχθυς* and *φαγω*.] Eating or subsisting on fish.

ICH-THY-OPH'A-GY, *n.* The practice of eating fish.

ICH-THY-OPH-THAL'MITE, *n.* [Gr. *ιχθυς* and *οφθαλμος*.] Fish-eye-stone. *See* APOPHYLLITE.

ICH-THY-O-SAU'RUS, *n.* [Gr. *ιχθυς* and *σαυρος*.] The fish-lizard, an extinct marine animal, whose skeleton combines in its structure the characteristics of a fish with those of a crocodile. [Sometimes written *ichthyosaur*.]—*P. Cyc.*

ICH-THY-O'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] A roughness and thickness of the skin, with a tendency to excrescences.—*Brande.*

ICI-CLE (ī'sik-kl), *n.* [Sax. *ises-gecel*; D. *yskegel*.] A pendent, conical mass of ice, formed by the freezing of water or other fluid, as it flows down an inclined plane, or collects in drops and is suspended.—In the *North of England*, it is called *ickle.*

ICI-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being icy, or of being very cold. 2. The state of generating ice.

ICING, *ppr.* 1. Covering with ice. 2. Covering with concreted sugar.

ICING, *n.* A covering of concreted sugar.

† ICON, *n.* [Gr. *εικων*.] An image or representation.

ICON-ISM, *n.* [Gr.] A figure or representation.—*More.*

I-CON'O-CLASM, *n.* The act of breaking or destroying images.

I-CON'O-CLAST, *n.* [Fr. *iconoclaste*.] A breaker or destroyer of images.

I-CON-O-CLAST'IC, *a.* Breaking images.

I-CON-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *εικων* and *γραφω*.] The description of images.

I-CON-OL'A-TER, *n.* [Gr. *εικων* and *λατρευς*.] One who worships images; a name given to the Roman Catholics.

I-CON-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *εικων* and *λογος*.] The doctrine of images or representations.—*Johnson.*

I-CO-SA-HE'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. *εικοσι* and *εδρα*.] Having twenty equal sides or faces.

I-CO-SA-HE'DRON, *n.* A regular solid of twenty equal triangular sides or faces.

I-CO-SAN'DRI-A, *n. pl.* [Gr. *εικοσι* and *ανηρ*.] In *botany*, a class of plants having twenty or more stamens inserted in the calyx.

I-CO-SAN'DRI-AN, } *a.* Pertaining to the class *icosandria*;
I-CO-SAN'DROUS, } having twenty or more stamens inserted in the calyx.

IC-TER'IC, *n.* A remedy for the jaundice.—*Swift.*

IC-TER'IC, } *a.* [L. *ictericus*.] 1. Affected with the jaun
IC-TER'IC-AL, } dice. 2. Good in the cure of the jaundice.

IC-TE-RI'TIOUS (-rish'us), *a.* [L. *icterus*.] Yellow; having the color of the skin when it is affected by the jaundice.

ICY, *a.* 1. Abounding with ice. 2. Cold; frosty. 3. Made of ice. 4. Resembling ice; chilling. 5. Cold; frigid; destitute of affection or passion. 6. Indifferent; unaffected; backward.—*Shak.*

ICY-PEARLED, *a.* Studded with spangles of ice.

ID., contracted from *idem*.

I'D, contracted from *I would*, or *I had*.

I-DE'A, *n.* [L. *idea*.] 1. *Literally*, that which is seen; hence, form, image, model of any thing in the mind; that which is held or comprehended by the understanding.—2. In *popular use*, *idea* signifies notion, conception, thought, opinion, and even purpose or intention. 3. Image in the mind. 4. An opinion; a proposition.

I-DE'AL, *a.* 1. Existing in idea or conception; as, *ideal* excellence. 2. Existing in fancy or imagination only; as, *ideal* good. 3. That considers ideas as images, phantasms, or forms in the mind; as, the *ideal* philosophy.—SYN. Intellectual; mental; visionary; fanciful; imaginary; unreal.

I-DE'A-LESS, *a.* [*idea* and *less*.] Destitute of ideas.—*Allan.*

I-DE'AL-ISM, *n.* The system or theory that makes every thing to consist in ideas, and denies the existence of material bodies.—*Walsh.*

I-DE'AL-IST, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of idealism.

I-DE-AL'I-TY, *n.* A lively imagination, united to a love of the beautiful, forming, in its higher exercises, one of the

chief constituents of creative genius in poetry and the fine arts.—*Combe.*

I-DE-AL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of forming in idea.

I-DE'AL-IZE, *v. i.* To form ideas.

I-DE'AL-LY, *adv.* Intellectually; mentally; in idea.

† I-DE'ATE, *v. t.* To form in idea; to fancy.—*Donne.*

I'DEM. [L.] The same.

I-DEN'TIC, } *a.* [Fr. *identique.*] The same; not differ-
I-DEN'TIC-AL, } ent.

I-DEN'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* With sameness.—*Ross.*

I-DEN'TIC-AL-NESS, *n.* Sameness.

I-DEN-TI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of making or proving to be the same.

I-DEN'TI-FIED, *pp.* Ascertained or made to be the same.

I-DEN'TI-FY, *v. t.* [L. *idem* and *facio.*] 1. To ascertain or prove to be the same. 2. To make to be the same; to unite or combine in such a manner as to make one interest, purpose, or intention; to treat as having the same use; to consider as the same in effect.

I-DEN'TI-FY, *v. i.* To become the same; to coalesce in interest, purpose, use, effect, &c.—*Burke.*

I-DEN'TI-FY-ING, *ppr.* 1. Ascertaining or proving to be the same. 2. Making the same in interest, purpose, use, efficacy, &c.

I-DEN'TI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *identité.*] Sameness, as distinguished from similitude and diversity.

ID-E-O-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* [*idea* and Gr. γραφω.] Repre-
ID-E-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, } senting ideas independently of sound; as the digit 9, which, to an Englishman, represents *nine*, and to a Frenchman, *neuf.*—*Brande.*

ID-E-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to ideology.

ID-E-OL'O-GIST, *n.* One who treats of ideas.

ID-E-OL'O-GY, *n.* [*idea* and Gr. λογος.] 1. A treatise on ideas, or the doctrine of ideas, or the operations of the understanding.—*Jefferson.* 2. The science of mind.—*Stewart.*

IDES, *n. pl.* [L. *idus.*] In the *ancient Roman calendar*, the 15th day of March, May, July, and October, and the 13th day of the other months. Eight days in each month often pass by this name, but only one strictly receives it, the others being called the day before the ides, the third from the ides, and so on backward to the eighth from the ides.

ID EST. [L.] That is.

ID-I-OC'RA-SY, *n.* [Gr. ἰδιος and κρασις.] Peculiarity of constitution; that temperament or state of constitution which is peculiar to a person.

ID-I-O-CRAT'IC, } *a.* Peculiar in constitution.
ID-I-O-CRAT'IC-AL, }

ID'I-O-CY, *n.* [Gr. ἰδιωτεια.] A defect of understanding; *properly*, a natural defect.

ID-I-O-E-LEC'TRIC, *n.* [Gr. ἰδιος and *electric.*] Electric *per se*, or containing electricity in its natural state.

ID'I-OM, *n.* [Fr. *idiome*; L. *idioma.*] 1. A mode of expression peculiar to a language; peculiarity of expression or phraseology. 2. The genius or peculiar cast of a language. 3. Dialect.

ID-I-O-MAT'IC, } *a.* Peculiar to a language; pertaining
ID-I-O-MAT'IC-AL, } to the particular genius or modes of expression which belong to a language.

ID-I-O-MAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the idiom of a language.

ID-I-O-PATH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to, or indicating a disease not produced by any preceding disease; opposed to symptomatic.

ID-I-O-PATH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of an idiopathic disease.

ID-I-OP'A-THY, *n.* [Gr. ἰδιος and παθος.] 1. A morbid state or condition not produced by any preceding disease. 2. Peculiar affection.

ID-I-O-RE-PUL'SIVE, *a.* Repulsive by itself.

ID-I-O-SYN'CRA-SY, *n.* [Gr. ἰδιος, συν, and κρασις.] Peculiarity of constitution; that temperament or constitution of body or mind which is peculiar to an individual, and which more or less affects his character and actions.

ID-I-O-SYN-CRAT'IC, *a.* Of peculiar temper or disposition.

ID'I-OT, *n.* [L. *idiota*; Gr. ἰδιωτης.] 1. A natural fool, or fool from his birth. 2. A foolish person; one unwise.

ID'I-OT-CY, *n.* State of being an idiot.

ID-I-OT'IC, } *a.* Like an idiot; foolish; sottish.
ID-I-OT'IC-AL, }

ID-I-OT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* After the manner of an idiot.

ID-I-OT'I-CON, *n.* [Gr.] A dictionary of a particular dialect, or of the words and phrases peculiar to one part of a country.—*Brande.*

ID'I-OT-ISH, *a.* Like an idiot; partaking of idiocy; foolish.—*Paley.*

ID'I-OT-ISM, *n.* [Fr. *idiotisme.*] 1. An idiom; a peculiarity of expression; a mode of expression peculiar to a language; a peculiarity in the structure of words and phrases. 2. Idiocy; [*unusual and improper.*]

ID'I-OT-IZE, *v. i.* To become stupid.—*Pers. Letters.*

I'DLE, *a.* [Sax. *idel, ydel.*] 1. Not employed with business; doing nothing. 2. Given to rest and ease; averse to labor or employment. 3. Affording leisure; not occupied; as, *idle* moments. 4. Remaining without use or employment, as, my pen is *idle.* 5. Without power or effect; as, *idle* efforts. 6. Unfruitful; barren; not productive of good; [*obs.*] 7. Of no use or importance; as, an *idle* tale. 8. Not tending to edification; as, *idle* discourse.—*Idle* differs from *lazy*; the latter implying constitutional or habitual aversion or indisposition to labor or action; whereas *idle*, in its proper sense, denotes merely unemployed. An industrious man may be *idle*, but he can not be *lazy.*—SYN. Unoccupied; unemployed; vacant; inactive; indolent; sluggish; slothful; useless; ineffectual; futile; frivolous; vain; trifling; unprofitable; unimportant.

I'DLE, *v. i.* To lose or spend time in inaction, or without being employed in business.—*To idle away*, in a transitive sense, to spend in idleness.

I'DLE-HEAD-ED (ī'dl-hed-ed), *a.* 1. Foolish; unreasonable.—*Carew.* 2. Delirious; infatuated; [*little used.*]

I'DLE-PA-TED, *a.* Idle-headed; stupid.—*Overbury.*

I'DLE-NESS, *n.* 1. Abstinence from labor or employment; the state of a person who is unemployed; the state of doing nothing. 2. Aversion to labor; reluctance to be employed, or to exertion either of body or mind. 3. Unimportance; trivialness.—*Shak.* 4. Inefficacy; uselessness; [*little used.*] 5. Barrenness; worthlessness; [*little used.*] 6. Emptiness; foolishness; infatuation; as, *idleness* of brain.—*Bacon*; [*little used.*]—SYN. Inaction; indolence; sluggishness; sloth; laziness.

I'DLER, *n.* 1. One who does nothing; one who spends his time in inaction. 2. A lazy person; a sluggard.

† I'DLES-BY (ī'dlz-), *n.* An idle or lazy person.—*Whitlock.*

I'DLING, *ppr.* Spending in idleness or inaction.

I'DLY, *adv.* 1. In an idle manner; without employment. 2. Lazily; sluggishly. 3. Foolishly; uselessly; in a trifling way. 4. Carelessly; without attention. 5. Vainly; ineffectually.

ID'O-CRASE, *n.* [Gr. ἰδεα and κρασις.] A mineral occurring either massive or in modified square prisms, presenting a handsome brown or brownish-yellow color. It consists essentially of silica, alumina, and lime.—*Dana.*

I'DOL, *n.* [Fr. *idole*; It., Sp. *idolo.*] 1. An image, form, or representation, usually of a man or other animal, consecrated as an object of worship; a pagan deity. 2. An image.—*Dryden.* 3. A person loved and honored to adoration. 4. Any thing on which we set our affections inordinately. 5. A representation; [*not in use.*]

I-DOL'A-TER, *n.* [Fr. *idolatre*; L. *idolatra.*] 1. A worshiper of idols; one who worships as a deity that which is not God; a pagan. 2. An adorer; a great admirer.—*Hurd*

I-DOL'A-TRESS, *n.* A female worshiper of idols.

† I-DO-LAT'RIC-AL, *a.* Tending to idolatry.

I-DOL'A-TRIZE, *v. i.* To worship idols.

I-DOL'A-TRIZE, *v. t.* To adore; to worship.—*Ainsworth.*

I-DOL'A-TRIZED, *pp.* Worshiped; adored.

I-DOL'A-TRIZ-ING, *ppr.* Adoring; worshiping.

I-DOL'A-TROUS, *a.* 1. Pertaining to idolatry; partaking of the nature of idolatry, or of the worship of false gods; consisting in the worship of idols. 2. Consisting in, or partaking of, an excessive attachment or reverence.

I-DOL'A-TROUS-LY, *adv.* In an idolatrous manner.

I-DOL'A-TRY, *n.* [Fr. *idolatrie*; L. *idololatria.*] 1. The worship of idols, images, or any thing made by hands, or which is not God. 2. Excessive attachment or veneration for any thing, or that which borders on adoration.

I'DOL-ISH, *a.* Idolatrous.—*Milton.*

I'DOL-ISM, *n.* The worship of idols.—*Milton.* [*Little used.*]

I'DOL-IST, *n.* A worshiper of images. [*A poetical word.*]

I'DOL-IZE, *v. t.* To love to excess; to love or reverence to adoration.

I'DOL-IZED, *pp.* or *a.* Loved or reverenced to adoration.

I'DOL-IZ-ER, *n.* One who idolizes or loves to reverence.

I'DOL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Loving or revering to an excess bordering on adoration.

† I'DOL-OUS, *a.* Idolatrous.—*Bale.*

I-DŌ'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *idoneus.*] Fit; suitable; proper, convenient; adequate.—*Boyle.* [*Little used.*]

ID'RI-A-LIN, *n.* A bituminous substance obtained from the quicksilver mines of Idria.—*Brande.*

I'DYL, *n.* [L. *idyllium.*] A short poem; *properly*, a short pastoral poem; as, the *idyls* of Theocritus.

I. E. stands for L. *id est*, that is.

IF, *v. t.*, imperative, contracted from Sax. *gif*, from *gifan*, to give (commonly, though not correctly, classed among *conjunctions*). 1. It introduces a conditional sentence. 2 Whether or not.

I'FFAITH', *adv.* [abbreviation of *in faith.*] Indeed; truly.—*Shak.*

IG-A-SŪ'RIC ACID, *n.* An acid found combined with strychnine in *nux vomica* and St. Ignatius's bean.—*Brande.*

† IG-NĀ'RO, *n.* [L.] A term formerly used for blockhead.

IG'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *igneus.*] 1. Pertaining to, or consisting of, fire. 2. Containing fire; having the nature of fire. 3. Resembling fire.—4. In *geology*, proceeding from the action of fire.

IG-NES'CENT, *a.* [L. *ignescens.*] Emitting sparks of fire when struck with steel; scintillating.

IG-NES'CENT, *n.* A stone or mineral that gives out sparks when struck with steel or iron.

IG-NIF'ER-OUS, *n.* Producing fire.

IG'NI-FIED, *pp.* Formed into fire.

IG-NIF'LU-OUS, *a.* [L. *ignifluus.*] Flowing with fire.

IG'NI-FY, *v. t.* [L. *ignis* and *facio.*] To form into fire.

IG'NI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Forming into fire.

IG-NIG'E-NOUS, *a.* [L. *ignis*, and Gr. γενναω.] Produced by fire.

IG-NIP'O-TENT, *a.* [L. *ignis* and *potens.*] Presiding over fire.—*Pope.*

IG'NIS FAT'U-US, n.; pl. IGNES FATUI. [L.] A meteor or light that appears in the night, over marshy grounds, supposed to be occasioned by the decomposition of animal or vegetable substances, or by some inflammable gas; vulgarly called *Will with the wisp*, and *Jack with a lantern.*

IG-NITE', *v. t.* [L. *ignis.*] 1. To kindle or set on fire. 2. *More generally*, to communicate fire to, or to render luminous or red by heat.

IG-NITE', *v. i.* To take fire; to become red with heat.

IG-NIT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Set on fire. 2. Rendered red or luminous by heat or fire.

IG-NIT'I-BLE, *a.* Capable of being ignited.

IG-NIT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Setting on fire; becoming red with heat. 2. Communicating fire to; heating to redness.

IG-NI'TION (ig-nish'un), *n.* 1. The act of kindling or setting on fire. 2. The act or operation of communicating fire or heat, till the substance becomes red or luminous. 3. The state of being kindled; *more generally*, the state of being heated to redness or luminousness. 4. Calcination.

IG-NIV'O-MOUS, *a.* [L. *ignivomus.*] Vomiting fire.

† IG-NO-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Ignobleness.—*Ball.*

IG-NŌ'BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *ignobilis.*] 1. Of low birth or family; not noble; not illustrious. 2. Of low and worthless properties; as, *ignoble* plants.—*Shak.* 3. Not honorable, elevated, or generous; [*applied to feelings and actions.*] —SYN. Degenerate; degraded; mean; base; dishonorable; reproachful; disgraceful; shameful; scandalous; infamous.

IG-NŌ'BLE-NESS, *n.* Want of dignity; meanness.

IG-NŌ'BLY, *adv.* 1. Of low family or birth. 2. Meanly; dishonorably; reproachfully; disgracefully; basely.

IG-NO-MIN'OUS, *a.* [L. *ignominiosus.*] 1. Incurring disgrace; cowardly; of mean character. 2. Very shameful; reproachful; dishonorable: infamous. 3. Despicable; worthy of contempt.

IG-NO-MIN'OUS-LY, *adv.* Meanly; disgracefully; shamefully.

IG'NO-MIN-Y, *n.* [L. *ignominia.*] Public disgrace under the imputation of dishonorable motives or conduct.—SYN. Opprobrium; reproach; dishonor; shame; contempt; infamy.

IG'NO-MY, *n.* An abbreviation of *ignominy.*—*Shak.*

IG-NO-RĀ'MUS, *n.* [L.] 1. The indorsement which a grand-jury make on a bill presented to them for inquiry, when there is not evidence to support the charges; on which all proceedings are stopped, and the accused person is discharged. 2. An ignorant person; a vain pretender to knowledge.

IG'NO-RANCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *ignorantia.*] 1. Want, absence, or destitution of knowledge; the negative state of the mind which has not been instructed. 2. *Ignorances*, in the *plural*, is used sometimes for omissions or mistakes.

IG'NO-RANT, *a.* [L. *ignorans.*] 1. Destitute of knowledge or information. 2. Unknown; undiscovered; as, *ignorant* concealment.—*Shak.* 3. Unacquainted with. 4. Unskillfully made or done; as, *ignorant* bawbles.—*Shak.*; [*incorrect.*]—SYN. Uninstructed; untaught; unenlightened; uninformed; unlearned; unlettered; illiterate.

IG'NO-RANT, *n.* A person untaught or uninformed.

IG'NO-RANT-LY, *adv.* 1. Without knowledge, instruction, or information. 2. Unskillfully; inexpertly.

IG-NŌRE', *v. t.* 1. To be ignorant of.—*Boyle*; [*not in use.*] —2. In *law*, the grand-jury are said to *ignore* a bill when they do not find the evidence such as to induce them to make a presentment.—*Brande.*

† IG-NOS'CI-BLE, *a.* [L. *ignoscibilis.*] Pardonable.

† IG-NŌTE', *a.* [L. *ignotus.*] Unknown.

IG-UĀ'NA (-wä'nä), *n.* A genus of saurian reptiles allied to the lizard. The common *iguana* of South America is eaten, and its flesh is esteemed a delicacy.

IG-UĀ'NO-DON, *n.* An extinct saurian reptile, found in England, sixty or more feet in length.—*Mantell.*

† ILE, *n.* 1. So written by *Pope* for *aile*, a walk or alley in a church or public building. 2. An ear of corn.

IL'E-US, *n.* [Gr. ιλεος.] 1. The technical specific name of common colic. 2. The running up of one part of an intestine within another, which has been supposed to take place in common colic.

Ī'LEX, *n.* [L.] In *botany*, the generic name of the *holly tree*; also, a species of evergreen oak, *quercus ilex.*

IL'I-AC, *a.* [L. *iliacus.*] Pertaining to the lower bowels, or to the *ileum*.—The *iliac* passion is a violent and dangerous kind of colic, in which the small intestines have their peristaltic action inverted.

IL'I-AD, *n.* [from *Ilium, Ilion.*] An epic poem, composed by Homer, in twenty-four books.

ILK, *a.* The same; each.—*Spenser.* In *Scottish*, the phrase *of that ilk*, denotes that a person's surname and title are the same; as, *Grant of that ilk*; i. e., *Grant of Grant.*

ILL, *a.* [supposed to be contracted from *evil*, Sax. *yfel*; Sw. *illa.*] 1. Bad or evil, in a *general sense*; contrary to good; depraved; wrong; wicked; iniquitous; criminal. 2. Producing evil or misfortune; as, an *ill* planet.—*Shak.* 3. Bad; evil; unfortunate. 4. Unhealthy; insalubrious; as, *ill* air.—*Bacon.* 5. Cross; crabbed; surly; peevish. 6. Diseased; disordered; sick or indisposed; [*applied to persons.*] 7. Diseased; impaired; as, *ill* health. 8. Discordant; harsh; disagreeable, as sounds. 9. Homely; ugly 10. Unfavorable; suspicious. 11. Rude; unpolished, as manners. 12. Not proper; not regular or legitimate.

ILL, *n.* 1. Wickedness; depravity; evil.—*Dryden.* 2. Misfortune; calamity; evil; disease; pain; whatever annoys or impairs happiness, or prevents success.

ILL, *adv.* 1. Not well; not rightly or perfectly. 2. Not easily; with pain or difficulty.—*Illy* is sometimes, but erroneously, used for *ill.*

ILL, *substantive* or *adverb.* and denoting evil or wrong, is much used in composition with participles to express any bad quality or condition; as, *ill-meaning*, *ill-formed*, &c.—*Ill*, prefixed to words beginning with *l*, stands for *in*, as used in the Latin language, and usually denotes a negation of the sense of the simple word, as *illegal*, not legal; or it denotes *to* or *on*, and merely augments or enforces the sense, as in *illuminate.*

ILL'-AR-RĀNGED', *a.* Not well arranged.

ILL'-AS-SORT'ED, *a.* Not well assorted.

ILL'-BAL'ANCED (-bal'anst), *a.* Not well balanced.

ILL'-BLOOD, *n.* Resentment; enmity.—*Quart. Rev.*

ILL'-BRED, *a.* Not well-bred; unpolite.

ILL'-BREED'ING, *n.* Want of good-breeding; unpoliteness

ILL'-CON-CERT'ED, } *a.* Not well contrived.
ILL'-CON-TRĪVED', }

ILL'-CON-DI'TIONED, *a.* Being in bad order or state.

ILL'-CON-DUCTED, *a.* Badly conducted.

ILL'-CON-SID'ERED, *a.* Not well considered.

ILL'-DE-FĪNED', *a.* Not well defined.

ILL'-DE-SERVED', *a.* Not well deserved.

ILL'-DE-VĪSED', *a.* Not well devised.

ILL'-DI-RECTED, *a.* Not well directed.

ILL'-DIS-PŌSED', *a.* Not well disposed.

ILL'-E-QUIPPED' (-e-quipt'), *a.* Not well equipped.

ILL-FĀCED (-fāste), *a.* Having an ugly face.—*Hall*

ILL-FĀ-TED, *a.* Unfortunate.

ILL-FĀ'VORED, *a.* Ugly; ill-looking; deformed.

ILL-FĀ'VORED-LY, *adv.* 1. With deformity. 2. Roughly rudely.

ILL'-FĀ'VORED-NESS, *n.* Ugliness; deformity.

ILL'-FIT-TED, *a.* Not well fitted.

ILL'-FORMED, *a.* Not well formed.

ILL'-FRAMED, *a.* Not well framed.

ILL'-FUR'NISHED (-fur'nisht), *a.* Not well furnished

ILL'-HAB'IT-ED, *a.* Not well habited.

ILL'-IM-AGĪNED, *a.* Not well imagined.

ILL'-IN-FORMED', *a.* Not well informed.

ILL'-JUDGED, *a.* Not well judged.

ILL'-LĪVED (ill'-līvd), *a.* Leading a wicked life. [*Rare.*]

ILL'-LOOK-ING, *a* Having a bad look.

ILL'-MANNED, *a.* Not well furnished with men.

ILL'-MEAN'ING, *a.* Meaning ill or evil.

ILL'-MOD'ELED, *a.* Badly modeled.

ILL'-NĀ'TURE, *n.* Crossness; crabbedness; habitual bad temper, or want of kindness; fractiousness.

ILL'-NĀ'TURED, *a.* 1. Cross; crabbed; surly; intractable: of habitual bad temper; peevish; fractious. 2. That indicates ill-nature, as a task. 3. Intractable; not yielding to culture, as land; [*not legitimate.*]

ILL'-NĀ'TURED-LY, *adv.* In a peevish or froward manner; crossly; unkindly.

ILL'-NĀ'TURED-NESS, *n.* Crossness; want of a kind disposition.

ILL'-Ō'MENED, *a.* Having unlucky omens.—*Neele.*

ILL'-PIECED, *a.* Not well pieced.—*Burke.*

ILL'-PRO-PŌRTIONED, *a.* Not well proportioned.

ILL'-PRO-VID'ED, *a.* Not well provided.

ILL'-RE-QUĪT'ED, *a.* Not well requited.

ILL'-SORTED, *a.* Not well sorted.

ILL'-SORTING, *a.* Not well sorting.

ILL'-STARRED, *a.* Fated to be unfortunate.

ILL'-STŌRED, *a.* Not well stored.

ILL'-SUP-PRESSED' (-sup-prest'), *a.* Not fully suppressed.

ILL'-TEMPERED, *a.* Of bad temper; morose; crabbed; sour; peevish; fretful.

ILL'-TIME', *v. t.* To do or attempt at an unsuitable time.

ILL'-TIMED, *a.* Done or said at an unsuitable time.

ILL'-TURN, *n.* 1. An unkind or injurious act. 2. A slight attack of illness. [*America. Familiar.*]

ILL'-TRAINED, *a.* Not well trained or disciplined.

ILL'-WILL', *n.* Unkind or hostile feeling.—SYN. Enmity; malice; hatred; malevolence; pique; grudge.

ILL'-WILL'ER, *n.* One who wishes ill to another.

ILL'-WORN, *a.* Not well worn.

† IL-LAB'ILE, *a.* [*See* LABILE.] Not liable to fall or err; infallible.—*Cheyne.*

† IL-LA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of not being liable to err, fall, or apostatize.—*Cheyne.*

IL-LAC'ER-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be torn.

IL-LAC'RY-MA-BLE, *a.* [L. *illacrymabilis.*] Incapable of weeping.

IL-LAPSE' (il-laps'), *n.* 1. A sliding in; an immission or entrance of one thing into another. 2. A falling on; a sudden attack.

* IL-LAQ'UE-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *illaqueo.*] To insnare; to entrap; to entangle; to catch. [*Little used.*]

* IL-LAQ'UE-A-TED (-lak'we-ā-ted), *pp.* Insnared.

* IL-LAQ-UE-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of insnaring; a catching or entrapping; [*little used.*] 2. A snare.

IL-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *illatio.*] An inference from premises, a conclusion; deduction. [*Little used.*]

IL'LA-TIVE, *a.* 1. Relating to illation; that may be inferred. 2. That denotes an inference.

IL'LA-TIVE, *n.* That which denotes illation or inference.

IL'LA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By illation or conclusion.—*Bp. Richardson.*

IL-LAUD'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not laudable; not worthy of approbation or commendation. 2. Worthy of censure or dispraise.

IL-LAUD'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner unworthy of praise; without deserving praise.—*Broome.*

IL-LE'CE-BROUS, *a.* [L. *illecebrosus.*] Alluring; full of allurement.—*Elyot.*

IL-LE'GAL, *a.* Not legal; contrary to law.—SYN. Unlawful, lawless; prohibited; illicit; contraband.

IL-LE-GAL'I-TY, *n.* Contrariety to law; unlawfulness.

IL-LE'GAL-IZE, *v. t.* To render unlawful.

IL-LE'GAL-IZED, *pp.* Rendered unlawful.

IL-LE'GAL-LY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to law; unlawfully.—*Blackstone.*

IL-LE'GAL-NESS, *n.* The state of being illegal.—*Scott.*

IL-LEG-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being illegible.

IL-LEG'I-BLE, *a.* That can not be read.

IL-LEG'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being illegible.

IL-LEG'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be read.

IL-LE-GIT'I-MA-CY, *n.* 1. The state of being born out of wedlock; the state of bastardy. 2. The state of being not genuine, or of legitimate origin.

IL-LE-GIT'I-MATE, *a.* 1. Unlawfully begotten; born out of wedlock; spurious. 2. Unlawful; contrary to law. 3. Not legitimately deduced; illogical, as a conclusion. 4. Not authorized by good usage, as a word or phrase.

IL-LE-GIT'I-MATE, *v. t.* To render illegitimate; to prove to be born out of wedlock; to bastardize.

IL-LE-GIT'I-MA-TED, *pp.* Rendered illegitimate; proved to have been born out of wedlock.

IL-LE-GIT'I-MATE-LY, *adv.* Not in wedlock; without authority.

IL-LE-GIT-I-MA'TION, *n.* 1. The state of one not born in wedlock. 2. Want of genuineness.—*Martin.*

IL-LEVI-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be levied or collected.

IL-LIB'ER-AL, *a.* 1. Not liberal; not free or generous. 2. Not noble; not ingenuous; not catholic; of a contracted mind. Cold in charity. 3. Not candid; uncharitable in judging. 4. Not generous; not munificent; sparing of gifts. 5. Not becoming a well-bred man.—*Harris.* 6. Not pure; not elegant, as a word or phrase; [*little used.*]

IL-LIB-ER-AL'I-TY, *n.* 1. Narrowness of mind; contractedness; meanness; want of catholic opinion. 2. Parsimony; want of munificence.—*Bacon.*

IL-LIB'ER-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To make illiberal.—*New An. Reg.*

IL-LIB'ER-AL-IZED, *pp.* Made illiberal.

IL-LIB'ER-AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Making illiberal.

IL-LIB'ER-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. Ungenerously; uncandidly; uncharitably; disingenuously. 2. Parsimoniously.

IL-LICIT, *a.* [L. *illicitus.*] Not permitted or allowed; prohibited; unlawful; lawless.

IL-LICIT-LY, *adv.* Unlawfully.

IL-LICIT-NESS, *n.* Unlawfulness.

IL-LICIT-OUS, *a.* Unlawful.

† IL-LIGHT'EN, *v. t.* To enlighten.—*Raleigh.*

IL-LIM'IT-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be limited or bounded.—SYN. Boundless; limitless; unlimited; unbounded; immeasurable; infinite; immense; vast.

IL-LIM'IT-A-BLY, *adv.* 1. Without possibility of being bounded. 2. Without limits.

IL-LIM-IT-Ā'TION, *n.* The state of being illimitable

IL-LIM'IT-ED, *a.* Unbounded; not limited.

IL-LIM'IT-ED-NESS, *n.* Boundlessness; the state of being without limits or restriction.—*Clarendon.*

IL-LI-NĪ'TION, *n.* [L. *illinitus.*] 1. A thin crust of some extraneous substance formed on minerals.—*Kirwan.* 2. A rubbing in of an ointment or liniment.

IL-LIT'ER-A-CY, *n.* The state of being untaught or unlearned; want of a knowledge of letters; ignorance.

† IL-LIT'ER-AL, *a.* Not literal.—*Dr. Dawson.*

IL-LIT'ER-ATE, *a.* [L. *illiteratus.*] Unlettered; ignorant of letters or books; untaught; unlearned; uninstructed in science.

IL-LIT'ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* Want of learning; ignorance of letters, books, or science.—*Boyle.*

IL-LIT'ER-A-TURE, *n.* Want of learning. [*Little used.*]

ILL'NESS, *n.* 1. Badness; unfavorableness; [*not used.*] 2. Disease; indisposition; malady; disorder of health; sickness. 3. Wickedness; iniquity; wrong moral conduct.—*Shak.*

IL-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* 1. Ignorant or negligent of the rules of logic or correct reasoning. 2. Contrary to the rules of logic or sound reasoning.

IL-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to the rules of correct reasoning.

IL-LOG'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* Contrariety to sound reasoning.

IL-LŪDE', *v. t.* [L. *illudo.*] To play upon by artifice; to deceive; to mock; to excite hope and disappoint it.

IL-LŪD'ED, *pp.* Deceived; mocked.

IL-LŪD'ING, *ppr.* Playing on by artifice; deceiving.

IL-LŪME', } *v. t.* [Fr. *illuminer.*] 1. To illuminate; to en-
IL-LŪ'MINE, } lighten; to throw or spread light on; to make light or bright. 2. To enlighten, as the mind; to cause to understand. 3. To brighten; to adorn.

IL-LŪ'MIN-ANT, *n.* That which illuminates.

IL-LŪ'MIN-ĀTE, *v. t.* 1. To enlighten; to throw light on, to supply with light. 2. To adorn with festal lamps or bonfires. 3. To enlighten intellectually. 4. To adorn with ornamented letters, or with pictures, portraits, and other paintings, as books and manuscripts. 5. To illustrate; to throw light on, as on obscure subjects.

IL-LŪ'MIN-ATE, *a.* Enlightened.—*Bp. Hall.*

IL-LŪ'MIN-ATE, *n.* One of a sect of heretics pretending to possess extraordinary light and knowledge.

IL-LŪ'MIN-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Enlightened; rendered light or luminous; illustrated; adorned with ornamented letters and pictures.

IL-LU-MIN-Ā'TI, *n. pl.,* } 1. A church term anciently applied
IL-LŪ-MIN-EE', *n.* } to persons who had received baptism. 2. The name of a sect of heretics, who sprung up in Spain about the year 1575. 3. The name given to certain associations of men in modern Europe, who were said (though this has been denied) to have combined to overthrow the existing religious institutions.—*Robison.*

IL-LŪ'MIN-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Enlightening; rendering luminous or bright; illustrating; adorning with ornamented letters, &c.

IL-LŪ'MIN-Ā-TING, *n.* The act, practice, or art of adorning manuscripts and books with ornamented letters and paintings.

IL-LŪ-MIN-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of illuminating or rendering luminous; the act of supplying with light. 2. The act of rendering a house or a town light, by placing lights at the windows, or the state of being thus rendered light. 3. That which gives light. 4. Brightness; splendor. 5. Infusion of intellectual light. 6. The act, art, or practice of adorning manuscripts and books with ornamented letters and pictures. 7. A manuscript or book thus adorned.—*Fosbroke.* 8. Inspiration; the special communication of knowledge to the mind by the Supreme Being.—*Hooker.*

IL-LŪ'MIN-A-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *illuminatif.*] Having the power of giving light.—*Digby.*

IL-LŪ'MIN-Ā-TOR, *n.* 1. He or that which illuminates or gives light. 2. One whose occupation is to decorate manuscripts and books with ornamented letters, or with pictures, portraits, and drawings of any kind.

IL-LŪ'MINED, *pp.* Illuminated; made light.

IL-LŪ'MIN-ING, *ppr.* Rendering light; illuminating.

IL-LŪ'MIN-ISM, *n.* The principles of the Illuminati.

IL-LŪ'MIN-IZE, *v. t.* To initiate into the doctrines or principles of the Illuminati.—*Am. Review.*

IL-LŪ'MIN-IZED, *pp.* Initiated into the doctrines, &c., of the Illuminati.

IL-LŪ'MIN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Initiating into the doctrines, &c., of the Illuminati.

IL-LŪ'SION (il-lū'zhun), *n.* [Fr. *illusion.*] Deceptive appearance; false show, by which a person is or may be deceived, or his expectations disappointed.—SYN. Mockery, deception; chimera; fallacy; error.

IL-LŪ'SION-IST, *a.* One given to illusion.

IL-LŪ'SIVE, *a.* Deceiving by false show; deceitful.—*Thomson.*

IL-LŪ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* By means of a false show.

IL-LĪ'SIVE-NESS, *n.* Deception; false show.
IL-LŪ'SO-RY, *a.* [Fr. *illusoire.*] Deceiving or tending to deceive by false appearances; fallacious.
IL-LUS'TRĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *illustrer.*] 1. To make clear, bright, or luminous. 2. To brighten with honor; to make distinguished.—*Milton.* 3. To brighten; to make glorious, or to display the glory of. 4. To explain or elucidate; to make clear, intelligible, or obvious, what is dark or obscure, as by comments, examples, &c. 5. To explain and adorn by means of pictures, drawings, &c.
IL-LUS'TRĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Made bright or glorious. 2. Explained; elucidated; made clear to the understanding. 3. Explained by means of pictures, &c.
IL-LUS'TRĀ-TING, *ppr.* Making bright or glorious; rendering distinguished; elucidating; explaining by pictures, &c.
IL-LUS-TRĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of rendering bright or glorious. 2. Explanation; elucidation. 3. An engraving or picture designed to illustrate.
IL-LUS'TRA-TĪVE, *a.* 1. Having the quality of elucidating and making clear what is obscure. 2. Having the quality of rendering glorious, or of displaying glory.
IL-LUS'TRA-TĪVE-LY, *adv.* By way of illustration or elucidation.—*Brown.*
IL'LUS-TRĀ-TOR, *n.* One who illustrates or makes clear.
IL-LUS'TRA-TO-RY, *a.* Serving to illustrate.
IL-LUS'TRI-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *illustre.*] 1. Distinguished by the reputation of greatness. 2. Conferring honor or renown; as, *illustrious* deeds. 3. Manifesting glory or excellence; as, an *illustrious* exhibition of goodness. 4. A title of honor.—SYN. Remarkable; conspicuous; noted; famous; celebrated; signal; renowned; eminent; exalted; noble; glorious.
IL-LUS'TRI-OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. Conspicuously; nobly; eminently; with dignity or distinction. 2. Gloriously; in a way to manifest glory.
IL-LUS'TRI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Eminence of character; greatness; grandeur; glory.
IL-LUX-U'RI-OUS, *a.* Not luxurious.—*Drury.*
IL'LY, *adv.* A word sometimes used, though improperly, for *ill.*
IL'MEN-ITE, *n.* A black metallic mineral, consisting of titanic acid and oxyd of iron.
I'M, contracted from *I am.*
IM, in *composition*, is usually the representative of the Latin *in*; *n* being changed to *m*, for the sake of easy utterance, before a labial, as in *imbibe, immense, impartial.*
IM'AGE, *n.* [Fr. *image*; L. *imago.*] 1. A representation or similitude of any person or thing formed of a material substance. 2. A statue. 3. An idol; the representation of any person or thing that is an object of worship. 4. The likeness of any thing on canvas; a picture; a resemblance painted. 5. Any copy, representation, or likeness. 6. Semblance; show; appearance.—*Dryden.* 7. An idea; a representation of any thing to the mind; a conception; a picture drawn by fancy.—8. In *rhetoric*, a lively description of any thing in discourse which presents a kind of picture to the mind.—9. In *optics*, the figure of any object made by rays of light proceeding from the several points of it.
IM'AGE, *v. t.* 1. To represent or form an image of; as, *imaged* in a mirror. 2. To form a likeness in the mind.
IM'AGE-WOR'SHIP, *n.* The worship of images; idolatry.
IM'AGE-A-BLE, *a.* That may be imaged.
IM'AGED, *pp.* Formed into an image; depicted by the imagination.
IM'AGE-LESS, *a.* Having no image.—*Shelley.*
IM'AGE-RY (im'aj-ry), *n.* 1. Sensible representations, pictures, statues. 2. Show; appearance.—*Prior.* 3. Forms of the fancy; false ideas; imaginary phantasms. 4. Representations in writing or speaking; lively descriptions which impress the images of things on the mind; figures in discourse. 5. Form; make.
IM-AG'IN-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] That may or can be imagined or conceived.
IM-AG'IN-A-BLY, *adv.* In an imaginable manner.
IM-AG'IN-ANT, *a.* Imagining; conceiving.—*Bacon.*
IM-AG'IN-A-RY, *a.* Existing only in imagination or fancy.—*Imaginary quantity*, a name given to certain expressions that arise in various algebraical and trigonometrical operations, to which no value either rational or irrational can be assigned. *Barlow.*—SYN. Ideal; fanciful; chimerical; visionary; fancied; unreal.
IM-AG-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *imaginatio.*] 1. That faculty of the mind which forms new combinations of ideas from the materials stored up in the memory, producing combinations more pleasing, more awful, more terrible, &c., than are presented in the ordinary course of nature. Thus it is the will and feelings acting on the materials of memory. 2. Conception; image in the mind; idea. 3. Contrivance; scheme formed in the mind; device. 4. Conceit; an unsolid or fanciful opinion. 5. First motion or purpose of the mind.
IM-AG'IN-A-TĪVE, *a.* [Fr. *imaginatif.*] 1. That forms imaginations. 2. Full of imaginations; fantastic.
IM-AG'IN-A-TĪVE-NESS, *n.* State of being imaginative.—*More.*
IM-AG'INE, *v. t.* [Fr. *imaginer.*] 1. To form a notion or idea in the mind. 2. To form ideas or representations in the mind by modifying and combining our conceptions. 3. To contrive in purpose; as, to *imagine* mischief.—SYN. To fancy; conceive; apprehend; think; believe; suppose; deem; plan; scheme; devise; frame.
IM-AG'INE, *v. i.* To conceive; to have a notion or idea.
IM-AG'INED, *pp.* or *a.* Formed in the mind; fancied; contrived.
IM-AG'IN-ER, *n.* One who forms ideas; one who contrives.—*Bacon.*
IM'AG-ING, *ppr.* Forming into an image; depicting by the imagination.
IM'AG-ING, *n.* The act of forming an image.—*Carlisle.*
IM-AG'IN-ING, *n.* The act of forming images.—*Channing.*
IM-AG'IN-ING, *ppr.* Forming ideas in the mind; devising.
I-MĀM', I-MAUM', I'MAN, } *n.* 1. A priest who performs the regular service of the mosque among the *Mohammedans.* 2. A Mohammedan prince having supreme spiritual as well as temporal power.
IM-BAN', *v. t.* To excommunicate, [*in a civil sense*;] to cut off from the rights of man.—*J. Barlow.* [*Not well authorized.*]
IM-BAND', *v. t.* Fo form into a band or bands.—*J. Barlow.*
IM-BAND'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Formed into a band or bands.
IM-BANK', *v. t.* To inclose with a bank; to defend by banks, mounds, or dikes.
IM-BANKED' (im-bankt'), *pp.* Inclosed or defended with a bank.
IM-BANK'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing or surrounding with a bank
IM-BANK'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of surrounding or defending with a bank. 2. Inclosure by a bank; the banks or mounds of earth that are raised to defend a place.
IM-BAN'NERED, *a.* Furnished with banners.
IM-BAR'GO. *See* EMBARGO.
IM-BARK'. *See* EMBARK.
† IM-BARN', *v. t.* To deposit in a barn.—*Herbert.*
IM-BASE'. *See* EMBASE.
† IM-BAS'TARD-IZE, *v. t.* To render degenerate.—*Milton.*
IM-BATHE', *v. t.* To bathe all over.—*Milton.*
IM-BATHED', *pp.* Bathed all over.
IM-BED', *v. t.* To fasten with a bead.—*J. Barlow.*
IM-BEAD'ED, *pp.* Fastened with a bead.
IM-BEAD'ING, *ppr.* Fastening with a bead.
* IM'BE-CILE (im'be-sil or im-be-seel'), *a.* [L. *imbecillis*; Fr. *imbecile.*] Destitute of strength, either of body or of mind. *Barrow.*—SYN. Weak; debilitated; feeble; infirm; impotent.
IM'BE-CILE (im'be-sil or im-be-seel'), *n.* One destitute of strength either of body or mind.
† IM'BE-CILE, *v. t.* To weaken.—*Bp. Taylor.*
† IM-BE-CIL'I-TATE, *v. t.* To weaken; to render feeble.—*A. Wilson.*
IM-BE-CIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *imbecillitas.*] 1. Want of strength; weakness; feebleness of body or mind. 2. Impotence of males; inability to procreate children.
IM-BED', *v. t.* To sink or lay in a bed; to place in a mass of earth, sand, or other substance.
IM-BED'DED, *pp.* or *a.* Laid or inclosed, as in a bed or mass of surrounding matter.
IM-BED'DING, *ppr.* Laying, as in a bed.
IM-BEL'LIC, *a.* Not warlike or martial.—*Junius.* [*Rare.*]
IM-BENCH'ING, *n.* A raised work like a bench.
IM-BIBE', *v. t.* [L. *imbibo.*] 1. To drink in; to absorb, as moisture. 2. To receive or admit into the mind, and retain. 3. To imbue.—*Newton.*
IM-BIBED' (im-bībd'), *pp.* Drank in, as a fluid; absorbed; received into the mind, and retained.
IM-BIB'ER, *n.* He or that which imbibes.
IM-BIB'ING, *ppr.* Drinking in; absorbing; imbibing.
IM-BI-BI'TION (-bish'un), *n.* The act of imbibing or drinking in.—*Bacon.*
IM-BIT'TER, *v. t.* 1. To make bitter. 2. To make unhappy or grievous; to render distressing. 3. To exasperate; to make more severe, poignant, or painful. 4. To exasperate; to render more violent or malignant.
IM-BIT'TERED, *pp.* or *a.* Made unhappy or painful; exasperated.
IM-BIT'TER-ER, *n.* That which makes bitter.—*Johnson.*
IM-BIT'TER-ING, *ppr.* Rendering unhappy or distressing; exasperating.
IM-BOD'IED, *pp.* or *a.* Formed into a body. *See* EMBODIED.
IM-BOD'Y. *See* EMBODY.
IM-BOIL', *v. i.* To effervesce; to rage.—*Spenser.*
IM-BOLD'EN. *See* EMBOLDEN.
IM-BOR'DER, *v. t.* 1. To furnish or inclose with a border; to adorn with a border. 2. To terminate; to bound.
IM-BOR'DERED, *pp.* Furnished, inclosed, or adorned with a border; bounded.

IM-BOR'DER-ING, *ppr.* Furnishing, inclosing, or adorning with a border; bounding.

IM-BOSK', *v. t.* [It. *imboscare.*] To conceal, as in bushes; to hide.—*Milton.*

IM-BOSK', *v. i.* To lie concealed.—*Milton.*

IM-BŌ'SOM, *v. t.* 1. To hold in the bosom; to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment. 2. To hold in nearness or intimacy. 3. To admit to the heart or affection; to caress. 4. To inclose in the midst; to surround. 5. To inclose in the midst; to cover.

IM-BŌ'SOMED, *pp.* or *a.* Held in the bosom or to the breast; caressed; surrounded in the midst; inclosed; covered.

IM-BŌ'SOM-ING, *ppr.* Holding in the bosom; caressing; holding to the breast; inclosing or covering in the midst.

IM-BOUND', *v. t.* To inclose in limits; to shut in.—*Shak.* [*Little used.*]

IM-BŌW', *v. t.* 1. To arch; to vault. 2. To make of a circular form.—*Bacon.*

IM-BŌWED' (im-bōde'), *pp.* or *a.* Arched; vaulted; made of a circular form.

IM-BOW'ER. *See* EMBOWER.

IM-BŌW'ING, *ppr.* Arching; vaulting; making of a circular form.

IM-BŌW'MENT, *n.* An arch; a vault.—*Bacon.*

IM-BOX', *v. t.* To inclose in a box.

IM-BOXED' (im-bokst'), *pp.* Inclosed in a box.

IM-BOX'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing in a box.

IM-BRAN'GLE (-brang'gl), *v. t.* To entangle.—*Hudibras.*

IM-BRED', *pp.* Generated within.

IM-BREED', *v. t.* To generate within; to inbreed.

IM-BREED'ING, *ppr.* Generating within.

IM'BRI-CATE, } *a.* [L. *imbricatus.*] 1. Bent and hollowed
IM'BRI-CĀ-TED, } like a roof or gutter tile.—2. In *botany*, lying over each other in regular order, like tiles on a roof.

IM-BRI-CĀ'TION, *n.* A concave indenture, like that of tiles; tiling.—*Derham.*

IM-BRŌGL'IO (im-brōl'yo), *n.* [It.] Intricacy; a complicated plot.

IM-BROWN', *v. t.* 1. To make brown; to darken; to obscure. 2. To darken the color of; to make dirty. 3. To tan; to darken the complexion.

IM-BROWNED' (im-browned'), *pp.* Made brown; darkened; tanned.

IM-BROWN'ING, *ppr.* Rendering brown; darkening; tanning.

IM-BRŪE' (im-brū'), *v. t.* [Gr. εμβρεχω.] 1. To wet or moisten; to soak; to drench in a fluid, chiefly in blood. 2. To pour out or distill; [*obs.*]

IM-BRŪED' (im-brūde'), *pp.* Wet; moistened; drenched.

IM-BRŪ'ING, *ppr.* Wetting; moistening; drenching.

IM-BRŪ'MENT, *n.* The act of imbruing.

IM-BRŪTE', *v. t.* To degrade to the state of a brute; to reduce to brutality.

IM-BRŪTE', *v. i.* To sink to the state of a brute.

IM-BRŪTED, *pp.* Degraded to brutishness.

IM-BRŪ'TING, *ppr.* Reducing to brutishness.

IM-BŪE' (im-bū'), *v. t.* [L. *imbuo.*] 1. To tinge deeply; to dye, as clothes. 2. To tincture deeply; to cause to imbibe, as the mind.

IM-BŪED' (im-būde'), *pp.* Tinged; dyed; tincture.

IM-BŪ'ING, *ppr.* Tinging; dyeing; tincturing deeply.

IM-BŪ'MENT, *n.* A deep tincture.

IM-BURSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *bourse.*] To stock with money.

IM-BURSE'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of supplying money. 2. Money laid up in stock.

IM-BŪ'TION, *n.* Act of imbuing.—*Lee.*

IM-I-TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being imitable.

IM'I-TA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *imitabilis.*] 1. That may be imitated or copied. 2. Worthy of imitation.

IM'I-TĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *imiter.*] 1. To follow in manners; to copy in form, color, or quality. 2. To attempt or endeavor to copy or resemble. 3. To counterfeit. 4. To pursue the course of a composition, so as to use like images and examples.

IM'I-TĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Followed; copied.

IM'I-TĀ-TING, *ppr.* Following in manner; copying.

IM-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *imitatio.*] 1. The act of following in manner, or of copying in form; the act of making the similitude of any thing, or of attempting a resemblance. 2. That which is made or produced as a copy; likeness; resemblance. 3. A method of translating, in which modern examples and illustrations are used for ancient, or domestic for foreign.

IM'I-TĀ-TIVE, *a.* 1. Inclined to follow in manner. 2. Aiming at resemblance; that is used in the business of forming resemblances, as an art. 3. Formed after a model, pattern, or original, as manners.

IM'I-TĀ-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In the way of imitation.

IM'I-TĀ-TOR, *n.* 1. One who follows in manner or deportment. 2. One who copies, or attempts to make the resemblance of any thing.

IM'I-TĀ-TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office or state of an imitator.

IM-MAC'U-LATE, *a.* [L. *immaculatus.*] 1. Spotless; pure; unstained; undefiled; without blemish. 2. Pure; limpid not tinged with impure matter.—*Immaculate Conception* The doctrine of the *immaculate conception*, as held in the Roman Catholic Church, is that the Virgin Mary was born without original sin.

IM-MAC'U-LATE-LY, *adv.* With spotless purity.

IM-MAC'U-LATE-NESS, *n.* Spotless purity.

IM-MAIL'ED (im-māld'), *a.* Wearing mail or armor.

IM-MAL'LE-A-BLE, *a.* Not malleable; that can not be extended by hammering.—*Med. Repos.*

IM-MAN'A-CLE, *v. t.* To put manacles on; to fetter or confine; to restrain from free action.

IM-MAN'A-CLED, *pp.* Fettered; confined.

IM-MAN'A-CLING, *ppr.* Fettering; confining.

IM-MA-NĀ'TION, *n.* A flowing or entering in.—*Good.*

IM-MĀNE', *a.* [L. *immanis.*] Vast; huge; very great. [*Rare.*]

IM-MĀNE'LY, *adv.* Monstrously; cruelly.—*Milton.*

IM'MA-NEN-CY, *n.* Internal dwelling.—*Pearson.*

IM'MA-NENT, *a.* Inherent; intrinsic; internal.

IM-MAN'I-TY, *n.* [L. *immanitas.*] Barbarity; savageness. *Shak.*

IM-MAN'U-EL, *n.* [Heb.] God with us; a name given to the Savior.—*Matt.*, i., 23.

IM-MĀR-CES'SI-BLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *marcesco.*] Unfading.

IM-MĀR'TIAL (-mär'shal), *a.* Not martial; not warlike

IM-MĀSK', *v. t.* To cover as with a mask.

IM-MĀSKED' (im-māskt'), *pp.* Covered; masked.

IM-MĀSK'ING, *ppr.* Covering; disguising.

IM-MATCH'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be matched; peerless

IM-MA-TĒ'RI-AL, *a.* [Fr. *immateriel.*] 1. Not material; not consisting of matter. 2. Without weight; not material; of no essential consequence. *Melmoth.*—SYN. Incorporeal; unsubstantial; unembodied; spiritual; unimportant; inconsiderable; trifling; insignificant.

IM-MA-TĒ'RI-AL-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of the existence or state of immaterial substances or spiritual beings.

IM-MA-TĒ'RI-AL-IST, *n.* One who professes immateriality. —*Swift.*

IM-MA-TE-RI-AL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being immaterial, or not consisting of matter; destitution of matter.

IM-MA-TĒ'RI-AL-IZED, *a.* Rendered or made immaterial. —*Glanville.*

IM-MA-TĒ'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. In a manner not depending on matter. 2. In a manner unimportant.

IM-MA-TĒ'RI-AL-NESS, *n.* The state of being immaterial, immateriality.

IM-MA-TĒ'RI-ATE, *a.* Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; immaterial.—*Bacon.* [*Little used.*]

IM-MA-TŪRE', } *a.* [L. *immaturus.*] 1. Not mature or
IM-MA-TŪRED', } ripe; unripe; that has not arrived to a perfect state. 2. Not perfect; not brought to a complete state. 3. Hasty; too early; that comes before the natural time. [*Premature* is more used in this sense.]

IM-MA-TŪRE'LY, *adv.* Too soon; before ripeness or completion; before the natural time.

IM-MA-TŪRE'NESS, } *n.* Unripeness; incompleteness; the
IM-MA-TŪ'RI-TY, } state of a thing which has not arrived to perfection.

IM-ME-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Want of power to pass. [*Rare.*]

IM-MĒAS'UR-A-BLE (im-mezh'ur-a-bl), *a.* That can not be measured; immense: indefinitely extensive.

IM-MĒAS'UR-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being incapable of measure.

IM-MĒAS'UR-A-BLY, *adv.* To an extent not to be measured; immensely; beyond all measure.—*Milton.*

IM-MĒAS'URED, *a.* Exceeding common measure.

† IM-ME-CHAN'IC-AL, *a.* Not consonant to the laws of mechanics.—*Cheyne.*

IM-ME-CHAN'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Inconsistently with the laws of mechanics.

* IM-MĒ'DI-A-CY, *n.* Power of acting without dependence. —*Shak.*

* IM-MĒ'DI-ATE, *n.* [Fr. *immediat.*] 1. Proximate; acting without a medium, or without the intervention of another cause or means; producing its effect by its own direct agency. 2. Not acting by second causes. 3. Instant present; without the intervention of time; as, *immediate* duty, "*immediate* situation."—*Burke.*

* IM-MĒ'DI-ATE-LY, *adv.* 1. Without the intervention of any other cause or event. 2. At the present time; without delay, or the intervention of time.—SYN. Directly; proximately; instantly; instantaneously; quickly; presently.

* IM-MĒ'DI-ATE-NESS, *n.* 1. Presence with regard to time. 2. Exemption from second or intervening causes.

IM-MED'I-CA-BLE, *a.* [L. *immedicabilis.*] Not to be healed incurable.—*Milton.*

IM-ME-LŌ'DI-OUS, *a.* Not melodious.—*Drummond.*

IM-MEM'O-RA-BLE, *a.* [L. *immemorabilis.*] Not to be remembered; not worth remembering.

IM-ME-MŌ'RI-AL, *a.* [Fr.] Beyond memory; an epithet given to time or duration, &c., whose beginning is not remembered.—In *English law*, *immemorial* is applied to any thing which commenced before the time of King Edward II.

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÄR, FALL, WHAT;—PRĒY;—MARINE, BIRD;—MŌVE, BOOK,

IM-ME-MŌ'RI AL-LY, *adv.* Beyond memory.—*Bentley.*

IM-MENSE', *a.* [Fr.; L. *immensus.*] 1. Absolutely without bounds or limits; as, goodness *immense.*—*Milton.* 2. Without any known or defined limit; vast in extent; very great. 3. Huge in bulk; very large.—SYN. Infinite; immeasurable; illimitable; unbounded; unlimited; interminable; vast; prodigious; enormous; monstrous.

IM-MENSE'LY *adv.* 1. Infinitely; without limits or measure. 2. Vastly; very greatly.

IM-MENSE'NESS, *n.* Unbounded greatness.—*More.*

IM-MENSI-TY, *n.* 1. Unlimited extension; an extent not to be measured; infinity. 2. Vastness in extent or bulk; greatness.

IM-MEN-SU-RA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of not being capable of measure; impossibility to be measured.

IM-MEN'SU-RA-BLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *mensurabilis.*] Not to be measured; immeasurable.

IM-MEN'SU-RATE, *a.* Unmeasured.—*W. Montagu.*

IM-MERGE' (im-merj'), *v. t.* [L. *immergo.*] 1. To plunge into or under a fluid. 2. *v. i.* To disappear by entering into any medium, as into the light of the sun or the shadow of the earth.

IM-MERGED', *pp.* Plunged into.

IM-MERG'ING, *ppr.* Entering or plunging into.

† IM-MERIT, *a.* Want of worth.

† IM-MERIT-ED, *a.* Unmerited.

† IM-MERIT-OUS, *a.* Undeserving.—*Milton.*

IM-MERSE', *v. t.* [L. *immersus.*] 1. To put under water or other fluid; to plunge; to dip. 2. To sink or cover deep; to cover wholly. 3. To plunge; to overwhelm; to involve; to engage deeply.

† IM-MERSE', *a.* Buried; covered; sunk deep.—*Bacon.*

IM-MERSED' (im-merst'), *pp.* Put into a fluid; plunged; deeply engaged; concealed by entering into any medium.

IM-MERS'ING, *ppr.* Plunging into a fluid; dipping; overwhelming; deeply engaging.

IM-MER'SION, *n.* 1. The act of putting into a fluid below the surface; the act of plunging into a fluid till covered. 2. The state of sinking into a fluid. 3. The state of being overwhelmed or deeply engaged.—4. In *astronomy*, the disappearance of a celestial body by entering into any medium, as into the light of the sun, or the shadow of the earth; opposed to *emersion.*—*Olmsted.*

IM-MESH', *v. t.* To entangle in the meshes of a net.

IM-MESHED' (im-mesht'), *pp.* Entangled in meshes or webs.

IM-MESH'ING, *ppr.* Entangling in meshes or webs.

IM-ME-THOD'IC-AL, *a.* Having no method; without systematic arrangement; without order or regularity.—SYN. Irregular; confused; disorderly.

IM-ME-THOD'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Without order or regularity; irregularly.

IM-ME-THOD'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* Want of method.

IM'MI-GRANT, *n.* A person who removes into a country for the purpose of permanent residence; opposed to *emigrant.*

IM'MI-GRATE, *v. i.* [L. *immigro.*] To remove into a country for the purpose of permanent residence.—*Belknap.*

IM-MI-GRA'TION, *n.* The passing or removing into a country for the purpose of permanent residence.

IM'MI-NENCE, *n.* [L. *imminentia.*] *Properly*, a hanging over, but used by *Shakspeare* for impending evil or danger. [*Little used.*]

IM'MI-NENT, *a.* [L. *imminens.*] *Literally*, shooting over; hence, hanging over; impending; threatening; near; appearing as if about to fall on; [*used of evils.*]

IM'MI-NENT-LY, *adv.* In an imminent manner or degree.

IM-MIN'GLE, *v. t.* To mingle; to mix; to unite with.

IM-MIN'GLED (-ming'gld), *pp.* Mixed; mingled.

IM-MIN'GLING, *ppr.* Mixing; mingling.

IM-MI-NU'TION, *n.* [L. *imminutio.*] A lessening; diminution; decrease.

IM-MIS-CI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *immiscco.*] Incapacity of being mixed.

IM-MIS'CI-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being mixed.

IM-MIS'SION (im-mish'un), *n.* [L. *immissio.*] The act of sending or thrusting in; injection.

IM-MIT', *v. t.* [L. *immitto.*] To send in; to inject.

IM-MIT'I-GA-BLE, *a.* That can not be mitigated.

IM-MIT'I-GA-BLY, *adv.* In an immitigable manner.

IM-MIT'TED, *pp.* Sent in; injected.

IM-MIT'TING, *ppr.* Sending in; injecting.

IM-MIX', *v. t.* To mix; to mingle.

IM-MIX'A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being mixed.

IM-MIXED', } *a.* Unmixed.—*Herbert.*
IM-MIXT', }

IM-MIX'ING, *ppr.* Mingling.

IM-MO-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *immobilité.*] Unmovableness: fixedness in place or state: resistance to motion.—*Arbuthnot.*

IM-MOD'ER-A-CY, *n.* Excess.—*Brown.*

IM-MOD'ER-ATE, *a.* [L. *immoderatus.*] Exceeding just or usual bounds; not confined to suitable limits.—SYN. Excessive; exorbitant; unreasonable; extravagant; intemperate.

IM-MOD'ER-ATE-LY, *adv.* Excessively; to an undue degree; unreasonably.

IM-MOD'ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* Excess; extravagance.

IM-MOD-ER-A'TION, *n.* Excess; want of moderation.

IM-MOD'EST, *a.* [Fr. *immodeste.*] 1. Immoderate; exorbitant; unreasonable; arrogant. 2. Wanting in the reserve or restraint which decency requires; wanting in decency and delicacy. 3. Wanting in chasty; [*applied to persons.*] 4. Wanting in purity or delicacy; [*applied to thoughts or words;*] as, *immodest* expressions.—SYN. Indecorous; indelicate; shameless; impudent; indecent; impure; unchaste; lewd; obscene.

IM-MOD'EST-LY, *adv.* Without due reserve; indecently, unchastely; obscenely.

IM-MOD'ES-TY, *n.* [L. *immodestia.*] 1. Want of modesty; indecency; unchastity. 2. Want of delicacy or decent reserve.

IM'MO-LATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *immoler.*] 1. To sacrifice; to kill, as a victim offered in sacrifice. 2. To offer in sacrifice.

IM'MO-LA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Sacrificed; offered in sacrifice.

IM'MO-LA-TING, *ppr.* Sacrificing; offering, as a victim.

IM-MO-LA'TION, *n.* 1. The act of sacrificing.—*Brown.* 2. A sacrifice offered.

IM'MO-LA-TOR, *n.* One who offers in sacrifice.

IM-MOLD', *v. t.* To form; to mold.—*G. Fletcher*

IM-MOLD'ED, *pp.* Molded into shape.

IM-MOLD'ING, *ppr.* Molding into shape.

IM-MO'MENT, *a.* Trifling.—*Shak.* [*Not English.*]

IM-MO-MENT'OUS, *a.* Unimportant.—*Seward.*

IM-MOR'AL, *a.* 1. Inconsistent with moral rectitude; [*applied to principles or actions.*] 2. Of a life contrary to the moral or divine law; [*applied to persons.*]—SYN. Wicked; vicious; unjust; dishonest; depraved; impure; unchaste, profligate; dissolute; abandoned; licentious; lewd; obscene: debauched.

IM-MO-RAL'I-TY, *n.* Any act or practice which contravenes the divine commands or the social duties.

IM-MOR'AL-LY, *adv.* Wickedly; viciously; in violation of law or duty.

IM-MO-RIG'ER-OUS, *a.* [Low L. *immoriger.*] Rude; uncivil.—*Stackhouse.*

IM-MO-RIG'ER-OUS-NESS, *n.* Rudeness; disobedience.—*Bishop Taylor.*

IM-MOR'TAL, *a.* [L. *immortalis.*] 1. Having no principle of alteration or corruption; exempt from death; having life or being that shall never end. 2. Connected with or terminating on immortality; never to cease; as, *immortal* hopes, desires, longings.—*Shak.* 3. Having unlimited existence. 4. Destined to live in all the ages of this world; as, an *immortal* poem or poet.—SYN. Eternal; everlasting; never-ending; ceaseless; perpetual; continual; enduring; endless; imperishable; incorruptible; deathless

IM-MOR'TAL, *n.* One who is exempt from death.

IM-MOR-TAL'I-TY, *n.* 1. The quality of never ceasing to live or exist; exemption from death and annihilation; life destined to endure without end. 2. Exemption from oblivion. 3. Perpetuity; existence not limited.

IM-MOR-TAL-I-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of immortalizing.

IM-MOR'TAL-IZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *immortaliser.*] 1. To render immortal; to make perpetual; to cause to live or exist while the world shall endure; as, to *immortalize* one's name. 2. To exempt from oblivion; to make perpetual.

† IM-MOR'TAL-IZE, *v. i.* To become immortal.—*Pope.*

IM-MOR'TAL-IZED, *pp.* Rendered immortal or perpetual.

IM-MOR'TAL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Making immortal.

IM-MOR'TAL-LY, *adv.* With endless existence; with exemption from death.

IM-MOR-TI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* Want of subjection of the passions.—*Bishop Taylor.*

IM-MOV-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Steadfastness that can not be moved or shaken.

IM-MOV'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That can not be moved from its place. 2. Not to be moved from a purpose; steadfast; fixed; that can not be induced to change or alter; as, one *immovable* in purpose. 3. That can not be altered or shaken; unalterable; unchangeable, as a purpose. 4. That can not be affected or moved; not impressible; not susceptible of compassion or tender feelings; unfeeling. 5. Fixed; not liable to be removed; permanent in place. 6. Not to be shaken or agitated.

IM-MOV'A-BLES (-moov'a-blz), *n. pl.* In *law*, the opposite of *movables;* things which can not be legally taken away in leaving a house, farm, &c.—*Bouvier.*

IM-MOV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being immovable.

IM-MOV'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be moved from its place or purpose; or in a manner not to be shaken; unalterably; unchangeably.

IM-MUND', *a.* [L. *immundus.*] Unclean.—*Burton.*

IM-MUN-DI'CI-TY, *n.* Uncleanness.—*Montagu.*

IM-MU'NI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *immunité.*] 1. Freedom or exemption from obligation. 2. Exemption from any charge, duty, office, tax, or imposition; a particular privilege or prerogative. 3. Freedom.

IM-MŪRE', *v. t.* [Norm. *emmurrer.*] 1. To inclose within walls; to shut up; to confine. 2. To wall; to surround with walls; [*rare.*] 3. To imprison.

† IM-MŪRE', *n.* A wall; an inclosure.—*Shak.*

IM-MŪRĔD' (im-mūrd'), *pp.* Confined within walls.

IM-MŪR'ING, *ppr.* Confining within walls.

IM-MŪ'SIC-AL, *a.* Not musical; inharmonious; not accordant; harsh.—*Bacon.*

IM-MU-TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *immutabilité.*] Unchangeableness; the quality that renders change or alteration impossible; invariableness.

IM-MŪ'TA-BLE, *a.* [L. *immutabilis.*] Unchangeable; invariable; unalterable; not capable or susceptible of change.

IM-MŪ'TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unchangeableness; immutability.

IM-MŪ'TA-BLY, *adv.* Unchangeably; unalterably; invariably; in a manner that admits of no change.

IM-MŪ'TATE, *a.* [L. *immutatus.*] Unchanged.

IM-MU-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *immutatio.*] Change; alteration.

IM-MŪTE', *v. t.* [L. *immuto.*] To change; to alter.—*Salkeld.*

IMP, *n.* [W. *imp.*] 1. A son; offspring; progeny.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*] 2. A subaltern or puny devil.—*Milton.*

IMP, *v. t.* [W. *impiaw.*] 1. To graft.—*Chaucer.* 2. To lengthen; to extend or enlarge by something inserted or added; [a term applied originally in falconry to repairing a hawk's wing by adscititious feathers.]

IM-PĂ'CA-BLE, *n.* Not to be appeased or quieted.

IM-PĂ'CA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not admitting of being appeased.

IM-PAC'T, *v. t.* [L. *impactus.*] To drive close; to press or drive firmly together.—*Woodward.*

IM'PAC'T, *n.* 1. Touch; impression. *Darwin.*—2. In *mechanics*, the single, instantaneous blow or stroke communicated from one body in motion to another either in motion or at rest.—*Barlow.*

IM-PAC'TED, *pp.* Driven hard; made close by driving.

IM-PAC'TING, *ppr.* Driving or pressing close.

IM-PĀINT', *v. t.* To paint; to adorn with colors.

IM-PĀINT'ED, *pp.* Ornamented with colors.

IM-PĀINT'ING, *ppr.* Adorning with colors.

IM-PĀIR', *v. t.* [Fr. *empirer.*] 1. To make worse; to lessen in quantity, value, or excellence. 2. To lessen in power; to make more feeble; as, to *impair* one's health or strength.—SYN. To diminish; decrease; injure; weaken; enfeeble.

IM-PĀIR', *v. i.* To be lessened or worn out. [*Little used.*]

IM'PAIR, *a.* [L. *impar.*] 1. Unsuitable.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*] 2. In *crystallography*, a term applied by Haüy to crystals whose sides and summits have not the same number of faces; [*disused.*]

† IM-PĀIR', } *n.* Diminution; decrease; injury.—
† IM-PĀIR'MENT, } *Brown.*

IM-PĀIRĔD' (im-pārd'), *pp.* or *a.* Diminished; injured; weakened.

IM-PĀIR'ER, *n.* He or that which impairs.

IM-PĀIR'ING, *ppr.* Making worse; lessening; injuring; enfeebling.

IM-PAL'Ă-TA-BLE, *a.* Unpalatable. [*Little used.*]

IM-PĂLE', *v. t.* [L. *in* and *palus.*] 1. To fix on a stake; to put to death by fixing on an upright, sharp stake. [*See* EMPALE.] 2. To inclose with stakes, posts, or palisades. —3. In *heraldry*, to join two coats of arms pale-wise.

IM-PĂLE'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of inclosing or surrounding with stakes.—*Milton*; [*rare.*] 2. A punishment formerly used by the Turks and other nations, which consisted in thrusting a stake through the fundament into the body, and thus leaving the victim to a lingering death. *Brande.* —3. In *heraldry*, the division of a shield pale-wise.—*Brande.*

† IM-PAL'LID, *v. t.* To make pallid or pale.—*Feltham.*

IM-PĂLM' (im-pām'), *v. t.* [L. *in* and *palma.*] To grasp; to take in the hand.

IM-PAL-PA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of not being palpable, or perceptible by the touch.—*Jortin.*

IM-PAL'PA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Not to be felt; so fine as not to be perceived by the touch. 2. Not coarse or gross.

IM-PAL'PA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be felt.

IM-PĂL'SIED (-pol'zid), *pp.* Struck with palsy.

IM-PĂL'SY (-pol'ze), *v. t.* To strike with palsy; to paralyze; to deaden.

IM-PĂL'SY-ING, *ppr.* Affecting with palsy.

IM'PA-NATE, *a.* [L. *in* and *panis.*] Embodied in bread.—*Cranmer.*

IM'PA-NĀTE, *v. t.* To embody with bread.—*Waterland.*

IM'PA-NĀ-TED, *pp.* Embodied in bread.

IM'PA-NĀ-TING, *ppr.* Embodying in bread.

IM-PA-NĀ'TION, *n.* The supposed real presence and union of Christ's material body and blood, with the substance of bread in the eucharist.

IM-PAN'NEL, *v. t.* To write or enter the names of a jury in a list or on a piece of parchment, called a *panel*; to form, complete, or enroll a list of jurors.

IM-PAN'NELĔD, *pp.* Having the names entered in a panel; formed, as a jury.

IM-PAN'NEL-ING, *ppr.* Writing the names on a panel; forming, as a jury.

IM-PAR'A-DĪSE, *v. t.* [It. *imparadisare.*] To put in a place of supreme felicity; to make perfectly happy.

IM-PAR'A-DĪSED, *pp.* Placed in a condition resembling that of paradise; made perfectly happy.

IM-PAR'A-DĪS-ING, *ppr.* Making perfectly happy.

† IM-PAR'AL-LELED, *a.* Unparalleled.—*Burnet.*

IM-PAR-A-SYL-LAB'IC, *a.* [L. *in*, *par*, and *syllaba.*] Not consisting of an equal number of syllables; [a term applied to a noun, which in declension varies the number of syllables.]

IM-PĂR'DON-A-BLE, *a.* Unpardonable.—*South.*

IM-PAR'I-TY, *n.* 1. Inequality; disproportion. 2. Oddness; indivisibility into equal parts. 3. Difference of degree, rank, or excellence.

IM-PĂRK', *v. t.* To inclose for a park; to make a park by inclosure; to sever from a common.

IM-PĂRKĔD' (im-pärkt'), *pp.* Confined in a park.

IM-PĂRK'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing in a park.

IM-PĂRL', *v. i.* [Norm. *emperler.*] To hold mutual discourse; *appropriately*, in *law*, to have license to settle a lawsuit amicably; to have delay for mutual adjustment.

IM-PĂRL'ANCE, *n.* 1. *Properly*, leave for mutual discourse; *appropriately*, in *law*, the license or privilege of a defendant to have delay of trial to see if he can settle the matter amicably. 2. The continuance of a cause till another day.

IM-PĂR-SON-EE', *a.* A *parson imparsonee* is a parson presented, instituted, and inducted into a rectory.

IM-PĂRT', *v. t.* [L. *impertior.*] 1. To bestow on another a share or portion of something.—2. In *a wider sense*, simply to bestow on another; as, to *impart* importance.—*Goldsmith.* 3. To convey the knowledge of something; to make known; to show by words or tokens; as, to *impart* thoughts. *Milton.*—SYN. To communicate; share; yield; confer; grant; give; reveal; disclose; discover; divulge.

IM-PĂRT'ANCE, *n.* Communication of a share; grant.

IM-PĂRT-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of imparting or conferring.

IM-PĂRT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Communicated; granted; conferred.

IM-PĂRT'ER, *n.* One who imparts.—*Boyle.*

IM-PĂR'TIAL (-pär'shal), *a.* 1. Not partial; not biased in favor of one party more than another; indifferent; unprejudiced; disinterested. 2. Not favoring one party more than another; equitable; just.

IM-PĂR'TIAL-IST, *n.* One who is impartial.

IM-PĂR-TIAL'I-TY (im-pär-shal'e-ty), *n.* 1. Indifference of opinion or judgment; freedom from bias in favor of one side or party more than another; disinterestedness. 2. Equitableness; justice.

IM-PĂR'TIAL-LY, *adv.* Without bias of judgment; without prejudice; equitably; justly.

IM-PĂRT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* 1. The quality of not being subject to partition. 2. The quality of being capable of being communicated.

IM-PĂRT'I-BLE, *a.* [Sp. *impartible.*] 1. Not partible or subject to partition. 2. [from *impart.*] That may be imparted, conferred, bestowed, or communicated.

IM-PĂRT'ING, *ppr.* Communicating; granting; bestowing.

IM-PĂRT'MENT, *n.* The act of imparting; the communication of knowledge; disclosure.—*Shak.*

IM-PĂSS'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be passed; not admitting a passage. *Milton.*—SYN. Impervious; impenetrable; pathless.

IM-PĂSS'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being impassable.

IM-PĂSS'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that prevents passing, or the power of passing.

IM-PAS-SI-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* Exemption from pain or suf-
IM-PAS'SI-BLE-NESS, } fering; insusceptibility of injury from external things.

IM-PAS'SI-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *impassible.*] Incapable of pain, pas sion, or suffering; that can not be affected with pain or uneasiness.

IM-PAS'SION (im-pash'un), *v. t.* To move or affect strongly with passion.

IM-PAS'SION-A-BLE, *a.* Excitable; easily roused to anger.

IM-PAS'SION-ĀTE, *v. t.* To affect powerfully.

IM-PAS'SION-ATE, *a.* 1. Strongly affected. 2. Without passion or feeling.—*Burton.*

IM-PAS'SIONĔD, *a.* 1. Actuated or agitated by passion. 2. Animated; excited; having the feelings warmed, as a speaker. 3. Animated; expressive of passion or ardor, as a harangue.

IM-PAS'SIVE, *a.* [L. *in* and *passus.*] Not susceptible of pain or suffering.—*Dryden.*

IM-PAS'SIVE-LY, *adv.* Without sensibility to pain.

IM-PAS'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being insusceptible of pain.—*Montagu.*

IM-PAS-SIV'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being insusceptible of feeling, pain, or suffering.

IM-PAS-TĀ'TION, *n.* A union or mixture of different sub-

stances by means of cements, which are capable of resisting the action of fire or air.—*Brande.*

IM-PĀSTE′, *v. t.* [Fr. *empâter.*] 1. To knead; to make into paste.—2. In *painting*, to lay on colors thick and bold.

IM-PĀSTED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Concreted, as into paste.—*Shak.* 2. Pasted over; covered with paste, or with thick paint.

IM-PĀSTING, *ppr.* Making into paste.

IM-PAT′I-BLE, *a.* [L. *impatibilis.*] Intolerable; that can not be borne.

IM-PĀ′TIENCE (im-pā′shens), *n.* [Fr.; L. *impatientia.*] Uneasiness under pain or suffering; the not enduring pain with composure; restlessness.

IM-PĀ′TIENT (im-pā′shent), *a.* [L. *impatiens.*] 1. Uneasy or fretful under suffering; not bearing pain with composure; not enduring evil without fretfulness, uneasiness, and a desire or effort to get rid of the evil. 2. Not suffering quietly; not enduring. 3. Hasty; eager; not enduring delay. 4. Not to be borne.—*Spenser.*

IM-PĀ′TIENT, *n.* One who is restless under suffering. [*Rare.*]

IM-PĀ′TIENT-LY, *adv.* 1. With uneasiness or restlessness. 2. With eager desire, causing uneasiness. 3. Passionately; ardently.

IM-PAT-RON-I-ZĀ′TION, *n.* Absolute seignory or possession.—*Cotgrave.*

IM-PAT′RON-IZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *impatroniser.*] To gain to one's self the power of any seignory.

IM-PAWN′, *v. t.* To pawn; to pledge; to deposit as security.

IM-PAWNED′, *pp.* Pledged.

IM-PAWN′ING, *ppr.* Pledging.

IM-PEACH′, *v. t.* [Fr. *empêcher.*] 1. To hinder; to impede; [*obs.*]—2. In *law*, to charge with a crime or misdemeanor, before a proper tribunal, as a public officer.—3. In a *wider sense*, to call in question; to charge with impropriety, as one's intentions or conduct. 4. To call to account; to charge as answerable.—Syn. To accuse; arraign; censure; criminate; indict.

IM-PEACH′, *n.* Hinderance.—*Shak.*

IM-PEACH′A-BLE, *a.* 1. Liable to accusation; chargeable with a crime; accusable; censurable. 2. Liable to be called in question; accountable.

IM-PEACHED′ (im-peecht′), *pp.* Hindered; [*obs.*] 2. Accused; charged with a crime, misdemeanor, or wrong; censured.

IM-PEACH′ER, *n.* An accuser by authority; one who calls in question.

IM-PEACH′ING, *ppr.* 1. Hindering; [*obs.*] 2. Accusing by authority; calling in question the rectitude of conduct.

IM-PEACH′MENT, *n.* 1. Hinderance; impediment; stop; obstruction.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*] 2. An accusation or charge brought against a public officer for maladministration in his office. 3. The act of impeaching. 4. Censure; accusation; a calling in question the purity of motives or the rectitude of conduct, &c. 5. The act of calling to account, as for waste. 6. The state of being liable to account, as for waste.

IM-PEARL′ (im-perl′), *v. t.* 1. To form in the resemblance of pearls. 2. To decorate with pearls, or with things resembling pearls.

IM-PEARLED′, *pp.* Formed like pearls.

IM-PEARL′ING, *ppr.* Forming in the resemblance of pearls; decorating with pearls.

IM-PEC-CA-BIL′I-TY, } *n.* The quality of not being liable
IM-PEC′CAN-CY, } to sin; exemption from sin, error, or offense.—*Pope.*

IM-PEC′CA-BLE, *a.* [Sp. *impecable*; Fr. *impeccable.*] Not liable to sin; not subject to sin; exempt from the possibility of sinning.

IM-PĒDE′, *v. t.* [Sp. *impedir*; L. *impedio.*] To hinder; to retard; to stop in progress; to obstruct.

IM-PĒD′ED, *pp.* Hindered; stopped; obstructed.

IM-PĒ′DI-BLE, *a.* That may be impeded.

IM-PED′I-MENT, *n.* [L. *impedimentum.*] 1. That which hinders progress or motion. 2. That which prevents distinct articulation in speaking.—Syn. Hinderance; obstruction; obstacle; difficulty.

IM-PED′I-MENT, *v. t.* To impede.—*Bp. Reynolds.*

IM-PED-I-MENT′AL, *a.* Hindering; obstructing.

IM-PĒD′ING, *ppr.* Hindering; stopping; obstructing.

† IM′PE-DITE, *v. t.* To impede.

IM′PE-DITE, *a.* Hindered.—*Taylor.*

IM-PE-DI′′TION (im-pe-dish′un), *n.* A hindering.—*Baxter.*

IM-PED′I-TIVE, *a.* Causing hinderance.—*Sanderson.*

IM-PEL′, *v. t.* [Sp. *impeler*; L. *impello.*] To drive or urge forward; to press on; to excite to action.—Syn. To instigate; incite; induce; influence; actuate; move.

IM-PELLED′ (im-peld′), *pp.* Driven forward; urged on; moved by any force or power.

IM-PEL′LENT, *a.* Having the quality of impelling.

IM-PEL′LENT, *n.* A power or force that drives forward; impulsive power.—*Glanville.*

IM-PEL′LER, *n.* He or that which impels.

IM-PEL′LING, *ppr.* or *a.* Driving forward, urging; pressing.

IM-PEN′, *v. t.* To pen; to shut or inclose.

IM-PEND′, *v. i.* [L. *impendeo.*] 1. To hang over; to be suspended above; to threaten. 2. To be near; to be approaching and ready to fall on.

IM-PEND′ENCE, } *n.* The state of hanging over; near ap
IM-PEND′EN-CY, } proach; a menacing attitude.

IM-PEND′ENT, *a.* Hanging over; imminent; threatening, pressing closely.—*Hale.*

IM-PEND′ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Hanging over; approaching near, threatening.

IM-PEN-E-TRA-BIL′I-TY, *n.* 1. The quality of being impenetrable.—2. In *natural philosophy*, that quality of matter by which it excludes all other matter from the space it occupies. 3. Insusceptibility of intellectual impression.

IM-PEN′E-TRA-BLE, *a.* [L. *impenetrabilis.*] 1. That can not be penetrated or pierced; not admitting the passage of other bodies; impervious. 2. Not to be affected or moved; not admitting impressions on the mind. 3. Not to be entered by the sight. 4. Not to be entered and viewed by the eye of the intellect.

IM-PEN′E-TRA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Impenetrability, which see.

IM-PEN′E-TRA-BLY, *adv.* 1. With solidity that admits not of being penetrated. 2. With hardness that admits not of impression.

IM-PEN′I-TENCE, } *n.* [Fr. *impenitence.*] Want of penitence
IM-PEN′I-TEN-CY, } or repentance; absence of contrition or sorrow for sin; obduracy; hardness of heart.

IM-PEN′I-TENT, *a.* [Fr.] Not penitent; not repenting of sin; not contrite; obdurate; of a hard heart.

IM-PEN′I-TENT, *n.* One who does not repent; a hardened sinner.

IM-PEN′I-TENT-LY, *adv.* Without repentance or contrition for sin; obdurately.

IM-PEN′NATE, *a.* or *n.* [L. *in* and *penna.*] A term applied to swimming birds, as penguins, characterized by short wings covered with feathers resembling scales.—*Brande.*

IM-PEN′NED, *pp.* Inclosed in a narrow place.

IM-PEN′NING, *ppr.* Inclosing in a narrow place.

IM-PEN′NOUS, *a.* Having no wings; wingless.

IM-PĒO′PLE (im-pee′pl), *v. t.* To form into a community.—*Beaum. and Fl.*

IM-PĒO′PLED, *pp.* Formed into a community.

IM-PĒO′PLING, *ppr.* Forming into a community.

IM′PE-RANT, *a.* [L. *impero.*] Commanding.—*Baxter.*

† IM′PE-RATE, *a.* [L. *imperatus.*] Done by impulse or direction of the mind.—*South.*

IM-PER′A-TĪVE, *a.* [Fr. *imperatif*; L. *imperativus.*] 1. Commanding; authoritative; expressive of command; containing positive command.—2. In *grammar*, the *imperative* mode of a verb is that which expresses command, exhortation, &c.

IM-PER′A-TĪVE-LY, *adv.* With command; authoritatively.

† IM-PER-A-TŌ′RI-AL, *a.* Commanding.—*Norris.*

IM-PER-CĒIV′A-BLE, *a.* Imperceptible.

IM-PER-CĒIV′A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Imperceptibleness.

IM-PER-CEP′TI-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Not to be perceived; not to be known or discovered by the senses. 2. Very small; fine; minute in dimensions; or very slow in motion or progress.

IM-PER-CEP′TI-BLE, *n.* That which can not be perceived by the senses on account of its smallness. [*Little used.*]

IM-PER-CEP′TI-BLE-NESS, } *n.* The quality of being im-
IM-PER-CEP-TI-BIL′I-TY, } perceptible.—*Hale.*

IM-PER-CEP′TI-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be perceived.

IM-PER-CIP′I-ENT, *a.* Not perceiving or having power to perceive.—*Baxter.*

IM-PER-DI-BIL′I-TY, *n.* State or quality of being imperdible.

IM-PER′DI-BLE, *a.* Not destructible. [*Bad.*]

IM-PER′FECT, *a.* [L. *imperfectus.*] 1. Not finished; not complete. 2. Defective; not entire, sound, or whole; wanting a part; impaired, as a volume or book. 3. Not perfect in intellect; liable to err. 4. Not perfect in a moral view; not according to the laws of God, or the rules of right; faulty.—5. In *grammar*, the *imperfect* tense denotes an action in time past, then present, but not finished.—6. In *music*, incomplete; not having all the accessary sounds.—7. In *botany*, wanting either stamens or pistils, as a flower.—*Imperfect number*, one which is not equal to the sum of its aliquot parts or divisors. *See* Perfect.

IM-PER-FEC′TION, *n.* [Fr., and L. *imperfectio.*] 1. The want of a part or of something necessary to complete a thing.—2. In *book-binding*, a sheet or signature wanting to complete a book.—Syn. Defect; deficiency; incompleteness; fault; failing; weakness; frailty; foible; blemish; vice.

IM-PER′FECT-LY, *adv.* In an imperfect manner or degree not fully; not entirely; not completely.

IM-PER′FECT-NESS, *n.* The state of being imperfect.

IM-PER′FO-RA-BLE, *a.* That can not be perforated.

IM-PER′FO-RATE, *a.* [L. *in* and *perforatus.*] Not perforated or pierced; having no opening.—*Sharpe.*

IM-PER'FO-RĀ-TED, *a.* 1. Not perforated. 2. Having no pores.

IM-PER-FO-RĀ'TION, *n.* The state of being not perforated, or without any aperture.

IM-PĒ'RI-AL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *imperialis.*] 1. Pertaining to an empire, or to an emperor. 2. Royal; belonging to a monarch. 3. Pertaining to royalty; denoting sovereignty. 4. Commanding; maintaining supremacy.—*Imperial chamber,* the sovereign court of the German Empire.—*Imperial city,* a city in Germany having no head but the emperor.—*Imperial diet,* an assembly of all the states of the German Empire.

IM-PĒ'RI-AL, *n.* 1. In *architecture,* a kind of dome which is broad below and tapers very rapidly at the top, as in Moorish buildings. 2. A tuft of hair on a man's lower lip.

IM-PĒ'RI-AL-IST, *n.* One who belongs to an emperor; a subject or soldier of an emperor, *especially,* of the German emperor.

IM-PĒ-RI-AL'I-TY, *n.* 1. Imperial power. 2. The right of an emperor to a share of the produce of mines, &c.

IM-PĒ'RI-AL-IZED, *a.* Belonging to an emperor.—*Fuller.*

IM-PĒ'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* In a royal manner.

IM-PĒ'RI-AL-TY, *n.* Imperial power.—*Sheldon.*

IM-PER'IL, *v. t.* To bring into danger.—*Spenser.*

IM-PER'ILED, *pp.* Brought into danger.

IM-PER'IL-ING, *ppr.* Bringing into danger.

IM-PĒ'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *imperiosus.*] 1. Having the air or spirit of dictation, haughtiness, or arrogance. 2. Springing from or indicating a spirit of arrogance and dictation, as language or commands. 3. Powerful; not to be opposed by obstacles; as, a vast and *imperious* mind; [*rare.*] 4. Urgent; not capable of being resisted; as, *imperious* necessity. 5. Authoritative; commanding with rightful authority.—Syn. Dictatorial; haughty; domineering; overbearing; lordly; tyrannical; despotic; arrogant; imperative; commanding; pressing.

IM-PĒ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. With arrogance of command; with a haughty air of authority; in a domineering manner. 2. With urgency or force not to be opposed.

IM-PĒ'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Authority; air of command.—*South.* 2. Arrogance of command; haughtiness.

IM-PER'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *imperissable.*] Not subject to decay; not liable to perish; indestructible; enduring permanently; everlasting.

IM-PER'ISH-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being imperishable.

IM-PER'ISH-A-BLY, *adv.* In an imperishable manner.

IM-PĒ'RI-UM IN IM-PĒ'RI-O. [L.] Government within a government.

IM-PER'MA-NENCE, *n.* Want of permanence.

IM-PER'MA-NENT, *a.* Not permanent.

IM-PER-ME-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality in bodies of not permitting a fluid to pass through them.

IM-PER'ME-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *permeo.*] A term applied to bodies which do not permit fluids to pass through them.

IM-PER'ME-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being impermeable.

IM-PER'ME-A-BLY, *adv.* In an impermeable manner.

IM-PER-SCRŪ'TA-BLE, *a.* That can not be searched out.

IM-PER-SCRŪ'TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of not being capable of scrutiny.

IM-PER'SON-AL, *a.* [Fr. *impersonnel.*] In *grammar,* an *impersonal* verb is one which is used only with the termination of the third person singular, with *it* for a nominative in English, and without a nominative in Latin; as, *it rains.*

IM-PER-SON-AL'I-TY, *n.* Want or indistinctness of personality.

IM-PER'SON-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of an impersonal verb.

IM-PER'SON-ĀTE, *v. t.* 1. To invest with personality or the bodily substance of a living being. 2. To ascribe the qualities of a person; to personify.

IM-PER'SON-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Made persons of.—*Warton.*

IM-PER-SON-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. Embodiment, or state of being invested with personality. 2. The act of personifying.

IM-PER-SPI-CŪ'I-TY, *n.* Want of perspicuity, or clearness to the mind.

IM-PER-SPIC'Ū-OUS, *a.* Not perspicuous; not clear.

IM-PER-SUĀ'SI-BLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *persuasibilis.*] Not to be moved by persuasion; not yielding to arguments.

IM-PER'TI-NENCE, } *n.* [Fr. *impertinence.*] 1. That which
IM-PER'TI-NEN-CY, } is not pertinent; that which does not belong to the subject in hand; that which is of no weight.—*Bacon.* 2. The state of not being pertinent. 3. Folly: rambling thought; [*little used.*] 4. Rudeness; improper intrusion; interference by word or conduct which is not consistent with the age or station of the person. 5. A trifle; a thing of little or no value.—*Watts.*

IM-PER'TI-NENT, *a.* [L. *impertinens.*] 1. Not pertaining to the matter in hand; of no weight; having no bearing on the subject; irrelevant.—*Tillotson.* 2. Meddling with that which does not belong to the person. 3. Trifling; foolish; negligent of the present purpose. *Pope.*—Syn. Rude; officious; intrusive; saucy; impudent; insolent.

IM-PER'TI-NENT, *n.* An intruder; a meddler; one who interferes in what does not belong to him.

IM-PER'TI-NENT-LY, *adv.* 1. Without relation to the matter in hand. 2. Officiously; intrusively; rudely.

IM-PER-TRAN-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of not being capable of being passed through.—*Hale.*

IM-PER-TRAN'SI-BLE, *a.* Not to be passed through.

IM-PER-TURB'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be disturbed or agitated; permanently quiet.—*Encyc.*

IM-PER-TUR-BĀ'TION, *n.* Freedom from agitation of mind; calmness.—*W. Montague.*

† IM-PER-TURBED' (im-per-turbd'), *a.* Undisturbed.—*Bailey*

IM-PER'VI-A-BLE, *a.* Impervious.

IM-PER'VI-A-BLE-NESS, } *n.* Imperviousness.—*Ed. Rev.*
IM-PER-VI-A-BIL'I-TY, }

IM-PER'VI-OUS, *a.* [L. *impervius.*] 1. Not to be penetrated or passed through. 2. Not penetrable; not to be pierced by a pointed instrument. 3. Not penetrable by light; not permeable to fluids.—Syn. Impassable; pathless; impenetrable; impervious.

IM-PER'VI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a manner to prevent passage or penetration.

IM-PER'VI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of not admitting a passage.

† IM-PES'TER, *v. t.* [Fr. *impestrer.*] To vex; to tease.

IM-PE-TIG'IN-OUS, *a.* [L. *impetigo.*] Of the nature of impetigo.

IM-PE-TĪ'GO, *n.* [L.] A cutaneous eruption of pustules which are yellow and itching, and terminate in a yellow, scaly crust, with cracks.—*Good.*

IM'PE-TRA-BLE, *a.* That may be obtained by petition.

IM'PE-TRĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *impetro.*] To obtain by request or entreaty.—*Usher.*

IM-PE-TRĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of obtaining by prayer or petition.—2. In *law,* the preobtaining of benefices from the Church of Rome, which belonged to the disposal of the king and other lay patrons of the realm.

IM'PE-TRA-TĪVE, *a.* Obtaining; tending to obtain by entreaty.—*Bp. Hall.*

IM'PE-TRA-TO-RY, *a.* Beseeching; containing entreaty.—*Taylor.*

IM-PET-Ū-OSI-TY, *n.* 1. A rushing with violence and great force; fury; violence. 2. Vehemence; furiousness of temper.

IM-PET'Ū-OUS (im-pet'yu-us), *a.* [Fr. *impetueux;* L. *impetuosus.*] 1. Rushing with great force and violence; moving rapidly. 2. Vehement of mind; moving with precipitancy or violence; [*applied to persons or feelings.*]—Syn. Forcible; rapid; hasty; precipitate; furious; boisterous; violent; raging; fierce; passionate.

IM-PET'Ū-OUS-LY, *adv.* Violently; fiercely; forcibly; with haste and force.—*Addison.*

IM-PET'Ū-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. A driving or rushing with haste and violence; furiousness; fury; violence. 2. Vehemence of temper; violence.

IM'PE-TUS, *n.* [L.] 1. Force of motion; the force with which any body is driven or impelled. 2. The force with which one body in motion strikes another.

IM-PIC'TURED, *a.* Painted; impressed.—*Spenser.*

IM'PIER. *See* Umpire.

† IM-PIERCE', *v. t.* To pierce through; to penetrate.—*Drayton.*

IM-PIERCE'A-BLE (im-peers'a-bl), *a.* Not to be pierced or penetrated.—*Spenser.*

IM-PIERCED' (-peerst') *pp.* Pierced through.

IM-PIERC'ING, *ppr.* Piercing through.

IM-PĪ'E-TY, *n.* [Fr. *impieté;* L. *impietas.*] 1. Irreverence toward the Supreme Being; contempt of the divine character and authority; neglect of the divine precepts. 2. Any act of wickedness, as blasphemy and scoffing at the Supreme Being, or at his authority.—Syn. Ungodliness irreligion; unrighteousness; sinfulness; profaneness

† IM-PIG'NO-RĀTE, *v. t.* To pledge or pawn.

† IM-PIG-NO-RĀ'TION, *n.* The act of pawning.

IM-PINGE' (im-pinj'), *v. i.* [L. *impingo.*] To fall against; to strike; to dash against; to clash upon.

IM-PINGE'MENT, *n.* Act of impinging.—*D. Clinton.*

IM-PING'ING, *ppr.* Striking against.

† IM-PIN''GUĀTE (-gwāte), *v. t.* To fatten; to make fat.

IM'PI-OUS, *a.* [L. *impius.*] 1. Irreverent toward the Supreme Being; wanting in veneration for God and his authority; irreligious; profane. 2. Irreverent toward God; proceeding from or manifesting a contempt for the Supreme Being; tending to dishonor God or his laws, and bring them into contempt.

IM'PI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With irreverence for God, or contempt for his authority; profanely; wickedly.

IM'PI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Impiety; contempt of God and his laws.

IMP'ISH, *a.* Having the qualities of an imp.

IM-PLĀ-CA-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* The quality of not being ap-
IM-PLĀ'CA-BLE-NESS, } peasable; inexorableness; irreconcilable enmity or anger.

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÄR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—MARINE, BIRD;—MOVE, BOOK.

IM-PLĀ'ĊA-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *implacabilis.*] 1. Not to be appeased; that can not be pacified and rendered peaceable; stubborn or constant in enmity. 2. Not to be appeased or subdued.—SYN. Unappeasable; inexorable; irreconcilable; unrelenting; relentless.

IM-PLĀ'ĊA-BLY, *adv.* With enmity not to be pacified or subdued; inexorably.

IM-PLANT', *v. t.* To set, plant, or infix for the purpose of growth, as feelings or ideas in the mind.—SYN. To introduce; instill; infuse.

IM-PLANT-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of setting or infixing in the mind or heart, as principles.

IM-PLANT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Set; infixed in the mind, as principles or rudiments.

IM-PLANT'ING, *ppr.* Setting or infixing in the mind, as principles.

IM-PLAU-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of not being plausible or specious.

IM-PLAU'SI-BLE, *a.* Not specious; not wearing the appearance of truth or credibility, and not likely to be believed.

IM-PLAU'SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of not being plausible.

IM-PLAU'SI-BLY, *adv.* Without an appearance of probability.

† IM-PLĒACH', *v. t.* To interweave.—*Shak.*

IM-PLĒAD', *v. t.* To institute and prosecute a suit against one in court; to sue at law.

IM-PLĒAD'ED, *pp.* Prosecuted; sued; subject to answer to a suit in court.

IM-PLĒAD'ER, *n.* One who prosecutes another.

IM-PLĒAD'ING, *ppr.* Prosecuting a suit.

† IM-PLĒAS'ING, *a.* Unpleasing.

IM-PLEDĠE' (im-plej'), *v. t.* To pawn.

IM-PLEDĠED', *a.* Pledged; pawned.

IM'PLE-MENT, *n.* [Low L. *implementum.*] Whatever may supply wants; *particularly applied to* tools, utensils, vessels, instruments; the tools or instruments of labor.

IM'PLE-MENT-ING, *a.* Furnishing with implements.—*Ed. Rev.*

IM-PLĒ'TION, *n.* [L. *impleo.*] The act of filling; the state of being full.

IM'PLEX, *a.* [L. *implexus.*] Infolded; intricate; entangled; complicated.

IM-PLEX'ION (im-plek'shun), *n.* The act of infolding or involving; the state of being involved; involution. [*Little used.*]

IM'PLI-ĊĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *impliquer*; L. *implico.*] 1. To infold; to involve; to entangle.—*Boyle.* 2. To involve; to bring into connection with; also, to show or prove to be connected or concerned, as in an offense.

IM'PLI-ĊĀ-TED, *pp.* 1. Infolded; involved. 2. Involved; connected; concerned; proved to be concerned or to have had a part.

IM'PLI-ĊĀ-TING, *ppr.* Involving; proving to be concerned.

IM-PLI-ĊĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *implicatio.*] 1. The act of infolding or involving. 2. Involution; entanglement.—*Boyle.* 3. An implying, or that which is implied, but not expressed; a tacit inference, or something fairly to be understood, though not expressed in words.

IM'PLI-ĊA-TIVE, *a.* Having implication.

IM'PLI-ĊA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By implication.—*Buck.*

IM-PLĬCIT (im-plis'it), *a.* [L. *implicitus.*] 1. Infolded; entangled; complicated; [*little used.*] 2. Implied; tacitly comprised; fairly to be understood, though not expressed in words, as a compact.—*South.* 3. Resting on another; trusting to the word or authority of another, without doubting or reserve, or without examining into the truth of the thing itself; as, *implicit* belief.

IM-PLĬCIT-LY, *adv.* 1. By inference deducible, but not expressed in words; virtually; in reality, but not in name. 2. By connection with something else; dependently; with unreserved confidence.

IM-PLĬCIT-NESS, *n.* The state of being implicit; the state of trusting without reserve.

IM-PLĪED' (im-plīde'), *pp.* or *a.* Involved; contained virtually, though not expressed.

IM-PLĪED-LY, *adv.* By implication.

IM-PLO-RĀ'TION, *n.* Earnest supplication.—*Bp. Hall.*

† IM'PLO-RĀ-TOR, *n.* One who implores.—*Shak.*

IM-PLŌRE', *v. t.* [Fr. *implorer*; L. *imploro.*] 1. To call upon or for, in supplication; to pray earnestly; to petition with urgency. 2. To ask earnestly.—SYN. To supplicate; beseech: entreat; crave; beg; solicit.

IM-PLŌRE', *v. i.* To entreat; to beg.

† IM-PLŌRE'. *n.* Earnest supplication.—*Spenser.*

IM-PLŌRED' (im-plōrd'), *pp.* Earnestly supplicated.

IM-PLŌR'ER, *n.* One who prays earnestly.

IM-PLŌR'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Beseeching; entreating; praying earnestly.

IM-PLŌR'ING-LY, *adv.* In the manner of entreaty.

IM-PLŪMÆD' (im-plūmd'), *a.* Having no plumes or feathers.—*Johnson.*

IM-PLŪM'OUS,

IM-PLUNĠE' (im-plunj'), *v. t.* To plunge; to immerse.

IM-PLŸ', *v. t.* [Fr. *impliquer*; L. *implico.*] 1. *Literally,* to fold or involve; to wrap up; [*obs.*] 2. To involve or contain in substance or essence, or by fair inference, or by construction of law, when not expressed in words.—SYN. To include: comprise; import; mean; denote; signify.

IM-PLŸ'ING, *ppr.* Involving; containing in substance, or by fair inference, or by construction of law.

† IM-POĊKET, *v. t.* To pocket.

IM-POIS'ON, *v. t.* [Fr. *empoisonner.*] 1. To poison; to impregnate with poison; to corrupt with poison. 2. To imbitter: to impair. 3. To kill with poison; [*rare.*]

IM-POIS'ONED, *pp.* Poisoned; corrupted; imbittered.

IM-POIS'ON-ING, *ppr.* Poisoning; corrupting; imbittering.

IM-POIS'ON-MENT, *n.* The act of poisoning.

† IM-PŌ'LAR-I-LY, *adv.* Not according to the direction of the poles.—*Brown.*

IM-POLI-CY, *n.* Inexpedience; unsuitableness to the end proposed: bad policy; defect of wisdom.

IM-PO-LĪTE', *a.* Not of polished manners; unpolite; uncivil: rude in manners.

IM-PO-LĪTE'LY, *adv.* Uncivilly.

IM-PO-LĪTE'NESS, *n.* Incivility; want of good manners.

IM-POL'I-ĊIC, *a.* 1. Not wise; devising and pursuing measures adapted to injure the public interest. 2. Unwise, adapted to injure the public interest. 3. Not wise in private concerns; pursuing measures ill suited to promote private welfare; not prudent. 4. Not suited to promote private interest.—SYN. Indiscreet; incautious; imprudent; inexpedient.

† IM-PO-LITIC-AL, for *impolitic.*

† IM-PO-LIT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Without art or forecast.—*Bacon.*—*Nickleson.*—*Mickle.*

IM-POL'I-TIC-LY, *adv.* Not wisely; not with due forecast and prudence; in a manner to injure public or private interest.

IM-PON-DER-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Destitution of sensible weight.

IM-PON'DER-A-BLE, *a.* Not having sensible weight. Heat, light, electricity, and magnetism are called *imponderable* substances.

IM-PON'DER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being imponderable.

IM-PON'DER-OUS, *a.* Not having sensible weight.—*Brown.*

IM-PON'DER-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being imponderous

† IM-PŌNE', *v. t.* [L.] To stake: to wager.—*Shak.*

† IM-POOR', *v. t.* To impoverish.—*Browne.*

IM-PO-ROS'I-TY, *n.* Want of porosity; closeness of texture; compactness that excludes pores.

IM-PŌ'ROUS, *a.* Destitute of pores; very close or compact in texture; solid.—*Brown.*

IM-PŌRT', *v. t.* [Fr. *importer*; L. *importo.*] 1. To bring from a foreign country or jurisdiction, or from another state, into one's own country, jurisdiction, or state; opposed to *export.* 2. To bear or convey, as signification or meaning. 3. To be of weight to; to be of moment or consequence to: to bear on the interest of, or to have a bearing on. *Dryden.*—SYN. To denote; mean; signify; imply; interest: concern.

IM'PŌRT, *n.* 1. That which is borne or conveyed in words; meaning; signification; drift: tendency: the sense which words are intended to convey. *Import* differs from *implication* in this, that the meaning of a term or number of words in connection is less obscurely expressed. *Import* depends less on inference or deduction than *implication,* and is also applied more frequently to a single word. 2. That which is imported or brought into a country from another country or state; [*generally in the plural.*] 3. Importance; weight; consequence.—*Dryden*; [*formerly accented no the second syllable.*]

IM-PŌRT'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be imported. 2. Insupportable: not to be endured.—*Spenser*; [*obs.*]

* IM-PORTANCE, *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *importancia.*] 1. Weight; consequence; magnitude; moment; a bearing on some interest: that quality of any thing by which it may affect a measure, interest, or result. 2. Weight or consequence in the scale of being. 3. Weight or consequence in self-estimation. 4. Thing implied; matter; subject; importunity.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*]

* IM-PŌRTANT, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Weighty; momentous; of great consequence; having a bearing on some interest, measure, or result, by which good or ill may be produced. 2. Bearing on; forcible; driving.—*Spenser.* 3. Importunate; [*not used.*]

IM-PORT'ANT-LY, *adv.* Weightily; forcibly.

IM-PŌR-TĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act or practice of importing, or of bringing from another country or state. 2. The wares or commodities imported. 3. Conveyance.

IM-PŌRT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Brought from another country or state.

IM-PŌRT'ER, *n.* He who imports; the merchant who, by himself or his agent, brings goods from another country or state.

IM-PŌRT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Bringing goods, &c., into one's own country or state from a foreign or distant state. 2.

Bearing, as a signification; meaning. 3. Having weight or consequence.

† IM-PŌRT'LESS, *a.* Of no weight or consequence.—*Shak.*

IM-PORT'U-NA-CY, *n.* The act of importuning; importunateness.

IM-PORT'U-NATE, *a.* [L. *importunus.*] 1. Bearing on; pressing or urging in request or demand; urgent and pertinacious in solicitation, as a suitor. 2. Pressing; urgent, as a request. 3. Inciting urgently for gratification, as the appetites.—*Rogers.*

IM-PORT'U-NATE-LY, *adv.* With urgent request; with pressing solicitation.

IM-PORT'U-NATE-NESS, *n.* Urgent solicitation.

† IM-PORT'U-NĀ-TOR, *n.* One who importunes.

IM-POR-TŪNE', *v. t.* [Fr. *importuner.*] To request with urgency; to press with solicitation; to urge with frequent or unceasing application.

† IM-POR-TŪNE', *a.* [L. *importunus.*] 1. Pressing in request; urgent; troublesome by frequent demands; vexatious; unreasonable; importunate. 2. Unseasonable.

IM-POR-TUNED', *pp.* Requested with urgency.

† IM-POR-TŪNE'LY, *adv.* 1. With urgent solicitation; incessantly; continually; troublesomely. 2. Unseasonably; improperly.

IM-POR-TŪN'ER, *n.* One who is importunate.—*Waterhouse.*

IM-POR-TŪN'ING, *ppr.* Soliciting with urgency.

IM-POR-TŪ'NI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *importunité*; L. *importunitas.*] Pressing solicitation; urgent request; application for a claim or favor, which is urged with troublesome frequency or pertinacity.

IM-PŌRT'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *importuosus.*] Without a port, haven, or harbor.

IM-PŌS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be imposed or laid on.

IM-PŌS'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being imposable.

IM-PŌSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *imposer.*] 1. To lay on; to set on; to lay on, as a burden, tax, toll, duty, or penalty. 2. To place over by authority or by force. 3. To lay on, as a command; to enjoin, as a duty. 4. To fix on; to impute; [*little used.*] 5. To lay on, as hands in the ceremony of ordination or of confirmation. 6. To obtrude fallaciously. —7. Among *printers*, to put the pages on the stone and fit on the chase, and thus prepare the form for the press.—*To impose on*, to deceive; to mislead by a trick or false pretense; to delude; to cheat.

† IM-PŌSE', *n.* Command; injunction.—*Shak.*

IM-PŌSED' (im-pōzd'), *pp.* Laid on, as a tax, burden, duty, or penalty; enjoined.—*Imposed on*, deluded; misled.

IM-PŌSE'MENT, *n.* Imposition.—*Moore.* [*Bad.*]

IM-PŌS'ER, *n.* One who lays on; one who enjoins.

IM-PŌS'ING, *ppr.* 1. Laying on; enjoining; deceiving. 2. *a.* Commanding; adapted to impress forcibly.—*Bp. Hobart.*

IM-PŌS'ING, *n.* Among *printers*, the act of putting the pages of a sheet in proper order on the imposing-stone, and preparing them to be printed.—*Brande.*

IM-PŌS'ING-STŌNE, *n.* Among *printers*, the stone on which the pages or columns of types are imposed, or made into forms.

IM-PŌS'ING-LY, *adv.* In an imposing manner.

IM-PO-SI''TION (im-po-zish'un), *n.* [Fr., from L. *impositio.*] 1. In a *general sense*, the act of laying on. 2. The act of laying on hands in the ceremony of ordination. 3. The act of setting on or affixing to.—*Boyle.* 4. That which is imposed; a tax, toll, duty, or excise laid by authority. 5. Injunction, as of a law or duty.—*Milton.* 6. Constraint; oppression; burden.—*Watts.* 7. Deception; imposture. 8. A supernumerary exercise enjoined on students as a punishment; [*Eng.*]

IM-POS-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* 1. That which can not be; the state of being not possible to exist. 2. Impracticability; the state or quality of being not feasible or possible to be done.

IM-POS'SI-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *impossibilis.*] 1. That can not be. 2. Impracticable; not feasible; that can not be done. —*Impossible quantity.* *See* IMAGINARY.

IM'PŌST, *n.* [Sp., It. *imposta.*] 1. Any tax imposed by authority, *particularly*, a tax levied on imported goods.—2. In *architecture*, that part of a pillar, in vaults and arches, on which the weight of the building rests; also, a small cornice which surmounts a pier or pilaster, and serves as a base for the construction of an arch.—SYN. Tribute; excise; custom; duty.

IM-POS'THU-MĀTE (im-pos'tu-māte), *v. i.* To form an abscess; to gather; to collect pus or purulent matter in any part of an animal body.

IM-POS'THU-MĀTE, *v. t.* To affect with an imposthume or abscess.

IM-POS'THU-MĀ-TED, *pp.* Affected with an imposthume.

IM-POS'THU-MĀ-TING, *ppr.* Forming into an abscess.

IM-POS-THU-MĀ'TION, *n.* The act of forming an abscess; also, an abscess; an imposthume.

IM-POS'THUME (im-pos'tūm), *n.* [This word is a corruption of *apostem*, L. *apostema.*] An abscess; a collection of pus or purulent matter in any part of an animal body.

IM-POS'THUME, *v. i.* The same as *imposthumate.*

IM-POS'TOR, *n.* [Fr. *imposteur*; Sp., Port. *impostor*; Low L. *impostor.*] One who imposes on others; a person who assumes a character for the purpose of deception, a deceiver under a false character.

† IM-POS'TŪR-AGE, *n.* Imposition.—*Bp. Taylor.*

IM-POS'TŪRE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *impostura.*] Deception practiced under a false or assumed character; fraud or imposition practiced by a false pretender.—SYN. Cheat; fraud; trick; imposition; delusion.

IM-POS'TŪRED, *a.* Having the nature of imposture.

IM-POS'TŪR-OUS, *a.* Deceitful.—*Beaumont and Fletcher.* [*Not used.*]

IM'PO-TENCE, } *n.* [L. *impotentia.*] 1. Want of strength
IM'PO-TEN-CY, } or power, animal or intellectual; weakness; feebleness; inability; imbecility; defect of power 2. Moral inability; the want of power or inclination to resist or overcome habits and natural propensities. 3. Inability to beget. 4. Ungovernable passion.—*Milton.*

IM'PO-TENT, *a.* [Fr., from L. *impotens.*] 1. Weak; feeble; wanting strength or power; unable by nature, or disabled by disease or accident, to perform any act. 2. Wanting the power of propagation, as males. 3. Wanting the power of restraint; not having the command over; as, *impotent* of tongue.—*Dryden.*

IM'PO-TENT, *n.* One who is feeble, infirm, or languishing under disease.—*Shak.*

IM'PO-TENT-LY, *adv.* Weakly; without power over the passions.

IM-POUND', *v. t.* 1. To put, shut, or confine in a pound or close pen. 2. To confine; to restrain within limits.

IM-POUND'ED, *pp.* Confined in a pound.

IM-POUND'ER, *n.* One who impounds the beasts of an other.

IM-POUND'ING, *ppr.* Confining in a pound; restraining.

IM-POV'ER-ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *appauvrir.*] 1. To make poor, to reduce to poverty or indigence, as persons. 2. To exhaust strength, richness, or fertility, as land or soil.

IM-POV'ER-ISHED (im-pov'er-isht), *pp.* or *a.* Reduced to poverty; exhausted.

IM-POV'ER-ISH-ER, *n.* 1. One who makes others poor. 2. That which impairs fertility.

IM-POV'ER-ISH-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making poor; exhausting.

IM-POV'ER-ISH-LY, *adv.* So as to impoverish.

IM-POV'ER-ISH-MENT, *n.* Depauperation; a reducing to indigence; exhaustion; drain of wealth, richness, or fertility.

IM-POW'ER. *See* EMPOWER.

IM-PRAC-TI-CA-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* 1. The state or quality of
IM-PRAC'TI-CA-BLE-NESS, } being beyond human power, or the means proposed; impossibility; infeasibility. 2. Untractableness; stubbornness.—*Burnet.*

IM-PRAC'TI-CA-BLE, *a.* 1. That can not be done or performed; impossible; infeasible; not to be effected by the means proposed. 2. Untractable; unmanageable; stubborn.—*Rowe.* 3. That can not be passed or traveled; [*colloquial.*]

IM-PRAC'TI-CA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that hinders practice.

IM'PRE-CĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *imprecor.*] To invoke as an evil on any one; to pray that a curse or calamity may fall on one's self or on another person.

IM'PRE-CĀ-TED, *pp.* Invoked on one, as some evil.

IM'PRE-CĀ-TING, *ppr.* Calling for evil on one's self or another.

IM-PRE-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *imprecatio.*] The act of imprecating, or invoking evil on any one; a prayer that a curse or calamity may fall on any one.—SYN. Curse; execration; malediction; anathema.

IM'PRE-CĀ-TO-RY, *a.* Containing a prayer for evil to befall a person.

IM-PRE-CIS'ION (-sizh'un), *n.* Want of precision or exactness; defect of accuracy.—*Taylor.*

IM-PRĒGN' (im-preen'), *v. t.* [It. *impregnare*; Fr. *impregner.*] To impregnate; to infuse the seed of young or other prolific principle.—*Milton.*

IM-PREG'NA-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *imprenable.*] 1. Not to be stormed or taken by assault; that can not be reduced by force; able to resist attack. 2. Not to be moved, impressed, or shaken; invincible, as affection.—*South.*

IM-PREG'NA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to resist penetration or assault; in a manner to defy force.

IM-PREG'NĀTE, *v. t.* [It. *impregnare.*] 1. To infuse the principle of conception; to make pregnant, as a female animal. 2. To deposit the fecundating dust of a flower on the pistils of a plant; to render prolific. 3. To infuse particles of one thing into another; to communicate the virtues of one thing to another.

IM-PREG'NATE, *a.* Impregnated; rendered prolific or fruitful.

IM-PREG'NĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Made pregnant or prolific, fecundated; filled with something by mixture, &c.

IM-PREG'NĀ-TING, *ppr.* Infusing seed or pollen; render-

ing pregnant; fructifying; fecundating; filling by infusion or mixture.

IM-PREG-NĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of fecundating and rendering fruitful. 2. The communication of the particles or virtues of one thing to another. 3. That with which any thing is impregnated.—*Derham.* 4. Saturation.—*Ainsworth.*

IM-PRE-JŪ'DI-CĀTE, *a.* [L. *in, præ,* and *judico.*] Not prejudged; unprejudiced; not prepossessed; impartial.—*Brown.*

IM-PREP-A-RĀ'TION, *n.* Want of preparation; unpreparedness; unreadiness. [*Little used.*]

IM-PRE-SCRIP-TI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *imprescriptibilité.*] The state of being independent of prescription; the state which renders a thing not liable to be lost or impaired by the prescription of another, or by one's own non-user.

IM-PRE-SCRIP'TI-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] That can not be lost or impaired by non-user, or by the claims of another founded on prescription.

IM-PRESS', *v. t.* [L. *impressum.*] 1. To imprint; to stamp; to make a mark or figure on any thing by pressure. 2. To print, as books. 3. To mark; to indent. 4. To fix deep. 5. To compel to enter into public service, as seamen; to seize and take into service by compulsion, as nurses in sickness. 6. To seize; to take for public service.

IM'PRESS, *n.* 1. A mark or indentation made by pressure. 2. The figure or image of any thing made by pressure; stamp; likeness. 3. Mark of distinction; stamp; character. 4. Device; motto.—*Milton.* 5. The act of compelling to enter into public service.—*Shak.*

IM-PRESS'-GANG, *n.* A party of men with an officer, employed to impress seamen for ships of war.

IM-PRESS'ED' (im-prest'), *pp.* or *a.* Imprinted; stamped; marked by pressure; compelled to enter public service; seized for public use; fixed in the mind; made sensible; convinced.

IM-PRESS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being impressible.

IM-PRESS'I-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be impressed; that yields to an impression, that may receive impressions. 2. That may be impressed; that may have its figure stamped on another body.

IM-PRESS'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to make impression.

IM-PRESS'ING, *ppr.* Imprinting; stamping; fixing in the mind; compelling into service.

IM-PRES'SION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *impressio.*] 1. The act of impressing, as one body on another. 2. Mark; indentation; stamp made by pressure. 3. The effect which objects produce on the mind. 4. Image in the mind; idea. 5. Sensible effect. 6. A single edition of a book; the books printed at once. 7. Slight, indistinct remembrance.

IM-PRES'SION-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being impressed.

IM-PRESS'IVE, *a.* 1. Making or tending to make an impression; having the power of affecting, or of exciting attention and feeling; adapted to touch sensibility or the conscience; solemn. 2. Capable of being impressed; susceptible; impressible.—*Spenser.*

IM-PRESS'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a manner to touch sensibility, or to awaken conscience; in a manner to produce a powerful effect on the mind.

IM-PRESS'IVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being impressive.

IM-PRESS'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of impressing men into public service. 2. The act of compelling into any service. 3. The act of seizing for public use.

IM-PRESS'URE (im-presh'ur), *n.* The mark made by pressure, indentation; dent; impression.—*Shak.*

IM'PREST, *n.* [It. *imprestare.*] A kind of earnest-money; loan; money advanced.—*Burke.*

IM-PREST', *v. t.* To advance on loan.

IM-PREV'A-LENCE, *n.* Incapability of prevailing.

IM-PRI-MĀ'TUR, *n.* [L., let it be printed.] A license to print a book, &c.

† IM-PRIM'ER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *imprimerie.*] A print; impression; a printing-house, art of printing.

IM-PRĪ'MIS, *adv.* [L.] In the first place; first in order.

IM-PRINT', *v. t.* [It. *imprimere.*] 1. To impress; to mark by pressure. 2. To stamp letters and words on paper by means of types; to print. 3. To fix on the mind or memory; to impress.

IM'PRINT, *n.* The name of the publisher of a book, newspaper, &c., with the place and time of publication, inserted in the first page.

IM-PRINT'ED, *pp.* Marked by pressure; printed; fixed in the mind or memory.

IM-PRINT'ING, *ppr.* Marking by pressure; printing; fixing on the mind or memory.

IM-PRIS'ON (im-priz'n), *v. t.* [Fr. *emprisonner.*] 1. To put into a prison; to keep in a prison or jail, or to arrest and detain in custody in any place. 2. To confine; to shut up; to restrain from escape; to deprive of the liberty to move from place to place.—SYN. To incarcerate; confine; immure.

IM-PRIS'ONED, *pp.* or *a.* Confined in a prison or jail; restrained from escape, or from going at large.

IM-PRIS'ON-ER, *n.* One who causes another to be confined in prison.—*Clayton.*

IM-PRIS'ON-ING, *ppr.* Shutting up in prison; confining in a place.

IM-PRIS'ON-ING, *n.* Act of confining in prison.

IM-PRIS'ON-MENT, *n.* 1. The act of putting and confining in prison; the act of arresting and detaining in custody. 2. Confinement in a place; restraint of liberty; the confinement of a criminal or debtor within the walls of a prison; *particularly,* the restraint of a debtor or criminal.—*False imprisonment* is the illegal restraint or confinement of any one, under color of law.—SYN. Incarceration; custody; durance.

IM-PROB-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being improbable, or not likely to be true; unlikelihood.

IM-PROB'A-BLE, *a.* [Sp., Fr.; L. *improbabilis.*] Not likely to be true; not to be expected under the circumstances of the case.

IM-PROB'A-BLY, *adv.* 1. In a manner not likely to be true. 2. In a manner not to be approved; [*obs.*]

† IM'PRO-BĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *improbo.*] To disallow; not to approve.—*Ainsworth.*

† IM-PRO-BĀ'TION, *n.* The act of disapproving.

IM-PROB'I-TY, *n.* [L. *improbitas.*] That which is disapproved or disallowed; want of integrity or rectitude of principle; dishonesty.

† IM-PRO-DŪCED' (-pro-dūst'), *a.* Not produced.—*Ray.*

IM-PRO-FĪ'CIENCE (-pro-fish'ens), } *n.* Want of profi-
IM-PRO-FĪ'CIEN-CY (-pro-fish'en-sy), } ciency.

† IM-PROF'IT-A-BLE, *a.* Unprofitable.—*Elyot.*

IM-PRO-GRES'SIVE, *a.* Not progressive.

† IM-PRO-LIF'IC, *a.* Not prolific; unfruitful.—*Waterhouse.*

† IM-PRO-LIF'IC-ĀTE, *v. t.* To impregnate; to fecundate.

IM-PROMP'TU, *adv.* [L. *in promptu.*] Off-hand; without previous study.

IM-PROMP'TU, *n.* A piece made off-hand, at the moment, or without previous study; an extemporaneous composition.

IM-PROP'ER, *a.* [L. *improprius.*] 1. Not proper; not suitable; not adapted to its end; unfit; as, *improper* treatment of disease. 2. Not becoming; not decent; not suited to the character, time, or place, as manners. 3. Not according to the settled usages or principles of a language, as expressions. 4. Not suited to a particular place or office, unqualified.—*Improper fraction,* a fraction whose denominator is not greater than its numerator.

IM-PROP'ER-LY, *adv.* 1. Not fitly; in a manner not suited to the end; in a manner not suited to the company, time, place, and circumstances; unsuitably; incongruously. 2. In a manner not according with established usages; inaccurately; ungrammatically.

IM-PRO-PĪ'TIOUS, *a.* Not propitious; unpropitious. [*Obs.*]

IM-PRO-PŌR'TION-A-BLE, *a.* Not proportionable. [*Rare.*]

IM-PRO-PŌR'TION-ATE, *a.* Not proportionate. [*Rare.*]

IM-PRŌ'PRI-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *in* and *proprius.*] 1. To appropriate to private use; to take to one's self; [*not used.*] 2. To place the profits of ecclesiastical property in the hands of a layman.—*Hook.*

IM-PRŌ'PRI-ATE, *a.* Devolved into the hands of a layman.

IM-PRŌ'PRI-Ā-TED, *pp.* 1. Appropriated to one's self. 2. Put in possession of a layman, as church property.

IM-PRŌ'PRI-Ā-TING, *ppr.* 1. Appropriating to one's self. 2. Placing profits of ecclesiastical property in the hands of a layman.

IM-PRO-PRI-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of putting an ecclesiastical benefice into the hands of a layman.—*Ayliffe.* 2. The benefice impropriated.

* IM-PRŌ'PRI-Ā-TOR, *n.* A layman who has possession of the lands of the church or an ecclesiastical living.

IM-PRO-PRĪ'E-TY, *n.* [Fr. *impropriété.*] 1. Unfitness; unsuitableness to character, time, place, or circumstances. 2. Inaccuracy in language; a word or phrase not according with the established usages or principles of speaking or writing.

IM-PROS-PER'I-TY, *n.* Unprosperity; want of success.

IM-PROS'PER-OUS, *a.* Not prosperous; not successful; unfortunate; not yielding profit; not advancing interest. [*Little used.*] *See* UNPROSPEROUS.

IM-PROS'PER-OUS-LY, *adv.* Unsuccessfully; unprosperously; unfortunately.—*Boyle.*

IM-PROS'PER-OUS-NESS, *n.* Ill success.—*Hammond.*

IM-PRŌV-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The state or quality of being capable of improvement; susceptibility of being made better.

IM-PRŌV'A-BLE (im-proov'a-bl), *a.* 1. Susceptible of improvement; capable of growing or being made better; that may be advanced in good qualities. 2. That may be used to advantage, or for the increase of any thing valuable, as hints. 3. Capable of tillage or cultivation, as land.

IM-PRŌV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Susceptibility of improvement, capableness of being made better, or of being used to advantage.

IM-PRŌV'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that admits of meliora tion.

IM-PRÖVE' (im-proov'), *v. t.* [Norm. *proper.*] 1. To make better; to advance in value or good qualities. 2. To use or employ to good purpose; to make productive; to turn to profitable account; to use for advantage; to employ for advancing interest, reputation, or happiness, as an opportunity or hint.—*Addison.* 3. To apply to practical purposes.—*Owen.* 4. To advance or increase by use; [*in a bad sense.*]—*Porteus;* [*ill.*] 5. To use; to employ.—*T. Scott.* 6. To use; to occupy; to cultivate; as, the house or farm is now *improved* by an industrious tenant. [This application is, perhaps, peculiar to some parts of the *United States.* It, however, deviates little from that in some of the foregoing definitions. Old authors sometimes use this word for censure or impeach, *i. e., reprove. Rich. Dict.*]—Syn. To better; meliorate; ameliorate; advance; heighten; mend; correct; rectify.

IM-PRÖVE' (im-proov'), *v. i.* To grow better or wiser; to advance in goodness, knowledge, wisdom, or other excellence. 2. To advance in bad qualities; to grow worse; as, to *improve* in cruelty.—*Milner.* 3. To increase; to be enhanced; to rise, as the market price; [*mercantile use.*] —*To improve on,* to make useful additions or amendments to; to bring nearer to perfection.

IM-PRÖVED' (im-proovd'), *pp.* or *a.* 1. Made better, wiser, or more excellent; advanced in moral worth, knowledge, or manners. 2. Made better; advanced in fertility or other good qualities. 3. Used to profit or good purpose. 4. Used; occupied.

IM-PRÖVE'MENT (im-proov'ment), *n.* 1. Advancement in moral worth, learning, wisdom, skill, or other excellence. 2. Melioration; a making or growing better or valuable. 3. A valuable addition; excellence added, or a change for the better. 4. Advance or progress from any state to a better. 5. Instruction; growth in knowledge or refinement; edification. 6. Use or employment to beneficial purposes; a turning to good account. 7. Practical application.—*Tillotson.* 8. The part of a discourse intended to enforce and apply the doctrines, is called the *improvement.* 9. Use; occupancy.—10. *Improvements, pl.;* valuable additions or melioration, as buildings, clearings, drains, fences, &c., on a farm.—*Kent.*

IM-PRÖV'ER, *n.* 1. One who improves; one who makes himself or any thing else better. 2. That which improves, enriches, or meliorates.

† IM-PRO-VĪD'ED, *a.* [L. *improvisus.*] Unforeseen; unexpected; not provided against.

IM-PROVI-DENCE, *n.* [L. *in* and *providens.*] Want of providence or forecast; neglect of foresight, or of the measures which foresight might dictate for safety or advantage.

IM-PROVI-DENT, *a.* [L. *in* and *providens.*] Wanting forecast; wanting care to make provisions for future exigences.—Syn. Inconsiderate; negligent; careless; heedless.

IM-PROVI-DENT-LY, *adv.* Without foresight or forecast; without care to provide against future wants.

IM-PRÖV'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making better; growing better; using to advantage.

IM-PRÖV'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to improve.

IM-PROVI-SATE, *a.* Unpremeditated.

IM-PROV-I-SĀ'TION, *n.* Act of making poetry or performing music extemporaneously.

IM-PROV-I-SA-TŌ'RE, *n.* [It.] A man who makes rhymes and short poems extemporaneously. [This word is usually spelled with but one *v* by the English and French.]

IM-PROVI-SA-TO-RY, *a.* Pertaining to extemporaneous poetry.

IM-PROV-I-SA-TRĪ'CE (im-prov-ve-sä-trē'chā), *n.* [It.] A woman who makes rhymes or short poems extemporaneously. [This word is usually spelled with but one *v* by the English and French.]

IM-PRO-VĪSE', *v. i.* To speak extemporaneously, especially in verse.—*Smart.*

IM-PRO-VĪSION (-vizh'un), *n.* Want of forecast; improvidence.—*Brown.* [*Little used.*]

IM-PRŪ'DENCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *imprudentia.*] Want of prudence; indiscretion; want of caution, circumspection, or a due regard to consequences; heedlessness; inconsiderateness; rashness.

IM-PRŪ'DENT, *a.* [Fr.; L. *imprudens.*] Wanting prudence or discretion; not attentive to the consequences of words or actions.—Syn. Indiscreet; injudicious; incautious; unadvised; heedless; rash.

IM-PRŪ'DENT-LY, *adv.* Without the exercise of prudence; indiscreetly.

IM'PU-DENCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *impudens.*] Want of modesty; assurance accompanied with a disregard of the opinions of others.—Syn. Shamelessness; audacity; insolence; effrontery; sauciness; impertinence; pertness; rudeness.

IM'PU-DENT, *a.* [Fr.; L. *impudens.*] Wanting modesty; bold, with contempt of others.—Syn. Shameless; audacious; brazen; bold-faced; pert; immodest; rude; saucy; impertinent; insolent.

IM'PU-DENT-LY, *adv.* Shamelessly; with indecent assurance.—*Sandys.*

IM-PU-DICI-TY, *n.* [L. *impudicitia.*] Immodesty.

IM-PŪGN' (im-pūne'), *v. t.* [Fr. *impugner;* L. *impugno.*] To oppose; to attack or assail by words or arguments; to contradict.

IM-PUG-NĀ'TION, *n.* Opposition.—*Bishop Hall.* [*Little used.*]

IM-PŪGNED' (im-pūnd'), *pp.* Opposed; contradicted.

IM-PŪGN'ER (im-pūn'er), *n.* One who opposes or contradicts.

IM-PŪGN'ING (im-pūn'ing), *ppr.* Opposing; attacking; contradicting.

*† IM-PŪ'IS-SANCE, *n.* [Fr.] Impotence; weakness.

* IM-PŪ'IS-SANT, *a.* [Fr.] Weak; impotent.

IM'PULSE (im'puls), *n.* [L. *impulsus.*] 1. Force communicated instantaneously; the effect of a sudden or momentary communication of motion. 2. Influence acting on the mind; motive. 3. Impression; supposed supernatural influence on the mind.

IM-PUL'SION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *impulsio.*] 1. The act of driving against or impelling; the sudden or momentary agency of a body in motion on another body. 2. Influence on the mind; impulse.

IM-PULS'IVE, *a.* [Fr. *impulsif.*] 1. Having the power of driving or impelling; moving; impellant. 2. Actuated by impulse; as, a person who is *impulsive.*

IM-PULS'IVE-LY, *adv.* With force; by impulse.

IM-PUNC'TU-AL, *a.* Not punctual.

IM-PUNC-TU-AL'I-TY, *n.* Neglect of punctuality.—*A. Hamilton.*

† IM-PŪ'NI-BLY, *adv.* Without punishment.—*Ellis.*

IM-PŪ'NI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *impunité;* L. *impunitas.*] 1. Exemption from punishment or penalty. 2. Freedom or exemption from injury.

IM-PŪRE', *a.* [Fr. *impur;* L. *impurus.*] 1. Not pure; foul; feculent; tinctured; mixed or impregnated with extraneous substance. 2. Obscene, as thoughts. 3. Unchaste; lewd; unclean, as conduct. 4. Defiled by sin or guilt; unholy. 5. Unhallowed; unholy. 6. Unclean; [*in a legal sense;*] not purified according to the ceremonial law of Moses.

† IM-PŪRE', *v. t.* To render foul; to defile.—*Bishop Hall.*

IM-PŪRE'LY, *adv.* In an impure manner; with impurity.

IM-PŪRE'NESS, } *n.* [Fr. *impureté;* L. *impuritas.*] 1. Want
IM-PŪ'RI-TY, } of purity; foulness; feculence; the admixture of a foreign substance in any thing. 2. Any foul matter. 3. Unchastity; lewdness. 4. Want of sanctity or holiness; defilement by guilt. 5. Want of ceremonial purity; legal pollution or uncleanness. 6. Foul language, obscenity.

IM-PUR'PLE, *v. t.* To color or tinge with purple; to make red or reddish.

IM-PUR'PLED, *pp.* or *a.* Tinged or stained with purple color.

IM-PUR'PLING, *ppr.* Tinging or coloring with purple.

IM-PŪ'TA-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be imputed or charged to a person; chargeable. 2. That may be ascribed to; [*in a good sense.*] 3. Accusable; chargeable with a fault; [*not proper.*] 4. That may be set to the account of another.

IM-PŪ'TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being imputable.

IM-PU-TĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of imputing or charging; attribution; generally in an *ill sense.* 2. Sometimes in a *good sense.*—*Shak.* 3. Charge or attribution of evil; censure; reproach. 4. Hint; slight notice.—*Shak.*

IM-PŪ'TA-TĪVE, *a.* That may be imputed.

IM-PŪ'TA-TĪVE-LY, *adv.* By imputation.—*Encyc.*

IM-PŪTE', *v. t.* [Fr. *imputer;* L. *imputo.*] 1. To charge; to attribute; to set to the account of. 2. To attribute; to ascribe. 3. To reckon to one what does not belong to him. —*Milton.*

IM-PŪT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Charged to the account of; attributed; ascribed.

IM-PŪT'ER, *n.* One who imputes or attributes.

IM-PŪT'ING, *ppr.* Charging to the account of; attributing; ascribing.

IM-PU-TRES'CI-BLE, *a.* [*in,* and L. *putresco.*] Not subject to putrefaction or corruption.

IN, a prefix [L. *in*], is used in *composition* as a particle of negation, like the English *un,* of which it seems to be a dialectical orthography; or it denotes *within, into,* or *among,* as in *inbred, incase;* or it serves only to augment or render emphatical the sense of the word to which it is prefixed, as in *inclose, increase.*—*In,* before *l,* is changed into *il,* as in *illusion;* and before *r,* into *ir,* as in *irregular;* and into *im,* before a labial, as in *imbitter, immaterial, impatient.*

IN, *prep.* [L. *in;* Gr. ἐν; Goth. and Sax. *in;* Fr. *en;* Sp. *en,* It. *in;* G. *in,* or *ein;* D. *in;* Dan. *ind;* Sw. *in;* W. *yn.*] *In* denotes present or inclosed, surrounded by limits; as, *in* a house. It denotes a state of being mixed; as, sugar *in* tea. It denotes present in any state; as, *in* sickness or health. It denotes present in time; as, *in* that hour or

day. The uses of *in*, however, can not, in all cases, be defined by equivalent words, except by explaining the phrase in which it is used; as, *in* fact; *in* reason, &c.—*In the name*, is used in phrases of invoking, swearing, declaring, praying, &c.—*In*, in many cases, is equivalent to *on*.—*In* signifies by or through.—*In a hill*, properly denotes *under* the surface; but *in a valley*, denotes *on* the surface of the land.—*In that* is sometimes equivalent to *because*.—*In as much*, seeing; seeing that; this being the fact; as, I will ride for health, *inasmuch* as I am infirm.—*In* is often used without the noun to which it properly belongs; as, I care not who is *in* or who is *out*; that is, *in office*, or *out of office*.—*To be* or *keep in with*, to be close or near; as, *keep* the ship *in with* the land.

IN-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *inhabilité*.] 1. Want of sufficient physical power or strength. 2. Want of adequate means. 3. Want of moral power. 4. Want of intellectual strength or force. 5. Want of knowledge or skill.—SYN. Impotence; disability; incapacity; incompetence; weakness.

† IN-Ā'BLE-MENT, *n.* Ability.—*Bacon.*

IN-AB'STI-NENCE, *n.* A not abstaining; a partaking; indulgence of appetite.—*Milton.*

IN-AB-STRAC'TED, *a.* Not abstracted.—*Hooker.*

IN-A-BŪ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* Without abuse.—*L. North.*

IN-AC-CESS-I-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* The quality or state of being
IN-AC-CESS'I-BLE-NESS, } inaccessible, or not to be reached.

IN-AC-CESS'I-BLE, *a.* 1. Not to be reached; as, an *inaccessible* height or rock. 2. Not to be obtained. 3. Not to be approached; forbidding access.

IN-AC-CESS'I-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be approached.

IN-AC'CU-RA-CY, *n.* Want of accuracy or exactness.—SYN. Mistake; fault; defect; error.

IN-AC'CU-RATE, *a.* Not accurate; not exact or correct; not according to truth; erroneous.

IN-AC'CU-RATE-LY, *adv.* Not according to truth; incorrectly; erroneously.

IN-AC-QUAINT'ANCE, *n.* Unacquaintance.—*Good.*

IN-AC-QUI-ES'CENT, *a.* Not acquiescing.

IN-AC'TION, *n.* [Fr.] Want of action; forbearance of labor; idleness; rest.—*Pope.*

IN-AC'TIVE, *a.* 1. Not active; having no power to move, as matter. 2. Not active; not diligent or industrious; not busy.—SYN. Inert; dull; sluggish; idle; indolent; slothful; lazy.

IN-AC'TIVE-LY, *adv.* Idly; sluggishly; without motion, labor, or employment.

IN-AC-TIV'I-TY, *n.* 1. Inertness. 2. Idleness, or habitual idleness; want of action or exertion; sluggishness.—*Swift.*

† IN-AC'TU-ĀTE, *v. t.* To put in action.—*Glanville.*

† IN-AC-TU-Ā'TION, *n.* Operation.—*Glanville.*

IN-AD-APT-Ā'TION, *n.* Unadaptedness; unfitness.

IN-AD'E-QUA-CY, *n.* 1. The quality of being unequal or insufficient for a purpose.—*Dwight.* 2. Inequality.—*Burke.* 3. Incompleteness; defectiveness.

IN-AD'E-QUATE, *a.* [L.] 1. Not equal to the purpose; not sufficient to effect the object, as means. 2. Not equal to the real state or condition of a thing; not just or in due proportion; partial; incomplete; as, *inadequate* conceptions. 3. Incomplete; defective; not just, as a description.—SYN. Unequal; incommensurate; disproportionate; insufficient; incompetent; incapable.

IN-AD'E-QUATE-LY, *adv.* Not fully or sufficiently; not completely.

IN-AD'E-QUATE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being inadequate.—SYN. Inadequacy; inequality; incompleteness.

† IN-AD-E-QUĀ'TION, *n.* Want of exact correspondence.

IN-AD-HĒ'SION, *n.* Want of adhesion; a not adhering.

IN-AD-MIS-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being inadmissible, or not proper to be received.

IN-AD-MIS'SI-BLE, *a.* Not admissible; not proper to be admitted, allowed, or received.

IN-AD-VERT'ENCE, } *n.* [Fr. *inadvertance*.] 1. A not turn-
IN-AD-VERT'EN-CY, } ing the mind to; inattention; negligence; heedlessness. 2. The effect of inattention; any oversight, mistake, or fault which proceeds from negligence of thought.

IN-AD-VERT'ENT, *a.* [L. *in* and *advertens*.] Not turning the mind to; heedless; careless; negligent.

IN-AD-VERT'ENT-LY, *adv.* Heedlessly; carelessly; from want of attention; inconsiderately.

IN-AF-FA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Reservedness in conversation.

IN-AF'FA-BLE, *a.* Not affable; reserved.

IN-AF-FEC-Ā'TION, *n.* Destitution of affected manner.

† IN-AF-FEC'TED, *a.* Unaffected.

† IN-AF-FEC'TED-LY, *adv.* Without affectation.—*Cockeram.*

IN-ĀID'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be assisted.—*Shak.*

IN-ĀL'IEN-A-BLE (in-āle'yen-a-bl), *a.* [Fr.] Unalienable; that can not be legally or justly alienated or transferred to another.

IN-ĀL'IEN-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being inalienable.—*Scott.*

IN-ĀL'IEN-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that forbids alienation.

IN-AL-I-MENT'AL, *a.* Affording no nourishment.

IN-AL-TER-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of not being alterable or changeable.—*Fourcroy.*

IN-AL'TER-A-BLE, *a.* That can not or may not be altered or changed; unalterable.

† IN-Ā'MI-A-BLE, *a.* Unamiable.

† IN-Ā'MI-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unamiableness.

IN-A-MIS'SI-BLE, *a.* Not to be lost.—*Hammond.* [*Rare.*]

IN-A-MIS'SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of not being liable to be lost.

* *IN-AM-O-RĀ'TO, n. m.*, } A lover.—*Marston.*
* *IN-AM-O-RĀ'TA, n. f.* }

IN AND IN. *To breed in and in.* *See* BREED.

IN-ĀNE', *a.* [L. *inanis*.] Empty; void; sometimes used as a *noun*, to express a void space, or space beyond the confines of the world.

IN-AN'GU-LAR (-ang'gu-lar), *a.* Not angular. [*Little used.*]

IN-AN'I-MATE, *v. t.* To animate. [*Little used.*]

IN-AN'I-MATE, *a.* [L. *inanimatus*.] 1. Destitute of animal life. 2. Destitute of animation or life.—SYN. Dead; lifeless; inert; inactive; dull; soulless; spiritless.

IN-AN'I-MĀ-TED, *a.* Destitute of animal life. 2. Not animated; not sprightly. *See* UNANIMATED.

† IN-AN-I-MĀ'TION, *n.* Animation.—*Donne.*

IN-A-NI'TION (in-a-nish'un), *n.* [Fr.; L. *inanis*.] Emptiness; want of fullness.

IN-AN'I-TY, *n.* [L. *inanitas*.] Emptiness; void space; vacuity.—*Digby.*

IN-AP'PE-TENCE, } *n.* [L.] 1. Want of appetence, or of a
IN-AP'PE-TEN-CY, } disposition to seek, select, or imbibe nutriment. 2. Want of desire or inclination.

IN-AP-PLI-CA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of not being applicable; unfitness.

IN-AP'PLI-CA-BLE, *a.* Not applicable; that can not be applied; not suited or suitable to the purpose.—SYN. Unsuitable; unsuited; unadapted; inappropriate; inapposite.

IN-AP'PLI-CA-BLY, *adv.* In an inapplicable manner.

IN-AP-PLI-CĀ'TION, *n.* Want of application; want of attention or assiduity; negligence; indolence.

IN-AP'PO-SITE, *a.* Not apposite; not fit or suitable; not pertinent.

IN-AP'PO-SITE-LY, *adv.* In a manner not apposite.

IN-AP-PRĒ'CIA-BLE, *a.* 1. Not to be appreciated; that can not be duly valued. 2. That can not be estimated.

IN-AP-PRE-HENS'I-BLE, *a.* Not intelligible.—*Milton.*

IN-AP-PRE-HENS'IVE, *a.* Not apprehensive.

IN-AP-PRŌACH'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be approached.

IN-AP-PRŌACH'A-BLY, *adv.* Unapproachably.

IN-AP-PRŌ'PRI-ATE, *a.* 1. Not appropriate; unsuited; not proper.—*J. P. Smith.* 2. Not appropriate; not belonging to.

IN-AP-PRŌ'PRI-ATE-LY, *adv.* Not appropriately.

IN-AP-PRŌ'PRI-ATE-NESS, *n.* Unsuitableness.

IN-APT', *a.* Unapt; not apt.

IN-APTI-TUDE, *n.* Want of aptitude; unfitness; unsuitableness.—*Burke.*

IN-APT'LY, *adv.* Unfitly; unsuitably.

IN-APT'NESS, *n.* Unfitness.

IN-Ā'QUATE, *a.* Embodied in water.—*Cranmer.*

IN-A-QUĀ'TION, *n.* The state of being inaquate.—*Gardner*

IN-AR'A-BLE, *a.* Not arable; not capable of being tilled

IN-ĀRCH', *v. t.* To graft by approach.

IN-ĀRCHED' (in-ārcht'), *pp.* Grafted by approach.

IN-ĀRCH'ING, *ppr.* Grafting by approach.

IN-ĀRCH'ING, *n.* A method of ingrafting, by which a cion without being separated from its parent tree, is joined to a stock standing near.

IN-ĀR-TIC'U-LATE, *a.* 1. Not uttered with articulation or junction of the organs of speech; not articulate; not distinct, or with distinction of syllables. 2. In *zoology*, not jointed or articulated.—*Dana.*

IN-ĀR-TIC'U-LATE-LY, *adv.* Not with distinct syllables; indistinctly.

IN-ĀR-TIC'U-LATE-NESS, *n.* Indistinctness of utterance by animal voices; want of distinct articulation.

IN-ĀR-TIC-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* Indistinctness of sounds in speaking.

IN-ĀR-TI-FĪ'CIAL (-ār-te-fish'al), *a.* 1. Not done by art: not made or performed by the rules of art; formed without art. 2. Simple; artless.

IN-ĀR-TI-FĪ'CIAL-LY, *adv.* Without art; in an artless manner; contrary to the rules of art.—*Collier.*

IN-AS-MUCH', *adv.* [*in, as*, and *much*.] Seeing; seeing that, this being the fact.

IN-AT-TEN'TION, *n.* The want of attention, or of fixing the mind steadily on an object; heedlessness; neglect.

IN-AT-TENTIVE, *a.* Not fixing the mind on an object.—SYN. Careless; heedless; regardless; thoughtless; negligent: remiss.

IN-AT-TENTIVE-LY, *adv.* Without attention; carelessly; heedlessly.—*Johnson.*

IN-AUD-I-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* State of being inaudible.
IN-AUD'I-BLE-NESS, }
IN-AUD'I-BLE, *a.* 1. That can not be heard. 2. Making no sound.—*Shak.*
IN-AUD'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be heard.
IN-AU'GU-RAL, *a.* [L. *inauguro.*] 1. Pertaining to inauguration. 2. Made or pronounced at an inauguration.
IN-AU'GU-RĀTE, *v. t.* 1. To introduce or induct into an office with solemnity or suitable ceremonies; to invest with an office in a formal manner. 2. To begin with good omens; [*obs.*]
IN-AU'GU-RATE, *a.* Invested with office.—*Drayton.*
IN-AU'GU-RĀ-TED, *pp.* Inducted into office with appropriate ceremonies.
IN-AU'GU-RĀ-TING, *ppr.* Inducting into office with solemnities.
IN-AU-GU-RĀ'TION, *n.* The act of inducting into office with solemnity; investiture with office by appropriate ceremonies.
IN-AU'GU-RĀ-TOR, *n.* One who inaugurates.—*Coleridge.*
IN-AU'GU-RA-TO-RY, *a.* Suited to induction into office; pertaining to inauguration.—*Johnson.*
IN-AU-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *inauratus.*] The act or process of gilding, or covering with gold.—*Arbuthnot.*
IN-AU'SPI-CATE, *a.* Ill-omened.—*Buck.*
IN-AU-SPI'CIOUS (-spish'us), *a.* Ill-omened; unfortunate; unlucky; evil; unfavorable.
IN-AU-SPI'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* With ill omens; unfortunately; unfavorably.
IN-AU-SPI'CIOUS-NESS (-spish'us-nes), *n.* Unluckiness; unfavorableness.
IN-BE'ING, *n.* Inherence; inherent existence; inseparableness.—*Watts.*
IN'BŌARD, *a.* Carried or stowed within the hold of a ship or other vessel; as, an *inboard* cargo.
IN'BŌARD, *adv.* Within the hold of a vessel.
IN'BORN, *a.* Innate; implanted by nature.—*Dryden.*
IN'BREAK-ING, *a.* Breaking into.—*Ed. Rev.*
IN-BRĒATHE', *v. t.* To infuse by breathing.—*Coleridge.*
IN-BRĒATHED', *pp.* or *a.* Infused by breathing or inspiration.—*Milton.*
IN-BRĒATH'ING, *ppr.* Infusing by breathing.
IN'BRED, *a.* Bred within; innate; natural.—*Dryden.*
IN-BREED', *v. t.* To produce or generate within.
IN'CA (ink'a), *n.* The title formerly given by the natives of Peru to their kings and to the princes of the blood.
IN-CĀGE', *v. t.* To confine in a cage; to coop up; to confine to any narrow limits.—*Shak.*
IN-CĀGED' (in-kājd'), *pp.* Cooped up; confined to a cage or to narrow limits.
IN-CĀGE'MENT, *n.* Confinement in a cage.
IN-CĀG'ING, *ppr.* Confining to a cage or to narrow limits.
IN-CAL'CU-LA-BLE, *a.* That can not be calculated.
IN-CAL'CU-LA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Incapability of being calculated.
IN-CAL'CU-LA-BLY, *adv.* In a degree beyond calculation.
IN-CA-LES'CENCE, } *n.* [L. *incalescens.*] A growing warm;
IN-CA-LES'CEN-CY, } incipient or increasing heat.
IN-CA-LES'CENT, *a.* Growing warm; increasing in heat.
IN-CAM-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act or process of uniting lands, revenues, or other rights to the pope's domain.
IN-CAN-DES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *incandescens.*] A white heat; or the glowing whiteness of a body caused by intense heat.
IN-CAN-DES'CENT, *a.* White or glowing with heat.
IN-CANT-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *incantatio.*] The act of enchanting; enchantment; the act of using certain formulas of words and ceremonies, for the purpose of raising spirits.
IN-CANTA-TO-RY, *a.* Dealing by enchantment; magical.
† IN-CANT'ING, *a.* Enchanting.
IN-CAN'TON, *v. t.* [*in* and *canton.*] To unite to a canton or separate community.—*Addison.*
IN-CA-PA-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* 1. The quality of being incapa-
IN-CĀ'PA-BLE-NESS, } ble; natural incapacity or want of power. 2. Want of legal qualifications or of legal power.
IN-CĀ'PA-BLE, *a.* 1. Wanting capacity sufficient; not having room sufficient to contain or hold. 2. Wanting natural power or capacity to learn, know, understand, or comprehend; incompetent. 3. Not admitting; not in a state to receive; not susceptible of. 4. Wanting power equal to any purpose. 5. Wanting moral power or disposition; as, *incapable* of dishonesty. 6. Unqualified or disqualified, in a *legal sense;* not having the legal or constitutional qualifications.—*Incapable* properly denotes a want of passive power, the power of receiving, and is applicable particularly to the mind; *unable* denotes the want of active power or power of performing, and is applicable to the body or mind.
IN-CĀ'PA-BLY, *adv.* In an incapable manner.
IN-CA-PĀ'CIOUS (-ka-pā'shus), *a.* Not capacious; not large or spacious; narrow; of small content.
IN-CA-PĀ'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Narrowness; want of containing space.
IN-CA-PAC'I-TĀTE, *v. t.* 1. To deprive of capacity or natural power. 2. To render or make incapable. 3. To disable; to weaken; to deprive of competent power or ability. 4. To render unfit. 5. To disqualify, to deprive of legal or constitutional requisites.
IN-CA-PAC'I-TĀ-TED, *pp.* Rendered incapable; deprived of capacity.
IN-CA-PAC'I-TĀ-TING, *ppr* Depriving of capacity; rendering incapable.
IN-CA-PAC-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* Want of capacity.—*Burke.*
IN-CA-PAC'I-TY, *n.* 1. Want of capacity or power. 2. Want of qualification or legal requisites. 3. Disqualification; disability by deprivation of power.—SYN. Inability; incapability; incompetency.
IN-CAR'CER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *incarcero.*] 1. To imprison; to confine in a jail. 2. To confine; to shut up or inclose.
IN-CAR'CER-ATE, *a.* Imprisoned; confined.—*More.*
IN-CAR'CER-Ā-TED, *pp.* Imprisoned.
IN-CAR'CER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Imprisoning.
IN-CAR-CER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of imprisoning or confining; imprisonment.
IN-CARN', *v. t.* [L. *incarno.*] To cover with flesh; to invest with flesh.—*Wiseman.*
IN-CARN', *v. i.* To breed flesh.—*Wiseman.*
IN-CARN'A-DINE, *a.* [Fr. *incarnadin.*] Flesh-colored; of a carnation color; pale red.—*Shak.*
IN-CARN'A-DINE, *v. t.* To dye red or flesh-color. [*Rare.*]
IN-CARN'ĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *incarner;* L. *incarno.*] To clothe with flesh; to embody in flesh.—*Milton.*
IN-CARN'ATE, *a.* 1. Invested with flesh; embodied in flesh. —2. In *Scotland,* of a red color; flesh-colored.
IN-CARN'Ā-TED, *pp.* Clothed with flesh.
IN-CARN'Ā-TING, *ppr.* Investing with flesh.
IN-CARN-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of clothing with flesh. 2. The act of assuming flesh, or of taking a human body and the nature of man.—3. In *surgery,* the process of healing wounds and filling the part with new flesh.
IN-CARN'A-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *incarnatif.*] Causing new flesh to grow; healing.—*Encyc.*
IN-CARN'A-TIVE, *n.* A medicine that tends to promote the growth of new flesh, and assist nature in the healing of wounds.
IN-CĀSE', *v. t.* 1. To inclose in a case. 2. To inclose; to cover or surround with something solid.—*Pope.*
IN-CĀSED' (in-kāst'), *pp.* Inclosed as in a case, sheath, o box.
IN-CĀSE'MENT, *n.* An inclosing with a casement.
IN-CĀS'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing as in a case.
IN-CĀSK', *v. t.* To put into a cask.—*Sherwood.*
IN-CAS'TEL-LĀ-TED, *a.* Confined or inclosed in a castle.
IN-CAT-E-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *catena.*] The act of linking together.—*Goldsmith.*
IN-CAU'TION, *n.* Want of caution.—*Rich. Dict.*
IN-CAU'TIOUS, *a.* Not cautious; not circumspect; not attending to the circumstances on which safety and interest depend.—SYN. Unwary; indiscreet; inconsiderate; imprudent; impolitic; careless; heedless; thoughtless; improvident.
IN-CAU'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* Unwarily; heedlessly; without due circumspection.
IN-CAU'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Want of caution; unwariness, want of foresight; improvidence.
IN'CA-VĀ-TED, *a.* Made hollow; bent round or in.
IN-CA-VĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of making hollow. 2. A hollow made.
IN-CEND', *v. t.* [L. *incendo.*] To inflame; to excite.—*Marston.* [*Little used.*]
IN-CEND'I-A-RISM, *n.* The act or practice of maliciously setting fire to buildings.
* IN-CEND'I-A-RY, *n.* [L. *incendiarius.*] 1. A person who maliciously sets fire to another man's dwelling-house, or to any out-house, being parcel of the same, as a barn or stable; one who is guilty of arson. 2. Any person who sets fire to a building. 3. A person who excites or inflames factions, and promotes quarrels. 4. He or that which excites.
* IN-CEND'I-A-RY, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the malicious burning of a dwelling. 2. Tending to excite or inflame factions, sedition, or quarrels.
IN-CEND'I-OUS, *a.* Promoting faction or quarrel.—*Bacon.*
IN-CEND'I-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a way to produce contention.
IN'CENSE (in'sens), *n.* [L. *incensum.*] 1. Perfume exhaled by fire; the odors of spices and gums, burned in religious rites, or as an offering to some deity. 2. The materials burned for making perfumes. 3. Acceptable prayers and praises.
IN'CENSE (in'sens), *v. t.* To perfume with incense.
IN-CENSE' (in-sens'), *v. t.* To enkindle or inflame to violent anger; to excite angry passions.—SYN. To enrage; exasperate; provoke; anger; irritate; heat; fire.
IN-CENSED' (in-senst'), *pp.* or *a.* Inflamed to violent anger; exasperated.

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÄR, FALL, WHAT;—PRĒY;—MARĪNE, BĬRD;—MÖVE, BOOK,

IN-CENSE'MENT (in-sens'ment), *n.* Violent irritation of the passions; heat; exasperation.
IN-CENS'ING, *ppr.* Inflaming to anger; irritating.
IN-CEN'SION, *n.* [L. *incensio.*] The act of kindling; the state of being on fire.—*Bacon.*
IN-CENS'IVE, *a.* Tending to excite or provoke.
IN-CENS'OR, *n.* [L.] A kindler of anger.
IN-CENS'O-RY, *n.* The vessel in which incense is burned and offered.—*Ainsworth.* [*Little used.*] *See* CENSER.
IN-CEN'SUR-A-BLE, *a.* Not censurable.—*Dwight.*
IN-CEN'TIVE, *a.* [Low L. *incentivus.*] Inciting; encouraging or moving.
IN-CEN'TIVE, *n.* [Low L. *incentivum.*] 1. That which kindles or inflames. 2. That which moves the mind, or operates on the passions; that which prompts to good or ill.—SYN. Motive; spur; stimulus; incitement; encouragement.
IN-CEN'TIVE-LY, *adv.* So as to encourage or incite.
IN-CEP'TION, *n.* [L. *inceptio.*] Beginning.
IN-CEP'TIVE, *a.* [L. *inceptivus.*] Beginning; noting beginning; as, an *inceptive* verb, one which marks the commencement of an action or course of action.
IN-CEP'TIVE-LY, *adv.* In an inceptive manner.
IN-CEP'TOR, *n.* A beginner; one in the rudiments.
IN-CER-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *incero.*] The act of covering with wax.
IN-CER'A-TIVE, *a.* Cleaving to, like wax.
IN-CER'TAIN, *a.* Uncertain; doubtful; unsteady.—*Burnet.*
IN-CER'TAIN-LY, *adv.* Doubtfully.
IN-CER'TAIN-TY, *n.* Uncertainty; doubt.—*Davies.*
IN-CER'TI-TUDE, *n.* [L. *incertitudo.*] Uncertainty; doubtfulness; doubt.
IN-CES'SA-BLE, *a.* Unceasing; continual.—*Shelton.* [*Little used.*]
IN-CES'SA-BLY, *adv.* Without cessation; constantly.
IN-CES'SAN-CY, *n.* Unintermitted continuance; unceasingness.—*Dwight.*
IN-CES'SANT, *a.* [L. *in* and *cessans.*] Having no intermission or cessation.—SYN. Unceasing; uninterrupted; unintermitted; ceaseless; continual; constant; perpetual.
IN-CES'SANT-LY, *adv.* Without ceasing; continually.
IN'CEST, *n.* [Fr. *inceste*; L. *incestum.*] The crime of cohabitation or sexual commerce between persons related within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by the law of a country.
IN-CEST'Ū-OUS, *a.* 1. Guilty of incest. 2. Involving the crime of incest.
IN-CEST'Ū-OUS-LY, *adv.* In an incestuous manner; in a manner to involve the crime of incest.
IN-CEST'Ū-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being incestuous.—*Bp. Hall.*
INCH, *n.* [Sax. *ince.*] 1. A lineal measure, being the twelfth part of a foot, and equal to the length of three barley corns. —2. *Proverbially,* a small quantity or degree; as, to die by *inches.* 3. A precise point of time; [*unusual.*]
INCH, *v. t.* 1. To drive by inches or small degrees.—*Dryden*; [*little used.*] 2. To deal out by inches; to give sparingly; [*little used.*]
INCH, *v. i.* To advance or retire by small degrees.—*Johnson.* [*Little used.*]
INCHED (incht), containing inches, is added to words of number; as, *four-inched. Shak.*—But in *America* the common practice is to add only *inch*; as, a *seven-inch* cable.
† IN-CHAM'BER, *v. t.* [Fr. *enchambrer.*] To lodge in a chamber.
IN-CHAR'I-TA-BLE, *a.* Uncharitable. [*Little used.*]
IN-CHAS'TI-TY, *n.* [*in* and *chastity.*] Lewdness; impurity; unchastity.—*J. Edwards.*
IN-CHEST', *v. t.* To put into a chest.—*Sherwood.*
IN-CHESTED, *pp.* Put into a chest.
INCH'-MEAL, *n.* A piece an inch long.—*By inch-meal,* by small degrees.—*Shak.*
IN'CHO-ĀTE (in'ko-āte), *v. t.* [L. *inchoo.*] To begin. [*Rare.*]
IN'CHO-ATE, *a.* Begun; commenced.—*Raleigh.*
IN'CHO-ATE-LY, *adv.* In an incipient degree.
IN-CHO-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of beginning; commencement; inception.—*Hale.* [*Little used.*]
IN-CHŌ'A-TIVE, *a.* Noting beginning; inceptive.
INCH'PIN, *n.* Some part of the inwards of a deer.—*Ainsworth.*
† IN-CĪDE', *v. t.* [L. *incido.*] To cut; to separate, as medicines.—*Arbuthnot.*
IN'CI-DENCE, *n.* [L. *incidens.*] 1. *Literally,* a falling on; whence, an accident or casualty. *Shak.*—2. In *natural philosophy,* the direction in which a ray of light or heat falls on any surface.—*Angle of incidence,* the angle which a ray of light falling on any surface makes with a perpendicular to that surface.—*Olmsted.*
IN'CI-DENT, *a.* 1. *Literally,* falling on; as, an *incident* ray. 2. Falling; casual; fortuitous; coming or happening occasionally. 3. Happening; apt to happen. 4. Appertaining to or following the chief or principal.
IN'CI-DENT, *n.* 1. That which falls out or takes place. 2. That which happens aside of the main design; an episode or subordinate action. *Dryden.*—3. In *law,* something necessarily appertaining to and depending on another, which is termed the principal.—SYN. Event; occurrence; fact; circumstance; adventure; chance; contingency; accident; casualty.
IN-CI-DENT'AL, *a.* 1. Happening; coming without design; casual; accidental. 2. Not necessary to the chief purpose; occasional.—*Rogers.*
IN-CI-DENT'AL, *n.* An incident.—*Pope.* [*Little used.*]
IN-CI-DENT'AL-LY, *adv.* 1. Casually; without intention, accidentally. 2. Beside the main design; occasionally.
† IN'CI-DENT-LY, *adv.* Occasionally; by the way.
IN-CIN'ER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *in* and *cinis.*] To burn to ashes. —*Bacon.*
† IN-CIN'ER-ATE, *a.* Burned to ashes.—*Bacon.*
IN-CIN'ER-Ā-TED, *pp.* Burned to ashes.
IN-CIN'ER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Reducing to ashes.
IN-CIN-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of reducing to ashes.
IN-CIPI-EN-CY, *n.* Beginning; commencement.
IN-CIPI-ENT, *a.* [L. *incipiens.*] Beginning; commencing, as, the *incipient* stage of a fever.
IN-CIPI-ENT-LY, *adv.* In a way of commencing; at first.
IN-CIR'CLET, *n.* A small circle.—*Sidney.*
IN-CIR-CUM-SCRIP'TI-BLE, *a.* That can not be circumscribed or limited.—*Cranmer.*
IN-CIR-CUM-SPEC'TION, *n.* Want of circumspection.
IN-CĪSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *inciser.*] To cut in; to carve; to engrave.
IN-CĪSED' (in-sīzd'), *pp.* or *a.* [L. *incisus.*] Cut or engraved; made by cutting.—*Wiseman.*
IN-CĪSE'LY, *adv.* In the manner of incisions.
IN-CĪS'ING, *ppr.* Cutting in; carving.
IN-CIS'ION (in-sizh'un), *n.* [Fr.; L. *incisio.*] 1. A cutting; the act of cutting into a substance. 2. A cut; a gash; the separation of the surface of any substance made by a sharp instrument. 3. Separation of viscid matter by medicines; [*obs.*]
IN-CĪ'SIVE, *a.* [Fr. *incisif.*] Having the quality of cutting or separating the superficial part of any thing.—*Incisive teeth,* in animals, are the fore teeth, the cutters or incisors.
IN-CĪ'SOR, *n.* [L.] A cutter; a fore tooth, which cuts, bites, or separates.
IN-CĪ'SOR-Y, *a.* Having the quality of cutting.
IN-CIS'URE (in-sīzh'yur), *n.* [L. *incisura.*] A cut; a place opened by cutting; an incision.—*Derham.*
IN-CĪ'TANT, *n.* [from *incite.*] That which excites action in an animal body.—*Darwin.*
IN-CI-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *incitatio.*] 1. The act of inciting or moving to action; incitement. 2. Incitement; incentive; motive; that which excites to action; that which rouses or prompts.
IN-CĪTE', *v. t.* [L. *incito.*] 1. To move the mind to action by persuasion or motives presented; to stir up. 2. To move to action by impulse or influence. 3. To inspire with courage or animation.—SYN. To stimulate; instigate; spur; goad; urge; rouse; provoke; excite; encourage; prompt; animate.
IN-CĪTED, *pp.* Moved to action; stirred up; spurred on.
IN-CĪTE'MENT, *n.* That which incites the mind, or moves to action.—SYN. Motive; incentive; spur; stimulus; impulse; encouragement.
IN-CĪT'ER, *n.* He or that which incites or moves to action.
IN-CĪT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Exciting to action; stirring up.
IN-CĪT'ING-LY, *adv.* In a way to incite or stimulate.
IN-CIV'IL, *a.* Rude; unpolite. [*Rare.*] *See* UNCIVIL.
IN-CI-VIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *incivilité.*] 1. Want of courtesy or respectful manners toward others.—*Tillotson.* 2. Any act of ill-breeding.—SYN. Impoliteness; uncourteousness; unmannerliness; disrespect; rudeness.
IN-CIV-IL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* An uncivil state.
IN-CIV'IL-LY, *adv.* Uncivilly; rudely.
IN-CIV'ISM, *n.* Want of civism; want of love to one's country, or of patriotism.—*Ames.*
IN-CLASP', *v. t.* To clasp; to hold fast.—*Cudworth.*
IN-CLASPED' (in-kläspt'), *pp.* Held fast.
IN-CLASP'ING, *ppr.* Holding fast.
IN'CLA-VĀ-TED, *a.* Set; fast fixed.—*Dict.*
IN'CLE (ink'l), *n.* *See* INKLE.
IN-CLEMEN-CY, *n.* [Fr. *inclemence*; L. *inclementia.*] 1. Want of clemency; want of mildness of temper; unmercifulness; harshness; severity. 2. Roughness; boisterousness; storminess; or simply raininess; severe cold, &c., as of the weather or season.
IN-CLEM'ENT, *a.* 1. Destitute of a mild and kind temper; void of tenderness; unmerciful; severe; harsh. 2. Rough; stormy; boisterous; rainy; rigorously cold, &c.
IN-CLEM'ENT-LY, *adv.* In an inclement manner.
IN-CLĪN'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *inclinabilis.*] 1. Leaning; tending. 2. Having a propension of will; leaning in disposition, somewhat disposed.—*Milton.*
IN-CLĪN'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Favorable disposition.—*Brady.*
IN-CLĪN-Ā'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *inclinatio.*] 1. A leaning; any

deviation of a body or line from an upright position, or from a parallel line, toward another body.—2. In *geometry*, the angle made by two lines or planes which meet, or which would meet if produced. 3. A leaning of the mind or will; a disposition more favorable to one thing than to another. 4. A leaning of the taste or feelings; as, an *inclination* for trading. 5. Disposition of mind.—*Shak.* 6. The dip of the magnetic needle, or its tendency to incline toward the earth. 7. The act of decanting liquors by stooping or inclining the vessel.—Syn. Tendency; bent; proneness; bias; propensity; prepossession; predilection; attachment; desire; affection; love.

IN-ĊLĪN'A-TO-RI-LY, *adv.* Obliquely; with inclination.

IN-ĊLĪN'A-TO-RY, *a.* Having the quality of leaning or inclining.—*Brown.*

IN-ĊLĪNE', *v. i.* [L. *inclino.*] 1. To lean; to deviate from an erect or parallel line toward any object; to slope; to bend, to tend. 2. To lean; [*in a moral sense;*] to have a propension; to be disposed; to have some wish or desire. 3. To have an appetite; to be disposed.

IN-ĊLĪNE', *v. t.* 1. To cause to deviate from an erect, perpendicular, or parallel line; to give a leaning to. 2. To give a tendency or propension to the will or affections; to turn; to dispose. 3. To bend; to cause to stoop or bow.

IN-ĊLĪNĔD' (in-klīnd'), *pp.* or *a.* Having a leaning or tendency; disposed.—*Inclined plane*, in *mechanics*, is a plane that makes an oblique angle with the plane of the horizon; a sloping plane. It is one of the five simple mechanical powers.

IN-ĊLĪN'ER, *n.* An inclined dial.

IN-ĊLĪN'ING, *ppr.* Leaning; causing to lean.

IN-ĊLĪN'ING, *a.* Leaning.

IN-ĊLIP', *v. t.* To grasp; to inclose; to surround

IN-ĊLIPPĔD' (in-klipt'), *pp.* Grasped; inclosed.

IN-ĊLIP'PING, *ppr.* Grasping; surrounding.

IN-ĊLOIS'TER, *v. t.* To shut up in a cloister. [*Little used.*]

See Cloister.

IN-ĊLŌSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *enclos.*] 1. To surround; to shut in; to confine on all sides. 2. To separate from common grounds by a fence. 3. To include; to shut or confine. 4. To environ; to encompass. 5. To cover with a wrapper or envelope; to cover under seal, as a letter.

IN-ĊLŌSĔD' (in-klōzd'), *pp.* or *a.* Surrounded; encompassed; confined on all sides; covered and sealed; fenced.

IN-ĊLŌS'ER, *n.* He or that which incloses; one who separates land from common grounds by a fence.

IN-ĊLŌS'ING, *ppr.* Surrounding; encompassing; shutting in; covering and confining.

IN-ĊLŌS'URE (in-klō'zhur), *n.* 1. The act of inclosing. 2. The separation of land from common ground into distinct possessions by a fence. 3. The appropriation of things common. 4. State of being inclosed, shut up, or encompassed.—*Ray.* 5. That which incloses; a fence. 6. A space inclosed or fenced. 7. Ground inclosed or separated from common land. 8. That which is inclosed or contained in an envelope, as a paper.—*Washington.*

IN-ĊLOUD', *v. t.* To darken; to obscure.—*Shak.*

IN-ĊLOUD'ED, *pp.* Involved in obscurity.

IN-ĊLOUD'ING, *ppr.* Darkening; obscuring.

IN-ĊLŪDE', *v. t.* [L. *includo.*] 1. To confine within; to inclose or hold; as, the shell *includes* a pearl; [*rare.*] 2. To embrace within limits; as, *included* in a contract.—Syn. To comprise; comprehend; contain; involve.

IN-ĊLŪD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Contained; comprehended.

IN-ĊLŪD'ING, *ppr.* Containing; comprising.

IN-ĊLŪ'SION (-zhun), *n.* [L. *inclusio.*] The act of including.

IN-ĊLŪ'SIVE, *a.* [Fr. *inclusif.*] 1. Inclosing; encircling. 2. Comprehended in the number or sum; as, from the first to the fifth *inclusive*; *i. e.*, the first and fifth being included.

IN-ĊLŪ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* Comprehending the thing mentioned; as, from Monday to Saturday *inclusively.*

† IN-ĊO-AĊT', } *a.* [L. *incoactus.*] Unrestrained.
† IN-ĊO-AĊTED, }

IN-ĊO-AG'U-LA-BLE, *a.* That can not be coagulated.

IN-ĊO-ER'CI-BLE, *a.* Not to be coerced or compelled; that can not be forced.—*Black.*

IN-ĊO-EX-IST'ENCE (x as gz), *n.* A not existing together.

IN-ĊOG', *adv.* [contracted from *incognito.*] In concealment; in disguise; in a manner not to be known.

IN-ĊOĠ'I-TA-BLE, *a.* [L. *incogitabilis.*] Unthought of.—*Dean King.*

IN-ĊOĠ'I-TANCE, } *n.* [L. *incogitantia.*] Want of thought,
IN-ĊOĠ'I-TAN-CY, } or want of the power of thinking.—*Decay of Piety.*

IN-ĊOĠ'I-TANT, *a.* Not thinking; thoughtless.

IN-ĊOĠ'I-TANT-LY, *adv.* Without consideration.

IN-ĊOĠ'I-TA-TĪVE, *a.* Not thinking; wanting the power of thought.

IN-ĊOG'NI-TO, *a.* or *adv.* [It.] Unknown; in concealment; in a disguise. It is sometimes used as a noun, as also is *incognita* in the feminine.

IN-ĊOG'NI-ZA-BLE (in-kog'ne-za-bl or in-kon'e-za-bl), *a.* That can not be recognized, known, or distinguished.

IN-ĊO-HER'ENCE, } *n.* 1. Want of coherence; want of
IN-ĊO-HER'EN-CY, } cohesion or adherence, looseness or unconnected state of parts, as of a powder. 2. Want of connection; incongruity; inconsistency; want of agreement or dependence of one part on another. 3. Inconsistency; that which does not agree with other parts of the same thing.

IN-ĊO-HER'ENT, *a.* 1. Wanting cohesion; loose; unconnected; not fixed to each other. 2. Wanting coherence or agreement; incongruous; inconsistent; having no dependence of one part on another.

IN-ĊO-HER'ENT-LY, *adv.* Inconsistently; without coherence of parts.

IN-ĊO-IN'ĊI-DENCE, *n.* Want of coincidence.

IN-ĊO-IN'ĊI-DENT, *a.* Not coincident.

IN-ĊO-LŪ'MI-TY, *n.* [L. *incolumitas.*] Safety.—*Howell.*

IN-ĊOM-BĪN'ING, *a.* Not combining or uniting; disagreeing; differing.—*Milton.*

IN-ĊOM-BUST-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being incapable of being burned or consumed.—*Ray.*

IN-ĊOM-BUST'I-BLE, *a.* Not to be burned, decomposed, or consumed by fire.

IN-ĊOM-BUST'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Incombustibility.

IN-ĊOM-BUST'I-BLY, *adv.* So as to resist combustion.

IN'ĊŌME (in'kum), *n.* [*in* and *come.*] 1. That gain which proceeds from labor, business, or property of any kind; the produce of a farm; the rent of houses; the proceeds of professional business; the profits of commerce or of occupation; the interest of money or stock in funds.—*Income* is often used synonymously with *revenue*, but *income* is more generally applied to the gain of private persons, and *revenue* to that of a sovereign or of a state. We speak of the annual *income* of a gentleman, and the annual *revenue* of the state. 2. A coming in; admission; introduction; [*not in use.*]

IN'ĊŌM-ING (in'kum-ing), *a.* Coming in.—*Burke.*

IN'ĊŌM-ING, *n.* Income; gain.—*Tooke.*

IN ĊOM-MEN'DAM. [Law Lat.] In *England*, to hold a vacant living *in commendam*, is to hold it by favor of the crown, till a proper pastor is provided.—*Blackstone.*

* IN-ĊOM-MEN-SU-RA-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* The quality or state
* IN-ĊOM-MEN'SU-RA-BLE-NESS, } of a thing, when it has no common measure with another thing.

* IN-ĊOM-MEN'SU-RA-BLE, *a.* Having no common measure.

* IN-ĊOM-MEN'SU-RA-BLY, *adv.* So as not to admit of mensuration.

* IN-ĊOM-MEN'SU-RATE, *a.* 1. Not admitting of a common measure.—*More.* 2. Not of equal measure or extent; not adequate.—Syn. Unequal; inadequate; insufficient.

* IN-ĊOM-MEN'SU-RATE-LY, *adv.* Not in equal or due measure or proportion.—*Cheyne.*

IN-ĊOM-MIS'ĊI-BLE, *a.* [*in* and *commix.*] That can not be commixed, or mutually mixed.

IN-ĊOM-MIX'TURE, *n.* A state of being unmixed.

IN-ĊOM'MO-DĀTE, *v. t.* To incommode.

IN-ĊOM'MO-DĀ-TED, *pp.* Incommoded.

IN-ĊOM'MO-DĀ-TING, *ppr.* Incommoding.

IN-ĊOM-MO-DĀ'TION, *n.* Inconvenience; want of accommodation.—*Annot. on Glanville.*

IN-ĊOM-MŌDE', *v. t.* [L. *incommodo.*] To give inconvenience to; to give trouble to.—Syn. To annoy; disturb; trouble, molest; inconvenience; disquiet; vex.

IN-ĊOM-MŌD'ED, *pp.* Put to inconvenience.

† IN-ĊOM-MŌDE'MENT, *n.* Inconvenience.—*Cheyne.*

IN-ĊOM-MŌD'ING, *ppr.* Subjecting to trouble.

* IN-ĊOM-MŌ'DI-OŪS, *a.* [L. *incommodus.*] Inconvenient, not affording ease or advantage; unsuitable; giving trouble without much injury.

* IN-ĊOM-MŌ'DI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a manner to create inconvenience; inconveniently; unsuitably.

* IN-ĊOM-MŌ'DI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Inconvenience; unsuitableness.

IN-ĊOM-MOD'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *incommodité*; L. *incommoditas.*] Inconvenience; trouble.—*Bacon.* [*Little used.*]

IN-ĊOM-MU-NI-ĊA-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* The quality of not be-
IN-ĊOM-MŪ'NI-ĊA-BLE-NESS, } ing communicable.

IN-ĊOM-MŪ'NI-ĊA-BLE, *a.* That can not be communicated or imparted to others.

IN-ĊOM-MŪ'NI-ĊA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be imparted or communicated.—*Hakewill.*

IN-ĊOM-MŪ'NI-ĊĀ-TED, *a.* Not imparted.

IN-ĊOM-MŪ'NI-ĊĀ-TING, *a.* Having no communion or intercourse with each other.—*Hale.*

IN-ĊOM-MŪ'NI-ĊA-TĪVE, *a.* 1. Not communicative; unsocial. 2. Not disposed to hold communion, fellowship, or intercourse with.—*Buchanan.*

IN-ĊOM-MŪ'NI-ĊA-TĪVE-LY, *adv.* In an incommunicative manner.

IN-ĊOM-MŪT-A-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* The quality of being in-
IN-ĊOM-MŪT'A-BLE-NESS, } commutable.

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÄR, FALL, WHAT;—PRĒY;—MARĪNE, BIRD;—MÖVE, BOOK,

IN-ĊOM-MŪ'TA-BLE, *a.* Not to be exchanged or commuted with another.
IN-ĊOM-MŪ'TA-BLY, *adv.* Without reciprocal change.
IN-ĊOM-PAĊT', } *a.* Not compact; not having the parts
IN-ĊOM-PAĊT'ED, } firmly united; not solid.
IN-ĊOM'PA-RA-BLE, *a.* That admits of no comparison with others; matchless.
IN-ĊOM'PA-RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Excellence beyond comparison.
IN-ĊOM'PA-RA-BLY, *adv.* Beyond comparison; without competition.
IN-ĊOM-PĀRED' (in-kom-pārd'), *a.* Not matched; peerless. —*Spenser.*
† IN-ĊOM-PAS'SION, *n.* Want of compassion or pity.
IN-ĊOM-PAS'SION-ATE, *a.* Void of compassion or pity; destitute of tenderness.—*Johnson.*
IN-ĊOM-PAS'SION-ATE-LY, *adv.* Without pity.
IN-ĊOM-PAS'SION-ATE-NESS, *n.* Want of pity.
IN-ĊOM-PAT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* 1. Inconsistency; that quality or state of a thing which renders it impossible that it should subsist or be consistent with something else. 2. Irreconcilable disagreement.
IN-ĊOM-PAT'I-BLE, *a.* [Fr. It was formerly *incompetible.*] 1. Inconsistent; that can not subsist with something else. 2. Irreconcilably different or disagreeing; incongruous. 3. Legally or constitutionally inconsistent; that can not be united in the same person, without violating the law or constitution.—4. In *chemistry*, a term applied to salts and other substances which can not exist together in solution without mutual decomposition.—*Brande.*
IN-ĊOM-PAT'I-BLY, *adv.* Inconsistently.
IN-ĊOM-PENS'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be recompensed.
IN-ĊOM'PE-TENCE, } *n.* [Fr. *incompetence.*] 1. Inability;
IN-ĊOM'PE-TEN-CY, } want of sufficient intellectual powers or talents. 2. Want of natural adequate strength of body, or of suitable faculties. 3. Want of legal or constitutional qualifications. 4. Want of adequate means. 5. Insufficiency; inadequacy, as of evidence.
IN-ĊOM'PE-TENT, *a.* [Fr.; L. *in* and *competens.*] 1. Wanting adequate powers of mind or suitable faculties; incapable. 2. Wanting due strength or suitable faculties; unable. 3. Wanting the legal or constitutional qualifications. 4. Destitute of means; unable. 5. Inadequate; insufficient. 6. Unfit; improper; legally unavailable.
IN-ĊOM'PE-TENT-LY, *adv.* Insufficiently; inadequately; not suitably.
IN-ĊOM-PLĒTE', *a.* [*in* and *complete.*] 1. Not finished. 2. Imperfect; defective.—3. In *botany*, lacking calyx or corolla, or both.
IN-ĊOM-PLĒTE'LY, *adv.* Imperfectly.
IN-ĊOM-PLĒTE'NESS, *n.* An unfinished state; imperfectness; defectiveness.
IN-ĊOM-PLĒ'TION, *n* Incompleteness.—*Smart.* [*Unauthorized.*]
IN-ĊOM-PLEX', *a.* Not complex; uncompounded; simple.
IN-ĊOM-PLI'A-BLE, *a.* Not compliable.
IN-ĊOM-PLI'ANCE, *n.* 1. Defect of compliance; refusal to comply with solicitations. 2. Untractableness; unyielding temper or constitution.—*Tillotson.*
IN-ĊOM-PLI'ANT, *a.* Unyielding to request or solicitation; not disposed to comply.
IN-ĊOM-PLI'ANT-LY, *adv.* Not compliantly.
IN-ĊOM-PŌSED' (in-kom-pōzd'), *a.* Disordered; disturbed. —*Milton.* [*Little used.*] *See* DISCOMPOSED.
IN-ĊOM-POSITE or IN-ĊOMPO-SITE, *a.* Uncompounded; simple.
IN-ĊOM-POS-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of not being possible but by the negation or destruction of something; inconsistency with something. [*Little used.*]
IN-ĊOM-POS'SI-BLE, *a.* Not possible to be or subsist with something else. [*Little used.*]
IN-ĊOM-PRE-HENS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being incomprehensible; inconceivableness.—*Campbell.*
IN-ĊOM-PRE-HENS'I-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] 1. That can not be comprehended or understood; that is beyond the reach of human intellect; inconceivable. 2. Not to be contained. [*Little used.*]
IN-ĊOM-PRE-HENS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Incomprehensibility.
IN-ĊOM-PRE-HENS'I-BLY, *adv.* Inconceivably.
IN-ĊOM-PRE-HEN'SION, *n.* Want of comprehension.
IN-ĊOM-PRE-HENS'IVE, *a.* Not comprehensive.
IN-ĊOM-PRESS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of resisting compression.
IN-ĊOM-PRESS'I-BLE, *a.* Not to be compressed; not capable of being reduced by force into a smaller compass; resisting compression.
IN-ĊOM-PŪ'TA-BLE, *a.* That can not be computed.
IN-ĊON-ĊEAL'A-BLE, *a.* Not concealable; not to be hid or kept secret.—*Brown.*
IN-ĊON-ĊEIV'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That can not be conceived by the mind; incomprehensible. 2. That can not be understood.
IN-ĊON-ĊEIV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being inconceivable; incomprehensibility.
IN-ĊON-ĊEIV'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner beyond comprehension, or beyond the reach of human intellect.
IN-ĊON-ĊEPTI-BLE, *a.* Inconceivable.—*Hale.* [*Rare.*]
IN-ĊON-ĊIN'NI-TY, *n.* [L. *inconcinnitas.*] Unsuitableness want of proportion. *More.*
IN-ĊON-ĊLŪ'DENT, *a.* [L. *in* and *concludens.*] Not inferring a conclusion or consequence.—*Ayliffe.* [*Little used.*]
IN-ĊON-ĊLŪD'ING, *a.* Inferring no consequence.
IN-ĊON-ĊLŪ'SIVE, *a.* Not producing a conclusion; not closing, concluding, or settling a point in debate or a doubtful question.
IN-ĊON-ĊLŪ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* Without such evidence as to determine the understanding in regard to truth or falsehood.
IN-ĊON-ĊLŪ'SIVE-NESS, *n.* Want of such evidence as to satisfy the mind of truth or falsehood.
IN-ĊON-ĊOĊT', *a.* Inconcocted.
IN-ĊON-ĊOĊT'ED, *a.* Not fully digested; not matured, unripened.—*Bacon.*
IN-ĊON-ĊOĊ'TION, *n.* The state of being indigested; unripeness; immaturity.—*Bacon.*
IN-ĊON-ĊUR'RING, *a.* Not concurring; not agreeing.
IN-ĊON-ĊUS'SI-BLE, *a.* That can not be shaken.
IN-ĊON-DENS-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being not condensable.
IN-ĊON-DENS'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not capable of condensation, that can not be made more dense or compact. 2. Not to be converted from a state of vapor to a fluid.
* IN-ĊON'DITE, *a.* [L. *inconditus.*] Rude; unpolished; irregular.—*Philips.* [*Little used.*]
† IN-ĊON-DI"TION-AL, *a.* Without any condition, exception, or limitation; absolute. *See* UNCONDITIONAL.
† IN-ĊON-DI"TION-ATE, *a.* Not limited or restrained by conditions; absolute.
† IN-ĊON-FIRMED' (in-kon-furmd'), for *unconfirmed.*
IN-ĊON-FORM'A-BLE, *a.* Not conformable.—*Heylin.*
IN-ĊON-FORM'I-TY, *n.* Want of conformity; non-conformity. [The latter word is more commonly used.]
IN-ĊON-FŪSED' (in-kon-fūzd'), *a.* Not confused; distinct —*Bacon.*
IN-ĊON-FŪ'SION (-fū'zhun), *n.* Distinctness.—*Bacon.*
IN-ĊON-ĠEAL'A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being frozen.
IN-ĊON-ĠEAL'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The impossibility of being congealed or frozen.
IN-ĊON-ĠE'NI-AL, *a.* Not congenial; not of a like nature unsuitable.
IN-ĊON-ĠE-NI-AL'I-TY, *n.* Unlikeness of nature; unsuitableness.
IN-ĊON"GRU-ENCE. *n.* Want of congruence, adaptation or agreement: unsuitableness.—*Boyle.* [*Little used.*]
IN-ĊON"GRU-ENT, *a.* Unsuitable; inconsistent.
IN-ĊON-GRŪ'I-TY, *n.* 1. Want of congruity; impropriety, inconsistency; absurdity; unsuitableness of one thing to another. 2. Disagreement of parts; want of symmetry.
IN-ĊON"GRŪ-OUS, *a.* [L. *incongruus.*] Not congruous, not fitting or agreeing.—SYN. Unsuitable; unsuited; inconsistent: inappropriate; unfit; improper.
IN-ĊON"GRU-OUS-LY, *adv.* Unsuitably; unfitly.
IN-ĊON-NEĊ'TION, *n.* Want of connection; loose, disjointed state.—*Bp. Hall.*
† IN-ĊON-NEX'ED-LY, *adv.* Without any connection or dependence.
IN-ĊON'SCION-A-BLE (-kon'shun-a-bl), *a.* Having no sense of good and evil: unconscionable.—*Spenser*
IN-ĊON'SE-QUENCE, *n.* [L. *inconsequentia.*] Want of just inference: inconclusiveness.
IN-ĊON'SE-QUENT, *a.* Not following from the premises; without regular inference.—*Brown.*
IN-ĊON-SE-QUEN'TIAL, *a.* 1. Not regularly following from the premises. 2. Not of consequence; not of importance; of little moment.
IN-ĊON-SE-QUEN-TIAL'I-TY, *n.* State of being of no consequence.
IN-ĊON-SE-QUEN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* Without regular sequence or deduction.
IN-ĊON-SID'ER-A-BLE, *a.* Not worthy of consideration or notice.—SYN. Unimportant; trivial; immaterial; small; insignificant.
IN-ĊON-SID'ER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Small importance.
IN-ĊON-SID'ER-A-BLY, *adv.* In a small degree; to a small amount; very little.
IN-ĊON-SID'ER-A-CY, *n.* Thoughtlessness; want of consideration.—*Chesterfield.* [*Unusual.*]
IN-ĊON-SID'ER-ATE, *a.* [L. *inconsideratus.*] 1. Not considerate: not attending to the circumstances which regard safety or propriety. 2. Proceeding from heedlessness, as an act or remark. 3. Not duly regarding: with *of*; as, *inconsiderate* of duty.—SYN. Thoughtless; inattentive; inadvertent; heedless; negligent; improvident; careless; imprudent; indiscreet; incautious; injudicious; rash; hasty.
IN-ĊON-SID'ER-ATE-LY, *adv.* Without due consideration or regard to consequences; heedlessly; carelessly; rashly; imprudently

IN-CON-SID'ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* Want of due regard to consequences: carelessness; thoughtlessness; inadvertence; inattention; imprudence.

IN-CON-SID-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* Want of due consideration; want of thought; inattention to consequences.

IN-CON-SIST'ENCE, } *n.* 1. Such opposition or disagree-
IN-CON-SIST'EN-CY, } ment as that one proposition infers the negation of the other; such contrariety between things that both can not subsist together. 2. Absurdity in argument or narration; argument or narrative where one part destroys the other; self-contradiction. 3. Incongruity; want of agreement or uniformity. 4. Unsteadiness; changeableness.

IN-CON-SIST'ENT, *a.* 1. Not suitable, accordant, or congruous; as, *inconsistent* with propriety. 2. Not consistent; absolutely opposed; so contrary as to imply the destruction of something else; as, *inconsistent* with truth or duty. 3. Not uniform; being contrary at different times. —SYN. Incompatible; incongruous; irreconcilable; discordant; repugnant; contradictory.

IN-CON-SIST'ENT-LY, *adv.* With absurdity; incongruously; with self-contradiction; without steadiness or uniformity.

† IN-CON-SIST'ENT-NESS, *n.* Inconsistency.—*More.*

† IN-CON-SIST'ING, *a.* Inconsistent.—*Dryden.*

IN-CON-SŌL'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be consoled; grieved beyond susceptibility of comfort.

IN-CON-SŌL'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that does not admit of consolation.

IN-CON'SO-NANCE, *n.* Disagreement of sounds; discordance.—*Busby.*

IN-CON'SO-NAN-CY, *n.* Disagreement; inconsistency.—In *music* disagreement of sounds; discordance.

IN-CON'SO-NANT, *a.* Not agreeing; inconsistent; discordant.

IN-CON'SO-NANT-LY, *adv.* Not accordantly; not consistently.

IN-CON-SPIC'U-OUS, *a.* 1. Not discernible; not to be perceived by the sight. 2. Not conspicuous.

IN-CON-SPIC'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* So as not to be clearly discerned.

IN-CON'STAN-CY, *n.* [L. *inconstantia.*] 1. Mutability or instability of temper or affection; unsteadiness; fickleness. 2. Want of uniformity; dissimilitude.

IN-CON'STANT, *a.* [L. *inconstans.*] 1. Subject to change of opinion, inclination, or purpose; not firm in resolution, as persons. 2. Subject to change, as things.—SYN. Mutable; fickle; volatile; unsteady; unstable; changeable; variable.

IN-CON'STANT-LY, *adv.* In an inconstant manner.

IN-CON-SŪM'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be consumed; that can not be wasted.

IN-CON-SŪM'A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be consumable.—*Shelley.*

IN-CON-SUM'MATE, *a.* Not consummate; not finished; not complete.

IN-CON-SUM'MATE-NESS, *n.* State of being incomplete.

† IN-CON-SUMP'TI-BLE, *a.* 1. Not to be spent, wasted, or destroyed by fire.—*Digby.* 2. Not to be destroyed.

† IN-CON-TAM'IN-ATE, *a.* Not contaminated; not adulterated.

IN-CON-TAM'IN-ATE-NESS, *n.* Uncorrupted state.

IN-CON-TEST'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] Not contestable; not to be disputed; not admitting debate; too clear to be controverted.—SYN. Incontrovertible; indisputable; irrefragable; undeniable; unquestionable; indubitable.

IN-CON-TEST'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to preclude debate: indisputably; incontrovertibly; indubitably.

IN-CON-TIG'U-OUS, *a.* Not contiguous; not adjoining; not touching; separate.—*Boyle.*

IN-CON-TIG'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* So as not to be contiguous.

IN-CON'TI-NENCE, } *n.* [L. *incontinentia.*] 1. Want of re-
IN-CON'TI-NEN-CY, } straint of the passions or appetites. 2. Want of restraint of the sexual appetite; free or illegal indulgence of lust; lewdness; [used of either sex, but *appropriately* of the male sex. *Incontinence* in men is the same as *unchastity* in women.]—3. Among *physicians*, the inability of any of the animal organs to restrain discharges of their contents, so that the discharges are involuntary.

IN-CON'TI-NENT, *a.* [L. *incontinens.*] Not restraining the passions or appetites, particularly the sexual appetite; unchaste; lewd. 2. Unable to restrain discharges.—In the sense of *immediate*, or *immediately*, [*obs.*]

IN-CON'TI-NENT, *n.* One who is unchaste.—*Ben Jonson.*

IN-CON'TI-NENT-LY, *adv.* 1. Without due restraint of the passions or appetites; unchastely. 2. Immediately.—*Pope.*

IN-CON-TRAC'TED, *a.* Not contracted; not shortened.

IN-CON-TRŌL'LA-BLE, *a.* Not to be controlled; that can not be restrained or governed; uncontrollable.

IN-CON-TRŌL'LA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that admits of no control.

IN-CON-TRO-VERT'I-BLE, *a.* Too clear or certain to admit of dispute.—SYN. Incontestable; indisputable; irrefragable; undeniable; unquestionable; indubitable.

IN-CON-TRO-VERT'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or to a degree that precludes debate or controversy.

IN-CON-VĒN'IENCE, } *n.* [L. *inconveniens.*] 1. Unfitness,
IN-CON-VĒN'IEN-CY, } unsuitableness; inexpedience; [*obs.*] 2. Any thing that disturbs quiet, impedes prosperity, or increases the difficulty of action or success.—SYN. Incommodiousness; disadvantage; disquiet; uneasiness; disturbance; annoyance; molestation; trouble.

IN-CON-VĒN'IENCE, *v. t.* To trouble; to put to inconvenience.

IN-CON-VĒN'IENT, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Incommodious; unsuitable; disadvantageous; giving trouble or uneasiness; increasing the difficulty of progress or success. 2. Unfit; unsuitable.

IN-CON-VĒN'IENT-LY, *adv.* Unsuitably; incommodiously; in a manner to give trouble; unseasonably.

IN-CON-VERS'A-BLE, *a.* Not inclined to free conversation; incommunicative; unsocial; reserved.

IN-CON'VERS-ANT, *a.* Not conversant; not familiar.

IN-CON-VERT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of not being changeable or convertible into something else.—*Walsh.*

IN-CON-VERT'I-BLE, *a.* Not convertible; that can not be transmuted or changed into something else.

IN-CON-VICT'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being not convicted. —*More.* [*Bad.*]

IN-CON-VIN'CI-BLE, *a.* Not convincible; that can not be convinced; not capable of conviction.

IN-CON-VIN'CI-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not admitting of conviction.

IN-CŌ'NY, *a.* or *n.* [qu. *in*, and *con*, to know.] Unlearned; artless; an accomplished person, [*in contempt.*]—*Shak.* [*Ill.*]

IN-COR'PO-RAL, *a.* Not consisting of matter or body; immaterial.—*Raleigh.* [*Little used.*] *See* INCORPOREAL.

IN-COR-PO-RAL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of not consisting of matter; immateriality.

IN-COR'PO-RAL-LY, *adv.* Without matter or a body; immaterially.

IN-COR'PO-RATE, *a.* 1. Not consisting of matter; not having a material body; [*little used.*] 2. Mixed; united in one body; associated.

IN-COR'PO-RĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *incorporer*; L. *incorporo.*] 1. In *pharmacy*, to mix different ingredients in one mass or body; to reduce dry substances to the consistence of paste by the admixture of a fluid, as in making pills, &c. 2. To mix and embody one substance in another. 3. To unite, to blend; to work into another mass or body. 4. To unite; to associate in another government or empire. 5. To embody; to give a material form to, as a spirit.—*Stillingfleet.* 6. To form into a legal body, or body politic, as a bank.

IN-COR'PO-RĀTE, *v. i.* To unite so as to make a part of another body; to be mixed or blended; to grow into or coalesce: followed by *with.*

IN-COR'PO-RĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Mixed or united in one body, associated in the same political body; united in a legal body.

IN-COR'PO-RĀ-TING, *ppr.* Mixing or uniting in one body or mass; associating in the same political body; forming a legal body.

IN-COR-PO-RĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of incorporating. 2. Union of different ingredients in one mass. 3. Association in the same political body. 4. Formation of a legal or political body by the union of individuals, constituting an artificial person.

IN-COR-PŌ'RE-AL, *a.* [L. *incorporalis.*] Not consisting of matter; not having a material body.—SYN. Immaterial; unsubstantial; bodiless; spiritual.

IN-COR-PŌ'RE-AL-LY, *adv.* Without body; immaterially. —*Bacon.*

IN-COR-PO-RĒ'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being not material; immateriality.

IN-CORPSE' (in-korps'), *v. t.* To incorporate. [*Barbarous.*]

IN-COR-RECT', *a.* 1. Not correct; not exact; not according to a copy or model, or to established rules. 2. Not according to truth. 3. Not according to law or morality.—4. In *old writers*, not duly regulated or subordinated; as, a will most *incorrect* to heaven. *Shak.*—SYN. Inaccurate; erroneous; wrong; faulty.

IN-COR-RECTION, *n.* Want of correction.—*Arnway.*

IN-COR-RECT'LY, *adv.* Not in accordance with truth or other standard; inaccurately; not exactly.

IN-COR-RECT'NESS, *n.* Want of conformity to truth or to a standard; inaccuracy.

IN-COR-RE-SPOND'ING, *a.* Not corresponding.—*Coleridge.*

IN-COR'RI-GI-BLE, *a.* 1. That can not be corrected or amended; bad beyond correction. 2. Too depraved to be corrected or reformed.

IN-COR'RI-GI-BLE-NESS, } *n.* The quality of being bad,
IN-COR-RI-GI-BIL'I-TY, } erroneous, or depraved beyond correction; hopeless depravity in persons and error in things.

IN-COR'RI-GI-BLY, *adv.* To a degree of depravity beyond all means of amendment.—*Roscommon.*

IN-COR-RŌD'I-BLE, *a.* That can not be corroded.

IN-COR-RUPT', } *a.* [L. *incorruptus.*] Not corrupt; not
IN-COR-RUPT'ED, } marred, impaired, or spoiled; not defiled or depraved; pure; sound; untainted; above the power of bribes.

IN-COR-RUPT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being incapable of decay or corruption.

IN-COR-RUPT'I-BLE, *a.* 1. That can not corrupt or decay; not admitting of corruption. 2. That can not be bribed; inflexibly just and upright.

IN-COR-RUPT'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being incorruptible, or not liable to decay.—*Boyle.*

IN-COR-RUPT'I-BLY, *adv.* In a way not admitting of corruption.

IN-COR-RUP'TION, *n.* Incapability of being corrupted.

IN-COR-RUPT'IVE, *a.* Not liable to corruption.

IN-COR-RUPTNESS, *n.* 1. Exemption from decay or corruption. 2. Purity of mind or manners; probity; integrity; honesty.

IN-CRAS'SATE, *v. t.* [L. *incrassatus.*] 1. To make thick or thicker; to thicken; the contrary to *attenuate.*—2. In *pharmacy,* to make fluids thicker by the mixture of other substances less fluid, or by evaporating the thinner parts.

IN-CRAS'SATE, *v. i.* To become thick or thicker.

IN-CRAS'SATE, } *a.* 1. In *botany,* thickened or becoming
IN-CRAS'SA-TED, } thicker toward the flower. 2. Fattened.

IN-CRAS'SA-TED, *pp.* Made thick or thicker.

IN-CRAS'SA-TING, *ppr.* Rendering thick or thicker; growing thicker.

IN-CRAS-SA'TION, *n.* The act of thickening, or state of becoming thick or thicker.—*Brown.*

IN-CRAS'SA-TIVE, *a.* Having the quality of thickening.

IN-CRAS'SA-TIVE, *n.* That which has the power to thicken.—*Harvey.*

IN-CRĒAS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be increased.—*Sherwood.*

IN-CRĒASE', *v. i.* [L. *incresco.*] 1. To become greater in bulk or quantity; to grow; to augment, as plants; to become more in number; to advance in value, or in any quality, good or bad. 2. To become more violent. 3. To become more bright or vivid. 4. To swell; to rise; as, the waters *increase.* 5. To swell; to become louder, as sound. 6. To become of more esteem and authority. 7. To enlarge, as the enlightened part of the moon's disk.

IN-CRĒASE', *v. t.* 1. To augment or make greater in bulk, quantity, or amount. 2. To advance in quality; to add to any quality or affection. 3. To extend; to lengthen, as distance. 4. To extend; to spread, as one's popularity. 5. To aggravate, as wickedness.

IN-CRĒASE' or IN'CRĒASE, *n.* 1. Augmentation; a growing larger in size, extent, or quantity, &c. 2. The result of augmentation; profit; interest; that which is added to the original stock. 3. Produce, as of land. 4. Progeny; issue; offspring. 5. Generation.—*Shak.* 6. The waxing of the moon; the augmentation of the luminous part of the moon, presented to the inhabitants of the earth. 7. Augmentation of strength or violence. 8. Augmentation of degree.—SYN. Enlargement; extension; growth; increment; addition; accession.

IN-CRĒASED' (in-kreest'), *pp.* or *a.* Augmented; made or grown larger.

IN-CRĒASE'FUL, *a.* Abundant in produce.—*Shak.*

IN-CRĒAS'ER, *n.* He or that which increases.

IN-CRĒAS'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Growing; becoming larger; advancing in any quality, good or bad.

IN-CRĒAS'ING-LY, *adv.* In the way of growing or increasing; growingly.

IN-CRE-ATE', *v. t.* To create within.—*Howe.*

IN'CRE-ATE, } *a.* Uncreated, which see.
IN'CRE-Ā-TED, }

IN-CRED-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *incredibilité.*] The quality of surpassing belief, or of being too extraordinary to admit of belief.

IN-CRED'I-BLE, *a.* [L. *incredibilis.*] That can not be believed; not to be credited; too extraordinary and improbable to admit of belief.

IN-CRED'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Incredibility, which see.

IN-CRED'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to preclude belief.

IN-CRE-DŪ'LI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *incredulité.*] The quality of not believing; indisposition to believe; a withholding or refusal of belief; unbelief; skepticism.

IN-CRED'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *incredulus.*] Not believing; indisposed to admit the truth of what is related; refusing or withholding belief.

IN-CRED'U-LOUS-LY, *adv.* With unbelief or incredulity.

IN-CRED'U-LOUS-NESS, *n.* Incredulity, which see.

† IN-CREM'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be burned.

IN'CRE-MENT, *n.* [L. *incrementum.*] 1. Increase; a growing in bulk, quantity, number, value, or amount; augmentation. 2. Produce; production. 3. Matter added; increase; addition.—4. In *mathematics,* the finite increase of a variable quantity.

† IN'CRE-PĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *increpo.*] To chide; to rebuke.

IN-CRE-PĀ'TION, *n.* [It. *increpazione.*] A chiding or rebuking; rebuke; reprehension.—*Hammond.*

IN-CRES'CENT, *a.* [L. *increscens.*] Increasing; growing, augmenting; swelling.

IN-CRIM'IN-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *in* and *criminor.*] To accuse; to charge with a crime or fault.

IN-CRIM'IN-Ā-TED, *pp.* Accused; charged with a crime.

IN-CRIM'IN-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Charging with a crime or fault.

† IN-CRU-ENT'AL, *a.* [L. *incruentus.*] Unbloody; not attended with blood.

IN-CRUST', *v. t.* [L. *incrusto.*] To cover with a crust or with a hard coat; to form a crust on the surface of any substance.

IN-CRUST'ĀTE, *v. t.* To incrust. [*Little used.*]

IN-CRUST-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *incrustatio.*] 1. A crust or coat of any thing on the surface of a body. 2. A covering or inlaying of marble, mosaic, or other substance, attached by cramp-irons, cement, &c.—*Brande.*

IN-CRUST'ED, *pp.* Covered with a crust.

IN-CRUST'ING, *ppr.* Covering with a crust.

IN-CRUST'MENT, *n.* Incrustation.—*Ed. Rev*

IN-CRYS'TAL-LIZ-A-BLE, *a.* That will not crystallize, that can not be formed into crystals; uncrystallizable.

IN'CU-BĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *incubo.*] To sit, as on eggs for hatching.

IN-CU-BĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *incubatio.*] The act of sitting on eggs, for the purpose of hatching young. This word has of late been sometimes applied to the hatching of eggs by artificial heat.—*Ure.*

† IN-CŪBI-TURE, *n.* Incubation.

IN'CU-BUS, *n.* [L.] 1. The nightmare; suffocative anhelation, with a sense of external pressure upon the chest, often seeming to be that of some hideous monster, and with tremor or violent struggle. 2. A demon; an imaginary being or fairy.

IN-CUL'CĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *inculco.*] To impress by frequent admonitions; to enforce by frequent repetitions; to urge on the mind.—SYN. To teach; instill; implant; infuse.

IN-CUL'CĀ-TED, *pp.* Impressed or enforced by frequent admonitions.

IN-CUL'CĀ-TING, *ppr.* Impressing or enforcing by repeated instruction.

IN-CUL-CĀ'TION, *n.* The action of impressing by repeated admonitions.

IN-CUL'PA-BLE, *a.* Without fault; unblamable; blameless; that can not be accused.—*South.*

IN-CUL'PA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unblamableness.—*Montagu.*

IN-CUL'PA-BLY, *adv.* Unblamably; without blame.

IN-CUL'PĀTE, *v. t.* [L.] To blame; to censure; opposed to exculpate.—*Smart.*

IN-CUL'PĀ-TED, *pp.* Blamed; censured.

IN-CUL'PĀ-TING, *ppr.* Blaming; censuring.

IN-CUL-PĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *in* and *culpa.*] Blame; censure.—*Jefferson.*

IN-CUL'PA-TO-RY, *a.* Imputing blame.

IN-CULT', *a.* [L. *incultus.*] Untilled; uncultivated.

IN-CUL'TI-VA-TED, *a.* Not cultivated; uncultivated.

IN-CUL-TI-VĀ'TION, *n.* Neglect or want of cultivation.

IN-CUL'TURE, *n.* Want or neglect of cultivation.

IN-CUM'BEN-CY, *n.* 1. A lying or resting on something. 2. The state of holding or being in possession of a benefice, or of an office.

IN-CUM'BENT, *a.* [L. *incumbens.*] 1. Lying or resting on. 2. Supported; buoyed up; as, *incumbent* on the air.—*Dryden.* 3. Leaning on, or resting against. 4. Lying on, as duty or obligation; imposed and emphatically urging or pressing to performance; indispensable.

IN-CUM'BENT, *n.* The person who is in present possession of a benefice or of any office.

IN-CUM'BENT-LY, *adv.* In an incumbent manner.—*Chalmers.*

IN-CUM'BER, *v. t.* [Fr. *encombrer.*] To burden with a load; to embarrass. *See* ENCUMBER and its derivatives.

IN-CUM'BRANCE, *n.* 1. A burdensome and troublesome load; any thing that impedes motion or action, or renders it difficult or laborious; clog; impediment; embarrassment. 2. A legal claim on the estate of another.

IN-CUM'BRAN-CER, *n.* One who has an incumbrance or some legal claim on an estate.—*Kent.*

† IN-CUM'BROUS, *a.* Cumbersome; troublesome.—*Chaucer*

IN-CUR', *v. t.* [L. *incurro.*] 1. To become liable to; to become subject to, as a penalty. 2. To bring on, as expense. 3. To occur; to meet; to press on: with *to* or *into*; [*obs.*]

IN-CŪR-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *incurabilité.*] The state of being incurable; impossibility of cure; insusceptibility of cure or remedy.

IN-CŪR'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That can not be cured; not admitting of cure; beyond the power of skill or medicine. 2. Not admitting remedy or correction—SYN. Irremediable; remediless; irrecoverable; irretrievable.

IN-CŪR'A-BLE, *n.* A person diseased beyond the reach of cure.

IN-CŪR'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of not admitting cure or remedy.

IN-CŪR'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that renders cure impracticable.

IN-CU-RI-OS'I-TY, *n.* Want of curiosity; inattentiveness; indifference.—*Wotton.*

IN-CŪ'RI-OUS, *a.* Destitute of curiosity; not curious or inquisitive; inattentive.—*Swift.*

IN-CŪ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Without inquisitiveness.—*Bp. Hall.*

IN-CŪ'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Want of curiosity or inquisitiveness.—*Chesterfield.*

IN-CURRE'D' (in-kurd'), *pp.* Brought on.

IN-CUR'RENCE, *n.* The act of bringing on, or subjecting one's self to; as, the *incurrence* of guilt.

IN-CUR'RING, *ppr.* Becoming subject or liable to; bringing on.

IN-CŪR'SION, *n.* [Fr. *incursion*; L. *incursio.*] 1. An entering into a territory with hostile intention; an irruption; an inroad; applied to the expeditions of small parties or detachments of an enemy's army, entering a territory for attack, plunder, or destruction of a post or magazine. Hence, it differs from *invasion*, which is the hostile entrance of an army for conquest. 2. Attack; occurrence. —*South*; [*unusual.*]

IN-CUR'SIVE, *a.* Hostile; making an attack or incursion.

IN-CURV'ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *incurvo.*] To bend; to crook; to turn from a right line or straight course.

IN-CURV'ATE, *a.* Curved inward or upward.

IN-CURV'Ā-TED, *pp.* Bent; turned from a rectilinear direction.

IN-CURV'Ā-TING, *ppr.* Bending; turning from a right line.

IN-CURV-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of bending. 2. The state of being bent or turned from a rectilinear course; curvity; crookedness. 3. The act of bowing, or bending the body in respect or reverence.

IN-CURVE' (in-kurv'), *v. t.* To bend; to make crooked.

IN-CURVE'D' (in-kurvd'), *pp.* or *a.* Bent; bent or curved inward.

IN-CURVI-TY, *n.* A state of being bent or crooked; crookedness; a bending inward.—*Brown.*

† IN-DA-GĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *indago.*] To seek or search out.

IN-DA-GĀ'TION, *n.* The act of searching; search; inquiry; examination.—*Boyle.* [*Little used.*]

IN'DA-GĀ-TOR, *n.* A searcher; one who seeks or inquires with diligence.—*Boyle.* [*Little used.*]

IN-DAM'AGE. *See* ENDAMAGE.

IN-DĀRT', *v. t.* To dart in; to thrust or strike in.

IN-DĀRT'ED, *pp.* Darted in.

IN-DĀRT'ING, *ppr.* Darting or thrusting in.

IN-DEB-I-TĀ'TUS AS-SUMP'SIT. See ASSUMPSIT.

IN-DEBT' (-det'), a *verb*, is not used.

IN-DEBT'ED (in-det'ted), *a.* [It. *indebitato.*] 1. Being in debt; having incurred a debt; held or obliged to pay. 2. Obliged by something received, for which restitution or gratitude is due.

IN-DEBT'ED-NESS (in-det'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being indebted.—*Smart.*

IN-DEBT'MENT (in-det'ment), *n.* The state of being indebted.—*Hall.* [*Little used.*]

IN-DE'CEN-CY, *n.* [Fr. *indecence.*] That which is unbecoming in language or manners; any action or behavior which is deemed a violation of modesty, or an offense to delicacy.—SYN. Indelicacy; indecorum; immodesty; impurity; obscenity.

IN-DE'CENT, *a.* [Fr.; L. *indecens.*] Unfit to be seen or heard; offensive to modesty and delicacy.—SYN. Unbecoming; indecorous; indelicate; unseemly; immodest; gross; shameful; impure; unchaste; obscene; filthy.

IN-DE'CENT-LY, *adv.* In a manner to offend modesty or delicacy.

IN-DE-CID'U-OUS, *a.* Not falling, as the leaves of trees in autumn; lasting; evergreen.

IN-DEC'I-MA-BLE, *a.* Not liable to the payment of tithes.

IN-DE-CI'PHER-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be deciphered.

IN-DE-CI'SION (-de-sizh'un), *n.* Want of decision; want of settled purpose, or of firmness in the determinations of the will; a wavering of mind; irresolution; hesitation.

IN-DE-CI'SIVE, *a.* 1. Not decisive; not bringing to a final close or ultimate issue. 2. Unsettled; wavering; vacillating; hesitating.

IN-DE-CI'SIVE-LY, *adv.* Without decision.

IN-DE-CI'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being undecided; unsettled state; state of not being brought to a final issue.

IN-DE-CLIN'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *indeclinabilis.*] Not declinable; not varied by terminations.

IN-DE-CLIN'A-BLY, *adv.* Without variation.—*Montagu.*

IN-DE-COM-PŌS'A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of decomposition, or of being resolved into the primary constituent elements.

IN-DE-COM-PŌS'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Incapableness of decomposition.

* IN-DE-CŌ'ROUS or IN-DE-C'O-ROUS, *a.* [L. *indecorus.*] Violating good manners; contrary to the established rules of good breeding, or to the forms of respect which age and station require.—*Indecorous* is sometimes equivalent to *indecent*; but it is less frequently applied to actions which offend modesty and chastity.—SYN. Unbecoming, unseemly; rude; coarse; impolite; uncivil.

* IN-DE-CŌ'ROUS-LY or IN-DE-C'O-ROUS-LY, *adv.* In an unbecoming manner.

* IN-DE-CŌ'ROUS-NESS or IN-DE-C'O-ROUS-NESS, *n.* Violation of good manners in words or behavior.

IN-DE-CŌ'RUM, *n.* [L.] Impropriety of behavior; that in behavior or manners which violates the established rules of civility, or the duties of respect which age or station requires; an unbecoming action. It is sometimes synonymous with *indecency*; but *indecency*, more frequently than *indecorum*, is applied to words or actions which refer to what nature and propriety require to be concealed or suppressed.

IN-DEED', *adv.* [*in* and *deed.*] In reality; in truth; in fact. *Indeed* is usually emphatical, but in some cases more so than in others; as, this is true; it is *indeed.* It is used as an expression of surprise, or for the purpose of obtaining confirmation of a fact stated; as, *indeed!* is it possible?

IN-DE-FAT'I-GA-BLE, *a.* [L. *indefatigabilis.*] Not tired not exhausted by labor; not yielding to fatigue.—SYN. Unwearied; untiring; persevering; assiduous.

IN-DE-FAT'I-GA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unweariedness; persistency.—*Parnell.*

IN-DE-FAT'I-GA-BLY, *adv.* Without weariness; without yielding to fatigue.—*Dryden.*

† IN-DE-FAT-I-GĀ'TION, *n.* Unweariedness.

IN-DE-FĒAS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality or state of being not subject to be made void.

IN-DE-FĒAS'I-BLE, *a.* Not to be defeated; that can not be made void.

IN-DE-FĒAS'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be defeated or made void.

IN-DE-FEC-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being subject to no defect or decay.

IN-DE-FEC'I-BLE, *a.* Unfailing; not liable to defect failure, or decay.

IN-DE-FEC'TIVE, *a.* Not defective; perfect; complete

† IN-DE-FĒ'SI-BLE, *a.* Indefeasible.

IN-DE-FENS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality or state of not being capable of defense or vindication.—*Walsh.*

IN-DE-FENS'I-BLE, *a.* 1. That can not be defended or maintained; untenable. 2. Not to be vindicated or justified.

IN-DE-FENS'I-BLY, *adv.* In an indefensible manner.

IN-DE-FENS'IVE, *a.* Having no defense.—*Herbert.*

IN-DE-FĪ'CIEN-CY (-fish'en-se), *n.* The quality of not being deficient, or of suffering no delay.

IN-DE-FĪ'CIENT, *a.* Not deficient; not failing; perfect.

IN-DE-FĪN'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be defined.

IN-DE-FĪN'A-BLY, *adv.* Not to be capable of definition.

IN-DEF'IN-ITE, *a.* [L. *indefinitus.*] 1. Not limited or defined; not determinate; not precise or certain. 2. That has no certain limits, or to which the human mind can affix none.—SYN. Unlimited; undefined; unsettled; indeterminate; vague; uncertain.

IN-DEF'IN-ITE-LY, *adv.* 1. Without any settled limitation. 2. Not precisely; not with certainty or precision.

IN-DEF'IN-ITE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being undefined, unlimited, or not precise and certain.

† IN-DE-FIN'I-TUDE, *n.* Quantity not limited by our understanding, though yet finite.—*Hale.*

IN-DE-HIS'CENT, *a.* [*in* and *dehiscent.*] Not opening spontaneously at maturity, as the pericarp of a hazel-nut.

IN-DE-LIB'ER-ATE, *a.* Done or performed without deliberation or consideration; sudden; unpremeditated.

IN-DE-LIB'ER-ATE-LY, *adv.* Without deliberation or premeditation.

IN-DEL-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being indelible.

IN-DEL'I-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *indelebile.*] 1. Not to be blotted out; that can not be effaced or canceled. 2. Not to be annulled. —*Sprat*; [*rare.*] 3. That can not be effaced or lost; as, an *indelible* impress.

IN-DEL'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be blotted out or effaced; too deeply imprinted to be effaced.

IN-DEL'I-CA-CY, *n.* 1. Want of delicacy; want of decency in language or behavior. 2. Want of a nice sense of propriety, or nice regard to refinement in manners or in the treatment of others; rudeness; coarseness of manners or language.

IN-DEL'I-CATE, *a.* 1. Wanting delicacy. 2. Offensive to good manners, or to purity of mind.—SYN. Indecorous; unbecoming; unseemly; rude; coarse; impolite; gross; indecent.

IN-DEL'I-CATE-LY, *adv.* Indecently; in a manner to offend against good manners or purity of mind.

IN-DEM-NI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of indemnifying, saving harmless, or securing against loss, damage, or pen

alty. 2. Security against loss. 3. Reimbursement of loss, damage, or penalty.

IN-DEM'NI-FĪED (in-dem'ne-fīde), *pp.* Saved harmless; secured against damage.

IN-DEM'NI-FY, *v. t.* 1. To save harmless; to secure against loss, damage, or penalty. 2. To make good; to reimburse to one what he has lost.

IN-DEM'NI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Saving harmless; securing against loss; reimbursing loss.

IN-DEM'NI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *indemnité.*] 1. Security given to save harmless; a writing or pledge by which a person is secured against future loss. 2. Security against punishment. 3. Indemnification or recompense for injury sustained; as, they were taught to expect a large and lucrative *indemnity* for their pretended wrongs.—*Lord Mahon.* [This is a recent sense of the word, borrowed from the French, and perhaps not fully authorized.—*Ed.*]

IN-DE-MON'STRA-BLE, *a.* That can not be demonstrated.

IN-DEN-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of naturalizing, or the patent by which a person is made free.

IN-DEN'IZE, *v. t.* To endenize, which see.

IN-DEN'I-ZEN, *v. t.* To invest with the privileges of a free citizen.—*Overbury.*

IN-DEN'I-ZENED, *pp.* Invested with the privileges of a free citizen.

IN-DEN'I-ZEN-ING, *ppr.* Investing with the privileges of a free citizen.

IN-DENT', *v. t.* [*in*, and Fr *dent.*] 1. To notch; to jag; to cut any margin into points or inequalities, like a row of teeth. 2. To bind out by indentures or contract.

IN-DENT', *v. i.* 1. To be cut or notched; hence, to crook or turn.—*Milton.* 2. To contract; to bargain or covenant.

IN-DENT', *n.* 1. Incisure; a cut or notch in the margin of any thing, or a recess like a notch.—*Shak.* 2. A stamp. 3. A certificate, or indented certificate, issued by the government of the United States, at the close of the Revolution, for the principal or interest of the public debt; [*not used.*]

IN-DENT-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. A notch; a cut in the margin of paper or other things. 2. A recess or depression in any border.

IN-DENT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Cut in the edge into points, like teeth. 2. Bound out by indented writings. 3. Bound out by writings, or covenants in writing.

IN-DENT'ED-LY, *adv.* With indentations.

IN-DENT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Cutting into notches. 2. Binding out by covenants in writing.

IN-DENT'ING, *n.* An impression like that made by a tooth.

† IN-DENT'MENT, *n.* Indenture.—*Bp. Hall.*

IN-DENT'URE, *n.* A writing containing a contract.—*Originally*, two copies were *indented* or cut so as to correspond to each other; hence the name.

IN-DENT'URE, *v. t.* To indent; to bind by indentures.

IN-DENT'URE, *v. i.* To run in and out; to indent.—*Heywood.*

IN-DENT'URED, *pp.* Bound by indentures; apprenticed.

IN-DENT'UR-ING, *ppr.* Binding by indentures.

IN-DE-PEND'ENCE, *n.* 1. A state of being not dependent; complete exemption from control, or the power of others. 2. A state in which a person does not rely on others for subsistence; ability to support one's self. 3. A state of mind in which a person acts without bias or influence from others; exemption from undue influence; self-direction.

IN-DE-PEND'EN-CY, *n.* 1. Independence, which see.—2. In *ecclesiastical affairs*, a system of *independency* is one in which each congregation of Christians is a complete church, subject to no superior authority.

IN-DE-PEND'ENT, *a.* 1. Not dependent; not subject to the control of others; not subordinate. 2. Not holding or enjoying possessions at the will of another; not relying on others; not dependent. 3. Affording the means of independence. 4. Not subject to bias or influence; not obsequious; self-directing. 5. Not connected with. 6. Free; easy; self-commanding; bold; unconstrained. 7. Separate from; exclusive. 8. Pertaining to the Independents.

IN-DE-PEND'ENT, *n.* One who, in *religious affairs*, maintains that every congregation of Christians is a complete church, subject to no superior authority.

IN-DE-PEND'ENT-LY, *adv.* 1. Without depending or relying on others; without control. 2. Without undue bias or influence; not obsequiously. 3. Without connection with other things.

IN-DEP'RE-CA-BLE, *a.* That can not be deprecated.

IN-DEP-RE-HENS'I-BLE, *a.* That can not be found out.

IN-DE-PRĪV'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be deprived.

IN-DE-SCRĪB'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be described.

IN-DE-SCRIP'TĪVE, *a.* Not descriptive or containing just description.

IN-DE-SERT', *n.* Want of merit or worth.

IN-DES'I-NENT, *a.* Not ceasing; perpetual.

IN-DES'I-NENT-LY, *adv.* Without cessation.—*Ray.*

IN-DE-SĪR'A-BLE, *n.* Not desirable.

IN-DE-STRUCT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of resisting decomposition, or of being incapable of destruction

IN-DE-STRUCT'I-BLE, *a.* That can not be destroyed; incapable of decomposition; imperishable.

IN-DE-STRUCT'I-BLY, *adv.* In an indestructible manner.

IN-DE-TERM'IN-A-BLE, *a.* 1. That can not be determined, ascertained, or fixed. 2. Not to be determined or ended.

IN-DE-TERM'IN-A-BLY, *adv.* In an indeterminable manner.

IN-DE-TERM'IN-ATE, *a.* 1. Not determinate; not settled or fixed; not definite; uncertain. 2. Not certain; not precise.—An *indeterminate quantity*, in *mathematics*, a quantity having no fixed value.

IN-DE-TERM'IN-ATE-LY, *adv.* 1. Not in any settled manner; indefinitely; not with precise limits. 2. Not with certainty or precision of signification.

IN-DE-TERM'IN-ATE-NESS, *n.* Indefiniteness; want of certain limits; want of precision.—*Paley.*

IN-DE-TERM-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. Want of determination; an unsettled or wavering state; vacillation. 2. Want of fixed or stated direction.

IN-DE-TERM'INED, *a.* Undetermined; unsettled; unfixed.

IN-DE-VŌTE', *a.* Not devoted.—*Bentley.*

IN-DE-VŌT'ED, *a.* Not devoted.—*Clarendon.*

IN-DE-VŌ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; *in* and *devotion.*] Want of devotion; absence of devout affections.

IN-DE-VOUT', *a.* [Fr. *indevot.*] Not devout; not having devout affections; undevout.—*Decay of Piety.*

IN-DE-VOUT'LY, *adv.* Without devotion.

IN'DEX, *n.*; *pl.* INDEXES, sometimes IN'DICES. [L.] 1. That which points out; that which shows or manifests. 2. The hand that points to any thing, as the hour of the day, the road to a place, &c. 3. A table of the contents of a book.—*Watts.* A table of references in an alphabetical order. —4. In *anatomy*, the forefinger, or pointing finger.—5. In *arithmetic* and *algebra*, the figure or letter which shows to what power any quantity is involved; the exponent. [In this sense the plural is always *indices.*]—6. The *index of a logarithm*, is the integral part of the logarithm; the characteristic.—7. The *index of a globe*, or the *gnomon*, is a little style fitted on the north pole, which, when the globe is turned, serves to point to certain divisions of the hour circle.—8. *Index of refraction*, in *optics*, the sine of the angle of incidence, the sine of the angle of refraction being taken for unity.—9. In *music*, a direct, which see.—In the *Roman Catholic Church*, the *index prohibitory* is a catalogue of books which are forbidden to be read; the *index expurgatory* is a catalogue specifying passages in books which are to be expunged or altered. These catalogues are published, with additions, from time to time, under the sanction of the pope.—*Hooke.*

IN'DEX, *v. t.* To provide with an index or table of contents; to reduce to an index; as, to *index* a book.

IN'DEXED (in'dext), *pp.* Provided with an index; reduced to an index.

IN'DEX-ER, *n.* He who frames an index.

IN-DEX'IC-AL, *a.* Having the form of an index; pertaining to an index.

IN-DEX'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of an index.

IN'DEX-ING, *ppr.* Providing with an index; reducing to an index.

IN-DEX-TER'I-TY, *n.* 1. Want of dexterity or readiness in the use of the hands; clumsiness; awkwardness. 2. Want of skill or readiness in any art or occupation.

IN'DIA (ind'ya), *n.* A country in Asia, so named from the River Indus.

IN'DIA RUB'BER, } *n.* The *caoutchouc*, a substance of ex-
IN'DIAN RUB'BER, } traordinary elasticity, called, also, *elastic gum* or *resin.*

IN'DIA-MAN, *n.* A large ship employed in the India trade

IN'DIAN (ind'yan), *a.* Pertaining to either of the Indies, East or West, or to the aborigines of America.

IN'DIAN (ind'yan), *n.* A general name of any native of the Indies; a native of the American continent.

IN'DIAN AR'RŌW-RŌOT, *n.* A plant of the genus *maranta.*

IN'DIAN BERRY, *n.* *Cocculus Indicus*, which see.—*Ure.*

IN'DIAN BREAD, *n.* A plant of the genus *jatropha.*

IN'DIAN CORN, *n.* A plant, the maize, of the genus *zea*; a native of America.

IN'DIAN CRESS, *n.* A plant of the genus *tropæolum.*

IN'DIAN FIG, *n.* A plant of the genus *cactus.*

IN'DIAN INK, } *n.* A substance made of lampblack and an
IN'DIA INK, } imal glue, brought chiefly from China, and used for water-colors.

IN'DIAN-LIKE, *a.* Resembling an Indian.

IN'DIAN RED, *n.* A species of ochre.—*Hill.*

IN'DIAN REED, *n.* A plant of the genus *canna.*

IN'DIAN TO-BAC'CO, *n.* A species of *lobelia*, which see.

IN'DIAN TURNIP, *n.* An American plant with a head of red berries growing on a stem, and a root resembling a small turnip, but having a very acrid juice.—*Farm. Encyc.*

IN'DIAN-ITE, *n.* A mineral of the feldspar family.

IN'DI-CANT, *a.* or *n.* [L. *indicans.*] A term applied to that which points out what is to be done to cure disease.

IN'DI-CĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *indico.*] 1. To point out; to direct the mind to a knowledge of something. 2. To tell; to disclose. —3. In *medicine*, to manifest by symptoms; to point to as the proper remedies.—SYN. To show; mark; signify; denote; discover.

IN'DI-CĀ-TED, *pp.* Shown; pointed out; directed.

IN'DI-CĀ-TING, *ppr.* Showing; pointing out; directing.

IN-DI-CĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of pointing out. 2. Mark; token; sign; symptom.—3. In *medicine*, any symptom or occurrence in a disease, which serves to direct to suitable remedies. 4. Discovery made; intelligence given.—*Bentley.* 5. Explanation; display; [*little used.*]

IN-DIC'A-TIVE, *a.* [L. *indicativus.*] 1. Showing; giving intimation or knowledge of something not visible or obvious. —2. In *grammar*, the *indicative* mood is the form of the verb that *indicates*, that is, which affirms or denies. The word is often used as a *noun* to denote this mood.

IN-DIC'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a manner to show or signify.

IN'DI-CĀ-TOR, *n.* He or that which shows or points out.

IN'DI-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Showing; serving to show or make known.

IN-DI-CĀVIT, *n.* [L.] In *English law*, a species of the writ of prohibition. It lies for the patron of a church when his incumbent is sued for tithes by another clergyman.

IN'DICE. *See* INDEX.

IN'DI-CO-LĪTE, *n.* [L. *indicum*, indigo, and Gr. λιθος.] In *mineralogy*, an indigo-blue variety of shorl or tourmalin.

IN-DICT' (in-dīte'), *v. t.* [L. *indictus.*] In *law*, to accuse or charge with a crime or misdemeanor, in writing, by a grand-jury under oath.

IN-DICT'A-BLE (in-dīt'a-bl), *a.* 1. That may be indicted. 2. Subject to be presented by a grand-jury; subject to indictment.

IN-DICT'ED (in-dīt'ed), *pp.* Accused by a grand-jury.

IN-DICT-EE' (in-dīte-ē'), *n.* A person who is indicted.

IN-DICT'ER (in-dīt'er), *n.* One who indicts.

IN-DICT'ING (in-dīt'ing), *ppr.* Accusing, or making a formal or written charge of a crime by a grand-jury.

IN-DIC'TION, *n.* [Fr.; Low L. *indictio.*] 1. Declaration; proclamation. *Bacon.*—2. In *chronology*, a cycle of fifteen years, instituted by Constantine the Great; it was begun Jan. 1, A. D. 313; *originally*, a period of taxation.

IN-DIC'TIVE, *a.* Proclaimed; declared.—*Kennet.*

IN-DICT'MENT (in-dīte'ment), *n.* 1. A written accusation or formal charge of a crime or misdemeanor, preferred by a grand-jury under oath to a court. 2. The paper or parchment containing the accusation of a grand-jury.

IN'DIES (ind'yez), *n.*; *pl.* of INDIA.

IN-DIF'FER-ENCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *indifferentia.*] 1. Equipoise or neutrality of mind between different persons or things; a state in which the mind is not inclined to one side more than the other. 2. Impartiality; freedom from prejudice, prepossession, or bias. 3. Unconcernedness; a state of the mind when it feels no anxiety or interest in what is presented to it. 4. State in which there is no difference, or in which no moral or physical reason preponderates. *Hooker.*—SYN. Carelessness; negligence; unconcern; apathy; insensibility.

IN-DIF'FER-ENT, *a.* [Fr.; L. *indifferens.*] 1. Neutral; not inclined to one side, party, or thing more than to another. 2. Unconcerned; feeling no interest, anxiety, or care respecting any thing. 3. Having no influence or preponderating weight; having no difference that gives a preference. 4. Neutral, as to good or evil. 5. Impartial; disinterested; as, an *indifferent* judge, juror, or arbitrator. 6. Passable; of a middling state or quality; neither good nor the worst.

IN-DIF'FER-ENT-ISM, *n.* State of indifference.—*Carlisle.* [*Bad.*]

IN-DIF'FER-ENT-LY, *adv.* 1. Without distinction or preference. 2. Equally; impartially; without favor, prejudice, or bias. 3. In a neutral state; without concern; without wish or aversion. 4. Not well; tolerably; passably.

IN'DI-GENCE, } *n.* [Fr. *indigence.*] Want of estate or
IN'DI-GEN-CY, } means of comfortable subsistence.—SYN. Penury; poverty; destitution; need.

IN'DI-GENE, *n.* [L. *indigena.*] One born in a country; a native animal or plant.—*Evelyn.*

IN-DIG'EN-OUS, *a.* 1. Native; born in a country, as persons. 2. Native; produced naturally in a country; not exotic, as plants.

IN'DI-GENT, *a.* [L. *indigens*; Fr. *indigent.*] Destitute of property or means of subsistence; needy; poor.

IN'DI-GENT-LY, *adv.* With indigence or destitution.

† IN-DI-GEST', *n.* A crude mass.—*Shak.*

IN-DI-GEST'ED, *a.* [L. *indigestus.*] 1. Not digested; not concocted in the stomach; not changed or prepared for nourishing the body; undigested; crude. 2. Not separated into distinct classes or orders, or into proper form; not regularly disposed and arranged. 3. Not methodized; not reduced to due form; crude. 4. Not prepared by heat. 5. Not brought to suppuration, as the contents of an abscess or boil.—*Wiseman.*

IN-DI-GEST'I-BLE, *a.* 1. Not digestible; not easily converted into chyme, or prepared in the stomach for nourishing the body. 2. Not to be received or patiently endured.

IN-DI-GEST'I-BLY, *adv.* Not digestibly.

IN-DI-GES'TION (-jest'yun), *n.* Want of due coction in the stomach; a failure of that change in food which prepares it for nutriment; crudity.—As *a disease*, dyspepsia.

IN-DIG'IT-ĀTE, *v. t.* To point out with the finger.

IN-DIG'IT-ĀTE, *v. i.* To communicate ideas by the fingers; to show or compute by the fingers.

IN-DIG'IT-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Showing, directing, or computing by the fingers.

IN-DIG-IT-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of pointing out with the finger.

† IN-DIGN' (in-dīne'), *a.* [L. *indignus.*] Unworthy; disgraceful.—*Shak.*

† IN-DIG'NANCE, *n.* Indignation.—*Spenser.*

IN-DIG'NANT, *a.* [L. *indignans.*] Affected at once with anger and disdain; feeling the mingled emotions of wrath and scorn or contempt.

IN-DIG'NANT-LY, *adv.* With indignation.

IN-DIG-NĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *indignatio.*] 1. A strong and elevated disapprobation of what is flagitious in character or conduct; anger or extreme anger, mingled with contempt, disgust, or abhorrence. 2. The anger of a superior; extreme anger, *particularly*, of the Supreme Being. 3. The effects of anger; the dreadful effects of God's displeasure; terrible judgments. 4. Holy displeasure at one's self for sin.—SYN. Ire; wrath; resentment; fury; rage.

† IN-DIG'NI-FY, *v. t.* To treat disdainfully.—*Spenser.*

IN-DIG'NI-TY, *n.* [L. *indignitas.*] Unmerited, contemptuous conduct toward another; any action toward another which manifests contempt for him; incivility or injury, accompanied with insult.—SYN. Contumely; outrage; affront; abuse; rudeness.

† IN-DIGN'LY (in-dīne'ly), *adv.* Unworthily.—*Hall.*

IN'DI-GO, *n.* [L. *indicum*, from *India*; Fr., It., Sp. *indigo.*] A substance or dye, prepared from the leaves and stalks of the indigo plant, and giving a deep blue color.

IN'DI-GO-PLANT, *n.* A name common to several herbs or shrubs of the genus *indigofera*, from which is prepared indigo.

IN-DI-GŌ'GEN, *n.* White or reduced indigo, produced by the action upon blue indigo of any deoxydating body. *Graham.*

IN-DI-GOM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the strength of indigo.—*Ure.*

IN-DI-GOT'IC ĀC'ID, *n.* An acid formed by dissolving indigo in diluted nitric acid.

IN-DIL'A-TO-RY, *a.* Not dilatory or slow.—*Cornwallis.*

IN-DIL'I-GENCE, *n.* Want of diligence; slothfulness.

IN-DIL'I-GENT, *a.* Not diligent; idle; slothful.

IN-DIL'I-GENT-LY, *adv.* Without diligence.—*Bp. Hall.*

IN-DI-MIN'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be diminished.

IN-DI-RECT', *a.* [L. *indirectus.*] 1. Not straight or rectilinear; deviating from a direct line or course; circuitous. 2. Not direct, in *a moral sense*; not tending to a purpose by the shortest or plainest course, or by the obvious, ordinary means, but obliquely or consequentially. 3. Wrong; improper.—*Shak.* 4. Not fair; not honest; tending to mislead or deceive; as, *indirect* dealing. *Tillotson.*—5. *Indirect tax*, is a tax or duty on articles of consumption, as an excise, customs, &c.

IN-DI-REC'TION, *n.* 1. Oblique course or means.—*Shak.* 2. Dishonest practice.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*]

IN-DI-REC'T-LY, *adv.* 1. Not in a straight line or course; obliquely. 2. Not by direct means. 3. Not in express terms. 4. Unfairly.—*Shak.*

IN-DI-REC'T-NESS, *n.* 1. Obliquity; devious course. 2. Unfairness; dishonesty.—*Montagu.*

IN-DIS-CERN'I-BLE (in-diz-cern'e-bl), *a.* That can not be discerned; not visible or perceptible; not discoverable.

IN-DIS-CERN'I-BLE-NESS (in-diz-cern'e-bl-nes), *n.* Incapability of being discerned.—*Hammond.*

IN-DIS-CERN'I-BLY (in-diz-cern'e-bly), *adv.* In a manner not to be seen or perceived.

† IN-DIS-CERP'I-BLE, *a.* Indiscerptible.—*More.*

IN-DIS-CERP'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of not being capable of separation of constituent parts.

IN-DIS-CERP-TI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being incapable of dissolution or separation of parts.

IN-DIS-CERP'TI-BLE, *a.* Incapable of being destroyed by dissolution or separation of parts.

IN-DIS-CERP'TI-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be capable of separation into parts.

IN-DIS'CI-PLĪN-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be disciplined or subjected to discipline; not capable of being improved by discipline.

IN-DIS'CI-PLĪNE, *n.* Want of discipline or instruction.—*G Morris.*

IN-DIS-CŌV'ER-A-BLE (-kuv'er-a-bl), *a.* That can not be discovered; undiscoverable.

IN-DIS-CŌV'E-RY, *n.* Want of discovery. [*Unusual.*]

IN-DIS-CREET', *a.* 1. Not discreet; wanting in discretion, as persons. 2. Not according to discretion or sound judgment, as conduct.—Syn. Imprudent; injudicious; inconsiderate; rash; hasty; incautious; heedless.

IN-DIS-CREET'LY, *adv.* Not discreetly; without prudence; inconsiderately; without judgment.

IN-DIS-CRETE', *a.* Not discrete or separated.

IN-DIS-CRE"TION (-dis-kresh'un), *n.* [*in* and *discretion.*] Want of discretion; imprudence.

IN-DIS-CRIM'IN-ATE, *a.* [L. *indiscriminatus.*] 1. Undistinguishing; not making any distinction. 2. Not having discrimination; confused. 3. Undistinguished or undistinguishable; promiscuous.

IN-DIS-CRIM'IN-ATE-LY, *adv.* Without distinction; in confusion.

IN-DIS-CRIM'IN-A-TING, *a.* Not making any distinction.

IN-DIS-CRIM-IN-A'TION, *n.* Want of discrimination or distinction.

IN-DIS-CRIM'IN-A-TIVE. *a.* Making no distinction.

IN-DIS-CUSSED' (-dis-kust'), *a.* Not discussed.—*Donne.*

IN-DIS-PENS-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Indispensableness. [*Rare.*]

IN-DIS-PENS'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be dispensed with: that can not be omitted, remitted, or spared; absolutely necessary or requisite.

IN-DIS-PENS'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being absolutely necessary.

IN-DIS-PENS'A-BLY, *adv.* Necessarily; in a manner or degree that forbids dispensation, omission, or want.

IN-DIS-PERSED' (in-dis-perst'), *a.* Not dispersed.

IN-DIS-PŌSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *indisposer.*] 1. To disincline; to alienate the mind and render it averse or unfavorable to any thing. 2. To render unfit; to disqualify for its proper functions; to disorder. 3. To disorder slightly, as the healthy functions of the body. 4. To make unfavorable or disinclined.

IN-DIS-PŌSED' (in-dis-pōzd'), *pp.* or *a.* 1. Disinclined; averse; unwilling; unfavorable. 2. Disordered; disqualified for its functions; unfit. 3. Slightly disordered; not in perfect health.

IN-DIS-PŌS'ED-NESS, *n.* 1. Disinclination; slight aversion; unwillingness; unfavorableness. 2. Unfitness; disordered state.

IN-DIS-PŌS'ING, *ppr.* 1. Disinclining; rendering somewhat averse, unwilling, or unfavorable. 2. Disordering; rendering unfit.

IN-DIS-PO-SI'TION, *n.* 1. Disinclination; aversion; unwillingness; dislike. 2. Slight disorder of the healthy functions of the body; illness; tendency to disease. 3. Want of tendency or natural appetency or affinity.

* IN-DIS'PU-TA-BLE, *a.* Not to be disputed; too evident to admit of dispute.—Syn. Incontestable; unquestionable; incontrovertible; undeniable; irrefragable; indubitable; certain; positive.

* IN-DIS'PU-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being indisputable, or too clear to admit of controversy.

* IN-DIS'PU-TA-BLY, *adv.* Without dispute; in a manner or degree not admitting of controversy; unquestionably; without opposition.

IN-DIS-PŪTED, *a.* Not disputed or controverted; undisputed.—*Encyc.*

IN-DIS-SO-LU-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *indissolubilité.*] 1. The quality of being indissoluble, or not capable of being dissolved, melted, or liquefied. 2. The quality of being incapable of a breach; perpetuity of union; obligation or binding force.

IN-DIS'SO-LU-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *indissolubilis.*] 1. Not capable of being dissolved, melted, or liquefied, as by heat or water. 2. That can not be broken or rightfully violated; perpetually binding or obligatory. 3. Not to be broken; firm; stable; as, *indissoluble* ties of friendship.

IN-DIS'SO-LU-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being incapable of dissolution or breach; indissolubility.

IN-DIS'SO-LU-BLY, *adv.* In a manner resisting separation; in a manner not to be dissolved or broken.

IN-DIS-SOLV'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That can not be dissolved; not capable of being melted or liquefied. 2. Indissoluble; that can not be broken; perpetually firm and binding. 3. Not capable of separation into parts by natural process.

IN-DIS-SOLV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Indissolubleness.

† IN-DIS'TAN-CY, *n.* Want of distance or separation.

IN-DIS-TINCT', *a.* [Fr.: L. *indistinctus.*] 1. Not distinct or distinguishable; not separate in such a manner as to be perceptible by itself; [*applied to physical objects.*] 2. Not clear or distinct, intellectually considered. 3. Imperfect; faint; not presenting clear and well-defined images, as a prospect. 4. Not exactly discerning.—*Shak.*; [*unusual.*]—Syn. Undefined; undistinguishable; obscure; indefinite; vague; ambiguous; uncertain.

IN-DIS-TINCT'I-BLE, *a.* Undistinguishable.—*Warton.* [*Little used.*]

IN-DIS-TINCTION, *n.* 1. Want of distinction; confusion; uncertainty. 2. Indiscrimination; want of distinction. 3. Equality of condition or rank.

IN-DIS-TINCT'LY, *adv.* 1. Without distinction or separation. 2. Confusedly; not clearly; obscurely. 3. Not definitely; not with precise limits.

IN-DIS-TINCT'NESS, *n.* 1. Want of distinction or discrimination; confusion; uncertainty. 2. Obscurity; faintness.

IN-DIS-TIN"GUISH-A-BLE (-ting'gwish-), *a.* That can not be distinguished or separated; undistinguishable.

IN-DIS-TIN"GUISH-ING, *a.* Making no difference.

IN-DIS-TURB'ANCE, *n.* Freedom from disturbance; calmness; repose; tranquillity.—*Temple.*

IN-DITCH', *v. t.* To bury in a ditch.—*Bp. Hall.* [*Rare.*]

IN-DITE', *v. t.* [L. *indico, indictum.*] 1. To compose; to write; to commit to words in writing. 2. To direct or dictate what is to be uttered or written.

IN-DITE', *v. i.* To compose an account of.—*Waller.*

IN-DIT'ED, *pp.* Composed; written; dictated.

IN-DITE'MENT, *n.* The act of inditing.

IN-DIT'ER, *n.* One who indites.

IN-DIT'ING, *ppr.* Committing to words in writing; dictating what shall be written.

IN-DI-VID'A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of division.

IN-DI-VID'ED, *a.* Undivided.—*Patrick.*

IN-DI-VID'U-AL, *a.* [Fr. *individuel.*] 1. Not divided, or not to be divided; single; one. 2. Pertaining to one only; as, *individual* efforts.

IN-DI-VID'U-AL, *n.* 1. A single person or human being. 2. A single animal or thing of any kind.

IN-DI-VID'U-AL-ISM, *n.* The state of individual interest, or attachment to the interest of individuals, in preference to the common interest of society.—*De Tocqueville.*

IN-DI-VID-U-AL'I-TY, *n.* Separate or distinct existence; a state of oneness.—*Arbuthnot.*

IN-DI-VID-U-AL-I-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of individualizing; the state of being individualized.

IN-DI-VID'U-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To distinguish; to select or mark as an individual.—*Drake.*

IN-DI-VID'U-AL-IZED, *pp.* Distinguished as a particular person or thing.—*Drake.*

IN-DI-VID'U-AL-IZ ING, *ppr.* Distinguishing as an individual.

IN-DI-VID'U-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. Separately; by itself; to the exclusion of others. 2. With separate or distinct existence. 3. Inseparably; incommunicably.

IN-DI-VID'U-ATE, *a.* Undivided.

IN-DI-VID'U-ATE, *v. t.* To make single; to distinguish from others of the species.—*More.*

IN-DI-VID-U-A'TION, *n.* 1. The act of making single or the same, to the exclusion of others. 2. The act of separating into individuals by analysis.

† IN-DI-VID-U'I-TY, *n.* Separate existence.

IN-DI-VIN'I-TY, *n.* Want of divine power.—*Brown.*

IN-DI-VIS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being indivisible.

IN-DI-VIS'I-BLE, *a.* That can not be divided, separated, or broken; not separable into parts.

IN-DI-VIS'I-BLE, *n.* In *geometry, indivisibles* are the elements or principles, supposed to be infinitely small, into which a body or figure may be resolved.

IN-DI-VIS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Indivisibility.

IN-DI-VIS'I-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be capable of division.

IN-DI-VIS'ION, *n.* A state of being not divided.—*More.*

IN'DO-BRI'TON, *n.* A person born in India, one of whose parents is a native of Great Britain.—*Malcom.*

* IN-DŌ'CI-BLE or IN-DOC'I-BLE, *a.* 1. Unteachable; not capable of being taught, or not easily instructed; dull in intellect. 2. Intractable, as a beast.

* IN-DŌ'CI-BLE-NESS or IN-DOC'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Indocility.—*Taylor.*

* IN-DŌ'CILE or IN-DOC'ILE, *a.* [Fr.: L. *indocilis.*] 1. Not teachable; not easily instructed; dull. 2. Intractable, as a beast.

IN-DO-CIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *indocilité.*] 1. Unteachableness; dullness of intellect, 2. Intractableness.

IN-DOCTRIN-ATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *endoctriner.*] To teach; to instruct in rudiments or principles.

IN-DOCTRIN-A-TED, *pp.* Taught; instructed in the principles of any science.

IN-DOCTRIN-A-TING, *ppr.* Teaching; instructing in principles or rudiments.

IN-DOC-TRIN-A'TION, *n.* Instruction in the rudiments and principles of any science; information.

IN'DO-LENCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *indolentia.*] 1. *Literally,* freedom from pain.—*Burnet.* 2. Habitual idleness; indisposition to labor; laziness; inaction or want of exertion of body or mind, proceeding from love of ease or aversion to toil.—*Indolence,* like *laziness,* implies a constitutional or habitual love of ease; *idleness* does not.

IN'DO-LENT, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Habitually idle or indisposed to labor; lazy; listless; sluggish; indulging in ease. 2. Inactive; idle; slothful: as, *indolent* habits. 3. Free from pain: as, an *indolent* tumor.—*Johnson.*

IN'DO-LENT-LY, *adv.* In habitual idleness and ease; without action, activity, or exertion; lazily.

IN-DOM'I-TA-BLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *domo.*] That can not be subdued; irrepressible; untamable.—*Herbert.*

IN-DOMPT'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] Not to be subdued. [*Rare.*]
IN-DORS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be indorsed, assigned, and made payable to order.
IN-DORSE', *v. t.* [L. *in* and *dorsum.*] 1. To write on the back of a paper or written instrument. 2. To assign by writing an order on the back of a note or bill; to assign or transfer by indorsement. 3. To give sanction or currency to; as, to *indorse* a statement or the opinions of another; [*modern.*] —*To indorse in blank,* to write a name only on a note or bill, leaving a blank to be filled by the holder.
IN-DOR-SEE', *n.* The person to whom a note or bill is indorsed, or assigned by indorsement.
IN-DORSED' (in-dorst), *pp.* or *a.* Written on the back; assigned; sanctioned.
IN-DORSE'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of writing on the back of a note, bill, or other written instrument. 2. That which is written on the back of a note, bill, or other paper. 3. Sanction or support given; as, the *indorsement* of a rumor.
IN-DORS'ER, *n.* The person who indorses a note, &c., and thus becomes liable for its payment.
IN-DORS'ING, *ppr.* Writing on the back; assigning; sanctioning.
IN-DORS'ING, *n.* Making an indorsement; sanctioning.
† IN'DRAUGHT (in'drâft), *n.* An opening from the sea into the land; an inlet.—*Raleigh.*
IN'DRAWN, *a.* Drawn in.
IN-DRENCH', *v. t.* To overwhelm with water; to drown; to drench.—*Shak.*
IN-DRENCHED' (-drenchť), *pp.* Overwhelmed with water.
IN-DŪ'BI-OUS, *a.* [L. *indubius.*] 1. Not dubious or doubtful; certain. 2. Not doubting; unsuspecting.
IN-DŪ'BI-TA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *indubitabilis.*] Not to be doubted; apparently certain; too plain to admit of doubt. —SYN. Unquestionable; evident; incontrovertible; incontestable; undeniable; irrefragable.
IN-DŪ'BI-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being indubitable.—*Ash.*
IN-DŪ'BI-TA-BLY, *adv.* Undoubtedly; unquestionably; in a manner to remove all doubt.—*Sprat.*
† IN-DŪ'BI-TATE, *a.* [L. *indubitatus.*] Not questioned; evident; certain—*Bacon.*
IN-DŪCE', *v. t.* [L. *induco.*] 1. To lead, as by persuasion or argument; to prevail on; to influence by motives. 2. To produce by influence.—*Forbes.* 3. To produce; to bring on; to cause, as changes. 4. To introduce; to bring into view.—*Pope.* 5. To offer by way of induction or inference; [*not used.*]—6. In *electricity,* to transmit or exert an electric influence through a non-conducting medium, without any apparent communication of a spark.—SYN. To move; actuate; urge; incite; impel; instigate.
IN-DŪCED' (in-dūst'), *pp.* Persuaded by motives; influenced; produced; caused; transmitted, as electric influence through a non-conducting medium.
IN-DŪCE'MENT, *n.* 1. Any thing that leads the mind to will or to act.—2. In *law,* a statement of facts introducing other material facts.—SYN. Incitement; motive; reason; cause.
IN-DŪC'ER, *n.* He or that which induces, persuades, or influences.
IN-DŪ'CI-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be induced; that may be offered by induction. 2. That may be caused.
IN-DŪC'ING, *ppr.* Leading or moving by reason or arguments; persuading; producing; causing; transmitting electric influence through a non-conducting medium.
IN-DUCT', *v. t.* [L. *inductus.*] To introduce, as to a benefice or office; to put in actual possession of an ecclesiastical living or of any other office, with the customary forms and ceremonies.
IN-DUCT'ED, *pp.* Introduced into office with the usual formalities.
IN-DUCT'ILE, *a.* Not capable of being drawn into threads, as a metal.
IN-DUC-TIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being inductile.
IN-DUCT'ING, *ppr.* Introducing into office with the usual formalities.
IN-DUC'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *inductio.*] 1. *Literally,* a bringing in; introduction; entrance. 2. The bringing forward of particulars, or individual cases, with a view to establish some general conclusion. 3. A kind of argument which infers respecting a whole class what has been ascertained respecting one or more individuals of that class.—*Whateley.* This is the *inductive method* of Bacon. and is the direct reverse of logical *deduction.* It ascends from the parts to the whole, and forms, from the general analogy of nature or special presumptions in the case, conclusions which have greater or less degrees of force, and which may be strengthened or weakened by subsequent experience. It relates to actual existences, as in physical science or the concerns of life. Deduction, on the contrary, descends from the whole to some included part; its inferences are *necessary* conclusions according to the laws of thought, being merely the mental recognition of some particulars, as included and contained in something general. 4. The inference of some general truth from *all* the particulars embraced under it, as legitimated by the laws of thought, and abstracted from the conditions of any particular matter. This may be called *metaphysical* induction, and should be carefully distinguished from the illations of physics spoken of above. 5. The conclusion or inference drawn from a process of induction. 6. The introduction of a person into an office by the usual forms and ceremonies.—7. In *electricity,* an influence exerted by an electrified body through a non-conducting body without any apparent communication of a spark. *Olmsted.*—8. In *old plays,* an introductory scene leading to the main action.
IN-DUC'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to induction.—*Maunder.*
IN-DUC'TIVE, *a.* 1. Leading or drawing: with *to.*—*Milton.* 2. Tending to induce or cause; [*rare.*] 3. Leading to inferences; proceeding by induction; employed in drawing conclusions from premises; as, the *inductive* philosophy.
IN-DUC'TIVE-LY, *adv.* By induction or inference.
IN-DUC'TOR, *n.* The person who inducts another into an office or benefice.
IN-DŪE' (in-dū'), *v. t.* [L. *induo.*] 1. To put on something, to invest; to clothe. 2. To furnish; to supply with; to endow.
IN-DŪED' (in-dūd'), *pp.* Clothed; invested.
IN-DŪE'MENT (in-dū'ment), *n.* A putting on; endowment.
IN-DŪ'ING, *ppr.* Investing; putting on.
IN-DULGE' (in-dulj'), *v. t.* [L. *indulgeo.*] 1. To permit to be or to continue; to suffer; not to restrain or oppose, as one's desires or hopes. 2. To gratify, *negatively;* not to check or restrain the will, appetite, or desire; as, to *indulge* the young in their pleasures. 3. To gratify, *positively;* to grant something not of right, but as a favor; to grant in compliance with wishes or desire.—4. In *general,* to gratify; to yield to the wishes of; to withhold restraint from.—SYN. To cherish; foster; harbor; allow; favor; humor.
IN-DULGE' (in-dulj'), *v. i.* 1. To permit to enjoy or practice; or to yield to the enjoyment or practice of, without restraint or control. 2. To yield; to comply; to be favorable; [*little used.*]
IN-DULGED' (in-duljd'), *pp.* 1. Permitted to be and to operate without check or control. 2. Gratified; yielded to; humored in wishes or desires. 3. Granted.
IN-DUL'GENCE, } *n.* 1. Free permission to the appetites,
IN-DUL'GEN-CY, } humor, desires, passions, or will to act or operate; forbearance of restraint or control. 2. Gratification. 3. Favor granted; liberality; gratification.—4. In the *Roman Catholic Church,* remission of the punishment due to sins, granted by the pope or church, and supposed to save the sinner from purgatory.
IN-DUL'GENT, *a.* 1. Yielding to the wishes, desires, humor, or appetites of those under one's care; kind; tender; compliant; not opposing or restraining. 2. Mild; favorable; not severe, as criticism. 3. Gratifying; favoring: with *of;* as, "*indulgent* of their ease."—*Dryden.*
IN-DUL-GEN'TIAL, *a.* Relating to the indulgences of the Roman Catholic Church.—*Brevint.* [*Not well authorized.*]
IN-DUL'GENT-LY, *adv.* 1. With unrestrained enjoyment. —*Hammond.* 2. Mildly; favorably; not severely.
IN-DULG'ER, *n.* One who indulges.—*Montagu.*
IN-DULG'ING, *ppr.* Permitting to enjoy or to practice.
IN-DULT', } *n.* [Fr.; It. *indulto.*] 1. A privilege or ex-
IN-DULT'O, } emption.—2. In the *Roman Catholic Church,* a privilege granted by the pope to certain persons, of doing or obtaining something contrary to established rule or law.—3. In *Spain,* a duty, tax, or custom paid to the king for all goods imported from the West Indies in the galleons.
IN-DŪ'PLI-CATE, *a.* [L. *in* and *duplicatus.*] In *botany,* having the margins bent abruptly inward, and the external face of the edges applied to each without any twisting.—*Lindley.*
IN'DU-RĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *induro.*] To grow hard; to harden or become hard.
IN'DU-RĀTE, *v. t.* 1. To make hard. 2. To make unfeeling; to deprive of sensibility; to render obdurate.
IN'DU-RĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Hardened; made obdurate.
IN'DU-RĀ-TING, *ppr.* Hardening; rendering insensible.
IN-DU-RĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of hardening, or process of growing hard. 2. Hardness of heart; obduracy.
IN-DŪ'SIĀL, *a.* [L. *indusia.*] Composed of, or containing the petrified *indusiæ,* or the cases of the larves of certain insects; as, *indusial* limestone.—*Brande.*
IN-DŪ'SI-UM (-she-um), *n.* [L.] In *botany,* a collection of hairs upon the style of a flower, united into the form of a cup, and in closing the stigma. 2. A superincumbent portion of cuticle continuing to cover the *sori* of ferns when they are mature.
IN-DUS'TRI-AL, *n.* Consisting in industry; pertaining to industry.
IN-DUS'TRI-AL-LY, *adv.* With reference to industry.
IN-DUS'TRI-OUS, *a.* [L. *industrius.*] 1. Diligent in business or study; constantly, regularly, or habitually occu-

pied in business; assiduous; active; laborious. 2. Diligent in a particular pursuit, or to a particular end. 3. Given to industry; characterized by diligence, as habits. 4. Careful; assiduous.—*Watts.*

IN-DUS'TRI-OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. With habitual diligence; with steady application of the powers of body or of mind. 2. Diligently; assiduously; with care.

IN'DUS-TRY, *n.* [L. *industria.*] Habitual diligence in any employment, either bodily or mental; steady attention to business; assiduity.

IN'DWELL-ER, *n.* An inhabitant.—*Spenser.*

IN'DWELL-ING, *a.* Dwelling within; remaining in the heart, even after it is renewed, as sin.—*Macknight.*

IN'DWELL-ING, *n.* Residence within, or in the heart or soul.

IN-E'BRI-ANT, *a.* [*See* INEBRIATE.] Intoxicating.

IN-E'BRI-ANT, *n.* Any thing that intoxicates, as opium.

IN-E'BRI-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *inebriatus.*] 1. To make drunk; to intoxicate. 2. To disorder the senses; to stupefy, or to make furious or frantic.

IN-E'BRI-ĀTE, *v. i.* To be or become intoxicated.

IN-E'BRI-ATE, *n.* An habitual drunkard.—*Darwin.*

IN-E'BRI-Ā-TED, *pp.* Intoxicated.

IN-E'BRI-Ā-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making drunk; intoxicating.

IN-E-BRI-Ā'TION, *n.* Drunkenness: intoxication.

IN-E-BRĪ'E-TY, *n.* Drunkenness; intoxication.

IN-ED'IT-ED, *a.* [*in* and *edited.*] Unpublished.—*Warton.*

IN-EF-FA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Unspeakableness.

IN-EF'FA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *ineffabilis.*] That can not be expressed in words.—SYN. Unspeakable; unutterable; inexpressible; untold; indescribable.

IN-EF'FA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unspeakableness; quality of being unutterable.—*Scott.*

IN-EF'FA-BLY, *adv.* Unspeakably; in a manner not to be expressed in words.—*Milton.*

IN-EF-FĀCE'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be effaced.

IN-EF-FĀCE'A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be effaceable.

IN-EF-FE€'TIVE, *a.* 1. Not effective; not producing any effect, or the effect intended; inefficient; useless. 2. Not able; not competent to the service intended. 3. Producing no effect.

IN-EF-FE€'TIVE-LY, *adv.* Not effectively.

IN-EF-FE€'TU-AL, *a.* Not producing its proper effect, or not able to produce its effect.—SYN. Inefficient; ineffective; inefficacious; vain; fruitless; weak.

IN-EF-FE€'TU-AL-LY, *adv.* Without effect; in vain.

IN-EF-FE€'TU-AL-NESS, *n.* Want of effect, or of power to produce it; inefficacy.—*Wake.*

IN-EF-FER-VES'CENCE, *n.* Want of effervescence; a state of not effervescing.—*Kirwan.*

IN-EF-FER-VES'CENT, *a.* Not effervescing, or not susceptible of effervescence.

IN-EF-FER-VES-CI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of not effervescing, or not being susceptible of effervescence.

IN-EF-FER-VES'CI-BLE, *a.* Not capable of effervescence.

IN-EF-FI-€Ā'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *inefficax.*] Not efficacious; not having power to produce the effect desired, or the proper effect; of inadequate power or force.—*Ineffectual,* says *Johnson,* rather denotes an actual failure, and *inefficacious,* an habitual impotence to any effect. But the distinction is not always observed.

IN-EF-FI-€Ā'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Without efficacy or effect.

IN-EF-FI-€Ā'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Want of power to produce the effect, or want of effect.

IN-EF'FI-€A-CY, *n.* [L. *efficacia.*] 1. Want of power to produce the desired or proper effect; inefficiency. 2. Ineffectualness; failure of effect.

IN-EF-FĪ'CIEN-CY (-fish'en-se), *n.* Want of power or exertion of power to produce the effect; inefficacy.

IN-EF-FĪ'CIENT, *a.* 1. Not efficient; not producing the effect; inefficacious. 2. Not active; effecting nothing.

IN-EF-FĪ'CIENT-LY, *adv.* Ineffectually; without effect.

IN-E-LAB'O-RATE, *a.* Not elaborate; not wrought with care.—*Cockeram.*

IN-E-LAS'TI€, *a.* Not elastic; wanting elasticity.

IN-E-LAS-TIC'I-TY (-tis'e-te), *n.* The absence of elasticity; the want of elastic power.

IN-EL'E-GANCE, } *n.* Want of elegance; want of beauty
IN-EL'E-GAN-CY, } or polish in language, composition, or manners; want of symmetry or ornament in building; want of delicacy in coloring, &c.

IN-EL'E-GANT, *a.* [L. *inelegans.*] Not elegant; wanting beauty or polish, as language, or refinement, as manners; wanting symmetry or ornament, as an edifice.

IN-EL'E-GANT-LY, *adv.* In an inelegant or unbecoming manner; coarsely; roughly.—*Chesterfield.*

IN-EL-I-GI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* 1. Incapacity of being elected to an office. 2. State or quality of not being worthy of choice.

IN-EL'I-GI-BLE, *a.* 1. Not capable of being elected to an office. 2. Not worthy to be chosen or preferred · not expedient.

IN-EL'I-GI-BLY, *adv.* In an ineligible manner.

IN-EL'O-QUENT, *a.* 1. Not eloquent; not speaking with fluency, propriety, grace, and pathos; not persuasive. 2. Not fluent, graceful, or pathetic; not persuasive, as language or composition.

IN-EL'O-QUENT-LY, *adv.* Without eloquence.

† IN-E-LU€TA-BLE, *a.* [L. *ineluctabilis.*] Not to be resisted by struggling; not to be overcome.

IN-E-LŪ'DI-BLE, *a.* That can not be eluded.

IN-EM'BRY-ON-ATE, *a.* Not formed in embryo.

IN-E-NAR'RA-BLE, *a.* [L. *inenarrabilis.*] That can not be narrated or told.

IN-EPT', *a.* [L. *ineptus.*] 1. Not apt or fit; unfit; unsuitable. 2. Improper; unbecoming; foolish.

IN-EPT'I-TUDE, *n.* Unfitness; inaptitude; unsuitableness.

IN-EPT'LY, *adv.* Unfitly; unsuitably; foolishly.

IN-EPT'NESS, *n.* Unfitness.—*More.*

IN-E'QUAL, *a.* Unequal; uneven; various.—*Shenstone.* [*Rare.*]

IN-E-QUAL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *inæqualitas.*] 1. Difference or want of equality in degree, quantity, length, or quality of any kind. 2. Unevenness; want of levelness; the alternate rising and falling of a surface. 3. Disproportion to any office or purpose; inadequacy; incompetency. 4. Diversity; want of uniformity in different times or places. 5. Difference or disparity of rank, station, or condition.—6. In *astronomy,* an irregularity or deviation in the motion of a planet or satellite from its uniform mean motion.—*Brande.*

IN-E-QUI-DIS'TANT, *a.* Not being equally distant.

IN-E-QUI-LAT'ER-AL, *a.* Having unequal sides.

IN E-QUI-LIB'RI-O. [L.] In an even poise; equally balanced.

IN-E'QUI-TA-BLE, *a.* Not equitable; not just.

IN-E'QUI-VALVE, } *a.* Having unequal valves, as the
IN-E-QUI-VALV'U-LAR, } shell of an oyster.

IN-E-RAD'I-€A-BLE, *a.* That can not be eradicated *Channing.*

IN-E-RAD'I-€A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be eradicable.

IN-ER-GET'I€, } *a.* Having no energy.
IN-ER-GET'I€-AL, }

IN-ER-GET'I€-AL-LY, *adv.* Without energy.

IN-ERM', } *a.* [L. *inermis.*] In *botany,* unarmed; destitute of prickles or thorns, as a leaf.
IN-ER'MOUS, }

IN-ER-RA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Exemption from error or from the possibility of erring; infallibility.

IN-ER'RA-BLE, *a.* That can not err; exempt from error or mistake; infallible.—*Hammond.*

IN-ER'RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Exemption from error; inerrability.—*Hammond.*

IN-ER'RA-BLY, *adv.* With security from error; infallibly.

IN-ER-RAT'I€, *a.* Not erratic; fixed.

IN-ER'RING-LY, *adv.* Without error or mistake.

IN-ERT', *a.* [L. *iners.*] 1. Destitute of the power of moving itself, or of active resistance to motion impressed. 2. Very slow to act; indisposed to move or act.—SYN. Inactive dull; sluggish; slothful; lazy.

IN-ER'TIA (in-er'shē), *n.* [L.] 1. A property of matter, by which it tends to preserve a state of rest when still, and of uniform rectilinear motion when moving.—*Bigelow.* 2. Inertness; indisposition to move.

IN-ER'TION, *n.* Want of activity; want of exertion.

IN-ERT'I-TUDE, *n.* The state of being inert.—*Good.*

IN-ERT'LY, *adv.* Without activity; sluggishly.

IN-ERT'NESS, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being inert. 2. Want of activity or exertion; habitual indisposition to action or motion; sluggishness.

IN-ES'€ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *inesco.*] To bait; to lay a bait for

IN-ES'€Ā-TED, *pp.* Baited.

IN-ES-€Ā'TION, *n.* The act of baiting.—*Hallowell.*

IN ES'SE. [L.] In being; actually existing; distinguished from *in posse,* or *in potentia,* which denote that a thing is not, but may be.

IN-ES-SEN'TIAL, *a.* Not essential; unessential.

IN-ES'TI-MA-BLE, *a.* [L. *inæstimabilis.*] 1. That can not be estimated or computed. 2. Too valuable or excellent to be rated; being above all price; invaluable; priceless.

IN-ES'TI-MA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be estimated or rated.

IN-E-VĀ'SI-BLE, *a.* That can not be evaded.—*Ec. Rev.*

IN-EV'I-DENCE, *n.* Want of evidence; obscurity.

IN-EV'I-DENT, *a.* Not evident; not clear or obvious; obscure.—*Brown.*

IN-EV-I-TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Impossibility to be avoided; certainty to happen.—*Bramhall.*

IN-EV'I-TA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *inevitabilis.*] Not to be avoided; that can not be shunned; unavoidable; that admits of no escape or evasion.

IN-EV'I-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being unavoidable.

IN-EV'I-TA-BLY, *adv.* Without possibility of escape or evasion; unavoidably; certainly.

IN-EX-A€T' (x as gz), *a.* Not exact, not precisely correct or true.

IN-EX-A€T'NESS (x as gz), *n.* Incorrectness; want of precision.

IN-EX-CĪT'A-BLE, *a.* Not susceptible of excitement; dull; lifeless; torpid.

IN-EX-CŪS'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *inexcusabilis.*] Not to be excused or justified.—SYN. Unjustifiable; unpardonable; irremissible.

IN-EX-CŪS'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of not admitting of excuse or justification.—*South.*

IN-EX-CŪS'A-BLY, *adv.* With a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuse or justification.

IN-EX-E-CŪ'TA-BLE, *a.* That can not be executed or performed.—*G. Morris.*

IN-EX-E-CŪ'TION, *n.* Neglect of execution; non-performance.

IN-EX-ER'TION (x as gz), *n.* Want of exertion; want of effort; defect of action.—*Darwin.*

IN-EX-HĂL'A-BLE (x as gz), *a.* Not to be exhaled or evaporated; not evaporable.—*Brown.*

IN-EX-HAUST'ED (x as gz), *a.* 1. Not exhausted; not emptied; unexhausted. 2. Not spent; not having lost all strength or resources; unexhausted.

IN-EX-HAUST'I-BLE (x as gz), *a.* 1. That can not be exhausted or emptied; unfailing. 2. That can not be wasted or spent.

IN-EX-HAUST'I-BLE-NESS (x as gz), *n.* The state of being inexhaustible.

IN-EX-HAUST'I-BLY (x as gz), *adv.* In an inexhaustible manner or degree.

IN-EX-HAUST'IVE (x as gz), *a.* Not to be exhausted or spent.

IN-EX-IST' (x as gz), *v. i.* Not to exist.—*Tucker.*

IN-EX-IST'ENCE (x as gz), *n.* 1. Want of being or existence.—*Broome.* 2. Inherence.

IN-EX-IST'ENT (x as gz), *a.* 1. Not having being; not existing. 2. Existing in something else.—*Boyle.*

IN-EX-O-RA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being inexorable or unyielding to entreaty.—*Paley.*

IN-EX'O-RA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *inexorabilis.*] 1. Not to be persuaded or moved by entreaty or prayer; too firm and determined in purpose to yield to supplication, as a judge. 2. That can not be made to bend; as, *inexorable* laws.—SYN. Inflexible; immovable; unrelenting; relentless; implacable; irreconcilable.

IN-EX'O-RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being inexorable.

IN-EX'O-RA-BLY, *adv.* So as to be immovable by entreaty.

IN-EX-PĔCT-Ā'TION, *n.* State of having no expectation.

†IN-EX-PECT'ED, *a.* Not expected.

IN-EX-PĔ'DI-ENCE, } *n.* [*in* and *expedience.*] Want of fit-
IN-EX-PĔ'DI-EN-CY, } ness; impropriety; unsuitableness to the purpose.

IN-EX-PĔ'DI-ENT, *a.* Not expedient; not tending to promote a purpose; not tending to a good end; unfit; improper; unsuitable to time and place.

IN-EX-PĔ'DI-ENT-LY, *adv.* Not fitly; not expediently.

IN-EX-PENS'IVE, *v.* Not expensive.—*Coleridge.*

IN-EX-PĔ'RI-ENCE, *n.* Want of experience or experimental knowledge.

IN-EX-PĔ'RI-ENCED (-ex-pē're-enst), *a.* Not having experience; unskilled.

IN-EX-PERT', *a.* Not expert; not skilled; destitute of knowledge or dexterity derived from practice.

IN-EX-PERT'NESS, *n.* Want of expertness.

IN-EX'PI-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *inexpiabilis.*] 1. That admits of no atonement or satisfaction. 2. That can not be modified or appeased by atonement.

IN-EX'PI-A-BLY, *adv.* To a degree that admits of no atonement.—*Roscommon.*

†IN-EX-PLĀIN'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be explained; inexplicable.

†IN-EX-PLĒ'A-BLY or IN-EX'PLE-A-BLY, *adv.* Insatiably.—*Sandys.*

IN-EX-PLI-CA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality or state of being inexplicable.

IN-EX'PLI-CA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *inexplicabilis.*] That can not be explained or interpreted; not capable of being rendered plain and intelligible.

IN-EX'PLI-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being inexplicable.

IN-EX'PLI-CA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be explained.

IN-EX-PLIC'IT, *a.* Not explicit; not clear in statement.

IN-EX-PLŌR'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be explored, searched, or discovered.

IN-EX-PŌS'URE, *n.* A state of not being exposed.

IN-EX-PRESS'I-BLE *a.* Not to be expressed in words; not to be uttered.—SYN. Unspeakable; unutterable; ineffable; indescribable; untold.

IN-EX-PRESS'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree not to be expressed.

IN-EX-PRESS'IVE, *a.* Not tending to express; not expressing; inexpressible.

IN-EX-PRESS'IVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being inexpressive.

IN-EX-PUG'NA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *inexpugnabilis.*] Not to be subdued by force; not to be taken by assault; impregnable.

IN-EX-SŪ'PER-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *inexsuperabilis.*] Not to be passed over or surmounted, insuperable.

IN-EX-TEND'ED, *a.* Having no extension.—*Good.*

IN-EX-TEN'SION, *n.* Want of extension.

IN EX-TEN'SO. [L.] Fully; at full length.

IN-EX-TERM'IN-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be exterminated.

IN-EX-TIN'CT, *a.* Not quenched; not extinct.

IN-EX-TIN'GUISH-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be extinguished; unquenchable.

IN-EX-TIRP'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be extirpated.

IN-EX'TRI-CA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *inextricabilis.*] 1. Not to be disentangled; not to be freed from intricacy or perplexity. 2. Not to be untied.

IN-EX'TRI-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being inextricable.—*Donne.*

IN-EX'TRI-CA-BLY, *adv.* To a degree of perplexity not to be disentangled.—*Pope.*

IN-ĔYE', *v. t.* To inoculate, as a tree or a bud.—*Phillips.*

IN-ĔYED' (in-īde'), *pp.* Inoculated, as a tree or bud.

†IN-FAB'RI-CA-TED, *a.* Unfabricated; unwrought.

IN-FAL-LI-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* The quality of being incapable
IN-FAL'LI-BLE-NESS, } of error or mistake; entire exemption from liability to error; inerrability.

IN-FAL'LI-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *infaillible.*] 1. Not fallible; not capable of erring. 2. Not liable to fail, or to deceive confidence; certain; as, *infallible* proofs.

IN-FAL'LI-BLY, *adv.* 1. Without a possibility of erring or mistaking. 2. Certainly; without a possibility of failure.

† IN-FĀME', *v. t.* To defame.—*Bacon.*—*Milton.*

IN'FA-MĪZE, *v. t.* To make infamous. [*Unauthorized.*]

IN'FA-MOUS, *a.* [Fr. *infame*; L. *infamis.*] 1. Of ill report, *emphatically*; having a reputation of the worst kind; publicly branded with odium for vice or guilt; notoriously vile; [*applied to persons.*] 2. Held in abhorrence; that renders a person infamous; as, *infamous* crimes. 3. Branded with infamy by conviction of a crime.—SYN. Detestable; odious; scandalous; disgraceful; base; shameful; ignominious.

IN'FA-MOUS-LY, *adv.* 1. In a manner or degree to render infamous; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully. 2. With open reproach.

IN'FA-MY, } *n.* [Fr. *infamie*; L. *infamia.*] 1. To-
IN'FA-MOUS-NESS, } tal loss of reputation; public disgrace. 2. Qualities which are detested and despised; qualities notoriously bad and scandalous.—3. In *law*, that loss of character or public disgrace which a convict incurs, and by which a person is rendered incapable of being a witness or juror.

IN'FAN-CY, *n.* [L. *infantia.*] 1. The first part of life, beginning at the birth.—2. In *law*, *infancy* extends to the age of twenty-one years. 3. The first age of any thing; the beginning, or early period of existence, as of science.

† IN-FAN'DOUS, *a.* [L. *infandus.*] Too odious to be expressed.—*Howell.*

IN-FANG'THEF, *n.* [Sax. *in*, *fangan*, and *theof.*] In *English law*, the privilege granted to lords to judge thieves taken on their manors, or within their franchises.

IN'FANT, *n.* [Fr. *enfant*; L. *infans.*] 1. A child in the first period of life, beginning at his birth; a young babe.—2. In *law*, a person under the age of twenty-one years, who is incapable of making valid contracts. Spenser uses *infant* for the son of a king, like the Spanish *infante.*

IN'FANT, *a.* 1. Pertaining to infancy, or the first period of life. 2. Young; tender; not mature; as, *infant* strength.

IN'FANT-GAUD, *n.* A toy for children.

IN'FANT-LĪKE, *a.* Like an infant.—*Shak.*

IN-FANT'Ä, *n.* In *Spain* and *Portugal*, any princess of the royal blood, except the eldest daughter when heiress apparent.

IN-FANT'E, *n.* In *Spain* and *Portugal*, any son of the king, except the eldest or heir apparent.

IN-FAN'TI-CĪDE, *n.* [Low L. *infanticidium.*] 1. The intentional killing of an infant. 2. The slaughter of infants by Herod. 3. A slayer of infants.

* IN'FANT-ĪLE, *a.* [L. *infantilis.*] Pertaining to infancy, or to an infant; pertaining to the first period of life.

IN'FANT-ĪNE, *a.* Pertaining to infants or to young children.—*Sir Walter Scott.*

IN'FANT-LY, *a.* Like a child.—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*

IN'FANT-RY, *n.* [Fr. *infanterie.*] In *military affairs*, the soldiers or troops that serve on foot, as distinguished from *cavalry.*

† IN-FĂRCE' (in-fārs'), *v. t.* To stuff.

IN-FĂR'CTION, *n.* [L. *infarcio.*] The act of stuffing or filling: constipation.—*Harvey.*

† IN-FASH'ION-A-BLE, *a.* Unfashionable.—*Beaum. and Fl.*

† IN-FAT'I-GA-BLE, *a.* Indefatigable.

IN-FAT'U-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *infatuo.*] 1. To make foolish; to affect with folly; to weaken the intellectual powers, or to deprive of sound judgment. 2. To prepossess or incline to a person or thing in a manner not justified by prudence or reason; to inspire with an extravagant or foolish passion.

†IN-FAT'UATE, *a.* Stupefied; infatuated.—*Phillips.*

IN-FAT'U-ĀTED, *pp.* or *a.* Affected with folly.

IN-FAT'U-ĀTING, *ppr.* or *a.* Affecting with folly.

IN-FAT-U-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of affecting with folly. 2. A state of mind in which the intellectual powers are weakened, so that the person affected acts without his usual judgment, and contrary to the dictates of reason.

†IN-FAUSTING, *n.* [L. *infaustus.*] The act of making unlucky.—*Bacon.*

IN-FEAS-I-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* Impracticability; the quality of
IN-FEAS'I-BLE-NESS, } not being capable of being done or performed.

IN-FEAS'I-BLE, *a.* Not to be done; that can not be accomplished; impracticable; impossible.

IN-FECT', *v. t.* [Fr. *infecter.*] 1. To taint with disease; to infuse into a healthy body the virus, miasma, or morbid matter of a diseased body, or any pestilential or noxious air or substance by which a disease is produced. 2. To taint or affect with morbid or noxious matter; as, to *infect* the air. 3. To communicate bad qualities to; to corrupt; to taint by the communication of any thing noxious or pernicious; as, to *infect* the mind. 4. To contaminate with illegality.—SYN. To poison; vitiate; pollute; defile.

†IN-FECT', *a.* Infected.

IN-FECTED, *pp.* or *a.* Tainted with noxious matter; corrupted by poisonous exhalations; corrupted by bad qualities communicated.

IN-FECTER, *n.* He or that which infects.

IN-FECTING, *ppr.* Tainting; corrupting.

IN-FECTION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act or process of infecting. 2. The thing which infects. *Infection* and contagion are used as synonymous, though a distinction between them has often been proposed.—3. *Figuratively*, that which taints, poisons, or corrupts by communication from one to another. 4. Contamination by illegality, as in cases of contraband goods. 5. Communication of like qualities; as, the *infection* of example.

IN-FECTIOUS (in-fek'shus), *a.* 1. Having qualities that may taint or communicate disease to. 2. Corrupting; tending to taint by communication. 3. Contaminating with illegality; exposing to seizure and forfeiture. 4. Capable of being communicated by near approach.

IN-FECTIOUS-LY, *adv.* By infection.

IN-FECTIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being infectious, or capable of communicating disease or taint from one to another.

IN-FECTIVE, *a.* Having the quality of communicating disease or taint from one to another.

* IN-FE-CUND, *a.* [L. *infœcundus.*] Unfruitful; not producing young; barren.

IN-FE-CUND'I-TY, *n.* [L. *infœcunditas.*] Unfruitfulness; barrenness.—*Med. Repos.*

IN-FE-LICI-TOUS, *a.* Not felicitous; unhappy.

IN-FE-LICI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *infelicité.*] 1. Unhappiness; misery; misfortune; adversity; calamity. 2. Unfortunate state; unfavorableness.

IN-FEOFF'. *See* ENFEOFF.

IN-FER', *v. t.* [Fr. *inferer*; L. *infero.*] 1. *Literally*, to bring on; to induce; [*little used.*] 2. To deduce; to draw or derive, as a fact or consequence. 3. To offer; to produce; [*not used.*]

IN-FER'A-BLE, *n.* That may be inferred from premises; deducible; derivable.—*Burke.* [Also written *inferrible.*]

IN'FER-ENCE, *n.* [Fr.] A truth or proposition drawn from another which is admitted or supposed to be true.—SYN. Deduction; conclusion; consequence.

IN-FE-REN'TIAL, *a.* Deduced or deducible by inference.

IN-FE-REN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* By way of inference.

IN-FE'RI-Æ, n. pl. [L.] Sacrifices offered by the Greeks and Romans to the *Dii Manes*, or souls of deceased heroes.—*Brande.*

IN-FE'RI-OR, *a.* [L.] 1. Lower in place. 2. Lower in station, age, or rank in life. 3. Lower in excellence or value. 4. Subordinate; secondary; of less importance.

IN-FE'RI-OR, *n.* A person who is younger, or of a lower station or rank in society.—*South.*

IN-FE-RI-OR'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *infériorité.*] A lower state of dignity, age, value, or quality.

IN-FE'RI-OR-LY, *adv.* In an inferior manner, or on the inferior part. [*A word that deserves no countenance.*]

IN-FER'NAL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *infernus.*] 1. *Properly*, pertaining to the lower regions, or regions of the dead, the Tartarus of the ancients. 2. Pertaining to hell; inhabiting hell. 3. Resembling the temper of *infernal* spirits; very wicked and detestable.—SYN. Tartarean; Stygian; hellish; devilish; diabolical; satanic; fiendish; malicious.

IN-FER'NAL, *n.* An inhabitant of hell, or of the lower regions.

IN-FER'NAL STONE. [L. *lapis infernalis.*] A name formerly given to lunar caustic.—*Hill.*

IN-FER'NAL-LY, *adv.* In a detestable and infernal way.—*Hacket.*

IN-FERRED', *pp.* Deduced, as a consequence.

IN-FER'RING, *ppr.* Deducing, as a fact or consequence.

IN-FER'TILE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *infertilis.*] Not fertile; not fruitful or productive; barren.

IN-FER'TILE-LY, *adv.* In an unproductive manner.

IN-FER-TIL'I-TY, *n.* Unfruitfulness; unproductiveness barrenness.—*Hale.*

IN-FEST', *v. t.* [Fr. *infester*; L. *infesto.*] To trouble greatly.—SYN. To annoy; harass; torment; plague vex; disturb.

†IN-FEST', *a.* Mischievous.—*Spenser.*—*Smart.*

IN-FEST-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of infesting; molestation.

IN-FEST'ED, *pp.* Troubled; annoyed; harassed; plagued.

IN-FES'TERED, *a.* Rankling; inveterate.

IN-FESTING, *ppr.* Annoying; harassing; disturbing.

IN-FES'TIVE, *a.* Having no mirth.

IN-FES-TIV'I-TY, *n.* Want of festivity, or of cheerfulness and mirth at entertainments.

† IN-FEST'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *infestus.*] Mischievous.—*Bacon.*

IN-FEŬD-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *in* and *feudum.*] 1. The act of putting one in possession of an estate in fee. 2. The granting of tithes to laymen.

IN-FIB-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *infibulo*, from *fibula*, a clasp.] A clasping, or confining with a small buckle or padlock.—*Miner.*

IN'FI-DEL, *a.* [Fr. *infidele*; L. *infidelis.*] Unbelieving; disbelieving the divine institution of Christianity; deistical; skeptical.—*Knox.*

IN'FI-DEL, *n.* One who disbelieves the inspiration of the Scriptures, and the divine origin of Christianity. In the wars springing out of the crusades, *infidel* was applied particularly to the Mohammedans, who in return called Christians *giaours*, or *infidels*; the name was also given by the older writers to pagans.—SYN. Deist; freethinker; skeptic.

IN-FI-DEL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *infidelité*; L. *infidelitas.*] 1. In *general*, want of faith or belief; a withholding of credit. 2. Disbelief of the inspiration of the Scriptures, or the divine original of Christianity; skepticism; deism; unbelief. 3. Unfaithfulness, *particularly* in married persons; a violation of the marriage covenant, by adultery or lewdness. 4. Breach of trust; treachery; deceit.

IN'FIELD, *n.* Land kept continually under crop. [*Scottish.*]

IN-FIELD', *v. t.* To inclose, as a field. [*Not in good use.*]

IN-FIL'TERED, *a.* Infiltrated.

IN-FIL'TRĀTE, *v. i.* [Fr. *filtrer.*] To enter by penetrating the pores or interstices of a substance.

IN-FIL'TRĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Filtered in.

IN-FIL'TRĀ-TING, *ppr.* Penetrating by the pores or interstices.

IN-FIL-TRĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act or process of entering the pores or cavities of a body. 2. The substance which has entered the pores or cavities of a body.

IN'FI-NITE, *a.* [L. *infinitus.*] 1. Without limits; not circumscribed in extent, duration, attributes, &c. 2. That will have no end. 3. That has a beginning in space, but is infinitely extended. 4. *Infinite* is used *loosely* and *hyperbolically* for indefinitely large, immense, of great size or extent.—5. In *mathematics*, a term applied to quantities which are greater than any assignable quantity.—*Infinite canon*, in *music*, a perpetual fugue.—SYN. Boundless; immeasurable; illimitable; interminable; limitless; unlimited; unbounded.

IN'FI-NITE, *n.* In *mathematics*, an infinite quantity.

IN'FI-NITE-LY, *adv.* 1. Without bounds or limits. 2. Immensely; greatly; to a great extent or degree; as, *infinitely* obliged.—*Burke.*

IN'FI-NITE-NESS, *n.* 1. Boundless extent of time, space, or qualities; infinity. 2. Immensity; greatness.

IN-FIN-I-TES'I-MAL, *a.* Infinitely small; less than any assignable quantity.

IN-FIN-I-TES'I-MAL, *n.* An infinitely small quantity; that which is less than any assignable quantity.

IN-FIN-I-TES'I-MAL-LY, *adv.* By infinitesimals; by quantities infinitely small.

IN-FIN'I-TIVE, *a.* [L. *infinitivus.*] In *grammar*, the *infinitive* mode expresses the action of the verb, without limitation of person or number; as, *to love.* [The word is often used as a noun to denote this mode.]

IN-FIN'I-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In the manner of an infinitive mode.

IN-FI-NI'TO. [It.] In *music*, perpetual, as a canon whose end leads back to the beginning.

IN-FIN'I-TUDE, *n.* 1. Infinity; infiniteness; the quality or state of being without limits; infinite extent. 2. Immensity; greatness. 3. Boundless number.

IN-FIN'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *infinité*; L. *infinitas.*] 1. Unlimited extent of time, space, or quantity; boundlessness. 2. Immensity; indefinite extent. 3. Endless or indefinite number.

IN-FIRM', *a.* [Fr. *infirme*; L. *infirmus.*] 1. Not firm or sound; weak, as health or body. 2. Weak of mind.—*Shak.* 3. Not solid or stable. *South.*—SYN. Debilitated; sickly feeble; enfeebled; irresolute; imbecile.

†IN-FIRM', *v. t.* To weaken.—*Raleigh.*

IN-FĬRM'A-RY, *n.* A hospital or place where the sick are lodged and nursed.
IN-FĬRM'A-TĪVE, *a.* [Fr. *infirmatif.*] Weakening; disannulling.
IN-FĬRM'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *infirmité*; L. *infirmitas.*] 1. An unsound or unhealthy state of the body; weakness; feebleness. 2. Weakness of mind; failing; fault; foible. 3. Weakness of resolution. 4. Any particular disease; malady. 5. Defect; imperfection; weakness.
IN-FĬRM'LY, *adv.* In an infirm manner.
IN-FĬRM'NESS, *n.* Weakness; feebleness; unsoundness.
IN-FIX', *v. t.* [L. *infixus.*] 1. To fix by piercing or thrusting in. 2. To set in; to fasten in something. 3. To implant or fix, as principles in the mind, or ideas in the memory.
IN-FIXED' (in-fikst'), *pp.* Thrust in; set in; inserted; deeply implanted.
IN-FIX'ING, *ppr.* Thrusting in; setting in; implanting.
IN-FLĀME', *v. t.* [L. *inflammo.*] 1. To set on fire; to kindle; to cause to burn. 2. To excite or increase, as passion or appetite; to enkindle into violent action. 3. To exaggerate; to aggravate in description; [*rare.*] 4. To heat; to excite excessive action in the blood-vessels. 5. To fill with anger or resentment. 6. To increase; to excite to exasperation; as, to *inflame* contention. 7. To increase; to augment.—SYN. To provoke; fire; irritate; exasperate; incense; enrage; anger.
IN-FLĀME', *v. i.* To grow hot, angry, and painful.
IN-FLĀMED' (in-flāmd'), *pp.* or *a.* Set on fire; enkindled; heated; provoked; exasperated.
IN-FLĀM'ER, *n.* The person or thing that inflames.
IN-FLĀM'ING, *ppr.* Kindling; heating; provoking; exasperating.
IN-FLAM-MA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Susceptibility of readily taking fire.
IN-FLAM'MA-BLE, *a.* That may be set on fire; easily enkindled; susceptible of combustion.
IN-FLAM'MA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being susceptible of flame, or capable of taking fire; inflammability.
IN-FLAM'MA-BLY, *adv.* In an inflammable manner.
IN-FLAM-MĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *inflammatio.*] 1. The act of setting on fire or inflaming. 2. The state of being in flame. —3. In *medicine* and *surgery*, a redness and swelling of any part of an animal body, attended with heat, pain, and febrile symptoms. 4. Violent excitement; heat; animosity; turbulence.
IN-FLAM'MA-TO-RY, *a.* 1. Inflaming; tending to excite heat or inflammation; as, remedies of an *inflammatory* kind. 2. Accompanied with preternatural heat and excitement of arterial action, as disease. 3. Tending to excite anger, animosity, tumult, or sedition, as books or pamphlets.
IN-FLĀTE', *v. t.* [L. *inflatus.*] 1. To swell or distend by injecting air. 2. To fill with the breath; to blow in.—*Dryden.* 3. To swell; to puff up; to elate.
IN-FLĀTE', } *a.* In *botany*, puffed; hollow and distended.
IN-FLĀT'ED, }
IN-FLĀT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Swelled or distended with air; puffed up.
IN-FLĀT'ING, *ppr.* Distending with air; puffing up.
IN-FLĀTING-LY, *adv.* In the way of inflation.
IN-FLĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *inflatio.*] 1. The act of inflating. 2. The state of being distended with air injected or inhaled. 3. The state of being puffed up, as with vanity. 4. Conceit.
IN-FLECT', *v. t.* [L. *inflecto.*] 1. To bend; to turn from a direct line or course.—2. In *grammar*, to vary a noun or a verb in its terminations; to decline, as a noun or adjective, or to conjugate, as a verb. 3. To modulate, as the voice.
IN-FLECT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Bent or turned from a direct line or course; varied in termination.
IN-FLECT'ING, *ppr.* Bending or turning from its course; varying in termination; modulating, as the voice.
IN-FLEC'TION, *n.* [L. *inflectio.*] 1. The act of bending or turning from a direct line or course.—2. In *optics*, a term used to denote certain phenomena which light exhibits when it passes near the edges of an opaque body, such as the formation of colored fringes; also called *diffraction. Olmsted.*—3. In *grammar*, the variation of nouns, &c., by declension, and of verbs by conjugation. 4. A slide of the voice in speaking, either up or down.
IN-FLEC'TĪVE, *a.* Having the power of bending.
IN-FLEXED' (in-flekst'), *a.* [L. *inflexus.*] Turned; bent; bent inward.
IN-FLEX-I-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* 1. The quality of being inflexi-
IN-FLEX'I-BLE-NESS, } ble or not capable of being bent; unyielding stiffness. 2. Obstinacy of will or temper; firmness of purpose that will not yield to importunity or persuasion; unbending pertinacity.
IN-FLEX'I-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *inflexibilis.*] 1. That can not be bent. 2. That will not yield to prayers or arguments; firm in purpose; not to be prevailed on; that can not be turned. 3. Not to be changed or altered.—SYN. Unbending; unyielding; rigid; inexorable; pertinacious; obstinate; stubborn; unrelenting.
IN-FLEX'I-BLY, *adv.* With a firmness that resists all importunity or persuasion; with unyielding pertinaciousness; inexorably.
IN-FLEX'ION. *See* INFLECTION.
IN-FLICT', *v. t.* [L. *inflictus.*] To lay on; to throw or send on; to apply, as punishment or disgrace.
IN-FLICT'ED, *pp.* Laid on; applied, as punishments or judgments.
IN-FLICT'ER, *n.* He who lays on or applies.
IN-FLICT'ING, *ppr.* Laying on; applying.
IN-FLIC'TION, *n.* [L. *inflictio.*] 1. The act of laying on or applying. 2. The punishment applied.
IN-FLICT'IVE, *a.* Tending or able to inflict.
IN-FLO-RES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *inflorescens.*] 1. In *botany*, a mode of flowering, or the manner in which flowers are supported on their foot-stalks or peduncles. 2. A flowering; the unfolding of blossoms.
IN'FLU-ENCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *influens.*] 1. *Literally*, a flowing in.—2. In a *general sense*, *influence* denotes power whose operation is invisible and known only by its effects; authority; sway.—3. In *astrology*, the power which celestial bodies are supposed to exert on terrestrial. 4. Moral power; power of truth operating on the mind. 5. Physical power; power that affects natural bodies by unseen operation. 6. Power acting on sensibility. 7. Spiritual power, or the immediate power of God on the mind.
IN'FLU-ENCE, *v. t.* 1. To move by physical power operating by unseen laws or force; to affect. 2. To move by moral power; to act on and affect, as the mind or will, in persuading or dissuading; to induce. 3. To move, as the passions. 4. To lead or direct.
IN'FLU-ENCED (in'flu-enst), *pp.* Moved; excited; affected; persuaded; induced.
IN'FLU-ENC-ING, *ppr.* Moving; affecting; inducing.
IN'FLU-ENC-ING, *n.* Act of inciting, moving, or inducing. —*Southey.*
IN'FLU-ENT, *a.* Flowing in.—*Arbuthnot.* [*Little used.*]
IN-FLU-EN'TIAL, *a.* Exerting influence or power by invisible operation.—*Milner.*
IN-FLU-EN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* By means of influence, so as to incline, move, or direct.
IN-FLU-EN'ZA, *n.* [It. *influenza.*] An epidemic catarrh.
IN'FLUX, *n.* [L. *influxus.*] 1. The act of flowing in; as, an *influx* of light or other fluid. 2. Infusion; intromission.—*Hale.* 3. Influence; power; [*obs.*] 4. A coming in; introduction; importation in abundance.
IN-FLUX'ION, *n.* Infusion; intromission.—*Bacon.*
† IN-FLUX'IOUS, *a.* Influential.
† IN-FLUX'IVE. *a.* Having influence, or having a tendency to flow in.—*Halesworth.*
IN-FLUX'IVE-LY, *adv.* In the way of influxion.
IN-FŌLD', *v. i.* 1. To involve; to wrap up or inwrap; to inclose. 2. To clasp with the arms; to embrace.—*Shak.*
IN-FŌLD'ED, *pp.* Involved; inwrapped; inclosed; embraced.
IN-FŌLD'ING, *ppr.* Involving; wrapping up; clasping.
IN-FŌLD'MENT, *n.* Act of infolding; state of being infolded.
IN-FŌ'LI-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *in* and *folium.*] To cover or overspread with leaves. [*Not much used.*]
IN-FORM', *v. t.* [Fr. *informer.*] 1. To animate; to give life to; to actuate by vital powers; as, "*inform* the breathing brass."—*Dryden.* 2. To communicate knowledge to; to make known to by word or writing. 3. To communicate a knowledge of facts to one by way of accusation.—SYN. To acquaint; prize; tell; teach; instruct.
IN-FORM', *v. i.* To give intelligence. *Shak.*—*To inform against*, to communicate facts by way of accusation.
† IN-FORM', *a.* [L. *informis.*] Without regular form; shapeless; ugly.
IN-FORM'AL, *a.* 1. Not in the regular or usual form. 2. Not in the usual manner; not according to custom. 3. Not with the official forms. Shakspeare uses *informal* in the sense of irregular or deranged in mind.
IN-FOR-MAL'I-TY, *n.* Want of regular or customary form.
IN-FORM'AL-LY, *adv.* In an irregular or informal manner; without the usual forms.
IN-FORM'ANT, *n.* 1. One who informs or gives intelligence. 2. One who offers an accusation.—*Shak.* *See* INFORMER.
IN-FORM-Ā'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *informatio.*] 1. Intelligence; notice, news, or advice communicated by word or writing. 2. Knowledge derived from reading or instruction. 3. Knowledge derived from the senses or from the operation of the intellectual faculties.—*South.* 4. Communication of facts for the purpose of accusation; a charge or accusation exhibited to a magistrate or court.
IN-FORM'A-TĪVE, *a.* Having power to animate.
IN-FORMED' (in-formd'), *pp.* Told; instructed; made acquainted.

† IN-FORMED' (in-formd'), *a.* Ill-formed; misshapen.—*Spenser.*

IN-FORMED' STARS. *See* UNFORMED.

IN-FORM'ER, *n.* 1. One who animates, informs, or gives intelligence. 2. One who communicates to a magistrate a knowledge of the violations of law.—In a *bad sense*, one who gains his livelihood by informing against others, or who does it from base or unworthy motives.

IN-FOR'MI-DA-BLE, *a.* Not formidable; not to be feared or dreaded.—*Milton.*

IN-FORM'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Giving notice or intelligence; telling. 2. Communicating facts by way of accusation.—An *informing officer* is one appointed to lay information against violations of law.

IN-FORM'I-TY, *n.* [L. *informis.*] Want of regular form; shapelessness.—*Brown.*

† IN-FOR'MOUS, *a.* [Fr *informe*; L. *informis.*] Of no regular form or figure; shapeless.—*Brown.*

IN FŌ'RO CŌN-SCI-E N'TI-Æ (-she-en'she-ē). [L.] Before the tribunal of conscience.

IN-FOR'TU-NATE, *a.* Unlucky; unfortunate.

† IN-FOR'TU-NATE-LY *adv.* Unfortunately.

† IN-FOR'TUNE, *n.* Misfortune.—*Elyot.*

IN-FRAC'T', *v. t.* [L. *infr ctus.*] To break; to violate. [*Rare.*] *See* INFRINGE.

IN-FRAC'TION, *n.* [Fr ; L. *infractio.*] The act of breaking; breach; violation; non-observance; infringement.

IN-FRAC'TOR, *n.* One who violates an agreement, &c.

IN-FRĀ'GRANT, *a.* Not fragrant.

IN-FRA-LAPS-Ā'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Infralapsarians, or to their doctrine.

IN-FRA-LAPS-Ā'RI-AN, *n.* [L. *infra* and *lapsus.*] The same with Sublapsarian, which see.

IN-FRA-MUN'DANE, *a.* [L. *infra* and *mundanus.*] Lying or being beneath the world.

IN-FRAN'GI-BLE, *a.* 1. Not to be broken or separated into parts. 2. Not to be violated.

IN-FRA-TER-RI-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Within the territory.—*Story, Sup. Court.*

IN-FRĒ'QUENCE, } *n.* [L. *infrequentia.*] Uncommonness;
IN-FRĒ'QUEN-CY, } rareness; the state of rarely occurring.

IN-FRĒ'QUENT, *a.* [L. *infrequens.*] Rare; uncommon; seldom happening or occurring to notice; unfrequent.

IN-FRĒ'QUENT-LY, *adv.* Not frequently.

IN-FRIG'ID-ĀTE, *v. t.* To chill; to make cold. [*Rare.*]

IN-FRIG-ID-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of making cold.

IN-FRINGE' (in-frinj'), *v. t.* [L. *infringo.*] 1. To break, as contracts; to violate; to transgress; to neglect to fulfill or obey. 2. To destroy or hinder; [*little used.*] This word is very frequently followed by *on* or *upon*; as, to *infringe upon* one's rights.

IN-FRINGED' (in-frinjd'), *pp.* Broken; violated; transgressed.

IN-FRINGE'MENT (in-frinj'ment), *n.* Act of violating.—SYN. Breach; non-fulfillment; infraction; violation; transgression; invasion; intrusion; trespass; encroachment.

IN-FRING'ER, *n.* One who violates; a violator.

IN-FRING'ING, *ppr.* Breaking; violating; transgressing; failing to observe or fulfill.

IN-FRŪ'GAL, *a.* Not frugal; careless; extravagant.

IN-FRU-GIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Not bearing fruit.

IN'FU-CĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *infuco.*] To stain; to paint; to daub.

IN-FŪMED' (in-fūmd'), *a.* [L. *infumatus.*] Dried in smoke.

IN-FUN-DIB'U-LAR, *a.* Having the form of a tunnel.—*Kirby.*

IN-FUN-DIB'U-LI-FORM, *a.* [L. *infundibulum.*] In *botany*, having the shape of a funnel, as the corol of a flower; monopetalous, having an inversely conical border rising from a tube.

IN-FŪ'RI-ATE, *a.* Enraged; mad; raging.—*Milton.*

IN-FŪ'RI-ĀTE, *v. t.* To render furious or mad; to enrage.

IN-FŪ'RI-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Rendered furious or mad.

IN-FŪ'RI-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Rendering furious.

IN-FUS'CĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *infuscatus.*] To darken; to make black.

IN-FUS-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of darkening or blackening.

IN-FŪSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *infuser.*] 1. To pour in, as a liquid. 2. To instill, as principles or qualities. 3. To pour in or instill, as into the mind. 4. To introduce. 5. To inspire with; [*obs.*] 6. To steep in liquor without boiling, for the purpose of extracting medicinal qualities. 7. To make an infusion with an ingredient; [*obs.*]

† IN-FŪSE', *n.* Infusion.—*Spenser.*

IN-FŪSED' (in-fūzd'), *pp.* Poured in; instilled; steeped.

IN-FŪS'ER, *n.* One who infuses.

IN-FU-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* 1. The capability of being infused or poured in. 2. The incapability of being fused or dissolved.

IN-FŪ'SI-BLE, *a.* That may be infused, as principles.

IN-FŪ'SI-BLE, *a.* Not fusible; incapable of fusion; that can not be dissolved or melted.

IN-FŪS'ING, *ppr.* Pouring in; instilling; steeping.

IN-FŪ'SION (in-fū'zhun), *n.* 1. The act of pouring in or instilling; instillation. 2. Suggestion; whisper.—3 In *pharmacy*, the process of steeping in liquor, an operation by which the medicinal qualities of plants may be extracted by a liquor without boiling. 4. The liquor in which plants are steeped, and which is impregnated with their virtues or qualities. 5. The act of introducing into veins medicinal substances by a kind of syringe.

IN-FŪ'SIVE, *a.* Having the power of infusion.

IN-FU-SŌ'RI-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to the *infusoria*; composed
IN-FŪ'SO-RY, } of or containing *infusoria.*

IN-FU-SŌ'RI-A, *n. pl.* [L.] Microscopic animals inhabiting water and liquids of various kinds, and having no organs of motion except extremely minute hairs called *vibratile ciliæ.* *Dana.*

IN-FŪ'SO-RY, *n.*; *pl.* INFUSORIES. A name given to certain microscopic animals; called, also, *infusoria*, which see.

ING, in *Saxon*, signifies a pasture or meadow; Goth. *winga.* *See* ENGLISH.

† IN-GAN-NĀ'TION, *n.* [It. *ingannare.*] Cheat; fraud.

† IN'GĀTE, *n.* Entrance; passage in.—*Spenser.*

IN-GA'TH'ER-ING, *n.* The act or business of collecting and securing the fruits of the earth; harvest.

IN-GEL'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be congealed.

IN-GEM'IN-ATE, *a.* [L. *ingeminatus.*] Redoubled.

IN-GEM'IN-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *ingemino.*] To double or repeat

IN-GEM'IN-Ā-TED, *pp.* Doubled.

IN-GEM'IN-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Doubling.

IN-GEM-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* Repetition; reduplication.

† IN-GEN'DER, *v. i.* To come together; to join.—*Milton.*

IN-GEN'DER. *See* ENGENDER.

IN-GEN-ER-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Incapacity of being engendered.

IN-GEN'ER-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be engendered.

IN-GEN'ER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *ingenero.*] To generate or produce within.—*Fellows.*

IN-GEN'ER-ATE, *a.* Generated within; inborn; innate; inbred.—*Wotton.*

IN-GEN'ER-Ā-TED, *pp.* Produced within.—*Hale.*

IN-GEN'ER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Generating or producing within.

* IN-GEN'IOUS, *a.* [L. *ingeniosus.*] 1. Possessed of genius, or the faculty of invention; hence, skillful or prompt to invent; having an aptitude to contrive, or to form new combinations of ideas. 2. Proceeding from genius or ingenuity; of curious design, structure, or mechanism. 3. Witty; well formed; well adapted; as, an *ingenious* answer. 4. Mental; intellectual; [*obs.*] [This word has sometimes been confounded with *ingenuous.*]

* IN-GEN'IOUS-LY, *adv.* With ingenuity; with readiness in contrivance; with skill.

* IN-GEN'IOUS-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being ingenious or prompt in invention; ingenuity. 2. Curiousness of design or mechanism.

IN-GEN'ITE, *a.* [L. *ingenitus.*] Innate; inborn; inbred; native; ingenerate.

IN-GE-NŪ'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *ingenuité.*] 1. The quality or power of ready invention; quickness or acuteness in combining ideas, or in forming new combinations; ingeniousness; skill. 2. Curiousness in design, the effect of ingenuity. 3 Openness of heart; fairness; candor; [*obs.*]

IN-GEN'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *ingenuus.*] 1. Free from reserve, disguise, equivocation, or dissimulation. 2. Becoming an honorable mind; as, *ingenuous* warmth. 3. Of honorable extraction; freeborn.—SYN. Open; frank; unreserved; artless; plain; sincere; candid; fair; noble; generous.

IN-GEN'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* Openly; fairly; candidly; without reserve or dissimulation.—*Dryden.*

IN-GEN'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Openness of heart; frankness; fairness; freedom from reserve or dissimulation. 2. Fairness; candidness.

† IN'GE-NY, *n.* Wit; ingenuity.—*Bacon.*

IN-GEST', *v. t.* [L. *ingestus.*] To throw into the stomach. *Brown.* [*Little used.*]

IN-GES'TION, *n.* The action of throwing into the stomach.

IN'GLE, *n.* [qu. L. *igniculus.*] 1. Flame; blaze.—*Ray*; [*obs.*]—2. In *Scottish*, a fire or fire-place.—*Burns.* 3. A term of endearment; a darling; a paramour.—*Toone*; [*obs.*]

IN-GLŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *inglorius.*] 1. Not glorious; not bringing honor or glory; not accompanied with fame or celebrity. 2. Shameful; disgraceful.

IN-GLŌ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With want of glory; dishonorably; with shame.

IN-GLŌ'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being inglorious.—*Bp. Gauden.*

IN'GOT, *n.* [Fr. *lingot.*] A mass or wedge of gold, silver, or other metal, cast into a mold; a mass of unwrought metal.

IN-GRĀFT', *v. t.* 1. To insert a cion of one tree or plant into another for propagation. 2. To propagate by insition. 3. To plant or introduce something foreign into that which is native, for the purpose of propagation. 4. To set or fix deep and firm.—*Shak.*

IN-GRĀFT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Inserted into a stock for growth and propagation; introduced into a native stock; set or fixed deep.

IN-GRĀFTER, *n.* A person who ingrafts.
IN-GRĀFTING, *ppr.* Inserting, as cions in stocks; introducing and inserting on a native stock what is foreign; fixing deep.
IN-GRĀFT'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of ingrafting. 2. The thing ingrafted.
* IN'GRĀIN or IN-GRĀIN', *v. t.* [*in* and *grain.*] 1. To dye in the grain, or before manufacture. 2. To work into the natural texture; thoroughly to impregnate.
* IN'GRĀINED or IN-GRĀINED' (in-grānd'), *pp.* or *a.* 1. Dyed in the grain or in the raw material. 2. Wrought into the natural texture; thoroughly impregnated.
* IN'GRĀIN-ING or IN-GRĀIN'ING, *ppr.* 1. Dyeing in the raw material. 2. Working in, or thoroughly impregnating.
IN-GRAP'PLED, *a.* Grappled; seized on; intwined.
IN'GRĀTE, } *a.* [L. *ingratus.*] 1. Ungrateful; un-
IN-GRĀTE'FUL, } thankful; not having feelings of kindness for a favor received. 2. Unpleasing to the sense.
IN'GRĀTE, *n.* [Fr. *ingrat.*] An ungrateful person.
IN-GRĀTE'FUL-LY, *adv.* Ungratefully.
IN-GRĀTE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Ungratefulness.
IN-GRĀ'TIĀTE (in-grā'shāte), *v. t.* [L. *in* and *gratia.*] 1. To commend one's self to another's good will, confidence, or kindness. 2. To recommend; to render easy, as difficulty. —*Hammond.*
IN-GRĀ'TIĀ-TED, *pp.* Commended one's self to another's favor.
IN-GRĀ'TIĀ-TING, *ppr.* Commending one's self to the favor of another.
IN-GRĀ'TIĀ-TING, *n.* The act of commending one's self to another's favor.
IN-GRATI-TUDE, *n.* [Fr.; *in* and *gratitude.*] 1. Want of gratitude or sentiments of kindness for favors received; insensibility to favors, and want of a disposition to repay them; unthankfulness; ungratefulness. 2. Retribution of evil for good.
† IN-GRĀVE', *v. t.* To bury. *See, also,* ENGRAVE.
IN-GRAV'I-DĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *gravidus.*] To impregnate.
IN-GRAV'I-DĀ-TED, *pp.* Impregnated.
IN-GRAV'I-DĀ-TING, *ppr.* Impregnating.
IN-GRAV-I-DĀ'TION, *n.* The state of being pregnant.
† IN-GREĀT', *v. t.* To make great.—*Fotherby.*
IN-GRE'DI-ENT, *n.* [Fr.; L. *ingrediens.*] That which enters into a compound, or is a component part of any compound or mixture.
IN'GRESS, *n.* [L. *ingressus.*] 1. Entrance. 2. Power of entrance; means of entering.
IN-GRES'SION (-gresh'un), *n.* [Fr.; L. *ingressio.*] The act of entering; entrance.—*Digby.*
IN"GUIN-AL, *a.* [L. *inguen.*] Pertaining to the groin.
IN-GULF', *v. t.* 1. To swallow up in a vast deep, gulf, or whirlpool.—*Milton.* 2. To cast into a gulf.—*Hayward.*
IN-GULFED' (in-gulft'), *pp.* Swallowed up in a gulf or vast deep; cast into a gulf.
IN-GULF'ING, *ppr.* Swallowing up in a gulf, whirlpool, or vast deep.
IN-GULF'MENT, *n.* A swallowing up in a gulf or abyss.
IN-GUR'GI-TĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *ingurgito.*] To swallow greedily or in great quantity.—*Dict.*
IN-GUR'GI-TĀTE, *v. i.* To drink largely; to swill.
IN-GUR'GI-TĀ-TED, *pp.* Swallowed greedily.
IN-GUR-GI-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of swallowing greedily, or in great quantity.—*Darwin.*
IN-GUSTA-BLE, *a.* That can not be tasted. [*Little used.*]
* IN-HAB'ILE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *inhabilis.*] 1. Not apt or fit; unfit; not convenient. 2. Unskilled; unready; unqualified; [*little used.*] *See* UNABLE.
IN-HA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Unaptness; unfitness; want of skill. [*Little used.*] *See* INABILITY.
IN-HABIT, *v. t.* [L. *inhabito.*] To live or dwell in; to occupy as a place of settled residence.
IN-HABIT, *v. i.* To dwell; to live; to abide.
IN-HABIT-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Habitable; that may be inhabited; capable of affording habitation to animals. 2. [Fr. *inhabitable.*] Not habitable.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*]
IN-HABIT-ANCE, *n.* Residence of dwellers.—*Carew.* [*Rare.*]
IN-HABIT-AN-CY, *n.* Residence; habitancy; permanent or legal residence; domiciliation.
IN-HABIT-ANT, *n.* 1. A dweller; one who dwells or resides permanently in a place, or who has a fixed residence, as distinguished from an occasional lodger or visitor. 2. One who has a legal settlement in a town, city, or parish.
IN-HAB-IT-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of inhabiting, or state of being inhabited. 2. Abode; place of dwelling. 3. Population; whole mass of inhabitants. [*Little used.*]
IN-HABIT-A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* In *phrenology*, an organ which produces the desire of permanence in a place of abode.—*Brande.*
IN-HABIT-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Occupied by inhabitants, human or irrational.
IN-HABIT-ER, *n.* One who inhabits; a dweller; an inhabitant.—*Derham.*
IN-HABIT-ING, *ppr.* Dwelling in; occupying as a settled or permanent inhabitant; residing in.
IN-HABIT-RESS, *n.* A female inhabitant.
IN-HA-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of inhaling.
IN-HĀLE', *v. t.* [L. *inhalo.*] To draw into the lungs; to inspire.
IN-HĀLED' (in-hāld'), *pp.* Drawn into the lungs.
IN-HĀL'ER, *n.* 1. One who inhales.—2. In *medicine*, an apparatus for breathing or drawing warm steam, or some aeriform substance, into the lungs, as a remedy for coughs and catarrhal complaints.
IN-HĀL'ING, *ppr.* Drawing into the lungs; breathing.
IN-HAR-MON'IC, } *a.* Unharmonious; discordant.
IN-HAR-MON'IC-AL, }
IN-HAR-MŌ'NI-OUS, *a.* Not harmonious; unmusical; discordant.—*Broome.*
IN-HAR-MŌ'NI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Without harmony; discordantly.
IN-HAR'MO-NY, *n.* Want of harmony; discord.
IN-HELD', *pp.* Contained in itself.
IN-HERE', *v. i.* [L. *inhæreo.*] To exist or be fixed in something else.
IN-HER'ENCE, } *n.* Existence in something; a fixed state
IN-HER'EN-CY, } of being in another body or substance.
IN-HER'ENT, *a.* 1. Existing in something else, so as to be inseparable from it. 2. Naturally pertaining to.—SYN. Innate; inborn; native; natural; inbred; inwrought.
IN-HER'ENT-LY, *adv.* By inherence.—*Bentley.*
IN-HER'ING, *ppr.* Existing or fixed in something else.
IN-HERIT, *v. t.* [Sp. *heredar*; Fr. *heriter.*] 1. To take by descent from an ancestor; to take by succession; to receive, as a right or title descendible by law from an ancestor. 2. To receive by nature from a progenitor. 3. To possess; as, "the world and all it doth *inherit*;" "to *inherit* of a thought of ill concerning some one."—*Shak.*; [*obs.*] 4. To enjoy; to take as a possession, by gift.
IN-HERIT, *v. i.* To take or have possession or property.
IN-HER-IT-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being inheritable or descendible to heirs.—*Jefferson.*
IN-HERIT-A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be inherited; transmissible or descendible from the ancestor to the heir. 2. That may be transmitted from the parent to the child. 3. Capable of taking by inheritance, or of receiving by descent.
IN-HERIT-A-BLY, *adv.* By inheritance.—*Sherwood.*
IN-HERIT-ANCE, *n.* 1. An estate derived from an ancestor to an heir by succession. 2. The reception of an estate by hereditary right, or the descent by which an estate or title is cast on the heir. 3. The estate or possession which may descend to an heir, though it has not descended. 4. An estate given or possessed by donation or divine appropriation. 5. That which is possessed or enjoyed; possession.—*Shak.*
IN-HERIT-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Received by descent from an ancestor; possessed.
IN-HERIT-ING, *ppr.* Taking by succession or right of representation; receiving from ancestors; possessing.
IN-HERIT-OR, *n.* An heir; one who inherits or may inherit.
IN-HERIT-RESS, } *n.* An heiress; a female who inherits,
IN-HERIT-RIX, } or is entitled to inherit, after the death of her ancestor.
IN-HERSE' (in-hers'), *v. t.* [L. *in* and *herse.*] To inclose in a funeral monument.—*Shak.*
IN-HĒ'SION (in-hē'zhun), *n.* [L. *inhæsio.*] Inherence; the state of existing or being fixed in something.
† IN-HĪ-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *inhiatio.*] A gaping after; eager desire.
IN-HIBIT, *v. t.* [Fr. *inhiber*; L. *inhibeo.*] 1. To restrain, to hinder; to check or repress. 2. To forbid; to prohibit; to interdict.
IN-HIBIT-ED, *pp.* Restrained; forbid.
IN-HIBIT-ING, *ppr.* Restraining; repressing; prohibiting.
IN-HI-BI'TION (-bish'un), *n.* [Fr.; L. *inhibitio.*] 1. Prohibition; restraint; embargo.—2. In *law*, a writ to forbid or inhibit a judge from further proceedings in a cause depending before him.
IN-HIBIT-O-RY, *a.* Prohibitory.—*Southey.*
IN-HŌLD', *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inheld.* To have inherent; to contain in itself.—*Raleigh.* [*Little used.*]
† IN-HŌLD'ER, *n.* An inhabitant.—*Spenser.*
IN-HOOP', *v. t.* To confine or inclose in any place.
IN-HOOPED', *pp* Confined or inclosed.
IN-HOS'PI-TA-BLE, *a.* 1. Not hospitable; not disposed to entertain strangers gratuitously. 2. Affording no conveniences, subsistence, or shelter to strangers.—*Dryden.*
IN-HOS'PI-TA-BLY, *adv.* Unkindly to strangers.—*Milton.*
IN-HOS'PI-TA-BLE-NESS, } *n.* Want of hospitality or kind-
IN-HOS-PI-TAL'I-TY, } ness to strangers.
IN-HŪ'MAN, *a.* [Fr. *inhumain*; L. *inhumanus.*] 1. Destitute of the kindness and tenderness that belong to a human being. 2. Marked with cruelty; as, *inhuman* treatment. —SYN. Cruel; unfeeling; pitiless; merciless; savage; barbarous.

IN-HU-MANT-TY, *n.* [Fr. *inhumanité.*] 1. Cruelty in disposition; savageness of heart. 2. Cruelty in act; barbarity.
IN HŪ'MAN-LY, *adv.* With cruelty; barbarously.—*Swift.*
IN-HŪ'MĀTE, *v. t.* To inhume, which see.
IN-HU-MĀ'TION, *n.* The act of burying; interment.
IN-HŪME', *v. t.* [Fr. *inhumer*; L. *inhumo.*] To bury; to inter; to deposit in the earth, as a dead body.
IN-HŪMED' (in-hūmd'), *pp.* Buried; interred.
IN-HŪM'ING, *ppr.* Burying; interring.
IN-IM-AG'IN-A-BLE, *a.* Unimaginable; inconceivable.—*Pearson.*
* IN-IM'IC-AL, *a.* [L. *inimicus.*] 1. Unfriendly; having the disposition or temper of an enemy. 2. Adverse; hurtful; repugnant.—*Ward.*
* IN-IM'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a hostile manner.
IN-IM-I-TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being incapable of imitation.—*Norris.*
IN-IM'I-TA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *inimitabilis.*] That can not be imitated or copied; surpassing imitation.
IN-IM'I-TA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be imitated; to a degree beyond imitation.—*Broome.*
IN-IQ'UI-TOUS (in-ik'we-tus), *a.* Characterized by iniquity.—SYN. Wicked; unjust; unrighteous; nefarious; criminal.
IN-IQ'UI-TOUS-LY, *adv.* Injuriously; unjustly; wrongfully.
IN-IQ'UI-TY (in-ik'we-te), *n.* [Fr. *iniquité*; L. *iniquitas.*] 1. Injustice; unrighteousness; a deviation from rectitude. 2. Want of rectitude in principle. 3. A particular deviation from rectitude; a sin or crime; wickedness; any act of injustice. 4. Original want of holiness.
† IN-Ī'QUOUS, *a.* Unjust.
IN-IR-RI-TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being inirritable, or not susceptible of contraction by excitement.
IN-IR'RI-TA-BLE, *a.* Not irritable; not susceptible of irritation, or contraction by excitement.
IN-IR'RI-TA-TIVE, *a.* Not accompanied with excitement.
† IN-ĪSLE' (in-īle'), *v. t.* To surround; to encircle.
IN-Ī'TIAL (in-ish'al), *a.* [Fr.; L. *initialis.*] 1. Beginning; placed at the beginning. 2. Beginning; incipient.
IN-Ī'TIAL, *n.* The first letter of a name.
IN-Ī'TIAL-LY, *adv.* In an incipient degree.—*Barrow.*
IN-Ī'TIĀTE (in-ish'āte), *v. t.* [Low L. *initio.*] 1. To instruct in rudiments or principles; or to introduce into any society or sect by instructing the candidate in its principles or ceremonies. 2. To introduce into a new state or society. 3. To instruct; to acquaint with. 4. To begin upon.
IN-Ī'TIĀTE, *v. i.* To do the first act; to perform the first rite.—*Pope.*
IN-Ī'TIATE, *a.* 1. Unpracticed. 2. Begun; commenced.
IN-Ī'TIATE, *n.* One who is initiated.—*J. Barlow.*
IN-Ī'TIĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Instructed in the first principles; entered; received into a society or sect by appropriate ceremonies.
IN-Ī'TIĀ-TING, *ppr.* Introducing by instruction, or by appropriate ceremonies.
IN-Ī'TI-Ā'TION (in-ish-e-ā'shun), *n.* [L. *initiatio.*] 1. The act or process of introducing one into a new society, by instructing him in its principles, rules, or ceremonies. 2. The act or process of making one acquainted with principles before unknown. 3. Admission by application of ceremonies or use of symbols.
IN-Ī'TIA-TIVE, *a.* Serving to initiate.
IN-Ī'TIA-TIVE, *n.* An introductory step or movement. The term is applied especially to the action of legislative bodies; as when one of two houses has the right to originate any measure, it is said to have the *initiative.* Such is the right of the House of Commons in respect to money bills.—*Brande.*
IN-Ī'TIA-TO-RY, *a.* 1. Introductory; as, an *initiatory* step. 2. Initiating or serving to initiate; as, *initiatory* rites.
IN-Ī'TIA-TO-RY, *n.* Introductory rite.—*L. Addison.*
† IN-Ī'TION (in-ish'un), *n.* Beginning.—*Naunton.*
IN-JECT', *v. t.* [L. *injectus.*] 1. To throw in; to dart in. 2. To cast or throw on.
IN-JECTED, *pp.* or *a.* Thrown in or on.
IN-JECTING, *ppr.* Throwing in or on.
IN-JEC'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *injectio.*] 1. The act of throwing in; particularly applied to the forcible throwing in of a liquid or aeriform body by means of a syringe, pump, &c. 2. A liquid medicine thrown into the body by a syringe or pipe, a clyster.—3. In *anatomy,* the act of filling the vessels of an animal body with some colored substance, in order to render visible their figures and ramifications.
IN-JOIN'. *See* ENJOIN.
IN-JU-CUND'I-TY, *n.* [L. *injucunditas.*] Unpleasantness; disagreeableness. [*Little used.*]
IN-JU'DI-CA-BLE, *a.* Not cognizable by a judge. [*Rare.*]
IN-JU-DI'CIAL (-dish'al), *a.* Not according to the forms of law.
IN-JU-DI'CIOUS (-dish'us), *a.* 1. Not judicious; void of judgment; acting without judgment. 2. Not according to sound judgment or discretion.—SYN. Indiscreet; inconsiderate; incautious; unwise; rash hasty; imprudent.
IN-JU-DI'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Without judgment; unwisely.
IN-JU-DI'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being injudicious or unwise.—*Whitlock.*
IN-JUNC'TION, *n.* [L. *injunctio.*] 1. A command; order, mandate; precept; the direction of a superior vested with authority. 2. Urgent advice or exhortation of persons not vested with absolute authority to command.—3. In *law,* a writ or order of the court of chancery, directed to an inferior court, or to parties and their counsel, directing them to stay proceedings, or to do some act, as to put the plaintiff in possession for want of the defendant's appearance, to stay waste or other injury, &c.
IN'JURE, *v. t.* [Fr. *injure.*] 1. To hurt or wound, as the person; to impair soundness. 2. To damage or lessen the value of. 3. To slander, tarnish, or impair. 4. To impair or diminish; to annoy. 5. To give pain to; to grieve. 6. To impair, as the intellect or mind. 7. To hurt or weaken. 8. To impair; to violate. 9. To make worse.—10. In *general,* to harm or wrong the person, to damage the property, or to lessen the happiness of ourselves or others.
IN'JURED, *pp.* or *a.* Hurt; wounded; damaged; impaired; weakened; made worse.
IN'JUR-ER, *n.* One who injures or wrongs.
IN'JUR-ING, *ppr.* Hurting; damaging; impairing; weakening; rendering worse.
IN-JŪ'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *injurius.*] 1. Wrongful; unjust; hurtful to the rights of another. 2. Hurtful to the person or health. 3. Affecting with damage or loss. 4. Mischievous; hurtful. 5. Lessening or tarnishing reputation. 6. Detractory; contumelious; hurting reputation.—7. In *general,* whatever is hurtful to person, property, rights, interest, happiness, is said to be *injurious.*
IN-JŪ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Wrongfully; hurtfully; with injustice; mischievously.
IN-JŪ'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being injurious or hurtful; injury.
IN'JU-RY, *n.* [L. *injuria.*] 1. In *general,* any wrong or damage done to a man's person, rights, reputation, or goods. 2. Mischief; detriment. 3. Any diminution of that which is good, valuable, or advantageous.
IN-JUS'TICE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *injustitia.*] 1. Iniquity; wrong; any violation of another's rights. 2. The withholding from another merited praise, or ascribing to him unmerited blame.
INK, *n.* [D. *inkt*; Fr. *encre.*] 1. A black liquor or substance used for writing or printing. 2. Any liquor used for writing or forming letters, as red ink, &c. 3. A pigment.—*Printing-ink* is made from boiled lintseed or nut oil burned and mixed with lampblack, soap, and rosin.—*Sympathetic inks* are compounds which, when written with, remain invisible till heated, as solutions of cobalt, &c.
INK, *v. t.* To black or daub with ink.
INK'-BAG, *n.* A bag or sac containing a deep black liquid; found in certain animals, as in the cuttle-fish.
INK'-BLURRED, *a.* Blurred or darkened with ink.
INK'-MĀK-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make ink.
INK'-STONE, *n.* A kind of small round stone used in making ink.—*Encyc.*
INKED (inkt), *pp.* Covered or daubed with ink.
INK'HORN, *n.* [*ink* and *horn.*] 1. A small vessel used to hold ink. 2. A portable case for the instruments of writing.—*Johnson.*
† INK'HORN, *a.* A reproachful epithet, meaning affected, pedantic, or pompous.—*Bale.*
INK'I-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being inky.
INK'ING, *ppr.* Covering or daubing with ink.
INK'LE (ink'l), *n.* A kind of broad linen tape.—*Shak.*
INK'LING, *n.* 1. A hint or whisper; an intimation. 2. Inclination; desire.—*Grose.*
IN-KNIT' (in-nit'), *v. t.* To knit in.—*Southey.*
IN-KNOT' (in-not'), *v. t.* To bind as with a knot.—*Fuller.*
INK'STAND, *n.* A vessel for holding ink.
INK'Y, *a.* 1. Consisting of ink; resembling ink; black. 2 Tarnished or blackened with ink.
IN-LĀCE', *v. t.* To embellish with variegations.
IN-LĀCED' (-lāste), *pp.* Embellished with variegations
IN-LĀCING, *ppr.* Embellishing with variegations.
IN-LA-GĀ'TION, *n.* The restitution of an outlawed person to the protection of the law.—*Bouvier.*
IN-LĀID', *pp.* of *inlay,* which see.
IN'LAND, *a.* 1. Interior; remote from the sea. 2. Within land; remote from the ocean. 3. Carried on within a country; domestic, not foreign, as trade. 4. Confined to a country, drawn and payable in the same country; opposed to *foreign:* as, an *inland* bill of exchange, one drawn on a person living in the same country.
IN'LAND, *n.* The interior part of a country.—*Milton.*
IN'LAND-ER, *n.* One who lives in the interior of a country, or at a distance from the sea.—*Brown.*
† IN'LAND-ISH, *a.* Denoting something inland; native.

IN-LAPI-DĀTE, *v. t.* To convert into a stony substance; to petrify.—*Bacon.* [*Little used.*]
IN-LĄW', *v. t.* To clear of outlawry or attainder.
IN-LĄW'ED, *pp.* Cleared of attainder.
IN-LĀY', *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *inlaid.* To diversify cabinet or other work by laying in thin slices of fine wood, ivory, pearl, mosaic, &c., on some other surface of wood or coarser material.
IN'LĀY, *n.* Matter or pieces of wood, ivory, &c., inlaid.—*Milton.*
IN-LĀY'ER, *n.* The person who inlays.
IN-LĀY'ING, *ppr.* Laying in thin slices of wood, &c., on another surface.
IN-LĀY'ING, *n.* The operation of diversifying or ornamenting work with thin pieces of wood, ivory, &c., on a surface of wood or coarser material.
IN'LET, *n.* 1. A passage or opening by which an inclosed place may be entered; place of ingress; entrance. 2. A bay or recess in the shore of the sea or of a lake or large river, or between isles.
IN LIM'I-NE. [L.] At the threshold; at the beginning or outset.
IN-LIST'. *See* ENLIST.
IN-LIST'MENT. *See* ENLISTMENT.
IN-LOCK', *v. t.* To lock or inclose one thing within another.
IN-LOCKED' (-lokt'), *pp.* Locked or inclosed within another thing.
IN LŌ'CO. [L.] In the place.
IN'LY, *a.* [*in* and *like.*] Internal; interior; secret.—*Shak.*
IN'LY, *adv.* Internally; within; in the heart; secretly.—*Milton.*
IN'MĀTE, *n.* [*in* or *inn*, and *mate.*] 1. A person who lodges or dwells in the same house with another. 2. A lodger; one who lives with a family.
IN'MĀTE, *a.* Admitted as a dweller.—*Milton.*
IN MĒ'DI-AS RĒS. [L.] Into the midst of things.
IN'MŌST, *a.* [*in* and *most.*] Deepest within; remotest from the surface or external part.—*Addison.*
INN, *n.* [Sax. *inn.*] 1. A house for the lodging and entertainment of travelers; often a tavern, where liquors are furnished to travelers or others.—2. In *England*, a college of municipal or common law professors and students; the word *inn* having formerly been used for lodging-house or dwelling, and also for the town residence of a nobleman. Thus, Gray's Inn, Lincoln's Inn, &c., were once the town residences of the noble families whose names they bear. *Toone.*—*Inns of court*, colleges in which students of law reside and are instructed. The principal are the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn.—*Inns of chancery*, colleges in which young students formerly began their law studies.
INN, *v. i.* To take up lodging; to lodge.—*Donne.*
INN, *v. t.* To house; to put under cover.—*Bacon.*
INN'HŌLD-ER, *n.* [*inn* and *hold.*] 1. A person who keeps an inn or house for the entertainment of travelers; also, a taverner. 2. An inhabitant.—*Spenser*; [*obs.*]
INN'KEEP-ER, *n.* [*inn* and *keep.*] An innholder.—In *America*, the innkeeper is often a tavern-keeper or taverner, as well as an innkeeper.
IN'NĀTE or IN-NĀTE', *a.* [L. *innatus.*] Inborn; natural; native. *Encyc.*—*Innate ideas* are ideas or notions supposed by some to be impressed on the mind from the commencement of existence.
† IN'NĀ-TED, for *innate.*
IN'NĀTE-LY or IN-NĀTE'LY, *adv.* Naturally.
IN'NĀTE-NESS or IN-NĀTE'NESS, *n.* The quality of being innate.
IN-NAV'I-GA-BLE, *a.* [L. *innavigabilis.*] That can not be navigated; impassable by ships or vessels.—*Dryden.*
IN-NAV'I-GA-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be navigable.
IN'NER, *a.* [from *in.*] 1. Interior; further inward than something else. 2. Interior; internal: not outward.
† IN'NER-LY, *adv.* More within.—*Barret.*
IN'NER-MŌST, *a.* Furthest inward; most remote from the outward part.—*Prov.*, xviii.
IN-NERV-Ā'TION, *n.* [*in*, neg., and *nerve.*] 1. A state of weakness.—*Hall.* 2. Act of strengthening.
IN-NERVE', *v. t.* [*in* and *nerve.*] To give nerve to; to invigorate; to strengthen.—*Dwight.*
IN-NERVED', *pp.* Invigorated.
IN-NERV'ING, *ppr.* Strengthening.
INN'ING, *n.* 1. The ingathering of grain. 2. A term in cricket, the turn for using the bat.
INN'INGS, *n. pl.* Lands recovered from the sea.
IN'NO-CENCE, } *n.* [Fr.; L. *innocentia.*] 1. *Properly*, free-
IN'NO-CEN-CY, } dom from any quality that can injure; innoxiousness; harmlessness.—2. In a *moral sense*, freedom from crime, sin, or guilt; untainted purity of heart and life; unimpaired integrity. 3. Freedom from guilt or evil intentions; simplicity of heart. 4. Freedom from the guilt of a particular sin or crime. 5. The state of being lawfully conveyed to a belligerent, or of not being contraband.
IN'NO-CENT, *a.* [Fr.; L. *innocens.*] 1. *Properly*, not noxious; not producing injury; free from qualities that can injure. 2. Free from guilt; not having done wrong or violated any law; not tainted with sin. 3. Free from the guilt of a particular crime or evil action. 4. Lawful; permitted. 5. Not contraband; not subject to forfeiture. 6. Ignorant; imbecile; idiotic; [*obs.*]—SYN. Harmless; innoxious; inoffensive; guiltless; spotless; immaculate, pure; unblamable; blameless; faultless; guileless; upright.
IN'NO-CENT, *n.* 1. One free from guilt or harm.—*Shak.* 2. An ignorant person; hence, a natural; an idiot.—*Hooker*; [*unusual.*]
IN'NO-CENT-LY, *adv.* 1. Without harm; without incurring guilt. 2. With simplicity; without evil design. 3. Without incurring a forfeiture or penalty.
IN-NOCU-OUS, *a.* [L. *innocuus.*] Harmless; safe; producing no ill effect; innocent.
IN-NOCU-OUS-LY, *adv.* Without harm; without injurious effects.
IN-NOCU-OUS-NESS, *n.* Harmlessness; the quality of being destitute of mischievous qualities or effects.—*Digby.*
IN-NOM'IN-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be named.—*Chaucer.*
IN-NOM'IN-ATE, *a.* Having no name; anonymous.
IN'NO-VĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *innover*; L. *innovo.*] 1. To change or alter by introducing something new. 2. To bring in something new.
IN'NO-VĀTE, *v. i.* To introduce novelties; to make changes in any thing established.
IN'NO-VĀ-TED, *pp.* Changed by the introduction of something new.
IN'NO-VĀ-TING, *ppr.* Introducing novelties.
IN-NO-VĀ'TION, *n.* Change made by the introduction of something new; change in established laws, customs, rites, or practices.
IN'NO-VĀ-TOR, *n.* 1. An introducer of changes. 2. One who introduces something new.—*South.*
IN-NOX'IOUS, *a.* [L. *innoxius.*] 1. Free from mischievous qualities; innocent; harmless. 2. Not producing evil; harmless in effects. 3. Free from crime; pure; innocent.—*Pope.*
IN-NOX'IOUS-LY, *adv.* 1. Harmlessly; without mischief. 2. Without harm suffered.—*Brown.*
IN-NOX'IOUS-NESS, *n.* Harmlessness.—*Tooke.*
IN-NU-EN'DO, *n.* [L. *innuo.*] 1. An oblique hint; a remote intimation or reference to a person or thing not named.—2. In *law*, a word used to point out the application of some injurious remark to the person aimed at.
IN'NU-ENT, *a.* [L. *innuens.*] Significant.—*Burton.*
IN-NU-MER-A-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* State of being innumerable.
IN-NŪ'MER-A-BLE-NESS, } —*Fotherby.*
IN-NŪ'MER-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *innumerabilis.*] 1. Not to be counted; that can not be enumerated or numbered for multitude.—2. In a *loose sense*, very numerous.—SYN. Countless; numberless; unnumbered.
IN-NŪ'MER-A-BLY, *adv.* Without number.
IN-NŪ'MER-OUS, *a.* [L. *innumerus.*] Too many to be counted or numbered; innumerable.—*Pope.*
IN-NU-TRI'TION (-trish'un), *n.* [*in* and *nutrition.*] Want of nutrition; failure of nourishment.—*Darwin.*
IN-NU-TRI'TIOUS (-trish'us), *a.* Not nutritious; not supplying nourishment; not nourishing.—*Darwin.*
IN-NŪ'TRI-TĪVE, *a.* Not nourishing.—*Good.*
IN-O-BĒ'DI-ENCE, *n.* Disobedience; neglect of obedience.
IN-O-BĒ'DI-ENT, *a.* Not yielding obedience.
IN-OB-SERV'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be seen or observed.
IN-OB-SERV'ANCE, *n.* Want of observance; neglect of observing; disobedience.—*Bacon.*—*Barrow.*
IN-OB-SERV'ANT, *a.* Not taking notice.—*Beddoes.*
IN-OB-SER-VĀ'TION, *n.* Neglect or want of observation
IN-OB-TRŪ'SĪVE, *a.* Not obtrusive.—*Coleridge.*
IN-OB-TRŪ'SĪVE-LY, *adv.* Unobtrusively.
IN-OB-TRŪ'SĪVE-NESS, *n.* A quality of being not obtrusive.
IN-OCCU-PĀ'TION, *n.* Want of occupation.—*C. B. Brown.*
IN-OCU-LA-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be inoculated. 2. That may communicate disease by inoculation.—*Hall.*
IN-OCU-LĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *inoculo.*] 1. To bud; to insert the bud of a tree or plant in another tree or plant, for the purpose of growth on the new stock. 2. To communicate a disease to a person by inserting infectious matter in his skin or flesh; as, to *inoculate* one with the small-pox.
IN-OCU-LĀTE, *v. i.* To propagate by budding; to practice inoculation.
IN-OCU-LĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Budded. 2. Inserted in another stock, as a bud. 3. Infected by inoculation with a particular disease.
IN-OCU-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* 1. Budding; propagating by inserting a bud on another stock. 2. Infecting by inoculation.
IN-OCU-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *inoculatio.*] 1. The act or practice of inserting buds of one plant under the bark of another for propagation. 2. The act or practice of communicating a disease to a person in health, by inserting con-

tagious matter in his skin or flesh; used chiefly of the small-pox.

IN-OC'U-LĀ-TOR, *n.* A person who inoculates; one who propagates plants or diseases by inoculation.

† IN-Ō'DI-ĀTE, *v. t.* To make hateful.—*South.*

IN-Ō'DOR-ATE, *a.* Having no scent or odor.

IN-Ō'DOR-OUS, *a.* [L. *inodorus.*] Wanting scent; having no smell.—*Arbuthnot.*

IN-OF-FENS'IVE, *a.* 1. Giving no offense or provocation; unoffending. 2. Giving no uneasiness or disturbance. 3. Harmless; doing no injury or mischief. 4. Not obstructing; presenting no hinderance.—*Milton;* [*rare.*]

IN-OF-FENS'IVE-LY, *adv.* Without giving offense; without harm; in a manner not to offend.

IN-OF-FENS'IVE-NESS, *n.* Harmlessness; the quality of being not offensive either to the senses or to the mind.

IN-OF-FĪ"CIAL (-fish'al), *a.* Not official; not proceeding from the proper officer; not clothed with the usual forms of authority, or not done in an official character.

IN-OF-FĪ"CIAL-LY, *adv.* Without the usual forms, or not in the official character.

IN-OF-FĪ"CIOUS (-fish'us), *a.* 1. Unkind; regardless of natural obligation; contrary to natural duty. 2. Unfit for an office. 3. Not civil or attentive.

IN-OF-FĪ"CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Not civilly or officiously.

† IN-OP-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* Agency; influence; production of effects.—*Bp. Hall.*

IN-OP'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Not operative; not active; having no operation; producing no effect.

† IN-OP'IN-ATE, *a.* [L. *inopinatus.*] Unexpected.

IN-OP-POR-TŪNE', *a.* [L. *inopportunus.*] Not opportune; inconvenient; unseasonable in time.

IN-OP-POR-TŪNE'LY, *adv.* Unseasonably; at an inconvenient time.

IN-OP-PRESS'IVE, *a.* Not oppressive; not burdensome.

IN-OP'U-LENT, *a.* Not opulent; not wealthy.

IN-OR'DIN-A-CY, *n.* Deviation from order or rule prescribed; irregularity; disorder; excess, or want of moderation.

IN-OR'DIN-ATE, *a.* [L. *inordinatus.*] Irregular; disorderly; excessive; immoderate; not limited to rules prescribed, or to usual bounds.—*Inordinate proportion,* in *mathematics,* a proportion in which the order of the terms is not regular.—*Barlow.*

IN-OR'DIN-ATE-LY, *adv.* Irregularly; excessively; immoderately.—*Skelton.*

IN-OR'DIN-ATE-NESS, *n.* Deviation from order; excess; want of moderation; inordinacy.

IN-OR-DIN-Ā'TION, *n.* Irregularity; deviation from rule or right.—*South.*

IN-OR-GAN'IC, } *a.* Devoid of organs; not formed with
IN-OR-GAN'IC-AL, } the organs or instruments of life; inorganized.

IN-OR-GAN'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Without organs.

IN-OR'GAN-IZED, *a.* Not having organic structure; void of organs, as earths, metals, and other minerals.

IN-OS'CU-LĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *in* and *osculatus.*] In *anatomy,* to unite by apposition or contact; to unite, as two vessels at their extremities.

IN-OS'CU-LĀTE, *v. t.* To unite, as two vessels in an animal body.

IN-OS'CU-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Uniting, as the extremities of two vessels.

IN-OS-CU-LĀ'TION, *n.* The union of two vessels of an animal body by an opening between them; anastomosis.

IN Ō'VO. [L.] In the egg; in infancy.

IN PER-PET'U-AM RĒ'I ME-MŌ'RI-AM. [L.] For a perpetual memorial of the affair.

IN PER-PET'U-UM. [L.] To perpetuity; forever.

IN PET'TO. [It. in the breast; L. *in pectore.*] In secret; in reserve.

IN POS'SE. [L.] In possibility of being.

IN PRŌ'PRI-A PER-SŌ'NA. [L.] In one's own person.

IN'QUEST, *n.* [Fr. *enquête.*] 1. Inquisition; judicial inquiry; official examination. 2. A jury; *particularly,* a coroner's jury for investigating the cause of a sudden death. 3. Inquiry; search.—*South.*

IN-QUĒT', *v. t.* To disturb; to trouble.

† IN-QUI-ET-Ā'TION, *n.* Disturbance.

IN-QUĪ'ET-UDE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *inquietudo.*] Disturbed state; want of quiet; restlessness; uneasiness, either of body or mind; disquietude.

IN'QUI-NĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *inquino.*] To defile; to pollute; to contaminate.—*Brown.* [*Little used.*]

IN-QUI-NĀ'TION, *n.* The act of defiling, or state of being defiled; pollution; corruption.—*Bacon.* [*Little used.*]

IN-QUĪR'A-BLE, *a.* That may be inquired into; subject to inquisition or inquest.—*Bacon.*

IN-QUIRE', *v. i.* [Fr. *enquerir;* Sp. *inquirir;* L. *inquiro.*] 1. To ask a question; to seek for truth or information by asking questions. 2. To seek for truth by argument or the discussion of questions, or by investigation.—*To inquire into,* to make examination; to seek for particular information.

IN-QUĪRE', *v. t.* 1. To ask about; to seek by asking. 2. To call or name.—*Spenser;* [*obs.*]

IN-QUĪR'ED', *pp.* Asked about; sought by asking.

IN-QUĪR'ENT, *a.* Making inquiry.—*Shenstone.*

IN-QUĪR'ER, *n.* One who asks a question; one who interrogates; one who searches or examines; one who seeks for knowledge or information.

IN-QUĪR'ING, *ppr.* Seeking for information by asking questions; asking; questioning; interrogating; examining.

IN-QUĪR'ING, *a.* Given to inquiry; disposed to investigate causes; as, an *inquiring* mind.

IN-QUĪR'ING-LY, *adv.* By way of inquiry.

IN-QUĪ'RY, *n.* [Norm. *enquerre.*] 1. The act of inquiring; a seeking for information by asking questions. 2. Search for truth, information, or knowledge; examination into facts or principles.—SYN. Interrogation; interrogatory, question; query; scrutiny; investigation; research.

IN-QUI-SĪ"TION (in-kwe-zish'un), *n.* [Fr.; L. *inquisitio.*] 1. Inquiry; examination; a searching or search. 2. Judicial inquiry; official examination; inquest. 3. Examination; discussion.—*Bacon.* 4. In some *Roman Catholic countries,* a court or tribunal established for the examination and punishment of heretics.

IN-QUI-SĪ"TION-AL, *a.* Making inquiry; busy in inquiry.

IN-QUI-SĪ"TION-A-RY, *a.* Inquisitional.

IN-QUIS'I-TĪVE, *a.* 1. Apt to ask questions; addicted to inquiry; inclined to seek information by questions. 2. Inclined to seek knowledge by discussion, investigation, or observation; given to research.—SYN. Inquiring; prying; curious.

IN-QUIS'I-TĪVE, *n.* A person who is inquisitive; one curious in research.—*Temple.*

IN-QUIS'I-TĪVE-LY, *adv.* With curiosity to obtain information; with scrutiny.

IN-QUIS'I-TĪVE-NESS, *n.* The disposition to obtain information; curiosity to learn what is not known.

IN-QUIS'I-TOR, *n.* [L.] 1. One who inquires; *particularly,* one whose official duty it is to inquire and examine. 2. A member of the court of inquisition.

IN-QUIS-I-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to inquisition. 2. Pertaining to the court of inquisition, or resembling its practices.

IN-QUIS-I-TŌ'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* After the manner of an inquisitor.

† IN-QUIS-I-TŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* Making strict inquiry.—*Milton*

IN-RĀIL', *v. t.* To rail in; to inclose with rails.—*Gay.*

IN-RĀILED' (in-rāld'), *pp.* Inclosed with rails.

IN-RĀIL'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing with rails.

IN-REĞIS-TER, *v. t.* [Fr. *enregistrer.*] To register; to record; to enter in a register.—*Walsh.*

IN'RŌAD, *n.* 1. The entrance of an enemy into a country with purposes of hostility; a sudden or desultory irruption, incursion, or invasion. 2. Attack; encroachment.

IN-SĀFE'TY, *n.* Want of safety.—*Naunton.* [*Ill.*]

IN-SA-LŪ'BRI-OUS, *a.* Not salubrious; not healthful; unfavorable to health; unwholesome.

IN-SA-LŪ'BRI-TY, *n.* Want of salubrity; unhealthfulness; unwholesomeness.

IN-SAL'U-TA-RY, *a.* 1. Not salutary; not favorable to health or soundness. 2. Not tending to safety; productive of evil.

IN-SAN-A-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* State of being incurable.
IN-SAN'A-BLE-NESS, }

IN-SAN'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *insanabilis.*] Incurable; that can not be healed.—*Johnson.*

IN-SAN'A-BLY, *adv.* So as to be incurable.

IN-SĀNE', *a.* [L. *insanus.*] 1. Unsound in mind or intellect; mad; deranged in mind; delirious; distracted. 2. Used by or appropriated to insane persons, as an asylum. 3. Making mad; causing madness; as, the *insane* root.—*Shak.;* [*obs.*]

IN-SĀNE', *n.* An insane person.

IN-SĀNE'LY, *adv.* Madly; foolishly; without reason.

IN-SAN'I-TY, } *n.* The state of being unsound in mind
IN-SĀNE'NESS, } derangement of intellect.—SYN. Madness; craziness; mania; delirium; lunacy.

† IN-SAP'O-RY, *a.* Tasteless; wanting flavor

IN-SĀ'TIA-BLE (in-sā'sha-bl), *a.* [Fr.; L. *insatiabilis.*] Incapable of being satisfied or appeased; very greedy.

IN-SĀ'TIA-BLE-NESS, } *n.* Greediness of appetite that can
IN-SĀ-TIA-BIL'I-TY, } not be satisfied or appeased.

IN-SĀ'TIA-BLY (in-sā'sha-bly), *adv.* With greediness not to be satisfied.—*South.*

IN-SĀ'TIATE (in-sā'shate), *a.* [L. *insatiatus.*] Not to be satisfied; insatiable.—*Phillips.*

IN-SĀ'TIATE-LY, *adv.* So greedily as not to be satisfied.

IN-SA-TĪ'E-TY, *n.* Insatiableness.—*Granger.*

IN-SAT-IS-FAĆ'TION, *n.* Want of satisfaction.—*Bacon.*

IN-SAT'U-RA-BLE, *a.* [L. *insaturabilis.*] Not to be saturated, filled, or glutted.—*Johnson.*

IN'SCI-ENCE, *n.* Ignorance; want of knowledge.

IN-SCRĪBE', *v. t.* [L. *inscribo.*] 1. To write on; to engrave on for perpetuity or duration; as, to *inscribe* an epitaph on a tomb. 2. To imprint on; as, to *inscribe* a lesson on the memory. 3. To assign or address to; to commend to by a short address; as, to *inscribe* a book to a friend. 4. To mark with letters, characters, or words; as, to *inscribe* a tomb with a name. 5. To draw a figure within another; as, to *inscribe* a square in a circle.

IN-SCRĪB'A-BLE, *a.* That may be inscribed.

IN-SCRĪB'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being inscribable.

IN-SCRĪBED' (in-skrībd'), *pp.* Written on; engraved; marked; addressed; drawn within.

IN-SCRĪB'ER, *n.* One who inscribes.—*Pownall.*

IN-SCRĪB'ING, *ppr.* Writing on; engraving; marking; addressing; drawing within.

IN-SCRIP'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *inscriptio.*] 1. Something written or engraved to communicate knowledge to after ages; any character, word, line, or sentence written or engraved on a solid substance for duration. The *inscription* on a medal is usually in a straight line across it, while the *legend* is placed in a circle round the rim. 2. A title. 3. An address or consignment of a book to a person.

IN-SCRIP'TĪVE, *a.* Bearing inscription.

IN-SCRŌLL', *v. t.* To write on a scroll.—*Shak.*

IN-SCRŌLLED', *pp.* Written on a scroll.

IN-SCRŌLL'ING, *ppr.* Writing on a scroll.

IN-SCRU-TA-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* The quality of being inscru-
IN-SCRŪ'TA-BLE-NESS, } table.

IN-SCRŪ'TA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *inscrutabilis.*] 1. Unsearchable; that can not be searched into and understood by inquiry or study. 2. That can not be penetrated, discovered, or understood by human reason.

IN-SCRŪ'TA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree not to be found out or understood.

IN-SCULP', *v. t.* [L. *insculpo.*] To engrave, to carve. [*Rare.*]

IN-SCULP'TION, *n.* Inscription.—*Tourneur.* [*Rare.*]

IN-SCULP'TURE, *n.* An engraving; sculpture.—*Shak.* [*Little used.*] *See* SCULPTURE.

IN-SCULP'TURED, *a.* Engraved.

IN-SEAM', *v. t.* To impress or mark with a seam or cicatrix.—*Pope.*

IN-SEAMED', *pp.* Impressed with a seam.

IN-SEAM'ING, *ppr.* Marking with a seam.

† IN-SEARCH' (in-serch'), *v. t.* To make search.—*Elyot.*

IN-SEC'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *insecabilis.*] That can not be divided by a cutting instrument; indivisible.

IN'SECT, *n.* [L. *insecta.*] 1. In *zoology*, an articulate animal with a body composed of three distinct parts, viz., the head, corselet or thorax, and abdomen; having six legs and usually two or four wings attached to the thorax, and respiring by means of spiracles or minute punctures along the sides of the abdomen.—*Dana.* 2. Any thing small or contemptible.

IN'SECT, *a.* Small; mean; contemptible.

IN-SEC-TĀ'TOR, *n.* [L.] A persecutor. [*Little used.*]

IN'SECT-ED, *a.* Having the nature of an insect.

IN-SEC'TILE, *a.* Having the nature of insects.

† IN-SEC'TILE, *n.* An insect.—*Wotton.*

IN-SEC'TION, *n.* A cutting in; incisure; incision.

IN-SEC-TIV'O-RA, *n. pl.* [from L.] 1. A family of vertebrate quadrupeds living on insects. It includes the shrew and mole.—2. In *Temminck's system*, an order of birds that feed on insects.

IN-SEC-TIV'O-ROUS, *a.* [*insect*, and L. *voro.*] Feeding or subsisting on insects.

† IN-SEC-TOL'O-GER, *n.* One who studies insects; an entomologist.

IN-SE-CŪRE', *a.* 1. Not secure; not safe; not confident of safety. 2. Not safe; not effectually guarded or protected; unsafe; exposed to danger or loss.

IN-SE-CŪRE'LY, *adv.* Without security or safety.

IN-SE-CŪ'RI-TY, *n.* 1. Want of safety, or want of confidence in safety. 2. Uncertainty. 3. Want of safety; danger; hazard; exposure to destruction or loss.

IN-SE-CŪ'TION, *n.* [L. *insecutio.*] Pursuit.—*Chapman.*

IN-SEM'IN-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *insemino.*] To sow; to impregnate. [*Rare.*]

IN-SEM-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of sowing or impregnating. [*Little used.*]

IN-SENS'ATE, *a.* [Fr. *insensé.*] Destitute of sense; stupid; foolish; wanting sensibility.—*Milton.*

IN-SENS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* 1. Want of sensibility, or the power of feeling or perceiving; [*applied to material objects.*] 2. Want of the power to be moved or affected; want of tenderness or susceptibility of emotion and passion. 3. A dull or torpid state.—SYN. Dullness; numbness; unfeelingness; stupidity; torpor; apathy; indifference.

IN-SENS'I-BLE, *a.* [Fr., Sp., from L. *in* and *sensus.*] 1. That can not be felt or perceived; as, an *insensible* decay. 2. Destitute of the power of feeling or perceiving; wanting corporeal sensibility. 3. Not susceptible of emotion or passion; void of feeling; wanting tenderness. 4. In a state of dullness or torpor. 5. Void of sense or meaning. *Hale.*—SYN. Imperceptible; imperceivable; dull; stupid; torpid; senseless; unfeeling; indifferent; unsusceptible; hard; callous.

IN-SENS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Want of sensibility; insensibility. [*Little used.*]

IN-SENS'I-BLY, *adv.* 1. Imperceptibly; in a manner not to be felt or perceived by the senses.—*Addison.* 2. By slow degrees; gradually.

IN-SEN'TIENT (-sen'shent), *a.* Not having perception.

IN-SEP'A-RA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *inseparabilis.*] That can not be separated or disjoined; not to be parted.

IN-SEP'A-RA-BLE-NESS, } *n.* The quality of being insepa-
IN-SEP-A-RA-BIL'I-TY, } rable, or incapable of disjunction. [*Inseparability* is little used.]

IN-SEP'A-RA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that prevents separation; with indissoluble union.—*Temple.*

† IN-SEP'A-RATE, *a.* Not separate.

† IN-SEP'A-RATE-LY, *adv.* So as not to be separated.

IN-SERT, *v. t.* [Fr. *inserer*; L. *insero.*] *Literally*, to thrust in; hence, to set in or among.

IN-SERTED, *pp.* or *a.* Set in or among.

IN-SERTING, *ppr.* Setting in or among.

IN-SERTING, *n.* 1. A setting in. 2. Something set in, as lace, &c., into garments.

IN-SERTION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *insertio.*] 1. The act of setting or placing in or among other things. 2. The manner in which one part is inserted into, or adheres to, another; as, the *insertion* of a muscle. 3. The thing inserted.

† IN-SERVE', *v. t.* [L. *inservio.*] To be of use to an end.

IN-SERV'I-ENT, *a.* Conducive.

IN-SES-SŌ'RĒS, *n. pl.* [L.] An order of birds that perch, perchers.

IN-SES-SŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Perching; an epithet applied to all birds that live habitually among trees. Their feet are formed for grasping or perching.—*Swainson.*

IN-SET', *v. t.* To infix or implant.—*Chaucer.*

IN'SET, *n.* In *language*, a note within a note.—*Dabney*

IN-SEV'ER-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be severed.

IN-SHĀD'ED, *a.* Marked with different shades.

IN-SHELL', *v. t.* To hide in a shell.—*Shak.*

IN-SHELLED', *pp.* Hid in a shell.

IN-SHEL'TER, *v. i.* To shelter.—*Shak.*

IN-SHEL'TERED, *pp.* Sheltered.

IN-SHIP', *v. t.* To ship; to embark.—*Shak.*

IN-SHŌRE', *adv.* Near the shore.

IN-SHRĪNE'. *See* ENSHRINE.

IN-SIC-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of drying in.

IN'SĪDE, *n.* [*in* and *side.*] The interior part of a thing; internal part; opposed to *outside.* It is also used as an *adjective.*

IN-SĪD'I-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *insidior.*] To lie in ambush for.

IN-SĪD'I-Ā-TED, *pp.* Laid in ambush.

IN-SĪD'I-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Lying in ambush.

IN-SĪD'I-Ā-TOR, *n.* One who lies in ambush.—*Barrow.*

* IN-SĪD'I-OUS, *a.* [L. *insidiosus.*] 1. *Properly*, lying in wait, hence, watching an opportunity to insnare or entrap; as, an *insidious* foe. 2. Intended to entrap; as, *insidious* attempts.—SYN. Crafty; wily; artful; sly; designing; guileful; circumventive; treacherous; deceitful; deceptive.

* IN-SĪD'I-OUS-LY, *adv.* With intention to insnare; deceitfully; treacherously; with artifice or stratagem.

* IN-SĪD'I-OUS-NESS, *n.* A watching for an opportunity to insnare; deceitfulness; treachery.—*Barrow.*

IN'SĪGHT (in'sīte), *n.* [*in* and *sight.*] Sight or view of the interior of any thing; deep inspection or view; introspection; thorough knowledge or skill.—*Spectator.*

IN-SIG'NI-A, *n. pl.* [L.] 1. Badges or distinguishing marks of office or honor.—*Burke.* 2. Marks, signs, or visible impressions, by which any thing is known.

IN-SIG-NIF'I-CANCE, } *n.* 1. Want of significance or mean-
IN-SIG-NIF'I-CAN-CY, } ing. 2. Unimportance; want of force or effect. 3. Want of weight; meanness.

IN-SIG-NIF'I-CANT, *a.* 1. Void of signification; destitute of meaning, as words. 2. Answering no purpose; having no weight or effect, as arguments or acts. 3. Without weight of character, as persons.—SYN. Unimportant; immaterial; inconsiderable; trivial; trifling; mean; contemptible.

IN-SIG-NIF'I-CANT, *n.* An insignificant thing.

IN-SIG-NIF'I-CANT-LY, *adv.* 1. Without meaning, as words 2. Without importance or effect; to no purpose.

IN-SIG-NIF'I-CA-TIVE, *a.* Not expressing by external signs.

IN-SIN-CERE', *a.* [L. *insincerus.*] 1. Not sincere; not being in truth what one appears to be, as persons. 2. Characterized by insincerity, as words or actions. 3. Not sound nor secure, as joys. *Dryden.*—SYN. Dissembling; hollow; hypocritical; deceptive; deceitful; false; disingenuous.

IN-SIN-CERE'LY, *adv.* Without sincerity; hypocritically.

IN-SIN-CER'I-TY, *n.* 1. Dissimulation; want of sincerity or of being in reality what one appears to be; hypocrisy 2. Deceitfulness; hollowness.

IN-SIN-EW (-sin'nū), *v. t.* To strengthen; to give vigor to.

IN-SIN'EWED, *pp.* Strengthened.

IN-SIN'EW-ING, *ppr.* Giving vigor to.

IN-SIN'U-ANT, *a.* [Fr.; L. *insinuans.*] Insinuating; having the power to gain favor.—*Wotton.* [*Little used.*]

IN-SIN'U-ĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *insinuer;* L. *insinuo.*] 1. To introduce gently, or into a narrow passage; to wind in. 2. To ingratiate, push, or work one's self into favor; to introduce by slow, gentle, or artful means. 3. To hint; to intimate; to suggest by remote allusion. 4. To instill; to infuse gently; to introduce artfully.

IN-SIN'U-ĀTE, *v. i.* 1. To creep in; to wind in; to flow in; to enter gently, slowly, or imperceptibly, as into crevices. 2. To gain on the affections by gentle or artful means. 3. To wind along.

IN-SIN'U-Ā-TED, *pp.* Introduced or conveyed gently, imperceptibly, or by winding into crevices; hinted.

IN-SIN'U-Ā-TING, *ppr.* 1. Creeping or winding in; flowing in; gaining on gently; hinting. 2. *a.* Tending to enter gently; insensibly winning favor and confidence.

IN-SIN'U-Ā-TING-LY, *adv.* In a way of insinuation.

IN-SIN-U-Ā'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *insinuatio.*] 1. The act of insinuating; a creeping or winding in; a flowing into crevices. 2. The act of gaining on favor or affections, by gentle or artful means. 3. The art or power of pleasing and stealing on the affections. 4. A hint; a suggestion or intimation by distant allusion.

IN-SIN'U-Ā-TIVE, *a.* Stealing on the affections.—*Bacon.*

IN-SIN'U-Ā-TOR, *n.* One who insinuates; one who hints.

IN-SIP'ID, *a.* [Fr. *insipide;* L. *insipidus.*] 1. Destitute of taste; wanting the qualities which affect the organs of taste. 2. Wanting spirit, life, or animation; wanting pathos, or the power of exciting emotions. 3. Wanting power to gratify desire.—SYN. Tasteless; vapid; dull; heavy; stupid; spiritless; unanimated; lifeless; flat.

IN-SI-PID'I-TY, } *n.* [Fr. *insipidité.*] 1. Want of taste, or
IN-SIP'ID-NESS, } the power of exciting sensation in the tongue. 2. Want of life or spirit.

IN-SIP'ID-LY, *adv.* Without taste; without spirit or life; without enjoyment.—*Locke.*

IN-SIP'I-ENCE, *n.* [L. *insipientia.*] Want of wisdom; folly; foolishness; want of understanding.

IN-SIST', *v. i.* [Fr. *insister;* L. *insisto.*] 1. *Literally,* to stand or rest on; [*rarely used.*]—2. In *geometry,* an angle is said to *insist upon* the arc of the circle intercepted between the two lines which contain the angle. 3. To dwell on in discourse.—*To insist on,* to press or urge for any thing with immovable firmness.

IN-SIST'ED, *pp.* Dwelt on; urged.

IN-SIST'ENT, *a.* Standing or resting on.—*Wotton.* [*Rare.*]

IN-SIST'ING, *ppr.* Urging; pressing. *See* INSIST.

† IN-SIST'URE, *n.* A dwelling or standing on; fixedness.

IN-SĬ''TIEN-CY, *n.* Freedom from thirst.—*Grew.*

IN-SĬ''TION (in-sish'un), *n.* [L. *insitio.*] The insertion of a cion in a stock; ingraftment.—*Ray.*

IN SĬ'TU. [L.] In its original situation or bed.

IN-SNĀRE', *v. t.* 1. To catch in a snare; to entrap; to take by artificial means. 2. To inveigle; to seduce by artifice; to take by wiles, stratagem, or deceit. 3. To entangle; to involve in difficulties or perplexities.

IN-SNĀRED' (in-snārd'), *pp.* Caught in a snare; entrapped; inveigled; involved in perplexities.

IN-SNĀR'ER, *n.* One who insnares.

IN-SNĀR'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Catching in a snare; entrapping; seducing; involving in difficulties.

IN-SO-BRĬ'E-TY, *n.* [*in* and *sobriety.*] Want of sobriety; intemperance; drunkenness.—*Decay of Piety.*

IN-SŌ'CIA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *insociabilis.*] 1. Not inclined to unite in social converse; not given to conversation; unsociable; taciturn. 2. That can not be joined or connected; [*obs.*]

IN-SŌ'CIA-BLY, *adv.* Unsociably.

IN'SO-LĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *insolo.*] To dry in the sun's rays; to expose to the heat of the sun; to ripen or prepare by exposure to the sun, as fruits, vinegar, &c.

IN'SO-LĀ-TED, *pp.* Exposed to the sun; dried or matured in the sun's rays.

IN'SO-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Exposing to the action of sunbeams.

IN-SO-LĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act or process of exposing to the rays of the sun. 2. A stroke of the sun; the action of extreme heat on the living system.

IN'SO-LENCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *insolentia.*] Pride or haughtiness manifested in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt; impudence.

IN'SO-LENCE, *v. t.* To treat with haughty contempt.

IN'SO-LENT, *a.* 1. Proud and haughty, with contempt of others; domineering in power. 2. Proceeding from insolence; haughty and contemptuous. 3. Unaccustomed; [*obs.*]—SYN. Overbearing; insulting; abusive; offensive; saucy; impudent; audacious; pert; impertinent; rude; reproachful; opprobrious.

IN'SO-LENT-LY, *adv.* With contemptuous pride; haughtily; rudely; saucily.—*Dryden.*

IN-SO-LID'I-TY, *n.* Want of solidity; weakness.

IN-SOL-Ū-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of not being soluble or dissolvable, particularly in a fluid.

IN-SOL'Ū-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *insolubilis.*] 1. That can not be dissolved, particularly by a liquid. 2. Not to be solved or explained; not to be resolved, as a doubt or difficulty; [*little used.*]

IN-SOLV'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Not to be cleared of difficulty or uncertainty; not to be solved or explained; not admitting solution or explication. 2. That can not be paid or discharged.—*Pope.*

IN-SOLV'EN-CY, *n.* 1. Inability of a person to pay all his debts; or the state of wanting property sufficient for such payment. 2. Insufficiency to discharge all debts of the owner.

IN-SOLV'ENT, *a.* [L. *in* and *solvens.*] 1. Not having money, goods, or estate sufficient to pay all debts. 2. Not sufficient to pay all the debts of the owner. 3. Respecting insolvent debtors; relieving an insolvent debtor from imprisonment for debt.—*Insolvent law,* or *act of insolvency,* a law which liberates a debtor from imprisonment, or exempts him from liability to arrest and imprisonment on account of any debt previously contracted.

IN-SOLV'ENT, *n.* A debtor unable to pay his debts.

IN-SOM'NI-OUS, *a.* [L. *insomniosus.*] Troubled with dreams; restless in sleep.

IN-SO-MUCH', *adv.* [*in, so,* and *much.*] So that; to that degree. [*Obsolescent.*]

IN-SPE€T', *v. t.* [L. *inspectum.*] 1. To look on; to view or oversee for the purpose of examination. 2. To look into; to view and examine, for the purpose of ascertaining the quality or condition of a thing. 3. To view and examine for the purpose of discovering and correcting errors. 4. To superintend.

† IN-SPE€T, *n.* Close examination.—*Thomson.*

IN-SPE€T'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Viewed with care; examined.

IN-SPE€T'ING, *ppr.* Looking on or into; viewing with care; examining.

IN-SPE€'TION, *n.* [L. *inspectio.*] 1. A looking on or into, prying examination; close or careful survey; introspection; insight. 2. Watch; guardianship. 3. Superintendence; oversight. 4. Official view; a careful viewing and examining of commodities or manufactures, to ascertain their quality. 5. Official examination, as of arms, to see that they are in good order for service.

IN-SPE€'TIVE, *a.* Inspecting.

IN-SPE€'TOR, *n.* 1. One who inspects, views, or oversees. 2. A superintendent; one to whose care the execution of any work is committed. 3. An officer whose duty is to examine the quality of goods. 4. An officer of the customs. 5. A military officer whose duty is to inspect the troops and examine their arms.

IN-SPE€'TOR-ATE, } *n.* The office of an inspector.—*Wash-*
IN-SPE€'TOR-SHIP, } *ington.*

IN-SPERSED' (in-sperst'), *a.* Sprinkled on. [*Not used.*]

IN-SPER'SION, *n.* [L. *inspersio.*] The act of sprinkling on.—*Ainsworth.*

IN-SPEX'I-MUS, *n.* [L.] We have inspected.—In *England,* the first word of ancient charters, confirming a grant made by a former king; hence, the name of a royal grant.—*Smart.*

IN-SPHERE', *v. t.* To place in an orb or sphere.

IN-SPHERED', *pp.* Placed in a sphere.

IN-SPHER'ING, *ppr.* Placing in a sphere.

IN-SPIR'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be inspired. 2. That may be drawn into the lungs; inhalable, as air or vapors.

IN-SPI-RĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of drawing air into the lungs; the inhaling of air; a branch of respiration, and opposed to *expiration.* 2. The act of breathing into any thing. 3. The supernatural influence of the Spirit of God on the human mind, by which the prophets, apostles, and sacred writers were qualified to set forth divine truth without any mixture of error. 4. The infusion of ideas or directions by the supposed deities of pagans. 5. The infusion or communication of ideas or poetic spirit by a superior being or supposed presiding power. 6. A highly exciting influence; as, the *inspiration* of the scene.

IN-SPĬ'RA-TO-RY or IN'SPI-RA-TO-RY, *a.* Pertaining to or aiding inspiration, or inhaling air into the lungs.—*Med Repos.*

IN-SPĪRE', *v. i.* [L. *inspiro.*] To draw in breath; to inhale air into the lungs; opposed to *expire.*

IN-SPĪRE', *v. t.* 1. To breathe into.—*Pope.* 2. To infuse by breathing. 3. To infuse into the mind; as, to *inspire* with new life. 4. To infuse or suggest ideas or monitions supernaturally; to communicate divine instructions to the mind. 5. To infuse ideas or poetic spirit. 6. To draw into the lungs.

IN-SPĪRED' (in-spīrd'), *pp.* or *a.* 1. Breathed in; inhaled: infused. 2. Informed or directed by the Holy Spirit.

IN-SPĪR'ER, *n.* He who inspires.

IN-SPĪR'ING, *ppr.* 1. Breathing in; inhaling into the lungs, infusing into the mind supernaturally. 2. *a.* Infusing spirit or courage; animating.

IN-SPĪR'IT, *v. t.* To infuse or excite spirit in; to give new life to. *Pope.*—SYN. To enliven; invigorate; exhilarate; animate; cheer; encourage.

IN-SPĪR'IT-ED, *pp.* Enlivened; animated; invigorated.

IN-SPĪR'IT-ING, *ppr.* Infusing spirit; giving new life to.

IN-SPIS'SĀTE, *v. t.* To thicken, as fluids; to bring to greater consistence by evaporating the thinner parts, &c.

IN-SPIS'SATE, *a.* Thick.—*Greenhill.*

IN-SPIS'SĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Thickened, as a liquor.

IN-SPIS'SĀ-TING, *ppr.* Thickening, as a liquor.

IN-SPIS-SĀ'TION, *n.* The act or operation of rendering a fluid substance thicker by evaporation, &c.

IN-STA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *instabilité*; L. *instabilitas.*] 1. Want of stability; want of firmness in purpose; mutability of opinion or conduct. 2. Mutability; liability to change; as, *instability* of human affairs.—SYN. Inconstancy; fickleness; changeableness; wavering; unsteadiness; unstableness.

IN-STĀ'BLE, *a.* [L. *instabilis.*] 1. Inconstant; prone to change or recede from a purpose; mutable. 2. Not steady or fixed; changeable. *See* UNSTABLE.

IN-STĀ'BLE-NESS, *n.* Unstableness; instability.

IN-STALL', *v. t.* [Fr. *installer.*] To set, place, or instate in an office, rank, or order; to invest with any charge, office, or rank, with the customary ceremonies.

IN-STALL-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of giving possession of an office, rank, or order, with the customary ceremonies.

IN-STALLED (-stawld'), *pp.* Placed in a seat, office, or order.

IN-STALL'ING, *ppr.* Placing in a seat, office, or order.

IN-STALL'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of installing, or giving possession of an office, with the usual ceremonies or solemnities. 2. The seat in which one is placed; [*unusual.*]—3. In *commerce*, a term applied to the parts of a large sum of money which are paid, or to be paid, at different periods.

IN'STANCE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. Urgency; a pressing; solicitation; importunity; application. 2. Example; a case occurring; a case offered. 3. Time; occasion; occurrence. 4. Motive; influence; [*obs.*] 5. Process of a suit; [*obs.*]—6. On the *Continent of Europe*, a court of the *first instance* is one which has original jurisdiction of a case; court of the *second* and *third instance* are courts of successive appeal. —*Encyc. Am.*

IN'STANCE, *v. i.* To give or offer an example or case.

IN'STANCE, *v. t.* To mention as an example or case.

IN'STANCED (in'stanst), *pp.* or *a.* Given in proof, or as an example.

IN'STANC-ING, *ppr.* Giving as proof or as an example.

IN'STANT, *a.* [Fr., from L. *instans.*] 1. Pressing; urgent; importunate; earnest. 2. Immediate; without intervening time; present. 3. Quick; making no delay. 4. Present; current; as, on the tenth of July *instant.*

IN'STANT, *n.* 1. A point in duration; a moment; a part of duration in which we perceive no succession, or a part that occupies the time of a single thought. 2. A particular time.

IN-STANT-A-NĒ'I-TY, *n.* Unpremeditated production.

IN-STANT-Ā'NE-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *instantané.*] Done in an instant; occurring or acting without any perceptible succession; very speedily.

IN-STANT-Ā'NE-OUS-LY, *adv.* In an instant; in a moment; in an indivisible point of duration.

IN-STANT-Ā'NE-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being done in an instant.

IN-STANTER, *adv.* [L.] In *law*, immediately; at the present time; without delay.

IN'STANT-LY, *adv.* 1. Immediately; without any intervening time; at the moment; instantaneously. 2. With urgent importunity. 3. With diligence and earnestness.

IN-STĀR', *v. t.* [*in* and *star.*] To set or adorn with stars, or with brilliants.—*J. Barlow.*

IN'STĀR OM'NI-UM. [L.] Like all; an example for all.

IN-STARRED', *pp.* Adorned with stars.—*J. Barlow.*

IN-STĀTE', *v. t.* [*in* and *state.*] 1. To set or place; to establish, as in a rank or condition.—*South.* 2. To invest; [*obs.*]

IN-STĀ'TED, *pp.* Set or placed.

IN-STĀ'TING, *ppr.* Setting or placing.

IN STĀ'TU QUŌ. [L.] In the former state or condition.

IN-STAU'RATE, *v. t.* [L. *instauro.*] To reform; to repair.

IN-STAU-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *instauratio.*] Renewal; repair; re-establishment; the restoration of a thing.

IN-STAU-RĀ'TOR, *n.* One who renews or restores to a former condition.—*More.*

IN-STEAD' (in-sted'), *adv.* [*in* and *stead.*] In the place or room of.

IN-STEEP', *v. t.* 1. To steep or soak; to drench; to macerate in moisture.—*Shak.* 2. To keep under or in water.

IN-STEEPED' (in-steept'), *pp.* Steeped; soaked; drenched; lying under water.

IN-STEEP'ING, *ppr.* Steeping; soaking.

IN'STEP, *n.* 1. The *instep* of the human foot is the forepart of the upper side of the foot, near its junction with the leg. 2. The *instep* of a horse is that part of the hind leg which reaches from the ham to the pastern-joint.

IN'STI-GĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *instigo.*] To set on; to move by some incentive, as to an act of wickedness.—SYN. To stimulate; urge; spur; provoke; tempt; incite; impel; encourage; animate.

IN'STI-GĀ-TED, *pp.* Incited or persuaded, as to evil.

IN'STI-GĀ-TING, *ppr.* Inciting; tempting to evil.

IN'STI-GĀ-TING-LY, *adv.* In the way of instigation.

IN-STI-GĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Incitement, as to evil or wickedness; the act of encouraging to commit a crime or some evil act. 2. Temptation; impulse to evil.

IN'STI-GĀ-TOR, *n.* 1. One who incites another to an evil act; a tempter. 2. That which incites; that which moves persons to commit wickedness.

IN-STILL', *v. t.* [L. *instillo.*] 1. To infuse by drops.—*Milton.* 2. To infuse slowly, or by small quantities.

IN-STIL-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *instillatio.*] 1. The act of infusing by drops or by small quantities. 2. The act of infusing slowly into the mind. 3. That which is instilled or infused.

IN-STILLED' (in-stild'), *pp.* Infused by drops or by slow degrees.

IN-STILL'ER, *n.* He who instills.

IN-STILL'ING, *ppr.* Infusing by drops or by slow degrees.

IN-STILL'MENT, *n.* The act of instilling; any thing instilled.

† IN-STIM'Ū-LĀTE, *v. t.* To stimulate; to excite.

IN-STIM'Ū-LĀ-TED, *pp.* Excited.

IN-STIM'Ū-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Not stimulating.—*Cheyne.*

IN-STIM-Ū-LĀ'TION, *n.* [*in* and *stimulation.*] The act of stimulating, inciting, or urging forward.

IN-STINCT', *a.* [L. *instinctus.*] Moved; animated; excited, as, *instinct* with spirit.—*Milton.*

IN'STINCT, *n.* [Fr., from L. *instinctus.*] A certain power or disposition of mind, by which, independent of all instruction or experience, animals are unerringly directed to do spontaneously whatever is necessary for the preservation of the individual or the continuation of the kind.

IN-STINCTED, *a.* Impressed, as an animating power.—*Bentley.* [*Little used.*]

† IN-STINC'TION, *n.* Instinct.—*Elyot.*

IN-STINCTIVE, *a.* Prompted by instinct; spontaneous, acting without reasoning, deliberation, instruction, or experience; determined by natural impulse or propensity.

IN-STINCTIVE-LY, *adv.* By force or instinct; without instruction or experience; by natural impulse.

IN'STI-TUTE, *v. t.* [L. *instituo.*] 1. To establish; to appoint; to enact; to form and prescribe, as a law. 2. To found; to originate and establish, as a society or college. 3. To ground or establish in principles; to educate; to instruct, as children.—*Decay of Piety.* 4. To begin; to commence; to set in operation, as an investigation. 5. To invest with the spiritual part of a benefice or the care of souls.

IN'STI-TUTE, *n.* [L. *institutum.*] 1. Established law; settled order. 2. Precept; maxim; principle. 3. A book of elements or principles; *particularly*, a work containing the principles of the Roman law.—4. In *Scots law*, when a number of persons in succession hold an estate in tail, the first is called the *institute*, the others, *substitutes.* 5. A literary and philosophical society; [*applied particularly to the principal society of this kind in France.*]

IN'STI-TU-TED, *pp.* Established; appointed; founded; enacted; invested with the care of souls.

IN'STI-TU-TING, *ppr.* Establishing; founding; enacting, investing with the care of souls.

IN-STI-TŪ'TION, *n.* [L. *institutio.*] 1. The act of establishing. 2. Establishment; that which is appointed, prescribed, or founded by authority, and intended to be permanent. 3. An organized society established, either by law or by the authority of individuals, for promoting any object, public or social. 4. A system of the elements or rules of any art or science. 5. Education; instruction.—*Bentley.* 6. The act or ceremony of investing a clergyman with the spiritual part of a benefice, or the care of souls.

IN-STI-TŪ'TION-AL, *a.* 1. Enjoined; instituted by authority. 2. Elementary.

IN-STI-TŪ'TION-A-RY, *a.* Elemental; containing the first principles or doctrines.—*Brown.*

IN'STI-TU-TIST, *n.* A writer of institutes or elementary rules and instructions.—*Harvey.*

IN'STI-TU-TIVE, *a.* 1. That establishes; having power to establish. 2. Established; depending on institution.

IN'STI-TU-TOR, *n.* [L.] 1. The person who establishes; one who enacts laws, rites, and ceremonies. 2. The person who founds an order, sect, society, or scheme. 3. An instructor; one who educates.—In the *Episcopal Church*, a presbyter appointed by the bishop to institute a clergyman in a parish.—*Walker.*

IN-STOP', *v. t.* To stop; to close; to make fast. [*Rare.*]

IN-STRATI-FIED, *a.* Stratified within something else.

IN-STRUCT', *v. t.* [L. *instruo, instructum.*] 1. To impart knowledge to one who was destitute of it; as, to *instruct* one in science. 2. To furnish with advice or counsel; to persuade or admonish. 3. To furnish with orders, to give directions to, as a representative or envoy. 4. To advise

or give notice to, as a court of justice. 5. To model; to form; to prepare; [*not used.*]—Syn. To teach; educate; inform; indoctrinate; direct; enjoin; order; command.

IN-STRUCT'ED, *pp.* Taught; informed; trained up; educated.

IN-STRUCT'I-BLE, *a.* Able to instruct.—*Bacon.* [*Ill.*]

IN-STRUCT'ING, *ppr.* Teaching; informing the mind; directing.

IN-STRUC'TION, *n.* [L. *instructio.*] 1. The act of teaching or informing the understanding in that of which it was before ignorant; information. 2. Precepts conveying knowledge. 3. Authoritative direction.—Syn. Indoctrination; information; education; advice; counsel; command; order; mandate.

IN-STRUCT'IVE, *a.* [Sp. *instructivo*; Fr. *instructif.*] Conveying knowledge; serving to instruct or inform.

IN-STRUCT'IVE-LY, *adv.* So as to afford instruction.

IN-STRUCT'IVE-NESS, *n.* Power of instructing.

IN-STRUCT'OR, *n.* 1. A teacher; a person who imparts knowledge to another by precept or information. 2. The preceptor of a school or seminary of learning; any professional man who teaches the principles of his profession.

IN-STRUCT'RESS, *n.* A female who instructs; a preceptress; a tutoress.

IN'STRU-MENT, *n.* [L. *instrumentum.*] 1. A tool; that by which work is performed or any thing is effected. 2. That which is subservient to the execution of a plan or purpose, or to the production of any effect; means used or contributing to an effect. 3. An artificial machine or body constructed for yielding harmonious sounds.—4. In *law*, a writing containing the terms of a contract, as a deed of conveyance, a grant, a patent, an indenture, &c. 5. A person who acts for another.

IN-STRU-MENT'AL, *a.* 1. Conducive, as an instrument or means, to some end; contributing aid; serving to promote or effect an object; helpful. 2. Pertaining to instruments; made by instruments, as music.

IN-STRU-MENT-AL'I-TY, *n.* Subordinate or auxiliary agency; agency of any thing, as means to an end.

IN-STRU-MENT'AL-LY, *adv.* 1. By way or means of an instrument; in the nature of an instrument, as means to an end. 2. With instruments of music.

IN-STRU-MENT'AL-NESS, *n.* Usefulness, as of means to an end; instrumentality.—*Hammond.*

† IN-STYLE', *v. t.* To call; to denominate.—*Crashaw.*

IN-SUAV'I-TY (in-swav'e-ty), *n.* [L. *insuavitas.*] Unpleasantness.

IN-SUB-JEC'TION, *n.* State of disobedience to government.

IN-SUB-MIS'SION, *n.* Defect of submission; disobedience.

IN-SUB-OR'DI-NATE, *a.* Not submitting to authority.

IN-SUB-OR-DI-NA'TION, *n.* Want of subordination; disorder; disobedience to lawful authority.

IN-SUB-STAN'TIAL, *a.* Unsubstantial; not real.—*Shak.*

IN-SUC-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *insucco.*] The act of soaking or moistening; maceration; solution in the juice of herbs.

IN-SUF'FER-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Intolerable; insupportable; that can not be borne or endured. 2. That can not be permitted or tolerated. 3. Detestable; contemptible; disgusting beyond endurance.

IN-SUF'FER-A-BLY, *adv.* To a degree beyond endurance.

IN-SUF-FI'CIEN-CY (-suf-fish'en-se), *n.* 1. Inadequateness; want of sufficiency; deficiency. 2. Inadequacy of power or skill; inability; incapacity; incompetency. 3. Want of the requisite strength, value, or force; defect.

IN-SUF-FI'CIENT (-suf-fish'ent), *a.* 1. Not sufficient; not adequate to any need, use, or purpose. 2. Wanting in strength, power, ability, or skill.—Syn. Inadequate; incommensurate; unequal; incompetent; unfit; incapable.

IN-SUF-FI'CIENT-LY, *adv.* With want of sufficiency; with want of proper ability or skill; inadequately.

IN-SUF-FLA'TION, *n.* 1. The act of breathing on. 2. The act of blowing a substance into a cavity of the body.

IN-SUIT'A-BLE, *a.* Unsuitable.—*Burnet.* [*Little used.*]

* IN'SU-LAR, *a.* [L. *insularis.*] Belonging to an isle; surrounded by water.

* IN'SU-LAR, *n.* One who dwells in an isle.—*Berkeley.*

* IN-SU-LAR'I-TY, *n.* The state of being insular.

* IN'SU-LAR-LY, *adv.* In an insulated manner.

* IN'SU-LA-RY, *a.* The same as *insular.*

* IN'SU-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *insula.*] 1. To place in a detached situation, or in a state to have no communication with surrounding objects.—2. In *architecture*, to set a column alone, or not contiguous to a wall.—3. In *electrical experiments*, to place electrified bodies, by means of non-conductors, in such a situation as to prevent the electricity from escaping. 4. To make an isle; [*little used.*]

IN'SU-LA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Standing by itself; not being contiguous to other bodies. 2. In *electricity*, placed, by means of non-conductors, so that the electric fluid is prevented from escaping.

IN'SU-LA-TING, *ppr.* 1. Setting in a detached position.—2. In *electricity*, placing, by means of non-conductors, so that the electricity is prevented from escaping.

* IN-SU-LA'TION, *n.* 1. The act of insulating; the state of being detached from other objects.—2. In *electrical experiments*, the act of placing electrified bodies, by means of non conductors, in such a situation that the electricity is prevented from escaping; the state of being thus placed.

* IN'SU-LA-TOR, *n.* In *electrical experiments*, the substance or body that insulates, or interrupts the communication of electricity to surrounding objects; a non-conductor or electric.

IN'SU-LOUS, *a.* Abounding in isles.

† IN-SULSE' (in-suls'), *a.* [L. *insulsus.*] Dull; insipid.

† IN-SULS'I-TY, *n.* Stupidity.—*Milton.*

IN'SULT, *n.* [Fr. *insulte*; L. *insultus.*] 1. The act of leaping on; [*little used.*] 2. Any gross abuse offered to another, either by words or actions; act or speech of insolence or contempt.—Syn. Affront; indignity; outrage, contumely.

IN-SULT', *v. t.* [Fr. *insulter*; L. *insulto.*] To treat with gross abuse, insolence, or contempt, by words or actions.

IN-SULT', *v. i.* To behave with insolent triumph.—*To insult over*, to triumph over with insolence.

IN-SULT-A'TION, *n.* The act of insulting; abusive treatment.

IN-SULT'ED, *pp.* Abused or treated with insolence.

IN-SULT'ER, *n.* One who insults.—*Rowe.*

IN-SULT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Treating with insolence or contempt. 2. *a.* Expressing insolence or contempt; as, *insulting* words.

IN-SULT'ING-LY, *adv.* With insolent contempt; with contemptuous triumph.—*Dryden.*

† IN-SULT'MENT, *n.* The act of insulting.—*Shak.*

† IN-SŪME', *v. t.* [L. *insumo.*] To take in.—*Evelyn.*

IN-SU-PER-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being insuperable

IN-SŪ'PER-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *insuperabilis.*] 1. That can not be overcome or surmounted. 2. That can not be passed over; [*rare.*]—Syn. Insurmountable; unconquerable; invincible.

IN-SŪ'PER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being insuperable or insurmountable.

IN-SŪ'PER-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree not to be overcome; insurmountably.—*Grew.*

IN-SUP-PŌRT'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] 1. That can not be supported or borne, as weight or load.—2. *Figuratively*, that can not be borne or endured; insufferable; intolerable, as reproach.

IN-SUP-PŌRT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being in supportable; insufferableness.

IN-SUP-PŌRT'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that can not be supported or endured.—*Dryden.*

IN-SUP-PRESS'I-BLE, *a.* Not to be suppressed.

IN-SUP-PRESS'I-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be suppressed.

IN-SUP-PRESS'IVE, *a.* Not to be suppressed.—*Shak.*

IN-SŪR'A-BLE (in-shūr'a-bl), *a.* That may be insured against loss or damage; proper to be insured.

IN-SŪR'ANCE (in-shūr'ans), *n.* 1. The act of insuring or assuring against loss or damage; or a contract by which one engages, for a stipulated consideration or premium per cent., to make up a loss which another may sustain. 2. The premium paid for insuring property or life.—*Insurance company*, a company or corporation whose business is to insure against loss or damage.

† IN-SŪR'AN-CER, *n.* An underwriter.—*R. Blair.*

IN-SŪRE' (in-shūre'), *v. t.* 1. To make sure or secure; as, to *insure* safety to any one. 2. To contract or covenant for a consideration to secure a person against loss; as. to *insure* a ship.

IN-SŪRE', *v. i.* To underwrite; to practice making insurance.

IN-SŪRED' (in-shūrd'), *pp.* or *a.* Made sure; assured; secured against loss.

IN-SŪR'ER (in-shūr'er), *n.* One who insures; an underwriter.

IN-SUR'GENT, *a.* [L. *insurgens.*] Rising in opposition to lawful, civil, or political authority.—*Stephens.*

IN-SUR'GENT, *n.* A person who rises in opposition to civil or political authority; one who openly and actively resists the execution of laws. An *insurgent* differs from a *rebel.* The *insurgent* opposes the execution of a particular law or laws; the *rebel* attempts to overthrow or change the government, or he revolts and attempts to place his country under another jurisdiction. All *rebels* are *insurgents*, but all *insurgents* are not *rebels.*

IN-SŪR'ING (in-shūr'ing), *ppr.* Making secure; assuring against loss; engaging to indemnify for losses.

IN-SUR-MOUNT'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *insurmontable.*] 1. Insuperable; that can not be surmounted or overcome. 2. Not to be surmounted; not to be passed by ascending.

IN-SUR-MOUNT'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree not to be overcome.

IN-SUR-REC'TION, *n.* [L. *insurgo.*] 1. A rising against civil or political authority; the open and active opposition of a number of persons to the execution of law in a city or state. It is equivalent to *sedition*, except that *sedition* expresses a less extensive rising of citizens. It differs from *rebellion*, for the latter expresses a revolt, or an at-

empt to overthrow the government, to establish a different one, or to place the country under another jurisdiction. It differs from *mutiny*, as it respects the civil or political government; whereas a *mutiny* is an open opposition to law in the army or navy. 2. A rising in mass to oppose an enemy; [*little used.*]

IN-SUR-RĒC'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to insurrection; consisting in insurrection.—*Amer. Review.*

IN-SUR-RĒC'TION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining or suitable to insurrection.—*Burke.*

IN-SUR-RĒC'TION-IST, *n.* One who favors insurrection.

IN-SUS-CEPT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Want of susceptibility or capacity to feel or perceive.—*Med. Repos.*

IN-SUS-CEPTI-BLE, *a.* 1. Not susceptible; not capable of being moved, affected, or impressed. 2. Not capable of receiving or admitting.

IN-SUS-UR-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *insusurro.*] The act of whispering into something.

IN-TAĊT', *a.* Untouched.

IN-TAĊT'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *intactum.*] Not perceptible to the touch.—*Dict.*

IN-TAGL'IĀ-TED (in-tal'yā-ted), *a.* Engraved or stamped on.—*Warton.*

'N-TAGL'IO (in-tal'yo), *n.* [It.] Any thing engraved, or a precious stone with a head or an inscription cut in or hollowed out. It is the opposite of a *cameo.*

IN-TAN'ĠI-BLE, *a.* 1. That can not or may not be touched. 2. Not perceptible to the touch.

IN-TAN'ĠI-BLE-NESS, } *n.*
IN-TAN-ĠI-BIL'I-TY, } ble.

IN-TAN'ĠI-BLY, *adv.* So as to be intangible.

IN-TĀST'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be tasted; that can not affect the organs of taste.—*Grew.*

IN'TE-ĠER, *n.* [L.] The whole of any thing; *particularly*, in *arithmetic*, a whole number, in contradistinction to a fraction.

IN'TE-GRAL, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Whole; entire. 2. Making part of a whole, or necessary to make a whole. 3. Not fractional. 4. Uninjured; complete; not defective.—*Integral molecules*, the smallest particles into which a body can be supposed to be divided by mechanical means.—*Integral calculus. See* CALCULUS.

IN'TE-GRAL, *n.* 1. A whole; an entire thing.—2. In *mathematics. See* CALCULUS and DIFFERENTIAL.

† IN-TE-GRAL'I-TY, *n.* Entireness.—*Whitaker.*

IN'TE-GRAL-LY, *adv.* Wholly; completely.—*Whitaker.*

IN'TE-GRANT, *a.* Making part of a whole; necessary to constitute an entire thing. *Burke.*—*Integrant parts* or *particles*, are those which result from the mechanical division of a body, while the *constituent* or *elementary* particles result from its chemical decomposition.

IN'TE-GRĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *integro.*] To renew; to restore: to perfect; to make a thing entire. –*South.*

IN'TE-GRĀ-TED, *pp.* Made entire,

IN'TE-GRĀ-TING, *ppr.* Making entire.

IN-TE-GRĀ'TION, *n.* The act of making entire.

IN-TEGRI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *integrité*; L. *integritas.*] 1. Wholeness; entireness; unbroken state. 2. The entire, unimpaired state of any thing, particularly of the mind; moral soundness or purity; incorruptness; uprightness; honesty; probity. 3. Purity; genuine, unadulterated, unimpaired state.

IN-TEG-U-MĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *intego.*] That part of physiology which treats of the integuments of animals and plants.

IN-TEG'U-MENT, *n.* [L. *integumentum.*] That which naturally invests or covers another thing, as the skin covers the body.

IN-TEG-U-MENT'A-RY, *a.* Belonging to or composed of integuments.

IN'TEL-LEĊT, *n.* [Fr., from L. *intellectus.*] That faculty of the human soul or mind which receives or comprehends the ideas communicated to it by the senses or by perception, or by other means; the faculty of thinking; the understanding.

IN-TEL-LEĊ'TION, *n.* [L. *intellectio.*] The act of understanding; simple apprehension of ideas.—*Bentley.*

IN-TEL-LEĊ'TĪVE, *a.* [Fr. *intellectif.*] 1. Having power to understand.—*Glanville.* 2. Produced by the understanding. 3. To be perceived by the understanding, not by the senses.

IN-TEL-LEĊT-U-AL, *a.* [Fr. *intellectuel.*] 1. Relating to the intellect or understanding; belonging to the mind; performed by the understanding; mental. 2. Ideal; perceived by the intellect; existing in the understanding. 3. Having the power of understanding. 4. Relating to the understanding; treating of the mind.

IN-TEL-LEĊT-U-AL, *n.* The intellect or understanding.—*Milton.* [*Little used.*]

IN-TEL-LEĊT-U-AL-IST, *n.* One who overrates the understanding.—*Bacon.*

† IN-TEL-LEĊT-U-AL'I-TY, *n.* The state of intellectual power.—*Hallywell.*

IN-TEL-LEĊT-U-AL-LY, *adv.* By means of the understanding.

IN-TEL'LI-ĠENCE, *n.* [L. *intelligentia.*] 1. Intellectual capacity, skill, or knowledge; as, a man of *intelligence.* 2. Information communicated; an account of things distant or before unknown. 3. Commerce of acquaintance; terms of intercourse; as, a good *intelligence* between parties. 4 A spiritual being; as, higher *intelligences.*—SYN. Understanding; intellect; instruction; advice; notice; notification; news.

IN-TEL'LI-ĠENCE, *v. t.* To inform; to instruct. [*Rare.*]

IN-TEL'LI-ĠENCE-OF'FICE, *n.* An office or place where information may be obtained, especially respecting servants and places of employment.

IN-TEL'LI-ĠENCED, *pp.* Informed; instructed. [*Rare.*]

IN-TEL'LI-ĠEN-CER, *n.* 1. One who sends or conveys intelligence; a messenger.—*Addison.* 2. A public paper; a newspaper.

IN-TEL'LI-ĠEN-CING, *ppr.* or *a.* Giving or conveying notice to from a distance.

IN-TEL'LI-ĠENT, *a.* [L. *intelligens.*] 1. Endowed with the faculty of understanding or reason. 2. Knowing; understanding; well informed; skilled. 3. Giving information —*Shak.*; [*obs.*]

IN-TEL-LI-ĠEN'TIAL, *a.* 1. Consisting of unbodied mind 2. Intellectual; exercising understanding.—*Milton.*

IN-TEL'LI-ĠENT-LY, *adv.* In an intelligent manner.

IN-TEL-LI-ĠI-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* The quality or state of being
IN-TEL'LI-ĠI-BLE-NESS, } intelligible; the possibility of being understood.—*Tooke.*

IN-TEL'LI-ĠI-BLE, *a.* [L. *intelligibilis.*] That may be understood or comprehended.—SYN. Comprehensible; perspicuous; plain; clear.

IN-TEL'LI-ĠI-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to be understood; clearly; plainly.

† IN-TEM'ER-ĀTE, *a.* [L. *intemeratus.*] Pure; undefiled.

† IN-TEM'ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* State of being unpolluted.

IN-TEM'PER-A-MENT, *n.* A bad state or constitution.

IN-TEM'PER-ANCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *intemperantia.*] 1. In a *general sense*, want of moderation or due restraint; excess in any kind of action or indulgence. 2. Habitual indulgence in drinking spirituous liquors, with or without intoxication.—*L. Beecher.*

IN-TEM'PER-ATE, *a.* [L. *intemperatus.*] 1. Not moderate or restrained within due limits; indulging to excess any appetite or passion, either habitually or in a particular instance; immoderate in enjoyment or exertion. 2. Addicted to an excessive or habitual use of spirituous liquors 3. Passionate; ungovernable.—*Shak.* 4. Excessive; exceeding the convenient mean or degree, as climate or weather.

† IN-TEM'PER-ĀTE, *v. t.* To disorder.—*Whitaker.*

IN-TEM'PER-ATE-LY, *adv.* With excessive indulgence of appetite or passion; with undue exertion; immoderately, excessively.

IN-TEM'PER-ATE-NESS, *n.* 1. Want of moderation; excessive degree of indulgence. 2. Immoderate degree of any quality in the weather, as in cold, heat, or storms.

IN-TEM'PER-A-TŪRE, *n.* Excess of some quality.

† IN-TEM-PESTĪVE, *a.* [L. *intempestivus.*] Untimely.

† IN-TEM-PESTĪVE-LY, *adv.* Unseasonably.

† IN-TEM-PES-TIV'I-TY, *n.* Untimeliness.

IN-TEN'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be held or maintained; that is not defensible; untenable.—*Warburton*; [*little used.*]

IN-TEND', *v. t.* [L. *intendo.*] 1. To stretch; to strain; to extend; to distend; [*unusual.*] 2. To mean; to design; to purpose, that is, to stretch or set forward in mind. 3. To regard; to fix the mind on; to attend; to take care of; [*obs.*] 4. To enforce; to make intense.—*Brown.*

IN-TEND'AN-CY, *n.* The office or employment of an intendant, or the district committed to his charge.

IN-TEND'ANT, *n.* [Fr.] 1. One who has the charge, oversight, direction, or management of some public business. —2. In *Charleston, South Carolina*, the mayor or chief municipal officer of the city.

IN-TEND'ED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Designed; purposed. 2. Stretched; made intense; [*little used.*]

IN-TEND'ED-LY, *adv.* With intention or purpose; by design.—*Milton.*

IN-TEND'ER, *n.* One who intends.

† IN-TEND'I-MENT, *n.* Attention; understanding.

IN-TEND'ING, *ppr.* 1. Meaning; designing; purposing. 2. Stretching; distending; [*little used.*]

IN-TEND'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *entendement.*] Intention; design; in *law*, the true meaning of a person or of a law, or of any legal instrument.

IN-TEN'ER-ĀTE, *v. t.* To make tender; to soften. [*Rare.*]

IN-TEN'ER-Ā-TED, *pp.* Made tender or soft. [*Rare.*]

IN-TEN'ER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Making tender. [*Rare.*]

IN-TEN-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of making soft or tender, the state of being made tender. [*Rare.*]

† IN-TEN'I-BLE, *a.* That can not hold.—*Shak.*

IN-TENS'ĀTE, *v. t.* To make intense, or more intense.

IN-TENS'Ā-TING, *ppr.* Making intense or more intense.

IN-TENSE′ (in-tens′), *a.* [L. *intensus.*] 1. *Literally,* strained, stretched; hence, very close, strict, as when the mind is fixed or bent on a particular subject. 2. Raised to a high degree; violent; vehement. 3. Very severe or keen. 4. Vehement; ardent; as, *intense* phrases.—*Addison.* 5. Extreme in degree. 6. Kept on the stretch; anxiously attentive.—*Milton.*

IN-TENSE′LY, *adv.* 1. To an extreme degree; vehemently. 2. Attentively; earnestly.

IN-TENSE′NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being strained or stretched; intensity. 2. The state of being raised or concentrated to a great degree; extreme violence. 3. Extreme closeness, as of application to study.

IN-TENSI-FIED, *pp.* Rendered more intense.

IN-TENSI-FY, *v. t.* To make more intense.

IN-TENSI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Making more intense.

IN-TEN′SION, *n.* [L. *intensio.*] 1. A straining, stretching, or bending; the state of being strained. 2. Increase of power or energy of any quality.

IN-TENSI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *intensité.*] 1. The state of being strained or stretched; intenseness, as of a musical chord. 2. The state of being raised to a great degree; extreme violence. 3. Extreme closeness. 4. Excess; extreme degree.

IN-TENS′IVE, *a.* 1. Stretched, or admitting of extension, as distance.—*Hale.* 2. Intent; unremitted; assiduous, as circumspection.—*Wotton.* 3. Serving to give force or emphasis; as, an *intensive* verb.

IN-TENS′IVE-LY, *adv.* By increase of degree; in a manner to give force.—*Bramhall.*

IN-TENT′, *a.* [L. *intentus.*] *Literally,* having the mind strained or bent on an object; hence, fixed closely; sedulously applied; eager in pursuit of an object; anxiously diligent.

IN-TENT′, *n.* *Literally,* the stretching of the mind toward an object; hence, the thing aimed at or designed.—*To all intents,* in all senses; whatever may be designed.—Syn. Design; purpose; intention; meaning; view; drift; object; end; aim.

IN-TEN′TION, *n.* [L. *intentio.*] 1. *Primarily,* a stretching or bending of the mind toward an object; hence, uncommon exertion of the intellectual faculties; closeness of application; fixedness of attention; earnestness.—*Locke.* 2. The fixed direction of the mind to a particular object, or a determination to act in a particular manner. 3. The thing aimed at; the object to be accomplished. 4. The state of being strained. *See* Intension.—5. In *surgery,* a wound is said to heal by the *first intention* when it cicatrizes without suppuration.—Syn. Design; purpose; inview; tent; meaning; drift; end; aim.

IN-TEN′TION-AL, *a.* Intended; designed; done with design.

IN-TEN′TION-AL-LY, *adv.* By design; of purpose; not casually.

IN-TEN′TION-ED, in *composition;* as, *well-intentioned,* having good designs; *ill-intentioned,* having ill designs.

IN-TENT′IVE, *a.* Attentive; having the mind closely applied. —*Bacon.* [*Rarely used.*]

IN-TENT′IVE-LY, *adv.* Closely; with close application.

IN-TENT′IVE-NESS, *n.* Closeness of attention.

IN-TENT′LY, *adv.* With close attention or application; with eagerness or earnestness.—Syn. Fixedly; steadfastly; earnestly; attentively; sedulously; diligently; eagerly.

IN-TENT′NESS, *n.* The state of being intent; close application; constant employment of the mind.

IN′TER, a *Latin preposition,* signifying *among* or *between;* used as a prefix.

IN-TER′, *v. t.* [Fr. *enterrer.*] 1. To bury; to deposit and cover in the earth. 2. To cover with earth.

IN′TER-ACT, *n.* [*inter* and *act.*] Intermediate employment or time; a short piece between others.

IN-TER-AC′TION, *n.* Intermediate action.—*J. Taylor.*

IN-TER-Ā′GENT, *n.* An intermediate agent.—*Kirby.*

IN-TER-AM′NI-AN, *a.* [L. *inter* and *amnis.*] Situated between rivers.—*Bryant.*

IN-TER-AN′I-MATE, *v. t.* To animate mutually. [*Little used.*]

IN-TER-ĂR-TIC′U-LAR, *a.* Being between the joints or articulations.

† IN-TER-BAS-TĀ′TION, *n.* [Sp. *bastear.*] Patch-work.

IN-TER′CA-LAR, } *a.* [L. *intercalarius.*] Inserted or in-
* IN-TER′CA-LA-RY, } troduced in the midst of others; as, an *intercalary* verse; *applied especially* to time; as, an *intercalary* day, *i. e.,* the odd day inserted in leap year.

* IN′TER-CAL-ĀTE or IN-TER′CAL-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *intercalo.*] To insert an extraordinary day or other portion of time.

IN′TER-CAL-Ā-TED or IN-TER′CAL-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Inserted.

* IN′TER-CAL-Ā-TING or IN-TER′CAL-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Inserting.

IN-TER-CAL-Ā′TION, *n.* [L. *intercalatio.*] The insertion of an extraordinary day or other portion of time in the calendar.

IN-TER-CĒDE′, *v. i.* [L. *intercedo.*] 1. To pass between. 2. To mediate; to interpose; to make intercession; to act between parties with a view to reconcile those who differ or contend. 3. To plead in favor of one.

IN-TER-CĒD′ED, *pp.* Mediated; interposed.

IN-TER-CĒD′ENT, *a.* Passing between; mediating; pleading for.

IN-TER-CĒD′ER, *n.* One who intercedes or interposes between parties to effect a reconciliation; a mediator; an intercessor.

IN-TER-CĒD′ING, *ppr.* Mediating; pleading.

IN-TER-CEL′LU-LAR, *a.* Lying between the cells or elementary bladders, as of plants.—*P. Cyc.*

IN-TER-CEPT′, *v. t.* [Fr. *intercepter.*] 1. To take or seize on by the way; to stop on its passage. 2. To obstruct; to stop in progress. 3. To stop, as a course or passing 4. To cut off or interrupt communication with, or progress toward. 5. To take, include, or comprehend between.

IN-TER-CEPT′ED, *pp.* or *a.* Taken on the way; seized in progress; stopped; included or comprehended between.

IN-TER-CEPT′ER, *n.* One who intercepts.

IN-TER-CEPT′ING, *ppr.* Seizing on its passage; hindering from proceeding; comprehending between.

IN-TER-CEP′TION, *n.* The act of seizing something on its passage; a stopping; obstruction of a course or proceeding; hinderance.

IN-TER-CES′SION, *n.* [L. *intercessio.*] 1. The act of interceding; mediation; interposition between parties at variance, with a view to reconciliation. 2. Prayer or solicitation to one party in favor of another; sometimes against another.

IN-TER-CES′SION-AL (-sesh′un-al), *a.* Containing intercession or entreaty.—*Encyc.*

IN-TER-CES′SOR, *n.* [L.] 1. A mediator; one who interposes between parties at variance, with a view to reconcile them; one who pleads in behalf of another. 2. A bishop who, during a vacancy of the see, administers the bishopric till a successor is elected.

IN-TER-CES-SŌ′RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an intercessor.

IN-TER-CES′SO-RY, *a.* Containing intercession; interceding; mediatorial.

IN-TER-CHAIN′, *v. t.* To chain; to link together.

IN-TER-CHAIN-ED′, *pp.* Chained together.

IN-TER-CHAIN′ING, *ppr.* Chaining or fastening together

IN-TER-CHĀNGE′, *v. t.* 1. To put each in the place of the other; to give and take mutually; to exchange; to reciprocate. 2. To succeed alternately, or to cause alternation —*Sidney.*

IN′TER-CHĀNGE, *n.* 1. Mutual change, each giving and receiving; exchange; permutation of commodities; barter. 2. Alternate succession; as, the *interchange* of light and darkness. 3. A mutual giving and receiving; reciprocation.

IN-TER-CHĀNGE′A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be interchanged; that may be given and taken mutually. 2. Following each other in alternate succession, as the seasons.

IN-TER-CHĀNGE′A-BLE-NESS, } *n.* The state of being in-
IN-TER-CHĀNGE-A-BIL′I-TY, } terchangeable.

IN-TER-CHĀNGE′A-BLY, *adv.* Alternately; by reciprocation; in a manner by which each gives and receives.

IN-TER-CHĀNGE′D′ (in-ter-chānjd′), *pp.* Mutually exchanged; reciprocated.

IN-TER-CHĀNGE′MENT, *n.* Exchange; mutual transfer —*Shak.* [*Little used.*]

IN-TER-CHĀNG′ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Mutually giving and receiving; taking each other's place successively; reciprocating.

IN-TER-CHAP′TER, *n.* An interpolated chapter.

IN-TER-CĪ′DENT, *a.* [L. *intercido.*] Falling or coming between.—*Boyle.*

IN-TER-CIP′I-ENT, *a.* [L. *intercipiens.*] Intercepting; seizing by the way; stopping.

IN-TER-CIP′I-ENT, *n.* He or that which intercepts or stops on the passage.—*Wiseman.*

IN-TER-CĪS′ION, *n.* [L. *intercido.*] Interruption. [*Rare.*]

IN-TER-CLŪDE′, *v. t.* [L. *intercludo.*] 1. To shut from a place or course by something intervening; to intercept 2. To cut off; to interrupt.

IN-TER-CLŪ′DED, *pp.* Intercepted; interrupted.

IN-TER-CLŪ′DING, *ppr.* Interrupting.

IN-TER-CLŪ′SION, *n.* Interception; a stopping.

IN-TER-CO-LUM-NI-Ā′TION, *n.* [L. *inter* and *columna.*] In *architecture,* the clear space between two columns.

IN-TER-COM′MON, *v. i.* [*inter* and *common.*] 1. To feed at the same table. 2. To graze cattle in a common pasture; to use a common with others.

IN-TER-COM′MON-AGE, *n.* Mutual commonage.—*Roberts.*

IN-TER-COM′MON-ING, *ppr.* Feeding at the same table, or using a common pasture; enjoying a common field with others.

IN-TER-COM-MŪ′NI-CA-BLE, *a.* That may be mutually communicated.

IN-TER-ĊOM-MŪ'NI-ĊĀTE, *v. i.* To communicate mutually; to hold mutual communication.
IN-TER-ĊOM-MU-NI-ĊĀ'TION, *n.* Reciprocal communication.
IN-TER-ĊOM-MŪN'ION, *n.* Mutual communion.—*Faber.*
IN-TER-ĊOM-MŪ'NI-TY, *n.* A mutual communication or community.
IN-TER-ĊOS'TAL, *a.* [Fr.] Lying between the ribs.
IN-TER-ĊOS'TAL, *n.* A part lying between the ribs.
IN'TER-ĊOURSE, *n.* [L. *intercursus.*] 1. Connection by reciprocal dealings between persons or nations. 2. Silent communication or exchange; as, "*intercourse* of looks and smiles." *Milton.*—SYN. Communication; commerce; communion; fellowship; familiarity; acquaintance.
† IN-TER-ĊUR', *v. i.* [L. *intercurro.*] To intervene; to come in the mean time.—*Shelton.*
IN-TER-ĊUR'RENCE, *n.* [L. *intercurrens.*] A passing or running between.—*Boyle.*
IN-TER-ĊUR'RENT, *a.* [L. *intercurrens.*] 1. Running between or among.—*Boyle.* 2. Occurring; intervening.—*Barrow.*
IN-TER-ĊU-TĀ'NE-OUS, *a.* Being within or under the skin.
† IN'TER-DĒAL, *n.* Mutual dealing; traffic.
IN-TER-DEN'TIL, *n.* The space between two dentils.—*Gwilt.*
IN-TER-DE-PEND'ENCE, *n.* Mutual dependence.
IN-TER-DE-PEND'ENT, *a.* Mutually dependent.
IN-TER-DIĊT', *v. t.* [L. *interdico.*] 1. To place under an interdict or prohibition. 2. To debar communion; to cut off from the enjoyment of communion with a church.—SYN. To forbid; prohibit; inhibit; proscribe.
IN'TER-DIĊT, *n.* [L. *interdictum.*] 1. Prohibition; a prohibiting order or decree. 2. A prohibition of the pope by which the clergy are restrained from performing divine service; a species of ecclesiastical censure. 3. A prohibition of the pope by which persons are restrained from attending divine service, or prevented from enjoying some privilege.
IN-TER-DIĊT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Forbidden; prohibited.
IN-TER-DIĊT'ING, *ppr.* Forbidding; prohibiting; cutting off from the enjoyment of some privilege.
IN-TER-DIĊ'TION, *n.* [L. *interdictio.*] The act of interdicting; prohibition; prohibiting decree; curse.—*Milton.*
IN-TER-DIĊT'IVE, *a.* Having power to prohibit.—*Milton.*
IN-TER-DIĊT'O-RY, *a.* Serving to prohibit.
† IN-TER-E-QUI-NOĊ'TIAL, *a.* [*inter* and *equinox.*] Coming between the vernal and autumnal equinoxes.
† IN'TER-ESS, for *interest*, is obsolete.
IN'TER-EST, *v. t.* [Fr. *interesser.*] 1. To concern; to affect; to excite emotion or passion, usually in favor, but sometimes against a person or thing. 2. To give a share in. 3. To have a share in. 4. To engage.—*To interest one's self*, is to take a share or concern in.
IN'TER-EST, *n.* 1. Concern; advantage; good. 2. Influence over others. 3. Share; portion; part; participation in value. 4. Regard to private profit. 5. Premium paid for the use of money, often called *simple interest*, in distinction from *compound interest*, which is interest upon interest. 6. Any addition or increase of benefit or injury; as, to repay kindness or wrong with *interest*.
IN'TER-EST-ED, *pp.* 1. Made a sharer. 2. Affected; moved; having the passions excited. 3. *a.* Having an interest; concerned in a cause or in consequences; liable to be affected.
IN'TER-EST-ING, *ppr.* 1. Giving a share or concern. 2. Engaging the affections. 3. *a.* Engaging the attention or curiosity; exciting emotions or passions.
IN-TER-FĀ'CIAL (-fā'shal), *a.* Included between two faces; as, the *interfacial* angles of a crystal.
IN-TER-FERE', *v. i.* [L. *inter* and *fero.*] 1. To interpose; to intermeddle; to enter into or take a part in the concerns of others. 2. To clash; to come in collision; to be in opposition. 3. A horse is said to *interfere*, when one hoof or shoe strikes against the fetlock of the opposite leg, and breaks the skin or injures the flesh.
IN-TER-FERED', *pp.* 1. Interposed; meddled. 2. Clashed. 3. Struck one foot against the fetlock of the opposite leg.
IN-TER-FER'ENCE, *n.* 1. Interposition; an intermeddling; mediation. 2. A clashing or collision. 3. A striking of one foot against the other.—4. In *optics*, a term employed to denote certain phenomena which result from the mutual action of the rays of light on each other.
IN-TER FER'ER, *n.* One who interferes.
IN-TER-FER'ING, *ppr.* 1. Interposing; meddling. 2. Clashing; coming in collision. 3. Striking one foot against the fetlock of the opposite leg.
IN-TER-FER'ING, *n.* Interference.—*Bp. Butler.*
IN-TER-FER'ING-LY, *adv.* By interference.
IN-TER'FLU-ENT, } *a.* [L. *interfluo.*] Flowing between.—
IN-TER'FLU-OUS, } *Boyle.*
IN-TER-FO-LI-Ā'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *inter* and *folium.*] Being between opposite leaves, but placed alternately with them.
IN-TER-FŌ'LI-ĀTE, *v. t.* To interleave.—*Evelyn.*
IN-TER-FUL'GENT, *a.* [L. *inter* and *fulgens.*] Shining between.—*Johnson.*
IN-TER-FŪSED' (in-ter-fūzd'), *a.* [L. *interfusus.*] Poured or spread between.—*Milton.*
IN'TER-IM, *n.* [L.] 1. The mean time; time intervening.—2. In *history*, a decree, issued as a temporary measure, by the Emperor Charles V. of Germany, designed to reduce to harmony the conflicting opinions of the Protestants and Roman Catholics.—*Brande.*
IN-TĒ'RI-OR, *a.* [L.] 1. Internal; being within any limits, inclosure, or substance; inner; opposed to *exterior*. 2. Inland; remote from the limits, frontier, or shore.
IN-TĒ'RI-OR, *n.* 1. The internal part of a thing; the inside. 2. The inland part of a country, state, or kingdom.
IN-TĒ'RI-OR-LY, *adv.* Internally; inwardly.—*Donne.*
IN-TER-JĀ'CEN-CY, *n.* [L. *interjacens.*] 1. A lying between, a being between; intervention. 2. That which lies between; [*little used.*]
IN-TER-JĀ'CENT, *a.* [L. *interjacens.*] Lying or being between; intervening.—*Raleigh.*
IN-TER-JEĊT', *v. t.* [L. *interjicio.*] To throw between; to throw in between other things; to insert.
IN-TER-JEĊ'TED, *pp.* Thrown in or inserted between.
IN-TER-JEĊ'TING, *ppr.* Throwing or inserting between.
IN-TER-JEĊ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of throwing between. 2. A word in speaking or writing, thrown in between words connected in construction, to express some emotion or passion. *See* EXCLAMATION.
IN-TER-JEĊ'TION-AL, *a.* Thrown in between other words or phrases.—*Observer.*
IN-TER-JOIN', *v. t.* To join mutually; to intermarry. [*Little used.*]
IN-TER-JOINED', *pp.* Mutually joined.
IN-TER-JOIN'ING, *ppr.* Joining mutually.
IN'TER-JOIST, *n.* The space or interval between two joists.—*Gwilt.*
IN-TER-JUNĊ'TION, *n.* A mutual joining.—*Smart.*
IN-TER-KNIT' (-nit'), *v. t.* To knit together.—*Southey.*
IN-TER-KNŎWL'EDĠE, *n.* Mutual knowledge. [*Rare.*]
IN-TER-LĀCE', *v. t.* [Fr. *entrelacer.*] To intermix; to put or insert one thing with another.
IN-TER-LĀCED' (in-ter-lāst'), *pp.* Intermixed; inserted between other things.
IN-TER-LĀCE'MENT, *n.* Intermixture or insertion within.
IN-TER-LĀC'ING, *ppr.* Intermixing; inserting between.
IN-TER-LAM'IN-Ā-TED, *a.* [L. *inter* and *lamina.*] Placed between laminæ or plates; inclosed by laminæ.—*Humble.*
IN-TER-LAPSE' (in-ter-laps'), *n.* The lapse or flow of time between two events.
IN-TER-LÄRD', *v. t.* [Fr. *entrelarder.*] 1. *Primarily*, to mix fat with lean; hence, to interpose; to insert between. 2. To mix; to diversify by mixture.—*Hale.*
IN-TER-LÄRD'ED, *pp.* Interposed; inserted between, mixed.
IN-TER-LÄRD'ING, *ppr.* Inserting between; intermixing.
IN-TER-LĀY', *v. t.* To lay or place among or between.
IN'TER-LĒAF, *n.* A leaf inserted between other leaves; a blank leaf inserted.—*Chesterfield.*
IN-TER-LĒAVE', *v. t.* To insert a leaf; to insert a blank leaf or blank leaves in a book, between other leaves.
IN-TER-LĒAVED' (in-ter-leevd'), *pp.* or *a.* Inserted between leaves, or having blank leaves inserted between other leaves.
IN-TER-LĒAV'ING, *ppr.* Inserting blank leaves between other leaves.
IN-TER-LĪNE', *v. t.* 1. To write in alternate lines. 2. To write between lines already written or printed.
IN-TER-LIN'E-AR, } *a.* Written between lines before
IN-TER-LIN'E-A-RY, } or written.
IN-TER-LIN'E-A-RY, *n.* A book having insertions between the leaves.—*Milton.*
IN-TER-LIN-E-Ā'TION, *n.* [*inter* and *lineation.*] 1. The act of inserting words or lines between lines before written or printed. 2. The words, passage, or line inserted between lines before written or printed.
IN-TER-LĪNED' (in-ter-līnd'), *pp.* or *a.* 1. Written between lines. 2. Containing a line or lines written between lines.
IN-TER-LĪN'ING, *ppr.* Writing between lines already written or printed.
IN-TER-LĪN'ING, *n.* Correction or alteration by writing between the lines.—*Burnet.*
IN-TER-LINK', *v. t.* To connect by uniting links; to join one chain to another.—*Dryden.*
IN-TER-LINKED' (in-ter-linkt'), *pp.* Connected by union of links; joined.
IN-TER-LINK'ING, *ppr.* Connecting by uniting links; joining.
IN-TER-LOB'Ū-LAR, *a.* Being between lobes.—*Hall.*
IN-TER-LO-ĊĀ'TION, *n.* A placing between; interposition.
IN'TER-LOĊK, *v. i.* To embrace, communicate with, or flow into one another.
IN-TER-LO-ĊŪ'TION, *n.* [L. *interlocutio.*] 1. Dialogue, conference; interchange of speech.—2. In *law*, an intermediate act or decree before final decision.

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÄR, FALL, WHAT;—PRĘY;—MARĪNE, BIRD;—MÖVE, BOOK.

IN-TER-LOCU-TOR, *n.* [L. *interloquor.*] 1. One who speaks in dialogue; a dialogist.—2. In *Scots law*, an interlocutory judgment or sentence.

IN-TER-LOCU-TO-RY, *a.* [Fr. *interlocutoire.*] 1. Consisting of dialogue.—2. In *law*, intermediate; not final or definitive; as, an *interlocutory* decision, *i. e.*, one given on some point in the progress of a cause, without deciding the final issue.

IN-TER-LOPE', *v. i.* [*inter*, and D. *loopen.*] To run between parties, and intercept without right the advantage that one should gain from the other; to traffic without a proper license; to forestall; to prevent right.

IN-TER-LOP'ER, *n.* One who runs into business to which he has no right; one who interferes wrongfully; one who enters a country or place to trade without license; an intruder.

IN-TER-LOP'ING, *ppr.* Interfering wrongfully.

† IN-TER-LU'CATE, *v. t.* To let in light by cutting away branches of trees.

IN-TER-LU'CA-TED, *pp.* Divested of branches, so as to let in light.

IN-TER-LU'CA-TING, *ppr.* Letting in light by cutting away branches.

† IN-TER-LU-CA'TION, *n.* The act of thinning a wood to let in light.—*Evelyn.*

IN-TER-LU'CENT, *a.* [L. *interlucens.*] Shining between.

IN'TER-LŪDE, *n.* [L. *inter* and *ludus.*] An entertainment exhibited on the stage, between the acts of a play, or between the play and the after-piece.—In *ancient tragedy*, the chorus sung the *interludes.*

IN'TER-LŪD-ED, *a.* Inserted, or made as an interlude.

IN'TER-LŪD-ER, *n.* One who performs in an interlude.

IN-TER-LŪ'EN-CY, *n.* [L. *interluens.*] A flowing between; water interposed.—*Hale.* [*Little used.*]

IN-TER-LŪ'NAR, } *a.* [L. *inter* and *luna.*] Belonging to
IN-TER-LŪ'NA-RY, } the time when the moon, at or near its conjunction with the sun, is invisible.—*Milton.*

IN-TER-MAR'RIAGE (in-ter-mar'ridje), *n.* Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another.—*Addison.*

IN-TER-MAR'RIED (-mar'rid), *pp.* Mutually connected by marriage.

IN-TER-MAR'RY, *v. i.* 1. To marry one and give another in marriage, as two families. 2. To marry some of each order, family, tribe, or nation with the other.

IN-TER-MAR'RY-ING, *ppr.* Mutually giving and receiving in marriage; mutually connecting by marriage.

IN-TER-MAX'IL-LA-RY, *a.* Being between the cheek bones.

† IN'TER-MEAN, *n.* [*inter* and *mean.*] Interact; something done in the mean time.—*Todd.*

† IN-TER-ME-Ā'TION, *n.* A flowing between.

IN-TER-MED'DLE, *v. i.* To meddle in the affairs of others; to meddle officiously; to interpose or interfere improperly.

IN-TER-MED'DLED, *pp.* Intruded.

IN-TER-MED'DLER, *n.* One who interposes officiously; one who intermeddles.—*Swift.*

IN-TER-MED'DLING, *ppr.* Interposing officiously.

IN-TER-MED'DLING, *n.* Officious interposition.

IN-TER-MEDE' (-mād'), } [It.] *n.* An interlude; a short
IN-TER-MEZ'ZO (-mēd'zo). } musical dramatic piece, usually of a burlesque character.

IN-TER-MĒ'DI-A-CY, *n.* Interposition; intervention. [*Unauthorized.*]

IN-TER-MĒ'DI-AL, *a.* [L. *inter* and *medius.*] Lying between; intervening; intervenient.—*Evelyn.*

IN-TER-MĒ'DI-A-RY, *a.* 1. Lying between; intermediate; as, an *intermediary* prospect.—*Wade.* [Sometimes, though rarely, used as a *noun.*]—2. In *mineralogy*, a term applied to the secondary planes on crystals, intermediate in position between the planes on an edge and those on an angle.

IN-TER-MĒ'DI-ATE, *a.* [Fr. *intermediat.*] Lying or being in the middle place or degree between two extremes; intervening; interposed.

IN-TER-MĒ'DI-ATE-LY, *adv.* By way of intervention.

IN-TER-ME-DI-Ā'TION, *n.* Intervention; common means.

IN-TER-MĒ'DI-UM, *n.* 1. Intermediate space.—*Ash.* 2. An intervening agent.—*Cowper.*

† IN-TER-MĒLL', *v. t.* or *i.* [Fr. *entremêler.*] To intermix or intermeddle.—*Fisher.*

IN-TER'MENT, *n.* The act of depositing a dead body in the earth.—SYN. Burial; burying; inhumation; sepulture; funeral.

† IN-TER-MEN'TION, *v. t.* To mention among other things.

IN-TER-MI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *intermico.*] A shining between or among.

IN-TER-MI-GRĀ'TION, *n.* Reciprocal migration; removal from one country to another.

IN-TERM'IN-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *terminus.*] Admitting no limit. Milton applies it to the Deity, as one whom no bound can confine.—SYN. Boundless; endless; limitless; illimitable; immeasurable; infinite; unbounded; unlimited.

IN-TERM'IN-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being interminable; endlessness.

IN-TERM'IN-A-BLY, *adv.* Without end or limit.

IN-TERM'IN-ATE, *a.* [L. *interminatus.*] Unbounded, unlimited; endless.—*Chapman.*

† IN-TERM'IN-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *interminor.*] To menace.

IN-TERM-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *interminor.*] A menace or threat.—*Hall.*

IN-TER-MIN'GLE, *v. t.* To mingle or mix together; to put some things with others.—*Hooker.*

IN-TER-MIN'GLE, *v. i.* To be mixed or incorporated

IN-TER-MIN'GLED, *pp.* or *a.* Intermixed.—*Pope.*

IN-TER-MIN'GLING, *ppr.* Mingling or mixing together.

IN-TER-MIS'SION, *n.* [L. *intermissio.*] 1. Cessation for a time; intermediate or temporary discontinuance. 2. Intervenient time.—*Shak.* 3. The temporary cessation or subsidence of a fever; the space of time between the paroxysms of a disease. *Intermission* is an entire cessation, as distinguished from *remission* or abatement of disease. 4. The state of being neglected; disuse, as of words. [*little used.*]—SYN. Interruption; interval; pause; stop, rest.

IN-TER-MIS'SIVE, *a.* Coming by fits or after temporary cessations; not continual.—*Howell.*

IN-TER-MIT', *v. t.* [L. *intermitto.*] To cause to cease for a time; to interrupt; to suspend.

IN-TER-MIT', *v. i.* To cease for a time; to go off at intervals, as a fever.

IN-TER-MIT'TED, *pp.* or *a.* Caused to cease for a time

IN-TER-MIT'TENT, *a.* Ceasing at intervals.

IN-TER-MIT'TENT, *n.* A term applied to any disease that entirely ceases at certain intervals, and then returns again, but particularly applied to the ague and fever.

IN-TER-MIT'TING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Ceasing for a time; pausing. 2. Causing to cease.

IN-TER-MIT'TING-LY, *adv.* With intermissions.

IN-TER-MIX', *v. t.* To mix together; to put some things with others; to intermingle.—*Milton.*

IN-TER-MIX', *v. i.* To be mixed together; to be intermingled.

IN-TER-MIXED' (in-ter-mixt'), *pp.* Mingled together.

IN-TER-MIX'ING, *ppr.* Intermingling.

IN-TER-MIX'TURE, *n.* 1. A mass formed by mixture; a mass of ingredients mixed. 2. Admixture; something additional mingled in a mass.

IN-TER-MO-DIL'LION (-mo-dil'yun), *n.* In *architecture*, the space between two modillions.—*Elmes.*

IN-TER-MONT'ANE, *a.* Between mountains.

IN-TER-MUN'DANE, *a.* [L. *inter* and *mundanus.*] Being between worlds, or between orb and orb.

IN-TER-MŪ'RAL, *a.* Lying between walls.—*Ainsworth*

IN-TER-MUS'CU-LAR, *a.* Between the muscles.

IN-TER-MU-TĀ'TION, *n.* Interchange; mutual change.

IN-TER-MŪ'TU-AL, for *mutual*, is an illegitimate word.

IN-TERN', *a.* Internal.—*Howell.* [*Not much used.*]

IN-TERN'AL, *a.* [L. *internus.*] 1. Inward; interior; being within any limit or surface; not external. 2. Pertaining to the heart. 3. Intrinsic; real; as, *internal* rectitude of actions.—*Rogers.* 4. Within a country; domestic; opposed to *foreign*; as, *internal* improvements.

IN-TERN'AL-LY, *adv.* 1. Inwardly; within the body; beneath the surface. 2. Mentally; intellectually. 3. Spiritually.

IN-TER-NĀ'TION-AL, [*See* * NATIONAL.] *a.* [*inter* and *national.*] Existing and regulating the mutual intercourse between different nations.—*Baring.*

IN-TER-NĒ'CINE, *a.* [L. *internecinus.*] Deadly. [*Unusual.*]

IN-TER-NĒ'CION (-ter-nē'shun), *n.* [L. *internecio.*] Mutual slaughter or destruction.—*Hale.* [*Little used.*]

IN-TER-NĒ'CIVE, *a.* Killing; tending to kill.—*Carlisle.*

IN-TER-NEC'TION, *n.* Connection.—*W. Montagu.* [*Bad.*]

IN'TER-NODE, *n.* [L. *internodium.*] 1. In *botany*, the space between two joints of a plant.—*Martyn.* 2. Also, the space between two points of the stem from which the leaves arise.—*Lindley.*

IN-TER-NŌ'DI-AL, *a.* Intervening between nodes, joints, &c

IN'TER NOS. [L.] Between ourselves.

IN-TER-NUN'CIO, } *n.* [L. *internuncius.*] 1. A messenger
IN-TER-NUN'CIUS, } between two parties.—*Johnson.* 2. The title of the pope's representative at republics and small courts; and, also, of the Austrian embassador at Constantinople.—*Encyc. Am.*

IN-TER-OS'SE-AL, } *a.* [L. *inter* and *os.*] Situated between
IN-TER-OS'SE-OUS, } bones.

† IN-TER-PĒAL', *v. t.* [L. *interpello.*] To interrupt.

† IN-TER-PEL', *v. t.* To set forth.—*Ben Jonson.*

IN-TER-PEL-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *interpellatio.*] 1. A summons a citation. 2. Interruption. 3. An earnest address; intercession.

IN-TER-PEN'E-TRĀTE, *v. t.* To penetrate between other substances.—*Shelly.*—*Bulwer.*

IN-TER-PEN'E-TRĀ-TED, *pp.* Penetrated within or between

IN-TER-PETI-O-LAR, *a.* Being between petioles.

IN-TER-PI-LAS'TER, *n.* The interval between two pilasters.—*Elmes.*

IN-TER-PLĒAD′, *v. i.* In *law*, to discuss a point incidentally happening, before the principal cause can be tried.
IN-TER-PLĒAD′ER, *n.* A bill of *interpleader*, in *chancery*, is where a person owes a debt or rent to one of the parties in suit, but, till the determination of it, he knows not to which.
IN-TER-PLEDGE′ (in-ter-plej′), *v. t.* To give and take as a mutual pledge.—*Davenant.*
IN-TER-PLEDGED′, *pp.* Given and taken as a mutual pledge.
IN-TER-PLEDG′ING, *ppr.* Giving and receiving as a mutual pledge.
IN-TER-POINT′, *v. t.* To point; to distinguish by stops.
IN-TER-POINT′ED, *pp.* Distinguished by stops or marks.
IN-TER-POINT′ING, *ppr.* Distinguishing by stops or marks.
* IN′TER-PO-LĀTE or IN-TER′PO-LĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *interpoler*; L. *interpolo.*] 1. To renew; to begin again; to carry on with intermission; [*obs.*] 2. To foist in; to insert, as a spurious word or passage in a manuscript or book; to add a spurious word or passage to the original.—3. In *algebra* and *astronomy*, to fill up intermediate terms of a series according to the law of the series.
* IN′TER-PO-LĀ-TED or IN-TER′PO-LĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Inserted or added to the original.
* IN′TER-PO-LĀ-TING or IN-TER′PO-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Foisting in what is spurious; filling up or inserting.
IN-TER-PO-LĀ′TION, *n.* 1. The act of foisting a word or passage into a manuscript or book. 2. A spurious word or passage inserted in the genuine writings of an author.—3. In *algebra* and *astronomy*, a method employed for filling up the intermediate terms of a series of numbers or observations, by numbers which follow the same law.—*Brande.*
* IN′TER-PO-LĀ-TOR or IN-TER′PO-LĀ-TOR, *n.* [L.] One who foists into a book or manuscript spurious words or passages; one who adds something to genuine writings.
IN-TER-POL′ISH, *v. t.* To polish between.
IN-TER-POL′ISHED (-pol′isht), *pp.* Polished between.
IN-TER-POL′ISH-ING, *ppr.* Polishing between.
† IN-TER-PŌNE′, *v. t.* To set or insert between.
IN-TER-PŌS′AL, *n.* 1. The act of interposing; interposition; interference; agency between two persons. 2. Intervention; a coming or being between.
IN-TER-PŌSE′, *v. t.* [Fr. *interposer.*] 1. To place between; as, to *interpose* a body between the sun and the earth. 2. To place between or among; to thrust in; to intrude, as an obstruction, interruption, or inconvenience. 3. To offer, as aid or services, for relief or the adjustment of differences.
IN-TER-PŌSE′, *v. i.* 1. To step in between parties at variance. 2. To put in by way of interruption.—Syn. To intervene; intercede; mediate; interfere; intermeddle.
† IN′TER-PŌSE, *n.* Interposal.—*Spenser.*
IN-TER-PŌSED′ (in-ter-pōzd′), *pp.* or *a.* Placed between or among; thrust in.
IN-TER-PŌS′ER, *n.* One who interposes or comes between others; a mediator or agent between parties.
IN-TER-PŌS′ING, *ppr.* Placing between; coming between; offering aid or services.
IN-TER-POST′, *n.* A place of deposit between one commercial city or country and another.—*Mitford.*
IN-TER-PO-SI′TION (-po-zish′un), *n.* [L. *interpositio.*] 1. A being, placing, or coming between; intervention. 2. Intervenient agency. 3. Mediation; intercession; agency between parties. 4. Any thing interposed.
† IN-TER-PŌS′URE, *n.* Interposal.—*Montague.*
IN-TER′PRET, *v. t.* [Fr. *interpreter*; L. *interpretor.*] 1. To explain the meaning of words to a person who does not understand them; to expound; to translate unintelligible words into intelligible ones; to construe. 2. To explain or unfold the meaning of predictions, visions, dreams, or enigmas; to expound; to elucidate. 3. To decipher. 4. To explain something not understood. 5. To define; to explain words by other words in the same language.
IN-TER′PRET-A-BLE, *a.* That may be interpreted.
IN-TER-PRET-Ā′TION, *n.* [L. *interpretatio.*] 1. The act of interpreting; explanation of unintelligible words in language that is intelligible. 2. The act of expounding or unfolding what is not understood or not obvious. 3. The sense given by an interpreter; exposition. 4. The power of explaining.
IN-TER′PRET-A-TĪVE, *a.* 1. Collected or known by interpretation. 2. Containing explanation.
IN-TER′PRET-A-TĪVE-LY, *adv.* As may be collected by interpretation.—*Ray.*
IN-TER′PRET-ED, *pp.* Explained; expounded.
IN-TER′PRET-ER, *n.* 1. One who explains or expounds; an expositor. 2. A translator.
IN-TER′PRET-ING, *ppr.* Explaining; expounding; translating.
IN-TER-PUNC′TION, *n.* [L. *interpunctio.*] The making of points between sentences or parts of a sentence. [*Rare.*]
IN-TER-RE-CEIVE′, *v. t.* To receive between or within.—*Carlisle.*
IN-TERRED′, *pp.* Buried.
IN-TER-REG′NUM, *n.* [L. *inter* and *regnum.*] The time in which a throne is vacant, between the death or abdication of a king and the accession of his successor.
IN-TER-REIGN′ (in-ter-rāne′), *n.* An interregnum, or vacancy of the throne.—*Bacon.*
IN-TER′RER, *n.* One who inters or buries.
IN′TER-REX, *n.* [L. *inter* and *rex.*] A regent; a magistrate who governs during an interregnum.
IN-TER′RING, *ppr.* Burying.
IN-TER′RO-GĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *interroger*; L. *interrogo.*] To question; to examine by asking questions.
IN-TER′RO-GĀTE, *v. i.* To ask questions.—*Bacon.*
IN-TER′RO-GĀ-TED, *pp.* Examined by questions.
IN-TER′RO-GĀ-TING, *ppr.* Asking questions of one; examining by questions.
IN-TER-RO-GĀ′TION, *n.* 1. The act of questioning; examination by questions. 2. A question put; inquiry. 3 A note that marks a question, thus (?).
IN-TER-ROG′A-TĪVE, *a.* [Fr. *interrogatif.*] Denoting a question; expressed in the form of a question.
IN-TER-ROG′A-TĪVE, *n.* A word used in asking questions; as, *who? what?*
IN-TER-ROG′A-TĪVE-LY, *adv.* In the form of a question.
IN-TER′RO-GĀ-TOR, *n.* One who asks questions.
IN-TER-ROG′A-TO-RY, *n.* [Fr. *interrogatoire.*] A question or inquiry.—In *law*, a particular question to a witness who is to answer it under the solemnities of an oath.
IN-TER-ROG′A-TO-RY, *a.* Containing a question; expressing a question.
IN TER-RŌ′REM. [L.] For a terror or warning.
IN-TER-RUPT′, *v. t.* [L. *interruptus.*] 1. To stop or hinder by breaking in upon the course or progress of any thing; to break the current or motion of. 2. To divide; to separate; to break continuity or a continued series.
IN-TER-RUPT′, *a.* Broken; containing a chasm.
IN-TER-RUPT′ED, *pp.* 1. Stopped; hindered from proceeding. 2. *a.* Broken; intermitted.—3. In *botany*, a term used when any symmetrical arrangement is destroyed by local causes.—*Lindley.*
IN-TER-RUPT′ED-LY, *adv.* With breaks or interruptions.
IN-TER-RUPT′ER, *n.* One who interrupts.
IN-TER-RUPT′ING, *ppr.* Hindering by breaking in upon.
IN-TER-RUP′TION, *n.* [L. *interruptio.*] 1. The act of interrupting or breaking in upon progression. 2. Breach of any thing extended; interposition. 3. Intervention; interposition, as of time.—*Dryden.* 4. Stop; hinderance; obstruction caused by breaking in upon any course, current, progress, or motion. 5. Stop; cessation; intermission.
IN-TER-RUPT′IVE, *a.* Tending to interrupt.
IN-TER-RUPT′IVE-LY, *adv.* By interruption.
IN-TER-SCAP′U-LAR, *a.* [L. *inter* and *scapula.*] Situated between the shoulder-blades.
IN-TER-SCIND′, *v. t.* [L. *inter* and *scindo.*] To cut off.
IN-TER-SCIND′ED, *pp.* Cut off.
IN-TER-SCIND′ING, *ppr.* Cutting off.
IN-TER-SCRIBE′, *v. t.* To write between.—*Dict*
IN-TER-SCRĪBED′, *pp.* Written between.
IN-TER-SCRĪB′ING, *ppr.* Writing between.
IN-TER-SĒ′CANT, *a.* [L. *intersecans.*] Dividing into parts crossing.—*Dict.*
IN-TER-SECT′, *v. t.* [L. *interseco.*] To cut or cross mutually; to divide into parts.
IN-TER-SECT′, *v. i.* To meet and cross each other.
IN-TER-SECT′ED, *pp.* Cut or divided into parts; crossed
IN-TER-SECT′ING, *ppr.* Cutting; crossing, as lines.
IN-TER-SEC′TION, *n.* [L. *intersectio.*] 1. The act or state of intersecting. 2. The point or line in which two lines or two planes cut each other.
IN-TER-SEM′I-NĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *interseminatus.*] To sow between or among. [*Little used.*]
IN-TER-SERT′, *v. t.* [L. *intersero.*] To set or put in between other things.—*Brerewood.*
IN-TER-SERT′ED, *pp.* Put in between other things.
IN-TER-SERT′ING, *ppr.* Putting in between other things.
IN-TER-SER′TION, *n.* An insertion, or thing inserted between other things.—*Hammond.*
IN′TER-SPĀCE, *n.* A space between other things.—*Hacket*
IN-TER-SPERSE′ (in-ter-spers′), *v. t.* [L. *interspersus.*] To scatter or set here and there among other things.
IN-TER-SPERSED′ (in-ter-sperst′), *pp.* Scattered or situated here and there among other things.
IN-TER-SPERS′ING, *ppr.* Scattering here and there among other things.
IN-TER-SPER′SION, *n.* The act of scattering or setting here and there among other things.
IN-TER-STEL′LAR, } *a.* [L. *inter* and *stella.*] Situated be-
IN-TER-STEL′LA-RY, } yond the solar system, or among the stars.—*Bacon.*
* IN′TER-STĪCE or IN-TER′STĪCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *inter-*

stitium.] 1. A space between things; but *chiefly*, a narrow or small space between things closely set, or the parts which compose a body. 2. Time between one act and another.—*Ayliffe.*

IN-TER-STĬN'CTĬVE, *a.* Distinguishing.—*Wallis.*

IN-TER-STĬ'TIAL (-stish'al), *a.* Pertaining to or containing interstices.

IN-TER-STRA'TĬ-FĪED (-strat'e-fīde), *a.* Stratified among or between other bodies.—*Encyc.*

IN-TER-TĄLK' (in-ter-tawk'), *v. i.* To exchange conversation.

IN-TER-TAN"GLE, *v. t.* To intertwist; to entangle.

IN-TER-TEX'TŪRE, *n.* [L. *intertextus.*] The act of interweaving, or the state of things interwoven.

IN'TER-TĬE, } *n.* In *carpentry*, a short, horizontal tim-
IN'TER-DUCE, } ber, framed between two posts in order to tie them together.—*Brande.*

IN-TER-TIS'SŪED, *a.* Wrought with joint tissue.—*Everest.*

IN-TER-TRAN-SPĬC'Ū-OŬS, *a.* Transpicuous within or between.

IN-TER-TROP'Ĭ-AL, *a.* Situated between the tropics.

IN-TER-TWĪNE', *v. t.* To unite by twining or twisting one with another.—*Milton.*

IN-TER-TWĪNÆD' (in-ter-twīnd'), *pp.* Twined or twisted one with another.

IN-TER-TWĪN'ING, *ppr.* Twining one with another.

IN-TER-TWĪN'ING-LY, *adv.* By intertwining or being intertwined.

IN-TER-TWIST', *v. t.* To twist one with another.

IN-TER-TWIST'ED, *pp.* Twisted one with another.

IN-TER-TWIST'ING, *ppr.* Twisting one with another.

IN-TER-TWIST'ING-LY, *adv.* By intertwisting or being intertwisted.

IN'TER-VAL, *n.* [Fr. *intervalle*; L. *intervallum.*] 1. A space between things; a void space intervening between any two objects. 2. Space of time between any two points or events. 3. The space of time between two paroxysms of disease, pain, or delirium; remission. 4. The distance between two given sounds in music, or the difference in point of gravity or acuteness. 5. A tract of low or plain ground between hills, or along the banks of rivers, usually alluvial land on rivers.—*Hutchinson.*

IN-TER-VEĪNED' (-vānd'), *a.* Intersected as with veins.

IN-TER-VĒNE', *v. i.* [L. *intervenio.*] 1. To come or be between persons or things; to be situated between. 2. To come between points of time or events. 3. To happen in a way to disturb, cross, or interrupt. 4. To interpose or undertake voluntarily for another.

† IN-TER-VĒNE', *n.* A coming between; intervention.—*Wotton.*

IN-TER-VĒ'NIENT, *a.* Coming or being between; intercedent; interposed.—*Bacon.* [*Little used.*]

IN-TER-VĒ'NING, *ppr.* or *a.* Coming or being between persons or thing, or between points of time; intermediate.

IN-TER-VEN'TION, *n.* [L. *interventio.*] 1. A state of coming or being between; interposition. 2. Agency of persons between persons; interposition; mediation; any interference that may affect the interests of others. 3. Agency of means or instruments. 4. Interposition in favor of another; a voluntary undertaking of one party for another.

IN-TER-VEN'TOR, *n.* [L.] A person selected anciently by a church to mediate in differences, and unite contending parties.

† IN-TER-VENŪE, *n.* [Fr. *intervenu.*] Interposition.

IN-TER-VERT', *v. t.* [L. *interverto.*] To turn to another course or to another use.—*Wotton.* [*Little used.*]

IN-TER-VER'TE-BRAL, *a.* Being between the vertebræ.

IN'TER-VIEW (in'ter-vū), *n.* [*inter* and *view.*] A mutual sight or view; a meeting; a conference or mutual communication of thoughts.

IN-TER-VĪS'I-BLE, *a.* In *surveying*, an epithet applied to stations which are mutually visible, or can be seen the one from the other.

IN-TER-VOLVE' (in-ter-volv'), *v. t.* [L. *intervolvo.*] To involve one within another.—*Milton.*

IN-TER-VOLVÆD' (in-ter-volvd'), *pp.* Involved one within another; wrapped together.

IN-TER-VOLV'ING, *ppr.* Involving one within another.

IN-TER-WĒAVE', *v. t.*; pret. *interwove*; pp. *interwoven.* 1. To weave together; to intermix or unite in texture or construction. 2. To intermix; to set among or together. 3. To intermingle; to insert together.

IN-TER-WĒAV'ING, *ppr.* Weaving together.

IN-TER-WĒAV'ING, *n.* Intertexture.—*Milton.*

IN-TER-WISH', *v. t.* To wish mutually to each other. [*Little used.*]

IN-TER-WISHÆD' (-wisht'), *pp.* Wished mutually.

IN-TER-WŎRK'ING, *n.* The act of working together.

IN-TER-WŌVE', *pret.* of *interweave.* Milton uses it for *interwoven.*

IN-TER-WŌV'EN, *pp.* or *a.* Woven together; intermixed; intermingled.

IN-TER-WREATHED' (in-ter-reethd'), *a.* Wreathed into a wreath.

IN-TEST'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *intestabilis.*] Not capable of making a will; legally unqualified or disqualified to make a testament.

IN-TEST'A-CY, *n.* The state of dying without making a will or disposing of one's effects.

IN-TEST'ATE, *a.* [Fr. *intestat*; L. *intestatus.*] 1. Dying without having made a will. 2. Not devised; not disposed of by will.

IN-TEST'ATE, *n.* A person who dies without making a will.—*Blackstone.*

IN-TES'TIN-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the intestines of an animal body.—*Arbuthnot.*

IN-TES-TIN-Ā'LI-A, *n. pl.* A class of animals which infest the interior of the bodies, and especially the intestinal canal of other animals.—*Brande.*

IN-TES'TĬNE, *a.* [Fr. *intestin*; L. *intestinus.*] 1. Internal, inward; opposed to *external*; [applied to the human or other animal body.] 2. Internal with regard to a state or country; domestic, not foreign; as, *intestine* feuds. This word is usually or always applied to evils.

IN-TES'TĬNE, *n.*; usually in the *plural*, INTESTINES. The bowels; a muscular canal or tube extending from the stomach to the anus.

IN-TEX'TŪRED, *a.* Inwrought; woven in.

† IN-THĬRST' (-thurst'), *v. t.* To make thirsty.—*Bp. Hall.*

IN-THRĄLL', *v. t.* [*in* and *thrall.*] To enslave; to reduce to bondage or servitude; to shackle.

IN-THRĄLLED' (in-thrawld'), *pp.* or *a.* Enslaved; reduced to servitude.

IN-THRĄLL'ING, *ppr.* Enslaving.

IN-THRĄLL'MENT, *n.* Servitude; slavery; bondage.—*Milton.*

IN-THRŌNE', *v. t.* 1. To seat on a throne; to raise to royalty or supreme dominion. [*See* ENTHRONE.] 2. To induct a bishop into a vacant see.

† IN-THRŌN-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of enthroning, or state of being enthroned.

† IN-THRŌN'IZE, *v. t.* To enthrone.

IN'TI-MA-CY, *n.* Close familiarity or fellowship; nearness in friendship.—*Rogers.*

IN'TI-MATE, *a.* [L. *intimus.*] 1. Inmost; inward; internal. 2. Near; close. 3. Close in friendship or acquaintance; familiar.

IN'TI-MATE, *n.* A familiar friend or associate; one to whom the thoughts of another are intrusted without reserve.

† IN'TI-MĀTE, *v. i.* To share together.—*Spenser.*

IN'TI-MĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *intimer.*] To hint; to suggest obscurely, indirectly, or not very plainly; to give slight notice of.

IN'TI-MĀ-TED, *pp.* Hinted; slightly mentioned or signified.

IN'TI-MATE-LY, *adv.* 1. Closely; with close intermixture and union of parts. 2. Closely; with nearness of friendship or alliance. 3. Familiarly; particularly.

IN'TI-MĀ-TING, *ppr.* Hinting; suggesting.

IN-TI-MĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] Hint; an obscure or indirect suggestion or notice; a declaration or remark communicating imperfect information.

† IN'TĬME, *a.* [L. *intimus.*] Inward; internal.—*Digby.*

IN-TIMI-DĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *intimider.*] To make fearful; to inspire with fear.—SYN. To dishearten; dispirit; abash deter; frighten; terrify.

IN-TIMI-DĀ-TED, *pp.* Made fearful; abashed.

IN-TIMI-DĀ-TING, *ppr.* Making fearful; abashing.

IN-TIM-I-DĀ'TION, *n.* The act of making fearful; the state of being abashed.

IN-TINC-TIVI-TY, *n.* The want of the quality of coloring or tinging other bodies.—*Kirwan.*

IN-TĪRE', } *See* ENTIRE and its derivatives.
IN-TĪRE'LY. }

IN-TĪTLE. *See* ENTITLE.

IN'TŌ, *prep.* [*in* and *to.*] 1. Noting entrance or a passing from the outside of a thing to its interior parts. It follows verbs expressing motion; as, to go *into* a house. 2. Noting penetration beyond the outside or surface, or access to it; as, to see *into* a subject. 3. Noting insertion; as, to put a leaf *into* a book. 4. Noting mixture; as, to put several things *into* composition. 5. Noting inclusion; as, to put a thought *into* language. 6. Noting the passing of a thing from one form or state to another; as, to be led *into* error.

IN-TOL'ER-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *intolerabilis.*] 1. Not to be borne; that can not be endured; insupportable. 2. Insufferable; not to be allowed.

IN-TOL'ER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being not tolerable or sufferable.

IN-TOL'ER-A-BLY, *adv.* To a degree beyond endurance.

IN-TOL'ER-ANCE, *n.* 1. Want of capacity to endure.—*Brande.* 2. Want of toleration; the not enduring at all, or not suffering to exist without persecution.

IN-TOL'ER-ANT, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Not enduring; not able to en-

ature. 2 Not enduring difference of opinion or worship; refusing to tolerate others.

IN-TOL'ER-ANT, *n.* One who does not favor toleration.

IN-TOL'ER-ANT-LY, *adv.* In an intolerant manner.

IN-TOL'ER-Ā-TED, *a.* Not endured; not tolerated.

IN-TOL-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* Intolerance; refusal to tolerate others in their opinions or worship.

IN-TŌMB' (in-toom'), *v. t.* To deposit in a tomb; to bury.

IN-TŌMBED' (in-toomd'), *pp.* or *a.* Deposited in a tomb; buried.

IN-TŌMB'ING (in-toom'ing), *ppr.* Depositing in a tomb.

IN'TO-NĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *intonatus.*] 1. To sound; to sound the notes of the musical scale. 2. To thunder.

IN-TO-NĀ'TION, *n.* 1. In *music*, the action of sounding the notes of the scale with the voice, or any other given order of musical tones. 2. The manner of sounding or tuning the notes of a musical scale.—3. In *speaking*, the modulation of the voice in expression.

IN-TŌNE', *v. i.* [L. *intono.*] To utter a sound, or a deep, protracted sound.—*Pope.*

IN-TOR'SION, *n.* [L. *intorsum.*] A winding, bending, or twisting in any particular direction.—In *botany*, the bending or twining of any part of a plant out of a vertical direction.

IN-TORT', *v.t.* [L. *intortus.*] To twist; to wreath; to wind; to wring.—*Pope.*

IN-TORTED, *pp.* Twisted; made winding.—*Pope.*

IN-TORTING, *ppr.* Winding; twisting.

IN TŌTO. [L.] Wholly; entirely.

IN-TOX'I-CĀTE, *v. t.* [*in* and L. *toxicum.*] 1. To inebriate; to make drunk, as with spirituous liquor. 2. To excite the spirits to a kind of delirium; to elate to enthusiasm, frenzy, or madness; to infatuate.

IN-TOX'I-CĀTE, *a.* Inebriated.—*J. Montgomery.*

IN-TOX'I-CĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Inebriated; made drunk; excited to frenzy.

IN-TOX'I-CĀ-TED-NESS, *n.* State of intoxication.

IN-TOX'I-CĀ-TING, *ppr.* 1. Inebriating; elating to excess or frenzy. 2. *a.* Having qualities that produce inebriation.

IN-TOX-I-CĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of making drunk; the state of being drunk; an extraordinary exhilaration, with imperfect articulation and inability to regulate voluntary motion.—2. *Figuratively*, a high excitement of mind; an elation which rises to enthusiasm, frenzy, or madness.—SYN. Inebriation; inebriety; ebriety; drunkenness; infatuation; delirium.

IN-TRAC'TA-BLE, *a.* [L. *intractabilis.*] 1. Not to be governed or managed. 2. Not to be taught.—SYN. Stubborn; perverse: obstinate; refractory; cross; unmanageable; unruly; headstrong; violent; ungovernable; indocile; unteachable.

IN-TRAC'TA-BLE-NESS, } *n.* 1. The quality of being un-
IN-TRAC'T-A-BIL'I-TY, } governable; obstinacy; perverseness. 2. Indocility.

IN-TRAC'TA-BLY, *adv.* In a perverse, stubborn manner.

IN-TRĀ'DOS, *n.* The interior and lower line or curve of an arch.—*Brande.*

IN-TRA-FO-LI-Ā'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *intra* and *folium.*] In *botany*, growing on the inside of a leaf.

IN-TRĀNCE'. *See* ENTRANCE.

IN-TRAN-QUIL'I-TY, *n.* Unquietness; want of rest.

IN-TRAN'SIENT (-shent), *a.* Not transient; not passing suddenly away.—*Killingbeck.*

IN-TRANS'I-TIVE, *a.* [*intransitivus.*] In *grammar*, an *intransitive* verb is one which expresses an action or state that is limited to the agent, or, in other words, an action that does not pass over to or operate upon, an object.

IN-TRANS'I-TIVE-LY, *adv.* Without an object following; in the manner of an intransitive verb.

IN TRAN'SI TU. [L.] In passing, or on the way out.

IN-TRANS-MIS'SI-BLE, *a.* That can not be transmitted.—*J. P. Smith.*

IN-TRANS-MU-TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of not being transmutable.—*Ray.*

IN-TRANS-MŪ'TA-BLE, *a.* That can not be transmuted or changed into another substance.—*Ray.*

IN'TRANT, *a.* [L. *intrans.*] Entering; making entrance.

IN-TREAS'URE (in-trezh'ur), *v. t.* To lay up as in a treasury.—*Shak.* [*Little used.*]

IN-TREAT'FUL, *a.* Full of entreaty.—*Spenser.*

IN-TRENCH', *v. t.* [*in*, and Fr. *trancher.*] 1. To dig or cut a trench around a place, as in fortification; to fortify with a ditch and parapet. 2. To furrow; to make hollows in.—*To intrench on, literally*, to cut into; hence, to invade; to encroach; to infringe.

† IN-TRENCH'ANT, *a.* Not to be divided or wounded; indivisible.—*Shak.*

IN-TRENCHED' (in-trencht'), *pp.* Fortified with a ditch and parapet.

IN-TRENCH'ING, *ppr.* Fortifying with a trench and parapet.

IN-TRENCH'MENT, *n.* 1. A trench; a ditch and parapet for defense. Hence, 2. *Figuratively*, any defense or protection.

IN-TREP'ID, *a.* [L. *intrepidus.*] Not affected or influenced by fear.—SYN. Fearless; undaunted; daring; dauntless; courageous; bold; valiant; brave; heroic.

IN-TRE-PID'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *intrepidité.*] Fearlessness; fearless bravery in danger; undaunted courage.

IN-TREP'ID-LY, *adv.* Without trembling or shrinking from danger; fearlessly; daringly; resolutely.

† IN'TRI-CA-BLE, *a.* Entangling.—*Shelton.*

IN'TRI-CA-CY, *n.* The state of being entangled; perplexity involution; complication; complexity.—*Addison.*

IN'TRI-CATE, *a.* [L. *intricatus.*] Entangled; involved perplexed; complicated; obscure.

IN'TRI-CĀTE, *v. t.* To perplex; to make obscure. [*Rare.*]

IN'TRI-CATE-LY, *adv.* With involution or infoldings, with perplexity or intricacy.—*Wotton.*

IN'TRI-CATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being involved; involution; complication; perplexity.—*Sidney.*

† IN-TRI-CĀ'TION, *n.* Entanglement.

IN-TRĪGUE' (in-treeg'), *n.* [Fr.; It. *intrigo.*] 1. A plot or scheme of a complicated nature, intended to effect some purpose by secret artifices. 2. The plot of a play or romance. 3. A secret understanding or commerce of forbidden love between two persons of different sexes.—*Smart.* 4. Intricacy; complication.—*Hale*; [*obs.*]

IN-TRĪGUE' (in-treeg'), *v. i.* 1. To form a plot or scheme, usually complicated, and intended to effect some purpose by secret artifices. 2. To carry on a commerce of forbidden love.—*Smart.*

† IN-TRĪGUE' (in-treeg'), *v. t.* To perplex or render intricate.

IN-TRĪGU'ER (in-treeg'er), *n.* One who intrigues; one who forms plots, or pursues an object by secret artifices.

IN-TRĪGU'ING (in-treeg'ing), *ppr.* 1. Forming secret plots or schemes. 2. *a.* Addicted to intrigue; given to secret machinations.

IN-TRĪGU'ING-LY (in-treeg'ing-ly), *adv.* With intrigue with artifice or secret machinations.

† IN-TRIN'SE-CATE, *a.* Entangled; perplexed.

IN-TRIN'SIC, } *a.* [Fr. *intrinseque*; L. *intrinsecus.*] 1. In-
IN-TRIN'SIC-AL, } ward; internal; hence, true; genuine; real; essential; inherent; not apparent or accidental. 2. Intimate; closely familiar.—*Wotton*; [*obs.*]

IN-TRIN'SIC-AL-LY, *adv.* Internally; in its nature; really; truly.—*South.*

IN-TRO-CES'SION (-sesh'un), *n.* A depression or sinking of parts inward.—*Smart.*

IN-TRO-DŪCE', *v. t.* [L. *introduco.*] 1. To lead or bring in, to conduct or usher into a place. 2. To conduct and make known; to bring to be acquainted. 3. To bring something new into notice or practice. 4. To bring in; to import, as foreign productions. 5 To produce; to cause to exist.—*Locke.* 6. To begin; to open to notice. 7. To bring before the public by writing or discourse.

IN-TRO-DŪCED' (in-tro-dūst'), *pp.* Led or conducted in, brought in; made acquainted; imported.

IN-TRO-DŪC'ER, *n.* One who introduces; one who conducts another to a place or person; one who makes strangers known to each other.

IN-TRO-DŪC'ING, *ppr.* Conducting or bringing in; making known, as one stranger to another; bringing any thing into notice or practice.

IN-TRO-DUC'TION, *n.* [L. *introductio.*] 1. The action of conducting or ushering into a place. 2. The act of making persons known to each other. 3. The act of bringing into a country. 4. The act of bringing something into notice, practice, or use. 5. The part of a book which precedes the main work; a preface or preliminary discourse. 6. The first part of an oration or discourse, in which the speaker gives some general account of his design and subject, as a preparation for what follows.

IN-TRO-DUC'TIVE, *a.* Serving to introduce; serving as the means to bring forward something.

IN-TRO-DUC'TIVE-LY, *adv.* In the way of introducing.

† IN-TRO-DUC'TOR, *n.* An introducer.

IN-TRO-DUC'TO-RI-LY, *adv.* By way of introduction.

IN-TRO-DUC'TO-RY, *a.* Serving to introduce something else; previous; prefatory; preliminary; preparatory.

IN-TRO-FLEXED' (-flekst), *a.* Flexed or bent inward.

† IN-TRO-GRES'SION, *n.* [L. *introgressio.*] Entrance.

IN-TROIT', *n.* [Fr.; L. *introitus.*] In the *Roman Catholic service*, the *entrance* or beginning of the mass; a passage of Scripture sung when the priest makes his entrance within the rails of the altar.—*Wheatley.*

IN-TRO-MIS'SION (-mish'un), *n.* [L. *intromissus.*] 1. The action of sending in.—2. In *Scottish law*, an intermeddling with the effects of another.

IN-TRO-MIT', *v. t.* [L. *intromitto.*] To send in: to let in; to admit. 2. To allow to enter; to be the medium by which a thing enters.

IN-TRO-MIT', *v. i.* In *Scottish law*, to intermeddle with the effects of another.

IN-TRO-MIT'TED, *pp.* Allowed to enter.

IN-TRO-MIT'TING, *ppr.* 1. Admitting. 2. Intermeddling with the effects of another.

IN-TRO-RE-CEP'TION, *n.* The act of admitting into or within.

IN-TRO-SPECT', *v. t.* [L. *introspicio.*] To look into or within; to view the inside.

IN-TRO-SPEC'TION, *n.* A view of the inside or interior.

IN-TRO-SPEC'TIVE, *a.* Inspecting within.

† IN-TRO-SŪME', *v. t.* [L. *intro* and *sumo.*] To sink in.

IN-TRO-SUS-CEP'TION, } *n.* The falling of one part of an
IN-TUS-SUS-CEP'TION, } intestine into another.

IN-TRO-VE'NIENT, *a.* [L. *intro* and *veniens.*] Coming in or between; entering.—*Brown.* [*Little used.*]

IN-TRO-VER'SION, *n.* The act of turning inward.

IN-TRO-VERT', *v. t.* [L. *intro* and *verto.*] To turn inward.

IN-TRO-VERT'ED, *pp.* Turned inward.—*Cowper.*

IN-TRO-VERT'ING, *ppr.* Turning inward.

IN-TRŪDE', *v. i.* [L. *intrudo.*] 1. To thrust one's self in; to come or go in without invitation or welcome. 2. To enter or force one's self in without permission. 3. To enter uncalled or uninvited, or without just right.—Syn. To encroach; infringe; intrench; trespass; trench.

IN-TRŪDE', *v. t.* 1. To thrust one's self in; or to enter into some place without right or welcome. 2. To force or cast in; to obtrude.

IN-TRŪD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Thrust in.—2. In *geology*, intrusive, which see.

IN-TRŪD'ER, *n.* One who intrudes; one who thrusts himself in, or enters where he has no right or is not welcome.

IN-TRŪD'ING, *ppr.* Entering without invitation, right, or welcome.

IN-TRŪ'SION, *n.* [L. *intrusio.*] 1. The action of thrusting in, or of entering into a place or state without invitation, right, or welcome. 2. Encroachment; entrance without right on the property or possessions of another. 3. Voluntary entrance on an undertaking unsuitable for the person. —4. In *geology*, the penetrating of one rock, while in a melted state, into the cavities of other rocks.—*Dana.*

IN-TRŪ'SIVE, *a.* 1. Thrusting in or entering without right or welcome; apt to intrude.—2. In *geology*, an epithet of rocks which have been forced, while in a melted state, into the cavities or between the layers of other rocks.

IN-TRŪ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* Without welcome or invitation.

IN-TRŪ'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The act of entering without permission or invitation.

IN-TRUST', *v. t.* To deliver in trust; to confide to the care of; to commit to another with confidence in his fidelity.

IN-TRUST'ED, *pp.* Delivered in trust; committed to the hands or care of another, in confidence that he will be faithful in discharging his duty.

IN-TRUST'ING, *ppr.* Delivering in trust; confiding to the care of.

IN-TU-I"TION (in-tu-ish'un), *n.* [L. *intuitus.*] A looking on; a sight or view; *especially*, the act by which the mind perceives the agreement or disagreement of two ideas, or the truth of things, the moment they are presented.

IN-TŪ-I-TIVE, *a.* [Sp. and It. *intuitivo;* Fr. *intuitif.*] 1. Perceived by the mind immediately, without the intervention of argument or testimony; exhibiting truth to the mind on bare inspection, as evidence. 2. Received or obtained by intuition or simple inspection, as knowledge. 3. Seeing clearly.—*Hooker.* 4. Having the power of discovering truth without reasoning.

IN-TŪ-I-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By immediate perception; without reasoning.

IN-TU-MESCE' (in-tu-mes'), *v. i.* [L. *intumesco.*] To swell; to enlarge or expand with heat.

IN-TU-MES'CENCE, *n.* 1. The action of swelling. 2. A swell; a swelling with bubbles; a rising and enlarging; a tumid state.

† IN-TŪ'MU-LĀ-TED, *a.* [L. *intumulatus.*] Unburied.

IN-TUR-ĜES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *in* and *turgesco.*] A swelling; the action of swelling or state of being swelled.

† IN'TUSE, *n.* [L. *intusus.*] A bruise.—*Spenser.*

IN-TUS-SUS-CEP'TION, *n.* [L. *intus* and *susceptus.*] The reception of one part within another; applied to the reception of a contracted part into a part not contracted.

IN-TWINE', *v. t.* To twine or twist together; to wreath.

IN-TWINED' (in-twind'), *pp.* Twisted together.

IN-TWIN'ING, *ppr.* Wreathing together.

IN-TWIST', *v. t.* To twist together; to interweave.

IN-TWIST'ED, *pp.* Twisted together.

IN-TWIST'ING, *ppr.* Twisting together.

IN'Ū-LIN, *n.* A peculiar vegetable principle extracted from the *inula helenium*, or elecampane.—*Ure.*

IN-UM'BRĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *inumbro.*] To shade.

IN-UM'BRĀ-TED, *pp.* Shaded.

IN-UNC'TION, *n.* [L. *inunctus.*] The action of anointing; unction.—*Ray.*

IN-UNC-TU-OS'I-TY, *n.* [L. *in* and *unctus.*] The want of unctuosity; destitution of greasiness or oiliness which is perceptible to the touch.

IN-UN'DANT, *a.* [L. *inundans.*] Overflowing.

IN-UN'DĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *inundatus.*] 1. To spread over with a fluid; to cover with water; as, the Nile *inundates* Egypt. —2. *Figuratively*, to fill with an overflowing abundance or superfluity; as, to *inundate* a country with goods.—Syn. To overflow; deluge; flood; drown; overwhelm.

IN-UN'DĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Overflowed; spread over with a fluid; copiously supplied.

IN-UN'DĀ-TING, *ppr.* Overflowing; deluging; spreading over.

IN-UN-DĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *inundatio.*] 1. An overflow of water or other fluid; a flood; a rising and spreading of water over low grounds. 2. An overspreading of any kind; an overflowing or superfluous abundance.

† IN-UN-DER-STAND'ING, *a.* Void of understanding.

IN-UR-BĀNE', *a.* Uncivil; uncourteous; unpolished.

IN-UR-BĀNE'LY, *adv.* Without urbanity.

IN-UR-BĀNE'NESS, *n.* Incivility.

IN-UR-BAN'I-TY, *n.* Incivility; rude, unpolished manners or deportment; want of courteousness.

IN-ŪRE' (in-yūre'), *v. t.* [L. *in* and *ure.*] 1. To habituate; to accustom; to apply or expose in use or practice till use gives little or no pain or inconvenience, or makes little impression.

IN-ŪRE', *v. i.* To pass in use; to take or have effect; to be applied; to serve to the use or benefit of.

IN-ŪRED' (in-yūrd'), *pp.* Accustomed; hardened by use.

IN-ŪRE'MENT, *n.* Use; practice; habit; custom.

IN-ŪR'ING (in-yūr'ing), *ppr.* 1. Habituating; accustoming 2. Passing in use to the benefit of.

IN-URN', *v. t.* 1. To bury; to inter; to entomb.—*Shak.* 2. To put in an urn.

IN-URNED' (in-urnd'), *pp.* Deposited in a tomb.

IN-URN'ING, *ppr.* Interring; burying.

IN-Ū-SI-TĀ'TION, *n.* Want of use; disuse.—*Paley.* [*Rare.*]

IN-US'TION (in-ust'yun), *n.* [L. *inustio.*] 1. The action of burning. 2. A branding; the action of marking by burning

† IN-Ū'TILE, *a.* [L. *inutilis.*] Unprofitable; useless.

IN-Ū-TIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *inutilitas.*] Uselessness; the quality of being unprofitable; unprofitableness.

IN-UT'TER-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be uttered.

IN VAC'U-O. [L.] In a vacuum or empty space.

IN-VADE', *v. t.* [L. *invado.*] 1. To enter a country, as an army with hostile intentions; to enter as an enemy; to attack. 2. To attack; to assail; to assault. 3. To attack; to infringe; to encroach on; to violate, as one's rights 4. To go into; [*a Latinism.*]—*Spenser;* [*obs.*] 5. To fall on; to attack; to seize; as, a disease *invades* the system.

IN-VAD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Entered by an army with a hostile design; attacked; assaulted; infringed; violated.

IN-VAD'ER, *n.* 1. One who enters the territory of another with a view to war, conquest, or plunder.—*Swift.* 2. An assailant. 3. An encroacher; an intruder; one who infringes the rights of another.

IN-VAD'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Entering on the possessions of another with a view to war, conquest, or plunder; assaulting; infringing; attacking.

IN-VA-LES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *invalesco.*] Strength; health.

IN-VAL-E-TŪ'DIN-A-RY, *a.* Wanting health.

IN-VAL'ID, *a.* [L. *invalidus.*] 1. Weak; of no force, weight, or cogency.—2. In *law*, having no force, effect, or efficacy, void; null.

* IN'VA-LID, *n.* [Fr. *invalide;* L. *invalidus.*] 1. A person who is weak and infirm; a person sickly or indisposed. 2. A person who is infirm, wounded, maimed, or otherwise disabled for active service; a soldier or seaman worn out in service.

IN'VA-LID, *v. t.* To enroll on the list of invalids in the naval or military service.

IN-VAL'ID-ĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *invalider.*] 1. To weaken or lessen the force of; to destroy the strength or validity of; to render of no force or effect, as a bargain or will. 2. To overthrow; to prove to be of no force, as testimony.

IN-VAL'ID-Ā-TED, *pp.* Rendered invalid or of no force.

IN-VAL'ID-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Destroying the force and effect of.

IN-VA-LID'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *invalidité.*] Weakness; want of cogency; want of legal force or efficacy

IN-VAL'ID-NESS, *n.* Invalidity.

IN-VAL'Ū-A-BLE, *a.* Precious above estimation; so valuable that its worth can not be estimated; inestimable priceless.

IN-VAL'Ū-A-BLY, *adv.* Inestimably.—*Bishop Hall.*

IN-VĀ'RI-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] Constant in the same state; immutable; unalterable; unchangeable; that does not vary always uniform.

IN-VĀ'RI-A-BLE-NESS, } *n.* Constancy of state, condition
IN-VĀ-RI-A-BIL'I-TY, } or quality; immutability; unchangeableness.

IN-VĀ'RI-A-BLY, *adv.* Constantly; uniformly; without alteration or change.

IN-VĀ'RIED, *a.* Unvaried; not changing or altering.

IN-VĀ'SION, *n.* [L. *invasio.*] 1. A hostile entrance into the possessions of another; *particularly*, the entrance of a hostile army into a country for the purpose of conquest or plunder, or the attack of a military force. 2. An attack on the rights of another; infringement or violation.

3. Attack of a disease; as, the *invasion* of the plague in Egypt.

IN-VĀ'SIVE, *a.* [from *invade.*] 1. Entering on another's possessions with hostile designs; aggressive. 2. Infringing another's rights.

IN-VEC'TION, *n.* Invective, which see.

IN-VEC'TIVE, *n.* [Fr. *invective.*] A railing speech or expression; something uttered or written, intended to cast opprobrium, censure, or reproach on another; a harsh or reproachful accusation. It differs from *reproof*, as the latter may come from a friend, and be intended for the good of the person reproved; but *invective* proceeds from an enemy, and is intended to give pain or to injure.—SYN. Philippic; abuse; railing; sarcasm; satire.

IN-VEC'TIVE, *a.* Satirical; abusive; railing.

IN-VEC'TIVE-LY, *adv.* Satirically; abusively.

IN-VĒIGH' (in-vā'), *v. i.* [L. *inveho.*] To exclaim or rail against; to utter censorious and bitter language against any one; to reproach: with *against.*

IN-VĒIGH'ER (in-vā'er), *n.* One who rails; a railer.

IN-VĒIGH'ING (in-vā'ing), *ppr.* Exclaiming against; railing at; uttering bitter words.

IN-VĒI'GLE (in-vē'gl), *v. t.* [Norm. *enveogler.*] To entice; to seduce; to wheedle; to persuade to something evil by deceptive arts or flattery.

IN-VĒI'GLED (in-vē'gld), *pp.* Enticed; wheedled; seduced from duty.

IN-VĒI'GLE-MENT, *n.* Seduction to evil; enticement.

IN-VĒI'GLER, *n.* One who entices or draws into any design by arts and flattery.

IN-VĒI'GLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Enticing; wheedling; persuading to any thing bad.

IN-VEILED' (in-vāld'), *a.* Covered as with a veil.

IN-VEND'I-BLE, *a.* Not vendible or salable.—*Jefferson.*

IN-VENT', *v. t.* [Fr. *inventer.*] 1. To find out something new; to devise something not before known; to contrive and produce something that did not before exist. 2. To forge; to fabricate; to contrive falsely; as, to *invent* a story. 3. To feign; to frame by the imagination. 4. To light on; to meet with.—*Spenser;* [*obs.*]

IN-VENT'ED, *pp.* Found out; devised; contrived; forged; fabricated.

IN-VENT'FUL, *a.* Full of invention.—*Gifford.*

IN-VENT'I-BLE, *a.* Discoverable; capable of being found out.

IN-VENT'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being inventible.

IN-VENT'ING, *ppr.* Finding out what was before unknown; devising or contriving something new; fabricating.

IN-VEN'TION, *n.* [L. *inventio.*] 1. The action or operation of finding out something new; the contrivance of that which did not before exist. *Invention* differs from *discovery. Invention* is applied to the contrivance and production of something that did not before exist. *Discovery* brings to light that which existed before, but which was not known. We are indebted to *invention* for the thermometer and barometer. We are indebted to *discovery* for the knowledge of the isles in the Pacific Ocean, and for the knowledge of galvanism. 2. That which is invented. 3. Forgery; fiction.—4. In *painting*, the finding or choice of the objects which are to enter into the composition of the piece.—5. In *poetry*, it is applied to whatever the poet adds to the history of the subject.—6. In *rhetoric*, the finding and selecting of arguments to prove and illustrate the point in view. 7. The power of inventing; that skill or ingenuity which is or may be employed in contriving any thing new. 8. Discovery; the finding of things hidden or before unknown.—*Ray*, *...ess proper.*]—*Invention of the cross*, a Roman Catholic festival, celebrated May 3d, in honor of the finding of our Savior's cross. *Brande.*—SYN. Contrivance; device; fabrication; excogitation.

IN-VENT'IVE, *a.* [Fr. *inventif.*] Able to invent; quick at contrivance; ready at expedients.—*Dryden.*

IN-VENT'IVE-LY, *adv.* By the power of invention.

IN-VENT'IVE-NESS, *n.* The faculty of inventing.—*Channing.*

IN-VENT'OR, *n.* One who finds out something new; one who contrives and produces any thing not before existing; a contriver.

IN-VEN-TŌ'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of an inventory.

IN'VEN-TO-RIED (in'ven-to-rid), *pp.* Inserted or registered in an inventory.

IN'VEN-TO-RY, *n.* [Sp., It. *inventario.*] 1. An account, catalogue, or schedule of all the goods and chattels of a deceased person. 2. A catalogue of movables. 3. A catalogue or account of particular things.

IN'VEN-TO-RY, *v. t.* [Fr. *inventorier.*] 1. To make an inventory of; to make a list, catalogue, or schedule of. 2. To insert or register in an account of goods.

IN-VENT'RESS, *n.* A female who invents.

IN-VERSE' (in-vers'), *a.* [L. *inversus.*] Inverted; reciprocal; [opposed to *direct.*]—*Inverse ratio* is the ratio of the reciprocals of two quantities.—*Inverse proportion* is an equality between a direct ratio and an inverse ratio.—*J. Day.*

IN-VERSE'LY (in-vers'ly), *adv.* In an inverted order or manner; a term used when one quantity is greater or less, according as another is less or greater.

IN-VER'SION, *n.* [L. *inversio.*] 1. Change of order, so that the last becomes first, and the first last; a turning or change of the natural order of things. 2. Change of places, so that each takes the place of the other. 3. A turning backward; a contrary method of operation.—4. In *geometry*, a change in the order of the terms of a proportion, so that the second takes the place of the first, and the fourth of the third.—5. In *grammar*, a change of the natural order of words.—6. In *music*, the change of position either of a subject or of a chord.

IN-VERT', *v. t.* [L. *inverto.*] 1. To turn into a contrary direction; to turn upside down. 2. To place in a contrary order or method; to reverse.—3. In *music*, to change the order of the notes which form a chord, or the parts which compose harmony. 4. To divert; to turn into another channel; to embezzle; [*obs.*]

IN-VER'TE-BRAL, *a.* Destitute of a vertebral column.

IN-VER'TE-BRATE, *n.* An animal having no vertebral column, or spiral bone.

IN-VER'TE-BRATE, } *a.* Destitute of a backbone, or
IN-VER'TE-BRĀ-TED, } vertebral chain.—*Good.*

IN-VERT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Turned to a contrary direction turned upside down; changed in order.

IN-VERT'ED-LY, *adv.* In a contrary or reversed order.

IN-VERT'ENT, *n.* A medicine intended to invert the natural order of the successive irritative motions.

IN-VERT'ING, *ppr.* Turning in a contrary direction; changing the order.

IN-VEST', *v. t.* [Fr. *investir;* L. *investio.*] 1. To clothe; to dress; to put garments on; to array. 2. To clothe with office or authority; to place in possession of an office, rank, or dignity. 3. To adorn; to grace.—*Shak.* 4. To clothe; to surround. 5. To confer; to give; [*little used.*] 6. To inclose; to surround; to block up; to lay siege to; to besiege. 7. To place or lay out money in some species of property, usually of a permanent nature; *literally*, to clothe money in something; as, to *invest* a sum in land, stocks, bonds, &c.

IN-VEST'ED, *pp.* Clothed; dressed; adorned; inclosed.

IN-VEST'IENT (-vent), *a.* Covering; clothing.—*Woodward.*

IN-VES'TI-GA-BLE, *a.* That may be investigated or searched out; discoverable by rational search or disquisition.

IN-VES'TI-GĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *investigo.*] To search into; to inquire and examine into with care and accuracy; to find out by careful disquisition.

IN-VES'TI-GĀ-TED, *pp.* Searched into; examined with care.

IN-VES'TI-GĀ-TING, *ppr.* Searching into; inquiring into with care.

IN-VES-TI-GĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *investigatio.*] The action or process of searching minutely for truth, facts, or principles; a careful inquiry to find out what is unknown.—SYN. Examination; search; scrutiny; research.

IN-VES'TI-GĀ-TIVE, *a.* Curious and deliberative in researches.—*Pegge.*

IN-VES'TI-GĀ-TOR, *n.* One who searches diligently into a subject.

IN-VEST'ING, *ppr.* Clothing; adorning; inclosing.

IN-VEST'I-TŪRE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The action of giving possession, or livery of seizin. 2. The right of giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice.—*Raleigh.*

IN-VEST'IVE, *a.* Clothing; encircling.

IN-VEST'MENT, *n.* 1. The action of investing. 2. Clothes, dress; garment; habit.—*Shak.* [*See* VESTMENT.] 3. The act of surrounding, blocking up, or besieging by an armed force. 4. The placing or laying out of money in some species of property, usually of a permanent nature.

IN-VET'ER-A-CY, *n.* [L. *inveteratio.*] Long continuance, or the firmness of deep-rooted obstinacy of any quality or state acquired by time.

IN-VET'ER-ATE, *a.* [L. *inveteratus.*] 1. Old; long-established; as, an *inveterate* opinion; [*obs.*] 2. Deep-rooted; firmly established by long continuance; obstinate, as a habit. 3. Having fixed habits by long continuance. 4. Violent; deep-rooted; obstinate, as hatred.

IN-VET'ER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *invetero.*] To fix and settle by long continuance.—*Bacon.* [*Little used.*]

IN-VET'ER-ATE-LY, *adv.* With obstinacy; violently.

IN-VET'ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* Obstinacy confirmed by time; inveteracy.—*Locke.*

IN-VET-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.

* IN-VID'I-OUS, *a.* [L. *invidiosus.*] 1. Envious; malignant.—*Evelyn.* 2. Likely to incur ill-will or hatred, or to provoke envy; hateful.

* IN-VID'I-OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. Enviously; malignantly. 2. In a manner likely to provoke hatred.

* IN-VID'I-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of provoking envy or hatred.

IN-VIG'I-LANCE, *n.* Want of vigilance; neglect of watching.

IN-VIG'OR-ĀTE, *v. t.* [Lat. *invigorire.*] To give vigor to; to strengthen; to animate; to give life and energy to.
IN-VIG'OR-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Strengthened; animated.
IN-VIG'OR-Ā-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Giving fresh vigor to; strengthening.
IN-VIG-OR-Ā'TION, *n.* The action of invigorating, or state of being invigorated.
IN-VIL'LĀGED, *a.* Turned into a village.
IN-VIN'CI-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *invincible.*] 1. Not to be conquered or subdued; that can not be overcome; unconquerable. 2. Not to be overcome; insuperable; insurmountable.
IN-VIN'CI-BLE-NESS, } *n.* The quality of being unconquer-
IN-VIN-CI-BIL'I-TY, } able; insuperableness.
IN-VIN'CI-BLY, *adv.* Unconquerably; insuperably.
IN-VĪ'O-LA-BLE, *a.* [L. *inviolabilis.*] 1. Not to be profaned; that ought not to be injured, polluted, or treated with irreverence. 2. Not to be broken. 3. Not to be injured or tarnished. 4. Not susceptible of hurt or wound. —*Milton.*
IN-VĪ'O-LA-BLE-NESS, } *n.* 1. The quality or state of be-
IN-VĪ-O-LA-BIL'I-TY, } ing inviolable. 2. The quality of not being subject to be broken.
IN-VĪ'O-LA-BLY, *adv.* Without profanation; without breach or failure.
IN-VĪ'O-LATE, *a.* [L. *inviolatus.*] Unhurt; uninjured; unprofaned; unpolluted; unbroken.
IN-VĪ'O-LĀ-TED, *a.* Unprofaned; unbroken; unviolated.
IN'VI-OUS, *a.* [L. *invius.*] Impassable; untrodden.
IN'VI-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being impassable.—*Ward.*
IN-VIS'CĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *in* and *viscus.*] 1. To lime; to daub with glue. 2. To catch with glue or bird-lime. [*Little used.*]
IN-VIS'CĀ-TED, *pp.* Limed; daubed with glue.
IN-VIS'CER-ĀTE, *v. t.* To breed; to nourish. [*A bad word.*]
IN-VIS-I-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* The state of being invisible; im-
IN-VIS'I-BLE-NESS, } perceptibleness to the sight.
IN-VIS'I-BLE, *a.* [L. *invisibilis.*] That can not be seen; imperceptible by the sight.
IN-VIS'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to escape the sight; imperceptibly to the eye.—*Denham.*
IN-VIS'ION, *n.* Want of vision, or the power of seeing.
IN-VĪ'TA MI-NER'VA. [L. Minerva, the goddess of wisdom, being unwilling.] Without the help of genius.
IN-VI-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *invitatio.*] The act of inviting; solicitation.
IN-VĪ'TA-TO-RY, *a.* Using or containing invitations.
IN-VĪ'TA-TO-RY, *n.* A part of the service in the Roman Catholic Church; a psalm or anthem sung in the morning.
IN-VĪTE, *v. t.* [L. *invito.*] 1. To ask to do some act or to go to some place; to request the company of a person. 2. To draw to; to tempt to come; to induce by pleasure or hope. 3. To present temptations or allurements to.—SYN. To solicit; bid; call; summon; allure; attract; entice.
IN-VĪTE', *v. i.* To ask or call to any thing pleasing.—*Milton.*
IN-VĪT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Solicited; requested to come or go in person; allured.
IN-VĪT'ER, *n.* One who invites.—*Pope.*
IN-VĪT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Soliciting the company of; asking to attend. 2. *a.* Alluring; tempting; drawing to.
IN-VĪT'ING, *n.* Invitation.—*Shak.*
IN-VĪT'ING-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to invite or allure.
IN-VĪT'ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of being inviting.
IN-VIT'RI-FĪ-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be vitrified or converted into glass.—*Kirwan.*
IN'VO-CĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *invoco.*] To invoke; to call on in supplication; to implore; to address in prayer.—*Milton.*
IN'VO-CĀ-TED, *pp.* Invoked; called on in prayer.
IN'VO-CĀ-TING, *ppr.* Invoking.
IN-VO-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *invocatio.*] 1. The act of addressing in prayer. 2. The form or act of calling for the assistance or presence of any being, particularly of some divinity. 3. A judicial call, demand, or order.—*Wheaton's Rep.*
IN'VOICE, *n.* [Fr. *envoi.*] 1. In *commerce*, a written account of the particulars of merchandise, shipped or sent to a purchaser, consignee, factor, &c., with the value or prices and charges annexed. 2. A written account of ratable estate.—*Laws of New Hampshire.*
IN'VOICE, *v. t.* To make a written account of goods or property with their prices.
IN'VOICED (in'voist), *pp.* Inserted in a list with the price or value annexed.—*Robinson.*
IN'VOIC-ING, *ppr.* Making an account in writing of goods, with their prices or values annexed; inserting in an invoice.
IN-VŌKE', *v. t.* [L. *invoco.*] *Literally*, to call for or ask. Hence, 1. To address in prayer; to call on for assistance and protection. 2. In *a wider sense*, to call for with earnestness; as, to *invoke* aid; [*recent.*]
IN-VŌKED' (in-vōkt'), *pp.* Addressed in prayer for aid; called for.
IN-VŌK'ING, *ppr.* Addressing in prayer for aid; calling.
IN-VOL'U-CEL, *n.* [dim. of *involucre.*] The involucrum of an umbellule or umbellet; an involucret.—*Eaton.*
IN-VO-LŪ'CEL-LATE, *a.* Surrounded with involucels.
IN-VO-LŪ'CRAL, *a.* Pertaining to an involucrum.—*Smith.*
IN-VO-LŪ'CRE, } *n.* [L. *involucrum.*] In *botany*, a sort of
IN-VO-LŪ'CRUM, } calyx, inclosing those aggregates of flowers constituting umbels, but occasionally inclosing flowers not umbellate.
IN-VO-LŪ'CRED, *a.* Having an involucre, as umbels, &c.
IN-VO-LŪ'CRET, *n.* An involucel, which see.
IN-VOL'UN-TA-RI-LY, *adv.* 1. Not by choice; not spontaneously; against one's will. 2. In a manner independent of the will.
IN-VOL'UN-TA-RI-NESS, *n.* 1. Want of choice or will.—*Bishop Hall.* 2. Independence on the will.
IN-VOL'UN-TA-RY, *a.* [Fr. *involontaire.*] 1. Not having will or choice; unwilling. 2. Independent of will or choice. 3. Not proceeding from choice; not done willingly; opposed to the will.
IN'VO-LUTE, *n.* [L. *involutus.*] A curve traced by the end of a string wound upon another curve, or unwound from it. *See* EVOLUTE.
IN'VO-LUTE, } *a.* [L. *involutus.*] 1. In *botany*, rolled
IN'VO-LU-TED, } spirally inward.—2. In *conchology*, a term used when the exterior lip is turned inward at the margin.
IN-VO-LŪ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *involutio.*] 1. The action of involving or infolding. 2. The state of being entangled or involved; complication.—3. In *grammar*, the insertion of one or more clauses or members of a sentence in a way which *involves* the construction and makes it difficult.—4. In *arithmetic* and *algebra*, the raising of a quantity to any power assigned; the multiplication of a quantity into itself a given number of times.
IN-VOLVE' (in-volv'), *v. t.* [L. *involvo.*] 1. To envelop; to cover with surrounding matter, as in dust. 2. To envelop in any thing which exists on all sides; as, to *involve* in gloom. 3. To imply; to comprise; to include, as an absurdity. 4. To draw in by way of connection; to implicate; as, to *involve* a friend in one's ruin. 5. To take in; to catch; to conjoin—*Pope.* 6. To entangle, as in a dispute. 7. To plunge; to overwhelm, as in ruin. 8. To inwrap; to infold; to complicate or make intricate.—*Milton.* 9. To blend; to mingle confusedly. *Milton.*—10. In *arithmetic* and *algebra*, to raise a quantity to any assigned power; to multiply a quantity into itself a given number of times.
IN-VOLVED' (in-volvd'), *pp.* or *a.* Enveloped; implied; inwrapped; entangled; raised to a power.
IN-VOLVE'MENT, *n.* Act of involving; state of being involved.—*Marshall.*
IN-VOLV'ING, *ppr.* Enveloping; implying; comprising; entangling; complicating; raising to a power.
IN-VUL-NER-A-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* The quality of being in-
IN-VUL'NER-A-BLE-NESS, } vulnerable.
IN-VUL'NER-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *invulnerabilis.*] That can not be wounded; incapable of receiving injury.
IN-WALL', *v. t.* To inclose or fortify with a wall.
IN-WALLED', *pp.* Inclosed or fortified with a wall.
IN-WALL'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing with a wall.
IN'WARD, *a.* [Sax. *inweard.*] 1. Internal; interior; placed or being within. 2. Intimate; domestic; familiar.—*Spenser.* In this sense, also, *Shakspeare* uses it as a *noun* 3. Seated in the mind or soul.—*Shak.*
IN'WARD, *adv.* 1. Toward the inside; as, turn the attention *inward.* 2. Toward the center or interior. 3. Into the mind or thoughts.
IN'WARD-LY, *adv.* 1. In the inner parts; internally. 2. In the heart; privately; secretly. 3. Toward the center.
IN'WARD-NESS, *n.* 1. Intimacy; familiarity.—*Shak.*; [*not used.*] 2. Internal state.—*More*; [*unusual.*]
IN'WARDS, *n. pl.* The inner parts of an animal: the bowels; the viscera.—*Milton.*
IN-WEAVE', *v. t.*; pret. *inwove*; pp. *inwoven, inwove.* To weave together; to intermix or intertwine by weaving.
IN-WEAV'ING, *ppr.* Weaving together.
IN-WHEEL', *v. t.* [*in* and *wheel.*] To encircle.—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*
IN-WHEELED', *pp.* Encircled.
IN-WHEEL'ING, *ppr.* Encircling.
† IN'WIT, *n.* [*in* and *wit.*] Mind; understanding.
IN-WOOD', *v. t.* To hide in woods.—*Sidney.*
IN-WOOD'ED, *pp.* Hidden in woods.
IN-WORKED' (-wurkt'), *pp.* Worked in; operated within
IN-WORK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Working within.
IN-WORK'ING, *n.* Internal operation; energy within.
IN-WŌVE', } *pp.* Woven in; intertwined by weaving
IN-WŌV'EN, }
IN-WRAP' (in-rap'), *v. t.* 1. To involve; to infold; to cover by wrapping. 2. To involve in difficulty or perplexity; to perplex.—*Bacon.* 3. To ravish or transport; to rap.—*Shak.*; [*ill.*]
IN-WRAPPED', *pp.* Involved; covered by wrapping.
IN-WRAP'PING, *ppr.* Covering by wrapping.
IN-WREATHE' (in-reeth'), *v. t.* To surround or encompass

as with a wreath, or with something in the form of a wreath.

IN-WROUGHT' (in-rawt'), *pp.* or *a.* Wrought or worked in or among other things; adorned with figures.

I'O-DAL, *n.* [from *iodin* and *alcohol.*] An oleaginous liquid obtained from the action of alcohol and nitric acid on iodine.—*Graham.*

I'O-DĀTE, *n.* A compound of iodic acid with a base.

I-OD'IC, *a.* *Iodic acid* is a compound, consisting of iodine oxygenized to the highest point.

I'O-DID, *n.* A non-acid compound of iodine with a metal or other substance.

I'O-DINE, *n.* [Gr. ιωδης.] In *chemistry*, a peculiar substance obtained from certain sea-weeds or marine plants. Its vapor is of a splendid violet color.

I'Ō-DOUS, *a.* *Iodous acid* is a compound of iodine and oxygen, containing less of the latter than *iodic acid.*

I-ŌD'Ū-RET, *n.* A compound of iodine and a base; an iodid.

I'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. ιον and λιθος.] A mineral of a glassy appearance, which in one direction presents a blue or violet-blue color, and at right angles with this, a yellowish-gray or brownish color. It consists of silica, alumina, and magnesia, with some oxyd of iron.—*Dana.*

I'ON, *n.* A name given to the elements which appear at the respective poles, when a body is subjected to electro-chemical decomposition.—*Silliman.*

I-ON'IC, *a.* 1. The *Ionic order*, in *architecture*, is that species of column named from Ionia, whose distinguishing feature is the volute of its capital. It is more slender than the Doric and Tuscan. *Encyc.*—2. The *Ionic dialect* of the Greek language was the dialect used in Ionia.—3. The *Ionic sect* of philosophers was that founded by Thales of Miletus, in Ionia. 4. Denoting an airy kind of music. 5. The *Ionic foot*, in *versification*, consists of four syllables, either two short and two long, or two long and two short.

I-Ō'TA, *n.* The name of the Greek letter ι, which, being the smallest in the alphabet, is used to denote a jot or tittle.

I. O. U. In *England*, a paper having on it these letters (signifying *I owe you*), followed by a given sum, and duly signed, is called an I. O. U., and is considered equally binding in *honor* with a promissory note. Such papers are ordinarily given in gambling transactions.

IP-E-CAC-Ū-AN'HA, *n.* A bitter root produced in South America, much used as an emetic.

IP'SE DIX'IT. [L. he asserted.] A mere saying or assertion, without proof.

IP-SIS'SI-MA VER'BA. [L.] The identical words.

IP'SO FAC'TO. [L.] In fact, in reality, or by the fact.

I-RAS-CI-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* The quality of being irascible,
I-RAS'CI-BLE-NESS, } or easily inflamed by anger; irritability of temper.

I-RAS'CI-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] Very susceptible of anger; easily provoked or inflamed with resentment; irritable.

I-RAS'CI-BLY, *adv.* In an irascible manner.

IRE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *ira.*] Anger; wrath; keen resentment.

IRE'FUL, *a.* Angry; wroth; furious with anger.

IRE'FUL-LY, *adv.* In an angry manner.

IRE-NARCH (ī're-närk), *n.* [Gr. ειρηναρχης.] An officer formerly employed in the Greek Empire, to preserve the public tranquillity.

I-REN'IC-AL, *a.* Pacific; desirous of peace.

IR-I-DES'CENCE, *n.* Exhibition of colors like those of the rainbow.

IR-I-DES'CENT, *a.* Having colors like the rainbow.

I-RID'I-UM, *n.* [from *iris.*] A very heavy metal of a whitish color, found associated with platinum, and named from the variety of colors exhibited by its solutions.

I'RIS, *n.*; *pl.* IRISES. [L. *iris.*] 1. The rainbow.—*Brown.* 2. An appearance resembling the rainbow.—*Newton.* 3. The colored circle which surrounds the pupil of the eye. 4. The flower-de-lis, or flag-flower, a genus of many species.

I'RIS-Ā-TED, *a.* Exhibiting the prismatic colors; resembling the rainbow.—*Phillips.*

I'RIS-ED (ī'rist), *a.* Having colors like those of the rainbow.

I'RISH, *a.* Pertaining to Ireland, or produced in Ireland.

I'RISH, *n.* 1. A native of Ireland. 2. The language of the Irish; the Hiberno-Celtic.

I'RISH-ISM, *n.* A mode of speaking peculiar to the Irish.

I'RISH-RY, *n.* The people of Ireland.—*Brysbett.*

IRK, *v. t.* [Scot. *irk.*] To weary; to give pain to.—*Shak.* [*Used only impersonally. Obsolescent.*]

IRK'SOME, *a.* Giving uneasiness; producing weariness.—SYN. Wearisome; tedious; tiresome; toilsome; burdensome; troublesome; vexatious.

IRK'SOME-LY, *adv.* In a wearisome or tedious manner.

IRK'SOME-NESS, *n.* Tediousness; wearisomeness.

IRON (ī'urn or ī'rn), *n.* [Sax. *iren*; Scot. *irne, yrn,* or *airn*; Isl. *iarn*; Dan. *iern.*] 1. A metal, the hardest, most common, and most useful of all the metals; of a livid whitish color, inclined to gray, internally composed, to appearance, of small facets, and susceptible of a fine polish. 2. An instrument or utensil made of iron.—3. *Figuratively,* strength; power. *Dan.*, ii.—4. *Irons*, pl., fetters; chains manacles; handcuffs.—*Ps.* cv.

I'RON (ī'urn), *a.* 1. Made of iron; consisting of iron. 2. Resembling iron in color. 3. Harsh; rude; severe; miserable; as, the *iron* age. 4. Binding fast; not to be broken; as, "death's *iron* sleep."—*Phillips.* 5. Hard of understanding; dull; as, *iron*-witted fools.—*Shak.* 6. Firm, robust; vigorous; as, an *iron* frame.

I'RON (ī'urn), *v. t.* 1. To smooth with an instrument of iron. 2. To shackle with irons; to fetter or handcuff. 3 To furnish or arm with iron.

I'RON-BOUND, *a.* 1. Bound with iron. 2. Rugged, rocky as, an *iron-bound* coast.

I'RON-CLAD, *a.* Clad in iron.—*Scott.*

I'RON-CLAY (ī'urn-klā), *n.* A substance intermediate between basalt and wacke, of a reddish-brown color, and occurring massive or vesicular.

I'RON CROWN, *n.* A golden crown set with jewels, be longing originally to the Lombard kings, and indicating the dominion of Italy. It was so called from containing a circle said to have been forged from one of the nails in the cross of Christ.—*Encyc. Am.*

I'RON-FIL-INGS, *n. pl.* Fine particles of iron made by filing or rasping.

I'RON-FLINT, *n.* An opaque ferruginous variety of quartz.

I'RON-FOUND-ER, *n.* One who makes iron castings.

I'RON-FOUND-ER-Y, } *n.* The place where iron castings
I'RON-FOUND-RY, } are made.

I'RON-FRAMED, *a.* Having an iron or firm frame.

I'RON GLANCE, *n.* A peroxyd of iron, of a dark steel-gray color.

I'RON-HAND-ED, *a.* Having hands hard as iron.—*Dwight.*

I'RON-HEART-ED, *a.* Hard-hearted; unfeeling; cruel.

I'RON LIQUOR (ī'urn lik'ur), *n.* Acetate of iron, used as a mordant by dyers, &c.—*Buchanan.*

I'RON-MŌLD, *n.* A spot on cloth, made by applying rusty iron to the cloth when wet.

I'RON-MŌN"GER, *n.* A dealer in iron wares or hardware.

I'RON-MŌN"GER-Y, *n.* A general name for all articles made of iron: hardware.

I'RON PY-RĪ'TĒS, *n.* Common pyrites; yellow sulphuret of iron.

I'RON SAND, *n.* An iron ore in grains, used to sand paper after writing.

I'RON-SHEATHED, *a.* Sheathed with iron.—*Scott.*

I'RON-SHOD, *a.* Shod with iron.

I'RON-SICK, *a.* In *seamen's language*, a ship is said to be *iron-sick*, when her bolts and nails are so much corroded or eaten with rust that she has become leaky.

I'RON-SĪD-ED, *a.* Having iron or very firm sides.—*Forby*

I'RON-SMITH, *n.* A worker in iron; one who makes and repairs utensils of iron; [more proper than *blacksmith.*]

I'RON-STŌNE, *n.* An impure ore of iron, containing much clay.

I'RON-WOOD, *n.* The popular name of some species of a genus of trees called *sideroxylon*; also, of *ostrya Virginica*, sometimes called hop-hornbeam, a tree of the United States.

I'RON-WORK, *n.* A general name of the parts or pieces of a building, vessel, carriage, &c., which consist of iron; any thing made of iron.

I'RON-WORKS, *n. pl.* The works or establishment where pig-iron is wrought into bars, &c.

I'RON-WORT, *n.* The popular name of some species of a genus of plants called *sideritis.*

I'RONED (ī'urnd), *pp.* Smoothed with an iron; shackled armed with iron.

I'RON-ER (ī'urn-er), *n.* One who irons.

I'RON-IC, *a.* Ironical.—*Ben Jonson.*

I-RON'IC-AL, *a.* [Fr. *ironique.*] Expressing one thing and meaning the opposite.

I-RON'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By way of irony; by the use of irony

I'RON-ING, *n.* 1. A smoothing with an iron. 2. A shackling. 3. A furnishing or arming with iron.

I'RON-ING, *ppr.* Smoothing with an iron; shackling; furnishing or arming with iron.

I'RON-IST, *n.* One who deals in irony.—*Pope.*

I'RON-Y (ī'urn-y), *a.* 1. Made or consisting of iron; partaking of iron. 2. Resembling iron; hard.

I'RON-Y, *n.* [Fr. *ironie*; L. *ironia.*] A kind of ridicule which exposes errors or faults by seeming to approve, adopt, or defend them.

† **I'ROUS**, *a.* [from *ire.*] Apt to be angry.—*Chaucer.*

IR-RĀ'DI-ANCE, } *n.* [L. *irradians.*] 1. Emission of rays
IR-RĀ'DI-AN-CY, } of light on an object. 2. Beams of light emitted; lustre; splendor.

IR-RĀ'DI-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *irradio.*] 1. To illuminate; to brighten; to make splendid; to adorn with lustre. 2. To enlighten intellectually; to illuminate.—*Milton.* 3. To animate by heat or light.—*Hale.* 4. To decorate with shining ornaments.—*Pope.*

IR-RĀ'DI-ĀTE, *v. i.* To emit rays; to shine.

IR-RĀ'DI-ATE, *a.* Adorned with brightness, or with any thing shining.

IR-RĀ'DI-Ā-TED, *pp.* Illuminated; enlightened; made luminous or bright; decorated with rays of light or with something shining.

IR-RĀ'DI-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Illuminating; decorating with beams of light.

IR-RĀ-DI-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of emitting beams of light. 2. Illumination; brightness. 3. Intellectual light. 4. The act of emitting minute particles or effluvia from some substance.—5. In *physical science,* an apparent enlargement of objects beyond their proper bounds, in consequence of the vivid impression of light on the eye.—*Olmsted.*

IR-RAD'I-CĀTE, *v. t.* To root deeply.

IR-RĀ'TION-AL (-rā'shun-al or -rash'un-al), *a.* [L. *irrationalis.*] 1. Not rational; void of reason or understanding, as animals. 2. Not according to the dictates of reason; contrary to reason, as conduct.—*Irrational quantity,* see SURD.—SYN. Reasonless; witless; unreasonable; foolish; silly; absurd.

IR-RĀ-TION-AL'I-TY, *n.* Want of reason or the powers of understanding.

IR-RĀ'TION-AL-LY (-rā'shun-al-ly or -rash'un-al-ly), *adv.* Without reason; in a manner contrary to reason; absurdly.

IR-RE-CLĀIM'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not to be reclaimed; that can not be recalled from error or vice; that can not be brought to reform. 2. That can not be tamed.—SYN. Irrecoverable; incorrigible; untamable.

IR-RE-CLĀIM'Ā-BLY, *adv.* So as not to admit of reformation.

IR-REC-ON-CĪL'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not to be recalled to amity, or a state of friendship and kindness; retaining enmity that can not be appeased or subdued, as a foe. 2. That can not be appeased or subdued, as hostility. 3. That can not be made to agree or be consistent; incongruous; incompatible, as opinions or propositions.

IR-REC-ON-CĪL'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being irreconcilable; incongruity; incompatibility.

IR-REC-ON-CĪL'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that precludes reconciliation.

IR-REC'ON-CĪLE, *v. t.* To prevent from being reconciled.—*Bishop Taylor.* [*Ill.*]

IR-REC'ON-CĪLED (ir-rek'on-sīld), *a.* [*in* and *reconciled.*] 1. Not reconciled. 2. Not atoned for.—*Shak.*

IR-REC-ON-CĪLE'MENT, *n.* Want of reconciliation; disagreement.

IR-REC-ON-CIL-I-Ā'TION, *n.* Want of reconciliation.

IR-REC'ON-CIL-ING, *ppr.* Preventing from being reconciled.

IR-RE-CORD'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be recorded.—*Cockeram.*

IR-RE-CŌV'ER-A-BLE (-kuv'er-a-bl), *a.* 1. Not to be recovered or repaired. 2. That can not be regained.—*Rogers.* 3. That can not be obtained by demand or suit. 4. Not to be remedied.—SYN. Irreparable; irretrievable; irremediable; incurable.

IR-RE-CŌV'ER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being irrecoverable.—*Donne.*

IR-RE-CŌV'ER-A-BLY, *adv.* 1. Beyond recovery; beyond the possibility of being regained, repaired, or remedied. 2. Beyond the possibility of being reclaimed.

IR-RE-CŪ'PER-A-BLE, *a.* Irrecoverable.

IR-RE-CŪ'PER-A-BLY, *adv.* Irrecoverably.

IR-RE-CŪ'SA-BLE, *a.* [*in,* and Fr. *recusable.*] Not liable to exception.

IR-RE-DEEM'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That can not be redeemed. 2. Not subject to be paid at the pleasure of government.

IR-RE-DEEM'A-BLE-NESS, } *n.* The quality of being not
IR-RE-DEEM-A-BIL'I-TY, } redeemable.

IR-RE-DEEM'A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be redeemable.

IR-RE-DŪ'CI-BLE, *a.* 1. Not to be reduced; that can not be brought back to a former state. 2. That can not be reduced or changed to a different state.—*Irreducible case,* in *algebra,* a particular case in the solution of a cubic equation, in which the formula commonly employed contains an imaginary quantity, and therefore fails in its application.—*Brande.*

IR-RE-DŪ'CI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being irreducible.

IR-RE-DŪ'CI-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not reducible.

IR-RE-FLEC'TIVE, *a.* Not reflective.—*Whewell.*

IR-RE-FRĀ'GA-BLE or IR-REF'RA-GA-BLE, *a.* That can not be refuted or overthrown.—SYN. Incontrovertible; unanswerable; indisputable; unquestionable; incontestable; indubitable; undeniable.

IR-RE-FRĀ'GA-BLE-NESS, } *n.*
IR-REF-RA-GA-BIL'I-TY, } The quality of being irrefragable or incapable of refutation.

IR-RE-FRĀ'GA-BLY or IR-REF'RA-GA-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be overthrown.

IR-REF'Ū-TA-BLE or IR-RE-FŪ'TA-BLE, *a.* [Low L. *irrefutabilis.*] That can not be refuted or disproved.—*Bishop Hall.*

IR-REF'Ū-TA-BLY or IR-RE-FŪ'TA-BLY, *adv* Beyond the possibility of refutation.

IR-RE-GEN'ER-A-CY, *n.* Unregeneracy.—*J. M. Mason.*

IR-RE-GEN-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* An unregenerate state. [*Bad.*]

IR-REG'Ū-LAR, *a.* [Fr. *irregulier;* L. *irregularis.*] 1. Not regular; not according to common form or rules; as, an *irregular* structure. 2. Not according to established principles or customs; deviating from usage, as a course of procedure. 3. Not conformable to nature or the usual operation of natural laws, as pulsations. 4. Not according to the rules of art; as, *irregular* metre. 5. Not in conformity to laws, human or divine; deviating from the rules of moral rectitude; as, an *irregular* life. 6. Not straight, as a line. 7. Not uniform, as motion.—8. In *grammar,* an *irregular* noun or verb is one which deviates from the common rules in its inflections.—SYN. Immethodical; unsystematic; anomalous; erratic; devious; eccentric; crooked; unsettled; variable; changeable; mutable; desultory; disorderly; wild; immoderate; intemperate; inordinate; vicious.

IR-REG'Ū-LAR, *n.* A soldier not in regular service.

IR-REG'Ū-LAR-IST, *n.* One who is irregular.

IR-REG-Ū-LAR'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *irregularité.*] 1. Deviation from a straight line or from any common or established rule; deviation from method or order. 2. Deviation from law, human or divine, or from moral rectitude; inordinate practice; vice.

IR-REG'Ū-LAR-LY, *adv.* Without rule, method, or order.

† IR-REG'Ū-LĀTE, *v. t.* To make irregular; to disorder.

IR-REL'A-TIVE, *a.* Not relative; unconnected.—*Irrelative chords,* in *music,* have no common sound.

IR-REL'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* Unconnectedly.—*Boyle.*

IR-REL'E-VAN-CY, *n.* Inapplicability; the quality of not being applicable, or of not serving to aid and support.

IR-REL'E-VANT, *a.* [*in,* and Fr. *relever.*] Not relevant; not applicable or pertinent; not serving to support.

IR-REL'E-VANT-LY, *adv.* Without being to the purpose.

IR-RE-LIĒV'A-BLE, *a.* Not admitting relief.—*Hargrave.*

IR-RE-LIG'ION (ir-re-lid'jun), *n.* [Fr.; *in* and *religion.*] Want of religion, or contempt of it.—SYN. Ungodliness; worldliness; wickedness; impiety.

IR-RE-LIG'ION-IST, *n.* One who is destitute of religious principles; a despiser of religion.—*Nott.*

IR-RE-LIG'IOUS (ir-re-lid'jus), *a.* [Fr. *irreligieux.*] 1. Destitute of religious principles; contemning religion; impious; ungodly. 2. Contrary to religion; profane; impious; wicked.

IR-RE-LIG'IOUS-LY, *adv.* With impiety; wickedly.

IR-RE-LIG'IOUS-NESS, *n.* Want of religious principles or practices; ungodliness.

IR-RE'ME-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *irremeabilis.*] Admitting no return.—*Dryden.*

IR-RE-MĒ'DI-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Not to be remedied; that can not be cured. 2. Not to be corrected or redressed.—SYN. Incurable; irretrievable; irreparable.

IR-RE-MĒ'DI-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being irremediable.

IR-RE-MĒ'DI-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that precludes remedy, cure, or correction.—*Bishop Taylor.*

IR-RE-MIS'SI-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] Not to be pardoned; that can not be forgiven or remitted; unpardonable.—*Whiston.*

IR-RE-MIS'SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being unpardonable.—*Hammond.*

IR-RE-MIS'SI-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be pardoned.

IR-RE-MIS'SIVE, *a.* Not remitting.

IR-RE-MŌV-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality or state of being irremovable, or not removable from office.

IR-RE-MŌV'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That can not be moved or changed.—*Shak.* 2. Not legally removable from office.

IR-RE-MŌV'A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to admit of removal.

IR-RE-MŌV'AL, *n.* Absence of removal.

IR-RE-MŪ'NER-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be rewarded.

IR-RE-NOWNED' (ir-re-nownd'), *a.* Not renowned; not celebrated.

IR-REP-A-RA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality or state of being irreparable, or beyond repair or recovery.

IR-REP'A-RA-BLE, *a.* [L. *irreparabilis.*] 1. That can not be repaired or mended. 2. That can not be recovered or regained.—SYN. Irrecoverable; irretrievable; irremediable; incurable.

IR-REP'A-RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being irreparable.

IR-REP'A-RA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that precludes recovery or repair.

IR-RE-PĒAL-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being irrepealable.

IR-RE-PĒAL'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be repealed.

IR-RE-PĒAL'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Irrepealability.

IR-RE-PĒAL'A-BLY, *adv.* Beyond the power of repeal

IR-RE-PENT'ANCE, *n.* Want of repentance.

IR-RE-PLEV'I-A-BLE, }
IR-RE-PLEV'I-SA-BLE, } *a.* That can not be replevied.

IR-REP-RE-HENS'I-BLE, *a.* Not reprehensible; not to be blamed or censured; free from fault.

IR-REP-RE-HENS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being irreprehensible.

IR-REP-RE-HENS'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to incur blame; without blame.—*Sherwood.*

IR-REP-RE-SENT'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be represented; that can not be figured or represented by any image.

IR-RE-PRESS'I-BLE, *a.* That can not be repressed.
IR-RE-PRESS'I-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be repressed.
IR-RE-PRŌACH'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be justly reproached; free from blame.—Syn. Unblamable; irreprovable; irreprehensible; innocent; blameless; spotless; unblemished; immaculate; faultless; pure; upright.
IR-RE-PRŌACH'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being not reproachable.
IR-RE-PRŌACH'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to deserve reproach; blamelessly.
IR-RE-PRÖV'A-BLE (-proov'a-bl), *a.* That can not be justly reproved; blameless; upright.
'R-RE-PRÖV'A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be liable to reproof or blame.—*Weever*
IR-REP-TY'TIOUS (-tish'us), *a.* Encroaching; privately introduced.—*Nichols.*
IR-RE-SIST'ANCE, *n.* Forbearance to resist; non-resistance; passive submission.—*Paley.*
IR-RE-SIST-I-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* The quality of being irresist-
IR-RE-SIST'I-BLE-NESS, } ible; power or force beyond resistance or opposition.
IR-RE-SIST'I-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] That can not be successfully resisted or opposed; superior to opposition; resistless.
IR-RE-SIST'I-BLY, *adv.* With a power that can not be successfully resisted or opposed.—*Dryden.*
IR-RE-SIST'LESS, *a.* That can not be resisted.—*Glanville.*
IR-RES'O-LU-BLE, *a.* [L. *in* and *resolvo.*] Not to be dissolved; incapable of dissolution.—*Boyle.*
IR-RES'O-LU-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being indissoluble; resistance to separation of parts by heat.
IR-RES'O-LUTE, *a.* Not firm or constant in purpose; not decided; not determined; given to doubt.—Syn. Wavering; vacillating; undetermined; undecided; unsettled; unstable; unsteady.
IR-RES'O-LUTE-LY, *adv.* Without firmness of mind; without decision.
IR-RES'O-LUTE-NESS, *n.* Want of firm determination or purpose; vacillation of mind.
IR-RES-O-LŪ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] Want of resolution; want of decision in purpose; a fluctuation of mind.
IR-RE-SOLV-A-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* The state or quality of not
IR-RE-SOLV'A-BLE-NESS, } being resolvable.
IR-RE-SOLV'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be resolved.
IR-RE-SOLV'ED-LY, *adv.* Without settled determination.—*Boyle.* [*Little used.*]
IR-RE-SPĒCT'IVE, *a.* 1. Not having regard to: with *of.* 2. Not regarding circumstances.—*Bacon;* [*obs.*]
IR-RE-SPĒCT'IVE-LY, *adv.* Without regard to; not taking circumstances into consideration.
IR-RES'PI-RA-BLE, *a.* Unfit for respiration; not having the qualities which support animal life.
IR-RE-SPONS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Want of responsibility.
IR-RE-SPONS'I-BLE, *a.* Not responsible; not liable or able to answer for consequences; not answerable.
IR-RE-SPONS'I-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be responsible.
IR-RE-SUS'CI-TA-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being revived.
IR-RE-SUS'CI-TA-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be resuscitable.—*Coleridge.*
IR-RE-TENT'IVE, *a.* Not retentive or apt to retain.
IR-RE-TRĀCE'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be retraced.
IR-RE-TRIĒV'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be recovered or repaired.—Syn. Irremediable; incurable; irreparable; irrecoverable.
IR-RE-TRIĒV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being irretrievable.
IR-RE-TRIĒV'A-BLY, *adv.* Irreparably; irrecoverably; in a manner not to be regained.—*Woodward.*
IR-RE-TURN'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be returned.
IR-RE-VĒAL'A-BLE, *a.* That may not be revealed.
IR-RE-VĒAL'A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be revealable.
IR-REV'ER-ENCE, *n.* [L. *irreverentia.*] 1. Want of reverence, or want of veneration; want of a due regard to the authority and character of the Supreme Being. *Irreverence* toward God is analogous to *disrespect* toward man. 2. The state of being disregarded; [*applied to men.*]
IR-REV'ER-ENT, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Wanting in reverence and veneration; not entertaining or manifesting due regard to the Supreme Being. 2. Proceeding from irreverence; expressive of a want of veneration; disrespectful. 3. Wanting in respect to superiors.
IR-REV'ER-ENT-LY, *adv.* 1. In an irreverent manner. 2. Without due respect to superiors.
IR-RE-VERS'I-BLE, *a.* That can not be reversed; that can not be recalled, repealed, or annulled.—Syn. Irrevocable; irrepealable; unchangeable.
IR-RE-VERS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being irreversible.
IR-RE-VERS'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner which precludes a reversal or repeal.
IR-REV-O-ĊA-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* State of being irrevocable.
IR-REV'O-ĊA-BLE-NESS, }
IR-REV'O-ĊA-BLE, *a.* [L. *irrevocabilis.*] Not to be recalled or revoked; that can not be reversed, repealed, or annulled.
IR-REV'O-ĊA-BLY, *adv.* Beyond recall; in a manner precluding repeal.
IR-RE-VŌK'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be recalled; irrevocable.
† IR-REV'O-LU-BLE, *a.* That has no revolution.—*Milton.*
IR'RI-GĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *irrigo.*] 1. To water; to wet; to moisten; to bedew. 2. To water, as land, by causing a stream to flow upon it and spread over it.
IR'RI-GĀ-TED, *pp.* Watered; moistened.
IR'RI-GĀ-TING, *ppr.* Watering; wetting; moistening.
IR-RI-GĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of watering or moistening —2. In *agriculture,* the operation of causing water to flow over lands for nourishing plants.
IR-RIG'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *irriguus.*] 1. Watered; watery, moist.—*Milton.* 2. Dewy; moist.—*Phillips.*
IR-RIS'ION (ir-rizh'un), *n.* [L. *irrisio.*] The act of laughing at another.
IR-RI-TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* 1. Susceptibility of excitement; the quality of being easily irritated or exasperated.—2. In *physiology,* (1.) A healthful, vital susceptibility to the influences of external or medical agents, with a power of responding in a normal manner both by sensations and actions. (2.) A morbid and excessive susceptibility to such agents, and a capability of responding only by vitiated and abnormal sensations and actions.—*Tully.*
IR'RI-TA-BLE, *a.* 1. Susceptible of excitement, or of heat and action, as animal bodies. 2. Very susceptible of anger or passion; easily inflamed or exasperated.—3. In *physiology,* susceptible of irritation, which see.—*Tully.*
IR'RI-TA-BLY, *adv.* In a way to be irritated.
IR'RI-TAN-CY, *n.* The state of being irritant.
IR'RI-TANT, *a.* Irritating.
IR'RI-TANT, *n.* That which irritates.—*Rush.*
IR'RI-TĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *irrito.*] 1. To excite heat and redness in the skin or flesh of living animal bodies, as by friction. 2. To make angry or fretful. 3. To increase action or violence; to heighten excitement in; as, to *irritate* a flame. *Bacon.*—4. In *physiology,* to cause irritation, which see.—Syn. To fret; inflame; excite; provoke; tease; vex; exasperate; anger; incense; enrage.
† IR'RI-TĀTE, *part. a.* Excited; heightened.—*Bacon.*
IR'RI-TĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Excited; provoked; subjected to irritation, which see.
IR'RI-TĀ-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Exciting; angering; provoking, causing irritation.
IR-RI-TĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The operation of exciting heat, action, and redness in the skin or flesh of living animals, by friction or other means. 2. The excitement of action in the animal system by the application of food, medicines and the like. 3. Excitement of anger or passion; provocation; exasperation; anger.—4. In *physiology,* a vitiated and abnormal state of sensation or action produced by external or medicinal agents, either upon an unhealthy state of the system, or by an excessive or improper application of those agents.—*Tully.*
IR'RI-TA-TIVE, *a.* 1. Serving to excite or irritate. 2. Accompanied with or produced by increased action or irritation.
IR'RI-TA-TO-RY, *a.* Exciting; producing irritation.—*Hales.*
IR-RO-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *irroratio.*] The act of bedewing; the state of being moistened with dew.
IR-RUPTED, *a.* [L. *irruptus.*] Broken with violence.
IR-RUP'TION, *n.* [L. *irruptio.*] 1. A bursting in; a breaking, or sudden, violent rushing into a place. 2. A sudden invasion or incursion; a sudden, violent inroad, or entrance of invaders into a place or country.
IR-RUP'TIVE, *a.* Rushing in or upon.
IS, *v. i.* [Sax. *is;* G. *ist;* D. *is;* L. *est.*] The third person singular of the substantive verb, which is composed of three or four distinct roots, which appear in the words *am, be, are,* and *is.*
IS'A-BEL, *n.* [Fr. *isabelle.*] *Isabel yellow* is a brownish yellow, with a shade of brownish red.—*Kirwan.*
Ī-SA-GOĠ'IĊ, } *a.* [Gr. εισαγωγικος.] Introductory.—
Ī-SA-GOĠ'IĊ-AL, } *Gregory.*
Ī'SA-GON, *n.* [Gr. ισος and γωνια.] A figure whose angles are equal.
IS'A-TIS, *n.* In *zoology,* the arctic fox, or *canis lagopus*
IS-ĊHI-AD'IĊ (is-ke-ad'ik), *a.* [L. *ischiadicus.*] Pertaining to the hip.—The *ischiadic passion* is a rheumatic or neuralgic affection of some part about the hip joint. It is called, also, *sciatica.*
IS-ĊHU-RET'IĊ, *a.* Having the quality of relieving ischury
IS-ĊHU-RET'IĊ, *n.* A medicine adapted to relieve ischury
IS'ĊHU-RY (is'ku-ry), *n.* [Gr. ισχουρια.] A stoppage or suppression of urine, different from dysury.—*Coxe.*
IS'E-RIN, } *n.* [G. *eisen.*] A variety of titanic iron; a
IS'E-RINE, } compound of oxyd of iron and titanic acid.—*Dana.*
ISH, a termination of English words, is in Sax. *isc,* Dan. *isk* G. *isch.* Annexed to *English adjectives, ish* denotes diminution, or a small degree of the quality, as, *whitish,* from *white. Ish,* annexed to *names,* forms a possessive adjective; as in *Swedish, Danish, English. Ish,* annexed to

common nouns, forms an adjective denoting a participation of the qualities expressed by the noun; as, *foolish*, from *fool*.

ĪSI-CLE (īsik-kl), a pendant shoot of ice, is more generally written *icicle*. *See* ICE and ICICLE.

ĪSIN"GLASS, *n.* [that is, *ise* or *ice-glass*.] A substance consisting chiefly of gelatin, of a firm texture and whitish color, prepared from the sounds or air-bladders of certain fresh-water fishes. It is used as an agglutinant, and in fining wines.

ĪSIN"GLASS-STONE. *See* MICA.

ĪS'LAM, *n.* The religion of Mohammed, and also the whole body of those who profess it throughout the world.—*Brande*.

ĪS'LAM-ISM, *n.* [from the Ar. *salama*, to be free, safe, or devoted to God.] The true faith, according to the Mohammedans; Mohammedanism.

ĪS-LAM-IT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Islam; Mohammedan.—*E. E. Salisbury*.

ĪSL'AND (ī'land), *n.* [Sax. *ealond*; D., G. *eiland*. The true spelling, in accordance with the origin and pronunciation of the word, would be *iland*, as given in the Bishop's Bible.] 1. A tract of land surrounded by water. 2. A large mass of floating ice is called an *island of ice*.

ĪSL'AND-ER (ī'land-er), *n.* An inhabitant of an island.

† ĪSL'AND-Y, *a.* Full of, or belonging to, islands.—*Cotgrave*.

ĪSLE (īle), *n.* [Fr. *isle* or *île*.] 1. A tract of land, surrounded by water, or a detached portion of land, imbosomed in the ocean, in a lake or river. 2. A passage in a church. *See* AISLE.

ĪS'LET (ī'let), *n.* A small island.

Ī-SO-CHEI'MAL, } *a.* [Gr. ισος and χειμα, χειμων.] Having the same mean winter temperature.—*Isochimenal lines*, lines passing through places having the same mean winter temperature.—*Humboldt*.

Ī-SO-CHRO-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. ισος and χρωμα.] Having the same color; as, two rings or lines are *isochromatic*.—*Brande*.

Ī-SOCH'RON-AL, } *a.* [Gr. ισος and χρονος.] Uniform in
Ī-SOCH'RON-OUS, } time; of equal time; performed in equal times.

Ī-SOD'O-MON, *n.* [Gr.] In *Grecian architecture*, a construction of equal thicknesses and equal lengths.—*Elmes*.

ĪSO-LĀTE (Knowles gives ī'so-lāte; Walker, iz'o-lāte), *v. t.* [It. *isola*.] 1. To place in a detached situation; to place by itself; to insulate.—2. In *electricity*, to insulate, which see.

ĪSO-LĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* [Fr. *isolé*.] Standing detached from others of a like kind; placed by itself or alone; insulated.

ĪSO-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Placing by itself or detached; insulating.

ĪS-O-LĀ'TION, *n.* The state of being isolated; insulation.

Ī-SO-MER'IC, *a.* Having the same elements in the same proportions, but with different properties.

Ī-SOM'ER-ISM, *n.* [Gr. ισος, equal, and μερος, part.] Identity of elements and proportions with diversity of properties.

Ī-SO-MORPH'ISM, *n.* [Gr. ισος, like, and μορφη, form.] 1. The quality of assuming the same crystalline form, though composed of different elements, or proximate principles, yet with the same number of equivalents. 2. The quality of a substance by which it is capable of replacing another in a compound, without an alteration of the previous crystalline form of the compound.

Ī-SO-MORPH'OUS, *a.* Composed of different elements, but having the same crystalline form.

Ī-SON'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. ισος and νομος.] Equal law; equal distribution of rights and privileges.—*Mitford*.

Ī-SO-PER-I-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Having equal perimeters.

Ī-SO-PE-RIM'E-TRY, *n.* [Gr. ισος, περι, and μετρον.] In *geometry*, the science of figures, having equal perimeters or boundaries.

Ī'SO-POD, *n.* [Gr. ισος and πους.] A crustaceous insect, having seven pairs of legs, usually similar, as the sowbug.

Ī-SOP'O-DOUS, *a.* Having the characteristics of an isopod.

Ī'SO-PYRE, *n.* [Gr. ισος and πυρ.] A black mineral with gray or red spots or streaks, consisting of silica, alumina, lime, and oxyd of iron.—*Brande*.

Ī-SOS'CE-LES, *a.* [Gr. ισοσκελης.] A term applied to a triangle having two sides only that are equal.

Ī-SO-STEM'O-NOUS, *a.* In *botany*, having an equal number of stamens and pistils.—*Lindley*.

Ī-SOTH'ER-AL, *a.* [Gr. ισος and θερος.] Having the same mean summer temperature.—*Isotheral lines*, lines drawn through places having the same mean summer temperature.—*Humboldt*.

Ī-SO-THERM'AL, *a.* [Gr. ισος and θερμα.] Having an equal degree of heat.—*Isothermal lines*, lines passing through places of equal mean temperature.—*Humboldt*.

Ī-SO-TON'IC, *a.* [Gr. ισος and τονος.] Having equal tones.

ĪS'RA-EL-ĪTE, *n.* A descendant of Israel or Jacob; a Jew.

ĪS-RA-EL-IT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to Israel.—*J. P. Smith*.
ĪS-RA-EL-IT'ISH, }

ĪS'SU-A-BLE (ish'shu-a-bl), *a.* That may be issued.—In *law*, an *issuable* term is one in which issues are made up.

ĪS'SUE (ish'shu), *n.* [Fr. *issue*.] 1. The act of passing or flowing out; a moving out of any inclosed place; egress. 2. A sending out, as of notes from a bank. 3. Event; effect; consequence; end or ultimate result. 4. Passage out; outlet. 5. Progeny; a child or children; offspring. 6. Produce of the earth, or profits of land, tenements, or other property.—7. In *surgery*, a fontanel; a little ulcer made in some part of an animal body, to promote discharges. 8. Evacuation; discharge; a flux or running.—9. In *law*, the close or result of pleadings; the point of matter depending in suit, on which the parties join, and put the case to trial by a jury, and are hence said to *join issue*. 10. A giving out from a repository; delivery, as of rations for an army.

ĪS'SUE (ish'shu), *v. i.* [It. *uscire*.] 1. To pass or flow out, to run out of any inclosed place; to proceed, emanate, or spring, as from a source. 2. To go out; to rush out, as a body of men. 3. To proceed, as progeny; to spring. 4. To proceed; to be produced; to arise; to grow or accrue.—5. In *legal pleadings*, to come to a point in fact or law, on which the parties join and rest the decision of the cause. 6. To close; to end; to terminate.

ĪS'SUE (ish'shu), *v. t.* 1. To send out; to put into circulation. 2. To send out; to deliver from authority. 3. To deliver for use.

ĪS'SUED (ish'shūd), *pp.* or *a.* Descended; sent out.—*Shak*.

ĪS'SUE-LESS (ish'shu-les), *a.* Having no issue or progeny; wanting children.

ĪS'SU-ER, *n.* One who issues or emits.

ĪS'SU-ING (ish'shu-ing), *ppr.* Flowing or passing out; proceeding from; sending out.

ĪS'SU-ING, *n.* 1. A flowing or passing out. 2. Emission, a sending out, as of bills or notes.

ĪSTH'MI-AN (ist'me-an), *a.* The *Isthmian games* were one of the four great festivals of Greece; so called from their being celebrated on the Isthmus of Corinth.—*Brande*.

ĪSTH'MUS (ist'mus), *n.* [L.] A neck or narrow slip of land by which two continents are connected, or by which a peninsula is united to the main land.

IT, *pron.* [Sax. *hit*; D. *het*; G. *es*; L. *id*.] 1. A substitute or pronoun of the neuter gender, sometimes called demonstrative, and standing for any thing except males and females. 2. *It* is much used as the nominative case or word to verbs called impersonal; as, *it* rains; *it* snows. 3. *It* is sometimes introduced after intransitive verbs in an indefinite way, and often in ridicule; as, "Whether the charmer sinner *it* or saint *it*."—*Pope*.

I-TAL'IAN (it-tal'yan), *a.* Pertaining to Italy.

I-TAL-IAN (it-tal'yan), *n.* 1. A native of Italy. 2. The language used in Italy, or by the Italians.

† I-TAL'IAN-ĀTE, *v. t.* To render Italian, or conformable to Italian customs.

I-TAL'IAN-IZE (it-tal'yan-īze), *v. i.* To play the Italian; to speak Italian.

Ī-TAL'IC, *a.* Relating to Italy; applied particularly to a kind of type called *Italics*, first used by Italian printers.

Ī-TAL'I-CIZE, *v. t.* To write or print in *Italics*.

Ī-TAL'I-CIZED, *pp.* or *a.* Written or printed in Italic letters.

Ī-TAL'I-CIZ-ING, *ppr.* Printing in Italic characters.

Ī-TAL'ICS, *n. pl.* Italic letters or characters; characters first used in Italy, and which stand inclining; as, *Italics*.

ITCH, *n.* [Sax. *gicitha*.] 1. A disgusting and irritating cutaneous disease. 2. The sensation in the skin occasioned by the disease. 3. A constant teasing desire; as, an *itch* for novelty.

ITCH, *v. i.* [G. *jucken*.] 1. To feel a particular uneasiness in the skin, which inclines the person to scratch the part. 2. To have a constant desire or teasing inclination.

ITCH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Having a sensation that calls for scratching. 2. Having a constant desire.

ITCH'ING, *n.* 1. The state of the skin when we desire to scratch it. 2. A constant teasing desire.

ITCH'Y, *a.* Infected with the itch.

Ī'TEM, *adv.* [L.] Also; a word used when something is to be added.

Ī'TEM, *n.* 1. An article; a separate particular in an account. 2. A hint; an innuendo.

Ī'TEM, *v. t.* To make a note or memorandum of.

Ī'TEM-ING, *ppr.* Making a memorandum of.

† IT'ER-A-BLE *a.* That may be repeated.—*Brown*.

IT'ER-ANT, *a.* Repeating.—*Bacon*.

IT'ER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *itero*.] To repeat; to utter or do a second time.

IT'ER-Ā-TED, *pp.* Repeated.

IT'ER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Repeating; uttering or doing over again.

IT-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *iteratio*.] Repetition; recital or performance a second time.—*Bacon*.

IT'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Repeating.

Ī-TIN'E-RA-CY, *n.* Practice of itinerating.

Ī-TIN'E-RAN-CY, *n.* A passing from place to place.—*H. More*.

Ī-TIN'ER-ANT, *a.* [L. *iter*.] Passing or traveling about a country; wandering; not settled.

I-TIN'ER-ANT, *n.* One who travels from place to place, particularly a preacher; one who is unsettled.
I-TIN'ER-ANT-LY, *adv.* In an itinerant or roving manner.
I-TIN'ER-A-RY, *n.* [Fr. *itineraire;* Low L. *itinerarium.*] An account of travels, or of places and their distances on a road.
I-TIN'ER-A-RY, *a.* Traveling; passing from place to place, or done on a journey.—*Bacon.*
I-TIN'ER-ĀTE, *v. i.* [Low L. *itinero.*] To travel from place to place, particularly for the purpose of preaching, lecturing, &c.; to wander without a settled habitation.
IT-SELF', *pron.* [*it* and *self.*] The neutral reciprocal pronoun, or substitute applied to things.
IT'TRI-A, } *n.* A non-acid compound of the metal ittrium
YT'TRI-A. } or yttrium with oxygen.
IT'TRI-UM, *n.* A grayish-black metal, yttrium, which see.
I'VO-RY, *n.* [Fr. *ivoire.*] The tusk of an elephant, a hard, solid, fine-grained substance, of a fine white color. The name is also given to the tusks or teeth of certain other animals, as the walrus, narwhal, &c.
I'VO-RY, *a.* 1. Consisting of ivory; made of ivory; as, an *ivory* comb. 2. White, hard, or smooth, like ivory.
I'VO-RY-BLAĊK, *n.* A kind of charcoal in powder, made by charring ivory or bones.
I'VO-RY-NUT, *n.* The nut of a species of palm (the *phytelephas macrocarpa*), often as large as a hen's egg, consisting of a close-grained and very hard substance, resembling the finest ivory in texture and color, and often wrought into ornamental work.—*Sillinan.*
I'VY, *n.* [Sax. *ifig.*] An epiphytic plant of the genus *hedera,* which creeps along the ground, or climbs walls, trees, &c.
I'VYED } (ī'vid), *a.* Overgrown with ivy.—*Warton.*
I'VIED }
I'VY-MAN-TLED, *a.* Covered with ivy

J.

J. This letter has been added to the English alphabet in modern days; the letter *I* being written, formerly, in words where *J* is now used. It seems to have had the sound of *y,* in many words, as it still has in the German. The English sound of this letter may be expressed by *dzh,* or *edzh,* a compound sound coinciding exactly with that of *g* in *genius.*
JAB'BER, *v. i.* [D. *gabberen,* or Fr. *jaboter.*] To talk rapidly or indistinctly; to chatter; to prate.—*Swift.*
JAB'BER, *n.* Rapid talk with indistinct utterance.
JAB'BER-ER, *n.* One who talks rapidly, indistinctly, or unintelligibly.
JAB'BER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Prating; talking confusedly.
JAB'BER-ING, *n.* Confused talk or prating.
JAB'BER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a confused or jabbering manner.
† JAB'BER-MENT, *n.* Idle prate.—*Milton.*
JABI-RU, *n.* An aquatic bird having the habits of the stork.
JAĊ'A-MĂR, *n.* One of a genus of brilliant birds (*galbula*), allied to the king-fishers, and found in tropical climates. Their plumage has a metallic hue, which can not be imitated by art.
JĀ'CENT, *a.* [L. *jacens.*] Lying at length.—*Wotton.*
JĀ'CINTH, *n.* [a different orthography of *hyacinth.*] A species of pellucid gems.
JAĊK, *n.* 1. A nickname or diminutive of *John,* used as a general term of contempt for any saucy or paltry fellow. 2. The name of an instrument that supplies the place of a boy; an instrument to pull off boots. 3. A portable machine for raising great weights through a small space. 4. An engine to turn a spit. 5. A young pike.—*Mortimer.* 6. [Sp. *xaco, xaqueta.*] A coat of mail.—*Hayward.* 7. A pitcher of waxed leather.—*Dryden.* 8. A small bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers. 9. Part of a musical instrument called a *virginal.*—*Bacon.* 10. The male of certain animals, as of the *ass.*—*Arbuthnot.* 11. A horse or wooden frame on which wood or timber is sawed. *Ainsworth.*—12. In *sea language,* a flag, ensign, or colors, displayed from a staff on the end of a bowsprit.—13. In *Yorkshire,* half a pint.—*Grose.* A quarter of a pint. *Pegge.*—14. In *mechanics,* a machine for raising heavy weights. *Brande.*—15. In *botany,* the name of a species of the bread-fruit tree.—*Brande.* 16. A term often applied to sea-faring men.—*Jack at all trades,* a person who can turn his hand to any kind of business.—*Jack by the hedge,* a plant growing under hedges.—*Jack in a box.* 1. A plant. 2. A large, wooden, male screw, turning in a female one.—*Jack with a lantern,* an ignis fatuus, a meteor that appears in low, moist lands.—*Jack of the clock-house,* a little man that strikes the quarters in a clock.
JAĊK'-ĂRCH, *n.* An arch of the thickness of one brick.—*Buchanan.*
JAĊK'-BLOĊK, *n.* A block used in sending top-gallant masts up and down.—*Dana.*
JAĊK'-BOOTS, *n. pl.* Boots that serve to protect the legs.
JAĊK'-FLAG, *n.* A flag hoisted at the sprit-sail top-mast head.—*Encyc.*
JAĊK'-KETCH, *n.* In *England,* a public executioner or hangman.
JAĊK'-KNĪFE, *n.* A large clasp-knife for the pocket.
JAĊK'-PLĀNE, *n.* A plane about eighteen inches long, used by joiners for rough work.
JAĊK'-PŬD-DING, *n.* [*jack* and *pudding.*] A merry-andrew; a buffoon; a zany.—*Gay.*
JAĊK'-SAUCE, *n.* A saucy fellow.—*Shak.*
JAĊK-A-DAN'DY, *n.* A little, foppish, impertinent fellow.
* JAĊK'AL, *n.* [Sp. *chacal.*] An animal of the genus *canis,* resembling a dog and a fox. They hunt in packs, preying on poultry, and upon the bodies of the dead on the field of battle.
JAĊK'A-LENT, *n.* Originally, a sort of puppet thrown at in Lent, like Shrove-tide cocks; hence, in ridicule, a boy. —*Shak.*—*Todd.*
JAĊK'A-NĀPES, *n.* [*jack* and *ape.*] 1. A monkey; an ape 2. A coxcomb; an impertinent fellow.
JAĊK'ĂSS, *n.* 1. The male of the ass. 2. A dolt; a block head.
JAĊK'DAW, *n.* [*jack* and *daw.*] A bird of the crow kind, distinguished for thieving and garrulity.
JAĊK'ET, *n.* [Sp. *xagueta;* Fr. *jaquette.*] A short, close garment, worn by males, extending downward to the hips, a short coat.
JAĊK'ET-ED, *a.* Wearing a jacket.
JAĊK'SMITH, *n.* A smith who makes jacks for the chimney
JAĊ'O-BIN, *n.* [so named from the place of meeting, which was the monastery of the monks called *Jacobins.*] The *Jacobins,* in France, during the first revolution, were a society of violent revolutionists. Hence, a demagogue.
JAĊ'O-BIN, *a.* The same with *Jacobinical.*
JAĊ'O-BIN, *n.* 1. A monk of the order of Dominicans. 2. A pigeon with a high tuft.—*Ainsworth.*
JAĊ-O-BIN'IĊ, } *a.* Resembling the Jacobins of France;
JAĊ-O-BIN'IĊ-AL, } turbulent.
JAĊ'O-BIN-ISM, *n.* Jacobinic principles; popular turbulence.
JAĊ'O-BIN-IZE, *v. t.* To taint with Jacobinism.—*Burke.*
JAĊ'O-BIN-IZED, *pp.* Tainted with Jacobinism.
JAĊ'O-BIN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Infecting with Jacobinic principles.
JAĊ'O-BIN-LY, } *adv.* In the manner of Jacobins.
JAĊ-O-BIN'IĊ-AL-LY, }
JAĊ'O-BITE, *n.* [from *Jacobus.*] 1. A partisan or adherent of James II., king of England, after he abdicated the throne, and of his descendants. 2. One of a sect of Monophysite Christians in Syria and Mesopotamia, so named from Jacob Baradzi, their distinguished leader in the sixth century.—*Murdock.*
JAĊ'O-BITE, *a.* Pertaining to the partisans of James II.
JAĊ-O-BIT'IĊ-AL, *a.* Belonging to the Jacobites.
JAĊ'O-BIT-ISM, *n.* The principles of the partisans of James II.—*Mason.*
JĂ'ĊOB'S-LAD'DER, *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *smilax.*—2 In *naval affairs,* a rope-ladder with wooden steps for going aloft.—*Brande.*
JĂ'ĊOB'S-STĂFF, *n.* 1. A pilgrim's staff. 2. A staff concealing a dagger. 3. A cross staff; a kind of astrolabe.
JA-ĊŌ'BUS, *n.* [L. James.] A gold coin, value twenty-five shillings sterling, struck in the reign of James I.
JAĊ'O-NET, *n.* A light, soft muslin of an open texture, used for dresses, neckcloths, &c.
JAĊ-QUĂRD' (jak-kärd'), *n.* An appendage to a loom for weaving figured goods, both silk and cotton. It has also been applied to carpets.
† JAĊ'TAN-CY, *n.* [L. *jactantia.*] A boasting.
JAĊ-TI-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *jactatio.*] 1. A tossing of the body; restlessness. 2. Vain boasting. 3. A term in the *canon law,* for a false pretension to marriage.
JAĊ'Ū-LĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *jaculor.*] To dart.
JAĊ-Ū-LĀ'TION, *n.* The action of darting, throwing, or lanching, as missive weapons.—*Milton.*
JAĊ'Ū-LA-TOR, *n.* The shooting fish, a beautiful fish, found in hot climates. It feeds on insects, which it procures by shooting or ejecting a drop of water through its tubular snout.
JAĊ'Ū-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Darting or throwing out suddenly, or suddenly thrown out; uttered in short sentences. *See* EJACULATORY.
JĀDE, *n.* 1. A mean or poor horse; a tired horse; a worthless nag. 2. A mean woman; a word of contempt, noting sometimes age, but generally vice. 3. A young woman: in irony or slight contempt.
JĀDE, *n.* A mineral, called also *nephrite,* of a greenish color, compact, and a fatty lustre; also called ox-stone.
JĀDE, *v. t.* 1. To tire; to fatigue; to weary with hard service. 2. To weary with attention or study; to tire. 3. To harass; to crush.—*Shak.* 4. To tire or wear out in mean offices.—*Shak.* 5. To ride; to rule with tyranny *Shak.*
JĀDE, *v. i.* To become weary; to lose spirit; to sink

JA'DED, *pp.* or *a.* Tired; wearied; fatigued; harassed.
JA'DER-Y, *n.* The tricks of a jade.—*Beaum. and Fl.*
JA'DING, *ppr.* Tiring; wearying; harassing.
JA'DISH, *a.* 1. Vicious, as a horse. 2. Unchaste, as a woman.
JAG, *n.* [Sp. *zaga.*] A small load.—*Forby.* [Local in *England*, sometimes used in *America.*] *See, also,* JAGG.
JAGG, *v. t.* To notch; to cut into notches or teeth like those of a saw.
JAGG, } *n.* A notch; a ragged protuberance; a denticula-
JAG, } tion.—In *botany*, a cleft or division.—*Martyn.*
JAG'GED, *pp.* 1. Notched; uneven. 2. *a.* Having notches or teeth; cleft; divided; laciniate.
JAG'GED-NESS, *n.* The state of being denticulated; unevenness.—*Peacham.*
JAG'GER, *n.* A brass wheel for cutting cakes.—*Encyc. of Dom. Econ. See* JAGGING-IRON.
JAG'GER-Y, *n.* In *India*, dark, coarse sugar, made of the juice of palms.—*Malcom.*
JAG'GING, *ppr.* Notching; cutting into teeth; dividing.
JAG'GING-I-RON, *n.* A brass wheel with a notched or jagged edge for cutting cakes or pastry into ornamental figures.
JAG'GY, *a.* Set with teeth; denticulated; uneven.
JAG'HĪRE (jag'gēr), *n.* A district of land or the product thereof, assigned by the East Indian government to an individual, commonly for the support of some public establishment, particularly of a military nature.—*Malcom.*
JAG'HĪRE-DĂR, *n.* A person holding a jaghire.
JAG-U-AR', *n.* A large and ferocious animal of South America (the *felis onca*), often called the American tiger.
JAH, *n.* [Heb. יה.] Jehovah.
JAIL, *n.* [Fr. *geole;* sometimes written, improperly, *gaol.*] A prison; a building or place for the confinement of persons arrested for debt or for crime.
JAIL'-BĪRD, *n.* A prisoner; one who has been confined in prison.
JAIL'-FĒ-VER, *n.* A dangerous and often fatal fever generated in jails and other places crowded with people.
JAIL'ER, *n.* The keeper of a prison.
JAKES, *n.* A house of office or back-house; a privy.
* JAL'AP, *n.* [Port. *jalapa;* Fr. *jalap;* Sp. *xalapa;* so called from *Xalapa*, in Mexico.] The root of a plant, much used in medicine as a cathartic.
JAL'A-PIN, *n.* A vegetable proximate principle of the *officinal jalap.*
JAM, *n.* 1. A conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water. 2. A kind of frock for children.
JAM, *v. t.* [Russ. *jem.*] 1. To press; to crowd; to squeeze tight; to wedge in.—2. In *England*, to tread hard or make firm by treading, as land by cattle.—*Grose.*
JAM, } *n.* Among the lead miners of Mendip, a thick bed
JAMB, } of stone which hinders them when pursuing the veins of ore.
JA-MA'CI-NA, } *n.* [from *Jamaica.*] An alkaloid obtained
JA-MAI'CIN, } from the cabbage-bark tree of the West Indies.
JA-MAI'CA PEPPER. *See* ALLSPICE.
JAMB (jam), *n.* [Fr. *jambe.*] 1. In *architecture*, a supporter; the side-piece or post of a door; the side-piece of a fireplace. 2. A pillar to support parts of a building.—*Elmes.*
JAM-BEE', *n.* A name formerly given to a fashionable cane.—*Tatler.*
† JAM'BEUX (zham'boo), *n. pl.* Armor for the legs.—*Dryden.*
JA'ME-SON-ITE, *n.* [from Prof. *Jameson.*] A steel-gray ore of antimony and lead.
JAMMED (jamd), *pp.* Pressed; crowded.
JAM'MING, *ppr.* Pressing; crowding; wedging in.
JANE, *n.* 1. A coin of Genoa.—*Spenser.* 2. *See* JEAN.
JAN'GLE, *v. i.* [G. *zanken.*] To quarrel in words; to altercate; to bicker; to wrangle.—*Shak.*
JAN'GLE, *v. t.* To cause to sound discordantly.
JAN'GLE, *n.* [Old Fr. *jangle.*] Prate; babble; discordant sound; contention.—*Milton.*
JAN'GLER, *n.* A wrangling, noisy fellow.
JAN'GLING, *ppr.* Wrangling; quarreling; sounding discordantly.
JAN'GLING, *n.* A noisy dispute; a wrangling.
JAN'I-TOR, *n.* [L.] A door-keeper; a porter.—*Warton.*
JAN-I-ZA'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Janizaries.
JAN'I-ZA-RY, *n.* [Turkish *yeniskeri.*] A soldier of the Turkish foot-guards. These were disbanded in 1826.
JAN'NOCK, *n.* Oat-bread. [*Local.*]
JAN'SEN-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of Jansen in regard to free-will and grace.
JAN'SEN-IST, *n.* A follower of Jansen, a Roman Catholic bishop in Flanders, who denied free-will, and held to irresistible grace and limited atonement.
JANT. *See* JAUNT.
JANT'I-LY, *adv.* Briskly; airily; gayly.
JANT'I-NESS, *n.* Airiness; flutter; briskness.
JANT'Y, *a.* [Fr. *gentil.*] Airy; showy; finical
JAN'U-A-RY, *n.* [Fr. *janvier;* Port. *janeiro;* L. *januarius,*] The first month of the year, according to the present computation.
JA'NUS, *n.* [L.] A Latin deity, represented with two faces looking opposite ways. His temple at Rome was never closed except in a time of universal peace.—*Brande.*
JA-PAN', *n.* This name is given to work varnished and figured in the manner practiced by the natives of Japan.
JA-PAN', *v. t.* 1. To cover with a thick coat of hard, brilliant varnish. 2. To black and gloss, as in blacking shoes or boots.—*Gay.*
JA-PAN'-EARTH (-erth), *n.* Catechu, a dry, brown extract, abounding in tannin, obtained from the *acacia catechu.*
JAP-A-NĒSE', *a.* Pertaining to Japan or its inhabitants.
JAP-A-NĒSE', *n.* A native of Japan, or the language of the inhabitants.
JA-PANNED' (ja-pand'), *pp.* or *a.* Varnished in a particular manner.
JA-PAN'NER, *n.* 1. One who varnishes in the manner of the Japanese. 2. A shoe-blacker.—*Pope.*
JA-PAN'NING, *ppr.* Varnishing in the manner of the Japanese; giving a glossy brilliant surface.
JA-PAN'NING, *n.* The art of covering paper, wood, or metal with a thick coat of a hard, brilliant varnish: so called because the Japanese first practiced it.—*Brande.*
† JAPE, *v. i.* [Ice. *geipa.*] To jest.—*Chaucer.*
† JAPE, *v. t.* [Sax. *geap.*] To cheat.—*Chaucer.*
† JAPE, *n.* A jest; a trick.—*Chaucer.*
† JAP'ER, *n.* A jester.
JA-PHET'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Japheth, Noah's eldest son.
JAP'U, *n.* A bird of Brazil that suspends its nest.
JAR, *v. i.* 1. To strike together with a short rattle or tremulous sound; to strike untunably or harshly; to strike discordantly. 2. To clash; to interfere; to act in opposition; to be inconsistent. 3. To quarrel; to dispute; to clash in words.—*Dryden.* 4. To vibrate regularly; to repeat the same sound.—*Shak.*
JAR, *v. t.* To shake; to cause to tremble; to cause a short tremulous motion in a thing.
JAR, *n.* 1. A rattling vibration of sound; a shake. 2. A harsh sound; discord. 3. Clash of interests or opinions; collision; discord; debate. 4. The state of a door half open, or ready to move and strike the post. 5. Repetition of the noise made by the pendulum of a clock.—*Shak.*
JAR, *n.* [Sp. *jarra, jarro.*] 1. A vessel with a large belly and broad mouth, made of earth or glass. 2. A certain measure.
JAR-A-RA'CA, *n.* A species of poisonous serpent in America.
† JAR'BLE, } *v. t.* To wet or bemire.—*Spenser.*
† JAV'EL, }
JARDES (järdz), *n.* [Fr.] Callous tumors on the leg of a horse, below the bend of the ham on the outside.
† JAR'GLE, *v. i.* To emit a harsh or shrill sound.
JAR'GON, *n.* [Fr. *jargon.*] 1. Confused, unintelligible talk or language; gabble; gibberish; cant. 2. A mineral, a variety of *zircon*, which see.
JAR-GO-NELLE' (jar-go-nel'), *n.* A variety of pear.
JAR-GON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the mineral jargon.
JARRED, *pp.* [from *jar.*] Shaken.
JARR'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Shaking; making a harsh sound; discordant.
JAR'RING, *n.* A shaking; discord; dispute.
JAR'RING-LY, *adv.* In a jarring manner.
JA'SEY, *n.* [corrupted from *jarsey* or *jersey.*] A contemptuous term for a wig, or even a bushy head of hair.—*Forby*
JAS'HAWK, *n.* A young hawk; a contraction of *eyas-hawk.*
JAS'MINE, } *n.* [Fr. *jasmin.* It is sometimes written *jessa-*
JAS'MIN, } *mine.*] A plant of the genus *jasminum*, bearing beautiful flowers.
JAS'PA-CHATE, *n.* A name anciently given to some varieties of agate jasper.—*Cyc.*
JAS'PER, *n.* [Fr. *jaspe.*] An opaque, impure variety of quartz, of red, yellow, and some dull colors. It admits of an elegant polish, and is used for vases, seals, snuff-boxes &c.
JAS'PER-ĀTED, *a.* Mixed with jasper.
JAS'PER-Y, *a.* Having the qualities of jasper.
JAS-PID'E-AN, } *a.* Like jasper; consisting of jasper
JAS-PID'E-OUS, }
JAS'POID, *a.* [Fr. *jaspe*, and Gr. εἰδος.] Like jasper.
† JAS'PO-NYX, *n.* The purest horn-colored onyx.
† JAUNCE, *v. i.* [Fr. *jancer.*] To jolt or shake; the same as *jounce*, which see.
JAUN'DICE (jän'dis), *n.* [Fr. *jaunisse.*] A disease which is characterized by yellowness of the eyes, skin, and urine, by loss of appetite and general languor and lassitude.
JAUN'DICED (jän'dist), *a.* 1. Affected with the jaundice. 2. Prejudiced; seeing with discolored organs.
JAUNT, *v. i.* To ramble here and there; to make an excursion.—*Shak.*
JAUNT, *n.* A short journey.—SYN. Trip; tour; excursion; ramble.
† JAV'EL, *v. t.* To wet or bemire; and, as a *noun*, a wandering or dirty fellow.—*Spenser.*

JAVE'LIN (jav'lin), *n.* [Fr. *javeline.*] A sort of spear about five feet and a half long, the shaft of which was of wood, but pointed with steel.

JAW, *n.* [Fr. *joue*, the cheek.] 1. The bones of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed. 2. The mouth.—3. In *vulgar language*, scolding, wrangling, abusive clamor.

JAW, *v. i.* To scold; to clamor. [*Vulgar.*]

JAW, *v. t.* To abuse by scolding. [*Vulgar.*]

JAW'BONE, *n.* The bone of the jaw, containing the teeth.

JAWED, *a.* 1. Denoting the appearance of the jaws. 2. Having jaws.

JAW'FALL, *n.* Depression of the jaw; *figuratively*, depression of spirits.—*M. Griffith.*

JAW'FALL-EN, *a.* Depressed in spirits; dejected.

JAW'ING, *ppr.* Abusing; scolding.

† JAWN, *v. i.* To yawn. *See* YAWN.

JAW'Y, *a.* Relating to the jaws.—*Gayton.*

JAY, *n.* [Fr. *geai*; Sp. *gayo.*] A bird. The European jay (*corvus glandarius*) is of a yellowish brown color. The American jay, or blue jay (*corvus cristatus*), has a far more brilliant plumage, with a crest of light blue or purple, which it can elevate or depress at pleasure.

JAY'ET. *See* JET.

JA'ZEL, *n.* A gem of an azure blue color. [*Not used.*]

JAZ'ER-ANT, *n.* A frock of twisted or linked mail, without sleeves, somewhat lighter than the hauberk.

JEAL'OUS (jel'us), *a.* [Fr. *jaloux.*] 1. Suspicious; apprehensive of rivalship; uneasy through fear that another has withdrawn or may withdraw from one the affections of a person he loves, or enjoy some good which he desires to obtain. 2. Suspicious that we do not enjoy the affection or respect of others. 3. Emulous; full of competition.—*Dryden.* 4. Solicitous to defend the honor of; concerned for the character of. 5. Suspiciously vigilant; anxiously careful and concerned for. 6. Suspiciously fearful.

JEAL'OUS-LY (jel'us-ly), *adv.* With jealousy or suspicion; emulously; with suspicious fear or vigilance.

JEAL'OUS-NESS (jel'us-nes), *n.* The state of being jealous; suspicion; suspicious vigilance.—*King Charles.*

JEAL'OUS-Y (jel'us-y), *n.* [Fr. *jalousie.*] 1. That passion or peculiar uneasiness which arises from the fear that a rival may rob us of the affection of one whom we love, or the suspicion that he has already done it; or it is the uneasiness which arises from the fear that another does or will enjoy some advantage which we desire for ourselves. *Jealousy* is nearly allied to *envy*, for *jealousy*, before a good is lost by ourselves, is converted into *envy*, after it is obtained by others. 2. Suspicious fear or apprehension. 3. Suspicious caution or vigilance; an earnest concern or solicitude for the welfare or honor of others. 4. Indignation.

JEAN, *n.* A twilled cotton cloth.—*Satin jean* is woven smooth and glossy after the manner of satin.

JEARS, *n. pl.* In *sea language*, an assemblage of tackles by which the lower yards of a ship are hoisted or lowered; sometimes written *jeers*. *See* GEAR.

JET, *n.* A fossil of a fine black color. [*Obs.*] *See* JET.

JEER, *v. i.* [G. *scheren.*] To utter severe, sarcastic reflections; to make a mock of.—SYN. To scoff; deride; flout; sneer; gibe; mock.

JEER, *v. t.* To treat with scoffs or derision.—*Howell.*

JEER, *n.* Railing language; scoff; taunt; biting jest; flout; jibe; mockery; derision; ridicule with scorn.

JEERED, *pp.* Railed at; derided.

JEER'ER, *n.* A scoffer; a railer; a scorner; a mocker.

JEER'ING, *ppr.* Scoffing; mocking; deriding.

JEER'ING, *n.* Derision.

JEER'ING-LY, *adv.* With raillery; scornfully; contemptuously; in mockery.—*Derham.*

JEERS. *See* JEARS.

JEF'FER-SON-ITE, *n.* A dark-green foliated variety of augite.—*Dana.*

† JEG'GET, *n.* A kind of sausage.—*Ainsworth.* [*Not used.*]

JE-HO'VAH, *n.* The Scripture name of the Supreme Being; Heb. יהוה.

JE-HO'VIST, *n.* Among *critics*, one who maintains that the vowel-points annexed to the word *Jehovah*, in Hebrew, are the proper vowels of the word, and express the true pronunciation.

JE-JUNE', *a.* [L. *jejunus.*] 1. Wanting; empty; vacant.—*Bacon.* 2. Hungry; not saturated.—*Brown.* 3. Dry; barren; wanting interesting matter; as, a *jejune* style.

JE-JUNE'LY, *adv.* In a jejune, empty, barren manner.—*Baxter.*

JE-JUNE'NESS, *n.* Poverty; barrenness; *particularly*, want of interesting matter. [*Jejunity* is not used.]

JEL'LIED, *a.* [*See* JELLY and GELLY.] Brought to the consistence of jelly.

JEL'LY, *n.* [Sp. *jalea.*] 1. The inspissated juice of fruit, boiled with sugar. 2. Something viscous or glutinous; something of the consistency of jelly; a transparent, sizy substance, obtained from animal substances by decoction.

JEL'LY-BAG, *n.* A bag through which jelly is distilled.

JEM'I-DAR, *n.* A native officer in the Anglo-Indian army having the rank of lieutenant.—*Buchanan.*

JEM'MI-NESS, *n.* Spruceness. [*Vulgar.*]

JEM'MY, *a.* Spruce; well dressed.—*Smart.* [*Vulgar.*]

JE'NITE, *n.* A different orthography of *yenite*, which see

JEN'NET, *n.* A small Spanish horse, properly *genet.*

JEN'NET-ING, *n.* [said to be corrupted from *juneating*, an apple ripe in June, or at St. Jean.] A species of early apple.—*Mortimer.*

JEN'NY, *n.* A machine for spinning, moved by water or steam, and used in manufactories.

JENT'LING, *n.* A fish, the blue chub, found in the Danube.

JEOF'AIL (jef'fail), *n.* [Fr. *j'ai failli.*] An oversight in pleading or other proceeding at law; or the acknowledgment of a mistake.

JEOP'ARD (jep'ard), *v. t.* To put in danger of loss or injury.—SYN. To hazard; risk; peril; endanger; expose.

JEOP'ARD-ED (jep'ard-ed), *pp.* Put in danger.

JEOP'ARD-ER (jep'ard-er), *n.* One who puts to hazard.

JEOP'ARD-ING (jep'ard-ing), *ppr.* Hazarding; putting in danger.

JEOP'ARD-IZE (jep'ard-ize), *v. t.* To expose to loss or injury; to jeopard. [This is a modern word, rarely used in England, but oftener in America; it is synonymous with *jeopard*, and therefore useless.]

JEOP'ARD-OUS (jep'ard-us), *a.* Exposed to danger; perilous; hazardous.

JEOP'ARD-OUS-LY (jep'ard-us-ly), *adv.* With risk or danger.

JEOP'ARD-Y (jep'ard-y), *n.* [Fr. *j'ai perdu*, I have lost, or *jeu perdu*, a lost game; G. *gefahr*, danger.] Exposure to death, loss, or injury; hazard; danger; peril.

JER'BO-A, *n.* A small quadruped allied to the mouse, but having very short fore-feet and very long hind ones; the jumping mouse.

JE-REED', } *See* DJERRID.
JE-RID'. }

JER-E-MI'ADE, *n.* [from *Jeremiah*, the prophet.] Lamentation; a tale of grief, sorrow, or complaint.

JERK, *v. t.* [Sax. *hrœcan*, *herca.* 1. To thrust out; to thrust with a sudden effort; to give a sudden pull, twitch, thrust, or push. 2. To throw with a quick, smart motion.

† JERK, *v. t.* To accost eagerly.—*Dryden.*

JERK, *n.* 1. A short, sudden thrust, push, or twitch; a striking against something with a short, quick motion. 2 A sudden spring.

JERKED (jerkt), *pp.* Twitched; pulled with a sudden effort.

JERKED'-BEEF (jerkt'-beef), *n.* Beef cut into thin slices and dried in the sun.—*Cooley.*

JERK'ER, *n.* One who strikes with a quick, smart blow.

JERK'IN, *n.* 1. A jacket; a short coat; a close waistcoat.—*South.* 2. A kind of hawk.—*Ainsworth.*

JERK'ING, *ppr.* Thrusting with a jerk.

JER'SEY, *n.* [from the island so called.] 1. Fine yarn of wool. 2. The finest of wool separated from the rest, combed wool.

JE-RU'SA-LEM ÄR'TI-CHOKE, *n.* [*Jerusalem* here is corrupted from the Italian *girasóle*, i. e., sunflower.] A plant, *helianthus tuberosum*, whose root is sometimes used for food.

JER'VI-NA, } *n.* [Sp. *jerva*, the poison of the *veratrum al-*
JER'VIN, } *bum.*] An alkaloid obtained from the root of *veratrum album*, or white hellebore.

JESS, *n.* 1. A short strap of leather tied round the legs of a hawk, by which she is held on the fist. 2. A ribbon that hangs down from a garland or crown in falconry.

JES'SA-MINE, *n.* The popular name of certain species of *jasminum*, a genus of plants. *See* JASMINE.

JES'SE, *n.* The old name of a large branching candlestick in churches, so called from its spreading out like the genealogical tree of Jesse.—*Smart.*

JESSED, *a.* Having jesses on. [*A term in heraldry.*]

JEST, *n.* [Sp. and Port. *chiste.*] 1. Something ludicrous uttered and meant only to excite laughter. 2. The object of laughter or sport; a laughing-stock. 3. A mask. 4. A deed; an action; [*obs.*]—SYN. Joke; fun; burlesque; raillery; sport.

JEST, *v. i.* 1. To divert or make merry by words or actions; to joke. 2. To utter in sport; to say what is not true, merely for diversion. 3. To play a part in a mask.—*Shak.*

JEST'ED, *pp.* Joked; talked for merriment.

JEST'ER, *n.* 1. A person given to jesting, sportive talk, and merry pranks. 2. One given to sarcasm. 3. A buffoon, a merry-andrew, a person formerly retained by princes to make sport for them.

JEST'FUL, *a.* Given to jesting; full of jokes.—*Brown*

JEST'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Joking; talking for diversion or merriment.

JEST'ING, *n.* A joking; concise wit.—*Encyc.*

JEST'ING-STOCK, *n.* A laughing-stock; a butt of ridicule

JEST'ING-LY, *adv.* In a jocose manner; not in earnest.

JE'SŬ-IT, *n.* 1. One of the Society of Jesus, so called, founded by Ignatius Loyola in 1534; a society distinguished for craftiness. Hence, 2. A crafty person; an intriguer.

JE-SŬ-IT-ED, *a.* Conforming to the principles of the Jesuits.—*White.*

JE'SŬ-IT-ESS, *n.* An order of nuns established on the principles of the Jesuits, but suppressed by Pope Urban.—*Hook.*

JES-Ŭ-IT'IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to the Jesuits, or their
JES-Ŭ-IT'IC-AL, } principles and arts. 2. Designing; cunning; deceitful; prevaricating.

JES-Ŭ-IT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Craftily.

JE'SŬ-IT-ISM, *n.* 1. The arts, principles, and practices of the Jesuits. 2 Cunning; deceit; hypocrisy; prevarication; deceptive practices to effect a purpose.

JES'Ŭ-ITS'-BARK, *n.* Peruvian bark; the bark of certain species of *cinchona* trees, of Peru.

JET, *n.* [D. *git*; Fr. *jayet.*] A mineral, a variety of lignite, of a compact texture and velvet-black color. It takes a high polish, and is used for ornaments.

JET, *n.* [Fr. *jet*; It. *getto.*] 1. A spout, spouting, or shooting of water. 2. A yard.—*Tusser.* 3. Drift; scope; [*not in use, or local.*]

JET, *v. i.* 1. To shoot forward; to shoot out; to project; to jut; to intrude.—*Shak.* 2. To strut; to throw or toss the body in haughtiness.—*Shak.* 3. To jerk; to jolt; to be shaken. *See* JUT.

JET'-BLACK, *a.* Of the deepest black; the color of jet.

JET D'EAU (zhā dō'), [Fr., a throw of water.] A spout for delivering water.

JET'SAM, } *n.* [Fr. *jetter.*] In *law* and *commerce, properly,*
JET'SON, } the throwing of goods overboard, in order
JET'TI-SON, } to lighten a ship in a tempest, for her preservation; also, the goods thus thrown overboard.

JET'TEAU (jet'to), *n.* [Fr. *jet d'eau.*] A throw or spout of water.—*Addison.*

JET'TEE, *n.* A projection in a building.

JET'TER, *n.* A spruce fellow; one who struts.

JET'TY, *v. i.* To jut.

JET'TY, *n.* A small pier; also a projection into a river, for narrowing it and raising the water above that place.

JET'TY, *a.* Made of jet, or black as jet.—*Pope.*

JET'TY-HĔAD, *n.* The projecting part of a wharf; the front of a wharf whose side forms one of the cheeks of a dock.

JEU DE MŌTS (zhų' de mo'), [Fr.] A play upon words; a pun.

JEU D'ESPRĬT (zhų' des-pree'), [Fr.] A witticism, a play of wit.

JEW (ju), *n.* [a contraction of *Judah.*] A Hebrew or Israelite.

JEW'EL (jū'el), *n.* [It. *gioiello*; Fr. *joyau*; Sp. *joya, joyel*; G. *juwel*; D. *juweel.*] 1. An ornament of dress, usually consisting of a precious stone, or set with one or more. 2. A precious stone. 3. A name expressive of fondness.

JEW'EL, *v. t.* To dress or adorn with jewels.

JEW'EL-HOUSE, } *n.* The place where the royal orna-
JEW'EL-OFFĬCE, } ments are reposited.—*Shak.*

JEW'EL-LĪKE, *a.* Brilliant as a jewel.—*Shak.*

JEW'ELED, *pp.* or *a.* Set or adorned with jewels.

JEW'EL-ER, *n.* One who makes or deals in jewels and other ornaments.

JEW'EL-ING, *ppr.* Adorning with jewels.

JEW'EL-RY, *n.* Jewels in general.

JEW'ESS, *n.* A Hebrew woman.—*Acts,* xxiv.

JEW'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to the Jews or Hebrews.

JEW'ISH-LY, *adv.* In the manner of the Jews.—*Donne.*

JEW'ISH-NESS, *n.* The rights of the Jews.—*Martin.*

JEW'RY, *n.* Judea; also, a district inhabited by Jews.

JEWS'-ĔAR, *n.* The popular name of a species of fungus.

JEWS-FRANK-IN'CENSE, *n.* A plant.

JEWS'-HĂRP, *n.* [*Jew* and *harp.*] An instrument of music shaped like a harp, which, placed between the teeth, and by means of a spring struck by the finger, gives a sound which is modulated by the breath into soft melody. It is called, also, *Jews-trump.*

JEWS'-MAL-LŌW, *n.* A plant, a species of *corchorus.*

JEWS'-PITCH, *n.* Asphaltum, which see.

JEZ'E-BEL, *n.* An impudent, daring, vicious woman.

JIB, *n.* The foremost sail of a ship, being a large, triangular stay-sail, extended from the outer end of the jib-boom toward the fore-topmast-head.

JIB'-BOOM, *n.* A spar which is run out from the extremity of the bowsprit, and which serves as a continuation of it.

JIB'-DŌOR (-dōre), *n.* A door which stands flush with the wall, without dressings or moldings.—*Francis.*

JĪBE, *v. t.* To shift a boom-sail from one side of a vessel to the other.

JĪBED, *pp.* Shifted from one side to the other, as a boom-sail.

JĪB'ING, *ppr.* Shifting from one side to the other, as a boom-sail.

JI-BOY'A, *n.* An American serpent of the largest kind.

JICK'A-JOG, *n.* [a cant word from *jog.*] A shake; a push.—*Ben Jonson.*

JIF'FY, *n.* An instant.—*Holloway.*

JIG, *n.* [It. *giga*; Fr. *gigue.*] 1. A kind of light dance, or a tune or air. 2. A kind of farce in rhyme, with dancing, after a play was finished.—*Ben Jonson.*

JIG, *v. i.* To dance a jig.

JIG'-MĂK-ER, *n.* 1. One who makes or plays jigs.—*Shak.* 2. A ballad-maker.—*Dekker.*

JIG'-PIN, *n.* A pin used by miners to hold the turn-beams, and prevent them from turning.

JIG'GER, *n.* 1. In *sea language,* a machine used to hold on the cable when it is heaved into the ship, by the revolution of the windlass. 2. A troublesome insect. *See* CHEGRE.

JIG'GISH, *a.* Suitable to a jig.

JILL, *n.* A young woman; [*in contempt.*] *See* GILL.

JILL'-FLĬRT, *n.* A light, wanton woman.—*Guardian.*

JILT, *n.* 1. A woman who gives her lover hopes, and capriciously disappoints him; a woman who trifles with her lover; a coquette. 2. A name of contempt for a woman.

JILT, *v. t.* To encourage a lover, and then frustrate his hopes; to trick in love; to give hopes to a lover, and then reject him.—*Dryden.*

JILT, *v. i.* To play the jilt; to practice deception in love, and discard lovers; to coquet.—*Congreve.*

JILT'ED, *pp.* Cheated or tricked in love.

JILT'ING, *ppr.* Playing the jilt; tricking in love.

JIM'MERS, *n. pl.* Jointed hinges.—*Bailey.*

JIMP, *a.* Neat; handsome; elegant of shape. *See* GIMP.

JIN-GAL', *a.* In *India,* a light gun mounted on a carriage easily borne by two men.

JIN"GLE, *v. i.* To sound with a fine, sharp rattle; to clink.

JIN"GLE, *v. t.* To cause to give a sharp sound, as a little bell, or as pieces of metal.—*Pope.*

JIN"GLE, *n.* 1. A rattling or clinking sound, as of little bells or pieces of metal. 2. A little bell or rattle. 3. Correspondence of sound in rhymes.

JIN"GLED, *pp.* Caused to give a sharp sound, as a bell or as pieces of metal.

JIN"GLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Giving a sharp, fine, rattling sound, as a little bell, or as pieces of metal.

JIN"GLING, *n.* A sharp, fine, rattling sound, as of little bells.

JIP'PO, *n.* [Fr. *jupe.*] A waistcoat or kind of stays for females.

JOB, *n.* 1. A piece of work; any thing to be done, whether of more or less importance. 2. A lucrative business; an undertaking with a view to profit.—*Pope.* 3. A sudden stab with a pointed instrument.—*To do the job for one,* to kill him.

JOB, *v. t.* 1. To strike or stab with a sharp instrument. 2. To drive in a sharp-pointed instrument.—*Moxon.*

JOB, *v. i.* To deal in the public stocks; to buy and sell as a broker.—*Pope.*

JO-BĂ'TION, *n.* A scolding; a long, tedious reproof.—*Grose.* [*Vulgar.*]

JOB'BER, *n.* 1. One who does small jobs. 2. A dealer in the public stocks or funds; usually called a *stock-jobber.* 3. One who engages in a low, lucrative affair. 4. A merchant who purchases goods from importers and sells to retailers.

JOB'BER-NŌWL, *n.* [Fl. *jobbe* and Sax. *knol.*] A loggerhead; a blockhead.—*Hudibras.* [*A low word.*]

JOB'BING, *n.* 1. The practice of taking jobs for profit. 2. The practice of purchasing of importers and selling to retailers.

JOB'BING, *ppr.* Stabbing with a pointed instrument.

JŌB'S'-TĔARS, *n.* A grass-like plant of the genus *coix,* with shining, pearly fruit, resembling falling tears.

JŌ'CANT-RY, *n.* [L. *jocans.*] The act or practice of jesting.—*More.* [*Not in good use.*]

JOCK'EY, *n.* [said to be from *Jackey,* a diminutive of *Jack,* John; *primarily,* a boy who rides horses.] 1. A man who rides horses in a race. 2. A dealer in horses; one who makes it his business to buy and sell horses for gain. 3 One who deceives or takes undue advantage in trade.

JOCK'EY, *v. t.* 1. To play the jockey; to cheat; to trick to deceive in trade. 2. To jostle by riding against one.—*Johnson.*

JOCK'EYED (jok'id), *pp.* Cheated; tricked in trade.

JOCK'EY-ING, *ppr.* Playing the jockey; cheating; deceiving in trade.

JOCK'EY-ISM, *n.* Practice of jockeys.

JOCK'EY-SHIP, *n.* The art or practice of riding horses.—*Cowper.*

JO-CŌSE', *a.* [L. *jocosus.*] 1. Given to jokes and jesting, as a person. 2. Containing a joke, as a remark.—SYN. Jocular; facetious; witty; merry; pleasant; waggish; sportive.

JO-CŌSE'LY, *adv.* In jest; for sport or game; waggishly.

JO-CŌSE'NESS, *n.* The quality of being jocose; waggery; merriment. [*Jocosity* is not used.]

JO-CO-SĔ'RI-OUS, *a.* Partaking of mirth and seriousness.—*Green.*

JOC'Ŭ-LAR, *a.* [L. *jocularis.*] 1. Given to jesting or pleasant

ry, as a person. 2. Containing a joke; not serious, as conversation.—Syn. Jocose; facetious; humorous; witty; merry; pleasant; waggish; sportive.

JOC'U-LAR'I-TY, *n.* Merriment; jesting.—*Brown.*

JOC'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* In jest; for sport or mirth.

† JOC'U-LAR-Y, *a.* Jocular.—*Bacon.*

JOC'U-LA'TOR, *n.* [L.] A jester; a droll; a minstrel.

JOC'U-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Droll; merrily said.

JOC'UND, *a.* [L. *jocundus.*] Characterized by life or sportive enjoyment.—Syn. Merry; lively; cheerful; blithe; gleeful; gay; mirthful; airy; sprightly; sportive; lighthearted.

JO-CUND'I-TY, } *n.* State of being merry; gayety.
JOC'UND-NESS, }

JOC'UND-LY, *adv.* Merrily; gayly.

JOG, *v. t.* To push or shake with the elbow or hand; to give notice or excite attention by a slight push.

JOG, *v. i.* 1. To move by jogs or small shocks, like those of a slow trot.—*Milton.* 2. To walk or travel idly, heavily, or slowly.

JOG, *n.* 1. A push; a slight shake; a shake or push intended to give notice or awaken attention. 2. A rub; a small stop; obstruction.

JOG'-TROT, *n.* A slow, regular pace.—*Grose.* [*Colloquial.*]

JOG'GED (jogd), *pp.* Pushed or shaken slightly.

JOG'GER, *n.* 1. One who walks or moves heavily and slowly. 2. One who gives a sudden push.

JOG'GING, *ppr.* Pushing slightly; moving by jogs.

JOG'GING, *n.* A slight push or shake.

JOG'GLE, *v. t.* [from *jog.*] To shake slightly; to give a sudden, but slight push.

JOG'GLE, *v. i.* To shake.—*Derham.*

JOG'GLED, *pp.* Slightly shaken.

JOG'GLED, *a.* Matched by serratures to prevent sliding.

JOG'GLING, *ppr.* Shaking slightly.

JO-HAN'NES, *n.* [*John*, Latinized.] A Portuguese gold coin of the value of eight dollars; contracted often into *joe*; as, a *joe*, or half-*joe*.

JOHN'-AP-PLE (jon'-ap-pl), *n.* A sort of apple, good for spring use, when other fruit is spent.—*Mortimer.*

JOHN BULL, *n.* The well-known collective name of the English nation, first used in Arbuthnot's satire, *The History of John Bull*, usually published in Swift's works.—*Brande.*

JOHN-DO'RY, *n.* [corrupted from Fr. *jaune dorée.*] A seafish of a golden yellow color and grotesque form.

JOHN'NY-CA'KE, *n.* [qu. journey-cake.] A cake made of the meal of maize, or Indian corn, mixed with water, and baked on the hearth. [*America.*]

JOHN'SON-ISM, *n.* A peculiar word or manner of Johnson.

JOHN'S'-WORT. *See* St. John's-wort.

JOIN, *v. t.* [Fr. *joindre.*] 1. To set or bring one thing in contiguity with another. 2. To bring into close union or connection; as, to *join* ideas.—*Locke.* 3. To unite in league or marriage. 4. To associate. 5. To unite in any act. 6. To unite in concord.—*To join battle* (*committere prælium*), to commence an engagement.—Syn. To add; connect; combine; consociate; couple; link; annex.

JOIN, *v. i.* 1. To grow to; to adhere. 2. To be contiguous, close, or in contact. 3. To unite with in marriage, league, confederacy, partnership, or society.

JOIN'DER, *n.* A joining; as, a *joinder* in demurrer.

JOINED, *pp.* Added; united; set or fastened together; associated; confederated.

JOIN'ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to construct things by joining pieces of wood; but *appropriately* and *usually*, a mechanic who does the wood-work in the covering and finishing of buildings.

JOIN'ER-Y, *n.* 1. The art of fitting and joining pieces of timber in the construction of utensils or parts of a building, so as to form one entire piece. 2. The work of a joiner.—*Burke.*

JOIN'HAND, *n.* Writing in which letters are joined in words, as distinguished from writing in single letters.

JOIN'ING, *ppr.* Adding; making contiguous; uniting; confederating.

JOINT, *n.* [Fr. *joint.*] 1. The joining of two or more things.—2. In *anatomy*, the joining of two or more bones; an articulation, as the elbow, the knee, or the knuckle. 3. A knot; the union of two parts of a plant; or the space between two joints; an internode. 4. A hinge; a juncture of parts which admits of motion. 5. The place where two pieces of timber are united.—6. In *joinery*, straight lines are called a *joint*, when two pieces of wood are planed. 7. One of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher.—*Out of joint*, luxated; dislocated; hence, *figuratively*, in disorder or confusion.

JOINT, *a.* 1. Shared by two or more; as, *joint* property. 2. United in the same profession; having an interest in the same thing. 3. United; combined; acting in concert.

JOINT, *v. t.* 1. To form with joints or articulations. 2. To form many parts into one. 3. To cut or divide into joints or quarters. 4. To smooth the edges of boards with a *jointer*, so that they may fit close to each other.

JOINT'-HEIR (joint'-āre), *n.* [*joint* and *heir.*] An heir having a joint interest with another.

JOINT'-STOCK, *n.* Stock held in company.

JOINT'-STOCK-COM'PA-NY, *n.* A company for carrying on any business having the stock or capital divided into shares, which are transferable by each owner, without the consent of the other partners. The holders of the stock are not, in most cases, liable, in their individual capacity, for the debts of the company.—*Brande.—Encyc. Am.*

JOINT'-STOOL, *n.* A stool consisting of parts united.

JOINT-TEN'AN-CY, *n.* A tenure of estate by unity of interest, title, time, and possession.

JOINT-TEN'ANT, *n.* [*joint* and *tenant.*] One who holds an estate by joint-tenancy.

JOINT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Formed with articulations, as the stem of a plant. 2. Separated into joints or quarters.

JOINT'ED-LY, *adv.* By joints.—*Smith.*

JOINT'ER, *n.* A long plane used by joiners to smooth surfaces.

JOINT'ING, *n.* The making of a joint.

JOINT'LY, *adv.* 1. Together; unitedly; in concert; with co-operation. 2. With union of interest.

JOINT'RESS, *n.* A woman who has a jointure.

JOINT'URE, *n.* [Fr.] An estate in lands or tenements, settled on a woman in consideration of marriage, and which she is to enjoy after her husband's decease.

JOINT'URE, *v. t.* To settle a jointure upon.—*Cowley.*

JOINT'URED, *pp.* Endowed with a jointure.

JOINT'UR-ING, *ppr.* Endowing with a jointure.

JOIST, *n.* [Scot. *geist*, or *gest.*] A small piece of timber, such as is framed into the girders and summers of a building to support a floor.

JOIST, *v. t.* To fit in joists; to lay joists.

JOIST'ED, *pp.* Fitted in joists.

JOIST'ING, *ppr.* Laying joists.

JŌKE, *n.* [L. *jocus.*] 1. A jest; something said for the sake of exciting a laugh; something witty or sportive; raillery. 2. An illusion; something not real, or to no purpose.—A *practical joke* is a trick played on a person, sometimes to the injury or annoyance of his body.—*In joke*, in jest; for the sake of raising a laugh; not in earnest.

JŌKE, *v. i.* [L. *jocor.*] To jest; to sport; to be merry in words or actions.

JŌKE, *v. t.* To rally; to cast jokes at; to make merry with.

JŌKED (jōkt), *pp.* Jested; rallied; made merry with.

JŌK'ER, *n.* A jester; a merry fellow.—*Dennis.*

JŌK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Jesting; making merry with.

JŌK'ING-LY, *adv.* In a joking way.

JŌLE, *n.* 1. The cheek; used in the phrase *cheek by jole*, that is, with the cheeks together, close, tête-à-tête.—*Dryden.* 2. The head of a fish.—*Pope.*

† JŌLE, } *v. t.* To strike the head against any thing; to clash
JŌLL, } with violence.—*Shak.*

JOL-LI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* Noisy festivity and merriment. [*A low word, used sometimes in England and America.*]

JOL'LI-LY, *adv.* With noisy mirth; with a disposition to noisy mirth.—*Dryden.*

† JOL'LI-MENT, *n.* Mirth; merriment.—*Spenser.*

JOL'LI-NESS, } *n.* 1. Noisy mirth. 2. Elevation of spirit.
JOL'LI-TY, } *Sidney*; [*little used.*]—Syn. Merriment; mirth; gayety; festivity; hilarity; jovialty.

JOL'LY, *a.* [Fr. *joli.*] 1. Merry; gay; lively; full of life and mirth; jovial. 2. Expressing mirth or inspiring it. 3. Exciting mirth and gayety. 4. Plump, like one in high health; pretty.—*South.*

JOL'LY-BOAT, *n.* [a corruption from *yawl-boat.*] A small boat belonging to a ship.

JŌLT, *v. i.* To shake with short, abrupt risings and fallings

JŌLT, *v. t.* To shake with sudden jerks, as in a carriage on rough ground, or on a high-trotting horse.

JŌLT, *n.* A shock or shake by a sudden jerk.—*Swift.*

JŌLT'-HEAD, *n.* A great-head; a dunce; a blockhead.

JŌLT'ED, *pp.* Shaken with sudden jerks.

JŌLT'ER, *n.* He or that which jolts.

JŌLT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Giving sudden jerks or shakes.

JŌLT'ING-LY, *adv.* So as to jolt or shake.

* JON'QUIL, *n.* [Fr. *jonquille.*] A plant of the genus *narcissus* or *daffodil*, bearing beautiful flowers.

JOR'DEN, *n.* A vessel for chamber uses.—*Swift.*

JŌ'RAM, } *n.* A colloquial term, in several parts of England,
JŌ'RUM, } for a bowl or drinking vessel, and also for its contents, viz., nut-brown ale and toast, with sugar and spice.—*Forby.*

JŌ'SEPH, *n.* A riding-coat or habit for women, with buttons down to the skirts, formerly much in use.

JŌ'SO, *n.* A small fish of the gudgeon kind.

JOSS'-STICK, *n.* A name given to small reeds covered with the dust of odoriferous woods, which the Chinese burn before their idols.—*Malcom.*

JOS'TLE (jos'sl), *v. t.* [Fr. *jouter.* Written, also, *justle.*] To run against; to push.

JOS'TLED, *pp.* Run against; pushed.

JOS'TLING, *ppr.* Running against; pushing.

JOS'TLING, *n.* A running against; a crowding.
JOT, *n.* [Gr. *ιωτα.*] An iota; a point; a tittle; the least quantity assignable.
JOT, *v. t.* To set down; to make a memorandum of.—*Walter Scott.*
JOT'TING, *ppr.* Making a memorandum of.
JOT'TING, *n.* A memorandum.—*Todd.*
† JOU'IS-SANCE, *n.* [Fr.] Jollity; merriment.—*Spenser.*
JOUNCE, *v. t.* To shake; to jolt, as in riding on horseback. "Spur-galled and tired by *jouncing* Bolingbroke."—*Shak.* -*Forby.* Used as a *noun*, for a jolt or shake. [*Local in parts of England and America.*]
JOUP, *v. t.* To shake up; to dash.—*Grose.*
JOUR'NAL (jur'nal), *n.* [Fr. *journal;* It. *giornale;* L. *diurnum.*] 1. A diary; an account of daily transactions and events; or the book containing such account.—2. Among *merchants*, a book in which every particular article or charge is fairly entered from the waste-book or blotter.—3. In *navigation*, a daily register of the ship's course and distance, the winds, weather, and other occurrences. 4. A paper published daily, or other newspaper; also, the title of a book or pamphlet published at stated times.
† JOUR'NAL, *a.* [Fr. *journale.*] Daily; quotidian.—*Spenser.*
JOUR'NAL-ISM (jur'nal-izm), *n.* 1. The keeping of a journal.—*Carlisle.* 2. The management of public journals.
JOUR'NAL-IST (jur'nal-ist), *n.* 1. The writer of a journal or diary. 2. The conductor of a public journal.
JOUR'NAL-IZE (jur'nal-ize), *v. t.* To enter in a journal.
JOUR'NAL-IZED (jur'nal-izd), *pp.* Entered in a journal.
JOUR'NAL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Entering in a journal.
JOUR'NEY (jur'ny), *n.* [Fr. *journée.*] 1. *Originally*, the travel of a day; [*obs.*] 2. Travel by land to any distance and for any time, indefinitely; a tour. 3. Passage from one place to another. 4. It may sometimes include a passing by water.
JOUR'NEY (jur'ny), *v. i.* To travel from place to place; to pass from home to a distance.
JOUR'NEY-WORK, *n.* Work done for hire by a mechanic in his proper occupation.
JOUR'NEY-ER (jur'ny-er), *n.* One who journeys.—*Scott.*
JOUR'NEY-ING, *ppr.* Traveling; passing from place to place.
JOUR'NEY-ING, *n.* A traveling or passing from one place to another.
JOUR'NEY-MAN, *n.* A mechanic who is hired to work for another in his employment.
JOUST. *See* JUST.
JOVE, *n.* [L. *Jovis*, gen. of *Jupiter.*] 1. The name of the supreme deity among the Romans; Jupiter. 2. The planet Jupiter.—*Pope.* 3. The air or atmosphere, or the god of the air.—*Dryden.* 4. In *alchemy*, tin.—*B. Silliman, Jr.*
JO'VI-AL, *a.* 1. Under the influence of Jupiter, the planet.—2. In *alchemy*, a term applied to preparations of tin.
JO'VI-AL, *a.* [Fr. and Sp. *jovial;* It. *gioviale.*] 1. Full of mirth and gladness; fond of good cheer. 2. Expressive of mirth and hilarity.—SYN. Merry; joyous; airy; gay; festive; mirthful; gleeful.
JO'VI-AL-IST, *n.* One who lives a jovial life.—*Hall.*
JO'VI-AL-LY, *adv.* Merrily; gayly; with noisy mirth.
JO'VI-AL-NESS, *n.* Noisy mirth; gayety.
JO'VI-AL-TY, *n.* Merriment; festivity.—*Barrow.*
JOWL, *n.* The cheek. *See* JOLE.
JOWL'ER, *n.* The name of a dog, as a hunting dog, beagle, &c.
JOW'TER, *n.* One who peddles fish on horseback, *i. e.*, a *jolter.*—*Ash.* [*Obs.*]
JOY, *n.* [Fr. *joie.*] 1. The passion or emotion excited by the acquisition or expectation of good; exhilaration of spirits. 2. The expression of high gratification or exhilaration; as, "The roofs with *joy* resound."—*Dryden.* 3. A prosperous and happy state; as, to wish one *joy.* 4. A glorious and triumphant state. 5. The cause of joy or happiness. 6. A term of fondness; the cause of joy.—SYN. Gladness; pleasure; delight; happiness; exultation; transport; felicity; ecstasy; rapture; bliss; gayety; mirth; merriment; festivity; hilarity.
JOY, *v. i.* To rejoice; to be glad; to exult.
JOY, *v. t.* 1. To give joy to; to congratulate; to entertain kindly.—*Prior.* 2. To gladden; to exhilarate.—*Pope.* 3. [Fr. *jouir.*] To enjoy; to have or possess with pleasure, or to have pleasure in the possession of.—*Milton.*—*Dryden;* [*little used.*] *See* ENJOY.
JOY'-IN-SPIR'ING, *a.* Inspiring joy.—*Bowring.*
† JOY'ANCE, *n.* [Old Fr. *joiant.*] Gayety; festivity.
JOY'ED, *pp.* Gladdened; enjoyed.
JOY'FUL, *a.* Full of joy; very glad.—SYN. Merry; lively; blithe; gleeful; gay; festive; joyous; happy; blissful; exulting.
JOY'FUL-LY, *adv.* With joy; gladly.—*Dryden.*
JOY'FUL-NESS, *n.* Great gladness; joy.
JOY'ING, *ppr.* Gladdening; giving joy to.
JOY'LESS, *a.* 1. Destitute of joy; wanting joy. 2. Giving no joy or pleasure.
JOY'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without joy.—*Milton.*
JOY'LESS-NESS, *n.* State of being joyless.—*Donne.*
JOY'OUS, *a.* [Fr. *joyeux.*] 1. Full of joy or gladness. 2. Giving joy, as an occasion.—SYN. Merry; lively; blithe, gleeful; gay; glad; mirthful; sportive; festive; joyful, happy; blissful; charming; delightful.
JOY'OUS-LY, *adv.* With joy or gladness.
JOY'OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being joyous.
† JUB, *n.* A bottle or vessel.—*Chaucer.*
JU'BI-LANT, *a.* [L. *jubilans.*] Uttering songs of triumph; rejoicing; shouting with joy.—*Milton.*
JU-BI-LA'TE, *n.* [L.] A name given to the third Sunday after Easter, because the Church service in early times began that day with the words of the sixty-sixth Psalm, "Jubilate Deo," &c.—*Brande.*
JU-BI-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *jubilatio.*] The act of declaring triumph.
JU'BI-LEE, *n.* [Fr. *jubilé;* L. *jubilum.*] 1. Among the *Jews*, every fiftieth year, being the year following the revolution of seven weeks of years, at which time all the slaves were liberated, and all lands which had been alienated during the whole period reverted to their former owners. This was a time of great rejoicing. 2. A season of great public joy and festivity. 3. A church solemnity or ceremony celebrated at Rome, in which the pope grants plenary indulgence.
JU-CUND'I-TY, *n,* [L. *jucunditas.*] Pleasantness; agreeableness.—*Brown.* [*Little used.*]
JU-DA'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the Jews.—*Milner.*
JU-DA'IC-AL, }
JU-DA'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* After the Jewish manner.
JU'DA-ISM, *n.* [Fr. *judaisme.*] 1. The religious doctrines and rites of the Jews, as enjoined in the laws of Moses. 2. Conformity to the Jewish rites and ceremonies.
JU-DA-I-ZA'TION, *n.* A conforming to the Jewish religion or ritual.—*Southey.*
JU'DA-IZE, *v. i.* [Fr. *judaiser.*] To conform to the religious doctrines and rites of the Jews.
JU'DA-IZ-ER, *n.* One who conforms to the religion of the Jews.—*Macknight.*
JU'DA-IZ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Conforming to the doctrines and rites of the Jews.
JU'DAS-TREE, *n.* A leguminous flowering tree common in the East, on which, as some say, Judas hung himself.
JUD'DOCK, *n.* A small snipe; called, also, *jack-snipe.*
JUDGE, *n.* [Fr. *juge.*] 1. A civil officer who is invested with authority to hear and determine causes, civil or criminal, between parties. 2. The Supreme Being. 3. One who presides in a court of judicature. 4. One who has skill to decide on the merits of a question, or on the value of any thing; one who can discern truth and propriety.—5. In the *history of Israel*, a chief magistrate, with civil and military powers.
JUDGE, *v. i.* [Fr. *juger.*] 1. To compare facts or ideas, and perceive their agreement or disagreement, and thus to distinguish truth from falsehood. 2. To form an opinion; to bring to issue the reasoning or deliberations of the mind. 3. To hear and determine, as in causes on trial; to pass sentence. 4. To discern; to distinguish; to consider accurately, for the purpose of forming an opinion or conclusion.
JUDGE, *v. t.* 1. To hear and determine a case; to examine and decide. 2. To try; to examine and pass sentence on. 3. Rightly to understand and discern. 4. To censure rashly; to pass severe sentence. 5. To esteem; to think; to reckon. 6. To rule or govern. 7. To doom to punishment; to punish.
JUDGE-AD'VO-CATE, *n.* A person appointed to act as public prosecutor in courts-martial.
JUDGED, *pp.* Heard and determined; tried judicially sentenced; censured; doomed.
JUDG'ER, *n.* One who judges or passes sentence.
JUDGE'SHIP (judj'ship), *n.* The office of a judge.
JUDG'ING, *ppr.* Hearing and determining; forming an opinion; dooming.
JUDG'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *jugement.*] 1. The act of judging; the act or process of the mind in comparing its ideas, to find their agreement or disagreement, or in examining facts, to ascertain truth. 2. The faculty of the mind by which man is enabled to compare ideas and ascertain the relations of terms and propositions; as, a person of good *judgment.* 3. The determination of the mind, formed from comparing the relations of ideas, or the comparison of facts and arguments.—4. In *law*, the sentence or doom pronounced in any cause, civil or criminal, by the judge or court by which it is tried. 5. The right or power of passing sentence.—*Shak.* 6. A deliberate act of determining or deciding. 7. Opinion; notion; as, "She, in my *judgment*, was as fair as you." *Shak.*—8. In *Scripture*, the spirit of wisdom and prudence, enabling a person to discern right and wrong, good and evil. 9. A remarkable punishment; an extraordinary calamity inflicted by God on sinners. 10. The spiritual government of the world. 11. The righteous statutes and commandments of God are called his *judgments.* 12. The doctrines of the Gospel, or

God's word. 13. Justice and equity.—*Luke*, xi.—*Isa.*, i. 14. The decrees and purposes of God concerning nations. —*Rom.*, xi. 15. A court or tribunal.—*Matt.*, v. 16. Controversies, or decisions of controversies.—*Cor.*, vi. 17. The Gospel, or kingdom of grace.—*Matt.*, xii. 18. The final trial of the human race, when God will decide the fate of every individual, and award sentence according to justice.—Syn. Decision; determination; award; criticism; estimate; discrimination; penetration; discernment; sagacity; intelligence.

JUDG'MENT-DAY, *n.* The last day, or day when final judgment will be pronounced on the subjects of God's moral government.

JUDG'MENT-HALL, *n.* The hall where courts are held.

JUDG'MENT-SEAT, *n.* 1. The seat or bench on which judges sit in court. 2. A court; a tribunal.

JU'DI-CA-BLE, *a.* That may be tried and judged.

JU'DI-CA-TIVE, *a.* Having power to judge.—*Hammond.*

JU'DI-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Dispensing justice.

JU'DI-CA-TO-RY, *n.* [L. *judicatorium.*] 1. A court of justice; a tribunal. 2. Distribution of justice.—*Clarendon.*

JU'DI-CA-TURE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The power of distributing justice by legal trial and determination. 2. A court of justice; a judicatory.—*South.*

JU-DI"CIAL (ju-dish'al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to courts of justice. 2. Practiced in the distribution of justice. 3. Proceeding from a court of justice. 4. Issued by a court, under its seal. 5. Inflicted, as a penalty or in judgment.

JU-DI"CIAL-LY, *adv.* 1. In the forms of legal justice. 2. By way of penalty or judgment.

JU-DI"CIA-RY (ju-dish'a-re), *a.* [Fr. *judiciaire.*] 1. Passing judgment or sentence. 2. Pertaining to the courts of judicature.

JU-DI"CIA-RY, *n.* That branch of government which is concerned in the trial and determination of controversies between parties, and of criminal prosecutions; the system of courts of justice in a government. [*United States.*]

JU-DI"CIOUS (ju-dish'us), *a.* [Fr. *judicieux.*] 1. According to sound judgment; adapted to obtain a good end by the best means; as, a *judicious* course. 2. Acting according to sound judgment; possessing sound judgment; directed by reason and wisdom, as a person.—Syn. Prudent; rational; wise; skillful; discerning; sagacious.

JU-DI"CIOUS-LY, *adv.* With good judgment; with discretion or wisdom; skillfully.

JU-DI"CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of acting or being according to sound judgment.

JUG, *n.* [D. *jugge.*] A vessel, usually earthen, with a swelling belly and narrow mouth, used for holding liquors.

JUG, *v. i.* To utter a sound resembling this word, as certain birds do, especially the nightingale.

JU'GA-TED, *a.* Coupled together.

JUG'GLE, *v. i.* [D. *guichelen* or *goochelen*; It. *giocolare.*] 1. To play tricks by sleight of hand; to amuse and make sport by tricks, which make a false show of extraordinary powers. 2. To practice artifice or imposture.

JUG'GLE, *v. t.* To deceive by trick or artifice.

JUG'GLE, *n.* 1. A trick by legerdemain. 2. An imposture; a deception.—*Tillotson.*

JUG'GLER, *n.* [Sp. *juglar*; Fr. *jongleur.*] 1. One who practices or exhibits tricks by sleight of hand; one who makes sport by tricks of extraordinary dexterity. 2. A cheat; a deceiver; a trickish fellow.—*Shak.*

JUG'GLER-Y, *n.* Legerdemain.

JUG'GLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Playing tricks by sleight of hand; deceiving.

JUG'GLING, *n.* 1. The act or practice of exhibiting tricks of legerdemain. Hence, 2. Trickery; deceit.

JUG'GLING-LY, *adv.* In a deceptive manner.

JU'GU-LAR, *a.* [L. *jugulum.*] Pertaining to the neck or throat; as, the *jugular* vein.

JU'GU-LAR, *n.* A large vein of the neck.

JU'GU-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *jugulo.*] To kill.—*Hall.*

JU'GU-LA-TED, *pp.* Killed; destroyed.

JU'GU-LA-TING, *ppr.* Killing; destroying.

JUICE (jūse), *n.* [D. *juys*; Fr. *jus.*] The sap of vegetables; the fluid part of animal substances.

JUICE, *v. t.* To moisten.—*Fuller.* [*Obs.*]

JUICED (jūst), *pp.* Moistened.

JUICE'LESS (jūse'les), *a.* Destitute of juice; dry; without moisture.—*More.*

JUI'CI-NESS (jū'se-nes), *n.* The state of abounding with juice; succulence in plants.

JUIC'ING, *ppr.* Moistening.

JUI'CY (jū'sy), *a.* Abounding with juice; moist; succulent. —*Bacon.*

JUISE, *n.* [L. *jus.*] Judgment; justice.—*Gower.* [*Obs.*]

JU'JUBE, *n.* The name of a plant and of its fruit, from which a pectoral compound was formerly made. The term *jujube*, or *jujube paste*, is now applied to an expectorant made of gum Arabic sweetened.

† JUKE, *v. i.* [Fr. *jucher.*] To perch on something; to bend the head and toss it back, as in acts of civility.—*Smart.*

JU'LEP, *n.* [Fr. *julep.*] In *pharmacy*, a medicine serving as a vehicle to other forms of medicine.

JU'LIAN, *a.* Noting the old account of the year, as regulated by Julius Cæsar, which was superseded in England in 1752 by the Gregorian year, or new style.—*Julian period*, see Period.

JU'LIAN ALPS, called, also, *Carnian*, between Venetia and Noricum.—*D'Anville.*

JU'LIS, *n.* A small fish, belonging to the Wrasse family, of a bright violet color.

JU'LUS, *n.* [Gr. *ουλος.*] 1. In *botany*, a catkin or ament, a species of inflorescence, like those of the hazel, &c. 2. A genus of multiped insects.

JU-LY', *n.* The seventh month of the year, so called from *Julius*, the surname of Caius Cæsar, who was born in this month. Before that time, this month was called *Quintilis*, or the fifth month, as reckoned from March.

JU-LY'-FLOW-ER, *n.* The name of certain species of plants. *See* Gilly-flower.

JU'MART, *n.* [Fr.] The offspring of a bull and a mare.

JUM'BLE, *v. t.* [Chaucer, *jombre.*] To mix in a confused mass; to put or throw together without order.

JUM'BLE, *v. i.* To meet, mix, or unite in a confused manner.—*Swift.*

JUM'BLE, *n.* 1. Confused mixture, mass, or collection without order.—*Swift.* 2. A small cake, in shape like a ring.

JUM'BLED, *pp.* or *a.* Mixed or collected in a confused mass.

† JUM'BLE-MENT, *n.* Confused mixture.

JUM'BLER, *n.* One who mixes things in confusion.

JUM'BLING, *ppr.* Putting or mixing in a confused mass.

JUMB'LING-LY, *adv.* In a confused manner.

† JU'MENT, *n.* [Fr.; L. *jumentum.*] A beast of burden.

JUMP, *v. i.* 1. To leap; to skip; to spring. 2. To spring over any thing; to pass to at a leap; as, to *jump* to a conclusion. 3. To bound; to pass from object to object; to jolt. 4. To agree; to tally; [*vulg.*] 5. To risk;—*Shak.*

JUMP, *v. t.* To pass by a leap; to pass over eagerly or hastily. [*Over* is here understood.]

JUMP, *n.* 1. The act of jumping; a leap; a spring; a bound. 2. A lucky chance.—*Shak.*

JUMP, *n.* [Fr. *jupe*; It. *giubba.*] A kind of loose or limber stays or waistcoat, worn by females.

† JUMP, *adv.* [from *jump*, to agree or tally.] Exactly.—*Shak.*

JUMPED (jumpt), *pp.* Passed by a leap.

JUMP'ER, *n.* One who jumps.

JUMP'ING, *ppr.* Leaping; springing; bounding.

JUMP'ING, *n.* The act of leaping or springing.

JUNE'ATE, *n.* [It. *giuncata.*] 1. A cheese-cake; a kind of sweetmeat of curds and sugar. 2. Any kind of delicate food. 3. A furtive or private entertainment; [it is now written *junket.*]

JUNE'OUS, *a.* [L. *junceus* or *juncosus.*] Full of bulrushes. [*Little used.*]

JUNC'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *junctio.*] 1. The act or operation of joining. 2. Union; coalition; combination. 3. The place or point of union.

JUNC'TURE, *n.* [L. *junctura.*] 1. A joining; union; amity. 2. A union of two bodies; a seam; *particularly*, a joint or articulation. 3. The line or point at which two bodies are joined. 4. A point of time; *particularly*, a point rendered critical or important by a concurrence of circumstances.

JUNE, *n.* [L. *junius*; Fr. *juin.*] The sixth month of the year, when the sun enters the sign Cancer.

JUNE'A-TING, *n.* A kind of early apple, which ripens in June.—*P. Cyc.*

JUN"GLE, *n.* [Hindoo.] In *Hindostan*, land mostly covered with forest trees, brush-wood, &c., or coarse, reedy vegetation, but not wholly uninhabited; sometimes equivalent to *country*, as distinguished from *villages.*—*Malcom.*

JUN"GLY, *a.* Consisting of jungles; abounding with jungles.—*Asiat. Res.*

* JUN'IOR (jūn'yur), *a.* [L.] 1. Younger; not as old as another. 2. Noting the third year of the collegiate course in American colleges, or the first year in theological seminaries.

* JUN'IOR, *n.* 1. A person younger than another. 2. One in the third year of his collegiate course at an American college; formerly called *junior sophister.* [*See* Sophister.] Also, one in the first year of his course at a theological seminary.

JUN-IOR'I-TY (jūn-yor'e-te), *n.* The state of being junior.—*Bullokar.*

JU'NI-PER, *n.* [L. *juniperus.*] A tree or shrub bearing berries of a bluish color, the oil of which is used to give to gin its peculiar flavor.

JUNK, *n.* [L. *juncus.*] 1. Pieces of old cable or old cordage, used for making points, gaskets, mats, &c., and, when untwisted and picked to pieces, it forms oakum for filling the seams of ships. 2. A ship used in China; a Chinese vessel; [*an Eastern word.*] 3. A thick piece. *See* Chunk.

JUNK'ET, *n.* [*See* Juncate.] 1. A sweetmeat.—*Shak.* 2. A stolen entertainment.

JUNK'ET, *v. i.* 1. To feast in secret; to make an entertainment by stealth.—*Swift.* 2. To feast.—*South.*

JŪ'NO, *n.* [L.] 1. In *mythology*, the sister and wife of Jupiter, reputed to preside over marriage, and protect married women.—2. In *astronomy*, one of the small planets or asteroids between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

JUN'TA, *n.* [Sp.] A grand Spanish council of state.—*Brande.*

JUN'TO, *n.* [Sp. *junta*; It. *giunto.*] A cabal; a meeting or collection of men combined for secret deliberation and intrigue for party purposes; a faction.

JŪ'PI-TER, *n.* [L.] 1. The supreme deity among the *Greeks* and *Romans.* 2. One of the superior planets, remarkable for its brightness.

JUP-PON', *n.* [Fr. *jupon.*] A short, close coat.

JŪ'RAT, *n.* [Fr.] In *England*, a magistrate in some corporations; an alderman, or an assistant to a bailiff.

JŪ'RA-TO-RY, *a.* [Fr. *juratoire.*] Comprising an oath. [*Rare.*]

JŪ'RE DI-VI'NO. [L.] By divine right.

JU-RID'IC-AL, *a.* [L. *juridicus.*] 1. Acting in the distribution of justice; pertaining to a judge. 2. Used in courts of law or tribunals of justice.

JU-RID'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to forms of law, or proceedings in tribunals of justice; with legal authority.

JU-RIS-CON'SULT, *n.* [L. *juris consultus.*] A man learned in the law; a counselor at law; a master of Roman jurisprudence.

JU-RIS-DIC'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *jurisdictio.*] 1. The legal power or authority of doing justice in cases of complaint; the power of executing the laws and distributing justice. 2. Power of governing or legislating. 3. The power or right of exercising authority. 4. The limit within which power may be exercised.

JU-RIS-DIC'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to jurisdiction.

JU-RIS-DIC'TIVE, *a.* Having jurisdiction.—*Milton.*

JU-RIS-PRŪ'DENCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *jurisprudentia.*] The science of law; the knowledge of the laws, customs, and rights of men in a state or community, necessary for the due administration of justice.

JU-RIS-PRŪ'DENT, *a.* Understanding law.—*West.*

JU-RIS-PRU-DEN'TIAL, *a.* Pertaining to jurisprudence.

JŪ'RIST, *n.* [Fr. *juriste.*] 1. A man who professes the science of law; one versed in the law, or, *more particularly*, in the civil law; a civilian. 2. One versed in the law of nations, or who writes on the subject.

JŪ'ROR, *n.* [L. *jurator.*] One who serves on a jury.

JŪ'RY, *n.* [Fr. *juré.*] A number of freeholders, selected in the manner prescribed by law, impanneled and sworn to inquire into and try any matter of fact, and to declare the truth on the evidence given them in the case.—*Juries* are of two kinds, *grand* and *petty* or *petit.* The office of the former is to present for trial persons supposed to be guilty of an offense; that of the latter is to try causes, both civil and criminal. In addition to these, there are *juries of inquest*, which are summoned occasionally in cases of sudden or violent death, to examine into the cause.

JŪ'RY-MAST, *n.* A mast erected in a ship, to supply the place of one carried away in a tempest or an engagement, &c.

JŪ'RY-MAN, *n.* One who is impanneled on a jury, or who serves as a juror.

JUS GEN'TI-UM (-she-um). [L.] The law of nations.

JUST, *a.* [Fr. *juste*; L. *justus.*] 1. Regular; orderly; due; suitable; as, *just* array.—*Addison.* 2. Exactly proportioned; proper; as, *just* distance.—*Shak.* 3. Full; complete to the common standard; as, *just* stature.—*Bacon.* 4. Full; true; [*a sense allied to the preceding, or the same;*] as, to come to a *just* battle. *Knolles.*—5. In a *moral sense*, upright; honest; having principles of rectitude; or conforming exactly to the laws, and to principles of rectitude in social conduct; equitable in the distribution of justice. —6. In an *evangelical sense*, righteous; religious; influenced by a regard to the laws of God. 7. Conformed to rules of justice; doing equal justice; fair; as, *just* weights. 8. Conformed to truth; exact; proper; accurate; as, a *just* idea or remark. 9. True; founded in truth and fact, as a charge. 10. Innocent; blameless; without guilt. 11. Equitable; due; merited; as, a *just* sentence. 12. True to promises; faithful. 13. Impartial; allowing what is due; giving fair representation of character, merit, or demerit.

JUST, *adv.* 1. Close or closely; near or nearly, in place. 2. Near or nearly, in time; almost. 3. Exactly; nicely; accurately; as, *just* alike. 4. Merely; barely; exactly; as, *just* enough. 5. Narrowly.

JŪST, *n.* [Fr. *joute*, now *joute*; Sp. *justa.*] A mock encounter on horseback; a combat for sport or for exercise, in which the combatants pushed with lances and swords, man to man, in mock fight; a tilt; one of the exercises at tournaments.

JUST, *v. i.* [Fr. *jouter*; Sp. *justar.*] 1. To engage in mock fight on horseback. 2. To push; to drive; to justle.

JŪSTE' MIL-IEU' (zhūst' mil-yu'). In *French politics*, a party which claim to hold the *exact middle point* between the old monarchical and the recent republican principles.

JUS'TICE, *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *justicia*; L. *justitia.*] 1. The virtue which consists in giving to every one what is his due; practical conformity to the laws and to principles of rectitude in the dealings of men with each other; honesty; integrity in commerce or mutual intercourse. 2. Impartiality; equal distribution of right in expressing opinions; fair representation of facts respecting merit or demerit. 3. Equity; agreeableness to right. 4. Vindictive retribution; merited punishment. 5. Right; application of equity.—6. [Low L. *justiciarius.*] A person commissioned to hold courts, or to try and decide controversies and administer justice to individuals.

JUS'TICE, *v. t.* To administer justice.—*Bacon.* [*Rare.*]

JUS'TICE-A-BLE, *a.* Liable to account in a court of justice.—*Hayward.* [*Little used.*]

† JUS'TI-CER, *n.* An administrator of justice.—*Bp. Hall.*

JUS'TICE-SHIP, *n.* The office or dignity of a justice.

JUS-TI'CIA-BLE, *a.* Proper to be examined in courts of justice.

JUS-TI'CIA-RY, } *n.* [L. *justiciarius.*] 1. An administrator
JUS-TI'CIAR, } of justice. 2. A chief justice. 3. One who boasts of the justice of his own act; [*not used.*]

JUST'I-FI-A-BLE, *a.* That may be proved to be just; that may be vindicated on principles of law, reason, rectitude, or propriety.—SYN. Defensible; vindicable; warrantable excusable.

JUST'I-FI-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being justifiable rectitude; possibility of being vindicated.

JUST'I-FI-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that admits of vindication or justification; rightly.

JUS-TI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of justifying; a showing to be just or conformable to law, rectitude, or propriety; vindication; defense. 2. Absolution. *Shak.*—3. In *law*, the showing of a sufficient reason in court why a defendant did what he is called to answer.—4. In *theology*, remission of sin and absolution from guilt and punishment.

JUST-IFI-CA-TIVE, *a.* Justifying; that has power to justify.

JUST-I-FI-CĀ'TOR, *n.* One who justifies. [*Little used.*]

JUST-IFI-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Vindicatory; defensory.—*Johnson.*

JUST'I-FĪ-ER, *n.* 1. One who justifies; one who vindicates, supports, or defends. 2. He who pardons and absolves from guilt and punishment.

JUST'I-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *justifier.*] 1. To prove or show to be just, or conformable to law, right, justice, propriety, or duty; to vindicate as right.—2. In *theology*, to pardon and clear from guilt. 3. To cause another to appear comparatively righteous, or less guilty than one's self. 4. To judge rightly of. 5. To accept as just and treat with favor. —SYN. To defend; maintain; excuse; exculpate; absolve.

JUST'I-FY, *v. i.* In *printing*, to agree; to suit; to conform exactly; to form an even surface or true line with something else.

JUST'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* 1. Making or proving to be just.—2. *a.* In *theology*, that has the quality of absolving from guilt; as, *justifying* faith.

JUS'TLE (jus'sl), *v. i.* [*See* JOSTLE.] To run against; to encounter; to strike against; to clash.

JUS'TLE (jus'sl), *v. t.* To push; to drive; to force by rushing against.

JUS'TLED, *pp.* Pushed; forced, by driving against.

JUST'LING, *n.* Shock; the act of rushing against each other.

JUST'LY, *adv.* 1. In conformity to law, justice, or propriety; by right. 2. According to truth and facts. 3. Honestly; fairly; with integrity. 4. Properly; accurately; exactly.

JUST'NESS, *n.* Conformity to some standard of correctness or propriety; as, the *justness* of proportions, of a description, of a claim.—SYN. Accuracy; exactness; correctness; propriety; fitness; reasonableness; equity; uprightness; justice.

JUT, *v. i.* [a different spelling of *jet.*] To shoot forward to project beyond the main body.

JUT, *n.* A shooting forward; a projection.

JUT'-WIN-DŌW, *n.* A window that projects from the line of a building.

JUT'TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Shooting out; projecting.

JUT'TING-LY, *adv.* In a projecting manner.

† JUT'TY, *v. i.* To jut.—*Shak.*

JUT'TY, *n.* A projection in a building; also, a pier or mole

JŪ'VE-NAL, *n.* A sportive name for a youth.—*Shak.*

JU-VE-NES'CENT, *a.* Becoming young.—*Lamb.*

JU-VE-NES'CENCE, *a.* A growing young.

JŪ'VE-NILE. *a.* [L. *juvenilis.*] 1. Young; youthful; as, *juvenile* years or age. 2. Pertaining or suited to youth; as, *juvenile* sports.

JŪ'VE-NILE-NESS, } *n.* 1. Youthfulness; youthful age. 2.
JU-VE-NIL'I-TY, } Light and careless manner; the manners or customs of youth.

JUX-TA-POS'IT-ED, *a.* [L. *juxta*, and *posited*.] Placed near; adjacent or contiguous.—*Macquer.*

JUX-TA-PO-SĬ"TION (-po-zish'un), *n.* [L. *juxta*, and *position*.] A placing or being placed in nearness or contiguity; as the parts of a substance or of a composition.

K.

K, the eleventh letter of the English alphabet, is borrowed from the Greeks, being the same character as the Greek *kappa*, answering to the Oriental *kaph*. It represents a close articulation, formed by pressing the root of the tongue against the upper part of the mouth, with a depression of the lower jaw and opening of the teeth. It is usually denominated a *guttural*, but is more properly a *palatal*. Before all the vowels it has one invariable sound, corresponding with that of *c* before *a*, *o*, and *u*, as in *keel*, *ken*. K is silent before *n*, as in *know*, *knife*, *knee*.

As a *numeral*, K stands for 250; and, with a stroke over it, thus, $\overline{K}$, for 250,000.

KAF'FER. *See* CAFFER.

KA-KOX'ENE. *See* CACOXENE.

KĀLE, *n.* [L. *caulis*.] A kind of cabbage, having the leaves loose and generally curled or wrinkled, but not formed into a close, round head.—*Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

KĀLE'-YĀRD, *n.* In *Scotland*, a kitchen-garden.—*Jamieson.*

KA-LEĬD'O-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. καλος, ειδος, and σκοπεω.] An optical instrument, invented by Dr. Brewster, which, by an arrangement of reflecting surfaces, presents to the eye a variety of beautiful colors and perfectly symmetrical forms.—*Ed. Encyc.*

KAL'EN-DAR. *See* CALENDAR.

KAL'EN-DER, *n.* A sort of dervise. *See* CALENDER.

KĀ'LĬ (kā'le), *n.* A plant, a species of *salsola*, or glass-wort, the ashes of which are used in making glass. Hence *alkali*, which see.

KĀ'LIF. *See* CALIF.

KAL'MI-A, *n.* The name of a genus of evergeen shrubs, natives of North America, sometimes incorrectly called *laurel*.

KA-LOY'ER. *See* CALOYERS.

KAL'SO-MĪNE, *n.* A kind of paint without oil, used on the walls of rooms, ceilings, &c.

† KAM, *a.* [W. *cam*.] Crooked; awry.—*Shak.*

KAM'SIN, *n.* A hot, southerly wind in Egypt, the simoom.

KĀN, } *n.* In *Persia*, an officer answering to a governor in
KĀUN, } Europe or America.—Among the *Tartars*, a chief
KHAN, } or prince. *See* KHAN.

KAN"GA-ROO', *n.* A singular quadruped found in New Holland. Its fore-feet are extremely short, and almost useless for walking. It moves forward by leaps.

KANT'I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the philosophical system of Emanuel Kant, a German philosopher. Used *as a noun*, a believer in the system of Kant.

KANT'ISM, *n.* The doctrines or theory of Kant.

KANT'IST, *n.* A disciple or follower of Kant.

KĀ'O-LIN, *n.* Porcelain clay, composed of silica and alumina, from decomposed feldspar. This, in making porcelain, is mingled with a fusible, earthy matter called *petunse*.

KĂRPH'O-LĪTE, *n.* [Gr. καρφος and λιθος.] A fibrous mineral, occurring in tufts of a straw-yellow color, consisting of silica, alumina, oxyd of manganese, and water.—*Dana.*

KĀ'TY-DID, *n.* A large insect of a greenish color, belonging to the order *orthoptera*. They are abundant in the United States during the autumn; and at night, by means of a membrane in their wing-covers, make a peculiar, harsh sound, nearly articulate, resembling the combination *ka-ty-did*; whence the name.—*E. C. Herrick.*

KA-VASS', *n.* In *Turkey*, an armed constable.

KĄW, *v. i.* [from the sound.] To cry as a raven, crow, or rook.—*Locke.* *See* CAW.

KĄW, *n.* The cry of the raven, crow, or rook.—*Dryden.*

KĄWN, *n.* In *Turkey*, a public inn; commonly *khan*.

KĄYLE, *n.* [Fr. *quille*.] 1. A nine-pin, a kettle-pin; sometimes written *keel*. 2. A kind of play, in *Scotland*, in which nine holes, ranged in threes, are made in the ground, and an iron ball rolled in among them.

KAZ'ARD-LY, *a.* Unlucky; liable to accident. [*N. of Eng.*]

KEB'LAH, *n.* The point toward which Mohammedans turn their faces in prayer, being the direction of the temple at Mecca.

KE¢K, *v. i.* [G. *kŭken*.] To heave the stomach; to reach, as in an effort to vomit.—*Swift.* [*Little used.*]

KE¢K, *n.* A reaching or heaving of the stomach.

KE¢K'LE (kek'l), *v. t.* To wind old rope round a cable to preserve its surface from being fretted, or to wind iron chains round a cable to defend it from the friction of a rocky bottom or from the ice.

KE¢K'SY (commonly pronounced *kex*), *n.* [qu. Fr. *cigue*.] Hemlock; a hollow-jointed plant.—*Shak.* [*Obs.*]

KE¢K'Y, *a.* 1. Resembling a kex. 2. *n.* An Indian scepter.

KEDǤE, *n.* A small anchor, with an iron stock, used to keep a ship steady, or in warping it ahead. [Sometimes written *kedger*.]

KEDǤE, *v. t.* To warp, as a ship; to move by means of a kedge, as in a river.

KEDǤE, } *a.* Brisk; lively.—*Forby.*
KEDǤ'Y, }

KEDǤED, *pp.* Moved by means of a kedge.

KEDǤ'ER, *n.* [from *kedge*.] 1. A small anchor used in a river. 2. A fish-man.—*Grose.*

KEDǤ'ING, *ppr.* Moving by means of a kedge.

KED'LA¢K, *n.* A weed that grows among wheat and rye, charlock.—*Tusser.*

KEE, *n.*; *pl.* of Cow.—*Gay.* [*Local in England.*]

† KEECH, *n.* A mass or lump.—*Percy.*

KEEK, *v. i.* To peep; to look pryingly. [*Scottish.*]

KEEL, *n.* [Sax. *cæle*; G. and D. *kiel*.] 1. The principal timber in a ship, extending from stem to stern at the bottom, and supporting the whole frame. 2. A low, flat-bottomed vessel, used in the River Tyne to convey coals from Newcastle for loading the colliers.—3. In *botany*, the lower petal of a papilionaceous corol, inclosing the stamens and pistil.—*False keel*, a strong piece of timber bolted under the main keel of a vessel.—*On an even keel*, in a level or horizontal position.

KEEL, *v. t.* 1. To plow with a keel; to navigate.—*J. Barlow.* 2. To turn up the keel; to show the bottom.—*Shak.*

KEEL, *v. t.* [Sax. *cælan*, to cool.] To cool; as, to *keel* the pot.—*Shak.*—*Smart.* [*Obs.*]

KEEL'-BŌAT, *n.* 1. A large covered boat, with a keel, but no sails, used on American rivers to carry freight. 2. *See* KEEL, No. 2.

KEEL'-HĄUL, *v. t.* [D. *kielhaalen*.] To haul under the keel of a ship.

KEEL'-HĄUL-ING, *n.* A mode of punishment by drawing the culprit under the bottom of a vessel by ropes from the yard-arms on each side.—*Totten's Naval Text-Book.*

KEEL'-HĄUL-ING, *ppr.* Inflicting punishment by drawing under a ship.

KEEL'AǤE, *n.* Duty paid for a ship entering at Hartlepool, England.

KEELED, *a.* In *botany*, carinated; having a longitudinal prominence on the back.—*Martyn.*

KEEL'ER, } *n.* One who works in the management of
KEEL'MAN, } barges or vessels: the old word is *keeler*; the modern, *keelman*.

KEEL'ER, *n.* A shallow tub.—*Ray.*

† KEEL'FAT, *n.* [Sax. *cælan*, and *fat*.] A cooler; a vessel in which liquor is set for cooling.

KEEL'ING, *n.* A kind of small cod, of which stock fish is made.

KEEL'ING, *ppr.* Cutting with a keel.

* KEEL'SON (kel'sun), *n.* A piece of timber in a ship, laid on the middle of the floor-timbers over the keel, fastened with long bolts and clinched.

KEEN, *a.* [Sax. *cene*; D. *koen*.] 1. Eager; vehement, as at a sport. 2. Eager; sharp, as an appetite. 3. Sharp; having a very fine edge, as a razor. 4. Piercing; penetrating; severe; [*applied to cold or to wind.*] 5. Bitter; piercing, acrimonious; as, a *keen* retort. 6. Acute of mind; shrewd; penetrating.

KEEN, *v. t.* To sharpen.—*Thomson.* [*Unusual.*]

KEEN'-EȳED (-īde), *a.* Sharp-sighted.

KEEN'-WIT-TED, *a.* Having acute wit or discernment.

KEEN'LY, *adv.* 1. Eagerly; vehemently. 2. Sharply; severely; bitterly.

KEEN'NESS, *n.* 1. Eagerness; vehemence. 2. Sharpness; fineness of edge. 3. The quality of piercing; rigor; sharpness. 4. Asperity; acrimony; bitterness. 5. Acuteness of mind; sharpness.

KEEP, *v. t.*; prct. and pp. *kept*. [Sax. *cepan*.] 1. To hold, to retain in one's power or possession; not to lose or part with. 2. To have in custody for security or preservation. 3. To preserve; to retain. 4. To preserve from falling or from danger; to protect, support, or shield; to guard or sustain. 5. To hold or restrain from departure; to detain. 6. To tend; to have the care of, as a garden. 7. To tend; to feed; to pasture, as cattle. 8. To preserve in any tenor or state; as, "*keep* a stiff rim."—*Addison.* 9. To regard; to attend to.—*Dryden.* 10. To hold in any state, as in order. 11. To continue any state, course, or action. 12. To practice; to do or perform; to obey; to observe in practice; not to neglect or violate, as a command. 13. To fulfill; to perform, as one's agreement. 14. To practice; to use habitually; as, to *keep* good hours. 15. To copy carefully.—*Dryden.* 16. To observe or solemnize, as a feast. 17. To board; to maintain; to supply with necessaries of life. 18. To have in the house; to entertain, as travelers. 19. To maintain; not to intermit, as, to *keep* watch. 20. To hold in one's own bosom; to confine to one's own knowledge; not to disclose or communicate to others; not to betray. 21. To have in pay, as a servant.

To keep back. 1. To reserve; to withhold; not tc disclose or communicate. 2. To restrain; to prevent from advancing. 3. To reserve; to withhold; not to deliver.—***To keep company with.*** 1. To frequent the society of; to associate with. 2. To accompany; to go with, as on a tour.—***To keep down,*** to prevent from rising; not to lift or suffer to be raised.—***To keep in.*** 1. To prevent from escape; to hold in confinement. 2. To conceal; not to tell or disclose. 3. To restrain; to curb.—***To keep off,*** to hinder from approach or attack.—***To keep under,*** to restrain; to hold in subjection.—***To keep up.*** 1. To maintain; to prevent from falling or diminution. 2. To maintain; to continue; to hinder from ceasing.—***To keep out,*** to hinder from entering or taking possession.—***To keep bed,*** to remain in bed without rising; to be confined to one's bed.—***To keep house.*** 1. To maintain a family state. 2. To remain in the house; to be confined.—***To keep from,*** to restrain; to prevent approach.—***To keep a school,*** to maintain or support it; *more properly,* to govern and instruct or teach a school, as a preceptor.—***To keep a term,*** in *universities,* is to reside during a term.

KEEP, *v. i.* 1. To remain in any state. 2. To last; to endure; not to perish or be impaired, as fruit. 3. To lodge; to dwell; to reside for a time. *Shak.*—***To keep from,*** to abstain; to refrain.—***To keep to,*** to adhere strictly; not to neglect or deviate from.—***To keep on,*** to go forward; to proceed; to continue to advance.—***To keep up,*** to remain unsubdued; or not to be confined to one's bed.—In *popular language,* this word signifies to continue; to repeat continually; not to cease.

KEEP, *n.* 1. Care or keeping; as, the *keep* of a horse.—*Wade;* [*rare.*]—2. *Colloquially,* case; condition. 3. Guardianship; restraint; [*little used.*] 4. A strong tower in the middle of a castle, the last resort in a siege.—*Campbell's Mil. Dict.* 5. A place of confinement; in *old castles,* the dungeon.

KEEP'ER, *n.* 1. One who keeps; one who holds or has possession of any thing. 2. One who retains in custody; one who has the care of a prison and the custody of prisoners. 3. One who has the care of a park or other inclosure, or the custody of beasts. 4. One who has the care, custody, or superintendence of any thing.—*Keeper of the Great Seal,* or *lord-keeper,* in *England,* the officer intrusted with the king's great seal. The lord-chancellor holds this office.

KEEP'ER-SHIP, *n.* The office of keeper.—*Carew.* [*Rare.*]

KEEP'ING, *ppr.* Holding; restraining; preserving; guarding; protecting; performing.

KEEP'ING, *n.* 1. A holding; restraint; custody; guard; preservation. 2. Feed; fodder.—3. In *painting,* the observance of a due proportion in the general light and coloring of a picture, so that a proper harmony and gradation prevail throughout the whole. *Brown.*—Hence, 4. In *popular use,* just proportion; conformity; congruity; consistency; as, these are in *keeping* with each other.—*Reed.*

KEEP'ING-ROOM, *n.* The sitting-room in which a family generally live.—*Forby.* [*Sometimes used in New England.*]

KEEP'SAKE, *n.* Any thing kept or given to be kept for the sake of the giver; a token of friendship.

KEEVE, *n.* 1. A large vessel for fermenting liquors; a beer-tub. 2. A mashing-tub. [*Local.*]

KEEVE, *v. t.* 1. To set in a keeve for fermentation. 2. To tip up a cart.—*Ray.*

KEF'FE-KIL. *See* KIEFEKIL.

KEG, *n.* [Fr. *caque.*] A small cask or barrel; written more correctly *cag.*

KELK, *n.* 1. A blow. 2. Large, detached stones. [*Craven dialect.*]

KELK, *v. t.* To beat soundly. [*Local.*]

KELL, *n.* A sort of pottage.—*Ainsworth.*

KELL, *n.* 1. The caul or omentum. [*See* CAUL.] 2. The chrysalis of the caterpillar.—*Ben Jonson.*

KELP, *n.* [Ar. and Pers.] 1. The calcined ashes of seaweed, used in the manufacture of glass. 2. A plant. The popular name of certain species of the genus *salicornia.*

KELP'IE, *n.* An imaginary spirit of the waters, in the form of a horse. [*Scottish.*]

KEL'SON. *See* KEELSON.

KEL'TER, *n.* [Dan. *kilter.*] Regular order or condition; as, to be "out of *kelter.*"—*Barrow.*

† **KEMB,** *v. t.* [Sax. *cemban.*] To comb, which see.

† **KEM'E-LIN,** *n.* A tub; a brewer's vessel.—*Chaucer.*

KEN, *v. t.* [W. *ceniaw;* G. *kennen;* D. *kennen;* Sax. *connan,* ᴄᴎnnan; Goth. *kunnan.*] 1. To see at a distance; to descry. 2. To know; to understand.—*Shak.;* [*obs.*]

KEN, *v. i.* To look round.—*Burton.*

KEN, *n.* View; reach of sight.—*Dryden.*

KEN'DAL-GREEN, *n.* A species of green cloth, made at Kendal in England.—*Shak.*

KEN'NEL, *n.* [Fr. *chenil;* It. *canile.*] 1. A house or cot for dogs, or for a pack of hounds. 2. A pack of hounds or their cry. 3. The hole of a fox or other beast; a haunt.

KEN'NEL, *n.* [It. *canale;* Fr. *canal.*] 1. The water-course of a street; a little canal or channel. 2. A puddle.

KEN'NEL, *v. i.* To lodge; to lie; to dwell, as a dog or a fox.

KEN'NEL, *v. t.* To keep or confine in a kennel.—*Tattler.*

KEN'NEL-CŌAL. *See* CANNEL COAL.

KEN'NELED, *pp.* Kept in a kennel.

KEN'NEL-ING, *ppr.* Keeping in a kennel.

KEN'NING, *n.* View; sight.—*Bacon.*

KEN'TLE (ken't'l), *n.* [W. *cant;* L. *centum.*] In *commerce,* a hundred pounds in weight. [It is written and pronounced also, *quintal.*]

KENT'LEDGE. *n.* In *seamen's language,* pigs of iron for bal last, laid on the floor of a ship.—*Mar. Dict.*

KEPT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *keep.*

KEPT'-MIS'TRESS, *n.* A concubine or woman *kept* by a particular individual as his paramour.—*Booth.*

KERB'-STŌNE, } *See* CURB-STONE.
KIRB'-STŌNE. }

KER'CHIEF (ker'chif), *n.* [contracted from *cover-chief;* Fr. *couvrir* and *chef.*—*Chaucer.*] 1. A head-dress; a cloth to cover the head. 2. A cloth used in dress.

KER'CHIEFED, }
KER'CHIEFT, } *a.* Dressed; hooded; covered.—*Milton.*

KERF, *n.* [Sax. *cyrf;* D. *kerf.*] The cut of an ax, a saw, or other instrument; the notch or slit made in wood by cutting.

KER'MES, *n.* In *zoology,* the name of an insect found on the *quercus ilex,* a species of oak in the south of Europe. The body is full of reddish juice, which is used in dyeing red. From *kermes* comes the word *crimson.*

KER'MES-MIN'ER-AL, *n.* A factitious sulphuret of antimony, obtained in the form of an orange-red powder.

KERN, *n.* 1. An Irish footman or foot-soldier. *Spenser.*—2. In *English laws,* an idle person or vagabond. *Encyc.*—3. Among *printers,* that part of a letter which hangs over the body or shank.—*Adams.*

KERN, *n.* 1. A hand-mill, consisting of two stones, one of which is turned by the hand; usually written *quern,* which see. 2. A churn; [*obs.*]

KERN, *v. i.* [G. and D. *kern.*] 1. To harden, as corn in ripening. 2. To take the form of corns; to granulate.

† **KERN'-BA-BY,** *n.* [*corn-baby.*] An image dressed with corn, and carried before reapers to their harvest-home.

KERN'EL, *n.* [Sax. *cyrnel;* G. and D. *kern.*] 1. The edible substance contained in the shell of a nut. 2. Any thing included in a shell, husk, or integument; a grain or corn. 3. The seed of pulpy fruit.—*Bacon.* 4. The central part of any thing; a small mass around which other matter is concreted; a nucleus.—*Arbuthnot.* 5. A hard concretion in the flesh.

KERN'EL, *v. i.* To harden or ripen into kernels, as the seeds of plants.

KERN'ELED, *a.* Having a kernel.

KERN'EL-LY, *a.* Full of kernels; resembling kernels.

KER'SEY, *n.* [D. *kerzaai.*] A species of coarse woolen cloth.

KER'SEY-MERE, *n.* A twilled, woolen cloth; cassimere. The more common spelling is *cassimere.*

† **KERVE,** *v. t.* To carve.

† **KERV'ER,** *n.* A carver.

† **KE'SAR,** *n.* [from *Cesar.*] An emperor.—*Spenser.*

KES'LOP, *n.* The stomach of a calf prepared for rennet.—*Grose.*

KES'TREL, *n.* A bird of the genus *falco,* or hawk kind.

KETCH, *n.* [Fr. *quaiche;* G. and D. *kits.*] A vessel with two masts, a main and mizzen-mast.

KETCH'UP, *n.* A sauce. *See* CATCHUP.

KET'TLE, *n.* [Sax. *cetl, cetel,* or *cytel;* D. *ketel.*] A vessel of iron or other metal, with a wide mouth, usually without a cover, used for heating and boiling water or other liquor.

KET'TLE-DRUM, *n.* A drum made of a copper vessel like a kettle, covered with parchment. It is now seldom used.

KET'TLE-DRUM-MER, *n.* The man who beats the kettle drum.

KET'TLE-PINS, *n.* Nine-pins; skittles.

KEV'EL, *n.* 1. In *ships,* a piece of timber serving to belay the sheets or great ropes by which the bottoms of the foresail and mainsail are extended. 2. A species of antelope found in Africa. It is similar to the gazelle in its manners and habits.—*P. Cyc.*

KEX, *n.* Hemlock; the stem of the teasel; a dry stalk. *See* KECKSY.

KĒY (kē), *n.* [Sax. *cæg.*] 1. In a *general sense,* a fastener; that which fastens. 2. An instrument for shutting or opening a lock. 3. An instrument by which something is screwed or turned. 4. The stone which binds an arch [*See* KEYSTONE.]—5. In an *organ* or *harpsichord,* the *key,* or *finger key,* is a little lever or piece in the fore-part, by which the instrument is played on by the fingers.—6. In *music,* the *key,* or *key note,* is the fundamental note or tone to which the whole piece is accommodated. Also, a scale of intervals. 7. An index, or that which serves to explain a cipher. 8. That which serves to explain any thing difficult to be understood.—9. In the *Roman Catholic Church,*

ecclesiastical jurisdiction, or the power of the pope. 10. A ledge or lay of rocks near the surface of the water. 11. The husk containing the seed of an ash.

KĒY (kē), *n.* [Ir. *ceigh*; G. *kai*; Fr. *quai.*] A bank or wharf built on the side of a river or harbor for the convenience of loading and unloading ships, and securing them in their stations. It is sometimes written *quay.*

KĒY'-BŌARD, *n.* In *music*, the whole range of the keys of an organ or piano-forte.

†KĒY'-CŌLD, *a.* Cold as an iron key; lifeless.—*Shak.*

KĒY'AGE, *n.* Money paid for the use of a key or quay.

KĒY*ED* (keed), *a.* 1. Furnished with keys. 2. Set to a key, as a tune.

KĒY'HŌLE, *n.* A hole or aperture in a door or lock for receiving a key.

KĒY'STŌNE, *n.* The stone on the top or middle of an arch or vault, which, being wider at the top than at the bottom, enters like a wedge, and binds the work; *properly*, the *fastening-stone.*

KHAN (kawn), *n.* 1. In *Persia*, a governor.—In *Northern Asia*, a prince or chief.—*Brande.* 2. An Eastern inn or caravansary.

KHAN'ATE (kawn'ate), *n.* The dominion or jurisdiction of a khan.—*Tooke.*

KIBE, *n.* A chap or crack in the flesh occasioned by cold; an ulcerated chilblain, as in the heels.

KIB*ED*, *a.* Chapped; cracked with cold; affected with chilblains.—*Darwin.*

KI-BIT'KA, *n.* A Tartar vehicle, consisting of a frame of wood, rounded at top, covered with felt, and placed on wheels, serving as a kind of movable habitation.—*Life of Heber.*

KIB'Y, *a.* Affected with kibes.

KICK, *v. t.* [W. *ciciaw.*] To strike with the foot.

KICK, *v. i.* 1. To practice striking with the foot or feet. 2. To thrust out the foot or feet with violence, either in wantonness, resistance, anger, or contempt; to manifest opposition.

KICK, *n.* A blow with the foot or feet; a striking or thrust of the foot.

KICK*ED* (kikt), *pp.* Struck with the foot or feet.

KICK'ER, *n.* One who kicks.

KICK'ING, *ppr.* Striking with the foot; thrusting out the foot with violence.

KICK'ING, *n.* The act of striking with the foot, or of yerking the foot with violence.

KICK'SHAW, *n.* [corrupted from Fr. *quelque chose.*] 1. Something fantastical or uncommon, or something that has no particular name. 2. A dish so changed by cooking that it can scarcely be known.

† KICK'SHOE (kik'shoo), *n.* A dancer, [*in contempt*;] a caperer; a buffoon.—*Milton.*

KICK'SY-WICK'SY, *n.* A man's wife, in *contempt*, between whom and her husband kicks or winks pass, as the humor dictates.—*Shak.*—*Smart.*

KID, *n.* [Dan. *kid*; Sw. *kid, kidling.*] 1. A young goat. 2. A fagot; a bundle of heath and furze. 3. A small wooden tub or vessel; applied, among seamen, to one in which they receive their food.—*Holloway.*

KID, *v. t.* or *i.* 1. To bring forth a young goat. 2. To make into a bundle, as fagots.

† KID, *v. t.* [Sax. *cythan.*] To show, discover, or make known.—*Gower.*

KID'DED, *pp.* Brought forth, as a young kid.

KID'DER, *n.* [Sw. *kyta.*] An engrosser of corn, or one who carries corn, provisions, and merchandise about the country for sale.

KID'DLE, *n.* A kind of weir in a river for catching fish; corruptly pronounced *kittle.*—*Mag. Charta.*

KID'DŌW, *n.* A web-footed bird, called, also, *guillemot, seahen*, or *skout.*—*Chambers.*

KID'LING, *n.* [Sw.] A young kid.—*Browne.*

KID'NAP, *v. t.* [G. *kinderdieb.*] To steal a human being, man, woman, or child; or to seize and forcibly carry away any person whatever from his own country or state into another.

KID'NAPP*ED* (kid'napt), *pp.* or *a.* Stolen or forcibly carried away, as a human being.

KID'NAP-PER, *n.* One who steals or forcibly carries away a human being; a man-stealer.

KID'NAP-PING, *ppr.* Stealing or forcibly carrying away human beings.

KID'NAP-PING, *n.* The act of stealing or forcible abduction of a human being from his own country or state.

KID'NEY, *n.* 1. The *kidneys* are two oblong flattened bodies, extending from the eleventh and twelfth ribs to the fourth lumbar vertebra, behind the intestines. 2. Sort; kind; disposition; [*a ludicrous use of the word.*] 3. A cant term for a waiting-servant.

KID'NEY-BEAN, *n.* A tough kind of bean, so called from its shape.

KID'NEY-FORM, } *a.* Having the form or shape of a
KID'NEY-SHAPED, } kidney.—*Kirwan.*

KID'NEY-VETCH, *n.* A plant of the genus *anthyllis.*

KID'NEY-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *saxifraga.*

† KĪE, *n. pl.* Kine. [*Scottish.*] *See, also*, KEE and KY.

KIEF'E-KIL, *n.* A species of clay, called, also, *meerschaum*, used chiefly in forming the bowls of tobacco-pipes. *See* MEERSCHAUM.

KIL, *n.* A Dutch word, signifying a channel or bed of a river, and hence a stream.

KIL'DER-KIN, *n.* [qu. D. *kinderkin.*] A small barrel.

KILL, *v. t.* [Sax. *cwellan.*] 1. To deprive of life, animal or vegetable, in any manner or by any means. 2. To butcher, to slaughter for food. 3. To quell; to appease; to calm; to still.

KIL'LAS, *n.* The name of clay-slate among the Cornish miners.

KILL'DEER, } *n.* A small bird in *America*, so called from
KILL'DEE, } its voice or note; a species of plover.

KILL*ED*, *pp.* Deprived of life; quelled; calmed.

KILL'ER, *n.* One who deprives of life; he or that which kills.

KILL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Depriving of life; quelling.

KILL'ING, *n.* A deprivation of life.

KIL'LI-NITE, *n.* A mineral found at Killiney, in Ireland.

KIL'LŌW, *n.* An earth of a blackish color.

KILN (kil), *n.* [Sax. *cyln.*] 1. A large stove or oven; a fabric of brick or stone which may be heated for the purpose of hardening, burning, or drying any thing. 2. A pile of brick constructed for burning or hardening.

KILN'-DRIED (kil'-drīde), *pp.* or *a.* Dried in a kiln.

KILN'-DRY (kil'-drī), *v. t.* To dry in a kiln.

KILN'-DRY-ING, *ppr.* Drying in a kiln.

KIL'O-GRAM, } *n.* [Fr. *kilogramme.*] In the *new system*
KIL'O-GRAMME, } *of French weights and measures*, a thousand *grammes*, or about 2¼ lbs. English.

KI-LOL'I-TER, } *n.* [Fr. *kilolitre.*] In the *new French meas-*
KIL'O-LI-TRE, } *ures*, a thousand *litres.* It contains 264 gallons, or about 4 English hogsheads.

KI-LOM'E-TER, } *n.* [Fr. *kilometre.*] In the *French system*
KIL'O-ME-TRE, } *of measures*, a thousand *metres*, or about ⅝ths of an English mile.

KILT, *n.* A kind of short petticoat worn, instead of breeches, by the Highlanders of Scotland.

† KILT, *pp.* Killed; hurt.

KILT, *v. t.* To tuck up; to truss up, as the clothes. [*Scottish.*]

KIM'BO, } *a.* [Celtic, *cam.*] Crooked; arched; bent.—
KIM'BŌW, } *To set the arms a kimbo*, is to set the hands on the hips, with the elbows projecting outward.

KIN, *n.* [Sax. *cyn, cynn*, or *cind*; Ir. *cine*; G. *kind*; D. *kind.*] 1. Relation, properly by consanguinity or blood. 2. Relatives; kindred; persons of the same race. 3. A relation; a relative. 4. The same generical class; a thing related. 5. As a termination, *kin* is used as a diminutive, denoting *small*, from the sense of *child*; as in *manikin.*

KIN, *a.* Of the same nature; kindred; congenial.

KĪNATE, *n.* A salt formed by the union of kinic acid with a base.—*Ure.*

KĪND, *n.* [Sax. *cyn* or *cynn.* *See* KIN.] 1. Race; genus; generic class. 2. Sort, in a sense more loose than *genus.* 3. Particular nature. 4. Natural state; produce or commodity, as distinguished from *money*; as, taxes levied in *kind.*—*Arbuthnot.* 5. Nature, natural propensity or determination.—*Dryden.* 6. Manner; way; [*little used.*] 7. Sort or species; as, he spoke with a *kind* of scorn or contempt.

KĪND, *a.* [W. and Arm. *cun.*] 1. Disposed to do good to others, and to make them happy by granting their requests, supplying their wants, or assisting them in distress; having tenderness or goodness of nature, as persons or feelings. 2. Proceeding from tenderness or goodness of heart, as acts.—SYN. Benevolent; benign; beneficent; bounteous; gracious; propitious; generous; indulgent; tender; humane; compassionate; good; lenient; clement; mild; gentle; bland; friendly; amicable; affection ate; loving.

KĪND'-HEART'ED, *a.* [*kind* and *heart.*] Having great benevolence.

† KĪND'ED, *a.* Begotten.—*Spenser.* [*See* KIN.]

KIN'DLE (kin'dl), *v. t.* [W. *cynneu.*] 1. To set on fire; to cause to burn with flame; to light. 2. To inflame, as the passions; to exasperate; to rouse; to provoke; to excite to action; to heat; to fire; to animate. 3. [Sax. *cennan.*] To bring forth; [*obs.*]

KIN'DLE, *v. i.* 1. To take fire; to begin to burn with flame. 2. To begin to rage, or be violently excited; to be roused or exasperated.

KIN'DLED, *pp.* Set on fire; inflamed; excited into action

KIN'DLER, *n.* He or that which kindles or sets on fire.

KĪND'LESS, *a.* Destitute of kindness; unnatural.

KĪND'LI-NESS, *n.* 1. Affection; affectionate disposition benignity. 2. Natural disposition.—*Milton.*

KIN'DLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Setting on fire; causing to burn with flame; exciting into action.

KĪND'LY, *a.* 1. Homogeneal; congenial; kindred; of the same nature. 2. Mild; bland; softening.

KĪND'LY, *adv.* With good-will; with a disposition to make others happy, or to oblige; benevolently; favorable.

KĪND'LY-NĀ'TŪRED, *a.* Having a kind disposition.—*Scott.*

KĪND'NESS, *n.* 1. Benevolence; that temper or disposition which delights in contributing to the happiness of others; benignity of nature. 2. Any act of benevolence which promotes the happiness or welfare of others.—SYN. Goodwill; benignity; grace; tenderness; compassion; humanity; indulgence; clemency; mildness; gentleness; goodness; generosity; beneficence; favor; affection.

KIN'DRED, *n.* [from *kin, kind;* Sax. *cynren.*] 1. Relation by birth; consanguinity. 2. Relation by marriage; affinity. 3. Relatives by blood or marriage, more properly the former. 4. Relation; suit; connection in kind.—*Shak.*

KIN'DRED, *a.* Related; congenial; of the like nature or properties; cognate.—*Dryden.*

KĪNE, *pl.* of *Cow;* D. *koeyen.* But *cows* is now used.

KĪNE'-POX, *n.* The vaccine disease.

KING, *n.* [Sax. *cyng, cynig,* or *cyning;* G. *könig;* D. *koning;* Sw. *konung, kung;* Dan. *konge.*] 1. The chief magistrate or sovereign of a nation; a man invested with supreme authority over a nation, tribe, or country; a monarch. 2. A sovereign; a prince; a ruler. 3. A card having the picture of a king. 4. The chief piece in the game of chess.—*King at arms,* an officer in England of great antiquity, and formerly of great authority, whose business is to direct the heralds, preside at their chapters, and have the jurisdiction of armory. There are three kings at arms, viz., *garter, clarencieux,* and *norroy.*

KING, *v. t.* In *ludicrous language,* to supply with a king, or to make royal; to raise to royalty.—*Shak.*

KING'-AP-PLE, *n.* A kind of apple, so called.

KING'-PŌST, *n.* A beam in the frame of a roof rising from the tie-beam to the ridge.

KING'BIRD, *n.* An American bird (the *muscicapa tyrannus*), so called from his boldness and success in contending with other birds.

KING'CRAFT, *n.* The craft of kings; the art of governing. *King James;* [*usually in a bad sense.*]

KING'CUP, *n.* A flower, the butter-cup, a species of crowfoot.—*Gay.*

KING'DŌM, *n.* [*king* and *dom.*] 1. The territory or country subject to a king; an undivided territory under the dominion of a king or monarch. 2. The inhabitants or population subject to a king.—3. In *natural history,* a division; as the animal, vegetable, and mineral *kingdoms.* 4. A region; a tract; the place where any thing prevails and holds sway.—5. In *Scripture,* the government or universal dominion of God. 6. The power of supreme administration. 7. A princely nation or state. 8. Heaven.—*Matt.,* xxvi. 9. State of glory in heaven.—*Matt.,* v. 10. The reign of the Messiah.—*Matt.,* iii. 11. Government; rule; supreme administration.

KING'DŌMED, *a.* Proud of royalty.—*Shak.*

KING'FISH-ER, *n.* A bird of the genus *alcedo,* which preys on fish.

† KING'HOOD, *n.* State of being a king.—*Gower.*

KING'LESS, *a.* Having no king.—*Byron.*

KING'LIKE, *a.* Like a king.

KING'LI-NESS, *n.* A state of being kingly.

KING'LING, *n.* A little king.

KING'LY, *a.* 1. Belonging to a king; suitable to a king.—*Shak.* 2. Royal; regal; sovereign; monarchical. 3. Noble; august; splendid; becoming a king.

KING'LY, *adv.* With an air of royalty; with a superior dignity.

KINGS, *n. pl.* The name of two books of the Old Testament.

KING'S'-BENCH', *n.* A high court or tribunal in England. *See* COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

KING'S EN'GLISH (-ing-glish), *n.* An English phrase for correct or current language of good speakers.

KING'S-EVIL, *n.* A disease of the scrofulous kind.

KING'S'-SPEAR, *n.* A plant of the genus *asphodelus.*

KING'SHIP, *n.* Royalty; the state, office, or dignity of a king.—*King Charles.*

KING'STONE, *n.* A fish.—*Ainsworth.*

KĪNIC, *a.* [D. *kina.*] Pertaining to cinchona.—*Ure.*

KINK, *n.* [Sw. *kink;* D. *kink.*] The twist of a rope or thread, occasioned by a spontaneous winding of the rope or thread when doubled.

KINK, *v. i.* To wind into a kink; to twist spontaneously.

KINK, *n.* A fit of coughing, or a convulsive fit of laughter. [*Scottish.*]

KINK'A-JOU, *n.* A plantigrade carnivorous mammal in South America, about as large as a full-grown cat, and with a prehensile tail.

† KINK'HAUST, *n.* The chincough.

KĪNO, *n.* An astringent vegetable extract, containing tannin, gum, and extractive matter.

† KINS'FŌLK (kinz'fōke), *n.* [*kin* and *folk.*] Relations; kindred; persons of the same family.

KINS'MAN, *n.* [*kin* and *man.*] A man of the same race or family; one related by blood; a relative.—*Dryden.*

KINS'WŌM-AN, *n.* A female relation.—*Dennis.*

KI-OSK', *n.* A Turkish open summer-house supported by pillars.

KIPPER, *n.* A term applied to salmon when unfit to be taken, and to the time when they are so considered. [*England.*]

KIP'PERED-SAL'MON (-sam'mun), *n.* } A salmon split
KIP'PER } open, salted, and dried or smoked. [*Scottish.*] The word *kipper* originally denoted a salmon after the spawning season, when it was unfit for immediate use, and was therefore salted and dried.—*Jamieson.*

KIP'-SKIN, *n.* A kind of leather between cow-hide and calf-skin, made from the hides of young cattle.

KIRK (kurk), *n.* [Sax. *cyrc* or *ciric.*] In *Scotland,* a church. This is the same word as *church,* differently written and pronounced. *See* CHURCH.

KIRK'MAN, *n.* One of the Church of Scotland.

KIRSCH'WAS-SER, *n.* [Germ.] *Literally,* cherry-water; a very strong spirit made in Germany and Switzerland from the fermented juice of cherries.

KIR'TLE, *n.* [Sax. *cyrtel.*] 1. An upper garment; a gown; a petticoat; a short jacket; a mantle.—*Johnson.* 2. A quantity of flax, about a hundred pounds.—*Encyc.*

KIR'TLED (kur'tld), *a.* Wearing a kirtle.

KISS, *v. t.* [Sax. *cyssan;* G. *küssen.*] 1. To salute with the lips. 2. To treat with fondness; to caress.—*Shak.* 3. To touch gently.—*Shak.*

KISS, *n.* 1. A salute given with the lips; a common token of affection. 2. A small piece of confectionery.

KISSED (kist), *pp.* Saluted with a kiss.

KISS'ER, *n.* One who kisses.

KISS'ING, *ppr.* Saluting with the lips.

KISS'ING, *n.* The act of giving a kiss.

KISS'ING-CŌM'FIT (-kum'fit), *n.* Perfumed sugar-plums to sweeten the breath.—*Shak.*

KISS'ING-CRUST, *n.* In *cookery,* the crust of a loaf that touches another.

† KIST, *n.* A chest.

KIT, *n.* [D. *kit.*] 1. A large bottle. 2. A small fiddle. 3. A kind of fish-tub, and a milk-pail. 4. The whole; particularly applied to a soldier's complement of necessaries, a mechanic's bundle of tools, &c. *Grose.*—5. In *Scottish,* the whole; applied to one's property, family, lineage, &c. —*Jamieson.*

KIT'-CAT, *n.* A term applied to a club in London, to which Addison and Steele belonged; so called from Christopher Cat, a pastry-cook, who served the club with mutton pies; applied, also, to portraits a little less than a half length, because such were placed in the club-room.—*Todd.*

KITCH'EN, *n.* [Sax. *cycene;* G. *küche.*] 1. A cook-room; the room of a house appropriated to cookery.—2. In *ships,* the galley or caboose. 3. A utensil for roasting meat.

KITCH'EN-GAR'DEN, *n.* A garden or piece of ground appropriated to the raising of vegetables for the table.

KITCH'EN-MAID, *n.* A female servant whose business is to do the work of a kitchen.

KITCH'EN-STUFF, *n.* Fat collected from pots and dripping-pans.—*Donne.*

KITCH'EN-WENCH, *n.* The woman who cleans the kitchen and utensils of cookery.

KITCH'EN-WŌRK (-wurk), *n.* Work done in the kitchen, as cookery, washing, &c.

KITE, *n.* [Sax. *cyta.*] 1. A rapacious bird of the genus *falco,* or hawk. 2. A name of reproach, denoting rapacity.—*Shak.* 3. A light frame of wood and paper constructed for flying in the air for the amusement of boys.

KITE, *n.* In the *north of England,* the belly.

KITE'FOOT, *n.* A sort of tobacco, so called.

KITE'S'FOOT, *n.* A plant.—*Ainsworth.*

† KITH, *n.* [Sax. *cyththa.*] Acquaintance.—*Kith and kin,* intimate acquaintance and relationship.

KIT'LING, *n.* [L. *catulus.*] A whelp; the young of a beast. —*Ben Jonson.*

KITTEN (kit'tn), *v. i.* To bring forth young, as a cat.

KITTEN (kit'tn), *n.* [D. *katje.*] A young cat, or the young of the cat.

KITTI-WĀKE, *n.* A bird of the gull kind.

† KIT'TLE, } *v. t.* [Sax. *citelan.*] To tickle.—*Sherwood.*
† KIT'TEL, }

KIT'TLISH, *a.* Ticklish; difficult to manage.—*Sir W. Scott* —*Grose.*

KĪVE, *n.* [Fr. *cuve.*] A mashing vat.

KIV'ER, *v. t.* To cover. [*Vulgar.*]

KLICK, *v. i.* [a different orthography or diminutive of *clack.*] 1. To make a small, sharp sound by striking two things together.—2. In *Scotland,* to pilfer, by taking with a snatch.

KLICK, } *n.* A regular sharp noise.
KLICK'ING, }

KNAB (nab), *v. t.* [D. *knappen.*] 1. To seize with the teeth. 2. To lay hold of or apprehend.—*Smart.* [*Vulgar.*]

KNABBED, *pp.* Bitten; gnawed; seized.

† KNAB'BLE, *v. i.* To bite or nibble.—*Brown.*

KNACK (nak), *n.* 1. A little machine; a petty contrivance; a toy.—*Shak.* 2. Dexterity in some slight operation; habitual facility of performance; adroitness. 3. A nice trick.

KNACK (nak), *v. i.* [G. *knacken.*] To crack; to make a sharp, abrupt noise. [*Little used.*]

KNACK'ER (nak'er), *n.* 1. A maker of knacks, toys, or small work. 2. A rope-maker or collar-maker; [*obs.*] 3. One who buys worn-out horses for slaughter, and cuts them up for dog's meat.—*Smart;* [*Eng.*]

KNACK'ISH, *a.* Trickish.—*More.*

KNACK'ISH-NESS, *n.* Artifice; trickishness.—*More.*

KNACK'Y, *a.* Having a knack; cunning; crafty. [*Local.*]

KNAG (nag), *n.* [Dan. *knag.*] 1. A knot in wood, or a protuberant knot; a wart. 2. A peg for hanging things on. 3. The shoot of a deer's horns.

KNAG'GY (nag'gy), *a.* Knotty; full of knots; rough with knots; hence, rough in temper.

KNAP (nap), *n.* [Sax. *cnæp.*] A protuberance; a swelling.—*Bacon.* [*Little used.*] *See* KNOB.

KNAP (nap), *v. t.* [D. *knappen. See* KNAB.] 1. To bite, to bite off; to break short; [*little used.*] 2. To strike with a sharp noise; [*little used.*] Same as *snap.*

KNAP (nap), *v. i.* To make a short, sharp sound.

KNAP'BOT-TLE (nap'bot-tl), *n.* A plant.

KNAP'PISH (nap'pish), *a.* Snappish. *See* SNAP.

KNAP'PLE (nap'pl), *v. i.* To break off with an abrupt, sharp noise.

KNAP'SACK (nap'sak), *n.* [G. *knappsack.*] A frame of leather, or a sack for containing necessaries of food and clothing, borne on the back by soldiers, travelers, &c.

KNAP'WEED (nap'weed), *n.* A plant of the genus *centaurea,* so called, probably, from *knap,* a button.

KNÄR (när), *n.* [G. *knor.*] A knot in wood.

KNÄRLED, *a.* Knotted. *See* GNARLED.

KNÄR'RY, *a.* Knotty.—*Chaucer.*

KNAVE (nāve), *n.* [Sax. *cnapa;* G. *knabe.*] 1. A boy; a man-child; [*obs.*] 2. A servant; [*obs.*] 3. A false, deceitful fellow; a dishonest man or boy. 4. A card with a soldier painted on it.

KNAV'ER-Y (nāv'er-y), *n.* 1. Dishonesty; deception in traffic; trick; petty villainy; fraud. 2. Mischievous tricks or practices.

KNAV'ISH (nāv'ish), *a.* 1. Dishonest; fraudulent. 2. Waggish; mischievous.

KNAV'ISH-LY (nāv'ish-ly), *adv.* 1. Dishonestly; fraudulently. 2. Waggishly; mischievously.

KNAV'ISH-NESS (nāv'ish-nes), *n.* The quality or habit of knavery; dishonesty.

KNAW'EL (naw'el), *n.* A plant (*scleranthus*) growing on sandy soils.

KNEAD (need), *v. t.* [Sax. *cnædan.*] To work and press ingredients into a mass, usually with the hands; *particularly,* to work into a well-mixed mass the materials of bread, cake, or paste.

KNEAD'ED, *pp.* Worked and pressed together.

KNEAD'ING (need'ing), *ppr.* Working and mixing into a well-mixed mass.

KNEAD'ING, *n.* The act of working and mixing into a mass.

KNEAD'ING-TROUGH (need'ing-trawf), *n.* A trough or tray in which dough is worked and mixed.

KNEE (nē), *n.* [Sax. *cneow;* G. *knie;* Dan. *knæ.*] 1. In *anatomy,* the articulation of the thigh and leg bones. 2. A piece of timber or metal cut or cast with an angle somewhat in the shape of the human knee when bent. Thus, in *ship building,* the *knees* used to connect the beams of a ship with her sides or timbers.

† KNEE (nē), *v. t.* To supplicate by kneeling.—*Shak.*

KNEE'-CROOK-ING (nē'-kruk-ing), *a.* Obsequious.—*Shak.*

KNEE'-DEEP (nē'-deep), *a.* 1. Rising to the knees. 2. Sunk to the knees.

KNEE'-HIGH (nē'-hī), *a.* Rising to the knees; as, water *knee-high.*

KNEE'-PAN (nē'-pan), *n.* The round bone on the fore-part of the knee.

KNEE'-TRIBUTE (nē'-trib'yute), *n.* Tribute paid by kneeling; worship or obeisance by genuflection.—*Milton.*

KNEED (need), *a.* 1. Having knees.—2. In *botany,* geniculated; forming an obtuse angle at the joints, like the knee when a little bent; as, *kneed*-grass.

KNEE'HOL-LY (nē'hol-ly), *n.* Butchers' broom, a plant of the genus *ruscus.*

KNEE'HOLM (nē'hōlm), *n.* Kneeholly.

KNEEL (neel), *v. i.* [D. *knielen;* Dan. *knæler.*] To bend the knee; to fall on the knees.

KNEELED, *pret.* and *pp.* of *kneel.*

KNEEL'ER (nēl'er), *n.* One who kneels.

KNEEL'ING (neel'ing), *ppr.* or *a.* Falling on the knees.

KNEEL'ING-LY, *adv.* In a posture of kneeling.

KNELL (nel), *n.* [Sax. *cnyll.*] The sound of a bell rung at a funeral; a tolling.

KNELT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *kneel;* but *kneeled* is better.

KNEW (nū), *pret.* of *know.*

KNICK'KNACK, *n.* Any trifle or toy. [*Familiar.*]

KNIFE (nīfe), *n.; pl.* KNIVES (nīvz). [Sax. *cnif;* Dan. *kniv,* Sw. *knif.*] 1. A cutting instrument with a sharp edge. 2. A sword or dagger.

KNIFE'-GRIND'ER (nīfe'-), *n.* One whose business it is to grind knives.

KNIFE'-HARP'EN-ER, *n.* A machine for sharpening knives.

KNIFE'-TRAY, *n.* A wicker basket or other receptacle for knives.

KNIGHT (nīte), *n.* [Sax. *cniht, cneoht;* G. *knecht.*] 1. In *feudal times,* a *knight* was a man admitted to military rank by a certain ceremony. This privilege was conferred on youths of family and fortune, and hence sprung the honorable title of *knight,* in modern usage. A knight has, in *England,* the title of *Sir.* 2. A pupil or follower.—*Shak.* 3. A champion.—*Knight of the post,* a knight dubbed at the whipping-post or pillory; a hireling witness. *Toone.*—*Knight of the shire,* in *England,* one of the representatives of a county in Parliament, originally a knight, but now any gentleman having an estate in land of six hundred pounds a year is qualified.

KNIGHT (nite), *v. t.* To dub or create a knight, which is done by the king, who gives the person kneeling a blow with a sword, and says, *rise, Sir.*

KNIGHT'-BACH'EL-OR, *n.* The lowest order of knights They were expected to remain unmarried until they had gained some renown by their achievements.—*Brande.*—*Booth.*

KNIGHT-ER'RANT, *n.* [*knight,* and L. *errans, erro,* to wander.] A wandering knight; a knight who traveled in search of adventures for the purpose of exhibiting military skill, prowess, and generosity.

KNIGHT-ER'RANT-RY, *n.* The practice of wandering in quest of adventures; the manners of wandering knights.

KNIGHT'-HEADS (nīte'-hedz), *n. pl.* In *ships,* the timbers next the stem on each side (called *bollard timbers*), and rising high enough to form a support for the bowsprit.

KNIGHT'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a knight.—*Scott.*

KNIGHT'-MAR-SHAL, *n.* An officer in the household of the British king, having cognizance of offenses.

KNIGHT'-SERV-ICE, *n.* In *English feudal law,* a tenure of lands held by knights on condition of performing military service.

KNIGHT'ED (nīt'ed), *pp.* Created a knight.

KNIGHT'HOOD, *n.* 1. The character or dignity of a knight 2. A military order, honor, or degree of ancient nobility conferred as a reward of valor or merit.

KNIGHT'ING, *ppr.* Creating knights.

† KNIGHT'LESS, *a.* Unbecoming a knight.—*Spenser.*

KNIGHT'LI-NESS, *n.* Duties of a knight.—*Spenser.*

KNIGHT'LY (nīte'le), *a.* Pertaining to a knight; becoming a knight.—*Sidney.*

KNIGHT'LY, *adv.* In a manner becoming a knight.—*Sherwood.*

KNIT (nit), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *knit* or *knitted.* [Sax. *cnyttan;* Sw. *knyta.*] 1. To unite, as threads by needles; to connect in a kind of net-work.—2. *Figuratively,* to unite closely, as in love. 3. To join or cause to grow together, as bones.—*Wiseman.* 4. To tie; to fasten. 5. To draw together; to contract, as one's brows.

KNIT (nit), *v. i.* 1. To unite or interweave by needles. 2. To unite closely; to grow together.

KNIT (nit), *n.* Union by knitting; texture. [*Little used.*]

KNITCH (nich), *n.* A fagot or burden of wood.

KNIT'TA-BLE (nit'ta-bl), *a.* That may be knit.

KNIT'TER (nit'ter), *n.* One who knits.

KNIT'TING (nit'ting), *ppr.* Uniting by needles; forming texture; uniting in growth.

KNIT'TING, *n.* 1. The formation of net-work by knitting-needles or machinery. 2. The net-work thus formed.—3. In a *more general sense,* union or junction.—*Wotton.*

KNIT'TING-NEE'DLE (nit'ting-nee'dl), *n.* A long needle, usually made of wire, used for knitting threads into stockings, garters, &c.

KNIT'TING-SHEATH (nit'ting-), *n.* An instrument with a small perforation to receive the end of the needle in knitting.—*Ash.*

KNIT'TLE (nit'l), *n.* 1. A string that draws or gathers together a purse. 2. A small line used in ships to sling hammocks, &c.

KNOB (nob), *n.* [Sax. *cnæp;* G. *knopf.*] 1. A hard protuberance; a hard swelling or rising; a bunch. 2. A round ball at the end of any thing; as, the *knob* of a lock.

KNOBBED, *a.* Containing knobs; full of knobs.

KNOB'BI-NESS (nob'be-nes), *n.* The quality of having knobs, or of being full of protuberances.

KNOB'BY (nob'by), *a.* Full of knobs or hard protuberances; hard.

KNOCK (nok), *v. i.* [Sax. *cnucian*; Sw. *knacka.*] 1. To strike or beat with something thick or heavy. 2. To drive or be driven against; to strike against; to clash.—*To knock under*, to yield; to submit; to acknowledge to be conquered.

KNOCK (nok), *v. t.* To strike; to drive against. 2. To strike a door for admittance; to rap.—*To knock down*, to strike down; to fell; to prostrate by a blow or by blows.—*To knock out*, to force out by a blow or by blows.—*To knock up*, to arouse by knocking.—In *popular use*, to weary out with excessive toil; as, the men were entirely *knocked up.*—*To knock off*, to force off by beating.—At *auctions*, to assign to a bidder by a blow on the counter.—In *seamen's language*, to cease; to desist.—*To knock on the head*, to kill by a blow or by blows.

KNOCK (nok), *n.* 1. A blow; a stroke with something thick or heavy. 2. A stroke on a door, intended as a request for admittance; a rap.

KNOCKED (nokt), *pp.* Beat; struck.

KNOCKER (nok'er), *n.* 1. One who knocks. 2. An instrument or kind of hammer fastened to a door for knocking.

KNOCKING (nok'ing), *ppr.* Beating; striking.

KNOCKING (nok'ing), *n.* A beating; a rap.

KNOLL (nōl), *v. t.* [Sax. *cnyllan.*] To ring a bell, usually for a funeral.—*Shak.*

KNOLL (nōle), *v. i.* To sound, as a bell.—*Shak.*

KNOLL (nōle), *n.* [Sax. *cnoll.*] 1. The top or crown of a hill; but *more generally*, a little round hill or mount; a small elevation of earth. 2. The ringing of a bell.—*Wordsworth.*

KNOLLED, *pp.* Rung or tolled, as a bell.

KNOLLER, *n.* One who tolls a bell.—*Sherwood.*

KNOLLING, *ppr.* Ringing, as a bell.

KNOP (nop), *n.* [a different spelling of *knap* or *nob.*] A knob; a tufted top; a bud; a bunch; a button.

KNOPPED (nopt), *a.* Having knops or knobs; fastened as with buttons.

KNOP'PERN (nop'pern), *n.* A species of gall-nut or excrescence, formed by the puncture of an insect on the flower-cups of the oak.

KNOT (not), *n.* [Sax. *cnotta*; D. *knot.*] 1. The complication of threads made by knitting or tying, a tie; union of cords by interweaving. 2. Any figure, the lines of which frequently intersect each other; as, garden *knots.*—*Bacon.* 3. A bond of association or union. 4. The part of a tree where a branch shoots. 5. A hard, protuberant joint of a plant. 6. A cluster; a collection; a group, as of persons. 7. Difficulty; intricacy; something not easily solved. 8. Any intrigue or difficult perplexity of affairs. 9. A bird of the genus *tringa.* 10. An epaulet.—11. In *seamen's language*, a division of the log-line, serving to measure the rate of a vessel's motion. The number of knots which run off from the reel in half a minute shows the number of miles the vessel sails in an hour.

KNOT (not), *v. t.* 1. To complicate or tie in a knot or knots; to form a knot. 2. To entangle; to perplex. 3. To unite closely.—*Bacon.*

KNOT (not), *v. i.* 1. To form knots or joints, as in plants. 2. To knit knots for fringe.

KNOT'BER-RY (not'ber-ry), *n.* A plant of the genus *rubus.*

KNOT'GRASS (not'gras), *n.* The name of several species of plants, so denominated from the joints of the stem. An infusion of it was once supposed to have the effect of stopping the growth of an animal; and hence, "hindering *knotgrass.*"—*Shak.*

KNOT'LESS (not'les), *a.* Free from knots; without knots.

KNOT'TED (not'ted), *a.* 1. Full of knots; having knots.—*Dryden.* 2. Having intersecting figures. *Shak.*—3. In *geology*, a term applied to rocks which have *knots* or knobs rising from the surface. These consist chiefly of mica, which is less easily decomposed than the other parts of the rock.

KNOT'TI-NESS (not'te-nes), *n.* 1. Fullness of knots; the quality of having many knots or swellings. 2. Difficulty of solution; intricacy.

KNOT'TING, *ppr.* Entangling; uniting closely.

KNOT'TY (not'ty), *a.* 1. Full of knots; having many knots; as, *knotty* timber. 2. Hard; rugged.—*Rowe.* 3. Difficult; intricate; perplexed; as, a *knotty* point.

KNOUT (nowt), *n.* An instrument of punishment in Russia, consisting of a strap of leather about half an inch wide, with which stripes are inflicted on the bare back.

KNOUT (nowt), *v. t.* To inflict punishment with the knout.

KNŌW (nō), *v. t.*; pret. *knew*; pp. *known.* [Sax. *cnawan.*] 1. To perceive with certainty; to understand clearly; to have a clear and certain perception of truth, fact, or any thing that actually exists. 2. To be informed of; to be taught. 3. To distinguish. 4. To recognize by recollection, remembrance, representation, or description. 5. To be no stranger to; to be familiar.—6. In *Scripture*, to have sexual commerce with.—*Gen.*, iv. 7. To approve. 8. To learn.—*Prov.*, i. 9. To acknowledge with due respect.—1 *Thess.*, v. 10. To choose; to favor or take an interest in.—*Amos*, iii. 11. To commit; to have.—2 *Cor.* 12. To have full assurance of; to have satisfactory evidence of any thing, though short of certainty.

KNŌW (nō), *v. i.* 1. To have clear and certain perception; not to be doubtful. 2. To be informed. 3. To take cognizance of; to examine.

KNŌW'A-BLE (nō'a-bl), *a.* That may be known; that may be discovered, understood, or ascertained.

KNŌW'ER (nō'er), *n.* One who knows.

KNŌW'ING (nō'ing), *ppr.* 1. Having clear and certain perception of. 2. *a.* Skillful; well informed; well instructed 3. Conscious; intelligent; significant.

KNŌW'ING (nō'ing), *n.* Knowledge.—*Shak.*

KNŌW'ING-LY (nō'ing-ly), *adv.* With knowledge.

* KNŌW'LEDGE (nol'ej), *n.* 1. A clear and certain perception of that which exists, or of truth and fact; the perception of the connection and agreement, or disagreement and repugnancy, of our ideas; cognition. 2. Learning; erudition; science; illumination of mind. 3. Skill. 4. Acquaintance with any fact or person. 5. Cognizance; notice.—*Ruth*, ii. 6. Information; power of knowing.—*Sidney.* 7. Sexual intercourse; but it is usual to prefix *carnal.*

† KNŌW'LEDGE, for *acknowledge* or *avow.*—*Bacon.*

KNŌWN (nōne), *pp.* or *a.* [from *know.*] Perceived; understood; recognized.

† KNUB (nub), } *v. t.* To beat; to strike with the
† KNUB'BLE (nub'bl), } knuckle.

KNUCKLE (nuk'l), *n.* [Sax. *cnucl*; G. *knöchel.*] 1. The joint of a finger, particularly when protuberant by the closing of the fingers. 2. The knee-joint of a calf. 3. The joint of a plant.—*Bacon*; [*obs.*]

KNUCKLE (nuk'l), *v. i.* To yield; to submit in contest to an antagonist. [From the old practice of striking the under side of a table when beaten in argument.—*Smart.*]

KNUCKLED (nuk'ld), *a.* Jointed.—*Bacon.*

† KNUFF (nuff), *n.* A lout; a clown.

KNUR (nur), } *n.* [G. *knorren.*] A knot; a hard sub-
KNURL (nurl), } stance.—*Woodward.*

KNURLED, *a.* Full of knots.

KNURL'Y (nur'ly), *a.* Full of knots; hard.

KNUR'RY (nur'ry), *a.* Full of knots.

KŌ'BA, *n.* An animal resembling an antelope, found in Central Africa.

KŌH, *n.* *Cow*; the word used in calling cows. [Pers. *koh*; G. *kuh*; D. *koe*; Dan. *koe*; Sw. *ko*, a cow. It is remarkable that our farmers have retained the exact pronunciation of this word from the earliest ages.]

KŌ'KOB, *n.* A venomous serpent of America.

KOL'LY-RITE, *n.* [Gr. κολλυριον.] A variety of clay. *See* COLLYRITE.

KOM'MA-NIC, *n.* The crested lark of Germany.

KON'IL-ITE, *n.* [Gr. κονις and λιθος.] A silicious mineral.

KŌ'NITE. *See* CONITE.

KŌ'PECK, *n.* A Russian coin, about the value of a cent.

KŌ'RAN (pronounced by Oriental scholars *korawn*), *n.* [Ar.] The Mohammedan book of faith; the alkoran.

KŌ'RET, *n.* A delicious fish of the East Indies.

KOU'MISS, } *n.* A liquor made among the Calmucks by
KŪ'MISS, } fermenting mare's milk, and from which they distill an intoxicating spirit called *rack* or *racky.*—*Ure.*

KOU'PHO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. κουφος and λιθος.] A mineral, a variety of prehnite.—*Dana.*

KRĀ'AL, *n.* In the *southern part of Africa*, among the Hottentots, a village; a collection of huts.

KRĀ'KEN, *n.* A supposed enormous sea-animal, so large as to be mistaken for an island.

KRĒ'A-SOTE. *See* CREOSOTE.

KREM'LIN, *n.* [from Russ. *krem*, a fortress.] In *Russia*, the citadel of a town or city. The term is particularly applied to the ancient citadel of Moscow, which now contains an imperial palace, several churches and convents, an arsenal, &c., which, situated on a hill, with their gilded domes and spires, have a magnificent appearance.—*Baird.*

KRŪ'KA, *n.* A bird of Russia and Sweden.—*Pennant.*

KRUL'LER, *n.* [D. *krullen*, to curl. This is *curl* with the letters transposed.] A cake curled or crisped, boiled in fat.

KRŸ'O-LITE, *n.* *See* CRYOLITE.

KŪ'FIC, *a.* The *Kufic* letters were the ancient letters of the Arabic, so called from Kufa, on the Euphrates.

KŪ'MISS, *n.* *See* KOUMISS.

KŪ'RIL, *n.* A bird, the black petrel.—*Pennant.*

KU-RIL'I-AN, *a.* The *Kurilian* isles are a chain of islands in the Pacific, near Kamtschatka.

† KŸ, *n.* Kine.

KŸ'A-NITE, *n.* [written, also, *cyanite.*] A very hard, infusible mineral, occurring usually in long, thin, blade-like crystals, of a blue or bluish-white color, and consisting of silica and alumina.—*Dana.*

KŸ'AN-IZE, *v. t.* [from *Kyan*, the inventor of the process.] To prevent the rotting of wood by immersing it in a solution of corrosive sublimate or other substance.

KYR'I-E. A word used at the beginning of all masses. It is sometimes used to denote the movement itself. It is the vocative case of the Greek Κυριος, Lord.

KYR-I-O-LOG'IC, } *a.* [Gr. κυριος and λογος.] Repre-
KYR-I-O-LOG'IC-AL, } senting objects by conventional signs or alphabetical characters.

L.

L, the twelfth letter of the English alphabet, is usually denominated a *semi-vowel*, or a *liquid*. It has only one sound in English, as in *like, canal*. At the end of monosyllables it is often doubled, as in *fall, full, tell, bell;* but not after diphthongs and digraphs; *foul, fool, prowl, growl, foal,* &c., being written with a single *l*. In English words, the terminating syllable *le* is unaccented, the *e* is silent, and *l* has a feeble sound; as in *able, eagle,* pronounced *abl, eagl.*

As a *numeral*, L denotes 50, and with a dash, $\overline{L}$, 50,000.

In *accounts*, L stands for pound, [L. *libra*, pound.] It is also used for a book or division of a work, [L. *liber.*]

LA (law), *exclam.* Look; see; behold.—*Shak.*

LĂ, the sixth of the musical syllables in Guido's scale, *do* or *ut* being the first.

† LAB, *n.* A great talker; a blabber.—*Chaucer.*

LAB'A-DIST, *n.* A follower of *Jean de Labadie*, who was a zealous, but mystical and rather indiscreet, reformer of the 17th century.

LAB'A-RUM, *n.* [L.] A standard, having the figure or emblem of Christ woven in gold on purple cloth, borne before the Emperor Constantine after his conversion to Christianity.

LAB'DA-NUM. *See* LADANUM.

LAB-E-FAC"TION, *n.* [L. *labefactio.*] A weakening or loosening; a failing; decay; downfall; ruin.

† LAB'E-FY, *v. t.* To weaken or impair.—*Dict.*

LĀ'BEL, *n.* [W. *llab*, a strip; *labed*, a label.] 1. A narrow slip of silk, paper, or parchment, containing a name or title, and affixed to any thing, denoting its contents. 2. Any paper annexed to a will by way of addition, as a codicil.—3. In *heraldry*, a fillet, with pendants or points, added to the family arms by an eldest or only son, while his father is still living. 4. A long, thin brass rule, with a small sight at one end, and a center-hole at the other, commonly used with a tangent-line on the edge of a circumferentor, to take altitudes, &c.—5. In *Gothic architecture*, the drip-stone, a projecting molding over doorways, windows, &c.

LĀ'BEL, *v. t.* To affix a label to.

LĀ'BELED, *pp.* Furnished with a label.

LĀ'BEL-ING, *ppr.* Distinguishing by a label.

LĀ'BENT, *a.* [L. *labens.*] Sliding; gliding.—*Dict.*

LĀ'BI-AL, *a.* [Fr.] Pertaining to the lips; formed by the lips.

LĀ'BI-AL, *n.* A letter or character representing an articulation of the lips; as *b, f, m, p, v.*

LĀ'BI-AL-LY, *adv.* By means of the lips.

LĀ'BI-ATE, } *a.* [from L. *labium.*] In *botany*, a *labiate*
LĀ'BI-Ā-TED, } corol is irregular, monopetalous, with two lips, *i. e.*, monopetalous, consisting of a narrow tube with a wide mouth, divided into two or more segments, arranged in two opposite divisions or lips.

† LA'BILE, *a.* [Low L. *labilis.*] Liable to err, fall, or apostatize.—*Cheyne.*

LĀ-BI-O-DENT'AL, *a.* [*labium* and *dens.*] Formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth; as *f* and *v.*

LĀ'BOR, *n.* [L. *labor.*] 1. Exertion of muscular strength, or bodily exertion which occasions weariness or fatigue. 2. Intellectual exertion; application of the mind which occasions weariness. 3. Exertion of mental powers, united with bodily employment. 4. Any thing done, or to be done, which requires wearisome exertion. 5. Heroic achievement. 6. The pangs and efforts of childbirth. 7. The evils of life; trials; persecution, &c.—SYN. Work; toil; task; effort; pains; travail.

LĀ'BOR, *v. i.* [L. *laboro.*] 1. To exert muscular strength; to act or move with painful effort, particularly in servile occupations. 2. To exert one's powers of body or mind, or both, in the prosecution of any design; to take pains. 3. To be burdened. 4. To move with difficulty.—*Glanville.* 5. To move irregularly with little progress; to pitch and roll heavily, as a vessel in a storm. 6. To be in distress; to be pressed.—*Dryden.* 7. To be in travail; to suffer the pangs of childbirth. 8. To journey or march. 9. To perform the duties of the pastoral office.—1 *Tim.*, v. 10. To perform Christian offices.—*To labor under*, to be afflicted with; to be burdened or distressed with.—SYN. To work; toil; strive; struggle; fag; plod; drudge; slave.

LĀ'BOR, *v. t.* 1. To work at; to till; to cultivate. 2. To prosecute with effort; to urge. 3. To form or fabricate with exertion. 4. To beat; to belabor; [*little used.*] 5. To form with toil and care.

LĀ'BOR-SĀV-ING, *a.* Saving labor; adapted to supersede or diminish the labor of men.

† LAB'O-RANT, *n.* A chemist.—*Boyle.*

LAB'O-RA-TO-RY, *n.* [Fr. *laboratoire.*] 1. A house or place where operations and experiments in chemistry, pharmacy, pyrotechny, &c., are performed. 2. A place where arms are manufactured or repaired, or fire-works prepared. 3. A place where work is performed, or any thing is prepared for use.

LĀ'BORED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Tilled; cultivated; formed with labor. 2. *a.* Bearing marks of constraint in execution, opposed to *easy* or *free;* as, a *labored* style.

LĀ'BOR-ER, *n.* One who labors in a toilsome occupation a man who does work that requires little skill, as distinguished from an artisan.

LĀ'BOR-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Exerting muscular strength or intellectual power; toiling; moving with pain or with difficulty; cultivating.—2. A *laboring man*, or *laborer*, is often used for a man who performs work that requires no apprenticeship or professional skill, in distinction from an artisan.—*Laboring oar*, the oar which demands the greatest exertion.

LĀ'BOR-ING, *n.* 1. The act of bestowing labor. 2. The pitching or rolling of a vessel in a heavy sea.

LA-BŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *laboriosus.*] 1. Using exertion; employing labor or diligence in any occupation; [*applied to persons.*] 2. Requiring labor; not easy, as an office. 3. Requiring labor, exertion, perseverance, or sacrifices; as, *laborious* virtues. *Addison.*—SYN. Industrious; painstaking; active; diligent; assiduous; toilsome; difficult; arduous; wearisome; fatiguing; troublesome; tedious.

LA-BŌ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With labor, toil, or difficulty.

LA-BŌ'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being laborious, or attended with toil; toilsomeness; difficulty. 2. Diligence; assiduity.

LĀ'BOR-LESS, *a.* Not laborious.—*Brerewood.*

† LĀ'BOR-SŌME, *a.* Made with great labor and diligence.

LĀ'BRA, *n.* [Sp.] A lip.—*Shak.*

LAB'RA-DŌR-ITE, *n.* Labrador spar; a beautiful opalescent feldspar from Labrador.—*Brande.*

LĀ'BRŌSE, *a.* [L. *labrum*, a lip.] Having thick lips.

LA-BUR'NUM, *n.* A tree of the genus *cytisus*, a native of the Alps, much cultivated for ornament.

LAB'Y-RINTH, *n.* [L. *labyrinthus.*] 1. Among the *ancients*, an edifice or place full of intricacies, or formed with winding passages, which rendered it difficult to find the way from the interior to the entrance. 2. A maze; an inexplicable difficulty.—3. *Formerly*, an ornamental maze or wilderness in gardens.—4. In *anatomy*, that part of the internal ear behind the cavity of the tympanum or drum.—5. In *metallurgy*, a series of troughs conveying water for washing pulverized ore in a stamping-mill.

LAB-Y-RINTH'I-AN, *a.* Winding; intricate; perplexed.

LAB-Y-RINTH'IC, *a.* Like a labyrinth.

LAB-Y-RINTH'I-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a labyrinth; intricate.—*Kirby.*

LAB-Y-RINTH'INE, *a.* Pertaining to or like a labyrinth.

LAC, *n.* [Sp. *laca*; G. *lack.*] A resinous substance, improperly called *gum-lac*, found on certain trees in the East, in consequence of punctures made by a small insect. It yields a fine red dye, and the resinous part is used as a varnish, and in the manufacture of sealing-wax and hats.

LAC, } *n.* In the *East Indies*, one hundred thousand; as,
LAK, } a *lac* of rupees.

LAC'IC (lak'sik), *a.* Pertaining to lac, or produced from it; as, *laccic* acid.

LAC'INE, *n.* A substance discovered in shell lac. It is brittle, yellow, and translucent.

LĀCE, *n.* [Sp. *lazo;* Fr. *lacet:* It. *laccio.*] 1. A work composed of threads interwoven into a net, and worked on a pillow with spindles or pins. 2. A string; a cord.—*Spenser.* 3. A snare; a gin.—*Fairfax.* 4. A plaited string with which females fasten their clothes. *Swift.*—5. In *old cant language*, spirits added to coffee or other beverage.—*Addison.*

LĀCE, *v. t.* 1. To fasten with a string through eyelet holes. 2. To adorn with lace. 3. To embellish with variegations or stripes.—*Shak.* 4. To beat; to lash. *L'Estrange.*—5. In *old cant language*, to add spirits to coffee or other beverage.—*Smart.*

LĀCE'-BĀRK, *n.* The bark of a shrub in the West Indies

LĀCE'-MAN, *n.* A man who deals in lace.—*Addison.*

LĀCE'-WŌM-AN, *n.* A woman who makes or sells lace.

LĀCE'-WINGED, *a.* Having wings like lace.

LĀCED (lāste), *pp.* or *a.* Fastened with lace or a string also, tricked off with lace.—*Laced coffee*, coffee with spirits in it. *Addison.*—*Laced mutton*, set off with laces; an old word for a prostitute.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*]

LAC'ER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be torn.—*Harvey.*

LAC'ER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *lacero.*] To tear; to rend; to separate a substance by violence or tearing.

* See Synopsis. Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÄR, FALL, WHAT;—PRĒY;—MARĪNE, BIRD;—MÖVE, BOOK.

LAC'ER-ATE, } *pp.* or *a.* 1. Rent; torn.—2. In *botany*,
LAC'ER-Ā-TED, } having the edge variously cut into irregular segments.

LAC-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of tearing or rending; the breach made by rending.—*Arbuthnot.*

LAC'ER-A-TĪVE, *a.* Tearing; having the power to tear.

LA-CER'TA, *n.* [L.] 1. The name of a genus of lizards. 2. A northern constellation; the lizard.

LA-CER'TIAN, *n.* A saurian, such as the common lizard.

LA-CER'TIAN, *a.* Pertaining to saurians like the common lizard.

LA-CER'TĪNE, *a.* [L. *lacertus.*] Like a lizard.

LA-CER'TUS, *n.* [L.] The girrock, a fish; also, the lizard-fish.

LĂCHE, } *n.* [Norm. Fr *lachesse.*] In *law*, neglect; negLĂCH'ES, } ligence.

LAC'HRY-MA-BLE, *a.* Lamentable.—*Morley.*

LAC'HRY-MAL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *lachryma.*] 1. Generating or secreting tears. 2. Pertaining to tears; conveying tears.

LAC'HRY-MA-RY, *a.* Containing tears.—*Addison.*

LAC'H-RY-MĀ'TION, *n.* The act of shedding tears.

LAC'HRY-MA-TO-RY, *n.* [Fr. *lachrymatoire.*] A vessel found in sepulchres of the ancients, in which it has been supposed the tears of a deceased person's friends were collected and preserved with the ashes and urn.

LAC'HRY-MOSE, *a.* Generating or shedding tears.

LAC'HRY-MOSE-LY, *adv.* In a lachrymose manner.

LĂC'ING, *ppr.* Fastening with a string; adorned or trimmed with lace.

LĂC'ING, *n.* 1. A fastening with a string or cord through eyelet holes. 2. A cord used in drawing tight or fastening.

LA-CIN'I-ATE, } *a.* [L. *lacinia.*] 1. Adorned with fringes.
LA-CIN'I-Ā-TED, } —2. In *botany*, jagged.

LAC'K, *v. t.* [D. *leeg*, *leegen*; Dan. *lak.*] 1. To want; to be destitute of; not to have or possess. 2. To blame; [*obs.*]

LAC'K, *v. i.* To be in want. 2. To be wanting.

LAC'K, *n.* Want; destitution; deficiency; need; failure. —A *lack of rupees*, in the *East Indies*, is one hundred thousand rupees, which, at 55 cents each, amount to fifty-five thousand dollars.

LAC'K-A-DĀY'. *Exclamation* of sorrow or regret; alas.—*Lackadaisy!* and hence *adj. lackadaisical*, affectedly pensive, are used in ludicrous language.—*Smart.*

LAC'K'-BRĀIN, *n.* One who wants brains, or is deficient in understanding.—*Shak.*

LAC'K'-LIN-EN, *a.* Wanting shirts.—*Shak.* [*Little used.*]

LAC'K'-LUS-TER, } *n.* A want of lustre, or that which
LAC'K'-LUS-TRE, } wants brightness.

LAC'K'-LUS-TER, }
LAC'K'-LUS-TRE, } *a.* Wanting lustre or brightness.

LAC'K'ER, *n.* One who is wanting.—*Davies.*

LAC'K'ER. *See* LACQUER.

LAC'K'EY (lak'e), *n.* [Fr. *laquais.*] An attending servant; a footboy or footman.

LAC'K'EY, *v. t.* To attend servilely.—*Milton.*

LAC'K'EY, *v. i.* To act as footboy; to pay servile attendance.

LAC'K'EYED (lak'id), *pp.* Attended servilely.

LAC'K'ING, *ppr.* Wanting; not possessing.

LA-CON'IC, } *a.* [Fr. *laconique*; L. *laconicus*; from *La-*
LA-CON'IC-AL, } *conia.*] 1. Expressing much in few words, like the ancient Spartans, or *Lacones*. 2. Pertaining to Sparta or Lacedemonia.—SYN. Short; brief; concise; succinct; sententious; pointed; pithy.

LA-CON'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Briefly; concisely.

LA-CON'ICS, *n.* A book of Pausanias, which treats of Lacedemonia.

LĂ'CON-ISM, } *n.* [L. *laconismus.*] 1. A concise style.
LA-CON'I-CISM, } 2. A brief, sententious phrase or expression.

LAC'QUER (lak'ker), *n.* [Fr. *laque.*] A varnish, consisting of a solution of shell lac in alcohol; used chiefly for varnishing brass and some other metals, to prevent their tarnishing.

LAC'QUER (lak'ker), *v. t.* To varnish; to smear over with lacquer, for the purpose of improving color or preserving from tarnishing and decay.

LAC'QUERED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered with lacquer; varnished.

LAC'QUER-ING, *ppr.* Covering with lacquer; varnishing.

LAC'QUER-ING, *n.* 1. The act of putting on lacquer. 2. The covering of lacquer or varnish thus put on.

LAC-RI-MŌ'SO. [It.] Noting a plaintive movement, as if weeping.

LAC'TAGE, *n.* The produce of animals yielding milk.

LAC'TANT, *a.* [L. *lactans.*] Suckling; giving suck. [*Rare.*]

LAC'TA-RY, *a.* [L. *lactarius.*] Milky; full of white juice like milk.—*Brown.* [*Little used.*]

LAC'TA-RY, *n.* [L. *lactarius.*] A dairy-house.

LAC'TATE, *n.* In *chemistry*, a salt formed by the lactic acid, or acid of milk, with a base.—*Fourcroy.*

LAC-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *lacto.*] The act of giving suck; or the time of suckling.—*Johnson.*

LAC'TE-AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to milk. 2. Conveying chyle.

LAC'TE-AL, *n.* A vessel or slender tube of animal bodies, for conveying chyle from the intestines to the common reservatory.

LAC'TE-AL-LY, *adv.* Milkily; in the manner of milk.

LAC'TE-AN, *a.* [L. *lacteus.*] Milky; having the color of milk.—*Mozon.*

LAC'TE-OUS, *a.* [L. *lacteus.*] 1. Milky; resembling milk. 2. Lacteal; conveying chyle.

LAC'TE-OUS-LY, *adv.* Milkily; in the manner of milk.

LAC-TES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *lactescens.*] 1. Tendency to milk; milkiness or milky color.—2. In *botany*, milkiness; the liquor which flows abundantly from a plant, when wounded.

LAC-TES'CENT, *a.* 1. Producing milk or white juice. 2. Abounding with a thick colored juice.

LAC'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to milk, or procured from sour milk or whey; as, the *lactic* acid.—*Fourcroy.*

LAC-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *lac* and *fero.*] 1. Bearing or conveying milk or white juice. 2. Producing a thick colored juice.

LAC'TĪNE, *n.* A crystallizable acid formed from evaporating the whey of milk; also called sugar of milk.

LAC-TOM'E-TER, *n.* A glass tube for ascertaining the proportion of cream in a given quantity of milk.

LAC-TU-CĀ'RI-UM, *n.* The inspissated juice of the common lettuce, used by some as a substitute for opium.

LAC-TŪ'CIC AC'ID, *n.* An acid obtained from the strong-scented lettuce, *lactuca virosa*, and bearing some resemblance to oxalic acid.

LA-CŪ'NA, *n.*; *pl.* LACUNÆ. [L.] A small opening; a small pit or depression; a small blank space.

LA-CŪ'NAL, *a.* Pertaining to or having lacunæ.

LA-CŪ'NAR, *n.* [L.] In *architecture*, the ceiling or undersurface of any part, when it consists of compartments sunk or hollowed without spaces or bands between the panels.—*Brande.*

LAC-Ū-NŌSE', *a.* [L. *lacunosus.*] Furrowed or pitted.

LA-CUS'TRINE, } *a.* Pertaining to lakes or swamps.—
LA-CUS'TRAL, } *Buckland.*

LAD, *n.* [W. *llawd*; and Sax. *leod.*] A young man or boy.

LAD'A-NUM, *n.* [Ar.] The resinous juice which exudes from the leaves of the *cistus ladaniferus*.

LAD'DER, *n.* [Sax. *hlædder*; D. *ladder* or *leder.*] 1. A frame of wood, consisting of two side-pieces, connected by rounds inserted in them at suitable distances, and thus forming steps, by which persons may ascend a building &c. 2. That by which a person ascends or rises; means of ascending. 3. Gradual rise; elevation.—*Swift.*

LAD'DIE (lad'de), *n.* A lad or young man.—[*Scottish.*]

LĀDE, *v. t.*; pret. *laded*; pp. *laded*, *laden.* [Sax. *ladan* and *hladan*; G. *laden.*] 1. To load; to put on or in, as a burden or freight. 2. To dip; to throw in or out, as a fluid, with a ladle or dipper; as, to *lade* water out of a tub or into a cistern. 3. To draw water; [*obs.*]

†LĀDE, *n.* The mouth of a river.—*Gibson.*

LĀD'ED, } *pp.* 1. Loaded; charged with a burden or freight.
LĀD-EN, } 2. *a.* Oppressed; burdened.

LĀD'ING, *ppr.* Loading; charging with a burden or freight; throwing or dipping out.

LĀD'ING, *n.* That which constitutes a load or cargo, freight; burden.

LAD'KIN, *n.* A little lad; a youth. [*Little used.*]

LĀ'DLE, *n.* [Sax. *hlædle.*] 1. A utensil somewhat like a dish, with a long handle, used for throwing or dipping out liquor from a vessel. 2. The receptacle of a mill-wheel, which receives the water which moves it.—3. In *gunnery*, an instrument for drawing the charge of a cannon.

LĀ'DLE-FUL, *n.* The quantity contained in a ladle.

LĀ'DY, *n.* [Sax. *hlafdig*, *hlæfdiga*, *hlæfdia.*] 1. A woman of distinction; correlative to *Lord.*—In *England*, a title prefixed to the name of any woman whose husband is not of lower rank than a knight, or whose father was a nobleman not lower than an earl.—*Brande.* 2. A term of complaisance; applied to almost any well-dressed woman but appropriately to one of refined manners and education. 3. Mistress; the female who presides or has authority over a manor or a family.

LĀ'DY-BIRD, } *n.* A small coleopterous insect of various
LĀ'DY-BUG, } brilliant colors, as red, &c., feeding on
LĀ'DY-COW, } plant-lice, and of the genus *coccinella.*—
LĀ'DY-FLY, } *Linnæus.*

LĀ'DY-CHAP'EL, *n.* A chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

LĀ'DY-DĀY, *n.* The day of the annunciation of the Virgin Mary, March 25th.

LĀ'DY-LĪKE, *a.* 1. Like a lady in manners; genteel well-bred. 2. Soft; tender; delicate.

LĀ'DY LOVE (-luv), *n.* A sweetheart or mistress.

LĀ'DY'S BED'STRAW, *n.* An East Indian evergreen under-shrub.

LĀ'DY'S BOW'ER, *n.* A plant of the genus *clematis.*

LĀ'DY'S COMB, *n.* A plant of the genus *scandix.*

LĀ'DY'S CUSH'ION, *n.* A plant of the genus *saxifraga.*

LĀ'DY'S FIN'GER, *n.* Kidney vetch, a plant.

LĀ'DY'S MAN'TLE, *n.* A plant of the genus *alchemilla.*
LĀ'DY'S SĒAL, *n.* A plant of the genus *tamus.*
LĀ'DY'S SLIP'PER, *n.* A plant of the genus *cypripedium.*
LĀ'DY'S SMOCK, *n.* A plant of the genus *cardamine.*
LĀ'DY'S TRĀ'CES, *n.* A plant of the genus *neottia.*
LĀ'DY-SHIP, *n.* The title of a lady.—*Dryden.*
†LAG, *a.* [Goth. *laggs;* W. *llag, llac.*] 1. Coming after or behind; slow; sluggish; tardy. 2. Last; long-delayed. —*Shak.*
LAG, *n.* 1. The lowest class; the rump; the fag-end. 2. He who comes behind.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*]
LAG, *v. i.* [W. *llag, llac.*] To walk or move slowly; to stay behind.—SYN. To loiter; linger; saunter; delay; tarry.
LAG'GARD, *a.* Slow; sluggish; backward.—*Collins.*
LAG'GER, } *n.* A loiterer; an idler; one who moves
LAG'GARD, } slowly and falls behind.
LAG'GING, *ppr.* or *a.* Loitering; moving slowly and falling behind.—*Dryden.*
LAG'GING-LY, *adv.* In a lagging manner.
LAG'O-MYS, *n.* [Gr. λαγως and μυς.] The rat-hare, an animal between the rat and hare, found in Siberia.
LA-GOON', } *n.* [It.; Sp. *laguna.*] A marsh, shallow pond,
LA-GŪNE', } or lake into which the sea flows.
LĀ'IC, } *a.* [It. *laico, laicale;* Fr. *laique.*] Belonging to
LĀ'IC-AL, } the laity or people, in distinction from the *clergy.*
LĀ'IC, *n.* A layman.—*Bp. Morton.*
LAID, *pret.* and *pp.* of *lay;* so written for *layed.*—*Laid up,* stored away; confined to one's bed; dismantled and out of use, as a ship.
LAIN, *pp.* of *lie.*
LAIR, *n.* [G. *lager.*] 1. A place of rest; the bed or couch of a boar or wild beast. 2. Pasture; the ground.—*Spenser.*
LAIRD, *n.* [Sax. *hlaford.*] In the *Scots dialect,* 1. A lord. 2. A kind of landholder under the degree of knight or squire. 3. A leader or captain.
LĀ'I-TY, *n.* [Gr. λαος.] 1. The people, as distinguished from the *clergy;* the body of the people not in orders. 2. The state of a layman, or of not being in orders; [*obs.*]
LAKE, *v. i.* [Sw. *leka.*] To play; to sport. [*North of England.*
LAKE, *n.* [G. *lache;* Fr. *lac;* L. *lacus.*] A large and extensive collection of water contained in a cavity or hollow of the earth. It differs from a *pond* in size, the latter being a collection of small extent; but sometimes a collection of water is called a *pond* or a *lake* indifferently.
LAKE, *n.* A deep red coloring matter, consisting of aluminous earth and cochineal or other red substance. Sometimes the term *lake* is indiscriminately applied to all compounds of alumina and coloring matter.
LAKE'LET, *n.* A little lake.—*Mrs. Butler.*
LAKE'LIKE, *a.* Resembling a lake.—*Mrs. Butler.*
LĀK'Y, *a.* Pertaining to a lake or lakes.—*Sherwood.*
LAL-LĀ'TION, *n.* [Letter *l.*] A pronunciation of the letter *r* like *l.* It prevails among the Chinese.—*Brande.*
LĀ'MA, *n.* 1. The sovereign pontiff, or, rather, the god of the Asiatic Tartars. 2. A South American beast of burden, nearly allied to the camel.
LA-MAN'TIN, } *n.* The sea-cow or manatee. *See* MAN-
LA-MEN'TIN, } ATEE.
LAMB (lam), *n.* [Goth. and Sax. *lamb.*] 1. The young of the sheep kind. 2. The *Lamb of God,* in *Scripture,* the Savior Jesus Christ, who was typified by the paschal lamb.
LAMB, *v. t.* To bring forth young, as sheep.
LAMB'ĀLE (lam'āle), *n.* A feast at the time of shearing lambs.—*Warton.*
LAM'BA-TĪVE, *a.* [L. *lambo.*] Taken by licking. [*Rare.*]
LAM'BA-TĪVE, *n.* A medicine taken by licking with the tongue.—*Wiseman.*
LAMB-DOID'AL, *a.* [Gr. λαμβδα.] In the form of the Greek Λ (lambda), the English L.—*Sharp.*
LAM'BENT, *a.* [L. *lambens.*] Playing about; touching lightly; gliding over.
LAMB'KIN (lam'kin), *n.* A small lamb.—*Gay.*
LAMB'LĪKE (lam'līke), *a.* Like a lamb; gentle; humble; meek; mild; innocent.
LAMB'S-WOOL, *n.* 1. The wool of lambs. 2. Ale mixed with sugar, nutmeg, and the pulp of roasted apples.—*Burton.* [Said to be corrupted from *la mas ubhal,* that is, the day of the apple fruit.]
LAME, *a.* [Sax. *lame* or *lama.*] 1. Crippled or disabled in a limb, or otherwise injured so as to be unsound and impaired in strength. 2. Imperfect; not satisfactory, as an excuse. 3. Hobbling; not smooth, as numbers in verse. —*Lame duck,* a cant phrase for a defaulter at the stock exchange.—*Grose.*
LAME, *v. t.* To make lame; to cripple or disable; to render imperfect and unsound.—*Dryden.*
LAMED, *pp.* Made lame; crippled.
LAM'EL, } *n.; pl.* LAMELS or LAMELLÆ. [L. *lamella.*]
LA-MEL'LA, } A thin plate or scale.
LAM'EL-LAR, *a.* Composed of thin plates, layers, or scales disposed in thin plates or scales.
LAM'EL-LAR-LY, *adv.* In thin plates or scales.
LAM'EL-LATE, } *a.* Composed of thin plates or scales,
LAM'EL-LĀ-TED, } or covered with them.
LA-MEL'LI-CORN, *n.* [L. *lamella* and *cornu.*] A coleopterous insect, having antennæ terminating in lamellar joints.
LAM-EL-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *lamella* and *fero.*] Having a structure composed of thin layers; having a foliated structure.
LA-MEL'LI-FORM, *a.* [L. *lamella* and *form.*] Having the form of a plate or scale.—*Journ. of Science.*
LAM-EL-LI-ROS'TRAL, *a.* [L. *lamella* and *rostrum.*] A term applied to a tribe of swimming birds, which have the margin of the beak furnished with numerous *lamellæ* or dental plates, as the swan, goose, and duck.—*Brande.* —*Partington.*
LAME'LY, *adv.* 1. Like a cripple; with impaired strength, in a halting manner. 2. Imperfectly; without a complete exhibition of parts; as, lineaments *lamely* drawn.—*Dryden.* 3. Weakly; poorly; unsteadily; feebly.
LAME'NESS, *n.* 1. An impaired state of the body or limbs, loss of natural soundness and strength by a wound or by disease. 2. Imperfection; weakness; as, the *lameness* of an argument or of a description.
LA-MENT, *v. i.* [L. *lamentor.*] 1. To express sorrow or grief. 2. To regret deeply; to feel sorrow.—SYN. To mourn; grieve; sorrow; weep; wail; complain.
LA-MENT', *v. t.* To bewail; to mourn for; to bemoan; to regret; to deplore.—*Dryden.*
LA-MENT, *n.* [L. *lamentum.*] 1. Grief or sorrow expressed in complaints or cries; lamentation; a weeping. 2. An elegy or mournful ballad.
LAM'ENT-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *lamentabilis.*] 1. To be lamented; deserving sorrow, as a misfortune. 2. Mournful; adapted to awaken grief, as a tune. 3. Expressing sorrow, as an outcry. 4. Miserable; pitiful; low; poor; despicable; [*little used.*]
LAM'ENT-A-BLY, *adv.* 1. Mournfully; with expressions or tokens of sorrow. 2. So as to cause sorrow. 3. Pitifully; despicably.
LAM-ENT-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *lamentatio.*] 1. Expression of sorrow; cries of grief; the act of bewailing.—2. In the *plural,* a book of Scripture, containing the lamentations of Jeremiah.—SYN. Mourning; complaint; moan; wailing; outcry.
LA-MENTED, *pp.* or *a.* Bewailed; mourned for.
LA-MENT'ER, *n.* One who mourns, or cries out with sorrow.
LA-MEN'TIN. *See* LAMANTIN.
LA-MENTING, *ppr.* Bewailing; mourning; weeping
LA-MENTING, *n.* A mourning; lamentation.
LA-MENTING-LY, *adv.* With lamentation.
LĀ'MI-A, *n.* [L.] A hag; a witch; a demon.
LAM'IN-A, *n.; pl.* LAMINÆ. [L. *lamina.*] 1. A thin plate or scale; a layer or coat lying over another; [*applied to the plates of minerals, bones,* &c.] 2. A bone, or part of a bone, resembling a thin plate, such as the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone. 3. The lap of the ear. 4. The border, or the upper, broad, or spreading part of the petal, in a polypetalous corol. 5. The expanded surface or blade of a leaf.—*Lindley.*
LAM'IN-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being formed into thin plates.
LAM'IN-AR, *a.* In plates; consisting of thin plates or layers.
LAM'IN-ATE, } *a.* Plated; consisting of plates, scales, or
LAM'IN-Ā-TED, } layers, one over another.
LAM-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* State of being laminated.
LĀM'ING, *ppr.* Crippling.
LAM-IN-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *lamina* and *fero.*] Having a structure consisting of laminæ or layers.
LĀM'ISH, *a.* Not quite lame; hobbling.—*A. Wood.*
†LAMM, *v. t.* To beat.—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*
LAM'MAS, *n.* [Sax. *hlammæsse.*] The first day of August.
LAM'MER-GEIR, *n.* The largest bird of prey in Europe, Asia, or Africa, inhabiting chains of high mountains; also called the *bearded vulture.*
LAMP, *n.* [Fr. *lampe;* L. *lampas.*] 1. A vessel used for the combustion of liquid inflammable bodies, for the purpose of producing artificial light.—2. *Figuratively,* a light of any kind. *Rowe.*—*Lamp of safety,* or *safety lamp,* a lamp for lighting coal mines, without exposing workmen to the explosion of inflammable air.—*Davy.*
LAMP'A-DIST, *n.* One who gained the prize in the lampadrome.
LAMP'A-DROME, *n.* [Gr. λαμπας and δρομος.] In Athens, a race by young men, with lamps in their hands. He who reached the goal first, with his lamp unextinguished, gained the prize.—*Elmes.*
LAM'PASS, *n.* [Fr.] An accidental swelling in the roof of a horse's mouth behind the fore teeth.
LAM'PATE, *n.* A compound salt, composed of lampic acid and a base.—*Ure.*

LAMP'BLACK, *n.* A fine soot formed by the condensation of the smoke of burning pitch or resinous substances, in a chimney terminating in a cone of cloth.

LAM'PER-EEL, *n.* The same as the lamprey.—*Forby.*

LAMP'IC, *a.* The *lampic* acid is obtained by the combustion of ether by means of a lamp with a coil of platinum.—*Ure.*

†LAMP'ING, *a.* [It. *lampante.*] Shining; sparkling.

LAMP'LIGHT, *n.* The light of a lamp.

LAM-POON', *n.* [qu. Old Fr. *lamper.*] A personal satire in writing; abuse; censure written to reproach and vex rather than to reform.—*Dryden.*

LAM-POON', *v. t.* To abuse with personal censure; to reproach in written satire.—SYN. To libel; defame; slander; calumniate; satirize; lash.

LAM-POONED', *pp.* Abused with personal satire.

LAM-POON'ER, *n.* One who abuses with personal satire; the writer of a lampoon.—*Tatler.*

LAM-POON'ING, *ppr.* Abusing with personal satire.

LAM-POON'RY, *n.* Abuse.

LAM'PREL, } *See* LAMPREY.
LAM'PRON. }

LAM'PREY, *n.* [Fr. *lamproie*; D. *lamprei.*] The popular name of several species of a genus of anguilliform fishes, resembling the eel.

LA'NA-RY, *n.* A store-place for wool.—*Smart.*

LA'NATE, } *a.* [L. *lanatus.*] Wooly.—In *botany*, covered
LA'NA-TED, } with a substance like curled hairs.

LANCE (länsˊ), *n.* [L. *lancea*; Fr. *lance.*] A spear, an offensive weapon in form of a half-pike, used by the ancients and thrown by the hand.

LANCE, *v. t.* [Arm. *lançza.*] 1. To pierce with a lance or with a shap-pointed instrument. 2. To pierce or cut; to open with a lancet. 3. To throw like a lance. *See* LANCH.

LANCED (länst), *pp.* Pierced with a lancet.

LANCE'LY (länsˊly), *a.* Suitable to a lance.—*Sidney.*

LAN'CE-O-LAR, *a.* In *botany*, tapering toward each end.

LAN'CE-O-LATE, } *a.* Gradually tapering toward the
LAN'CE-O-LA-TED, } outer extremity.

LANCE-PE-SADE', *n.* [It. *lancia-spezzata.*] An officer under the corporal.—*J. Hall.*

LANC'ER, *n.* One who lances; one who carries a lance; *anciently*, a lancet.

LAN'CET, *n.* [Fr. *lancette.*] 1. A surgical instrument, sharp-pointed and two-edged; used in venesection, and in opening tumors, abscesses, &c. 2. A high and narrow window, pointed like a lancet, often called a *lancet window.*

LANCH, *v. t.* [Fr. *lancer.*] To throw, as a lance; to dart; to let fly.

LANCHED (länchtˊ), *pp.* Caused to dart or fly off.

LANCH'ING, *ppr.* Causing to dart or fly off; darting.

LAN'CI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a lance.—*Mantell.*

LAN'CI-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *lancino.*] To tear; to rend; to lacerate.—*Johnson.*

LAN-CI-NA'TION, *n.* Tearing; laceration.

LANCING, *ppr.* Opening or piercing with a lancet.

LAND, *n.* [Goth., Sax., G., D., Dan., Sw. *land.*] 1. Earth, or the solid matter which constitutes the fixed part of the surface of the globe, in distinction from water. 2. Any portion of the solid, superficial part of the globe, whether a kingdom or country, or a particular region. 3. Any small portion of the superficial part of the earth or ground. 4. Ground; soil, or the superficial part of the earth in respect to its nature or quality. 5. Real estate. 6. The inhabitants of a country or region; a nation or people. 7. The ground left unplowed between furrows is by farmers called a *land.*—*To make the land*, or *to make land*, in *seamen's language*, is to discover land from sea as the ship approaches it.—*To shut in the land*, to lose sight of the land left, by the intervention of a point or promontory.—*To set the land*, to see by the compass how it bears from the ship.—*Land o' the Leal*, place of the *faithful* or blessed; heaven; [*Scottish.*]

LAND, *v. t.* To set on shore; to disembark; to debark.

LAND, *v. i.* To go on shore from a ship or boat; to disembark.

LAND'-BREEZE, *n.* [*land* and *breeze.*] A current of air setting from the land toward the sea.

LAND'-FLOOD (-flud), *n.* An overflowing of land by water; an inundation.

LAND'-FORCE, *n.* A military force, army, or troops serving on land, as distinguished from a *naval force.*

LAND'-JOB-BER, *n.* A man who makes a business of buying land on speculation.

LAND'-OF-FICE, *n.* In the *United States*, an office at which sales of new land are made and registered.

LAND'-OWN-ER, *n.* The proprietor of land.

LAND'-REEVE, *n.* A person who assists the steward on a large estate.

LAND'-SPRING, *n.* A spring of water which comes into action only after heavy rains.—*Brande.*

LAND'-TAX, *n.* A tax assessed on land and buildings.

LAND'-TURN, *n.* A land-breeze.—*Encyc.*

LAND'-WAIT-ER, *n.* An officer of the customs whose duty is to *wait* or attend on the landing of goods.

LAND'-WIND, *n.* A wind blowing from the land.

LAND'-WORK-ER (-wurk-), *n.* One who tills the ground.

LAND'AM-MAN, *n.* 1. The chief magistrate of some of the Swiss cantons. 2. The president of the diet of the Helvetic Republic.

*LAN'DAU, *n.* A kind of coach or carriage whose top may be opened and thrown back.

LAN-DAU-LET', *n.* A chariot opening at top like a landau.—*Smart.*

LAND'DAMN (land'dam), *v. t.* To banish from the land.—*Shak.*

LAND'ED, *pp.* 1. Disembarked; set on shore from a ship or boat. 2. *a.* Having an estate in land. 3. Consisting in real estate or land.

LAND'FALL, *n.* 1. A sudden translation of property in land by the death of a rich man.—2. In *seamen's language*, the first land discovered after a voyage.—A *good landfall*, is the discovery of the land as expected.

LAND'GRAVE, *n.* [G. *landgraf*; D. *landgraaf.*] A title taken by some German counts in the twelfth century, to distinguish themselves from the inferior counts under their jurisdiction. Three of them were princes of the empire.—*Brande.*

LAND-GRA'VI-ATE, *n.* The territory held by a landgrave, or his office, jurisdiction, or authority.

LAND'HOLD-ER, *n.* A holder or proprietor of land.

LAND'ING, *ppr.* Setting on shore; coming on shore.

LAND'ING, *n.* 1. The act of going or setting on shore from a vessel. 2. A place for going or setting on shore.—3. In *architecture*, the part of a stair-case which, being level, without steps, connects one flight with another.—*Elmes.*

LAND'ING-NET, *n.* A small hoop-net, used by anglers for securing their fish.

LAND'ING-PLACE, *n.* A place for the landing of persons or goods from a vessel.

LAND'LA-DY, *n.* 1. A woman who has tenants holding from her. 2. The mistress of an inn.—*Swift.*

LAND'LESS, *a.* Destitue of land; having no land.

LAND'LOCK, *v. t.* To inclose or encompass by land.

LAND'LOCKED (-lokt), *pp.* Encompassed by land, so that no point of the compass is open to the sea.

LAND'LO-PER, } *n.* [D. *landlooper*, literally landrunner.]
LAND'LOUP-ER, } A vagabond or vagrant; one who has no settled habitation. See, also, LANDLUBBER.

LAND'LORD, *n.* [Sax. *land-hlaford.*] 1. The lord of a manor or of land; the owner of land or houses who has tenants under him. 2. The master of an inn or tavern.

†LAND'LORD-RY, *n.* State of a landlord.—*Bishop Hall.*

LAND'LUB-BER, *n.* [perhaps from *landloper.*] A term of reproach among seamen for one who lives on the land.

LAND'MAN, *n.* A man who lives or serves on land.

LAND'MARK, *n.* 1. A mark to designate the boundary of land; any fixed object, by which the extent of a farm, district, &c., is marked.—2. In *navigation*, any elevated object on land that serves as a guide to seamen.

LAND'SCAPE, *n.* [D. *landschap*; Sw. *landskap.*] 1. A portion of land or territory which the eye can comprehend in a single view, including mountains, rivers, lakes, and whatever the land contains. 2. A picture exhibiting the form of a district of country and its diversified scenery.

LAND'SCAPE-GAR'DEN-ING, *n.* The art of laying out grounds, and arranging trees, shrubbery, &c., in such a manner as to produce the most pleasing effect.

LAND'SLIDE, } *n.* A portion of a hill or mountain which
LAND'SLIP, } *slips* or *slides* down; or the sliding down of a considerable tract of land from a mountain.—*Goldsmith.*

LANDS'MAN, *n.* 1. One who lives on the land; opposed to *seaman.*—2. In *seamen's language*, a sailor on board a ship who has not before been at sea, or who has not sufficient knowledge to perform the duties of an ordinary seaman.

†LAND'STREIGHT (-strāte), *n.* A narrow slip of land.

LAND'WARD, *adv.* Toward the land.—*Sandys.*

LAND'WEHR, *n.* [Germ.] In *Austria* and *Prussia*, the militia.

LANE, *n.* [D. *laan.*] 1. A narrow way or passage, or a private passage, as distinguished from a *public road* or *highway.* 2. A passage between lines of men, or people standing on each side.

LAN'GRAGE, } *n.* *Langrel shot*, or *langrage*, is a kind of
LAN'GREL, } shot consisting of spikes, nails, &c., bound together, and used for tearing sails and rigging, and thus disabling an enemy's ship.

LANG'SET-TLE, *n.* A long bench to sit on. [*North of England.*]

LANG-SYNE', *adv.* Long ago. [*Scottish.*]

LANG-TER-A-LOO', *n.* An old game at cards; often abridged to *lanterloo* or *langtra.*—*Tattler.*—*Smart.*

LAN'GUAGE (langˊgwaje), *n.* [Fr. *langage*; Sp. *lengua*, *lenguage.*] 1. The expression of ideas by words or significant articulate sounds, for the communication of thoughts. 2. Words duly arranged in sentences, written, printed, or

engraved, and exhibited to the eye. 3. The speech or expression of ideas peculiar to a particular nation. 4. Manner of expression peculiar to an individual. 5. The inarticulate sounds by which irrational animals express their feelings and wants. 6. Any manner of expressing thoughts; as, the *language* of the eye or of flowers. 7. A nation, as distinguished by their speech.—*Dan.*, iii.—SYN. Speech; tongue; dialect; idiom; style; diction.

LAN″GUAGE-MAS′TER, *n.* One whose profession is to teach languages.—*Spectator.*

LAN″GUAGED, *a.* Having a language; expert in language.

LAN-GUEN′TE. [It.] In *music*, in a languishing or soft manner.

LAN″GUET, *n.* [Fr. *languette.*] Any thing in the shape of the tongue. [*Not English.*]

LAN″GUID (lang′gwid), *a.* [L. *languidus.*] 1. Flagging; drooping; hence, indisposed to exertion through feebleness or exhaustion. 2. Without animation or activity; as, a *languid* soul, *languid* movements.—SYN. Feeble; weak; faint; sickly; pining; exhausted; heavy; dull; weary; heartless.

LAN″GUID-LY, *adv.* Weakly; feebly; slowly.

LAN″GUID-NESS, *n.* 1. Weakness from exhaustion of strength; feebleness; dullness; languor. 2. Slowness.

LAN″GUISH (lang′gwish), *v. i.* [Fr. *languir, languissant.*] 1. To lose strength or animation; to be or become dull, feeble, or spiritless; to be or to grow heavy. 2. To lose the vegetating power, as plants. 3. To grow dull; to be no longer active and vigorous, as commerce. 4. To sink under sorrow or any continued passion, as a mother for the loss of a child. 5. To look with softness or tenderness, as with the head reclined and a peculiar cast of the eye.—SYN. To pine; wither; fade; droop; faint.

LAN″GUISH, *v. t.* To cause to droop or pine.—*Dryden.* [*Rare.*]

LAN″GUISH, *n.* Act of pining; also, a soft and tender look or appearance.—*Pope.*

LAN″GUISHED (lang′gwisht), *pp.* Drooped; pined.

LAN″GUISH-ER, *n.* One who languishes or pines.

LAN″GUISH-ING, *ppr.* 1. Becoming or being feeble; losing strength; pining; withering; fading. 2. *a.* Having a languid appearance.

LAN″GUISH-ING, *n.* Feebleness; pining.

LAN″GUISH-ING-LY, *adv.* 1. Weakly; feebly; dully; slowly. 2. With tender softness.

LAN′GUISH-MENT, *n.* 1. The state of pining. 2. Softness of look or mien, with the head reclined.

LAN″GUOR (lang′gwor), *n.* [L. *languor*; Fr. *langueur.*] 1. Feebleness; dullness; heaviness; lassitude of body; that state of the body which is induced by exhaustion of strength. 2. A dull or enfeebled state of the intellectual faculty. 3. Softness; laxity. *Dunciad.*—SYN. Feebleness; weakness; faintness; weariness; dullness; heaviness; lassitude; listlessness.

† LAN″GUOR-OUS, *a.* Tedious; melancholy.—*Spenser.*

† LAN″GURE, *v. t.* To languish.—*Chaucer.*—*Spenser.*

LAN′IARD. *See* LANYARD.

† LĀ′NI-A-RY, *n.* [L. *lanio.*] 1. Shambles; a slaughter-house. 2. A term applied to the canine or dog teeth.

LĀ′NI-A-RY, *a.* [L. *lanius*, a butcher.] Lacerating or tearing; as, the *laniary* teeth, *i. e.*, the canine teeth.

LĀ′NI-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *lanio.*] To tear in pieces. [*Rare.*]

LĀ-NI-Ā′TION, *n.* A tearing in pieces. [*Little used.*]

LA-NIF′ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *lanifer.*] Bearing or producing wool.

LA-NIF′IC-AL, *a.* Working in wool.

LAN′I-FĪCE, *n.* [L. *lanificium.*] Manufacture of wool.

LA-NIG′ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *laniger.*] Bearing or producing wool.

LANK, *a.* [Sax. *hlanca.*] 1. Loose or lax, and easily yielding to pressure; not distended; not stiff or firm by distention; not plump. 2. Thin; slender; meager; not full and firm. 3. Languid; drooping.—*Milton.*

† LANK, *v. i.* To grow lank.—*Shak.*

LANK′LY, *adv.* Thinly; loosely; laxly.

LANK′NESS, *n.* Laxity; flabbiness; leanness; slenderness.

LANK′Y, *a.* Lank and tall.—*Smart.* [*Vulgar.*]

LAN′NER, } *n.* [Fr. *lanier.*] A European species of hawk.

LAN′NER-ET, } *Lanner* is the female, *lanneret* the male.

LANS′QUE-NET (lans′ke-net), *n.* [Fr.] 1. A name formerly given to the German infantry, who were armed mostly with pikes.—*Brande.* 2. A game at cards, vulgarly called *lambskinnet.*—*Smart.*

LAN′TERN, *n.* [Fr. *lanterne*; L. *laterna.*] 1. A case or vessel made of tin perforated with many holes, or of some transparent substance, used for carrying a light. A *dark lantern* is one which may be closed so as entirely to hide the light.—*Encyc. Am.* 2. A light-house, or light to direct the course of ships.—3. In *architecture*, a little dome raised over the roof of a building to give light, and to serve as a crowning to the fabric. 4. A square cage of carpentry placed over the ridge of a corridor or gallery, between two rows of shops, to illuminate them.—*Magic lantern*, an optical machine by which painted images are represented so much magnified as to appear like the effect of magic.

LAN′TERN, *v. t.* To put to death at or on the lamp-post.

LAN′TERN-FLY, *n.* An insect of South America which emits a strong light in the dark.

LAN′TERN-JAWED, *a.* Having a thin visage.

LAN′TERN-JAWS, *n. pl.* Long, thin jaws; hence, a thin visage.—*Spectator.*

LAN′TERNED, *pp.* or *a.* Put to death at a lamp-post.

LAN′TERN-ING, *ppr.* Putting to death at or on a lamp-post.

LAN-THA′NI-UM, } *n.* [Gr. λανθανειν.] A metal recently dis-

LAN″THA-NUM, } covered, occurring with cerium in certain minerals.

LAN′THORN. A wrong spelling of *lantern.*

LA-NŪ′GI-NŌSE, } *a.* [L. *lanuginosus.*] Downy; covered

LA-NŪ′GI-NOUS, } with down, or fine, soft hair.

LAN′YARD, *n.* [Fr. *laniere.*] A short piece of rope or line, used for fastening something in ships.

LA-OC′O-ON, *n.* In *fabulous history*, the priest of Apollo or Neptune during the Trojan war.—In *sculpture*, the group of the Laocoon is this priest, with his children, infolded in the coils of two serpents, as described by Virgil.

LA-OD-I-CĒ′AN, *a.* Like the Christians of Laodicea; lukewarm in religion.

LA-OD-I-CĒ′AN-ISM, *n.* Lukewarmness in religion.—*E. Stiles.*

LAP, *n.* [Sax. *læppe*; D., Dan. *lap.*] 1. The loose part of a coat; the lower part of a garment that plays loosely. 2. The part of clothes that lies on the knees when a person sits down; hence, the knees in this position. 3. That part of one body which lies on and covers another.

LAP, *v. t.* 1. To fold; to bend and lay over or on.—*To lap boards*, to place one upon another so as partially to cover it. 2. To wrap or twist round.—*Newton.* 3. To infold; to involve.

LAP, *v. i.* To be spread or laid; to be turned over.

LAP, *v. i.* [Sax. *lappian.*] To take up liquor or food with the tongue; to feed or drink by licking.

LAP, *v. t.* To take into the mouth with the tongue; to lick up.—*Shak.*

LAP′DOG, *n.* A small dog fondled in the lap.—*Dryden.*

LA-PEL′, *n.* [from *lap.*] That part of the coat which laps over the facing.

LA-PELLED′, *a.* Furnished with lapels.

LAP′FUL, *n.* As much as the lap can contain.

† LAP′I-CĪDE, *n.* A stone-cutter.—*Dict.*

LAP-I-DĀ′RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *lapidarius.*] Stony; consisting of stones.

LAP′I-DA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *lapidaire*; L. *lapidarius.*] 1. An artificer who cuts, polishes, and engraves precious stones. 2. A dealer in precious stones. 3. A virtuoso skilled in the nature and kinds of gems or precious stones.—*Encyc.*

LAP′I-DA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to the art of cutting stones.—*Lapidary style*, the style proper for monumental or other inscriptions.—*Brande.*

† LAP′I-DĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *lapido.*] To stone.

LAP-I-DĀ′TION, *n.* The act of stoning a person to death.

LA-PID′E-OUS, *a.* [L. *lapideus.*] Stony; of the nature of stone.—*Ray.* [*Little used.*]

LAP-I-DES′CENCE, *n.* [L. *lapidesco.*] 1. The process of becoming stone; a hardening into a stony substance. 2. A stony concretion.

LAP-I-DES′CENT, *a.* Growing or turning to stone; that has the quality of petrifying bodies.—*Encyc.*

LAP-I-DES′CENT, *n.* Any substance which has the quality of petrifying a body, or converting it to stone.

LAP-I-DIF′IC, *a.* [L. *lapis* and *facio.*] Forming or converting into stone.

LA-PID-I-FI-CĀ′TION, *n.* The operation of forming or converting into a stony substance.

LA-PID′I-FIED, *pp.* or *a.* Turned or formed into stone.

LA-PID′I-FY, *v. t.* [L. *lapis* and *facio.*] To form into stone

LA-PID′I-FY, *v. i.* To turn into stone; to become stone.

LA-PID′I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Turning into stone.

LAP′I-DIST, *n.* A dealer in precious stones. *See* LAPIDARY.

LAP-IL-LĀ′TION, *n.* The state of being, or act of making, stony.—*Smart.*

LA-PIL′LI, *n. pl.* [L.] Volcanic ashes in which globular concretions prevail.—*Mantell.*

LĀ′PIS, in Latin, a *stone.*—*Lapis Bononien′sis*, the Bolognian stone.—*Lapis hepat′icus*, liver-stone.—*Lapis infernal′is*, lunar caustic.—*Lapis laz′uli*, azure stone, an aluminous mineral of a rich blue color, resembling the blue carbonate of copper; [*see* LAZULI.]—*Lapis Lyd′ius*, touch-stone; basanite; a variety of silicious slate.

LAP′LING, *n.* [from *lap.*] One who indulges in ease and sensual delights.—*Hewyt.* [*A term of contempt.*]

LAPPED (lapt), *pp.* Turned or folded over.

LAP′PER, *n.* 1. One who laps; one who wraps or folds. 2. One who takes up with his tongue.

LAP′PET, *n.* [dim. of *lap.*] A part of a garment or dress that hangs loose.—*Swift.*

LAP'PING, *ppr.* 1. Wrapping; folding; laying on 2. Licking; taking into the mouth with the tongue.

LAPS'A-BLE, *a.* That may fall or relapse.—*Cudworth.*

LAPSE (laps), *n.* [L. *lapsus.*] 1. A sliding, gliding, or flowing; a smooth course. 2. A falling or passing. 3. A slip; an error; a fault; a failing in duty; a slight deviation from truth or rectitude.—4. In *ecclesiastical law,* the slip or omission of a patron to present a clerk to a benifice within six months after it becomes void.—5. In *theology,* the fall or apostasy of Adam.

LAPSE (laps), *v. i.* 1. To glide; to pass slowly, silently, or by degrees. 2. To slide or slip in moral conduct; to fail in duty; to deviate from rectitude; to commit a fault. 3. To slip or commit a fault by inadvertency or mistake. 4. To fall or pass from one proprietor to another, by the omission or negligence of the patron. 5. To fall from a state of innocence, or from truth, faith, or perfection.

LAPSED (lapst), *pp.* or *a.* Fallen; passed from one proprietor to another by the negligence of the patron.—*Lapsed legacy,* a legacy which *lapses* to the heirs at law, as when the legatee dies before the testator, or before some contingency prescribed takes place.

LAP'SID-ED (lop'sid-ed), *a.* [*lap* and *side.*] Having one side heavier than the other, as a ship.—*Mar. Dict.*

LAPS'ING, *ppr.* Gliding; flowing; failing; falling to one person through the omission of another.

LAP'STŌNE, *n.* A shoemaker's stone, placed on the knees, on which he hammers his leather.

LAP'SUS LIN"GUÆ. [L.] A slip of the tongue; a mistake in uttering a word.

LAP'WING, *n.* A bird of the Eastern continent, of the plover family; also called *pewit.*

LAP'WŌRK, *n.* Work in which one part laps over another.

LAR, *n.*; *pl.* LA'RES. [L.] A household deity.—*Lovelace.*

LAR'BŌARD, *n.* The left-hand side of a ship, when a person stands with his face to the head; opposed to *starboard.*

LAR'BŌARD, *a.* Pertaining to the left-hand side of a ship.

LAR'CE-NY, *n.* [Fr. *larcin.*] Theft; the act of taking and carrying away the goods or personal property of another feloniously.—In *England* when the value of the thing stolen is less than twelve pence, and in New York when it is less than $25, the crime is *petty* larceny, and *grand* larceny when it is more.

LARCH, *n.* [L. *larix.*] The common name of a division of the genus *pinus.*

LARD, *n.* [Fr. *lard;* L. *lardum.*] 1. The fat of swine, after being melted and separated from the flesh. 2. Bacon; the flesh of swine.—*Dryden.*

LARD, *v. t.* [Fr. *larder.*] 1. To stuff with bacon or pork. 2. To fatten; to enrich. 3. To mix with something by way of improvement.

LARD, *v. i.* To grow fat.—*Drayton.*

LARD'-OIL, *n.* Oil which is obtained from lard.

LAR-DA'CEOUS (lär-dā'shus), *a.* Of the nature of lard; consisting of lard.

LARD'ED, *pp.* Stuffed with bacon; fattened; mixed.

LARD'ER, *n.* A room where meat and other articles of food are kept before they are cooked.

LARD'ER-ER, *n.* One who has the charge of the larder.

LARD'ING, *ppr.* Stuffing; fattening; mixing.

LARD'ON, *n.* [Fr.] A bit of bacon.

† LARD'RY, *n.* A larder.

LA'RĒS, *n. pl.* [L.] The domestic deities of the Romans, regarded, probably, as the souls of deceased ancestors.

LARGE (lärj), *a.* [Fr. *large;* L. *largus.*] A term applied to any thing that exceeds the usual or common number, size, &c.; of great bulk, extent, population, amount, capacity, &c.—In *seamen's language,* the wind is *large* when it crosses the line of a ship's course in a favorable direction, particularly on the beam or quarter.—*At large.* 1. Without restraint or confinement. 2. Diffusely; fully; in the full extent.—SYN. Big; bulky; huge; extensive; wide; capacious; comprehensive; ample; abundant; plentiful; populous; copious; diffusive; liberal.

LARGE, *n. Formerly,* a musical note equal to four breves, or eight semibreves.

† LARGE-HEART'ED-NESS, *n.* Largeness of heart; liberality.—*Bp. Reynolds.*

LARGE'-LIMBED, *a.* Having large limbs.—*Milton.*

LARGE'LY, *adv.* 1. Widely; extensively. 2. Copiously; diffusely; amply. 3. Liberally; bountifully. 4. Abundantly.

LARGE'NESS, *n.* 1. Bigness; bulk; magnitude. 2. Greatness; comprehension. 3. Extent; extensiveness. 4. Extension; amplitude; liberality. 5. Wideness; extent.

LAR'GESS, *n.* [Fr. *largesse.*] A present; a gift or donation; a bounty bestowed.

LAR-GIF'LU-OUS, *a.* [L. *largus* and *fluo.*] Flowing copiously.

LARG'ISH, *a.* Somewhat large.—*Cavallo.* [*Unusual.*]

*LAR-GHET'TO (lär-get'to). [It.] Somewhat slowly, but not so slowly as in *largo.*

LAR-GI"TION (lär-jish'un), *n.* [L. *largitio.*] The bestowment of a largess or gift.

LAR'GO. [It.] A musical term directing to slow movement.

LAR'I-AT, *n.* The lasso, a long cord or thong of leather, with a noose, used in catching wild horses, &c.—*W. Irving.*

LARK, *n.* [Sax. *laferc, lauerce;* Scot. *laverok, lauerok.*] 1. A bird remarkable for its liveliness and its singing. 2. A sport or piece of merriment.—*Smart;* [*vulgar.*]

LARK, *v. i.* To catch larks; hence, in *vulgar language,* to make sport; to sport.—*Smart.*

LARK'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a lark in manners.

LARK'S'-HEEL, *n.* A flower called *Indian cress.*

LARK'ER, *n.* A catcher of larks.—*Dict.*

LARK'SPUR, *n.* A flowering plant of the genus *delphinium.*

LAR'MI-ER, *n.* [Fr.] The flat, jutting part of a cornice; *literally,* the dropper; the eave or drip of a house; the corona.

LAR'ŪP, *v. t.* [Forby derives it from Sax. *larrian,* to lick, Jenning considers it as from *lee-rope,* used by sailors to beat the boy.] To beat or flog.—*Forby.* [*Low.*]

LAR'UM, *n.* [G. *larm.*] Alarm; a noise giving notice of danger. *See* ALARM.

LAR'VA, } *n.* [L. *larva.*] An insect in the caterpillar or grub
LARVE, } state.

LAR'VAL, *a.* Belonging to a larva.

LAR'VĀ-TED, *a.* Masked; clothed as with a mask.

LA-RYN'GE-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to the larynx.
LA-RYN'GE-AN, }

LAR-YN-GĪ'TIS, *n.* An inflammation of the larynx.

LAR-YN-GOT'O-MY, *n.* [L. *larynx,* and Gr. τεμνω.] The operation of cutting into the larynx.

*LAR'YNX, *n.* [Gr. λαρυγξ.] In *anatomy,* the upper part of the windpipe or trachea, a cartilaginous cavity, serving to modulate the sound of the voice.

LAS'CAR, *n.* In the *East Indies,* a term applied to native sailors, many of whom are employed in European vessels.

† LAS-CIV'I-EN-CY, } See the next words.
† LAS-CIV'I-ENT. }

LAS-CIV'I-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *lascif;* It., Sp. *lascivo;* L. *lascivus.*] 1. Loose; wanton; lewd; lustful. 2. Soft; wanton; luxurious.

LAS-CIV'I-OUS-LY, *adv.* Loosely; wantonly; lewdly.

LAS-CIV'I-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Looseness; irregular indulgence of animal desires; wantonness; lustfulness. 2. Tendency to excite lust and promote irregular indulgences.

LASH, *n.* [G. *lasche.*] 1. The thong or braided cord of a whip. 2. A leash or string; [*obs.*] 3. A stroke with a whip, or any thing pliant and tough. 4. A stroke of satire; a sarcasm; an expression or retort that cuts or gives pain.

LASH, *v. t.* 1. To strike with a lash or any thing pliant; to whip or scourge. 2. To throw up with a sudden jerk.—*Dryden.* 3. To beat, as with something loose; to dash against; as, waves *lash* the shore. 4. To tie or bind with a rope or cord; to secure or fasten by a string, as to a ship. 5. To satirize; to censure with severity.

LASH, *v. i.* To ply the whip; to strike at. *Dryden.*—*To lash out* is to be extravagant or unruly.

LASHED (lasht), *pp.* Struck with a lash; whipped; tied; made fast by a rope.

LASH'ER, *n.* One who whips or lashes.

LASH'ER, } *n.* A piece of rope for binding or making fast
LASH'ING, } one thing to another.

LASH'FREE, *n.* Free from the stroke of satire.—*B. Jonson.*

LASH'ING. *n.* 1. Castigation or chastisement.—*Smart.* 2. Extravagance; unruliness.—*South.* 3. A rope for making fast. *See* LASHER.

LASS, *n.* [qu. from *laddess.*] A young woman; a girl; [*applied particularly to a country girl.*] *Lassie* is sometimes used, particularly in Scotland.

LAS'SI-TUDE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *lassitudo.*] 1. Weakness; dullness; heaviness; weariness; languor of body or mind.—2. Among *physicians,* lassitude is a morbid sensation of languor which often precedes disease.

LASS'LORN, *a.* Forsaken by his lass or mistress.

LAS'SO, *n.* [Fr. *laisse;* L. *lassus.*] A rope or cord, with a noose, used for catching wild horses, &c.

LAST, *a.* [contracted from *latest;* Sax. *last.*] 1. That comes after all the others in time; the latest. 2. That follows all the others; that is behind all the others in place; hindmost. 3. Beyond which there is no more. 4. Next before the present; as, *last* month. 5. Utmost; as, of the *last* importance.—*R. Hall.* 6. Lowest; meanest; as, the *last* prize.—*At last, at the last,* at the end; in the conclusion.—*To the last,* to the end; till the conclusion.—SYN. Final; ultimate; extreme.

LAST, *adv.* 1. The last time; the time before the present 2. In conclusion; finally.

LAST, *v. i.* [Sax. *lastan, lestan.*] 1. To continue in time; to endure; to remain in existence. 2. To continue unimpaired; not to decay or perish. 3. To hold out; to continue unconsumed.

LAST, *n.* [Sax. *hlæste;* G., Sw., D., Dan. *last.*] 1. A load; hence, a certain weight or measure. It is generally estimated at 4000 lbs., but varies exceedingly as to different

articles.—*M'Culloch.* 2. The term is sometimes applied to the burden of a ship.—*M'Culloch.*

LĂST, *n.* [Sax. *laste, læste.*] A mold or form of the human foot, made of wood, on which shoes are formed.

LĂST-MEN-TIONED, *a.* Mentioned last.

†LĂST'AGE, *n.* [Fr. *lestage.*] 1. A duty paid for freight or transportation. 2. Ballast. 3. The lading of a ship.

†LĂST'ER-Y, *n.* A red color.—*Spenser.*

LĂST'ING, *ppr.* 1. Continuing in time; enduring; remaining. 2. *a.* Of long continuance; that may continue or endure.—SYN. Durable; permanent; undecaying; perpetual; unending.

LĂST'ING, *n.* 1. Endurance. 2. A species of smooth woolen stuff used in making shoes.—*Encyc. Dom. Econ.*

LĂST'ING-LY, *adv.* Durably; with continuance.

LĂST'ING-NESS, *n.* Durability; the quality or state of long continuance.—*Sidney.*

LĂST'LY, *adv.* 1. In the last place. 2. In the conclusion; at last; finally.

LATCH, *n.* [Fr. *loquet.*] A small piece of iron or wood used to fasten a door.

LATCH, *v. t.* 1. To fasten with a latch; to fasten. 2. [Fr. *lecher.*] To smear.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*]

LATCH'-KEY, *n.* A key used to raise the latch of a door.

LATCH'ES, *n. pl.* Small lines like loops, used in connecting the head and foot of a sail.—*Smart.*

LATCH'ET, *n.* [from *latch*; Fr. *lacet.*] The string that fastens a shoe.—*Mark*, i.

LĀTE, *a.* [Sax. *læt, lat*; Goth. *lata.* This adjective has regular terminations of the comparative and superlative degrees, *later, latest*, but it has also *latter*, and *latest* is often contracted into *last.*] 1. Coming after the usual time; slow; tardy; long delayed. 2. Far advanced toward the end or close. 3. Last, or recently in any place, office, or character; as the *late* cabinet. 4. Existing not long ago, but now decayed, departed, or deceased. 5. Not long past; happening not long ago; recent; new; novel; modern.

LĀTE, *adv.* 1. After the usual time, or the time appointed; after delay. 2. After the proper or usual season. 3. Not long ago; lately. 4. Far in the night, day, week, or other particular period.—*Of late, lately*, in time not long past, or near the present.—*Too late*, after the proper time; not in due time.

†LĀTED, *a.* Belated; being too late.—*Shak.*

LA-TEEN', *a.* A *lateen* sail is a triangular sail extended by a long yard much inclined to the horizon; used in the Mediterranean.

LĀTE'LY, *adv.* Not long ago; recently.

LĀTEN-CY, *n.* The state of being concealed; abstruseness.—*Paley.*

LĀTE'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being tardy, or of coming after the usual time. 2. Time far advanced in any particular period. 3. The state of being out of time, or after the appointed time.

LĀTENT, *a.* [L. *latens.*] Hid; concealed; secret; not seen; not visible or apparent.—*Latent heat* is heat which enters into a body while changing its form from a solid to a liquid, or from a liquid to a vapor or gas, without altering its temperature.

LĀTENT-LY, *adv.* In a latent manner; secretly.

LĀTER, *a.* [comp. deg. of *late.*] Posterior; subsequent.

LA-TER-AL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *lateralis.*] 1. Pertaining to the side. 2. Proceeding from the side.

†LAT-ER-AL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of having distinct sides.

LAT'ER-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. By the side; sideways.—*Holder.* 2. In the direction of the side.

LAT'ER-AN, *n.* One of the churches at Rome with a palace, &c., annexed to it, named from the owner of the ground in Nero's time. Here several ecclesiastical councils, hence called *Lateran councils*, have been held.—*P. Cyc.*

A LAT'E-RE. [L.] A legate *a latere* is a pope's legate or envoy, so called because sent from his *side*, from among his favorites and counselors.

†LĀT'ERED, *a.* Delayed.—*Chaucer.*

LAT-ER-I-FŌLI-OUS, *a.* [L. *latus* and *folium.*] In *botany*, growing on the side of a leaf at the base.—*Lee.*

LAT-ER-I'TIOUS (-ish'us), *a.* [L. *lateritius.*] Like bricks; of the color of bricks.—*Med. Repos.*

†LĀTE'WARD, *adv.* Somewhat late.

LĂTH, *n.* [Fr. *latte.*] 1. A thin, narrow board or slip of wood nailed to the rafters of a building to support the tiles or covering. 2. A thin, narrow slip of wood nailed to the studs, to support the plastering.

LĂTH, *v. t.* To cover or line with laths.—*Mortimer.*

LĂTH, *n.* [Sax. *leth.*] In some parts of *England*, a part or division of a county.

LĂTHE, *n.* [qu. *lath.*] A machine by which instruments of wood, ivory, metals, and other materials are turned and cut into a smooth, round form.

LĂTHED, *pp.* Covered or lined with laths.

LĂTH'ER, *v. i.* [Sax. *lethrian.*] To form a foam with water and soap; to become froth, or frothy matter.

LĂTH'ER, *v. t.* To spread over with the foam of soap.

LĂTH'ER, *n.* 1. Foam or froth made by soap moistened with water. 2. Foam or froth from profuse sweat, as of a horse.

LĂTH'ERED, *pp.* Spread over with the foam of soap.

LĂTH'ER-ING, *ppr.* Spreading over with the foam of soap.

LĂTH'Y, *a.* Thin as a lath; long and slender.—*Smart.*

LA-TIBU-LĪZE, *v. i.* [L. *latibulum.*] To retire into a den burrow, or cavity, and lie dormant in winter; to retreat and lie hid.

LAT'I-CLĀVE, *n.* [L. *laticlavium.*] A distinctive badge worn by Roman senators, consisting of a broad, perpendicular stripe of purple extending from the neck through the center of the tunic in front.

LAT-I-COSTATE, *a.* [L. *latus* and *costa.*] Broad-ribbed.

LAT-I-DENTATE, *a.* [L. *latus* and *dens.*] Broad-toothed.

LAT-I-FŌLI-OUS, *a.* [L. *latus* and *folium.*] Broad-leafed.

LAT'IN, *a.* Pertaining to the Latins, a people of Latium, in Italy; Roman.—*Latin Church*, the western, or Roman Catholic Church.

LAT'IN, *n.* 1. The language of the ancient Romans. 2. An exercise in schools, consisting in turning English into Latin.

LAT'IN-ISM, *n.* A Latin idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to the Latins.—*Addison.*

LAT'IN-IST, *n.* One skilled in Latin.

LA-TIN'I-TY, *n.* Purity of the Latin style or idiom; the Latin tongue.

LAT'IN-IZE, *v. t.* To give to foreign words Latin terminations, and make them Latin.—*R. O. Cambridge.*

LAT'IN-IZE, *v. i.* To use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin.—*Dryden.*

LAT'IN-IZED, *pp.* or *a.* Made into Latin; borrowed from the Latin.

LAT'IN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Giving to foreign words Latin terminations.

†LATIN-LY, *adv.* So as to understand and write Latin.

LAT-I-ROSTROUS, *a.* [L. *latus* and *rostrum.*] Having a broad beak, as a bird.—*Brown.*

LĀT'ISH, *a.* [from *late.*] Somewhat late.

LAT'I-TAN-CY, *n.* [L. *latitans.*] The state of lying concealed: the state of lurking.—*Brown.* [*Rare.*]

LAT'I-TANT, *a.* Lurking; lying hid; concealed. [*Rare.*]

LAT'I-TAT, *n.* [L.] A writ by which a person is summoned into the King's Bench to answer, as supposing he lies concealed.

LAT-I-TĀTION, *n.* A lying in concealment.

LAT'I-TUDE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *latitudo.*] 1. Breadth; width; extent from side to side; [*rare.*] 2. Room; space; [*rare.*]—3. In *astronomy*, the distance of a heavenly body from the ecliptic.—4. In *geography*, the distance of any place on the globe, north or south of the equator. 5. Extent of meaning or construction; indefinite acceptation. 6. Extent of deviation from a settled point; freedom from rules or limits; laxity. 7. Extent.—*Locke.*

LAT-I-TŪDIN-AL, *a.* Pertaining to latitude; in the direction of latitude.—*Gregory.*

LAT-I-TU-DIN-ĀRI-AN, *a.* [Fr. *latitudinaire.*] Not restrained; not confined by precise limits; thinking or acting at large; lax in religious principles or views.

LAT-I-TU-DIN-ĀRI-AN, *n.* 1. One who is moderate in his notions, or not restrained by precise, settled limits in opinion; one who indulges freedom in thinking.—2. In the *Church of England, formerly*, one who denied or doubted the divine right or origin of episcopacy, though he admitted its expediency.—3. In *theology*, one who departs in opinion from the strict principles of orthodoxy; or one who indulges an undue latitude of thinking and interpretation.

LAT-I-TŪDIN-ĀRI-AN-ISM, *n.* 1. Undue freedom or laxiness of opinion, *particularly* in theology. 2. Indifference to religion.

LAT-I-TŪDIN-OUS, *a.* Having latitude, or large extent.

LĀTRANT, *a.* [L. *latro.*] Barking.—*Tickell.*

†LĀTRATE, *v. i.* To bark as a dog.

†LA-TRĀ-TION, *n.* A barking.

LA-TRĪA, *n.* [L.] The highest kind of worship, or that paid to God; distinguished by the Roman Catholics from *dulia.*

LAT'RO-BĪTE, *n.* [from *Latrobe.*] A Labrador mineral, allied to feldspar.

†LATRO-CIN-Y, *n.* [L. *latrocinium.*] Theft; larceny.

LATTEN, *n.* [Fr. *leton.*] 1. In the *Middle Ages*, a kind of fine brass, used for crosses, &c. 2. Sheet tin; iron plate, covered with tin.

LATTEN-BRĂSS, *n.* Plates of milled brass; sometimes called *latten.*

LAT'TER, *a.* [an irregular comparative of *late.*] 1. Coming or happening after something else; opposed to *former* 2. Mentioned the last of two. 3. Modern; lately done or past.

LAT'TER-LY, *adv.* Of late; in time not long past; lately.

LATTICE (lat'tis), *n.* [Fr. *lattis.*] Any work of wood or iron, made by crossing laths, rods, or bars, and forming open squares like net-work.

LAT'TICE-WORK, *n.*

LAT'TICE, *n.* A window of lattice-work.
LAT'TIC, *a.* 1. Consisting of cross pieces. 2. Furnished with lattice-work.
LAT'TICE, *v. t.* 1. To form with cross bars, and open work. 2. To furnish with a lattice.
LAT'TICED (lat'tist), *pp.* or *a.* Furnished with a lattice.
LA'TUS RE'CTUM, *n.* [L.] In *conic sections*, the parameter.
LAUD, *n.* [L. *laus, laudis.*] 1. Praise; commendation; an extolling in words; honorable mention; [*little used.*] 2. That part of divine worship which consists in praise. 3. Music or singing in honor of any one.—4. *Lauds*, in the *Roman Catholic Church*, the prayers formerly used at daybreak, between those of matins and prime.—*Brande.*
LAUD, *v. t.* [L. *laudo.*] To praise in words alone, or with words and singing; to celebrate.—*Bentley.*
LAUD'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *laudabilis.*] 1. Praiseworthy; commendable. 2. Healthy; salubrious.—*Arbuth.* 3. Healthy; well digested.
LAUD'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of deserving praise; praiseworthiness. [*Laudability*, in a like sense, has been used, but rarely.]
LAUD'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner deserving praise.
* LAUD'A-NUM, *n.* [from L. *laudo.*] Opium prepared in spirit or wine; tincture of opium.—*Coxe.*
† LAUD-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *laudatio.*] Praise; honor paid.
LAUD'A-TIVE, *n.* [L. *laudativus.*] A panegyric; a eulogy. *Bacon.* [*Little used.*]
LAUD'A-TO-RY, *a.* Containing praise; tending to praise.
LAUD'A-TO-RY, *n.* That which contains praise.
LAUD'ER, *n.* One who praises.
LAUGH (läff), *v. i.* [Sax. *hlihan*; G. *lachen*; D. *lachen.*] 1. To make the noise and exhibit the features which are characteristic of mirth in the human species.—2. In *poetry*, to appear gay, cheerful, pleasant, lively, or brilliant.— *To laugh at*, to ridicule; to treat with some degree of contempt.
LAUGH, *v. t.* To ridicule or deride: with *out*; as, to *laugh* one *out* of a plan.—*To laugh to scorn*, to deride; to treat with mockery, contempt, and scorn.
LAUGH (läff), *n.* An expression of mirth peculiar to the human species.
LAUGH'A-BLE (läf'fa-bl), *a.* That may justly excite laughter.—SYN. Risible; ridiculous; ludicrous; comical; droll; mirthful.
LAUGH'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being laughable.
LAUGH'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to excite laughter.
LAUGH'-AND-LAY-DOWN', *n.* A game at cards.—*Skelton.*
LAUGHED (läft), *pret.* and *pp.* of *laugh.*
LAUGH'ER (läf'fer), *n.* One who laughs, or is fond of merriment.—*Pope.*
LAUGH'ING (läf'fing), *ppr.* or *a.* Expressing mirth in a particular manner.
LAUGH'ING (läf'fing), *n.* Laughter.
LAUGHING GAS, *n.* Nitrous oxyd or protoxyd of nitrogen, so called from the exhilaration and laughter which it produces when inhaled.—*Brande.*
LAUGH'ING-STOCK, *n.* An object of ridicule.
LAUGH'ING-LY (läf'fing-ly), *adv.* In a merry way; with laughter.
LAUGH'TER (läff'ter), *n.* Convulsive merriment; an expression of mirth peculiar to man.
LAUGH'TER-LESS, *a.* Without laughing.
LAUGH'WOR-THY, *a.* Deserving to be laughed at.
LAU'MON-ITE, *n.* [from *Laumont.*] Efflorescent zeolite.
† LAUNCE, *n.* Balance.—*Spenser.*
LAUNCH, *v. t.* To move or cause to slide from the land into the water; as, to *launch* a ship.
LAUNCH, *v. i.* To go forth, as a ship into the water; hence, to expatiate in language.
LAUNCH, *n.* 1. The sliding or movement of a ship from the land into the water, on ways prepared for the purpose. 2. A kind of boat, longer, lower, and more flat-bottomed than a long-boat.
LAUNCHED (länchť), *pp.* Moved into the water; expatiated on.
LAUNCH'ING, *ppr.* Moving into the water; expatiating.
† LAUND, *n.* A lawn.—*Chaucer.*
LAUN'DER (län'der), *n.* [from L. *lavo.*] A washer-woman; also, a long and hollow trough, used by miners to receive the powdered ore from the box where it is beaten.
LAUN'DER (län'der), *v. t.* To wash; to wet.—*Shak.*
LAUN'DER-ER (län'der-er), *n.* A man who follows the business of washing clothes.—*Butler.*
LAUN'DRESS (län'dres), *n.* [Fr. *lavandiere.*] A washerwoman; a female whose employment is to wash clothes.
LAUN'DRESS (län'dres), *v. i.* To practice washing.
LAUN'DRY (län'dry), *n.* [Sp. *lavadero.*] 1. A washing.—*Bacon.* 2. The place or room where clothes are washed.
LAU'RE-ATE, *a.* [L. *laureatus.*] Decked or invested with laurel.—*Poet laureate*, in *Great Britain*, an officer of the king's household, whose business is to compose an ode annually for the king's birthday, and for the new year.
LAU'RE-ĀTE, *v. t.* To honor with a degree in the university, and a present of a wreath of laurel.—*Warton.*
LAU'RE-Ā-TED, *pp.* Honored with a degree and a laurel wreath.
LAU'RE-ATE-SHIP, *n.* Office of a laureate.
LAU'RE-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Honoring with a degree and a laurel wreath.
LAU-RE-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of conferring a degree in the university, together with a wreath of laurel.
* LAU'REL, *n.* [L. *laurus.*] The English name of the *laurus*, a tree dedicated to Apollo, and used in making garlands or wreaths for victors, &c.
* LAU'RELED, *a.* Crowned or decorated with laurel, or with laurel wreath; laureate.
LAU'RES-TINE, *n.* [L. *laurustinus.*] An ornamental evergreen shrub from the south of Europe.
LAU-RIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *laurus* and *fero.*] Producing or bringing laurel.
LAU'RIN, *n.* A fatty substance, of an acrid taste, contained in the berries of the common laurel.
LAUS DE'O. [L.] Praise to God.
LAUS'KRAUT, *n.* [Ger. *läusekraut.*] A plant.
LAU'TU, *n.* A band of cotton, twisted and worn on the head of the Inca of Peru, as a badge of royalty.
* LĀ'VA, *n.* [It. *lava.*] 1. A mass or stream of melted minerals or stony matter which bursts or is thrown from the mouth or sides of a volcano. 2. The same matter when cool and hardened.
LĀ'VA-LĪKE, *a.* Resembling lava.
LA-VĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *lavatio.*] A washing or cleansing.
LAV'A-TO-RY, *n.* [*See* LAVE.] 1. A place for washing. 2. A wash or lotion for a diseased part. 3. A place where gold is obtained for washing.
LĀVE, *v. t.* [Fr. *laver*; L. *lavo.*] To wash; to bathe.
LĀVE, *v. i.* To bathe; to wash one's self.—*Pope.*
† LĀVE, *v. t.* [Fr. *lever.*] To throw up or out; to lade out.
LĀVE, *n.* [Sax. *lafan*, to leave.] The remainder; others. [*Scottish.*]
† LĀVE'-EARED, *a.* Having large, pendent ears.—*Bp. Hall.*
LĀVED, *pp.* Bathed; washed.
LA-VEER', *v. t.* [Fr. *louvoyer.*] In *seamen's language*, to tack; to sail back and forth.—*Dryden.* [*Rare.*]
LĀVE'MENT, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A washing or bathing. 2. A clyster.
LAV'EN-DER, *n.* [L. *lavandula.*] A highly odoriferous plant, whose leaves, when dried, are used to give an agreeable scent to linen.
LAV'EN-DER-WA'TER, *n.* A liquor composed of spirits of wine, essential oil of lavender, and ambergris.
LĀ'VER, *n.* [Fr. *lavoir.*] A vessel for washing; a large basin.
LĀ'VER, *n.* The fronds or leaves of certain marine plants potted in order to be eaten.—*Smart.*
LAV'ER-OCK, *n.* The lark. [*Scottish.*]
LĀ'VING, *ppr.* Washing; bathing.
LAV'ISH, *a.* 1. Expending or bestowing with profusion. 2. Expending without necessity; liberal to a fault. 3 Wild; unrestrained; as, a *lavish* spirit. *Shak.*—SYN. Prodigal; wasteful; profuse; extravagant; exuberant, immoderate.
LAV'ISH, *v. t.* 1. To expend or bestow with profusion. 2. To waste; to expend without necessity or use; to squander.
LAV'ISHED (lav'isht), *pp.* Expended profusely; wasted.
LAV'ISH-ER, *n.* A prodigal; a profuse person.
LAV'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Expending or laying out with profusion; wasting.
LAV'ISH-LY, *adv.* With profuse expense; prodigally; wastefully.—*Dryden.*—*Pope.*
LAV'ISH-MENT, } *n.* Profusion; prodigality.—*Spenser.*
LAV'ISH-NESS, }
LA-VOLT, } *n.* [It. *la volta.*] An old dance, in which was
LA-VOL'TA, } much turning and capering.—*Shak.*
LAW, *n.* [Sax. *laga, lage, lag*, or *lah*; Sw. *lag*; Dan. *lov*; It. *legge*; Sp. *ley*; Fr. *loi.*] 1. A rule, *particularly* an established or permanent rule, prescribed by the supreme power of a state.—2. *Municipal law* is a rule of civil conduct prescribed by the supreme power of a state, commanding what its subjects are to do, and prohibiting what they are to forbear.—3. *Law of nature*, is a rule of conduct arising out of the natural relations of human beings established by the Creator, and existing prior to any positive precept.—4. *Laws of animal nature*, the inherent principles by which the economy and functions of animal bodies are performed.—5. *Laws of vegetation*, the principles which regulate the production and growth of plants.—6. *Physical laws*, or *laws of nature*, the invariable tendency or determination of any species of matter to a particular form with definite properties, and the determination of a body to certain motions, changes, and relations which uniformly take place in the same circumstances, is called a *physical law.*—7. *Laws of nations*, the rules that regulate the mutual intercourse of nations or states.—8. *Moral law*, a law which prescribes to men their religious and social duties.—9. *Ecclesiastical law*, a rule of action prescribed

for the government of a church, otherwise called *canon law*.—10. *Canon law*, the body of ecclesiastical Roman law.—11. *Written*, or *statute law*, a law or rule of action prescribed or enacted by the legislative power, and promulgated and recorded in writing.—12. *Unwritten*, or *common law*, a rule of action which derives its authority from long usage, or established custom.—13. *By-law*, a law of a city, town, or private corporation; [*see* BY.]—14. *Mosaic law*, the institutions of Moses.—15. *Ceremonial law*, the Mosaic institutions which prescribe the external rites and ceremonies. 16. A rule of direction; a directory; as reason and natural conscience. 17. That which governs or has a tendency to rule. 18. The word of God; the doctrines and precepts of God, or his revealed will. 19. The Old Testament. 20. The institutions of Moses, as distinct from the other parts of the Old Testament; as, the *law* and the prophets. 21. A rule or axiom of science or art; settled principle.—22. *Law martial*, or *martial law*, the rules ordained for the government of an army or military force.—23. *Marine laws*, rules for the regulation of navigation, and the commercial intercourse of nations.—24. *Commercial law*, *law merchant*, the system of rules by which trade and commercial intercourse are regulated between merchants. 25. Judicial process; prosecution of right in courts of law; as, to go to *law*. 26. Jurisprudence.—*Civil law*, *criminal law*; [*see* CIVIL and CRIMINAL.]—*Laws of honor*; [*see* HONOR.]—*Law language*, the language used in legal writings and forms, *particularly* the Norman dialect, or Old French, which was used in judicial proceedings from the days of William the Conqueror to the 36th year of Edward III.—*Wager of law*, a species of trial formerly used in England.—SYN. Statute; regulation; ordinance; precept; institute; decree; edict.

LAW'-BREĂK-ER, *n.* One who violates the law.

LAW'-DĀY, *n.* 1. A day of open court.—*Shak.* 2. A leet, or sheriff's court.

LAW'-LŌRE, *n.* Ancient law learning.—*Jefferson.*

LAW'-MĀK'ER, *n.* One who enacts or ordains laws; a legislator; a lawgiver.

LAW'-MĀK'ING, *a.* Enacting laws.

LAW'-MŎN"GER, *n.* A low dealer in law; a pettifogger.

LAW'FUL, *a.* 1. Agreeable to law; conformable to law; allowed by law; as, *lawful* proceedings. 2. Constituted by law.—SYN. Legal; constitutional; allowable; regular, rightful.

LAW'FUL-LY, *adv.* Legally; in accordance with law; without violating law.

LAW'FUL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being conformable to law; legality.

LAW'GIV-ER, *n.* [*law* and *give*.] One who makes or enacts a law; a legislator.—*Swift.*

LAW'GIV-ING, *a.* Making or enacting laws; legislative.

LAW'ING, *n.* Expeditation; the act of cutting off the claws and balls of the fore-feet of mastiffs.

LAW'LESS, *a.* 1. Not subject to law; unrestrained by law. 2. Contrary to law; illegal; unauthorized. 3. Not subject to the ordinary laws of nature; uncontrolled.

LAW'LESS-LY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to law.—*Shak.*

LAW'LESS-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being unrestrained by law; disorder.—*Spenser.*

LAWN, *n.* [W. *llan*.] An open space between woods; a space of ground covered with grass, generally in front of or around a house or mansion.

LAWN, *n.* [Fr. *linon*.] A sort of fine linen or cambric, used in the sleeves of bishops.

LAWN, *a.* Made of lawn.

LAWN'Y, *a.* 1. Level, like a lawn. 2. Made of lawn.

LAW'SŪIT, *n.* A suit in law for the recovery of a supposed right; a process in law instituted by a party to compel another to do him justice.

LAW'YER, *n.* [that is, *lawer*, contracted from *law-wer*, *lawman*.] One versed in the laws, or a practitioner of law; one whose profession is to institute suits in courts of law, and to prosecute or defend the cause of clients.

LAW'YER-LĪKE, *a.* Like a real lawyer.

LAW'YER-LY, *a.* Judicial.—*Milton.*

LAX, *a.* [L. *laxus*.] 1. Flabby; soft; not tense, firm, or rigid; as, *lax* flesh.—*Ray.* 2. Not tight or tense, as a cord. 3. Not firmly united; of loose texture.—*Woodward.* 4. Not rigidly exact; as, a *lax* signification. 5. Not strict; as, *lax* discipline or morals. 6. Loose in the intestines, and having too frequent discharges.—SYN. Loose; slack; vague; unconfined; unrestrained; dissolute; licentious.

LAX, *n.* 1. A looseness; diarrhea. 2. [Sax. *læx*.] A species of fish or salmon; [*not in use*.]

LAX-ĀTION, *n.* [L. *laxatio*.] The act of loosening; or the state of being loose or slackened.

LAX'A-TĪVE, *a.* [Fr. *laxatif*.] Having the power or quality of loosening or opening the intestines, and relieving from constipation.

LAX'A-TĪVE, *n.* A medicine that relaxes the intestines and relieves from costiveness; a gentle purgative.

LAX'A-TĪVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of relaxing.

LAXI-TY, *n.* [L. *laxitas*.] 1. Looseness; slackness. 2. Looseness of texture. 3. Want of exactness or precision. 4. Looseness; defect of exactness. 5. Looseness, as of the intestines. 6. Openness; not closeness.

LAX'LY, *adv.* Loosely; without exactness.—*Rees.*

LAX'NESS, *n.* 1. Looseness; softness; flabbiness. 2. Laxity. 3. Looseness. 4. Slackness, as of a cord.

LĀY, *pret.* of *lie*.

LĀY, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *laid*. [Sax. *lecgan*, *legan*; D. *leggen*.] 1. *Literally*, to throw down; hence, to put or place. 2. To beat down; to prostrate, as corn or grain. 3. To settle; to fix and keep from rising, as dust. 4. To place in order; to dispose with regularity in building, as bricks or boards. 5. To spread on a surface, as colors. 6. To spread or set. 7. To calm; to appease; to still; to allay, as winds. 8. To quiet; to still; to restrain from walking. 9. To spread and set in order; to prepare. 10. To place in the earth for growth.—*Mortimer.* 11. To place at hazard; to wage; to stake. 12. To bring forth; to exclude, as eggs. 13. To add; to join. 14. To put; to apply. 15. To assess; to charge; to impose, as taxes. 16. To charge; to impute, as faults. 17. To impose, as evil, burden, or punishment. 18. To enjoin as a duty. 19. To exhibit; to present or offer. 20. To prostrate; to slay. 21. To depress and lose sight of, by sailing or departing from. 22. To station; to set, as an ambuscade. 23. To contrive; to scheme; to plan.

To lay a cable, to twist or unite the strands.—*To lay apart*, to put away; to reject.—*To lay aside*. 1. To put off or away; not to retain. 2. To discontinue.—*To lay away*, to reposit in store; to put aside for preservation.—*To lay before*, to exhibit; to show; to present to view.—*To lay by*. 1. To reserve for future use. 2. To put away; to dismiss. 3. To put off.—*To lay down*. 1. To deposit, as a pledge, equivalent, or satisfaction; to resign. 2. To give up; to resign; to quit or relinquish, as an office. 3. To quit; to surrender the use of, as one's arms. 4. To offer or advance, as a proposition.—*To lay one's self down*, to commit to repose.—*To lay hold of*, to seize; to catch. To *lay hold on*, is used in a like sense.—*To lay in*, to store; to treasure; to provide previously.—*To lay on*, to apply with force; to inflict, as blows.—*To lay open*, to open; to make bare; to uncover; also, to show; to expose; to reveal.—*To lay over*, to spread over; to incrust; to cover the surface.—*To lay out*. 1. To expend; as, to *lay out* money, or sums of money. 2. To display; to discover; [*obs*.] 3. To plan; to dispose in order the several parts, as pleasure-grounds. 4. To dress in grave-clothes, and place in a decent posture, as the dead. 5. To exert, as one's self or one's powers.—*To lay to*. 1. To charge upon; to impute. 2. To apply with vigor. 3. To attack or harass; [*obs*.] 4. To check the motion of a ship, and cause her to be stationary.—*To lay together*, to collect; to bring to one place; also, to bring into one view.—*To lay to heart*, to permit to affect greatly.—*To lay under*, to subject to.—*To lay up*. 1. To store; to treasure; to hoard; to reposit for future use. 2. To confine to the bed or chamber. 3. To dismantle and place in dock, or some safe place, as a ship.—*To lay siege*, to besiege; to encompass with an army.—*To lay wait*, to station for private attack; to lay in am bush for.—*To lay the course*, in *sailing*, is to sail toward the port intended without jibing.—*To lay waste*, to destroy; to desolate; to deprive of inhabitants, improvements, and productions.—*To lay the land*, in *seamen's language*, is to cause the land apparently to sink or appear lower by sailing from it, the distance diminishing the elevation.

LĀY, *v. i.* 1. To bring or produce eggs. 2. To contrive, to form a scheme; [*unusual*.]—*To lay about*, to strike or throw the arms on all sides; to act with vigor.—*To lay at*, to strike, or to endeavor to strike.—*To lay in for*, to make overtures for; to engage or secure the possession of.—*To lay on*. 1. To strike; to beat; to deal blows incessantly and with vehemence. 2. To act with vehemence. *Shak.*; [*used of expenses*.]—*To lay out*. 1. To purpose; to intend. 2. To take measures.—*To lay upon*. 1. To wager upon. 2. To importune; [*obs*.]

LĀY, *n.* 1. That which lies or is laid; a row; a stratum, a layer; one rank in a series reckoned upward. 2. A bet; a wager; [*little used*.] 3. Station; rank; [*obs*.]

LĀY, *n.* [Sax. *leag*, *leah*, *lege*.] A meadow; a plain or plat of grass land.

LĀY, *n.* [Sax. *legh* or *ley*.] 1. A song; as, a loud or a soft *lay*. 2. A kind of narrative poem among the ancient minstrels; as, the *Lay* of the Last Minstrel.

LĀY, *a.* [Fr. *lai*; L. *laicus*.] Pertaining to the laity or people, as distinct from the *clergy*; not clerical.

LĀY'-BRŌTH'ER, *n.* One received into a convent of monks under the three vows, but not in holy orders.—*Brande.*

LĀY'-ĊLERK', *n.* A layman who reads the responses of the congregation, &c., in the church-service.

LĀY'-ELD'ER, *n.* In the *Presbyterian Church*, the same as elder, which see.

LĀY'-FIGURE, } *n.* A figure made of wood or cork in im-
LĀY'-MAN, } itation of the human body. It can be placed in any position or attitude, and serves, when clothed, as a model for the drapery, &c.—*Brown.*

LĀY'ER (lā'er), *n.* 1. A stratum; a bed; a body spread over another. 2. A course, as of bricks, stones, &c. 3. A shoot or twig of a plant, not detached from the stock, laid under ground for growth or propagation. 4. One who lays, as a hen.

LĀY'ER *out*, *n.* One who expends money; a steward.

LĀY'ER *up*, *n.* One who reposits for future use; a treasurer.

LĀY'ER-ING, *n.* The propagation of plants by layers.

LĀY'ING, *n.* 1. The first coat on laths of plasterers' two-coat work. 2. The act or period of laying eggs; the eggs laid.

LĀY'ING, *ppr.* Putting; placing; applying; imputing; wagering.

LĀY'LAND, *n.* Land lying untilled; fallow ground. [*Local.*]

LĀY'MAN, *n.* 1. A man who is not a clergyman; one of the laity or people, distinct from the *clergy*. 2. A figure used by painters. [*See* LAY-FIGURE.] 3. A lay-clerk.

LĀY'STALL, *n.* [*lay* and *stall.*] A heap of dung, or a place where dung is laid.—*Ash.*

LĀ'ZAR, *n.* [from *Lazarus*; Sp. *lazaro.*] A person infected with nauseous and pestilential disease.—*Dryden.*

LĀ'ZAR-HOUSE, *n.* A lazaretto; also, a hospital for quarantine.

LĀ'ZAR-LĪKE, } *a.* Full of sores; leprous.—*Bp. Hall.*
LĀ'ZAR-LY, }

LAZ-A-RET, } *n.* [It. *lazzeretto*; Fr. *lazaret.*] A public
LAZ-A-RETTO, } building, hospital, or pest-house for the reception of diseased persons, particularly for those affected with contagious distempers.

LAZ'AR-ĪTES, } *n. pl.* An order of missionaries in the Ro-
LAZ'AR-ISTS, } man Catholic Church, established in 1632, and deriving their name from the priory of St. Lazarus, in Paris, which was their headquarters.—*Brande.*

LĀ'ZAR-WÒRT, } *n.* The popular English name of some
LĀ'SER-WÒRT, } species of *laserpitium*, a genus of plants.

LAZ-A-RŌ'NĪ, *n. pl.* In *Naples*, the poor, who live by begging, or have no permanent habitation. So called from the hospital of St. Lazarus, which serves as their refuge. —*Brande.*

LĀZE, *v. i.* To live in idleness. [*Vulgar.*]

LĀZE, *v. t.* To waste in sloth. [*Vulgar.*]

LĀ'ZI-LY, *adv.* In a heavy, sluggish manner; sluggishly.

LĀ'ZI-NESS, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being lazy; indisposition to action or exertion; indolence; sluggishness; heaviness in motion; habitual sloth.—*Laziness* differs from *idleness*; the latter being a mere defect or cessation of action, but *laziness* is sloth, with natural or habitual disinclination to action. 2. Slowness; tardiness.

LĀ'ZING, *a.* Spending time in a sluggish inaction. [*Inelegant.*]

LAZ'Ū-LĪ. *Lapis lazuli* is a mineral of a fine azure-blue color, often sprinkled with yellow pyrites.

LAZ'Ū-LĪTE, *n.* A mineral of a light, indigo-blue color, consisting of phosphoric acid, alumina, and magnesia.

LĀ'ZY, *a.* [G. *lass*, *lassig.*] 1. Disinclined to action or exertion; naturally or habitually averse to labor; heavy in motion. 2. Moving slowly or apparently with labor.—SYN. Slothful; sluggish; slow; dilatory; indolent; idle; inactive.

LB., stands for *pound* in weight; *lbs.*, for *pounds.*

LD., stands for *lord.*

LĒA, } (lē), *n.* A meadow or sward-land.
LĒY, }

LĒACH, *v. t.* [Sw. *laka.*] To wash, as ashes, by percolation, or causing water to pass through them, and thus to separate from them the alkali.

LĒACH, *n.* A quantity of wood-ashes, through which water passes, and thus imbibes the alkali.

LĒACH'-TUB, *n.* A wooden vessel or tub in which ashes are leached. It is sometimes written *letch-tub.*

LĔAD (led), *n.* [Sax. *læd.*] 1. A metal of a dull white color, with a cast of blue. 2. A plummet or mass of lead, used in sounding at sea. 3. A thin plate of type-metal, used to separate lines in printing. 4. A small cylinder of black-lead or plumbago used in ever-pointed pencils.—5. *Leads*, a flat roof covered with lead. *See, also*, WHITE LEAD and RED LEAD.

LĔAD (led), *v. t.* 1. To cover with lead; to fit with lead.—2. In *printing*, to widen the space between lines by inserting a *lead* or thin plate of type-metal.

LĔAD'-PEN-CIL (led'-pen-sil), *n.* An instrument for drawing or making lines, made of plumbago or black-lead.

LĔAD'-SHOT (led'-shot), *n.* Shot manufactured from lead.

LĒAD (leed), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *led.* [Sax. *lædan*; G. *leiten*; D. *leiden.*] 1 To guide by the hand. 2. To guide or conduct by showing the way; to direct. 3. To conduct to any place. 4. To conduct, as a chief or commander, implying authority; to direct and govern. 5. To precede; to introduce by going first. 6. To guide; to show the method of attaining an object. 7. To draw; to entice; to allure. 8. To induce; to prevail on; to influence; to bias or incline. 9. To pass; to spend, that is, to draw out, as a life.—*To lead astray*, to guide in a wrong way or into error; to seduce from truth or rectitude.—*To lead captive*, to carry into captivity.

LĒAD, *v. i.* 1. To go before and show the way. 2. To conduct, as a chief or commander. 3. To draw; to have a tendency to. 4. To exercise dominion. *Spenser.*—*To lead off* or *out*, to go first; to begin.

LĒAD, *n.* Precedence; a going before; guidance.

LĔAD'ED (led'ed), *pp.* or *a.* 1. Fitted with lead; set in lead; as, *leaded* windows. 2. Separated by leads, as lines in printing.

LĔAD'EN (led'n), *a.* 1. Made of lead. 2. Heavy; indisposed to action. 3. Heavy; dull.

LĔAD'EN-HEART-ED, *a.* Stupid; destitute of feeling.

LĔAD'EN-HEELED, *a.* Moving slowly.—*Ford.*

LĔAD'EN-STEP-PING, *a.* Moving slowly.—*Milton.*

LĒAD'ER, *n.* 1. One who leads or conducts; a guide; a conductor. 2. A chief: a commander; a captain. 3. One who goes first. 4. The chief or head of a party or faction. 5. A performer who leads a band or choir in music. 6. The leading editorial article in a newspaper.—7. The *leaders*, are the principal wheels in any kind of machinery.—*Francis.*

LĒAD'ER-SHIP, *n.* The state or condition of a leader.

LĒAD'ING (led'ing), *ppr.* 1. Fitting or setting in lead. 2. Separating by leads, as in printing.

LĒAD'ING, *ppr.* 1. Guiding; conducting; preceding; drawing; alluring; passing life. 2. *a.* Chief; principal; capital; most important or influential. 3. Showing the way by going first.—*Leading question.* *See* QUESTION.

LĒAD'ING, *n.* Guidance; the act of conducting; direction.

LĒAD'ING-STRINGS, *n. pl.* Strings by which children are supported when beginning to walk. *Dryden.*—*To be in leading-strings*, to be in a state of infancy or dependence, or in pupilage under the guidance of others.

LĒAD'ING-LY, *adv.* By leading.

† LĒAD'MAN, *n.* One who begins or leads a dance.

LĒAD'WÒRT (led'wurt), *n.* The name of some species of *plumbago*, a genus of plants.

LĔAD'Y (led'dy), *a.* Of the color of lead.—*Sir T. Elyot.*

LĒAF, *n.*; *pl.* LEAVES. [Sax. *leafe.*] 1. In *botany*, an expansion of plants, springing forth ordinarily from the stems or branches. The term is also popularly applied to the thin extended part or petal of a flower. 2. A part of a book containing two pages. 3. A term formerly applied to the sides of window-shutters, folding-doors, &c. 4. Something resembling a leaf in thinness and extension; a very thin plate. 5. The movable side of a table.

LĒAF, *v. i.* To shoot out leaves; to produce leaves.

LĒAF'-BRIDGE, *n.* A draw-bridge having a *leaf* or platform on each side which rises and falls.—*Francis.*

LĒAF'-BUD, *n.* The rudiment of a young branch, or a growing point covered with rudimentary leaves, called scales. —*Lindley.*

LĒAF'-CROWNED, *a.* Crowned with leaves or foliage.

LĒAF'-FAT, *n.* The fat which lies in leaves or layers within the body of an animal.

LĒAF'-LARD, *n.* Lard made of leaf-fat.

LĒAF'-STALK (-stawk), *n.* The petiole or stalk which supports a leaf.—*Martyn.*

LĒAF'AGE, *n.* Leaves collectively; abundance of leaves.

LĒAFED (leeft), *pp.* Having leaves.

LĒAF'I-NESS, *n.* A state of being full of leaves.

LĒAF'ING, *n.* The process of unfolding leaves.

LĒAF'LESS, *a.* Destitute of leaves.—*Pope.*

LĒAF'LESS-NESS, *n.* Destitution of leaves.

LĒAF'LET, *n.* 1. A little leaf.—2. In *botany*, one of the divisions of a compound leaf; a foliole.

LĒAF'Y, *a.* Full of leaves; as, the *leafy* forest.—*Dryden.*

LĒAGUE (leeg), *n.* [Fr. *ligue*; It. *lega.*] 1. A contract or union between princes or states for their mutual aid or defense. 2. Union of two or more parties for the purpose of maintaining friendship and promoting their mutual interest, or for executing any design in concert.—SYN. Alliance; confederacy; coalition; combination; compact.

LĒAGUE (leeg), *v. i.* 1. To unite, as princes or states in a contract of amity for mutual aid or defense; to confederate. 2. To unite or confederate, as private persons for mutual aid.

LĒAGUE (leeg), *n.* [Sp. *legua*; It. *lega*; Fr. *lieue.*] 1. *Originally*, a stone erected on the public roads, at certain distances, in the manner of the modern mile-stones. 2. The distance between two stones. With the *English* and *Americans*, a *league* is the length of three miles.

LĒAGUED, *pp.* or *a.* United in mutual compact; confederated.

LĒAGU'ER (lee'ger), *n.* One who unites in a league; a confederate.

LEAGU'ER, *n.* [D. *beleggeren.*] Siege; investment of a town or fort by an army.—*Shak.* [*Little used.*]

LEAGUING, *ppr.* Uniting in a compact.

LEAK, *n.* [D. *lek*; G. *leck.*] 1. A crack, crevice, fissure, or hole in a vessel that admits water, or permits a fluid to escape. 2. The oozing or passing of water or other fluid or liquor through a crack, fissure, or aperture.—*To spring a leak*, is to open or crack so as to let in water; to begin to let in water.

† LEAK, *a.* Leaky.—*Spenser.*

LEAK, *v. i.* To let water or other liquor into or out of a vessel, through a hole or crevice in the vessel.—*To leak out*, to find vent; to escape privately, as a secret.

LEAK'AGE, *n.* 1. A leaking; the quantity of a liquor that enters or issues by leaking. 2. An allowance, in commerce, of a certain rate per cent. for the leaking of casks.

LEAK'ING, *n.* The oozing or passing of a liquid through an aperture.

LEAK'Y, *a.* 1. That admits water or other liquor to pass in or out. 2. Apt to disclose secrets; tattling.—*Smart.*

LEAL, *a.* In *Scottish*, faithful; true. Hence, *the land of the leal* is the place of the faithful; heaven.—*Jamieson.*

LEAM, *n.* A string to lead a dog.—*Rich. Dict.*

LEAM'ER, *n.* A dog; a kind of hound.

LEAN, *v. i.* [Sax. *hlinian, hleonian.*] 1. To deviate or move from a straight or perpendicular line; or to be in a position thus deviating. 2. To incline or propend; to tend toward. 3. To bend or incline so as to rest on something. 4. To bend; to be in a bending posture.

LEAN, *v. t.* 1. To incline; to cause to lean.—*Shak.* 2. [Ice. *luna.*] To conceal.—*Ray*; [*obs.*]

LEAN, *a.* [Sax. *læne* or *hlæne.*] 1. Wanting flesh; not fat. 2. Not rich; destitute of good qualities; bare; barren; as, *lean* earth.—*Shak.* 3. Low; poor; in opposition to *rich* or *great*; [*unusual.*] 4. Barren of thought; destitute of that which improves or entertains; jejune.—SYN. Slender; spare; thin; meager; lank; skinny; gaunt.

LEAN, *n.* That part of flesh which consists of muscle without the fat.—*Farquhar.*

LEAN'-FACED (-fāste), *a.* Having a thin face.—Among *printers*, applied to letters which have not their full breadth.

LEAN'-TO, *n.* A part of a building which appears to lean on the main building.—*Francis.*

LEAN'-WIT-TED, *a.* Having but little sense or shrewdness.—*Shak.*

LEANED, *pp.* Inclined; caused to lean.

LEAN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Inclining; causing to lean.

LEAN'LY, *adv.* Meagerly; without fat or plumpness.

LEAN'NESS, *n.* 1. Destitution of fat; want of flesh; thinness of body; meagerness. 2. Want of matter; poverty; emptiness.—3. In *Scripture*, want of grace and spiritual comfort.

† LEAN'Y, *a.* Alert; brisk; active.—*Spenser.*

LEAP, *v. i.* [Sax. *hleapan.*] 1. To spring or rise from the ground with both feet, as man, or with all the feet, as other animals; to jump; to vault. 2. To spring or move suddenly. 3. To rush with violence. 4. To spring; to bound; to skip; as, to *leap* for joy. 5. To fly; to start.—*Shak.*

LEAP, *v. t.* 1. To pass over by leaping; to spring or bound from one side to the other. 2. To copulate with, as a male animal.

LEAP, *n.* 1. A jump; a spring; a bound; act of leaping. 2. Space passed by leaping. 3. A sudden transition or passing.—*Swift.* 4. The space that may be passed at a bound. 5. Embrace of animals. 6. Hazard, or effect of leaping. 7. A basket; a weel for fish; [*obs.*]

LEAP'-FROG, *n.* A play among boys, in which one stoops down and another leaps over him by placing his hands on the shoulders of the former.—*Shak.*

LEAP'-YEAR, *n.* Bissextile, a year containing 366 days; every fourth year, which *leaps* over a day more than a common year.

LEAPED (leept or lept), *pp.* Jumped; passed over by a bound.

LEAP'ER, *n.* One who leaps; as, a horse is a good *leaper.*

LEAP'ING, *ppr.* Jumping; springing; bounding; skipping.

LEAP'ING, *n.* The act of jumping or passing by a leap.

LEAP'ING-LY, *adv.* By leaps.—*Huloet.*

LEARN (lern), *v. t.* [Sax. *leornian*; G. *lernen*; D. *leeren.*] 1. To gain knowledge of; to acquire knowledge or ideas of something before unknown. 2. To acquire skill in any thing; to gain by practice a faculty of performing. 3. To teach; to communicate the knowledge of something before unknown.—*Shak.*; [*improper.*]

LEARN (lern), *v. i.* 1. To gain or receive knowledge; to receive instruction; to take pattern: with *of.* 2. To receive information or intelligence.

LEARNED (lernd), *pp.* Obtained, as knowledge or information.

LEARNT (lernt), *pp.*

LEARN'ED (lern'ed), *a.* 1. Versed in literature and science. 2. Skillful; well acquainted with arts; knowing: with *in.* 3. Containing learning, as a discourse. 4. Versed in scholastic, as distinct from other knowledge. *Locke.*—The *learned*, learned men; men of erudition; literati.

LEARN'ED-LY (lern'ed-ly), *adv.* With learning or erudition; with skill.—*Swift.*

LEARN'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being learned.—*Abp. Laud.*

LEARN'ER (lern'er), *n.* A person who is gaining knowledge from instruction, from reading or study, or by other means; one who is in the rudiments of any science or art.

LEARN'ING (lern'ing), *ppr.* Gaining knowledge by instruction or reading, by study, by experience or observation; acquiring skill by practice.

LEARN'ING (lern'ing), *n.* 1. The knowledge of principles or facts received by instruction or study; acquired knowledge or ideas in any branch of science or literature. 2. Knowledge acquired by experience, experiment, or observation. 3. Skill in any thing good or bad. *Hooker.*—SYN. Erudition; lore; scholarship; science; letters; literature.

LEAS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be leased.—*Sherwood.*

LEASE, *n.* [Fr. *laisser.*] 1. A demise or letting of lands, tenements, or hereditaments to another for life, for a term of years, or at will, for a rent or compensation reserved; also, the contract for such letting. 2. Any tenure by grant or permission.—*Shak.*

LEASE, *v. t.* [Fr. *laisser.*] To let; to demise; to grant the temporary possession of lands, tenements, or hereditaments to another for a rent reserved.

† LEASE (leez), *v. i.* [Sax. *lesan.*] To glean; to gather what harvest-men have left.—*Dryden.*

LEASED, *pp.* or *a.* Demised or let, as lands or tenements.

LEASE'HOLD, *a.* Held by lease.—*Swift.*

LEASE'HOLD, *n.* A tenure held by lease.

LEASE'HOLD-ER, *n.* A tenant under a lease.—*Smart.*

LEAS'ER, *n.* A gleaner; a gatherer after reapers.

LEASH, *n.* [Fr. *laisse, lesse.*] 1. A thong of leather, or long line by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a coursel his dog.—2. Among *sportsmen*, a brace and a half; tierce, three; three creatures of any kind, especially greyhounds, foxes, bucks, and hares. 3. A band wherewith to tie any thing.—*Boyle.*

LEASH, *v. t.* To bind; to hold by a string.—*Shak.*

LEASHED (leesht), *pp.* Bound; held by a string.

LEASH'ING, *ppr.* Holding by a string.

† LEAS'ING, *n.* [Sax. *leasunge.*] Falsehood; lies.

† LEAS'OW, *n.* [Sax. *læswe.*] A pasture.—*Wickliffe.*

LEAST, *a.* [superl. of Sax. *læs*, less, contracted from *læsest.* It can not be regularly formed from *little.*] Smallest; little beyond others, either in size or degree.—*Least* is often used without the *noun* to which it refers.

LEAST, *adv.* In the smallest or lowest degree; in a degree below all others.—*At least*, or *at the least*, to say no more, not to demand or affirm more than is barely sufficient, at the lowest degree.—*The least*, in the smallest degree.—*At leastwise*, in the sense of *at least*, is obsolete.

† LEAS'Y, *a.* Thin; flimsy. It is usually pronounced *sleazy.*—*Ascham.*

† LEAT, *n.* [Sax. *læt.*] An artificial trench to conduct water to or from a mill.—*Francis.*

LEATH'ER (leth'er), *n.* [Sax. *lether*; G., D. *leder.*] 1. The skin of an animal dressed and prepared for use. 2. Dressed hides in general. 3. Skin; [*in an ironical sense.*]

LEATH'ER (leth'er), *a.* Leathern; consisting of leather.

LEATH'ER, *v. t.* To beat; to lash, as with a thong of leather.—*Smart.* [*A low word.* This word was once in good use, and corresponded to the medieval Latin *decoriare.* See *Ducange.*]

LEATH'ER-COAT, *n.* An apple with a tough rind.

LEATH'ER-DRESS-ER, *n.* One who dresses leather; one who prepares hides for use.—*Pope.*

LEATH'ER-JACK-ET, *n.* A fish of the Pacific Ocean.

LEATH'ER-MOUTHED, *a.* "By *leather-mouthed* fish, I mean such as have their teeth in their throat, as the chub."—*Walton.*

LEATH'ER-SELL-ER, *n.* A seller or dealer in leather.

LEATH'ER-WINGED, *a.* Having wings like leather; an epithet of a bat.—*Spenser.*

LEATH'ER-WOOD, *n.* A small shrub of the United States, with very flexible branches, and a tough, leathery bark.—*Gardner.*

LEATH'ERN, *a.* Made of leather; consisting of leather.

LEATH'ER-Y, *a.* Resembling leather; tough.—*Grew.*

LEAVE, *n.* [Sax. *leaf, lefe.*] 1. Permission; allowance, license; liberty granted by which restraint or illegality is removed. 2. Farewell; adieu; ceremony of departure; a formal parting of friends; used chiefly in the phrase to *take leave.*

LEAVE, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *left.* [Sax. *læfan.*] 1. To withdraw or depart from; to quit for a longer or shorter time indefinitely, or for perpetuity. 2. To forsake; to desert; to abandon; to relinquish. 3. To suffer; to remain; not to take or remove. 4. To have remaining at death. 5. To commit or trust to, as a deposit; or to suffer to remain. 6. To bequeath; to give by will. 7. To permit without interposition. 8. To cease to do, to desist from; to forbear. 9. To refer; to commit for decision.—*To be left to*

one's self, to be deserted or forsaken; to be permitted to follow one's own opinions or desires.—*To leave off*. 1. To desist from; to forbear; to discontinue; to stop. 2. To cease wearing, as clothes. 3. To forsake.—*To leave out*, to omit.

LĒAVE, *v. i.* To cease; to desist.—*To leave off*, to cease; to desist; to stop.

† LĒAVE, *v. t.* [Fr. *lever.*] To raise.—*Spenser.*

LĒAVE'-TĂK-ING, *n.* Taking of leave; parting compliments.—*Shak.*

LĒAV'ĔD, *a.* [from *leaf*; but *leafed* would be preferable.] 1. Furnished with foliage or leaves. 2. Having a leaf, or made with leaves or folds.

† LĒAVE'LĔSS, *a.* Destitute of leaves.

LĒAV'ĔN (lev'n), *n.* [Fr. *levain.*] 1. A mass of sour dough, which, mixed with a larger quantity of dough or paste, produces fermentation in it, and renders it light. 2. Any thing which makes a general change in the mass.

LĒAV'ĔN (lev'n), *v. t.* 1. To excite fermentation in; to raise and make light, as dough. 2. To taint; to imbue.—*Prior.*

LĒAV'ĔNED (lev'vnd), *pp*, or *a.* Raised and made light by fermentation.

LĒAV'ĔN-ING (lev'vn-ing), *ppr.* Making light by fermentation.

LĒAV'ĔN-ING (lev'vn-ing), *n.* That which leavens.

LĒAV'ĔN-OUS (lev'vn-us), *a.* Containing leaven; tainted.

LĒAV'ER, *n.* One who leaves; one who forsakes.

LĒAVES, *n.*; *pl.* of *leaf.*

LĒAV'I-NESS, *n.* State of being full of leaves.

LĒAV'ING, *ppr.* Quitting; withdrawing from; relinquishing; suffering to remain; ceasing; desisting from.

LĒAV'INGS, *n. pl.* 1. Things left; remnant; relics. 2. Refuse; offal.—*Swift.*

LĒAV'Y, *a.* Full of leaves; covered with leaves.—*Shak.* [An improper word; it ought to be *leafy.*]

† LECH, for *lick.* *See* LICK.

LECH'ER, *n.* [It. *lecco*; G. *lecken.*] A man given to lewdness.

LECH'ER, *v. i.* To practice lewdness; to indulge lust.

LECH'ER-OUS, *a.* 1. Addicted to lewdness; prone to indulge lust; lustful; lewd. 2. Provoking lust.

LECH'ER-OUS-LY, *adv.* Lustfully; lewdly.

LECH'ER-OUS-NESS, *n.* Lust, or strong propensity to indulge the sexual appetite.

LECH'ER-Y, *n.* Lewdness; free indulgence of lust; practice of indulging the animal appetite.—*Shak.*

LĔC'TION, *n.* [L. *lectio.*] 1. A reading. 2. A difference or variety in copies of a manuscript or book. 3. A lesson or portion of Scripture read in divine service.

LĔC'TION-A-RY, *n.* The Roman Catholic service-book, containing portions of Scripture.

LĔC'TOR, *n.* [L.] A reader; one designated to read the Bible in the ancient churches.

LĔC'TŪRE, *n.* [Fr. *lecture*; L. *lectura.*] 1. A discourse read or pronounced on any subject; *usually*, a formal or methodical discourse, intended for instruction. 2. A reading; the act or practice of reading; [*little used.*] 3. A magisterial reprimand; a formal reproof. 4. A rehearsal of a lesson.—*Eng. Univ.*

LĔC'TŪRE, *v. i.* 1. To read or deliver a formal discourse. 2. To practice reading lectures for instruction.

LĔC'TŪRE, *v. t.* 1. To instruct by discourses. 2. To instruct dogmatically or authoritatively; to reprove.

LĔC'TŪRĔD, *pp.* Instructed by discourse; reprimanded.

LĔC'TŪR-ER, *n.* 1. One who reads or pronounces lectures; a professor or an instructor who delivers formal discourses for the instruction of others. 2. A preacher in a church, hired by the parish to assist the rector, vicar, or curate.

LĔC'TŪRE-SHIP, *n.* The office of a lecturer.

LĔC'TŪR-ING, *ppr.* Reading or delivering a discourse; reproving.

LĔC'TURN, *n.* A reading-desk in some churches.

LED, *pret.* and *pp.* of *lead.*

LĔD-CĂP'TAIN, *n.* [*led* and *captain.*] An obsequious follower or attendant.

LĔD'-HORSE, *n.* A sumpter horse.

† LĔD'ĔN, *n.* [Sax. *lyden.*] Language; true meaning.

LEDGE, *n.* [Sax. *leger.*] 1. A stratum, layer, or row. 2. A ridge; a prominent row; as, a *ledge* of rocks. 3. A prominent part; a regular part rising or projecting beyond the rest. 4. A small molding. 5. A small piece of timber placed athwart ships, under the deck between the beams. 6. A ridge of rocks near the surface of the sea.

LEDGER, *n.* 1. The principal book of accounts among merchants; the book into which the accounts of the journal are carried in a summary form.—2. *Ledgers*, in *architecture*, pieces of timber used to support the platform of scaffolding.—*Brande.*

LEDGER-LĪNE. *See* LEGER-LINE.

LEDG'Y, *a.* Abounding in ledges.

LEE, *n.*; *pl.* LEES. [Fr. *lie.*] Dregs; sediment. *See* LEES.

LEE, *n.* [Sw. *lä*; Dan. *læ.*] *Literally*, a calm or sheltered place, a place defended from the wind; hence, that part of the hemisphere toward which the wind blows, as opposed to that from which it proceeds.—*Under the lee*, denotes, *properly*, in the part defended from the wind.—*Under the lee of the land*, is, *properly*, near the shore which breaks the force of the wind.—*Under the lee of a ship*, on the side opposite to that on which the wind blows.

† LEE, *v. i.* To lie.—*Chaucer.* *See* LIE.

LEE'-BOARD, *n.* A frame of plank affixed to the side of a flat-bottomed vessel, to prevent it from falling to leeward when close-hauled.

LEE'-GĂGE, *n.* A greater distance from the point whence the wind blows, than another vessel has.

LEE'-LURCH, *n.* A sudden and violent roll of a ship to leeward in a high sea.

LEE'-SHORE, *n.* The shore under the lee of a ship, or that toward which the wind blows.

LEE'-SIDE, *n.* The side of a ship or boat furthest from the point whence the wind blows; opposed to the *weather*-side.

LEE'-TIDE, *n.* A tide running in the same direction that the wind blows.—A *tide under the lee*, is a stream in an opposite direction to the wind.

LEE'WARD, *a.* Pertaining to the part toward which the wind blows; as, a *leeward* ship.

LEE'WARD, *adv.* Toward the lee, or that part toward which the wind blows; opposed to *windward.*

LEE'WĂY, *n.* The lateral movement of a ship to the leeward of her course, or the angle which the line of her way makes with her keel when she is close-hauled.

LEECH, *n.* [Goth. *leikeis*; Sax. *læc.*] 1. A physician; a professor of the art of healing; as, *cow-leech.*—*Spenser.* [This word, in the *United States*, is nearly obsolete; even *cow-leech* is not used.] 2. [Sax. *laccan.*] A blood-sucker; a species of aquatic worm.—3. In *seamen's language*, the border or edge of a sail, which is sloping or perpendicular, as, the *fore-leech.*

† LEECH, *v. t.* To treat with medicine; to heal.—*Chaucer.*

† LEECH'-CRĂFT, *n.* The art of healing.—*Davies.*

LEECH'-LĪNE, *n.* *Leech-lines* are ropes fastened to the *leech-ropes* of the mainsail and foresail, used for hauling them up.

LEECH'-RŌPE, *n.* That part of the bolt-rope to which the skirt or border of a sail is sewed.—*Mar. Dict.*

† LEEF, *a.* Kind; fond; pleasing; willing. *See* LIEF.

LEEK, *n.* [Sax. *leac.*] A plant allied to the onion.

LEE'LĪTE, *n.* A variety of feldspar, so called from Dr. *Lee.*

LEER, *v. i.* [D. *gluuren, begluuren.*] 1. To look obliquely; to turn the eye and cast a look from a corner, either in contempt, defiance, or frowning, or for a sly look. 2. To look with a forced countenance.—*Dryden.*

LEER, *v. t.* To allure with smiles.—*Dryden.*

LEER, *n.* [Sax. *hleare, hleor*, the cheek.] 1. The cheek; [*obs.*] 2. Complexion; hue; face; [*obs.*] 3. An oblique view. 4. An affected cast of countenance.

† LEER, *a.* [Sax. *gelær.*] Empty; trifling; frivolous.

LEERED, *pp.* Looked obliquely; allured by smiles.

LEERING, *ppr.* Looking obliquely; casting a look askance

LEERING-LY, *adv.* With an arch, oblique look or smile.

LEES, *n. pl.* [Fr. *lie.*] The grosser parts of any liquor which have settled on the bottom of a vessel; dregs; sediment.

† LEESE, *v. t.* To lose. [*See* LOSE.] *Ben Jonson.*

† LEESE, *v. t.* [L. *læsus.*] To hurt.—*Wickliffe.*

LEET, *a.* The word in the *north of England* for *light.*

LEET, *n.* In *Great Britain*, the *court-leet* was a court of record, held once a year, within a particular hundred, lordship, or manor, before the steward of the leet.

LEET'-ĂLE, *n.* A feast or merry-making in the time of leet.

LEET'MAN, *n.* One subject to the jurisdiction of a leet court.—*Bancroft.*

LEFT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *leave.*

LEFT, *a.* [L. *lævus.*] 1. Denoting the part opposed to the *right* of the body. 2. The *left* bank of a river is that which is on the *left* hand of a person whose face is toward the mouth of the river.

LEFT'-HAND, *n.* The hand on the left side.

LEFT'-HAND'ED, *a.* 1. Having the left hand or arm more strong and dextrous than the right; using the left hand and arm with more dexterity than the right. 2. Unlucky; inauspicious; unseasonable; [*obs.*]—*Left-handed marriage*, or *Morganatic marriage*, among *German princes*, a marriage with a woman of inferior rank, in which it is stipulated that she and her children shall not enjoy the rank or inherit the possessions of her husband.—*Brande.*

LEFT'-HAND'ED-NESS, *n.* Habitual use of the left hand, or rather the ability to use the left hand with more ease and strength than the right.

LEFT'-HAND'I-NESS, *n.* Awkwardness.—*Chesterfield.*

LEG, *n.* [Dan. *læg.*] 1. The limb of an animal, used in supporting the body, and in walking and running; *properly*, that part of the limb from the knee to the foot, but in a

more general sense, the whole limb, including the thigh, the leg, and the foot. 2. The long or slender support of any thing.—*Legs of a triangle*, the sides of a triangle; a name seldom used unless one of the sides is first distinguished by some appropriate term, as hypotenuse.—*To make a leg*, to bow; [*little used.*]—*To stand on one's own legs*, to support one's self; to trust to one's own strength or efforts without aid.

LEG'-BAIL, *n.* *To give leg-bail*, is to escape from custody and run away.—*Walter Scott.*

LEG'A-CY, *n.* [Sp. *legado.*] A bequest; a particular thing, or certain sum of money given by last will or testament.

LEG'A-CY-HUNT'ER, *n.* One who flatters and courts for legacies.

LĒ'GAL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *legalis.*] 1. According to law; in conformity with law, as measures. 2. Permitted by law, as commerce. 3. According to the law of work, as distinguished from free grace; or resting on works for salvation. 4. Pertaining to law; created by law; as, *legal* crimes. *Paley.*—SYN. Lawful; constitutional; legitimate; licit; authorized.

LĒ'GAL FIC'TION. *See* FICTION.

LĒ'GAL-IST, *n.* One who relies for salvation on works of law.

LĒ-GAL'I-TY, *n.* 1. Lawfulness; conformity to law.—2. In *theology*, a reliance on works for salvation.—*Scott.*

LĒ'GAL-IZE, *v. t.* 1. To make lawful; to render conformable to law; to authorize. 2. To sanction; to give the authority of law to that which is done without law or authority.

LĒ'GAL-IZED, *pp.* or *a.* Made lawful.

LĒ'GAL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Making lawful.

LĒ'GAL-LY, *adv.* Lawfully; according to law; in a manner permitted by law.

LEG'A-TA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *legataire*; L. *legatarius.*] A legatee; one to whom a legacy is bequeathed [*Little used.*]

LEG'ATE, *n.* [Fr. *legat*; L. *legatus.*] 1. An embassador or envoy; *particularly*, 2. The pope's embassador to a foreign prince or state; a cardinal or bishop sent as the pope's representative or commissioner to a sovereign prince.

LEG-A-TEE', *n.* [L. *lego.*] One to whom a legacy is bequeathed.—*Swift.*

LEG'ATE-SHIP, *n.* The office of a legate.

LEG'A-TINE, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a legate. 2. Made by or proceeding from a legate.—*Ayliffe.*

LĒ-GA'TION, *n.* [L. *legatio.*] An embassy; a deputation; *properly*, a sending, but *generally*, the person or persons sent as envoys or embassadors.

LE-GA'TO. [It.] In *music*, directs the notes to be performed in a close, smooth, gliding manner; opposed to *staccato.*

* LEG-A-TOR', *n.* [L.] A testator; one who bequeaths a legacy.—*Dryden.* [*Little used.*]

† LĒGE (lej), *v. t.* To allege; to lighten.—*Chaucer.*

* LĒ'GEND or LEG'END, *n.* [It. *leggenda*; L. *legenda.*] 1. A chronicle or register of the lives of saints, formerly read at matins, and at the refectories of religious houses. 2. An idle or ridiculous story told respecting saints. 3. Any memorial or relation. 4. An incredible, unauthentic narrative. 5. The motto or words placed round the field of a medal or coin.—*Addison.*

LĒ'GEND, *v. t.* To tell or narrate, as a legend.—*Hall.*

* LEG'END-A-RY, *a.* Consisting of legends; fabulous; strange.

* LEG'END-A-RY, *n.* A book of legends; a relater of legends.—*Sheldon.*

LEG'ER, *n.* [D. *leggen*; Sax. *lecgan.*] Any thing that lies in a place; that which rests or remains; sometimes used as a *noun*, but more frequently as an *adjective*; as, a *leger* embassador, that is, resident; but the word is now *obsolete*, except in particular phrases.—A *leger-book*, or *leger*, a book that lies in the counting-house, the book into which merchants carry a summary of the accounts of the journal; usually and properly written *ledger.*

LEG'ER-LINE (led'jer-), *n.* A *leger-line*, in *music*, a line added to the staff of five lines, when more lines than five are wanted, for designating notes ascending or descending.

LEG-ER-DE-MAIN', *n.* [Fr. *leger*, It. *leggiero*, and Fr. *de main.*] Sleight of hand; a deceptive performance which depends on dexterity of hand; a trick performed with such art and adroitness, that the manner or art eludes observation. The word is sometimes used *adjectively*; as, a *legerdemain* trick.

† LE-GER'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *legereté.*] Lightness; nimbleness.

† LEGGE, *v. t.* [Sax. *lecgan.*] To lay.—*Wickliffe.*

LEG'GED (legd or leg'ged), *a.* [from *leg.*] Having legs; used in *composition*; as, a two-*legged* animal.

LEG'GIN, } *n.* A cover for the leg like a long gaiter; a
LEG'GING, } garment that incloses the leg.—*Mackenzie.*—*Southey.*

LEG'-IL-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Legibleness; the quality or state of being legible.

LEG'I-BLE, *a.* [L. *legibilis.*] 1. That may be read; consisting of letters or figures that may be distinguished by the eye. 2. That may be discovered or understood by apparent marks or indications.

LEG'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being legible.

LEG'I-BLY, *adv.* In such a manner as may be read.

LĒ'GION (le'jun), *n.* [L. *legio.*] 1. In *Roman antiquity*, a body of infantry consisting of different numbers of men at different periods, from three to five thousand. 2. A military force; military bands. 3. A great number.—*Legion of honor*, an order instituted in France, by Napoleon, as a reward for merit, both civil and military.—*Brande.*

LĒ'GION-A-RY, *a.* 1. Relating to a legion or to legions. 2. Consisting of a legion or of legions. 3. Containing a great number.

LĒ'GION-A-RY, *n.* One of a legion.—*Milton.*

LĒ'GION-RY, *n.* Body of legions.—*Pollok.*

LEG'IS-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *lex, legis*, and *fero, latum.*] To make or enact a law or laws.

LEG'IS-LA-TED, *pret.* and *pp.* of *legislate.*

LEG'IS-LA-TING, *ppr.* Enacting laws.

LEG-IS-LA'TION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of passing a law or laws; the enacting of laws.—*Littleton.*

* LEG'IS-LA-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *legislatif.*] 1. Giving or enacting laws. 2. Capable of enacting laws. 3. Pertaining to the enacting of laws; suitable to laws. 4. Done by enacting; as, a *legislative* act. [*Note.* In this word, and in *legislator, legislatrix, legislature*, the accent is nearly equal on the first and third syllables, and *a*, in the third, has its long sound.]

* LEG'IS-LA-TOR, *n.* [L.] A lawgiver; one who makes laws for a state or community. This word is limited in its use to a supreme lawgiver, the lawgiver of a sovereign state or kingdom, and is not applied to men who make the by-laws of a subordinate corporation.

† LEG-IS-LA'TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a legislator.

* LEG-IS-LA'TRESS, } *n.* A female who makes laws.—
* LEG-IS-LA'TRIX, } *Tooke.*

* LEG'IS-LA-TURE (led'jis-lāt-yur), *n.* [Sp. *legislatura.*] The body of men in a state or kingdom, invested with power to make and repeal laws; the supreme power of a state.

LĒ'GIST, *n.* One skilled in the laws.—*Marston.*

LE-GIT'I-MA-CY, *n.* *Literally*, accordance with law. Hence, 1. Lawfulness of birth, as distinguished from *bastardy.* 2. Genuineness or reality, as opposed to *spuriousness.* 3. Regular sequence or deduction; as, the *legitimacy* of a conclusion. 4. The accordance of an action or institution with established law; as, the *legitimacy* of a measure or government.

LE-GIT'I-MATE, *a.* [Fr. *legitime*; L. *legitimus.*] *Literally*, accordant with law. Hence, 1. Lawfully begotten or born, born in wedlock. 2. Genuine; real; not false or spurious 3. Following by regular or natural sequence; as, a *legitimate* result. 4. In accordance with established law.

LE-GIT'I-MATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *legitimer.*] 1. To make lawful. 2. To render legitimate; to communicate the rights of a legitimate child to one that is illegitimate; to invest with the rights of a lawful heir.—*Ayliffe.*

LE-GIT'I-MA-TED, *pp.* Made lawful.

LE-GIT'I-MATE-LY, *adv.* 1. Lawfully; according to law 2. Genuinely; not falsely.—*Dryden.*

LE-GIT'I-MATE-NESS, *n.* Legality; lawfulness genuineness.

LE-GIT'I-MA-TING, *ppr.* Rendering lawful.

LE-GIT-I-MA'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of rendering legitimate, or of investing an illegitimate child with the rights of one born in wedlock. 2. Lawful birth.—*Shak.*

LE-GIT'I-MIST, *n.* One who supports legitimate authority.—In *France*, an adherent of the old Bourbon family which was driven from the throne in 1830.

LEG'LESS, *a.* Having no legs.

LEG'UME, } *n.* [L. *legumen*; Fr. *legume.*] 1. In *botany*, a
LE-GŪ'MEN, } pericarp or seed vessel, of two valves, in which the seeds are fixed to one suture only; a pod.—2. In the *plural*, pulse, peas, beans, &c.

LE-GŪ'MIN, *n.* A peculiar principle in the fleshy cotyledons of the seeds of papilionaceous plants; vegetable casein.

LE-GŪ'MIN-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to pulse; consisting of pulse.

LEI-PATH'Y-MIC, *a.* [Gr. λειπω and θυμος.] Fainting; tending to swooning.—*J. Taylor.*

* LEIS'URE-A-BLE, *a.* Vacant of employment; not occupied.

* LEIS'URE-A-BLY, *adv.* At leisure; without hurry.

* LEI'SURE (lē'zhur or lezh'ur), *n.* [Fr. *loisir.*] 1. Freedom from occupation or business; vacant time; time free from employment. 2. Convenience of time; [*obs.*] This word is sometimes used *adjectively*; as, *leisure* time.

* LEIS'URE-LY, *a.* Done at leisure; not hasty; deliberate; slow.

* LEIS'URE-LY, *adv.* Not in haste or hurry; slowly; at leisure; deliberately.

† LE'MAN, *n.* A sweetheart; a gallant; or a mistress.

† LEME, *n.* [Sax. *leoma.*] A ray of light.—*Chaucer.*

† LEME, *v. i.* To shine.

LEM'MA, *n.* [Gr. λημμα.] In *mathematics*, a proposition demonstrated for the purpose of being used in the demonstration of some other proposition.—*Day.*

LEM'MING, } *n.* A kind of gnawing mammals, very nearly
LEM'ING, } allied to the mouse and rat.

LEM'NI-AN EARTH, *n.* A soft mineral found in the isle of Lemnos; also called *sphragide.*

LEM-NIS'CATE, *n.* [L. *lemniscus.*] In *geometry*, the name of a curve in the form of the figure 8.—*Barlow.*

LEM'ON, *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *limon.*] 1. The fruit of a tree belonging to the genus *citrus.* Its juice consists chiefly of the *citric acid*, and is particularly cooling and grateful.—2. *Lemon* or *lemon-tree*, the tree that produces lemons. What is called *salt of lemons*, is really binoxalate of potash, or potash combined with oxalic acid.—*Brande.*

LEM-ON-ADE', *n.* [Fr. *limonade.*] A liquor consisting of lemon juice mixed with water and sweetened.

LE'MUR, *n.* [L.] One of a genus of four-handed animals nearly allied to apes, &c., but more like quadrupeds.

LEM'U-RES, *n. pl.* [L.] Hobgoblins; evil spirits. [*Not English.*]

LEND, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lent.* [Sax. *lænan.*] 1. To grant to another for temporary use, on the express or implied condition that the thing shall be returned. 2. To grant a thing to be used, on the condition that its equivalent in kind shall be returned. 3. To afford; to grant; to furnish, in general, as aid. 4. To grant for temporary use, on condition of receiving a compensation at certain periods for the use of the thing, and an ultimate return of the thing, or its full value; to loan, as money. 5. To permit to use for another's benefit, as one's name on a note. 6. To let for hire or compensation.—*Paley.*

LEND'A-BLE, *a.* That may be lent.—*Sherwood.*

LEND'ER, *n.* 1. One who lends. 2. One who makes a trade of putting money to interest.—*Dryden.*

LEND'ING, *ppr.* Granting for temporary use. *See* LEND.

LEND'ING, *n.* 1. The act of loaning. 2. That which is lent or furnished.—*Shak.*

† LENDS, *n. pl.* [Sax.] Loins.—*Wickliffe.*

LENGTH, *n.* [Sax. *lengthe*, from *leng*, long.] 1. The extent of any thing material from end to end; the longest line which can be drawn through a body, parallel to its sides. 2. Extent; extension; as, to lie at one's *length.* 3. A certain extent; a portion of space: *with a plural*; as, "large *lengths* of seas."—*Shak.* 4. Space of time; duration, indefinitely. 5. Long duration; as, *length* of days. 6. Reach or extent. 7. Extent; as, the *length* of a discussion or speech. 8. Distance. *Clarendon.*—*At length.* 1. At or in the full extent. 2. At last; at the end or conclusion.

† LENGTH, *v. t.* To extend; to lengthen.

LENGTH'EN (length'n), *v. t.* 1. To extend in length; to make longer; to elongate. 2. To draw out or extend in time; to protract; to continue in duration. 3. To extend. 4. To draw out in pronunciation.

LENGTH'EN, *v. i.* To grow longer; to extend in length.

LENGTH'ENED, *pp.* or *a.* Made longer; drawn out in length; continued in duration.

LENGTH'EN-ING, *ppr.* Making longer; extending in length or in duration.

LENGTH'EN-ING, *n.* Continuation; protraction.

LENGTH'FUL, *a.* Of great length in measure.

LENGTH'LY, *adv.* In a lengthy manner; at great length or extent.—*Jefferson.*

LENGTH'NESS, *n.* Length; the state of being lengthy.

LENGTH'WISE, *adv.* In the direction of the length; in a longitudinal direction.

LENGTH'Y, *a.* Being long or moderately long; not short; not brief; *applied mostly to moral subjects*, as to discourses, writings, &c.; as, a *lengthy* sermon.—*London Quarterly Review.*—*Lord Byron.* [This word, which was originally an Americanism, is now used to a considerable extent by English writers, and has been admitted into the recent dictionaries of Knowles, Smart, and Reid.]

LE'NI-EN-CY, *n.* Lenity.

LE'NI-ENT, *a.* [*L. leniens.*] 1. Softening; mitigating; assuasive. 2. Relaxing; emollient.

LE'NI-ENT, *n.* That which softens or assuages; an emollient.—*Wiseman.*

LE'NI-ENT-LY, *adv.* In a lenient manner.

LEN'I-FY, *v. t.* To assuage; to soften; to mitigate. [*Rare.*]

† LEN'I-MENT, *n.* An assuasive.

LEN'I-TIVE, *a.* [It. *lenitivo*; Fr. *lenitif.*] Having the quality of softening or mitigating, as pain or acrimony; assuasive; emollient.

LEN'I-TIVE, *n.* 1. A medicine or application that has the quality of easing pain; that which softens or mitigates. 2. A palliative; that which abates passion.—*South.*

LEN'I-TY, *n.* [L. *lenitas.*] Mildness of temper; mildness of treatment.—SYN. Gentleness; kindness; tenderness; softness; humanity; clemency; mercy.

LEN'NOCK, *a.* Slender; pliable. [*Local.*]

LE-NOCT-NANT, *a.* [L. *lenocinans.*] Given to lewdness.—*More.*

LENS, *n.*; *pl.* LENSES. [L. *lens.*] In *optics*, a piece of glass or other transparent substance, bounded on both sides by polished, spherical surfaces, or on one side by a spherical and on the other by a plane surface. Rays of light passing through it are made to change their direction, and to magnify or diminish objects at a certain distance.—*Lens* is sometimes used for double-convex lens, *i. e.*, a lens with both its surfaces convex.—*Brande.*

† LENT, *a.* Slow; mild; as, *lenter* heats.—*Ben Jonson.*

LENT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *lend.*

LENT, *n.* [Sax. *lencten.*] The quadragesimal fast, or fast of forty days, observed by the Roman Catholic and other churches before Easter, the festival of our Savior's resurrection. It begins at Ash-Wednesday, and continues till Easter.

LENT, } [It.] In *music*, directs to a gradual retard-
LEN-TAN'DO. } ing of time.

LENT'EN, *a.* Pertaining to lent; used in lent; sparing.

LEN-TIC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *lenticularis.*] 1. Resembling a lentil. 2. Having the form of a double-convex lens; lentiform.

LEN-TIC'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a lens; with a curve.

LEN'TI-FORM, *a.* [L. *lens* and *forma.*] Of the form of a double-convex lens.

LEN-TIG'I-NOUS, *a.* [L. *lentigo.*] Freckly; scurfy; furfuraceous.

LEN-TI'GO, *n.* [L.] A freckly eruption on the skin.

LEN'TIL, *n.* [Fr. *lentille.*] A plant resembling the bean, but much inferior, which is cultivated chiefly as food for animals.

LEN'TISK, } *n.* [Fr. *lentisque*; L. *lentiscus.*] A tree of
LEN-TIS'CUS, } the genus *pistacia*, the mastich-tree.

† LENTI-TUDE, *n.* [L. *lentus.*] Slowness.

LENT'NER, *n.* A kind of hawk.—*Walton.*

LEN'TO, LEN-TE-MEN'TE. [It.] In *music*, signifies slow smooth, and gliding.

LEN'TOR, *n.* [L.] 1. Tenacity; viscousness. 2. Slowness; delay; sluggishness. 3. Siziness; thickness of fluids; viscidity; [*a term used in the humoral pathology.*]

LEN'TOUS, *a.* [L. *lentus.*] Viscid; viscous; tenacious. *Brown.*

L'EN-VOY' (län-vwä'), *n.* [Fr.] A term from old French poetry, signifying a few detached verses at the end of each piece, which convey the moral, or address the poem to some person.—*Toone.*

LEN'ZIN-ITE, *n.* [from *Lenzius.*] A variety of clay.

LE'O, *n.* [L.] The Lion, the fifth sign of the zodiac.

LE'OD, *n.* [Saxon.] People; a nation.

LE'OF, *n.* *Leof* denotes love; so *leofwin*, a winner of love *leofstan*, best-beloved.—*Gibson.*

LE'O-NINE, *a.* [L. *leoninus.*] Belonging to a lion; resembling a lion, or partaking of his qualities.—*Leonine verses* so named from *Leo*, the inventor, are those the end of which rhymes with the middle; as, Gloria *factorum* temere conceditur *horum.*

LE'O-NINE-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a lion.

LE'OP'ARD (lep'ard), *n.* [L. *leo* and *pardus.*] A rapacious quadruped, of the genus *felis*, or cat group. Its fur is yellow, with at least ten ranges of small black clusters of spots on each flank.

LE'OP'ARD'S-BANE, *n.* The popular name of several plants of the genus *arnica* and *doronicum.*

LE'PAS, *n.* [Gr. λεπας.] The Linnæan name for the cirripeda, comprising barnacles, &c.

LEP'ER, *n.* [L. *lepra*; Fr. *lepre.*] A person affected with leprosy.

LEP'ID, *a.* [L. *lepidus.*] Pleasant; jocose. [*Little used.*]

LEP-I-DO-DEN'DRON, *n.* [Gr. λεπις, λεπιδος and δενδρον.] A fossil tree, named from the scaly appearance of the stem, produced by the separation of the leaf-stalks.

LEP'ID-OID, *n.* [Gr. λεπις and ειδος.] A term applied to a family of extinct fossil fishes, belonging to the oolitic formation.—*Brande.*

LEP'I-DO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. λεπις and λιθος.] A species of the mica family, presenting a lilac or rose-violet color. It contains lithia.

LEP-I-DOP'TER, *n.*, } [Gr. λεπις and πτερον.] The *lepi-*
LEP-I-DOP'TE-RA, *n. pl.* } *doptera* are an order of insects including butterflies and moths. They have four wings, covered with minute scales, which appear like powder.

LEP-I-DOP'TER-AL, } *a.* Belonging to the order of lepi-
LEP-I-DOP'TER-OUS, } doptera.

* LEP'O-RINE or LEP'O-RINE, *a.* [L. *leporinus.*] Pertaining to a hare; having the nature or qualities of the hare.

LE-PROS'I-TY, *n.* Squamousness.—*Bacon.* [*Little used.*]

LEP'RO-SY, *n.* A foul cutaneous disease, appearing in dry, white, thin, scurfy scabs, attended with violent itching.

LEP'ROUS, *a.* [Fr. *lepreux.*] Infected with leprosy; covered with white scales.

LEP'ROUS-LY, *adv.* In a leprous manner.

LEPROUS-NESS, *n.* State of being leprous.—*Sherwood.*
LEP-TO-DAC'TYL, *n.* [Gr. λεπτος and δακτυλος.] A bird or other animal having slender toes.—*Hitchcock.*
LEP-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. λεπτος and λογος.] A minute and tedious discourse on trifling things.
† LERE, *n.* Learning; lesson; lore.—*Spenser.*
† LERE, *v. t.* To learn; to teach.—*Chaucer.*
LERE, *a.* Empty. *See* LEER.
LER'NE-AN, *n. pl.* A family of parasitic animals related to the inferior grades of crustacea. They are found attached to fishes.
LE'SION (lē'zhun), *n.* [L. *læsio.*] A hurting; hurt; wound; injury.—*Rush.*
† LESS, for *unless.*
LESS, a terminating syllable of many nouns, and some adjectives, is the Sax. *leas,* Goth. *laus,* belonging to the verb *lysan, lausyan,* to loose, free, separate. Hence it is a privative word, denoting destitution; as, a *witless* man, a man destitute of wit; *childless,* without children; *fatherless; faithless; pennyless; lawless,* &c.
LESS, *a.* [Sax. *læs. Less* has the sense of the comparative degree of *little.*] Smaller; not so large or great.
LESS, *adv.* Not so much; in a smaller or lower degree.
LESS, *n.* 1. Not so much. 2. An inferior.
† LESS, *v. t.* To make less.—*Gower.*
LES-SEE', *n.* The person to whom a lease is given.
LESS'EN (les'n), *v. t.* [from *less.*] 1. To make less in bulk, size, quantity, number, or amount; to make smaller. 2. To make less in degree, state, or quality. 3. To bring down in dignity.—SYN. To diminish; reduce; abate; decrease; lower; impair; weaken; degrade.
LESS'EN (les'n), *v. i.* 1. To become less in bulk, quantity, number, or amount; to be diminished. 2. To become less in degree, quality, or intensity.—SYN. To diminish; decrease; abate; subside; shrink; contract.
LESS'ENED, *pp.* Made smaller; diminished.
LESS'EN-ING, *ppr.* Reducing in bulk, amount, or degree; degrading.
LESS'ER, *a.* [Sax. *læssa, læsse.* This word is a corruption, but too well established to be discarded.] Less; smaller. Authors always write the *Lesser* Asia.
LES'SES, *n. pl.* [Fr. *laissées.*] The leavings or dung of beasts.
LES'SON (les'n), *n.* [Fr. *leçon;* L. *lectio.*] 1. Any thing read or recited to a teacher by a pupil or learner, for improvement; or such a portion of a book as a pupil learns and repeats at one time. 2. A portion of Scripture read in divine service. 3. A portion of a book or manuscript assigned by a preceptor to a pupil, to be learned, or for an exercise; something to be learned. 4. Precept; doctrine or notion inculcated. 5. Severe lecture; reproof; rebuke. 6. Tune written for an instrument. 7. Instruction or truth, taught by experience.
LES'SON (les'n), *v. t.* To teach; to instruct.—*L'Estrange.*
LES'SONED, *pp.* Taught; instructed.
LES'SON-ING, *ppr.* Teaching.
LES'SOR, *n.* [from *lease.*] One who leases; the person who lets to farm, or gives a lease.—*Blackstone.*
* LEST, *conj.* [Sax. *leas.*] That not; for fear that.
LET, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Letted* is obsolete. [Sax. *lætan, letan;* Goth. *letan.*] 1. To permit; to allow; to suffer; to give leave or power by a positive act, or, negatively, to withhold restraint; not to prevent; without the sign *to* before the infinitive. 2. To lease; to grant possession and use for a compensation. 3. To suffer; to permit; with the usual sign of the infinitive; [*obs.*]—4. In the *imperative mood, let* has the following uses. Followed by the first and third persons, it expresses desire or wish. Followed by the first person plural, it expresses exhortation or entreaty. Followed by the third person, it implies permission or command addressed to an inferior. 5. To retard; to hinder; to impede; to interpose obstructions; [*obs.*]—*Thess.,* ii. *Dryden.*—*To let alone,* to leave; to suffer to remain without intermeddling.—*To let down,* to permit to sink or fall; to lower.—*To let loose,* to free from restraint; to permit to wander at large.—*To let in* or *into.* 1. To permit or suffer to enter; to admit. 2. To insert, as a piece of wood, into a space formed for the purpose.—*To let blood,* to open a vein and suffer the blood to flow out.—*To let out,* to suffer to escape, as an animal; to extend or loosen, as a rope or the folds of a garment; also, to lease or let to hire.—*To let off,* to discharge, to let fly, as an arrow; or cause to explode, as a gun.—*To let fly,* to send forth or discharge with violence, as an arrow or stone.
† LET, *v. i.* To forbear.—*Bacon.*
LET, *n.* A retarding; hinderance; obstacle; impediment; delay.
LET, [Sax. *lyt.*] A termination of diminutives; as, *hamlet,* a little house; *rivulet,* a small stream.
LETCH, *n.* 1. A leach-tub. [*See* LEACH.] 2. A long, narrow swamp, in which water moves slowly.—*Brockett.*
LE'THAL, *a.* [L. *lethalis.*] Deadly; mortal; fatal.
LE-THAL'I-TY, *n.* Mortality.—*Akins.*
LE-THAR'GIC, } *a.* [L. *lethargicus.*] Perternaturally
LE-THAR'GIC-AL, } inclined to sleep; drowsy; dull.
LE-THAR'GIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a morbid sleepiness.
LE-THAR'GIC-AL-NESS, } *n.* Preternatural or morbid
LE-THAR'GIC-NESS, } sleepiness.
LETH'AR-GIED, *pp.* or *a.* Laid asleep; entranced.—*Shak*
LETH'AR-GY, *n.* [L. *lethargia.*] 1. Preternatural sleepiness; morbid drowsiness; continued or profound sleep from which a person can scarcely be awaked. 2. Dull ness; inaction; inattention.
LETH'AR-GY, *v. t.* To make lethargic or dull.—*Churchill.*
LE'THE, *n.* [Gr. ληθη.] 1. In *Greek mythology,* one of the rivers of the infernal regions, whose waters were said to cause forgetfulness of the past. Hence, 2. Oblivion; a draught of oblivion.—*Shak.*
LE-THE'AN, *a.* Inducing forgetfulness or oblivion. Shakspeare has *letheed* in this sense.
LE-THIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *lethum* and *fero.*] Deadly; mortal; bringing death or destruction.
LET'TER, *n.* 1. One who permits. 2. One who retards or hinders. 3. One who gives vent; as, a *blood-letter.*
LET'TER, *n.* [Fr. *lettre;* It. *lettera;* L. *litera.*] 1. A mark or character, written, printed, engraved, or painted; used as the representative of a sound, or of an articulation of the human organs of speech. 2. A written or printed message; an epistle. 3. The verbal expression; the literal meaning. 4. Type; a character formed of metal or wood, usually of metal, and used in printing books.—5. *Letters,* in the *plural,* learning; erudition.—*Dead letter,* a writing or precept which is without authority or force.—*Letter of attorney,* a writing by which one person authorizes another to act in his stead.—*Letter of credit,* a letter authorizing credit to a certain amount of money to be given to the bearer.—*Letter of license,* a paper by which creditors allow an unfortunate debtor time to pay his debts.—*Letter of marque,* a commission given to private ships, by a government, to make reprisals on the ships of another state; hence, the ship thus commissioned. [*See* MARQUE.]—*Letters patent,* or *overt, open,* a writing executed and sealed, by which power and authority are granted to a person to do some act, or enjoy some right.
LET'TER, *v. t.* To impress or form letters on.
LET'TER-BOARD, *n.* A board on which pages of type are placed when not immediately wanted for distribution.
LET'TER-CASE, *n.* A case or book to put letters in.
LET'TER-FOUND'ER, *n.* One who casts letters; a type-founder.
LET'TER-PRESS, *n.* Print; letters and words impressed on paper or other material by types.
LET'TER-WRITER, *n.* 1. One who writes letters. 2. An instrument for copying letters, often called the *manifold letter-writer.*
LET'TERED, *pp.* Stamped with letters.
LET'TERED, *a.* 1. Literate; educated; versed in literature or science. 2. Belonging to learning; suiting letters.
LET'TER-ING, *ppr.* Impressing or forming letters on.
LET'TER-ING, *n.* 1. The act of impressing letters. 2. The letters impressed.
LET'TER-LESS, *a.* Illiterate; unlettered; not learned.
LET'TING, *n.* 1. The putting out on lease, as a farm. 2. The putting out of portions of work to be performed by contract, as on a rail-road or canal; [*America.*]
LET'TING, *ppr.* Permitting; suffering.
LET'TUCE (let'tis), *n.* [Fr. *laitue.*] The popular name of several species of *lactuca,* a cooling vegetable, much used as a salad.
LEU'CIN, } *n.* [Gr. λευκος.] A peculiar white pulverulent
LEU'CINE, } substance, produced by acting on muscular fibre with sulphuric acid.
LEU'CITE, *n.* [Gr. λευκος.] A mineral having a dull, glassy appearance, occurring in translucent crystals of twenty four sides. It is found in the volcanic rocks of Italy, especially at Vesuvius.—*Dana.*
LEU-CITIC, *a.* A term applied to volcanic rocks containing leucite.—*Dana.*
LEU'CO-E-THI-OPIC, *a.* [Gr. λευκος and αιθιοψ.] White and black; designating a white animal of a black species, or the albino of the negro race.
LEU'CO-PHANE, *n.* [Gr. λευκος and φαινω.] A mineral, occurring imperfectly crystallized, of a greenish or wine-yellow color, consisting of silica, fluoric acid, glucina, lime, and sodium.—*Dana.*
LEU-CO-PHLEG'MA-CY, *n.* [Gr. λευκος and φλεγμα.] A dropsical habit of body, or the commencement of anasarca; paleness, with viscid juices and cold sweats.
LEU-CO-PHLEG-MATIC, *a.* Having a dropsical habit of body, with a white, bloated skin.
LEU-COS'TINE, *n.* A variety of trachyte.
LEU-CO'THI-OP, *n.* [*See* LEUCO-ETHIOPIC.] An albino of a black race.
LE'VANT, *a.* [Fr. *levant.*] Eastern; denoting the part of the hemisphere where the sun rises.
LE-VANT', *n.* [It. *levante.*] *Properly,* a country to the east

ward; but, *appropriately*, the eastern coasts of the Mediterranean Sea.

LE-VANT'ER, *n.* 1. A strong easterly wind in the Mediterranean. 2. A cant term for one who bets at a horse-race, and runs away without paying the wager lost; hence, in a *wider sense*, one who runs away disgracefully; [*England.*]

LE-VANT'ĪNE or LEV'ANT-ĪNE, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the Levant. 2. Designating a particular kind of silk cloth.

LE-VANT'ĪNE or LEV'ANT-ĪNE, *n.* A particular kind of silk cloth.

LE-VĀ'TOR, *n.* [L.] 1. In *anatomy*, a muscle that serves to raise some part, as the lip or the eyelid. 2. A surgical instrument, used to raise a depressed part of the skull.

LĒVE, for *believe.*—*Gower.*

LEV'ĒE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The time of rising. 2. The concourse of persons who visit a prince or great personage in the morning. 3. A bank or causeway, particularly along a river to prevent inundation. *Levee en masse*; see LEVY.

LEV'EL, *a.* [Sax. *læfel.*] 1. Horizontal; coinciding with the plane of the horizon. 2. Even; flat; not having one part higher than another; not ascending or descending. 3. Even with any thing else of the same height; on the same line or plane. 4. Equal in rank or degree; having no degree of superiority.

LEV'EL, *v. t.* 1. To make horizontal. 2. To make even; to reduce or remove inequalities of surface in any thing. 3. To reduce or bring to the same height with something else. 4. To lay flat; to reduce to an even surface or plain. 5. To reduce to equality of condition, state, or degree. 6. To point, in taking aim; to elevate or depress, so as to direct a missile weapon to an object; to aim, as a gun. 7. To aim; to direct, as a remark. 8. To suit; to adapt; to bring down.

LEV'EL, *v. i.* 1. To accord; to agree; to suit; [*little used.*] 2. To aim at; to point a gun or an arrow to the mark. 3. To aim at; to direct the view or purpose. 4. To be aimed; to be in the same direction with the mark. 5. To aim; to make attempts. 6. To conjecture; to attempt to guess; [*obs.*]

LEV'EL, *n.* 1. A horizontal line, or a plane; a surface without inequalities. 2. Rate; standard; usual elevation; customary height; as, the *level* of society. 3. Equal elevation with something else; a state of equality. 4. The line of direction in which a missile weapon is aimed. 5. An instrument, in *mechanics*, by which to find or draw a horizontal line, as in setting buildings, or in making canals and drains. 6. Rule; plan; scheme; borrowed from the mechanic's level.

LEV'ELED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Reduced to a plane; made even. 2. Reduced to an equal state, condition, or rank. 3. Reduced to an equality with something else. 4. Elevated or depressed to a right line toward something; pointed to an object. 5. Suited; brought down; adapted.

LEV'EL-ER, *n.* 1. One who levels or makes even. 2. One who destroys or attempts to destroy distinctions, and reduce to equality.

LEV'EL-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Making level or even. 2. Reducing to an equality of condition.

LEV'EL-ING, *n.* 1. The reduction of uneven surfaces to a level or plane.—2. In *surveying*, the art or practice of finding a horizontal line, or of ascertaining the different elevations of objects on the surface of the earth.

LEV'EL-NESS, *n.* 1. Evenness; equality of surface. 2. Equality with something else.

LEV'EN. *See* LEAVEN.

† LEV'ĒN, *n.* [Sax. *hlīfian.*] Lightning.—*Chaucer.*

* LEV'ER, *n.* [Fr. *levier*; It. *leva.*] In *mechanics*, a bar of metal, wood, or other substance, turning on a support called the *fulcrum* or *prop.*

† LĒ'VER, *a.* The comparative degree of *leve*, *leef*, or *lief.* More agreeable; more pleasing.

† LĒ'VER, *adv.* Rather; as we now say, *I had rather.*—*Chaucer.*

LEV'ER-AGE, *n.* Mechanical advantage gained on the principle of the lever.—*Olmsted.*

LEV'ER-ET, *n.* [Fr. *lievret.*] A hare in her first year.

LEV'ER-OCK, *n.* A bird; a lark. *See* LARK.

† LEV'ET, *n.* [qu. Fr. *lever.*] A blast of a trumpet; probably that by which soldiers are called in the morning.

LEV'Y-A-BLE, *a.* That may be levied; that may be assessed and collected.—*Bacon.*

LE-VI'A-THAN, *n.* [Heb. לִוְיָתָן.] 1. An aquatic animal, described in *Job*, ch. xli. It is not agreed what animal is intended, whether the crocodile, the whale, or a species of serpent. 2. The whale, or a great whale.—*Milton.*

LEVIED (levid), *pp.* Raised; collected.

LEV'I-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *lævigo.*] 1. In *pharmacy* and *chemistry*, to rub or grind to a fine, impalpable powder; to make fine, soft, and smooth. 2. To plane; to polish.

LEV'I-GATE, *a* Made smooth.

LEV'I-GA-TED, *pp.* Reduced to a fine, impalpable powder.

LEV'I-GA-TING, *ppr.* Rendering very fine, soft, and smooth, by grinding or rubbing.

LEV-I-GA'TION, *n.* The act or operation of grinding or rubbing a solid substance to a fine impalpable powder.

† LEV'IN, *n.* Lightning.—*Spenser. See* LEVEN.

LE-VIR'ATE, *a.* [L. *levir*, a husband's brother.] The *levirate law*, among the *Jews*, was one according to which a woman, whose husband died without issue, was to be married to her husband's brother.—*Deut.*, xxv., 5.

LEV-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *levis*, *levitas.*] Lightness; buoyancy; act of making light.

LĒ'VITE, *n.* [from *Levi.*] One of the tribe or family of Levi; an officer in the Jewish Church, who was employed in manual service, singing, &c.

LE-VIT'IC-AL, *a.* 1. Belonging to the Levites, or descendants of Levi. 2. Priestly.—*Milton.*

LE-VIT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* After the manner of the Levites.

LE-VIT'IC-US, *n.* A canonical book of the Old Testament, containing the laws and regulations which relate to the priests and Levites.

LEV'I-TY, *n.* [L. *levitas.*] 1. Lightness; the want of weight in a body, compared with another that is heavier. 2. Lightness of temper or conduct, as of youth. 3. Want of due consideration; vanity; freak. 4. Gayety of mind; want of seriousness; disposition to trifle.—SYN. Volatility; flightiness; giddiness; fickleness; inconstancy; changeableness; unsteadiness; instability.

LEVY, *v. t.* [Fr. *lever.*] 1. To raise; to collect, as an army. 2. To raise; to collect by assessment, as taxes.—*To levy war*, is to raise or begin war; to take arms for attack; to attack.—*To levy a fine*, to commence and carry on a suit for assuring the title to lands or tenements.

LEVY, *n.* 1. The act of collecting men for military or other public service, as by enlistment, enrollment, or other means. 2. Troops collected; an army raised. 3. The act of collecting money for public use by tax or other imposition. 4. War raised; [*obs.*]—*Levy in mass*, [Fr. *levee en masse*,] a requisition of all liable to bear arms for service. In *Germany*, it is styled *landsturm.*

LEV'Y-ING, *ppr.* Raising; collecting; as men or money.

LEV'ŸNE, *n.* [from *Levy.*] A mineral, supposed to be identical with chabazite.—*Dana.*

† LEW, *a.* [Dan. *laauw.*] Tepid; lukewarm; pale; wan.

LEWD (lūde), *a.* [W. *llodig.*] 1. Given to the unlawful indulgence of lust; addicted to fornication or adultery. 2. Proceeding from unlawful lust. 3. Wicked; vile.—*Acts*, xvii. 5.—SYN. Lustful; libidinous; licentious; profligate; dissolute; sensual; unchaste; impure; lascivious; lecherous

† LEWD, *a.* [Sax. *læwed.*] Lay; not clerical.—*Davies.*

LEWD'LY, *adv.* 1. With the unlawful indulgence of lust, lustfully. 2. Wickedly; wantonly.

LEWD'NESS, *n.* 1. The unlawful indulgence of lust; fornication, or adultery.—2. In *Scripture*, it generally denotes idolatry. 3. Shamelessness; immodesty. *Spenser.*—SYN Lasciviousness; impurity; unchastity; debauchery; lechery; licentiousness; sensuality; profligacy.

LEWD'STER, *n.* One given to the criminal indulgence of lust; a lecher.—*Shak.*

LEX. [L.] Law; as, *lex talionis*, the law of retaliation; *lex terræ*, the law of the land; *lex scripta*, written law.

LEX'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to a lexicon or to lexicology; settled by lexicology; as, the *lexical* meaning of a word *Lewis.*

LEX-I-COG'RA-PHER, *n.* The author of a lexicon or dictionary.

LEX-I-CO-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the writing or
LEX-I-CO-GRAPH'IC-AL, } compilation of a dictionary.

LEX-I-COG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. λεξικον and γραφη.] 1. The act of writing a lexicon or dictionary, or the art of composing dictionaries. 2. The composition or compilation of a dictionary.

LEX-I-COL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. λεξικον and λογος.] The science of words; that branch of learning which treats of the proper signification and just application of words.

LEX'I-CON, *n.* [Gr. λεξικον.] A dictionary; a vocabulary or book containing an alphabetical arrangement of the words in a language, with the definition of each.

LEX'I-CON-IST, *n.* A writer of a lexicon. [*Little used.*]

LEX-I-GRAPH'IC, *a.* Representing by distinct signs or characters.

LEX-IG'RAPH-Y, *n.* [Gr. λεξις and γραφω.] The art or practice of defining words.

LĒY, a different orthography of *lay* and *lea*, a meadow.

LEŸ. *See* LYE.

LEŸ'DEN-JAR, } *n.* A glass jar or bottle, used to accu-
LEŸ'DEN-PHI'AL, } mulate electricity. It is coated with tin foil, within and without, nearly to its top, and is surmounted by a brass knob, for the purpose of charging it. It was invented in Leyden, Holland.

LĒZE MAJ'ES-TY. [L. crimen *laesæ majestatis.*] An offense against sovereign authority; rebellion.

LHER'ZO-LĪTE, *n.* A mineral, a variety of augite.

LĪ'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *lier.*] 1. Bound; obliged in law or equity; responsible; answerable; accountable, as for debt. 2. Subject; obnoxious; exposed, as to mistake.

LĪ'A BLE-NESS, } *n.* 1. The state of being bound or
LĪ-A-BIL'I-TY, } obliged in law or justice; responsibility. 2. Exposedness; tendency; a state of being subject.

LĪ'AI-SON (lē'a-zong), *n.* [Fr.] A union or bond of union.

LĪ'AR, *n.* 1. A person who knowingly utters falsehood; one who declares to another as a fact what he knows to be not true, and with an intention to deceive him. 2. One who denies Christ.—1 *John*, ii.

† LĪ'ARD, *a.* Gray.—*Chaucer.* [This word is still used in Scotland, with the spelling *liart*, or *lyart*; as, *lyart haffets*, gray hairs over the temples.—*Burns.*]

LĪ'AS, *n.* An argillaceous limestone. It is used in the lithographic art.—*Ure.*

† LIB, *v. t.* [D. *lubben.*] To castrate.—*Chapman.*

LĪ-BĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *libatio.*] 1. The act of pouring a liquor, usually wine, either on the ground or on a victim in sacrifice, in honor of some deity. 2. The wine or other liquor poured out in honor of a deity.

LIB'BARD, an obsolete spelling of *leopard.*—*Milton.*

LIB'BARD'S-BĀNE, *n.* A poisonous plant.—*Ben Jonson.*

LĪ'BEL, *n.* [L. *libellus.*] 1. A defamatory writing, L. *libellus famosus.* Any book, pamphlet, writing, or picture containing representations, maliciously made or published, tending to bring a person into contempt, or expose him to public hatred and derision.—2. In the *civil law*, and in *courts of admiralty*, a declaration or charge in writing, exhibited in court, particularly against a ship or goods, for violating the laws of trade or of revenue.

LĪ'BEL, *v. t.* 1. To defame or expose to public hatred and contempt by a writing or picture; to lampoon. 2. To exhibit a charge against any thing in court, particularly against a ship or goods, for a violation of the laws of trade or revenue.

LĪ'BEL, *v. i.* To spread defamation, written or printed.

LĪ'BEL-ANT, *n.* One who libels; one who brings a libel or institutes a suit in an admiralty court.

LĪ'BELÆD, *pp.* 1. Defamed by a writing or picture made public. 2. Charged or declared against in an admiralty court.

LĪ'BEL-ER, *n.* One who libels or defames by writing or pictures; a lampooner.

LĪ'BEL-ING, *ppr.* 1. Defaming by a published writing or picture. 2. Exhibiting charges against in court.

LĪ'BEL-OUS, *a.* Defamatory; containing that which exposes a person to public hatred, contempt, and ridicule.

LĪ'BER, *n.* [L.] In *botany*, the inner, newly-formed bark of a plant.

LIB'ER-AL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *liberalis.*] 1. Of a free heart; free to give or bestow; not close or contracted; munificent; bounteous; beneficent; bountiful; generous; giving largely. It expresses less than *profuse* or *extravagant*. 2. Generous; ample; large. 3. Not selfish, narrow, or contracted; catholic; enlarged; embracing other interests than one's own. 4. General; extensive; embracing literature and the sciences generally; as, *liberal* studies. 5. Free; open; candid; frank. 6. Large; profuse. 7. Free; not literal or strict. 8. Not mean; not low in birth or mind. 9. Licentious; free to excess. *Shak.*—*Liberal arts*, as distinguished from *mechanical arts*, are such as depend more on the exertion of the mind than on the labor of the hands.

LIB'ER-AL, *n.* One who advocates greater freedom from restraint, especially in political institutions.—*Brande.*

LIB'ER-AL-HEART'ED, *a.* Having a generous heart.

LIB'ER-AL-MĪND'ED, *a.* Having a liberal mind.

LIB'ER-AL-SŌUL'ED, *a.* Having a generous soul.

LIB'ER-AL-ISM, *n.* The principles of liberals.

LIB'ER-AL-IST, *n.* One who favors the principles of liberals.

LIB-ER-AL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *liberalitas.*] 1. Munificence; bounty; generosity; beneficence. 2. A particular act of generosity; a donation; a gratuity. 3. Largeness of mind; catholicism. 4. Candor; impartiality.

LIB'ER-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To render liberal or catholic; to enlarge; to free from narrow views or prejudices.

LIB'ER-AL-IZED, *pp.* Freed from narrow views and prejudices; made liberal.

LIB'ER-AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Rendering liberal; divesting of narrow views and prejudices.

LIB'ER-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. Bountifully; freely; largely; with munificence. 2. With enlarged views; without selfishness or meanness. 3. Freely; not strictly; not literally.

LIB'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *libero.*] 1. To free; to deliver; to release from restraint or bondage; to set at liberty. 2. To manumit.

LIB'ER-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Freed; released from confinement, restraint, or slavery; manumitted.

LIB'ER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Delivering from restraint or slavery.

LIB-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *liberatio.*] The act of delivering from restraint, confinement, or slavery.

LIB'ER-Ā-TOR, *n.* One who liberates or delivers.

LIB-ER-TĀ'RI-AN, *a.* [L. *liber.*] Pertaining to liberty, or to the doctrine of free-will, as opposed to the doctrine of necessity.

LIB-ER-TĀ'RI-AN, *n.* One who holds to free-will.

LIB-ER-TĀ'RI-AN-ISM, *n.* The principles or doctrines of libertarians.

LIB'ER-TI-CIDE, *n.* [*liberty*, and Lat. *cædo.*] 1. Destruction of liberty; but used as an adjective; as, "*liberticide* views."—*Jefferson.* 2. A destroyer of liberty.—*Wade.*

LIB'ER-TIN-AGE, *n.* Libertinism, which is most used.

LIB'ER-TINE, *n.* [L. *libertinus.*] 1. Among the *Romans*, a freedman; a person manumitted or set free from legal servitude. 2. One unconfined; one free from restraint.—*Shak.* 3. A man who lives without restraint of the animal passion; one who indulges his lust without restraint; one who leads a dissolute, licentious life; a rake; a debauchee

LIB'ER-TINE, *a.* Licentious; dissolute; not under the restraint of law or religion; as, *libertine* principles.

LIB'ER-TIN-ISM, *n.* 1. State of a freedman; [*little used.*] 2. Licentiousness of opinion and practice; an unrestrained indulgence of lust; debauchery; lewdness.

LIB'ER-TY, *n.* [L. *libertas.*] 1. Freedom from restraint, in a *general sense*, and applicable to the body, or to the will or mind.—2. *Natural liberty* consists in the power of acting as one thinks fit, without any restraint or control, except from the laws of nature.—3. *Civil liberty* is the liberty of men in a state of society, or natural liberty, so far only abridged and restrained as is necessary and expedient for the safety and interest of the society, state, or nation.—4. *Political liberty* is sometimes used as synonymous with *civil liberty*; but it more properly designates the *liberty of a nation*, the freedom of a nation or state from all unjust abridgment of its rights and independence by another nation.—5. *Religious liberty* is the free right of adopting and enjoying opinions on religious subjects, and of worshiping the Supreme Being according to the dictates of conscience, without external control.—6. *Liberty*, in *metaphysics*, as opposed to *necessity*, is the power of an agent to do or forbear any particular action, according to the determination or thought of the mind, by which either is preferred to the other.—*Locke.* 7. Privilege; exemption; immunity enjoyed by prescription or by grant: with a plural. 8. Leave; license; permission granted. 9. A space in which one is permitted to pass without restraint, and beyond which he may not lawfully pass: with a plural. 10. Freedom of action or speech beyond the ordinary bounds of civility or decorum.—*To take the liberty* to do or say any thing, to use freedom not specially granted.—*To set at liberty*, to deliver from confinement; to release from restraint.—*To be at liberty*, to be free from restraint.—*Liberty of the press* is freedom from any restriction on the power to publish books.

LI-BETH'EN-ITE, *n.* A mineral first found at Libethen, in Hungary, having an olive-green color, and consisting of phosphoric acid, oxyd of copper, and water.—*Dana.*

LI-BID'IN-IST, *n.* One given to lewdness.—*Junius.*

LI-BID'IN-OUS, *a.* [L. *libidinosus.*] Having an eager appetite for venereal pleasure.—SYN. Lewd; lustful; lascivious; unchaste; impure; sensual; licentious; lecherous.

LI-BID'IN-OUS-LY, *a.* Lustfully; with lewd desire.

LI-BID'IN-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being lustful; inordinate appetite for venereal pleasure.

LĪ'BRA, *n.* [L.] The Balance; the seventh sign in the zodiac, which the sun enters at the autumnal equinox, in September.

LĪ'BRAL, *a.* [L. *libralis.*] Of a pound weight.—*Dict.*

LĪ-BRĀ'RI-AN, *n.* [L. *librarius.*] 1. The keeper, or one who has the care of a library or collection of books. 2 One who transcribes or copies books; [*obs.*]

LĪ-BRĀ'RI-AN-SHIP, *n.* The office of a librarian.

LĪ'BRA-RY, *n.* [L. *librarium.*] 1. A collection of books belonging to a private person, or to a public institution or a company. 2. An edifice or an apartment for holding a collection of books.

LĪ'BRĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *libro.*] To poise; to balance; to hold in equipoise.

LĪ'BRĀTE, *v. i.* To move, as a balance; to be poised.

LĪ'BRĀ-TED, *pp.* Poised; balanced.

LĪ'BRĀ-TING, *ppr.* Moving, as a balance; poising.

LĪ-BRĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of balancing, or state of being balanced; a state of equipoise, with equal weights on both sides of a center.—2. In *astronomy*, a term applied to changes in the disk of the moon, by which certain parts near the border of the disk alternately appear and disappear. 3. A balancing or equipoise between extremes.

LĪ'BRA-TO-RY, *a.* Balancing; moving like a balance, as it tends to an equipoise or level.

LICE, *n.*; *pl.* of *louse.*

LICE'-BANE, *n.* A plant.

LI'CENS-A-BLE, *a.* That may be permitted by a legal grant

LI'CENSE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *licentia.*] 1. Leave; permission; authority or liberty given to do or forbear any act. 2. A certificate giving permission or authority; as, a marriage *license.* 3. Excess of liberty; exorbitant freedom; freedom abused, or used in contempt of law or decorum.

LI'CENSE, *v. t.* 1. To permit by grant of authority; to re-

move legal restraint by a grant of permission. 2. To authorize to act in a particular character. 3. To dismiss; [*obs.*]

LI'CENSED (lī'senst), *pp.* or *a.* Permitted by authority.

LI'CENS-ER, *n.* One who grants permission; a person authorized to grant permission to others.

LI'CENS-ING, *ppr.* Permitting by authority.

LI'CENS-ING, *n.* The act of giving a license.

LI'CENS-URE, *n.* A licensing.

* **LI-CEN'TIATE**, *n.* [L. *licentia.*] 1. One who has a license to exercise a profession, as in medicine or theology.—2. In *Spain*, one who has a degree.

LI-CEN'TIATE, *v. t.* To give license or permission.

LI-CEN-TI-A'TION, *n.* The act of permitting.—*Freeman.*

LI-CEN'TIOUS (lī-sen'shus), *a.* [L. *licentiosus.*] 1. Using license; indulging freedom to excess; not restrained by law or morality; [*applied to persons.*] 2. Exceeding the limits of law or propriety, as acts.—SYN. Unrestrained; uncurbed; uncontrolled; unruly; riotous; ungovernable; wanton; profligate; dissolute; lax; loose; sensual; impure; unchaste; lascivious; immoral.

LI-CEN'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* With excess of liberty; in contempt of law and morality.

LI-CEN'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Excessive indulgence of liberty; contempt of the just restraints of law, morality, and decorum.

† **LICH** (lik), *a.* [Sax. *lic.* *See* LIKE.] Like; even; equal. —*Gower.*

LICH, *n.* [Sax. *lic* or *lice.*] A body or corpse; hence, *lich-wake*, watching with the dead; *Lichfield*, the field of dead bodies.

LICH'-OWL, *n.* An owl vulgarly supposed to foretell death.

LI'CHEN (lī'ken or litch'en), *n.* [L.] 1. In *botany*, the name for an extensive division of cryptogamous plants, which appear in the form of thin, flat crusts, covering rocks and the bark of trees.—2. In *surgery*, a species of *impetigo*, appearing in the form of a red, dry, rough, and somewhat pruriant spot, that gives off small furfuraceous scales.

LI-CHEN'IC ACID, *n.* The acid peculiar to some species of lichens. It appears to be the malic acid.—*Brande.*

LICH'EN-IN, *n.* A substance closely allied to starch, extracted from Iceland moss.—*Brande.*

LICH-EN-O-GRAPH'IC, } *a* Pertaining to lichenogra-
LICH-EN-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, } phy.

LICH-EN-OG'RA-PHIST, *n.* One who describes the lichens.

LICH-EN-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. λειχην and γραφω.] A description of the vegetables called *lichens;* the science which illustrates the natural history of the lichens.

LICIT, *a.* [L. *licitus.*] Lawful; legal; legitimate.

LICIT-LY, *adv.* Lawfully.

LICIT-NESS, *n.* Lawfulness.

LICK, *v. t.* [Sax. *liccian;* D. *likken.*] 1. To pass or draw the tongue over the surface. 2. To lap; to take in by the tongue.—*To lick up*, to devour; to consume entirely.—*To lick the dust*, to be slain; to perish in battle.

LICK, *n.* In *America*, a place where beasts of the forest lick for salt, at salt-springs.

LICK, *n.* [W. *llaç.*] 1. A blow; a stroke.—*Dryden.*—*Rich. Dict.;* [*vulgar.*] 2. A wash; something rubbed on; [*obs.*]

LICK, *v. t.* To strike repeatedly for punishment; to flog; to chastise with blows.—*Rich. Dict.* [*Low.*]

LICK'-SPIT-TLE, *n.* A flatterer or parasite of the most abject character; a term derived from the practice of certain ancient parasites who *licked up* the *spittle* of their master.—*Holloway.* [*Low.*]

LICKED (likt), *pp.* Taken in by the tongue; lapped.

LICK'ER, *n.* One who licks.

LICK'ER-ISH, *a.* [D.; Dan. *lekker;* G. *lecker.*] 1. Nice in the choice of food; dainty.—*L'Estrange.* 2. Eager; greedy to swallow; eager to taste or enjoy; having a keen relish. —*Locke.* 3. Dainty; tempting the appetite.—*Milton.*

LICK'ER-ISH-LY, *adv.* Daintily.

LICK'ER-ISH-NESS, *n.* Niceness of palate; daintiness.

LICK'ING, *ppr.* Lapping; taking in by the tongue.

LICK'ING, *n.* 1. A lapping with the tongue. 2. A flogging or castigation.—*Rich. Dict.;* [*low.*]

LIC'O-RICE, *n.* [It. *liquirizia.*] 1. A medicinal plant, whose roots have a sweet taste. 2. The extract from the licorice root, much used as a demulcent.

† **LIC'O-ROUS**, } for *lickerish*, &c.
† **LIC'O-ROUS-NESS**, }

LIC'TOR, *n.* [L.] An officer among the Romans, who bore an ax and faces or rods, as ensigns of his office.

LID, *n.* [Sax. *hlid.*] 1. A cover; that which shuts the opening of a vessel or box. 2. The cover of the eye, or eye-*lid.*

LID'LESS, *a.* Having no lid.

LIE, water impregnated with alkaline salt, is written *lye*, to distinguish it from *lie*, a falsehood.

LIE, *n.* [Sax. *lig*, or *lyge.*] 1. A false statement, uttered for the purpose of deception; an intentional violation of truth. 2. A fabrication or fable.—*Dryden.* 3. False doctrine. 4. An idolatrous picture of God, or a false god. 5. That which deceives and disappoints confidence.—*To give the lie*, to charge with falsehood.—SYN. Falsehood; untruth; fiction; deception.

LIE, *v. i.* [Sax. *ligan, leogan.*] 1. To utter falsehood with an intention to deceive, or with an immoral design. 2. To exhibit a false representation; to say or do that which deceives another, when he has a right to know the truth, or when morality requires a just representation.

LIE, *v. i.;* pret. *lay;* pp. *lain*, [*lien*, obs.] [Sax. *ligan*, or *licgan;* Goth. *ligan.*] 1. To be in a horizontal position, or nearly so, and to rest on any thing lengthwise, and not on the end. 2. To rest in an inclining posture; to lean. 3. To rest; to press on. 4. To be reposited in the grave. 5. To rest on a bed or couch; to be prostrate. 6. To be situated, as a place. 7. To be; to rest; to abide; to remain; often followed by some word denoting a particular condition; as, to *lie* loose. 8. To consist; as, the difference *lies* in this. 9. To be sustainable in law; to be capable of being maintained; as, an action *lies* against one.

To lie at, to tease or importune; [*little used.*]—*To lie at the heart*, to be fixed as an object of affection or anxious desire.—*To lie by.* 1. To be reposited, or remaining with. 2. To rest; to intermit labor.—*To lie in the way*, to be an obstacle or impediment.—*To lie hard* or *heavy*, to press; to oppress; to burden.—*To lie on hand*, to be or remain in possession; to remain unsold or undisposed of.—*To lie on the hands*, to remain unoccupied or unemployed; to be tedious.—*To lie on the head*, to be imputed. *Shak.*—*To lie in wait*, to wait for in concealment; to lie in ambush; to watch for an opportunity to attack or seize.—*To lie in one*, to be in the power of; to belong to.—*To lie down*, to lay the body on the ground, or other level place; also, to go to rest.—*To lie in*, to be in childbed; to bring forth young.—*To lie under*, to be subject to; to suffer; to be oppressed by.—*To lie on* or *upon*, to be a matter of obligation or duty.—*To lie with.* 1. To lodge or sleep with, also, to have carnal knowledge of. 2. To belong to.—*To lie over*, to remain unpaid, after the time when payment is due, as a note; also, to be deferred to some future occasion, as a resolution in Congress.—*To lie to.* A ship is said *to lie to* when her progress is checked either by counterbracing the yards or taking in sail.

LIE'-FRAUGHT (-frawt), *a.* Fraught with lies.—*Lamb.*

† **LIEF**, *a.* [Sax. *leof;* D. *lief.*] Dear; beloved.

LIEF, *adv.* Gladly; willingly; freely; used in familiar speech, in the phrase, I had as *lief* go as not.

LIEGE, *a.* [It. *ligio;* Fr. *lige.*] 1. Bound by a feudal tenure; obliged to be faithful and loyal to a superior, as a vassal to his lord; subject; faithful; as, a *liege* man. 2. Sovereign; as, a *liege* lord.

LIEGE, *n.* 1. A vassal holding a fee by which he is bound to perform certain services and duties to his lord. 2. A lord or superior; a sovereign.

† **LIEGE'-MAN**, *n.* A vassal; a subject.—*Shak.*

LIEG'ER, *n.* A resident embassador.—*Denham.*

† **LI'EN.** The obsolete participle of *lie.* *See* LAIN.

LI'EN (lē'en or lī'en. Jameson gives lē'en, Knowles and Smart, lī'en). [In England, commonly pronounced lī'en.] *n.* A legal claim; the right by which the possessor of property holds it against the owner in satisfaction of a demand.

LI-EN-TER'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a lientery.—*Greve.*

LI'EN-TER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *lienterie.*] A lax or diarrhea, in which aliments are discharged undigested.

LI'ER, *n.* One who lies down; one who rests or remains.

LIEU (lū), *n.* [Fr.] Place; room; stead. It is used only with *in.*

* **LIEU-TEN'AN-CY** (lū-ten'an-sy or lef-ten'an-sy), *n.* 1. The office or commission of a lieutenant. 2. The body of lieutenants.

* **LIEU-TEN'ANT** (lū-ten'ant or lef-ten'ant), *n.* [Fr.] 1. An officer who supplies the place of a superior in his absence. —2. In *military affairs*, the second commissioned officer in a company of infantry, cavalry, or artillery.—In *ships of war*, the officer next in rank to the captain.

* **LIEU-TEN'ANT-SHIP.** *See* LIEUTENANCY.

LIEVE, for *lief*, is vulgar. *See* LIEF.

LIEV'RITE, *n.* A mineral, called also *yenite.*

LIFE, *n.;* *pl.* LIVES. [Sax. *lif, lyf;* Sw. *lif.*] 1. In a *general sense*, that state of animals and plants, or of an organized being, in which its natural functions and motions are or may be performed.—2. In *animals*, animation; vitality. and in *man*, that state of being in which the soul and body are united.—3. In *plants*, the state in which they grow or are capable of growth, by means of the circulation of the sap. 4. The present state of existence; the time from birth to death. 5. Manner of living; conduct; deportment in regard to morals; as, an honest *life.* 6. Condition; course of living, in regard to happiness and misery. 7. Blood, the supposed vehicle of animation.—*Pope.* 8. Animals in general; animal being. 9. System of animal nature. 10. Spirit; animation; briskness; vivacity; resolution. 11. The living form; real person or state; it

opposition to a *copy*. 12. Exact resemblace: with *to*; as, a character drawn *to* the *life*. 13. General state of man, or of social manners. 14. Condition; rank in society. 15. Common occurrences; course of things; human affairs; as, daily *life*. 16. A person; a living being; usually, or always, a human being. 17. Narrative of a past life; history of the events of life; biographical narration.—18. In *Scripture*, nourishment; support of life. 19. The stomach or appetite. 20. The enjoyments or blessings of the present life. 21. Supreme felicity. 22. Eternal happiness in heaven.—*Rom.*, v. 23. Restoration to life.—*Rom.*, v. 24. The Author and Giver of supreme felicity. 25. A quickening, animating, and strengthening principle; [*in a moral sense.*]—26. *Life of an execution*, the term for which it has legal operation.

LIFE'-AN-NŪ'-TY, *n.* A sum of money paid yearly during a person's life.—*Brande.*

LIFE'-AS-SŪR'ANCE (-shūr'ans), *n.* *See* LIFE-INSURANCE.

LIFE'-BLOOD (-blud), *n.* 1. The blood necessary to life; vital blood.—*Dryden.* 2. That which constitutes or gives strength and energy.

LIFE'-BLOOD, *a.* Necessary as blood to life; essential.

LIFE'-BŌAT, *n.* A boat constructed for preserving lives in cases of shipwreck, or other destruction of a ship or steamer.

LIFE'-BUOY. *See* BUOY.

LIFE'-CON-SŪM'ING, *a.* Wasting life.

LIFE'-DE-VŌ'TED-NESS, *n.* The devotedness of life.—*Carlisle.*

LIFE'-END-ING, *a.* Putting an end to life.

LIFE'-GIV-ING, *a.* Giving life or spirit; having power to give life; inspiriting; invigorating.—*Milton.*

LIFE'-GUARD, *n.* A guard of the life or person; a guard that attends the person of a prince, or other person.

LIFE'-ES-TATE', *n.* An estate that continues during the life of the possessor.

LIFE'-EV-ER-LAST'ING, *n.* A plant of the cudweed kind.

LIFE'-IN-SŪR'ANCE (-shūr-), *n.* A contract for the payment of a certain sum of money on a person's death.—*Brande.*

LIFE'-IN'TER-EST, *n.* An interest or estate which lasts during one's life.

LIFE'-LONG, *n.* Duration of life.

LIFE'-MAIN-TAIN'ING, LIFE'-SUS-TAIN'ING, *a.* Supporting life.

LIFE'-PRE-SERV'ER, *n.* An apparatus, particularly an air-tight belt, for preserving the lives of persons in cases of shipwreck, or other destruction of a ship or steamer.

LIFE'-PRE-SERV'ING, *a.* Preserving life.

LIFE'-RENT, *n.* The rent of an estate that continues for life.

LIFE'-STRING, *n.* A nerve or string that is imagined to be essential to life.

LIFE'-WEA-RY, *a.* Tired of life; weary of living.

LIFE'LESS, *a.* 1. Deprived of life, as a corpse. 2. Destitute of life, as a statue. 3. Destitute of power, force, vigor, or spirit, as a discourse. 4. Void of spirit, as liquor. 5. In a state of torpidity. 6. Wanting physical energy.—SYN. Dead; soulless; inanimate; torpid; inert; inactive; dull; heavy; unanimated; spiritless; frigid; pointless; vapid; flat; tasteless.

LIFE'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without vigor; dully; frigidly; heavily.

LIFE'LESS-NESS, *n.* Destitution of life, vigor, and spirit; inactivity.

LIFE'LIKE, *a.* Like a living person.—*Pope.*

LIFE'SPRING, *n.* The spring or source of life.—*Everett.*

LIFE'TIME, *n.* The time that life continues; duration of life.—*Addison.*

LIFT, *v. t.* [Sw. *lufta*; Dan. *löfter.*] 1. To raise, in a *physical sense*, or from a lower to a higher position.—2. *Figuratively*, to raise, intellectually or spiritually. 3. To raise in fortune. 4. To raise in estimation, dignity, or rank. 5. To raise in spirit; to cause to swell, as with pride. 6. To bear; to support.—*Spenser.* 7. To steal, that is, to take and carry away; [*obs.*]—8. In *Scripture*, to crucify.

To lift up the eyes. 1. To look; to fix the eyes on. 2. To direct the desires to God in prayer. *Ps.* cxxi.—*To lift up the head.* 1. To raise from a low condition; to exalt.—*Gen.*, xl. 2. To rejoice. *Luke*, xxi.—*To lift up the hand.* 1. To swear, or to confirm by oath.—*Gen.*, xiv. 2. To raise the hands in prayer.—*Ps.* xxviii. 3. To rise in opposition to; to rebel; to assault.—2 *Sam.*, xviii. 4. To injure or oppress.—*Job*, xxxi. 5. To shake off sloth and engage in duty. *Heb.*, xii.—*To lift up the face*, to look to with confidence, cheerfulness, and comfort. *Job*, xxii.—*To lift up the heel against*, to treat with insolence and contempt.—*To lift up the horn*, to behave arrogantly or scornfully. *Ps.* lxxv.—*To lift up the feet*, to come speedily to one's relief. *Ps.* lxxiv.—*To lift up the voice*, to cry aloud; to call out, either in grief or joy. *Gen.*, xxi.—SYN. To elevate; exalt; elate; erect; hoist; heave.

LIFT, *v. i.* 1. To try to raise; to exert the strength for the purpose of raising or bearing. 2. To practice theft; [*obs.*]

LIFT, *n.* 1. The act of raising; a lifting. 2. Assistance in lifting, and hence assistance in general; as, to give one a *lift*; [*popular use.*] 3. That which is to be raised.—4. *A dead lift*, a lift at the utmost disadvantage, as of a dead body. Hence, 5. An extreme emergency; something which tasks all one's powers, or exceeds them; as, to help one at a *dead lift.*—*Grose.* 6. A rise; a degree of elevation.—7. [Sax. *lyft*; Sw. *luft.*] In *Scottish*, the sky, the atmosphere; the firmament.—8. In *seamen's language*, a rope descending from the cap and mast-head to the extremity of a yard.

LIFT'-LOCK, *n.* A name sometimes given to a canal-lock, because it *lifts* or raises a boat from one level to another.

LIFTED, *pp.* or *a.* Raised; elevated; swelled with pride.

LIFTER, *n.* 1. One who lifts or raises. 2. A thief.

LIFTING, *ppr.* Raising; swelling with pride.

LIFTING, *n.* The act of lifting; assistance.

† LIG, *v. i.* To lie.—*Chaucer.* *See* LIE.

LIG'A-MENT, *n.* [L. *ligamentum.*] 1. Any thing that ties or unites one thing or part to another.—2. In *anatomy*, a strong, compact substance, serving to bind one bone to another. 3. Bond; chain; that which binds or restrains.

LIG-A-MENT'AL, LIG-A-MENT'OUS, *a.* Composing a ligament; of the nature of a ligament; binding.

LĪ'GAN, *n.* In *law*, *ligan* is where goods are sunk in the sea, but tied to a cork or buoy.—*Blackstone.* *See* FLOTSAM and JETSAM.

LĪ-GĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *ligatio.*] The act of binding, or state of being bound.—*Addison.*

LIG'A-TURE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *ligatura.*] 1. Any thing that binds; a band or bandage. 2. The act of binding.—*Arbuthnot.* 3. Impotence induced by magic. *Coxe.*—4. In *music*, a band or line connecting notes.—5. Among *printers*, a double character, or a type consisting of two letters or characters united, as *fl*, *fi*, in English. 6. The state of being bound.—7. In *medicine*, stiffness of a joint.—8. In *surgery*, a cord or string for tying the blood-vessels, particularly the arteries, to prevent hemorrhage.

LĪGHT (līte), *n.* [Sax. *leoht*, *liht*; D., G. *licht.*] 1. The agent which produces vision. The theory of emanations supposes light to be a material fluid of extreme subtility, emanating in particles from a luminous body; the theory of undulations supposes it to be produced by the undulations of an independent medium, set in motion by the luminous body. 2. That flood of luminous rays which flows from the sun, and constitutes day. 3. Day; the dawn of day. 4. Life. 5. Any thing that gives light, as a lamp, candle, taper, lighted tower, star, &c.—6. In *painting*, the manner in which the light strikes upon a picture; also, the illuminated part of a picture; opposed to *shade.* 7. Illumination of mind; instruction; knowledge. 8. Means of knowing. 9. Open view; a visible state. 10. Public view or notice. 11. Explanation; illustration; means of understanding. 12. Point of view; situation to be seen or viewed. 13. A window; a place that admits light to enter. 14. A pane of glass.—15. In *Scripture*, God, the Source of knowledge. 16. Christ.—*John*, i. 17. Joy; comfort; felicity. 18. Saving knowledge. 19. Prosperity; happiness. 20. Support; comfort; deliverance.—*Mic.*, vii. 21. The Gospel.—*Matt.*, iv. 22. The understanding or judgment.—*Matt.*, vi. 23. The gifts and graces of Christians.—*Matt.*, v. 24. A moral instructor, as John the Baptist.—*John*, v. 25. A true Christian; a person enlightened.—*Eph.*, v. 26. A good king, the guide of his people. *Sam.*, xxi.—*The light of the countenance*, favor; smiles.—*Ps.* iv.—*To stand in one's own light*, to be the means of preventing good, or frustrating one's own purposes.—*To come to light*, to be detected; to be discovered or found.

LĪGHT (līte), *a.* 1. Bright; clear; not dark or obscure.—2. In *colors*, white or whitish.

LĪGHT (līte), *a.* [Sax. *liht*, *leoht*; D. *ligt*; G. *leicht*; Fr. *leger.*] 1. Having little weight; not tending to the center of gravity with force; not heavy. 2. Not burdensome; easy to be lifted, borne, or carried by physical strength. 3. Not oppressive; easy to be suffered or endured. 4. Easy to be performed; not difficult; not requiring great strength or exertion. 5. Easy to be digested; not oppressive to the stomach. 6. Not heavily armed, or armed with light weapons. 7. Active; swift; nimble. 8 Not encumbered; unembarrassed; clear of impediments. 9. Not laden; not deeply laden; not sufficiently ballasted. 10. Slight; trifling; not important. 11. Not dense; not gross, as fumes. 12. Small; inconsiderable; not copious or vehement, as a fall of rain. 13. Not strong; not violent; moderate, as a breeze. 14. Easy to admit influence; inconsiderate; easily influenced by trifling considerations; unsteady; unsettled; volatile. 15. Gay; airy; indulging levity; wanting dignity or solidity; trifling. 16. Wanton; unchaste; as, a woman of *light* carriage. 17. Not of legal weight; clipped; diminished, as coin. 18. Loose; sandy; easily pulverized; as, a *light* soil.—*To set light by*, to undervalue; to slight; to treat as of no importance; to despise.—*To make light of*, to treat as of litte consequence; to slight; to disregard.

LĪGHT (līte), *v. t.* 1. To set fire to. 2. To give light to. 3. To fill or spread over with light. 4. To lighten; to ease of a burden; [*obs.*]—Syn. To kindle; ignite; fire; inflame; illuminate; illumine; enlighten.

LĪGHT (līte), *v. i.* [Sax. *lihtan, alihtan, gelihtan.*] 1. To fall on; to come to by chance; to happen to find: with *on*. 2. To fall on; to strike. 3. To descend or alight, as from a horse or carriage. 4. To settle; to rest; to stoop from flight, as a bird.

LĪGHT, *adv.* Lightly; cheaply.—*Hooker.*

LĪGHT'-ĂRMED, *a.* Armed with light weapons.

LĪGHT'-BEĂR-ER, *n.* A torch-bearer.—*Ben Jonson.*

LĪGHT'-BRAIN, *n.* An empty-headed person.—*Martin.*

LĪGHT'-FIN'GERED (līte'-fing'gerd), *a.* Dextrous in taking and conveying away; thievish; addicted to petty thefts.

LĪGHT'-FOOT, } *a.* Nimble in running or dancing;
LĪGHT'-FOOT-ED, } active. [*Little used.*]

LĪGHT'-HĔAD-ED (līte'-hed-ed), *a.* 1. Thoughtless; heedless; weak; volatile; unsteady. 2. Disordered in the head; dizzy; delirious.

LĪGHT'-HEAD-ED-NESS, *n.* Disorder of the head; dizziness; deliriousness.

LĪGHT'-HEART-ED (līte'-härt-ed), *a.* Free from grief or anxiety; gay; cheerful; merry.

LĪGHT'-HEART-ED-LY, *adv.* With a light heart.

LĪGHT'-HEART-ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being free from care or grief; cheerfulness.

LĪGHT'-HEELED, *a.* Lively in walking or running; brisk.

LĪGHT'-HORSE, *n.* Light-armed cavalry.

LĪGHT'-HOUSE, *n.* A pharos; a tower or building with a light or number of lamps on the top, intended to direct seamen in navigating ships at night.

LĪGHT'-IN'FANT-RY, *n.* A term applied to bodies of active and strong men carefully selected for rapid evolutions. Their object is to cover and assist other troops.—*Campbell's Mil. Dict.*

LĪGHT'-LEGGED, *a.* Nimble; swift of foot.—*Sidney.*

LĪGHT'-MĪND-ED, *a.* Unsettled; unsteady; volatile; not considerate.

LĪGHT'-ROOM, *n.* A small apartment having double glass windows, which give light to the powder-magazine of a ship.

LĪGHT'-SPIRIT-ED, *a.* Having a light or cheerful spirit.

LĪGHT'ED (līt'ed), *pp.* or *a.* Kindled; set on fire; caused to burn. [*Lit* for *lighted* is inelegant except in poetry.]

LĪGHT'EN (līt'n), *v. i.* [Sax. *lihtan.*] 1. To flash; to burst forth or dart, as lightning; to shine with an instantaneous illumination. 2. To shine like lightning. 3. To fall; to light; [*obs.*]

LĪGHT'EN (līt'n), *v. t.* 1. To dissipate darkness; to fill with light; to spread over with light; to illuminate; to enlighten. 2. To illuminate with knowledge. 3. To free from trouble and fill with joy.

LĪGHT'EN (līt'n), *v. t.* [Sax. *lihtan.*] 1. To make lighter; to reduce in weight; to make less heavy. 2. To alleviate; to make less burdensome or afflictive. 3. To cheer; to exhilarate.—*Shak.*

LĪGHT'ENED, *pp.* Made lighter; filled with light; flashed, as lightning.

LĪGHT'EN-ING (līte'n-ing), *ppr.* Reducing in weight; illuminating; flashing, as lightning.

LĪGHT'ER (līt'er), *n.* 1. One who lights. 2. A large, open, flat-bottomed boat, used in loading and unloading ships.

LĪGHT'ER-AGE, *n.* The price paid for unloading ships by lighters or boats; also, the act of thus unloading into lighters.

LĪGHT'ER-MAN (līt'er-man), *n.* A man who manages a lighter; a boatman.

LĪGHT'ING (līt'ing), *ppr.* Kindling; setting fire to.

LĪGHT'LESS (līte'les), *a.* Destitute of light; dark.

LĪGHT'LY (līte'ly), *adv.* 1. With little weight. 2. Without deep impression. 3. Easily; readily; without difficulty; of course. 4. Without reason, or for reasons of little weight. 5. Without dejection; cheerfully. 6. Not chastely; wantonly.—*Swift.* 7. Nimbly; with agility; not heavily or tardily. 8. Gayly; airily; with levity; without heed or care.

LĪGHT'NESS (līte'nes), *n.* 1. Want of weight or oppressiveness, as of air or animal spirits. 2. The quality of mind which disposes it to be influenced by trifling considerations. 3. Wantonness; lewdness; unchastity.—*Shak.* 4. Power of lively motion; as, *lightness* of heels.—5. In the *fine arts*, a quality indicating freedom from weight or clumsiness. *Brande.*—Syn. Levity; volatility; instability; inconstancy; unsteadiness; giddiness; flightiness; airiness; gayety; liveliness; agility; nimbleness; sprightliness; briskness; swiftness; ease; facility.

LĪGHT'NING (līte'ning), *n.* 1. A discharge of atmospheric electricity, accompanied by a vivid flash of light.—*Thunder* is the sound produced by the electricity in passing rapidly through the air. 2. Abatement; alleviation; mitigation.—*Spectator.*

LĪGHT'NING-BUG, *n.* A species of fire-fly, common in the northern states of America.

LĪGHT'NING-GLANCE, *n.* 1. A flash of lightning. 2. A glance or flash of the eye, like lightning.

LĪGHT'NING-ROD, *n.* A metallic rod to protect buildings or vessels from lightning.

LĪGHTS (lites), *n. pl.* The lungs; the organs of breathing in brute animals.

LĪGHT'SOME (līte'sum), *a.* 1. Luminous; not dark; not obscure. 2. Gay; airy; cheering; exhilarating.—*Hooker.*

LĪGHT'SOME-NESS, *n.* 1. Luminousness; the quality of being light. 2. Cheerfulness; merriment; levity; [*rare.*]

LIG-NAL'ŌES (lig-nal'ōze or lin-al'ōze), *n.* [L. *lignum* and *aloes.*] Aloes-wood.—*Numb.*, xxiv.

LIG'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *ligneus.*] Wooden; made of wood, consisting of wood; resembling wood.

LIG-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *lignum* and *fero.*] Yielding or producing wood.

LIG-NI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The process of converting into wood, or the hard substance of a vegetable.

LIG'NI-FĪED, *pp.* Converted into wood.

LIG'NI-FORM, *a.* [L. *lignum* and *form.*] Like wood; resembling wood.—*Kirwan.*

LIG'NI-FŸ, *v. t.* [L. *lignum* and *facio.*] To convert into wood.

LIG'NI-FŸ, *v. i.* To become wood.

LIG'NI-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* Converting into wood.

LIG'NIN, *n.* [L. *lignum*, wood.] In *chemistry*, the woody part or fibre of plants.

LIG-NI-PERDOUS, *a.* [L. *lignum* and *perdo.*] A term applied to insects which destroy wood.—*Brande.*

LIG'NĪTE, *n.* [L. *lignum.*] Mineral coal retaining the texture of the wood from which it was formed, and burning with an empyreumatic odor.—*Dana.*

LIG-NIT'IC, *a.* Containing lignite; resembling lignite.

LIG'NOUS, *a.* Ligneous.—*Evelyn.* [*Little used.*]

LIG'NUM-VĪTÆ, *n.* [L.] The popular name of *guaiacum*, or pox-wood, an exceedingly hard wood, used for wheels, pulleys, &c. It grows in the West Indies and South America.

LIG'U-LATE, } *a.* [L. *ligula.*] Like a bandage or strap
LIG'U-LA-TED, }

LIG'ULE, } *n.* [L. *ligula.*] 1. In *botany*, the flat part of the
LIG'U-LA, } leaf of a grass, in contradistinction from that part which sheathes the stem. 2. A strap-shaped petal of flowers of the *syngenesia.*

LIG'URE, *n.* A kind of precious stone.—*Exod.*, xxviii.

LIG'U-RĪTE, *n.* [from *Liguria.*] A crystallized mineral of an apple-green color. It ranks as a gem.

LĪKE, *a.* [Sax. *lic, gelic;* Goth. *leiks;* Sw. *lik.*] 1. Equal in quantity, quality, or degree. 2. Similar; resembling; having resemblance: with *to* expressed or understood. 3. Probable; likely, that is, having the resemblance or appearance of an event; giving reason to expect or believe. —*Like figures*, in *geometry.* *See* Similar.

LĪKE, *n.* [elliptically, for *like thing, like person.*] 1. Some person or thing resembling another; an equal. 2. *Had like*, in the phrase, "he *had like* to be defeated," seems to be a corruption; but it is authorized by good usage.

LĪKE, *adv.* 1. In the same manner. 2. In a manner becoming. 3. Likely; probably.

LĪKE, *v. t.* [Sax. *licean, lician;* Goth. *leikan.*] 1. To be pleased with in a moderate degree; to approve. It expresses less than *love* and *delight.* 2. To please; to be agreeable to; [*obs.*] 3. To liken; [*obs.*]

LĪKE, *v. i.* 1. To be pleased; to choose; as, "he may go or stay, as he *likes*." *Locke.*—2. *To like of*, to be pleased. —*Knolles;* [*obs.*]

LĪKE'-MĪND-ED, *a.* Having a like disposition or purpose. —*Rom.*, xv.

LĪKE'LI-HOOD, *n.* 1. Probability; verisimilitude; appearance of truth or reality. 2. Appearance; show; resemblance; [*obs.*]

LĪKE'LI-NESS, *n.* 1. Probability. 2. The qualities that please.

LĪKE'LY, *a.* [that is, *like-like.*] Probable; that may be rationally thought or believed to have taken place in time past, or to be true now or hereafter; such as is more reasonable than the contrary. 2. Such as may be liked; pleasing.—In *England, likely* is equivalent to *handsome, well-formed;* as, a *likely* man; a *likely* horse.—In *America*, the word is also sometimes applied to the endowments of the mind, and a *likely* man denotes a man of good character and talents.

LĪKE'LY, *adv.* Probably.—*Glanville.*

LĪK'EN (līk'n), *v. t.* [Sw. *likna.*] To compare; to represent as resembling or similar.

LĪK'ENED (līk'nd), *pp.* Compared.

LĪKE'NESS, *n.* 1. Resemblance in form. 2. Guise or external appearance; as, in the *likeness* of an enemy. 3 One who resembles another; as, the very *likeness* of his father. 4. An image, picture, or statue resembling a person or thing.—Syn. Similarity; parallel; similitude; representation; portrait; effigy.

LĪK'EN-ING, *ppr.* Comparing; representing as similar.

LIK'EN-ING (līk'n-ing), *n.* The forming of resemblance.
LĪKE'WĪSE, *adv.* In like manner; also; moreover; too.
LĪK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* *like.* 1. Approving; being pleased with. 2. *a.* Plump; full; of a good appearance; [*obs.*]
LĪK'ING, *n.* 1. A good state of body; healthful appearance; plumpness. 2. State of trial; [*obs.*] 3. Inclination; pleasure. 4. Delight in; pleasure in: with *to.*
LĪ'LAC, *n.* [Fr. *lilas;* Sp. *lilac.*] A flowering shrub of the genus *syringa*, originally from Persia.
LĪ'LA-LĪTE, *n.* Lepidolite, which see.
LIL-I-Ā'CEOUS (lil-e-ā'shus), *a.* [L. *liliaceus.*] Pertaining to lilies; lily-like.—*Martyn.*
LIL'IED (lil'lid), *a.* Embellished with lilies.—*Milton.*
LIL-I-PŪ'TIAN, *n.* 1. One belonging to a diminutive race described in Swift's kingdom of Liliput. 2. A person of very small size. [Sometimes used as an adjective.]
LILL, *v. t.* *Spenser.* *See* LOLL.
LILT, *v. i.* 1. To do any thing with dexterity or quickness. —*Pegge;* [*local.*] 2. To sing or play cheerfully and merrily; [*Scottish.*]
LIL'Y (lil'le), *n.* [L. *lilium.*] The name of a genus of plants of many species, producing flowers of great beauty and variety of colors.—*Lily of the valley*, a plant of the genus *convallaria.*
LIL'Y-DAF'FO-DIL, *n.* A plant and flower.
LIL'Y-HAND-ED, *a.* Having white, delicate hands.—*Spenser.*
LIL'Y-HŸ'A-CINTH, *n.* A species of squill.—*Ash.*
LIL'Y-LIV-ERED, *a.* White-livered; cowardly.—*Shak.*
LĪ-MĀ'CEOUS (-shus), *a.* Belonging to the slug or naked snail, the *limax* of Linnæus.—*P. Cyc.*
LĪ-MĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *limo.*] The act of filing or polishing.
LĪ'MA-TURE, *n.* [L. *limo.*] 1. A filing. 2. Filings; particles rubbed off by filing.—*Johnson.*
LIMB (lim), *n.* [Sax. *lim;* Dan., Sw. *lem;* L. *limbus.*] 1. Edge or border, as of the moon.—2. In *anatomy*, and in *common use*, an extremity of the human body; a member; a projecting part, as the arm or leg; that is, a shoot. 3. The branch of a tree; [*applied only to a branch of some size, and not to a small twig.*]—4. In *botany*, the border or upper spreading part of a monopetalous corol.—*Limb of the law*, a member of the legal profession.
LIMB (lim), *v. t.* 1. To supply with limbs.—*Milton.* 2. To dismember; to tear off the limbs.
LIMB'-MĒAL, *a.* Piece-meal.—*Shak.*
LIM'BAT, *n.* A cooling periodical wind in *Cyprus.*
LIM'BATE, *a.* Bordered; when one color is surrounded by an edging of another.—*Lindley.*
† LIM'BEC, *n.* [contracted from *alembic.*] A still.
LIM'BEC, *v. t.* To strain or pass through a still.—*Sandys.*
LIMBED, *a.* In *composition*, as *large-limbed.*
LIM'BER, *a.* Easily bent; flexible; pliant; yielding.—In *America*, it is applied to material things; as, a *limber* rod.
LIM'BER, *v. t.* To attach to the limber; as, to *limber* the guns.
LIM'BER, *n. sing.* } 1. Two wheels and a shaft, with which
LIM'BERS, *n. pl.* } cannon are drawn by horses. 2. Thills; shafts of a carriage.—*Forby.*
LIM'BER-NESS, *n.* The quality of being easily bent; flexibleness; pliancy.
LIM'BERS, } *n. pl.* In a *ship*, holes cut through the
LIM'BER-HŌLES, } floor-timbers, as a passage for water to the pump-well.
LIM'BIL-ITE, *n.* Supposed to be a decomposed chrysolite.
LIMB'LESS, *a.* Destitute of limbs.—*Massinger.*
LIM'BO, } *n.* [L. *limbus*, edge or border.] 1. In *scholastic*
LIM'BUS, } *theology*, a region bordering on hell; a place for the souls of good men until the coming of our Savior (limbus *patrum*), and also for the souls of unbaptized infants (limbus *infantum*). The poets have applied the term to other supposed places on the outer borders of hell. Ariosto makes it the place of all lost things; Milton the paradise of fools; and Shakspeare has used the term for hell itself. 2. A place of restraint or confinement.
LIME, *n.* [Sax. *lim;* Sw., Dan. *lim;* L. *limus.*] 1. A viscous substance, sometimes laid on twigs for catching birds. 2. Calcareous earth, oxyd of calcium, much used as a cement. 3. The linden-tree.
LIME, *n.* [Fr. *lime.*] A species of acid fruit, smaller than the lemon.
LIME, *v. t.* [Sax. *geliman.*] 1. To smear with a viscous substance. 2. To entangle; to ensnare.—*Shak.* 3. To manure with lime. 4. To cement.
LIME'-BURN-ER, *n.* One who burns stones to lime.
LIME'-HOUND, *n.* A dog used in hunting the wild boar.—*Spenser.*
LIME'-KILN (lime'-kil), *n.* A furnace in which stones or shells are exposed to a strong heat, and reduced to lime.
LIME'-PLANT, *n.* A name sometimes given to the *May-apple.*
LIME'-SINK, *n.* A rounded hole or depression in the ground in limestone countries.
LIME'-TWIG, *n.* A twig smeared with lime.—*Milton.*
LIME'-TWIGGED, *a.* Smeared with lime.—*Addison.*
LIME'-WA-TER, *n.* Water impregnated with lime.
LIMED, *pp.* Smeared with lime; entangled; manured with lime.
LIME'STONE, *n.* Stone of which lime is made by the expulsion of its carbonic acid; carbonate of lime.
LIM'ING, *ppr.* Daubing with viscous matter; entangling manuring with lime.
LIM'ING, *n.* The act of manuring with lime.
LIM'IT, *n.* [L. *limes.*] 1. Bound; boundary; border; utmost extent; the part that terminates a thing. 2. The thing which bounds; restraint.—3. In *geometry*, a determinate quantity, to which a variable one continually approaches, and may come nearer to it than by any given difference, but can never go beyond it.—4. *Limits, pl.*, the extent of the liberties of a prison.
LIM'IT, *v. t.* 1. To bound; to set bounds to. 2. To confine within certain bounds; to circumscribe; to restrain. 3. To restrain from a lax or general signification; to restrict.
LIM'IT-A-BLE, *a.* That may be limited, circumscribed, bounded, or restrained.—*Hume.*
LIM-IT-Ā'NE-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to bounds.—*Dict.*
LIM-IT-Ā'RI-AN, *a.* That limits or circumscribes.
LIM'IT-A-RY, *a.* Placed at the limit, as a guard.
LIM-IT-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *limitatio.*] 1. The act of bounding or circumscribing. 2. Restriction; restraint; circumscription. 3. Restriction; confinement from a lax, indeterminate import. 4. A certain precinct within which friars were allowed to beg or exercise their functions.—5. In *law*, the period limited by statute after which the claimant shall not enforce his claims by a suit.—*Bouvier.*
LIM'IT-ED, *pp.* 1. Bounded; circumscribed; restrained 2. *a.* Narrow; circumscribed; confined; restricted.
LIM'IT-ED-LY, *adv.* With limitation.
LIM'IT-ED-NESS, *n.* State of being limited.—*Parker.*
LIM'IT-ER, *n.* 1. He or that which limits or confines. 2. A friar licensed to beg within certain bounds, or whose duty was limited to a certain district.
LIM'IT-LESS, *a.* Having no limits.—SYN. Boundless; unlimited; unbounded; illimitable; infinite; immense; vast.
LIM'MER, *n.* 1. A lime-hound; a mongrel. 2. A dog engendered between a hound and a mastiff. 3. A thill or shaft; [*local.* *See* LIMBER.] 4. A thill-horse; [*local.*]
LIMN (lim), *v. t.* [Fr. *enluminer;* L. *lumino.*] To draw or paint; or to paint in water-colors.—*Encyc.*
LIMNED (limd), *pp.* Painted.
LIM'NER, *n.* [Fr. *enlumineur;* L. *illuminator.*] 1. One who colors or paints on paper or parchment; one who decorates books with initial pictures. 2. A portrait painter.
LIM'NING, *ppr.* Drawing; painting; painting in water-colors.
LIM'NING, *n.* The act or art of drawing or painting in water-colors.—*Addison.*
LIM'ON-ITE, *n.* One of the names of brown iron ore or hematite, an abundant ore in the United States.—*Dana.*
LĪ'MOUS, *a.* [L. *limosus.*] Muddy; slimy; thick.
LIMP, *v. i.* [Sax. *lemp-healt.*] To halt; to walk lamely
LIMP, *n.* A halt; act of limping.
† LIMP, *a.* Vapid; weak.—*Walton.*
LIMP'ER, *n.* One who limps.
LIM'PET, *n.* [L. *lepas.*] A univalve shell of the genus *patella*, adhering to rocks.
LIM'PID, *a.* [L. *limpidus.*] Characterized by clearness or transparency, as a stream.—SYN. Clear; transparent; pellucid; lucid; pure; crystal; translucent.
LIM-PID'I-TY, } *n.* Clearness; purity; transparency
LIM'PID-NESS, }
LIMP'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Halting; walking lamely.
LIMP'ING-LY, *adv.* Lamely; in a halting manner.
LIM'SY, } *a.* [W. *llymsi.*] Weak; flexible.—*Forby.* [*New*
LIMP'SY, } *England.*]
LĪM'Y, *n.* [*See* LIME.] 1. Viscous; glutinous. 2. Containing lime. 3. Resembling lime; having the qualities of lime.
† LIN, *v. i.* [Ice. *linna.*] To yield.
† LIN, *n.* [Celtic.] 1. A pool or collection of water, particularly the one above or below a waterfall. 2. A waterfall or cataract.—*Scottish.*
LINCH, *n.* A ledge; a rectangular projection.—*Jennings.*
LINCH'-PIN, *n.* [Sax. *lynis.*] A pin used to prevent the wheel of a carriage from sliding off the axle-tree.
LIN'COLN-GREEN (link'un-), *n.* A color of cloth formerly made in Lincoln in England.—*Spenser.*
LIN'CTURE, } *n.* [L. *linctus.*] Medicine taken by licking.
LIN'CTUS, }
LIN'DEN, } *n.* [Sax., Sw., Dan. *lind.*] The lime-tree, or teil
LIND, } tree, of the genus *tilia.*—*Dryden.*
LINE, *n.* [L. *linea;* Fr. *ligne.*] 1. In *geometry*, that which has length, without breadth or thickness. 2. A slender string; a small cord or rope. 3. A thread, string, or cord extended to direct any operation. 4. Lineament; a mark in the hand or face. 5. Delineation; sketch, as of build

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÄR, FALL, WHAT;—PRE'Y;—MARINE, BIRD;—MÖVE, BOOK,

ings.—*Temple.* 6. Contour; outline; exterior limit of a figure. *Pope.*—7. In *writing, printing,* and *engraving,* the words and letters which stand on a level in one row, between one margin and another.—8. In *poetry,* a verse, or the words which form a certain number of feet, according to the measure. 9. A short letter; a note. 10. A rank or row of soldiers, or the disposition of an army drawn up with an extended front; or the like disposition of a fleet prepared for engagement. 11. A trench or rampart; an extended work in fortification. 12. Method; disposition; as, *line* of order.—*Shak.* 13. Extension; limit; border. 14. Equator; equinoctial circle. 15. A series or succession of progeny or relations descending from a common progenitor. 16. The twelfth part of an inch. 17. A straight, extended mark. 18. A straight or parallel direction. 19. Occupation; employment.; department or course of business. 20. Course; direction; as, a *line* of conduct. 21. Lint or flax.—*Spenser;* [*rare.*]—22. In *heraldry, lines* are the figures used in armories to divide the shield into different parts, and to compose different figures.—23. In *Scripture, line* signifies a cord for measuring; also, instruction; doctrine. *Isai.,* xxviii.—24. In *military affairs, the line* denotes the regular infantry of an army, as distinguished from militia, guards, volunteer corps, cavalry, artillery, &c.

A right line, a straight line; the shortest line that can be drawn between two points.—*Horizontal line,* a line drawn parallel to the horizon.—*Equinoctial line,* the equator of the earth or heavens.—*Meridian line,* a meridian, which see.—*A ship of the line,* a ship of war large enough to have a place in the line of battle; also called *line-of-battle-ship;* a ship carrying guns on two or more decks besides the spar deck.

LĪNE, *v. t.* [L. *linum.*] 1. To cover on the inside. 2. To put in the inside; [*applied particularly to money;*] as, to *line* one's purse.—*Swift.* 3. To place along by the side of any thing for guarding. 4. To strengthen by additional works or men. 5. To cover; to add a covering.—*Shak.* 6. To strengthen with any thing added. 7. To impregnate; [*applied to irrational animals.*]

LIN'E-AGE, *n.* [Fr. *lignage.*] Race; progeny; family; house; descendants in a line from a common progenitor.

LIN'E-AL, *a.* [L. *linealis.*] 1. Composed of lines; delineated. 2. In a direct line from an ancestor. 3. Hereditary; derived from ancestors.—*Shak.* 4. Allied by direct descent. *Dryden.* 5. In the direction of a line.—*Lineal measure,* the measure of length.

LIN-E-AL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being in the form of a line.—*Am. Review.*

LIN'E-AL-LY, *adv.* In a direct line.

LIN'E-A-MENT, *n.* [Fr.; L. *lineamentum.*] Feature; form; make; the outline or exterior of a body or figure, particularly of the face.

LIN'E-AR, *a.* [L. *linearis.*] 1. Pertaining to a line; consisting of lines; in a straight direction.—2. In *botany,* like a line; slender; of the same breadth throughout, except at the extremities.—*Linear perspective.* *See* PERSPECTIVE.

LIN'E-AR-SHĀPED (-shāpt), *a.* Of a linear shape.

LIN'E-ATE, *a.* In *botany,* marked longitudinally with depressed parallel lines; as, a *lineate* leaf.

LIN-E-Ā'TION, *n.* Draught; delineation, which see.

LĪNED, *pp.* [*See* LINE.] Covered on the inside.

LIN'EN, *n.* [L. *linum;* Ir. *lin.*] 1. Cloth made of flax or hemp. 2. The under part of dress, as being chiefly of linen.

LIN'EN, *a.* [L. *lineus.*] 1. Made of flax or hemp. 2. Resembling linen cloth; white; pale.

LIN'EN-DRĀPER, *n.* A person who deals in linens.—*Linener* and *linenman,* in a like sense, are obsolete.

LĪN'ER, *n.* A vessel belonging to a regular line of packets. [*Recent usage.*]

LING, *n.* [D. *leng;* Ir. *long.*] A fish of the Northern seas, resembling the cod in form, but longer and more slender.

LING, *n.* [Ice. *ling.*] A species of long grass; heath.

LING, a Saxon termination, as in *darling, firstling,* denotes, *primarily,* state, condition, or subject; also, in some cases, the young of animals, as *gosling.*

LIN"GER (ling'ger), *v. i.* [Sax. *leng.*] 1. To remain or wait long; to be slow. 2. To be slow in deciding; to be in suspense. 3. To remain long in any state.—SYN. To delay; loiter; lag; tarry; stay; stop; hesitate.

LIN"GER, *v. t.* To protract.—*Shak.*

LIN"GERED, *pp.* Delayed; loitered.

LIN"GER-ER, *n.* One who lingers.

LIN"GER-ING, *ppr.* 1. Delaying; loitering. 2. *a.* Drawing out in time; remaining long; protracted.

LIN"GER-ING, *n.* A delaying; a remaining long; tardiness; protraction.—*Irving.*

LIN"GER-ING-LY, *adv.* With delay; slowly; tediously.—*Hale.*

LIN"GET (ling'get), *n.* [Fr. *lingot.*] A small mass of metal.

LIN"GLE (ling'gl), *n.* [Fr. *ligneul.*] Shoemaker's thread. [*Obs. or local.*]

LIN"GO, *n.* [L. *lingua.*] Language; speech. [*Vulgar.*]

† **LIN"GUA'CIOUS** (ling-gwā'shus), *a.* [L. *linguax.*] Talkative; loquacious.

LIN"GUA-DENT'AL, *a.* [L. *lingua* and *dens.*] Formed or uttered by the joint use of the tongue and teeth, as the letters *d* and *t.*—*Holder.*

LIN"GUA-DENT'AL, *n.* An articulation formed by the tongue and teeth.

LIN"GUAL (ling'gwal), *a.* [L. *lingua.*] Pertaining to the tongue.

LIN"GUI-FORM, *a.* [L. *lingua* and *form.*] Having the form or shape of the tongue.—*Martyn.*

LIN"GUIST (ling'gwist), *n.* [L. *lingua.*] A person skilled in languages.

LIN"GUIST'IC,
LIN"GUIST'IC-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to linguistics.

LIN"GUIST'IC§, *n.* The science which treats of the origin, various senses, and applications of words.

LIN"GU-LATE, *a.* [L. *lingulatus.*] Shaped like the tongue or a strap. [*Little used.*] *See* LIGULATE.

LING'WÓRT, *n.* An herb.

LIN'GY (lin'jy), *a.* 1. Limber; tall; flexible. [*Craven dialect.*] 2. Active; strong; able to bear fatigue.—*Brockett.*

LIN'I-MENT, *n.* [Fr.; L. *linimentum.*] A species of soft ointment.

LĪN'ING, *ppr.* Covering on the inside, as a garment.

LĪN'ING, *n.* 1. The covering of the inner surface of any thing, as of a garment or a box. 2. That which is within.—*Shak.*

LINK, *n.* [G. *gelenk;* Dan. *lenke.*] 1. A single ring or division of a chain. 2. Any thing doubled and closed like a link.—*Mortimer.* 3. A chain; any thing connecting. 4. Any single constituent part of a connected series, as of an argument.—*Links,* sausages, so called from being made in a continuous chain.—*Forby;* [*sometimes heard in America.*]

LINK, *n.* [Gr. λυχνος; L. *lychnus.*] A torch made of tow or hards, &c., and pitch.—*Dryden.*

LINK, *v. t.* 1. To complicate. 2. To unite or connect by something intervening or in another manner.

LINK, *v. i.* To be connected.—*Burke.*

LINK'BOY,
LINK'MAN, } *n.* A boy or man who carried a link or torch to light passengers.—*Gay.*

LINKÆD (linkt), *pp.* United; connected.

LINK'ING, *ppr.* Uniting; connecting.

LIN-NÆ'AN,
LIN-NĒ'AN, } *a.* Pertaining to Linnæus the botanist, of Sweden, or to his system of botany.

LIN'NET, *n.* [Fr. *linot.*] A small European singing-bird of the finch family.

LIN'SEED,
LINT'SEED, } *n.* [*lint* and *seed;* Sax. *linsæd.*] Flaxseed.

LIN'SEED-CĀKE, *n.* The solid mass, or cake, which remains when oil is expressed from flax-seed.

LIN'SEED-OIL, *n.* Oil obtained by pressure from flax-seed.

LIN'SEY, *n.* [corrupted from *linen.*] Linsey-woolsey.

LIN'SEY-WOOL'SEY, *a.* Made of linen and wool; hence, vile; mean; of different and unsuitable parts.

LIN'SEY-WOOL'SEY, *n.* Stuff made of linen and wool mixed.

LIN'STOCK, *n.* A pointed staff with a crotch or fork at one end, to hold a lighted match; used in firing cannon.

LINT, *n.* [Sax. *linet;* L. *linteum.*] Flax; but *more generally,* linen scraped into a soft substance, and used for dressing wounds and sores.

LIN'TEL, *n.* [Fr. *linteau;* Sp. *lintel.*] The head-piece of a door-frame or window-frame; the part of the frame that lies on the side pieces.

LINT'SEED. *See* LINSEED.

LĪ'ON, *n.* [Fr.; L. *leo, leonis.*] 1. A quadruped of the genus *felis,* very strong, fierce, and rapacious, remarkable for its roar. 2. A sign in the zodiac, Leo. 3. An object of interest and curiosity; as, the *lion* of the day; to visit the *lions* of a place. This use of the term is derived from the lions kept as objects of curiosity in the Tower of London.

LĪ'ON-HEART-ED (-härt'ed), *a.* Having a lion's heart or courage.

LĪ'ON-LIKE,
LĪ'ON-LY, } *a.* Like a lion; fierce.

LĪ'ON-MET-TLED, *a.* Having the courage and spirit of a lion.—*Hillhouse.*

LĪ'ON-ESS, *n.* The female of the lion kind.

LĪ'ON-IZE, *v. i.* To visit the objects of curiosity in a place. *See* LION. [*Familiar.*]

LĪ'ON'S FOOT, *n.* A plant of the genera *catananche, prenanthes,* &c.

LĪ'ON'S LĒAF, *n.* A tuberous-rooted plant of the Levant.

LĪ'ON'S TĀIL, *n.* A plant of the genus *leonurus.*

LIP, *n.* [Sax. *lippa, lippe;* D. *lip;* G., Dan. *lippe.*] 1. The edge or border of the mouth. 2. The edge of any thing.—3. In *botany,* one of the two opposite divisions of a labiate corol.—4. In *conchology,* the outer edge of the aperture of a univalve shell.—To *make a lip,* to drop the under lip in sullenness or contempt.

LIP, *v. t.* To kiss.—*Shak.*

LIP-DE-VŌ'TION, *n.* Prayers uttered by the lips without the desires of the heart.

LIP'-GOOD, *a.* Good in profession only.—*Ben Jonson.*

LIP'-LĀ-BOR, *n.* Labor or action of the lips without concurrence of the mind; words without sentiments.

LIP'-WIS-DOM, *n.* Wisdom in talk without practice; wisdom in words not supported by experience.

LIP'LESS, *a.* Having no lips.—*Byron.*

LIP'LET, *n.* A little lip.—*Kirby.*

LIP'O-GRAM, *n.* [Gr. λειπω and γραμμα.] A writing in which a particular letter is wholly omitted.

LIP-O-GRAM-MATIC, *a.* A term applied to writings in which a particular letter is intentionally omitted throughout.—*Brande.*

LIP-O-GRAM'MA-TIST, *n.* One who writes any thing, dropping a particular letter.—*Addison.*

LĪ-POTH'Y-MOUS, *a.* Swooning; fainting.

LĪ-POTH'Y-MY, *n.* [Gr. λειποθυμια.] A fainting; a swoon.

LIPPED (lipt), *a.* 1. Having lips; having a raised or rounded edge like a lip.—2. In *botany*, labiate.

LIPPED (lipt), *pp.* Kissed.

LIP'PING, *ppr.* Kissing.

LIP'PI-TUDE, *n.* [L. *lippitudo.*] Soreness of eyes; bleardness.—*Bacon.*

LIQ'UA-BLE (lik'wa-bl), *a.* That may be melted.

LĪ'QUĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *liquo.*] To melt; to liquefy; to be dissolved.—*Woodward.* [*Little used.*]

LĪ-QUĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *liquatio.*] 1. The act or operation of melting. 2. The capacity of being melted.—3. In *metallurgy*, the process of separating, by a regulated heat, an easily fusible metal from one less fusible, with which it is combined; eliquation.—*Ure.*

LIQ-UE-FAC'TION (lik-we-fak'shun), *n.* [L. *liquefactio.*] 1. The act or operation of melting or dissolving; the conversion of a solid into a liquid by the sole agency of heat or caloric. 2. The state of being melted.

LIQ'UE-FĪ-A-BLE, *a.* That may be melted, or changed from a solid to a liquid state.—*Bacon.*

LIQ'UE-FĪED (lik'we-fīde), *pp.* Melted; become liquid.

LIQ'UE-FĪ-ER, *n.* That which melts any solid substance.

LIQ'UE-FY (lik'we-fy), *v. t.* [Fr. *liquefier.*] To melt; to dissolve; to convert from a fixed or solid form to that of a liquid; to melt by the sole agency of heat or caloric.

LIQ'UE-FY, *v. i.* To be melted; to become liquid.

LIQ'UE-FY-ING, *ppr.* Melting; becoming liquid.

LĪ-QUES'CEN-CY, *n.* [L. *liquescentia.*] Aptness to melt.

LĪ-QUES'CENT, *a.* Melting; becoming fluid.

LI-QUEUR' (le-kūre'), *n.* [Fr.] A delicate preparation of distilled spirits, usually flavored with fruits, spices, or various aromatic substances.—*Ure.*

LIQ'UID (lik'wid), *a.* [L. *liquidus.*] 1. Fluid; flowing or capable of flowing; not fixed or solid. But *liquid* is not precisely synonymous with *fluid.* Air is *fluid*, but not *liquid.* 2. Soft; clear; flowing; smooth, as melody. 3. Pronounced without any jar; smooth, as certain letters. 4. Dissolved; not obtainable by law; [*obs.*]

LIQ'UID, *n.* 1. A fluid or flowing substance; a substance whose parts change their relative position on the slightest pressure, and which flows on an inclined plane.—2. In *grammar*, a letter which has a smooth flowing sound, or which flows smoothly after a mute, as *l* and *r*, in *bla*, *bra.* *M* and *n* are also called liquids.

LIQ'UID-ĀTE (lik'wid-āte), *v. t.* [Fr. *liquider*; L. *liquido.*] 1. To clear from all obscurity.—*Hamilton.* 2. To settle; to adjust; to ascertain or reduce to precision in amount.—*Blackstone.* 3. To pay; to settle, adjust, and satisfy, as a debt. 4. To diminish or lessen.—*Walpole.*

LIQ'UID-Ā-TED, *pp.* Settled; adjusted; reduced to certainty; paid.

LIQ'UID-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Adjusting; ascertaining; paying.

LIQ-UID-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of settling and adjusting debts, or ascertaining their amount or the balance due.

LIQ'UID-Ā-TOR, *n.* He or that which liquidates or settles.—*E. Everett.*

LIQ-UID'I-TY (lik-wid'e-te), *n.* [Fr. *liquidité.*] 1. The quality of being fluid or liquid. 2. Thinness.

LIQ'UID-LY (lik'wid-ly), *adv.* In a flowing manner.

LIQ'UID-NESS, *n.* The quality of being liquid; fluency.

LIQ'UOR (lik'ur), *n.* [Fr. *liqueur*; L. *liquor.*] 1. A liquid or fluid substance; commonly applied to spirituous fluids.—*Liquor of flints*, a solution of silicated potash.—*Liquor of Libavius*, bichlorid of tin.

LIQ'UOR, *v. t.* To moisten; to drench.—*Bacon.* [*Rare.*]

LĪ'QUOR SIL'I-CUM, *n.* [L.] Liquor of flints. *See* LIQUOR.

LIQUOR-ICE. *See* LICORICE.

LĪR-I-CON-FAN'CY, *n.* A flower.

LĪR'I-POOP, *n.* [Fr. *liripipion.*] The hood of a graduate.

LĪR'O-CONE, *a.* [Gr. λειρος, pale, and κονια, powder.] In *mineralogy*, having the form of a whitish powder.—*Shepard.*

LĪR'O-CON-ĪTE, *n.* A bright-blue or green mineral, consisting of oxyd of copper, arsenic acid, and water.—*Dana.*

LIS'BON, *n.* A sort of sweet wine exported from Lisbon.

LISH, *a.* Stout; active. [*Local.*]

† LĪSNE (līne), *n.* A cavity or hollow.—*Hale.*

LISP, *v. i.* [G. *lispeln*; D. *lispen*; Sax. *vlisp*, or *vlips.*] To speak with a vicious articulation, as in pronouncing *th* for *s.*

LISP, *v. t.* To pronounce with a lisp.

LISP, *n.* The act of lisping, as in uttering an aspirated *th* for *s.*

LISP'ER, *n.* One who lisps.

LISP'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uttering with a lisp.

LISP'ING, *n.* The act of speaking with a lisp.

LISP'ING-LY, *adv.* With a lisp.—*Holder.*

LIS'SOM, *a.* [probably from Sax. *lesan.*] Limber; supple, relaxed; loose. [*Local.*]

LIST, *n.* [Sax., Sw. *list*; It., Sp. *lista*; Fr., Dan. *liste.*] 1. The outer edge or selvedge of cloth. 2. A line inclosing or forming the extremity of a piece of ground, or field of combat; hence, in the plural (*lists*), the ground or field inclosed for a race or combat. 3. A limit or boundary; a border.—4. In *architecture*, a little square molding; a fillet, called, also, a *listel.* 5. A roll, register, or catalogue, that is, a row or line. 6. A strip of cloth; a fillet.—*Civil list*, in *Great Britain* and the *United States*, the civil officers of government, as judges, embassadors, secretaries, &c. Hence, it is used for the revenues or appropriations of public money for the support of the civil officers. By a late law, the *civil list*, in England, embraces only the expenses of the reigning monarch's household.—*Brande.*

LIST, *v. t.* 1. To enroll; to register in a list or catalogue; to enlist. 2. To engage in the public service, as soldiers.—*Dryden.* 3. To inclose for combat. 4. To sew together, as strips of cloth, so as to make a particolored show; or to form a border.—*Wotton.* 5. To cover with a list, or with strips of cloth. 6. To hearken to; to attend to.—*Shak.* *See* LISTEN.

LIST, *v. i.* To engage in public service by enrolling one's name; to enlist.

LIST, *v. i.* [Sax. *lystan.*] 1. *Properly*, to lean or incline; to be propense; hence, to desire or choose. 2. To hearken; to attend; to listen.

LIST, *n.* In the *language of seamen*, an inclination to one side; as, the ship has a *list* to port.

LIST'ED, *pp.* 1. Striped; particolored in stripes. 2. Covered with list. 3. Inclosed for combat. 4. Engaged in public service; enrolled.

LIST'EL, *n.* A list in architecture; a fillet.—*Encyc.*

LIST'EN (lis'n), *v. i.* [Sax. *lystan* or *hlystan.*] 1. To hearken; to give ear; to attend closely with a view to hear. 2. To obey; to yield to advice; to follow admonition.

LIST'EN (lis'n), *v. t.* To hear; to attend.—*Shak.*

LIST'ENED (lis'nd), *pp.* Hearkened; heard.

LIST'EN-ER, *n.* One who listens; a hearkener.

LIST'EN-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Hearkening; giving attention.

LIST'EN-ING, *n.* The act of giving attention.

LIST'ER, *n.* One who makes a list or roll.

† LIST'FUL, *a.* Attentive.—*Spenser.*

LIST'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing for combat; covering with list, enlisting.

LIST'ING, *n.* In *architecture*, the cutting away the sap wood from the edges of a board.—*Brande.*

LIST'LESS, *a.* Not listening; not attending; not interested.—SYN. Heedless; careless; thoughtless; inattentive; indifferent; vacant; uninterested; languid; weary; supine; indolent.

LIST'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without attention; heedlessly.

LIST'LESS-NESS, *n.* Inattention; heedlessness; indifference to what is passing and may be interesting.

LISTS, *n. pl.* The ground inclosed for a race, combat, &c.

LIT, *pret.* of *light*; as, the bird *lit* on a tree. [*Inelegant.*]

LIT'A-NY, *n.* [Fr. *litanie*; Gr. λιτανεια.] A solemn form of supplication, used in public worship.

† LĪTE, *a.* Little.

LĪ'TER, } *n.* [Fr. *litre.*] A French measure of capacity,
LĪ'TRE, } equal to 61.028 cubic inches, or about 2⅛ wine pints.

LIT'ER-AL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *litera.*] 1. According to the letter; primitive; real; not figurative or metaphorical; as, a *literal* sense. 2. Following the letter or exact words; not free, as a translation. 3. Consisting of letters, as notation.

LIT'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *literatus.*] Learned; lettered; instructed in learning and science.—*Johnson.*

† LIT'ER-AL, *n.* Literal meaning.—*Brown.*

LIT'ER-AL-ISM, *n.* That which accords with the letter.

LIT'ER-AL-IST, *n.* One who adheres to the letter or exact word.—*Milton.*

LIT-ER-AL'I-TY, *n.* Original or literal meaning.—*Brown.*

LIT'ER-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. According to the primary and natural import of words; not figuratively. 2. With close adherence to words; word by word.

LIT'ER-AL-NESS, *n.* State of adhering closely to the letter or of being literal.

LIT-ER-A-RY, *a.* [L. *literarius.*] 1. Pertaining to letters or literature; respecting learning or learned men. 2. Derived from erudition, as reputation. 3. Furnished with erudi

tion; versed in letters. 4. Consisting in letters, or written or printed compositions.

LIT-ER-Ā'TĪ, *n. pl.* [L. *literatus.*] The learned; men of erudition.—*Spectator.*

LIT-ER-Ā'TIM. [L.] Letter for letter.

LIT'ER-Ā-TOR, *n.* [L.] A petty schoolmaster.— *Burke.*

LIT'ER-A-TŪRE, *n.* [L. *literatura.*] 1. Acquaintance with books. 2. The collective body of literary productions, embracing the entire results of knowledge and fancy preserved in writing. 3. In the more distinctive and usual sense of the term, *literature* excludes the positive sciences, and embraces history, grammar, rhetoric, logic, criticism, languages, &c. In a still narrower sense, it is sometimes used as synonymous with *polite* literature.—SYN. Learning; erudition; letters; belles-lettres.

† **LITH**, *n.* [Sax.] A joint or limb.— *Chaucer.*

LI-THAN'THRAX, *n.* [Gr. λιθος and ανθραξ.] Stone-coal.

LITH'ARĠE, *n.* [Fr.] A semi-vitreous oxyd of lead, having a scaly appearance.

LITH'ATE, *n.* [Gr. λιθος.] A salt or compound formed by the lithic acid with a base.

LĪ'THE, *a.* [Sax. *lith, lithe;* W. *llyth.*] That may be easily bent; pliant; flexible; limber.—*Milton.*

† **LĪ'THE**, *v. t.* 1. To smooth; to soften; to palliate.— *Chaucer.* 2. To listen. *See* LISTEN.

LĪ'THE'NESS, *n.* Flexibility; limberness.

LĪ'TH'ER, *a.* 1. Soft; pliant.—*Shak.* 2. [Sax. *lythr.*] Bad; corrupt.—*Wootton.*

LĪ'TH'ER-LY, *adv.* Slowly; lazily.—*Barret.*

LĪ'TH'ER-NESS, *n.* Idleness; laziness.—*Barret.*

LĪ'THE'SŌME, *a.* Pliant; nimble; limber.—*Scott.*

LITH'I-A, *n.* A new alkali, found in the minerals *petalite, spodumene,* &c., of which the basis is a metal called *lithium.*

LITH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the stone in the bladder.—*Lithic acid,* generally called *uric* acid, forms the most common variety of *urinary calculus.*

LITH'I-ŪM, *n.* The metallic base of lithia.

LITH-O-BIB'LI-ON. *See* LITHOPHYL.

LITH'O-CARP, *n.* [Gr. λιθος and καρπος.] Fossil fruit; fruit petrified.—*Dict. Nat. Hist.*

LITH-O-COL'LA, *n.* [Gr. λιθος and κολλα.] A cement that unites stones.—*Ash.*

LITH-O-DEN'DRON, *n.* [Gr. λιθος and δενδρον.] A name sometimes given to corals from their resemblance to branches of trees.

LITH'O-DERM, *n.* [Gr. λιθος and δερμα.] One of a genus of apodal echinoderms, with an oval body, covered with a layer of calcareous granules, which form an indurated crust.—*Brande.*

LITH'O-DOME, *n.*, } [Gr. λιθος, stone, and δομος, house.]
LI-THOD'O-MĪ, *n. pl.* } The name of molluscous animals which form holes in solid rocks, in which they lodge themselves.—*Lyell.*

LI-THOD'O-MOUS, *a.* Relating to a genus of molluscous animals which perforate stones.

LITH-O-GEN'E-SY, *n.* [Gr. λιθος and γενεσις.] The doctrine or science of the origin of minerals.

LI-THOG'E-NOUS, *a.* An epithet applied to polyps which form corals.—*Lyell.*

LITH'O-GLYPH, *n.* The art of engraving on precious stones.—*Elmes.*

LITH-O-GLYPH'ITE, *n.* [Gr. λιθος and γλυφω.] A fossil substance, having the appearance of being cut by art.

LITH'O-GRAPH, *v. t.* To trace letters or figures on stone, and transfer them to paper, &c.

LITH'O-GRAPH, *n.* A print from a drawing on stone.

LITH'O-GRAPHED (lith'o-graft), *pp.* or *a.* Formed by tracing letters or figures on stone.

LI-THOG'RA-PHER, *n.* One who practices lithography.

LITH-O-GRAPH'IC, }
LITH-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to lithography.

LITH-O-GRAPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By the lithographic art.

LITH'O-GRAPH-ING, *ppr.* Forming by letters or figures on stone.

LI-THOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. λιθος and γραφω.] The art of tracing letters, figures, or other designs on stone, and of transferring them to paper by impression.

LITH-OID'AL, *a.* Like stone; having a stone structure.

LITH-O-LOG'IC, }
LITH-O-LOG'IC-AL, } *a.* In *mineralogy,* pertaining to the character of a rock, as derived from the nature and mode of aggregation of its mineral contents.—*Dana.*

LITH-O-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a lithological manner.

LI-THOL'O-GIST, *n.* A person skilled in the science of stones.

LI-THOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. λιθος and λογος.] 1. The science or natural history of stones. 2. A treatise on stones found in the body.—*Coxe.*

LITH'O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. λιθος and μαντεια.] Divination or prediction of events by means of stones.—*Brown.*

LITH'O-MARGE, *n.* [Gr. λιθος, and L. *marga.*] A compact clay of a fine, smooth texture, and very sectile.—*Dana.*

LITH'ON-TRIP-TOR, } *n.* An instrument for triturating
LITH'O-TRĪ-TOR, } the stone in the bladder.

LITH-ON-TRYP'TIC, } *a.* [Gr. λιθος and θρυπτω.] Having the quality of dissolving the stone in the bladder or kidneys.
LITH-ON-THRYP'TIC, }

LITH-ON-TRYP'TIC, } *n.* A medicine which has the
LITH-ON-THRYP'TIC, } power of dissolving the stone in the bladder or kidneys.

LI-THOPH'A-GĪ. *See* LITHODOMI.

LI-THOPH'A-GOUS (-thof'-), *a.* [Gr. λιθος and φαγω.] Eating or swallowing stones or gravel, as the ostrich.

† **LITH'O-PHOS-PHOR**, *n.* [Gr. λιθος and φωσφορος.] A stone that becomes phosphoric by heat.

LITH-O-PHOS-PHOR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to lithophosphor; becoming phosphoric by heat.

LITH'O-PHYL, *n.* [Gr. λιθος and φυλλον.] Bibliolite or lithobiblion, fossil leaves.

LITH'O-PHYTE, *n.* [Gr. λιθος and φυτον.] A coral zoophyte.—*Dana.*

LITH-O-PHYT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to lithophytes.

LI-THOPH'Y-TOUS, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of lithophytes.

LITH'O-TOME, *n.* [Gr. λιθος and τεμνω.] A stone so formed naturally as to appear as if cut artificially.

LITH-O-TOM'IC, *a.* Pertaining to or performed by lithotomy.

LI-THOT'O-MIST, *n.* One who performs the operation of cutting for the stone in the bladder.

LI-THOT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. λιθος and τεμνω.] The operation art. or practice of cutting for the stone in the bladder.

LITH'O-TRIP-SY, *n.* [Gr. λιθος and τριβω.] The operation of triturating the stone in the bladder, so that it may be extracted without cutting.

LITH'O-TRIP-TIST, *n.* One skilled in breaking and extracting stone in the bladder.

LITH'O-TRIP-TOR, *n.* An instrument for triturating the stone in the bladder.

LI-THOTRI-TY, *n.* [Gr. λιθος and τειρω.] The operation of breaking a stone in the bladder into small pieces, capable of being voided.—*Brande.*

† **LI-THOX'YLE**, *n.* [Gr. λιθος and ξυλον.] Petrified wood.

LĪ'THY, *a.* Easily bent; pliable.

LIT'I-GANT, *a.* Contending in law; engaged in a lawsuit.

LIT'I-GANT, *n.* A person engaged in a lawsuit.

LIT'I-GĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *litigo.*] To contest in law; to prosecute or defend by pleadings, exhibition of evidence, and judicial debate.

LIT'I-GĀTE, *v. i.* To dispute in law; to carry on a suit by judicial process.

LIT'I-GĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Contested judicially.

LIT'I-GĀ-TING, *ppr.* Contesting in law.

LIT-I-GĀ'TION, *n.* The act or process of carrying on a suit in a court of law or equity for the recovery of a right or claim; a judicial contest.

LI-TIG'IOUS (le-tid'jus), *a.* [Fr. *litigieux;* L. *litigiosus.*] 1. Inclined to judicial contest; given to the practice of contending in law; quarrelsome; wrangling; contentious 2. Disputable; controvertible; subject to contention.

LI-TIG'IOUS-LY, *adv.* In a contentious manner.

LI-TIG'IOUS-NESS, *n.* A disposition to engage in or to carry on lawsuits; inclination to judicial contests.

LIT'MUS, *n.* A blue pigment, formed from argol, orchil, or archil, a species of lichen. *See* ARCHIL.

LIT'ORN, *n.* A bird, a species of thrush.

LĪ'TO-TĒS, *n.* [Gr. λιτοτης.] In *rhetoric,* a diminution or softening of statement for the sake of avoiding censure, or of expressing more strongly what is intended; as, "a citizen of no mean city," *i. e.,* an illustrious one.

LĪ-TRAM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument invented by Dr. Hare to ascertain the specific gravity of liquids.

LIT'TER, *n.* [Fr. *litiere.*] 1. A vehicle formed with shafts supporting a bed between them, in which a person may be borne by men or by a horse. 2. Straw, hay, or other soft substance, used as a bed for horses and for other purposes. 3. [Ice. *lider.*] A brood of young pigs, kittens, puppies, or other quadrupeds. 4. A birth of pigs or other small animals. 5. Waste matters, shreds, fragments, and the like, scattered on a floor or other clean place.

LIT'TER, *v. t.* 1. To bring forth young, as swine and other small quadrupeds. 2. To scatter over carelessly with shreds, fragments, and the like. 3. To cover with straw or hay. 4. To supply with litter.

LIT'TERED, *pp.* 1. Furnished with straw. 2. Covered or overspread with litter.

LIT'TER-ING, *ppr.* 1. Furnishing with straw. 2. Covering with shreds, pieces, &c.

LIT'TLE, *a.*; comp. *less, lesser;* sup. *least.* [Sax. *lytel, lytle;* Scot. *lite, lyte.*] 1. Small in size or extent; not great or large; diminutive. 2. Short in duration. 3. Small in quantity or amount. 4. Of small dignity, power, or importance. 5. Of small force or effect; slight; inconsiderable.

LIT'TLE, *n.* 1. A small quantity or amount. 2. A small space. 3. Any thing small, slight, or of inconsiderable importance. 4. Not much.

LIT'TLE, *adv.* 1. In a small degree; slightly. 2. Not much; in a small quantity or space of time. 3. In some degree; slightly; sometimes preceded by *a.*

LIT'TLE-GŌ, *n.* In the *English universities,* a cant name for a public examination about the middle of the course, which, being less strict and less important in its consequences than the final examination, has received this appellation.—*Lyell.*

LIT'TLE-NESS, *n.* 1. Smallness of size or bulk. 2. Meanness; want of grandeur. 3. Want of dignity. 4. Meanness; penuriousness.

LITTO-RAL, *a.* [L. *littoralis.*] Belonging to a shore, as of the sea, or a great lake.

LIT'U-ITE, *n.* A fossil allied to the ammonite. It is a chambered shell, straight, except at its smallest extremity, which is spiral.

LI-TURG'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a liturgy.
LI-TURG'IC-AL, }

LITUR-GY, *n.* [Fr. *liturgie;* Sp., It. *liturgia.*] In a *general sense,* the established formulas for public worship, or the entire ritual for public worship in those churches which use written forms.—In a *restricted sense,* among *Roman Catholics,* the mass; and in the *English Church,* the communion service.—*Murdock.*

LIVE (liv), *v. i.* [Sax. *liban, leofan, lifian;* Goth. *liban.*] 1. To abide; to dwell; to have settled residence in any place. —2. *Figuratively,* to continue; to be permanent; not to perish. 3. To be animated; to have the vital principle, as animals. 4. To have the principles of vegetable life. 5. To pass life or time in a particular manner, with regard to habits or condition. 6. To continue in life; as, the way to *live* long is to be temperate. 7. To *live,* emphatically; to enjoy life; to be in a state of happiness. 8. To feed; to subsist; to be nourished and supported in life; as, to *live* on herbs. 9. To subsist; to be maintained in life; to be supported, as by one's labor. 10. To remain undestroyed; to float; not to sink or founder, as a ship. 11. To exist; to have being.—12. In *Scripture,* to be exempt from death, temporal or spiritual. 13. To recover from sickness; to have life prolonged.—*John,* iv. 14. To be inwardly quickened, nourished, and actuated by divine influence or faith. —*Gal.,* ii. 15. To be greatly refreshed, comforted, and animated. 16. To appear as in life or reality; to be manifest in real character.—*To live with.* 1. To dwell or to be a lodger with. 2. To cohabit; to have intercourse, as male and female.—*Shak.*

LIVE (liv), *v. t.* 1. To continue in, constantly or habitually, as a life of luxury. 2. To act habitually in conformity to; as, to *live* one's prayers. *Parker.*—*To live down,* to put down by one's manner of living, as slander.—*Burke.*

LIVE, *a.* 1. Having life; having respiration and other organic functions in operation, or in a capacity to operate; not dead. 2. Having vegetable life. 3. Containing fire; ignited; not extinct. 4. Vivid, as color.

LIVE'-FEATHERS (-feth'erz), *n. pl.* Feathers which have been plucked from the living fowl, and are therefore more strong and elastic.

LIVE'-OAK, *n.* A species of oak (*Quercus virens*), very durable, and highly esteemed for ship-timber.

LIVED, *pret.* and *pp.* of *live.*

LIVED, *a.* Having a life; as, long *lived.*

†LIVE'LESS. *See* LIFELESS.

LIVE'LI-HOOD, *n.* [*lively* and *hood.*] Means of living.—SYN. Maintenance; support; subsistence; sustenance.

LIVE'LI-LY. *See* LIVELY.

LIVE'LI-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality or state of being lively or animated; sprightliness; vivacity; animation; spirit. 2. An appearance of life, animation, or spirit. 3. Briskness; activity; effervescence, as of liquors.

†LIVE'LODE. for *livelihood.*—*Hubberd's Tale.*

LIVE'LONG (liv'long), *a.* [*live* and *long.*] 1. Long in passing. 2. Lasting; durable; [*obs.*] 3. *n.* A plant of the genus *sedum.*

LIVE'LY, *a.* 1. Characterized by life, vigor, activity, or animation; as, *lively* persons, scenes, conversation, faith. 2. Representing life; as, a *lively* picture.—SYN. Brisk; vigorous; quick; nimble; smart; active; alert; sprightly; animated; spirited; prompt; strong; energetic; vivid; vivacious; blithe; gleeful; airy; gay; jocund.

LIVE'LY, *adv.* 1. Briskly; vigorously.—*Hayward;* [*rare.*] 2. With strong resemblance of life.—*Dryden;* [*rare.*]

LIVER, *n.* One who lives.—*Prior.*

LIVER, *n.* [Sax. *lifer, lifre.*] A glandular viscus or part of the body lying under the false ribs on the right side. It is of considerable size and of a reddish color, and serves to secrete the bile.

LIVER-COL-OR, *a.* Dark red; of the color of the liver.

LIVER-GROWN, *a.* Having a large liver.—*Graunt.*

LIVER-STONE, *n.* [G. *leber-stein*] A gray or brown species of barytes.

LIVERED, *a.* Having a liver; as, *white-livered.*

LIVER-IED (liv'er-id), *a.* Wearing a livery, as servants.

LIVER-WORT, *n.* The name of many species of plants. It has been applied to a natural order of flowerless plants (*hepaticæ*), allied to mosses and lichens; also to the *hepatica tribba,* an herb sometimes used in pulmonary complaints.

LIV'ER-Y, *n.* [Norm.; Fr. *livrer.*] 1. The act of delivering possession of lands or tenements, called *livery of seisin;* [*a term of English law.*] 2. Release from wardship; deliverance. 3. The writ by which possession is obtained. 4. The state of being kept at a certain rate. 5. A form of dress by which noblemen and gentlemen distinguish their servants. 6. A particular dress or garb, appropriate or peculiar to particular persons or things. Thus, the trades in London have their distinct *liveries.* Hence the term is figuratively applied to the seasons, &c.; as, the *livery* of spring. 7. The whole body of liverymen in London.

LIV'ER-Y, *v. t.* To clothe in livery.—*Shak.*

LIV'ER-Y-STA'BLE, *n.* A stable where horses are kept for hire.

LIV'ER-Y-MAN, *n.* 1. One who wears a livery, as a servant.—2. In *London,* a freeman, who, having paid certain fees, is entitled to wear the distinguishing dress or livery of the company to which he belongs, and also to certain other privileges, viz., the right of voting in an election for lord-mayor, sheriffs, chamberlains, &c.—*P. Cyc.*

LIVES, *n.; pl.* of LIFE.

LIVE'STOCK, *n.* Horses, cattle, and smaller domestic animals; [a term applied in *America* to such animals as may be exported alive for foreign market.]

LIV'ID, *a.* [Fr. *livide;* L. *lividus.*] Black and blue; of a lead color; discolored, as flesh by contusion.

LI-VID'I-TY, } *n.* A dark color, like that of bruised flesh.
LIV'ID-NESS, }

LIV'ING, *ppr.* 1. Dwelling; residing; existing; subsisting; having life, or the vital functions in operation; not dead. 2. *a.* Issuing continually from the earth; running; flowing. 3. *a.* Producing action, animation, and vigor; quickening.—*Living rock,* rock in its native or original state or location; as, seats cut in the *living rock, i. e.,* solid rock.

LIV'ING, *n.* He or those who are alive; usually with a plural signification.

LIV'ING, *n.* 1. Means of subsistence; estate. 2. Power of continuing life. 3. Livelihood. 4. The benefice of a clergyman.

LIV'ING-LY, *adv.* In a living state.—*Brown.*

LI-VON'I-CA TER'RA, *n.* A species of fine bole or clay, found in Livonia.

LIV-RAI-SON' (liv-rā-zong'), *n.* [Fr.; Eng. *delivery,* from *livrer,* to deliver.] A part of a book or literary composition printed and delivered from time to time, as the work advances.

LI'VRE (lī'vur or lē'vur), *n.* [Fr.; L. *libra.*] A French money of account, equal to 20 sous, 18½ cents, or nearly 10 pence sterling.

LIX-IV'I-AL, } *a.* [L. *lixivius.*] 1. Obtained by lixiviation.
LIX-IV'I-OUS, } impregnated with alkaline salt obtained from wood ashes. 2. Containing salt extracted from the ashes of wood. 3. Of the color of lye; resembling lye. 4. Having the qualities of alkaline salts from wood ashes.

LIX-IV'I-ATE, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to lye or lixivium; of the
LIX-IV'I-A-TED, } quality of alkaline salts. 2. Impregnated with salts from wood ashes.

LIX-IV'I-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *lixivia, lixivium.*] To form lye; to impregnate with salts from wood ashes.

LIX-IV'I-A-TING, *ppr.* Extracting alkaline salts by leaching ashes; forming lye.

LIX-IV-I-A'TION, *n.* The process of extracting alkaline salts from ashes by pouring water on them.

LIX-IV'I-UM, *n.* [L.] Lye; water impregnated with alkaline salts imbibed from wood ashes.

LIZ'ARD, *n.* [Fr. *lezarde;* L. *lacertus.*] 1. In *zoology,* in its *widest sense,* the name of saurian reptiles generally, being such as are covered with scales and have their bodies supported by two or four legs, comprehending the alligator, chameleon, &c.—2. In a *narrower sense,* the genus *lacerta,* embracing small animals of the saurian kind.

LIZ'ARD-TAIL, *n.* An aquatic plant of the genus *saururus.*

LL. D. Letters standing for *Doctor of Laws,* the title of an honorary degree.

LLOYD'S, } *n.* A part of the Royal Exchange in
LLOYD'S-ROOMS, } London, appropriated to the use of underwriters and insurance brokers. Lloyd's Coffee-house was the original place of meeting, and hence the name.

LO, *exclam.* [Sax. *la.*] Look; see; behold; observe.

LOACH, } *n.* [Fr. *loche.*] A small fish of the genus *cobitis,*
LOCHE, } inhabiting small, clear streams.

LOAD, *n.* [Sax. *hlad,* or *lade.*] 1. That which is laid on or put in any thing for conveyance. 2. A large quantity borne or sustained; as, a *load* of flesh. 3. That which is borne with pain or difficulty; as, the *load* of life. 4. Oppression or violence of blows. 5. A quantity of food or drink that oppresses, or as much as can be borne.—6. Among *miners,* the quantity of nine dishes of ore, each

dish being about half a hundred weight.—SYN. Weight; burden; pressure; encumbrance; freight; cargo; lading.

LŌAD, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *loaded*; [*loaden*, formerly used, is obsolete.] 1. To lay on a burden; to put on or in something to be carried, or as much as can be carried. 2. To encumber; to lay on or put in that which is borne with pain or difficulty. 3. To make heavy by something added or appended. 4. To bestow or confer on in great abundance as, to *load* one with favors.

LŌAD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Charged with a load or cargo; having a burden. 2. Burdened with any thing oppressive.

LŌAD'ER, *n.* One who puts on a load.

LŌAD'ING, *ppr.* Charging with a load; burdening; encumbering; charging, as a gun.

LŌAD'ING, *n.* A cargo; a burden; also, any thing that makes part of a load.

† LŌAD'MAN-AGE, *n.* Pilotage; skill of a pilot.

† LŌADS'MAN, *n.* [*load* and *man.*] A pilot.

† LŌAD'STAR, } *n.* [*lead* and *star.*] The star that leads; the
† LŌDE'STAR, } polestar; the cynosure.

LŌAD'STŌNE, *n.* [from the verb *lead* and *stone.* The old orthography, *lodestone*, would be preferable, since the word has no connection with the verb to *load.*] The native magnet, an ore of iron in the lowest state of oxydation, which has the power of attracting metallic iron. *See* LODESTONE.

LŌAF, *n.*; *pl.* LOAVES. [Sax. *hlaf*, or *laf.*] 1. A mass of bread when baked. 2. A mass or lump, as of sugar. 3. Any thick mass.

LŌAF'-SUGAR (lōfe'-shug-ar), *n.* Sugar refined and formed into a conical mass.

LŌAF'ER, *n.* [G. *laufer*, a runner, from *laufen*, to run.] An idle man; a vagrant; one who seeks his living by sponging or expedients.

LŌAF'ING, *a.* Pertaining to a loafer; having the character or acting the part of a loafer.

LŌAM (lōme), *n.* [Sax. *lam*; D. *leem.*] A natural mixture of sand and clay with oxyd of iron; a species of earth or soil of different colors.

LŌAM, *v. t.* To cover with loam.—*Moxon.*

LŌAMED, *pp.* Covered with loam.

LŌAM'ING, *ppr.* Covering with loam.

LŌAM'Y, *a.* Consisting of loam; partaking of the nature of loam, or resembling it.

LŌAN (lōne), *n.* [Sax. *læn*, *hlæn.*] 1. The act of lending; a lending. 2. That which is lent. 3. Something furnished for temporary use, on the condition that it shall be returned, or its equivalent, but with a compensation for the use. 4. A furnishing; permission to use; grant of the use.

LŌAN, *v. t.* [Sax. *lænan*; G. *lehnen.*] To lend; to deliver to another for temporary use; or to deliver for temporary use, on condition that an equivalent in kind shall be returned, with a compensation for the use, as in the case of money at interest.—*Ramsay.—Kent.* [*Rare in England.*]

LŌAN'-OF-FICE, *n.* In *America*, a public office in which loans of money are negotiated for the public.

LŌAN'-OF-FI-CER, *n.* A public officer empowered to superintend and transact the business of a loan-office.

LŌATH, *a.* [Sax. *lath*, *lathian.* *See* LOTH.] Disliking; unwilling; reluctant.

LŌATHE, *v. t.* To hate; to look on with hatred or abhorrence; *particularly*, to feel disgust at food or drink.

LŌATH'ER, *n.* One who loathes.

LŌATH'FUL, *a.* 1. Hating; abhorring through disgust. 2. Abhorred; hated.—*Spenser.*

LŌATH'ING, *ppr.* Hating from disgust; abhorring.

LŌATH'ING-LY, *adv.* In a fastidious manner.

LŌATH'LI-NESS, *n.* The quality of exciting disgust or abhorrence.

† LŌATH'LY, *a.* Hateful; exciting hatred.—*Spenser.*

LŌATH'LY, *adv.* Unwillingly; reluctantly. *See* LOTHLY.

LŌATH'NESS, *n.* Unwillingness; reluctance. *See* LOTHNESS.

LŌATH'SŌME (loth'sum), *a.* 1. Disgusting; exciting disgust. 2. Hateful; abhorred; detestable. 3. Causing fastidiousness.

LŌATH'SŌME-LY, *adv.* In a loathsome manner.

LŌATH'SŌME-NESS, *n.* The quality which excites disgust, hatred, or abhorrence.—*Addison.*

LŌAVES (lōvz), *n.*; *pl.* of LOAF.

LOB, *n.* [W. *llob.*] 1. A dull, heavy, sluggish person. 2. Something thick and heavy.—*Walton.*

LOB, *v. t.* To let fall heavily or lazily.—*Shak.*

LŌ'BATE, } *a.* Consisting of lobes.—In *botany*, divided to
LŌBED, } the middle into parts distant from each other, with convex margins.—*Martyn.*

LOB'BY, *n.* 1. An opening before a room, or an entrance into a principal apartment, where there is a considerable space between that and the portico or vestibule. 2. A small hall or waiting-room. 3. A small apartment taken from a hall or entry.—In a *ship*, an apartment close before the captain's cabin.—5. In *agriculture*, a confined place for cattle, formed by hedges, trees, or other fencing near the farm-yard.

LOB'BY-MEM-BER, *n.* A person who frequents the lobby of a house of legislation.

LOB'COCK, *n.* A sluggish, stupid, inactive person; a lob.

LŌBE, *n.* [Fr. *lobe.*] 1. A part or division of the lungs, liver, &c. 2. The lower, soft part of the ear. 3. A division of a simple leaf. 4. The cotyledon or placenta of a seed.

LŌBED, *a.* Lobate, which see.

LO-BĒL'IA, *n.* [from M. *Lobel.*] A genus of plants embracing the Indian tobacco, a North American annual, whose leaves contain a poisonous, white, viscid juice, of an acrid taste. It is often used in medicine.

LOB'LOL-LY, *n.* A seaman's name for water-gruel, or spoon meat.—*Smart.*

LOB'LOL-LY-BAY, *n.* The popular name of an elegant ornamental evergreen tree of the maritime parts of the southern United States. Its bark is used in tanning.

LOB'LOL-LY-BOY, *n.* A surgeon's attendant on shipboard.

LOB'LOL-LY-TREE, *n.* A West Indian tree, about 30 feet high, whose fruit is sometimes eaten.

LOB'SCOUSE, *n.* Among *seamen*, a hash of meat with vegetables of various kinds; an olio.—*Glynn.*

LOBS'POUND, *n.* A prison.—*Hudibras.*

LOB'STER, *n.* [Sax. *loppestre*, or *lopystre.*] A well-known crustacean, much esteemed for food. It is of a red color after being boiled.

LOB'ULE, *n.* [Sp. *lobulo.*] A small lobe.

LŌ'CAL, *a.* [Fr., Sp. *local*; L. *localis.*] 1. Pertaining to a place, or to a fixed or limited portion of space. 2. Limited or confined to a spot, place, or definite district.—3. In *law*, *local* actions are such as must be brought in a particular county where the cause arises.

LŌ'CAL-ISM, *n.* The state of being local; affection for a place.

LO-CAL'I-TY, *n.* 1. Existence in a place, or in a certain portion of space. 2. Limitation to a county, district, or place. 3. Position; situation; place; *particularly*, geographical place or situation.

LŌ'CAL-IZE, *v. t.* To make local.

LO-CAL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of localizing.

LŌ'CAL-LY, *adv.* With respect to place; in place.

LŌ'CATE, *v. t.* [L. *loco*, *locatus.*] 1. To place; to set in a particular spot or position.—*Cumberland.* 2. To select, survey, and settle the bounds of a particular tract of land; or to designate a portion of land by limits. [*United States.*] 3. To designate and determine the place of. [*N. England.*]

LŌ'CA-TED, *pp.* Placed; situated; fixed in place.

LŌ'CA-TING, *ppr.* Placing; designating the place of.

LO-CĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of placing, or of designating the place of. 2. Situation with respect to place. 3. That which is located; a tract of land designated in place. [*United States.*]—4. In the *civil law*, a leasing on rent.

LOCH (lok), *n.* [Gaelic.] A lake; a bay or arm of the sea; [*used in Scotland.*]

LOCH, *n.* *Loch*, or *lohock*, is an Arabian name for the forms of medicines called *eclegmas*, *lambatives*, *linctures*, and the like.

LO-CHĀ'BER-AX, *n.* A formidable weapon of war formerly used by the Scotch Highlanders.

LOCH'AGE, *n.* [Gr. λοχαγος.] In *Greece*, an officer who commanded a band or cohort.—*Mitford.*

LOCHE. *See* LOACH.

LO-CHĪ'A, *n.* [Gr. λοχεια.] A name given to the evacuations which follow childbirth.

LŌ'CHI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to evacuations from the womb after childbirth.

LOCK, *n.* [Sax. *loc*, or *locc.*] 1. An instrument used to fasten doors, chests, and the like. 2. The part of a musket or fowling-piece, or other fire-arm, by which fire is produced for the discharge of the piece. 3. A barrier to confine the water of a stream or canal, called, also, a *weir*, or *guard-lock.* 4. An inclosure in a canal, with gates at each end, used in raising or lowering boats as they pass from one level to another; called, also, a *lift-lock.* 5. A grapple in wrestling. 6. Any inclosure. 7. A tuft of hair; a plexus of wool, hay, or other like substance; a flock; a ringlet of hair.

LOCK'-JAW, *n.* *See* LOCKED-JAW, below.

LOCK'-KEEP-ER, *n.* One who attends the locks of a canal.

LOCK'-PAD-DLE, *n.* A small sluice that serves to fill and empty a lock.

LOCK'-SILL, *n.* An angular piece of timber at the bottom of a lock, against which the gates shut.

LOCK'-UP, *n.* A private place where bailiffs temporarily confine persons under arrest. [*Eng.*]

LOCK'-WEIR, *n.* 1. In *canals*, an opening above the upper gate of a lock, through which the waste water from above flows into the lock below. 2. A weir having a lock.

LOCK, *v. t.* 1. To fasten with a lock, as a door. 2. To fasten so as to impede motion, as wheels.—3. To shut up or confine, as with a lock; as, *locked* up in jail. 4. To close fast; as, *locked* in death. 5. To encircle or inclose; to embrace closely. 6. To furnish with locks, as a canal. 7.

To confine; to restrain.—S. In fowling, to seize the sword-arm of an antagonist by a peculiar movement.

LOCK, *v. t.* 1. To become fast. 2. To unite closely or mutual insertion.—Sight.

LOCK'AGE, *n.* 1. Materials for locks in a canal. 2. Works which form a lock in a canal. 3. Toll paid for passing the locks of a canal. 4. Difference in level, or amount of ascent and descent of the locks on a canal.

LOCKED (lokt), *pp* or *a.* Made fast by a lock; furnished with a lock or locks; closely embraced.

LOCK'ED-JAW, *n.* A violent contraction of the muscles of the jaw by which its motion is suspended; a variety of tetanus.

LOCK'ER, *n.* A close place, as a drawer or an apartment in a ship, that may be closed with a lock.

LOCK'ET, *n.* [Sp. *luquete*.] 1. A small lock; a catch or spring to fasten a necklace or other ornament. 2. A little gold case worn as an ornament, often containing a lock of hair.

LOCK'ING, *ppr.* Fastening with a lock; embracing with closeness.

LOCK'IST, *n.* An adherent of Locke, the philosopher.

LOCK'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a lock.—Speck.

LOCK'RAM, *n.* A sort of coarse linen.—Skinner.

LOCK'SIA, *n.* A kind of nunnwort.

LOCK'SMITH, *n.* An artificer who makes or mends locks.

LOCK'UP, *a.* Having locks or nuts.—Harwood.

LO-CO-DE-SCRIP'TIVE, *a.* Describing a particular place or places.

LO'CO-FO'CO, *n.* [prob. from L. *loco*, for, instead of a fire.] The American name of a friction match. The term was originally applied in 1835 to the extreme portion of the democratic party because at a meeting in Tammany Hall, New York, in which there was great diversity of sentiment, the chairman left the room and the lights were extinguished; but a few to dissolve the meeting, which, under a form of common reserved protocol ballots, another nominated the lights, continued the meeting and accomplished their object.

LO-CO'MO-TIVE, *n.* [L. *locus* and *mens*.] 1. The act of moving from place to place. 2. The power of moving from place to place.

LO-CO-MO'TIVE, *a.* Moving from place to place; changing place or able to change place.

LO-CO-MO'TIVE, *n.* A steam-engine placed on wheels and employed in moving a train of cars on a railway.

LO-CO-MO'TIVE-NESS, *n.* The power of changing place.

LO-CO-MO'TIVITY, *n.* [Locomotive.] In botany, the act of a tendency in which the seed is lodged.

LO-CU'LA-MENT, *n.* [L. *locus*, place.] In botany, a term applied to the dissepiments of a pericarp, when it is formed the dissepiments remain united and the cells are opened at the base.—Lindley.

LO-CU'LAR, *a.* In botany, divided internally into cells.

LO-CUM TE'NENS, [L.] A deputy or substitute, commonly in French to Gallicism.

LO'CUS, *n.* [L. place.] In geometrical analysis, the line traced by a point which moves in position according to some determinate law.—Brande.

LO'CUST, *n.* [L. *locusta*.] The name given to insects of various genera, which are often so numerous in some parts of Africa and Asia that they in immense clouds and devastate all vegetation.—In America, several species of the genus *cicada* are popularly called locusts.

LO'CUST, *n.* A name of several plants and trees.

LO'CUST-TREE, *n.* A well-known tree valuable as timber for its durability.

LODE, *n.* [from Sax. *lædan*.] 1. Among miners a metallic vein or any regular vein or course.—Cyc. 2. A run or supply of water.—Tec.

LODE-STONE, *n.* [This was the original spelling from the word to lead and stone. It is preferable to *loadstone*, since the word has no connection with the verb to *load*.] 1. A native magnet or ore of iron. 2. A name given by Cleveland answer to a species of stone called also, *ox-stone*.

LODG'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of affording a temporary abode.

LODGE, *v. t.* [To *lege*; It. *loggia*.] 1. To set; to lay or deposit for preservation or for a longer or shorter time. 2. To place; to plant; to unite. 3. To fix or settle in the heart, mind, or memory.—Shak. 4. To furnish with a temporary habitation, or with accommodations for a night or otherwise. 5. To harbor; to cover. 6. To afford place to; to contain for keeping. 7. To throw in or on. 8. To bear down so as to entangle, as grain.

LODGE, *v. i.* 1. To reside; to dwell; to rest as a place. 2. To rest or dwell for a time, as for a night, a week, a month. 3. To fall down and become entangled, as grain.

LODGE, *n.* 1. A small house or habitation in a park or forest. 2. A temporary habitation; a tent. 3. A small house or temporary appendage to a larger, as the porter's *lodge*. 4. An assembly place where a free-mason's lodge. 5. A meeting of freemasons.

LODGED (lojd), *pp.* Placed at rest; deposited; intrusted; furnished with accommodations for a night or other short time; covered or beat down and entangled.

LODG'ER, *n.* 1. One who lives or board, or in a hired room, or who has a bed in another's house for a night. 2. One who resides in any place for a time.

LODG'ING, *ppr.* 1. Placing at rest; depositing; furnishing lodgings. 2. Resting for a night; residing for a time.

LODG'ING, *n.* 1. A place of rest for a night or of residence for a time; temporary habitation; apartment. 2. Place of residence. 3. Harbor; cover; place of rest.—Sidney. 4. Convenience for repose at night.

LODG'MENT, *n.* [To *lagement*.] 1. The act of lodging or the state of being lodged; a being placed or deposited at rest or keeping for a time or for permanency. 2. Accumulation or collection of something deposited or remaining at rest.—3. In military affairs, an encampment made by an army. 4. A work cast up by besiegers during their approaches in some dangerous post.

LOESS, *n.* A tertiary deposit on the banks of the Rhine.—Mantell.

LOFT (lôft), *n.* 1. To laugh.—Shak.

LOFT, *n.* [Sax. *loft*; Sax. *lyft*.] 1. In a building, a room or place next under the roof. 2. A story or floor above another. 3. A gallery or small chamber raised within a larger apartment, or in a church.—Gen. of Archit.

LOFT'I-LY, *adv.* 1. On high; in an elevated place. 2. Proudly; haughtily. 3. With elevation of heaven; in the air or atmosphere; sublimely. 4. In an elevated attitude.

LOFT'I-NESS, *n.* 1. Height; elevation in place or position; altitude. 2. Pride; haughtiness. 3. Elevation of attitude or mien; dignity. 4. Sublimity; elevation of thought or sentiment.

LOFT'Y, *a.* 1. Elevated in place. 2. Elevated in condition or character. 3. Elevated with pride; puffed up. 4. Elevated in sentiment or diction. 5. Elevated in carriage or demeanor.—Syn. High; tall; exalted; dignified; stately; majestic; sublime; proud; haughty.

LOG, *n.* [It. *log*; Sax. *leeg*.] 1. A bulky piece or stick of wood or timber unhewed.—2. In navigation, a machine for measuring the rate of a ship's velocity through the water. 3. [Heb. לג] A Hebrew measure of liquids.

LOG, *v. t.* To move or rock; hence, to set, as stones.

LOG'A-RHAM', *n.* In navigation, two boards showing like a book, and divided into columns containing the hours a. the day and night, divisions of the wind, course of the ship, &c., from which is formed the logbook.

LOG'-BOOK, *n.* A book or roll which are transcribed the contents of the log-board.—Mar. Dic.

LOG'-CABIN, *n.* A house or hut whose walls are composed of logs laid on each other.

LOG'-HOUSE, *n.* A house or hut whose walls are composed of logs laid on each other.

LOG'-LINE, *n.* A line or cord about a hundred and fifty fathoms in length, fastened to the log by means of two legs.

LOG'-MAN, *n.* A pile of logs for burning or thawing land.

LOG'-REEL, *n.* A reel in the gallery of a ship, on which the log-line is wound.—Mar. Dic.

LOG'-ROLL, *v. t.* To assist in rolling and collecting logs for burning. Hence, log-rolling in political matters, to do you help me and I will help you, to give mere pains.

LOG'A-RITH'MIC, *a.* [Fr. *logarithmic*.] The logarithm of a number to the exponent of the power of a certain other number which, when involved to the power denoted by the exponent, is equal to the given number.—Davies.

LOG'A-RITH'MIC, *a.* Pertaining to logarithms; consisting of logarithms.

LOG'A-RITH'MI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to logarithms; consisting of logarithms.

LOG'GATS, *n.* The name of a play or game, like *ninepins*, the same as now called *kittle-pins*.—Spenser.

LOG'GER-HEAD (hed), *n.* 1. A thickhead. 2. A dolt; a stupid fellow.—Shak. 3. A species of iron, with a long handle. 4. A species of marine turtle.—To fall to loggerheads, or to go or to loggerheads, to come to words or to blows without weapons.

LOG'GER-HEAD-ED, *a.* Dull; stupid; dunnish.—Shak.

LOG'IC (loj'ik), *n.* [Fr. *logique*; L. *a*, *logica*.] The art of thinking and reasoning justly.—Watts. The province of logic is to direct the intellectual powers to the investigation of truth, and to the communication of it to others.—Whately.

LOG'IC-AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to logic; used in logic. 2. According to the rules of logic; as a conclusion. 3. Skilled in logic; versed in the art of thinking and reasoning; ratiocinating; as, a logical mind.

LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the rules of logic.

LO-GIC'IAN (lo-jish'an), *n.* A person skilled in logic.—Pope.

LOG'IST'IC, *a.* Relating to arithmetical fractions.

LOG'IST'IC-AL, *a.*

LOG'MAN, *n.* 1. A man who carries logs.—Shak. 2. One whose occupation is to cut and convey logs to a mill.—[U. States.]

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* See Synopsis. A, E, I, O, U, Y, long.—A, E, I, O, U, short.—FAR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—MARINE, BIRD;—MOVE, BOOK,

LOG-O-GRAPH'IC, LOG-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to logography.

LO-GOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. λογος and γραφη.] A method of printing in which a type represents a word, instead of forming a letter.

†LOG'O-GRIPH (log'o-grif), *n.* [Gr. λογος and γριφος.] A sort of riddle.—*Ben Jonson.*

LO-GOM'A-CHIST (lo-gom'a-kist), *n.* One who contends about words.—*E. T. Fitch.*

LO-GOM'A-CHY (lo-gom'a-ke), *n.* [Gr. λογος and μαχη.] Contention in words merely, or, rather, a contention about words; a war of words.—*Howell.*

LOG-O-METRIC, *a.* [Gr. λογος and μετρεω.] A *logometric* scale is intended to measure or ascertain chemical equivalents.

LOG'O-TYPE, *n.* [Gr. λογος and τυπος.] A name given to two or more letters cast in one piece; as, *ff, a, &c.*—*Francis.*

LOG'WOOD, *n.* A tree and wood; called, also, *Campeachy-wood.* It is of a deep-red color internally, and is very extensively used as a dye-wood.

LŌ'HOCH, *n.* [Ar.] A medicine of a middle consistence between a soft electuary and a sirup. *See* LOCH.

LOIMIC, *a.* [Gr. λοιμος.] Relating to the plague or contagious disorders.—*Brande.*

LOIN, *n.* [Sax. *lend*; G., D. *lende.*] The *loins* are the space on each side of the vertebræ, between the lowest of the false ribs and the upper portion of the *ossa ilium*, or haunch bones, or the lateral portions of the lumbar region; called, also, the *reins.*

LOI'TER, *v. i.* [D. *leuteren.*] To be slow in moving; to be dilatory; to spend time idly.—SYN. To linger; delay; lag; saunter; tarry.

LOI'TERED, *pp.* Lingered; delayed; moved slowly.

LOI'TER-ER, *n.* A lingerer; one who delays, or is slow in motion; an idler; one who is sluggish or dilatory.

LOI'TER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Lingering; delaying; moving slowly.

LOI'TER-ING, *n.* A lingering or delay.

LOI'TER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a loitering manner.

LŌKE, *n.* [qu. Ir. *loch.*] 1. In the *Scandinavian mythology*, the evil deity. 2. A close, narrow lane; [*local.*]

LOLL, *v. i.* [Dan. *laller*; G. *lallen.*] 1. To recline; to lean: *properly*, to throw one's self down: hence, to lie at ease. 2. To suffer the tongue to hang extended from the mouth, as an ox or a dog when heated with labor or exertion.

LOLL, *v. t.* To thrust out, as the tongue.—*Dryden.*

LOL'LARD, *n.* [qu. G. *lallen, lollen*, to prate or to sing.] A term applied to a sect of early Reformers in Germany, and also to the followers of Wickliffe in England.

LOL'LARD-Y, *n.* The doctrines of the Lollards.

LOL'LER, *n.* A less usual name for Lollard, which see.

LOLL'ING, *ppr.* Throwing down or out; reclining at ease; thrusting out the tongue.

LOL'LI-POP, *n.* The vulgar name for a kind of sugar confectionery, which dissolves easily in the mouth.—*Dickens.* —*Smart.*

LOL'LOP, *v. i.* To move heavily; to lounge.—*Smart.* [*Low.*]

LOM'BARD, *n.* A native of Lombardy; a money-lender or banker, which profession was first exercised in London by the Lombards.—*Smart.*

LOM'BARD-HOUSE, LOM'BARD, *n.* A public institution for lending money to the poor, at a moderate interest, upon articles deposited and pledged; called, also, *Mont de Piété.*—*Encyc. Am.*

LOM-BARD'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Lombards.

LŌ'MENT, *n.* [L. *lomentum.*] An elongated pericarp, which never bursts. It resembles the legume, but is divided into small cells, each of which contains a seed attached to the under suture.

LO-MEN-TA'CEOUS (-tā'shus), *a.* [L. *lomentum.*] Furnished with a loment.

LOM'O-NITE, *n.* Laumonite, or di-prismatic zeolite.

LOMP, *n.* A kind of roundish fish.—*Johnson.*

LON'DON-ER (lun'don-), *n.* A native of London; an inhabitant of London.

LON'DON-ISM (lun'don-), *n.* A mode of speaking peculiar to London.—*Pegge.*

LON'DON-IZE, *v. t.* To give a manner or character which distinguishes the people of London.—*Smart.*

LŌNE, *a.* [Dan. *lön.*] 1. Solitary; retired; unfrequented; having no company. 2. Single; standing by itself; not having others in the neighborhood. 3. Single; unmarried, or in widowhood.

LŌNE, *n.* A lane. [*Local.*]

LŌNE'LI-NESS, *n.* 1. Solitude; retirement; seclusion from company. 2. Love of retirement; disposition to solitude. —*Shak.*

LŌNE'LY, *a.* 1. At a distance from company or neighbors; without society, as a dwelling or stranger. 2. Addicted to solitude or seclusion from company.—SYN. Solitary; lone; lonesome; retired; unfrequented; sequestered; secluded.

LŌNE'NESS, *n.* Solitude; seclusion.—*Donne.*

LŌNE'SŌME, *a.* Solitary, secluded from society.

LŌNE'SŌME-LY, *adv.* In a dismal or lonesome manner.

LŌNE'SŌME-NESS, *n.* The state of being solitary; solitude.

LONG, *a.* [Sax. *long, lang*, and *leng*: G. *lange*; D., Dan. *lang*; L. *longus*; It. *lungo*: Fr. *long.*] 1. Extended; drawn out in a line, or in the direction of length; opposed to *short.* 2. Drawn out or extended in time. 3. Extended to any certain measure expressed; as, an inch *long.* 4. Dilatory; continuing for an extended time. 5. Tedious; continued to a great length: as, a *long* story. 6. Continued in a series to a great extent. 7. Continued in sound, protracted. 8. Continued; lingering or longing: as, a *long* look.—*Sidney.* 9. Extensive; extending far in prospect or into futurity.—*Long home*, the grave, or death.—*Eccles.*, xii.

†LONG, *n.* *Formerly*, a musical note equal to two breves, or four semibreves.

LONG, *adv.* 1. To a great extent in space. 2. To a great extent in time. 3. At a point of duration far distant, either prior or posterior. 4. Through the whole extent or duration of; as, one's life *long.*

†LONG, *adv.* [Sax. *gelang.*] By means of; by the fault of: owing to.—*Shak.*

†LONG, *v. i.* To belong.—*Chaucer.*—*Spenser.*

LONG, *v. i.* [Sax. *langian.*] 1. To desire earnestly or eagerly. 2. To have a preternatural, craving appetite. 3 To have an eager appetite.

LONG'-BŌAT, *n.* The largest and strongest boat belonging to a ship.—*Mar. Dict.*

LONG'-BRĒATHED (-bretht), *a.* Having the power of retaining the breath for a long time.

LONG'-BUR-IED (-ber-rid), *a.* Having been long buried.

LONG'-CON-CĒAL'ED, *a.* Having been long concealed.

LONG'-ES-TAB'LISHED (-es-tab'lisht), *a.* Having been established for a long time.

LONG'-FANGED, *a.* Having long fangs.—*Scott.*

LONG'-FOR-GOT'TEN, *a.* Forgotten a long time.

LONG'-HĒAD-ED, *a.* Having a great extent of thought.

LONG'-LEGGED, *n.* Having long legs.

LONG'-LOST, *a.* Lost for a long time.

LONG'-LŌVED, *a.* Being loved a long time.—*Coleridge.*

LONG'-LIVED, *a.* Having a long life or existence; living long; lasting long.

LONG'-MĒAS'URE (-mezh'ur), *n.* Lineal measure; the measure of length.

LONG'-NECKED (-nekt), *a.* Having a long neck.—*Buckland.*

LONG'-NURSED (-nurst), *a.* Nursed a long time.—*Moore*

LONG'-PART'ED, *a.* Having been long separated.

LONG-PRIMER, *n.* A printing type of a particular size, between small pica and bourgeois.

LONG'-PROMISED (-prom'ist), *a.* Having been long promised.

LONG'-RUN, *n.* The whole course of things taken together; and hence, the ultimate result.

LONG'-SET-TLED, *a.* Having been long settled.—*Peel.*

LONG'-SHAFT-ED, *a.* Having a long shaft.—*De Candolle.*

LONG'-SHANKED (-shankt), *a.* Having long legs.—*Burton*

LONG'-SIGHT, *n.* Long-sightedness.—*Good.*

LONG'-SIGHT'ED, *a.* Able to see at a great distance; used, *literally*, of the eyes, and, *figuratively*, of the mind or intellect.

LONG'-SIGHT'ED-NESS, *n.* 1. The faculty of seeing objects at a great distance.—2. In *medicine*, presbyopy; that defect of sight by which objects near at hand are seen confusedly, but at remoter distances distinctly.

LONG'-SPUN, *a.* Spun or extended to a great length.—*Addison.*

LONG'-STRETCH-ING, *a.* Stretching far.—*More.*

LONG'-SUF'FER-ANCE, *n.* Forbearance to punish: clemency; patience.—*Com. Prayer.*

LONG'-SUF'FER-ING, *a.* Bearing injuries or provocation for a long time; patient; not easily provoked.

LONG'-SUF'FER-ING, *n.* Long endurance; patience of offense.

LONG'-TAIL, *n.* An animal, particularly a dog, having an uncut tail. A *long-tail* was a gentleman's dog, or one qualified to hunt, other dogs being required to have their tails cut. Hence, *cut and long-tail* signified gentlefolks and others, as they might come.—*Smart.*

LONG'-TONGUED (-tungd), *a.* Rating; babbling.—*Shak.*

LONG'-WIND'ED, *a.* Long-breathed; hence, tedious in speaking, argument, or narration.

LON"GA-NIM'I-TY, *n.* [L. *longanimitas.*] Forbearance; patience; disposition to endure long under offenses.

LŌNGE, *n.* [Fr.] A thrust with a sword. *See* LUNGE.

LONG'ER, *n.* One who longs for any thing.

LON"GER (long'ger), *a.* [comp. of *long.*] More long; of greater length.

LON'GER, *adv.* For a greater duration.

LON'GEST (long'gest), *a.* Of the greatest extent.

LON"GEST, *adv.* For the greatest continuance of time.

LON-GE'VAL, *a.* [L. *longus* and *ævum.*] Long-lived.

LON-GĒVI-TY, *n.* [L. *longævitas.*] Length or duration of life; *more generally,* great length of life.
LON-GĒ'VOUS, *a.* [L. *longævus.*] Living a long time; of great age.
LON'GI-CŎRN, *n.* [L. *longus* and *cornu.*] A term applied to a tribe of insects, on account of the length of their antennæ.—*Brande.*
LON-GĪM'A-NOUS, *a.* [L. *longus* and *manus.*] Having long hands.—*Brown.*
LON-GĪM'E-TRY, *n.* [L. *longus,* and Gr. μετρον.] The art or practice of measuring distances or lengths.
LONG'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Earnestly desiring; having a craving or preternatural appetite.
LONG'ING, *n.* An eager desire; a craving or preternatural appetite.
LONG'ING-LY, *adv.* With eager wishes or appetite.
LON-GĪN'QUI-TY, *n.* [L. *longinquitas.*] Great distance.
LON'GI-PALP, *n.* [L. *longus* and *palpus.*] A term applied to a family of short-winged beetles, having long maxillary feelers.—*Brande.*
LON-GI-PEN'NATE, *n.* [L. *longus* and *penna.*] A term applied to a family of swimming birds with long wings, as the albatross, &c.—*Brande.*
LON-GI-ROS'TERS, *n. pl.* [L. *longus* and *rostrum.*] A term applied to a tribe of wading birds, including snipes, &c., remarkable for the length of their beaks, with which they search in mud for worms or insects.—*Brande.*
LON-GI-ROS'TRAL, *a.* Having a long bill; applied to certain birds, as the snipe.—*Partington.*
LONG'ISH, *a.* Somewhat long; moderately long.
LON'GI-TUDE, *n.* [L. *longitudo.*] 1. *Properly,* length; [*obs.*] 2. The distance of any place on the globe from another place, eastward or westward, measured on the equator; or, the distance of any place from a given meridian, measured on the equator. 3. The *longitude* of a heavenly body is its distance from the vernal equinox, or the beginning of Aries, reckoned on the ecliptic.
LON-GI-TŪ'DIN-AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to longitude or length. 2. Extending in length; running lengthwise, as distinguished from *transverse* or *across.*—*Bailey.*
LŌN-GI-TŪ'DIN-AL-LY, *adv.* In the direction of length.
† LONG'LY, *adv.* With longing desire.—*Shak.*
LONG'NESS, *n.* Length. [*Little used.*]
† LONG'SŌME, *a.* Extended in length; tiresome; tedious.
LONG'WĀYS. A mistake for *longwise.*
LONG'WĪSE, *adv.* In the direction of length; lengthwise.—*Hakewill.* [*Little used.*]
† LŌN'ISH, *a.* Somewhat solitary.
LOO, *n.* A game at cards.—*Pope.*
LOO, *v. t.* To beat the opponents by winning every trick at the game.—*Shak.*
LOO'BI-LY, *adv.* Like a looby; in an awkward, clumsy manner.—*L'Estrange.*
LOO'BY, *n.* [W. *llabi, llob.*] An awkward, clumsy fellow; a lubber.
LOOF, *n.* The after part of a ship's bow.
LOOF. *See* LUFF, which is the word used.
† LOOFED (looft), *a.* [*See* ALOOF.] Gone to a distance.
LOOK, *v. i.* [Sax. *locian.*] 1. To direct the eye toward an object, with the intention of seeing it. 2. To see; to have the sight or view of. 3. To direct the intellectual eye; to apply the mind or understanding; to consider; to examine. 4. To expect; [*little used.*] 5. To take care; to watch. 6. To be directed. 7. To seem; to appear; to have a particular appearance; as, to *look* vigorous. 8. To have a particular direction or situation; to face; to front.
To look about, to look on all sides, or in different directions. —*To look about one,* to be on the watch; to be vigilant; to be circumspect or guarded.—*To look after.* 1. To attend; to take care of. 2. To expect; to be in a state of expectation. 3. To seek; to search.—*To look for.* 1. To expect. 2. To seek; to search.—*To look into,* to inspect closely; to observe narrowly; to examine.—*To look on.* 1. To regard; to esteem. 2. To consider; to view; to conceive of; to think. 3. To be a mere spectator.—*To look over,* to examine one by one.—*To overlook* has a different sense; to pass over without seeing.—*To look out,* to be on the watch.—*To look to,* or *unto.* 1. To watch; to take care of. 2. To resort to with confidence or expectation of receiving something; to expect to receive from.—*To look through,* to penetrate with the eye, or with the understanding; to see or understand perfectly.
LOOK, *v. t.* 1. To seek; to search for.—*Spenser;* [*obs.*] 2. To influence by looks or presence. *Dryden.*—*To look out,* to search for and discover.—*To look in the face,* to face or meet with boldness.—*To look up a thing* is to search for it and find it; as, I do not know where the book is, I must *look it up.*
LOOK, in the *imperative,* is used to excite attention.
LOOK, *n.* 1. Cast of countenance; air of the face. 2. The act of looking or seeing. 3. View; watch.—SYN. Sight; glance; aspect; appearance; mien; manner.
LOOK'-OUT, *n.* 1. A careful looking or watching for any object or event.—*Mar. Dict.* 2. A small tower with windows, on the roof of a house, for viewing the scenery around.
LOOKED (lookt), *pp.* Searched for; sought.
LOOK'ER, *n.* One who looks.—*A looker on,* a mere spectator.
LOOK'ING, *n.* Search or searching.—*Looking for,* expectation.—*Heb.,* x.
LOOK'ING, *ppr.* Seeking.
LOOK'ING-GLASS, *n.* A glass which reflects the form of the person who looks on it; a mirror.
LOOL, *n.* In *metallurgy,* a vessel used to receive the washings of ores of metals.—*Encyc.*
LOOM, *n.* [Sax. *loma, geloma.*] 1. In *composition, heir-loom,* in *law,* is a personal chattel that. by special custom, descends to an heir with the inheritance. 2. A frame in which a weaver works threads into cloth.—3. [Dan. *lom, loom;* G. *lohme.*] A bird of the size of a goose. 4. That part of an oar which is within board.
LOOM, *v. i.* [qu. Sax. *leoman.*] 1. To appear above the surface either of sea or land, or to appear larger than the real dimensions, and indistinctly. 2. To rise, and to be eminent; [*in a moral sense.*]
LOOM'-GALE, *n.* A gentle gale of wind.—*Encyc.*
LOOM'ING, *ppr.* Appearing above the surface, or indistinctly, at a distance.
LOOM'ING, *n.* The indistinct and magnified appearance of objects seen in particular states of the atmosphere.—*Brande. See* MIRAGE.
LOON, *n.* [Scot. *loun,* or *loon.*] 1. A sorry fellow; a rogue; a rascal.—*Dryden.* 2. [Ice. *lunde.*] A migratory waterfowl; also called the *great northern diver.*
LOOP, *n.* [Ir. *lubam.*] 1. A folding or doubling of a string or a noose, through which a lace or cord may be run for fastening. 2. A small, narrow opening; a loophole. *Gwilt.* —3. In *iron-works,* the part of a row or block of cast iron melted off for the forge or hammer.
LOOPED (loopt), *a.* Full of holes.—*Shak.*
LOOP'ERS, *n. pl.* The larves of certain species of moths, which form a loop when crawling.—*Partington.*
LOOP'HŌLE, *n.* 1. A small opening in the walls of a fortification or in the bulk-head of a ship, through which small arms or other weapons are discharged at an enemy. 2 A hole or aperture that gives a passage. 3. A passage for escape; means of escape.—*Dryden.*
LOOP'HŌLED, *a.* Full of holes or openings for escape.
LOOPING, *n.* [D. *loopen.*] In *metallurgy,* the running together of the matter of an ore into a mass, when the ore is only heated for calcination.
† LOORD, *n.* [D. *lor;* Fr. *lourd.*] A dull, stupid fellow; a drone.—*Spenser.*
LOOSE, *v. t.* [Sax. *lysan, alysan, leosan;* D. *lossen, loozen;* G. *lösen;* Dan. *löser.*] 1. To untie or unbind; to free from any fastening. 2. To relax. 3. To release from imprisonment; to liberate; to set at liberty. 4. To free from obligation. 5. To free from any thing that binds or shackles. 6. To relieve; to free from any thing burdensome or afflictive. 7. To disengage; to detach, as one's grasp. 8. To put off. 9. To open. 10. To remit; to absolve.
LOOSE, *v. i.* To set sail; to leave a port or harbor.
LOOSE, *a.* [Goth. *laus;* D. *los, losse;* G. *los;* Dan. *lös.*] 1. Unbound; untied; unsewed; not fastened or confined, as the leaves of a pamphlet. 2. Not tight or close, as clothes. 3. Not crowded; not close or compact. 4. Not dense, close, or compact. 5. Not close; not concise; lax. 6. Not precise or exact; vague; indeterminate. 7. Not strict or rigid; slack. 8. Unconnected; rambling. 9. Of lax bowels. 10. Unengaged; not attached or enslaved. 11. Disengaged; free from obligation; [*little used.*] 12. Wanton; unrestrained in behavior; dissolute; unchaste; licentious. 13. Containing unchaste language.—*To break loose,* to escape from confinement; to gain liberty by violence.—*To let loose,* to free from restraint or confinement, to set at liberty.
LOOSE, *n.* Freedom from restraint; liberty; as, to give *loose.*
LOOSED (loost), *pp.* Untied; unbound; freed from restraint or costiveness.
LOOSE'LY, *adv.* 1. Not fast; not firmly; that may be easily disengaged. 2. Without confinement. 3. Without union or connection. 4. Irregularly; not with the usual restraints. 5. Negligently; carelessly; heedlessly. 6. Meanly; slightly.—*Shak.* 7. Wantonly; dissolutely; unchastely.
LOOS'EN (loos'n), *v. t.* [from *loose.*] 1. To free from tightness, tension, firmness, or fixedness. 2. To render less dense or compact. 3. To free from restraint. 4. To remove costiveness from; to facilitate or increase alvine discharges.
LOOS'EN, *v. i.* To become loose; to become less tight. firm, or compact.
LOOS'ENED (loos'nd), *pp.* or *a.* Freed from tightness or fixedness; rendered loose.
LOOSE'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being loose or relaxed

a state opposite to that of being tight, fast, fixed, or compact. 2. The state opposite to rigor or rigidness; laxity; levity. 3. Irregularity; habitual deviation from strict rules. 4. Habitual lewdness; unchastity. 5. Flux from the bowels; diarrhea.

LOOS'EN-ING, *ppr.* Freeing from tightness, tension, or fixedness; rendering less compact.

LOOSE'STRIFE (loos'strife), *n.* An herb once supposed to quiet restive oxen, as certain of the genus *lysimachia.*

LOOS'ING, *ppr.* Setting free from confinement.

LOP, *v. t.* 1. To cut off, as the top or extreme part of any thing; to shorten by cutting off the extremities. 2. To cut off, as exuberances; to separate, as superfluous parts. 3. To cut partly off, and bend down. 4. To let fall.

LOP, *n.* That which is cut from trees.

LOP, *n.* [Sax. *loppe.*] A flea. [*Local.*]

† LŌPE, *pret.* of *leap.* [Sw. *löpa;* D. *loopen.*]—*Spenser.*

LŌPE, *n.* [Sw. *löpa;* D. *loopen.*] A leap; a long step. [*A word in popular use in America.*]

LŌPE, *v. i.* To leap; to move or run with a long step, as a dog.

LO-PHI'O-DON, *n.* [Gr. λοφια and οδους.] A fossil animal allied to the rhinoceros and tapir; so named from the eminence of its teeth.

LŌP'ING, *ppr.* Leaping; moving or running with a long step.

LOPPED (lopt), *pp.* Cut off; shortened by cutting off the top or end; bent down.

LOP'PER, *n.* One who lops.

LOP'PER, *v. i.* To turn sour and coagulate from too long standing, as milk.—*Forby.*

LOP'PERED, *pp.* or *a.* Turned sour and coagulated, as milk.—*Forby.*

LOP'PING, *ppr.* Cutting off; shortening by cutting off the extremity; letting fall.

LOP'PING, *n.* That which is cut off.

LOP'SID-ED, *a.* Heavier on one side than the other.—*Grose.* [Though often spelled *lapsided,* this is the correct pronunciation.]

LŌ-QUA'CIOUS (lo-kwā'shus), *a.* [L. *loquax.*] 1. Talkative; garrulous; given to continual talking. 2. Speaking; noisy. 3. Apt to blab and disclose secrets; babbling.

LO-QUA'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* In a loquacious manner.

LO-QUA'CIOUS-NESS (lo-kwā'shus-), } *n.* [L. *loquacitas.*]
LO-QUAC'I-TY (lo-kwas'e-te), } The habit or practice of talking continually or excessively.—SYN. Talkativeness; garrulity; babbling.

LORD, *n.* [Sax. *hlaford.*] 1. A master; a person possessing supreme power and authority; a ruler; a governor. 2. A tyrant; an oppressive ruler. 3. A husband. 4. A baron; the proprietor of a manor. 5. A nobleman; a title of honor in *Great Britain* given to those who are noble by birth or creation; a peer of the realm. 6. An honorary title bestowed on certain official characters; as, *lord* chancellor.—7. In *Scripture,* the Supreme Being; Jehovah.—8. [Gr. λορδος.] In *ludicrous language,* a hump-backed person. *Smart.*—*Lord of misrule,* one formerly chosen to preside over the sports and revels of a family during Christmas holidays. *Strutt.*—*Lord lieutenant* of Ireland, the representative of royalty in that country.—*Lord lieutenant* of a county is one deputed by the sovereign to manage its military concerns.—*Booth*

LORD, *v. t.* To invest with the dignity and privileges of a lord.

LORD, *v. i.* To domineer; to rule with arbitrary or despotic sway; generally followed by *it* or *over.*

LORD'-LĪKE, *a.* 1. Becoming a lord. 2. Haughty; proud; insolent.—*Dryden.*

LORD'S SUP'PER, *n.* In the *Christian Church,* the sacrament of the eucharist.

LORD'ING, *n.* A little lord; a lord, [*in contempt or ridicule.*]—*Swift.* [*Little used.*]

LORD'LI-NESS, *n.* 1. Dignity; high station.—*Shak.* 2. Pride; haughtiness.—*More.*

LORD'LING, *n.* A little or diminutive lord.—*Swift.*

LORD'LY, *a.* 1. Becoming a lord; pertaining to a lord. 2. With pride or arrogance.—SYN. Proud; haughty; imperious; overbearing; tyrannical; despotic; domineering; arrogant; insolent.

LORD'LY, *adv.* Proudly; imperiously; despotically.

LORD'SHIP, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being a lord; hence, a title of honor given to noblemen. 2. A titulary compellation of judges and certain other persons in authority and office. 3. Dominion; power; authority. 4. Seigniory; domain; the territory of a lord over which he holds jurisdiction; a manor.

LŌRE, *n.* [Sax. *lar.*] Learning; doctrine; instruction.

LŌRE, *n.* [L. *lorum.*] In *ornithology,* the space between the bill and the eye.—*Brande.*

† LOR'EL, *n.* [Sax. *leoran.*] An abandoned scoundrel; a vagrant.—*Chaucer.*

† LŌRES'MAN, *n.* An instructor.—*Gower.*

LOR'I-CĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *lorico, loricatus.*] 1. To plate over; to spread over, as a plate for defense. 2. To cover with a coating or crust, as a chemical vessel, for resisting fire.

LOR'I-CĀ-TED, *pp.* Covered or plated over; encrusted.

LOR'I-CĀ-TING, *ppr.* Covering over with a coating or crust.

LOR-I-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act or operation of covering any thing with a coating or crust for defense.

† LOR'I-MER, *n.* [L. *lorum;* Fr. *lormier.*] A maker of bits, spurs, and metal mountings for saddles and bridles; hence, a saddler.—*Smart.*

† LŌR'ING, *n.* Instructive discourse.—*Spenser.*

LŌ'RI-OT, *n.* [Fr.] The golden oriole, (*oriolus galbula;*) the witwall.—*P. Cyc.*

LOR'I-PED, *n.* A molluscan animal furnished with a short, double tube, and having its foot prolonged into a kind of cylindrical cord.—*Cuvier.*

LŌ'RIS, *n.* The popular name of several species of *lemur* in Ceylon and Java. They have a near affinity to the monkeys.

LORN, *a.* [Sax., Dan. *forloren.* *See* FORLORN.] Lost; forsaken; lonely.—*Spenser.*

LŌ'RY, *n.* A name common to a subordinate genus of tropical birds of the parrot family, usually red.

LŌS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be lost.—*Boyle.* [*Little used.*]

LOS'ANGE. *See* LOZENGE.

LŌSE (looz), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *lost.* [Sax. *losian, forlosian, forlysan.*] 1. To mislay; to part or be separated from a thing, so as to have no knowledge of the place where it is. 2. To forfeit by unsuccessful contest. 3. Not to gain or win, as a victory. 4. To be deprived of. 5. To forfeit, as a penalty; as, to *lose* one's rank. 6. To suffer diminution or waste of. 7. To ruin; to destroy. 8. To wander from; to miss, so as not to be able to find; as, to *lose* one's road. 9. To bewilder. 10. To possess no longer; to be deprived of. 11. Not to employ or enjoy; to waste, as time. 12. To waste; to squander; to throw away, as an estate. 13. To suffer to vanish from view or perception. 14. To ruin; to destroy by shipwreck, &c. 15. To cause to perish. 16. To employ ineffectually; to throw away; to waste; as, advice is *lost* on him. 17. To be freed from. 18. To fail to obtain.—*To lose one's self,* to be bewildered; also, to slumber; to have the memory and reason suspended.

LŌSE (looz), *v. i.* 1. To forfeit any thing in contest; not to win. 2. To decline; to fail.

† LOS'EL, *n.* [from the root of *loose.*] A wasteful fellow, one who loses by sloth or neglect; a worthless person.—*Spenser.*

LOS'EL, *a.* Wasteful; slothful.—*Irving.*

† LOS'EN-GER, *n.* [Sax. *leas.*] A deceiver.

LŌS'ER (looz'er), *n.* One who loses, or who is deprived of any thing by defeat, forfeiture, or the like.

LŌS'ING (looz'ing), *ppr.* 1. Parting from; missing; forfeiting; wasting; employing to no good purpose. 2. *a.* Bringing or causing loss.

LŌS'ING-LY, *adv.* In a losing manner.

LOSS, *n.* 1. Deprivation of that which was once possessed 2. Destruction; ruin. 3. Failure to succeed; defeat. 4. Waste; useless application. 5. Waste by leakage or escape.—*To bear a loss,* to make good; also, to sustain a loss without sinking under it.—*To be at a loss,* to be puzzled; to be unable to determine; to be in a state of uncertainty.—SYN. Privation; detriment; injury; damage; disadvantage.

† LOSS'FUL, *a.* Detrimental.—*Bishop Hall.*

† LOSS'LESS, *a.* Free from loss.—*Milton.*

LOST, *pp.* or *a.* [from *lose.*] 1. Mislaid, or left in a place unknown or forgotten; that can not be found. 2. Ruined; destroyed; wasted or squandered; employed to no good purpose. 3. Forfeited. 4. Not able to find the right way, or the place intended. 5. Bewildered; perplexed; being in a maze. 6. Alienated; insensible; hardened beyond sensibility or recovery. 7. Not perceptible to the senses; not visible; as, *lost* in the distance. 8. Shipwrecked or foundered; sunk or destroyed, as vessels.

LOT, *n.* [Sax. *hlot, hlodd, hlet, hlyt;* D., Fr. *lot;* Sw. *lott.*] 1. That which, in *human speech,* is called chance, hazard, fortune. 2. That by which the fate or portion of one is determined; something which is used to decide what is as yet undecided; as, to cast *lots.* 3. The part, division, or fate which falls to one by chance, that is, by divine determination. 4. A distinct portion or parcel, as of merchandise. 5. Proportion or share of taxes.—6. In the *United States,* a piece or division of land. *Franklin.*—*To cast lots,* is to use or throw a die, or some other instrument.—*To draw lots,* to determine an event by drawing one thing from a number whose marks are concealed from the drawer, and thus determining an event.

LOT, *v. t.* To allot; to assign; to distribute; to sort; to catalogue; to portion.—*Prior.*

LŌTE, *n.* [L. *lotus, lotos.*] 1. The name of several plants, especially the *zizyphus lotus* of Africa, a small shrub bearing berries about the size of a sloe. 2. A little muddy fish, like an eel.—*Cotgrave.*

LOTH, *a.* [Sax. *lath;* Sw. *led;* Dan. *leede.* I have followed *Milton, Dryden, Waller, Spenser,* and *Shakspeare* in the orthography of this word. The verb *loathe,* likewise, with the derivatives, was originally spelled without the letter *a,* and this spelling would still be preferable.] 1. *Literally,* hating; detesting; hence, 2. Unwilling; disliking; not inclined; reluctant.

LŌTION, *n.* [L. *lotio.*] 1. A washing; *particularly,* a washing of the skin for the purpose of rendering it fair. 2. A liquid preparation for washing some part of the body to cleanse it of foulness or deformity.—3. In *pharmacy,* a preparation of medicines, by washing them in some liquid, to remove foreign substances, impurities, &c.

LOTTED, *pp.* Allotted; assigned; sorted; portioned.

LOTTER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *loterie;* Sp. *loteria.*] 1. A scheme for the distribution of prizes by chance, or the distribution itself. 2. Allotment; [*obs.*]

LOTTING, *ppr.* Assigning; distributing; sorting.

LŌTUS, *n.* [Gr. λωτος.] A genus of leguminous plants. The ancients applied the name to an Egyptian water-plant [*see* LOTE], and to the several species of the genus *lotus.*

LOUD, *a.* [Sax. *hlud* or *lud.*] 1. Having a great sound; high-sounding; striking the ear with great force. 2. Uttering or making a great noise. 3. Making a great clamor. 4. Emphatical; impressive; as, a *loud* appeal.—SYN. Noisy; boisterous; vociferous; clamorous; obstreperous; tumultuous; turbulent; blustering; vehement.

LOUD, *adv.* With loudness; loudly.—*Smart.*

LOUD'-LAUGH-ING (-läf-ing), *a.* Laughing loudly.

LOUD'-VOICED (-voist), *a.* Having a loud voice.—*Byron.*

LOUD'LY, *adv.* 1. With great sound or noise; noisily. 2. Clamorously; with vehement complaints or importunity.

LOUD'NESS, *n.* 1. Great sound or noise. 2. Clamor; clamorousness; turbulence; uproar.

LOUGH (lok), *n.* [Ir.] A lake or arm of the sea; a different orthography of the Scottish *loch.*

LŎU'IS D'ŌR' (loo'e dōre'), *n.* [Fr. a Lewis of gold.] A gold coin of France, value, twenty shillings sterling, equal to about $4,44.

LOUNGE, *v. i.* [Fr. *longis.*] 1. To spend time lazily. 2. To move idly about; to stroll. 3. To recline at ease; to loll.

LOUNGE, *n.* 1. An idle gait or stroll. 2. The act of reclining at ease. 3. A place for lounging.

LOUNG'ER, *n.* An idler; one who loiters away his time in indolence.

LOUNG'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Passing the time in idleness; reclining at ease.

LOUR. *See* LOWER.

LOUSE (lows), *n.; pl.* LICE. [Sax. *lus;* pl. *lys.*] A small, troublesome insect of the genus *pediculus.* Different species infest the bodies of men, animals, and plants.

LOUSE (lowze), *v. t.* To clean from lice.—*Swift.*

LOUSE'-WORT (lows'-wurt), *n.* An herb so named because sheep were supposed to become lousy by feeding much on it.

LOUS'I-LY, *adv.* In a mean, paltry manner; scurvily. [*Low.*]

LOUS'I-NESS, *n.* The state of abounding with lice.

LOUS'Y (low'ze), *a.* 1. Swarming with lice; infesting with lice. 2. Mean; low; contemptible.—*Shak.;* [*vulgar.*]

LOUT, *n.* [qu. Sax. *leod.*] A mean, awkward fellow; a bumpkin; a clown.—*Shak.*

† LOUT, *v. i.* [Sax. *hlutan.*] To bend; to bow; to stoop.—*Spenser.*—*Ben Jonson.*

LOUT'ISH, *a.* Clownish; rude; awkward.—*Sidney.*

LOUT'ISH-LY, *adv.* Like a clown; in a rude, clumsy, awkward manner.

LOUT'ISH-NESS, *n.* Clownishness.—*Todd.*

LŌU'VER (loo'ver), *n.* [Fr. *l'ouvert.*] An opening in the roofs of ancient buildings for the escape of smoke or for ventilation, often in the form of a turret or small lantern.

-A *louver window,* in church steeples, is an opening crossed by bars of wood to exclude rain, but allow the passage of sound from the bells.

LŎV'A-BLE, *a.* Worthy of love; amiable.—*Sherwood.*

LŎV'AGE, *n.* An herb of the genus *ligusticum,* sometimes cultivated as a pot-herb.

LOVE (luv), *v. t.* [Sax. *lufian, luvian;* D. *lieven;* G. *lieben.*] 1. To be pleased with; to regard with affection, on account of some qualities which excite pleasing sensations or desire of gratification; to have a strong, a tender, or a dutiful affection for. 2. To have benevolence or goodwill for.

LOVE (luv), *v. i.* To delight; to take pleasure.—*Smart.*

LOVE (luv), *n.* 1. An affection of the mind excited by beauty and worth of any kind, or by the qualities of an object which communicate pleasure, sensual or intellectual. It is opposed to *hatred. Love* between the sexes is a compound affection, consisting of esteem, benevolence, and animal desire. 2. Courtship; chiefly in the phrase *to make love,* that is, to court; to woo; to solicit union in marriage. 3. Patriotism; the attachment one has to his native land. 4. Benevolence; good-will. 5. The object beloved. 6. A word of endearment. 7. Cupid, the god of love. 8. Lewdness.—*Shak.* 9. A thin, silk stuff; [*obs.*]

—*Love in idleness,* a kind of violet. *Shak.*—*Free of love,* a plant of the genus *cercis. Fam. of Plants.*—SYN. Affection; friendship; kindness; tenderness; fondness; delight.

LŎVE'-AP-PLE (luv'-ap-pl), *n.* The tomato, a fruit about the size of a small apple, containing a very agreeable acid, much used as food.

LŎVE'-BRŌ-KER, *n.* A third person who acts as agent between lovers.—*Shak.*

LŎVE'-CRACKED (-krakt), *a.* Crazed with love.

LŎVE'-DART-ING, *a.* Darting love, as the eyes.—*Milton.*

LŎVE'-DAY (luv'-dā), *n.* A day formerly appointed for an amicable adjustment of differences.—*Chaucer.*

LŎVE'-FA-VOR, *n.* Something given to be worn in token of love.—*Bishop Hall.*

LŎVE'-FEAST, *n.* A religious repast held quarterly by the Wesleyan Methodists, in imitation of the *agapæ* of the early Christians.

LŎVE'-FEAT, *n.* The gallant act of a lover.—*Shak.*

LŎVE'-KILL-ING, *a.* Killing affection.—*Baxter.*

LŎVE'-KNOT (luv'-not), *n.* A knot so called, used as a token of love, or representing mutual affection.

LŎVE'-LA-BORED, *a.* Labored by love.—*Milton.*

LŎVE'-LASS, *n.* A sweetheart.

LŎVE'-LET-TER, *n.* A letter professing love; a letter of courtship.

LŎVE'-LIES-BLEED'ING, *n.* A species of amaranth.

LŎVE'-LINKED (luv'-linkt), *a.* Linked or connected by love.

LŎVE'-LOCK, *n.* A curl or lock of hair so called, worn by men of fashion in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I *Lily.*

LŎVE'-LORN, *a.* Forsaken by one's love.—*Milton.*

† LŎVE'-MŎN"GER, *n.* One who deals in affairs of love.

LŎVE'-PĪNED, *a.* Wasted by love.—*Spenser.*

LŎVE'-SE-CRET, *n.* A secret between lovers.—*Dryden.*

LŎVE'-SHAFT, *n.* Cupid's arrow.—*Shak.*

LŎVE'-SICK, *n.* 1. Sick or languishing with love or amorous desire. 2. Dictated by a languishing lover, or expressive of languishing love.

LŎVE'-SICK-NESS, *n.* Languishing and amorous desire.

LŎVE'-SONG, *n.* A song expressing love.—*Shak.*

LŎVE'-SŪIT, *n.* Courtship; solicitation of union in marriage.—*Shak.*

LŎVE'-TALE, *n.* A narrative of love.—*Addison.*

LŎVE'-TAUGHT (luv'-tawt), *a.* Instructed by love.

† LŎVE'-THOUGHT (luv'-thawt), *n.* Amorous fancy.

LŎVE'-TŌ-KEN, *n.* A present in token of love.—*Shak.*

LŎVE'-TOY, *n.* A small present from a lover.—*Arbuthnot.*

LŎVE'-TRICK, *n.* Art or artifice expressive of love.

LŎVED (luvd), *pp.* or *a.* Having the affection of any one.

LŎVE'LESS, *a.* Void of love; void of tenderness.

LŎVE'LI-LY, *adv.* Amiably; in a manner to excite love.

LŎVE'LI-NESS, *n.* Amiableness; qualities of body or mind that may excite love.—*Spectator.*

LŎVE'LY (luv'ly), *a.* That may excite love; possessing qualities which may invite affection.—SYN. Amiable; pleasing; charming; delectable; delightful; enchanting.

LŎVE'LY-FACED (luv'le-fāste), *a.* Having a lovely face.—*Scott.*

LŎV'ER (luv'er), *n.* 1. One who loves; one who has a tender affection, *particularly* for a female. 2. A friend; one who regards with kindness. 3. One who likes or is pleased with any thing; as, a *lover* of learning.—SYN. Suitor; admirer; wooer; delighter.

LŌ'VER, LOO'VER. } *See* LOUVER.

† LŎVE'SŎME (luv'sum), *a.* Lovely.—*Dryden.*

LŎV'ING (luv'ing), *ppr.* 1. Entertaining a strong affection for; having tender regard for. 2. *a.* Fond; kind; affectionate; amorous. 3. Expressing love or kindness.

LŎV'ING-KIND'NESS, *n.* Tender regard; mercy; favor [*a Scriptural word.*]—*Ps.* lxxxix.

LŎV'ING-LY, *adv.* With love; affectionately.

LŎV'ING-NESS, *n.* Affection; kind regard.—*Sidney.*

LŌW, *a.* [D. *laag;* G. *leg;* Sw. *lag;* Sax. *loh.*] 1. Not high or elevated; depressed below any given surface or place. 2. Not rising to the usual height. 3. Declining near the horizon. 4. Deep; descending far below the adjacent ground. 5. Sunk to the natural level of the ocean by the retiring of the tide. 6. Below the usual rate or amount, or below the ordinary value. 7. Not high or loud; as, a *low* tone. 8. Grave; depressed in the scale of sounds. 9. Near or not very distant from the equator. 10. Late in time; modern; as, the *lower* empire.—*Johnson.* 11. Dejected; depressed in vigor; wanting strength or animation. 12. Depressed in condition; in a humble state. 13 Humble in rank; in a mean condition. 14. Mean; abject; groveling; base. 15. Dishonorable; mean; as, a *low* practice. 16. Not elevated or sublime; not exalted in thought or diction; as, a *low* expression. 17. Vulgar; common. 18. Submissive; humble; reverent. 19. Weak; exhausted

† *See Synopsis.* Ā. Ē. Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă. Ĕ. Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÄR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—MARINE, BIRD;—MÖVE, BOOK.

of vital energy. 20. Feeble; weak; without force. 21. Moderate; not inflammatory. 22. Moderate; not intense. 23. Impoverished; in reduced circumstances. 24. Moderate; as, a *low* computation. 25. Plain; simple; not rich, high seasoned, or nourishing.

LŌW, *adv.* 1. Not aloft; not on high; [*often in composition.*] 2. Under the usual price; at a moderate price. 3. Near the ground. 4. In a mean condition; as, *low*-lived. 5. In time approaching our own. 6. With a depressed voice; not loudly. 7. In a state of subjection, poverty, or disgrace.—8. In *popular astronomy*, having a great southern declination in the diurnal revolution; as, the moon runs *low*, that is, appears far in the south.—*Olmsted.*

LŌW, *v. t.* To sink; to depress.—*Wickliffe.*

LŌW, *v. i.* [Sax. *hleowan.*] To bellow, as an ox or cow.

LŌW, *n.* Flame; fire.—*Smart.* [*Obs. or local.*]

LŌW, } [Sax. *hlaw*, a hill.] A termination of names, as in
LŌWE. } Bed-*low.*

LŌW′-ÄRCHED (-ärcht), *a.* Having a low arch.—*Scott.*

LŌW′-BELL, *n.* [Sw. *lage*; Scot. *lowe.*] A kind of fowling in the night, in which the birds are wakened by a bell, and, by means of lights, are taken in nets.

LŌW′-BELL, *v. t.* To scare, as with a low-bell.

LŌW′-BORN, *a.* Born in low life.

LŌW′-BRED, *a.* Bred in a low condition or manner; vulgar.

LŌW′-CHURCH, *a.* Not asserting exclusive episcopacy: opposed to *high-church.*

LŌW′-MĪND-ED, *a.* Having or indicating a low mind or debased feeling; base; mean.

LŌW′-MUT-TERED, *a.* Muttered with a low voice.—*Elton.*

LŌW′-PRESS-URE, *a.* *See* STEAM-ENGINE.

LŌW′-PRĪCED (lō′-prīst), *a.* Bearing a low price.

LŌW′-ROOFED (lō′-rooft), *a.* Having a low roof.

LŌW-SPIRIT-ED, *a.* Not having animation and courage; dejected; depressed; not lively or sprightly.

LŌW-SPIRIT-ED-NESS, *n.* Dejection of mind or courage; a state of low spirits.—*Cheyne.*

LŌW′-SUN-DAY, *n.* A popular name for the Sunday next after Easter.—*Brande.*

LŌW-THOUGHT′ED (-thawt-), *a.* Having the thoughts employed on low subjects; not having elevated thoughts; groveling.

LŌW′-WĀTER, *n.* The lowest point of the ebb or receding tide.

LŌW′-WINES, *n. pl.* A weak liquor produced by the first distillation of fermented liquors or molasses; the first run of the still.

LŌW′ER, *v. t.* 1. To cause to descend; to let down; to take or bring down. 2. To suffer to sink downward. 3. To bring down, as in rank or feelings. 4. To bring down, as value or amount.—SYN. To reduce; lessen; diminish; humble; humiliate; abase; degrade; debase.

LŌW′ER, *v. i.* To fall; to sink; to grow less.—*Shak.*

LOW′ER, *v. i.* 1. To appear dark or gloomy, to be clouded; to threaten a storm. 2. To frown; to look sullen.

LOW′ER, *n.* 1. Cloudiness; gloominess. 2. A frowning; sullenness.—*Sidney.*

LŌW′ER, *a.* [comp. of *low.*] Less high or elevated.

LŌW′ER CĀSE, *n.* Among *printers*, the case which contains the small letters. Hence, as an adjective, it denotes the small letters in distinction from capitals.

LŌW′ERED, *pp.* Caused to descend; let down; sunk.

LŌW′ER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Letting down; sinking.

LOW′ER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Appearing dark or threatening.

LOW′ER-ING-LY, *adv.* With cloudiness or threatening gloom.

LŌW′ER-MŌST, *a.* [from *low.*] Lowest.

LOW′ER-Y, *a.* Cloudy; gloomy.

LŌW′EST, *a.* [superl. of *low.*] Most low; deepest; most depressed or degraded, &c.

LŌW′ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Bellowing, as an ox.

LŌW′ING, *n.* The bellowing or cry of cattle.

LŌW′LAND, *n.* Land which is low with respect to the neighboring country; a low or level country; as, the *Lowlands* of Scotland.

† LŌW′LI-HOOD, *n.* A humble state.—*Chaucer.*

LŌW′LI-LY, *adv.* Humbly; without pride; meanly; without dignity.

LŌW′LI-NESS, *n.* 1. Freedom from pride; humility; humbleness of mind. 2. Meanness; want of dignity; abject state; [*little used.*]

LŌW′LY, *a.* 1. Having a low esteem of one's own worth; free from pride. 2. Wanting dignity or rank. 3. Not lofty or sublime; humble. 4. Not high; not elevated in place.—SYN. Modest; meek; mild; humble; low; mean.

LŌW′LY, *adv.* 1. Humbly; meekly; modestly. 2. Meanly; in a low condition; without grandeur or dignity.

LOWN, *n.* [*See* LOON.] A low fellow; a scoundrel.

LŌW′NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being low or depressed; the state of being less elevated than something else. 2. Meanness of condition. 3. Meanness of mind or character; want of dignity. 4. Want of sublimity in style or sentiment. 5. Submissiveness. 6. Depression of mind; want of courage or fortitude; dejection. 7. Depression in fortune; a state of poverty. 8. Depression in strength or intensity. 9. Depression in price or worth. 10. Graveness of sound. 11. Softness of sound.

LOX-O-DROM′IC, *a.* [Gr. λοξος and δρομος.] Pertaining to oblique sailing by the rhumb.—*Lozodromic curve*, a line which always makes an equal angle with every meridian; the rhumb line.

LOX-O-DROM′ICS, *n.* The act of oblique sailing by the rhumb, a line which always makes an equal angle with every meridian.

LOY′AL, *a.* [Fr. *loyal.*] Faithful to a prince or superior; true to plighted faith, duty, or love; not treacherous. [*Used of subjects to their prince, and of husband, wife, and lovers.*]

LOY′AL-IST, *n.* A person who adheres to his sovereign; one who maintains his allegiance to his prince, and defends his cause in times of revolt.

LOY′AL-LY, *adv.* With fidelity to a prince or sovereign, or to a husband or lover.

LOY′AL-TY, *n.* Fidelity to a prince or sovereign, or to a husband or lover.—*Clarendon.*

LOZ′ENGE, *n.* [Fr. *losange.*] 1. A figure with four equal sides, having two acute and two obtuse angles; a rhomb. —2. In *heraldry*, see the first sense above.—3. Among *jewelers*, *lozenges* are common to brilliants and rose diamonds. 4. A form of medicine in small pieces, to be chewed or held in the mouth till melted.—5. In *confectionery*, a small cake of sugar, &c., often medicated, originally in the form of a lozenge or rhomb, but now usually round.

LOZ′ENGED, } *a.* Having the form of a lozenge
LOZ′ENGE-SHAPED, } or rhomb. *See* LOZENGE, No. 1.

LOZ′ENG-Y, *a.* In *heraldry*, more usually written *lozengee*, divided lozenge-wise.

LP, a contraction of lordship.

LU. *See* LOO.

† LUB′BARD. *See* LUBBER.

LUB′BER, *n.* [W. *llabi*, *llob.*] A heavy, clumsy fellow; a sturdy drone; a clown.—*Tusser.*

LUB′BER-LY, *a.* *Properly*, tall and lank without activity; hence, bulky and heavy; clumsy; lazy.

LUB′BER-LY, *adv.* Clumsily; awkwardly.—*Dryden.*

LŪ′BRIC, *a.* [L. *lubricus.*] 1. Having a smooth surface; slippery. 2. Wavering; unsteady. 3. Lascivious; wanton; lewd. [*A word little used.*]

LŪ′BRI-CANT, *n.* That which lubricates.

LŪ′BRI-CĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *lubrico.*] To make smooth or slippery. *Lubricitate* is not used.

LŪ′BRI-CĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Made smooth and slippery.

LŪ′BRI-CĀ-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Rendering smooth and slippery.

LŪ′BRI-CĀ-TOR, *n.* That which lubricates.

LU-BRIC′I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *lubricité.*] 1. Smoothness of surface; slipperiness. 2. Smoothness; aptness to glide over any thing, or to facilitate the motion of bodies in contact by diminishing friction.—3. *Figuratively*, slipperiness; instability.—*L'Estrange.* 4. Lasciviousness; propensity to lewdness; lewdness; lechery; incontinency.—*Dryden.*

LŪ′BRI-COUS, *a.* [L. *lubricus.*] 1. Smooth; slippery. 2. Wavering; unstable.—*Glanville.*

LU-BRI-FAC′TION, *n.* The act of lubricating or making smooth.

LU-BRI-FI-CĀ′TION, *n.* [L. *lubricus* and *facio.*] The act or operation of making smooth and slippery.

LU-CĀ′MA, *n.* A Chilian fruit, in size and flavor resembling a peach.—*Gardner.*

LŪCE, *n.* A pike full grown.—*Shak.*

LŪ′CENT, *a.* [L. *lucens.*] Shining; bright; resplendent.

LŪ′CERN, *n.* A plant cultivated for fodder, a sort of grass.

LU-CER′NAL-MĪ′CRO-SCOPE, *n.* [L. *lucerna* and *microscope.*] A compound microscope, in which the object is illuminated by means of a lamp.—*Francis.*

LŪ′CID, *a.* [L. *lucidus.*] 1. Shining; glittering; bright, resplendent. 2. Clear; transparent; pellucid. 3. Bright with the radiance of intellect; not darkened or confused by delirium or madness; marked by the regular operations of reason; as, *lucid* moments. 4. Clear; distinct presenting a clear view; easily understood.

† LU-CID′I-TY, *n.* Brightness.

LŪ′CID-LY, *adv.* In a lucid manner; clearly.

LŪ′CID-NESS, *n.* Brightness; clearness.

LŪ′CI-FER, *n.* [L. *lux*, *lucis.*] 1. The planet Venus, so called from its brightness. 2. Satan.

LŪ′CI-FER, } *n.* A match tipped with some very
LŪ′CI-FER-MATCH, } combustible substance, as phosphorus, chlorate of potash, &c., and ignited by friction.

LU-CI-FĒ′RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Lucifer, or to the Luciferians.

LU-CI-FĒ′RI-ANS, *n. pl.* The followers of Lucifer, bishop of Cagliari, in the fourth century, who violently opposed the Arians.

LU-CIF′ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *lucifer.*] Giving light; affording light or means of discovery.—*Boyle.*

LU-CIF′ER-OUS-LY, *adv.* So as to discover.—*Brown.*

LU CIF'IC, *a.* [L. *lux* and *facio.*] Producing light.

LU'CI-FORM, *a.* [L. *lux* and *forma.*] Having the form of light; resembling light.

LU-CIM'E-TER, *n.* A photometer, or instrument for measuring the intensity of light.

LUCK, *n.* [D. *luk, geluk*; G. *glück.*] That which happens to a person; an event, good or ill, affecting a man's interest or happiness, and which is deemed casual. — SYN. Chance; accident; hap; fortune.

LUCK'-PEN-NY, *n.* In *Scotland*, a small sum given back to the buyer, by one who receives money under a contract or bargain.—*Jamieson.*

LUCK'I-LY, *adv.* Fortunately; by good fortune; with a favorable issue; [*in a good sense.*]

LUCK'I-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being fortunate. 2. Good fortune; a favorable issue or event.

LUCK'LESS, *a.* 1. Unfortunate; meeting with ill success. 2. Unfortunate; producing ill or no good.—*Dryden.*

LUCK'LESS-LY, *adv.* In a luckless manner; unfortunately.

LUCK'Y, *a.* 1. Meeting with good success; as, a *lucky* man. 2. Producing good by chance; as, a *lucky* hour. — SYN. Successful; fortunate; prosperous; auspicious.

LU'CRA-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *lucratif*; L. *lucrativus.*] Gainful; profitable; making increase of money or goods.

LU'CRA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a lucrative manner; profitably.

LU'CRE (lū'ker), *n.* [L. *lucrum*; Fr. *lucre.*] Gain in money or goods; profit; emolument; [*usually in an ill sense, or with the sense of something base or unworthy.*]

† LU'CRE, *v. i.* To desire pecuniary advantage.—*Anderson.*

LU-CRIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *lucrum* and *fero.*] Gainful; profitable.—*Boyle.* [*Little used.*]

† LU-CRIF'IC, *a.* [L. *lucrum* and *facio.*] Producing profit; gainful.

LUC-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *luctatio.*] Struggle; contest; effort to overcome in contest. [*Little used.*]

LUC'TU-AL, *a.* [L. *luctus.*] Producing grief.

LU'CU-BRATE, *v. i.* [L. *lucubro.*] To study by candle-light or a lamp; to study by night.

LU-CU-BRĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Study by a lamp or by candle-light; nocturnal study. 2. That which is composed by night; that which is produced by meditation in retirement.

LU'CU-BRĀ-TO-RY, *a.* Composed by candle-light or by night.

LU'CU-LENT, *a.* [L. *luculentus.*] 1. Lucid; clear; transparent. 2. Clear; evident; luminous.

LU-CUL'LITE, *n.* [from *Lucullus.*] A variety of black limestone, often polished for ornamental purposes.—*Brande.*

LU-DIB'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *ludibriosus.*] Sportive; wanton.—*J. Barlow.*

LU'DI-CROUS, *a.* [L. *ludicer.*] Adapted to raise laughter, without scorn or contempt.—SYN. Laughable; sportive; burlesque; comic; droll; ridiculous.

LU'DI-CROUS-LY, *adv.* Sportively; in burlesque; in a manner to raise laughter without contempt.

LU'DI-CROUS-NESS, *n.* Sportiveness; the quality of exciting laughter without contempt; merry cast.

LU-DI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *ludificor.*] The act of deriding.

LU-DIF'I-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Making sport; exciting derision.

LUES, *n.* [L.] Poison; pestilence; plague.

LUFF, *n.* [Goth. *lofa.*] The palm of the hand. [*Local.*]

LUFF, *n.* [Fr. *lof*; G. *loof.*] Weather-gage, or part toward the wind; or the sailing of a ship close to the wind.

LUFF, *v. i.* [D. *loeven.*] To put the helm so as to turn the head of a ship toward the wind; to sail nearer the wind.

LUFF'-TACK-LE (-tak-l), *n.* A large tackle, not destined for any particular place in the ship, but movable.

LUG, *v. t.* [Sax. *lycean, aluccan, geluggian.*] 1. To haul; to drag; to pull with force, as something heavy and moved with difficulty. 2. To carry or convey with labor.—*To lug out*, to draw a sword in burlesque.—*Dryden.*

LUG, *v. i.* To drag; to move heavily.—*Dryden.*

LUG, *n.* 1. A small fish.—2. In *Scotland*, an ear; [*obs.*] 3. A pole or perch, a land measure; [*obs.*] 4. Something heavy to be drawn or carried; [*vulgar.*]

LUG'-SAIL, *n.* A square sail bent upon a yard that hangs obliquely to the mast at one third of its length.

LUG'GAGE, *n.* 1. Any thing cumbersome and heavy to be carried. 2. A traveler's trunks, packages, &c. 3. Something of more weight than value.—*Shak.*

LUG'GER, *n.* [D. *loger.*] A small vessel carrying three masts with a running bowsprit and long or lug-sails.

LUGGS, *n.* An insect like an earth-worm, but having legs.

LU-GU'BRI-OUS, *a.* [L. *lugubris.*] Mournful; indicating sorrow.—*Decay of Piety.*

LU-GU'BRI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a mournful manner; mournfully.

† LUKE, } *a.* Not fully hot.
† LEUKE, }

† LUKE'NESS, }
† LEUKE'NESS, } *n.* Moderate warmth.

LUKE'WARM, *a.* [Sax. *vlaco, vlacian.*] 1. Moderately warm; tepid. 2. Not ardent; not zealous; cool; indifferent.

LUKE'WARM-LY, *adv.* 1. With moderate warmth. 2. With indifference; coolly.

LUKE'WARM-NESS, *n.* 1. A mild or moderate heat. 2. Indifference; want of zeal or ardor; coldness.

LULL, *v. t.* [Dan. *luller*; G., D. *lullen.*] To quiet; to compose; to cause to rest.

LULL, *v. i.* To subside; to cease; to become calm.

LULL, *n.* 1. Power or quality of soothing.—*Young.* 2. A season of quiet or cessation, as of wind, &c.

LULL'A-BY, *n.* [*lull* and *by.*] A song to quiet babes; that which quiets.—*Locke.*

LULLED, *pp.* Quieted; appeased; composed to rest.

LULL'ER, *n.* One who lulls; one who fondles.

LULL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Stilling; composing to rest.

LUM, *n.* [qu. Sax. *leoma.*] The chimney of a cottage.

LŪ'MA-CHEL, } *n.* A grayish-brown limestone, con-
LU-MA-CHEL'LA, } taining fossil shells which reflect from within the stone a beautiful play of colors; also called *fire-marble.*—*Dana.*

LUM-BAG'I-NOUS, *a.* Pertaining to lumbago.—*Cheyne.*

LUM-BĀ'GO, *n.* [L. *lumbus.*] A pain in the loins and small of the back; a rheumatic affection of the muscles about the loins.

LUM'BAL, *a.* Lumbar, which see.

LUM'BAR, *a.* [L. *lumbus.*] Pertaining to or near the loins. —*Lumbar region*, the hinder part of the body, from the false ribs down to the haunch bone.

LUM'BER, *n.* [Sax. *leoma*; Sw. *lumpor*; G. *lumpen.*] 1. Any thing useless and cumbersome, or things bulky and thrown aside as of no use.—2. In *America*, timber sawed or split for use; as beams, boards, &c. 3. Harm; mischief.—*Pegge*; [*local.*]

LUM'BER, *v. t.* 1. To heap together in disorder. 2. To fill with lumber.

LUM'BER, *v. i.* 1. To move heavily, as if burdened with his own bulk.—*Dryden.* 2. To cut lumber in the forest, and forward it to market. [*America.*]

LUM'BER-ROOM, *n.* A place for the reception of lumber or useless things.

LUM'BERED, *pp.* Heaped together in disorder.

LUM'BER-ER, *n.* One engaged in getting lumber from the forest. [*America.*]

LUM'BER-ING, *n.* The act or employment of getting lumber. [*America.*]

LUM'BER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Filling with lumber; putting in disorder; moving heavily.

LUM'BRIC, *n.* [L. *lumbricus.*] A worm.—*Med. Repos.*

LUM'BRIC-AL, *a.* [L. *lumbricus.*] Resembling a worm.

LUM'BRIC-AL, *n.* A muscle of the fingers and toes, so named from its resembling a worm.

LUM-BRIC'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *lumbricus.*] Resembling a worm in shape.

LŪ'MIN-A-RY, *n.* [L. *luminare.*] 1. Any body that gives light, but *chiefly* one of the celestial orbs.—2. *Figuratively*, one who illustrates any subject, or enlightens mankind

† LŪ'MIN-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *lumino.*] To illuminate.

LU-MIN-Ā'TION. *See* ILLUMINATION.

† LŪ'MINE, *v. t.* To enlighten. *See* ILLUMINE.

LU-MIN-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *lumen* and *fero.*] Producing light; yielding light.

LŪ'MIN-OUS, *a.* [L. *luminosus.*] 1. Shining; emitting light. 2. Light; illuminated. 3. Bright; shining. — 4. *Figuratively*, clear; lucid; perspicuous; as, a *luminous* statement.

LŪ'MIN-OUS-LY, *adv.* With brightness or clearness.

LŪ'MIN-OUS-NESS, } *n.* 1. The quality of being bright or
LU-MIN-OS'I-TY, } shining; brightness. — *Encyc.* 2. *Figuratively*, clearness; perspicuity.

LUM'MOX, *n.* A fat, unwieldy, stupid person; as if made of *loam.*—*Forby.* [*Sometimes heard in America.*]

LUMP, *n.* [G., Dan., and Sw. *klump.*] 1. A small mass of matter of no definite shape. 2. A mass of things blended or thrown together without order or distinction. 3. A cluster.—*In the lump*, the whole together; in gross.

LUMP, *v. t.* 1. To throw into a mass; to unite in a body or sum without distinction of particulars. 2. To take in the gross.

LUMPED (lumpt), *pp.* or *a.* Thrown into a mass or sum.

LUMP'EN, *n.* A long fish, of a greenish color, and marked with lines.

LUMP'FISH, *n.* A soft, thick sea-fish, covered with horny spines; also called *lump-sucker.* Its pectoral and ventral fins unite on the under side, so as to form a disk.

LUMP'ING, *ppr.* 1. Throwing into a mass or sum. 2. *a.* Bulky; heavy.—*Arbuthnot*; [*a low word.*] 3. In a mass or lump; as, a *lumping* bargain.

LUMP'ISH, *a.* 1. Like a lump; heavy; gross; bulky.—*Dryden.* 2. Dull; inactive.—*Shak.*

LUMP'ISH-LY, *adv.* Heavily; with dullness.

LUMP'ISH-NESS, *n.* Heaviness; dullness; stupidity.

LUMP'Y, *a.* Full of lumps or small compact masses.

LŪ'NA CORNE-A. Chlorid of silver.—*Ure.*

LŪ'NA-CY, *n.* [from L. *luna.*] 1. A species of madness,

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÂR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—MARINE, BIRD;—MÖVE, BOOK,

formerly supposed to be influenced by the moon, or periodical in the month. 2 As a general term, it includes all the varieties of mental alienation which are not fatuous. *Bouvier.*—Syn. Insanity; derangement; craziness; mania.

LŪ'NAR, } *a.* [L. *lunaris.*] 1. Pertaining to the moon.
LŪ'NAR-Y, } 2. Measured by the revolutions of the moon. 3. Resembling the moon; orbed. 4. Under the influence of the moon; [*obs.*]

LŪ'NAR CĂUS'TIC, *n.* Fused nitrate of silver.

LŪ'NAR CȳCLE, *n.* The period of time after which the new moons return on the same days of the year.

LŪ'NAR MŎNTH, *n.* The time in which the moon completes a revolution about the earth.

LŪ'NAR YĒAR, *n.* The period of 12 synodic lunar months, being about 354⅓ days.

LU-NĀ'RI-AN, *n.* An inhabitant of the moon.

LŪ'NA-RY, *n.* Moonwort, or honesty, an herb.

LŪ'NĀ-TED, *a.* Formed like a half-moon.

LŪ'NA-TIC, *a.* Affected by a species of madness, formerly supposed to be influenced by the moon.

LŪ'NA-TIC, *n.* A person affected by insanity, formerly supposed to be influenced or produced by the moon, or by its position in its orbit; a madman.

LU-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *lunatio.*] A lunar month; the time from one new moon to the next.

LUNCH, *v. i.* To take a lunch.—*Smart.*

LUNCH, *n.* [W. *llwnc.*] 1. A slight repast between breakfast and dinner; formerly the same as luncheon. 2. A place for taking a luncheon; an eating-house.

LUNCH'EON (-un), *n.* A portion of food taken at any time except at a regular meal.

LŪNE, *n.* [L. *luna.*] 1. Any thing in the shape of a half-moon.—*Watts;* [*little used.*]—2. In *geometry,* a figure in the form of a crescent, bounded by two arcs of circles intersecting at its extremities.—*Brande.* 3. A fit of lunacy or madness, or a freak; [*obs.*] 4. A leash.

LU-NETTE', *n.* [Fr. *lunette.*] 1. In *fortification,* a term applied to small works constructed on each side of the ravelin, to protect it.—2. In the *manege,* a half horseshoe, which wants the spunge, or that part of the branch which runs toward the quarters of the foot. 3. A kind of watch crystal, which is more than ordinarily flattened in the center. 4. A piece of felt to cover the eye of a vicious horse.—5. In *architecture,* an aperture for the admission of light into a concave ceiling.—*Brande.*

LŪ'NET, *n.* A little moon.—*Bp. Hall.*

LUNG, *n.* [Sax. *lungen;* G., Dan. *lunge.*] 1. The *lungs* are the organs of respiration in man and many other animals. —2. *Lungs,* an old cant term for a person having a strong voice; also, for an alchemist's attendant, who puffed his coals.—*Smart.*

LUNG'-GRŌWN, *a.* Having lungs that adhere to the pleura.—*Harvey.*

LUNGE, *n.* [*See* Allonge.] A sudden push or thrust.

LUNGED, *a.* Having lungs, or the nature or resemblance of lungs; drawing in and expelling air.— *Dryden.*

LUN'GIS, *n.* [Fr. *longis.*] A lingerer; a dull, drowsy fellow.

LUNG'LESS, *a.* Having no lungs.

LUNG'WŎRT, *n.* An herb of the genus *pulmonaria.*

LŪ'NI-FORM, *a.* [L. *luna* and *form.*] Resembling the moon.

LU-NI-SŌ'LAR, *a.* [L. *luna* and *solaris.*] Compounded of the revolutions of the sun and moon. The *lunisolar* year, at the end of which the eclipses return again in the same order, contains 532 years.

† LŪ'NIS-TICE, *n.* [L. *luna* and *sto.*] The furthest point of the moon's northing and southing, in its monthly revolution.

LUNT, *n.* [D. *lont;* Dan. *lunte.*] The match-cord used for firing cannon.—*Johnson.*

LŪ'NU-LAR, *a.* [from L. *luna.*] In *botany,* like the new moon; shaped like a small crescent.

LŪ'NU-LATE, *a.* [from L. *luna.*] In *botany,* resembling a small crescent.

LŪ'NU-LĪTE, *n.* A small fossil coral.—*Lyell.*

LŪ'PER-CĂL, *a.* Pertaining to the *lupercalia,* or feasts of the Romans in honor of Pan; as a *noun,* the feast itself.

LŪ'PINE, *n.* [Fr. *lupin;* L. *lupinus.*] A kind of pulse.

LŪ'PIN-IN, } *n.* A bitter substance extracted from the
LŪ'PIN-ITE, } leaves of the white lupine.

LŪ'PU-LIN, *n.* [L. *lupulus.*] The bitter principle of hops. The term has also been applied to the fine yellow powder of hops, containing that principle.

† LUR-CĂ'TION, *n.* [*See* Lurch.] Gluttony; gormandizing.

LURCH, *n.* [W. *llerc.*] In *seamen's language,* a sudden roll of a ship to one side.—*To leave in the lurch,* to leave in a difficult situation.

LURCH, *v. i.* 1. To roll or pass suddenly to one side, as a ship in a heavy sea. 2. To withdraw to one side, or to a private place; to lie in ambush or in secret; to lie close; [*obs. See* Lurk.] 3. To shift; to play tricks.—*Shak.*

LURCH, *v. t.* 1. To defeat; to disappoint; that is, to evade; [*rare.*] 2. To steal; to filch; to pilfer; [*rare.*]

† LURCH, *v. t.* [L. *lurco.*] To swallow or eat greedily.

LURCHED (lurcht), *pp.* Rolled suddenly to one side; defeated; evaded.

LURCH'ER, *n.* 1. One who lies in wait, or lurks; one who watches to pilfer, or to betray or entrap; a poacher. 2. A dog that *lurks* or lies in wait for game, and seizes them, as rabbits, &c.; more used by poachers than by sportsmen. —*Buchanan.* 3. [L. *lurco.*] A glutton; a gormandizer.

LURCH'ING, *ppr.* Rolling suddenly to one side, as a ship at sea; defeating; disappointing.

† LUR'DAN, *a.* Blockish.—*Johnson.*

† LUR'DAN, *n.* A clown; a blockhead.

LŪRE, *n.* [Fr. *leurre.*] 1. Something held out to call a hawk. Hence, 2. Any enticement; that which invites by the prospect of advantage or pleasure.

LŪRE, *v. i.* To call hawks.—*Bacon.*

LŪRE, *v. t.* To entice; to attract; to invite by any thing that promises pleasure or advantage.

LŪRED, *pp.* or *a.* Enticed; attracted; invited by the hope of pleasure or advantage.

LŪ'RID, *a.* [L. *luridus.*] 1. Ghastly pale; gloomy; dismal. —2. In *botany,* a term applied to a dirty-brown color, a little clouded.—*Lindley.*

LŪR'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Enticing; calling.

LURK, *v. i.* [W. *llercian.*] 1. To lie hid; to lie in wait. 2. *Figuratively,* to lie concealed or unperceived, as in this bosom. 3. To retire from public observation; to keep out of sight.

LURK'ER, *n.* One who lurks or keeps out of sight.

LURK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Lying concealed; keeping out of sight.

LURK'ING-PLĀCE, *n.* A place in which one lies concealed· a secret place; a hiding-place; a den.

LUR'RY, *n.* A confused, inarticulate sound or utterance. as, a *lurry* of words.—*Holloway.*

LUS'CIOUS (lush'us), *a.* 1. Sweet or rich, so as to cloy or nauseate; sweet to excess. 2. Very sweet; delicious; grateful to the taste. 3. Pleasing; delightful, as a description. 4. Fulsome, as flattery. 5. Smutty; obscene; [*rare.*]

LUS'CIOUS-LY (lush'us-le), *adv.* 1. With sweetness or richness that cloys or nauseates. 2. Obscenely.—*Steele.*

LUS'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Immoderate richness or sweetness that cloys or offends.—*Mortimer.*

LŪ'SERN, *n.* A lynx.—*Johnson.*

† LUSH, *a.* Full of juice or succulence.—*Shak.*—*Rich. Dict.*

LŪ'SI-AD, *n.* The great epic poem of Camoens, on the establishment of the Portuguese power in India.—*Brande.*

† LUSK, *a.* [Fr. *lasche.*] Lazy; slothful.

† LUSK, *n.* A lazy fellow; a lubber.

† LUSK, *v. i.* To be idle or unemployed.—*Warner.*

LUSK'ISH, *a.* Inclined to be lazy.—*Marston.*

LUSK'ISH-LY, *adv.* Lazily.

† LUSK'ISH-NESS, *n.* Disposition to indolence; laziness.

LU-SŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *lusorius.*] Used in play; sportive. *Sanderson.* [*Little used.*]

LŪ'SO-RY, *a.* [L. *lusorius.*] Used in play; playful.

LUST, *n.* [Sax., G., D., Sw. *lust*]. 1. Longing desire; eagerness to possess or enjoy. 2. Concupiscence; carnal appetite; unlawful desire of carnal pleasure. 3. Evil propensity; depraved affections and desires. 4. Vigor; active power; [*obs.*]

LUST, *v. i.* [Sax. *lustan.*] 1. To desire eagerly; to long. with *after.* 2. To have carnal desire; to desire eagerly the gratification of carnal appetite. 3. To have irregular or inordinate desires. 4. To list; to like; [*obs.*]

LUST'-STAINED, *a.* Defiled by lust.—*Shak.*

LUST'ER, *n.* One actuated by lust or strong desire.

LUS'TER, } *n.* [Fr. *lustre;* L. *lustrum.*] 1. Brightness,
LUS'TRE, } brilliancy; splendor; gloss. 2. The splendor of birth, of deeds, or of fame; renown; distinction. 3. A candlestick ornamented with drops or pendants of cut glass. 4. [L. *lustrum.*] The space of five years.—*Bolingbroke.*

LUS'TER-LESS, } *a.* Destitute of luster.
LUS'TRE-LESS, }

LUST'FUL, *a.* 1. Having lust, or eager desire of carnal gratification. 2. Provoking to sensuality; inciting to lust, or exciting carnal desire. 3. Vigorous; robust; stout; [*not used.*]—Syn. Sensual; fleshy; carnal; inordinate; licentious; lewd; unchaste; impure; libidinous; lecherous.

LUST'FUL-LY, *adv.* With concupiscence or carnal desire.

LUST'FUL-NESS, *n.* The state of having carnal desires: libidinousness.

† LUST'I-HĔAD, } *n.* Vigor of body.—*Spenser*
† LUST'I-HOOD, }

LUST'I-LY, *adv.* With vigor of body; stoutly.

LUST'I-NESS, *n.* Vigor of body; stoutness; strength, robustness; sturdiness.—*Dryden.*

LUST'ING, *ppr.* Having eager desire; having carnal appetite.

LUST'ING, *n.* Eager desire; inordinate desire; desire of carnal gratification.

† LUST'LESS, *a.* 1. Listless; not willing. 2. Not vigorous

LUS'TRAL, *a.* [L. *lustralis.*] 1. Used in purification. 2. Pertaining to purification.

LUS'TRĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *lustro.*] 1. To make clear or pure; to purify; [*see* ILLUSTRATE.] 2. To view; to survey.

LUS'TRĀ-TED, *pp.* Made clear; purified.

LUS'TRĀ-TING, *ppr.* Purifying; rendering clear.

LUS-TRĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act or operation of making clear or pure; a cleansing or purifying by water.—2. In *antiquity*, the sacrifices or ceremonies by which cities, fields, armies, or people defiled by crimes were purified.

LUS'TRIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to purification.—*Middleton.*

* LUS'TRING, *n.* A species of glossy silk cloth. [Corruptly written and pronounced *lutestring.*]

LUS'TROUS, *a.* Bright; shining; luminous.—*Shak.*

LUS'TROUS-LY, *adv.* In a brilliant or shining manner.

LUS'TRUM, *n.* [L.] In *ancient Rome*, the space of five years.

LUST'WŌRT, *n.* A plant of the genus *drosera.*

LUST'Y, *a.* [Dan. *lustig.*] 1. Able of body; full of health and vigor. Hence, 2. Well-clothed with flesh; full-sized. 3. Handsome; pleasant; saucy; [*obs.*] 4. Copious; hearty, as a draught. 5. Pregnant; [*a colloquial use.*]—SYN. Robust; stout; strong; vigorous; healthful; large; bulky; corpulent.

LŪ'SUS NA-TŪ'RÆ. [L.] Sport or freak of nature; a deformed or unnatural production.

LŪ'TAN-IST, *n.* A person who plays on the lute

LU-TĀ'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *lutarius.*] 1. Pertaining to mud; living in mud. 2. Of the color of mud.—*Grew.*

LU-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act or method of luting vessels.

LŪTE, *n.* [Fr. *luth*; It. *liuto*; Sp. *laud*; D. *luit.*] An instrument of music with strings, resembling the guitar, and played in the same manner.

LŪTE, LŪ'TING, *n.* [L. *lutum.*] Among *chemists*, a composition of clay or other tenacious substance, used for coating vessels when exposed to fire, and also for making their junctures air-tight.

LŪTE, *v. t.* To close or coat with lute.—*Bacon.*

LŪTE'-CĀSE, *n.* A case for a lute.—*Shak.*

LŪ'TED, *pp.* Closed or coated with lute.

LŪ'TE-O-LIN, *n.* A yellow coloring matter found in weld.

LŪ'TEN-IST, *n.* A performer on the lute.—*Busby.*

LŪ'TE-OUS, *a.* [L. *luteus.*] Noting a brownish-yellow or clay color.—*Humble.*

LŪ'TER, LŪ'TIST, *a.* One who plays on a lute.

LUTE'STRING, *n.* 1. The string of a lute.—*Shak.* 2. A plain, stout silk, much used for ladies' dresses; [corrupted from *lustring.*]

LŪ'THER-AN, *a.* Pertaining to or following Luther, the reformer.

LŪ'THER-AN, *n.* A disciple or follower of Luther.

LŪ'THER-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrines of religion as taught by Luther.

LŪ'THERN, *n.* In *architecture*, a kind of window over the cornice, in the roof a building; the same as *dormar.*

LŪ'TING, *ppr.* Closing with lute.

LŪ'TU-LENT, *a.* [L. *latulentus.*] Muddy; turbid; thick.

LUX'ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *luxo*; Fr. *luxer.*] To displace, or remove from its proper place, as a joint; to put out of joint; to dislocate. *Lux*, in this sense, is now rarely met with.

LUX'Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Put out of joint; dislocated.

LUX'Ā-TING, *ppr.* Removing or forcing out of its place, as a joint; dislocating.

LUX-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of moving or forcing a joint from its proper place or articulation; or the state of being thus put out of joint. 2. A dislocation; that which is dislocated.

† LŬXE (luks), *n.* Luxury.—*Shenstone.*

LUX-Ū'RI-ANCE, LUX-Ū'RI-AN-CY, *n.* [L. *luxurians.*] 1. Rank growth; strong, vigorous growth; exuberance. 2. Excessive or superfluous growth.

LUX-Ū'RI-ANT, *a.* 1. Exuberant in growth; abundant. 2. Exuberant in plenty; superfluous in abundance.—3. A *luxuriant* flower multiplies the covers of the fructification so as to destroy the essential parts.

LUX-Ū'RI-ANT-LY, *adv.* With exuberant growth.

LUX-Ū'RI-ĀTE, *v. i.* 1. To grow exuberantly. 2. To feed or live luxuriously.—3. *Figuratively*, to expatiate with delight; as, to *luxuriate* in description.

LUX-Ū-RI-Ā'TION, *n.* The process of growing exuberantly, or beyond the natural growth.—*Lee.*

LUX-Ū'RI-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *luxurieux*; L. *luxuriosus.*] 1. Indulging freely or excessively the gratification of appetite, or in expensive dress and equipage. 2. Administering to luxury; contributing to free or extravagant indulgence in diet, dress, and equipage. 3. Furnished with luxuries. 4. Softening by pleasure, or free indulgence in luxury. 5. Lustful, libidinous; given to the gratification of lust.—*Shak.* 6. Luxuriant; exuberant; [*obs.*]—SYN. Voluptuous; epicurean; effeminate; sensual.

LUX-Ū'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In abundance of rich diet, dress, or equipage; deliciously; voluptuously.

LUX-Ū'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* A state of luxury or of great abundance.

LUX'Ū-RIST, *n.* One given to luxury.—*Temple.*

LUX'Ū-RY, *n.* [L. *luxuria.*] 1. A free or extravagant indulgence in the pleasures of the table, or in the gratification of appetite; the free indulgence in costly dress and equipage. 2. That which gratifies a nice and fastidious appetite; any delicious food or drink. 3. Any thing delightful to the senses. 4. Lust; lewd desire; [*obs.*] 5. Luxuriance; exuberance of growth; [*obs.*]—SYN. Voluptuousness; epicurism; effeminacy; sensuality; dainty; delicacy; gratification; pleasure; enjoyment; delight.

LY, a termination of adjectives, is a contraction of Sax. *lic*, Eng. *like*, as in *manly*, that is, *man-like.* At the end of names *ly* is the English *lea* or *ley*, field or plain.

LŸ'AM, *n.* A leash for holding a hound.—*Drayton.*

LŸ-CAN'THRO-PY, *n.* [Gr. λυκανθρωπια.] A species of insanity, in which the patient imagines himself to be a wolf, and imitates his actions.

LŸ-CE'UM, *n.* [Gr. λυκειον.] 1. In *Greece*, a place near the River Ilissus, where Aristotle taught philosophy. 2. A house or apartment appropriated to instruction by lectures or disquisitions. 3. An association of men for literary improvement.

LŸ-CO-PO-DI-Ā'CE-Æ (-she-ē), *n. pl.* A family of moss-like plants, sometimes termed club-mosses.

LŸ-CO-PO-DI-Ā'CEOUS (-shus), *a.* Belonging to the lycopodiaceæ.

LŸ-CO-PŌ'DI-UM, *n.* A fine yellow powder, the seed of the club-moss, which burns with a bright flash.—*Brande.*

LYD'I-AN, *a.* [from *Lydia.*] Pertaining to Lydia, a country of Asia Minor, or to its people; hence, soft; effeminate; noting a kind of soft, slow music, anciently in vogue.—*Milton.*

LYD'I-AN STŌNE, *n.* A kind of flint, allied to horn-stone, which was used by the ancients for the trial of silver and gold.—*Buchanan.*

LŸE, *n.* [Sax. *leah.*] Water impregnated with alkaline salt, imbibed from the ashes of wood.

LŸE, *n.* A falsehood. *See* LIE.

LŸ'ING, *ppr.* of *lie.* Being prostrate. [*See* LIE.]—*Lying to*, the state of a ship when her progress is checked either by counterbracing the yards or taking in sail.—*Lying in.* 1. Being in childbirth. 2. *n.* The act of bearing a child.

LŸ'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* [from *lie.*] Telling falsehood; addicted to falsehood.

LŸ'ING, *n.* The practice of telling lies.

LŸ'ING-LY, *adv.* Falsely; without truth.—*Sherwood.*

LYM, *n.* A dog held in a leam; a blood-hound.—*Shak.*—*Smart.*

LYM'NITE, *n.* A kind of fresh-water snail, found fossil.

LYMPH (limf), *n.* [L. *lympha.*] Water, or a colorless fluid in animal bodies, contained in certain vessels called *lymphatics.*

LYMPH'ATE, LYMPH'Ā-TED, *a.* Frightened into madness; raving.

LYM-PHAT'IC (lim-fat'ik), *n.* 1. Pertaining to lymph. 2. Enthusiastic.—*Shaftesbury*; [*obs.*]

LYM-PHAT'IC (lim-fat'ik), *n.* 1. A vessel of animal bodies which contains or conveys lymph. 2. A mad enthusiast; a lunatic; [*obs.*]

LYMPH'E-DUCT, *n.* [L. *lympha* and *ductus.*] A vessel of animal bodies which conveys the lymph.

LYM-PHOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [L. *lympha*, and Gr. γραφω.] A description of the lymphatic vessels.

LYMPH'Y, *a.* Containing or like lymph.

LYN'CE-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the lynx.

LYNCH, *v. t.* To inflict pain, or punish without the forms of law, as by a mob, or by unauthorized persons. [*U. S.*]

LYNCH'-LAW, *n.* Punishment inflicted by private individuals without the forms of law. The term is said to be derived from a Virginia farmer, named Lynch, who thus took the law into his own hands. [*U. S.*]

LYNCHED (lincht), *pp.* Punished or abused without the forms of law.

LYNCH'ING, *ppr.* Punishing or abusing without law.

LYN'DEN-TREE, *n.* *See* LINDEN.

LYNX, *n.* [L. *lynx.*] 1. A quadruped resembling the common cat, but with longer ears and a shorter tail. It has been celebrated, though hyperbolically, for the sharpness of its sight. 2. One of the northern constellations.

LYNX'-EYED (-īde), *a.* Having acute sight.

LŸ'RA, *n.* [L. a harp.] A northern constellation, containing a white star of the first magnitude, called *Alpha Lyræ.*

LŸ'RĀTE, LŸ'RĀ-TED, *a.* In *botany*, divided transversely into several sinuses, the lower ones smaller and more remote from each other than the upper ones.

LŸRE, *n.* [Fr. *lyre*; L. *lyra.*] 1. A stringed instrument of music, a kind of harp much used by the ancients as an accompaniment to poetry. 2. One of the constellations, *Lyra*, which see.

LŸRE'-SHAPED (-shāpte), *a.* Shaped like a lyre.—*Smith.*

LYR'IC, LYR'IC-AL, *a.* [L. *lyricus*; Fr. *lyrique.*] Pertaining to a lyre or harp.—*Lyric poetry* was originally

such as was sung to the lyre, but the term is now applied to that species of poetry which directly expresses the individual emotions of the poet.

LYR'IC, *n.* 1. A lyric poem. 2. A composer of lyric poems. —*Addison.*

LYR'I-CISM, *n.* A lyric composition.—*Gray.*

LY'RIST, *n.* A musician who plays on the harp or lyre.

LYS, *n.* A Chinese measure of length, equal to 533 yards.

LYS'SA, *n.* [Gr. λυσσα.] The madness of a dog.

LY-TE'RI-AN, *a.* [Gr. λυτηριος.] In *medical science*, terminating a disease; indicating the solution of a disease.

LYTH'RODE, *n.* A mineral, a variety of elaolite.

M.

M is the thirteenth letter of the English alphabet, and a labial articulation, formed by a compression of the lips. It is called a *semi-vowel*, and its sound is uniform; as in *man, time, rim.*

M is a *numeral letter*, and, among the *ancients*, stood for a thousand, a use which is retained by the moderns. With a dash or stroke over it, $\overline{M}$, it stands for a thousand times a thousand, or a million.

A. M. or M. A. stands for *artium magister*, master of arts; M. D. for *medicinæ doctor*, doctor of medicine; A. M. for *anno mundi*, the year of the world; MS. for *manuscript*; MSS. for *manuscripts*. In marking *time*, M. is used for *meridian*; A. M. for *ante meridiem*, forenoon; P. M. for *post meridiem*, afternoon.

MA. [It.] In *music*, not.

MAB, *n.* [W. *mab.*] 1. In *northern mythology*, the queen of the imaginary beings called *fairies*. 2. A slattern.—*Ray.*

MAB, *v. i.* To dress negligently.—*Ray.*

MAC, in names of Scotch and Irish origin, signifies *son*. *See* MAID.

MAC-AD'AM-IZE, *v. t.* [from the projector's name.] To cover, as a road, way, or path, with small broken stones, so as to form a smooth, hard surface.

MAC-AD'AM-IZED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered or formed with small broken stones, so as to form a smooth, hard surface.

MAC-AD'AM-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Covering with small broken stones, so as to form a smooth, hard surface.

MAC-AD'AM-ROAD, *n.* A road or path covered with small broken stones, so as to form a smooth, hard surface.

MAC-A-RO'NI, *n.* [It. *maccheroni.*] 1. A favorite food in Italy, made of the dough of fine flour formed in small tubes of the size of a goose-quill. 2. A medley; something extravagant to please an idle fancy. 3. A sort of droll or fool, and, hence, a fop; a fribble; a finical fellow, or macaroni.

MAC-A-RON'IC, *a.* 1. Pertaining to or like a macaroni; empty; trifling; vain; affected. 2. Consisting of a mixture or jumble of words of different languages. [*See* MACARONIC, *n.*] *Macaronian* has been used.

MAC-A-RON'IC, *n.* A kind of burlesque poetry, in which words of different languages are intermixed, and native words are made to end in Latin terminations, or Latin words are modernized.—*Jones.*

MAC-A-ROON', *n.* [Fr. *macaron.*] 1. A small cake, composed chiefly of almonds and sugar. 2. A finical fellow, or macaroni.

MA-CAU'CO, *n.* A name of several species of four-handed animals of the genus *lemur*. *See* LEMUR.

MA-CAW', } *n.*
MA-CA'O, } birds of the parrot family.

MA-CAW'-TREE, *n.* A species of palm-tree.—*Miller.*

MAC-CA-BE'AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Jewish princes called Maccabees.

MAC'CA-BEES, *n. pl.* 1. The name of a heroic Jewish family which rescued Judea from the tyranny of Antiochus Epiphanes. 2. The name of certain apocryphal books of the Old Testament which treat of Jewish affairs in the time of the Maccabees.

MAC'CO-BOY, *n.* A kind of snuff.

MACE, *n.* [It. *mazza*; Sp. *maza*; Port. *maça.*] 1. A kind of club; an ensign of authority borne before magistrates. The old English writers often use *mace for* scepter. 2. The heavier rod used in billiards.

MACE, *n.* [L. *macis.*] A spice; the second coat which covers the nutmeg.

MACE'-ALE, *n.* Ale spiced with mace.—*Wiseman.*

MACE'-BEAR-ER, *n.* A person who carries a mace.

MACE'-PROOF, *a.* Free from arrest.—*Gifford's Shirley.*

MACE'-REED, }
REED'-MACE, } *n.* A plant, cat-tail.

MAC'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *macero.*] 1. To make lean; to wear away. 2. To mortify; to harass with corporeal hardships; to cause to pine or waste away. 3. To steep almost to solution; to soften and separate the parts of a substance by steeping it in a fluid, or by the digestive process.

MAC'ER-A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Made thin or lean; steeped almost to solution.

MAC'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Making lean; steeping almost to solution; softening.

MAC-ER-A'TION, *n.* 1. The act or the process of making thin or lean by wearing away, or by mortification. 2. The act, process, or operation of softening and almost dissolving by steeping in a fluid.

MACH-I-A-VEL'IAN (mak-e-a-vēl'yan), *a.* [from *Machiavel.*] Pertaining to Machiavel, or denoting his principles; politically cunning; crafty; cunning in political management.

MACH-I-A-VEL'IAN, *n.* One who adopts the principles of Machiavel.

MACH'I-A-VEL-ISM, *n.* The principles of Machiavel; political cunning and artifice.

MA-CHIC'O-LA-TED (ma-chik'o-lā-ted), *a.* A term applied to castles having machicolations.

MACH-I-CO-LA'TION, *n.* [Fr. *machicoulis.*] A term applied to openings at the tops of old castles and fortifications, through which combustibles, melted lead, and stones were dropped on the heads of the assailants.—*P. Cyc.*

MACH'IN-AL, *a.* Pertaining to machines.—*Dict.*

MACH'IN-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *machinor.*] To plan; to contrive, to form a scheme.—*Sandys.*

MACH'IN-A-TED, *pp.* Planned; contrived.

MACH'IN-A-TING, *ppr.* Contriving; scheming.

MACH-IN-A'TION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of planning or contriving a scheme for executing some purpose, *particularly*, an evil purpose; an artful design formed with deliberation.

MACH'IN-A-TOR, *n.* One who forms a scheme, or who plots with evil designs.—*Glanville.*

MA-CHINE' (ma-sheen'), *n.* [Fr.; L. *machina.*] 1. In a *general sense*, any thing used to augment or regulate force or motion. The simplest machines are those usually called the *mechanical powers*.—*More properly*, a *machine* is a complex structure, consisting of a combination or peculiar modification of the mechanical powers.—*Hebert.* 2. An engine; an instrument of force. 3. Supernatural agency in a poem, or a superhuman being introduced into a poem to perform some exploit.

MA-CHIN'ER-Y (ma-sheen'er-e), *n.* 1. The component parts of a complex machine, taken collectively. 2. Machines in general.—3. In *epic* and *dramatic poetry*, superhuman beings introduced by the poet to solve difficulties, or perform some exploit which exceeds human power.

† MA-CHIN'ING, *a.* Denoting the machinery of a poem.

MA-CHIN'IST (ma-sheen'ist), *n.* [Fr. *machaniste.*] A constructor of machines and engines, or one well versed in the principles of machines.

MA-CIG'NO (mä-chēn'yo), *n.* [It.] A silicious sandstone found in Italy.

MAC'I-LEN-CY, *n.* Leanness. *See* MACILENT.

MAC'I-LENT, *a.* [L. *macilentus.*] Lean; thin.

MACK'ER-EL, *n.* [D. *mackreel*; G. *mackrele.*] A salt-water fish of the genus *scomber*, an excellent table fish.

MACK'ER-EL, *n.* [Old Fr. *maquerel.*] A pander or pimp.

MACK'ER-EL-GALE, *n.* A fresh gale of wind.—*Rich. Dict.*

MACK'ER-EL-SKY, *n.* A sky in which the clouds have the form called *cirro-cumulus*, that is, are broken up into fleecy masses; called, also, a *mackerel-back sky.*

MACK'IN-TOSH, *n.* A term applied, from the name of the inventor, to water-proof garments, particularly overcoats, made so by the use of India-rubber.

MACK'LE (mak'l), *n.* [L. *macula.*] Among *printers*, a blur in printing, so that part of the impression of a page appears double.

MAC'LE (mak'l), *n.* 1. A name given to a variety of chiastolite, the crystals of which present a tesselated appearance when cut transversely.—*Dana.* 2. A similar tesselated appearance in other crystals.

MAC-LU'RITE, *n.* The mineral chondrodite.

MAC-RO-BI-OT'IC, *a.* [Gr. μακρος and βιος.] Long-lived.

*MAC'RO-COSM, *n.* [Gr. μακρος and κοσμος.] The great world; the universe, or the visible system of worlds.

MAC-RO-DAC'TYL, *n.* [Gr. μακρος and δακτυλος.] A term applied to a tribe of wading birds, having remarkably long toes.

MAC-RO-DAC-TYL'IC, *a.* In *ornithology*, having long toes, as rails, water-hens, &c.

MAC-RO-DI-AG'ON-AL, *n.* [Gr. μακρος, and *diagonal.*] The longer of the diagonals of a rhombic prism.

MA-CROL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. μακρος and λογος.] Long and tedious talk; prolonged discourse without matter; superfluity of words.

MA-CROM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. μακρος and μετρον.] An instrument for measuring inaccessible objects by means of two reflectors on a common sextant.—*Buchanan.*

MA-CROT'Y-POUS, *a.* [Gr. μακρος, long, and τυπος, form.] In *mineralogy*, having a long form.—*Shepard.*

MA-CROU'RAN, } *n.* [Gr. μακρος, long, and ουρα, tail.] A
MA-CRU'RAN, } name given to crustacea resembling the lobster and shrimp.—*Dana.*

MA-CROU'ROUS, } *a.* An epithet applied to crustacea re-
MA-CRU'ROUS, } sembling the lobster and shrimp.

MAC-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *macto.*] The act of killing a victim for sacrifice.—*Encyc.*

MAC'U-LA, *n.*; *pl.* MACULÆ. [L.] A spot, as on the skin, or on the surface of the sun or other luminous orb.

MAC'U-LĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *maculo.*] To spot; to stain.

MAC'U-LATE, } *a.* Spotted.
MAC'U-LĀ-TED, }

MAC-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of spotting; a spot; a stain.

MAC'ULE, *n.* A spot. [*Little used.*]

MAD, *a.* [Sax. *gemaad*; Ir. *amad*; It. *matto.*] 1. Disordered in intellect. 2. Proceeding from disordered intellect, or expressing it. 3. Possessed with rage or fury. 4. Inflamed to excess with desire; excited with violent and unreasonable passion or appetite; infatuated. 5. Extremely perplexed with anxiety or trouble. 6. Infatuated with folly. 7. Inflamed with anger; very angry.—*Arbuthnot.* 8. Proceeding from folly or infatuation.—SYN. Deranged; delirious; crazy; insane; distracted; frenzied; furious; raging; enraged; exasperated.

MAD, *v. t.* To make mad, furious, or angry.—*Sidney.*

MAD, *v. i.* To be mad, furious, or wild.—*Spenser.*

MAD, } *n.* [Sax., Goth. *matha.*] An earth-worm.—*Ray.*
MĀDE, }

MAD'-AP-PLE, *n.* A tropical plant or fruit allied to the egg-plant.

MAD'-BRAIN, } *a.* Disordered in mind; hot-headed;
MAD'-BRAINED, } rash.—*Shak.*

MAD'-HEAD-ED (-hed'ed), *a.* Hot-brained; rash.—*Shak.*

MAD'-HOUSE, *n.* A house where insane persons are confined for cure or restraint.

MAD'AM, *n.* [Fr. *ma* and *dame.*] An appellation or complimentary title given to married and elderly ladies, or chiefly to them.

MAD'CAP, *n.* [*mad-caput* or *cap.*] A person of wild behavior; a violent, rash, hot-headed person.

MAD'DEN (mad'n), *v. t.* To make mad.—*Thomson.*

MAD'DEN, *v. i.* To become mad; to act as if mad.

MAD'DENED, *pp.* or *a.* Rendered mad.

MAD'DEN-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making mad or angry.

MAD'DER, *n.* [Sax. *mæddere.*] A plant which is much used in dyeing red.

MAD'DING, *ppr.* or *a.* from *mad.* Raging; furious.—*Dryden.*

MĀDE, *pret.* and *pp.* or *a.* from *make.*

MAD-E-FAC'TION, *n.* [L. *madefacio.*] The act of making wet.

MAD'E-FĪED (mad'e-fīde), *pp.* Made wet.—*Bacon.*

MAD'E-FY, *v. t.* [L. *madefio.*] To make wet or moist; to moisten. [*Not much used.*]

MAD'E-FY-ING, *ppr.* Making moist or wet.

MA-DEI'RA (ma-dā'rä), *n.* A rich wine made on the isle of Madeira.

MA-DEI'RA-NUT, *n.* A thin-shelled walnut from the isle of Madeira.

MAD-EM-OI-SELLE' (mad-mwä-zell'), *n.* [Fr. *ma* and *demoiselle.*] A young woman, or the title given to one; miss.

MĀ'DI-A, *n.* A South American annual plant, cultivated for the oil yielded from its seeds by pressure.—*P. Cyc.*

† MAD'ID, *a.* [L. *madidus.*] Wet; moist.

MADGE-HOW'LET, *n.* [Fr. *machette.*] An owl.—*B. Jonson.*

MAD'LY, *adv.* 1. Without reason or understanding; rashly; wildly. 2. With infatuation or misguided zeal.

MAD'MAN, *n.* 1. A man raving or furious with disordered intellect; a distracted man; a maniac. 2. A man without understanding. 3. One inflamed with extravagant passion, and acting contrary to reason.

MAD'NESS, *n.* 1. A state of disordered reason or intellect, in which the patient raves or is furious. 2. Extreme folly; headstrong passion and rashness that act in opposition to reason. 3. Wildness of passion.—SYN. Distraction; derangement; delirium; craziness; insanity; lunacy; mania; frenzy; franticness; rage; fury.

MA-DŌ'NA, } *n.* [Sp. *madona*; It. *madonna.*] A term of
MA-DON'NA, } compellation, equivalent to *madam.* It is given to the Virgin Mary.

MAD'RE-PORE, *n.* [Fr. *madre*, and *pore.*] A genus of coral zoophytes. The species usually branch like trees and shrubs; the surface is covered with small prominences containing each a cell.—*Dana.*

MAD'RE-PO-RĪTE, *n.* Fossil coral, or limestone composed of fossil corals.—*Dana.*

MAD-RIER' (mad-reer'), *n.* [Fr.] A thick plank armed with iron plates, with a cavity to receive the mouth of a petard; a plank used for supporting the earth in mines.

MAD'RI-GAL, *n.* [Sp., Port., Fr. *madrigal*; It. *madrigale.*] 1. A little amorous poem, sometimes called a *pastoral poem.* 2. An elaborate vocal composition, in five or six parts.

MAD'WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *alyssum.*

MAEL'STROM (māl'strom), *n.* A celebrated whirlpool on the coast of Norway.

MÆRE, *a.* It is derived from the Saxon *mer*, famous, great, noted; so *Ælmere* is all-famous.—*Gibson.*—*Todd.*

MA-ES-TŌ'SO. An Italian word, signifying *majestic*, a direction in music to play the part with grandeur and strength.

† MAF'FLE, *v. i.* To stammer.—*Barret.*

MAF'FLER, *n.* A stammerer.—*Ainsworth.*

MAG-A-ZĪNE' (mag-a-zeen'), *n.* [Fr. *magazin*; It. *magazzino.*] 1. A store of arms, ammunition, or provisions; or the building in which such store is deposited.—2. In *ships of war*, a close room in the hold, where the gunpowder is kept. 3. A pamphlet periodically published, containing miscellaneous papers or compositions.

MAG-A-ZĪN'ER, *n.* One who writes for a magazine. [*Rare.*]

MAG'DA-LEN, *n.* A reformed prostitute.

† MĀGE, *n.* A magician.—*Spenser.*

MAG-EL-LAN'IC CLOUDS, *n. pl.* Three conspicuous nebulæ near the south pole, resembling thin, white clouds; so called from Magellan, the navigator.—*Olmsted.*

MAG-GIO'RE. [It.] In *music*, greater.

MAG'GOT, *n.* [W. *macai*, pl. *maceiod*, *magiod.*] 1. A worm or grub; *particularly*, the fly-worm. 2. A whim; an odd fancy; [*low.*]

MAG'GOT-I-NESS, *n.* The state of abounding with maggots.

MAG'GOT-Y, *a.* 1. Full of maggots. 2. Full of whims; whimsical; capricious; hence, *maggoty-headed.*

MĀ'GĪ, *n. pl.* [L.] Wise men or philosophers of the East.

MĀ'GI-AN, *a.* [L. *magus*; Gr. μαγος.] Pertaining to the *Magi*, a sect of philosophers in Persia.

MĀ'GI-AN, *n.* One of the sect of the Persian Magi.

MĀ'GI-AN-ISM, *n.* The philosophy of the Magi.

MAG'IC, *n.* [L. *magia*; Gr. μαγεια.] 1. The art or science of putting into action the power of spirits. 2. The secret operations of natural causes.—*Natural magic*, the art of employing the powers of nature to produce effects apparently supernatural.—SYN. Sorcery; witchcraft; necromancy; conjuration; enchantment.

MAG'IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to magic; used in magic. 2
MAG'IC-AL, } Performed by magic, the agency of spirits, or by the invisible powers of nature.—*Magic square*, a series of numbers in arithmetic progression so arranged in a square that the vertical, horizontal, and diagonal columns give the same sum.—*Brande.*

MAG'IC-LAN'TERN, *n.* An optical instrument which, by means of a lamp and of small figures painted on transparent varnish or slides of glass, exhibits, in a dark room, images of objects considerably magnified.

MAG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By the arts of magic; according to the rules or rites of magic; by enchantment.

MA-GI"CIAN (ma-jish'an), *n.* One skilled in magic; one who practices the black art; an enchanter; a necromancer; a sorcerer or sorceress.

MA-GILP', *n.* A compound of linseed-oil and mastic-varnish, used by artists as a vehicle for colors.—*Brande.*

MA-GIS'TER, *n.* [L. master.] A title of the Middle Ages, equivalent to the modern title of *doctor.*—*Brande.*

MAG-IS-TE'RI-AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a master; such as suits a master. 2. Characterized by pride or arrogance.—3. In *chemistry*, pertaining to magistery, which see.—SYN. Authoritative; stately; august; pompous; dignified; lofty; commanding; imperious; lordly; proud, haughty; domineering; despotic; arrogant.

MAG-IS-TE'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* With the air of a master; arrogantly; authoritatively.—*South.*

MAG-IS-TE'RI-AL-NESS, *n.* The air and manner of a master; haughtiness; imperiousness; peremptoriness.

† MAG'IS-TER-Y, *n.* [L. *magisterium.*] Among *chemists*, a precipitate; a fine substance deposited by precipitation; usually applied to particular kinds of precipitate, as of bismuth.

MAG'IS-TRA-CY, *n.* 1. The office or dignity of a magistrate. 2. The body of magistrates.

† MAG'IS-TRAL, *a.* Suiting a magistrate; authoritative.

† MAG'IS-TRAL, *n.* A sovereign medicine or remedy.

† MAG-IS-TRAL'I-TY, *n.* Despotic authority in opinion.

† MAG'IS-TRAL-LY, *adv.* Authoritatively.—*Bramhall.*

MAG'IS-TRĀTE, *n.* [L. *magistratus.*] A public civil officer, invested with the executive or judicial authority, or some branch of it.

MAG-IS-TRAT'IC, *a.* Having the authority of a magistrate.

MAG'IS-TRĀ-TURE, *n.* [Fr.] Magistracy. [*Little used.*]

MAG'MA, *n.* A crude mixture of mineral or organic matter in a thin pasty state.—*Ure.*

MAG'NA CHAR'TA (-kär'tä), *n.* [L. great charter.] 1. The *Great Charter*, so called, obtained by the English barons from King John, A.D. 1215. 2. A fundamental constitution which guarantees rights and privileges.

MAG-NA-NIM'I-TY, *n.* [L. *magnanimitas.*] Greatness of mind; that elevation or dignity of soul which encounters danger and trouble with tranquillity and firmness.

MAG-NAN'I-MOUS, *a.* [L. *magnanimus.*] 1. Great of mind elevated in soul or in sentiment; brave; disinterested. 2 Dictated by magnanimity; exhibiting nobleness of soul, liberal and honorable; not selfish.

MAG-NAN'I-MOUS-LY, *adv.* With greatness of mind; bravely; with dignity and elevation of sentiment.

MAG'NĀTE, *n.*; *pl.* MAGNATES. A noble or grandee; a person of rank or wealth; [*used chiefly in the plural.*]

MAG-NĒ'SIA, *n.* [Fr. *magnesie.*] A primitive earth, having for its base a metallic substance called *magnesium.* It is a soft white powder, without taste or smell. It is used in medicine as an antacid and moderate purgative.

MAG-NĒ'SIAN, *a.* Pertaining to magnesia; containing or resembling magnesia.

MAG'NE-SĪTE, *n.* A silicate of magnesia, containing a large quantity of water. The name is also given to a carbonate of magnesia.—*Dana.*

MAG-NĒ'SIUM, *n.* The metallic base of magnesia.

MAG'NET, *n.* [L.] 1. The loadstone; a term applied to certain specimens of an ore of iron which has the peculiar properties of attracting iron and some of its ores, and of pointing to the poles. 2. A bar of steel to which the peculiar properties of the loadstone have been imparted. A bar of iron will receive temporarily the same properties under the action of a galvanic or electrical battery, and is then called an *electro-magnet.*—*Dana.*

MAG-NET'IC, *n.* A term applied to any metal, as iron, nickel, cobalt, &c., which may receive by any means the properties of the loadstone, and lie, when suspended in the direction of a magnetic meridian.—*Dana.*

MAG-NET'IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to the magnet; possess-
MAG-NET'IC-AL, } ing the properties of the magnet, or corresponding properties. 2. Attractive.—*Dana.*

MAG-NET'IC NEE'DLE, *n.* A magnetized needle or small iron rod, turning on a pivot, principally used to determine the points of compass.

MAG-NET'IC TEL'E-GRAPH, *n.* The electro-magnetic telegraph; an apparatus for conveying intelligence by means of electricity moving between two places on metallic wires. —*S. F. B. Morse.* *See* ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

MAG-NET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By means of magnetism; by the power of attraction.—*Burton.*

MAG-NET'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being magnetic.

MAG-NET'ICS, *n.* The science of magnetism.

MAG-NET-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* Producing magnetism.

MAG'NET-ISM, *n.* 1. That branch of science which treats of the properties of the magnet, the power of the loadstone, &c. 2. Power of attraction.—*Animal magnetism,* a supposed agent of a peculiar and mysterious nature, said to have a powerful influence on the patient when acted upon by contact or voluntary emotion on the part of the operator.—*See* MESMERISM.

MAG-NET-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of magnetizing.

MAG'NET-ĪZE, *v. t.* To communicate magnetic properties to any thing.

MAG'NET-ĪZE, *v. i.* To acquire magnetic properties; to become magnetic.

MAG'NET-ĪZED, *pp.* or *a.* Made magnetic.

MAG'NET-ĪZ-ER, *n.* A person or thing which imparts magnetism.

MAG'NET-ĪZ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Imparting magnetism to.

MAG-NĒ'TO-E-LEC'TRIC, *a.* Pertaining to magneto-electricity.—*Dana.*

MAG-NĒ'TO-E-LEC'TRIC-TY, *n.* 1. Electricity evolved by magnets.—*Silliman.* 2. The science which treats of electricity thus evolved.

MAG-NET-OM'E-TER, *n.* [*magnet,* and Gr. μετρον.] An instrument to ascertain the force of magnetism.

MAG-NET-O-MŌ'TOR, *n.* A voltaic series of two or more large plates, producing a great quantity of electricity of low tension.—*Brande.*

MAG'NI-FI-A-BLE, *a.* That may be magnified; worthy of being magnified or extolled.

MAG-NIF'IC, } *a.* [L. *magnificus.*] Grand; splendid; il-
MAG-NIF'IC-AL, } lustrious.—*Milton.*

MAG-NIF'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a magnificent manner.

MAG-NIF'I-CAT. [L.] A term applied to the song of the Virgin Mary, *Luke,* 1., 46, because it commences with this word in the Latin Vulgate.

† MAG-NIF'IC-ĀTE, *v. t.* To magnify or extol.—*Marston.*

MAG-NIFI-CENCE, *n.* [L. *magnificentia.*] Grandeur of appearance; greatness and splendor of show or state; pomp.

MAG-NIFI-CENT, *a.* 1. Grand in appearance; splendid; pompous. 2. Exhibiting grandeur.

MAG-NIFI-CENT-LY, *adv.* 1. With splendor of appearance, or pomp of show. 2. With exalted sentiments.

MAG-NIFI-CO, *n.* [It.] A grandee of Venice.—*Shak.*

MAG'NI-FI-ER, *n.* 1. One who magnifies; one who extols or exalts in praises. 2. An optical instrument, either a convex lens or a concave mirror, which increases the apparent magnitude of bodies.

MAG'NI-FŸ, *v. t.* [L. *magnifico.*] 1. To make great or greater; to increase the apparent dimensions of a body. 2. To make great in representation; to raise high in description or praise. 3. To elevate; to raise in estimation.—SYN. To enlarge; amplify; augment; exaggerate; exalt; extol; praise.

MAG'NI-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Enlarging apparent bulk or dimensions; extolling; exalting.

MAG-NIL'O-QUENCE, *n.* [L. *magnus* and *loquens.*] A lofty manner of speaking; tumid, pompous words or style.

MAG-NIL'O-QUENT, *a.* Speaking loftily or pompously.

MAG-NIL'O-QUENT-LY, *adv.* With loftiness or pomposity of language.

MAG'NI-TUDE, *n.* [L. *magnitudo.*] 1. Extent of dimensions or parts; bulk; size.—2. In *geometry,* that which is extended, or which has one or more of the three dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness.—*Day.* 3. Greatness; grandeur. 4. Greatness, in reference to influence or effect; importance.

MAG-NŌ'LI-A, *n.* The name of a genus of plants, embracing the *umbrella-tree* and others, distinguished for the beauty of their flowers and foliage.

MAG'PĪE, *n.* [W. *piog*; L. *pica,* with *mag.*] A chattering bird of the crow tribe, the *corvus pica* of Linnæus.—*Magotpie* is used by *Shakspeare.*

MAG'UEY, *n.* A species of *agave,* or American aloe, in Mexico, of great value, as being wrought into paper, cordage, and other important fabrics.—*Humboldt.*

MA-HĀ'LEB, *n.* [Arabic.] A species of cherry, whose fruit affords a violet dye and a fermented liquor like kirschwasser.—*Ure.*

MA-HOG'A-NY, *n.* A tree growing in the tropical climates of America; also its wood, which is used for making beautiful and durable cabinet furniture.

MA-HOM'ET-AN, } This word and the name of the Arabian
MO-HAM'MED-AN, } prophet, so called, are written in many different ways. The best authorized and most correct orthography seems to be *Mohammed, Mohammedan.* *See* MOHAMMEDAN.

MA-HOM'ET-AN-ISM. *See* MOHAMMEDISM.

MĀ'HOUND, *n.* *Formerly,* a contemptuous name for Mohammed and the devil, &c.—*Skelton.*

MĀID, *n.* A species of skate-fish.

MĀID'-SERV-ANT, *n.* A female servant.—*Swift.*

MĀID, } *n.* [Sax. *mægth*; G. *magd.*] 1. An unmarried
MĀID'EN, } woman, or a young unmarried woman; a virgin. 2. A female servant. 3. It is used in composition to express the feminine gender, as in *maid-servant.*

MĀID'EN (mād'n), *n.* 1. A maid. 2. An instrument resembling the guillotine, formerly used for beheading criminals. 3. A machine for washing linen.

MĀID'EN (mād'n), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a young woman or virgin. 2. Consisting of young women or virgins. 3. Fresh; new; unused; as, *maiden* sword.—*Shak.* A *maiden speech,* the first speech of a new member in a public body.

MĀID'EN, *v. i.* To speak and act demurely or modestly.

MĀID'EN-AS-SIZE', *n.* In *England,* an assize at which no one is condemned to die; *literally,* an assize which is unpolluted with blood.—*Smart.* It was usual at such an assize for the sheriff to present the judge with a pair of white gloves.—*Boswell.*

MĀID'EN-LĪKE, *a.* Like a maid; modest.—*Shak.*

MĀID'EN-LIP, *n.* A plant.—*Ainsworth.*

MĀID'EN-HĀIR, *n.* A species of fern of the genus *adiantum.*

MĀID'EN-HOOD, } *n.* [Sax. *mægdenhad, mædenhad.*] 1. The
MĀID'EN-HĒAD, } state of being a maid or virgin; virginity. 2. Newness; freshness; uncontaminated state.—*Shak.*

MĀID'EN-LI-NESS, *n.* The behavior that becomes a maid; modesty; gentleness.—*Sherwood.*

MĀID'EN-LY, *a.* Like a maid; gentle; modest.

MĀID'EN-LY, *adv.* In a maiden-like manner.

MĀID'HOOD, *n.* Virginity.—*Shak.*

† MĀID-MĀ'RI-AN, *n.* *Originally,* the lady of the May games in a morris dance; *afterward,* a character personated by a man in woman's clothes; also, the name of a dance.—*Toone.*—*Smart.*

MĀID'PĀLE, *a.* Pale, like a sick girl.—*Shak.*

MĀIL, *n.* [Fr. *maille.*] 1. A coat of steel net-work, formerly worn for defending the body against swords, poniards, &c. 2. Armor; that which defends the body.—3. In *ships,* a square machine composed of rings interwoven, like net-work, used for rubbing off the loose hemp on lines and white cordage. 4. [Sax. *mal.*] A rent; also, a spot; [*obs.*]

MĀIL, *n.* [Fr. *malette, malle.*] 1. A bag for the conveyance of letters and papers, particularly letters conveyed from one post-office to another. 2. The coach or carriage in which the mail is conveyed.

MĀIL, *v. t.* 1. To put on a coat of mail or armor; to arm defensively.—*Shak.* 2. To prepare for transmission by the mail from one post-office to another.

MĀIL'-CLAD, *a.* Clad with a coat of mail.—*Scott.*

MĀIL'-COACH, *n.* A coach that conveys the public mails.

MĀIL'-SHEATHED, *a.* Sheathed with a coat of mail.—*Scott.*

MĀIL'-STAGE, *n.* A stage or coach for conveying the mails a mail-coach. [*America.*]

MĀIL'A-BLE, *a.* That may properly be received into the mail.

MĀILED, *pp.* 1. Covered with a coat of mail or with armor; prepared for transmission by the mail.—2. *a.* In *zoology*, protected by an external coat or covering of scales or hard substances. 3. Spotted; speckled.

MĀIL'ING, *ppr.* Investing with a coat of mail; preparing for transmission by the mail.

MĀIM, *v. t.* [Old Fr. *mahemer*, or *mahaigner*.] 1. To deprive of the use of a limb, so as to render a person less able to defend himself in fighting, or to annoy his adversary. 2. To deprive of a necessary part; to disable.—SYN. To mutilate; mangle; cripple.

MĀIM, *n.* [written, in law language, *mayhem*.] 1. The privation of the use of a limb or member of the body. 2. The privation of any necessary part; a crippling. 3. Injury; mischief.—*Shak.* 4. Essential defect; as, "a noble author esteems it to be a *maim* in history;" [*obs.*]

MĀIMED, *pp.* or *a.* Crippled; disabled in limbs; lame.

MĀIM'ED-NESS, *n.* A state of being maimed.

MĀIM'ING, *ppr.* Disabling by depriving of the use of a limb; crippling; rendering lame or defective.

MĀIN, *a.* [Sax. *mægn*.] 1. First in size, rank, importance, &c.; as, *main* building, *main* ocean. 2. That which has most power in producing an effect, is chiefly aimed at; as, *main* purpose or interest. 3. Mighty; vast.—*Shak.* 4. Important; powerful. *Davies.*—SYN. Principal; chief; leading; cardinal; capital.

MĀIN, *n.* 1. Strength; force; violent effort. 2. The gross; the bulk; the greater part. 3. The ocean; the great sea, as distinguished from *rivers, bays, sounds*, and the like. 4. The continent, as distinguished from an *isle*. 5. A hamper. 6. A course; a duct.—*For the main, in the main*, for the most part.

MĀIN, *n.* [L. *manus*; Fr. *main*.] 1. A hand at dice; [*obs.*] 2. A match at cock-fighting.

MĀIN'-DECK, *n.* The deck next below the spar-deck, in frigates and seventy-fours.—*Totten.*

MĀIN'-KEEL, *n.* The principal keel, as distinguished from the *false keel*.

MĀIN'-LAND, *n.* The continent; the principal land, as opposed to an *isle*.

MĀIN'-MĀST, *n.* The principal mast in a ship.

MĀIN'-SĀIL, *n.* The principal sail in a ship.

MĀIN'-SHEET, *n.* The sheet that extends and fastens the main-sail.

MĀIN'-TOP, *n.* The top of the main-mast of a ship or brig.

MĀIN'-YĀRD, *n.* The yard on which the main-sail is extended, supported by the main-mast.

MĀIN'LY, *adv.* 1. Chiefly; principally. 2. Greatly; to a great degree; mightily.—*Bacon.*

MĀIN'OR, *n.* [Old Fr. *manoevre, meinour*.] The old law phrase, *to be taken as a thief with the manor*, signifies, to be taken in the very act of killing venison or stealing wood, or in preparing so to do; or it denotes the being taken with the thing stolen upon him.

MĀIN'PERN-A-BLE, *a.* That may be admitted to give surety by mainpernors; that may be mainprized.

MĀIN'PERN-OR, *n.* [Old Fr. *main*, and *prendre*.] In *law*, a surety for a prisoner's appearance in court at a day.

MĀIN'PRĪZE, *n.* [Fr. *main* and *pris*.] 1. In *law*, a writ directed to the sheriff, commanding him to take sureties for the prisoner's appearance, and to let him go at large. 2. Deliverance of a prisoner on security for his appearance at a day.

MĀIN'PRĪZE, *v. t.* To suffer a prisoner to go at large, on his finding sureties, mainpernors, for his appearance at a day.

MĀIN'PRĪZED, *pp.* Bailed; suffered to go at large, upon giving security for appearance.

MĀIN'SWEĀR, *v. i.* [Sax. *manswerian*.] To swear falsely; to perjure one's self.—*Blount.*

MAIN-TĀIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *maintenir*.] 1. To hold, preserve, or keep in any particular state or condition; to support; to sustain; not to suffer to fail or decline. 2. To hold; to keep; not to lose or surrender. 3. To continue; not to suffer to cease. 4. To keep up; to uphold; to support the expense of. 5. To support with food, clothing, and other conveniences. 6. To support by intellectual powers, or by force of reason. 7. To support; to defend; to vindicate; to justify; to prove to be just. 8. To support by assertion or argument; to affirm; to assert.

MAIN-TĀIN', *v. i.* To affirm a position; to assert.

MAIN-TĀIN'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be maintained, supported, preserved, or sustained. 2. That may be defended or kept by force or resistance. 3. That may be defended by argument or just claim; vindicable; defensible.

MAIN-TĀINED', *pp.* Kept in any state; preserved; upheld; supported; defended; vindicated.

MAIN-TĀIN'ER, *n.* One who supports, preserves, sustains, or vindicates.

MAIN-TĀIN'ING, *ppr.* Supporting; preserving; upholding; defending; vindicating.

MAIN-TĀIN'OR, *n.* One who aids others with money in maintaining a suit in which he has no interest.

MĀIN'TE-NANCE, *n.* 1. Sustenance; sustentation; support by means of supplies of food, clothing, and other conveniences. 2. Means of support; that which supplies conveniences. 3. Support; protection; defense; vindication. 4. Continuance; security from failure or decline. —5. In *law*, an officious intermeddling in a suit in which the person has no interest, by furnishing aid in money, &c

† MĀIS'TER, for *master*.—*Spenser.*

† MĀIS'TRESS, *for mistress*.—*Chaucer.*

MĀIZE, *n.* A plant, *zea mays*, the native corn of America, called *Indian corn*, much cultivated for food.

† MAJ-ES-TAT'IC, } *a.* Great in appearance; having
† MAJ-ES-TAT'IC-AL, } dignity.—*Pococke.*

MA-JES'TIC, *a.* 1. Having dignity of person or appearance. 2. Having splendor or magnificence. 3. Having elevation of thought or style. 4. With stateliness; becoming majesty.—SYN. August; splendid; grand; sublime; magnificent; imperial; regal; royal; pompous; stately; lofty, dignified; elevated.

MA-JES'TIC-AL, *a.* Majestic. [*Little used.*]

MA-JES'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* With dignity; with grandeur, with a lofty air or appearance.

MA-JES'TIC-AL-NESS, *n.* State or manner of being majestic.—*Oldenburg.*

MAJ'ES-TY, *n.* [L. *majestas*.] 1. Greatness of appearance, dignity; grandeur; state; dignity of aspect or manner, the quality or state of a person or thing which inspires awe or reverence in the beholder. 2. Dignity; elevation of manner. 3. A title of emperors, kings, and queens.

MĀ'JOR, *a.* [L.] 1. Greater in number, quantity, or extent. 2. Greater in dignity.—3. In *music*, an epithet applied to the modes in which the third is four semitones above the tonic or key-note, and to intervals consisting of four semitones.

MĀ'JOR, *n.* 1. In *military affairs*, an officer next in rank above a captain, and below a lieutenant-colonel. 2. The mayor of a town. *See* MAYOR.

MĀ'JOR, *n.* In *law*, a person of full age to manage his own concerns.

MĀ'JOR, *n.* In *logic*, that premise which contains the major term; it is the first proposition of a regular syllogism. —In *hypothetical syllogisms*, the hypothetical premise is called the *major*.—The *major term* of a syllogism is that which forms the predicate of the conclusion.

MĀ'JOR-DŌ'MO, *n.* [*major* and *domus*.] A man who holds the place of master of the house; a steward; also, a chief minister.

MĀ'JOR-GEN'ER-AL, *n.* A military officer who commands a division; the next in rank above a brigadier-general.

MĀ-JOR-ĀT' (mā-zho-rā'), *n.* [Fr. from *major*.] The right of succession to property according to age or *majority*.—*Brande.*

† MAJ-OR-Ā'TION, *n.* Increase; enlargement.—*Bacon.*

MA-JOR'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *majorité*.] 1. The greater number, more than half. 2. Full age; the age at which the laws of a country permit a young person to manage his own affairs. 3. The office, rank, or commission of a major. 4. The state of being greater; [*little used.*] 5. [L. *majores*.] Ancestors; ancestry; [*obs.*] 6. Chief rank; [*obs.*]

MA-JUS'CU-LÆ, *n. pl.* [L.] Capital letters, in which Latin manuscripts, before the sixth century, were generally written.—*Brande.*

MĀKE, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *made*. [Sax. *macian*; G. *machen*, D. *maaken*.] 1. To compel; to constrain. 2. To form of materials; to fashion; to mold into shape; to cause to exist in a different form, or as a distinct thing. 3. To create; to cause to exist; to form from nothing. 4. To compose; to constitute as parts, materials, or ingredients united in a whole. 5. To form by art. 6. To produce or effect, as the agent. 7. To produce, as the cause; to procure; to obtain. 8. To do; to perform; to execute, as a tour. 9. To cause to have any quality, as by change or alteration. 10. To bring into any state or condition; to constitute. 11. To contract; to establish.—*Rowe.* 12. To keep, as abode.—*Dryden.* 13. To raise to good fortune; to secure in riches or happiness. 14. To suffer, as shipwreck. 15. To incur; [*improper.*] 16. To commit; to do.—*Dryden*; [*little used.*] 17. To intend or to do; to purpose to do; [*obs.*] 18. To raise, as profit; to gain; to collect. 19. To discover; to arrive in sight of, as land; [*a seaman's phrase.*] 20. To reach; to arrive at, as the shore; [*a seaman's phrase.*] 21. To gain by advance. 22. To provide, as a feast. 23. To put or place, as a difference. 24. To turn; to convert, as to use. 25. To represent. 26. To constitute; to form. 27. To induce; to cause. 28. To put into a suitable or regular form for use, as a bed. 29. To fabricate; to forge. 30. To compose, as poetry; to form and put forth, as a speech. 31. To cure; to dry and prepare for preservation, as hay.

To make amends, to make good; to give adequate compensation; to replace the value or amount of loss.—*To make account of*, to esteem; to regard.—*To make away*. 1. To kill; to destroy. 2. To alienate; to transfer. *Waller.*—

To make free with, to treat with freedom; to treat without ceremony.—*To make good.* 1. To maintain; to defend.—*Dryden.* 2. To fulfill; to accomplish. 3. To make compensation for; to supply an equivalent.—*To make light of*, to consider as of no consequence; to treat with indifference or contempt.—*To make love*, or *to make suit*, to court; to attempt to gain the favor or affection.—*To make merry*, to feast; to be joyful or jovial.—*To make much of*, to treat with fondness or esteem; to consider as of great value, or as giving great pleasure.—*To make of.* 1. To understand; as, I can *make* nothing *of* the account. 2. To produce from; to effect. 3. To consider; to account; to esteem. —*To make over*, to transfer the title of; to convey; to alienate.—*To make out.* 1. To learn; to discover; to obtain a clear understanding of. 2. To prove; to evince; to establish by evidence or argument. 3. To furnish; to find or supply.—*To make sure of.* 1. To consider as certain. 2. To secure to one's possession.—*To make up.* 1. To collect into a sum or mass. 2. To reconcile; to compose. 3. To repair. 4. To supply what is wanting. 5. To compose, as ingredients or parts. 6. To shape, prepare, or fabricate, as clothes. 7. To assume a particular form of features. 8. To compensate; to make good. 9. To settle; to adjust, or to arrange for settlement. 10. To determine; to bring to a definite conclusion.—In *seamen's language*, to *make sail*, to increase the quantity of sail already extended.—*To make sternway*, to move with the stern foremost.—*To make water*, to leak.—*To make words*, to multiply words.

MĀKE, *v. i.* 1. To tend; to proceed; to move. 2. To contribute; to have effect. 3. To rise; to flow toward land, as water.—*To make as if*, to show; to appear: to carry appearance.—*To make way with*, to kill; to destroy.—*To make for.* 1. To move toward; to direct a course toward. 2. To tend to advantage; to favor.—*To make against*, to tend to injury.—*To make out*, to succeed; to have success at last.—*To make up*, to approach.—*To make up for*, to compensate; to supply by an equivalent.—*To make up with* to settle differences; to become friends.—*To make with*, to concur.—*Hooker.*

MĀKE, *n.* Structure; texture; constitution of parts in a body.

† MĀKE, *n.* [Sax. *maca, gemaca.*] A companion; a mate.—*Spenser.*

MĀKE'-PEACE, *n.* A peace-maker; one who reconciles persons when at variance.—*Shak.*

MĀKE'-WEIGHT (-wāte), *n.* That which is thrown into a scale to make weight.—*Phillips.*

MĀKE'BATE, *n.* [*make*, and Sax. *bate.*] One who excites contentions and quarrels.—*Sidney.*

† MĀKE'LESS, *a.* Matchless; without a mate.

MĀK'ER, *n.* 1. The Creator. 2. One who makes, forms, shapes, or molds; a manufacturer. 3. A poet.

MĀ'KI, *n.* An animal of the genus *lemur.* *See* LEMUR.

MĀK'ING, *ppr.* Forming; causing; compelling; creating; constituting.

MĀK'ING, *n.* 1. The act of forming, causing, or constituting. 2. Workmanship. 3. Composition; structure.—4. In *old writers*, a poem.

MAL, } [Fr. *mal*; L. *malus*,] as a prefix, in *composition*, de-
MALE, } notes ill or evil.

MAL'A-CHITE, *n.* [Gr. μαλαχη.] Native carbonate of copper.—*Green malachite* occurs in mammillary masses, consisting of concentric layers having a fibrous structure. It admits of a high polish.—*Blue malachite* is found both in crystals and as an incrustation.—*Dana.*

MAL'A-CO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. μαλαχη.] Another name for diopside, a variety of pyroxene.—*Lunier.*

MAL-A-COL'O-GIST, *n.* One who treats of the mollusca.

MAL-A-COL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. μαλακος and λογος.] In *natural history*, the science of the structure and habits of soft animals, or mollusca.

MAL-A-COP-TE-RYG'I-AN, *n.* One of the order of malacopterygious fishes.

MAL-A-COP-TE-RYG'I-OUS, *a.* [Gr. μαλακος and πτερυγιον.] Having soft fins, or fins whose rays, except the anterior ray of the pectoral and dorsal fins, are soft; applied to such fishes as the pike, shad, &c.

MAL-A-COS'TO-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. μαλακος and στομα.] Having soft jaws without teeth, as a fish.

MAL-A-COS'TRA-CAN, *n.* A crustacean of the division *malacostraca*, in Cuvier's system, as the shrimp, lobster, crab, &c. The term is sometimes applied to the crustacea in general.—*Dana.*

MAL-A-COS-TRA-COL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. μαλακος, οστρακον, and λογος.] The science of crustacea; called, also, *crustaceology.*

MAL-A-COS'TRA-COUS, *a.* Belonging to a section of crustaceous animals called *malacostraca.*

MAL-AD-JUST'MENT, *n.* An evil or wrong adjustment.

MAL-AD-MIN-IS-TRĀ'TION, *n.* Bad management of public affairs; vicious or defective conduct in administration.

MAL-A-DROIT'NESS, *n.* Bad dexterity.

MAL'A-DY, *n.* [Fr. *maladie*; It. *malattia.*] 1. Any sickness or disease of the human body; a lingering or deep-seated disorder or indisposition. 2. Defect or corruption of the heart; depravity; moral disorder or corruption of moral principles. 3. Disorder of the understanding or mind.

MALA FI'DE. [L.] With bad faith; deceitfully; treacherously.

MAL'A-GA, *n.* A species of wine imported from Malaga.

MAL'AN-DERS, *n. pl.* [from *mal*, and It. *andare.*] Ulcerous chaps inside of a horse's legs.

MAL'A-PERT, *a.* [*mal* and *pert.*] Saucy; quick, with impudence; sprightly, without respect or decency; bold; forward.

MAL'A-PERT-LY, *adv.* Saucily; with impudence.

MAL'A-PERT-NESS, *n.* Sauciness; impudent pertness or forwardness; sprightliness of reply, without decency.

MAL-AP-RO-PŌS' (mal-ap-ro-pō'), *adv.* [Fr.] Unseasonably, unsuitably.

MĀ'LAR, *a.* [L. *mala.*] Pertaining to the cheek.

MA-LĀ'RI-A, *n.* [It. *mal* and *aria.*] Unhealthy air; an exhalation producing disease.

MA-LĀ'RI-OUS, } *a.* Pertaining to or infected by malaria
MA-LĀ'RI-AL, }

MĀ'LATE, *n.* [L. *malum.*] A salt formed by the malic acid, the acid of apples, combined with a base.

† MA-LAX'ATE, *v. t.* [Gr. μαλασσω.] To soften; to knead to softness.

MAL-AX-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of moistening and softening; or the forming of ingredients into a mass for pills or plasters. [*Little used.*]

MAL-CON-FORM-Ā'TION, *n.* Ill form; disproportion of parts.—*Tully.*

* MAL'CON-TENT, *n.* [*mal* and *content.*] A discontented subject of government; one who murmurs at or opposes the laws and administration.

* MAL'CON-TENT, } *a.* Discontented with the laws or
* MAL-CON-TENT'ED, } the administration of government; uneasy; dissatisfied with the government.

* MAL-CON-TENT'ED-LY, *adv.* With discontent.

* MAL-CON-TENT'ED-NESS, *n.* Discontentedness with the government; dissatisfaction; want of attachment to the government, manifested by overt acts.

MĀLE, *a.* [Fr. *male.*] 1. Pertaining to the sex that procreates young, and applied to animals of all kinds. 2. A term denoting the sex of a plant which produces the fecundating dust, or a flower or plant that bears the stamens only, without pistils. 3. A term denoting the screw whose threads enter the grooves or channels of the corresponding, or female screw.

MĀLE, *n.* 1. Among *animals*, one of the sex whose office is to beget young; a he-animal.—2. In *botany*, a plant or flower which produces stamens only, without pistils.—3 In *mechanics*, the screw whose threads enter the grooves or channels of the corresponding part, or *female* screw.

MĀLE-SPIRIT-ED, *a.* Having the spirit of a man; high-minded.—*Ben Jonson.*

MAL-E-DI'CEN-CY, *n.* [L. *maledicentia.*] Evil speaking; reproachful language; proneness to reproach. [*Little used.*]

MAL'E-DI-CENT, *a.* Speaking reproachfully; slanderous —*Sandys.* [*Little used.*]

† MAL-E-DIC'TED, *a.* Accursed.—*Dict.*

MAL-E-DIC'TION, *n.* [L. *maledictio.*] Evil speaking; denunciation of evil.—SYN. Cursing; curse; execration; imprecation; anathema.

MAL-E-FAC'TION, *n.* [L. *male* and *facio.*] A criminal deed; a crime; an offense against the laws. [*Rare.*]

MAL-E-FAC'TOR, *n.* One who commits a crime.—SYN. Evil-doer; criminal; culprit; felon; convict.

† MA-LEF'IC, *a.* [L. *maleficus.*] Mischievous; hurtful.

† MAL'E-FICE, *n.* [Fr.] An evil deed; artifice; enchantment.—*Chaucer.*

MA-LEF'I-CENCE, *n.* The doing of harm or injury.

MA-LEF'I-CENT, *a.* Doing harm or injury.

† MAL-E-FI''CIATE (-fish'āte), *v. t.* To bewitch.—*Burton.*

† MAL-E-FI''CI-Ā'TION (-fish-e-ā'shun), *n.* A bewitching.

MAL-E-FI''CIENCE (-fish'ens) *n.* [L. *maleficientia.*] The doing of evil, harm, or mischief.

MAL-E-FI''CIENT, *a.* Doing evil, harm, or mischief.

MA-LE'IC ACID, *n.* An acid obtained by distilling malic acid.

† MA-LEN'GINE. *n.* [Fr. *malengin.*] Guile; deceit.

† MAL'ET, *n.* [Fr. *malette.*] A little bag or budget; a portmanteau.—*Shelton.*

MA-LEV'O-LENCE. *n.* [L. *malevolentia.*] Ill will; personal hatred; evil disposition toward another; enmity of heart; inclination to injure others. It expresses less than *malignity.*—*Shak.*

MA-LEV'O-LENT, *a.* 1. Having an evil disposition toward another or others; wishing evil to others, or disposed to injure others. 2. Unfavorable; unpropitious; bringing calamity.—SYN. Ill-disposed; envious; mischievous; evil-minded; spiteful; resentful; malicious; malignant; rancorous.

MA-LEV'O-LENT-LY, *adv.* With ill-will or enmity; with the wish or design to injure.

† MA-LEV'O-LOUS, *a.* Malevolent.—*Warburton.*

MAL-EX-E-CŪ'TION, *n.* Evil or wrong execution; bad administration.—*D. Webster.*

MAL-FĒA'SANCE (-fē'zans), *n.* [Fr.] Evil doing; wrong; illegal deed.—In *law*, the performance of some injurious act which the party had contracted not to do, or had no right to do.—*Bouvier.*

MAL-FORM-Ā'TION, *n.* [*mal* and *formation.*] Ill or wrong formation; irregular or anomalous formation or structure of parts.—*Darwin.*

MĀ'LIC, *a.* [L. *malum.*] Pertaining to apples; drawn from the juice of apples; as, *malic* acid. [*Chemistry.*]

MAL'ICE, *n.* [Fr., It. *malizia*; Sp. *malicia*; L. *malitia.*] Extreme enmity of heart; a disposition to injure others without cause.—SYN. Ill-will; malevolence; grudge; pique; spite; bitterness; malignity; maliciousness; rancor.

† MAL'ICE, *v. t.* To regard with extreme ill-will.

MAL'I-CHO, *n.* The corruption of a Spanish word signifying mischief.—*Shak.*

MA-LĬ"CIOUS (ma-lish'us), *a.* 1. Harboring ill-will or enmity without provocation. 2. Proceeding from extreme hatred or ill-will; dictated by malice; as, *malicious* arts.—*Malicious prosecution* or *arrest*, in *law*, a wanton prosecution by regular process, without probable cause. *Bouvier.*—SYN. Ill-disposed; evil-minded; mischievous; envious; malevolent; invidious; spiteful; resentful; bitter; malignant; rancorous.

MA-LĬ"CIOUS-LY, *adv.* With malice; with extreme enmity or ill-will; with deliberate intention to injure.

MA-LĬ"CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being malicious; extreme enmity or disposition to injure; malignity.

MA-LĪGN' (ma-līne'), *a.* [Fr. *maligne*; L. *malignus.*] 1. Having a very evil disposition toward others; harboring violent hatred or enmity; malicious. 2. Unfavorable; pernicious; tending to injure. 3. Malignant; pernicious.

MA-LĪGN' (ma-līne'), *v. t.* To regard with envy or malice; to treat with extreme enmity; to injure maliciously. 2. To traduce; to defame.

MA-LĪGN' (ma-līne'), *v. i.* To entertain malice.—*Milton.*

MA-LIG'NAN-CY, *n.* 1. Extreme malevolence; bitter enmity; malice. 2. Unfavorableness; unpropitiousness. 3. Virulence; tendency to mortification or to a fatal issue.

MA-LIG'NANT, *a.* [L. *malignus.*] 1. Having extreme malevolence or enmity. 2. Unpropitious; exerting pernicious influence, as stars.—*Shak.* 3. Virulent, as a boil. 4. Dangerous to life, as a fever. 5. Extremely heinous.—SYN. Malicious; malevolent; bitter; rancorous; spiteful; resentful; envious; malign.

† MA-LIG'NANT, *n.* 1. A man of extreme enmity or evil intentions.—*Hooker.* 2. A name of reproach for a Puritan.

MA-LIG'NANT-LY, *adv.* 1. Maliciously; with extreme malevolence. 2. With pernicious influence.

MA-LĪGNĒD' (ma-līnd'), *pp.* Regarded with envy or malice; treated with extreme enmity; traduced; defamed.

MA-LĪGN'ER (ma-līn'er), *n.* One who regards or treats another with enmity; a traducer; a defamer.

MA-LĪGN'ING (ma-līne'ing), *ppr.* Traducing; defaming.

MA-LIG'NI-TY, *n.* [L. *malignitas.*] 1. Extreme enmity; or evil dispositions of heart toward another without provocation, or with baseness of heart. 2. Destructive tendency. 3. Extreme evilness of nature. 4. Extreme sinfulness.—SYN. Malice; maliciousness; rancor; spite; malevolence; ill-will; virulence; malignancy; destructiveness; heinousness; enormity.

MA-LĪGN'LY (ma-līne'ly), *adv.* 1. With extreme ill-will. 2. Unpropitiously; perniciously.

MA-LIN"GER, *v. i.* Among *soldiers*, to feign illness, or to protract disease, in order to avoid duty.—*T. B. Macauley.*

MA-LIN"GER-ER, *n.* [Fr. *malingre.*] A soldier who feigns himself sick, or designedly protracts disease, in order to avoid duty.—*Campbell's Mil. Dict.*

MA-LIN"GER-Y, *n.* A feigning of illness, or protracting of disease, in order to avoid duty.

† MAL'I-SON (mal'e-zn), *n.* Malediction.—*Chaucer.*

MAL'KIN (mawk'in), *n.* A mop; hence, a dirty drab.—*Shak.*

MALL (mawl), *n.* [Fr. *mail*; Sp. *mallo.*] 1. A large, heavy, wooden beetle; an instrument for driving any thing with force. 2. A blow; [*obs.*]

*MALL (mal), *n.* [Arm. *mailh.*] A public walk; a level, shaded walk.

MALL, *v. t.* To beat with a mall; to beat with something heavy; to bruise.

MAL'LARD, *n.* 1. A drake. 2. The common wild duck.

MAL-LE-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* That quality of bodies which renders them susceptible of extension by beating; opposed to *brittleness.*

MAL'LE-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] That may be drawn out and extended by beating; capable of extension by the hammer.—*Malleable iron* is cast iron which, by a peculiar process, has been deprived of its carbon, and thus freed from its brittleness. The term is particularly applied to *castings*, as buckles, carriage furniture, &c., which have undergone this process.

MAL'LE-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Malleability.

MAL'LE-ĀTE, *v. t.* To hammer; to draw into a plate or leaf by beating.

MAL'LE-Ā-TED, *pp.* Hammered; drawn into a plate by beating.

MAL-LE-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of beating into a plate or leaf, as a metal; extension by beating.

MALLED, *pp.* Beaten with something heavy; bruised.

MAL'LET, *n.* [Fr. *maillet.*] A wooden hammer or instrument for beating, or for driving pins, chisels, &c.

MALL'ING (maul'ing), *ppr.* Bruising; beating with some thing heavy.

MAL'LOW, } *n.* [Sax. *malu, mealwe, malwe.*] A plant of
MAL'LOWS, } the genus *malva*; so called from its emollient qualities. Its fruit is a depressed disk, called by the country people a *cheese*. *Brande.*—*Marsh-mallows*, a plant of the genus *althæa.*

MĂLM'SEY (mäm'ze), *n.* [Fr. *malvoisie*; It. *malvosio*; from *Malvasia*, in Greece.] The name of a sort of grape, and also of a strong and sweet wine.

MAL-Ō'DOR, *n.* An offensive odor.

MAL-PO-SĬ"TION (-zish'un), *n.* A false or erroneous position.

MAL-PRAC'TICE, *n.* Evil practice; illegal or immoral conduct; practice contrary to established rules.

MALT, *n.* [Sax. *mealt*; Sw., Dan. *malt.*] Barley or other grain steeped in water till it germinates, and then dried in a kiln, thus evolving the saccharine principle. It is used in brewing.

MALT, *v. t.* To make into malt; as, to *malt* barley.

MALT, *v. i.* To become malt.

MALT'-DRINK, } *n.* A liquor prepared for drink by an in-
MALT'-LIQ-UOR, } fusion of malt, as beer, ale, porter, &c.

MALT'-DUST, *n.* The grains or remains of malt.

MALT'-FLŌOR, *n.* A floor for drying malt.—*Mortimer.*

MALT'-HORSE, *n.* A horse employed in grinding malt; hence, a dull fellow.—*Shak.*

MALT'-WORM, *n.* [*malt* and *worm.*] A tippler.—*Shak.*

MALT'ING, *n.* The act of making malt.

MALT'MAN, } *n.* A man whose occupation is to make
MALT'STER, } malt.—*Swift.*

† MAL'TA-LENT, *n.* [Old Fr.] Ill-humor.—*Chaucer.*

MAL'THA, *n.* A variety of bitumen.

MAL-TREAT', *v. t.* To treat ill; to abuse; to treat roughly, rudely, or with unkindness.

MAL-TREATED, *pp.* Ill treated; abused.

MAL-TREATING, *ppr.* Abusing; treating unkindly.

MAL-TREAT'MENT, *n.* Ill treatment; ill usage; abuse.

MA'LUM IN SĒ. [L.] An evil in itself.

MA'LUM PRO-HIB'I-TUM. [L.] That which is wrong because forbidden by law.—*Blackstone.*

MAL-VĀ'CEOUS (mal-vā'shus), *a.* [L. *malvaceus.*] Pertaining to mallows, or the group of plants to which they belong.

MAL-VER-SĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *male* and *versor.*] Evil conduct; improper or wicked behavior; mean artifices, or fraudulent tricks; corruption or extortion in office.—*Burke.*

MAM, } *n.* [L. *mamma*; W. *mam*; Arm. *mamm*; Gr.
MAM-MĂ', } μαμμη.] A familiar word for *mother*, used by young children.

MAM'A-LUKE, } *n.* A term applied to a military force in
MAM'E-LUKE, } Egypt, which was destroyed by the pashaw in 1811.

MAM'MAL, *n.*; *pl.* MAMMALS. [L. *mamma.*] In *zoology*, an animal that suckles its young. *See* MAMMALIA.

MAM-MĀ'LI-A, *n. pl.* A class of animals comprehending those which suckle their young. They are vertebrated animals, with warm, red blood, and a double system of circulation. They bring forth their young alive.

MAM-MĀ'LI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the mammalia.

MAM-MA-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [*mammalia* and L. *fero.*] A term applied to strata containing mammiferous remains.

MAM-MAL'O-GIST, *n.* One who treats of mammiferous animals, or mammalia.

MAM-MAL'O-GY, *n.* [L. *mamma*, and Gr. λογος.] The science or doctrine of mammiferous animals, or mammalia.

MAM'MA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to the breasts or paps.

MAM-MEE', *n.* A fruit-tree of tropical America, and its fruit. The latter is large, covered with a thick, tough rind, and containing a bright-yellow pulp, of a pleasant taste and fragrant scent.

MAM'MER, *v. i.* To hesitate.—*Drant.*

MAM'MER-ING, *n.* Confusion; hesitation.

MAM'MET, *n.* A puppet; a figure dressed.

MAM'MI-FER, *n.* [L. *mamma* and *fero.*] An animal which has breasts for nourishing its young; a mammal.

MAM-MIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Having breasts, and nourishing the young by the milk secreted by them.

MAM'MI-FORM, *a.* [L. *mamma* and *form.*] Having the shape or form of paps.

* MAM'MIL-LA-RY, *a.* [L. *mamilla.*] 1. Pertaining to the paps

resemb'ing a pap.—2. In *mineralogy*, a term applied to minerals composed of convex concretions.

MAM'MIL-LĀ-TED, *a.* Having small nipples, or little globes like nipples.—*Say.*

† MAM'MOĊK, *n.* A shapeless piece.—*Herbert.*

† MAM'MOĊK, *v. t.* To tear in pieces.—*Milton.*

MAM'MO-DIS, *n.* Coarse, plain India muslins.

MAM'MON, *n.* [Syr.] Riches; wealth; the god of riches.

MAM'MON-IST, *n.* A person devoted to the acquisition of wealth; a worldling.—*Hammond.*

MAM'MOTH, *n.* [Russ. *mamant.*] The Russian name of an extinct species of elephant, nearly allied to the elephant of India, but distinct from the mastodon. It is often used adjectively for *very large*; as, a *mammoth* ox.

MAN, *n.*; *pl.* MEN. [Sax. *man, mann, and mon*; Goth. *manna*; Sans. *man*; D. *man*; G. *man*; Dan. *man, menneske*; Sw. *man, meniskia*; Ice. *mann.*] 1. Mankind; the human race; the whole species of human beings; *sometimes* the male sex collectively, in distinction from *woman*. 2. A male individual of the human race, of adult growth or years. 3. A male of the human race; [*used often in compound words, or in the nature of an adjective.*] 4. A servant or an attendant of the male sex. 5. A word of familiar address. 6. It sometimes bears the sense of a male adult of some uncommon qualifications; *particularly*, the sense of strength, vigor, bravery, or magnanimity. 7. An individual of the human species.—8. *Man* is sometimes opposed to *boy* or *child*, and sometimes to *beast*. 9. One who is master of his mental powers, or who conducts himself with his usual judgment. 10. It is sometimes used indefinitely, without reference to a particular individual; as, a *man* needs no more than this.—11. In *popular usage*, a husband. 12. A movable piece at chess or draughts.—13. In *feudal law*, a vassal, a liege subject or tenant.

MAN, *v. t.* 1. To furnish with men, or with a number competent to any service. 2. To guard with men.—*Shak.* 3. To strengthen; to fortify.—*Addison.* 4. To tame a hawk; [*rare.*] 5. To furnish with attendants or servants; [*rare.*] 6. To point; to aim; [*obs.*]

MAN'-ĒAT-ER, *n.* A human being who feeds on human flesh; a cannibal; an anthropophagite.

MAN'-HĀT-ER, *n.* One who hates mankind; a misanthrope.

MAN'-HŌLE, *n.* A hole through which a man may creep into a dram, cess-pool, or parts of machinery, to clean or repair it.—*Hebert.*

MAN'-HUNT-ER, *n.* A hunter of men.

MAN'-HUNT-ING, *n.* The hunting of men.

MAN'-KILL-ER, *n.* One who slays a man.

MAN'-KILL-ING, *a.* Used to kill men.—*Dryden.*

MAN'-LĪKE, *a.* 1. Having the proper qualities of a man. 2. Of man's nature.—*Milton.*

MAN'-MID'WĪFE, *n.* A man who practices obstetrics.

MAN'-MIL'LIN-ER, *n.* A male maker of millinery.

MAN-OF-WAR', *n.* A government vessel employed for the purposes of war.

MAN-OF-WAR'-BIRD, *n.* A large, black, tropical seafowl; the frigate-bird, belonging to the pelican family.

MAN-OF-WAR'S'-MAN, *n.* A seaman belonging to a ship of war.

MAN'-PLEAS-ER, *n.* One who pleases men, or one who takes uncommon pains to gain the favor of men.

† MAN'-QUELL-ER, *n.* A man-killer; a murderer.

MAN'-SERV-ANT, *n.* A male servant.

MAN'-SLĀY-ER, *n.* One who has slain a human being.

MAN'-STEAL-ER, *n.* One who steals and sells men.

MAN'-STEAL-ING, *n.* The act of stealing a human being.

MAN'-WŌR-SHIP, *n.* The worship of a man; undue reverence, or extreme adulation paid to a man.

MAN'A-ĊLE, *n.* [Fr. *manicles.*] An instrument of iron for fastening the hands; handcuffs; shackles; [*used chiefly in the plural.*]

MAN'A-ĊLE, *v. t.* 1. To put on handcuffs or other fastening for confining the hands. 2. To shackle; to confine; to restrain the use of the limbs or natural powers.

MAN'A-ĊLED, *pp.* Handcuffed; shackled.

MAN'A-ĊLING, *ppr.* Confining the hands; shackling.

MAN'AGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *menager.*] 1. To carry on the concerns of. 2. To train, as a horse. 3. To make tame or tractable. 4. To move or use in the manner desired; to have under command. 5. To make subservient. 6. To husband; to treat with caution or sparingly.—*Dryden.* 7. To treat with caution or judgment; to govern with address. —SYN. To direct; govern; control; wield; order; contrive; concert; conduct; transact.

MAN'AGE. *v. i.* To direct or conduct affairs; to carry on concerns or business.

MAN'AGE, *n.* 1. Conduct; administration; [*obs.*] 2. (*pronounced* mă-năzhe') Government; control, as of a horse. 3. Discipline, direction. 4. Use; application or treatment. [*A word little used.*] *See* MANAGEMENT.

MAN'AGE-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Easy to be used or directed to its proper purpose, not difficult to be moved or wielded. 2. That may be controlled 3. That may be made subservient to one's views or designs.—SYN. Governable; tractable; tamable; controllable; docile.

MAN'AGE-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being easily used, or directed to its proper purpose. 2. Tractableness; the quality of being susceptible of government and control; easiness to be governed.

MAN'AGE-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manageable manner.

MAN'AGED, *pp.* Conducted; carried on; trained by discipline; governed; controlled; wielded.

MAN'AGE-LESS, *a.* That can not be managed.

MAN'AGE-MENT, *n.* 1. Manner of treating, directing, or carrying on. 2. Cunning practice; some course directed by art, design, or prudence. 3. Practice; transaction; dealing. 4. Modulation; variation, as of the voice.—SYN. Conduct; administration; government; direction; guidance; disposal; care; charge; contrivance; intrigue.

MAN'A-GER, *n.* 1. One who has the conduct or direction of any thing. 2. A person who conducts business with economy and frugality; a good economist.

MAN'AGE-RY, *a.* 1. Conduct; direction; administration. 2. Husbandry; economy; frugality. 3. Manner of using. [*A word little used.*]

MAN'A-GING, *ppr.* 1. Conducting; regulating; directing, governing; wielding. 2. *a.* Intriguing.

MAN'A-KIN, *n.* The name of a beautiful race of birds of diminutive size, found principally in South America.

MAN-A-TEE', } *n.* [L. *manus.*] The sea-cow, a cetaceous,
MAN-A-TĪ', } herbivorous mammal of the genus *manatus*. *See* MANATUS.

MA-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *manatio.*] The act of issuing or flowing out. [*Little used.*]

MA-NĀ'TUS, *n.* [L. *manus*, hand.] Cuvier's name for a genus of herbivorous cetacea, including the sea-cows. They were so named from the slight, hand-like form of their swimming paws. They inhabit the mouths of the great rivers in South America and Africa, and browse on the herbage that clothes their banks.—*Brande.*

MĂNĊHE (mănsh), *n.* [Fr.] A sleeve.

† MAN'CHET, *n.* A small loaf of fine bread.—*Bacon.*

MANCH-I-NEEL', *n.* [L. *mancanilla.*] A lofty West Indian tree, the *hippomane mancinella*, whose leaves are somewhat poisonous. It is valued for cabinet-work, being beautifully veined, and taking a high polish.

MAN'CI-PĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *mancipo.*] To enslave; to bind; to restrict.—*Hale.* [*Little used.*]

MAN-CI-PĀ'TION, *n.* Slavery; involuntary servitude. [*Rare.*]

MAN'CI-PLE, *n.* [L. *manceps.*] A steward; an undertaker; a purveyor, particularly of a college.—*Johnson.*

MAN-DĀ'MUS, *n.* [L. *mando, mandamus.*] In *law*, a command or writ, issuing from the King's Bench in England, and, in America, from some of the higher courts, directed to any person, corporation, or inferior court, requiring them to do some act therein specified, which appertains to their office and duty.

MAN-DA-RĪN' (-reen'), *n.* In *China*, a magistrate or governor of a province; also, the court language of China.

MAN'DA-TA-RY, } *n.* [Fr. *mandataire.*] 1. A person to whom
MAN'DA-TO-RY, } the pope has, by his prerogative, given a mandate or order for his benefice. 2. One to whom a command or charge is given.—3. In *law*, one who undertakes, without a recompense, to do some act for another, in respect to the thing bailed to him.—*Kent.*

MAN'DĀTE, *n.* [L. *mando.*] 1. A command; an order, precept, or injunction; a commission.—2. In *canon law*, a rescript of the pope.

MAN-DĀ'TOR, *n.* [L.] A director.—*Ayliffe.*

MAN'DA-TO-RY, *a.* Containing a command; preceptive; directory.

MAN'DI-BLE, *n.* [L. *mando.*] The jaw. In *zoology*, applied to the under jaw of mammals, to both jaws of birds, and to the upper, or anterior pair of jaws in insects.—*Brande.*

MAN-DIB'U-LAR, *a.* Belonging to the jaw.—*Gayton.*

MAN-DIB'U-LATE, } *a.* Provided with mandibles, as many
MAN-DIB'U-LĀ-TED, } insects.

† MAN'DIL, *n.* [Fr. *mandille.*] A sort of mantle.

MAN-DIL'ION, *n.* A soldier's coat; a loose garment.

MAN'DI-OĊ, *n.* *See* MANIOC.

MAN'DLE-STŌNE, *n.* [G. *mandelstein.*] Kernel-stone; almond-stone; called, also, *amygdaloid.*

† MAND'MENT, for *commandment.*

† MAN'DO-LIN, *n.* [It. *mandola.*] A cithern or harp.

MAN'DORE, *n.* A kind of four-stringed lute.—*P. Cyc.*

MAN-DRAG'O-RA, *n.* The mandrake, a powerful soporific.—*Shak.*

MAN'DRAKE, *n.* [L. *mandragoras.*] The name of several species of plants of the genus *mandragora*, having narcotic qualities. The *mandrake* of the Scriptures was something entirely different.

MAN'DREL, *n.* An instrument for confining in the lathe the substance to be turned.—*Mozon.*

MAN'DRILL, *n.* A fierce and powerful African baboon, often called the ribbed-nose baboon.—*Brande.*

MAN'DU-CA-BLE, *a.* That can be chewed; fit to be eaten.
MAN'DU-CĀTE. *v. t.* [L. *mando.*] To chew.
MAN'DU-CĀ-TED, *pp.* Chewed.
MAN'DU-CĀ-TING, *ppr.* Chewing; grinding with the teeth.
MAN-DU-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of chewing or eating.
MAN'DU-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Pertaining to, or employed in, chewing.
MĀNE, *n.* [D. *maan*; G. *mähne.*] The hair growing on the upper side of the neck of a horse or other animal, usually hanging down on one side.
MĀNED (mānd), *a.* Having a mane.
MA-NÈGE' (ma-nāzhe' or man'ej), *n.* [Fr.] 1. The art of horsemanship, or of training horses. 2. A school for teaching horsemanship, and for training horses.
MA-NĒ'RĪ-AL. *See* MANORIAL.
MĀ'NĒS, *n. pl.* [L.] 1. The ghost, shade, or soul of a deceased person; and, among the *ancient pagans*, the infernal deities. 2. The remains of the dead.—*Dryden.*
MA-NEŪ'VER, } *n.* [Fr. *manœuvre.*] 1. Management; dex-
MA-NŒŪ'VRE, } trous movement, particularly in an army or navy. 2. Management with address or artful design.
MA-NEŪ'VER, } *v. i.* 1. To move or change positions among
MA-NŒŪ'VRE, } troops or ships, for the purpose of advantageous attack or defense; or, in *military exercise*, for the purpose of discipline. 2. To manage with address or art.
MA-NEŪ'VER, } *v. t.* To change the positions of troops or
MA-NŒŪ'VRE, } ships.
MA-NEŪ'VERED, }
MA-NŒŪ'VRED, } *pp.* Moved in position.
MA-NEŪ'VER-ER, }
MA-NŒŪ'VRER, } *n.* One who maneuvers.
MA-NEŪ'VER-ING, } *ppr.* Changing the position or order,
MA-NŒŪ'VRING } for advantageous attack or defense.
MAN'FUL, *a.* 1. Having the spirit of a man; bold; brave; courageous; daring. 2. Noble; honorable.
MAN'FUL-LY, *adv.* Boldly; courageously; honorably.
MAN'FUL-NESS, *n.* Boldness; courageousness.
MAN"GA-BY, *n.* The white-eyelid monkey; a name of two species of long-tailed African monkeys.
MAN"GA-NĀTE, } *n.* A compound of manganesic acid
MAN"GA-NĒ'SATE, } with a base.
MAN"GA-NĒSE', *n.* A hard, brittle metal, of a grayish-white color, having a powerful affinity for oxygen. It is fused with great difficulty.
MAN"GA-NĒ'SIAN, *a.* Pertaining to manganese; consisting of it, or partaking of its qualities.—*Seybert.*
MAN"GA-NĒ'SOUS, *a.* *Manganesous* acid is an acid with less oxygen than manganesic acid.—*Henry.*
MAN-GAN'IC, } *a.* Obtained from manganese; as, *man-*
MAN"GA-NĒ'SIC, } *ganic* acid.
MAN"GA-NĪTE, *n.* One of the ores of manganese; called, also, gray manganese ore.
MANG'CORN, *n.* [Sax. *mengan* and *corn.*] A mixture of wheat and rye, or other species of grain.
MĀNGE, *n.* [Fr. *mangeaison.*] The scab or itch in cattle, dogs, and other beasts.
MAN"GEL-WUR'ZEL, *n.* [Ger. *mangel* and *wurzel.*] The root of scarcity; a plant of the beet kind.
MĀN'GER, *n.* [Fr. *mangeoire.*] 1. A trough or box in which fodder is laid for cattle, or the place in which horses and cattle are fed.—2. In *ships of war*, an inclosure across the deck within the hawse-holes, to exclude water.
MĀN'GER-BOARD, *n.* The bulk-head on a ship's deck that separates the manger from the other part of the deck.
MĀN'GI-NESS, *n.* Scabbiness; infection of the mange.
MAN"GLE (mang'gl). *v. t.* [D. *mangelen.*] 1. To cut with a dull instrument, and tear, or to tear in cutting; to cut in a bungling manner. 2. To curtail; to take by piece-meal.
MAN"GLE (mang'gl), *n.* [Dan. *mangle.*] 1. A rolling-press, or small calender, for smoothing linen. 2. A name of the *mangrove*, which see.
MAN"GLE, *v. t.* To smooth linen with a mangle; to calender.
MAN"GLED (mang'gld), *pp.* or *a.* Torn in cutting; smoothed with a mangle.
MAN"GLER, *n.* One who tears in cutting; one who uses a mangle.
MAN"GLING, *ppr.* 1. Lacerating in the act of cutting; tearing. 2. Smoothing with a mangle.
MAN"GLING, *n.* 1. The act of cutting and lacerating or tearing. 2. The act or business of smoothing linen with a mangle.
MAN"GO, *n.* 1. The fruit of the mango-tree, a native of the East Indies. It comes from the East only in the form of a pickle. Hence, 2. A green muskmelon pickled.
MAN"GO-FISH, *n.* A fish of the Ganges (the *polynemus risua*), about fifteen inches long, and highly esteemed for food. It appears about the same time with the mangoes, and hence the name.—*P. Cyc.*
MAN"GO-NEL, *n.* [Fr. *mangoneau.*] An engine formerly used for throwing stones and battering walls.
† MAN"GO-NISM, *n.* The art of setting off to advantage.
† MAN"GO-NIZE, *v. t.* To polish for setting off to advantage.
MAN"GO-STAN, } *n.* A tree of the East Indies, of the go-
MAN"GO-STEEN, } nus *garcinia*; also, its fruit, which is of the size of a small apple, and very delicious.
MAN"GROVE, *n.* 1. A tree of the East and West Indies, lining the shores with dense groves down to the water's edge. 2. The name of a fish.—*Pennant.*
MĀN'GY, *a.* Scabby; infected with the mange.
MAN-HĀ'DEN. *See* MENHADEN.
MAN'HOOD, *n.* 1. The state of one who is a man, of an adult male, or one who is advanced beyond puberty, boyhood, or childhood. 2. Virility. 3. Human nature. 4. The qualities of a man; courage; bravery; [*little used.*]
MĀ'NI-A, *n.* [L. and Gr.] Madness.—*Mania a potu*, madness from drinking; *delirium tremens.*
† MAN'I-A-BLE, *a.* Manageable; tractable.—*Bacon.*
MĀ'NI-AC, *a.* [L. *maniacus.*] Mad; raving with madness raging with disordered intellect.—*Grew.*
MĀ'NI-AC, *n.* A madman; one raving with madness
MA-NĪ'AC-AL, *a.* Affected with madness.
MAN-I-CHE'AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Manichees.
MAN-I-CHE'AN, } *n.* A follower of Manes, a Persian, who
MAN'I-CHEE, } tried to combine the Oriental philosophy with Christianity, and maintained that there are two supreme principles, the one good, the other evil.—*Murdock.*
MAN'I-CHE-ISM, *n.* The doctrines taught, or system of principles maintained by the Manichees.
MAN'I-CHE-IST, *n.* *See* MANICHEAN.
MAN'I-CHORD, } *n.* [Fr. *manichordion.*] A musical in-
MAN-I-CORD'ON, } strument, in the form of a spinet
MAN'I-CON, *n.* A species of nightshade.
MAN'I-FEST, *a.* [L. *manifestus.*] 1. Not obscure or difficult to be seen or understood. 2. Detected: with *of*; [*unusual.*]—SYN. Open; clear; apparent; visible; conspicuous; plain; obvious.
MAN'I-FEST, *n.* An invoice of a cargo of goods, imported or laden for export, to be exhibited at the custom-house.
MAN'I-FEST, *v. t.* [L. *manifesto.*] 1. To make to appear, to make public; to show plainly to the eye or to the understanding. 2. To exhibit more clearly to the view.—SYN. To reveal; declare; evince; make known; disclose; discover; display.
MAN-I-FEST-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of disclosing what is secret, unseen, or obscure; discovery to the eye or to the understanding; the exhibition of any thing by clear evidence; display.
MAN'I-FEST-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made clear; disclosed; made apparent, obvious, or evident.
MAN-I-FEST'I-BLE, *a.* That may be made evident.
MAN'I-FEST-ING, *ppr.* Showing clearly; making evident, disclosing; displaying.—*Bacon.*
MAN'I-FEST-LY, *adv.* Clearly; evidently; plainly; in a manner to be clearly seen or understood.
MAN'I-FEST-NESS, *n.* Clearness to the sight or mind; obviousness.
MAN-I-FEST'O, } *n.* [It. *manifesto*; L. *manifestus.*] A pub-
† MAN'I-FEST, } lic declaration, usually of a prince or sovereign, showing his intentions, or proclaiming his opinions and motives.
MAN'I-FOLD, *a.* 1. Of divers kinds; many in number; numerous; multiplied, as varieties. 2. Exhibited or appearing at divers times or in various ways, as goodness.
† MAN'I-FOLD-ED, *a.* Having many doublings.
MAN'I-FOLD-LY, *adv.* In a manifold manner.
MAN'I-FOLD-NESS, *n.* Multiplicity.—*Sherwood.*
MA-NIG'LI-ONS, *n. pl.* In *gunnery*, two handles on the back of a piece of ordnance.—*Bailey.*
MAN'I-KIN, *n.* 1. A little man.—*Shak.* 2. An artificial anatomical preparation, made with pasteboard, plaster, &c., exhibiting all parts of the human body.
MA-NIL'IO, } *n.* [Sp. *manilla.*] A ring or bracelet worn by
MA-NILLE', } persons in Africa.
MA-NIL'LA HEMP, *n.* A fibrous material, obtained from a plant allied to the banana, growing in the Philippian Isles, &c., from which excellent ropes and cables are made.
MĀ'NI-OC, }
MAN'I-HOC, } *n.* Names of the tropical plant *janipha* or
MAN'I-HOT, } *jatropha manihot*, from which cassava and tapioca are prepared.
MAN'I-PLE, *n.* [L. *manipulus.*] 1. A handful. 2. Among the *Romans*, a small band of soldiers. 3. A fanon, or kind of scarf worn about the left arm of a Roman Catholic priest.
MA-NIP'U-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to the maniple.
MA-NIP'U-LĀTE, *v. t.* To treat, work, or operate with the hands.
MA-NIP'U-LĀ-TED, *pp.* Treated or operated with the hand.
MA-NIP'U-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Treating or operating with the hands.
MA-NIP-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] In *general*, work by hand manual operation; as, in *mining*, the manner of digging ore; in *chemistry*, the operation of preparing substances for experiments; in *pharmacy*, the preparation of drugs; in *mesmerism*, the motions used to produce the mesmeric state.
MA-NIP'U-LA-TIVE, *a.* Pertaining to or performed by manipulation.

MAN'I-TRUNK, *n.* [L. *manus* and *truncus.*] The segment of the body of an insect which has wings or limbs answering to the fore-legs of quadrupeds.

MĀ'NIS, *n.* The name of a genus of edentate mammals, covered with hard, triangular scales, inhabiting the hot parts of Asia and Africa, and feeding on ants, &c. The pangolins are of this genus.

MAN-KĪND', *a.* Resembling man in form, not woman.

MAN-KĪND', *n.* [*man* and *kind.*] 1. The race or species of human beings. 2 A male, or the males of the human race.

MANKS, *n.* The old language of the Isle of Man.—*P. Cyc.*

MAN'LESS, *a.* Destitute of men; not manned. [*Rare.*]

MAN'LI-NESS, *n.* The qualities of a man; dignity; bravery; boldness.—*Locke.*

MAN'LING, *n.* A little man.—*Ben Jonson.*

MAN'LY, *a.* 1. Man-like; becoming a man; firm; brave; undaunted. 2. Dignified; noble; stately. 3. Pertaining to the adult age of man. 4. Not boyish or womanish.—*Shak.*

MAN'LY, *adv.* With courage like a man.

MAN'NA, *n.* [Ar. *mauna.*] 1. A substance miraculously furnished as food for the Israelites in their journey through the wilderness of Arabia. *Ex.*, xvi.—2. In *materia medica*, the juice of a certain tree of the ash kind, brought from the south of Europe. It is mildly laxative.—*Brande.*

MANNÆ'D (mand), *pp.* Furnished with men; guarded with men; fortified.

MAN'NER, *n.* [Fr. *maniere;* It. *maniera.*] 1. Way of performing or executing. 2. Habitual practice. 3. Sort; kind; as, all *manner* (*i. e.*, sorts) of fruit. 4. Certain degree or measure. 5. Peculiar carriage or deportment. 6. Way; mode; [*of things.*] 7. Way of service or worship.—8. In *painting*, the particular habit of a painter in managing colors, lights, and shades.—SYN. Form; method; custom; habit; fashion; air; look; mien; aspect; appearance.

MAN'NER, *v. t.* To instruct in manners.—*Shak.*

MAN'NER-ISM, *n.* Adherence to the same manner; a tasteless uniformity, reducing every thing to the same manner, without the freedom and variety of nature.

MAN'NER-IST, *n.* An artist who performs his work in one unvaried manner.—*Churchill.*

MAN'NER-LI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being civil and respectful in behavior; civility; complaisance.

MAN'NER-LY, *a.* Decent in external deportment; civil; respectful; complaisant; not rude or vulgar.

MAN'NER-LY, *adv.* With civility; respectfully; without rudeness.—*Shak.*

MAN'NERS, *n. pl.* 1. Deportment; carriage; behavior; conduct; course of life; habits; [*in a moral sense.*] 2. Ceremonious behavior; civility; decent and respectful deportment. 3. A bow or courtesy; [*colloquial.*]

MAN'NING, *ppr.* Furnishing with men; strengthening; guarding with men.

MAN'NISH, *a.* Having the appearance of a man; bold; masculine.—*Shak.*

MAN'NISH-LY, *adv.* Boldly; in a masculine manner.

MAN'NĪTE, *n.* A kind of crystallized sugar, obtained from *manna.*—*P. Cyc.*

MA-NŒ̄'VRE. *See* MANŒUVER.

MA-NOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *μανος* and *μετρον.*] An instrument for measuring the density of the air, or other elastic fluid, or, rather, its elastic force, to which the density is supposed to be proportional.—*Brande.*

MAN-O-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to or made by the manometer.

MAN'OR, *n.* [Fr. *manoir;* Arm. *maner.*] The land belonging to a lord or nobleman, or so much land as a lord or great personage formerly kept in his own hands for the use and subsistence of his family.

MAN'OR-HOUSE, } *n.* The house belonging to a manor.
MAN'OR-SEAT, }

MA-NŌ'RI-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to a manor.
MA-NĒ'RI-AL, }

MAN'O-SCOPE, *n.* *See* MANOMETER.

MAN'SARD-ROOF, *n.* [from its inventor.] A curb-roof.

MANSE (mans), *n.* [L. *mansio.*] 1. A house or habitation; *particularly*, a parsonage house. A *capital manse* is the manor-house of a great estate. 2. A farm.

MAN'SION (-shun), *n.* [L. *mansio.*] 1. Any place of residence; a house; a habitation; a dwelling. 2. The house of a lord of a manor. 3. Residence; abode.

MAN'SION, *v. i.* To dwell; to reside.—*Mede.*

MAN'SION-HOUSE, *n.* The house in which one resides; an inhabited house.—*Blackstone.*

MAN'SION-A-RY, *a.* Resident; residentiary.

† MAN'SION-RY, *n.* A place of residence.—*Shak.*

MAN'SLAUGH-TER (-slaw-ter), *n.* 1. In a *general sense*, the killing of a man or of men; destruction of the human species; murder.—2. In *law*, the unlawful killing of a man without malice, express or implied. *Manslaughter* differs from *murder* in not proceeding from malice prepense or deliberate, which is essential to constitute murder. It differs from *homicide excusable*, being done in consequence of some unlawful act, whereas excusable homicide happens in consequence of misadventure.

MAN'SUETE (man'swēt), *a.* [L. *mansuetus.*] Tame; gentle; not wild or ferocious.—*Ray.* [*Little used.*]

MAN'SUE-TUDE (man'swe-tūde), *n.* [L. *mansuetudo.*] Tameness; mildness; gentleness.—*Herbert.*

MAN'TA, *n.* [Sp. *manta.*] A flat fish found in pearl-fisheries.

MAN'TEL. *See* MANTLE.

MAN'TEL-ET, } *n.* [dim. of *mantle.*] 1. A small cloak worn
MANT'LET, } by women.—2. In *fortification*, a kind of movable parapet or pent-house.

MANTI-GER, rather MANTI-CHOR, or MANTI-COR, *n.* [L. *manticora, mantichora.*] A large monkey or baboon.

MAN-TIS'SA, *n.* A term applied to the decimal part of a logarithm, as distinguished from the integral part or *characteristic.*—*Brande.*

MANTLE (man't), *n.* [Sax. *mæntel, mentel.*] 1. A kind of cloak or loose garment, to be worn over other garments. 2. A cover; that which conceals; as, the *mantle* of night or of charity.—3. In *malacology*, the external fold of the skin of a mollusk.—*Brande.*

MAN'TLE, *v. t.* To cloak; to cover; to disguise.

MAN'TLE, *v. i.* 1. To expand; to spread.—*Milton.* 2. To joy; to revel.—*Johnson.* 3. To be expanded; to be spread or extended. 4. To gather over and form a cover; to collect on the surface, as a covering. 5. To rush to the face and cover it with a crimson color, as blood.

MAN'TLE, } *n.* The piece of timber or stone in front
MAN'TLE-TREE, } of a chimney, over the fire-place, resting on the jambs.

MAN'TLE-PIECE, } *n.* The work over a fire-place, in
MAN'TLE-SHELF, } front of the chimney.

MAN'TLED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered with a mantle.

MAN'TLING, *n.* In *heraldry*, the representation of a mantle, or the drapery of a coat-of-arms.

MAN'TLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Covering with a mantle; cloaking, expanding.

MAN'TO, *n.* [It.] A robe; a cloak.—*Ricaut.*

MAN-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *μαντεια* and *λογος.*] The act or art of divination or prophesying. [*Little used.*]

* MAN'TU-A (man'tu-ä or man'tu), *n.* [Fr. *manteau.*] A lady's gown.

MAN'TUA-MĀ'KER (man'tu-māk'er), *n.* One who makes gowns for ladies.

MĀN'U-AL (man'yu-al), *a.* [L. *manualis.*] 1. Performed by the hand, as labor. 2. Used or made by the hand; as, a sign *manual.*

MAN'U-AL, *n.* 1. A small book, such as may be carried in the hand, or conveniently handled. 2. The service-book of the Roman Catholic Church.

MAN'U-AL EX'ER-CISE, *n.* The exercise of soldiers with their arms.

MAN'U-AL-LY, *adv.* With the hand.

† MAN'U-A-RY, *a.* Done by the hand.—*Fotherby.*

MA-NŪ'BI-AL, *a.* [L. *manubialis.*] Belonging to spoils; taken in war. [*Little used.*]

MAN-U-DUC'TION, *n.* [L. *manus* and *ductio.*] Guidance by the hand.—*South.*

MAN-U-DUC'TOR, *n.* [L. *manus* and *ductor.*] An officer in the ancient church, who gave the signal for the choir to sing, and kept time with his hand.

MAN-U-FAC'TO-RY, *n.* A house or place where goods are manufactured.

MAN-U-FAC'TO-RY, *a.* Employed in manufacturing.

MAN-U-FAC'TUR-AL, *a.* Pertaining or relating to manufactures.

MAN-U-FAC'TURE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The operation of reducing raw materials of any kind into a form suitable for use. 2. Any thing made from raw materials by the hand, by machinery, or by art.

MAN-U-FAC'TURE (man-yu-fakt'yur), *v. t.* 1. To make or fabricate from raw materials, by the hand, by art, or machinery, and work into forms convenient for use. 2. To work raw materials into suitable forms for use.

MAN-U-FAC'TURE, *v. i.* To be occupied in manufactures.

MAN-U-FAC'TURED, *pp.* or *a.* Made from raw materials into forms for use.

MAN-U-FAC'TUR-ER, *n.* 1. One who works raw materials into wares suitable for use. 2. One who employs workmen for manufacturing; the owner of a manufactory.

MAN-U-FAC'TUR-ING, *ppr.* 1. Making goods and wares from raw materials. 2. *a.* Pertaining to or occupied in manufactures.

† MAN-U-MISE, for *manumit.*

MAN-U-MIS'SION, *n.* [L. *manumissio.*] The act of liberating a slave from bondage, and giving him freedom.

MAN-U-MIT', *v. t.* [L. *manumitto.*] To release from slavery, to liberate from personal bondage or servitude; to free as a slave.

MAN-U-MIT'TED, *pp.* or *a.* Released from slavery.

MAN-U-MIT'TING, *ppr.* Liberating from personal bondage.
MAN'U-MO-TĪVE, *a.* [*manus* and *moveo.*] Movable by hand.
MAN'U-MO-TOR, *n.* A small wheel-carriage, that a person in it may move in any direction; a carriage for exercise.
MA-NŪR'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be cultivated; [*rare* or *obs.*] 2. That may be manured or enriched by manure.
‡ MA-NŪR'AGE, *n.* Cultivation.—*Warner.*
† MA-NŪR'ANCE, *n.* Cultivation.—*Spenser.*
MA-NŪRE', *v. t.* [Fr. *manœuvrer.*] 1. To cultivate by manual labor: to till; [*obs.*] 2. To apply to land any fertilizing matter. 3. To fertilize; to enrich with nutritive substances.
MA-NŪRE', *n.* Any matter which fertilizes land.
MA-NŪRED' (ma-nūrd'), *pp.* or *a.* Dressed or overspread with a fertilizing substance.
MA-NŪRE'MENT, *n.* Cultivation; improvement. [*Rare.*]
MA-NŪR'ER, *n.* One who manures lands.
MA-NŪR'ING, *ppr.* Dressing or overspreading land with manure; fertilizing.
MA-NŪR'ING, *n.* A dressing or spread of manure on land.
MAN'U-SCRIPT, *n.* [L. *manu scriptum.*] A book or paper written with the hand or pen.
MAN'U-SCRIPT, *a.* Written with the hand; not printed.
† MAN-U-TEN'EN-CY, *n.* Maintenance.—*Sancroft.*
MA'NY (men'ny), *a.* [Sax. *mæneg*, *manig*, or *menig*; D. *menig.*] 1. Comprising a great number of individuals; sometimes used with *a* or *an* before a singular noun; as, "Full *many a* gem." *Gray.*—2. In *low language*, preceded by *too*, it denotes powerful or much; as, to be *too many* for them.—SYN. Numerous; multiplied; frequent; manifold; various; divers; sundry.
MA'NY (men'ny), *n.* A multitude; a great number of individuals; the people.
† MA'NY (men'ny), *n.* [Norm. Fr. *meignee.*] A retinue of servants; household.—*Chaucer.*
MA'NY-CLEFT, *a.* Multifid; having many fissures.
MA'NY-COL'ORED, *a.* Having many colors or hues.
MA'NY-COR'NERED, *a.* Having many corners, or more than twelve; polygonal.—*Dryden.*
MA'NY-FLOW'ERED, *a.* Having many flowers.
MA'NY-HAIRED (men'ny-), *a.* Having many hairs.
MA'NY-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having many heads.—*Dryden.*
MA'NY-LAN"GUAGED (men'ny-lang'gwajd), *a.* Having many languages.
MA'NY-LEAVED, *a.* Polyphyllous; having many leaves.
MA'NY-LEGGED (men'ny-legd), *a.* Having many legs.
MA'NY-LET'TERED, *a.* Having many letters.
MA'NY-MAS'TERED, *a.* Having many masters.—*J. Barlow.*
MA'NY-PART'ED, *a.* Multipartite; divided into several parts, as a corol.—*Martyn.*
MA'NY-PEO'PLED, *a.* Having a numerous population.
MA'NY-PET'ALED, *a.* Having many petals.
MA'NY-SIDED (men'ny-), *a.* Having many sides.
MA'NY-TIMES. *An adverbial phrase.* Often; frequently.
MA'NY-TONED (men'ny-tōnd), *a.* Giving many sounds.—*Hemans.*
MA'NY-TRIBED (men'ny-), *a.* Consisting of many tribes.
MA'NY-TWINK'LING, *a.* Variously twinkling.
MA'NY-VALVED, *a.* Multivalvular; having many valves.
MA'NY-VEINED (men'ny-vānd), *a.* Having many veins.
MA'NY-VOICED (men'ny-voist), *a.* Having many voices.
MANX, *n.* A term applied to the old language of the Isle of Man.
MAP, *n.* [Sp. *mapa*; Port. *mappa*; It. *mappamonda.*] In *geography*, a representation of the surface of the earth or of any part of it, drawn on paper or other material, exhibiting the lines of latitude and longitude, and the positions of countries, kingdoms, states, mountains, rivers, &c. A representation of a continent, or any portion of land only, is properly a *map*, and a representation of the ocean only, or any portion of it, is called a *chart.* The term *map* is also applied to delineations of the heavens, of geological strata, &c.
MAP, *v. t.* To draw or delineate, as the figure of any portion of land.—*Shak.*
MA'PLE, } *n.* A well-known tree, of the genus *acer*,
MA'PLE-TREE, } of several species.
MA'PLE-SUGAR (-shug'ar), *n.* Sugar obtained by evaporation from the juice of the rock-maple.
MAPPED (mapt), *pp.* Drawn or delineated, as the figure of any portion of land.
MAP'PER-Y, *n.* The art of planning and designing maps.
MAP'PING, *ppr.* Drawing or delineating on a map.
MAP'PING, *n.* The act or art of drawing maps.
MAR, *v. t.* [Sax. *merran*, *mirran*, *myrran*; Sp. *marrar.*] 1. To injure by cutting off a part, or by wounding and making defective. 2. To injure; to hurt; to impair the strength or purity of. 3. To injure; to diminish; to interrupt, as mirth. 4. To injure; to deform; to disfigure.
MAR, *n.* 1. An injury; [*obs.*] 2. A lake; *see* MERE.
MAR'A-CAN, *n.* A species of parrot in Brazil.
MAR'A-COCK, *n.* A plant of the genus *passiflora.*
MA-RAI', *n.* A sacred inclosure or temple among the islanders of the Pacific Ocean.—*Bradford.*
* MAR-A-NA'THA, *n.* [Syriac.] The Lord comes or has come; a word used by the Apostle Paul in expressing a curse.
MAR'A-NON, *n.* The proper name of the River Amazon.
MAR-AS-CHI'NO, *n.* A delicate spirit distilled from cherries; the best is from Zara, and is obtained from the *marasca* cherry.
MA-RAS'MUS, *n.* [Gr. μαρασμος.] Atrophy; emaciation; a wasting of flesh without fever or apparent disease; a kind of consumption.
MA-RAUD', *v. i.* [Fr. *maraud.*] To rove in quest of plunder; to make an excursion for booty; to plunder.
* MA-RAUD'ER, *n.* A rover in quest of booty or plunder a plunderer; [*usually applied to small parties of soldiers.*]
MA-RAUD'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Roving in search of plunder.
MA-RAUD'ING, *n.* A roving for plunder; a plundering by invaders.
MAR-A-VE'DI, *n.* A copper coin of Spain, about one third of a cent.
MAR'BLE, *n.* [Fr. *marbre*; L. *marmor.*] 1. The popular name of any species of calcareous stone or mineral, of a compact texture, and of a beautiful appearance, susceptible of a good polish. 2. A little ball of marble or other hard substance, used by children in play. 3. A stone remarkable for some inscription or sculpture.—*Arundel marbles*, or *Arundelian marbles*, marble pieces with a chronicle of the city of Athens inscribed on them; presented to the University of Oxford by Thomas, earl of Arundel.
MAR'BLE, *a.* 1. Made of marble. 2. Variegated in color; stained or veined like marble. 3. Hard; insensible.
MAR'BLE, *v. t.* To variegate in color; to cloud; to stain or vein like marble.
MAR'BLE-EDGED, *a.* Having the edges marbled.
MAR'BLE-HEART'ED, *a.* Having a heart like marble, hard-hearted; cruel; insensible.
MAR'BLED, *pp.* or *a.* Diversified in color; veined like marble.
MAR'BLING, *ppr.* Variegating in colors; clouding or veining like marble.
MAR'BLING, *n.* 1. The art or practice of variegating in color, in imitation of marble. 2. An intermixture of fat and lean in meat, giving it a *marbled* appearance.
MAR'BLY, *adv.* In the manner of marble.
MARC, *n.* The refuse matter which remains after the pressure of fruit, particularly of grapes. *For other senses, see* MARK.
MAR'CA-SITE, *n.* [It. *marcassita*; Fr. *marcassite.*] A name sometimes given to a variety of iron pyrites.—*Ure.*
MAR-CA-SIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to or like marcasite.
MAR-CAS'SIN, *n.* In *armorial bearings*, a young wild boar.
MAR-CES'CENT, *a.* [L. *marcescens*, *marcesco.*] Withering, fading; decaying.
MAR-CES'SI-BLE, *a.* That may wither; liable to decay.
MARCH, *n.* [L. *Martius*, from *Mars.*] The third month of the year.
† MARCH, *v. i.* To border on; to be contiguous to.
MARCH, *v. i.* [Fr. *marcher.*] 1. To move by steps and in order, as soldiers; to move in a military manner 2. To walk in a grave, deliberate, or stately manner.
MARCH, *v. t.* 1. To cause to move, as an army. 2. To cause to move in order or regular procession.
MARCH, *n.* [Fr. *marche.*] 1. The walk or movement of soldiers in order, whether infantry or cavalry. 2. A grave, deliberate, or solemn walk. 3. A slow or laborious walk. 4. A signal to move; a particular beat of the drum. 5. A piece of music designed for soldiers to march by. 6. Movement; progression; advance; as, the *march* of improvement.
MARCHED (märcht), *pp.* 1. Moved in a military manner. 2. Caused to move, as an army.
MARCH'ER, *n.* The lord or officer who defended the *marches* or borders of a territory.—*Davies.*
MARCH'ES, *n. pl.* [Sax. *mearc*; Fr. *marches.*] Borders; particularly the confines of England on the side of Scotland or Wales. [*England.*]
MARCH'ING, *ppr.* 1. Moving or walking in order or in a stately manner. 2. Fitted or accustomed to marching; pertaining to a march; as, *marching* order.
MARCH'ING, *n.* Military movement; passage of troops.
MAR'CHION-ESS (mär'shun-es), *n.* The wife or widow of a marquis; or a female having the rank and dignity of a marquis.
† MARCH'PANE, *n.* [Fr. *massepain.*] A kind of sweet bread or biscuit.—*Sidney.*
MAR'CID, *a.* [L. *marcidus.*] Pining; wasted away; lean; withered.—*Dryden.*
MAR'CION-ITE, *n.* A follower of Marcion, a Gnostic of the second century, who adopted the Oriental notion of two conflicting principles, and imagined that between them there existed a third power neither wholly good

nor evil, the Creator of the world, and the God of the Jewish dispensation.—*Brande.*

MAR'COR, *n.* [L.] The state of withering or wasting; leanness; waste of flesh.—*Harvey.* [*Little used.*]

MARE, *n.* [Sax. *myra*; G. *mahre.*] 1. The female of the horse. 2. [Sax. *mara.*] The incubus. [It is now used only in the compound, *nightmare.*]

MARE'S NEST, *n.* A person is said to *find a mare's nest* when he chuckles over the discovery of something which is absurdly ridiculous.—*Grose.*

MARE'S TAIL, *n.* 1. A name given by seamen to long, streaky clouds spreading out like a horse's tail, and indicative of rain. 2. An aquatic plant of the genus *hippuris.*

MA-RE'NA, *n.* A kind of fish somewhat like a pilchard.

MARE'SCHAL (mär'shal), *n.* [Fr. *marechal.*] The chief commander of an army.—*Prior.*

MAR'GA-RATE, *n.* [L. *margarita.*] In *chemistry,* a compound of margaric acid with a base.

MAR-GAR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to pearl.—*Margaric acid* is a fatty acid of a pearly lustre, obtained by digesting soap in water with an acid.

MAR'GA-RIN, } *n.* A peculiar pearl-like substance, ex-
MAR'GA-RINE, } tracted from hog's lard.

MAR'GA-RITE, *n.* 1. A pearl.—*Peacham.* 2. A mineral allied to mica.

MAR-GA-RITIC ACID, *n.* One of the fatty acids which result from the saponification of castor-oil.—*Brande.*

MAR'GA-RONE, *n.* A peculiar fatty product arising from the distillation of margaric acid and quick-lime.—*Graham.*

MAR-GA-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Producing pearls.

MAR'GAY, *n.* A Brazilian animal of the cat kind.

MAR'GIN, *n.* [formerly *marge* or *margent.* Fr. *marge*; It. *margine*; Sp. *margen*; L. *margo.*] 1. That which bounds or borders any thing; the edge. 2. The edge of the leaf or page of a book left blank, or filled with notes. 3. The edge of a wound.—4. In *botany,* the edge of a leaf.—SYN. Border; brink; verge; brim; rim.

MAR'GIN, *v. t.* 1. To furnish with a margin; to border. 2. To enter in the margin.

MAR'GIN-AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a margin. 2. Written or printed in the margin.

MAR'GIN-AL-LY, *adv.* In the margin of a book.

† MAR'GIN-ATE, *v. t.* To make brims or margins.

MAR'GIN-ATE, } *a.* [L. *margins, marginatus.*] Having a
MAR'GIN-A-TED, } prominent margin.

MAR'GINED, *pp.* Furnished with a margin; entered in the margin.

MAR'GIN-ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with a margin.

MAR'GODE, *n.* A hard, bluish-gray stone.

MAR'GOT, *n.* A fish of the perch kind.

MAR'GRAVE, *n.* [G. *markgraf.*] A title of nobility in Germany, equivalent to the English marquis.

MAR-GRA'VI-ATE, *n.* The territory or jurisdiction of a margrave.

MAR'GRA-VINE, *n.* The wife of a margrave.

MARI-ETS, *n.* A kind of violet, *viola marina.*

MA-RIG'E-NOUS, *a.* [L. *mare* and *gigno.*] Produced in or by the sea.—*Kirwan.*

* MARI-GOLD, *n.* A well-known ornamental plant of the genus *calendula,* bearing a showy yellow flower.

MAR-I-KI'NA, *n.* A small South American monkey, with fine silky hair of a golden yellow color, and a mane about its neck; also called the silky tamarin.—*Jardine.*

MARIN-ATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *mariner.*] To salt or pickle fish, and then preserve them in oil or vinegar. [*Little used.*]

MA-RINE' (ma-reen'), *a.* [Fr.; L. *marinus.*] 1. Pertaining to the sea. 2. Transacted at sea; done on the ocean. 3. Doing duty on the sea.—*Marine acid,* muriatic or hydrochloric acid.

MA-RINE', *n.* 1. A soldier who serves on board of a ship, and fights in naval engagements. 2. The whole navy of a kingdom or state. 3. The whole economy of naval affairs.

MARIN-ER, *n.* [Fr. *marinier.*] A seaman or sailor; one whose occupation is to assist in navigating ships.

MAR-IN-O-RA'MA, *n.* [L. *mare,* the sea, and Gr. ὁραω, to see.] Views of the sea.

MARI-PUT, *n.* The zoril, an animal of the skunk tribe.

MARISH, *n.* [Fr. *marais.*] Low ground, wet or covered with water and coarse grass; a fen; a bog; a moor. It is now written *marsh.*

MARISH, *a.* Moory; fenny; boggy.—*Bacon.*

MARI-TAL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *maritus.*] Pertaining to a husband.—*Ayliffe.*

MARI-TIME, *a.* [L. *maritimus.*] 1. Relating or pertaining to the sea or ocean. 2. Performed on the sea; naval. 3. Bordering on the sea. 4. Situated near the sea. 5. Having a navy and commerce by sea.—*Maritimal* is not now used.

MAR'JO-RAM, *n.* [Fr. *marjolaine*; G. *majoran.*] A plant of the genus *origanum,* of several species. The *sweet marjoram* has an agreeable aromatic flavor, and is much used for seasoning food.

MARK, *n.* [Sax. *marc, mearc*; D. *merk*; G. *marke*; Dan. *mærke*; W. *marc*; Fr. *marque.*] 1. A visible line made by drawing one substance on another. 2. A line, groove, or depression made by stamping or cutting; an incision; a channel. 3. Any note or sign of distinction. 4. Any visible effect of force or agency. 5. Any apparent or intelligible effect. 6. Notice taken.—*Shak.* 7. Any thing to which a missile weapon may be directed. 8. Any object used as a guide, or to which the mind may be directed. 9. Any thing visible, by which knowledge of something may be obtained. 10. A character made by a person who can not write his name, and intended as a substitute for it. 11. [Fr. *marc*; Sp. *marco.*] A weight of certain commodities, but *particularly* of gold and silver; in *England,* equal to two thirds of a pound sterling; in *Hamburg,* equal to about 28 cents. 12. A license of reprisals; [*see* MARQUE.]—SYN. Impress; impression; stamp; print; trace; vestige; track, characteristic; evidence; proof; token; badge; indication; symptom.

MARK, *v. t.* [Sax. *mearcian*; D. *merken*; G. *marken*; Dan. *mærker*; Fr. *marquer.*] 1. To draw or make a visible line or character with any substance. 2. To make a visible impression, figure, or indenture. 3. To make an incision; to lop off a part; to make any sign of distinction. 4. To form a name, or the initials of a name, for distinction. 5. To take particular observation of. 6. To have regard to.—*To mark out,* to notify, as by a mark; to point out; to designate.—SYN. To note; remark; notice; observe; regard; heed; show; evince; indicate; point out; betoken; denote; characterize; stamp; imprint; impress; brand.

MARK, *v. i.* To note; to observe critically; to take particular notice; to remark.

† MARK'A-BLE, *a.* Remarkable.—*Sandys.*

MARKED (märkt), *pp.* or *a.* Impressed with any note or figure of distinction; noted; distinguished by some character.

MARK'ER, *n.* 1. One who puts a mark on any thing. 2. One who notes or takes notice. 3. A counter used in card-playing.

MARK'ET, *n.* [D., G. *markt*; Dan. *marked.*] 1. A public place in a city or town, where provisions or cattle are exposed to sale. 2. A public building in which provisions are exposed to sale; a market-house. 3. Sale; the exchange of provisions or goods for money; purchase or rate of purchase and sale. 4. Place of sale. 5. The privilege of keeping a public market.

MARK'ET, *v. i.* To deal in market; to buy or sell; to make bargains for provisions or goods.

MARK'ET-BASK-ET, *n.* A basket for conveying things from a market.

MARK'ET-BELL, *n.* The bell that gives notice of the time or day of market.

MARK'ET-CROSS, *n.* A cross set up where a market is held.

MARK'ET-CRI-ER, *n.* A crier in market.

MARK'ET-DAY, *n.* The day of a public market.

MARK'ET-FOLKS, *n. pl.* People who come to the market.

MARK'ET-HOUSE, *n.* A building for a public market.

MARK'ET-MAID, *n.* A woman who brings things to market.

MARK'ET-MAN, *n.* A man who brings things to market.

MARK'ET-PLACE, *n.* The place where provisions or goods are exposed to sale.

MARK'ET-PRICE, } *n.* The current price of commodities
MARK'ET-RATE, } at any given time.

MARK'ET-TOWN, *n.* A town that has the privilege of a stated public market.

MARK'ET-WOM-AN, *n.* A woman who brings things to market.

MARK'ET-A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be sold; salable; fit for the market. 2. Current in market.—*Locke.*

MARK'ET-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being marketable.

MARK'ET-ING, *ppr.* Dealing at a market.

MARK'ET-ING, *n.* Supply of a market; attendance upon a market.

MARK'ING-INK, *n.* Indelible ink, used for marking clothes.

MARK'ING-IRON (-I'urn), *n.* An iron for marking.

MARK'ING-NUT, *n.* The cashew-nut, whose juice affords an indelible ink for marking linen.

MARKS'MAN, *n.* 1. One who is skillful to hit a mark; he who shoots well. 2. One who, not able to write, makes his mark instead of his name.

MARL, *n.* [W. *marl.*] An earth or clay containing carbonate of lime, and effervescing, consequently, with an acid much used for manure. The term is sometimes improperly applied to other earths used as manure.—*Dana.*

MARL, *v. t.* 1. To overspread or manure with marl. 2. To wind or twist a small line or rope round another.—*R. H. Dana, Jr.*

MARL-A'CEOUS (-ā'shus), *a.* Resembling marl; partaking of the qualities of marl.

MARLED, *pp.* Manured with marl; wound with marline.

MAR'LINE, *n.* [Sp. *merlin*; Port. *merlim.*] Small, two stranded stuff, used for marling.—*R. H. Dana, Jr.*

MAR'LINE, *v. t.* To wind marline round a rope.

MAR'LINE-SPIKE, *n.* An iron tool, tapering to a point, for opening the strands of rope in splicing.—*Herbert.*

MAR'LING, *ppr.* Overspreading with marl; winding with marline.

MAR'LING, *n.* 1. The act of manuring with marl. 2. The act of winding a small line about a rope to prevent its being galled.

MAR'LITE, *n.* A variety of marl.—*Kirwan.*

MAR'LIT'IC, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of marlite.

MAR'L'PIT, *n.* A pit where marl is dug.—*Woodward.*

MAR'LY, *a.* 1. Consisting in or partaking of marl. 2. Resembling marl. 3. Abounding with marl.

MAR'MA-LADE, *n.* [Fr. *marmelade;* Sp. *mermelada.*] The pulp of quinces boiled into a consistence with sugar, or a confection of plums, apricots, quinces, &c., boiled with sugar.

MAR'MA-TITE, *n.* [from *Marmato,* in New Grenada.] A black mineral, consisting of the sulphurets of zinc and iron.—*Dana.*

MAR'MO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. μαρμαιρω.] A foliated serpentine, cleaving into thin, brittle lamina.

MAR-MO-RA'CEOUS, *a.* Pertaining to or like marble.

MAR'MO-RATE, } *a.* [L. *marmor.*] 1. Variegated like
MAR'MO-RA-TED, } marble. 2. Covered with marble. [*Little used.*]

MAR-MO-RA'TION, *n.* A covering or incrusting with marble. [*Little used.*]

MAR-MO-RA'TUM, *n.* [L.] In *architecture,* a cement formed of pounded marble and lime well beaten together.

MAR-MO'RE-AN, *a.* [L. *marmoreus.*] 1. Pertaining to marble. 2. Made of marble.

MAR'MOSE, *n.* An animal of Cayenne and Surinam, resembling the opossum.

* MAR'MO-SET, *n.* A small monkey.—*Shak.*

* MAR'MOT, *n.* [It. *marmotta.*] A quadruped of the genus *arctomys,* allied to the murine tribe.

MAR'ON-ITES, *n. pl.* A body of nominal Christians, who speak the Arabic language, and reside on Mount Lebanon. They take their name from one Maron, of the sixth century, and were charged with the heresy of the Monothelites, though, as they claim, erroneously. They have, for the last six hundred years, belonged to the Roman Catholic Church, though without giving up their ancient peculiarities.—*Encyc. Am.*

MA-ROON', *n.* A name given to free blacks living on the mountains in the West India isles.

MA-ROON', *v. t.* To put a sailor ashore on a desolate isle, under pretense of his having committed some great crime.

MA-ROON', *a.* Brownish crimson; of a claret color.

MA-ROONED', *pp.* Put ashore on a desolate isle.

MAR'PLOT, *n.* One who, by his officious interference, mars or defeats a design or plot.

MARQUE (märk), *n.* [Fr.] 1. Letters of *marque* are letters of reprisal; a license or extraordinary commission granted by a sovereign of one state to his subjects, to make reprisals at sea on the subjects of another, under pretense of indemnification for injuries received. 2. The ship commissioned for making reprisals.

MAR-QUEE' (mär-kee'), *n.* [Fr.] A large field-tent.

MAR'QUESS, *n. See* MARQUIS. [Till of late *marquis* was most common, but is now, to a great extent, superseded by *marquess,* except in the foreign title.—*Smart.*]

MAR'QUET-RY (mär'ket-ry), *n.* [Fr. *marqueterie.*] Inlaid work; work inlaid with different pieces of divers colored fine wood, shells, ivory, and the like.

MAR'QUIS (-kwis), *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *marques;* It. *marchese.*] A title of honor in Great Britain, France, and Germany, next below that of duke.

† MAR'QUIS, *n.* A marchioness.—*Shak.*

MAR'QUIS-ATE, *n.* The seigniory, dignity, or lordship of a marquis.

MARRED, *pp.* Injured; impaired.

MAR'RER, *n.* One who mars, hurts, or impairs.

† MAR'RI-A-BLE, for *marriageable.*

MAR'RIAGE (mar'rij), *n.* [Fr. *mariage.*] 1. The act of uniting a man and woman for life; the legal union of a man and woman for life. 2. A feast made on the occasion of a marriage.—3. In a *Scriptural sense,* the union between Christ and his Church by the covenant of grace.—SYN. Matrimony; wedlock; wedding; nuptials.

MAR'RIAGE-AR'TI-CLES (-klz), *n. pl.* Contract or agreement on which a marriage is founded.

MAR'RIAGE-FA'VORS, *n. pl.* Knots of white ribbons, or bunches of white flowers, worn at weddings.

MAR'RIAGE-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Of an age suitable for marriage; fit to be married; nubile. 2. Capable of union.

MAR'RIED (mar'rid), *pp.* or *a.* 1. United in wedlock; wedded. 2. Conjugal; connubial.

MAR'RI-ER, *n.* One who marries.

MAR'RING, *ppr.* Injuring; impairing.

MAR-ROON'. *See* MAROON.

MAR'ROW, *n.* [Sax. *merg, mearh;* D. *merg;* G. *mark.*] 1. A soft, oleaginous substance contained in the cavities of animal bones. 2. The essence; the best part.—3. In the *Scottish dialect,* a companion; fellow; associate; match.

MAR'ROW, *v. t.* To fill with marrow or with fat; to glut.

MAR'ROW-BONE, *n.* 1. A bone containing marrow, or boiled for its marrow. 2. The bone of the knee; [*colloquial.*]

MAR'ROW-FAT, *n.* A kind of rich pea.

MAR'ROW-ISH, *a.* Of the nature of marrow.

MAR'ROW-LESS, *a.* Destitute of marrow.—*Shak.*

MAR'ROW-Y, *a.* Full of marrow; pithy.

MAR'RY, *v. t.* [Fr. *marier.*] 1. To unite in wedlock or mat rimony; to join a man and woman for life. 2. To dispose of in wedlock. 3. To take for husband or wife.—4. In *Scripture,* to unite in covenant, or in the closest connection.

MAR'RY, *v. i.* To enter into the conjugal state; to unite as husband and wife; to take a husband or a wife.

† MAR'RY, a term of asseveration, is said to have been derived from the practice of swearing by the Virgin Mary.

MAR'RY-ING, *ppr.* Uniting in wedlock; disposing of in marriage.

MARS, *n.* [L.] 1. In *mythology,* the god of war.—2. In *astronomy,* a planet of a deep-red color, between the earth and Jupiter.—3. In the *old chemistry,* a term for iron.

MARSH, *n.* [Sax. *mersc;* Fr. *marais.*] A tract of low land, usually or occasionally covered with water, or very wet and miry, and overgrown with coarse grass or with detached clumps of sedge; a fen.

MARSH'-BRED, *a.* Bred in a marsh.—*Coleridge.*

MARSH'-EL'DER, *n.* The gelder rose.

MARSH'-MAL'LOW, *n.* A plant of the genus *althæa.*

MARSH'-MAR'I-GOLD, *n* A plant of the genus *caltha.*

MARSH'-ROCK'ET, *n.* A species of water-cresses.

MAR'SHAL, *n.* [Fr. *mareschal;* D., G. *marschalk.*] 1. The chief officer of arms, whose duty it is to regulate combats in the lists. 2. One who regulates rank and order at a feast or any other assembly, directs the order of procession, and the like. 3. A harbinger; a pursuivant; one who goes before a prince to declare his coming and provide entertainment.—4. In *France,* the highest military officer.—5. In *America,* a civil officer in each judicial district, answering to the sheriff of a county. 6. An officer of any private society, appointed to regulate their ceremonies and execute their orders.—*Earl marshal of England.* the eighth officer of state, a dignity hereditary in the family of the dukes of Norfolk.

MAR'SHAL, *v. t.* 1. To dispose in order; to arrange in a suitable manner. 2. To lead, as a harbinger; [obs.] 3. To dispose in due order the several parts of an escutcheon, or the coats of arms of distinct families.

MAR'SHALED, *pp.* or *a.* Arranged in due order.

MAR'SHAL-ER, *n.* One who disposes in due order.

MAR'SHAL-ING, *ppr.* Arranging in due order.

MAR'SHAL-ING, *n.* 1. The act of arranging in due order.—2. In *heraldry,* an arrangement of coats in a shield so as to exhibit the alliances of a family.

MAR'SHAL-SEA, *n.* In *England,* the prison in Southwark, belonging to the marshal of the king's household.

MAR'SHAL-SHIP, *n.* The office of a marshal.

MARSH'Y, *a.* 1. Wet; boggy; fenny. 2. Produced in marshes.

MAR-SU'PI-AL, } *a.* [L. *marsupium,* a bag.] Pertaining to
MAR-SU'PI-ATE, } the didelphyc animals, such as the opossum, &c. *See* MARSUPIALIA.

MAR-SU'PI-AL, *n.* One of the *marsupialia.*

MAR-SU-PI-A'LI-A, *n. pl.* Animals having a pouch or bag for carrying their young, as the kangaroo and opossum.

MAR'SU-PITE, *n.* A fossil resembling a purse, the remains of a molluscous animal.—*Mantell.*

MART, *n.* [from *market.*] 1. A place of sale or traffic. 2 Bargain; purchase and sale; [*obs.*]

† MART, *v. t.* To buy and sell; to traffic.—*Shak.*

† MART, *v. i.* To trade dishonorably.—*Shak.*

MAR'TA-GON, *n.* A kind of lily.—*Herbert.*

† MAR'TEL, *v. t.* [Fr. *marteler.*] To strike.

MAR-TEL'LO-TOW-ER, *n.* The name given to the circular buildings of masonry erected along the British coasts as a defense against the meditated invasion of Bonaparte.—*Brande.*

MAR'TEN, *n.* A species of bird. *See* MARTIN.

MAR'TEN, *n.* [D. *marter;* Fr. *marte.*] A carnivorous animal allied to the weasel, and valued for its fur.

MAR'TIAL (mär'shal), *a.* [Fr.; L. *martialis.*] 1. Pertaining to war; suited to war; military. 2. Warlike; brave given to war. 3. Suited to battle. 4. Belonging to war, or to an army and navy. 5. Pertaining to Mars, or borrowing the properties of that planet; [*obs.*] 6. Pertaining to iron, called, by the old chemists, *mars.*

MAR'TIAL LAW, *n.* A code of regulations for the government of an army or navy. When *martial law* is proclaimed in a place, all the citizens are subjected to the severity of military regulations.—*Bouvier.*

† MAR'TIAL-ISM, *n.* Bravery; martial exercises.

† MAR'TIAL-IST, *n.* A warrior; a fighter.—*Howel.*

MÄR'TIAL-LY, *adv.* In a martial manner.
MÄR'TIN, *n.* [Fr. *martinet.*] A bird of the swallow kind, that frequents dwellings.
MÄR'TIN-ET, } *n.* 1. A martin.—2. In *military language*, a
MÄR'LET, } strict disciplinarian.
MÄR'TI-NETS, *n. pl.* In *ships*, *martinets* are small lines fastened to the leech of a sail, to bring it close to the yard when the sail is furled.
MÄR'TIN-GAL, } *n.* [Fr. *martingale.*] 1. A strap or thong
MÄR'TIN-GALE, } fastened to the girth under a horse's belly, and, at the other end, to the musrole passing between the fore-legs.—2. In *ships*, a short, perpendicular spar under the bowsprit end, used for reeving the stays.—*Dana.*
MÄR'TIN-MAS, *n.* [*Martin* and *mass.*] The feast of St. Martin, of Tours, who died about A.D. 400; the eleventh of November.—*Johnson.*
MÄR'TLET, *n.* In *heraldry*, a bird without legs or beak. It is the distinction of the fourth son. *See, also,* MARTINET.
MÄR'TYR, *n.* [Gr. *μαρτυρ.*] 1. One who, by his death, bears witness to the truth of the Gospel. 2. One who suffers death in defense of any cause.
MÄR'TYR, *v. t.* 1. To put to death for adhering to what one believes to be the truth.—*Pearson.* 2. To murder; to destroy.—*Chaucer.*
MÄR'TYR-DŌM, *n.* The death of a martyr; the suffering of death on account of one's adherence to the Gospel.
MÄR'TYRED, *pp.* or *a.* Put to death on account of one's faith.
MÄR'TYR-IZE, *v. t.* To offer as a martyr.—*Spenser.* [*Rare.*]
MÄR'TYR-O-LOGE, *n.* A register of martyrs.
MÄR-TYR-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Registering or registered in a catalogue of martyrs.
MÄR-TYR-OL'O-GIST, *n.* A writer of martyrology, or an account of martyrs.
MÄR-TYR-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *μαρτυρ* and *λογος.*] A history or account of martyrs with their sufferings, or a register of martyrs.
MÄR'VEL, *n.* [Fr. *merveille.*] That which arrests the attention; any thing wonderful or astonishing; [*nearly obs.*]—*Marvel of Peru*, a fragrant flowering plant of the genus *mirabilis.*—SYN. Wonder; admiration; astonishment; miracle; prodigy.
MÄR'VEL, *v. i.* To wonder. [*Nearly obsolete.*]
MÄR'VEL-ING, *ppr.* Wondering.
MÄR'VEL-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *merveilleux.*] 1. Exciting wonder or some degree of surprise. 2. Surpassing credit or belief.—3. The *marvelous*, in *writing*, is that which exceeds natural power.—4. *Formerly*, used *adverbially* for *wonderfully, exceedingly.*—SYN. Wonderful; astonishing; surprising; strange; improbable; incredible.
MÄR'VEL-OUS-LY, *adv.* Wonderfully; strangely; in a manner to excite wonder or surprise.
MÄR'VEL-OUS-NESS, *n.* Wonderfulness; strangeness.
MÄ'RY-BUD, *n.* The marigold.—*Shak.*
MAS-CAG'NIN (mas-kan'yin), *n.* The native sulphate of ammonia of volcanic districts; named from Mascagni, its discoverer.
MAS'CLE (mas'kl or mas'l), *n.* In *heraldry*, a lozenge perforated.
† MAS'CU-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *masculus.*] To make strong.
MAS'CU-LA-TED, *pp.* Made strong.
MAS'CU-LA-TING, *ppr.* Making strong.
MAS'CU-LINE, *a.* [Fr. *masculin*; L. *masculinus.*] 1. Having the qualities of a man; strong; robust. 2. Resembling man; coarse. 3. Bold; brave.—4. In *grammar*, the *masculine* gender of words is that which expresses a male, or something analogous to it.
MAS'CU-LINE-LY, *adv.* Like a man.—*Ben Jonson.*
MAS'CU-LINE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being manly; resemblance of man in qualities.
MASH, *n.* [G. *meischen.*] 1. A mixture or mass of ingredients, beaten or blended together in a promiscuous manner. 2. A mixture for the food of domestic animals.—3. In *brewing*, a mixture of ground malt and warm water.
MASH, *v. t.* 1. To beat into a confused mass. 2. To bruise; to crush by beating or pressure. 3. To mix malt and water together in brewing.
MASHED (masht), *pp.* or *a.* Beat into a mass; bruised; crushed; mixed into a mash.
MASH'ING, *ppr.* Beating into a mass; bruising; crushing.
MASH'ING, *n.* 1. A beating into a mass; a crushing.—2. In *brewing*, the process of infusing the ground malt in warm water and extracting the saccharine matter called *sweet-wort.*—*Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*
MASH'ING-TUB, *n.* A tub for containing the mash in breweries.
MASH'Y, *a.* Produced by crushing or bruising.
MASK, *n.* [Fr. *masque.*] 1. A cover for the face; that which conceals the face, especially a cover with apertures for the eyes and mouth; a visor. 2. That which disguises; any pretense or subterfuge. 3. A festive entertainment of dancing or other diversions, in which the company all wear masks; a masquerade. 4. A revel; a bustle; a piece of mummery.—*Milton.* 5. A dramatic performance, written in a tragic style, without attention to rules or probability. *Peacham.*—6. In *architecture*, a piece of sculpture, representing some grotesque form, to fill and adorn vacant places.
MASK, *v. t.* 1. To cover the face; to conceal with a mask or visor. 2. To disguise; to cover; to hide.
MASK, *v. i.* 1. To revel; to play the fool in masquerade. 2. To be disguised in any way.—*Shak.*
MASK'-HOUSE, *n.* A place for masquerades.—*Bp. Hall.*
MASKED (maskt), *pp.* or *a.* 1. Having the face covered; concealed; disguised.—2. *a.* In *botany*, having the sides of a labiate corol pressed together so as to close the opening into the tube.
MASK'ER, *n.* One who wears a mask; one who plays the fool at a masquerade.
† MASK'ER-Y, *n.* The dress or disguise of a masker.
MASK'ING, *ppr.* Covering with a mask; concealing.
MAS'LIN, *n.* A mixture of different sorts of grain, as of wheat and rye. *See* MESLIN.
MAS'LIN, *a.* Composed of different sorts; as, *maslin* bread, which is composed of wheat and rye. Spelled, also, *meslin* and *mislin.*
MĀ'SON (mā'sn), *n.* [Fr. *maçon.*] 1. A man whose occupation is to lay bricks and stones. 2. A member of the fraternity of freemasons.
MA-SON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the craft or mysteries of freemasons.
MĀ'SON-RY (mā'sn-re), *n.* [Fr. *maçonnerie.*] 1. The art or occupation of a mason. 2. The work or performance of a mason. 3. The craft or mysteries of freemasons.
MAS'O-RA, *n.* [Heb.] A Jewish critical work on the text of the Hebrew Scriptures, composed by learned Rabbis in the eighth and ninth centuries.—*Murdock.*
MAS-O-RET'IC, } *a.* [Heb.] Relating to the Masora, or
MAS-O-RET'IC-AL, } to its authors, who invented the Hebrew vowel points and accents.—*Murdock.*
MAS'O-RITE, *n.* One of the writers of the Masora.
MASQUE, *n.* *See* MASK.
MAS-QUER-ADE' (mas-ker-ād'), *n.* [It. *mascherata.*] 1. A nocturnal assembly of persons wearing masks, and amusing themselves with dancing, conversation, and other diversions. 2. Disguise. 3. A Spanish diversion on horseback.
MAS-QUER-ADE', *v. i.* 1. To go in disguise. 2. To assemble in masks.—*Swift.*
MAS-QUER-ADE', *v. t.* To put in disguise.—*Killingbeck.*
MAS-QUER-AD'ER (mas-ker-ād'er), *n.* A person wearing a mask; one disguised.—*L'Estrange.*
MAS-QUER-AD'ING, *ppr.* Assembling in masks.
MASS, *n.* [Fr. *masse.*] 1. A lump; a body of matter concreted, collected, or formed into a lump; [*applied to any solid body.*] 2. A collective body of fluid matter. 3. A heap. 4. A great quantity collected. 5. Bulk; magnitude.—*Shak.* 6. An assemblage; a collection of particulars blended, confused, or indistinct. 7. Gross body of things considered collectively; the body; the bulk. 8. The quantity of matter in any body.
MASS, *n.* [Sax. *mæsa, mæsse;* Fr. *messe;* Low L. *missa*, from *mitto*, to dismiss.] The communion service, or the consecration and oblation of the host in the Roman Catholic churches. *Murdock.*—*High mass* is that which is publicly performed with music, as distinguished from *low mass*, which is more private, and without music.—*Encyc. Am.*
† MASS, *v. i.* To celebrate mass.—*Hooker.*
† MASS, *v. t.* To fill; to stuff; to strengthen.
MASS'-BOOK, *n.* The missal, or Roman Catholic service-book.
MASS'-HOUSE, *n.* A name formerly given to a Roman Catholic place of worship.
MASS'-MEET-ING, *n.* A large assembly of the people to be addressed on some public occasion, usually political. [*U. States.*]
MASS'-PRIEST, *n.* A name formerly given to a Roman Catholic priest.
MAS'SA-CRE (mas'sa-ker), *n.* [Fr. *massacre.*] 1. The murder of an individual, or the slaughter of numbers of human beings, with circumstances of cruelty; the indiscriminate killing of human beings, without authority or necessity, and without forms, civil or military. It differs from *assassination*, which is a private killing. It differs from *carnage*, which is rather the effect of slaughter than slaughter itself, and is applied to the authorized destruction of men in battle. *Massacre* is sometimes called *butchery*, from its resemblance to the killing of cattle. 2. Murder —*Shak.*
MAS'SA-CRE, *v. t.* To murder human beings with circumstances of cruelty; to kill men with indiscriminate violence.
MAS'SA-CRED (mas'sa-kurd), *pp.* or *a.* Barbarously or indiscriminately murdered.
MAS'SA-CRER, *n.* One who massacres.—*Burke.* [*Bad.*]
MAS'SA-CRING, *ppr.* Barbarously or indiscriminately murdering.

MĂSS'ER, *n.* A priest who celebrates mass.
MAS'SE-TER, *n.* [Gr. μασσαομαι.] A muscle which raises the under jaw, and assists in chewing.
MAS'SI-COT, } *n.* [Fr. *massicot.*] Protoxyd of lead; yellow
MAS'TI-COT, } oxyd of lead.
MĂSS'I-NESS, } *n.* The state of being massy; great
MĂSS'IVE-NESS, } weight, or weight with bulk; ponderousness.
MĂSS'IVE, } *a.* [Fr. *massif*, from *mass.*] Heavy; weighty;
MĂSS'Y, } ponderous; bulky and heavy.
MĂSS'IVE, *a.* In *mineralogy*, in mass; having a crystalline structure, but not a regular form.
MĂSS'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a mass.
MĂST, *n.* [Sax. *mæst*; D., G., Sw., Dan. *mast.*] A long, round piece of timber, elevated perpendicularly on the keel of a ship or other vessel, to which the yards, sails, and rigging are attached, and by which they are supported.
MĂST, *n.* [Sax. *mæste.*] The fruit of the oak and beech, or other forest-trees; nuts; acorns. [*It is without a plural.*]
MĂST'-HĒAD (-hed), *n.* The summit, or head of a mast.
MĂST'ED, *a.* Furnished with a mast or masts.
MĂS'TER, *n.* [Fr. *maitre*, for *maister*; Russ. *master*; Dan. *mester*; G. *meister.*] 1. A man who rules, governs, or directs either men or business. 2. A director, head, or chief manager. 3. The owner; proprietor; possessor; [*with the idea of governing.*] 4. A lord; a ruler; one who has supreme dominion. 5. A chief; a principal.—*Pope.* 6. One who has possession and the power of controlling or using at pleasure. 7. The commander of a merchant ship, usually called *captain.*—8. In *ships of war*, an officer who takes rank immediately after the lieutenants, and navigates the ship under the direction of the captain. 9. The director of a school; a teacher; an instructor. 10. One unconfrolled. 11. An appellation of respect. 12. A title of boys or quite young men. 13. A man eminently or perfectly skilled in any occupation, art, or science. 14. A title of dignity in colleges and universities. 15. The chief of a society. 16. The director of ceremonies at public places or on public occasions. 17. The president of a college; [*England.*]—*Master of the horse*, the third great officer in the British court, having the management of the royal stables, &c. In solemn cavalcades, he rides next the sovereign. *Brande.*—As a *title of respect* given to adult persons, it is pronounced *mister.*
MĂS'TER, *v. t.* 1. To conquer; to overpower; to subdue; to bring under control. 2. To make one's self master of; as, to *master* a science. 3. To execute with skill. 4. To rule; to govern; [*obs.*]
* MĂS'TER, *v. i.* To be skillful; to excel.—*Spenser.*
MĂS'TER-BUĬLD-ER (-bild'er), *n.* The chief builder.
MĂS'TER-CHORD (-kord), *n.* The chief chord.—*Moore.*
MĂS'TER-HAND, *n.* A person eminently skillful.—*Pope.*
MĂS'TER-JEST, *n.* Principal jest.—*Hudibras.*
MĂS'TER-KĒY, *n.* The key that opens many locks; hence, *figuratively*, a general clew to lead out of many difficulties.
MĂS'TER-LŌDE, *n.* In *mining*, the principal vein of ore.
MĂS'TER-MĪND, *n.* The chief mind.—*Mrs. Butler.*
MĂS'TER-NŌTE, *n.* The chief note.—*E. Everett.*
MĂS'TER-PIĒCE, *n.* 1. A capital performance. 2. Chief excellence or talent.
MĂS'TER-SIN'EW (-sin'nu), *n.* A large sinew that surrounds the hough of a horse, and divides it from the bone by a hollow place, where the wind-galls are usually seated.
MĂS'TER-STRĪNG, *n.* Principal string.—*Rowe.*
MĂS'TER-STRŌKE, *n.* Capital performance.
MĂS'TER-TOOTH, *n.* A principal tooth.—*Bacon.*
MĂS'TER-TŌUCH (-tuch), *n.* A touch that speaks the master; principal performance.—*Tatler.*
MĂS'TER-WŌRK, *n.* Principal performance.
MĂS'TER-WŌRT, *n.* An umbelliferous herb, with large leaves: in England, *imperatoria ostruthicun*; in New England, *Heracleum lanatum.*
† MĂS'TER-DŌM, *n.* Dominion; rule.—*Shak.*
MĂS'TERED, *pp.* Overpowered; subdued.
† MĂS'TER-FŬL, *a.* Having the skill of a master; also, imperious; arbitrary.—*Milton.*
MĂS'TER-ING, *ppr.* Conquering; overcoming.
MĂS'TER-LESS, *a.* 1. Destitute of a master or owner. 2. Ungoverned; unsubdued.
† MĂS'TER-LI-NESS, *n.* Eminent skill.
MĂS'TER-LY, *a.* 1. Formed or executed with superior skill; suitable to a master; most excellent; skillful. 2. Imperious.
MĂS'TER-LY, *adv.* With the skill of a master.
MĂS'TER-SHIP, *n.* 1. Dominion; rule; supreme power. 2. Superiority; pre-eminence. 3. Chief work; masterpiece; [*obs.*] 4. Superior skill.—*Shak.* 5. Title of respect; [*in irony.*] 6. The office of president of a college, or other institution.
MĂS'TER-Y, *n.* 1. Dominion; power of governing or commanding. 2. Superiority in competition; pre-eminence. 3. Victory in war. 4. Eminent skill; superior dexterity. 5. Attainment of eminent skill or power.
MĂST'FŬL, *a.* Abounding with mast, or fruit of oak, beech, and other forest-trees.
MAS'TIC, } *n.* [Fr. *mastic.*] 1. A resin exsuding from the
MAS'TICH, } mastic-tree, a species of *pistacia.* It is in yellowish-white, semi-transparent tears. Its chief use is in varnishes. 2. A kind of cement, used for plastering walls &c.
MAS'TI-CA-BLE, *a.* That can be masticated.
MAS-TI-CĀ'DOR, *n.* [Sp. *mascar*; L. *mastico*, to chew.] In a bridle, the slavering bit.
MAS'TI-CĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *mastico.*] To chew; to grind with the teeth and prepare for swallowing and digestion.
MAS'TI-CĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Chewed.
MAS'TI-CĀ-TING, *ppr.* Chewing; breaking into small pieces with the teeth.
MAS-TI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of chewing food.
MAS'TI-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Chewing; adapted to perform the office of chewing food.—*Lawrence's Lect.*
MAS'TI-CA-TO-RY, *n.* A substance to be chewed to increase the saliva.—*Coxe.*
MAS'TI-COT, *n.* Yellow oxyd of lead. *See* MASSICOT.
MĂS'TIFF, *n.* [Sp. *mastin.*] A large variety of dog, remarkable for strength and courage.
MĂST'LESS, *a.* 1. Having no mast, as a vessel. 2. Bearing no mast, as an oak.—*Dryden.*
MAST'LIN. *See* MESLIN.
MAS'TO-DON, *n.* [Gr. μαστος and οδους.] A genus of mammiferous and pachydermatous animals, resembling the elephant, now extinct, and known only by their fossil remains.
MAS'TOID, *a.* [Gr. μαστος and ειδος.] Resembling the nipple or breast.
MĂS-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. μαστος and λογος.] The natural history of animals which suckle their young; mazology.
† MĂS'TRESS, for *mistress.*—*Chaucer.*
MAS-TUR-BĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *manus* and *stuprum.*] Onanism.
MĂST'Y, *a.* Full of mast; abounding with acorns, &c.
MAT, *n.* [W. *mat*; Sax. *meatta.*] 1. A texture of sedge, rushes, flags, husks, straw, or other material, used for various purposes of cleanliness and protection from injury. 2. A web of rope-yarn, used in ships to secure the standing rigging from the friction of the yards, &c.
MAT, *v. t.* 1. To cover or lay with mats. 2. To twist together; to interweave like a mat; to entangle.—*Dryden.* 3. To press together; to lay flat.
MAT'A-CHĪN (mat'a-sheen), *n.* [Sp.] An old dance with swords and bucklers.
MAT'A-DŌRE, *n.* [Sp. *matador.*] 1. One of the three principal cards in the game of ombre and quadrille. 2. He who kills; the killer; the man appointed to kill the bull in bull-fights.
MATCH, *n.* [Fr. *meche.*] 1. Some very combustible substance used for lighting a fire. 2. A rope or cord made of hempen tow, and used for firing artillery, mines, &c.
MATCH, *n.* [Sax. *maca* and *gemaca.*] 1. A person who is equal to another in strength or other quality; one able to cope with another. 2. One who suits or tallies with another; or any thing that equals another. 3. Union by marriage; *sometimes*, a contract of marriage. 4. One to be married.
MATCH, *n.* [Gr. μαχη.] A contest; competition for victory; or a union of parties for contest.
MATCH, *v. t.* 1. To equal. 2. To show an equal. 3. To oppose as equal; to set against as equal in contest. 4. To suit; to make equal; to proportion. 5. To marry; to give in marriage. 6. To purify vessels by burning a match in them.
MATCH, *v. i.* 1. To be united in marriage. 2. To suit; to correspond; to be of equal size, figure, or quality; to tally.
MATCH'-MĀK-ER, *n.* 1. One who makes matches for burning. 2. One who contrives or effects a union by marriage.
MATCH'-MĀK-ING, *n.* The act of making matches.
MATCH'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Equal; suitable; fit to be joined.—*Spenser.* 2. Correspondent.—*Woodward*; [*little used.*]
MATCHED (matcht), *pp.* Equaled; suited; placed in opposition; married.
MATCH'ING, *ppr.* Equaling; suiting; setting in opposition uniting in marriage.
MATCH'LESS, *a.* Having no equal.
MATCH'LESS-LY, *adv.* In a manner not to be equaled.
MATCH'LESS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being without an equal.
MATCH'LŌCK, *n.* *Formerly*, the lock of a musket, containing a match for firing; the musket itself.
MĀTE, *n.* [D. *maat.*] 1. A companion; an associate; one who customarily associates with another. 2. A husband or wife. 3. The male or female of animals which associate for propagation and the care of their young. 4. One who eats at the same table. 5. One who attends the same school; a school-mate. 6. An officer in a merchant ship or ship of war, whose duty is to assist the master or commander. 7. (pron. mä'tā) Paraguay tea. *See* MATTE.

MĀTE, *n.* [Sp., Port. *mate*; Fr. *mat.*] In *chess*, the state of the king so situated that he can not escape.

MĀTE, *v. t.* 1. To match; to marry. 2. To equal; to be equal to. 3. To oppose; to equal.

† MĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *mater.*] To enervate; to subdue; to crush.

MĀTE'LESS, *a.* Having no mate or companion.

MAT'É-LOTE, *n.* [Fr.] A dish of food composed of many kinds of fish.

MĀ-TE-OL'O-ǤY, *n.* [Gr. *ματαιος* and *λογος.*] A vain discourse or inquiry.

MĀ-TE-O-TEC̈H'NY, *n.* [Gr. *ματαιος* and *τεχνη.*] Any unprofitable science.

MĀ'TER, *n.* [L. mother.] In *anatomy*, two membranes covering the different portions of the brain and spinal cord, and distinguished by the epithets *dura* and *pia.*

MA-TĒ'RI-A MED'I-C̈A, *n.* [L.] 1. A general name for all articles employed in curing diseases. 2. The science which treats of the various articles employed in curing diseases.

MA-TĒ'RI-AL, *a.* [It. *materiale*; Fr. *materiel.*] 1. Consisting of matter; not spiritual. 2. More or less necessary; having influence or effect. 3. Not formal; substantial. 4. Furnishing materials. *Wheaton.*—SYN. Corporeal; bodily; important; weighty; momentous; essential.

MA-TĒ'RI-AL, *n.* The substance or matter of which any thing is made.

MA-TĒ'RI-AL-ISM, *n.* 1. The doctrine of materialists. 2. Matter; material substances in the aggregate.—*Chalmers*; [*rare.*]

MA-TĒ'RI-AL-IST, *n.* One who denies the existence of spiritual substances, and maintains that the soul of man is the result of a particular organization of matter in the body.

MA-TĒ-RI-AL'I-TY, *n.* 1. Material existence; corporeity; not spirituality. 2. Importance.—*Judge Chase.*

MA-TĒ'RI-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To reduce to a state of matter; also, to regard as matter.—*Reid.*

MA-TĒ'RI-AL-IZED, *pp.* or *a.* Reduced to a state of matter.

MA-TĒ'RI-AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Reducing to a state of matter.

MA-TĒ'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. In the state of matter.—*Boyle.* 2. Not formally; substantially. 3. In an important manner or degree; essentially.

MA-TĒ'RI-AL-NESS, *n.* The state of being material; importance.

MA-TĒ'RI-ATE, } *a.* [L. *materiatus.*] Consisting of mat-
MA-TĒ'RI-Ā-TED, } ter.—*Bacon.* [*Little used.*]

† MA-TE-RI-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of forming matter.

MA-TE'RI-EL, *n.* [Fr.] A term denoting those *material* objects or instruments which are used in any design. Thus, the *materiel* of an army is the baggage, munitions, &c., in distinction from the *personnel* or troops which compose it.

MA-TER'NAL, *a.* [L. *maternus.*] Motherly; pertaining to a mother; becoming a mother.

MA-TER'NAL-LY, *adv.* In a maternal manner.

MA-TER'NI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *maternité.*] The character or relation of a mother.

MAT'FEL-ON, *n.* A species of knap-weed.

MATH, *n.* [Sax. *mæth.*] A mowing; as in *after-math.*

MATH-E-MAT'IC, } *a.* [L. *mathematicus.*] 1. Pertaining
MATH-E-MAT'IC-AL, } to mathematics. 2. According to the principles of mathematics.

MATH-E-MAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. According to the laws or principles of mathematical science. 2. With mathematical certainty; demonstrably.

MATH-E-MA-TĬ'CIAN (-tish'an), *n.* [French *mathematicien.*] One versed in mathematics.

MATH-E-MAT'ICS, *n.* [L. *mathematica.*] The science of quantity; the science which treats of magnitude and number, or of whatever can be measured or numbered.—In *pure mathematics*, quantities are considered, independently of any substances actually existing.—In *mixed mathematics*, the relations of quantities are investigated, in connection with some of the properties of matter, or with reference to the common transactions of business.

MATH'E-MEG, *n.* A fish of the cod kind.

MATH'ES, *n.* An herb.—*Ainsworth.*

MA THE'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *μαθησις.*] Learning; particularly, mathematics. [*Rare.*]

MAT'IN, *a.* [Fr. *matin.*] Pertaining to the morning; used in the morning.

† MAT'IN, *n.* Morning.—*Shak.*

MAT'INS, *n. pl.* 1. Morning worship or service; morning prayers or songs. 2. Time of morning service.

MAT'RASS, *n.* [Fr. *matras.*] A cucurbit; a chemical vessel in the shape of an egg. It is superseded in the modern laboratory by a flask.—*Brande.*

MAT'RESS. *See* MATTRESS.

MĀ'TRIC̈E, } *n.* [L. *matrix.*] The womb; the cavity in
MĀ'TRIX, } which the fetus of an animal is formed and nourished till its birth.

MAT'RICE (mat'ris), *n.* 1. A mold; the cavity in which any thing is formed, and which gives it shape. 2. The place where any thing is formed or produced; gang.—3. In *dyeing*, the five simple colors, black, white, blue red, and yellow, of which all the rest are composed.

MAT'RI-CĪ-DAL, *a.* Pertaining to matricide.

* MAT'RI-CĪDE, *n.* [L. *matricidium.*] 1. The killing or murder of a mother. 2. The killer or murderer of his mother.

MA-TRIC̈'U-LĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *matricula.*] To enter or admit to membership in a body or society, *particularly*, in a college or university, by enrolling the name in a register.

MA-TRIC̈'U-LATE, *n.* One enrolled in a register, and thus admitted to membership in a society.

MA-TRIC̈'U-LĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Entered or admitted to membership in a society, *particularly*, in a university.

MA-TRIC̈-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of registering a name, and admitting to membership.

MAT-RI-MŌ'NI-AL, *a.* [It. *matrimoniale.*] 1. Pertaining to marriage. 2. Derived from marriage.—SYN. Connubial; conjugal; sponsal; nuptial; hymeneal.

MAT-RI-MŌ'NI-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the manner or laws of marriage.—*Ayliffe.*

MAT-RI-MŌ'NI-OUS, *a.* Matrimonial.—*Milton.* [*Rare.*]

MAT'RI-MO-NY, *n.* [L. *matrimonium.*] Marriage; wedlock, the union of man and woman for life; the nuptial state.

MĀ'TRIX. *See* MATRICE.

* MAT'RON, *n.* [Fr. *matrone*; L. *matrona.*] An elderly married woman, or an elderly lady.—*Johnson.*

* MAT'RON-LIKE, *a.* Having the manners of an elderly woman; grave; sedate; becoming a matron.

MAT'RON-AǤE, *n.* The state of a matron.—*Burke.*

* MAT'RON-AL, *a.* [L. *matronalis.*] Pertaining to a matron; suitable to an elderly lady or to a married woman, grave; motherly.

MAT'RON-HOOD, *n.* State of a matron.

MAT'RON-IZE, *v. t.* To render matron-like.

MAT'RON-IZED, *pp.* Rendered matron-like.

MAT'RON-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Rendering matron-like.

* MAT'RON-LY, *a.* Elderly; advanced in years.

MA-TROSS', *n.* [D. *matroos.*] *Matrosses* are soldiers in a train of artillery, who are next to the gunners, and assist them in loading, firing, and sponging the guns.

MAT'TA-MORE, *n.* In the *East*, a subterranean repository for wheat.

MATTE, *n.* 1. Crude black copper reduced, but not refined from sulphur, &c.—*Ure.* 2. A small plant used in South America as a substitute for tea; Paraguay tea.—*S. E. Morse.*

MAT'TED, *pp.* or *a.* Laid with mats; entangled.

MAT'TER, *n.* [L., Sp., It. *materia*; Fr. *matiere.*] 1. Substance excreted from living animal bodies; that which is thrown out or discharged in a tumor, boil, or abscess; pus. 2. Body; substance extended; that which is visible or tangible; as earth, wood, stone.—3. In a *more general and philosophic sense*, the substance of which all bodies are constituted. It is considered as solid, liquid, or aeriform. 4. Subject; thing treated; that about which we write or speak; that which employs thought or excites emotion. 5. The very thing supposed or intended.—*Tillotson.* 6. Affair; business; event; thing; course of things. 7. Cause of any event, as of any disturbance, of a disease, or of a difficulty. 8. Subject of complaint; suit; demand. 9. Import; consequence; importance; moment. 10. Space of time; a portion of distance.—*L'Estrange.*

MAT'TER, *v. i.* 1. To be of importance; to import: used with *it*, *this*, *that*, or *what*. 2. To maturate; to form pus; to collect, as matter in an abscess; [*little used.*]

† MAT'TER, *v. t.* To regard.

MAT'TER-OF-FAC̈T'-MAN, *n.* A term of modern times for a grave and precise narrator, remarker, or inquirer; one who sticks to the matter of any fact.

MAT'TERED, *pp.* 1. Regarded; imported. 2. Maturated, collected, as perfect pus in an abscess.

MAT'TER-LESS, *a.* Void of matter.—*Ben Jonson.*

MAT'TER-Y, *a.* 1. Purulent; generating pus.—*Harvey.* 2. Important.—*Ben Jonson*; [*obs.*]

MAT'TING, *ppr.* Covering with mats; entangling.

MAT'TING, *n.* 1. A texture composed of rushes, flags, grass, straw, &c., used in packing various articles, and also for covering the floors of houses. 2. Materials for mats.

MAT'TOCK, *n.* [Sax. *mattuc.*] A kind of pick-ax, having the iron ends sharpened instead of pointed.—*Smart.*

MAT'TRESS, *n.* [W. *matrass.*] A quilted bed; a bed stuffed with hair, moss, or other soft material, and quilted.

MAT'Ū-RANT, *n.* [L. *maturo.*] In *pharmacy*, a medicine or application to an inflamed part, which promotes suppuration.

MAT'Ū-RĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *maturo.*] To promote perfect suppuration.

MAT'Ū-RĀTE, *v. i.* To suppurate perfectly.

MAT'Ū-RĀ-TED, *pp.* Perfectly suppurated.

MAT'Ū-RĀ-TING, *ppr.* Suppurating perfectly, as an abscess.

MAT-Ū-RĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The process of ripening or coming to maturity; ripeness. 2. The process of suppurating perfectly; suppuration.

* MAT'Ū-RĀ-TIVE, *a.* 1. Ripening; conducing to ripeness

2. Conducing to perfect suppuration, or the formation of matter in an abscess.

MA-TŪRE', *a.* [L. *maturus.*] 1. Perfected by time or natural growth. 2. Brought to perfection. 3. Brought to a state of maturity, as a scheme. 4. Come to suppuration, as an abscess.—SYN. Ripe; perfect; completed; prepared; digested; ready.

MA-TŪRE', *v. t.* [L. *maturo.*] 1. To ripen; to hasten to a perfect state; to promote ripeness. 2. To advance toward perfection.

MA-TŪRE', *v. i.* To advance toward ripeness; to become ripe or perfect.

MA-TŪRĒD' (ma-tūrd'), *pp.* or *a.* Ripened; advanced to perfection; prepared.

MA-TŪRE'LY, *adv.* 1. With ripeness; completely. 2. With full deliberation. 3. Early; soon; [*a Latinism, little used.*]

MAT-Ū-RES'CENT, *a.* Approaching to maturity.

MA-TŪR'ING, *ppr.* Ripening; being in or coming to a complete state.

MA-TŪ'RI-TY, } *n.* 1. Ripeness; a state of perfection or
MA-TŪRE'NESS, } completeness.—2. In *commerce*, the *maturity* of a note or bill of exchange is the time when it becomes due.

MAT-Ū-TĪ-NAL, } *a.* [L. *matutinus.*] Pertaining to the
MAT'Ū-TĪNE, } morning.—*Herbert.*

MAT'WEED, *n.* A plant of the genus *lygeum.*

MAUD'LIN, *a.* [corrupted from *Magdalen.*] Drunk; fuddled; approaching to intoxication; stupid.

MAUD'LIN, *n.* A plant of the genus *achillea.*

MAU'GER, } *adv.* [Fr. *malgré.*] In spite of; in opposition
MAU'GRE, } to; notwithstanding; [*used only in burlesque.*]

MAU'KIN. *See* MALKIN.

MAUL, *n.* [L. *malleus.*] A heavy wooden hammer; written, also, *mall.* *See* MALL.

MAUL, *v. t.* To beat and bruise with a heavy stick or cudgel; to wound in a coarse manner.

MAULĒD, *pp.* Bruised with a heavy stick or cudgel.

MAUL'ING, *ppr.* Beating with a cudgel.

MAUL'STIĆK, *n.* [Germ. *mahlen.*] The stick by which painters of pictures keep their hand steady in working.

† MAUNCH (mänsh), *n.* [Fr. *manche.*] A loose sleeve. *Herbert.*—In *heraldry*, a sleeve.

* MAUND or MAUND, *n.* [Sax. and Dan. *mand.*] 1. A handbasket; [*a word used in Scotland.*] 2. A Bengal weight of 100 pounds troy, or 82 pounds avoirdupois.—*Malcom.*

*† MAUND or MAUND, } *v. t.* and *i.* To mutter; to
*† MAUND'ER or MAUND'ER, } murmur; to grumble; to beg.

*† MAUND'ER or MAUND'ER, *n.* A beggar.

*† MAUND'ER-ER or MAUND'ER-ER, *n.* A grumbler.

*† MAUND'ER-ING or MAUND'ER-ING, *n.* Complaint.

MAUN'DRIL, *n.* In *coal mines*, a pick with two shanks.

MAUN'DY-THURS'DAY, *n.* [supposed to be from Sax. *mand*, a basket, because on that day princes used to give alms to the poor from their baskets; or from *dies mandati*, the day of command, on which day our Savior gave his great *mandate*, that we should love one another.—*Lye.*—*Johnson.*] The Thursday in passion-week, or next before Good Friday.

MAU-SO-LĒ'ĀN, *a.* Pertaining to a mausoleum; monumental.—*Burton.*

MAU-SO-LĒ'UM, *n.* [L.; Fr. *mausolée*; from *Mausolus*, king of Caria.] A magnificent tomb, or stately sepulchral monument.

† MAU'THER, *n.* A foolish young girl.—*Ben Jonson.*

MAU-VĀISE' HONTE' (mo'vāz cnt'). [Fr.] Bashfulness; false modesty.

MĀ'VIS, *n.* [Fr. *mauvis.*] The throstle or song thrush.

MAW, *n.* [Sax. *maga.*] 1. The stomach of brutes: applied to the stomach of human beings in contempt only. 2. The craw of fowls.

† MAWK, *n.* A maggot; a slattern.

MAWK'ING-LY, *adv.* Slatternly; sluttishly.

MAWK'ISH, *a.* Apt to cause satiety or loathing.

MAWK'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a mawkish way.

MAWK'ISH-NESS, *n.* Aptness to cause loathing.

MAWKS, *n.* A great, awkward, ill-dressed girl.—*Smart.* [*Vulgar.*]

MAWK'Y, *a.* Maggoty.—*Grose.* [*Local.*]

† MAW'MET, *n.* [from *Mahomet.*] A puppet; *anciently*, an idol.—*Wickliffe.*

† MAW'MET-RY, *n.* The religion of Mohammed; also, idolatry.—*Chaucer.*

MAW'MISH, *a.* [from *maw* or *mawmet.*] Foolish; silly; idle; nauseous.—*L'Estrange.*

MAW'WORM, *n.* A worm that infests the stomach.

MAX'IL-LAR, } *a.* [L. *maxillaris.*] Pertaining to the
MAX'IL-LA-RY, } jaw.

MAX-IL'LI-FORM, *a.* In the form of a cheek-bone.

MAX-IL'LI-PED, *n.* [L. *maxilla* and *pes.*] Jaw-foot; a term applied to the short, foot-like appendages that cover the mouth of a crab, lobster, or allied animal.

MAX'IM, *n.* [Fr. *maxime.*] 1. An established principle or proposition; a principle generally received or admitted as true.—2. In *music*, the longest note formerly used, equal to two longs, or four breves; a large.—SYN. Axiom; aphorism; apothegm; adage; proverb; saying.

MAX'IM-MĬZ'ER, *n.* One who deals much in maxims.

MAX'IM-UM, *n.* [L.] In *mathematics*, the greatest number or quantity attainable in any given case.

MAY, *n.* [L. *Maius*; Fr. *Mai.*] 1. The fifth month of the year. 2. [Goth. *mavi.* *See* MAID.] A young woman; [*obs.*] 3. The early part of life.—*Shak.*

MAY, *v. i.* To gather flowers in May-morning.

MAY, *verb aux.*; pret. *might.* [Sax. *magan.*] 1. To be possible. 2. To have physical power; to be able. 3. To have moral power; to be permitted. 4. It is used in prayer and petitions to express desire.—*May be, it may be, may hap*, are expressions equivalent to *perhaps, by chance, peradventure*, that is, it is possible to be.

MAY'-AP-PLE (mā'-ap-pl), *n.* The fruit of an American plant, *podophyllum peltatum.*

MAY'-BLOOM, *n.* The hawthorn.

MAY'-BUG, *n.* A chafer; a buzzing insect.—*Ainsworth*

MAY'-BUSH, *n.* A plant of the genus *cratægus.*

MAY'-DAY, *n.* The first day of May.

MAY'-DEW (mā'-du), *n.* The dew of May.

MAY'-DUKE, *n.* A variety of the common *cherry.*

MAY'-FLOW-ER, *n.* A plant; a flower that appears in May.

MAY'-FLY, *n.* An insect or fly that appears in May.

MAY'-GAME, *n.* Sport or diversion on the first of May.

MAY'-LA-DY, *n.* The queen or lady of May in May-games

MAY'-LIL-Y, *n.* The lily of the valley.

MAY'-MORN, *n.* Freshness; vigor.—*Shak.*

MAY'-PŌLE, *n.* A pole to dance round in May; a long pole erected.

MAY'-QUEEN, *n.* A young female crowned with flowers at the celebration of May-day.

MAY'-WEED, *n.* A low herb growing by road-sides, &c.

MAYHEM, *n.* In *law*, the maiming a person by depriving him of the use of any of his members which are necessary to his defense or protection.—*Bouvier.*

MAY'ING, *n.* The gathering of flowers on May-day.

MAY'OR, *n.* [Fr. *maire*; Norm. *maeur.*] The chief magistrate of a city.

MAY'OR-AL-TY, *n.* The office of a mayor.—*Bacon.*

MAY'OR-ESS, *n.* The wife of a mayor.

MAZ'A-GAN, *n.* A variety of the common bean.

MAZ'ARD, *n.* [Fr. *machoire.*] 1. The jaw; [*obs.*] 2. A black cherry.

† MAZ'ARD, *v. t.* To knock on the head.—*Ben Jonson.*

MAZ-A-RĪNE' (maz-a-reen'), *n.* 1. A deep-blue color. 2. A particular way of dressing fowls. 3. A little dish set in a larger one.

MĀZE, *n.* [Sax. *mase.*] 1. A winding and turning; perplexed state of things; intricacy; a state that embarrasses. 2. Confusion of thought; perplexity; uncertainty. 3. A labyrinth.

MĀZE, *v. t.* To bewilder; to confound with intricacy; to amaze.—*Spenser.*

† MĀZE, *v. i.* To be bewildered.—*Chaucer.*

† MĀZ'ED-NESS, *n.* Confusion; astonishment.

† MĀZ'ER, *n.* A maple cup.—*Spenser.*—*Dryden.*

MĀ'ZI-LY, *adv.* With perplexity.

MĀ'ZI-NESS, *n.* Perplexity.

MAZ-O-LOĠ'IĆ-AL, *a.* Pertaining to mazology.

MA-ZOL'O-ĠIST, *n.* One versed in mazology.

MA-ZOL'O-ĠY, *n.* [Gr. μαζος and λογος.] That branch of zoology which treats of mammiferous animals.

MĀ'ZY, *a.* Winding; perplexed with turns and windings, intricate.—*Milton.*

M. D. *Medicinæ doctor*, doctor of medicine.

ME, *pron. pers.*; the objective case of *I*, answering to the oblique cases of *ego*, in Latin. [Sax. *me*; Goth. *mik*; G. *mich*; Fr. *moi*; L. *mihi*; Sp. *mi*; It. *mi* or *me*; Arm. *me.*]

† MĒA'ĆOĆK, *n.* [qu. *meek* and *cock.*] An uxorious, effeminate man.

† MĒA'ĆOĆK, *a.* Tame; timorous; cowardly.—*Shak.*

MĒAD, *n.* [Sax. *medo, medu*; D. *meede*; G. *meth.*] A fermented liquor consisting of honey and water, sometimes enriched with spices.—*Encyc.*

MĒAD (meed), } *n.* [Sax. *mæde, mædewe.*] 1. Grass land;
MĒAD'ŌW (med'o), } land appropriated to the production of hay.—2. In *America*, the word is also applied to the low ground on the banks of rivers, whether grass land, pasture, tillage, or wood land.

MĒAD'ŌW-LĀRK, *n.* A well-known beautiful bird, often seen in meadows and open fields in the United States. Its note is clear but melancholy.—*Encyc. Am.*

MĒAD'ŌW-ŌRE, *n.* In *mineralogy*, conchoidal bog iron ore.

MĒAD'ŌW-RŪE, *n.* A plant of the genus *thalictrum.*

MĒAD'ŌW-SAF'FRON, *n.* A bulbous medicinal plant, *colchicum autumnale.*

MĒAD'ŌW-SAX'I-FRAĠE, *n.* An umbelliferous herb of the genus *sesele.*

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÄR, FALL, WHAT;—PRĒY:—MARĪNE, BIRD:—MŌVE, BOOK.

MEAD'ŌW-SWEET, *n.* A plant of the genus *spiræa.*
MEAD'ŌW-WŌRT, *n.* A plant.—*Drayton.*
MEAD'ŌW-Y, *a.* Containing meadow.—*J. Barlow.*
MĒA'GER, } *a.* [Fr. *maigre;* Sp., It. *magro;* L. *macer.*] 1.
MĒA'GRE, } Destitute of flesh, or having little flesh. 2. Destitute of richness, fertility, or any thing valuable, as soil. 3. Wanting strength of diction, or richness of ideas or imagery, as a description.—SYN. Thin; lean; lank; gaunt; starved; hungry; poor; emaciated; scanty; barren.
† MĒA'GER, } *v. t.* To make lean.—*Knolles.*
† MĒA'GRE, }
MĒA'GER-LY, *adv.* Poorly; thinly.
MĒA'GER-NESS, *n.* 1. Leanness; want of flesh. 2. Poorness; barrenness; want of fertility or richness. 3. Scantiness; barrenness.
MĒAK (meek), *n.* A hook with a long handle.—*Tusser.*
MĒAL (meel), *n.* [Sax. *mæl;* D. *maal;* G. *mahl.*] 1. A portion of food taken at one time; a repast. 2. A part; a fragment: in the word *piecemeal.*
MĒAL, *n.* [Sax. *mealewe, melewe;* G. *mehl;* Sw. *mjöl;* Dan., D. *meel.*] 1. The substance of edible grain ground to fine particles, and not bolted or sifted. The term is commonly applied, in the *United States,* to ground Indian corn (whether bolted or not), which is denominated *corn meal,* or *Indian meal.* 2. Flour; the finer part of pulverized grain.
MĒAL, *v. t.* To sprinkle with meal, or to mix meal with. [*Little used.*]
MĒAL'-MAN, *n.* A man who deals in meal.
MĒAL'-TĪME, *n.* The usual time of eating meals.
MĒAL'I-NESS, *n.* The quality of being mealy; softness or smoothness to the touch.
MĒAL'Y (mēl'e), *a.* 1. Having the qualities of meal; soft; smooth to the feel. 2. Like meal; farinaceous; soft, dry, and friable. 3. Overspread with something that resembles meal.
MĒAL'Y-MOUTHED, *a. Literally,* having a soft mouth; hence, unwilling to tell the truth in plain language; inclined to speak of any thing in softer terms than the truth will warrant.
MĒAL'Y-MOUTH'ED-NESS, *n.* Inclination to express the truth in soft words, or to disguise the plain fact; reluctance to tell the plain truth.
MĒAN (meen), *a.* [Sax. *mæne, gemæne.*] 1. Wanting dignity; low in rank or birth. 2. Wanting dignity of mind; low-minded; destitute of honor. 3. Worthy of disregard or contempt; as, "no *mean* foes."—*Phillips.* 4. Of little value; low in worth or estimation; worthy of little or no regard. 5. Of little value; not costly or elegant, as a dwelling.—SYN. Ignoble; humble; poor; abject; beggarly; wretched; base; degraded; degenerate; vulgar; vile; servile; menial; spiritless; groveling; slavish; dishonorable; disgraceful; shameful; despicable; contemptible; paltry; sordid; penurious; niggardly.
MĒAN, *a.* [Fr. *moyen;* Sp., Port. *mediano;* L. *medium.*] 1. Middle; at an equal distance from the extremes. 2. Intervening; intermediate; coming between.—3. In *mathematics,* a term denoting a quality having an intermediate value between several others which are formed according to any assigned law of succession.—*Brande.*
MĒAN, *n.* 1. The middle point or place; the middle rate or degree; mediocrity; medium. 2. Intervening time; interval of time; interim; meantime. *Spenser.*—3. In *mathematics,* a quantity having an intermediate value between several others which are formed according to any assigned law of succession. 4. Measure; regulation; [*obs.*] 5. Instrument; that which is used to effect an object; the medium through which something is done. In this sense, *means,* in the plural, is generally used, and often with a *definitive* and *verb* in the singular. 6. *Means,* in the plural, income, revenue, resources, substance, or estate, considered as the instrument of effecting any purpose; also, instrument of action or performance; as, the great *means* of success.—*By all means,* certainly; without fail.—*By no means,* not at all; certainly not; not in any degree.—*By no manner of means,* by no means; not in the least. *Burke.*—*By any means,* in any way; possibly; at all.—*Meantime,* or *meanwhile,* in the intervening time; [in this use of these words, there is an omission of *in* or *in the; in the mean time.*]
MĒAN, *v. t.; pret.* and *pp. meant* (pronounced *ment*). [Sax. *mænan, menan.*] 1. To have in the mind, view, or contemplation. 2. To have in the mind, with reference to a future act; as, he *meant* it for good. 3. To have for its meaning; to signify; as, what *means* this?—SYN. To intend; purpose; design; contemplate; indicate; denote; imply; import; express.
MĒAN, *v. i.* To have thought or ideas; or to have meaning.
MĒAN'-SPĪRĪT-ED, *a.* Having a mean spirit.
ME-AN'DER, *n.* [the name of a winding river in Phrygia.] 1. A winding course; a winding or turning in a passage. 2. A maze; a labyrinth; perplexity.
ME-AN'DER, *v. t.* To wind, turn, or flow round; to make flexuous.—*Drayton.*
ME-AN'DER, *v. i.* To wind or turn in a course or passage. to be intricate.—*Shenstone.*
ME-AN'DER-ING, *ppr* or *a.* Winding in a course, passage, or current.
ME-AN'DER-ING, *n.* A winding course.
ME-AN'DRI-AN, *a.* Winding; having many turns.
ME-AN-DRĪ'NA, *n.* A genus of corals with meandering cells, as the brain-stone coral.—*Mantell.*
† ME-AN'DRY, } *a.* Winding; flexuous.—*Dean King.*
† ME-AN'DROUS, }
MĒAN'ING, *ppr.* 1. Having in mind; intending; signifying. 2. Significant; as, a *meaning* look.
MĒAN'ING, *n.* 1. That which exists in the mind, view, or contemplation as a settled aim or purpose, though not directly expressed. 2. Intention; purpose; aim: with reference to a future act. 3. Signification; import, as of an act. 4. The sense of words or expressions; that which is to be understood; signification; that which the writer or speaker intends. 5. Sense; power of thinking; [*little used.*]
MĒAN'ING-LESS, *a.* Having no meaning.
MĒAN'ING-LY, *adv.* With meaning; significantly.
MĒAN'LY, *adv.* 1. Moderately; [*not used.*] 2. Without dignity or rank; in a low condition. 3. Poorly. 4. Without greatness or elevation of mind; without honor; with a low mind or narrow views. 5. Without respect; disrespectfully; as, to speak *meanly* of one.
MĒAN'NESS, *n.* 1. Want of dignity or rank; low state. 2. Want of excellence of any kind; poorness; rudeness. 3. Lowness of mind; want of dignity and elevation; want of honor. 4. Sordidness; niggardliness. 5. Want of richness; poorness.
MĒANS, *n. pl.* 1. Resources or income. 2. Instrument for gaining an end; as, by this *means.* *See* MEAN.
MĒANT (ment), *pret.* and *pp.* of *mean.*
MĒAR, *n.* A boundary or limit.—*Spenser.* *See* MERE.
MĒASE, *n.* The quantity of 500; as, a *mease* of herrings.
† MĒA'SLE (mē'zl), *n.* A leper.—*Wickliffe.*
MĒA'SLED (mē'zld), *a.* Infected or spotted with measles.
MĒA'SLES (mē'zlz), *n.*, with a plural termination. [D. *mazelen.*] 1. A contagious disease of the human body, usually characterized by a crimson rash upon the skin, in irregular crescents or circles. 2. A disease of swine.—*Ben Jonson.* 3. A disease of trees.—*Mortimer.*
MĒAS'LY (meez'ly), *a.* Infected with measles or eruptions
MĒAS'UR-A-BLE (mezh'ur-a-bl), *a.* 1. That may be measured; susceptible of mensuration or computation. 2 Moderate; in small quantity or extent.
MĒAS'UR-A-BLE-NESS (mezh'ur-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of admitting mensuration.
MĒAS'UR-A-BLY (mezh'ur-a-bly), *adv.* Moderately; in a limited degree.
MĒAS'URE (mezh'ur), *n.* [Fr. *mesure;* It. *misura.*] 1. The whole extent or dimensions of a thing, including length, breadth, and thickness. 2. That by which extent or dimension is ascertained, either length, breadth, thickness, capacity, or amount. 3. A limited or definite quantity. 4. Determined extent or length; limit. 5. A rule by which any thing is adjusted or proportioned. 6. Proportion; quantity settled. 7. Full or sufficient quantity.—*Shak.* 8. Extent of power or office. 9. Portion allotted; extent of ability.—*Milton.* 10. Degree; quantity indefinite.—11. In *music,* that division by which the motion of music is regulated.—12. In *poetry,* the *measure* or metre is the manner of ordering and combining the quantities, or the long and short syllables.—13. In *dancing,* the interval between steps, corresponding to the interval between notes in the music. Hence, a dance. *Walter Scott.*—14. In *geometry,* any quantity assumed as one or unity, to which other homogeneous or similar quantities are referred as a standard of comparison. 15. Means to an end; an act, step, or proceeding toward the accomplishment of an object.—16. In *geology,* the term *measures* is sometimes used for beds or strata; as, coal *measures,* lead *measures. Brande.*—*Without measure,* without limits; very largely or copiously.—*To have hard measure,* to be harshly treated.
MĒAS'URE, *v. i.* To have a certain or limited extent.
MĒAS'URE (mezh'ur), *v. t.* 1. To compute or ascertain extent, quantity, dimensions, or capacity by a certain rule or standard. 2. To ascertain the degree of any thing. 3. To pass through or over.—*Dryden.* 4. To judge of distance, extent, or quantity. 5. To adjust; to proportion. 6. To allot or distribute by measure.
MĒAS'URED (mezh'urd), *pp.* 1. Computed or ascertained by a rule or standard; adjusted; proportioned; passed over. 2. *a.* Equal; uniform; steady; as, *measured* tread. 3. Limited or restricted; as, in no *measured* terms.
MĒAS'URE-LESS (mezh'ur-les), *a.* Without measure.—SYN. Boundless; limitless; endless; unbounded; unlimited; vast; immense; infinite; immeasurable.

MĔAS'URE-MENT (mezh'ur-ment), *n.* The act of measuring; mensuration.—*Burke.*

MĔAS'UR-ER (mezh'ur-er), *n.* One who measures; one whose occupation or duty is to measure commodities in market.

MĔAS'UR-ING (mezh'ur-ing), *ppr.* 1. Computing or ascertaining length, dimensions, capacity, or amount. 2. *a.* Used in measuring; as, a *measuring* rod.—3. A *measuring cast*, a throw or cast that requires to be measured.

MĔAT, *n.* [Sax. *mæte, mete.*] 1. Food in general; any thing eaten for nourishment, either by man or beast. 2. The flesh of animals used as food.—3. In *Scripture*, spiritual food.—*John*, vi. 4. Spiritual comfort.—*John*, iv. 5. Products of the earth proper for food.—*Hab.*, iii. 6. The more abstruse doctrines of the Gospel.—*Heb.*, v. 7. Ceremonial ordinances.—*Heb.*, xiii.—*To sit at meat*, to sit or recline at the table.—*Scripture.*

MĔAT'-OFFER-ING, *n.* An offering consisting of meat or food, in distinction from a *drink-offering.*

† MĔAT'ED, *a.* Fed; fattened.—*Tusser.*

† MĔATHE, *n.* [W. *mez.*] A sweet drink; mead.—*Milton.*

MĔAT'Y, *a.* Fleshy, but not fat.—*Grose.* [*Local.*]

MEAWL (mūle). *See* MEWL.

MĔAZ'LING, *ppr.* Falling in small drops; properly, *mizzling*, or, rather, *mistling*, from *mist.*—*Arbuthnot.*

ME-ȻHAN'IȻ, *n.* 1 A person whose occupation is to construct machines, or goods, wares, instruments, furniture, and the like. 2. One skilled in a mechanical occupation or art.—SYN. Artificer; artisan; operative.

ME-ȻHAN'IȻ, } *a.* [L. *mechanicus*; Fr. *mechanique.*] 1.
ME-ȻHAN'IȻ-AL, } Pertaining to machines, or to the art of constructing machines; pertaining to the art of making wares, goods, instruments, furniture, &c. 2. Constructed or performed by the rules or laws of mechanics. 3. Skilled in the art of making machines; bred to manual labor. 4. Pertaining to artisans or mechanics; vulgar. 5. Pertaining to the principles of mechanics, in *philosophy.* 6. Acting by physical power. 7. Noting performance without design or reflection, from the mere force of habit.—*Mechanical solution* of a problem, a solution by any art or contrivance not strictly geometrical, as by means of the rule and compasses, and other instruments.

ME-ȻHAN'IȻ-AL PHI-LOS'O-PHY, *n.* That branch of natural philosophy which treats of the laws of the equilibrium and motion of bodies.—*Olmsted.*

ME-ȻHAN'IȻ-AL POW'ERS, *n. pl.* Certain instruments or simple machines employed to facilitate the raising of weights or the overcoming of resistance. They are the lever, wheel and axle, pulley, screw, inclined plane, and wedge.—*Hutton.*

ME-ȻHAN'IȻ-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. According to the laws of mechanism or good workmanship. 2. By physical force or power. 3. By the laws of motion, without intelligence or design, or by the force of habit.—*Mechanically inclined* or *disposed*, having a natural inclination for mechanical employments.—*Mechanically solved*, solved in a way not strictly geometrical. *See* MECHANICAL.

ME-ȻHAN'IȻ-AL-NESS, *n.* The state of being mechanical, or governed by mechanism.

MEȻH-A-NĪ"ȻIAN (mek-a-nish'an), *n.* One skilled in mechanics; a machine-maker.

ME-ȻHAN'IȻS, *n.* That science which treats of the laws of equilibrium and motion. A mathematical science which shows the effects of powers or moving forces, so far as they are applied to engines, and demonstrates the laws of motion.—*Harris.*

MEȻH'AN-ISM (mek'an-izm), *n.* 1. The structure or construction of a machine, engine, or instrument; the parts composing a machine, &c. 2. Action of a machine, according to the laws of mechanics.

MEȻH'AN-IST, *n.* The maker of machines, or one skilled in mechanics.

MEȻH'AN-ĪZE, *v. t.* To form by mechanical skill or contrivance.

MEȻH-AN-OG'RA-PHIST, *n.* An artist who, by mechanical means, multiplies copies of any works of art.

MEȻH-AN-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. μηχανη and γραφω.] The art of multiplying copies of a writing or any work of art, by the use of a machine.—*Elmes.*

MEȻH'LIN, *n.* A species of lace, made at Mechlin.

ME-ȻHŌ'A-ȻAN or ME-ȻHŌ'A-ȻAN, *n.* White jalap, from Mechoacan, used as a mild cathartic.

MEȻ'ON-ATE, *n.* A salt consisting of meconic acid and a base.

ME-ȻON'IȻ, *a.* *Meconic acid* is a peculiar acid contained in opium.

ME-ȻŎN'I-NA, } *n.* [Gr. μηκων, a poppy.] A proximate
MEȻ'O-NIN, } principle, and, as is supposed, one of the active principles of opium.

MEȻ'O-NĪTE, *n.* A small sandstone; ammite.

ME-ȻŌ'NI-UM, *n.* [Gr. μηκωνιον.] 1. The juice of the white poppy, which has the virtues of opium. 2. The first feces of infants.

MED'AL, *n.* [Fr. *medaille*; It. *medaglia*; Sp. *medalla.*] A piece of metal in the form of a coin, stamped with some figure or device, either to preserve the memory of some illustrious person or event, or to serve as a reward of merit. The coins of the ancients are also called *medals.*

MED'AL-ET, *n.* A small medal, not intended for general circulation.—*Pinkerton.*

MED'AL-IST, *n.* 1. A person who is skilled in medals. 2 One who has gained a medal as the reward of merit.—*Edin. Rev.*

ME-DAL'IȻ, *a.* Pertaining to a medal or to medals.

ME-DAL'LION (me-dal'yun), *n.* [Fr.] 1. A large antique medal. 2. The representation of a medallion.—3. In *architecture*, any circular tablet on which are presented embossed figures.—*Elmes.*

MED'AL-UR-GY, *n.* [*medal* and εργον, work.] The art of making and striking medals and other coins.

MED'DLE (med'dl), *v. i.* [D. *middelen.*] 1. To have to do; to take part in the concerns of others, or in affairs in which one's interposition is not necessary. 2. To have to do; to touch; to handle: with *with* or *in*; as, to *meddle* with knives.—To *meddle and make*, to intrude one's self in other persons' business. *Holloway.*—SYN. To interpose; interfere; intermeddle.

† MED'DLE, *v. t.* To mix; to mingle.—*Spenser.*

MED'DLED, *pp.* Mingled; mixed.

MED'DLER, *n.* One who meddles; an officious person; a busy-body.—*Bacon.*

MED'DLE-SŎME, *a.* Given to meddling; apt to interpose in the affairs of others; officiously intrusive.

MED'DLE-SŎME-NESS, *n.* Officious interposition in the affairs of others.—*Barrow.*

MED'DLING, *ppr.* 1. Having to do; touching; handling; officiously interposing in other men's concerns. 2. *a.* Officious; busy in other men's affairs.

MED'DLING, *n.* Officious interposition.

MED'DLING-LY, *adv.* In a meddlesome manner; officiously.

ME-DI-Æ'VAL, *a.* Of the Middle Ages. *See* MEDIEVAL.

MĒ'DI-AL, *a.* [L. *medius.*] Mean; noting a mean or average.—*Medial alligation* is a method of finding the value of a mixture consisting of two or more ingredients of different quantities and values.

MĒ'DI-ANT, *n.* In *music*, an appellation given to the third above the key-note.—*Busby.*

ME-DI-AS'TĪNE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *mediastinum.*] The membranous septum of the chest, formed by the duplicature of the pleura under the sternum, and dividing the cavity into two parts.

MĒ'DI-ATE, *a.* [Fr. *mediat.*] 1. Middle; being between the two extremes. 2. Interposed; intervening; being between two objects. 3. Acting by means, or by an intervening cause or instrument.

MĒ'DI-ĀTE, *v. i.* 1. To interpose between parties, as the equal friend of each; to act indifferently between contending parties, with a view to reconciliation; to intercede. 2. To be between two; [*little used.*]

MĒ'DI-ĀTE, *v. t.* 1. To effect by mediation or interposition between parties. 2. To limit by something in the middle; [*obs.*]

MĒ'DI-Ā-TED, *pp.* Interposed between parties. 2. Effected by mediation.

MĒ'DI-ATE-LY, *adv.* By means or by a secondary cause, acting between the first cause and the effect.

MĒ'DI-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Interposing; effecting by mediation.

ME-DI-Ā'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. Interposition; intervention; agency between parties at variance, with a view to reconcile them. 2. Agency interposed; intervenient power. 3. Intercession; entreaty for another.

ME-DI-AT-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The annexation of the smaller German sovereignties to the larger contiguous states, thus making them *mediately*, though not immediately, dependent on the empire. The verb to *mediatize* has sometimes been used in a similar sense.—*Brande.*

MĒ'DI-Ā-TOR, *n.* [Fr. *mediateur.*] 1. One who interposes between parties at variance, for the purpose of reconciling them.—2. *By way of eminence*, Christ is THE MEDIATOR. "Christ is a *mediator* by nature, as partaking of both natures, divine and human; and *mediator* by office, as transacting matters between God and man." *Waterland.*—SYN. Intercessor; advocate; propitiator; interceder; arbitrator; umpire.

ME-DI-A-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Belonging to a mediator. [*Mediatory* is not used.]

MĒ-DI-A-TŌ'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* By mediation; like a mediator

ME-DI-Ā'TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a mediator.

MĒ'DI-A-TO-RY, *a.* Pertaining to mediation.

ME-DI-Ā'TRESS, } *n.* A female mediator.—*Ainsworth.*
ME-DI-Ā'TRIX, }

MED'IȻ, *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *medicago*, to which lucern belongs. 2. *Plural*, the science of medicine; [*obs.*]

MED'IȻ-A-BLE, *a.* That may be cured or healed.

MED'IȻ-AL, *a.* [L. *medicus.*] 1. Pertaining to the art of

healing diseases. 2. Medicinal; containing that which heals; tending to cure. 3. Designed to promote the study of medicine; as, a *medical* college.

MED'IC-AL JU-RIS-PRŪ'DENCE, *n.* The science which applies the principles and practice of the different branches of medicine to doubtful questions in courts of justice.—*Bouvier.*

MED'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of medicine; according to the rules of the healing art, or for the purpose of healing. 2. In relation to the healing art.

MED'IC-A-MENT, *n.* [Fr.; L. *medicamentum.*] Any thing used for healing diseases or wounds; a medicine; a healing application.

MED-IC-A-MENT'AL, *a.* Relating to healing applications; having the qualities of medicaments.

MED-IC-A-MENT'AL-LY, *adv.* After the manner of healing applications.

MED'IC-AS-TER, *n.* A quack.—*Whitlock.*

MED'IC-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *medico.*] 1. To tincture or impregnate with any thing medicinal. 2. To treat with medicine; to heal.

MED'IC-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Prepared or furnished with any thing medicinal. 2. Treated with medicine.

MED'IC-Ā-TING, *ppr.* 1. Impregnating with medical substances; preparing with any thing medicinal. 2. Treating with medicine.

MED-IC-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act or process of impregnating with medicinal substances; the infusion of medicinal virtues. 2. The use of medicine.

MED'IC-Ā-TIVE, *a.* Curing; tending to cure.

ME-DIC'IN-A-BLE, *a.* Having the properties of medicine; medicinal.—*Bacon.* [*Little used.*]

* ME-DIC'IN-AL, *a.* [L. *medicinalis.*] 1. Having the property of healing or of mitigating disease; adapted to the cure or alleviation of bodily disorders. 2. Pertaining to medicine.

ME-DIC'IN-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. In the manner of medicine; with medicinal qualities. 2. With a view to healing.

* MED'I-CINE, *n.* [L. *medicina.* Vulgarly and improperly pronounced *med'sn.*] 1. Any substance, liquid or solid, that has the property of curing or mitigating disease in animals, or that is used for that purpose. 2. The art of preventing, curing, or alleviating the diseases of the human body.—3. In the *French sense*, a physician; [*obs.*]

† MED'I-CINE, *v. t.* To affect or operate on as medicine.

ME-DI'E-TY, *n.* [Fr. *medieté*; L. *medietas.*] The middle state or part; half; moiety.—*Brown.* [*Little used.*]

ME-DI-Ē'VAL, *a.* [L. *medius* and *ævus.*] In *history*, pertaining to the Middle Ages.

ME'DIN, } *n.* In *Egypt*, the fortieth part of a piaster; a
ME-DI'NO, } para.—*M'Culloch.*—*P. Cyc.*

ME'DI-Ō-ĒRAL, *a.* [L. *mediocris.*] Being of a middle quality; indifferent; ordinary.—*Addison.* [*Rare.*]

ME'DI-Ō-ĒRE (mē'de-ō-ker), *a.* [Fr., from L. *mediocris.*] Of moderate degree; middle rate; middling.

† ME'DI-Ō-ĒRIST, *n.* A person of middling abilities.

ME-DI-OC'RI-TY, *n.* [L. *mediocritas.*] 1. A middle state or degree; a moderate degree or rate. 2. Moderation; temperance.

MED'I-TĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *meditor*; Fr. *méditer.*] 1. To dwell on any thing in thought; to turn or revolve any subject in the mind. 2. To intend; to have in contemplation. *Washington.* — SYN. To muse; contemplate; think; study.

MED'I-TĀTE, *v. t.* 1. To plan by revolving in the mind. 2. To think on; to revolve in the mind.—SYN. To contrive; design; scheme; intend.

MED'I-TĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Planned; contrived.

MED'I-TĀ-TING, *ppr.* Revolving in the mind; contemplating; contriving.

MED-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *meditatio.*] Close or continued thought; the turning or revolving of a subject in the mind; serious contemplation.

MED'I-TĀ-TIVE, *a.* 1. Addicted to meditation.—*Ainsworth.* 2. Expressing meditation or design.—*Johnson.*

MED'I-TĀ-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being meditative.

† MED-I-TER-RĀNE', } *a.* [L. *medius* and *terra.*] 1. In-
MED-I-TER-RĀ'NE-AN, } closed or nearly inclosed with
MED-I-TER-RĀ'NE-OUS, } land. 2. Inland; remote from the ocean or sea, as mountains.—*Burnet.*

ME'DI-UM, *n.*; *pl.* MEDIA or MEDIUMS. [L.] 1. In *philosophy*, the space or substance through which a body moves or passes to any point.—2. In *logic*, the mean or middle term of a syllogism, or the middle term in an argument.—3. In *mathematics.* [*See* MEAN.] 4. The means or instrument by which any thing is accomplished, conveyed, or carried on. 5. The middle place or degree; the mean. 6. A kind of printing paper, of middle size.

MED'LAR, *n.* [Sax. *mæd*; L. *mespilus.*] A tree (*mespilus Germanica*, Linn.), and its fruit, which resembles a small apple. Its flavor is not developed, even in its ripe state, on the tree; and hence it is gathered and laid aside until it begins to change, when it is eaten.—*Enc. of Dom. Econ.*

† MED'LE, } *v. t.* To mix. *Not used*; but hence,
† MED'LY, }

MED'LEY, *n.* A mixture; a mingled and confused mass of ingredients; a miscellany.—*Addison.*

MED'LEY, *a.* Mingled; confused.—*Dryden.* [*Little used.*]

ME-DUL'LAR, } *a.* [L. *medullaris.*] 1. Pertaining to
* MED'UL-LA-RY, } marrow; consisting of marrow; resembling marrow.—2. In *botany*, pithy; filled with spongy pith.—*Lindley.*

ME-DUL'LIN, *n.* [L. *medulla.*] The pith of the sunflower and lilac, which has neither taste nor smell.

ME-DŪ'SA, *n.* [Gr. Μέδουσα.] 1. In *mythology*, the chief of the Gorgons, having the power of turning all who looked on her into stone. Her head, when placed on the shield of Minerva, retained the same petrifying power. 2. A genus of gelatinous radiate animals, called sea-nettles.

ME-DŪ'SI-DANS, *n. pl.* Gelatinous radiate animals, which float or swim in the sea.

MEED, *n.* [Sax. *med.*] 1. Reward; recompense; that which is bestowed or rendered in consideration of merit. 2. Merit or desert.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*]

MEEK, *a.* [Sw. *miuk*; Dan. *myg*; Sp. *mego*; Port. *meigo.*] 1. Not easily provoked or irritated; given to forbearance under injuries.—2. In an *evangelical sense*, submissive to the Divine will; not proud, self-sufficient, or refractory.—SYN. Mild; gentle; soft; yielding; pacific; unassuming; humble.

MEEK'-EȲED (-īde), *a.* Having eyes indicating meekness.—*Milton.*

MEEK'EN (mēk'n), *v. t.* To make meek; to soften; to render mild.—*Thomson.*

MEEK'ENED, *pp.* Made meek; softened.

MEEK'LY, *adv.* Mildly; gently; submissively; humbly; not proudly or roughly.—*Spenser.*

MEEK'NESS, *n.* 1. Softness of temper; mildness; gentleness; forbearance under injuries and provocations.—2. In an *evangelical sense*, humility; resignation; submission to the Divine will, without murmuring or peevishness.

MEER, *a.* Simple; unmixed. [Usually written *mere.*]

MEER, *n.* A lake; a boundary. *See* MERE.

MEERED, *a.* Relating to a boundary.—*Shak.* *See* MERE.

MEER'SCHAUM (meer'showm), *n.* [Ger. sea-foam.] 1. A silicated magnesian clay; called, also, Turkish tobacco-pipe clay, extensively used in Germany in making the bowls of tobacco-pipes. Hence, 2. A tobacco-pipe made of this clay.

MEET, *a.* [Sax. *gemet.*] Fit; suitable; proper; qualified; convenient; expedient; adapted, as to a use or purpose.

MEET, *n.* A meeting of huntsmen for coursing. [*Eng.*]

MEET, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *met.* [Sax. *metan, mætan, gemetan.*] 1. To come together, approaching in opposite or different directions; to come face to face. 2. To come together in any place. 3. To come together in hostility; to encounter. 4. To encounter unexpectedly. 5. To come together in extension; to come in contact; to join. 6. To come to; to find; to light on; to receive, as a welcome.

MEET, *v. i.* 1. To come together, or to approach near or into company with. 2. To come together in hostility; to encounter. 3. To assemble; to congregate; to begin a session; as, the senate *met* at noon. 4. To come together by being extended; to come in contact; to join, as lines. —*To meet with.* 1. To light on; to find; to come to; often with the sense of an unexpected event. 2. To join; to unite in company. 3. To suffer unexpectedly, as misfortune. 4. To encounter; to be subjected to, as opposition. 5. To obviate; a *Latinism*; [*obs.*]—*To meet half way*, to approach from equal distances and meet; *metaphorically*, to make mutual and equal concessions, each party renouncing some pretensions.

MEET'EN, *v. t.* To render meet or fit for.—*Ash.*

MEET'ER, *n.* One who meets another; one who accosts another.—*Shak.*

MEET'ING, *ppr.* Coming together; encountering; joining; assembling.

MEET'ING, *n.* 1. A coming together. 2. A gathering or collection of people. 3. A conflux, as of rivers; a joining, as of lines. 4. A dissenting place of worship; [*Eng.*]—SYN. Interview; conference; assembly; company; convention; congregation; auditory; junction; confluence; union.

MEET'ING-HOUSE, *n.* A place of worship; a church.

MEET'LY, *adv.* Fitly; suitably; properly.

MEET'NESS, *n.* Fitness; suitableness; propriety.

MEG'A-COSM, *n.* [Gr. μεγας and κοσμος.] The great world.

MEG-A-LĒ'SIAN GĀMES, *n. pl.* [Gr. μεγας.] A magnificent Roman exhibition in the circus, in honor of Cybele.

MEG-A-LON'YX, *n.* [Gr. μεγαλη and ονυξ.] A large quadruped now extinct, whose bones have been found in Virginia, allied to the sloth.

† MEG-A-LOP'O-LIS, *n.* [Gr. μεγαλη and πολις.] A chief city; a metropolis.—*Herbert.*

MEG-A-LO-SAU'RUS, *n.* [Gr. μεγαλη and σαυρος.] A gigantic extinct saurian or lizard, whose fossil remains have been found in England, &c.; also written *megalosaur.*

MEG'A-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. μεγας and σκοπεω.] A modification of the solar microscope, for viewing bodies of considerable dimensions.

MEG-A-THE'RI-UM, *n.* [Gr. μεγας and θηρα.] A gigantic extinct quadruped of South America, allied to the sloth.

ME'GRIM, *n.* [Fr. *migraine.*] A neuralgic pain in the side of the head, usually periodical.

† MEINE (meen), *v. t.* [Sax. *mengan.*] To mingle.—*Chaucer.*

† MEINE, } *n.* A retinue or family of servants; domestics.
† ME'NY, } —*Shak.*

† MEINT (ment), *pp.* Mingled.—*Spenser.*

MEI'O-NITE, *n.* A variety of scapolite.—*Dana.*

MEI-O'SIS, *n.* [Gr. μειωσις.] Diminution; a rhetorical figure, a species of hyperbole, representing a thing less than it is.—*Beattie.*

ME'LAM, *n.* A white, insoluble powder, prepared by fusing either sulpho-cyanid of ammonia, or a mixture of sal ammoniac and sulpho-cyanid of potassium.—*Cooley.*

MEL'AM-PODE, *n.* [Gr. μελαμποδιον.] The black hellebore.—*Spenser.*

ME-LAN'A-GOGUE (me-lan'a-gog), *n.* [Gr. μελας, μελανος, and αγω.] A medicine supposed to expel black bile or choler. † *Old.*]

MEL'AN-CHOL-IC, *a.* 1. Depressed in spirits; affected with gloom; dejected; hypochondriac. 2. Produced by melancholy; expressive of melancholy; mournful. 3. Unhappy; unfortunate; causing sorrow.

MEL'AN-CHOL-IC, *n.* 1. One affected with a gloomy state of mind; [*melancholian*, in a like sense, is not used.] 2. A gloomy state of mind.

MEL'AN-CHOL-I-LY, *adv.* With melancholy.—*Keepe.*

MEL'AN-CHOL-I-NESS, *n.* State of being melancholy; disposition to indulge gloominess of mind.

† MEL-AN-CHO'LI-OUS, *a.* Gloomy.—*Gower.*

MEL'AN-CHOL-IST, *n.* One affected with melancholy.

MEL'AN-CHO-LIZE, *v. i.* To become gloomy in mind.

† MEL'AN-CHO-LIZE, *v. t.* To make melancholy.—*More.*

MEL'AN-CHOL-Y, *n.* [Gr. μελαν and χολη; L. *melancholia.*] A gloomy state of mind, often a gloomy state that is of some continuance, or habitual; depression of spirits, induced by grief; dejection of spirits.

MEL'AN-CHOL-Y, *a.* 1. Depressed in spirits, as persons. 2. Habitually dejected, as a temperament. 3. That may or does produce great evil and grief, as an accident.—SYN. Gloomy; sad; dispirited; low-spirited; unhappy; hypochondriac; disconsolate; heavy; doleful; dismal; calamitous; afflictive.

ME-LANGE' (mā-länzh'), *n.* [Fr.] A mixture.

MEL'AN-ITE, *n.* [Gr. μελας.] A black variety of garnet.

MEL-AN-IT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to melanite.

MEL'A-NURE, } *n.* A small fish of the Mediterranean; a
MEL-A-NU'RUS, } species of gilt-head.

MEL'A-PHYRE, *n.* A variety of black or pyroxenic porphyry.

ME-LAS'SES, *n.* *See* MOLASSES.

ME-LAS'SIC ACID, *n.* The product of the simultaneous action of heat and alkalies on solutions of grape sugar.

ME-LEE' (mā-lā'), *n.* [Fr.] A fight in which the combatants are all mingled in a confused mass.

ME-LIC'ER-OUS, *a.* [Gr. μελικηρις.] Noting an encysted tumor, the contents of which resemble honey.

MEL'I-LITE, *n.* [Gr. μελι and λιθος.] A name applied to small yellow crystals, found in the lavas of Vesuvius.—*Dana.*

MEL'I-LOT, *n.* [Fr.] A plant of the genus *trifolium*, nearly allied to the long-rooted clover.—*Farm. Encyc.*

* MEL'IOR-ATE (mēl'yor-āte), *v. t.* [Fr. *ameliorer;* It. *migliorare.*] To make better; to improve.

* MEL'IOR-ATE (mēl'yor-āte), *v. i.* To grow better.

* MEL'IOR-A-TED (mēl'yor-ā-ted), *pp.* or *a.* Made better; improved.

* MEL'IOR-A-TING (mēl'yor-ā-ting), *ppr.* or *a.* Improving; advancing in good qualities.

* MEL-IOR-A'TION (mēl-yor-ā'shun), *n.* The act or operation of making better; improvement.

† MEL-IOR'I-TY, *n.* The state of being better.—*Bacon.*

† MELL, *v. i.* [Fr. *mêler.*] To mix; to meddle.—*Spenser.*

MELL, *n.* [L. *mel.*] Honey. [*Not English.*]

MEL'LATE, *n.* [L. *mel.*] A combination of the mellic or mellitic acid with a base.

MEL'LIC, *a.* *See* MELLITIC.

MEL-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *mel* and *fero.*] Producing honey.

MEL-LIF-I-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *mellifico.*] The making or production of honey.

MEL-LIF'LU-ENCE, *n.* [L. *mel* and *fluo.*] A flow of sweetness, or a sweet, smooth flow.—*Watts.*

MEL-LIF'LU-ENT, } *a.* Flowing with honey, smooth;
MEL-LIF'LU-OUS, } sweetly flowing.

MEL-LIF'LU-ENT-LY, } *adv.* With smoothness; flowingly.
MEL-LIF'LU-OUS-LY, }

MEL-LIG'E-NOUS, *a.* [Gr. μελ and γενος.] Having the qualities of honey.

MEL-LI'GO, *n.* [L. *mel.*] Honey-dew, which see.—*Tully.*

MEL'LIT, *n.* In *farriery*, a dry scab on the heel of a horse's fore foot, cured by a mixture of honey and vinegar.

MEL'LI-TATE, *n.* A compound of mellitic acid and a base.—*Graham.*

MEL'LITE, *n.* [L. *mel.*] Honey-stone, a mineral occurring in octahedral crystals, of a honey-yellow color.—*Dana.*

MEL-LITIC, } *a.* Terms applied to an acid first discovered
MEL'LIC, } in mellite.

MEL'LON, *n.* In *chemistry*, a yellow powder, composed of carbon and nitrogen.

MEL'LOW, *a.* [Sax. *melewe;* Ger. *mehl.*] 1. Soft with ripeness; easily yielding to pressure. 2. Soft to the ear. 3. Soft; well pulverized; not indurated or compact, as soil. 4. Soft and smooth to the taste. 5. Soft with liquor; intoxicated; merry. 6. Soft or easy to the eye; as, *mellow* tints.

MEL'LOW, *v. t.* 1. To ripen; to bring to maturity; to soften by ripeness or age. 2. To soften; to pulverize. 3. To mature; to bring to perfection.

MEL'LOW, *v. i.* To become soft; to be ripened, matured, or brought to perfection.

MEL'LOW-TONED, *a.* Having soft tones.

MEL'LOWED, *pp.* Ripened; brought to maturity. 2. Become soft, as fruit when ripe.

MEL'LOW-LY, *adv.* In a mellow manner.

MEL'LOW-NESS, *n.* 1. Softness; the quality of yielding easily to pressure; ripeness, as of fruit. 2. Maturity; softness or smoothness from age, as of wine.

MEL'LOW-Y, *a.* Soft; unctuous.—*Drayton.*

MEL-O-CO-TON', *n.* [Sp. *melocoton.*] A quince. But the name is sometimes given to a large kind of peach.

* ME-LO'DI-OUS, *a.* Containing melody; musical; agreeable to the ear by a sweet succession of sounds.

* ME-LO'DI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a melodious manner.

* ME-LO'DI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being agreeable to the ear by a sweet succession of sounds; musicalness.

MEL'O-DIST, *n.* A composer and singer of elegant melodies, in contradistinction to harmonist.

MEL'O-DIZE, *v. t.* To make melodious.

MEL'O-DIZED, *pp.* Made melodious.

MEL'O-DIZ-ING, *ppr.* Making melodious.

MEL-O-DRA-MAT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a melodrame.

MEL-O-DRAM'A-TIST, *n.* One skilled in melodrames, or who prepares them.

MEL'O-DRAME, *n.* [Gr. μελος, and *drama.*] A dramatic performance in which songs are intermixed.—*Chalmers.*

MEL'O-DY, *n.* [Gr. μελωδια.] 1. An agreeable succession of sounds; a succession of sounds, so regulated and modulated as to please the ear. *Melody* differs from *harmony* as it consists in the agreeable succession and modulation of sounds by a single voice, whereas *harmony* consists in the accordance of different voices or sounds. 2. The particular air or tune of a musical piece.—*Encyc. Am.*

MEL'ON, *n.* [Fr.; L. *melo;* Sp. *melon.*] The name of certain well-known plants, and their fruit.

MEL'ON-THIS'TLE (-this'l), *n.* A plant of the genus *cactus.*

MEL-POM'E-NE, *n.* [Gr.] The muse who presided over tragedy.

MEL'ROSE, *n.* [L. *mel* and *rose.*] Honey of roses.

MELT, *v. t.* [Sax. *meltan;* Gr. μελδω; D. *smelten.*] 1. To make liquid; to reduce from a solid to a liquid or flowing state by heat. 2. To reduce to first principles.—*Burnet.* 3. To overpower with tender emotion. 4. To waste away; to dissipate.—*Shak.* 5. To dishearten.—*Josh.*, xiv.—SYN. To liquefy; dissolve; fuse; thaw; mollify; soften; subdue.

MELT, *v. i.* 1. To become liquid; to dissolve; to be changed from a fixed or solid to a flowing state. 2. To be softened to love, pity, tenderness, or sympathy; to become tender, mild, or gentle.—*Shak.* 3. To be dissolved; to lose substance. 4. To be subdued by affliction; to sink into weakness. 5. To faint; to be discouraged or disheartened.

MELT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Dissolved; made liquid; softened, discouraged.

MELT'ER, *n.* One who melts any thing.—*Derham.*

MELT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Dissolving; liquefying; softening; discouraging. 2. *a.* Tending to soften; softening into tenderness.

MELT'ING, *n.* The act of softening; the act of rendering tender.—*South.*

MELT'ING-LY, *adv.* 1. In a manner to melt or soften. 2 Like something melting.—*Sidney.*

MELT'ING-NESS, *n.* The power of melting or softening.

MEL'WEL, *n.* A kind of codfish.—*Ash.*

MEM'BER, *n.* [Fr. *membre;* L. *membrum.*] 1. A limb of an imal bodies. 2. A part of a discourse, or of a period or sentence; a clause; a part of a verse.—3. In *architecture*, a subordinate part of a building, as a frieze or cornice. sometimes a molding. 4. An individual of a community or society. 5. The appetites and passions, considered as tempting to sin.—*Rom.*, vii.

MEM'BERED, *a.* Having limbs.

MEM'BER-SHIP, *n.* 1. The state of being a member. 2. Community; society.—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*

MEM'BRANE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *membrana.*] In *anatomy*, a thin, white, flexible skin, formed by fibres interwoven like network, and serving to cover some part of the body. The term is also extended to a similar texture in vegetables.

MEM-BRĀ'NE-OUS, **MEM'BRA-NOUS**, **MEM-BRA-NĀ'CEOUS**, **MEM-BRA-NIF'ER-OUS**, *a.* 1. Belonging to a membrane; consisting of membranes.—2. In *botany*, a *membranaceous* leaf has no distinguishable pulp between the two surfaces.

MEM-BRĀ'NI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a membrane or of parchment.

ME-MEN'TO, *n.* [L.] A hint, suggestion, notice, or memorial to awaken memory; that which reminds.

ME-MEN'TO MŌ'RI. [L.] Be mindful of death.

MEM'NON, *n.* [Gr. Μεμνων.] The name of a famous statue in Egypt, said to have the property of emitting a sound like that of a harp at sunrise.

*** MEM'OIR** (mem'wor), *n.* [Fr. *memoire.*] 1. A species of history written by a person who had some share in the transactions related. 2. A history of transactions in which some person had a principal share, is called his *memoirs*, though compiled or written by a different hand. 3. The history of a society, or the journals and proceedings of a society. 4. A written account; register of facts.

MEM'OIR-IST, *n.* A writer of memoirs.—*Carlisle.*

MEM-O-RA-BIL'I-A, *n. pl.* [L.] Things remarkable and worthy of remembrance.

MEM-O-RA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being memorable.

MEM'O-RA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *memorabilis.*] Worthy to be remembered.—Syn. Illustrious; celebrated; signal; distinguished; extraordinary; remarkable; famous.

MEM'O-RA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner worthy to be remembered.

MEM-O-RAN'DUM, *n.*; *pl.* Memorandums or Memoranda. [L.] A note to help the memory.

† MEM'O-RĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *memoro.*] To make mention of a thing.

MEM'Ō-RA-TĪVE, *a.* Adapted or tending to preserve the memory of any thing.—*Hammond.*

ME-MŌ'RI-A TĔCH'NI-CA. [L.] *Literally*, technical memory; any contrivance for aiding the memory.

ME-MŌ'RI-AL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *memorialis.*] 1. Preservative of memory. 2. Contained in memory.—*Watts.*

ME-MŌ'RI-AL, *n.* 1. That which preserves the memory of something; any thing that serves to keep in memory. 2. Any note or hint to assist the memory. 3. A written representation of facts, made to a legislative or other body as the ground of a petition, or a representation of facts accompanied with a petition.—4. In *diplomacy*, a species of informal state paper much used in negotiation. *Brande.*—Syn. Monument; memento; remembrancer.

ME-MŌ'RI-AL-IST, *n.* 1. One who writes a memorial. 2. One who presents a memorial to a legislative or any other body, or to a person; [*United States.*]

ME-MŌ'RI-AL-ĪZE, *v. t.* To present a memorial; to petition by memorial. [*United States.*]

ME-MŌ'RI-AL-ĪZED, *pp.* Petitioned by memorial.

† MEM'O-RIST, *n.* One who causes to be remembered.

ME-MOR'I-TER. [L.] By memory.

MEM'O-RĪZE, *v. t.* 1. To record; to hand down to memory by writing. 2. To cause to be remembered.

MEM'O-RĪZED, *pp.* Recorded; handed down to memory.

MEM'O-RY, *n.* [L. *memoria*; Fr. *memoire.*] 1. The faculty of the mind by which it retains the knowledge of past events, or ideas which are past. A distinction is made between *memory* and *recollection*. *Memory* retains past ideas without any, or with little effort; *recollection* implies an effort to recall ideas that are past. 2. A retaining of past ideas in the mind; remembrance. 3. Exemption from oblivion. 4. The time within which past events can be remembered or recollected, or the time within which a person may have knowledge of what is past. 5. Memorial; monumental record; that which calls to remembrance. 6. Reflection; attention.—*Shak.*

† MEM'O-RY, *v. t.* To lay up in the mind or memory.

MEM'PHI-AN, *a.* [from *Memphis*, once the chief city of Egypt.] Pertaining to Memphis; very dark, in allusion to the preternatural darkness in the time of Moses.

MEN, *n.*; *pl.* of *man.* 1. Two or more males, individuals of the human race. 2. Males of a brave spirit. 3. Persons; people; mankind; [*in an indefinite sense.*]

MEN'-PLEAS-ER, *n.* One who is solicitous to please men, rather than to please God.

MEN'ACE, *v. t.* [Fr. *menacer.*] 1. To threaten; to express or show a disposition or determination to inflict punishment or other evil. 2. To show or manifest the probability of future evil or danger to. 3. To exhibit the appearance of any catastrophe to come.

MEN'ACE, *n.* 1. A threat or threatening; the declaration or show of a disposition or determination to inflict an evil. 2. The show of a probable evil or catastrophe to come.

MEN'ACED (men'aste), *pp.* Threatened.

MEN'A-CER, *n.* One who threatens.

ME-NAC̆H'AN-ITE, *n.* A variety of titanic iron; originally from Menachan, in Cornwall, England.

MEN-A-C̆HAN-IT'IC̆, *a.* Pertaining to menachanite.

MEN'A-CING, *ppr.* 1. Threatening; declaring a determination to inflict evil. 2. *a.* Exhibiting the danger or probability of an evil to come.

MEN'A-CING-LY, *adv.* In a threatening manner.

MEN-ÄĞE' (men-äzh'), *n.* [Fr.] A collection of brute animals.

*** MEN-AĞ'E-RIE** (men-azh'e-ry), **MEN'A-GER-Y** (men'a-ger-ry), *n.* [Fr. *menagerie.*] A yard or place in which wild animals are kept, or a collection of wild animals.

MEN'A-GOGUE (men'a-gog), *n.* [Gr. μηνες and αγω.] A medicine that promotes the menstrual flux.

MEND, *v. t.* [L. *emendo*; Fr. *amender.*] 1. To repair, as a breach; to supply a part broken or defective in any thing. 2. To set right; to alter for the better. 3. To repair; to restore to a sound state. 4. To advance; to make better. 5. To hasten, accelerate, or quicken; as, to *mend* one's pace.—Syn. To improve; help; better; emend; amend; correct; rectify; reform.

MEND, *v. i.* To grow better; to advance to a better state; to improve.

MEND'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being mended.

MEN-DĀ'CIOUS (-dā'shus), *a.* [L. *mendax.*] Lying; false.

MEN-DAC'I-TY, *n.* Habitual falsehood.—Syn. Lying; deceit; untruth.

MEND'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Repaired; made better; improved.

MEND'ER, *n.* One who mends or repairs.

MEND'I-C̆AN-CY, *a.* [L. *mendicans.*] Beggary; a state of begging.

MEND'I-C̆ANT, *a.* [L. *mendicans.*] 1. Begging; poor to a state of beggary. 2. Practicing beggary.

MEND'I-C̆ANT, *n.* A beggar; one who makes it his business to beg alms; one of the begging fraternity of the Roman Catholic Church.

† MEND'I-C̆ĀTE, *v. t.* To beg or practice begging.

MEN-DIC'I-TY (-dis'e-te), *n.* [L. *mendicitas.*] The state of begging; the life of a beggar.

MEND'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Repairing. 2. Improving in health after sickness; convalescing.

MEND'ING, *n.* The act of repairing; [*applied especially to garments.*]

† MEND'MENT, for *amendment.*

† MENDS, for *amends.*—*Shak.*

MEN-HĀ'DEN, *n.* A salt-water fish, allied to the alewife, and much used for manure, &c.

MĒ'NI-AL, *a.* [Norm. *meignal, meynal.*] 1. Pertaining to servants, or domestic servants; low; mean.—*Swift.* 2. Belonging to the retinue or train of servants.

MĒ'NI-AL, *n.* 1. A domestic servant of the lowest order. Hence, 2. *Figuratively*, a person of a servile character or disposition.

MEN'I-LĪTE, *n.* A brown impure opal, found at Menil Montant, near Paris.

ME-NIN'GĒS, *n. pl.* [Gr. μενιγγος.] The two membranes that envelop the brain; the *pia mater* and *dura mater.*

ME-NIS'C̆AL, *a.* Pertaining to a meniscus.

ME-NIS'C̆US, *n.*; *pl.* Meniscuses. [Gr. μηνισκος.] A lens convex on one side and concave on the other, having the concavity less than the convexity.

MEN-I-SPERM'ATE, *n.* A compound of menispermic acid and a salifiable base.

MEN-I-SPERM'IC̆, *a.* The *menispermic acid* is obtained from the seeds of the *cocculus Indicus*, the *menispermum cocculus* of Linnæus, now called *anamirta paniculata.*

MEN-I-SPER'MI-NA, **MEN-I-SPER'MINE**, *n.* [L. *menispermum*, from Gr. μήνη, the moon, and σπερμα, a seed.] A tasteless, white, opaque, crystalline alkaloid obtained from *anamirta paniculata*, once called *menispermum.*

MEN'I-VER, *n.* A small white animal in Russia, or its fur which is very fine.—*Chaucer.* *See* Minever.

MEN'NON-ITES, *n. pl.* A small denomination of Christians who reject infant baptism, but do not insist strenuously on immersion; so called from Simon Menno, their founder, in Germany.—*Baird.*

ME-NOL'O-ĞY, **MEN-O-LŌ'ĞI-UM**, *n.* [Gr. μην, μηνος, and λογος.] 1. A register of months.—2. In the *Greek Church*, martyrology, or a brief calendar of the lives of the saints.

MEN'ŌW, *n.* [Fr. *menu.*] A small fish, the minnow.

MEN'SA ET TŌ'RO. [L.] A phrase applied to a kind of divorce which separates husband and wife without dissolving the marriage relation.—*Bouvier.*

MEN'SAL, *a.* [L. *mensalis.*] Belonging to the table; transacted at table.—*Clarissa.* [*Little used.*]

MEN'SĒS, *n. pl.* [L. months.] The catamenia or monthly discharges.

MEN'STRU-AL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *menstrualis.*] 1. Monthly; happening once a month. 2. Lasting a month.—*Bentley.* 3. Pertaining to a menstruum.—*Bacon.*

MEN'STRU-ANT, *a.* Subject to monthly flowings.
MEN'STRU-OUS, *a.* [L. *menstruus.*] 1. Having the monthly flow or discharge, as a female. 2. Pertaining to the monthly flow of females.
MEN'STRU-UM, *n.*; *pl.* MENSTRUUMS or MENSTRUA. [from L. *mensis.*] A solvent; any fluid or subtilized substance which dissolves a solid body.
* MEN-SU-RA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Capability of being measured.
* MEN'SU-RA-BLE (men'shu-ra-bl), *a.* [L. *mensura.*] Measurable; capable of being measured.—*Holder.*
* MEN'SU-RAL, *a.* Pertaining to measure.
* MEN'SU-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *mensura.*] To measure. [*Rare.*]
* MEN-SU-RA'TION (men-shu-rā'shun), *n.* 1. The act, process, or art of measuring or taking the dimensions of any thing. 2. Measure; the result of measuring.
MEN'TAL, *a.* [It. *mentale*; Fr. *mental.*] Pertaining to the mind; intellectual.—*Addison.*
MEN'TAL-LY, *adv.* Intellectually; in the mind; in thought or meditation; in idea.—*Bentley.*
MEN'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *mentio.*] A hint; a suggestion; a brief notice or remark expressed in words or writing.
MEN'TION, *v. t.* [Fr. *mentionner.*] To speak; to name; to utter a brief remark; to state a particular fact, or to express it in writing. It is applied to something thrown in or added incidentally in a discourse or writing, and thus differs from the sense of *relate, recite,* and *narrate.*
MEN'TION-A-BLE, *a.* That can or may be mentioned.
MEN'TIONED, *pp.* Named; stated.
MEN'TION-ING, *ppr.* Naming; uttering.
MEN'TOR, *n.* [from *Mentor,* the counselor of Telemachus.] A wise and faithful counselor or monitor.—*Encyc. Am.*
MEN-TO'RI-AL, *a.* [*Mentor.*] Containing advice.
ME-PHIT'IC, } *a.* [L. *mephitis.*] Offensive to the smell;
ME-PHIT'IC-AL, } foul; poisonous; noxious; pestilential; destructive to life.—*Mephitic acid* is usually carbonic acid.
ME-PHI'TIS, } *n.* [L. *mephitis.*] Foul, offensive, or noxMEPH'IT-ISM, } ious exhalations from dissolving substances, filth, or other source; usually containing carbonic acid gas.
† ME-RA'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *meracus.*] Strong; racy.
† MER'CA-BLE, *a.* [L. *mercor.*] To be sold or bought.
† MER-CAN-TAN'TE, *n.* [It. *mercatante.*] A foreign trader. —*Shak.*
* MER'CAN-TILE, *a.* [It. and Fr.; L. *mercans.*] 1. Trading; commercial; carrying on commerce. 2. Pertaining or relating to commerce or trade.
MER-CAP'TAN, *n.* [*mercury,* and L. *capto.*] A liquid of a strong garlic odor, composed of sulphur, carbon, and hydrogen; so named from its energetic action on mercury.
† MER'CAT, *n.* [L. *mercatus.*] Market; trade.—*Sprat.*
MER-CA'TOR'S CHART, *n.* [from *Mercator,* the inventor.] A chart constructed on the principle of Mercator's projection. *See* PROJECTION.
MER'CE-NA-RI-LY, *adv.* In a mercenary manner.
MER'CE-NA-RI-NESS, *n.* Venality; regard to hire or reward.—*Boyle.*
MER'CE-NA-RY, *a.* [Fr. *mercenaire*; L. *mercenarius.*] 1. Venal; that may be hired; actuated by the hope of reward; moved by the love of money. 2. Hired; purchased by money; hireling, as troops. 3. Sold for money, as blood.—*Shak.* 4. Greedy of gain; mean; selfish. 5. Contracted from motives of gain.
MER'CE-NA-RY, *n.* One who is hired; a soldier that is hired into foreign service; a hireling.
MER'CER, *n.* [Fr. *mercier.*] One who deals in silks and woolen cloths.—*Smart.*
MER'CER-SHIP, *n.* The business of a mercer.
MER'CER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *mercerie.*] The commodities or goods in which a mercer deals; trade of mercers.
† MER'CHAND, *v. i.* [Fr. *marchander.*] To trade.—*Bacon.*
MER'CHAND-ISE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The objects of commerce; wares, goods, commodities, whatever is usually bought or sold in trade. 2. Trade; traffic; commerce.
MER'CHAND-ISE, *v. i.* To trade; to carry on commerce.
MER'CHAND-IS-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Trading.—*Moore.*
† MER'CHAND-RY, *n.* Trade; commerce.—*Saunderson.*
MER'CHANT, *n.* [Fr. *marchand*; It. *mercante*; Sp. *merchante.*] 1. A man who traffics or carries on trade with foreign countries, or who exports and imports goods and sells them by wholesale.—2. In *popular usage,* any trader, or one who deals in the purchase and sale of goods. 3. A ship in trade; [*obs.*]
† MER'CHANT, *v. i.* To trade.
MER'CHANT-LIKE, *a.* Like a merchant.
MER'CHANT TAILOR, *n.* A tailor who keeps a shop containing articles used in his trade.
MER'CHANT-A-BLE, *a.* Fit for market; such as is usually sold in market, or such as will bring the ordinary price.—SYN. Marketable; vendible; salable.
MER'CHANT-MAN, *n.* A ship or vessel employed in the transportation of goods, as distinguished from a ship of war.
† MER'CI-A-BLE, *a.* Merciful.—*Gower.*
MER'CI-FUL, *a.* 1. Having or exercising mercy; disposed to pity offenders, and to forgive their offenses; unwilling to punish for injuries. 2. Unwilling to give pain; not cruel.—SYN. Compassionate; tender; humane; gracious; kind; mild; clement; benignant.
MER'CI-FUL-LY, *adv.* With compassion or pity; tenderly; mildly.
MER'CI-FUL-NESS, *n.* Tenderness toward offenders; willingness to forbear punishment; readiness to forgive.
† MER'CI-FY, *v. t.* To pity.—*Spenser.*
MER'CI-LESS, *a.* 1. Destitute of mercy, as a man. 2. Not sparing, as a storm.—SYN. Cruel: unfeeling; unmerciful; pitiless; hard-hearted; severe; barbarous; savage.
MER'CI-LESS-LY, *adv.* In a manner void of mercy; cruelly
MER'CI-LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of mercy or pity.
MER-CU'RI-AL, *a.* [L. *mercurialis.*] 1. Formed under the influence of Mercury; active; sprightly; full of fire or vigor.—*Swift.* 2. Pertaining to Mercury as the god of commerce; hence, money-making; crafty; [*obs.*] 3. Pertaining to quicksilver; containing quicksilver, or consisting of mercury.
MER-CU'RI-AL-IST, *n.* One under the influence of Mercury, or one resembling Mercury in variety of character.
MER-CU'RI-AL-IZE, *v. i.* 1. To be humorous or fantastic [*not used.*]—2. In *medicine,* to affect the system with mercury.
MER-CU'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* In a mercurial or lively manner; actively.
MER-CU-RI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* 1. In *metallurgic chemistry,* the process of obtaining the mercury from metallic minerals in its fluid form. 2. The act of mixing with quicksilver.
MER'CU-RIED (-rid), *pp.* Washed with a preparation of mercury.
MER-CU'RI-FY, *v. t.* To obtain mercury from metallic minerals.—*Encyc.*
MER'CU-RY, *n.* [L. *Mercurius.*] 1. In *mythology,* the messenger and interpreter of the gods, and the god of eloquence and trade. 2. Quicksilver, a metal which, at ordinary temperatures, is liquid, but becomes solid at 39° below zero. Its specific gravity is nearly 14 times that of water. Besides being extensively used in medicine, it is employed in the amalgamation of the noble metals, in water-gilding, in silvering looking-glasses, making barometers and thermometers, &c. 3. Heat of constitutional temperament: spirit; sprightly qualities. 4. One of a genus of plants, *mercurialis.* 5. One of the planets nearest the sun. 6. The name of a newspaper or periodical publication. 7. A messenger; a news-carrier; [from the office of the god *Mercury.*]—*Rich. Dict.*
MER'CU-RY, *v. t.* To wash with a preparation of mercury. —*Ben Jonson.*
MER'CU-RY'S FIN'GER, *n.* Wild saffron.
MER'CY, *n.* [Fr. *merci.*] 1. That benevolence, mildness, or tenderness of heart, which disposes a person to overlook injuries, or to treat an offender better than he deserves. There is, perhaps, no word in our language precisely synonymous with *mercy.* That which comes nearest to it is *grace.* It implies benevolence, tenderness, mildness, pity, or compassion, and clemency, but exercised only toward offenders. 2. An act or exercise of mercy or favor. 3. Pity; compassion manifested toward a person in distress. 4. Clemency and bounty. 5. Charity, or the duties of charity and benevolence. 6. Grace; favor.—1 *Cor.,* vii. 7. Eternal life, the fruit of mercy.—2 *Tim.,* i. 8. Pardon. 9. The act of sparing, or the forbearance of a violent act expected; as, to beg for *mercy.*—*To be* or *to lie at the mercy of,* to have no means of self-defense.
MER'CY-SEAT, *n.* The propitiatory; the covering of the ark of the covenant among the Jews.
MERD, *n.* [Fr. *merde*; L. *merda.*] Ordure; dung.—*Burton*
MERE, *a.* [L. *merus*; It. *mero.*] 1. This or that only; distinct from any thing else; as, a *mere* fiction. 2. Absolute; entire. *Spenser.*—SYN. Sole; alone; unmixed; unmingled; pure.
MERE, *n.* [Sax. *mære* or *mere.*] A pool or lake.
MERE, *n.* [Sax. *mæra, gemæra.*] A boundary; used chiefly in the compound, *mere-stone.*—*Bacon.*
† MERE, *v. t.* To divide, limit, or bound.—*Spenser.*
MERE'LY, *adv.* Only; thus and no other way; for this and no other purpose. *Swift.*—SYN. Solely; simply; purely, barely; scarcely; hardly.
MER-E-TRI'CIOUS (-trish'us), *a.* [L. *meretricius.*] 1. Pertaining to prostitutes; such as is practiced by harlots. 2 Alluring by false show; worn for disguise; having a gaudy but deceitful appearance; false.
MER-E-TRI'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* In the manner of prostitutes with deceitful enticements.
MER-E-TRI'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The arts of a prostitute; deceitful enticements.
MER-GAN'SER, *n.* [Sp. *mergansar.*] The goosander.
MERGE, *v. t.* [L. *mergo.*] To immerse; to cause to be swallowed up.—*Kent.*
MERGE, *v. i.* To be sunk, swallowed, or lost. [*Law Term.*
MERGED (merjd), *pp.* Immersed; swallowed up.

MERG'ER, *n.* [L. *mergo.*] In *law*, a merging or drowning of a less estate in a greater.

MERG'ING, *ppr.* Causing to be swallowed up; immersing; sinking.

* ME-RID'I-AN, *n.* [Fr. *meridien*; It. *meridiano*; L. *meridies.*] 1. In *astronomy* and *geography*, a great circle supposed to be drawn or to pass through the poles of the earth, and the zenith and nadir of any given place, intersecting the equator at right angles, and dividing the hemisphere into eastern and western. 2. Mid-day; noon. 3. The highest point. 4. The particular place or state, with regard to local circumstances or things that distinguish it from others.—*First meridian*, the meridian from which longitudes are reckoned. This, in *England*, is Greenwich; in *France*, Paris, &c. *Brande.*—*Meridian of a globe* or *brass meridian*, a graduated circular ring of brass, in which the artificial globe is suspended and revolves.—*Magnetic meridian*, a great circle, parallel with the direction of the magnetic needle, and passing through its poles.

* ME-RID'I-AN, *a.* 1. Being on the meridian or at mid-day. 2. Pertaining to the meridian or to mid-day. 3. Pertaining to the highest point. 4. Pertaining to the magnetic meridian.

ME-RID'I-ON-AL, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Pertaining to the meridian. 2. Southern. 3. Southerly; having a southern aspect.—*Meridional distance* is the distance or departure from the meridian, or easting or westing.

ME-RID-I-ON-AL'I-TY, *n.* 1. The state of being in the meridian. 2. Position in the south; aspect toward the south.

ME-RID'I-ON-AL-LY, *adv.* In the direction of the meridian.—*Brown.*

MER'ILS, *n.* [Fr. *merelles.*] A boyish game, called *five-penny morris.* *See* MORRIS.

ME-RĬ'NO, *a.* [Sp. *merino*, moving from pasture to pasture, so called because this kind of sheep were driven, at certain seasons, in large flocks from one part of Spain to another for pasturage.] A term denoting a variety of sheep from Spain, or their wool, which is distinguished for its fineness.

ME-RĬ'NO, *n.* A thin woolen fabric made of merino wool, for ladies' wear.

MER'IT, *n.* [L. *meritam*; It., Sp. *merito*; Fr. *merite.*] 1. Desert; goodness or excellence which entitles one to honor or reward; worth; any performance or worth which claims regard or compensation. 2. Value; excellence, as of a book. 3. Reward deserved; that which is earned or merited.—*Prior.*

MER'IT, *v. t.* [Fr. *meriter*; L. *merito.*] 1. To deserve; to earn by active service, or by any valuable performance; to have a right to claim reward in money, regard, honor, or happiness. 2. To deserve; to have a just title to. 3. To deserve; [*in an ill sense*;] to have a just title to.

MER'IT-MŎN'GER, *n.* One who advocates the doctrine of human merit, as entitled to reward.—*Milner.*

† MER'IT-A-BLE, *a.* Deserving of reward.—*Ben Jonson.*

MER'IT-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Earned; deserved.

MER'IT-ING, *ppr.* Earning; deserving.

MER-I-TŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* [It. *meritorio*; Fr. *meritoire.*] Having merit; deserving of reward, or of notice, regard, fame, or happiness; praiseworthy.

MER-I-TŌ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to deserve reward.—*Wotton.*

MER-I-TŌ'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of deserving a reward or suitable return.

† MER'I-TO-RY, *a.* Deserving of reward.—*Gower.*

MER'I-TOT, *n.* A kind of play used by children, in swinging themselves on ropes or the like, till they are giddy.

MER'LE, *n.* [L. *merula.*] A blackbird.—*Drayton.*

MER'LIN, *n.* [Fr.] A species of hawk, used in falconry.

MER'LON, *n.* [It. *merlo*; Fr. *merlon.*] In *fortification*, that part of a parapet which lies between two embrasures.

MER'MĀID, *n.* [Fr. *mer*, L. *mare*, and *maid.*] A supposed marine animal, said to resemble a woman in the upper parts of the body, and a fish in the lower part. The male is called the *merman.*

MĔ'ROPS, *n. pl.* [L.] A genus of birds called *bee-eaters.*

MER'RI-LY, *adv.* With mirth; with gayety and laughter; jovially.—*Glanville.*

MER'RI-MĀKE, *n.* A meeting for mirth; a festival; mirth.

MER'RI-MĀKE, *v. i.* To be merry or jovial; to feast.

MER'RI-MENT, *n.* Gayety with laughter or noise; noisy sports.—SYN. Mirth; festivity; frolic; glee; joyousness; hilarity; jovialness; jollity.

MER'RI-NESS, *n.* Mirth; gayety with laughter.

MER'RY, *a.* [Sax. *mirige*, *myrig.*] 1. Gay and noisy; exhilarated to laughter. 2. Causing laughter or mirth. 3. Brisk; vigorous; as, a *merry* breeze; "fight ye, my *merry* men." 4. Pleasant; agreeable; delightful; as, a *merry* note.—*To make merry*, to be jovial; to indulge in hilarity; to feast with mirth. *Judges*, ix.—SYN. Cheerful; blithe; blithesome; airy; lively; sprightly; vivacious; gleeful; joyous; mirthful; jocund; sportive.

MER'RY, *n.* The common, wild, red cherry.

MER'RY-AN'DREW, *n.* A buffoon; a zany; one whose business is to make sport for others; *particularly*, one who attends a mountebank or quack doctor. [Said to have been derived from one Andrew Borde, a physician in the time of Henry VIII., who gained attention by facetious speeches to the multitude.—*Smart.*]

MER'RY-MĀK-ING, *a.* Producing mirth.—*Hillhouse.*

MER'RY-MĀK-ING, } *n.* A festival; a meeting for mirth.
MER'RY-MEET-ING, }

MER'RY-THOUGHT (-thawt), *n.* The forked bone of a fowl's breast, which boys and girls break by pulling each one side, the longest part broken betokening priority of marriage.—*Echard.*

MER'SION (mur'shun), *n.* [L. *mersio.*] The act of sinking or plunging under water. [*Little used.*] *See* IMMERSION.

ME-RŪ'LI-DANS, *n. pl.* Birds of the thrush family.

MES-A-RĀ'IC, *a.* [Gr. *μεσαραιον.*] The same as *mesenteric*; pertaining to the mesentery.

MĒ-SEEMS', *verb impersonal.* [*me* and *seems.*] It seems to me. It is used also in the past tense, *mesecmed.*—*Spenser.*

MES-EN-TER'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the mesentery.

MES'EN-TER-Y, *n.* [Gr. *μεσεντεριον.*] A membrane in the cavity of the abdomen, attached to the vertebræ, and serving to retain the intestines and their appendages in a proper position.

MESH, *n.* [W. *masg*; G. *masche.*] 1. The opening or space between the threads of a net. 2. The grains or wash of a brewery.

MESH, *v. t.* To catch in a net; to insnare.—*Drayton.*

MESHED (mesht), *pp.* Caught in a net; insnared.

MESH'ING, *ppr.* Insnaring.

MESH'Y, *a.* Formed like net-work; reticulated.

MĒ'SIAL (-zhal), *a.* [Gr. *μεσος.*] A *mesial line*, in *anatomy* is a longitudinal line dividing the body, or any member or organ, into two equal parts.—*Tully.*

MES'LIN, *n.* [Fr. *mesler*, *mêler.*] A mixture of different sorts of grain; in *America*, a mixture of wheat and rye.

MES-MER'IC, } *a.* Relating to or dependent on mes-
MES-MER'IC-AL, } merism.

MES'MER-ISM, *n.* [from *Mesmer.*] Animal magnetism; the power of producing a kind of sleep, or unconsciousness to external objects, while the mind remains active.

MES'MER-IST, *n.* One who produces the mesmeric state or believes in it.

MES-MER-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of producing the mesmeric state.

MES'MER-IZE, *v. t.* To affect the body with a species of sleep while the mind retains its activity and power.

MĒSNE (meen), *a.* [Old Fr.] In *law*, middle, intervening as, a *mesne* lord, that is, a lord who holds land of a superior, but grants a part of it to another person.—*Mesne process*, such process as intervenes between the beginning and end of a suit; opposed to *final process.* *Brande.*—*Mesne profits*, the income of land received by one who is wrongfully in possession, and which may be recovered by the rightful owner, in an action of trespass.

MES'O-CŌ-LON, *n.* [Gr. *μεσος*, and *colon.*] In *anatomy*, a continuation of the mesentery, to support the large intestines.

MES'O-LABE, *n.* [Gr. *μεσος* and *λαμβανω.*] An instrument employed by the ancients for finding two mean proportionals between two given lines, which were required in the problem of the duplication of the cube.—*Brande.*

MES'OLE, *n.* A zeolitic mineral, allied to mesotype.

† MES-O-LEŪ'CYS, *n.* [Gr. *μεσος* and *λευκος.*] A precious stone with a streak of white in the middle.—*Ash.*

MES'O-LĪTE, *n.* A mineral of the zeolite family.

† MES-O-LOG'A-RITHM, *n.* [Gr. *μεσος*, and *logarithm.*] A logarithm of the co-sines and co-tangents.—*Kepler.*—*Hutton.*

† ME-SOM'E-LAS, *n.* [Gr. *μεσος* and *μελας.*] A precious stone striped with black.—*Ash.*

MES'O-SPERM, *n.* [Gr. *μεσος* and *σπερμα.*] In *botany*, a membrane of a seed, the second from the surface; secundine.

MES-O-THŌ'RAX, *n.* [Gr. *μεσος* and *θωραξ.*] In *entomology*, the middle segment of the thorax in insects.

MES'O-TŸPE, *n.* [Gr. *μεσος* and *τυπος.*] A zeolitic mineral, occurring in slender crystals and delicately radiated concretions, lately subdivided into the species *natrolite*, *scolecite*, and *mesole.*

† MES-PRĪSE', *n.* Contempt. [*A French word.*]

MESS, *n.* [Fr. *mets*; Goth. *mes.*] 1. A dish or a quantity of food prepared or set on a table at one time. 2. A medley; a mixed mass; a quantity. 3. As much provender or grain as is given to a beast at once. 4. A number of persons who eat together; [*among seamen and soldiers.*]

MESS, *v. i.* 1. To eat; to feed. 2. To associate at the same table; to eat in company, as seamen.

MESS, *v. t.* To supply with a mess.

MESS'-MĀTE, *n.* An associate in eating.

MES'SAGE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. Any notice, word, or communication, written or verbal, sent from one person to another; errand. 2. An official written communication of facts or

opinions sent by a chief magistrate to the two houses of a legislature or other deliberative body. 3. An official verbal communication from one branch of a legislature to the other.

MESSED (mest), *pp.* Associated at the same table.

MES'SEN-GER, } *n.* [Fr. *messager.*] 1. One who bears a
MES'SA-GER, } message or an errand. 2. He or that which foreshows; as, *messenger* of the dawn.—3. *Messenger, in naval language,* a hawser or small cable, about sixty fathoms long, wound round the capstan, and having its two ends lashed together.—SYN. Carrier; intelligencer; courier; harbinger; forerunner; precursor; herald.

MES-SI'AH, *n.* [Heb. מָשִׁיחַ, anointed.] Christ, the Anointed; the Savior of the world.

MES-SI'AH-SHIP, *n.* The character, state, or office of the Savior.—*Buckminster.*

MES-SI-AN'IC, *a.* Relating to the Messiah.

* MES'SIEURS (mesh'yerz), *n.* [Fr.; *pl.* of *monsieur,* my lord.] Sirs; gentlemen; abbreviated into *messrs.*

MES'SUAGE (mes'swaje), *n.* [from Old Fr. *meson, mesonage.*] In *law,* a dwelling-house and adjoining land, appropriated to the use of the household, including the adjacent buildings.

MES-TI'ZO, *n.* [Sp. mixed.] In *Spanish America,* the child of a Spaniard or creole and a native Indian.—*Brande.*

ME-SYM'NI-CUM, *n.* A repetition at the end of a stanza.

MET, *pret.* and *pp.* of *meet.*

ME-TAB'A-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] In *rhetoric,* transition; a passing from one thing to another.

ME-TAB'O-LA, *n.* [Gr. μεταβολη.] In *medicine,* a change of air, time, or disease.—*Dict.* [*Little used.*]

MET-A-BŌ'LI-AN, *n.* [Gr. μεταβολη.] An insect which undergoes a metamorphosis. The *metabolians* form a subclass of insects.—*Brande.*

MET-A-CAR'PAL, *a.* Belonging to the metacarpus.

MET-A-CAR'PUS, *n.* [Gr. μετα and καρπος.] In *anatomy,* the part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers.

ME-TA€H'RO-NISM, *n.* [Gr. μετα and χρονος.] An error in chronology, by placing an event after its real time.

MET'A-CISM, *n.* A defect in pronouncing the letter *m.*

MĒ'TAGE, *n.* Measurement of coal; price of measuring.

MET-A-GRAM'MA-TISM, *n.* [Gr. μετα and γραμμα.] *Anagrammatism,* or *metagrammatism,* is a transposition of the letters of a name into such a connection as to express some perfect sense applicable to the person named.—*Camden.*

* MET'AL (met'l), *n.* [Fr.; L. *metallum.*] 1. A simple, fixed, shining, opaque body or substance, insoluble in water, fusible by heat, a good conductor of heat and electricity, and having a peculiar lustre, known as the *metallic lustre.* 2. Courage; spirit; so written, by mistake, for *mettle.* 3. The broken stone used for covering macadamized roads; [*England.*]

MET-A-LEP'SIS, *n.* [Gr. μεταληψις.] In *rhetoric,* the conjunction of two or more different figures in the same word; as, "in one Cæsar there are many Mariuses." Here the word Marius is put, by *synecdoche,* for an aspiring man, and then, by *metonymy,* for the evil consequences of such a character to the public safety, forming a *metalepsis.*

MET-A-LEP'TI€, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a metalepsis or participation; translative. 2. Transverse.—3. In *natural science,* denoting the substitution of one substance for another, which is displaced or removed.—*Dana.*

MET-A-LEP'TI€-AL-LY, *adv.* By transposition.

ME-TAL'LI€, } *a.* [L. *metallicus.*] Pertaining to a metal
ME-TAL'LI€-AL, } or metals; consisting of metal; partaking of the nature of metals; like a metal.

MET-AL-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *metallum* and *fero.*] Producing metals; yielding metals.—*Kirwan.*

ME-TAL'LI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of metals; like metal.—*Kirwan.*

* MET'AL-LINE, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a metal; consisting of metal. 2. Impregnated with metal.

MET'AL-LIST, *n.* A worker in metals, or one skilled in metals.—*Moxon.*

MET-AL-LI-ZA'TION, *n.* The act or process of forming into a metal.

MET'AL-LIZE, *v. t.* To form into metal; to give to a substance its proper metallic properties.

MET'AL-LIZED *pp.* Formed into metal.

MET'AL-LIZ-IN *i, ppr.* Forming into metal.

MET-AL-LOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. μεταλλον and γραφη.] An account or description of metals.

MET'AL-LOID, *n.* [*metal,* and Gr. ειδος.] A name sometimes applied to the metallic bases of the alkalies and earths.

MET-AL-LOID'AL, *a.* Having a form or appearance like that of a metal.

MET'AL-LUR'GI€, *a.* Pertaining to metallurgy, or the art of working metals.

* MET'AL-LUR-GIST, *n.* One whose occupation is to work metals, or to purify, refine, and prepare metals for use.

* MET'AL-LUR-GY, *n.* [Gr. μεταλλον and εργον.] The art of working metals from the state of ore to the utensil, comprehending assaying, smelting, refining, smithery, &c. *Usually,* in a *more limited sense,* the separation of metals from their ores or other combinations.—*Hebert.*

MET'AL-MAN, *n.* A worker in metals; a coppersmith or tinman.

MET-A-MORPH'I€, *a.* In *geology,* pertaining to changes which minerals or rocks may have undergone since their original deposition; usually applied to changes which sedimentary rocks have undergone through the influence of heat.—*Dana.*

MET-A-MORPH'ISM, *n.* In *geology,* the state or quality of being metamorphic.

MET-A-MORPH'OSE, *v. t.* [Gr. μεταμορφοω.] To change into a different form; to transform; *particularly,* to change the form of insects, as from the larva to a winged animal.—*Dryden.*

MET-A-MORPH'OSED, *pp.* Changed into a different form.

MET-A-MORPH'O-SER, *n.* One who transforms or changes the shape.

MET-A-MORPH'O-SI€, *a.* Changing the form; transforming.

MET-A-MORPH'O-SING, *ppr.* Changing the shape.

MET-A-MORPH'O-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] 1. Change of form or shape, transformation; *particularly,* a change in the form of being, as of a chrysalis into a winged animal. 2. Any change of form or shape.

MET-A-MOR-PHOS'TI€-AL, *a.* Pertaining to or affected by metamorphosis.

MET'A-PHOR, *n.* [Gr. μεταφορα.] A short similitude; a similitude reduced to a single word; or a word expressing similitude without the signs of comparison. Thus, "That man is a fox," is a metaphor; but, "that man is like a fox," is a similitude.

MET-A-PHOR'I€, } *a.* Pertaining to metaphor; com-
MET-A-PHOR'I€-AL, } prising a metaphor; not literal.

MET-A-PHOR'I€-AL-LY, *adv.* In a metaphorical manner, not literally.

MET'A-PHOR-IST, *n.* One who makes metaphors.

MET'A-PHRASE (met'a-frāze), *n.* [Gr. μεταφρασις.] A verbal translation; a version or translation of one language into another, word for word; opposed to *paraphrase.*

MET'A-PHRAST, *n.* A person who translates from one language into another, word for word.

MET-A-PHRAST'I€, *a.* Close or literal in translation.

MET-A-PHYS'I€, } *a.* 1. Pertaining or relating to meta-
MET-A-PHYS'I€-AL, } physics. 2. According to rules or principles of metaphysics. 3. Preternatural or supernatural.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*]

MET-A-PHYS'I€-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of metaphysical science.

MET-A-PHY-SI"CIAN (met-a-fe-zizh'un), *n.* One who is versed in the science of metaphysics.

MET-A-PHYS'I€S, *n.* [Gr. μετα and φυσικη.] The science of the principles and causes of all things existing; hence, the science of mind or intelligence.

MET'A-PLASM, *n.* [Gr. μεταπλασμος.] In *grammar,* a change made in a word by the augmentation, diminution, or immutation of a syllable or letter.

ME-TAS'TA-SIS, *n.* [Gr. μεταστασις.] A translation or removal of a disease from one part to another, or such an alteration as is succeeded by a solution.

MET-A-TAR'SAL, *a.* Belonging to the metatarsus.

MET-A-TAR'SUS, *n.* [Gr. μετα and ταρσος.] The middle of the foot, or part between the ankle and the toes.

ME-TATH'E-SIS, *n.* [Gr. μεταθεσις.] 1. Transposition; a figure by which the letters or syllables of a word are transposed.—2. In *medicine,* a change or removal of a morbid cause, without expulsion.

MET-A-THO'RAX, *n.* [Gr. μετα and θωραξ.] In *entomology,* the last or posterior segment of the thorax in insects.

MET'A-TOME, *n.* [L. *metatus.* measured.] In *architecture,* the space between one dentil, or denticle, and another.—*Elmes.*

ME-TĀ'YER, *n.* [Fr.] In *France* and *Italy,* a farmer holding land on condition of yielding half the produce to the proprietor, from whom he receives tools and stock.—*Brande.*

MĒTE, *v. t.* [Sax. *metan, ametan, gemetan*; D. *meeten*; L. *metior.*] To measure; to ascertain quantity, dimensions, or capacity by any rule or standard. [*Obsolescent.*]

MĒTE, *n.* [Sax. *mitta.*] Measure; limit; boundary; [used chiefly in the plural, in the phrase *metes and bounds.*]

MĒTED, *pp.* Measured.

ME-TEMP'SY-CHOSE, *v. t.* To translate from one body to another, as the soul.

ME-TEMP-SY-CHŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. μετεμψυχωσις.] Transmigration; the passing of the soul of a man after death into some other animal body.

MET-EMP-TŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. μετα, εν, and πιπτω.] In *chronology,* the solar equation necessary to prevent the new moon from happening a day too late, or the suppression of the bissextile once in 134 years; opposed to *proemptosis.*

* MĒ'TE-OR, *n.* [Gr. μετεωρος.] 1. In *a general sense,* a body that flies or floats in the air, as clouds, &c.—*Burke.* 2. A

fiery or luminous body or appearance flying or floating in the atmosphere, or in a more elevated region. The name is given to those bodies which, exploding with a loud noise, throw off stones that fall to the earth; also, to shooting stars and the *ignis fatuus*.—3. *Figuratively*, any thing that transiently dazzles or strikes with wonder.

ME-TE-OR'IC, *a.* 1. Pertaining to meteors; consisting of meteors. 2. Proceeding from a meteor.—*Meteoric iron*, iron in the metallic state, as found in meteoric stones.—*Meteoric showers*, periodical exhibitions of shooting stars, as about the 9th of August and the 13th of November.

ME'TE-OR-ITE, *n.* A solid substance or body falling from the high regions of the atmosphere.—*Mantell.*

† ME'TE-OR-IZE, *v. i.* To ascend in vapors.—*Evelyn.*

ME-TE-OR'O-LITE, *n.* A meteoric stone, consisting of a solid, semi-metallic substance, which falls from the atmosphere after the explosion of a meteor; called, also, *aerolite.*

ME-TE-OR-O-LOG'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the atmosphere
ME-TE-OR-O-LOG'IC-AL, } and its phenomena.

ME-TE-OR-OL'O-GIST, *n.* One skilled in meteorology.

ME-TE-OR-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. μετεωρος and λογος.] That science which treats of the atmosphere and its phenomena.—*Olmsted.*

ME-TE-OR'O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. μετεωρον and μαντεια.] A species of divination by meteors, chiefly by thunder and lightning.

ME-TE-OR'O-SCOPE, *n.* An instrument for taking the magnitude and distances of heavenly bodies. [*Not in use.*]

ME-TE-OR-OS'CO-PY, *n.* [Gr. μετεωρος and σκοπεω.] That part of astronomy which treats of sublime heavenly bodies, distance of stars, &c.—*Bailey.* [*Not in use.*]

ME-TE'OR-OUS, *a.* Having the nature of a meteor.

ME'TER, *n.* One who measures; [*used in compounds.*]

ME'TER, } *n.* [Sax. *meter*; Fr. *metre.* All the compounds of
ME'TRE, } this word are conformed to English orthography, as *diameter*, &c. The same would be desirable in the simple word.] 1. Measure; verse; arrangement of poetical feet, or of long and short syllables in verse. 2. A French measure of length, equal to 39 $\frac{37}{100}$ English inches.

† ME'TE-WAND, *n.* [*mete* and *wand.*] A staff or rod of a certain length, used as a measure.—*Ascham.*

† ME'TE-YARD, *n.* [Sax. *metgeard.*] A yard, staff, or rod, used as a measure.

ME-THEG'LIN, *n.* [W. *mezyglin.*] A liquor made of honey and water, boiled and fermented, often enriched with spices.

ME-THINKS', *v. impers.*; pp. *methought.* [*me* and *think.*] It seems to me; it appears to me; I think.

METH'OD, *n.* [L. *methodus.*] 1. A suitable and convenient arrangement of things, proceedings, or ideas; the natural or regular disposition of separate things or parts. 2. Way; manner; as, *method* of proceeding. 3. Classification; arrangement of natural bodies according to their common characteristics. In natural arrangements, a distinction is sometimes made between *method* and *system.* *System* is an arrangement founded, throughout all its parts, on some one principle. *Method* is an arrangement less fixed and determinate, and founded on more general relations.—SYN. Order; regularity; rule; mode; course; means.

ME-THOD'IC, } *a.* Arranged in convenient order; dis-
ME-THOD'IC-AL, } posed in a just and natural manner, or in a manner to illustrate a subject, or to facilitate practical operations.

ME-THOD'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a methodical manner; according to natural or convenient order.

METH'OD-ISM, *n.* The doctrines and worship of the sect of Christians called *Methodists.*

METH'OD-IST, *n.* 1. One who observes method. 2. One of a sect of Christians founded by John Wesley, and so called from the exact regularity of their lives, and the strictness of their principles and rules. The name is also given, in *England*, to the followers of Whitefield, or Calvinistic Methodists. 3. A physician who practices by method or theory.—*Boyle.* 4. A cant term of derision for one strictly religious.

METH-OD-IST'IC, } *a.* Resembling the Methodists; par-
METH-OD-IST'IC-AL, } taking of the strictness of Methodists.—*Ch. Obs.*

METH-OD-IST'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* After the manner of Methodists.

METH'OD-IZE, *v. t.* To reduce to method; to dispose in due order; to arrange in a convenient manner.

METH'OD-IZED, *pp.* Reduced to method.

METH'OD-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Arranging in due order.

ME-THOUGHT' (me-thawt'), *pret.* of *methinks.* It seemed to me; I thought.—*Milton.*—*Dryden.*

METHY-LENE, *n.* [Gr. μεθυ and υλη.] A highly volatile and inflammable liquid produced by the destructive distillation of wood.—*Brande.*

METIC, *n.* [Gr. μετοικος.] In *ancient Greece*, a sojourner; a resident stranger in a Grecian city or place.

† ME-TIC'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *meticulosus.*] Timid.—*Coles.*

MET'O-CHE, *n.* [Gr. μετεχω.] In *architecture*, the space between two dentils. *Brande.*

ME-TON'IC CY'CLE, } *n.* The cycle of the moon, or per-
ME-TON'IC YEAR, } od of nineteen years, in which the lunations of the moon return to the same days of the month; so called from its discoverer, *Meton*, the Athenian.

MET-O-NYM'IC, } *a.* Used by way of metonymy, by
MET-O-NYM'IC-AL, } putting one word for another.

MET-O-NYM'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By metonymy.

* MET'O-NYM-Y or ME-TON'Y-MY, *n.* [Gr. μετωνυμια.] In *rhetoric*, a trope in which one word is put for another; a change of names which have some relation to each other.

MET'O-PE, *n.* [Gr. μετοπη.] In *architecture*, the space between the triglyphs of the Doric frieze.

MET-O-POS'CO-PIST, *n.* One versed in physiognomy.

MET-O-POS'CO-PY, *n.* [Gr. μετωπον and σκυπεω.] The study of physiognomy.

ME'TRE. *See* METER.

MET'RIC-AL, *a.* [L. *metricus*; Fr. *metrique.*] 1. Pertaining to measure, or due arrangement or combination of long and short syllables. 2. Consisting of verse.

MET'RIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a metrical manner.

ME-TRI'CIAN, } *n.* A writer of verses.—*Bale.* [*Not in use.*]
ME'TRIST, }

ME-TROL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. μετρον and λογος.] An account of measures, or the science of weights and measures.—*J. Q. Adams.*

MET'RO-NOME, *n.* [Gr. μετρεω and νομη.] An instrument on the principle of the clock, having a short pendulum, which serves to measure time in music.

ME-TRON'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. μετρεω, to measure, and νομη, division.] The measuring time by an instrument.

ME-TROP'O-LIS, *n.* [L.; Gr. μητροπολις, mother-city.] The chief city or capital of a kingdom, state, or country.

MET-RO-POL'I-TAN, *a.* Belonging to a metropolis, or to the mother-church; residing in the chief city.

MET-RO-POL'I-TAN, *n.* The bishop who presides over the other bishops of a province.—In the *Latin Church*, the same as archbishop; in the *Greek Church*, one whose see is really a civil metropolis.—*Hook.*

† ME-TROP'O-LITE, *n.* A metropolitan.

MET-RO-POL'I-TIC, } *a.* Pertaining to a metropolis
MET-RO-PO-LIT'IC-AL, } chief; pertaining to a metropolitan or to his see.

MET'TLE (met'tl), *n.* [usually supposed to be corrupted from *metal.*] Spirit; constitutional ardor; that temperament which is susceptible of high excitement.

MET'TLED, *a.* High-spirited; ardent; full of fire.

MET'TLE-SOME, *a.* Full of spirit; possessing constitutional ardor; brisk; fiery.—*Tatler.*

MET'TLE-SOME-LY, *adv.* With sprightliness.

MET'TLE-SOME-NESS, *n.* The state of being high-spirited.

MEUM ET TUUM. [L.] Mine and thine.

MEW (mu), *n.* [Sax. *mæw*; D. *meeuw*; G. *mewe.*] A sea fowl of the genus *larus*; a gull.

MEW (mu), *n.* [Fr. *mue*; Arm. *muz.*] A cage for birds; an inclosure; a place of confinement.

MEW (mu), *v. t.* To shut up; to inclose; to confine, as in a cage or other inclosure.—*Dryden.*

MEW (mu), *v. t.* [W. *miw*; It. *mudare*; Fr. *muer.*] To shed or cast; to change; to molt.—*Dryden.*

MEW (mu), *v. i.* [W. *mewian.*] To cry as a cat.

MEW, *v. i.* To change; to put on a new appearance.

MEW'ING (mū'ing), *n.* 1. The act of casting the feathers or skin. 2. A crying, as of a cat.

MEW'ING, *ppr.* Casting the feathers or skin; crying.

MEWL, *v. i.* [Fr. *miauler*; It. *miagolare.*] To cry from uneasiness, as a child.—*Shak.*

MEWL'ER, *n.* One who squalls or mewls.

MEWS (mūz), *n. pl.* The royal stables in London, so called because built where the king's hawks were once *mewed.*

ME-ZE'RE-ON, *n.* A small ornamental European shrub, whose extremely acrid bark is used in medicine.

MEZ'ZA-NINE, *n.* [It.] 1. A story of small height introduced between two higher ones.—*Brande.* 2. A low window, less in height than in breadth.—*Buchanan.*

MEZ'ZO (med'zo). [It.] In *music*, denotes middle, mean.

MEZ'ZO-RE-LIEV'O (med'zo-re-lēv'o), *n.* [It. *mezzorelievo.*] A middle point of relief in figures, between high and low relief.

MEZ'ZO VŌ'CE (med'zo vō'chā). [It.] In *music*, with a medium fullness of sound.

* MEZ-ZO-TINT'O (mez-zo- or med-zo-), *n.* [It.] A mode of engraving or representation of figures on copper, in imitation of painting in Indian ink. *Mezzotint* is also used.

MI. The third note in the musical scale, between *re* and *fa.*

* MI'ASM, *n.* The same as *miasma.*—*Harvey.*

MI-AS'MA, *n.*; *pl.* MIASMATA. [Gr., from μιαινω.] Infecting substances floating in the air; the effluvia of any putrefying bodies, rising and floating in the atmosphere.

MI-AS'MAL, *a.* Containing miasma.

MI-AS-MAT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to miasma; partaking of the qualities of noxious effluvia.

MĪ'ĊA, *n.* [L. *mica.*] A mineral capable of being cleaved into elastic plates of extreme thinness. It is generally more or less transparent, and is used like glass for lanterns and for the doors of stoves. It is an essential constituent of granite, gneiss, and mica slate.—*Dana.*

MĪ'ĊA-SĊHIST, } *n.* A schistose rock, consisting of mica
MĪ'ĊA-SLĀTE, } and quartz.

MĪ-ĊĀ'ĊEOUS (-shus), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of mica; like mica.

MIĊ'A-REL, *n.* A species of argillaceous earth.

MĪCE, *n.*; *pl.* of *mouse.*

MĪ'ĊHA-EL-ITE, *n.* A sub-variety of silicious sinter, discovered in the island of St. Michael.

MIĊH'AEL-MAS (mik'el-mas), *n.* 1. The feast of St. Michael, a festival of the Roman Catholic Church, celebrated Sept. 29.—2. In *colloquial language*, autumn.

MĪCHE (mich), *v. i.* 1. To lie hid; to skulk; to retire or shrink from view. 2. To pilfer.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*]

* † MICH'ER, *n.* One who skulks, or creeps out of sight; a thief.—*Sidney.*

† MICH'ER-Y, *n.* Theft; cheating.—*Gower.*

MICH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Retiring; skulking; creeping from sight; mean; cowardly. [*Vulgar.*]

† MIĊK'LE, *a.* [Sax. *micel, mucel*; Scot. *myche, mekyl, muckle.*] Much; great. [Retained in the Scottish language.]

MĪ'ĊO, *n.* A small South American monkey, with shining white hair, a black tail, and the hands and face of a deep flesh-color.

MĪ'ĊRO-ĊOSM, *n.* [Gr. μικρος and κοσμος.] *Literally*, the little world; but used for *man*, supposed to be an epitome of the universe or great world.—*Swift.*

MĪ-ĊRO-ĊOS'MIĊ SALT, *n.* A triple salt of soda, ammonia, and phosphoric acid, originally obtained from urine.—*Ure.*

MĪ-ĊRO-ĊOS'MIĊ-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the microcosm.

MĪ-ĊRO-ĊOS-MOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. μικρος, κοσμος, and γραφω.] The description of man as a little world.

MĪ-ĊRO-ĊOUS'TIĊ, *n.* [Gr. μικρος and ακουω.] An instrument to augment small sounds, and assist in hearing.

* MĪ-ĊROG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. μικρος and γραφω.] The description of objects too small to be discerned without the aid of a microscope.

MĪ-ĊROM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. μικρος and μετρον.] An instrument applied to the telescope or microscope for measuring small objects, spaces, or angles.

MĪ-ĊRO-MET'RIĊ-AL, *a.* Belonging to the micrometer; made by the micrometer.—*Humboldt.*

MĪ'ĊRO-PHONE, *n.* [Gr. μικρος and φωνη.] An instrument to augment small sounds; a microcoustic.

MĪ'ĊRO-PYLE, *n.* [Gr. μικρος, small, and πυλη, mouth.] In *botany*, the mouth of the foramen of an ovulum.—*Lindley.*

MĪ'ĊRO-SĊOPE, *n.* [Gr. μικρος and σκοπεω.] An optical instrument, consisting of lenses or mirrors, which magnify objects, and thus render visible minute objects which can not be seen by the naked eye, or enlarge the apparent magnitude of small visible bodies.

MĪ-ĊRO-SĊOPIĊ, } *a.* 1. Made by the aid of a micro-
MĪ-ĊRO-SĊOPIĊ-AL, } scope.—*Arbuthnot.* 2. Assisted by a microscope. 3. Resembling a microscope; capable of seeing small objects. 4. Very small; visible only by the aid of a microscope.

MĪ-ĊRO-SĊOPIĊ-AL-LY, *adv.* By the microscope; with minute inspection.—*Good.*

MĪ'ĊRO-SĊŌ-PIST, *n.* One skilled in microscopy.

MĪ-ĊROS'ĊO-PY, *n.* The use of the microscope.

MĪ'ĊRO-TĪNE, *a.* [Gr. μικρος, small.] Having or consisting of small crystals.—*Shepard.*

MIĊ-TU-RĪ''TION (-rish'un), *n.* [L. *micturio.*] The desire of making water, or passing the urine.—*Darwin.*

MID, *a.* [Sax. *midd, midde.*] 1. Middle; at equal distance from extremes. 2. Intervening; as, in *mid* air.

MID'-ĀGE, *n.* The middle of life, or persons of that age.

MID'-ĊŌURSE, *n.* The middle of the course or way.

MID'-DĀY, *a.* Being at noon; meridional.—*Addison.*

MID'-DĀY, *n.* The middle of the day; noon.—*Donne.*

MID'-HĔAV-EN, *n.* The middle of the sky or heaven.

MID'-LENT, *n.* [Sax. *midlencten.*] The middle of lent.

MID'-SUM-MER, *n.* The middle of summer; the summer solstice, about the 21st of June.—*Swift.*

MID'-WIN-TER, *n.* The middle of winter; winter solstice.

MID'-WOOD, *n.* The middle of the wood.—*Thomson.*

MĪ'DA, *n.* [Gr. μιδας.] A worm, or the bean-fly.—*Chambers.*

MID'DEN, *n.* A dunghill.—*Favour.*

† MID'DEST, *a.* superl. of *mid.*—*Spenser.*

MID'DLE (mid'dl), *a.* [Sax., D. *middel*; G. *mittel*; Dan. *middel.*] 1. Equally distant from the extremes. 2. Intermediate; intervening.—*Middle Ages*, the period which intervened between the fall of the Roman Empire and the revival of letters in the fifteenth century.—The *middle term* of a syllogism is one with which the two extremes are separately compared, and by means of which they are brought together in the conclusion.

MID'DLE, *n.* 1. The point or part equally distant from the extremities. 2. The time that passes, or events that happen between the beginning and the end.

MID'DLE-AĠED, *a.* Being about the middle of the ordinary age of man.

MID'DLE-DEĊK, *n.* The deck below the main deck in three-deckers.—*Totten.*

† MID'DLE-ĔARTH, *n.* [Sax. *middan-eard.*] The world.

MID'DLE-MAN, *n.* An agent between two parties; particularly in *Ireland*, one who takes land of the proprietors in large tracts, and then rents it out in small portions to the peasantry at a greatly enhanced price.

MID'DLE-MŌST, *a.* Being in the middle, or nearest the middle of a number of things that are near the middle.

MID'DLING, *a.* [Sax. *midlen.*] Of middle rank, state, size, or quality; about equally distant from the extremes; moderate.

MID'DLINGS, *n. pl.* The coarser part of flour.

MID'DLING-LY, *adv.* Passably; indifferently.—*Johnson.*

MIDĠE, *n.* [Sax. *myge, mygge.*] A gnat or fly.

MID'LAND, *a.* 1. Being in the interior country; distant from the coast or sea-shore.—*Hale.* 2. Surrounded by the sea; mediterranean.—*Dryden.*

MID'LEG, *n.* Middle of the leg.—*Bacon.*

MID'LĪFE, *n.* The middle of life, or of the usual age of man.—*Southey.*

MID'MŌST, *a.* Middle; as, the *midmost* battles.—*Dryden.*

MID'NĪGHT (-nīte), *n.* The middle of the night; twelve o'clock at night.

MID'NĪGHT, *a.* 1. Being in the middle of the night.—*Bacon.* 2. Dark as midnight; very dark.

MID'RIB, *n.* [*mid, middle*, and *rib.*] In *botany*, a continuation of the petiole, extending from the base to the apex of the laminæ of a leaf.—*Lindley.*

MID'RIFF, *n.* [Sax. *midhrife.*] In *anatomy*, the diaphragm.—*Quincy.*

MID'SEA, *n.* The midst of the sea.—*Dryden.*

MID'SHIP, *a.* Being in the middle of a ship.

MID'SHIP-MAN, *n.* In *ships of war*, a kind of naval cadet, whose business is to second the orders of the superior officers and assist in the necessary business of the ship. *Passed midshipman*, one who has passed examination and is a candidate for promotion to the rank of lieutenant.—*Totten.*

MID'SHIPS, *adv.* In the middle of a ship; properly, *amidships.*

MIDST, *n.* [contracted from *middest*, the superl. of *mid.*] The middle.—*Dryden.* The phrase *in the midst* often signifies involved in, surrounded or overwhelmed by.

MIDST, *adv.* In the middle.—*Milton.*

MID'STREAM, *n.* The middle of the stream.—*Dryden.*

† MID'WARD, *adv.* Midst.

MID'WAY, *n.* The middle of the way or distance.

MID'WAY, *a.* Being in the middle of the way or distance

MID'WAY, *adv.* In the middle of the way; half way.

MID'WĪFE, *n.* [*mid* and *wif.*] A woman who assists other women in childbirth.

MID'WĪFE, *v. i.* To perform the office of midwife.

MID'WĪFE, *v. t.* To assist in childbirth.

* MID'WĪFE-RY, *n.* 1. The art or practice of assisting women in childbirth; obstetrics. 2. Assistance at childbirth. 3. Help or co-operation in production.

MĪ'E-MĪTE, *n.* A variety of magnesian limestone, found at Miemo, in Tuscany.

MIEN (meen), *n.* [Fr. *mine*; Dan., Sw. *mine*; Corn. *mein.*] The whole external appearance with correspondent carriage of body.—SYN. Look; air; countenance; aspect demeanor; deportment; manner.

MIFF, *n.* A slight degree of resentment.—*Holloway.* [*Colloquial.*]

MIFFED (mift), *a.* Slightly offended.

MĪGHT (mīte), *pret.* of *may.* 1. Had power or liberty. 2. It sometimes denotes *was possible*, implying ignorance of the fact in the speaker; as, it *might* be so.

MĪGHT (mīte), *n.* [Sax. *might, meht*; G. *macht.*] 1. Strength; force; power; *primarily* and *chiefly*, bodily strength or physical power. 2. Political power or great achievements. 3. National strength; physical power or military force. 4. Valor, with bodily strength; military prowess. 5. Ability; strength or application of means. 6. Strength or force of purpose. 7. Strength of affection. 8. Strength of light; splendor; effulgence.—*With might and main*, with the utmost strength.

MĪGHT'I-LY (mīt'e-le), *adv.* 1. With great power, force, or strength; vigorously. 2. Vehemently; with great earnestness. 3. Powerfully; with great energy. 4. With great strength of argument. 5. With great or irresistible force; greatly; extensively. 6. With strong means of defense. 7. Greatly; to a great degree; very much.—*Spectator*, [*colloquial.*]

MĪGHT'I-NESS, *n.* 1. Power; greatness; height of dignity 2. A title of dignity; as, their High *Mightinesses.*

MĪGHT'Y (mīt'e), *a.* [Sax. *mihtig.*] 1. Having great bodily strength or physical power; very strong or vigorous. 2.

Very strong; valiant; bold. 3. Very powerful; having great command; potent. 4. Very strong in numbers. 5. Very strong or great in corporeal power; very able. 6. Violent; very loud. 7. Vehement; rushing with violence. 8. Very great; vast. 9. Very great or strong. 10. Very forcible; efficacious. 11. Very great or eminent in intellect or acquirements. 12. Great; wonderful; performed with great power. 13. Very severe and distressing. 14. Very great, large, or populous. 15. Important; momentous.

MĪGHTY, *adv.* In a great degree; very; as, *mighty* wise. —*Prior.* [*Colloquial.*]

MIGN'IARD (min'yard), *a.* [Fr. *mignard.*] Soft; dainty; delicate; pretty.—*Ben Jonson.*

MIGN-ON-NETTE' (min-yo-net'), *n.* [Fr.] An annual plant, *reseda odorata*, bearing flowers of an agreeable odor.

MĪ'GRĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *migro.*] 1. To pass or remove from one country or from one state to another, with a view to a residence. 2. To pass or remove from one region or district to another for a temporary residence.

MĪ'GRĀ-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Removing from one state to another for a permanent residence.

MĪ-GRĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *migratio.*] 1. The act of removing from one kingdom or state to another for the purpose of residence. 2. Change of place; removal.

MĪ'GRA-TO-RY, *a.* 1. Removing or accustomed to remove from one state or country to another for permanent residence. 2. Roving; wandering; occasionally removing for pasturage. 3. Passing from one climate to another, as birds.

MILCH, *a.* [Sax. *melce.*] 1. Giving milk; as, *milch* cows or goats. 2. Soft; tender; merciful; as, *milch*-hearted.—*Shak.*

MĪLD, *a.* [Sax. *mild;* G., D., Sw., Dan. *mild.*] 1. Gently and pleasantly affecting the senses; not violent. 2. Not acrid, pungent, corrosive, or drastic; operating gently; not acrimonious; as, *mild* medicine. 3. Having tenderness and gentleness of temper or disposition; not severe or cruel. 4. Not fierce, rough, or angry; as, *mild* words. 5. Not fierce; not stern; not frowning; as, a *mild* countenance. 6. Not sharp, tart, sour, or bitter; moderately sweet or pleasant to the taste. 7. In a state of calmness or tranquillity. 8. Moderate; not violent or intense.—SYN. Soft; gentle; bland; calm; tranquil; soothing; pleasant; placid; meek; kind; merciful; tender; indulgent; clement; compassionate; mollifying; demulcent; lenitive; assuasive.

MĪLD'-SPIR'IT-ED, } *a.* Having a mild temper.—*Arbuth-*
MĪLD'-TEM'PER-ED, } *not.*—*Scott.*

MIL'DEW (mil'du), *n.* [Sax. *mildeaw.*] A thin whitish coating found sometimes on the leaves of vegetables, occasioning disease, decay, and death. It is also found on paper, cloth, &c. It consists of innumerable minute fungi.

MIL'DEW, *v. t.* To taint with mildew.—*Shak.*

MIL'DEWED (-dūde), *pp.* Tainted or injured by mildew.

MIL'DEW-ING, *ppr.* Tainting with mildew.

MĪLD'LY, *adv.* Softly; gently; tenderly; not roughly or violently; moderately.

MĪLD'NESS, *n.* 1. Softness; gentleness. 2. Tenderness; mercy; clemency. 3. Gentleness of operation. 4. Softness; the quality that affects the senses pleasantly. 5. Temperateness; moderate state.

MĪLE, *n.* [L. *mille passus;* Sax., Sw. *mil;* Fr. *mille.*] A measure of length or distance. The English or statute mile contains 8 furlongs, 320 rods, poles, or perches, 1760 yards, 5280 feet, or 80 chains. The English geographical mile is $\frac{1}{60}$ of a degree of latitude, or about 2025 yards. The Roman mile was 1000 paces, equal to 1614 yards, English measure. The German short mile is nearly equal to $3\frac{9}{10}$ English miles; the German long mile to $5\frac{3}{4}$ English miles; the Prussian and Danish miles are each about $4\frac{7}{10}$ English miles. The Swedish mile is about $6\frac{3}{4}$ English miles.

MĪLE'AGE, *n.* Fees paid for travel by the mile.

MĪLE'STŌNE, *n.* A stone set to mark the distance or space of a mile. A post used for this purpose is called a *mile-post.*

MIL'FOIL, *n.* [L. *millefolium.*] An herb; yarrow.

MIL'IA-RY (mil'ya-re), *a.* [Fr. *miliaire;* L. *milium.*] 1. Resembling millet-seeds. 2. Accompanied with an eruption like millet-seeds; as, *miliary* fever.

† MIL-ĪCE', for *militia.*

MIL'I-O-LĪTE, *n.* Fossil remains of the *miliola*, a minute mollusk.

MIL'I-TAN-CY, *n.* Warfare.—*Montagu.* [*Little used.*]

MIL'I-TANT, *a.* [L. *militans.*] 1. Fighting; combating; serving as a soldier. *Spenser.*—2. The *Church militant* is the Christian Church on earth, which is supposed to be engaged in a constant warfare against its enemies; thus distinguished from the *Church triumphant*, or in heaven.—*Hooker.*

MIL'I-TA-RI-LY, *adv.* In a soldierly manner.

MIL'I-TA-RY, *a.* [Fr. *militaire;* L. *militaris.*] 1. Pertaining to soldiers or to arms. 2. Engaged in the service of soldiers or arms. 3. Warlike; becoming a soldier; martial. 4. Derived from the services or exploits of a soldier. 5. Conformable to the customs or rules of armies or militia. 6. Performed or made by soldiers.—*Military tenure*, a tenure of land, on condition of performing military service.

MIL'I-TA-RY, *n.* The whole body of soldiers; soldiery; militia; an army.—*Mitford.*

MIL'I-TĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *milito.*] To *militate against*, is to oppose; to be or to act in opposition.—*Smollett.*

MĪ-LĪ'TIA (me-lish'ä), *n.* [L.] The body of soldiers in a state enrolled for discipline, but not engaged in actual service except in emergencies. In England the militia consist of 200,000 men, who do service about twenty-eight days in the year.—*P. Cyc.* In the United States the militia is composed of persons between 18 and 45 years of age.

MI-LĪ'TIA-MAN, *n.* One who belongs to the militia.

MILK, *n.* [Sax. *melce;* G. *milch;* D. *melk.*] 1. A white fluid or liquor, secreted by certain glands in female animals, and drawn from the breasts for the nourishment of their young. 2. The white juice of certain plants. 3. Emulsion made by bruising seeds; as, the *milk* of almonds, produced by pounding almonds with sugar and water.

MILK, *v. t.* [Sax. *melcan, meolcian;* G., D. *melken.*] 1. To draw or press milk from the breasts by the hand. 2. To suck; [*obs.*]

MILK'-FĒ-VER, *n.* A fever which sometimes accompanies the first secretion of milk in females after childbirth.

MILK'-HEDGE, *n.* A shrub growing on the Coromandel coast, containing a milky juice.

MILK'-LIV-ERED, *a.* Cowardly; timorous.—*Shak.*

MILK'-PĀIL, *n.* A pail which receives the milk drawn from cows.

MILK'-PAN, *n.* A pan in which milk is set.

MILK-POR'RIDGE, } *n.* A species of food composed of
MILK-POTTAGE, } milk, or milk and water, boiled with meal or flour.

MILK'-SCORE, *n.* An account of milk sold or purchased in small quantities, scored or marked.

MILK'-SICK-NESS, *n.* A peculiar, malignant disease, occurring in some localities of the Western United States, and affecting certain kinds of farm-stock, and persons who make use of the meat or dairy products of infected cattle. —*Farm. Encyc.*

MILK'-THIS-TLE (-this'l), *n.* An esculent European plant of the thistle kind, having the veins of its leaves of a milky whiteness.

MILK'-TOOTH, *n.* The fore-tooth of a foal, which comes at the age of about three months, and is cast within two or three years.—*Farm. Dict.*

MILK'-TREE, *n.* A name of several trees yielding a milky juice, especially of those in which this juice is fit for food, as the cow-tree.

MILK'-TRE'FOIL, *n.* A plant said to be a *cytisus.*

MILK'-VETCH, *n.* A plant of the genus *astragalus.*

MILK'-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genera *polygala, euphorbia*, &c.

MILK'-WEED, *n.* An herb abounding in a milky juice, and having its seeds attached to a long, silky down.

MILK'-WHITE, *a.* White as milk.—*Dryden.*

MILK'-WŌM-AN, *n.* A woman who sells milk.

MILKED (milkt), *pp.* Drawn from the breasts by the hand

† MILK'EN, *a.* Consisting of milk.—*Temple.*

MILK'ER, *n.* One who milks.

MILK'I-LY, *adv.* After the manner of milk; lacteally.

MILK'I-NESS, *n.* Qualities like those of milk; softness.

MILK'ING, *ppr.* Drawing milk from the breasts of an animal by the hand.

MILK'ING, *n.* The act of drawing milk from the breasts of an animal by the hand.

MILK'MAID, *n.* A woman who milks or is employed in the dairy; sometimes a milk-woman.

MILK'MAN, *n.* A man who sells milk.

MILK'SOP, *n.* A piece of bread sopped in milk; more usually, a soft, effeminate, feeble-minded man.

MILK'Y, *a.* 1. Made of milk. 2. Resembling milk. 3. Yielding milk.—4. *Figuratively*, soft; mild; gentle; timorous. —*Shak.*

MILK'Y-WAY, *n.* The galaxy; a broad, luminous path or circle in the heavens.

MILL, *n.* [L. *mille.*] A money of account of the *United States*, value the tenth of a cent, or the thousandth of a dollar.

MILL, *n.* [Sax. *miln;* W. *melin;* Ir. *meile.*] 1. A complicated engine or machine for grinding and reducing to fine particles grain, fruit, or other substance, or for performing other operations by means of wheels and a circular motion. 2. The house or building that contains the machinery for grinding, &c.

MILL, *v. t.* 1. To grind; to comminute; to reduce to fine particles or to small pieces.—2. In *coining*, to make a raised impression round the edges of a piece of money to prevent the clipping of the coin. 3. To pass through a fulling-mill; to full, as cloth.—4. In *cant language*, to beat severely with the fists, as if in a fulling-mill. *Smart.*—*To mill chocolate*, is to froth it. *See* FROTH.

MILL'-HORSE, *n.* A horse that turns a mill.
MILL'-SIX'PENCE, *n.* An old English coin of 1561, being one of the earliest that was milled.—*Douce.*
MILL'-TOOTH, *n.*; *pl.* MILL-TEETH. A grinder, *dens molaris.*
MILL'-WRIGHT (-rīte), *n.* One who constructs mills.
MILL'COG, *n.* The cog of a mill-wheel.—*Mortimer.*
MILL'DAM, *n.* A dam or mound to obstruct a water-course, and raise the water to an altitude sufficient to turn a mill-wheel.
MILL'POND, *n.* A pond or reservoir of water raised for driving a mill-wheel.
MILL'RACE, *n.* The current of water that drives a mill-wheel, or the canal in which it is conveyed.
MILL'STONE, *n.* A stone used for grinding grain.—*To see into a millstone,* to have uncommon penetration.
MILL'STONE-GRIT, *n.* A hard and coarse gritty sandstone.
MILLED (mild), *pp.* or *a.* Passed through a mill; subjected to the operation of milling, as a coin; fulled; soundly beaten with the fists.
MIL-LE-NA'RI-AN, *a.* [Fr. *millenaire.*] Consisting of a thousand years; pertaining to the millennium.
MIL-LE-NA'RI-AN, *n.* A chiliast; one who believes in Christ's personal reign on the earth for a thousand years.
MIL-LE-NA'RI-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of millenarians.
MIL'LE-NA-RY, *n.* The space of a thousand years.—*G. S. Faber.*
MIL'LE-NA-RY, *a.* [Fr. *millenaire.*] Consisting of a thousand.—*Arbuthnot.*
MIL-LEN'NI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the millennium, or to a thousand years.—*Burnet.*
MIL-LEN'NI-AL-IST, *n.* One who believes that Christ will reign on earth a thousand years; a chiliast.
† MIL'LEN-NIST, *n.* One who holds to the millennium.
MIL-LEN'NI-UM, *n.* [L. *mille* and *annus.*] A thousand years; a word used to denote the *thousand years* mentioned in *Revelation,* xx., during which period Satan will be bound, and holiness become triumphant throughout the world. During this period, as some believe, Christ will personally reign on earth with his saints.
MIL'LE-PED, *n.* [L. *mille* and *pes.*] The wood-louse, an insect having many feet, a species of *oniscus.*
MIL'LE-PORE, *n.* [L. *mille* and *porus.*] A genus of corals of the madrepore family, having the surface smooth, and perforated with very minute punctures or cells.—*Dana.*
MIL'LE-PO-RITE, *n.* Fossil millepores.
MILL'ER, *n.* [from *mill.*] 1. One whose occupation is to attend a grist-mill. 2. An insect, having wings covered, as it were, with white powder or flour.
MILL'ER'S-THUMB (-thum), *n.* A small fish of European streams, the river bull-head.
MIL-LES'IM-AL, *a.* [L. *millesimus.*] Thousandth; consisting of thousandth parts.—*Watts.*
MILLET, *n.* [Fr. *millet,* or *mil.*] A plant, or the grain of a plant, having a stalk resembling a jointed reed. Various species, natives of warm climates, are used as food, but the Indian millet is the most common.—2. *Millet-grass,* or *millet,* a hardy grass of several species.
MIL-LI-ARD', *n.* [Fr.] A thousand millions.
MIL'LI-A-RY, *a.* [L. *milliarium.*] Pertaining to a mile; denoting a mile; as, a *milliary* column.—*D'Anville.*
MIL'LI-A-RY, *n.* Among the Romans, a milestone.
MILLI-GRAM, } *n.* [L. *mille,* and Gr. γραμμα.] In the
MIL'LI-GRAMME, } *system of French weights and measures,* the thousandth part of a *gramme,* or ·0154 grain, troy weight.
MIL-LILI-TER, } *n.* [L. *mille,* and *liter.*] A French meas-
MIL'LI-LI'TRE, } ure of capacity, containing the thousandth part of a *litre.*
MIL-LIM'E-TER, } *n.* [L. *mille* and *metrum.*] A French lin-
MIL'LI-ME-TRE, } eal measure, containing the thousandth part of a *metre.*
MIL'LIN-ER, *n.* [*Johnson* supposes this word to be *Milaner,* from *Milan,* in Italy.] A woman who makes and sells head-dresses, hats, or bonnets, &c., for females.
MIL'LIN-ER-Y, *n.* The articles made or sold by milliners, as head-dresses, hats or bonnets, laces, ribbons, and the like.
MILL'ING, *ppr.* Grinding; reducing to small pieces; fulling, as cloth; stamping on the edges, as coin; beating.
MILL'ING, *n.* 1. The act or employment of grinding or passing through a mill.—2. In *coining,* the act of making raised impressions on the edges of coin, or the impressions thus made. *Edin. Encyc.*—3. In *cant language,* a beating with the fists.
MILL'ION (mil'yun), *n.* [Fr. *million*; It. *milione.*] 1. The number of ten hundred thousand, or a thousand thousand. [*It is used as a noun or an adjective.*]—2. In *common usage,* a very great number, indefinitely.
MILL'ION-AIRE, *n.* [Fr.] A man worth a million.
MILL'ION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to millions; consisting of millions.—*Pinkerton.*
† MILL'IONED, *a.* Multiplied by millions.—*Shak.*
MILL'IONTH, *a.* The ten hundred thousandth
MILL'RĒA, } *n.* A coin of Portugal, commonly estimated
MILL'REE, } at 5*s.* sterling, or about 108 cents; though a small gold millrea of 1755 was worth only 3*s.* 2*d.* sterling.
MIL'T, *n.* [Sax., Dan., D. *milt.*] 1. In *anatomy,* the spleen, a viscus situated in the left hypochondrium under the diaphragm. 2. The soft roe of fishes, or the spermatic part of the males.
MILT, *v. t.* To impregnate the roe or spawn of the female fish.—*Johnson.*
MIL'TER, *n.* A male fish.—*Walton.*
MIL'T-WORT (-wurt), *n.* An herb; spleenwort.
MIME, *n.* 1. Among the *ancients,* a kind of farce or dramatic representation in which real characters were depicted. 2. An actor in such representations.
† MIME, *v. i.* To mimic, or play the buffoon. *See* MIMIC.
† MIM'ER, *n.* A mimic. *See* MIMIC.
MI-MĒ'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] In *rhetoric,* imitation of the voice or gestures of another.—*Encyc.*
MI-MET'IC, } *a.* [Gr. μιμητικος.] Imitative; as, the *mi-*
MI-MET'IC-AL, } *metic* arts; apt to imitate.
MIM'E-TENE, *n.* The mineral arseniate of lead, occurring in pale-yellow or brownish hexagonal crystals.
MIM'IC, } *a.* [L. *mimicus.*] 1. Imitative; inclined to im-
MIM'IC-AL, } itate or to ape; having the practice or habit of imitating. 2. Consisting of imitation.
MIM'IC, } *n.* 1. One who imitates or mimics; a buffoon
MIM'ICK, } who attempts to excite laughter or derision by acting or speaking in the manner of another. 2. A mean or servile imitator.
MIM'IC, } *v. t.* To attempt to excite laughter or derision by
MIM'ICK, } acting or speaking like another; to ridicule by imitation.—SYN. To ape; imitate; counterfeit; mock.
MIM'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an imitative or aping manner.
MIM'ICKED (mim'ikt), *pp.* Imitated for sport.
MIM'ICK-ER, *n.* One who mimics.
MIM'ICK-ING, *ppr.* Imitating for sport; ridiculing by imitation.
MIM'IC-RY, *n.* Ludicrous imitation for sport or ridicule.
MĪ-MOG'RA-PHER, *n.* [Gr. μιμος and γραφω.] A writer of farces or mimes.
MI'NA, *n.* [L.] A weight or denomination of money. The Jewish *mina* was 50 shekels; the Attic 100 drachmas.
MI-NA'CIOUS (me-nā'shus), *a.* [L. *minax.*] Threatening menacing.
MI-NAC'I-TY (me-nas'e-te), *n.* Disposition to threaten.
MIN'A-RET, *n.* [Arm. *manaraton,* a lantern; W. *mwn.*] In *Saracen architecture,* a slender, lofty turret on Mohammedan mosques, having a balcony, from which the people are called to prayer.
† MIN-A-TO'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* With threats.—*Hacket.*
* MIN'A-TO-RY, *a.* Threatening; menacing.—*Bacon.*
MINCE, *v. t.* [Sax. *minsian*; W. *main*; Fr. *menu, mince.*] 1. To cut or chop into very small pieces. 2. To diminish in speaking; to retrench, cut off, or omit a part for the purpose of suppressing the truth; to extenuate or palliate in representation. 3. To speak with affected softness; to clip words; not to utter the full sound.—*Shak.* 4. To walk with short or diminished steps.
MINCE, *v. i.* 1. To walk with short steps; to walk with affected nicety; to affect delicacy in manner. 2. To speak softly, or with affected nicety.
MINCE'-MEAT, } *n.* Meat chopped very fine.
MINCED'-MEAT (minst-), }
MINCE'-PIE, } *n.* A pie made with minced meat
MINCED'-PIE (minst-), } and other ingredients.
MINCED (minst), *pp.* or *a.* Cut or chopped into very small pieces.
MIN'CING, *ppr.* Cutting into small pieces; speaking or walking affectedly.
MIN'CING-LY, *adv.* In small parts; not fully.
MIND, *n.* [Sax. *gemind, gemynd*; Dan. *minde.*] 1. Intention; purpose; design. 2. Inclination; will; desire. 3. Opinion. 4. Memory; remembrance. 5. The intellectual or intelligent power in man; the understanding; the power that conceives, judges, or reasons; as, an active *mind.* 6. The heart or seat of affection. 7. The will and affection. 8. The implanted principle of grace.—*Rom.,* vii.
MIND, *v. t.* 1. To attend to; to fix the thoughts on. 2. To attend to with submission. 3. To put in mind; to remind; [*obs.*] 4. To intend; to mean. *Chapman.*—SYN. To notice; mark; regard; observe; obey.
† MIND, *v. i.* To be inclined, or disposed to incline.
MIND'-FILL-ING, *a.* Filling the mind.—*Mitford.*
† MIND'-STRICK-EN, *a.* Moved; affected in mind.
MIND'ED, *a.* Disposed; inclined: used chiefly in compounds; as, right-*minded.*
MIND'ED-NESS, *n.* Disposition; inclination toward any thing.—*Milner.*
MIND'FUL, *a.* Attentive; regarding with care; bearing in mind; heedful; observant; regardful.
MIND'FUL-LY, *adv.* Attentively; heedfully.
MIND'FUL-NESS, *n.* Attention; regard; heedfulness.

MIND'ING, *ppr.* Regarding; heeding.
MIND'ING, *n.* Regard.
MIND'LESS, *a.* 1. Inattentive; heedless; forgetful; negligent; careless. 2. Not endued with mind or intellectual powers. 3. Stupid; unthinking.
MINE, *a.*, called, sometimes, a *pronominal adjective.* [Sax., Sw., Dan. *min*; Goth. *meins*; Fr. *mon*; D. *myn*; G. *mein.*] My; belonging to me. *It was formerly used before nouns beginning with vowels*; as, "I kept myself from *mine* iniquity." *Mine* sometimes supplies the place of a *noun*; as, your sword and *mine* are different in construction.
MINE, *n.* [Fr. *mine.*] 1. A pit or excavation in the earth, from which metallic ores or other mineral substances are taken by digging.—2. In the *military art*, a subterraneous canal or passage dug under the wall or rampart of a fortification, where a quantity of powder may be lodged for blowing up the works. 3. A rich source of wealth or other good.
MINE, *v. i.* 1. To dig a mine or pit in the earth. 2. To form a subterraneous canal or hole by scratching; to form a burrow or lodge in the earth, as animals. 3. To practice secret means of injury.
MINE, *v. t.* 1. To sap; to undermine; to dig away or otherwise remove the substratum or foundation; to ruin or destroy by slow degrees.
MINE'-DIG-GER, *n.* One who digs mines.
MIN'ER, *n.* 1. One who digs for metals and other minerals. 2. One who digs canals or passages under the walls of a fort, &c.
MIN'ER-AL, *n.* [Fr., Sp. *mineral.*] Any natural production formed by the action of chemical affinities, and organized, when becoming solid, by the powers of crystallization. Rocks are aggregates of minerals.—*Dana.*
MIN'ER-AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to minerals; consisting of minerals. 2. Impregnated with minerals.
MIN'ER-AL-IST, *n.* One versed or employed in minerals.
MIN-ER-AL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The process of forming an ore by combination with another substance. 2. The process of converting into a mineral, as a bone or a plant. 3. The act of impregnating with a mineral, as water.
MIN'ER-AL-IZE, *v. t.* 1. In *mineralogy*, to combine with a metal in forming an ore or mineral 2. To convert into a mineral. 3. To impregnate with a mineral substance.
MIN'ER-AL-IZE, *v. i.* To go on an excursion for the observing and collecting minerals.—*Dana.* [*Recent.*]
MIN'ER-AL-IZED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Deprived of its usual properties by being combined with another substance or formed into an ore. 2. Converted into a mineral. 3. Impregnated with a mineral.
MIN'ER-AL-IZ-ER, *n.* A substance which mineralizes another or combines with it in an ore.
MIN'ER-AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Combining, or adapted to combine, with a metal in forming an ore or mineral.
MIN'ER-AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Going on an excursion for minerals.
MIN-ER-AL-OG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the science of minerals.
MIN-ER-AL-OG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to mineralogy.
MIN-ER-AL'O-GIST, *n.* One who is versed in the science of minerals, or one who treats or discourses of the properties of mineral bodies.
MIN-ER-AL'O-GY, *n.* [*mineral*, and Gr. λογος.] The science which treats of the properties of mineral substances, and teaches us to characterize, distinguish, and class them according to their properties.
MI-NER'VA, *n.* [L.] In *mythology*, the goddess of wisdom, of war, and of the liberal arts.
MIN'E-VER, *n.* An animal, said by Forby to be the ermine, or his skin; white fur with specks of black.
MIN"GLE (ming'gl), *v. t.* [Sax. *mengan* or *mencgan.*] 1. To mix; to blend; to unite in one body. 2. To mix or blend without order, or promiscuously. 3. To compound; to unite in a mass, as solid substances. 4. To join in mutual intercourse or in society. 5. To contaminate; to render impure; to debase by mixture. 6. To confuse.
MIN"GLE, *v. i.* To be mixed; to be united with.
† MIN"GLE, *n.* Mixture; medley; promiscuous mass.
MIN"GLE-MAN"GLE, *n.* A medley; a hotch-potch.—*Hooker.*
MIN"GLED, *pp.* or *a.* Mixed; united promiscuously.
MIN"GLED-LY, *adv.* Confusedly.—*Barret.*
MIN"GLE-MENT (ming'gl-), *n.* Act of mingling; state of being mixed.—*More.*
MIN"GLER, *n.* One who mingles.
MIN"GLING, *ppr.* Mixing; uniting without order.
MIN"GLING-LY, *adv.* In the way of mingling; mixingly.
MIN'IARD (min'yard), *a.* [Fr. *mignard.*] Soft; dainty. [*Rare.*]
MIN'IARD-IZE, *v. t.* To render soft, delicate, or dainty.
MIN'IARD-IZED, *pp.* Rendered delicate.
MIN'I-ATE, *v. t.* [It. *miniare.*] To paint or tinge with red-lead or vermilion.
MIN'I-Ā-TED, *pp.* Painted or tinged with minium.
† MIN'IA-TURE (min'e-tur or min'e-a-tur), *n.* [It., Sp. *miniatura.*] 1. A painting in water colors on vellum, ivory, or paper, with points or dots; sometimes in oil colors The term is usually applied to portraits painted on a very small scale, and is hence used adjectively, to denote very small. 2. A picture or representation in a small compass, or less than the reality. 3. Red letter; rubric distinction.
MIN'IA-TURE (min'e-tur or min'e-a-tur), *a.* On a small scale; as, *miniature* representation.
MIN'I-KIN, *a.* [qu. W. *main.*] Small; diminutive. [*Used in slight contempt.*]
MIN'I-KIN, *n.* 1. A small sort of pins. 2. A darling; a favorite. *See* MINION.
MIN'IM, *n.* [W. *main.*] *Literally*, something exceedingly small. Hence, 1. A little man or being; a dwarf. 2. One of a certain reformed order of Franciscans, or *Minimi.* 3. A note in music, equal to half a semibreve or two crotchets. 4. A short poetical encomium; [*obs.*] 5. A small fish; a minnow.—*Johnson*; [*local.*] 6. The smallest liquid measure; a single drop.—*Brande.*
† MIN'I-MENT, *n.* [from *muniment.*] Proof; testimony.—*Spenser.*
MIN'I-MUM, *n.* [L.] The least quantity assignable in a given case.—*Encyc.*
MIN'I-MUS, *n.* [L.] A being of the smallest size.
MIN'ING, *ppr.* 1. Digging into the earth, as for fossils and minerals; sapping. 2. *a.* Pertaining to or connected with the digging of mines; as, *mining* operations.
MIN'ING, *n.* The art or employment of digging mines
† MIN'ION (min'yun), *a.* Fine; trim; dainty.
MIN'ION (min'yun), *n.* [Fr. *mignon.*] A favorite; a darling, *particularly*, the favorite of a prince, on whom he lavishes his favors; one who gains favors by flattery or mean adulation.
MIN'ION, *n.* [W. *main.*] A small kind of printing types in size between brevier and nonpareil.
MIN'ION-LIKE, MIN'ION-LY, *adv.* Finely; daintily.
MIN'ION-ING, *n.* Kind treatment.—*Marston.*
MIN'ION-SHIP, *n.* State of being a minion.
MIN'IOUS (min'yus), *n.* [from L. *minium.*] Of the color of red-lead or vermilion.—*Brown.*
† MIN'ISH, *v. t.* [L. *minuo.*] To lessen; to diminish.
MIN'IS-TER, *n.* [L.] 1. *Properly*, a chief servant; hence, an agent appointed to transact or manage business under the authority of another. 2. One to whom a king or prince intrusts the direction of affairs of state. 3. A magistrate; an executive officer. 4. The representative of a government at a foreign court. 5. One who serves at the altar; one who performs sacerdotal duties; the pastor of a church. 6. Christ is called a *minister* of the sanctuary.—*Heb.*, viii. 7. An angel; a messenger of God.—SYN. Delegate; official; embassador; clergyman; parson; priest.
MIN'IS-TER, *v. t.* [L. *ministro.*] To give; to afford; to supply.
MIN'IS-TER, *v. i.* 1. To perform service in any office, sacred or secular. 2. To afford supplies; to give things needful; to supply the means of relief; to relieve. 3. To give medicines.—SYN. To attend; serve; officiate; administer; contribute.
MIN'IS-TERED, *pp.* Served; afforded; supplied.
MIN-IS-TE'RI-AL, *a.* 1. Attending for service; attendant, acting at command. 2. Acting under superior authority; pertaining to a minister. 3. Pertaining to executive offices, as distinct from *judicial.* 4. Pertaining to ministers of the Gospel. 5. Pertaining to ministers of state.—SYN Official; clerical; priestly; sacerdotal; ecclesiastical.
MIN-IS-TE'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* In a ministerial manner.
MIN'IS-TER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Attending and serving as a subordinate agent; serving under superior authority.—*Heb.*, i. 2. Affording aid or supplies; administering things needful.
MIN'IS-TER-Y. *See* MINISTRY.
MIN'IS-TRAL, *a.* Pertaining to a minister. [*Little used.*]
MIN'IS-TRANT, *a.* Performing service as a minister; attendant on service; acting under command.
MIN-IS-TRĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *ministratio.*] 1. The act of performing service as a subordinate agent; agency; intervention for aid or service. 2. Office of a minister; service; ecclesiastical function.
MIN'IS-TRESS, *n.* A female who ministers.—*Akenside.*
MIN'IS-TRY, *n.* [L. *ministerium.*] 1. The office, duties, or functions of a subordinate agent of any kind. 2. Agency; service; aid; interposition; instrumentality. 3. Ecclesiastical profession; agency or service of a clergyman in the modern church, or of priests, apostles, and evangelists in the ancient; also, the clergy taken collectively. 4. Time of ministration; duration of the office of a minister, civil or ecclesiastical. 5. Persons who compose the executive government or the council of a supreme magistrate; the body of ministers of state. 6. Business; employment.
MIN'IS-TRY-SHIP, for *ministry*, is little used and hardly proper.—*Swift.*
MIN'I-UM, *n.* [L.] A beautiful deep-red coloring matter

much used in the arts, obtained by slowly heating massicot, or yellow oxyd of lead.

MINK, *n.* An American and European quadruped, of the weasel tribe, often called *minx*, living on the banks of streams, and exhaling, when irritated, a fetid smell. Its fur is somewhat valuable.

MIN'NOCK, used by *Shakspeare*, is supposed by *Johnson* to be the same as *minx*. Qu. *mimic*.

MIN'NŌW, } *n.* [Fr. *menu*, small.] A name applied to sev-
MIN'Ō, } eral species of very small fresh-water fish, and even to the young of larger kinds; *originally* and *properly*, a very small fresh-water fish of England.

MĪ'NOR, *a.* [L.] 1. Less; smaller; sometimes applied to the bulk or magnitude of a single object, but usually to amount, degree, or importance.—2. In *music*, less or lower by a lesser semitone.—*Minor key*, in *music*, that key or arrangement of tones and semitones which is chiefly used for solemn and mournful subjects.—The *minor term* of a syllogism is that one which forms the subject of the conclusion.—*Asia Minor*, the Lesser Asia, that part of Asia which lies between the Black Sea on the north and the Mediterranean on the south.

MĪ'NOR, *n.* 1. A person of either sex under age.—2. In *logic*, that premise which contains the *minor* term; it is the second proposition of a regular syllogism.—In *hypothetical syllogisms*, the categorical premise is called the *minor*.

† MĪ'NOR-ĀTE, *v. t.* To diminish.

MĪ-NOR-Ā'TION, *n.* A lessening; diminution.

MĪ'NOR-ITE, *n.* A Franciscan friar.

MI-NOR'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *minorité*.] 1. The state of being under age. 2. The smaller number, as distinguished from *majority*.

MĪ'NOS, *n.* [Gr. Μινως.] In *classical mythology*, a son of Jupiter and Europa, and king of Crete. He was so celebrated for his justice on earth, that, after his death, he was appointed a judge of the infernal regions.

MIN'O-TAUR, *n.* [Fr. *minotaure*; *L. minotaurus*.] A fabled monster, half man and half bull.

MIN'STER, *n.* [Sax. *minstre* or *mynster*.] The church of a monastery, or one to which a monastery has been attached; sometimes a cathedral church.

MIN'STREL, *n.* [Fr. *menetrier* for *menestrier*; Sp. *ministril*.] The name of an order of men in the Middle Ages who subsisted by the arts of poetry and music, and sang to the harp verses composed by themselves or others.—*Brande*.

MIN'STREL-SY, *n.* 1. The arts and occupations of minstrels; instrumental music. 2. A number of musicians.

MINT, *n.* [Sax. *mynet*; D. *munt*, *mint*.] 1. The place where money is coined by public authority. 2. A place of invention or fabrication; as, *mints* of calumny.—*Addison*. 3. A source of abundant supply.

MINT, *v. t.* [Sax. *mynetian*.] 1. To coin; to make and stamp money. 2. To invent; to forge; to fabricate.

MINT, *n.* [Sax. *mint*.] An aromatic plant of various species, producing, by distillation, a highly odoriferous and pungent essential oil.

MINT'-JŪ'LEP, *n.* A drink consisting of brandy, sugar, and pounded ice, flavored with sprigs of mint. [*Am.*]

MINT'-MĀS-TER, *n.* 1. The master or superintendent of a mint. 2. One who invents or fabricates.

MINT'AGE. *n.* 1. That which is coined or stamped.—*Milton*. 2. The duty paid for coining.

MINT'ED, *pp.* Coined.

MINT'ER, *n.* A coiner; also, an inventor.

MINT'ING, *ppr.* Coining money.

MINT'MAN, *n.* A coiner; one skilled in coining or in coins.

MIN'U-END, *n.* [L. *minuendus*.] In *arithmetic*, the number from which another number is to be subtracted.

MIN'U-ET, *n.* [Sp. *minueto*; Fr. *menuet*.] 1. A slow, graceful dance, consisting of a coupee, a high step, and a balance. 2. A tune or air to regulate the movements in the dance so called; a movement of three crotchets or three quavers in a bar.

MIN'UM, *n.* [from W. *main*; Fr. *menu*.] 1. A small kind of printing types; now written *minion*. 2. A note of slow time containing two crotchets; now written *minim*.

MĪ'NUS. [L.] Less.—In *algebra*, the sign (—), denoting *minus*, or less, is prefixed to negative quantities, or quantities to be subtracted.

MI-NŪTE', *a.* [L. *minutus*.] 1. Very small or slender; of very small bulk or size; small in consequence. 2. Attending to small things.—SYN. Little; diminutive; fine; critical; exact; circumstantial; particular; detailed.

* MIN'UTE (min'it), *n.* [L. *minutum*.] 1. A small portion of time or duration, being the sixtieth part of an hour.—2. In *geometry*, the sixtieth part of a degree.—3. In *architecture*, the sixtieth part of the lower diameter of a column. 4. A space of time indefinitely small. 5. A short sketch of any agreement or other subject, taken in writing; a note to preserve the memory of any thing.

* MIN'UTE (min'it), *v. t.* To set down a short sketch or note of any agreement or other subject in writing.

MIN'UTE-BOOK, *n.* A book of short hints.

MIN'UTE-GLASS, *n.* A glass, the sand of which measures a minute.

MIN'UTE-GUNS, *n. pl.* Guns discharged every minute, as signals of distress or mourning.

MIN'UTE-HAND, *n.* The hand that points to the minutes on a clock or watch.

MIN'UTE-JACK. *n.* Another name for *Jack of the clock-house*, or a figure that strikes the hour of a clock.—*Shak.*

MIN'UTE-MEN, *n. pl.* Men ready for service at a minute's notice; a term used in the American Revolution.

MIN'UTE-WATCH (-woch), *n.* A watch that distinguishes minutes of time, or on which minutes are marked.

MI-NŪTE'LY, *adv.* To a small point of time, space, or matter; exactly; nicely.

MIN'UTE-LY (min'it-ly), *a.* Happening every minute.

MIN'UTE-LY, *adv.* Every minute; with very little time intervening.—*Hammond*.

MI-NŪTE'NESS, *n.* 1. Extreme smallness, fineness, or slenderness. 2. Attention to small things; critical exactness.

MI-NŪ'TIÆ (-nū'she), *n. pl.* [L.] The smaller particulars.

MINX, *n.* [qu. *minnoc*.] 1. A pert, wanton girl.—*Shak*. 2. A she-puppy. 3. A name, in America, of two weasel-like quadrupeds. *See* MINK.

MĪN'Y, *a.* 1. Abounding with mines. 2. Subterraneous.

MĪ'O-CENE, *a.* [Gr. μειων and καινος.] *Literally*, less recent.—In *geology*, a term applied to the middle division of the tertiary strata, containing fewer fossil shells of recent species than the *pliocene*, but more than the *eocene*.—*Lyell*

MI-RAB'I-LE DIC'TU. [L.] Wonderful to tell, or be told

† MĪ'RA-BLE, *a.* Wonderful.—*Shak*.

MĪR'A-CLE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *miraculum*.] 1. A wonder, or wonderful thing; a prodigy.—2. In *theology*, an event or effect contrary to the established constitution and course of things, or a deviation from the known laws of nature; supernatural event.—3. *Anciently*, a spectacle or dramatic representation exhibiting the lives of the saints.

† MĪR'A-CLE, *v. t.* To make wonderful.—*Shak*.

MĪR'A-CLE-MON'GER (-mung'ger), *n.* An impostor who pretends to work miracles.—*Hallywell*.

MI-RAC'U-LOUS, *a.* 1. Performed supernaturally, or by power beyond the ordinary agency of natural laws; effected by the direct agency of almighty power. 2. Supernatural; furnished supernaturally, or competent to perform miracles.—3. In *a less definite sense*, wonderful extraordinary.

MI-RAC'U-LOUS-LY, *adv.* 1. By miracle; supernaturally 2. Wonderfully; by extraordinary means.

MI-RAC'U-LOUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being effected by miracle or by supernatural agency.

MĪR-A-DŌR', *n.* [Sp.] A balcony or gallery commanding an extensive view.—*Dryden*.

MI-RAGE' (me-räzhe'), *n.* [Fr.] An optical illusion, arising from an unequal refraction in the lower strata of the atmosphere, and causing remote objects to be seen double, as if reflected in a mirror, or to appear as if suspended in the air. It is frequently seen in deserts, presenting the appearance of water. The *Fata Morgana* and looming are species of mirage.—*Brande*.

MĪRE, *n.* Deep mud; earth so wet and soft as to yield to the feet and to wheels.

MĪRE, *v. t.* 1. To plunge and fix in mire; to set or stall in mud. 2. To soil or daub with mud or foul matter.—*Shak*.

MĪRE, *v. i.* To sink in mud, or to sink so deep as to be unable to move forward.

MĪRE, *n.* An ant. *See* PISMIRE.

MĪRE'-CROW, *n.* The sea-crow or pewit gull.

MĪRED, *pp.* Fixed or stalled in mud.

MI-RIF'I-CENT, *a.* Causing wonder.

MĪR'I-NESS, *n.* The state of consisting of deep mud.

† MIRK (murk), *a.* [Sax. *mirce*.] Dark. *See* MURKY.

MIRK'SOME (murk'sum), *a.* Dark; obscure. *See* MURKY.

MIRK'SOME-NESS, *n.* Obscurity. *See* MURKY.

MIR'ROR, *n.* [Fr. *miroir*.] 1. A looking-glass or speculum; any glass or polished substance that forms images by the reflection of rays of light. 2. A pattern; an exemplar; that on which men ought to fix their eyes; that which gives a true representation.—3. In *architecture*, a small oval ornament cut into deep moldings, and separated by wreaths of flowers.—*Elmes*.

MIR'ROR, *v. t.* To reflect, as in a mirror.

† MIR'ROR-STONE, *n.* A bright stone.

MIR'RORED, *pp.* or *a.* Reflected, as in a mirror.

MIR'ROR-ING, *ppr.* Reflecting, as in a mirror.

MIRTH (murth), *n.* [Sax. *mirht*, *myrhth*.] High excitement of pleasurable feelings in company; noisy gayety.—SYN. Merriment; joyousness; gladness; fun; frolic, glee; hilarity; festivity; jollity.

MIRTH'FUL, *a.* Merry; jovial; festive.—*Prior*.

MIRTH'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a jovial manner.

MIRTH'FUL-NESS, *n.* State of mirth; tendency to mirth.

MIRTH'LESS, *a.* Without mirth or hilarity.

MIRTH'LESS-NESS, *n.* Absence of mirth.

MĪR'Y, *a.* 1. Abounding with deep mud; full of mire.—*Gay.* 2. Consisting of mire.—*Shak.*

MĪR'ZA (mur'za), *n.* A common title of honor in Persia when it precedes the surname of an individual. When appended to the name, it signifies *prince.*—*Brande.*

MIS, a prefix, denotes error, or erroneous, wrong, from the verb *miss*, to err, to go wrong, Goth. *missa*; Sax *mis*, from *missian*, to err, to deviate or wander.

MIS-AC-CEP-TA'TION, *n.* The act of taking or understanding in a wrong sense.

MIS-AD-VEN'TURE, *n.* 1. Ill luck; an unlucky accident. 2. In *law*, homicide by *misadventure* is when a man, doing a lawful act, without any intention of injury, unfortunately kills another.—SYN. Mischance; mishap; misfortune; infelicity; disaster; calamity.

MIS-AD-VEN'TURED, *a.* Unfortunate.—*Shak.*

MIS-AD-VEN'TUR-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to misadventure.—*Coleridge.*

MIS-AD-VĪSED' (mis-ad-vīzd'), *a.* Ill-advised, ill-directed.

MIS-AF-FECT', *v. t.* To dislike.

MIS-AF-FECT'ED, *a.* Ill-disposed.

MIS-AF-FIRM', *v. t.* To affirm incorrectly.

MIS-AF-FIRMED', *pp.* Affirmed incorrectly.

MIS-AIMED' (mis-āmd'), *a.* Not rightly aimed or directed.

MIS-AL-LEGE' (mis-al-lej'), *v. t.* To state erroneously.

MIS-AL-LEGED', *pp.* Stated erroneously.

MIS-AL-LE-GA'TION, *n.* Erroneous statement.

MIS-AL-LI'ANCE, *n.* Improper association.

MIS-AL-LIED' (mis-al-līd'), *a.* Ill-allied or associated.

MIS-AL-LOT'MENT, *n.* A wrong allotment.

MIS'AN-THROPE, } *n.* [Gr. μισανθρωπος.] A hater of
MIS-AN'THRO-PIST, } mankind.—*Swift.*

MIS-AN-THROPIC, } *a.* Hating, or having a dislike to,
MIS-AN-THROPIC-AL, } mankind.

MIS-AN'THRO-PY, *n.* Hatred or dislike to mankind.

MIS-AP-PLI-CA'TION, *n.* A wrong application; an application to a wrong person or purpose.

MIS-AP-PLIED' (mis-ap-plīd'), *pp.* Applied to a wrong person or purpose.

MIS-AP-PLY', *v. t.* To apply to a wrong person or purpose.

MIS-AP-PLY'ING, *ppr.* Applying to a wrong person or purpose.

MIS-AP-PRE'CI-A-TED, *a.* Improperly appreciated.

MIS-AP-PRE-HEND', *v. t.* To misunderstand; to take in a wrong sense.—*Locke.*

MIS-AP-PRE-HEND'ED, *pp.* Not rightly understood.

MIS-AP-PRE-HEND'ING, *ppr.* Misunderstanding.

MIS-AP-PRE-HEN'SION, *n.* Wrong apprehension of one's meaning or of a fact.—SYN. Misconception; misunderstanding; mistaking; mistake.

MIS-AP-PRE-HEN'SIVE-LY, *adv.* By misapprehension.

MIS-AP-PRO-PRI-A'TION, *n.* Wrong appropriation.

MIS-AR-RANGE', *v. t.* To arrange improperly.

MIS-AR-RANGED', *pp.* Arranged improperly.

MIS-AR-RANG'ING, *ppr.* Arranging improperly.

MIS-AR-RANGE'MENT, *n.* Wrong arrangement.

MIS-AS-CRIBE', *v. t.* To ascribe falsely or erroneously.

MIS-AS-SIGN' (mis-as-sīne'), *v. t.* To assign erroneously.

MIS-AT-TEND', *v. t.* To disregard.—*Milton.*

MIS-BE-COME' (mis-be-kum'), *v. t.* Not to become; to suit ill; not to benefit.—*Addison.*

MIS-BE-COM'ING (-kum'ing), *ppr.* or *a.* Unseemly; unsuitable; improper; indecorous.

MIS-BE-COM'ING-LY, *adv.* In an unsuitable manner.

MIS-BE-COM'ING-NESS, *n.* Unbecomingness; unsuitableness.—*Boyle.*

MIS-BE-FIT'TING, *a.* Not befitting.

MIS-BE-GOT', } *pp.* or *a.* Unlawfully or irregularly be-
MIS-BE-GOT'TEN, } gotten.—*Dryden.*

MIS-BE-HAVE', *v. i.* To behave ill; to conduct one's self improperly; often used with a reciprocal pronoun.

MIS-BE-HAVED' (mis-be-hāvd'), *a.* Guilty of ill behavior; ill-bred; rude.

MIS-BE-HAV'IOR (mis-be-hāv'yur), *n.* Ill conduct, improper, rude, or uncivil behavior; misconduct.—*Addison.*

MIS-BE-LIEF', *n.* Erroneous belief; false religion.

MIS-BE-LIEVE', *v. t.* To believe erroneously.

MIS-BE-LIEV'ER, *n.* One who believes wrongly; one who holds a false religion.—*Dryden.*

MIS-BE-LIEV'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Believing erroneously; irreligious.

MIS-BE-SEEM', *v. t.* To suit ill.

MIS-BE-SEEM'ING, *pp.* or *a.* Ill-suiting.

MIS-BE-STOW', *v. t.* To bestow improperly.—*Milton.*

MIS-BE-STOWED', *pp.* Bestowed improperly.

MIS-BE-STOW'ING, *ppr.* Bestowing improperly.

MIS'BORN, *a.* Born to evil.—*Spenser.*

MIS-CAL'CU-LATE, *v. t.* To calculate erroneously.

MIS-CAL'CU-LA-TED, *pp.* Erroneously calculated.

MIS-CAL'CU-LA-TING, *ppr.* Committing errors in calculation.

MIS-CAL-CU-LA'TION, *n.* Erroneous calculation.

MIS-CALL' (mis-kawl'), *v. t.* To call by a wrong name: to name improperly.

MIS-CALLED' (mis-kawld'), *pp.* or *a.* Misnamed.

MIS-CALL'ING, *ppr.* Misnaming.

MIS-CAR'RIAGE (-kar'rij), *n.* 1. Unfortunate event of an undertaking; failure. 2. Ill conduct; evil or improper behavior. 3. The act of bringing forth before the time, but so late that the young are capable of surviving.

MIS-CAR'RIED (-kar'rid), *pp.* Failed of the intended effect; brought forth prematurely.

MIS-CAR'RY, *v. i.* 1. To fail of the intended effect; not to succeed; to be unsuccessful; to suffer defeat. 2. To bring forth young before the proper time, but still at so late a period as to be capable of surviving.

MIS-CAR'RY-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Failing of the intended effect, bringing forth prematurely.—*Hos.*, ix.

MIS-CAST', *v. t.* To cast or reckon erroneously.

MIS-CAST', *pp.* Erroneously cast or reckoned.

MIS-CAST', *n.* An erroneous cast or reckoning.

MIS-CAST'ING, *ppr.* Casting or reckoning erroneously.

MIS-CEL-LA-NA'RI-AN, *a.* Belonging to miscellanies; of miscellanies.—*Shaftsbury.*

MIS-CEL'LA-NIST, } *n.* A writer of miscellanies.
MIS-CEL-LA-NA'RI-AN, }

MIS'CEL-LANE, *n.* [L. *miscellaneus.*] A mixture of two or more sorts of grain; now called *meslin.*

MIS-CEL-LA'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *miscellaneus.*] Mixed; mingled; consisting of several kinds.—*Milton.*

MIS-CEL-LA'NE-OUS-LY, *adv.* With variety or mixture.

MIS-CEL-LA'NE-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being mixed; composition of various kinds.

MIS'CEL-LA-NY, *n.* [Fr. *miscellanées.*] 1. A mass or mixture of various kinds; *particularly*, 2. A book or pamphlet containing a collection of compositions on various subjects, or a collection of various kinds of compositions.

† MIS'CEL-LA-NY, *a.* Miscellaneous.—*Bacon.*

† MIS-CEN'TER, } *v. t.* To place amiss.
† MIS-CEN'TRE, }

MIS-CHANCE', *n.* Ill luck; ill fortune.—SYN. Misfortune, misadventure; mishap; infelicity; calamity; disaster.

MIS-CHAR'AC-TER-IZE, *v. t.* To characterize falsely or erroneously; to give a wrong character to.

MIS-CHARGE', *v. t.* To mistake in charging, as an account.

MIS-CHARGE', *n.* A mistake in charging, as an account; an erroneous entry in an account.

MIS-CHARGED', *pp.* Charged erroneously.

MIS'CHIEF (mis'chif), *n.* [Old Fr. *meschef.*] 1. Harm, hurt; injury; damage; detriment; evil, whether intended or not. 2. Intentional injury; harm or damage done by design. 3. Ill consequence; evil; vexatious affair.

MIS'CHIEF, *v. t.* To hurt; to harm; to injure.

MIS'CHIEF-MAK-ER, *n.* One who makes mischief; one who excites or instigates quarrels or enmity.

MIS'CHIEF-MAK-ING, *a.* Causing harm; exciting enmity or quarrels.—*Rowe.*

MIS'CHIEV-OUS (mis'che-vus), *a.* 1. Making mischief; [*applied to persons.*] 2. Producing injury or harm, as an act. 3. Inclined to do harm.—SYN. Harmful; hurtful; injurious; detrimental; noxious; pernicious; destructive.

MIS'CHIEV-OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. With injury, hurt, loss, or damage. 2. With evil intention or disposition.

MIS'CHIEV-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Hurtfulness; noxiousness. 2. Disposition to do harm, or to vex or annoy.

MIS-CH'NA (mish'nä), *n.* The text of the Jewish Talmud. *See* MISHNA.

MIS-CHOOSE' (mis-chooz'), *v. t.* To choose wrong; to make a wrong choice.—*Milton.*

MIS-CHOS'EN, *pp.* Chosen by mistake.

MIS-CI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Capability of being mixed.

MIS'CI-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] That may be mixed.

MIS-CI-TA'TION, *n.* A wrong citation; erroneous quotation.—*Collier.*

MIS-CITE', *v. t.* To cite erroneously or falsely.

MIS-CĪT'ED, *pp.* Quoted wrong.

MIS-CLAIM', *n.* A mistaken claim or demand.

MIS-COM-PU-TA'TION, *n.* Erroneous computation, false reckoning.—*Clarendon.*

MIS-COM-PUTE', *v. t.* To compute or reckon erroneously.

MIS-COM-PŪT'ED, *pp.* Reckoned erroneously.

MIS-COM-PŪT'ING, *ppr.* Reckoning erroneously.

MIS-CON-CEIT'. *See* MISCONCEPTION.

MIS-CON-CEIVE', *v. t.* or *i.* To receive a false notion or opinion of any thing; to have an erroneous understanding of any thing.—SYN. To misapprehend; misunderstand; misjudge; mistake.

MIS-CON-CEIVED' (mis-kon-sēvd'), *pp.* Wrongly understood; mistaken.

MIS-CON-CEIV'ING, *ppr.* Mistaking; misunderstanding.

MIS-CON-CEP'TION, *n.* Erroneous conception; false opinion; wrong notion or understanding of a thing.—SYN. Misapprehension; misunderstanding; mistake.

MIS-CON'DUCT, *n.* Wrong conduct; ill behavior; ill man-

agement. *Addison.*—Syn. Misbehavior; misdemeanor; mismanagement.

MIS-CON-DUCT', *v. t.* To conduct amiss; to mismanage.

MIS-CON-DUCT', *v. i.* To behave amiss.

MIS-CON-DUCT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Ill-managed; badly conducted.

MIS-CON-DUCT'ING, *ppr.* Mismanaging; misbehaving.

MIS-CON-JECT'URE, *n.* A wrong conjecture or guess.

MIS-CON-JECT'URE, *v. t.* or *i.* To guess wrong.

MIS-CON-JECT'URED, *pp.* Guessed wrong.

MIS-CON-SE-CRĀ'TION, *n.* Wrong consecration.

MIS-CON-STRUC'TION, *n.* Wrong interpretation of words or things; a mistaking of the true meaning.

MIS-CON'STRŪE, *v. t.* To interpret erroneously either words or things; to misinterpret.—*Dryden.*

MIS-CON'STRŪED, *pp.* Erroneously interpreted.

MIS-CON'STRU-ER, *n.* One who makes a wrong interpretation.

MIS-CON'STRU-ING, *ppr.* Interpreting wrongly.

† MIS-CON-TINU-ANCE, *n.* Cessation; intermission.

MIS-COR-RECT', *v. t.* To correct erroneously; to mistake in attempting to correct another.—*Dryden.*

MIS-COR-REC'TED, *pp.* Corrected erroneously; mistaken in the attempt to correct.

MIS-COUN'SEL, *v. t.* To advise wrong.—*Spenser.*

MIS-COUN'SELED, *pp.* Wrongly advised.

MIS-COUN'SEL-ING, *ppr.* Advising wrongly.

MIS-COUNT', *v. t.* To count erroneously; to mistake in counting.

MIS-COUNT', *v. i.* To make a wrong reckoning.

MIS-COUNT', *n.* An erroneous counting or numbering.

MIS-COUNT'ED, *pp.* Counted erroneously.

MIS-COUNT'ING, *ppr.* Counting incorrectly.

† MIS-CRE-ANCE, } *n.* Unbelief; false faith; adherence to
† MIS-CRE-AN-CY, } a false religion.—*Spenser.*

MIS'CRE-ANT, *n.* [Fr. *mécréant.*] 1. An infidel, or one who embraces a false faith. 2. A vile wretch; an unprincipled fellow.

† MIS-CRE-ĀTE', } *a.* Formed unnaturally or illegitimate-
† MIS-CRE-Ā'TED, } ly; deformed.

MIS-CRE-Ā'TIVE, *a.* Tending to wrong creation.—*Shelly.*

MIS-DĀTE', *n.* A wrong date.

MIS-DĀTE', *v. i.* To date erroneously.

MIS-DĀ'TED, *pp.* Dated erroneously.

MIS-DEED', *n.* An evil deed; a wicked action.—Syn. Misconduct; misdemeanor; fault; offense; trespass; transgression; crime.

MIS-DEEM', *v. t.* To judge erroneously; to misjudge; to mistake in judging.—*Spenser.*

MIS-DEEMED', *pp.* Erroneously judged.

MIS-DEEM'ING, *ppr.* Judging or thinking erroneously.

MIS-DE-MĒAN', *v. t.* To behave ill.—*Shak.*

MIS-DE-MĒAN'OR, *n.* 1. Ill behavior; evil conduct; mismanagement. *South.*—2. In *law*, an offense of a less atrocious nature than a *crime.* It applies to all offenses inferior to felony, and also to all offenses for which the law has not provided a particular name.—*Bouvier.* Crimes and misdemeanors are mere synonymous terms; but, in *common usage*, the word *crime* is made to denote offenses of a deeper and more atrocious dye, while small faults and omissions of less consequence are comprised under the gentler name of *misdemeanors.*—Syn. Misdeed; misconduct; misbehavior; fault; trespass; transgression.

MIS-DE-RIVE', *v. t.* To err in deriving.

MIS-DE-SCRIBED', *a.* Erroneously described.

MIS-DE-SERT', *n.* Ill desert.—*Spenser.*

MIS-DE-VŌ'TION, *n.* False devotion; mistaken piety. [*Rare.*]

† MIS-DĪET, *n.* Improper diet or food.—*Spenser.*

MIS-DI-RECT', *v. t.* 1. To give a wrong direction to. 2. To direct to a wrong person or place.

MIS-DI-RECT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Directed wrong, or to a wrong person or place.

MIS-DI-RECT'ING, *ppr.* Directing wrong, or to a wrong person or place.

MIS-DI-REC'TION, *n.* The act of directing wrongly. In *law*, an error committed by a judge in charging a jury, in matters of law or of fact.—*Bouvier.*

† MIS-DIS-PO-SĬ''TION, *n.* Disposition to evil.—*Bp. Hall.*

MIS-DIS-TIN''GUISH, *v. t.* To make wrong distinctions.

MIS-DŌ', *v. t.* To do wrong; to do amiss; to commit a crime or fault.—*Milton.*

MIS-DŌ'ER, *n.* One who does wrong; one who commits a fault or crime.—*Spenser.*

MIS-DŌ'ING, *ppr.* Doing wrong; committing a fault or crime.

MIS-DŌ'ING, *n.* A wrong done; a fault or crime; an offense.—*L'Estrange.*

† MIS-DOUBT' (mis-dout'), *v. t.* To suspect of deceit or danger.—*Dryden.*

† MIS-DOUBT', *n.* 1. Suspicion of crime or danger.—*Shak.* 2. Irresolution; hesitation.—*Shak.*

† MIS-DOUBTFUL, *a.* Misgiving.—*Spenser.*

† MIS-DRĔAD' (mis-dred'), *n.* Dread of evil.—*Bp. Hall*

MĬSE (meez), *n.* [Fr. *mis*; Norm. *mise.*] 1. In *law*, an issue to be tried at the grand assize. 2. Expense; cost. 3. A tax or tallage; in *Wales*, an honorary gift of the people to a new king or prince of Wales.

MIS-ED'U-CĀ-TED, *a.* Improperly educated.—*Baxter.*

MIS-EM-PLOY', *v. t.* To employ to no purpose, or to a bad purpose.—*Addison.*

MIS-EM-PLOYED' (mis-em-ploydʹ), *pp.* or *a.* Used to no purpose, or to a bad one.

MIS-EM-PLOY'ING, *ppr.* Using to no purpose, or to a bad one.

MIS-EM-PLOY'MENT, *n.* Ill employment; application to no purpose, or to a bad purpose.—*Hale.*

MIS-EN'TERED, *pp.* Entered wrong, as an account.

MIS-EN'TRY, *n.* An erroneous entry or charge, as of an account.

MĪ'SER, *n.* [L. *miser.*] 1. A miserable person; one wretched or afflicted; [*obs.*] 2. A wretch; a mean fellow.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*] 3. An extremely covetous person; a sordid wretch, a niggard; one who in wealth makes himself miserable by the fear of poverty.

MĪ'SER-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *miserable*; L. *miserabilis.*] 1. Very unhappy from grief, pain, calamity, poverty, apprehension of evil, or other cause. 2. Very poor; worthless. 3. Causing unhappiness or misery. 4. Very poor or mean. 5. Very poor or barren. 6. Very low or despicable.—Syn. Abject; forlorn; pitiable; wretched.

MĪ'SER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of misery; poorness.

MĪ'SER-A-BLY, *adv.* 1. Unhappily; calamitously. 2. Very poorly or meanly; wretchedly. 3. In misery or unhappiness.

MĪS-E-RĒ'RE, n. [L. have mercy.] In the *Roman Catholic Church*, the psalm commonly appointed for acts of penitence, being the 51st Psalm, and commencing with this word.

MĪ'SER-LY, *a.* Very covetous.—Syn. Avaricious; niggardly; sordid; parsimonious; penurious.

MĪ'SER-Y, *n.* [L. *miseria.*] 1. Great unhappiness; extreme pain of body or mind. 2. Natural evils which are the cause of misery. 3. Covetousness; [*obs.*]—Syn. Wretchedness torture; agony; torment; anguish; distress; calamity misfortune.

MIS-ES'TI-MĀTE, *v. t.* To estimate erroneously.

MIS-ES'TI-MĀ-TED, *pp.* Estimated erroneously.

MIS-EX-PLI-CĀ'TION, *n.* Wrong explanation.

MIS-EX-POUND', *v. t.* To expound erroneously.—*Hooker.*

MIS-EX-PRES'SION (-presh'un), *n.* Erroneous expression.

MIS-FALL', *v. t.* To befall, as ill luck; to happen to unluckily.—*Spenser.*

MIS-FAL'LEN, *pp.* Happened unluckily.

† MIS-FARE', *n.* Ill fare; misfortune.—*Spenser.*

† MIS-FARE', *v. i.* To be in an ill state.

MIS-FASH'ION (mis-fash'un), *v. t.* To form wrong.—*Hakewill.*

MIS-FĒA'SANCE (mis-fē'zanse), *n.* [Fr.] In *law*, a trespass; a wrong done.—*Encyc.*

† MIS-FEIGN' (mis-fāneʹ), *v. i.* To feign with an ill design.—*Spenser.*

MIS-FORM', *v. t.* To make of an ill form; to put in an ill shape.—*Spenser.*

MIS-FORM-Ā'TION, *n.* An irregularity of formation.

MIS-FORMED', *pp.* Made of an ill shape.

MIS-FOR'TU-NATE, *a.* Producing misfortune.—*H. Taylor*

MIS-FOR'TUNE, *n.* Ill fortune; ill luck; an evil or cross accident. *Addison.*—Syn. Mishap; mischance; misadventure; ill; harm; calamity; disaster.

MIS-FOR'TUNED, *a.* Unfortunate.—*Milton.*

MIS-GĬVE' (mis-givʹ), *v. t.* 1. To fill with doubt; to deprive of confidence; to fail; [*usually applied to the heart.*] 2. To give or grant amiss; [*obs.*]

MIS-GĬV'ING, *ppr.* Filling with doubt or distrust; failing.

MIS-GĬV'ING, *n.* A failing of confidence; doubt; distrust.

MIS-GOT'TEN, *a.* Unjustly obtained.

MIS-GŌV'ERN, *v. t.* To govern ill; to administer unfaithfully.—*Knolles.*

MIS-GŌV'ERN-ANCE, *n.* Ill government; disorder; irregularity.—*Spenser.*

MIS-GŌV'ERNED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Ill governed; badly administered. 2. Rude; unrestrained.—*Shak.*

MIS-GŌV'ERN-MENT, *n.* 1. Ill administration of public affairs. 2. Ill management in private affairs. 3. Irregularity; disorder.

MIS-GRĂFF', *v. t.* To graft amiss.

MIS-GRĂFT'ED, *pp.* Grafted amiss.

MIS-GROUND', *v. t.* To found erroneously.—*Hall.*

MIS-GUĪD'ANCE, *n.* Wrong direction; guidance into error.—*South.*

MIS-GUĪDE', *v. t.* To lead or guide into error; to direct ill.

MIS-GUĪD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Led astray by evil counsel or wrong direction.—*Prior.*

MIS-GUĪD'ING, *ppr.* Giving wrong direction to; leading into error.

MIS-GUĪD'ING, *n.* The act of misleading.
MIS-GUĪD'ING-LY, *adv.* In a way to mislead.
MIS-HAP', *n.* Ill chance; ill luck.—Syn. Misfortune; mischance; accident; disaster.
MIS-HAP'PEN, *v. i.* To happen ill.—*Spenser.*
MIS-HĒAR', *v. t.* To mistake in hearing.
MIS-HĒARD', *pp.* Heard mistakingly, or imperfectly.
MISH'MASH, *n.* [Teut. *misch-masch.*] A mingle, or hotchpotch.
MISH'NA, *n.* [Heb.] A collection or digest of Jewish traditions and explanations of Scripture, forming the text of the Talmud.
MISH'NIC, *a.* Pertaining or relating to the Mishna.
MIS-IM-PRŌVE' (mis-im-proov'), *v. t.* To improve to a bad purpose; to abuse.
MIS-IM-PRŌVED' (mis-im-proovd'), *pp.* or *a.* Used to a bad purpose.
MIS-IM-PRŌVE'MENT (mis-im-proov'ment), *n.* Ill use or employment; improvement to a bad purpose.
MIS-IN-FER', *v. t.* To draw a wrong inference.
MIS-IN-FORM', *v. t.* To give erroneous information to; to communicate an incorrect statement of facts.
† MIS-IN-FORM', *v. i.* To make false information.
MIS-IN-FORM-Ā'TION, *n.* Wrong information; false account or intelligence received.—*South.*
MIS-IN-FORMED' (mis-in-formd'), *pp.* Wrongly informed.
MIS-IN-FORM'ER, *n.* One who gives wrong information.
MIS-IN-FORM'ING, *ppr.* Communicating erroneous information to.
MIS-IN-STRUCT', *v. t.* To instruct amiss.—*Hooker.*
MIS-IN-STRUCT'ED, *pp.* Instructed amiss.
MIS-IN-STRUCT'ION, *n.* Wrong instruction.—*More.*
MIS-IN-TEL'LI-GENCE, *n.* Wrong information; disagreement.
MIS-IN-TERPRET, *v. t.* To interpret erroneously; to understand or to explain in a wrong sense; to misconstrue.
MIS-IN-TER-PRET-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of interpreting erroneously.
MIS-IN-TERPRET-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Erroneously understood or explained.
MIS-IN-TERPRET-ER, *n.* One who interprets erroneously.
MIS-IN-TERPRET-ING, *ppr.* Erroneously interpreting.
MIS-JOIN', *v. t.* To join unfitly or improperly.—*Dryden.*
MIS-JOIN'DER, *n.* In *law*, the joining of several distinct demands in a declaration, which can not by law be thus united.—*Bouvier.*
MIS-JOINED' (mis-joind'), *pp.* Improperly united.
MIS-JOIN'ING, *ppr.* Joining unfitly or improperly.
MIS-JUDGE' (mis-judj'), *v. t.* To mistake in judging of; to judge erroneously.—*L'Estrange.*
MIS-JUDGE' (mis-judj'), *v. i.* To err in judgment; to form false opinions or notions.
MIS-JUDGED' (mis-judjd'), *pp.* or *a.* Judged erroneously.
MIS-JUDG'ING, *ppr.* Judging erroneously of; forming a wrong opinion or inference.
MIS-JUDG'MENT, *n.* A wrong or unjust determination.
MIS'KIN, *n.* A little bagpipe.
MIS-KIN'DLE, *v. t.* To kindle amiss; to inflame to a bad purpose.
MIS-LAID', *pp.* Laid in a wrong place, or place not recollected; lost.
MIS-LAY,' *v. t.* 1. To lay in a wrong place.—*Locke.* 2. To lay in a place not recollected; to lose.—*Swift.*
MIS-LAY'ER, *n.* One who lays in a wrong place; one who loses.—*Bacon.*
MIS-LAY'ING, *ppr.* Laying in a wrong place, or place not remembered; losing.
MIS'LE (miz'zl), *v. i.* [from *mist*, and properly *mistle.*] To rain in very fine drops, like a thick mist.—*Gay.*
MIS-LĒAD', *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misled.* To lead into a wrong way or path; to lead astray; to guide into error; to cause to mistake; to deceive.
MIS-LĒAD'ER, *n.* One who leads into error.
MIS-LĒAD'ING, *ppr.* Leading into error; causing to err; deceiving.
MIS-LĒAD'ING, *n.* A misguiding.
† MIS-LĒARN'ED (mis-lern'ed or mis-lernd'), *a.* Not really or properly learned.
MIS-LED', *pp.* of *mislead.* Led into error; led a wrong way.
MIS'LE-TŌE, *n.* *See* Mistletoe.
MIS-LĪKE', *v. t.* or *i.* To dislike; to disapprove; to have aversion to.—*Raleigh.*—*Milton.* [*Little used.*]
MIS-LĪKE', *n.* Dislike; disapprobation; aversion.
MIS-LĪKED' (mis-līkt'), *pp.* Disliked; disapproved.
MIS-LĪK'ER, *n.* One who dislikes.
MIS-LĪK'ING, *ppr.* Disliking; disapproving.
MIS'LIN. *See* Meslin.
† MIS-LĪVE' (mis-liv'), *v. i.* To live amiss.—*Spenser.*
MIS-LUCK', *n.* Ill luck; misfortune.
MIS'LY, *a.* Raining in very small drops. *See* Misle.
MIS-MAN'AGE, *v. t.* To manage ill; to administer improperly.
MIS-MAN'AGE, *v. i.* To behave ill; to conduct amiss.
MIS-MAN'AGED, *pp.* Ill-managed or conducted.
MIS-MAN'AGE-MENT, *n.* Ill or improper management; ill conduct.
MIS-MAN'A-GER, *n.* One who manages ill.—*Burke.*
MIS-MAN'A-GING, *ppr.* Managing ill.
MIS-MARK', *v. t.* To mark with the wrong token to mark erroneously.—*Collier.*
MIS-MARKED' (mis-märkt'), *pp.* Wrongly marked.
MIS-MARK'ING, *ppr.* Marking erroneously.
MIS-MATCH', *v. t.* To match unsuitably.—*Southern.*
MIS-MATCHED' (mis-matcht'), *pp.* Unsuitably matched ill joined.
MIS-MATCH'ING, *ppr.* Matching in an unsuitable manner.
MIS-MEAS'URE (mis-mezh'ur), *v. t.* To measure incorrectly.
MIS-NAME', *v. t.* To call by the wrong name.—*Boyle.*
MIS-NAMED' (mis-nāmd'), *pp.* Called by a wrong name.
MIS-NAM'ING, *ppr.* Calling by a wrong name.
MIS-NŌ'MER, *n.* [Old Fr. *mes* and *nommer.*] In *law*, the mistaking of the true name of a person; a misnaming.
† MIS-O-BE'DI-ENCE, *n.* Erroneous obedience, or disobedience.—*Milton.*
MIS-OB-SERVE' (mis-ob-zerv'), *v. t.* To observe inaccurately; to mistake in observing.—*Locke.*
MI-SOG'A-MIST, *n.* [Gr. μισεω and γαμος.] A hater of marriage.
MI-SOG'A-MY, *n.* Hatred of marriage.
* MI-SOG'Y-NIST (me-soj'e-nist), *n.* [Gr. μισεω and γυνη.] A woman-hater.—*Fuller.* [*Unusual.*]
* MI-SOG'Y-NY, *n.* Hatred of the female sex.
MIS-O-PIN'ION, *n.* Erroneous opinion.—*Bp. Hall.*
† MIS-OR'DER, *v. t.* 1. To order ill; to manage erroneously. 2. To manage ill; to conduct badly.—*Shak.*
† MIS-OR'DER, *n.* Irregularity; disorderly proceedings.
MIS-OR'DER-LY, *a.* Irregular; disorderly.—*Ascham.*
MIS-OR-DI-NĀ'TION, *n.* Wrong ordination.—*More.*
MIS-PELL', MIS-PEND', &c. *See* Mis-spell, Mis-spend.
MIS-PER-SUADE' (mis-per-swāde'), *v. t.* To persuade amiss, or to lead to a wrong notion.—*Hooker.*
MIS-PER-SUA'SION (-swā'zhun), *n.* A false persuasion wrong notion or opinion.—*Decay of Piety.*
MIS-PICK'EL, *n.* Arsenical pyrites; an ore of arsenic.
MIS-PLACE', *v. t.* 1. To put in a wrong place. 2. To place on an improper object.—*South.*
MIS-PLACED' (mis-plāst'), *pp.* or *a.* Put in a wrong place, or on an improper object.
MIS-PLAC'ING, *ppr.* Putting in a wrong place, or on a wrong object.
MIS-PLACE'MENT, *n.* The act of putting in the wrong place.
MIS-PLEAD', *v. i.* To err in pleading.—*Blackstone.*
MIS-PLEAD'ING, *ppr.* Making a mistake in pleading.
MIS-PLEAD'ING, *n.* A mistake in pleading.
MIS-POINT', *v. t.* To point improperly; to err in punctuation.
MIS-POINT'ED, *pp.* Pointed wrong.
MIS-POL'I-CY, *n.* Wrong policy; impolicy.
MIS-PRAC'TICE, *n.* Wrong practice.—*More.*
MIS-PRINT', *v. t.* To mistake in printing; to print wrong.
MIS-PRINT', *n.* A mistake in printing; a deviation from the copy.—*Ch. Obs.*
MIS-PRINT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Erroneously printed.
MIS-PRINT'ING, *n.* The act of printing wrong; a misprint
MIS-PRINT'ING, *ppr.* Printing wrong.
MIS-PRĪSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *mepris.*] To mistake.—*Shak.*
MIS-PRIS'ION (mis-prizh'un), *n.* 1. Neglect; contempt.- 2. In *law*, any high offense under the degree of capital, but nearly bordering thereon.—*Misprision of treason* consists in a bare knowledge and concealment of treason, without assenting to it. 3. Mistake; oversight; contempt; [*obs.*]
MIS-PRĪZE', *v. t.* [*mis* and *prize.*] To slight or undervalue.
MIS-PRO-CEED'ING, *n.* Wrong or irregular proceeding.
MIS-PRO-FESS', *v. t.* To make a false profession; to make pretensions to skill which is not possessed.
MIS-PRO-NOUNCE' (mis-pro-nouns'), *v. t.* To pronounce erroneously.
MIS-PRO-NOUNCE', *v. i.* To pronounce incorrectly.
MIS-PRO-NOUNCED', *pp.* Pronounced incorrectly.
MIS-PRO-NUN-CI-Ā'TION, *n.* A wrong or improper pronunciation.—*Swift.*
MIS-PRO-PŌR'TION, *v. t.* To err in proportioning one thing to another; to join without due proportion.
MIS-PRO-PŌR'TIONED, *pp.* Joined without due proportion.
† MIS-PROUD', *a.* Viciously proud.—*Shak.*
MIS-QUO-TĀ'TION, *n.* An erroneous quotation; the act of quoting wrong.
MIS-QUŌTE', *v. t.* To quote erroneously; to cite incorrectly.
MIS-QUŌT'ED, *pp.* Incorrectly quoted or cited.
MIS-QUŌT'ING, *ppr.* Quoting or citing erroneously.
MIS-RĀTE', *v. t.* To rate erroneously; to estimate falsely.

MIS-RE-CĒIVE', *v. t.* To receive amiss or improperly.
MIS-RE-CĪT'AL, *n.* An inaccurate recital.
MIS-RE-CITE', *v. t.* To recite erroneously.—*Bramhall.*
MIS-RE-CĪT'ED, *pp.* Recited incorrectly.
MIS-RE-CĪT'ING, *ppr.* Reciting erroneously.
MIS-RE-ϵK'ON, *v. t.* To reckon or impute wrong.
MIS-RE-ϵK'ONED, *pp.* Reckoned or computed erroneously.
MIS-RE-ϵK'ON-ING, *ppr.* Reckoning wrong; and, as a *noun*, an erroneous computation.
MIS-RE-LĀTE', *v. t.* To relate falsely or inaccurately.
MIS-RE-LĀT'ED, *pp.* Erroneously related or told.
MIS-RE-LĀT'ING, *ppr.* Relating or telling erroneously.
MIS-RE-LĀ'TION, *n.* Erroneous relation or narration.
MIS-RE-MEM'BER, *v. t.* To mistake in remembering; not to remember correctly.—*Boyle.*
MIS-RE-MEM'BERED, *pp.* Inaccurately recollected.
MIS-RE-MEM'BER-ING, *ppr.* Remembering inaccurately.
MIS-RE-PŌRT', *v. t.* To report erroneously; to give an incorrect account of.—*Locke.*
MIS-RE-PŌRT', *n.* An erroneous report; a false or incorrect account given.—*South.*
MIS-RE-PŌRT'ED, *pp.* Incorrectly reported.
MIS-RE-PŌRT'ING, *ppr.* Reporting incorrectly.
MIS-REP-RE-SENT', *v. t.* To represent falsely or incorrectly; to give a false or erroneous representation, either maliciously, ignorantly, or carelessly.
MIS-REP-RE-SENT-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of giving a false or erroneous representation. 2. A false or incorrect account given.
MIS-REP-RE-SENT'ED, *pp.* Falsely or erroneously represented.
MIS-REP-RE-SENT'ER, *n.* One who gives a false or erroneous account.
MIS-REP-RE-SENT'ING, *ppr.* Giving a false or erroneous representation.
MIS-RE-PŪTE', *v. t.* To have in wrong estimation.
MIS-RE-PŪT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Erroneously reputed.
MIS-RŪLE', *n.* 1. Disorder; confusion; tumult from insubordination.—*Pope.* 2. Unjust domination.—*Lord of misrule*, see LORD.
MIS-RŪ'LY, *a.* Unruly; ungovernable; turbulent.
MISS, *n.* [supposed by *Bailey* to be contracted from *mistress*, but probably it is from the Armoric *mesell*, a young lady, or contracted from Fr. *demoiselle*. When this title is applied to two or more ladies of the same name, there is some diversity of usage.—In *conversation*, we say the *Miss Smiths*; and this was formerly the custom in writing, as shown in the practice of Burke, Boswell, and many others. Of late, it has become customary, in *writing*, to use *Misses*; as, the *Misses Smith*; and, although there is still some diversity, this may be considered as the prevailing usage. Such are the statements of the latest English grammarians.—*Ed.*] 1. The title of a young woman or girl. 2. A kept mistress; a prostitute retained; a concubine.—*Dryden.*
MISS, *v. t.* [Sax. *missian*; D., Ger. *missen.*] 1. To fail in aim; to fail of reaching the object; not to hit. 2. To fail of finding the right way; to err in attempting to find. 3. To fail of obtaining. 4. To learn or discover that something is wanting, or not where it was supposed to be. 5. To be without; [*obs.*] 6. To omit; to pass by; to go without; to fail to have. 7. To perceive the want of. 8. To fail of seeing or finding.
MISS, *v. i.* 1. To fail to hit; to fly wide; to deviate from the true direction. 2. Not to succeed; to fail. 3. To fail; to miscarry, as by accident. 4. To fail to obtain, learn, or find. 5. To fail; to mistake.
MISS, *n.* 1. Loss; want. 2. Mistake; error; [*little used.*] 3. Harm from mistake; [*obs.*]
MIS-SAID' (-sed'), *pp.* Said wrong.
MIS'SAL, *n.* [It. *messale*; Fr. *missel.*] The Roman Catholic mass-book.—*Stillingfleet.*
MIS-SAY', *v. t.* To say wrong; to slander.—*Spenser.* [*Little used.*]
MIS-SAY', *v. i.* To speak ill.—*Spenser.*
MIS-SAY'ING, *n.* Wrong expression.—*Milton.*
MISSED (mist), *pp.* Failed in aim or in reaching the object.
MIS-SEEM', *v. i.* 1. To make a false appearance.—*Spenser.* 2. To misbecome.—*Spenser*; [*obs.*]
MIS'SEL, MIS'SEL-BIRD, } *n.* A singing-bird, the largest of the European thrushes.
† MIS'SEL-DINE, *n.* The mistletoe.—*Barret.*
MIS-SEM'BLANCE, *n.* False resemblance.—*Spelman.*
MIS-SEND', *v. t.* To send amiss or incorrectly.
MIS-SENT', *pret.* and *pp.* of MISSEND.
MIS-SERVE' (mis-serv'), *v. t.* To serve unfaithfully.
MIS-SERVED', *pp.* Served unfaithfully.
MIS-SHĀPE', *v. t.* To shape ill; to give an ill form to; to deform.—*Spenser.*
MIS-SHĀPED' (mis-shāpt'), *pp.* or *a.* Ill-formed; deformed; ugly.
MIS-SHĀP'EN (mis-shāp'n), } *pp.* or *a.* Ill-formed; deformed; ugly.
MIS-SHĀP'EN-LY, *adv.* In a misshapen way.
MIS-SHĀP'EN-NESS, *n.* The state of being badly shaped.
MIS-SHĀP'ING, *ppr.* Giving an ill shape to.
MIS-SHEATHED', *a.* Sheathed by mistake.—*Shak.*
MIS'SILE, *a.* [L. *missilis.*] Thrown or sent, or that may be thrown.
MIS'SILE, *n.* A term applied to any kind of weapon which is thrown or designed to be thrown for the injury of others.
MISS'ING, *ppr.* 1. Failing to hit, to reach, or to find; discovering to be wanting. 2. *a.* Lost; absent from the place where it was expected to be found; wanting.
† MISS'ING-LY, *adv.* At intervals; occasionally.—*Stevens.*—*Shak.*
MIS'SION (mish'un), *n.* [L. *missio.*] 1. A sending or being sent, usually the latter; a being sent or delegated by authority, with certain powers for transacting business. 2. Persons sent; any number of persons appointed by authority to perform any service; *particularly*, the persons sent to propagate religion. 3. A station of missionaries. 4. Dismission; discharge from service; [*obs.*] 5. Faction; party; [*obs.*]—SYN. Message; errand; commission; delegation; deputation.
MIS'SION-A-RY, *n.* [Fr. *missionaire.*] One sent to propagate religion.
MIS'SION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to missions.
MIS'SION-ĀTE, *v. i.* To act as a missionary. [*Not well authorized.*]
† MIS'SION-ER, for *missionary.*
MIS'SIVE, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Such as is sent. 2. Thrown or sent, or such as may be sent.—*Dryden.*
MIS'SIVE, *n.* A letter sent, or a messenger.—*Bacon.*
MIS-SPEAK', *v. i.* To err or mistake in speaking.
MIS-SPEAK', *v. t.* To utter wrong.—*Donne.*
MIS-SPELL', *v. t.* To spell wrong; to write or utter with wrong letters.
MIS-SPELLED' (mis-speld'), MIS-SPELT', } *pp.* Spelled wrong, or with wrong letters.
MIS-SPELL'ING, *ppr.* Spelling wrong.
MIS-SPELL'ING, *n.* A wrong spelling; false orthography.
MIS-SPEND', *v. t.* To spend amiss; to waste or consume to no purpose, or to a bad one.
MIS-SPEND'ER, *n.* One who consumes prodigally or improperly.—*Norris.*
MIS-SPEND'ING, *ppr.* Spending to no purpose, or to a bad one.
MIS-SPENSE' (mis-spens'), *n.* A spending improperly; a wasting.
MIS-SPENT', *pp.* or *a.* Ill-spent; expended or consumed to no purpose, or to a bad one.
MIS-SPŌKE', MIS-SPŌK'EN, } *pp.* Uttered or spoken amiss.
MIS-STĀTE', *v. t.* To state wrong; to make an erroneous representation of facts; to misrepresent.
MIS-STĀT'ED, *pp.* Stated erroneously.
MIS-STĀTE'MENT, *n.* A wrong statement; an erroneous representation, verbal or written.
MIS-STĀT'ING, *ppr.* Stating falsely or erroneously.
MIS-STAYED', *a.* Having missed stays, as a ship.
MIS-SUM-MĀ'TION, *n.* Wrong summation.—*Scott.*
MIST, *n.* [Sax., D. *mist.*] 1. Water falling in very numerous, but fine and almost imperceptible drops. 2. That which dims or darkens, and obscures or intercepts vision.
MIST, *v. t.* To cloud; to cover with vapor.—*Shak.*
MIST, *v. i.* To rain in very fine drops; as, it *mists.* [*Am.*]
MIST-EN-CUMBERED, *a.* Loaded with mist.—*J. Barlow*
MIST'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling mist.—*Shak.*
MIS-TĀK'A-BLE, *a.* That may be mistaken.
MIS-TĀKE', *v. t.* 1. To take wrong; to conceive or understand erroneously; to misunderstand or misapprehend 2. To take one thing or person for another.
MIS-TĀKE', *v. i.* To err in opinion or judgment.
MIS-TĀKE', *n.* 1. An error in opinion or judgment. 2. In *a wider sense*, an error of any kind, as of fact, statement, computation, &c.—SYN. Misconception; misapprehension; blunder; slip; fault; miss; oversight.
MIS-TĀK'EN, *pp.* 1. In the use of this participle, there is a peculiarity which ought to be carefully noticed. When used of *persons*, it signifies *to be in an error, to be wrong*; as, I am *mistaken*, you are *mistaken*, he is *mistaken*. But when used of *things*, it signifies *misunderstood, misconceived*; as, the sense of the passage is *mistaken*, that is, not rightly understood. 2. *a.* Erroneous; incorrect; as, a *mistaken* notion.
MIS-TĀK'EN-LY, *adv.* By mistake.
MIS-TĀK'ER, *n.* One who mistakes or misunderstands.
MIS-TĀK'ING, *ppr.* Making a mistake; erring from the truth; misconceiving.
MIS-TĀK'ING, *n.* An error; a mistake.—*Hall.*
MIS-TĀK'ING-LY, *adv.* Erroneously; falsely.—*Boyle.*
MIS-TAUGHT' (-tawt'), *pp.* Wrongly taught.—*L'Estrange.*
MIS-TĒACH', *v. t.* To teach wrong; to instruct erroneously.—*Sanderson.*
MIS-TĒACH'ING, *ppr.* Instructing erroneously.
MIS-TELL', *v. t.* To tell erroneously.

* See *Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÄR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—MARINE, BIRD;—MÖVE, BOOK.

MIS-TEM'PER, *v. t.* To temper ill; to disorder.
MIS-TEM'PERED, *pp.* Tempered ill.
MIS'TER, *n.* [The pronunciation of this word is probably from the Welsh, German, or Dutch dialect. *See* MASTER.] The common title of address to gentlemen, and to men of all classes. In *writing*, it is expressed by the abbreviation *Mr.*
MIS'TER, *v. t.* [Sw. *mista.*] To be needful or of use; as, "it *mistreth* not to tell."—*Spenser.*
MIS-TERM', *v. t.* To term or denominate erroneously.
MIS-TERMED' (mis-termd'), *pp.* Wrongly denominated.
MIS-TERM'ING, *ppr.* Denominating erroneously.
MIST'FUL, *a.* Clouded with mist.
MIS-THINK', *v. i.* To think wrong.—*Shak.* [*Little used.*]
MIS-THOUGHT' (-thawt'), *pp.* of *misthink.* Thought wrong of.
MIST'I-LY, *adv.* With mist; darkly; obscurely.
MIS-TIME', *v. t.* To time wrong; not to adapt to the time.
MIS-TIME', *v. i.* To neglect the proper time.
MIS-TIMED' (mis-tīmd'), *pp.* or *a.* Ill-timed; done at a wrong time; unseasonable; inappropriate.
MIS-TIM'ING, *ppr.* Ill-timing; doing unseasonably.
MIST'I-NESS, *n.* A state of being misty; a state of thick rain in very small drops.—*Bacon.*
MIS'TION (mis'chun), *n.* [L. *mistus, mixtus.*] 1. A state of being mixed. 2. Mixture; a mingling.—*Boyle.*
MIS-TI'TLE, *v. t.* To call by a wrong title or name.
MIS-TI'TLED, *pp.* Wrongly named.
MIS'TLE (miz'l), *v. i.* To fall in very fine drops, as rain. *See* MISLE.
MIS'TLE-TŌE, MIS'LE-TŌE (miz'zl-tō), *n.* [Sax. *mistelta.*] A plant or shrub that grows on trees, and was held in great veneration by the Druids.
MIS-TŌLD', *pp.* Erroneously told. *See* TELL.
MIS-TOOK', *pret.* of *mistake.*
MIS-TRĀIN', *v. t.* To train or educate amiss.
MIS-TRANS-LĀTE', *v. t.* To translate erroneously.
MIS-TRANS-LĀ'TED, *pp.* Erroneously rendered into another language.
MIS-TRANS-LĀ'TING, *ppr.* Translating incorrectly.
MIS-TRANS-LĀ'TION, *n.* An erroneous translation or version.
MIS-TREAT', *v. t.* To treat amiss; to abuse.
MIS'TRESS, *n.* [Fr. *maîtresse;* It. *maestra, maestressa.*] 1. A woman who governs. 2. The female head of a family. 3. *Figuratively*, that which governs; a sovereign. 4. One who commands or has possession and sovereignty. 5. A female who is well skilled in any thing; as, *mistress* of grammar. 6. A woman teacher; an instructress of a school. 7. A woman beloved and courted.—*Clarendon.* 8. A woman in keeping for lewd purposes. 9. A term of contemptuous address.—*Shak.*
MIS'TRESS, *v. t.* To wait upon a mistress; to be courting.
MIS'TRESS-PIECE, *n.* Chief ornament; capital distinction, as applied to a woman.—*Lord Herbert.*
MIS'TRESS-SHIP, *n.* Female rule or dominion.
MIS-TRI'AL, *n.* In *law*, a trial which is erroneous through some defect in the process or the triers.—*Bouvier.*
MIS-TRUST', *n.* [Dan. *miströst.*] Want of confidence or trust; suspicion.—*Milton.*
MIS-TRUST', *v. t.* [Dan. *mistroer.*] To suspect; to doubt; to regard with jealousy or suspicion.
MIS-TRUST'ED, *pp.* Suspected.
MIS-TRUST'FUL, *a.* Suspicious; doubting; wanting confidence in.—*Waller.*
MIS-TRUST'FUL-LY, *adv.* With suspicion or doubt.
MIS-TRUST'FUL-NESS, *n.* Suspicion; doubt.
MIS-TRUST'ING, *ppr.* Suspecting; having no confidence in.
MIS-TRUST'ING-LY, *adv.* With distrust or suspicion.
MIS-TRUST'LESS, *a.* Unsuspecting; unsuspicious.
MIS-TŪNE', *v. t.* To tune wrong or erroneously; to put out of tune.—*Skelton.*
MIS-TŪNED', *pp.* Put out of tune.
† MIS-TURN', *v. t.* To pervert.
MIS-TŪ'TOR, *v. t.* To instruct amiss.
MIS-TŪ'TORED, *pp.* Instructed amiss.
MIST'Y, *a.* 1. Overspread with mist; filled with very minute drops of rain. 2. Dim; obscure; clouded.
MIS-UN-DER-STAND', *v. t.* To misconceive; to mistake; to take in a wrong sense.—*Addison.*
MIS-UN-DER-STAND'ING, *ppr.* Mistaking the meaning.
MIS-UN-DER-STAND'ING, *n.* 1. Misconception; misapprehension; mistake of the meaning; error.—*Bacon.* 2. Disagreement; difference; dissension.—*Swift.*
MIS-UN-DER-STOOD', *pp.* Misconceived; mistaken; understood erroneously.—*South.*
MIS-ŪS'AGE (mis-yū'zaje), *n.* Ill usage; abuse.
MIS-ŪSE' (mis-yūze'), *v. t.* [Fr. *mesuser.*] 1. To treat or use improperly; to use to a bad purpose.—*Milton.* 2. To treat ill or unkindly.—SYN. To maltreat; abuse; misemploy; misapply.
MIS-ŪSE' (mis-yūse'), *n.* 1. Ill treatment; improper use; employment to a bad purpose. 2. Abuse; ill treatment. 3. Wrong application; misapplication; erroneous use.
MIS-ŪSED' (mis-yūzd'), *pp.* or *a.* Improperly used or applied; misapplied; misemployed; abused
MIS-ŪS'ER, *n.* In *law*, an unlawful use of a right, or a neglect of using it in a proper manner.—*Bouvier.*
MIS-ŪS'ING (mis-yūz'ing), *ppr.* Using improperly; abusing; misapplying.
MIS-VOUCH', *v. t.* To vouch falsely.
† MIS-WEAR', *v. t.* To wear ill.—*Bacon.*
MIS-WED', *v. t.* To wed improperly.
MIS-WED'DED, *pp.* Ill-matched.
MIS-WEEN', *v. i.* To misjudge; to distrust.—*Spenser.*
† MIS-WEND', *v. i.* To go wrong.—*Spenser.*
MIS-WRITE', *v. t.* To write incorrectly.—*Bp. Cosin.*
MIS-WROUGHT' (mis-rawt'), *a.* Badly wrought.
MIS-YŌKE', *v. t.* To yoke improperly.—*Milton.*
MIS-YŌKED' (-yōkt'), *pp.* Improperly yoked.
MIS-YŌK'ING, *ppr.* Yoking improperly.
MIS-ZĒAL'OUS (mis-zel'us), *a.* Actuated by false zeal.
MITE, *n.* [Sax. *mite;* Fr. *mite.*] 1. A very small insect, of the genus *acarus.*—2. In *Scripture*, a small piece of money, the quarter of a denarius, or about seven English farthings. 3. Any thing proverbially very small; a very little particle or quantity. 4. The twentieth part of a grain.
MI-TEL'LA, *n.* An herb or genus of herbs, of the saxifrage tribe.
MITER, MITRE, *n.* [It., Sp. *mitra;* Fr. *mitre.*] 1. A crown or pontifical ornament worn on the head by archbishops and bishops, and sometimes by abbots on solemn occasions.—2. In *architecture*, an angle of 45 degrees.—3. In *Irish history*, a sort of base money or coin.—4. *Figuratively*, the dignity of an archbishop or bishop; sometimes of an abbot.
MITER, MITRE, *v. t.* 1. To adorn with a mitre. 2. To unite at an angle of 45 degrees.
MITER-BOX, MITRE-BOX, *n.* A frame for cutting off any thing at an angle of 45 degrees.—*Buchanan.*
MITERED, MITRED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Wearing a mitre. 2. Honored with the privilege of wearing a mitre. 3. Cut or joined at an angle of 45 degrees.
MITH'IC. *See* MYTHIC.
MITH'RI-DĀTE, *n.* In *pharmacy*, an antidote against poison It takes its name from *Mithridates*, king of Pontus, the supposed inventor.
MITH-RI-DAT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to mithridate, or to its inventor, Mithridates.
MITI-GA-BLE, *a.* That may be mitigated.—*Barrow.*
MITI-GANT, *a.* [L. *mitigans.*] 1. Softening; lenient; lenitive. 2. Diminishing; easing, as pain.
MITI-GĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *mitigo.*] 1. To alleviate, as suffering; to assuage; to lessen; to allay. 2. To make less severe. 3. To abate; to make less rigorous; to moderate. 4. To temper; to moderate; to soften in harshness or severity. 5. To calm; to appease; to moderate; to soothe. 6. To diminish; to render more tolerable. 7. To reduce in amount or severity. 8. To soften, or make mild and accessible; [*in a literal sense; rare.*]
MITI-GA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Softened; alleviated; moderated; diminished.
MITI-GA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Softening; alleviating; tempering; moderating; abating.
MITI-GA'TION, *n.* [L. *mitigatio.*] Alleviation; abatement or diminution of any thing painful, harsh, severe, afflictive, or calamitous.
MITI-GA-TIVE, *a.* Lenitive; tending to alleviate.
MITI-GA-TOR, *n.* He or that which mitigates.
MITRAL, *a.* Pertaining to a mitre; resembling a mitre; as, the *mitral* valves of the left ventricle of the heart.
MITRE. *See* MITER.
MITRI-FORM, *a.* In *botany*, conical, hollow, and open at the base.—*P. Cyc.*
MITTEN, *n.* [Fr. *mitaine.*] 1. A cover for the hand, worn to defend it from cold or other injury; differing from a glove in not having a separate portion for each finger. 2. A cover for the hand and arm only, and not for the fingers. —*To handle without mittens*, to treat roughly; [*a colloquial phrase.*]
† MITTENT, *a.* [L. *mittens.*] Sending forth; emitting.
MITTI-MUS, *n.* [L. we send.] 1. In *law*, a warrant from justice of commitment to prison. 2. A writ for removing records from one court to another.
MITTS, *n. pl.* Mittens; *particularly*, a covering for the hand or arm only, and not for the fingers.—*M'Culloch.*
MITU, *n.* A fowl of the turkey kind, found in Brazil.
MITY, *a.* [from *mite.*] Having or abounding with mites.
MIX, *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *mixed*, or *mixt.* [Sax. *miscan;* G. *mischen;* L. *misceo, mixtum.*] 1. To unite or blend promiscuously two or more ingredients into a mass or compound. 2. To join; to associate, to unite with in company. 3. To join; to mingle. 4. To unite with a crowd or multitude.
MIX, *v. i.* 1. To become united or blended promiscuously in a mass or compound. 2. To be joined or associated.
MIX'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being mixed.

MIX'ED (mikst), *pp.* 1. United in a promiscuous mass or compound; blended; joined; mingled; associated. 2. *a.* Promiscuous; consisting of various kinds or different things.

MIX'ED-LY, *adv.* In a mixed manner.

MIX'EN, *n.* A compost heap.—*Farm. Encyc.*

MIX'ER, *n.* One who mixes or mingles.

MIX'ING, *ppr.* Uniting or blending in a mass or compound; joining in company; associating.

MIX-TI-LIN'E-AL, } *a.* [L. *mixtus* and *linea.*] Containing a
MIX-TI-LIN'E-AR, } mixture of lines, part straight and part curved; as, a *mixtilinear* angle, *i. e.*, an angle contained by a straight line and a curve.

MIX'TION (mikst'yun), *n.* [Fr.; L. *mixtus.*] Mixture; promiscuous assemblage.—*Brown.*

MIXT'LY, *adv.* With mixture.—*Bacon.*

MIXT'URE (mikst'yur), *n.* [L. *mixtura.*] 1. The act of mixing, or state of being mixed. 2. A mass or compound, consisting of different ingredients blended without order. 3. The ingredient added and mixed.—4. In *pharmacy,* a liquid medicine.—5. In *chemistry,* the blending of several ingredients without an alteration of the substances. In strict *combination,* the substances unite by chemical attraction, and, losing their distinct properties, they form a compound differing in its properties from either of the ingredients.—SYN. Union; association; admixture; intermixture; medley.

MIZ'MAZE, *n.* A cant word for a maze or labyrinth.—*Locke.*

MIZ'ZEN (miz'n), *n.* [It. *mezzana.*] In *sea language,* the aftermost of the fixed sails of a ship.

MIZ'ZEN-MAST, *n.* The mast which supports the after-sails, and stands nearest to the stern.

MIZ'ZLE, *v. i.* To rain in very fine drops.—*Spenser.*

MIZ'ZLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Falling in very fine drops; as, a *mizzling* rain.—*Spenser.*

MIZ'ZY, *n.* A bog or quagmire.—*Ainsworth.*

MNE'MON'IC (ne-mon'ik), *a.* Assisting the memory.

MNE-MON'ICS, *n.* [Gr. μνημονικος.] The art of memory; precepts and rules for assisting the memory.

MNE-MOS'Y-NE (ne-mos'e-ne), *n.* [Gr.] In *mythology,* the goddess of memory.

MNE'MO-TECH-NY, *n.* [Gr. μνημων and τεχνη.] Mnemonics.

† MŌ, *a.* or *adv.* [Sax. *ma;* Scot. *mæ.*] More.—*Spenser.*

MŌAN, *v. t.* [Sax. *mænan.*] To lament; to deplore; to bewail with an audible voice.

MŌAN, *v. i.* To make lamentations.—SYN To grieve; lament; mourn; sorrow; groan.

MŌAN, *n.* Lamentation; groan, audible expression of sorrow or suffering; grief expressed in words or cries.

MŌANED, *pp.* Lamented; deplored.

MŌAN'FUL, *a.* Sorrowful; expressing sorrow.

MŌAN'FUL-LY, *adv.* With lamentation.

MŌAN'ING, *ppr.* Lamenting; bewailing.

MŌAT, *n.* [Ir. *mota;* Fr. *motte.*] In *fortification,* a ditch or deep trench round the rampart of a castle or other fortified place.

MŌAT, *v. t.* To surround with a ditch for defense.

MOB, *n.* [from L. *mobilis.*] 1. A crowd or promiscuous multitude of people, rude, tumultuous, and disorderly. 2. A disorderly assembly. 3. A kind of female undress for the head.—*Johnson.*

MOB, *v. t.* 1. To attack in a disorderly crowd; to harass tumultuously. 2. To wrap up in a cowl or vail.

MOBBED, *pp.* Attacked by a disorderly crowd.

MOB'BING, *ppr.* Attacking in a disorderly crowd.

MOB'ISH, *a.* Like a mob; tumultuous; mean; vulgar.

MOB'CAP, *n.* [D. *mop.*] A plain cap or head-dress for females.

* † MŌ'BĬLE, *a.* [Fr.] Movable.—*Skelton.*

* MŌ'BĬLE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *mobilis.*] The mob; the populace.—*South.*

MO-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *mobilité;* L. *mobilitas.*] 1. Susceptibility of motion; capacity of being moved. 2. Aptitude to motion; activity; readiness to move.—3. In *cant language,* the populace. 4. Fickleness; inconstancy.

MOB'LE (mob'bl), *v. t.* To wrap the head in a hood.—*Shak.*

MOB'LED, *pp.* or *a.* Muffled; covered with a coarse or careless head-dress.—*Shak.*—*Toone.*

MOC'CA-SIN, *n.* [An Indian word.] 1. A shoe or cover for the feet, without a sole; the customary shoe worn by the American Indians, usually made of deer-skin. 2. A poisonous water serpent of the southern United States.

MŌ'CHA-STŌNE, *n.* [from *Mocha.*] Dendritic agate, a mineral containing in its interior various ramified forms like vegetable filaments.

MOCK, *v. t.* [Fr. *moquer.*] 1. To imitate in contempt or derision. 2. To laugh at; to treat with scorn or contempt. 3. To subject to disappointment, as one's expectations. 4. To play on in contempt.—SYN. To mimic; ape; deride; ridicule; jeer; taunt; illude; fool; tantalize; disappoint; deceive; defeat.

MOCK, *v. i.* To make sport in contempt or in jest, or to speak jestingly.

MOCK, *n.* 1. Ridicule; derision; sneer; an act manifesting contempt. 2. Imitation; mimicry; [*little used.*]

MOCK, *a.* False; counterfeit; assumed; imitating reality, but not real.

MOCK'-LEAD, } *n.* A sulphuret of zinc, the same as *blende,*
MOCK'-ORE, } which see.

MOCK'-ORANGE, *n.* A shrub of the syringa kind.

MOCK'-PRIVET, *n.* A shrub of the genus *phillyrea.*

MOCK'A-BLE, *a.* Exposed to derision.—*Shak.* [*Little used.*]

† MOCK'AGE, *n.* Mockery.—*Elyot.*

MOCKED (mokt), *pp.* Imitated or mimicked in derision, laughed at; ridiculed; defeated; illuded.

MOCK'ER, *n.* 1. One who mocks; a scorner; a scoffer; a derider.—*South.* 2. A deceiver; an impostor.

MOCK'ER-Y, *n.* 1. The act of deriding and exposing to contempt, by mimicking the words or actions of another. 2. Derision; ridicule; sportive insult or contempt; contemptuous merriment at persons or things. 3. Sport; subject of laughter. 4. Vain imitation or effort; that which deceives, disappoints, or frustrates. 5. Imitation; counterfeit appearance; false show.

MOCK'ING, *ppr.* Imitating in contempt; mimicking; ridiculing by mimicry; treating with sneers and scorn; defeating; deluding.

MOCK'ING, *n.* Derision; insult.

MOCK'ING-BIRD (-burd), *n.* An American singing-bird of the thrush kind, remarkable for its exact imitations of the notes of other birds.

MOCK'ING-STOCK, *n.* A butt of sport.

MOCK'ING-LY, *adv.* By way of derision; in contempt.

MOCK'LE (mok'l). *See* MICKLE.

MŌ'CO, *n.* A South American rodent quadruped, allied to the Guinea pig.

MŌ'DAL, *a.* Consisting in mode only; relating to form; having the form without the essence or reality.

MO-DAL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being modal, or being in form only.

MŌDE, *n.* [Fr. *mode;* L. *modus;* Sp., It. *modo.*] 1. Manner of existing or being; manner; method; form; fashion, custom; way; course. 2. Gradation; degree.—*Pope.* 3. State; quality. *Shak.*—4. In *metaphysics,* that which can not subsist in and of itself, but inheres in some substance, hence called its subject. *Watts.*—5. In *ancient music,* the order of the sounds forming what may be called, in modern language, the different scales.—In *modern music,* a scale of intervals, or keys. *P. Cyc.*—6. In *grammar,* a particular manner of conjugating verbs; usually, though unfortunately, written *mood.* [*See* MOOD.] 7. A kind of silk.

MOD'EL, *n.* [Fr. *modelle.*] 1. A pattern of something to be made; any thing of a particular form, shape, or construction intended for imitation; a small pattern; a form in miniature. 2. A mold; something intended to give shape to castings. 3. Pattern; example. 4. Standard; that by which a thing is to be measured.—5. In *painting* and *sculpture,* that which is to be copied or imitated. 6. A pattern, any thing to be imitated. 7. A copy; representation, something made in imitation of real life.

MOD'EL, *v. t.* [Fr. *modeler.*] To form or plan in a particular manner; to shape; to imitate in planning or forming.

MOD'EL, *v. t.* or *i.* In the *fine arts,* to make a pattern from which some work is to be executed. Also, to form a work of some plastic material; as, to *model* in wax.

MOD'ELED, *pp.* Formed according to a model; planned; shaped; formed.

MOD'EL-ER, *n.* A planner; a contriver.—*Spectator.*

MOD'EL-ING, *ppr.* Forming according to a model; planning; forming; shaping.

MOD'EL-ING, *n.* In the *fine arts,* the making of a model from which a work of art is to be executed. Also, the formation of a work of art from some plastic material; as, the *modeling* of a countenance in wax.—*Brande.*

MO-DE'NA, *n.* A crimson-like color.—*Good.*

MOD'ER-ATE, *a.* [L. *moderatus.*] 1. *Literally,* limited; restrained; hence, temperate; observing reasonable bounds in indulgence. 2. Limited in quantity; not excessive or expensive. 3. Restrained in passion, ardor, or temper; not violent. 4. Not extreme in opinion. 5. Placed between extremes; holding the mean or middle place. 6. Temperate; not extreme, violent, or rigorous. 7. Of a middle rate; middling. 8. Not swift.

MOD'ER-ATE, *v. t.* 1. To keep within bounds; to restrain from excess of any kind; to reduce from a state of violence. 2. To make temperate.—SYN. To regulate; mitigate; temper; qualify; repress; abate; lessen; allay; still appease; pacify; quiet.

MOD'ER-ATE, *v. i.* 1. To become less violent, severe, rigorous, or intense. 2. To preside in a meeting.—*Smart.*

MOD'ER-A-TED, *pp.* Reduced in violence, rigor, or intensity; allayed; lessened; tempered; qualified.

MOD'ER-ATE-LY, *adv.* 1. Temperately; mildly; without violence. 2. In a middle degree; not excessively.

MOD'ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* State of being moderate; temperateness; a middle state between extremes.

MOD'ER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Reducing in violence or excess; allaying; tempering; becoming more mild; presiding.

MOD-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *moderatio.*] 1. The state of being moderate, or of keeping a due mean between extremes or excess of violence. 2. Restraint of violent passions or indulgence of appetite. 3. Calmness of mind. 4. Frugality in expenses.—SYN. Temperance; forbearance; equanimity; sobriety.

MOD-E-RA'TO. [It.] In *music*, denoting movement between andante and allegro.

MOD'ER-Ā-TOR, *n.* 1. He or that which moderates or restrains. 2. The person who presides over a meeting or assembly of people to preserve order, and regulate the proceedings.—3. In the *English universities*, one who superintends the exercises and disputations in philosophy, and the examinations for the degree of B. A.—*Cam. Cal.*

MOD-ER-Ā'TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a moderator.

MOD'ERN, *a.* [Fr. *moderne*; It., Sp. *moderno.*] 1. Pertaining to the present time, or time not long past; not ancient or remote in past time. 2. Common; mean; vulgar; [*obs.*]—SYN. Late; recent; fresh; new.

MOD'ERN, *n.* A person of modern times; opposed to an *ancient. The moderns* are those of modern nations, or of nations which arose out of the ruins of the empires of Greece and Rome, the people of which are called the ancients.—*Smart.*

MOD'ERN-ISM, *n.* Modern practice; something recently formed, particularly in writing.—*Swift.*

MOD'ERN-IST, *n.* One who admires the moderns.

MOD'ERN-IZE, *v. t.* To render modern; to adapt ancient compositions to modern persons or things, or, rather, to adapt the ancient style or idiom to modern style and taste.

MOD'ERN-IZED, *pp.* or *a.* Rendered conformable to modern usage or style.

MOD'ERN-IZ-ER, *n.* He who renders modern.

MOD'ERN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Rendering modern.

† MOD'ERN-LY, *adv.* In modern times.—*Milton.*

MOD'ERN-NESS, *n* The quality of being modern; recentness; novelty.

MOD'EST, *a.* [Fr. *modeste*; L. *modestus.*] 1. *Properly*, restrained by a sense of propriety; hence, not forward or bold; not presumptuous or arrogant; not boastful. 2. Not loose; not lewd. 3. Moderate; not excessive or extreme; not extravagant; as, a *modest* computation. *Addison.*—SYN. Reserved; unobtrusive; diffident; bashful; coy; shy; decent; becoming; chaste; virtuous.

MOD'EST-LY, *adv.* 1. Not boldly; not arrogantly or presumptuously; with due respect. 2. Not loosely or wantonly; decently. 3. Not excessively; not extravagantly.

MOD'EST-Y, *n.* [L. *modestia.*] 1. That lowly temper which accompanies a moderate estimate of one's own worth and importance. 2. *Modesty*, as an act or series of acts, consists in humble, unobtrusive deportment. 3. Moderation; decency. *Shak.*—4. In *females*, modesty has the like character as in males; but the word is used also as synonymous with chastity, or purity of manners.

MOD'EST-Y-PIECE, *n.* A narrow lace worn by females over the bosom.—*Addison.*

MOD'I-CUM, *n.* [L.] A little; a small quantity.—*Dryden.*

MOD'I-FI-A-BLE, *a.* That may be modified or diversified by various forms and differences.—*Locke.*

MOD'I-FI-CATE, *v. t.* To qualify.—*Pearson.*

MOD-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of modifying, or giving to any thing new forms, or differences of external qualities or modes. 2. Particular form or manner.

MOD'I-FIED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Changed in form or external qualities; varied; diversified. 2. Moderated; tempered; qualified in exceptionable parts.

MOD'I-FI-ER, *n.* He or that which modifies.

MOD'I-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *modifier*; L. *modificor.*] 1. To change the form or external qualities of a thing; to shape; to give a new form of being to. 2. To vary; to give a new form to any thing. 3. To moderate; to qualify; to reduce in extent or degree.

MOD'I-FY, *v. i.* To extenuate.—*L'Estrange.*

MOD'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Changing the external qualities; giving a new form to; moderating.

MŌ-DIL'LION (mo-dil'yun), *n.* [It. *modiglione*; Fr. *modillon.*] In *architecture*, a projecting bracket under the corona of the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite columns.

MŌ'DI-O-LAR, *a.* Shaped like a bushel measure.—*Smart.*

MŌ'DISH, *a.* According to the mode or customary manner; fashionable.—*Dryden.*

MŌ'DISH-LY, *adv.* Fashionably; in the customary mode.—*Locke.*

MŌ'DISH-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being fashionable. 2. Affectation of the fashion.—*Johnson.*

MOD'U-LĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *modulor.*] 1. To form sound to a certain key, or to a certain proportion. 2. To vary or inflect sound in a natural, customary, or musical manner.

MOD'U-LĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Formed to a certain key; varied; inflected.

MOD'U-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Forming to a certain proportion varying; inflecting.

MOD-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *modulatio*; Fr. *modulation.*] 1 The act of forming any thing to a certain proportion. 2 The act of inflecting or varying the voice in reading or speaking; a rising or falling of the voice.—3. In *music*, the diversified and proper change of the key or mode in conducting the melody.—In a *narrower sense*, it is the transition from one key to another.—*Encyc. Am.* 4. Sound modulated; melody.

MOD'U-LĀ-TOR, *n.* He or that which modulates.

MOD'ULE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *modulus.*] 1. A model or representation.—2. In *architecture*, a certain measure or size, taken at pleasure, for regulating the proportion of columns and the symmetry or disposition of the whole building. Usually, the semi-diameter of the lower part of the shaft of the column, sometimes the diameter, is taken as the *module.*

MOD'ULE, *v. t.* To model; to shape; to modulate. [*Rare.*]

MOD'U-LUS, *n.* [L.] In *analysis*, the constant coefficient or multiplier in a function of a variable quantity, by means of which the function is accommodated to a particular system or base; as, the *modulus* of a system of logarithms.—*Brande.*

MŌ'DUS, *n.* [L.] A compensation for tithes; an equivalent given to a parson or vicar, by the owners of land, in lieu of tithes.

MŌ'DUS OP-E-RAN'DĪ. [L.] Manner of operating.

MOD'WALL, *n.* A bird that destroys bees.—*Smart.*

MŌE, *n.* A distorted mouth. Also, as a *verb*, to make mouths.—*Shak. See* MOW.

† MŌE, *a.* or *adv.* More.—*Hooker.*

MŒ-SO-GOTH'IC, *a.* Belonging to the Mœso-Goths, a branch of the Goths who settled in Mœsia. The Bible was translated into their language by Ulphilas.—*P. Cyc.*

MO-GUL', *n.* The name of a prince or emperor of the nation in Asia called *Moguls*, or *Monguls.*

MŌ'HAIR, *n.* [G. *mohr*; Fr. *moire.*] The hair of a kind of goat in Turkey, fine and soft as silk. It is wrought into camlets and other expensive stuffs.

MŌ'HAIR-SHELL, *n.* In *conchology*, a peculiar species of *voluta*, whose surface resembles mohair.

MO-HAM'MED-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Mohammed or Mahomet.

MO-HAM'MED-AN, *n.* A follower of Mohammed, the founder of the religion of Arabia and Persia.

MO-HAM'MED-ISM, } *n.* The religion, or doctrines and
MO-HAM'MED-AN-ISM, } precepts of Mohammed, contained in the Koran.

MO-HAM'MED-IZE, } *v. t.* To make conformable to the
MO-HAM'MED-AN-IZE, } principles, or modes and rites of Mohammed.

MŌ'HAWK, } *n.* [from the name of an Indian tribe.] The
MŌ'HŌCK, } appellation given to certain ruffians who infested the streets of London.

MŌ'HUR, *n.* A British Indian gold coin, value fifteen rupees.—*Malcom.*

MOI'DORE, *n.* A gold coin of Portugal, valued at $6, or £1, 7*s.* sterling.

MOI'E-TY, *n.* [Fr. *moitié.*] The half; one of two equal parts.—*Addison.*

MOIL, *v. t.* [Fr. *mouiller.*] 1. To daub; to make dirty; [*little used.*] 2. To weary.—*Chapman.*

MOIL, *v. i.* [L. *molior.*] To labor; to toil; to work with painful efforts.—*Dryden.*

† MOIL, *n.* [Sax. *mal.*] A spot.

MOINEAU (moy'nō), *n.* A small flat bastion raised in front of an intended fortification, to defend it against attacks from small arms.—*Brande.*

MOIST, *a.* [Fr. *moite*, for *moiste.*] 1. Moderately wet; damp; as, a *moist* atmosphere or air. 2. Containing water or other liquid in a perceptible degree.

† MOIST, as a *verb*, is obsolete.

MOIST'-EYED (-ide), *a.* Having moist eyes.—*Colcridge.*

MOIST'EN (mois'n), *v. t.* To make damp; to wet in a small degree.—*Bacon.*

MOIST'ENED (mois'nd), *pp.* Made wet in a small degree.

MOIST'EN-ER (mois'n-er), *n.* He or that which moistens

MOIST'EN-ING (mois'n-ing), *ppr.* Wetting moderately.

MOIST'FUL, *a.* Full of moisture.—*Drayton.*

MOIST'NESS, *n.* Dampness; a small degree of wetness humidity.—*Addison.*

MOIST'URE (moist'yur), *n.* [Fr. *moiteur.*] 1. A moderate degree of wetness; humidity. 2. A small quantity of any liquid.

MOIST'URE-LESS, *a.* Destitute of moisture.

† MOISTY, *a.* Drizzling.

† MŌKES *of a net*, the meshes.—*Ainsworth.*

† MŌ'KY, *a.* [W. *mwg.*] Muggy; dark; murky.

MŌ'LAR, } *a.* [L. *molaris.*] Having power to grind; grind-
MŌ'LAR-Y, } ing.—*Bacon.*

MŌ'LAR, *n.* A grinding tooth or grinder.

MO-LASSE', *n.* [L. *mollis.*] A soft, tertiary sandstone; applied to a rock occurring in Switzerland.—*Dana.*

MO-LAS'SES, *n. sing.* [It. *melassa*; Sp. *melaza*; Fr. *melasse.* The orthography *melasses*, used by *Edwards*, in his History of the West Indies, is more accordant with etymology.] The sirup which drains from Muscovado sugar when cooling; treacle.

MŌLD, } *n.* [Sax. *mold, molda, myl*; W. *mol.*] 1. Fine,
MŌULD, } soft earth, or earth easily pulverized, such as constitutes soil. 2. A substance like down, which forms on bodies which lie long in warm and damp air. 3. Matter of which any thing is formed. [The prevalent spelling is *mould*; but as the *u* has been omitted in all the other words of this class, as *gold, bold, old, cold,* &c., it seems desirable to complete the analogy by dropping it in this word, as was done by Spenser, South, and many others.]

MŌLD, } *a.* [Sp. *molde*; Fr. *moule*; W. *mold.*] 1. The ma-
MŌULD, } trix in which any thing is cast and receives its form. 2. Cast; form. 3. The suture or contexture of the skull. 4. The body, as giving shape to the garments. *Shak.*—5. In *ship-building*, a thin, flexible piece of timber, used as a pattern by which to form the curves of the timbers and compassing pieces.—6. Among *gold-beaters*, a number of pieces of vellum, or a like substance, laid over one another, between which the leaves of gold and silver are laid for beating. [For spelling, see MOLD, *n.*]

MŌLD, } *v. t.* 1. To cause to contract mold.—*Knolles.* 2.
MŌULD, } To cover with mold or soil.—*Edwards.* [For spelling, see MOLD above.]

MŌLD, *v. i.* To contract mold; to become moldy.

MŌLD, *v. t.* 1. To form into a particular shape; to shape; to fashion; to model.—*Milton.* 2. To knead.—*Ainsworth.*

MŌLD'-WARP, *n.* [Sax. *mold* and *weorpan.*] A mole.

MŌLD'A-BLE, *a.* That may be molded or formed.

MŌLD'ED, *pp.* 1. Formed into a particular shape; kneaded. 2. Covered with mold.

MŌLD'ER, *n.* He who molds or forms into shape.

MŌLD'ER, *v. i.* [Dan. *mulner.*] 1. To turn to dust by natural decay; to crumble; to perish. 2. To be diminished; to waste away gradually.

MŌLD'ER, *v. t.* To turn to dust; to crumble; to waste.

MŌLD'ERED, *pp.* or *a.* Turned to dust; wasted away.

MŌLD'ER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Turning to dust; crumbling; wasting away.

MŌLD'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being moldy.

MŌLD'ING, *ppr.* Forming into shape; kneading.

MŌLD'ING, *n.* Any thing cast in a mold, or which appears to be so.—In *architecture*, a projecture beyond the wall, column, wainscot, &c.

MŌLD'Y, *a.* Overgrown with mold.—*Addison.*

MŌLE, *n.* [Sax. *mæl, mal.*] 1. A spot, mark, or small permanent protuberance on the human body. 2. [L. *mola.*] A mass of fleshy matter, of a spherical figure, generated in the uterus.

MŌLE, *n.* [L. *moles*; Fr. *mole.*] 1. A mound or massive work formed of large stones laid in the sea before a port, which it serves to defend from the violent impulse of the waves; also, the port or haven thus formed.—2. Among the *Romans*, a kind of mausoleum, of a circular form, on a square base, surrounded by columns and covered by a dome.—*Elmes.*

MŌLE, *n.* [D. *mol.*] A small animal, a species of *talpa*, which burrows beneath the ground. Its sense of sight is feeble, but its faculties of smelling and hearing are extremely acute.

MŌLE, *v. t.* To clear of mole-hills.—*Pegge.* [*Local.*]

MŌLE'-BAT, *n.* A fish resembling a shapeless lump of flesh.—*Ash.*

MŌLE'-CÆST, *n.* A little elevation of earth made by a mole.

MŌLE'-CATCH-ER, *n.* One whose employment is to catch moles.—*Tusser.*

MŌLE'-CRICK-ET, *n.* An insect of the cricket family, which burrows under ground, and is said to devour the roots of plants.

MŌLE'-EYED (-īde), *a.* Having very small eyes; blind.

MŌLE'-HILL, *n.* [W. *malur.*] A little hillock or elevation of earth thrown up by moles; a very small hill.

MŌLE'-TRACK, *n.* The course of a mole under ground.

MŌLE'-WARP, *n.* A mole. *See* MOLE and MOLD-WARP.

MO LEC'U-LAR, *a.* Belonging to or consisting of molecules.

MŌLE'CULE, *n.* [Fr.] A name given to the minute particles of which bodies are supposed to be composed.

MO-LEST', *v. t.* [Fr. *molester.*] To render uneasy. *Hooker.*—SYN. To trouble; disturb; incommode; inconvenience; annoy; vex; tease.

MOL-EST-Ā'TION, *n.* Disturbance; annoyance; uneasiness given.—*Brown.*

MO-LEST'ED, *pp.* Disturbed; troubled; annoyed.

MO-LEST'ER, *n.* One who disturbs.

MO-LEST'FUL, *a.* Troublesome.

MO-LEST'ING, *ppr.* Disturbing; troubling.

MŌ'LI-EN, *n.* A flowering tree of China.—*Grosier.*

† MO-LIM'-NOUS, *a.* [from L. *molimen.*] Very important.

MŌ'LIN-ISM, *n.* In the *Roman Catholic Church*, the system of *Molina* respecting grace and predestination, somewhat resembling that of the Arminians.

MŌ'LIN-IST, *n.* A follower of the opinions of *Molina.*

MOL'LAH, *n.* The title of the higher order of judges in the Turkish Empire. *Brande.*

MOL'LI-ENT, *a.* [L. *molliens.*] Softening; assuaging; lessening. *See* EMOLLIENT.

MOL'LI-ENT-LY, *adv.* In a soothing manner.

MOL'LI-FI-A-BLE, *a.* That may be softened.

MOL-LI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of mollifying or softening. 2. Mitigation; an appeasing.—*Shak.*

MOL'LI-FĪED (-fīde), *pp.* Softened; appeased.

MOL'LI-FĪ-ER, *n.* 1. That which softens, appeases, or mitigates. 2. He who softens, mitigates, or pacifies.

MOL'LI-FY, *v. t.* [L. *mollio*; Fr. *mollir.*] 1. To soften; to make soft or tender.—*Is.*, i. 2. To assuage, as pain or irritation. 3. To appease; to pacify; to calm or quiet. 4 To qualify; to reduce in harshness or asperity.

MOL'LI-FY-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Softening; assuaging; adapted to soften or qualify.

MOL-LUS'CA, *n. pl.* [from L. *mollis.*] One of the four subkingdoms into which animals are divided, comprising species whose bodies are soft and not articulated. Some of them are naked, while others are enveloped in a shell. This division includes snails, oysters, and all shell animals, the cuttle-fish, &c.—*Dana.*

MOL-LUS'CAN, *n.* A mollusk; one of the mollusca.

MOL-LUS'CAN, } *a.* Pertaining to the mollusca, or par-
MOL-LUS'COUS, } taking of their properties.

MOL'LUSK, *n.* One of the mollusca, which see.

MŌ'LOCH (mō'lok), *n.* In *Scripture*, the deity of the Ammonites, to whom human sacrifices were offered.—*Lev.*, xviii.

MO-LOS'SUS, *n.* [L. from Gr.] In *Greek and Latin verse*, a foot of three long syllables.

MŌLT, } *v. i.* [W. *moel.*] The prevalent spelling is *moult,*
MŌULT, } but as the *u* is omitted in all the other words of this class, as *bolt, dolt, colt,* &c., it would be desirable to complete the analogy by dropping it in this word, as many distinguished writers have done.] To shed or cast the hair, feathers, skin, horns, &c., as an animal.

MŌLT'EN, *pp.* of *melt.* 1. Melted; [*obs.*] 2. *a.* Melted; made of melted metal.

MŌLT'ING, *ppr.* Casting or shedding a natural covering, as hair, feathers, skins, or horns.

MŌLT'ING, *n.* The operation by which certain animals cast off or lose their hair, feathers, skins, horns, &c.

MŌ'LY, *n.* [Gr. μωλυ.] Wild garlic.

MO-LYB'DATE, *n.* A compound of molybdic acid with a base.

MO-LYB-DĒ'NA, *n.* [Gr. μολυβδαινα.] An ore of a dark lead color, resembling plumbago, but having a more greasy feel and a sulphureous odor before the blowpipe. It consists of sulphur and molybdenum.—*Dana.*

MO-LYB'DE-NĪTE, *n.* Sulphuret of molybdena.

MO-LYB-DĒ'NOUS, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from molybdena.

MO-LYB-DĒ'NUM, *n.* A white brittle metal, very infusible.

MO-LYB'DIC, *a.* Pertaining to molybdena.—*Molybdic acid* is an acid obtained from molybdate of lead, or by acidifying molybdena.—*Silliman.*

MŌME, *n.* [Fr. *momon.*] A dull, silent person; a stupid fellow; a stock; a post.—*Spenser.*

MŌ'MENT, *n.* [L. *momentum.*] 1. The most minute and indivisible part of time. 2. Impulsive power; [*little used.*]—3. *Figuratively*, importance in influence or effect.—SYN. Instant; twinkling; consequence; weight; force; value consideration; signification; avail.

† MO-MENT'AL, *a.* Important.

MO-MENT'AL-LY, *adv.* For a moment.—*Brown*

† MO-MENT-Ā'NE-OUS, } *See* MOMENTARY.
† MŌ'MENT-A-NY. }

MŌ'MENT-A-RI-LY, *adv.* Every moment.—*Shenstone.*

MŌ'MENT-A-RY, *a.* Done in a moment; continuing only a moment; lasting a very short time.

MŌ'MENT-LY, *adv.* 1. For a moment. 2. In a moment, every moment.

MO-MENT'OUS, *a.* Important; weighty; of consequence.

MO-MENT'OUS-LY, *adv.* Weightily.

MO-MENT'OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being of great importance.

MO-MENT'UM, *n.*; *pl.* MOMENTA. [L.] In *mechanics*, impetus; the quantity of motion in a moving body. It is proportioned to the product of the quantity of matter multiplied into the velocity.

MOM'I-ER (mum'me-er), *n.* [Fr.] A name sometimes given in reproach to the evangelical Protestants in France and Switzerland.

MŌM'MER-Y. *See* MUMMERY.

MŌ'MOT, *n.* The name of certain South American birds, of habits like the toucan's, so named from their monotonous note.

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÄR, FALL WHAT;—PREY;—MARĪNE, BIRD;—MÖVE, BOOK.

MŌ'MUS, *n.* [Gr. μωμος.] In *mythology*, the god of ridicule, mirth, and raillery.

MON'A-ĊHAL (mon'a-kal), *a.* [Fr.; L. *monachus.*] Pertaining to monks or a monastic life; monastic.

MON'A-ĊHISM, *n.* [Fr. *monachisme*; It. *monachismo.*] The state of monks; a monastic life.

* MON'AD, *n.* [Gr. μοναϛ.] 1. An ultimate atom, or simple unextended point.—*Leibnitz.* 2. An indivisible thing.—*Good.* 3. A name given to the simplest kind of minute animalcules.—*Dana.*

MON-A-DEL'PHI-A, *n. pl.* [Gr. μονος and αδελφος.] In *botany*, a class of plants whose stamens are united in one body by the filaments.

MON-A-DEL'PHI-AN, } *a.* Having the stamens united in one
MON-A-DEL'PHOUS, } body by the filaments.

MO-NAD'IĊ, } *a.* Having the nature or character of a
MO-NAD'IĊ-AL, } monad.—*More.*

MO-NAN'DRI-A, *n. pl.* [Gr. μονος and ανηρ.] In *botany*, a class of monoclinous plants having one stamen only, not at all connected with the pistil.

MO-NAN'DRI-AN, } *a.* Monoclinous, and having one stamen
MO-NAN'DROUS, } only, not connected with the pistil.

MON'ARĊH (mon'ark), *n.* [It., Sp. *monarca*; Fr. *monarque.*] 1. The ruler of a nation, who is vested with absolute sovereign power. 2. A ruler or supreme magistrate of a nation, whose powers are in some respects limited by the constitution of the government.—3. *Figuratively*, he or that which is superior to others of the same kind. 4. One who presides; president. *Shak.*—SYN. Emperor; potentate; sovereign; king; prince.

MON'ARĊH, *a.* Supreme; ruling.—*Pope.*

MO-NARĊH'AL, *a.* Pertaining to a monarch; suiting a monarch; sovereign; regal; imperial.

MON'ARĊH-ESS, *n.* A female monarch; an empress.

MO-NARĊH'IĊ, } *a.* 1. Vested in a single ruler. 2. Per-
MO-NARĊH'IĊ-AL, } taining to monarchy.

MON'ARĊH-ISM, *n.* The principles of monarchy; love or preference of monarchy.—*Jefferson.*

MON'ARĊH-IST, *n.* An advocate of monarchy.

MON'ARĊH-IZE, *v. i.* To play the king; to act the monarch.—*Shak.*

MON'ARĊH-IZE, *v. t.* 1. To rule; to govern. 2. To convert into a monarchy.

MON'ARĊH-IZED, *pp.* Converted to a monarchy.

MON'ARĊH-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Governing; changing to a monarchy.

MON'ARĊH-Y, *n.* [Gr. μοναρχια.] 1. A state or government in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of a single person. 2. A kingdom; an empire.

MON-AS-TĔ'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a monastery.

* MON'AS-TER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *monastère*; Sp. *monasterio*; Low L. *monasterium.*] A house of religious retirement, or of seclusion from ordinary temporal concerns.—SYN. Convent; cloister; abbey; priory; nunnery.

MO-NAS'TIĊ, } *a.* [Fr. *monastique*; It. *monastico*; Low
MO-NAS'TIĊ-AL, } L. *monasticus.*] Pertaining to monasteries, monks, and nuns; recluse; secluded from the temporal concerns of life, and devoted to religion.

MO-NAS'TIĊ, *n.* A monk.

MO-NAS'TIĊ-AL-LY, *adv.* Reclusely; in a retired manner; in the manner of monks.—*Swift.*

MO-NAS'TI-CISM, *n.* Monastic life.—*Milner.*

MO-NAS'TI-ĊON, *n.* A book on monasteries.

MŎN'DAY (mun'dy), *n.* [Sax. *monandæg*; G. *montag*; *moon* and *day*; being formerly sacred to that planet.] The second day of the week.

MONDE, *n.* [Fr.] The world; also, a globe, an ensign of authority.—*Drummond.*

MO-NĒ'ĊIAN and MO-NĒ'ĊIOUS. *See* MONŒCIAN and MONŒCIOUS.

MŎN'E-TA-RY (mun'e-ter-ry), *a.* Relating to money or money-eyed concerns.

MŎN'EY (mun'e), *n.*; *pl.* MONEYS. [Sax. *mynet*; Fr. *monnoie*; L., It. *moneta.*] 1. Coin; stamped metal; any piece of metal, usually gold, silver, or copper, stamped by public authority, and used as the medium of commerce. 2. Banknotes or bills of credit issued by authority, and exchangeable for coin, or redeemable, are also called *money.* 3. Wealth; affluence.

MŎN'EY-BAG, *n.* A bag or purse for holding money.

MŎN'EY-BOX, *n.* A box or till to hold money.

MŎN'EY-BRŌK'ER, *n.* A broker who deals in money.

MŎN'EY-ĊHĀNG'ER, *n.* A broker who deals in money or exchanges.—*Arbuthnot.*

MŎN'EY-LEND'ER, *n.* One who lends money.

MŎN'EY-MAT'TER, *n.* An account consisting of charges of money; an account between debtor and creditor.—*Arbuthnot.*

MŎN'EY-SĊRIVE'NER, *n.* A person who raises money for others.—*Arbuthnot.*

MŎN'EY-SPIN'NER, *n.* A small spider.

MŎN'EY-WŎRT, *n.* An evergreen trailing plant of the genus *nummularia* or *lysimachia.*

MŎN'EY'S-WŎRTH (mun'ez-wurth), *n.* 1. Something that will bring money. 2. Full value; the worth of a thing in money.

MŎN'EY-AGE, *n.* *Anciently*, in *England*, a general land-tax, a shilling on each hearth.—*Hume.*

MŎN'EYED (mun'id), *a.* 1. Rich in money; having money: able to command money. 2. Consisting in money.

MŎN'EY-ER, *n.* 1. A banker; one who deals in money [*little used.*]—2. In *coinage*, a responsible and authorized manufacturer of coin.—*Brande.*

MŎN'EY-LESS, *a.* Destitute of money; pennyless, poor.

MŎNG'ĊORN, *n.* [*among* and *corn.*] Mixed corn. [*Local.*]

MŎN''GER (mung'ger), *n.* [Sax. *mangere.*] A trader: a dealer; now used only or chiefly in *composition*; as, iron-*monger.*

MŎN''GREL (mung'grel), *a.* [from Sax. *mengan.*] Of a mixed breed; of different kinds.—*Swift.*

MŎN''GREL, *n.* An animal of a mixed breed.

MO-NIL'I-FORM. *a.* [L. *monile.*] Like a necklace.

MON'I-MENT, *n.* [L. *monimentum.*] 1. An inscription; something to preserve memory; [*obs.*] 2. A mark; an image; a superscription.—*Spenser.*

† MON'ISH, *v. t.* To admonish; to warn.

† MON'ISH-ER, *n.* An admonisher, which see.

† MON'ISH-MENT, *n.* Admonition.

MO-NI''TION (-nish'un), *n.* [Fr.; L. *monitio.*] 1. Warning, instruction given by way of caution. 2. Information; indication.

MON'I-TĪVE, *a.* Admonitory; conveying admonition.

MON'I-TOR, *n.* [L.] 1. One who warns of faults or informs of duty; one who gives advice and instruction by way of reproof or caution.—2. In *schools* or *seminaries*, a pupil selected to look to the scholars in the absence of the instructor, or to notice the absence or faults of the scholars, or to instruct a division or class.—3. In *zoology*, a genus of lizards inhabiting the warmer parts of the eastern continent, so called from being supposed to give warning of the vicinity of crocodiles.—*P. Cyc.*

MON-I-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* 1. Relating to a monitor. 2. Performed by a monitor. 3. Conducted by or under the instruction of monitors or subordinate teachers.

MON-I-TŌ'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* After the manner of a monitor.

MON'I-TO-RY, *a.* Giving admonition; warning; instructing by way of caution.—*L'Estrange.*

MON'I-TO-RY, *n.* Admonition; warning.—*Bacon.*

MON'I-TRESS, *n.* A female monitor.

MŎNK (munk), *n.* [Gr. μοναχος; L. *monachus*; Sax. *monec.*] A man who retires from the ordinary temporal concerns of the world, and devotes himself to religion.

MŎNK'S'-HĒAD, *n.* A plant of the genus *leontodon.*

MŎNK'S'-HOOD, *n.* An herb of the genus *aconitum.*

MŎNK'S'-RHŪ'BARB, *n.* An herb, a species of dock.

MŎNK'ER-Y, *n.* The life of monks; the monastic life, a term usually applied by way of reproach.

MŎNK'EY (munk'e), *n.*; *pl.* MONKEYS. [It. *monicchio.*] 1. The popular name of a genus of animals which embraces, also, the ape and baboon. From these the monkey is properly distinguished by its long tail, while baboons have short ones, and apes have none. Monkeys are all mischievous, filthy, and thievish. 2. A name of contempt or of slight kindness. 3. The weight of a pile-driver, a very heavy mass of iron, which, being raised on high, descends with great momentum on the head of the pile and forces it into the earth.

MŎNK'HOOD, *n.* The character of a monk.—*Atterbury.*

MŎNK'ISH, *a.* Like a monk, or pertaining to monks; monastic.

MON-O-ĊĀR'DI-AN, *a.* [Gr. μονος and καρδια.] Having a single heart, as fishes and reptiles. It may be used as a noun

MŎN-O-ĊĀR'POUS, *a.* [Gr. μονος, sole, and καρπος, fruit.] Bearing fruit but once, and dying after fructification, as wheat, &c.—*Lindley.*

MO-NOĊ'E-ROS, *n.* [Gr. μονος and κερας.] The unicorn.

MON-O-ĊHLAM-ŶD'E-OUS, *a.* [Gr. μονος and χλαμυς.] In *botany*, having a single covering, that is, a calyx without a corol, or a corol without a calyx.—*Lindley.*

MON'O-ĊHORD, *n.* [Gr. μονος and χορδη.] A musical instrument of one string, used to ascertain and demonstrate the relative proportions of musical sound.

MON'O-ĊHROME, *n.* [Gr. μονος, sole, and χρωμα, color.] A painting with a single color.—*Elmes.*

MŎN-O-ĊHRO-MAT'IĊ, *a.* Consisting of one color, or presenting rays of light of one color only.

MO-NOĊ'LI-NATE, *a.* [Gr. μονος and κλινω.] In *mineralogy*, a term applied to crystals in which one of the axes is obliquely inclined.

MO-NOĊ'LI-NOUS, *a.* [Gr. μόνος and κλίνη.] In *botany*, hermaphrodite, or having both stamens and pistils in every flower.

MO-NOĊ'RA-SY, *n.* [Gr. μονος, sole, and κρατεω, to govern.] Government by a single person.

MON'O-ĊO-TŶLE. } *a.* Having only one seed
MON-O-ĊO-TYL-Ē'DON-OUS, } lobe or seminal leaf.

MON-O-CO-TYL-E'DON, *n.* [Gr. *μονος* and *κοτυληδων.*] In *botany,* a plant with only one cotyledon or seed-lobe.

MO-NOC'U-LAR, } *a.* [Gr. *μονος,* and L. *oculus.*] Having
MO-NOC'U-LOUS, } one eye only.

MON'O-CULE, *n.* An insect with one eye.

MON-O-DAC'TYL-OUS, *a.* Having one finger or toe.

MON'O-DIST, *n.* One who writes monodies.—*Scott.*

MON'O-DON, *n.* [Gr. *μονοδους.*] The sea-unicorn, or narwhal, deriving its name from having a long tooth, which projects like a horn from the fore-part of the head.

MON'O-CRAT, *n.* One who governs alone.

MON-O-DRA-MAT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a monodrame.

MON'O-DRAME, *n.* [Gr. *μονος* and *δραμα.*] A dramatic performance by a single person.

MON'O-DY, *n.* [Gr. *μονωδια.*] A species of poem of a mournful character, in which a single mourner is supposed to bewail himself.—*Brande.*

MO-NŒ'CIA, *n. pl.* In *botany,* a class of plants whose stamens and pistils are in distinct flowers on the same plant.—*Linnæus.*

MO-NŒ'CIAN (-nē'shan, } *a.* [Gr. *μονος* and *οικος.*] In *bot-*
MO-NŒ'CIOUS (-nē'shus), } *any,* a term applied to plants whose stamens and pistils are in distinct flowers, both growing upon the same individual.

MON-O-GA'MI-A, *n. pl.* [Gr. *μονος* and *γαμος.*] In *botany,* an order of plants having a simple flower, though the anthers are united.—*Linnæus.*

MON-O-GA'MI-AN, } *a.* Pertaining to the order *monogamia,*
MO-NOG'A-MOUS, } having a simple flower with united anthers.

MO-NOG'A-MIST, *n.* One who disallows second marriages.

MO-NOG'A-MOUS, *a.* Having one wife only, and not permitted to marry a second.

MO-NOG'A-MY, *n.* The marriage of one wife only, or the state of such as are restrained to a single wife.

MON'O-GRAM, *n.* [Gr. *μονος* and *γραμμα.*] A character or cipher composed of one, two, or more letters interwoven, being an abbreviation of a name; used on seals, &c.

MON'O-GRAM-MAL, *a.* Sketching in the manner of a monogram.—*Fotherby.*

MON-O-GRAM'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a monogram

MON'O-GRAPH, *n.* [Gr. *μονος* and *γραφω.*] A written account or description of a single thing or class of things. Thus, each article in a dictionary is a *monograph.*

MO-NOG'RA-PHER, *n.* A writer of a monograph.

MON-O-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* 1. Drawn in lines without colors.
MON-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, } 2. Pertaining to a monograph.

MON-O-GRAPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a monograph; in the form of a monograph.

MO-NOG'RA-PHIST, *n.* One who writes a monograph.

MO-NOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *μονος* and *γραφω.*] 1. A description drawn in lines without colors. 2. A monograph, or written account of some single subject or class of things.

MON-O-GYN'I-A, *n. pl.* [Gr. *μονος* and *γυνη.*] In *botany,* an order of plants having only one style or stigma.—*Smith.*

MO-NOG'YN-IAN, } *a.* Pertaining to the order *monogynia,*
MO-NOG'YN-OUS, } having only one style or stigma.

MON'O-LITH, *n.* [Gr. *μονος* and *λιθος.*] A pillar, column, &c., consisting of a single stone.

MON-O-LITH'IC, } *a.* Consisting of a single stone; as, *mon-*
MON'O-LITH-AL, } *olithic* temples of Nubia.—*Russel.*

MO-NOL'O-GIST, *n.* [Gr. *μονος,* sole, and *λογος, λεγω,* to speak.] One who soliloquizes.

MON'O-LOGUE (mon'o-log), *n.* [Gr. *μονολογια.*] 1. A soliloquy; a speech uttered by a person alone. 2. A poem, song, or scene composed for a single performer.

MO-NOM'A-CHIST, *n.* One who fights in single combat; a duelist.

MO-NOM'A-CHY (mo-nom'a-ke), *n.* [Gr. *μονομαχια.*] A duel; a single combat.

MON-O-MA'NI-A, *n.* [Gr. *μονος* and *μανια.*] Derangement of a single faculty of the mind, or with regard to a particular subject.

MON-O-MA'NI-AC, *a.* Affected with monomania.

MON-O-MA'NI-AC, *n.* A person affected by monomania.

MON'OME, *n.* [Gr. *μονος* and *ονομα.*] In *algebra,* a quantity that has one term only.—*Brande.*

MO-NOM'E-TER, *n.* A rhythmical series consisting of a single metre.

MON-O-MET'RIC, *a.* [Gr. *μονος* and *μετρον.*] In *mineralogy,* a term applied to crystals with the axes equal, or of one kind, as the cube, octahedron, and dodecahedron.

MO-NŌ'MI-AL, *n.* In *algebra,* a quantity expressed by one term only.

MO-NOP'A-THY, *n.* [Gr. *μονος* and *παθεια.*] Solitary suffering or sensibility.—*Whitlock.*

MON-O-PET'AL-OUS, *a.* [Gr. *μονος* and *πεταλον.*] In *botany,* having only one petal, or a one-petaled corol.—*Martyn.*

MON'OPH-THONG, *n.* [Gr. *μονος* and *φθογγος.*] A letter which has only a single sound.

MON-OPH-THON''GAL, *a.* Having only a single sound.

MO-NOPH'YL-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. *μονος* and *φυλλον.*] Having one leaf only.

MO-NOPH'Y-SITE, *n.* [Gr. *μονος* and *φυσις.*] One of a sect in the ancient church, who maintained that the divine and human natures in Christ became so blended and confounded as to constitute but one nature.

MO-NOP'O-LIST, } *n.* [Sp., It. *monopolista.*] One who
MO-NOP'O-LĪZ-ER, } monopolizes.

MO-NOP'O-LĪZE, *v. t.* [Gr. *μονος* and *πωλεω*; Fr. *monopoler.*] 1. To purchase or obtain possession of the whole of any commodity or goods in market with the view of selling them at advanced prices. 2. To engross or obtain, by any means, the exclusive right of buying or selling.—3. *Figuratively,* to engross or obtain the whole of, in a *wider sense,* as conversation.

MO-NOP'O-LĪZED, *pp.* Obtained and enjoyed wholly or exclusively; engrossed.

MO-NOP'O-LĪZ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Obtaining an exclusive right or possession; engrossing.

MO-NOP'O-LY, *n.* [Fr. *monopole*; L. *monopolium.*] The sole power of vending any species of goods.

MON-O-POL'Y-LOGUE (-log), *n.* [Gr. *μονος, πολυς,* and *λογος.*] An entertainment in which a single actor sustains many characters.—*Brande.*

MO-NOP'TER-AL, *a.* or *n.* [Gr. *μονος* and *πτερον.*] In *architecture,* a term applied to a temple or circular inclosure of columns without a cell.—*Brande.*

* MO-NOP'TOTE, *n.* [Gr. *μονος* and *πτωσις.*] A noun having only one case.—*Clarke.*

MON'O-RHYME (-rime), *n.* [Gr. *μονος* and *ρυθμος.*] A composition in verse in which all the lines end with the same rhyme.—*Brande.*

MON-O-SEP'AL-OUS, *a.* [Gr. *μονος,* and *sepal.*] Having one sepal, *i. e.,* when the sepals are united at the margin.—*Lindley.*

MON-O-SPERM'OUS, *a.* [Gr. *μονος* and *σπερμα.*] Having one seed only.

MON-O-SPHER'IC-AL, *a.* [Gr. *μονος,* and *sphere.*] Consisting of one sphere only.—*Smart.*

MON'O-STICH (-stik), *n.* [Gr. *μονοστιχον.*] A composition consisting of one verse only.

MON-O-STROPH'IC, *a.* [Gr. *μονοστροφος.*] Having one strophe only; not varied in measure; written in unvaried measure.

MON-O-SYL-LAB'IC, *a.* 1. Consisting of one syllable. 2. Consisting of words of one syllable.

MON-O-SYL'LA-BLE, *n.* [Gr. *μονος* and *συλλαβη.*] A word of one syllable.

MON-O-SYL'LA-BLED, *a.* Formed into one syllable.

MON-O-THAL'A-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. *μονος* and *θαλαμος.*] Onechambered; applied to cephalopods having a unilocular shell.—*P. Cyc.*

MON'O-THE-ISM, *n.* [Gr. *μονος* and *θεος.*] The doctrine or belief of the existence of one God only.

MON'O-THE-IST, *n.* One who believes in one God only.

MON-O-THE-IST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to monotheism.

MO-NOTH'E-LĪTE, *n.* [Gr. *μονος* and *θελησις.*] One of an ancient sect, who held that the union of two natures in Christ produced but one will.

MO-NOTH'E-LĪT-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of the Monothelites

MO-NOT'OM-OUS, *a.* [Gr. *μονος* and *τεμνω.*] In *mineralogy* having its cleavage distinct only in a single direction.

MON'O-TONE, *n.* A succession of sounds on precisely the same line of pitch.

MON-O-TON'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the monotone.
MON-O-TON'IC-AL, }

MO-NOT'O-NOUS, *a.* Continued with dull uniformity.

MO-NOT'O-NOUS-LY, *adv.* With one uniform tone.—*Nares*

MO-NOT'O-NY, *n.* [Gr. *μονοτονια.*] 1. A frequent recurrence of the same modifications of tone or sound, producing a dull uniformity. [It is not the same with the *monotone,* which is often used with propriety in emphasis, solemn speaking, &c.]—2. *Figuratively,* an irksome sameness or want of variety, as in literary composition, scenery, or mode of life.—*Irving.*

MON-O-TREM'A-TOUS, *a.* Having only one external opening for urine and other excrements, as certain animals of the order *edentata.*

MON-O-TRIG'LYPH, *n.* A kind of intercolumniation, in which only one triglyph and two metopæ are introduced.—*Gwilt.*

MO-NOX'Y-LON, *n.* [Gr. *μονος* and *ξυλον.*] A canoe or boat made from one piece of timber.

MON-SIEUR' (mos-seer'), *n.* [Fr.] Sir; Mr.; sometimes used for a Frenchman.—*Johnson.*

MON-SOON', *n.* A periodical wind, blowing six months from the same quarter or point of the compass, then changing and blowing the same time from the opposite quarter.

MON'STER, *n.* [L. *monstrum.*] 1. An animal produced with a shape or with parts that are not natural. 2. Any unnatural production; something greatly deformed. 3. A person so wicked as to appear horrible; one unnaturally wicked or mischievous.

† MON'STER, *v. t.* To make monstrous.—*Shak*

MON'STER-TAM-ING, *a.* Taming monsters.

MON'STRANCE, *n.* In the *Roman Catholic Church*, a framework of gold or silver in which the consecrated wafer or host is held up to view before the congregation. *See* RE-MONSTRANCE.

MON-STROS'I-TY, *n.* 1. The state of being monstrous, or out of the common order of nature. 2. An unnatural production; that which is monstrous.

MON'STROUS, *a.* [L. *monstrosus.*] 1. Unnatural in form; deviating greatly from the natural form; out of the common course of nature. 2. Strange; very wonderful. 3. Enormous; huge; extraordinary. 4. Shocking to the sight or other senses; hateful.

MON'STROUS, *adv.* Exceedingly; very much.—*Dryden.* [*Vulgar.*]

MON'STROUS-LY, *adv.* 1. In a manner out of the common order of nature; hence, shockingly; terribly; hideously; horribly. 2. To a great degree; enormously; extravagantly.

MON'STROUS-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being monstrous. 2. Enormity; irregular nature or behavior.

MON-TAN'IC, *a.* [L. *montanus.*] Pertaining to mountains; consisting in mountains.—*Kirwan.*

MON'TAN-ISM, *n.* The tenets of Montanus.

MON'TAN-IST, *n.* A follower of Montanus, a Phrygian bishop of the second century, who claimed that the Holy Spirit dwelt in and employed him to purify and guide men in the Christian life.—*Murdock.*

MON-TAN-IST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Montanism.

MON'TAN-IZE, *v. i.* To follow the opinions of Montanus.—*Hooker.*

MONT'ANT, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A term in fencing.—*Shak.* 2. An upright piece in any frame-work.

MONT DE PIÉTÉ. [Fr.] *See* LOMBARD HOUSE.

MON'TEM, *n.* A custom among the scholars at Eton School, England, of going in procession every third year, on Whit-Tuesday, to a hillock (L. *ad montem*, whence the name), and exacting money from all passers-by and spectators to support, at the university, the senior scholar of the school.

MON-TE'RO, *n.* [Sp. *montera.*] A horseman's cap.—*Bacon.*

MON'TETH', *n.* A vessel in which glasses are washed.

MŎNTH (munth), *n.* [Sax. *monath*, from *mona*, the moon; D. *maand*; G. *monath.*] A space or period of time constituting one of the larger divisions of the year. *Month* properly signifies the period of the moon's revolution from any point in the heavens round to the same point again, called a *lunar month.* One species of this, called the *synodical month*, is the time from one conjunction or new moon to another, a period of 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, and 3 seconds; another species, called the *sidereal month*, is the time between the moon's passing from any star and its return to the same star again, a period of 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, and 11 seconds.—The term *solar month* has also been applied to the space of time in which the sun passes through one sign, or a twelfth part of the zodiac, containing, as its mean length, 30 days, 10 hours, 29 minutes, 4 seconds.—In *popular language*, four weeks are called a *month*, being nearly the length of the *lunar month.*—A *calendar month* consists of twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, or thirty-one days, as the months stand in calendars or almanacs.

MŎNTH'S'-MĪND, *n.* Earnest desire; strong inclination.—*Hudibras.* [This phrase originated in the remembrance days of monkish times, when, at periodical seasons, the *mind* or memory of the bountiful testator was to be kept alive by masses and prayers.—*Smart.*]

MŎNTH'LING (munth-), *n.* The being of a month.

MŎNTH'LY (munth'le), *a.* 1. Continued a month, or performed in a month. 2. Done or happening once a month, or every month.

MŎNTH'LY, *n.* A publication which appears regularly once a month.

MŎNTH'LY, *adv.* 1. Once a month; in every month. 2. As if under the influence of the moon; in the manner of a lunatic; [*obs.*]

MON'TI-CLE, *n.* A little mount; a hillock: sometimes written *monticule.*—*Lyell.*

MON-TIG'E-NOUS, *a.* [L. *mons*, and Gr. γενος.] Produced on a mountain.

MONT-MAR'TRITE, *n.* A yellowish limestone found at Montmartre, near Paris.

MON'TOIR (mon'twor), *n.* [Fr.] In *horsemanship*, a stone used for aiding to mount a horse.

MON-TROSS', *n.* *See* MATROSS.

MON'TURE, *n.* [Fr.] *Literally*, that on which one is mounted; a saddle-horse.—*Spenser.*—*Toone.*

MON'U-MENT, *n.* [L. *monumentum.*] 1. Any thing by which the memory of a person or of an event is preserved or perpetuated. 2. A stone or a heap of stones, or other durable thing, intended to mark the bounds of states, towns, or distinct possessions, and preserve the memory of divisional lines; [*New England.*] 3. A thing that reminds or gives notice.—SYN. Memorial; remembrance; tomb; cenotaph.

MON-U-MENT'AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a monument. 2. Serving as a monument; memorial; preserving memory. 3. Belonging to a tomb.

MON-U-MENT'AL-LY, *adv.* By monuments; by way of memorial.

MOO, *v. i.* To make the noise of a cow; [*a child's word.*]—*Smart.*

MOOD, *n.* [Fr. *mode*; L. *modus.*] 1. In *logic*, the form of a syllogistic argument, or the designation of the quantity of its propositions as universal or particular, and their quality as affirmative or negative. 2. Style of music. 3. The variation of a verb to express manner of action or being. *See* MODE.

MOOD, *n.* [Goth., Sax., Sw. *mod.*] 1. Temper of mind; temporary state of the mind in regard to passion or feeling. 2. Anger; heat of temper. *Hooker.*—SYN. Humor frame; disposition; inclination.

† MOOD'I-LY, *adv.* [from *moody.*] Sadly.

MOOD'I-NESS, *n.* Anger; peevishness.

MOOD'Y, *a.* [Sax. *modig.*] Angry; peevish; fretful; out of humor.—*Rowe.* 2. Mental; intellectual; [*obs.*] 3. Sad, pensive. 4. Violent; furious.

MOON, *n.* [Sax. *mona*; D. *maan*; G. *mond.*] 1. The heavenly orb which revolves round the earth; a secondary planet or satellite of the earth, which reflects upon the earth light borrowed from the sun. Its revolutions round the earth are lunar months. [*See* MONTH.] 2. A month.—*Half-moon*, in *fortification*, a figure resembling a crescent

MOON'-BĒAM, *n* A ray of light from the moon.

MOON'-BLĂST-ED, *n.* Blasted by the influence of the moon.—*Coleridge.*

MOON'-CĂLF (-kăf), *n.* 1. A monster; a false conception 2. A mole or mass of fleshy matter generated in the uterus 3. A dolt; a stupid fellow.

MOON'-CŪL'MIN-Ā-TING, *a.* An epithet applied to a star which culminates or comes to the meridian at or about the same time with the moon.—*E. C. Herrick.*

MOON'-ĔŸE (-ī), *n.* An eye affected by the moon.

MOON'-ĔŸED (-īde), *a.* 1. Having eyes affected by the revolutions of the moon. 2. Dim-eyed; purblind.

MOON'-FISH, *n.* A fish whose tail-fin is shaped like a half-moon.—*Grew.*

MOON'-LŎVED (-luvd), *a.* Loved when the moon shines.

MOON'-SEED, *n.* A climbing plant of the genus *menisperum*, so called from the crescent-like form of the seeds.—*P. Cyc.*

MOON'-STŌNE, *n.* A nearly pellucid variety of feldspar or adularia; used as a gem.

MOON'-STRUCK, *a.* Affected by the influence of the moon; lunatic.—*Milton.*

MOON'-TRĒ'FOIL, *n.* An evergreen shrub of southern Europe; tree medic.

MOON'-WŎRT, *n.* An herb, honesty; also, a fern of the genus *botrychium.*

MOONED, *a.* Taken for the moon.—*Milton.*

MOON'ET, *n.* A little moon.—*Hall.*

MOON'ISH, *a.* Like the moon; variable.—*Shak.*

MOON'LESS, *a.* Not favored with moonlight.

MOON'LĪGHT, *n.* The light afforded by the moon.

MOON'LĪGHT, *a.* Illuminated by the moon.—*Shak.*

MOON'LING, *n.* A simpleton.—*Ben Jonson.*

MOON'SHEE, *n.* The name given in India to a Mohammed an professor or teacher of languages.—*Malcom.*

MOON'SHĪNE, *n.* 1. The light of the moon. *Dryden.*—2 *Figuratively*, show, without substance or reality.—3. In *burlesque*, a month.—*Shak.*

MOON'SHĪNE, } *a.* Illuminated by the moon.—*Clarendon.*
MOON'SHĪN-Y, }

MOON'Y, *a.* Lunated; having a crescent for a standard; in resemblance of the moon.—*Fenton.*

MOOR, *n.* [Sax. *mor*, G. *mohr.*] A name given to extensive wastes, covered with heath, and having a poor, light soil, but sometimes marshy, and abounding in peat.—*P. Cyc.*

MOOR, *n.* [D. *moor*; G. *mohr*; Fr. *maure.*] A native of the northern coast of Africa, called by the Romans, from the color of the people, *Mauritania*, the country of dark-complexioned people.

MOOR, *v. t.* [Sp., Port. *amarra*, a cable.] 1. To confine or secure a ship in a particular station by two anchors in different directions. 2. To secure a vessel to chains, weights, or fixed objects under water, called *moorings*, or *mooring-blocks.*

MOOR, *v. i.* To be confined by cables or chains.

MOOR'-CŌCK, } *n.* Names of the red grouse or gor
MOOR'-FOWL, } cock.

MOOR'-GĂME, *n.* Red game; grouse.—*Johnson.*

MOOR'-HEN, *n.* The common name of the gallinule or water-hen.

MOOR'-STŌNE, *n.* A species of English granite.

MOOR'AGE, *n.* A place for mooring.

MOORED, *pp.* Made fast in a station.

MOOR'ING, *ppr.* Confining to a station.

MOOR'ING, *n.* In *seamen's language, moorings* are the anchors, chains, and bridles laid athwart the bottom of a river or harbor to confine a ship

MOOR'ISH, *a.* 1. Marshy; fenny; watery. 2. Pertaining to the Moors in Africa.

MOOR'LAND, *n.* 1. A marsh or tract of low, watery ground. 2. Land rising into moderate hills, foul, cold, and full of bogs.

MOOR'Y, *a.* Marshy; fenny; boggy; watery.

MOOSE (moos), *n.* [a native Indian name.] An animal of the genus *cervus*, and the largest of the deer kind, sometimes weighing 1100 or 1200 pounds. It inhabits the northern parts of both continents, and is the elk of Europe.

MOOT, *v. t.* [Sax. *motian.*] To debate; to discuss; to argue for and against.

MOOT, *v. i.* To argue or plead on a supposed cause.

MOOT, } *n.* A point, case, or question to be moot-
MOOT'-CĀSE, } ed or debated; a disputable case; an
MOOT'-POINT, } unsettled question.

MOOT'-CŌURT, *n.* In *law schools*, a meeting or court held for the purpose of discussing points of law.

† MOOT'-HALL, } *n.* A town-hall; hall of judgment.—
† MOOT'-HOUSE, } *Wickliffe.*

MOOT'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being mooted or debated.

MOOT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Debated; disputed; controverted.

MOOT'ER, *n.* A disputer of a mooted case.

MOOT'ING, *ppr.* Disputing; debating for exercise.

MOOTING, *n.* The exercise of disputing or debating.

MOP, *n.* [W. *mop* or *mopa.*] 1. A piece of cloth, or a collection of thrums or coarse yarns fastened to a handle, and used for cleaning floors. 2. A wry mouth.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*]

MOP, *v. t.* To rub or wipe with a mop.

† MOP, *v. i.* To make a wry mouth.—*Shak.*

MŌPE, *v. i.* To be very stupid; to be very dull; to drowse; to be spiritless or gloomy.

MŌPE, *v. t.* To make stupid or spiritless.

MŌPE, *n.* A stupid or low-spirited person; a drone.

MŌPE'-EŸED (-īde), *a.* Short-sighted; purblind.

MŌPED (mōpt), *pp.* Made stupid.—*Locke.*

MŌPING, *ppr.* or *a.* Affected with dullness; spiritless; gloomy.

MŌP'ISH, *a.* Dull; spiritless; stupid; dejected.

MŌP'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a mopish manner.

MŌP'ISH-NESS, *n.* Dejection; dullness; stupidity.

MOPPED (mopt), *pp.* Rubbed or wiped with a mop.

MOP'PET, } *n.* A rag-baby; a puppet made of cloth; a
MOP'SEY, } fondling name of a little girl.

MOP'PING, *ppr.* Rubbing with a mop; making a wry face.

MŌ'PUS, *n.* A mope; a drone.—*Swift.*

MO-RĀINE', *n.* [Fr.] A name given to longitudinal deposits of stony *detritus*, found at the bases and along the edges of glaciers.—*Brande.*

MOR'AL, *a.* [Fr., Sp. *moral*; It. *morale*; L. *moralis.*] 1. Relating to the practice, manners, or conduct of men as social beings in relation to each other, and with reference to right and wrong. 2. Subject to the moral law, and capable of moral actions; bound to perform social duties. 3. Supported by the evidence of reason or probability; founded on experience of the ordinary course of things; as, *moral* certainty. 4. Conformed to rules of right, or to the divine law respecting social duties; virtuous; just. 5. Conformed to law and right in exterior deportment. 6. Reasoning or instructing with regard to vice and virtue; as, a *moral* fool. *Shak.*—*Moral law*, the law of God which prescribes the moral or social duties.—*Moral sense*, an innate or natural sense of right and wrong. *Paley.*—*Moral philosophy*, ethical science; the science which treats of man's social relations and the duties resulting therefrom.

MOR'AL, *n.* 1. Morality; the doctrine or practice of the duties of life; [*little used.*] 2. The doctrine inculcated by a fiction; the accommodation of a fable to form the morals.—*Dryden.*

† MOR'AL, *v. i.* To moralize.

† MOR'AL-ER, *n.* A moralizer.—*Shak.*

MOR'AL-IST, *n.* [It. *moralista*; Fr. *moraliste.*] 1. One who teaches the duties of life. 2. One who practices moral duties; a mere moral person.—*Hammond.*

MO-RAL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *moralité.*] 1. The doctrine or system of moral duties, or the duties of men in their social character; ethics. 2. The practice of the moral duties; virtue. 3. The quality of an action which renders it good. 4. A kind of allegorical play; so termed because it consisted of moral discourses between such characters as Charity, Faith, Death, &c.—*Encyc. Am.*

MOR-AL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Moral reflections, or the act of making moral reflections.—*Warton.* 2. Explanation in a moral sense.—*Elyot.*

MOR'AL-ĪZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *moraliser.*] 1. To apply to a moral purpose, or to explain in a moral sense. 2. To furnish with manners or examples. 3. To render moral or virtuous; to correct the morals of.

MOR'AL-ĪZE, *v. i.* To speak or write on moral subjects, or to make moral reflections.

MOR'AL-ĪZED, *pp.* 1. Applied to a moral purpose, or explained in a moral sense. 2. Rendered moral or less corrupt.

MOR'AL-ĪZ-ER, *n.* One who moralizes.

MOR'AL-ĪZ-ING, *ppr.* 1. Applying to a moral purpose, or explaining in a moral sense. 2. Making moral reflections in words or writing.

MOR'AL-ĪZ-ING, *n.* The application of facts to a moral purpose, or the making of moral reflections.

MOR'AL-LY, *adv.* 1. In a moral or ethical sense; according to the rules of morality. 2. Virtuously; honestly. 3. According to the rules of the divine law. 4. According to the evidence of human reason or of probabilities.

MOR'ALS, *n. pl.* 1. The practice of the duties of life. 2. Conduct; behavior; course of life, in regard to good and evil.

MO-RASS', *n.* [D. *moeras*; Sw. *moras*; Fr. *marais.*] A fen; a marsh; a tract of soft, wet ground.—*Watts.*

MO-RASS'Y, *a.* Marshy; fenny.—*Pennant.*

MO-RĀ'VI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Moravia, or to the United Brethren.

MO-RĀ'VI-AN, *n.* One of a religious sect, called the *United Brethren.*

MO-RĀ'VI-AN-ISM, *n.* The religious system of the Moravians.

MOR'BID, *a.* [L. *morbidus.*] Diseased; sickly; not sound and healthful.

MOR'BID-LY, *adv.* In a morbid or diseased manner.

MOR'BID-NESS, *n.* A state of being diseased or unsound.

MOR-BIFIC, } *a.* [Fr. *morbifique.*] Causing disease,
MOR-BIF'IC-AL, } generating a sickly state.

MOR-BIL'LOUS, *a.* [L. *morbilli.*] Pertaining to the measles; measly; partaking of the nature of measles.

MOR-BŌSE', *a.* [L. *morbosus.*] Proceeding from disease, unsound; unhealthy.—*Ray.*

MOR-BOS'I-TY, *n.* A diseased state.—*Brown.*

MOR-CEAU' (mor-sō'), *n.* [Fr.] A bit; a morsel.

MOR-DĀ'CIOUS (-dā'shus), *a.* [L. *mordax.*] 1. Biting; given to biting. *Evelyn.*—2. *Figuratively*, sarcastic.—*Smart.*

MOR-DĀ'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* In a biting manner; sarcastically.—*Waterhouse.*

MOR-DAC'I-TY, *n.* [L. *mordacitas.*] The quality of biting.

MOR'DANT, *a.* [Fr.] Biting.

MOR'DANT, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A substance which has a chemical affinity for coloring matter, and serves to fix colors; such as alum.—2. In *gilding*, any sticky matter by which the gold-leaf is made to adhere.

MOR'DANT, *a.* Having the quality of seizing hold, or of fixing colors.

MOR'DANT-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a mordant.

MOR'DI-CAN-CY, *n.* A biting quality; corrosiveness.

MOR'DI-CANT, *a.* [Fr.] Biting; acrid.

MOR-DI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [from L. *mordeo.*] The act of biting or corroding; corrosion.—*Bacon.*

MŌRE, *a.* [Sax. *more, mara*, or *mare.*] 1. Greater in quality, degree, or amount. 2. Greater in number; exceeding in numbers. 3. Greater; as, the *more* part. 4. Added to some former number; additional.

MŌRE, *adv.* 1. To a greater degree. 2. It is used with *the*; as, they hated him yet *the more*. 3. It is used to modify an adjective, and form the comparative degree, having the same force and effect as the termination *er* in monosyllables; as, *more* wise. 4. A second or another time; again. —*No more*, not continuing; existing no longer; gone; deceased or destroyed, as, Cassius is *no more.*—*Much more*, in a greater degree or with more readiness; more abundantly.—*More and more*, with continual increase.

MŌRE, *a noun, or substitute for a noun.* 1. A greater quantity, amount, or number. 2. Greater thing; other thing, something further; as, we can do no *more.*

† MŌRE, *v. t.* To make more.—*Gower.*

MŌRE, *n.* 1. [Sax. *mor.*] A hill. 2. [Sax. *moran.*] A root. —*Spenser.*

MO-REEN', *n.* A stout woolen stuff used for curtains, &c.

MOR'EL, *n.* 1. The latticed mushroom, the *morchella esculenta.* It is much esteemed for the table. 2. A kind of cherry.

MŌRE'LAND. *See* MOORLAND.

† MŌRE'NESS, *n.* Greatness.—*Wickliffe.*

MŌRE-Ō'VER, *adv.* [*more* and *over.*] Beyond what has been said: further; besides; also; likewise.

MO-RESQUE' (mo-resk'), *a.* [Fr.; It. *moresco.*] Done after the manner of the Moors; the same as *arabesque.*

MO-RESQUE', *n.* A species of painting or carving done after the Moorish manner; arabesque.

MOR-GAN-ATIC-MAR'RIAGE, *n.* [from the Gothic word *morgjan*, to shorten.] Among *German princes*, a marriage in which it is stipulated that the wife, being of inferior birth to her husband, neither she nor her children shall enjoy the privileges of his rank, nor inherit his possessions.—*Encyc. Am.*

MOR'GAY, *n.* A small species of shark, also called the *small-spotted dog-fish*, or *bounce.*

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÂR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—MARĪNE, BIRD;—MÖVE, BOOK.

MOR'GLĀY, *n.* [L. *mors*, and Celtic *glaive.*] A deadly weapon.

MORGUE (morg), *n.* [Fr.] A place in many French towns where the bodies of persons found dead are placed in order to be recognized by their friends.—*Brande.*

MORI-BUND, *a.* In a state of dying.

MORI-BUND, *n.* A dying person.—*Cyc.*

MOR'ICE. *See* MORISCO.

† MO-RIG'ER-ĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *morigero.*] To obey.

† MO-RIG-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* Obsequiousness; obedience.—*Bacon.*

MO-RIG'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *morigerus.*] Obedient; obsequious.—*Dict.* [*Little used.*]

MORIL, *n.* [Fr. *morille.*] An eatable fungus.—*Encyc.* *See* MOREL.

MO-RIL'LI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of the moril.

MO-RIL'LON, *n.* The golden eye, a species of duck.

MO-RIN'GA, *n.* A plant, a native of Egypt and the East Indies, supposed to produce the nephritic wood.

MORI-ON, *n.* [Fr.; It. *morione.*] A kind of open helmet, without visor or beaver, somewhat resembling a hat.—*Encyc. Amer.*

MO-RIS'CO, } *n.* [from *Moor.*] A term variously applied,
MŌ'RISK, } by old writers, to the work called moresque, to the Moorish language, and also to a dance, or a dancer of the morris or Moorish dance. *See* MORRIS.

MOR'KIN, *n.* [Sw. *murken.*] Among *hunters*, a beast that has died by sickness or mischance.

MOR'LAND, }
MŌRE'LAND, } *n.* Moorland, which see.

MOR'LING, } *n.* [Fr. *mort.*] Wool plucked from a dead
MORT'LING, } sheep.

MOR'MO, *n.* [Gr. *μορμω.*] A bugbear; false terror.

MOR'MON, *n.* 1. One of a sect in the United States; a follower of one Joseph Smith, who claimed to work miracles, and to have found an addition to the Bible, engraved on golden plates, which he published under the name of the Book of Mormon. 2. A generic name of the puffins.

MORN, *n.* [Sax. *marne, margene, mergen, morgen*; Dan., D., G. *morgen.*] The first part of the day; the morning; a word used chiefly in poetry.—*Prior.*

MORN'ING, *n.* [Sax. *margene, morgen.*] 1. The first part of the day, beginning, at twelve o'clock at night and extending to twelve at noon.—*Popularly*, the time between dawn and the middle of the forenoon; also, all that part of the day before dinner.—2. *Figuratively*, the first or early part.

MORN'ING, *a.* Pertaining to the first part or early part of the day; being in the early part of the day.

MORN'ING-GOWN, *n.* A gown worn in the morning before one is formally dressed.—*Addison.*

MORN'ING-STAR, *n.* The planet Venus, when it precedes the sun in rising, and shines in the morning.

MO-ROC'CO, *n.* A fine kind of leather prepared from goat or sheep skin, and tanned with sumach: said to be borrowed from the Moors.

MO-RŌNE', *n.* A deep crimson color. *See* MAROON.

MO-RŌSE', *a.* [L. *morosus*; It., Sp. *moroso.*] Of a sour temper.—SYN. Sullen; gruff; severe; austere; gloomy; splenetic; crabbed; crusty; churlish; surly; ill-humored; ill-natured.

MO-RŌSE'LY, *adv.* Sourly; with sullen austerity.

MO-RŌSE'NESS, *n.* Sourness of temper; sullenness. *Moroseness* is not precisely *peevishness* or *fretfulness*, though often accompanied with it. It denotes more of silence and severity or ill-humor than the irritability or irritation which characterizes peevishness.

† MO-ROSI-TY, *n.* Moroseness.—*Shak.*

MO-ROX'ITE, *n.* [L. *morus.*] One of the varieties of native phosphate of lime, of a mulberry color.

MO-ROX-YLIC, *a.* *Moroxylic acid* is a vegetable acid obtained from a saline exudation from the *morus alba*, or white mulberry.

MOR'PHE-US, *n.* [Gr.] In *mythology*, the god of dreams.

MOR'PHEW (-phu), *n.* [It. *morfea.*] A scurf on the face.

MOR'PHEW, *v. t.* To cover with scurf.—*Bishop Hall.*

MOR'PHI-NA, } *n.* [Gr. *μορφεύς.*] A vegetable alkaloid ex-
MOR'PHI-A, } tracted from opium, of which it consti-
MOR'PHINE, } tutes one of the narcotic principles.

MOR-PHO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Belonging to morphology.

MOR-PHOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *μορφη* and *λογος.*] That department of botany which treats of the metamorphosis of organs.

MOR'RIS, } *n.* [Fr. *moresque.*] 1. A Moorish dance; a
MOR'RICE, } dance in imitation of the Moors, as sarabands, chacons, &c., usually performed with castanets, tambours, &c. 2. A kind of game sometimes played in the field with nine holes in the ground, and called *nine men's morris*; sometimes played on a board.—*Shak.*—*Forby.*

MOR'RIS-DANCE, *n.* A kind of dance. *See* MORRIS.

MOR'RIS-DAN-CER, *n.* One who dances a morris-dance.

MOR'RIS-PIKE, *n.* A Moorish pike.

MOR'RŌW, *n.* [Sax. *morgen.*] 1. The day next after the present. 2. The next day subsequent to any day specified.—*Good-morrow*, a term of salutation; good-morning.

MORSE (mors), *n.* [Russ. *morj.*] In *zoology*, the sea-horse or walrus, an animal of the genus *trichechus.* It is sometimes 18 feet long, weighing 2000 pounds.

MOR'SEL, *n.* [L. *morsus.*] 1. A bite; a mouthful; a small piece of food. 2. A piece; a meal; something to be eaten. 3. A small quantity of something not eatable; [*improper.*]

MOR'SURE, *n.* The act of biting.

MORT, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A tune sounded at the death of game. 2. A salmon in his third year.

MOR'TAL, *a.* [L. *mortalis.*] 1. Subject to death; destined to die. 2. Deadly; destructive to life; fatal. 3. Bringing death; terminating life. 4. Deadly in malice or purpose, as, a *mortal* enemy. 5. Exposing to certain death; incurring the penalty of death; condemned to be punished with death; not venial, as sin. 6. Human; belonging to man who is mortal. 7. Extreme; violent; as, a *mortal* fright; [*not elegant.*] 7. Vexing; tormenting; as, six *mortal* hours did I endure her loquacity.—*Walter Scott*; [*usually sportive.*]

MOR'TAL, *n.* Man; a being subject to death; a human being.

MOR-TAL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *mortalitas.*] 1. Subjection to death or the necessity of dying. 2. Death. 3. Frequency of death; actual death of great numbers of men or beasts. 4. Human nature. 5. Power of destruction.—*Shak*

MOR'TAL-IZE, *v. t.* To make mortal.—*Broome.*

MOR'TAL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Made mortal.

MOR'TAL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Making mortal.

MOR'TAL-LY, *adv.* 1. Irrecoverably; in a manner that must cause death.—*Dryden.* 2. In the highest possible degree.

MOR'TAR, *n.* [L. *mortarium*; Fr. *mortier.*] 1. A vessel made of iron, stone, &c., in which substances are pounded or bruised with a pestle. 2. A short piece of ordnance with a large bore, used for throwing bombs.

MOR'TAR, *n.* [D. *mortel*; Fr. *mortier.*] A mixture of lime and sand with water, used as a cement for uniting stones and bricks in walls.

† MOR'TER, *n.* [Fr. *mortier.*] A chamber-lamp or light.

MORT'GAGE (mor'gaje), *n.* [Fr. *mort* and *gage.*] 1. *Literally*, a dead pledge; the grant of an estate in fee as security for the payment of money, with a condition that, if the money be paid according to agreement, the grant shall be void. 2. The state of being pledged. 3. A pledge of goods or chattels by a debtor to a creditor, as security for a debt.

MORT'GAGE (mor'gaje), *v. t.* 1. To grant an estate in fee as security for money lent or contracted to be paid at a certain time. 2. To pledge; to make liable to the payment of any debt or expenditure.

MORT'GAGE-DEED, *n.* A deed given by way of mortgage.

MORT'GAG-ED (mor'gajd), *pp.* or *a.* Conveyed in fee as security for the payment of money.

MORT-GA-GEE' (mor-ga-jee'), *n.* The person to whom an estate is mortgaged.

MORT'GA-GER (mor'ga-jer), *n.* The person who grants an estate as security for a debt, as above specified. If accented on the last syllable, the spelling should be *mortgage-or'*.

MORT'GA-GING (mor'ga-jing), *ppr.* Conveying in fee, as security for the payment of money; pledging.

MOR-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *mortifer.*] Bringing or producing death; deadly; fatal; destructive.

MOR-TI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. In *medicine* and *surgery*, the death of one part of an animal body, while the rest is alive; gangrene.—2. In *Scripture*, the act of subduing the passions and appetites by penance, abstinence, or painful severities inflicted on the body. 3. Humiliation or vexation; the state of being humbled or depressed by disappointment, vexation, crosses, or any thing that wounds or abases pride. 4. Destruction of active qualities.—*Bacon*; [*applied to metals.*]—5. In *Scottish law*, a bequest to some literary or religious institution; nearly synonymous with *mortmain.*—*Brande.*

MOR'TI-FIED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Affected by gangrene or loss of vitality. 2. Humbled; subdued; abased.

MOR'TI-FIED-NESS, *n.* Humiliation; subjection of the passions.—*Taylor.*

MOR'TI-FI-ER, *n.* He or that which mortifies.

MOR'TI-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *mortifier.*] 1. To destroy the organic texture and vital functions of some part of a living animal. 2. To subdue or bring into subjection, as the bodily appetites by abstinence or rigorous severities. 3. To subdue; to abase; to humble; to reduce; to restrain, as inordinate passions. 4. To humble; to depress; to affect with slight vexation. 5. To destroy active powers or essential qualities.—*Bacon.*

MOR'TI-FY, *v. i.* 1. To lose vitality, as flesh; to gangrene. 2. To be subdued. 3. To practice severities and penance from religious motives.

MOR'TI-FY-ING, *ppr.* 1. Changing from soundness to gan-

grene; losing vitality. 2. Subduing; humbling; restraining. 3. *a.* Humiliating; tending to humble or abase.

MOR'TI-FŸ-ING-LY, *adv.* In a mortifying manner.

MOR'TĪSE (mor'tis), *n.* [Fr. *mortaise.*] A cut or hollow place made in timber, to receive the tenon of another piece of timber.

MOR'TĪSE, *v. t.* 1. To cut or make a mortise in. 2. To join timbers by a tenon and mortise.

MOR'TĪSED (mor'tist), *pp.* Having a mortise; joined by a mortise and tenon.

MOR'TIS-ING, *ppr.* Making a mortise; uniting by a mortise and tenon.

MORT'MĀIN, *n.* [Fr. *mort* and *main.*] In *law*, possession of lands or tenements in dead hands, or hands that can not alienate.—Alienation in *mortmain* is an alienation of lands, tenements, or hereditaments, to any corporation, sole or aggregate, guild, or fraternity.—*Brande.*

† MORT'PĀY, *n.* [Fr. *mort* and *pay.*] Dead pay; payment not made.—*Bacon.*

† MOR'TRESS, *n.* A dish of meat, of various kinds, beaten together.—*Bacon.*

MOR'TU-A-RY, *n.* [Fr. *mortuaire.*] 1. A sort of ecclesiastical heriot, a customary gift claimed by and due to the minister of a parish, on the death of a parishioner; [*England.*] 2. A burial-place.

MOR'TU-A-RY, *a.* Belonging to the burial of the dead.

MŌ'RUS MUL-TI-CAU'LIS, *n.* [L., many-leafed mulberry.] A sort of mulberry, called, also, the Chinese mulberry, whose leaves are much used for feeding silk-worms.

MO-SĀ'IC, } *n.* [Fr. *mosaique.*] 1. An assemblage
MO-SĀ'IC-WORK, } of little pieces of glass, marble, precious stones, &c., of various colors, cut square and cemented on a ground of stucco, in such a manner as to imitate the colors and gradations of painting.

MO-SĀ'IC, } *a.* [from *Moses.*] 1. Pertaining to Moses,
MO-SĀ'IC-AL, } the leader of the Israelites. 2. Pertaining to or composed of mosaic.

MOS-A-SAU'RUS, *n.* [L. *Mosa*, Mæstricht, and Gr. σαυρος, lizard.] The name of a saurian reptile, related to the crocodile, whose remains are found in beds of clay, near Mæstricht, in Germany.

MOS'CHA-TEL, *n.* [from Gr. μοσχος.] A small tuberous-rooted European plant with pale-green flowers of a musky smell.

MOS'LEM, *n.* A Mussulman; an orthodox Mohammedan.

MOSQUE, } (mosk). *n.* [Fr. *mosquée*, It. *moschea*; Ar. *masji-*
MOSK, } *don.*] A Mohammedan temple or place of religious worship.

MOS-QUĪ'TO (mos-kē'to), *n.* *See* MUSQUITO.

MOSS, *n.* [Sax. *meos*; Ger. *moos*; D. *mos.*] 1. In *botany*, a term applied to a natural order of small herbaceous plants, *musci*, having simple branching stems and numerous narrow leaves.—In *popular language*, the term *moss* is applied to any minute, small-leafed, cryptogamic plant, particularly the lichens; as, Iceland-*moss*, club-*moss*, &c. 2. [Sw. *mase.*] A bog; a place where peat is found.

MOSS, *v. t.* To cover with moss by natural growth.

MOSS'-CAPPED (-kapt), *a.* Capped with moss.

MOSS'-CLAD, *a.* Clad or covered with moss.

MOSS'-GRŌWN, *a.* Overgrown with moss.

MOSS'-LAND, *n.* Land produced by the accumulation of aquatic plants, forming peat-bogs of more or less consistency, as the water is drained off or retained in its pores.—*P. Cyc.*

MOSS'-TROOP-ER, *n.* A term applied to certain bandits that formerly infested the border country between England and Scotland. The name is derived from the character of the country over which they "trooped," it being extensively *moss* or morass.

MOSSED (mosst), *pp.* Overgrown with moss.

MOSS'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being overgrown with moss.

MOSS'Y, *a.* 1. Overgrown with moss; abounding with moss. 2. Covered with moss, or bordered with moss.

MŌST, *a.*; *superl.* of *more.* [Sax. *mæst*; D., Dan. *meest*; Ger. *meist.*] 1. Consisting of the greatest number. 2. Consisting of the greatest quantity; greatest.

MŌST, *adv.* 1. In the greatest or highest degree.—As *most* is used to express the *superlative degree*, it is used before any *adjective*; as, *most* vile.

MŌST, *n.* [used as a substitute for a noun, when the noun is omitted or understood.] 1. The greatest number or part.—2. *The most*, the greatest value, amount, or advantage, or the utmost in extent, degree, or effect.—*At the most*, the greatest degree or quantity; the utmost extent.

MOSTIC, *n.* [Ger. *mahlerstock.*] A maulstick or painter's staff or stick on which he rests his hand in painting.

MŌST'LY, *adv.* For the greatest part.

† MŌST'WHAT, *adv.* For the most part.—*Hammond.*

MOT, *n.* [Fr.] 1. *Literally*, a word; hence, a motto.—*Bp. Hall.* 2. A note or brief strain on a bugle.—*Walter Scott.*

MŌTE, [Sax. *mot*,] in *folkmote*, &c., signifies a meeting.

MŌTE, *n.* [Sax. *mot*; Sp. *mota.*] A small particle; any thing proverbially small; a spot.

† MŌTE, for *mought*, *might*, or *must.*—*Spenser.*

MO-TET', *n.* [Fr.] A musical composition of a sacred character, consisting of from one to eight parts.—*Brande.*

MOTH, *n.* [Sax. *mogthe*, *mohth*, *moth.*] 1. A small animal which breeds in yarn and garments, and often eats and destroys them.—2. *Figuratively*, that which gradually and silently eats, consumes, or wastes any thing.

MOTH'-ĒAT, *v. t.* [*moth* and *eat.*] To eat or prey upon, as a moth eats a garment.—*Herbert.*

MOTH'-ĒAT-EN, *pp.* or *a.* Eaten by moths.—*Job*, xiii.

MOTH'-MUL-LEN, *n.* A plant.—*Miller.*

MOTH'-WORT (-wurt), *n.* A plant.

† MOTH'EN, *a.* Full of moths.—*Fulke.*

MOTH'ER (muth'er), *n.* [Sax. *moder*; D. *moeder*; Ger. *mutter*; Sw. and Dan. *moder*; Ir. *mathair*; Gr. ματηρ; L. *mater*; It., Sp., Port. *madre.*] 1. A female parent; *especially*, one of the human race; a woman who has borne a child. 2. That which has produced any thing. 3. That which has preceded in time; the oldest or chief of any thing. 4. Hysterical passion.—*Graunt*; [*obs.*] 5. A familiar term of address or appellation of an old woman or matron. 6. An appellation given to a woman who exercises care and tenderness toward another, or gives parental advice. 7. A thick, slimy substance concreted in liquors, particularly in vinegar.

MOTH'ER, *a.* 1. Native; natural; received by birth. 2 Native; vernacular; received from parents or ancestors.

MOTH'ER (muth'er), *v. i.* To concrete, as the thick matter of liquors.—*Dryden.*

MOTH'ER, *v. t.* To adopt as a son or daughter.—*Howell.*

MOTH'ER CAREY'S CHICK'EN, *n.* A name given by sailors to the storm petrel.

MOTH'ER-IN-LAW, *n.* The mother of a husband or wife.

MOTH'ER-LAND, *n.* The land of one's mother or parents.

MOTH'ER-OF-PEARL, *n.* The hard, silvery, brilliant, internal layer of several kinds of shells, particularly oysters, which is often variegated with changing purple and azure colors.—*Ure.*

MOTH'ER-OF-THYME, *n.* A plant of the genus *thymus.*

MOTH'ER-WATER, *n.* A solution from which crystals have been obtained, and which still contains deliquescent salts and impurities.—*Ure.*

MOTH'ER-WIT, *n.* Native wit; common sense.

MOTH'ER-WORT, *n.* A bitter herb, used popularly in medicine.

MOTH'ER-HOOD, *n.* The state of being a mother.

MOTH'ER-ING, *n.* *To go a mothering*, is to visit parents on Midlent Sunday; this is called, also, *midlenting.*

MOTH'ER-LESS, *a.* Destitute of a mother.

MOTH'ER-LY (muth'er-le), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a mother. 2. Becoming a mother; tender; parental.—*Arbuthnot.*

MOTH'ER-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a mother.

MOTH'ER-Y (muth'er-e), *a.* Concreted; resembling or partaking of the nature of mother.

MOTH'Y, *a.* Full of moths.—*Shak.*

MO-TIF'IC, *a.* [L. *motus* and *facio.*] Producing motion.—*Good.*

MŌ'TION, *n.* [L. *motio*; Fr. *motion.*] 1. The act or process of changing place; change of local position; the passing of a body from one place to another; change of distance between bodies; opposed to *rest.* 2. Animal life and action. 3. Manner of moving the body; port; gait; air. 4. Change of posture; action. 5. Military march or movement. 6. Agitation. 7. Internal action; excitement. 8. Direction; tendency.—*Milton.* 9. The effect of impulse; action proceeding from any cause, external or internal. 10. Proposal made; proposition offered; *particularly*, a proposition made in a deliberative assembly. 11. A puppet-show or puppet.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*]

MŌ'TION, *v. t.* To propose. *See* MOVE. [*Little used.*]

MŌ'TION, *v. i.* 1. To make a significant movement or gesture with the hand; as, to *motion* to one to take a seat.—*Walter Scott.* 2. To make proposal; to offer plans.—*Milton.* [*Little used.*]

MŌ'TIONED, *pp.* Moved; proposed.

† MŌ'TION-ER, *n.* A mover.

MŌ'TION-ING, *ppr.* Proposing.

MŌ'TION-IST, *n.* One who makes a motion.

MŌ'TION-LESS, *a.* Wanting motion; being at rest.

MŌ'TĪVE, *a.* Causing motion; having power to move, or tending to move.—*Hooker.*

MŌ'TĪVE, *n.* [It., Sp., Port. *motivo*; Fr. *motif.*] 1. That which incites to action; that which determines the choice or moves the will. 2. That which may or ought to incite to action. 3. A mover; [*obs.*]—SYN. Incentive; incitement; inducement; reason; spur; stimulus; cause.

MO-TIV'I-TY, *n.* 1. The power of producing motion. 2. The quality of being influenced by motives.—*Dr. Dwight.*

MOT'LEY, *a.* [W. *ysmot.*] 1. Variegated in color; consisting of different colors; dappled. The domestic fool of the great formerly wore a party-colored coat of calf-skin. Hence, in Shakspeare, Lear says, "*Motley's* your only

wear." 2. Composed of different or various parts, characters, or kinds; diversified.

MOT'LEY-MĪND'ED, *a.* Having diversified views and feelings.—*Shak.*

MŌ'TOR, *n.* [L.] A mover.—*Volta.*

MŌ'TOR-Y, *a.* Giving motion; as, *motory* muscles.—*Ray.*

MOT'TLED (mot'ld), *a.* Marked with spots of different colors or shades of color, as if stained; maculated.

MOT'TO, *n.*; *pl.* MOTTOES. [It.; Sp., Port. *mote;* Fr. *mot.*] *Primarily,* a word; but, *more commonly,* a sentence or phrase prefixed to an essay or discourse, containing the subject of it, or added to a device.

† MOUGHT (mowt). Used for *might;* the *pret.* of the old verb *mowe,* now converted into *may.*—*Fairfax.*

MŌULD, } *n.* [Sax. *mold, molda, myl;* W. *mol.*] 1. Fine,
MŌLD, } soft earth, or earth easily pulverized, such as constitutes soil. 2. A substance like down, which forms on bodies which lie long in warm and damp air. 3. Matter of which any thing is formed. [The prevalent spelling is *mould;* but as the *u* has been omitted in all the other words of this class, as *gold, bold, old, cold,* &c., it seems desirable to complete the analogy by dropping it in this word, as was done by Spenser, South, and many others.]

MŌULD, } *n.* [Sp. *molde;* Fr. *moule;* W. *mold.*] 1. The
MŌLD, } matrix in which any thing is cast and receives its form. 2. Cast; form. 3. The suture or contexture of the skull. 4. The body, as giving shape to the garments. *Shak.*—5. In *ship-building,* a thin, flexible piece of timber, used as a pattern by which to form the curves of the timbers and compassing pieces.—6. Among *gold-beaters,* a number of pieces of vellum, or a like substance, laid over one another, between which the leaves of gold and silver are laid for beating. [For spelling, see MOULD above.]

MŌULD, } *v. t.* 1. To cause to contract mold.—*Knolles.* 2.
MŌLD, } To cover with mold or soil.—*Edwards.* [For spelling, see MOULD above.]

MŌULD, } *v. i.* To contract mold; to become moldy.
MŌLD, }

MŌULD, } *v. t.* To form into a particular shape; to shape;
MŌLD, } to fashion; to model.—*Milton.* 2. To knead.—*Ainsworth.*

MŌULD'-WARP, }
MŌLD'-WARP, } *n.* [Sax. *mold* and *weorpan.*] A mole.
MŌULD'A-BLE, }
MŌLD'A-BLE, } *a.* That may be molded or formed.

MŌULD'ED, } *pp.* 1. Formed into a particular shape;
MŌLD'ED, } kneaded. 2. Covered with mold.

MŌULD'ER, }
MŌLD'ER, } *n.* He who molds or forms into shape.

MŌULD'ER, } *v. i.* [Dan. *mulner.*] 1. To turn to dust by
MŌLD'ER, } natural decay; to crumble; to perish. 2. To be diminished; to waste away gradually.

MŌULD'ER, }
MŌLD'ER, } *v. t.* To turn to dust; to crumble; to waste.

MŌULD'ER-ING, } *ppr.* or *a.* Turning to dust; crumbling;
MŌLD'ER-ING, } wasting away.

MŌULD'I-NESS, }
MŌLD'I-NESS, } *n.* The state of being moldy.

MŌULD'ING, }
MŌLD'ING, } *ppr.* Forming into shape; kneading.

MŌULD'ING, } *n.* Any thing cast in a mold, or which ap-
MŌLD'ING, } pears to be so.—In *architecture,* a projecture beyond the wall, column, wainscot, &c.

MŌULD'Y, }
MŌLD'Y, } *a.* Overgrown with mold.—*Addison.*

MŌULT, } *v. i.* [W. *moel.* The prevalent spelling is *moult,*
MŌLT, } but as the *u* is omitted in all the other words of this class, as *bolt, dolt, colt,* &c., it would be desirable to complete the analogy by dropping it in this word, as many distinguished writers have done.] To shed or cast the hair, feathers, skin, horns, &c., as an animal.

MŌULT, } *n.* The act or process of changing the feathers,
MŌLT, } &c.; molting.—*P. Cyc.*

MŌULT'ING, } *ppr.* Casting or shedding a natural cover-
MŌLT'ING, } ing, as hair, feathers, skin, or horns.

MŌULT'ING, } *n.* The operation by which certain animals
MŌLT'ING, } cast off or lose their hair, feathers, skins, horns, &c.

† MOUNCH, }
† MAUNCH, } *v. t.* To chew. *See* MUNCH.

MOUND, *n.* [Sax. *mund.*] 1. Something raised as a defense or fortification, usually a bank of earth or stone; a bulwark; a rampart or fence. 2. Something raised; an artificial elevation of earth.

MOUND, *v. t.* To fortify with a mound.—*Johnson.*

MOUND'ED, *pp.* Surrounded or defended by mounds.

MOUND'ING, *ppr.* Defending by a mound.

MOUNT, *v. i.* [Fr. *monter.*] 1. To rise on high; to ascend. 2. To rise; to ascend; to tower; to be built to a great altitude. 3. To get on horseback. 4. To leap upon any animal. 5. To amount; to rise in value.

MOUNT, *v. t.* 1. To raise aloft; to lift on high. 2. To ascend; to climb; to scale; to get upon an elevated place. 3. To place one's self on horseback. 4. To furnish with horses. 5. To prepare for use; to set off to advantage, or embellish; as, to *mount* a sword, *i. e.,* to furnish it with a hilt, scabbard, &c.; to *mount* a map, *i. e.,* to prepare it for use by attaching it to canvas, &c.; to *mount* a diamond, *i. e.,* to set it in frame-work. 6. To carry; to be furnished with; as, a vessel *mounts* twenty guns. 7. To raise and place on a carriage, as a cannon.—*To mount guard,* to take the station and do the duty of a sentinel.

MOUNT, *n.* [Fr. *mont;* Sax. *munt;* It., Port., Sp. *monte;* L. *mons.*] 1. A mass of earth, or earth and rock, rising considerably above the common surface of the surrounding land; a mountain or hill. 2. A mound; a bulwark for offense or defense. 3. *Formerly,* a bank or fund of money; [*obs.*]—*Mounts of Piety,* see LOMBARD.

MOUNT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be ascended or mounted.

MOUNT'AIN (mount'in), *n.* [Fr. *montagne.*] A large mass of earth and rock, rising above the common level of the earth or adjacent land, but of no definite altitude.

MOUNT'AIN, *a.* Pertaining to a mountain; found on mountains; growing or dwelling on a mountain.

MOUNT'AIN-ASH, *n.* An ornamental tree, of the genus *pyrus* or *sorbus,* with beautiful bunches of red berries.

MOUNT'AIN-BLŪE, *n.* Blue malachite.

MOUNT'AIN-CORK, *n.* A variety of asbestus, resembling cork in its texture.—*Dana.*

MOUNT'AIN-DEW, *n.* A name given to genuine Scotch whisky, as being often secretly distilled in the mountains of Scotland.—*Encyc. Am.*

MOUNT'AIN-GREEN, *n.* Green malachite.

MOUNT'AIN-LEATH'ER, *n.* A variety of asbestus, resembling leather in its texture.—*Dana.*

MOUNT'AIN-PARS'LEY, *n.* A European herb.

MOUNT'AIN-RŌSE, *n.* A plant.

MOUNT'AIN-SŌAP, *n.* A soft, earthy, brownish-black mineral, used in crayon-painting.

MOUNT'AIN-TAL'LŌW, *n.* A mineral found in Sweden and Scotland, which melts at 118° Fahr., and is soluble in alcohol.

MOUNT-AIN-EER', } *n.* 1. An inhabitant of a mountain.
MOUNT'AIN-ER, } 2. A rustic; a freebooter; a savage

† MOUNT'AIN-ET, *n.* A small mountain; a hillock.

MOUNT'AIN-OUS, *a.* 1. Full of mountains. 2. Large, as a mountain; huge. 3. Inhabiting mountains.—*Bacon;* [*obs.*]

MOUNT'AIN-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being full of mountains.—*Brerewood.*

MOUNT'ANT, *a.* [Fr. *montant.*] Rising on high.—*Shak.*

MOUNT'E-BANK, *n.* [It. *montare* and *banco.*] 1. One who mounts a bench or stage in the market or other public place, boasts of his skill in curing diseases, and vends medicines which he pretends are infallible remedies; a quack. 2. Any boastful and false pretender.

MOUNT'E-BANK, *v. t.* To cheat by boasting and false pretenses; to gull.—*Shak.*

MOUNT'E-BANK-ER-Y, *n.* Quackery; boastful and vain pretenses.—*Hammond.*

MOUNT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Raised; seated on horseback; placed on a carriage; prepared for use, or embellished; furnished with guns.

† MOUNT'EN-ÄUNCE, *n.* Amount in space.—*Spenser.*

MOUNT'ER, *n.* One who mounts or ascends.

MOUNT'ING, *ppr.* Rising; soaring; placing on horseback, ascending an eminence; preparing for use, or embellishing.

MOUNT'ING, *n.* 1. In *general,* the act of mounting. 2. The act of preparing for use, or embellishing. [*See* MOUNT, *v. t.,* No. 5.] 3. That by which any thing is prepared for use or set off to advantage; equipment; embellishment as, the *mounting* of a sword or jewel.

MOUNT'ING-LY, *adv.* By rising or ascending.

MOUNT'Y, *n.* The rise of a hawk.—*Sidney.*

MŌURN, *v. i.* [Sax. *murnan, myrnan.*] 1. To express grief or sorrow; to be sorrowful. 2. To wear the customary habit of sorrow.—SYN. To grieve; sorrow; lament.

MŌURN, *v. t.* 1. To grieve for; to lament. 2. To utter in a sorrowful manner.

† MŌURNE (mōrn), *n.* [Fr. *morne.*] The round end of a staff; the part of a lance to which the steel or ferrule is fixed.

MŌURN'ED, *pp.* Grieved for; lamented.

MŌURN'ER, *n.* 1. One who mourns or is grieved at any loss or misfortune. 2. One who follows a funeral in the habit of mourning. 3. Something used at funerals. *Dryden.*

MŌURN'FUL, *a.* 1. Intended to express sorrow, or exhibiting the appearance of grief.—*Shak.* 2. Causing sorrow. 3. Feeling grief.—SYN. Sorrowful; lugubrious; sad; doleful; heavy; afflictive; grievous; calamitous.

MŌURN'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a manner expressive of sorrow, with sorrow.—*Mal.,* iii.

MŌURN'FUL-NESS, *n.* 1. Sorrow; grief; state of mourning. 2. Appearance or expression of grief.

MŌURN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Grieving; lamenting: sorrowing; wearing the appearance of sorrow.

MŌURN'ING, *n.* 1. The act of sorrowing or expressing grief; lamentation; sorrow. 2. The dress or customary habit worn by mourners.

MŌURN'ING-DŌVE, *n.* A species of dove, so named from its plaintive note; also called the *Carolina turtle-dove.*

MŌURN'ING-LY, *adv.* With the appearance of sorrow.

MOUSE, *n.*; *pl.* MICE. [Sax., Sw., L. *mus.*] 1. A small rodent quadruped, of the genus *mus*, which infests dwelling-houses, granaries, &c. — 2. Among *seamen*, a knob formed on a rope by spun-yarn or parceling.

MOUSE (mouz), *v. i.* 1. To watch for and catch mice.—*Shak.* 2. To watch for or pursue in a sly manner.—*John Foster.*

MOUSE (mouz), *v. t.* To tear, as a cat devours a mouse.—*To mouse a hook*, with *seamen*, is to fasten a small line across the upper part, to prevent unhooking.

MOUSE'-ĒAR, *n.* A name of several herbs, on account of the shape and velvety surface of their leaves.

MOUSE'-HAWK, *n.* [Sax. *mus-hafuc.*] A hawk that devours mice.

MOUSE'-HŌLE, *n.* A hole where mice enter or pass; a very small hole or entrance.—*Stillingfleet.*

MOUSE'-HUNT, *n.* 1. A hunting for mice. 2. A mouser; one who hunts mice.—*Shak.*

MOUSE'-TĀIL, *n.* An annual plant, with seeds on a long, slender receptacle, resembling the tail of a mouse.—*Loudon.*

MOUSE'-TRAP, *n.* A trap for catching mice.—*Prior.*

MOUS'ER, *n.* One who catches mice.

MOUS'ING, *ppr.* Pursuing or catching mice; tearing, as a cat devours a mouse.

MŌUS-TĀCHE'. [Fr.] *See* MUSTACHE.

MOUTH, *n.* [Sax. *muth.*] 1. The aperture in the head of an animal, between the lips, by which he utters his voice and receives food. 2. The opening of a vessel by which it is filled or emptied. 3. The part or channel of a river by which its waters are discharged into the ocean or into a lake. 4. The opening of a piece of ordnance at the end, by which the charge issues. 5. The aperture of a vessel in animal bodies, by which fluids or other matter is received or discharged. 6. The opening or entrance of a cave, pit, well, or den.—*Dan.*, viii. 7. The instrument of speaking. 8. A principal speaker; one who utters the common opinion. 9. Cry; voice.—10. In *Scripture*, words uttered.—*Job*, xix. 11. Desires; necessities.—*Ps.* ciii. 12. Freedom and boldness of speech; force of argument.—*Luke*, xxi. 13. Boasting; vaunting.—*Judges*, ix. 14. Testimony.—*Deut.*, xvii. 15. Reproaches; calumnies.—*Job*, v. *To make a mouth*, or *to make mouths.* 1. To distort the mouth; to make a wry face; hence, to deride or treat with scorn.—*Addison.* 2. To pout; to treat disdainfully. —*Down in the mouth*, dejected; mortified. *L'Estrange.* —*To stop the mouth*, to silence, or to be silent; to put to shame; to confound.—*Rom.*, iii.

MOUTH, *v. t.* 1. To utter with a voice affectedly big or swelling. 2. To take into the mouth; to seize with the mouth. 3. To chew; to grind, as food; to eat; to devour.—*Shak.* 4. To form by the mouth, as a bear her cub; [*not used.*] 5. To reproach; to insult.—*Blair.*

MOUTH, *v. i.* To speak with a full, round, or loud, affected voice; to vociferate; to rant.—*Addison.*

MOUTH'-FRIEND (-frend), *n.* One who professes friendship without entertaining it; a pretended friend.

MOUTH'-HON-OR, *n.* Civility expressed without sincerity.

MOUTH'-MADE, *a.* Expressed without sincerity.

MOUTH'-PIECE, *n.* 1. The piece of a musical wind instrument to which the mouth is applied. 2. One who delivers the opinions of others.

MOUTHED, *pp.* 1. Uttered with a full, swelling, affected voice. 2. Taken into the mouth; chewed. 3. *a.* Furnished with a mouth; [*used chiefly in composition.*] 4. Borne down or overpowered by clamor.

MOUTHER, *n.* One who mouths; an affected speaker or declaimer.

MOUTH'FUL, *n.* 1. As much as the mouth contains at once. 2. A quantity proverbially small; a small quantity.

MOUTHING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uttering with an affected, swelling voice.

MOUTHING, *n.* An affected, swelling utterance; pompous delivery.

MOUTHLESS, *a.* Destitute of a mouth.

MŌV'A-BLE (moov'a-bl), *a.* 1. That may be moved; that can or may be lifted, carried, drawn, turned, or conveyed, or in any way made to change place or posture; susceptible of motion. 2. That may or does change from one time to another; as, *movable* feasts, *i. e.*, church festivals, commemorating different events recorded in the New Testament, the time of which varies from year to year.

MŌV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being movable; mobility; susceptibility of motion.

MŌV'A-BLES (-blz), *n. pl.* Goods, wares, commodities, furniture; any species of property not fixed, and thus distinguished from houses and lands. The singular, *movable* is sometimes used.

MŌV'A-BLY, *adv.* So that it may be moved.—*Grew.*

MŌVE (moove), *v. t.* [L. *moveo*; It. *movere.*] 1. To carry, convey, or draw from one place to another; to cause to change place or posture in any manner or by any means. 2. To excite into action. 3. To cause to act or determine. 4. To prevail on; to excite from a state of rest or indifference. 5. To excite tenderness, pity, or grief in the heart; to touch pathetically; to excite feeling in. 6. To make angry; to provoke; to irritate. 7. To excite tumult or commotion. 8. To exert an influence on by secret agency. 9. To shake; to cause to tremble. 10. To bring forward for consideration and determination, as a resolution. 11. To bring forward for acceptance; to recommend to favor, as a suit.—*Dryden.* 12. To give an impulse to; to set on; as, *moved* with envy.—SYN. To stir; agitate; trouble; affect; persuade; influence; actuate; impel; rouse; prompt; instigate; incite; induce; incline; propose; offer.

MŌVE, *v. i.* 1. To change place or posture; to stir; to pass or go in any manner or direction from one place or part of space to another. 2. To have action. 3. To have the power of action. 4. To walk. 5. To march. 6. To tremble; to shake. 7. To change residence. 8. To propose something to an organized meeting, for consideration and determination.

MŌVE, *n.* The act of moving; a movement; the act of transferring from place to place, as in chess.

MŌVED (moovd), *pp.* Stirred; excited.

MŌVE'LESS, *a.* That can not be moved; fixed.

MŌVE'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *mouvement.*] 1. Motion; a passing, progression, shaking, turning, or flowing; any change of position in a material body. 2. The manner of moving. 3. Excitement; agitation.—4. In *music*, any single strain or part having the same measure or time.—5. In *horology* the entire wheel-work of a clock or watch; all except the case.—6. In *European politics*, the *movement* denotes a party, who are aiming at continual advances toward the establishment of popular rights. It is opposed to the *conservative* party.—*Brande.*

MŌ'VENT, *a.* [L. *movens.*] Moving; not quiescent. [*Rare.*]

MŌ'VENT, *n.* That which moves any thing. [*Little used.*]

MŌV'ER (moov'er), *n.* 1. The person or thing that gives motion, or impels to action. 2. He or that which moves 3. A proposer; one who offers a proposition.

MŌV'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Changing place or posture; causing to move or act; impelling; instigating; persuading; influencing. 2. *a.* Exciting the passions or affections; touching; pathetic; affecting; adapted to excite or affect the passions.

MŌV'ING, *n.* Motive; impulse.—*South.*

MŌV'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to excite the passions or affect sensibility; pathetically.—*Addison.*

MŌV'ING-NESS, *n.* The power of affecting, as the passions

MOW, *n.* [Sax. *mowe* or *muga.*] A heap, mass, or pile of hay or sheaves of grain deposited in a barn.

MOW, *v. t.* To lay hay or sheaves of grain in a heap or mass in a barn, or to lay it in a suitable manner.

MŌW (mō), *v. t.*; pret. *mowed*; pp. *mowed* or *mown.* [Sax. *mawan.*] 1. To cut down with a scythe, as grass or other plants. 2. To cut the grass from, as a field. 3. To cut down with speed; to cut down indiscriminately, or in great numbers or quantity.

MŌW, *v. i.* 1. To cut grass; to practice mowing; to use the scythe. 2. To perform the business of mowing; to cut and make grass into hay; to gather the crop of grass, or other crop.

† MOW, *n.* [from *mouth.*] A wry face.—*Shak.*

† MOW, *v. i.* To make mouths.—*Ascham.*

MOW'-BURN, *v. i.* To heat and ferment in the mow, as hay when housed too green.—*Mortimer.*

MOW'-BURNED, *pp.* or *a.* Overheated or fermented in the mow.

† MOWE, *v. i.* To be able; must; may.—*Chaucer*

MOWED, *pp.* Put into a mow.

MŌWED, } *pp.* or *a.* 1. Cut with a scythe. 2. Cleared of
MŌWN, } grass with a scythe, as land.

MŌW'ER, *n.* One who mows; a man dextrous in the use of the scythe.

MOW'ING, *ppr.* Putting into a mow.

MŌW'ING, *ppr.* Cutting down with a scythe.

MŌW'ING, *n.* 1. The act of cutting with a scythe. 2. Land from which grass is cut.

MOX'A, *n.* A soft, woolly substance made in Japan, from the Chinese mugwort, and used as an actual cautery by setting fire to a small cone of it placed on the skin. The term has been extended to any substance whose gradual combustion on or near the skin is used for the relief or cure of disease.—*P. Cyc.*

MOY'A, *n.* A term applied, in South America, to mud poured out from volcanoes during eruptions.—*Lyell.*

MOYLE. An old spelling of *moil* and also of *mule*.

MR. An abbreviation of *mister*, the common title prefixed to the names of men of all classes. *See* MISTER.

MRS. An abbreviation of *mistress*, the common title prefixed to the name of every married lady, and colloquially pronounced *mis'ses*.—In *England* the title is also prefixed to the names of elderly unmarried ladies.

MUCH, *a.* [Sw. *mycken;* Sp. *mucho;* It. *mucchio.*] 1. Great in quantity or amount. 2. Long in duration. 3. Many in number; [*obs.*]

MUCH, *adv.* 1. In a great degree; by far; [*qualifying adjectives of the comparative degree;* as, *much* more.] 2. To a great degree or extent; [*qualifying verbs and participles.*] 3. Often or long. 4. Nearly. 5. An exclamation of contempt implying sneering disbelief of an assertion.—*Shak.*

MUCH, *n.* 1. A great quantity; a great deal. 2. More than enough; a heavy service or burden. 3. An uncommon thing; something strange.—*Bacon.*

As much. 1. An equal quantity; [*used as an adjective or noun.*] 2. A certain or suitable quantity. 3. To an equal degree; [*adverbially.*]—*So much,* an equal quantity, or a certain quantity, [*as a noun;*] to an equal degree, or to a certain degree, [*as an adverb.*]—*Too much,* an excessive quantity, [*as a noun;*] to an excessive degree, [*as an adverb.*]—*To make much of.* 1. To value, prize, or esteem highly. 2. To fondle.—*Much at one,* nearly of equal value, effect, or influence.

MUCH-RE-GRET'TED, *a.* Deeply regretted.

MUCH'NESS, *n.* Quantity.—*Whately.* It is still used in the vulgar phrase *much of a muchness, i. e.,* much of the same kind.—*Smart.*

MUCH'WHAT, *adv.* Nearly; almost.—*Locke.* [*Not elegant.*]

MŪ'CIC, *a.* [from *mucus.*] The *mucic* acid is the same as the *saccholactic.*

MŪ'CID, *a.* [L. *mucidus.*] Musty; moldy; slimy.

MŪ'CID-NESS, *n.* Mustiness; sliminess.—*Ainsworth.*

MŪ'CI-LAGE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *mucus.*] 1. In *chemistry,* one of the proximate elements of vegetables. When it becomes solid it forms a gum. 2. The liquor which moistens and lubricates the ligaments and cartilages of the articulations or joints in animal bodies.

MU-CI-LAG'IN-OUS, *a.* 1. Pertaining to or secreting mucilage.—*Encyc.* 2. Slimy; ropy; moist, soft, and lubricous; partaking of the nature of mucilage.

MŪ-CI-LAG'IN-OUS-NESS, *n.* Sliminess; the state of being mucilaginous.

MU-CIP'Á-ROUS, *a.* Secreting or producing mucus.

MUCK, *n.* [Sax. *meoz, miox;* Dan. *mög.*] 1. Dung in a moist state, or a mass of decaying or putrefied vegetable matter. 2. Something mean, vile, or filthy.—*To run a muck* [from Malay *amock,* to kill], to run madly, and attack all we meet.—*Pope.*

MUCK, *v. t.* To manure with muck.—*Tusser.*

MUCK'-HĒAP, **MUCK'-HILL,** } *n.* A heap of muck.—*Burton.*

MUCK'-RĀKE, *n.* A rake for turning and collecting muck.

MUCK'-SWĔAT (muk'-swet), *n.* Profuse sweat.—*Johnson.*

MUCK'-WŎRM (-wurm), *n.* 1. A worm that lives in muck. 2. A miser; one who scrapes together money by mean labor and devices.—*Bunyan.*

† **MUCK'EN-DER,** *n.* [Sp. *mocadero;* Fr. *mouchoir.*] A pocket-handkerchief.—*Dorset.*

† **MUCK'ER,** *v. t.* [from *muck.*] To scrape together money by mean labor or shifts.

† **MUCK'ER-ER,** *n.* A miser; a niggard.—*Chaucer.*

MUCK'I-NESS, *n.* Filthiness; nastiness.—*Johnson.*

† **MUCK'LE,** *a.* [Sax. *mycel.*] Much.

MUCK'Y *a.* Filthy; nasty.—*Spenser.*

MŪ'COR, *n.* [L.] Moldiness. A genus of *fungi.* All mold is considered to consist of small fungi or mushrooms.

MU-CŌ'SO-SAC'CHA-RINE (-rīne or -rin), *a.* Partaking of the qualities of mucilage and sugar.—*Fourcroy.*

MŪ'COUS (mū'kus), *a.* [L. *mucus.*] Pertaining to mucus, or resembling it; slimy, ropy, and lubricous. The *mucous membrane* is a membranous lining of all the canals and cavities of the body which are exposed to the contact of air. It secretes the substance called *mucus.*

MŪ'COUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being mucous; sliminess.

MŪ'CRO-NATE, **MŪ'CRO-NĀ-TED,** } *a.* [L. *mucronatus.*] Narrowed to a point; terminating in a point.

MŪ'CU-LENT, *a.* [L. *muculentus.*] Slimy; moist and moderately viscous.

MŪ'CUS, *n.* [L.] 1. A viscid fluid secreted by the mucous membrane, which it serves to moisten and defend. 2 This term has also been applied to other animal fluids of a viscid quality, as the *synovial* fluid, which lubricates the cavities of the joints.

MUD, *n.* [D. *modder;* G. *moder.*] Moist and soft earth of any kind, such as is found in marshes and swamps, at the bottom of rivers and ponds, or in highways after rain.

MUD, *v. t.* 1. To bury in mud or slime. 2. To make turbid or foul with dirt; to stir the sediment in liquors.

MUD'-FISH, *n.* A fish, a species of the *cyprinus* kind.

MUD'-SILL, *n.* In *bridges,* the sill that is laid at the bottom of a river, lake, &c.

MUD'-SUCK-ER, *n.* An aquatic fowl.—*Derham.*

MUD'-WALL, *n.* 1. A wall composed of mud or of stone, &c., plastered with mud.—*South.* 2. A bird, the apiaster.—*Ainsworth.*

MUD'-WALLED, *a.* Having a mud-wall.—*Prior.*

MUD'-WŎRT, *n.* The least water plantain, an herb.

MUD'DIED, *pp.* or *a.* Soiled with mud; rendered turbid; confused in mind.

MUD'DI-LY, *adv.* Turbidly; with foul mixture; cloudily.

MUD'DI-NESS, *n.* 1. Turbidness; foulness caused by mud, dirt, or sediment. *Addison.*—2. *Figuratively,* intellectual cloudiness or dullness.

MUD'DLE, *v. t.* 1. To make foul, turbid, or muddy, as water. 2. To intoxicate partially; to cloud or stupefy, particularly with liquor.

MUD'DLE, *v. i.* To contract filth; to be in a confused or dirty state.—*Swift.*

MUD'DLE, *n.* A confused or turbid state.—*Smart.* [*Colloquial.*]

MUD'DLED, *pp.* Made turbid; half drunk; stupefied.

MUD'DLING, *ppr.* Making foul with dirt or dregs; making half drunk; stupefying.

MUD'DY, *a.* 1. Foul with dirt or fine earthy particles; turbid, as water or other fluids. 2. Containing mud, as a street. 3. Dirty; dashed, soiled, or besmeared with mud. 4. Consisting of mud or earth; gross; impure. 5. Dark; of the color of mud.—*Swift.* 6. Cloudy in mind; dull; heavy; stupid.

MUD'DY, *v. t.* 1. To soil with mud; to dirty; to render turbid. 2. To cloud; to make dull or heavy.—*Grew.*

MUD'DY-HĔAD'ED, *a.* Having a dull understanding.

MUD'DY-MET'TLED, *a.* Dull-spirited.—*Shak.*

MUD'DY-ING, *ppr.* Soiling with mud; rendering turbid: clouding.

MŪE. *See* MEW.

MU-EZ'ZIN, *n.* A Mohammedan crier of the hour of prayer.

MUFF, *n.* [Dan. *muff* or *muffe;* G. *muff.*] A warm cover for receiving the hand, usually made of fur or dressed skins.

MUF'FIN, *n.* A light, round, spongy cake, baked on a griddle and buttered for the less substantial meals.—*Smart.*

MUF'FLE, *v. t.* [D. *moffelen.*] 1. To cover from the weather by cloth, fur, or any garment; to cover close, particularly the neck and face. 2. To blindfold.—3. *Figuratively,* to cover; to conceal; to involve. *Arbuthnot.*—4. In *seamanship,* to put matting or other soft substance round an oar, to prevent its making a noise. 5. To wind something, as cloth, &c., round the strings of a drum, to prevent a sharp sound, or to render the sound grave and solemn.

MUF'FLE, *v. i.* To mutter; to speak indistinctly, or without clear articulation.—*Holder.*

MUF'FLE, *n.* [Sp. *muña.*] In *chemistry* and *metallurgy,* an oven-shaped vessel, used for the purification of gold and silver, by means of a cupel made of bone-ashes.—*Silliman.*

MUF'FLED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered closely, especially about the face; involved; blindfolded.—*Muffled drum,* see the verb *muffle.*

MUF'FLER, *n.* A cover for the face.—*Shak.*

MUF'FLING, *ppr.* Covering closely, especially about the face; wrapping close; involving; blindfolding.

MUF'FLON, *n.* The wild sheep or musmon.

MUF'TI, *n.* An official expounder of Mohammedan law in Turkey. There is one in every large town; and over all these the mufti of Constantinople exercises an influence and control.—*P. Cyc.*

MUG, *n.* An earthen or metal cup from which liquors are drank.

MUG'-HOUSE, *n.* An ale-house.—*Tickel.*

MUG'-WEED, *n.* A plant of the genus *valantia.*

MUG'-WŎRT (-wurt), *n.* [Sax. *mugwyrt.*] An herb of the genus *artemisia.*

† **MUG'GARD,** *a.* Sullen; displeased. *See* MUGGY.

MUG'GENT, *n.* A species of wild, fresh-water duck.

MUG'GY, *a.* [W. *mwcan.*] 1. Moist; damp; moldy, as straw.—*Mortimer.* 2. Moist or damp, and close; warm and unelastic, as air or weather.

† **MŪ'GI-ENT,** *a.* [L. *mugio.*] Lowing; bellowing.

MU-LAT'TO, *n.* [Sp. *mulato.*] A person who is the offspring of a negress by a white man, or of a white woman by a negro.

MUL'BER-RY, *n.* [Sw. *mulbär;* G. *maulbeere.*] The berry or fruit of a tree of the genus *morus;* also, the tree.

MUL'BER-RY-TREE, *n.* The tree which produces the mulberry.

MULCH, *n.* Half-rotten straw.—*Bailey.*

MULCT, *n.* [L. *mulcta* or *multa.*] A fine imposed on a person guilty of some offense or misdemeanor.—SYN. Amerce ment; forfeit; forfeiture; penalty.

MULCT, *v. t.* [L. *mulcto.*] To fine; to punish for an offense or misdemeanor by imposing a pecuniary fine.

MULCT'ED, *pp.* Fined; punished by a pecuniary fine.

MUL-CT'U-ARY, *a.* Imposing a pecuniary penalty.

MULE, *n.* [Sp., It. *mulo*; L. *mulus*; Sax. *mul.*] 1. A quadruped of a mongrel breed, usually generated between an ass and a mare, sometimes between a horse and a she-ass. 2. A plant or vegetable produced by impregnating the pistil of one species with the farina or fecundating dust of another; a hybrid. 3. An instrument for cotton spinning; called, also, *mule-jenny.*

MŪLE'-SPIN'NER, *n.* One who spins on a mule.

MŪLE'-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *hemionitis.*

MU-LET-EER', *n.* [Fr. *muletier.*] One who drives mules; a mule-driver.

MU-LI-EB'RI-TY, *n.* [from L. *muliebris.*] Womanhood; the state of being a woman; a state in females corresponding to virility in man; also, effeminacy; softness.

MŪ'LI-ER, *n.* [L.] In *law*, lawful issue born in wedlock, though begotten before.—*Encyc.*

MŪL'ISH, *a.* Like a mule; sullen; stubborn.

MŪL'ISH-LY, *adv.* With stubbornness, as of a mule.

MŪL'ISH-NESS, *n.* Obstinacy or stubbornness, as of a mule.

MULL, *v. t.* [qu. L. *mollio.*] 1. To soften and bring down in spirit; to heat, sweeten, and enrich with spices; as, to *mull* wine. 2. To dispirit or deaden.

MULL, *n.* 1. In *Scottish*, a term almost synonymous with *cape* or *head-land.* 2. A snuff-box made of the small end of a horn; [*obs.*] 3. Dirt; rubbish; [*obs.*]

MULL, *n.* A thin, soft kind of muslin; called, also, *mull-mull.*

MUL'LA, n. The name of a priest among the Tartars.

MUL-LA-GA-TAW'NY, *n. Literally*, pepper-water; the name of an East Indian curry soup.—*Smart.*

MULLED, *pp.* or *a.* Softened; sweetened and enriched with spices; as, *mulled* wine.

MUL'LEN, } *n.* [Old Fr. *molene.*] A well-known plant, grow-
MUL'LEIN, } ing in roads and neglected fields.

MUL'LER, *n.* [Fr. *moliere.*] 1. A stone held in the hand, with which colors and other matters are ground on another stone; [*used by painters and apothecaries.*] 2. An instrument used by glass-grinders.

MUL'LET, *n.* [Fr. *mulet*; L. *mullus.*] 1. A fish, a species of *mugil*, which burrows in the soft mud for worms, and is highly esteemed for food.—2. In *heraldry*, a figure in shape like the rowel of a spur, used as the filial distinction of the third son.

MUL'LI-GRUBS, *n.* A twisting of the intestines; sullenness. [*A low word.*]

MUL'LION (mul'yun), *n.* [Fr. *moulure.*] An upright bar or division in a window-frame.

MUL'LION, *v. t.* To shape into divisions by mullions.

MUL'LIONED, *pp.* Shaped into divisions by mullions.

MUL'LOCK, *n.* Rubbish.

MULSE, *n.* [L. *mulsus.*] Wine boiled and mingled with honey.

MULT-AN"GU-LAR, *a.* [L. *multus* and *angulus.*] Having many angles; polygonal.—*Martyn.*

MULT-AN"GU-LAR-LY, *adv.* With many angles.—*Grew.*

† MULT-AN"GU-LAR-NESS, *n.* The state of being polygonal.

MULT-AR-TIC'U-LATE, *a.* Having many joints.—*Brande.*

MUL-TE'I-TY, *n.* The state of being many; multiplicity.—*Coleridge.*

MUL-TI-CAP'SU-LAR, *a.* [L. *multus* and *capsula.*] In *botany*, having many capsules.—*Martyn.*

MUL-TI-CA'VOUS, *a.* [L. *multus* and *cavus.*] Having many holes or cavities.—*Dict.*

MUL-TI-DEN'TATE, *a.* [L. *multus* and *dens.*] Furnished with numerous teeth.

MUL-TI-FA'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *multifarius.*] Having great multiplicity; having great diversity or variety.

MUL-TI-FA'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With great multiplicity and diversity; with great variety of modes and relations.

MUL-TI-FA'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Multiplied diversity.

MUL'TI-FID, *a.* [L. *multifidus.*] Having many divisions; many-cleft; divided into several parts by linear sinuses and straight margins.

MUL-TIF'ID-OUS, *a.* Having many divisions or partitions.

MUL-TIF'LO-ROUS, *a.* [L. *multus* and *flos.*] Many-flowered; having many flowers.—*Martyn.*

MUL'TI-FOLD, *a.* Many times doubled; manifold; numerous.

MUL'TI-FORM, *a.* [L. *multiformis.*] Having many forms, shapes, or appearances.—*Watts.*

MUL-TI-FORM'I-TY, *n.* Diversity of forms; variety of shapes or appearances in the same thing.

MUL-TI-FORM'OUS, *a.* Having many forms.—*Taylor.*

MUL-TI-GEN'ER-OUS, *a.* [*multigenus.*] Having many kinds. *Dict.*

MUL-TI-JU'GOUS, *a.* [L. *multus* and *jugum.*] Consisting of many pairs.

MUL-TI-LAT'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *multus* and *latus.*] Having many sides.

MUL-TI-LIN'E-AL, *a.* Having many lines.

MUL-TI-LOC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *multus* and *loculus.*] Having many cells or compartments; as, a *multilocular* shell.

MUL-TIL'O-QUENCE, *n.* Use of many words; talkativeness.—*Adams.*

MUL-TIL'O-QUOUS, *a.* [L. *multus* and *loquor.*] Speaking much; very talkative; loquacious.—*Dict.*

MUL-TI-NŌ'DATE, *a.* Having many knots.

MUL-TI-NŌ'MI-AL, *a.* or *n.* In *algebra*, *see* POLYNOMIAL.

MUL-TI-NOM'IN-AL, } *a.* [L. *multus* and *nomen.*] Having
MUL-TI-NOM'IN-OUS, } many names or terms.—*Dict.*

MUL-TIP'A-ROUS, *a.* [L. *multus* and *pario.*] Producing many at a birth.

MUL-TIP'AR-TITE, *a.* [L. *multus* and *partitus.*] Divided into many parts; having several parts.

MUL'TI-PED, *n.* [L. *multus* and *pes.*] An insect that has many feet.

MUL'TI-PED, *a.* Having many feet.

MUL'TI-PLE, *a.* [L. *multiplex.*] Containing many times.

MUL'TI-PLE, *n.* In *mathematics*, a quantity which contains another a certain number of times without a remainder. A *common multiple* of two or more numbers contains each of them a certain number of times exactly; thus, 24 is a common multiple of 3 and 4.

MUL'TI-PLEX, *a.* [L.] Many-fold; having petals lying over each other in folds.—*Martyn.*

MUL'TI-PLI-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] That may be multiplied.

MUL-TI-PLI'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Capacity of being multiplied.

MUL'TI-PLI-CA-BLE, *a.* That may be multiplied.

MUL-TI-PLI-CAND', *n.* [L. *multiplicandus.*] In *arithmetic*, the number to be multiplied by another.

MUL'TI-PLI-CATE, *a.* [L. *multiplicatus.*] Consisting of many, or more than one.

MUL-TI-PLI-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *multiplicatio.*] 1. The act of multiplying or of increasing number.—2. In *arithmetic*, a rule or operation by which any given number may be repeated or added to itself according to any number of times proposed.

MUL'TI-PLI-CA-TIVE, *a.* Tending to multiply; having the power to multiply or increase numbers.

MUL-TI-PLI-CA'TOR, *n.* The number by which another number is multiplied; a multiplier.

MUL-TI-PLI"CIOUS (-plish'us), *a.* Manifold.—*Brown.*

MUL-TI-PLIC'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *multiplicité.*] 1. A state of being many. 2. Many of the same kind.

MUL'TI-PLIED (-plīde), *pp.* or *a.* 1. Increased in numbers repeated. 2. Numerous; often repeated.

MUL'TI-PLI-ER, *n.* 1. One who multiplies or increases number. 2. The number in arithmetic by which another is multiplied.

MUL'TI-PLY, *v. t.* [L. *multiplico.*] 1. To increase in number; to make more by natural generation or production or by addition.—2. In *arithmetic*, to repeat or add to itself any given number as many times as there are units in any other given number.

MUL'TI-PLY, *v. i.* 1. To grow or increase in number. 2 To increase in extent; to extend; to spread.

MUL'TI-PLY-ING, *ppr.* 1. Increasing in number; repeating 2. Growing or becoming numerous.

MUL'TI-PLY-ING-GLASS, *n.* A glass or lens which represents a single object to the eye as if it were many. It consists of several plane surfaces disposed into a convex form, through every one of which the object is seen.—*Hutton.*

MUL-TIP'O-TENT, *a.* [L. *multipotens.*] Having manifold power, or power to do many things.

MUL-TI-PRES'ENCE, *n.* [L. *multus* and *præsentia.*] The power or act of being present in many places at once

MUL-TI-RA'DI-ATE, *a.* Having many rays.

MUL-TIS'CIOUS (mul-tish'us), *a.* [L. *multiscius.*] Having variety of knowledge.

MUL-TI-SIL'I-QUOUS, *a.* [L. *multus* and *siliqua.*] Having many pods or seed-vessels.—*Bailey.*

MUL-TIS'O-NOUS, *a.* [L. *multus* and *sonus.*] Having many sounds, or sounding much.—*Bailey.*

MUL-TI-SPI'RAL, *a.* [L. *multus* and *spira.*] In *conchology*, a term applied to the opercula of univalve shells which exhibit very numerous coils round a submedian center.—*Brande.*

MUL-TI-STRI'ATE, *a.* Having many streaks.

MUL-TI-SYL'LA-BLE, *n.* A polysyllable. [*Little used.*]

MUL'TI-TUDE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *multitudo.*] 1. The state of being many; a great number. 2. A number collectively; the sum of many. 3. A great number, indefinitely. 4. A crowd of people; the lower classes of society.—SYN. Assembly; assemblage; collection; swarm; throng; mass; commonalty; populace; vulgar.

MUL-TI-TŪ'DIN-A-RY, *a.* Multitudinous; manifold.

MUL-TI-TŪ'DI-NOUS, *a.* 1. Consisting of a multitude or great number. 2 Having the appearance of a multitude —*Shak.* 3. Manifold.—*Shak.*

MUL-TI-TŪ'DI-NOUS-LY, *adv.* After the manner of a throng or multitude.

MUL-TIV'A-GANT, } *a.* [L. *multivagus.*] Wandering much.
† MUL-TIV'A-GOUS, } —*Dict.*

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.* Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÄR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—MARINE, BIRD;—MÖVE, BOOK.

MUL'TI-VALVE, *n.* [L. *multus* and *valvæ*.] A mollusk which has a shell of many valves. [*Zoology.*]

MUL'TI-VALVE, } *a.* Having many valves.
MUL-TI-VALV'U-LAR, }

MUL-TIV'ER-SANT, *a.* [L. *multus* and *verto*.] Protean; turning into many shapes; assuming many forms.

MUL-TIV'I-OUS, *a.* [L. *multus* and *via*.] Having many ways or roads.—*Dict.* [*Little used.*]

MUL-TO'CA, n. The Turkish code of law.—*Brande.*

MUL-TOC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *multus* and *oculus*.] Having many eyes, or more eyes than two.—*Derham.*

MULTUM IN PARVO. [L.] Much in a little compass.

MULT-UN'GU-LATE, *a.* Having the hoof divided into more than two parts.—*Brande.*

MUL'TURE, *n.* [L. *molitura*.] 1. In *Scottish law*, the toll or emolument given to the proprietor of a mill for grinding grain. 2. A grist or grinding.

MUM, *a.* 1. Silent; not speaking. 2. As an *exclamation* or *command*, be silent; hush. 3. As a *noun*, silence.

MUM, *n.* [G., Dan. *mumme*; D. *mom*.] A species of ale brewed from wheaten malt, much used in Germany.—*Buchanan.*

MUM'-BUDGET, *exclam.* [*mum* and *budget*.] An expression denoting secrecy as well as silence. [*Used in a contemptuous or ludicrous manner.*]

MUM'-CHANCE, *n.* 1. A game of hazard with cards; [*local.*] 2. A fool; [*local.*]

MUM'BLE, *v. i.* [G. *mummeln*.] 1. To mutter; to speak with the lips or other organs partly closed, so as to render the sounds inarticulate and imperfect; to utter words with a grumbling tone. 2. To chew or bite softly; to eat with the lips close.

MUM'BLE, *v. t.* 1. To utter with a low, inarticulate voice. 2. To mouth gently, or to eat with a muttering sound. 3. To suppress or utter imperfectly.

MUM'BLE-NEWS (-nūze), *n.* A kind of tale-bearer.—*Shak.*

MUM'BLED, *pp.* or *a.* Uttered with a low, inarticulate voice; chewed softly, or with a low, muttering sound.

MUM'BLER, *n.* One who speaks with a low, inarticulate voice.

MUM'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uttering with a low, inarticulate voice; chewing softly, or with a grumbling sound.

MUM'BLING-LY, *adv.* With a low, inarticulate utterance.

MUMM, *v. t.* [Dan. *mumme*; Fr. *mummer*.] To mask; to sport or make diversion in a mask or disguise.

MUM'MER, *n.* *Formerly*, one who masked himself and made diversion in disguise; *originally*, one who made sport by gestures without speaking.

MUM'MER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *momerie*.] 1. Masking; sport; diversion; frolicking in masks; low, contemptible amusement; buffoonery. 2. Farcical show; hypocritical disguise and parade to delude vulgar minds.

MUM-MI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* The act of making into a mummy.

MUM'MI-FIED, *pp.* Made into a mummy.

MUM'MI-FORM, *a.* In form like a mummy.

MUM'MI-FY, *v. t.* To embalm and dry as a mummy; to make into a mummy.—*Journal of Science.*

MUM'MI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Making into a mummy.

MUM'MING, *n.* The sports of mummers.

MUM'MING, *a.* Pertaining to the sports of mummers.

MUM'MY, *n.* [It. *mummia*; Arabic *momia*.] 1. A dead human body embalmed and dried after the manner of the ancient Egyptians. The term *mummy* has been extended so as to include the dead bodies of men, and sometimes of animals, which are by any means preserved in a dry state from the process of putrefaction.—2. Among *gardeners*, a sort of wax used in grafting and planting trees.—*To beat to a mummy*, to beat soundly, or to a senseless mass.

MUM'MY-CHOG, *n.* A small fish of the carp kind.

MUMP, *v. t.* or *i.* [D. *mompen*.] 1. To move the lips with the mouth almost closed; hence, to nibble; to chew with continued motion. 2. To talk low and quick. 3. To implore with a beggar's accent and motion of the mouth.—*Burke.* 4. To deceive; to cheat.

MUMP'ER, *n.* A beggar.—*Johnson.*

MUMP'ING, *n.* Begging tricks; foolish tricks; mockery.

MUMP'ING, *ppr.* 1. Chewing with continued motion; nibbling. 2. Begging with false pretense.

MUMP'ISH, *a.* Dull; heavy; sullen; sour.

MUMP'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a dull manner; heavily; sullenly.

MUMPS, *n.* 1. Sullenness; silent displeasure.—*Skinner*; [*rare.*] 2. A disease; a peculiar and specific unsuppurative inflammation, the *cynanche parotidæa*, a swelling of the parotid glands.

MUNCH, *v. t.* To chew by great mouthfuls. [*Vulgar.*]

MUNCH, *v. i.* To chew eagerly by great mouthfuls.

MUNCH'ER, *n.* One who munches.—*Johnson.*

MUNCH'ING, *ppr.* Chewing by great mouthfuls.

MUND, Sax. *mund*, protection, patronage, peace, is found in old laws; as, *mundbrece*, that is, a *breaking* or violation of the peace. It is retained in names, as in *Edmund*, Sax. *eadmund*, happy peace, as in Greek *Irenæus*, *Hesychius*.

MUN'DANE, *a.* [L. *mundanus*.] Belonging to the world.

† MUN-DAN'I-TY, *n.* Worldliness.—*Montagu.*

† MUN-DA'TION, *n.* [L. *mundus*.] The act of cleansing.

MUN'DA-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *mundo*.] Cleansing; having power to cleanse. [*Little used.*]

MUN'DIC, *n.* The name given by the Cornish miners to iron or arsenical pyrites.—*Ure.*

MUN-DIF'I-CANT, *a.* [L. *mundus* and *facio*.] In *old pharmacy*, a term applied to certain healing ointments and plasters.

MUN-DI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *mundus* and *facio*.] The act or operation of cleansing any body.—*Quincy.*

MUN-DIF'I-CA-TIVE, *a.* Cleansing; having the power to cleanse.—*Wiseman.*

MUN-DIF'I-CA-TIVE, *n.* A medicine that has the quality of cleansing.

MUN'DI-FY, *v. t.* [L. *mundus* and *facio*.] To cleanse.

MUN-DIV'A-GANT, *a.* [L. *mundus* and *vagor*, *vagans*.] Wandering over the world.—*Dict.*

MUN-DUN'GUS, *n.* Stinking tobacco.—*Phillips.*

MU'NER-A-RY, *a.* [L. *munus*.] Having the nature of a gift.—*Johnson.* [*Little used.*]

† MU'NER-ATE, } *See* REMUNERATE.
† MU-NER-A'TION, }

MUN'GREL, *n.* An animal generated between different varieties, as a dog. *See* MONGREL.

MUN'GREL, *a.* Generated between different varieties; degenerate.—*Shak.*—*Dryden.*

MU-NIC'I-PAL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *municipalis*.] 1. Pertaining to a corporation or city. 2. Pertaining to a state, kingdom, or nation.—*Municipal*, as used by the Romans, originally designated that which pertained to a *municipium*, a free city or town.—*Municipal law.* [*See Law*, No. 2.] It is the general law of a country, as distinguished from commercial law, the law of nations, &c.

MU-NIC-I-PAL'I-TY, *n.* In *France*, a municipal district.—In *New Orleans*, a district of the city corresponding to a *ward*.

† MU-NIF'I-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *munifico*.] To enrich.—*Cockeram.*

MU-NIF'I-CENCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *munificentia*.] 1. A giving or bestowing liberally. 2. [L. *munio*.] In *Spenser*, fortification or strength; [*obs.*]—SYN. Liberality; generosity; beneficence; bounty; bountifulness; bounteousness.

MU-NIF'I-CENT, *a.* Manifesting liberality in giving or bestowing. *Atterbury.*—SYN. Beneficent; bounteous; bountiful; liberal; generous.

MU-NIF'I-CENT-LY, *adv.* Liberally; generously.

MU'NI-MENT, *n.* [L. *munimentum*.] 1. A fortification of any kind; a strong-hold; a place of defense. 2. Support; defense.—3. In *law*, a record; a writing by which claims and rights are defended or maintained.

† MU-NITE', *v. t.* To fortify.—*Bacon.*

MU-NI'TION (mu-nish'un), *n.* [Fr.; L. *munitio*.] 1. Fortification; [*obs.*]—*Hale.* 2. Ammunition; whatever materials are used in war for defense, or for annoying an enemy. 3. Provisions of a garrison or fortress, or for ships of war, and in *general* for an army.—*Munition-ships*, ships which convey military and naval stores.

† MU'NI-TY, *n.* Freedom; security. *See* IMMUNITY.

MUN-JEET', *n.* A species of *rubia tinctorum*, or madder, produced in various parts of India.

MUNNION (mun'yun), *n.* An upright piece of timber which separates the several lights in a window-frame. *See* MULLION.

MUNS, } *n. pl.* The mouth and chops. [*Vulgar.*]
MUNDS, }

MU'RAGE, *n.* [L. *murus*.] Money paid for keeping walls in repair.—*Johnson.*

MU'RAL, *a.* [L. *muralis*.] 1. Pertaining to a wall. 2. Resembling a wall; perpendicular or steep.—*Mural crown*, among the ancient *Romans*, a golden crown, bestowed on him who first mounted the wall of a besieged place.—*Mural circle*, in *astronomy*, a graduated circle, usually of large size, fixed permanently in the plane of the meridian, and attached firmly to a perpendicular wall. The *mural quadrant* is a fourth of a circle, sometimes used instead of the mural circle, and adjusted in the same manner.

MUR'CHI-SON-ITE, *n.* [from *Murchison*.] A variety of feldspar.

MUR'DER, *n.* [Sax. *morther*; D. *moord*; G., Dan., Sw. *mord*.] 1. The act of unlawfully killing a human being with premeditated malice, by a person of sound mind. 2. An exclamation or outcry, when life is in danger.

MUR'DER, *v. t.* [Sax. *myrthian*; D. *moorden*.] 1. To kill a human being with premeditated malice. 2. To destroy; to put an end to.—SYN. To assassinate; slay; massacre

MUR'DERED, *pp.* or *a.* Slain with malice prepense.

MUR'DER-ER, *n.* 1. A person who, in possession of his reason, unlawfully kills a human being with premeditated malice. 2. A small piece of ordnance; a murdering-piece.—SYN. Assassin; cut-throat; bloodshedder; manslayer.

MUR'DER-ESS, *n.* A female who commits murder.

MUR'DER-ING, *ppr.* Killing a human being with malice premeditated.

MUR'DER-ING-PIECE, *n.* A small piece of ordnance.—*Shak.*

MUR'DER-OUS, *a.* 1. Guilty of murder. 2. Consisting in murder; done with murder. 3. Committing murder. 4. Premeditating murder.—SYN. Bloody; sanguinary; blood-guilty; blood-thirsty; fell; savage; cruel.

MUR'DER-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a murderous or cruel manner.

† MŪRE, *n.* [L. *murus.*] A wall.—*Shak.*

MŪRE, *v. t.* [Fr. *murer.*] To inclose in walls; to wall. [*Little used.*] *See* IMMURE.

MŪ'REX, *n.* [L.] A genus of marine carnivorous mollusca.

MŪ'RI-A-CĪTE, *n.* A stone composed of salt, sand, and gypsum; the mineral anhydrite, which see.

MŪ'RI-ATE, *n.* A term applied to the chlorids, from the supposition that they were compounded of an acid and an oxydized base.

MŪ'RI-Ā-TED, *a.* 1. The same as *chloridized*; but originally applied under the supposition that the chlorids were compounds of an acid and an oxydized base. 2. Put in brine. *Evelyn.*

MŪ-RI-AT'IC, *a.* Having the nature of brine or salt water; pertaining to sea salt.—*Muriatic acid*, an acid composed of one equivalent of hydrogen and one of chlorine; hydrochloric acid.

MŪ-RI-A-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Producing muriatic substances or salt.

MŪ-RI-CAL'CĪTE, *n.* Rhomb-spar.—*Ure.*

MŪ'RI-CATE, } *a.* [L. *muricatus.*] 1. Formed with sharp
MŪ'RI-CĀ-TED, } points; full of sharp points or prickles. —2. In *botany*, having the surface covered with sharp points, or armed with prickles.

MŪ'RI-CĪTE, *n.* Fossil remains of the *murex*, a genus of shells.

MŪ'RI-FORM, *a.* [L. *murus* and *forma.*] In *botany*, resembling the bricks in the wall of a house.—*P. Cyc.*

MŪ'RĪNE, *a.* [L. *murinus.*] Pertaining to a mouse or to mice.

MŪ'RĪNES, *n. pl.* The name of a tribe of rodent quadrupeds, including rats, mice, &c.—*Brande.*

MŪRK, *n.* [Sw. *mörker.*] Darkness. [*Little used.*]

MŪRK'I-LY, *adv.* Obscurely; gloomily; darkly.

MURK'Y, *a.* [Dan. *mörk.*] Dark; obscure; gloomy.

MUR'MUR, *n.* [L.] 1. A low sound, continued or continually repeated, as that of a stream running in a stony channel, or that of flame. 2. A complaint half suppressed, or uttered in a low, muttering voice.

MUR'MUR, *v. i.* [L. *murmuro.*] 1. To make a low, continued noise, like the hum of bees, a stream of water, rolling waves, or like the wind in a forest. 2. To grumble; to complain; to repine; to utter complaints in a low, half-articulated voice; to utter sullen discontent.

MUR'MUR-ER, *n.* One who murmurs; one who complains sullenly; a grumbler.

MUR'MUR-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uttering complaints in a low voice or sullen manner; grumbling; complaining.

MUR'MUR-ING, *n.* The utterance of a low sound; complaint.

MUR'MUR-ING-LY, *adv.* With a low sound; with complaints.

MUR'MUR-OUS, *a.* Exciting murmur or complaint.

† MURR, *n.* A catarrh.—*Gascoigne.*

MUR'RAIN (mur'rin), *n.* [Sp. *morrina.*] An infectious and fatal disease among cattle.—*Bacon.*

† MUR'RAIN, *a.* Infected with the murrain.—*Shak.*

MURRE, *n.* A kind of bird.—*Carew.*

MUR'REY, *a.* Of a dark red color.—*Bacon.*

MUR'RHĪNE, *a.* [L. *murrhinus.*] Among the *ancients*, an epithet given to a delicate kind of ware, made of fluor-spar, brought from the East.

MUR'RI-ON, *n.* [Port. *morriam.*] A helmet; a casque; armor for the head.—*King.* *See* MORION.

MUR'ZA, *n.* The hereditary nobility among the Tartars. The word must not be confounded with the Persian mirza. —*Brande.*

† MŪ'SARD, *n.* [Fr.] A dreamer; one who is apt to be absent in mind.—*Chaucer.*

MUS'CA-DEL, } *a.* and *n.* [It. *moscatello*; Port., Sp. *mosca-*
MUS'CA-DĪNE, } *tel*; Fr. *muscadin.*] 1. An appellation
MUS'CA-TEL, } given to a kind of rich wine, and to the grapes which produce it. 2. A sweet pear.

MUS'CAT, *n.* [Fr.] A sort of grape and of wine. *See* MUSCADEL.

MUSCH'EL-KALK, *n.* A German term for shell limestone whose strata belong to the new red standstone series.—*Brande.*

MUS'CLE (mus'sl), *n.* [Fr.; L. *musculus.*] 1. In *anatomy*, the muscles are the organs of motion, consisting of fibres or bundles of fibres inclosed in a thin cellular membrane. 2. A bivalvular shell-fish of the genus *mytilus* of Linnæus; sometimes written *mussel.*

MUS'COID, *a.* [Gr. μοσχος and ειδος.] In *botany*, moss-like.

MUS'COID, *n.* A moss-like, flowerless plant, with a distinct stem having no vascular system, but often leaves.

MUS-COS'I-TY, *n.* Mossiness.

MUS-CO-VĀ'DO, *n.*; primarily *a.* Unrefined sugar; the raw material from which loaf and lump sugar are procured by refining.

MUS'CO-VY-DUCK, *n.* A species of duck larger than the common duck, often raised in poultry-yards; sometimes called the musk-duck.

MUS'CO-VY-GLĀSS, *n.* Mica, which see.

MUS'CU-LAR, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a muscle. 2. Performed by a muscle. 3. Strong; brawny; vigorous.

MUS-CU-LAR'I-TY, *n.* The state of being muscular.

MUS'CU-LAR-LY, *adv.* With strength of muscle; strongly

MUS'CU-LĪTE, *n.* A petrified muscle or shell.

MUS'CU-LOUS, *a.* [L. *musculosus.*] 1. Full of muscles. 2 Strong; brawny. 3. Pertaining to a muscle or to muscles

MŪSE, *n.* [L. *musa.*] 1. *Properly*, song; but in *usage*, the deity or power of poetry. [*See* MUSES.] 2. Deep thought, close attention or contemplation which abstracts the mind from passing scenes; hence, sometimes, absence of mind.

MŪSE, *v. i.* [F. *muser.*] 1. To think closely; to study in silence. 2. To be absent in mind; to be so occupied in study or contemplation as not to observe passing scenes or things present. 3. To wonder; [*obs.*]—SYN. To meditate; contemplate; ruminate; ponder; reflect.

MŪSE, *v. t.* To think on; to meditate on.—*Thomson.*

MŪSED, *pp.* Meditated; thought on.

MŪSE'FUL, *a.* Thinking deeply; silently thoughtful.—*Dryden.*

MŪSE'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a musing manner; thoughtfully.

MŪSE'LESS, *a.* Disregarding the power of poetry.

MŪS'ER, *n.* One who thinks closely in silence, or one apt to be absent in mind.—*Johnson.*

MŪ'SES, *n. pl.* [L. *Musæ.*] In *mythology*, the nine sister goddesses supposed to preside over the liberal arts.

MŪ'SET, *n.* A gap in a hedge.—*Bailey.*

MU-SE'UM, *n.* [Gr. μουσειον.] A repository of natural, scientific, and literary curiosities, or of works of art.—*Gwilt.*

MUSH, *n.* [G. *mus.*] The meal of maize boiled in water.

MUSH'ROOM, *n.* [Fr. *mousseron.*] 1. The common name of numerous cryptogamic plants of the natural order of *fungi*, growing often very rapidly. The term *mushroom* is sometimes applied to distinguish the edible fungi from the toadstools, which are poisonous. 2. An upstart; one who rises suddenly from a low condition in life.

MŪ'SIC, *n.* [L. *musica*; F. *musique.*] 1. Melody or harmony; any succession of sounds so modulated as to please the ear, or any combination of simultaneous sounds in accordance or harmony. 2. Any entertainment consisting in melody or harmony. 3. The science of harmonical sounds, which treats of the principles of harmony, or the properties, dependencies, and relations of sounds to each other. 4. The art of combining sounds in a manner to please the ear. 5. Order; harmony in revolutions.—*Music of the spheres*, the harmony supposed by the ancients to be produced by the movements of the celestial orbs.

MŪ'SIC-BOOK, *n.* A book containing tunes or songs for the voice or for instruments.

MŪ'SIC-MĀS-TER, *n.* One who teaches music.

MŪ'SIC-STOOL, *n.* A stool or seat for one who performs on a piano-forte or other musical instrument.

MŪ'SIC-AL, *a.* 1. Belonging to music or agreeable sounds. 3. Melodious; harmonious; pleasing to the ear.—*Musical glasses*, a musical instrument consisting of a number of glass goblets, played upon with the end of the finger damped.

MŪ'SIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a melodious or harmonious manner; with sweet sounds.

MŪ'SIC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being melodious or harmonious.

MU-SĪ'CIAN (mu-zish'an), *n.* 1. One who sings or performs on instruments of music according to the rules of the art. 2. A person skilled in the science of music. In this sense it has commonly some qualifying term; as, a scientific musician.—*Smart.*

MŪS'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Meditating in silence

MŪS'ING, *n.* Meditation; contemplation.

MŪS'ING-LY, *adv.* By musing; in a musing way.

MUSK, *n.* [L. *muscus.*] A strong-scented substance obtained from a cyst or bag near the navel of the *moschus moschiferus*, an animal that inhabits the mountains of Central Asia. Also, the animal itself, often called Thibet musk and musk-deer.

MUSK, *n.* Grape-hyacinth or grape-flower.—*Johnson*

MUSK, *v. t.* To perfume with musk.

MUSK'-AP-PLE, *n.* A particular kind of apple.

MUSK'-CAT, *n.* The animal called musk, which see.

MUSK'-CHER-RY, *n.* A kind of cherry.

MUSK'-DEER, *n.* The common name of the animal called musk. *See* MUSK.

MUSK'-DUCK, *n.* A species of duck, so called from its musky odor; the Muscovy duck.

MUSK'-MEL-ON, *n.* A delicious species of melon; named probably, from its fragrance.

MUSK'-OX, *n.* A ruminant mammal, of the bovine tribe which inhabits the country about Hudson's Bay.

MUSK'-PEAR, *n.* A fragrant kind of pear.—*Johnson.*
MUSK'-RAT, } *n.* An American animal, the *fiber zibeth-*
MUS'QUASH, } *icus*, having in summer the smell of musk. It burrows in the banks of small streams, and is prized for its fur.
MUSK'-RŌSE, *n.* A fragrant species of rose.
MUSK'-SEED, *n.* The seed of a plant of the genus *hibiscus.*
MUSK'-WOOD, *n.* The wood of a species of tree of the genus *trichilia.*
MŬS'KET, *n.* [It. *moschetto;* Fr. *mousquet.*] 1. A species of fire-arms used in war, originally discharged by a match, but now by a spring lock. 2. A male hawk of a small kind, the female of which is the sparrow-hawk.
MUS'KET-PROOF, *a.* Capable of resisting the force of a musket-ball.
MUS-KET-EER', *n.* A soldier armed with a musket.
MUS-KET-OON', *n.* [Fr. *mousqueton.*] 1. A short thick musket; the shortest kind of blunderbuss. 2. One who is armed with a musketoon.—*Herbert.*
MUS'KET-RY, *n.* Muskets in general, or their fire.
MUSK'I-NESS, *n.* [from *musk.*] The scent of musk.
MUSK'Y, *a.* Having the odor of musk; fragrant.
MUS'LIN, *n.* [Fr. *mousseline;* It. *mussolina, mussolo.*] A sort of fine thin cotton cloth, which bears a downy nap on its surface.
MUS'LIN, *a.* Made of muslin; as, a *muslin* gown.
MUS'LIN DE LĀINE, *n.* [Fr. *mousseline de laine.*] *Literally,* woolen muslin; a woolen fabric of extremely light texture, used for ladies' dresses, &c.
MUS-LIN-ET', *n.* A sort of coarse cotton cloth.
MUS'MON, } *n.* An animal formerly inhabiting Corsica,
MUS'I-MON, } Sardinia, &c., regarded as the origin of all the domesticated sheep.
MUS'QUASH, *n.* *See* MUSK-RAT.
MUS-QUĪ'TO } (mus-kē'to), *n.* [Sp., Port. *mosquito.*] A small
MUS-KĒ'TO } insect of the genus *culex,* that is bred in water; a species of gnat that abounds in marshes and low lands, and whose sting is peculiarly painful and vexatious. [This word has been spelled in various ways, but *musquito* and *mosquito* are most prevalent, though the Anglicized form *musketo* would be preferable to either.]
MUS'RŌLE, *n.* [Fr. *muserolle.*] The nose-band of a horse's bridle.
† MUSS, *n.* A scramble; a confused struggle.—*Shak.*
MUS'SEL, *n.* A bivalve shell-fish. *See* MUSCLE.
MUS'SĪTE, *n.* A pale green variety of pyroxene from Mussa, in Piedmont.
MUS'SUL-MAN, *n.; pl.* MUSSULMANS. A Mohammedan, or follower of Mohammed.
MUS-SUL-MAN'IC, *a.* Belonging to, or resembling Mussulmans, or their customs.
MUS'SUL-MAN-ISH, *a.* Mohammedan.—*Herbert.*
MUS'SUL-MAN-LY, *adv.* In the manner of Mussulmans.
MUST, *v. i.* [Sax. *most;* D. *moeten, moest.*] 1. To be obliged; to be necessitated. 2. It expresses moral fitness or propriety, as necessary or essential to the character or end proposed; as, a teacher *must* be qualified.
MUST, *n.* [L. *mustum;* Sax. *must.*] Wine pressed from the grape, but not fermented.
MUST, *v. t.* [Fr. *moisi.*] To make moldy and sour.
MUST, *v. i.* To grow moldy and sour; to contract a fetid smell.
MUS'TAC, *n.* A small tufted monkey.
MUS-TĂCHE' (mus-tăsh'), *n. s.* } [Fr. *moustaches;* Sp. *mos-*
MUS-TĂCH'ES, *n. pl.* } *tacho;* Ital. *mostacchio.*] Long hair on the upper lip.
MUS-TĂCH'IO (mus-tăsh'ō), *n.* [It.] The same as mustache.
MUS-TĂCH'IŌED, *a.* Having mustachioes.
MUS'TARD, *n.* [It. *mostarda.*] A plant and its seed, which is ground into powder, forming a well-known condiment.
MUS-TEE', } *n.* The child of a white person and a quad-
MES-TEE', } roon. [*W. Indies.*]
MUS'TE-LĪNE, *a.* [L. *mustelinus.*] Pertaining to the weasel, or animals of the weasel family.
MUS'TER, *v. t.* [G. *mustern;* D. *monsteren.*] 1. *Properly,* to collect troops for review, parade, and exercise; but in *general,* to collect or assemble troops, persons, or things. —2. To *muster up,* to gather or obtain usually with some difficulty; as, to *muster up* courage.—To *muster troops into service,* is to inspect and enter them on the muster-roll of the army.—To *muster troops out of service,* is to inspect and enter them on a muster-roll, according to which they receive pay for the last time, and are dismissed.—*Cutler.*
MUS'TER, *v. i.* To assemble; to meet in one place.
MUS'TER, *n.* [It., Port. *mostra.*] 1. An assembling of troops for review, or a review of troops under arms. 2. A register or roll of troops mustered. 3. A collection, or the act of collecting. *Ainsworth.*—*To pass muster,* to pass without censure through a muster or inspection.
MUS'TER-BOOK, *n.* A book in which forces are registered.
MUS'TER-FĪLE, *n.* The same as muster-roll.—*Shak.*
MUS'TER-MĂS-TER, *n.* One who takes an account of troops, and of their arms and other military apparatus.
MUS'TER-RŌLL, *n.* A roll or register of the troops.
MUS'TERED, *pp.* Assembled, as troops for review.
MUS'TI-LY, *adv.* Moldily; sourly.
MUS'TI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being musty or sour; moldiness; damp foulness.—*Evelyn.*
MUS'TY, *a.* 1. Moldy; sour; foul and fetid. 2. Stale; spoiled by age. 3. Having an ill flavor. 4. Dull; heavy; spiritless.
MŪ-TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *mutabilité;* L. *mutabilitas.*] 1. Changeableness; susceptibility of change. 2. The state of habitually or frequently changing. 3. Changeableness, as of mind, disposition, or will; inconstancy; instability.
MŪ'TA-BLE, *n.* [It. *mutabile;* L. *mutabilis.*] Subject to change; that may be altered in form, qualities, or nature; susceptible of change.—SYN. Changeable; alterable, unstable; unsteady; unsettled; wavering; inconstant, variable; irresolute; fickle.
MŪ'TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Changeableness; mutability; instability.
MŪ'TA-BLY, *adv.* In a mutable manner; changeably.
MŪ'TAGE, *n.* A process for checking the fermentation of the must of grapes.
MU-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *mutatio.*] 1. The act or process of changing. 2. Change; alteration, either in form or qualities. *MU-TĀ'TIS MU-TAN'DIS.* [L.] The necessary changes being made.
MŪTE, *a.* [L. *mutus;* Fr. *muet.*] 1. Silent; not speaking; not uttering words, or not having the power of utterance; dumb.—2. *Figuratively,* uttering no sound, as grief. 3. Silent; not pronounced.
MŪTE, *n.* 1. A person who can not speak, or who remains silent; as, a *mute* in a play.—2. In *law,* a person that stands speechless when he ought to answer or plead.—3. In *Turkey,* a dumb officer who acts as executioner of persons of exalted rank.—4. In *England,* a person employed by undertakers to stand before the door of a house a short time previous to a funeral.—5. In *grammar,* a letter that represents no sound; a close articulation which intercepts the voice.—6. In *music,* a little utensil of wood or brass, used on a violin to deaden or soften the sounds.
MŪTE, *v. i.* [Fr. *mutir.*] To eject the contents of the bowels, as birds.—*Ben Jonson.*
MŪTE, *n.* The dung of birds.—*Hudibras.*
MŪTE'LY, *adv.* Silently; without uttering words or sounds.
MŪTE'NESS, *n.* Silence; forbearance of speaking.
MŪ'TI-LĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *mutilo.*] 1. To cut off a limb or essential part of an animal body. 2. To cut or break off, or otherwise separate any important part. 3. To retrench, destroy, or remove any material part so as to render the thing imperfect.
MŪ'TI-LĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of a limb or of an essential part.
MŪ'TI-LĀ-TED, } *a.* In *botany,* the reverse of *luxuriant,*
MŪ'TI-LATE, } not producing a corol, when not regularly apetalous.
MŪ'TI-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Retrenching a limb or an essential part.
MU-TI-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *mutilatio.*] The act of mutilating; deprivation of some essential part, as of writings, buildings, limbs, &c., *particularly,* castration.
MŪ'TI-LĀ-TOR, *n.* One who mutilates.
MŪ'TI-LOUS, *a.* Mutilated; defective; imperfect.
MŪ'TĪNE, a mutineer, and MŪ'TĪNE, to mutiny, are not in use.
MU-TI-NEER', *n.* One guilty of mutiny. *See* MUTINY
MŪ'TING, *n.* The dung of birds.—*More.*
MŪ'TI-NOUS, *a.* 1. Turbulent; one disposed to resist the authority of laws and regulations in an army or navy, or openly resisting such authority. 2. Seditious.
MŪ'TI-NOUS-LY, *adv.* In a manner or with intent to oppose lawful authority or due subordination in military or naval service.
MŪ'TI-NOUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being mutinous; opposition to lawful authority among military men.
MŪ'TI-NY, *n.* [Fr. *mutineric.*] An insurrection of soldiers or seamen against the authority of their commanders; open resistance of officers, or opposition to their authority.
MŪ'TI-NY, *v. i.* To rise against lawful authority in military and naval service.
MUT'TER, *v. i.* [L. *mutio.*] 1. To utter words with a low voice and compressed lips, with sullenness or in complaint; to grumble; to murmur. 2. To sound with a low, rumbling noise.
MUT'TER, *v. t.* To utter with imperfect articulations, or with a low, murmuring voice.
MUT'TER, *n.* Murmur; obscure utterance.—*Milton.*
MUT'TERED, *pp.* or *a.* Uttered in a low, murmuring voice.
MUT'TER-ER, *n.* A grumbler; one who mutters.
MUT'TER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uttering with a low, murmuring voice; grumbling; murmuring.
MUT'TER-ING-LY, *adv.* With a low voice; without distinct articulation.
MUT'TON (mut'n), *n.* [Fr. *mouton.*] 1. The flesh of sheep raw or dressed for food. 2. A sheep.—*Bacon.*

MUTTON-CHOP, *n.* A rib of mutton for broiling, having the bone at the thin end chopped off.

MUT'TON-FIST, *n.* A large, red, brawny hand.

MŪ'TU-AL (mūt'yu-al), *a.* [Fr. *mutuel*; L. *mutuus.*] Reciprocal; interchanged; each acting in return or correspondence to the other; given and received.

MU-TU-AL'I-TY, *n.* Reciprocation; interchange.—*Shak.*

MŪ'TU-AL-LY, *adv.* Reciprocally; in the manner of giving and receiving.

MU-TU-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *mutuatio.*] The act of borrowing.—*Hall.* [*Little used.*]

MŪ'TULE (mūt'yule), *n.* [Fr. *mutule.*] In *architecture*, a projecting block under the corner of the Doric cornice, in the same situation as the modillion of other orders.

MUX, *n.* [for *muck.*] Dirt.—*Grose.*

MUX'Y, *a.* Dirty; gloomy.—*Lemon.*

MUZ'ZLE (muz'zl), *n.* [Fr. *museau.*] 1. The mouth of a thing; the extreme or end for entrance or discharge; [*applied chiefly to the end of a tube.*] 2. The projecting mouth and nose of an animal, as of a horse. 3. A fastening for the mouth which hinders from biting.

MUZ'ZLE, *v. t.* 1. To bind the mouth; to fasten the mouth to prevent biting or eating. 2. To fondle with the mouth close; [*low.*] 3. To restrain from hurt.

MUZ'ZLE, *v. i.* To bring the mouth near.—*L'Estrange.*

MUZ'ZLE-LASHING, *n.* The lashing by which the muzzle of a gun in a ship is secured to the upper part of the port.—*Brande.*

MUZ'ZLE-RING, *n.* The metalline ring or circle that surrounds the mouth of a cannon or other piece.—*Encyc.*

MUZ'ZLED, *pp.* Fastened by the mouth to prevent biting or eating.

MUZ'ZLING, *ppr.* Fastening the mouth.

MUZ'ZY, *a.* [from *muse.*] Absent in mind; bewildered.

* MY, *pronom. adj.* [contracted from *migen, mine.* *See* MINE.] Belonging to me; as, this is *my* book.

MYL'O-DON, *n.* An extinct edentate animal, allied to the *megatherium.*—*Lyell.*

MYN'CHEN, *n.* [Sax. *mynchen.*] A nun.—*Dict.*

MYNCH'ER-Y, *n.* The Saxon name for a nunnery; a term still applied to the ruins of certain nunneries in England.—*Gloss. of Archit.*

MYN-HEER', *n.* [D. my lord.] A Dutchman.

MY-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a description of the muscles.

MY-OG'RA-PHIST, *n.* One who describes the muscles.

MY-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. μυς, μυος, and γραφω.] A description of the muscles of the body.

MY-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the description and doctrine of the muscles.

MY-OL'O-GIST, *n.* A person conversant with myology, or who writes on the subject.

MY-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. μυς, μυος, and λογος.] A description of the muscles, or the doctrine of the muscles of the human body.

MY'OPE, *n.*; *pl.* MY'OPES. [Gr. μυωψ.] A short-sighted person.—*Adams.*

MY'O-PY, *n.* Short-sightedness.—*Encyc.*

MY-OT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. μυς and τομη.] A dissection of the muscles.

MYR'I-AD (mir'e-ad), *n.* [Gr. μυριας.] 1. The number of ten thousand. 2. An immense number, indefinitely.—*Milton.*

MYR'I-A-GRAM, *MYR'I-A-GRAMME,* } *n.* [Gr. μυρια and γραμμα.] A French weight equal to ten thousand *grammes*, or about 22 lbs. avoirdupois.

MYR-I-AL'I-TER, *MYR'I-A-LI-TRE,* } *n.* [Gr. μυρια and λιτρα.] A French measure of capacity containing ten thousand *litres*, or nearly 42 hogsheads of English wine measure.

MYR-I-AM'E-TER, *MYR'I-A-ME-TRE,* } *n.* [Gr. μυρια and μετρον.] In the *new system of French measures*, the length of ten thousand *metres*, or nearly 6½ English miles.

MYR'I-A-POD, *n.* [Gr. μυρια, ten thousand, and ποδες, feet.] One of an order or class of insects having many feet or legs.—*Bell.*

MYR'I-ARCH (mir'e-ärk), *n.* [Gr. μυρια and αρχος.] A captain or commander of ten thousand men.

MYR'I-ARE, *n.* [Gr. μυρια, and *are*; L. *area.*] A French linear measure of ten thousand *ares*, or nearly 247 English acres.—*Lunier.*

MYR'I-CIN, *n.* The substance which remains after beeswax has been digested in alcohol.—*Myricin* and *cerin* are the proximate principles of wax.

MYR-I-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a myriologue.

MYR-I-OL'O-GIST, *n.* A person, commonly a female, who utters a myriologue.

MYR'I-O-LOGUE, *n.* [Gr. μυριος, extreme, and λογος.] In *modern Greece*, an extemporaneous funeral song for the dead.

MYR-I-O-RA'MA, *n.* [Gr. μυριος, infinite, and οραω, to see.] Views of objects in numbers indefinite; sections so contrived that they may be combined into pictures to any extent.

MYR'MI-DON (mur'me-don), *n.* [Gr. μυρμηδων.] *Primarily*, the Myrmidons are said to have been a people on the borders of Thessaly; the troops of Achilles. A desperate soldier or ruffian under some daring leader.

MYR-MI-DŌ'NI-AN, *a.* Like or pertaining to myrmidons.

MY-ROB'A-LAN, *n.* [L. *myrobolanum.*] A dried fruit, which is a drupe, brought from the East Indies. The term *myrobalan* comprehends several different fruits.

MY-ROP'O-LIST, *n.* [Gr. μυρον and πωλεω.] One who sells unguents. [*Little used.*]

MYRRH (mur), *n.* [L. *myrrha.*] An inspissated sap that comes in the form of drops or globules of various colors and sizes, of a pretty strong but agreeable smell, and of a bitter taste. It is the produce of a tree growing chiefly in Arabia.

MYR'RHINE, *a.* [L. *myrrhinus.*] Made of the murrhine stone, or fluor spar.—*Milton.*

MYR'TI-FORM, *a.* [L. *myrtus* and *form.*] Resembling myrtle or myrtle berries.

MYR'TLE (mur'tl), *n.* [L. *myrtus.*] An evergreen shrub of the genus *myrtus*, celebrated for its beautiful and fragrant foliage. The ancients considered it sacred to Venus.

MYR'TLE-BER-RY, *n.* The fruit of the myrtle.

MYR'TLE-WAX, *n.* A concrete oil or vegetable wax, produced by certain plants called *myrica*, or *candleberry myrtle.*—*Encyc. Am.*

MY'RUS, *n.* A Mediterranean species of conger eel.

MY-SELF', *pron.* 1. A compound of *my* and *self*, used after *I*, to express emphasis, marking emphatically the distinction between the speaker and another person; as, I *myself* will do it.—2. In the *objective case*, the reciprocal of *I*, as, I will defend *myself.* 3. It is sometimes used without *I*, particularly in poetry.

MYS-TA-GOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the interpretation of mysteries.

MYS'TA-GOGUE (mis'ta-gog), *n.* [Gr. μυστης and αγωγος.] 1. One who interprets mysteries. 2. One who keeps church relics and shows them to strangers.

MYS-TE'RI-AL, *a.* Containing a mystery or enigma.

MYS-TE'RI-ARCH, *n.* [Gr. μυστηριον and αρχος.] One presiding over mysteries.—*Johnson.*

MYS-TE'RI-OUS, *a.* 1. Hid from the understanding; not clearly understood.—2. In *religion*, not revealed or explained; hidden from human understanding; beyond human comprehension.—SYN. Obscure; secret; occult; dark; mystic; cabalistic; enigmatical; unintelligible; incomprehensible.

MYS-TE'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. Obscurely; enigmatically. 2. In a manner wonderfully obscure and unintelligible.

MYS-TE'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Obscurity; the quality of being hid from the understanding, and calculated to excite curiosity or wonder. 2. Artful perplexity.

MYS'TER-IZE, *v. t.* To express in enigmas.

MYS'TER-IZED, *pp.* Expressed enigmatically.

MYS'TER-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Expressing in enigmas.

MYS'TER-Y, *n.* [L. *mysterium*; Gr. μυστηριον.] 1. A profound secret; something wholly unknown.—2. In *religion*, any thing in the character or attributes of God, or in the economy of Divine providence, which is not revealed to man. 3. That which is beyond human comprehension until explained. 4. An enigma; any thing artfully made difficult. 5. A kind of rude drama, of a religious character, called a *mystery or miracle*, because representing the mysterious doctrines of Christianity or its early miracles. 6. A trade; a calling; any mechanical occupation which supposes skill or knowledge peculiar to those who carry it on, and therefore a secret to others.—7. The *Mysteries*, among the *ancients*, were a kind of secret religious worship, to which none were admitted except those who had been initiated by certain preparatory ceremonies.

MYS'TIC, *n.* One who holds the doctrines of mysticism.

MYS'TIC, *MYS'TIC-AL,* } *a.* [L. *mysticus.*] 1. Obscure; hid; secret. 2. Sacredly obscure or secret; remote from human comprehension. 3. Involving some secret meaning; allegorical; emblematical.

MYS'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a manner or by an act implying a secret meaning.—*Donne.*

MYS'TIC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being mystical, or of involving some secret meaning.

MYS'TI-CISM, *n.* 1. Obscurity of doctrine. 2. The doctrine of the Mystics, who profess a pure, sublime, and perfect devotion, wholly disinterested, and maintain that in calm and holy contemplation they have direct intercourse with the Divine Spirit, and acquire a knowledge in divine things which is unattainable by the reasoning faculty.

MYS'TICS, *n. pl.* A class of religious people who profess to have direct intercourse with the Spirit of God in calm and holy contemplation, and to receive such impressions as are true religious knowledge.—*Murdock.*

MYS-TI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of rendering any thing mysterious.

MYS'TI-FIED, *pp.* Involved in mystery so as to mislead.

MYS'TI-FY, *v. t.* To involve in mystery so as to mislead.

MYS'TI-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* Involving in mystery so as to mislead.
MYTH, *n.* [Gr. *μυθος.*] A fictitious or fanciful narrative having an analogy more or less remote to some real event.
MYTHIC, } *a.* [from Gr. *μυθος.*] Pertaining to a myth;
MYTHIC-AL, } fabulous.—*Shuckford.*
MYTHIC-AL-LY, *adv.* After the manner of a myth; fabulously.
MŸ-THOG'RA-PHER, *n.* [Gr. *μυθος* and *γραφω.*] A writer of fables.
MYTH-O-LOG'IC, } *a.* Relating to mythology; fabu-
MYTH-O-LOG'IC-AL, } lous.
MYTH-O-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a way suited to the system of fables.
MŸ-THOL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in mythology; one who writes on mythology.—*Norris.*
MŸ-THOL'O-GIZE, *v. i.* To relate or explain the fabulous history of the heathen.
MŸ-THOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *μυφος* and *λογος.*] A system of fables, or fabulous opinions and doctrines, respecting the deities which heathen nations have supposed to preside over the world or to influence the affairs of it.
MŸ'THO-PLASM, *n.* A narration of mere fable.
MYTI-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *μυτιλος.*] In *geology*, a petrified muscle or shell of the genus *mytilus.*
MYX'ON, *n.* [Gr. *μυξος.*] A fish of the mullet kind.

N.

N is the fourteenth letter of the English alphabet, and an articulation formed by placing the end of the tongue against the root of the upper teeth. It is an imperfect mute or semi-vowel, and a nasal letter; the articulation being accompanied with a sound through the nose. It has one sound only, and after *m* is silent, or nearly so, as in *hymn* and *condemn.*

N, among the *ancients*, was a numeral letter, signifying 900, and, with a stroke over it, $\overline{N}$, 9000.—Among the *lawyers*, N. L. stood for *non liquet*, the case is not clear.—N. is used as an abbreviation of *north.* N. E. stands for *northeast*; N. W. for *northwest*; N. N. E. for *north-northeast*; N. N. W. for *north-northwest*, &c.—In *commerce*, No. is an abbreviation of the French *nombre*, and stands for *number.* N. B. stands for L. *nota bene*, observe well. N. S. stands for *new style.*

NAB, *n.* The summit of a mountain or rock.—*Grose.* [*Local.*]
NAB, *v. t.* [Sw. *nappa*; Dan. *napper.*] To catch suddenly; to seize by a sudden grasp or thrust. [*A low word.*]
NABBED, *pp.* Caught suddenly.
NAB'BING, *ppr.* Seizing suddenly.
NA'BOB, *n.* 1. A deputy or viceroy in India; properly, a subordinate provincial governor under a subahdar. Hence, 2. A man of great wealth.
NAC'A-RAT, *n.* [Sp. *nacar*, mother-of-pearl.] 1. A pale red color of an orange cast. 2. A fine linen or crape dyed of this color.—*Ure.*
NA'CRE, } *See* NACRE.
NA'KER. }
NA'CRE (nā'ker), *n.* [Fr.] A beautiful iridescent substance which lines the interior of some shells, and is most perfect in the mother-of-pearl.—*Buchanan.*
NA'CRE-OUS, *a.* Having an iridescent luster like the mother-of-pearl.—*Phillips.*
NA'CRITE, *n.* A mineral consisting of fine pearly scales, and having a greasy feel. It contains silica and alumina.—*Dana.*
NA'DIR, *n.* [Ar.] That point of the heavens or lower hemisphere directly opposite to the zenith; the point directly under the place where we stand.
NA'DLE-STEIN, *n.* [G. *nadel* and *stein.*] Needle-stone; rutile.—*Ure.*
NÆVE, *n.* [L. *nævus.*] A spot.—*Dryden.*
NÆ'VOSE, *a.* Spotted; freckled.
NAFE, }
NAFF, } *n.* A kind of tufted sea-fowl.
NAG, *n.* A small horse; a horse in general, or rather a sprightly horse. 2. A paramour.—*Shak.*; [*in contempt.*]
NAG'GY, *a.* Contentious. [*North of England.*]
NA'IAD (nā'yad), *n.* [Gr. *ναιαδες.*] In *mythology*, a water-nymph; a female deity that presides over rivers and springs.
NA'IA-DES (nā'ya-deez), *n. pl.* 1. Water nymphs; naiads. [*See* NAIAD.]—2. In *conchology*, a family of fresh-water bivalves. *P. Cyc.*—3. In *botany*, an order of endogenous aquatic plants.—*P. Cyc.*
NAIL, *n.* [Sax. *nægel*; Sw., G., D. *nagel.*] 1. The claw or talon of a bird or other animal. 2. The horny substance growing at the end of the human fingers and toes. 3. A small pointed piece of metal, usually with a head, to be driven into a board or other piece of timber, and serving to fasten it to other timber. 4. A stud or boss; a short nail with a large broad head.—*Swift.* 5. A measure of length, being two inches and a quarter, or the 16th of a yard.—*On the nail*, in hand; immediately; without delay or time of credit.—*To hit the nail on the head*, to hit or touch the exact point.
NAIL, *v. t.* 1. To fasten with nails; to unite, close, or make compact with nails. 2. To stud with nails. 3. To stop the vent of a cannon; to spike.
NAILED, *pp.* Fastened with nails; studded.
NAIL'ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make nails
NAIL'ER-Y, *n.* A manufactory where nails are made.
NAIL'ING, *ppr.* Fastening with nails; studding.
NA'IVE (nä'ēv), *a.* [Fr.] Having native or unaffected simplicity; ingenuous.
NA'IVE-LY, *adv.* [Fr. *naïf*, from L. *nativus.*] With native or unaffected simplicity.
NA'IVE-TE (nä'ēv-tā), *n.* Native simplicity; unaffected plainness or ingenuousness.—*Gray.*
NA'KED, *a.* [Sax. *nacod*; G. *nacket, nackt*; D. *naakt.*] 1. Not covered; having no clothes on. 2. Exposed; having no means of defense. 3. Open to view; not concealed.—*Heb.*, iv. 4. Destitute of worldly goods.—*Job*, i. 5. Exposed to shame and disgrace.—*Ez.*, xxxii. 6. Guilty and exposed to divine wrath.—*Rev.*, iii. 7. Without disguise, ornament, or exaggeration; as, a *naked* statement. 8. Without adjunct or addition; as, *naked* belief.—9. In *botany*, destitute of the customary covering, as a flower without a calyx, a stem without leaves, &c. 10. Not assisted by glasses, as vision.—11. *Naked flooring*, in *carpentry*, is the timber-work of a floor. *Gwilt.*—SYN. Uncovered; bare; unarmed; defenseless; unprotected; open; manifest; evident; plain; simple; artless; undisguised; unadorned; mere.
NA'KED-LY, *adv.* 1. Without covering. 2. Simply; barely; merely; in the abstract.—*Burke.* 3. Evidently.
NA'KED-NESS, *n.* 1. Want of covering or clothing; nudity; bareness. 2. Want of means of defense. 3. Plainness; openness to view.—To *uncover nakedness*, in *Scripture*, to have unlawful intercourse with a woman.
NA'KER, *n.* A wandering pain passing from one limb to another.—*Schenk.*
NALL, *n.* [Dan. *naal.*] An awl, such as collar-makers or shoe-makers use. [*Not used, or local.*]
NAM'BY-PAM'BY, *n.* or *a.* A term applied to that which is contemptible for affected prettiness.—*Smart.*
NAME, *n.* [Sax. *nama*; D. *naam*; G. *name.*] 1. That by which a thing is called; an appellation or title attached to a thing by customary use. 2. The letters or characters written or engraved, expressing the sounds by which a person or thing is known and distinguished. 3. A person. 4. Reputation; character; credit; that which is commonly said of a person. 5. Renown; fame; honor; celebrity eminence; praise; distinction. 6. Remembrance; memory. 7. Appearance only; sound only; not reality. 8. Authority; behalf; part; as, in the *name* of the king. 9. Assumed character of another.—10. In *Scripture*, the *name* of God signifies his titles, his attributes, his will or purpose, his honor and glory, his word, his grace, his wisdom, power, and goodness, his worship or service, or God himself. 11. Issue; posterity that preserves the name.—*Deut.*, xxv.—12. In *grammar*, a noun.—*To call names*, to apply opprobrious names; to call by reproachful appellations. *Swift.*—*To take the name of God in vain*, to swear falsely or profanely.—*To know by name*, to honor by a particular friendship.—*Christian name*, the name a person receives by baptism, as distinguished from *surname.*
NAME, *v. t.* [Sax. *naman, nemnan.*] 1. To set or give to any person or thing a sound or combination of sounds, by which it may be known and distinguished; to give an appellation to. 2. To speak of by name. 3. To point out for any purpose by name. 4. To entitle. *Milton.*—*To name the name of Christ*, to make profession of faith in him. 2 *Tim.*, iv.—SYN. To denominate; style; term; call; mention; specify; designate; nominate.
NAMED, *pp.* Called; denominated; designated by name.
NAME'LESS, *a.* 1. Without a name; not distinguished by an appellation.—*Waller.* 2. Noting a person or thing whose name is not known or mentioned.
NAME'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without a name.
NAME'LY, *adv.* To mention by name; particularly.
NAM'ER, *n.* One who names or calls by name.
NAME'SAKE, *n.* One who has the same name as another —*Addison.*
NAM'ING, *ppr.* Calling; nominating; mentioning.
NAM'ING-LY, *adv.* By name.
NAN, a Welsh word signifying *what*, used as an interrogative
NAN'DU, *n.* The American ostrich.
NAN-KEEN', *n.* [*Nankin*, a Chinese word.] A species of cloth of a firm texture, from China, made of a sort of cotton that is naturally of a permanent yellowish color This cloth is now imitated by the manufacturers in Great Britain and America.

NAP, *n.* [Sax. *hnappian.*] A short sleep or slumber. [*Colloquial.*]

NAP, *v. i.* 1. To have a short sleep; to be drowsy. 2. To be in a careless, secure state.—*Wickliffe.*

NAP, *n.* [Sax. *hnoppa;* It. *nappa.*] 1. The woolly or villous substance on the surface of cloth. 2. The downy or soft hairy substance on plants. 3. A knop; [*see* KNOP.]

NAP'-TĀK-ING, *a.* Taking naps.

NAP'-TĀK-ING, *n.* A taking by surprise; unexpected onset when one is unprepared.—*Carew.*

NĀPE, *n.* [Sax. *cnep.*] The prominent joint of the neck behind.—*Bacon.*

† NĀ'PER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *nappe;* It. *nappa.*] Linen for the table; table-cloths or linen cloth in general.

NĀ'PHEW (nā'phu), *n.* [L. *napus.*] A plant. *See* NAVEW.

NAPH'THA (naf'tha), *n.* [L., Gr., Ch., Syr., Ar.] A volatile, limpid, bituminous liquid, of a strong peculiar odor, and very inflammable. It exudes from the ground in various parts of the East.

NAPH-THAL'IC ACID, *n.* A crystalline product, in appearance like benzoic acid, obtained from naphthaline.—*Brande.*

NAPH'THA-LĪNE, *n.* A white crystallizable substance, obtained from naphtha. It has a pungent, aromatic taste.

NĀ'PI-FORM, *a.* [L. *napus* and *forma.*] Having the shape of a turnip, swelled in the upper part and becoming more slender below.—*Beck.*

NAP'KIN, *n.* [Fr. *nape.*] 1. A cloth used for wiping the hands; a towel. 2. A handkerchief; [*obs.*]

NAP'LESS, *a.* Without nap; threadbare.—*Shak.*

NĀ'PLES-YEL'LŌW, *n.* A fine yellow pigment, used for enamel and oil painting. It has long been prepared in Italy by a secret process.—*Ure.*

NAP'PAL, *n.* Soap rock.—*Pinkerton.*

NAP'PI-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being sleepy. 2. The quality of having a nap; abundance of nap, as on cloth.

NAP'PING, *ppr.* Taking a short sleep; slumbering.

NAP'PY, *a.* Frothy; spumy.—*Gay.*

† NĀR, *a.* Old compar. of near.—*Spenser.*

NĀR-CĒ'I-NA, } *n.* [Gr. *ναρκη.*] An alkaloid obtained from
NĀR'CE-INE, } opium, in the form of a white crystalline solid, with a slightly bitter and galvanic taste.

NĀR-CIS'SUS, *n.* [L.] 1. In *mythology,* a beautiful youth who was enamored of his own image, as seen in a fountain, and was changed into a flower called by his name.—2. In *botany,* a genus of cultivated bulbous-rooted plants, comprising the daffodils, jonquils, &c.

NĀR-CŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *ναρκωσις.*] The effect of a narcotic.

NĀR-CŌT'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *ναρκωτικος.*] Having the quali-
NĀR-CŌT'IC-AL, } ties of a narcotic. *See the noun.*

NĀR-CŌT'IC, *n.* A medicine which, in medicinal doses, allays morbid susceptibility, relieves pain, and produces sleep; but which, in poisonous doses, produces stupor, coma, convulsions, and, if pushed far enough, death.

NĀR-CŌT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Operating after the manner of a narcotic.—*Whitlock.*

NĀR-CŌT'IC-NESS, *n.* The quality of operating as a narcotic. [*Not used.*]

NĀR-CŌT'IC-O-ĀC'RID, *a.* In *medicine,* acrid-narcotic; a term denoting a combination of acrid and narcotic properties.

NĀR'CŌT-INE, *n.* An alkaloid, crystalline and nearly tasteless, one of the active narcotic principles opium.

NĀRD, *n.* [L. *nardus, nardum.*] 1. An aromatic plant usually called spikenard, *spica nardi,* highly valued by the ancients, both as an article of luxury and of medicine. 2. An unguent prepared from the plant.

NĀRD'INE, *a.* Pertaining to nard; having the qualities of spikenard.—*Asiat. Res.*

† NĀRE, *n.* [L. *naris.*] The nostril.—*Hudibras.*

NAR'I-FORM, *n.* Formed like the nose.

† NAR'RA-BLE, *a.* [L. *narrabilis.*] That may be related, told, or narrated.

NAR'RĀTE or NAR-RĀTE', *v. t.* [L. *narro;* It. *narrare.*] 1. To tell, rehearse, or recite, as a story; to relate the particulars of any event or transaction. 2. To write, as the particulars of a story or history.

NAR'RĀ-TED, *pp.* Related; told.

NAR'RĀ-TING, *ppr.* Relating; telling; reciting.

NAR-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *narratio.*] 1. The act of telling or relating the particulars of an event. 2. A statement, in words or writing, of the particulars of any transaction or event, or of any series of transactions or events.—3. In *oratory,* that part of a discourse which states the facts connected with the subject.—SYN. Recital; rehearsal; relation; description; explanation; detail; account; narrative; story; tale; history.

NAR'RA-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *narratif.*] 1. Relating the particulars of an event or transaction; giving a particular or continued account. 2. Apt or inclined to relate stories, or to tell particulars of events; story-telling.

NAR'RA-TIVE, *n.* The recital of a story, or a continued account of the particulars of an event or transaction; story.

NAR'RA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By way of narration or recital.

NAR-RĀ'TOR, *n.* One who narrates; one who relates a series of events or transaction.—*Watts.*

† NAR'RA-TO-RY, *a.* Giving an account of events.—*Howell*

NAR'RI-FY, *v. t.* To relate; to give account of.—*Shak.*

NAR'RŌW, *a.* [Sax. *neara, nearo.*] 1. Of little breadth; not wide or broad; having little distance from side to side. 2. Of little extent; very limited; as, a *narrow* range.—3. *Figuratively,* limited as to means; straitened; as, a *narrow* fortune. 4. Covetous; not liberal or bountiful; as, a *narrow* soul. 5. Contracted; of confined views or sentiments, very limited, as an intellect. 6. Near; within a small distance.—*Dryden.* 7. Close; near; accurate; scrutinizing, as an inspection. 8. Near; barely sufficient to avoid evil, as an escape.

NAR'RŌW, *n.,* } A strait; a narrow passage through a
NAR'RŌWS, *n. pl.* } mountain, or a narrow channel of water between one sea or lake and another; a sound.—*Washington.*—*Mitford.*

NAR'RŌW, *v. t.* 1. To lessen the breadth of; to contract. 2. To contract in extent. 3. To draw into a smaller compass; to contract; to limit; to confine.—4. In *knitting* to contract the size of a stocking by taking two stitches into one.

NAR'RŌW, *v. i.* 1. To become less broad; to contract in breadth.—2. In *horsemanship,* a horse is said to *narrow* when he does not take ground enough, or bear out enough to the one hand or the other. 3. To contract the size of a stocking by taking two stitches into one.

NAR'RŌW-MĪND'ED, *a.* Illiberal; mean-spirited; of confined views or sentiments.

NAR'RŌW-MĪND'ED-NESS, *n.* Confined views or sentiments; illiberality.

NAR'RŌW-SĪGHT'ED, *a.* Having a narrow sight.

NAR'RŌWED, *pp.* or *a.* Contracted; made less wide.

NAR'RŌW-ER, *n.* The person or thing which narrows or contracts.

NAR'RŌW-ING, *ppr.* Contracting; making less broad.

NAR'RŌW-ING, *n.* 1. The act of narrowing or contracting. 2. The part of a stocking which is narrowed.

NAR'RŌW-LY, *adv.* 1. With little breadth. 2. Contractedly; without much extent. 3. Closely; accurately; with minute scrutiny. 4. Nearly; within a little; by a small distance. 5. Sparingly.

NAR'RŌW-NESS, *n.* Smallness of breadth or distance from side to side. 2. Smallness of extent; contractedness. 3. Smallness of estate or means of living; poverty. 4. Contractedness; penuriousness; covetousness. 5. Illiberality; want of generous, enlarged, or charitable views or sentiments.

NAR'WAL, } *n.* [G. *narwall.*] The *monodon monoceros,* a
NAR'WHAL, } cetaceous mammal found in the northern seas; called, also, the *sea unicorn,* from having a single, long, protruded tusk.

† NAS, for *ne has,* has not.—*Spenser.*

NĀ'SAL, *a.* [L. *nasus;* It. *nasale.*] Pertaining to the nose, formed or affected by the nose.

NĀ'SAL, *n.* 1. A letter whose sound is affected by the nose. 2. A medicine that operates through the nose; an errhine

NA-SAL'I-TY, *n.* The state or quality of being nasal.

NĀ'SAL-IZE, *v. t.* To render nasal, as sound.

NĀ'SAL-IZED, *pp.* or *a.* Rendered nasal, as sound.

NĀ SAL-LY, *adv.* Through the nose; as, a *nasal* letter

NAS'CAL, *n.* A kind of pessary.—*Ferrand.*

NAS'CEN-CY, *n.* The beginning of production.

NAS'CENT, *a.* [L. *nascens.*] 1. Beginning to exist or to grow. *Black.*—2. In *chemistry,* in the act of being produced or evolved, as gas, &c.

NĀSE'BER-RY, *n.* The fruit of a tropical tree of the genus *achras.*—*Loudon.*

NAS'I-COR-NOUS, *a.* [L. *nasus* and *cornu.*] Having a horn growing on the nose.—*Brown.*

NĀS'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *nasus* and *form.*] Having the shape of the nose.

NĀS'TI-LY, *adv.* 1. In a nasty manner; filthily; dirtily. 2. Obscenely.

NĀS'TI-NESS, *n.* Extreme filthiness; dirtiness: filth. 2. Obscenity; ribaldry.—*South.*

NAS-TUR'TIUM, } *n.* [L. *nasturtium.*] An American annu-
NAS-TUR'TION, } al plant, of a strong smell, whose fruit is used as a pickle; Indian cress. Botanists apply the name *nasturtium* to the water-cress and allied plants.

NĀS'TY, *a.* 1. Disgustingly filthy; very dirty, foul, or defiled; nauseous.—*Atterbury.* 2. Obscene.

NĀ'SUTE, *a.* [L. *nasutus.*] Critically nice; captious.—*Bp. Gauden.*

NĀ'TAL, *a.* [L. *natalis.*] Pertaining to birth.

NĀ-TAL-I'TIAL (-ish'al), } *a.* [L. *natalitius.*] Pertaining
NĀ-TAL-I'TIOUS (-ish'us), } to one's birth or birth-day, or consecrated to one's nativity.

† NĀ'TALS, *n. pl.* Time and place of nativity.

NĀ'TANT, *a.* [L. *natans.*] In *botany,* swimming; floating on the surface of water.

NĀ'TANT-LY, *adv.* In a floating manner; swimmingly.
NA-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *natatio.*] A swimming; the act of floating on the water.—*Brown.* [*Little used.*]
NĀ-TA-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Swimming, or adapted to swimming; a term applied to such birds as habitually live upon the waters.—*Swainson.*
NĀ'TA-TO-RY, *a.* Enabling to swim.—*Brit. Crit.*
NATCH, *n.* [for *notch.*] The part of an ox between the loins, near the rump.—*Marshal.*
† NATH'LESS, *adv.* [Sax. *natheles.*] Nevertheless; not the less; notwithstanding.—*Milton.*
† NATH'MŌRE, *adv.* [*na, the,* and *more.*] Not the more; never the more.—*Spenser.*
NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *natio.*] 1. A body of people inhabiting the same country, or united under the same sovereign or government. 2. A great number, [*by way of emphasis.*]
* NĀ'TION-AL (nā'shun- or nash'un-), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a nation. 2. Public; general; common to a nation. 3. Attached, or unduly attached, to one's own country.—*National guards,* in *France,* are the militia of the kingdom.
* NĀ'TION-AL-ISM (nā'shun- or nash'un-), *n.* The state of being national; nationality.
* NĀ-TION-AL'I-TY (nā-shun- or nash-un-), *n.* National character; also, the quality of being national, or strongly attached to one's own nation.—*Boswell.*
* NĀ'TION-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To make national; to give to one the character and habits of a nation, or the peculiar attachments which belong to citizens of the same nation.
* NĀ'TION-AL-IZED, *pp.* Rendered national.
* NĀ'TION-AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Making national; giving one the character and habits of a nation.
* NĀ'TION-AL-LY (nā'shun- or nash'un-), *adv.* In regard to the nation; as a whole nation.—*South.*
* NĀ'TION-AL-NESS, *n.* State of being national.
NĀ'TIVE, *a.* [L. *nativus.*] 1. Produced by nature; original; born with the being; natural; not acquired. 2. Produced by nature; not factitious or artificial. 3. Conferred by birth. 4. Pertaining to the place of birth. 5. Original; that of which any thing is made. 6. Born with; congenial.
NĀ'TIVE, *n.* 1. One born in any place. 2. Offspring; [*obs.*] —3. In *natural history,* plants and animals are said to be *natives* of that country or place from which they originally came; as, the potato and the guinea-pig are *natives* of South America.
NĀ'TIVE-LY, *adv.* By birth; naturally; originally.
NĀ'TIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being produced by nature.
NA-TIV'I-TY, *n.* 1. Birth; the coming into life or the world. —The *Nativity,* by way of eminence, is the birth-day of our Savior. 2. Time, place, and manner of birth. 3. State or place of being produced.—4. In *astrology,* a representation of the positions of the heavenly bodies at the moment of one's birth, supposed to indicate his future destinies; horoscope.—*Brande.*
NAT'KA, *n.* A bird, a species of shrike.—*Pennant.*
NĀ'TRO-LITE, *n.* A zeolite, occurring generally in groups of glassy, acicular crystals and in fibrous concretions, and consisting of silica, alumina, and soda.—*Dana.*
NĀ'TRON, *n.* Native carbonate of soda.
NAT'TY, *a.* Neatly fine; spruce.—*Smart.* [*Colloquial.*]
NAT'TI-LY, *adv.* In a natty manner.
* NAT'Ū-RAL (nat'yu-ral), *a.* [Fr. *naturel;* L. *naturalis.*] 1. Pertaining to nature; produced or effected by nature. 2. According to the stated course of things. 3. Not forced; not far-fetched; such as is dictated by nature; as, a *natural* posture or inference. 4. According to the life. 5. Consonant to nature. 6. Derived from nature, as opposed to *habitual,* as inclination. 7. Discoverable by reason; not revealed; as, *natural* theology. 8. Produced or coming in the ordinary course of things, or the progress of animals and vegetables; as, a *natural* death. 9. Tender; affectionate by nature.—*Shak.* 10. Unaffected; unassumed; according to truth and reality. 11. Illegitimate; born out of wedlock; as, a *natural* child. 12. Native; vernacular. —*Swift.* 13. Derived from the study of the works of nature. 14. A *natural* note, in *music,* is that which is according to the usual order of the scale.—*Natural history* is a description of the earth and its productions, including zoology, botany, geology, mineralogy, &c.—*Natural orders,* in *botany,* are groups of genera resembling each other.—*Natural philosophy* originally signified the study of nature in general. In *present usage, natural* or *mechanical philosophy* relates to the phenomena and laws of masses of matter, and considers those effects only which are not attended by any change of nature, as motion, &c. It is distinguished from *chemistry,* which relates to the phenomena and laws of particles of matter, and embraces their changes of nature.—*Olmsted.*
* NAT'Ū-RAL (nat'yu-ral), *n.* 1. An idiot; one born without the usual powers of reason or understanding. 2. A native; an original inhabitant; [*obs.*] 3. Gift of nature; natural quality; [*obs.*]—4. In *music,* a character used to restore to its natural or usual sound a note which, according to some previous character, would be flat or sharp.
NAT'Ū-RAL-ISM, *n.* 1. Mere state of nature.—*Lavington* 2. The doctrine of those who deny a supernatural agency in the miracles and revelations recorded in the Bible, and in the grace which renews and sanctifies men.—*J. Murdock.*
NAT'Ū-RAL-IST, *n.* One who studies, or who is versed in, natural history and philosophy or physics.
† NAT-Ū-RAL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being natural.
NAT-Ū-RAL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of investing an alien with the rights and privileges of a native subject or citizen.
NAT'Ū-RAL-IZE (nat'yu-ral-īze), *v. t.* 1. To confer on an alien the rights and privileges of a native subject or citizen. 2. To make natural; to render easy and familiar by custom and habit. 3. To adapt to a different climate; to accustom or habituate to a climate; to acclimate, as men, animals, or plants. 4. To receive or adopt as native, natural, or vernacular; to make our own, as a French word.
NAT'Ū-RAL-IZED, *pp.* or *a.* Invested with the privileges of natives; rendered easy and familiar; adapted to a climate; acclimated; received as native.
NAT'Ū-RAL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Vesting with the rights of native subjects; making easy; acclimating; adopting.
NAT'Ū-RAL-LY, *adv.* 1. According to nature; by the force or impulse of nature; not by art or habit. 2. According to nature; without affectation; with just representation; according to life. 3. According to the usual course of things. 4. Spontaneously; without art or cultivation.
NAT'Ū-RAL-NESS, *n.* The state of being given or produced by nature. 2. Conformity to nature, or to truth and reality; not affectation.
NAT'Ū-RALS, *n. pl.* Among *physicians,* whatever belongs naturally to an animal; opposed to *non-naturals.*
* NA'TURE (nā'tyur), *n.* [Fr.; L., Sp., It. *natura.*] 1. In a *general sense,* whatever is made or produced; a word that comprehends all the works of God; the universe. 2. By a metonymy of the effect for the cause, *nature* is used for the agent, creator, author, producer of things, or for the powers that produce them. 3. The essence, essential qualities, or attributes of a thing, which constitute it what it is. 4. The established or regular course of things. 5. A law or principle of action or motion in a natural body. 6. Constitution; aggregate powers of a body, especially a living one. 7. The constitution and appearances of things. 8. Natural affection or reverence. 9. System of created things. 10. Sort; species; kind; particular character, as, things of the same *nature.* 11. Sentiments or images conformed to nature, or to truth and reality. 12. Birth.
*† NA'TURE, *v. t.* To endow with natural qualities.
*† NA'TUR-IST (nat'yur-ist), *n.* One who ascribes every thing to nature.—*Boyle.*
† NA-TŪ'RI-TY, *n.* The quality or state of being produced by nature.—*Brown.*
† NAU'FRAGE, *n.* [L. *naufragium.*] Shipwreck.
NAU'FRA-GOUS, *a.* Causing shipwreck.—*Taylor.* [*Rare.*]
NAUGHT (nawt), *n.* [Sax. *naht, nauht.*] Nothing.—*To set at naught,* to slight, disregard, or despise.
NAUGHT (nawt), *adv.* In no degree.—*Fairfax.*
NAUGHT (nawt), *a.* Bad; worthless; of no value or account.
NAUGHT'I-LY (nawt'e-ly), *adv.* Wickedly; corruptly.
NAUGHT'I-NESS (nawt'e-nes), *n.* 1. Badness; wickedness; evil principle or purpose. 2. Slight wickedness of children; perverseness; mischievousness.—*Dryden.*
NAUGHT'Y (nawt'y), *a.* 1. Wicked; corrupt. 2. Bad; worthless. 3. Mischievous; perverse; froward. [It is now seldom used, except in the latter sense, as applied to children, or in ludicrous censure.]
NAUL'AGE, *n.* [L. *naulum.*] The freight of passengers in a ship. [*Little used.*]
NAU'MA-CHY, *n.* [L. *naumachia.*] 1. Among the *ancient Romans,* a show or spectacle representing a sea-fight. 2. The place where these shows were exhibited.
NAUS'CO-PY, *n.* [Gr. ναυς and σκοπεω.] The art of discovering the approach of ships or the neighborhood of lands at a considerable distance.—*Maty.*
NAU'SEA (naw'shēä), *n.* [L.] *Originally* and *properly,* seasickness; hence, any similar sickness of the stomach, accompanied with a propensity to vomit; qualm; loathing; disgust; squeamishness of the stomach.
NAU'SE-ANT (-she-ant), *n.* A substance which produces nausea.
NAU'SE-ĀTE (naw'she-āte), *v. i.* [L. *nauseo.*] To become squeamish; to feel disgust; to be inclined to reject from the stomach.
NAU'SE-ĀTE, *v. t.* 1. To loathe; to reject with disgust. 2 To affect with disgust.
NAU'SE-Ā-TED, *pp.* Rejected with disgust.
NAU'SE-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Loathing; rejecting with disgust.
NAU-SE-Ā'TION (naw-she-ā'shun), *n.* The act of nauseating. *Bp. Hall.*
NAU'SEOUS (naw'shus), *a.* Loathsome; disgustful; disgusting; regarded with abhorrence.
NAU'SEOUS-LY, *adv.* Loathsomely; disgustfully.

NAU'SEOUS-NESS, *n.* Loathsomeness; quality of exciting disgust.—*Dryden.*

NAU'TIC, } *a.* [L. *nauticus.*] Pertaining to seamen or
NAU'TIC-AL, } navigation; naval; marine.

NAU'TI-LITE, *n.* [L. *nautilus.*] A fossil nautilus.

NAU'TI-LOID, *a.* Resembling the nautilus in form.

NAU'TI-LOID, *n.* [*nautilus,* and εἶδος.] That which has the form of the nautilus.

NAU'TI-LUS, *n.* [L.] 1. The name of a small genus of cephalopodous mollusca. The shell is spiral, and divided by partitions into several chambers or cavities, the last of which is largest, and contains the body of the animal. 2. This term is also popularly applied to the *argonauta argo,* which is very different from the real nautilus. This animal is said to move in its shell on the surface of the water by extending two of its arms, and supporting between these a membrane that serves as a sail.

NA'VAL, *a.* [L. *navalis.*] 1. Consisting of ships. 2. Pertaining to ships or to a navy.—SYN. Nautical; marine; maritime.

NA'VAL OFFI-CER, *n.* In a *United States custom-house,* an officer who assists the collector in collecting duties on goods imported.—*Bouvier.*

† NA'VALS, *n. pl.* Naval affairs.—*Clarendon.*

NA'VARCH, *n.* [Gr. *ναυαρχος.*] In *ancient Greece,* the commander of a fleet.—*Mitford.*

NA'VARCH-Y, *n.* [from L. *navarchus.*] Knowledge of managing ships.—*Petty.*

NAVE, *n.* [Sax. *nafa, nafu.*] 1. The thick piece of timber in the center of a wheel, in which the spokes are inserted; the hub. 2. The middle or body of a church, extending from the baluster or rail of the choir to the principal entrance.

NA'VEL (nā'vl), *n.* [Sax. *nafela;* D. *navel.*] The center of the lower part of the abdomen, or the point where the umbilical cord passes out of the fetus.

NA'VEL-GALL, *n.* A bruise on the top of the chine of the back of a horse, behind the saddle.—*Johnson.*

NA'VEL-STRING, *n.* The umbilical cord.

NA'VEL-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *cotyledon.*

NA'VEW (nā'vu), *n.* [L. *napus;* Sax. *næpe.*] A plant, the *brassica napus,* also called the French turnip.

NA-VIC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *navicula.*] 1. Relating to small ships or boats. 2. Shaped like a boat; cymbiform.

NAV'I-GA-BLE, *a.* [L. *navigabilis.*] That may be navigated or passed in ships or vessels.

NAV'I-GA-BLE-NESS, } *n.* The quality or state of being
NAV-I-GA-BIL'I-TY, } navigable.

NAV'I-GA-BLY, *adv.* In a navigable manner.

NAV'I-GATE, *v. i.* [L. *navigo.*] To pass on water in ships; to sail.—*Arbuthnot.*

NAV'I-GATE, *v. t.* To pass over in ships; to sail on, as a sea. 2. To steer, direct, or manage in sailing, as a vessel.

NAV'I-GA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Steered or managed in passing on the water; passed over in sailing.

NAV'I-GA-TING, *ppr.* Passing on or over in sailing; steering and managing in sailing.

NAV-I-GA'TION, *n.* [L. *navigatio.*] 1. The act of navigating; the act of passing on water in ships or other vessels; the state of being navigable. 2. The science or art of conducting ships or vessels from one place to another. 3. Ships in general.—*Aerial navigation,* the act or art of passing through the air in balloons.

NAV'I-GA-TOR, *n.* One who navigates or sails; *chiefly,* one who directs the course of a ship, or one who is skillful in the art of navigation.

NA'VY, *n.* [L. *navis.*] 1. A fleet of ships; an assemblage of merchantmen, or so many as sail in company. 2. The whole of the ships of war belonging to a nation or king. 3. The officers and men belonging to a navy.—*Smart.*

† NAWL, *n.* An awl.

NAY, *adv.* [a contracted word; L. *nego;* Sw. *ney* or *nej,* from *neka,* to deny.] 1. No; a word that expresses negation. 2. It expresses, also, refusal. 3. Not only so; not this alone; intimating that something is to be added by way of amplification.

NAY, *n.* Denial; refusal.

† NAY, *v. t.* To refuse.

† NAY'WARD. *n.* Tendency to denial.—*Shak.*

† NAY'WORD (nā'wurd), *n.* A by-word; a proverbial reproach; a watch-word.

NAZ-A-RE'AN, } *n.* One of a sect of Judaizing Christians
NAZ-A-RENE,' } in the second century, who observed the laws of Moses and rejected the commonly-received gospels, holding a peculiar one of their own.—*Murdock.*

NAZ-A-RENE', *n.* An inhabitant of Nazareth; one of the early converts to Christianity; [*in contempt.*]

NAZ'A-RITE, *n.* A Jew who bound himself by a vow to extraordinary purity of life and devotion.

NAZ'A-RIT-ISM, *n.* The vow and practice of a Nazarite.—*Burder.*

NAZE, *n.* A cliff or headland; same as *ness.*—*Smart.*

† NE, [Sax.] not, *is obsolete.* We find it in early English writers, prefixed to other words; as, *nill* for *ne will,* will not; *nas* for *ne has,* has not.—*Spenser.*

† NEAF, *n.* [Ice. *nefi;* Scot. *nieve.*] The fist.—*Shak.*

NEAL, *v. t.* [Sax. *anælan.*] To temper and reduce to a due consistence by heat. [*Rarely used.*] *See* ANNEAL.

NEAL, *v. i.* To be tempered by heat. [*Little used.*] *See* ANNEAL.

NEAP (neep), *n.* The tongue or pole of a cart, sled, or wagon. [*New England.*]

NEAP, *a.* [Sax. *hnipan.*] The *neap tides* are those which happen near the first and last quarters of the moon, when the difference betweed high and low water is less than at any other period in the month. They are opposed to *spring tides.*

NEAP, *n.* A neap tide. See the *adjective.*

NEAP'-TIDE, *n.* A name given to certain tides. *See* NEAP, *a.*

NEAPED } (-neept'), *a.* Left aground. A ship is said to
BE-NEAPED' } be *neaped* when left aground at the height of the spring tides.—*R. H. Dana, Jr.*

NE-A-POL'I-TAN, *a.* Belonging to Naples, in Italy.

NE-A-POL'I-TAN, *n.* An inhabitant or native of the kingdom of Naples.

NEAR (neer), *a.* [Sax. *ner* or *neara.*] 1. Not far distant in place, time, or degree. 2. Closely related by blood; as, she is my father's *near* kinswoman.—*Lev.,* xviii. 3. Not distant in affection, support, or assistance; willing to aid. 4. United in close ties of affection or confidence, as a friend. 5. Affecting one's interest or feelings.—*Shak.* 6. Inclined to covetousness; parsimonious. 7. Not loose, free, or rambling; literal; closely resembling an original; as, the *nearest* translation. 8. Next to one; on the left; opposed to *off;* as, the *near* side.—SYN. Nigh; close; adjacent; proximate; contiguous; present; ready; intimate; familiar; dear.

NEAR, *adv.* Almost; within a little.—*Addison.*

NEAR, *v. t.* To approach; to come nearer; as, the ship *neared* the land. [*A seaman's phrase.*]

NEAR, *v. i.* To draw near. [*A naval expression.*]

NEAR'-SIGHT'ED (neer'-sīt'ed), *a.* Short-sighted; seeing at a small distance only.

NEAR'-SIGHTED-NESS, *n.* The state of being short-sighted.

NEAR'EST, *a.* [*superl.* of *near.*] Shortest; most direct.

NEAR'LY, *adv.* 1. At no great distance; not remotely. 2. Closely. 3. Intimately; pressingly; with a close relation to one's interest or happiness. 4. Almost; within a little. 5. In a parsimonious or niggardly manner.

NEAR'NESS, *n.* 1. Closeness; small distance. 2. Close alliance by blood; propinquity. 3. Close union by affection; intimacy of friendship. 4. Parsimony; closeness in expenses.—*Bacon.*

NEAT (neet), *n.* [Sax. *neat, neten.*] 1. Cattle of the bovine genus, as bulls, oxen, and cows. 2. A single cow.

NEAT, *a.* [It. *netto;* Sp. *neto;* Fr. *net.*] 1. Very clean; free from foul or extraneous matter. 2. Free from impure words and phrases; [*applied to style.*] 3. Preserving neatness, as persons. 4. Unmixed; unadulterated; [*obs.*] 5. Free from tawdry appendages and well adjusted, as attire. 6. Clear of the cask, case, bag, box, &c.; as, *neat* weight. It is usually written *net* or *nett.*—SYN. Nice; pure; cleanly; tidy; trim; spruce.

NEAT'HERD, *n.* [Sax. *neathyrd.*] A person who has the care of cattle; a cow-keeper.—*Dryden.*

NEAT'LY, *adv.* 1. With neatness; in a neat manner; in a cleanly manner. 2. With good taste; without tawdry or naments. 3. Nicely; handsomely.

NEAT'NESS, *n.* 1. Exact cleanliness; entire freedom from foul matter. 2. Purity; freedom from ill-chosen words. 3. Freedom from useless or tawdry ornaments; with good adjustment of the several parts.

NEAT'RESS, *n.* A female who takes care of cattle. [*Not used in America.*]

NEAT'S'-FOOT OIL, *n.* Oil obtained by boiling calves' feet. *Gardner.*

NEB, *n.* [Sax. *neb* or *nebbe.*] The nose; the beak of a bird; the bill; the mouth; also written *nib.*

NEB'U-LA, *n.; pl.* NEBULÆ. [L. *nebula.*] 1. A white spot, or a slight opacity, of the cornea.—2. In *astronomy,* a name given to faint, misty appearances, which are dimly seen among the stars, resembling a comet or a speck of fog. They are usually, but not always, resolved by the telescope into myriads of small stars.—*Olmsted.*

NEB'U-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to nebulæ.—*Nebular hypothesis,* a celebrated hypothesis, framed by Laplace, which supposes that the solar system has been gradually formed out of a nebula or collection of matter thinly diffused through a large space.

NEB-U-LOS'I-TY, *n.* 1. The state of being cloudy or hazy.—2. In *astronomy,* a name given to the faint, misty appearances surrounding certain stars.—*Olmsted.*

NEB'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *nebulosus.*] 1. Cloudy; hazy.—2. In *astronomy,* pertaining to, or having the appearance of, a nebula.

NEC-ES-SA'RI-AN, *n.* An advocate for the doctrine of philosophical necessity; more properly, *necessitarian.*

NEC'ES-SA-RIES, *n. pl.* *See* NECESSARY.

NEC'ES-SA-RI-LY, *adv.* 1. By necessity; in such a manner that it can not be otherwise. 2. Indispensably. 3. By unavoidable consequence.

NEC'ES-SA-RI-NESS, *n.* The state of being necessary.

NEC'ES-SA-RY, *a.* [L. *necessarius.*] 1. That must be; that can not be otherwise; indispensably requisite. 2. Indispensable; needful; requisite; essential; that can not be otherwise without preventing the purpose intended. 3. Unavoidable; inevitable, as a conclusion or result. 4. Acting from necessity or compulsion; opposed to *free;* as, a *necessary* agent.

NEC'ES-SA-RY, *n.* Something necessary or indispensable to some purpose; as, a *necessary* of life: more commonly in the plural.

NEC'ES-SA-RY, *n.* A privy.

NE-CES-SI-TA'RI-AN, } *n.* One who maintains the doc-
NEC-ES-SA'RI-AN, } trine of philosophical necessity.

NE-CES'SI-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *necessitas.*] To make necessary or indispensable; to render unavoidable.—SYN. To compel: force; oblige; constrain; impel.

NE-CES'SI-TA-TED, *pp.* Made necessary, indispensable, or unavoidable.

NE-CES'SI-TA-TING, *ppr.* Making necessary or indispensable.

NE-CES-SI-TA'TION, *n.* The act of making necessary; compulsion.—*Bramhall.* [*Little used.*]

† NE-CES'SI-TIED (-tid), *a.* In a state of want.—*Shak.*

NE-CES'SI-TOUS, *a.* 1. Very needy or indigent; pressed with poverty. 2. Narrow; destitute; pinching.

NE-CES'SI-TOUS-LY, *adv.* In a necessitous manner.

NE-CES'SI-TOUS-NESS, *n.* Extreme poverty or destitution of the means of living; pressing want.

† NE-CES'SI-TUDE, *n.* Necessitousness; want.

NE-CES'SI-TY, *n.* [L. *necessitas.*] 1. That which must be, and can not be otherwise; or the cause of that which can not be otherwise. 2. Irresistible power; compulsive force, physical or moral. 3. Indispensableness; the state of being requisite. 4. Extreme indigence; pinching poverty; pressing need; exigency; emergency. 5. Unavoidableness; inevitableness.—6. In the *plural,* things requisite for a purpose.—*Shak.*

NECK, *n.* [Sax. *hnece, hnecca, necca;* D. *nek;* Sw. *nacke.*] 1. The part of an animal's body which is between the head and the trunk, and connects them. 2. A long, narrow tract of land projecting from the main body, or a narrow tract connecting two larger tracts. 3. Any part corresponding to the neck; the long, slender part of a vessel, as a retort; or of a plant, as a gourd.—*A stiff neck,* in *Scripture,* denotes obstinacy in sin.—*On the neck,* immediately after; following closely; [*little used.*]—*To break the neck of an affair,* to hinder, or to do the principal thing to prevent.—*To harden the neck,* to grow obstinate.

NECK-TIE, *n.* Neckerchief. -*M. F. Tupper.*

† NECK'A-TEE, *n.* A neckerchief.

NECK'BEEF, *n.* The coarse flesh of the neck of cattle, sold at a low price.—*Swift.*

NECK'CLOTH, *n.* A piece of cloth worn on the neck.

NECKED (nekt), *a.* Having a neck; as in *stiff-necked.*

NECK'ER-CHIEF, *n.* A gorget; a kerchief for the neck: it was *formerly* applied only to female attire.—*Smart.*

NECK'LACE, *n.* A string of beads or precious stones, worn by women on the neck.—*Arbuthnot.*

NECK'LACED (-lāst), *a.* Marked as with a necklace.

NECK'LAND, *n.* A neck or long tract of land.

NECK'VERSE, *n.* The verse formerly read to entitle a party to the benefit of clergy, said to be the first verse of the fifty-first Psalm, "*Miserere mei,*" &c.—*Tindall.*

NECK'WEED, *n.* Hemp, *in ridicule,* because used in hanging criminals.

NE-CRO-LITE, *n.* A variety of trachyte.

NE-CRO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to or giving an account of the dead or of deaths.

NE-CROL'O-GIST, *n.* One who gives an account of deaths.

NE-CROL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. νεκρος and λογος.] An account of the dead or of deaths; a register of deaths.

NE-CRO-MAN-CER, *n.* 1. *Properly,* one who pretends to foretell future events by holding converse with departed spirits. 2. One who uses enchantments or practices sorcery. The latter is now the more usual sense. *Smart.*—SYN. Conjurer; enchanter; wizard; sorcerer; magician.

NE-CRO-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. νεκρος and μαντεια.] 1. *Properly,* the art of revealing future events by means of a pretended communication with the dead. 2. Enchantment; conjuration. This is now the more usual sense.—*Smart.*

NE-CRO-MAN'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to necromancy; performed by necromancy.

NE-CRO-MAN'TIC, *n.* Trick; conjuration.—*Young.*

NE-CRO-MAN'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* By necromancy or the black art; by conjuration.—*Gregory.*

NE-CRO-NITE, *n.* [Gr. νεκρος.] Fetid feldspar.

NE-CROPH'A-GOUS, *a.* [Gr. νεκρος and φαγω.] Eating or feeding on the dead.—*Kirby.*

NE-CROP'O-LIS, *n.* [Gr. νεκρος and πολις.] A city of the dead.

NE-CRO-SCOP'IC, *a.* [Gr. νεκρος and σκοπεω.] Relating to post-mortem examinations.

NE-CRO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. νεκρωσις.] 1. Among *physicians,* mortification; the dry gangrene.—2. Among *surgeons,* an inflammation of a bone terminating in its death.—3. In *botany,* a disease of plants, consisting of small black spots, beneath which the substance of the plant decays.—*Brande.*

NEC'TAR, *n.* [L.] 1. In *mythology* and *poetry,* the drink of the gods. 2. Any very sweet and pleasant drink.

NEC-TA'RE-AN, } *a.* Resembling nectar; very sweet and
NEC-TA'RE-OUS, } pleasant.—*Pope.*

NEC'TARED, *a.* Imbued with nectar; mingled with nectar; abounding with nectar.

NEC-TA'RE-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a nectareous manner.

NEC-TA'RE-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being nectareous.

NEC-TA'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the nectary of a plant.

NEC-TAR-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* [*nectar,* and L. *fero.*] Producing nectar or honey.—*Lee.*

NEC'TAR-INE, *a.* Sweet as nectar.—*Milton.*

NEC'TAR-INE, *n.* A fruit resembling the peach, but with a smooth rind.

NEC-TA'RI-UM, *n.* [from *nectar.*] Any part of a flower which secretes a honey-like substance; the nectary.

NEC'TAR-IZE, *v. t.* To sweeten.—*Cockeram.*

NEC'TAR-IZED, *pp.* Sweetened.

NEC'TAR-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Sweetening.

NEC'TAR-OUS, *a.* Sweet as nectar.—*Milton.*

NEC'TAR-Y, *n.* In *botany,* the melliferous part of a vegetable, peculiar to the flower.

† NED'DER, *n.* [W. *nadyr;* Sax. *nedder.*] An adder.

NEED, *n.* [Sax. *nead, neod, nyd;* D. *nood.*] 1. Want; occasion for something; a state that requires supply or relief. 2. Want of the means of subsistence.—SYN. Exigency; emergency; strait; extremity; necessity; distress; destitution; poverty; indigence; penury.

NEED, *v. t.* [Sax. *geneadan, genedan.*] To want; to lack; to require, as supply or relief.

NEED, *v. i.* To be wanted; to be necessary; [*obs.*]—*Need* is sometimes employed as an auxiliary, or, at least, is used in the singular as well as plural; as, he *need* not go.

NEED'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Wanted.

NEED'ER, *n.* One who wants.

NEED'FUL, *a.* Necessary, as supply or relief; requisite

NEED'FUL-LY, *adv.* Necessarily.—*Ben Jonson.*

NEED'I-LY, *adv.* In want or poverty.

NEED'I-NESS, *n.* Want; poverty; indigence.

NEED'ING, *ppr.* Wanting; requiring, as supply or relief.

NEE'DLE (need'l), *n.* [Sax. *nedl, nædl;* G. *nadel.*] 1. A small instrument of steel, pointed at one end, with an eye at the other to receive a thread, used in sewing. 2. A small pointed piece of steel used in the mariner's compass, which, by its magnetic quality, is attracted and directed to the pole: often called the *magnetic needle.* 3. Any crystallized substance in the form of a needle.—*Dipping-needle. See* DIPPING-NEEDLE.

NEE'DLE, *v. t.* To form crystals in the shape of a needle.

NEE'DLE, *v. i.* To shoot in crystallization into the form of needles.—*Fourcroy.*

NEE'DLE-BOOK, *n.* A place for sticking needles on cloth, protected by covers like those of a book.

NEE'DLE-FISH, *n.* A name of certain fishes, also called pipe-fishes. They have a long and very slender body.

NEE'DLE-MAK-ER, } *n.* One who manufactures needles
NEE'DLER, }

NEE'DLE-ORE, *n.* Acicular ore of bismuth.—*Dana.*

NEE'DLE-POINT-ED, *a.* Pointed as needles.

NEE'DLE-STONE, *n.* A mineral, a species of zeolite.

NEE'DLE-WORK (need'l-wurk), *n.* Work executed with a needle; or the business of a seamstress.

NEE'DLE-WROUGHT (-wurkt), *a.* Worked with needles.

NEE'DLE-ZE'O-LITE, *n.* A species of zeolite.

NEE'DLED, *pp.* or *a.* Crystallized in the form of needles.

NEE'DLE-FUL, *n.* As much thread as is put at once in a needle.

NEED'LESS, *a.* 1. Not wanted; unnecessary; not requisite. 2. Not wanting.—*Shak.;* [*obs.*]—SYN. Unnecessary useless; profitless; unprofitable.

NEED'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without necessity.

NEED'LESS-NESS, *n.* Unnecessariness.—*Locke.*

NEE'DLING, *ppr.* Forming crystals like needles.

† NEED'MENT, *n.* Something needed or wanted.

NEEDS, *adv.* [Sax. *nedes.*] Necessarily; indispensably. generally used with *must.*

NEED'Y, *a.* Necessitous; indigent; very poor; distressed by want of the means of living.—*Addison.*

NEEL'GHAU, *n.* *See* NYLGHAU.

* NE'ER (nāre), A contraction of *never.*

† NEESE (neez), *v. i.* [G. *neesen.*] To sneeze.

NEESE'WORT, *n.* A plant.—*Sherwood.*
† NEE'STING, *n.* A sneezing.
NE EXE-AT. [L.] In *law*, a writ to prevent a person from going out of the country.—*Bouvier.*
† NEF, *n.* The nave of a church. *See* NAVE.
NE-FAN'DOUS, *a.* [L. *nefandus.*] Not to be named; abominable.—*Sheldon.*
NE-FA'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *nefarius.*] Wicked in the extreme; sinful, villainous, or vile in the highest degree.—SYN. Abominable; detestable; horrible; dreadful; atrocious; infamous; iniquitous; impious.
NE-FA'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With extreme wickedness; abominably.—*Milton.*
NE-FA'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being nefarious.
NE-GA'TION, *n.* [L. *negatio.*] 1. Denial; a declaration that something is not.—2. In *logic*, description by denial, exclusion, or exception. 3. Argument drawn from denial.
NEG'A-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *negatif*; L. *negativus.*] 1. Implying denial or negation; opposed to *affirmative.* 2. Implying absence; opposed to *positive.* 3. Having the power of stopping or restraining; as, a *negative* vote.—*Negative sign*, in *algebra*, the sign of subtraction, thus, —. *Negative quantity*, a quantity which is required to be subtracted.—*Negative electricity*, in *Dr. Franklin's theory*, a deficiency of the electric fluid.
NEG'A-TIVE, *n.* 1. A proposition by which something is denied. 2. A word that denies; as, *not, no.*—3. In *legislation*, the right or power of preventing the enaction of a law or decree.—*Negative pregnant*, in *law*, is a negative which brings forth, or implies, an affirmative.—*Encyc. Am.*
NEG'A-TIVE, *v. t.* 1. To disprove; to prove the contrary. 2. To reject by vote; to refuse to enact or sanction. 3. To resist a choice or what is proposed.
NEG'A-TIVED, *pp.* Disproved; rejected by vote.
NEG'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* 1. With or by denial. 2. In the form of speech implying the absence of something. 3. *Negatively* charged or electrified, in *Dr. Franklin's theory of electricity*, having a deficiency of the electric fluid.
NEG'A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being negative.
NEG'A-TO-RY, *a.* That denies; belonging to negation. [*Little used.*]
NEG-LECT', *v. t.* [L. *neglectus.*] 1. To omit by carelessness or design; to forbear to do, use, employ, promote, or attend to. 2. To omit to accept or embrace, as an offer. 3. Not to notice; to forbear to treat with attention or respect, as a stranger. 4. To postpone; [*obs.*]—SYN. To disregard; disesteem; overlook; slight; contemn.
NEG-LECT', *n.* 1. Omission; forbearance to do any thing that can be done or that requires to be done. 2. Omission of attention or civilities; as, to treat one with *neglect.* 3. Habitual want of regard. 4. State of being disregarded.—SYN. Inattention; disregard; disesteem; slight; indifference; negligence.
NEG-LECT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Omitted to be done; slighted; disregarded.
NEG-LECT'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being neglected.—*More.*
NEG-LECT'ER, *n.* One who neglects.
NEG-LECT'FUL, *a.* 1. Heedless; careless; inattentive. 2. Accustomed or apt to omit what may or ought to be done. 3. Treating with neglect or slight. 4. Indicating neglect, slight, or indifference.
NEG-LECT'FUL-LY, *adv.* With neglect; with heedless inattention; with careless indifference.
NEG-LECT'ING, *ppr.* Omitting; passing by; forbearing to do; slighting; treating with indifference.
NEG-LECT'ING-LY, *adv.* Carelessly; heedlessly.—*Shak.*
† NEG-LEC'TION, *n.* The state of being negligent.
NEG-LECT'IVE, *a.* Inattentive; regardless of. [*Rare.*]
NEG-LI-GÉE' (neg-le-zhā'), *n.* [Fr. *negligé.*] A kind of gown formerly worn.
NEG'LI-GENCE, *n.* [L. *negligentia.*] 1. Neglect; omission to do. 2. Habitual omission of that which ought to be done, or a habit of omitting to do things; carelessness.
NEG'LI-GENT, *a.* 1. Apt or accustomed to omit what ought to be done. 2. Not having regard.—SYN. Careless; heedless; neglectful; regardless; indifferent; inattentive; remiss.
NEG'LI-GENT-LY, *adv.* 1. Carelessly; heedlessly; without exactness. 2. With slight, disregard, or inattention.
NE-GO-TIA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being negotiable or transferable by indorsement.—*Sewall.*
NE-GŌ'TIA-BLE (-sha-bl), *a.* That may be transferred by assignment or indorsement; that may be passed from the owner to another person so as to vest the property in the assignee.—*Walsh.*
† NE-GŌ'TIANT, *n.* One who negotiates; a negotiator.
NE-GŌ'TIĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *negotior*; Fr. *negocier.*] 1. To transact business; to treat with another respecting purchase and sale; to hold intercourse in bargaining or trade. 2. To hold intercourse with another respecting a treaty, league, or convention; to treat with respecting peace or commerce.
NE-GŌ'TIĀTE (ne-gō'shāte), *v. t.* 1. To procure by mutual intercourse and agreement with another. 2. To procure make, or establish by mutual intercourse and agreement with others. 3. To sell; to pass; to transfer for a valuable consideration, as a note.
NE-GŌ'TIĀ-TED, *pp.* Procured or obtained by agreement with another; sold or transferred for a valuable consideration.
NE-GŌ'TIĀ-TING, *ppr.* Treating with; transacting business.
NE-GO-TI-Ā'TION, (-she-ā'), *n.* 1. A negotiating; the transacting of business in traffic; the treating with another respecting sale or purchase. 2. The transaction of business between nations; as, *negotiation* of a treaty.
* NE-GŌ'TIĀ-TOR, *n.* One who negotiates; one who treats with others.—*Swift.*
NĒ'GRESS, *n.* A female of the black race of Africa.
NĒ'GRO, *n.* [It., Sp. *negro*; L. *niger.*] One of the black race of men in Africa; or one descended from this race.
NĒ'GRO-LOID, *a.* [*negro*, and Gr. *ειδος.*] Belonging to persons who are like negroes.
NĒ'GUS, *n.* A liquor made of wine, water, sugar, nutmeg, and lemon juice: so called, from its first maker, Colonel *Negus.*
† NEIF, *n.* [Icel. *nefi.*] 1. The neaf or fist. 2. A slave.
NEIGH (nā), *v. i.* [Sax. *hnægan.*] To utter the voice of a horse, expressive of want or desire; to whinny.
NEIGH (nā), *n.* The voice of a horse; a whinnying.
NEIGH'BOR (nā'bur), *n.* [Sax. *nehbur, nehgebur*; G. *nachbar*; D. *nabuur*; Sw. *nabo*; Dan. *naboe.*] 1. One who lives near another. 2. One who lives in familiarity with another; a word of civility. 3. An intimate; a confidant; [*obs.*] 4. A fellow-being.—*Acts*, vii. 5. One of the human race; any one who needs our help.—*Luke*, x. 6. A country that is near.
NEIGH'BOR (nā'bur), *v. t.* 1. To adjoin; to confine on or be near to. 2. To acquaint with; to make near to or make familiar.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*]
NEIGH'BOR, *a.* Near to another; adjoining; next.—*Jer.*, i.
NEIGH'BOR-HOOD (nā'bur-), *n.* 1. A place near; vicinity; vicinage; the adjoining district, or any place not distant. 2. State of being near each other. 3. The inhabitants who live in the vicinity of each other.
NEIGH'BOR-ING, *a.* Living or being near.—*Paley.*
NEIGH'BOR-LI-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being neighborly.
NEIGH'BOR-LY (nā'bur-le), *a.* 1. Becoming a neighbor. 2. Cultivating familiar intercourse; interchanging frequent visits.—SYN. Kind; civil; obliging; friendly; social.
NEIGH'BOR-LY, *adv.* With social civility.
† NEIGH'BOR-SHIP, *n.* State of being neighbors.
NEIGH'ING (nā'ing), *ppr.* Whinnying.
NEIGH'ING (nā'ing), *n.* The voice of a horse; a whinnying.—*Jer.*, viii.
NEI'THER (nē'ther or nī-ther. The former is given in most dictionaries, and still prevails in America. The latter is now common in England), *compound pronoun, pronominal adjective, or a substitute.* [Sax. *nather, nathor, nauther*, or *nouther.*] *In general*, not either; not the one nor the other. 1. It refers to individual things or persons; as, which road shall I take? *Neither.* 2. It refers to a sentence; as, "ye shall not eat of it, *neither* shall ye touch it." 3. *Neither* primarily refers to *two*; not *either* of two. But, by *usage*, it is applicable to any number, referring to individuals separately considered.
NEM'A-LINE, *a.* [Gr. *νημα*, a thread.] In *mineralogy*, having the form of threads; fibrous.—*Shepard.*
NEM'A-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *νημα* and *λιθος.*] A fibrous hydrate of magnesia.—*Dana.*
NEM. CON. for *nemine contradicente.* [L.] No one contradicting or opposing, that is, unanimously; without opposition.
NEM. DISS. for *nemine dissentiente.* [L.] No one dissenting.
NE-MĒ'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Nemea, a village of Argolis, in ancient Greece, where games were held triennially.
NEM'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *νεμος* and *λιθος.*] An arborized stone
NEM'O-RAL, *a.* [L. *nemoralis.*] Pertaining to a wood or grove.—*Dict.*
NEM'O-ROUS, *a.* [L. *nemorosus.*] Woody.—*Evelyn.*
† NEMP'NE, *v. t.* [Sax. *nemnan.*] To call.—*Chaucer.*
† NĒ'NI-A, *n.* [Gr.] A funeral song; an elegy.
NEN'U-PHAR, *n.* The great white water-lily of Europe.
NE-OD'A-MODE, *n.* [Gr. *νεοδαμωδης.*] In *ancient Greece*, a person newly admitted to citizenship.—*Mitford.*
NĒ-OG'A-MIST, *n.* [Gr. *νεος*, new, and *γαμεω*, to marry.] A person recently married.
NĒ-O-LOG'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to neology; employing
NE-O-LOG'IC-AL, } new words.
NE-O-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a neological manner.
NE-OL'O-GISM, *n.* 1. The introduction of new words or new doctrines. 2. New terms or doctrines.
NE-OL'O-GIST, *n.* 1. One who introduces new words.—

Med. Repos.; [*disused.*] 2. An innovator in theology; one who introduces rationalistic views subversive of revealed truth: [*this is now the prevailing sense.*]

NE-OL-O-GI-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of neologizing.—*Jefferson.*

NE-OL'O-GIZE, *v. i.* To introduce or use new terms.

NE-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. νεος and λογος.] 1. The introduction of a new word, or of new words: [*disused.*] 2. Rationalistic views in theology subversive of revealed truth. The term is applied especially to the new philosophical theology of the Germans: [*this is now the prevailing sense.*]

NE-O-NO'MI-AN, *n.* [Gr. νεος and νομος.] One who advocates new laws, or desires God's law to be altered.

NE'O-PHYTE, *n.* [Gr. νεος and φυτον.] 1. A new convert or proselyte. 2. One admitted to the Christian Church by baptism. 3. A novice; one newly admitted to the order of priest, or into a monastery. 4. A tyro; a beginner in learning.

NE-O-TER'IC, } *a.* [Gr. νεωτερικος.] New; recent in
NE-O-TER'IC-AL, } origin; modern.

NE-O-TER'IC, *n.* One of modern times.—*Burton.*

NEP, *n.* A plant, catmint or catnip.

NE-PEN'THE, *n.* [Gr. νηπενθης.] A drug or medicine that relieves pain, and exhilarates.—*Milton.* [*Little used.*]

NE-PEN'THES, *n.* A genus of remarkable Asiatic plants, having a kind of cylindrical urn connected with the leaf, usually filled with sweet and limpid water, and closed with a sort of lid; also called pitcher-plants.

NEPH'E-LIN, } *n.* [Gr. νεφελη.] A mineral occurring at
NEPH'E-LINE, } Vesuvius, in six-sided prisms, nearly transparent; also found in translucent and nearly opaque masses, grayish, greenish, and reddish, of a greasy luster. This last variety is called *elaolite.*—*Dana.*

NEPH'EW (nef'u), *n.* [Fr. *neveu*; L. *nepos.*] 1. The son of a brother or sister. 2. A grandson; also, a descendant; [*little used.*] English authorities pronounce this *nev'u.*

NE-PHRAL'GI-A, } *n.* [Gr. νεφρος and αλγος.] A disease or
NE-PHRAL'GY, } affection of the kidneys.

NEPH'RITE, *n.* [Gr. νεφριτης.] The same mineral with *jade*, named from being formerly worn as a remedy for diseases of the kidneys.—*Dana.*

NE-PHRIT'IC, } *a.* [Gr. νεφριτικος.] 1. Pertaining to the
NE-PHRIT'IC-AL, } kidneys or organs of urine. 2. Affected with a disease of the kidneys. 3. Relieving disorders of the kidneys in general.—*Nephritic stone*, nephrite.—*Nephritic wood*, supposed to be the wood of the *hyperanthera moringa*, a tropical tree.

NE-PHRIT'IC, *n.* A medicine adapted to relieve or cure the diseases of the kidneys, particularly the gravel or stone in the bladder.

NE-PHRI'TIS, *n.* In *medicine*, an inflammation of the kidneys.

NE-PHROT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. νεφρος and τομη.] In *surgery*, the operation of extracting a stone from the kidney, by cutting.

NE PLUS ULTRA. [L. no further.] To the utmost extent. It is customary to omit the last word, and say *Ne plus.*

* NEP'O-TISM, *n.* [Fr. *nepotisme.*] 1. Fondness for nephews. 2. Undue attachment to relations; favoritism shown to nephews and other relatives.

NEP'O-TIST, *n.* One who practices nepotism.

NEP'TUNE, *n.* 1. The god of the ocean. 2. A large planet beyond Uranus, discovered Sept., 1846, revolving round the sun in 168 years, at the distance of 2,800,000,000 miles.

NEP-TU'NI-AN, *a.* [from *Neptune.*] 1. Pertaining to the ocean or sea. 2. Formed by water or aqueous solution.—*Neptunian theory*, in *geology*, the theory of Werner, which refers the formation of all rocks and strata to the agency of water.

NEP-TU'NI-AN, } *n.* One who adopts the theory that the
NEP'TU-NIST, } whole earth was once covered with water, or, rather, that the substances of the globe were formed from aqueous solution.

NE QUID NI'MIS. [L.] Not too much; let all excess be avoided.

NE'RE-ID, *n.* [Gr. νηρηιδες.] In *mythology*, a sea-nymph; one of the daughters of Nereus, a marine deity.

NERI'TE, *n.* A mollusk of the genus *nerita*, having a univalvular shell.

† NERIT-ITE, *n.* A petrified shell of the genus *nerita.*

NER'O-LI, *n.* In *perfumery*, the essential oil of orange flowers.

NERVE (nerv), *n.* [L. *nervus*; Fr. *nerf.*] 1. An organ of sensation and motion in animals. 2. Strength; firmness of body. 3. Fortitude; firmness of mind; courage. 4. Strength; force; authority.—5. In *botany*, a name given to parallel vessels or fibres extending from the base to the apex of a leaf. Pope has used *nerve* for sinew or tendon.

NERVE, *v. t.* To give strength or vigor; to arm with force.

NERVE'-SHAK-EN, *a.* 1. Affected by a shaking.—*Scott.* 2. Shocked; overcome or oppressed by some violent influence, impression, or sensation.

NERVED, *pp.* 1. Armed with strength.—2. *a.* In *botany*, having vessels simple and unbranched, extending from the base to the tip.

NERVE'LESS (nerv'les), *a.* Destitute of strength; weak.

NERV'INE, *a.* [Low L. *nervinus.*] That has the quality of acting upon the nerves.

NERV'INE, *n.* A medicine that operates upon the nerves.

NERV'OUS, *a.* [L. *nervosus.*] 1. Strong; vigorous, as an arm. 2. Pertaining to the nerves; seated in or affecting the nerves, as weakness or disease. 3. Having the nerves affected; hence, easily agitated; [*a colloquial use of the word.*] 4. Possessing or manifesting vigor of mind, character ized by strength in sentiment or style, as a writer.

NERV'OUS, } *a.* In *botany.* *See* NERVED, No. 2.
NERV'OSE, }

NERV'OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. With strength or vigor.—*Warton.* 2. With weakness or agitation of the nerves; [*colloquial.*]

NERV'OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Strength; force, vigor.—*Warton.* 2. The state of being composed of nerves.—*Goldsmith.* 3. Weakness or agitation of the nerves; [*colloquial.*]

NER'VURE, *n.* [Fr.] A name given, in *botany*, to the veins of leaves, and, in *entomology*, to the corneous divisions in the wings of insects.—*Brande.*

NERV'Y, *a.* Strong; vigorous.—*Shak.*

NES'CIENCE (nesh'ens), *n.* [L. *nesciens.*] Want of knowledge; ignorance.—*Bp. Hall.*

† NESH, *a.* [Sax. *nesc.*] Soft; tender; nice.—*Chaucer.*

NESS, a termination of names, signifies a promontory, from the root of *nose*, which see.

NESS, a termination of appellatives, [Sax. *nesse, nysse,*] denotes state or quality, as in *goodness, greatness.*

NEST, *n.* [Sax., Ger., D. *nest.*] 1. The place or bed formed or used by a bird for incubation or the mansion of her young until they are able to fly. 2. Any place where irrational animals are produced. 3. An abode; a place of residence; a receptacle of numbers, or the collection itself; [*usually in an ill sense*; as, a *nest* of thieves.] 4. A warm, close place of abode; [*generally, in contempt.*] 5. A number of boxes, cases, or the like, inserted in each other.—6. In *geology*, an aggregate mass of any ore or mineral in an isolated state within a rock.—*Dana.*

NEST, *v. i.* To build and occupy a nest.—*Howell.*

NEST'-EGG, *n.* An egg left in the nest, to prevent the hen from forsaking it.—*Hudibras.*

NES'TLE (nes'l), *v. i.* 1. To settle; to harbor; to lie close and snug, as a bird in her nest.—*L'Estrange.* 2. To move about in one's seat, like a bird when forming her nest.

NES'TLE (nes'l), *v. t.* 1. To house, as in a nest.—*Donne* 2. To cherish, as a bird her young.—*Chapman.*

NES'TLED, *pp.* Housed, as in a nest; snugged closely.

NES'TLING (nes'ling), *ppr.* Lying close and snug.

NEST'LING, *n.* 1. A young bird in the nest, or just taken from the nest. 2. A nest.—*Bacon*; [*obs.*]

NEST'LING, *a.* Newly hatched; being yet in the nest.

NES-TO'RI-AN, *n.* 1. An adherent of Nestorius, patriarch of Constantinople, in the fifth century, who was deposed and condemned as a heretic for maintaining that the two natures in Christ were not so blended and confounded as to be undistinguishable. 2. The term is also applied to those modern Christians of Persia and India who are the remains of the Nestorian sect.

NET, *n.* [Sax. *net, nyt*; D., Dan. *net.*] 1. An instrument for catching fish and birds, or wild beasts, formed with twine or thread interwoven with meshes. 2. A cunning device; a snare. 3. Inextricable difficulty.—*Job*, xviii. 4. Severe afflictions.—*Job*, xix.

NET, *v. t.* To make into a net or net-work.—*Seward.*

NET, *a.* [Fr. *net*; It. *netto.*] 1. Neat; pure; unadulterated, as wines.—*Brande.* 2. Being without flaw or spot; [*rare.*] 3. Being beyond all charges or outlay, as gain. 4. Being clear of all tare and tret, or all deductions; neat; as, *net* weight. It is sometimes written *nett*, but improperly.

NET, *v. t.* To produce clear profit.

NET'-WORK (-wurk), *n.* A complication of threads, twine, or cords united at certain distances, forming meshes, interstices, or open spaces between the knots or intersections; reticulated or decussated work.

NETH'ER, *a.* [Sax. *neother*; Ger. *nieder*; D., Dan. *neder.*] 1. Lower; lying or being beneath or in the lower part; opposed to *upper.* 2. In a lower place. 3. Belonging to the regions below.

NETH'ER-MOST, *a.* Lowest; as, the *nethermost* hell.

NETH'IN-IM, *n. pl.* Among the *Jews*, the servants of the priests and Levites employed about the Temple; erroneously written *Nethinims.*

NET'TED, *pp.* or *a.* Made into a net or net-work; reticulated.

NET'TING, *n.* 1. A piece of net-work. 2. Net-work of rope or small lines, used for stowing away sails or hammocks.—*R. H. Dana, Jr.*

NET'TLE (net'l), *n.* [Saxon *netl, netele.*] A plant whose prickles fret the skin and occasion very painful sensations.

NET'TLE, *v. t.* To fret or sting; to irritate or vex; to ex

cite sensations of displeasure or uneasiness, not amounting to wrath or violent anger.

NET'TLE-RASH, *n.* An eruption upon the skin, much resembling the sting of a nettle.—*Brande.*

NET'TLE-TREE, *n.* A tree nearly allied to the elm.

NET'TLED, *pp.* Fretted; irritated.

NET'TLER, *n.* One who provokes, stings, or irritates.

NET'TLING, *ppr.* Irritating; vexing.

NEU-RAL'GIA, } *n.* [Gr. *νευρον* and *αλγος*.] An idiopathic
NEU-RAL'GY, } pain of a nerve of common sensation, *i. e.*, a pain not preceded or occasioned by any other disease.—*Tully.*

NEU-RAL'GIC, *a.* Pertaining to neuralgia.

NEU-RO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to neurology, or to a description of the nerves of animals.

NEU-ROL'O-GIST, *n.* One who describes the nerves of animals.

NEU-ROL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *νευρον* and *λογος*.] A description of the nerves of animal bodies, or the doctrine of the nerves.

NEU-ROP'TER, *n.*, } [Gr. *νευρον* and *πτερον*.] An order
NEU-ROP'TER-A, *n. pl.* } of insects having four transparent membranous wings, furnished with many nerves, which form a minute net-work.

NEU-ROP'TER-AL, } *a.* Belonging to the order of the
NEU-ROP'TER-OUS, } neuroptera.

NEU'RO-SPAST, *n.* [Gr. *νευροσπαστεω*.] A puppet.

NEU-ROT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *νευρον*.] 1. Relating to the nerves; seated in the nerves; as, a *neurotic* disease. 2. Useful in disorders of the nerves.

NEU-ROT'IC, *n.* 1. A disease having its seat in the nerves. 2. A medicine useful in disorders of the nerves.—*Encyc.*

NEU-RO-TOM'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the anatomy or dissection of nerves.

NEU-ROT'O-MIST, *n.* One who dissects the nerves.

NEU-ROT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *νευρον* and *τομη*.] 1. The dissection of a nerve. 2. The art or practice of dissecting the nerves.

NEU'TER (nū'ter), *a.* [L.] 1. Not adhering to either party; taking no part with either side. It may be synonymous with *indifferent*, or it may not. The *United States* remained *neuter* during the French Revolution, but very few of the people were *indifferent* as to the success of the parties engaged. A man may be *neuter* from feeling, and he is then *indifferent*; but he may be *neuter* in fact, when he is not in feeling or principle.—2. In *grammar*, of neither gender; an epithet given to nouns that are neither masculine nor feminine.—3. In *botany*, having neither stamens nor pistils.

NEU'TER, *n.* 1. A person who takes no part in a contest between two or more individuals or nations. 2. An animal of neither sex, or incapable of propagation. The working-bees have been considered *neuters*, but are really undeveloped females. *Huber.*—3. In *botany*, a plant having neither stamens nor pistils.—*Neuter verb*, in *grammar* (better *intransitive*), a verb which expresses an action or state limited to the subject, and which is not followed by an object; as, I *go*.

NEU'TRAL, *a.* [Fr. *neutre*; L. *neutralis*.] 1. Not engaged on either side; not taking an active part with either of contending parties. 2. Indifferent; having no bias in favor of either side or party. 3. Indifferent; neither very good nor bad.—4. In *botany*, a proposed English substitute for *neuter*. Having neither stamens nor pistils.—*Neutral salt*, in *chemistry*, a combination of an acid and a base, which is itself neither acid nor alkaline, the acid being exactly *neutralized* by the base.—*Brande.*

NEU'TRAL, *n.* A person or nation that takes no part in a contest between others.—*R. G. Harper.*

NEU'TRAL-IST, *n.* A neutral. [*Little used.*]

NEU-TRAL'I-TY, *n.* 1. The state of being unengaged in disputes or contests between others; the state of taking no part on either side. 2. A state of indifference in feeling or principle. 3. Indifference in quality; a state neither very good nor evil; [*little used.*] 4. A combination of neutral powers or states.

NEU-TRAL-I-ZA'TION, *n.* 1. The act of neutralizing. 2. The act of reducing to a state of indifference or neutrality.

NEU'TRAL-IZE, *v. t.* 1. To render neutral; to reduce to a state of indifference between different parties or opinions.—2. In *chemistry*, to destroy, or render inert or imperceptible the peculiar properties of a body by combining it with a different substance. 3. To destroy the peculiar properties or opposite dispositions of parties or other things, or reduce them to a state of indifference or inactivity.

NEU'TRAL-IZED, *pp.* or *a.* Reduced to neutrality or indifference.

NEU'TRAL-IZ-ER, *n.* That which neutralizes.

NEU'TRAL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Destroying or rendering inert the peculiar properties of a substance; reducing to indifference or inactivity; making neutral.

NEU'TRAL-LY, *adv.* Without taking part with either side; indifferently.

NEU'TRAL-TINT, *n.* The tint or purple hue which distant hills assume.

NEU-VAINES', *n. pl.* [Fr. *neuf*.] In the *Roman Catholic Church*, prayers offered up for nine successive days.—*Brande.*

NEV'ER, *adv.* [Sax. *næfre*.] 1. Not ever; not at any time, at no time. 2. It has a particular use in the following sentence, "Which will not hearken to the voice of charmers, charming *never* so wisely," *i. e.*, so wisely as *never* was done before.—*Ps.* lviii. 3. In no degree; not. 4. It is used for *not*; as, to answer one *never* a word; [*rare.*] 5. It is much used in *composition*; as in *never*-ending, *never*-failing.

NEV'ER-CEAS-ING, *a.* Having no cessation or pause.

NEV'ER-SA-TED. *a.* Never satisfied.—*Kirby.*

NEV'ER-TIR-ING, *a.* Never-enduring weariness.

NEV-ER-THE-LESS', *adv.* [*never*, *the*, and *less*.] Not the less; that is, in opposition to any thing, or without regarding it.—SYN. Notwithstanding; yet; however.

NEW (nū), *a.* [Sax. *neow*; D. *nieuw*; Ger. *neu*.] 1. Lately made, invented, produced, or come into being; that has existed a short time only; recent in origin; novel; opposed to *old*. 2. Lately introduced to our knowledge; not before known; recently discovered. 3. Modern; not ancient. 4. Recently produced by change. 5. Not habituated; not familiar; unaccustomed. 6. Renovated; repaired so as to recover the first state. 7. Fresh after any event. 8. Not of ancient extraction or a family of ancient distinction; as, a *new* man.—*Addison.* 9. Not before used; strange; unknown. 10. Recently commenced; as, the *new* year. 11. Having passed the change or conjunction with the sun; [*applied to the moon.*] 12. Not cleared and cultivated, or lately cleared; as, *new* land; [*America.*] 13. That has lately appeared for the first time.—*New* is much used in *composition*, to qualify other words; as, in *new*-born, *new*-made.

† NEW (nū), *v. t.* To make new.—*Gower.*

NEW'-BORN, *a.* Recently born.—1 *Pet.*, ii.

NEW'-COIN'ED, *a.* Fresh from the mint; newly formed

NEW'-COM'ER, *n.* One who has lately come.—*Irving*

NEW-FAB'RI-CA-TED, *a.* Newly made.—*Burke.*

NEW-FAN'CIED (nū-fan'sid), *a.* Newly fancied.

† NEW-FAN"GLE (nū-fang'gl), *v. t.* To change by introducing novelties.—*Milton.*

NEW-FAN"GLED (nū-fang'gld), *a.* [*new* and *fangle*.] New made; formed with the affectation of novelty.

NEW-FAN"GLED-NESS, } *n.* Vain or affected fashion or
NEW-FAN"GLE-NESS, } form.—*Sidney.*

NEW-FASH'IONED (nū-fash'und), *a.* Made in a new form, or lately come into fashion.

NEW-FOUND', *a.* Newly discovered.

NEW-IN-VENT'ED, *a.* Newly invented.

NEW'-MADE, *a.* Newly made or formed.—*Moore*

NEW-MOD'EL, *v. t.* To give a new form to.

NEW-MOD'ELED, *pp.* or *a.* Formed after a new model.

NEW-MOD'EL-ING, *ppr.* Giving a new form to.

NEW-RED-SAND'STONE, *n.* In *geology*, the formation immediately above the coal measures or strata.—*Brande.*

NEW'-STYLE. *See* STYLE.

NEW-TEST'A-MENT, *n.* That portion of the Bible which comprises the writings of the apostles and their immediate disciples.

NEW'-YEAR'S DAY, *n.* The day on which the new year commences.

NEW'-YEAR'S GIFT, *n.* A present made on the first day of the year.

NEW YORK'ER, *n.* A native or inhabitant of New York.

NEW ZEALAND FLAX, *n.* A plant, the *phormium tenax*, having broad, stiff leaves, of extraordinary strength, whose fibres make excellent cordage.—*Loudon.*

NEW'EL (nū'el), *n.* 1. In *architecture*, the upright post about which are formed winding stairs, or a cylinder formed by the end of the steps of the winding stairs. 2. Novelty.—*Spenser*; [*obs.*]

NEW'ING, *n.* Yeast or barm.—*Ainsworth.*

NEW'ISH, *a.* Somewhat new; nearly new.—*Bacon.*

NEW'LY (nū'le), *adv.* 1. Lately; freshly; recently. 2. With a new form, different from the former. 3. In a manner not existing before.

NEW'NESS (nū'nes), *n.* 1. Lateness of origin; recentness; state of being lately invented or produced. 2. Novelty; the state of being first known or introduced. 3. Innovation; recent change.—*Shak.* 4. Want of practice or familiarity. 5. Different state or qualities introduced by change or regeneration.

NEWS, *n.* [from *new*; Fr. *nouvelles*. This word has a plural form, but is almost always united with a verb in the singular.] 1. Recent account; fresh information of something that has lately taken place at a distance, or of something before unknown. 2. A newspaper.—SYN. Tidings; intelligence; advice.

NEWS'-BOY, *n.* A boy who carries and delivers newspapers.

NEWS'-MON"GER (nūz'-mung-ger), *n.* One who deals in news; one who employs much time in hearing and telling news.

NEWS'-VEND-ER, *n.* A seller of newspapers.

NEWS'PA-PER, *n.* A sheet of paper printed and distributed at short intervals, for conveying intelligence of passing events; a public print that circulates news, &c.

NEWT (nūte), *n.* A small lizard; an eft.—*Encyc.*

NEW-TŌ'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Sir Isaac Newton, or formed or discovered by him.

NEW-TŌ'NI-AN, *n.* A follower of Newton in philosophy.

NEXI-BLE, *a.* [L. *nexibilis.*] That may be knit together.

NEXT, *a.*; *superl.* of *nigh.* [Sax. *next*, or *nexsta*, from *neh*, *neah*, nigh.] 1. Nearest in place; that has no object intervening between it and some other; immediately preceding, or preceding in order. 2. Nearest in time. 3. Nearest in degree, quality, rank, right, or relation.

NEXT, *adv.* At the time or turn nearest or immediately succeeding.

NĪAS, for *an eyas*, a young hawk.—*Ben Jonson.*

NIB, *n.* [Sax. *neb*, *nebb.*] 1. The bill or beak of a bird. 2. The point of any thing, particularly of a pen. *See* NEB.

NIBBÆD (nibd), *a.* Having a nib or point.

NIB'BLE, *v. t.* 1. To bite by little at a time; to eat slowly or in small bits. 2. To bite, as a fish does the bait; to carp at; just to catch by biting.

NIB'BLE, *v. i.* 1. To bite at; as, fishes *nibble* at the bait. 2. To carp at; to find fault; to censure little faults.

NIB'BLE, *n.* A little bite, or seizing to bite.

NIB'BLER, *n.* One who bites a little at a time; a carper.

NIB'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Biting in small bits; carping.

NIB'BLING-LY, *adv.* In a nibbling manner.

NIC-A-RA'GUA-WOOD, *n.* The wood of the *cæsalpina echinata*, a tree growing in Nicaragua, in Central America. It is used to dye a bright red.—*Brande.*

NĪCE, *a.* [Sax. *nesc*, or *hnesc.*] 1. *Properly*, soft; whence, tender; sweet or very pleasant to the taste, as victuals. 2. Minutely elegant; characterized by delicacy or fineness, as the texture of muslin. 3. Marked with precision or accuracy, as rules or operations. 4. Requiring scrupulous exactness; as, a *nice* point. 5. Perceiving the smallest difference; distinguishing accurately and minutely by perception. 6. Perceiving accurately the smallest faults, errors, or irregularities; distinguishing and judging with exactness. 7. Manifesting excessive scrupulousness or exactness. 8. Scrupulously and minutely cautious. 9. Having excess of delicacy or squeamishness. 10. Easily injured or impaired, as reputation. 11. Refined. 12. Having lucky hits; [*obs.*] 13. Weak; foolish; effeminate; [*obs.*] 14. Trivial; unimportant. — *To make nice*, to be scrupulous. *Shak.* — SYN. Dainty; delicate; exquisite; fine; accurate; exact; correct; precise; particular; scrupulous; punctilious; fastidious; squeamish; finical; effeminate; silly; weak; foolish.

NĪCE'LY, *adv.* 1. With delicate perception. 2. Accurately; exactly; with exact order or proportion.—3. In *colloquial language*, well; cleverly; dexterously; handsomely; in the best manner.

NĪ'CENE, *a.* Pertaining to Nice, a town of Asia Minor.—The *Nicene Creed* is so called because it was adopted at the Council of *Nice*, A.D. 325. This was the first and most important general council of the Christian Church. It was called particularly to consider the doctrines of Arius, which it formally condemned.—*Brande.*

NĪCE'NESS, *n.* 1. Delicacy of perception; the quality of perceiving small differences. 2. Extreme delicacy; excess of scrupulousness or exactness. 3. Accuracy; minute exactness; precision; nicety.

NĪ'CE-TY, *n.* 1. Niceness; delicacy of perception. 2. Excess of delicacy; fastidiousness; squeamishness. 3. Minute difference. 4. Minuteness of observation or discrimination; precision; accuracy. 5. Delicate management; exactness in treatment.—6. *Niceties*, in the *plural*, delicacies for food; dainties.

NĪ'CHAR, *n.* A plant.—*Miller.*

NICHE, *n.* [Fr. *niche*; Sp., Port. *nicho.*] A cavity, hollow, or recess within the thickness of a wall, for a statue, bust, or other erect ornament.—*Pope.*

NICHÆD (nicht), *a.* Put in a niche; having a niche.

NICK, *n.* In the *northern mythology*, an evil spirit of the waters; hence the modern vulgar phrase, *Old Nick*, the evil one.

NICK, *n.* [Sw. *nick*; Dan. *nik.*] 1. The exact point of time required by necessity or convenience; the critical time. 2. [Ger. *knick*, a flaw.] A notch cut into something; and hence, a score for keeping an account; a reckoning. 3. A winning throw.

NICK, *v. t.* 1. To hit; to touch luckily; to perform by a slight artifice used at the lucky time. 2. To cut in nicks or notches. [*See* NOTCH.] 3. To suit, as lattices cut in nicks; [*obs.*] 4. To defeat or cozen, as at dice; to disappoint by some trick or unexpected turn; [*obs.*]

NICK, *v. t.* [Ger. *knicken.*] To notch or make an incision in a horse's tail, to make him carry it higher.

NICK'-NACKS, *n. pl.* Small wares; bawbles; trifles.

NICK'AR-TREE, } *n.* A tree of the genus *guilandina*, grow-
NICK'ER-TREE, } ing in the East and West Indies, and producing a small, hard nut; also called *bonduc.*

NICKÆD (nikt), *pp.* 1. Hit; touched luckily. 2. Notched, made an incision in, as in a horse's tail.

NICK'EL, *n.* A metal of a white or reddish-white color, hard, malleable, ductile, and susceptible of magnetism.

NICK'EL-IC, *a.* Pertaining to or containing nickel.

NICK'ER, *n.* One who watches for opportunities to pilfer or practice knavery.—*Arbuthnot.* [*A cant word.*]

NICK'ING, *ppr.* 1. Hitting; touching luckily; cutting in notches; making an incision in a horse's tail, to make him carry it higher.

NICK'ING, *n.* In *farriery*, the operation performed on the tail of a horse, to make him carry it better.—*Farm. Encyc.*

NICK'NAME, *n.* [In Fr. *nique* is a term of contempt.] A name given in contempt, derision, or reproach; an opprobrious appellation.

NICK'NAME, *v. t.* To give a name of reproach; to call by an opprobrious appellation.—*Shak.*

NICK'NAMED, *pp.* Named in derision.

NICK'NAM-ING, *ppr.* Calling by a name, in contempt or derision.

NIC-O-LĀ'I-TAN, *n.* A term applied to certain corrupt persons in the early Church at Ephesus, who are censured in Rev. ii., but of whom little can be known with certainty.—*Murdock.*

NI-CŌ'TIAN, *a.* Pertaining to or denoting tobacco; and, as a *noun*, tobacco; so called from *Nicot*, who first introduced it into France, A.D. 1560.

NIC-O-TIAN'I-NA, } *n.* A concrete or solid oil obtained
NI-CŌ'TIA-NINE, } from tobacco, and one of its active principles. It smells like tobacco smoke, and is eminently poisonous.

NIC'O-TIN, *n.* An alkaloid of a very acrid taste, obtained from tobacco, and one of its active principles. It is eminently poisonous.

NIC'TATE, *v. i.* [L. *nicto.*] To wink.—*Ray.*

NIC'TA-TING, } *ppr.* or *a.* Winking. — *Nictitating mem-*
NIC'TI-TA-TING, } *brane*, a thin, pellucid membrane, by which the process of winking is performed in certain animals.

NIC-TĀ'TION, } *n.* The act of winking.
NIC-TI-TĀ'TION, }

† NĪDE, *n.* [L. *nidus.*] A brood.

† NIDGET, *n.* A dastard.—*Camden.*

NID'I-FI-CATE, *v. i.* [L. *nidifico.*] To make a nest.

NID-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of building a nest, and the hatching and feeding of young in the nest.

† NĪ'DING, *n.* [Sax. *nithing*; Dan., Sw. *niding.*] A despicable coward; a dastard.

NĪ'DOR, *n.* [L.] Scent; savor.—*Bp. Taylor.*

NĪ-DOR-OS'I-TY, *n.* Eructation with the taste of undigested roast meat.—*Floyer.*

NĪ'DOR-OUS, *a.* Resembling the smell or taste of roasted meat.—*Bacon.*

NID'U-LANT, *a.* [L. *nidulor.*] In *botany*, nestling; lying loose in pulp or cotton, within a berry or pericarp.

NID-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* The time of remaining in the nest, as of a bird.—*Brown.*

NĪ'DUS, *n.* [L.] A nest; a repository for the eggs of birds, insects, &c.

NIECE (nēse), *n.* [Fr. *nièce.*] The daughter of a brother or sister.

NI-EL'LO, *n.* A species of ornamental engraving, used by the Romans and the Italians, resembling damask-work, made by enchasing a black composition, said to have been composed of silver and lead, into cavities in wood and metals.—*Elmes.*—*P. Cyc.*

† NIF'LE, *n.* [Norm.] A trifle.—*Chaucer.*

NIG'GARD, *n.* [W. *nig*; Ger. *knicker.*] A miser; a person meanly close and covetous.

NIG'GARD, *a.* 1. Miserly; meanly covetous; sordidly parsimonious.—*Dryden.* 2. Sparing; wary.—*Shak.*

NIG'GARD, *v. t.* To stint; to supply sparingly. [*Rare.*]

† NIG'GARD-ISE, *n.* Niggardliness.—*Spenser.*

NIG'GARD-ISH, *a.* Somewhat covetous or niggardly.

NIG'GARD-LI-NESS, *n.* Mean covetousness; sordid parsimony.—*Addison.*

NIG'GARD-LY, *a.* 1. Meanly avaricious; extremely sparing of expense. 2. Wary; cautiously avoiding profusion. *Sidney.*—SYN. Covetous; parsimonious; sparing; miserly; penurious; sordid.

NIG'GARD-LY, *adv.* Sparingly; with cautious parsimony.

† NIG'GARD-NESS, *n.* Niggardliness.—*Sidney.*

† NIG'GARD-Y, *n* Niggardliness.

† NIG'GLE, *v. t.* and *i.* To mock; to trifle with.—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*

NIG'GLED, *pp.* Trifled with.

NIG'GLER, *n.* One who niggles at any handiwork.—*Smart.*

NIG'GLING, *ppr.* Mocking.

NIGH (nī), *a.* [Sax. *neah, neahg, neh,* for *nig*; Ger. *nahe.*] 1. Near; not distant or remote in place or time.—*Prior.* 2. Closely allied by blood. 3. Easy to be obtained or learned; of easy access. 4. Ready to support, to forgive, or to aid and defend. 5. Close in fellowship; intimate in relation. 6. Near in progress or condition. *Heb.,* vi.—SYN. Close; adjacent; contiguous; proximate; present.

NIGH (nī), *adv.* 1. Near; at a small distance in place or time, or in the course of events. 2. Near to a place. 3. Almost; near.

† NIGH (nī), *v. i.* To approach: to advance or draw near.

† NIGH'LY (nī'le), *adv.* Nearly; within a little.

NIGH'NESS (nī'nes), *n.* Nearness; proximity in place time, or degree.

NIGHT (nīte), *n.* [Sax. *niht;* Goth. *nahts;* D. *nagt;* Ger. *nacht.*] 1. That part of the natural day when the sun is beneath the horizon, or the time from sunset to sunrise. 2. The time after the close of life; death.—*John,* ix. 3. A state of ignorance; intellectual and moral darkness; heathenish ignorance.—*Rom.,* xiii. 4. Adversity; a state of affliction and distress.—*Is.,* xxi. 5. Obscurity; a state of concealment from the eye or the mind; unintelligibleness.—*To-night,* in this night.

NIGHT'-AN"GLING (nīte'-ang'gling), *n.* The angling for or catching fish in the night.—*Encyc.*

NIGHT'-BIRD, *n.* A bird that flies only in the night.—*Hall.*

NIGHT'-BLOOM-ING, *a.* Blooming in the night.

NIGHT'-BORN, *a.* Produced in darkness.

NIGHT'-BRAWL-ER, *n.* One who excites brawls or makes a tumult at night.

NIGHT'-CAP, *n.* A cap worn in bed or in undress.

NIGHT'-CROW, *n.* A fowl that cries in the night.—*Shak.*

NIGHT'-DEW (-du), *n.* The dew formed in the night.

NIGHT'-DOG, *n.* A dog that hunts in the night; used by deer-stealers.—*Shak.*

NIGHT'-DRESS, *n.* A dress worn at night.—*Pope.*

NIGHT'-FAR-ING, *a.* Traveling in the night.

NIGHT'-FIRE, *n.* 1. Ignis fatuus; Will-with-a-wisp; Jack-with-a-lantern. 2. Fire burning in the night.—*Irving.*

NIGHT'-FLY, *n.* An insect that flies in the night.—*Shak.*

NIGHT'-FLY-ER, *n.* An animal or insect that flies in the night.

NIGHT'-FOUND-ERED, *a.* Lost or distressed in the night.—*Milton.*

NIGHT'-GOWN, *n.* A loose gown used for undress.

NIGHT'-HAG (nīte'-hag), *n.* A witch supposed to wander in the night.—*Milton.*

NIGHT'-HAWK, *n.* A well-known bird of the United States, *caprimulgus Americanus,* allied to the night-jar. It hunts its prey toward evening, and often, diving down perpendicularly, produces a hollow, jarring sound, like that of a spinning-wheel.

NIGHT'-HER-ON, *n.* A wading bird allied to the herons and bitterns. It seeks its food in the evening, when it utters a disagreeable croaking noise.

NIGHT'-JAR, *n.* A British bird, the *caprimulgus Europæus,* also called *goat-sucker,* distinguished by the wide gape of its beak. It hunts its prey in the dusk, and is remarkable for the loud sound it emits, like the *jarring* of a spinning-wheel. It is allied to the night-hawk.

NIGHT'-MAN, *n.* One who empties privies in cities by night.

NIGHT'-PIECE (nīte'-pēse), *n.* A piece of painting so colored as to be supposed seen by candle-light.

† NIGHT'-RAIL, *n.* [*night,* and Sax. *regl.*] A loose robe or garment worn over the dress at night.

NIGHT'-RA-VEN, *n.* A bird of ill omen that cries in the night; the night-heron.—*Spenser.—Edin. Encyc.*

NIGHT'-REST, *n.* Rest or repose at night.—*Shak.*

NIGHT'-ROB-BER, *n.* One who robs in the night.

NIGHT'-RULE, *n.* A tumult or frolic in the night.—*Shak.*

NIGHT'-SHADE, *n.* [Sax. *nihtscada.*] A name common to several berry-bearing herbs, mostly poisonous.

NIGHT'-SHIN-ING, *a.* Shining in the night; luminous in darkness.—*Wilkins.*

NIGHT'-SHRIEK, *n.* A shriek or outcry in the night.

NIGHT'-SOIL, *n.* The contents of necessaries; so called because collected in cities and carried away as a manure by night.

NIGHT'-SPELL, *n.* A charm against accidents at night.

NIGHT'-TRIP-PING, *a.* Tripping about in the night.

NIGHT'-VIS-ION (-vizh-un), *n.* A vision at night.

NIGHT'-WAK-ING, *a.* Watching in the night.

NIGHT'-WALK (nīte'-wawk), *n.* A walk in the evening or night.—*Walton.*

NIGHT'-WALK-ER, *n.* 1. One who walks in his sleep; a somnambulist. 2. One who roves about in the night for evil purposes.

NIGHT'-WALK-ING, *a.* Roving in the night.

NIGHT'-WALK-ING, *n.* 1. Walking in one's sleep; somnambulism. 2. A roving in the streets at night with evil designs.

NIGHT'-WAN-DER-ER, *n.* One roving at night.

NIGHT'-WAN-DER-ING, *a.* Wandering in the night.

NIGHT'-WAR-BLING, *a.* Warbling or singing in the night

NIGHT'-WATCH (nīte'-wotch), *n.* 1. A period in the night, as distinguished by the change of the watch. 2. A watch or guard in the night.

NIGHT'-WATCH-ER, *n.* One who watches in the night with evil designs.

NIGHT'-WITCH, *n.* A night-hag; a witch who appears in the night.

NIGHT'ED, *a.* Darkened; clouded; black.—*Shak.* [*Rare.*]

NIGHT'FALL, *n.* The close of the day; evening.

NIGHT'IN-GALE, *n.* [Sax. *nihtegale.*] 1. A small bird that sings at night, of the genus *philomela* (*motacilla,* Linn.): Philomela, or Philomel. It is celebrated for its vocal powers. 2. A word of endearment.—*Shak.*

NIGHT'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to night, or attached to the night

NIGHT'LESS, *a.* Having no night.

NIGHT'LY (nīte'le), *a.* 1. Done by night; happening in the night, or appearing in the night; nocturnal. 2. Done every night.

NIGHT'LY, *adv.* 1. By night. 2. Every night.

NIGHT'MARE, *n.* [*night,* and Sax. *mara.*] Incubus; a sensation in sleep resembling the pressure of a weight on the breast.

NIGHT'WARD, *a.* Approaching toward night.

NI-GRES'CENT, *a.* [L. *nigresco.*] Growing black, changing to a black color; approaching to blackness.

NI'GRINE, *n.* An ore of titanium, found in black grains or rolled pieces.—*Ure.*

NI'HIL AL'BUM, *n.* [L. white nothing.] In *chemistry,* a name formerly given to the flowers or white oxyd of zinc, a woolly-looking white substance formed by the combustion of zinc, and so minutely divided as to float in the air

NI'HIL DE'BET. [L. he owes nothing.] A plea denying a debt.

NI'HIL DI'CIT. [L. he says nothing.] In *law,* a judgment by *nihil dicit,* is when the defendant makes no answer.

NI'HIL-ISM, *n.* Nothingness; nihility.—*Dwight.*

NI-HIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *nihilum.*] Nothingness; a state of being nothing.—*Watts.*

NIL DES-PE-RAN'DUM. [L.] Let there be no despair. The phrase was, originally, *nil desperandum de republica,* let there be no despair respecting the commonwealth or state

† NILL, *v. t.* [Sax. *nillan.*] Not to will; to refuse; to reject.

NILL, *v. i.* To be unwilling.—*Shak.*

NILL, *n.* The shining sparks of brass in trying and melting the ore.—*Johnson.*

NI-LOM'E-TER, *n.* [Νειλος, Nile, and Gr. μετρον.] An instrument for measuring the rise of water in the Nile during the flood.

NI-LOT'IC, *a.* Relating to the Nile.

† NIM, *v. t.* [Sax. *neman, niman.*] To take; to steal; to filch.—*Hudibras.*

NIM'BLE, *a.* Moving with ease and celerity.—SYN. Agile; quick; lively; swift; light; brisk; expeditious; speedy, alert; active; prompt; expert.

NIM'BLE-FOOT-ED, *a.* Running with speed; light of foot

NIM'BLE-WIT-TED, *a.* Quick; ready to speak.

NIM'BLE-NESS, *n.* Lightness and agility in motion; quickness; celerity; speed; swiftness.

† NIM'BLESS, *n.* Nimbleness.—*Spenser.*

NIM'BLY, *adv.* With agility; with light, quick motion.

NIM'BUS, *n.* [L.] 1. A circle or disk of rays of light around the heads of divinities, saints, and sovereigns on medals, pictures, &c.—*Brande.* 2. A name given to the rain-cloud.

† NI-MI'E-TY, *n.* [L. *nimietas.*] The state of being too much.

† NIM'MER, *n.* [Sax. *niman.*] A thief.—*Hudibras.*

NIN'COM-POOP, *n.* [a corruption of L. *non compos.*] A fool; a blockhead; a trifling dotard. [*A low word.*]

NINE, *a.* [Goth. *niun;* G. *neun.*] Denoting the number composed of eight and one.

NINE, *n.* The number composed of eight and one.—*The nine,* among the *English poets,* the *nine* Muses.

NINE'-FOLD, *a.* Nine times repeated.—*Milton.*

NINE'-HOLES, *n.* A game in which holes are made in the ground, into which a pellet is to be bowled.—*Drayton*

NINE'-MEN'S-MOR'RIS, *n.* *See* MORRIS.

NINE'-PENCE, *n.* A silver coin of the value of nine-pence.

NINE'-PINS, *n.* A play originally with nine pins or pieces of wood set on end, at which a bowl is rolled for throwing them down. Ten pins are sometimes used.

NINE'-SCORE, *a.* Noting nine times twenty.

NINE'-SCORE, *n.* The number of nine times twenty.

NINE'TEEN, *a.* [Sax. *nigantyne.*] Noting the number of *nine* and *ten* united.

NINE'TEENTH, *a.* [Sax. *nigantothe.*] The ordinal of nineteen; designating nineteen.

NINE'TI-ETH, *a.* The ordinal of ninety.

NINE'TY, *a.* Nine times ten; as, *ninety* years.

NIN'NY, *n.* [Sp. *nino.*] A fool; a simpleton.

NIN'NY-HAM-MER, *n.* A simpleton.—*Arbuthnot.*

NINTH, *a.* [Sax. *nigetha.*] The ordinal of nine; designating the number nine, the next preceding ten.

NĪNTH, *n.* 1. A ninth part.—2. In *music*, an interval containing an octave with a tone or semitone additional.
NĪNTH'LY, *adv.* In the next place.
NI-Ō'BI-UM, *n.* [from *Niobe.*] A metal recently discovered in columbite.
NIP, *v. t.* [D. *knippen*; Sw. *knipa.*] 1. To cut, bite, or pinch off the end or nib, or to pinch off with the ends of the fingers. 2. To cut off the end of any thing; to clip, as with the knife or scissors. 3. To blast; to kill or destroy the end of any thing; hence, to kill; as, *nipped* in the bud. Hence, cut off prematurely. 4. To pinch, bite, or affect the extremities of any thing; hence, to check progress or advance. 5. To check circulation; [*unusual.*] 6. To bite; to vex.—*Spenser.* 7. To satirize keenly; to taunt sarcastically.—*Hubbard.*
NIP, *n.* 1. A seizing or closing in upon; as, in the northern seas, the *nip* of the ice. 2. A pinch with the nails or teeth.—*Ascham.* 3. A small cut, or a cutting off the end. 4. A blast; a killing of the ends of plants; destruction by frost. 5. A biting sarcasm; a taunt. 6. [G. *nippen.*] A sip or small draught.
NIPPÆD, } (nipt), *pp.* Pinched; bit; cropped; blasted.
NIPT, }
NIP'PER, *n.* 1. A satirist; [*obs.*] 2. A fore-tooth of a horse. The nippers are four.
NIP'PER-KIN, *n.* [Aleman. *nap, nappekin.*] A small cup.
NIP'PERS, *n. pl.* Small pincers.
NIP'PING, *ppr.* or *a.* Pinching; pinching off; biting off the end; cropping; clipping; blasting; killing.
NIP'PING-LY, *adv.* With bitter sarcasm.—*Johnson.*
NIP'PLE, *n.* [Sax. *nypele.*] 1. A teat; a dug. 2. The orifice at which any animal liquor is separated.—*Derham.*
NIP'PLE-WŌRT, *n.* An herb of the genus *lapsana*, formerly used as an external application to the breasts of women.
† NIS. [Sax. *nis.*] Is not.—*Spenser.*
NĪ'SAN, *n.* [Heb. and Chal. נִיסָן.] A month of the Jewish calendar, the first month of the sacred year and seventh of the civil year, answering to the end of March and beginning of April; called *Abib* until the captivity.
NĪ'SI PRĪ'US, *n.* [L.] In *law*, the name of certain courts for the trial of causes in the several counties. The writ requires the trial to be held at Westminster on a certain day, *nisi prius, unless previously* the justices of the bench should meet in the county. Hence, their courts were called *nisi prius* courts, and trials before them, trials at *nisi prius.* Corresponding courts have been created by statute in some of the United States.—*Bouvier.*
NIT, *n.* [Sax. *hnitu.*] The egg of a louse or other small insect.—*Derham.*
NĪ'TEN-CY, *n.* [L. *niteo.*] 1. Brightness; lustre; [*little used.*] 2. [L. *nitor.*] Endeavor; effort; spring to expand itself; [*little used.*]
NĪ'TER, } *n.* [Fr. *nitre*; Sp., It. *nitro*; L. *nitrum.*] A salt;
NĪ'TRE, } called, also, *salt-petre* (stone salt), and, in the modern nomenclature of chemistry, *nitrate of potassa.*
NITH'ING, *n.* [Sax.] A coward; a dastard; a poltroon. *See* NIDING.
NITID, *a.* [L. *nitidus.*] 1. Bright; lustrous; shining.—*Boyle.* 2. Gay; spruce; fine.—*Reeve*; [*little used.*]
NĪ'TRATE, *n.* A salt formed by the union of the nitric acid with a base.—*Lavoisier.*
NĪ'TRĀ-TED, *a.* Combined with nitric acid.
NĪ'TRE, *n.* *See* NITER.
NĪ'TRI€, *a.* Impregnated with nitric acid.—*Nitric acid*, a compound of oxygen and nitrogen, in the proportion of five equivalents of oxygen to one of nitrogen.—*Nitric oxyd*, a compound of oxygen and nitrogen, in the proportion of two equivalents of oxygen to one of nitrogen.
NĪ-TRI-FI-€Ā'TION, *n.* The process of forming niter.
NĪ'TRI-FŸ, *v. t.* [*niter*, and L. *facio.*] To form into niter.
NĪ'TRĪTE, *n.* A salt formed by the combination of the nitrous acid with a base.
NĪ'TRO-GEN, *n.* [Gr. νιτρον and γενναω.] That element which is the basis of nitric acid, and the principal ingredient in atmospheric air. In a pure state, it is a colorless gas, wholly devoid of smell and taste.
NĪ-TROG'E-NOUS, *a.* Pertaining to nitrogen.
NĪ-TRO-LEŪ'CI€, *a.* Designating a supposed acid obtained from leucine acted on by nitric acid.
NĪ-TROM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. νιτρον and μετρεω.] An instrument for ascertaining the quality or value of niter.
NĪ'TRO-MU-RI-AT'I€, *a.* *Nitro-muriatic acid* is formed by mixing nitric and muriatic (or hydrochloric) acid; formerly called *aqua regia*, from its solvent power over gold, the *king* of the metals.—*Brande.*
NĪ'TROUS, *a.* Pertaining to niter; partaking of the qualities of niter, or resembling it.—*Nitrous acid*, a compound of oxygen and nitrogen in the proportion of four equivalents of the former to one of the latter.—*Nitrous oxyd*, sometimes, from its effects on the animal system when inhaled, called *exhilarating* or *laughing gas*, a gas composed of one equivalent of oxygen and one of nitrogen.
NĪ'TRY, *a.* Nitrous; pertaining to niter; producing niter.
NITTER, *n.* The horse-bee, that lays its eggs or *nits* on horses.—*Med. Rep.*
† NIT'TI-LY, *adv.* Lousily.—*Hayward.*
NIT'TY, *a.* Full of nits: abounding with nits.
† NĪ'VAL, *a.* [L. *nivalis*] Abounding with snow; snowy.
NIV'E-OUS, *a.* [L. *niveus.*] Snowy; resembling snow, partaking of the qualities of snow.—*Brown.*
NI-ZAM', *n.* The title of one of the native sovereigns of India.—*Brande.*
NĪ'ZY, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *nessi.*] A dunce; a simpleton.—*Smart.* [*Vulgar.*]
NO. An abbreviation of *number*, Fr. *nombre*; as, *No.* 10.
NO, *adv.* [Sax. *na*, or *ne*; W. *na.*] 1. A word of denial or refusal, expressing a negative, and equivalent to *nay* and *not.* 2. After another negative, it repeats the negation with great emphasis. 3. Not in any degree. 4. When *no* is repeated, it expresses negation or refusal with emphasis.
NO, *a.* 1. Not any; none. 2. Not any; not one. 3. When it precedes *where*, as in *no where*, it may be considered as adverbial, though originally an adjective.
NO-Ā'€HI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Noah, the patriarch, or to his time.—*Phillips, Geol.*
NOB, *n.* The head. [*In ridicule. A low word.*]
NO-BIL'IA-RY, *n.* A history of noble families.—*Encyc.*
NO-BIL'I-TĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *nobilito.*] To make noble; to enoble.
NO-BIL-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of making noble.—*More.*
NO-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *nobilitas.*] 1. Dignity of mind; greatness; grandeur; elevation of soul. 2. Antiquity of family; descent from noble ancestors; distinction by blood, usually joined with riches. 3. The qualities which constitute distinction of rank in civil society according to the customs or laws of the country.—In *Great Britain*, nobility is extended to five ranks, those of duke, marquis, earl, viscount, and baron. 4. The persons collectively who enjoy rank above commoners; the peerage.
NŌ'BLE, *a.* [Fr., Sp. *noble*; L. *nobilis.*] 1. Being above every thing that can dishonor reputation. 2. High in excellence or worth. 3. Distinguished for magnificence and splendor, as a building. 4. Of an ancient and splendid family. 5. Distinguished from commoners by rank and title. 6. Characterized by liberality and generosity; as, a *noble* soul. 7. Principal; capital; as, a *noble* part of the body. 8. Ingenuous; candid; of an excellent disposition; ready to receive truth. 9. Of the best kind; choice; excellent.—*Noble metals*, a name given to gold, silver, and platinum.—SYN. Honorable; worthy; dignified; elevated; exalted; sublime; great; eminent; illustrious, renowned; stately; splendid; magnificent; grand; magnanimous; generous; liberal; free.
NŌ'BLE, *n.* 1. A person of rank above a commoner; a nobleman; a peer.—2. In *Scripture*, a person of honorable family, or distinguished by station.—3. *Formerly*, a gold coin, but now a money of account, value 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling.
NŌ'BLE-MAN, *n.* A noble; a peer; one who enjoys rank above a commoner.—*Dryden.*
NŌ'BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. Greatness; dignity; ingenuousness; magnanimity; elevation of mind or of condition. 2. Distinction by birth; honor derived from a noble ancestry.
NO-BLESS', } *n.* [Fr. *noblesse.*] 1. The nobility; persons of
NO-BLESSE', } noble rank collectively.—*Dryden.* 2. Dignity; greatness; noble birth or condition.—*Spenser*; [*obs.*]
NŌ'BLE-WŌM-AN, *n.* A female of noble rank.
NŌ'BLY, *adv.* 1. Of noble extraction; descended from a family of rank.—*Dryden.* 2. With greatness of soul; with magnanimity. 3. With splendor or magnificence.—SYN. Illustriously; honorably; magnanimously; heroically; worthily; eminently; grandly; magnificently; splendidly.
NŌ'BOD-Y, *n.* [*no* and *body.*] No person; no one.—*Swift.*
NŌ'CENT, *a.* [L. *nocens.*] Hurtful; mischievous; injurious; doing hurt.—*Watts.*
NŌ'CENT-LY, *adv.* In a hurtful manner; noxiously.
NŌ'CĪVE, *a.* [L. *nocivus.*] Hurtful; injurious.—*Hooker*
† NO€K, *n.* A notch. *See* NOTCH.
† NO€K, *v. t.* To place in the notch.—*Chapman.*
‡ NO€KED (nokt), *a.* Notched.—*Chaucer.*
NO€-TAM-BU-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *nox* and *ambulo.*] A rising from bed and walking in sleep.—*Beddoes.*
NO€-TAM'BU-LIST, *n.* One who rises from bed and walks in his sleep. *Arbuthnot* uses *noctambulo* in the same sense.
NO€-TID'I-AL, *a.* [L. *nox* and *dies.*] Comprising a night and a day.—*Holder.* [*Little used.*]
† NO€-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *nox* and *fero.*] Bringing night.
NO€-TIL'Ū-€A, *n.* [L. *nox* and *luceo.*] A species of phosphorus which shines in darkness.
NO€-TIL'Ū-€OUS, *a.* Shining in the night.—*Pennant.*
NO€-TIV'A-GANT, } *a.* [L. *nox* and *vagor.*] Wandering in
NO€-TIV'A-GOUS, } the night, as an animal for prey.
NO€-TIV-A-GĀ'TION, *n.* A roving in the night.
NO€'TU-A-RY, *n.* [from L. *nox.*] An account of what passes in the night.—*Addison.*
NO€'TULE, *n.* [L. *nox.*] A large species of bat.

NOC'TURN, *n.* [L. *nocturnus.*] An office of devotion or religious service by night.—*Stillingfleet.*

NOC-TURN'AL, *a.* [L. *nocturnus.*] 1. Pertaining to night. 2. Done or happening at night. 3. Nightly; done or being every night.

† NOC-TURN'AL, *n.* An instrument formerly used at sea to take the altitude of the stars, &c.—*Barlow.*

NOC-TURN'AL-LY, *adv.* In the night; nightly.

† NOC'U-MENT, *n.* [L. *nocumentum.*] Harm.

† NOC'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *nocuus.*] Hurtful.—*Bailey.*

NOC'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a hurtful manner; injuriously.

NOD, *v. i.* [L. *nuto.*] 1. To incline the head with a quick motion, either forward or sidewise, as persons *nod* in sleep. 2. To bend or incline with a quick motion. 3. To be drowsy. 4. To make a slight bow; also, to beckon with a nod.

NOD, *v. t.* 1. To incline or bend; to shake.—*Shak.* 2. To signify by a nod; as, to *nod* approbation.

NOD, *n.* 1. A quick declination of the head. 2. A quick declination or inclination. 3. A quick inclination of the head in drowsiness or sleep. 4. A slight obeisance.—*Shak.* 5. A command.

NŌ'DĀ-TED, *a.* [L. *nodatus.*] Knotted.—A *nodated hyperbola*, in *geometry*, is a curve having two branches which intersect each other.

NO-DĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *nodatio.*] The act of making a knot, or state of being knotted. [*Little used.*]

NOD'DED, *pp.* Bent; inclined; signified by a nod.

† NOD'DEN, *a.* Bent; inclined.—*Thomson.*

NOD'DER, *n.* One who nods; a drowsy person.

NOD'DING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Inclining the head with a short, quick motion; signifying by a nod.—2. In *botany*, a substitute for the term *nutant*; having the top bent downward.

NOD'DLE, *n.* [qu. L. *nodulus.*] The head; [*in contempt.*]

NOD'DY, *n.* [qu. Gr. νωθης.] 1. A simpleton; a fool. 2. A sea-fowl of the tern kind, found, principally, along the American coasts in warm latitudes. 3. A game at cards.

NŌDE, *n.* [L. *nodus.*] 1. *Properly*, a knot; a knob; hence, 2. In *surgery*, a swelling of the periosteum, tendons, or bones.—3. In *astronomy*, the point where the orbit of a planet intersects the ecliptic.—4. In *poetry*, the knot, intrigue, or plot of a piece, or the principal difficulty.—5. In *dialing*, a point or hole in the gnomon of a dial, used for showing the time or the sun's place.—6. In *botany*, the point of a stem from which the leaves arise. *Lindley.*—*Nodes*, or *nodal points*, in *music*, the fixed points of a sonorous chord, at which it divides itself, when it vibrates by aliquot parts, and produces the harmonic sounds.

NO-DŌSE', *a.* [L. *nodosus.*] Knotted; having knots or swelling joints.—*Martyn.*

NO-DOSI'TY, *n.* Knottiness.—*Brown.*

NOD'U-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to or in the form of a nodule or knot.

NOD'ULE, *n.* [L. *nodulus.*] A rounded mineral mass of irregular shape.—*Lyell.*

NOD'ULED, *a.* Having little knots or lumps.

† NO-ET'IC, *a.* [Gr. νοετικος.] Intellectual; transacted by the understanding.

NOG, *n.* [*abbrev.* of *noggin.*] A little pot; also, ale.—*Swift.*

† NOG'GEN, *a.* Hard; rough; harsh.—*King Charles.*

NOG'GIN, *n.* A small mug or wooden cup.

NOG'GING, *n.* A partition of scantlings filled with bricks.

† NOI'ANCE, *n.* Annoyance; mischief; inconvenience.

† NOIE, for *annoy.*
† NOI'ER, for *annoyer.* } *Tusser.*
† NOI'OUS, troublesome.

NOISE (noiz), *n.* [Fr. *noise.*] 1. Sound of any kind. 2. Loud, importunate, or continued talk expressive of boasting, complaint, or quarreling. 3. Frequent talk; much public conversation. 4. Music in general; a concert.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*]—SYN. Cry; outcry; clamor; din; clatter; tumult; uproar.

NOISE (noiz), *v. i.* To sound loud.—*Milton.*

NOISE (noiz), *v. t.* 1. To spread by rumor or report. 2. To disturb with noise; [*not authorized.*]

NOISE'-MĀK-ER (noiz'-māk-er), *n.* One who makes a clamor.—*L'Estrange.*

NOISED, *pp.* Spread by report; much talked of.

NOISE'FUL (noiz'fụl), *a.* Loud; clamorous; making much noise or talk.—*Dryden.*

NOISE'LESS (noiz'les), *a.* Making no noise or bustle; silent.

NOISE'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without noise; silently.

NOISE'LESS-NESS, *n.* A state of silence.

NOIS'I-LY (noiz'e-le), *adv.* With noise; with making a noise.

NOIS'I-NESS (noiz'e-nes), *n.* The state of being noisy; loudness of sound; clamorousness.

NOIS'ING (noiz'ing), *ppr.* Spreading by report.

NOI'SOME (noi'sum), *a.* [Norm. *noisife*; It. *nocivo, noioso.*] 1. Noxious to health; hurtful; mischievous; unwholesome; insalubrious; destructive. 2. Noxious; injurious. 3. Offensive to the smell or other senses; disgusting, fetid.—*Shak.*

NOI'SOME-LY (noi'sum-le), *adv.* With a fetid stench; with an infectious steam.

NOI'SOME-NESS *n.* Offensiveness to the smell; quality that disgusts.—*South.*

NOIS'Y (noiz'e), *a.* 1. Making a loud sound. 2. Clamorous; turbulent; obstreperous. 3. Full of noise.

NŌ'LENS VŌ'LENS. [L.] Unwilling or willing; whether he will or not.

NŌ'LĪ-ME-TAN'GE-RE. [L.; touch me not.] 1. A name of certain plants, particularly of the genus *impatiens*, from the property of discharging the seeds, when ripe, with some force.—2. Among *physicians*, an ulcer or cancer, a species of herpes.—*Coxe.*

NO-LĪ''TION (no-lish'un), *n.* [L. *nolo.*] Unwillingness; opposed to *volition.* [*Little used.*]

† NOLL, *n.* [Sax. *knol, cnoll.*] The head; the noddle.

NOL'LE PROS'E-QUI. [L.] In *law*, a formal stoppage of proceedings in a suit by a plaintiff or attorney for the public.

NŌ'MAD, *n.* [Gr. νομας, νομαδος.] One who leads a wandering life, and subsists by tending herds of cattle which graze on herbage of spontaneous growth.

NO-MAD'IC, *a.* [Gr. νομαδικος.] Pastoral; subsisting by the tending of cattle, and wandering for the sake of pasturage.

NŌ'MAD-ISM, *n.* The state of a nomad.

NŌ'MAD-IZE, *v. i.* To wander with flocks and herds for the sake of finding pasturage; to subsist by the grazing of herds on herbage of natural growth.—*Tooke.*

NŌ'MAD-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Leading a pastoral life, and wandering or removing from place to place for the sake of finding pasture.

NŌ'MAN-CY, *n.* [L. *nomen*, and Gr. μαντεια.] The art of divining the destiny of persons by the letters which form their names.

NOM'BLES, *n. pl.* [Fr.] The entrails of a deer.—*Johnson.*

NOM'BRIL, *n.* [Fr.] The center of an escutcheon.

NOM' DE GUERRE' (nom' de gâr'). [Fr.] *Literally*, a name during the war; a fictitious name, or one assumed for a time.

NŌME, *n.* [Gr. νομος.] 1. A province or tract of country, an Egyptian government or division.—2. In the *ancient Greek music*, any melody determined by inviolable rules.—3. [L. *nomen.*] In *algebra*, a term, which see.—4. [Gr νεμω, to eat.] In *surgery*, a phagedenic ulcer, or species of herpes.

* NŌ'MEN-CLA-TOR, *n.* [L.; Fr. *nomenclateur.*] 1. A person who calls things or persons by their names.—2. In *modern usage*, a person who gives names to things.

* NŌ'MEN-CLĀ-TRESS, *n.* A female nomenclator.

* NO-MEN-CLĀ'TUR-AL, *a.* Pertaining or according to a nomenclature.—*Barton.*

* NŌ'MEN-CLĀ-TURE, *n.* [L. *nomenclatura.*] 1. A list or catalogue of the more usual and important words in a language, with their significations; a vocabulary or dictionary. 2. The names of things in any art or science, or the whole vocabulary of names or technical terms which are appropriated to any particular branch of science.

NŌ'MI-AL, *n.* [from L. *nomen.*] In *algebra*, a term, which see.

NOM'IN-AL, *a.* [L. *nominalis.*] 1. Titular; existing in name only. 2. Pertaining to a name or names; consisting in names.

NOM'IN-AL, } *n.* The *Nominalists* were a sect of philo-
NOM'IN-AL-IST, } sophers in the Middle Ages, who adopted the opinion of *Roscelin*, that generals, or the terms used to denote the genera and species of things, are not properly designations of things that exist, but mere *names* for the resemblances and evidences of things.—*Murdock.*

NOM'IN-AL-ISM, *n.* The principles of the Nominalists.

† NOM'IN-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To convert into a noun.

NOM'IN-AL-LY, *adv.* By name or in name only.

NOM'IN-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *nomino.*] 1. To name; to mention by name. 2. To call; to entitle; to denominate.—*Spenser* 3. To name, or designate by name, for an office or place; to appoint.—4. *Usually*, to name for an election, choice, or appointment; to propose by name.

NOM'IN-Ā-TED, *pp.* Named; mentioned by name; designated or proposed for an office or for election.

NOM'IN-ATE-LY, *adv.* By name; particularly.

NOM'IN-Ā-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Naming; proposing for an office or for choice by name.

NOM-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of naming or of nominating; the act of proposing by name for an office. 2. The power of nominating or appointing to office. 3. The state of being nominated.

NOM'IN-A-TIVE, *a.* Pertaining to the name which precedes a verb, or to the first case of nouns.

NOM'IN-A-TIVE, *n.* In *grammar*, the first case of names or nouns, and of adjectives which are declinable.

NOM'IN-A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* As a nominative.

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÄR, FALL, WHAT;—PRE;—MARINE, BIRD;—MOVE, BOOK.

NOM'IN-A-TOR, *n.* One who nominates.
NOM-IN-EE', *n.* 1. In *law*, the person who is named to receive a copyhold estate on surrender of it to the lord; sometimes called the *surrenderee*. 2. A person named or designated by another. 3. A person on whose life depends an annuity.
NOM'IN-OR, *n.* He who points out or nominates, as to an office.
NO-MOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *νομος*, law, and *γραφω*, to write.] A treatise on laws.
NOM'O-THETE, *n.* A law-giver.—*Smart.*
NOM-O-THET'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *νομοθετης*.] Legislative;
NOM-O-THET'IC-AL, } enacting laws.
NON, *adv.* [L.] Not. This word is used in the English language as a prefix only, for giving a negative sense to words; as in *non*-residence.
NON-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* A want of ability.—In *law*, an exception taken against a plaintiff in a cause, when he is unable legally to commence a suit.
NON-AC-CĔD'ING, *a.* Not acceding.
NON-AC'ID, *a.* Not having the qualities of an acid.
NON-AP-PEAR'ANCE, *n.* Default of appearance, as in court, to prosecute or defend.
NON-AP-POINT'MENT, *n.* Neglect of appointment.
NON AS-SUMP'SIT. [L.] The plea of the defendant in an action of assumpsit, that "he did not undertake and promise," &c.—*Bouvier.*
NON-AT-TEND'ANCE, *n.* A failure to attend; omission of attendance.
NON-AT-TEN'TION, *n.* Inattention.—*Swift.*
NON-BI-TŪ'MIN-OUS, *a.* Containing no bitumen.
NON'-CLAIM, *n.* A failure to make claim within the time limited by law; omission of claim.—*Bailey.*
NON-CO-HĔ'SION (-hē'zhun), *n.* Want of cohesion.
NON-CO-IN'CI-DENT, *a.* Not coincident.
NON-COM-MIS'SION-ED (-mish'und), *a.* Not having a commission.—*Non-commissioned officers*, in the *army*, are those below the rank of ensign or cornet, and, in the *navy*, those below the rank of lieutenant.
NON-COM-MIT'TAL, *n.* A state of not being committed or pledged; forbearance of committing one's self. [*American politics.*]
NON-COM-MŪ'NION, *n.* Neglect or failure of communion.
NON-COM-PLI'ANCE, *n.* Neglect or failure of compliance.
NON-COM-PLY'ING, *a.* Neglecting or refusing to comply.
NON COM'POS MEN'TIS, } [L.] Not of sound mind;
NON COM'POS. } not having the regular use of reason; as a *noun*, an idiot; a lunatic.
NON-CON. *See* NON-CONTENT.
NON-CON-CLŪ'DING, *a.* Not ending or closing.—*Baxter.*
NON-CON-CUR', *v. i.* To dissent or refuse to concur.
NON-CON-CUR'RENCE, *n.* A refusal to concur.—*Ashe.*
NON-CON-DUCT'ING, *a.* Not conducting; not transmitting another fluid.
NON-CON-DUCT'ION, *n.* A non-conducting.—*Ure.*
NON-CON-DUCT'OR, *n.* A substance which does not conduct, that is, transmit another substance or fluid, or which transmits it with difficulty.
NON-CON-FORM'ING, *a.* Not joining in the established religion.
NON-CON-FORM'IST, *n.* One who does not conform to an established church; particularly, in *England*, one who refused to conform to the established church at the restoration of Charles II.
NON-CON-FORM'I-TY, *n.* 1. Neglect or failure of conformity. 2. The neglect or refusal to unite with an established church in its rites and mode of worship.
NON-CON-TA'GIOUS, *a.* Not contagious.
NON-CON-TA'GIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being not communicable from a diseased to a healthy body.
NON'-CON-TENT, *n.* In *the British House of Lords*, one who gives a negative vote, as not being satisfied with the measure. The word is sometimes abridged into *non-con.*, and applied to any one who dissents or expresses dissatisfaction.—*John Foster.*
NON-CON-TRIB'U-TING, *a.* Not contributing.—*Jefferson.*
NON-CO-TEM-PO-RA'NE-OUS, *a.* Not being cotemporary, or not of cotemporary origin.—*Journ. of Science.*
NON-DE-LIV'ER-Y, *n.* A neglect or failure of delivery.
NON-DEP-O-SI'TION (-zish'un), *n.* A failure to deposit or throw down.
NON'-DE-SCRIPT, *a.* [L. *non* and *descriptus.*] That has not been described.
NON'-DE-SCRIPT, *n.* Any thing that has not been described.
NON-DE-VEL'OP-MENT, *n.* A failure of development.
NON-DIS-CŌV'ER-Y, *n.* Want of discovery.—*Buckland.*
NON-E-LECT', *n.* [L. *non* and *electus.*] One who is not elected or chosen to salvation.—*Huntington.*
NON-E-LEC'TION, *n.* Failure of election.—*Jefferson.*
NON-E-LEC'TRIC, *a.* Conducting the electric fluid.
NON-E-LEC'TRIC, *n.* A substance that is not an electric, or which transmits the fluid, as metals.
NON-EM-PHAT'IC, } *a.* Having no emphasis, unem-
NON-EM-PHAT'IC-AL, } phatic.—*Beattie.*
NON-EN'TI-TY, *n.* 1. Non-existence; the negation of being.—*Bentley.* 2. A thing not existing.
NON-E-PIS'CO-PAL, *a.* Not episcopal; not of the Episcopal Church or denomination.—*J. M. Mason.*
NON-E-PIS-CO-PĀ'LI-AN, *n.* One who does not belong to the Episcopal Church or denomination.—*J. M. Mason.*
NON-ES-SEN'TIAL, *n.* *Non-essentials* are things not essential to a particular purpose.—*J. M. Mason.*
NON EST IN-VEN'TUS. [L.] He is not found.—In *law*, the sheriff's return to a writ when the defendant is not to be found.
NON-EX-COM-MŪ'NI-CA-BLE, *a.* Not liable to excommunication.
NON-EX-E-CŪ'TION, *n.* Neglect of execution; non-performance.
NON-EX-IST'ENCE (x as gz), *n.* 1. Absence of existence, the negation of being. 2. A thing that has no existence.
NON-EX-IST'ENT, *a.* Not having existence.—*B. Godwin.*
NON-EX-PŌR-TA'TION, *n.* A failure of exportation; a not exporting goods or commodities.
NON-EX-TEN'SILE, *a.* That can not be stretched.
NON-FĒA'SANCE, *n.* In *law*, a failure to perform.
NON-FUL-FILL'MENT, *n.* Neglect or failure to fulfill.
NON-IM-PŌR-TA'TION, *n.* Want or failure of importation
NON-IM-PŌRT'ING, *a.* Not bringing from foreign countries.
NON-JOIN'DER, *n.* In *law*, the omission of some person who ought to have been made a plaintiff or defendant in a suit.—*Bouvier.*
NON-JŪR'ING, *a.* [L. *non* and *juro.*] Not swearing allegiance; an epithet applied to the party in Great Britain that would not swear allegiance to the Hanoverian family and government.
NON-JŪ'ROR, *n.* In *Great Britain*, one who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the government and crown of England at the revolution, when James II. abdicated the throne, and the Hanoverian family was introduced.
NON LI'QUET. [L.] It is not clear; a phrase used when a person votes on neither side of a question because un decided in his mind.
NON-MA-LIG'NANT, *a.* Not malignant; applied to diseases.
NON-MAN-Ū-FAC'TŪR-ING, *a.* Not carrying on manufactures.—*Hamilton.*
NON-MEM'BER, *n.* Not a member.
NON-MEM'BER-SHIP, *n.* State of not being a member.
NON-ME-TAL'LIC, *a.* Not consisting of metal.
NON-NAT-Ū-RALS, *n. pl.* [L. *non-naturalia.*] In *medicine*, a term applied by the old physicians to certain things which are necessary to life, but form no part of the living body as air, food, excretions, &c.—*Brande.*
NON-O-BĔ'DI-ENCE, *n.* Neglect of obedience.—*Milner.*
NON-OB-SERV'ANCE, *n.* Failure to observe or fulfill.
NON OB-STAN'TE. [L.] Notwithstanding; in opposition to what has been stated or is to be stated or admitted. —A clause in statutes and letters patent, importing a license from the king to do a thing which, being restrained by act of Parliament, can not be done without such license. —*Encyc.*
NON-PĀY'MENT, *n.* Neglect of payment.—*S. E. Dwight.*
NON-PER-FORM'ANCE, *n.* A failure to perform.
NON-PON-DER-OS'I-TY, *n.* Destitution of weight; levity
NON-PON'DER-OUS, *a.* Having no weight.
NON-PRO-DUC'TION, *n.* A failure to produce or exhibit.
NON-PRO-FES'SION-AL (-fesh'un-), *a.* Not professional.
NON-PRO-FI'CIEN-CY, *n.* Failure to make progress.
NON-PRO-FI'CIENT (-fish'ent), *n.* One who has failed to improve or make progress in any study or pursuit.
NON PROS. [contraction of L. *non prosequitur.*] In *law*, a judgment entered against the plaintiff in a suit when he does not appear to *prosecute.*
NON-PROSSED' (-prost'), *a.* Denoting a suit which is dropped, or not prosecuted.
NON-RE-GARD'ANCE, *n.* Want of due regard.
NON-RĒ'GENT, *n.* In the *English universities*, a term applied to those Masters of Arts whose *regency* has ceased. —*See* REGENT.
NON-REN-DI'TION (-dish'un), *n.* Neglect of rendition, the not rendering what is due.
NON-RE-SEM'BLANCE, *n.* Unlikeness; dissimilarity.
NON-RES'I-DENCE, *n.* Failure or neglect of residing at the place where one is stationed, or where official duties require one to reside, or on one's own lands.
NON-RES'I-DENT, *a.* Not residing in a particular place, on one's own estate, or in one's proper place.
NON-RES'I-DENT, *n.* One who does not reside on one's own lands, or in the place where official duties require. —In *England*, *non-resident* is particularly applied to clergymen who live away from their cures.
NON-RE-SIST'ANCE, *n.* The omission of resistance; passive obedience; submission to authority.
NON-RE-SIST'ANT, *a.* Making no resistance to power or oppression.—*Arbuthnot.*

NON-RE-SIST'ANT, *n.* One who maintains that no resistance should be made to the injuries inflicted by others.
NON-SANE', *a.* [L. *non* and *sanus.*] Unsound; not perfect.
NON-SENS'I-TIVE, *a.* Wanting sense or perception.
NON SEQ'UI-TUR (-sek'we-tur). [L.] It does not follow.—In *logic*, an inference which does not follow from the premises.
NON-SLAVE'HŌLD-ING, *a.* Not possessing slaves.
NON-SO-LŪ'TION, *n.* Failure of solution or explanation.
NON-SOLV'EN-CY, *n.* Inability to pay debts.
NON-SOLV'ENT, *a.* Not able to pay debts; insolvent.
NON-SOLV'ENT, *n.* An insolvent.
NON-SPĀR'ING, *a.* Sparing none; all-destroying; merciless.—*Shak.*
NON-SUB-MIS'SION (-mish'un), *n.* Want of submission.
NON-SUB-MIS'SIVE, *a.* Not submissive.
NON-TEN'URE, *n.* In *law*, a plea of a defendant that he did not hold the land as affirmed by the plaintiff.—*Bouvier.*
NON'-TERM, *n.* A vacation between two terms of a court.
NON-U'NI-FORM-IST, *n.* One who believes that past changes in the structure of the earth have proceeded from causes more violent than are now operating.—*Am. Eclect.*
NON-ŪS'ANCE (non-yūz'ans), *n.* Neglect of using.—*Brown.*
NON-ŪS'ER (non-yūz'er), *n.* 1. A not using; failure to use; neglect of official duty. 2. Neglect or omission of use.
NON'AGE, *n.* [*non* and *age.*] Minority; the time of life before a person, according to the laws of his country, becomes of age to manage his own concerns.
NON-A-GEN-Ā'RI-AN, *n.* One ninety years old.
NON-A-GES'I-MAL, *a.* and *n.* [L. *nonagesimus.*] A term applied to the highest point of the ecliptic above the horizon.
NŌN'A-GON, *n.* [L. *nonus*, and Gr. γωνια.] A plain figure having nine sides and nine angles.—*Brande.*
NONCE, *n.* [corruption of *once.*] *For the nonce*, for the *once*; for the present call or occasion. [*Colloquial.*]
NON'CHA-LANCE' (non'sha-lāns'), *n.* [Fr.] Indifference; carelessness; coolness.
NON'CHA-LANT' (non'sha-lānt'), *a.* [Fr.] Indifferent; careless; cool.
* NONE (nōne or nun), *a.* [Sax. *nan*; *ne* and *ane.*] 1. Not one. 2. Not any; not a part; not the least portion. 3. It was *formerly* used before nouns; as, *none* assurance. This use is *obsolete*; we now use *no*. 4. It is used as a *substitute*, the noun being omitted. 5. In the following phrase, it is used for *nothing*, or *no concern*. "Israel would *none* of me," that is, Israel would not listen to me at all. 6. As a *substitute*, *none* has a plural signification; as, "terms of peace were *none* vouchsafed."—*Milton.*
NŌNES, *n. pl.* [L. *nonæ.*] 1. In the *Roman calendar*, the fifth day of the months January, February, April, June, August, September, November, and December, and the seventh day of March, May, July, and October. The *nones* were *nine* days from the ides, reckoning inclusively according to the Roman method. 2. Prayers, *formerly so called.*—*Todd.*
* NŌNE'SUCH, *n.* [*none* and *such.*] 1. An extraordinary thing; a thing that has not its equal. 2. A name of various plants, as black medic, a variety of apple, a plant of the genus *lychnis.*
NO-NĪLL'ION, *n.* [L. *nonus* and *million.*] According to the *English notation*, a unit with 54 ciphers annexed; according to the *French notation*, a unit with 30 ciphers annexed.
NON-PA-RĒIL' (non-pa-rel'), *n.* [Fr. *non* and *pareil.*] 1. Excellence unequaled.—*Shak.* 2. A sort of apple. 3. A very small sort of printing type, the smallest now used except three, viz., ruby, pearl, and diamond.
NON-PA-RĒIL' (non-pa-rel'), *a.* Having no equal; peerless.
NON'PLUS, *n.* [L. *non* and *plus.*] Puzzle; insuperable difficulty; a state in which one is unable to proceed.
NON'PLUS, *v. t.* To puzzle; to confound; to put to a stand; to stop by embarrassment.—*Dryden.*
NON'PLUSED (non'plust), *pp.* Puzzled; put to a stand.
NON'SENSE, *n.* 1. No sense; words or language which have no meaning, or which convey no just ideas; absurdity. 2. Trifles; things of no importance.—*Nonsense verses*, are lines made solely for improvement in versification, by taking any words which occur, without reference to forming any connected sense.
NON-SENS'IC-AL, *a.* Unmeaning, absurd; foolish.
NON-SENS'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Absurdly; without meaning.
NON-SENS'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* Jargon; absurdity; that which conveys no proper ideas.
NON'SUCH. *See* NONESUCH.
NON'SŪIT, *n.* In *law*, the default, neglect, or non-appearance of the plaintiff in a suit, when called in court, by which the plaintiff signifies his intention to drop the suit.
NON'SŪIT, *v. t.* To determine or record that the plaintiff drops his suit, on default of appearance when called in court.
NON'SŪIT, *a.* Nonsuited.—*Tyng's Rep.*
NON'SŪIT-ED, *pp.* Adjudged to have deserted the suit by default of appearance, as a plaintiff.
NON'SŪIT-ING, *ppr.* Adjudging to have abandoned the suit by non-appearance or other neglect.
NOO'DLE, *n.* A simpleton. [*A vulgar word.*]
NOOK, *n.* A corner; a narrow place formed by an angle in bodies or between bodies.—*Milton.*
NOON, *n.* [Sax. *non*; D. *noen.*] 1. The middle of the day; the time when the sun is in the meridian; twelve o'clock. 2. *Dryden* and others have "*noon* of night," for *midnight.*
NOON, *a.* Meridional.—*Young.*
NOON'DĀY, *n.* Mid-day; twelve o'clock in the day.
NOON'DĀY, *a.* Pertaining to mid-day; meridional.
NOON'ING, *n.* Repose at noon; sometimes, repast at noon.
NOON'STEAD, *n.* The station of the sun at noon.
NOON'TIDE, *n.* The time of noon; mid-day.
NOON'TIDE, *a.* Pertaining to noon; meridional.
* NOOSE (nooz), *n.* [Ir. *nas.*] A running knot, which binds the closer the more it is drawn.—*Hudibras.*
NOOSE (nooz), *v. t.* To tie in a noose; to catch in a noose, to entrap; to insnare.
NOOSED (noozd), *pp.* Caught in a noose.
NOOTH'S AP-PA-RĀ'TUS, *n.* A series of three glass vessels, placed vertically, for the purpose of impregnating water with carbonic acid gas.—*Brande.*
NŌ'PAL, *n.* A plant of the genus *cactus* or *opuntia*, upon which the cochineal insect chiefly breeds.
NŌPE, *n.* A provincial name for the bull-finch.—*Ed. Encyc.*
NOR, *connective.* [*ne* and *or.*] 1. A word that denies or renders negative the second or subsequent part of a proposition, or a proposition following another negative proposition; correlative to *neither* or *not.*—2. *Nor* sometimes begins a sentence, but in this case a negative proposition has preceded it in the foregoing sentence. 3. In some cases, usually in *poetry*, *neither* is omitted, and the negation which it would express is included in *nor*. 4. Sometimes, in *poetry*, *nor* is used for *neither*, in the first part of the proposition.
NOR'FOLK CRAG, *n.* In *geology*, an English tertiary formation, consisting of irregular ferruginous sandy clay, mixed with marine shells.—*Buchanan.*
NŌ'RI-UM, *n.* A metal recently discovered in zircon.
NOR'MAL, *a.* [L. *normalis.*] 1. According to a square or rule; perpendicular; forming a right angle. 2. Regular; according to an established law, rule, or principle. 3. Relating to rudiments or elements; teaching rudiments or first principles.—*Normal group*, in *geology*, is a group of certain rocks taken as a rule or standard.—*Lyell.*
NOR'MAL, *n.* In *geometry*, a perpendicular.
NOR'MAL SCHOOL, *n.* An institution for training up persons to teach common schools.
NOR'MAN, *n.* In *seamen's language*, a short wooden bar to be thrust into a hole of the windlass, on which to fasten the cable.
NOR'MAN, *n.* [*north-man* or *nord-man.*] A Norwegian, or a native of Normandy.
NOR'MAN, *a.* Pertaining to Normandy or to the Normans.
NORNS, *n. pl.* In *Scandinavian mythology*, the three fates, *past*, *present*, and *future.*—*Brande.*
NOR'ROY, *n.* [*north* and *roy.*] The title of the third of the three kings at arms or provincial heralds.
NORSE, *n.* The language of ancient Scandinavia.
NORTH, *n.* [Sax. *north*; G., Sw., Dan. *nord*; D. *noord*; It. *norte*; Fr. *nord.*] One of the cardinal points, being that point of the horizon which is directly opposite to the sun in the meridian.
NORTH, *a.* Being in the north; as, the *north* polar star
NORTH'-STAR, *n.* The north polar star.
NORTH'-WIND, *n* The wind that blows from the north —*Watts.*
NORTH-EAST', *n.* The point between the north and east, at an equal distance from each.
NORTH-EAST', *a.* Pertaining to the northeast, or proceeding from that point.
NORTH-EAST'ER-LY, *a.* Toward or from the northeast.
NORTH-EAST'ERN, *a.* Pertaining to, or being in, the northeast, or in a direction to the northeast.
NORTH'ER-LY, *a.* Being toward the north. 2. From the north.
NORTH'ER-LY, *adv.* 1. Toward the north. 2. In a northern direction. 3. Proceeding from a northern point.
NORTH'ERN, *a.* 1. Being in the north, or nearer to that point than to the east or west. 2. In a direction toward the north, or a point near it.—*Northern lights*, see AURORA BOREALIS.
NORTH'ERN-ER, *n.* One a native or resident in the north in the *United States*, opposed to *southerner.*
† NORTH'ERN-LY, *adv.* Toward the north.—*Hakewill.*
NORTH'ERN-MOST, *a.* Situated at the point furthest north.
NORTH'ING, *n.* Distance northward from any point of departure measured on a meridian.
NORTH'MAN, *n.*; *pl.* NORTHMEN. A name given to the in-

habitants of the north of Europe, the ancient Scandinavians; whence *Norman*.

NORTH'WARD, *a.* [Sax. *north* and *weard*.] Being toward the north.

NORTH'WARD, *adv.* Toward the north.—*Dryden*.

NORTH'WARD-LY, *a.* Having a northern direction.

NORTH'WARD-LY, *adv.* In a northern direction.

NORTH-WEST', *n.* The point in the horizon between the north and west, and equally distant from each.

NORTH-WEST', *a.* 1. Pertaining to the point between the north and west; being in the northwest. 2. Proceeding from the northwest.

NORTH-WESTER-LY, *a.* Toward or from the northwest.

NORTH-WESTERN, *a.* Pertaining to or being in the northwest, or in a direction to the northwest.

NOR-WĒ'GI-AN, *a.* Belonging to Norway. Shakspeare has *Norweyan*.

NOR-WĒ'GI-AN, *n.* A native of Norway.

NŌSE, *n.* [Sax. *nose, næse, nase*; G. *nase*.] 1. The prominent part of the face which is the organ of smell, consisting of two similar cavities called *nostrils*. 2. The end of any thing, as of a spout or tube. 3. Scent; sagacity. *Collier.*—*To lead by the nose*, to lead blindly.—*To be led by the nose*, to follow another obsequiously, or to be led without resistance or inquiring the reason.—*To thrust one's nose into the affairs af others*, to meddle officiously in other people's matters; to be a busy-body.—*To put one's nose out of joint*, to alienate the affections from another.

NŌSE, *v. t.* 1. To smell; to scent.—*Shak.* 2. To face; to oppose to the face.—*Wood.*

† NŌSE, *v. i.* To look big; to bluster.—*Shak.*

NŌSE'-BAG, *n.* A bag to be tied to a horse's nose, containing a feed of oats, maize, &c.

NŌSE'-BAND, *n.* That part of the headstall of a bridle which comes over a horse's nose.—*Farm. Encyc.*

NŌSE'-BLEED, *n.* 1. A hemorrhage or bleeding at the nose. 2. A plant of the genus *achillea*.

NŌSE'-FISH, *n.* A fish of the leather-mouthed kind, with a flat, blunt snout; called, also, *broad-snout*.

NŌSE'-SMART, *n.* A plant, *nasturtium*; cresses.

NŌSED, *a.* 1. Having a nose. 2. Having sagacity.

NŌSE'GAY, *n.* [*nose*, and Celtic *geac*.] A bunch of flowers used to regale the sense of smelling; a bouquet.

NŌSE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a nose.—*Shak.*

NŌ'SING, *n.* The molding or part of the tread-board of a stair which projects over the riser.

NŌSE'THRIL. *See* NOSTRIL.

NOS'LE (noz'zl), *n.* A little nose; the extremity of a thing. *See* NOZZLE.

NO-SO-KOMIC-AL, *a.* Relating to a hospital.

NO-SOG'RA-PHY, *n.* The science of the description of diseases.

NOS-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to nosology, or a systematic classification of diseases.

NO-SOL'O-GIST, *n.* One who classifies diseases, arranges them in order, and gives them suitable names.

NO-SOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. νοσος and λογος.] 1. A systematic arrangement or classification of diseases. 2. That branch of medical science which treats of the classification of diseases.

NO-SO-PO-ETIC, *a.* [Gr. νοσος and ποιεω.] Producing diseases.—*Arbuthnot.* [*Little used.*]

NOS-TAL'GI-A, *n.* [Gr. νοστεω and αλγος.] Home-sickness; a species of melancholy, resulting from absence from one's home or country.

NOS-TAL'GIC, *a.* Pertaining to nostalgia.

NOS'TRIL, *n.* [Sax. *nosethyrl, næsethyrl*.] An aperture or passage through the nose. The *nostrils* are the passages through which air is inhaled and exhaled in respiration.

NOS'TRUM, *n.* [L., from *noster*.] A medicine, the ingredients of which are kept secret for the purpose of restricting the profits of sale to the inventor or proprietor; a quack medicine.

NOT, *adv.* [Fr. *naht* or *noht*; Ger. *nicht*; Scot. *nocht*.] 1. A word that expresses negation, denial, or refusal. 2. With the *substantive verb*, it sometimes denies being, or denotes extinction of existence.

NŌ'TA BE'NE. [L.] Observe well; take particular notice.

NŌ'TA-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *notable*; L. *notabilis*.] 1. Remarkable; worthy of notice; memorable; observable; distinguished or noted.—2. In *Scripture*, conspicuous; sightly. 3. Notorious; well-known.—*Matt.*, xxvii. 4. Terrible.—*Acts*. ii. 5. Known or apparent.—*Acts*, iv.

NOTA-BLE, *a.* Active; industrious; distinguished for good management; as, a *notable* housekeeper.

NŌ'TA-BLE, *n.* 1. A person of note or distinction.—2. In *France*, the assembly of the *notables*, before the revolution, consisted of a number of persons, chiefly of the higher orders, appointed by the king to constitute a representative body of the kingdom.—*Edin. Encyc.*

NŌ'TA-BLE, *n.* A thing worthy of observation.—*Addison.* [*Rare.*]

NŌ'TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Remarkableness.

NOTA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Bustling; industriousness. [*Rare.*]

NŌ'TA-BLY, *adv.* 1. Memorably; remarkably; eminently. 2. With show of consequence or importance.

NOTA-BLY, *adv.* With bustling activity; industriously

NO-TA'RI-AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a notary 2. Done or taken by a notary.

NO-TA'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a notary.

NŌ'TA-RY, *n.* [L. *notarius*.] 1. *Primarily*, a person employed to take notes of contracts, trials, and proceedings in courts among the Romans.—2. In *modern usage*, an officer authorized to protest notes, &c., and attest contracts or writings of any kind, to give them the evidence of authenticity.

NŌ'TA-RY PUBLIC, *n.* A notary; one appointed to attest deeds and other instruments; to protest notes, certify copies of agreements, &c.—*Bouvier.*

NO-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *notatio*.] 1. The act or practice of recording any thing by marks, figures, or characters; particularly applied, in *mathematics*, to the expression of any number or quantity by its appropriate figure or sign. 2. Meaning; signification; [*unusual.*]

NOTCH, *n.* [qu. G. *knicken*.] 1. A hollow cut in any thing, a nick; an indentation. 2. An opening or narrow passage through a mountain or hill. [*United States.*]

NOTCH, *v. t.* To cut in small hollows.—*Pope.*

NOTCH'-BŌARD, *n.* In *architecture*, the notched board which receives the ends of the steps in a stair-case.—*Brande.*

NOTCH'-WEED, *n.* A plant called *orach*.—*Johnson.*

NOTCHED (notcht), *pp.* Cut into small hollows.

NOTCH'ING, *ppr.* Cutting into small hollows.

NOTCH'ING, *n.* The act of cutting into small hollows, also, the small hollow, or hollows cut.

† NŌTE, for *ne wote*, knew not, or could not.—*Chaucer.*

NŌTE, *n.* [L. *nota*; Fr. *note*.] 1. A mark or token; something by which a thing may be known; a visible sign or indication. 2. A mark made in a book, indicating some thing worthy of particular notice. 3. A short remark; a passage or explanation in the margin of a book. 4. A minute, memorandum, or short writing intended to assist the memory. 5. Notice; heed. 6. Reputation; consequence; distinction; as, persons of *note*. 7. State of being observed; [*little used.*]—8. In *music*, a character which marks a sound, or the sound itself. 9. A sound in music; tune; voice; harmonious or melodious sounds. 10. Abbreviation; symbol. 11. A short letter; a billet. 12. Annotation; a comment or observation on an author, usually placed at the bottom of the page. 13. A written or printed paper acknowledging a debt, and promising payment. —14. *Notes*, pl., a writing; a written discourse; [*applied equally to minutes or heads of a discourse or argument, or to a discourse fully written.*] 15. A diplomatic communication in writing; an official paper sent from a minister to an envoy or an envoy to a minister.

N'ŌTE, [for *ne wote*.] Did not know how to; could not. *Spenser.*

NŌTE, *v. t.* [L. *noto*.] 1. To notice with particular care; to attend to. 2. To set down in writing. 3. To charge, as with a crime; [*obs.*]—*To note* a bill or draft. This is done by a notary, who, when acceptance is refused, *notes* the fact on the back, as the ground of a protest. *Brande.*—SYN. To observe; mark; remark; regard; heed; record; register.

† NŌTE, *v. t.* [Sax. *knitan*.] To butt; to push with the horns.—*Ray.*

NŌTE'-BOOK, *n.* 1. A book in which memorandums are written. 2. A book in which notes of hand are registered.

NŌTED, *pp.* 1. Set down in writing. 2. Observed; noticed. 3. *a.* Much known by reputation or report.—SYN. Remarkable; eminent; illustrious; renowned; celebrated; distinguished; conspicuous; famous; notorious.

NŌTED-LY, *adv.* With observation or notice.—*Shak.*

NŌTED-NESS, *n.* Conspicuousness; eminence; celebrity

NŌTE'LESS, *a.* Not attracting notice; not conspicuous.

NŌTE'LESS-NESS, *n.* A state of being noteless.—*Knowles.*

NŌTER, *n.* One who takes notice; an annotator.—*Gregory.*

NŌTE'WOR-THY, *a.* Worthy of observation or notice.

* NOTHING or NŌTHING, *n.* [*no* and *thing*.] 1. Not any thing; not any being or existence; a word that denies the existence of any thing; non-entity; opposed to *something*. 2. Non-existence; a state of annihilation. 3. Not any thing; not any particular thing, deed, or event. 4. No other thing; as, *nothing* but this. 5. No part, portion, quantity, or degree. 6. No importance; no value; no use. 7. No possession of estate; a low condition; as, to grow from *nothing*. 8. A thing of no proportion to some thing, or of trifling value or advantage. 9. A trifle; a thing of no consideration or importance.—*To make nothing of*, to make no difficulty, or to consider as trifling, light, or unimportant.

* NOTHING or NŌTHING, *adv.* In no degree; not at all. —*Milton.*

* NOTH'ING-NESS or NŌTH'ING-NESS, *n.* 1. Nihility; non-existence. 2. Nothing; a thing of no value.—*Hudibras.*

NŌ'TĪCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *notitia.*] 1. Observation by the eye or by the other senses. 2. Observation by the mind or intellectual power. 3. Information, by whatever means communicated; knowledge given or received. 4. A paper that communicates information. 5. Respectful treatment. 6. Observation; something said on a particular subject.—SYN. Attention; regard; remark; note; heed; consideration; respect; civility; intelligence; advice; news.

NŌ'TĪCE, *v. t.* 1. To observe by the senses. 2. To pay attention or regard to. 3. To make observations on.—*Tooke.* —*Hamilton.* 4. To treat with attention and civilities. 5. To observe intellectually.—SYN. To perceive; see; mark; note; mind; regard; heed; mention; remark.

NŌ'TĪCE-A-BLE, *a.* That may be observed; worthy of observation.—*London Quart. Rev.*

NŌ'TĪCED (nō'tist), *pp.* Observed; seen; remarked; treated with attention.

NŌ'TĪC-ING, *ppr.* Observing; seeing; regarding; remarking on; treating with attention.

NŌ-TI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of notifying or giving notice; the act of making known; *particularly*, the act of informing officially. 2. Notice given in words or writing, or by signs. 3. The writing which communicates information; an advertisement, citation, &c.

NŌ'TI-FIED (-fide), *pp.* 1. Made known; [*applied to things.*] 2. Informed by words, writing, or other means; [*applied to persons.*]

NŌ'TI-FŸ, *v. t.* [Fr. *notifier*; It. *notificare.*] 1. To make known; to declare; to publish: often with *to*; as, to *notify* a fact *to* a person. 2. To make known by private communication; to give information of. 3. To give notice to; to inform by words or writing, in person or by message, or by any signs which are understood.—*U. S. Journals of the Senate.*

NŌ'TI-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* Making known; giving notice to.

NŌTING, *ppr.* Setting down in writing.

NŌ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *notio.*] 1. Conception; mental apprehension of whatever may be known or imagined; idea. 2. Sentiment; opinion. 3. Sense; understanding; intellectual power; [*obs.*] 4. Inclination; [*in vulgar use.*]

NŌ'TION-AL, *a.* 1. Imaginary; ideal; existing in idea only; visionary; fantastical.—*Bentley.* 2. Dealing in imaginary things; whimsical; fanciful.

† NŌ-TION-AL'I-TY, *n.* Empty, ungrounded opinion.

NŌ'TION-AL-LY, *adv.* In mental apprehension; in conception; not in reality.—*Norris.*

NŌ'TION-IST, *n.* One who holds to an ungrounded opinion.—*Bishop Hopkins.*

NŌ-TO-RĪ'E-TY, *n.* [Fr. *notoriété.*] 1. Exposure to the public knowledge; the state of being publicly or generally known; publicity. 2. Public knowledge.

NO-TŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* [It., Sp. *notorio*; Fr. *notoire.*] 1. Publicly known; manifest to the world; evident; *usually*, known to disadvantage; *hence almost always used in an ill sense.* 2. Known; [*in a good sense.*] *Shak.*—SYN. Distinguished; remarkable; conspicuous; noted; celebrated; famous; renowned.

NO-TŌ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Publicly; openly; in a manner to be known or manifest; beyond denial.—*Swift.*

NO-TŌ'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being open or known; beyond denial; notoriety.

† NOTT, *a.* [Sax. *hnot.*] Shorn.—*Chaucer.*

† NOTT, *v. t.* To shear.—*Stowe.*

NŌ'TUS, n. [L.] The south wind.—*Milton.*

NOT'WHĒAT, *n.* [Sax. *hnot.*] Wheat not bearded.

NOT-WITH-STAND'ING, [commonly, but not correctly, classed among *conjunctions.*] The *participle* of *withstand*, with *not* prefixed, and signifying not opposing; nevertheless. It retains, in all cases, its participial signification. This word answers precisely to the Latin *non obstante*, and both are used with nouns, or with substitutes for nouns, for sentences or for clauses of sentences.

NOUGHT (nawt), [*see* NAUGHT,] which is the proper spelling.

† NOUL, *n.* [Sax. *hnol.*] The top of the head.—*Spenser.*

† NOULD (nuld), *ne would*, would not.—*Spenser.*

NOUN, *n.* [altered from L. *nomen.*] In *grammar*, a name; that sound, or combination of sounds, by which a thing is called, whether material or immaterial.

NOURICE, *n.* [Fr. *nourrice.*] A nurse.—*Spenser.*

NOURISH (nur'ish), *v. t.* [Fr. *nourrir.*] 1. To feed and cause to grow; to supply with nutriment. 2. To support; to maintain by feeding.—3. *Figuratively*, to supply the means of support and increase; to encourage. 4. To cherish; to comfort.—*James*, v. 5. To nurture; to educate; to instruct; to promote growth in attainments.—1 *Tim.*, iv.

NOURISH (nur'ish), *v. i.* 1. To promote growth.—*Bacon.* 2. To gain nourishment; [*unusual.*]

† NOURISH (nur'ish), *n.* A nurse.—*Shak.*

NOURISH-A-BLE (nur'ish-a-bl), *a.* Susceptible of nourishment.—*Grew.*

NOURISHED (nur'isht), *pp.* Fed; supplied with nutriment, caused to grow.

NOURISH-ER (nur'ish-er), *n.* The person or thing that nourishes.—*Milton.*

NOURISH-ING (nur'ish-ing), *ppr.* 1. Feeding; supplying with aliment; supporting with food. 2. *a.* Promoting growth; nutritious.

NOURISH-ING-LY, *adv.* Nutritiously; so as to nourish.

NOURISH-MENT (nur'ish-ment), *n.* 1. That which serves to promote the growth of animals or plants, or to repair the waste of animal bodies; food; sustenance; nutriment. 2. Nutrition; support of animal or vegetable bodies. 3. Instruction, or that which promotes growth in attainments.

NOURI-TURE. *See* NURTURE.

† NOURS'LE, *v. t.* To nurse up.—*Spenser.*

NOURS'LING. *See* NURSLING.

NOUS (nowse), *n.* The Greek word νοῦς, humorously used in England for intellect or talent.—*Smart.*

† NOUS'LE (nuz'zl), *v. t.* [corrupted from *nursle.*] To nurse up.—*Shak.*

† NOUS'EL, *v. t.* To insnare; to entrap; as in a noose or trap.

NO-VAC'U-LĪTE, *n.* [L. *novacula.*] The stone of which hones are made for sharpening razors; whet-slate.

NO-VĀ'TIAN, *n.* In *Church history*, one of the sect of *Novatianus*, whose aim was to deny re-admission into the Church to all who had once lapsed from the faith, even under the trials of persecution.

NO-VĀ'TIAN-ISM, *n.* The opinions of the Novatians.

NO-VĀ'TION. *See* INNOVATION.

NO-VĀ'TOR. *See* INNOVATOR.

NOV'EL, *a.* [L. *novellus*; It. *novello*; Sp. *novel.*] 1. New, of recent origin or introduction; not ancient; *hence*, unusual; strange.—2. In the *civil law*, the *novel* constitutions are those which are supplemental to the code, and posterior in time to the other books.—3. In the *common law*, the assize of *novel* disseizin is an action in which the demandant recites a complaint of the disseizin.

NOV'EL, *n.* 1. A new or supplemental constitution or decree. [*See* NOVEL, *a.*, No. 2.] 2. A fictitious tale or narrative in prose, intended to exhibit the operation of the passions, and particularly of love.

NOV'EL-ISM, *n.* Innovation.—*Dering.* [*Little used.*]

NOV'EL-IST, *n.* 1. An innovator; an assertor of novelty 2. A writer of a novel or of novels. 3. A waiter of news —*Tatler*; [*obs.*]

† NOV'EL-IZE, *v. i.* To innovate.

NOV'EL-STUD-IED (-stud'id), *a.* Studied in novels.

NOV'EL-TY, *n.* 1. Newness; recentness of origin or introduction.—*Hooker.* 2. A new or strange thing.

NO-VEM'BER, *n.* [L. from *novem*, nine; the ninth month, according to the *ancient Roman year*, beginning in March.] The eleventh month of the year.

* NŌ'VEN-A-RY, *n.* [L. *novenarius.*] The number nine; nine collectively.

* NŌ'VEN-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to the number nine.

NO-VEN'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *novem* and *annus.*] Done every ninth year.—*Potter.*

NŌ-VER'CAL, *a.* [L. *noverca.*] Pertaining to a step-mother; in the manner of a step-mother.

NOV'ICE (nov'is), *n.* [Fr.; L. *novitius.*] 1. One who is new in any business; one unacquainted or unskilled; one in the rudiments; a beginner. 2. One who has entered a religious house, as a convent or nunnery, but has not taken the vow; a probationer. 3. One newly planted in the church, or one newly converted to the Christian faith.

NO-VI-LŪ'NAR, *a.* [L. *novilunium.*] Pertaining to the new moon.

NO-VI''TIATE (-vish'ate), *n.* [Fr. *noviciat.*] 1. The state or time of learning rudiments.—2. In *religious houses*, or *convents*, &c., a year or other time of probation for the trial of a novice. 3. One who is going through a novitiate, or period of probation; a novice.—*Addison.*

† NO-VI''TIOUS, *a.* [L. *novitius.*] Newly-invented.

† NOVI-TY, *n.* [L. *novitas.*] Newness.—*Brown.*

NŌ'VUS HŌ'MŌ; pl. NO'VI HOM'I-NES. [L.] Among the *Romans*, a designation of one who had raised himself from obscurity to distinction without the aid of family connections

NOW, *adv.* [Sax., D., Sw., Dan., Goth. *nu.*] 1. At the present time. 2. A little while ago; very lately. 3. *Now—now*, alternately; at one time—at another time; as, *now* this, *now* that. 4. *Now* sometimes expresses or implies a connection between the subsequent and preceding proposition; often it introduces an inference or an explanation of what precedes. 5. After this; things being so.—6. In *supplication*, it appears to be somewhat emphatical. 7. *Now* sometimes refers to a particular time past, specified or understood, and may be defined, *at that time*; as, he was *now* sensible of his mistake.—*Now and then.* 1. At one time and another, indefinitely; occasionally; not often; at intervals. 2. Applied to places which appear at intervals or in succession.

NOW, *n.* The present time or moment.
NOW'A-DĀYS, *adv.* In this age.—*Garrick.*
NŌ'WĀY, **NŌ'WĀYS**, } *adv.* [*no* and *way.*] In no manner or degree.
NŌW'ED (noo'ed), *a.* [Fr. *noué.*] Knotted; tied in a knot; [*used in heraldry.*]—*Encyc.*
† **NŌW'EL**, *n.* [Fr. *noel.*] A shout of joy or Christmas song.—*Chaucer.*
† **NŌWES** (nooz), *n.* [Fr. *nou.*] The marriage knot.—*Crashaw.*
NŌ'WHERE, *adv.* [*no* and *where.*] Not in any place or state.
NŌ'WĪSE, *adv.* [*no* and *wise*; often, by mistake, written *noways.*] Not in any manner or degree.
NOX'IOUS (nok'shus), *a.* [L. *noxius.*] 1. Productive of injury, disease, or corruption. 2. Guilty; criminal; [*little used.*] 3. Productive of evil consequences.—SYN. Hurtful; harmful; injurious; destructive; pernicious; mischievous; corrupting; baneful; unwholesome; unfavorable; insalubrious.
NOX'IOUS-LY, *adv.* Hurtfully; perniciously.
NOX'IOUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Hurtfulness; the quality that injures, impairs, or destroys; insalubrity. 2. The quality that corrupts or perverts.
NOY, **NOY'ANCE**, **NOY'ER**, **NOY'FUL**, **NOY'OUS**, **NOY'SANCE.** } See ANNOY and NUISANCE.
NŌ'YAU (nō'yo), *n.* [Fr.] A cordial flavored with the kernel of the bitter almond, or of the peach-stone.—*Brande.*
NOZ'ZLE (noz'l), *n.* [from *nose.*] The nose; the extremity of any thing; the snout.
NUB'BIN, *n.* A small or imperfect ear of maize. [*Am.*]
† **NUB'BLE**, *v. t.* [for *knubble.*] To beat or bruise with the fist.—*Ainsworth.*
NU-BIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *nubifer.*] Bringing or producing clouds.—*Dict.*
NŪ'BILE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *nubilis.*] Marriageable; of an age suitable for marriage.—*Prior.*
NU-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being marriageable.—*Alex. Walker.*
NŪ'BIL-OUS, *a.* [L. *nubilus.*] Cloudy.
NU-CIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *nux* and *fero.*] Bearing nuts.
NU-CLĒ'I-FORM, *a.* Formed like a nut or kernel.
NŪ'CLE-US, *n.* [L.] 1. *Properly*, the kernel of a nut; but in *usage*, the central part of any body, or that about which matter is collected. 2. The body of a comet, called, also, its *head.*
NU-DĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *nudatio.*] The act of stripping or making bare or naked.
NŪDE, *a.* [L. *nudus.*] 1. Bare.—2. In *law*, void; of no force; as, a *nude* contract or compact. *See* NUDUM PACTUM.
NU-DI-BRANCH'I-ATE, *a.* Pertaining to an order of molluscous animals, having no shell whatever.
NUDGE, *v. t.* To touch gently, as with the elbow, in order to call attention or convey an intimation.—*Miss Pickering.*
NŪ'DI-TY, *n.* [L. *nuditas.*] 1. Nakedness.—2. *Nudities*, in the *plural*, naked parts which decency requires to be concealed.—3. In *painting* and *sculpture*, the naked parts of the human figure, or parts not covered with drapery; also, naked figures.
NŪ'DUM PACTUM [L.] In *law*, a contract made without any consideration, and therefore void, or not valid according to the laws of the land.—*Bouvier.*
NU-GAC'I-TY, *n.* [L. *nugax.*] Futility; trifling talk or behavior.—*More.*
NU-GĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *nugor.*] The act or practice of trifling.—*Bacon.* [*Little used.*]
NŪ'GA-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *nugatorius.*] 1. Trifling; vain; futile; insignificant.—*Bentley.* 2. Of no force; inoperative; ineffectual.
NŪI'SANCE, *n.* [Fr. *nuisance.*] 1. That which annoys or gives trouble and vexation; that which is offensive or noxious.—2. In *law*, that which incommodes or annoys; something that produces inconvenience or damage.
NUL, in *law*, signifies *no*, not any; as, *nul* disseizin.
NULL, *v. t.* [L. *nullus.*] To annul; to deprive of validity; to destroy. [*Not much used.*] *See* ANNUL.
NULL, *a.* [L. *nullus.*] Void; of no legal or binding force or validity; of no efficacy; invalid.
† **NULL**, *n.* Something that has no force or meaning.
NUL-LI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of nullifying; a rendering void and of no effect, or of no legal effect.
† **NUL-LI-FID'I-AN**, *a.* [L. *nullus* and *fides.*] Of no faith; of no religion or honesty.—*Feltham.*
NUL'LI-FĪED (fīde), *pp.* Made void.
NUL'LI-FI-ER, *n.* One who makes void; one who maintains the right to nullify a contract by one of the parties.
NUL'LI-FY, *v. t.* [L. *nullus* and *facio.*] To annul; to make void: to render invalid; to deprive of legal force or efficacy.
NUL'LI-PORE, *n.* [L. *nullus*, none, and *porus*, pore.] A kind of marine plant, secreting lime on its surface, and hence resembling coral. It was formerly considered a kind of zoophyte.—*Dana.*
NUL'LI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *nullité.*] 1. Nothingness; want of existence. 2. Want of legal force; that which wants legal force.
NUL'LI-FY-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Annulling; making void.
NUMB (num), *a.* [Sax. *numen.*] 1. Destitute of the power of sensation and motion. 2. Producing numbness; benumbing; [*obs.*]—SYN. Torpid; paralyzed; benumbed, chill; motionless.
NUMB (num), *v. t.* To make torpid; to deprive of the power of sensation or motion; to deaden; to benumb; to stupefy.
NUMBED (numd), *pp.* Rendered torpid.
NUM'BER, *n.* [Fr. *nombre*; L. *numerus.*] 1. A unit, considered in reference to other units, or in reckoning, counting, enumerating. 2. An assemblage of two or more units. 3. More than one; many. 4. Multitude.—5. In *poetry*, measure; the order and quantity of syllables constituting feet, which render verse musical to the ear.—In *prose*, there is also an arrangement of words and syllables which constitutes *number*, giving it a remote resemblance to the flow of poetic *numbers*. 6. Poetry; verse.—7. In *grammar*, the difference of termination or form of a word, to express unity or plurality.—*Cardinal numbers*, in *mathematics*, are those which express the amount of units; as, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.—*Ordinal numbers*, are those which express order; as, first, second, third, fourth, &c.—*Golden number*, see GOLDEN.
NUM'BER, *v. t.* [L. *numero.*] 1. To ascertain the units of any sum, collection, or multitude. 2. To reckon as one of a collection or multitude; as, "he was *numbered* with the transgressors." *Is.*, liii.—SYN. To count; enumerate; calculate; tell.
NUM'BERED, *pp.* Counted; enumerated.
NUM'BER-ER, *n.* One who numbers.
† **NUM'BER-FUL**, *a.* Many in number; numerous.
NUM'BER-ING, *ppr.* Counting; ascertaining the units of a multitude or collection.
NUM'BER-LESS, *a.* That can not be counted; countless; innumerable.—*Milton.*
NUM'BERS, *n.* The title of the fourth book of the Pentateuch.
NUMB'ING (num'ming), *ppr.* or *a.* Making torpid.
NUM'BLES, *n. pl.* [Fr. *nombles.*] The entrails of a deer.
NUMB'NESS (num'nes), *n.* Torpor; that state of a living body in which it has not the power of feeling.
NŪ'MER-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *numerabilis.*] That may be numbered or counted.
NŪ'MER-AL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *numeralis.*] 1. Pertaining to number; consisting of number. 2. Expressing number; representing number; standing as a substitute for figures; numerical. 3. Expressing numbers.
NŪ'MER-AL, *n.* A figure or character used to express a number; as, the Arabic *numerals*, 1, 2, 3, &c.
NŪ'MER-AL-LY, *adv.* According to number; in number.
NŪ'MER-A-RY, *a.* Belonging to a certain number.
NŪ'MER-ĀTE, *v. t.* In *arithmetic*, to divide off and read according to the rules of numeration.
NŪ'MER-Ā-TED, *pp.* Divided off and read, as figures.
NŪ'MER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Dividing off and reading, as figures.
NU-MER-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *numeratio.*] 1. The act or art of numbering.—2. In *arithmetic*, the act or art of dividing off a series of figures according to their values and expressing them in words.
NŪ'MER-Ā-TOR, *n.* [L.] 1. One who numbers.—2. In *arithmetic*, the number in vulgar fractions which shows how many parts of a unit are taken.
NU-MĒR'IC, **NU-MER'IC-AL**, } *a.* [It. *numerico*; Fr. *numerique.*] 1. Belonging to number; denoting number; consisting in numbers.—2. *Numerical* difference is a difference in respect to number. Thus, there may be a *numerical difference* between things which, in other respects, are not distinguishable.
NU-MER'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. In numbers. 2. With respect to number or sameness in number.
† **NŪ'MER-IST**, *n.* One who deals in numbers.
† **NU-MER-OS'I-TY**, *n.* The state of being numerous; harmony; flow.
NŪ'MER-OUS, *a.* [L. *numerosus.*] 1. Being many, or consisting of a great number of individuals. 2. Consisting of regular numbers; melodious; musical.
NŪ'MER-OUS-LY, *adv.* In great numbers.
NŪ'MER-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being numerous or many; the quality of consisting of a great number of individuals. 2. The quality of consisting of poetic numbers; melodiousness; musicalness.
NU-MIS-MAT'IC, *a.* [L. *numisma.*] Pertaining to money, coin, or medals.
NU-MIS-MAT'ICS, *n.* The science of coins and medals.
NU-MIS-MA-TOL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in the knowledge of coins and medals.

NU-MIS-MA-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *νομισμα* and *λογος.*] The branch of historical science which treats of coins and medals.

NUM'MU-LAR, *a.* [L. *nummus.*] Pertaining to coin or money.

NUM'MU-LITE, *n.* [L. *nummus.*] A fossil of a flattened form, resembling a small coin.

NUM-MU-LIT'IC, *a.* Composed of or containing nummulites.

† NUMPS, *n.* A dolt; a blockhead.—*Parker.*

NUM'SKULL, *n.* [*numb* and *skull.*] A dunce; a dolt; a stupid fellow.—*Prior.*

NUM'SKULLED, *a.* Dull in intellect; stupid; doltish.

NUN, *n.* [Sax., Dan. *nunne;* D. *non;* G. *nonne;* Sw. *nunna;* Fr. *nonne.*] A woman devoted to a religious life, and who lives in a cloister or nunnery.

NUN, *n.* 1. *White nun* is a provincial name of the smew, a web-footed water-fowl of the size of a duck, with a white head and neck. 2. The blue titmouse.

NUN'CHION, *n.* A portion of food taken between meals.

NUN'CIA-TURE (nun'sha-ture), *n.* The office of a nuncio.

NUN'CIO (nun'sho), *n.* [It. *nunzio;* L. *nuncius.*] 1. An embassador from the pope to an emperor or king. His envoy to small states and republics is called an *internuncio. Encyc. Am.*—2. A messenger; one who brings intelligence.

† NUN'CU-PATE, *v. t.* [L. *nuncupo.*] To declare publicly or solemnly.—*Barrow.*

NUN-CU-PA'TION, *n.* A naming.—*Chaucer.*

NUN-CU'PA-TIVE, } *a.* [It. *nuncupativo;* Fr. *nuncupatif.*]
NUN-CU'PA-TO-RY, } 1. Nominal; existing only in name. 2. Publicly or solemnly declaratory. 3. Verbal; not written.—*Nuncupative will,* in *law,* a will orally made by the testator.—*Brande.*

NUN'DI-NAL, } *a.* [L. *nundinalis.*] 1. Pertaining to a fair
NUN'DI-NA-RY, } or to a market-day.—2. A *nundinal* letter, among the *Romans,* was one of the eight first letters of the alphabet, which were repeated successively from the first to the last day of the year.

NUN'DI-NAL, *n.* A nundinal letter.

† NUN'DI-NATE, *v. i.* To buy and sell at fairs.

† NUN-DI-NA'TION, *n.* Traffic in fairs.

NUN-NA'TION, *n.* In *Arabic grammar,* from the name of *N,* the pronunciation of *n* at the end of words.

NUN'NE-RY, *n.* A house in which nuns reside.

NUN'NISH-NESS, *n.* The habits or manners of nuns.—*Fox.*

NUP'TIAL (nup'shal), *a.* [L. *Nuptialis.*] 1. Pertaining to marriage; done at a wedding. 2. Constituting marriage.

NUP'TIALS, *n. pl.* Marriage, which see.—*Dryden.*

NURSE (nurs), *n.* [Fr. *nourrice.*] 1. A woman that has the care of infants, or a woman employed to tend the children of others. 2. A woman who suckles infants. 3. A woman who has the care of a sick person. 4. A man who has the care of the sick. 5. A person who breeds, educates, or protects; hence, that which breeds, brings up, or causes to grow. 6. An old woman; [*in contempt.*] 7. The state of being nursed.—8. In *composition,* that which supplies food.—9. In *horticulture,* a shrub or tree which protects a young plant.—*Gardner.*

NURSE (nurs), *v. t.* 1. To tend, as infants. 2. To suckle; to nourish at the breast. 3. To attend and take care of in child-bed. 4. To tend the sick. 5. To feed; to maintain; to bring up.—*Is.,* lx. 6. To cherish; to foster; to encourage; to promote growth in. 7. To manage with care and economy, with a view to increase.

NURSED (nurst), *pp.* Tended in infancy or sickness; nourished from the breast; maintained; cherished.

NURS'ER, *n.* One who cherishes or encourages growth.

NURS'ER-Y, *n.* 1. The place or apartment in a house appropriated to the care of children. 2. A plantation of young trees. 3. The place where any thing is fostered and the growth promoted. 4. That which forms and educates. 5. The act of nursing; [*little used.*] 6. That which is the object of a nurse's care.—*Milton.*

NURS'ING, *ppr.* Tending; nourishing at the breast; educating; maintaining.

NURS'LING, *n.* 1. An infant; a child. 2. One who is nursed.

NUR'TURE, *n.* [Fr. *nourriture.*] 1. That which nourishes; food; diet. 2. That which promotes growth; education; instruction.

NUR'TURE, *v. t.* 1. To feed; to nourish. 2. To educate; to bring or train up.—*Wotton.*

NUR'TURED, *pp.* Nourished; educated; trained up.

NUS'TLE (nus'l), *v. t.* To fondle; to cherish.—*Ainsworth.*

NUT, *n.* [Sax. *hnut.*] 1. The fruit of certain trees and shrubs, consisting of a hard shell inclosing a kernel. 2. A small block of metal or wood containing a concave or female screw; called, also, a burr. 3. The projection near the eye of an anchor.

NUT, *v. i.* To gather nuts.—*Wood.*

NUT'-BREAK-ER, *n.* The European nut-hatch. *See* NUT-HATCH.

NUT'-BROWN, *a.* Brown as a nut long kept and dried.

NUT'-CRACK-ER, *n.* 1. An instrument for cracking nuts. 2. A European bird of the crow family, which feeds on nuts, insects, &c.

NUT'-GALL, *n.* An excrescence of the oak. *See* GALL.

NUT'-HATCH, *n.* The common name of birds of the genus *sitta,* somewhat allied in their habits to the woodpeckers, and living on nuts, insects, &c.

NUT'-HOOK, *n.* A pole with a hook at the end to pull down boughs for gathering the nuts; also, the name given to a thief who stole goods from a window by means of a hook.—*Shak.*

NUT'-JOB-BER, } *n.* The European nut-hatch.
NUT'-PECK-ER, }

NUT'-SHELL, *n.* 1. The hard shell of a nut; the covering of the kernel. 2. A thing of little compass or of little value.

NUT'-TREE, *n.* A tree that bears nuts.

NU'TANT, *a.* [L. *nutans.*] Nodding; having the top bent downward.

NU-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *nutatio.*] In *astronomy,* a vibratory motion of the earth's axis, arising from periodical fluctuations in the obliquity of the ecliptic.—*Olmsted.*

NUT'MEG, *n.* [L. *nux moschata.*] The aromatic kernel of the fruit of the *myristica moschata,* a tree growing principally in the islands of Banda, in the East Indies.

NU'TRI-A, *n.* [Sp. *nutria,* otter.] In *commerce,* the name given to the skins of the *myopotamus bonariensis,* a native of South America, resembling the beaver, but smaller.—*Nutria* fur is largely used in the hat manufacture.—*M'Culloch.*

† NU-TRI-CA'TION, *n.* Manner of feeding or being fed.

NU'TRI-ENT, *a.* [L. *nutrio.*] Nourishing; promoting growth.

NU'TRI-ENT, *n.* Any substance which nourishes by promoting the growth or repairing the waste of animal bodies.—*Darwin.*

NU'TRI-MENT, *n.* [L. *nutrimentum.*] 1. That which nourishes; food; aliment. 2. That which promotes enlargement or improvement.

NU-TRI-MENT'AL, *a.* Having the qualities of food; alimental.

NU-TRI'TION (-trish'un), *n.* [L. *nutritio.*] 1. The act or process of promoting the growth or repairing the waste of animal bodies; the act or process of promoting growth in vegetables. 2. That which nourishes; nutriment.

NU-TRI'TIOUS (-trish'us), *a.* Nourishing; promoting the growth or repairing the waste of animal bodies.

NU-TRI'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* In a nutritious manner.

NU'TRI-TIVE, *a.* Having the quality of nourishing; nutrimental; alimental.

NU'TRI-TIVE-LY, *adv.* So as to nourish; nutritiously.

† NU'TRI-TURE, } *n.* The quality of nourishing.
NU'TRI-TIVE-NESS, }

NUT'TALL-ITE, *n.* [from Prof. *Nuttall.*] A mineral occurring at Bolton, Massachusetts, in prismatic crystals; supposed by some to be identical with scapolite.—*Dana.*

NUT'TING, *n.* The act of gathering nuts.

NUT'TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Gathering nuts.

NUX VOM'I-CA, *n.* [L.] The fruit of a tree of the genus *strychnos,* growing in the East Indies. It is a very virulent poison.

NUZ'ZLE, *v. t.* To suckle; to foster or nurse up. [*Vulgar.*]

NUZ'ZLE, *v. i.* [qu. from *nose* or *noursle.*] To hide the head, as a child in the mother's bosom.—*Bailey.*

NUZ'ZLE, *v. t.* To nestle; to house, as in a nest.

NUZ'ZLE, *v. i.* [from *nose.*] 1. To work with the nose like a swine in mud, &c. 2. To go with the nose thrust out and down like a swine.—*Pope.*

NYC-TA-LO'PI-A, } *n.* [Gr. *νυκταλωπια.*] A disease in which
NYC'TA-LO-PY, } vision is painfully acute in a strong light, but clear and pleasant in a dark shade or in the dusk of the evening.—*Good.*

NYC'TA-LOPS, *n.* [Gr. *νυκταλωψ.*] One afflicted with nyctalopia.

NYE, *n.* A brood or flock of pheasants.

NYL'GHAU, } *n.* A ruminant mammal of the caprid tribe,
NYL'GAU, } about the size of a stag, inhabiting North-
NEEL'GHAU, } ern India. The horns of the male are short, and bent forward.

NYMPH (nimf), *n.* [L. *nympha;* Gr. *νυμφη.*] 1. In *mythology,* a goddess of the mountains, forests, meadows, or waters.—2. In *poetry,* a lady.

NYMPH, } *n.* Another name of the *pupa, chrysalis,* or *au-*
NYMPH'A, } *relia.*

NYMPH'-LIKE, } *a.* Resembling nymphs.
NYMPH'LY, }

NYMPH-E'AN (nimf-e'an), *a.* Pertaining to nymphs; inhabited by nymphs.—*Faber.*

NYMPHIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to nymphs.

NYMPH-IP'A-ROUS, *a.* [L. *nympha* and *pario.*] Producing nymphs.

NYMPH'ISH, *a.* Relating to nymphs; lady-like.—*Drayton.*

NYMPH-O-MA'NI-A, *n.* Morbid and incontrollable sexual desire in females, breaking the bounds of modest demean-

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÄR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—MARINE, BIRD;—MÖVE, BOOK.

or, a true and proper disease, which is no more under the control of the will than tetanus.

NYS. [*ne* and *is*.] None is; is not.—*Spenser.*

NYS-TAG'MUS, *n.* [Gr. *νυσταγμος*.] A winking of the eyes, as observed in a drowsy person.—*Brande.*

O.

O is the fifteenth letter, and the fourth vowel, in the English alphabet. It has a long sound, as in *tone, hone, roll, droll;* a short sound, as in *lot, plod, rod;* and the sound of *oo*, or the Italian *u*, and French *ou*, as in *move, prove.* This sound is shortened in words ending in a close articulation, as in *book, foot.*

As a *numeral*, O was sometimes used by the ancients for 11, and, with a dash over it, Ō, for 11,000.

Among the *Irish*, O, prefixed to the name of a family, denotes progeny, or is a character of dignity; as, O'Neil.

O is often used as an *exclamation*, expressing a wish; as, *O*, were he present.—*Dryden.*

O. S. stands for *old style.*

ŌAD, for *Woad.* [*Not used.*]

ŌAF (ōfe), *n.* [said to be a corruption of *ouph.*] 1. A changeling; a foolish child left by fairies in the place of another. 2. A dolt; an idiot; a blockhead.

ŌAF'ISH, *a.* Stupid; dull; doltish. [*Little used.*]

ŌAF'ISH-NESS, *n.* Stupidity; dullness; folly. [*Rare.*]

ŌAK (ōke), *n.* [Sax. *ac, æc.*] A tree of the genus *quercus*, of many species, much used for ship-building, architecture, and other purposes which require strength and durability.

ŌAK'-AP-PLE (ōke'-ap-pl), *n.* A kind of spongy excrescence on oak leaves or tender branches, &c.; called, also, *oak-leaf gall.*

ŌAK'-BĂRK, *n.* The bark of the oak-tree, which is preferred to all others for the purposes of tanning.

ŌAK ŌPEN-ING, *n.* A term applied in the Western States to *openings*, or thinly-wooded spaces in oak forests, free from underwood, and resembling an English park.

ŌAK'EN (ōkn), *a.* 1. Made of oak, or consisting of oak. 2. Composed of branches of oak.—*Addison.*

ŌAK'EN-PIN, *n.* An apple; so called from its hardness.

ŌAK'LING, *n.* A young oak.—*Evelyn.*

ŌAK'UM, *n.* [Sax. *æcemba, æcumbe.*] The substance of old ropes untwisted and pulled into loose hemp, employed for calking, &c.

ŌAK'Y, *a.* [from *oak.*] Hard; firm; strong.—*Hall.*

ŌAR (ōre), *n.* [Sax. *ar.*] An instrument for rowing boats.—*To boat the oars*, in *seamenship*, to cease rowing and lay the oars in the boat.—*To ship the oars*, to place them in the row-locks.—*To unship the oars*, to take them out of the row-locks.

ŌAR, *v. i.* To row.—*Pope.*

ŌAR, *v. t.* To impel by rowing.—*Shak.*

ŌAR'-FOOT-ED, *a.* Having feet for oars, as certain animals.

ŌARED, *pp.* 1. Impelled by rowing. 2. *a.* Furnished with oars; [*used in composition;* as, a four-*oared* boat.]

ŌARS'MAN, *n.* One who rows at the oar.

ŌAR'Y, *a.* Having the form or use of an oar.—*Milton.*

Ō'A-SIS, *n.; pl.* OASES. [L.] A fertile spot in a sandy or barren desert; particularly applied to such spots watered by springs in the deserts of Egypt and other parts of Africa.

ŌAST, } *n.* [qu. Gr. *εστια*, or L. *ustus.*] A kiln to dry hops
OST, } or malt.—*Mortimer.*
OUST, }

ŌAT, *n.* [Sax. *ate.*] A plant of the genus *avena.* The word is commonly used in the plural, *oats.* The meal of this grain, *oat-meal*, forms a considerable and very valuable article of food for man in Scotland, and every where oats are excellent food for horses and cattle.

ŌAT'-CĀKE, *n.* A cake made of the meal of oats.

ŌAT'-MALT, *n.* Malt made of oats.—*Mortimer.*

ŌAT'-MĒAL, *n.* 1. Meal of oats produced by grinding or pounding.—*Gay.* 2. A plant; [*obs.*]

† ŌAT'-THIS-TLE (-this'l), *n.* A plant.—*Ainsworth.*

ŌAT'EN (ōt'n), *a.* 1. Made of oat-meal; as, *oaten* cakes. 2. Consisting of an oat straw or stem; as, an *oaten* pipe.—*Milton.*

ŌATH, *n.* [Sax. *ath.*] A solemn affirmation or declaration, made with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed.

ŌATH'-BREĀK-ING, *n.* The violation of an oath; perjury.

† ŌATH'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of having an oath administered to.

OB, a Latin preposition, signifies, *primarily*, in front, before, and hence, against, toward; as in *objicio*, to object, that is, to throw against. It has also the force of *in* or *on*; as in *obtrudo*, to thrust *on*.—In *composition*, the letter *b* is often changed into the first letter of the word to which it is prefixed; as in *occasion, offer, oppose.*

† OB-AM'BU-LĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *obambulo.*] To walk about.

† OB-AM-BU-LĀ'TION, *n.* A walking about.—*Dict.*

OB-BLI-GA'TO, a. [It.] *Literally*, bound or confined; a musical term applied to a composition or movement written expressly for the instrument named; and also to a movement restrained by certain rules to a particular passage.

OB-CŌN'IC, } *a.* [*ob* and *conic.*] In *botany*, conical, but
OB-CŌN'IC-AL, } having the apex downward.

OB-CORD'ATE, *a.* [L. *ob* and *cor.*] In *botany*, shaped like a heart, with the apex downward.

OB-DOR-MI''TION (-mish'un), *n.* [L. *obdormio.*] Sleep; sound sleep.—*Hall.* [*Little used.*]

OB-DŪCE', *v. t.* [L. *obduco.*] To draw over, as a covering.—*Hale.* [*Little used.*]

† OB-DUCT', *v. t.* [L. *obduco.*] To draw over; to cover.

OB-DUC'TION, *n.* [L. *obductio.*] The act of drawing over, as a covering; the act of laying over. [*Little used.*]

* OB'DU-RA-CY or OB-DŪ'RA-CY, *n.* Invincible hardness of heart; impenitence that can not be subdued; inflexible persistency in sin; obstinacy in wickedness.

* OB'DU-RATE or OB-DŪ'RATE, *a.* [L. *obduro.*] 1. Hardened in heart; persisting obstinately in sin or impenitence. 2. Hardened against good or favor. 3. Harsh; rugged; [*rare.*] *Swift.*—SYN. Hard; firm; unbending; inflexible; unyielding; stubborn; obstinate; impenitent; callous; unfeeling; insensible; unsusceptible.

† OB'DU-RĀTE, *v. t.* To harden.—*More.*

* OB'DU-RATE-LY or OB-DŪ'RATE-LY, *adv.* Stubbornly inflexibly; with obstinate impenitence.

* OB'DU-RATE-NESS or OB-DŪ'RATE-NESS, *n.* Stubbornness; inflexible persistence in sin.

OB-DU-RĀ'TION, *n.* The hardening of the heart; hardness of heart; stubbornness.—*Hooker.*

OB-DŪRE', *v. t.* [L. *obduro.*] 1. To harden; to render obstinate in sin; [*rare.*] 2. To render inflexible; [*rare.*]

OB-DŪRED' (ob-dūrd'), *pp.* or *a.* Hardened; inflexible; impenitent.

OB-DŪRED'NESS (ob-dūrd'nes), *n.* Hardness of heart; stubbornness. [*Little used.*]

Ō'BE-AH, *n.* A species of witchcraft practiced among the African negroes.—*Encyc. Am.*

* O-BE'DI-ENCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *obedientia.*] Compliance with a command, prohibition, or known law and rule of duty prescribed; the performance of what is required or enjoined by authority, or the abstaining from what is prohibited, in compliance with the command of prohibition. *Obedience* is not synonymous with *obsequiousness;* the latter often implying meanness or servility, and obedience being merely a proper submission to authority.

* O-BE'DI-ENT, *a.* [L. *obediens.*] Yielding compliance with commands, orders, or injunctions; performing what is required, or abstaining from what is forbid.—SYN. Dutiful, respectful; compliant; observant; regardful; subservient; submissive; obsequious.

* O-BE-DI-EN'TIAL, *a.* [Fr. *obedienciel.*] According to the rule of obedience; in compliance with commands.

* O-BE'DI-ENT-LY, *adv.* With obedience; with due submission to commands.—*Tillotson.*

* O-BEI'SANCE or O-BEI'SANCE, *n.* [Fr. *obeissance.*] A bow or courtesy; an act of reverence made by an inclination of the body or the knee.

O-BEI'SANT or O-BEI'SANT, *a.* Reverent; submissive.

OB-E-LIS'CAL, *a.* In the form of an obelisk.—*Stukeley.*

OB'E-LISK, *n.* [L. *obeliscus.*] 1. A tall four-sided pillar, gradually tapering as it rises, and cut off at the top in the form of a flat pyramid. The shaft is properly made of one entire stone, as in the Egyptian *obelisks.*—2. In *writing* and *printing*, a reference or mark referring the reader to a note in the margin, thus, †. It is used, also, for designating obsolete words, or for other purposes.

OB'E-LIZE, *n.* To designate with an obelus; to mark as doubtful or spurious.

OB'E-LUS, *n.* [Gr. *οβελος.*] In *ancient manuscripts*, a mark thus, —, or ÷, so called from its resemblance to a needle. It was used by Origen in his Hexapla to mark passages of the Septuagint which are not in the Hebrew.

† OB-EQ'UI-TĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *obequito.*] To ride about.

† OB-EQ-UI-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of riding about.

OB'E-RON, *n.* The king of the fairies. See Shakspeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream.*

OB-ER-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *oberro.*] The act of wandering about.—*Johnson.* [*Little used.*]

O-BĒSE', *a.* [L. *obesus.*] Fat; fleshy. [*Little used.*]

O-BĒSE'NESS, } *n.* [L. *obesitas.*] Excessive fatness; flesh-
O-BES'I-TY, } iness; encumbrance of flesh.

O-BEY' (o-bā'), *v. t.* [Fr. *obeir.*] 1. To comply with the commands, orders, or instructions of a superior, or with the requirements of law. 2. To submit to the government of; to be ruled by.—3. *Figuratively*, to submit to the direction or control of; as, a vessel *obeys* her helm. 4. To yield to the impulse, power or operation of.

O-BEYED' (o-bād'), *pp.* Complied with; performed; as a command; yielded to.

O-BEY'ER, *n.* One who yields obedience.

O-BEY'ING (o-bā'ing), *ppr.* Complying with commands submitting to.

O-BEY'ING-LY, *adv.* Obediently; in a submissive manner.
† OB-FIRM', } *v. t.* To make firm; to harden in resolu-
† OB-FIRM'ATE, } tion.—*Hall.*
OB-FUS'CATE, *v. t.* [L. *ob* and *fusco.*] To darken; to obscure.—*Waternouse.*
OB-FUS'CA-TED, *pp.* Darkened in color.—*Shenstone.*
OB-FUS'CA-TING, *ppr.* Darkening; obscuring.
OB-FUS-CA'TION, *n.* The act of darkening or rendering obscure; the state of being darkened; a clouding.
OBIT, *n.* [L. *obiit, obivit.*] *Properly,* death; decease; hence, funeral solemnities. Also, an anniversary service for the soul of the deceased on the day of his death.
OB'I-TER. [L.] In passing; incidentally; as, *obiter dictum,* a thing incidentally said.
O-BIT'U-AL, *a.* [L. *obitus.*] Pertaining to obits, or the days when funeral solemnities are celebrated.—*Encyc.*
O-BIT'U-A-RI-LY, *adv.* As an obituary.
O-BIT'U-A-RY (o-bit'yu-a-re), *n.* [Fr. *obituaire.*] 1. An account of a person or persons deceased.—2. In the *Roman Catholic Church,* a list of the dead, or a register of obitual anniversary days, when service is performed for the dead.
O-BIT'U-A-RY, *a.* Relating to the decease of a person.
OB'JECT, *n.* [Fr. *objet;* L. *objectum.*] 1. That about which any power or faculty is employed, or something apprehended or presented to the mind by sensation or imagination. 2. That to which the mind is directed for accomplishment or attainment; end; ultimate purpose. 3. Something presented to the senses or the mind, to excite emotion, affection, or passion.—4. In *grammar,* that which is produced, influenced, or acted on by something else; that which follows a transitive verb.
OB-JECT', *v. t.* [L. *objicio.*] 1. To oppose; to present in opposition. 2. To present or offer in opposition. 3. To offer; to exhibit; [*little used.*]
OB-JECT', *v. i.* To oppose in words or arguments; to offer reasons against.
† OB-JECT', *a.* Opposed; presented in opposition.
OB'JECT-GLASS, *n.* In a *telescope* or *microscope,* the glass placed at the end of a tube next the object.
OB-JECT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be opposed.—*Taylor.*
OB-JECT'ED, *pp.* Opposed in words; offered reasons against.
OB-JECT'ING, *ppr.* Opposing; offering reasons against.
OB-JEC'TION, *n.* [L. *objectio.*] 1. The act of objecting. 2. That which is presented in opposition; adverse reason or argument. 3. That which may be offered in opposition; reason existing, though not offered, against a measure or an opinion. 4. Criminal charge; fault found.—SYN. Exception; difficulty; doubt; scruple.
OB-JEC'TION-A-BLE, *a.* Justly liable to objections; such as may be objected against.
OB-JEC'TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *objectif.*] *Literally,* pertaining or relating to an object. Hence, 1. In *philosophy,* an epithet applied to whatever is exterior to the mind, or is the *object* of thought or feeling; outward; external. It is opposed to *subjective,* which see for a fuller explanation.—2. In *grammar,* the *objective* case is that which follows and depends on a transitive verb or a preposition.
OB-JEC'TIVE-LY, *adv.* 1. In an objective manner.—*Locke.* 2. In the state of an object.—*Brown.*
OB-JEC'TIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being objective.
OB-JEC-TIV'I-TY, *n.* The state of being objective.
OB'JECT-LESS, *a.* Having no object.—*Coleridge.*
OB-JEC'TOR, *n.* One who objects; one who offers arguments or reasons in opposition to a proposition or measure.
† OB-JUR'GATE, *v. t.* [L. *objurgo.*] To chide; to reprove.
OB-JUR-GA'TION, *n.* [L. *objurgatio.*] The act of chiding by way of censure; reproof; reprehension. [*Little used.*]
OB-JUR'GA-TO-RY, *a.* Containing censure or reproof; culpatory.—*Howell.* [*Little used.*]
OB-LATE', *a.* [L. *oblatus.*] In *geometry,* flattened or depressed at the poles; used of a spheroid.—*Cheyne.*
OB-LATE'NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being oblate.
OB-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *oblatio.*] 1. Any thing offered or presented in worship or sacred service; an offering; a sacrifice.—2. In *the early Christian Church,* a gift or contribution for the expense of the eucharist or the support of the clergy and the poor.—*Hook.*
† OB-LA'TION-ER, *n.* One who makes an offering as an act of worship or reverence.
† OB-LEC'TATE, *v. t.* [L. *oblecto.*] To delight.
OB-LEC-TA'TION, *n.* The act of pleasing highly; delight.
OB'LI-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *obligo.*] To bind, as one's self, in a moral and legal sense; to impose on, as a duty which the law or good faith may enforce.—*Churchill.*
OB'LI-GA-TED, *pp.* Bound by contract or promise.
OB'LI-GA-TING, *ppr.* Binding by covenant, contract, promise, or bond.
OB-LI-GA'TION, *n.* [L. *obligatio.*] 1. The binding power of a vow, promise, oath, or contract, or of law, civil, political, or moral, independent of a promise; that which constitutes legal or moral duty, and which renders a person liable to coercion and punishment for neglecting it. 2. The binding force of civility, kindness, or gratitude, when the performance of a duty can not be enforced by law. 3. Any act by which a person becomes bound to do something to or for another, or to forbear something.—4. In *law,* a bond with a condition annexed, and a penalty for non-fulfillment.
OB-LI-GA'TO. *See* OBBLIGATO.
* OB'LI-GA-TO-RY, *a.* Binding in law or conscience; imposing duty; requiring performance or forbearance of some act.
* O-BLIGE', *v. t.* [Fr. *obliger;* L. *obligo.*] 1. To constrain by necessity or physical force. 2. To constrain by legal force. 3. To constrain by moral force. 4. To constrain by a sense of propriety, honor, or duty. 5. To do a favor to; to lay under obligation of gratitude. 6. To do a favor to; to afford gratification to. 7. To bring under obligation.—SYN. To bind; compel; force; necessitate; obligate; favor; gratify; please.
* O-BLIGED' (o-blijd'), *pp.* Bound in duty or in law; compelled; constrained; favored; indebted.
OB-LI-GEE', *n.* The person to whom another is bound, or the person to whom a bond is given.
* O-BLIGE'MENT, *n.* Obligation.—*Dryden.* [*Little used.*]
* O-BLIGER, *n.* One who obliges.
* O-BLIGING, *ppr.* 1. Binding in law or conscience; compelling; constraining. 2. Doing a favor to.
* O-BLIGING, *a.* [Fr. *obligeant.*] Having the disposition to do favors, or actually conferring them.—SYN. Civil; complaisant; courteous; kind.
* O-BLIGING-LY, *adv.* With civility; kindly; complaisantly.
* O-BLIGING-NESS, *n.* 1. Obligation; [*little used.*] 2. Civility; complaisance; disposition to exercise kindness.
OB-LI-GOR', *n.* The person who binds himself or gives his bond to another.—*Blackstone.*
OB-LI-QUA'TION, *n.* [L. *obliquo.*] 1. Declination from a straight line or course; a turning to one side. 2. Deviation from moral rectitude.
* OB-LIQUE' (ob-like' or ob-leek'), *a.* [L. *obliquus;* Fr. *oblique.*] 1. Deviating from a right line; not direct; not perpendicular; not parallel; aslant. Every angle, except a right angle, is an *oblique* angle. 2. Indirect; by a side glance. *Shak.*—3. In *grammar,* an *oblique* case is any case except the nominative.
* OB-LIQUE'-AN''GLED, *a.* Having oblique angles.
* OB-LIQUE'LY, *adv.* 1. In a line deviating from a right line; not directly; not perpendicularly. 2. Indirectly; by a side glance; by an allusion; not in the direct or plain meaning.
* OB-LIQUE'NESS (ob-like'nes), *n.* Obliquity.
OB-LIQ'UI-TY (ob-lik'we-te), *n.* [L. *obliquitas;* Fr. *obliquité.*] 1. Deviation from a right line; deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity. 2. Deviation from moral rectitude. 3. Irregularity; deviation from ordinary rules.
OB-LIT'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *oblitero.*] 1. To efface; to expunge; to cancel; to erase or blot out any thing written; or to efface any thing engraved. 2. To efface; to wear out; to destroy by time or other means. 3. To reduce to a very low or imperceptible state.
OB-LIT'ER-A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Effaced; erased; worn out.
OB-LIT'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Effacing; wearing out; destroying.
OB-LIT-ER-A'TION, *n.* The act of effacing; effacement; a blotting out or wearing out; extinction.—*Hale.*
OB-LIV'I-ON, *n.* [L. *oblivio.*] 1. Forgetfulness; cessation of remembrance. 2. A forgetting of offenses, or remission of punishment; amnesty.
OB-LIV'I-OUS, *a.* [L. *obliviosus.*] 1. Causing forgetfulness.—*Shak.* 2. Forgetful.—*Cavendish.*
OB-LIV'I-OUS-LY, *adv.* In an oblivious manner; forgetfully.
† OB-LOC'U-TOR, *n.* A gainsayer.—*Bull.*
OB'LONG, *a.* [Fr.; L. *oblongus.*] Longer than broad.
OB'LONG, *n.* 1. A figure which is longer than it is broad.—2. In *geometry,* a rectangle which is longer than it is broad.
OB'LONG-O'VATE, *a.* In *botany,* between oblong and ovate, but inclined to the latter.—*Martyn.*
OB'LONG-ISH, *a.* Somewhat oblong.
OB'LONG-LY, *adv.* In an oblong form.—*Cheyne.*
OB'LONG-NESS, *n.* The state of being longer than broad.
OB-LO'QUI-OUS, *a.* Containing obloquy; reproachful. [*Rare.*]
OB'LO-QUY, *n.* [L. *obloquor.*] 1. Censorious speech; reproachful language; language that casts contempt on men or their actions. 2. Cause of reproach; disgrace; [*obs.*]—SYN. Reproach; odium; censure; contumely; gainsaying; reviling; calumny; slander; detraction.
OB-LUC-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *obluctor.*] A struggling or striving against; resistance.—*Fotherby.* [*Little used.*]
OB-MU-TES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *obmutesco.*] 1. Loss of speech; silence. 2. A keeping silence.
OB-NOX'IOUS (ob-nok'shus), *a.* [L. *obnoxius.*] 1. Subject,

answerable. 2. Liable; subject to cognizance or punishment. 3. Liable; exposed. 4. Reprehensible; censurable; not approved.—*Fell.* 5. Odious; offensive; hateful.—*Burke.* 6. Hurtful; noxious.

OB-NOX'IOUS-LY, *adv.* 1. In a state of subjection or liability. 2. Reprehensibly; odiously; offensively.

OB-NOX'IOUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Subjection or liableness to punishment. 2. Odiousness; offensiveness.

OB-NŪ'BI-LĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *obnubilor.*] To cloud; to obscure.

OB-NŪ'BI-LĀ-TED, *pp.* Clouded; obscured.

OB-NU-BI-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act or operation of making dark or obscure.—*Beddoes.*

Ō'BO-E, *n.* [It.] A wind instrument of music, blown through a reed; also written *hautboy.*

OB'OLE, *n.* [L. *obolus.*] In *pharmacy*, the weight of twelve grains; some say ten grains.—*Ash.*

OB'O-LUS, *n.* [L.] 1. A small silver coin of Athens, the sixth part of a drachma, about two cents in value. 2. An ancient weight; the sixth part of a drachm.

OB-Ō'VATE, *a.* In *botany*, inversely ovate; having the narrow end downward.—*Martyn.*

OB-REP'TION, *n.* [L. *obrepo.*] The act of creeping on with secrecy or by surprise.

OB-REP-TI'TIOUS, *a.* Done or obtained by surprise; with secrecy or by concealment of the truth.

OB'RO-GĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *obrogo.*] To propose or proclaim a new and contrary law, instead of annulling the old one.

OB-SCENE' (ob-seen'), *a.* [Fr.; L. *obscænus.*] 1. Offensive to chastity and delicacy. 2. Foul; filthy; offensive; disgusting; as, *obscene* attire.—*Dryden.* 3. Inauspicious; illomened; as, *obscene* birds. *Dryden.*—SYN. Impure; immodest; indecent; unchaste; lewd.

OB-SCENE'LY, *adv.* In a manner offensive to chastity or purity; impurely; unchastely.—*Milton.*

OB-SCENE'NESS, } *n.* [Fr. *obscenité*; L. *obscænitas.*] 1. Im-
OB-SCEN'I-TY, } purity in expression or representation; that quality in words or things which presents what is offensive to chastity or purity of mind; ribaldry. 2. Unchaste actions; lewdness.

OB-SCU-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *obscuratio.*] 1. The act of darkening. 2. The state of being darkened or obscured.

OB-SCŪRE', *a.* [L. *obscurus.*] 1. Destitute of light. 2. Living in darkness, as a bird.—*Shak.* 3. Not easily understood; not obviously intelligible, as a description. 4. Not much known or observed; remote from observation, as a dwelling. 5. Not noted; not distinguished or known; as, an *obscure* man. 6. Scarcely legible, as writing. 7. Not clear, full, or distinct, as vision.—SYN. Dark; dim; darksome; abstruse; intricate; difficult; mysterious; retired; unnoticed; unknown; humble; mean; indistinct; imperfect; defective.

OB-SCŪRE', *v. t.* [L. *obscuro.*] 1. To darken; to make dark. 2. To cloud; to make partially dark. 3. To hide from the view. 4. To make less visible. 5. To make less legible. 6. To make less intelligible. 7. To make less glorious, beautiful, or illustrious. 8. To conceal; to make unknown. 9. To tarnish.

OB-SCŪRED', *pp.* Clouded, or made partially dark; concealed.

OB-SCŪRE'LY, *adv.* 1. Darkly; not clearly; imperfectly. 2. Out of sight; in a state not to be noticed; privately; in retirement; not conspicuously. 3. Not clearly; not plainly to the mind; darkly. 4. Not plainly; indirectly; by hints or allusions.

OB-SCŪRE'NESS, } *n.* [L. *obscuritas.*] 1. Darkness; want
OB-SCŪ'RI-TY, } of light. 2. A state of retirement from the world; a state of being unnoticed; privacy. 3. Darkness of meaning; unintelligibleness. 4. Illegibleness. 5. A state of being unknown to fame; humble condition.

OB-SCŪ'RER, *n.* He or that which obscures or darkens.—*Lord.*

OB-SCŪ'RING, *ppr.* Darkening; making less visible or intelligible; tarnishing.

OB'SE-CRATE, *v. t.* [L. *obsecro.*] To beseech; to entreat; to supplicate; to pray earnestly.—*Cockeram.*

OB'SE-CRA-TED, *pp.* Entreated; prayed earnestly.

OB'SE-CRA-TING, *ppr.* Supplicating; beseeching.

OB-SE-CRA'TION, *n.* 1. Entreaty; supplication. 2. A figure of rhetoric, in which the orator implores the assistance of God or man.

OB'SE-QUENT, *a.* [L. *obsequens.*] Obedient; submissive to.—*Fotherby.* [*Little used.*]

OB'SE-QUIES (ob'se-kwiz), *n. pl.* [Fr. *obseques.*] Funeral rites and solemnities; the last duties performed to a deceased person. [*Milton* uses the word *obsequy* in the singular, but the common usage is different.]

OB-SĒ'QUI-OUS, *a.* [L. *obsequium.*] 1. Promptly obedient or submissive to the will of another; compliant; yielding to the desires of others. 2. Servilely or meanly condescending; compliant to excess; servile. 3. Funereal; pertaining to funeral rites; [*obs.*]

OB-SĒ'QUI-OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. With ready obedience; with prompt compliance. 2. With reverence for the dead; [*obs.*]

OB-SĒ'QUI-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Ready obedience; prompt compliance with the orders of a superior. 2. Servile submission; mean or excessive complaisance.

† **OB'SE-QUY**, *n.* [L. *obsequium.*] 1. Funeral rites. *See* OBSEQUIES. 2. Obsequiousness.—*Ben Jonson.*

† **OB'SE-RĀTE**, *v. t.* [L. *obsero.*] To lock up.

OB'SE-RĀ-TED, *pp.* Locked up.

OB'SE-RĀ-TING, *ppr.* Locking up.

OB-SERV'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be observed or noticed. 2. Worthy of observation or of particular notice; remarkable.

OB-SERV'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner worthy of note.

OB-SERV'ANCE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of observing; the act of keeping or adhering to in practice; performance. 2. Respect; ceremonial reverence in practice. 3. Performance of rites, religious ceremonies, or external service. 4. Rule of practice; thing to be observed. 5. Observation; attention to; [*little used.*] 6. Obedient regard or attention; [*obs.*]

OB-SER-VAN'DA, *n. pl.* [L.] Things to be observed.

OB-SERV'ANT, *a.* 1. Taking notice; attentively viewing or noticing. 2. Adhering to or obeying in practice. 3. Carefully attentive.—SYN. Mindful; regardful; obedient; submissive.

OB-SERV'ANT, *n.* 1. A slavish attendant.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*] 2. A diligent observer.—*Hooker.* 3. Among *monks*, one of a community which professes to observe perfectly the rule of the order as originally established.—*Murdock.*

OB-SERV'ANT-LY, *adv.* With attentive view or regard.

OB-SERV-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *observatio.*] 1. The act of observing or taking notice; the act of seeing or of fixing the mind on any thing; attentive inspection or view. 2. Notion gained by observing; the effect or result of seeing or taking cognizance in the mind; the expression of what is observed or thought. 3. Adherence to in practice; performance of what is prescribed.—4. In *astronomy*, the angular measurement of any space on the celestial sphere. *Olmsted.*—SYN. Observance; notice; attention; remark; comment; note; animadversion.

OB-SERV-Ā'TION-AL, *a.* Consisting of, or containing, remarks or observations.—*Sturtevant.*

OB-SERV-Ā'TOR, *n.* [Fr. *observateur.*] 1. One who observes or takes notice.—*Hale.* 2. A remarker.

OB-SERV'A-TO-RY, *n.* [Fr. *observatoire.*] A place or building for making observations on the heavenly bodies.

OB-SERVE' (ob-zerv'), *v. t.* [L. *observo.*] 1. To see or behold with some attention; to notice. 2. To take notice or cognizance of by the intellect. 3. To utter or express, as a remark, opinion, or sentiment; to remark. 4. To keep religiously; to celebrate. 5. To keep or adhere to in practice; to comply with; to obey. 6. To practice.

OB-SERVE' (ob-zerv'), *v. i.* 1. To remark. 2. To be attentive.

OB-SERVED' (ob-zervd'), *pp.* 1. Noticed by the eye or the mind. 2. Kept religiously; celebrated; practiced.

OB-SERV'ER, *n.* 1. One who observes; one who takes notice; *particularly*, one who looks to with care, attention, or vigilance. 2. A beholder; a looker on; a spectator. 3. One who keeps any law, custom, regulation, or rite; one who adheres to any thing in practice; one who performs. 4. One who fulfills or performs. 5. One who keeps religiously.

OB-SERV'ING, *ppr.* 1. Taking notice by the eye or the intellect. 2. Remarking. 3. Keeping; adhering to in practice; fulfilling. 4. *a.* Giving particular attention; habitually taking notice; attentive to what passes.

OB-SERV'ING-LY, *adv.* Attentively; carefully; with close observation.—*Shak.*

† **OB-SESS'**, *v. t.* [L. *obsidco, obsessus.*] To besiege.

OB-SES'SION (-sesh'un), *n.* [L. *obsessio.*] 1. The act of besieging. 2. The condition of a person beset by an evil spirit antecedent to possession. [*Little used.*]

OB-SID'I-AN, *n.* A variety of glass produced by volcanoes. It is usually black and opaque, except in thin splinters. *Dana.*

OB-SID'I-ON-AL, *a.* [L. *obsidionalis.*] Pertaining to a siege, as, an *obsidional* crown, one bestowed upon a general who raised the siege of a beleaguered place. It was formed of grass growing on the rampart.

† **OB-SIG-IL-LĀ'TION**, *n.* [L. *ob* and *sigillo.*] A sealing up.

OB-SIG'NĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *obsigno.*] To seal up; to ratify. *Barrow.* [*Little used.*]

OB-SIG-NĀ'TION, *n.* The act of sealing; ratification by sealing; confirmation.—*Taylor.*

OB-SIG'NA-TO-RY, *a.* Ratifying; confirming by sealing.

OB-SO-LES'CENCE, *n.* A passing into disuse.

OB-SO-LES'CENT, *a.* [L. *obsolesco.*] Going out of use; passing into disuetude.—*Campbell.*

OB'SO-LĒTE, *a.* [L. *obsoletus.*] 1. Gone into disuse; not used; out of date.—2. In *natural history*, obscure; not very distinct; rudimental.—SYN. Antiquated; old-fashioned antique; old; disused; neglected.

OB'SO-LĒTE-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being neglected in

use; a state of desuetude.—2. In *natural history*, indistinctness; want of development.

OB'STĀ PRIN-CIP'I-IS. [L.] Resist the beginnings.

OB'STA-CLE, *n.* [Fr.] That which opposes; any thing that stands in the way and hinders progress.—SYN. Obstruction; hinderance; impediment; difficulty.

† OB'STAN-CY, *n.* [L. *obstantia.*] Opposition; impediment; obstruction.—*Ben Jonson.*

OB-STETRIC, *a.* [L. *obstetrix.*] Pertaining to midwifery, or the delivery of women in childbed.

OB-STET'RI-CĀTE, *v. i.* To perform the office of a midwife.—*Evelyn.* [*Little used.*]

OB-STET'RI-CĀTE, *v. t.* To assist as a midwife. [*Rare.*]

OB-STET-RI-CĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of assisting as a midwife. 2. The office of a midwife.

OB-STET-RĬ''CIAN (-rish'an), *n.* One skilled in the art of assisting women in parturition.—*Med. Repos.*

OB-STET'RICS, *n.* The science of midwifery; the art of assisting women in parturition.

OB'STI-NA-CY, *n.* [L. *obstinatio.*] 1. A firm, and usually unreasonable, adherence to an opinion, purpose, or system; a fixedness that will not yield to persuasion, arguments, or other means.—2. *Figuratively*, fixedness that will not yield to application, or that yields with difficulty, as of a disease.—SYN. Firmness; resoluteness; inflexibility; persistency; pertinacity; stubbornness; perverseness; contumacy.

OB'STI-NATE, *a.* [L. *obstinatus.*] 1. Pertinaciously adhering to an opinion or purpose; fixed firmly in resolution; not yielding to reason, arguments, or other means. 2. Not yielding, or not easily subdued or removed, as a disease.—SYN. Inflexible; immovable; firm; resolute; pertinacious; headstrong; stubborn; heady; opinionated; refractory; perverse; contumacious.

OB'STI-NATE-LY, *adv.* Stubbornly; pertinaciously; with fixedness of purpose not to be shaken.

OB'STI-NATE-NESS, *n.* Stubbornness; pertinacity in opinion or purpose; fixed determination.—*Hall.*

OB-STI-PĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *obstipo.*] 1. The act of stopping up, as a passage.—2. In *medicine*, costiveness.

OB-STREP'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *obstreperus.*] Loud; noisy; clamorous; vociferous; making a tumultuous noise.

OB-STREP'ER-OUS-LY, *adv.* Loudly; clamorously; with tumultuous noise.

OB-STREP'ER-OUS-NESS, *n.* Loudness; clamor; noisy turbulence.

OB-STRICTION, *n.* [L. *obstrictus.*] Obligation; bond.

OB-STRUCT', *v. t.* [L. *obstruo.*] 1. To block up; to stop up or close, as a way or passage; to fill with obstacles. 2. To be in the way of; to hinder in passing. 3. To render slow, as progress.—SYN. To bar; barricade; stop; arrest; check; interrupt; clog; choke; impede; retard; embarrass; oppose.

OB-STRUCT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Blocked up; stopped, as a passage. 2. Hindered; impeded, as progress. 3. Retarded; interrupted.

OB-STRUCT'ER, *n.* One who obstructs or hinders.

OB-STRUCTING, *ppr.* Blocking up; stopping; impeding; interrupting.

OB-STRUCTION, *n.* [L. *obstructio.*] 1. The act of obstructing. 2. Any thing that stops or closes a way or channel. 3. That which impedes progress. 4. A heap. *Shak.*; [*not proper.*]—SYN. Obstacle; bar; barrier; impediment; clog; check; hinderance; embarrassment.

OB-STRUCT'IVE, *a.* [Fr. *obstructif.*] Presenting obstacles; hindering; causing impediment.—*Hammond.*

OB-STRUCT'IVE, *n.* Obstacle; impediment. [*Little used.*]

OB-STRUCT'IVE-LY, *adv.* By way of obstruction.

OB'STRU-ENT, *a.* [L. *obstruens.*] Blocking up; hindering.

OB'STRU-ENT, *n.* Any thing that obstructs the natural passages in the body.—*Quincy.*

OB-STU-PE-FACTION, *n.* [L. *obstupefacio.*] The act of making stupid or insensible. *See* STUPEFACTION.

OB-STU-PE-FACTIVE, *a.* [L. *obstupefacio.*] Stupefying; rendering insensible, torpid, or inert. *See* STUPEFACTIVE.

† OB-STŪ'PE-FY, *v. t.* To render stupid; to stupefy.

OB-TAIN', *v. t.* [L. *obtineo.*] 1. To get possession of a thing. This word usually implies exertion to get possession, and in this it differs from *receive*, which may or may not imply exertion. It differs from *acquire*, as genus from species; *acquire* being properly applied only to things permanently possessed; but *obtain* is applied both to things of temporary and of permanent possession. 2. To keep; to hold. *Milton.*—SYN. To gain; attain; procure; acquire; win; earn.

OB-TAIN', *v. i.* 1. To be received in customary or common use; to continue in use; to be established in practice. 2. To be established; to subsist in nature. 3. To prevail; to succeed.—*Bacon*; [*little used.*]

OB-TAIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be obtained; that may be procured or gained.—*Arbuthnot.*

OB-TAINED' (ob-tānd'), *pp.* Gained; procured; acquired.

OB-TAIN'ER, *n.* One who obtains.

OB-TAIN'ING, *ppr.* Gaining; procuring; acquiring.

OB-TAIN'MENT, *n.* The act of obtaining.—*Milton.*

OB-TECTED, *a.* [L. *obtectus.*] Covered.

† OB-TEM'PER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *obtempero.*] To obey.—*Dict.*

OB-TEND', *v. t.* [L. *obtendo.*] 1. To oppose; to hold out in opposition; [*rare.*] 2. To pretend; to offer as the reason of any thing; [*obs.*]

OB-TEN-E-BRĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *ob* and *tenebræ.*] A darkening; act of darkening; darkness.—*Bacon.* [*Little used.*]

† OB-TEN'SION, *n.* The act of obtending.

OB-TEST', *v. t.* [L. *obtestor.*] To beseech; to supplicate.

OB-TEST', *v. i.* To protest.—*Waterhouse.*

OB-TEST-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. Supplication; entreaty.—*Elyot.* 2. Solemn injunction.—*Hall.*

OB-TESTING, *ppr.* Beseeching; supplicating.

OB-TRECTĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *obtrectatio.*] Slander; detraction; calumny.—*Barrow.* [*Little used.*]

OB-TRŪDE', *v. t.* [L. *obtrudo.*] 1. To thrust in or on; to throw, crowd, or thrust into any place. 2. To offer with unreasonable importunity; to urge upon against the will.—*To obtrude one's self*, to enter a place where one is not desired; to thrust one's self in uninvited, or against the will of the company.

OB-TRŪDE', *v. i.* 1. To enter when not invited. 2. To thrust or be thrust upon.

OB-TRŪD'ED, *pp.* Thrust in by force or unsolicited.

OB-TRŪD'ER, *n.* One who obtrudes.—*Boyle.*

OB-TRŪD'ING, *ppr.* Thrusting in or on; entering uninvited.

OB-TRŪD'ING, *n.* A thrusting in or entrance without right or invitation.

OB-TRUNCĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *obtrunco.*] To deprive of a limb; to lop.—*Cockeram.* [*Little used.*]

OB-TRUN-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of cutting off. [*Rare.*]

OB-TRŪ'SION (-zhun), *n.* [L. *obtrudo.*] The act of obtruding; a thrusting upon others by force or unsolicited.

OB-TRŪ'SIVE, *a.* Disposed to obtrude any thing upon others; inclined to intrude or thrust one's self among others or to enter uninvited.

OB-TRŪ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* By way of obtrusion or thrusting upon others, or entering unsolicited.

OB-TUND', *v. t.* [L. *obtundo.*] To dull; to blunt; to quell, to deaden; to reduce the edge, pungency, or violent action of any thing.

OB-TUND'ED, *pp.* Blunted; quelled; deadened.

OB-TUND'ENT, *n.* In *medicine*, a substance which sheathes or blunts irritation; much the same with *demulcent.*—*Forsyth.*

OB-TU-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *obturatus.*] The act of stopping by spreading over or covering.

OB-TU-RĀ'TOR, *n.* In *anatomy*, the *obturators* are muscles which rise from the outer and inner side of the pelvis around the foramen thyroideum, and are rotators of the thigh.—*Wistar.*

OB-TŪS-AN''GU-LAR, *a.* [*obtuse* and *angular.*] Having angles that are obtuse, or larger than right angles.

OB-TŪSE', *a.* [L. *obtusus.*] 1. Blunt; not pointed or acute.—*Applied to angles*, it denotes one that is larger than a right angle. 2. Dull; not having acute sensibility. 3. Not sharp or shrill; dull; obscure.

OB-TŪSE'-AN''GLED, *a.* Having an obtuse angle.

OB-TŪSE'LY, *adv.* 1. Without a sharp point. 2. Dully, stupidly.

OB-TŪSE'NESS, *n.* 1. Bluntness. 2. Dullness; want of quick sensibility. 3. Dullness of sound.

OB-TŪ'SION, *n.* 1. The act of making blunt. 2. The state of being dulled or blunted.

OB-UM'BRĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *obumbro.*] To shade; to darken: to cloud.—*Howell.* [*Little used.*]

OB-UM-BRĀ'TION, *n.* The act of darkening.

† OB-VEN'TION, *n.* [L. *obvenio.*] Something occasional, that which happens not regularly, but incidentally.

† OB-VERS'ANT, *a.* [L. *obversans.*] Conversant; familiar.

OB-VERSE' (ob-vers'), *a.* In *botany*, having the base narrower than the top, as a leaf.

OB'VERSE, *n.* The face of a coin; opposed to *reverse.*

OB-VERSE'LY, *adv.* In an obverse form or manner

OB-VERT', *v. t.* [L. *obverto.*] To turn toward.

OB-VERTED, *pp.* Turned toward.

OB-VERTING, *ppr.* Turning toward.

OB'VI-ĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *obvier.*] *Properly*, to meet in the way, to oppose; hence, in *present usage*, to remove, as difficulties or objections.

OB'VI-Ā-TED, *pp.* Removed, as objections or difficulties.

OB'VI-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Removing, as objections in reasoning or planning.

OB'VI-OUS, *a.* [L. *obvius.*] 1. Meeting; opposed in front; [*obs.*] 2. Open; exposed; [*rare.*] 3. Easily discovered, seen, or understood; readily perceived by the eye or the intellect.—SYN. Plain; clear; evident; apparent; manifest.

OB'VI-OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. Evidently; plainly; apparently manifestly. 2. Naturally. 3. Easily to be found.

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÂR, FALL, WHAT;—PRĒY;—MARĪNE, BIRD;—MÖVE, FÖÖK.

OB'VI-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being plain or evident to the eye or the mind.—*Boyle.*

OB'VO-LUTE, } *a.* [L. *obvolutus.*] In *botany, obvolute*
OB'VO-LU-TED, } foliation is when the margins of the leaves alternately embrace the straight margin of the opposite leaf.

OC-CĀ'SION (ok-kā'zhun), *n.* [L. *occasio.*] 1. *Properly,* a falling, happening, or coming to; an occurrence, casualty, incident. 2. Opportunity; convenience; favorable time, season, or circumstances. 3. Accidental cause; incident, event, or fact giving rise to something else. 4. Incidental need; casual exigency; opportunity accompanied with need or demand.

OC-CĀ'SION, *v. t.* [Fr. *occasionner.*] 1. To cause incidentally; to cause; to produce. 2. To influence; to cause.

OC-CĀ'SION-A-BLE, *a.* That may be caused or occasioned. —*Barrow.* [*Little used.*]

OC-CĀ'SION-AL, *a.* [Fr. *occasionnel.*] 1. Incidental; casual; occurring at times, but not regular or systematic; made or happening, as opportunity requires or admits. 2. Produced by accident; as, the *occasional* original hereof. —*Brown.* 3. Produced or made on some special event.—*Occasional cause,* in *metaphysics,* some circumstance preceding an effect, which, without being the real cause, becomes the occasion of the effect's being produced by a truly efficient cause. Thus, the act of touching gunpowder with fire is the *occasional,* but not the efficient cause of the explosion.

OC-CĀ'SION-AL-ISM, *n.* In *metaphysics,* the system of occasional causes; a name given to certain theories of the Cartesian school of philosophers, by which they accounted for the apparent action of the soul on the body, *e. g.,* in voluntary motion.—*Brande.*

OC-CĀ'SION-AL-LY, *adv.* According to incidental exigence; at times, as convenience requires or opportunity offers; not regularly.

OC-CĀ'SION-ED (ok-kā'zhund), *pp.* Caused incidentally; caused; produced.

OC-CĀ'SION-ER, *n.* One who causes or produces, either incidentally or otherwise.

OC-CĀ'SION-ING, *ppr.* Causing incidentally or otherwise.

OC-CĀ'SIVE, *a.* Falling; descending; western; pertaining to the setting sun.—*Encyc.*

OC-CE-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *occæcatio.*] The act of making blind. —*Sanderson.* [*Little used.*]

OC'CI-DENT, *n.* [L. *occidens,* falling.] The west; the western quarter of the hemisphere; so called from the decline or fall of the sun.

OC-CI-DENT'AL, *a.* [L. *occidentalis.*] Western; opposed to *Oriental;* pertaining to the western quarter of the hemisphere.—*Howell.*

OC-CID'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *occiduus.*] Western. [*Little used.*]

OC-CIPIT-AL, *a.* [L. *occiput.*] Pertaining to the back part of the head, or to the occiput.

OC'CI-PUT, *n.* [L.] The hinder part of the head, or that part of the skull which forms the hind part of the head.

† OC-CIS'ION, *n.* [L. *occisio.*] A killing; the act of killing.

OC-CLŪDE', *v. t.* [L. *occludo.*] To shut up; to close. [*Little used.*]

OC-CLŪSE', *a.* [L. *occlusus.*] Shut; closed.—*Holder.* [*Rare.*]

OC-CLŪ'SION, *n.* [L. *occlusio.*] A shutting up; a closing.

OC-CULT', *a.* [L. *occultus.*] Hidden from the eye or understanding; invisible; secret; unknown; undiscovered; undetected.—The *occult sciences,* in the *Middle Ages,* were magic, alchemy, necromancy, &c.

OC-CULT-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *occultatio.*] 1. A hiding.—2. In *astronomy,* the hiding of a heavenly body from our sight by the intervention of some other of the heavenly bodies.

OC-CULT'ED, *a.* 1. Hid; secret.—*Shak.; [not used.]*—2. In *astronomy,* a term applied to a heavenly body hid or concealed by the intervention of some other heavenly body. —*Brande.*

OC-CULT'NESS, *n.* The state of being concealed from view; secretness.

OC'CU-PAN-CY, *n.* [L. *occupo.*] 1. The act of taking or holding possession.—2. In *law,* the taking possession of a thing not belonging to any person; as, *occupancy* gave the right.

OC'CU-PANT, *n.* 1. He who occupies or takes possession; he who has possession.—2. In *law,* one who first takes possession of that which has no legal owner.

† OC'CU-PĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *occupo.*] To hold; to possess; to take up.—*Bacon.*

OC-CU-PĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *occupatio.*] 1. The act of taking possession. 2. A holding, keeping, or using. 3. That which engages the time and attention; business. 4. The principal business of one's life; the business which a man follows to procure a living or obtain wealth.—SYN. Occupancy; possession; tenure; use; employment; avocation; engagement; vocation; calling; office; trade; profession.

OC'CU-PIED (-pīde), *pp.* Possessed; used; employed.

OC'CU-PI-ER, *n.* 1. One who occupies or takes possession. 2. One who holds possession. 3. One who follows an employment.

OC'CU-PŸ, *v. t.* [L. *occupo.*] 1. To take possession. 2. To keep in possession; to possess; to hold or keep for use 3. To take up; to possess; to cover or fill. 4. To employ; to use. 5. To employ; to busy one's self. 6. To follow, as business. 7. To use; to expend; *[obs.]*

OC'CU-PŸ, *v. i.* To follow business; to negotiate.—*Luke,* xix.

OC'CU-PŸ-ING, *ppr.* Taking or keeping possession; employing.

OC-CUR', *v. i.* [L. *occurro.*] 1. *Primarily,* to meet; to strike against; to clash; *[obs.]* 2. To meet or come to the mind; to be presented to the mind, imagination, or memory. 3. To appear; to meet the eye; to be found here and there. 4. To oppose; to dispute; *[obs.]*

OC-CUR'RENCE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. Any incident or accidental event; a contingency; that which happens without being designed or expected; any single event. 2. Occasional presentation.

† OC-CUR'RENT, *n.* Incident; any thing that happens.

† OC-CUR'SION, *n.* [L. *occursio.*] A meeting of bodies; a clash.—*Boyle.*

O'CEAN (ō'shun), *n.* [L. *oceanus;* Fr. *ocean.*] 1. The vast body of water which covers more than three fifths of the surface of the globe; called, also, the *sea,* or *great sea;* the main; the deep. The ocean is usually considered as divided into five parts, called the Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic, and Antarctic Oceans. 2. An immense expanse.

O'CEAN (ō'shun), *a.* Pertaining to the main or great sea.

O-CE-AN'IC (o-she-an'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the ocean; found or formed in the ocean.

O'CEL-LĀ-TED, *a.* [L. *ocellatus.*] 1. Resembling an eye. 2. Formed with the figures of little eyes.

O'CE-LOT, *n.* [Fr.] A carnivorous animal of the cat tribe, found in Mexico and Paraguay.

OCH'I-MY (ok'e-me), *n.* A mixed base metal.—*Todd.*

OCH-LOC'RA-CY, *n.* [Gr. *οχλοκρατια.*] A form of government in which the multitude or common people rule.

O-CHRĀ'CEOUS, *a.* Of an ochre color, or a yellow, running into brown.—*Lindley.*

O'CHER } (ō'ker), *n.* [Fr. *ocre;* L. *ochra;* Gr. *ωχρα.*] A
O'CHRE } kind of fine clay used as a pigment. It is of various colors, as yellow (which is most common), red, green, blue, and black.—*Elmes.*

O'CHER-OUS, } *a.* 1. Consisting of or containing ochre. 2
O'CHRE-OUS, } Resembling ochre.

O'CHER-Y, } *a.* Pertaining to ochre; containing or resem
O'CHRY, } bling ochre.—*Ure.*

O'CHRE-A, *n.* In *botany,* a term applied to two stipules united round the stem in a kind of sheath.—*De Cand.*

OCH'RO-ITE, *n.* Cerite, which see.

O'CRA, *n.* *See* OKRA.

OC'TA-CHORD, *n.* [Gr. *οκτω* and *χορδη.*] An instrument or system of eight sounds.—*Busby.*

OC'TA-GON, *n.* [Gr. *οκτω* and *γωνια.*] 1. In *geometry,* a plane figure of eight sides and eight angles.—2. In *fortification,* a place with eight sides or bastions.

OC-TAG'ON-AL, *a.* Having eight sides and eight angles.

OC-TA-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* Having eight equal faces or sides.

OC-TA-HĒ'DRITE, *n.* An ore of titanium, anatase, which see.

OC-TA-HĒ'DRON, *n.* [Gr. *οκτω* and *ἑδρα.*] In *geometry,* a solid contained by eight equal and equilateral triangles.

OC-TAN'DRI-A, *n. pl.* [Gr. *οκτω* and *ανηρ.*] In *botany,* a class of monoclinous or hermaphrodite plants, having eight stamens distinct from each other and from the pistil.

OC-TAN'DRI-AN, } *a.* Having the characters of the class
OC-TAN'DROUS, } *octandria;* having eight distinct stamens.

OC-TAN''GU-LAR, *a.* [L. *octo* and *angular.*] Having eight angles.

OC-TAN''GU-LAR-NESS, *n.* The quality of having eight angles.

OC'TANT, *n.* [L. *octans.*] 1. In *geometry,* the eighth part of a circle.—2. In *astronomy,* the point in the orbit of a heavenly body which lies half way between the conjunctions or oppositions and the quadratures.

OC'TA-STYLE, *n.* *See* OCTOSTYLE.

OC'TA-TEUCH (-tūke), *n.* [Gr. *οκτω* and *τευχος.*] A name for the first eight books of the Old Testament.—*Dict.*

OC'TAVE, *a.* Denoting eight.—*Dryden.*

OC'TAVE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *octavus.*] 1. The eighth day after a church festival, the festival itself being included. 2. Eight days together after a church festival, the festival day being included.—3. In *music,* an eighth, or an interval of seven degrees or twelve semitones.

OC-TĀ'VO, *n.* [L. *octavus.*] A book or form in which a sheet is folded into eight leaves. The word is used as a *noun* or an *adjective.*

OC-TEN'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *octo* and *annus.*] 1. Happening every eighth year. 2. Lasting eight years.

OC-TEN'NI-AL-LY, *adv.* Once for every eight years.

OC'TILE, *n.* The same as *octant.*

OC-TIL'LION, *n.* According to the *English notation*, a number represented by a unit with 48 ciphers annexed; according to the *French notation*, a unit with 27 ciphers annexed.

OC-TŌ'BER, *n.* [L., from *octo*, eighth; the eighth month of the primitive Roman year.] 1. The tenth month of the year in our calendar. 2. A kind of ale, jocosely so called.

OC-TO-DEC'I-MAL, *a.* [L. *octo* and *decem.*] In *crystallography*, designating a crystal whose prisms, or the middle part, has eight faces, and the two summits together ten faces.

OC-TO-DEC'I-MO, *a.* [L. *octodecim.*] Having or consisting of eighteen leaves to a sheet.

OC-TO-DEC'I-MO, *n.* A book in which a sheet is folded into eighteen leaves.

OC-TO-DEN'TATE, *a.* Having eight teeth.

OC'TO-FID, *a.* [L. *octo* and *findo.*] In *botany*, cleft or separated into eight segments, as a calyx.

OC-TO-GE-NĀ'RI-AN, } *n.* One who is eighty years of age.
* OC'TO-GE-NA-RY, }

* OC'TO-GE-NA-RY, *a.* [L. *octogenarius.*] Of eighty years of age.

* OC'TO-GE-NA-RY, *n.* An instrument of eight strings.

OC-TO-LOC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *octo* and *locus.*] In *botany*, having eight cells for seeds.

OC'TO-NA-RY, *a.* [L. *octonarius.*] Belonging to the number eight.

OC-TO-NOC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *octo* and *oculus.*] Having eight eyes.—*Derham.*

OC-TO-PET'AL-OUS, *a.* [Gr. οκτω and πεταλον.] Having eight petals or flower-leaves.—*Dict.*

OC'TO-POD, *n.* [Gr. οκτω, eight, and πους, foot.] A mollusk or insect having eight feet or legs.—*Kirby.*

OC-TO-RĀ'DI-Ā-TED, *a.* [L. *octo* and *radius.*] Having eight rays.

OC-TO-SPERM'OUS, *a.* [Gr. οκτω and σπερμα.] Containing eight seeds.

OC'TO-STŸLE, *n.* [Gr. οκτω and στυλος.] In *ancient architecture*, a term denoting an edifice or portico adorned with eight columns, or a range of eight columns.

OC-TO-SYL-LAB'IC, *a.* [L. *octo* and *syllaba.*] Consisting of eight syllables. *Octosyllable* has been used.

OC-TROI' (ok-trwä'), *n.* [Fr.] A tax levied at the gates of French cities on articles brought in.—*Dict. de l'Acad.*

OC'TU-PLE, *a.* [L. *octuplus.*] Eight-fold.—*Dict.*

OC'U-LAR, *a.* [Fr. *oculaire*; L. *ocularius.*] Depending on the eye; known by the eye; received by actual sight.

OC'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* By the eye, sight, or actual view.

OC'U-LATE, *a.* [L. *oculatus.*] Furnished with eyes; knowing by the eye.—*Johnson.*

OC'U-LI-FORM, *a.* [L. *oculus* and *forma.*] In the form of an eye; resembling the eye in form.

OC'U-LIST, *n.* [L. *oculus.*] One skilled in diseases of the eyes, or one who professes to cure them.

O'DA-LISQUE, *n.* [Turkish *odah*, a chamber.] The name of the female slaves or concubines in the harem of the Turkish sultan. The word is, properly, *odah-lic.*—*Enc. Am.*

ODD, *a.* [Sw. *udda.*] 1. Not even; not divisible into two equal whole numbers, as three, five, &c. 2. Left or remaining after the union, estimate, or use of even numbers; or remaining after round numbers or any number specified. 3. Differing from what is usual. 4. Not noted; unheeded; not taken into the common account. 5. Uncommon; particular. 6. Uncommon; in appearance improper. 7. Separate from that which is regularly occupied; remaining unemployed.—SYN. Unmatched; singular; unusual; extraordinary; strange; queer; eccentric; whimsical; fantastical; droll; comical.

ODD'-FEL'LŌWS, *n. pl.* The name of a secret society for social enjoyment and mutual assistance.

ODD'-LOOK-ING, *a.* Having a singular look.

ODD'I-TY, *n.* 1. Singularity; strangeness. 2. A singular person; [*in colloquial language.*]

ODD'LY, *adv.* 1. Not evenly; [*little used.*] 2. Strangely; unusually; irregularly; singularly; uncouthly.

ODD'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being not even. 2. Singularity; strangeness; particularity; irregularity; uncouthness.

ODDS, *n.* [It is used both in the singular and plural.] 1. Inequality; excess of either compared with the other; difference in favor of one and against another. 2. Advantage; superiority. 3. Quarrel; dispute; debate.—*It is odds*, more likely than the contrary. *South.*—*At odds*, in dispute; at variance; in controversy or quarrel.—*Swift.*

ŌDE, *n.* [L. *ode.*] A short poem or song; a poetical composition proper to be set to music or sung; a lyric poem.

O-DE'ON, *n.* [Gr. ωδειον, from ωδη, a song.] In *ancient architecture*, a theatre in Greece in which poets and musicians submitted their works to the public, and contended for prizes.—*Elmes.*

† ŌDI-BLE, *a.* [L. *odi.*] Hateful; invidious.—*Bale.*

ŌDIN, *n.* The chief of the Scandinavian gods.—*Brande.*

* ŌDI-OUS, *a.* [L. *odiosus.*] 1. Deserving hatred. 2. Offensive to the senses. 3. Causing hate. 4. Exposed to hatred.—SYN. Hateful; detestable; abominable; disgusting; loathsome; invidious; repulsive; forbidding; unpopular.

* ŌDI-OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. Hatefully; in a manner to deserve or excite hatred. 2. Invidiously; so as to cause hate or extreme aversion.

* ŌDI-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Hatefulness; the quality that deserves or may excite hatred. 2. The state of being hated.

* ŌDI-UM, *n.* [L.] 1. Hatred; dislike. 2. The quality that provokes hatred; offensiveness. *Dryden.*—*Odium theologicum*, the hatred of contending theologians.

O-DOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. οδος and μετρον.] An instrument attached to the wheel of a carriage to measure distance in traveling.—*Jefferson.*

O-DO-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an odometer, or its measurement.

O-DON-TAL'GI-A, } *n.* [Gr. οδους and αλγος.] Toothache.
ŌDON-TAL-GY, }

O-DON-TAL'GIC, *a.* Pertaining to the toothache.

O-DON-TAL'GIC, *n.* A remedy for the toothache.—*Forsyth.*

O-DON'TA-LĪTE, *n.* A petrified tooth or bone.

O-DON'TOID, *a.* [Gr. οδους and ειδος.] Tooth-like.

O-DON-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. οδους and λογος.] That branch of anatomical science which treats of the teeth.—*Brande.*

ŌDOR, *n.* [L.] Smell; scent; fragrance; a sweet or an offensive smell; perfume.—To *be in bad odor*, to be out of favor.—*Burke.*

ŌDOR-A-MENT, *n.* [L. *odoramentum.*] A perfume; a strong scent.—*Burton.*

ŌDOR-ATE, *a.* [L. *odoratus.*] Scented; having a strong scent, fetid or fragrant.—*Bacon.*

ŌDOR-Ā-TING, *a.* Diffusing odor or scent; fragrant.

O-DOR-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *odoriferus.*] 1. Giving scent, diffusing fragrance; fragrant; perfumed; *usually*, sweet of scent. 2. Bearing scent.

O-DOR-IF'ER-OUS-LY, *adv.* In the manner of producing odor.

O-DOR-IF'ER-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of diffusing scent; fragrance; sweetness of scent.

ŌDOR-IN, *n.* One of the products of the redistillation of the volatile oil obtained by distilling bone. It has a very concentrated and diffusible empyreumatic odor.—*Brande.*

ŌDOR-LESS, *a.* Free from odor.

ŌDOR-OUS, *a.* Sweet of scent; fragrant.—*Waller.*

ŌDOR-OUS-LY, *adv.* With sweetness or fragrance.

ŌDOR-OUS-NESS, *n.* Fragrance; the quality of diffusing scent, or of exciting the sensation of smell.

OD'ŸS-SEY, *n.* [Gr. Οδυσσεια.] An epic poem generally attributed to Homer. Its subject is the return of Ulysses to Ithaca after the Trojan war.—*Brande.*

Œ, the Greek diphthong, has the sound of *e*, and in this work it is to some extent omitted and E substituted.

Œ-CO-NOM'IC-AL,
Œ-CON'O-MY,
Œ-U-MEN'IC-AL,
Œ-DEM'A-TOUS,
Œ-SOPH'A-GUS.
} *See* ECONOMICAL, ECONOMY, ECUMENICAL, EDEMATOUS, ESOPHAGUS.

* † Œ-IL'IAD (e-il'yad), *n.* [Fr. *œillade.*] A glance; a wink.—*Shak.*

Œ-NAN'THIC, *a.* [Gr. οινος and ανθος.] *Œnanthic ether*, an oily liquid which gives to wine its characteristic odor.—*Œnanthic acid*, an acid obtained from œnanthic ether.—*Graham.*

O'ER, contracted from *over*, which see.

OF (ov), *prep.* [Sax. *of*; G. *ab*; Sw., Icel., Dan., D. *af.*] From or out of; proceeding from cause, source, means, author or agent bestowing. This preposition has one primary sense, *from*, departing, issuing, proceeding *from*, or *out of*, and a derivative sense denoting *possession* or *property*. Its primary sense is retained in *off*, the same word differently written for distinction. But this sense is appropriately lost in many of its applications.

OFF, *a.* Most distant; as, the *off* horse in a team.

OFF, *adv.* 1. From, noting distance; as, to be a rod *off*. 2. From, with the action of removing or separating; as, to fly *off*. 3. From, noting separation. 4. From, noting departure, abatement, remission, or a leaving.—5. In *painting*, it denotes projection or relief. 6. From; away; not toward. 7. On the opposite side of a question.—*Off hand*, without study or preparation.—*Off and on*, at one time applying and engaged, then absent or remiss.—*To be off*, in *colloquial language*, to depart or to recede from an agreement or design.—*To come off*. 1. To escape, or to fare in the event. 2. To take place, as an exhibition.—*To get off*. 1. To alight; to come down. 2. To make escape.—*To go off*. 1. To depart; to desert. 2. To take fire; to be discharged, as a gun.—*To take off*. 1. To take away 2. To mimic or personate.—*Well off, ill off, badly off*, having good or ill success.

OFF, *prep.* 1. Not on; as, *off* the ground. 2. Distant from [*obs.*]

OFF, as an *exclamation*, is a command to depart, either with or without contempt or abhorrence.

OFF'-HAND, *a.* and *adv.* [*off* and *hand.*] Without hesitation or previous preparation.

OFF'AL, *n.* [D. *afval.*] 1. Waste meat; the parts of an animal butchered which are unfit for use or rejected. 2. Carrion; coarse meat. 3. Refuse; that which is thrown away as of no value, or fit only for beasts. 4. Any thing of no value; rubbish.

OF-FENCE' (of-fens'), *n.* [L. *offensus.*] 1. Anger, or moderate anger. 2. Scandal; cause of stumbling. 3. Any violation of law, divine or human; act of wickedness or omission of duty. 4. An injury; as, *offence* to one's memory.—*Dryden.* 5. Attack; assault; as, weapons of *offence.*—*Richardson.* 6. Impediment. *Matt.*, xvi.—SYN. Displeasure; umbrage; resentment; misdeed; misdemeanor; trespass; transgression; delinquency; fault; crime; sin; affront; indignity; outrage; insult. [For remarks on the spelling of this word, see OFFENSE.]

OF-FENCE'FUL (of-fens'ful), *a.* Giving displeasure; injurious.

OF-FENCE'LESS (of-fens'les), *a.* Unoffending; innocent; inoffensive.—*Milton.*

OF-FEND', *v. t.* [L. *offendo.*] 1. To attack; to assail; [*obs.*] 2. To displease; to make angry; to affront. It expresses rather less than *make angry*, and, without any modifying word, it is nearly synonymous with *displease.* 3. To shock; to wound, as consciences.—*Law.* 4. To pain; to annoy; to injure. 5. To transgress; to violate; [*little used.* *See* OFFEND, *v. i.*] 6. To disturb, annoy, or cause to fall or stumble. 7. To draw to evil, or hinder in obedience; to cause to sin or neglect duty.—*Matt.*, v.

OF-FEND', *v. i.* 1. To transgress the moral or divine law; to sin; to commit a crime. 2. To cause dislike or anger. 3. To be scandalized.

OF-FEND'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Displeased.

OF-FEND'ER, *n.* One who offends; one who violates any law, divine or human; one who does an injury.—SYN. Transgressor; criminal; culprit; delinquent; trespasser.

OF-FEND'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Displeasing; making angry; causing to stumble; committing sin.

OF-FEND'RESS, *n.* A female who offends.—*Shak.*

OF-FENSE' (of-fens'), *n.* [L. *offensus.*] 1. Anger, or moderate anger. 2. Scandal; cause of stumbling. 3. Any violation of law, divine or human, act of wickedness or omission of duty. 4. An injury; as, *offense* to one's memory.—*Dryden.* 5. Attack; assault; as, weapons of *offense.*—*Richardson.* 6. Impediment. *Matt.*, xvi.—SYN. Displeasure; umbrage; resentment; misdeed; misdemeanor; trespass; transgression; delinquency; fault; sin; crime; affront; indignity; outrage; insult. [This word, like *expense*, has, till of late, been spelled with a *c.* It ought, however, to undergo the same change with *expense*, the reasons being the same, viz.: that *s* must be used in *offensive* as in *expensive*, and is found in the Latin *offensio*, and the French *offense.*]

OF-FENSE'FUL (of-fens'ful), *a.* Giving displeasure; injurious.

OF-FENSE'LESS (of-fens'les), *a.* Unoffending; innocent; inoffensive.—*Milton.*

OF-FENSIVE, *a.* [Fr. *offensif.*] 1. Causing displeasure or some degree of anger. 2. Giving pain or unpleasant sensations. 3. Injurious, as to the stomach. 5. Used in attack; making the first attack; opposed to *defensive.* A *league offensive* and *defensive* is one that requires both or all parties to make war together against a nation, and each party to defend the other in case of being attacked.—SYN. Displeasing; disagreeable; distasteful; obnoxious; abhorrent; disgusting; impertinent; rude; saucy; reproachful; opprobrious; insulting; insolent; abusive; scurrilous; assailant; attacking; invading.

OF-FENSIVE, *n.* The part of attacking.

OF-FENSIVE-LY, *adv.* 1. In a manner to give displeasure. 2. Injuriously; mischievously. 3. By way of invasion or first attack. 4. Unpleasantly to the senses.

OF-FENSIVE-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality that offends or displeases. 2. Injuriousness; mischief. 3. Cause of disgust.

OF'FER, *v. t.* [L. *offero.*] 1. *Literally*, to bring to or before; hence, to present for acceptance or rejection. 2. To present in words; to make a proposal to. 3. To present, as an act of worship: often with *up.* 4. To present in prayer or devotion. 5. To bid, as a price, reward, or wages. 6. To present to the view or to the mind.—*To offer violence*, to assault; to attack or commence attack.—SYN. To propose; propound; move; proffer; tender; sacrifice; immolate.

OFFER, *v. i.* 1. To present itself; to be at hand. 2. To present verbally; to declare a willingness. 3. To make an attempt; [*obs.*]

OF'FER, *n.* [Fr. *offre.*] 1. A proposal to be accepted or rejected; presentation to choice. 2. First advance.—*Shak.* 3. The act of bidding a price, or the sum bid. 4. Attempt; endeavor; essay; [*nearly obs.*]

OF'FER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be offered.—*Montague.*

OF'FERED, *pp.* or *a.* Presented for acceptance or rejection; presented in worship or devotion; immolated; bid; presented to the eye or the mind.

OF'FER-ER, *n.* One who offers; one who sacrifices or dedicates in worship.—*Hooker.*

OF'FER-ING, *ppr.* Presenting; proposing; sacrificing; bidding; presenting to the eye or mind.

OF'FER-ING, *n.* That which is presented in divine service; a sacrifice; an oblation.

OF'FER-TO-RY, *n.* [Fr. *offertoire.*] 1. The act of offering, or the thing offered.—*Bacon*; [*little used.*]—2. In *the Roman Catholic Church*, an anthem chanted, or a voluntary played on the organ during the offering and a part of the mass. Also, that part of the mass in which the priest prepares the elements for consecration.—3. In the *Church of England*, certain sentences in the communion-office, read while the alms are collecting.

† OF'FER-TURE, *n.* Offer; proposal.—*K. Charles.*

OFFICE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *officium.*] 1. A particular duty, charge, or trust conferred by public authority, and for a public purpose; an employment undertaken by commission or authority from government or those who administer it. 2. A duty, charge, or trust of a sacred nature conferred by God himself. 3. Duty or employment of a private nature. 4. That which is performed, intended, or assigned to be done by a particular thing, or that which any thing is fitted to perform; function. 5. Business; particular employment. 6. Act of good or ill voluntarily tendered; service; [*usually in a good sense.*] 7. Act of worship.—*Shak.* 8. Formulary of devotion.—*Taylor.* 9. A house or apartment in which public officers and others transact business.—10. In *architecture*, an apartment appropriated for the necessary business or occasions of a palace or nobleman's house; a name given to those apartments in which the domestics discharge the several duties attached to the service of a house.—11. In the *canon law*, a benefice which has no jurisdiction annexed to it. 12. The person or persons intrusted with particular duties of a public nature.

† OFFICE, *v. t.* To perform; to do; to discharge.—*Shak.*

OFFICE-BEAR-ER, *n.* One who holds office; used chiefly in the Presbyterian Church.

OF'FI-CER, *n.* A person commissioned or authorized to perform any public duty.

OF'FI-CER, *v. t.* To furnish with officers; to appoint officers over.—*Marshall.*

OF'FI-CERED, *pp.* Furnished with officers.—*Addison.*

OF-FI"CIAL (-fish'al), *a.* [Fr. *officiel.*] 1. Pertaining to an office or public trust. 2. Derived from the proper office or officer, or from the proper authority; made or communicated by virtue of authority. 3. Conducive by virtue of appropriate powers; as, *official* to nutrition.—*Brown*; [*unusual.*]

OF-FI"CIAL, *n.* 1. An ecclesiastical judge appointed by a bishop, chapter, archdeacon, &c., with charge of the spiritual jurisdiction.—2. In a *wider sense*, a subordinate executive officer or attendant.

OF-FI"CIAL-LY, *adv.* By the proper officer; by virtue of the proper authority; in pursuance of the special powers vested.

OF-FI"CIAL-TY, *n.* The charge or office of an official.

OF-FI"CIATE (-fish'āte), *v. i.* 1. To act, as an officer in his office; to transact the appropriate business of an office or public trust. 2. To perform the appropriate official duties of another.

OF-FI"CIATE, *v. t.* To give in consequence of office.—*Milton.*

OF-FI"CIA-TED (of-fish'ā-ted), *pp.* 1. Given in consequence of office. 2. Performed the duties of an office or the office of another.

OF-FI"CIA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Performing the appropriate duties of an office; performing the office of another.

OF-FICI-NAL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *officina.*] Used in a shop, or belonging to it.—In *pharmacy*, the term is applied to those medicines which are directed in the Pharmacopœia to be kept in apothecary shops.

OF-FI"CIOUS (-fish'us), *a.* [L. *officiosus.*] 1. Kind; obliging; doing kind offices.—*Milton.* 2. Excessively forward in kindness; importunately interposing services. 3. Busy; intermeddling in affairs in which one has no concern.

OF-FI"CIOUS-LY, *adv.* 1. Kindly; with solicitous care.—*Dryden.* 2. With importunate or excessive forwardness.—*Dryden.* 3. In a busy, meddling manner.

OF-FI"CIOUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Eagerness to serve; *usually*, an excess of zeal to serve others, or improper forwardness. 2. Service.—*Brown*; [*little used.*]

OFFING, *n.* [from *off.*] That part of the sea which is at a good distance from the shore.

OFF'SCOUR-ING, *n.* [*off* and *scour.*] That which is scoured off; hence, refuse; rejected matter; that which is vile or despised.

OFF'SCUM, *n.* Refuse; offscouring; filth.

OFF'SCUM, *a.* [*off* and *scum.*] Refuse; vile.—*Tran. of Boc.*

OFF'SET, *n.* [*off* and *set.*] 1. A shoot; a sprout or bulb from the roots of a plant.—*Locke.* 2. A flat surface or terrace on a hillside.—3. In *architecture*, a horizontal ledge on the face of a wall, formed by a diminution of the thickness of the wall.—4. In *surveying*, a perpendicular let fall from the stationary lines to the hedge, fence, or extremity of an inclosure.—5. In *accounts*, a sum, account, or value *set off* against another sum or account, as an equivalent.—*O. Wolcott.* [This is also written *set-off.*]

OFF'SET, *v. t.* To set one account against another; to make the account of one party pay the demand of another.—*Judge Sewall.*

OFF'SET-STAFF, *n.* A light rod, ten chains long, used by surveyors in making offsets.—*Buchanan.*

OFF'SPRING, *n.* [*off* and *spring.*] 1. A child or children; a descendant or descendants. 2. Propagation; generation. 3. Production of any kind.—SYN. Issue; progeny; posterity.

OF-FUS'CATE, } *See* OBFUSCATE, OBFUSCATION.
OF-FUS-CA'TION. }

OFF'WARD, *adv.* Leaning off, as a ship on shore.

OFT, *adv.* [Sax. *oft.*] Often; frequently; not rarely.—*Pope.*

OFT'EN (of'n), *adv.*; comp. *oftener*; superl. *oftenest.* [Sax. *oft.*] Frequently; many times; not seldom.

OFT'EN (of'n), *a.* Frequent. [*Improper.*]

OFT'EN-COM-ER, *n.* One who comes frequently.—*Taylor.*

† OFT'EN-NESS (of'n-nes), *n.* Frequency.—*Hooker.*

OFT'EN-TIMES (of'n-tīmz), *adv.* [*often* and *times.*] Frequently; often; many times.—*Hooker.*

OFT'TIMES, *adv.* Frequently; often.—*Milton.*

OG. *See* OGEE.

OG-DO-AS'TIC (-as'tik), *n.* [Gr. *ογδοος* and *στιχος.*] A poem of eight lines.—*Selden.* [*Little used.*]

O-GEE', *n.* [F. *ogive, augive.*] 1. In *architecture*, a molding consisting of a round and a hollow, like a wave. *Elmes.* —2. In *gunnery*, an ornamental molding.

† OG-GA-NI'TION (-nish'un), *n.* [L. *obgannio.*] The murmuring of a dog; a grumbling or snarling.

OG'HAM, *a.* A particular kind of stenography or writing in cipher practiced by the ancient Irish.—*Astle.*—*Brande.*

O'GIVE (ō'jiv), *n.* In *architecture*, a term used by French architects to denote the Gothic vault, with its ribs and cross springers, &c.—*Gwilt.*

O'GLE (ō'gl), *v. t.* [D. *oog.*] To view with side glances, as in fondness or with design to attract notice.—*Dryden.*

O'GLE, *n.* A side glance or look.—*Addison.*

O'GLER, *n.* One who ogles.—*Addison.*

O'GLING, *ppr.* Viewing with side glances.

O'GLING, *n.* The act of viewing with side glances.

OG'LI-O (ōle-o). Now written *olio*, which see.

O'GRE (ō'ger), *n.* [Fr. *ogre.*] An imaginary monster or hideous giant of fairy tales, who lived on human beings.—*Ar. Nights.*

O'GRESS, *n.* A female ogre.

O'GRESS, *n.* In *heraldry*, a cannon ball of a black color.

O-GY'GI-AN, *a.* 1. Pertaining to Ogyges, the most ancient monarch in Greece, and to a great deluge in Attica, in his days. 2. Of great and dark antiquity.—*Lempriere.*

OH, *exclam.*, denoting surprise, pain, sorrow, or anxiety.

OIL, *n.* [Sax. *æl*; G. *oel*; Fr. *huile*; It. *olio*; L. *oleum.*] An unctuous substance expressed or drawn from various animal and vegetable substances.—*Oil of vitriol*, sulphuric acid.—*Oil of wine*, a name given to two oils obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on alcohol.—*Ethereal oil of wine* is œnanthic ether.—*Graham.*

OIL, *v. t.* To smear or rub over with oil; to lubricate with oil; to anoint with oil.—*Swift.*

OIL'-BAG, *n.* A bag, cyst, or gland in animals containing oil.

OIL'-CAKE, *n.* A cake or mass of compressed flaxseed, from which oil has been extracted.

OIL'-CLOTH, *n.* Cloth covered with oil or paint.

OIL'-COL-OR (kul-lur), *n.* A color made by grinding a coloring substance in oil.—*Boyle.*

OIL'-GAS, *n.* Inflammable gas procured from oil.

OIL'-MAN, *n.* One who deals in oils.

OIL'-NUT, *n.* 1. The butternut of North America.—*Carver.* 2. A North American shrub, *Hamiltonia oleifera* of Muhlenburg.

OIL'-NUT, } *n.* A plant, a species of *ricinus*, the *palma*
OIL'-TREE, } *Christi*, from which is procured castor-oil.

OIL'-PAINT-ING, *n.* 1. The art of painting in oil-colors. 2. A picture painted in oil-colors.

OIL'-SHOP, *n.* A shop where oils are sold.

OILED, *pp.* or *a.* Smeared or anointed with oil.—*Huloet.*

OIL'ER, *n.* One who oils; *formerly*, one who deals in oils.

OIL'I-NESS, *n.* The quality of being oily; unctuousness; greasiness; a quality approaching that of oil.

OIL'ING, *ppr.* Smearing or anointing with oil.

OIL'Y, *a.* 1. Consisting of oil; containing oil; having the qualities of oil.—*Bacon.* 2. Resembling oil; as, an *oily* appearance. 3. Fatty; greasy.

OIL'Y-GRAIN, *n.* A plant, sesame or sesamum, which see.

OIL'Y-PALM, *n.* A palm tree, from the fruit of which palm oil is obtained.—*P. Cyc.*

OINT, *v. t.* [Fr. *oindre, oint.*] To anoint; to smear with an unctuous substance.—*Dryden.*

OINT'ED, *pp.* Anointed; smeared with an oily or greasy matter.

OINT'ING, *ppr.* Anointing.

OINT'MENT, *n.* Unguent; any soft, unctuous substance or compound, used for smearing, particularly the body or a diseased part.

OIS'A-NITE, *n.* The same mineral with anatase, which see

OKE, *n*, An Egyptian and Turkish weight, about 2¾ lbs avoirdupois.

O'KER. *See* OCHRE.

O'KRA, } *n.* An annual plant, whose green pods, abounding
O'KRO, } in nutritious mucilage, are much used in the West Indies, &c., for soups or pickles.

OLD, *a.* [Sax. *cald*; G. *alt.*] 1. Advanced far in years of life; having lived beyond the middle period, or, rather, toward the end of life, or toward the end of the ordinary term of living. 2. Having been long made or used; decayed by time. 3. Being of long continuance; begun long ago, as acquaintance. 4. Having been long made; not new or fresh. 5. Being of a former year's growth; not of the last crop; as, *old* corn. 6. That existed in former ages; as, the *old* Ligurians. 7. Of any duration whatever; as, a month *old*. 8. Subsisting before something else; as, the *old* statute. 9. Long practiced, as in sin. 10. That has been long cultivated. [*America.*] 11. More than enough: great. *Shak.*—12. In *vulgar language*, crafty; cunning.—*Of old*, long ago; from ancient times. *Dryden.*—SYN. Aged; ancient; pristine; original; primitive; antique. antiquated; old-fashioned; obsolete.

OLD'-AGE, *n.* Advanced years; the latter period of life.

OLD BACH'E-LOR, *n.* An unmarried man somewhat advanced in years.

OLD-FASH'IONED, *a.* Formed according to obsolete fashion or custom.—*Addison.*

OLD-GEN'TLE-MAN-LY, *a.* Pertaining to an old gentleman, or like one.

OLD MAID, *n.* An unmarried female somewhat advanced in years.

OLD-RED-SAND'STONE, *n.* In *geology*, a series of red sandstone rocks lying below the coal formation.

† OLD'-SAID, *a.* Long since said; reported of old.—*Spenser*

OLD'-STYLE. *See* STYLE.

OLD-TEST'A-MENT, *n.* That part of the Bible which contains the collected works of the inspired writers previous to Christ.—*Brande.*

OLD'WIFE, *n.* 1. A contemptuous name for an old prating woman.—1 *Tim.*, iv. 2. A fish of the wrasse kind.

OLD'EN, *a.* Old; ancient.—*Shak.*

OLD'ISH, *a.* Somewhat old.—*Sherwood.*

OLD'NESS, *n.* 1. Old age; an advanced state of life or existence. 2. The state of being old, or of a long continuance. 3. Antiquity.

O-LE-AG'IN-OUS, *a.* [L. *oleaginus.*] Having the qualities of oil; oily; unctuous.—*Arbuthnot.*

O-LE-AG'IN-OUS-NESS, *n.* Oiliness.—*Boyle.*

O-LE-AN'DER, *n.* An evergreen flowering shrub of the genus *nerium.*

O-LE-AS'TER, *n.* [L.] A shrub or tree much like the olive.

O'LE-ATE, *n.* A compound of oleic acid with a salifiable base.—*Chevreul.*

O'LE-FI-ANT, *a.* [L. *oleo, olfacio.*] *Olefiant gas* is a compound of two equivalents of carbon and two of hydrogen. It is colorless, tasteless, and combustible.

O'LE-IC, *a.* The *oleic* acid is obtained from a soap made by digesting hog's lard in potash lye.

O-LE-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* Producing oil, as *oleiferous* seeds.

O'LE-IN, *n.* That portion of fat or oil which retains a liquid state.—*Brande.*

O-LE-OM'E-TER, *n.* [*oleum*, and *μετρον.*] An instrument to ascertain the weight and purity of oil. Better, *eleometer.*

O-LE-O-RES'IN, *n.* A natural mixture of a terebinthinate oil and a resin.

O'LE-ON, *n.* A peculiar liquid obtained by the distillation of a mixture of oleic acid and lime.—*Brande.*

O-LE-O-SAC'CHA-RUM, *n.* A mixture of oil and sugar more properly, *eleosaccharum.*

O'LE-OSE, } *a.* [L. *oleosus.*] Oily.—*Ray.* [*Little used.*]
O'LE-OUS, }

OL-E-RA'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *oleraceus.*] Pertaining to pot-herbs of the nature or qualities of herbs for cookery.

OL-FACT, *v. t.* [L. *olfacto.*] To smell; [*used in burlesque, but not otherwise authorized.*]—*Hudibras.*

OL-FACT'O-RY, *a.* [L. *olfacio.*] Pertaining to smelling; having the sense of smelling.—*Locke.*

O-LIB'A-NUM, } *n.* [Ar.] An inspissated sap, obtained from
OLI-BAN, } an Asiatic tree called *Boswellia serrata*, of a bitterish flavor, and sometimes used in medicine. It burns with an agreeable odor, and is the frankincense (*thus*) of the ancients.

OL'ID, } *a.* [L. *olidus.*] Fetid; having a strong, disa-
OL'ID-OUS, } greeable smell.—*Boyle.* [*Little used.*]

OL-I-GAR'CHAL, } *a.* Pertaining to oligarchy.—*Burke.*
OL-I-GAR'CHIC-AL, }

OL'I-GAR'CH-Y, *n.* [Gr. ολιγαρχια.] A form of government in which the supreme power is placed in a few hands; a species of aristocracy.

OL'I-GIST, } *a.* [Gr. ολιγιστος.] *Oligist iron*, so called, is
OL-I-GIST'IC, } specular iron ore.—*Dana.*

Ō'LI-O, *n.* [It.] 1. A mixture; a medley. 2. A miscellany; a collection of various pieces.

OL'I-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *olitor.*] Belonging to a kitchen-garden; as, *olitory* seeds.—*Evelyn.*

OL-I-VĀ'CEOUS (-shus), *a.* [from L. *oliva.*] Of the color of the olive; olive-green; green mixed with brown.—*Lindley.*

OL-I-VAS'TER, *a.* [Fr. *olivâtre.*] Of the color of the olive; tawny.—*Bacon.*

OL'IVE, *n.* [L. *oliva*; Fr. *olive.*] A plant or tree of the genus *olea*, which is much cultivated in the south of Europe for its fruit, also called the *olive*, from which is expressed the olive-oil. The emblem of peace.

OL'IVE BRANCH, *n.* A branch of the olive-tree; the emblem of peace.

OL'IVE-YARD, *n.* An inclosure or piece of ground in which olives are cultivated.—*Ex.*, xxiii.

OL'IVED, *a.* Decorated with olive-trees.—*Warton.*

OL'I-VEN-ITE, *n.* An olive-green ore of copper.

OL'I-VILE (-vil), *n.* A peculiar amylaceous or crystalline substance, obtained from the gum of the olive-tree.—*Brande.*

OL'I-VIN, } *n.* A variety of chrysolite, which see.
OL'I-VINE, }

OL'LA, *n.* [Sp.] An olio.—*Ben Jonson.*

OL'LA-PO-DRI'DA, *n.* [Sp.] A favorite Spanish dish, consisting of a mixture of various kinds of meat chopped fine and stewed with vegetables. Hence, the term is used metaphorically for any incongruous melange.

OL'O-GRAPH. *See* HOLOGRAPH.

O-LYM'PI-AD, *n.* [L. *Olympias*; Gr. Ολυμπιας.] A period of four years reckoned from one celebration of the Olympic games to another, and constituting an important epoch in history and chronology. The first Olympiad began 776 B.C.

O-LYM'PI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Olympus, or to Olympia, a town in Greece.

O-LYM'PIC GAMES, } *n. pl.* Solemn games among the *an-*
O-LYM'PICS, } *cient Greeks*, dedicated to Olympian Jupiter, and celebrated once in four years at Olympia. *See* OLYMPIAD.

OM'BER, } *n.* [Fr.] A game at cards, usually played by
OM'BRE, } three persons.

OM-BROM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. ομβρος and μετρον.] A machine or instrument to measure the quantity of rain that falls; a rain-gauge.

O-MĒ'GA, *n.* [Gr. great O.] The name of the last letter of the Greek alphabet, as Alpha, A, is the first. Hence, in *Scripture, Alpha and Omega* denote the first and the last, the beginning and the ending.—*Rev.*

OM'E-LET, *n.* [Fr. *omelette.*] A kind of pan-cake or fritter made with eggs and other ingredients.

Ō'MEN, *n.* [L. *omen.*] A sign or indication of some future event; a prognostic; a presage.

Ō'MENED, *a.* Containing an omen or prognostic.

O-MEN'TUM, *n.* [L.] In *anatomy*, the caul or epiploon; a membranaceous covering, lying in front of the intestines.

Ō'MER, *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew measure, the tenth of an epha.

OM-I-LET'IC-AL, *a.* [Gr. ὁμίλητικος.] Affable; polite; gifted in conversation.—*Farindon.* [*Not in use.*]

OM'IN-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *ominor.*] To presage; to foreshow; to foretoken.—*Decay of Piety.* [*Little used.*]

OM'IN-ĀTE, *v. i.* To foretoken.

OM-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* A foreboding; a presaging; prognostic.—*Brown.* [*Little used.*]

OM'IN-OUS, *a.* [L. *ominosus.*] 1. Foreboding or presaging evil; indicating a future evil event; inauspicious. 2. Foreshowing or exhibiting signs of good.

OM'IN-OUS-LY, *adv.* With good or bad omens.

OM'IN-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being ominous.

O-MIS'SI-BLE, *a.* [L. *omissus.*] That may be omitted.

O-MIS'SION (o-mish'un), *n.* [Fr.; L. *omissio.*] 1. Neglect or failure to do something which a person had power to do, or which duty required to be done. 2. A leaving out; neglect or failure to insert or mention.

O-MIS'SIVE, *a.* Leaving out.—*Stackhouse.*

O-MIS'SIVE-LY, *adv.* By omitting.

O-MIT', *v. t.* [L. *omitto.*] 1. To leave, pass by, or neglect; to fail or forbear to do or to use. 2. To leave out; not to insert or mention.

O-MIT'TANCE, *n.* Forbearance; neglect.—*Shak.*

O-MIT'TED, *pp.* Neglected; passed by; left out.

O-MIT'TING, *ppr.* Neglecting or failing to do or use; passing by; leaving out.

OM'NI-BUS, *n.* [L. plural dative *for all*, from *omnis.*] A covered vehicle, commonly a large carriage with seats running lengthwise, used for conveying passengers a short distance, in a city or from village to village, or from a city to its environs.

OM-NI-FA'RI-OUS, *a.* [Low L. *omnifarius.*] Of all varieties, forms, or kinds.—*Bentley.*

OM-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *omnifer.*] All-bearing; producing all kinds.—*Dict.*

OM-NIF'IC, *a.* [L. *omnis* and *facio.*] All-creating.—*Milton.*

OM'NI-FORM, *a.* [L. *omnis* and *forma.*] Having every form or shape.—*Dict.*

OM-NI-FORM'I-TY, *n.* The quality of having every form. *More.*

OM-NIG'EN-OUS, *a.* [L. *omnigenus.*] Consisting of all kinds. —*Dict.*

OM-NI-PAR'I-TY, *n.* [L. *omnis* and *par.*] General equality. —*White.*

OM-NI-PER-CIP'I-ENCE, *n.* [L. *omnis* and *percipiens.*] Perception of every thing.—*More.*

OM-NI-PER-CIP'I-ENT, *a.* Perceiving every thing.

OM-NIP'O-TENCE, } *n.* [L. *omnipotens.*] 1. Almighty pow-
OM-NIP'O-TEN-CY, } er; unlimited or infinite power; a word in strictness applicable only to God. 2. Unlimited power over particular things.

OM-NIP'O-TENT, *a.* 1. Almighty; possessing unlimited power; all-powerful. 2. Having unlimited power of a particular kind; as, *omnipotent* love.—*Shak.*

OM-NIP'O-TENT, *n.* One of the appellations of the Godhead.

OM-NIP'O-TENT-LY, *adv.* With almighty power.—*Young.*

OM-NI-PRES'ENCE, *n.* [L. *omnis* and *presens.*] Presence in every place at the same time; unbounded or universal presence; ubiquity.

OM-NI-PRES'ENT, *a.* Present in all places at the same time; ubiquitary.

OM-NI-PRE-SEN'TIAL, *a.* Implying universal presence.

OM-NIS'CIENCE, } *n.* [L. *omnis* and *scientia.*] The quali-
OM-NIS'CIEN-CY, } ty of knowing all things at once; universal knowledge; knowledge unbounded or infinite.

OM-NIS'CIENT (om-nish'ent), *a.* Having universal knowledge, or knowledge of all things; infinitely knowing.—SYN. All-knowing; all-discerning; all-searching; all-seeing; all-beholding.

OM-NIS'CIENT-LY, *adv.* By omniscience.

† OM-NIS'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *omnis* and *scio.*] All-knowing.

OM'NI-UM, *n.* [L. *omnis.*] The aggregate of certain portions of different stocks in the public funds.

OM'NI-UM-GA-TH'ER-UM, *n.* A cant term for a miscellaneous collection of things or persons.—*Selden.*

OM-NIV'A-GANT, *a.* [L. *omnis* and *vagor.*] Wandering anywhere and every where.

OM-NIV'O-ROUS, *a.* [L. *omnivorus.*] All-devouring; eating every thing indiscriminately.—*Burke.*

OM'Ō-PLATE, *n.* [Gr. ωμος and πλατυς.] The shoulder-blade or scapula.

OM'PHA-CINE, *a.* [Gr. ομφακινος.] Pertaining to or expressed from unripe fruit.—*Omphacine oil*, or *omphacine*, a viscous brown juice or oil extracted from green olives.

OM'PHA-CITE, *n.* A pale leek-green variety of augite.

OM-PHAL'IC, *a.* [Gr. ομφαλος.] Pertaining to the navel.

OM'PHA-LO-CELE, *n.* [Gr. ομφαλος and κηλη.] A rupture at the navel.—*Coxe.*

OM-PHA-LOP'SY-CHITE, *n.* [Gr. ομφαλος and ψυχη.] One of a sect which pretended to derive pleasure from sitting with their eyes fixed on the navel.—*Bib. Repos.*, 2, 249.

OM-PHA-LOP'TER, } *n.* [Gr. ομφαλος and οπτικος.] An op-
OM-PHA-LOP'TIC, } tical glass that is convex on both sides; commonly called a *convex lens.*

OM-PHA-LOT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. ομφαλος and τεμνω.] The operation of dividing the navel-string.

† Ō'MY, *a.* Mellow, as land.—*Ray.*

ON, *prep.* [G. *an*; D. *aan*; Goth. *ana.*] 1. Being in contact with the surface or upper part of a thing and supported by it; placed or lying in contact with the surface. 2. Coming or falling to the surface of any thing. 3. Performing or acting by contact with the surface, upper part, or outside of any thing, as *on* an instrument of music. 4. Noting addition; as, mischief *on* mischief. 5. At or near; as, a city is *on* a river. 6. It denotes resting for support. 7. At or in the time of; as, *on* Sunday he died. 8. At the time of, with some reference to cause or motive; as, to be exhibited *on* great occasions. 9. It is put before the object of some passion, with the sense of *toward*, or *for*. 10. At the peril of, or for the safety of.—*Dryden.* 11. Denoting a pledge or engagement, or put before the thing pledged; as, *on* one's word. 12. Noting imprecation or invocation, or coming to, falling, or resting on; as, "his blood be *on* us."—*Matt.*, xxvii., 25. 13. In consequence of, or immediately after; as, to dismiss *on* application. 14. Noting part, distinction, or opposition.

On the way, on the road, denote proceeding, traveling, journeying, or making progress.—*On the alert*, in a state of vigilance or activity.—*On high*, in an elevated place; sub

timely.—*On fire*, in a state of burning or inflammation, and, *metaphorically*, in a rage or passion.—*On a sudden*, suddenly.—*On the wing*, in flight; flying; *metaphorically*, departing.

ON, *adv.* 1. Forward, in progression; onward; as, march *on*. 2. Forward, in succession. 3. In continuance; without interruption or ceasing; as, speak *on*. 4. Adhering; not off; as, to be off and *on*, *i. e.*, unsteady, irresolute. 5. Attached to the body; as, to have *on* a dress.—*On* is used to denote contact with the upper surface of any thing, or with the side, in opposition to *under*, within, or *off*.

ON'A-GĒR, *n.* [L.] The wild ass.

ŌNAN-ISM, *n.* [from *Onan*, in Scripture.] The crime of self-pollution.

ONCE (wuns), *adv.* [from *one*. So D. *eens*. from *een*, and G. *einst*, from *ein*, one.] 1. One time. 2. One time, though no more. 3. At one former time; formerly. 4. At the same point of time; not gradually.—*At once*, at the same time.—*Once* is used as a noun, when preceded by *this* or *that*; as, *this once*, *that once*.

ONCE (ons), *n.* [Fr.] A wild Asiatic animal of the cat kind, *felis uncia*.

ON DĪT (on' dē). [Fr.] They say, or it is said; hence, a flying rumor.

ONE (wun), *a.* [Sax. *an*, *æn*; D. *een*; G. *ein*; Sw. *en*; Dan. *en* or *een*; Ice. *einn*; W. *un* or *yn*; L. *unus*; Gr. ἑν; It., Sp. *uno*; Port. *hum*; Fr. *un*; Arm. *unan*; Ir. *an*, *aon*.] 1. Single in number; individual.—2. *Indefinitely*, some or any. 3. It follows *any*. 4. Different; diverse; opposed to *another*. 5. It is used with *another*, to denote mutuality or reciprocation. 6. It is followed by *with another*, to denote average or mean proportion. 7. One of two; opposed to *other*. 8. Single by union; undivided; the same. 9. Single in kind; the same.—*All one*, just the same; as, it is *all one* what course you take.—*At one*, in union; in agreement; or concord.—*In one*, in union; in one united body.—*One*, like many other adjectives, is used without a noun, and is to be considered as a substitute for some noun understood; as, let the men depart *one* by *one*; count them *one* by *one*; every *one* has his peculiar habits. In this use, as a substitute, *one* may have a plural; as, the great *ones* of the earth.—*One o'clock*, one hour of the clock, that is, as signified or represented by the clock.—*One* is used indefinitely for any person; as, *one* sees; *one* knows; after the French manner, *on voit*.

ONE'-ĂRCHĔD (wun'-ärcht), *a.* Having one arch.—*Mrs. Butler*.

ONE'-BER-RY (wun'-ber-ry), *n.* An herb, true love.

ONE'-ĔȳĔD (wun'-īde), *a.* Having one eye only.—*Dryden*.

ONE'-SĪD-ED (wun-), *a.* Having one side only; hence, limited to one side; partial; as, a *one-sided* view or statement.

ONE-SĪD'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being one-sided.

O-NEĪ-RO-€RĪTI€, *n.* [Gr. ονειροκριτικος.] An interpreter of dreams; one who judges what is signified by dreams.

O-NEĪ-RO-€RĪTI€, **O-NEĪ-RO-€RĪTI€-AL**, **O-NĪ-RO-€RĪTI€**, *a.* Pertaining to the interpretation of dreams, or pretending to judge of future events signified by dreams.

O-NEĪ-RO-€RĪTI€S, *n. pl.* The art of interpreting dreams.

O-NEĪ'RO-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. ονειρον and μαντεια.] Divination by dreams.—*Spenser*.

†ONE'MENT (wun'ment), *n.* State of being one.

ONE'NESS (wun'nes), *n.* Singleness in number; individuality; unity; the quality of being one.

ON'ER-A-RY, *a.* [L. *onerarius*.] Fitted or intended for the carriage of burdens; comprising a burden.

ON'ER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *onero*.] To load; to burden.

ON'ER-Ā-TED, *pp.* Loaded; burdened.

ON-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of loading.

ON'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *onerosus*.] 1. Burdensome; oppressive. —2. In *Scots law*, being for the advantage of both parties.

ON'ER-OUS-LY, *adv.* So as to burden or oppress.

†ON'EY-ER, *n.* An accountant of the Exchequer.—*Shak.*

ŌN'ION (un'yun), *n.* [Fr. *ognon*.] A plant of the genus *allium*; and, *particularly*, its bulbous root, used for food.

ON-KOT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. ογκος and τεμνω.] In *surgery*, the opening of a tumor or abscess.—*Encyc.*

ŌN'LI-NESS, *n.* The state of being alone.—*John Howe.*

ŌN'LY, *a.* [Sax. *ænlic*.] 1. Single; one alone. 2. This and no other. 3. This above all others.—*Johnson.*

ŌN'LY, *adv.* 1. Singly; merely; barely; in one manner or for one purpose alone. 2. This and no other wise. 3. Singly; without more.

ON'O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. ονομα and μαντεια.] Divination by the letters of a name.—*Camden.*

ON-O-MAN'TI€, **ON-O-MAN'TI€-AL**, *a.* Predicting by names, or the letters composing names.—*Camden.*

ON-O-MAS'TI-€ON, *n.* [Gr. ονομα.] A dictionary or common-place book.—*Brande.*

ON-O-MA-TE€H'NY, *n.* [Gr. ονομα and τεχνη.] Prognostication by the letters of a name.

ON-O-MA-TOL'O-ĢIST, *n.* One conversant with onomatology.

ON-O-MA-TOL'O-ĢY, *n.* [Gr. ονοματα and λογος.] The science of the derivation, &c., of the names of persons or things, or a treatise on the subject.

ON-O-MA-TO-PŒ'IA, *n.* [Gr. ονοματοποια.] 1. In *grammar* and *rhetoric*, a figure in which words are formed to resemble the sound made by the thing signified. 2. A word whose sound corresponds to the sound of the thing signified.

O-NOM-A-TO-PO-ET'I€, *a.* Formed to resemble the sound of the thing signified.—*Robinson.*

ON'SET, *n.* [*on* and *set*.] 1. A rushing or setting upon; a violent attack; assault; a storming; the assault of an army upon an enemy. 2. An attack of any kind.

†ON'SET, *v. t.* To assault; to begin.—*Carew.*

ON-SET'TING, *n.* A rushing or assaulting.

ON'SLĄUGHT (on'slaut), *n.* [Sax. *onslægan*.] Attack; onset; aggression; assault.—*Hudibras.*

ON'STĒAD (-sted), *n.* A single farm-house.—*Grose.*

ON-TO-LOĢ'I€-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the science of being in general and its attributes.—*Ontological proof*, the *a priori* argument for the being of God derived from the necessary existence of time and space.

ON-TO-LOĢ'I€-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of ontology.

ON-TOL'O-ĢIST, *n.* One who treats of or considers the nature and qualities of being in general.

ON-TOL'O-ĢY, *n.* [Gr. ovτα, from ειμι and λογος.] That part of the science of metaphysics which investigates and explains the nature and essence of all beings.

O'NUS. [L.] The burden.—*Onus proban'di*, the burden of proof.

ON'WARD, *adv.* [Sax. *ondward*, *andweard*.] 1. Toward the point before or in front; forward; progressively; in advance. 2. In a state of advanced progression. 3. A little further or forward.

ON'WARD, *a.* 1. Advanced or advancing; progressive. 2. Increased; improved. 3. Conducting; leading forward to perfection.

ON'Y-€HA, *n.* [from Gr. ονυξ.] The shell or cover of a species of muscle found in the lakes of India, where the nard grows, and which, when burned, emits a musky odor.—*Exod.*, xxx., 34.—*Gesenius.*

†ON'Y-€HĪTE, *n.* A kind of marble or alabaster.—*Ash*

Ō'NY-€HO-MAN-CY, *n.* Divination by the nails.

Ō'NYX, *n.* [Gr. ονυξ; L. *onyx*.] Chalcedony, consisting of parallel layers of different shades of color, and used for making cameos.—*Dana.*

Ō'O-LĪTE, *n.* [Gr. ωον and λιθος.] A calcareous stone made up of round grains of the size of the roe of a fish.—*Dana.*

Ō-O-LIT'I€, *a.* Pertaining to oolite; composed of, or resembling, oolite.

OOZE (ooz), *v. i.* [Sax. *waes*, water.] To flow gently; to percolate, as a liquid through the pores of a substance, or through small openings.

OOZE, *n.* 1. Soft mud or slime; earth so wet as to flow gently or easily yield to pressure. 2. Soft flow; spring. 3. The liquor of a tan-vat.

OOZ'ING, *ppr.* Flowing gently; percolating.

OOZ'INGS, *n. pl.* Issues of a fluid.—*Keats.*

OOZ'Y, *a.* Miry; containing soft mud; resembling ooze.—*Pope.*

†Ō'PĀ-ĢĀTE or **†O-PĀ'ĢĀTE**, *v. t.* [L. *opaco*.] To shade, to darken; to obscure; to cloud.—*Boyle.*

O-PAC'I-TY, *n.* [L. *opacitas*.] 1. Opaqueness; the quality of a body which renders it impervious to the rays of light; want of transparency. 2. Darkness; obscurity.

O-PĀ'ĢOUS, *a.* [L. *opacus*.] 1. Not pervious to the rays of light; not transparent. 2. Dark; obscure. *See* OPAQUE.

O-PĀ'ĢOUS-NESS, *n.* Imperviousness to light.—*Evelyn.*

Ō'PAH, *n.* A large sea-fish, also called the *king-fish*. Its back is of a steel blue color, its flanks of a rich green, and its abdomen of a rose color.

O-PĀKE'. *See* OPAQUE.

Ō'PAL, *n.* [L. *opalus* or *opalum*.] A mineral, consisting of silex and a few per cent. of water.—*Precious opal* presents a peculiar play of colors, and is highly esteemed as a gem.—*Fire opal* has the red and yellow colors of flame.—*Common opal* has a milky appearance.—*Dana.*

O-PAL-ESCE', *v. i.* To give forth a play of colors like the opal.—*Cleaveland.*

O-PAL-ES'CENCE, *n.* Reflection of a milky or pearly light from the interior of a mineral.

O-PAL-ES'CENT, *a.* Reflecting a milky or pearly light from the interior.—*Kirwan.*

Ō'PAL-ĪNE, *a.* Pertaining to or like opal.

Ō'PAL-ĪZE, *v. t.* To convert into a substance like opal.

Ō'PAL-ĪZED, *pp.* or *a.* Converted into a substance resembling opal; as, *opalized* wood.—*Cleaveland.*

O-PĀQUE', *a.* [L. *opacus*; Fr. *opaque*.] 1. Impervious to the rays of light; not transparent. 2. Dark, obscure.

O-PĀQUE'NESS (o-pāke'-), *n.* The quality of being impervious to light; want of transparency; opacity.

† ŌPE, *a.* Open.

ŌPE, *v. t.* and *i.* To open. [*Used only in poetry.*]

ŌPEN (ō'pn), *a.* [Sax., D. *open*; G. *offen.*] 1. Not shut or closed. 2. Spread; expanded. 3. Unsealed, as a letter. 4. Not shut or fast. 5. Not covered, as a well. 6. Not covered with trees; clear; as, the *open* fields. 7. Not stopped, as a vial. 8. Not fenced or obstructed, as a road. 9. Not frosty; warmer than usual; not freezing severely; as, an *open* winter. 10. Before a court and its suitors; as, a confession in *open* court. 11. Admitting all persons without restraint; free to all comers. 12. Clear of ice, as a bay. 13. Not secret or concealed; as, an *open* shame. 14. Not wearing disguise; as, an *open* heart. 15. Not clouded; not contracted or frowning; having an air of frankness and sincerity; as, an *open* look. 16. Not hidden; exposed to view. 17. Ready to hear or receive what is offered; as, an *open* ear. 18. Free to be employed for redress; not restrained or denied; not precluding any person; as, the law is *open*.—*Acts*, xix., 38. 19. Not protected; without defense; as, *open* to attack. 20. Attentive; employed in inspection. 21. Clear; unobstructed; as, in *open* prospect. 22. Unsettled; not balanced or closed; as, *open* accounts. 23. Not closed; free to be debated, as a question or subject.—24. In *music*, an *open* note is that which a string is tuned to produce.—SYN. Unclosed; uncovered; unprotected; exposed; plain; apparent; obvious; evident; public; unreserved; frank; candid; sincere; undissembling; ingenuous; artless.

ŌPEN (ō'pn), *v. t.* [Sax. *openian*; D. *openen.*] 1. To unclose; to unbar; to unlock; to remove any fastening or cover and set open. 2. To break the seal of a letter and unfold it. 3. To separate parts that are close. 4. To remove a covering from. 5. To cut through; to perforate; to lance, as a dead body. 6. To break; to divide; to split or rend. 7. To clear; to make by removing obstructions; as, to *open* a street. 8. To spread; to expand, as one's hand. 9. To unstop. 10. To begin; to make the first exhibition; as, to *open* a cause, work, &c. 11. To show; to bring to view or knowledge.—*Abbot.* 12. To interpret; to explain. 13. To reveal; to disclose. 14. To make liberal. 15. To make the first discharge of artillery. 16. To enter on or begin, as a communication with any one. 17. To begin to see by the removal of something that intercepted the view.

ŌPEN (ō'pn), *v. i.* 1. To unclose itself; to be unclosed; to be parted. 2. To begin to appear. 3. To commence; to begin. 4. To bark on scent or view of the game; [*a term in hunting.*]

ŌPEN-EȲED (ō'pn-īde), *a.* Watchful; vigilant.

ŌPEN-HANDED (ō'pn-hand'ed), *a.* Generous; liberal; munificent.—*Rowe.*

ŌPEN-HEARTED (ō'pn-härt'ed), *a.* Candid; frank; generous.

ŌPEN-HEARTED-LY, *adv.* With frankness; without reserve.—*Ch. Relig. Appeal.*

ŌPEN-HEARTED-NESS, *n.* Frankness; candor; sincerity; munificence; generosity.—*Johnson.*

ŌPEN-MOUTHED, *a.* Greedy; ravenous; clamorous.—*L'Estrange.*

ŌPENED (ō'pnd), *pp.* Unclosed; unbarred; unsealed; uncovered; revealed; disclosed; made plain; freed from obstruction.

ŌPEN-ER (ō'pn-er), *n.* 1. One who opens or removes any fastening or covering. 2. One who explains; an interpreter.—*Shak.* 3. That which separates; that which rends. 4. An aperient in medicine.

ŌPEN-ING (ō'pn-ing), *ppr.* 1. Unclosing; unsealing; uncovering; revealing; interpreting. 2. *a.* First in order.

ŌPEN-ING (ō'pn-ing), *n.* 1. A breach; an aperture; a hole or perforation. 2. A place admitting entrance, as a bay or creek. 3. Beginning; commencement; first appearance.

ŌPEN-LY (ō'pn-ly), *adv.* 1. Publicly; not in private; without secrecy. 2. Plainly; evidently; without reserve or disguise.

ŌPEN-NESS (ō'pn-nes), *n.* 1. Freedom from covering or obstruction. 2. Plainness; clearness; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity. 3. Freedom from disguise; unreservedness; plainness. 4. Expression of frankness or candor. 5. Unusual mildness; freedom from snow and frost.

OPE-RA, *n.* [It., Sp., Fr., from L. *opera.*] A dramatic composition set to music and sung on the stage, accompanied with musical instruments, and enriched with magnificent dresses, machines, dancing, &c.

OPE-RA-GLASS, *n.* A small perspective glass used in theatres, operas, &c. One kind is simply a spy-glass. Another kind is designed for seeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye. It has a hole in its side, through which the rays coming from the object are received on a plane mirror placed obliquely within the tube, and thence reflected to the eye at the end of the tube.—*Brande.*—*Hutton.*

OPE-RA-HOUSE, *n.* A house or theatre for the representation of operas.

† OPER-A-BLE, *a.* Practicable.—*Brown.*

OP-E-RAM'E-TER, *n.* [L. *opera* and Gr. *μετρον.*] An instrument for determining the number of revolutions made by a wheel in making cloth.—*Ure.*

† OPER-ANT, *a.* Having power to produce an effect; operative.

OPER-ANT, *n.* One who operates.—*Coleridge.*

OPER-ĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *operor*, Sp. *operar*; Fr. *operer.*] 1. To act; to exert power or strength, physical or mechanical. 2. To act or produce effect on the mind; to exert moral power or influence.—3. In *surgery*, to perform some manual act in a methodical manner upon a human body, and usually with instruments, with a view to restore soundness or health; as in amputation, lithotomy, and the like. 4. To act; to have agency; to produce any effect.

OPER-ĀTE, *v. t.* To effect; to produce by agency.—*Hamilton.* [*Not well authorized.*]

OP-E-RAT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the opera; resembling
OP-E-RAT'IC-AL, } the opera.—*Busby.*

OPER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Acting; exerting agency or power, performing some manual act in surgery.

OP-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *operatio.*] 1. The act or process of operating; agency; the exertion of power, physical, mechanical, or moral. 2. Action; effect. 3. Process; manipulation; series of acts in experiments.—4. In *surgery*, any methodical action of the hand, or of the hand with instruments, on the human body, with a view to heal a part diseased, fractured, or dislocated, as in amputation, &c. 5. Action or movements of an army or fleet. 6 Movements of machinery. 7. Movements of any physical body.

OPER-Ā-TIVE, *a.* 1. Having the power of acting; exerting force, physical or moral; having or exerting agency, active in the production of effects. 2. Efficacious; producing the effect.

OPER-Ā-TIVE, *n.* A term applied to laborers or workmen, especially in manufacturing establishments.

OPER-Ā-TOR, *n.* 1. He or that which operates; he or that which produces an effect.—2. In *surgery*, the person who performs some act upon the human body by means of the hand, or with instruments.

O-PER'CU-LATE, } *a.* [L. *operculatus.*] In *botany*, having
O-PER'CU-LĀ-TED, } a lid or cover, as a capsule.

O-PER'CU-LI-FORM, *a.* [L. *operculum* and *form.*] Having the form of a lid or cover.

O-PER'CU-LUM, *n.* [L.] A lid or cover; *particularly*, 1. In *botany*, the lid of a pitcher-form leaf. 2. The cover of the seed-vessel of certain moss-like plants.—3. In *conchology*, the plate which closes the orifice of a shell.—4. In *ichthyology*, the apparatus, supported by bones, which protects the gills of fishes.—*Brande.*

OP-ER-ŌSE', *a.* [L. *operosus.*] Laborious; attended with labor; tedious.—*Burnet.*

OP-ER-ŌSE'NESS, *n.* The state of being laborious.

† OP-ER-OSI-TY, *n.* Operation; action.—*Bp. Hall.*

ŌPE'TIDE, *n.* [*ope* and *tide.*] The ancient time of marriage, from Epiphany to Ash-Wednesday.—*Bp. Hall.*

OPH'I-CLEIDE, *n.* [Gr. *οφις* and *κλεις.*] The largest brass wind instrument used in the orchestra of the trumpet kind, having a compass of three octaves.—*Brande.*

O-PHID'I-AN, *n.* [Gr. *οφις*, a serpent.] An animal of the serpent kind, as the boa, &c. The order is called *ophidia.*

O-PHID'I-AN, *a.* [Gr. *οφις.*] Pertaining to serpents.

O-PHID'I-ON, *n.* [Gr. from *οφις.*] An eel-shaped sea-fish

O-PHI-O-LOG'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to ophiology.
O-PHI-O-LOG'IC-AL, }

O-PHI-OL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in the natural history of serpents.

O-PHI-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *οφις* and *λογος.*] That part of natural history which treats of serpents, or which arranges and describes the several kinds.

ŌPHI-O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *οφις* and *μαντεια.*] In *antiquity* the art of divining or predicting events by serpents.

O-PHI-O-MORPH'OUS, *a.* [Gr. *οφις* and *μορφη.*] Having the form of a serpent.—*Ray.*

O-PHI-OPH'A-GOUS, *a.* [Gr. *οφις* and *φαγω.*] Eating or feeding on serpents.—*Brown.*

ŌPHITE, *a.* [Gr. *οφις.*] Pertaining to a serpent.

ŌPHITE, *n.* [Gr. *οφιτης.*] Green porphyry, or serpentine.

ŌPHITES, *n. pl.* One of the Gnostic sects of the second century, who paid worship to a serpent.

O-PHI-U'CHUS, *n.* [Gr. *οφιουχος.*] A constellation in the northern hemisphere.—*Milton.*

OPH-THAL'MI-A. *See* OPHTHALMY.

* OPH-THAL'MIC (of-thal'-), *a.* Pertaining to the eye.

* OPH-THAL-MOS'CO-PY, *n.* [Gr. *οφθαλμος* and *σκοπεω.*] A branch of physiognomy which deduces the knowledge of a man's temper and manner from the appearance of the eyes.

OPH-THAL-MO-TOL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in ophthalmotology.

OPH-THAL-MO-TOL'O-GY, *n.* Science of ophthalmia, or a treatise on it.—*Med. Journ.*

* OPH'THAL-MY, *n.* [Gr. *οφθαλμια.*] Inflammation of the eye or its appendages.

Ō'PI-ATE, *n.* [from *opium.*] 1. *Primarily,* a medicine of a thicker consistence than sirup, prepared with opium. 2. Any medicine that contains opium, and has the quality of inducing sleep or repose; a narcotic. 3. That which induces rest or inaction; that which quiets uneasiness.

Ō'PI-ATE, *a.* 1. Inducing sleep; soporiferous; somniferous; narcotic. 2. Causing rest or inaction.

Ō'PI-Ā-TED, *a.* Mixed with opiates; under the influence of opiates.

O-PIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *ops, opis,* and *fero.*] Bringing help.

† OP'I-FICE, *n.* [L. *opificium.*] Workmanship.

† O-PIF'I-CER, *n.* [L. *opifex.*] One who performs any work. —*Bentley.*

† O-PIN'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *opinor.*] That may be thought.

† OP-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* Act of thinking; opinion.—*Dict.*

† O-PIN'A-TĪVE, *a.* Stiff in opinion.—*Burton.*

† OP-I-NĀ'TOR, *n.* One fond of his own opinions; one who holds an opinion.—*Glanville.*

O-PĪNE', *v. i.* [L. *opinor.*] To think. [*Obs.* or *quaint.*]

† O-PĪN'ED' (o-pīnd), *pp.* Thought; conceived.

† O-PĪN'ER, *n.* One who thinks or holds an opinion.

† O-PIN-IAS'TER, † O-PIN-IAS'TROUS, † O-PIN-IĀ'TRE, } *a.* [Fr. *opiniâtre.*] Unduly attached to one's own opinion, or stiff in adhering to it.—*Raleigh.*

† O-PIN'IĀTE (o-pin'yāte), *v. t.* To maintain one's opinion with obstinacy.—*Barrow.*

O-PIN'IĀ-TED, *a.* Unduly attached to one's own opinions.

O-PIN-IĀ'TER, O-PIN-IĀ'TRE, } *a.* Stiff in opinion; obstinate.—*Barrow.*

O-PIN'IA-TĪVE, *a.* 1. Very stiff in adherence to preconceived notions. 2. Imagined; not proved.

O-PIN'IA-TĪVE-NESS, *n.* Undue stiffness in opinion.

† O-PIN-IĀ'TOR, *n.* One unduly attached to his own opinion.

O-PIN-IĀ'TRE, *n.* One fond of his own notions.—*Barrow.*

† O-PIN'IA-TRY, *n.* Unreasonable attachment to one's own notions; obstinacy in opinions.—*Brown.*

† O-PĪN'ING, *ppr.* Thinking.

† O-PĪN'ING, *n.* Opinion; notion.—*Taylor.*

O-PIN'ION (o-pin'yun), *n.* [Fr.; L. *opinio.*] 1. The judgment which the mind forms of any proposition, statement, theory, or event, the truth or falsehood of which is supported by a degree of evidence that renders it probable, but does not produce absolute knowledge or certainty. 2. The judgment which the mind forms of persons or their qualities. 3. Settled judgment or belief. 4. Favorable judgment.—SYN. Sentiment; notion; persuasion; estimation; idea; view.

† O-PIN'ION, *v. t.* To think.—*Brown.*

O-PIN'ION-ATE, O-PIN'ION-Ā-TED, } *a.* Stiff in opinion; firmly or unduly adhering to one's own opinion; obstinate in opinion.—SYN. Opinionative; conceited; egotistical; stubborn.

O-PIN'ION-ĀTE-LY, *adv.* Obstinately; conceitedly.

O-PIN'ION-A-TĪVE, *a.* Fond of preconceived notions; unduly attached to one's own opinions.—*Burnet.*

O-PIN'ION-A-TĪVE-LY, *adv.* With undue fondness for one's own opinions; stubbornly.

O-PIN'ION-A-TĪVE-NESS, *n.* Excessive attachment to one's own opinions; obstinacy in opinion.

O-PIN'IONED, *a.* Attached to particular opinions; conceited.—*South.*

O-PIN'ION-IST, *n.* One fond of his own notions, or one unduly attached to his own opinions.—*Glanville.*

† O-PIP'A-ROUS, *a.* [L. *opiparus.*] Sumptuous.—*Dict.*

† O-PIP'A-ROUS-LY, *adv.* Sumptuously; abundantly.

O-PIS'THO-DOME, *n.* [Gr. *οπισθιος* and *δομος.*] In *Greece,* a building in the rear of a temple for containing its treasures.—*Smith's Dict.*

† O-PIT-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *opitulatio.*] Help.

Ō'PI-UM, *n.* [L. *opium.*] The inspissated juice of the *papaver somniferum,* or somniferous poppy, with which the fields in Asia Minor are sown.

† Ō'PLE-TREE, *n.* [L. *opulus.*] The witch-hazel.

O-PO-BAL'SAM, *n.* [L.] The balm or balsam of Gilead.

O-PO-DEL'DOC, *n.* 1. The name of a plaster. 2. A saponaceous camphorated liniment.—*Nicholson.*

O-POP'A-NAX, *n.* [L.] The inspissated juice of an umbelliferous plant, formerly used in medicine.

O-POS'SUM, *n.* [often pronounced pos'sum.] The popular name of several species of *didelphys,* a genus of marsupiate carnivorous mammals. In some of the species the females have an abdominal pouch, in which they protect and carry their young.

OP'PI-DAN, *n.* [L. *oppidanus.*] 1. An inhabitant of a town; (*not used.*] 2. An appellation given to those students of Eton school, in England, who board in the town.

† OP'PI-DAN, *a.* Pertaining to a town.—*Howell.*

† OP-PIG'NER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *oppignero.*] To pledge; to pawn.—*Bacon.*

OP'PI-LĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *oppilo.*] To crowd together; to fill with obstructions.

OP'PI-LĀ-TED, *pp.* Crowded together.

OP'PI-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Filling with obstructions.

OP-PI-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of filling or crowding together a stopping by redundant matter; obstruction.—*Harvey.*

OP'PI-LA-TĪVE, *a.* [Fr. *oppilatif.*] Obstructive.

† OP-PLĒ'TED, *a.* [L. *oppletus.*] Filled; crowded.

† OP-PŌNE', *v. t.* [L. *oppono.*] To oppose.—*Ben Jonson.*

OP-PŌ'NEN-CY, *n.* The opening of an academical disputation; the proposition of objections to a tenet; an exercise for a degree.—*Todd.*

OP-PŌ'NENT, *a.* [L. *opponens.*] That opposes; opposite, adverse.—*Prior.*

OP-PŌ'NENT, *n.* One who opposes; *particularly,* one who opposes in controversy, disputation, or argument. It is correlative to *defendant* or *respondent. Opponent* may sometimes be used for *adversary* and for *antagonist,* but not with strict propriety, as the word does not necessarily imply enmity or bodily strife. Nor is it well used in the sense of *rival* or *competitor.* [*Op'po-nent* is incorrect.]

OP-POR-TUNE', *a.* [L. *opportunus.*] Present at a proper time; seasonable; timely; well-timed.

OP-POR-TUNE'LY, *adv.* Seasonably; at a time favorable for the purpose.

OP-POR-TUNE'NESS, *n.* In seasonable time.

OP-POR-TŪ'NI-TY, *n.* [L. *opportunitas.*] 1. Fit or convenient time; a time or occasion favorable for the purpose; suitable time, combined with other favorable circumstances. 2. Convenient means.

OP-PŌS'A-BLE, *a.* That may or can be opposed.

† OP-PŌS'AL, *n.* Opposition.—*Herbert.*

OP-PŌSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *opposer.*] 1. To set against; to put in opposition, with a view to counterbalance or countervail, and thus to hinder, defeat, destroy, or prevent effect. 2. To act against; to resist, either by physical means, by arguments, or other means. 3. To resist effectually. 4. To place in front; to set opposite.—*Shak.* 5. To act against, as a competitor.—SYN. To combat; withstand; contradict; deny; oppugn; contravene; check; obstruct.

OP-PŌSE', *v. i.* 1. To act adversely.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*] 2. To object or act against in controversy.

OP-PŌSED' (op-pōzd'), *pp.* 1. Set in opposition; resisted 2. *a.* Being in opposition in principle or in act; adverse. —*Jay.*

† OP-PŌSE'LESS, *a.* Not to be opposed; irresistible.

OP-PŌS'ER, *n.* 1. One who opposes; an opponent in party, in principle, in controversy, or argument. 2. One who acts in opposition; one who resists. 3. An antagonist; an adversary; an enemy; a rival.

OP-PŌS'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Acting against; resisting.

OP'PO-SĪTE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *oppositus.*] 1. Standing or situated in front; facing. 2. Adverse; repugnant. 3. Contrary.

OP'PO-SĪTE, *n.* 1. An opponent; an adversary; an enemy; an antagonist. 2. That which is opposed or contrary.

OP'PO-SĪTE-LY, *adv.* 1. In front; in a situation to face each other. 2. Adversely; against each other.

OP'PO-SĪTE-NESS, *n.* The state of being opposite or contrary.

OP-PŌS-I-TI-FŌ'LI-OUS, *a.* [L. *oppositus* and *folium.*] In *botany,* opposite to the leaf.—*Lee.*

OP-PO-SĪ'TION (-zish'un), *n.* [L. *oppositio.*] 1. Situation so as to front something else; a standing over against. 2. The act of opposing; attempt to check, restrain, or defeat. 3. Obstacle. 4. Resistance. 5. Contrariety; repugnance in principle. 6. Contrariety of interests, measures, or designs. 7. Contrariety or diversity of meaning. 8. Contradiction; inconsistency. *Locke.*—9. In *politics,* the collective body of opponents of the ministry or administration.—10. In *astronomy,* the situation of two heavenly bodies, when distant from each other 180 degrees.

OP-PO-SĪ'TION-IST, *n.* One who belongs to the party opposing the administration.

OP-POS'I-TĪVE, *a.* That may be put in opposition.

OP-PRESS', *v. t.* [Fr. *oppresser*; L. *oppressus.*] 1. To load or burden with unreasonable impositions; to treat with unjust severity, rigor, or hardship. 2. To overpower; to overburden. 3. To sit or lie heavy on.

OP-PRESSED' (op-prest'), *pp.* or *a.* Burdened with unreasonable impositions; overpowered; overburdened; depressed.

OP-PRESS'ING, *ppr.* Overburdening.

OP-PRES'SION (-presh'un), *n.* 1. The act of oppressing, the imposition of unreasonable burdens, either in taxes or services; cruelty; severity. 2. The state of being oppressed or overburdened; misery. 3. Hardship, calamity. 4. Depression; dullness of spirits; lassitude of body 5. A sense of heaviness or weight in the breast, &c.

OP-PRESS'IVE, *a.* 1. Unreasonably burdensome; unjustly severe; onerous; grievous. 2. Tyrannical. 3. Heavy; overpowering; overwhelming.

OP-PRESS'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a manner to oppress, with unreasonable severity.—*Burke*

OP-PRESS'IVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being oppressive.

OP-PRESS'OR, *n.* One who oppresses; one who imposes unjust burdens on others; one who harasses others with unjust laws or unreasonable severity.

OP-PRŌ'BRI-OUS, *a.* [*See* OPPROBRIUM.] 1. Reproachful and contemptuous. 2. Blasted with infamy; despised; rendered hateful. *Milton.*—SYN. Scurrilous; abusive; offensive; insulting.

OP-PRŌ'BRI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With reproach, mingled with contempt; scurrilously.—*Shak.*

OP-PRŌ'BRI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Reproachfulness mingled with contempt, scurrility.

OP-PRŌ'BRI-UM, *n.* [L. *ob* and *probrum.*] Reproach mingled with contempt or disdain.—SYN. Disgrace; ignominy; infamy.

† OP-PRŌ'BRY, *n.* Opprobrium.—*Johnson.*

OP-PŪGN' (op-pūne'), *v. t.* [L. *oppugno.*] To attack; to oppose; to resist.

OP-PUG'NAN-CY, *n.* Opposition; resistance.—*Shak.*

OP-PUG'NANT, *a.* Resisting; opposing; repugnant.

OP-PUG-NĀ'TION, *n.* Opposition; resistance.—*Hall.*

OP-PŪGN'ED' (op-pūnd'), *pp.* Opposed; resisted.

OP-PŪGN'ER (op-pūn'er), *n.* One who opposes or attacks; that which opposes.—*Boyle.*

OP-PŪGN'ING (op-pūn'ing), *ppr.* Attacking; opposing.

OP-SIM'A-THY, *n.* [Gr. *οψιμαθεια.*] Late education; education late in life.—*Hales.* [*Little used.*]

OP-SI-OM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *οψις* and *μετρον.*] An instrument for measuring the extent of the limits of distinct vision in different individuals, and determining the focal length of lenses necessary to correct imperfections of the eye.—*Brande.*

† OP-SO-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *obsono.*] A catering; a buying of provisions.—*Dict.*

† OP'TA-BLE, *a.* [L. *optabilis.*] Desirable.

† OP'TĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *opto.*] To choose; to wish for; to desire.—*Cotgrave.*

OP-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *optatio.*] A desiring.—*Peacham.*

* OP'TA-TIVE, *a.* [L. *optativus.*] Expressing desire or wish. The *optative* mode, in *grammar*, is that form of the verb in which wish or desire is expressed.

* OP'TA-TIVE, *n.* Something to be desired.—*Bacon.* [*Rare.*]

OP'TIC, OP'TIC-AL, *a.* [Gr. *οπτικος.*] 1. Relating or pertaining to vision or sight. 2. Relating to the science of optics.

OP'TIC, *n.* An organ of sight.—*Trumbull.*

OP'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* By optics or sight.

OP-TI'CIAN (op-tish'an), *n.* 1. A person skilled in the science of optics; [*little used.*] 2. One who makes or sells optic glasses and instruments.

OP'TICS, *n.* The science which treats of light and vision.

OP'TI-GRAPH (op'te-graf), *n.* [Gr. *οπτομαι* and *γραφω.*] A telescope made for the purpose of copying landscapes.—*Edin. Encyc.*

OP'TI-MA-CY, *n.* [L. *optimates.*] The body of nobles; the nobility.—*Howell.*

OP-TI-MĀ'TES, n. pl. [L.] The Roman nobility; and hence, a nobility in general.

OP'TI-ME, *n.* The title of those who stand in the second rank of honors, immediately after the Wranglers, in the University of Cambridge, England. They are divided into *senior* and *junior* optimes.

OP'TI-MISM, *n.* [L. *optimus.*] The opinion or doctrine that every thing in nature is ordered for the best; or the order of things in the universe that is adapted to produce the most good.—*Paley.*

OP'TI-MIST, *n.* One who holds the opinion that all events are ordered for the best.—*Stewart.*

OP-TIM'I-TY, *n.* The state of being best.

OP'TION, *n.* [L. *optio.*] 1. The power of choosing; the right of choice or election. 2. The power of wishing; wish. 3. Choice; election; preference.—4. In the *stock exchange*, a per centage paid for the "option" of selling or of buying stock at a certain price and at a given future time.

OP'TION-AL, *a.* 1. Left to one's wish or choice; depending on choice or preference. 2. Leaving something to choice.—*Blackstone.*

OP'TION-AL-LY, *adv.* With the privilege of choice.—*Dwight.*

OP-TOM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument for measuring the limits of distinct vision.—*Buchanan.*

OP'U-LENCE, *n.* [L. *opulentia.*] Wealth; riches; affluence.—*Swift.* [*Opulency* is little used.]

OP'U-LENT, *a.* [L. *opulentus.*] Wealthy; rich; affluent; having a large estate or property.—*South.*

OP'U-LENT-LY, *adv.* Richly; with abundance or splendor.

O-PUS'CULE, *n.* [L. *opusculum.*] A small work.—*Jones.*

Ō'PUS OP-E-RĀ'TUM. [L., the thing done.] In *theology*, an expression applied to the mere outward administration of a sacrament or rite, which is supposed by many to be in all cases attended with a spiritual effect.—*Hook.*

OR, a termination of Latin nouns, is a contraction of *vir*, a man, or from the same radix. The same word *vir* is, in our mother tongue, *wer*, and from this we have the English termination *er*. It denotes an agent, as in *actor, creditor.*

OR, *conj.* [Sax. *other*; Ger. *oder.*] A connective that marks an alternative; as, "You may read *or* may write." It corresponds to *either*; as, you may *either* ride to London *or* to Windsor. It often connects a series of words or propositions, presenting a choice of either; as, he may study law, *or* medicine, *or* divinity, *or* he may enter into trade.—*Or* sometimes begins a sentence, but in this case it expresses an alternative with the foregoing sentence. *Matt.*, vii. and ix.—In *poetry*, *or* is sometimes used for *either.*—*Or ever.* In this phrase, *or* is a corruption of *ere*, Sax. *ære*, before; that is, *before ever.*

OR, *n.* [Fr. *or*; L. *aurum.*] In *heraldry*, gold. [It is expressed in engraving by dots.]

Ō'RA, *n.* A money of account among the Anglo-Saxons, valued in Doomsday Book at twenty pence sterling.—*P. Cyc.*

OR'ACH, OR'RACH, *n.* A plant of the genus *atriplex*, mountain spinach, a summer vegetable much esteemed in France.

OR'A-CLE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *oraculum.*] 1. Among *pagans*, the answer of a god, or some person reputed to be a god, to an inquiry made respecting some affair of importance. 2. The deity who gave, or was supposed to give, answers to inquiries. 3. The place where the answers were given. —4. Among *Christians*, *oracles*, in the *plural*, denotes the communications, revelations, or messages delivered by God to prophets. 5. The sanctuary or most holy place in the temple.—1 *Kings*, vi. 6. Any person or place where certain decisions are obtained.—*Pope.* 7. Any person reputed uncommonly wise, whose opinions are of great authority. 8. A wise sentence or decision of great authority.

OR'A-CLE, *v. i.* To utter oracles.—*Milton.*

O-RAC'U-LAR, O-RAC'U-LOUS, *a.* 1. Uttering oracles. 2. Grave; venerable; like an oracle. 3. Positive; authoritative; magisterial. 4. Obscure; ambiguous, like the oracles of pagan deities.—*King.*

O-RAC'U-LAR-LY, O-RAC'U-LOUS-LY, *adv.* 1. In the manner of an oracle. 2. Authoritatively; positively.

O-RAC'U-LOUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being oracular.

OR'AI-SŌN (or'e-zun), *n.* [Fr. *oraison*; L. *oratio.*] Prayer; verbal supplication or oral worship; now written *orison.*

Ō'RAL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *os, oris.*] Pertaining to the mouth; uttered by the mouth or in words; spoken, not written.

Ō'RAL-LY, *adv.* By mouth; in words, without writing.

OR'ANGE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *aurantium.*] The name of a tree, a species of *citrus*; also, of its fruit, which is of a yellow color and agreeable flavor.

OR'ANGE, *a.* Pertaining to an orange; of the color of an orange.

OR'ANGE-COL'ORED (-kul'urd), *a.* Having the color of an orange.

OR'ANGE-MEN, *n. pl.* The name given to an Irish society for upholding Protestantism. It was suppressed in 1836. —*Brande.*

OR'ANGE-MUSK, *n.* A species of pear.

OR'ANGE-PEEL, *n.* The rind of an orange, separated from the fruit.

OR'ANGE-TAWNY, *a.* Of a color between yellow and brown.

OR'ANGE-TAWNY, *n.* A color between yellow and brown.

OR'ANGE-WIFE, *n.* A woman that sells oranges.

OR-ANGE-ĀDE', *n.* A drink made of orange juice, corresponding to lemonade; orange sherbet.—*Smart.*—*Encyc. Dom. Econ.*

OR'AN-GEAT (or'an-zhat), *n.* [Fr.] Orange-peel covered with candy. 2. Orangeade.—*Enc. Dom. Econ.*

* OR'AN-GER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *orangerie.*] A place for raising orange; a plantation of orange-trees.

Ō-RANG'-OU-TANG', *n.* The great ape (*simia satyrus*), an animal of Borneo, Sumatra, and Malacca, which approaches the most nearly to man of any animal of its tribe.

O-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *oratio.*] 1. A speech or discourse composed according to the rules of oratory, and spoken in public.—2. In *modern usage*, the word is applied chiefly to discourses pronounced on special occasions; as, a centennial *oration.* 3. A harangue; a public speech or address.

OR'A-TOR, *n.* [L.] 1. A public speaker or advocate.—2. In *modern usage*, a person who pronounces a discourse publicly on some special occasion, as on the celebration of some memorable event. 3. An eloquent public speaker; a speaker; [*by way of eminence.*]—4. In *France*, a speaker in debate in a legislative body.—5. In *chancery*, a petitioner.—6. In *the English universities*, see PUBLIC ORATOR.

OR-A-TŌ'RI-AL, OR-A-TOR'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an orator or to oratory; rhetorical; becoming an orator.

OR-A-TŌ'RI-AL-LY, OR-A-TOR'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a rhetorical manner.—*Taylor.*

OR-A-TŌ'RI-O, *n.* [It.] 1. A sacred musical composition, consisting of airs, recitatives, duets, trios, &c. The subject is usually taken from the Scriptures. 2. A place of worship; a chapel.

OR'A-TO-RY, *n.* [Low L. *oratoria.*] 1. The art of speaking well, or of speaking according to the rules of rhetoric, in order to persuade. 2. Exercise of eloquence.—3. Among the *Roman Catholics,* a close apartment near a bed-chamber, for private devotions. 4. A small chapel or place allotted for social prayer.—*Priests of the oratory,* among *Roman Catholics,* ecclesiastical persons living in community, without being bound by any special vow.—*Brande.*

OR'A-TRESS, } *n.* A female orator.—*Warner.*
OR'A-TRIX, }

ORB, *n.* [L. *orbis;* Fr. It., Sp. *orbe.*] 1. A spherical body. —2. In *old astronomy,* a hollow globe or sphere. 3. A wheel; a circular body that revolves or rolls. 4. A circle; a sphere defined by a line. 5. A circle described by any mundane sphere; an orbit. 6. Period; revolution of time.—*Shak.* 7. The eye.—8. In *tactics,* the circular form of a body of troops, or a circular body of troops.

ORB, *v. t.* To form into a circle.—*Milton.*

ORB'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling an orb.

OR'BATE, *a.* [L. *orbatus.*] Bereaved; fatherless; childless.

† OR-BĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *orbatio.*] Privation of parents or children, or privation in general.

ORBED, *a.* 1. Round; circular; orbicular. 2. Formed into a circle or round shape. 3. Rounded or covered on the exterior.

ORB'IC, *a.* Spherical.—*Bacon.*

OR-BIC'U-LAR, *a.* [Fr. *orbiculaire;* L. *orbiculus.*] Spherical; circular; in the form of an orb.—*Addison.*

OR-BIC'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* Spherically.

OR-BIC'U-LAR-NESS, *n.* Sphericity; the state of being orbicular.

OR-BIC'U-LATE, } *a.* [L. *orbiculatus.*] Made or being in
OR-BIC'U-LĀ-TED, } the form of an orb.—In *botany,* an *orbiculate* or *orbicular* leaf is one that has the periphery of a circle, or both its longitudinal and transverse diameters equal.

OR-BIC-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* The state of being made in the form of an orb.—*More.*

ORB'ING, *ppr.* Forming into a circle.

ORB'IS, } *n.* A fish of a circular form, inhabiting the
ORB'-FISH, } Indian seas.

ORB'IT, *n.* [Fr. *orbite;* L. *orbita.*] 1. In *astronomy,* the path described by a heavenly body in its periodical revolution. 2. A small orb.—*Young;* [*not proper.*]—3. In *anatomy,* the cavity in which the eye is situated.—4. In *ornithology,* the skin which surrounds the eye.

ORB'IT-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to the orbit.—*Hooper.*
ORB-IT'U-AL, }

ORB'I-TUDE, } *n.* [L. *orbitas.*] Bereavement by loss of par-
ORB'I-TY, } ents or children. [*Little used.*]

ORB'Y, *a.* Resembling an orb.—*Chapman.*

ORC, *n.* [L. *orca.*] A cetaceous mammal, of uncertain and unsettled character; a species of whale.

ORCHAL, }
ORCHEL, } *See* ARCHIL.
ORCHIL. }

ORCHA-NET, *n.* A plant, *anchusa tinctoria.*

ORCHARD, *n.* [Sax. *ortgeard.*] An inclosure or assemblage of fruit-trees, especially of apple-trees.

ORCHARD-ING, *n.* 1. The cultivation of orchards.—*Evelyn.* 2. Orchards in general; [*United States.*]

ORCHARD-IST, *n.* One who cultivates orchards.

* ORCHES-TRA, } *n.* [L. *orchestra.*] 1. The name of that
ORCHES-TER, } part of a theatre or other public place
ORCHES-TRE, } appropriated to the musicians. In the *Greek theatre,* the *orchestra* was a circular level space between the spectators and the stage, and was used by the chorus for its evolutions and dances. 2. The body of performers in the orchestra.—*Busby.*

ORCHES-TRAL, *a.* Pertaining to an orchestra; suitable for or performed in the orchestra.—*Busby.*

ORCHI-DĀ'CEOUS (-shus), *a.* Pertaining to that group of plants of which the orchis is the type.

ORCHID'E-OUS, *a.* [infra.] Pertaining to the orchis.

ORCHIS (or'kis), *n.* [L. *orchis.*] A genus of plants, many of which have fragrant and beautiful flowers, of singular forms.

ORCIN, *n.* A crystallizable coloring matter, or principle obtained from a species of lichen.—*Brande.*

ORD, *n.* [Sax.] An edge or point, as in *ordhelm.*—*Ord* signifies beginning, as in *ords and ends.*

OR-DĀIN', *v. t.* [L. *ordino;* Fr. *ordonner.*] 1. *Properly,* to set; to establish in a particular office or order; hence, to invest with a ministerial function or sacerdotal power. 2. To appoint; to decree. 3. To set; to establish; to institute; to constitute. 4. To set apart for an office; to appoint. 5. To appoint; to prepare.

OR-DĀIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be appointed.—*Hall.*

OR-DĀINED' (or-dānd'), *pp.* or *a.* Appointed; instituted; established; invested with ministerial or pastoral functions; settled.

OR-DĀIN'ER, *n.* One who ordains, appoints, or invests with sacerdotal powers.

OR-DĀIN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Appointing; establishing; investing with sacerdotal or pastoral functions.

OR-DĀIN'MENT, *n.* The act of ordaining.—*Burke.*

* OR'DE-AL, *n.* [Sax. *ordal* or *ordæl;* G. *urtheil;* D. *ordeel.*] 1. An ancient form of trial to determine guilt or innocence, practiced by the rude nations of Europe, and still practiced in the East Indies.—In *England,* the *ordeal* was of two sorts, *fire-ordeal* and *water-ordeal;* the former being confined to persons of higher rank, the latter to the common people. *Fire-ordeal* was performed either by taking in the hand a piece of red-hot iron, or by walking barefoot and blindfold over nine red-hot plowshares. *Water-ordeal* was performed either by plunging the bare arm to the elbow in boiling water, or by casting the person suspected into some stream or collection of cold water. Hence, probably, comes the phrase, *to go through fire and water, i. e.,* to go through great difficulties. 2. Severe trial; accurate scrutiny.

OR'DER, *n.* [L. *ordo;* Fr. *ordre.*] 1. Regular disposition or methodical arrangement of things. 2. Proper state or condition. 3. Adherence to the point in discussion, according to established rules of debate; as, to call a speaker to *order.* 4. Established method or mode of proceeding. 5. Regularity; settled mode of operation. 6. Mandate; precept; command; injunction; authoritative direction. 7. Rule; regulation. 8. Regular government or discipline. 9. Rank; class; division of men. 10. A religious fraternity. 11. A division of natural objects, generally intermediate between *class* and *genus.* 12. Measures; care. *Shak.*—13. In *rhetoric,* the placing of words and members in a sentence in such a manner as to contribute to force and beauty of expression, or to the clear illustration of the subject. 14. The title of certain ancient books containing the divine office and manner of its performance.—15. In *architecture,* a system of several members, ornaments, and proportions of columns and pilasters. The *orders* are five, the *Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian,* and *Composite.*—*Order of the day,* in *deliberative assemblies,* is the subject or business allotted beforehand to a given day.—*In order,* for the purpose; to the end; as means to an end.—*General orders,* the commands or notices which a military commander-in-chief issues to the troops under his command. —*Holy orders,* in the *Episcopal Church,* the Christian ministry.—*In orders,* in the *Episcopal Church,* ordained; in the sacred office.—*To take orders,* in the *Episcopal Church,* to be ordained; to enter into the sacred ministry.

OR'DER, *v. t.* 1. To regulate; to methodize; to systemize; to adjust; to subject to system in management and execution. 2. To lead; to conduct; to subject to rules or laws. 3. To direct; to command. 4. To manage; to treat. 5. To ordain; to put into holy orders.—*Com. Pra.* 6. To direct; to dispose in any particular manner.

OR'DER, *v. i.* To give command or direction.—*Milton.*

OR'DERED, *pp.* Regulated; methodized; disposed; commanded; managed.

OR'DER-ER, *n.* 1. One who gives orders. 2. One who methodizes or regulates.

OR'DER-ING, *n.* Disposition; distribution; management.

OR'DER-ING, *ppr.* Regulating; systemizing; commanding; disposing.

OR'DER-LESS, *a.* Without regularity; disorderly.

OR'DER-LI-NESS, *n.* 1. Regularity; a state of being methodical. 2. The state of being orderly.

OR'DER-LY, *a.* 1. Methodical; regular; systematic. 2. Observant of order or method. 3. Well-regulated; performed in good order; not tumultuous. 4. According to established method. 5. Not unruly; not inclined to break from inclosures; peaceable. 6. Being on duty; as, *orderly* officer, the officer of the day. *Campbell's Mil. Dict.*—*Orderly book,* in *military affairs,* a book for the sergeants of each company to insert the general and regimental orders issued from time to time.—*Orderly sergeant,* a military officer who attends on a superior officer.

OR'DER-LY, *adv.* Methodically; according to due order; regularly; according to rule.

† OR-DI-NA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Capability of being appointed.

† OR'DI-NA-BLE, *a.* Such as may be appointed.—*Hammond.*

OR'DI-NAL, *a.* [L. *ordinalis;* Fr. *ordinal.*] Noting order; as, the *ordinal* numbers, first, second, &c.

OR'DI-NAL, *n.* 1. A number noting order. 2. A book containing the ordination service, as prescribed in the English Church.

OR'DI-NANCE, *n.* [It. *ordinanza;* Fr. *ordonnance.*] 1. A rule established by authority; a permanent rule of action. 2. Observance commanded. 3. Appointment.—*Skak.* 4. Established rite or ceremony.—5. *Ordinance,* a cannon, is now written *ordnance.*—SYN. Law; statute; regulation; command; prescript; order.

OR'DI-NAND, *n.* One about to be ordained.

OR'DI-NANT, *n.* One who ordains.
† OR'DI-NANT, *a.* [L. *ordinans.*] Ordaining; decreeing.
OR'DI-NA-RI-LY, *adv.* *Primarily,* according to established rules or settled method; hence, in most cases.—SYN. Commonly; usually; generally; customarily; habitually.
* OR'DI-NA-RY, *a.* [L. *ordinarius.*] 1. According to established order; methodical; regular; customary. 2. Common; usual. 3. Of common rank; not distinguished by superior excellence. 4. Plain; not handsome. 5. Inferior; of little merit.—6. An *ordinary* seaman is one not expert or fully skilled, and hence ranking below a seaman.
* OR'DI-NA-RY, *n.* 1. In the *common* and *canon law,* one who has ordinary or immediate jurisdiction in matters ecclesiastical; an ecclesiastical judge.—The *ordinary of Newgate* is the chaplain of Newgate prison, in England. 2. Settled establishment. 3. Regular price of a meal.—*Shak.* 4. A place of eating where the prices are settled.—5. In the *navy,* the establishment of the shipping not in actual service, but temporarily laid up under the charge of officers. —*In ordinary,* in actual and constant service; statedly attending and serving; as, chaplain *in ordinary.*
OR'DI-NA-RY, *n.* In *heraldry,* a portion of the escutcheon comprised between straight or other lines. It is the simplest species of charge.—*Brande.*
† OR'DI-NATE, *v. t.* To appoint.
OR'DI-NATE, *a.* [L. *ordinatus.*] Regular; methodical.
OR'DI-NATE, *n.* In *geometry* and *conic sections,* a line drawn from any point of the circumference of an ellipsis or other conic section, perpendicularly across the axis to the other side; a straight line drawn from any point in a curve perpendicular to another straight line, called the abscissa. —*Brande.*
OR'DI-NATE-LY, *adv.* In a regular, methodical manner.
OR-DI-NA'TION, *n.* [L *ordinatio.*] 1. The state of being ordained or appointed; established order or tendency consequent on a decree.—2. In the *Episcopal Church,* the act of conferring holy orders or sacerdotal power; called, also, *consecration.*—3. In the *Presbyterian* and *Congregational churches,* the act of settling or establishing a licensed clergyman over a church and congregation, with pastoral charge and authority; also, the act of conferring on a clergyman the powers of a settled minister of the Gospel, without the charge of a particular church.
OR'DI-NA-TIVE, *a.* Directing; giving order.—*Cotgrave.*
OR'DI-NA-TOR, *n.* One who ordains or establishes.—*Baxter.*
ORD'NANCE, *n.* Cannon or great guns; artillery.
OR'DON-NANCE, n. [Fr.] In the *fine arts,* the disposition of the parts of a picture, or other work of art, so as to secure the best effect.
OR'DURE, *n.* [Fr.] Dung; excrements.—*Shak.*
ŌRE, *n.* [Sax. *ore, ora.*] 1. The compound of a metal and some other substance, as oxygen, sulphur, or carbon, called its *mineralizer.* 2. Metal.—*Milton.*
ŌRE'-WEED, } *n.* Sea-weed.—*Carew.* [*Not used.*]
ŌRE'-WOOD, }
Ō'RE-AD, *n.* [Gr. ορος] A mountain nymph.
Ō'RE TE'NUS. [L.] By word of mouth.
ORF'GILD, *n.* [Sax. *orf* and *geld.*] The restitution of goods or money stolen, if taken in the daytime.
OR'FRAŸS (or'frāz), *n.* [Fr. *orfroi.*] Fringe of gold; gold embroidery.
OR'GAL, *n.* Argal; unrefined or crude tartar.
OR'GAN, *n.* [L. *organum*; Gr. οργανον; Sp., It. *organo*; Fr. *organe.*] 1. A natural instrument of action or operation, or by which some process is carried on; as, the *organs* of speech. 2. The instrument or means of conveyance or communication; as, the *organ* of a political party. 3. The largest and most harmonious of wind instruments of music, consisting of pipes which are filled with wind, and of stops and keys touched by the fingers.
OR'GAN-BUILD'ER (-bild'er), *n.* An artist whose occupation is to construct organs.
OR'GAN-LOFT, *n.* The loft where an organ stands.—*Tatler.*
OR'GAN-PĪPE, *n.* The pipe of a musical organ.—*Shak.*
OR'GAN-STOP, *n.* The stop of an organ, or any collection of pipes under one general name.—*Busby.*
OR-GAN'IC, } *a.* [L. *organicus.*] 1. Pertaining to an or-
OR-GAN'IC-AL, } gan or to organs; consisting of organs or containing them. 2. Produced by the organs. 3. Instrumental; acting as instruments of nature or art to a certain end.—*Organic bodies* are such as possess organs, on the action of which depend their growth and perfection, as animals and plants.—*Organic substances* are substances which proceed from or constitute organic bodies. —*Organic remains* are the remains of animals or vegetables petrified or imbedded in stone.—*Organical description* of a curve, in *geometry,* the description of a curve or a plane by means of instruments.—*Brande.*
OR-GAN'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. With organs; with organical structure or disposition of parts. 2. By means of organs.
OR-GAN'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The state of being organical.
OR'GAN-ISM, *n.* Organical structure.—*Grew.*
OR'GAN-IST, *n.* 1. One who plays on the organ. 2. One who sung in parts; [*an old musical use of the word.*]
OR-GAN-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act or process of forming organs or instruments of action. 2. The act of forming or arranging the parts of a compound or complex body in a suitable manner for use or service; the act of distributing into suitable divisions, and appointing the proper officers, as an army or a government.—*Pickering.* 3. Structure, form; suitable disposition of parts which are to act together in a compound body.
OR'GAN-ĪZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *organiser.*] 1. To form with suitable organs; to construct so that one part may co-operate with another. 2. To sing in parts. 3. To distribute into suitable parts, and appoint proper officers, that the whole may act as one body.—*W. Cranch.*
OR'GAN-ĪZED, *pp.* or *a.* Formed with organs; constructed organically; systemized; reduced to a form in which all the parts may act together to one end.
OR'GAN-ĪZ-ING, *ppr.* Constructing with suitable organs, reducing to system in order to produce united action to one end.
OR-GAN-O-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to organogra-
OR-GAN-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, } phy.
OR-GAN-OG'RA-PHIST, *n.* One who describes the organs of animal or vegetable bodies.—*Lindley.*
OR-GAN-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. οργανον and γραφω.] In *botany,* a description of the organs of plants, or of the names and kinds of their organs.
OR-GAN-OL'O-GY, *n.* That branch of physiology which treats in particular of the different organs of animals, especially of the human species.—*Encyc. Am.*
OR'GA-NON, [Gr.] } *n.* In *philosophical language,* a term
OR'GA-NUM, [L.] } nearly synonymous with method, and implying a body of rules and canons for scientific investigation.—*Brande.*
OR'GA-NY. *See* ORIGAN.
OR'GAN-ZINE, *n.* Thrown silk, *i. e.,* silk twisted like a rope, with different strands, so as to increase its strength. —*Encyc. Dom. Econ.*
OR'GASM, *n.* [Gr. οργασμος.] Immoderate excitement or action.—*Blackmore.*
OR'GEAT (or'zhat), *n.* [Fr.] A liquor extracted from barley and sweet almonds.—*Mason.*
OR'GE-IS, *n.* A fish; called, also, *organ-ling.*
OR'GIES (or'jiz), *n. pl.* [Gr. οργια; L. *orgia;* Fr. *orgies.*] 1. Frantic nocturnal revels at the feast in honor of Bacchus, or the feast itself. Hence, 2. Drunken revelry, chiefly by night.
† OR'GIL-LOUS, *n.* [Fr. *orgueilleux.*] Proud; haughty.
ORGUES (orgz), *n. pl.* [Fr.] 1. In the *military art,* long, thick pieces of timber, pointed and shod with iron, and hung over a gateway, to be let down in case of attack. 2. The term also denotes a machine composed of several musket barrels united, by means of which several explosions are made at once to defend breaches.
OR-I-CHAL'CUM, } *n.* [L. *orichalcum* or *aurichalcum.*] A
OR'I-CHAL-CH, } metallic substance resembling gold in color, but inferior in value; a mixed metal of the ancients, resembling brass.—*Spenser.*
Ō'RI-EL, } *n.* [Old Fr. *oriol.*] 1. In *Gothic architecture,* a bay
Ō'RI-OL, } window.—*Brande.* 2. A small apartment next a hall, where particular persons dine; a sort of recess. —*Cowel;* [*obs.*]
Ō'RI-EN-CY, *n.* Brightness or strength of color. [*Rare.*]
Ō'RI-ENT, *a.* [L. *oriens.*] 1. Rising, as the sun. 2. Eastern; oriental. 3. Bright; shining; glittering.
Ō'RI-ENT, *n.* The east; the part of the horizon where the sun first appears in the morning.
Ō'RI-ENT, *v. t.* In *surveying,* to *orient* a plan signifies to mark its situation or bearing with respect to the four cardinal points.—*Brande.*
O-RI-ENT'AL, *a.* 1. Eastern; situated in the east; *particularly,* in or about Asia. 2. Proceeding from the east.
O-RI-ENT'AL, *n.* A native or inhabitant of some eastern part of the world; *particularly,* an Asiatic.
O-RI-ENT'AL-ISM, *n.* A term applied to doctrines or idioms of the Asiatic nations.
O-RI-ENT'AL-IST, *n.* 1. An inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world. 2. One versed in the eastern languages and literature.
† O-RI-ENT-AL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being oriental.
OR'I-FICE (or'e-fis), *n.* [Fr.; L. *orificium.*] The mouth or aperture of a tube, pipe, or other cavity.
OR'I-FLAMME, } *n.* [Fr. *oriflamme.*] The ancient royal
OR'I-FLAMB, } standard of France.—*Ainsworth.*
OR'I-GAN, } *n.* [L.] Marjoram, a genus of plants.
O-RIG'A-NUM, }
OR'I-GEN-ISM, *n.* The opinions of Origen of Alexandria, an early Greek father, who held that human souls existed before their union with bodies; that they were originally holy, but became sinful in the pre-existent state; that all men will probably at last be saved; and that Christ is again to die for the salvation of devils, &c.—*Murdock.*

OR'I-GEN-IST, *n.* A follower of the opinions of Origen.
OR'I-GIN, *n.* [Fr., It. *origine*; Sp. *origen*; L. *origo.*] 1. The first existence or beginning of any thing. 2. That from which any thing primarily proceeds.—SYN. Commence ment; rise; source; spring; fountain; derivation; cause; root; foundation.
O-RIG'IN-A-BLE, *a.* That may be originated.
O-RIG'IN-AL, *n.* 1. Origin; [*see* ORIGIN.] 2. First copy; archetype; that from which any thing is transcribed or translated, or from which a likeness is made by the pencil, press, or otherwise.
O-RIG'IN-AL, *a.* [Fr. *originel*; L. *originalis.*] 1. First in order; preceding all others. 2. Primitive; pristine. 3. Having the power to originate new thoughts or combinations of thought. *Original sin*, a moral corruption which is said to be transmitted from the progenitors of the human race to all their descendants.—*Encyc. Am.*
O-RIG-IN-AL'I-TY, *n.* 1. The quality or state of being original. 2. The power of originating or producing new thoughts, or uncommon combinations of thought.
O-RIG'IN-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. Primarily; from the beginning or origin. 2. At first; at the origin. 3. By the first author.
O-RIG'IN-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being original.
O-RIG'IN-A-RY, *a.* [Fr. *originaire.*] 1. Productive; causing existence. 2. Primitive; original. [*A rare word.*]
O-RIG'IN-ATE, *v. t.* To cause to be; to bring into existence; to produce what is new.—*Burke.*
O-RIG'IN-ATE, *v. i.* To take first existence; to have origin; to be begun.
O-RIG'IN-A-TED, *pp.* Brought into existence.
O-RIG'IN-A-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Bringing into existence.
O-RIG-IN-A'TION, *n.* 1. The act of bringing or coming into existence; first production. 2. Mode of production or bringing into being.
O-RIG'IN-A-TOR, *n.* A person who originates or commences.
O-RIL'LON, *n.* [Fr.] In *fortification*, a rounding of earth, faced with a wall, raised on the shoulder of those bastions that have casements, to cover the cannon in the retired flank, and prevent their being dismounted.
O'RI-OLE, *n.* The popular name of several species of birds, allied to the thrushes, having their plumage of a golden yellow mixed with black.—*Partington.*
O-RI'ON, *n.* [Gr. *ωριων.*] A large and bright constellation on both sides of the equinoctial.
O-RIS-MO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to orismology.
O-RIS-MOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ορισμος*, a term, and *λογος*, a discourse.] In *natural history*, that department which treats of terms, whether descriptive or denominative.
OR'I-SON, *n.* [Fr. *oraison*; L. *oratio.*] A prayer or supplication.—*Milton.*
ORK, *n.* [L. *orca.*] A species of whale. *See* ORC.
ORLE, *n.* In *heraldry*, an ordinary in the form of a fillet round the shield.
ORLE, ORLET, ORLO, *n.* [Fr. *ourlet*; It. *orlo.*] In *architecture*, a fillet under the ovolo of a capital.
ORLOP, *n.* [D. *overloop.*] The lower deck of a ship of the line; or that, in all vessels, on which the cables are stowed.—*Totten.*
OR-MO-LU', *n.* [Fr.] Brass which, by a chemical process, is made to assume the appearance of being gilt. It is used in making lamps, girandoles, &c.
OR'NA-MENT, *n.* [L. *ornamentum.*] 1. That which embellishes; something which, added to another thing, renders it more beautiful to the eye.—2. In *architecture*, ornaments are sculpture or carved work. 3. Embellishment; decoration; additional beauty.
OR'NA-MENT, *v. t.* To make beautiful; to furnish with embellishments.—SYN. To adorn; deck; embellish; bedeck; decorate; beautify.
OR-NA-MENT'AL, *a.* Serving to decorate; giving additional beauty; embellishing.—*Brown.*
OR-NA-MENT'AL-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to add embellishment.
OR'NA-MENT-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Decorated; embellished; beautified.—*Shenstone.*
OR'NA-MENT-ING, *ppr.* Decorating; embellishing.
OR'NATE, *v. t.* [L. *orno.*] To adorn.
OR'NATE, *a.* [L. *ornatus.*] Adorned; decorated; beautiful.—*Milton.*
OR'NA-TED, *pp.* Adorned; ornamented.
OR'NATE-LY, *adv.* With decoration.—*Skelton.*
OR'NATE-NESS, *n.* State of being adorned.
OR'NA-TING, *ppr.* Embellishing.
OR'NA-TURE, *n.* Decoration. [*Little used.*]
OR-NIS-COP'IC-S, *n.* Divination by the observation of birds.
OR-NIS'CO-PIST, *n.* [Gr. *ορνις* and *σκοπεω.*] One who views the flight of birds in order to foretell future events by their manner of flight. [*Little used.*]
OR-NITH-IC-HNITE, *n.* [Gr. *ορνις*, a bird, and *ιχνος*, a track.] In *geology*, a name given to the foot-marks of birds occurring in different strata of stone.—*Hitchcock.*
OR-NITH'O-LITE, *n.* A name given to fossil birds, and also to stones of various colors bearing the figure of birds —*Buchanan.*
OR-NI-THO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to ornithology.
OR-NI-THOL'O-GIST, *n.* A person who is skilled in the natural history of birds, who understands their form, structure, habits, and uses; one who describes birds.
OR-NI-THOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ορνις* and *λογος.*] The science of birds, which comprises a knowledge of their form, structure, habits, and uses.
OR-NITH'O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *ορνις* and *μαντεια.*] Augury; a species of divination by means of birds, their flight, &c
OR'NI-THON, *n.* [Gr. an aviary.] A building for the keeping of birds.—*Elmes.*
OR'NI-THO-RHYNCHUS, *n.* [Gr. *ορνις, ορνιθος*, a bird, and *ρυγχος*, a beak.] A singular, duck-billed mammal, with webbed paws, found only in New Holland, sometimes called water mole.
OR-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the description of mountains.
O-ROL'O-GIST, *n.* A describer of mountains.
O-ROL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ορος* and *λογος.*] The science or description of mountains.
O'RO-TUND, *n.* [L. *os* and *rotundus.*] A mode of intonation directly from the larynx, which has a fullness, clearness, strength, smoothness, and ringing or musical quality, which forms the highest perfection of the human voice.—*Rush.*
OR'PHAN, *n.* [Gr. *ορφανος*; It. *orfano*; Fr. *orphelin.*] A child who is bereaved of father or mother, or of both.
OR'PHAN, *a.* Bereaved of parents.—*Sidney.*
OR'PHAN-AGE, ORPHAN-ISM, *n.* The state of an orphan.—*Sherwood.*
OR'PHANED, *a.* Bereft of parents or friends.
OR-PHAN-OT'RO-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *ορφανος* and *τροφη.*] A hospital for orphans.—*Chalmers.*
OR'PHANS' COURT, *n.* A court, in some of the United States, having jurisdiction of the estates and persons of orphans.—*Bouvier.*
OR'PHE-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Orpheus, the poet and musician.—*Bryant.*
OR'PHIC, *a.* Pertaining to Orpheus, the poet and musician.—*Bryant.*
OR'PHE-US, *n.* [Gr.] In *classical mythology*, a bard who played so skillfully on the lyre, which he invented, as to move inanimate things.—In the *classics*, *Or'pheūs.*
OR'PI-MENT, *n.* [L. *auripigmentum.*] Yellow sulphuret of arsenic, used as a pigment.
OR'PIN, *n.* [Fr.] In *painting*, a yellow color of various degrees of intensity, approaching also to red.—*Brande.*
OR'PINE, *n.* [Fr. *orpin.*] A name of several plants, particularly of a succulent herb, the *sedum telephium.*
OR'RACH. *See* ORACH.
OR'RE-RY, *n.* An astronomical machine for exhibiting the several motions of the heavenly bodies.—*Barlow.*
OR'RIS, *n.* 1. The plant *iris*; *fleur de lis*, or flag-flower. Its root has an agreeable odor, resembling that of violets. 2. [qu. *orfrays.*] A sort of gold or silver lace.
ORSE'DEW, *n.* Dutch gold, which see.
ORT, *n.* A fragment; refuse.—*Shak.*
OR'THITE, *n.* [Gr. *ορθος.*] A variety of Allanite, an ore of cerium, occurring in long, brownish-black, acicular crystals.—*Dana.*
OR-THO-CER'A-TITE, *n. s.*, [Gr. *ορθος* and *κερας.*] Terms applied to an extinct genus of cephalopods, inhabiting straight, many-chambered shells.
OR'THO-DOX, *a.* 1. Sound in the Christian faith; believing the genuine doctrines taught in the Scriptures; evangelical. 2. According with the doctrines of Scripture.
OR'THO-DOX-LY, *adv.* With soundness of faith.—*Bacon.*
OR'THO-DOX-NESS, *n.* The state of being sound in the faith, or of according with the doctrines of Scripture.
OR'THO-DOX-Y, *n.* [Gr. *ορθοδοξια.*] 1. Soundness of faith; a belief in the genuine doctrines taught in the Scriptures. 2. Consonance to genuine Scriptural doctrines.
OR-THO-DROM'IC, *a.* Pertaining to orthodromy.
OR-THO-DROM'ICS, *n.* The art of sailing in a direct course, or on the arc of a great circle, which is the shortest distance between any two points on the surface of the globe.
OR'THO-DRO-MY, *n.* [Gr. *ορθος* and *δρομος.*] The sailing in a straight course.
OR-THO-EP'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to orthoepy.
* OR'THO-E-PIST, *n.* One who pronounces words correctly, or who is well skilled in pronunciation.
* OR'THO-E-PY, *n.* [Gr. *ορθοεπεια.*] The art of uttering words with propriety; a correct pronunciation of words.—*Nares.*
OR'THO-GON, *n.* [Gr. *ορθος* and *γωνια.*] A rectangular figure.—*Peacham.*
OR-THOG'ON-AL, *a.* Right-angled; rectangular.
OR-THOG'RA-PHER, *n.* One who spells words correctly, according to common usage.—*Shak.*
OR-THO-GRAPH'IC, OR-THO-GRAPH'IC-AL, *a.* 1. Correctly spelled; written with the proper letters. 2. Pertaining to the spelling of words.—*Orthographic projection*, the projection of points on a plane by straight lines at

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÂR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—MARINE, BIRD;—MÖVE, BOOK,

right angles to the plane; as, *orthographic projections* of the sphere.—*Brande.*

OR-THO-GRAPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. According to the rules of proper spelling. 2. In the manner of an orthographic projection.

OR-THOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *ορθογραφια.*] 1. The art of writing words with the proper letters, according to common usage. 2. The part of grammar which treats of the nature and properties of letters, and of the art of writing words correctly. 3. The practice of spelling or writing words with the proper letters.—4. In *geometry*, the art of delineating or drawing the front of an object, and exhibiting the heights or elevations of the several parts; so called because it determines things by perpendicular right lines falling on the geometrical plan.—*Gwilt.*

OR-THOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ορθος* and *λογος.*] The right description of things.—*Fotherby.*

OR-THOM'E-TRY, *n.* [Gr. *ορθος* and *μετρον.*] The art or practice of constructing verse correctly; the laws of correct versification.

OR-THOP-NŒ'A, } *n.* [Gr. *ορθοπνοια.*] 1. A disease in which
OR-THOP'NY, } respiration can be performed only in an erect posture. 2. Any difficulty of breathing.

OR-THOP'TER-A, *n. pl.* [Gr. *ορθος* and *πτερον.*] An order of insects, so named from the straight or longitudinal folding of their wings, as the grasshopper, cricket, &c.

OR-THOP'TER-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to the order *orthoptera*; folding the wings straight.

OR'THO-STADE, *n.* [Gr. *ορθος*, straight, and *ἱσταμαι*, to stand.] In *ancient costume*, a long and ample tunic, with straight or upright folds.—*Elmes.*

OR-THOT'RO-POUS, *a.* [Gr. *ορθος* and *τρεπω.*] In *botany*, erect on the embryo of a plant.—*Lindley.*

OR-THOT'Y-POUS, *a.* [Gr. *ορθος*, straight, and *τυπος*, form.] In *mineralogy*, having a perpendicular cleavage.—*Shepard.*

OR'TIVE, *a.* [L. *ortivus.*] Rising, or eastern.—The *ortive amplitude* of a star or planet is the arc of the horizon intercepted between the point where the star rises and the east point.—*Brande.*

OR'TO-LAN, *n.* [It. *ortolano*; L. *hortulanus.*] A bird of the south of Europe, about the size of a lark, and esteemed a great delicacy by gastronomes.

ORTS, *n. pl.* Fragments; pieces; refuse. *See* ORT.

OR'VAL, *n.* [Fr. *orvale.*] The herb clary.—*Dict.*

† OR-VI-ĔTAN, *n.* [It. *orvietano.*] An antidote or counterpoison.—*Bailey.*

OR-YC-TOG-NOS'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to oryctognosy.

OR-YC-TOG'NO-SY, *n.* [Gr. *ορυκτος* and *γνωσις.*] The science which has for its object the description and classification of minerals; mineralogy.

OR-YC-TOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *ορυκτος* and *γραφω.*] That part of natural history in which fossils are described.

OR-YC-TO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to oryctology.

OR-YC-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ορυκτος* and *λογος.*] That part of natural history which treats of fossils.

OS, *n.* [L.] In *medical language*, a bone.

OS'CHE-O-CĒLE, *n.* [Gr. *οσχη* and *κηλη.*] Any tumor in the scrotum; scrotal hernia.

OS-CIL-LĀ'RI-A, *n. pl.* *See* OSCILLATORIA.

OS'CIL-LĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *oscillo.*] To swing; to move backward and forward; to vibrate.

OS-CIL-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *oscillatio.*] Vibration; a moving backward and forward, or swinging like a pendulum.

OS-CIL-LA-TŌ'RI-A, *n. pl.* In *natural history*, a group of minute filamentous organized beings, which have oscillatory motions. It was at first doubted whether they belong to the animal or vegetable kingdom

OS'CIL-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Moving backward and forward like a pendulum; swinging.—*Arbuthnot.*

OS'CI-TAN-CY, *n.* [L. *oscito.*] 1. The act of gaping or yawning. 2. Unusual sleepiness; drowsiness; dullness.

OS'CI-TANT, *a.* 1. Yawning; gaping. 2. Sleepy; drowsy; dull: sluggish.—*Decay of Piety.*

OS'CI-TANT-LY, *adv.* Carelessly.—*More.*

OS'CI-TĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *oscito.*] To yawn; to gape.—*Johnson.*

OS-CI-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of yawning or gaping.

OS'CU-LANT, *a.* That adheres closely; that embraces; [applied to certain creeping animals, as caterpillars, &c.] —*Kirby.*

OS-CU-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *osculatio.*] In *geometry*, the contact between any given curve and its osculatory circle, that is, a circle of the same curvature with the given curve at the point of contact.

OS'CU-LA-TO-RY, *a.* An *osculatory circle*, in *geometry*, is a circle having the same curvature with any curve at any given point.

OS'CU-LA-TO-RY, *n.* In *Church history*, a tablet or board, with a picture of Christ or the Virgin, &c., which was kissed by the priest and people.

OS'CULE, *n.* A small bilabiate aperture.

OSIER (ō'zher), *n.* [Fr. *osier.*] A species of willow or waterwillow, or the twig of the willow used in making baskets.

OSIER-HĪGLT, *n.* [Sax. *holt*, a wood.] In *England*, a place where willows for basket-work are cultivated.—*Hooker's Brit. Flora.*

Ō'SIER-ĒD, *a.* Covered or adorned with osiers.—*Elton.*

OS'MA-ZOME, *n.* [Gr. *οσμη* and *ζωμος.*] A substance of an aromatic flavor, obtained from muscular fibre. It gives the characteristic odor and taste to soup.—*Brande.*

OS'MI-UM, *n.* [Gr. *οσμη.*] A metal contained in the ore of platinum. Its oxyd has a peculiar and pungent smell.

OS'MUND, *n.* A plant. The osmund royal, or flowering fern, grows in shady bogs.

OS'NA-BURG (oz'na-burg), *n.* A species of coarse linen imported originally from Osnaburg, in Germany.

OS'PRAY *n.* [L. *ossifraga.*] The fishing-eagle, bald buzzard, or fish-hawk. The name has also been given to the sea-eagle. *See* OSSIFRAGE.

OS'SE-LET, *n.* [Fr.] A hard substance growing on the inside of a horse's knee, among the small bones.

OS'SE-OUS, *a.* [L. *osseus.*] Bony; composed of bone; resembling bone.—*Osseous breccia*, breccia made up of fragments of bone found in certain caverns and fissures of rocks.

OS'SI-CLE, *n.* [L. *ossiculum.*] A small bone.—*Holder.*

OS-SIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *os* and *fero.*] Containing or furnishing bones.—*Buckland.*

OS-SIF'IC, *a.* [L. *os* and *facio.*] Having power to ossify or change carneous and membranous substances to bone.

OS-SI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The change or process of changing from flesh or other matter of animal bodies into a bony substance. 2. The formation of bones in animals.

OS'SI-FIED (-fide), *pp.* or *a.* Converted into bone, or a hard substance like bone.

OS'SI-FRAGE, *n.* [L. *ossifraga.*] The sea-eagle, now considered the young of the white-tailed or cinereous eagle. —In *Lev.*, xi., 13, the *lammergeir* is supposed to be meant.

OS'SI-FŸ, *v. t.* [L. *os* and *facio.*] To form bone; to change from a soft animal substance into bone, or convert into a substance of the hardness of bones.

OS'SI-FŸ, *v. i.* To become bone; to change from soft matter into a substance of bony hardness.

OS-SI-FŸ'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Changing into bone; becoming bone.

OS-SIV'O-ROUS, *a.* [L. *os* and *voro.*] Feeding on bones; eating bones.—*Derham.*

OS'SU-A-RY (osh'yu-a-ry), *n.* [L. *ossuarium.*] A charnel-house; a place where the bones of the dead are deposited.

OST, } *n.* A kiln for drying hops or malt. *See* OAST.
OUST, }

OS-TEN-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality or state of appearing or being shown.

OS-TEN'SI-BLE, *a.* [It. *ostensibile.*] 1. That may be shown, proper or intended to be shown.—*Warton.* 2. Plausible; colorable.—*Pownall.* 3. Appearing; seeming; shown, declared, or avowed; usually opposed to *real.*

OS-TEN'SI-BLY, *adv.* In appearance; in a manner that is declared or pretended.—*Walsh.*

OS-TEN'SIVE, *a.* [Fr.] Showing; exhibiting.—An *ostensive* demonstration, in *mathematics*, is one which proves the point directly, as opposed to the apagogical or indirect method.—*Hutton.*

OS'TENT, *n.* [L. *ostentum.*] 1. Appearance; air; manner, mien; [*little used.*] 2. Show; manifestation; token; [*little used.*] 3. A prodigy; a portent; any thing ominous.—*Dryden*; [*little used.*]

† OS'TENT-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *ostento.*] To make an ambitious display of; to show or exhibit boastingly.

OS-TENT-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *ostentatio.*] 1. Outward show or appearance.—*Shak.* 2. Ambitious display; vain show. 3. A show or spectacle; [*obs.*]—SYN. Parade; pageantry; pomp; pompousness; vaunting; boasting.

OS-TENT-Ā'TIOUS (-shus), *a.* 1. Making a display from vanity; fond of presenting one's endowments or works to another in an advantageous light. 2. Intended for vain display.—SYN. Pompous; boastful; vaunting; showy; gaudy.

OS-TENT-Ā'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* With vain display; boastfully.

OS-TENT-Ā'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Vain display; vanity; boastfulness.

OS-TENT-Ā'TOR, *n.* [L.] One who makes a vain show; a boaster.—*Sherwood.* [*Little used.*]

OS-TENT'OUS, *a.* Fond of making a show.—*Feltham.* [*Little used.*]

OS-TE-O-CŌL'LA, *n.* [G. *οστεον* and *κολλα.*] 1. Carbonate of lime incrusted on vegetables, once supposed to facilitate the union of fractured bones; [*obs.*] 2. An inferior kind of glue, obtained from bones.—*Ure.*

OS'TE-O-CŌPE, *n.* [Gr. *οστεον* and *κοπος.*] Pain in the bones; a violent fixed pain in any part of a bone.

OS-TE-OG'E-NY, *n.* [Gr. *οστεον* and *γενναω.*] The formation or growth of bone.—*Brande.*

OS-TE-OL'O-GER, } *n.* One who describes the bones of
OS-TE-OL'O-GIST, } animals.

OS-TE-O-LOG'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a description of the
OS-TE-O-LOG'IC-AL, } bones.

OS-TE-O-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to osteology.

OS-TE-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *οστεον* and *λογος.*] 1. A description of the bones; that part of anatomy which treats of the bones. 2. The system of animal bones.

OS-THEX'Y, *n.* [Gr.] The ossification of parts of the body.

OS'TI-A-RY, *n.* [L. *ostium.*] The mouth or opening by which a river discharges its waters.—*Brown.*

OS'TLER. *See* HOSTLER.

OST'LER-Y. *See* HOSTLERY.

OST'MEN, *n. pl.* Eastmen; Danish settlers in Ireland, so called.—*Lyttleton.*

OS-TRA'CEANS (-shanz), *n. pl.* A family of bivalve shellfish, of which the oyster is the type.—*Brande.*

OS'TRA-CISM, *n.* [Gr. *οστρακισμος.*] 1. In *Grecian antiquity,* a method of banishment by the people of Athens. It consisted in writing on a shell the name of the person to be banished. 2. Banishment; expulsion; separation.—*Hamilton.*

† OS'TRA-CITE, *n.* [Gr. *οστρακιτης.*] A fossil oyster-shell.

OS'TRA-CIZE, *v. t.* To banish by the popular voice.

OS'TRA-CIZED, *pp.* Banished by the popular voice.

OS'TRA-CIZ-ING, *ppr.* Banishing or expelling by the popular voice.

OS'TRICH, *n.* [Fr. *autruche.*] The popular name of a short-winged bird of the genus *struthis.* The true ostrich, a native of Africa and Arabia, is the largest of all birds. The plumage is elegant, and much used in ornamental and showy dress.

OS'TRO-GOTH, *n.* One of the eastern Goths, as distinguished from the Visigoths, or western Goths.

OT-A-€OUS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *ωτα* and *ακουω.*] Assisting the sense of hearing.

OT-A-€OUS'TIC, } *n.* An instrument to facilitate hear-
OT-A-€OUS'TI-€ON, } ing, as an ear-trumpet.—*Barlow.*

O-TAL'GI-A, } *n.* A pain in the ear.
O-TAL'GY, }

ō'TA-RY, *n.* [Gr. *ους, ωτος.*] Eared seal; a name given to all those animals of the seal family which have external ears.—*Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

ŏ͟TH'ER (uth'er), *a.* [Sax. *other;* G. *oder.*] 1. Not the same; different; not this or these. 2. Not this, but the contrary. 3. Noting something besides. 4. Correlative to *each,* and applicable to any number of individuals. 5. Opposed to *some.* 6. The next.—*Shak.* 7. The third part. *Ben Jonson.*—*Other* is used as a substitute for a noun, and in this use may have the plural number, and the sign of the possessive case.—*The other day,* at a certain time past, not distant but indefinite; not long ago.

† ŏ͟TH'ER-GATES (uth'er-), *adv.* In another manner.

ŏ͟TH'ER-GUISE, *adv.* [*other* and *guise.*] Of another kind. [Corruptly pronounced *otherguess.*]

ŏ͟TH'ER-WHERE, *adv.* [*other* and *where.*] In some other place; or in other places.—*Milton.*

ŏ͟TH'ER-WHILE, } *adv.* [*other* and *while.*] At other
ŏ͟TH'ER-WHILES, } times.

ŏ͟TH'ER-WISE (uth'er-wize), *adv.* [*other* and *wise.*] 1. In a different manner. 2. By other causes. 3. In other respects.

ō'TI-UM €UM DIG-NI-TA'TE (ō'she-um-). [L.] Dignified leisure.

OT'TAR, } *n.* [Arabic for *aroma.*] The aromatic principle;
OT'TO, } as, the *ottar of roses,* a highly fragrant concrete oil obtained from the petals of the rose; spelled, also, *attar.*

OT'TER, *n.* [Sax. *oter. otor,* or *otter;* G. *otter.*] A quadruped of the genus *lutra,* somewhat resembling the weasel, but larger, and distinguished from it by living constantly in the water. The fur is much esteemed, and is very fine and dense.

OT'TER, *n.* The name of a coloring substance, the same with *anotta,* which see.

OT'TO, *n.* Essential oil of roses. *See* OTTAR.

OT'TO-MAN, *a.* Designating something that pertains to the Turks or to their government.

OT'TO-MAN, *n.* A sort of thick stuffed mat used in Turkey; a stool with a stuffed seat.

OU-BLI-ETTES' (oo-ble-et'), *n. pl.* [Fr.] A dungeon with an opening at the top, for persons condemned to perpetual imprisonment or to perish secretly.—*Dict. de l'Acad.*

OUCH, *n.* 1. A bezil or socket in which a precious stone or seal is set. 2. A carcanet or ornament of gold. 3. The blow given by a boar's tusk; [*obs.*]

OUGHT. *See* AUGHT, the true orthography.

OUGHT (awt), *v. imperfect.* [This word seems to be the preterit tense of the original verb *to owe,* that is, Sax. *agan,* Goth. *aigan.* But *ought,* as used, is irregular, being used in all persons both in the present and past tenses.] 1. To be held or bound in duty or moral obligation. 2. To be necessary; to behoove. 3. To be fit or expedient in a moral view.—4. As a *participle,* owed; been indebted for. —*Dryden;* [*obs.*]—5. In *Chaucer's* time, it was used impersonally.

OUNCE (ouns), *n.* [L. *uncia;* Fr. *once.*] 1. A weight, the twelfth part of a pound troy, and the sixteenth of a pound avoirdupois. 2. An animal of the genus *felis.* *See* ONCE.

† OUND'ED, } *a.* [Fr. *onde;* L. *unda.*] Waving.—*Chaucer.*
† OUND'ING, }

† OUPHE (oof), *n.* [Teut. *auff.*] A fairy; a goblin; an elf.

† OUPH'EN (oof'n), *a.* Elfish.—*Shak.*

OUR, *a.* [Sax. *ure.*] 1. Pertaining or belonging to us; as, *our* country. 2. *Ours,* which is primarily the possessive case of *our,* is never used as an adjective, but as a substitute for the adjective and the noun to which it belongs; as, your house is on a plain; *ours* is on a hill.

OU-RANG'-OU-TANG', *n.* *See* ORANG-OUTANG.

OU-RA-NOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *ουρανος* and *γραφη.*] A description of the heavens. [URANOGRAPHY is more used.]

OU-ROL'O-GY, } *n.* [Gr. *ουρον* and *λογος,* or *σκοπεω.*] The
OU-ROS'€O-PY, } judgment of diseases from an examination of the urine.—*Brande.*

OUR-SELF', *pron. reciprocal.* [*our* and *self.*] This is added after *we* and *us,* and sometimes is used without either for *myself,* in the regal style only; as, we *ourself* will follow. —*Shak.*

OUR-SELVES', *pl.* of *ourself.* We or us, not others; added to *we,* by way of emphasis or opposition.

ŏ͟USE. *See* OOZE.

ŏ͟US'EL (oo'zl), *n.* [Sax. *osle.*] A name common to several species of birds of the thrush family. One of them is the European blackbird.—*Shak.*

OUST, *v. t.* [Fr. *ôter,* for *ouster.*] 1. To take away; to remove. 2. To eject; to disseize.

OUST'ED, *pp.* Taken away; removed; ejected.

OUST'ER, *n.* Removal from possession; disseizin; dispossession; ejection. *Blackstone.*— *Ouster le main,* [*ouster,* and Fr. *le main.*] A delivery of lands out of the hands of a guardian, or out of the king's hands; or a judgment given for that purpose.—*Blackstone.*

OUST'ING, *ppr.* Taking away; removing; ejecting.

OUT, *adv.* [Sax. *ut;* D. *uit.*] 1. Without; on the outside, not within; on the exterior, or beyond the limits of any inclosed place or given line; opposed to *in* or *within.* 2. Abroad; not at home. 3. In a state of disclosure or discovery. 4. Not concealed. 5. In a state of extinction. 6. In a state of being exhausted. 7. In a state of destitution; as, *out* of food. 8. Not in office or employment. 9. Abroad or from home, in a party, at church, in a parade, &c. 10. To the end; as, "hear me *out.*"—*Dryden.* 11. Loudly; without restraint; as, to laugh *out.*—*Pope.* 12. Not in the hands of the owner. 13. In an error. 14. At a loss; in a puzzle. 15. Uncovered; with clothes torn; as, *out* at the heels or knees. 16. Away, so as to consume; as, to sleep *out* care. 17. Deficient; having expended; as, *out* of pocket. 18. It is used as an *exclamation* with the force of command; away; begone.—*Out upon you, out upon it,* expressions of dislike or contempt.

OUT *of.* In this connection, *out* may be considered as an adverb, and *of* as a preposition. 1. Proceeding from, as produce. 2. From or proceeding from a place, or the interior of a place. 3. Beyond. 4. From, noting taking or derivation. 5. Not in, noting extraordinary exertion. 6. Not in, noting exclusion, dismission, departure, absence, or dereliction; as, *out of* office. 7. Not in, noting unfitness or impropriety; as, *out of* season. 8. Not within, noting extraordinary delay. 9. Not within; abroad. 10. From, noting copy from an original. 11. From, noting rescue or liberation; as, *out of* danger. 12. Not in, noting deviation, exorbitance, or irregularity; as, *out of* order. 13. From, noting dereliction or departure 14. From, noting loss of change of state; as, to be *out of* tune. 15. Not according to, noting deviation. 16. Beyond; not within the limits of; as, *out of* one's reach. 17. Noting loss or exhaustion; as, *out of* breath. 18. Noting loss. 19. By means of.—*Shak.* 20. In consequence of, noting the motive, source, or reason; as, *out of* generosity.—*Out of hand,* immediately, as that is easily used which is ready in the hand. *Shak.*—*Out of print,* denotes that a book is not in market, or to be purchased, the copies printed having been all sold.

OUT, *v. t.* To eject; to expel; to deprive by expulsion.

OUT'-GUARD, *n.* A guard at a distance from the main body of an army; or a guard at the furthest distance.

OUT-HER'OD, *v. t.* To overact the character of Herod, which, in the old plays, was always a violent one.—*Smart.*

OUT-HER'OD-ED, *pp.* Surpassed in violence or cruelty.

OUT-A€T', *v. t.* To do beyond; to exceed in act.

OUT-AR'GUE, *v. t.* To argue better than another.

OUT-BAL'ANCE, *v. t.* To outweigh; to exceed in weight or effect.—*Dryden.*

OUT-BAL'ANCED (-bal'anst), *pp.* Outweighed.

OUT-BAR', *v. t.* To shut out by bars or fortification.

OUT-BARRED' (-bärd'), *pp.* Shut out by bars.

OUT-BID', *v. t.* To bid more than another.—*Pope.*

OUT-BID', } *pp.* Exceeded in the price offered
OUT-BID'DEN, }

OUT-BID'DER, *n.* One who outbids.

OUT-BID'DING, *ppr.* Bidding a price beyond another.
OUT-BLŌWN', *pp.* Inflated; swelled with wind.
OUT-BLUSH', *v. t.* To exceed in rosy color.—*Shipman.*
OUT'BORN, *a.* Foreign; not native. [*Little used.*]
OUT'BOUND, *a.* Destined or proceeding from a country or harbor to a distant country or port; outward bound.
OUT-BRĀVE', *v. t.* 1. To bear down by more daring or insolent conduct. 2. To exceed in splendid appearance.—*Cowley.*
OUT-BRĀZ'EN, *v. t.* To bear down with a brazen face or impudence.
OUT'BREĀK, *n.* A bursting forth; eruption; outburst.
OUT'BREĀK-ING, *n.* That which bursts forth.
OUT-BREATHE', *v. t.* 1. To weary by having better breath.—*Shak.* 2. To expire.—*Spenser.*
OUT-BUD', *v. i.* To sprout forth.—*Spenser.*
OUT-BUILD' (out-bild'), *v. t.* To exceed in building, or in durability of building.
OUT-BURN', *v. t.* or *i.* To exceed in burning.—*Mantell.*
OUT'BURST, *n.* [*out* and *burst.*] A breaking or bursting out.
OUT-CANT', *v. t.* To surpass in canting.—*Pope.*
OUT'CAST, *pp.* or *a.* Cast out; thrown away; rejected as useless.—*Spenser.*
OUT'CAST, *n.* One who is cast out or expelled; an exile; one driven from home or country.—*Is.*, xvi.
† OUT-CEPT', for *except.*—*Ben Jonson.*
OUT-CHEAT', *v. t.* To exceed in cheating.
OUT-CHEAT'ED, *pp.* Exceeded in cheating.
OUT-CHEAT'ING, *ppr.* Surpassing in cheating.
OUT-CLIMB' (-klīme), *v. t.* To climb beyond.
OUT-COMPASS, *v. t.* To exceed due bounds.
OUT-CRAFT', *v. t.* To exceed in cunning.—*Shak.*
OUT'CROP, *v. i.* In *geology*, to come out to the surface of the ground; [*applied to strata.*]
OUT'CROP, *n.* In *geology*, the coming out of a stratum to the surface of the ground.—*Lyell.*
OUT'CRY, *n.* 1. A vehement or loud cry; cry of distress. 2. Noisy opposition or detestation. 3. Sale at public auction. *Ainsworth.*—SYN. Exclamation; clamor; noise; vociferation.
OUT-DĀRE', *v. t.* To dare or venture beyond.—*Shak.*
OUT-DĀTE', *v. t.* To antiquate.—*Hammond.*
OUT-DAZ'ZLE, *v. t.* To surpass in dazzling.
OUT-DAZ'ZLED, *pp.* Surpassed in dazzling.
OUT-DŌ', *v. t.*; pret. *outdid*; pp. *outdone.* To exceed; to excel; to surpass; to perform beyond another.—*Swift.*
OUT-DŌ'ING, *ppr.* Excelling; surpassing in performance.
OUT-DŌ'ING, *n.* Excess in performance.—*Pope.*
OUT-DŌNE' (out-dun'), *pp.* of *outdo.*
OUT-DOOR', *a.* Being without the house.
OUT-DOORS', *adv.* Abroad; out of the house.
OUT-DRINK', *v. t.* To exceed in drinking.—*Donne.*
OUT-DWELL', *v. t.* To dwell or stay beyond.—*Shak.*
OUTED, *a.* Put out; extinguished; ended.—*Hudibras.*
OUTER, *a.* [*comp.* of *out.*] Being on the outside; external; opposed to *inner.*
OUTER-LY, *adv.* Toward the outside.—*Grew.*
OUTER-MŌST, *a.* [*superl.* from *outer.*] Being on the extreme external part; remotest from the midst.
OUT-FĀCE', *v. t.* To brave; to bear down with an imposing front or with impudence; to stare down.
OUT'FALL, *n.* A fall of water; a canal.
OUT-FAWN', *v. t.* To exceed in fawning or adulation.
OUT-FĒAST', *v. t.* To exceed in feasting.—*Taylor.*
OUT-FEAT', *v. t.* To surpass in performing.
OUT'FIT, *n.* 1. A fitting out, as of a ship for a voyage; usually in the plural, *outfits*, the expenses incurred, or the articles employed, in equipping and furnishing a ship for a voyage. 2. An allowance equal to one year's salary made to a public minister, going to a foreign country, beyond his salary; [*United States.*]
OUT-FLANK', *v. t.* To extend the flank of one army beyond that of another.
OUT-FLASH', *v. t.* To surpass in flashing.
OUT-FLASH'ING, *ppr.* Surpassing in flashing.
OUT-FLY', *v. t.* To fly faster than another; to advance before in flight or progress.—*Garth.*
OUT-FOOL', *v. t.* To exceed in folly.—*Young.*
OUT'FORM, *n.* External appearance.—*Ben Jonson.*
OUT-FROWN', *v. t.* To frown down; to overbear by frowning.—*Shak.*
OUT'GĀTE, *n.* An outlet; a passage outward.
OUT-GEN'ER-AL, *v. t.* To exceed in generalship; to gain advantage over by superior military skill.—*Chesterfield.*
OUT-GEN'ER-ALED, *pp.* Exceeded in military skill.
OUT-GIVE' (out-giv'), *v. t.* To surpass in giving.—*Dryden.*
OUT-GŌ', *v. t.* 1. To go beyond; to advance before in going; to go faster. 2. To surpass; to excel. 3. To circumvent; to overreach.
OUT-GŌ'ING, *ppr.* Going beyond.
OUT'GŌ-ING, *n.* 1. The act of going out. 2. The state of going out.—*Ps.* lxv. 3. Utmost border; extreme limit.—*Josh.*, xvii.
OUT-GONE' (-gawn), *pp.* Gone beyond.
OUT-GRIN', *v. t.* To surpass in grinning.—*Addison.*
OUT-GRŌW', *v. t.* 1. To surpass in growth. 2. To grow too great or too old for any thing.
OUT-GRŌWN', *pp.* of *outgrow.*
OUTHOUSE, *n.* A small house or building at a little distance from the main house.
OUTING, *n.* A going from home; an airing. [*Local.*]
OUT-JEST', *v. t.* To overpower by jesting.—*Shak.*
OUT-JEST'ED, *pp.* Overpowered by jesting.
OUT-JUG'GLE, *v. t.* To surpass in juggling.—*Hall.*
OUT-KNAVE' (out-nāve'), *v. t.* To surpass in knavery
† OUTLAND, *a.* [Sax. *utlænde.*] Foreign.—*Strutt.*
† OUTLAND-ER, *n.* A foreigner; not a native.—*Wood.*
OUT-LAND'ISH, *a.* [Sax. *utlandisc*; *out* and *land.*] 1. Foreign; not native. 2. Born or produced in the interior country, or among rude people; hence, vulgar; rustic; rude; clownish.
OUT-LAST', *v. t.* To last longer than something else; to exceed in duration.—*Bacon.*
OUT-LAST'ED, *pp.* Lasted longer than something else.
OUTLAW, *n.* [Sax. *utlaga*; *out* and *law.*] A person excluded from the benefit of the law, or deprived of its protection.
OUTLAW, *v. t.* [Sax. *utlagian.*] To deprive of the benefit and protection of law; to proscribe.
OUTLAWED, *pp.* or *a.* Excluded from the benefit of law.
OUTLAW-ING, *ppr.* Depriving of the benefit of law.
OUTLAW-RY, *n.* The putting a man out of the protection of law, or the process by which a man is deprived of that protection.—*Blackstone.*
OUTLAY, *n.* A laying out or expending; expenditure
OUT-LEAP', *v. t.* To leap beyond; to pass by leaping.
OUTLEAP, *n.* Sally; flight; escape.—*Locke.*
OUT-LEAPED' (-leept or -lept), *pp.* Leaped beyond.
OUT-LEAP'ING, *ppr.* Leaping beyond.
OUTLET, *n.* Passage outward; the place or the means by which any thing escapes or is discharged.
OUTLICK-ER, *n.* In *ships*, a small piece of timber fastened to the top of the poop.
OUT-LIE', *v. t.* To exceed in lying.—*Hall.*
OUTLI-ER, *n.* 1. One who does not reside in the place with which his office or duty connects him. 2. A part of a rock or stratum lying without, or beyond the main body —*Mantell.*
OUTLINE, *n.* 1. The line by which a figure is defined the exterior line. 2. The first sketch of a figure. 3. First general sketch of any scheme or design.—SYN. Contour, draught; delineation.
OUTLINE, *v. t.* To draw the exterior line; to delineate to sketch.
OUTLINED, *pp.* Marked with an outline.
OUT-LIVE' (out-liv'), *v. t.* 1. To live beyond; to survive to live after something has ceased. 2. To live better or to better purpose.—*Scott.*
OUT-LIVED', *pp.* Survived; lived beyond.
OUT-LIV'ER, *n.* A survivor.
OUT-LIV'ING, *ppr.* Living beyond another's life.
OUT-LOOK', *v. t.* 1. To face down; to browbeat. 2. To select; [*obs.*]
OUTLOOK, *n.* Vigilant watch; foresight; a lookout.—*Young.*
OUT-LOOKED' (-lookt'), *pp.* Faced down; browbeaten
† OUTLOPE, *n.* An excursion.—*Florio.*
OUT-LUSTER, } *v. t.* To excel in brightness.—*Shak.*
OUT-LUSTRE, }
OUTLYING, *a.* 1. Lying or being at a distance from the main body or design. 2. Being on the exterior or frontier.
OUT-MA-NEU'VER, } *v. t.* To surpass in maneuvering.
OUT-MA-NŒU'VRE, }
OUT-MARCH', *v. t.* To march faster than; to march so as to leave behind.—*Clarendon.*
OUT-MARCHED' (-märcht), *pp.* Left behind in a march.
OUT-MEASURE (out-mezh'ur), *v. t.* To exceed in measure or extent.—*Brown.*
OUT-MEASURED, *pp.* Exceeded in extent.
OUTMOST, *a.* Furthest outward; most remote from the middle; outermost.—*Milton.*
† OUT-NAME', *v. t.* To exceed in naming or describing.
OUT-NUMBER, *v. t.* To exceed in number.
OUT-NUMBERED, *pp.* Exceeded in number.
OUT-PACE', *v. t.* To outgo; to leave behind.—*Chapman.*
OUT-PAR'A-MOUR, *v. t.* To exceed in keeping mistresses —*Shak.*
OUTPAR-ISH, *n.* A parish lying without the walls, or on the border.—*Graunt.*
OUTPART, *n.* A part remote from the center or main part —*Ayliffe.*
OUT-PASS', *v. t.* To pass beyond; to exceed in progress.
OUT-PEER', *v. t.* To surpass or excel.—*Shak.*
OUT-POISE' (out-poiz'), *v. t.* To outweigh.—*Howell.*
OUTPORCH, *n.* An entrance.—*Milton.*

OUT-PŌRT, *n.* In *Great Britain*, a port at some distance from the city of London.—*Ash.*

OUT-PŌST, *n.* 1. A post or station without the limits of a camp, or at a distance from the main body of an army. 2. The troops placed at such a station.

OUT-PŌUR', *v. t.* 1. To pour out; to send forth in a stream.—*Milton.* 2. To effuse.

OUT-PŌURED', *pp.* Sent forth in a stream.

OUT-PŌUR-ING, *n.* A pouring out; effusion.—*Milner.*

OUT-PRĀY', *v. t.* To exceed in prayer or in earnestness of entreaty.—*Scott.*

OUT-PRĔACH', *v. t.* To surpass in preaching; to produce more effect in inculcating lessons or truth.—*J. Trumbull.*

OUT-PRĪZE', *v. t.* To exceed in value or estimated worth.

OUT-RAGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *outrager.*] To treat with violence and wrong; to abuse by rudé or insolent language; to injure by rough, rude treatment of any kind.

OUT-RAGE, *v. i.* To commit exorbitances; to be guilty of violent rudeness.—*Ascham.*

OUT-RAGE, *n.* [Fr.] Injurious violence offered to persons or things; excessive abuse; wanton mischief.

OUT-RĀGED, *pp.* or *a.* Treated with violence or wrong; abused by insolent language.

OUT-RĀ'GĔOUS, *a.* [It. *oltraggioso*; Fr. *outrageux.*] 1. Violent; furious; exorbitant; exceeding all bounds of moderation. 2. Excessive; exceeding reason or decency; as, *outrageous* panegyric.—*Dryden.* 3. Enormous; atrocious, as crimes. 4. Tumultuous; turbulent.

OUT-RĀ'GĔOUS-LY, *adv.* With great violence; furiously; excessively.—*South.*

OUT-RĀ'GĔOUS-NESS, *n.* Fury; violence; enormity.

OUT-RAZE', *v. t.* To raze to extermination.—*Sandys.*

ÖU-TRE' (oo-trā'), *a.* [Fr.] Being out of the common course or limits: extravagant.—*Geddes.*

OUT-RĔACH', *v. t.* To go or extend beyond.—*Brown.*

OUT-RĔACHED' (-reecht), *pp.* Reached beyond.

OUT-RĔAS'ON, *v. t.* To excel or surpass in reasoning.

OUT-RĔAS'ONED, *pp.* Surpassed in reasoning.

OUT-RĔCK'ON, *v. t.* To exceed in assumed computation.

OUT-RĔCK'ONED, *pp.* Excelled in computation.

OUT-RĔIGN' (out-rāne'), *v. t.* To reign through the whole of.

OUT-RĪDE', *v. t.* To pass by riding; to ride faster than.—*Hall.*

OUT-RĪDE', *v. i.* To travel about on horseback, or in a vehicle.—*Addison.*

OUT'RĪD-ER, *n.* 1. A summoner whose office is to cite men before the sheriff; [*obs.*] 2. One who travels about on horseback. 3. A servant on horseback who attends a carriage.

OUT'RĪG-GER, *n.* In *seamen's language*, a projecting spar or piece of timber for extending ropes or sails, or for other temporary purposes.—*Brande.*

OUT'RĪGHT (-rite), *adv.* 1. Immediately; without delay; at once.—*Arbuthnot.* 2. Completely.—*Addison.*

OUT-RĪVAL, *v. t.* To surpass in excellence.—*Addison.*

OUT-RŌAR', *v. t.* To exceed in roaring.—*Shak.*

OUT-RŌARED', *pp.* Surpassed in roaring.

OUT'RŌDE, *n.* An excursion.—1 *Macc.*, xv.

OUT-ROOT', *v. t.* To eradicate; to extirpate.—*Rowe.*

OUT-RUN', *v. t.* 1. To exceed in running; to leave behind in running. 2. To exceed, as one's income.—*Addison.*

OUT-SĀIL', *v. t.* To sail faster than; to leave behind in sailing.—*Broome.*

OUT-SĀILED', *pp.* Sailed faster than.

OUT-SĀIL'ING, *ppr.* Leaving behind in sailing.

† OUT'SCĀPE, *n.* Power of escaping.—*Chapman.*

OUT-SCORN', *v. t.* To bear down or confront by contempt; to despise.

OUT-SCOUR'INGS, *n. pl.* [*out* and *scour.*] Substances washed or scoured out.—*Buckland.*

OUT-SELL', *v. t.* 1. To exceed in amount of sales. 2. To exceed in the prices of things sold. 3. To gain a higher price.

OUT'SET, *n.* Beginning; first entrance on any business.—*Smith.*

OUT-SHĪNE', *v. t.* 1. To send forth brightness or lustre. 2. To excel in lustre or excellence.—*Addison.*

OUT-SHOOT', *v. t.* 1. To exceed in shooting.—*Dryden.* 2. To shoot beyond.—*Norris.*

OUT-SHUT', *v. t.* To shut out or exclude.—*Donne.*

OUT'SĪDE, *n.* 1. The external part of a thing; the part, end, or side which forms the surface or superficies. 2. Superficial appearance; exterior. 3. Person; external man. 4. The part or place that lies without or beyond an inclosure. 5. The utmost; as, not more at the *outside.*

OUT'SĪDE, *a.* On the outside; exterior; external.

† OUT-SIN', *v. t.* To sin beyond.—*Killingbeck.*

OUT-SIT', *v. t.* To sit beyond the time of any thing.

OUT-SKIP', *v. t.* To avoid by flight.—*Ben Jonson.*

OUT'SKIRT, *n.* Border; outpost; suburb.—*Clarendon.*

OUT-SLEEP', *v. t.* To sleep beyond.—*Shak.*

OUT-SŌAR', *v. t.* To soar beyond.—*Gov. of the Tongue.*

OUT-SOUND', *v. t.* To surpass in sound.—*Hammond.*

OUT-SPĂRK'LE, *v. t.* To exceed in sparkling.

OUT-SPĂRK'LED, *pp.* Surpassed in sparkling.

OUT-SPĂRK'LING, *ppr.* Surpassing in sparkling.

OUT-SPĒAK', *v. t.* To speak something beyond; to exceed.—*Shak.*

OUT-SPŌRT', *v. t.* To sport beyond; to outdo in sporting.

OUT-SPRĔAD' (out-spred'), *v. t.* To extend; to spread; to diffuse.

OUT'SPRĔAD (out'spred), *pp.* or *a.* Extended; expanded.

OUT-SPRĔAD'ING, *ppr.* Extending; diffusing.

OUT-SPRĔAD'ING, *n.* The act of spreading over or diffusing.

OUT-STAND', *v. t.* 1. To resist effectually; to withstand, to sustain without yielding.—*Woodward*; [*little used.*] 2. To stand beyond the proper time.—*Shak.*

OUT-STAND', *v. i.* To project outward from the main body.

OUT-STAND'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Resisting effectually; [*little used.*] 2. Projecting outward. 3. Not collected; unpaid.—*Hamilton.*

OUT-STĂRE', *v. t.* To face down; to browbeat; to outface with effrontery.—*Shak.*

OUT-STĂRED', *pp.* Outfaced with effrontery.

OUT'STĂRT-ING, *a.* Starting out.—*Coleridge.*

OUT-STEP', *v. t.* To step or go beyond; to exceed.

OUT-STEPPED' (-stept'), *pp.* Stepped beyond.

OUT-STORM', *v. t.* To overbear by storming.—*J. Barlow.*

OUT'STREET, *n.* A street in the extremities of a town.

OUT-STRETCH', *v. t.* To extend; to stretch or spread out; to expand.—*Milton.*

OUT-STRETCHED', *pp.* or *a.* Extended; spread out.

OUT-STRETCH'ING, *ppr.* Spreading out; expanding.

OUT-STRĪDE', *v. t.* To surpass in striding.—*Ben Jonson*

OUT-STRIP', *v. t.* To outgo; to outrun; to advance beyond.

OUT-STRIPPED' (-stript'), *pp.* Outrun.

OUT-SWEAR', *v. t.* To exceed in swearing; to overpower by swearing.—*Shak.*

OUT-SWEET'EN, *v. t.* To exceed in sweetness.—*Shak.*

OUT-SWELL', *v. t.* To overflow; to exceed in swelling.

OUT-TĂLK' (out-tawk'), *v. t.* To overpower by talking; to exceed in talking.—*Shak.*

OUT-TĂLKED' (-tawkt'), *pp.* Overpowered by talking.

OUT-THRŌW', *v. t.* To throw out or beyond.—*Swift.*

OUT-TOIL', *v. i.* To toil to a degree beyond another.

OUT-TŌNGUE' (out-tung), *v. t.* To bear down by talk, clamor, or noise.—*Shak.*

† OUT-TOP', *v. t.* To overtop.—*Williams.*

OUT-VAL'UE, *v. t.* To exceed in price or value.—*Boyle.*

OUT-VEN'OM, *v. t.* To exceed in poison.—*Shak.*

OUT-VIE', *v. t.* To exceed; to surpass.—*Addison.*

OUT-VIL'LAIN, *v. t.* To exceed in villainy.—*Shak.*

† OUT-VOICE', *v. t.* To exceed in roaring or clamor.

OUT-VŌTE', *v. t.* To exceed in the number of votes given to defeat by plurality of suffrages.—*South.*

OUT-VŌT'ED, *pp.* Defeated by plurality of suffrages.

OUT-WĂLK' (out-wawk'), *v. t.* 1. To walk faster than; to leave behind in walking. 2. To exceed the walking of a spectre.—*Ben Jonson.*

OUT-WĂLKED' (-waukt'), *pp.* Left behind in walking.

OUT'WĂLL, *n.* 1. The exterior wall of a building or fortress. 2. Superficial appearance.—*Shak.*; [*unusual.*]

OUT'WARD, *a.* [Sax. *utweard*, or *uteweard.*] 1. External; exterior; outer; forming the superficial part. 2. External; visible; opposed to *inward.* 3. Extrinsic; adventitious; as, an *outward* honor.—*Shak.* 4. Foreign; not intestine; as, an *outward* war; [*obs.*] 5. Tending to the exterior part.—6. In *Scripture*, civil; public. 1 *Chron.*, xxvi.—7 In *theology*, carnal; fleshly; corporeal; not spiritual.

OUT'WARD, *n.* External form.—*Shak.*

OUT'WARD, *adv.* 1. To the outer parts; tending or directed toward the exterior. 2. From a port or country.

OUT'WARD-BOUND', *a.* Proceeding from a port or country.

OUT'WARD-LY, *adv.* 1. Externally; opposed to *inwardly.* 2. In appearance; not sincerely.

OUT-WĂSH', *v. t.* To wash out; to cleanse from. [*Rare.*]

OUT-WĂTCH', *v. t.* To surpass in watching.—*Ben Jonson.*

OUT-WĒĂR', *v. t.* 1. To wear out; [*obs.*] 2. To pass tediously to the end; as, "if I the night *outwear*."—*Pope.* 3. To last longer than something else.

OUT-WEED', *v. t.* To weed out; to extirpate.

OUT-WEEP', *v. t.* To exceed in weeping.—*Dryden.*

OUT-WĒIGH' (out-wā'), *v. t.* 1. To exceed in weight. 2. To exceed in value, influence, or importance; to overbalance.

OUT-WĒIGHED' (-wāde'), *pp.* Exceeded in weight, value, or importance.

OUT-WĒIGH'ING (-wā'ing), *ppr.* Exceeding in weight, value, or influence.

† OUT-WELL', *v. t.* or *i.* To pour out.—*Spenser.*

OUT-WENT', *pret.* of *outgo.*

OUT-WHŌRE', *v. t.* To exceed in lewdness.—*Pope.*

† OUT-WIN', *v. t.* To get out of.—*Spenser.*

OUT-WĪND', *v. t.* To extricate by winding; to unloose.
OUT-WING', *v. t.* To move faster on the wing; to outstrip. —*Garth.*
OUT-WIT', *v. t.* To surpass in design or stratagem; to overreach; to defeat by superior ingenuity.
OUT-WIT'TED, *pp.* Overreached; defeated by stratagem, or by superior ingenuity.
OUT-WŎRK' (out-wurk'), *v. t.* To surpass in work or labor.
OUT'WŎRK (out'wurk), *n.* A term applied to all works of a fortress which are situated without the principal wall, within or beyond the principal ditch.—*Encyc. Am.*
OUT-WŎRN', *pp.* Worn out; consumed by use.
OUT-WŎRTH' (-wurth'), *v. t.* To exceed in value.—*Shak.*
OUT-WREST' (out-rest'), *v. t.* To extort; to draw from or forth by violence.—*Spenser.*
OUT-WRĪTE' (out-rīte'), *v. t.* To surpass in writing.
OUT-WROUGHT' (out-rawt'), *pp.* Outdone; exceeded in act or efficacy.
OUT-ZĀNY, *v. t.* To exceed in buffoonery.
ŏŬZE, *n.* *See* OOZE.
Ō'VAL, *a.* [Fr. *ovale*; L. *ovum.*] 1. Of the shape or figure of an egg; oblong and curvilinear, with both ends of the same breadth; elliptical; resembling the longitudinal section of an egg. 2. Pertaining to eggs; done in the egg.—*Brown.*
Ō'VAL, *n.* A body or figure in the shape of an egg, or of an ellipse.—*Watts.*
Ō'VAL-SHĀPED' (-shāpte'), *a.* Oval.
Ō'V-AL-BŪ'MEN, *n.* The albumen or white of an egg.
Ō'VAL-LY, *adv.* So as to be oval.
O-VĀ'RI-AN, *a.* Belonging to the female ovary.
O-VĀ'RI-OUS, *a.* Consisting of eggs.—*Thomson.*
O-VĀ'RI-UM, *n.*; *pl.* O-VA'RI-A. [L.] An ovary, which see.
Ō'VA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *ovaire*; L. *ovarium.*] 1. The part of a female animal in which the eggs are formed or lodged; or the part in which the fetus is supposed to be formed.—2. In *botany*, a hollow case or covering, inclosing ovules. It contains one or more cavities called *cells.*—*Lindley.*
Ō'VĀTE, } *a.* [L. *ovatus.*] Egg-shaped, with the lower ex-
Ō'VĀ-TED, } tremities broadest.
Ō'VĀTE-LAN'CE-O-LĀTE, *a.* Between ovate and lanceolate.
Ō'VĀTE-SUB'Ū-LATE, *a.* Between ovate and subulate.
O-VĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *ovatio.*] In *Roman antiquity*, a lesser triumph.
Ō'VĀ-TO-OB'LONG, *a.* Between ovate and oblong.
ŏV'EN (uv'n), *n.* [Sax., G. *ofen*; D. *oven*; Dan. *ovn.*] 1. A place arched over with brick or stone work for baking, heating, or drying any substance. 2. The term has been extended so as to include various apparatus for baking or drying; as, a tin *oven.*
Ō'VER, *prep.* [Sax. *ober, ofer*; Goth. *ufar*; G. *über*; D., Dan. *over.*] 1. Across; from side to side. 2. Above, in place or position; opposed to *below.* 3. Above, denoting superiority in excellence, dignity, or value. 4. Above in authority, implying the right or power of superintending or governing; opposed to *under.* 5. Upon the surface or whole surface; through the whole extent. 6. Upon; as, to watch *over* one. 7. During the whole time; from beginning to end; as, to keep *over* the season. 8. Above the top; covering; immersing; as, mud *over* the shoes.—To do a thing *over night*, is to do it before retiring to rest for the night.—*Over*, in *poetry*, is often contracted into *o'er.*
Ō'VER, *adv.* 1. From side to side; as, a board a foot *over.* 2. On the opposite side. 3. From one to another by passing; as, to deliver a thing *over* to one. 4. From one country to another by passing. 5. On the surface. 6. Above the top. 7. More than the quantity assigned; beyond a limit. 8. Throughout; from beginning to end; completely; as, to think *over* a subject.
Over and over, repeatedly; once and again. *Harte.*—*Over again*, once more; with repetition. *Dryden.*—*Over and above*, besides; beyond what is supposed or limited.—*Over against*, opposite; in front. *Addison.*—*Over* is used with rolling or turning from side to side; as, to turn *over.*—*To give over.* 1. To cease from. 2. To consider as in a hopeless state.—*Over*, in *composition*, denotes spreading, covering above, as in *overcast, overflow*; or across; as, to *overhear*; or above; as, to *overhang*; or turning, changing sides, as in *overturn*; or, *more generally*, beyond, implying excess or superiority, as in *overact, overcome.*
Ō'VER, *a.* 1. Past; as, the show is *over.* 2. Upper; covering.
Ō'VER-DŪE, *a.* Past the time of payment; as, an *over-due* note.
Ō-VER-A BOUND', *v. i.* To abound more than enough; to be superabundant; to superabound.—*Pope.*
Ō-VER-AĆT', *v. t.* To act or perform to excess.
Ō-VER-AĆT', *v. i.* To act more than is necessary.
Ō-VER-AĆTED, *pp.* Acted to excess.
Ō-VER-AĆTING, *ppr.* Performing more than is necessary.
Ō-VER-AG'I-TĀTE, *v. t.* To agitate or discuss beyond what is expedient.—*Hall.*
Ō'VER-ĀLLS, *n. pl.* A kind of trowsers worn over others.
Ō-VER-ANX'IOUS, *n.* Anxious to excess.
Ō-VER-ĀRCH', *v. t.* To arch over; to cover with an arch.
Ō-VER-AWE' (ō-ver-aw'), *v. t.* To restrain by awe, fear, or superior influence.—*Spenser.*
Ō-VER-AWED', *pp.* Restrained by awe.
Ō-VER-BAL'ANCE, *v. t.* To weigh down; to exceed in weight, value, or importance.
Ō-VER-BAL'ANCE, *n.* Excess of weight or value; something more than an equivalent.—*Locke.*
Ō-VER-BAL'ANCED (-bal'anst), *pp.* Weighed down; exceeded in weight or importance.
Ō-VER-BAL'ANC-ING, *ppr.* Exceeding in weight, value, or importance.
† Ō-VER-BAT'TLE, *a.* Too fruitful; exuberant.
Ō-VER-BEAR', *v. t.* To bear down.—SYN. To overpower, overwhelm; whelm; conquer; subdue; repress; suppress.
Ō-VER-BEAR'ING, *ppr.* 1. Bearing down; repressing. 2 *a.* Haughty and dogmatical; disposed or tending to repress or subdue by insolence or effrontery.—SYN. Imperious; domineering; lordly; tyrannical.
Ō-VER-BEAR'ING-LY, *adv.* In an overbearing way.
Ō-VER-BEND', *v. t.* To bend or stretch to excess.
Ō-VER-BID', *v. t.* 1. To bid or offer beyond. 2. To bid or offer more than an equivalent.
Ō-VER-BLŌW', *v. i.* 1. To blow with too much violence; [*a seaman's phrase.*] 2. To blow over, or be past its violence; [*obs.*]
Ō-VER-BLŌW', *v. t.* To blow away; to dissipate by wind.
Ō-VER-BLŌWN', *pp.* Blown by and gone; blown away driven by; past.—*Dryden.*
Ō'VER-BŌARD, *adv.* [*over*, and Fr. *bord.*] Out of a ship or from on board; as, to fall *overboard.*
Ō-VER-BRŌW', *v. t.* To hang over.—*Collins.*
Ō-VER-BUILT' (ō-ver-bilt'), *pp.* Built over.—*Milton.*
† Ō-VER-BULK', *v. t.* To oppress by bulk.—*Shak.*
Ō-VER-BUR'DEN, *v. t.* To load with too great weight.
Ō-VER-BUR'DENED, *pp.* or *a.* Overloaded.
Ō-VER-BUR'DEN-ING, *ppr.* Overloading.
Ō-VER-BURN', *v. t.* To burn too much.—*Mortimer.*
Ō-VER-BUS'Y (ō-ver-biz'zy), *a.* Too busy; officious.
Ō-VER-BUY', *v. t.* To buy at too dear a rate.—*Dryden.*
Ō-VER-ĆAN'O-PY, *v. t.* To cover as with a canopy.
Ō'VER-ĆARE, *n.* Excessive care or anxiety.—*Dryden.*
Ō-VER-ĆARE'FUL, *a.* Careful to excess.
Ō-VER-ĆAR'RIED, *pp.* Carried too far.
Ō-VER-ĆAR'RY, *v. t.* To carry too far; to carry or urge beyond the proper point.—*Hayward.*
Ō-VER-ĆAST', *v. t.* 1. To cloud; to darken; to cover with gloom. 2. To cast or compute at too high a rate; to rate too high.—*Bacon.* 3. To sew over.
Ō-VER-ĆAST', *pp.* 1. Clouded; overspread with clouds or gloom. 2. Served over.
Ō-VER-ĆAST'ING, *ppr.* Overspreading with clouds or gloom; serving over.
Ō-VER-ĆAU'TIOUS, *a.* Cautious or prudent to excess.
Ō-VER-ĆAU'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* With excessive caution.
Ō-VER-ĆHARGE', *v. t.* 1. To charge or load to excess; to overload; to cloy; to oppress. 2. To crowd too much. 3. To burden. 4. To fill to excess; to surcharge. 5. To load with too great a charge, as a gun. 6. To charge too much; to enter in an account more than is just.
Ō'VER-ĆHARGE, *n.* 1. An excessive load or burden. 2. A charge in an account of more than is just. 3. An excessive charge, as of a gun.
Ō-VER-ĆHARGED', *pp.* or *a.* Loaded to excess; charged more than is proper.
Ō-VER-ĆLIMB', *v. t.* To climb over.—*Surrey.*
Ō-VER-ĆLOUD', *v. t.* To cover or overspread with clouds
Ō-VER-ĆLOUD'ED, *pp.* Overspread with clouds.
Ō-VER-ĆLOY', *v. t.* To fill beyond satiety.—*Shak.*
Ō-VER-ĆŌLD', *a.* Cold to excess.—*Wiseman.*
Ō-VER-ĆŌME', *v. t.* 1. To be victorious over, as foes. 2. To get the better of, as embarrassment. 3. To overflow; to surcharge; [*obs.*] 4. To come upon; to invade; [*obs.*] —SYN. To overpower; conquer; subdue; vanquish; master; surmount.
Ō-VER-ĆŌME' (-kum'), *v. i.* To gain the superiority; to be victorious.
Ō-VER-ĆŌM'ER, *n.* One who vanquishes or surmounts.
Ō-VER-ĆŌM'ING (-kum'ing), *ppr.* or *a.* Vanquishing; subduing; getting the better of.
Ō-VER-ĆŌM'ING-LY, *adv.* With superiority.—*More.*
Ō-VER-ĆON'FI-DENCE, *n.* Excessive confidence.
Ō-VER-ĆON'FI-DENT, *a.* Excessively confident.
Ō-VER-ĆON'FI-DENT-LY, *adv.* With too much confidence —*Baxter.*
Ō-VER-ĆORN', *v. t.* To corn to excess.—*Addison.*
Ō-VER-ĆOUNT', *v. t.* To rate above the true value.—*Shak*
Ō-VER-ĆOUNT'ED, *pp.* Rated above the value.
Ō-VER-ĆŌV'ER, *v. t.* To cover completely.—*Shak.*
Ō-VER-ĆRED'U-LOUS, *a.* Too apt to believe.—*Shak.*
† Ō-VER-ĆRŌW', *v. t.* To crow as in triumph.—*Spenser.*

ō-VĒR-CŪ'RI-OUS, *a.* Curious or nice to excess.—*Bacon.*
ō-VER-DĀTE', *v. t.* To date beyond the proper period.
† ō-VER-DIGHT' (-dīte'), *a.* Covered over.—*Spenser.*
ō-VER-DIL'I-GENT, *a.* Diligent to excess.
ō-VER-DŌ', *v. t.* 1. To do or perform too much. 2. To harass; to fatigue; to oppress by too much action or labor. 3. To boil, bake, or roast too much.
ō-VER-DŌ', *v. i.* To labor too hard; to do too much.
ō-VER-DŌ'ING, *n.* Excessive labor or exertion.
ō-VER-DŌ'ING, *ppr.* Doing to excess.
ō-VER-DŌNE' (-dun'), *pp.* 1. Overacted; acted to excess. 2. Wearied or oppressed by too much labor. 3. Boiled, baked, or roasted too much.
ō'VER-DŌSE, *n.* Too great a dose.
ō-VER-DRAW', *v. t.* To draw beyond the proper limits; to draw beyond one's credit or funds; as, to *overdraw* one's account at a bank.
ō-VER-DRAW'ING, *ppr.* Drawing beyond the proper limits, or beyond one's credit or funds.
ō-VER-DRAWN', *pp.* Drawn beyond the proper limits; drawn upon beyond the credit or funds of the drawer.
ō-VER-DRESS', *v. t.* To dress to excess.
ō-VER-DRESSED' (-drest'), *pp.* Adorned to excess.
ō-VER-DRINK', *v. t.* To drink to excess.
ō-VER-DRIVE', *v. t.* To drink too hard, or beyond strength.
ō-VER-DRIV'EN, *pp.* Driven too hard.
ō-VER-DRY', *v. t.* To dry too much.—*Burton.*
ō-VER EA'GER, *a.* Too eager; too vehement in desire.
ō-VER-EA'GER-LY, *adv.* With excessive eagerness.
ō-VER-EA'GER-NESS, *n.* Excess of earnestness.
ō-VER-EAT', *v. t.* To eat to excess.
ō-VER-EAT'EN, *pp.* or *a.* Having eaten too much.
ō-VER-EL'E-GANT, *a.* Elegant to excess.—*Johnson.*
ō-VER-EMP'TY, *v. t.* To make too empty.—*Carew.*
ō-VER-ES'TI-MATE, *v. t.* To estimate too highly.
ō-VER-ES'TI-MATE, *n.* An estimate that is too high.
ō-VER-EX-CĪT'ED, *a.* Too much excited.
ō-VER-EX-CĪTE'MENT, *n.* Excess of excitement.
ō-VER-EYE', *v. t.* 1. To superintend; to inspect; [*little used.*] 2. To observe; to remark.—*Shak.*
ō'VER-FALL, *n.* A cataract; the fall of a river.—*Raleigh.*
ō-VER-FA-TIGUE' (ō-ver-fa-teeg'), *n.* Excessive fatigue.
ō-VER-FA-TIGUE' (ō-ver-fa-teeg'), *v. t.* To fatigue to excess.
ō-VER-FED', *pp.* Fed to excess.
ō-VER-FEED', *v. t.* To feed to excess.—*Dryden.*
ō-VER-FILL', *v. t.* To fill to excess; to surcharge.—*Dryden.*
ō-VER-FLŌAT', *v. t.* To overflow; to inundate.—*Dryden.*
ō-VER-FLOUR'ISH (ō-ver-flur'ish), *v. t.* To make excessive display or flourish.—*Collier.*
ō-VER-FLŌW', *v. t.* 1. To spread over, as water; to inundate; to flood; to cover with water or other fluid. 2. To fill beyond the brim. 3. To deluge; to overwhelm; to cover, as with numbers.
ō-VER-FLŌW', *v. i.* 1. To run over; to swell and run over the brim or banks. 2. To be abundant; to abound; to exuberate.
ō'VER-FLŌW, *n.* An inundation; superabundance.
ō-VER-FLŌWED', *pp.* Run or spread over, as water; deluged.
ō-VER-FLŌW'ING, *ppr.* Spreading over, as a fluid; inundating; running over the brim or banks.
ō-VER-FLŌW'ING, *a.* Abundant; copious; exuberant.
ō-VER-FLŌW'ING, *n.* Exuberance; copiousness.
ō-VER-FLŌW'ING-LY, *adv.* Exuberantly; in great abundance.—*Boyle.*
ō-VER-FLUSH', *v. t.* To flush to excess.
ō-VER-FLUSHED' (ō-ver-flusht'), *pp.* 1. Flushed to excess; reddened to excess. 2. Elated to excess.—*Addison.*
ō-VER-FLY', *v. t.* To pass over or cross by flight.—*Dryden.*
ō-VER-FOND', *a.* Fond to excess.
ō-VER-FOR'WARD, *a.* Forward to excess.
ō-VER-FOR'WARD-NESS, *a.* Too great forwardness or readiness; officiousness.—*Hale.*
ō-VER-FREIGHT' (ō-ver-frāte'), *v. t.* To load too heavily; to fill with too great quantity or numbers.
ō-VER-FRŪIT'FŪL, *a.* Too rich; producing superabundant crops.—*Dryden.*
ō-VER-FULL', *a.* Too full.
† ō-VER-GET', *v. t.* To reach; to overtake.—*Sidney.*
ō-VER-GILD', *v. t.* To gild over; to varnish.
ō-VER-GIRD', *v. t.* To gird or bind too closely.
ō-VER-GLANCE', *v. t.* To glance over; to run over with the eye.—*Shak.*
ō-VER-GŌ', *v. t.* 1. To exceed; to surpass. 2. To cover; [*obs.*]
ō-VER-GONE' (-gawn'), *pp.* Injured; ruined.—*Shak.*
ō-VER-GORGE' (ō-ver-gorj'), *v. t.* To gorge to excess.
ō-VER-GRASSED' (ō-ver-grast'), *a.* Overstocked with grass; overgrown with grass.—*Spenser.*
ō-VER-GREAT', *a.* Too great.—*Locke.*
ō-VER-GRŌW', *v. t.* 1. To cover with growth or herbage. 2. To grow beyond; to rise above.—*Mortimer.*
ō-VER-GRŌW', *v. i.* To grow beyond the fit or natural size.
ō-VER-GRŌWN', *pp.* or *a.* 1. Covered with herbage; risen above. 2. Grown beyond the natural size.
ō'VER-GRŌWTH, *n.* Exuberant or excessive growth.
ō-VER-HAUL' (-hawl'). *See* OVERHAUL.
ō-VER-HAND'LE, *v. t.* To handle too much; to mention too often.—*Shak.*
ō-VER-HANG', *v. t.* 1. To impend or hang over. 2. To jut or project over.—*Milton.*
ō-VER-HANG', *v. i.* To jut over.—*Milton.*
ō-VER-HANG'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Hanging over or above.
ō-VER-HARD'EN, *v. t.* To harden too much; to make too hard.—*Boyle.*
ō'VER-HASTE, *n.* Too great haste.
ō-VER-HASTI-LY, *adv.* In too much haste.—*Milton.*
ō-VER-HASTI-NESS, *n.* Too much haste; precipitation.
ō-VER-HASTY, *a.* Too hasty; precipitate.—*Hammond.*
ō-VER-HAUL', *v. t.* 1. To spread over.—*Spenser.* 2. To turn over for examination; to examine or inspect. 3. To draw over. 4. To examine again, as one's accounts. 5. To gain upon in a chase; to overtake.
ō-VER-HAULED', *pp.* 1. Turned over for examination. 2. Overtaken in a chase.
ō-VER-HEAD' (ō-ver-hed'), *adv.* Aloft; above; in the zenith or ceiling.—*Milton.*
ō-VER-HEAR', *v. t.* To hear by accident; to hear what is not addressed to the hearer, or not intended to be heard by him.
ō-VER-HEARD' (-herd'), *pp.* Heard by accident.
ō-VER-HEAT', *v. t.* To heat to excess.—*Addison.*
ō-VER-HEATED, *pp.* or *a.* Heated to excess.
† ō-VER-HELE', *v. t.* To cover over.—*Ben Jonson.*
† ō-VER-HEND', *v. t.* To overtake.—*Spenser.*
ō-VER-HUNG', *pp.* 1. Hung over. 2. Covered or overcast, as with clouds.
ō-VER-IS'SUE (-ish'shu), *n.* An issuing to excess; as, the *overissues* of bank-notes.
ō-VER-JOY', *v. t.* To give great joy to; to transport with gladness.—*Taylor.*
ō'VER-JOY, *n.* Joy to excess; transport.
ō-VER-JOYED', *pp.* Transported with gladness.
ō-VER-LA'BOR, *v. t.* 1. To harass with toil.—*Dryden.* 2. To execute with too much care.
ō-VER-LA'BORED, *pp.* or *a.* Labored to excess.—*Scott.*
ō-VER-LADE', *v. t.* To load with too great a cargo or other burden.
ō-VER-LAD'EN, *pp.* Overburdened; loaded to excess.
ō-VER-LAID', *pp.* Oppressed with weight; smothered, covered over.
ō'VER-LAND, *a.* Passing by land; as, an *overland* journey.
ō-VER-LAP', *v. t.* To lap over. [*Tautological.*]
ō-VER-LARGE', *a.* Too large; too great.—*Collier.*
ō-VER-LARGE'NESS, *n.* Excess of size.
ō-VER-LASH', *v. i.* 1. To exaggerate.—*Barrow;* [*little used.*] 2. To proceed to excess.—*Boyle;* [*little used.*]
† ō-VER-LASH'ING-LY, *adv.* With exaggeration.
ō-VER-LAV'ISH, *a.* Lavish to excess.
ō-VER-LAY', *v. t.* 1. To lay too much upon; to oppress with incumbent weight. 2. To cover or spread over the surface. 3. To smother with close covering. 4. To overwhelm; to smother. 5. To cloud; to overcast. 6. To cover; to join two opposite sides by a cover.
ō-VER-LAY'ING, *n.* A superficial covering.—*Ez.*, xxxviii.
ō-VER-LEAP', *v. t.* To leap over; to pass or move from side to side by leaping.—*Dryden.*
ō-VER-LEAPED' (-leept' or -lept'), *pp.* Leaped over; passed by leaping.
ō'VER-LEATH-ER (-leth-er), *n.* The leather which forms the upper part of a shoe; that which is over the foot. [With us, this is called *upper leather.*]
ō-VER-LEAV'EN (o-ver-lev'n), *v. t.* 1. To leaven too much; to cause to rise and swell too much. 2. To mix too much with; to corrupt.—*Shak.*
ō-VER-LIB'ER-AL, *a.* Too liberal; too free; abundant to excess.—*Bacon.*
ō-VER-LIE', *v. t.* To lie over or upon something.—*Mantell.*
ō-VER-LIGHT' (-lite'), *n.* Too strong a light.—*Bacon.*
ō-VER-LIVE' (ō-ver-liv'), *v. t.* To outlive; to live longer than another; to survive.—*Sidney.* [*Little used.*]
ō-VER-LIVE' (ō-ver-liv'), *v. i.* To live too long.—*Milton.*
ō-VER-LIV'ER, *n.* One who lives longest; a survivor.—*Bacon.*
ō-VER-LOAD', *v. t.* To load with too heavy a burden or cargo; to fill to excess; to overburden.
ō-VER-LOAD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Loaded too heavily; filled to excess.
ō-VER-LOAD'ING, *ppr.* Putting on too heavy a burden filling to excess.
ō-VER-LONG', *a.* Too long.—*Boyle.*
ō-VER-LOOK', *v. t.* 1. To view from a higher place. 2. To stand in a more elevated place, or to rise so high as to afford the means of looking down on; as, a hill *overlooks* the city. 3. To see from behind or over the shoulder of another; to see from a higher position. 4. To view fully; to peruse.—*Shak.* 5. To inspect; to superintend; to oversee; implying care and watchfulness. 6. To review; to

examine a second time or with care.—*Roscommon.* 7. To pass by indulgently; to excuse; not to punish or censure. 8. To neglect; to slight.

Ō-VER-LOOKED' (-lo̵o̵kt'), *pp.* Viewed from a higher place; seen from over the shoulder; passed by indulgently; neglected; slighted.

Ō-VER-LOOK'ER, *n.* One who overlooks; a superintendent.

Ō'VER-LOOP, now written *orlop*, which see.

Ō-VER-LŌVE' (-luv'), *v. t.* To love to excess; to prize or value too much.—*Hall.*

† Ō'VER-LY, *a.* [Sax. *oferlice.*] Careless; negligent; inattentive.—*Hall.*

Ō-VER-LY'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Lying over.

Ō-VER-MĀST', *v. t.* To furnish with a mast or with masts that are too long or too heavy for the weight of keel.

Ō-VER-MĀST'ED, *pp.* Having masts too long or too heavy for the ship.—*Mar. Dict.*

Ō-VER-MĀS'TER, *v. t.* To overpower; to subdue; to vanquish; to govern; to conquer.—*Milton.*

Ō-VER-MATCH', *v. t.* To be too powerful for; to conquer; to subdue; to oppress by superior force.

Ō'VER-MATCH, *n.* One superior in power; one able to overcome.—*Milton.*—*D. Webster.*

Ō-VER-MATCHED' (-matcht'), *pp.* or *a.* Exceeded in power.

Ō-VER-MĒAS'URE (ō-ver-mezh'ur), *v. t.* To measure or estimate too largely.—*Bacon.*

Ō-VER-MĒAS'URE (ō-ver-mezh'ur), *n.* Excess of measure; something that exceeds the measure proposed.

Ō-VER-MIX', *v. t.* To mix with too much.—*Creech.*

Ō-VER-MOD'EST, *a.* Modest to excess; bashful.

Ō'VER-MŌST, *a.* Highest; over the rest in authority.

Ō-VER-MUCH', *a.* Too much; exceeding what is necessary or proper.—*Locke.*

† VER-MUCH', *adv.* In too great a degree.—*Hooker.*

Ō'VER-MUCH, *n.* More than sufficient.—*Milton.*

† Ō-VER-MUCH'NESS, *n.* Superabundance.—*Ben Jonson.*

† Ō-VER-MUL'TI-TUDE, *v. t.* To exceed in number.

† Ō-VER-NĀME', *v. t.* To name over or in a series.—*Shak.*

Ō-VER-NĒAT', *a.* Excessively neat.—*Spectator.*

Ō-VER-NIGHT' (-nīte'), *n.* Night before bed-time.—*Shak.*

Ō-VER-NOISE' (ō-ver-noiz'), *v. t.* To overpower by noise.

Ō-VER-OF-FEND'ED, *a.* Offended to excess.—*Steele.*

† Ō-VER-OF'FICE, *v. t.* To lord by virtue of an office.—*Shak.*

Ō-VER-OF-FI''CIOUS (-fish'us), *a.* Too busy; too ready to intermeddle; too importunate.—*Collier.*

Ō-VER-PĀID', *pp.* 1. Paid more than is due. 2. Rewarded beyond merit.

Ō-VER-PĀINT', *v. t.* To color or describe too strongly.

Ō-VER-PĀSS', *v. t.* 1. To cross; to go over. 2. To overlook; to pass without regard. 3. To omit, as in reckoning. 4. To omit; not to receive or include.

Ō-VER-PĀSSED', } (ō-ver-pāst'), *pp.* Passed by; passed
Ō-VER-PĀST', } away; gone past.—*Shak.*

Ō-VER-PAS'SION-ATE, *a.* Passionate to excess.

Ō-VER-PAS'SION-ATE-LY, *adv.* With too much passion.

Ō-VER-PĀ'TIENT (-shent), *a.* Patient to excess.

Ō-VER-PĀY', *v. t.* 1. To pay too much or more than is due. 2. To reward beyond the price or merit.—*Prior.*

† Ō-VER-PEER', *v. t.* To overlook; to hover over.—*Shak.*

Ō-VER-PĒO'PLE, *v. t.* To overstock with inhabitants.

Ō-VER-PĒO'PLED, *pp.* or *a.* Overstocked with inhabitants.

Ō-VER-PERCH', *v. t.* To perch over or above; to fly over.

Ō-VER-PER'EMP-TO-RY, *a.* Too peremptory.

Ō-VER-PER-SUĀDE', *v. t.* To persuade or influence against one's inclination or opinion.—*Pope.*

Ō-VER-PER-SUĀD'ED, *pp.* Influenced beyond one's inclination or opinion.

Ō-VER-PIC'TURE, *v. t.* To exceed the representation or picture.—*Shak.*

Ō'VER-PLUS, *n.* [*over*, and L. *plus.*] Surplus; that which remains after a supply, or beyond a quantity proposed.

Ō-VER-PLŸ', *v. t.* To ply to excess; to exert with too much vigor.—*Milton.*

Ō-VER-POISE' (ō-ver-poiz'), *v. t.* To outweigh.—*Brown.*

Ō'VER-POISE (ō'ver-poiz), *n.* Preponderant weight.—*Dryden.*

Ō-VER-POL'ISH, *v. t.* To polish too much.—*Blackwall.*

Ō-VER-PON'DER-OUS, *a.* Too heavy; too depressing.

Ō-VER-PŌST', *v. t.* To hasten over quickly.—*Shak.*

Ō-VER-POW'ER, *v. t.* 1. To affect with a power or force that can not be borne. 2. To bear down by force; to reduce to silence in action or submission.—SYN. To overbear; overcome; vanquish; defeat; crush; overwhelm; overthrow; rout; conquer; subdue.

Ō-VER-POW'ERED, *pp.* Vanquished by superior force.

Ō-VER-POW'ER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Subduing; reducing to submission.

Ō-VER-POW'ER-ING-LY, *adv.* With superior force.

Ō-VER-PRESS', *v. t.* 1. To bear upon with irresistible force; to crush; to overwhelm.—*Swift.* 2. To overcome by importunity.

Ō-VER-PRĪZE', *v. t.* To value or prize at too high a rate

Ō-VER-PROMPT', *a.* Too prompt; too ready or eager.

Ō-VER-PROMPT'NESS, *n.* Excessive promptness; precipitation.

Ō-VER-PRO-PŌR'TION, *v. t.* To make of too great proportion.

Ō-VER-QUĪET-NESS, *n.* Too much quietness.—*Brown.*

Ō-VER-RĀKE', *v. t.* Applied to heavy seas which come over a vessel's head, when she is at anchor with her head to the sea.—*R. H. Dana, Jr.*

Ō-VER-RANK', *a.* Too rank or luxuriant.—*Mortimer.*

Ō-VER-RĀTE', *v. t.* To rate at too much; to estimate at a value or amount beyond the truth.—*Dryden.*

Ō-VER-RĀTED, *pp.* Estimated at too high a rate.

Ō-VER-RĀTING, *ppr.* Placing too high a value on.

Ō-VER-RĒACH', *v. t.* 1. To reach beyond in any direction; to rise above; to extend beyond. 2. To deceive by artifice; to cheat.

Ō-VER-RĒACH', *v. i.* Applied to *horses*, to strike the toe of the hind foot against the heel or shoe of the fore foot.

Ō'VER-RĒACH, *n.* The act of striking the heel of the fore foot with the toe of the hind foot.—*Encyc.*

Ō-VER-RĒACH'ER, *n.* One who overreaches; one who deceives.

Ō-VER-RĒACH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Reaching beyond; cheating.

Ō-VER-RĒACH'ING, *n.* The act of deceiving; a reaching too far.

† Ō-VER-RĒAD', *v. t.* To read over; to peruse.—*Shak.*

Ō-VER-RĒAD'I-LY, *adv.* With too much readiness.

Ō-VER-RĒAD'I-NESS, *n.* Excess of readiness.

Ō-VER-RĒAD'Y, *a.* Too ready.

† Ō-VER-RED', *v. t.* To smear with a red color.—*Shak.*

Ō-VER-RID', } *pp.* Ridden to excess.
Ō-VER-RID'DEN, }

† Ō-VER-RĪDE', *v. t.* 1. To ride over.—*Chaucer.* 2. To ride too much; to ride beyond the strength of the horse.

Ō-VER-RĪPE', *a.* Matured to excess.

Ō-VER-RĪP'EN, *v. t.* To make too ripe.—*Shak.*

Ō-VER-RŌAST', *v. t.* To roast too much.—*Shak.*

Ō-VER-RŪLE', *v. t.* 1. To influence or control by predominant power; to subject to superior authority. 2. To govern with high authority.—3. In *law*, to supersede or reject.

Ō-VER-RŪLED', *pp.* 1. Influenced by predominant power 2. Superseded or rejected.

Ō-VER-RŪL'ER, *n.* One who controls, directs, or governs.

Ō-VER-RŪL'ING, *ppr.* 1. Controlling; subjecting to authority. 2. *a.* Exerting superior and controlling power.

Ō-VER-RŪL'ING-LY, *adv.* With controlling power.

Ō-VER-RUN', *v. t.* 1. To run or spread over; to grow over; to cover all over. 2. To march or rove over; to harass by hostile incursions; to ravage. 3. To outrun; to run faster than another and leave him behind. 4. To overspread with numbers. 5. To injure by treading down.—6. Among *printers*, to change the disposition of types, and carry those of one line into another, either in correction or in the contraction or extension of columns.

Ō-VER-RUN', *v. i.* To overflow; to run over.—*Smith.*

Ō-VER-RUN', *pp.* Run or spread over; grown over, injured by treading down.

Ō-VER-RUN'NER, *n.* One who overruns.

Ō-VER-RUN'NING, *ppr.* or *a.* Spreading over; ravaging, changing the disposition of types.

Ō-VER-RUN'NING, *n.* The act of overflowing or running over.

Ō-VER-SAT'Ū-RĀTE, *v. t.* To saturate to excess.

Ō-VER-SAT'Ū-RĀ-TED, *pp.* More than saturated.

Ō-VER-SAT'Ū-RĀ-TING, *ppr.* Saturating to excess.

Ō-VER-SCRŪ'PU-LOUS, *a.* Scrupulous to excess.

Ō-VER-SCRU-PU-LOS'I-TY, } *n.* Excess of scrupulous
Ō-VER-SCRŪ'PU-LOUS-NESS, } ness.

Ō-VER-SĒA', *a.* Foreign; from beyond sea.—*Wilson.*

Ō-VER-SEE', *v. t.* 1. To superintend; to overlook, implying care. 2. To pass unheeded; to omit; to neglect; [*obs.*]

Ō-VER-SEE'ING, *ppr.* Superintending; overlooking.

Ō-VER-SEEN', *pp.* 1. Superintended. 2. Mistaken; deceived.—*Hooker*; [*obs.*]

Ō-VER-SEER', *n.* 1. One who overlooks; a superintendent: a supervisor. 2. An officer who has the care of the poor or of an idiot, &c.

Ō-VER-SET', *v. t.* 1. To turn from the proper position or base; to turn upon the side, or to turn bottom upward; to upset. 2. To subvert; to overthrow. 3. To throw off the proper foundation.—*Dryden.*

Ō-VER-SĒT', *v. i.* To turn or be turned over; to turn or fall off the base or bottom.

Ō-VER-SET'TING, *ppr.* Turning upon the side or bottom upward; subverting; overthrowing.

Ō-VER-SHADE', *v. t.* To cover with shade; to cover with any thing that causes darkness; to render dark or gloomy.

Ō-VER-SHAD'ŌW, *v. t.* 1. To throw a shadow over: to overshade. 2. To shelter; to protect; to cover with protecting influence.

ō-VER-SHAD'ōWED, *pp.* Overshaded; sheltered; protected.
ō-VER-SHAD'ōW-ER, *n.* One who throws a shade over any thing.—*Bacon.*
ō-VER-SHAD'ōW-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Throwing a shade over; protecting
ō-VER-SHOOT', *v. t.* 1. To shoot beyond the mark.—*Tillotson.* 2. To pass swiftly over. *Harte.*—*To overshoot one's self,* to venture too far; to assert too much.
ō-VER-SHOOT', *v. i.* To fly beyond the mark.—*Collier.*
ō-VER-SHOT', *pp.* Shot beyond.
ō'VER-SHOT WHEEL', *n.* A wheel which is turned by water which *shoots over* or flows on to the top of it.
ō'VER-SĪGHT (-sīte), *n.* 1. Watchful care.—1 *Pet.,* v. 2. An overlooking, or failing to notice.—SYN. Superintendence; supervision; inspection; inadvertence; inattention; neglect; mistake; error; omission.
ō-VER-SĪZE', *v. t.* 1. To surpass in bulk or size.—*Sandys;* [*little used.*] 2. To cover with viscid matter.—*Shak.*
ō-VER-SKIP', *v. t.* 1. To skip or leap over; to pass by leaping. 2. To pass over. 3. To escape.—*Shak.*
ō-VER-SLEEP', *v. t.* To sleep too long.
ō-VER-SLEPT', *pp.* Slept too long.
ō-VER-SLIP', *v. t.* To slip or pass without notice; to pass undone, unnoticed, or unused; to omit; to neglect.
ō-VER-SLŌW', *v. t.* To render slow; to check; to curb.—*Hammond.* [*Not used.*]
ō-VER-SNŌW', *v. t.* To cover with snow.—*Dryden.* [*Little used.*]
ō-VER-SŌLD', *pp.* Sold at too high a price.—*Dryden.*
ō-VER-SOON', *adv.* Too soon.—*Sidney.*
ō-VER-SOR'RŌW, *v. t.* To grieve or afflict to excess.
ō-VER-SPAN', *v. t.* To reach or extend over.
ō-VER-SPĒAK', *v. t.* To speak too much; to use too many words.—*Hales.*
ō-VER-SPENT', *pp.* Harassed or fatigued to an extreme degree.—*Dryden.*
ō-VER-SPRĒAD' (ō-ver-spred'), *v. t.* 1. To spread over; to cover over. 2. To scatter over.
ō-VER-SPRĒAD' (ō-ver-spred'), *v. i.* To be spread or scattered over.
ō-VER-STAND', *v. t.* To stand too much on price or conditions; to lose a sale by holding the price too high.
ō-VER-STĀRE', *v. t.* To stare wildly.—*Ascham.*
ō-VER-STĀTE', *v. t.* To exaggerate in statement; to state in too strong terms.—*D. Webster.*
ō-VER-STEP', *v. t.* To step over or beyond; to exceed.—*Shak.*
ō-VER-STEPPED' (-stept'), *pp.* Exceeded, or stepped beyond proper bounds.
ō-VER-STŌCK', *n.* Superabundance; more than is sufficient.
ō-VER-STŌCK', *v. t.* 1. To fill too full; to crowd; to supply with more than is wanted. 2. To furnish with more cattle than are wanted. 3. To supply with more seed than is wanted.
ō-VER-STŌCKED (-stokt'), *pp.* or *a.* Filled too full; crowded; furnished with more cattle than are wanted, as a farm.
ō-VER-STŌRE', *v. t.* To store with too much; to supply or fill with superabundance.—*Hale.*
ō'VER-STŌ-RY, *n.* The clear-story, or upper story.—*Glos. of Arch.*
ō-VER-STRĀIN', *v. i.* To strain to excess; to make too violent efforts.—*Dryden.*
ō-VER-STRĀIN', *v. t.* To stretch too far.—*Ayliffe.*
ō-VER-STREW', ō-VER-STRŌW', *v. t.* To spread or scatter over.—*Shak.*
ō-VER-STRIKE', *v. t.* To strike beyond.—*Spenser.*
ō-VER-STRŌWN', *pp.* Spread or scattered over.—*Barlow.*
ō-VER-STUFFED' (-stuft'), *a.* Stuffed to excess.
ō-VER-SUP-PLŸ', *v. t.* To furnish more than is sufficient.
ō-VER-SWARMING, *a.* Swarming to excess.
ō-VER-SWĀY', *v. t.* To overrule; to bear down; to control.—*Hooker.*
ō-VER-SWELL', *v. t.* To swell or rise above; to overflow.
ō-VER-SWELLED', *pp.* Swelled to excess.
ō'VERT, *a.* [Fr. *ouvert.*] Open to view; not hidden; public; apparent; as, an *overt* act.—*Blackstone.*
ō-VER-TAKE', *v. t.* 1. To come up with in a course, pursuit, progress, or motion; to catch. 2. To come upon; to fall on afterward. 3. To take by surprise.
ō-VER-TĀK'EN, *pp.* Come up with in pursuit; caught; taken by surprise.
ō-VER-TĀSK', *v. t.* To impose too heavy a task or injunction on.—*Harvey.*
ō-VER-TĀSKED' (-täskt'), *pp.* or *a.* Tasked too heavily.
ō-VER-TAX', *v. t.* To tax too heavily.
ō-VER-TĒDI-OUS, *a.* Too slow; too tedious.—*Donne.*
ō-VER-THRŌW', *v. t.* 1. To turn upside down.—*Taylor.* 2. To throw down. 3. To bring to destruction, as the government of a state. 4. To be victorious over, as a foe. —SYN. To overturn; prostrate; demolish; destroy; ruin; subvert; overcome; conquer; defeat; discomfit; vanquish; beat; rout.
ō'VER-THRŌW, *n.* 1. The state of being overturned or turned off the base. 2. Ruin; destruction. 3. Defeat; discomfiture; rout. 4. Degradation; downfall.
ō-VER-THRŌW'ER, *n.* One who overthrows, defeats, or destroys.
ō-VER-THRŌW'ING, *ppr.* Turning upside down; throwing down; ruining; subverting.
ō-VER-THRŌWN', *pp.* Turned upside down; demolished; defeated.
ō-VER-THWART', *a.* 1. Opposite; being over the way or street. 2. Crossing at right angles. 3. Cross; perverse; adverse; contradictious.
ō-VER-THWART', *prep.* Across; from side to side.
ō-VER-THWART'LY, *adv.* 1. Across; transversely.—*Peacham.* 2. Perversely.
ō-VER-THWART'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being athwart or lying across. 2. Perverseness; pervicacity.
ō-VER-TIRE', *v. t.* To tire to excess; to subdue by fatigue.—*Milton.*
ō-VER-TĪTLE, *v. t.* To give too high a title to.—*Fuller.*
ō'VERT-LY, *adv.* Openly; in open view; publicly.
ō-VER-TOOK', *pret.* of *overtake.*
ō-VER-TOP', *v. t.* 1. To rise above the top. 2. To excel; to surpass. 3. To obscure; to make of less importance by superior excellence.
ō-VER-TOPPED' (-topt'), *pp.* Risen above the top; excelled; obscured.
ō-VER-TOW'ER, *v. t.* To soar too high.—*Fuller.*
ō-VER-TRĀDE', *v. i.* To trade beyond capital, or to purchase goods beyond the means of payment, or beyond the wants of the community.
ō-VER-TRĀD'ING, *ppr.* Trading to excess, beyond capital or the public wants.
ō-VER-TRĀD'ING, *n.* The act or practice of buying goods beyond the means of payment, or beyond the wants of the community.
ō-VER-TRIP', *v. t.* To trip over; to walk nimbly over.
ō-VER-TRUST', *v. t.* To trust with too much confidence.
ō'VER-TURE, *n.* [Fr. *ouverture.*] 1. Opening; disclosure, discovery; [*little used.*] 2. Proposal; something offered for consideration, acceptance, or rejection. 3. A kind of musical prologue, or composition for a full instrumental band, introductory to an oratorio, opera, or ballet.—*P. Cyc.*
ō'VER-TURE, *v. t.* In the *Presbyterian Church,* to lay before an ecclesiastical body an *overture* or subject for consideration.
ō-VER-TURN', *v. t.* 1. To overset; to turn or throw from a base or foundation. 2. To subvert; to ruin; to destroy; to overthrow. 3. To overpower; to conquer.
ō'VER-TURN, *n.* State of being overturned or subverted; overthrow.
ō-VER-TURN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be overturned. [*Rare.*]
ō-VER-TURNED' (ō-ver-turnd'), *pp.* Overset; overthrown.
ō-VER-TURN'ER, *n.* One who overturns or subverts.—*Swift.*
ō-VER-TURN'ING, *ppr.* Oversetting; overthrowing; subverting.
ō-VER-TURN'ING, *n.* An oversetting; subversion; change; revolution.
ō-VER-VĀIL', ō-VER-VEIL', *v. t.* To cover; to spread over.—*Shak.*
ō-VER-VAL'UE, *v. t.* To rate at too high a price.
ō-VER-VAL'UED, *pp.* Placed too high a value on.
ō-VER-VAL'U-ING, *ppr.* Valuing too highly.
ō-VER-VŌTE', *v. t.* To outvote; to outnumber in votes given.—*King Charles.*
ō-VER-WATCH' (-woch'), *v. t.* To watch to excess; to subdue by long want of rest.—*Dryden.*
ō-VER-WATCHED' (ō-ver-wocht'), *pp.* or *a.* Tired by too much watching.—*Sidney.*
ō-VER-WĒAK', *a.* Too weak; too feeble.—*Raleigh.*
ō-VER-WĒA'RY, *v. t.* To subdue with fatigue.
ō-VER-WĒATH'ER (ō-ver-weth'er), *v. t.* To bruise or batter by violence of weather.
ō-VER-WEEN', *v. i.* 1. To think too highly; to think arrogantly or conceitedly. 2. To reach beyond the truth in thought; to think too favorably.
ō-VER-WEEN'ING, *ppr.* 1. Thinking too highly or conceitedly. 2. *a.* That thinks too highly, particularly of one's self; conceited; vain.
ō-VER-WEENING-LY, *adv.* With too much vanity or conceit.
ō-VER-WEIGH' (-wā'), *v. t.* To exceed in weight; to cause to preponderate; to outweigh; to overbalance.
ō'VER-WEIGHT (-wāte), *n.* Greater weight; preponderance.
ō'VER-WHELM, *n.* The act of overwhelming.—*Young.*
ō-VER-WHELM', *v. t.* 1. To overspread or crush beneath something violent and weighty, that covers or encompasses the whole. 2. To immerse and bear down; [*in a figurative sense.*] 3. To overlook gloomily.—*Shak.* 4. To

put over; [*obs.*] — SYN. To whelm; submerge; sink; drown; overbear; overpower; overcome; subdue.

ō-VER-WHELMED', *pp.* Crushed with weight or numbers.

ō-VER-WHELM'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Crushing with weight or numbers.

ō-VER-WHELM'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to overwhelm.

ō-VER-WING', *v. t.* To outflank; to extend beyond the wing of an army.—*Milton.*

ō-VER-WĪSE', *a.* Wise to affectation.—*Eccles.*

ō-VER-WĪSE'NESS, *n.* Pretended or affected wisdom.

ō-VER-WŎRD' (-wurd'), *v. t.* To say too much.

ō-VER-WŎRK' (-wurk'), *v. t.* To work beyond the strength, to cause to labor too much; to tire.—*South.*

ō-VER-WŎRKED' (-wurkt'), *pp.* or *a.* Worked beyond strength.

ō-VER-WŎRK'ING, *ppr.* Working to excess.

ō-VER-WŎRN', *a.* 1. Worn out; subdued by toil.—*Dryden.* 2. Spoiled by time.—*Shak.*

ō-VER-WRES'TLE (ō-ver-res'l), *v. t.* To subdue by wrestling.—*Spenser.*

ō-VER-WROUGHT' (ō-ver-rawt'), *pp.* or *a.* 1. Labored to excess.—*Dryden.* 2. Worked all over.—*Pope.*

† **ō-VER-YEARED'** (ō-ver-yeerd'), *a.* Too old.—*Fairfax.*

ō-VER-ZĒALED' (ō-ver-zeeld'), *a.* Too much excited with zeal; ruled by too much zeal.—*Fuller.*

ō-VER-ZĒAL'OUS (ō-ver-zel'us), *a.* Too zealous; eager to excess.—*Locke.*

ō-VI-Ć-LAR, *a.* [L. *ovum.*] Pertaining to an egg.

ō-VID'I-AN, *a.* Belonging to or resembling the Latin poet Ovid.

Ō'VI-DUCT, *n.* [L. *ovum* and *ductus.*] In *animals*, a passage for the ovum or egg from the ovary to the womb, or to an external outlet.

ō-VIF'ER-OUS, } *a.* [L. *ovum* and *fero*, or *gero.*] In *zoology*,
ō-VIĆ'ER-OUS, } a term applied to certain receptacles, in which the eggs are received, after having been excluded from the formative organs.—*Brande.*

Ō'VI-FORM, *a.* [L. *ovum* and *forma.*] Having the form or figure of an egg.

Ō'VĪNE, *a.* [L. *ovinus.*] Pertaining to sheep; consisting of sheep.

Ō-VIP'A-ROUS, *a.* [L. *ovum* and *pario.*] Producing eggs, or producing young from eggs, which are developed after exclusion from the body.

ō-VI-POS'IT, *v. t.* A term applied to the act of insects, &c., in depositing their eggs.

Ō-VI-PŌ-SĪ'TION, } *n.* [L. *ovum* and *positio.*] The laying
ō-VI-POS'IT-ING, } or depositing of eggs.—*Kirby.*

ō-VI-POS'IT-OR, *n.* [L. *ovum* and *positor.*] The organ of certain insects by which eggs are deposited.

Ō'VI-SAĆ, *n.* [L. *ovum* and *saccus.*] The cavity in the ovary which immediately contains the egg or ovum.—*Brande.*

Ō'VOID, } *a.* [L. *ovum*, and Gr. *εἶδος.*] 1. Having a shape
O-VOID'AL, } resembling that of an egg.—2. In *botany*, terete and swelling toward the base, or with the outline of an egg.

Ō'VO-LO, *n.* In *architecture*, a round molding, the quarter of a circle; called, also, the *quarter round.*

Ō-VO-VI-VIP'AR-OUS, *a.* [L. *ovum*, *vivo*, and *pario.*] A mode of generation by the exclusion of a living fetus from an egg-covering, as in the marsupial animals.—*Brande.*

Ō'VULE, } *n.* [from
Ō'VU-LUM, } L. *ovum.*] In *botany*, a body borne by the placenta of a plant, and destined to become a seed.—*Lindley.*

Ō'VU-LĪTE, *n.* A fossil egg.

Ō'VUM, *n.*; *pl.* **OVA.** [L. an egg.] 1. In *anatomy*, the body formed by the female, in which, after impregnation, the development of the fetus takes place.—2. In *architecture*, a term applied to ornaments in the shape of an egg, into which the echinus or ovolo is often carved.—*Gwilt.*

ŌWE (ō), *v. t.*; a regular verb; pret. and pp. *owed.* [Sax. *agan*; Goth. *aigan*; Sw. *åga*; Ice. *eg.*] 1. To be indebted; to be obliged or bound to pay. 2. To be obliged to ascribe to; to be obliged for. 3. To possess; to have; to be the owner of.—*Shak.* [This is the original sense, but now *obsolete.* In place of it, we use *own*, from the participle. *See* OWN.] 4. To be due or owing.—*Pope*; [*obs.*]

ŌWE, *v. i.* To be bound or obliged.—*Bishop Fisher.*

OW'EL-TY, *n.* The difference which is paid or secured by one coparcener to another for the purpose of equalizing a partition.—*Bouvier.*

ŌW'ING, *ppr.* [This is used in a passive form, contrary to analogy, for *owen* or *owed.*] 1. Due; that moral obligation requires to be paid. 2. Consequential; ascribable to, as the cause. 3. Imputable to, as an agent.

OWL, *n.* [Sax. *ula*, *ule*; D. *uil.*] A well-known bird of the genus *strix*, that flies chiefly in the night, and is distinguished for its hooting.

OWL'-LĪGHT, *n.* Glimmering or imperfect light.

OWL'-LĪKE, *a.* Like an owl in look and habits.

OWL'ER, *n.* One who conveys contraband goods.

OWL'ET, *n.* [Fr. *hulotte.*] An owl, which see.

OWL'ING, *n.* The offense of transporting wool or sheep out of England contrary to the statute.—*Blackstone.*

OWL'ISH, *a.* Resembling an owl.—*Gray.*

ŌWN, *a.* [Sax. *agen*; Sw., Dan. *egen*; D., G. *eigen*; the participle of Sax. *agan.*] 1. Belonging to; possessed; peculiar; usually expressing property with emphasis, or in express exclusion of others. It follows *my*, *our*, *your*, *his*, *their*, *thy*, *her.* 2. *Own* often follows a verb; as, the book is not my *own*, that is, my *own book.* 3. It is used as a substitute; as, "that they may dwell in a place of their *own*."—2 Sam., vii. 4. "He came to his *own*, and his *own* received him not," that is, his *own* nation or people.

ŌWN, *v. t.* [from the adjective.] 1. To have the legal or rightful title to; to have the exclusive right of possession and use. 2. To have the legal right to, without the exclusive right to use. 3. To acknowledge to belong to; to avow or admit that the property belongs to. 4. To avow, to confess, as a fault, crime, or other act; that is, to acknowledge that one has done the act.—5. In *general*, to acknowledge; to confess; to avow; to admit to be true; not to deny.

ŌWNED, *pp.* 1. The legal title being vested in; as, the farm is *owned* by him. 2. Acknowledged; avowed; confessed.

ŌWN'ER, *n.* The rightful proprietor; one who has the legal or rightful title, whether he is the possessor or not.

ŌWN'ER-SHIP, *n.* Property; proprietorship; exclusive right of possession; legal or just claim or title.

ŌWN'ING, *ppr.* 1. Having the legal or just title to. 2. Acknowledging; avowing; confessing.

† **OWRE** (our), *n.* [L. *urus.*] A beast not accurately known, larger than a buffalo.—*Smart.*

OWSE, *n.* Bark of oak beaten or ground to small pieces.

OW'SER, *n.* Bark and water mixed in a tan-pit.

OX, *n.*; *pl.* **OXEN** (ox'n). [Sax. *oxa*; G. *ochs*, *ochse*; D. *os*; Sw., Dan. *oxe.*] The male of the bovine genus of quadrupeds, castrated, and grown to his size, or nearly so.

OX'-BŌW, *n.* A curved piece of wood encircling an ox's neck when yoked.

OX'-EYE (-ī), *n.* [*ox* and *eye.*] A name of several undershrubs or herbs of the genera *buphthalmum* and *anthemis.*—The *ox-eye daisy* is an herb of the genus *chrysanthemum.*

OX'-EYED (-īde), *a.* Having large, full eyes, like those of an ox.

OX'-FLY, *n.* A fly hatched under the skin of cattle.

OX'-HEAL, *n.* A plant, bear's-foot, setterwort, or stinking hellebore.

OX'A-LATE, *n.* In *chemistry*, a salt formed by a combination of the oxalic acid with a base.

OX-AL'IĆ, *a.* [Gr. *ὀξαλις.*] Pertaining to sorrel; as, *oxalic* acid, which is composed of two equivalents of carbon and three of oxygen, and is commonly manufactured by the action of nitric acid upon saccharine and farinaceous substances.

OX'BANE, *n.* A plant, buphonos.—*Ainsworth.*

OX'GANG, *n.* [*ox* and *gang.*] In *ancient laws*, as much land as an ox can plow in a year.

OX-I-OD'IĆ, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of a compound of oxygen and iodine.—*Webster's Manual.*

OX'LIKE, *a.* [*ox* and *like.*] Resembling an ox.—*Sandys.*

OX'LIP, *n.* A plant, the *primula elatior.*

OX'STALL, *n.* A stall or stand for oxen.

OX'TER, *n.* [Sax. *oxtan.*] The armpit.

OX'TONGUE (ox'tung), *n.* A plant of the genus *picris.*

OX'Y-ĆRATE, *n.* [Gr. *ὀξυς* and *κεραω.*] A mixture of water and vinegar.—*Wiseman.* [*Little used.*]

OX'YD, *n.* [Gr. *ὀξυς.*] In *chemistry*, a compound of oxygen and a base destitute of acid and salifying properties.

OX-YD-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The capacity of being converted into an oxyd.—*Med. Repos.*

OX'YD-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being converted into an oxyd.

OX'YD-ĀTE, *v. t.* To convert into an oxyd.

OX'YD-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Converted into an oxyd.

OX'YD-Ā-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Converting into an oxyd.

OX-YD-Ā'TION, *n.* The operation or process of converting into an oxyd.—*Lavoisier.*

OX'YD-Ā-TOR, *n.* A contrivance for causing the external current of air to impinge on the flame of the Argand lamp.

OX'YD-IZE, *v. t.* To oxydate, which see.

OX'YD-IZED, *pp.* or *a.* Oxydated.

OX'YD-IZE-MENT, *n.* Oxydation.

OX'YD-IZ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Oxydating.

OX'Y-ĠEN, *n.* [Gr. *ὀξυς* and *γενναω.*] In *chemistry*, an electro-negative, basifying, and acidifying elementary principle. It is the vital part of the atmosphere, and the supporter of ordinary combustion. It is also the principal component part of water. It was named from its property of generating acids.

OX'Y-ĠEN-ĀTE, *v. t.* To unite or cause to combine with oxygen.

OX'Y-ĠEN-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* United with oxygen.

OX'Y-ĠEN-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Uniting with oxygen.

OX-Y-GEN-Ā'TION, *n.* The act, operation, or process of combining with oxygen.
OX'Y-GEN-IZ-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being oxygenized.
OX'Y-GEN-IZE, *v. t.* To oxygenate, which see.
OX'Y-GEN-IZED, *pp.* or *a.* Oxygenated.
OX'Y-GEN-IZE-MENT, *n.* Oxygenation.
OX'Y-GEN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Oxygenating.
OX-YG'EN-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to oxygen, or obtained from it.
OX'Y-GON, *n.* [Gr. ὀξυς and γωνια.] A triangle having three acute angles.—*Brande.*
OX-YG'ON-AL, } *a.* Having acute angles.—*Barlow.*
OX-Y-GŌ'NI-AL, }
OX-Y-HY'DRO-GEN, *a.* A term applied to a certain kind of blowpipe, in which oxygen and hydrogen gases are burned together in order to produce an intense heat; also, to a kind of microscope.
OX-Y-Ī'O-DĪNE, *n.* In *chemistry*, a compound of the chloriodic and oxiodic acids.—*Davy.*
OX'Y-MEL, *n.* [Gr. ὀξυς and μελι.] A mixture of vinegar and honey.—*Arbuthnot.*
OX-Y-MŌ'RON, *n.* [Gr. ὀξυμωρον.] A rhetorical figure, in which an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to a word; as, *cruel kindness.*
OX-Y-MŪ'RI-ATE, *n.* Chlorid.
OX-Y-MU-RI-AT'IC, *a.* [Gr. ὀξος, and L. *muria.*] An epithet given to an acid, now called *chlorine.*
OX-Y-PRŪS'SIC ACID, *n.* An exploded name for the protochlorid of cyanogen.
OX-YR'RHO-DĪNE, *n.* [Gr. ὀξυς and ῥοδον.] A mixture of two parts of the oil of roses with one of the vinegar of roses.
OX'Y-SALT, } *n.* In *chemistry*, a compound of an acid and
OX'Y-SĒL, } a base, both of which contain oxygen.—*Silliman.*
OX'Y-TŌNE, *a.* [Gr. ὀξυς and τονος.] Having an acute sound, or an acute accent on the last syllable.—*Smart.*
OX'Y-TŌNE, *n.* An acute sound.
Ō'YER, *n.* [Norm. *oyer.*] 1. In *law*, a hearing or trial of causes. A court of oyer and terminer is constituted by a commission to inquire, hear, and determine all treasons, felonies, and misdemeanors. 2. The hearing, as of a writ, bond, note, or other specialty.
* OYEZ, [Fr. *oyez.*] This word is used by the sheriff or his substitute in making proclamation in court, requiring silence and attention. It is thrice repeated, and commonly pronounced, *O yes.*
OY'LET-HŌLE. *See* EYELET-HOLE.
OYS'TER, *n.* [G. *auster*; D. *oester*; Sw. *ostra*; Dan. *öster.*] A bivalvular testaceous animal, much esteemed for food.
OYS'TER-PLANT, *n.* Salsify, a plant of the genus *tragopogon*; so called from its taste when cooked.
OYS'TER-SHELL, *n.* The hard covering or shell of the oyster.
OYS'TER-WENCH, } *n.* A woman whose occupation is
OYS'TER-WĪFE, } to sell oysters; a low woman.—
OYS'TER-WŬM-AN, } *Shak.*
OZ. An abbreviation used for *ounce* or *ounces.*
O-ZE'NA, *n.* [Gr. ὀζαινα.] A fetid ulcer in the nostril.
OZ'O-CENTE, *n.* A fossil wax.
O-ZO-CE'RĪTE, *n.* A mineral like resinous wax, which is sometimes made into candles.—*Dana.*

P.

P is the sixteenth letter of the English alphabet, and a labial articulation formed by a close compression of the anterior part of the lips, as in *ep.* It is convertible into *b* and *f*, sometimes into *v*, and, in Greek, into *φ*. In some words which we have borrowed from the Greek, *p* is mute, as in *psalm, ptisan*; but is not silent in English words, unless it may be in *receipt*, and a few irregular words. P, aspirated or followed by *h*, represents the Greek *φ*, which answers to the English *f*, as in *philosophy.*
P. M. stands for *post meridiem*, afternoon.
As a *numeral*, P, like G, stands for one hundred, and with a dash over it, P̄, for four hundred thousand.
† PĀ'AGE, *n.* [Norm. *paage.*] A toll for passage over another person's grounds.—*Burke.*
PAB'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *pabulum.*] Pertaining to food; affording food or aliment.
PAB-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *pabulatio.*] The act of feeding or procuring provender.—*Cockeram.*
PAB'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *pabulum.*] Affording aliment or food; alimental.—*Brown.*
PAB'U-LUM, *n.* [L.] 1. Food; aliment; that which feeds. 2. Fuel; that which supplies the means of combustion.
PĀ'CA, *n.* A small animal of South America, allied to the agouti, Guinea-pig, &c.
PA-CĀNE', *n.* A species of hickory. *See* PECAN.
† PĀ'CATE, *a.* [L. *pacatus.*] Peaceful; tranquil.
PĀ'CA-TED, *a.* Appeased.—*Bailey.* [*Little used.*]
PA-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *paco.*] The act of appeasing.
PACE, *n.* [Fr. *pas*; It. *passo*; Sp. *paso*, *L. passus.*] 1. A step. 2. The space between the two feet in walking, estimated at two feet and a half.—A *geometrical pace* embraces two steps, or five feet. 3. Manner of walking; gait. 4. Step; gradation in business.—*Temple*; [*little used.*] 5. A mode of stepping among horses, in which the legs on the same side are lifted together. 6. Degree of celerity.—*To keep* or *hold pace*, to keep up; to go or move as fast as something else.
PACE, *v. i.* 1. To go; to walk; to move.—*Shak.* 2. To go, move, or walk slowly. 3. To move by lifting the legs on the same side together, as a horse.
PACE, *v. t.* 1. To measure by steps. 2. To regulate in motion.
PACED (pāst), *a.* 1. Having a particular gait; [*used chiefly in composition.*]—2. In *composition*, going all lengths.
PĀ'CER, *n.* One who paces; a horse that paces.
PA-CHĀ'. [Fr.] *See* PASHAW.
PA-CHĀL'IC (pa-shawl'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the government of a pacha. *See* PASHAWLIC.
PACH-Y-DAC'TYL, *n.* [Gr. παχυς, thick, and δακτυλος, a toe.] A bird or other animal having thick toes.—*Hitchcock.*
PACH'Y-DERM, *n.* [Gr. παχυς, thick, and δερμα, skin.] A non-ruminant hoofed animal.
PACH-Y-DERM'A-TA. *n. pl.* In *zoology*, an order of mammals which have hoofs, but do not ruminate, distinguished for the thickness of their skins, as the horse, hog, elephant, &c.
PACH-Y-DERM'A-TOUS, *a.* Pertaining to a pachyderm, or to the order *pachydermata.*
PA-CIF'IC, *a.* [L. *pacificus.*] 1. Suited to make or restore peace; adapted to reconcile differences. 2. In a state of tranquillity.—SYN. Peace-making; appeasing; mild; gentle; conciliatory; tranquil; calm; quiet; peaceful; peaceable.
PA-CIF'IC, *n.* The appellation given to the ocean situated between America on the east and Asia; so called on account of its exemption from violent tempests.
PA-CIF-IC-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *pacificatio.*] 1. The act of making peace between nations or parties at variance. 2. The act of appeasing or pacifying wrath.
*PA-CIF'IC-Ā-TOR, *n.* [L.] A peace-maker; one who restores amity between contending parties or nations.
PA-CIF'IC-A-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to make peace; conciliatory.—*Barrow.*
PAC'I-FĪED (pas'e-fide), *pp.* Appeased; tranquilized.
PAC'I-FĪ-ER, *n.* One who pacifies.
PAC'I-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *pacifier*; L. *pacifico.*] 1. To appease, as wrath or other violent passion or appetite; to calm; to still; to quiet; to soothe; to allay agitation or excitement. 2. To restore peace to; to tranquilize.
PAC'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Appeasing; tranquilizing.
PĀC'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Measuring by steps; ambling, as a horse
PACK, *n.* [D. *pak*; G., Sw. *pack.*] 1. A bundle of any thing inclosed in a cover or bound fast with cords; a bale.—A *pack* of wool is a horse-load, or 240 pounds.—*Smart.* 2. A burden or load; as, a *pack* of troubles.—*Ainsworth.* 3. A number of cards, or the number used in games; so called from being inclosed together. 4. A number of hounds or dogs, hunting or kept together, that is, a crowd or assemblage united. 5. A number of persons united in a bad design or practice. 6. A great number crowded together; [*obs.*] 7. [Sax. *pæcan.*] A loose or lewd person; one who deceives by false appearances; [*obs.*]
PACK, *v. t.* [D. *pakken*; G. *packen.*] 1. To place and press together; to place in close order. 2. To put together and bind fast. 3. To put in close order with salt intermixed, as pork. 4. To send off in haste. 5. To put together, as cards, in such a manner as to secure the game; to put together in sorts with a fraudulent design, as cards; hence, to unite persons iniquitously, with a view to some private interest.—*To pack a jury*, is to bring together, as jurors, persons who are likely to favor unduly one of the parties in a cause.
PACK, *v. i.* 1. To be pressed or close. 2. To close; to shut. 3. To depart in haste: with *off.* 4. To unite in bad measures; to confederate for ill purposes; to join in collusion.
PACK'-CLOTH, *n.* A cloth for packing goods, or in which they are tied.
PACK'-HORSE, *n.* 1. A horse employed in carrying packs, or goods and baggage. 2. A beast of burden.
PACK'-MAN, *n.* A peddler; one who carries a pack on his back.
PACK'-SAD-DLE, *n.* A saddle on which packs or burdens are laid for conveyance.
PACK'-STAFF, *n.* A staff on which a traveler occasionally supports his pack.—*Bishop Hall.*
PACK'-THREAD (-thred), *n.* Strong thread or twine used in tying up parcels.
PACK'-WAX, *n.* A large tendon or cartilage in the neck of an animal.—*Ray.* Called, also, *pax-wax.*
PACK'AGE, *n.* 1. A bundle or bale; a quantity pressed or bound together. 2. A charge made for packing goods.

PAĆKED (pakt), *pp.* or *a.* Put together and pressed; tied or bound in a bundle; put down and salted, as meat; sent off; united iniquitously.

PAĆK'ER, *n.* One who packs; an officer appointed to pack meat, as beef, pork, fish, &c. [*Stat. of Conn.*]

PAĆK'ET, *n.* [Fr. *paquet.*] 1. A small pack or package; a little bundle or parcel. 2. A dispatch-vessel; a ship or other vessel employed by government to convey letters from country to country, or from port to port. 3. A vessel employed in conveying dispatches and passengers from place to place, or to carry passengers and goods coastwise; [*United States.*]

PAĆK'ET, *v. i.* To ply with a packet or dispatch-vessel. [*United States.*]

PAĆK'ET-BŌAT. *See* PACKET.

PAĆK'ET-SHIP, *n.* A ship that sails regularly between distant countries for the conveyance of dispatches, letters, passengers, &c.

PAĆK'FONG, *n.* The Chinese name of the alloy commonly called German silver.—*Brande.*

PAĆK'ING, *ppr.* Laying together in close order; binding in a bundle; putting in barrels with salt, &c.; uniting, as men for a fraudulent purpose.—*To send packing*, is to bundle a person off, or to dismiss him without ceremony.

PAĆK'ING, *n.* 1. Any material used in packing or making close, as the substance around the piston of a pump or other tube, to make it water or air tight. 2. A trick; collusion; [*obs.*]

PĀ'ĆO, } *n.* 1. The Peruvian sheep or alpaca, a kind of
PĀ'ĆOS, } lama, having long, soft, and delicate wool. [*See* ALPACA.] 2. The Peruvian name of an ore, consisting of brown oxyd of iron with minute particles of silver.—*Ure.*

PAĆT, *n.* [Fr.; L. *pactum.*] A contract; an agreement or covenant.—*Bacon.*

PAĆ'TION, *n.* [L. *pactio.*] An agreement or contract.

PAĆ'TION-AL, *a.* By way of agreement.—*Sanderson.*

PAĆ-TĪ"TIOUS (-tish'us), *a.* Settled by agreement or stipulation.

PAĆ-TŌ'LI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Pactolus, a river in Lydia, famous for its golden sands.

PAD, *n.* [Sax. *paad.*] 1. A foot-path; a road; [*obs.*] 2. An easy-paced horse. 3. A robber who infests the road on foot; usually called a *foot-pad.*

PAD, *n.* 1. Any thing flattened or laid flat; as, a *pad* of straw.—*Rich. Dict.* 2. A soft saddle, cushion, or bolster stuffed with straw, hair, or other soft substance.—*Camden.*

PAD, *v. t.* 1. To stuff or furnish with padding. 2. To imbue cloth equably with a mordant.—*Ure.*

PAD, *v. i.* [Gr. πατεω.] 1. To travel slowly. 2. To rob on foot. 3. To beat a way smooth and level.

PAD'AR, *n.* Grouts; coarse flour or meal.—*Wotton.*

PAD'DED, *pp* or *a.* Stuffed with a soft substance.

PAD'DER, *n.* A robber on foot; a highwayman.

PAD'DING, *n.* 1. In *calico-printing*, the impregnation of cloth with a mordant.—*Brande.* 2. The stuffing of a coat, saddle, &c.; the material used in stuffing coats, &c.

PAD'DLE, *v. i.* 1. To row; to beat the water, as with oars. 2. To play in the water with the hands, as children; or with the feet, as fowls or other animals. 3. To finger.—*Shak.*

PAD'DLE, *v. t.* To propel by an oar or paddle.

PAD'DLE, *n.* 1. A broad, but short oar, used in impelling light boats. 2. The blade or broad part of an oar or weapon. 3. A term applied to the broad boards at the circumference of a water-wheel. 4. A name sometimes given to the feet of tortoises, crocodiles, &c.

PAD'DLE-BOX, *n.* A term applied to the wooden projections on each side of a steam-boat, within which are the paddle-wheels.

PAD'DLE-STAFF, *n.* A staff headed with broad iron, used by plowmen to free the share from earth, stubble, &c.

PAD'DLE-WHEEL, *n.* A water-wheel used in propelling steam-boats.

PAD'DLED, *pp.* Propelled by an oar or paddle.

PAD'DLER, *n.* One who paddles.

PAD'DOĆK, *n.* [Sax. *pada.*] A large toad or frog.

PAD'DOĆK, *n.* [said to be corrupted from Sax. *parruc.*] 1. A small inclosure under pasture, immediately adjoining the stables of a domain. *Brande.*—2. *Formerly*, an inclosure for races with hounds, &c. 3. A toad.—*Spenser*; [*obs.*]

PAD'DOĆK-PĪPE, *n.* A plant, *equisetum palustre.*—*Booth.*

PAD'DOĆK-STOOL, *n.* A plant of the genus *agaricus*; a mushroom; vulgarly, *toad-stool.*

PAD'DY, *n.* 1. A cant word for an Irishman.—2. In the *East Indies*, rice not divested of the husk.—*Malcom.*

PAD-E-LĪ'ON, *n.* [Fr. *pas de lion.*] An herb, lion's-foot.

PA-DĪ'SHA, *n.* A title of the Turkish sultan and Persian shah, denoting *protector* or *throne prince.*—*Brande.*

PAD'LOĆK, *n.* [qu. D. *paddle*, a toad, from its shape.] A lock to be hung on a staple and held by a link.—*Prior.*

PAD'LOĆK, *v. t.* To fasten with a padlock; to stop; to shut; to confine.—*Milton.*

PAD'NAG, *n.* An ambling nag.—*Dr. Pope.*

PAD'ŌW-PĪPE, *n.* A plant. *See* PADDOCK-PIPE.

PĀ'DRA, *n.* A kind of black tea of superior quality.

PAD-U-A-SOY', *n.* [from *Padua*, in Italy, and Fr. *soie*, silk.] A particular kind of silk stuff.

PÆ'AN, } *n.* [Gr. παιαν.] Among *the ancients*, a song of re-
PĒ'AN, } joicing in honor of Apollo; hence, a loud and joyous song; a song of triumph.—*Pope.*

PÆ'ON, *n.* [Gr. παιων.] In *ancient poetry*, a foot of four syllables, of which three are short and one long; written, also, though less correctly, *pæan.*

PĀ'GAN, *n.* [L. *paganus.*] *Literally*, a villager. As the inhabitants of the villages in the Roman Empire continued heathen after those in the cities had embraced Christianity, hence, a heathen; a Gentile; an idolater; one who worships false gods.

PĀ'GAN, *a.* 1. Heathen; heathenish; Gentile; noting a person who worships false gods. 2. Pertaining to the worship of false gods.

PĀ'GAN-ISH, *a.* [Sax. *paganisc.*] Heathenish; pertaining to pagans.—*King.*

PĀ'GAN-ISM, *n.* [Fr. *paganisme.*] Heathenism; the worship of false gods, or the system of religious opinions and worship maintained by pagans.

PĀ'GAN-ĪZE, *v. t.* To render heathenish; to convert to heathenism.—*Ch. Ob.*

PĀ'GAN-ĪZE, *v. i.* To behave like pagans.—*Milton.*

PĀ'GAN-ĪZED, *pp.* or *a.* Rendered heathenish.

PĀ'GAN-ĪZ-ING, *ppr.* Rendering heathenish; behaving like pagans; adopting heathen principles and practice.

PĀĠE, *n.* [Fr., Sp. *page.*] 1. A boy attending on a great person, rather for formality or show than for servitude. 2. A boy or man who attends on a legislative body.

PĀĠE, *n.* [L. *pagina*; Fr. *page.*] 1. One side of a leaf of a book. 2. A book or writing, or writings.—3. *Pages*, in the plural, signifies, also, books or writings.

PĀĠE, *v. t.* 1. To mark or number the pages of a book or manuscript. 2. To attend, as a page.—*Shak.*

* **PĀ'ĠEANT** (pā'jent or paj'ent), *n.* [L. *pegma.*] 1. A statue in show, or a triumphal car, chariot, arch, or other pompous thing, decorated with flags, &c., and carried in public shows and processions. 2. A show; a spectacle of entertainment; something intended for pomp. 3. Any thing showy, without stability or duration.

* **PĀ'ĠEANT**, *a.* Showy; pompous; ostentatious.

* **PĀ'ĠEANT**, *v. t.* To exhibit in show; to represent.

* **PĀ'ĠEANT-RY** or **PAĠ'EANT-RY**, *n.* Show; pompous exhibition or spectacle.—*Dryden.*

PĀĠED, *pp.* Marked or numbered, as the pages of a book.

PĀĠE'HOOD, *n.* The state of a page.

PAĠ'I-NAL, *a.* Consisting of pages.—*Brown.*

PĀĠ'ING, *n.* The marking of the pages of a book.

PĀ'GOD, } *n.* [Pers. *pout ghod*, or *boot khoda.*] 1. A
PA-GŌ'DA, } temple in the East Indies in which idols are worshiped. 2. An idol; an image of some supposed deity.

PA-GŌ'DA, *n.* A gold or silver coin current in Hindostan, of the value of 8 or 9 shillings sterling, or nearly 2 dollars.

PĀ'GOD-ĪTE, *n.* A name given to the mineral of which the Chinese make their pagodas.

PĀID, *pret.* and *pp.* of *pay*; *paid* for *payed.*

PĀI'GLE, } *n.* A plant and flower of the genus *primula*, or
PĀ'ĠIL, } primrose; cowslip primrose.

PĀIL, *n.* [W. *paeol.*] An open vessel of wood, tin, &c., used in families for carrying liquids.

PĀIL'FUL, *n.* The quantity that a pail will hold.

PĀIL-LASSE' (pal-yas), *n.* [Fr.] An under bed of straw.—*Enc. of Dom. Econ.*

PAIL-MAIL'. *See* PALLMALL.

PĀIN, *n.* [W. *poen*; Fr. *peine*; Norm. *pene, peine*; Sax. *pin* or *pine*; Ger. *pein.*] 1. An uneasy sensation in animal bodies, of any degree from slight uneasiness to extreme distress or torture. 2. Labor; work; toil; laborious effort. In *this sense*, the plural only is used; as, to take *pains.* 3. Labor; toilsome effort; task; in the *singular*, [*obs.*] 4. Uneasiness of mind; disquietude; anxiety; solicitude for the future; grief; sorrow for the past. 5. The throes or distress of travail or child-birth. 6. Penalty; punishment suffered or denounced; suffering or evil inflicted as a punishment for a crime.

PĀIN, *v. t.* [W. *poeni*; Norm. *painer*; Fr. *peiner*; Sax. *pinan.*] 1. To make uneasy; to cause uneasy sensations in the body, of any degree of intensity. 2. To render uneasy in mind. 3. Reciprocally, to *pain one's self*, to labor; to make toilsome efforts; [*little used.*]—SYN. To disquiet; trouble; afflict; grieve; aggrieve; distress; agonize; torment; torture.

PĀINED, *pp.* Disquieted; afflicted.

PĀIN'FUL, *a.* 1. Giving pain, uneasiness, or distress to the body. 2. Giving pain to the mind. 3. Full of pain; producing misery or affliction. 4. Requiring labor or toil full of difficulties. 5. Exercising labor; undergoing toil, industrious. *Dryden.*—SYN. Disquieting; troublesome

afflictive; distressing; grievous; laborious; toilsome; difficult; arduous.

PĀIN'FUL-LY, *adv.* 1. With suffering of body; with affliction, uneasiness, or distress of mind. 2. Laboriously; with toil; with laborious effort or diligence.

PĀIN'FUL-NESS, *n.* 1. Uneasiness or distress of body. 2. Affliction; sorrow; grief; disquietude or distress of mind. 3. Laborious effort or diligence; toil.

† PĀI'NIM, *n.* [Norm. *paynim.*] A pagan; an infidel.

† PAI'NIM, *a.* Pagan; infidel.—*Milton.*

PĀIN'ING, *ppr.* Making uneasy; afflicting.

PĀIN'LESS, *a.* 1. Free from pain.—*Fell.* 2. Free from trouble.—*Dryden.*

PĀINS'TĀK-ER, *n.* A laborious person.—*Gay.*

PĀINS'TĀK-ING, *a.* Laborious; industrious.—*Harris.*

PĀINS'TĀK-ING, *n.* Labor; great industry.

PĀINT, *v. t.* [Fr. *peindre, peignant, peint;* Sp. *pintar.*] 1. To cover or besmear with color or colors, either with or without figures. 2. To form a figure or likeness in colors. 3. To represent by colors or images; to exhibit in form. 4. To represent or exhibit to the mind; to present in form or likeness to the intellectual view. 5. To diversify with colors. 6. To lay on artificial color for ornament.—SYN. To color; picture; depict; portray; delineate; sketch; draw; describe.

PĀINT, *v. i.* 1. To lay colors on the face. 2. To practice painting.

PĀINT, *n.* 1. A coloring substance; a substance used in painting, either simple or compound. 2. Color laid on canvas or other material; color representing any thing. 3. Color laid on the face; rouge.

PĀINT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Colored; rubbed over with paint. 2. Represented in form by colors. 3. Described.

PĀINT'ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to paint; one skilled in representing things in colors.

PĀINT'ER, *n.* [qu. Ir. *painter.*] A rope at the bow of a boat, used to fasten it to a ship or other object.

PĀINT'ER-STĀIN'ER, *n.* A painter of coats of arms.—*Buchanan.*

PĀINT'ERS'-COL'IC, *n.* A peculiar disease, usually terminating in palsy and mental imbecility, to which painters are subject, and also others who handle lead poisons.—*Brande.*

PĀINT'ING, *ppr.* Representing in colors; laying on colors.

PĀINT'ING, *n.* 1. The act or employment of laying on colors. 2. The art of forming figures or resembling objects in colors on canvas or other material, or the art of representing to the eye, by means of figures and colors, any object of sight, and sometimes the emotions of the mind. 3. A picture; a likeness or resemblance in colors. 4. Colors laid on.

PĀINT'RESS, *n.* A female who paints.

PĀINT'URE, *n.* [Fr. *peinture.*] The art of painting.

PĀIR, *n.* [Fr. *pair;* L., Sp., Port. *par;* It. *pari.*] 1. Two things of a kind, similar in form, applied to the same purpose, and suited to each other or used together. 2. Two of a sort; a couple; a brace.

PĀIR, *v. i.* 1. To be joined in pairs; to couple. 2. To suit; to fit; as a counterpart.

PĀIR, *v. t.* 1. To unite in couples. 2. To unite as correspondent, or rather to contrast.

PAIR, *v. t.* To impair. *See* IMPAIR.

PĀIR-OFF', *v. i.* 1. To separate from a company in pairs. —2. In a *legislative body*, two members are said to *pair off* when, being of opposite parties, they agree to be absent when the vote is taken. *See* PAIRING-OFF.

PĀIRED, *pp.* Joined in couples; fitted; suited.

PĀIR'ING, *ppr.* Uniting in pairs; fitting.

PĀIR'ING-OFF, *n.* In *legislative bodies*, a practice by which two members of opposite political opinions agree to absent themselves from voting during a stated period. The practice is said to have originated in the time of Cromwell.

PĀIR'ING-TIME, *n.* The time when birds couple.—*Smart.*

PĀIX'HAN GUN, *n.* [from the name of the inventor.] A howitzer of great weight and strength, for throwing shells of a very large size.—*Park.*

PAL'ACE, *n.* [Fr. *palais;* L. *palatium.*] 1. A magnificent house in which an emperor, a king, or other distinguished person resides. 2. A splendid place of residence.

PAL'ACE-COURT, *n.* The domestic court of the kings of Great Britain, which administers justice between the king's domestic servants.

† PA-LA'CIOUS (-shus), *a.* Royal; noble; magnificent.

PAL'A-DIN, *n.* A knight-errant.

PA-LÆ'O, PA-LE'O-, Initial syllables from the Greek παλαιος. *See* PALEOGRAPHY, PALEOLOGY, &c.

PA-LÆS'TRA. *See* PALESTRA.

PAL-AN-QUIN', PAL-AN-KEEN', (pal-an-kēn'), *n.* [Hindoo, *palkee;* Port. *palanque.*] A covered carriage used in India, China, &c., borne on the shoulders of men, and in which a single person is conveyed from place to place.

PAL'A-TA-BLE, *a.* Agreeable to the taste; savory. 2. That is relished.

PAL'A-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being agreeable to the taste; relish.—*Aikin.*

PAL'A-TA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner agreeable to the taste.

PAL'A-TAL, *a.* Pertaining to the palate; uttered by the aid of the palate.

PAL'A-TAL, *n.* A letter pronounced by the aid of the palate, or an articulation of the root of the tongue with the roof of the mouth; as *g* hard and *k*, in *eg, ek.*

PAL'ATE, *n.* [L. *palatum.*] 1. The roof or upper part of the mouth. In man, it is composed of two parts, viz., the *hard palate*, which forms an arch in the anterior part of the mouth; and the *soft palate*, which lies in the posterior part of the mouth, and consists of a membranous curtain of muscular and cellular tissue, from the middle of which hangs the uvula. 2. Taste.—*Pope.* 3. Mental relish; intellectual taste.—4. In *botany*, the convex base of the lower lip of a personate corolla.—*Brande.*

† PAL'ATE, *v. t.* To perceive by the taste.—*Shak.*

PA-LA'TIAL (-shal), *a.* Pertaining to the palate.

PA-LA'TIAL, *a.* [L. *palatium.*] Pertaining to a palace; becoming a palace; magnificent.—*Drummond.*

† PAL'A-TIC or PA-LAT'IC, *a.* Belonging to the palate.

PA-LAT'IN-ATE, *n.* [It. *palatinato;* L. *palatinus.*] The province or seignory of a palatine. Two small territories in Germany were formerly called the Upper and Lower *Palatinate.*

PAL'A-TINE, *a.* [Fr. *palatin;* It. *palatino;* L. *palatinus.*] Pertaining to a palace; an epithet applied originally to persons holding an office or employment in the king's palace; hence it imports possessing royal privileges; as, an elector or count *palatine.*

PAL'A-TINE, *n.* One invested with royal privileges.

† PAL'A-TIVE, *a.* Pleasing to the taste.—*Brown.*

PA-LA'VER, *n.* [Sp. *palabra;* Port. *palavra.*] 1. Idle talk 2. Talk intended to deceive; flattery; [*vulgar.*] 3. A conference or deliberation; [*an African use.*]

PA-LA'VER, *v. t.* or *v. i.* To deceive by words; to flatter, to use idle, deceitful talk; to hold a palaver. [*Vulgar.*]

PA-LA'VER-ER, *n.* A flatterer.

PĀLE, *a.* [Fr. *pale, palir.*] 1. White or whitish; wan; pallid; deficient in color; not ruddy or fresh of color. *Pale* is not precisely synonymous with *white*, as it usually denotes what we call *wan*, a darkish dun white. 2. Not bright; not shining; of a faint lustre; dim.

PĀLE, *v. t.* To make pale.—*Shak.*—*Prior.*

PĀLE, *v. i.* To turn pale.—*Miss Pickering.* [*Poetical.*]

PĀLE, *n.* [Sax. *pal;* Ger. *pfahl;* D. *paal.*] 1. A narrow board pointed or sharpened at one end, used in fencing or inclosing. 2. A pointed stake. 3. An inclosure; *properly*, that which incloses, like *fence, limit;* hence, the space inclosed; as, the *pale* of Christianity.—*Atterbury.* 4. District; limited territory.—5. In *heraldry*, one of the greater ordinaries, being a broad perpendicular stripe in an escutcheon.

PĀLE, *v. t.* [D. *paalen;* Ger. *pfahlen.*] 1. To inclose with pales or stakes. 2. To inclose; to encompass.

PĀLE'-EYED (-īde), *a.* Having eyes dimmed.—*Milton*

PĀLE'-FACED (-fāste), *a.* 1. Having a pale or wan face.—*Shak.* 2. Causing paleness of face.—*Shak.*

PĀLE'-HEARTED, *a.* Dispirited.—*Shak.*

PĀ-LE-Ā'CEOUS (-shus), *a.* [L. *palea.*] 1. Chaffy; resembling chaff, or consisting of it. 2. Chaffy; furnished with chaff.

PĀLED, *pp.* 1. Inclosed with pales or pickets. 2. Striped.

PĀLE'LY, *adv.* Wanly; not freshly or ruddily.

† PAL'EN-DAR, *n.* A kind of coasting-vessel.—*Knolles.*

PĀLE'NESS, *n.* 1. Wanness; defect of color; want of freshness or ruddiness; a sickly whiteness of look. 2 Want of color or lustre; as, the *paleness* of a flower.—*Shak.*

PĀ-LE-OG'RA-PHER, *n.* One conversant with paleography.

PĀ-LE-O-GRAPH'IC, PĀ-LE-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to paleography.

PĀ-LE-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. παλαιος and γραφη.] 1. The study of ancient writings; the art of deciphering ancient writings. 2. An ancient manner of writing.—*E. Stiles.*

PĀ-LE-OL'O-GIST, *n.* One who writes on antiquity, or one conversant with antiquity.—*Good.*

PĀ-LE-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. παλαιος and λογος.] A discourse or treatise on antiquities, or the knowledge of ancient things.

PĀ-LE-O-SAU'RUS, *n.* [Gr. παλαιος and σαυρος.] A fossil saurian found in magnesian limestone.

PĀ-LE-ON-TO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Belonging to paleontology.

PĀ-LE-ON-TOL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in paleontology.

PĀ-LE-ON-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. παλαιος, and *ontology.*] The science of ancient beings or creatures; applied to the science of the fossil remains of animals and plants now extinct.—*Journ. of Science.*—*Mantell.*

PĀ-LE-O-THE'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the paleotherium

PĀ-LE-O-THE'RI-UM, PĀ'LE-O-THERE, *n.* [Gr. παλαιος and θηριον.] A large quadruped resembling a pig or tapir, but of great size, now extinct.—*Lyell.*

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÄR, FALL, WHAT;—PRĒY;—MARĪNE, BIRD;—MÖVE, BOOK,

PAL'LE-OUS, *a.* [L. *palea.*] Chaffy; like chaff.

PA-LE-O-ZO'IC, *a.* [Gr. παλαιος and ζωον.] In *geology*, a term applied to the lowest fossiliferous strata; and, also, to the earliest forms of life.—*Dana.*

PA-LES'TRA, *n.* [Gr. παλαιστρα, from παλη, wrestling.] A wrestling; the place of wrestling; exercises of wrestling; a place for athletic exercises in Greece.

PA-LES'TRI-AN, PA-LES'TRIC, PA-LES'TRIC-AL, *a.* [Gr. παλαιστρικος.] Pertaining to the exercise of wrestling.—*Bryant.*

† PAL'ET, *n.* [Fr. *pelote.*] The crown of the head.

PAL'ETTE. *See* PALLET.

PAL'FREY (pawl'fre), *n.* [Fr. *palefroi*; It. *palafreno.*] 1. A horse used by noblemen and others for state, distinguished from a war horse. 2. A small horse fit for ladies.

PAL'FREYED (pawl'fred), *a.* Riding on a palfrey.

PAL-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *palus.*] The act or practice of driving piles or posts into the ground for making it firm.

PA-LIL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. παλιν and λογος.] In *rhetoric*, the repetition of a word, or fragment of a sentence, for the sake of greater energy.—*Brande.*

PA'LIMP-SEST, *n.* [Gr. παλιν and ψαω.] A kind of parchment manuscript which has been written over a second time, the former writing having been erased.

PAL'IN-DROME, *n.* [Gr. παλινδρομια.] A word, verse, or sentence that is the same when read backward or forward; as, *madam.*

PA'LING, *ppr.* Inclosing with pales.

PA'LING, *n.* A fence formed with pales, or pales taken collectively.

PAL-IN-GE-NE'SI-A, PAL-IN-GEN'E-SY, *n.* [Gr. παλιγγενεσια.] A new birth, or transition from one state to another; a regeneration.

PAL'IN-ODE, PAL'IN-O-DY, *n.* [Gr. παλινωδια.] A recantation, or declaration contrary to a former one.

PAL-I-SADE', *n.* [Fr. *palissade.*] A fence or fortification consisting of a row of stakes or posts sharpened and set firmly in the ground.

PAL-I-SADE', *v. t.* To surround, inclose, or fortify with stakes or posts.

PAL-I-SAD'ED, *pp.* Fortified with stakes or posts.

PAL-I-SAD'ING, *ppr.* Fortifying with posts.

PAL-I-SA'DO, *n.* Palisade, which see.

PA'LISH, *a.* Somewhat pale or wan.—*Arbuthnot.*

PALL, *n.* [L. *pallium*; Sax. *pælle.*] 1. A cloak; a mantle of state. 2. The mantle of an archbishop. 3. The cloth thrown over a dead body at funerals. 4. A detent or click, *i. e.*, a small piece of metal or wood which falls between the teeth of a rachet wheel, or of a windlass, to prevent its revolving backward.

PALL, *n.* In *heraldry*, a figure like the Greek Υ.—*Encyc.*

PALL, *v. t.* To cloak; to cover or invest.—*Shak.*

PALL, *v. i.* [W. *pallu.*] To become vapid; to lose strength, life, spirit, or taste; to become insipid.

PALL, *v. t.* 1. To make vapid or insipid. 2. To make spiritless; to dispirit; to depress. 3. To weaken; to impair. 4. To cloy.

† PALL, *n.* Nausea or nauseating.—*Ld. Shaftesbury.*

PALL'-BEAR-ER, *n.* A term applied to those who attend the coffin at a funeral, so called from the *pall* or covering of the body, which they formerly carried.

PAL'LA, *n.* [L.] Among the Romans, a large upper robe worn by ladies.—*Elmes.*

PAL-LA'DI-UM, *n.* [Gr. παλλαδιον.] 1. *Primarily*, a statue of the goddess Pallas, on the preservation of which depended the safety of ancient Troy. 2. Something that affords effectual defense, protection, and safety. 3. A grayish white malleable metal found with platinum in small grains of a fibrous texture.

PAL'LAS, *n.* [Gr.] 1. In *mythology*, the Grecian goddess of wisdom, identified at a later period with the Roman Minerva. *Brande.*—2. In *astronomy*, one of the small planets or asteroids which revolve between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

PALLED (pawld), *pp.* Made insipid.

PAL'LET, *n.* [Fr. *palette*; It. *paletta.*] 1. Among *painters*, a little oval table or board, or piece of ivory, on which the painter places the colors to be used.—2. Among *potters*, *crucible-makers*, &c., a wooden instrument for forming, beating, and rounding their works.—3. In *gilding*, an instrument made of a squirrel's tail, used for taking up and spreading gold leaf.—4. In *heraldry*, a small *pale*; [*see* PALE.] 5. A term applied to the pieces connected with the pendulum of a clock, or the balance of a watch, which receive the immediate impulse of the swing-wheel or balance-wheel.—*Brande.* 6. A measure formerly used by surgeons, containing three ounces.

PAL'LET, *n.* [*paillet*, Chaucer; Fr. *paille*; L. *palea*; Ir. *peall.*] A small bed.—*Milton.*

PAL'LI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a mantle, especially the mantle of shell-fishes.—*Smart.*

† PAL'LI-A-MENT, *n.* [L. *pallium.*] A dress; a robe.

PAL'LIARD (pal'yard), *n.* [Fr.] A lecher; a lewd person.

† PAL'LIARD-ISE, *n.* Fornication.—*Buck.*

PAL-LIASSE' (-yas'), *n.* An under bed of straw, &c.

PAL'LI-ATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *pallier*; Sp. *paliar.*] 1. To clothe; [*obs.*] 2. To cover with excuse; to conceal the enormity of offenses by excuses and apologies; hence, to extenuate; to lessen; to soften by favorable representations. 3. To reduce in violence; to mitigate; to lessen or abate, to alleviate.

† PAL'LI-ATE, *a.* Eased; mitigated.

PAL'LI-A-TED, *pp.* Covered by excuses; extenuated, softened.

PAL'LI-A-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Concealing the enormity or most censurable part of conduct; extenuating; softening.

PAL-LI-A'TION, *n.* 1. The act of palliating; concealment of the most flagrant circumstances of an offense; extenuation by favorable representation. 2. Mitigation; alleviation; abatement.

PAL'LI-A-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *palliatif.*] 1. Extenuating; serving to extenuate by excuses or favorable representation. 2. Mitigating; alleviating; as pain or disease.

PAL'LI-A-TIVE, *n.* 1. That which extenuates. 2. That which mitigates, alleviates, or abates the violence of pain, disease, or other evil.—*Swift.*

PAL'LID, *a.* [L. *pallidus.*] Pale; wan; deficient in color; not high-colored.—*Spenser.*

† PAL-LID'I-TY, *n.* Paleness.

PAL'LID-LY, *adv.* Palely; wanly.—*Taylor.*

PAL'LID-NESS, *n.* Paleness; wanness.

PALL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making vapid or insipid.

PALL'ING, *n.* Insipidity; the state of being insipid or cloyed.

PAL'LI-UM, *n.* [L.] In *the Roman Catholic Church*, a short white cloak, with a red cross, encircling the neck and shoulders, and falling on the back.—*Brande.*

PALL-MALL' (pel-mel'), *n.* [L. *pila* and *malleus*; It. *palla* and *malleo.*] 1. A play in which a ball is driven through an iron ring by a mallet; also, the mallet. 2. A street in London, so called from its having once been the place for playing the game called *pall-mall.*

PAL'LOR, *n.* [L.] Paleness.—*Taylor.*

PALM (päm), *n.* [L. *palma.*] 1. The inner part of the hand. 2. A hand or hand's breadth; a lineal measure of three inches. 3. The broad triangular part of an anchor at the end of the arms. 4. The name of many species of plants growing in warm climates, but particularly of the date-tree or great palm. The *palms* have straight cylindric trunks, often lofty and generally without branches, and are crowned at the summit with a tuft of large radiating leaves. 5. Branches of the palm being worn in token of victory, hence the word signifies superiority, victory, triumph.—6. Among *seamen*, an instrument fitted to the hand and used in sewing canvas, instead of a thimble.

PALM (päm), *v. t.* 1. To conceal in the palm of the hand.—*Prior.* 2. To impose by fraud. 3. To handle. 4. To stroke with the hand.

PALM'-OIL (päm'-oil), *n.* A vegetable oil obtained from the fruit of several species of palms, and used in the manufacture of soap and candles.

PALM'-SUN-DAY (päm'-sun-de), *n.* The Sunday next before Easter; so called in commemoration of our Savior's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when the multitude strewed palm-branches in the way.

PALM'-TREE (päm'-tree), *n.* The name of many trees belonging to the natural order of palms.

PAL'MA CHRISTI, *n.* [L.] An annual plant, whose seeds furnish the well-known castor-oil of medicine.—*Loudon.*

PAL'MAR, *a.* [L. *palmaris.*] Of the breadth of the hand.

PAL'MA-RY, *a.* [L. *palmaris.*] Principal; capital.—*Bp. Horne.*

PALM'A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to a palm.

PAL'MATE, PAL'MA-TED, *a.* [L. *palmatus.*] 1. Having the shape of a hand; resembling a hand with the fingers spread. 2. Entirely webbed, as feet.

PALMED (pämd), *pp.* Imposed by fraud.

PALM'ER (päm'er), *n.* One who returned from the Holy Land bearing branches of palm; a pilgrim or crusader.

PALM'ER-WORM (päm'er-wurm), *n.* A hairy worm.—*Joel*, i., 4.

PAL-MET'TO, *n.* A species of palm-tree growing in the West Indies and Southern United States; called, also, *cabbage-tree.*

PAL'MIC AC'ID, *n.* A kind of acid obtained from palmine.

PAL-MIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *palma* and *fero.*] Bearing palms.

PAL'MINE, *n.* A white waxy substance obtained from castor-oil.

PALM'ING, *ppr.* Imposing by fraud.

PAL'MI-PED, *a.* [L. *palma* and *pes.*] Web-footed; having the toes connected by a membrane; as a water-fowl.

PAL'MI-PED, *n.* A swimming bird; one that has webbed feet.

PAL'MIS-TER, *n.* One who deals in palmistry.

PAL'MIS-TRY, *n.* [L. *palma.*] 1. The art or practice of divining or telling fortunes by the lines and marks in the

palm of the hand. 2. *Addison* uses it humorously, for the action of the hand.

PĂLM'Y (päm'y), *a.* 1. Bearing palms.—*Shak.* Hence, 2. Flourishing; prosperous; victorious.

PALP, *n.* } [L. *palpus.*] A jointed sensiferous organ at-
PAL'PĬ, *n. pl.* } tached in pairs to the back or side of the lower jaw in many insects; a feeler.

PALP, *v. t.* To feel. [*Not authorized.*]

PAL-PA-BĬL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being perceptible by the touch.—*Arbuthnot.*

PAL'PA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Perceptible by the touch; that may be felt, as darkness.—*Shak.* 2. Gross; coarse; easily perceived and detected, as a mistake. 3. Plain; obvious; easily perceptible, as proof.—*Hooker.*

PAL'PA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being palpable; plainness; obviousness; grossness.

PAL'PA-BLY, *adv.* 1. In such a manner as to be perceived by the touch. 2. Grossly; plainly; obviously.

PAL-PĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *palpatio.*] The act of feeling.

PAL'PE-BRAL, *a.* Pertaining to the eyebrows.

PAL'PE-BROUS, *a.* Having large eyebrows.

PAL'PI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of palpi or feelers.

PAL-PĬG'ER-OUS, *a.* Bearing palpi or feelers.—*Kirby.*

PAL'PI-TĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *palpito.*] To beat gently; to beat, as the heart; to flutter, that is, to move with little throes; as we say, to go *pit a pat.*

PAL'PI-TĀ-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Beating gently; fluttering.

PAL-PI-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *palpitatio.*] 1. A beating of the heart; *particularly*, a preternatural beating or pulsation excited by violent action of the body, by fear, fright, or disease. 2. A violent, irregular motion of the heart.

PĄLS'GRAVE (pawlz'grave), *n.* [Ger. *pfalzgraf.*] A count or earl who has the superintendence of the king's palace.

PĄLS'GRA-VĬNE, *n.* The consort or widow of a palsgrave.

PĄL'SĬ-ĔAL, *a.* Affected with palsy; paralytic.

PĄL'SĬED (pawl'zid), *pp.* or *a.* Affected with palsy.

PĄL'SY, *n.* [contracted from Gr. παραλυσις.] An abolition of function, whether of intellect, special sensation, voluntary motion, common sensation, or sympathetic motion; paralysis.

PĄL'SY (pawl'ze), *v. t.* 1. To paralyze; to destroy function. 2. To destroy energy.—*Dwight.*

PĄL'SY-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Destroying function.

PĄL'TER, *v. i.* To shift; to dodge; to play tricks.—*Johnson. Rather*, to fail; to come short; to balk.

† PĄL'TER, *v. t.* To squander. Qu.—*Ainsworth.*

PĄL'TER-ER, *n.* One who palters, fails, or falls short.

PĄL'TRI-LY, *adv.* In a paltry manner.

PĄL'TRI-NESS, *n.* The state of being paltry or vile.

PĄL'TRY, *a.* [Sw. *palta*, pl. *paltor*; Scot. *paltrie* or *peltrie.*] Ragged; mean; vile; worthless; despicable; contemptible.

PĀ-LŪ'DAL, *a.* [L. *palus.*] Pertaining to marshes; marshy.

PAL-Ŭ-DĪ'NA, *n.* [L. *palus.*] A genus of fresh-water snails.

PA-LŪ'DIN-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to the *paludina.*

PĀ'LY, *a.* 1. Pale; wanting color.—*Shak.*; [*used only in poetry.*]—2. In *heraldry*, divided by pales into four equal parts.

PĂM, *n.* The knave of clubs.—*Pope.*

PAM'PAS, *n. pl.* The name given to vast prairies in the southern part of Buenos Ayres, in South America.—*Encyc. Am.*

PAM'PER, *v. t.* [It. *pambere, pamberato.*] 1. To feed to the full; to glut; to saginate; to feed luxuriously. 2. To gratify to the full; to furnish with that which delights.

PAM'PERĘD, *pp.* or *a.* Fed high; glutted or gratified to the full.

PAM'PER-ING, *ppr.* Glutting; feeding luxuriously; gratifying to the full.

PAM'PER-ING, *n.* Luxuriancy.—*Fulke.*

PAM'PHLET, *n.* [Sp. *papelon; papeleta; papel volante.*] A small book consisting of a sheet of paper; or of sheets stitched together, but not bound.

PAM'PHLET, *v. t.* To write a pamphlet or pamphlets.

PAM-PHLET-EER', *n.* A writer of pamphlets; a scribbler.

PAM-PHLET-EER'ING, *a.* 1. Writing and publishing pamphlets. 2. *n.* The writing and publishing of pamphlets.

PAM'PRE, n. [Fr.] In *sculpture*, an ornament composed of vine leaves and bunches of grapes; used for decorating columns.—*Gwilt.*

PAN, *n.* [Sax., Sw. *panna*; D. *pan.*] 1. A vessel broad and somewhat hollow or depressed in the middle, or with a raised border. 2. The part of a gun-lock or other firearms which holds the priming that communicates with the charge. 3. Something hollow.—4. Among *farmers*, the hard stratum of earth that lies below the soil; called *hard pan.* 5 The top of the head.

PAN, *v. t.* To join; to close together. [*Local.*]

PAN, *n.* [Gr.] In *mythology*, the deity of shepherds. *See* PANIC.

PAN'A-BASE, *n.* [Gr. παν, and *base.*] An ore of copper, of a gray color.

PAN-A-CĒ'A, *n.* [L.] 1. A remedy for all diseases; a universal medicine. 2. An herb.

PA-NĀ'DA, } *n.* [Fr. *panade.*] A kind of food made by boil-
PA-NĀ'DO, } ing bread in water to the consistence of pulp, and sweetened.

PAN'A-RY, *a.* [L. *panis.*] Pertaining to bread.

PAN'ĆĀKE, *n.* A thin cake fried in a pan or baked on an iron plate.—*Franklin.*

PAN'ĆĀRTE, *n.* A royal charter confirming to a subject all his possessions.—*Brande.*

PANCH, *n.* [W. *panu.*] Among *seamen*, a thick and strong mat, to be fastened on yards to prevent friction.

PĂNCH'WĀY, *n.* A Bengal four-oared boat for passengers.—*Malcom.*

PAN-ĆRAT'IĆ, } *a.* [Gr. παν and κρατος.] Excelling in
PAN-ĆRAT'IĆ-AL, } all gymnastic exercises; very strong or robust.

PAN'ĆRA-TIST, *n.* One who excels in gymnastic exercises.

PAN-ĆRĂ'TI-UM (-she-um), *n.* [Gr. παν and κρατεω.] Among the *ancients*, an athletic contest which combines boxing and wrestling.

PAN'ĆRE-AS, *n.* [Gr. παν and κρεας.] A gland of the body situated between the bottom of the stomach and the vertebres; the sweet-bread.

PAN-ĆRE-AT'IĆ, *a.* Pertaining to the pancreas.

PAN'CY. *See* PANSY.

PAN-DĒ'AN PĪPES, *n. pl.* A wind instrument of antiquity made of reeds fastened together side by side, gradually lessening, and tuned to each other.

PAN'DEĆT, *n.* [L. *pandectæ.*] 1. A treatise which contains the whole of any science.—2. *Pandects*, in the *plural*, the digest or collection of civil or Roman law, made by order of the Emperor Justinian.

PAN-DEMIĆ, *a.* [Gr. παν and δημος.] Incident to a whole people; epidemic.

PAN-DĒ-MŌ'NI-UM, *n.* [Gr. πας, παν, all, and δαιμων, a demon.] In *fabulous story*, the great hall or council-chamber of demons or evil spirits.—*Milton.*

PAN'DER, *n.* [qu. It. *pandere.*] A pimp; a procurer; a male bawd; a mean, profligate wretch, who caters for the lust of others.

PAN'DER, *v. t.* To pimp; to procure lewd women for others.—*Shak.*

PAN'DER, *v. i.* 1. To act as agent for the lusts of others. 2. To be subservient to lust or passion.

PAN'DER-AGE, *n.* A procuring of sexual connection.

PAN'DER-ISM, *n.* The employment or vices of a pander, a pimping.—*Swift.*

PAN'DER-LY, *a.* Pimping; acting the pander.

PAN-DIĆ-Ŭ-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *pandiculor.*] A yawning; a stretching; the tension of the solids that accompanies yawning.

PAN'DIT, } *n.* In *Hindostan*, a learned Brahmin.
PUN'DIT, }

PAN'DOOR, *n.* A name given to a kind of light infantry soldiers in the Austrian service.—*Brande.*

PAN-DŌ'RA, *n.* [Gr. παν, all, and δωρον, a gift.] In *mythology*, a fabled female who received a variety of gifts. Jupiter gave her a box for her husband, who opened it, and out rushed a multitude of evils.—*Lempriere.*

PAN'DORE, } *n.* [Gr. πανδουρα.] An instrument of music
PAN'DO-RAN, } of the lute kind; a bandore.

PAN-DŪ'RI-FORM, *a.* [L. *pandura*, from the Gr.] In *botany* obovate, with a deep recess on each side, like a violin.

PĀNE, *n.* [Fr. *pan*; Arm. *panell.*] 1. A square of glass. 2. A piece of any thing in variegated works.

PĀNĘD, *a.* Variegated; composed of small squares, as a counterpane usually is.—*Cavendish.*

* PAN-E-ĠŸR'IĆ, *n.* [Fr. *panegyrique*; It., Sp. *panegirico*; L. *panegyricus.*] 1. An oration or eulogy in praise of some distinguished person or achievement; a formal or elaborate encomium. 2. An encomium; praise bestowed on some eminent person, action, or virtue.

* PAN-E-ĠŸR'IĆ, } *a.* Containing praise or eulogy; en-
* PAN-E-ĠŸR'IĆ-AL, } comiastic.

PAN-EĠ'Y-RIS, *n.* [Gr. παιηγυρις.] A festival; a public meeting.

PAN-E-ĠŸR'IST, *n.* One who bestows praise; a eulogist, an encomiast, either by writing or speaking.

PAN'E-ĠŸ-RĪZE, *v. t.* To praise highly; to write or pronounce a eulogy on.—*Ch. Obs.*

PAN'E-ĠŸ-RĪZE, *v. i.* To bestow praises.—*Mitford.*

PAN'E-ĠŸ-RĪZĘD, *pp.* Highly praised or eulogized.

PAN'E-ĠŸ-RĪZ-ING, *ppr.* Praising highly; eulogizing.

PAN'EL, *n.* [Fr. *panneau*; Sw. *panna.*] 1. A piece of board whose edges are inserted into the frame of a thicker surrounding frame. 2. A piece of parchment or schedule containing the names of persons summoned by the sheriff 3. The whole jury.—4. In *Scots law*, a prisoner at the bar.—*Encyc. Am.*

PAN'EL, *v. t.* To form with panels.—*Pennant.*

PAN'ELĘD, *pp.* or *a.* Formed with panels.

PĀNE'LESS, *a.* Without panes of glass.—*Shenstone.*

PAN'EL-ING, *ppr.* Forming with panels.

PANG, *n.* [D. *pynigen*; G. *peinigen.*] Extreme pain; par-

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÂR, FĄLL, WHĄT;—PRĘY;—MARĪNE, BĪRD;—MÖVE, BOOK,

ticularly, a sudden paroxysm of extreme pain.—SYN. Anguish; agony; throe; distress; suffering.

PANG, *v. t.* To torture; to give extreme pain to.

PAN'GO-LIN, *n.* A name given to two species of *manis*, or scaly ant-eater, found in Bengal and Central Africa. Their bodies can be rolled into a spherical shape.

PAN-HEL-LĒ'NI-UM, *n.* [Gr. πανελληνιον.] The national council or congress of Greece.—*Anderson.*

PA'NIC, *n.* [Sp., It. *panico*; Fr. *panique.*] A sudden fright; *particularly*, a sudden fright without real cause, or terror inspired by a trifling cause or misapprehension of danger.

PA'NIC, *a.* Extreme or sudden; [*applied to fright.*]

PA'NIC, *n.* The grain of the panic-grass.

PA'NIC-GRĂSS, *n.* A plant of the genus *panicum.*

PA'NIC-STRUCK, *a.* Struck with a panic or sudden fear.

PA'NI-CLE, *n.* [L. *panicula.*] In *botany*, a species of inflorescence, in which the flowers are arranged on distinct branching stalks centripetally around a lengthened axis.—*Lindley.*

PA'NI-CLED, *a.* Furnished with panicles.—*Eaton.*

PA-NIC'U-LATE, } *a.* 1. Having branches variously sub-
PA-NIC'U-LĀ-TED, } divided. 2. Having the flowers in panicles.

PA-NIV'O-ROUS, *a.* [L. *panis* and *voro.*] Eating bread; subsisting on bread.

PAN-NĀDE', *n.* The curvet of a horse.—*Ainsworth.*

PAN'NAGE, *n.* [from L. *panis.*] The food of swine in the woods, as beech-nuts, acorns, &c., called, also, *pawns*; also, the money taken by agistors for the mast of the king's forest.—*Cowel.*

PAN'NEL, *n.* [W. *panel*; L. *pannus.*] 1. A kind of rustic saddle. 2. The stomach of a hawk. *For other senses, see* PANEL.

PAN-NEL-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of impanneling a jury.

PANN'IER (pan'yer), *n.* [Fr. *panier*; It. *paniera.*] 1. A wicker basket; *primarily*, a bread-basket, but used for carrying fruit or other things on a horse.—2. In *architecture*, the same as *corbel*, which see.

PAN'NI-KEL, *n.* The brain-pan or skull.—*Spenser.*

PAN'O-PLIED (pan'o-plid), *a.* Completely armed.

PAN'O-PLY, *n.* [Gr. πανοπλια.] Complete armor or defense.

PAN-O-RĂ'MA, *n.* [Gr. παν and οραμα.] 1. *Literally*, a complete or entire view on all sides. 2. A picture presenting from a central point a view of objects in every direction, represented on the interior surface of a cylindrical wall or rotunda. It is lighted from above, and viewed from a platform in the center.

PAN-O-RAM'IC, *a.* Belonging to or like a panorama.

PAN-SOPH'IC-AL, *a.* Pretending to have a knowledge of every thing.—*Worthington.*

PAN'SO-PHY, *n.* [Gr. παν and σοφια.] Universal wisdom or knowledge.—*Hartlib.* [*Little used.*]

PAN-STĒ-RE-O-RĂ'MA, *n.* A model of a town or country in wood, cork, pasteboard, or other substance, showing every part in relief.—*Brande.*

PAN'SY, *n.* [Fr. *pensée.*] A species of violet, heart's-ease.

PANT, *v. i.* [Fr. *panteler.*] 1. To palpitate; to beat with preternatural violence or rapidity, as the heart in terror, or after hard labor, or in anxious desire or suspense. 2. To have the breast heaving, as in short respiration or want of breath. 3. To play with intermission or declining strength. 4. To long; to desire ardently.

PANT, *n.* Palpitation of the heart.—*Shak.*

PAN'TA-GRAPH, *n.* *See* PANTOGRAPH.

PAN-TA-LETS', *n. pl.* Loose drawers, resembling pantaloons, worn by females and children.

PAN-TA-LOON', *n.* [Fr. *pantalon.*] 1. A garment for males, in which breeches and stockings are in a piece; [*obs.*]—2. In the *plural*, *pantaloons*, a species of close, long trowsers, extending to the heels. 3. A ridiculous character, *Pantalone*, in the Italian comedy, and a buffoon in pantomimes, both dressed in pantaloons.

PAN-TA-MORPH'IC, *a.* [Gr. πας, παντα, and μορφη.] Taking all forms.

PAN-TECH'NI-CON, *n.* [Gr. παν and τεχνη.] A place where every species of workmanship is collected and exposed for sale.—*Brande.*

PANT'ER, *n.* One who pants.

PANT'ER, *n.* [Ir. *painter.*] A net.—*Chaucer.*

PANT'ESS, *n.* The difficulty of breathing in a hawk.

PAN'THE-ISM, *n.* [Gr. παν and θεος.] The doctrine or system which maintains that the universe is God.

PAN'THE-IST, *n.* One who believes the universe to be God; a name given to the followers of Spinosa.—*Encyc.*

PAN-THE-IST'IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to pantheism; con-
PAN-THE-IST'IC-AL, } founding God with the universe.—2. In *sculpture*, a term applied to statues and figures which bear the symbols of several deities together.—*Brande.*

PAN-THE'ON, *n.* [Gr. πας, or παν, and θεος.] A temple or magnificent edifice at Rome, dedicated to all the gods.—In the *classics*, pronounced *pan'theon.*

PAN'THER, *n.* [L.; Gr. πανθηρ.] A fierce carnivorous African quadruped, the *felis pardus*, of the size of a large dog, with short hair of a yellow color, diversified with roundish black spots. The cougar and some other species of the genus are also called *panther.*

PAN'TILE, *n.* [qu. W. *pantu.*] A tile with a curved or hollow surface.

PĂNT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Palpitating; breathing with a rapid succession of inspirations and expirations; longing.

PĂNT'ING, *n.* Palpitation; rapid breathing; longing.

PĂNT'ING-LY, *adv.* With palpitation or rapid breathing.

PANT'LER, *n.* [Fr. *panetier.*] The officer in a great family who has charge of the bread.—*Shak.*

PAN-TO-CHRO-NOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. παν, χρονος, and μετρον.] An instrument which is a combination of the compass, the sun-dial, and the universal time-dial, and performs the offices of all three.—*Brande.*

PAN-TŎF'FLE, *n.* [Fr. *pantoufle.*] A slipper for the foot.

PAN'TO-GRAPH, *n.* [Gr. παντα and γραφω.] An instrument for copying, reducing, or enlarging maps, plans, and figures.—*P. Cyc.*

PAN-TO-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a pantograph,
PAN-TO-GRAPH'IC-AL, } performed by a pantograph.

PAN-TOG'RA-PHY, *n.* General description; view of an entire thing.

PAN-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. πας and λογος.] A work of general information, embracing all the various branches of knowledge.

PAN-TO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to pantology.

PAN-TOL'O-GIST, *n.* One who writes or is conversant with pantology.

PAN-TOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. παντα and μετρεω.] An instrument for measuring all sorts of elevations, angles, and distances. [*Not used.*]

PAN-TOM'E-TRY, *n.* Universal measurement. [*Not used.*]

PAN'TO-MĪME, *n.* [L. *pantomimus.*] 1. One who imitates all sorts of actions and characters without speaking; one who expresses his meaning by mute action. 2. A scene or representation in dumb show. 3. A species of musical entertainment connected with dumb show.

PAN'TO-MĪME, *a.* Representing only in mute action.—*Smith.*

PAN-TO-MIM'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the pantomime;
PAN-TO-MIM'IC-AL, } representing characters and actions by dumb show.

PAN-TO-MIM'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* As a pantomime.

PAN'TO-MĪM-IST, *n.* One who acts in pantomime.

PAN'TON, } *n.* [qu. L. *pando.*] A horseshoe
PAN'TON-SHOE (-shoo), } contrived to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel.

PAN-TOPH'A-GIST, *n.* An animal or person who eats every thing.

PAN'TRY, *n.* [Fr. *panetière.*] An apartment or closet in which provisions are kept.

PAN'UR-GY, *n.* [Gr. πανουργια.] Skill in all kinds of work or business; craft.—*Bailey.*

PAP, *n.* [L. *papilla.*] A nipple of the breast; a teat.

PAP, *n.* [Low L. *papa.*] 1. A soft food for infants, made with bread boiled or softened with water. 2. The pulp of fruit.—*Ainsworth.*

PAP, *v. t.* To feed with pap.

PA-PÄ', *n.* [L., Fr. *papa*; D., G. *papa*; It., Sp. *papa*, the pope.] Father.—*Swift.* [*A word with us used by children.*]

PĀ'PA-CY, *n.* [Fr. *papauté*; It. *papato.*] 1. The office and dignity of the pope or pontiff of Rome; hence, the popes, taken collectively. 2. Papal authority or jurisdiction; popedom.

PĀ'PAL, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Belonging to the pope or pontiff of Rome; popish. 2. Proceeding from the pope. 3. Annexed to the bishopric of Rome.

† PĀ'PA-LIN, *n.* A papist.—*Herbert.*

PĀ'PAL-IST, *n.* One who favors papal power or doctrines.—*Baxter.*

PĀ'PAL-IZE, *v. t.* To make papal.

PĀ'PAL-IZE, *v. i.* To conform to popery.—*Cowper.*

PĀ'PAL-LY, *adv.* Popishly.

PA-PAV-ER-Ā'CEOUS, *a.* Belonging to the poppy.

PA-PAV'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *papavereus.*] Resembling the poppy; of the nature or qualities of poppies.—*Brown.*

PA-PAW', *n.* [Fr. *papayer.*] 1. A tree and its fruit. The *carica papaya*, growing in the East and West Indies, bears a fruit resembling a gourd, which is wholesome, but not very palatable.—2. The *papaw* of *North America* belongs to the genus *anona.*

† PĀPE, *n.* The pope.

PĀ'PER, *n.* [Fr. *papier*; It. *papiro*; L. *papyrus.*] 1. A substance formed into thin sheets, on which letters and figures are written or printed. 2. A piece of paper. 3. A single sheet printed or written. 4. Any written instrument. 5. A promissory note or notes, or a bill of exchange.—*Kent.* 6. Hangings printed or stamped; paper for covering the walls of rooms.

PĀ'PER, *a.* 1. Made of paper; consisting of paper. 2. Thin; slight.

PĀ'PER, *v. t.* 1. To cover with paper; to furnish with pa-

per-hangings, as, to *paper* a room or a house. 2. To register.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*] 3. To fold or inclose in paper.

PA'PER-CRED'IT, *n.* 1. Evidences of debt; promissory notes, &c., passing current in commercial transactions. 2. Notes or bills emitted by public authority, promising the payment of money.

PA'PER-FA'CED (-fāste), *a.* Having a face as white as paper.

PA'PER-HANG'INGS, *n. pl.* Paper ornamented with colored figures, pasted against the walls of apartments, &c. The term *hangings* was originally applied to the woven or embroidered tapestry with which the walls of elegant rooms were covered.

PA'PER-KĪTE, *n.* A light frame covered with paper for flying in the air like a kite.—*Warton.*

PA'PER-MĀK'ER, *n.* One who manufactures paper.

PA'PER-MĀK'ING, *n.* The art or business of manufacturing paper.

PA'PER-MILL, *n.* A mill in which paper is manufactured.

PA'PER-MŎN'EY (-mun'ne), *n.* Notes or bills issued by authority, and promising the payment of money, circulated as the representative of coin.

PA'PER-STĀIN'ER, *n.* One who stains, colors, or stamps paper for hangings.

PA'PERED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered with paper.

PA-PES'CENT, *a.* [from *pap.*] Containing pap; having the qualities of pap.—*Arbuthnot.*

PA'PESS, *n.* A female pope.—*Hall.*

PA'PHI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the rites of Venus.

PAPETERIE (pap'tree), *n.* [Fr.] A case containing paper and other materials for writing.

PAP'IER-MĀ'CHE (pap'yā-mā'shā), *n.* [Fr.] A hard substance made of a pulp from rags or paper mixed with size or glue, and cast in a mold. It is used for large tea-boards, trays, and various ornamental works.—*Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

PA-PIL'IO (pa-pil'yo), *n.* [L.] A butterfly, a genus of insects produced from caterpillars.—*Barbut.*

PA-PIL-IO-NĀ'CEOUS, *a.* Resembling the butterfly, a botanical term applied to the corolla of leguminous plants, as the pea and bean, from its fancied resemblance to the figure of a butterfly.

PA-PIL'LA, *n.* [L.] 1. A small pap or nipple. 2. *pl.* PAPILLÆ are minute projecting filaments, being the termination of nerves, as on the tongue, skin, &c.

"PAP'IL-LA-RY, } *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the nipple
"PAP'IL-LOUS, } or the papillæ; covered with papillæ.

PAP'IL-LĀTE, *v. i.* To grow into a nipple.—*Fleming.*

PAP'IL-LŌSE, *a.* Nipply; covered with fleshy dots or points; verrucose; warty.—*Smith.*

PAP'IL-LOTE, *n.* [Fr.] The name of small pieces of paper on which ladies roll up their hair.

PA'PISM, *n.* [from Fr. *pape.*] Popery.—*Bedell.*

PA'PIST, *n.* [Fr. *papiste.*] A Roman Catholic; one who adheres to the Church of Rome and the authority of the pope.

PA-PIST'IC, } *a.* Popish; pertaining to popery; adherent
PA-PIST'IC-AL, } to the Church of Rome.

PA'PIST-RY, *n.* Popery; the doctrines and ceremonies of the Church of Rome.—*Whitgifte.*

PA'PĪZED, *a.* Conformed to popery.—*Fuller.*

PAP-POOSE', *n.* The Indian name for a child.

PAP'POUS, *a.* [L. *pappus.*] Downy; furnished with a pappus, as the seeds of certain plants.

PAP'PUS, *n.* [L.] The hairy, feathery, or membranous calyx of the individual florets in certain compound flowers belonging to the Linnæan class *syngenesia.*

PAP'PY, *a.* Like pap; soft; succulent.—*Burnet.*

PAP'Ū-LÆ, *n. pl.* [L.] Pimples; a sort of eruption on the skin, commonly terminating in scurf.

PAP'Ū-LŌSE, *a.* Covered with papulæ.

PAP'Ū-LOUS, *a.* Full of pimples.

PAP-Y-RĀ'CEOUS, } *a.* Belonging to the papyrus, or to
PA-PYR'E-AN, } papyri.

PA-PŸ'RUS, *n.* [L.] 1. An Egyptian plant, a kind of reed, of which the ancients made a material for writing. 2. [*pl.* PAPYRI.] A written scroll, made of the papyrus.

PĂR, *n.* [L. *par.*] 1. State of equality; equal value; equivalence without discount or premium. 2. Equality in condition.

PA-RĂ', *n.* In *Turkish money*, the fortieth part of a piaster, or about ¼ of a cent.—*M'Culloch.*

† PAR'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *parabilis.*] Easily procured.

PAR'A-BLE, *n.* [Fr. *parabole*; L. *parabola*; Gr. παραβολη.] A fable or allegorical relation or representation of something real in life or nature, from which a moral is drawn for instruction.

PAR'A-BLE, *v. t.* To represent by fiction or fable.—*Milton.*

PAR'A-BLED, *pp.* Represented by fable.

PA-RAB'O-LA, *n.* [L.] A conic section arising from cutting a cone by a plane parallel to one of its sides.

PA-RAB'O-LE, *n.* In *oratory*, similitude; comparison.

PAR-A-BOL'IC, } *a.* 1. Expressed by parable or alle-
PAR-A-BOL'IC-AL, } gorical representation. 2. [from *parabola.*] Having the form of a parabola; as, a *parabolic* curve. 3. Generated by the rotation of a parabola; as, a *parabolic* conoid.

PAR-A-BOL'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. By way of parable.—*Brown* 2. In the form of a parabola.

PAR-A-BOL'I-FORM, *a.* Resembling a parabola in form.

PA-RAB'O-LISM, *n.* In *algebra*, the division of the terms of an equation by a known quantity that is involved or multiplied in the first term. [*Not used.*]

PA-RAB'O-LOID, *n.* [Gr. παραβολη and ειδος.] 1. The solid generated by the rotation of a parabola about its axis; a parabolic conoid. 2. The term *paraboloid* has sometimes been applied to the parabolas of the higher orders.—*Brande.*

PAR-A-CEL'SIAN (-shan), *n.* A physician who follows the practice of Paracelsus, a Swiss physician.

PAR-A-CEL'SIAN, *a.* Denoting the medical practice of Paracelsus.—*Hakewill.*

PAR-A-CEN-TĒ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. παρακεντησις.] The operation in *surgery* called *tapping*, for the evacuation of any effused fluid.

PAR-A-CEN'TRIC, } *a.* [Gr. παρα and κεντρον.] Devi-
PAR-A-CEN'TRIC-AL, } ating from circularity.—*Paracentric motion*, the space by which a revolving planet approaches nearer to, or recedes further from, the sun, or center of attraction.—*Hutton.*

PA-RAC'H'RO-NISM, *n.* [Gr. παρα and χρονος.] An error in chronology; the mistake of making the date of an event later than it was in reality.

PAR'A-CHRŌSE, *a.* [Gr. παραχρωσις.] In *mineralogy*, changing color by exposure to the weather.—*Mohs.*

PAR'A-CHUTE (par'a-shute), *n.* [Gr. παρα, and Fr. *chute.*] In *aerostation*, an instrument in the form of an umbrella to prevent the rapidity of descent.

PAR'A-CLĒTE, *n.* [Gr. παρακλητος.] *Properly*, an advocate; one called to aid or support; hence, the Consoler Comforter, or Intercessor.—*Pearson.* [*A term applied to the Holy Spirit.*]

PAR'A-CLŌSE, *n.* A screen separating a chapel from the body of a church.—*Hook.*

PAR-A-CROS'TIC, *n.* A poetical composition, in which the first verse contains, in order, all the letters which commence the remaining verses of the poem or division. *Brande.*

PAR-A-CŸ-AN'O-GEN, *n.* [Gr. παρα, and *cyanogen.*] A brownish-black insoluble substance, which remains after the decomposition of the cyanid of mercury by heat. It is apparently isomeric with cyanogen.—*B. Silliman, Jr.*

PA-RĀDE', *n.* [Fr. *parade.*] 1. In *military affairs*, the place where troops assemble for exercise, mounting guard, or other purpose. 2. Show; ostentation; display. 3. Pompous procession. 4. Military order; array. 5. State of preparation or defense.—*Locke.* 6. [Fr.] The action of parrying a thrust.

PA-RĀDE', *v. t.* 1. To assemble and array or marshal in military order. 2. To exhibit in a showy or ostentatious manner.

PA-RĀDE', *v. i.* 1. To assemble and be marshaled in military order. 2. To go about in military procession. 3. To walk about for show.

PA-RĀD'ED, *pp.* Assembled and arrayed.

PAR'A-DIGM (par'a-dim), *n.* [Gr. παραδειγμα.] An example; a model.—In *grammar*, an example of a verb conjugated in the several modes, tenses, and persons.

PAR-A-DIG-MAT'IC, } *a.* Exemplary.—*More.* [*Little*
PAR-A-DIG-MAT'IC-AL, } *used.*]

PAR-A-DIG-MAT'IC, *n.* In *Church history*, a term applied to those writers who narrated the lives of religious persons, by way of examples of Christian character.—*Brande.*

PAR-A-DIG'MA-TĪZE, *v. t.* To set forth as a model or example.—*Hammond.* [*Little used.*]

PA-RĀD'ING, *ppr.* Assembling and arraying in due order, making an ostentatious show.

PA-RĀD'ING, *n.* The act of making a parade.

PAR'A-DĪSE, *n.* [Gr. παραδεισος.] 1. The garden of Eden in which Adam and Eve were placed immediately after their creation.—*Milton.* 2. A place of bliss; a region of supreme felicity or delight.—*Milton.* 3. Heaven, the blissful seat of sanctified souls after death.—4. *Primarily*, in *Persia*, a pleasure-garden with parks and other appendages.

PAR-A-DIS'E-A, *n. pl.* A genus of passerine birds, called in English, birds of Paradise.

PAR-A-DI-SĪ'AC-AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to Eden or Paradise, or to a place of felicity. 2. Suiting paradise; like paradise. *Paradisean, paradisiac, paradisic*, and *paradisial*, are not used.

PAR'A-DOX, *n.* [Fr. *paradoxe.*] A tenet or proposition contrary to received opinion, or seemingly absurd, yet true in fact.

PAR-A-DOX'IC-AL, *a.* 1. Having the nature of a paradox. 2. Inclined to tenets or notions contrary to received opinions.

PAR-A-DOX'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a paradoxical manner, or in a manner seemingly absurd.—*Collier.*

PAR-A-DOX'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* State of being paradoxical.

† PAR-A-DOX-OL'O-GY, *n.* [*paradox*, and Gr. λογος.] The use of paradoxes.—*Brown.*

PAR'A-DROME, *n.* [Gr. παραδρομη.] A gallery or passage without any covering overhead.—*Ash.*

PAR'AF-FINE, *n.* [L. *parum* and *affinis*.] A tasteless, inodorous, fatty matter, fusible at 112°, derived from the distillation of the tar of beech-wood. It is named from its little affinity for other substances.—*Brande.*

PAR-A-GŌ'GE, *n.* [Gr. παραγωγη.] In *grammar*, the addition of a letter or syllable to the end of a word.

PAR-A-GOG'IC, PAR-A-GOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a paragoge; lengthening a word by the addition of a letter or syllable.

PAR'A-GON, *n.* [Fr. *parangon*; Sp. *paragon*.] 1. A model or pattern; a model by way of distinction, implying superior excellence or perfection. 2. A companion; a fellow; [*obs.*] 3. Emulation; a match for trial; [*obs.*]

PAR'A-GON, *v. t.* [Sp. *paragonar*.] 1. To compare; to parallel; [*little used.*] 2. To equal; [*little used.*]

PAR'A-GON, *v. i.* To pretend comparison or equality. [*Little used.*]

PAR'A-GRAM, *n.* [Gr. παραγραμμα.] A play upon words, or a pun.—*Addison.*

PAR-A-GRAM'MA-TIST, *n.* A punster.—*Addison.*

PAR'A-GRAPH (par'a-graf), *n.* [It. *paragrafo*; Fr. *paragraphe*.] A distinct part of a discourse or writing; any portion or section of a writing or chapter which relates to a particular point, whether consisting of one sentence or many sentences. A *paragraph* is sometimes marked thus, ¶; but, more generally, a *paragraph* is distinguished only by a break in the composition or lines.

PAR'A-GRAPH, *v. t.* To form or write paragraphs.

PAR'A-GRAPHED, *pp.* Formed or written in paragraphs.

PAR-A-GRAPH'IC, PAR-A-GRAPH'IC-AL, *a.* Consisting of paragraphs or short divisions, with breaks.

PAR-A-GRAPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By paragraphs; with distinct breaks or divisions.

PAR-A-LEIP'SIS, *n.* [Gr. παραλειψις.] In *rhetoric*, a pretended or apparent omission; a figure by which a speaker pretends to pass by what at the same time he really mentions.

PAR-A-LI-POM'E-NA, *n. pl.* [Gr. παραλειπω.] Things omitted; a supplement containing things omitted in the preceding work; a name of the two books of Chronicles.

PAR-AL-LAC'TIC, PAR-AL-LAC'TIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the parallax of a heavenly body.

PAR'AL-LAX, *n.* [Gr. παραλλαξις.] In *astronomy*, the change of place in a heavenly body in consequence of being viewed from different points.

PAR'AL-LEL, *a.* [Gr. παραλληλος. In *geometry*, a term applied to lines or surfaces extended in the same direction, and in all parts equally distant. 2. Having the same direction or tendency; running in accordance with something. 3. Continuing a resemblance through many particulars; like; similar; equal in all essential parts.

PAR'AL-LEL, *n.* 1. A line which, throughout its whole extent, is equidistant from another line. 2. A line on the globe marking the latitude. 3. Direction conformable to that of another line. 4. Conformity continued through many particulars, or in all essential points; resemblance; likeness. 5. Comparison made. 6. Any thing equal to or resembling another in all essential particulars.

PAR'AL-LEL, *v. t.* 1. To place so as to keep the same direction, and at an equal distance from something else. 2. To level; to equal. 3. To correspond to. 4. To be equal to; to resemble in all essential points. 5. To compare.

PAR'AL-LEL-A-BLE, *a.* That may be equaled. [*Rare.*]

PAR'AL-LELED, *pp.* Leveled; equaled; compared.

PAR'AL-LEL-ISM, *n.* 1. State of being parallel.—*More.* 2. Resemblance; equality of state; comparison.—*Warton.*

PAR'AL-LEL-LY, *adv.* In a parallel manner; with parallelism.—*Scott.*

PAR-AL-LEL'O-GRAM, *n.* [Gr. παραλληλος and γραμμα.] 1. In *geometry*, a right-lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and equal.—2. In *common use*, this word is applied to quadrilateral figures of more length than breadth.—*Parallelogram of forces*, a phrase denoting the composition of forces, or the finding of a single force which shall be equivalent to two or more given forces when acting in given directions.—*Hebert.*

PAR-AL-LEL-O-GRAM'IC, PAR-AL-LEL-O-GRAM'IC-AL, *a.* Having the properties of a parallelogram.

PAR-AL-LEL-O-PI'PED, *n.* [*parallel*, and Gr. επι and πεδον.] In *geometry*, a regular solid comprehended under six parallelograms, the opposite ones of which are similar, parallel, and equal to each other, or it is a prism whose base is a parallelogram.

PAR-AL-LEL-O-PIP'ED-ON, *n.* A parallelopiped, which see.—*Hutton.*

* PA-RAL'O-GISM, *n.* [Gr. παραλογισμος.] In *logic*, a reasoning which is false in point of form; *i. e.*, in which a conclusion is drawn from premises which do not logically warrant it.—*Brande.*

PA-RAL'O-GIZE, *v. i.* To reason falsely.—*Ashe.*

PA-RAL'O-GY, *n.* False reasoning.—*Brown.*

PA-RAL'Y-SIS, *n.* [Gr. παραλυσις.] Palsy; an abolition of function, whether of intellect, special sensation, voluntary motion, common sensation, or sympathetic motion.

PAR-A-LYT'IC, PAR-A-LYT'IC-AL, *a.* 1. Affected with palsy. 2. Inclined or tending to palsy.

PAR-A-LYT'IC, *n.* A person affected with palsy.—*Hall.*

PAR'A-LYZE, *v. t.* [Gr. παραλυω.] To affect with palsy.

PAR'A-LYZED, *pp.* or *a.* Affected with palsy.

PAR'A-LYZ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Palsying; destroying function.

PA-RAM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. παραμετρεω.] 1. In *conic sections*, a third proportional to any diameter and its conjugate.—In the *parabola*, a third proportional to any absciss and its ordinate.—The *parameter* is sometimes called the *latus rectum*.—2. *In a general sense*, in *geometry*, the constant quantity which enters into the equation of a curve.—*Brande.*

PAR'A-MOUNT, *a.* [Norm. *peramont*.] 1. Superior to all others; possessing the highest title or jurisdiction; as, lord *paramount*, the chief lord of the fee, or of lands, tenements, and hereditaments. 2. Eminent; of the highest order. 3. Superior to all others.

PAR'A-MOUNT, *n.* The chief; the highest in rank.

PAR'A-MOUR, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A lover; a wooer. 2. A mistress.

PAR-A-NAPH'THA-LINE, *n.* [Gr. παρα, and *naphthaline*.] A substance closely resembling naphthaline, and, apparently, a mixture of paraffine and naphthaline.—*Brande.*

PA-RAN'THINE. *See* SCAPOLITE.

PAR'A-NYMPH, *n.* [Gr. παρα and νυμφη.] 1. A bridesman; one who leads the bride to her marriage. 2. One who countenances and supports another.

PAR'A-PEGM (par'a-pem), *n.* [Gr. παραπηγμα.] A brazen table fixed to a pillar, on which laws and proclamations were anciently engraved; also, a tablet publicly exposed, on which were astronomical phenomena, as eclipses, seasons, &c.

PAR'A-PET, *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *parapeto*.] 1. In *fortification*, a wall, rampart, or elevation of earth for covering soldiers from an enemy's shot.—2. In *common language*, a breast wall raised on the edge of a bridge, quay, &c., to prevent people from falling over.—*Brande.*

PAR'APH, *n.* [Gr. παρα and απτω.] In *diplomatics*, the figure formed by the flourish of the pen after the signature.—*Brande.*

PAR-A-PHER'NAL, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in paraphernа.

PAR-A-PHER-NA'LI-A, PAR-A-PHER'NA, *n. pl.* [Gr. παραφερνα.] 1. That clothing, jewels, ornaments, &c., which a wife brings with her at her marriage, or which she possesses beyond her dower. Hence, 2. Appendages; ornaments; trappings.

PAR-A-PHI-MŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. παραφιμωσις.] A disease when the prepuce can not be drawn over the glans.

PAR-A-PHŌ'NI-A, *n.* [Gr. παρα and φωνη.] Alteration of voice.—*Brande.*

PAR'A-PHRASE, *n.* [Gr. παραφρασις.] An explanation of some text or passage in a book, in a more clear and ample manner than is expressed in the words of the author.

PAR'A-PHRASE, *v. t.* To explain, interpret, or translate with latitude; to unfold the sense of an author with more clearness and particularity than it is expressed in his own words.

PAR'A-PHRASE, *v. i.* To interpret or explain amply; to make a paraphrase.—*Felton.*

PAR'A-PHRASED, *pp.* Amply explained or translated.

PAR'A-PHRAS-ING, *ppr.* Explaining or translating amply and freely.

PAR'A-PHRAST, *n.* [Gr. παραφραστης.] One who paraphrases.—*Hooker.*

PAR-A-PHRAST'IC, PAR-A-PHRAST'IC-AL, *a.* Free, clear, and ample in explanation; not verbal or literal.

PAR-A-PHRAST'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a paraphrastic manner.

PAR-A-PHRE-NI'TIS, *n.* [Gr. παρα and φρενιτις.] An inflammation of the diaphragm.—*Arbuthnot.*

PAR'A-PLE-GY, PAR-A-PLE'GI-A, *n.* [Gr. παρα and πληγη.] That kind of palsy which affects the upper or lower half of the body.

PAR-A-QUET' (par-a-ket'), PAR-A-QUI'TO (par-a-kē'to), *n.* A small species of parrot —*Shak.* *See* PARRAKEET.

PAR'A-SANG, *n.* A Persian measure of length, which *Herodotus* states to be thirty stadia, nearly four English miles; but, in different times and places, it has been 30, 40, or 60 stadia.—*P. Cyc.*

PAR-A-SCENE', PAR-A-SCE'NI-UM, *n.* [Gr. παρα and σκηνη.] Among the *Romans*, an apartment in the back part of a theatre, used by the actors for robing and unrobing themselves.—*Elmes.*

PAR-A-SCEU-AS'TIC (-su-as'tik), *a.* Preparatory.

PA-RA-SCĒ'VE, *n.* [Gr. *παρασκευη.*] Preparation; the Sabbath-eve of the Jews.—*Chalmers.*

PAR-A-SE-LĒ'NE, *n.*; *pl.* PARASELENÆ. [Gr. *παρα* and *σελην η.*] A mock moon; a luminous ring or circle encompassing the moon.

PAR'A-SITE, *n.* [Gr. *παρασιτος.*] 1. *Literally,* one who dines with others.—In *Greece,* the term was first applied to one whose office was to gather of the husbandman the corn allotted for public sacrifices. It had afterward the modern sense.—2. In *modern usage,* a trencher friend; one who frequents the tables of the rich, and earns his welcome by flattery; a hanger-on; a fawning flatterer or sycophant.—3. In *botany,* a plant obtaining nourishment immediately from other plants to which it attaches itself, and whose juices it absorbs. It is different from an epiphyte, which see.—4. In *entomology,* a term applied to insects which, in some stage of their existence, eat the bodies or eggs of other insects, and frequently destroy them.—In *zoology,* a term applied to animals which live on the bodies of other animals, as lice, &c.; and also to those birds which seize on the nests of other birds for their habitation.

PAR-A-SIT'IC. } *a.* 1. Flattering; wheedling; fawning
PAR-A-SIT'IC-AL, } for bread or favors. 2. Growing as a parasite grows. 3. Living on some other body; as, a *parasitic* animal.

PAR-A-SIT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a flattering or wheedling manner; by dependence on another.

PAR'A-SIT-ISM, *n.* The behavior or manners of a parasite.

PAR'A-SOL, *n.* [Fr.; Sp.] A small umbrella used by ladies to defend themselves from rain, or their faces from the sun's rays.

PAR-A-SOL-ETTE', *n.* A small parasol or sun-shade.

PAR-A-SY-NEX'IS, *n.* [Gr.] An unlawful meeting.

PAR-A-TAX'IS, *n.* [Gr.] The opposite of syntax; the mere ranging of prepositions one after another without connection or dependence.—*Brande.*

PA-RATH'E-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *παραθεσις.*] 1. In *grammar,* the placing of two or more nouns in the same case or in apposition. 2. A parenthetical notice printed thus, [ ].

PA-RAT'O-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. *παρα,* about, and *τεμνω,* to cleave.] In *mineralogy,* having the faces of cleavage of an indeterminate number.

PAR-A-VAIL', *a.* [Norm. *par* and *availe.*] In *feudal law,* the tenant *paravail* is the lowest tenant holding under a mean or mediate lord.

†PAR'A-VANT, } *adv.* [Fr. *par* and *avant.*] In front; pub-
†PAR'A-VAUNT, } licly.—*Spenser.*

PAR'BOIL, *v. t.* [Fr. *parbouillir.*] 1. To boil in part; to boil in a moderate degree. 2. To cause little vesicles on the skin by means of heat.

PAR'BOILED, *pp.* or *a.* Boiled moderately or in part.

†PAR'BREAK, *v. i.* or *v. t.* To vomit.—*Skelton.*

†PAR'BREAK, *n.* Vomit.—*Spenser.*

PAR'BUCK-LE, *n.* Among *seamen,* a purchase, formed of a single rope around any weighty body, as a spar or cask, by which it is lowered or hoisted.—*As a verb,* to hoist or lower by means of a parbuckle.—*Totten.*

PAR'CEL, *n.* [Fr. *parcelle.*] 1. A part; a portion of any thing taken separately. 2. A quantity; any mass. 3. A part belonging to a whole. 4. A small bundle or package of goods. 5. A number of persons, [*in contempt.*]—*Shak.* 6. A number or quantity, [*in contempt.*]

PAR'CEL, *v. t.* 1. To divide into parts or portions. 2. To make up into a mass.—*Shak.*; [*little used.*]—*To parcel a rope,* in *seamen's language,* to wind tightly around it strips of tarred canvas.—*Totten.*

†PAR'CEL, *a.* Part or half; as, a *parcel* bawd, a *parcel* poet.

PAR'CELED, *pp.* Divided into portions.

PAR'CEL-ING, *ppr.* Dividing into portions.

PAR'CEL-ING, *n.* Among *seamen,* long, narrow slips of canvas daubed with tar and bound about a rope like a bandage, before it is sewed.

PAR'CE-NA-RY, *n.* [Norm. *parcenier.*] Coheirship; the holding or occupation of lands of inheritance by two or more persons.

PAR'CE-NER, *n.* [Scot. *parsenere*; Norm. *parconnier.*] *Parcener* or *coparcener* is a coheir, or one who holds lands by descent from an ancestor in common with another or with others, as when land descends to a man's daughters, sisters, aunts, cousins, or their representatives. In this case, all the heirs inherit as *parceners* or coheirs.

PARCH, *v. t.* 1. To burn the surface of a thing; to scorch. 2. To dry to extremity.—*Dryden.*

PARCH, *v. i.* 1. To be scorched or superficially burned.—*Mortimer.* 2. To become very dry.

PARCHED (pärcht), *pp.* or *a.* Scorched; dried to extremity.

PARCH'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being scorched or dried to extremity.

PARCH'ING, *ppr.* 1. Scorching; drying to extremity. 2. *a.* Having the quality of burning or drying.

PARCH'ING-LY, *adv.* So as to parch.

PARCH'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *parchemin.*] The skin of a sheep or goat dressed or prepared, and rendered fit for writing on.

PARCH'MENT-MAK'ER, *n.* One who dresses skins for parchment.

†PAR'CI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *parcité*; L. *parcitas.*] Sparingness.

PARD, *n.* [L. *pardus.*] The leopard; or, in *poetry,* any spotted beast. Instead of *pard,* we generally use *leopard,* the lion-pard. *Pardale,* from the Latin *pardalis,* is not used.

PAR'DON (pär'dn), *v. t.* [Fr. *pardonner.*] 1. To grant forgiveness of, as an offense or crime. 2. To grant remission of, as a penalty. 3. To accept an excuse, as for a fault.—4. *Pardon me* is a phrase used when one asks for excuse, or makes an apology, and it is often used in this sense when a person means civilly to deny or contradict what another affirms.—SYN. To forgive; absolve; excuse; remit; acquit.

PAR'DON, *n.* 1. Forgiveness; the release of an offense or of the obligation of the offender to suffer a penalty, or to bear the displeasure of the offended party. 2. Remission of a penalty. 3. Forgiveness received.

PAR'DON-A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be pardoned. 2. Venial; excusable; that may be forgiven, overlooked, or passed by.

PAR'DON-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being pardonable; venialness; susceptibility of forgiveness.

PAR'DON-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner admitting of pardon; venially; excusably.—*Dryden.*

PAR'DONED, *pp.* or *a.* Forgiven; excused.

PAR'DON-ER, *n.* 1. One who forgives; one who absolves an offender. 2. One who sells the pope's indulgences.

PAR'DON-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Forgiving; remitting an offense or crime; absolving from punishment.

PARE, *v. t.* [Fr. *parer.*] 1. To cut off, as the superficial substance or extremities of a thing; to shave off with a sharp instrument. 2. To diminish by little and little.

PARED, *pp.* or *a.* Freed from any thing superfluous on the surface or at the extremities.

PAR-E-GOR'IC, *a.* [Gr. *παρηγορικος.*] Mitigating; assuaging pain.

PAR-E-GOR'IC, *n.* A medicine that mitigates pain; an anodyne. *Encyc.*—*Paregoric,* or *paregoric elixir,* a camphorated tincture of opium flavored with aromatics.

PA-REL'ON, *n.* [Gr. *παρελκω.*] In *grammar,* the addition of a syllable or particle to the end of a pronoun, verb, or adverb.

PA-REM'BO-LE, *n.* [Gr. *παρεμβολη.*] In *rhetoric,* the insertion of something relating to the subject in the middle of a period, with which it does not grammatically cohere.

PA-REN'CHY-MA, *n.* [Gr. *παρεγχυμα.*] 1. In *anatomy,* the solid and interior part of the viscera, or the substance contained in the interstices between the blood-vessels of the viscera; a spongy substance.—2. In *botany,* the pith or pulp of plants.

PAR-EN-CHYM'A-TA, *n. pl.* The order of *entozoa,* or those species in which the body is filled with a cellular substance, the only alimentary organ being ramified canals, distributing nourishment to its different points, and in most originating from visible suckers.

PAR-EN-CHYM'A-TOUS, } *a.* Pertaining to parenchyma;
PA-REN'CHY-MOUS, } spongy; soft; porous.

PA-REN'E-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *παραινεσις.*] Persuasion; exhortation.—*Dict.* [*Little used.*]

PAR-E-NET'IC, } *a.* Hortatory; encouraging.—*Potter.*
PAR-E-NET'IC-AL, }

PA'RENT, *n.* [L. *parens.*] 1. A father or mother; he or she who produces young. 2. That which produces; cause; source. The pronunciation pāy'rent is erroneous.

PA'RENT-AGE, *n.* [Fr.] Extraction; birth; condition with respect to the rank of parents.—*Shak.*

PA-RENT'AL, *a.* [It. *parentale.*] 1. Pertaining to parents. 2. Becoming parents; tender; affectionate.

PA-RENT'AL-LY, *adv.* Like a parent.

PAR-ENT-Ā'TION, *n.* [from L. *parento.*] Something done or said in honor of the dead.—*Potter.*

PA-REN'THE-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *παρενθεσις.*] A sentence, or certain words inserted in a sentence, which interrupt the sense or natural connection of words, but serve to explain or qualify the sense of the principal sentence. The *parenthesis* is usually included in hooks or curved lines, thus, ( ).

PAR-EN-THET'IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to a parenthesis;
PAR-EN-THET'IC-AL, } expressed in a parenthesis. 2. Using parentheses.

PAR-EN-THET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a parenthesis; by way of parenthesis.—*Bryant.*

PA-RENT'I-CIDE, *n.* [L. *parens* and *cædo.*] One who kills a parent.—*Bailey.*

PA'RENT-LESS, *a.* Deprived of parents.

PA'RER, *n.* He or that which pares; an instrument for paring.—*Tusser.*

†PAR'ER-GY, *n.* [Gr. *παρα* and *εργον.*] Something unimportant, or done by-the-by.—*Brown.*

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÄR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—MARINE, BIRD;—MÖVE, BOOK,

PĂR'GAS-ĪTE, *n.* A mineral having much lustre; a variety of hornblende.

PĂR'GET, *n.* [Sp. *parche.*] 1. Gypsum or plaster stone; [*obs.*] 2. Plaster laid on roofs or walls; [*obs.*] 3. Paint; [*obs.*]—4. In *present architectural usage, parget* denotes the rough plaster used for lining chimney-flues.—*Gwilt.*

PĂR'GET, *v. t.* 1. To plaster walls. 2. To paint; to cover with paint.—*Ben Jonson.*

PĂR'GĔT-ED, *pp.* Plastered; stuccoed

PĂR'GET-ER, *n.* A plasterer.

PĂR'GĔT-ING, *ppr.* Plastering; *as a noun*, plaster or stucco.

PĂR-HĒL'ION (-hēl'yun), *n.*; *pl.* PARHELIA. [Gr. παρα and ἥλιος.] A mock sun or meteor, appearing in the form of a bright light near the sun.

PĂ'RI-ĂH, *n.* The name of the lowest class of people in Hindostan, who have, properly speaking, no caste; an outcast.

PA-RĪ'AL, } *n.* Three of a sort in certain games of
PAIR'-ROY'AL, } cards.—*Butler.*

PĂ'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Paros, an isle in the Egean Sea; as, *Parian* marble.—*Parian chronicle*, a chronicle of the city of Athens, engraven on marble in capital letters in the isle of Paros; also called *Arundelian marbles.*

PA-RĪ'E-TAL, *a.* [L. *paries.*] 1. Pertaining to or within the walls of a building. 2. The *parietal* bones form the sides and upper part of the skull. *Parr.*—3. In *botany*, a term applied to any organ which grows from the inner lining or wall of another.—*Lindley.*

PA-RĪ'E-TA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *parietaire.*] An herb, wall pellitory.

† PA-RĪ'E-TINE, *n.* [L. *paries.*] A piece of a wall.

PĂR'ING, *ppr.* Cutting or shaving off the extremities of a thing.

PĂR'ING, *n.* 1. That which is pared off; rind separated from fruit; a piece clipped off. 2. The act or practice of cutting off the surface of grass land, for tillage.

PĂRI PASSU. [L.] With equal pace, or progress.

PAR'IS, *n.* A plant, herb Paris, or true-love.

PAR'ISH, *n.* [Fr. *paroisse*; It. *parrocchia.*] 1. The precinct or territorial jurisdiction of a secular priest or ecclesiastical society, or the precinct, the inhabitants of which belong to the same church.—2. In *some of the American states, parish* is an ecclesiastical society not bounded by territorial limits. In Louisiana the state is divided into parishes, which correspond to counties.

PAR'ISH, *a.* 1. Belonging to a parish. 2. Employed in the spiritual or ecclesiastical concerns of a parish, as the priest. —*Dryden.* 3. Maintained by the parish.

PAR'ISH CLERK, *n.* A layman who leads in the responses, and otherwise assists in the Episcopal service.

PA-RISH'ION-ER, *n.* One who belongs to a parish.

PA-RIS'IAN, *n.* A native or resident of Paris.

PAR-I-SYL-LAB'IC, } *a.* [L. *par* and *syllaba.*] A term
PAR-I-SYL-LAB'IC-AL, } applied to a word which has the same number of syllables in all its inflections.

PAR'I-TOR, *n.* [for *apparitor.*] A beadle; a summoner of the courts of civil law.—*Dryden.*

PAR'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *parité*; It. *parità.*] 1. Equality. 2. Equality; like state or degree.

PĂRK, *n.* [Sax. *parruc, pearruc*; Scot. *parrok*; W. *parc*; Fr. *parc*; It. *parco*; Sp. *parque.*] 1. A piece of ground inclosed for chase or other purposes.—*Parks*, in *England*, were originally grants out of forest lands, with privileges which lasted only while they were kept inclosed.—*Smart.* 2. An inclosed place in cities for exercise or amusement. —*Park of artillery*, an assemblage of the heavy ordnance belonging to an army, with its carriages, ammunition, wagons, and stores, on ground contiguous to that occupied by the troops when encamped.—*Brande.*

PĂRK, *v. t.* 1. To inclose in a park.—*Shak.* 2. To bring together in a *park* or compact body; as, to *park* the artillery.—*Cutler.*

PĂRKED (pärkt), *pp.* Inclosed in a park; brought together in a park.

PĂRK'ER, *n.* The keeper of a park.

PĂRK'LEAVES, *n.* A plant, tutsan, allied to St. John's wort.

PĂR'LANCE, *n.* [Norm.; Fr. *parler.*] Conversation; discourse; talk.—*Woodeson.*

† PĂR'LE (pärl), *n.* Conversation; talk; oral treaty or discussion.—*Shak.*

† PĂR'LE, *v. i.* [Fr. *parler.*] To talk; to converse; to discuss any thing orally.—*Shak.*

PĂR'LEY, *v. i.* [Fr. *parler*; It. *parlare.*] To confer with on some point of mutual concern; to discuss orally; hence, to confer with an enemy; to treat with by words.

PĂR'LEY, *n.* Mutual discourse or conversation; discussion; but *appropriately*, a conference with an enemy in war.—*To beat a parley*, in *military language*, is to make a signal with a drum or trumpet for holding a parley or conference.

PĂR'LIA-MENT (pär'le-ment), *n.* [Fr. *parlement*; Sp., It., Port. *parlamento.*] 1. In *Great Britain*, the grand assembly of the three estates, the lords spiritual, lords temporal, and the commons; the general council of the nation constituting the legislature.—2. The supreme council of *Sweden*, consisting of four estates the nobility, the clergy, the burghers, and the peasants.—3. In *France*, before the revolution, the title of certain high courts of justice.—*Brande.*

PĂR-LIA-MENT-Ā'RI-AN, } *n.* One of those who adhered
PĂR-LIA-MENT-EER', } to the Parliament in the time of Charles I.

PĂR-LIA-MENT-Ā'RI-AN, *a.* Serving the Parliament in opposition to King Charles I.—*Wood.*

PĂR-LIA-MENT'Ā-RY, *a.* 1. Pertaining to parliament. 2. Enacted or done by parliament. 3. According to the rules and usages of parliament, or to the rules and customs of legislative bodies.

PĂR'LOR, *n.* [Fr. *parloir.*] *Primarily*, the apartment in a nunnery where the nuns are permitted to meet and converse with each other; hence, *with us*, the room in a house which the family usually occupy, and where they receive common visitors, as distinguished from a *drawing-room* set apart for the reception of company, or from a *dining-room*, when a distinct apartment is allotted for that purpose. In many houses the *parlor* is also the *dining-room.*

† PĂR'LOUS, *a.* [Fr. *parler.*] Keen; sprightly; waggish

† PĂR'LOUS-NESS, *n.* Quickness; keenness of temper.

PĂR-MA-CITY, *n.* A corruption of *spermaceti*, which see.

PĂR-ME-SAN'-CHEESE, *n.* [Fr. *Parmesan.*] A delicate sort of cheese, made at Parma, in Italy.

PĂR-NAS'SI-AN (-nash'e-an), *a.* Pertaining to Parnassus

PĂR-NAS'SUS, *n.* A celebrated mountain in Greece, considered in *mythology* as sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

† PĂR'NEL, *n.* [the diminutive of It. *petronella.*] A wanton, immodest girl; a slut.

PA-RŌ'CHI-AL, *a.* [L. *parochia.*] Belonging to a parish

PA-RŌ'CHI-AL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being parochial.

PA-RŌ'CHI-AL-LY, *adv.* In a parish; by parishes.

PA-RŌ'CHI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to a parish.—*Bacon.*

PA-RŌ'CHI-AN, *n.* A parishioner.—*Burghley.*

PA-RŌD'IC, } *a.* Copying after the manner of parody.
PA-RŌD'IC-AL, }

PAR'O-DIST, *n.* One who makes parodies.

PAR'O-DY, *n.* [Fr. *parodie.*] 1. A kind of writing in which the words of an author or his thoughts are, by some slight alterations, adapted to a different purpose; a kind of poetical pleasantry, in which verses written on one subject are altered and applied to another by way of burlesque. 2. A popular maxim, adage, or proverb.—*Encyc.*

PAR'O-DY, *v. t.* To alter, as verses or words, and apply to a purpose different from that of the original.—*Pope.*

PA-RŌL', } *n.* [W. *paryl*; It. *parola*; Fr. *parole.*] 1. *Prop-*
PA-RŌLE', } *erly*, a word; hence, in a *legal sense*, words or oral declaration; word of mouth. 2. Pleadings in a suit.

PA-RŌL', } *a.* Given by word of mouth; oral; not writ-
PA-RŌLE', } ten.—*Blackstone.*

PA-RŌLE', *n.* [*See* PAROL.] 1. Word of mouth.—In *military affairs*, a promise given by a prisoner of war, when he has leave to depart from custody, that he will return at the time appointed, unless discharged. 2. A word given out every day in orders by a commanding officer, in camp or garrison, by which friends may be distinguished from enemies.

PAR-O-NO-MĀ'SIA, } *n.* [from Gr. παρανομεω, to transgress
PAR-O-NOM'Ā-SY, } law or rule.] A play on words; a rhetorical figure, by which the same word is used in different senses, or words similar in sound are set in opposition to each other, so as to give a kind of antithetical force to the sentence.—*Brande.*

PAR-O-NO-MAS'TIC, } *a.* Pertaining to paronomasy;
PAR-O-NO-MAS'TIC-AL, } consisting in a play upon words.

PAR-O-NYCH'I-A, *n.* [Gr. παρωνυχια.] In *surgery*, a whitlow or felon.—*Encyc.*

PA-RON'Y-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. παρωνυμος.] A term applied to words of the same derivation; kindred.—*Watts.*

PAR'O-QUET, } *n.* A small species of parrot. *See* PARRA-
PAR'O-KET, } KEET.

PA-ROT'ID, *a.* [Gr. παρα and ους. ωτα.] Pertaining to, or denoting, certain glands below and before the ears, or near the articulation of the lower jaw.

PA-RŌ'TIS, *n.* [Gr. παρωτις.] The parotid gland; a secret ing salivary conglomerate gland below and before the ear

PAR'OX-YSM, *n.* [Gr. παροξυσμος.] A fit of any disease. When a disease occurs by fits, with perfect intermissions or suspensions, such fits are termed *paroxysms.*

PAR-OX-YS'MAL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to paroxysm. 2. Caused by paroxysms or fits.—*Hitchcock.*

PAR'QUET-RY, *n.* [from Fr. *parquet.*] A species of joinery or cabinet work, consisting in making an inlaid floor composed of small pieces of wood of different figures.—*Elmes.*

PĂRR, *n.* A name applied, in most parts of England and Scotland, to the young of the salmon up to near the end of their second year.—*Brande.*

PAR'RA-KEET, *n.* A small species of parrot.

PAR'REL, *n.* [Port. *aparelho.*] Among *seamen*, an apparatus or frame made of ropes, trucks, and ribs, so contrived as to go round the mast, and being fastened at both ends to a yard, serves to hoist it.

PAR-RHĒ'SIA, *n.* [Gr.] Boldness or freedom of speech.

PAR-RI-CĪ'DAL, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to parricide; contain-
PAR-RI-CID'I-OUS, } ing the crime of murdering a parent, patron, &c. 2. Committing parricide.

PAR'RI-CĪDE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *parricida.*] 1. A person who murders his father or mother. 2. One who murders an ancestor, or any one to whom he owes reverence. 3. The murder of a parent, or one to whom reverence is due. 4. One who invades or destroys any to whom he owes particular reverence, as his country or patron.

PAR'RIED, *pp.* Warded off; driven aside.—*Johnson.*

PAR'ROCK, *n.* [Sax. *parruc.*] A croft; a small field; now corrupted into *paddock.* [*Local.*]

PAR'ROT, *n.* [Fr. *perroquet.*] The name of birds of the genus *psittacus*, of numerous species, remarkable for their beautiful colors, their powerful hooked bill, and their faculty of making indistinct articulations of words in imitation of the human voice.

PAR'ROT-FISH, *n.* A fish of the tropical seas, having brilliant colors, and jaws resembling a parrot's bill.

PAR'ROT-RY, *n.* Acting like a parrot; servile imitation.—*Coleridge.*

PAR'RY, *v. t.* [Fr. *parer.*] 1. In *fencing*, to ward off; to stop or to put or turn by. 2. To ward off; to turn aside; to prevent a blow from taking effect. 3. To avoid; to shift off.

PAR'RY, *v. i.* To ward off; to put by thrusts or strokes; to fence.—*Locke.*

PAR'RY-ING, *ppr.* Warding off, as a thrust or blow.

PARSE, *v. t.* [L. *pars.*] In *grammar*, to resolve a sentence into its elements, or to show the several parts of speech composing a sentence, and their relation to each other by government or agreement.

PAR'SEE. *n.* A name given to the Persian fire-worshipers living in India. In Persia they are called, by the Mohammedans, *Guebers* or *Guebres* (*i. e., giaours*, infidels). Their sacred books are called the *Zend-Avesta.*

PAR'SEE-ISM, *n.* The religion of the Parsees, which is substantially that of the ancient Persians.

PAR-SI-MŌ'NI-OUS, *a.* Sparing in the use or expenditure of money.—SYN. Covetous; niggardly; miserly; penurious; near; close; saving; frugal.

PAR-SI-MŌ'NI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With a very sparing use of money; covetously.

PAR-SI-MŌ'NI-OUS-NESS, *n.* A very sparing use of money, or a disposition to save expense.

PAR'SI-MO-NY, *n.* [L. *parsimonia.*] Closeness or sparingness in the use or expenditure of money.

PARS'ING, *ppr.* Resolving a sentence into its elements.

PARS'ING, *n.* The act or art of resolving a sentence into its elements.

PARS'LEY, *n.* [Fr. *persil.*] A plant whose leaves are used for culinary purposes, and whose root is an aperient.

PARS'NEP, *n.* A plant of the genus *pastinaca*, whose root is considered as a valuable esculent.

PAR'SON (pär'sn), *n.* [G. *pfarrherr, pfarrer.*] 1. The priest of a parish or ecclesiastical society; the rector or incumbent of a parish, who has the parochial charge or cure of souls. 2. A clergyman; a man who is in orders or has been licensed to preach.

PAR'SON-AGE, *n.* 1. In *America*, the glebe and house belonging to a parish or ecclesiastical society, and appropriated to the maintenance of the incumbent or settled pastor of a church.—2. In *England*, the benefice of a parish, or the house appropriated to the residence of the incumbent.

PAR-SON'IC-AL-LY, in *Chesterfield*, is not an authorized word.

PART, *n.* [L. *pars, partis;* Fr. *part.*] 1. A portion, piece, or fragment separated from a whole thing. 2. A portion or quantity of a thing not separated in fact, but considered or mentioned by itself. 3. A portion or number separated or considered by itself. 4. A portion or component particle. 5. A portion of man. 6. A member. 7. Particular division; distinct species or sort belonging to a whole. 8. Ingredient in a mingled mass; a portion in a compound. 9. That which falls to each in division; share. 10. Proportional quantity. 11. Share; concern; interest. 12. Side; party; interest; faction; as, to take another's *part.* 13. Something relating or belonging to; that which concerns; as, for your *part.* 14. Share of labor, action, or influence; particular office or business; as, to do one's *part.* 15. Character appropriated in a play.—16. In *music*, one of the divisions which make up the harmony or tune, as the treble, tenor, base, &c. 17. Action; conduct. *Shak.*—18. In *mathematics*, such a portion of any quantity as, when taken a certain number of times, will exactly make that quantity.—*Parts*, in the *plural*, qualities; powers; faculties; accomplishments.—*Parts*, applied to place, signifies quarters, regions, districts.—*In good part*, as well done, favorably; acceptably; in a friendly manner; not in displeasure.—*In ill part*, as ill done; unfavorably; with displeasure.—*For the most part*, commonly; oftener than otherwise. *Heylin.*—*In part*, in some degree or extent; partly.—*Part of speech*, in *grammar*, a sort or class of words of a particular character.

PART, *v. t.* [L. *partio;* Fr. *partir.*] 1. To divide, separate, or break; to sever into two or more pieces. 2. To divide into shares; to distribute.—*Acts*, ii. 3. To separate or disunite, as things which are near each other.—*Ruth*, i. 4. To keep asunder; to separate. 5. To separate, as combatants. 6. To secern; to secrete.—7. In *seamen's language*, to break, as a rope. 8. To separate metals.

PART, *v. i.* 1. To be separated, removed, or detached. 2. To quit each other. 3. To take or bid farewell. 4. To have a share. 5. [Fr. *partir.*] To go away; to depart. 6. To break; to be torn asunder, as a rope.—*To part with*, to quit; to resign; to lose; to be separated from.

PART'A-BLE. *See* PARTIBLE.

PART'AGE, *n.* Division; severance; the act of dividing or sharing.—*Locke.* [*A French word, little used.*]

PAR-TAKE', *v. i.*; pret. *partook*; pp. *partaken.* [*part* and *take.*] 1. To take a part, portion, or share, in common with others; to have a share or part; to participate; to share. 2. To have something of the property, nature, claim, or right. 3. To be admitted; not to be excluded.—*Shak.*

PAR-TAKE', *v. t.* 1. To have a part in; to share. 2. To admit to a part.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*]

PAR-TAK'EN, *pp.* Shared with others; participated.

PAR-TAK'ER, *n.* 1. One who has or takes a part, share, or portion in common with others; a sharer; a participator: usually followed by *of.* 2. An accomplice; an associate.

PAR-TAK'ING, *ppr.* Sharing with others; participating.

PAR-TAK'ING, *n.* An associating; combination in an evil design.—*Hale.*

PART'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Separated; divided; severed.—*Sidney.*

PART'ER, *n.* One who parts or separates.

PAR-TERRE' (pär-tär'), *n.* [Fr.] 1. In *gardening*, a system of beds of different shapes and sizes, in which flowers are cultivated, connected together, with intervening spaces of gravel or turf for walking on.—*Brande.* 2. The pit of a theatre.—*Brande.*

PAR-THEN'IC, *a.* [Gr. παρθενος.] Pertaining to the Spartan Partheniæ, or sons of virgins.

PAR'THE-NON, *n.* [Gr. παρθενος, a virgin.] A celebrated temple of Minerva at Athens, in Greece.

PAR'TIAL (pär'shal), *a.* [Fr.; L. *pars.*] 1. Biased to one party; inclined to favor one party in a cause, or one side of a question, more than the other; not indifferent. 2. Inclined to favor without reason. 3. Affecting a part only; not general or universal; not total. 4. More strongly inclined to one thing than to others; [*colloquial.*]—5. In *botany*, subordinate.

PAR'TIAL-IST, *n.* 1. One who is partial; [*unusual.*] 2. One who holds that the atonement was made only for a part of mankind, *i. e.*, the elect.—*Murdock.*

PAR-TIAL'I-TY (pär-shal'e-ty), *n.* 1. Inclination to favor one party or one side of a question more than the other; an undue bias of mind toward one party or side, which is apt to warp the judgment. 2. A stronger inclination to one thing than to others; [*colloquial.*]

† PAR'TIAL-IZE, *v. t.* To render partial.—*Shak.*

PAR'TIAL-LY, *adv.* 1. With undue bias of mind to one party or side; with unjust favor or dislike. 2. In part, not totally.

PART-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Susceptibility of division, partition, or severance; separability.

PART'I-BLE, *a.* [It. *partibile.*] Divisible, separable; susceptible of severance or partition.

PART'I-CEPS CRIM'I-NIS. [L.] A partaker in a crime, an accomplice.

PAR-TIC'I-PA-BLE, *a.* That may be participated.

PAR-TIC'I-PANT, *a.* Sharing; having a share or part: followed by *of.*—*Wotton.*

PAR-TIC'I-PANT, *n.* A partaker; one having a share or part.—*Bacon.*

PAR-TIC'I-PANT-LY, *adv.* As a participant.

PAR-TIC'I-PATE, *v. i.* [L. *participo.*] 1. To partake; to have a share in common with others. 2. To have part of more things than one.

PAR-TIC'I-PATE, *v. t.* To partake; to share; to receive a part of.—*Milton.*

PAR-TIC'I-PA-TED, *pp.* Shared in common with others; partaken.

PAR-TIC'I-PA-TING, *ppr.* Having a part or share; partaking.

PAR-TIC-I-PA'TION, *n.* 1. The state of sharing in common with others. 2. The act or state of receiving or having part of something. 3. Distribution; division into shares.

PAR-TIC'I-PA-TIVE, *a.* Capable of participating.

PÄR-TIC'I-PĀ-TOR, *n.* One who partakes with another.
PÄR-TI-CIP'I-AL, *a.* [L. *participialis.*] 1. Having the nature and use of a participle. 2. Formed from a participle.
PÄR-TI-CIP'I-AL-LY, *adv.* In the sense or manner of a participle.
PÄR'TI-CI-PLE, *n.* [L. *participium.*] 1. In *grammar*, a word so called because it partakes of the properties of a noun and of a verb, as *having*, *making*. 2. Any thing that participates of different things; [*obs.*]
PÄR'TI-CLE (pär'te-kl), *n.* [It. *particola*; L. *particula.*] 1. A minute part or portion of matter.—2. In *physics*, a minute part of a body, an aggregation or collection of which constitutes the whole body or mass. 3. Any very small portion or part.—4. In the *Roman Catholic Church*, a crumb or little piece of consecrated bread; also, the smaller breads distributed in the communion of the laity. *Bp. Fitzpatrick.*—5. In *grammar*, a word that is not varied or inflected.—SYN. Molecule; corpuscle; atom.
PÄR-TIC'U-LAR, *a.* [Sp., Port.; It. *particolare*; Fr. *particulier.*] 1. Pertaining to a single person or thing; not general. 2. Noting or designating a single thing by way of distinction. 3. Noting some property or thing peculiar. 4. Attentive to things single or distinct. 5. Single; not general. 6. Odd; singular; having something that eminently distinguishes one from others. 7. Singularly nice in taste. 8. Special; more than ordinary. 9. Containing a part only, as an estate.—*Blackstone.* 10. Holding a particular estate. *Blackstone.*—11. In *theology*, this term was formerly used in reference to the Particularists, or those who held the doctrine of particular election, &c., and is still retained in the appellation *Particular* Baptists. *Brande.*—SYN. Individual; respective; appropriate; peculiar; especial; exact; specific; precise; critical; circumstantial; minute.
PÄR-TIC'U-LAR, *n.* 1. A single instance; a single point. 2. A distinct, separate, or minute part. 3. An individual; a private person.—*L'Estrange.* 4. Private interest; [*obs.*] 5. Private character; state of an individual; [*obs.*] 6. A minute detail of things singly enumerated; [*obs.*]—*In particular*, specially; peculiarly; distinctly.
PÄR-TIC'U-LAR-ISM, *n.* The doctrine that particular individuals only are elected to salvation.
PÄR-TIC'U-LAR-IST, *n.* One who holds the doctrine that particular individuals only are elected to salvation.
PÄR-TIC-U-LAR'I-TY, *n.* 1. Distinct notice or specification of particulars.—*Sidney.* 2. Singleness; individuality; single act; single case. 3. Petty account; minute incident. 4. Something belonging to single persons. 5. Something peculiar or singular. 6. Minuteness in detail.
PÄR-TIC-U-LAR-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of particularizing.
PÄR-TIC'U-LAR-IZE, *v. t.* To mention distinctly or in particulars; to enumerate or specify in detail.
PÄR-TIC'U-LAR-IZE, *v. i.* To be attentive to single things.
PÄR-TIC'U-LAR-IZED, *pp.* Enumerated in detail.
PÄR-TIC'U-LAR-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Specifying minutely or in detail.
PÄR-TIC'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* 1. Distinctly; singly.—*South.* 2. In an especial manner.—*Dryden.*
† PÄR-TIC'U-LĀTE, to mention, is not in use.
PÄRT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Dividing; separating; breaking in pieces. 2. *a.* Given at separation. 3. Departing; declining.
PÄRT'ING, *n.* 1. Division; separation. *Ezek.*, xxi.—2. In *chemistry*, an operation or process by which gold and silver are separated from each other. *Ure.*—3. In *seamen's language*, the breaking of a cable by violence.
PÄR'TI-SAN, *n.* [Fr.] 1. An adherent to a party or faction.—2. In *war*, the commander of a corps of light troops designed to surprise the enemy and carry on a desultory warfare. 3. A person able in commanding a party, or dextrous in obtaining intelligence, intercepting convoys, or otherwise annoying an enemy. 4. A commander's leading staff. 5. [Fr. *pertuisane.*] A kind of halberd.
PÄR'TI-SAN, *a.* Denoting those employed in irregular warfare on outposts; as, a *partisan* officer or corps.
PÄR'TI-SAN-SHIP, *n.* The state of being partisans; adherence to a party.
PÄR'TĪTE, *a.* [L. *partitus.*] In *botany*, divided nearly to the base.
PÄR-TĪ'TION (-tish'un), *n.* [L. *partitio.*] 1. The act of dividing, or state of being divided. 2. Division; separation; distinction. 3. Separate part.—*Milton.* 4. That by which different parts are separated. 5. Part where separation is made. 6. Division of an estate into severalty, which is done by deed of partition.
PÄR-TĪ'TION, *v. t.* 1. To divide into distinct parts. 2. To divide into shares.
PÄR-TĪ'TIONED, *pp.* Divided into distinct parts or shares.
PÄR-TĪ'TION-ING, *ppr.* Dividing into distinct parts.
PÄR'TI-TIVE, *a.* In *grammar*, distributive. It is often used as a *noun.*
PÄR'TI-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a partitive manner; distributively.
PÄR'TLET, *n.* 1. A ruff; a band or collar for the neck, formerly worn by women, so called because it was the *parting* between the head-dress and body-dress.—*Smart* 2. A hen, so named from the ruffling of her feathers.—*Shak.*—*Smart.*
PÄRTLY, *adv.* In part; in some measure or degree; not wholly.
PÄRT'NER, *n.* 1. One who partakes or shares with another. 2. One associated with another in any business or occupation; a joint owner of stock or capital employed in commerce, manufactures, or other business. 3. One who dances with another. 4. A husband or wife.—SYN. Associate; colleague; coadjutor; confederate; sharer; partaker; spouse; companion.
PÄRT'NER, *v. t.* To join; to associate with a partner.—*Shak.* [*Little used.*]
PÄRT'NERS, *n. pl.* In a *ship*, a frame-work of short timber fitted to the hole in a deck, to receive the heel of a mast or pump, &c.—*R. H. Dana, Jr.*
PÄRT'NER-SHIP, *n.* 1. The association of two or more persons for the purpose of undertaking and prosecuting any business. 2. Joint interest or property.
PAR-TOOK', *pret.* of *partake.*
PÄR'TRIDGE, *n.* [Fr. *perdrix.*] A popular name of a considerable number of species of wild gallinaceous birds of the genera *perdix, tetras, ortyx*, &c.
PÄR'TRIDGE-WOOD, *n.* A variegated tropical wood, much esteemed in England for cabinet-work.
PÄRTS, *n. pl.* 1. Qualities; powers; faculties; accomplishments; frequently, remarkable mental powers.—2. *Applied to place*, quarters; regions; districts.
PÄR-TŪ'RI-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *parturio.*] To bring forth young. [*Little used.*]
PÄR-TŪ'RI-ENT, *a.* [L. *parturiens.*] Bringing forth or about to bring forth young.
PÄR-TU-RI''TION (-rish'un), *n.* [L. *parturio.*] The act of bringing forth or being delivered of young.
PÄRTY, *n.* [Fr. *partie.*] 1. A number of persons united in opinion or design, in opposition to others in the community. It differs from *faction*, in implying a less dishonorable association, or more justifiable designs. 2. One of two litigants; the plaintiff or defendant in a lawsuit. 3. One concerned or interested in an affair. 4. Side; persons engaged against each other. 5. Cause; side.—*Dryden.* 6. A select company invited to an entertainment. 7. A company made up for a given occasion; as, a riding *party.* 8. A single person distinct from or opposed to another.—9. In *military affairs*, a detachment or small number of troops sent on a particular duty, as to intercept the enemy's convoy, to reconnoiter, to seek forage, to flank the enemy, &c.
PÄR'TY-CŌL'ORED (-kul'urd), *a.* Having divers colors.
PÄR'TY-FENCE-WALL', *n.* A wall separating the vacant ground in one occupation from that in another.—*Gwilt.*
PÄR'TY-JŪ-RY, *n.* A jury consisting of half natives and half foreigners.
PÄR'TY-MAN, *n.* One of a party; *usually*, a factious man; a man of violent party principles; an abettor of a party.
PÄR'TY-SPIRIT, *n.* The spirit that supports a party.
PÄR'TY-WALL, *n.* A wall that separates one house from the next.—*Moxon.*
PÄR'TY-ISM, *n.* Devotion to party.
PA-RŪ'LIS, *n.* A gum-boil.—*Brande.*
PÄR'VE-NŪ', *n.* [Fr.] An upstart, or one newly risen into notice.
† PÄR'VIS, *n.* [Fr.] A church porch; also, a room over the church porch for a school, &c.—*Gwilt.*
† PÄR'VI-TUDE, } *n.* Littleness.
† PÄR'VI-TY, }
PÄS (pä), *n.* [Fr. *pas.*] 1. Step. 2. Right of going foremost, precedence.—*Arbuthnot.*
† PASCH (pask), *n.* [Gr. *πασχα.*] The passover; the feast of Easter.
PASCH'-EGG (pask'-egg), *n.* An egg stained and presented to young persons about the time of Easter. [*Local.*]
PASCH'-FLOW-ER. *See* PASQUE-FLOWER.
PAS'CHAL (pas'kal), *a.* Pertaining to the passover, or to Easter.—*Paschal-flower. See* PASQUE-FLOWER.
† PASH, *n.* [Sp. *faz*; L. *facies.*] 1. A face. 2. A blow.
† PASH, *v. t.* To strike; to strike down.—*Dryden.*
PA-SHAW', *n.* [Pers. *pashaw.*] In the *Turkish dominions*, a viceroy, governor, or commander; a bashaw.—*Eaton.*
PA-SHAW'LIC, *n.* The jurisdiction of a pashaw.
PA-SIG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *πας* and *γραφη.*] A system of universal writing, or a manner of writing that may be understood and used by all nations.—*Good.*
PASQUE'-FLOW-ER (pask'-flow-er), *n.* A flower, a species of anemone, growing in Europe and Siberia, and usually flowering about Easter.
PAS'QUIL, *n.* Sometimes used for PASQUIN.
PAS'QUIN, *n.* A mutilated statue at Rome, on which it has been customary to paste satiric papers. It was so named from *Pasquino*, a satiric cobbler, near whose shop it was dug up; hence, a lampoon.
PAS'QUIN, } *v. t.* To lampoon; to satirize.—*Burton.*
PAS-QUIN-ĀDE', }

PAS'QUIL-ANT, *n.* A lampooner.—*Coleridge.*
PAS'QUIL-ER, *n.* A lampooner.—*Burton.*
PAS-QUIN-ĀDE', *n.* A lampoon or satirical writing.
PĀSS, *v. i.* [Fr. *passer;* It. *passare.*] 1. To move, in almost any manner; to go; to proceed from one place to another. 2. To move from one state to another; to alter or change, or to be changed in condition. 3. To vanish; to disappear; to be lost: commonly with *away.* 4. To be spent; to go on or away progressively. 5. To die; to depart from life; [*little used.*] 6. To be in any state; to undergo. 7. To be enacted; to receive the sanction of a legislative house or body by a majority of votes. 8. To be current; to gain reception or to be generally received. 9. To be regarded; to be received in opinion or estimation. 10. To occur; to be present; to take place. 11. To be done.—*Taylor.* 12. To determine; to give judgment or sentence. 13. To thrust; to make a push in fencing or fighting.—*Shak.* 14. To omit; to suffer to go unheeded or neglected. 15. To move through any duct or opening. 16. To percolate or flow through. 17. To be in a tolerable state. 18. To be transferred from one owner to another. 19. To go beyond bounds; [*obs.*] 20. To run or extend, as a line or other thing.
To come to pass, to happen; to arrive; to come; to be; to exist; [*a phrase much used in the Scriptures.*]—*To pass away.* 1. To move from sight; to vanish. 2. To be spent; to be lost.—*To pass by,* to move near and beyond.—*To pass on,* to proceed.—*To pass over,* to go or move from side to side; to cross.—*To pass into,* to unite and blend, as two substances or colors, in such a manner that it is impossible to tell where one ends and the other begins.
PĀSS, *v. t.* 1. To go beyond; as, the sun has *passed* the meridian. 2. To go through or over; as, to *pass* a river. 3. To spend; to live through. 4. To cause to move; to send; as, to *pass* the bottle from one guest to another. 5. To cause to move hastily; as, to *pass* one's eye. 6. To transfer from one owner to another; to sell or assign. 7. To strain; to cause to percolate; as, to *pass* flour through a sieve. 8. To utter; to pronounce, as an opinion. 9. To procure or cause to go.—*Clarendon.* 10. To put an end to, as business.—*Shak.* 11. To omit; to neglect either to do or to mention. 12. To transcend; to transgress or go beyond. 13. To admit; to allow; to approve and receive as valid or just; as, to *pass* a person's accounts. 14. To approve or sanction by a constitutional or legal majority of votes. 15. To enact; to carry through all the forms necessary to give validity. 16. To impose fraudulently. 17. To practice artfully; to cause to succeed; as, to *pass* a trick on a person. 18. To surpass; to excel; to exceed. 19. To thrust; to make a push in fencing. *Shak.*—*To pass away,* to spend; to waste.—*To pass by.* 1. To pass near and beyond. 2. To overlook; to excuse; to forgive; not to censure or punish. 3. To neglect; to disregard.—*To pass over.* 1. To move from side to side; to cross. 2. To omit; to overlook or disregard.
PĀSS, *n.* [W. *pâs.*] 1. A narrow passage, entrance, or avenue; a narrow or difficult place of entrance and exit. 2. A passage; a road.—*Raleigh.* 3. Permission to pass, to go, or to come; a license to pass; a passport. 4. An order for sending vagrants or impotent persons to their place of abode.—5. In *fencing* and *fighting,* a thrust; a push; attempt to stab or strike. Hence, 6. A term applied to the manipulations of an operator in mesmerism. 7. State; condition or extreme case; extremity.
PĀSS'-BOOK, *n.* A book in which a merchant or trader enters the articles bought on credit, for the information of the purchaser.—*Bouvier.*
PĀSS'-KĒY (-kē), *n.* A key for opening many locks.
PĀSS-PA-RŌLE', *n.* [*pass* and *parole.*] In *military affairs,* a command given at the head of an army and communicated by word of mouth to the rear.
PĀSS'-WŌRD, *n.* A word to be given before a person is allowed to pass; a watch-word.
PĀSS'A-BLE, *a.* [It. *passabile.*] 1. That may be passed, traveled, or navigated. 2. That may be penetrated; penetrable. 3. Current; receivable; that may be or is transferred from hand to hand. 4. Popular: well received.—*Bacon.* 5. Tolerable; moderate.
PĀSS'A-BLY, *adv.* Tolerably.
PAS-SĀDE', }
PAS-SĀ'DO, } *n.* A push or thrust.
PAS-SĀDE', *n.* [Fr.] In the *menage,* a turn or course of a horse backward or forward on the same spot of ground.
PAS'SAGE, *n.* [Fr. *passage.*] 1. The act of passing or moving by land or water, or through the air or other substance. 2. The time of passing from one place to another. 3. Road; way; avenue; a place where men or things may pass or be conveyed. 4. A pass or encounter; as, a *passage* at arms.—*W. Scott.* 5. Entrance or exit. 6. Right of passing. 7. Occurrence; event; incident; that which happens. 8. A passing away; decay; [*rare.*] 9. Intellectual admittance; mental reception.—*Digby.* 10. Manner of being conducted; management.—*Davis.* 11. Part of a book or writing; a single clause, place, or part of indefinite extent.—12. In *music,* a short portion of an air or tune. 13. Enactment; the act of carrying through all the regular forms necessary to give validity. 14. The part of a building allotted for giving access to the different apartments. *Brande.—Bird of passage,* a bird that passes, at certain seasons, from one climate to another.
PAS'SA-GER, *n.* [Fr.] The regular orthography of *passenger,* which see.
† PAS'SANT, *a.* [Fr. *passant.*] 1. In *heraldry,* walking. 2. Cursory; careless. *Barrow.—En passant* (äng päs'säng). [Fr.] By the way; slightly; in haste.
PĀSSED, } *pp.* or *a.* 1. Gone by; done; accomplished;
PĀST, } ended. 2. Enacted; having received all the formalities necessary to constitute a law.
PAS'SEN-GER, *n. Literally,* one who passes; as, *passengers* over a bridge. *Usually,* one who travels in some established conveyance, as a stage-coach, steam-boat, &c.
PAS'SEN-GER FAL'CON, *n.* A kind of migratory hawk. *See* FALCON.
PĀSS'ER, *n.* One who passes; a passenger.—*Rowe.*
PĀSS'ER-BY, *n.* One who goes by or near.
PAS'SER-ĒS, *n. pl.* [L. sparrows.] *See* PASSERINE.
PAS'SER-ĪNE, *a.* [L. *passer.*] Pertaining to sparrows, or to the order of birds to which sparrows belong, the *passeres.*
PAS'SER-ĪNES, *n. pl.* The order of birds to which sparrows belong. They usually feed on insects, fruit, or grain.
PAS-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *passibilité.*] The quality or capacity of receiving impressions from external agents; aptness to feel or suffer.
PAS'SI-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *passible.*] Susceptible of feeling or of impressions from external agents.
PAS'SI-BLE-NESS. The same as *passibility.*
PAS'SIM. [L.] Here and there; every where.
PĀSS'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Moving; proceeding; going by. 2. *a.* Exceeding; surpassing; eminent.—3. *Adverbially* used to enforce or enhance the meaning of another word; exceedingly.
PĀSS'ING, *n.* The act of passing or going past.
PĀSS'ING-BELL, *n.* The bell that rings at the hour of death, originally designed to obtain prayers for the *passing* soul.—*Smart.*
PĀSS'ING-NŌTE, *n.* In *music,* a note introduced between two others for the purpose of softening a distance or melodizing a passage.
† PĀSS'ING-LY, *adv.* Exceedingly.—*Wickliffe.*
PAS'SION (pash'un), *n.* [L. *passio.*] 1. The impression or effect of an external agent upon a body; that which is suffered or received. 2. Susceptibility of impressions from external agents; [*rare.*] 3. Suffering; *emphatically,* the last suffering of the Savior. 4. The feeling of the mind, or the sensible effect of impression; excitement, perturbation, or agitation of mind. 5. Violent agitation or excitement of mind, particularly such as is occasioned by an offense, injury, or insult; hence, violent anger. 6. Zeal; ardor; vehement desire. 7. Love. 8. Eager desire, as for dress.
† PAS'SION, *v. i.* To be extremely agitated.—*Shak.*
PAS'SION-FLOW-ER, *n.* A flower and plant, so named from being supposed to represent, in the appendages of the flower, the passion of our Savior.—*Loudon.*
PAS'SION-WEEK, *n.* The week immediately preceding the festival of Easter; so called because in that week our Savior's passion and death took place.
PAS'SION-A-RY, *n.* A book in which are described the sufferings of saints and martyrs.—*Warton.*
PAS'SION-ATE, *a.* [It. *passionato.*] 1. Easily moved to anger; easily excited or agitated by injury or insult. 2. Highly excited; as, *passionate* love. 3. Expressing strong emotion; as, *passionate* gesture.—SYN. Irascible; hot-headed; fiery; hot; hasty; impatient; angry; violent; impassioned; vehement; ardent; animated; warm.
† PAS'SION-ĀTE, *v. t.* To affect with passion; to express passionately.—*Shak.*
PAS'SION-ATE-LY, *adv.* 1. With passion; with strong feeling; ardently; vehemently. 2. Angrily; with vehement resentment.
PAS'SION-ATE-NESS, *n.* 1. State of being subject to passion or anger. 2. Vehemence of mind.
PAS'SIONED (pash'und), *a.* 1. Disordered; violently affected.—*Spenser.* 2. Expressing passion.—*Spenser.*
PAS'SION-LESS, *a.* 1. Not easily excited to anger; of a calm temper. 2. Void of passion.
PAS'SIVE, *a.* [It. *passivo;* Fr. *passif;* L. *passivus.*] 1. Not acting; not receiving, or capable of receiving impressions from external agents. 2. Not opposing; receiving or suffering without resistance; as, *passive* obedience.—*Passive verb,* in *grammar,* is a verb which expresses passion, or the effect of an action of some agent; as in L. *doceor,* I am taught.—SYN. Inactive; inert; quiescent; unresisting; suffering; enduring; submissive; patient.
PAS'SIVE-LY, *adv.* 1. With a passive nature or temper. 2. Without agency. 3. After the form of the passive verb.

† *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÄR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY·—MARINE, BIRD;—MÖVE, BOOK.

PAS'SIVE-NESS, *n.* 1. Quality of receiving impressions from external agents or causes. 2. Passibility; capacity of suffering.—*Decay of Piety.* 3. Patience; calmness; unresisting submission.

PAS-SIV'I-TY, *n.* 1. Passiveness, which see; [*rare.*] 2. The tendency of a body to persevere in a given state, either of motion or rest, till disturbed by another body.

PASS'LESS, *a.* Having no pass or passage.—*Cowley.*

PASS'O-VER, *n.* [*pass* and *over.*] 1. A feast of the Jews, instituted to commemorate the providential escape of the Hebrews in Egypt, when God, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, *passed over* the houses of the Israelites, which were marked with the blood of the paschal lamb. 2. The sacrifice offered at the feast of the passover.

PASS'PŌRT, *n.* [Fr. *passeport.*] 1. A written license from a king or other proper authority, granting permission or safe conduct for one to pass through his territories, or to pass from one country to another, or to navigate a particular sea without hinderance or molestation. 2. A license for importing or exporting contraband goods or movables without paying the usual duties. 3. That which enables one to pass with safety or certainty.

PAS'SY-MEASURE (-mezh'ur), *n.* [It. *pasamezzo.*] An old, stately kind of dance; a cinque-pace.

PAST, *pp.* or *a.* from *pass.* 1. Gone by or beyond; not present; not future. 2. Spent; ended; accomplished.

PAST, *n. Elliptically,* past time.—*Fenton.*

PAST, *prep.* 1. Beyond in time.—*Heb.,* xi. 2. Having lost; not possessing; as, *past* feeling. 3. Beyond; out of reach of. 4. Beyond; further than. 5. Above; more than; [*obs.*] 6. After; beyond in time; as, *past* six o'clock.

PĀSTE, *n.* [Fr. *pâte,* for *paste.*] 1. A soft composition of substances, as flour moistened with water or milk and kneaded, or any kind of earth moistened and formed to the consistence of dough, as in making potter's ware. 2. A kind of cement made of flour and water boiled, used for uniting paper or other substances. 3. A fine and brilliant kind of glass used in making imitations of precious stones or gems.—4. In *mineralogy,* the mineral substance in which other minerals are imbedded.

PĀSTE, *v. t.* To unite or cement with paste; to fasten with paste.—*Watts.*

PĀSTE'BŌARD, *n.* A species of thick paper formed of several single sheets pasted one upon another, or by macerating paper and casting it in molds, &c.

PĀST'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Cemented with paste.

PAS'TEL, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A plant affording a blue dye, the woad. 2. [Sp.] A colored crayon. *See* PASTIL.

PAS'TERN, *n.* [Fr. *pâturon.*] 1. The part of a horse's leg between the joint next the foot and the coronet of the hoof. 2. The human leg; [*in contempt.*]

PAS'TERN-JOINT, *n.* The joint in a horse's leg next the foot.

PÄS-TIC'CIŌ (päs-tich'yō), *n.* [It.] 1. A medley; an olio.—2. In *painting,* a picture painted by a master in a style dissimilar to that which he usually adopted.—*Brande.*

PAS'TIL, } *n.* [L. *pastillus;* Fr. *pastille.*] 1. A roll of
PAS-TILLE', } paste, or a kind of paste made of different colors ground with gum-water, and used like a crayon.—2. In *pharmacy,* a dry composition of sweet-smelling resins, aromatic woods, &c., burned to clear and scent the air of a room. 3. An agreeable kind of sugar confectionery.

PAS'TIME, *n.* [*pass* and *time.*] That which amuses and serves to make time pass agreeably. *Watts.*—SYN. Entertainment; amusement; recreation; diversion; sport; play.

PAS'TIME, *v. i.* To sport; to use diversion. [*Little used.*]

PAS'TOR, *n.* [L. from *pasco, pastum;* Fr. *paître.*] 1. A shepherd; one who has the care of flocks and herds. 2. A minister of the Gospel who has the charge of a church and congregation.—*Swift.*

PAS'TOR-LIKE, }
PAS'TOR-LY, } *a.* Becoming a pastor.—*Milton.*

PAS'TOR-AL, *a.* [L. *pastoralis.*] 1. Pertaining to shepherds; as, a *pastoral* life. 2. Descriptive of the life of shepherds. 3. Relating to the care of souls, or to the pastor of a church.—*Hooker.*

PAS'TOR-AL, *n.* A poem describing the life and manners of shepherds, or a poem in imitation of the action of a shepherd, and in which the speakers take upon themselves the character of shepherds; an idyl; a bucolic.

PÄS-TO-RÄ'LE, *n.* [It.] A musical composition, in a soothing, tender style.

PAS'TOR-ATE, *n.* The office, state, or jurisdiction of a spiritual pastor.—*Tooke.*

PAS'TOR-LESS, *a.* Having no pastor.

PAS'TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office or rank of pastor.—*Bull.*

PAS'TRY, *n.* 1. Articles of food in general which are made of paste or dough, or of which paste constitutes a principal ingredient, as pies, &c. 2. The place where pastry is made.

PAS'TRY-COOK, *n.* One whose occupation is to make and sell articles of food made of paste, as pies, &c.—*Arbuthnot.*

PAS'TUR-A-BLE, *a.* [from *pasture.*] Fit for pasture

PAS'TUR-AGE, *n* [Fr. *pâturage.*] 1. The business of feeding or grazing cattle. 2. Grazing ground; land appropriated to grazing. 3. Grass for feed.

PAS'TURE (päst'yur), *n.* [Fr. *pâture,* for *pasture.*] 1. Grass for the food of cattle; the food of cattle taken by grazing 2. Ground covered with grass to be eaten on the spot by cattle, horses, &c. 3. Human culture; education; [*obs.*—*Common of pasture,* is the right of feeding cattle on an other's ground.

PAS'TURE, *v. t.* To feed on grass, or to supply grass for food

PAS'TURE, *v. i.* To graze; to take food by eating grass from the ground.—*Milton.*

PAS'TURED, *pp.* Fed on grass.

PAS'TUR-ING, *ppr.* Supplying with grass for food.

PAS'TURE-LESS, *a.* Having no pasture.

PĀS'TY, *a.* Like paste; of the consistence of paste.—*Cooper*

* PĀS'TY, *n.* [from *paste.*] A pie made of paste and baked without a dish.—*Pope.*

PAT, *a.* [G. *pass:* D. *pas.*] Fit; convenient; exactly suitable either as to time or place.—*Swift.* [*Colloquial.*]

PAT, *adv.* Fitly; conveniently.—*Shak.*

PAT, *n.* [W. *fat.*] 1. A light, quick blow or stroke with the fingers or hand. 2. A small mass which is beat into shape by pats; as, a *pat* of butter.—*Smart;* [*English use.*]

PAT, *v. t.* To strike gently with the fingers or hand; to tap.

PA-TÄ'ĊA, } *n.* A Spanish coin of the value of about
PAT-A-ĊOON', } $1 04 cents.

PA-TÄĊHE' (pa-täsh'), *n* [Sp.] A tender, or small vessel.

PAT-A-VIN'I-TY, *n.* The use of local words, or the peculiar style or diction of Livy, the Roman historian, who was a native of *Patavium,* now Padua.

PATCH, *n.* [It. *pezza.*] 1. A piece of cloth sewed on a garment to repair it. 2. A small piece of any thing used to repair a breach. 3. A small piece of silk used to cover a defect on the face, or to add a charm. 4. A piece inserted in mosaic or variegated work. 5. A small piece of ground, or a small detached piece. 6. A paltry fellow.

PATCH, *v. t.* 1. To mend by sewing on a piece or pieces. 2. To adorn with a patch or with patches. 3. To mend with pieces; to repair clumsily. 4. To repair with pieces fastened on. 5. To make up of pieces and shreds. 6. To dress in a party-colored coat.—*Shak.* 7. To make suddenly or hastily; to make without regard to forms.

PATCHED (patcht), *pp.* or *a.* Mended with a patch or patches; mended clumsily.

PATCH'ER, *n.* One who patches or botches.

PATCH'ER-Y, *n.* Bungling work; botchery; forgery.

PATCH'ING, *ppr.* Mending with a piece or pieces; botching.

PATCH'WŌRK (-wurk), *n.* 1. Work composed of pieces of various figures sewed together. 2. Work composed of pieces clumsily put together.

PĀTE, *n.* [qu. Ir. *bathas.*] 1. The head, or, rather, the top of the head; [*colloquial.*] 2. The skin of a calf's head.—3. In *fortification,* a kind of platform resembling what is called a horseshoe.

PĀ'TED, *a.* In *composition,* having a pate.

PA-TEE', } *n.* In *heraldry,* a cross small in the center, and
PAT-TEE', } widening to the extremities, which are broad.

PAT-E-FAĊ'TION, *n.* [L. *patefactio.*] The act of opening or manifesting; open declaration.—*Pearson.*

PA-TEL'LA, *n.* [L.] 1. The knee-pan, or cap of the knee 2. A univalvular shell-fish, the limpet. 3. A small vase.

PA-TEL'LI-FORM, *a.* [L. *patella* and *form.*] Of the form of a dish or saucer.—*Barton.*

PAT'EL-LITE, *n.* Fossil remains of the patella, a shell.

PAT'EN, } *n.* [L. *patina.*] 1. A plate.—*Shak.;* [*obs.*] 2. The
PAT'IN, } plate or vessel on which the consecrated bread in the eucharist is placed.—In the *Roman Catholic Church,* it is usually small, and so formed as to fit the chalice or cup as a cover.

* PAT'ENT, *a.* [Fr., from L. *patens.*] 1. Open; spread; expanded.—2. In *botany,* spreading; forming an acute angle nearly approaching to a right angle with the stem or branch. 3. Open to the perusal of all; as, letters *patent:* [*see* LETTER.] 4. Appropriated by letters patent. 5. Apparent; conspicuous.—*Horsley.*

* PAT'ENT, *n.* 1. A writing given by the proper authority and duly authenticated, granting a privilege to some person or persons, as a title of nobility. 2. A similar writing, securing to a person for a term of years the exclusive right to an invention.

* PAT'ENT, *v. t.* 1. To grant by patent. 2. To secure the exclusive right of a thing to a person.

* PAT'ENT-OF'FICE, *n.* An office for the granting of patents for inventions.

* PAT'ENT-ROLLS, *n. pl.* The records or registers of patents.

* PAT'ENT-A-BLE, *a.* That can be patented.

* PAT'ENT-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Granted by patent; secured by patent or by law as an exclusive privilege.

* PAT-ENT-EE', *n.* One to whom a grant is made or a privilege secured by patent or by law.

PA'TENT-ING, *ppr.* Granting by patent; securing as a privilege.

PA-TER'NAL, *a.* [Fr. *paternel*; L. *paternus.*] 1. Pertaining to a father; fatherly. 3. Derived from the father; hereditary.

PA-TER'NAL-LY, *adv.* In a paternal manner.

PA-TER'NI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *paternité*; L. *paternità.*] Fathership; the relation of a father.—*Raleigh.*

PA'TER-NOS'TER, *n.* [L. our father.] The Lord's Prayer.

PA'TER PA'TRIÆ. [L.] The father of his country.

PATH, *n.*; *pl.* PATHS. [Sax. *path, path.*] 1. A way beaten or trodden by the feet of man or beast. 2. Any narrow way beaten by the foot. 3. The way, course, or track where a body moves in the atmosphere or in space. 4. A way or passage. 5. Course of life. 6. Precepts; rules prescribed. 7. Course of providential dealings; moral government.

PATH, *v. t.* [Sax. *peththian.*] 1. To make a path by treading; to beat a path, as in snow; [*U. States.*] 2. To push forward; to cause to go; to make way for.—*Shak.*

PATH, *v. i.* To walk abroad.—*Shak.*

PATH'-FLY, *n.* A fly found in foot-paths.

PATH'-KEEP-ING, *a.* Keeping in the path.

PATHED (päthd), *pp.* Beaten into a path.

PATH-E-MAT'IC, *n.* [Gr. *παθημα.*] Pertaining to or designating affection, or that which is suffered.—*Mackintosh.*

PA-THET'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *παθητικος.*] Affecting or moving
PA-THET'IC-AL, } the passions, particularly pity, sorrow, grief, or other tender emotion; touching.

PA-THET'IC, *n.* Style or manner adapted to awaken the passions, especially tender emotions.

PA-THET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to excite the tender passions.

PA-THET'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of moving the tender passions.

PATH'E-TISM, *n.* [Gr. *παθος.*] A name sometimes given to mesmerism.—*Sunderland.*

PATH'IC, *n.* [Gr. *παθος.*] A catamite; a male that submits to the crime against nature.—*Gillies.*

PATH'LESS, *a.* Having no beaten way; untrodden.

PA-THOG-NO-MON'IC, *a.* [Gr. *παθογνωμονικος.*] Indicating that which is inseparable from a disease, being found in that and in no other; hence, indicating that by which a disease may be certainly known; characteristic.

PA-THOG'NO-MY, *n.* [Gr. *παθος* and *γνωμη.*] Expression of the passions; the science of the signs by which human passions are indicated.

PATH-O-LOG'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to pathology.
PATH-O-LOG'IC-AL, }

PATH-O-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of pathology.

PA-THOL'O-GIST, *n.* One who treats of pathology.

PA-THOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *παθος* and *λογος.*] That part of medicine which explains the nature of diseases, their causes and symptoms.

PATH-O-PŒ'IA, *n.* [Gr. *παθοποσια.*] A speech, or a figure of speech contrived to move the passions.—*Smart.*

PA'THOS, *n.* [Gr.] Passion; warmth or vehemence in a *speaker*; or, in *language*, that which excites emotions and passions. The term is now chiefly restricted to that which awakens tender emotions.—*Rich. Dict.*

PATH'WAY, *n.* 1. A path; *usually*, a narrow way to be passed on foot. 2. A way; a course of life.

† PA'TI-BLE, *a.* [L. *patibilis.*] Sufferable; tolerable; that may be endured.—*Dict.*

PA-TIB'U-LA-RY, *a.* [Fr. *patibulaire.*] Belonging to the gallows, or to execution on the cross.—*Dict.*

PA'TIENCE (pā'shens), *n.* [Fr.; L. *patientia.*] 1. The suffering of afflictions, pain, toil, calamity, provocation, or other evil with a calm, unruffled temper; endurance without murmuring or fretfulness. 2. A calm temper which bears evils without murmuring or discontent. 3. The act or quality of waiting long for justice or expected good without discontent. 4. Perseverance; constancy in labor or exertion. 5. The quality of bearing offenses and injuries without anger or revenge. 6. Sufferance; permission.—*Hooker*; [*obs.*] 7. A plant, a species of dock.

PA'TIENT (pā'shent), *a.* [Fr.; L. *patiens.*] 1. Having the quality of enduring evils without murmuring or fretfulness; sustaining afflictions of body or mind with a calm, unruffled temper. 2. Not easily provoked; calm under the sufferance of injuries or offenses; not revengeful. 3. Persevering; constant in pursuit or exertion; calmly diligent. 4. Not hasty; not over eager or impetuous; waiting or expecting with calmness or without discontent.

PA'TIENT, *n.* 1. A person or thing that receives impressions from external agents; he or that which is passively affected. 2. A person diseased or suffering bodily indisposition. 3. It is sometimes used absolutely for a sick person.

PA'TIENT, *v. t.* To compose one's self.—*Shak.*

PA'TIENT-LY, *adv.* 1. With calmness or composure; without discontent or murmuring. 2. With calm and constant diligence. 3. Without agitation, uneasiness, or discontent, without undue haste or eagerness.

PA-TI'NA, n. [It.] *Among artists*, the color or incrustation which age gives to works of art.—*Algarotti.*

PAT'IN. *See* PATEN.

PAT'LY, *adv.* [from *pat.*] Fitly; conveniently

PAT'NESS, *n.* Fitness; suitableness; convenience.

PAT-OIS' (pat-waw'), *n.* [Fr.] A dialect peculiar to the lower classes; a provincialism.

PA'TRI-ARCH, *n.* [L. *patriarcha.*] 1. The father and ruler of a family; one who governs by paternal right; as, the *patriarch* Abraham. 2. A learned and distinguished character among the Jews.—3. In the *Eastern Churches*, a dignitary superior to the order of archbishops.

PA-TRI-AR'CHAL, } *a.* 1. Belonging to patriarchs; possess-
PA-TRI-AR'CHIC, } ed by patriarchs. 2. Subject to a patriarch.—*Patriarchal cross*, in *heraldry*, is that where the shaft is twice crossed, the lower arms being longer than the upper ones.—*Encyc.*

PA-TRI-AR'CHATE, *n.* 1. The office, dignity, or jurisdiction of a patriarch. 2. The residence of a patriarch.—*Missionary Herald.*

PA'TRI-AR'CH-ISM, *n.* Government by a patriarch, or the head of a family, who was both ruler and priest, as Noah, Abraham, and Jacob.

PA'TRI-AR'CH-SHIP, *n.* The office, dignity, or jurisdiction of a patriarch.

PA'TRI-AR'CH-Y, *n.* The jurisdiction of a patriarch; a patriarchate.—*Brerewood.*

PA-TRI''CIAN (pa-trish'an), *a.* [Fr. *patricien*; L. *patricius.*] Senatorial; noble; not plebeian.—*Addison.*

PA-TRI''CIAN (pa-trish'an), *n.* A nobleman.—In the *Roman state*, the patricians were the descendants of the first Roman senators.

PAT-RI-MŌ'NI-AL, *a.* [Fr.] Pertaining to a patrimony; inherited from ancestors.

PAT-RI-MŌ'NI-AL-LY, *adv.* By inheritance.—*Davenant.*

PAT'RI-MO-NY, *n.* [L. *patrimonium.*] 1. A right or estate inherited from one's ancestors. 2. A church estate or revenue.

* PĀ'TRI-OT or PAT'RI-OT, *n.* [Fr. *patriote.*] A person who loves his country, and zealously supports and defends it and its interests.

* PĀ'TRI-OT or PAT'RI-OT, *a.* Patriotic; devoted to the welfare of one's country; as, *patriot* zeal.

* PĀ-TRI-OT'IC or PAT-RI-OT'IC, *a.* 1. Full of patriotism, actuated by the love of one's country. 2. Inspired by the love of one's country; directed to the public welfare.

* PĀ'TRI-OT-ISM or PAT'RI-OT-ISM, *n.* Love of one's country; the passion which aims to serve one's country.

PĀ-TRI-PAS'SIANS (-pash'anz), *n. pl.* An ancient sect, who taught that God the Father suffered with the Son, in making the atonement.—*Murdock.*

PA-TRIS'TIC, } *a.* [L. *pater, patres.*] Pertaining to the
PA-TRIS'TIC-AL, } ancient fathers of the Christian Church.—*M. Stuart.*

† PA-TROC'I-NATE, *v. t.* To patronize.

† PA-TROC-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* Countenance; support.—*Hall.*

† PAT'RO-CIN-Y, *n.* Patronage; support.

PA-TRŌL', *n.* [Fr. *patrouille.*] 1. In *war*, a round; a walking or marching round by a guard in the night, to watch and observe what passes, and to secure the peace and safety of a camp or other place. 2. The guard or persons who go the rounds for observation.

PA-TRŌL', *v. i.* [Fr. *patrouiller.*] To go the rounds in a camp or garrison; to march about and see what passes.

PA-TRŌLL'ING, *ppr.* Going the rounds, as a guard.

* PĀ'TRON or PĀ'TRON, *n.* [L. *patronus.*] 1. Among the *Romans*, a master who had freed his slave, and retained some rights over him after his emancipation; also, a man of distinction, under whose protection another placed himself. 2. One who countenances, supports, and protects either a person or a work.—3. In the *Roman Catholic Church*, a *patron* saint is one regarded as the peculiar protector of a country, community, profession, &c., or of an individual.—4. In the *canon* or *common law*, one who has the gift and disposition of a benefice. 5. An advocate; a defender; one who specially countenances and supports, or lends aid to advance.—6. In *seamen's language*, the commander of a small vessel or passage-boat, also, one who steers a ship's long-boat.

PAT'RON-AGE, *n.* 1. Special countenance or support; favor or aid afforded to second the views of a person or to promote a design. 2. Guardianship, as of a saint. 3. Advowson; the right of presentation to a church or ecclesiastical benefice.

† PAT'RON-AGE, *v. t.* To patronize or support.—*Shak.*

* PAT'RON-AL, *a.* Doing the office of a patron; protecting, supporting; favoring; defending.—*Brown.* [*Little used.*]

* PĀ'TRON-ESS or PAT'RON-ESS, *n.* 1. A female who favors, countenances, or supports. 2. A female guardian saint. 3. A female who has the right of presenting to a church living.

PAT'RON-IZE, *v. t.* 1. To support; to countenance; to defend, as a patron his client. 2. To favor; to lend aid to promote, as an undertaking. 3. To maintain; to defend; to support.

PAT'RON-IZED, *pp.* Defended; supported; favored; promoted.

PAT'RON-IZ-ER, *n.* One who supports, countenances, or favors.

PAT'RON-IZ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Defending; supporting; favoring; promoting.

* PA'TRON-LESS or PATRON-LESS, *a.* Destitute of a patron.—*Shaftesbury.*

PAT-RO-NO-MA-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. πατηρ, ονομα, and λογος.] The doctrine of names, as deduced from their connection with the arts, as of *Smith* from the verb to *smite;* a treatise on this subject.

PAT-RO-NYM'IC, *n.* [Gr. πατρωνυμικος.] A name of men or women derived from that of their parents or ancestors. —*Encyc.*

PA-TROON', *n.* [D. *patroon*, a protector.] The name given in the State of New York to the first proprietors of certain tracts of land, with manorial privileges, and descending with the property to the oldest son.

PAT'TED, *pp.* Struck gently with the fingers.

PAT'TEN, *n.* [Fr. *patin.*] 1. The base of a column or pillar. 2. A wooden shoe with an iron ring, worn to keep the shoes from the dirt or mud.

PAT'TEN-MAK-ER, *n.* One who makes pattens.

PAT'TER, *v. i.* To strike, as falling drops of water or hail, with a quick succession of small sounds.

PAT'TERED, *pp.* Struck with a quick succession of sounds.

PAT'TER-ING, *n.* A striking with a quick succession of small sounds.

PAT'TER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Striking with a quick succession of small sounds.

PAT'TERN, *n.* [Fr. *patron.*] 1. An original or model proposed for imitation; the archetype; an exemplar; that which is to be copied or imitated. 2. A specimen; a sample; a part showing the figure or quality of the whole. 3. Figure or style of ornamental execution; as, chintz of a beautiful *pattern.* 4. An instance; an example.—*Hooker,* 5. A quantity of cloth sufficient for a garment; as, a vest *pattern.* 6. Any thing cut or formed into the shape of something to be made after it.

PAT'TERN, *v. t.* 1. To make in imitation of some model; to copy. 2. To serve as an example to be followed. *Shak.* —*To pattern after,* to imitate; to follow.

PAT'TERNED, *pp.* Copied; made in imitation of.

PAT'TERN-ING, *ppr.* Imitating; following.

PAT'TY, *n.* [Fr. *pâte,* paste.] A little pie.

PAT'TY-PAN, *n.* A pan to bake a little pie in.

PAT'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *patulus.*] Spreading; as, a *patulous* calyx; bearing the flowers loose or dispersed.

PAU-CIL'O-QUY, *n.* [L. *paucus.*] The utterance of a few words. [*Little used.*]

PAU'CI-TY, *n.* [L. *paucitas.*] 1. Fewness; smallness of number. 2. Smallness of quantity.

PAU'LINE, *a.* Pertaining to Paul.—*Ec. Rev.*

PAUM, *v. t.* To impose by fraud; a corruption of *palm.*

PAUNCE, *n.* A pansy. *See* PANSY.

* PAUNCH (pawnch), *n.* [Fr. *panse;* It., Sp. *panza.*] The *paunch,* in ruminating quadrupeds, is the first and largest stomach, into which the food is received before rumination.

* PAUNCH, *v. t.* To pierce or rip the belly; to eviscerate; to take out the contents of the belly.—*Shak.*

* PAUNCH'ING, *ppr.* Eviscerating; taking out the contents of the belly.

PAU'PER, *n.* [L. *pauper.*] A poor person; *particularly,* one so indigent as to depend on the parish or town for maintenance.

PAU'PER-ISM, *n.* The state of being poor or destitute of the means of support; the state of indigent persons requiring support from the community.

PAU-PER-I-ZA'TION, *n.* The act or process of reducing to pauperism.

PAU'PER-IZE, *v. t.* To reduce to pauperism.

PAU'PER-IZED, *pp.* Reduced to pauperism.

PAU'PER-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Reducing to the condition of a pauper.

PAUSE (pawz), *n.* [L., Sp., It. *pausa;* Fr. *pause.*] 1. A stop; a cessation or intermission of action, of speaking, singing, playing, or the like; a temporary stop or rest. 2. Cessation proceeding from doubt; suspense. 3. Break or paragraph in writing. 4. A temporary cessation in reading. 5. A mark of cessation or intermission of the voice; a point.

PAUSE, *v. i.* 1. To make a short stop; to cease to speak for a time. 2. To desist or forbear for a time. 3. To be intermitted.—*To pause upon,* to deliberate. *Shak.*—SYN. To intermit; stop; stay; wait; delay; tarry; hesitate; demur.

PAUS'ER, *n.* One who pauses; one who deliberates.

PAUS'ING, *ppr.* Stopping for a time; ceasing to speak or act; deliberating.

PAUS'ING-LY, *adv.* After a pause; by breaks

† PA-VA'DE', *n.* A sword or dagger.

PAV'AN, *n.* [Sp. *pavana.*] A grave dance among the Spaniards; so called from its motions resembling the steps of a peacock.—*Shak.*

PÄ-VE' (pä-vä'), *n.* [Fr.] The pavement.

PAVE, *v. t.* [Fr. *paver;* L. *pavio.*] 1. To lay or cover with stone or brick, so as to make a level or convenient surface for horses, carriages, or foot passengers; to floor with brick, stone, or other solid material.—2. *Figuratively,* to prepare a passage; to facilitate the introduction of.

PAVED, *pp.* or *a.* Laid over with stones, bricks, or other solid materials; prepared, as a way.

PAVE'MENT, *n.* [L. *pavimentum.*] A floor or covering consisting of stones, bricks, or other solid material, laid on the earth in such a manner as to make a hard and convenient passage.

PAVE'MENT, *v. t.* To pave; to floor with stone or brick. —*Bp. Hall.* [*Unusual.*]

PAV'ER, } *n.* One who lays stones for a floor, or
PAV'IER (-yer), } whose occupation is to pave.—*Ray.*

PA'VI-AGE, *n.* A contribution or tax for paving the streets or highways.—*Bouvier.*

PAV'ID, *a.* [L. *pavidus.*] Timid. [*Not used.*]

PA-VID'I-TY, *n.* Fearfulness. [*Not used.*]

PA-VIL'ION (pa-vil'yun), *n.* [Fr. *pavillon.*] 1. A tent; a temporary movable habitation.—2. In *architecture,* a kind of turret or building, usually insulated and contained under a single roof. The name is sometimes, but improperly, given to a summer-house in a garden. *Brande.*—3. In *military affairs,* a tent raised on posts.—4. In *heraldry,* a covering in form of a tent, investing the armories of kings.—5. Among *jewelers,* the under side and corner of brilliants, lying between the girdle and collet.

PA-VIL'ION, *v. t.* 1. To furnish with tents.—*Milton.* 2. To shelter with a tent.—*Pope.*

PA-VIL'IONED, *pp.* Furnished with pavilions; sheltered by a tent.

PAV'ING, *ppr.* Flooring with stones or bricks.

PAV'ING, *n.* 1. The act of laying a pavement. 2. Pavement; a floor of stones or bricks.

PAV'IOR (pāve'yer), *n.* A person who paves.

PA'VO, *n.* [L., peacock.] A constellation in the southern hemisphere, south of Sagittarius.

† PA-VONE', *n.* [L. *pavo.*] A peacock.—*Spenser.*

PAV'O-NINE, *a.* [L. *pavoninus.*] Resembling the tail of a peacock; iridescent.—*Cleaveland.*

PAW, *n.* [W. *pawen.*] 1. The foot of beasts of prey having claws. 2. The hand; [*in contempt.*]

PAW, *v. i.* To draw the fore-foot along the ground; to scrape with the fore-foot.—*Swift.*

PAW, *v. t.* 1. To scrape with the fore-foot.—*Tickel.* 2. To handle roughly; to scratch. 3. To fawn; to flatter.—*Ainsworth.*

PAWED, *pp.* 1. Scraped with the fore-foot. 2. *a.* Having paws. 3. Broad-footed.—*Johnson.*

PAW'ING, *ppr.* Scraping with the fore-feet.

PAWK'Y, *a.* [Sax. *pæcan.*] Arch; cunning.—*Grose.* [*Local.*]

PAWL, *n.* [W. *pawl.*] Among *seamen,* a short bar of wood or iron fixed close to the capstan or windlass of a ship, to prevent it from rolling back or giving way.

PAWN, *n.* [D. *pand;* Ger. *pfand.*] 1. Something given or deposited as security for the payment of money borrowed; a pledge. 2. A pledge for the fulfillment of a promise.—*Shak.* 3. A common man at chess; [*see* PEON.] —*In pawn, at pawn,* the state of being pledged.—*Shak.*

PAWN, *v. t.* [D. *panden;* Sp. *empeñar.*] 1. To give or deposit in pledge, or as security for the payment of money borrowed; to pledge. 2. To pledge for the fulfillment of a promise.

PAWN'BROK-ER, *n.* One who lends money on pledge or the deposit of goods.—*Arbuthnot.*

PAWN'BROK-ING, *n.* The business of a pawnbroker.

PAWNED, *pp.* Pledged; given in security.

PAWN-EE', *n.* The person to whom a pawn is delivered as security; one who takes any thing in pawn.

PAWN'ER, *n.* One who pledges any thing as security for the payment of borrowed money.

PAWN'ING, *ppr.* Pledging, as goods; giving as security.

PAX, *n.* [L. peace.] A small plate of gold, silver, &c., with the image of Christ upon the cross on it, which people, before the Reformation, used to kiss after the service, the ceremony being considered as the kiss of peace.—*Todd.*

PAX'-WAX, *n.* A large tendon or cartilage in the neck of animals, designed to sustain the head. Also written *pack wax.*

PAY, *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *paid.* [Fr. *payer.*] 1. To discharge a debt; to deliver to a creditor the value of the debt, either in money or goods, to his acceptance or satisfaction, by which the obligation of the debtor is discharged. 2. To

discharge a duty created by promise, or by custom, or by the moral law. 3. To fulfill; to perform what is promised. 4. To render what is due to a superior, or demanded by civility or courtesy. 5. To retort upon another an injury received; as, I will *pay* you for this trick. Hence, it sometimes implies to beat. 6. To reward; to recompense.

To pay for. 1. To make amends; to atone by suffering. 2. To give an equivalent for any thing purchased.—*To pay* or *pay over*, in *seamen's language*, to daub or besmear the surface of any body, as with tar, to preserve it from injury by water or weather.—*To pay off*, to make compensation to and discharge.—*To pay out*, to slacken, extend, or cause to run out.—*Mar. Dict.*

PĀY, *v. i.* To recompense. *To pay off*, is to fall to leeward, as the head of a ship. *Mar. Dict.*—*To pay on*, to beat with vigor; to redouble blows; [*colloquial.*]

PĀY, *n.* 1. Compensation; recompense; an equivalent given for money due, goods purchased, or services performed; salary or wages for services; hire. 2. Compensation; reward.

PĀY'-BILL, *n.* A bill of money to be paid to the soldiers of a company.

PĀY'-DĀY, *n.* The day when payment is to be made or debts discharged.—*Locke.*

PĀY'-OF-FĪCE, *n.* A place or office where payment is made of public debts.

PĀY'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] That may or ought to be paid. 2. That can be paid; that there is power to pay.—*South.*

PĀY-EE', *n.* The person to whom money is to be paid.

PĀY'ER, *n.* One who pays.

PĀY'ING, *ppr.* Discharging a debt; fulfilling a promise; rewarding.

PĀY'MĂS-TER, *n.* 1. One who is to pay; one from whom wages or reward is received.—2. In the *army*, an officer whose duty is to pay the officers and soldiers their wages, and who is intrusted with money for this purpose.

PĀY'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of paying or giving compensation. 2. The thing given in discharge of a debt or fulfillment of a promise. 3. Reward; recompense. 4. Chastisement; sound beating; [*obs.*]

PĀY'NIM. *See* PAINIM.

† PĀYSE, } for *poise, poiser.*—*Spenser.*
† PĀYSER, }

PĒA (pē), *n.* [Sax. *pisa*; Fr. *pois.*] A plant and its fruit, of the genus *pisum*, of many varieties, much cultivated for food. In the *plural*, we write *peas* for two or more individual seeds, but *pease* for an indefinite number or quantity in bulk.

PĒA'-JAĊK-ET, *n.* A thick woolen jacket worn by seamen, &c.

PĒA'-ŌRE, *n.* An argillaceous oxyd of iron, occurring in round grains of the size of a pea.

PĒAS'-ĊOD, } *n.* The legume or pericarp of the pea.—
PĒA'-SHELL, } *Walton.*

PĒA'-STŌNE, *n.* A variety of limestone; pisolite.

PĒACE (pēse), *n.* [Sax., Norm. *pais*; Fr. *paix*; It. *pace*; Sp., Port. *paz*; L. *pax.*] 1. In a *general sense*, a state of quiet or tranquillity; freedom from disturbance or agitation; applicable to society, to individuals, or to the temper of the mind. 2. Freedom from war with a foreign nation; public quiet. 3. Freedom from internal commotion or civil war. 4. Freedom from private quarrels, suits, or disturbance. 5. Freedom from agitation or disturbance by the passions, as from fear, terror, anger, anxiety, or the like; quietness of mind; tranquillity; calmness; quiet of conscience. 6. Heavenly rest; the happiness of heaven. —*Isa.*, lvii. 7. Harmony; concord; a state of reconciliation between parties at variance. 8. Public tranquillity; that quiet, order, and security which is guarantied by the laws. 9. As an *exclamation*, silence! hist!—*To be at peace*, to be reconciled; to live in harmony.—*To make peace*, to reconcile, as parties at variance.—*To hold the peace*, to be silent; to suppress one's thoughts; not to speak.

PĒACE'-BREAK-ER, *n.* One who violates or disturbs public peace.

PĒACE'-MĂK-ER, *n.* One who makes peace by reconciling parties that are at variance.

PĒACE'-OF-FER-ING, *n.* 1. Among the *Jews*, a voluntary offering to God, in thankfulness for His benefits, or to ask favors from Him, or merely to satisfy the desires of a devout mind and give honor to God.—2. In *common usage*, satisfaction offered to an offended person, especially to a superior.

PEACE'-OF-FI-CER, *n.* A civil officer whose duty is to preserve the public peace.

PĒACE'-PĂRT-ED, *a.* Dismissed from the world in peace.

PĒACE'-PĂR-TY, *n.* A party in favor of peace.

PĒACE'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Free from war, tumult, or public commotion. 2. Free from private feuds or quarrels. 3. Not agitated with passion. 4. Not violent, bloody, or unnatural.—SYN. Peaceful; pacific; tranquil; quiet; undisturbed; serene; mild; still.

PĒACE'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being peaceable quietness. 2. Disposition to peace.—*Hammond.*

PĒACE'A-BLY, *adv.* 1. Without war; without tumult or commotion; without private feuds and quarrels. 2. Without disturbance; quietly; without agitation; without interruption.

PĒACE'FŬL, *a.* 1. Not in a state of war or commotion 2. Not agitated by passion. 3. Removed from noise or tumult.—SYN. Peaceable; pacific; tranquil; quiet; undisturbed; serene; mild; still.

PĒACE'FŬL-LY, *adv.* 1. Without war or commotion. 2 Quietly; without disturbance. 3. Mildly; gently.

PĒACE'FŬL-NESS, *n.* 1. Quiet; freedom from war, tumult disturbance, or discord. 2. Freedom from mental perturbation.

PĒACE'LESS, *a.* Without peace; disturbed.—*Sandys.*

PĒACH, *n.* [Fr. *pêche.*] A well-known tree, and its fruit.

† PĒACH, for *impeach* or inform, not used.—*Dryden.*

PĒACH'-ĊŌL-OR (peech'-kul-lur), *n.* The pale-red color of the peach blossom.

PĒACH'-ĊŌL-ORED, *a.* Of the color of a peach blossom

PĒACH'-TREE, *n.* The tree that produces the peach.

† PĒACH'ER, *n.* An accuser or informer.—*Fox.*

PEA'CHIĊK, *n.* The chicken or young of the peacock.

PEA'ĊOĊK, *n.* [*Pea*, in this word, is from L. *paco*; Sax. *pawa.*] A large and beautiful gallinaceous fowl, of the genus *pavo.*

PEA'ĊOĊK-FISH, *n.* A beautiful fish of the wrasse kind, found in the Mediterranean.

PEA'HEN, *n.* [Ger. *pfauhenne*, or *pfauen*; D. *paauwin.*] The hen or female of the peacock.

PĒAK, *n.* [Sax. *peac*; Ir. *peac*; Fr. *pique.*] 1. The top of a hill or mountain ending in a point. 2. A point; the end of any thing that terminates in a point. 3. The upper, outer corner of a sail which is extended by a gaff or yard, also, the extremity of the yard or gaff.

† PĒAK, *v. i.* 1. To look sickly or thin.—*Shak.* 2. To make a mean figure; to sneak.—*Shak.*

PĒAK, *v. t.* To raise a gaff or yard more obliquely to the mast.—*Mar. Dict.*

PĒAKED (pē'ked or peekt), *a.* Pointed; ending in a point.

PĒAK'ING, *a.* Mean; sneaking; poor. [*Vulgar.*]

PĒAK'ISH, *a.* 1. Denoting or belonging to an acuminated situation.—*Drayton.* 2. Having features that seem thin or sharp, as from sickness.—*Smart*; [*colloquial.*]

PĒAL, *n.* [L. *pello.*] A loud sound; *usually*, a succession of loud sounds, as of bells, thunder, &c.—*Addison.*

PĒAL, *v. i.* To utter loud and solemn sounds.

PĒAL, *v. t.* 1. To assail with noise. 2. To cause to ring or sound; to celebrate. 3. To stir or agitate; [*obs.*]

PĒALED, *pp.* Assailed with sound; resounded; celebrated.

PĒAL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uttering a loud sound or successive sounds; resounding.

PĒ'AN, *n.* [L. *pæan.*] A song of praise or triumph.

PĒ'AN-ISM, *n.* The song or shouts of praise or of battle, shouts of triumph.—*Mitford.*

PEA'NUT, *n.* The ground-nut; the *arachnis hypogæa.*

PEAR, *n.* [Sax., Sp., Port., It. *pera*; D. *peer.*] The well-known fruit of the *pyrus communis*, of many varieties.

PEAR'-TREE, *n.* The tree that produces pears.

PĒARCH. *See* PERCH.

PĒARL (perl), *n.* [Fr. *perle*; It., Sp. *perla*; Sax. *pearl.*] 1. A white, hard, smooth, shining body, usually roundish, found in certain testaceous fish of the oyster kind, valued highly for its beauty. The best are of a bright, translucent, silvery whiteness.—2. *Poetically*, something round and clear, as a drop of water or dew 3. A white speck or film growing on the eye.

PĒARL (perl), *v. t.* To set or adorn with pearls.

PĒARL (perl), *v. i.* To resemble pearls.—*Spenser.*

PĒARL'-DĪV-ER, *n.* One who dives for pearls.—*Carlisle.*

PĒARL'-EYED (perl'-īde), *a.* Having a speck in the eye.

PĒARL'-OYS-TER, *n.* The oyster which yields pearls.

PĒARL'-SIN-TER, *n.* Fiorite; a variety of silicious sinter.

PĒARL'-SPĂR (perl'-spär), *n.* Brown spar.

PĒARL'-STŌNE, *n.* A bluish or grayish variety of obsidian, having a pearly lustre.—*Dana.*

PĒARL'-STUD-DED, *a.* Studded with pearls.—*Scott.*

PĒARL'-WHĪTE, *n.* A white powder, precipitated from the nitrate of bismuth by a solution of sea salt.—*Ure.*

PĒARL'-WORT, }
PĒARL'-GRĂSS, } *n.* An annual plant, of the genus *sagina.*

PĒARL-Ā'CEOUS, *a.* Resembling mother-of-pearl.

PĒARL'ASH (perl'ash), *n.* A somewhat impure carbonate of potassa, obtained by calcining potashes upon a reverberatory hearth.—*Ure.*

PĒARLED (perld), *a.* Set or adorned with pearls.

PĒARL'Y (perl'e), *a.* 1. Containing pearls; abounding with pearls. 2. Resembling pearls; clear; pure; transparent

PĒAR'MAIN, *n.* A variety of the apple.

PĒAS'ANT (pez'ant), *n.* [Fr. *paysan*; Sp., Port. *paisano.*] One whose business is rural labor.—SYN. Countryman; rustic; swain; hind.

† PĔAS'ANT (pez'ant), *a.* Rustic; rural.—*Spenser.*

PĔAS'ANT-LĪKE, } *a.* Rude; clownish; illiterate; resem-
PĔAS'ANT-LY, } bling peasants.

PĔAS'ANT-RY (pez'ant-ry), *n.* 1. Peasants; rustics; the body of country people. 2. Rusticity.—*Butler;* [*obs.*]

PĒASE, *n. pl.* Peas collectively, or used as food. *See* PEA.

PĒAT, *n.* [Ger. *pfütze.*] A substance of vegetable origin, always found more or less saturated with water. It consists of roots and fibres in every stage of decomposition. When dried, it forms a valuable kind of fuel.—*P. Cyc.*

† PĒAT, *n.* [Fr. *petit.*] A small, delicate person.—*Halliwell.*

PĒAT'-MOSS, *n.* [*peat* and *moss.*] 1. The same as *peat*, which see. 2. A fen producing peat.

PĒAT'Y, *a.* Composed of peat; resembling peat.

PEB'BLE, } *n.* [Sax. *pabob, papol-stana.*] In *popu-*
PEB'BLE-STŌNE, } *lar usage*, a roundish stone, of any kind, from the size of a nut to that of a man's head.—Among *opticians*, transparent and colorless rock-crystal.

PEB'BLE-CRYS'TAL, *n.* A crystal in form of nodules.

PEB'BLED, *a.* Abounding with pebbles.—*Thomson.*

PEB'BLY, *a.* Full of pebbles; abounding with small, roundish stones.

PE-CAN', } *n.* A species of hickory and its fruit. The
PE-CĀ'NA, } nuts are oblong, very smooth, an inch or an inch and a half long, with their shells, and form an article of trade in the southern part of the Valley of the Mississippi.

PEC'A-RY, *n.* *See* PECCARY.

PEC-CA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State of being subject to sin; capacity of sinning.—*Decay of Piety.*

PEC'CA-BLE, *a.* [L. *pecco.*] Liable to sin; subject to transgress the divine law.—*Priestley.*

PĔC-CA-DIL'LO, *n.* [Sp. *dim.* from *pecado;* L. *peccatum;* Fr. *peccadille.*] 1. A slight trespass or offense; a petty crime or fault. 2. A sort of stiff ruff.—*B. Taylor.*

PEC'CAN-CY, *n.* 1. Bad quality. 2. Offense.

PEC'CANT, *a.* [L. *peccans;* Fr. *peccant.*] 1. Sinning; guilty of sin or transgression; criminal. 2. Morbid; bad; corrupt; not healthy. 3. Wrong; bad; defective; informal; as, a *peccant* citation; [*obs.*]

† PEC'CANT, *n.* An offender.—*Whitlock.*

PEC'CANT-LY, *adv.* Criminally; corruptly; badly.

PEC'CA-RY, *n.* A South American quadruped of two species, nearly related to the hog. There is an opening in the back, from which is extracted a fetid humor secreted within.

PEC-CĀ'VI. [L. I have offended.] A colloquial word used to express confession or acknowledgment of an offense.

PECH'BLENDE, *n.* [G. *pech* and *blende.*] *See* PITCHBLENDE.

PECK, *n.* [Arm. *pech.*] I. The fourth part of a bushel; a dry measure of eight quarts.—2. In *low language*, a great deal.

PECK, *v. t.* [It. *beccare;* Sp. *picar.*] 1. To strike with the beak; to thrust the beak into. 2. To strike with a pointed instrument, or to delve or dig with any thing pointed, as with a pickax. 3. To pick up food with the beak. 4. To strike with small and repeated blows; to strike in a manner to make small impressions. In this sense, the verb is generally *intransitive.*

PECKED (pekt), *pp.* Struck or penetrated with a beak or pointed instrument.

PĔCK'ER, *n.* One who pecks; a bird that pecks holes in trees; a woodpecker.—*Dryden.*

PECK'ING, *ppr.* Striking with the bill; thrusting the beak into; thrusting into with a pointed instrument; taking up food with the beak.

† PECK'LED, for *speckled.*—*Walton.*

PEC'TATE, *n.* A substance formed by the union of pectic acid with some base.

PEC'TEN, *n.* [L.] 1. A vascular membrane in the eyes of birds. 2. A genus of bivalves, the clam.—*Brande.*

PEC'TIC ACID, *n.* [Gr. πηκτις.] A vegetable acid, which may be obtained from the action of an alkali on pectin.—*Ure.*

PEC'TIN, *n.* [Gr. πηκτος.] The gelatinizing principle of certain vegetables, such as currents, apples, carrots, &c.—*Brande.*

PEC'TIN-AL, *a.* [L. *pecten*, a comb; *pecto*, to comb; Gr. πεκτεω, from πεκω.] Pertaining to a comb; resembling a comb.

PEC'TIN-AL, *n.* A fish whose bones resemble the teeth of a comb.—*Brown.*

PEC'TIN-ATE, } *a.* [L. *pecten.*] Having resemblance to
PEC'TIN-Ā-TED, } the teeth of a comb.

PEC'TIN-ATE-LY, *adv.* In a pectinate manner.

PEC-TIN-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The state of being pectinated. 2. A combing: a combing of the head.—*Cyc.*

PEC-TIN-I-BRANCHI-ATE, *a.* [L. *pecten* and *branchiæ.*] In *malacology*, having pectinated gills.

† PEC'TIN-ITE, *n.* [L. *pecten.*] A fossil *pecten* or scallop.

PEC'TO-RAL, *a.* [L. *pectoralis.*] Pertaining to the breast.—*Pectoral* fins, or *pectorals* of a fish, the two forward fins near the gills.

PEC'TO-RAL, *n.* 1. A breast-plate. 2. A sacerdotal habit or vestment worn by the Jewish high-priest, called, in our version of the Bible, a *breast-plate.* 3. A medicine adapted to cure or relieve complaints of the breast and lungs.—4. In *ichthyology*, a pectoral fin.

PEC-TO-RI-LŌ'QUI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of pectoriloquy.

PEC-TO-RIL'O-QUY, *n.* [L. *pectus* and *loquor.*] In *medicine* when a patient's voice, distinctly articulated, seems to proceed from the point of the chest on which the ear or a stethescope is placed, there is said to be *pectoriloquy.*—*Collin.* An exalted degree of bronchophony, resembling the sound heard by placing a stethescope on the trachea when a person speaks.—*Hall.*

PEC-TUN'U-LUS, *n.* [L.] A genus of marine bivalves.

PEC'U-LĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *peculatus.*] 1. To defraud the public of money or goods intrusted to one's care, by appropriating the property to one's own use; to defraud by embezzlement.—2. Among *civilians*, to steal.

PEC'U-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Defrauding the public of money or goods.

PEC-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of defrauding the public by appropriating to one's own use the money or goods intrusted to one's care; embezzlement of public money or goods.

PEC'U-LĀ-TOR, *n.* [L.] One who defrauds the public by appropriating to his own use money intrusted to his care.

* PE-CŪL'IAR (pe-kūl'yar), *a.* [L. *peculiaris.*] 1. Appropriate; belonging to a person, and to him only. 2. Singular: particular. 3. Particular; special. 4. Belonging to a nation, system, or other thing, and not to others.

* PE-CŪL'IAR (pe-kūl'yar), *n.* 1. Exclusive property; that which belongs to a person in exclusion of others.—2. In the *English canon law*, a particular parish or church which has the probate of wills within itself, exempt from the jurisdiction of the ordinary or bishop's court.

* PE-CŪL-IAR'I-TY (pe-kūl-yar'e-te), *n.* Something peculiar to a person or thing; that which belongs to or is found in one person or thing, and in no other.

* PE-CŪL'IAR-IZE, *v. t.* To appropriate; to make peculiar.

* PE-CŪL'IAR-IZED, *pp.* Appropriated; made peculiar.

* PE-CŪL'IAR-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Making peculiar.

* PE-CŪL'IAR-LY, *adv.* 1. Particularly; singly.—*Woodward.* 2. In a manner not common to others.—*Drayton.*

* PE-CŪL'IAR-NESS, *n.* The state of being peculiar; appropriation.—*Mede.* [*Little used.*]

PE-CŪ'LI-UM, *n.* [L.] In the *Roman law*, the property which a slave might acquire independent of the control of his master.—*Brande.*

PE-CŪN'IA-RI-LY, *a.* In a pecuniary manner.—*West. Rev.*

* PE-CŪN'IA-RY (pe-kūn'ya-ry), *a.* [Fr. *pecuniaire;* L. *pecuniarius.*] 1. Relating to money. 2. Consisting of money.

† PE-CŪ'NI-OUS, *n.* Full of money.—*Sherwood.*

PED, *n.* [for *pad.*] 1. A small pack-saddle.—*Tusser.* 2. A basket; a hamper.—*Spenser.*

PED-A-GOG'IC, } *a.* Suiting or belonging to a teacher
PED-A-GOG'IC-AL, } of children, or to a pedagogue.

PED'A-GOG-ISM, *n.* The business, character, or manners of a pedagogue.

PED'A-GOGUE (ped'a-gog), *n.* [Gr. παιδαγωγος.] 1. A teacher of children; one whose occupation is to instruct young children; a schoolmaster. 2. A pedant.

PED'A-GOGUE, *v. t.* To teach with the air of a pedagogue, to instruct superciliously.—*Prior.*

PED'A-GO-GY, *n.* Instruction in the first rudiments; preparatory discipline.—*South.*

PĒ'DAL, *a.* [L. *pedalis.*] Pertaining to a foot.

* PED'AL, *n.* 1. A contrivance attached to the harp, organ piano-forte, &c., acted upon by the foot (whence the name), and designed to modify the tone or swell of the instrument. 2. A fixed or stationary base.

PED'AL-NŌTE, *n.* In *music*, a holding-note.—*Busby.*

PE-DĀ'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *pedaneus.*] Going on foot; walking.

PED'ANT, *n.* [Fr. *pedant.*] 1. A schoolmaster.—*Shak.* 2. A person who makes a vain display of his learning.

PE-DANT'IC, } *a.* Ostentatious of learning; vainly dis-
PE-DANT'IC-AL, } playing or making a show of knowledge.

PE-DANT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With a vain or boastful display of learning.

PED'ANT-IZE, *v. i.* To play the pedant; to domineer over lads; to use pedantic expressions.—*Cotgrave.*

PED'ANT-RY, *n.* [Fr. *pedanterie.*] Vain ostentation of learning; a boastful display of knowledge.

PE-DĀ'RI-AN, *n.* One of the *pedarii* in the Roman senate, who were not really senators, but only entitled to a seat by the office which they held, and who, not being authorized to vote, expressed their preference by *walking* over to the party they wished to join.—*Smith's Dict.*

PED'ATE, *a.* [L. *pedatus.*] In *botany*, when the foot-stalk of a leaf is divided at the top, with a leaflet in the fork, and several leaflets on each division, it is said to be *pedate.*

PE-DAT'I-FID, *a.* [L. *pes* and *findo.*] A *pedatifid* leaf, in *botany*, is one whose parts are not entirely separate, but divided in a pedate manner.

PED'DLE, *v. i.* 1. To be busy about trifles. 2. To travel about the country and retail goods.

PED'DLE, *v. t.* To sell or retail, usually by traveling about the country.

PED'DLER, *n.* [from *peddle.*] A traveling foot-trader; one who carries about small commodities on his back, or in a cart or wagon, and sells them.—*Swift.*

PED'DLER-ESS, *n.* A female peddler.—*Overbury.*

PED'DLER-Y, *n.* Small wares sold or carried about for sale by peddlers.

PED'DLING, *ppr.* 1. Traveling about and selling small wares. 2. *a.* Trifling; unimportant.

PED'E-RAST, *n.* [Gr. *παιδεραστης.*] A sodomite.

PED-E-RAST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to pederasty.

PED'E-RAST-Y, *n.* Sodomy; the crime against nature.

PED-E-RE'RO, *n.* [Sp. *pedrero.*] A swivel gun; sometimes written *paterero.*

PED'ES-TAL, *n.* [Sp. *pedestal.*] In *architecture*, the lowest part of a column or pillar.—*Addison.*

PE-DES'TRI-AL, *a.* [L. *pedestris.*] Pertaining to the foot.—*Mosely.*

PE-DES'TRI-AN, *a.* [L. *pedestris.*] Going on foot; walking; performed on foot; as, a *pedestrian* excursion.

PE-DES'TRI-AN, *n.* 1. One who walks or journeys on foot. 2. One who walks for a wager; a remarkable walker.

PE-DES'TRI-AN-ISM, *n.* 1. A walking, usually for a wager. 2. The practice of walking.

PE-DES'TRI-AN-IZE, *v. i.* To practice walking.

PE-DES'TRI-OUS, *a.* Going on foot; not winged.—*Brown.*

PED'I-CEL, } *n.* [L. *pediculus.*] 1. In *botany*, the ultimate
PED'I-CLE, } division of a common peduncle; a small, short foot-stalk.—2. In *zoology*, a foot-stalk or stem by which certain animals of the lower orders are attached.

PED'I-CEL-LATE, *a.* Having a pedicel, or supported by a pedicel.

PE-DIC'U-LAR, } *a.* [L. *pedicularis.*] Lousy; having the
PE-DIC'U-LOUS, } lousy distemper.

PE-DIG'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *pes* and *gero.*] Having feet.

PED'I-GREE, *n.* [probably from L. *pes, pedis.*] 1. Lineage; line of ancestors from which a person or tribe descends; genealogy. 2. An account or register of a line of ancestors.

PED'I-LU-VY, *n.* [L. *pes* and *lavo.*] The bathing of the feet; a bath for the feet.

PED'I-MENT, *n.* [from L. *pes.*] In *architecture*, an ornament, commonly triangular, but sometimes circular, that finishes the fronts of buildings, and serves as a decoration over gates, windows, and niches.

PED'I-PALP, *n.* [L. *pes* and *palpo.*] One of an order of spiders whose feelers are extended before the head, armed with a forceps.

PED-I-PALP'OUS, *a.* Pertaining to the pedipalps.

PED'I-REME, *n.* [L. *pes*, a foot, and *remus*, an oar.] A crustaceous animal, whose feet serve the purpose of oars.

PED'LER. *See* PEDDLER.

* PE-DO-BAP'TISM, *n.* [Gr. *παις* or *παιδος*, and *βαπτισμα.*] The baptism of infants or of children.

* PE-DO-BAP'TIST, *n.* One who holds to infant baptism; one who practices the baptism of children.

PE-DOM'E-TER, *n.* [L. *pes*, and Gr. *μετρον.*] An instrument by which the paces of a traveler on foot, or the rotations of a carriage-wheel, are numbered, and the distance from place to place ascertained.

PED-O-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a pedometer.

PE-DUN'CLE (pe-dunk'l), *n.* [L. *pes.*] 1. In *botany*, the stem or stalk that supports the flower and fruit of a plant.—2. In *conchology*, a sort of stem by which certain shells are attached to wood or other objects.

PE-DUN'CU-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to a peduncle.—*Martyn.*

PE-DUN'CU-LATE, } *a.* Having a peduncle; growing on
PE-DUN'CU-LA-TED, } a peduncle.

† PEE, *v. i.* To look with one eye.—*Ray.*

† PEED, *a.* Blind of one eye.—*Ray.*

PEEK, in our *popular dialect*, is the same as *peep*, to look through a crevice.

PEEL, *v. t.* [Fr. *peler, piller;* Sp. *pelar, pillar.*] 1. To strip off skin, bark, or rind without a cutting instrument; to strip by drawing or tearing off the skin; to bark; to flay; to decorticate; to skin.—2. In a *general sense*, to remove the skin, bark, or rind, even with an instrument; to pare. 3. To strip; to plunder; to pillage.—*Milton.*

PEEL, *v. i.* To lose the skin, bark, or rind.—*Smart.*

PEEL, *n.* [L. *pellis;* Fr. *peau.*] The skin or rind.

PEEL, *n.* [Fr. *pelle.*] A kind of wooden shovel used by bakers, with a broad palm and long handle; hence, in *popular use in America*, any large fire-shovel.

PEELED, *pp.* or *a.* Stripped of skin, bark, or rind; plundered; pillaged.

PEEL'ER, *n.* 1. One who peels, strips, or flays. 2. A plunderer; a pillager.

PEEL'ING, *ppr.* Stripping off skin or bark; plundering.

PEEP, *v. i.* [Ir. *piobam;* D. *piepen.*] 1. To begin to appear; to make the first appearance; to issue or come forth from concealment. 2. To look through a crevice; to look narrowly, closely, or slily. 3. To cry, as chickens; to utter a fine, shrill sound, as through a crevice.

PEEP, *n.* 1. First appearance. 2. A sly look, or a look through a crevice. 3. The cry of a chicken.

PEEP'-HOLE, } *n.* A hole or crevice through which
PEEP'ING-HOLE, } one may peep.

PEEP'ER, *n.* 1. A chicken just breaking the shell.—*Bramston.*—2. In *familiar language*, the eye.

PEEP'ING, *ppr.* 1. Looking through a crevice. 2. Crying, like a chicken.

PEER, *n.* [Fr. *pair;* L. *par.*] 1. An equal; one of the same rank. 2. An equal in excellence or endowments. 3. A companion; a fellow; an associate. 4. A nobleman.

PEER, *v. i.* [L. *pareo.*] 1. To come just in sight; to appear.—*Shak.;* [*a poetic word.*] 2. To look narrowly; to peep.

PEER'AGE, *n.* 1. The rank or dignity of a peer or nobleman.—*Blackstone.* 2. The body of peers.—*Dryden.*

† PEER'DOM (-dum), *n.* Peerage.

PEER'ESS, *n.* The consort of a peer; a noble lady.

PEER'LESS, *a.* Unequaled; having no peer or equal.

PEER'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without an equal.

PEER'LESS-NESS, *n.* The state of having no equal.

PEE'VISH, *a.* [Scot. *pew*, to complain.] 1. Apt to mutter and complain; easily vexed or fretted; hard to please. 2. Expressing discontent or fretfulness. 3. Silly; childish. *Shak.*—SYN. Fretful; querulous; petulant; cross; ill-natured; ill-tempered; testy; spleeny; irritable; waspish; captious; discontented.

PEE'VISH-LY, *adv.* Fretfully; petulantly; with discontent and murmuring.—*Hayward.*

PEE'VISH-NESS, *n.* Fretfulness; petulance; disposition to murmur; sourness of temper.—*Swift.*

PEG, *n.* [L. *pango, pactus.*] 1. A small, pointed piece of wood used in fastening boards or other work of wood. 2. The pins of an instrument on which the strings are strained. 3. A nickname for *Margaret.*—*To take a peg lower*, to come down; to sink.—*Hudibras.*

PEG, *v. t.* To fasten with pegs.—*Evelyn.*

PEG'A-SUS, *n.* [L. from Gr.] 1. In *Greek mythology*, a winged horse.—2. In *astronomy*, one of the northern constellations.—3. In *zoology*, a genus of fishes with large pectoral fins, by means of which they can take short flights through the air.—*Brande.*

PEGGED, *pp.* or *a.* Fastened or furnished with pegs.

PEG'GER, *n.* One who fastens with pegs.—*Sherwood.*

PEG'GING, *ppr.* Securing with pegs.

PEGM (pēm), *n.* [Gr. *πηγμα.*] A sort of moving machine in the old pageants.—*Ben Jonson.*

PEG'MA-TITE, *n.* A variety of granite.

PEI-RAM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument for measuring the amount of resistance to wheel-carriages on roads of different construction.—*Fancis.*

PEI-RAS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *πειραστικος.*] 1. Attempting; making trial. 2. Treating of or representing trials or attempts.

PEISE. *See* POISE.

PEK'AN, *n.* A carnivorous quadruped of the weasel family, called, also, the *fisher*, found in Canada and the northern United States. It grows to the length of 3 or 4 feet.

PEK'OE, *n.* A kind of black tea, said to be scented with a shrub called *pekoe.*

PEL'AGE, *n.* [Fr.] The vesture or covering of wild beasts consisting of hair, fur, or wool.

PE-LA'GI-AN, } *a.* [L. *pelagus.*] Pertaining to the sea, or
PE-LAG'IC, } deep sea.—*Journ. of Science.*

PE-LA'GI-AN, *n.* [from *Pelagius.*] A follower of Pelagius who denied the doctrines of original sin, dependence or the Holy Spirit, &c.—*Bishop Hall.*

PE-LA'GI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Pelagius and his doctrines.

PE-LA'GI-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrines of Pelagius.—*Sauth.*

PEL-AR-GO'NI-UM, *n.* [Gr. *πελαργος.*] A genus of ornamental plants allied to the geranium.

PEL'E-RINE, *n.* A ladies' long cape, with ends coming down to a point before.

PELF, *n.* [probably allied to *pilfer.*] Money; riches; petty gains.

† PEL'FRY, } Formerly used for *pelf.*
† PEL'FRAY, }

PEL'I-CAN, *n.* [Low L. *pelecanus.*] 1. A large water-fowl of the genus *pelecanus*, having an enormous bill, to which is attached a bag or pouch for holding the fish taken for food. 2. A chemical glass vessel or alembic, with a tubulated capital, from each side of which hollow arms pass out and enter the body of the vessel.

PE'LI-OM, *n.* [Gr. *πελιωμα.*] A mineral of the iolite kind.

PE-LISSE' (pe-lees'), *n.* [Fr.] *Originally*, a furred robe or coat. But the name is now given to a silk coat or habit worn by ladies.

PELL, *n.* [L. *pellis;* It. *pelle.*] 1. A skin or hide. 2. A roll of parchment.—*Clerk of the pells*, in *England*, an officer of the exchequer, who enters every teller's bills on the parchment rolls, the roll of receipts, and the roll of disbursements.

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÂR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—MARINE, BIRD:—MÖVE, BOOK,

PELL'-MELL, *adv.* With confused violence.—*Shak.*

PEL'LET, *n.* [Fr. *pelote.*] 1. A little ball.—*Bacon.* 2. A bullet; a ball for fire-arms.—*Bacon;* [*obs.*]

† PEL'LET, *v. t.* To form into little balls.—*Shak.*

PEL'LET-ED, *a.* Consisting of bullets.—*Shak.*

PEL'LI-CLE (pel'le-kl), *a.* [L. *pellicula.*] 1. A thin skin or film.—2. Among *chemists,* a thin, saline crust formed on the surface of a solution of salt evaporated to a certain degree.

PEL'LI-TO-RY, *n.* [Sp. *pelitre.*] The name of several plants of different genera, sometimes used in medicine.

PELLS, *n. pl.* Clerk of the *pells. See* PELL.

PEL-LŪ'CID, *a.* [L. *pellucidus.*] Perfectly clear; transparent; not opake.—*Woodward.*

PEL-LU-CID'I-TY, } *n.* Perfect clearness; transparency.
PEL-LŪ'CID-NESS, } —*Locke.*

PEL-LŪ'CID-LY, *adv.* With clearness; transparently.

PE-LŌ'PI-UM, *n.* A metal recently discovered in columbite.

PEL-O-PON-NĒ'SIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Peloponnesus.

PEL-O-PON-NĒ'SUS, *n.* [Gr. Πελοψ and νησος.] A celebrated peninsula, comprehending the southern part of Greece, now called *Morea.*

PELT, *n.* [G. *pelz;* L. *pellis.*] 1. The skin of a beast with the hair on it; a raw hide. 2. The quarry of a hawk all torn. 3. A blow or stroke from something thrown.

PELT, *v. t.* [Fr. *peloter,* from *pelote.*] 1. *Properly,* to strike with something thrown, driven, or falling. 2. To drive by throwing something.—*Atterbury.*

PELT'-MŌN"GER, *n.* A dealer in pelts or raw hides.

PELT'-WOOL, *n.* Wool plucked from the *pelts* or skins of sheep after their death.

PELTATE, } *a.* [L. *pelta.*] In *botany,* fixed to the stalk
PELTA-TED, } by the center, or by some point distinctly within the margin.—*Lindley.*

PELTATE-LY, *adv.* In a peltate manner.

PELTED, *pp.* Struck with something thrown or driven.

PELTER, *n.* One who pelts; also, a pinch-penny; a mean, sordid person.—*Huloet.*

PELTING, *ppr.* Striking with something thrown or driven.

PELTING, *n.* An assault with any thing thrown.—*Shak.*

PELTING, *a.* In *Shakspeare,* mean; paltry. [*Improper.*]

PELTRY, *n.* The skins of animals producing fur; skins with the fur on them; furs in general.—*Smollett.*

PEL'VIC, *a.* Pertaining to the pelvis.—*Med. Journ.*

PEL-VIM'E-TER, *n.* [L. *pelvis,* and Gr. μετρον.] An instrument to measure the dimensions of the female pelvis.

PEL'VIS, *n.* [L. *pelvis.*] The cavity of the body formed by the *os sacrum, os coccygis,* and *ossa innominata,* constituting the lower part of the abdomen.

PEM'MI-CAN, *n.* Meat cured, pulverized, and mixed with fat. It contains much nutriment in small compass, and is of great use in long voyages of exploration.

PEN, *n.* [L. *penna;* Sax. *pinn;* D. *pen.*] 1. An instrument used for writing, usually made of the quill of a goose or other bird, but it may be of any other material, as of steel, gold, &c. 2. A feather; a wing.—*Spenser;* [*obs.*]

PEN, *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *penned.* To write; to compose and commit to paper.—*Addison.*

PEN, *n.* [Sax. *pinan.*] A small inclosure for beasts, as for cows or sheep.

PEN, *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *penned* or *pent.* To shut in a pen; to confine in a small inclosure; to coop; to confine in a narrow place.—*Milton.*

PEN'-CUT-TER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make pens.

PĒ'NAL, *a.* [Fr., Sp.; It. *penale.*] 1. Enacting punishment; denouncing the punishment of offenses. 2. Inflicting punishment. 3. Incurring punishment; subject to a penalty.

† PE-NAL'I-TY, *n.* Liableness or condemnation to punishment.—*Brown.*

PĒ'NAL-LY, *adv.* As a penalty.

PEN'AL-TY, *n.* [It. *penalità.*] 1. The suffering in person or property which is annexed by law or judicial decision to the commission of a crime, offense, or trespass, as a punishment. 2. The suffering to which a person subjects himself by covenant or agreement, in case of non-fulfillment of his stipulations; the forfeiture or sum to be forfeited for non-payment, or for non-compliance with an agreement; a fine or mulct.

PEN'ANCE, *a.* [Sp. *penante.*] 1. The suffering, labor, or pain to which a person voluntarily subjects himself, or which is imposed on him by authority as a punishment for his faults, or as an expression of penitence. 2. Repentance.—*Wickliffe;* [*obs.*]

PE-NĀ'TĒS, *n. pl.* [L.] Household gods of the ancient Italians.—*Brande.*

PENCE (pens), *n.* The plural of *penny,* when used of a sum of money or value.

PEN-CHANT' (pän-shäng'), *n.* [Fr.] Inclination.

PEN'CIL, *n.* [Fr. *pinceau;* Sp., *pincel.*] 1. A small brush used by painters for laying on colors. Hence, *figuratively,* the art of painting. 2. An instrument formed of black-lead or red chalk, with a point at one end, used for writing and drawing. 3. Any instrument of writing without ink.—4. In *optics,* an aggregate or collection of rays of light.

PEN'CIL, *v. t.* To paint or draw; to write or mark with a pencil.—*Shak.*

PEN'CIL-SHAPED (-shāpt), *a.* Having the shape of a pencil.

PEN'CILED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Painted, drawn, or marked with a pencil. 2. Radiated; having pencils of rays.

PEN'CIL-ING, *ppr.* Painting, drawing, or marking with a pencil.

PEN'CIL-ING, *n.* The act of painting or sketching.

PEN'CRAFT, *n.* Penmanship; chirography.—*Bruce.*

PEND'ANT, *n.* [Fr.; L. *pendeo.*] 1. An ornament or jewel hanging at the ear, usually composed of pearl or some precious stone. 2. A hanging ornament on roofs, ceilings, &c., much used in Gothic architecture. 3. Any thing hanging by way of ornament.—4. In the *fine arts,* a picture or print which, from uniformity of size and subject, hangs as a companion of another. *Brande.*—5. In *heraldry,* a part hanging from the label, resembling the drops in the Doric frieze. 6. A long, narrow piece of bunting worn at the mast-heads of vessels of war.—*Broad pendant* is a square piece, carried in the same way, in a commodore's vessel. [*See* PENNANT.] 7. A rope or strap to which a purchase is hooked.—*R. H. Dana, Jr.* [*See* PENNANT.] 8. A pendulum; [*obs.*]

PEND'ENCE, *n.* [L. *pendens.*] Slope; inclination.

PEND'EN-CY, *n.* [L. *pendens.*] Suspense; the state of being undecided.

PEND'ENT, *a.* [L. *pendens.*] 1. Hanging; fastened at one end, the other being loose. 2. Jutting over; projecting. 3. Supported above the ground.

PEN-DEN'TE LI'TE. [L.] Pending the suit or action.

PEND-ENTIVE, *n.* In *architecture,* the portion of a vault between the arches under a dome.—*Brande.*

PEND'ENT-LY, *adv.* In a pendent manner.

PEND'ING, *a.* [L. *pendeo.*] Depending; remaining undecided; not terminated.

† PEND'ULE, *n.* A pendulum.—*Evelyn.*

PEND-U-LOS'I-TY, } *n.* The state of hanging; suspen-
PEND'U-LOUS-NESS, } sion.

PEND'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *pendulus.*] Hanging; swinging; fastened at one end, the other being movable.

PEND'U-LUM, *n.* [L. *pendulus, pendulum.*] A body suspended by a right line from a fixed point, and moving freely about that point as a center. The *pendulum* of a clock serves, by its oscillations, to regulate the time.—*Ballistic pendulum.* [*See* BALLISTIC PENDULUM.]—*Compensation pendulum,* one containing some contrivance for counteracting the expansion of the rod by heat and its contraction by cold, so as to keep the pendulum always of the same effective length.—*Gridiron pendulum,* a species of compensation pendulum, consisting of parallel bars of different metals, so arranged that the length of the pendulum remains unaltered by changes of temperature.—*Mercurial pendulum,* a species of compensation pendulum, having the rod made of steel and the weight formed by a glass vessel filled with mercury, which, by its expansion or contraction, compensates for the changes in the length of the rod.—*Olmsted.*—*Brande.*

PEN-E-TRA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Susceptibility of being penetrated, or of being entered or passed through by another body.

PEN'E-TRA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *penetrabilis.*] 1. That may be penetrated, entered, or pierced by another body. 2. Susceptible of moral or intellectual impression.

PEN-E-TRĀ'LI-A, n. pl. [L.] The interior or innermost parts of any place, as of a temple, palace, &c.; hence, the hidden things or secrets. The Anglicized form, *penetrail,* is not used.

PEN'E-TRAN-CY, *n.* [L. *penetrans.*] Power of entering or piercing.—*Ray.*

PEN'E-TRANT, *a.* [L. *penetrans.*] Having the power to enter or pierce; sharp; subtil.—*Boyle.*

PEN'E-TRĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *penetro.*] 1. To enter or pierce; to make way into another body. 2. To affect the mind, to cause to feel. 3. To reach by the intellect; to understand. 4. To enter; to pass into the interior.

PEN'E-TRĀTE, *v. i.* 1. To pass; to make way. 2. To make way intellectually.

PEN'E-TRĀ-TED, *pp.* Entered; pierced; understood; fathomed.

PEN'E-TRĀ-TING, *ppr.* 1. Entering; piercing; understanding. 2. *a.* Having the power of entering or piercing an other body; sharp; subtile. 3. Acute; discerning; sagacious; quick to understand.

PEN'E-TRĀ-TING-LY, *adv.* In a penetrating manner.

PEN-E-TRĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of entering a body. 2 Mental entrance into any thing abstruse. 3. The power by which the mind sees through any thing difficult or abstruse.—SYN. Acuteness; sagacity; sagaciousness; sharpness; discernment; discrimination.

PEN'E-TRA-TIVE, *a.* 1. Piercing; sharp; subtile.—*Wotton.* 2. Acute; sagacious; discerning.—*Swift.* 3. Having the power to affect or impress the mind.—*Shak.*

PEN'E-TRA-TĪVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being penetrative.
PEN'FISH, *n.* A kind of eelpout with a smooth skin.
PEN'GUIN (pen'gwin), *n.* 1. *Penguins* are diving, web-footed birds, peculiar to the Antarctic shores, having wings too short for flight, but used as fins or paddles in swimming under water. On land they stand erect. They are allied to the auks. 2. A species of West India fruit.—*Miller.*
PEN'I-CIL, *n.* [L. *penicillus.*] 1. Among *physicians*, a tent or pledget for wounds or ulcers. 2. A species of shell.
PEN-I-CIL'LATE, *a.* [L. *penicillus*, a pencil or small brush.] In *natural history*, pencil-formed; consisting of a bundle of short, compact, or close fibres.
PEN-IN'SU-LA, *n.* [L. *pene* and *insula*; It. *penesolo.*] 1. A portion of land, connected with a continent by a narrow neck or isthmus, but nearly surrounded with water. 2. A large extent of country joining the main land by a part narrower than the tract itself.—In *Europe*, Spain and Portugal are sometimes called the *peninsula.*
PEN-IN'SU-LAR, *a.* In the form or state of a peninsula; pertaining to a peninsula; inhabiting a peninsula.
PEN-IN'SU-LĀTE, *v. t.* To encompass almost with water; to form a peninsula.—*Bentley's Hist. Coll.*
PEN-IN'SU-LĀ-TED, *pp.* Almost surrounded with water.
PEN-IN'SU-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Nearly surrounding with water.
PĒ'NIS, *n.* [L.] The male organ of generation.
PEN'I-TENCE, } *n.* [Fr. *penitence*; L. *pœnitentia.*] Pain;
PEN'I-TEN-CY, } sorrow or grief of heart for sins or offenses.—SYN. Repentance; contrition; compunction; remorse.
PEN'I-TENT, *a.* [Fr.; L. *pœnitens.*] Suffering pain or sorrow of heart on account of sins, crimes, or offenses; contrite; repentant.
PEN'I-TENT, *n.* 1. One who repents of sin; one sorrowful on account of his transgressions. 2. One under church censure, but admitted to penance.—*Stillingfleet.* 3. One under the direction of a confessor.—*Penitents* is an appellation given to certain charitable fraternities in Roman Catholic countries, distinguished by their party-colored garments.
PEN-I-TEN'TIAL (-shal), *a.* [Fr. *penitentiel.*] Proceeding from or expressing penitence or contrition of heart.
PEN-I-TEN'TIAL, *n.* Among the *Roman Catholics*, a book containing the rules which relate to penance and the reconciliation of penitents.
PEN-I-TEN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* In a penitential manner.
PEN-I-TEN'TIA-RY, *a.* Relating to penance, or to the rules and measures of penance.—*Bramhall.*
PEN-I-TEN'TIA-RY, *n.* 1. One who prescribes the rules and measures of penance.—*Bacon.* 2. A penitent; one who does penance. *Hammond.*—3. At the *court of Rome*, an office in which are examined and delivered out the secret bulls, graces, or dispensations relating to cases of conscience, confession, &c.—*Encyc.* 4. An officer in some cathedrals, vested with power from the bishop to absolve in cases reserved to him. 5. A house of correction in which offenders are confined for punishment and reformation, and compelled to labor; a work-house or state prison.
PEN'I-TENT-LY, *adv.* With penitence; with repentance, sorrow, or contrition for sin.
PEN'KNĪFE (-nīfe), *n.* A small knife used for making and mending pens. *See* PEN and KNIFE.
PEN'MAN, *n.*; *pl.* PENMEN. 1. A man who professes or teaches the art of writing. 2. One who writes a good hand. 3. An author; a writer.—*Addison.*
PEN'MAN-SHIP, *n.* 1. The use of the pen in writing; the art of writing. 2. Manner of writing.
PEN'NĂCHED (pen'nasht), *a.* [Fr. *pennaché.*] Radiated; diversified with natural stripes of various colors, as a flower. [*Rare.*]
PEN'NANT, } *n.* [Fr. *fanion*, *pennon*; It. *pennone*; Sp. *pen-*
PEN'NON, } *don.*] 1. A small flag; a banner.—2. In *naval affairs*, a long narrow piece of bunting, worn at the mast-heads of vessels of war.—*Broad pennant* is a square piece, carried in the same way, in a commodore's vessel. 3. A rope or strap to which a purchase is hooked.
PEN'NATE, } *a.* [L. *pennatus.*] 1. Winged.—2. In *botany*,
PEN'NĀ-TED, } a *pennate* leaf is a compound leaf in which a simple petiole has several leaflets attached to each side of it. *See* PINNATE.
PENNED (pend), *pp.* Written.
PENNÆD, *a.* Winged; having plumes.—*Huloet.*
PEN'NER, *n.* 1. A writer. 2. A pen-case; [*local.*]
PEN'NI-FORM, *a.* [L. *penna* and *form.*] Having the form of a quill or feather.—*Encyc.*
PEN-NĬ'FER-OUS, *a.* [L. *penna* and *gero.*] Bearing feathers or quills.
PEN'NI-LESS, *a.* Moneyless; destitute of money; poor.
PEN'NI-LESS-NESS, *n.* The state of being moneyless.
PEN'NING, *ppr.* Committing to writing.
† PEN'NING, *n.* Composition; style of writing.—*Shak.*
PEN'NON. *See* PENNANT.
PEN'NY, *n.*; *pl.* PENNIES or PENCE. *Pennies* denotes the number of coins; *pence* the amount of pennies in value. [Sax. *penig*; D., Sw. *penning.*] 1. An ancient English silver coin; but now an imaginary money of account, twelve of which are equal to a shilling.—2. In *ancient English statutes*, any or all silver money.—3. *Proverbially*, a small sum. 4. Money in general.—*Dryden.*
PEN'NY-A-LĪN'ER, *n.* A term of contempt for those who furnish matter for public journals at a *penny a line.* [*Eng.*]
PEN'NY-PŌST, *n.* A post that carries letters from the post-office and delivers them to the proper persons.
PEN-NY-ROY'AL, *n.* An aromatic herb; in *England*, *mentha pulegium*; in the *United States*, *hedeoma pulegioides.*
PEN'NY-WEIGHT (-wāte), *n.* A Troy weight containing twenty-four grains, or the twentieth part of an ounce.
PEN'NY-WĪSE, *a.* Saving small sums at the hazard of larger; niggardly on improper occasions.
PEN'NY-WORTH (-wurth), *n.* 1. As much as is bought for a penny. 2. Any purchase; any thing bought or sold for money; that which is worth the money given.—*South* 3. A good bargain; something advantageously purchased, or for less than it is worth.—*Dryden.* 4. A small quantity
PE-NO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to public punishment.
PE-NOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ποινη, L. *pœna*, pain, and λογος, discourse.] The science which treats of public punishments.
PEN'SĬLE, *a.* [L. *pensilis.*] 1. Hanging; suspended. 2. Supported above the ground.
PEN'SĬLE-NESS, *n.* The state of hanging.—*Bacon.*
PEN'SION (-shun), *n.* [Fr., Sp.; It. *pensione.*] 1. An annual allowance of a sum of money to a person by government in consideration of past services. 2. An annual payment by an individual to an old or disabled servant.—3. In *Great Britain*, an annual allowance made by government to indigent widows of officers killed or dying in public service. 4. Payment of money; rent. 5. A yearly payment in the inns of court; [*Eng.*] 6. A certain sum of money paid to a clergyman in lieu of tithes.—*Cyc.* 7. An allowance or annual payment, considered in the light of a bribe.
PEN'SION, *v. t.* To grant a pension to; to grant an annual allowance from the public treasury to a person for past services, or on account of disability incurred in public service, or of old age.
PEN'SION-A-RY, *a.* 1. Maintained by a pension; receiving a pension. 2. Consisting in a pension.
PEN'SION-A-RY, *n.* 1. A person who receives a pension or annual allowance for past services.—2. *Formerly*, the first magistrate of the state or republic of Holland, commonly called the *Grand Pensionary.* Also, the chief municipal magistrate of a town in Holland or Zealand.—*P. Cyc.*
PEN'SIONÆD, *pp.* or *a.* Having a pension.
PEN'SION-ER, *n.* 1. One to whom an annual sum of money is paid by government in consideration of past services. 2. One who receives an annual allowance for services. 3. A dependent.—4. In the *University of Cambridge*, England, and in that of *Dublin*, a student of the second rank (corresponding to *commoner* at Oxford), who is not dependent on the foundation for support, but pays for his board and other charges. [Fr. *pensionnaire*, one who pays for his board.]—*Brande.* 5. One of an honorable band of gentlemen who attend on the King of England, and receive a pension or an annual allowance of a hundred pounds.
PEN'SION-ING, *ppr.* Granting an annual allowance for past services.
PEN'SĬVE, *a.* [It. *pensivo*; Fr. *pensif.*] 1. *Literally*, thoughtful; employed in serious study or reflection; but it often implies some degree of sorrow, anxiety, depression, or gloom of mind; thoughtful and sad, or sorrowful. 2. Expressing thoughtfulness with sadness.
PEN'SĬVE-LY, *adv.* With thoughtfulness; with gloomy seriousness or some degree of melancholy.
PEN'SĬVE-NESS, *n.* Gloomy thoughtfulness; melancholy; seriousness from depressed spirits.
PEN'STOCK, *n.* [*pen* and *stock.*] A small sluice or floodgate employed to retain or let go at pleasure the water of a mill or other pond.
PENT, *pp.* or *a.* from *pen.* Shut up; closely confined; often with *up.*
PENT'-HOUSE, *n.* [Fr. *pente* and *house.*] A shed standing aslope from the main wall or building.
PENT'-ROOF, *n.* A roof all of whose slope is on one side.
PEN'TA-CHORD, *n.* [Gr. πεντε, and *chord.*] 1. An instrument of music with five strings. 2. An order or system of five sounds.
PEN-TA-COC'COUS, *a.* [Gr. πεντε, and L. *coccus.*] Having or containing five grains or seeds.
PEN-TAC'RI-NĪTE, *n.* [Gr. πεντε and κρινον.] A fossil allied to the encrinites, so called from the pentagonal form of its jointed pedicel.
PEN-TA-CROS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. πεντε, and *acrostic.*] Containing five acrostics of the same name in five divisions of each verse.
PEN-TA-CROS'TIC, *n.* A set of verses so disposed as to

† *See Synopsis.* Ā Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÄR, FALL, WHAT;—PRE'Y;—MARĪNE, BĪRD;—MÖVE, BOOK,

have five acrostics of the same name in five divisions of each verse.

PEN-TA-DAC'TYL, *n.* [Gr. πεντε and δακτυλος.] 1. In *botany*, a plant, *palma Christi*, sometimes called *five fingers*, from the shape of its leaves. *Encyc.*—2 In *ichthyology*, the five-fingered fish.

PEN'TA-GON, *n.* [Gr. πεντε and γωνια.] 1. In *geometry*, a plane figure having five angles, and consequently five sides. —2. In *fortification*, a fort with five bastions.

PEN-TAG'ON-AL, } *a.* Having five corners or angles.—
PEN-TAG'ON-OUS, } *Martyn.*

PEN-TAG'ON-AL-LY, *adv.* With five angles.

PEN'TA-GRAPH, *n.* An instrument for copying, reducing, or enlarging plans or figures. [This word, from its derivation, is more properly written *pantograph.*]

PEN-TA-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a pentagraph;
PEN-TA-GRAPH'IC-AL, } performed by a pentagraph.

PEN-TA-GYN'I-A, *n. pl.* [Gr. πεντε and γυνη.] In *botany*, an order of plants having five styles.

PEN-TA-GYN'I-AN, } *a.* In *botany*, having five styles.
PEN-TAG'YN-OUS, }

PEN-TA-HE'DRAL, } *a.* Having five equal sides.
PEN-TA-HE'DROUS, }

PEN-TA-HE'DRON, *n.* [Gr. πεντε and ἑδρα.] A solid figure having five equal sides.

PEN-TA-HEX-A-HE'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. πεντε, and *hexahedral.*] In *crystallography*, exhibiting five ranges of faces one above another, each range containing six faces.

PEN-TAM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. πεντε and μετρον.] In *ancient poetry*, a verse of five feet.

PEN-TAM'E-TER, *a.* Having five metrical feet.—*Warton.*

PEN-TAN'DRI-A, *n. pl.* [Gr. πεντε and ανηρ.] In *botany*, a class of hermaphrodite plants having five stamens with distinct filaments not connected with the pistil.

PEN-TAN'DRI-AN, } *a.* Hermaphrodite, having five stamens
PEN-TAN'DROUS, } with distinct filaments not connected with the pistil.

PEN-TAN'GU-LAR, *a.* [Gr. πεντε, and *angular.*] Having five corners or angles.—*Grew.*

PEN-TA-PET'AL-OUS, *a.* [Gr. πεντε and πεταλον.] Having five petals or flower-leaves.—*Encyc.*

PEN-TAPH'YL-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. πεντε and φυλλον.] Having five leaves.

PEN'TARCH-Y, *n.* [Gr. πεντε and αρχη.] A government in the hands of five persons.—*Brewer.*

PEN'TA-SPAST, *n.* [Gr. πεντε and σπαω.] An engine with five pulleys.—*Dict.*

PEN-TA-SPERM'OUS, *a.* [Gr. πεντε and σπερμα.] Containing five seeds.—*Encyc.*

PEN'TA-STICH (-stik), *n.* [Gr. πεντε and στιχος.] A composition consisting of five verses.—*Dict.*

PEN'TA-STYLE, *n.* [Gr. πεντε and στυλος.] In *architecture*, an edifice having five columns in front.

PEN'TA-TEUCH (-tūke), *n.* [Gr. πεντε and τευχος.] The first five books of the Old Testament.

PEN'TE-CON-TER, *n.* A Grecian vessel of fifty oars, smaller than a trireme.—*Mitford.*

PEN'TE-COST, *n.* [Gr. πεντεκοστε.] 1. A solemn festival of the Jews, so called because celebrated on the fiftieth day after the feast of the passover; also called the *feast of weeks*, from its being seven weeks from the sixteenth of Nisan, or third day of the passover. 2. Whitsuntide, a festival of the Roman Catholic and other churches in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the apostles.

PEN-TE-COST'AL, *a.* Pertaining to Pentecost or to Whitsuntide.

PEN-TE-COST'ALS, *n. pl.* Oblations formerly made by parishioners to the parish priest at Whitsuntide, the feast of Pentecost.

PEN'TE-COS-TER, *n.* [Gr.] In *ancient Greece*, a military officer commanding fifty men.—*Mitford.*

PEN'TE-COS-TYS, *n.* [Gr.] A body of fifty soldiers.

PEN'TICE, *n.* [It. *pendice.*] A sloping roof. [*Little used.*]

PEN'TILE, *n.* *See* PANTILE.

PEN'TRE-MITE, *n.* A fossil allied to the encrinites.

PĒ'NULT, *n.* [L. *penultimus.*] The last syllable of a word except one.

PE-NUL'TI-MA, *n.* The same as *penult.*

PE-NULTI-MATE, *a.* The last but one; a word used of the last syllable of a word except one. It may be sometimes used as a *noun.*

PE-NUM'BRA, *n.* [L. *pene* and *umbra.*] 1. In *astronomy*, a partial shadow or obscurity on the margin of the perfect shadow in an eclipse.—2. In *painting*, the point of a picture where the shade blends with the light.—*Elmes.*

PE-NŪ'RI-OUS, *a.* [It. *penurioso.*] 1. Excessively saving or sparing in the use of money. 2. Scanty; affording little. *Addison.*—SYN. Parsimonious; close; covetous; miserly; niggardly; sordid.

PE-NŪ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a saving or parsimonious manner; with scanty supply.

PE-NŪ'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Parsimony; a sordid disposition to save money. 2. Scantiness; not plenty.

PEN'U-RY, *n.* [L. *penuria.*] Want of property; indigence need; extreme poverty.—*Sprat.*

PĒ'ON, *n.* 1. In *Hindostan*, a foot-soldier.—2. In *France*, a common man in chess; usually written and called *pawn.*

PĒ'O-NY, *n.* [L *pæonia.*] A plant of the genus *pæonia*, and its flower, which is large and beautiful, in the common species of a fine red color, but in some species white, purple. &c.

PĒ'OPLE (pē'pl), *n.* [Fr. *peuple*; L. *populus*; Sp. *pueblo.*] 1 The body of persons who compose a community, town, city, or nation. 2. The vulgar; the mass of illiterate persons. 3. The commonalty, as distinct from men of rank. 4. Persons of a particular class; a part of a nation or community; as, city *people.* 5. Persons in general; any persons indefinitely. 6. A collection or community of animals. *Prov.*, XXX., 25.—7. When *people* signifies a separate nation or tribe, it has the plural number.—8. In *Scripture*, fathers or kindred. 9. The Gentiles.

PĒ'OPLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *peupler.*] To stock with inhabitants.

PĒ'OPLED, *pp.* or *a.* Stocked or furnished with inhabitants.

PĒ'OPLING, *ppr.* Stocking with inhabitants.

† PĒ'OPLISH, *a.* Vulgar.—*Chaucer.*

PE-PAS'TIC, *n.* [Gr. πεπαινω.] A medicine used to promote proper suppuration and granulation in wounds not healed by the first intention, and in ulcers.

PEP-ER-Ī'NO, *n.* [It.] A volcanic rock, formed by the cementing together of sand, cinders, &c.

PEP'PER, *n.* [L. *piper*; Sax. *peppor*; D. *peper.*] A plant and its fruit, of the genus *piper.* It has a strong aromatic smell and a pungent taste, and is imported chiefly from Southeastern Asia. *See*, also, CAYENNE PEPPER and GUINEA PEPPER.

PEP'PER, *v. t.* 1. To sprinkle with pepper. 2. To beat; to pelt with shot; to mangle with blows.—*Shak.*

PEP'PER-BOX, *n.* A small box with a perforated lid, used for sprinkling pulverized pepper on food.

PEP'PER-CAKE, *n.* A kind of spiced cake or gingerbread.

PEP'PER-CORN, *n.* 1. The berry or fruit of the pepper-plant. 2. Something of inconsiderable value.

PEP'PER-GIN'GER-BRĔAD (-bred), *n.* A kind of cake made in England.

PEP'PER-WA'TER, *n.* A liquor prepared from powdered black pepper, used in microscopical observations.

PEP'PER-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *lepidium.*

PEP'PERED, *pp.* or *a.* Sprinkled with pepper; pelted. spotted.

PEP'PER-GRASS, *n.* A kind of cress, *lepidium sativum* sometimes cultivated for the table. Also, a trailing plant of the genus *pilularia.*

PEP'PER-IDGE, *n.* 1. The *tupelo*, or black gum, a tree with very tough wood.—2. *Pepperidge bush*, the barberry.

PEP'PER-ING, *ppr.* 1. Sprinkling with pepper; pelting. 2. *a.* Hot; pungent; angry.—*Swift.*

PEP'PER-ING, *n.* A pelting with shot or blows.

PEP'PER-MINT, *n.* A pungent aromatic plant of the genus *mentha.*

PEP'PER-MINT-TREE, *n.* The *eucalyptus piperita*, a tree of New Holland.

PEP'PER-Y, *a.* Having the qualities of pepper.

PEP'SIN, *n.* [Gr. πεψις.] A substance secreted by the stomach of animals and present in the gastric juice. It is prepared artificially from rennet.—*Graham.*

PEP'TIC, *a.* [Gr. πεπτικος.] Promoting digestion; relating to digestion.

PER. A Latin preposition, denoting through, passing, or over the whole extent, as in *perambulo.* Hence it is sometimes equivalent to *very* in English, as in *peracutus*, very sharp. As a *prefix*, in English, it retains these significations, and in *chemistry* it is used to denote *very* or *fully, to the utmost extent*, as in *peroxyd*, a substance oxydated to the utmost degree. So, also, *perchlorid*, &c.—*Per* is used also for *by*; as, *per* bearer, *by* the bearer.

† PER-ACT', *v. t.* To perform; to practice.

PER-A-CŪTE', *a.* [L. *peracutus.*] Very sharp; very violent. [*Little used.*]

PER-AD-VEN'TURE, *adv.* [Fr. *par aventure.*] By chance; perhaps; it may be.—*Hooker.* It has been used, as a *noun*, for doubt or question, but rather improperly. The word is *obsolescent.*

PER'A-GRATE, *v. i.* [L. *peragro.*] To travel over or through; to wander; to ramble. [*Little used.*]

PER-A-GRA'TION, *n.* The act of passing through any space. —*Brown.* [*Little used.*]

PER-AM'BU-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *perambulo.*] To walk through or over; to pass through or over for the purpose of surveying or examining something; to visit as overseers.

PER-AM'BU-LA-TED, *pp.* Passed over; inspected.

PER-AM'BU-LA-TING, *ppr.* Passing over or through for the purpose of inspection.

PER-AM-BU-LA'TION, *n.* 1. The act of passing or walking through or over. 2. A traveling survey or inspection. 3. A district within which a person has the right of inspec-

tion; jurisdiction. 4. Annual survey of the bounds of a parish in *England*, or of a township in *America*.

PER-AM'BU-LĀ-TOR, *n.* An instrument for measuring distances, consisting of a wheel with an apparatus of clockwork and a dial-plate, upon which the distance traveled over is shown by an index.

PER ANNUM. [L.] By the year; in each year successively.

PER CAPI-TA. [L.] By the head or poll.

† PER-CĀSE', *adv.* [*per* and *case.*] Perhaps; perchance.

† PER'CE-ANT, *a.* [Fr. *perçant.*] Piercing; penetrating.

PER-CĒIV'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Perceptible; that may be perceived; that may fall under perception or the cognizance of the senses; that may be felt, seen, heard, smelled, or tasted. 2. That may be known, understood, or conceived; [*less proper.*]

PER-CĒIV'A-BLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to be perceived.

† PER-CĒIV'ANCE, *n.* Power of perceiving.—*Milton.*

PER-CĒIVE' (-seev'), *v. t.* [L. *percipio.*] 1. To have knowledge or receive impressions of external objects through the medium or instrumentality of the senses or bodily organs. 2. To have mental knowledge of. 3. To be affected by; to receive impressions from. *Bacon.*—SYN. To discern; distinguish; observe; see; feel; know; understand.

PER-CĒIVED' (per-seevd'), *pp.* or *a.* Known by the senses; felt; understood; observed.

PER-CĒIV'ER, *n.* One who perceives, feels, or observes.

PER-CENT'AGE, *n.* [from the Latin *per centum, per cent.*] In *commerce*, the allowance, duty, or commission on a hundred.

PER CEN'TUM, } [L.] By the hundred.
PER CENT'.

PER-CEP-TI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being perceptible. 2. Perception; [*less proper.*]

PER-CEP'TI-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] 1. That may be perceived; that may impress the bodily organs; that may come under the cognizance of the senses; perceivable. 2. That may be known or conceived of.

PER-CEP'TI-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to be perceived.

PER-CEP'TION (-shun), *n.* [L. *perceptio.*] 1. The act of perceiving, or of receiving a knowledge of external things by impressions on the senses; or that act or process of the mind which makes known an external object.—2. In *philosophy*, the faculty of perceiving. 3. Intellectual discernment or apprehension; idea; notion; as, a nice *perception* of differences; conception. 4. The state of being affected, or capable of being affected, by something external.—*Bacon.*

PER-CEP'TĪVE, *a.* Having the faculty of perceiving.

PER-CEP-TIV'I-TY, *n.* The power of perception.

PERCH, *n.* [Fr. *perche.*] A fresh-water fish of the genus *perca*, having brilliant colors, and much esteemed for food.

PERCH, *n.* [Fr. *perche*; L. *pertica.*] 1. A pole; hence, a roost for fowls, which is often a pole; also, any thing on which they light. 2. A measure of length containing five yards and a half; a rod.—3. In *land or square measure*, a square rod; the fortieth part of an acre. [*This sense is more common than the second.*]—4. In *solid measure*, a mass 16½ feet each way.

PERCH, *v. i.* 1. To sit or roost, as a bird. 2. To light or settle on a fixed body.

PERCH, *v. t.* To place on a fixed object or perch.

PER-CHANCE', *adv.* [*per* and *chance.*] By chance; perhaps.—*Wotton.*

PERCHED (percht), *pp.* Placed on a perch.

PERCH'ER, *n.* In *natural history*, one of an order of birds which perch or light on trees, &c.—*Kirby.*

PERCH'ERS, *n. pl.* Paris candles anciently used in England; also, a larger sort of wax candles which were usually set on the altar.

PERCHING, *ppr.* Placing on a perch.

PER-CHLŌ'RATE, *n.* A compound of perchloric acid with a base.

PER-CHLŌ'RIC, *a.* *Perchloric acid* is chlorine converted into an acid by combining with a maximum of oxygen.

PER-CHLŌ'RID, *n.* That chlorid of a given base which contains the greatest quantity of chlorine; as, *perchlorid* of phosphorus.

PERCH'PEST, *n.* A small crustaceous animal that attaches itself to the mouth of a perch.—*Kirby.*

PER-CIP'I-ENCE, *n.* Act of perceiving; perception.—*Haslam.*

PER-CIP'I-ENT, *a.* [L. *percipiens.*] Perceiving; having the faculty of perception.—*Bentley.*

PER-CIP'I-ENT, *n.* One who perceives, or has the faculty of perception.—*More.*

† PER-CLŌSE', *n.* Conclusion.—*Raleigh.*

PER'COID, *a.* [Gr. περκη and εἰδος.] In *ichthyology*, resembling the perch; of the perch family.—*Jardine.*

PER'CO-LĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *percolo.*] To strain through; to cause to pass through small interstices, as a liquor; to filter.—*Hale.*

PER'CO-LĀTE, *v. i.* To pass through small interstices; to filter.

PER'CO-LĀ-TED, *pp.* Filtered; passed through small interstices.

PER'CO-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Filtering.

PER-CO-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of straining or filtering, filtration; the act of passing through small interstices, as liquor through felt or a porous stone.

PER'CO-LĀ-TOR, *n.* A filtering machine.—*Francis.*

PER-CUR'SO-RY, *a.* [L. *percursus.*] Cursory; running over slightly or in haste.

PER-CUSS', *v. t.* [L. *percussus.*] To strike forcibly; *particularly*, to strike for the purpose of ascertaining the resulting sound.

PER-CUS'SION (-kush'un), *n.* [L. *percussio.*] 1. The act of striking one body against another with some violence. 2. The shock produced by the collision of bodies. 3. The impression or effect of sound on the ear.—*Center of percussion*, in a moving body, that point about which the impetus of the parts is balanced on every side, so that it may be stopped by an immovable obstacle at this point, and rest on it.—*Barlow.*

PER-CUS'SION-CAP, *n.* A small copper cap or cup, containing fulminating powder, and used in a percussion-lock to explode gunpowder.

PER-CUS'SION-LOCK, *n.* A lock of a gun in which gunpowder is exploded by fire obtained from the percussion of fulminating powder.

PER-CUS'SĪVE, *a.* Striking against; as, *percussive* force.

PER-CŪ'TIENT (-shent), *n.* [L. *percutiens.*] That which strikes, or has power to strike.—*Bacon.*

PER DIEM. [L.] By the day.

PER'DI-FOIL, *n.* [L. *perdo* and *folium.*] A plant that annually loses or drops its leaves; opposed to *evergreen.*

PER-DĪ'TION (-dish'un), *n.* [L. *perditio.*] 1. Entire loss or ruin; utter destruction; [*little used.*] 2. The utter loss of the soul or of final happiness in a future state; future misery or eternal death. 3. Loss.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*]

PER-DŪ', } *adv.* [Fr. *perdu.*] Close; in concealment.—
PER-DŪE', } *Trumbull's M'Fingal.*

PER-DŪ', *n.* One who is placed on the watch or in ambush.

PER-DŪ', *a.* Abandoned; employed on desperate purposes; accustomed to desperate enterprises.—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*

† PER'DU-LOUS, *a.* [Fr. *perdu.*] Lost; thrown away.

* † PER-DŪ'RA-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *perduro.*] Very durable; lasting; continuing long.—*Shak.*

* † PER-DŪ'RA-BLY, *adv.* Very durably.—*Shak.*

† PER-DU-RĀ'TION, *n.* Long continuance.—*Ainsworth.*

† PER'DY, *adv.* [Fr. *par Dieu.*] Certainly; verily; in truth.

† PER'E-GAL, *a.* [Fr. *per* and *egal.*] Equal.—*Spenser.*

PER'E-GRIN-ĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *peregrinor.*] To travel from place to place or from one country to another; to live in a foreign country.

PER-E-GRIN-Ā'TION, *n.* A traveling from one country to another; a wandering; abode in foreign countries.

PER'E-GRIN-Ā-TOR, *n.* A traveler into foreign countries.—*Casaubon.*

PER'E-GRINE, *a.* [L. *peregrinus.*] Foreign; not native. [*Little used.*]—*Peregrine falcon*, a species of falcon or hawk, found in Europe, Asia, and America.

† PER-E-GRIN'I-TY, *n.* Strangeness.—*Cook.*

† PER-EMPT', *v. t.* [L. *peremptus.*] In *law*, to kill; to crush or destroy.—*Ayliffe.*

† PER-EMP'TION, *n.* [L. *peremptio.*] A killing; a quashing; nonsuit.—*Ayliffe.*

* PER'EMP-TO-RI-LY, *adv.* [from *peremptory.*] Absolutely; positively; in a decisive manner; so as to preclude further debate.

* PER'EMP-TO-RI-NESS, *n.* Positiveness; absolute decision; dogmatism.—*Gov. of the Tongue.*

* PER'EMP-TO-RY, *a.* [Fr. *peremptoire*; L. *peremptorius.*] 1. Positive; in a manner to preclude debate or expostulation. 2. Positive in opinion or judgment. 3. Final; determinate; as, a *peremptory* sale.—4. *Peremptory challenge*, in *law*, a challenge or right of challenging jurors without showing cause.—SYN. Decisive; express; absolute; authoritative; arbitrary; dogmatical.

PER-EN'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *perennis.*] 1. Lasting or continuing without cessation through the year.—*Cheyne.* 2. Continuing without cessation or limit.—3. In *botany*, continuing more than two years. 4. Continuing without intermission, as a fever. *Coxe.*—SYN. Perpetual; unceasing; never-failing; unfailing; ceaseless; constant; enduring; permanent; uninterrupted; continual.

PER-EN'NI-AL, *n.* In *botany*, a plant which lives or continues more than two years, whether it retains its leaves or not.

PER-EN'NI-AL-LY, *adv.* Continually; without ceasing.

PER-EN'NI-TY, *n.* [L. *perennitas.*] An enduring or continuing through the whole year without ceasing.

PER-ER-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *pererro.*] A wandering or rambling through various places.—*Howell.*

PER FAS ET NĒ'FAS. [L.] Through or by right and wrong; by any means.

PER'FĒCT, *a.* [L. *perfectus.*] 1. Not defective; having all that is requisite to its nature and kind. 2. Fully informed; completely skilled. 3. Possessing every moral excellence. 4. Manifesting perfection.—*Perfect number*, in *arithmetic*, a number equal to the sum of all its divisors, as 6.—*Perfect tense*, in *grammar*, the preterit tense; a tense which expresses an act completed.—SYN. Finished; consummate; complete; faultless; blameless; unblemished.

* PER'FĒCT or PER-FĒCT', *v. t.* [L. *perfectus.*] 1. To raise to the highest state, so as to leave nothing wanting; to give to any thing all that is requisite to its nature and kind. 2. To instruct fully; to make fully skillful.—SYN. To finish; accomplish; complete; consummate.

* PER'FĒCT-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Finished; completed.

* PER'FĒCT-ER, *n.* One who makes perfect.—*Broome.*

PER-FĒCT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The capability of becoming or being made perfect.

PER-FĒCTI-BLE, *a.* Capable of becoming or being made perfect, or of arriving at the utmost perfection of the species.

PER'FĒCT-ING, *ppr.* Finishing; completing; consummating.

PER-FĒC'TION, *n.* [L. *perfectio.*] 1. The state of being perfect or complete, so that nothing requisite is wanting. —2. *Physical perfection* is when a natural object has all its powers, faculties, or qualities entire and in full vigor, and all its parts in due proportion.—3. *Metaphysical perfection* is the possession of all the essential attributes, or all the parts necessary to the integrity of a substance.—4. *Moral perfection* is the complete possession of all moral excellence. 5. A quality, endowment, or acquirement completely excellent, or of great worth.—*Sidney.* 6. An inherent or essential attribute of supreme or infinite excellence; or one perfect in its kind.—*To perfection*, perfectly; in the highest degree of excellence; as, to act a part *to perfection.*

PER-FĒC'TION, *v. t.* To complete; to make perfect.

PER-FEC'TION-AL, *a.* Made complete.—*Pearson.*

PER-FEC'TION-ĀTE, used by *Dryden* and *Tooke* in lieu of the verb to *perfect*, is a useless word.

PER-FEC'TIONED, *pp.* Made perfect.

PER-FEC'TION-ING, *ppr.* Making perfect.

PER-FEC'TION-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of the perfectionists.

PER-FEC'TION-IST, *n.* 1. One pretending to perfection; an enthusiast in religion.—*South.* 2. One who believes that some persons actually attain to moral perfection in the present life.

PER-FĒC'TION-MENT, *n.* State of being perfect.—*J. Taylor.*

PER-FEC'TĪVE, *a.* Conducing to make perfect: with *of.*

PER-FEC'TĪVE-LY, *adv.* In a manner that brings to perfection.—*Grew.*

PER'FĒCT-LY, *adv.* 1. In the highest degree of excellence; consummately. 2. Totally; completely. 3. Exactly; accurately.

PER'FĒCT-NESS, *n.* 1. Completeness; consummate excellence; perfection. 2. The highest degree of goodness or holiness of which man is capable in this life. 3. Accurate skill.

PER-FI''CIENT (per-fish'ent), *n.* [L. *perficiens.*] One who endows a charity.

PER-FID'I-OUS, *a.* [L. *perfidus.*] 1. Violating good faith or vows; false to trust or confidence reposed. 2. Proceeding from treachery, or consisting in breach of faith. 3. Guilty of violated allegiance.—SYN. Treacherous; faithless; unfaithful; false-hearted; disloyal; traitorous.

PER-FID'I-OUS-LY, *adv.* Treacherously; traitorously; by breach of faith or allegiance.—*Swift.*

PER-FID'I-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being perfidious; treachery; traitorousness; breach of faith, of vows, or allegiance.

PER'FI-DY, *n.* [L. *perfidia.*] The act of violating faith, a promise, vow, or allegiance; the violation of a trust reposed.—SYN. Perfidiousness; treachery; faithlessness; infidelity; disloyalty; traitorousness.

† PER'FLA-BLE, *a.* [L. *perflo.*] That may be blown through.

PER-FLĀTE', *v. t.* [L. *perflo.*] To blow through.

PER-FLĀ'TED, *pp.* Blown through.

PER-FLĀ'TION, *n.* The act of blowing through.

PER-FŌ'LI-ATE, *a.* [L. *per* and *folium.*] In *botany*, a *perfoliate* leaf is one that has the base entirely surrounding the stem transversely.

PER'FO-RĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *perforo.*] 1. To bore through. 2. To pierce with a pointed instrument; to make a hole or holes through any thing by boring or driving.

PER'FO-RĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Bored or pierced through; pierced.

PER'FO-RĀ-TING, *ppr.* Boring or piercing through; piercing.

PER-FO-RĀ'TION, *n.* The act of boring or piercing through. 2. A hole or aperture passing through any thing, or into the interior of a substance, whether natural or made by an instrument.

PER'FO-RA-TĪVE, *a.* Having power to pierce.

PER'FO-RĀ-TOR, *n.* An instrument that perforates.

PER-FŌRCE', *adv.* [*per* and *force.*] By force or violence.

PER-FORM', *v. t.* [L. *per* and *formo.*] To carry out; to carry into effect, execution, or accomplishment.—SYN. To do; act; transact; achieve; execute; accomplish; discharge; fulfill; effect; complete.

PER-FORM', *v. i.* To do; to act a part.

PER-FORM'A-BLE, *a.* That may be done, executed, or fulfilled; practicable.—*Brown.*

PER-FORM'ANCE, *n.* 1. The carrying any thing into effect; a doing. 2. A thing done. 3. The acting or exhibition of character on the stage. 4. Composition; any thing written. 5. The acting or exhibition of feats.—SYN. Completion; consummation; execution; accomplishment; achievement; production; work; act; action; deed; exploit; feat.

PER-FORMED' (per-formd'), *pp.* Done; executed; discharged.

PER-FORM'ER, *n.* One who performs any thing, particularly in an art.

PER-FORM'ING, *ppr.* Doing; executing; accomplishing

PER-FORM'ING, *n.* Act done; deed; act of executing.

† PER'FRI-CĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *perfrico.*] To rub over.—*Dict.*

PER'FRI-CĀ-TED, *pp.* Rubbed over.

PER'FRI-CĀ-TING, *ppr.* Rubbing over.

PER-FŪ'MA-TO-RY, *a.* That perfumes.—*Leigh.*

* PER-FŪME' or PER'FUME, *n.* [Fr. *parfum*; Sp. *perfume.*] 1. A substance that emits a scent or odor which affects agreeably the organs of smelling, as any aromatic substance. 2. The scent, odor, or volatile particles emitted from sweet-smelling substances.

PER-FŪME', *v. t.* To scent; to fill or impregnate with a grateful odor.—*Pope.*

PER-FŪMED' (per-fūmd'), *pp.* or *a.* Scented; impregnated with fragrant odors.

PER-FŪM'ER, *n.* 1. He or that which perfumes. 2. One whose trade is to sell perfumes.—*Bacon.*

PER-FŪM'ER-Y, *n.* 1. Perfumes in general. 2. The preparation of perfumes.

PER-FŪM'ING, *ppr.* Scenting; impregnating with sweet odors.

* PER-FUNC'TO-RI-LY, *adv.* [L. *perfunctorie.*] Carelessly negligently: in a manner to satisfy external form.

* PER-FUNC'TO-RI-NESS, *n.* Negligent performance; carelessness.—*Whitlock.*

* PER-FUNC'TO-RY, *a.* 1. Slight; careless; negligent. 2. Done only for the sake of getting rid of the duty.

PER-FŪSE', *v. t.* [L. *perfusus.*] To sprinkle, pour, or spread over.—*Harvey.*

PER-FŪSED', *pp.* Poured or spread over.

PER-FŪ'SIVE, *a.* Sprinkling; adapted to spread or sprinkle.

PER-GA-MĒ'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *pergamena.*] Like parchment.

PER'GO-LA, *n.* [It.] *See* PERGULA.

PER'GU-LA, *n.* [L.] In *ancient architecture*, a sort of gallery or balcony in a house. Some suppose it to be an arbor in a garden, or a terrace overhanging one.

PER-HAPS', *adv.* [*per* and *hap.*] By chance; it may be.

PĒ'RĪ, *n.* In *Persian mythology*, a term applied to the descendants of fallen spirits excluded from paradise till their penance is accomplished.—*Encyc. Am.*

PĒRI-ANTH, *n.* [Gr. περι and ανθος.] That calyx which envelops only a single flower, and is immediately contiguous to it.

† PERI-APT, *n.* [Gr. περιαπτω.] An amulet; a charm worn to defend against disease or mischief.—*Shak.*

PER-I-AU'GER, } *See* PIROGUE.
PER-I-Ă'GUA, }

PE-RIB'O-LOS, *n.* [Gr. περι and βαλλω.] A court entirely round a temple, surrounded by a wall.—*Brande.*

PER-I-CĂR'DI-AN, *a.* Relating to the pericardium.

PER-I-CĂR'DI-UM, *n.* [Gr. περι and καρδια.] A membrane that incloses the heart.

PERI-CĂRP, } *n.* [Gr. περι and καρπος.] The seed-
PER-I-CĂRP'I-UM, } vessel of a plant; a general term for whatever incloses the seed, as the husk, berry, pome, &c. —*Martyn.*

PER-I-CĂRP'I-AL, *a.* Belonging to a pericarp.—*Lindley.*

PER-I-CHÆ'TIUM, *n.* In *botany*, the name of certain leaflets at the base of the stalk of the fruit of some kinds of moss.—*P. Cyc.*

PER-I-CHÆ'TIAL, *a.* Pertaining to the perichætium.

PERI-CLASE, *n.* [Gr. περι, around, and κλασις, fracture.] A mineral from Vesuvius, occurring in greenish octahedrons.

† PE-RIC'LI-TĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *periclitor.*] To hazard.

† PE-RIC-LI-TĀ'TION, *n.* A hazarding or exposing to peril.

PER-I-CRĀ'NI-UM, *n.* [Gr. περι and κρανιον.] The periosteum or membrane that invests the skull.—*Coxe.*

PE-RIC'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *periculosus.*] Dangerous; hazardous

PER-I-DO-DEC-A-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. περι, and *dodecahedral.*]

A term designating a crystal whose primitive form is a four-sided prism, and in its secondary form is converted into a prism of twelve sides.

PER'I-DOT, *n.* [Fr.] Another name of the chrysolite.

PER'I-DROME, *n.* [Gr. περι and δρομος.] In *architecture*, the open space or part of a periptery between the columns and the walls, used as a promenade.

PER-I-Ē'CIAN, *n.* [Gr. περιοικος.] An inhabitant of the opposite side of the globe, in the same parallel of latitude.

PĒR-I-ER'GY, *n.* [Gr. περι and εργον.] Needless caution or diligence.

PER'I-GĒE, } *n.* [Gr. περι and γη.] That point in the orbit
PER-I-GĒ'UM, } of the sun or moon in which it is at the least distance from the earth; opposed to *apogee*.

PER'I-GRAPH, *n.* [Gr. περι and γραφη.] 1. A careless or inaccurate delineation of any thing. 2. The white lines or impressions that appear on the *musculus rectus* of the abdomen.

PE-RIG'YN-OUS, *a.* [Gr. περι and γυνη.] In *botany*, growing upon some body that surrounds the ovary; inserted around the pistil, as the corol or stamens.

PER-I-HĒ'LION, } *n.* [Gr. περι and ἡλιος.] That part of
PER-I-HĒ'LI-UM, } the orbit of a planet or comet in which it is at its least distance from the sun; opposed to *aphelion*.

PER-I-HEX-A-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. περι, and *hexahedral*.] A term designating a crystal whose primitive form is a four-sided prism, and in the secondary form is converted into a prism of six sides.

PĒR'IL, *n.* [Fr.; It. *periglio*; L *periculum*.] 1. Danger; risk; hazard; jeopardy; particular exposure of person or property to injury, loss, or destruction from any cause whatever. 2. Danger denounced; particular exposure.

PER'IL, *v. i.* To be in danger.—*Milton.*

PER'IL, *v. t.* To hazard; to expose to danger.—*Walt. Scott.*

PER'IL*ED*, *pp.* Exposed to danger or loss.

PER'IL-ING, *ppr.* Hazarding; risking.

PER'IL-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *perileux*.] 1. Dangerous; hazardous; full of risk. 2. Vulgarly used for *very*, like *mighty*; [*obs.*] 3. Smart; witty; [*obs.*]

PER'IL-OUS-LY, *adv.* Dangerously; with hazard.

PER'IL-OUS-NESS, *n.* Dangerousness; danger; hazard.

PE-RIM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. περι and μετρον.] In *geometry*, the outer boundary of a body or figure, or the sum of all the sides.

PER-I-OC-TA-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. περι, and *octahedral*.] A term designating a crystal whose primitive form is a four-sided prism, and in its secondary form is converted into a prism of eight sides.

PE'RI-OD, *n.* [L. *periodus*; Fr. *periode*.] 1. *Properly*, a circuit; hence, the time which is taken up by a planet or comet in making its revolution round the sun.—In *chronology*, a stated number of years; a revolution or series of years by which time is measured. 3. Any series of years or of days in which a revolution is completed, and the same course is to be begun. 4. Any specified portion of time, designated by years, months, days, or hours complete. 5. The time at which any thing ends. 6. An indefinite portion of any continued state, existence, or series of events. 7. State at which any thing terminates; limit. 8. Length or usual length of duration. 9. A complete sentence from one full stop to another. 10. The point that marks the end of a complete sentence; a full stop, thus, (.)—11. In *arithmetic*, a distinction made by a point or comma placed regularly after a certain number of figures.—12. In *medicine*, the time of the exacerbation and remission of a disease, or of the paroxysm and intermission.—SYN. Time; date; epoch; era; age; duration; continuance; limit; bound; end; conclusion; determination.

PE'RI-OD, *v. t.* To put an end to.—*Shak.*

PER-I-OD'IC ACID, *n.* An acid analogous to perchloric acid, and composed of one equivalent of iodine with seven of oxygen.—*Brande.*

PE-RI-OD'IC, } *a.* [It. *periodico*; Fr. *periodique*.] 1. Per-
PE-RI-OD'IC-AL, } formed in a circuit, or in a regular revolution in a certain time, or in a series of successive circuits. 2. Happening by revolution, at a stated time. 3. Happening or returning regularly in a certain period of time 4. Performing some action at a stated time. 5. Pertaining to a period; constituting a complete sentence. 6. Pertaining to a revolution or regular circuit.

PE-RI-OD'IC-AL, *n.* A magazine or other publication, that is published at stated or regular periods.

PE-RI-OD'IC-AL-IST, *n.* One who publishes a periodical.

PE-RI-OD'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* At stated periods.

PE-RI-O-DIC'I-TY, *n.* The state of having regular periods in changes or conditions.—*Whewell.*

PER-I-Œ'CIANS, } *n. pl.* *See* PERIECIAN.
PER-I-Œ'CI, }

PER-I-OS'TE-UM, *n.* [Gr. περι and οστεον.] A nervous vascular membrane, immediately investing the bones of animals.

PER-I-PA-TET'IC, *a.* [Gr. περιπατητικος.] Pertaining to Aristotle's system or school of philosophy.

PER-I-PA-TET'IC, *n.* 1. A follower of Aristotle, so called because the founder of this philosophy taught, or his followers disputed questions, *walking* in the Lyceum at Athens. 2. It is ludicrously applied to one who is obliged to walk, or can not afford to ride.—*Tatler.*

PER-I-PA-TET'IC-ISM, *n.* The notions or philosophical system of Aristotle and his followers.—*Barrow.*

PE-RIPH'ER-AL, *a.* Peripheric.—*Fleming.*

PER-I-PHER'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a periphery; con-
PER-I-PHER'IC-AL, } stituting a periphery.

PE-RIPH'E-RY, *n.* [Gr. περι and φερω.] The circumference of a circle, ellipsis, or other regular curvilinear figure.

PER'I-PHRASE, *n.* [Gr. περιφρασις.] Circumlocution; a circuit of words; the use of more words than are necessary to express the idea; a figure of rhetoric employed to avoid a common and trite manner of expression.

PER'I-PHRASE, *v. t.* To express by circumlocution.

PER'I-PHRASE, *v. i.* To use circumlocution.

PER'I-PHRAS*ED*, *pp.* Expressed by circumlocution.

PER'I-PHRAS-ING, *ppr.* Expressing by circumlocution.

PE-RIPH'RA-SIS. *See* PERIPHRASE.

PER-I-PHRAS'TIC, } *a.* Circumlocutory; expressing
PER-I-PHRAS'TIC-AL, } or expressed in more words than are necessary; expressing the sense of one word in many.

PER-I-PHRAS'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* With circumlocution.

PER'I-PLUS, *n.* [Gr. περιπλους.] Circumnavigation; a voyage round a certain sea or sea-coast.—*Vincent.*

PER-IP-NEU-MON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to peripneumony; consisting in an inflammation of the lungs.

PER-IP-NEŪ'MO-NY, *n.* [Gr. περι and πνευμων.] An inflammation of the lungs; pneumonitis.

PER-I-PO-LYG'ON-AL, *a.* [Gr. περι, and *polygon*.] In *crystallography*, having a great number of sides.

PE-RIP'TER-AL, *a.* [see below.] A term applied to an edifice having a range of columns all around.

PE-RIP'TER-OUS, *a.* [Gr. περι and πτερον.] Feathered on all sides.

PE-RIP'TER-Y, *n.* [Gr. περι and πτερον, a wing, and πετω, to expand.] In *architecture*, an edifice or temple environed on its exterior circumference by a range of insulated columns, distant from the wall to the extent of the intercolumniation.—*Elmes.*

PE-RIS'CIAN (pe-rish'yan), *n.* } [Gr. περισκιοι.] The name
PE-RIS'CI-Ī (pe-rish'e-ī), *n. pl.* } of inhabitants of a frigid zone, or within a polar circle, whose shadow moves round, and in the course of the day falls in every point of the compass. The geographies use the Latin plural, *periscii*.

PE-RIS'CIAN, *a.* Having the shadow moving all around.

PER'I-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. περι and σκοπεω.] A general view.

PER-I-SCOP'IC, *a.* Viewing on all sides; a term applied to spectacles having concavo-convex glasses for the purpose of increasing the distinctness of objects when viewed obliquely.

PER'ISH, *v. i.* [Fr. *perir*.] 1. To die; to lose life in any manner. 2. To die; to wither and decay. 3. To waste away. 4. To be in a state of decay or passing away. 5. To be destroyed; to come to nothing. 6. To fail entirely, or to be extirpated.—2 *Kings*, ix. 7. To be burst or ruined.—*Luke*, v. 8. To be wasted or rendered useless.—*Jer.*, ix. 9. To be injured or tormented.—1 *Cor.*, viii. 10. To be lost eternally; to be sentenced to endless misery.—2 *Pet.*, ii.

PER'ISH, *v. t.* To destroy. [*Not legitimate.*]

PER-ISH-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Perishableness.

PER'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Liable to perish; subject to decay and destruction. 2. Subject to speedy decay. [*Stat. of Con.*]

PER'ISH-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Liableness to decay.—*Locke*

PER'ISH-A-BLY, *adv.* In a perishing manner.

PER'ISH*ED* (perisht), *pp.* or *a.* Decayed; wasted away destroyed.

PER'ISH-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Dying; losing life; passing away

PER'I-SPERM, *n.* [Gr. περι and σπερμα.] A thick, farinaceous, fleshy, horny, woody, or bony part of the seed of plants, interposed between the embryo and the integuments of the seed when there are any.

PER-I-SPHER'IC, *a.* [Gr. περι and σφαιρα.] Globular; having the form of a ball.—*Journ. of Science.*

PER-IS-SO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Redundant in words.

PER-IS-SOL'O-GY, *n.* [Greek περισσολογια.] Superfluous words; much talk to little purpose. [*Little used.*]

PER-I-STAL'TIC, *a.* [Gr. περισταλτικος.] Spiral; vermicular or worm-like. The *peristaltic* motion of the intestines is performed by the contraction of the circular and longitudinal fibres composing their fleshy coats, by which the chyle is carried downward to the orifices of the lacteals and the excrements are protruded toward the anus.

PER-IS-TĒ'RI-ON, *n.* [Gr.] The herb vervain.—*Dict.*

PER'I-STYLE, *n.* [Gr. περιστυλον.] A range of columns round a building or square, or a building encompassed with a row of columns on the outside.

PER-I-SYS'TO-LE, *n.* [Gr. περι and συστολη.] The pause or interval between the systole or contraction and the diastole or dilatation of the heart.

PER-I-STREPH'IC, *a.* [Gr. περι and στρεφω.] Turning round, or rotating; revolving.

PE-RITE', *a.* [L. *peritus.*] Skillful. [*Little used.*]

PE-RIT'O-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. περι, around, and τεμνω, to cleave.] In *mineralogy*, cleaving in more directions than one parallel to the axis, the faces being all of one quality.—*Shepard.*

PER-I-TO-NE'AL, *a.* Pertaining to the peritoneum.

PER-I-TO-NE'UM, *n.* [Gr. περιτοναιον.] A thin, smooth, serous membrane investing the whole internal surface of the abdomen, and, more or less completely, all the viscera contained in it.

PER-I-TRO'CHI-UM. *See* AXIS *in peritrochio.*

PER-I-TRO'PAL, *a.* [Gr. περι and τροπη.] Rotary; circuitous.

PER'I-WIG, *n.* [Ir. *pereabhic;* qu. D. *paruik;* Fr. *perruque.*] A small wig: a kind of close cap formed by an intertexture of false hair, worn by men for ornament or to conceal baldness.

PER'I-WIG, *v. t.* To dress with a periwig, or with false hair, or with any thing in like form.—*Swift.*

PER'I-WINK-LE (-wink-l), *n.* [Sax. *peruince;* It. *pervinca.*] 1. A sea-snail, or small shell-fish. 2. A small flowering plant of the genus *vinca.*

PER'JURE (per'jur), *v. t.* [L. *perjuro.*] Willfully to make a false oath when administered by lawful authority or in a court of justice; to forswear.

† PER'JURE, *n.* A perjured person.—*Shak.*

PER'JURED, *pp.* or *a.* Guilty of perjury; having sworn falsely.

PER'JUR-ER, *n.* One who willfully takes a false oath lawfully administered.

PER'JUR-ING, *ppr.* Taking a false oath lawfully administered.

PER-JU'RI-OUS, *a.* Guilty of perjury; containing perjury.

PER'JU-RY, *n.* [L. *perjurium.*] The act or crime of willfully making a false oath when lawfully administered.

PERK, *a.* [W. *perc.*] *Properly*, erect; hence, smart; trim.

PERK, *v. i.* [W. *percu.*] To hold up the head with affected smartness.—*Pope.*

PERK, *v. t.* To dress up; to make trim or smart; to prank.

PER'KIN, *n.* Ciderkin; a kind of weak cider made by steeping refuse pumice in water.—*Encyc.*

PER'LATE ACID. The acidulous phosphate of soda.

PER'LA-TED ACID, } Biphosphate of soda.
PU-RET'IC. }

† PER'LOUS, for *perilous.*—*Spenser.*

PER-LUS-TRA'TION, *n.* [L. *perlustro.*] The act of viewing all over.—*Howell.*

PER'MA-GY, *n.* A little Turkish boat.—*Dict.*

PER'MA-NENCE, } *n.* 1. Continuance in the same state,
PER'MA-NEN-CY, } or without a change that destroys the form or nature of a thing; duration; fixedness. 2. Continuance in the same place or at rest.

PER'MA-NENT, *a.* [L. *permanens.*] Durable; lasting; continuing in the same state, or without any change that destroys the form or nature of the thing.—*Permanent* is equivalent to *durable* or *lasting*, but not to *undecaying* or *unalterable.*

PER'MA-NENT-LY, *adv.* With long continuance; durably; in a fixed state or place.

† PER-MAN'SION, *n.* [L. *permansio.*] Continuance.

PER-ME-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality or state of being permeable.—*Journ. of Science.*

PER'ME-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *permeo.*] That may be passed through without rupture or displacement of its parts, as solid matter.

PER'ME-A-BLY, *adv.* In a permeable manner; penetrably.

† PER'ME-ANT, *a.* Passing through.—*Brown.*

PER'ME-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *permeo.*] To pass through the pores or interstices of a body; to penetrate and pass through a substance without rupture or displacement of its parts.

PER'ME-A-TED, *pp.* Passed through, as by a fluid.

PER'ME-A-TING, *ppr.* Passing through the pores or interstices of a substance.

PER-ME-A'TION, *n.* The act of passing through the pores or interstices of a body.

PER-MIS'CI-BLE, *a.* [L. *permisceo.*] That may be mixed. [*Little used.*]

PER-MIS'SI-BLE, *a.* That may be permitted or allowed.

PER-MIS'SI-BLY, *adv.* In the way of permission.

† PER-MIS'SION (per-mish'un), *n.* [L. *permissio.*] 1. The act of permitting. 2. Allowance; leave, license, or liberty granted.

PER-MIS'SIVE, *a.* 1. Granting liberty; allowing.—*Milton.* 2. Granted; suffered without hinderance.—*Milton.*

PER-MIS'SIVE-LY, *adv.* By allowance; without prohibition or hinderance.

PER-MIS'TION (-mist'yun), } *n.* [L. *permistio, permixtio.*]
PER-MIX'TION (-mixt'yun), } The act of mixing; the state of being mingled.

PER-MIT', *v. t.* [L. *permitto.*] 1. To give leave or liberty to by express consent. 2. To give consent by silence or by not prohibiting. 3. To afford ability or means. 4. To leave; to give or resign; [*obs.*]—SYN. To allow; let; grant; admit; suffer; tolerate; endure; consent to.

* PER-MIT' or PER'MIT, *n.* 1. A written license or permission from the custom-house officer or other proper authority, to export or transport goods, or to land goods or persons. 2. Warrant; leave; permission.

PER-MIT'TANCE, *n.* Allowance; forbearance of prohibition; permission.—*Derham.*

PER-MIT'TER, *n.* He who permits.—*Permittee*, for the one permitted, is rare.

PER-MIX'TION. *See* PERMISTION.

PER-MU'TA-BLE, *a.* That may be changed one for the other.

PER-MU'TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being permutable.

PER-MU'TA-BLY, *adv.* By interchange.

PER-MU-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *permutatio.*] 1. In *commerce*, exchange of one thing for another; barter.—2. In the *canon law*, the exchange of one benefice for another.—3. In *algebra*, the arrangement of any determinate number of things or letters in all possible orders one after the other.—*Brande.*

† PER-MUTE', *v. t.* [L. *permuto.*] To exchange; to barter.

† PER-MU'TER, *n.* One who exchanges.

PER'NAN-CY, *n.* [Norm. *perner.*] A taking or reception, as the receiving of rents or tithes in kind.

PER-NI'CIOUS (per-nish'us), *a.* [L. *perniciosus.*] 1. Having the quality of killing, destroying, or injuring; producing great injury or mischief. 2. Tending to injure or destroy. 3. [L. *perniz.*] Quick; [*obs.*]—SYN. Destructive; ruinous; deadly; noxious; injurious; hurtful; mischievous.

PER-NI'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Destructively; with ruinous tendency or effects.—*Ascham.*

PER-NI'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being very injurious, mischievous, or destructive.

PER-NIC'I-TY, *n.* [L. *pernicitas.*] Swiftness of motion; celerity.—*Ray.* [*Little used.*]

PER-NOC'TA-TION, *n.* [L. *pernocto.*] The act of passing the whole night; a remaining all night.

PE-ROGUE'. *See* PIROGUE.

PER'O-NATE, *a.* In *botany*, laid thickly over with a woolly substance ending in a sort of meal.—*P. Cyc.*

PER-O-RA'TION, *n.* [L. *peroratio.*] The concluding part of an oration, in which the speaker enforces the principal points of his discourse, and brings it to a conclusion.

PER-OX'YD, *n.* [*per* and *oxyd.*] That oxyd of a given base which contains the greatest quantity of oxygen.—*Davy.*

PER-OX'YD-IZE, *v. t.* To oxydize to the utmost degree.

PER PAIS. [Norm. French.] In *law*, by the country, that is, by a jury.

PER PARES. [L.] By the peers or one's peers.

PER-PEND', *v. t.* [L. *perpendo.*] To weigh in the mind; to consider attentively.—*Shak.* [*Little used.*]

PER-PEND'ER, } *n.* [Fr. *parpaing.*] A large stone
PER'PENT-STONE, } reaching through a wall so as to appear on both sides of it, and therefore having the ends smooth.

PER-PEN'DI-CLE, *n.* [L. *perpendiculum.*] Something hanging down in a direct line; a plumb-line.

PER-PEN-DIC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *perpendicularis.*] 1. Hanging or extending in a right line from any point toward the center of the earth or of gravity, or at right angles with the plane of the horizon.—2. In *geometry*, a term applied to a line or surface at right angles to another line or surface.

PER-PEN-DIC'U-LAR, *n.* 1. A line falling at right angles on the plain of the horizon.—2. In *geometry*, a line falling at right angles on another line.

PER-PEN-DIC-U-LAR'I-TY, *n.* The state of being perpendicular.—*Watts.*

PER-PEN-DIC'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* 1. In a manner to fall on another line at right angles. 2. So as to fall on the plane of the horizon at right angles; in a direction toward the center of the earth or of gravity.

† PER-PEN'SION, *n.* [L. *perpendo.*] Consideration.

† PER-PES'SION, *n.* [L. *perpessio.*] Suffering; endurance.

PER'PE-TRATE, *v. t.* [L. *perpetro.*] To do; to commit; to perform; [*in an ill sense, that is, always used to express an evil act.*]

PER'PE-TRA-TED, *pp.* Done; committed, as an evil act.

PER'PE-TRA-TING, *ppr.* Committing, as a crime or evil act.

PER-PE-TRA'TION, *n.* 1. The act of committing a crime 2. An evil action.—*K. Charles.*

PER'PE-TRA-TOR, *n.* One who commits a crime.

PER-PET'U-AL, *a.* [Fr. *perpetuel;* L. *perpetuus.*] 1. Continuing forever in future time; destined to be eternal. 2. Continuing or continued without intermission. 3. Fixed; not temporary. 4. Without termination or end. 5. During the legal dispensation.—*Perpetual curacy*, one where all the tithes are appropriated, and no vicarage endowed, but the perpetual curate appointed by the appropriator. *Blackstone.*—*Perpetual motion*, a motion which is supplied

and renewed from itself, without the intervention of any external cause. *Hutton.—Perpetual screw;* [*see* ENDLESS.,—SYN. Never-ceasing; endless; eternal; everlasting; never-failing; unceasing; ceaseless; unfailing; perennial; enduring; permanent; lasting; uninterrupted; incessant; constant.

PER-PET'Ū-AL-LY, *adv.* Constantly; continually. [*Applied to things which proceed without intermission, or which occur frequently or at intervals, without limitation.*]

PER-PĔT'Ū-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *perpetuo.*] 1. To make perpetual; to eternize. 2. To cause to endure or to be continued indefinitely; to preserve from extinction or oblivion. 3. To continue by repetition without limitation.

PER-PET'Ū-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Made perpetual; continued through eternity or for an indefinite time.

PER-PET'Ū-Ā-TING. *ppr.* Continuing forever, or indefinitely.

PER-PET-Ū-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of making perpetual; the act of permanently continuing in knowledge and remembrance.

PER-PE-TŪ'I-TY, *n.* [L. *perpetuitas.*] 1. Endless duration; continuance to eternity. 2. Continued, uninterrupted existence, or duration for an indefinite period of time. 3. Something of which there will be no end.—4. In the doctrine of *annuities*, the number of years in which the simple interest of any sum becomes equal to the principal; also, the sum which will purchase an annuity to continue forever.

PER-PHOS'PHATE, *n.* A phosphate in which the phosphoric acid is combined with an oxyd at the maximum of oxydation.

PER-PLEX', *v. t.* [L. *perplexus.*] 1. To make intricate; to make complicated and difficult to be understood or unraveled. 2. To fill with embarrassment; to distress with suspense, anxiety, or ambiguity.—SYN. To entangle; involve; complicate; embarrass; puzzle; bewilder; confuse; distract; harass; vex; plague; tease; molest.

† PER-PLEX', *a.* Intricate; difficult.—*Glanville.*

PER-PLEXĔD' (per-plext'), *pp.* or *a.* Made intricate; embarrassed; puzzled.

PER-PLEX'ED-LY, *adv.* Intricately; with involution. Milton has *perplexly.*

PER-PLEX'ED-NESS, *n.* 1. Intricacy; difficulty from want of order or precision. 2. Embarrassment of mind from doubt or uncertainty.

PER-PLEX'ING, *ppr.* 1. Making intricate or perplexed. 2. *a.* Troublesome; embarrassing.

PER-PLEX'I-TY, *n.* 1. Intricacy; entanglement; complication. 2. Embarrassment of mind; disturbance or distraction from doubt, confusion, difficulty, or anxiety.

† PER-PO-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *per* and *poto.*] The act of drinking largely.

PER'QUI-SĪTE (per'kwe-zit), *n.* [L. *perquisitus.*] A fee or pecuniary allowance to an officer for services beyond his ordinary salary or settled wages; or a fee allowed by law to an officer for a specific service, in lieu of an annual salary.

† PER'QUI-SIT-ED, *a.* Supplied with perquisites.—*Savage.*

PER-QUI-SĪ'TION (per-kwe-zish'un), *n.* [L. *perquisitus.*] An accurate inquiry or search.—*Ainsworth.*

PER'RON, *n.* [Fr.] A stair-case outside of a building, or a flight of steps leading into the first story.—*Gwilt.*

PER-RO-QUĔT', *n.* [Fr.] 1. A parrakeet, which see.—2. *Perroquet auk*, a species of auk found in the arctic regions.

PER'RY, *n.* [Fr. *poiré.*] The fermented juice of pears, prepared in the same way as cider.

PER SAL'TUM. [L.] By a leap.

PER-SCRU-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *perscrutatio.*] A searching thoroughly; minute search or inquiry.

PER SE. [L.] By itself; by himself, &c.; apart from others.

PER'SE-CŎT, *n.* [Fr.] A kind of cordial made of the kernels of apricots, nectarines, &c., with refined spirit.—*Enc. Dom. Econ.*

PER'SE-CŪTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *persecuter.*] 1. In a *general sense*, to pursue in a manner to injure, vex, or afflict; to harass with unjust punishment; to inflict pain from hatred or malignity.—2. *Appropriately*, to afflict, harass, or destroy for adherence to a particular creed or system of religious principles, or to a mode of worship. 3. To harass with solicitations or importunity.

PER'SE-CŪ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Harassed by troubles or punishments unjustly inflicted, particularly for religious opinions.

PER'SE-CŪ-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Pursuing with enmity or vengeance, particularly for adhering to a particular religion.

PER-SE-CŪ'TION, *n.* 1. The act or practice of persecuting. 2. The state of being persecuted.

PER-SE-CŪ-TĪVE, *a.* Following; persecuting.

PER'SE-CU-TOR, *n.* One who persecutes; one who pursues another unjustly and vexatiously, particularly on account of religious principles.

PER'SE-US, *n.* [Gr. Περσεύς.] 1. A famous Grecian hero, who slew Medusa. 2. A constellation situated north of the Pleiades, containing Algol, Algenib, and several other bright stars.—In the *classics*, pronounced *Per'seŭs.*

PER-SE-VĔR'ANCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *perseverantia.*] 1. The act or state of persisting in any thing undertaken; continued pursuit or prosecution of any business or enterprise begun.—2. In *theology*, continuance in a state of grace to a state of glory; sometimes called *final perseverance.*—SYN. Persistance; steadfastness; constancy; steadiness.

† PER-SE-VĔR'ANT, *a.* Constant in pursuit of an undertaking.—*Ainsworth.*

PER-SE-VĔRE', *v. i.* [L. *persevero.*] To persist or continue in any business or enterprise undertaken; to pursue steadily any design or course commenced; not to give over or abandon what is undertaken.

PER-SE-VĔR'ING, *ppr.* 1. Persisting in any business or course begun. 2. *a.* Constant in the execution of a purpose or enterprise.

PER-SE-VĔR'ING-LY, *adv.* With perseverance or continued pursuit of what is undertaken.

PER'SIAN, } *a.* Pertaining to Persia.
PER'SIC, }

PER'SIAN-BER'RY, *n.* A sort of berry used in dying yellow. It comes from Persia, and, like the French-berry, is the fruit of a species of buckthorn.

PER'SIAN-WHĒEL, *n.* A contrivance for raising water to some height above the level of a stream by means of a wheel with buckets on its rim.—*Brande.*

PER'SIC, *n.* The Persian language.

PĔR'SI-FLĂGE (pār'se-flăzh), *n.* [Fr.] Light talk in which all subjects are treated with banter.—*H. More.*

PER-SIM'MON, *n.* An American tree and its fruit, which, while green, is harsh and astringent, but when ripe luscious and highly nutritious.

PER-SIST', *v. i.* [L. *persisto.*] To continue steadily and firmly in the pursuit of any business or course commenced; to persevere. [*Persist* is nearly synonymous with *persevere*; but *persist* frequently implies more obstinacy than *persevere*, particularly in that which is evil or injurious to others.]

PER-SIST'ENCE, } *n.* 1. The state of persisting; steady
PER-SIST'EN-CY, } pursuit of what is undertaken; perseverance. 2. Obstinacy; contumacy. *Shak.*—3. In *natural philosophy*, the continuance of an effect after the cause which first gave rise to it is removed, as of the impression of light on the eye after the luminous object is withdrawn, or of the motion of an object after the moving force is withdrawn.—*Olmsted.*

PER-SIST'ENT, } *a.* In *botany*, not falling off, but remaining
PER-SIST'ING, } green until the part which bears it is wholly matured, as the leaves of evergreen plants; opposed to *caducous.*

PER-SIST'ING, *ppr.* Continuing in the prosecution of an undertaking; persevering.

PER-SIST'ING-LY, *adv.* In a persisting way; steadfastly.

PER-SIST'IVE, *a.* Steady in pursuit; not receding from a purpose or undertaking; persevering.—*Shak.*

PĔR'SON (per'sn), *n.* [L. *persona.*] 1. An individual human being, consisting of body and soul. 2. A man, woman, or child, considered as opposed to things, or distinct from them. 3. A human being, considered with respect to the living body or corporeal existence only. 4. A human being, *indefinitely*; one; an individual; a man. 5. A human being represented in dialogue, fiction, or on the stage; character. 6. Character of office.—7. *Formerly*, the parson or minister of a parish.—8. In *grammar*, the subject of a verb; the agent that performs, or the patient that suffers, any thing affirmed by a verb; as, *I, thou, he.* Also, that modification of the verb which is used in connection with the subject.—9. In *law*, an *artificial person* is a corporation or body politic.—*In person*, by one's self; with bodily presence; not by representative.

† PĔR'SON, *v. t.* To represent as a person; to make to resemble; to image.—*Milton.*

PER'SON-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Having a well-formed body or person; graceful; of good appearance.—2. In *law*, enabled to maintain pleas in court. 3. Having capacity to take any thing granted or given.

PER'SON-AGE, *n.* [Fr. *personnage.*] 1. A man or woman of distinction. 2. Exterior appearance; stature; air. 3. Character assumed. 4. Character represented.

PER'SON-AL, *a.* [L. *personalis.*] 1. Belonging to men or women, not to things; not real.—*Hooker.* 2. Relating to an individual; affecting individuals; peculiar or proper to him or her, or to private actions or character. 3. Pertaining to the corporeal nature; exterior; corporeal. 4. Direct or in person; without the intervention of another. 5. Applying to the character and conduct of individuals in a disparaging manner; as, *personal* remarks. 6. Denoting the person; having the modifications of the three grammatical persons; as, a *personal* pronoun or verb.—*Personal estate* or *property*, in *law*, movables; chattels; things belonging to the person, as money, jewels, furniture, &c., as distinguished from *real* estate in land and houses.—*Person-*

al identity, in *metaphysics*, sameness of being, of which consciousness is the evidence.

† PER'SON-AL, *n.* A movable.

PER-SON-AL'I-TY, *n.* 1. That which constitutes an individual a distinct person, or that which constitutes individuality. 2. An application of remarks to the conduct and character of individuals by way of disparagement; as, "avoid *personalities*."

PER'SON-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To make personal.

PER'SON-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. In person; by bodily presence; not by representative or substitute. 2. With respect to an individual; particularly. 3. With regard to numerical existence; as, the same man *personally*.

PER'SON-AL-TY, *n.* Personal estate.

PER'SON-ĀTE, *v. t.* 1. To represent by a fictitious or assumed character so as to pass for the person represented. 2. To represent by action or appearance; to assume the character and act the part of another. 3. To pretend hypocritically; [*little used.*] 4. To counterfeit; to feign; as, *a personated* devotion.—*Hammond.* 5. To resemble.—*Shak.* 6. To make a representation of, as in picture; [*obs.*] 7. To describe; [*obs.*] 8. [L. *persono.*] To celebrate loudly; [*obs.*]

† PER'SON-ĀTE, *v. i.* To display a fictitious character.

PER'SON-ATE, *a.* [L. *persona*, a mask.] Masked; a term applied to a monopetalous corol, the limb of which is unequally divided, the upper division or lip being arched, the lower prominent and pressed against it, so that, when compressed, the whole resembles the mouth of a gaping animal.—*Lindley.*

PER'SON-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Represented by an assumed character.

PER'SON-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Counterfeiting of another person; resembling.

PER-SON-Ā'TION, *n.* The counterfeiting of the person and character of another.—*Bacon.*

PER'SON-Ā-TOR, *n.* 1. One who assumes the character of another. 2. One who acts or performs.—*Ben Jonson.*

PER-SON-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The giving to an inanimate being the figure or the sentiments and language of a rational being: prosopopœia.

PER-SON'I-FIED (-fīde), *pp.* Represented with the attributes of a person.

PER-SON'I-FŸ, *v. t.* [L. *persona* and *facio.*] To give animation to inanimate objects; to ascribe to an inanimate being the sentiments, actions, or language of a rational being or person.

PER-SON'I-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* Giving to an inanimate being the attributes of a person.

PER'SON-ĪZE, *v. t.* To personify. [*Not much used.*]

PER-SON-NEL' (pār-so-nel'), *n.* [Fr.] A term denoting the *persons* employed in some public service, as the army, navy, &c., as distinguished from the *materiel.*—*Dict. de l'Acad.*

PER-SPEC'TIVE, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the science of optics; optical. 2. Pertaining to the art of perspective.

PER-SPEC'TIVE, *n.* [Fr.; It. *perspettiva.*] 1. A glass through which objects are viewed. 2. The application of geometrical principles to drawing on a plane surface true resemblances or pictures of objects, as the objects appear to the eye from any given distance and situation, real or imaginary. 3. A representation of objects in perspective. 4. View; vista. 5. A kind of painting, often seen in gardens and at the end of a gallery, designed expressly to deceive the sight by representing the continuation of an alley, a building, a landscape, or the like.—*Aerial perspective*, the art of giving due diminution to the strength of light, shade, and colors of objects, according to their distances and the quantity of light falling on them, and to the medium through which they are seen. *Encyc.*—*Isometrical perspective* is the art of drawing in perspective, as a building, for instance, with each part of the same relative size, the more distant objects being undiminished by distance, as in ordinary perspective.—*Haldeman.*

PER-SPEC'TIVE-LY, *adv.* 1. Optically; through a glass.—*Shak.* 2. According to the rules of perspective.

PER-SPEC'TO-GRAPH, *n.* An instrument for obtaining or transferring to a picture the points and outlines of original objects. Various instruments are called by this name.—*Bigelow.*

PER'SPI-CA-BLE, *a.* Discernible.—*Herbert.*

PER-SPI-CĀ'CIOUS (-kā'shus), *a.* [L. *perspicax.*] 1. Quick-sighted; sharp of sight. 2. Of acute discernment.

PER-SPI-CĀ'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Acuteness of sight.

PER-SPI-CAC'I-TY, *n.* [L. *perspicacitas.*] 1. Acuteness of sight; quickness of sight. 2. Acuteness of discernment or understanding.

PER'SPI-CA-CY, *n.* Perspicacity.—*Ben Jonson.*

† PER-SPĬ'CIENCE (-spish'ens), *n.* [L. *perspicientia.*] The act of looking with sharpness.

PER'SPI-CIL, *n.* [L. *per* and *speculum.*] An optic glass.—*Crashaw.* [*Little used.*]

PER-SPI-CŪ'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *perspicuité*; L. *perspicuitas.*] 1. That quality of a substance which renders objects visible through it; [*little used.*] 2. Easiness to be understood; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity; that quality of writing or language which readily presents to the mind of another the precise ideas of the author.—Syn. Perspicuousness; plainness; distinctness; clearness; transparency; translucency.

PER-SPIC'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *perspicuus.*] 1. Transparent; translucent; [*rare.*] 2. Clear to the understanding; that may be clearly understood; not obscure or ambiguous.

PER-SPIC'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* Clearly; plainly; in a manner to be easily understood.—*Bacon.*

PER-SPIC'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* Clearness to intellectual vision; plainness; freedom from obscurity.

PER-SPI-RA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being perspirable.

PER-SPĪR'A-BLE, *a.* [from L. *perspiro.*] 1. That may be perspired; that may be evacuated through the pores of the skin. 2. Emitting perspiration; [*not proper.*]

PER-SPI-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *perspiro.*] 1. The act of perspiring; excretion by the cuticular pores; evacuation of the fluids of the body through the pores of the skin. 2. Matter perspired.

PER-SPĪR'A-TĪVE, *a.* Performing the act of perspiration.

PER-SPĪR'A-TO-RY, *a.* Perspirative.—*Berkeley.*

PER-SPĪRE', *v. i.* [L. *per* and *spiro.*] 1. To evacuate the fluids of the body through the pores of the skin. 2. To be evacuated or excreted through the pores of the skin.

PER-SPĪRE', *v. t.* To emit or evacuate through the pores of the skin.—*Smollett.*

PER-SPĪRED' (per-spīrd'), *pp.* Excreted through the pores of the skin.

PER-SPĪR'ING, *ppr.* Emitting moisture through the pores of the skin.

PER-STRIŃGE' (per-strinj'), *v. t.* [L. *perstringo.*] To graze, to glance on.—*Burton.*

PER-SUĀD'A-BLE, *a.* That may be persuaded.

PER-SUĀD'A-BLY, *adv.* So as to be persuaded.

PER-SUĀDE' (per-swād'), *v. t.* [L. *persuadeo.*] 1. To influence by argument, advice, entreaty, or expostulation; to draw or incline the will to a determination by presenting motives to the mind. 2. To convince by argument, or by evidence presented in any manner to the mind. 3. To inculcate by argument or expostulation; [*little used.*] 4. To treat by persuasion; [*obs.*]—Syn. To induce; prevail on; win over; allure; entice.

PER-SUĀD'ED, *pp.* Influenced or drawn to an opinion or determination by argument, advice, or reasons suggested; convinced; induced.

PER-SUĀD'ER, *n.* 1. One who persuades or influences another.—*Bacon.* 2. That which incites.—*Milton.*

PER-SUĀD'ING, *ppr.* Influencing by motives presented.

PER-SUĀ-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Capability of being persuaded.

PER-SUĀ'SI-BLE, *a.* [L. *persuasibilis.*] That may be persuaded or influenced by reasons offered.

PER-SUĀ'SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being influenced by persuasion.

PER-SUĀ'SION (per-swā'zhun), *n.* [Fr.; L. *persuasio.*] 1. The act of persuading. 2. The state of being persuaded or convinced; settled opinion or conviction proceeding from arguments and reasons offered by others, or suggested by one's own reflections. 3. A creed or belief; or a sect or a party adhering to a creed or system of opinions.

PER-SUĀ'SĪVE, *a.* Having the power of persuading; influencing the mind or passions.

PER-SUĀ'SĪVE, *n.* That which persuades; an incitement; an exhortation.

PER-SUĀ'SĪVE-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to persuade or convince.—*Milton.*

PER-SUĀ'SĪVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of having influence on the mind or passions.—*Taylor.*

PER-SUĀ'SO-RY, *a.* Having power to persuade.

PER-SUL'PHATE, *n.* A combination of sulphuric acid with a peroxyd.—*Silliman.*

PER-SUL-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *persulto.*] An eruption of the blood from an artery.

PERT, *a.* [W. *pert.*] 1. Lively; brisk; smart.—*Shak.* 2. Forward; saucy; bold; indecorously free.—*Addison.*

PERT, *n.* An assuming, over-forward, or impertinent person.—*Goldsmith.*

PERT, *v. i.* To behave with pertness; to be saucy.—*Bishop Gauden.*

PER-TĀIN', *v. i.* [L. *pertineo.*] 1. To belong; to be the property, right, or duty of. 2. To have relation to.—*Acts*, i.

PER-TER-E-BRĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *per* and *terebratio.*] The act of boring through.—*Ainsworth.*

PER-TI-NĀ'CIOUS (-nā'shus), *a.* [L. *pertinax.*] 1. Holding or adhering to any opinion, purpose, or design with obstinacy or fixed resolution.—Syn. Obstinate; stubborn, inflexible; unyielding; resolute; determined; firm; constant; steady.

PER-TI-NĀ'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Obstinately; with firm or perverse adherence to opinion or purpose.

PER-TI-NĀCI-TY, } *n.* [L. *pertinacia.*] 1. Firm or
PER-TI-NĀ'CIOUS-NESS, } unyielding adherence to opinion or purpose; obstinacy; stubbornness. 2. Resolution; constancy.

PER'TI-NA-CY, *n.* Obstinacy; stubbornness; persistency; resolution; steadiness.—*Taylor.* [*Little used.*]

PER'TI-NENCE, } *n.* [L. *pertinens.*] Justness of relation to
PER'TI-NEN-CY, } the subject or matter in hand; fitness; appositeness; suitableness.

PER'TI-NENT, *a.* [L. *pertinens.*] 1. Related to the subject or matter in hand; just to the purpose; adapted to the end proposed; not foreign to the thing intended. 2. Regarding; concerning; belonging; [*little used.*]—SYN. Apposite; relevant; suitable; appropriate; fit; proper.

PER'TI-NENT-LY, *adv.* Appositely; to the purpose.

PER'TI-NENT-NESS, *n.* Appositeness.

PER-TIN'GENT, *a.* [L. *pertingens.*] Reaching to.

PERT'LY, *adv.* 1. Briskly; smartly; with prompt boldness. 2. Saucily; with indecorous confidence or boldness.

PERT'NESS, *n.* 1. Briskness; smartness. 2. Sauciness; forward promptness or boldness. 3. Petty liveliness; sprightliness without force, dignity, or solidity.

PER-TURB', } *v. t.* [L. *perturbo.*] 1. To disturb; to
PER'TURB-ĀTE, } agitate; to disquiet; [*little used.*] 2. To disorder; to confuse; [*little used.*]

PER-TURB-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *perturbatio.*] 1. Disquiet or agitation of mind. 2. Restlessness of passions; great uneasiness. 3. Disturbance; disorder; commotion in public affairs. 4. Disturbance of passions; commotion of spirit. 5. Cause of disquiet.—6. In *astronomy*, an irregularity in the motion of a heavenly body through its orbit.

PER'TURB-Ā-TOR, } *n.* One who disturbs or raises com-
PER-TURB'ER, } motion. [*Little used.*]

PER-TURBED' (per-turbd'), *pp.* or *a.* Disturbed; agitated; disquieted.

PER-TURB'ING, *ppr.* Disturbing; agitating.

PER-TŪSE', } *a.* [L. *pertusus.*] 1. Punched; pierced with
PER-TŪ$ED', } holes.—2. In *botany*, perforated or pierced irregularly with holes.

PER-TŪ'SION, *n.* [L. *pertusus.*] 1. The act of punching, piercing, or thrusting through with a pointed instrument. 2. A little hole made by punching; a perforation.

PER'UKE (per'rūke), *n.* [Fr. *perrugue*; It. *perrucca.*] An artificial cap of hair; a periwig.—*Wiseman.*

PER'UKE, *v. t.* To dress in adscititious hair. [*Little used.*]

PER'UKE-MĀK'ER, *n.* A maker of perukes; a wig-maker.

PE-RŪ'SAL, *n.* 1. The act of reading. 2. Careful view or examination.—*Tatler*; [*unusual.*]

PE-RŪSE', *v. t.* 1. To read, or to read with attention. 2. To observe; to examine with careful survey; [*obs.*]

PE-RŪ$ED' (pe-rūzd'), *pp.* Read; observed; examined.

PE-RŪS'ER, *n.* One who reads or examines.—*Woodward.*

PE-RŪS'ING, *ppr.* Reading; examining.

PE-RŪ'VI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Peru, in South America.—*Peruvian balsam*; [*see* BALSAM OF PERU.]—*Peruvian bark*, the bark of several species of *cinchona*, trees of Peru; called, also, *Jesuits' bark*, much used as a remedy in intermittent fevers and as a tonic.

PER-VĀDE', *v. t.* [L. *pervado.*] 1. To pass through an aperture, pore, or interstice; to permeate.—*Newton.* 2. To pass or spread through the whole extent of a thing and into every minute part. 3. We use this verb in a transitive form to express a passive or an intransitive signification; as, warm feeling *pervaded* the assembly, *i. e.*, was diffused through the assembly.

PER-VĀD'ED, *pp.* Passed through; permeated; penetrated in every part.

PER-VĀD'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Passing through or extending to every part of a thing.

PER-VĀ'SION (-vā'zhun), *n.* The act of pervading or passing through the whole extent of a thing.—*Boyle.*

PER-VĀ'SIVE, *a.* Tending, or having power to pervade.

PER-VERSE' (per-vers'), *a.* [L. *perversus.*] 1. *Literally*, turned aside; hence, distorted from the right. 2. Obstinate in the wrong; disposed to be contrary. 3. Disposed to cross and vex.—SYN. Froward; untoward; stubborn; untractable; ungovernable; cross; petulant; peevish; vexatious.

PER-VERSE'LY (per-vers'ly), *adv.* With intent to vex; crossly; peevishly; obstinately in the wrong.

PER-VERSE'NESS, *n.* Disposition to cross or vex; untractableness; crossness of temper. 2. Perversion; [*obs.*]

PER-VER'SION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *perversus.*] The act of perverting; a turning from truth or propriety; a diverting from the true intent or object; change to something worse; misapplication.

PER-VERS'I-TY, *n.* Perverseness; crossness; disposition to thwart or cross.—*Norris.*

PER-VERS'IVE, *a.* Tending to pervert or corrupt.

PER-VERT', *v. t.* [L. *perverto.*] 1. To turn from truth, propriety, or from its proper purpose; to distort from its true use or end. 2. To turn from the right; to corrupt.

PER-VERT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Turned from right to wrong; distorted; corrupted; misinterpreted; misemployed, misapplied.

PER-VERT'ER, *n.* One who perverts or turns from right to wrong; one who distorts, misinterprets, or misapplies.

PER-VERT'I-BLE, *a.* That may be perverted.—*Ainsworth.*

PER-VERT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Turning from right to wrong; distorting; misinterpreting; misapplying; corrupting.

PER-VES'TI-GĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *pervestigo.*] To find out by research.—*Cockeram.*

PER-VES-TI-GĀ'TION, *n.* Diligent inquiry; thorough research.—*Chillingworth.*

PER-VI-CĀ'CIOUS (-shus), *a.* [L. *pervicax.*] Very obstinate; stubborn; willfully contrary or refractory.—*Denham.*

PER-VI-CĀ'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* With willful obstinacy.

PER-VI-CĀ'CIOUS-NESS, } *n.* Stubbornness; willful ob
PER-VI-CAC'I-TY, } stinacy. [*Little used.*]

PER-VIG-IL-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *pervigilatio, pervigilo.*] A careful watching.

PER'VI-OUS, *a.* [L. *pervius.*] 1. Admitting passage; that may be penetrated by another body or substance; permeable; penetrable. 2. That may be penetrated by the mental sight. 3. Pervading; permeating; [*not proper.*]

PER'VI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of admitting passage or of being penetrated.—*Boyle.*

PE-SĀDE', *n.* [Fr. *passade.*] The motion of a horse when he raises his fore quarters, keeping his hind feet on the ground without advancing.

PES'SA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *pessaire.*] An instrument made of caoutchouc, &c., and inserted into the female vagina to support the mouth and neck of the uterus.

PES'SI-MIST, *n.* One who complains of every thing as being for the worst: opposed to an *optimist.*—*Smart.* [*Rare.*]

PES'SO-MAN-CY, *n.* Divination by pebbles.—*Smart.*

PEST, *n.* [Fr. *peste*; L. *pestis.*] 1. Plague; pestilence; a fatal epidemic disease. 2. Any thing very noxious, mischievous, or destructive; bane.

PEST'ER, *v. t.* [Fr. *pester.*] 1. To trouble; to disturb; to annoy; to harass with little vexations. 2. To encumber.

PEST'ERED, *pp.* Troubled; disturbed; annoyed.

PEST'ER-ER, *n.* One who troubles or harasses with vexation.

PEST'ER-ING, *ppr.* Troubling; disturbing.

PEST'ER-OUS, *a.* Encumbering; burdensome. [*Rare.*]

PEST'-HOUSE, *n.* A house or hospital for persons infected with any contagious and mortal disease.

† PEST'I-DUCT, *n.* [L. *pestis* and *duco.*] That which conveys contagion or infections.

PEST-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *pestis* and *fero.*] 1. Pestilential; noxious to health; malignant; infectious; contagious. 2. Noxious to peace, to morals, or to society; mischievous: destructive. 3. Troublesome; vexatious.—*Shak.*

PEST-IF'ER-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a pestiferous manner.

PES'TI-LENCE, *n.* [L. *pestilentia.*] 1. Plague, *appropriately so called*; but in a *general sense*, any contagious or infectious disease that is epidemic and mortal. 2. Corruption or moral disease destructive to happiness.

PES'TI-LENT, *a.* [L. *pestilens.*] 1. Producing the plague, or other malignant, contagious disease; noxious to health and life. 2. Mischievous; noxious to morals or society: destructive. 3. Troublesome; mischievous; making disturbance; corrupt.—*Acts*, xxiv., 5.

PEST-I-LEN'TIAL, *a.* 1. Partaking of the nature of the plague or other infectious disease. 2. Producing or tending to produce infectious disease. 3. Mischievous; destructive; pernicious.—*South.*

PES'TI-LENT-LY, *adv.* Mischievously; destructively.

PES-TIL-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *pistillum.*] The act of pounding and bruising in a mortar.—*Brown.* [*Little used.*]

PES'TLE (pes'l), *n.* [L. *pistillum.*] 1. An instrument for pounding and breaking substances in a mortar. 2. A short bludgeon (so called from its shape), formerly carried by officers of the peace.—A *pestle of pork*, a leg of pork, so called from its shape.—*Toone.*

PET, *n.* [contracted from *petulant.*] A slight fit of peevishness or fretful discontent.

PET, *n.* [formerly *peat.* Qu. W. *pêth.*] 1. A cade lamb, lamb brought up by hand. 2. A fondling; any little animal fondled and indulged.

PET. *v. t.* To treat as a pet; to fondle; to indulge.

* PET'AL or PĒ'TAL, *n.* [Fr. *petale.*] In *botany*, a flower-leaf; a term applied to the separate parts of a corol.

PET'ALED, } *a.* Having petals; as, a *petaled* flower.
PET'AL-OUS, }

PET'AL-INE, *a.* Pertaining to a petal.—*Barton.*

PET'AL-ISM, *n.* [Gr. πεταλισμος.] A form of sentence among the *ancient Syracusans*, by which they banished for five years a citizen of whom they were jealous; nearly equivalent to the Athenian *ostracism.* The name of the obnoxious person was written on a leaf.

PET'AL-ITE, *n.* [Gr. πεταλον.] A rare mineral, appearing like white quartz, but of a foliated structure, and containing lithia.

PET'AL-CID, *a.* [*petal*, and Gr. *ειδος.*] Having the form of a petal.—*Barton.*

PET'AL-SHAPED (-shāpt), *a.* Having the shape of a petal.

PE-TARD', } *n.* [It., Sp. *petardo*; Fr. *petard.*] An engine of

† PE-TAR', } war made of metal, nearly in the shape of a hat, to be loaded with powder and fixed on a madrier or plank, and formerly used to break gates, barricades, drawbridges, and the like by explosion.

PE'TA-SUS, *n.* [L.] The winged cap of Mercury; a broad-brimmed hat.

PE-TAU'RIST, *n.* [Gr. *πεταω* and *ουρα.*] One of a genus of marsupial animals, which take extensive leaps by means of outstretched folds between the fore and hind extremities, aided by an expanded tail, as the flying squirrel.—*Brande.*

PE-TE'CHI-Æ, *n. pl.* [It. *petecchia*; Sp. *petequia.*] Purple spots which appear on the skin in malignant fevers.

PE-TE'CHI-AL, *a.* Spotted.—A *petecchial* fever is a malignant fever accompanied with purple spots on the skin.

PE'TER, } *See* SALTPETER.

PE'TRE. }

PET'ER-EL, *n.* *See* PETREL.

PE'TER-PENCE, *n.* An annual tax or tribute of one penny formerly paid by the English people to the pope; Romescot.—*Hall.*

PE'TER-WORT, *n.* A plant. *See* SAINT PETER'S WORT.

PET'I-O-LAR, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to a petiole, or proceed-

PET'I-O-LA-RY, } ing from it. 2. Formed from a petiole. 3. Growing on a petiole.

PET'I-O-LATE, } *a.* Having a petiole; as, a *petiolate* leaf.—

PET'I-OLED, } *Martyn.*

PET'I-OLE, *n.* [L. *petiolus.*] In *botany*, a leaf-stalk; the foot-stalk of a leaf, connecting the blade with the stem.

PET'I-O-LULE, *n.* A small petiole.

PET'IT (pet'ty), *a.* [Fr. *See* PETTY.] Small; little; mean. This word *petit* is now generally written *petty.*—*Petit jury*, a jury consisting of twelve men for the trial of causes in a court.—*Petit larceny*, the stealing of an article not exceeding one shilling in England, or $25 in New York.

PET'IT-MAITRE (pet'te-mā'tr), *n.* [Fr.] A spruce fellow who dangles about females; a fop; a coxcomb.

PE-TI'TION (-tish'un), *n.* [L. *petitio.*] 1. In a *general sense*, a request, entreaty, supplication, or prayer; but *chiefly and appropriately*, a solemn or formal supplication; a prayer, or branch of prayer addressed by a person to the Supreme Being. 2. A formal request or supplication from an inferior to a superior. 3. The paper containing a supplication or solicitation.

PE-TI'TION, *v. t.* To make a request to; to ask from; to solicit; *particularly*, to make supplication to a superior for some favor or right.

PE-TI'TION-A-RI-LY, *adv.* By way of begging the question.

PE-TI'TION-A-RY, *a.* 1. Supplicatory; coming with a petition. 2. Containing a petition or request.—*Swift.*

PE-TI'TIONED, *pp.* Asked as a favor; solicited.

PE-TI'TION-ER, *n.* One who presents a petition, either verbal or written.

PE-TI'TION-ING, *ppr.* Asking as a favor, grant, right, or mercy; supplicating.

PE-TI'TION-ING, *n.* The act of asking or soliciting; solicitation; supplication.

PE-TI'TI-O PRIN-CIP'I-I (-tish'e-o-). [L.] A begging of the question; a tacit assumption of the proposition to be proved as a premise in the argument by which it is to be proved.

†PET'I-TO-RY, *a.* Petitioning; soliciting.—*Brewer.* [*Obs.*]

PE-TONG', *n.* The Chinese white copper, an alloy of copper and nickel.—*Brande.*

PE-TRE'AN, *a.* [L. *petra.*] Pertaining to rock.

PET'REL, *n.* A name common to the long-winged, web-footed sea-fowl, constituting the Linnæan genus *procellaria.*

PE-TRES'CENCE, *n.* The process of changing into stone.

PE-TRES'CENT, *a.* [Gr. *πετρος.*] 1. Converting into stone; changing into stony hardness.—*Boyle.*

PET-RI-FAC'TION, *n.* 1. The process of changing into stone. This is effected by the gradual displacement of the particles of the substance said to be petrified, and the infiltration of silicious earth, or lime in composition with iron or iron pyrites. 2. That which is converted from animal or vegetable substance into stone.—3. In *popular usage*, a body incrusted with stony matter; an incrustation.

PET-RI-FAC'TIVE, *a.* 1. Pertaining to petrifaction. 2. Having power to convert vegetable or animal substances into stone.

PE-TRIFIC, *a.* Having power to convert into stone.

† PET'RI-FI-CATE, *v. t.* To petrify.—*Hall.*

PET-RI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* 1. The process of petrifying. 2. That which is petrified; a petrifaction; [*little used.*] 3. Obduracy; callousness.

PET'RI-FIED (pet're-fīde), *pp.* or *a.* 1. Changed into stone. 2. Fixed in amazement.

PET'RI-FY, *v. t.* [L. *petra* and *facio.*] 1. To convert to stone or stony substance, as an animal or vegetable substance. 2. To make callous or obdurate. 3. To fix in amazement.

PET'RI-FY, *v. i.* To become stone, or of a stony hardness.

PET'RI-FY-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Converting into stone.—*Kirwan.*

PE-TRO'LE-UM, *n.* [Fr. *petrole.*] Rock oil, a liquid inflammable substance or bitumen exuding from the earth and collected on the surface of the water in certain fountains and wells. [*Petrol* has sometimes been used.]

PET'RO-LINE, *n.* A substance obtained by distilling the petroleum of Rangoon.—*Brande.*

† PET'RO-NEL, *n.* A kind of carbine, or large horseman's pistol.

PET-RO-SI'LEX, *n.* [L. *petra* and *silex.*] Rock stone; rock flint, or compact feldspar.

PET-RO-SI-LI'CIOUS, *a.* Consisting of petrosilex.

PE'TROUS, *a.* [L. *petra.*] Like stone; hard; stony.

PET'TED, *pp.* or *a.* Treated as a pet; fondled.

PET'TI-COAT, *n.* [Fr. *petit.*] A loose under-garment worn by females, and covering the lower limbs.

PET'TI-FOG, *v. i.* [Fr. *petit* and *voguer.*] To do small business; as a lawyer. [*Vulgar.*]

PET'TI-FOG-GER, *n.* An inferior attorney or lawyer who is employed in small or mean business.

PET'TI-FOG-GER-Y, *n.* The practice of a pettifogger; tricks; quibbles.—*Milton.*

PET'TI-NESS, *n.* Smallness; littleness.—*Shak.*

PET'TING, *ppr.* Fondling; indulging.

PET'TISH, *a.* Fretful; peevish.—*Creech.*

PET'TISH-LY, *adv.* In a pet; with a freak of ill-temper.

PET'TISH-NESS, *n.* Fretfulness; petulance; peevishness.—*Collier.*

PET'TI-TOES (-tōze), *n. pl.* The toes or feet of a pig, often used as food; sometimes used for the human feet, in contempt.

PET'TO, *n.* [It., from L. *pectus.*] The breast; hence, *in petto*, in secrecy; in reserve.—*Chesterfield.*

PET'TY, *a.* [Fr. *petit.*] 1. Small in amount, degree, importance, &c. [*See* PETIT.]—SYN. Little; diminutive; inconsiderable; inferior; trifling; trivial; unimportant; frivolous.

PET'TY-CHAPS, *n.* A small European singing bird, allied to the nightingale.

PET'TY-COY, *n.* An herb.—*Ainsworth.*

PET'U-LANCE, } *n.* [L. *petulantia*; Fr. *petulance.*] Freak-

PET'U-LAN-CY, } ish passion; peevishness; pettishness; sauciness.—*Peevishness* is not precisely synonymous with *petulance*; the former implying more permanence of a sour, fretful temper; the latter, more temporary or capricious irritation.

PET'U-LANT, *a.* [L. *petulans.*] 1. Saucy; pert or forward with fretfulness or sourness of temper. 2. Manifesting petulance; proceeding from pettishness. 3. Wanton; freakish in passion.—SYN. Irritable; ill-humored; peevish; cross; fretful.

PET'U-LANT-LY, *adv.* With petulance; with saucy pertness.

PE-TUNSE' } (pe-tuns'), *n.* A Chinese name for fresh or

PE-TUNTSE' } undecomposed feldspar, ground very fine,

PE-TUNTZE' } and used with *kaolin* to form porcelain

Encyc. of Dom. Econ.

PEUR'MI-CAN, *n.* Potted beef. *See* PEMMICAN.

PEW (pu), *n.* [D. *puye*; L. *podium.*] An inclosed seat in a church.

PEW, *v. t.* To furnish with pews.—*Ashe.* [*Little used.*]

PEW'-FEL-LOW, *n.* A companion.—*Bp. Hall.*

PE'WIT, } *n.* 1. The lapwing or green plover.—2. *Pewit*

PE'WET, } *gull* or *pewit*, the sea-crow or mire-crow.

PEW'TER (pū'ter), *n.* [It. *peltro*; Sp. *peltre.*] 1. A composition or factitious metal, consisting mainly of tin and lead. Tin alloyed with small quantities of antimony, copper, and bismuth, forms the best pewter. 2. Vessels or utensils made of pewter; as plates, dishes, porringers, and the like.

PEW'TER-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make vessels and utensils of pewter.—*Boyle.*

PEW'TER-Y, *n.* Belonging to pewter; as, a *pewtery* taste.

† PEXI-TY, *n.* [L. *pecto.*] The nap or shag of cloth.—*Coles*

PHA'E-TON, *n.* [Gr., from *φαινω.*] 1. In *mythology*, the son of Phœbus and Clymene. He asked his father to lend him the chariot of the sun for a day, but being unable to guide it, was destroyed by a thunderbolt. 2. An open carriage like a chaise, on four wheels, and drawn by two horses.—3. In *ornithology*, a genus of palmiped birds, the tropic bird.

PHAĠ-E-DE'NA, *n.* [Gr. *φαγεδαινα.*] A spreading, obstinate ulcer; a canine appetite.

PHAĠ-E-DEN'IC, *a.* [Gr. *φαγεδαινικος.*] Pertaining to phagedena; of the nature and character of phagedena.—*Phagedenic water*, is a compound of lime and corrosive sublimate.

PHAĠ-E-DEN'IC, *n.* A medicine or application that causes the absorption, or the death and sloughing of fungous flesh.

PHAG-E-DĔ'NOUS, *a.* Causing absorption of the flesh, as in phagedena; of the nature of phagedena.

PHA-LAN'GAL, } *a.* Belonging to the *phalanges*, or small
PHA-LAN'GI-AL, } bones of the fingers and toes.

PHA-LAN'GER, *n.* [from *phalanx.*] A name common to several species of nocturnal marsupial quadrupeds inhabiting New Holland, Van Diemen's Land, and the islands north of New Holland. The two innermost toes of their hinder feet are joined together almost to the extremity.

PHA-LAN'GĒS, *n. pl.* [from *phalanx.*] In *anatomy*, the small bones of the fingers and toes.—*Brande.*

PHA-LAN'GI-OUS, *a.* [Gr. *φαλαγγιον.*] Pertaining to the genus of spiders called *phalangium.*—*Brown.*

PHAL'AN-GĪTE, *n.* [Gr. *φαλαγγιτης.*] A soldier belonging to a phalanx.—*Mitford.*

PHAL'AN-STE-RY, *n.* [from *phalanx.*] The residence or common dwelling of the members of an association, according to the scheme of Charles Fourier.

* PHAL'ANX (fal'anks), *n.* [L.; Gr. *φαλαγξ.*] 1. In *Grecian antiquity*, a square battalion or body of soldiers, formed in ranks and files close and deep. 2. Any body of troops or men formed in close array, or any combination of people distinguished for firmness and solidity of union.—3. In *anatomy*, the rows of small bones forming the fingers or toes.

PHAL'A-ROPE, *n.* The name of several species of wading birds. They are chiefly northern in their locality, breed on the sea-shores, and swim freely.

PHAN-E-RO-GA'MI-AN, } *a.* [Gr. *φανερος* and *γαμος.*] Terms
PHAN-E-RO-GAM'IC, } applied to plants having visible
PHAN-E-ROG'A-MOUS, } flowers containing stamens and pistils.

PHAN'TASM (fan'tazm), *n.* [Gr. *φαντασμα.*] That which appears to the mind; the image of an external object; an idea or notion; it usually denotes a vain or airy appearance; something imagined.

PHAN-TAS-MA-GŌ'RI-A, } *n.* [Gr. *φαντασμα* and *αγοραομαι.*]
PHAN-TAS'MA-GO-RY, } A term applied to representations made by a magic lantern; also, a magic lantern.

PHAN-TAS-MA-GŌ'RĬ-AL, *a.* Relating to phantasmagoria.

PHAN-TAS'TIC. *See* FANTASTIC.

PHAN'TA-SY. *See* FANCY.

PHAN'TOM, *n.* [Fr. *fantôme.*] 1. Something that appears; an appartion; a spectre; a ghost. 2. A fancied vision.

PHĀ'RA-ON, *n.* The name of a game of chance; now written *faro.*

PHAR-A-ON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Pharaohs or kings of Egypt, or to the old Egyptians.—*Niebuhr.*

PHAR-I-SĀ'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the Pharisees; resem-
PHAR-I-SĀ'IC-AL, } bling the Pharisees; making a show of religion without the spirit of it.

PHAR-I-SĀ'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of Pharisees.

PHAR-I-SĀ'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* Devotion to external rites and ceremonies; external show of religion without the spirit of it.

PHAR'I-SA-ISM, *n.* 1. The notions, doctrines, and conduct of the Pharisees, as a sect. 2. Rigid observance of external forms of religion without genuine piety; hypocrisy in religion.

PHAR-I-SE'AN, *a.* Following the practice of the Pharisees.—*Milton.*

PHAR'I-SEE, *n.* [Heb. פרשׁ, to separate.] One of a sect among the Jews, whose religion consisted in a strict observance of rites and ceremonies and of the traditions of the elders, and whose pretended holiness led them to separate themselves as a sect, considering themselves as more righteous than other Jews.

* PHAR-MA-CEŪ'TIC, } *a.* [Gr. *φαρμακευτικος.*] Per-
* PHAR-MA-CEŪ'TIC-AL, } taining to the knowledge or art of pharmacy, or to the art of preparing medicines.

* PHAR-MA-CEŪ'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of pharmacy.

* PHAR-MA-CEŪ'TICS (-sū'tiks), *n.* The science of preparing medicines.—*Parr.*

* PHAR-MA-CEŪ'TIST, *n.* One who prepares medicines.

PHAR-MA-C'O-LĪTE, *n.* Native arseniate of lime.

PHAR-MA-C'OL'O-GĬST, *n.* [Gr. *φαρμακον.*] One who writes on drugs, or the composition and preparation of medicines.—*Woodward.*

PHAR-MA-C'OL'O-GY, *n.* 1. The science or knowledge of drugs, or the art of preparing medicines. 2. A treatise on the art of preparing medicines.

PHAR-MA-C'O-P'Œ'IA, *n.* [Gr. *φαρμακον* and *ποιεω.*] A dispensatory; a book or treatise describing the preparations of the several kinds of medicines, with their uses and manner of application.

PHAR-MA-C'OP'O-LIST, *n.* [Gr. *φαρμακον* and *κωπεω.*] One who sells medicines; an apothecary.

PHAR'MA-CY, *n.* [Gr. *φαρμακεια.*] The art or practice of preparing, preserving, and compounding substances for the purposes of medicine; the occupation of an apothecary.

PHA'ROS, *n.* [Gr. *φαρος.*] 1. A light-house or tower which anciently stood on a small isle of that name, adjoining the Egyptian shore, over against Alexandria. 2. Any light-house for the direction of seamen; a watch-tower; a beacon.

PHA-RYN'GE-AL, *a.* Belonging to or connected with the pharynx.

PHAR-YN-GOT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *φαρυγξ* and *τεμνω.*] The operation of making an incision into the pharynx.

PHAR'YNX, *n.* The upper part of the esophagus; or a muscular bag leading to the esophagus.

PHĀSE, } *n.; pl.* PHASES. [Gr. *φασις.*] 1. In a *general*
PHĀ'SIS, } *sense*, an appearance; that which is exhibited to the eye; *appropriately*, any appearance or quantity of illumination of the moon or other planet.—2. In *mineralogy*, transparent green quartz.

PHĀ'SEL, *n.* [Gr. *φασηλος*, or *φασιολος.*] The French bean or kidney bean.

PHASM, } *n.* [Gr.] Appearance; fancied apparition,
PHAS'MA, } phantom. [*Little used.*]

PHAS'SA-C'HĀTE, *n.* The lead-colored agate.

PHĔAS'ANT (fez'ant), *n.* [Fr. *faisan*; L. *phasianus.*] A name common to several species of gallinaceous birds, natives of Asia, and highly esteemed for the beauty of their plumage, the elegance of their forms, and the delicacy of their flesh.

PHĔAS'ANT-RY, *n.* A place for keeping and rearing pheasants.

PHEER, *n.* [Sax. *gefera.*] A companion. *See* PEER.

PHEESE, *v. t.* To comb. *See* FEASE.

PHEESED (feezd), *pp.* Combed; fleeced.

PHEN'GĬTE, *n.* [Gr. *φεγγιτης.*] A beautiful species of alabaster.—*Encyc.*

PHEN'I-CIN, *n.* [Gr. *φοινιξ.*] The purple powder precipitated when a sulphuric solution of indigo is diluted with water.—*Brande.*

PHEN-I-C'OP'TER, *n.* [Gr. *φοινικοπτερος.*] The flamingo.

PHĒ'NIX, *n.* [Gr. *φοινιξ*; L. *phœnix.*] 1. The fabulous bird which is said to exist single, and to rise again from its own ashes; hence used as an emblem of immortality. 2. A person of singular distinction. 3. A southern constellation near Achernar.

PHEN-O-GA'MI-AN, } *a.* [Gr. *φαινω* and *γαμος.*] In *botany*,
PHEN-O-GAM'IC, } having stamens and pistils distinct-
PHE-NOG'A-MOUS, } ly visible.

PHE-NOM'E-NAL, *a.* Pertaining to a phenomena or appearance.—*Bib. Rep.*

PHE-NOM'E-NAL-LY, *adv.* As a phenomenon.

PHE-NOM-E-NOL'O-GY, *n.* [*phenomenon*, and Gr. *λογος.*] A description or history of phenomena.

PHE-NOM'E-NON, *n.; pl.* PHENOMENA. [Gr. *φαινομενον.*] In a *general sense*, an appearance; any thing visible; whatever is presented to the eye by observation or experiment, or whatever is discovered to exist. It sometimes denotes a remarkable or unusual appearance, or an appearance whose cause is not immediately obvious.

PHĒ'ON, *n.* In *heraldry*, the barbed iron head of a dart.

PHĪ'AL (fī'al), *n.* [L. *phiala.*] 1. A glass vessel or bottle, in *common usage*, a small glass vessel used for holding liquors. 2. A large vessel or bottle made of glass; as, the *Leyden phial.* [This word is often written *vial.*]

PHĪ'AL, *v. t.* To put or keep in a phial.—*Shenstone.*

PHIL-A-DEL'PHI-AN, *a.* [Gr. *φιλος* and *αδελφος.*] Pertaining to Philadelphia, or to Ptolemy Philadelphus.

PHIL-A-DEL'PHI-AN, *n.* One of the family of love.

PHIL-AN-THROP'IC, } *a.* 1. Possessing general benev-
PHIL-AN-THROP'IC-AL, } olence; entertaining good-will toward all men; loving mankind. 2. Directed to the general good.

PHIL-AN-THROP'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With philanthropy; benevolently.

PHĬ-LAN'THRO-PIST, *n.* A person of general benevolence, one who loves or wishes well to his fellow-men, and who exerts himself in doing them good.

PHĬ-LAN'THRO-PY, *n.* [Gr. *φιλος* and *ανθρωπος.*] The love of mankind; benevolence toward the whole human family; universal good-will.

PHIL-HAR-MON'IC, *a.* Loving harmony or music.

PHIL-HEL'LEN-IST, *n.* [Gr. *φιλος* and Ἑλληνες.] A friend of Greece; one who supports the cause and interests of the Greeks; *particularly*, one who supported them in their late struggle with the Turks.

PHIL'I-BEG, *n.* A plaid or garment reaching only to the knees.—*Scotch.*

PHIL-IP'IC, *n.* An oration of Demosthenes, the Grecian orator, against Philip, king of Macedon. Hence the word is used to denote any discourse or declamation full of acrimonious invective.

PHIL'IP-PIZE, *v. i.* 1. To write or utter invective; to declaim against.—*Burke*; [*unusual.*] 2. To side with Philip; to support or advocate Philip.—*Swift.*

PHIL-IS'TINE, *n.* An inhabitant of Palestine, now Syria.

PHIL-IS'TIN-ISM, *n.* Manners of the Philistines.—*Carlyle.*

PHIL'LIPS-ITE, *n.* [from *W. Phillips.*] A mineral, allied to harmotone.

PHI-LOL'O-GER, } *n.* One versed in the history and con-
PHI-LOL'O-GIST, } struction of language.
PHIL-O-LOG'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to philology, or to the
PHIL-O-LOG'IC-AL, } study and knowledge of language.
PHIL-O-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a philological manner.
PHI-LOL'O-GIZE, *v. i.* To offer criticisms.—*Evelyn.* [*Rare.*]
PHI-LOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *φιλολογια.*] 1. *Primarily,* a love of words. 2. That branch of literature which comprehends a knowledge of the etymology or origin and combination of words; also, of grammar, the construction of sentences or use of words in language, and sometimes of rhetoric and criticism.

PHI-LO-MATH, *n.* [Gr. *φιλομαθης.*] A lover of learning.
PHI-LO-MATH'IC, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the love of learning. 2. Having a love of letters.
PHIL'O-MATH-Y, *n.* The love of learning.
* PHIL'LO-MEL, } *n.* [from *Philomela,* who was changed into
PHIL-O-ME'LA, } a nightingale.] The nightingale.
PHIL'O-MOT, *a.* [corrupted from Fr. *feuille morte.*] Of the color of a dead leaf.—*Addison.*
PHIL-O-MU'SIC-AL, *a.* Loving music.—*Busby.*
PHIL-O-PE'NA, *n.* A small present made in accordance with a custom said to have been introduced from Germany. A person who in eating almonds in company, finds one containing two kernels, presents one of them to a person of the opposite sex; and whichever, when they next meet, shall first say *philopena,* is entitled to receive from the other a present bearing this name. The expression in German is *viel liebchen,* much loved, pronounced somewhat like *philip'kin.* Some, therefore, suppose this to be the origin of the word, by a change of the termination into *pena* (L. *pæna*), from an idea that the gift was a penalty. Others would derive it directly from *φιλος,* a friend, and *pæna,* penalty.—[Ed.]
PHIL-O-PO-LEM'IC, *a.* [Gr. *φιλος* and *πολεμικος.*] Ruling over opposite or contending natures; an epithet of Minerva.
PHI-LO-PRO-GEN'I-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Among *phrenologists* the love of offspring or young children.
PHI-LOS'O-PHAS-TER, *n.* A pretender to philosophy.
† PHI-LOS'O-PHATE, *v. i.* [L. *philosophor, philosophatus.*] To play the philosopher; to moralize.
† PHI-LOS-O-PHA'TION, *n.* Philosophical discussion.
PHI-LOS'O-PHEME, *n.* [Gr. *φιλοσοφημα.*] Principle of reasoning; a theorem. [*Little used.*]
PHI-LOS'O-PHER, *n.* 1. A person versed in philosophy, or in the principles of nature and morality; one who devotes himself to the study of physics, or of moral or intellectual science.—2. In a *general sense,* one who is profoundly versed in any science.—*Philosopher's stone,* a stone or preparation which the alchemists formerly sought, as the instrument of converting the baser metals into pure gold.
PHIL-O-SOPH'IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to philosophy. 2.
PHIL-O-SOPH'IC-AL, } Proceeding from philosophy. 3. Suitable to philosophy; according to philosophy. 4. Skilled in philosophy. 5. Given to philosophy. 6. Regulated by philosophy or the rules of reason. 7. Calm; cool; temperate; rational; such as characterizes a philosopher.
PHIL-O-SOPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. In a philosophical manner. 2. Calmly; wisely; rationally.
PHI-LOS'O-PHISM, *n.* [Gr. *φιλος* and *σοφισμα.*] 1. The love of fallacious arguments or false reasoning. 2. The practice of sophistry.—*Ch. Obs.*
PHI-LOS'O-PHIST, *n.* A lover of sophistry; one who practices sophistry.—*Porteus.*
PHI-LOS-O-PHIST'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the love or
PHI-LOS-O-PHIST'IC-AL, } practice of sophistry.
PHI-LOS'O-PHIZE, *v. i.* To reason like a philosopher; to search into the reason and nature of things; to investigate phenomena, and assign rational causes for their existence.
PHI-LOS'O-PHIZ-ER, *n.* One who philosophizes.
PHI-LOS'O-PHIZ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Searching into the reasons of things; assigning reasons for phenomena.
PHI-LOS'O-PHY, *n.* [L. *philosophia.*] 1. *Literally,* the love of wisdom. But, in *modern acceptation, philosophy* is a general term denoting an explanation of the reasons of things; or an investigation of the causes of all phenomena both of mind and of matter. When applied to any particular department of knowledge, it denotes the collection of general laws or principles under which all the subordinate phenomena or facts relating to that subject are comprehended. Thus, that branch of *philosophy* which treats of God, &c., is called *theology;* that which treats of nature is called *physics,* including *natural philosophy* and *natural history;* that which treats of man is called *logic* and *ethics,* or *moral philosophy;* that which treats of the mind is called *intellectual* or *mental philosophy,* or *metaphysics.* 2. Hypothesis or system on which natural effects are explained. 3. Reasoning; argumentation. 4. Course of sciences read in the schools.
PHIL-O-TECH'NIC, *a.* Having attachment to the arts.
PHIL'TER, *n.* [Fr. *philtre;* L. *philtra.*] 1. A potion intended or adapted to excite love. 2. A charm to excite love.
PHIL'TER (fil'ter), *v. t.* 1. To impregnate with a love potion. 2. To charm by love; to excite to love or animal desire by a potion.
PHIL'TERED, *pp.* Impregnated with a love potion.
PHIZ, *n.* [supposed to be a contraction of *physiognomy.*] The face or visage; [*in sport or contempt.*]—*Stepney.*
PHLE-BOT'O-MIST, *n.* One who opens a vein for letting blood; a blood-letter.
PHLE-BOT'O-MIZE, *v. t.* To let blood from a vein.
PHLE-BOT'O-MIZED, *pp.* Having blood let from a vein.
PHLE-BOT'O-MIZ-ING, *ppr.* Letting blood from a vein.
PHLE-BOT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *φλεβοτομια.*] The act or practice of opening a vein for letting blood; venesection.
PHLEGM (flem), *n.* [Gr. *φλεγμα.*] 1. Cold animal fluid; watery matter; one of the four humors of which the ancients supposed the blood to be composed.—2. In *common usage,* bronchial mucus; the thick, viscid matter secreted in the throat.—3. Among *chemists,* water, or the water of distillation; [*obs.*] 4. Dullness; coldness; sluggishness; indifference.
† PHLEG'MA-GOGUE (fleg'ma-gog), *n.* [Gr. *φλεγμα* and *αγω.*] A term anciently used to denote a medicine supposed to possess the property of expelling phlegm.
* PHLEG-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *φλεγματικος.*] 1. Abounding in phlegm. 2. Generating phlegm.—*Shak.* 3. Watery.—*Newton.* 4. Cold; dull; sluggish; heavy; not easily excited into action or passion.
PHLEG-MAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Coldly; heavily.—*Warburton.*
PHLEG'MON, *n.* [Gr. *φλεγμονη.*] A specific, cutaneous, inflammatory tumor, red, painful, and suppurating.
PHLEG'MON-OUS, *a.* Having the nature or properties of a phlegmon; like a phlegmon.
PHLEME, *n.* [Arm. *flemm.*] *See* FLEAM.
PHLO-GIS'TIAN (flo-jist'yan), *n.* A believer in the existence of phlogiston.
PHLO-GIS'TIC, *a.* 1. In *chemistry,* partaking of phlogiston, inflaming.—2. In *medicine,* entonic or sthenic, that is, attended with a preternatural degree of vital energy and strength of action in the heart and arteries.
PHLO-GIS'TIC-ATE, *v. t.* To combine phlogiston with.
PHLO-GIS'TIC-A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Combined with phlogiston.
PHLO-GIS-TIC-A'TION, *n.* The act or process of combining with phlogiston.
* PHLO-GIS'TON, *n.* [Gr. *φλογιστος.*] The supposed principle of inflammability; the supposed matter of fire in composition with other bodies.
PHLO-RID'ZIN, *n.* [Gr. *φλοιος, φλοος.* and *ριζα.*] A bitter, crystallizable substance closely allied to salicin, obtained from the bark of the root of the apple, pear, and some other trees.—*Graham.*
PHŌ'CA, *n.* [Gr. and L., a seal.] In *zoology,* a genus of mammals; the seal; sea-bear; sea-calf.—*Linnæus.*
PHO-CE'NIN, *n.* A fatty matter contained in the oil of the porpoise. By saponification *phocenic* acid is formed.
PHŌ'CINE, *a.* Pertaining to the seal tribe.
PHŒ'BUS, *n.* In *mythology,* a name of Apollo, often used to signify the sun.
PHŒ'NIX. *See* PHENIX.
PHŌ'LA-DITE, *n.* A petrified bivalve shell of the genus *pholas.*
PHO-NET'IC, *a.* [Gr. *φωνητικος,* vocal, from *φωνη,* sound.] 1. Vocal. 2. Representing sounds; as, *phonetic* characters; opposed to *ideographic.*
PHO-NET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* So as to express sounds.
PHO-NET'ICS, } *n. pl.* [Gr. *φωνη.*] 1. The doctrine or sci-
PHON'ICS, } ence of sounds, especially of the human voice. 2. The art of combining musical sounds.
PHO-NO-CAMP'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *φωνη* and *καμπτω.*] Having the power to inflect sound, or turn it from its direction and thus to alter it.
PHO-NO-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Descriptive of the sounds of
PHO-NO-GRAPH'IC-AL, } the voice.
PHO-NOG'RA-PHIST, *n.* One who explains the laws of the voice.
PHO-NOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *φωνη* and *γραφη.*] 1. A description of the laws of the human voice, or of sounds uttered by the organs of speech. 2. A representation of sounds, each by its distinctive character.
PHŌ'NO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *φωνη* and *λιθος.*] Sounding-stone a name proposed as a substitute for *clinkstone.*
PHO-NO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to phonology.
PHO NOL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in phonology.
PHO-NOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *φωνη* and *λογος.*] A treatise on sounds, or the science or doctrine of the elementary sounds uttered by the human voice in speech.
PHŌ'NO-TYPE-Y, *n.* A proposed mode of printing, in which each sound of the voice shall be represented by a distinct letter or type.
† PHOR-O-NOM'ICS, *n.* [Gr. *φερω* and *νομος.*] Mechanics, or the science of motion.—*Brande.*
PHOS'GEN, *a.* [Gr. *φως* and *γενναω.*] Generating light.—*Phosgen gas* is now called *chloro-carbonic acid.*—*Silliman.*

PHOSPHATE, *n.* A salt formed by a combination of phosphoric acid with a salifiable base.

PHOS'PHĪTE, *n.* A salt formed by a combination of phosphorous acid with a salifiable base.—*Lavoisier.*

PHOS'PHO-LĪTE, *n.* [*phosphor,* and Gr. λιθος.] An earth united with phosphoric acid.—*Kirwan.*

PHOS'PHOR (fos'for), *n.* [Gr. φωσφορος.] The morning star, or Lucifer; Venus, when it precedes the sun and shines in the morning.

PHOS'PHOR-ĀTE, *v. t.* To combine or impregnate with phosphorus.

PHOS'PHOR-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Combined or impregnated with phosphorus.

PHOS'PHOR-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Combining with phosphorus.

PHOS-PHOR-ESCE' (fos-for-es'), *v. i.* To shine, as phosphorus, by exhibiting a faint light without sensible heat.

PHOS-PHOR-ES'CENCE, *n.* A faint light or luminousness of a body, unaccompanied with sensible heat.

PHOS-PHOR-ES'CENT, *a.* Shining with a faint light; luminous without sensible heat.

PHOS-PHOR-ES'CING, *ppr.* Exhibiting light without sensible heat.—*Cleaveland.*

PHOS-PHOR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from phosphorus.—*Phosphoric acid,* an acid formed by combining phosphorus with oxygen to saturation.

PHOS'PHOR-ĪTE, *n.* A variety of apatite.—*Dana.*

PHOS-PHOR-IT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to or like phosphorite.

PHOS'PHOR-OUS, *a.* The *phosphorous* acid is formed by a combination of phosphorus with oxygen, in the proportion of two equivalents of phosphorus to three of oxygen.

PHOS'PHOR-US, } *n.* [L.] 1. The morning star.—2. *Phos-*
PHOS'PHOR, } *phorus,* in *chemistry,* a combustible substance, hitherto undecomposed. It is of a yellowish color, and semi-transparent, resembling fine wax. It burns in common air with great rapidity.—*Olmsted.*

PHOS'PHU-RET, *n.* A combination of phosphorus with a base.—*Hooper.*

PHOS'PHU-RET-ED, *a.* Combined with phosphorus.

PHŌ'TI-ZĪTE, *n.* A mineral, an oxyd of manganese.

PHO-TO-GEN'IC, *a.* [Gr. φως, φωτος, light, and γενναω, to generate.] Producing light. Applied to the drawing or taking of a picture by means of the action of the sun's rays on a chemically prepared ground.

PHŌ'TO-GRAPH, *n.* A picture obtained by photography.

PHO-TO-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to photography.
PHO-TO-GRAPH'IC-AL, }

PHO-TOG'RA-PHIST, *n.* One who practices photography.

PHO-TOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. φως, φωτος, light, and γραφω, to describe.] The art or practice of fixing images of the camera obscura on plates of copper, covered with a thin coating of silver.—*Daguerre.* *See* HELIOGRAPHY.

PHO-TO-LOG'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to photology, or the
PHO-TO-LOG'IC-AL, } doctrine of light.

PHO-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. φως and λογος.] The doctrine or science of light, explaining its nature and phenomena.

PHO-TOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. φως and μετρον.] An instrument for measuring the relative intensities of light.—*Rumford.*

PHO-TO-MET'RIC, } *a.* Pertaining to or made by a
PHO-TO-MET'RIC-AL, } photometer.

PHO-TOM'E-TRY, *n.* [Gr. φως and μετρον.] The science which treats of the measurement of light.—*Brande.*

PHO-TO-PHŌ'BI-A, *n.* [Gr. φως and φοβεω.] An intolerance or dread of light; a symptom of internal ophthalmia.—*Brande.*

PHO-TOP'SY, *n.* [Gr. φως and οψις.] An affection of the eye, in which the patient perceives luminous rays, ignited lines, coruscations, &c.

PHRĀSE, *n.* [Gr. φρασις.] 1. A short sentence or expression. 2. A particular mode of speech; a peculiar sentence or short idiomatic expression. 3. Style; expression. *Shak.*—4. In *music,* any regular symmetrical course of notes which begin and complete the intended expression.

PHRĀSE, *v. t.* To call; to style; to express in words or in peculiar words.—*Shak.*

PHRĀSE, *v. i.* To employ peculiar expressions.

PHRĀSE'-BOOK, *n.* A book in which difficult phrases are explained.

PHRĀSED, *pp.* Styled; expressed in peculiar words.

PHRĀSE'LESS, *a.* Not to be expressed or described.

PHRĀ-SE-O-LOG'IC, } *a.* Peculiar in expression; con-
PHRĀ-SE-O-LOG'IC-AL, } sisting of a peculiar form of words.

PHRĀ-SE-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. φρασις and λεγω.] 1. Manner of expressing a thought; peculiar words used in a sentence. 2. A collection of phrases in a language. *Encyc.*—SYN. Diction; expression; style; language.

PHRE-NET'IC, *a.* [Gr. φρενετικος.] Subject to strong or violent sallies of imagination or excitement; wild and erratic; partially mad. [It has been sometimes written *phrentic,* but is now generally written *frantic.*]

PHRE-NET'IC, *n.* A person who is wild and erratic in his imagination.—*Woodward.*

PHRE-NET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of phrensy or delirium.

PHREN'IC, *a.* [from Gr. φρενες.] Belonging to the diaphragm.

PHRE-NĪ'TIS, *n.* [Gr. φρενιτις.] 1. In *medicine,* an inflammation of the brain, or of the meninges of the brain, attended with acute fever and delirium. 2. Delirium phrensy. [It is generally written, in English, *phrensy,* or *frenzy.*]

PHRE-NO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to phrenology.

PHRE-NO-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a phrenological manner

PHRE-NOL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in phrenology.

PHRE-NOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. φρην and λογος.] 1. The science of the human mind as connected with the supposed organs of thought and passion in the brain, and the form of the skull: craniology.

PHRE-NO-MAG'NET-ISM, *n.* [Gr. φρην, and *magnetism.*] An excitement of the brain by animal magnetism.

PHREN'SY, *n.* Madness; delirium, or that partial madness which manifests itself in wild and erratic sallies of the imagination. [It is written, also, *frenzy.*]

† PHRON'TIS-TER-Y, *n.* [Gr. φροντιστηριον.] A school or seminary of learning.

PHRYG'I-AN (frij'e-an), *a.* [from *Phrygia.*] Pertaining to Phrygia; an epithet applied to a sprightly, animating kind of music.—*Phrygian stone,* a porous stone anciently used in dyeing.

PHTHIS'IC (tiz'zik), *n.* A popular but erroneous name for any difficulty of breathing, especially chronic *dyspnœa,* from the mistaken notion that these affections are much the same as phthisis. [*Little used among physicians.*]

PHTHIS'IC-AL (tiz'ze-kal), *a.* [Gr. φθισικος.] Having or belonging to the phthisic; breathing hard.

PHTHIS'IC-K-Y, *a.* Having or pertaining to the phthisic.

PHTHI'SIS (thī'sis), *n.* [Gr. φθισις.] A disease of some part of the pulmonary apparatus, marked by cough, gradual progressive emaciation and exhaustion, hectic, and usually copious expectoration.

PHŸ-CO-MĀ'TER, *n.* [Gr. φυκος and μητηρ.] The gelatin in which the sporules of algaceous plants first vegetate.

PHŸ-LAC'TER, *n.* *See* PHYLACTERY.

PHŸ-LAC'TERED, *a.* Wearing a phylactery; dressed like the Pharisees.—*Green.*

PHŸ-LAC'TER-IC, } *a.* Pertaining to phylacteries.—
PHŸ-LAC-TER'IC-AL, } *Addison.*

PHŸ-LAC'TER-Y, *n.* [Gr. φυλακτηριον.] 1. In a *general sense,* any charm, spell, or amulet worn as a preservative from danger or disease.—2. Among the *Jews,* a slip of parchment on which was written some text of Scripture, particularly of the decalogue, worn by devout persons on the forehead, breast, or neck, as a mark of their religion.—3. Among the *primitive Christians,* a case in which they inclosed the relics of the dead.

PHŸ'LARCH, *n.* [Gr. φυλη, tribe, and αρχη, rule.] The chief or governor of a tribe or clan.—*Robinson.*

PHŸ'LARCH-Y, *n.* Government of a tribe or clan.

PHYL'LITE, *n.* [Gr. φυλλον and λιθος.] A petrified leaf, or a mineral having the figure of a leaf.

PHYL-LŌ'DI-UM, *n.* [Gr. φυλλον.] In *botany,* a petiole without a lamina, but so much developed in some way as to perform the functions of a perfect leaf.—*Lindley.*

PHYL-LOPH'O-ROUS, *a.* [Gr. φυλλον and φερω.] Leaf-bearing; producing leaves.

PHYL'LO-POD, *n.* [Gr. φυλλον and πους.] A term applied to a tribe of crustaceans, having feet of a flattened, leaf-like form.

PHYS'A-LITE, *n.* [Gr. φυσαω and λιθος.] A mineral of a greenish-white color, a sub-species of prismatic topaz; called, also, *pyrophysalite.*

PHYS'E-TER. *See* CACHALOT.

PHYS-I-AN'THRO-PY, *n.* [Gr. φυσις and ανθρωπος.] The philosophy of human life, or the doctrine of the constitution and diseases of man, and the remedies.

PHYS'IC (fiz'ik), *n.* [Gr. φυσικη.] 1. The art of healing diseases. 2. Medicines; remedies for diseases.—3. In *popular language,* a medicine that purges; a purge; a cathartic.

PHYS'IC, *v. t.* 1. To treat with physic; to evacuate the bowels with a cathartic; to purge. 2. To cure.

PHYS'IC-AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to nature or natural productions, or to material things, as opposed to things moral or imaginary. 2. Pertaining to the material part or structure of an organized being, particularly man; as, *physical* strength. 3. External; perceptible to the senses. 4. Relating to the art of healing. 5. Having the property of evacuating the bowels; [*rare.*] 6. Medicinal; promoting the cure of diseases; [*rare.*] 7. Resembling physic; [*rare.*] —*Physical education,* the training of the body with a view to give it health and vigor.

PHYS'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. According to nature; by natural power, or the operation of natural laws. 2. According to the art or rules of medicine; [*obs.*]

PHŸ-SĬ″CIAN (fe-zish'an), *n.* 1. A person skilled in the art of healing; one whose profession is to prescribe remedies for diseases.—2. In a *spiritual sense*, one who heals moral diseases.

PHYS'I-CO-LOG'IC, *n.* Logic illustrated by natural philosophy.

PHYS-I-CO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to physico-logic. [*Little used.*]

PHYS'I-CO-THE-OL'O-GY, *n.* Theology or divinity illustrated or enforced by physics or natural philosophy.

PHYS'ICS, *n.* 1. In its *most extensive sense*, the science of nature, or of natural objects.—2. In the *usual and more limited sense*, the science of the material system, including natural history and philosophy.

PHYS-I-OG'NO-MER. *See* PHYSIOGNOMIST.

PHYS-I-OG-NOM'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to physiognomy.
PHYS-I-OG-NOM'IC-AL, }

PHYS-I-OG-NOM'ICS, *n. pl.* Among *physicians*, signs in the countenance which indicate the state, temperament, or constitution of the body and mind.

PHYS-I-OG'NO-MIST, *n.* One who is skilled in physiognomy.—*Dryden.*

PHYS-I-OG'NO-MY, *n.* [Gr. φυσιογνωμονια.] 1. The art or science of discerning the character of the mind from the features of the face.—*Lavater.* 2. The face or countenance with respect to the temper of the mind; particular configuration, cast, or expression of countenance.

PHYS-I-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to physiography.

PHYS-I-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. φυσις and γραφω.] A description of nature, or the science of natural objects.

PHYS-I-OL'O-GER, *n.* A physiologist. [*Little used.*]

PHYS-I-O-LOG'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to physiology.
PHYS-I-O-LOG'IC-AL, }

PHYS-I-O-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the principles of physiology.—*Lawrence's Lect.*

PHYS-I-OL'O-GIST, *n.* 1. One who is versed in the science of living beings, or in the properties and functions of animals and plants. 2. One who treats of physiology.

PHYS-I-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. φυσιολογια.] 1. The science of the functions of all the different parts or organs of animals and plants, or, in other words, of the offices which they perform in the economy of the individual. 2. The science of the mind.—*Brown.*

† PHYS'NO-MY, for *physiognomy.—Spenser.*

PHYS'O-GRADE, *n.* [Gr. φυσις, and L. *gradior.*] A name given to a tribe of *acalepha*, which swim by means of air-bladders.

† PHĬS'Y, for *fusee.—Locke.*

PHŸ-TIV'O-ROUS, *a.* [Gr. φυτον, and L. *voro.*] Feeding on plants or herbage.—*Ray.*

PHŸ-TOCHĬ-MY, *n.* The chemistry of plants.

PHŸ-TOG'E-NY, *n.* The doctrine of the generation of plants.

PHŸ-TO-GRAPH'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the description of plants.

PHŸ-TOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. φυτον and γραφη.] 1. The science of describing plants in a systematic manner. 2. A description of plants.

PHŸ'TO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. φυτον and λιθος.] A plant petrified, or fossil vegetable.

PHŸ-TO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to phytology; botanical.—*Lyell.*

PHŸ-TOL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in plants, or skilled in phytology; a botanist.

PHŸ-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. φυτον and λογος.] A discourse or treatise on plants, or the description of plants; botany.

PHŸ-TON'O-MY, *n.* The science of the origin and growth of plants.

PHŸ-TOPH'A-GOUS, *a.* [Gr. φυτον, a plant, and φαγω, to eat.] Eating or subsisting on plants.

PHŸ-TO-ZŌ'ON, *n.,* } [Gr. φυτον, a plant, and ζωον, an ani-
PHŸ-TO-ZŌ'A, *n. pl.* } mal.] Terms applied to zoophytes; also to certain minute animalcules living in the tissues of plants.—*Dana.*

PĬ, *n.* A term applied by printers to types when confusedly mixed or unsorted.

PI-Ā'BA, *n.* A small fresh-water fish of Brazil.

† PĬ'A-CLE, *n.* [L. *piaculum.*] An enormous crime.

PĬ-AC'U-LAR, } *a.* [L. *piacularis.*] 1. Expiatory; having
PĬ-AC'U-LOUS, } power to atone. 2. Requiring expiation. 3. Criminal: atrociously bad. [*Rare words.*]

PI'A MĀ'TER. [L.] In *anatomy*, a thin membrane immediately investing the brain.—*Coxe.*

PĬ'A-NET, *n.* [L. *pica* or *picus.*] 1. The magpie. 2. The lesser woodpecker.—*Bailey;* [*obs.*]

PĬ-A-NIS'SI-MO. In *music*, very soft.

PĬ-Ā'NIST, *n.* A performer on the piano-forte.

PĬ-Ā'NO. In *music*, soft.

PĬ-Ā NO-FŌR'TE, *n.* [It. *piano* and *forte.*] A keyed musical instrument, of German origin, and of the harpsichord kind; so called from its softer notes or expressions. Of all the keyed instruments, it seems to deserve the preference, on account of its superior tone, sweetness, and variety.

PĬ-AS'TER, *n.* [It. *piastra.*] An Italian coin, of about 80 cents value, or 3*s.* 7*d.* sterling. The Spanish piaster is the same as the Spanish or American dollar. The Turkish piaster, formerly worth 25 cents, is now worth only about 8 cents.

† PĪ-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *piatio.*] Expiation; the act of atoning or purging by sacrifice.

PĬ-AZ'ZA, *n.* [It., for *plazza*; Sp. *plaza.*] 1. A portico or covered walk supported by arches or columns.—2. In *Italian*, it denotes a square, open space, surrounded by buildings.—*Gwilt.*

PIB'-CORN, *n.* [W., pipe-horn.] Among the *Welsh*, a wind instrument or pipe with a horn at each end.

PĬ'BROCH, *n.* [Gael. *piobaireachd.*] A wild, irregular species of music, peculiar to the Highlands of Scotland. It is performed on a bagpipe.

PĬ'CA, *n.* 1. In *ornithology*, the pie or magpie.—2. In *medicine*, a vitiated appetite. 3. A printing-type of two sizes, *small* and *large* pica, the former of which is next in size above long-primer.—4. *Pica, pye,* or *pie,* formerly an ordinary, a table or directory for devotional services; also, an alphabetical catalogue of names and things in rolls and records.

PĬ'CA MA-RĬ'NA, *n.* The sea-pye, or oyster-catcher; a grallatory aquatic fowl, living on oysters, &c.

PIC'A-MĂR, *n.* [L. *pix* and *amara.*] The bitter principle of pitch, an oil-like, transparent fluid.

PIC-A-ROON', *n.* [Fr. *picoreur.*] A plunderer; a pirate.

PIC-A-YUNE', *n.* A small coin, of the value of 6¼ cents.

PIC'CA-DIL, }
PIC'CA-DIL-LY, } *n.* A high collar, or a kind of ruff.—*Wit-*
PICK'AR-DIL, } *son.*

PIC'CAGE, *n.* [Norm. *pecker.*] Money paid at fairs for breaking ground for booths.

PICK, *v. t.* [Sax. *pycan;* D. *pikken;* Ger. *picken;* Dan. *pikker;* Sw. *picka.*] 1. To pull off or pluck with the fingers something that grows or adheres to another thing; to separate by the hand, as flowers or fruit. 2. To pull off or separate with the teeth, beak, or claws. 3. To clean by the teeth, fingers, or claws, or by a small instrument, by separating something that adheres. 4. To take up; to cause or seek industriously, as a quarrel. 5. To separate or pull asunder; to pull into small parcels by the fingers; to separate locks for loosening and cleaning, as wool. 6. To pierce; to strike with a pointed instrument.—*Bacon.* 7. To strike with the bill or beak; to puncture; [*see* PECK.] 8. To steal by taking out with the fingers or hands; as, to *pick* one's pocket. 9. To open by a pointed instrument, as a lock. 10. To select; to cull; to choose; to separate particular things from others. 11. To pitch or cast.—*Shak.;* [*obs.*]—*To pick out,* to select.—*To pick up,* to take up; to gather; to glean.—*To pick a hole in one's coat,* to find fault.

PICK, *v. i.* 1. To eat slowly or by morsels; to nibble. 2. To do any thing nicely, or by attending to small things.

PICK, *n.* [Fr. *pique;* D. *pik.*] 1. A sharp-pointed tool for digging or removing in small quantities. 2. Choice; right of selection.—3. Among *printers*, foul matter which collects on printing-types.

PICK'A-PACK, *adv.* In the manner of a pack. [*Vulgar.*]

PICK'AX, *n.* [*pick* and *ax.*] An ax with a sharp point at one end and a broad blade at the other.—*Milton.*

PICK'BACK, *a.* On the back.—*Hudibras.*

PICKED (pikt), *pp.* or *a.* Plucked off by the fingers, teeth, or claws; cleaned by picking; opened by an instrument; selected.

PICK'ED, } *a.* 1. Pointed; sharp.—*Mortimer.* 2. In *old au-*
PIK'ED, } *thors,* sprucely or foppishly dressed; [*obs.*]

PICK'ED-NESS, *n.* 1. State of being pointed at the end; sharpness. 2. Foppery; spruceness.

PICK-EER', *v. t.* [Fr. *picorer.*] 1. To pillage; to pirate. 2. To skirmish, as soldiers on the outposts of an army, or in pillaging parties.

PICK'ER, *n.* 1. One who picks or culls. 2. A pickax or instrument for picking or separating.—*Mortimer.* 3. One who excites a quarrel between himself and another.

PICK'ER-EL, *n.* [from *pike.*] A name somewhat loosely applied to several species of fresh-water fish belonging to the pike family.

PICK'ER-EL-WEED, *n.* A water plant; so called because it was supposed to generate pickerel.—*Ash.*

PICK'ER-Y, *n.* Petty theft.—*Walter Scott.*

PICK'ET, *n.* [Fr. *piquet.*] 1. A stake sharpened or pointed. 2. A narrow board pointed, used in making fence. 3. A guard posted in front of an army, to give notice of the approach of the enemy.—*Marshall.* 4. A game at cards; [*see* PIQUET.] 5. A punishment which consists in making the offender stand with one foot on a pointed stake.

PICK'ET, *v. t.* 1. To fortify with pointed stakes. 2. To inclose or fence with narrow, pointed boards. 3. To fasten to a picket or stake stuck in the ground, as a horse.—*Moore.* 4. To torture by compelling to stand with one foot on a pointed stake.

PICK'ET-GUARD, *n.* In *an army*, a guard of horse and foot always in readiness in case of alarm.
PICK'ET-ED, *pp.* Fortified or inclosed with pickets.
PICK'ET-ING, *n.* A kind of torture by forcing a person to stand with one foot on a pointed stake.
PICK'ET-ING, *ppr.* Inclosing or fortifying with pickets.
PICK'ING, *ppr.* Pulling off with the fingers or teeth; selecting.
PICK'ING, *n.* The act of plucking; selection; gathering; gleaning.
PICK'LE (pik'l), *n.* [D. *pekel.*] 1. Brine; a solution of salt and water, or simply vinegar, sometimes impregnated with spices, in which flesh, fish, or other substance is preserved. 2. A vegetable or fruit preserved in pickle. 3. A state or condition of difficulty or disorder; [*in contempt and ridicule.*] 4. A parcel of land inclosed with a hedge; [*local.*]
PICK'LE, *v. t.* 1. To preserve in brine or pickle. 2. To season in pickle. 3. To imbue highly with any thing bad.
PICK'LE-HER'RING, *n.* A merry-andrew; a zany; a buffoon.—*Spectator.*
PICK'LED, *pp.* or *a.* Preserved in brine or pickle.
PICK'LING, *ppr.* Seasoning in pickle.
PICK'LING, *n.* The preservation of vegetables or meats in vinegar or brine.—*Gardner.*
PICK'LOCK, *n.* 1. An instrument for opening locks without the key.—*Arbuthnot.* 2. A person who picks locks.
PICK'NICK. *See* PICNIC.
PICK'POCK-ET, *n.* One who steals from the pocket of another.—*Arbuthnot.*
PICK'PURSE, *n.* One who steals from the purse of another.—*Swift.*
PICK'THANK, *n.* An officious fellow, who does what he is not desired to do, for the sake of gaining favor; a whispering parasite.—*South.*
PICK'TOOTH, *n.* An instrument for picking or cleaning the teeth. *See* TOOTHPICK.
PIC'NIC, *n.* *Originally*, an entertainment at which each person contributed some dish or article for the general table. The term is now applied to an entertainment carried with them by a party on an excursion of pleasure into the country, and, also, to the party itself.
PI'OO, *n.* [Sp.] A peak; the pointed head of a mountain.
PI'ORA, *n.* A cathartic composed of aloes and canella.
PIC'RO-LITE, *n.* [qu. Gr. πικρος and λιθος.] A fibrous variety of serpentine.
PIC'RO-MEL, *n.* [Gr. πικρος.] The characteristic principle of bile.—*Ure.*
PIC-ROS'MINE, *n.* [Gr. πικρος and οσμη.] An order of minerals, which, when moistened, have an argillaceous smell. Also, a greenish, magnesian mineral, characterized by this order.
PIC-RO-TOX'IN, *n.* [πικρος, and L. *toxicum.*] A white crystalline substance, intensely bitter, and one of the active principles of *cocculus indicus.*
PICT, *n.* [L. *pictus.*] A person whose body is painted.
PIC-TO'RI-AL, *a.* [L. *pictor.*] Pertaining to pictures; illustrated by pictures; forming pictures; as, a *pictorial* imagination.
PIC-TO'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* By pictures.
PICTS, *n. pl.* A tribe of Scythians or Germans who settled in Scotland.
† PIC'TUR-AL, *n.* A representation.—*Spenser.*
PIC'TURE (pikt'yur), *n.* [L. *pictura.*] 1. A painting or drawing exhibiting the resemblance of any thing; a likeness drawn in colors. 2. The works of painters; painting.—*Wotton.* 3. Any resemblance, image, or representation, either to the eye or to the understanding.
PIC'TURE, *v. t.* 1. To paint a resemblance.—*South.* 2. To represent; to form or present an ideal likeness.
PIC'TURE-FRAME, *n.* A frame, more or less ornamented, which surrounds a picture, and sets it off to advantage.
PIC'TURE-GAL'LER-Y, *n.* A gallery or large apartment in which pictures are hung up for exhibition.
PIC'TURE-LIKE, *a.* After the manner of a picture.—*Shak.*
PIC'TURED, *pp.* or *a.* Painted in resemblance; drawn in colors; represented.
PIC-TUR-ESQUE' (pikt-yur-esk'), *a.* [Fr. *pittoresque*; It. *pittoresco*] Expressing that peculiar kind of beauty which is agreeable in a picture, natural or artificial; striking the mind with great power or pleasure in representing objects of vision, and in painting to the imagination any circumstance or event as clearly as if delineated in a picture. —*Gray.*
PIC-TUR-ESQUE'LY (pikt-yur-esk'le), *adv.* In a picturesque manner.—*Montgomery.*
PIC-TUR-ESQUE'NESS, *n.* The state of being picturesque. —*Price.*
PI'CUL, *n.* In *China*, a weight of 133⅓ pounds. It is divided into 100 catties, or 1600 taels. The Chinese call it *tan.* —*Malcom.*
PID'DLE, *v. i.* [This is a different spelling of *peddle.*] 1. To deal in trifles; to spend time on trifling objects; to attend to trivial concerns, or the small parts, rather than to the main. 2. To pick at table; to eat or drink squeamishly or without relish. [This word is now scarcely used, except as a child's word, in the sense, to make water.—*Smart.*]
PID'DLER, *n.* 1. One who busies himself about little things. 2. One who eats squeamishly or without appetite.
PIE, *n.* [Ir. *pighe.*] An article of food, consisting of paste baked with something in it or under it, as apple, minced-meat, &c.
PIE, *n.* [L. *pica.*] 1. The magpie, a party-colored bird, of the crow family. It is sometimes written *pye.* 2. The old Roman Catholic service-book. 3. Printers' types mixed or unsorted.—*Cock and pie*, an adjuration by the pie or service-book, and by the sacred name of the Deity corrupted.—*Shak.*
PIE'-PLANT, } *n.* The garden rhubarb, used as a sub-
PIE'-RHU'BARB, } stitute for apples in making pies.
PIE'BALD, *a.* [Sp. *pio.*] Of various colors; diversified in color; as, a *piebald* horse.—*Pope.*
PIECE (peese), *n.* [Fr. *pièce.*] 1. A fragment or part of any thing separated from the whole, in any manner by cutting, splitting, breaking, or tearing. 2. A part of any thing, though not separated, or separated only in idea; not the whole; a portion. 3. A distinct part or quantity. 4. A separate part; a thing or portion distinct from others of a like kind. 5. A composition, essay, or writing of no great length. 6. A separate performance; a distinct portion of labor. 7. A picture or painting. 8. A coin. 9. A gun or single part of ordnance.—10. In *heraldry*, an ordinary or charge.—11. In *ridicule* or *contempt*, a *piece* of a lawyer is a smatterer. 12. A castle; a building.—*Spenser*; [*obs.*]—*A-piece*, to each; as, he paid the men a dollar *a-piece.*—*Of a piece*, like; of the same sort, as if taken from the same whole. *Dryden.*—*Piece of eight*, a piaster, which see.
PIECE, *v. t.* To enlarge or mend by the addition of a piece; to patch. *Shak.*—*To piece out*, to extend or enlarge by addition of a piece or pieces.—*Temple.*
PIECE, *v. i.* To unite by coalescence of parts; to be compacted, as parts into a whole.
PIECE'-WORK (pees'-wurk), *n.* Work done by the piece or job.
PIECED (peest), *pp.* or *a.* Mended or enlarged by a piece or pieces.
PIECE'LESS, *a.* Not made of pieces; consisting of an entire thing.—*Donne.*
PIECE'MEAL, *adv.* [*piece*, and Sax. *mel.* Qu.] 1. In pieces; in fragments. 2. By pieces; by little and little in succession.
PIECE'MEAL, *a.* Single; separate; made of parts or pieces.—*South.*
PIECE'MEALED, *a.* Divided into small pieces.
PIEC'ER, *n.* One who pieces; a patcher.
PIEC'ING, *ppr.* Enlarging; patching.
PIED, *a.* Variegated with spots of different colors, especially with large spots of different colors; spotted.
PIED'NESS, *n.* Diversity of colors in spots.—*Shak.*
PIE DROIT (pee drwä), *n.* [Fr.] In *architecture*, a pier or square pillar, without base or capital, partly hid within a wall.—*Brande.*
PIELED, *a.* Bald; bare. *See* PEEL.
PIE'POU-DRE, } *n.* [Fr. *pied* and *poudreux.*] An ancient
PIE'POW-DER, } court of record in *England*, incident to every fair and market, for the decision of matters arising therein.
PIER (peer), *n.* [Sax. *per*, *pere.*] 1. A mass of solid stone-work for supporting an arch or the timbers of a bridge or other building. 2. A mass of stone-work or a mole projecting into the sea, for breaking the force of the waves and making a safe harbor. 3. A projecting wharf or landing-place. 4. A mass of solid work between the windows of a room or doors of a building.
PIER'-GLASS, *n.* A glass which hangs against a pier, between windows.
PIER'-TA-BLE, *n.* A name given to the table placed against the piers between the windows.
PIER'AGE, *n.* Toll for using a marine pier.—*Smart.*
* PIERCE (pērs), *v. t.* [Fr. *percer.*] 1. To thrust into with a pointed instrument; to perforate. 2. To penetrate; to enter; to force a way into. 3. To penetrate the heart deeply; to touch the passions; to excite or affect the passions.—1 *Tim.*, vi. 4. To dive or penetrate into, as a secret or purpose.
* PIERCE (pērs), *v. i.* 1. To enter, as a pointed instrument. 2. To penetrate; to force a way into or through any thing. 3. To enter; to dive or penetrate, as into a secret. 4. To affect deeply.
* PIERCE'A-BLE (pērs'a-bl), *a.* That may be pierced.
* PIERCED (peerst), *pp.* or *a.* Perforated; penetrated; entered by force; transfixed.
* PIERC'ER (pērs'er), *n.* 1. An instrument that pierces, penetrates, or bores. 2. One who pierces or perforates.
* PIERC'ING (pērs'ing), *ppr.* 1. Penetrating; perforating;

entering, as a pointed instrument; making a way by force into another body. 2. Affecting deeply. 3. *a.* Affecting; cutting; keen.

* PIERC'ING, *n.* The act of penetrating with force.

* PIERC'ING-LY (peers'ing-ly), *adv.* With penetrating force or effect; sharply.

* PIERC'ING-NESS (peers'ing-nes). *n.* The power of piercing or penetrating; sharpness; keenness.—*Derham.*

PĪ-Ē'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Muses; as, the *Pierian* spring.—*Pope.*

PĪ'ET, } *n.* [from *pie.*] A magpie.
PĪ'OT, }

PĪ'E-TISM, *n.* The fervent religion of the German Pietists.

PĪ'E-TIST, *n.* An appellation given to certain German reformers who attempted to revive piety in the Lutheran churches near the close of the seventeenth century, and who established the Orphan House at Halle. They were greatly opposed, and the name of Pietist became in Germany nearly equivalent to that of Methodist in England.—*Murdock.*

PĪ-E-TIST'IC, *a.* Belonging to or like Pietists.

PĪ'E-TY, *n.* [L. *pietas*; Fr. *piété.*] 1. Piety, in *principle*, is a compound of veneration or reverence of the Supreme Being and love of his character, or veneration accompanied with love; and piety, in *practice*, is the exercise of these affections in obedience to his will and devotion to his service. 2. Reverence of parents or friends, accompanied with affection and devotion to their honor and happiness.

PĪ-E-ZOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. πιεζω and μετρον.] An instrument for ascertaining the compressibility of water.

PIG, *n.* [D. *big.*] 1. The young of swine. 2. An oblong mass of unforged iron, lead, or other metal.—A *pig of lead* weighs about 250 pounds.

PIG, *v. t.* or *i.* 1. To bring forth pigs. 2. To lie together like pigs.—*Burke.*

PIG'-ĒYED (-īde), *a.* Having small eyes sunk deep in the head.

PIG'-HĔAD-ED, *a.* Having a large head; stupid.

PIG'-I-RON, *n.* Iron in *pigs*, or as first extracted from the ore.

PIG'-LĔAD (-led), *n.* Lead in *pigs*, or as first extracted from the ore.

PIG'-NUT, *n.* [*pig* and *nut.*] The ground-nut; also, a tree and its fruit of the genus *carya*, a species of hickory.

PIG'-STY, *n.* A sty or pen for pigs.

PIG'EON (pij'un), *n.* [Fr.] A well-known bird of the genus *columba*, of several species, including doves and the American wild pigeon.—To *pigeon* is a cant word for to fleece or to strip of money by the arts of gambling.—*Smart.*

PIG'EON-FOOT, *n.* A plant.—*Ainsworth.*

PIG'EON-HEARTED, *a.* Timid; easily frightened.—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*

PIG'EON-HOLE, *n.* 1. A hole for pigeons to enter their dwelling. Hence, 2. A little opening or division in a case for papers.

PIG'EON-HOLES, *n. pl.* An old English game, in which balls were rolled through little cavities or arches.

PIG'EON-LIV-ERED, *a.* Mild in temper; soft; gentle.

PIG'EON-PEA, *n.* A plant and its seed, a kind of pulse used for food in the East and West Indies.

PIG'GER-Y, *n.* An inclosure containing a collection of sties for swine.—*Quart. Rev.*

PIG'GIN, *n.* [Scot. a milking-pail.] A small wooden vessel with an erect handle, used as a dipper.

† PIGHT (pite), *pp.* [Scot. *pight* or *picht*; from *pitch.*] Pitched; fixed; determined.—*Shak.*

† PIGHT, *v. t.* [W. *pigaw.*] To pierce.—*Wickliffe.*

PIGH'TEL, *n.* A little inclosure. [*Local.*]

* PIG-MĒ'AN, *a.* [*See* * PYGMEAN.] Very small; like a pigmy.

PIG'MENT, *n.* [L. *pigmentum.*] Paint; a preparation used by painters, dyers, &c., to impart colors to bodies.

PIG-MENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to pigments.—*Pritchard.*

PIG'MY, *n.* [It., Sp., Port. *pigmeo*; L. *pygmæus.*] A dwarf; a person of very small stature.

PIG'MY, *a.* Very small in size; mean; feeble; inconsiderable.

PIG-NO-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *pignero.*] The act of pledging or pawning.

PIG'NO-RA-TIVE, *a.* Pledging; pawning.—*Dict.* [*Rare.*]

PIGS'NEY, *n.* [Sax. *piga*, a little girl.] A word of endearment to a girl.—*Hudibras.* [*Little used.*]

PIG'TAIL, *n.* 1. The tail of a pig. 2. A cue; the hair of the head tied in the form of a pig's tail. 2. A small roll of tobacco.

PIG-WID'GEON (-wid'jun), *n.* [*pig* and *widgeon.*] A fairy; a cant word for any thing very small.

PĪKE, *n.* [This word belongs to a numerous family of words expressing something pointed, or a sharp point, or, as *verbs*, to Sax. *pic*; Fr. *pique, piquer.*] 1. A military weapon consisting of a long wooden shaft or staff, with a flat steel head pointed; called the spear. 2. A fork used in husbandry. *Tusser.*—3. Among *turners*, the iron sprigs used to fasten any thing to be turned.—4. In *ichthyology*, a voracious fresh-water fish of the genus *esox*, highly esteemed for food.

PĪKED (pikt), *a.* Ending in a point; acuminated.

PĪKE'LET, } *n.* A light cake; a kind of muffin.—*Seward's*
PĪKE'LIN, } *Letters.*

PĪKE'MAN, *n.* A soldier armed with a pike.—*Knolles.*

PĪKE'STAFF, *n.* The staff or shaft of a pike.—*Tatler.*

PIK'RO-LĪTE, *n.* A mineral. *See* PICROLITE.

PI-LAS'TER, *n.* [L. *pilastro*; Fr. *pilastre.*] A square column, sometimes insulated, but usually set within a wall, and projecting only a fourth or fifth of its diameter.

PI-LAS'TERED, *a.* Furnished with pilasters.

† PILCH, *n.* [It. *pelliccia*; Fr. *pelisse.*] A furred gown or case: something lined with fur.—*Shak.*

PIL'CHARD, *n.* [Ir. *pilscir.*] A fish resembling the herring, but smaller, thicker, and rounder. It is found chiefly on the coasts of Cornwall and Devon, England.

PILCH'ER, *n.* 1. Any thing lined with fur, as a gown. 2. A fish.—*Milton. See* PILCHARD.

PILE, *n.* [Sp., It. *pila*; Fr. *pile.*] 1. A heap; a mass or collection of things in a roundish or elevated form. 2. A collection of combustibles for burning a dead body. 3. A large building or mass of buildings; an edifice. 4. A heap of balls or shot laid in horizontal courses, rising into a pyramidical form.

PILE, *n.* [D. *paal*; Sw., Dan. *pil.*] 1. A large stake or piece of timber, pointed and driven into the earth to support the foundations of an edifice or the piers of a bridge. 2. One side of a coin; *originally*, a punch or puncheon used in stamping figures on coins, and containing the figures to be impressed.—3. In *heraldry*, an ordinary in form of a pile or stake sharpened, with the point downward.

PILE, *n.* [D. *pyl*; Dan., Sw., *pil*; L. *pilum.*] The head of an arrow.

PILE, *n.* [L. *pilus.*] *Properly*, a hair; the fibre of wool, cotton, and the like; the nap; the fine, hairy substance of the surface of cloth.

PILE, *v. t.* 1. To lay or throw into a heap; to collect many things into a mass. 2. To bring into an aggregate: to collect together. 3. To fill with something heaped. 4. To fill above the brim or top. 5. To break off the awns of threshed barley; [*local.*] 6. To drive piles.—To *sheet pile*, is to drive a piling of planks edge to edge. Whence the name *sheet-piling.*—SYN. To heap; accumulate; amass.

PILE'-DRĪV-ER, } *n.* An engine for driving down piles.
PILE'-EN-GĪNE, }

PILE'-WORM, *n.* A worm found in piles in Holland.

PILE'-WORT, *n.* A plant whose tuberous roots have been used in poultices as a specific for the piles.

PIL'E-ATE, } *a.* [L. *pileus.*] Having the form of a cap or
PIL'E-Ā-TED, } cover for the head.

PILED, *pp.* Heaped.

† PILE'MENT, *n.* An accumulation.—*Hall.*

PĪL'ER, *n.* One who piles or forms a heap.

PILES, *n. pl.* The hemorrhoids, a disease consisting in tumors formed by the dilatation of the blood-vessels about the verge of the *anus.* They are called *bleeding piles* when there is a discharge of blood, and *blind piles* when there is none.—*Forsyth.*

PIL'FER, *v. i.* [W. *yspeiliata*; Sp. *pellizcar.*] To steal in small quantities; to practice petty theft.

PIL'FER, *v. t.* To steal or gain by petty theft; to filch

PIL'FERED, *pp.* or *a.* Stolen in small parcels.

PIL'FER-ER, *n.* One who pilfers.—*Young.*

PIL'FER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Stealing; practicing petty thefts.

PIL'FER-ING, *n.* Petty theft.—*Shak.*

PIL'FER-ING-LY, *adv.* With petty theft; filchingly.

PIL-GĂR'LIC, } *n.* One who has lost his hair by dis-
PILLED-GĂR'LIC, } ease; a poor, forsaken wretch.—*Stevens.*

PIL'GRIM, *n.* [G. *pilger*; Fr. *pelerin.*] 1. A wanderer; a traveler; one who travels to a distance from his own country to visit a holy place, or to pay his devotion to the remains of dead saints.—2. In *Scripture*, one who has only a temporary residence on earth.—*Heb.*, xi.

† PIL'GRIM, *v. i.* To wander or ramble.—*Grew.*

PIL'GRIM-AGE, *n.* 1. A long journey, particularly a journey to some place deemed sacred and venerable, in order to pay devotion to the relics of some deceased saint.—2. In *Scripture*, the journey of human life.—*Gen.*, xlvii. 3. Time irksomely spent.—*Shak.*

† PIL'GRIM-IZE, *v. i.* To wander about as a pilgrim.

PĪ-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Bearing hairs.—*Loudon.*

PĪ-LIG'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *pilus* and *gero.*] Bearing hair; covered with hair.

PĪL'ING, *ppr.* Heaping.

PILL, *n.* [L. *pila, pilula.*] 1. In *pharmacy*, a medicine in the form of a little ball, to be swallowed whole. 2. Any thing nauseous.—*Young.*

PILL, *v. t.* [Fr. *piller.*] To rob; to plunder; to pillage, that is, to *peel*, to strip.

PILL, *v. i.* 1. To be peeled; to come off in flakes.—*Dryden.* 2. To rob; *see* PEEL.

PIL'LAGE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. Plunder; spoil; that which is taken from another by open force, *particularly and chiefly*, from enemies in war. 2. The act of plundering.—3. In *architecture*, a square pillar behind a column to bear up the arches.—Syn. Plunder; rapine; spoil; depredation.

PIL'LAGE, *v. t.* To strip of money or goods by open violence; to plunder; to spoil.

PIL'LAGED, *pp.* Plundered by open force.

PIL'LA-GER, *n.* One who plunders by open violence.

PIL'LA-GING, *ppr.* Plundering; stripping.

PIL'LAR, *n.* [Fr. *pilier*; Sp., Port. *pilar.*] 1. A kind of irregular column, round and insulated, but deviating from the proportions of a just column. 2. A supporter; that which sustains or upholds; that on which some superstructure rests. 3. A monument raised to commemorate any person or remarkable transaction. 4. Something resembling a pillar.—*Gen.*, xix. 5. Foundation; support. *Job*, ix.—6. In *ships*, a stanchion of wood or iron fixed perpendicularly under the middle of the beams for supporting the decks.—7. In the *manege*, the center of the volta, ring, or manege-ground, around which a horse turns.

PIL'LARED, *a.* 1. Supported by pillars.—*Milton.* 2. Having the form of a pillar.—*Thomson.*

PIL'LAR-IST, *n.* A term applied to certain of the early Christians who lived continually upon a pillar; a stylite.—*Coleman.*

PIL-LAU', *n.* Boiled rice and mutton fat, a Turkish dish.

PILLED (pild), *pp.* Robbed; peeled.

PIL'LER, *n.* One who pills or plunders.—*Chaucer.*

PIL'LER-Y, *n.* Plunder; pillage; rapine.—*Huloet.*

PIL'LION (pil'yun), *n.* [Ir. *pillin.*] 1. A cushion for a woman to ride on behind a person on horseback. 2. A pad; a pannel; a low saddle. 3. The pad of a saddle that rests on the horse's back.

PIL'LO-RIED, *a.* Put in a pillory.

PIL'LO-RY, *n.* [Ir. *pilori, pioloir*; Fr. *pilori.*] A frame of wood erected on posts, with movable boards and holes, through which are put the head and hands of a criminal for punishment.

PIL'LO-RY, *v. t.* To punish with the pillory.

PIL'LŌW, *n.* [Sax. *pile* or *pyle.*] 1. A long cushion to support the head of a person when reposing on a bed; a sack or case filled with feathers, down, or other soft material.—2. In a *ship*, the block on which the inner end of a bowsprit is supported.

PIL'LŌW, *v. t.* To rest or lay on for support.—*Milton.*

PIL'LŌW-BIER, } *n.* The movable case or sack which is
PIL'LŌW-CASE, } drawn over a pillow.

PIL'LŌWED, *pp.* or *a.* Supported by a pillow.

PIL'LŌW-ING, *ppr.* Resting or laying on a pillow.

PIL'LŌW-Y, *a.* Like a pillow.—*Southey.*

PĪ-LŌSE', } *a.* [L. *pilosus.*] 1. Hairy; having hairs; cover-
PĪ'LOUS, } ed with hair. 2. Consisting of hair.

PĪ-LOS'I-TY, *n.* Hairiness.—*Bacon.*

PĪ'LOT, *n.* [Fr. *pilote.*] 1. One whose office or occupation is to steer ships, particularly along a coast, or into and out of a harbor, bay, or river, where navigation is dangerous. 2. A guide; a director of one's course; [*colloquial.*]

PĪ'LOT, *v. t.* 1. To direct the course of a ship in any place where navigation is dangerous.—2. *Figuratively*, to guide one through dangers or difficulties.

PĪ'LOT-FISH, *n.* A fish of the mackerel family, which frequently keeps company with vessels; and as this is also done by sharks, it has been said that the former acts as a guide or pilot to the latter.

PĪ'LOT-AGE, *n.* 1. The compensation made or allowed to one who directs the course of a ship. 2. The pilot's skill.—*Raleigh*; [*obs.*]

PĪ'LOT-ING, *ppr.* Steering, as a ship in dangerous navigation.

PĪ'LOT-ING, *n.* The act of steering a ship.

PĪ'LOT-ISM, } *n.* Pilotage; skill in piloting.
PĪ'LOT-RY, }

PĪ'LOUS, *a.* *See* Pilose.

PIL'SER, *n.* The moth or fly that runs into a flame.

PIM'E-LITE, *n.* [Gr. πιμελη and λιθος.] A green clay or earth, colored by the oxyd of nickel.—*Dana.*

PI'MENT, *n.* Wine with a mixture of spice or honey.

PI-MEN'TO, } *n.* [Sp. *pimienta.*] Jamaica pepper, popularly
PI-MEN'TA, } called *allspice*. It comes chiefly from Jamaica.

PIMP, *n.* A man who provides gratifications for the lust of others; a procurer; a pander.—*Addison.*

PIMP, *v. i.* To pander; to procure lewd women for the gratification of others.

PIMP'-LIKE. *a.* Like a pimp; vile; infamous; mean.

PIM'PER-NEL, } *n.* [L. *pimpinella*; Fr. *pimprenelle.*] The
PIM'PI-NEL, } name of several plants belonging to the genera *anagallis*, *veronica*, and *lysimachia.*—*Lee.*

PIM'PIL-LO, *n.* A plant of the Indian fig family.

PIM-PI-NEL'LA, *n.* A genus of plants, comprehending anise and burnet saxifrage.

PIMP'ING, *ppr.* Pandering; procuring lewd women for others.

PIMP'ING, *a.* Little; petty.—*Skinner.*

PIM'PLE, *n.* [Sax. *pinpel.*] A small acuminated elevation of the cuticle, not containing a fluid, nor tending to suppuration.

PIM'PLED, *a.* Having pimples on the skin; full of pimples

PIM'PLY, *a.* Pimpled; having pimples.

PIN, *n.* [W. *pin.*] 1. A small pointed instrument made of brass wire and headed; used chiefly by females for fastening their clothes. 2. A piece of wood or metal sharpened or pointed, used to fasten together boards, plank, or other timber. 3. A thing of little value. 4. A linch-pin. 5. The central part.—*Shak.* 6. A peg used in musical instruments in straining and relaxing the strings. 7. A note or strain; [*vulgar.*] 8. A horny induration of the membranes of the eye. 9. A cylindrical roller made of wood.—*Corbet.* 10. A noxious humor in a hawk's foot.—11. The *pin of a block* is the axis of the sheave.

PIN, *v. t.* [W. *piniaw.*] 1. To fasten with a pin or with pins of any kind. 2. To fasten; to make fast; or to join and fasten together. 3. To inclose; to confine.—*Hooker.* *See* Pen and Pound.

PIN, *n.* In *Chinese diplomacy*, a petition or address of foreigners to the emperor, or any of his viceroys or deputies.—*Brande.*

PIN'-CASE, *n.* A case for holding pins.

PIN'-CUSH-ION (pin'-kush-un), *n.* A small case stuffed with some soft material, in which females stick pins for safety and preservation.

PIN'-DUST, *n.* Small particles of metal made by pointing pins.—*Digby.*

PIN'-FEATH-ER (-feth-er), *n.* A small or short feather.

PIN'-FEATH-ERED, *a.* Having the feathers only beginning to shoot; not fully fledged.—*Dryden.*

PIN'-MAK-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make pins.

PIN'-MON-EY (-mun-ne), *n.* A sum of money allowed or settled on a wife for her private expenses.—*Addison.*

PIN'A-FORE, *n.* An apron for the front part of the body.

PI-NAS'TER, *n.* [L.] The specific name of the cluster-pine of the south of Europe. *See* Pine.

PIN'CERS, *n. pl.* An instrument for drawing nails from boards and the like, or for griping things to be held fast. *See* Pinchers.

PINCH, *v. t.* [Fr. *pincer.*] 1. To press hard or squeeze between the ends of the fingers, the teeth, claws, or with an instrument, &c. 2. To squeeze or compress between any two hard bodies. 3. To squeeze the flesh till it is pained or livid. 4. To gripe; to straiten; to oppress with want. 5. To pain by constriction; to distress; as, the cold *pinches* one. 6. To press; to straiten by difficulties. 7. To press hard; to try thoroughly.

PINCH, *v. i.* 1. To act with pressing force; to bear hard; to be puzzling, as an argument. 2. To spare; to be straitened; to be covetous.

PINCH, *n.* 1. A close compression with the ends of the fingers; also, that which is taken between the ends of the fingers. 2. A gripe; a pang. 3. Distress inflicted or suffered; pressure; oppression. 4. Straits; difficulty: time of distress from want.

PINCH'-FIST, } *n.* A miser; a niggard.
PINCH'-PEN-NY, }

PINCH'BECK, *n.* [said to be from the name of the inventor.] An alloy of copper and zinc, resembling gold in its appearance. The proportion of zinc is greater than in brass.

PINCH'ER, *n.* He or that which pinches.

PINCH'ERS, *n. pl.* An instrument for drawing nails from boards and the like, or for griping things to be held fast. [This spelling would be preferable to pincers, because it truly represents the common pronunciation of the word.]

PINCH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Compressing with the ends of the fingers; pressing; causing pain by constriction, as cold or hunger.

PINCH'ING, *n.* 1. The act of compressing with the fingers.—2. In *general*, the act of squeezing or pressing.

PINCH'ING-LY, *adv.* In a pinching way.

PIN'DAR, *n.* The *arachis hypogæa*, or ground-nut; a peanut.—*Gardner.*

PIN-DAR'IC, *a.* After the style and manner of Pindar.

PIN-DAR'IC, *n.* An ode in imitation of the odes of Pindar, the Greek lyric poet; an irregular ode.—*Addison.*

PINE, *n.* [Fr. *pin*; Sp., It. *pino*; L. *pinus.*] 1. A cone-bearing evergreen tree of the genus *pinus*, of many species, valuable for its timber.—2. In *England*, the term *pines* is often used for *pine-apples.*

PINE, *v. i.* [Sax. *pinan.*] 1. To lose flesh or wear away under any distress or anxiety of mind; to grow lean. 2. To waste away with longing for something.—Syn. To languish; droop; flag; wither; decay.

PINE, *v. t.* 1. To wear out; to make to languish.—*Dryden.* 2. To grieve for; to bemoan in silence.—*Milton.*

PINE, *n.* [Sax. *pin*; D. *pyn.*] Woe; want; penury; misery.—*Spenser.* *See* Pain.

PĪNE'-AP-PLE, *n.* A tropical plant and its fruit; so called from the resemblance of the latter to the cone of the pine-tree.

PĪNE'-BAR'REN, *n.* A tract of barren land producing pine-trees. [*United States.*]

PĪNE'-ĊLAD, } *a.* Clad or crowned with pine-trees.
PĪNE'-ĊROWNED, } —*Hemans.*

PIN'E-AL, *a.* [Fr. *pineale.*] The *pineal* gland is a part of the brain, about the bigness of a pea; so called from its shape, resembling a pine-apple. Some fanciful physiologists have asserted that it is the seat of the soul.

† PĪNE'FUL, *a.* Full of woe.—*Hall.*

PĪN'E-RY, *n.* A place where pine-apples are raised.

PĪ'NEY, *n.* The tallow-tree of India, which see.—*Ure.*

PIN'FŌLD, *n.* [W. *pin* or *pen*, and *fold.*] A place in which beasts are confined. We now call it a *pound.*

† PIN"GLE (ping'gl), *n.* A small close.—*Ainsworth.*

PING'STER, } *n.* [Dutch.] Whitsuntide.
PINX'TER, }

† PIN"GUID, *a.* [L. *pinguis.*] Fat; unctuous.

PIN"GUID'IN-OUS, *a.* Containing fat.

PIN"GUI-TUDE, *n.* Fatness; a growing fat.

PIN'HŌLE, *n.* A small hole made by the puncture or perforation of a pin; a very small aperture.

PIN'HŌLD, *n.* A place at which a pin *holds* or makes fast. —*Smart.*

PĪN'ING, *ppr.* Languishing; wasting away.

PĪN'ING, *n.* A state of languishing or wasting away.

PIN'ION (pin'yun), *n.* [Fr. *pignon.*] 1. The joint of a bird's wing, remotest from the body. 2. A feather; a quill.—*Shak.* 3. A wing. 4. A smaller wheel with notches or teeth playing into the teeth of a larger wheel.—*Hutton.* 5. A term applied to fetters or bands for the arms.

PIN'ION (pin'yun), *v. t.* 1. To bind or confine the wings. 2. To confine by binding the wings. 3. To cut off the first joint of the wing. 4. To bind or confine the arm or arms to the body.—5. *Figuratively*, to confine; to shackle; to chain, as with rules. 6. To bind; to fasten to.—*Pope.*

PIN'IONED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Confined by the wings; shackled. 2. *a.* Furnished with wings.—*Dryden.*

PIN'ION-ING, *ppr.* Shackling; confining the wings or arms.

† PIN'ION-IST, *n.* A winged animal; a bird.—*Brown.*

PIN'ITE, *n.* [from *Pini*, a mine in Saxony.] A soft mineral, consisting chiefly of silica and alumina; micarel.

PINK, *n.* [W. *pinc.*] 1. An eye, or a small eye; [*but now disused, except in composition.*] 2. A well-known ornamental plant and flower. 3. A light-red color used by painters; from the color of the flower. 4. Any thing supremely excellent. 5. [Fr. *pinque*; D. *pink.*] A ship with a very narrow stern. 6. A fish, the minnow.

PINK, *v. t.* 1. To work in eyelet-holes; to pierce with small holes. 2. To stab; to pierce.—*Addison.*

† PINK, *v. i.* [D. *pinken.*] To wink.—*L'Estrange.*

PINK'-EYED (-īde), *a.* Having small eyes.—*Holland.*

PINK'-NEE-DLE, *n.* A shepherd's bodkin.—*Sherwood.*

PINK'-ROOT, *n.* The root of the herb called Indian pink or Carolina pink, *spigelia Marilandica*, used as a vermifuge.

PINK'-STERNED, *a.* Having a very narrow stern, as a ship.—*Mar. Dict.*

PINKED (pinkt), *pp.* Pierced with small holes; stabbed.

PIN'NACE, *n.* [Sp. *pinaza*; Fr. *pinasse.*] A small vessel navigated with oars and sails; also, a boat usually rowed with eight oars.

PIN'NA-ĊLE (pin'na-kl), *n.* [Fr. *pinacle*; It. *pinacolo.*] 1. A slender turret, or a part of a building elevated above the main building.—*Milton.* 2. A high, spiring point; summit.—*Cowley.*

PIN'NA-ĊLE, *v. t.* To build or furnish with pinnacles.

PIN'NA-ĊLED, *pp.* Furnished with pinnacles.

PIN'NA-ĊLING, *pp.* Furnishing with pinnacles.

† PIN'NAGE, *n.* Poundage of cattle. *See* POUND.

PIN'NATE, } *a.* [L. *pinnatus.*] In *botany*, a *pinnate* leaf
PIN'NA-TED, } is a species of compound leaf wherein a single petiole has several leaflets attached to each side of it.

PIN-NAT'I-FID, *a.* [L. *pinna* and *findo.*] In *botany*, feather-cleft; divided almost to the axis into lateral segments, somewhat in the way of the side divisions of a feather.—*Lindley.*

PIN-NAT'I-PED, *a.* [L. *pinna* and *pes.*] Fin-footed; having the toes bordered by membranes.—*Latham.*

PINNED, *pp.* Fastened with pins; confined.

PIN'NER, *n.* 1. One who pins or fastens; also, a pounder of cattle, or the pound-keeper. 2. A pin-maker. 3. The lappet of a head which flies loose.

PIN'NI-PED, *n.* [L. *pinna* and *pes.*] A name given to a section of crabs that have the last pair of feet, if not more, terminated by a flattened joint fitted for swimming.

† PIN'NITE, *n.* Fossil remains of the *pinna*, a genus of bivalves allied to the muscles.

PIN NOCK, *n.* A small bird, the tomtit.—*Ainsworth.*

PIN'NU-LATE, *a.* A *pinnulate* leaf is one in which each pinna is subdivided.—*Martyn.*

PIN'NULE, *n.* One of the branchlets of a pinnate leaf.

PINT, *n.* [D. *pint*; Fr. *pinte*; Sp. *pinta.*] Half a quart, or four gills.—In *medicine*, twelve ounces.

PIN'TAIL, *n.* A water-fowl of the duck family, esteemed excellent food.—*P. Cyc.*

PIN'TLE, *n.* A little pin.—In *artillery*, a long iron bolt.

† PIN'ULES, *n. pl.* In *astronomy*, the sights of an astrolabe.

PĪ'NY, *a.* Abounding with pine-trees.—*May.*

PĪ-O-NEER', *v. t.* To go before and prepare the way for others.

PĪ-O-NEER', *n.* [Fr. *pionnier.*] 1. In the *art of war*, one whose business is to march with or before an army, to repair the road or clear it of obstructions, and to make mines, intrenchments, &c. 2. One who goes before to remove obstructions or prepare the way for another.

PĪ-O-NEERED', *pp.* Preceded and prepared.

PĪ'O-NIED (-nid), *a.* Abounding in pionies.—*Shak.*

PĪ'O-NING, *n.* The work of pioneers.—*Spenser.*

PĪ'O-NY, } *n.* [Sax. *pionie*; L. *pæonia.*] A plant, bearing
PE'O-NY, } large, beautiful red flowers.

PĪ'OUS, *a.* [L. *pius*; Fr. *pieux.*] 1. Reverencing and honoring the Supreme Being in heart and in the practice of the duties he has enjoined; devoted to the service of God. 2. Dictated by reverence to God; proceeding from piety. 3. Having due respect and affection for parents or other relatives.—*Pope.* 4. Practiced under the pretense of religion; as, a *pious* fraud.—SYN. Godly; devout; religious; holy; righteous.

PĪ'OUS-MIND'ED, *a.* Of a pious disposition.

PĪ'OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. In a pious manner; with reverence and affection for God; religiously. 2. With due regard to natural or civil relations.

PIP, *n.* [D. *pip*; Fr. *pepie.*] 1. A disease of fowls; a horny pellicle that grows on the tip of their tongue. 2. A spot on cards.—*Addison.* 3. The seed of an apple, orange, or similar fruit.—*Southey.*

PIP, *v. i.* [L. *pipio*; W. *pipian*; Dan. *piper.*] To cry or chirp, as a chicken; commonly pronounced *peep.*—*Boyle.*

PĪPE, *n.* [Sax. *pipe*; W. *pib*; Fr. *pipe.*] 1. A wind instrument of music, consisting of a long tube of wood or metal. 2. A long tube or hollow body. 3. A tube of clay with a bowl at one end; used in smoking tobacco. 4. The organs of voice and respiration. 5. The key or sound of the voice. *Shak.*—6. In *England*, a roll in the exchequer, or the exchequer itself. 7. A cask, usually containing two hogsheads, or 126 gallons, used for wine; or the quantity which it contains.—8. In *mining*, a pipe is where the ore runs forward endwise in a hole, and does not sink downward or in a vein.

PĪPE, *v. i.* 1. To play on a pipe, fife, flute, or other tubular wind instrument of music.—*Dryden.*—*Swift.* 2. To have a shrill sound; to whistle.—*Shak.*

PĪPE, *v. t.* To play on a wind instrument.—1 *Cor.*, xiv.

PĪPE-ĊLAY, *n.* A kind of white clay, used in making tobacco-pipes and various kinds of earthen-ware.

PĪPE'-FISH, *n.* A fish having a long and very slender body, with an elongated, tubular snout, the whole covered with bony plates like a coat of mail.

PĪPE'-TREE, *n.* The lilac.

PĪPED (pīpt), *a.* Formed with a tube; tubular.—*Encyc.*

PĪP'ER, *n.* One who plays on a pipe or wind instrument.

PIP'ER-IDGE, *n.* 1. The tupelo, or black gum, a tree.—2. *Piperidge bush*, the barberry. *See* PEPPERIDGE.

PIP'ER-IN, *n.* A peculiar crystalline substance extracted from black pepper.

PĪP'ING, *ppr.* 1. Playing on a pipe. 2. *a.* Weak; feeble; sickly; from the weak or piping voice of the sick; as, these *piping* times of peace. *Shak.*—3. Boiling; from the sound of boiling fluids; as, *piping* hot; [*vulgar.*]

PI-PIS'TREL, *n.* A small bat, the common bat of England.

PIP'KIN, *n.* [*dim.* of *pipe.*] A small earthen boiler.

PIP'PIN, *n.* [D. *pippeling.*] A kind of apple; a tart apple.

PIQU'AN-CY (pik'an-sy), *n.* Sharpness; pungency; tartness; severity.—*Barrow.*

PIQU'ANT (pik'ant), *a.* [Fr. from *piquer.*] 1. Pricking; stimulating to the tongue. 2. Sharp; tart; pungent; severe.

PIQU'ANT-LY (pik'ant-ly), *adv.* With sharpness; tartly.

PIQUE (peek), *n.* [Fr.] 1. An offense taken; *usually*, slight anger. 2. A strong passion. 3. Point; nicety; punctilio; as, *pique* of honor. *Dryden.*—SYN. Displeasure; irritation; grudge; spite.

PIQUE (peek), *v. t.* [Fr. *piquer.*] 1. To excite a degree of anger. 2. To excite to action; to touch with envy, jealousy, or other passion. 3. With the *reciprocal pronoun*, to pride or value one's self.—SYN. To offend; displease; irritate; provoke; fret; nettle; sting; goad; stimulate.

PIQUED (peekt), *pp.* Irritated; nettled; offended; excited

PIQU-EER', *n.* *See* PICKEER.

PIQU-EER'ER, *n.* A plunderer; a freebooter.—*Swift.* *See* PICKEERER.

PIQU'ET, *n.* *See* PICKET.

PI-QUET' (pe-ket'), *n.* [Fr.] A game at cards.

PIQU'ING (peek'ing), *ppr.* Irritating; offending; priding.

PĪ'RA-CY, *n.* [Fr. *piraterie*; L. *piratica.*] 1. The act, practice, or crime of robbing on the high seas; the taking of property from others by open violence and without authority on the sea; a crime that answers to robbery on land. 2. An infringement of the law of copyright, or the publishing of the writings of another without permission; the robbing of another by taking his writings.

PĪ'RATE, *n.* [It. *pirato*; L., Sp. *pirata.*] 1. A robber on the high seas. 2. An armed ship or vessel which sails without a legal commission for the purpose of plundering other vessels indiscriminately on the high seas. 3. One who infringes the law of copyright or publishes the writings of other men without permission.

PĪ'RATE, *v. i.* To rob on the high seas.—*Arbuthnot.*

PĪ'RATE, *v. t.* To take by theft or without right or permission, as books or writings.—*Pope.*

PĪ'RA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Taken by theft or without right.

PĪ-RAT'IC-AL, *a.* [L. *piraticus.*] 1. Robbing or plundering by open violence on the high seas. 2. Consisting in piracy; predatory; robbing. 3. Practicing literary theft.

PĪ-RAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By piracy.—*Bryant.*

PĪ'RA-TING, *ppr.* 1. Robbing on the high seas; taking without right, as a book or writing. 2. *a.* Undertaken for the sake of piracy.

PI-RŌGUE' (pe-rōg'), } *n.* [Sp. *piragua.*] 1. A canoe
PI-RĄ'GUA (pe-ɾąw'guä), } formed out of the trunk of a tree, or two canoes united.—2. In *modern usage in America*, a narrow ferry-boat, carrying two masts and a leeboard.

PIR-ŌU-ETTE' (pir-ö-et'), *n.* [Fr.] 1. A whirling or turning about on the toes in dancing. 2. The circumvolution of a horse on the same ground.

† PIR'RY, *n.* A rough gale of wind; a storm.—*Elyot.*

PIS'CA-RY, *n.* [It. *pescheria.*] In *law*, the right or privilege of fishing in another man's waters.—*Blackstone.*

PIS-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *piscatio.*] The act of fishing.

PIS-CA-TŌ'RI-AL, } *a.* [L. *piscatorius.*] Relating to fishes
PIS'CA-TO-RY, } or to fishing.—*Addison.*

PIS'CĒS, *n. pl.* [L. *piscis.*] In *astronomy*, the Fishes, the twelfth sign or constellation in the zodiac.

PIS'CI-NAL, *a.* Belonging to a fish-pond.

PIS'CINE, *a.* [L. *piscis.*] Pertaining to fish or fishes.

PIS CIV'O-ROUS, *a.* [L. *piscis* and *voro.*] Feeding or subsisting on fishes.

PĪ'SÉ (pē'zā), *n.* [Fr.] A species of wall made of stiff earth or clay, rammed in between molds as it is carried up.—*Gwilt.*

PISH, *exclam.* A word expressing contempt; sometimes spoken and written *pshaw.*

PISH, *v. i.* To express contempt.—*Pope.*

PĪ'SI-FORM *a.* [L. *pisum* and *forma.*] Having the form of a pea.—*Kirwan.*

PIS'MIRE, *n.* [Sw. *myra*; Dan. *myre*; D. *mier.*] The insect called the *ant* or *emmet.*—*Prior.*—*Mortimer.*

PĪ'SO-LĪTE, *n.* [Gr. πισον and λιθος.] A calcareous stone made up of globular concretions of the size of a pea; also called *peastone.*—*Dana.*

PĪ-SO-LĪT'IC, *a.* In *mineralogy*, resembling in structure peas agglutinated.—*Mantell.*

PIS'O-PHALT, *n.* *See* PISSASPHALT.

PISS, *v. i.* [D., G. *pissen*; Dan. *pisser*; Fr. *pisser.*] To discharge the liquor secreted by the kidneys and lodged in the urinary bladder.

PISS, *n.* Urine; the liquor secreted in the bladder.

PISS'-BURNED, *a.* Stained with urine.

PISS'A-BED, *n.* A vulgar name of the dandelion.—*Loudon.*

PIS'SAS-PHALT, *n.* [Gr. πισσασφαλτον; Sp. *pisasfalto.*] Earth-pitch; a soft bitumen, of the consistence of tar, black, and of a very strong smell; a variety of petroleum.

PIST, } *n.* [Fr. *piste.*] The track or foot-print of a horse-
PISTE, } man on the ground he goes over.

PIS-TĀ'CHIŌ (pis-tä'sho), *n.* [Fr. *pistache*; It. *pistacchio.*] The nut of the *pistacia vera*, a species of turpentine-tree growing in Western Asia and Sicily. It is about the size of a filbert, but longer, and resembles the sweet almond in taste.

PIS'TA-CITE, } *See* EPIDOTE.
PIS'TA-ZITE, }

PIS-TA-REEN', *n.* A silver coin of the value of 17 or 18 cents, or 9*d.* sterling.

PIS'TIL, *n.* [L. *pistillum.*] In *botany*, the female sexual organ of all phenogamous plants. It is situated in the center of all hermaphrodite and female flowers.

PIS-TIL-LĀ'CEOUS (-shus), *a.* Growing on the pistil of a flower.—*Barton.*

PIS'TIL-LĀTE, *a.* Having a pistil.

PIS-TIL-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *pistillum.*] The act of pounding in a mortar. [*Little used.*]

PIS-TIL-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [*pistil*, and L. *fero.*] Having a pistil without stamens, as a female flower.

PIS'TOL, *n.* [Fr. *pistole. pistolet.*] A small fire-arm.

PIS'TOL, *v. t.* [Fr. *pistoler.*] To shoot with a pistol.

PIS-TŌLE', *n.* [Fr.] A gold coin of Spain, worth about 16 shillings sterling or $3 60 cents. In other countries it varies from $3 to $5.

PIS'TOLED, *pp.* Shot with a pistol.

PIS'TO-LET, *n.* [Fr.] A little pistol.

PIS'TOL-ING, *ppr.* Shooting with a pistol.

PIS'TON, *n.* [Fr., Sp. *piston.*] A short cylinder of metal or other solid substance, which fits exactly the cavity of a pump or barrel, and works up and down in it alternately —*Brande.*

PIS'TON-ROD, *n.* The rod attaching the piston to the adjoining machinery.—*Haldeman.*

PIT, *n.* [Sax. *pit.* or *pyt*; Ir. *pit.*] 1. An artificial cavity made in the earth by digging; a deep hole in the earth. 2. A deep place; an abyss; profundity. 3. The grave.—*Ps.* xxviii. 4. The area for cock-fighting.—5. In a *theatre*, the part on the ground-floor between the lower range of boxes and the stage. 6. The hollow of the body at the stomach. 7. The cavity under the shoulder; as, the *arm-pit.* 8. A dint made by impression on a soft substance, as by the finger, &c. 9. A little hollow in the flesh, made by a pustule, as in the small-pox. 10. A hollow place in the earth excavated for catching wild beasts. 11. Great distress and misery, temporal, spiritual, or eternal.—*Ps.* xl. 12. Hell; as, the bottomless *pit.*—*Rev.*, xx. 13. [Dutch.] The kernel of fruit, as of a cherry, &c.

PIT, *v. t.* 1. To indent; to press into hollows. 2. To mark with little hollows. 3. To set in competition, as in combat.—*Madison.*

PIT'-COAL, *n.* Mineral coal; coal dug from the earth.

† PIT'-HOLE, *n.* A mark made by disease.—*Beaum. and Fl.*

PIT'-SAW, *n.* A large saw used in dividing timber.

PIT-A-HĀ'YA, *n.* A fruit-bearing shrub of California.

PIT'A-PAT, *adv.* In a flutter; with palpitation or quick succession of beats; as, his heart went *pitapat.*

PIT'A-PAT, *n.* A light, quick step.—*Dryden.*

PITCH, *n.* [Sax. *pic*; D. *pik*; G. *pech.*] 1. A thick black substance obtained by boiling down tar; used in calking ships, &c. 2. A thick, tenacious substance, the juice of the silver fir of central and southern Europe, *abies picea*, obtained by incision from the bark of the tree. It is melted in boiling water, strained, and called Burgundy pitch.—*Mineral pitch.* *See* BITUMEN and ASPHALT.

PITCH, *n.* [W. *pig.*] 1. *Literally*, a point; hence, any point or degree of elevation. 2. Highest rise. 3. Size; stature. 4. Degree; rate. 5. The point where a declivity begins, or the declivity itself; descent; slope. 6. The degree of descent or declivity. 7. A descent; a fall; a thrusting down. 8. Degree of elevation of the key-note of a tune, or of any note.

PITCH, *v. t.* [formerly *pight*; W. *piciaw*; D. *pikken*; G. *picken.*] 1. To throw or thrust, and, *primarily*, to thrust a long or pointed object; hence, to fix; to plant; to set; as, to *pitch* a tent or camp. 2. To throw at a point. 3. To throw headlong. 4. To throw with a fork. 5. To regulate or set the key-note of a tune in music. 6. To set in array; to marshal or arrange in order; used chiefly in the participle; as, a *pitched* battle. 7. [from *pitch.*] To smear or pay over with pitch.

PITCH, *v. i.* 1. To light; to settle; to come to rest from flight. 2. To fall headlong. 3. To plunge. 4. To fall; to fix choice. 5. To fix a tent or temporary habitation; to encamp.—6. In *navigation*, to rise and fall, as the head and stern of a ship passing over waves. 7. To flow or fall precipitously, as a river.

PITCH'-BLACK, *a.* Black as pitch.

PITCH'-BLENDE, *n.* A black or brownish ore of uranium, of a semi-metallic lustre. It affords an orange color in porcelain painting.—*Dana.*

PITCH'-FARTHING, *n.* A play in which copper coin is pitched into a hole; called, also, *chuck-farthing.*

PITCH'-ORE, *n.* Pitch-blende, an ore of *uranium.*

PITCH'-STONE, *n.* A volcanic rock resembling indurated pitch. *See* OBSIDIAN.

PITCHED (pitcht), *pp.* or *a.* Set; planted; fixed; thrown headlong; set in array; smeared with pitch.

PITCH'ER, *n.* [Arm. *picher.*] 1. An earthen vessel with a spout for pouring out liquors. 2. An instrument for piercing the ground.—*Mortimer.* 3. One who pitches any thing, as hay, quoits, &c.

PITCH'ER-PLANT, *n.* *See* NEPENTHES.

PITCH'FORK, *n.* [W. *picforç.*] A fork or farming utensil used in throwing hay or sheaves of grain.

PITCH'I-NESS, *n.* Blackness; darkness. [*Little used.*]

PITCH'ING, *ppr.* 1. Setting; planting or fixing; throwing headlong; plunging; daubing with pitch; setting, as a tune 2. *a.* Declivous; descending; sloping, as a hill.

PITCH'ING, *n.* In *navigation*, the rising and falling of the head and stern of a ship as she moves over waves.

PITCH'PIPE, *n.* A wind instrument used by choristers in regulating the *pitch* or elevation of the key.

PITCH'Y, *a.* 1. Partaking of the qualities of pitch; like pitch. 2. Smeared with pitch. 3. Black; dark; dismal.

PITE-OUS, *a.* 1. That may excite pity. 2. Deserving com-

passion. 3. Affected by pity. 4. Pitiful; paltry; poor; as, *piteous* amends. *Milton.*—Syn. Sorrowful; mournful; affecting; doleful; woful; rueful; wretched; miserable; pitiable; compassionate; tender.

PITE-OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. In a piteous manner; with compassion.—*Shak.* 2. Sorrowfully; mournfully.

PITE-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Sorrowfulness. 2. Tenderness; compassion.

PIT'FALL, *n.* A pit slightly covered for concealment, and intended to catch wild beasts or men.

PIT'FALL, *v. t.* To lead into a pitfall.—*Milton.*

PITH, *n.* [Sax. *pitha.*] 1. The soft, spongy substance in the center of plants and trees.—2. In *animals*, the spinal cord. 3. Strength or force.—*Shak.* 4. Energy; cogency; concentrated force; closeness and vigor of thought and style. 5. Condensed substance or matter; quintessence. 6. Weight; moment; importance.—*Shak.*

PITH, *v. t.* To divide the spinal cord or marrow, as by thrusting in a knife: a mode of putting animals to death.

PITH'I-LY, *adv.* With strength; with close or concentrated force; cogently; with energy.

PITH'I-NESS, *n.* Strength; concentrated force.

PITH'LESS, *a.* 1. Destitute of pith; wanting strength. 2. Wanting cogency or concentrated force.

PITH'Y, *a.* 1. Consisting of pith; containing pith; abounding with pith. 2. Containing concentrated force; forcible; energetic. 3. Uttering energetic words or expressions.

PIT'I-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *pitoyable.*] Deserving pity; worthy of compassion.—Syn. Sorrowful; affecting; lamentable; mournful; doleful; woful; rueful; wretched; miserable.

PIT'I-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of deserving compassion.

PIT'I-A-BLY, *adv.* In a pitiable manner; wofully.

PIT'IED (pit'id), *pp.* Compassionated.

† PIT'IED-LY, *adv.* In a situation to be pitied.—*Feltham.*

PIT'I-FUL, *a.* 1. Full of pity; tender; compassionate.—1 *Pet.*, iii.; [*nearly obs.*] 2. Miserable; moving compassion.—*Shak.*; [*nearly obs.*] 3. To be pitied for its littleness or meanness; paltry; contemptible; despicable.—*Shak.* 4. Very small; insignificant.

PIT'I-FUL-LY, *adv.* 1. With pity; compassionately. 2. In a manner to excite pity. 3. Contemptibly; with meanness.

PIT'I-FUL-NESS, *n.* 1. Tenderness of heart that disposes to pity; mercy; compassion. 2. Contemptibleness.

PIT'I-LESS, *a.* 1. Feeling no pity. 2. Exciting no pity.—Syn. Hard-hearted cruel; merciless; unmerciful; compassionless; unsympathizing.

PIT'I-LESS-LY, *adv.* Without mercy or compassion.

PIT'I-LESS-NESS, *n.* Unmercifulness; insensibility to the distresses of others.

PIT'MAN, *n.* 1. The man who stands in a pit when sawing timber with another man who stands above. 2. The piece of timber which connects the lower end of a mill-saw with the wheel that moves it.

PIT'TA-CAL, *n.* [Gr. πιττα and καλλος.] A dark-blue solid substance, somewhat like indigo, obtained from wood tar.

PIT'TANCE, *n.* [Fr. *pitance.*] 1. An allowance of meat in a monastery. 2. A very small portion allowed or assigned. 3. A very small quantity, as of money, &c.

PIT'TED, *pp.* or *a.* from *pit.* Marked with little hollows; set in competition.

PIT'TING, *ppr.* Marking with little hollows; setting in competition.

PIT'TI-ZITE, *n.* [Gr. πισσα or πιττα.] Pitchy iron ore.—*Ure.*

PI-TŪ'I-TA-RY, *a.* [L. *pituita.*] That secretes phlegm or mucus.—*Parr.*

PIT'U-ITE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *pituita.*] Mucus.

PI-TŪ'I-TOUS, *a.* [L. *pituitosus.*] Consisting of mucus, or resembling it in qualities.

PITY, *n.* [Fr. *pitié*; It. *pietà.*] 1. The feeling or suffering of one person, excited by the distresses of another. 2. The ground or subject of pity; cause of grief; thing to be regretted.—Syn. Compassion; mercy; commiseration, condolence; sympathy; fellow-suffering; fellow-feeling.

PITY, *v. t.* [Fr. *pitoyer.*] To feel pain or grief for one in distress; to have sympathy for; to have tender feelings for one, excited by his unhappiness.—Syn. To commiserate; compassionate; sympathize with.

PITY, *v. i.* To be compassionate; to exercise pity.

PITY-ING, *ppr.* Compassionating; sympathizing.

PITY-ING-LY, *adv.* Compassionately; tenderly.

PIU. [It.] In *music*, a little.

PIV'OT, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A pin or short shaft on which any thing turns. *Dryden.*—2. In *military language*, the officer or soldier who happens to be at the flank on which a company wheels.

PIX, *n.* [L. *pyxis.*] 1. A little box or chest in which the consecrated host is kept in the Roman Catholic Church. 2. A box used in English coinage for the trial of gold and silver coin.—*Brande.*

PIX'Y, *n.* A fairy.—*Holloway.* [*Local in England.*]

PIZ'ZLE, *n.* [D. *pees.*] In certain quadrupeds, the part which is official to generation and the discharge of urine.

PLA-CA-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* The quality of being appeasable,
PLA'CA-BLE-NESS, } susceptibility of being pacified.

PLA'CA-BLE, *a.* [It. *placabile*; Sp. *placable*; L. *placabilis.*] That may be appeased or pacified; appeasable; admitting its passions or irritations to be allayed; willing to forgive.

PLA-CARD', *n.* [Fr. *placard*; Sp. *placarte.*] *Properly*, a written or printed paper posted in a public place. It seems to have been formerly the name of an edict, proclamation, or manifesto issued by authority. It is now an advertisement, or a libel, or a paper intended to censure public or private characters or public measures, posted in a public place.

PLA-CARD', *v. t.* 1. To post, as a writing or libel, in a public place. It is sometimes used in a good sense. 2. To notify publicly.

PLA-CARD'ED, *pp.* Posted in a public place; notifying publicly.

PLA-CARD'ING, *ppr.* Posting in a public place.

PLA'CATE, *v. t.* [L. *placo.*] To appease or pacify; to conciliate.—*Forbes.*

PLACE, *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *plaza.*] 1. A particular portion of space of indefinite extent. 2. Any portion of space, as distinct from space in general. 3. Local existence. 4. Separate division, room, or apartment. 5. Residence; mansion. 6. A portion or passage of writing or of a book. 7. Point or degree in order of proceeding; as, in the first *place.* 8. Rank; order of priority, dignity, or importance. 9. Official station. 10. Ground; room; as, *place* of doubting.—*Hammond.* 11. Station in life; calling; occupation; condition. 12. A city; a town; a village.—13. In *military affairs*, a fortified town or post; a fortress; a fort; as, a strong *place.* 14. A country; a kingdom. 15. Space in general.—*Davis.* 16. Room; stead; with the sense of substitution; as, in another's *place.* 17. Room; kind reception.—18. *Place* of a heavenly body, in *astronomy*, the sign and degree of the zodiac in which it is.—*Hutton.*

To take place. 1. To come; to happen; to come into actual existence or operation. 2. To take the precedence or priority. *Locke.*—*To take the place*, to occupy the place or station of another.—*To have place.* 1. To have a station, room, or seat. 2. To have actual existence.—*To give place.* 1. To make room or way. 2. To give room; to give advantage; to yield to the influence of; to listen to. 3. To give way; to yield to and suffer to pass away.—*High place*, in *Scripture*, a mount on which sacrifices were offered.—Syn. Situation; seat; abode; position; locality; location; site; spot; office; employment; charge; function; trust.

PLACE, *v. t.* [Fr. *placer.*] 1. To put or set in a particular part of space, or in a particular part of the earth, or in something on its surface; to locate. 2. To appoint, set, induct, or establish in an office. 3. To put or set in any particular rank, state, or condition. 4. To set; to fix. 5. To put; to invest. 6. To put out at interest; to lend.

PLACE'-MAN, *n.* One who has an office under a government.

PLA-CE'BO. [L. *placeo.*] 1. In the *Roman Catholic Church*, the vesper hymn for the dead, beginning *placebo Domino. Fosbroke.*—2. In *medicine*, a prescription more to please than benefit the patient.—*Forsyth.*

PLACED (plāst), *pp.* Set; fixed; located; established.

PLA-CEN'TA, *n.* [L.] 1. In *anatomy*, the substance that connects the embryo or fetus to the womb, a soft, roundish mass or cake by which the principal connection is maintained between the parent and the fetus. 2. The part of a plant or fruit to which the seeds are attached.

PLA-CEN'TAL, *a.* Pertaining to the placenta.

PLAC-EN-TĀ'TION, *n.* In *botany*, the disposition of the cotyledons or lobes in the vegetation or germination of seeds.

PLAC-EN-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *placenta* and *fero.*] In *botany*, bearing or producing a placenta.—*Lindley.*

PLA'CER, *n.* One who places, locates, or sets.

PLAC'ID, *a.* [L. *placidus.*] 1. Gentle; quiet; undisturbed; equable. 2. Serene; mild; unruffled; indicating peace of mind. 3. Calm; tranquil; serene; not stormy. 4. calm; quiet; unruffled.

PLAC'ID-LY, *adv.* Mildly; calmly; quietly; without disturbance or passion.

PLAC'ID-NESS, } *n.* 1. Calmness; quiet; tranquillity; un-
PLA-CID'I-TY, } ruffled state. 2. Mildness; gentleness; sweetness of disposition.

PLAC'ING, *ppr.* Setting; fixing; establishing.

† PLAC'IT, *n.* [L. *placitum.*] A decree or determination.—*Glanville.*

PLAC'I-TO-RY, *a.* Relating to pleas or pleading in courts of law.—*Clayton.*

PLACK'ET, *n.* [Fr. *plaquer.*] A petticoat.—*Shak.* [*Rare.*]

PLA-COID'I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the placoidians.

PLA-COID'I-ANS, *n. pl.* [Gr. πλαξ and εἰδος.] In the arrangement of Agassiz, the first order of fishes, having the skin covered with enameled plates, as the sharks, rays, &c.

PLA-FOND', n. [Fr.] The ceiling of a room, whether flat or arched; any soffit.

PLA'GAL, *a.* [Gr. πλαγιος.] *Plagal melodies*, in *music*, are such as have their principal notes lying between the fifth of the key and its octave or twelfth.—*Brande.*

* PLA'GI-A-RISM, *n.* [from *plagiary.*] The act of purloining another man's literary works, or introducing passages from another man's writings and putting them off as one's own; literary theft.

* PLA'GI-A-RIST, *n.* One who purloins the writings of another and puts them off as his own.

PLA'GI-A-RIZE, *v. t.* To steal or purloin from the writings of another.

* PLA'GI-A-RIZED, *pp.* Stolen from the writings of another.

* PLA'GI-A-RIZ-ING, *ppr.* Purloining from the writings of another.

* PLA'GI-A-RY, *n.* [L. *plagium.*] 1. A thief in literature; one who purloins another's writings and offers them to the public as his own. 2. The crime of literary theft; [*obs.*]

* PLA'GI-A-RY, *a.* Stealing men; kidnapping; [*obs.*] 2. Practicing literary theft.—*Hall.*

PLA'GI-ON-ITE, *n.* [Gr. πλαγιος, oblique, alluding to the crystallization.] A blackish, lead-gray ore of antimony and lead.

PLAGUE (plāg), *n.* [Sp. *plaga* or *llaga*; G., Dan. *plage*; L. *plaga.*] 1. Any thing troublesome or vexatious. 2. A pestilential disease of an acute, malignant, febrile nature, prevalent around the Mediterranean. 3. A state of misery. 4. Any great natural evil or calamity.

PLAGUE (plāg), *v. t.* [Sp. *plagar*; Dan. *plager.*] 1. To infest with disease, calamity, or natural evil of any kind. 2. To occasion any one trouble or vexation.—SYN. To vex; torment; distress; afflict; harass; annoy; tease; tantalize; trouble; molest; embarrass; perplex.

PLAGUE'FUL, *a.* Abounding with plagues; infected with plagues.

PLAGUE'LESS, *a.* Free from plagues or the plague.

PLAGU'I-LY, *adv.* Vexatiously; in a manner to vex, harass, or embarrass; greatly; horribly.—*Swift.* [*In vulgar use.*]

PLAGU'Y (plāg'y), *a.* Vexatious; troublesome; tormenting. [*Vulgar.*]

PLAICE, } *n.* [Fr. *plie*; Sp. *platija.*] A salt-water fish allied
PLAISE, } to the flounder, but larger.

PLAICE'-MOUTH, *n.* A wry mouth.—*Ben Jonson.*

PLAID (plad), *n.* A striped or variegated cloth worn as an over garment by the Highlanders in Scotland.

PLAIN (plāne), *a.* [Fr. *plain*; It. *piano*; Sp. *plano, llano*; Port. *plano*; from L. *planus.*] 1. Without elevations and depressions; not rough; in this sense often written *plane.* 2. Unencumbered; fair; as, to beat an enemy in *plain* fight. 3. Void of beauty or ornament. 4. Without disguise, cunning, or affectation; without refinement; as, a *plain* man. 5. Without art or embellishment, as a story. 6. Honestly undisguised; as, to speak *plain* truth. 7. Mere; bare; as, *plain* fools.—*Pope.* 8. Evident to the understanding; not obscure. 9. Not much varied by modulations, as a song. 10. Not high-seasoned; not rich; not luxuriously dressed, as food. 11. Not ornamented with figures. 12. Not dyed. 13. Not difficult; not embarrassing. 14. Easily seen or discovered; not obscure or difficult to be found. —SYN. Even; level; flat; smooth; open; artless; unaffected; undisguised; frank; sincere; honest; candid; ingenuous; unvarnished; unembellished; downright; unreserved; clear; simple; distinct; obvious; apparent; manifest.

PLAIN, *adv.* 1. Not obscurely; in a manner to be easily understood. 2. Distinctly; articulately. 3. With simplicity; artlessly; bluntly.

PLAIN, *n.* [Ir. *cluain*; Fr. *plaine.*] 1. Level land; *usually*, an open field with an even surface, or a surface little varied by inequalities. 2. Field of battle.—*Arbuthnot.*

PLAIN, *v. t.* 1. To level; to make plain or even on the surface.—*Hayward.* 2. To lament.—*Spenser*; [*obs.*]

† PLAIN, *v. i.* [Fr. *plaindre.*] To lament, complain, or wail.

PLAIN'-CHANT, *n.* *See* PLAIN-SONG.

PLAIN'-DEAL-ER, *n.* One who speaks out his views with great plainness.

PLAIN'-DEAL-ING, *a.* Dealing or communicating with frankness and sincerity; honest; open; speaking and acting without art.

PLAIN'-DEAL-ING, *n.* A speaking or communicating with openness and sincerity; management without art, stratagem, or disguise; sincerity.

PLAIN'-HEARTED, *a.* Having a sincere heart; communicating without art; of a frank disposition.

PLAIN'-HEARTED-NESS, *n.* Frankness of disposition; sincerity.—*Hallywell.*

PLAIN'-SONG, *n.* An ecclesiastical chant in duple measure with notes of equal length, and rarely exceeding the compass of an octave.—*P. Cyc.*

PLAIN'-SPOK-EN, *a.* Speaking with plain, unreserved sincerity.—*Dryden.*

PLAIN'-WORK (-wurk), *n.* Plain needle-work, as distinguished from *embroidery.*—*Pope.*

† PLAIN'ING, *n.* Complaint.—*Shak.*

PLAIN'LY, *adv.* 1. With a level surface; [*rare.*] 2. Without cunning or disguise. 3. Without ornament or artificial embellishment. 4. Frankly; honestly; sincerely. 5. In earnest; fairly. 6. In a manner to be easily seen or comprehended. 7. Evidently; clearly; not obscurely.

PLAIN'NESS, *n.* 1. Levelness; evenness of surface. 2. Want of ornament; want of artificial show. 3. Openness; rough, blunt, or unrefined frankness. 4. Artlessness; simplicity; candor. 5. Clearness; openness; sincerity.

PLAINT, *n.* [Fr. *plainte.*] 1. Lamentation; complaint; audible expression of sorrow.—*Milton.* 2. Complaint; representation made of injury or wrong done. *Bacon.*—3. In *law*, a private memorial tendered to a court, in which the person sets forth his cause of action.—4. In *law*, a complaint; a formal accusation exhibited by a private person against an offender for a breach of law or a public offense. —*Laws of New York and Conn.*

PLAINT'FUL, *a.* Complaining; expressing sorrow with an audible voice.—*Sidney.*

PLAINT'IFF, *n.* [Fr. *plaintif.*] In *law*, the person who commences a suit before a tribunal for the recovery of a claim; opposed to *defendant.*

PLAINT'IVE, *a.* [Fr. *plaintif.*] 1. Lamenting; complaining; expressive of sorrow. 2. Complaining; expressing sorrow or grief; repining.

PLAINT'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a manner expressive of grief.

PLAINT'IVE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of expressing grief.

PLAINT'LESS, *a.* Without complaint; unrepining.

PLAIT, *n.* [W. *pleth.*] 1. A fold; a doubling, as of cloth. 2. A braid, as of hair or straw.

PLAIT (plāte), *v. t.* 1. To fold; to double in narrow streaks. 2. To braid; to interweave strands. 3. To entangle; to involve.

PLAIT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Folded; braided; interwoven

PLAIT'ER, *n.* One who plaits or braids.

PLAIT'ING, *ppr.* Folding; doubling; braiding.

PLAN, *n.* [Fr., G., D., Dan., Sw., Russ. *plan.*] 1. The representation of any thing drawn on a *plane*; as, the *plan* of a building. 2. Any thing devised or projected; as, a *plan* of operations.—SYN. Draught; delineation; plot; sketch; scheme; project; design; contrivance; device.

PLAN, *v. t.* 1. To form a draught or representation of any intended work. 2. To scheme; to devise; to form in design.

PLA'NA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to a plane.—*Dict.*

PLANCH, *v. t.* [Fr *planche.*] To plank; to cover with planks or boards.—*Gorges.*

PLANCHED (plancht), *pp.* Covered or made of planks or boards.

PLANCH'ER, *n.* A floor.—*Bacon.*

PLANCH'ET, *n.* [Fr. *planchette.*] A flat piece of metal or coin.—*Encyc.*

PLANCH'ING, *n.* The laying of floors in a building; also, a floor of boards or planks.—*Carew.*

PLANE, *a.* [L. *planus.* *See* PLAIN.] Without elevations or depressions; even; level; flat.—*Plane chart*, a chart constructed on the supposition of the earth and sea being an extended plane surface, with the degrees of latitude and longitude every where equal.—*Plane sailing*, in *navigation*, the art of determining the ship's place on the supposition that she is moving on a plane.

PLANE, *n.* [from L. *planus.* *See* PLAIN.] 1. In *geometry*, an even or level surface, like *plain* in popular language.—2. In *astronomy*, an imaginary surface supposed to pass through any of the curves described on the celestial sphere.—3. In *joinery*, an instrument used in smoothing boards.—An *inclined plane* is any plane inclined to the horizon, at whatever angle.

PLANE, *v. t.* 1. To make smooth; to pare off the inequalities of the surface of a board or other piece of wood by the use of a plane. 2. To free from inequalities of surface.

PLANE'-TA-BLE, *n.* An instrument or board marked off into degrees from the center, used in surveying lands, by which the draught or plan is taken on the spot during the progress of the survey.—*Hutton.*

PLANE'-TREE, *n.* [L. *platanus*; Fr. *plane, platane.*] A large tree of the genus *platanus*, having broad leaves, and seeds united in little globular pendent balls. The Oriental or Asiatic plane-tree, and the occidental or American, which is also called *button-wood*, are well-known species.

PLANED, *pp.* or *a.* Made smooth with a plane; leveled.

PLAN'ER, *n.* One who smooths with a plane.—*Sherwood.*

PLAN'ET, *n.* [Gr. πλανητης.] *Literally*, a wanderer; a celestial body which revolves about the sun in an orbit of a moderate degree of eccentricity, as distinguished from a *comet*, which has a very eccentric orbit. The moons or satellites revolving about the planets are called *secondary planets*, and hence the planets themselves are sometimes called *primary planets.*

PLAN'ET-STRUCK, *a.* Affected by the influence of planets; blasted.—*Suckling.*

PLAN-ET-A'RI-UM, *n.* An astronomical machine which, by the movement of its parts, represents the motions and orbits of the planets.

PLAN'ET-A-RY, *a.* [Fr. *planetaire.*] 1. Pertaining to the planets. 2. Consisting of planets. 3. Under the dominion or influence of a planet. [*Astrology.*] 4. Produced by planets.—*Shak.* 5. Having the nature of a planet; erratic or revolving.

PLAN'ET-ED, *a.* Belonging to planets.—*Young.*

† PLA-NET'IC-AL, *n.* Pertaining to planets.—*Brown.*

PLAN'ET-ULE, *n.* A little planet.—*Conybeare.*

PLAN-I-MET'RIC, } *a.* Pertaining to the mensuration
PLAN-I-MET'RIC-AL, } of plane surfaces.

PLA-NIM'E-TRY, *n.* [L. *planus*, and Gr. μετρεω.] The mensuration of plane surfaces.

PLAN'ISH, *v. t.* To render a metallic surface level and smooth, by pounding it gently with a smooth-faced hammer, as tin plates, &c.—*Henry's Chemistry.*

PLAN'ISHED (plan'isht), *pp.* Made smooth by hammering.

PLAN'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Making smooth by hammering.

PLAN'I-SPHERE, *n.* [L. *planus* and *sphere.*] A sphere projected on a plane; a map exhibiting the circles of a sphere.

PLANK, *n.* [Fr. *planche;* W. *planc;* D. *plank;* G., Dan. *planke.*] A broad piece of sawed timber, differing from a board only in being thicker.

PLANK, *v. t.* To cover or lay with planks.

PLANKED (plankt), *pp.* Covered with planks.

PLANK'ING, *ppr.* Laying with planks.

PLAN'LESS, *a.* Having no plan.

PLANNED, *pp.* Devised; schemed.

PLAN'NER, *n.* One who plans or forms a plan; a projector.

PLAN'NING, *ppr.* Scheming; devising; making a plan.

PLA'NO-CON'CAVE, *a.* Flat on one side and concave on the other.

PLA'NO-CON'IC-AL, *a.* Plane or level on one side and conical on the other.—*Grew.*

PLA'NO-CON'VEX, *a.* Plane or flat on one side and convex on the other.—*Newton.*

PLA'NO-HOR-I-ZON'TAL, *a.* Having a level, horizontal surface or position.—*Lee.*

PLA'NO-SUB'U-LATE, *a.* Smooth and awl-shaped.

PLA-NOR'BIS, *n.* [L. *planus* and *orbis.*] A genus of freshwater snails having shells of a discoidal form.—*Mantell.*

PLANT, *n.* [Fr. *plante;* It. *pianta;* L., Sp., Port., Sw. *planta;* D. *plant.*] 1. A vegetable; an organic body, having the power of propagating itself by seeds. The term is popularly applied to small vegetables, as herbs and shrubs. 2. A sapling. *Dryden.*—3. In *Scripture*, a child; a descendant; the inhabitant of a country.—*Ps.* cxliv. 4. The sole of the foot; [*little used.*] 5. The fixtures and tools necessary to carry on any trade or mechanical business; [*local.*]

PLANT, *v. t.* 1. To put in the ground and cover, as seed for growth. 2. To set in the ground for growth, as a young tree or a vegetable with roots. 3. To engender; to set the germ of any thing that may increase; as, to *plant* anger.—*Shak.* 4. To set firmly; to fix, as a standard or flag. 5. To settle; to fix the first inhabitants; to establish, as a colony. 6. To furnish with plants; to lay out and prepare with plants. 7. To set and direct or point, as cannon. 8. To introduce and establish. 9. To unite to Christ and fix in a state of fellowship with him.—*Ps.* xcii.

PLANT, *v. i.* To perform the act of planting.—*Pope.*

PLANT'-CANE, *n.* In the *West Indies*, the first year's growth of the sugar-cane directly from the planted slips.—*Edwards.*

PLANT'-LOUSE, *n.* An insect that infests plants; a vine-fretter; the puceron.

PLANT'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being planted.—*Edwards.*

† PLANT'AGE, *n.* [L. *plantago.*] An herb.—*Shak.*

PLANT'AIN (plant'in), *n.* [Fr.] A plant of the genus *plantago.* The common plantain is found near the abode of civilized man in all parts of the world.

PLANT'AIN, } *n.* [Sp. *platano.*] A tree of the genus
PLANT'AIN-TREE, } *musa* and of the palm tribe, whose fruit forms the entire sustenance of many of the inhabitants of tropical climates.

† PLANT'AL, *a.* Belonging to plants.—*Glanville.*

PLANT-A'TION, *n.* [L. *plantatio.*] 1. The act of planting or setting in the earth for growth. 2. The place planted; applied to ground planted with trees for the purpose of producing timber, or for ornament, &c.—3. In the *Southern States* and the *West Indies*, a large estate cultivated chiefly by negroes, either slaves or free, who live in a distinct community on the estate under the control of the proprietor or master. 4. An original settlement in a new country; a town or village planted.—*B. Trumbull.* 5. A colony.—*Bacon.*—*Burke.* 6. A first planting; introduction; establishment.—*K. Charles.*

PLANT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Set in the earth for propagation; set; fixed; introduced; established. 2. Furnished with seeds or plants for growth. 3. Furnished with the first inhabitants; settled. 4. Filled or furnished with what is new.

PLANT'ER, *n.* 1. One who plants, sets, introduces, or establishes. 2. One who settles in a new or uncultivated territory. 3. One who owns a plantation: used in the *West Indies* and *Southern States of America.* 4. One who introduces and establishes.

PLANT'ER-SHIP, *n.* The business of a planter.

PLANT'I-CLE, *n.* A young plant or plant in embryo.

PLANT'I-GRADE, *n.* [L. *planta*, the sole of the foot, and *gradior*, to walk.] An animal that walks or steps on the sole of the foot, as the bear.—*Bell.*

PLANT'I-GRADE, *a.* Walking on the sole of the foot.

PLANT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Setting in the earth for propagation; setting; settling; introducing; establishing. 2. *a.* Consisting of or pertaining to planters; as, a *planting* community; [*United States.*]

PLANT'ING, *n.* 1. The act or operation of setting in the ground for propagation, as seeds, trees, shrubs, &c.—2. In *England*, the art of forming plantations of trees.

PLANT'LET, *n.* A little plant.—*Keith.*

PLANT'ULE, *n.* The embryo of a plant.

PLASH, *n.* [D. *plas.*] 1. A small collection of standing water; a puddle. 2. The branch of a tree partly cut or lopped and bound to other branches.

PLASH, *v. i.* To dabble in water; usually *splash.*

PLASH, *v. t.* [Fr. *plisser.*] To interweave branches.—In *New England*, to *splice.*

PLASHED (plasht), *pp.* Interwoven, as branches.

PLASH'ING, *ppr.* Cutting and interweaving, as branches in a hedge.

PLASH'ING, *n.* 1. The act or operation of cutting small trees half through, and interweaving them, as in hedges. 2. The dashing or sprinkling of coloring matter on the walls of buildings, as in imitation of granite, &c.

PLASH'Y, *a.* Watery; abounding with puddles.—*Sandys.*

PLASM, *n.* [Gr. πλασμα.] A mold or matrix in which any thing is cast or formed to a particular shape. [*Little used.*]

PLAS'MA, *n.* A variety of quartz.—*Dana.*

PLAS-MAT'IC, } *a.* Giving shape; having the power of
PLAS-MAT'IC-AL, } giving form.—*More.*

PLAS'TER, *n.* [G. *pflaster;* D. *pleistre;* Dan. *plaster;* Fr. *plâtre.*] 1. A composition of lime, water, and sand, well mixed into a kind of paste and used for coating walls and partitions of houses. The term *plaster* is also applied to the material composed of plaster of Paris, of which ornaments, figures, moldings, &c., are made.—2. In *pharmacy*, an external application of a harder consistence than an ointment, and of an adhesive nature, spread on leather, cloth, &c.—*Plaster of Paris*, a composition of several species of gypsum dug near Montmarte, near Paris, in France, used in building and in casting busts and statues. In *popular language*, this name is applied improperly to plaster-stone, or to any species of gypsum.

PLAS'TER, *v. t.* 1. To overlay with plaster, as the partitions of a house, walls, &c. 2. To cover with a plaster, as a wound.—8. In *popular language*, to smooth over; to cover or conceal defects or irregularities.

PLAS'TER-STONE, *n.* Gypsum, which see.

PLAS'TERED, *pp.* or *a.* Overlaid with plaster.

PLAS'TER-ER, *n.* 1. One who overlays with plaster. 2. One who makes figures in plaster.—*Wotton.*

PLAS'TER-ING, *ppr.* Covering with or laying on plaster

PLAS'TER-ING, *n.* 1. The act or operation of overlaying with plaster. 2. The plaster-work of a building; a covering of plaster.

PLAS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. πλαστικος.] 1. Having the power to give form or fashion to a mass of matter.—*Prior.* 2. Capable of being molded, formed, or modeled; as, *plastic* material.

PLAS'TIC CLAY, *n.* One of the beds of the eocene period, so called because used in making pottery.—*Lyell.*

PLAS-TIC'I-TY, *a.* 1. The quality of giving form or shape to matter.—*Encyc.* 2. Capacity of being molded, formed or modeled.

PLAS-TOG'RA-PHY, *n.* The act of forming figures in plaster.

PLAS'TRON, *n.* A piece of leather stuffed, used by fencers to defend the body against pushes.—*Dryden.*

PLAT, *v. t.* To weave; to form by texture.—*Ray.*

PLAT, } *n.* Work done by platting or interweav-
PLAT'TING, } ing.

PLAT, *n.* [Dan., D. *plat;* Fr. *plat;* G. *platt.*] A small piece of ground, usually a portion of flat, even ground.

† PLAT, *a.* Plain; flat.—*Chaucer.*

† PLAT, *adv.* 1. Plainly; flatly; downright. 2. Smoothly, evenly.

PLAT'-BAND, *n.* 1. A border of flowers in a garden, along a wall, or the side of a parterre; hence, a border.—2. In *architecture*, a flat square molding, whose projection is much less than its height. 3. The lintel of a door or window. 4. A list of fillet between the flutings of a column.

PLA'TANE, *n.* [L. *platanus.*] The plane-tree.—*Milton.*

PLATE, *n.* [D. *plaat;* G. *platte;* Sw. *platt:* Dan., D. *plat.*]

1. A piece of metal flat or extended in breadth. 2. Armor of plate, composed of broad pieces. 3. The name commonly given to gold and silver wrought into articles of household furniture. 4. A small shallow vessel, made of silver or other metal, or of earth glazed and baked, from which provisions are eaten at table. 5. The prize given for the best horse in a race.—6. In *architecture*, the piece of timber which supports the ends of the rafters. 7 An engraving from a plate of metal or wood. 8. A solid page of metal to print from; as in stereotype *plates*.

PLĀTE, *v. t.* 1. To cover or overlay with plate or with metal; used particularly of silver. 2. To arm with plate or metal for defense. 3. To adorn with plate. 4. To beat into thin flat pieces or laminæ.

PLĀTE'-GLĀSS, *n.* A fine kind of glass cast in thick plates, and used for mirrors and the best windows.—*Francis.*

PLĀ-TEAU' (plā-tō'), *n.* [Fr. a platter.] 1. A broad, flat space. 2. A large ornamented dish for the center of a table.

PLĀ'TED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered or adorned with plate; armed with plate; beaten into plates.

PLAT'EN, *n.* Among *printers*, the flat part of a press by which the impression is made.

PLĀ'TE'Y, *a.* Like a plate; flat.—*Gregory.*

PLAT'FORM, *n.* [*plat* and *form.*] 1. The sketch of any thing horizontally delineated; the ichnography.—*Sandys.* 2. A place laid out after any model. *Pope.*—3. In the *military art*, an elevation of earth or a floor of wood or stone, on which cannons are mounted to fire on an enemy.—4. In *architecture*, an assemblage of timbers for carrying a flat covering of a house, or the flat covering itself.—*Gwilt.* 5. A kind of terrace, or broad, smooth, open walk on the top of a building, as in the Oriental houses.—6. In *ships*, the orlop. 7. Any number of planks or other materials forming a floor for any purpose. 8. A plan; a scheme; ground-work. *Bacon.*—9. In *New England*, an ecclesiastical constitution, or a plan for the government of churches.

PLĀ'TIC ASPECT. In *astrology*, a ray cast from one planet to another, not exactly, but within the orbit of its own light.—*Bailey.*

* PLAT'I-NA. *See* PLATINUM.

PLĀ'TING, *ppr.* Overlaying with plate or with a metal; beating into thin laminæ.

PLĀ'TING, *n.* The art or operation of covering any thing with plate or with a metal, particularly of overlaying a baser metal with a thin plate of silver.

PLAT-I-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [*platina* and *fero.*] Producing platinum; as, *platiniferous* sand.

PLAT'I-NUM, *n.* [Sp. *platina.*] A metal first discovered in the mines of Choco, in Peru, nearly of the color of silver, but less bright, and the heaviest of the metals. Its specific gravity is about 20, and may be increased by heat and pressure to 21½.—*Spongy platinum*, or *platinum sponge*, metallic platinum in the form of a porous brown mass; much used in chemical experiments.—*Platinum black*, metallic platinum in the form of a black powder.

PLAT'I-TUDE, *n.* [Fr.] Flatness; dullness; insipidity.

PLA-TON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Plato the philosopher, or to his philosophy, his school, or his opinions.—The *Platonic bodies* are the five regular geometrical solids; viz., the tetrahedron, hexahedron or cube, octahedron, dodecahedron, and icosahedron.—*Platonic love* is a pure spiritual affection subsisting between the sexes, unmixed with carnal desires, and regarding the mind only and its excellences.

PLA-TON'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* After the manner of the Platonists.

PLĀ'TO-NISM, *n.* The doctrines of Plato and his followers. Plato believed that God, an infinitely wise, just, and powerful spirit, formed the visible universe out of pre-existent amorphous matter, according to perfect patterns or ideas eternally existent in his own mind. Philosophy he considered as being a knowledge of the true nature of things, as discoverable in those eternal ideas after which all things were fashioned.—*Murdock.*

* PLĀ'TO-NIST, } *n.* One who professes to be a follower
PLĀ'TO-NĪZ-ER, } of Plato, and to philosophize as he did.

PLĀ'TO-NĪZE, *v. i.* To adopt the views of the Platonic school.

PLĀ'TO-NĪZE, *v. t.* To explain on the principles of the Platonic school, or to accommodate to those principles.

PLĀ'TO-NĪZED, *pp.* Conformed to the views of Platonists.—*Enfield.*

PLĀ'TO-NĪZ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Adopting the views of the Platonists.

PLA-TOON', *n.* [Fr. *peloton.*] *Formerly*, a small body of soldiers or musketeers, drawn out of a battalion of foot when they form a hollow square, to strengthen the angles.—In *present usage*, two files forming a subdivision of a company.

PLAT'TER, *n.* 1. A large shallow dish for holding the provisions of a table. 2. One who plats or forms by weaving. *See* PLAT.

PLAT'TER-FĀCED (-fāste), *a.* Having a broad face.

PLAT'TING, *ppr.* Weaving; forming by texture.

PLAT'TING, *n.* Slips of bast, cane, straw, &c., woven or plaited for making into hats, &c.—*M'Culloch.*

PLAT'Y-PUS, *n.* [Gr. πλατυς and πους.] A name given to two quadrupeds of New Holland, of the genus *ornithorhynchus*, having a body flattened like that of the otter and covered with hair, a bill like a duck, and webbed feet, with a venomous spur on the hinder leg.

PLAUD'IT, *n.* [L. *plaudo.*] Praise bestowed.—SYN. Acclamation; shouting; applause; encomium; commendation, approbation.

PLAUD'IT-O-RY, *a.* Applauding; commanding.

PLAUS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Speciousness; superficial appearance of right.—*Swift.*

PLAUS'I-BLE, *a.* [L. *plausibilis.*] 1. That may be applauded; that may gain favor or approbation; hence, superficially pleasing; apparently right; specious; popular. 2. Using specious arguments or discourse.

PLAUS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Speciousness; show of right or propriety.—*Sanderson.*

PLAUS'I-BLY, *adv.* With fair show; speciously; in a manner adapted to gain favor or approbation.

PLAU'SIVE, *a.* 1. Applauding; manifesting praise. 2. Plausible.—*Shak.*

PLĀY, *v. i.* [Sax. *plegan, plegian.*] 1. To use any exercise for pleasure or recreation; to do something not as a task or for profit, but for amusement. 2. To sport; to frolic; to frisk. 3. To toy; to act with levity. 4. To trifle; to act wantonly and thoughtlessly. 5. To do something fanciful; to give a fanciful turn to; as, to *play* upon a word. 6. To make sport or practice sarcastic merriment; as, to *play* upon one.—*Pope.* 7. To mock; to practice illusion. 8. To contend in a game. 9. To practice a trick or deception. 10. To perform on an instrument of music. 11. To move, or to move with alternate dilatation and contraction, as the lungs. 12. To operate; to act, as a machine. 13. To move irregularly; to wanton; as, sedges *play* with wind.—*Shak.* 14. To act a part on the stage; to personate a character. 15. To represent a standing character. 16. To act in any particular character. 17. To move in any manner; to move one way and another, as a wheel or piston. 18. To gamble.

PLĀY, *v. t.* 1. To put in action or motion. 2. To use an instrument of music. 3. To act a sportive part or character. 4. To act or perform by representing a character. 5. To act; to perform, as one's part in life. 6. To perform in contest for amusement or for a prize.—*To play off*, to display; to show; to put in exercise.—*To play on* or *upon.* 1. To deceive; to mock or to trifle with. 2. To give a fanciful turn to.

PLĀY, *n.* 1. Any exercise or series of actions intended for pleasure, amusement, or diversion, as cricket, or quoit, or blindman's-buff. 2. Amusement; sport; frolic; gambols. 3. Game; gaming; practice of contending for victory, for amusement, or for a prize. 4. Practice in any contest. 5. Action; use; employment; office; as, to come in *play*. 6. Practice; action; manner of acting in contest or negotiation; as, fair *play*. 7. A dramatic composition; a comedy or tragedy; a composition in which characters are represented by dialogue and action. 8. Representation or exhibition of a comedy or tragedy. 9. Performance on an instrument of music. 10. Motion; movement, regular or irregular. 11. State of agitation or discussion. 12. Room for motion. 13. Liberty of acting, room for enlargement or display; scope.—*Play of colors*, an appearance of several prismatic colors in rapid succession on turning an object, as a diamond.

PLĀY'-BILL, *n.* A printed advertisement of a play, with the parts assigned to the actors.

PLĀY'-BOOK, *n.* A book of dramatic compositions.

PLĀY'-DĀY, *n.* A day given to play or diversion; a da exempt from work.

PLĀY'-DEBT (plā'-det), *n.* A debt contracted by gaming.

PLĀY'-FEL-LŌW, *n.* A companion in amusements or sports.

† PLĀY'-FERE, *n.* [*play* and *fere. See* FERE.] A play-fellow

PLĀY'-GĀME, *n.* Play of children.—*Locke.*

PLĀY'-GŌ-ER, *n.* One who frequents plays.

PLĀY'-GŌ-ING, *a.* Frequenting the exhibitions of the stage

PLĀY'-HOUSE, *n.* A house appropriated to the exhibition of dramatic compositions; a theatre.—*Pope.*

† PLĀY'-PLĒAS-URE (-plezh'ur), *n.* Idle amusement.

PLĀYED, *pp.* Acted; performed; put in motion.

PLĀY'ER, *n.* 1. One who plays in any game or sport. 2. An idler.—*Shak.* 3. An actor or performer of dramatic scenes. 4. A mimic.—*Dryden.* 5. One who performs on an instrument of music. 6. A gamester. 7. One who acts a part in a certain manner.

PLĀY'FUL, *a.* 1. Sportive; given to levity. 2. Indulging a sportive fancy.

PLĀY'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a sportive manner.

PLĀY'FUL-NESS, *n.* Sportiveness.

PLĀY'ING, *n.* The act of playing, particularly of performing on an instrument of music.
PLĀY'ING, *ppr.* Acting; performing; sporting.
PLĀY'MĀTE, *n.* A play-fellow; a companion in diversions. —*More.*
PLĀY'SŌME (plā'sum), *a.* Playful; wanton.—*Shelton.*
PLĀY'SŌME-NESS, *n.* Playfulness; wantonness.
PLĀY'THING, *n.* A toy; any thing that serves to amuse.
PLĀY'WRIGHT (-rite), *n.* A maker of plays.—*Pope.*
PLEA (plee), *n.* [Norm. *plait, plet, plaid, ple*; Fr. *plaidoyer.*] 1. In *law*, that which is alleged by a party in support of his demand; but, in a *more limited and technical sense*, the answer of the defendant to the plaintiff's declaration and demand. 2. A cause in court; a lawsuit, or a criminal process; as, court of common *pleas.*—*Laws of Mass.* 3. That which is alleged in defense or justification; an excuse; an apology. 4. Urgent prayer or entreaty.
† PLEACH, *v. t.* [Fr. *plisser.*] To bend; to interweave branches of trees.
PLEAD, *v. i.* [Fr. *plaider.*] 1. In a *general sense*, to argue or reason in support of a claim, or in defense against the claim of another.—2. In *law*, to present an answer to the declaration of a plaintiff. 3. To urge reasons for or against; to attempt to persuade one by argument or supplication. 4. To supplicate with earnestness. 5. To urge; to press by operating on the passions.
PLEAD, *v. t.* 1. To discuss, defend, and attempt to maintain by arguments or reasons offered to the tribunal or person who has the power of determining; to argue. 2. To allege or adduce in proof, support, or vindication. 3. To offer in excuse. 4. To allege and offer in a legal plea or defense, or for repelling a demand in law.—5. In *Scripture*, to *plead the cause of the righteous*, as God, is to vindicate them against enemies.
PLEAD'A-BLE, *a.* That may be pleaded; that may be alleged in proof, defense, or vindication.—*Dryden.*
PLEAD'ED, *pp.* Offered or urged in defense; alleged in proof or support.
PLEAD'ER, *n.* [Fr. *plaideur.*] 1. One who argues in a court of justice.—*Swift.* 2. One who forms pleas or pleadings. 3. One who offers reasons for or against; one who attempts to maintain by arguments.
PLEAD'ING, *ppr.* Offering in defense; supporting by arguments or reasons; supplicating.
PLEAD'ING, *n.* The act of supporting by arguments, or of reasoning to persuade.
PLEAD'ING-LY, *adv.* By pleading.
PLEAD'INGS, *n. pl.* In *law*, the mutual altercations between the plaintiff and defendant, or written statements of the parties in support of their claims.
† PLEAS'ANCE (plez'anse), *n.* [Fr. *plaisance.*] Gayety; pleasantry; merriment.—*Spenser.*
PLEAS'ANT (plez'ant), *a.* [Fr. *plaisant.*] 1. Affording gratification to the mind or senses. 2. Contributing to enjoyment, as society. 3. Characterized by sport or humor; as, a *pleasant* fellow. 4. Trifling; adapted rather to mirth than use. 5. Giving pleasure.—SYN. Pleasing; gratifying; agreeable; cheerful; good-humored; enlivening; gay; lively; merry; sportive; humorous; jocose; amusing; witty.
PLEAS'ANT-TŌNGUED (plez'ant-tungd), *a.* Having pleasing speech.
PLEAS'ANT-LY (plez'ant-ly), *adv.* 1. In such a manner as to please or gratify. 2. Gayly; merrily; in good humor. 3. Lightly; ludicrously.
PLEAS'ANT-NESS (plez'ant-nes), *n.* 1. State of being pleasant or agreeable. 2. Cheerfulness; gayety; merriment.
PLEAS'ANT-RY (plez'ant-ry), *n.* [Fr. *plaisanterie.*] 1. Gayety; merriment. 2. Sprightly saying; lively talk; effusion of humor.
PLEASE (pleez), *v. t.* [Fr. *plaire, plaisant*; L. *placeo.*] 1. To excite agreeable sensations or emotions in; to gratify.—*Pope.* 2. To satisfy; to content. 3. To prefer; to have satisfaction in; to like; to choose.
PLEASE, *v. i.* 1. To like; to choose; to prefer. 2. To condescend; to comply; to be pleased. [*A word of ceremony.*]
PLEASED (pleezd), *pp.* or *a.* Gratified; affected with agreeable sensations or emotions.
† PLEAS'ED-LY, *adv.* In a way to be pleased.—*Feltham.*
PLEAS'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being pleased.—*J. Edwards.*
PLEASE'MAN, *n.* An officious person who courts favor servilely; a pickthank.—*Shak.*
PLEAS'ER, *n.* One who pleases or gratifies; one who courts favor by humoring or flattering compliances, or a show of obedience.
PLEAS'ING, *ppr.* Gratifying; exciting agreeable sensations or emotions in.
PLEAS'ING, *a.* 1. Giving pleasure or gratification to the senses or to the mind. 2. Gaining approbation.—SYN. Agreeable; gratifying; pleasant; grateful; pleasurable; acceptable.
PLEAS'ING, *n.* The act of gratifying.
PLEAS'ING-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to give pleasure.
PLEAS'ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of giving pleasure.
PLEAS'UR-A-BLE (plezh'ur-a-bl), *a.* Pleasing; giving pleasure; affording gratification.—*Bacon.*
PLEAS'UR-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of giving pleasure.
PLEAS'UR-A-BLY, *adv.* With pleasure; with gratification of the senses or the mind.—*Harris.*
PLEAS'URE (plezh'ur), *n.* [Fr. *plaisir.*] 1. The gratification of the senses or of the mind; agreeable sensations or emotions; the excitement, relish, or happiness produced by the attainment or the expectation of good; opposed to *pain.* 2. Sensual or sexual gratification. 3. Approbation. 4. What the will dictates or prefers. 5. A favor; that which pleases.—*Acts*, xxv., 9. 6. Arbitrary determination. —SYN. Enjoyment; satisfaction; comfort; solace; joy; gladness; delight; will; choice; preference; purpose, intention; command.
PLEAS'URE (plezh'ur), *v. t.* To give or afford pleasure to, to please; to gratify.—*Shak.*
PLEAS'URE-BŌAT, *n.* A boat appropriated to sailing for amusement.
PLEAS'URE-CAR'RIAGE, *n.* A carriage for pleasure.
PLEAS'URE-GROUND, *n.* Ground laid out in an ornamental manner and appropriated to amusement.
PLEAS'URE-FUL, *a.* Pleasant; agreeable.—*Abbot.* [*Rare.*]
PLEAS'UR-IST, *n.* A person devoted to worldly pleasure. —*Brown.* [*Little used.*]
PLE-BĒ'IAN (ple-bē'yan), *a.* [It. *plebeio*; L. *plebeius.*] 1. Pertaining to the common people; vulgar. 2. Consisting of common people.
PLE-BĒ'IAN, *n.* One of the common people or lower ranks of men.—*Swift.* [*Usually applied to the common people of ancient Rome.*]
† PLE-BĒ'IANCE, *n.* The common people.
PLE-BĒ'IAN-ISM, *n.* The conduct of plebeians.
PLEC'TOG-NĀTHES, } *n. pl.* [Gr. πλεκω and γναθος.] An
PLEC-TOG'NA-THĪ, } order of fishes having the cheek bones immovably united with the jaws, as the file-fish.
PLEC-TOG-NATH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the plectognathes.
PLEC'TRUM, *n.* [L.] A small instrument, commonly of ivory, with which the ancients struck the lyre.
PLEDGE (plej), *n.* [Fr. *pleige*; Norm. *plegg.*] 1. Something put in pawn; that which is deposited with another as security for the payment of a debt or performance of a contract; a pawn, deposit, or earnest. 2. Any thing given or considered as a security for the performance of an act. 3. A surety; a hostage. *Dryden.*—4. In *law*, a gage or security, real or personal, given for the repayment of money. —5. In *law*, bail; surety given for the prosecution of a suit, or for the appearance of a defendant, or for restoring goods taken in distress and replevied. 6. A drinking of health to another; see *verb*, Nos. 5 and 6.—*To put in pledge*, to pawn.—*To hold in pledge*, to keep as security.
PLEDGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *pleiger.*] 1. To deposite in pawn or as security. 2. To give as a warrant or security; as, to *pledge* one's faith. 3. To secure by a pledge.—*Shak.*; [*rare.*] 4. To engage for by promise or declaration; as, to *pledge* the performance of a thing.—5. *Formerly*, to invite to drink by drinking of the cup *first*, and then handing it to another. This was originally a pledge of security against poison &c.—6. In *present usage*, simply to drink to the health of another. 7. To engage by promise or declaration.
PLEDGED, *pp.* or *a.* Deposited as security; given in warrant.
PLEDGE'-EE', *n.* The person to whom any thing is pledged.
PLEDG'ER, *n.* 1. One who pledges or pawns any thing; one who warrants or secures. 2. One who invites another to drink by drinking first; one who drinks to the health of another.
† PLEDG'ER-Y, *n.* A pledging; suretiship.—*Encyc.*
PLEDG'ET, *n.* In *surgery*, a compress, or small, flat tent of lint, laid over a wound to imbibe the matter discharged and keep it clean.
PLEDG'ING, *ppr.* Depositing in pawn or as security; giving as a warrant; drinking a health.
* PLĒ'IADS (plē'yadz), } *n. pl.* [L. *pleiades*; Gr. πλειαδες.]
PLĒ'IA-DĒS (plē'ya-dēz), } In *astronomy*, the seven stars situated in the neck of the constellation Taurus. [*Pleiad* in the *singular*, is sometimes used.]
† PLĒ'NAL, *a.* Full.—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*
* PLĒ'NA-RI-LY, *adv.* Fully; completely.—*Ayliffe.*
* PLĒ'NA-RI-NESS, *n.* Fullness; completeness.
PLEN'AR-TY, *n.* The state of a benefice when occupied.
* PLĒ'NA-RY, *a.* [L. *plenus*; Fr. *plein*; It. *plenario.*] Full entire; complete, as an indulgence.—*Encyc.*
* † PLĒ'NA-RY, *n.* Decisive procedure.—*Ayliffe.*
PLEN-I-LŪ'NAR, *a.* Pertaining to the full moon.
PLEN-I-LŪ'NA-RY, *a.* Relating to the full moon.
† PLEN'I-LUNE, *n.* [L. *plenilunium.*] The full moon.—*Ben Jonson.*
PLE-NIP'O-TENCE, *n.* [L. *plenus* and *potentia.*] Fullness or completeness of power.—*Milton.*

PLE-NIP'O-TENT, *a.* [L. *plenipotens.*] Possessing full power.—*Milton.*

PLEN-I-PO-TEN'TIA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *plenipotentiaire.*] A person invested with full power to transact any business; *usually*, an embassador or envoy to a foreign court furnished with full power.

PLEN-I-PO-TEN'TIA-RY, *a.* Containing full power.

† PLEN'ISH, for *replenish.*

PLĒ'NIST, *n.* [L. *plenus.*] One who maintains that all space is full of matter.—*Boyle.*

PLEN'I-TUDE, *n.* [L. *plenitudo.*] 1. Fullness. 2. Repletion; animal fullness; plethora; redundancy of blood and humors in the animal body.—*Encyc.* 3. Fullness; complete competence; abundance; exuberance. 4. Completeness.

PLEN'TE-OUS, *a.* 1. Sufficient for every purpose. 2. Yielding abundance. 3. Having an abundance. 4. Possessing in abundance and ready to bestow liberally. *Ps.* lxxxvi.—Syn. Plentiful; copious; abundant; ample; full; fruitful.

PLEN'TE-OUS-LY, *adv.* In abundance; copiously; plentifully.—*Milton.*

PLEN'TE-OUS-NESS, *n.* Abundance; copious supply; plenty.

PLEN'TI-FUL, *a.* 1. Abundant; adequate to every purpose. 2. Yielding abundant crops; affording a full supply.—Syn. Copious; plenteous; ample; exuberant; fruitful.

PLEN'TI-FUL-LY, *adv.* Copiously; abundantly; with ample supply.—*Addison.*

PLEN'TI-FUL-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being plentiful; abundance. 2. The quality of affording full supply.

PLEN'TY, *n.* [L. *plenus.*] 1. Abundance; copiousness; full or adequate supply. 2. Fruitfulness; [*a poetic use.*]

PLEN'TY, *a.* Plentiful; being in abundance.—*Goldsmith.*—*Franklin.*

PLE'NUM, *n.* [L.] Fullness of matter in space; opposed to *vacuum.*

PLĒ'O-NASM, *n.* [L. *pleonasmus.*] Redundancy of words in speaking or writing; the use of more words to express ideas than are necessary.

PLĒ'O-NAS'TE (-nast), *n.* [Gr. πλεοναστος.] A variety of spinel; Ceylanite, which see.

PLĒ-O-NAS'TIC, } *a.* Pertaining to pleonasm; partak-
PLE-O-NAS'TIC-AL, } ing of pleonasm; redundant.

PLE-O-NAS'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* With redundancy of words.

PLE-ROPH'O-RY, *n.* [Gr. πληροφορια.] Full persuasion or confidence.—*Hall.* [*Little used.*]

PLESH, for *plash.*—*Spenser.*

PLE-SI-O-MORPH'ISM, *n.* [Gr. πλησιος and μορφη.] A close, but not exact, resemblance in form. [*Applied to crystals.*]

PLE-SI-O-MORPH'OUS, *a.* Having forms which closely resemble each other.

PLE-SI-O-SAU'RUS, *n.* [Gr. πλησιος, next, and σαυρος, a lizard.] A genus of extinct marine animals, allied to the lizard and crocodile, having the neck very long and the tail short; also written *plesiosaur.*—*Conybeare.*

PLETH'O-RA, *n.* [Gr. πληθωρα, fullness.] In *medicine*, fullness of blood; excess of blood; repletion.—*Parr.*

PLETH'O-RIC, *a.* Having a full habit of body, or the vessels overcharged with fluids.—*Arbuthnot.*

PLETH'O-RY. *See* Plethora.

PLETH'RON, } *n.* [Gr. πλεθρον.] Among the *Greeks*, a long
PLETH'RUM, } measure of 100 feet; also, a square measure of 10,000 feet.—*Smith's Dict.*

PLEŪ'RA, *n.* [Gr.] In *anatomy*, a thin membrane which covers the inside of the thorax, and also invests the lungs.

PLEŪ'RI-SY, *n.* [Gr. πλευριτις; Fr. *pleuresie.*] An inflammation of the pleura or membrane that covers the inside of the thorax.

PLEU-RIT'IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to pleurisy. 2. Dis-
PLEU-RIT'IC-AL, } eased with pleurisy.

† PLEV'IN, *n.* [Old Fr.] A warrant of assurance.

PLEXI-FORM, *a.* [L. *plexus* and *form.*] In the form of net-work; complicated.—*Quincy.*

PLEX'US, *n.* [L.] Any union of vessels, nerves, or fibres in the form of net-work.—*Coxe.*

PLĪ-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of bending or yielding to pressure or force without rupture; flexibility; pliableness.

PLĪ'A BLE, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Easy to be bent; that readily yields to pressure without rupture. 2. Readily yielding to moral influence, arguments, persuasion, or discipline.—Syn. Pliant; flexible; supple; limber.

PLĪ'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Flexibility; the quality of yielding to force or to moral influence; pliability.

PLĪ'A-BLY, *adv.* So as to be pliable.

PLĪ'AN-CY, *n.* 1. Easiness to be bent; [*in a physical sense.*] 2. Readiness to yield to moral influence.

PLĪ'ANT, *a.* [Fr.] 1. That may be easily bent; readily yielding to force or pressure without breaking. 2. That may be easily formed or molded to a different shape. 3. Easily yielding to moral influence: easy to be persuaded.

Syn. Flexible; limber; lithe; supple; bending flexible ductile; tractable; docile; obsequious.

PLĪ'ANT-LY, *adv.* Flexibly; tractably.

PLĪ'ANT-NESS, *n.* Flexibility.—*Bacon.*

PLĪ'CA, *n.* [L.] *Trichosis plica*, or *plica Polonica*, is a disease of the hair peculiar to Poland and the neighboring countries, in which the hair becomes matted together.

PLĪ'CATE, } *a.* [L. *plicatus.*] Plaited; folded like a fan
PLĪ'CA-TED, } —*Lee.*

PLĪ'CATE-LY, *adv.* In a plicate or folded manner.

PLI-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *plico.*] A folding or fold.

* PLIC'A-TURE, *n.* [L. *plicatura.*] A fold; a doubling.

PLĪED, *pp.* Applied to closely; employed diligently; urged.

PLĪ'ERS, *n. pl.* [Fr. *plier.*] A kind of pincers by which any small thing is seized and bent.—*Moxon.*

PLĪ'FORM, *a.* [Fr.] In the form of a fold.

PLĪGHT (plīte), *v. t.* [Sax. *plihtan.*] 1. To pledge; to give as security for the performance of some act; as, to *plight* one's faith, &c. 2. To weave; to braid; [*obs.*]

PLĪGHT (plīte). *n.* 1. *Literally*, a state of being involved, [L. *plicatus*;] hence, perplexity, predicament, or a distressed state. 2. Condition; state; and, *sometimes*, good case. 3. Pledge; gage.—*Shak.* 4. A fold, [L. *plica*;] a double; a plait; [*obs.*] 5. A garment.—*Chapman*; [*obs.*]

PLĪGHT'ED (plīt'ed), *pp.* or *a.* Pledged.

PLĪGHT'ER (plīt'er), *n.* One who pledges, that which plights.

PLĪGHT'ING (plīt'ing), *ppr.* Pledging.

† PLIM, *v. i.* To swell.—*Grose.*

PLINTH, *n.* [Gr. πλινθος.] In *architecture*, a flat, square member in form of a brick, which serves as the foundation of a column or pedestal.—In a *wall*, the term *plinth* is applied to two or three rows of bricks which project from the face.—*Gwilt.*

PLĪ'O-CENE, *a.* [Gr. πλειων and καινος.] In *geology*, a term applied to the most modern tertiary deposits, in which most of the fossil shells are of recent species.—*Lyell.*

PLOD, *v. i.* [qu. D. *plots.*] 1. To travel or work slowly, or with steady, laborious diligence. 2. To study heavily with steady diligence. 3. To toil; to drudge.

PLOD'DER, *n.* A dull, heavy, laborious person.—*Shak.*

PLOD'DING, *ppr.* 1. Traveling or laboring with slow movement and steady diligence; studying closely but heavily 2. *a.* Diligent, but slow in contrivance or execution.

PLOD'DING, *n.* Slow movement or study, with steadiness or persevering industry.—*Prideaux.*

PLOD'DING-LY, *adv.* With slow and steady progress.

PLOT, *n.* [a different orthography of *plat.*] 1. A plat or small extent of ground. 2. A plantation laid out. 3. A plan or scheme.—4. In *surveying*, a plan or draught of a field or piece of land, works, &c., surveyed and delineated on paper.

PLOT, *v. t.* To make a plan of; to delineate.—*Carew.*

PLOT, *n.* 1. Any scheme or plan of a complicated nature, or consisting of many parts, adapted to the accomplishment of some purpose, usually a mischievous one.—2. In *dramatic writings*, the knot or story of a play, comprising a complication of incidents which are at last unfolded by unexpected means. 3. Deep reach of thought; ability to plot.—Syn. Intrigue; stratagem; conspiracy; cabal; combination; contrivance.

PLOT, *v. i.* 1. To form a scheme of mischief against another, or against a government or those who administer it 2. To contrive a plan; to scheme.—*Wotton.*

PLOT, *v. t.* To plan; to devise; to contrive.—*Dryden.*

PLOT'FUL, *a.* Abounding with plots.

PLOTTED, *pp.* Contrived; planned; delineated.

PLOTTER, *n.* 1. One who plots or contrives; a contriver —*Shak.* 2. A conspirator.—*Dryden.*

PLOTTING, *ppr.* Contriving; planning; forming an evil design; delineating.

PLOTTING, *n.* 1. The act of contriving or forming schemes, 2. The act of laying down a survey.

PLOTTING-SCALE, *n.* A mathematical instrument used in plotting, or setting off the lengths of lines in surveying.

PLOUGH (plou). *See* Plow.

PLOVER (pluv'er), *n.* [Fr. *pluvier.*] The common name of several species of birds that frequent the banks of rivers and the sea shore. Their flesh is excellent food.

PLOW } (plou), *n.* [Norm., Sax. *ploge*; D. *ploeg*; Dan.
PLOUGH } *ploug, plov*; Ice. *plog*; Scot. *pleuch, pleugh.*] 1. In *agriculture*, an instrument for turning up, breaking, and preparing the ground for receiving the seed.—2. *Figuratively*, tillage; culture of the earth; agriculture. 3. A joiner's instrument for grooving. [*Plow* is the spelling of the English Bible, and is preferable, as more naturally representing the sound.]

PLOW, } *v. t.* 1. To trench and turn up with a plow. 2
PLOUGH, } To furrow; to divide; to run through in sailing; as, to *plow* the seas. 3. To tear; to furrow *Shak.*—4. In *Scripture*, to labor in any calling.—*To plow in*, to force into the ground by plowing, as grass or grain.—*To plow up* or *out*, to bring to view by the plow, as a stone.

PLOW'-ĂLMS } (-ämz), *n.* A penny formerly paid by ev-
PLOUGH'-ĂLMS } ery plow-land to the Church.—*Cowel.*
PLOW'-BŌTE, } *n.* In *English law,* wood or timber al-
PLOUGH'-BŌTE, } lowed to a tenant for the repair of instruments of husbandry.
PLOW'-BOY, } *n.* A boy who drives or guides a team in
PLOUGH'-BOY, } plowing; a rustic boy.—*Watts.*
PLOW'-LAND, } *n.* Land that is plowed, or suitable for
PLOUGH'-LAND, } tillage.
PLOW'-MŌN-DAY } (-mun-de), *n.* The Monday after
PLOUGH'-MŌN-DAY } Twelfth-day.
PLOW'-SHĀRE, } *n.* The part of a plow which cuts the
PLOUGH'-SHĀRE, } ground at the bottom of the furrow, and raises the slice to the mold-board, which turns it over.
PLOW'-TĀIL, } *n.* The hind part of a plow.
PLOUGH'-TĀIL, }
PLOW'A-BLE, } *a.* That may be plowed; arable.
PLOUGH'A-BLE, }
PLOWED, } *pp.* or *a.* Turned up with a plow; furPLOUGHED, } rowed.
PLOW'ER, } *n.* One who plows land; a cultivator.
PLOUGH'ER, }
PLOW'ING, } *ppr.* Turning up with a plow; furrowPLOUGH'ING, } ing.
PLOW'ING, } *n.* The operation of turning up ground
PLOUGH'ING, } with a plow.
PLOW'MAN, } *n.* 1. One who plows or holds a plow.
PLOUGH'MAN, } 2. A cultivator of grain; a husbandman. —*Temple.* 3. A rustic; a countryman; a hardy laborer. —*Shak.*
PLUCK, *v. t.* [Sax. *pluccian;* G. *pflücken;* D. *plukken;* Dan. *plukker;* Fr. *eplucher.*] 1. To pull with sudden force or effect, or to pull off, out, or from, with a twitch. 2. To strip by plucking; as, to *pluck* a fowl.—*To pluck up,* to arouse courage or spirit.—*Knolles;* [*inelegant.*]
PLUCK, *n.* 1. The heart, liver, and lights of an animal.—2. In *low figurative language,* courage.—*Smart.*
PLUCKED (plukt), *pp.* or *a.* Pulled off; stripped of feathers or hair. 2. A cant term at the English universities, applied to those who, for want of scholarship, are refused their testimonials for a degree.—*Oxford Guide.*
PLUCK'ER, *n.* One who plucks.—*Mortimer.*
PLUCK'ING, *ppr.* Pulling off; stripping.
PLUG, *n.* [D. *plug.*] A stopple; any piece of pointed wood or other substance used to stop a hole, but larger than a peg or spile.
PLUG, *v. t.* To stop with a plug; to make tight by stopping a hole.
PLUG'GING, *ppr.* Stopping or closing with a plug.
PLUG'GING, *n.* A stopping or closing with a plug.
PLUM, *n.* [Sax. *plume.*] 1. The well-known edible fruit of a tree belonging to the genus *prunus.* 2. A grape dried in the sun; a raisin. 3. The sum of £100,000 sterling; [*England.*] 4. A kind of play.—*Ainsworth.*
PLUM'-CĀKE, *n.* Cake containing raisins, currants, or other fruit.
PLUM'-PĪE, *n.* A pie containing plums.
PLUM-POR'RIDGE, *n.* Porridge with plums.—*Addison.*
PLUM-PUD'DING, *n.* Pudding containing raisins or currants.
PLUM'-TREE, *n.* A tree that produces plums.
PLŪ'MAGE, *n.* [Fr.] The feathers that cover a bird.
PLUMB (plum), *n.* [Fr. *plomb;* Sp. *plomo.*] A mass of lead attached to a line, and used to ascertain a perpendicular position of buildings and the like.
PLUMB (plum), *a.* Perpendicular, that is, standing according to a plumb-line.
PLUMB (plum), *adv.* 1. In a perpendicular direction; in a line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon. 2. Directly; suddenly; at once, as, to fall *plumb;* commonly pronounced *plump.*
PLUMB (plum), *v. t.* 1. To adjust by a plumb-line; to set in a perpendicular direction. 2. [W. *plymiaw.*] To sound with a plummet, as the depth of water.—*Swift;* [*little used.*]
PLUMB'-LĪNE (plum'-line), *n.* 1. A line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon. 2. A line having a weight attached to its end, used to determine a perpendicular; a plummet.
PLUMB'-RULE (plum'-), *n.* A narrow board having a plumb-line suspended from its top, and a perpendicular mark through its middle, used by builders to determine a perpendicular.
PLUM-BA'GIN, *n.* A crystallizable substance extracted from the root of the *plumbago Europæa,* or leadwort.
PLUM-BAG'IN-OUS, *a.* Resembling plumbago; consisting of plumbago, or partaking of its properties.
PLUM-BA'GO, *n.* [L.] A mineral consisting of carbon, usually with a little iron; used for pencils, &c.; popularly called *black-lead.*
PLUM'BE-AN, } *a.* 1. Consisting of lead; resembling lead.
PLUM'BE-OUS, } 2. Dull; heavy; stupid.—*J. P. Smith.*
PLUMBED (plumd), *pp.* Adjusted by a plumb-line.
PLUMB'ER (plum'mer), *n.* One who works in lead.
PLUMB'ER-Y (plum'mer-y), *n.* 1. Works in lead; manufactures of lead; the place where lead is wrought. 2. The art of casting and working lead, or of making sheets and pipes of lead.
PLUM'BIC, *a.* Pertaining to or containing lead.
PLUM-BIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *plumbum* and *fero.*] Producing or containing lead.—*Kirwan.*
PLUMB'ING (plum'ming), *ppr.* Adjusting by a plumb-line.
PLUMB'ING, *n.* The art of casting and working in lead, and using it in building.—*Gwilt.*
PLŪME, *n.* [Fr. *plume.*] 1. The feather of a bird; *particularly,* a large feather. 2. A feather worn as an ornament; *particularly,* an ostrich's feather. 3. Pride; towering mien.—*Shak.* 4. Token of honor; prize of contest.—*Milton.*
PLŪME, } *n.* In *botany,* the ascending scaly part of the
PLŪ'MULE, } heart of a seed, which becomes the stem.
PLŪME, *v. t.* 1. To pick and adjust plumes or feathers. 2. To strip of feathers; as, carnivorous animals will not take pains to *plume* the birds they devour. 3. To strip; to peel.—*Bacon.* 4. To set as a plume; to set erect. 5. To adorn with feathers or plumes.—*Shak.* 6. To pride; to value; to boast; as, to *plume* one's self.
PLŪME-AL'UM, *n.* [L. *alumen plumosum*] Feathery or fibrous alum.
PLŪME'LESS, *a.* Without feathers or plumes.
PLŪME'LET, *n.* 1. A small plume.—*Kirby.* 2. A little plumule.
PLU-MIG'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *pluma* and *gero.*] Feathered; having feathers.
PLU-MIL'I-FORM, *a.* Having the shape of a plume or feather.—*Dana.*
PLŪ'MI-PED, *a.* Having feet covered with feathers.
PLŪ'MI-PED, *n.* [L. *pluma* and *pes.*] A bird that has feathers on its feet.—*Dict.*
PLUM'MET, *n.* [Sp. *plomada.*] 1. A long piece of lead attached to a line, used in sounding the depth of water. 2. An instrument used by carpenters, masons, &c., in adjusting erections to a perpendicular line, and, with a square to determine a horizontal line. [It is usually a piece of lead at the end of a string.] 3. Any weight. 4. A piece of lead used by school-boys to rule their paper for writing.
PLUM'MING, *n.* Among *miners,* the operation of sounding or searching to find the place where to sink an air-shaft, &c.
PLŪ'MOSE, } *a.* [L. *plumosus.*] 1. Feathery; resembling
PLŪ'MOUS, } feathers.—2. In *botany,* a *plumose bristle* is one that has hairs growing on the sides of the main bristle.
PLU-MOS'I-TY, *n.* The state of having feathers.
PLUMP, *a.* [Dan. *plomp;* Sw. *plump;* D. *plomp;* G. *plump.*] 1. Full; swelled with fat or flesh to the full size; fat; having a full skin; round. 2. Full; blunt; unreserved; unqualified, as a lie.
PLUMP, *n.* A knot; a cluster; a clump; a number of things closely united or standing together.—*Dryden.*
PLUMP, *v. t.* 1. To swell; to extend to fullness; to dilate; to fatten; [*colloquial.*]—2. To *plump a vote: see* PLUMPER.
PLUMP, *v. i.* [G. *plumpen.*] 1. To plunge or fall like a heavy mass or lump of dead matter; to fall suddenly or at once. 2. To enlarge to fullness; to be swelled.
PLUMP, *adv.* Suddenly; heavily; at once, or with a sudden, heavy fall.—*Ben Jonson.*
PLUMPED (plumpt), *pp.* Swelled; extended in fullness.
PLUMP'ER, *n.* 1. Something carried in the mouth to dilate the cheeks; any thing intended to swell out something else.—2. In *English elections,* a vote given to one candidate only, when two or more are to be elected, thus giving him the advantage over the others. He who gives his vote thus is said to *plump* his vote.—*Smart.* 3. A full, unqualified lie; [*in vulgar use.*]
PLUMP'LY, *adv.* Fully; roundly; without reserve.
PLUMP'NESS, *n.* Fullness of skin; distention to roundness.
PLUMP'Y, *a.* Plump; fat; jolly.—*Shak.* [*Not elegant.*]
PLŪ'MULE, *n.* [L. *plumula.*] The ascending scaly part of the embryo plant, which becomes the stem.
PLŪM'Y, *a.* [from *plume.*] 1. Feathered; covered with feathers.—*Milton.* 2. Adorned with plumes.
PLUN'DER, *v. t.* [G. *plündern.*] 1. To take the goods of an enemy by open force. 2. To take by pillage or open force. 3. To take from by robbery.—SYN. To pillage; spoil; despoil; sack; rifle; strip; rob.
PLUN'DER, *n.* 1. That which is taken from an enemy by force. 2. That which is taken by theft, robbery, or fraud. —SYN. Pillage; prey; spoil; rapine; booty.
PLUN'DER-AGE, *n.* In *law,* the embezzlement of goods on board a ship.—*Bouvier.*
PLUN'DERED, *pp.* or *a.* Pillaged; robbed.
PLUN'DER-ER, *n.* 1. A hostile pillager; a spoiler. 2. A thief; a robber.—*Addison.*
PLUN'DER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Pillaging; robbing.
PLUNGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *plonger.*] 1. To thrust into water or other fluid substance, or into any substance that is penetrable; to immerse in a fluid; to drive into flesh, &c. 2. To thrust or drive into any state in which the thing is

considered as enveloped or surrounded; as, to *plunge* a nation into anarchy. 3. To baptize by immersion.

PLUNGE, *v. i.* 1. To pitch; to thrust or drive one's self into water or a fluid; to dive or to rush in. 2. To fall or rush into distress, or any state or circumstances in which the person or thing is enveloped, inclosed, or overwhelmed. 3. To pitch or throw one's self headlong, as a horse.

PLUNGE, *n.* 1. The act of thrusting into water or any penetrable substance. 2. The act of pitching or throwing one's self headlong, like an unruly horse. 3. Difficulty; strait; distress; a state of being surrounded or overwhelmed with difficulties; as, a *plunge* of sorrow; [*little used.*]

PLUNGED, *pp.* Thrust into a fluid or other penetrable substance; immersed; involved in straits.

PLUN'GEON (-jun), *n.* A sea fowl, the diver.—*Ainsworth.*

PLUNG'ER, *n.* 1. One who plunges; a diver. 2. A long solid cylinder used as a forcer in pumps.

PLUNG'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Immersing; diving; rushing headlong.—In *war*, a *plunging fire* is one poured down upon an enemy from some eminence above.

†PLUNG'Y, *a.* Wet.—*Chaucer.*

PLUNK'ET, *n.* A kind of blue color.—*Ainsworth.*

†PLU-PER'FECT, *a.* [L. *plus quam perfectum.*] The *pluperfect tense*, in *grammar*, is the tense which denotes that an action or event took place previous to another past action or event.

PLU'RAL, *a.* [L. *pluralis.*] 1. Containing more than one; consisting of two or more, or designating two or more.—2. In *grammar*, the *plural* number is that which designates more than one.

PLU'RAL-IST, *n.* A clerk or clergyman who holds more ecclesiastical benefices than one, with cure of souls.

PLU-RAL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *pluralité.*] 1. A number consisting of two or more of the same kind. 2. A greater number; a state of being or having a greater number.—3. In *elections*, a *plurality of votes* is when one candidate has more votes than any other, but not a majority over all others.—4. *Plurality of benefices* is where the same clergyman is possessed of more benefices than one. Each of these benefices is then styled a *plurality.*

PLU'RAL-IZE, *v. t.* To make plural by using the termination of the plural number.

PLU'RAL-LY, *adv.* In a sense implying more than one.

PLU-RI-LIT'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *plus* and *litera.*] Containing more letters than three.

PLU-RI-LIT'ER-AL, *n.* A word consisting of more letters than three.

†PLU'RI-SY, *n.* [L. *plus, pluris.*] Superabundance.

PLUS. [L. more.] In *algebra*, a character marked thus, +, used as the sign of addition.

PLUSH, *n.* [G. *plüsch.*] A species of shaggy cloth or stuff with a velvet nap on one side.

PLUSH'ER, *n.* A marine fish, somewhat like the dogfish.—*Carew.*

PLU'TO, *n.* [L.] In *mythology*, the god of the infernal regions.

PLU-TO'NI-AN, *a.* Plutonic, which see.

PLU-TO'NI-AN, *n.* One who maintains the origin of mountains, &c., to be from fire.—*Journ. of Science.*

PLU-TON'IC, *a.* [from *Pluto.*] Pertaining to or designating the system of the Plutonists; igneous. *Kirwan.*—*Plutonic action*, in *geology*, the influence of volcanic heat and other subterranean causes under pressure.—*Plutonic rocks*, granite, porphyry, and other igneous rocks, supposed to have consolidated from a melted state at a great depth from the surface.—*Lyell.*

PLU'TO-NISM, *n.* The doctrines of the Plutonists.

PLU'TO-NIST, *n.* One who adopts the theory of the formation of the world in its present state from igneous fusion.

PLU'VI-AL, PLU'VI-OUS, } *a.* [L. *pluvialis.*] Rainy; humid.—*Brown.*

PLU'VI-AL, *n.* [Fr. *pluvial.*] A priest's cope.—*Ainsworth.*

PLU-VI-AM'E-TER, *n.* [L. *pluvia*, and Gr. *μετρον.*] A raingage, an instrument for ascertaining the quantity of water that falls in rain, or in rain and snow.

PLU-VI-A-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a pluviameter; made or ascertained by a pluviameter.

PLY, *v. t.* [Fr. *plier.*] 1. To *lay on*, to put to or on with force and repetition. 2. To employ with diligence; to apply closely and steadily; to keep busy. 3. To practice or perform with diligence, as a task. 4. To urge; to solicit with pressing or persevering importunity.—*Shak.* 5. To urge; to press; to strain; to force.

PLY, *v. i.* 1. To bend; to yield. 2. To work steadily. 3. To go in haste. 4. To busy one's self; to be steadily employed. 5. To endeavor to make progress against the wind.

PLY, *n.* 1. A fold; a plait. 2. Bent; turn; direction; bias.

PLY'ER, *n.* He or that which plies.—In *fortification*, *plyers* denotes a kind of balance used in raising and letting down a draw-bridge.

PLY'ING, *ppr.* Laying on with steadiness or repetition, applying closely; employing; performing.

PLY'ING, *n.* 1. Urgent solicitation.—*Hammond.* 2. Effort to make way against the wind.

PNEU-MAT'IC (nu-mat'ik), PNEU-MAT'IC-AL (nu-mat'e-kal), } *a.* [Gr. πνευματικος.] 1. Consisting of air, as a thin compressible substance.—*Bacon.* 2. Pertaining to air, or to the philosophy of its properties. 3. Moved or played by means of air.

PNEU-MAT'ICS, *n.* 1. The science of elastic fluids. In *chemistry*, it treats of the peculiar or specific properties of the various gases and vapors; in *mechanical philosophy*, it treats of the motion and pressure of elastic fluids in general, but chiefly of air and steam. *Olmsted.*—2. In the *schools*, the doctrine of spiritual substances, as God, angels, and the souls of men.

PNEU-MAT'O-CELE (nu-), *n.* [Gr. πνευμα and κηλη.] In *surgery*, a distention of the scrotum by air.

PNEU-MA-TO-LOG'IC-AL (nu-), *a.* Pertaining to pneumatology.

PNEU-MA-TOL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in pneumatology.

PNEU-MA-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. πνευμα and πογος.] 1. The doctrine of the properties of elastic fluids, or of spiritual substances. 2. A treatise on elastic fluids, or on spiritual substances.

PNEU-MO'NI-A, PNEU'MO-NY, } *n.* [Gr. πνευμων, from πνεω.] In *medicine*, an inflammation of the lungs.

PNEU-MON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the lungs; pulmonic.

PNEU-MON'IC, *n.* A medicine for affections of the lungs. *Coxe.*

PNEU-MO-NIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to pneumonitis.

PNEU-MO-NI'TIS, *n.* Inflammation of the lungs. [This is the most correct and appropriate term for this disease.]

PO'A, *n.* [Gr. ποα.] In *botany*, a genus of grasses.

POACH, *v. t.* [Fr. *pocher.*] 1. To cook, as eggs, by breaking them into a vessel of boiling water. They are also often broken into a sauce-pan with butter, and constantly stirred while over the fire, until cooked. 2. To begin and not complete.—*Bacon*; [*obs.*] 3. To tread soft ground, or snow and water, as cattle, whose feet penetrate the soil or soft substance, and leave deep tracks; [*New England.*] 4. To steal game; *properly*, to pocket game, or steal it and convey it away in a bag; [*England.*] 5. To steal; to plunder by stealth.

POACH, *v. t.* [Corn. *pokkia.*] To stab; to pierce; to spear. [*England.*]

POACH, *v. i.* To be trodden with deep tracks, as soft ground.—*Mortimer.*

POACH'ARD, POCH'ARD, } *n.* The English name of certain species of diving ducks, like the canvass-back duck of North America. They are properly fresh-water ducks, but in winter are found on the sea-coast.

POACHED (pōcht), *pp.* or *a.* Slightly boiled or softened; trodden with deep footsteps; stolen.

POACH'ER, *n.* One who steals game.—*More.*

POACH'I-NESS, *n.* Wetness and softness; the state of being easily penetrable by the feet of beasts.

POACH'ING, *ppr.* Boiling slightly; stealing game.

POACH'ING, *n.* The act or employment of a poacher.

POACH'Y, *a.* Wet and soft; such as the feet of cattle will penetrate to some depth, as land.

POCK, *n.* [Sax. *poc* or *pocc*; D. *pok*; G. *pocke.*] A pustule raised on the surface of the body in the variolous and vaccine diseases, named, from the pustules, *small-pox.*

POCK'-HOLE, *n.* The pit or scar made by a pock.

POCK'-MARK, *n.* Mark or scar made by the small-pox.

†POCK'ARRED, *a.* *See* POCKFRETTEN.

POCK'ET, *n.* [Fr. *pochette.*] 1. A small bag inserted in a garment for carrying small articles. 2. A small bag or net to receive the balls in billiards. 3. A certain quantity as, a *pocket* of hops, which is about 160 lbs.

POCK'ET, *v. t.* 1. To put or conceal in the pocket. 2. To take clandestinely.—*To pocket an insult* or *affront*, to receive it without seeking redress; [*in popular use.*]

POCK'ET-BOOK, *n.* A small book of paper covered with leather; used for carrying papers in the pocket.

POCK'ET-GLASS, *n.* A portable looking-glass.

POCK'ET-HOLE, *n.* The opening into a pocket.

POCK'ET-LID, *n.* The flap over the pocket-hole.

POCK'ET-MON-EY (-mun-ne), *n.* Money for the pocket or for occasional expenses.

POCK'ET-ED, *pp.* Put or concealed in the pocket.

POCK'ET-ING, *ppr.* Putting in the pocket.

POCK'FRET-TEN, *a.* Pitted with the small-pox.

POCK'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being pocky.

POCK'WOOD, *n.* Lignum-vitæ, a very hard wood.

POCK'Y, *a.* 1. Infected with the small-pox; full of pocks. 2. Vile; rascally; mischievous; contemptible; [*in vulgar use.*]

PO'CO. [It.] In *music*, a little.

PO-CO'SON, *n.* Reclaimed marsh.—*Washington.* [*Virginia.*]

†POC'U-LENT, *a.* [L. *poculentus.*] Fit for drink.

POD-LI-FORM, *a.* [L. *podalus* and *forma.*] Cup-shaped.

POD, *n.* A term applied to the pericarp or seed-vessel of certain plants, as pea, bean, mustard, &c.

POD, *v. i.* To swell; to fill; also, to produce pods.

PO-DAGRIC, } *a.* [L. *podagra*; Gr. ποδαγρα.] 1. Per-
PO-DAGRIC-AL, } taining to the gout; gouty; partaking of the gout. 2. Afflicted with the gout.—*Brown.*

POD'DED, *pp.* or *a.* Having its pods formed; furnished with pods.

POD'DER, *n.* A gatherer of pods.

PO-DESTÀ, *n.* One of the chief magistrates of Genoa and Venice.—*Brande.*

PODGE, *n.* A puddle; a plash.—*Skinner.*

PŌ'DI-ŬM, *n.* [L.] 1. In *architecture*, the part of an amphitheatre projecting over the arena.—*Brande.* 2. Also, a balcony or open gallery.—*Elmes.*

POD-O-GŸNI-ŬM, *n.* The same as basigynium.

POD'O-SPERM, *n.* [Gr. πους and σπερμα.] In *botany*, the little thread connecting an ovule with its placenta.—*Lindley.*

PO-DRĬ'DA, *n.* [Sp.] *Olla podrida*, a miscellaneous dish of meats. *See* OLLA PODRIDA.

PŒ'CIL-ĪTE, *n.* A term applied, from its variegated appearance, to the new red sandstone.

PŒ-CIL-ITIC, *a.* [Gr. ποικιλος.] In *geology*, an epithet applied, from its variegated appearance, to the new red sandstone formation.—*Dana.*

PŒ-CIL'O-POD, *n.* [Gr. ποικιλος and πους.] A crustaceous animal, having various kinds of feet, viz., prehensory, ambulatory, branchial, and natatory.—*Kirby.*

PŌ'EM, *n.* [L. *poema.*] 1. A metrical composition; a composition in which the verses consist of certain measures, whether in blank verse or in rhyme. 2. This term is also applied to some compositions in which the language is that of excited imagination.

PŌ'E-SY, *n.* [Fr. *poesie*; L. *poesis.*] 1. The art or skill of composing poems. 2. Poetry; metrical composition. 3. A short conceit engraved on a ring or other thing.—*Shak.*

PŌ'ET, *n.* [Fr. *poete*; L., Sp., It. *poeta*; Gr. ποιητης.] 1. The author of a poem; the inventor or maker of a metrical composition. 2. One skilled in making poetry, or who has a particular genius for metrical composition; one distinguished for poetic talents.

PŌ'ET-LAU'RE-ATE, *n.* A poet employed to compose poems for the birth-days of a prince or other special occasion.

PŌ'ET-MU-SĬ'CIAN (-mu-zish'an), *n.* An appellation given to the bard and lyrist of former ages, as uniting the professions of poetry and music.

PŌ'ET-AS-TER, *n.* A petty poet; a pitiful rhymer or writer of verses.—*Roscommon.*

PŌ'ET-ESS, *n.* A female poet.—*Hall.*

PO-ETIC, } *a.* [Gr. ποιητικος; L. *poeticus*; Fr. *poetique.*]
PO-ETIC-AL, } 1. Pertaining to poetry; suitable to poetry. 2. Expressed in poetry or measure. 3. Possessing the peculiar beauties of poetry; sublime.

PO-ETIC-AL-LY, *adv.* With the qualities of poetry; by the art of poetry; by fiction.—*Dryden.*

PO-ETICS, *n.* The doctrine of poetry.—*Warton.*

PŌ'ET-ĪZE, *v. i.* [Fr. *poetiser.*] To write as a poet; to compose verse.—*Donne.*

PŌ'ET-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Making poetry.

PŌ'ET-RESS, *n.* A female poet; a poetess. [*Bad.*]

PŌ'ET-RY, *n.* [Gr. ποιητρια.] 1. Metrical composition; verse. 2. The art or practice of composing in verse. 3. Poems; poetical composition; as, to read *poetry.* 4. This term is also applied to the language of excited imagination and feeling.

PŌ'ET-SHIP, *n.* The state of a poet.

POG'GY, *n.* A salt-water fish, highly esteemed for food; written, also, *porgee* and *porgy*, which see.

POIGN'AN-CY (poin'an-se), *n.* 1. Sharpness; the power of stimulating the organs of taste.—*Swift.* 2. Point; sharpness; keenness; the power of irritation; asperity, as of wit. 3. Severity; acuteness, as of grief.

POIGN'ANT (poin'ant), *a.* [Fr. *poignant.*] 1. Sharp; stimulating the organs of taste.—*Dryden.* 2. Pointed; keen; bitter; irritating; satirical. 3. Severe; piercing; very painful or acute.

POIGN'ANT-LY (poin'ant-le), *adv.* In a stimulating, piercing, or irritating manner; with keenness or point.

POI-KIL-ITIC. *See* PŒCILITIC.

POINT, *n.* [Fr. *poinct*; Sp., It. *punto, punta.*] 1. The sharp end of any instrument or body. Hence, a steel instrument having a sharp point or end, used by engravers, etchers, &c. 2. A string with a tag; as, a silken *point.* 3. A small cape, headland, or promontory; a tract of land extending into the sea, a lake, or river, beyond the line of the shore, and becoming narrow at the end. 4. The sting of an epigram; a lively turn of thought or expression that strikes with force and agreeable surprise. 5. An indivisible part of time or space. 6. A small space. 7. Punctilio; nicety; exactness of ceremony. 8. Place near, next, or contiguous to; verge; eve; as, at the *point* of death. 9. Exact place. 10. Degree; state of elevation, depression, or extension. 11. A character used to mark the divisions of writing, or the pauses to be observed in reading or speaking, as the comma, &c. 12. A spot; a part of a surface divided by spots or lines.—13. In *geometry*, that which has neither parts nor magnitude.—14. In *music*, a dot or mark anciently used, like a note, to distinguish tones or sounds.—15. In *modern music*, a dot placed at the right hand of a note to raise its value or prolong its time by one half.—16. In *astronomy*, a division of the great circles of the horizon and of the mariner's compass.—17. In *astronomy*, a certain place marked in the heavens, or distinguished for its importance in astronomical calculations. The zenith and nadir are called *vertical points.*—18. In *perspective*, a certain pole or place with regard to the perspective plane.—19. In *manufactories*, a lace or work wrought by the needle. 20. The place to which any thing is directed, or the direction in which an object is presented to the eye. 21. Particular; single thing or subject. 22. Aim; purpose; thing to be reached or accomplished. 23. The act of aiming or striking.—*Shak.* 24. A single position; a single assertion; a single part of a complicated question or of a whole; as, to prove the *point.* 25. A note or tune: as, a *point* of war. *Shak.*—26. In *heraldry*, *points* are the several different parts of the escutcheon, denoting the local positions of figures.—27. In *electricity*, the acute termination of a body which facilitates the passage of the fluid to or from the body.—28. In *gunnery*, *point-blank shot* denotes the shot of a gun leveled horizontally.—29. In *marine language*, *points* are flat pieces of braided cordage, tapering from the middle toward each end.—*Point devise*, [Fr.] *originally*, a particular sort of patterned lace, or a device worked with a point or needle; hence, something uncommonly nice and exact; also spelled *point device*; exactly in the point of view. *Shak.*—*Vowel-points*, in the *Shemitic languages*, certain marks or signs to represent vowels, placed above or below, or after the letters which represent consonants.—*The point*, the subject; the main question; the precise thing to be considered; as, a speech to *the point.*

POINT, *v. t.* 1. To sharpen; to cut, forge, grind, or file to an acute end. 2. To direct toward an object or place, to show its position, or excite attention to it. 3. To direct the eye or notice. 4. To aim; to direct toward an object. 5. To mark with characters for the purpose of distinguishing the members of a sentence, and designating the pauses. 6. To mark with vowel-points. 7. To appoint.—*Spenser*; [*obs.*] 8. To fill the joints of with mortar, and smooth them with the point of a trowel.—*To point out*, to show by the finger or by other means.—*To point a rope*, to cause it to taper at the end, as by taking out a few of its yarns, and with these working a mat over it, so that it may pass easily through a hole.—*To point a sail*, to affix points through the eyelet-holes of the reefs.—*To point the yards of a vessel*, to brace them so that the wind shall strike them obliquely.

POINT, *v. i.* 1. To direct the finger for designating an object, and exciting attention to it. 2. To indicate, as dogs do to sportsmen. 3. To show distinctly by any means. 4. To fill the joints or crevices of a wall with mortar.—*To point at*, to treat with scorn or contempt, by pointing or directing attention to.

POINT-BLANK, *a.* [Fr.] 1. In *gunnery*, having a horizontal direction; as, a *point-blank* shot. Hence, 2. Direct; as, a *point-blank* denial. 3. *adv.* Horizontally; directly.

POINT'AL, *n.* In *botany*, the pistil of a plant.

POINT D'AP'PUĬ (pwă dap'puē). [Fr.] Point of support; base; a fixed point at which troops form, and on which operations rest.

POINT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Sharpened; formed to a point; directed; aimed; marked with points; filled with mortar, as crevices. 2. Aimed at a particular person or transaction. 3. *a.* Sharp; having a sharp point. 4. Characterized by keenness or epigrammatical smartness, as rebuke.

POINT'ED-LY, *adv.* 1. In a pointed manner; with lively turns of thought or expression. 2. With direct assertion; with direct reference to a subject; with explicitness.

POINT'ED-NESS, *n.* 1. Sharpness; pickedness with asperity. 2. Epigrammatical keenness or smartness.

POINT'EL, *n.* 1. Something on a point. 2. A kind of pencil or style.—*Wickliffe.*

POINT'ER, *n.* 1. Any thing that points. 2. The hand of a time-piece. 3. A variety of dog trained to stop and point out the game to sportsmen.

POINT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Directing the finger; showing; directing. 2. Marking with points, as a writing. 3. Filling the joints and crevices of a wall with mortar or cement.

POINT'ING, *n.* 1. The art of making the divisions of a writing; punctuation. 2. The state of being pointed with marks, or of having points. 3. The act of filling the crevices of a wall with mortar, &c.; or the material with which they are filled.

POINTING-STOCK, *n.* An object of ridicule or scorn.

POINT'LESS, *a.* 1. Having no point. 2. Having no smartness or keenness.—SYN. Blunt; obtuse; dull; stupid.

POISE (poiz), *n.* [W. *pwys*; Arm. *poes*; Fr. *poids.*] 1. Weight; gravity; that which causes a body to descend or tend to the center. 2. The weight or mass of metal used in weighing with steelyards, to balance the substance weighed. 3. Balance; equilibrium; a state in which things are balanced by equal weight or power; equipoise. 4. A regulating power; that which balances.

POISE (poiz), *v. t.* [W. *pwysaw.*] 1. To balance in weight; to make of equal weight. 2. To hold or place in equilibrium or equiponderance. 3. To load with weight for balancing. 4. To examine or ascertain, as by the balance; to weigh. 5. To oppress; to weigh down.—*Shak.*

POIS€D (poizd), *pp.* Balanced; made equal in weight; resting in equilibrium.

POIS'ING, *ppr.* Balancing.

POIS'ON (poiz'n), *n.* [Fr. *poison.*] 1. Any agent capable of producing a morbid, noxious, or dangerous effect upon any thing endowed with life. 2. Any thing infectious or malignant. 3. That which taints or destroys moral purity or health.

POIS'ON, *v. t.* 1. To infect with any thing fatal to life. 2. To attack, injure, or kill by poison. 3. To taint; to mar; to impair, as one's enjoyment. 4. To corrupt, as the morals.

POIS'ON-TREE, *n.* A tree that poisons; *especially*, the *bohun upas* of Java, &c.

† POIS'ON-A-BLE, *a.* That can be poisoned.

POIS'ONED, *pp.* or *a.* Infected or destroyed by poison.

POIS'ON-ER, *n.* One who poisons or corrupts; that which corrupts.

† POIS'ON-FUL, *a.* Replete with poison.—*Dr. White.*

POIS'ON-ING, *ppr.* Infecting with poison; corrupting.

POIS'ON-OUS, *a.* Having the qualities of poison; corrupting; impairing soundness or purity.

POIS'ON-OUS-LY, *adv.* With fatal or injurious effects.

POIS'ON-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being fatal or injurious to health and soundness.

POI'TREL, *n.* [Fr. *poitrail.*] 1. Armor for the breast of a horse. 2. [qu. *pointel.*] A graving tool.—*Ainsworth.*

POIZE, an old spelling of *poise.* *See* POISE.

PŌKE, *n.* [Sax. *pocca, poha*; Fr. *poche.*] A pocket; a small bag; as, a pig in a *poke.*—*Camden.*

PŌKE, *v. t.* [Corn. *pokkia.*] 1. *Properly*, to thrust; to push against with any thing pointed; hence, to feel or search for with a long instrument. 2. To thrust at with the horns, as an ox.

PŌKE, *v. i.* To grope, as in the dark. *Prior.*—*To poke at*, to make a thrust at with the horns.

PŌKE, *n.* In *New England*, a machine to prevent unruly beasts from leaping or breaking through fences.

PŌKE, *v. t.* To put a poke on. [*New England.*]

PŌKE, PŌKE'-WEED, } *n.* The popular name of a tall North American herb, the *phytolacca decandra*, also called *cocum*, bearing berries which yield a dark-purple juice.

PŌK'ER, *n.* An iron bar used in stirring the fire when coal is used for fuel.—*Swift.*

PŌK'ER, *n.* [Dan. *pokker.*] Any frightful object, especially in the dark; a bugbear. [A word in vulgar use in *America.* Hence has been formed the adjective *pokerish.*]

PŌK'ING, *ppr.* Feeling in the dark; stirring with a poker; thrusting at with the horns; putting a poke on.

PŌK'ING, *a.* Drudging; servile.—*Gray.* [*Colloquial.*]

PŌK'ING-STI€K, *n.* An instrument formerly used in adjusting the plaits of ruffs then worn.—*Shak.*

PO-LA€'€A, PO-LA'€RE, } *n.* [Sp. *polacre*; Fr. *polacre, polaque.*] A vessel with three masts, each of one piece, so that they have neither tops, caps, nor cross-trees to the upper yards; used in the Mediterranean.—*Buchanan.*

PŌ'LAR, *a.* [Fr. *polaire*; It. *polare*; Sp. *polar.*] 1. Pertaining to the poles of the earth, north or south, or to the poles of artificial globes; situated near one of the poles. 2. Proceeding from one of the regions near the poles. 3. Pertaining to the magnetic pole, or to the point to which the magnetic needle is directed.

POL'AR-€HY, *n.* [Gr. πολυς and αρχη.] Government by a number of persons.

PO-LAR'I-S€OPE, *n.* An instrument used in exhibiting the phenomena of the polarization of light.—*Francis.*

PŌ-LAR'I-TY, *n.* That quality of a body, in virtue of which peculiar properties reside in certain points; *usually*, as in electrified or magnetized bodies, properties of attraction or repulsion, or the power of taking a certain direction. The property of pointing to the poles of the earth, which is peculiar to the magnetic needle. A mineral is said to possess *polarity* when it attracts one pole of a magnetic needle and repels the other.

PŌ-LAR-IZ'A-BLE, *a.* Susceptible of polarization.

PŌ-LAR-I-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of giving polarity to a body; the state of having polarity.—*Polarization of light*, a change produced upon light by the action of certain media, by which it exhibits the appearance of having *polarity*, or poles possessing different properties.

PŌ'LAR-IZE, *v. t.* To communicate polarity to.

PŌ'LAR-IZED, *pp.* or *a.* Having polarity communicated to

PŌ'LAR-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Giving polarity to.

PŌ'LAR-Y, *a.* Tending to a pole; having a direction to a pole.—*Brown.*

PŌL'DER, *n.* [D.] In *Holland* and *Belgium*, a tract of low land reclaimed from the sea by means of high embankments.—*P. Cyc.*

PŌLE, *n.* [Sax. *pol, pal*; D. *paal*; Dan. *pæl*; W. *pawl*; L *palus.*] 1. A long, slender piece of wood, or the stem of a small tree deprived of its branches. 2. A rod; a perch; a measure of length, of five yards and a half, or a square measure of 30¼ square yards. 3. An instrument for measuring.—*Bare poles.* A ship is under *bare poles* when her sails are all furled.—*Mar. Dict.*

PŌLE, *n.* [Fr. *pole*; It., Sp. *polo.*] 1. In *astronomy*, one of the extremities of the axis on which the sphere revolves. —2. In *spherics*, a point equally distant from every part of the circumference of a great circle of the sphere; or it is a point 90° distant from the plane of a circle, and in a line passing perpendicularly through the center, called the *axis.*—3. In *geography*, the extremity of the earth's axis. 4. The star which is vertical to the pole of the earth.—*Magnetic poles*, two points in a magnet in which the power seems to be chiefly concentrated.

PŌLE, *n.* [from *Poland.*] A native of Poland.

PŌLE, *v. t.* 1. To furnish with poles for support. 2. To bear or convey on poles. 3. To impel by poles, as a boat; to push forward by the use of poles.

PŌLE'-AX, *n.* An ax fixed to a pole or handle; or, rather, a sort of hatchet with a handle about fifteen inches in length, and a point or claw bending downward from the back of its head.

PŌLE'-DĀ-VY, *n.* A sort of coarse cloth.—*Ainsworth.*

PŌLE'-STAR, *n.* 1. A star which is vertical, or nearly so to the pole of the earth; a lode-star. 2. That which serves as a guide or director.

PŌLE'€AT, *n.* The popular name of two small carnivorous quadrupeds of Europe, nearly allied to the weasel, and having small glands which secrete a fetid liquor; the fitchew or fitchet.

POL'E-MAR€H (-märk), *n.* [Gr. πολεμαρχος.] In *Athens*, originally, the military commander-in-chief; but afterward, a civil magistrate, charged with the protection and superintendence of the resident aliens. There were also, in Sparta, Thebes, and other parts of Greece, *polemarchs* who were high officers, exercising both military and civil functions.—*Smith's Dict.*

PO-LEM'I€, *n.* A disputant; a controvertist.—*Pope.*

PO-LEM'I€, PO-LEM'I€-AL, } *a.* [Gr. πολεμικος.] 1. Controversial; disputative; intended to maintain an opinion or system in opposition to others. 2. Engaged in supporting an opinion or system by controversy.

PO-LEM'I€S, *n.* Contest or controversy, especially on religious subjects.

PO-LEM'O-S€OPE, *n.* [Gr. πολεμος and σκοπεω.] An oblique perspective glass, contrived for seeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye.—*Hutton.*

PO-LEN'TA, *n.* [It.] In *Italy*, pudding made of the flour of maize; formerly ground chestnuts were used.—*Artoni.*

PŌ'LEY-GRÄSS, *n.* A plant of the genus *lythrum.*

PŌ'LEY-MOUNT'AIN, *n.* A plant of the genus *teucrium*

PO-LI-AN'THĒS, *n.* [Gr. πολις, a city, and ανθος, a flower.] The name of a genus of plants, one species of which, *P. tuberosa*, is cultivated for its flowers, under the absurd name of *tuberose*, a vicious pronunciation of its specific name.

PO-LĬCE' (po-lees'), *n.* [Fr.; L. *politia.*] 1. The government of a city or town; the administration of the laws and regulations of a city or incorporated town or borough. 2. The internal regulation and government of a kingdom or state.—*Blackstone.* 3. A body of civil officers, especially in cities, for enforcing the laws.

PO-LĬCE'-OF'FI-CER, *n.* An officer intrusted with the execution of the laws of a city.

PO-LĬCED' (-leest'), POL'I-CIED (-sid), } *a.* Regulated by laws; furnished with a regular system of laws and administration.—*Bacon.*—*Burke.*

PO-LĬCE'MAN, *n.* One of the ordinary police.

POL'I-CY, *n.* [Fr. *police*; L. *politia.*] 1. The art or manner of governing a nation; or that system of measures which the sovereign of a country adopts and pursues, as best adapted to the interests of the nation. 2. The course or management of public affairs with respect either to foreign powers or to internal arrangement.—3. In *common usage*, prudence or wisdom in rulers or individuals in the management of public or private concerns. 4. Stratagem, cunning; dexterity of management. 5. [It. *polizza.*] A ticket or warrant for money in the public funds.—6. [Sp. *poliza.*] *Policy*, in *commerce*, the writing or instrument by which a contract of indemnity is effected between the in

surer and the insured.—7. In *Scotland*, the pleasure-ground about a gentleman's seat.

PŌL'ING, *n.* In *gardening*, the operation of dispersing the worm-casts all over the walks, with long ash poles.

PŌL'ING, *ppr.* 1. Furnishing with poles for support. 2. Bearing on poles. 3. Pushing forward with poles, as a boat.

PŌ'LISH, *a.* Pertaining to Poland.

POL'ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *polir, polissant.*] 1. To make smooth and glossy, usually by friction. 2. To refine; to wear off rudeness, rusticity, and coarseness; to make elegant and polite.

POL'ISH, *v. i.* To become smooth; to receive a gloss; to take a smooth and glossy surface.

POL'ISH, *n.* 1. A smooth, glossy surface produced by friction. 2. Refinement; elegance of manners.

POL'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being polished.

POL'ISHED (pol'isht), *pp.* or *a.* Made smooth and glossy; refined; polite.

† **POL'ISH-ED-NESS**, *n.* 1. State of being polished or of being refined or elegant.—*Donne.*—*Coventry.*

POL'ISH-ER, *n.* The person or instrument that polishes.

POL'ISH-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making smooth and glossy; refining.

POL'ISH-ING, *n.* 1. The act of making smooth and glossy, or of refining manners. 2. Smoothness; glossiness; refinement.—*Goldsmith.*

POL'ISH-MENT, *n.* Refinement.—*Waterhouse.*

PO-LĪTE', *a.* [L. *politus.*] 1. *Literally*, smooth, glossy, and used in this sense till within a century; [*obs.*] 2. Having elegance or refinement of manners. 3. Characterized by courtesy, as manners.—Syn. Polished; refined; well-bred; courteous; obliging; complaisant; affable; urbane; civil; courtly; elegant; genteel.

PO-LĪTE'LY, *adv.* With elegance of manners; genteelly; courteously.

PO-LĪTE'NESS, *n.* 1. Polish or elegance of manners; ease and gracefulness of manners, combined with attention to the convenience of others. 2. Obliging attentions.—Syn. Good breeding; refinement; urbanity; courteousness; affability; complaisance; courtesy; civility; gentility; courtliness.

POL-I-TESSE (-tess'), *n.* [Fr.] Politeness. [An affected word, unless when applied, by way of contempt, to overacted politeness.—*Smart.*]

POL'I-TIC, *a.* [L. *politicus. Originally*, this word was the same as *political*, but it is not so now, except in the phrase *body politic.*] 1. Exercising sagacity in devising and pursuing measures adapted to promote the public welfare. 2. Well devised and adapted to the public prosperity. 3. Ingenious in devising and pursuing any scheme of personal or national aggrandizement, or in adapting means to the end, whether good or evil. 4. Well devised; adapted to its end, right or wrong.—Syn. Wise; prudent; sagacious; discreet; provident; wary; artful; cunning.

PO-LITIC-AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to policy, or to civil government and its administration. 2. Pertaining to a nation or state, or to nations or states, as distinguished from *civil* or *municipal;* as in the phrase, *political* and *civil* rights, the former comprehending rights that belong to a nation, or perhaps to a citizen as an individual of a nation, and the latter comprehending the local rights of a corporation or any member of it. 3. Public; derived from office or connection with government. 4. Artful; skillful; [*see* Politic.] 5. Treating of politics or government. *Paley.*—*Political economy*, the administration of the revenues of a nation; or the management and regulation of its resources and productive property and labor; also, the science which treats of these subjects.

PO-LITIC-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. With relation to the government of a nation or state. 2. With relation to politics. 3. Artfully; with address; [*obs.*]

PO-LITIC-AS-TER, *n.* A petty politician.

† **POL-I-TĪ'CIAN** (-tish'an), *a.* Cunning; using artifice.

POL-I-TĪ'CIAN, *n.* [Fr. *politicien.*] 1. One versed in the science of government and the art of governing; one devoted to politics. 2. A man of artifice or deep contrivance.

POL'I-TIC-LY, *adv.* Artfully; cunningly.—*Shak.*

POL'I-TICS, *n.* [Fr. *politique.*] 1. The science of government; that part of ethics which consists in the regulation and government of a nation or state, for the preservation of its safety, peace, and prosperity.—2. In a *looser sense*, political affairs, or the contests of parties for power.

† **POL'I-TIZE**, *v. i.* To play the politician.—*Milton.*

† **POL'I-TURE**, *n.* Polish; the gloss given by polishing.

POL'I-TY, *n.* [Gr. πολιτεια.] 1. The form or constitution of civil government of a nation or state. 2. The constitution or general fundamental principles of government of any class of citizens, considered in an appropriate character, or as a subordinate state.

PŌL'KA, *n.* A fashionable Hungarian dance.

PŌLL, *n.* [D. *bol.*] 1. The head of a person, or the back part of the head. 2. A register of heads, that is, of persons.—*Shak.* 3. The entry of the names of electors who vote for civil officers. Hence, 4. An election of civil officers, or the place of election. 5. A fish called a *chub* or *chevin*; *see* Pollard.

PŌLL, *v. t.* 1. To lop the tops of trees.—*Bacon.* 2. To clip, to cut off the ends; to cut off hair or wool; to shear. 3. To mow; to crop; [*obs.*] 4. To peel; to strip; to plunder; [*obs.*] 5. To take a list or register of persons; to enter names in a list. 6. To enter one's name in a list or register. 7. To insert into a number, as a voter.—*Tickel.* 8. To bring to the polls; as, to *poll* votes.

PŌLL'-Ē-VIL, *n.* A swelling or aposteme on a horse's head, or on the nape of the neck between the ears.

PŌLL'-TAX, *n.* A tax levied by the poll or head; a caputation tax.

POL'LAC, } *n.* A salt-water fish of the cod family, closely
POL'LOC, } allied to the whiting and coal-fish.

POL'LARD, *n.* 1. A tree having its top cut off at some height above the ground, that it may throw out branches. 2. A clipped coin.—*Camden.* 3. The chub fish. 4. A stag that has cast his horns. 5. A mixture of bran and meal.

POL'LARD, *v. t.* To lop the tops of trees; to poll.

POL'LARD-ED, *pp.* Lopped.

PŌLLED (pōld), *pp.* 1. Lopped, as tops of trees. [*See* Poll.] 2. Brought to the poll, as votes.

POL'LEN, *n.* [L. *pollen, pollis.*] 1. The fecundating dust, or fine substance like flour or meal, contained in the anther of flowers, which is dispersed on the stigma for impregnation; farina. 2. Fine bran.—*Bailey.*

POL-LEN-Ā'RI-OUS, *a.* Consisting of meal.

† **POL'LEN-GER**, *n.* Brushwood.—*Tusser.*

POL'LEN-IN, *n.* A substance obtained from the pollen of plants.

PŌLL'ER, *n.* [from *poll.*] 1. One who shaves persons; a barber; [*obs.*] 2. One who lops or polls trees. 3. A pillager; a plunderer; one who fleeces by exaction; [*obs.*] 4. One who registers voters, or one who enters his name as a voter.

POL-LIC-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *pollicitatio.*] A promise; a voluntary engagement, or a paper containing it.

POL-LIN'TOR, *n.* [L.] One who prepares materials for embalming the dead; a kind of undertaker.

PŌLL'ING, *ppr.* 1. Lopping, as the tops of trees. 2. Registering one's name as a voter. [*See* Poll.] 3. Bringing to the poll, as votes.

POL-LI-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *pollen* and *fero.*] Producing pollen.

POL'LI-WIG, *n.* A tadpole. *Forby.*—In *America, polliwog.* Forby thinks it to be from *periwig.*

POL'LOCK, *n.* A fish, the pollack, which see.

POL-LŪTE', *v. t.* [L. *polluo;* Fr. *polluer.*] 1. To make foul or unclean.—Among the *Jews*, to make unclean or impure, in a legal or ceremonial sense. 2. To infect with guilt. 3. To profane; to use for carnal or idolatrous purposes. 4. To infect or impair by mixture of ill, moral or physical. 5. To violate by illegal sexual commerce.—Syn. To defile, soil; contaminate; corrupt; taint; vitiate; debauch; dishonor; ravish; abuse.

POL-LŪTE', *a.* Polluted; defiled.—*Milton.*

POL-LŪT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Defiled; rendered unclean; tainted with guilt; impaired; profaned.

POL-LŪT'ED-LY, *adv.* In a state of pollution.—*Heywood.*

POL-LŪT'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being polluted; defilement.

POL-LŪT'ER, *n.* A defiler; one who pollutes or profanes.

POL-LŪT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Defiling; rendering unclean; corrupting; profaning. 2. *a.* Defiling or having a tendency to defile.

POL-LŪT'ING-LY, *adv.* With pollution.

POL-LŪ'TION, *n.* [L. *pollutio;* Fr. *pollution.*] 1. The act of polluting. 2. The state of being polluted.—3. In the *Jewish economy*, the state of being legally or ceremonially unclean.—4. In *medicine*, the emission of semen in sleep.—5. In a *religious sense*, guilt, the effect of sin; idolatry.—Syn. Defilement, pollutedness; contamination; vitiation; taint; corruption; uncleanness; impurity; violation; debauchment.

POL'LUX, *n.* [L.] 1. A fixed star of the second magnitude, in the constellation Gemini or the Twins. 2. *See* Castor.

PO-LO-NĀISE', } *n.* A robe or dress adopted from the
PO-LO-NĒSE', } fashion of the Poles: sometimes worn by ladies.

PO-LO-NĒSE', *n.* The Polish language.—*Encyc.*

PO-LO-NOISE' (po-lo-nāze'), *n.* In *music*, a movement of three crotchets in a bar, with the rhythmical cæsura on the last.

PŌLT, *n.* [Sw. *bulta.*] A blow, stroke, or striking.—*Halliwell.* [*A word in common use in New England.*]

† **PŌLT'-FOOT**, *n.* A distorted foot.—*Herbert.*

† **PŌLT'-FOOT-ED**, *a.* Having distorted feet.—*Ben Jonson.*

POL-TROON', *n.* [Fr. *poltron;* It. *poltrone.*] An arrant coward; a dastard; a wretch without spirit or courage.

POL-TROON', *a.* Base; vile; contemptible.—*Hammond.*

POL'TROON'ER Y, *n.* Cowardice; baseness of mind; want of spirit.

POL'VE-RĪNE, *n.* [L. *pulvis*; It. *polverino.*] The calcined ashes of an alkaline plant, used in making glass.

PŌ'LY, } *n.* [L. *polium.*] An evergreen undershrub found
PŌ'LEY, } near the Mediterranean.—*Loudon*

POL'Y, in *compound words*, is from the Greek πολυς, and signifies *many*; as in *polygon*, a figure of many angles.

POL-Y-A-ĊOUS'TIĊ, *a.* [Gr. πολυς and ακουω.] That multiplies or magnifies sound; as a *noun*, an instrument to multiply sounds.

POL-Y-A-DEL'PHI-A, *n. pl.* [Gr. πολυς and αδελφος.] In *botany*, a class of plants having stamens united in three or more bodies or bundles by filaments.—*Linnæus.*

POL-Y-A-DEL'PHI-AN, } *a.* Having stamens united in three
POL-Y-A-DEL'PHOUS, } or more bundles.

POL-Y-AN'DRI-A, *n. pl.* [Gr. πολυς and ανηρ.] In *botany*, a class of hermaphrodite plants having many stamens, or more than twenty, arising immediately from below the ovary.

POL-Y-AN'DRI-AN, } *a.* Having many stamens, or more
POL-Y-AN'DROUS, } than twenty, arising immediately from below the ovary.

POL-Y-AN'DRY, *n.* The practice of females having more husbands than one at the same time; plurality of husbands.

POL-Y-AN'THUS, *n.* [Gr. πολυς and ανθος.] An ornamental plant, a variety of the primrose.

POL'Y-ĂRĊH-Y, *n.* [Gr. πολυς and αρχη.] Any form of government in which many rule.

POL-Y-ĄU-TOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, αυτος, and γραφω.] The act or practice of multiplying copies of one's own handwriting; a species of lithography.

PO-LYB'A-SĪTE, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and βασις, base.] An iron-black ore of silver, consisting of sulphur, silver, and antimony, with some copper and arsenic.

POL'Y-ĊHORD, *a.* [Gr. πολυς, and *chord.*] Having many chords or strings.—*Ch. Relig. Appeal.*

† POL'Y-ĊHREST, *n.* [Gr. πολυς and χρηστος.] In *pharmacy*, a medicine that serves for many uses.—*Polychrest salt*, among *old chemists*, was the sulphate of potassa.—*Brande.*

POL'Y-ĊHRO-ĪTE, *n.* [Gr. πολυς and χροιζω.] The coloring matter of saffron.—*Ure.*

POL-Y-ĊHRO-MATIĊ, *a.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and χρωμα, color.] In *mineralogy*, exhibiting a play of colors.—*Mohs.*

POL-Y-ĊO-TYL-Ē'DON, *n.* [Gr. πολυς and κοτυληδων.] In *botany*, a plant that has many or more than two cotyledons or lobes to the seed.

POL-Y-ĊO-TYL-Ē'DON-OUS, *a.* Having more than two lobes to the seed.

POL-Y-Ē'DRON, } *See* POLYHEDRON and POLYHEDRAL.
POL-Y-Ē'DROUS. }

POL-Y-GĂ'MI-A, *n. pl.* [Gr. πολυς and γαμος.] In *botany*, a class of plants bearing hermaphrodite flowers, with male or female flowers, or both.

POL-Y-GĂ'MI-AN, } *a.* In *botany*, producing hermaphrodite
PO-LYG'A-MOUS, } flowers, with male or female flowers, or both.

PO-LYG'A-MIST, *n.* A person who practices polygamy or maintains its lawfulness.—*Hammond.*

PO-LYG'A-MOUS, *a.* 1. Consisting of polygamy.—*Encyc.* 2. Inclined to polygamy; having a plurality of wives.

PO-LYG'A-MY, *n.* [Gr. πολυς and γαμος.] A plurality of wives or husbands at the same time; or the having of such plurality.

POL'Y-GĂR, *n.* In *Hindostan*, an inhabitant of the woods.

POL-Y-GAS'TRIĊ, *a.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and γαστηρ, stomach.] Having many stomachs.

POL-Y-GAS'TRIĊ, *n.* An animal having many stomachs, as some of the infusories.—*Bell.*

PO-LYG'E-NOUS, *a.* [Gr. πολυς and γενος.] Consisting of many kinds.—*Kirwan.*

POL'Y-GLOT, *a.* [Gr πολυς and γλωττα.] Having or containing many languages; as, a *polyglot* Bible.

POL'Y-GLOT, *n.* 1. A book containing many languages; [*applied particularly to the Bible.*] 2. One who understands many languages; [*obs.*]

POL'Y-GON, *n.* [Gr. πολυς and γωνια.] In *geometry*, a plane figure of many angles. and consequently of many sides; *particularly*, one having more than four angles or sides.

PO-LYG'ON-AL, } *a.* Having many angles. *Lee.*—*Polyg-*
PO-LYG'ON-OUS, } *onal numbers*, in *arithmetic*, the successive sums of a series of numbers in arithmetical progression.—*Brande.*

PO-LYG'ON-UM, *n.* [Gr. πολυς and γονυ.] In *botany*, a genus of plants having many joints. as buckwheat, &c.

POL-Y-GON-OM'E-TRY, *n.* [*polygon*, and Gr. μετρον.] The doctrine of polygons.—*Brande.*

POL'Y-GRAM, *n.* [Gr. πολυς and γραμμα.] A figure consisting of many lines.—*Barlow.*

POL'Y-GRAPH, *n.* An instrument for multiplying copies of a writing with ease and expedition.

POL-Y-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to polygraphy. 2
POL-Y-GRAPH'IC-AL, } Done with a polygraph.

PO-LYG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. πολυς and γραφη.] The art of writing in various ciphers, and of deciphering the same.

POL-Y-ĠYN'I-A, *n. pl.* [Gr. πολυς and γυνη.] In *botany*, an order of plants having many styles.

POL-Y-ĠYN'I-AN, } *a.* In *botany*, having many styles.
PO-LYG'YN-OUS, }

PO-LYG'Y-NY, *n.* [Gr. πολυς and γυνη.] The practice of having more wives than one at the same time.

PO-LŸ'HA-LĪTE, *n.* [Gr. πολυς and ἁλς.] A red mineral, composed principally of the sulphates of lime, potash, and magnesia.

POL-Y-HĒ'DRAL, } *a.* Having many sides; as a solid
POL-Y-HĒ'DROUS, } body.

POL-Y-HĒ'DRON, *n.* [Gr. πολυς and ἑδρα.] 1. In *geometry*, a body or solid contained by many sides or planes.—2. In *optics*, a polyscope or multiplying glass.

† PO-LYL'Ō-ĠY, *n.* [Gr. πολυς and λογος.] A talking much, talkativeness; garrulity.

POL-Y-MATH'IĊ, *a.* Pertaining to polymathy.

PO-LYM'A-THY, *n.* [Gr. πολυς and μαθησις.] The knowledge of many arts and sciences; varied learning.

POL-Y-MIG'NĪTE, *n.* [Gr. πολυς and μιγνυμι.] A black, shining mineral, containing titanic acid, zirconia, yttria, oxyds of cerium and iron, &c.—*Dana.*

POL'YM-NĪTE, *n.* A stone marked with dendrites and black lines, and so disposed as to represent rivers, marshes, &c.

POL'Y-MORPH, *n.* [Gr. πολυς and μορφη.] A name given to a numerous tribe or series of shells.

POL-Y-MORPH'OUS, *a.* Having many forms.

POL'Y-NEME, *n.* A sea fish, of the perch family, having a scaly head.—*Pennant.*

POL-Y-NĒ'SIA, *n.* [Gr. πολυς and νησος.] A term in *geography*, used to designate numerous groups of isles in the Pacific Ocean, especially near the tropics.

POL-Y-NĒ'SIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Polynesia.

POL-Y-NŌ'MI-AL, *n.* [Gr. πολυς and ονομα.] In *algebra*, a quantity consisting of many terms.

POL-Y-NŌ'MI-AL, *a.* Containing many terms or names.

POL-Y-ON'O-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. πολυς and ονομα.] Having many names or titles; many-titled.—*Sir W. Jones.*

POL-Y-ON'O-MY, *n.* Variety of different names.—*Faber.*

POL-Y-OP'TRON, } *n.* [Gr. πολυς and οπτομαι.] A glass
POL-Y-OP'TRUM, } through which objects appear multiplied, but diminished.—*Hutton.*—*Brande.*

POL-Y-O-RĂ'MA, *n.* [Gr. πολυς and οραμα.] A view of many objects.

POL'YP, *n.* [Gr. πυλυπους.] An aquatic animal of the radiate type, having in general a cylindrical body, at one extremity of which there is a mouth, surrounded by one or more series of arms or tentacles. These animals form coral by a secretion of calcareous matter.—*Dana.*

POL'Y-PA-RY, *n.* [*polyp*, and L. *pario.*] A name sometimes given to coral, because formed by polyps.—*Dana.*

POL-Y-PET'AL-OUS, *a.* [Gr. πολυς and πεταλον.] In *botany*, having many petals.—*Martyn.*

PO-LYPH'A-GOUS, *a.* [Gr. πολυς and φαγω.] Eating or subsisting on many things, or kinds of food.

POL-Y-PHĂR'MA-CY, *n.* Medicines of many ingredients.

POL-Y-PHON'IĊ, } *a.* Having or consisting of many
PO-LYPH'O-NOUS, } voices or sounds.—*Busby.*

PO-LYPH'O-NISM, } *n.* [Gr. πολυς and φωνη.] Multiplicity
PO-LYPH'O-NY } of sounds, as in the reverberations of an echo.

PO-LYPH'O-NIST, *n.* One who has the power of multiplying or making many sounds; a ventriloquist.

PO-LYPH'YL-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. πολυς and φυλλον.] In *botany* many-leafed.

PO-LYP'I-DOM, *n.* [*polyp*, and Gr. δομος.] *Literally*, a house or hive of polyps; a name sometimes erroneously given, to coral.

PO-LYP'I-ER (po-lip'e-ā), *n.* [Fr.] Polypary, which see.

POL-Y-PIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [*polype* and *fero.*] Producing polypes.

POL'Y-PODE, *n.* [Gr. πολυς and πους.] An animal having many feet; the milleped or wood-louse.—*Coxe.*

PO-LYP'O-DY, *n.* [L. *polypodium.*] A plant of the genus *polypodium*, of the order of *filices*, or ferns.

POL'Y-POUS, *a.* Having the nature of the polypus; having many feet or roots, like the polypus.

POL-Y-PRIS-MATIĊ, *a.* [Gr. πολυς, and *prismatic.*] In *crystallography*, a term applied to a prismatic crystal having many lateral secondary planes, with or without the primary planes.—*Dana.*

POL'Y-PUS, *n.* [Gr. πολυπους.] 1. Something that has many feet or roots.—2. Among *physicians*, a tumor with a narrow base, somewhat resembling a pear, found in the nose, uterus, &c.

POL'Y-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. πολυς and σκοπεω.] A glass which makes a single object appear as many; a multiplying glass, which see.—*Hutton.*

POL-Y-SEP'A-LOUS, *a.* In *botany*, a polysepalous calyx is that which has more than one sepal.—*Lindley.*

POL'Y-SPAST, *n.* [Sp. *polispastos.*] A machine consisting of many pulleys.—*Dict.*

POL'Y-SPERM, *n.* [Gr. πολυς and σπερμα.] A tree whose fruit contains many seeds.—*Evelyn.*

POL-Y-SPERM'OUS, *a.* Containing many seeds.

POL'Y-STŸLE, *n.* [Gr. πολυς and στυλος.] A term denoting an edifice whose columns are too numerous to be readily counted.

POL-Y-SYL-LAB'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a polysyllable;
POL-Y-SYL-LAB'IC-AL, } consisting of many syllables, or of more than three.

POL'Y-SYL-LA-BLE, *n.* [Gr. πολυς and συλλαβη.] A word of many syllables, that is, consisting of more syllables than three.

POL-Y-SYN'DE-TON, *n.* [Gr. πολυσυνδετος.] A figure of rhetoric by which the copulative is often repeated.

POL-Y-TECH'NIC, *n.* [Gr. πολυς and τεχνη.] Comprenending many arts; applied *particularly* to a school in which many branches of art or science are taught.

POL-Y-THAL'A-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. πολυς and θαλαμος.] Many-chambered; applied to cephalopods having multilocular shells.—*P. Cyc.*

POL'Y-THE-ISM, *n.* [Fr. *polytheisme.*] The doctrine of a plurality of gods or invisible beings superior to man, and having an agency in the government of the world.

POL'Y-THE-IST, *n.* A person who believes in or maintains the doctrine of a plurality of gods.

POL-Y-THE-IST'IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to polytheism.
POL-Y-THE-IST'IC-AL, } 2. Holding a plurality of gods.

POL-Y-THE-IST'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of polytheism.

POL-Y-ZŌ'NAL, *a.* [Gr. πολυς and ζωνη.] Composed of several zones or rings; as, a *polyzonal* lens.—*Brewster.*

PŌM'ACE (pum'ase), *n.* [L. *pomum*; Fr. *pomme.*] The substance of apples or of similar fruit crushed by grinding. —In *America*, it is so called before and after being pressed.

PO-MĀ'CEOUS (-shus), *a.* 1. Consisting of apples. 2. Like pomace.

PŌ-MĀDE', *n.* [Fr. *pommade.*] Perfumed ointment. [*Rare.*]

PŌ-MAN'DER, *n.* [Fr. *pomme d'ambre.*] A sweet ball; a perfumed ball or powder.—*Bacon.*

PŌ-MĀ'TUM, *n.* [Fr. *pommade*; It. *pomata*; Sp. *pomada.*] A perfumed unguent or composition used in dressing the hair.

PŌ-MĀ'TUM, *v. t.* To apply pomatum to the hair.—*Dict.*

PŌME, *n.* [L. *pomum.*] 1. In *botany*, a fleshy or pulpy pericarp without valves, containing a capsule or capsules, as the apple. 2. A name given, in America, to baked cakes of maize or Indian meal about the size of an apple.

† PŌME, *v. i.* [Fr. *pommer.*] To grow to a head, or form a head in growing.—*Dict.*

PŌME-CIT'RON, *n.* A citron apple.—*Ben Jonson.*

PŌME'-WA-TER, *n.* A sort of apple.—*Shak.*

PŌME-GRAN'ATE (pum-gran'nate), *n.* [L. *pomum* and *granatum.*] 1. The fruit of a tree belonging to the genus *punica*, of the size and shape of an orange, having a reddish color and numerous seeds. 2. The tree that produces pomegranates. 3. An ornament resembling a pomegranate, on the robe and ephod of the Jewish high-priest.

PŌME-GRAN'ATE-TREE, *n.* The tree which produces pomegranates.

PŌME'ROY (pum'roy), } *n.* Royal apple; a particu-
PŌME-ROY'AL (pum-roy'al), } lar sort of apple.—*Ainsworth.*

POM'EY, *n.* In *heraldry*, a green roundel.

PO-MIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *pomum* and *fero.*] *Literally*, pome-bearing; a term applied to plants bearing the larger fruits, as apples, melons, gourds, &c.

PŌM'MĀGE, *n.* *See* POMACE.

POMME, } *n.* Cross *pomme.*—In *heraldry*, a cross, of
POM-METTE', } which the ends terminate in three half-circlets, resembling apples.

PŌM'MEL (pum'mel), *n.* [Fr. *pommeau.*] 1. A knob or ball; any ornament of a globular form. 2. The knob on the hilt of a sword; the protuberant part of a saddle-bow; the round knob on the frame of a chair, &c.

PŌM'MEL, *v. t.* To beat as with a pommel, that is, with something thick or bulky; to bruise.

PŌM'MELED, *pp.* 1. Beaten; bruised.—2. *a.* In *heraldry*, having pommels, as a sword or dagger.

PŌM'MEL-ING, *n.* A beating or bruising.

PŌM'MEL-ING, *ppr.* Beating.

POM-MEL'ION (-mel'yun), *n.* The cascabel or hindmost knob of a cannon.—*Mar. Dict.*

PO-MO-LŌG'IC-AL, *a.* Belonging to pomology.

PO-MOL'O-GIST, *n.* One interested in pomology.

PO-MOL'O-GY, *n.* The art or science of rearing fruit.

POMP, *n.* [L. *pompa*; Fr. *pompe*; Arm. *pomp*; Ital., Sp. *pompa.*] 1. *Literally*, a showy, ostentatious procession. 2. A splendid show, exhibition, or ceremony.—SYN. Display; parade; pageant; pageantry; splendor; state; magnificence; ostentation; grandeur; pride.

POMP-AT'IC, *a.* [Low L. *pompaticus.*] Pompous; splendid; ostentatious.—*Barrow.*

POMP'ET, *n.* The ball which printers use to black the types.—*Cotgrave.*

POM'PHO-LYX, *n.* [L., from Gr. πομφολυξ.] The white oxyd which sublimes during the combustion of zinc.

PŎMP'I-ON (pump'e-on), *n.* [D. *pompoen.*] A pumpkin.

PŎM'PĬRE, *n.* [L. *pomum* and *pyrus.*] A sort of pearmain

POM-POS'I-TY, *n.* [It. *pomposità.*] Pompousness; ostentation; boasting.—*Aikin.*

POM-PŌ'SO. [It.] In *music*, grand and dignified.

POMP'OUS, *a.* [Fr. *pompeux*; It. *pomposo.*] 1. Displaying pomp or grandeur; as, a *pompous* ceremonial. 2. Characterized by ostentation or display; as, a *pompous* inscription.—SYN. Showy; splendid; magnificent; superb; august; grand; stately; dignified; magisterial; lofty; ostentatious; boastful.

POMP'OUS-LY, *adv.* With great parade or display; magnificently; splendidly; ostentatiously.—*Dryden.*

POMP'OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being pompous; magnificence; splendor; great display of show.

POM'-WA-TER, *n.* The name of a large apple.—*Dict.*

POND, *n.* [Sp., Port., It. *pantano.*] 1. A body of stagnant water without an outlet, larger than a puddle and smaller than a lake; or a like body of water with a small outlet. —In the *United States*, we give this name to collections of water in the interior country which are fed by springs, and from which issues a small stream. 2. A collection of water raised in a river by a dam for the purpose of propelling mill-wheels.—*Pond for fish*; *see* FISH-POND.

PŎND, *v. t.* [from the noun.] To make a pond; to collect in a pond by stopping the current of a river.

† POND, *v. t.* To ponder.—*Spenser.*

POND'-WEED, *n.* [*pond* and *weed.*] An aquatic herb.

PON'DER, *v. t.* [L. *pondero.*] 1. To weigh in the mind; to consider and compare the circumstances or consequences of an event. 2. To view with deliberation; to examine.

PON'DER, *v. i.* To think; to muse: with *on*.—*Shak.*

PON-DER-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being ponderable.

PON'DER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be weighed; capable of being weighed.—*Brown.*

PON'DER-AL, *a.* [L. *pondus.*] Estimated or ascertained by weight, as distinguished from *numeral.*

PON'DER-ANCE, *n.* Weight; gravity.—*Gregory.*

† PON'DER-ĀTE, *v. t.* To weigh in the mind; to consider.

PON-DER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of weighing.

PON'DERED, *pp.* Weighed in the mind; considered; examined by intellectual operation.

PON'DER-ER, *n.* One who weighs in his mind.

PON'DER-ING, *ppr.* Weighing intellectually; considering; deliberating on.

PON'DER-ING-LY, *adv.* With consideration or deliberation.—*Hammond.*

PON-DER-OSI-TY, *n.* Weight; gravity; heaviness.

PON'DER-OUS, *a.* [L. *ponderosus.*] 1. Very heavy; weighty, massive. 2. Important; momentous; [*rare.*] 3. Forcible; strongly impulsive. *Dryden.*—*Ponderous spar*, heavy spar or barytes.

PON'DER-OUS-LY, *adv.* With great weight.

PON'DER-OUS-NESS, *n.* Weight; heaviness; gravity.

PŌ'NENT, *a.* [It. *ponente*; L. *ponens.*] Western. [*Rare.*]

PON-GEE', *n.* An inferior kind of India silk.

PON'GO, *n.* A large species of ape, resembling the orang outang. The name has also been applied to the chimpanzee.

PŎN'IARD (pon'yard), *n.* [Fr. *poignard.*] A small dagger; a pointed instrument for stabbing, borne in the hand or at the girdle, or in the pocket.

PON'IARD (pon'yard), *v. t.* To pierce with a poniard; to stab.

PON'IARD-ED, *pp.* Pierced with a poniard; stabbed.

† PONK, *n.* A nocturnal spirit; a hag.—*Shak.*

PON'TAC, *n.* A fine species of claret wine.

PON'TAGE, *n.* [L. *pons, pontis*; Sp. *puente*; W. *pont.*] A duty paid for repairing bridges.

PON-TEE', *n.* In *glass-works*, an iron instrument by which the hot glass is taken out of the glass-pot.

PON'TIC, *a.* [L. *Pontus.*] Pertaining to the Pontus, Euxine, or Black Sea.—*J. Barlow.*

PON'TIFF, *n.* [Fr. *pontife*; L. *pontifex.*] A high-priest; applied *particularly* to the Pope of Rome.

PON-TIF'IC, *a.* Relating to priests; popish.—*Milton.*

PON-TIF'IC-AL, *a.* [L. *pontificalis.*] 1. Belonging to a high-priest; belonging to the pope; popish. 2. Splendid; magnificent. 3. Bridge-building; [*obs.*]

PON-TIF'IC-AL, *n.* 1. A book containing rites and ceremonies ecclesiastical.—*South.*

† PON-TIF-IC-AL'I-TY, *n.* The state and government of the pope; the papacy.—*Usher.*

PON-TIF'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a pontifical manner.

PON-TIF'IC-ALS, *n. pl.* The dress and ornaments of a priest or bishop.—*Lowth.*

PON-TIF'IC-ATE, *n.* [L. *pontificatus.*] 1. The state or dignity of a high-priest; *particularly*, the office or dignity of the pope. 2. The reign of a pope.

PONT'I-FICE (-fis), *n.* Bridge-work; structure or edifice of a bridge.—*Milton.* [*Little used.*]

PON-TI-FĪ'CIAL (-fish'al), *a.* Pertaining to the pope.—*Burton.*

PON-TI-FĪ'CIAN (-fish'an), *a.* Pertaining to the pope.—*Hall.*

PON-TI-FĪ'CIAN, *n.* One who adheres to the pope; a Roman Catholic.—*Montague.*

PONT'ĪNE, } *a.* [L. *pontina.*] A term designating a large
POMP'TĪNE, } marsh between Rome and Naples.

PONT'LE-VIS, *n.* In *horsemanship,* a disorderly resisting of a horse by rearing repeatedly on his hind legs, so as to be in danger of coming over.

PON-TO-NIER', } *n.* A term applied to soldiers having
PON-TON-NIER', } the charge of constructing bridges.

PON-TOON', *n.* [Fr., Sp. *ponton.*] 1. A flat-bottomed boat, used by armies for making temporary bridges. 2. A lighter; a low, flat vessel, used in repairing ships.—*Pontoon-bridge,* is a bridge formed with pontoons.—*Pontoon-carriage,* is made with two wheels only.

PŌ'NY, *n.*; *pl.* PONIES. A small horse.

POOD, *n.* A Russian weight, equal to 40 Russian or 36 English pounds avoirdupois.

POO'DLE, *n.* A small dog, resembling the water-dog, covered with long silky hair, either wholly white or with black patches.—*Partington.*

POOL, *n.* [Sax. *pol, pul;* D. *poel;* G. *pfuhl.*] A small collection of water in a hollow place, supplied by a spring, and discharging its surplus water by an outlet.

POOL, } *n.* [Fr. *poule.*] The stakes played for in certain
PŪULE, } games of cards.—*Southern.*

POOL'ER, *n.* An instrument to stir a tan vat.

POOP, *n.* [Fr. *poupe;* It. *poppa;* Sp. *popa;* L. *puppis.*] The highest and aftmost deck of a ship, reaching forward to the mizzen-mast.

POOP, *v. t.* 1. To strike upon the stern, as a heavy sea. 2. To strike the stern, as one vessel that runs her stem against another's stern.—*Mar. Dict.*

POOPED (poopt), *pp.* or *a.* Having a poop; struck on the poop by a heavy sea.

POOPING, *n.* The shock of a heavy sea on the stern or quarter of a ship, when scudding in a tempest; also, the action of one ship's running her stem against another's stern

POOR, *a.* [L. *pauper*; Fr. *pauvre.*] 1. Wholly destitute of property, or not having property sufficient for a comfortable subsistence; needy; indigent; necessitous.—2. In *law,* so destitute of property as to be entitled to maintenance from the public. 3. Destitute of strength, beauty, or dignity; barren; mean; jejune. 4. Destitute of value, worth, or importance; of little use; trifling. 5. Paltry; mean; of little value. 6. Destitute of fertility; barren; exhausted; as, *poor* soil. 7. Of little worth; unimportant.—*Swift.* 8. Unhappy; pitiable. 9. Mean; depressed; low; dejected; destitute of spirit.—*Bacon.* 10. Lean; emaciated. 11. Small, or of a bad quality. 12. Uncomfortable; restless; ill. 13. Destitute of saving grace.—*Rev.,* iii. 14. Wanting good qualities. 15. A word of tenderness or pity; dear. 16. A word of slight contempt; wretched.—17. *The poor,* collectively used as a *noun,* those who are destitute of property; the indigent; the needy. In *law,* those who are supported by public or private charity.—*Poor in spirit,* in a *Scriptural sense,* humble; contrite.

POOR'-HOUSE, *n.* A public establishment for the support of the poor.

POOR'-LAWS, *n. pl.* Laws for the support of the poor.

POOR'JOHN (-jon), *n.* A fish of the cod family; the common hake.

POOR'LY, *adv.* 1. Without wealth; in indigence. 2. With little or no success; with little growth, profit, or advantage. 3. Meanly; without spirit.—*Dryden.* 4. Without excellence or dignity.

POOR'LY, *a.* Somewhat ill; indisposed; not in health.—*Th. Scott.* [*Familiar.*]

POOR'NESS, *n.* 1. Destitution of property; indigence; poverty; want; [*rare.*] 2. Meanness; lowness; want of dignity. 3. Want of spirit. 4. Barrenness; sterility. 5. Unproductiveness; want of the metallic substance, as of ore. 6. Smallness, or bad quality. 7. Want of value or importance. 8. Want of good qualities, or the proper qualities which constitute a thing good in its kind. 9. Narrowness; barrenness; want of capacity.

POOR'-SPĪRIT-ED, *a.* Of a mean spirit; cowardly; base.

POOR'-SPĪRIT-ED-NESS, *n.* Meanness or baseness of spirit; cowardice.—*South.*

POP, *n.* [D. *pop.*] A small, smart, quick sound or report.

POP, *v. i.* 1. To enter or issue forth with a quick, sudden motion. 2. To dart; to start from place to place suddenly.

POP, *v. t.* To thrust or push suddenly with a quick motion.—*To pop off,* to thrust away; to shift off.—*Locke.*

POP, *adv.* Suddenly; with sudden entrance or appearance.

PŌPE, *n.* [Gr. παπα, παππας, παππος; Low L. *papa;* Sp., It., Port. *papa;* Fr. *pape.*] 1. The Bishop of Rome, the head of the Roman Catholic Church. 2. A small fish, of the perch family; called, also, a *ruff.*—*Walton.*

PŌPE'-JŌAN (-jōne), *n.* A game of cards.—*Jennet.*

PŌPE'S'-EYE, *n.* [*pope* and *eye.*] The gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh.—*Johnson.*

PŌPE'S'-HEAD, *n.* A large round brush with a long handle, for dusting ceilings.—*Halliwell.*

PŌPE'DŌM, *n.* 1. The place, office, or dignity of the pope, papal dignity. 2. The jurisdiction of the pope.

PŌPE'LING, *n.* An adherent of the pope.

PŌP'ER-Y, *n.* The religion of the Roman Church, comprehending doctrines and practices.—*Swift.*

POP'GUN, *n.* A small gun or tube used by children to shoot wads and make a noise.—*Cheyne.*

POP'IN-JAY, *n.* [Sp. *papagayo.*] 1. A parrot.—*Grew.* 2. A woodpecker, a bird with a gay head. The green woodpecker, a bird with a scarlet crown, a native of Europe. 3. A gay, trifling young man; a fop or coxcomb.

PŌP'ISH, *a.* Relating to the pope; taught by the pope, pertaining to the pope, or to the Roman Catholic Church

PŌP'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a popish manner; with a tendency to popery.

POP'LAR, *n.* [L. *populus;* Fr. *peuplier.*] A tree of the genus *populus,* of several species, all of rapid growth, with soft wood.

POP'LIN, *n.* A stuff made of silk and worsted. It contains more silk than bombazine.

POP-LĪTE-AL, } *a.* [L. *poples.*] Pertaining to the posterior
POP-LIT'IC, } part of the knee-joint or ham.—*Brande.*

POPPED (popt), *pp.* Darted in or out suddenly.

POP'PET. *See* PUPPET.

POP'PING, *ppr.* Entering or issuing forth with a quick, sudden motion.

POP'PY, *n.* [Sax. *popeg;* Fr. *pavot;* L. *papaver.*] A plant of the genus *papaver,* of several species, from one of which, the *somniferum,* or white poppy, is collected opium.

POP'U-LACE, *n.* [Fr.; It. *popolaccio.*] The common people; the vulgar; the multitude; the commonalty; the mob.

POP'U-LA-CY, *n.* The populace or common people.

POP'U-LAR, *a.* [Fr. *populaire;* Sp. *popular;* L. *popularis.*] 1. Pertaining to the common people. 2. Suitable to common people; familiar; plain; easy to be comprehended; not critical or abstruse. 3. Beloved by the people; enjoying the favor of the people; pleasing to people in general. 4. Ambitious; studious of the favor of the people; [*rare.*] 5. Prevailing among the people; extensively prevalent.—6. In *law,* a *popular* action is one which gives a penalty to the person that sues for the same.

POP-U-LAR'I-TY, *n.* [L. *popularitas.*] 1. Favor of the people; the state of possessing the affections and confidence of the people in general. 2. Representation suited to common conception; that which is intended or adapted to procure the favor of the people.—*Bacon;* [*little used.*]

POP'U-LAR-ĪZE, *v. t.* To make suitable to the common mind; to spread among the people.—*Beddoes.*

POP'U-LAR-ĪZED, *pp.* Made popular or introduced among the people.

POP'U-LAR-ĪZ-ING, *ppr.* Making popular, or introducing among the people.

POP'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* 1. In a popular manner.—*Dryden.* 2. According to the conceptions of the common people.

POP'U-LĀTE, *v. i.* [It. *popolare,* from L. *populus.*] To breed people; to propagate.—*Bacon.*

POP'U-LĀTE, *v. t.* To people; to furnish with inhabitants.

† POP'U-LATE, for *populous.*

POP'U-LĀ-TED, *pp.* Furnished with inhabitants; peopled.

POP'U-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Peopling.

POP-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act or operation of peopling or furnishing with inhabitants; multiplication of inhabitants 2. The whole number of people or inhabitants in a country or portion of a country. 3. The state of a country with regard to its number of inhabitants, or rather with regard to its numbers compared with their expenses, consumption of goods and productions, and earnings.

POP'U-LIN, *n.* A crystallizable substance separated from the bark of the *populus tremula,* or aspen.—*Brande.*

† POP-U-LOS'I-TY, *n.* Populousness.—*Brown.*

POP'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *populosus.*] Full of inhabitants; containing many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of the country.

POP'U-LOUS-LY, *adv.* With many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of country.

POP'U-LOUS-NESS, *n.* The state of having many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of country.

POR'BEA-GLE, } *n.* A species of shark, the *lamna cornu-*
PRŌ'BĒA-GLE, } *bica.*—*Yarrell.*

POR'CATE, } *a.* [L. *porca.*] Ridged; formed in ridges.—
POR'CA-TED, } *Asiat. Res.*

PŌR'CE-LAIN, *n.* [Sp., Port. *porcelana;* Fr. *porcelaine.*] 1. The finest species of earthen-ware, which is white and semi-transparent, originally manufactured in China and Japan, but now made in several European countries. 2. The plant called *purslain,* which see.

POR-CEL-LĀ'NE-OUS, *a* [from *porcelain.*] Pertaining to or resembling porcelain.—*Hatchett.*

POR'CEL-LA-NITE, *n.* A semi-vitrified clay or shale, somewhat resembling jasper.—*Dana.*

PÔRCH, *n.* [Fr. *porche.*] 1. In *architecture,* a kind of vestibule, at the entrance of temples, halls, churches, or other buildings. 2. A portico; a covered walk. 3. By way of distinction, *the porch* was a public portico in Athens, where Zeno, the founder of the sect of Stoic philosophers, taught his disciples.

POR'CINE, *a.* [L. *porcinus.*] Pertaining to swine.

POR'CU-PINE, *n.* [It. *porco-spinoso;* Sp. *puerco-espin;* Port. *porco-espinho.*] In *zoology,* a quadruped of the genus *hystrix* of Linnæus, furnished with spines or quills upon the body. The crested *porcupine* has a body about two feet long, covered with prickles which are very sharp, and some of them twelve inches long; these he can erect at pleasure.

POR'CU-PINE-FISH, *n.* A fish of the tropical seas, covered with spines, which are capable of being erected by its inflating the body.

PÔRE, *n.* [Fr. *pore;* Sp., It. *poro.*] 1. In *anatomy,* a minute interstice in the skin of an animal, through which the perspirable matter passes to the surface or is excreted. 2. A small spiracle, opening, or passage in other substances.

PÔRE, *v. i.* [qu. Gr. *εφορω, εφοραω.*] To look with steady, continued attention or application.—*Shak.*

PÔRE, *v. t.* To examine: with *on.*—*Milton.*

PÔRE'BLIND, } *a.* [qu. Gr. *πωρος.*] Near-sighted; short-
PUR'BLIND, } sighted.—*Bacon.*

PÔR'ER, *n.* One who pores or studies diligently.

POR'GEE, } *n.* A salt-water fish of the gilt-head kind, much
POR'GY, } esteemed for food; also written *poggy.*

PÔ'RI-FORM, *a.* Resembling a pore or small puncture.

PÔRI-NESS, *n.* The state of being pory or having numerous pores.—*Wiseman.*

PÔR'ING, *ppr.* Looking with steady, continued application.

PÔ'RISM, *n.* [Gr. *πορισμος.*] 1. In *geometry,* a proposition affirming the possibility of finding such conditions as will render a certain problem indeterminate or capable of innumerable solutions.—*Playfair.* 2. The term *porism* was also used by the Greek geometricians in the sense of corollary.—*Brande.*

PO-RIS-MATIC, }
PO-RIS'TIC, } *a.* Pertaining to a porism.
PO-RIS'TIC-AL, }

PÔ'RITE, *n.*; *pl.* PORITES. A name given to corals which have the surface covered with small cells, very shallow or superficial.—*Dana.*

PÔRK, *n.* [L. *porcus;* Fr. *porc.*] The flesh of swine, fresh or salted, used for food.

PÔRK'-EAT-ER, *n.* One who feeds on swine's flesh.

PÔRK'ET, *n.* A young hog.—*Dryden.*

PÔRK'LING, *n.* A pig.—*Tusser.*

PO-ROST-TY, *n.* The quality or state of having pores or interstices; opposed to *density.*—*Bacon.*

PÔ'ROUS, *a.* Having interstices in the skin or substance of the body; having spiracles or passages for fluids.

PÔ'ROUS-LY, *adv.* With porousness.

PÔ'ROUS-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of having pores; porosity. 2. The porous parts; [*not authorized.*]

POR-PHY-RITIC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to porphyry; re-
POR-PHY-RA'CEOUS, } sembling porphyry; containing distinct feldspar crystals uniformly disseminated, as granite. 2. Containing or composed of porphyry.

POR'PHY-RIZE, *v. t.* To cause to resemble porphyry; to make spotted in its composition.—*Cooper.*

POR-PHY-RIZED, *pp.* or *a.* Caused to resemble porphyry.

POR'PHY-RY, *n.* [Gr. *πορφυρα;* L. *porphyrites;* Fr. *porphyre.*] A rock consisting of a compact feldspathic base, through which crystals of feldspar of a lighter color are disseminated. There are red, purple, and green varieties, which are highly esteemed for ornamental purposes.—*Dana.*

POR'PHY-RY-SHELL, *n.* A univalve shell of the genus *murex,* one species of which afforded the Tyrian purple dye.

POR'POISE (por'pus), *n.* [It. *porco,* hog, and *pesce,* fish; hence the spelling *porpess* would be preferable.] In *zoology,* the hog-fish or sea-hog, a cetaceous mammal, which lives on other fish, and often roots like a hog in the mud.

POR-RA'CEOUS (-shus), *a* [L. *porraceus.*] Greenish; resembling the leek in color.—*Wiseman.*

POR-RECT', *a.* In *zoology,* denoting a part which extends forth horizontally.

† POR-REC'TION, *n.* [L. *porrectio.*] The act of stretching forth.

POR'RET, *n.* [L. *porrum;* It. *porro, porretta.*] A scallion; a leek or small onion.—*Brown.*

POR'RIDGE, *n.* [qu. *pottage,* by corruption.] A kind of food made by boiling meat in water; broth.—In *America,* meal or flour boiled with water is called *porridge.*

POR'RIDGE-POT, *n.* The pot in which porridge is boiled.

POR'RIN-GER, *n.* [qu. *porridge.*] 1. A small metal vessel in which children eat porridge or milk. 2. A head-dress in the shape of a porringer; [*in contempt.*]—*Shak.*

PÔRT, *n.* [Fr., from L. *portus;* Sp. *puerto;* It. *porto.*] 1. Any bay, cove, inlet, or recess of the sea or of a lake, or the mouth of a river, which ships or vessels can enter, and where they can lie safe from injury by storms. 2. [L. *porta.*] A gate.—*Milton.* 3. An embrasure or opening in the side of a ship of war, through which cannon are discharged; a port-hole. 4. The lid which shuts a port-hole. 5. Manner of movement or walk, external appearance.—6. In *seamen's language,* the larboard or left side of a ship. 7. A dark purple astringent wine made in Portugal, so called from *Oporto,* whence it is shipped.—*Port of entry,* a port where a custom-house is established for the entry of goods.—*Port of the voice,* in *music,* the faculty or habit of making the shakes, passages, and diminutions.—SYN. Harbor; haven; air; mien; bearing; carriage; demeanor; behavior; deportment.

PÔRT, *v. t.* 1. To carry in form.—*Milton.* 2. To turn or put to the left or larboard side of a ship.

PÔRT'-BAR, *n.* A bar to secure the ports of a ship in a gale of wind.

† PÔRT'-CAN'ON, *n.* A kind of boot, or, rather, boot-top, covering the knees.—*Toone.*

PÔRT'-CHARGES, *n. pl.* In *commerce,* charges to which a ship or its cargo is subjected in a harbor, as wharfage, &c.

PÔRT'-CRAYON, *n.* A small metallic handle with a clasp for holding a crayon when used in drawing, &c.

PÔRT'-FIRE, *n.* A composition of saltpetre, sulphur, and mealed powder, driven into a case of strong paper, and used instead of a match for setting fire to powder, &c.

PÔRT'-FO'LIO (-fō'lyo), *n.* [Fr. *porte-feuille.*] A case of the size of a large book, to keep loose papers in.

PÔRT'-HOLE, *n.* The embrasure of a ship of war.

PÔRT'-LID, *n.* The lid that closes a port-hole.

PÔRT'-MAN, *n.* [*port* and *man.*] An inhabitant or burgess, as of a cinque-port.

PÔRT'-MOTE, *n.* [*port,* and Sax. *mot.*] *Anciently,* a court held in a port town.—*Blackstone.*

PÔRT'-ROPE, *n.* A rope to draw up a port-lid.

PÔRT'-WINE. *See* PORT, *n.*, No. 7.

PÔRT-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Fitness to be carried. [But *portableness* is mostly used.]

PÔRT'A-BLE, *a.* [It. *portabile.*] 1. That may be carried by the hand or about the person, on horseback or in a traveling vehicle; not bulky or heavy; that may be easily conveyed from place to place with one's traveling baggage. 2. That may be carried from place to place. 3. That may be borne along with one. 4. Sufferable; supportable.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*]

PÔRT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being portable.

PÔRT'AGE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of carrying. 2. The price of carriage.—*Fell.* 3. A port-hole.—*Shak.*; [*unusual.*] 4. A carrying-place over land between navigable waters.

PÔRT'AL, *n.* [It. *portella;* Fr. *portail.*] 1. In *architecture,* the lesser gate, where there are two gates of different dimensions.—2. *Formerly,* a little square corner of a room, separated from the rest by a wainscot, and forming a short passage into a room. 3. The frame-work or arch of a door or gate. 4. A gate; an opening for entrance.

† PÔRT'ANCE, *n.* [from Fr. *porter,* to carry.] Air; mien; carriage; port; demeanor.—*Spenser.*—*Shak.*

† PÔRT'ASS, *n.* A breviary; a prayer-book.—*Spenser.*

† PÔRT'A-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *portatif.*] Portable.—*Chaucer.*

PÔRT'-CULLIS, *n.* 1. In *fortification,* an assemblage of timbers joined across one another, like those of a harrow, and each pointed with iron, hung over the gateway of a fortified town, to be let down in case of surprise, to prevent the entrance of an enemy.—2. In *heraldry,* see PURSUIVANT.

PÔRT'-CULLIS, *v. t.* To shut; to bar; to obstruct.

PÔRT'-CULLISED (-kul'list), *a.* Having a portcullis.

PÔRTE, *n.* The government of the Turkish Empire, officially called the *Sublime Porte,* from the gate (*port*) of the sultan's palace, where justice was administered.

PÔRTE CROIX (-krwä), *n.* In *heraldry,* see PURSUIVANT.

PÔRTE-FEUILLE (pôrt-fūl'ye). [Fr.] 1. A port-folio or place for holding papers, drawings, &c. Hence, 2. The office or functions of a minister of state.—*Dict. de l'Acad.*

PÔRT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Having gates.—*Ben Jonson;* [*obs.*] 2. Borne in a certain or regular order.—*Jones.*

POR-TEND', *v. t.* [L. *portendo.*] To indicate something future by previous signs.—SYN. To foreshow; foretoken; betoken; forebode; augur; presage; threaten.

POR-TEND'ED, *pp.* Foreshown; previously indicated by signs.

POR-TEND'ING, *ppr.* Foreshowing.

† POR-TEN'SION, *n.* The act of foreshowing.

POR-TENT', *n.* [L. *portentum.*] An omen of ill; any previous sign or prodigy indicating the approach of evil or calamity.—*Dryden.*

POR-TENT'OUS, *a.* [L. *portentosus.*] 1. Ominous; fore-

showing ill. 2. Monstrous; prodigious; wonderful; [*in an ill sense.*]

POR-TENT'OUS-LY, *adv.* In a portentous manner.

PŌR'TER, *n.* [It. *portiere*; Fr. *portier.*] 1. A man that has the charge of a door or gate; a door-keeper. 2. One who waits at the door to receive messages. 3. [Fr. *porteur*, from *porter*, to carry.] A carrier; a person who carries or conveys burdens for hire. 4. A malt liquor of a dark brown color and moderately bitter taste, and possessing tonic and intoxicating qualities.

PŌR'TER-AGE, *n.* 1. Money charged or paid for the carriage of burdens by a porter.—*Tooke.* 2. The business of a porter or door-keeper.—*Churchill.*

† PŌR'TER-LY, *a.* Coarse; vulgar.—*Bray.*

PŌR'TESSE, *n.* A breviary or portable book of prayers.

† PŌR'TGLAVE, *n.* [Fr. *porter*, and W. *glaiv.*] A sword-bearer.—*Ainsworth.*

PŌR'TGRAVE, } *n.* [L. *portus*, and Ger. *graf.*] *Formerly,*
PŌR'TGREVE, } the chief magistrate of a port or mari-
PŌR'TREEVE, } time town.

PŌR'TI-CO, *n.* [It. *portico*; L. *porticus.*] In *architecture, originally*, a colonnade or covered ambulatory; but *at present*, a covered space inclosed by columns at the entrance of a building.—*P. Cyc.*

PŌR'TION, *n.* [L. *portio.*] 1. In *general*, a part of any thing separated from it. 2. A part, though not actually divided, but considered by itself. 3. A part assigned. 4. The part of an estate given to a child or heir, or descending to him by law. 5. A wife's fortune.—SYN. Division; share; parcel; quantity; allotment; dividend.

PŌR'TION, *v. t.* 1. To divide; to parcel; to allot a share or shares. 2. To endow.

PŌR'TIONED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Divided into shares or parts. 2. Endowed; furnished with a portion.

PŌR'TION-ER, *n.* One who divides or assigns in shares.

PŌR'TION-ING, *ppr.* Dividing; endowing.

PŌR'TION-IST, *n.* 1. One who has a certain academical allowance. *See* POSTMASTER, No. 3. 2. The incumbent of a benefice which has more rectors or vicars than one.

PŌR'TION-LESS, *a.* Having no portion.

PŌRT'LAND-STŌNE, *n.* A yellowish white limestone, from the isle of Portland, in England, much used for building-stone.—*Brande.*

PŌR'TLAST, } *n.* The gunwale of a ship.
PŌR'TOISE (-tiz), }

PŌRT'LI-NESS, *n.* Dignity of mien or of personal appearance, consisting in size and symmetry of body, with dignified manners and demeanor.

PŌRT'LY, *a.* 1. Grand or dignified in mien; of a noble appearance and carriage. 2. Bulky; corpulent.

PŌRT-MAN'TEAU (pōrt-man'to), *n.* [Fr. *porte-manteau.* It is often pronounced *portmantle.*] A bag, usually made of leather, for carrying apparel and other furniture on journeys, particularly on horseback.

PŌR'TOISE. *See* PORTLAST.

PŌR'TRAIT, *n.* [Fr. *portrait.*] A picture or representation of a person, and especially of a face, drawn from the life. It is sometimes applied to the picture of any animal.

† PŌR'TRAIT, *v. t.* To portray; to draw.—*Spenser.*

PŌR'TRAIT PAINT'ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to paint portraits.

PŌR'TRAIT PAINT'ING, *n.* The painting of portraits.

PŌR'TRAIT-URE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A portrait; painted resemblance.—*Milton.* 2. The drawing of portraits.—*Walpole.*

PŌR-TRAY', *v. t.* [Fr. *portraire.*] 1. To paint or draw the likeness of any thing in colors. 2. To describe in words. 3. To adorn with pictures.

PŌR-TRAY'AL, *n.* The act of portraying.

PŌR-TRAYED' (pōr-trāde'), *pp.* Painted or drawn to the life; described.

PŌR-TRAY'ER, *n.* One who paints, draws to the life, or describes.

PŌR-TRAY'ING, *ppr.* Painting or drawing the likeness of; describing.

PŌR'TRESS, } *n.* [from *porter.*] A female guardian of a
PŌR'TER-ESS, } gate.—*Milton.*

PŌRTREEVE, *n.* [The modern orthography of *portgreve*, which see.] The chief magistrate of a port or maritime town.

† POR'WIG-LE, (wig'l), *n.* A tadpole; a young frog.—*Brown.*

PŌR'Y, *a.* Full of pores or small interstices.

PŌSE, *n.* In *heraldry*, a lion, horse, or other beast standing still, with all his feet on the ground.

† PŌSE, *n.* [Sax. *gepose.*] A stuffing of the head; catarrh.—*Chaucer.*

PŌSE, *v. t.* [W. *posiaw*; Fr. *poser.*] 1. To puzzle; [a word of the same origin;] to set; to put to a stand or stop; to gravel. 2. To puzzle or put to a stand by asking difficult questions; to set by questions; hence, to interrogate closely, or with a view to scrutiny.

PŌSED, *pp.* Puzzled; put to a stand; interrogated closely.

PŌS'ER, *n.* 1. One who puzzles by asking difficult questions; a close examiner. 2. Something, as a question, argument, &c., that puzzles or puts to silence.

PŌS'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Puzzling; putting to a stand; questioning closely.

PŌS'ING-LY, *adv.* So as to puzzle.

POS'IT-ED, *a.* [L. *positus.*] Put; set; placed.

PO-SĪ"TION (po-zish'un), *n.* [L. *positio.*] 1. State of being placed; used often with reference to other objects, or to different parts of the same object. 2. Manner of standing or being placed. 3. Principle laid down; something advanced or affirmed as a fixed principle, or stated as the ground of reasoning, or to be proved. 4. The advancement of any principle. 5. State of affairs. 6. State in relation to others or to some subject; as, to be in a false *position*; to define one's *position.*—7. In *grammar*, the state of a vowel placed before two consonants.—8. In *arithmetic*, a method of solving a problem by one or two suppositions; called, also, the *rule of trial and error.*—SYN. Situation; station; place; condition; attitude; posture; proposition; assertion; thesis.

† PO-SĪ"TION-AL, *a.* Respecting position.—*Brown.*

POS'I-TIVE, *a.* [It. *positivo*; Fr. *positif*; Low L. *positivus.*] 1. *Properly*, set; laid down; expressed; direct; explicit; not implied. 2. Absolute; express; peremptory; not admitting any condition or discretion. 3. Absolute; real; actual; existing in fact; opposed to *negative.* 4. Direct; express; opposed to *circumstantial.* 5. Confident; fully assured. 6. Dogmatic; over-confident in opinion or assertion. 7. Settled by arbitrary appointment.—*Hooker* 8. Having power to act directly. *Swift.*—*Positive degree*, in *grammar*, the simple state of an adjective, or when it is not compared.—*Positive electricity*, according to Dr. Franklin, the electricity which a body contains above its natural share.—*Positive quantity*, in *algebra*, an affirmative quantity, or one to be added.

POS'I-TIVE, *n.* 1. What is capable of being affirmed; reality. 2. That which settles by absolute appointment.—3. In *grammar*, a word that affirms or asserts existence.

POS'I-TIVE-LY, *adv.* 1. Absolutely; by itself, independent of any thing else; not comparatively. 2. Not negatively; really; in its own nature; directly; inherently. 3. Certainly; indubitably. 4. Directly; explicitly; expressly. 5. Peremptorily; in strong terms. 6. With full confidence or assurance.—*Positively electrified.* According to Dr. Franklin, a body is *positively* electrified when it contains more than its natural share of electricity, and *negatively* electrified when it contains less than its natural share.—*Olmsted.*

POS'I-TIVE-NESS, *n.* 1. Actualness; reality of existence; not mere negation. 2. Undoubting assurance; full confidence; peremptoriness.

† POS-I-TĪV'I-TY, *n.* Peremptoriness.—*Watts.*

† POS'I-TURE, for *posture.* *See* POSTURE.

POS'NET, *n.* [W. *posned.*] A little basin; a porringer, skillet, or sauce-pan.—*Owen.*

POS-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to posology.

POS-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ποσος and λογος.] In *medicine*, the science or doctrine of doses.—*Amer. Dispensatory.*

POS'PO-LITE, *n.* A kind of militia in Poland.—*Encyc.*

POSS, *v. t.* To dash about.—*Halliwell.* [*Local.*]

POSSE COM-I-TĀTUS. [L.] 1. In *law*, the power of the country, or the citizens, who are summoned to assist an officer in suppressing a riot, or executing any legal precept which is forcibly opposed. The word *comitatus* is often omitted, and *posse* alone is used in the same sense. *Blackstone.*—2. In *low language*, a number or crowd of people; a rabble.

* POS-SESS', *v. t.* [L. *possessus*, *possideo.*] 1. To have the just and legal title, ownership, or property of a thing; to own; to hold the title of, as the rightful proprietor, or to hold both the title and the thing. 2. To hold; to occupy without title or ownership. 3. To have; to occupy. 4. To seize; to gain; to obtain the occupation of. 5. To have power over, as an invisible agent or spirit.—*Luke*, viii. 6. To affect by some power.—*To possess of* or *with*, more properly to *possess of*, is to give possession, command, or occupancy.—*To possess one's self of*, to take or gain possession or command; to make one's self master of.—*To possess with*, to furnish or fill with something permanent, or to be retained.—*Addison.*

* POS-SESSED' (pos-sest'), *pp.* Held by lawful title: occupied; enjoyed; affected by demons or invisible agents.

* POS-SESS'ING, *ppr.* Having or holding by absolute right or title; occupying; enjoying.

* POS-SES'SION (-sesh'un), *n.* 1. The having, holding, or detention of property in one's power or command; actual seizing or occupancy. 2. The thing possessed; land, estate, or goods owned. 3. Any thing valuable possessed or enjoyed. 4. The state of being under the power of demons or invisible beings; madness; lunacy.—*Writ of possession*, a precept directing a sheriff to put a person in peaceable possession of property recovered in ejectment.—*To take possession*, to enter on, or to bring within one's

power or occupancy.—*To give possession*, to put in another's power or occupancy.

* † POS-SĔS'SION, *v. t.* To invest with property.—*Carew.*

* POS-SĔS'SION-ĔR, *n* One who has possession of a thing, or power over it.—*Sidney.* [*Little used.*]

* POS-SĔS'ĪVE, *a.* [L. *possessivus.*] Pertaining to possession; having possession.—*Possessive case*, in *English grammar*, is the genitive case, or case which expresses possession or relation.

* POS-SĔS'ĪVE-LY, *adv.* So as to denote possession.

* POS-SĔS'OR, *n.* 1. One who has possession. 2. One who has, holds, or enjoys any good or other thing.—SYN. Owner; proprietor; master; holder; occupant.

* POS-SĔS'O-RY, *a.* Having possession. *Howel.*—*Possessory action*, in *law*, an action or suit in which the right of possession only, and not that of property, is contested.

PŌS'SET, *n.* [W. *posel.*] Milk curdled with wine or other liquor.—*Dryden.*

POS'SET, *v. t.* To curdle; to turn.—*Shak.*

POS'SET-ED, *pp.* Curdled; turned.

POS'SET-ING, *ppr.* Curdling, as milk.

POS-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *possibilité.*] The power of being or existing; the power of happening; the state of being possible, or of being not impossible, though improbable.

PŌS'SI-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; It. *possible*; L. *possibilis.*] That may be or exist; that may be now, or may happen or come to pass; that may be done; practicable; not contrary to the nature of things; not impossible, though improbable.

POS'SI-BLY, *adv.* 1. By any power, moral or physical, really existing. 2. Without involving impossibility or absurdity.—SYN. Perhaps; peradventure; perchance.

POS'SUM. To *play possum*, to *act possum*, is applied to a person who, when caught, feigns himself dead, from a characteristic of the opossum. *See* OPOSSUM. [*Am.*]

† PŌST, *a.* [from Fr. *aposter.*] Suborned; hired to do what is wrong.—*Sandys.*

PŌST, *n.* [W. *pôst*; D., Dan., Sw. *post*; Fr. *poste.*] 1. A piece of timber set upright, usually larger than a stake, and intended to support something else. 2. A military station; the place where a single soldier or a body of troops is stationed. 3. The troops stationed in a particular place, or the ground they occupy. 4. A public office or employment, that is, a fixed place, station, or situation. 5. A messenger, or a carrier of letters and papers; one who carries letters regularly; the mail. 6. A seat or situation. 7. A sort of writing-paper, such as is used for letters; letter-paper. 8. An old game at cards.—9. In *architecture* and *sculpture*, a term applied to certain ornaments shaped after the manner of rolls or wreathings. *Elmes.*—*To ride post*, to be employed to carry dispatches and papers; to ride with rapidity. Hence, *post*, as an *adverb*, with rapidity or expedition.—*To travel post*, to travel with post-horses.—*Knight of the post. See* KNIGHT.

PŌST, *v. i.* [Fr. *poster.*] 1. To travel with post-horses. Hence, 2. To travel with speed.

PŌST, *v. t.* 1. To fix to a post. 2. To expose to public reproach by fixing the name to a post; to expose to opprobrium by some public action. 3. To advertise on a post or in a public place.—*Laws of New England.* 4. To set; to place, to station. 5. To place in the post-office; as, to *post* letters. [*England.*]—6. In *book-keeping*, to carry accounts from the waste-book or journal to the ledger.—*To post off*, to put off; to delay.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*]

PŌST. A Latin preposition, signifying *after*. It is used in this sense, in *composition*, in many English words.

PŌST'-BILL, *n.* A bill of letters mailed by a postmaster.

PŌST'-BOY, *n.* A boy who rides post; a courier.—*Tatler.*

PŌST'-CHĀISE, } *n.* A carriage with four wheels for the
PŌST'-CŌACH, } conveyance of travelers who travel with post-horses.

PŌST'-DĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *post* and *date.*] To date after the real time.

PŌST'-DĀT-ED, *pp.* Dated after the real time.

PŌST'-DĀT-ING, *ppr.* Dating after the real time.

PŌST'-DĀY, *n.* A day on which the mail arrives or departs.

PŌST'-DIS-SĒI'ZIN, *n.* In *law*, a subsequent disseizin.

PŌST'-DIS-SĒI'ZOR, *n.* A person who disseizes another of lands which he had before recovered of the same person.—*Blackstone.*

PŌST'-EN-TRY, *n.* 1. A second or subsequent entry at the custom-house of goods which had been previously omitted by mistake.—2. In *book-keeping*, an additional or subsequent entry.—*M'Culloch.*

PŌST'-ĔX-ISTENCE (x as gz), *n.* Subsequent existence.

PŌST'-FAĆT, *a.* [L. *post-factum.*] Relating to a fact that occurs after another; or, as a *noun*, a fact that occurs after another.

PŌST'-FĪNE, *n.* In *English law*, a fine due to the king by prerogative, after a *licentia concordandi* given in a fine of lands and tenements.—*Blackstone.*

PŌST'-HAĆK-NEY, *n.* A hired post-horse.

PŌST'-HĀSTE', *n.* Haste or speed in traveling, like that of a post or courier.—*Shak.*

PŌST'-HĀSTE', *adv.* With speed or expedition.

PŌST'-HORN, *n.* [*post* and *horn.*] A horn or trumpet used by a carrier of the public mail or a coachman.—*Cowper.*

PŌST'-HORSE, *n.* A term applied to horses stationed at certain distances on a road for the rapid conveyance of couriers, passengers, &c.

PŌST'-HOUSE, *n.* 1. A house where a post-office is kept for receiving and dispatching letters by public mails; a post-office; [*little used.*] 2. A house where post-horses are kept.

PŌST'-MĀRK, *n.* The mark or stamp of a post-office on a letter.

PŌST'-MĀRK, *v. t.* To affix the stamp or mark of the post-office, as to letters, &c.

PŌST'-ME-RIDI-AN, *n.* [L. *post-meridianus.*] Being or belonging to the afternoon.—*Bacon.*

PŌST'-MORTEM. [L.] After death. A post-mortem examination of a body is one made after the death of the patient.

PŌST'-NŌTE, *n.* [*post* and *note.*] In *commerce*, a promissory note issued by a bank, and made payable at some *future* specified time; whence its name, *post*-note.

PŌST'-NUP'TIAL (-shal), *a.* Being or happening after marriage.—*Kent.*

PŌST'-OB'IT, *n.* [L. *post* and *obitus.*] 1. A bond in which the obligor, on consideration of having received a certain sum of money, binds himself to pay a larger sum, or unusual interest, on the death of some specified individual from whom he has expectations. *Bouvier.*—2. *Post-obit* is used by physicians precisely like post-mortem.

PŌST'-OF-FĪCE, *n.* An office or house where letters are received for delivery and for transmission.

PŌST'-PĀID, *a.* Having the postage paid, as a letter.

PŌST'-TOWN, *n.* 1. A town in which a post-office is established. 2. A town in which post-horses are kept.

† PŌST'A-BLE, *a.* That may be carried.—*Montague.*

PŌST'AĠE, *n.* 1. The price established by law to be paid for the conveyance of a letter in a public mail. 2. A portage.—*Smollet*; [*obs.*]

PŌST-DI-LŪ'VI-AL, } *a.* [L. *post* and *diluvium.*] Being or
PŌST-DI-LŪ'VI-AN, } happening posterior to the flood in Noah's days.

PŌST-DI-LŪ'VI-AN, *n.* A person who lived after the flood, or who has lived since that event.—*Grew.*

PŌSTʹE-A, *n.* [L.] The record of what is done in a cause subsequent to the joining of issue and awarding of trial.—*Blackstone.*

PŌST'ED, *pp.* 1. Placed; stationed. 2. Exposed on a post or by public notice. 3. Carried to a ledger, as accounts.

PŌST'ER, *n.* 1. One who posts; also, a courier; one who travels expeditiously. 2. A large bill posted for advertising.

POS-TĒ'RI-OR, *a.* [L.; Fr. *posterieur.*] 1. Later or subsequent in time. 2. Later in the order of proceeding or moving; coming after.

POS-TE-RI-OR'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *posteriorité.*] The state of being later or subsequent.—*Hale.*

POS-TĒ'RI-OR-LY, *adv.* Subsequently; afterward.

POS-TĒ'RI-ORS, *n. pl.* The hinder parts of an animal body.—*Swift.*

POS-TĔR'I-TY, *a.* [Fr. *posterité*; L. *posteritas.*] 1. Descendants; children, children's children, &c., indefinitely; the race that proceeds from a progenitor.—2. In a *general sense*, succeeding generations.—*Pope.*

PŌS'TERN, *n.* [Fr. *ptôerne.*] 1. *Primarily*, a back door or gate; a private entrance, hence, any small door or gate. *Dryden.*—2. In *fortification*, a small gate or passage under a rampart, leading into the ditch.

PŌS'TERN, *a.* Back; being behind; private.—*Dryden.*

PŌST'FIX, *n.* [L. *post* and *fix.*] In *grammar*, a letter, syllable, or word added to the end of another word; a suffix.—*Parkhurst.*

PŌST-FIX', *v. t.* To add or annex a letter, syllable, or word to the end of another or principal word.

PŌST-FIXED' (pōst-fixt'), *pp.* Added to the end of a word.

PŌST-FIX'ING, *ppr.* Adding to the end of a word.

† POST'HUME, *a.* Posthumous.—*Watts.*

* POST'HU-MOUS, *a.* [L. *post* and *humus.*] 1. Born after the death of the father, or taken from the dead body of the mother, as a child. 2. Published after the death of the author, as works. 3. Being after one's decease, as fame.

* POST'HU-MOUS-LY, *adv.* After one's decease.

† POS'TIĆ, *a.* [L. *posticus.*] Backward.—*Brown.*

POS'TIL, *n.* [L. *post illa.*] 1. A marginal note.—2. In the *Roman Catholic* and *Lutheran Churches*, a homily to be read after the gospel, *quasi post illa*, sc. Evangelica.

POS'TIL, *v. t.* [It. *postillare.*] To write marginal notes; to gloss; to illustrate with marginal notes.—*Bacon.*

POS'TIL, *v. i.* To comment; to make illustrious.—*Skelton.*

POS'TILED, *pp.* Illustrated with marginal notes.

POS'TIL-ER, *n.* One who writes marginal notes: one who illustrates the text of a book by notes in the margin.

POS'TIL-ING, *ppr.* Writing in marginal notes.

POS'TIL-LĀTE, *v. i.* or *t.* *Formerly*, to preach by expounding Scripture, verse by verse, in order.
POS-TIL-LĀ'TION, *n.* Exposition of Scripture in preaching.
POS'TIL-LĀ-TOR, *n.* One who expounds Scripture, verse by verse.—*Henry, Brit.*
* PŌS-TILL'ION (pōs-til'yun), *n.* [Fr. *postillon.*] One who rides and guides the first pair of horses in a coach or other carriage; also, one who rides one of the horses.
PŌST'ING, *ppr.* 1. Setting up on a post; exposing the name or character to reproach by public advertisement. 2. Placing; stationing. 3. Transferring accounts to a ledger. 4. Traveling with post-horses.
PŌST'ING, *n.* 1. The transferring of accounts to a ledger. 2. The traveling post or with post-horses.
POST'ĪQUE, *n.* An ornament of sculpture superadded after the original design had been completed.—*Francis.*
PŌST-LI-MIN'I-AR, } *a.* Contrived, done, or existing sub-
PŌST-LI-MIN'I-OUS, } sequently.
PŌST-LI-MIN'I-UM, } *n.* [L. *post* and *limen.*] *Postliminium*,
PŌST-LIM'I-NY, } among the *Romans*, was the return of a person to his own country who had gone to sojourn in a foreign country.—In the *modern law of nations*, the right of *postliminy* is that by virtue of which persons and things, taken by an enemy in war, are restored to their former state, when coming again under the power of the nation to which they belonged.
PŌST'MAN, *n.* A post or courier; a letter-carrier.
PŌST'MĀS-TER, *n.* 1. The officer who has the superintendence and direction of a post-office.—2. On the *continent of Europe*, one who provides post-horses.—3. At *Merton College, Oxford*, the scholars who are supported on the foundation are called *postmasters*, or *portionists* (*portionistæ*). *Oxford Guide.*—*Postmaster-general* is the chief officer of the post-office department.
PŌST'NĀTE, *a.* [L. *post* and *natus.*] Subsequent. [*Rare.*]
PŌST-PŌNE', *v. t.* [L. *postpono.*] 1. To put off to a future or later time. 2. To set below something else in value or importance. *Locke.*—SYN. To adjourn; defer; delay; procrastinate; retard; hinder.
PŌST-PŌNED' (pōst-pōnd'), *pp.* Delayed; deferred to a future time; set below in value.
PŌST-PŌNE'MENT, *n.* The act of deferring to a future time; temporary delay of business.—*T. Pickering.*
† PŌST-PŌN'ENCE, *n.* Dislike.—*Johnson.*
PŌST-PŌN'ER, *n.* One who delays or puts off.—*Paley.*
PŌST-PŌN'ING, *ppr.* Deferring to a future time.
PŌST-PO-SI'TION (-zish'un), *n.* [*post* and *position.*] The state of being put back or out of the regular place.
PŌST-POSI-TIVE, *a.* Placed after something else, as a word.
PŌST-RE-MŌTE', *a.* [*post* and *remote.*] More remote in subsequent time or order.—*Darwin.*
PŌST-SCE'NI-UM, *n.* The back part of the theatre behind the scenes.
PŌST'SCRIPT, *n.* [L. *post* and *scriptum.*] A paragraph added to a letter after it is concluded and signed by the writer; or any addition made to a book or composition after it had been supposed to be finished.—*Addison.*
PŌST'SCRIPT-ED, *a.* Added in a postscript.—*J. Q. Adams.*
POST'U-LANT, *n.* One who makes a demand or request.
POST'U-LATE, *n.* [L. *postulatum.*] 1. A position or supposition assumed without proof, or one which is considered as self-evident, or too plain to require illustration.—2. In *mathematics*, a self-evident problem, or one which is so obvious as to need no demonstration or explication.—*Hutton.*
POST'U-LĀTE, *v. t.* 1. To beg or assume without proof.—*Brown*; [*little used.*] 2. To invite; to solicit; to require by entreaty.—*Burnet.* 3. To assume; to take without positive consent.—*Tooke.*
POST'U-LĀ-TED, *pp.* Assumed without proof; invited.
POST'U-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Assuming; inviting; soliciting.
POST-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *postulatio.*] 1. The act of supposing without proof; gratuitous assumption. 2. Supplication; intercession; also, suit; cause.
POST'U-LA-TO-RY, *a.* 1. Assuming without proof. 2. Assumed without proof.—*Brown.*
POST-U-LĀ'TUM, *n.* [L.] A postulate.—*Addison.*
POS'TURE (post'yur), *n.* [Fr.; L. *positura.*] 1. In *painting* and *sculpture*, attitude; position; the situation of a figure with regard to the eye, and of the several principal members with regard to each other, by which action is expressed. 2. Situation; condition; particular state with regard to something else. 3. Situation of the body. 4. State; condition. 5. The situation or disposition of the several parts of the body with respect to each other, or with respect to a particular purpose. 6. Disposition; frame.
POS'TURE, *v. t.* To place in a particular manner; to dispose the parts of a body for a particular purpose.
POS'TURE-MĀS-TER, *n.* One who teaches or practices artificial postures of the body.—*Spectator.*
POS'TURED, *pp.* Placed in a particular manner.
POSTUR-ING, *ppr.* Disposing the parts of the body for a particular purpose.
PŌ'SY, *n.* [qu. *poesy.*] 1. A motto inscribed on a ring, &c.—*Addison.* 2. A bunch of flowers.—*Spenser.*
POT, *n.* [Fr. *pot*; Ir. *pota*; Sw. *potta*; Dan. *potte*; W. *pot.*] 1. A vessel more deep than broad, made of earth, or iron or other metal, used for several domestic purposes. 2 The quantity contained in a pot; as, a *pot* of ale, that is, a quart. 3. A sort of paper of small-sized sheets.—*To go to pot*, to be destroyed, ruined, wasted, or expended; [*low.*]
POT, *v. t.* 1. To preserve seasoned in pots. 2. To inclose or cover in pots of earth. 3. To put in casks for draining as sugar.
POT'-ĀLE, *n.* [*pot* and *ale.*] A name in some places given to the refuse from a grain distillery, used to fatten swine.
POT'-BEL-LIED, *a.* Having a prominent belly.
POT'-BEL-LY, *n.* A protuberant belly.
POT'-BOY, *n.* A menial in a public house.
POT-COM-PAN'ION, *n.* A companion in drinking.
† POT'-GUN, for *pop-gun.*—*Swift.*
POT'-HANG-ER, *n.* [*pot* and *hanger.*] A pot-hook.
POT'-HERB (pot'-erb), *n.* A term applied to herbs which are added to soups, stews, and various dishes, to increase their nutritious qualities, or to give them flavor, as parsley, &c.—*Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*
POT'-HOOK, *n.* 1. A hook on which pots and kettles are hung over the fire. 2. A letter or character like a pot-hook; a scrawled letter.
POT'-HOUSE, *n.* A low drinking-house.
POT'-LID, *n.* The lid or cover of a pot.—*Derham.*
POT'-LUCK, *n.* What may chance to be provided for dinner.—*Halliwell.*
POT'-MAN, *n.* A pot-companion.
POT'-STONE, *n.* A mineral; a variety of steatite, sometimes manufactured into culinary vessels.
POT-VAL'IANT, *a.* [*pot* and *valiant.*] Courageous over the cup; heated to valor by strong drink.
PŌ'TA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; Low L. *potabilis.*] Drinkable.—*Milton.*
PŌ'TA-BLE, *n.* Something that may be drank.
PŌ'TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being drinkable.
POT'AGE, *n.* *See* POTTAGE.
POT'A-GER, *n.* [from *potage.*] A porringer.—*Grew.*
PO-TAG'RO, } *n.* A kind of pickle imported from the West
PO-TĂR'GO, } Indies.—*King.*
POT-A-MOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ποταμος, a river, and λογος, discourse.] A treatise on rivers.
PŌ'TANCE, *n.* With *watchmakers*, the stud in which the lower pivot of the verge is placed.—*Scott.*
POT'ASH, *n.* [*pot* and *ashes*; D. *potasch*; Dan. *potaske*; Fr *potasse.*] The popular name of the vegetable fixed alkali in an impure state, procured from the ashes of plants by lixiviation and evaporation.
PO-TAS'SA, *n.* The scientific name of pure potash.
PO-TAS'SI-UM, *n.* The metallic basis of pure potash.
PO-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *potatio.*] 1. A drinking or drinking bout. 2. A draught. 3. A species of drink.—*Shak.*
PO-TĀ'TO, *n.* [Ind. *batatas.*] A plant, and the esculent part of the root of the *solanum tuberosum*, a native of South America.—*Sweet*, or *Carolina potato.* *See* SWEET POTATO.
PŌ'TA-TO-RY, *a.* Pertaining to drinking; as, *potatory* powers.
† POTCH, *v. t.* [Fr. *pocher*; Eng. to *poke.*] 1. To thrust; to push.—*Shak.* 2. To poach; to boil slightly.—*Wiseman.*
POTCH, *v. i.* [Fr. *pocher.*] To push; to thrust.—*Shak.*
PO-TEEN', *n.* Irish whisky.
PŌ'TE-LOT, *n.* The sulphuret of *molybdenum.*
PŌ'TENCE, *n.* [Fr.] In *heraldry*, a cross, whose ends resemble the head of a crutch; also called a *cross potence.*—*Encyc.*
PŌ'TEN-CY, *n.* [L. *potentia.*] 1. Power; physical power, energy, or efficacy; strength; might. 2. Moral power; influence; authority.
PŌ'TENT, *a.* [L. *potens.*] 1. Having physical power, energy, or efficacy. 2. Having power or efficacy, [*in a moral sense*;] having great influence. 3. Having great authority, control, or dominion.—SYN. Powerful; mighty; puissant; strong; able; efficient; forcible; efficacious; cogent; influential.
† PŌ'TENT, *n.* 1. A prince; a potentate.—*Shak.* 2. A walking staff or crutch.—*Chaucer.*
† PŌ'TENT-A-CY, *n.* Sovereignty.—*Barrow.*
PŌ'TENT-ĀTE, *n.* [Fr. *potentat*; It. *potentato.*] A person who possesses great power or sway; a prince; a sovereign; an emperor, king, or monarch.
PO-TEN'TIAL (-shal), *a.* [L. *potentialis.*] 1. Having power to impress on us the ideas of certain qualities, though the qualities are not inherent in the thing. 2. Existing in possibility, not in act. 3. Efficacious; powerful; [*obs.*]—*Potential cautery*, *see* CAUTERY.—*Potential mode*, in *grammar*, is that form of the verb which is used to express the power, possibility, liberty, or necessity of an action or of being.
PO-TEN'TIAL, *n.* Any thing that may be possible.

PO-TEN-TIAL'I-TY, *n.* Possibility; not actuality.—*Taylor.*
PO-TEN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* 1. In possibility; not in act; not positively. 2. In efficacy, not in actuality.
PŌ'TENT-LY, *adv.* Powerfully; with great force or energy.
PŌ'TENT-NESS, *n.* Powerfulness; strength; might. [*Rare.*]
† PO-TES'TA-TIVE, *a.* [L. *potestas.*] Authoritative.
POTH'E-CA-RY. Contracted from *apothecary*, and very vulgar.
* POTH'ER, *n.* [This word is vulgarly pronounced *bother.*] 1. Bustle; confusion; tumult; flutter.—*Swift*; [*low.*] 2. A suffocating cloud.—*Drayton.*
* POTH'ER, *v. i.* To make a blustering, ineffectual effort; to make a stir.
* POTH'ER, *v. t.* To harass and perplex; to puzzle.
POTH'ERED, *pp.* Harassed and perplexed.
POTH'ER-ING, *ppr.* Perplexing; puzzling.
PŌ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *potio.*] A draught; *usually*, a liquid medicine; a dose.—*Milton.*
POT'-MET-AL, *n.* A name vulgarly given to the metal of which iron pots are made, from an erroneous idea that it is something different from common pig-iron.—*Wilcox.*
POT'SHERD, } *n.* [*pot*, and Sax. *sceard*; D. *potscherf.*] A
POT'SHARE, } piece or fragment of a broken pot.—*Job*, ii.
POT'TAGE, *n.* [Fr.; It. *potaggio.* The early orthography, *potage*, would be preferable.] A species of food made of meat boiled to softness in water, usually with some vegetables.
POTTED, *pp.* or *a.* Placed, preserved, or drained in a pot or cask.
POTTER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make earthen vessels.—*Dryden.*
POTTER. *See* PUDDER.
POTTERN-ŌRE, *n.* A species of ore, used by potters to glaze their ware.—*Boyle.*
POTTER'S-CLAY *n.* A variety of clay, used by potters.
POTTER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *poterie.*] 1. The vessels or ware made by potters; earthen-ware. 2. The place were earthen vessels are manufactured.
POTTING, *n.* 1. Drinking; tippling. 2. A placing or preserving in a pot.—3. In the *West Indies*, the process of putting sugar in casks for draining.
POTTING, *ppr.* Placing or preserving in a pot; draining, as above; drinking.
POTTLE, *n.* [W. *pytel.*] 1. A liquid measure of four pints. 2. A vessel; a pot or tankard.—3. *More commonly now*, a vessel or small basket for holding fruit.—*Smart.*
POT'U-LENT, *a.* [L. *potulentus.*] 1. Nearly drunk; rather tipsy. 2. Fit to drink.
POT-WAL'LOP-ER, *n.* A term applied to voters in certain boroughs in England, where all who *boil* (wallop) *a pot* are entitled to vote.—*Encyc. Am.*
POUCH, *n.* [Fr. *poche.*] 1. A small bag; *usually*, a leathern bag to be carried in the pocket. 2. A protuberant belly. 3. The bag or sack of a bird, as that of the pelican.
POUCH, *v. t.* 1. To pocket; to save. 2. To swallow; used of fowls, whose crop is called, in French, *poche.* 3. To pout; [*obs.*]
† POUCH-MOUTHED, *a.* Blubber-lipped.—*Ainsworth.*
POUCHED (poucht), *pp.* Pocketed; swallowed.
POUCHING, *ppr.* Pocketing; saving; swallowing.
PŌU-CHONG' (poo-shong'), *n.* A kind of black tea.
PŌU-DRETTE', *n.* [Fr.] A powerful manure, made from the contents of necessaries, dried and mixed with charcoal, gypsum, &c.
† PŌUL'-DĀ-VIS, *n.* A sort of sail-cloth.—*Ainsworth.*
PŌULE. *See* POOL.
PŌULP, *n.* [Fr. *poulpe.*] An eight-footed, dibranchiate cephalopod, as the paper-nautilus, allied to the cuttle-fish.—*Brande.*
† PŌULT, *n.* [Fr. *poulet.*] A young chicken, partridge, &c.
PŌUL'TER-ER, *n.* [Norm. *poltaire.*] 1. One who makes it his business to sell fowls for the table.—2. *Formerly*, in *England*, an officer of the king's household, who had the charge of the poultry. [*Shakspeare* uses *Poulter.*]
PŌUL'TICE (pōl'tis), *n.* [It. *polta*; L. *puls, pultis.*] A cataplasm: a soft composition to be applied to sores.
PŌUL'TICE, *v. t.* To apply or cover with a cataplasm.
PŌUL'TICED (-tist), *pp.* or *a.* Covered with a poultice.
PŌUL'TIC-ING, *ppr.* Covering with a poultice.
† PŌUL'TIVE, for *poultice.*—*Temple.*
PŌULTRY, *n.* [from Fr. *poule, poulet.*] Domestic fowls which are propagated and fed for the table, and for their eggs, feathers, &c.
PŌULTRY-YARD, *n.* A yard or place where fowls are kept for the use of the table.
POUNCE (pouns), *n.* [Fr. *pierre-ponce.*] 1. A powder to prevent ink from spreading on paper after erasures, as sandarach pulverized. 2. Colored powder sprinkled over pricked papers in drawing patterns, &c.—*Brande.* 3. Cloth worked in eyelet-holes.—*Todd.*
POUNCE, *v. t.* To sprinkle or rub with pounce.
POUNCE, *n.* The claw or talon of a bird of prey.
POUNCE, *v. t.* To fall on suddenly; to fall on and seize with the claws: with *on* or *upon.*
POUNCE'-BOX, *n.* A small box with a perforated lid, used for sprinkling pounce on paper.
POUNCED (pounst), *pp.* or *a.* 1. Furnished with claws or talons. 2. Sprinkled with pounce.
† POUNCET-BOX, *n.* A small box with perforations on the top, to hold perfumes for smelling.—*Shak.*—*Toone.*
POUNCING, *ppr.* 1. Furnishing with claws. 2. Falling suddenly on, and seizing with the claws. 3. Sprinkling with pounce.
POUND, *n.* [Sax., Goth., Sw., Dan. *pund*; D. *pond.*] 1. A standard weight consisting of twelve ounces Troy or sixteen ounces avoirdupois. 144 *pounds* avoirdupois are equal to 175 *pounds* Troy. 2. A money of account consisting of twenty shillings, the value of which is different in different countries and states. The pound sterling is by law equivalent to $4\,44\frac{44}{100}$ cts. money of the United States.
POUND, *n.* [Sax. *pyndan, pindan.*] An inclosure erected by authority, in which cattle or other beasts are confined when taken in trespassing, or going at large in violation of law; a pin-fold.
POUND, *v. t.* To confine in a public pound.
POUND, *v. t.* [Sax. *punian.*] 1. To beat; to strike with some heavy instrument.—*Dryden.* 2. To comminute and pulverize by beating.
POUND FOOL'ISH. The phrase *penny-wise and pound-foolish* signifies negligent in the care of large sums, but careful to save small sums.
POUND'-KEEP-ER, *n.* One who has the care of a pound.
POUND'AGE, *n.* 1. A sum deducted from a pound, or a certain sum paid for each pound. *Swift.*—2. In *England*, a subsidy of 12*d.* in the pound, formerly granted to the crown on all goods exported or imported.
POUND'BREACH (-brēch), *n.* The breaking of a public pound for releasing beasts confined in it.—*Blackstone.*
POUND'ED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Beaten or bruised with a heavy instrument; pulverized or broken by pounding. 2. Confined in a pound; impounded.
POUND'ER, *n.* 1. A pestle; the instrument of pounding. 2. A person or thing denominated from a certain number of pounds; as, a six-*pounder*, *i. e.*, a cannon which carries a ball of six pounds. 3. A large pear.
POUND'ING, *ppr.* Beating; bruising; pulverizing; impounding.
PŌUP'E-TŌN, *n.* [Fr. *poupee.*] A puppet or little baby.
PŌU'PIES, *n. pl.* In *cookery*, a mess of victuals made of veal steaks and slices of bacon.—*Bailey.*
* PŌUR (pōre), *v. t.* [W. *bwrw.*] 1. To throw, as a fluid in a stream, either out of a vessel or into it. 2. To emit; to send forth in a stream or continued succession. 3. To send forth. 4. To throw in profusion or with overwhelming force.
* PŌUR, *v. i.* 1. To flow; to issue forth in a stream or continued succession of parts; to move or rush, as a current. 2. To rush in a crowd or continued procession.
* PŌURED, *pp.* Sent forth; thrown, as a fluid.
* PŌUR'ER, *n.* One who pours.
* PŌUR'ING, *ppr.* Sending, as a fluid; driving in a current or continued stream.
PŌUR'LIEŪ (pur'lu). *See* PURLIEU.
PŌUR-PRES'TURE, *n.* [Fr. *pour* and *pris.*] In *law*, a wrongful inclosure or encroachment on another man's property.
PŌUR'SUI-VANT (pur'swe-). *See* PURSUIVANT.
PŌUR-VEYANCE (pur-vā'-). *See* PURVEYANCE.
POUSSE, corrupted from *pulse*, peas.—*Spenser.*
POUT, *n.* 1. A sea-fish of the cod kind. It has the power of inflating a membrane which covers the eyes and neighboring parts of the head.—*Yarrell.* 2. A species of bird —*Carew.* 3. A fit of sullenness; [*colloquial.*]
POUT, *v. i.* [Fr. *bouder.*] 1. To thrust out the lips, as in sullenness, contempt, or displeasure; hence, to look sullen.—*Shak.* 2. To shoot out; to be prominent.—*Dryden.*
POUTING, *ppr.* 1. Shooting out, as the lips. 2. Looking sullen.
POUTING, *n.* Childish sullenness.
POUTING-LY, *adv.* With pouting.
POV'ER-TY, *n.* [Norm. *pouerti*; Fr. *pauvreté*; It. *povertà*; L. *paupertas.*] 1. Destitution of property or of convenient means of subsistence. 2. Barrenness of sentiment or ornament; defect. 3. Insufficiency or defect of words.—SYN. Indigence; penury; beggary; necessity; neediness need; lack; want; scantiness; sparingness; meagerness jejuneness.
POW'DER, *n.* [Fr. *poudre.*] 1. Any dry substance composed of minute particles. 2. A composition of saltpetre sulphur, and charcoal, mixed and granulated; gunpowder 3. Hair-powder; pulverized starch.—*Powder of Algaroth*: *see* ALGAROTH.
POW'DER, *v. t.* 1. To reduce to fine particles; to comminute; to pulverize; to triturate; to pound, grind, or rub into fine particles. 2. To sprinkle with powder. 3. To sprinkle with salt; to corn, as meat.—*Bacon.*

†POW'DER, *v. i.* To come violently.—*L'Estrange.*

POW'DER-BOX, *n.* A box in which hair-powder is kept.—*Gay.*

POW'DER-CART, *n.* A cart that carries powder and shot for artillery.

POW'DER-CHEST, *n.* A small box or case charged with powder, old nails, &c., fastened to the side of a ship, to be discharged at an enemy attempting to board.

POW'DER-FLASK, *n.* A flask in which gunpowder is carried.

POW'DER-HORN, *n.* A horn in which gunpowder is carried by sportsmen.—*Swift.*

POW'DER-MILL, *n.* A mill in which gunpowder is made.

POW'DER-MINE, *n.* A cave or hollow in which powder is to be placed to be fired at a proper time.—*Rowley.*

POW'DER-ROOM, *n.* The apartment in a ship where gunpowder is kept.—*Waller.*

POW'DERED, *pp.* or *a.* Reduced to powder; sprinkled with powder; corned; salted.

POW'DER-ING, *ppr.* Pulverizing; sprinkling with powder; corning; salting.

POW'DER-ING-TUB, *n.* 1. A tub or vessel in which meat is corned or salted. 2. The place where an infected lecher is cured.—*Shak.*

POW'DER-Y, *a.* 1. Friable; easily crumbling to pieces. 2. Dusty; sprinkled with powder. 3. Resembling powder.

POW'DIKE, *n.* A marsh or fen dike. [*Local.*]

POWER, *n.* [Fr. *pouvoir*; Norm. *povare.*] 1. In a *philosophical sense*, the faculty of doing or performing any thing; the faculty of moving or of producing a change in something; ability or strength; capacity or capability. 2. Force; might; animal strength. 3. Force, strength; energy. 4. Faculty of the mind, as manifested by a particular mode of operation. 5. Ability, natural or moral.—6. In *mechanics*, that which produces, or tends to produce, motion. It is opposed to the weight, which is acted upon.—7. In *optics*, the degree to which a convex lens or concave mirror magnifies. 8. Force; as, the *power* of a machine. 9. That quality, in any natural body, which produces a change or makes an impression on another body. 10. Force; momentum; strength. 11. Influence; that which may move the mind. 12. Command; the right of governing, or actual government; dominion; rule; sway; authority. 13. A sovereign, whether emperor, king, or governing prince, or the legislature of a state. 14. One invested with authority; a ruler; a civil magistrate.—*Rom.*, xiii. 15. Divinity; a celestial or invisible being or agent supposed to have dominion over some part of creation. 16. That which has physical power; an army; a navy; a host; a military force. 17. Legal authority; warrant.—18. In *arithmetic* and *algebra*, the product arising from the multiplication of a number into itself; as, a cube is the third *power*. Any number is called the *first power* of itself.—19. In *Scripture*, right; privilege.—*John*, i. 20. Angels, good or bad.—*Col.*, i. 21. Violence; force; compulsion.—*Ezek.*, iv. 22. Christ is called the *Power of God*. 1 *Cor.*, i.—23. The *powers of heaven* may denote the celestial luminaries.—*Matt.*, xxiv. 24. Satan is said to have the *power of death*.—25. In *vulgar language*, a large quantity; a great number; [*obs.*]—*Power of attorney*, a written authority given to a person to act for another.

POW'ER-LOOM, *n.* A loom moved by mechanical power.

POW'ER-PRESS, *n.* A printing-press worked by steam, water, or other power.

POW'ER-FUL, *a.* 1. Having great physical or mechanical power. 2. Having great moral power, or power to persuade or convince the mind. 3. Possessing great political and military power; extent of dominion or national resources. 4. Possessing or exerting great force, or producing great effects.—5. In *general*, able to produce great effects; exerting great force or energy. 6. Having great strength or intensity.—SYN. Mighty; potent; puissant; strong; intense; forcible; cogent; influential; efficacious.

POW'ER-FUL-LY, *adv.* With great force or energy; potently; mightily; with great effect; forcibly.

POW'ER-FUL-NESS, *n.* The quality of having or exerting great power; force; power; might.—*Hakewill.*

POW'ER-LESS, *a.* Destitute of power; weak; impotent.

POW'ER-LESS-NESS, *n.* Destitution of power.—*Chalmers.*

POWL'DRON, *n.* [qu. Fr. *epaule.*] In *heraldry*, that part of armor which covers the shoulders.

POW'TER, } *n.* A variety of the common domestic pigeon,
POUTER, } with an inflated breast.

POW'WOW, } *n.* 1. Among the *North American Indians*, an
PAW'WAW, } Indian priest or conjurer. Hence, 2. Conjuration for the cure of diseases and other purposes, attended with great noise and confusion, and often with dancing.—*Carver.*

POX, *n.* [a corruption of *pocks*; Sax. *poc* or *poce*; D. *pok.* It is properly a *plural* word, but by usage is *singular.*] *Strictly*, pustules or eruptions of any kind, but chiefly or wholly restricted to three or four diseases, the small-pox, chicken-pox, the vaccine, and the venereal diseases. *Pox*, when used without an epithet, signifies the latter, *tues venerea.*

POY, *n.* [Sp. *apoyo.*] A rope-dancer's pole.

POZE, for *pose*, to puzzle. *See* POSE.

POZ-ZU-O-LA'NA, } *n.* Volcanic ashes used in the manu
POZ-ZO-LA'NA, } facture of a mortar which hardens under water. They are exported from Pozzuoli, a town in Italy.

PRAAM (präm), *n.* [D.] A flat-bottomed boat or lighter, used in Holland and the Baltic.

† PRAC'TIC formerly used for *practical*, and *Spenser* uses it in the sense of *artful.*

PRAC-TI-CA-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* The quality or state of being
PRAC'TI-CA-BLE-NESS, } practicable; feasibility.

PRAC'TI-CA-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *practicable*; It. *praticabile*; Sp. *practicable.*] 1. That may be done, effected, or performed by human means, or by powers that can be applied; feasible. It is sometimes synonymous with *possible*, but the words differ in this: *possible* is applied to that which might be performed, if the necessary powers or means could be obtained; *practicable* is limited in its application to things which are to be performed by the means given, or which may be applied. It was *possible* for Archimedes to lift the world, but it was not *practicable.* 2. That may be practiced. 3. That admits of use, or that may be passed or traveled, as a road.—In *military affairs*, a *practicable* breach is one that can be entered by troops.

PRAC'TI-CA-BLY, *adv.* In such a manner as may be performed.—*Rogers.*

PRAC'TI-CAL, *a.* [L. *practicus*; It. *pratico*; Fr. *pratique.*] 1. Pertaining to practice or action. 2. Capable of practice or active use; opposed to *speculative.*—*South.* 3. That may be used in practice; that may be applied to use. 4. That reduces his knowledge or theories to actual use; [*used of persons.*] 5. Derived from practice or experience.

PRAC'TI-CAL JOKE, *n.* A trick played upon some one, usually to the injury or annoyance of his person.

PRAC'TI-CAL-LY, *adv.* 1. In relation to practice. 2. By means of practice or use; by experiment. 3. In practice or use.

PRAC'TI-CAL-NESS, } *n.* The quality of being practical.
PRAC-TI-CAL'I-TY, }

PRAC'TICE (prak'tis), *n.* [Sp. *practica*; It. *pratica*; Fr. *pratique.*] 1. Frequent or customary actions; a succession of acts of a similar kind or in a like employment. 2. Use; customary use. 3. Dexterity acquired by use.—*Shak.*, [*unusual.*] 4. Actual performance; distinguished from *theory.* 5. Application of remedies; medical treatment of diseases. 6. Exercise of any profession. 7. Frequent use; exercise for instruction or discipline. 8. Skillful or artful management; dexterity in contrivance or the use of means; art; stratagem; artifice; [*usually in a bad sense.*] 9. A rule in *arithmetic*, by which the operations of the general rules are abridged in the use.—SYN. Custom; usage; habit; manner.

PRAC'TICE, *v. t.* [from the *noun.* The orthography of the *verb* ought to be the same as that of the *noun*; as in *notice* and *to notice.*] 1. To do or perform frequently, customarily, or habitually. 2. To use or exercise any profession or art. 3. To use or exercise for instruction, discipline, or dexterity. 4. To commit; to perpetrate.—*Marshall.* 5. To use.—*Mitford*; [*unusual.*]

PRAC'TICE, *v. i.* 1. To perform certain acts frequently or customarily, either for instruction, profit, or amusement. 2. To form a habit of acting in any manner. 3. To transact or negotiate secretly.—*Addison.* 4. To try artifices. 5. To use evil arts or stratagems. 6. To use medical methods or experiments. 7. To exercise any employment or profession.

PRAC'TICED (prak'tist), *pp.* 1. Done by a repetition of acts; customarily performed or used. 2. *a.* Having had much practice; as, a *practiced* speaker.

PRAC'TI-CER, *n.* One who practices; one who customarily performs certain acts. 2. One who exercises a profession; a practitioner; [*little used.*]

PRAC'TI-CING, *ppr.* 1. Performing or using customarily exercising, as an art or profession. 2. *a.* Engaged in any professional employment, as a lawyer.

† PRAC'TI-SANT, *n.* An agent.—*Shak.*

PRAC'TISE, *v. t.* and *v. i.* *See* PRACTICE. [There is no reason why the noun and verb should not both be spelled with *c*, as in *notice, sacrifice, apprentice*, and all like cases where the accent *precedes* the last syllable. The distinction in spelling between the noun and the verb properly belongs only to words which are accented on the *last* syllable, as *device* and *devise*, where the verb has the sound of *ize.* The spelling *practise* tends to give it the same sound, as we often see in uneducated persons; and hence it is desirable to follow the regular analogy, and write the noun and verb alike.]

PRAC-TI''TION-ER (-tish'un-er), *n.* 1. One who is engaged in the actual use or exercise of any art or profession, particularly in law or medicine. 2. One who does any thing

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÄR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—MARINE, BIRD;—MÖVE, BOOK,

customarily or habitually.—*Whitgift.* 3. One who practices sly or dangerous arts.—*South.*

PRÆCI-PE (pres'i-py), *n.* [L.] In *law*, a writ commanding something to be done, or requiring a reason for neglecting it.

PRÆ-COG'NI-TA, *n. pl.* [L. before known.] Things previously known, in order to understand something else.

PRÆM-U-NI'RE (prem-yu-nī're), *n.* [L.] 1. A writ, or the offense for which it is granted. 2. The penalty incurred by infringing a statute.

PRÆ-NŌ'MEN, *n.* [L.] Among the *Romans*, the first name of a person, by which individuals of the same family were distinguished.

PRÆ-TEX'TA, *n.* [L.] A white robe with a purple border, worn by a Roman boy until about the completion of his fourteenth year. It was worn by girls until their marriage.—*Smith's Dict.*

PRÆ'TOR, *n.* *See* PRETOR.

PRÆ-TŌ'RI-UM, *n.* [from *prætor.*] 1. That part of a Roman camp in which the general's tent stood. 2. A hall of justice in Rome; also, a patrician's seat or manor house.—*Elmes.*

PRAG-MAT'IC, } *a.* [L. *pragmaticus.*] 1. Forward to in-
PRAG-MAT'IC-AL, } termeddle; meddling; impertinently busy or officious in the concerns of others, without leave or invitation.—2. In *German writers*, a pragmatic history is a history which exhibits clearly the causes and the consequences of events. *Murdock.*—*Pragmatic sanction*, a term derived from the Byzantine Empire, denoting a solemn ordinance or decree of the head or legislature of a state upon weighty matters. In European history, two decrees under this name are particularly celebrated. One of these, issued by Charles VII., of France, A.D. 1438, was the foundation of the liberties of the Gallican Church; the other, issued by Charles VI. of Germany, A.D. 1724, settled his hereditary dominions on his eldest daughter, the Archduchess Maria Theresa.—*P. Cyc.*

PRAG-MAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. In a meddling manner; impertinently. 2. In a manner that displays the connection and causes of occurrences.—*Murdock.*

PRAG-MAT'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of intermeddling without right or invitation.

PRAG'MA-TIST, *n.* One who is impertinently busy or meddling.—*Reynolds.*

PRAI'RIE (prā're), *n.* [Fr. *prairie.*] An extensive tract of land, mostly level, destitute of trees, and covered with tall, coarse grass. [*Western States.*]

PRAI'RIE-DOG, *n.* A small rodent animal, the *spermophilus ludovicianus*, allied to the marmot, and found on the prairies west of the Mississippi. These animals live beneath the ground, in large warrens, containing many hundreds, and are characterized by a sharp bark, like that of a small dog.—*Kirby.*—*W. Irving.*

†PRAIS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be praised.—*Wickliffe.*

PRAISE (prāze), *n.* [D. *prys*; G. *preis*; Dan. *priis*; Sw. *pris*; W. *pris*; Fr. *prix*; It. *prezzo*; Sp. *precio.*] 1. Commendation bestowed upon a person; approbation expressed. *Praise* may be expressed by an individual, and in this circumstance differs from *fame*, *renown*, and *celebrity*, which are the expression of the approbation of numbers, or public commendation. When *praise* is applied to the expression of public approbation, it may be synonymous with *renown*, or nearly so. A man may deserve the *praise* of an individual or of a nation. 2. The expression of gratitude for personal favors conferred; a glorifying or extolling; as, *praise* to God. 3. The object, ground, or reason of praise.—SYN. Encomium; honor; eulogy; panegyric; plaudit; applause; acclaim; eclat.

PRAISE, *v. t.* [D. *pryzen*, *pryzeeren*; G. *preisen*; Dan. *priser.*] 1. To bestow commendation on; to express approbation of personal worth or actions. 2. To extol in words or song, on account of perfections or excellent works. 3. To express gratitude for personal favors—*Ps.* cxxxviii. 4. To do honor to; to display the excellence of.—SYN. To commend; applaud; laud; eulogize; celebrate; glorify; magnify.

PRAISED, *pp.* Commended; extolled.

†PRAISE'FUL, *a.* Laudable; commendable.—*Sidney.*

PRAIS'ER, *n.* One who praises, commends, or extols; an applauder; a commender.—*Sidney.*

PRAISE'LESS, *a.* Without praise or commendation.

PRAISE'WŎR-THI-LY (prāze'wur-the-le), *adv.* In a manner deserving of commendation.—*Spenser.*

PRAISE'WŎR-THI-NESS, *n.* The quality of deserving commendation.—*Smith.*

PRAISE'WŎR-THY (prāze'wur-the), *a.* Deserving of praise or applause; commendable; laudable.—*Arbuthnot.*

PRAIS'ING, *ppr.* Commending; extolling in words.

PRAM, } *n.* [D. *praam.*] 1. A flat-bottomed boat or lighter,
PRAME, } used in Holland.—2. In *military affairs*, a kind of floating battery or flat-bottomed vessel, mounting several cannon, used in covering the disembarkation of troops.

PRANCE (präns), *v. i.* [W. *pranciaw.*] 1. To spring or bound, as a horse in high mettle. 2. To ride with bounding movements; to ride ostentatiously. 3. To walk or strut about in a showy manner or with warlike parade

PRANC'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Springing; bounding; riding with gallant show.

PRANC'ING, *n.* A springing or bounding, as of a high-spirited horse.—*Judg.*, v.

PRANK, *v. t.* [G. *prangen*; D. *pronken.*] To adorn in a showy manner; to dress or adjust to ostentation.—*Milton.*

PRANK, *n.* [W. *pranc.*] 1. A wild flight; a capering. 2. A capricious action; a ludicrous or merry trick, or a mischievous act, rather for sport than injury.—SYN. Gambol frolic; freak; sport.

PRANK, *a.* Frolicsome; full of gambols or tricks.

PRANKED, }
PRANKT, } *pp.* Adorned in a showy manner.

PRANK'ER, *n.* One who dresses ostentatiously.

PRANK'ING, *ppr.* Setting off or adorning for display.

PRANK'ING, *n.* Ostentatious display of dress.

PRANK'ISH, *a.* Full of pranks.

PRASE, *n.* Opaque massive green quartz.—*P. Cyc.*

PRAS'I-NOUS, *a.* [L. *prasinus.*] Grass-green; clear, lively green, without any mixture.—*Lindley.*

PRA'SON (prā'sn), *n.* [Gr. *πρασον.*] A leek; also, a seaweed green as a leek.—*Bailey.*

PRATE, *v. i.* [D. *praaten.*] To talk much, and without weight, or to little purpose; to be loquacious. *Shak.*—SYN. To babble; chatter; gossip; tattle.

PRATE, *v. t.* To utter foolishly.—*Dryden.*

PRATE, *n.* Continued talk to little purpose; trifling talk unmeaning loquacity.—*Shak.*

PRATE'ER, *n.* One who talks much to little purpose, or on trifling subjects.—*Southern.*

PRATING, *ppr.* or *a.* Talking much on a trifling subject, talking idly. *n.* Foolish, idle talk.

PRATING-LY, *adv.* With much idle talk; with loquacity.

PRATIQUE (pra'teek), *n.* [It. *pratica*; Sp. *practica*; Fr. *pratique.*] In *commerce, primarily*, converse; intercourse. Hence, a license or permission to hold intercourse and trade with the inhabitants of a place, after having performed quarantine, or upon a certificate that the ship did not come from an infected place; a term used particularly in the south of Europe.

PRAT'TLE, *v. i.* [*dim.* of *prate.*] To talk much and idly like a child; to be loquacious on trifling subjects.—*Locke*

PRAT'TLE, *n.* Trifling talk; loquacity on trivial subjects.

PRAT'TLE-MENT, *n.* Prattle.—*Hayley.*

PRAT'TLER, *n.* An idle talker.—*Herbert.*

PRAT'TLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Talking much on trivial affairs.

PRAVI-TY, *n.* [L. *pravitas.*] Deviation from right; moral perversion; depravity; wickedness; corruption; want of rectitude; corrupt state.—*South.*

PRAWN, *n.* A small crustaceous animal of the shrimp family, highly prized for food.

PRAX'IS, *n.* [Gr.] 1. Use; practice.—*Coventry.* 2. An example or form to teach practice.—*Lowth.*

PRAY, *v. i.* [Fr. *prier*; It. *pregare*; L. *precor.*] 1. To ask with earnestness or zeal, as for a favor, or for something desirable. 2. To ask, as for a favor, as in application to a legislative body.—3. In *worship*, to address the Supreme Being with solemnity and reverence, with adoration, confession of sins, supplication for mercy, and thanksgiving for blessings received.—4. *I pray*, that is, *I pray you tell me*, or *let me know*, is a common mode of introducing a question.—SYN. To entreat; supplicate; beg; implore, beseech; petition.

PRAY, *v. t.* 1. To supplicate; to entreat; to urge.—2. In *worship*, to supplicate; to implore; to ask with reverence and humility. 3. To petition. 4. To ask or entreat in ceremony or form.—*To pray in aid*, in *law*, is to call in for help one who has interest in the cause.

PRAYED, *pret.* and *pp.*, from PRAY. Supplicated.

PRAY'ER, *n.* 1. In a *general sense*, the act of asking for a favor, and particularly with earnestness.—2. In *worship*, a solemn address to the Supreme Being. 3. A formula of church service, or of worship, public or private. 4. Practice of supplication. 5. The thing asked or requested; as the *prayer* of the petitioner.—SYN. Petition; orison; supplication; entreaty; suit; request.

PRAY'ER-BOOK, *n.* A book containing prayers or the forms of devotion, public or private.—*Swift.*

PRAY'ER-FUL, *a.* 1. Devotional; given to prayer. 2. Using much prayer.

PRAY'ER-FUL-LY, *adv.* With much prayer.

PRAY'ER-FUL-NESS, *n.* The use of much prayer.

PRAY'ER-LESS, *a.* Not using prayer; habitually neglecting the duty of prayer to God.

PRAY'ER-LESS-LY, *adv.* With neglect of prayer.

PRAY'ER-LESS-NESS, *n.* Total or habitual neglect of prayer.—*T. H. Skinner.*

PRAY'ING, *ppr.* 1. Asking; supplicating. 2. *a.* Given to prayer.

PRAY'ING-LY, *adv.* With supplication to God.

PRE, an English prefix, is the L. *præ*, before, probably a contracted word; Russ. *pred.* It expresses priority of time or rank.

PRE-AC-CU-SA'TION, *n.* Previous accusation.—*Lee.*

PREACH (preech), *v. i.* [D. *precken;* Fr. *prêcher.*] 1. To pronounce a public discourse on a religious subject, or from a text of Scripture. 2. To discourse on the Gospel way of salvation, and exhort to repentance.

PREACH, *v. t.* 1. To proclaim; to publish in religious discourses. 2. To inculcate in public discourses. 3. To deliver in public, as a discourse.—*To preach up,* to discourse in favor of.—*Dryden.*

† PREACH, *n.* A religious discourse.—*Hooker.*

PREACHED (*pp.* pron. preecht, and *a.* preech'ed), *pp.* or *a.* Proclaimed; announced in public discourse; inculcated.

PREACH'ER, *n.* 1. One who discourses publicly on religious subjects. 2. One who inculcates any thing with earnestness.

† PREACH'ER-SHIP, *n.* The office of a preacher.

PREACH'ING, *ppr.* Proclaiming; publishing in discourse; inculcating.

PREACH'ING, *n.* The act of preaching; a public religious discourse.—*Milner.*

PREACH'MAN, *n.* A preacher.—*Howell.* [*In contempt.*]

PREACH'MENT, *n.* A discourse or sermon; [*in contempt;*] a discourse affectedly solemn.—*Shak.*

PRE-AC-QUAINT'ANCE, *n.* Previous acquaintance.

PRE-AC-QUAINT'ED, *a.* Previously acquainted.

PRE-AD-AMIC, *a.* Prior to Adam.—*J. Taylor.*

PRE-AD'AM-ITE, *n.* [*pre,* before, and *Adam.*] An inhabitant of the earth who lived before Adam.—*Pereyre.*

PRE-AD-AM-ITIC, *a.* Designating what existed before Adam.—*Kirwan.*

PRE-AD-MIN-IS-TRA'TION, *n.* Previous administration.

PRE-AD-MON'ISH, *v. t.* To admonish previously.

PRE-AD-MON'ISHED (-isht), *pp.* Previously admonished.

PRE-AD-MON'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Admonishing beforehand.

PRE-AD-MO-NI'TION (-nish'un), *n.* Previous warning or admonition.

PRE'AM-BLE, *n.* [It. *preambolo;* Sp. *preambulo;* Fr. *préambule.*] 1. Something previous; introduction to a discourse or writing. 2. The introductory part of a statute, which states the reasons and intent of the law.

PRE'AM-BLE, *v. t.* To preface; to introduce with previous remarks.—*Feltham.*

PRE'AM-BLED, *pp.* Introduced with previous remarks.

† PRE-AM'BU-LA-RY, } *a.* Previous; introductory.—*Brown.*
† PRE-AM'BU-LOUS, }

PRE-AM'BU-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *præ* and *ambulo.*] To walk or go before.—*Jordan.*

PRE-AM-BU-LA'TION, *n.* 1. A preamble.—*Chaucer;* [*obs.*] 2. A walking or going before.

PRE-AM'BU-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Going before; preceding.

PRE-AN-TE-PE-NULT'I-MATE, *a.* A term indicating the fourth syllable from the end of a word.

PRE-AP-POINT', *v. t.* To appoint previously.

PRE-AP-POINT'MENT, *n.* Previous appointment.—*Tucker.*

PRE-AP-PRE-HEN'SION, *n.* An opinion formed before examination.—*Brown.*

† PREASE, *n.* Press; crowd.—*Chapman. See* PRESS.

PREAS'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Crowding.—*Spenser.*

PRE-AS-SUR'ANCE, *n.* Previous assurance.—*Coleridge.*

PRE-AU'DI-ENCE, *n.* Precedence or rank at the bar among lawyers; right of previous audience.—*Blackstone.*

PREB'END, *n.* [It. *prebenda;* Sp. *prebenda;* Fr. *prebende.*] 1. The stipend or maintenance granted to a prebendary out of the estate of a cathedral or collegiate church. 2. A prebendary; [*obs.*]

PRE-BEND'AL, *a.* Pertaining to a prebend.—*Chesterfield.*

PREB'END-A-RY, *n.* [Fr. *prebendier.*] An ecclesiastic who enjoys a prebend; the stipendiary of a cathedral or collegiate church.—*Swift.*

PREB'END-A-RY-SHIP, *n.* The office of a prebendary; a canonry.—*Wotton.*

PRE-CA'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *precarius.*] 1. Depending on the will or pleasure of another; held by courtesy; liable to be changed or lost at the pleasure of another. 2. Held by no certain tenure; depending on unknown or unforeseen causes or events.—SYN. Uncertain; unsettled; unsteady; doubtful; dubious; equivocal.

PRE-CA'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* At the will or pleasure of others; dependently; by an uncertain tenure.

PRE-CA'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Uncertainty; dependence on the will or pleasure of others, or on unknown events.

PRE-CA-TIVE, } *a.* [L. *precor.*] Suppliant; beseeching.
PRE-CA-TO-RY, } —*Harris.*

PRE-CAU'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *præcautus.*] Previous caution or care; caution previously employed to prevent mischief or secure good in possession.

PRE-CAU'TION, *v. t.* To warn or advise beforehand for preventing mischief or securing good.—*Locke.*

PRE-CAU'TION-AL, *a.* Preventive of mischief.

PRE-CAU'TION-A-RY, *a.* 1. Containing previous caution. 2. Proceeding from previous caution; adapted to prevent mischief or secure good.

PRE-CAU'TIONED, *pp.* Warned beforehand.

PRE-CAU'TION-ING, *ppr.* Previously advising.

PRE-CAU'TIOUS, *a.* Taking precautionary measures.

PRE-CAU'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* With previous caution.

PRE-CE-DA'NE-OUS, *a.* [from *precede,* L. *præcedo.*] Preceding; antecedent; anterior.—*Hale.*

PRE-CEDE', *v. t.* [L. *præcedo.*] 1. To go before in the order of time. 2. To go before in rank or importance. 3. To cause something to go before; to make to take place in prior time.

PRE-CED'ED, *pp.* Being gone before.

PRE-CED'ENCE, } *n.* 1. The act or state of going before,
PRE-CED'EN-CY, } with respect to time. 2. The state of going or being before in rank or dignity, or the place of honor; the right to a more honorable place. 3. The foremost in ceremony. 4. Superior importance or influence.—SYN. Antecedence; priority; pre-eminence; preference; superiority.

PRE-CED'ENT, *a.* Going before in time; anterior; antecedent; previous.—*Hale.*

PREC'E-DENT, *n.* 1. Something done or said, that may serve or be adduced as an example to authorize a subsequent act of the like kind.—2. In *law,* a judicial decision, interlocutory or final, which serves as a rule or authority for future determinations in similar or analogous cases.

PREC'E-DENT-ED, *a.* Having a precedent; authorized by an example of a like kind.

PRE-CED'ENT-LY, *adv.* Beforehand; antecedently.

PRE-CED'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Going before in time, rank, &c.—SYN. Antecedent; previous; anterior; prior; foregoing; former.

† PRE-CEL'LENCE, *n.* Excellence.—*Sheldon.*

PRE-CEN'TOR, *n.* [Low L. *præcentor;* Fr. *precenteur.*] 1. The leader of a choir in a cathedral.—*Hook.* 2. The leader of the congregation in the psalmody of the Scottish churches.

PRE-CEN'TOR-SHIP, *n.* The employment or office of a precentor.

PRE'CEPT, *n.* [Fr. *precepte;* Sp. *precepto;* L. *præceptum.*] 1. In a *general sense,* any thing commanded or enjoined as an authoritative rule of action; but applied *particularly* to commands respecting moral conduct.—2. In *law,* a command given in writing.—SYN. Commandment; injunction; mandate; order; law; rule; direction; instruction; doctrine; principle; maxim.

† PRE-CEP'TIAL, *a.* Consisting of precepts.—*Shak.*

† PRE-CEP'TION, *n.* A precept.—*Hall.*

PRE-CEP'TIVE, *a.* [L. *præceptivus.*] 1. Giving precepts or commands for the regulation of moral conduct; containing precepts. 2. Directing in moral conduct; giving rules or directions; didactic.

PRE-CEP'TOR, *n.* [L. *præceptor.*] 1. In a *general sense,* a teacher; an instructor.—2. In a *restricted sense,* the teacher of a school; *sometimes,* the principal teacher of an academy or other seminary.—3. Among the *knights templar* the head of a preceptory.

PRE-CEP-TO'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a preceptor.—*Literary Magazine.*

PRE-CEP'TO-RY, *a.* Giving precepts.—*Anderson.*

PRE-CEP'TO-RY, *n.* A manor or estate of the knights templar, on which were erected a church and a dwelling-house. It was subordinate to the temple or principal house of the knights.—*Gwilt.*

PRE-CEP'TRESS, *n.* A female teacher.

PRE-CES'SION (-sesh'un), *n.* [Fr. *precession;* It. *precessione.*] 1. *Literally,* the act of going before.—2. In *astronomy,* the *precession of the equinoxes* is a slow but continual shifting of the equinoctial points from east to west. The amount of precession annually is $50\frac{1}{10}$ seconds.—*Olmsted.*

PRE'CINCT, *n.* [L. *præcinctus.*] 1. The limit, bound, or exterior line encompassing a place. 2. Bounds of jurisdiction, or the whole territory comprehended within the limits of authority. 3. A territorial district or division

† PRE-CI-OS'I-TY, for *preciousness* or value.—*More.*

PRE'CIOUS (presh'us), *a.* [Fr. *precieux;* L. *pretiosus.*] 1. Of great price; costly. 2. Of great value or worth; very valuable. 3. Highly valued; much esteemed. 4. Worthless; contemptible; as, this is a *precious* mockery.—*Burke;* [*in irony and contempt.*]—*Precious metals,* gold and silver, so called on account of their value.

PRE'CIOUS-LY (presh'us-ly), *adv.* 1. Valuably; to a great price. 2. Contemptibly; [*in irony.*]

PRE'CIOUS-NESS (presh'us-nes), *n.* Valuableness; great value; high price.

PRECI-PE (pres'i-py), *n.* [L. *præcipio.*] In *law,* a writ commanding the defendant to do a certain thing, or to show cause to the contrary; giving him his choice, to redress the injury or to stand the suit.

PRECI-PICE (pres'e-pis), *n.* [Fr.; L. *præcipitium.*] 1. *Strictly,* a falling headlong; hence, a steep descent of land; a

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÄR, FALL, WHAT;—PRE;—MARINE, BIRD;—MÖVE, BOOK.

fall or descent of land, perpendicular or nearly so.—*Dryden.* 2. A steep descent, *in general.*

PRE-CIP'I-ENT, *a.* [L. *præcipiens.*] Commanding; directing.

PRE-CIP-I-TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality or state of being precipitable.

PRE-CIP'I-TA-BLE, *a.* [L. *præcipito.*] That may be precipitated or cast to the bottom, as a substance in solution.

PRE-CIP'I-TANCE, } *n.* 1. Rash haste; haste in resolving;
PRE-CIP'I-TAN-CY, } forming an opinion or executing a purpose without due deliberation. 2. Great haste in going.—SYN. Hastiness; hurry; rashness; temerity.

PRE-CIP'I-TANT, *a.* [L. *præcipitans.*] 1. Falling or rushing headlong; rushing down with velocity. 2. Hasty; urged with violent haste. 3. Rashly hurried or hasty. 4. Unexpectedly brought on or hastened.

PRE-CIP'I-TANT, *n.* In *chemistry*, a liquor, which, when poured on a solution, separates what is dissolved, and makes it precipitate, or fall to the bottom in a concrete state.

PRE-CIP'I-TANT-LY, *adv.* With great haste; with rash, unadvised haste; with tumultuous hurry.

PRE-CIP'I-TĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *præcipito.*] 1. To throw headlong. 2. To urge or press with eagerness or violence. 3. To hasten. 4. To hurry blindly or rashly. 5. To throw to the bottom of a vessel, as a substance in solution.

PRE-CIP'I-TĀTE, *v. i.* 1. To fall headlong.—*Shak.* 2. To fall to the bottom of a vessel, as a sediment, or any substance in solution. 3. To hasten without preparation.

PRE-CIP'I-TATE, *a.* 1. Falling, flowing, or rushing with steep descent. 2. Headlong; over hasty; rashly hasty. 3. Adopted with haste or without due deliberation; hasty. 4. Hasty; violent; terminating speedily in death.

PRE-CIP'I-TATE, *n.* A substance which, having been dissolved, is again separated from its solvent and thrown to the bottom of the vessel by pouring another liquor upon it.—*Red precipitate*, the red oxyd or protoxyd of mercury, prepared either by heating the nitrate of mercury till it is decomposed, or by heating metallic mercury. Prepared in the latter mode, it is the *precipitate per se.*—*B. Silliman, Jr.*

PRE-CIP'I-TĀ-TED, *pp.* Hurried; hastened rashly; thrown headlong; thrown down.

PRE-CIP'I-TATE-LY, *adv.* 1. Headlong; with steep descent. 2. Hastily; with rash haste; without due caution.

PRE-CIP'I-TĀ-TING, *ppr.* Throwing headlong; hurrying; hastening rashly.

PRE-CIP-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *præcipitatio.*] 1. The act of throwing headlong. 2. A falling, flowing, or rushing down with violence and rapidity. 3. Great hurry; rash, tumultuous haste; rapid movement. 4. The act or operation of throwing to the bottom of a vessel any substance held in solution.

PRE-CIP'I-TĀ-TOR. *n.* One who urges on with vehemence or rashness.—*Hammond.*

PRE-CIP'I-TOUS, *a.* [L. *præceps.*] 1. Very steep. 2. Headlong; directly or rapidly descending. 3. Hasty; rash; heady.

PRE-CIP'I-TOUS-LY, *adv.* With steep descent; in violent haste.

PRE-CIP'I-TOUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Steepness of descent. 2. Rash haste.

PRE-CĪSE', *a.* [L. *præcisus.*] 1. Having determinate limitations; not loose, vague, uncertain, or equivocal. 2. Characterized by superstitious exactness or excessive nicety in conduct or ceremony. *Addison.*—SYN. Exact; definite; accurate; correct; nice; scrupulous; punctilious; particular; formal; finical.

PRE-CĪSE'LY, *adv.* 1. Exactly; nicely; accurately; in exact conformity to truth or to a model. 2. With excess of formality; with scrupulous exactness or punctiliousness in behavior or ceremony.

PRE-CĪSE'NESS, *n.* 1. Exactness; rigid nicety. 2. Excessive regard to forms or rules; rigid formality.

PRE-CĪ'SIAN (pre-sizh'an), *n.* 1. One who limits or restrains.—*Shak.* 2. One who is rigidly exact in the observance of rules.—*Watts.*

PRE-CĪ'SIAN-ISM (-sizh'an-izm), *n.* Excessive exactness; superstitious rigor.—*Milton.*

PRE-CĪ'SION (pre-sizh'un), *n.* [Fr.; L. *præcisio.*] Exact limitation; exactness; accuracy; correctness; definiteness.

PRE-CĪ'SIVE, *a.* Exactly limiting, by separating what is not relative to the purpose.—*Watts.*

PRE-CLŪDE', *v. t.* [L. *præcludo.*] 1. To prevent from entering by previously shutting the passage, or by any previous measures; hence, to hinder from access, possession, or enjoyment; to debar; to shut out. 2. To prevent from happening or taking place.

PRE-CLŪD'ED, *pp.* Hindered from entering or enjoyment; debarred from something by previous obstacles.

PRE-CLŪD'ING, *ppr.* Shutting out; preventing from access or possession, or from having place.

PRE-CLŪ'SION (-klū'zhun), *n.* The act of shutting out or preventing from access or possession; the state of being prevented from entering, possession, or enjoyment.

PRE-CLŪ'SIVE, *a.* Shutting out, or tending to preclude; hindering by previous obstacles.—*Burke.*

PRE-CLŪ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* With hinderance by anticipation.

PRE-CŌ'CIOUS (-shus), *a.* [L. *præcox.*] 1. Ripe before the proper or natural time. 2. Premature; forward.

PRE-CŌ'CIOUS-NESS, } *n.* Rapid growth and ripeness be-
PRE-COCI-TY, } fore the usual time; prematureness; forwardness.

PRE-CŌ'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* With premature forwardness.

PRE-COG'I-TĀTE, *v. t* [L. *præcogito.*] To consider or contrive beforehand.—*Sherwood.* [*Little used.*]

PRE-COG-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* Previous thought.—*Dict.*

PRE-COG'NI-TA. *See* PRÆCOGNITA.

PRE-COG-NI''TION (-nish'un), *n.* [L. *præ* and *cognitio.*] 1. Previous knowledge; antecedent examination.—2. In *Scots law*, an examination of witnesses to a criminal act, before the prosecution of the offender.

PRE-COL-LĒC''TION, *n.* A collection made beforehand.

PRE-COM-PŌSE', *v. t.* To compose beforehand.

PRE-COM-PŌSED' (pre-kom-pōzd'), *pp.* or *a.* Composed beforehand.

PRE-COM-PŌS'ING, *ppr.* Composing beforehand.

PRE-CON-CEIT', *n.* An opinion or notion previously formed.—*Hooker.*

PRE-CON-CEIVE', *v. t.* [L. *præ* and *concipio.*] To form a conception beforehand; to form a previous notion.

PRE-CON-CEIVED' (pre-kon-seevd'), *pp.* or *a.* Conceived beforehand; previously formed.—*South.*

PRE-CON-CEIV'ING, *ppr.* Conceiving or forming beforehand.

PRE-CON-CEP'TION, *n.* Conception or opinion previously formed.—*Hakewill.*

PRE-CON'CERT, *n.* A previous agreement.

PRE-CON-CERT', *v. t.* [*pre* and *concert.*] To concert beforehand; to settle by previous agreement.

PRE-CON-CERT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Previously concerted or settled.—*Warton.*

PRE-CON-CERT'ED-LY, *adv.* By preconcert.

PRE-CON-CERT'ING, *ppr.* Contriving and settling beforehand.

PRE-CON-CER'TION, *n.* The act of concerting beforehand.—*Dwight.*

PRE-CON-DEM-NĀ'TION, *n.* Condemnation previous to exertion, or by predestination.

† PRE-CON-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *præconium.*] A publishing by proclamation, or a proclamation.—*Hall.*

PRE-CON-SĪGN' (-sīne'), *v. t.* [*pre* and *consign.*] To consign beforehand; to make a previous consignment of.

PRE-CON-SĪGNED', *pp.* Consigned beforehand.

PRE-CON-SĪGN'ING, *ppr.* Making a previous consignment of.

PRE-CON-SOL'ID-Ā-TED, *a.* Consolidated beforehand. *Phillips.*

PRE-CON'STI-TŪTE, *v. t.* To constitute beforehand.

PRE-CON'STI-TŪ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Previously established.

PRE-CON'STI-TŪ-TING, *ppr.* Constituting beforehand.

PRE-CON'TRACT, *n.* [*pre* and *contract.*] A contract previous to another.—*Shak.*

PRE-CON-TRACT', *v. t.* To contract or stipulate previously.

PRE-CON-TRACT', *v. i.* To make a previous contract or agreement.

PRE-CON-TRACT'ED, *pp.* Previously contracted or stipulated; previously engaged by contract.—*Ayliffe.*

PRE-CON-TRACT'ING, *ppr.* Stipulating or covenanting beforehand.

PRE-CORD'I-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the *præcordia*, or parts before the heart.

PRE-CURS'A-RI-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a precursor.

† PRE-CURSE' (pre-kurs'), *n.* [L. *præcursus.*] A forerunning.

PRE-CUR'SOR, *n.* [L. *præcursor.*] He or that which precedes an event and indicates its approach.—SYN. Forerunner; harbinger; messenger; predecessor; omen; sign.

PRE-CUR'SO-RY, *a.* Preceding as the harbinger; indicating something to follow.—*Med. Repos.*

† PRE-CUR'SO-RY. *n.* An introduction.—*Hammond.*

PRE-DĀ'CEAN (-shan), *n.* A carnivorous animal.—*Kirby.*

PRE-DĀ'CEOUS (-shus), *a.* [L. *prædaceus.*] Living by prey

PRED'AL, *a.* [L. *præda.*] 1. Pertaining to prey. 2. Practicing plunder.—*Boyle.*

PRED'A-TO-RI-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a plunderer.

PRED'A-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *prædatorius.*] 1. Plundering; pillaging; characterized by plundering; practicing rapine. 2. Hungry; ravenous.—*Bacon.*

PRE-DE-CEASE' (-sees'), *v. i.* To die before.—*Shak.*

PRE-DE-CEASED' (pre-de-seest'), *a.* Dead before.—*Shak.*

PRED-E-CES'SOR, *n.* [Fr. *prédécesseur.*] A person who has preceded another in the same office.—*Addison.*

PRE-DE-CLĀRED', *a.* Declared beforehand.—*Burke.*

PRE-DE-LIN-E-Ā'TION, *n.* Previous delineation.

PRE-DE-SĪGN′ (-sīne or -zīne), *v. t.* To design or purpose beforehand; to predetermine.

PRE-DE-SĪGNED′ (pre-de-sīnd′ or -zīnd′), *pp.* Purposed or determined previously.—*Mitford.*

PRE-DE-SĪGN′ING, *ppr.* Designing previously.

PRE-DES-TI-NĀ′RI-AN, *n.* One who believes in the doctrine of predestination.—*Walton.*

PRE-DES-TI-NĀ′RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to predestination.

PRE-DES′TI-NATE, *a.* Predestinated; foreordained.

PRE-DES′TI-NĀTE, *v. t.* [It. *predestinare*; Fr. *predestiner*; L. *prædestino.*] To appoint or ordain beforehand by an unchangeable purpose.—Syn. To predetermine; foreordain; preordain; decree; predestine; foredoom.

PRE-DES′TI-NĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Predetermined; foreordained; decreed.

PRE-DES′TI-NĀ-TING, *ppr.* 1. Foreordaining; decreeing; appointing beforehand by an unchangeable purpose. 2. Holding predestination.—*Dryden.*

PRE-DES-TI-NĀ′TION, *n.* The act of decreeing or foreordaining events; *particularly*, in *theology*, foreordination to eternal life or death.

PRE-DES′TI-NĀ-TOR, *n.* 1. *Properly*, one who foreordains. 2. One who holds to predestination.—*Cowley.*

PRE-DES′TĪNE, *v. t.* To decree beforehand; to foreordain.—*Prior.*

PRE-DES′TĪNED, *pp.* or *a.* Decreed beforehand.

PRE-DES′TIN-ING, *ppr.* Foreordaining.

PRE-DE-TERM′IN-ATE, *a.* Determined beforehand.

PRE-DE-TERM-IN-Ā′TION, *n.* 1. Previous determination; purpose formed beforehand. 2. Premotion; that concurrence of God which determines men in their actions.

PRE-DE-TERM′ĪNE, *v. t.* [*pre* and *determine.*] 1. To determine beforehand; to settle in purpose or counsel. 2. To doom by previous decree.

PRE-DE-TERM′ĪNED, *pp.* or *a.* Previously determined.

PRE-DE-TERM′IN-ING, *ppr.* Determining beforehand.

PRĒ′DI-AL, *a.* [Sp. *predial.*] 1. Consisting of land or farms; as, *predial* estate, *i. e.*, real estate. 2. Attached to land or farms. 3. Growing or issuing from land.

PRED-I-CA-BIL′I-TY, *n.* The quality of being predicable, or capable of being affirmed of something.

PRED′I-CA-BLE, *n.* One of the five things which can be affirmed of any thing; viz., genus, species, difference, property, or accident.—*Watts.*

PRED′I-CA-BLE, *a.* [L. *prædicabilis.*] That may be affirmed of something; that may be attributed to.

PRE-DIC′A-MENT, *n.* [Fr.; L. *prædicamentum.*] 1. In *logic*, a category; a name given to a certain number of general heads or classes, under some one of which every term may be arranged.—*Brande.* 2. Class or kind described by any definite marks; hence, condition; particular situation or state.—3. *Sometimes*, a bad condition or position; as, he is in quite a *predicament.—Smart*; [*colloquial.*]

PRE-DIC-A-MENT′AL, *a.* Pertaining to a predicament.

PRED′I-CANT, *n.* [L. *prædicans.*] One who affirms any thing.

PRED′I-CĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *prædico.*] To affirm one thing of another. [It is a great but common error to give this word the sense of *found*; as, to *predicate* an argument on certain principles.—*Ed.*]

PRED′I-CĀTE, *v. i.* To affirm; to comprise an affirmation.

PRED′I-CATE, *n.* In *logic*, that which, in a proposition, is affirmed or denied of the subject.—*Watts.*

PRED′I-CATE, *a.* Predicated.—*Marshall.*

PRED′I-CĀ-TED, *pp.* Affirmed of another thing.

PRED′I-CĀ-TING, *ppr.* Affirming of another thing.

PRED-I-CĀ′TION, *n.* [L. *prædicatio.*] Affirmation of something, or the act of affirming one thing of another.

PRED′I-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Affirmative; positive.—*Bp. Hall.*

PRE-DICT′, *v. t.* [L. *prædictus.*] To tell beforehand something that is to happen.—Syn. To foretell; prophesy; prognosticate; presage; forebode; foreshow; bode.

PRE-DICT′ED, *pp.* or *a.* Foretold; told before the event.

PRE-DICT′ING, *ppr.* Foretelling.

PRE-DIC′TION, *n.* [L. *prædictio.*] A foretelling; a previous declaration of a future event.—Syn. Prophecy; prognostication; foreboding; augury; divination; soothsaying; vaticination.

PRE-DICT′IVE, *a.* Foretelling; prophetic.—*More.*

PRE-DICT′OR, *n.* A foreteller; one who prophesies.

PRE-DI-GES′TION (-chun), *n.* Too hasty digestion.—*Bacon.*

PRE-DI-LEC′TION, *n.* [Fr.; It. *predilezione.*] A previous liking; a prepossession of mind in favor of something.

PRE-DIS-PŌ′NENT, *n.* That which predisposes.

PRE-DIS-PŌSE′, *v. t.* 1. To incline beforehand; to give a previous disposition to. 2. To fit or adapt previously.

PRE-DIS-PŌSED′ (pre-dis-pōzd′), *pp.* Previously inclined or adapted.

PRE-DIS-PŌS′ING, *ppr.* 1. Inclining or adapting beforehand. 2. *a.* Tending or able to give predisposition or liableness.

PRE-DIS-PO-SI′TION (-po-zish′un), *n.* 1. Previous inclination or propensity to any thing. 2. Previous fitness or adaptation to any change, impression, or purpose.

PRE-DOM′IN-ANCE, } *n.* 1. Prevalence over others; su-
PRE-DOM′IN-AN-CY, } periority in strength, power, influence, or authority; ascendency.—2. In *astrology*, the superior influence of a planet.

PRE-DOM′IN-ANT, *a.* [Fr. *predominant*; It. *predominante.*] Having prevalence, or superiority in strength, influence or authority.—Syn. Prevalent; superior; prevailing; ascendant; ruling; reigning; controlling; overruling.

PRE-DOM′IN-ANT-LY, *adv.* With superior strength or influence.—*Brown.*

PRE-DOM′IN-ĀTE, *v. i.* [Fr. *predominer*; Sp. *predominar.*] To prevail; to surpass in strength, influence, or authority; to be superior; to have controlling influence.

PRE-DOM′IN-ĀTE, *v. t.* To rule over.

PRE-DOM′IN-Ā-TED, *pp.* Prevailed or ruled over.

PRE-DOM′IN-Ā-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Having superior strength or influence; ruling; controlling.

PRE-DOM-IN-Ā′TION, *n.* Superior strength or influence.

PRE-DOOMED′, *a.* Antecedently doomed.—*Coleridge.*

PRE-E-LECT′, *v. t.* To choose or elect beforehand.

PRE-E-LECT′ED, *pp.* Elected beforehand.

PRE-E-LEC′TION, *n.* Choice or election by previous determination of the will.—*Prideaux.*

PRE-EMI-NENCE, *n.* [Fr.; It. *pre-eminenza.*] 1. Superiority in excellence; distinction in something commendable 2. Precedence; priority of place; superiority in rank or dignity. 3. Superiority of power or influence.—4. *Sometimes in a bad sense*; as, *pre-eminence* in folly.

PRE-EMI-NENT, *a.* [Fr. *pre* and *eminent.*] 1. Superior in excellence; distinguished for something commendable or honorable. 2. Surpassing others in evil or bad qualities.

PRE-EMI-NENT-LY, *adv.* 1. In a pre-eminent degree; with superiority or distinction above others.—2. *In a bad sense*; as, *pre-eminently* wicked.

PRE-EMP′TION, *n.* [L. *præ* and *emptio.*] 1. The act of purchasing before others. 2. The right of purchasing before others. 3. The right of a squatter on the public lands of the United States to purchase in preference to others when the land is sold. *Bouvier.*—4. *Formerly*, in *England*, the privilege or prerogative, enjoyed by the king, of buying provisions for his household in preference to others, abolished by statute 19 Charles II.

PREEN, *n.* [Scot. *prein, prin*; Dan. *preen.*] A forked instrument used by clothiers in dressing cloth.

PREEN, *v. t.* [Scot. *proyne, prunyie*; Chaucer, *proine.*] To clean, compose, and dress the feathers, as birds, to enable them to glide more easily through the air or water.

PRE-EN-GĀGE′, *v. t.* 1. To engage by previous contract. 2. To engage or attach by previous influence. 3. To engage beforehand.

PRE-EN-GĀGED′ (pre-en-gājd′), *pp.* Previously engaged by contract or influence.

PRE-EN-GĀGE′MENT, *n.* 1. Prior engagement, as by stipulation or promise. 2. Any previous attachment binding the will or affections.

PRE-EN-GĀG′ING, *ppr.* Previously engaging.

PREEN′ING, *ppr.* Cleaning and composing the feathers, as birds.

PRE-ES-TAB′LISH, *v. t.* To establish beforehand.

PRE-ES-TAB′LISHED, *pp.* or *a.* Previously established.

PRE-ES-TAB′LISH-ING, *ppr.* Settling beforehand.

PRE-ES-TAB′LISH-MENT, *n.* Settlement beforehand.

PRE-EX-AM-IN-Ā′TION (x as gz), *n.* Previous examination.

PRE-EX-AM′ĪNE (-egz-am′in), *v. t.* To examine beforehand.

PRE-EX-AM′ĪNED, *pp.* Previously examined.

PRE-EX-AM′IN-ING, *ppr.* Examining beforehand.

PRE-EX-IST′ (-egz-ist′), *v. i.* To exist beforehand or before something else.

PRE-EX-IST′ENCE, *n.* 1. Existence previous to something else.—2. In the *East*, existence of the soul before its union with the body, or before the body is formed.

PRE-EX-ISTENT, *a.* Existing beforehand; preceding in existence.—*Pope.*

† PRE-EX-IST-I-MĀ′TION, *n.* Previous esteem.—*Brown.*

PRE-EX-IST′ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Previously existing.

† PRE-EX-PEC-T-Ā′TION, *n.* Previous expectation.

PREF′ACE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *præfatio.*] Something spoken as introductory to a discourse, or written as introductory to a book or essay, intended to inform the hearer or reader of the main design, or, in general, of whatever is necessary to the understanding of the discourse, book, or essay; a series of preliminary remarks.—Syn. Introduction; pre amble; proem; prelude; prologue.

PREF′ACE, *v. t.* 1. To introduce by preliminary remarks 2. To face; to cover.—*Cleaveland*; [*a ludicrous sense.*]

PREF′ACE, *v. i.* To say something introductory.

PREF′ACED (pref′aste), *pp.* Introduced with preliminary observations.

PREF′A-CER, *n.* The writer of a preface.—*Dryden.*

PREF′A-CING, *ppr.* Introducing with preliminary remarks

PREF′A-TO-RI-LY, *adv.* By way of preface.

PREF′A-TO-RY, *a.* Pertaining to a preface; introductory to a book, essay, or discourse.—*Dryden.*

PRĒ'FEC'T, *n.* [L. *præfectus.*] 1. A name given to several Roman officers. The *prefect*, or warden of the city, at first exercised within the city the powers of the king or consuls during their absence; afterward, as a permanent magistrate, he was empowered to maintain peace and order in the city. The pretorian *prefect* was the commander of the pretorian guards. Under Constantine, the *prefects* became governors of provinces. *Smith's Dict.*—2. In *France*, a superintendent of a department of the kingdom, who has the direction of its police establishment, together with extensive powers of municipal regulation.—*Brande.*

PRĒ'FEC'T-SHIP, } *n.* 1. The office of a chief magistrate,
* PRĒ'FEC'T-URE, } commander, or viceroy. 2. Jurisdiction of a prefect.

PRE-FER', *v. t.* [L. *præfero*; Fr. *preferer.*] 1. To regard more than another; to honor or esteem above another. 2. To advance or promote, as to an office or dignity; to raise; to exalt. 3. To offer; to present; to exhibit; usually with solemnity, or to a public body. 4. To offer or present ceremoniously; as, to *prefer* the bowl.—*Pope*; [*poetical.*]

PREF'ER-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Worthy to be preferred or chosen before something else; more eligible; more desirable. 2. More excellent; of better quality.

PREF'ER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being preferable.—*Montague.*

PREF'ER-A-BLY, *adv.* In preference; in such a manner as to prefer one thing to another.

PREF'ER-ENCE, *n.* 1. The act of preferring one thing before another; estimation of one thing above another; choice of one thing rather than another. 2. The state of being preferred.

PRE-FER'MENT, *n.* [It. *preferimento.*] 1. Advancement to a higher office, dignity, or station. 2. Superior place or office. 3. Preference; [*obs.*]

PRE-FERRÆD' (pre-ferd'), *pp.* Regarded above others; elevated in station.

PRE-FER'RER, *n.* One who prefers.

PRE-FER'RING, *ppr.* Regarding above others; advancing to a higher station; offering; presenting.

PREF'I-DENCE, *n.* A previous trusting.—*Baxter.*

PREFI-DENT, *a.* Trusting previously.—*Baxter.*

PRE-FIG'U-RĀTE, *v. t.* To show by antecedent representation. [*Little used.*]

PRE-FIG-U-RĀ'TION, *n.* Antecedent representation by similitude.—*Norris.*

PRE-FIG'U-RA-TĪVE, *a.* Showing by previous figures, types, or similitude.

PRĒ-FIG'URE (-fig'yur), *v. t.* [L. *præ* and *figuro.*] To exhibit by antecedent representation, or by types and similitude.

PRE-FIG'URED, *pp.* or *a.* Exhibited by antecedent signs, types, or similitude.

PRĒ-FIG'UR-ING, *ppr.* Showing antecedently by similitude.

PRE-FĪNE', *v. t.* [L. *præfinio.*] To limit beforehand.

PREF-I-NĪ''TION (-nish'un), *n.* Previous limitation.—*Fotherby.* [*Rare.*]

PRE-FIX', *v. t.* [L. *præfigo.*] 1. To put or fix before, or at the beginning of another thing. 2. To set or appoint beforehand. 3. To settle; to establish.—*Hale.*

PRĒ'FIX, *n.* A letter, syllable, or word put to the beginning of a word, usually to vary its signification.

PRE-FIXED' (pre-fixt'), *pp.* Set before: appointed beforehand; settled.

PRE-FIX'ING, *ppr.* Putting before; previously appointing; establishing.

PRE-FIX'ION (-yun), *n.* The act of prefixing.

PRE-FLO-RĀ'TION, *n.* In *botany*, the arrangement of floral envelopes before they expand; estivation.—*Lindley.*

PRE-FORM', *v. t.* To form beforehand.—*Shak.*

PRE-FORM'A-TĪVE, *n.* [L. *præ* and *formative.*] A formative letter at the beginning of a word.—*M. Stuart.*

PRE-FORMED', *pp.* Formed beforehand.

PRE-FORM'ING, *ppr.* Forming beforehand.

PRE-FUL'GEN-CY, *n.* [L. *præfulgens.*] Superior brightness or effulgency.—*Barrow.*

PREG'NA-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *prenable.*] That may be taken or won by force; expugnable.—*Cotgrave.* [*Little used.*]

PREG'NAN-CY, *n.* 1. The state of a female who has conceived or is with child.—*Ray.* 2. Fertility; fruitfulness; inventive power.—*Pregnance*, in a like sense, is not used.

PREG'NANT, *a.* [L. *prægnans.*] 1. Being with young, as a female; breeding; teeming; big; great. 2. Fruitful, fertile; impregnating. 3. Full of consequence. 4. Easy to admit or receive.—*Shak.*; [*not proper.*] 5. Free; kind; ready; witty; apt.—*Shak.*; [*not proper.*] 6. Plain; clear; evident; full.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*]—A *pregnant construction*, or *constructio prægnans*, in *grammar*, is one in which more is implied than is said in terms; as, the beasts *trembled* forth from their dens, *i. e.*, came forth trembling.

PREG'NANT-LY, *adv.* 1. Fruitfully. 2. Fully; plainly; clearly.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*]

† PRĒ'GRA-VĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *prægravo.*] To bear down; to depress.—*Hall.*

PRE-GRAV'I-TATE, *v. i.* To descend by gravity.

PRE-GUST'ANT, *a.* [L. *prægustans.*] Tasting beforehand.—*Ed. Rev.*

PRĒ-GUS-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *præ* and *gusto.*] The act of tasting before another.—*Dict.*

PRĒ-HEN'SI-BLE, *a.* That may be seized.—*Lawrence.*

PRĒ-HEN'SILE, *a.* [L. *prehendo, prehensus.*] Seizing; fitted for seizing or laying hold; as, the *prehensile* tails of some monkeys.

PRE-HEN'SION (-shun), *n.* A taking hold; a seizing; as with the hand or other limb.—*Lawrence.*

PRE-HEN'SO-RY, *a.* *See* PREHENSILE.

PRĒHNĪTE (prenīte), *n.* A pale green mineral, of a vitreous lustre, consisting of silica, alumina, and lime, with some water.—*Dana.*

PRE-IN-STRUCT', *v. t.* To instruct previously.

PRE-IN-STRUCT'ED, *pp.* Previously instructed or directed.

PRE-IN-STRUCT'ING, *ppr.* Previously instructing.

PRE-IN-TI-MĀ'TION, *n.* [*pre* and *intimation.*] Previous intimation; a suggestion beforehand.—*T. Scott.*

PRE-JUDGE' (pre-judj'), *v. t.* [Fr. *prejuger.*] 1. To judge in a cause before it is heard, or before the arguments and facts in the case are fully known. 2. To judge and determine before the cause is heard; hence, *sometimes*, to condemn beforehand or unheard.

PRE-JUDGED' (pre-judjd'), *pp.* Judged beforehand; determined unheard.

PRE-JUDG'ING, *ppr.* Judging or determining without a hearing or before the case is fully understood.

PRE-JUDG'MENT, *n.* Judgment in a case without a hearing or full examination.—*Knox.*

† PRĒ-JŪ'DI-CA-CY, *n.* Prejudice; prepossession.

PRE-JŪ'DI-CĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *præ* and *judico.*] To prejudge; to determine beforehand to disadvantage.

PRE-JŪ'DI-CĀTE, *v. i.* To form a judgment without due examination of the facts and arguments in the case.

PRE-JŪ'DI-CATE, *a.* 1. Formed before due examination. 2. Prejudiced; biased by opinions formed prematurely: [*little used.*]

PRE-JŪ'DI-CĀ-TED, *pp.* Prejudged.

PRE-JŪ'DI-CĀ-TING, *ppr.* Prejudging.

PRE-JU-DI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of judging without due examination of facts and evidence.

PRE-JŪ'DI-CA-TĪVE, *a.* Forming an opinion or judgment without examination.—*More.*

PREJ'U-DICE (pred'ju-dis), *n.* [Fr.; L. *prejudicium.*] 1. An opinion or decision of mind, formed without due examination of the facts or arguments which are necessary to a just and impartial determination. 2. A previous bent or inclination of mind for or against any person or thing. 3. Injury or wrong of any kind; as, to act to the *prejudice* of another.—SYN. Prejudgment; prepossession; bias harm; hurt; damage; detriment; mischief; disadvantage.

PREJ'U-DICE, *v. t.* 1. To prepossess with unexamined opinions; to bias the mind by hasty and incorrect notions, and give it an unreasonable bent to one side or other of a cause.—*Watts.* 2. To obstruct or injure by prejudices, or an undue previous bias of the mind; or to hurt; to damage; to diminish; to impair.

PREJ'U-DICED (-dist), *pp.* or *a.* Prepossessed by unexamined opinions; biased.

PREJ-U-DI'CIAL (pred-ju-dish'al), *a.* 1. Biased or blinded by prejudices; [*obs.*] 2. Hurtful; mischievous; injurious; disadvantageous; detrimental; tending to obstruct or impair.

PREJ-U-DI'CIAL-LY, *adv.* Hurtfully; injuriously.

PREJ-U-DI'CIAL-NESS, *n.* The state of being prejudicial injuriousness.

PREJ'U-DIC-ING, *ppr.* Prepossessing; biasing.

PRE-KNŌWL'EDGE (pre-nol'ej), *n.* Prior knowledge.

* PREL'A-CY or PRĒ'LA-CY, *n.* 1. The office of a prelate. 2. Episcopacy; the order of bishops. 3. Bishops, collectively.

* PREL'ATE or PRĒ'LATE, *n.* [Fr. *prelat.*] A clergyman of a superior order, having authority over the lower clergy, as an archbishop, bishop, &c.; a dignitary of the church.

PREL'ATE-SHIP, *n.* The office of a prelate.—*Harmar.*

PRE-LATIC, } *a.* Pertaining to prelates or prelacy
PRE-LATIC-AL, }

PRE-LATIC-AL-LY, *adv.* With reference to prelates.

PRE-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *prælatio.*] Preference; the setting of one above another.—*Hale.* [*Little used.*]

PREL'A-TISM, *n.* Prelacy; episcopacy.—*Milton.*

PREL'A-TIST, *n.* An advocate for prelacy, or the government of the church by bishops; a high-churchman.

PREL'A-TURE, } *n.* [Fr. *prelature.*] The state or dig-
PREL'A-TURE-SHIP, } nity of a prelate.—*Dict.*

† PREL'A-TY, *n.* Episcopacy; prelacy.—*Milton.*

PRE-LEC'T, *v. t.* [L. *prælectus.*] To read a lecture or public discourse.—*Horsley.*

PRE-LEC'TION, *n.* [L. *prælectio.*] A lecture or discourse read in public or to a select company.—*Hale.*

PRE-LEC'TOR. *n.* A reader of discourses; a lecturer.

PRE-LI-BA'TION, *n.* [L. *prælibo.*] 1. Foretaste; a tasting beforehand or by anticipation. 2. An effusion previous to tasting.

PRE-LIM'IN-A-RI-LY, *adv.* Introductorily; previously.

PRE-LIM'IN-A-RY, *a.* [Fr. *preliminaire*; It. *preliminare.*] That precedes the main discourse or business.—SYN. Introductory; preparatory; proemial; previous; prior; precedent.

PRE-LIM'IN-A-RY, *n.* That which precedes the main discourse, work, design, or business; something previous or preparatory.—SYN. Introduction; preface; prelude.

* PRE'LUDE or PREL'UDE, *n.* [Low L. *præludium.*] 1. A short flight of music, or irregular air, played by a musician before he begins the piece to be played, or before a full concert. 2. Something introductory, or that shows what is to follow. 3. Something which indicates a future event.—SYN. Preface; introduction; preliminary; forerunner; harbinger.

PRE-LUDE', *v. t.* 1. To introduce with a previous performance; to play before. 2. To precede, as an introductory piece.

PRE-LUDE', *v. i.* To serve as an introduction to.—*Dryden.*

PRE-LUD'ED, *pp.* Preceded by an introductory performance; preceded.

PRE-LUD'ER, *n.* One who plays a prelude, or introduces by a previous irregular piece of music.

PRE-LUD'ING, *ppr.* Playing an introductory air; preceding.

PRE-LU'DI-OUS, *a.* Previous; introductory.—*Cleaveland.*

PRE-LU'DI-UM, *n.* [Low L.] A prelude.—*Dryden.*

PRE-LU'SIVE, *a.* Previous; introductory; indicating that something of a like kind is to follow.

PRE-LU'SIVE-LY, } *adv.* By way of introduction.
PRE-LU'SO-RI-LY, }

PRE-LU'SO-RY, *a.* Previous; introductory; prelusive.

PRE-MA-TURE', *a.* [Fr. *prématuré*; L. *præmaturus.*] 1. Ripe before the natural or proper time. 2. Happening, arriving, performed, or adopted before the proper time. 3 Arriving or received without due authentication or evidence, as a report or account.

PRE-MA-TURE'LY, *adv.* 1. Too soon; too early; before the proper time. 2. Without due evidence or authentication.

PRE-MA-TURE'NESS, } *n.* 1. Ripeness before the natural
PRE-MA-TU'RI-TY, } or proper time. 2. Too great haste; unseasonable earliness.

PRE-MED'I-TATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *premediter*; L. *præmeditor.*] To think on and revolve in the mind beforehand; to contrive and design previously.—*Dryden.*

PRE-MED'I-TATE, *v. i.* To think, consider, or revolve in the mind beforehand; to deliberate.—*Hooker.*

PRE-MED'I-TATE, *a.* Contrived by previous meditation.

PRE-MED'I-TA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Previously considered or meditated. 2. Previously contrived designed, or intended; deliberate; willful.

PRE-MED'I-TATE-LY, *adv.* With previous meditation.

PRE-MED'I-TA-TING, *ppr.* Previously meditating, contriving or intending beforehand.

PRE-MED-I-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *præmeditatio.*] 1. The act of meditating beforehand; previous deliberation. 2. Previous contrivance or design formed.

PRE-MERIT, *v. t.* [*pre* and *merit.*] To merit or deserve beforehand.—*K. Charles.* [*Little used.*]

† PREMI-CES, *n. pl.* [Fr.; L. *primitiæ.*] First-fruits.

* PREMIER (prem'yer), *a.* [Fr., from L. *primus.*] First; chief; principal.—*Swift.*

* PREMIER, *n.* The first minister of state; the prime minister.

* PREMIER-SHIP, *n.* The office or dignity of the first minister of state.

PRE-MIL-LEN'NI-AL, *a.* Previous to the millennium.

PRE-MISE', *v. t.* [L. *præmissus.*] 1. To speak or write before, or as introductory to the main subject; to offer previously, as something to explain or aid in understanding what follows. 2. To send before the time; [*obs.*] 3. To lay down premises or first propositions, on which rest the subsequent reasonings. 4. To use or apply previously.

PRE-MISE', *v. i.* To state antecedent propositions.—*Swift.*

PREMISE (prem'is), *n.* *See* PREMISES.

PRE-MISED', *pp.* Spoken or written before, as introductory to the main subject.

PREMI-SES, *n. pl.* [Fr. *premisses*; L. *præmissa.*] 1. In *logic*, the first two propositions of a syllogism, from which the inference or conclusion is drawn. 2. Propositions antecedently supposed or proved.—3. In *law*, circumstances *premised* or set forth previous to the covenants, &c. Also, the houses, lands, &c., *proposed* to be conveyed by deeds, &c. Hence, tho term is applied to a building and its adjuncts.

PRE-MIS'ING, *ppr.* Speaking or writing before; laying down the premises.

PREM'ISS, *n.* A premise.—*Whately.* *See* PREMISES.

PRE'MI-UM, *n.* [L.] 1. *Properly*, a reward or recompense · a prize to be won by competition; the reward or prize to be adjudged to the best performance or production. 2. The recompense or prize offered for a specific discovery or for success in an enterprise. 3. A bounty; something offered or given for the loan of money. 4. The recompense to underwriters for insurance. 5. It is sometimes synonymous with *interest.* 6. A bounty or incentive.

PRE-MON'ISH, *v. t.* [L. *præmoneo.*] To forewarn; to admonish beforehand.

PRE-MON'ISHED (-mon'isht), *pp.* Forewarned.

PRE-MON'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Admonishing beforehand.

PRE-MON'ISH-MENT, *n.* Previous warning or admonition, previous information.

PRE-MO-NI''TION (-mo-nish'un), *n.* Previous warning, notice, or information.

PRE-MON'I-TO-RI-LY, *adv.* As a premonition.

PRE-MON'I-TO-RY, *a.* Giving previous warning or notice.

PRE-MON'STRANTS, *n. pl.* [L. *præmonstrans.*] A religious order of regular canons or monks of Premontre, in Picardy.

PRE-MON'STRATE, *v. t.* [L. *præmonstro.*] To show before hand.—*Herbert.* [*Little used.*]

PRE-MON-STRA'TION, *n.* A showing beforehand. [*Rare.*]

PRE-MORSE' (pre-mors'), *a.* [L. *præmordeo.*] As if bitten off.—*Premorse roots* or *leaves*, in *botany*, are such as have an abrupt, ragged, and irregular termination, as if bitten off.—*Lindley.*

PRE-MO'TION, *n.* [*pre* and *motion.*] Previous motion or excitement to action.—*Encyc.*

* PREM-U-NI'RE, *n.* [*See* PRÆMUNIRE.] 1. In *law*, the offense of introducing foreign authority into England, and the writ which is grounded on the offense. 2. The penalty incurred by the offense above described.—*South.*

† PRE-MU-NITE', *v. t.* To guard against objection; to fortify.

PRE-MU-NI''TION (-nish'un), *n.* [L. *præmunitio*, from *præmunio.*] An anticipation of objections.—*Dict.*

PRE-NO'MEN, *n.* [L. *prænomen.*] Among the *Romans*, a name prefixed to the family name, answering to our *Christian name.*

PRE-NOM'IN-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *præ* and *nomino.*] To forename.

PRE-NOM'IN-ATE, *a.* Forenamed.—*Shak.*

PRE-NOM'IN-A-TED, *pp.* Forenamed.

PRE-NOM'IN-A-TING, *ppr.* Forenaming.

PRE-NOM-IN-A'TION, *n.* The privilege of being named first.

PRE-NO'TION, *n.* [L. *prænotio.*] A notice or notion which precedes something else in time; previous notion or thought; foreknowledge.

PREN-SA'TION, *n.* [L. *prensatio.*] The act of seizing with violence.—*Barrow.* [*Little used.*]

PREN'TICE. A colloquial contraction of *apprentice*, which see.

PREN'TICE-SHIP. A contraction of *apprenticeship*, which see.—*Pope.*

† PRE-NUN-CI-A'TION, *n.* [L. *prænuncio.*] The act of telling before.—*Dict.*

PRE-OB-TAIN', *v. t.* To obtain beforehand.

PRE-OB-TAINED' (pre-ob-tand'), *pp.* Previously obtained.

PRE-OC'CU-PAN-CY, *n.* [L. *præoccupans.*] 1. The act of taking possession before another. 2. The right of taking possession before others.

† PRE-OC'CU-PATE, *v. t.* [L. *præoccupo.*] 1. To anticipate; to take before; to preoccupy. 2. To prepossess; to fill with prejudices; to preoccupy.

PRE-OC-CU-PA'TION, *n.* 1. A taking possession before another; prior occupation. 2. Anticipation. 3. Prepossession. 4. Anticipation of objections.

PRE-OC'CU-PIED, *pp.* or *a.* Taken possession of beforehand; prepossessed.

PRE-OC'CU-PY, *v. t.* [L. *præoccupo.*] 1. To take possession before another. 2. To prepossess; to occupy by anticipation or prejudices.

PRE-OC'CU-PY-ING, *ppr.* Taken possession of beforehand; occupying by anticipation.

PRE-OM'IN-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *præ* and *ominor.*] To prognosticate; to gather from omens any future event.

PRE-O-PIN'ION (-pin'yun), *n.* [*pre* and *opinion.*] Opinion previously formed; prepossession.—*Brown.*

PRE-OP'TION, *n.* The right of first choice.

PRE-OR-DAIN', *v. t.* [*pre* and *ordain.*] To ordain or appoint beforehand; to predetermine.

PRE-OR-DAINED' (pre-or-dand'), *pp.* or *a.* Antecedently ordained or determined.

PRE-OR-DAIN'ING, *ppr.* Ordaining beforehand.

PRE-OR'DI-NANCE, *n.* [*pre* and *ordinance.*] Antecedent decree or determination.—*Shak.*

PRE-OR'DI-NATE, *a.* Foreordained. [*Little used.*]

PRE-OR-DI-NA'TION, *n.* The act of foreordaining; previous determination.—*Fotherby.*

PRĒ PAID′, *pp.* or *a.* Paid in advance, as postage of letters

PRE-PĀR′A-BLE, *a.* That may be prepared.—*Boyle.*

PREP-A-RĀ′TION, *n.* [L. *præparatio.*] , 1. The act or operation of preparing or fitting for a particular purpose, use, service, or condition. 2. Previous measures of adaptation. 3. Ceremonious introduction.—*Shak.*; [*unusual.*] 4. That which is prepared, made, or compounded for a particular purpose. 5. The state of being prepared or in readiness. 6. Accomplishment; qualification; [*obs.*]—7. In *pharmacy,* any medicinal substance fitted for the use of the patient. —8. In *anatomy,* a name given to the parts of animal bodies prepared and preserved for anatomical uses.

PRE-PAR′A-TĪVE, *a.* [It. *preparativo*; Fr. *preparatif.*] Tending to prepare or make ready; having the power of preparing, qualifying, or fitting for any thing; preparatory.

PRE-PĀR′A-TĪVE, *n.* 1. That which has the power of preparing or previously fitting for a purpose; that which prepares. 2. That which is done to prevent an evil or secure some good. 3. Preparation, as for a journey.

PRE-PAR′A-TĪVE-LY, *adv.* By way of preparation.—*Hale.*

PRE-PAR′A-TO-RY, *a.* [It., Sp. *preparatorio*; Fr. *preparatoire.*] 1. Previously necessary; useful or qualifying; preparing the way for any thing by previous measures of adaptation. 2. Introductory; previous; preliminary; antecedent and adapted to what follows.

PRE-PĀRE′, *v. t.* [Fr. *preparer*; It. *preparare*; Sp., Port. *preparar*; L. *præparo.*] 1. In a *general sense,* to render suitable for a particular purpose, end, use, service, or state by any means whatever. 2. To make ready. 3. To procure as suitable. 4. To set; to establish. 5. To appoint. 6. To guide, direct, or establish. 1 *Chron.,* xxix.—Syn. To fit; adjust; adapt; qualify; equip; provide; form; make.

PRE-PĀRE′, *v. i.* 1. To make all things ready; to put things in suitable order. 2. To take the necessary previous measures. 3. To make one's self ready.

† PRE-PĀRE′, *n.* Preparation.—*Shak.*

PRE-PĀR′ED′ (pre-pārd′), *pp.* or *a.* Fitted; adapted; made suitable; made ready; provided.

PRE-PĀR′ED-LY, *adv.* With suitable previous measures.

PRE-PĀR′ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being prepared or in readiness.—*South.*

PRE-PĀR′ER, *n.* 1. One who prepares, fits, or makes ready. 2. One who provides. 3. That which fits or makes suitable.

PRE-PĀR′ING, *ppr.* Fitting; adapting; making ready; providing.

PRĒ-PĀY′, *v. t.* To pay in advance or beforehand, as the postage of a letter.

† PRĒ-PĀY′MENT, *n.* Payment in advance, as of postage.

† PRE-PENSE′ (pre-pens′), *a.* [L. *præpensus.*] Preconceived; premeditated; aforethought.

† PRE-PENSE′, *v. t.* To weigh or consider beforehand.

† PRE-PENSE′, *v. i.* To deliberate beforehand.

PRE-PENSED′ (pre-penst′), *pp.* or *a.* Previously conceived; premeditated. [*Little used.*]

PRE-POL′LENCE, } *n.* [L. *præpollens.*] Prevalence; su-
PRE-POL′LEN-CY, } periority of power.—*Coventry.*

PRE-POL′LENT, *a.* Having superior gravity or power; prevailing.—*Boyle.*

† PRE-PON′DER, *v. t.* To outweigh.—*Walton.*

PRE-PON′DER-ANCE, } *n.* 1. An outweighing; superiori-
PRE-PON′DER-AN-CY, } ty of weight. 2. Superiority of power, force, or weight; [*in a figurative sense;*] as, a *preponderance* of testimony. *See* PREPONDERATE.

PRE-PON′DER-ANT, *a.* Outweighing.—*Reid.*

PRE-PON′DER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *præpondero.*] 1. To outweigh; to overpower by weight. 2. To overpower by stronger influence or moral power.

PRE-PON′DER-ĀTE, *v. i.* 1. To exceed in weight; hence, to incline or descend, as the scale of a balance. 2. To exceed in influence or power; hence, to incline to one side.

PRE-PON′DER-Ā-TED, *pp.* Exceeded in weight.

PRE-PON′DER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Outweighing; inclining to one side.

PRE-PON-DER-Ā′TION, *n.* The act or state of outweighing any thing, or of inclining to one side.—*Watts.*

PRE-PŌSE′, *v. t.* [Fr. *preposer.*] To put before.—*Focaloir.* [*Not much used.*]

PREP-O-SĬ″TION (-zish′un), *n.* [Fr.; L. *præpositio.*] In *grammar,* a word usually put before another to express some relation or quality, action, or motion to or from the thing specified.

PREP-O-SĬ″TION-AL (-zish′un-al), *a.* Pertaining to a preposition, or to preceding position.—*Encyc.*

PRE-POS′I-TĪVE, *a.* Put before.—*Jones.*

PRE-POS′I-TĪVE, *n.* A word or particle put before another word.—*Jones.*

PRE-POS′I-TOR, *n.* [L. *præpositor.*] A scholar appointed by the instructor to inspect other scholars.

PRĒ-POS′I-TŪRE, *n.* The office or place of a provost; a provostship.

PRE-POS-SESS′, *v. t.* 1. To preoccupy, as ground or land; to take previous possession of. 2. To preoccupy the mind or heart so as to preclude other things; hence, to bias or prejudice. *See* * POSSESS.

PRE-POS-SESSED′ (pre-pos-sest′), *pp.* Preoccupied; inclined previously to favor or disfavor.

PRE-POS-SESS′ING, *ppr.* 1. Taking previous possession. 2. *a.* Tending to invite favor; having power to secure the possession of favor, esteem, or love.

PRE-POS-SESS′ING-LY, *adv.* In a way to prepossess.

PRE-POS-SES′SION (-sesh′un), *n.* 1. Previous occupation, prior possession. 2. Preconceived opinion; the effect of previous impressions on the mind or heart, in favor or against any person or thing. It is often used in a good sense; sometimes it is equivalent to *prejudice,* and sometimes a softer name for it. In general, it conveys an idea less odious than *prejudice*; as, the *prepossessions* of education. *South.*—Syn. Preoccupancy; preoccupation; prejudgment; bias; bent.

PRE-POS′TER-OUS, *a.* [L. *præposterus.*] 1. *Literally,* having that first which ought to be last; inverted in order. 2. Contrary to nature or reason; not adapted to the end. 3. Characterized by folly or absurdity.—Syn. Perverted; wrong; irrational; foolish; monstrous; absurd.

PRE-POS′TER-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a wrong or inverted order; absurdly; foolishly.—*Bentley.*

PRE-POS′TER-OUS-NESS, *n.* Wrong order or method; absurdity; inconsistency with nature or reason.

PRE-PŌ′TEN-CY, *n.* [L. *præpotentia.*] Superior power; predominance.—*Brown.* [*Little used.*]

PRE-PŌ′TENT, *a.* [L. *præpotens.*] Very powerful. [*Rare.*]

PRE′PUCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *præputium.*] The foreskin; a prolongation of the skin of the penis, covering the glans.

PRE-PŪ′TIAL, *a.* Pertaining to the prepuce or foreskin.

PRE-RE-MŌTE′, *a.* [*pre* and *remote.*] More remote in previous time or prior order.

PRE-RE-QUĪRE′, *v. t.* [*pre* and *require.*] To require previously.—*Hammond.*

PRE-REQ′UI-SĬTE (-rek′we-zit), *a.* [*pre* and *requisite.*] Previously required or necessary to something subsequent.

PRE-REQ′UI-SĬTE, *n.* Something that is previously required or necessary to the end proposed.

PRE-RE-SOLVE′, *v. t.* To resolve previously.

PRE-RE-SOLVED′ (pre-re-zolvd′), *pp.* Resolved before hand; previously determined.

PRE-RE-SOLV′ING, *ppr.* Resolving beforehand.

PRE-ROG′A-TĪVE, *n.* [Fr.; It. *prerogativo*; L. *prærogativa.*] An exclusive or peculiar privilege or right.

PRE-ROG′A-TĪVE COURT, *n.* In *Great Britain,* a court for the trial of all testamentary causes, where the deceased has left *bona notabilia,* or effects of the value of five pounds in two different dioceses.

PRE-ROG′A-TĪVE OF′FĪCE, *n.* The office in which the wills proved in the prerogative court are registered.

PRE-ROG′A-TĪVED, *a.* Having prerogative.—*Shakspeare* [*Rare.*]

PRE-ROG′A-TĪVE-LY, *adv.* With a prerogative.

* PRĒ′SAGE or PRES′AGE, *n.* [Fr.; Sp., It. *presagio*, L. *præsagium.*] Something which foreshows a future event; a present fact indicating something to come.—Syn. Prognostic; omen; token; sign.

PRE-SĀGE′, *v. t.* 1. To forebode; to foreshow; to betoken; to indicate by some present fact what is to follow or come to pass. 2. To foretell; to predict; to prophesy

PRE-SĀGE′, *v. i.* To form or utter a prediction.

PRE-SĀGED′ (pre-sājd′), *pp.* Foreboded; foreshown; foretold.

PRE-SĀGE′FUL, *a.* Full of presages; containing presages.

PRE-SĀGE′MENT, *n.* 1. A foreboding; foretoken.—*Wotton.* 2. A foretelling; prediction.

PRE-SĀG′ER, *n.* A foreteller; a foreshower.—*Shak.*

PRE-SĀG′ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Foreshowing; foretelling.

PRES′BY-Ō-PY, *n.* A defect of vision, as in old age, when near objects are seen indistinctly, but distant ones more plainly.

PRES′BY-TER, *n.* [Gr. πρεσβυτερος.] 1. In the *primitive Christian Church,* an elder; a person somewhat advanced in age, who had authority in the church. 2. A priest; a person who has the pastoral charge of a particular church and congregation; called, in the Saxon laws, *mass-priest* —*Hooker.* 3. A Presbyterian.—*Butler.*

PRES-BYT′ER-ATE, *n.* Presbytery.—*Heber.*

PRES-BY-TĒ′RI-AL, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to a presbyter, or to
PRES-BY-TĒ′RI-AN, } ecclesiastical government by presbyters. 2. Consisting of presbyters.

PRES-BY-TĒ′RI-AN, *n.* 1. One who maintains the validity of ordination and government by presbyters. 2. One who belongs to a church governed by presbyters.

PRES-BY-TĒ′RI-AN-ISM, *n.* That form of Church government which invests presbyters with all spiritual power, and admits no prelates over them.

PRES′BY-TER-Y, *n.* 1. A body of elders in the Christian Church.—2. In *ecclesiastical government,* a judicatory consisting of all the pastors of churches within a certain district, and one ruling elder, a layman, from each church,

commissioned to represen; the church in conjunction with the minister. 3. The Presbyterian religion. *Tatler.*—4. In *architecture,* that part of the church reserved for the officiating priest.—*Gwilt.*

PRĒ'SCI-ENCE (prē'she-ens), *n.* [L. *præscientia.*] Foreknowledge; knowledge of events before they take place.

PRĒ'SCI-ENT (prē'she ent), *a.* Foreknowing; having knowledge of events before they take place.—*Pope.*

PRE-SCIND', *v. t.* [L. *præscindo.*] To cut off; to abstract.—*Norris.* [*Little used.*]

PRE-SCIND'ENT, *a.* Cutting off; abstracting.—*Cheyne.*

PRĒ'SCIOUS (prē'shus), *a.* [L. *præscious.*] Foreknowing; having foreknowledge.—*Dryden.*

PRE-SCRĪBE', *v. t.* [L. *præscribo.*] 1. In *medicine,* to direct, as a remedy to be used or applied to a diseased patient. 2. To set or lay down authoritatively for direction; to give as a rule of conduct.—3. In a *wider sense,* simply to direct.—Syn. To appoint; order; command; dictate; ordain; institute; establish.

PRE-SCRĪBE', *v. i.* 1. To write or give medical directions; to direct what remedies are to be used. 2. To give law; to influence arbitrarily.—3. In *law,* to claim by prescription; to claim a title to a thing by immemorial use and enjoyment. 4. To influence by long use; [*obs.*]

PRE-SCRĪBED' (pre-skrībd'), *pp.* or *a.* Directed; ordered.

PRE-SCRĪB'ER, *n.* One who prescribes.

PRE-SCRĪB'ING, *ppr.* Directing; giving as a rule of conduct or treatment.

PRĒ'SCRIPT, *a.* [L. *præscriptus.*] Directed; prescribed.

PRĒ'SCRIPT, *n.* [L. *præscriptum.*] 1. A direction; a medical order for the use of medicines; a prescription; [*little used.*] 2. Direction; precept; model prescribed.

PRE-SCRIPTI-BLE, *a.* That may be prescribed for.

PRE-SCRIP'TION, *n.* [L. *præscriptio.*] 1. The act of prescribing or directing by rules; or that which is prescribed; *particularly,* a medical direction of remedies for a disease and the manner of using them; a recipe.—2. In *law,* a prescribing for title; the claim of title to an incorporeal hereditament by virtue of immemorial use and enjoyment; or the right derived from such use.—3. In *Scots law,* the title to lands acquired by uninterrupted possession for the time which the law declares to be sufficient, or forty years.

PRE-SCRIPTĪVE, *a.* 1. Consisting in or acquired by immemorial use and enjoyment. 2. Pleading the continuance and authority of custom.—*Hurd.*

† PRĒ'SE-ANCE, *n.* [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

PRES'ENCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *præsentia.*] 1. The existence of a person or thing in a certain place. 2. A being in company near or before the face of another. 3. Approach, face to face, or nearness of a great personage. 4. State of being in view; sight.—5. *By way of distinction,* state of being in view of a superior. 6. A number assembled before a great person. 7. Port; mien; air; personal appearance; demeanor. 8. The apartment in which a prince shows himself to his court. 9. The person of a superior. —*Presence of mind,* a calm, collected state of the mind with its faculties at command in unexpected difficulties.

PRES'ENCE-CHAM'BER, } *n.* The room in which a great
PRES'ENCE-ROOM, } personage receives company.

PRE-SEN-SĀ'TION, *n.* Previous notion or idea. [*Rare.*]

PRE-SEN'SION (-shun), *n.* [L. *præsensio.*] Previous perception.—*Brown.* [*Little used.*]

PRES'ENT, *a.* [Fr. *present;* L. *præsens.*] 1. Being in a certain place; opposed to *absent.* 2. Being before the face, or near; being in company. 3. Being now in view or under consideration. 4. Now existing, or being at this time; not past or future. 5. Ready at hand; quick in emergency. 6. Favorably attentive; not heedless; propitious. 7. Not absent of mind; not abstracted; attentive.—*The present,* an elliptical expression for *the present time. Milton.*—*At present,* elliptically for *at the present time.*—*Present tense,* in *grammar,* the tense or form of a verb which expresses action or being in the present time, or conveys some general statement.

PRES'ENT, *n.* [Fr.] 1. That which is presented or given; something given or offered to another gratuitously. 2. The present time; [*elliptical.*]—*Presents,* in the *plural,* is used in *law* for a deed of conveyance, a lease, letter of attorney, or other writing; as in the phrase, "Know all men by these *presents.*"—Syn. Donation; gift; donative; benefaction.

PRE-SENT', *v. t.* [Low L. *præsento;* Fr. *presenter.*] 1. To set, place, or introduce into the presence or before the face of a superior. 2. To exhibit to view or notice. 3. To offer; to exhibit. 4. To give; to offer gratuitously for reception. 5. To put into the hands of another in ceremony. 6. To favor with a gift. 7. To nominate to an ecclesiastical benefice; also, to nominate for support at a public school.—*C. Lamb.* 8. To offer, as battle.—*Hayward.* 9. To lay before a public body for consideration, as before a legislature, a court of judicature, a corporation, &c. 10. To lay before a court of judicature as an object of inquiry; to give notice officially of a crime or offense. 11. To point or direct a weapon, particularly some species of fire-arms.—12. In *military language,* to *present arms,* is to hold them out in token of respect, as if ready to deliver them up. 13. To indict; [*a customary use of the word in the United States.*]

PRE-SENT'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be presented; that may be exhibited or represented.—*Burke.* 2. That may be offered to a church living. 3. That admits of the presentation of a clergyman; [*unusual.*]

PRES-EN-TĀ'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *præsentaneus.*] Ready; quick, immediate.—*Harvey.*

PRES-ENT-Ā'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of presenting. 2. Exhibition; representation; display.—3. In *ecclesiastical law,* the act of offering a clergyman to the bishop or ordinary for institution in a benefice. 4. The right of presenting a clergyman.—*Presentation copy,* a copy of a work presented to some one by the author as a testimony of respect.

PRE-SENT'A-TĪVE, *a.* 1. In *ecclesiastical affairs,* that has the right of presentation, or offering a clergyman to the bishop for institution. 2. That admits the presentation of a clergyman.

PRE-SENT'ED, *pp.* Offered; given; exhibited to view; accused.

PRES-ENT-EE', *n.* One presented to a benefice.—*Ayliffe.*

PRE-SENT'ER, *n.* One who presents.

PRE-SEN'TIAL (-shal), *a.* Supposing actual presence. *Norris.* [*Rare.*]

PRES-EN-TIAL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being present. [*Rare.*]

PRE-SEN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* In a way which supposes actual presence.—*More.*

PRE-SEN'TIATE, *v. t.* To make present.—*Grew.* [*Rare.*]

PRE-SEN'TIENT (-shent), *a.* Having previous perception.

† PRES-EN-TIF'IC, } *a.* Making present.
† PRES-EN-TIF'IC-AL, }

† PRES-EN-TIF'IC-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to make present.—*More.*

PRE-SENT'I-MENT, *n.* [*pre* and *sentiment.*] Previous conception, sentiment, or opinion; previous apprehension of something future.—*Butler.*

PRES'ENT-LY, *adv.* 1. At present; at this time.—*Sidney;* [*obs.*] 2. In a short time after; soon after. 3. In a short time.—Syn. Immediately; directly; shortly; speedily; soon.

PRE-SENT'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of presenting. 2. Appearance to the view; representation.—3. In *law,* a *presentment,* properly speaking, is the notice taken by a grand-jury of any offense from their own knowledge or observation, without any bill of indictment laid before them *Blackstone.*—4. In a *more general sense, presentment* comprehends inquisitions of office and indictments. *Blackstone.*—In the *United States,* a *presentment* is an official accusation presented to a tribunal by the grand-jury in an indictment; or it is the act of offering an indictment. It is also used for the indictment itself. 5. The official notice in court which the surrenderee gives of the surrender of a copyhold estate.—*Blackstone.*

† PRES'ENT-NESS, *n.* Presence.—*Clarendon.*

PRE-SERV'A-BLE, *a.* That may be preserved.

PRES-ER-VĀ'TION, *n.* [It. *preservazione;* Sp. *preservacion.*] The act of preserving or keeping safe; the act of keeping from injury, destruction, or decay.

PRE-SERV'A-TĪVE, *a.* [It. *preservativo;* Fr. *preservatif.*] Having the power or quality of keeping safe from injury, destruction, or decay; tending to preserve.

PRE-SERV'A-TĪVE, *n.* That which preserves or has the power of preserving; a preventive of injury or decay.

PRE-SERV'A-TO-RY, *a.* That tends to preserve.—*Hall.*

PRE-SERV'A-TO-RY, *n.* That which has the power of preserving; a preservative.—*Whitlock.*

PRE-SERVE' (pre-zerv'), *v. t.* [Fr. *preserver;* It. *preservare.*] 1. To keep from injury or destruction. 2. To keep in safety or security. 3. To keep from decay; to keep in a sound state. 4. To season with sugar or other substances for preservation. 5. To keep from corruption. 6. To maintain or keep throughout, as appearances. *Junius.*—Syn. To save; secure; uphold; sustain; defend; spare; protect; guard; shield.

PRE-SERVE' (pre-zerv'), *n.* 1. Fruit or a vegetable seasoned and kept in sugar or sirup.—*Mortimer.* 2. A place for the shelter and preservation of animals intended for sport or food, as game, fish, &c.

PRE-SERVED' (pre-zervd'), *pp.* or *a.* Saved from injury destruction, or decay; kept or defended from evil; seasoned with sugar for preservation.

PRE-SERV'ER, *n.* 1. The person or thing that preserves, one who saves or defends from destruction or evil. 2 One who makes preserves of fruits.

PRE-SERV'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Keeping safe from injury, destruction, or decay; defending from evil.

PRE-SĪDE' (pre-zīde'), *v. i.* [L. *præsideo;* Fr. *presider.*] 1 To be set over for the exercise of authority; to direct

control, and govern, as the chief officer: usually with *over*. 2. To exercise superintendence; to watch over as inspector.

PRĔS'I-DEN-CY, *n.* 1. Superintendence; inspection and care. 2. The office of president. 3. The term during which a president holds his office. 4. The jurisdiction of a president. 5. The family or suite of a president.—*Buchanan.*

PRĔS'I-DENT, *n.* [Fr.; L. *præsidens.*] 1. An officer elected or appointed to preside over a corporation, company, or assembly of men to keep order, manage their concerns, or govern their proceedings. 2. An officer appointed or elected to govern a province or territory, or to administer the government of a nation. 3. The chief officer of a college or university; [*United States.*] 4. A tutelar power. *Waller.*—*Vice-president*, one who takes the place of a president in case of absence, disability, or death.

PRĔS-I-DEN'TIAL (-shal), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a president. —*Walsh.* 2. Presiding over.—*Glanville.*

PRĔS'I-DENT-SHIP, *n.* 1. The office and place of president. 2. The term for which a president holds his office.

PRE-SID'I-AL, } *a.* [L. *præsidium.*] Pertaining to a gar-
PRE-SID'I-A-RY, } rison; having a garrison.—*Howell.*

PRE-SĬD'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Directing; controlling; superintending.

PRE-SIG-NI-FI-C̆Ā'TION, *n.* The act of signifying or showing beforehand.—*Barrow.*

PRĒ-SIG'NI-FĪED, *pp.* Signified beforehand.

PRE-SIG'NI-FŸ, *v. t.* [*pre* and *signify.*] To intimate or signify beforehand; to show previously.—*Pearson.*

PRE-SIG'NI-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* Intimating beforehand.

PRESS, *v. t.* [Fr. *presser*; It. *pressare.*] 1. To urge with force or weight; a word of extensive use, denoting the application of any power, physical or moral, to something that is to be moved or affected. 2. To squeeze; to crush. 3. To drive with violence; to hurry. 4. To urge; to enforce; to inculcate with earnestness. 5. To embrace closely; to hug. 6. To force into service, particularly into naval service; to impress. 7. To straiten; to distress, as with poverty. 8. To constrain; to compel; to urge by authority or necessity. 9. To urge; to impose by importunity. 10. To urge or solicit with earnestness or importunity. 11. To urge; to constrain. 12. To squeeze for making smooth, as cloth or paper.

PRESS, *v. i.* 1. To urge or strain in motion; to urge forward with force. 2. To bear on with force; to encroach. 3. To bear on with force; to crowd; to throng. 4. To approach unseasonably or importunately. 5. To urge with vehemence and importunity. 6. To urge by influence or moral force. 7. To push with force; as, to *press* against the door.

PRĔSS, *n.* [It. *pressa*; Fr. *presse.*] 1. An instrument or machine by which any body is squeezed, crushed, or forced into a more compact form. 2. A machine for printing; a printing-press. 3. The art or business of printing and publishing; hence, the publications issued from the *press*, taken collectively. 4. A crowd; a throng; a multitude of individuals crowded together. 5. The act of urging or pushing forward. 6. A wine-vat or cistern.—*Hag.*, ii. 7. A case or closet for the safe-keeping of garments. 8. Urgency; urgent demands of affairs. 9. A commission to force men into public service, particularly into the navy. —*Press of sail*, in *navigation*, is as much sail as the state of the wind will possibly permit.—*Liberty of the press*, in *civil policy*, is the free right of publishing books, pamphlets, or papers with no other restraint than that of answering for any injury done to individuals or the state.

PRESS'-BED, *n.* A bed that may be raised and inclosed in a case.

PRESS'-GANG, *n.* A detachment of seamen under the command of an officer, empowered to impress men into the naval service.

PRESS'-MŎN-EY (-mun-ne), *n.* Money paid to a man impressed into public service.—*Gay.* *See* PREST-MONEY.

PRESS'-WŎRK (-wurk) *n.* In *printing*, the taking of impressions from types, &c., by means of the press.—*Brande.*

PRESSED (prest), *pp.* or *a.* Urged by force or weight; squeezed; constrained; distressed; crowded; embraced.

PRĔSS'ER, *n.* One who presses.

PRESS'ING, *ppr.* 1. Urging with force or weight; squeezing; constraining; crowding; embracing; distressing; forcing into service; rolling in a press. 2. *a.* Urgent; importunate; distressing.

PRESS'ING, *n.* The act or operation of applying force for the purpose of compressing bodies or rendering them compact.

PRESS'ING-LY, *adv.* With force or urgency; closely.

PRES'SION (presh'un), *n.* [It. *pressione.*] 1. The act of pressing; pressure; [*little used.*]—2. In the *Cartesian philosophy*, an endeavor to move.

PRĔS-SI-ROS'TERS, *n. pl.* [L. *pressus* and *rostrum.*] A tribe of wading birds, including those which have a compressed or flattened beak.—*Brande.*

PRES-SI-ROS'TRAL, *a.* Having a compressed or flattened beak; applied to certain birds, as the lapwing.—*Partington.*

† PRES'SI-TANT, *a.* Gravitating; heavy.—*More.*

† PRESS'LY, *adv.* [L. *presse.*] Closely; with compression.

PRESS'MAN, *n.* 1. In *printing*, the man who manages the press and impresses the sheets. 2. One of a press-gang, who aids in forcing men into the naval service.

PRESS'ŪRE (presh'ur), *n.* [It.; L. *pressura.*] 1. The act of pressing or urging with force. 2. The act of squeezing or crushing. 3. The state of being squeezed or crushed. 4. The force of one body acting on another by weight or the continued application of power. 5. A constraining force or impulse; that which urges or compels the intellectual or moral faculties. 6. That which afflicts the body or depresses the spirits; any severe affliction, distress, calamity, or grievance; straits, difficulties, embarrassments, or the distress they occasion. 7. Urgency; as, the *pressure* of business. 8. Impression; stamp; character impressed.—9. In the *steam-engine*, *high-pressure* denotes a pressure greater than that of the atmosphere; *low-pressure*, a pressure not greater than that of the atmosphere.

PREST, sometimes used for *pressed.* *See* PRESS.

† PREST, *a.* [Old Fr. *prest*, or *preste*, now *prêt*, *prêt*, or *preste.*] 1. Ready; prompt.—*Fairfax.* 2. Neat; tight.

† PREST, *n.* [Fr. *prêt.*] 1. A loan. *Bacon.*—2. *Formerly*, a duty in money.

PREST'-MŎN-EY (-mun-ne), *n.* Money paid to men when they enlist into the British service; so called, because they hold themselves *prest* or ready to march at command.—*Toone.*

PRES-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *præstatio.*] *Formerly*, a payment of money; sometimes used for purveyance.

PRES-TĀ'TION-MŎN-EY (-mun-ne), *n.* A sum of money paid yearly by archdeacons and other dignitaries to their bishop, *pro exteriore jurisdictione.*

† PRES'TER, *n.* [Gr. πρηστηρ.] 1. A meteor or exhalation formerly supposed to be thrown from the clouds with such violence that, by collision, it is set on fire. 2. The external part of the neck, which swells when a person is angry.—*Prester* (priest or presbyter) *John*, the name given, in the Middle Ages, to a supposed Christian sovereign in the interior of Asia, erroneously transferred by the Portuguese to the King of Abyssinia.—*Encyc. Amer.*

PRES'TĬĠE, *n.* [Fr.] Illusion; charm; fascination; imposture.

PRES-TIĠ-I-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *præstigiæ.*] The playing of legerdemain tricks; a juggling.—*Dict.*

PRES-TIĠ'I-Ā-TOR, *n.* A juggler; a cheat.—*More.*

PRES-TIĠ'I-A-TO-RY, *a.* Juggling; consisting of impostures.

PRES-TIĠ'I-OUS, *a.* Practicing tricks; juggling.—*Bale.*

PRES'TI-MO-NY, *n.* [Port., Sp. *prestimonio.*] In *canon law*, a fund for the support of a priest, appropriated by the founder.

PRES-TIS'SI-MO. [It.] In *music*, very quick.

PRES'TO, *adv.* [Sp., It. *presto*; L. *præsto.*] 1. In *music*, a direction for a quick, lively movement or performance. 2. Quickly; immediately; in haste.—*Swift.*

PRE-STRIĆ'TION, *n.* [L. *præstrictus.*] Dimness.

PRE-SŪM'A-BLE, *a.* [from *presume.*] That may be presumed; that may be supposed to be true or entitled to belief, without examination or direct evidence, or on probable evidence.

PRE-SŪM'A-BLY, *adv.* By presuming or supposing something to be true, without direct proof.—*Brown.*

PRE-SŪME', *v. t.* [Fr. *presumer*; It. *presumere*; L. *præsumo.*] To take or suppose to be true or entitled to belief, without examination or positive proof, or on the strength of probability.

PRE-SŪME', *v. i.* 1. To venture without positive permission. 2. To act with great confidence: with *on* or *upon* before the ground of confidence; as, he *presumed on* his ability. 3. To make confident or arrogant attempts.

PRE-SŪMED' (pre-zūmd'), *pp.* Supposed or taken to be true, or entitled to belief, without positive proof.

PRE-SŪM'ER, *n.* One who presumes; also, an arrogant person.—*Wotton.*

PRE-SŪM'ING, *ppr.* 1. Taking as true, or supposing to be entitled to belief, on probable evidence. 2. *a.* Venturing without positive permission; too confident; arrogant unreasonably bold; presumptuous.

PRE-SŪM'ING-LY, *adv.* With presumption.

PRE-SUMP'TION, *n.* [Fr. *presomption*; L. *præsumptio.*] 1. Supposition of the truth or real existence of something without direct or positive proof of the fact. 2. Strong probability. 3. Blind or headstrong confidence: unreasonable adventurousness; a venturing to undertake something without reasonable prospect of success, or against the usual probabilities of safety; presumptuousness. 4. Arrogance. 5. Unreasonable confidence in divine favor.

PRE-SŪMP'TĬVE, *a.* 1. Taken by previous supposition, grounded on probable evidence. 2. Unreasonably confident; adventuring without reasonable ground to expect

success; presumptuous; arrogant.—*Presumptive evidence*, in *law*, is that which is derived from circumstances which necessarily or usually attend a fact as distinct from direct evidence or positive proof.—*Presumptive heir*, one who would inherit an estate if the ancestor should die with things in their present state, but whose right of inheritance may be defeated by the birth of a nearer heir before the death of the ancestor.

PRE-SUMP'TĪVE-LY, *adv.* By presumption, or supposition grounded on probability.—*Burke.*

PRE-SUMPT'Ū-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *presomptueux*; It., Sp. *presuntuoso.*] 1. Bold and confident to excess; adventuring without reasonable ground of success; hazarding safety on too slight grounds. 2. Founded on presumption; proceeding from excess of confidence. 3. Characterized by arrogance. 4. Unduly confident; irreverent with respect to sacred things. 5. Willful; done with bold design, rash confidence, or in violation of known duty; as, *presumptuous* transgression.—SYN. Over-confident; foolhardy; rash; presuming; forward; arrogant; insolent.

PRE-SUMPT'Ū-OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. With rash confidence. 2. Arrogantly; insolently. 3. Willfully; in bold defiance of conscience or violation of known duty. 4. With groundless and vain confidence in the divine favor.

PRE-SUMPT'Ū-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being presumptuous or rashly confident; groundless confidence; arrogance; irreverent boldness or forwardness.

PRE-SUP-PŌ'SAL, *n.* [*pre* and *supposal.*] Supposal previously formed; presupposition.—*Hooker.*

PRE-SUP-PŌSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *presupposer*; It. *presupporre.*] To suppose as previous; to imply as antecedent.

PRE-SUP-PŌSED' (pre-sup-pōzd') *pp.* or *a.* Supposed to be antecedent.

PRE-SUP-PŌS'ING, *ppr.* Supposing as previous.

PRE-SUP-PO-SĪ'TION (-zish'un), *n.* 1. Supposition previously formed. 2. Supposition of something antecedent.

PRE-SUR-MĪSE', *n.* A surmise previously formed.

PRE-TENCE' (pre-tens'), *n.* [L. *prætensus.*] 1. A holding out or offering to others something false or feigned; a presenting to others a false or hypocritical appearance. 2. Assumption; claim to notice. 3. Claim, true or false. 4. Something held out to terrify or for other purpose.—SYN. Mask; appearance; color; show; pretext; excuse. [For remarks on the spelling of this word, see *pretense.*]

PRE-TEND', *v. t.* [L. *prætendo*; Fr. *pretendre.*] 1. *Literally*, to reach or stretch forward.—*Dryden*; [*not used.*] 2. To hold out, as a false appearance; to offer something feigned instead of that which is real; to assume or profess to feel. 3. To show hypocritically. 4. To exhibit as a cover for something hidden; [*obs.*] 5. To claim.—*Dryden.* 6. To intend; to design; [*obs.*]—SYN. To feign; counterfeit; simulate; affect.

PRE-TEND', *v. i.* To put in a claim, truly or falsely; to hold out the appearance of being, possessing, or performing.

PRE-TEND'ED, *pp.* 1. Held out, as a false appearance; feigned; simulated. 2. *a.* Ostensible; hypocritical.

PRE-TEND'ED-LY, *adv.* By false appearance or representation.—*Hammond.*

PRE-TEND'ER, *n.* 1. One who makes a show of something not real; one who lays claim to any thing.—2. In *English history*, the heir of the royal family of Stuart, who laid claim to the crown of Great Britain, but was excluded by law.

PRE-TEND'ER-SHIP, *n.* The claim of the Pretender.

PRE-TEND'ING, *ppr.* Holding out a false appearance; falsely or hypocritically laying a claim to.

PRE-TEND'ING-LY, *adv.* Arrogantly; presumptuously.

PRE-TENSE' (pre-tens'), *n.* [L. *prætensus.*] 1. A holding out or offering to others something false or feigned; a presenting to others a false or hypocritical appearance. 2. Assumption; claim to notice. 3. Claim, true or false. 4. Something held out to terrify or for other purpose.—SYN. Mask; appearance; color; show; pretext; excuse. [This word, like *expense*, has, till of late, been spelled with a *c*; but it ought to undergo the same change with *expense*, the reasons being the same, viz.: that *s* must be used in the derivatives, *pretension*, &c., as in *expensive.*]

PRE-TENSED' (pre-tenst'), *a.* Pretended; feigned. [*Rare.*]

PRE-TEN'SION (-shun), *n.* [It. *pretensione*; Fr. *pretention.*] 1. Claim, true or false; a holding out the appearance of right or possession of a thing, with a view to make others believe what is not real, or what, if true, is not yet known or admitted. 2. Claim to something to be obtained, or a desire to obtain something, manifested by words or actions. 3. Fictitious appearance; [*obs.*]

PRE-TENT'A-TĪVE, *a.* [L. *præ* and *tento.*] That may be previously tried or attempted.—*Wotton*; [*little used.*]

PRĒ'TER, a Latin preposition, [*præter,*] is used in some English words as a prefix. Its proper signification is *beyond, hence, beside, more.*

PRE-TER-IM-PER'FECT, *a.* [L. *præter*, beyond or beside, and *imperfectus*, unfinished.] In *grammar*, an epithet designating the tense which expresses action or being not perfectly past; more usually called the *imperfect* tense.

PRĒ'TER-IT, *a.* [L. *præteritus.*] Past; applied to the tense, in *grammar*, which expresses an action or being perfectly past or finished, often that which is just past or completed, but without a specification of time.

PRE-TER-I''TION (-ish'un), *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of going past; the state of being past.—2. In *rhetoric*, a figure by which, in pretending to pass over any thing, we make a summary mention of it.

PRE-TER'I-TĪVE, *a.* In *grammar*, an epithet applied to verbs used only or chiefly in the preterit or past tenses.

PRĒ'TER-IT-NESS, *n.* The state of being past. [*Rare.*]

PRE-TER-LAPSED' (pre-ter-lapst'), *a.* [L. *præterlapsus.*] Past; gone by.

PRE-TER-LĒ'GAL, *a.* [L. *præter*, and *legal.*] Exceeding the limits of law; not legal.—*K. Charles.* [*Little used.*]

PRE-TER-MIS'SION (-mish'un), *n.* [L. *prætermissio.*] 1. A passing by; omission.—2. In *rhetoric*, the same as *preterition.*

PRE-TER-MIT', *v. t.* [L. *prætermitto.*] To pass by; to omit.—*Bacon.*

PRE-TER-MIT'TED, *pp.* Passed by; omitted.

PRE-TER-NAT'Ū-RAL, *a.* [L. *præter*, and *natural.*] Beyond what is natural, or different from what is natural; irregular. We call those events in the physical world *preternatural*, which are extraordinary, which are deemed to be *beyond* or without the ordinary course of things, and yet are not deemed miraculous, in distinction from events which are *supernatural*, which can not be produced by physical laws or powers, and must, therefore, be produced by a direct exertion of omnipotence. We also apply the epithet to things uncommon or irregular; as, a *preternatural* swelling.

PRE-TER-NAT-Ū-RAL'I-TY, *n.* Preternaturalness. [*Rare.*]

PRE-TER-NAT'Ū-RAL-LY, *adv.* In a manner beyond or aside from the common order of nature.

PRE-TER-NAT'Ū-RAL-NESS, *n.* A state or manner different from the common order of nature.

PRE-TER-PER'FECT, *a.* [L. *præter* and *perfectus.*] Literally, *more than complete or finished*; an epithet, in *grammar*, equivalent to *preterit*, applied to the tense of verbs which expresses action or being absolutely past; more usually called the *perfect* tense.

PRE-TER-PLŪ'PER-FECT, *a.* [L. *præter*, *plus*, and *perfectus.*] Literally, *beyond more than perfect*; an epithet, in *grammar*, designating the tense of verbs which expresses action or being past prior to another past event or time; more usually called the *pluperfect* tense.

† PRE-TEX', *v. t.* [L. *prætexo.*] To cloak; to conceal.

* PRE-TEXT' or PRĒ'TEXT, *n.* [L. *prætextus*; Fr. *pretexte.*] False appearance; ostensible reason or motive assigned or assumed to conceal or disguise for the real reason or motive.—SYN. Pretense; guise; mask; color; cloak; show

PRĒ'TOR, *n.* [L. *prætor.*] An officer among the ancient Romans. *Originally*, the pretor was a kind of third consul; but, at an early period, two pretors were appointed; the first of whom (*prætor urbanus*) was a kind of mayor or city judge; the other (*prætor peregrinus*) was a judge of cases in which one or both the parties were foreigners. Still later, the number of pretors or judges was further increased.—*Smith's Dict.*

PRE-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a pretor or judge; judicial.

PRE-TŌ'RI-AN, *a.* Belonging to a pretor or judge; judicial; exercised by the pretor.—*Pretorian bands*, or *guards*, or *pretorians*, in *Roman history*, were the emperor's guards.—*Pretorian gate*, in a *Roman camp*, that gate which lay next the enemy.

PRĒ'TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of pretor.—*Warton.*

PRET'TI-LY (prit'te-le), *adv.* 1. In a pretty manner; with neatness and taste; pleasingly; without magnificence or splendor. 2. With decency, good manners, and decorum without dignity.

PRET'TI-NESS (prit'te-nes), *n.* 1. Diminutive beauty; a pleasing form without stateliness or dignity.—*More.* 2. Neatness and taste displayed on small objects. 3. Decency of manners; pleasing propriety without dignity or elevation.

PRET'TY (prit'ty), *a.* [Sax. *præte*, *prætig*; Dan. *prydet*; Sw. *prydd*; W. *pryd.*] 1. Having diminutive beauty; of a pleasing form without the strong lines of beauty, or without gracefulness and dignity. 2. Neat and appropriate without magnificence or splendor. 3. Handsome; neatly arranged or ornamented. 4. Neat; elegant without elevation or grandeur. 5. Sly; crafty, as a trick. 6. Small; diminutive; [*in contempt.*] 7. Not very small; moderately large; [*obs.*]

PRET'TY (prit'ty), *adv.* In some degree; tolerably; moderately.—*Atterbury.*

PRET'TY-SPŌK-EN, *a.* Spoken or speaking prettily.

PRE-TYPI-FĪED (-fīde), *pp.* Antecedently represented by type; prefigured.

PRE-TYP'I-FŸ, *v. t.* [*pre* and *typify.*] To prefigure; to exhibit previously in a type.—*Pearson.*

PRE-TYP'I-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* Prefiguring.

PRE-VĀIL', *v. i.* [Fr. *prevaloir*; It. *prevalere*; L. *prævaleo.*] 1. To overcome; to gain the victory or superiority; to gain the advantage. 2. To be in force; to have effect, power, or influence. 3. To be predominant; to extend over with force or effect. 4. To gain or have predominant influence; to operate with effect. 5. To persuade or induce: with *on* or *upon*. 6. To succeed.

PRE-VĀIL'ED', *pp.* Gained advantage; persuaded; succeeded.

PRE-VĀIL'ING, *ppr.* 1. Gaining advantage, superiority, or victory; having effect; persuading; succeeding. 2. *a.* Having more influence; superior in power. 3. Having efficacy or success, as prayer. 4. Most common or general.—SYN. Predominant; prevalent; dominant; ruling; overruling; efficacious; effectual; successful.

PRE-VĀIL'ING-LY, *adv.* So as to prevail or have success.

PRE-VĀIL'MENT, *n.* Prevalence.—*Shak.* [*Little used.*]

PREV'A-LENCE, } *n.* 1. Superior strength, influence, or
PREV'A-LEN-CY, } efficacy; most efficacious force in producing an effect. 2. Predominance; most general reception or practice. 3. Most general existence or extension. 4. Success; efficacy.

PREV'A-LENT, *a.* 1. Gaining advantage or superiority; victorious. 2. Powerful; efficacious; successful. 3. Predominant; most generally received or current. 4. Predominant; most general; extensively existing.

PREV'A-LENT-LY, *adv* With predominance or superiority; powerfully.

PRE-VAR'I-CĀTE, *v. i.* [It. *prevaricare*; Sp. *prevaricar*; Fr. *prevariquer*; L. *prævaricor.*] 1. To shuffle; to quibble; to shift or turn from one side to the other, from the direct course or from truth; to play foul play.—2. In the *civil law*, to collude; as where an informer colludes with the defendant, and makes a sham prosecution.—3. In *English law*, to undertake a thing falsely and deceitfully, with the purpose of defeating or destroying it.

PRE-VAR'I-CĀTE, *v. t.* To pervert; to corrupt; to evade by a quibble. [*Little used.*]

PRE-VAR'I-CĀ-TED, *pp.* Evaded by a quibble.

PRE-VAR'I-CĀ-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Quibbling to evade the truth.

PRE-VAR-I-CĀ'TION, *n.* 1. A shuffling or quibbling to evade the truth or the disclosure of truth; the practice of some trick for evading what is just or honorable; a deviation or swerving from the plain path of truth and fair dealing.—2. In the *civil law*, the collusion of an informer with the defendant, for the purpose of making a sham prosecution.—3. In *common law*, a seeming to undertake a thing falsely or deceitfully, for the purpose of defeating or destroying it. 4. A secret abuse in the exercise of a public office or commission.

PRE-VAR'I-CĀ-TOR, *n.* 1. One who prevaricates; a shuffler; a quibbler. 2. A sham dealer; one who colludes with a defendant in a sham prosecution. 3. One who abuses his trust.

† PRE-VĒNE', *v. t.* [L. *prævenio.*] *Literally*, to come before; hence, to hinder.—*Philips.*

PRE-VĒN'IENT, *a.* [L. *prævenientis.*] 1. Going before; preceding: hence, 2. Preventive.—*Milton.*

PRE-VĒNT', *v. t.* [L. *prævenio*; It. *prevenire*; Sp., Fr. *prevenir.*] 1. To stop or intercept the approach, access, or performance of a thing: as, to *prevent* danger. 2. To go before; to precede.—*Ps.* cxix., 148; [*obs.*] 3. To take hold on; to seize.—*Job*, xxx., 16; [*obs.*] 4. To succor.—*Ps.* lix., 10; [*obs.*] 5. To anticipate, as commands.—*Pope*; [*obs.*] 6. To preoccupy; to pre-engage.—*K. Charles*; [*obs.*] —SYN. To hinder; impede; preclude; debar; obstruct.

† PRE-VĒNT', *v. i.* To come before the usual time.—*Bacon.*

PRE-VĒNT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be prevented.

PRE-VĒNT'ED, *pp.* Hindered from happening.

PRE-VĒNT'ER, *n.* 1. One who goes before.—*Bacon*; [*obs.*] 2. One who hinders; a hinderer; that which hinders.

PRE-VĒNT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Going before; [*obs.*] 2. Hindering; obviating.

PRE-VĒNT'ING-LY, *adv.* In such a manner or way as to hinder.—*Dr. Walker.*

PRE-VĒN'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of going before.—*Bacon*; [*obs.*] 2. Preoccupation; anticipation; [*little used.*] 3. The act of hindering; hinderance; obstruction of access or approach. 4. Prejudice; prepossession; [*a French sense, but not in use in English.*]

PRE-VĒN'TION-AL, *a.* Tending to prevent.—*Dict.*

PRE-VĒNT'IVE, *a.* Tending to hinder; hindering the access of.—*Brown.*

PRE-VĒNT'IVE, *n.* 1. That which prevents; that which intercepts the access or approach of. 2. An antidote previously taken.—*Preventative* is a gross blunder.

PRE-VĒNT'IVE SERV'ICE, *n.* In *Great Britain*, the duty performed by the armed police in guarding the coast against smuggling.

PRE-VENTIVE-LY, *ad.* By way of prevention, in a manner that tends to hinder.

PRĒ'VI-OUS, *a.* [L. *prævius.*] Going before in time; being or happening before something else.—SYN. Antecedent; preceding; anterior; prior; foregoing; former.

PRĒ'VI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In time preceding; beforehand; antecedently.

PRĒ'VI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Antecedence; pricrity in time.

PRE-VI'SION (-vizh'un), *n.* [L. *prævisus.*] Foresight; foreknowledge; prescience.—*Encyc.*

PRE-WARN', *v. t.* [*See* WARN.] To warn beforehand: to give previous notice of.—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*

PRE-WARNED', *pp.* Given previous notice of.

PRE-WARN'ING, *ppr.* Warning beforehand.

PREY (prā), *n.* [L. *præda*; It. *preda*; Fr. *proie*; Arm. *preyz* or *preih.*] 1. Spoil; booty; plunder; goods taken by force from an enemy in war. 2. That which is seized or may be seized by violence to be devoured; ravine. 3. Ravage; depredation.—*Animal* or *beast of prey* is a carnivorous animal; one that feeds on the flesh of other animals.

PREY (prā), *v. i.* 1. To *prey on* or *upon* is to rob; to plunder; to pillage. 2. To feed by violence, or to seize and devour. 3. To corrode; to waste gradually; to cause to pine away.

PREY'ER (prā'er), *n.* He or that which preys; a plunderer; a waster; a devourer.

PREY'ING (prā'ing), *ppr.* Plundering; corroding; wasting gradually.

PRI'A-PISM, *n.* [from L. *priapus.*] More or less permanent erection and rigidity of the penis, without concupiscence.

PRICE, *n.* [Fr. *prix*; It. *prezzo*; Sp. *precio*; Arm. *pris*; D. *prys*; G. *preis*; Dan. *priis*; L. *pretium.*] 1. The sum or amount of money at which a thing is valued, or the value which a seller sets on his goods in market. 2. The sum or equivalent given for an article; the cost. 3. The current value or rate paid for any species of goods. 4. Value; estimation; excellence; worth. 5. Reward; recompense.—*The price of redemption* is the atonement of Jesus Christ. 1 *Cor.*, vi.—*A price in the hands of a fool*, the valuable offers of salvation, which he neglects.—*Prov.*, xvii.

PRICE, *v. t.* 1. To pay for; [*obs.*] 2. To set a price on. *See* PRIZE.

PRICE-CUR'RENT, *n.* A paper or table of the current prices of merchandise, stocks, &c.

PRICED (prīst), *a.* Set at a value; used in composition; as, high-*priced*, low-*priced.*

PRICE'LESS, *a.* 1. Too valuable to admit of a price. 2. Without value; worthless or unsalable. *J. Barlow.*—SYN Invaluable; inestimable; unvalued.

PRIC'ING, *ppr.* Setting a price on; valuing.

PRICK, *v. t.* [Sax. *priccian*; D. *prikken*; Dan. *prikker*; Sw. *pricka.*] 1. To pierce with a sharp-pointed instrument or substance. 2. To erect a pointed thing, or with an acuminated point; [*applied chiefly to the ears.*] 3. To fix by the point. 4. To hang on a point. 5. To designate by a puncture or mark; as, to be *pricked* for sheriffs.—*Bacon.* 6. To spur; to goad; to incite. 7. To affect with sharp pain; to sting with remorse. 8. To make acid or pungent to the taste. 9. To write a musical composition with the proper notes on a scale.—10. In *seamen's language*, to run a middle seam through the cloth of a sail —*To prick a chart* is to trace a ship's course on a chart. *Mar. Dict.*

PRICK, *v. i.* 1. To become acid. 2. To dress one's self for show. 3. To come upon the spur; to shoot along. 4. To aim at a point, mark, or place.

PRICK, *n.* [Sax. *pricca*; Sw. *prick* or *preka.*] 1. A slender, pointed instrument, or substance which is hard enough to pierce the skin; a goad; a spur. 2. Sharp, stinging pain; remorse. 3. A spot or mark at which archers aim. 4. A point; a fixed place. 5. A puncture or place entered by a point. 6. The print of a hare on the ground.—7. In *seamen's language*, a small roll.

PRICK'-POST, *n.* A post in wooden buildings, framed intermediately between two principal posts.—*Brande.*

PRICKED (prikt), *pp.* Pierced with a sharp point; spurred; goaded; stung with pain; rendered acid or pungent; marked; designated.

PRICK'ER, *n.* 1. A sharp-pointed instrument.—2. In *colloquial use*, a prickle. 3. A light-horseman; [*obs.*]

PRICK'ET, *n.* A buck in his second year.—*Manwood.*

PRICK'ING, *ppr.* Piercing with a sharp point; goading; affecting with pungent pain; making or becoming acid.

PRICK'ING, *n.* 1. The act of piercing with a sharp point. —2. In *farriery*, the driving of a nail into a horse's foot so as to cause lameness.—*Farm. Encyc.*—*Gardner.* 3. A sensation of sharp pain, or of being pricked.

PRICK'LE (prik'l), *n.* 1. In *botany*, a small pointed shoot or sharp process, growing from the *bark.* 2. A sharp-pointed process of an animal.

PRICK'LE-BACK (prik'l-bak), *n.* A small fish, so named from the prickles on its back; the *stickle-back.*

PRICK'LI-NESS, *n.* The state of having many prickles.

PRICK'LOUSE, *n.* A low word, in *contempt*, for a tailor.—*L'Estrange.*

PRICK'LY, *a.* Full of sharp points or prickles.—*Swift.*

PRICK'LY-PEAR, *n.* A name applied to various species of *cactus*, especially to the *cactus opuntia*, a fleshy and succulent plant, destitute of leaves, covered with spines, and consisting of flattened joints inserted upon each other. It produces a purplish edible fruit.—*Encyc. Am.*

PRICK'MAD-AM, *n.* A species of house-leek.

PRICK'PUNCH, *n.* A piece of tempered steel with a round point, to prick a round mark on cold iron.—*Moxon.*

PRICK'SONG, *n.* A song set to music, or a variegated song; in distinction from a *plain song.*—*Shak.*

PRICK'WOOD, *n.* A European shrub, of the genus *euonymus*, so named from the use of the wood formerly as skewers.—*Loudon.*

PRIDE, *n.* [Sax. *pryt, pryde.*] 1. Inordinate self-esteem; an unreasonably high opinion of one's own superiority in talents, beauty, wealth, accomplishments, rank, or elevation in office, which manifests itself in lofty airs, distance, reserve, and often in contempt of others. 2. Insolence; rude treatment of others; insolent exultation.—*Shak.* 3. Generous elation of heart; a noble self-esteem springing from a consciousness of worth. 4. Elevation; height, as of place.—*Shak.* 5. Decoration; ornament; beauty displayed; as, summer's *pride.* 6. Splendid show; ostentation; splendor; as, military *pride.*—*Dryden.* 7. That of which men are proud; that which excites boasting. 8. Excitement of the sexual appetite in a female beast.—*Shak.* 9. Proud persons. *Ps.* xxxvi.—SYN. Self-exaltation; conceit; hauteur; haughtiness; lordliness; loftiness.

PRIDE, *v. t.* With the reciprocal pronoun. to *pride one's self*, to indulge pride; to take pride; to value one's self; to gratify self-esteem.

PRIDE'FUL, *a.* Full of pride; insolent; scornful.

PRIDE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of pride; without pride.

PRID'ING, *ppr.* Indulging pride or self-esteem; taking pride; valuing one's self.

PRID'ING-LY, *adv.* With pride; in pride of heart.—*Barrow.*

PRIE, supposed to be so written for *privet.*—*Tusser.*

PRIE, for *pry.*—*Chaucer.*

† PRIEF, for *proof.*—*Chaucer.*

PRI'ER, *n.* One who inquires narrowly; one who searches and scrutinizes.

PRIEST (preest), *n.* [Sax. *preost*; D., G. *priester*; Dan. *præst*; Fr. *prêtre.*] 1. *Originally*, and *properly*, one who officiates at the altar or performs the rites of sacrifice. Thus it is used in the pagan writers and in the Holy Scriptures.—2. In the *Latin* and *Greek Churches*, one who is authorized to consecrate the host and to say mass; but *especially*, one of the lowest order possessing this power.—3. In the *Protestant Episcopal Church*, a presbyter; one who belongs to the intermediate order between bishop and deacon. He is authorized to perform all ministerial services except those of ordination and confirmation.—The Protestant *non-episcopal* churches discard the title *priest*; yet it is sometimes used, either ignorantly or contemptuously, for a pastor or an ordained minister of the Gospel.—*Murdock.*

PRIEST'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a priest, or that which belongs to a priest.—*Shak.*

PRIEST'CRAFT, *n.* The stratagems and frauds of priests; fraud or imposition in religious concerns; management of selfish and ambitious priests to gain wealth and power, or to impose on the credulity of others.—*Pope.*

PRIEST'ESS, *n.* A female among pagans, who officiated in sacred things.—*Addison.*

PRIEST'HOOD, *n.* 1. The office or character of a priest. 2. The order of men set apart for sacred offices; the order composed of priests.

PRIEST'LI-NESS, *n.* The appearance and manner of a priest.

PRIEST'LY, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a priest or to priests; sacerdotal. 2. Becoming a priest.

PRIEST'RID-DEN, *a.* Managed or governed by priests.

PRIEVE, for *prove.*—*Spenser.*

PRIG, *n.* [G. *frech.*] 1. A pert, conceited, saucy, pragmatical fellow.—*Swift.* 2. A thief.

† PRIG, *v. i.* To haggle about the price of a commodity.—*Ramsay's Poems*

PRIG. *v. t.* To filch or steal.

PRIG'GISH, *a* Conceited; coxcomical; affected.—*Brockett.* [*A colloquial expression.*]

PRIG'GISH-LY, *adv.* In a priggish manner.

PRIG'GISM, } *n.* The manners of a prig.—*Ed. Rev.*
PRIG'GER-Y, }

PRILL, *n.* A birt or turbot.—*Ainsworth.*

PRIM, *a.* [Russ. *primo* or *priamo.* *See* PRIME.] *Properly*, straight; erect; hence, formal; precise; affectedly nice.

PRIM, *v. t.* To deck with great nicety; to form with affected preciseness.

PRIM, *n.* A plant, privet, a native of Europe, but naturalized in the United States; a shrub six or eight feet high.

PRI'MA-CY, *n.* [It. *primazia*; Fr. *primotie*; Sp. *primacia.*] 1. The chief ecclesiastical station or dignity in a national church; the office or dignity of an archbishop. 2. Excellence; supremacy.

PRI'MA DON'NA. [It.] The first female singer in an opera

PRI'MA FA'CI-E (-fā'she-ē). [L.] At first view or appearance.

PRI'MAGE, *n.* In *commerce*, a certain allowance paid by the shipper or consignee of goods to the mariners and master of a vessel, for loading the same.—*M'Culloch.*

† PRI'MAL, *a.* [*See* PRIME.] First.—*Shak.*

PRI-MAL'I-TY, *n.* State of being primal.—*Baxter.*

PRI'MA-RI-LY, *adv.* In the first place; originally; in the first intention.

PRI'MA-RI-NESS, *n.* The state of being first in time, in act or intention.—*Norris.*

PRI'MA-RY, *a.* [L. *primarius.*] 1. First in order of time, original. 2. First in dignity or importance; chief; principal. 3. First or lowest in order; preparatory to something higher; as, *primary* assemblies or schools. 4. Radical; original; as, the *primary* signification of a term. 5. A term applied to the stiff quills in the last joint of a bird's wing.—*Primary planets, see* PLANET.

PRI'MA-RY, *n.* 1. That which stands highest in rank or importance; opposed to a *secondary.* 2. A name of the large feathers on the last joint of a bird's wing.

PRI'MATE, *n.* [It. *primato*; Fr. *primat.*] The chief ecclesiastic in a national church; an archbishop.—*Swift.*

PRI'MATE-SHIP, *n.* The office or dignity of an archbishop

PRI-MA'TIAL (-shal), *a.* Pertaining to a primate.

PRI-MATIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a primate.—*Barrow.*

PRIME, *a.* [L. *primus.*] 1. First in order of time; original, as, *prime* cost. 2. First in rank, degree, or dignity. 3. First in excellence. 4. Early; blooming. 5. First in value or importance. 6. Lecherous; as, "Wert they as *prime* as goats." *Shak.*—*Prime number*, in *arithmetic*, a number which is divisible only by unity, as 5, 7, 11.

PRIME, *n.* 1. The first opening of day; the dawn; the morning. 2. The beginning; the early days.—*Hooker.* 3. The spring of the year. 4. The spring of life; youth; hence, full health, strength, or beauty. 5. The best part. 6. The utmost perfection.—7. In the *Roman Catholic Church*, the first canonical hour, succeeding to lauds.—8. In *fencing*, the first of the chief guards.—9. In *chemistry*, primes are numbers employed, in conformity with the doctrine of definite proportions, to express the ratios in which bodies enter into combination.—*Prime vertical*, the vertical circle which passes through the east and west points of the horizon.

PRIME, *v. t.* 1. To put powder in the pan of a musket or other fire-arm; or to lay a train of powder for communicating fire to a charge. 2. To lay on the first color in painting.

PRIME, *v. i.* To serve for the charge of a gun.—*Beaum. and Fl.*

PRIME MIN'IS-TER, *n.* The responsible head of a ministry or executive government; applied particularly to that of Great Britain.

PRIMED, *pp.* 1. Having powder in the pan; having the first color in painting. 2. *a.* Charged or filled with liquor; intoxicated.—*Halliwell*; [*low.*]

PRIME'LY, *adv.* 1. At first; originally; primarily.—*South.* 2. Most excellently.

PRIME'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being first; [*little used.*] 2. Supreme excellence; [*little used.*]

† PRI'MER, *a.* First; original.—*Drayton.*

PRIM'ER, *n.* 1. *Originally*, a small prayer-book; also, a work of elementary religious instruction. 2. A small elementary book for teaching children to read.

PRI'MER-FINE, *n.* In *England*, a fine due to the king on the writ or commencement of a suit by fine.

PRI'MER-SEI'ZIN, *n.* In *feudal law*, the right of the king, when a tenant *in capite* died seized of a knight's fee, to receive of the heir, if of full age, one year's profits of the land if in possession, and half a year's profits if the land was in reversion expectant on an estate for life.

PRI-ME'RO, *n.* [Sp.] A game at cards.

PRI-ME'VAL, *a.* [L. *primævus.*] Original; primitive.

PRI-ME'VOUS, *a.* Primeval.

PRI-MI-GE'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *primigenius.*] First-born; original; primary.—*Bp. Hall.*

PRI-MIG'E-NOUS, *a.* First formed or generated; original.—*Kirwan.*

PRI'MINE, *n.* [L. *primus.*] In *botany*, the outermost integument or sac of an ovule.—*Lindley.*

PRIM'ING, *ppr.* 1. Putting powder in the pan of a fire-arm. 2. Laying on the first color in painting.

PRIM'ING, *n.* 1. The powder in the pan of a gun, or laid along the channel of a cannon for conveying fire to the charge.—2. Among *painters*, the first color laid on canvas

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÄR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—MARINE, BIRD;—MÖVE, BOOK

or on a building, &c.—3. In *steam-engines*, the hot water carried along with the steam from the boilers into the cylinders, which is always an evil.—*Buchanan.*

PRĪM'ING-WĪRE, *n.* A pointed wire, used to penetrate the vent of a piece, for examining the powder of the charge or for piercing the cartridge.

PRĪ-MĬP'I-LAR, *a.* [L. *primipilus.*] Pertaining to the captain of the vanguard.—*Barrow.*

PRĪ-MĬ"TIAL (-mish'al), *a.* Being of the first production.

PRIM'I-TĪVE, *a.* [It. *primitivo*; Fr. *primitif*; L. *primitivus.*] 1. Pertaining to the beginning or origin, or to early times. 2. Formal; affectedly solemn; imitating the supposed gravity of old times. 3. Not derived; denoting that from which others are derived; opposed to *derivative*; as, a *primitive* word.—*Primitive colors*, in *painting*, are red, yellow, and blue, from the mixtures of which all other colors may be obtained. *Brande.*—*Primitive rocks*, in *geology*, rocks supposed to be first formed, being irregularly crystallized, and aggregated without a cement, and containing no organic remains, as granite, gneiss, &c.—SYN. Original; first; primary; radical; pristine; ancient; antique; antiquated; old-fashioned.

PRIM'I-TĪVE, *n.* An original word; a word not derived from another.

PRIM'I-TĪVE-LY, *adv.* 1. Originally; at first. 2. Primarily; not derivatively. 3. According to the original rule or ancient practice.

PRIM'I-TĪVE-NESS, *n.* State of being original; antiquity; conformity to antiquity.—*Johnson.*

† PRIM'I-TY, *n.* The state of being original.—*Pearson.*

PRIM'MĔD (primd), *pp.* Decked with great nicety.

PRIM'NESS, *n.* [from *prim.*] Affected formality or niceness; stiffness; preciseness.

PRĪ'MO. [It.] In *music*, the first or leading part.

PRĪ-MO-GĔ'NĪ-AL, *a.* [L. *primigenius.*] First-born, made, or generated; original; primary; constituent; elemental.—*Boyle.*

PRĪ-MO-GĔN'I-TĪVE, *n.* or *a.* A term applied to the right of primogeniture.—*Shak.*

PRĪ-MO-GĔN'I-TOR, *n.* [L. *primus* and *genitor.*] The first father or forefather.—*Gayton.*

PRĪ-MO-GĔN'I-TŪRE, *n.* [L. *primus* and *genitus.*] 1. The state of being born first of the same parents; seniority by birth among children.—2. In *law*, the right which belongs to the eldest child, *particularly* to the eldest son.

PRĪ-MO-GĔN'I-TŪRE-SHIP, *n.* The state or privileges of one who is the first-born.

* PRĪ-MOR'DI-AL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *primordialis.*] First in order; original; existing from the beginning.

* PRĪ-MOR'DI-AL, *n.* Origin; first principle or element.

PRĪ-MOR'DI-AN, *n.* A kind of plum.

PRĪ-MOR'DI-ATE, *a.* [*See* PRIMORDIAL.] Original; existing from the first.—*Boyle.*

PRĪM'RŌSE, *n.* [L. *primula veris.*] An early flowering plant of the genus *primula*, of several varieties.—*Primrose* is used by *Shakspeare* for gay or flowery; as, the *primrose* way.

PRĪ'MUM MOB'I-LE. [L.] First cause of motion.—In the *Ptolemaic astronomy*, the outermost of the revolving spheres of the universe, by the motion of which diurnal motion was supposed to be given to the heavens.

PRĪ'MUS IN'TER PĂRES. [L.] Chief among equals.

† PRĪ'MY, *a.* Blooming.—*Shak.*

PRINCE (prins), *n.* [Fr.; It., Sp. *principe*; L. *princeps*; D. *prins.*] 1. In a *general sense*, a sovereign; the chief and independent ruler of a nation or state. 2. A sovereign in a certain territory; one who has the government of a particular state or territory, but holds of a superior to whom he owes certain services. 3. The son of a king or emperor, or the issue of a royal family.—*Prince of Wales* is the title bestowed on the eldest son of the English sovereign. 4. The chief of any body of men. 5. A chief or ruler of either sex; [*rare.*]

PRINCE, *v. i.* To play the prince; to take state.

PRINCE'-LĪKE (prins'-līke), *a.* Becoming a prince.—*Shak.*

PRINCE'DŌM (prins'dum), *n.* The jurisdiction, sovereignty, rank, or estate of a prince.

PRINCE'LI-NESS, *n.* The state or dignity of a prince.

PRINCE'LY, *a.* 1. Resembling a prince; having the appearance of one high-born; stately; dignified. 2. Having the rank of princes. 3. Becoming a prince; royal; grand; august. 4. Very large, as an estate. 5. Magnificent; rich.

PRINCE'LY, *adv.* In a prince-like manner.—*Johnson.*

PRIN'CE'S-FĒA"TH'ER (-feth'er), *n.* A plant of the amaranth kind.

PRIN'CE'S-MET'AL, *n.* A compound of copper and zinc, in imitation of gold; also called *Prince Rupert's* metal.—*Ure.*

PRIN'CESS, *n.* 1. A female sovereign, as an empress or queen. 2. A sovereign lady of rank next to that of a queen. 3. The daughter of a king. 4. The consort of a prince.

PRIN'CESS-LĪKE, } *a* In the manner of a princess.
PRIN'CESS-LY, } *Byron.*

PRIN'CI-PAL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *principalis.*] 1. Highest in rank, character, or respectability. 2. Most important or considerable. 3. Pertaining to a prince; princely.—*Spenser*; [*a Latin use.*]—4. In *law*, a *principal challenge* is where the cause assigned carries with it *prima facie* evidence of partiality, favor, or malice.—5. In *music*, fundamental.—SYN. Chief; leading; main; great; capital; cardinal; essential.

PRIN'CI-PAL, *n.* 1. A chief or head; one who takes the lead; a leader. 2. The president, governor, or chief in authority. We apply the word to the chief instructor of an academy or seminary of learning.—3. In *law*, the actor or absolute perpetrator of a crime, or an abettor.—4. In *commerce*, a capital sum lent on interest, due as a debt or used as a fund. 5. One primarily engaged; a chief party.—6. In *music*, an organ stop.

PRIN-CI-PAL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *principalité.*] 1. Sovereignty, supreme power.—*Spenser.* 2. A prince; one invested with sovereignty.—*Tit.*, iii. 3. The territory of a prince; or the country which gives title to a prince. 4. Superiority; predominance; [*little used.*]—5. In *Scripture*, royal state or attire.—*Jer.*, xiii.

PRIN'CI-PAL-LY, *adv.* In the most important respect, above all.—SYN. Chiefly; mainly; essentially; especially; particularly.

PRIN'CI-PAL-NESS, *n.* The state of being principal or chief.

PRIN'CI-PĀTE, *n.* Principality; supreme rule.—*Barrow.*

PRIN-CIP'I-A, *n. pl.* [L. *principium.*] First principles; the title of Sir Isaac Newton's great work.

PRIN-CIP'I-ANT, *a.* Relating to principles or beginnings.

† PRIN-CIP-I-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *principium.*] Analysis into constituent or elemental parts.—*Bacon.*

PRIN'CI-PLE, *n.* [It. *principio*; Fr. *principe*; L. *principium.*] 1. In a *general sense*, the cause, source, or origin of any thing; that from which a thing proceeds. 2. Element; constituent part; primordial substance. 3. Being that produces any thing; operative cause.—4. In *science*, a truth admitted either without proof, or considered as having been before proved. 5. Ground; foundation; that which supports an assertion, an action, or a series of actions or of reasoning. 6. A general truth; a law comprehending many subordinate truths. 7. Tenet or doctrine; that which is believed. 8. A settled law or rule of action in human beings; as, a *principle* of human nature.—*Proximate principles*, *see* PROXIMATE.

PRIN'CI-PLE, *v. t.* 1. To establish or fix in tenets; to impress with any tenet, good or ill; [*chiefly used in the participle.*] 2. To establish firmly in the mind.

PRIN'CI-PLED, *pp.* Established in opinion or in tenets; firmly fixed in the mind.

PRIN'CI-PLING, *ppr.* Establishing firmly in the mind.

PRIN'€O€K, } *n.* [qu. *prink.*] A coxcomb; a conceited
PRIN'€OX, } person; a pert young rogue. [*A ludicrous word. Little used.*]

PRINK, *v. i.* [D. *pronken.*] 1. To prank; to dress for show. 2. To strut; to put on stately airs.

PRINK, *v. t.* To dress or adjust to ostentation.—*Cowper*

PRINK'ING, *ppr.* Dressing or adjusting for show.

PRINT, *v. t.* [W. *printiaw*; Fr. *imprimer*, *empreinte*; Sp. *imprimir*; It. *imprimere.*] 1. In *general*, to take or form letters, characters, or figures on paper, cloth, or other material by impression. 2. To mark by pressing one thing on another. 3. To impress any thing so as to leave its form. 4. To form by impression.

PRINT, *v. i.* 1. To use or practice the art of typography, or of taking impressions of letters, figures, and the like 2. To publish a book; [*elliptical.*]

PRINT, *n.* 1. A mark made by impression; any line, character, figure, or indentation of any form, made by the pressure of one body or thing on another. 2. The impressions of types in general, as to form, size, &c. 3. That which impresses its form on any thing; a stamp. 4. The representation or figure of any thing made by impression.—5. In *architecture*, a plaster cast of a flat ornament, or an ornament of this kind formed of plaster from a mold.—*Gloss. of Archit.* 6. The state of being printed and published. 7. A single sheet printed for sale; a newspaper. 8. Formal method; [*obs.*]—9. *Prints*, in the *plural*, engravings; also, printed calicoes.—*Out of print.* a phrase which signifies that, of a printed and published work, there are no copies for sale.

PRINT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Impressed with letters, &c.; indented.

PRINT'ER, *n.* 1. One who prints books, pamphlets, or papers. 2. One who stains or prints cloths with figures, as calico. 3. One who impresses letters or figures with copper-plates.

PRINT'ING, *ppr.* Impressing letters, characters, or figures on any thing; making marks or indentations.

PRINT'ING, *n.* The act, art, or practice of impressing letters, characters, or figures on paper, cloth, or other material; the business of a printer; typography.—*Letter-press*

printing is that which is performed from movable types set up for each edition of a work, instead of stereotype plates.

PRINT'ING-INK, *n.* Ink used in printing books, newspapers, &c. It is made of lamp-black and boiled linseed-oil, or balsam of copaiva, and other ingredients, for the finer qualities.

PRINT'ING-MA-CHĪNE', *n.* A general term for all printing-presses in which the work is performed by machinery, and not directly by hand.

PRINT'ING-PA'PER, *n.* Paper to be used in the printing of books, pamphlets, &c., as distinguished from *writing-paper, press-paper, wrapping-paper,* &c.

PRINT'ING-PRESS, *n.* A press for the printing of books, &c.

PRINT'LESS, *a.* That leaves no print or impression.

PRĪ'OR, *a.* [L.] Coming before in the order of time.—SYN. Previous; antecedent; anterior; former; preceding; foregoing.

PRĪ'OR, *n.* [Fr. *prieur;* It. *priore;* L. *prior.*] 1. The superior of a convent of monks, or one next in dignity to an abbot.—2. In *some churches,* one who presides over others in the same churches.

PRĪ'OR-ATE, *n.* Government by a prior.—*Warton.*

PRĪ'OR-ESS, *n.* A female superior of a convent of nuns.

PRĪ-OR'I-TY, *n.* 1. The state of being antecedent in time, or of preceding something else. 2. The state of being first in place or rank.—SYN. Antecedence; precedence; pre-eminence; preference.

† PRĪ'OR-LY, *adv.* Antecedently.—*Geddes.*

PRĪ'OR-SHIP, *n.* The state or office of prior.

PRĪ'OR-Y, *n.* 1. A convent of which a prior is the superior; in dignity below an abbey.—2. *Priories* are the churches given to priors *in titulum,* or by way of title.

PRĪSAGE, *n.* [Fr. *prise.*] A right belonging to the crown of England, of taking two tuns of wine from every ship importing twenty tuns or more.

PRIS-CILL'IAN-IST, *n.* In *Church history,* a follower of Priscillian, a Spanish bishop, who, though a truly devout man, embraced some of the errors of the Gnostics or Manichees, and, having been condemned by an ecclesiastical court, was put to death by order of the emperor, A.D. 385.—*Murdock.*

PRĪSE, *n.* A lever.—*Halliwell. See* PRIZE.

PRISM, *n.* [Fr. *prisme;* Low L., Sp., It. *prisma.*] A solid whose bases or ends are any similar, equal, and parallel plane figures, and whose sides are parallelograms. The *prism* used in optics, to separate the rays of light, is a triangular prism, usually made of glass.

PRIS-MAT'IC, } *a.* 1. Resembling a prism. 2. Separated
PRIS-MAT'IC-AL, } or distributed by a prism; formed by a prism. 3. Pertaining to a prism.

PRIS-MAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the form or manner of a prism.—*Boyle.*

PRIS-MA-TOID'AL, *a.* [L. *prisma,* and Gr. εἶδος.] Having a prism-like form.—*Ure.*

PRIS'MOID, *n.* [L. *prisma,* and Gr. εἶδος.] A body that approaches to the form of a prism.—*Johnson.*

PRIS-MOID'AL, *a.* Having the form of a prismoid.

PRISM'Y, *a.* Pertaining to or like a prism.—*Am. Review.*

PRIS'ON (priz'n), *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *prision;* Arm. *prisoun.*] 1. A public building for the confinement or safe custody of criminals and debtors; a jail. 2. Any place of confinement or restraint.—3. In *Scripture,* a low, obscure, afflicted condition.—*Eccles.,* iv. 4. The cave where David was confined.—*Ps.* cxii. 5. Spiritual bondage.—*Is.,* xlii.

PRIS'ON, *v. t.* 1. To shut up in a prison; to confine; to restrain from liberty; to imprison. 2. To confine in any manner. 3. To captivate; to enchain. [*A word little used.*]

PRIS'ON-BASE, *n.* A kind of rural sport, depending on swiftness in running; commonly called *prison-bars.*

PRIS'ON-HOUSE, *n.* A house in which prisoners are confined; a jail.—*Judges,* xvi.—*Shak.*

PRIS'ONED, *pp.* or *a.* Imprisoned; confined; restrained.

PRIS'ON-ER, *n.* 1. One who is confined in a prison by legal arrest or warrant. 2. A person under arrest or in custody of the sheriff, whether in prison or not. 3. A captive; one taken by an enemy in war. 4. One whose liberty is restrained, as a bird in a cage.

PRIS'ON-ING, *ppr.* Confining; imprisoning.

PRIS'ON-MENT. *n.* Confinement in a prison; imprisonment.—*Shak.* [*Little used.*]

PRIS'TINE, *a.* [L. *pristinus.*] Pertaining to an earlier state or period; as, *pristine* dignity.—SYN. Original; first; primitive, ancient; old; former.

PRITH'EE. A corruption of *pray thee;* as, I *prithee;* but it is generally used without the pronoun, *prithee.*

PRIT'TLE-PRAT'TLE, *n.* Empty talk; trifling loquacity. —*Ep. Bramhall.* [*A word used in contempt or ridicule.*]

* PRĪ'VA-CY, *n.* 1. A state of being in retirement from the company or observation of others; secrecy. 2. A place of seclusion from company or observation; retreat; solitude; retirement. 3. Privity; [*obs.*] 4. Taciturnity; [*ob* , 5. Secrecy; concealment of what is said or done.

† PRĪ-VĀ'DO, *n.* [Sp.] A secret friend.—*Bacon.*

PRĪ'VATE, *a.* [L. *privatus.*] 1. *Properly,* separate; unconnected with others; hence, peculiar to one's self; belonging to or concerning an individual only. 2. Peculiar to a number in a joint concern, to a company or body politic. 3. Sequestered from company or observation; secret; secluded; retired. 4. Not publicly known; not open. 5. Not invested with public office or employment. 6. Individual; personal; in contradistinction from *public.*—*In private,* secretly; not openly or publicly.—*Scripture.*

PRĪ'VATE, *n.* 1. A secret message; particular business —*Shak.*; [*unusual.*] 2. A common soldier.

PRĪ-VA-TEER', *n.* A ship or vessel of war owned and equipped by a private man or by individuals, at their own expense, and having a commission from government to seize or plunder the ships of an enemy in war.

PRĪ-VA-TEER', *v. i.* To cruise in a commissioned private ship against an enemy, for seizing their ships or annoying their commerce.

PRĪ-VA-TEER'ING, *n.* The act of plundering the ships of an enemy by means of privateers.

PRĪ-VA-TEERS'MAN, *n.* An officer or seaman of a privateer.

PRĪ'VATE-LY, *adv.* 1. In a secret manner; not publicly. 2. In a manner affecting an individual or company.

PRĪ'VATE-NESS, *n.* 1. Secrecy; privacy. 2. Retirement; seclusion from company or society. 3. The state of an individual not invested with office.

PRĪ-VA'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *privatio.*] 1. The state of being deprived; *particularly,* deprivation or absence of what is necessary for comfort; hardship. 2. The act of removing something possessed; the removal or destruction of any thing or quality. 3. Absence, in general. 4. The act of the mind in separating a thing from something appendant. 5. The act of degrading from rank or office; deprivation; [*obs.*]

* PRIV'A-TIVE, *a.* 1. Causing privation. 2. Consisting in the absence of something; not positive.

* PRIV'A-TIVE, *n.* 1. That of which the essence is the absence of something.—2. In *grammar,* a prefix to a word which changes its signification, and gives it a contrary sense, as *a* in Greek, and *un* and *in* in English.

* PRIV'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* 1. By the absence of something. 2. Negatively; [*unusual.*]

* PRIV'A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Notation of the absence of something. [*Little used.*]

PRIV'ET, *n.* A European shrub of the genus *ligustrum,* having long pliable branches. It is used for making hedges in gardens.

PRIV'I-LĒGE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *privilegium.*] 1. A particular and peculiar benefit or advantage enjoyed by a person, company, or society, beyond the common advantages of other citizens. 2. Any peculiar benefit or advantage, not common to others of the human race. 3. Advantage; favor; benefit. *Hamilton.*—*Writ of privilege* is a writ to deliver a privileged person from custody when arrested in a civil suit.—*Water privilege,* the advantage of a waterfall in streams sufficient to raise water for driving water-wheels, or a place affording such advantage; [*Am.*] [*Privilege* ought not to be thus used in a physical sense.]—SYN. Prerogative; immunity; franchise; right; claim; liberty.

PRIV'I-LĒGE, *v. t.* 1. To grant some particular right or exemption to; to invest with a peculiar right or immunity, 2. To exempt from censure or danger.

PRIV'I-LĒGED, *pp.* or *a.* Invested with a privilege; enjoying a peculiar right or immunity.

PRIV'I-LĒG-ING, *ppr.* Investing with a peculiar right or immunity.

PRIV'I-LY, *adv.* [from *privy.*] Privately; secretly.

PRIV'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *privauté.*] 1. Privacy; secrecy; confidence; [*little used.*] 2. Private knowledge; joint knowledge with another of a private concern, which is often supposed to imply consent or concurrence.—3. *Privities,* in the *plural,* secret parts; the parts which modesty requires to be concealed.

PRIV'Y, *a.* [Fr. *privé;* L. *privus.*] 1. Private; pertaining to some person exclusively; assigned to private uses; not public. 2. Secret; clandestine; not open or public; as, a *privy* attempt to kill one. 3. Private; appropriated to retirement; not shown; not open for the admission of company. 4. Privately knowing; admitted to the participation of knowledge with another of a secret transaction. 5 Admitted to secrets of state.

PRIV'Y, *n.* 1. In *law,* a partaker; a person having an interest in any action or thing. 2. A necessary house.

PRIV'Y-CHAM'BER, *n.* In *Great Britain,* the private apartment in a royal residence or mansion.—*Gentlemen of the privy-chamber,* are officers of the king's household, who at tend him at his diversions, progresses, &c.

PRIV'Y-COUN'CIL. *See* COUNCIL.

PRIV'Y-COUN'SEL-OR, *n.* A member of the privy-council.

PRIV'Y-SĒAL, } *n.* In *England,* the seal which the
PRIV'Y-SIG'NET, } king uses previously in grants, &c., which are to pass the great seal, or which he uses in mat-

ters of subordinate consequence, which do not require the great seal.—*Privy-seal* is used elliptically for the principal secretary of state, or person intrusted with the privy-seal.

PRĪZE, *n.* [Fr. *prise;* Sp., Port. *presa;* G. *preis;* D. *prys;* Dan. *pris;* Sw. *pris.*] 1. That which is taken from an enemy in war; a capture; *particularly*, a vessel captured. 2. That which is taken from another; that which is deemed a valuable acquisition. 3. That which is obtained or offered as the reward of contest; a premium. 4. The reward gained by any performance.—5. In *colloquial language*, any valuable thing gained. 6. The money drawn by a lottery ticket; opposed to *blank*. 7. A lever, and, also, the hold of a lever.

PRĪZE, *v. t.* To raise or force with a lever. *See* PRY.

PRĪZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *priser.*] 1. To set or estimate the value of; to rate. 2. To value highly; to estimate to be of great worth; to esteem,

PRĪZE'-FĪGHT-ER (-fit-er), *n.* One who fights publicly for a reward; applied, *particularly*, to a boxer.

PRĪZE'-FĪGHT-ING, *n.* Fighting, especially boxing, in public for a reward.

PRĪZE'-MŎN-EY (-mun-ne), *n.* A dividend of the proceeds from a captured vessel, &c., paid to the captors.

PRĪZ'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Rated; valued; esteemed.

PRĪZ'ER, *n.* One who estimates or sets the value of a thing.

PRĪZ'ING, *ppr.* Rating; valuing; esteeming.

PRĪZ'ING, *n.* In *sea language*, the application of a lever to move any weighty body, as a cask, anchor, cannon, &c.

PRO, a *Latin* and *Greek preposition*, signifying *for, before, forth.*—In *composition*, it denotes *fore, forth, forward.*

PRO or €ON. [L. *pro* and *contra.*] For or against.—*Prior.*

PRŌ'A, *n. Flying proa*, a long, narrow sail-canoe, used in the South Seas. It has the head and stern exactly alike, but one side straight and the other curved.—*Brande.*

PROB'A-BIL-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of the probabilists.

PROB'A-BIL-IST, *n.* 1. A term applied to those who maintain that certainty is impossible, and that probability alone is to govern our faith and actions.—2. *Among the Jesuits*, one who maintains that a man may do what is probably right, or is inculcated by teachers of authority, although it may not be the *most* probably right, or may not seem right to himself.—*Brande.*

PROB-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *probabilité;* L. *probabilitas.*] 1. Appearance of truth; that state of a case or question of fact which results from superior evidence or preponderation of argument on one side, inclining the mind to receive it as the truth, but leaving some room for doubt. It therefore falls short of moral certainty, but produces what is called *opinion*. 2. Any thing that has the appearance of reality or truth. In this sense, the word admits of the plural number.—SYN. Verisimilitude, likeliness; credibleness; likelihood; chance.

PROB'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *probabilis.*] 1. Likely; credible; having more evidence than the contrary. 2. That renders something probable. 3. That may be proved; [*obs.*]

PROB'A-BLY, *adv.* Likely; in likelihood; with the appearance of truth or reality.—*L'Estrange.*

PRŌ'BANG, *n.* In *surgery*, an instrument of whalebone and sponge, for removing obstructions in the throat or esophagus.

PRŌ'BATE, *n.* [L. *probatus.*] 1. The *probate* of a will or testament is the proving of its genuineness and validity, and the registering of it. 2. The right or jurisdiction of proving wills. 3. Proof; [*obs.*]—*Probate court*, or *court of probate*, a court for the probate of wills.

PRO-BĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *probatio.*] 1. The act of proving; proof.—*Locke.* 2. Trial; examination; any proceeding designed to ascertain truth.—3. In a *monastic sense*, trial, or the year of novitiate, which a person must pass in a convent, to prove his virtue and his ability to bear the severities of the rule. 4. Moral trial; the state of man in the present life, in which he has the opportunity of proving his character and being qualified for a happier state.—5. In *America*, the trial of a licentiate's qualifications for the ministry of the Gospel, preparatory to his settlement.—6. In *general*, trial for proof, or satisfactory evidence, or the time of trial.

PRO-BĀ'TION-AL, *a.* Serving for trial.—*Bp. Richardson.*

PRO-BĀ'TION-A-RY, *a.* Serving for trial.—*Dwight.*

PRO-BĀ'TION-ER, *n.* 1. One who is on trial, or in a state to give proof of certain qualifications for a place or state. 2. A novice.—3. In *Scotland*, a student in divinity, who is licensed to preach; a licentiate.

PRO-BĀ'TION-ER-SHIP, *n.* The state of being a probationer; novitiate.—*Locke.* [*Little used.*]

PRO-BĀ'TION-SHIP, *n.* A state of probation; novitiate; probation. [*Little used.*]

PRŌ'BA-TIVE, *a.* Serving for trial or proof.—*South.*

PRO-BĀ'TOR, *n.* [L.] 1. An examiner; an approver. *Maydman.*—2. In *law*, an accuser.—*Cowel.*

† PRŌ'BA-TO-RY, *a.* 1. Serving for trial.—*Bramhall.* 2. Serving for proof.—*Bp. Taylor.* 3. Relating to proof.

PRO-BĀ'TUM EST. [L.; it is proved.] An expression subjoined to a receipt for the cure of a disease, denoting that it has been tried or proved.

PRŌBE, *n.* [L. *probo;* Fr. *eprouvette.*] A surgeon's instrument for examining a wound, ulcer, or cavity.

PRŌBE, *v. t.* 1. To examine a wound, ulcer, or some cavity of the body, by the use of an instrument thrust into the part. 2. To search to the bottom; to scrutinize; to examine thoroughly into causes and circumstances.

PRŌBE'-SCIS'SORS (-siz'zorz), *n. pl.* Scissors used to open wounds, the blade of which, to be thrust into the orifice, has a button at the end.

PRŌBED, *pp.* Searched by a probe, as a wound, &c.

PRŌB'ING, *ppr.* Examining a wound, ulcer, cavity in the body, &c., with a probe; scrutinizing.

PROB'I-TY, *n.* [L. *probitas;* It. *probità;* Fr. *probité.*] *Primarily*, tried virtue or integrity, or approved actions; but in *general*, integrity in principle, or strict conformity of actions to the laws of justice.—SYN. Rectitude; uprightness; honesty; sincerity; veracity.

PROB'LEM, *n.* [Fr. *probleme;* L., It., Sp. *problema.*] 1. A question proposed.—2. In *logic*, a proposition that appears neither absolutely true nor false, and, consequently, may be asserted either in the affirmative or negative.—3. In *geometry*, a proposition in which some operation or construction is required; something to be done.—4. In *general*, any question involving doubt or uncertainty, and demanding something more for its solution.

PROB-LEM-AT'I€-AL, *a.* Characterized by doubt or uncertainty.—SYN. Questionable; disputable; debatable; doubtful; dubious; uncertain; unsettled; undetermined; undecided.

PROB-LEM-AT'I€-AL-LY, *adv.* Doubtfully; dubiously; uncertainly.

† PROB'LEM-A-TIST, *n.* One who proposes problems

† PROB'LEM-A-TĪZE, *v. t.* To propose problems.

PRO BŌ'NO PUB'LI-€O. [L.] For the public good.

PRO-BOS'CI-DATE, *a.* Furnished with a proboscis.

PRO-BOS'CIS, *n.* [L.] The snout or trunk of an elephant, and of other analogous animals, and particularly of insects.

PRO-€Ā'CIOUS (-shus), *a.* [L. *procax.*] Pert; petulant, saucy.—*Barrow.* [*Little used.*]

PRO-€AC'I-TY (-kas'e-te), *n.* [L. *procacitas.*] Impudence petulance.—*Burton.* [*Little used.*]

PRŌ-€AT-ARC'TI€, *a.* [Gr. προκαταρκτικος.] In *medicine*, a term denoting that cause which immediately kindles a disease into action when there existed a predisposition to it; often called the *exciting* cause.

PRO-€AT-ARX'IS, *n.* [Gr.] The kindling of a disease into action by a procatarctic cause; the procatarctic cause it self of a disease.—*Quincy.*

PRO-CĒD'URE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of proceeding or moving forward; [*commonly applied to persons;*] a series of actions. 2. Manner of proceeding. 3. That which proceeds from something; produce; [*obs.*]—SYN. Process; operation; transaction; course; conduct; management.

PRO-CEED', *v. i.* [Fr., Sp., Port. *proceder;* It. *procedere;* L. *procedo.*] 1. To move or pass forward from one place to another. 2. To pass from one point, stage, or topic to an other. 3. To come, as from a source or fountain. 4. To come from a person or place. 5. To prosecute any design. 6. To be transacted or carried on; [*obs.*] 7. To make progress. 8. To begin and carry on a series of actions or measures. 9. To conduct; to act methodically. 10. To have a course. 11. To be produced or propagated. 12. To be produced by an effectual cause.—SYN. To advance; progress; go on; issue; arise; emanate; flow.

PRO-CEED'ER, *n.* One who goes forward, or who makes a progress.—*Bacon.*

PRO-CEED'ING, *ppr.* Moving forward; passing on; issuing; transacting; carrying on.

PRO-CEED'ING, *n.* 1. Process or movement from one thing to another; a measure or step taken in business; transaction; in the *plural*, a course of measures or conduct; course of dealing with others.—2. In *law*, the course of steps or measures in the prosecution of an action is denominated *proceedings*. *See* PROCESS.

* PRO-CEEDS' or PRŌ'CEEDS, *n. pl.* 1. Issue; rent; produce.—2. In *commerce*, the sum, amount, or value of goods sold or converted into money.

PRŌC-E-LEUS-MAT'I€, *a.* [Gr. προκελευσματικος.] Inciting; animating; encouraging.—In *prosody*, denoting a foot of four short syllables.—*Johnson.*

† PRO-CEL'LOUS, *a.* [L. *procellosus.*] Stormy.—*Dict.*

† PRO-CEP'TION, *n.* Preoccupation.—*K. Charles.*

PRO-CER'I-TY, *n.* [L. *proceritas.*] Tallness; height of stature.—*Addison.*

PRŌ'CES VER'BAL (prō'sā vār'bal). [Fr.] In *French law*, an authentic minute of an official act, or statement of facts.—*Buchanan.*

PROC'ESS (pros'ess), *n.* [Fr. *procès;* L. *processus.*] 1. A proceeding or moving forward; progressive course; tendency. 2. Proceedings; gradual progress; course. 3. Operations; experiment; series of actions or experiments

4. Series of motions or changes in growth, decay, &c., in physical bodies. 5. Course; continual flux or passage, as of time. 6. Methodical arrangement; series of measures or proceedings.—7. In *law*, the whole course of proceedings, in a cause, real or personal, civil or criminal, from the original writ to the end of the suit. Also, the means by which the defendant in an action is compelled to appear in court.—8. In *anatomy*, any protuberance, eminence, or projecting part of a bone.

PRO-CES'SION (pro-sesh'un), *n.* [Fr.; L. *processio.*] 1. The act of proceeding or issuing.—*Pearson.* 2. A train of persons walking, or riding on horseback, or in vehicles, in a formal march, or moving with ceremonious solemnity.

PRO-CES'SION-AL (-sesh'un-), *a.* Pertaining to a procession; consisting in a procession.—*Saurin, Trans.*

PRO-CES'SION-AL, *n.* A book relating to processions of the Roman Catholic Church.—*Gregory.*

PRO-CES'SION-A-RY, *a.* Consisting in procession.

PRO-CES'SION-ING, *n.* In *Tennessee*, the manner of ascertaining the boundaries of land, as prescribed by law.—*Bouvier.*

PRŌ'ĊHEIN (prō'shen), *a.* [Fr. *prochain*; L. *proximus.*] Next; nearest; used in the law phrase *prochein amy*, the next friend, any person who undertakes to assist an infant or minor in prosecuting his rights.

PRŌ'ĊHRO-NISM, *n.* [Gr. προχρονεω.] An antedating; the dating of an event before the time it happened; a species of anachronism.

PRŌ'ĊI-DENCE, *n.* [L. *procidentia.*] A falling down; a prolapsus, as of the intestinum rectum.—*Coxe.*

PRŌ-CID'Ŭ-OUS, *a.* That falls from its place.—*Jones.*

PRO-CINĊT, *n.* [L. *procinctus.*] Complete preparation for action.—*Milton.* [*Little used.*]

PRO-ĊLĀIM', *v. t.* [L. *proclamo.*] 1. To promulgate; to announce; to publish. 2. To give official notice of; to denounce. 3. To declare with honor. 4. To utter openly; to make public. 5. To outlaw by public denunciation.—*Shak.*

PRO-ĊLĀIMĔD' (pro-klāmd'), *pp.* Published officially; promulgated; made publicly known.

PRO-ĊLĀIM'ER, *n.* One who publishes by authority; one who announces or makes publicly known.—*Milton.*

PRO-ĊLĀIM'ING, *ppr.* Publishing officially; denouncing; promulgating; making publicly known.

PRŌĊ-LA-MĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *proclamatio.*] 1. Publication by authority; official notice given to the public.—2. In *England*, a declaration of the king's will, openly published; edict; decree. 3. The declaration of any supreme magistrate publicly made known. 4. The paper containing an official notice to a people.

PRO-ĊLĪVE', *a.* Proclivous.

PRO-ĊLIV'I-TY, *n.* [L. *proclivitas.*] 1. Inclination; propensity; proneness; tendency. 2. Readiness; facility of learning.

PRO-ĊLĪ'VOUS, *a.* [L. *proclivus, proclivis.*] Inclined; tending by nature.—*Dict.*

PRO-ĊON'SUL, *n.* [L. *pro* and *consul.*] 1. A Roman officer who discharged the duties of a consul without being himself consul.—2. Under *the emperors*, the governor of a province.—*Brande.*

PRO-ĊON'SU-LAR, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a proconsul. 2. Under the government of a proconsul.

PRO-ĊON'SUL-ATE, } *n.* The office of a proconsul, or the
PRO-ĊON'SUL-SHIP, } term of his office.

PRO-ĊRAS'TI-NĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *procrastinor.*] To put off from day to day or to a future time.—Syn. To postpone; adjourn; defer; delay; retard; protract; prolong.

PRO-ĊRAS'TI-NĀTE, *v. i.* To delay; to be dilatory.

PRO-ĊRAS'TI-NĀ-TED, *pp.* Delayed; deferred.

PRO-ĊRAS'TI-NĀ-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Delaying: putting off to a future time.

PRO-ĊRAS-TI-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *procrastinatio.*] A putting off or deferring to a future time; delay; dilatoriness.

PRO-ĊRAS'TI-NĀ-TOR, *n.* One who defers the performance of any thing to a future time.

PRŌ'ĊRE-ANT, *a.* [L. *procreans.*] Generating; producing; productive; fruitful.—*Shak.*

† PRŌ'ĊRE-ANT, *n.* He or that which generates.—*Milton.*

PRŌ'ĊRE-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *procreo.*] 1. To beget; to generate and produce; to engender; to propagate; [*applied to animals.*] 2. To produce.—*Blackmore.*

PRŌ'ĊRE-Ā-TED, *pp.* Begotten; generated.

PRŌ'ĊRE-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Begetting; generating, as young.

PRO-ĊRE-Ā'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *procreatio.*] The act of begetting; generation and production of young.

PRŌ'ĊRE-Ā-TĪVE, *a.* Having the power to beget.—*Hale.*

PRŌ'ĊRE-Ā-TĪVE-NESS, *n.* The power of generating.

PRŌ'ĊRE-Ā-TOR, *n.* One who begets; a generator; a father or sire.

PRO-ĊRUS'TE-AN, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling Procrustes, or his mode of torture.

PRO-ĊRUS'TĒS, *n.* In *mythology*, a famous robber of ancient Greece, who placed his victims on an iron bed, which their stature was made to fit by stretching or mutilating them so as to suit its dimensions; whence the metaphorical expression, the *bed of Procrustes.*—*Brande.*

PROĊ'TOR, *n.* [contracted from L. *procurator.*] 1. One who is employed to manage the affairs of another. 2. A person authorized to manage another's cause in certain courts in England, *especially* the ecclesiastical.—3. In the *English universities*, an officer who attends to the morals of the students, and enforces obedience to the college regulations.—*Cambridge Calendar.*

PROĊ'TOR, *v. i.* To manage.—*Shak.* [*A cant word.*]

PROĊ'TOR-AĠE, *n.* Management.—*Milton.* [*In contempt.*]

PROĊ-TOR'IĊ-AL, *a.* Belonging to the academical proctor; magisterial.—*Prideaux.*

PROĊ'TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office or dignity of the proctor of a university.—*Clarendon.*

PRO-ĊUM'BENT, *a.* [L. *procumbens.*] 1. Lying down or on the face; prone.—2. In *botany*, trailing; prostrate, spread over the surface of the ground.

PRO-ĊŪR'A-BLE, *a.* That may be procured; obtainable.

† PROĊ'Ū-RA-CY, *n.* The management of any thing.

PROĊ-Ū-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *procuratio.*] 1. The act of procuring; procurement; [*little used.*] 2. The management of another's affairs. 3. The instrument by which a person is empowered to transact the affairs of another. 4. A sum of money paid to the bishop or archdeacon by incumbents, on account of visitations.—*Todd.*

PROĊ'Ū-RA-TOR, *n.* 1. The manager of another's affairs, a proctor. *Shak.*—2. Under the *Roman emperors*, a title given to certain governors of provinces; as, the *procurator* of Judea. Also, a title of certain officers who had the management of the revenues.—*P. Cyc.*

PROĊ-Ū-RA-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a procurator or proctor; made by a proctor.—*Ayliffe.*

PROĊ'Ū-RA'TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a procurator.

PRO-ĊŪ'RA-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to procuration.

PRO-ĊŪRE', *v. t.* [Fr. *procurer*; It. *procurare*; L. *procuro.*] 1. To get; to gain; to acquire; to obtain; as by request, loan, effort, labor, or purchase. 2. To persuade; to prevail on; [*unusual.*] 3. To cause; to bring about; to effect; to contrive and effect. 4. To cause to come on; to bring on. 5. To draw to; to attract; to gain.

PRO-ĊŪRE', *v. i.* To pimp.—*Dryden.*

PRO-ĊŪRĔD' (pro-kūrd'), *pp.* Obtained; caused to be done, effected; brought on.

PRO-ĊŪRE'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of procuring or obtaining; obtainment. 2. A causing to be effected.—*Dryden.*

PRŌ-ĊŪR'ER, *n.* 1. One who procures or obtains; that which brings on or causes to be done. 2. A pimp; a pander.—*South.*

PRO-ĊŪR'ESS, *n.* A bawd.—*Spectator.*

PRO-ĊŪR'ING, *ppr.* 1. Getting; gaining; obtaining. 2. Causing to come or to be done. 3. *a.* That causes to come; bringing on.

PRŌ'ĊY-ON, *n.* [Gr. προκυων.] A star of the first magnitude in the constellation *Canis Minor*, the Little Dog.—*P. Cyc.*

PROD, *n.* A goad; a prick; an awl, or a pin in pattens [*Local.*]

PROD'I-GAL, *a.* [Fr. *prodigue*; Sp., It. *prodigo*; L. *prodigus.*] 1. Given to extravagant expenditures; expending money or other things without necessity; profuse; lavish; wasteful; not frugal or economical. 2. Profuse; lavish, expended to excess or without necessity. 3. Very liberal, profuse.

PROD'I-GAL, *n.* One who expends money extravagantly or without necessity; one who is profuse or lavish; a waster; a spendthrift.—*Dryden.*

PROD-I-GAL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *prodigalité*; It. *prodigalità.*] 1. Extravagance in the expenditure of what one possesses, particularly of money; profusion; waste; excessive liberality. 2. Profuse liberality.

† PROD'I-GAL-IZE, *v. i.* To be extravagant in expenditures.—*Sherwood.*

PROD'I-GAL-LY, *adv.* 1. With profusion of expenses; extravagantly; lavishly; wastefully. 2. With liberal abundance; profusely.

† PROD'I-GENCE, *n.* Waste; profusion; prodigality.

PRO-DIĠ'IOUS (pro-did'jus), *a.* [Sp., It. *prodigioso*; Fr. *prodigieux*; L. *prodigiosus.*] 1. Very great in size, quantity extent, &c. 2. Such as may seem a prodigy; adapted to excite wonder.—Syn. Huge; enormous; monstrous; portentous; marvelous; amazing; astonishing; wonderful; extraordinary.

PRO-DIĠ'IOUS-LY, *adv.* 1. Enormously; wonderfully; astonishingly.—*Ray.* 2. Very much; extremely; [*colloq.*]

PRO-DIĠ'IOUS-NESS, *n.* Enormousness of size; the state of having qualities that excite wonder or astonishment.

PROD'I-ĠY, *n.* [L. *prodigium.*] 1. Any thing out of the ordinary course of nature, and so extraordinary as to excite wonder or astonishment. 2. Something extraordinary, from which omens are drawn. 3. An animal or other production out of the ordinary course of nature.—Syn. Wonder; miracle; portent; marvel; monster.

PRO-DI″TION (-dish'un), *n.* [L. *proditio.*] Treachery, treason.

† PROD'I-TOR, *n.* [L.] A traitor.—*Shak.*

† PROD-I-TŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* 1. Treacherous; perfidious; traitorous. 2. Apt to make discoveries or disclosures.—*Wotton.*

PROD'I-TO-RY, *a.* Treacherous; perfidious.—*Milton.*

† PRŌ'DROME, *n.* [Gr. *πρόδρομος.*] A forerunner.

PRO-DŪCE', *v. t.* [L. *produco.*] 1. To bring forward; to bring or offer to view or notice. 2. To exhibit to the public.—*Swift.* 3. To bring forth; [*applied to plants or the soil.*] 4. To generate and bring forth, as young. 5. To bring into existence, as an effect. 6. To raise; to bring into being, as corn. 7. To bring into being or form, as goods or commodities. 8. To furnish, as an income or revenue.—9. In *general*, to bring into existence or into view.—10. In *geometry*, to extend; [*applied to a line, surface, or solid.*]—SYN. To bear; breed; yield; afford; impart; give; occasion; cause; make; effect.

PROD'UCE (prod'dūse), *n.* That which is produced, brought forth, or yielded; product.

PRO-DŪCED' (pro-dūst'), *pp.* Brought into life, being, or view; yielded; extended.

† PRO-DŪCE'MENT, *n.* Production.—*Milton.*

PRO-DŪC'ENT, *n.* One who exhibits or offers to view or notice.—*Ayliffe.* [*Little used.*]

PRO-DŪC'ER, *n.* One who generates; one who produces.

† PRO-DU-CI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The power of producing.

PRO-DŪ'CI-BLE, *a.* [It. *producibile, produttibile.*] 1. That may be brought into being; that may be generated or made. 2. That may be brought into view or notice; that may be exhibited.

PRO-DŪ'CI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being producible.—*Boyle.*

PRO-DŪC'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Generating; bringing into existence or notice; yielding; extending.

PROD'UCT, *n.* [L. *productus*; Fr. *produit.*] 1. That which is produced by nature, as fruits, grain, metals. 2. That which is made, formed, or produced by labor or by mental application. 3. Effect; result; something consequential.—4. In *arithmetic*, the number resulting from the multiplication of two or more numbers.—SYN. Produce; production; fruit; work; performance.

PRO-DUCT'ILE, *a.* That may be extended in length.

PRO-DUCT'ION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *productio.*] 1. The act or process of producing, bringing forth, or exhibiting to view. 2. That which is produced or made.—SYN. Product; produce; fruit; work; performance; composition.

PRO-DUCT'IVE, *a.* [It. *produttivo*; Sp. *productivo.*] 1. Having the quality or power of producing. 2. Fertile; fruitful; producing good crops. 3. Producing; bringing into being; causing to exist; efficient; as, an age *productive* of great men; a spirit *productive* of heroic achievements.

PRO-DUCT'IVE-LY, *adv.* By production; with abundant produce.

PRO-DUCT'IVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being productive.

PRO-E-GŪ'MIN-AL, *a.* [Gr. *προηγεομαι*, to go before.] Predisposing; a term denoting that cause without which a disease can not exist.

PRŌ'EM, *n.* [Fr. *proeme*; It., Sp. *proemio.*] Preface; introduction; preliminary observations to a book or writing.

† PRŌ'EM, *v. t.* To preface.—*South.*

PRO-Ē'MI-AL, *a.* Introductory; prefatory; preliminary.

PRO-EMP-TŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] In *chronology*, the lunar equation or addition of a day, necessary to prevent the new moon from happening a day too soon.—*Brande.*

PRŌ'FACE, *n.* An old exclamation of welcome.

PROF-A-NĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; It. *profanazione*; Sp. *profanacion.*] 1. The act of violating sacred things, or of treating them with contempt or irreverence; desecration. 2. The act of treating with abuse or disrespect.

PRO-FANE', *a.* [L. *profanus*; It., Sp. *profano*; Fr. *profane.*] 1. Manifesting irreverence to any thing sacred; [*applied to persons.*] 2. Proceeding from a contempt of sacred things, or implying it. 3. Not sacred; relating to secular things; as, *profane* history. 4. Polluted; not pure. 5. Not purified or holy; allowed for common use. 6. Obscene; heathenish; tending to bring reproach on religion.—*Profane* is used chiefly in *Scripture* in opposition to *holy*, or qualified ceremonially for sacred services.—SYN. Impious; godless; ungodly; wicked; irreverent; irreligious; unholy; unhallowed; unsanctified; secular; temporal; worldly.

PRO-FANE', *v. t.* 1. To violate any thing sacred, or treat it with abuse, irreverence, obloquy, or contempt; to desecrate. 2. To pollute; to defile; to apply to temporal uses; to use as base or common.—*Ezek.*, xxiv. 3. To violate.—*Mal.*, ii. 4. To pollute; to debase.—*Lev.*, xxi. 5. To put to a wrong use.—*Shak.*

PRO-FANED' (pro-fānd'), *pp.* Violated; treated with irreverence or abuse; applied to common uses; polluted.

PRO-FANE'LY, *adv.* 1. With irreverence to sacred things or names. 2. With abuse or contempt for any thing venerable.

PRO-FANE'NESS, *n.* Irreverence of sacred things; *particularly*, the use of language which implies irreverence toward God; the taking of God's name in vain.—*Dryden.*

PRO-FAN'ER, *n.* 1. One who, by words or actions, treats sacred things with irreverence; one who uses profane language. 2. A polluter; a defiler.

PRO-FAN'ING, *ppr.* Violating; treating with irreverence; polluting.

PRO-FAN'I-TY, *n.* Profaneness, which see.—*Buckminster.*

† PRO-FEC'TION, *n.* [Fr. *profectio.*] A going forward; advance; progression.—*Brown.*

PRŌ'FERT, *n.* [L., 3d person of *profero.*] In *law*, the exhibition of a record or paper in open court.

PRO-FESS', *v. t.* [It. *professare*; Sp. *profesar*; Fr. *professer*, L. *professus.*] 1. To make open declaration of; to avow or acknowledge. 2. To declare in strong terms. 3. To make a show of any sentiments by loud declaration. 4. To declare publicly one's skill in any art or science, for inviting employment.

† PRO-FESS', *v. i.* To declare friendship.—*Shak.*

PRO-FESSED' (-fest'), *pp.* or *a.* Openly declared, avowed, or acknowledged.

PRO-FESS'ED-LY, *adv.* By profession; by open declaration or avowal.—*K. Charles.*

PRO-FESS'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Openly declaring; avowing; acknowledging; making a profession.

PRO-FES'SION (pro-fesh'un), *n.* [Fr.; L. *professio.*] 1. Open declaration of one's sentiments or belief. 2. The business which one professes to understand and to follow for subsistence; as, the *profession* of law; [*not used of a merely mechanical business.*] 3. The collective body of persons engaged in a calling.—4. Among the *Roman Catholics*, the entering into a religious order.—SYN. Acknowledgment, avowal; calling; vocation; employment; avocation; occupation; office.

PRO-FES'SION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a profession or to a calling.

PRO-FES'SION-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. By profession or avowal. 2. By calling or vocation.

PRO-FESS'OR, *n.* [L.] 1. One who makes open declaration of his sentiments or opinions; *particularly*, one who has professed religion by joining himself to a church of Christ. 2. One who publicly teaches any science or branch of learning; *particularly*, an officer in a university, college, or other seminary, whose business is to read lectures or instruct students in a particular branch of learning.

PRO-FES-SŌ'RI-AL, *a.* [L. *professorius.*] Pertaining to a professor.—*Enfield.*

PRO-FESS'OR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a professor or public teacher of the sciences.—*Walton.*

PRO-FES'SO-RY, *a.* Pertaining to a professor.

PROF'FER, *v. t.* [L. *profero*; Fr. *proferer.*] 1. To offer for acceptance; to tender. 2. To essay or attempt of one's own accord.

PROF'FER, *n.* 1. An offer made; something proposed for acceptance by another. 2. Essay; attempt.—*Bacon.*

PROF'FERED, *pp.* or *a.* Offered for acceptance.

PROF'FER-ER, *n.* One who offers any thing for acceptance.

PROF'FER-ING, *ppr.* Offering for acceptance.

PRO-FI″CIENCE (-fish'ens), } *n.* [from L. *proficiens.*] Ad-
PRO-FI″CIEN-CY (-fish'en-se), } vance in the acquisition of any art, science, or knowledge; improvement; progression in knowledge.

PRO-FI″CIENT (-fish'ent), *n.* One who has made considerable advances in any business, art, science, or branch of learning.

PRO-FI″CIENT-LY, *adv.* By proficiency.

PRO-FIC'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *proficuus.*] Profitable; advantageous; useful.—*Harvey.* [*Little used.*]

* PRŌ'FILE (prō'fil or prō'feel), *n.* [Fr. *profil*; It. *profilo*; Sp., Port. *perfil.*] 1. *Primarily*, an outline or contour; hence, in *sculpture* and *painting*, a head or portrait represented sidewise or in a side view; the side face or half face.—2. In *architecture*, the contour or outline of a figure, building, or member; also, the draught of an object, representing it as if cut down perpendicularly from the top to the bottom.—*Gwilt.*

* PRŌ'FILE, *v. t.* [Fr. *profiler*; It. *profilare.*] To draw the outline of a head sidewise; to draw in profile.

* PRŌ'FILED, *pp.* Drawn so as to present a side view.

* PRŌ'FIL-ING, *ppr.* Drawing a portrait so as to represent a side view; drawing an outline of.—*Gwilt.*

PRŌ'FIL-IST, *n.* One who takes profiles.

PROF'IT, *n.* [Fr. *profit*; It. *profitto.*] 1. In *commerce*, the advance in the price of goods sold beyond the cost of purchase. 2. Any pecuniary advantage. 3. Any advantage; any accession of good from labor or exertion.—SYN. Benefit; avail; service; improvement; advancement; gain; emolument.

PROFIT, *v. t.* [It. *profittare;* Fr. *profiter.*] 1. To benefit; to advantage. 2. To improve; to advance.

PROFIT, *v. i.* 1. To gain advantage in pecuniary interest. 2. To make improvement; to improve; to grow wiser or better; to advance in any thing useful. 3. To be of use or advantage; to bring good to.

PROFIT-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Yielding or bringing profit or gain. 2. Yielding benefit or advantage.—Syn. Gainful; lucrative; productive; advantageous; useful; beneficial; serviceable; improving.

PROFIT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. Gainfulness. 2. Usefulness; advantageousness.—*More.*

PROF'IT-A-BLY, *adv.* 1. With gain; gainfully. 2. Usefully; advantageously; with improvement.

PROFIT-ED, *pp.* Benefited; advanced in interest or happiness; improved.

PROFIT-ING, *ppr.* Gaining interest or advantage; improving.

PROFIT-ING, *n.* Gain; advantage; improvement.

PROFIT-LESS, *a.* Void of profit, gain, or advantage.

PROF'LI-GA-CY, *n.* A profligate course of life; a state of being abandoned in moral principle and in vice.

PROF'LI-GATE, *a.* [L. *profligatus.*] Lost to principle, virtue, or decency; shameless in wickedness or vice.—Syn. Abandoned; corrupt; dissolute; vitiated; depraved; vicious; wicked.

PROF'LI-GATE, *n.* An abandoned man; a wretch who has lost all regard to good principles, virtue, or decency.

† PROF'LI-GĀTE, *v. t.* 1. To drive away. 2. To overcome.

PROF'LI-GATE-LY, *adv.* 1. Without principle or shame. 2. In a course of extreme viciousness.

PROF'LI-GATE-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality or state of being lost to virtue and decency. 2. An abandoned course of life; extreme viciousness; profligacy.

† PROF-LI-GĀ'TION, *n.* Defeat; rout.—*Bacon.*

† PROF'LU-ENCE, *n.* [L. *profluens.*] A progress or course.

PROF'LU-ENT, *a.* Flowing forward.—*Milton.*

PRO FOR'MA. [L.] For the sake of form.

PRO-FOUND', *a.* [Fr. *profond;* It. *profondo;* Sp. *profundo;* L. *profundus.*] 1. Deep; descending or being far below the surface, or far below the adjacent places. 2. Intellectually deep; that enters deeply into subjects; not superficial or obvious to the mind. 3. Humble; very lowly; submissive, as veneration. 4. Penetrating deeply into science or any branch of learning. 5. Deep in skill or contrivance. 6. Having hidden qualities.—*Shak.*

PRO-FOUND', *n.* 1. The deep; the sea; the ocean.—*Dryden.* 2. The abyss.—*Milton.*

† PRO-FOUND', *v. i.* To dive; to penetrate.—*Glanville.*

PRO-FOUND'LY, *adv.* 1. Deeply; with deep concern. 2. With deep penetration into science or learning; with deep knowledge or insight.

PRO-FOUND'NESS, *n.* 1. Depth of place. 2. Depth of knowledge or of science.

PRO-FUND'I-TY, *n.* [It. *profondità.*] Depth of place, of knowledge, or of science; profoundness.—*Milton.*

PRO-FŪSE', *a.* [L. *profusus.*] 1. Lavish; liberal to excess; prodigal; as, a *profuse* government. 2. Extravagant; lavish. 3. Overabounding; exuberant.

PRO-FŪSE', *v. t.* 1. To pour out; [*little used.*] 2. To squander; [*little used.*]

PRO-FŪSE'LY, *adv.* 1. Lavishly; prodigally. 2. With exuberance; with great abundance.

PRO-FŪSE'NESS, *n.* 1. Lavishness; prodigality; extravagant expenditures. 2. Great abundance; profusion.

PRO-FŪ'SION (-zhun), *n.* [L. *profusio.*] 1. Lavishness; prodigality; extravagance of expenditures. 2. Lavish effusion. 3. Rich abundance; exuberant plenty.

PROG, *v. i.* [D. *prachgen;* Sw. *pracka.*] To shift meanly for provisions; to wander about and seek provisions where they are to be found; to live by beggarly tricks.—*Burke.* [*A low word.*]

PROG, *n.* 1. Victuals or provisions sought by begging, or found by wandering about. 2. Victuals of any kind.—*Swift.* [*A low word.*]

PROG, *n.* One who seeks his victuals by wandering and begging.

† PRO-GĖNER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *progenero.*] To beget.

† PRO-GĖN-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of begetting; propagation.

PRO-GĖNI-TOR, *n.* [L., from *progigno.*] An ancestor in the direct line; a forefather.

PRO-GĖNI-TŪRE, *n.* A begetting or birth. [*Little used.*]

PROG'E-NY, *n.* [It. *progenie;* L. *progenies.*] Offspring; race; children; descendants of the human kind, or offspring of other animals.

PROG-NŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. προγνωσις.] In *medicine,* the act or art of foretelling the course and event of a disease.—*Coxe.*

PROG-NOS'TIC, *a.* Foreshowing; indicating something future by signs or symptoms.

PROG-NOS'TIC, *n.* 1. In *medicine,* the judgment formed concerning the course and event of a disease, by means of the symptoms. 2. Something which foreshows; something by which a future event may be known or foretold —In *medicine,* a symptom indicating the course and event of a disease. 3. A foretelling; prediction. *Swift.*—Syn. Sign; omen; presage; token; indication.

† PROG-NOS'TIC, *v. t.* To foretell.—*Hackett.*

PROG-NOS'TIC-A-BLE, *a.* That may be foreknown or foretold.—*Brown.*

PROG-NOS'TIC-ĀTE, *v. t.* [It. *prognosticare.*] 1. To indicate a future course or event by present signs. 2. To tell beforehand, by means of present signs.—Syn. To foreshow; foretoken; betoken; forebode; presage; predict; prophesy.

PROG-NOS'TIC-Ā-TED, *pp.* Foreshown; foretold.

PROG-NOS'TIC-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Foreshowing; foretelling.

PROG-NOS-TIC-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of foreshowing a future course or event by present signs. 2. The act of foretelling a course or event by present signs. 3. A fore token; previous sign.

PROG-NOS'TIC-Ā-TOR, *n.* A foreknower or foreteller of a future course or event by present signs.

PRO-GRAM'MA, *n.* [Gr.] 1. *Anciently,* a letter sealed with the king's seal.—2. In a *university,* a billet or advertisement to invite persons to an oration. 3. A proclamation or edict posted in a public place. 4. That which is written before something else; a preface.

PRŌ'GRAMME (prō'gram), *n.* [Fr.; Gr. προγραμμα.] A brief outline or explanation of the order to be pursued, or the subjects embraced, in any public exercise, performance, entertainment, or series of exercises.

PROG'RESS, *n.* [Fr. *progrès;* Sp. *progreso;* L. *progressus.*] 1. A moving or going forward; a proceeding onward; advancement. 2. A moving forward in growth; increase. 3. Advance in business of any kind. 4. Advance in knowledge; intellectual or moral improvement; proficiency. 5. Removal; passage from place to place. 6. A journey of state; a circuit.—*Addison.*

PRO-GRESS', *v. i.* 1. To move forward in space; to pass; to proceed; as, "that silverly doth *progress* on thy cheeks."—*Shak.—Ford.* [*These authors accent the first syllable, but the accent is now on the second.*] 2. To proceed; to continue onward in course.—*Knowles.—Smart.—Reid.* 3. To advance; to make improvement.—*Du Ponceau.*

PRO-GRESS'ED' (-grest'), *pp.* Moved forward; proceeded.

PRO-GRESS'ING, *ppr.* Moving forward; advancing.—*Milton.—Reform of Eng.*

PRO-GRES'SION (pro-gresh'un), *n.* [Fr.; L. *progressio.*] 1. The act of moving forward; a proceeding in a course, motion onward. 2. Intellectual advance. 3. Course; passage.—4. In *mathematics,* regular or proportional advance in increase or decrease of numbers; continued proportion, arithmetical, geometrical, or harmonical.—5. In *music,* a regular succession of chords, or movement of the parts in harmony.

PRO-GRES'SION-AL (-gresh'un-al), *a.* That advances; that is in a state of advance.—*Brown.*

PRO-GRESS'IVE, *a.* 1. Moving forward; proceeding onward; advancing.—*Bacon.* 2. Improving.

PRO-GRESS'IVE-LY, *adv.* By motion onward; by regular advances.—*Hooker.*

PRO-GRESS'IVE-NESS, *n.* The state of moving forward; an advancing; state of improvement.

PRO HAC VI'CE. [L.] For this occasion.

PRO-HIBIT, *v. t.* [L. *prohibeo;* Fr. *prohiber.*] 1. To forbid; to interdict by authority; to inhibit; to disallow. 2. To hinder; to debar; to prevent; to preclude.

PRO-HIBIT-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Forbid; interdicted; hindered.

PRO-HIBIT-ER, *n.* One who prohibits or forbids; a forbidder; an interdicter.

PRO-HIBIT-ING, *ppr.* Forbidding; interdicting; debarring.

PRO-HI-BI'TION (-bish'un), *n.* [Fr.; L. *prohibitio.*] 1. The act of forbidding or interdicting; a declaration to hinder some action.—2. In *law,* a *writ of prohibition* is a writ issuing from a superior tribunal, directed to the judges of an inferior court, commanding them to cease from the prosecution of a suit. *Blackstone.*—Syn. Interdict; disallowance; inhibition.

PRO-HI-BI'TION-IST, *n.* One who favors prohibitory duties in commerce.

PRO-HIBIT-IVE, } *a.* Forbidding; implying prohibition

PRO-HIBIT-O-RY, } —*Barrow.—Ayliffe.*

† PROIN, *v. t.* [Fr. *provigner.*] To lop; to trim; to prune. —*Ben Jonson.* *See* Prune.

† PROIN, *v. i.* To be employed in pruning.—*Bacon.*

PRO-JECT', *v. t.* [L. *projicio;* Fr. *projeter.*] 1. To throw out; to cast or shoot forward. 2. To cast forward in the mind; to scheme; to contrive; to devise something to be done. 3. To draw or exhibit, as the form of any thing; to delineate.

PRO-JECT', *v. i.* To shoot forward; to extend beyond something else; to jut; to be prominent.

PROJECT, *n.* [Fr. *projet.*] 1. A scheme; a design; a plan; something intended or devised; contrivance. 2. An idle scheme; a design not practicable.

PRO-JECT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Cast out or forward; schemed; devised; delineated.

PRO-JECT'ILE, *a.* 1. Impelling forward. 2. Given by impulse; impelled forward.—*Arbuthnot.*

PRO-JECT'ILE, *n.* 1. A body projected, or impelled forward by force, particularly through the air.—2. *Projectiles*, in *mechanical philosophy*, is that part which treats of the motion of bodies thrown or driven by an impelling force above the earth.

PRO-JECT'ING, *ppr.* Throwing out or forward; scheming; contriving.

PRO-JECT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Shooting out; jutting; extending forward; as, a *projecting* rock.

PRO-JEC'TION, *n.* [L. *projectio.*] 1. The act of throwing or shooting forward.—*Brown.* 2. A part jutting out, as of a building; an extension beyond something else. 3. The act of scheming; plan; scheme; design of something to be executed. 4. Plan; delineation; the representation of something.—*Projection of the sphere*, a delineation of the several parts of its surface on a plane. In the *orthographic* projection, the eye is supposed to be at an infinite distance; in the *stereographic*, at the surface of the sphere, in the *gnomonic*, at the center of the sphere. In the *globular* projection, the circles of the sphere are so represented as to present the appearance of a globe. In *Mercator's* projection, the meridians are drawn parallel to each other, and the parallels of latitude are straight lines whose distance from each other increases with their distance from the equator, so that at all places the degrees of latitude and longitude have to each other the same ratio as on the sphere itself.—5. In *alchemy*, the casting of a certain powder, called *powder of projection*, into a crucible or other vessel full of some prepared metal or other matter, which is to be thereby transmuted into gold.

PRO-JECT'MENT, *n.* Design; contrivance. [*Little used.*]

PRO-JECT'OR, *n.* 1. One who forms a scheme or design. 2. One who forms wild or impracticable schemes.

PRO-JECT'URE, *n.* A jutting or standing out beyond the line or surface of something else.

PRO-JET' (prō-zhā'), *n.* [Fr.] A plan proposed; the draft of a proposed measure, arrangement, &c.

PRO-LAPSE' (pro-laps'), *n.* [L. *prolapsus.*] A falling down or falling out of some part of the body.

PRO-LAPSE' (pro-laps'), *v. i.* To fall down or out; to project too much.

PRO-LAP'SION, PRO-LAP'SUS. } *See* PROLAPSE, *n.*

† PRO-LĀTE', *v. t.* [L. *prolatum.*] To utter; to pronounce.

PRŌ'LĀTE, *a.* Extended beyond the line of an exact sphere; applied to a spheroid elongated in the direction of its axis; opposed to *oblate.*

PRO-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *prolatio.*] 1. Utterance; pronunciation.—*Ray*; [*little used.*] 2. Delay; act of deferring; [*obs.*] —3. A method, in *music*, of determining the power of semibreves and minims.

PRO-LE-GOM'E-NA, *n. pl.* [Gr. προλεγομενα.] Preliminary observations; introductory remarks or discourses prefixed to a book or treatise.

PRO-LE-GOM'E-NA-RY, *a.* Preliminary; introductory; containing previous explanations.—*Ed. Rev.*

PRŌ'LEGS, *n. pl.* In *entomology*, the fleshy, pediform, and frequently retractile organs, which serve instead of legs, and assist various larvæ in their motions.

PRO-LEP'SIS, *n.* [Gr. προλεψις.] 1. Anticipation; a figure in *rhetoric*, by which objections are anticipated or prevented. 2. An error in chronology, when an event is dated before the actual time; a species of anachronism.

PRO-LEP'TIC, PRO-LEP'TIC-AL, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to prolepsis or anticipation. 2. Previous; antecedent.—3. In *medicine*, anticipating the regular time of recurrence, as a disease.

PRO-LEP'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* By way of anticipation.

PRO-LE-TA'NE-OUS, *a.* Having a numerous offspring.

† PRO-LE-TĀ'RI-AN, *a.* [L. *proletarius.*] Mean; vile; vulgar.—*Hudibras.*

† PRŌ'LE-TA-RY, *n.* A common person.—*Burton.*

PROL'I-CIDE, *n.* [L. *proles* and *cædo.*] The crime of destroying one's offspring, either in the womb or after birth. —*Bouvier.*

PRO-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *proles* and *fero.*] In *botany*, producing another from its own center, as a flower or umbel.

PRO-LIFIC, PRO-LIF'IC-AL, } *a.* [It., Sp. *prolifico*; Fr. *prolifique.*] 1. Producing young or fruit; fruitful; generative; productive. 2. Productive; having the quality of generating.—3. A *prolific* flower (*prolifer*), in *botany*, is one which produces a second flower from its own center, or which has smaller flowers growing out of the principal one.

PRO-LIF'IC-A-CY, *n.* Fruitfulness; great productiveness.

PRO-LIF'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Fruitfully; with great increase.

PRO-LIF-IC-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The generation of young or of plants.—2. In *botany*, the production of a second flower from the substance of the first.

PRO-LIF'IC-NESS, *n.* The state of being prolific.

PRO-LIX' (often pron. prō'lix), *a.* [L. *prolixus.*] 1. Extended to a great length; minute in narration or argument [*used only with reference to style*; as, a *prolix* writer or poem.] 2. Of long duration; [*obs.*]—SYN. Long; diffuse; prolonged; protracted; tedious; tiresome; wearisome.

† PRO-LIX'IOUS (-shus), *a.* Dilatory; tedious.—*Shak.*

PRO-LIX'I-TY, PRO-LIX'NESS, } *n.* Great length; minute detail.

PRO-LIX'LY, *adv.* At great length.—*Dryden.*

* PRO-LO-QŪ'TOR, *n.* [L. *proloquor.*] The speaker or chairman of a convocation.—*Swift.*

* PRO-LO-QŪ'TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office or station of a prolocutor.

† PRŌ'LO-GĪZE, *v. i.* To deliver a prologue.

* PRŌ'LOGUE (prō'log), *n.* [Fr.; L. *prologus.*] The preface or introduction to a discourse or performance; *chiefly*, the discourse or poem spoken before a dramatic performance or play begins.—*Encye.*

* PRŌ'LOGUE (prō'log), *v. t.* [It. *prologare.*] To introduce with a formal preface.—*Shak.*

* PRŌ'LOGUED (-logd), *pp.* Introduced with a preface.

* PRŌ'LOGU-ING, *ppr.* Introducing with a formal preface.

PRO-LONG', *v. t.* [Fr. *prolonger*; It. *prolungare*; Sp. *prolongar.*] 1. To lengthen in time; to extend the duration of; to protract. 2. To lengthen; to draw out in time by delay; to continue. 3. To put off to a distant time; to postpone. 4. To extend in space or length.

PRO-LON"GĀTE, *v. t.* 1. To extend or lengthen in space 2. To extend in time; [*little used.*]

PRO-LON"GĀ-TED, *pp.* Extended in space; continued in length.

PRO-LON"GĀ-TING, *ppr.* Lengthening in space.

PRO-LON"GĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of lengthening in time or space. 2. Extension of time by delay or postponement.

PRO-LONGED' (pro-longd'), *pp.* or *a.* Lengthened in duration or space.

PRO-LONG'ER, *n.* He or that which lengthens in time or space.

PRO-LONG'ING, *ppr.* Extending in time; continuing in length.

PRO-LŪ'SION (pro-lū'zhun), *n.* [L. *prolusio.*] A prelude; a trial before the principal performance: hence, in a *general* sense, a trial; an essay.

PROM-E-NADE', *n.* [Fr.] 1. A walk for amusement or exercise. 2. A place for walking.

PROM-E-NADE', *v. i.* To walk for amusement or exercise.

PROM-E-NĀD'ER, *n.* He or that which promenades.

PROM-E-NĀD'ING, *ppr.* Walking for amusement or exercise.

† PRO-MERT, *v. t.* [L. *promeritum.*] 1. To oblige; to confer a favor on. 2. To deserve; to procure by merit.

PRO-MĒ'THE-AN, *a.* 1. Pertaining to Prometheus, who stole fire from heaven. 2. Having the life-giving quality of the fire thus stolen.

PRO-MĒ'THE-AN, *n.* A small glass tube, containing concentrated sulphuric acid, and surrounded with an inflammable mixture, which it ignites on being pressed.—*Brande.*

PROM'I-NENCE, PROM'I-NEN-CY, } *n.* [L. *prominentia.*] 1. A standing out from the surface of something, or that which juts out; protuberance. 2. Conspicuousness.

PROM'I-NENT, *a.* [L. *prominens.*] 1. Standing out beyond the line or surface of something; jutting; protuberant; in high relief. 2. Full; large, as eyes. 3. Eminent; distinguished above others. 4. Principal; most visible or striking to the eye; conspicuous.

PROM'I-NENT-LY, *adv.* In a prominent manner; so as to stand out beyond the other parts; eminently; in a striking manner; conspicuously.

PRO-MIS'CU-OUS, *a.* [L. *promiscuus.*] 1. Mingled; consisting of individuals united in a body or mass without order; confused; undistinguished. 2. Common; indiscriminate; not restricted to an individual.

PRO-MIS'CU-OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. In a crowd or mass without order; with confused mixture; indiscriminately. 2 Without distinction of kinds.—*Pope.*

PRO-MIS'CU-OUS-NESS, *n.* A state of being mixed without order or distinction.—*Ash.*

PROM'ISE, *n.* [L. *promissum*; Fr. *promesse.*] 1. In a *general sense*, a declaration or engagement made by one person to another, which binds the person who makes it to do or forbear a certain act specified.—2. In *law*, a declaration, verbal or written, made by one person to another for a good or valuable consideration, in the nature of a covenant, by which the promiser binds himself, and, as the case may be, his legal representatives, to do or forbear some act; and gives to the promisee a legal right to demand and enforce a fulfillment. 3. A binding declaration of something to be done or given for another's benefit. 4. Hopes; expectation, or that which affords expectation of future distinction. 5. That which is promised; fulfillment or grant of what is promised.—6. In *Scripture*, the

promise of God is the declaration or assurance which God has given in his word of bestowing blessings on his people.

PROMĪSE, *v. t.* 1. To make a declaration to another which binds the promiser in honor, conscience, or law, to do or forbear some act. 2. To afford reason to expect. 3. To make declaration or give assurance of some benefit to be conferred; to pledge or engage to bestow.

PROMĪSE, *v. i.* 1. To assure one by a promise or binding declaration. 2. To afford hopes or expectations; to give ground to expect good.—3. In *popular use*, this verb sometimes threatens or assures of evil; as, The rogue shall be punished, I *promise* you.—4. To *promise one's self*, to be assured, or to have strong confidence.

PROMĪSE-BREACH, *n.* Violation of promise.

PROMĪSE-BREAK'ER, *n.* A violator of promises.

PROMĪSED (promīst), *pp.* or *a.* Engaged by word or writing.

PROM-IS-EE', *n.* The person to whom a promise is made.

PROM'IS-ER, *n.* One who promises; one who engages, assures, stipulates, or covenants.—In *law, promisor* is used.

PROM'IS-ING, *ppr.* 1. Engaging by words or writing; stipulating; assuring. 2. *ppr.* or *a.* Affording just expectations of good, or reasonable ground of hope.

PROM'IS-ING-LY, *adv.* In a promising manner.

PROM'IS-SO-RI-LY, *adv.* By way of promise.

PROM'IS-SO-RY, *a.* 1. Containing a promise or binding declaration of something to be done or forborne.—2. In *law*, a *promissory note* is a writing which contains a promise of the payment of money or the delivery of property to another, at or before a time specified, in consideration of value received by the promiser.

PROM'ON-TO-RY, *n.* [L. *promontorium*; Fr. *promontoire*; It., Sp. *promontorio*.] In *geography*, a high point of land or rock, projecting into the sea beyond the line of the coast; a headland; a high cape.

PRO-MŌTE', *v. t.* [L. *promotus*.] 1. To contribute to the growth, enlargement, or excellence of any thing valuable, or to the increase of any thing evil; as, to *promote* virtue or vice. 2. To excite; as, to *promote* mutiny. 3. To raise to higher rank or honor.—SYN. To forward; advance further; patronize; help; exalt; prefer; elevate; dignify.

PRO-MŌTED, *pp.* Advanced; exalted.

PRO-MŌT'ER, *n.* 1. He or that which forwards, advances, or promotes; an encourager. 2. One who excites. 3. An informer; a make-bate; [*obs.*]

PRO-MŌT'ING, *ppr.* Forwarding; advancing; exciting; exalting.

PRO-MŌ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of promoting; advancement; encouragement. 2. Exaltation in rank or honor; preferment.

PRO-MŌ'TIVE, *a.* Tending to advance or promote; tending to encourage.—*Hume.*

† PRO-MŌVE', *v. t.* To advance.—*Fell.*

PROMPT, *a.* [Fr. *prompt*; It., Sp. *pronto*; L. *promptus*.] 1. Ready and quick to act as occasion demands. 2. Of a ready disposition; acting with cheerful alacrity. 3. Quick; ready; unhesitating; not dilatory; [*applied to things.*] 4. Quick; hasty; indicating boldness or forwardness. 5. Ready; present; told down, as payment. 6. Easy; unobstructed.

PROMPT, *v. t.* 1. To incite; to move or excite to action or exertion; to instigate. 2. To assist a speaker when at a loss, by pronouncing the words forgotten or next in order. 3. To dictate; to suggest to the mind. 4. To remind; [*obs.*]

PROMPT'-BOOK, *n.* The book used by the prompter of a theatre.

PROMPT'ED, *pp.* Incited; moved to action; instigated; assisted in speaking or learning.

PROMPT'ER, *n.* 1. One who prompts; one who admonishes or incites to action. 2. One whose business is to assist an actor or speaker when at a loss, by uttering the first words of a sentence or words forgotten.

PROMPT'ING, *ppr.* Inciting; moving to action; aiding a speaker when at a loss for the words of his piece.

PROMPTI-TUDE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *promptus*; It. *prontitudine*.] 1. Readiness; quickness of decision and action when occasion demands. 2. Readiness of will; cheerful alacrity.

PROMPT'LY, *adv.* Readily; quickly; expeditiously; cheerfully.—*Taylor.*

PROMPT'NESS, *n.* 1. Readiness; quickness of decision or action. 2. Cheerful willingness; alacrity. 3. Activity; briskness.

PROMPTU-A-RY, *n.* [Fr. *promptuaire*; L. *promptuarium*.] That from which supplies are drawn; a store-house; a magazine; a repository.

† PROMPT'URE, *n.* Suggestion; incitement.—*Shak.*

PRO-MUL'GĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *promulgo*.] To publish; to proclaim; to make known by open declaration.

PRO-MUL'GĀ-TED, *pp.* Published; made publicly known.

PRO-MUL'GĀ-TING, *ppr.* Publishing.

PRO-MUL-GĀ'TION, *n.* The act of promulgating; publication; open declaration.

* PRO-MUL-GĀ'TOR, *n.* A publisher; one who makes known, or teaches publicly, what was before unknown.

PRO-MULGE' (pro-mulj'), *v. t.* To promulgate; to publish or teach. [*Promulgate* is more used.]

PRO-MULGED' (pro-muljd'), *pp.* Published.

PRO-MULG'ER, *n.* One who publishes or teaches what was before unknown.—*Atterbury.*

PRO-MULG'ING, *ppr.* Publishing.

PRO-NĀ'OS, *n.* [Gr. προ and ναος.] The porch or vestibule of a temple.

PRO-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *pronus*.] 1. Among *anatomists*, that motion of the radius whereby the palm of the hand is turned downward; the act of turning the palm downward.—*Coxe.* 2. That position of the hand when the thumb is turned toward the body and the palm downward.

PRO-NĀ'TOR, *n.* A muscle of the fore-arm which serves to turn the palm of the hand downward.

PRŌNE, *a.* [L. *pronus*.] 1. Bending forward; inclined; not erect.—*Milton.* 2. Lying with the face downward. 3. Headlong; precipitous; inclining in descent. 4. Sloping; declivous; inclined. 5. Inclined; propense; disposed; as, *prone* to sin, *prone* to change.

PRŌNE'LY, *adv.* So as to bend downward.

PRŌNE'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of bending downward. 2. The state of lying with the face downward. 3. Descent, declivity. 4. Inclination of mind, heart, or temper; propension; disposition.

PRONG, *n.* 1. A sharp-pointed instrument. 2. The tine of a fork or of a similar instrument. 3. A pointed projection.

PRONG'-HŌE, *n.* A hoe with prongs to break the earth.

PRONGED, *a.* Having prongs or projections like the tine of a fork.

† PRŌ'NI-TY, for *proneness*.—*More.*

PRO-NOM'IN-AL, *a.* [L. *pronomen*.] Belonging to or of the nature of a pronoun.—*Lowth.*

PRO-NOM'IN-AL-LY, *adv.* With the effect or after the manner of a pronoun.

PRŌ'NOUN, *n.* [Fr. *pronom*; It. *pronome*; Sp. *pronombre*, L. *pronomen*.] In *grammar*, a word used instead of a noun or name, to prevent the repetition of it.

PRO-NOUNCE' (pro-nouns'), *v. t.* [Fr. *prononcer*; L. *pronuncio*.] 1. To speak; to utter articulately; to articulate. 2. To utter formally, officially, or solemnly. 3. To speak or utter rhetorically; to deliver. 4. To speak; to utter in almost any manner. 5. To declare or affirm.

PRO-NOUNCE' (pro-nouns'), *v. i.* To speak; to make declaration; to utter an opinion.

† PRO-NOUNCE', *n.* Declaration.—*Milton.*

PRO-NOUNCE'A-BLE (pro-nouns'a-bl), *a.* That may be pronounced or uttered.—*Pinkerton.*

PRO-NOUNCED' (pro-nounst'), *pp.* Spoken; uttered; declared solemnly.

PRO-NOUNC'ER, *n.* One who utters or declares.

PRO-NOUNC'ING, *ppr.* 1. Speaking; uttering; declaring. 2. *a.* Teaching pronunciation.

PRO-NUN'CIAL, *a.* Pertaining to pronunciation.

* PRO-NUN-CI-Ā'TION, *n.* [Fr. *prononciation*; L. *pronunciatio*.] 1. The act of uttering with articulation; utterance. 2. The mode of uttering words or sentences; *particularly*, the art or manner of uttering a discourse publicly with propriety and gracefulness; now called *delivery*.

† PRO-NUN'CIA-TIVE, *a.* Uttering confidently; dogmatical.

PROOF, *n.* [Sax. *profian*; Sw. *prof*; Dan. *prøve*; D. *proef*, Fr. *preuve*.] 1. Any effort, process, or operation that ascertains truth or fact.—2. In *law* and *logic*, that which convinces the mind of the certainty of truth or fact, and produces belief. 3. Firmness or hardness that resists impression, or yields not to force; impenetrability of physical bodies; as, arms of *proof*.—*Dryden.* 4. Firmness of mind; stability not to be shaken.—5. The *proof of spirits* consists in little bubbles which appear on the top of the liquor after agitation, called the *bead*, and, by the French, *chapelet*. 6. The degree of strength in spirit; as, high *proof*; first *proof*.—7. In *printing* and *engraving*, a rough impression of a sheet, taken for correction; plu. *proofs*, not *proves*. 8. Armor sufficiently firm to resist impression.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*] —*Proof* is elliptically put for *of proof*; as, he is *proof* against all assaults.—*Proof-impression*, an early impression of an engraving, considered the best, as being first taken.—SYN. Trial; essay; experiment; test; evidence; testimony; reason; argument; demonstration.

PROOF'-SHEET, *n.* *See* PROOF, No. 7.

PROOF'-SPIR-IT, *n.* A mixture of equal weights of pure alcohol and water.

PROOF'-TEXT, *n.* A text of Scripture relied upon for proving a doctrine, &c.

PROOF'LESS, *a.* Wanting sufficient evidence to induce belief; not proved.—*Boyle.*

† PROOF'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without proof.

PROP, *v. t.* [D., Dan. *prop*; Sw. *propp*; D. *proppen*.] 1. To support or prevent from falling by placing something under or against. 2. To support by standing under or against. 3. To support; to sustain; [*in a general sense.*]

PROP, *n.* That which sustains an incumbent weight; that on which any thing rests for support; a support; a stay.

PRO-PÆ-DEU'TIC, *n.* [Gr. *προ* and *παιδευω.*] Preliminary learning connected with any art or science.—*Brande.*

PROP'A-GA-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be continued or multiplied by natural generation or production. 2. That may be spread or extended by any means, as tenets, doctrines, or principles.

PROP-A-GAN'DA, *n.* [from L.] The popular name of a society in Rome, charged with the management of the Roman Catholic missions, and styled *Societas de Propaganda Fide.*

PROP-A-GAN'DISM, *n.* The art or practice of propagating tenets or principles.—*Dwight.*

PROP-A-GAN'DIST, *n.* A person who devotes himself to the spread of any system of principles.—*Walsh.*

PROP'A-GĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *propago*; It. *propaggine.*] 1. To give continuance or greater number to the kind by generation or successive production. 2. To extend; to impel forward in space, as sound. 3. To cause to go from person to person; to extend; to give birth or currency to, as a report. 4. To carry from place to place; to extend by planting and establishing in places before destitute, as religion. 5. To extend or give increase to. 6. To generate; to produce.—SYN. To multiply; continue; increase; spread; diffuse; disseminate; promote.

PROP'A-GĀTE, *v. i.* To have young or issue; to be produced or multiplied by generation, or by new shoots or plants.

PROP'A-GĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Continued or multiplied by generation or production of the same kind; spread; extended.

PROP'A-GĀ-TING, *ppr.* Continuing or multiplying the kind by generation or production; spreading and establishing.

PROP-A-GĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *propagatio.*] 1. The act of propagating; the continuance or multiplication of the kind by generation or successive production. 2. The spreading or extension of any thing. 3. The spreading of any thing by planting and establishing in places before destitute. 4. A forwarding or promotion.

PROP'A-GĀ-TOR, *n.* 1. One who continues or multiplies his own species by generation. 2. One who continues or multiplies any species of animals or plants. 3. One who spreads or causes to circulate, as a report. 4. One who plants and establishes in a country destitute. 5. One who plants, originates, or extends; one who promotes.

PRO-PEL', *v. t.* [L. *propello.*] To drive forward; to urge or press onward by force.

PRO-PELLED' (pro-peld'), *pp.* Driven forward.

PRO-PEL'LER, *n.* 1. A contrivance for propelling steamboats by the action of a screw placed in the stern. 2. A steam-boat thus propelled.

PRO-PEL'LING, *ppr.* or *a.* Driving forward.

PRO-PEND', *v. i.* [L. *propendeo.*] To lean toward; to incline; to be disposed in favor of any thing.—*Shak.* [*Rare.*]

PRO-PEND'EN-CY, *n.* [L. *propendens.*] 1. A leaning toward; inclination; tendency of desire to any thing. 2. Preconsideration; attentive deliberation. [*Little used.*]

PRO-PEND'ENT, *a.* Inclining forward or toward.—*South.*

PRO-PEND'ING, *ppr.* Inclining toward.

PRO-PENSE' (pro-pens'), *a.* [L. *propensus.*] Leaning toward; [*in a moral sense;*] inclined; disposed.

PRO-PEN'SION, } *n.* [Fr. *propension*; L. *propensio.*] 1.
PRO-PENS'I-TY, } Bent of mind, natural or acquired. [In this sense, *propensity* is commonly used.] 2. Natural tendency.—SYN. Disposition; bias; inclination; proclivity; proneness.

PROP'ER, *a.* [Fr. *propre*; It. *proprio* or *propio*; Sp. *propio*; L. *proprius.*] 1. Peculiar; naturally or essentially belonging to a person or thing; not common. 2. Particularly suited to. 3. One's own; as, my *proper* hands.—*Shak.* 4. Noting an individual; pertaining to one of a species, but not common to the whole; as, a *proper* name. 5. Fit; suitable; adapted; accommodated. 6. Correct; just. 7. Not figurative; as, plain and *proper* terms.—*Burnet.* 8. Well-formed; handsome. 9. Tall; lusty; handsome with bulk.—*Shak.*; [*not used.*] 10. Mere; pure; as, a *proper* fool; [*unusual.*]—11. In *vulgar language*, very; as, *proper* good. *Hallivell.*—12. In *heraldry*, a term applied to an object represented of its natural color.—*Brande.*

PROP'ER-LY, *adv.* 1. Fitly; suitably; in a proper manner. 2. In a strict sense.

PROP'ER-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being proper; [*rare.*] 2. Tallness; [*obs.*] 3. Perfect form; handsomeness.

PROP'ER-TY, *n.* [from *proper.*] 1. A peculiar quality or attribute of any thing; that which is inherent in a subject, or naturally essential to it. 2. An acquired or artificial quality; that which is given by art or bestowed by man. 3. Quality; disposition. 4. The exclusive right of possessing, enjoying, and disposing of a thing; ownership. 5. Possession held in one's own right.—*Dryden.* 6. The thing owned; that to which a person has the legal title, whether in his possession or not. 7. An estate, whether in lands, goods, or money. 8. An estate; a farm; a plantation. 9. Nearness or right.—*Shak.* 10. Propriety; [*obs.*]—11. *Properties*, the dresses and other appendages used in a theatre, the keeper of which is still called the *property* man.—*Shak.* —*Toone*; [*obs.*]—*Literary property*, the exclusive right of printing, publishing, and making profit by one's own writings.

† PROP'ER-TY, *v. t.* To invest with qualities, or to make as one's own; to appropriate.—*Shak.*

PRO-PHANE'. *See* PROFANE.

PROPH'A-SIS (prof'a-sis), *n.* [Gr. *προφασις.*] In *medicine*, prognosis; foreknowledge of a disease.

PROPH'E-CY (prof'e-se), *n.* [Gr. *προφητεια.*] 1. A foretelling; prediction; a declaration of something to come.—2. In *Scripture*, a book of prophecies; a history. 3. Preaching; public interpretation of Scripture; exhortation or instruction.—*Prov.*, xxxi.

PROPH'E-SIED (prof'e-sīde), *pp.* Foretold; predicted.

PROPH'E-SI-ER, *n.* One who predicts events.

PROPH'E-SY, *v. t.* 1. To foretell future events; to predict 2. To foreshow.—*Shak.*; [*little used.*]

PROPH'E-SY, *v. i.* 1. To utter predictions; to make declarations of events to come.—2. In *Scripture*, to preach; to instruct in religious doctrines; to interpret or explain Scripture or religious subjects; to exhort.—1 *Cor.*, xiii.

PROPH'E-SY-ING, *ppr.* Foretelling events.

PROPH'E-SY-ING, *n.* The act of foretelling or of preaching.

PROPH'ET, *n.* [Gr. *προφητης*; L. *propheta*; Fr. *prophète.*] 1. One who foretells future events; a predicter; a foreteller.—2. In *Scripture*, a person inspired or instructed by God to announce future events. 3. An interpreter; one who explains or communicates sentiments.—*Ex.*, vii. 4. One who pretends to foretell; an impostor.—*School of the prophets*, among the *Israelites*, a school or college in which young men were educated and qualified for public teachers

PROPH'ET-LIKE, *a.* Like a prophet.—*Shak.*

PROPH'ET-ESS, *n.* A female prophet.—*Judg.*, iv.

PRO-PHET'IC, } *a.* 1. Containing prophecy; foretelling
PRO-PHET'IC-AL, } future events. 2. Unfolding future events.

PRO-PHET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By way of prediction; in the manner of prophecy.—*Dryden.*

† PROPH'ET-IZE, *v. i.* To give prediction.

PRO-PHOR'IC, *a.* [Gr. *προφορικος.*] Enunciative.

PROPH-Y-LAC'TIC, } *a.* [Gr. *προφυλακτικος.*] An *medi-*
PROPH-Y-LAC'TIC-AL, } *cine*, preventive; defending from disease.—*Coxe.*

PROPH-Y-LAC'TIC, *n.* A medicine which preserves or defends against disease; a preventive.—*Coxe.*

PROP-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *propinatio.*] The act of pledging or drinking first and then offering the cup to another.—*Potter.*

† PRO-PĪNE'. *v. t.* [L. *propino.*] 1. To pledge; to drink first and then offer the cup to another. 2. To expose.

PRO-PIN'QUI-TY (pro-pink'we-te), *n.* [L. *propinquitas.*] 1. Nearness in place; neighborhood. 2. Nearness in time. 3. Nearness of blood; kindred.

PRO-PĬ'TIA-BLE (-pish'a-bl), *a.* That may be induced to favor, or that may be made propitious.

PRO-PĬ'TIĀTE (-pish'āte), *v. t.* [L. *propitio.*] To conciliate; to appease one offended and render him favorable; to reconcile; to make propitious.—*Pope.*

PRO-PĬ'TIĀ-TED, *pp.* Appeased and rendered favorable; conciliated.

PRO-PĬ'TIĀ-TING, *ppr.* Conciliating; appeasing the wrath of and rendering favorable.

* PRO-PĬ'TI-Ā'TION (-pish-e-ā'shun), *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of appeasing wrath and conciliating the favor of an offended person; the act of making propitious.—2. In *theology*, the atonement or atoning sacrifice which removes the obstacle to man's salvation.

PRO-PĬ'TIĀ'TOR, *n.* One who propitiates.—*Sherwood*

PRO-PĬ'TIA-TO-RI-LY, *adv.* By way of propitiation.

PRO-PĬ'TIA-TO-RY, *a.* Having the power to make propitious.—*Stillingfleet.*

PRO-PĬ'TIA-TO-RY, *n.* Among the *Jews*, the mercy-seat; the lid or cover of the ark of the covenant, lined within and without with plates of gold.—*Encyc.*

PRO-PĬ'TIOUS (pro-pish'us), *a.* [L. *propitius.*] 1. Favorable; kind. 2. Disposed to be gracious or merciful; ready to forgive sins and bestow blessings. 3. Favorable; as, a *propitious* season.

PRO-PĬ'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* Favorably; kindly.—*Roscommon.*

PRO-PĬ'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* 1 Kindness; disposition to treat another kindly; disposition to forgive. 2. Favorableness.

PRŌ'PLASM, *n.* [Gr. *προ* and *πλασμα.*] A mold; a matrix.

PRO-PLAS'TIC, *n.* The art of making molds for castings.

PRŌ'PO-LIS, *n.* [Gr.] A thick, odorous substance having some resemblance to wax, and smelling like storax; used by bees to stop the holes and crevices in their hives.

PRO-PŌ'NENT, *n.* [L. *proponens.*] One who makes a proposal, or lays down a proposition.—*Dryden.*

PRO-PŌR'TION, *n.* [L. *proportio.*] 1. The comparative relation of any one thing to another.—2. In *mathematics*, the

identity, similitude, or equality of two ratios.—*Proportion* differs from *ratio*. *Ratio* is properly the relation of two magnitudes or quantities of one and the same kind; as, the *ratio* of 5 to 10, or the *ratio* of 8 to 16. *Proportion* is the sameness or likeness of two such relations. Thus, 5 is to 10 as 8 to 16; that is, 5 bears the same relation to 10 as 8 does to 16. Hence we say, such numbers are in *proportion*. *Proportion* is also sometimes applied to the series of terms among which an equality of ratios exists.—3. In *arithmetic*, a rule by which, when three numbers are given, a fourth number is found. 4. Symmetry; suitable adaptation of one part or thing to another. 5. Equal or just share. 6. Form; size; [*rare.*] 7. The relation between unequal things of the same kind, by which their several parts correspond to each other with an equal augmentation and diminution, as in reducing and enlarging figures.—*Harmonical* or *musical proportion* is when, of three or four quantities, the first is to the last as the difference between the first two is to the difference between the last two.—*Arithmetical proportion*, an equality of arithmetical ratios.—*Geometrical proportion*, an equality of geometrical ratios.—*Reciprocal proportion*, an equality between a direct ratio and a reciprocal ratio.—*Day.*

PRO-PŌR'TION, *v. t.* 1. To adjust the comparative relation of one thing or one part to another. 2. To form with symmetry or suitableness, as the parts of the body.

PRO-PŌR'TION-A-BLE, *a.* *Literally*, that may be proportioned or made proportional; but, in *common usage*, proportional.

PRO-PŌR'TION-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being proportionable.

PRO-PŌR'TION-A-BLY, *adv.* According to proportion or comparative relation.

PRO-PŌR'TION-AL, *a.* [It. *proporzionale*; Fr. *proportionnel.*] 1. Having a due comparative relation; being in suitable proportion or degree.—2. In *mathematics*, having the same ratio; as, four quantities are *proportional*; having always the same ratio; as, the momentum of a body is *proportional* to the product of its quantity of matter and velocity. 3. Relating to proportion; as, *proportional* compasses.

† PRO-PŌR'TION-AL, *n.* A number or quantity proportional; a name given, in *mathematics*, to the terms of a proportion.

PRO-PŌR-TION-AL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being in proportion.—*Grew.*

PRO-PŌR'TION-AL-LY, *adv.* In proportion; in due degree; with suitable comparative relation.

PRO-PŌR'TION-ATE, *a.* Adjusted to something else according to a certain rate or comparative relation; proportional.—*Locke.*

PRO-PŌR'TION-ĀTE, *v. t.* To proportion; to make proportional; to adjust according to a settled rate or to due comparative relation.—*Bentley.*

PRO-PŌR'TION-ATE-LY, *adv.* With due proportion; according to a settled or suitable rate or degree.

PRO-PŌR'TION-ATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being adjusted by due or settled proportion or comparative relation; suitableness of proportions.

PRO-PŌR'TIONED, *pp.* or *a.* Made or adjusted with due proportion or with symmetry of parts.

PRO-PŌR'TION-ING, *ppr.* Making proportional.

PRO-PŌR'TION-LESS, *a.* Without proportion; without symmetry of parts.

PRO-PŌ'ŠAL (-zal), *n.* 1. That which is offered or propounded for consideration or acceptance; a scheme or design, terms or conditions proposed. 2. A bringing before the mind.—Syn. Offer; proffer; tender; overture; proposition.

PRO-PŌŠE' (-pōze'), *v. t.* [Fr. *proposer*; L. *propono.*] 1. To bring forward or offer for consideration, discussion, acceptance, or adoption. 2. To offer or present for consideration.—*To propose to one's self*, to intend; to design; to purpose.

PRO-PŌŠE', *v. i.* 1. To lay schemes.—*Shak.*; [*not used.*] 2. To offer one's self in marriage.—*Miss Pickering.* [*To propose* is frequently used in the sense of *to purpose*; as, I *propose* to go to-day.]

† PRO-PŌŠE', *n.* Talk; discourse.—*Shak.*

PRO-PŌŠED' (pro-pōzd'), *pp.* or *a.* Offered or presented for consideration, discussion, acceptance, or adoption.

PRO-PŌŠ'ER, *n.* One who offers any thing for consideration or adoption.—*Locke.*

PRO-PŌŠ'ING, *ppr.* Offering for consideration, acceptance, or adoption.

PROP-O-SĬ'TION (-zish'un), *n.* [Fr.; L. *propositio.*] 1. That which is proposed; that which is offered for consideration, acceptance, or adoption; a proposal; offer of terms.—2. In *logic*, one of the three parts of a regular argument; the part of an argument in which some quality, negative or positive, is attributed to a subject.—3. In *mathematics*, a statement in terms either of a truth to be demonstrated or of an operation to be performed.—4. In *oratory*, that which is offered or affirmed as the subject of the discourse; any thing stated or affirmed for discussion or illustration.—5. In *poetry*, the first part of a poem, in which the author states the subject or matter of it.

PROP-O-SĬ'TION-AL (-zish'un-al), *a.* Pertaining to a proposition; considered as a proposition.—*Watts.*

PRO-POUND', *v. t.* [L. *propono.*] 1. To propose; to offer for consideration. 2. To offer; to exhibit; to propose.—3. In *Congregational churches*, to propose or name as a candidate for admission to communion with a church.

PRO-POUND'ED, *pp.* Proposed; offered for consideration

PRO-POUND'ER, *n.* One who proposes or offers for consideration.

PRO-POUND'ING, *ppr.* Proposing; offering for consideration.

PROPPED (propt), *pp.* Supported; sustained by something placed under.

PROP'PING, *ppr.* Supporting by something beneath.

PRO-PRĒ'TOR, *n.* [L. *proprætor.*] Among the *Romans*, a magistrate who, having discharged the office of pretor at home, was appointed to the government of a province.

PRO-PRĪ'E-TA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *proprietaire.*] 1. A proprietor or owner; one who has the exclusive title to a thing; one who possesses or holds the title to a thing in his own right.—2. In *monasteries*, such monks were called *proprietaries* as had reserved goods and effects to themselves, notwithstanding their renunciation of all at the time of their profession.

PRO-PRĪ'E-TA-RY, *a.* Belonging to a proprietor or owner, or to a proprietary.

PRO-PRĪ'E-TOR, *n.* [L. *proprietas.*] An owner; the person who has the legal right or exclusive title to any thing, whether in possession or not.

PRO-PRĪ'E-TOR-SHIP, *n.* State of being proprietor.

PRO-PRĪ'E-TRESS, *n.* A female who has the exclusive legal right to a thing.—*L'Estrange.*

PRO-PRĪ'E-TY, *n.* [Fr. *proprieté*; L. *proprietas.*] 1. *Primarily*, property; peculiar or exclusive right of possession; ownership.—*Milton*; [*obs.*] 2. Fitness; suitableness; appropriateness; consonance with established principles, rules, or customs; justness; accuracy. 3. Proper state.

PRO-PROC'TOR, *n.* In the *English universities*, an assistant proctor.—*Hook.*

PROPT. *See* PROPPED.

PRO-PŪGN' (pro-pūne'), *v. t.* [L. *propugno.*] To contend for; to defend; to vindicate.—*Hammond.* [*Little used.*]

† PRO-PUG'NA-CLE, *n.* [L. *propugnaculum.*] A fortress.

† PRO-PUG-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *propugnatio.*] Defense.

PRO-PŪGN'ER (pro-pūn'er), *n.* A defender; a vindicator.

PRO-PŪGN'ING, *ppr.* Contending for; defending.

PRO-PUL-SĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *propulsatio.*] The act of driving away or repelling; the keeping at a distance.

PRO-PŪLSE' (pro-puls'), *v. t.* [L. *propulso.*] To repel; to drive off.—*Cotgrave.* [*Little used.*]

PRO-PUL'SION (-shun), *n.* [L. *propulsus.*] The act of driving forward.—*Bacon.*

PRO-PUL'SĬVE, *a.* Tending or having power to repel.

PRO-PY-LÆ'UM, *n.* [L.; Gr. προπυλαιον.] In *ancient architecture*, any court or vestibule before a building, or before its principal part; more particularly, the entrance to such court or vestibule.—*Gwilt.*

PROP'Y-LON, *n.* [Gr. προπυλον, προ, and πυλη, a gate.] The porch, vestibule, or entrance of an edifice.—*Russell.*

PRO RĀ'TA. [L.] In proportion.

PRŌRE, *n.* [L. *prora.*] The prow or fore-part of a ship. *Pope.* [*Not in use except in poetry.*]

PRO RE NĀ'TA. [L.] According to exigences or circumstances.

PRO-REP'TION, *n.* [from L. *prorepo.*] A creeping on.

PRO-RO-GĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *prorogatio.*] 1. Continuance in time or duration; a lengthening or prolongation of time.—*South*; [*rare.*]—2. In *England*, the continuance of Parliament from one session to another, as an adjournment is a continuance of the session from day to day.

PRO-RŌGUE' (pro-rōg'), *v. t.* [Fr. *proroger*; L. *prorogo.*] 1. To protract; to prolong; [*rare.*] 2. To defer; to delay; [*rare.*] 3. To continue the Parliament from one session to another. "Parliament is *prorogued* by the royal authority."

PRO-RŌGUED' (pro-rōgd'), *pp.* Prolonged; continued from one session to another.

PRO-RUP'TION, *n.* [L. *proruptus.*] The act of bursting forth; a bursting out.—*Brown.*

PRO-SĀ'IC, *a.* [L. *prosaicus*; Fr. *prosaique.*] 1. Pertaining to prose; resembling prose; not restricted by numbers 2. Dull; uninteresting.—*Ed. Rev.*

PRO-SĀ'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a prosaic or dull manner.

PRŌ'SA-ISM, *n.* That which is in the form of prose writing —*Coleridge.*

PRŌ'SA-IST, *n.* A writer of prose.

† PRŌ'ŠAL, *a.* Prosaic.—*Brown.*

PRO-SCE'NI-UM, *n.* [Gr. προ and σκηνη.] 1. In the *ancient theatre*, the whole of the stage.—2. In the *modern theatre*, the frontispiece or front part of the stage, where the drop-scene separates the stage from the audience.—*Brande.*

PRO-SCRĪBE', *v. t.* [L. *proscribo.*] 1. To put one out of the protection of law, and promise a reward for his head. 2. To put out of the protection of the law, without such a promise. 3. To denounce and condemn as dangerous and not worthy of reception; to reject utterly, as doctrines. 4. To censure and condemn as utterly unworthy of use, reception, &c.—SYN. To outlaw; doom; banish; interdict; prohibit; forbid.

PRO-SCRĪBED' (pro-skrībd'), *pp.* or *a.* Doomed to destruction; denounced as dangerous, or as unworthy of reception; condemned; banished.

PRO-SCRĪB'ER, *n.* One who dooms to destruction; one who denounces as dangerous, or as utterly unworthy of reception.

PRO-SCRĪB'ING, *ppr.* Dooming to destruction; denouncing as unworthy of protection or reception; condemning; banishing.

PRO-SCRIP'TION, *n.* [L. *proscriptio.*] 1. The act of proscribing or dooming to death; among the *Romans*, the public offer of a reward for the head of a political enemy. 2. A putting out of the protection of law; condemning to exile. 3. Censure and condemnation; utter rejection.

PRO-SCRIP'TIVE, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in proscription; proscribing.—*Burke.*

PRŌSE, *n.* [L., It., Sp. *prosa*; Fr. *prose.*] 1. The natural language of man; language loose and unconfined to poetical measure, in distinction from *verse.*—2. In the *Roman Catholic Church*, a hymn introduced into the mass on certain festival days; [*see* SEQUENCE.]—*Prose* is sometimes used adjectively; as, *prose* writings.

PRŌSE, *v. t.* 1. To write in prose.—*Milton.* 2. To make a tedious relation.—*Mason.*

PROS'E-CŪTE, *v. t.* [L. *prosecutus.*] 1. To follow or pursue with a view to reach, execute, or accomplish; to commence or continue endeavors to obtain or complete; to persist in or continue efforts already begun. 2. To seek to obtain by legal process. 3. To accuse of some crime or breach of law, or to pursue for redress or punishment, before a legal tribunal.

PROS'E-CŪTE, *v. i.* To carry on a legal prosecution; as, to *prosecute* for public offenses.—*Blackstone.*

PROS'E-CU-TED, *pp.* Pursued, or begun and carried on for execution or accomplishment, as a scheme; pursued for redress or punishment in a court of law, as a person; demanded in law, as a right or claim.

PROS'E-CU-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Pursuing, or beginning and carrying on for accomplishment; pursuing for redress or punishment; suing for, as a right or claim.

PROS-E-CŪ'TION, *n.* 1. The act or process of endeavoring to gain or accomplish something; pursuit by efforts of body or mind. 2. The institution and carrying on of a suit in a court of law or equity to obtain some right, or to redress and punish some wrong. 3. The institution or commencement and continuance of a criminal suit; the process of exhibiting formal charges against an offender before a legal tribunal, and pursuing them to final judgment.

PROS'E-CU-TOR, *n.* 1. One who pursues or carries on any purpose, plan, or business. 2. The person who institutes and carries on a criminal suit in a legal tribunal, or one who exhibits criminal charges against an offender.

PROS'E-LYTE, *n.* [Fr. *proselyte*; It. *prosolita*; Gr. προσηλυτος.] A new convert to some religion or religious sect, or to some particular opinion, system, or party.

PROS'E-LYTE, *v. t.* To make a convert to some religion, or to some opinion or system.—*Macknight.*

PROS'E-LY-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Made a convert to some religion.

PROS'E-LY-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making converts.

PROS'E-LYT-ISM, *n.* 1. The making of converts to a religion or religious sect, or to any opinion, system, or party.—*Burke.* 2. Conversion to a system or creed.

PROS'E-LYT-IZE, to make converts, or to convert, is not well authorized, or not in common use, and is wholly unnecessary.

† PRO-SEM-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *proseminatus.*] Propagation by seed.—*Hale.*

PROS-EN-NE-A-HE'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. προς, εννεα, and ἑδρα.] In *crystallography*, having nine faces on two adjacent parts of the crystal. [*Not used.*]

PRŌS'ER, *n.* 1. A writer of prose.—*Drayton.* 2. One who dwells with tedious minuteness on uninteresting matters.

PRŌS'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Talking or writing in a dull, uninteresting manner.

PRŌS'ING, *n.* Dull, tedious minuteness in speech or writing.

PRO-SLĀV'ER-Y, *a.* In favor of slavery.

PRŌ'SY, *a.* Dull and tedious in discourse or writing.

PRO-SŌ'DI-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to prosody, or the quanti-
PRO-SOD'IC-AL, } ty and accents of syllables; according to the rules of prosody.

PRO-SŌ'DI-AN, *n.* One skilled in prosody, or in the rules of pronunciation and metrical composition.

PROS'O-DIST, *n.* One who understands prosody.

PROS'O-DY, *n.* [Fr. *prosodie*; L. *prosodia.*] That part of grammar which treats of the quantity of syllables, of accent, and of the laws of versification.

PROS-O-PO-LEP'SY, *n.* [Gr. προσωπολημψια.] Respect of persons; *more particularly*, a premature opinion or prejudice against a person, formed by a view of his external appearance.—*Addison.*

PROS-O-PO-PŒ'IA, *n.* [Gr. προσωποποιια.] A figure in *rhetoric* by which things are represented as persons, or by which things inanimate are spoken of as animated beings, or by which an absent person is introduced as speaking, or a deceased person is represented as alive and present.

PROS'PECT, *n.* [L. *prospectus.*] 1. View of things within the reach of the eye. 2. View of things to come; intellectual sight; expectation. 3. That which is presented to the eye, as a scene or landscape; the place and the objects seen. 4. Object of view. 5. View delineated or painted; picturesque representation of a landscape. 6. Place which affords an extended view. 7. Position of the front of a building. 8. Expectation, or ground of expectation. 9. A looking forward; a regard to something future; [*rare.*]

PRO-SPECT'ION, *n.* The act of looking forward, or of providing for future wants.—*Paley.*

PRO-SPECT'IVE, *a.* 1. Looking forward in time; regarding the future; opposed to *retrospective.*—*W. Jay.* 2. Acting with foresight.—*Child.* 3. Pertaining to a prospect; viewing at a distance.—*Milton.* 4. Furnishing with an extensive prospect.—*Dwight.*

PRO-SPECT'IVE, *n.* The scene before or around us.—*Rich. Dict.*

PRO-SPECT'IVE-LY, *adv.* With reference to the future.

PRO-SPECT'IVE-NESS, *n.* State of being prospective.

PRO-SPECT'US, *n.* [L.] The plan of a literary work, containing the general subject or design, with the manner and terms of publication, and sometimes a specimen of it.

PROS'PER, *v. t.* [L. *prospero.*] To favor; to render successful.—*Dryden.*

PROS'PER, *v. i.* 1. To be successful; to succeed. 2. To grow or increase; to flourish; to thrive; to make gain.

PROS'PERED, *pp.* Having success; favored.

PROS'PER-ING, *ppr.* Rendering successful; advancing in growth, wealth, or any good.

PROS-PER'I-TY, *n.* [L. *prosperitas.*] Advance or gain in any thing good or desirable; successful progress in any business or enterprise; attainment of the object desired. —SYN. Success; good fortune; thrift; prosperousness; weal; welfare; well-being; happiness.

PROS'PER-OUS, *a.* [L. *prosperus.*] 1. Advancing in the pursuit of any thing desirable; making gain or increase; characterized by success. 2. Favoring success; as, *prosperous* gales.—SYN. Successful; flourishing; thriving; favorable; fortunate; auspicious; lucky.

PROS'PER-OUS-LY, *adv.* With gain or increase; successfully.—*Bacon.*

PROS'PER-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being successful; prosperity.

PRO-SPI"CIENCE (-spish'ens), *n.* [L. *prospiciens.*] The act of looking forward.—*Dict.*

PROSS, *n.* Talk; conversation, rather of the gossiping kind.—*Brockett.*

PROS'TATE, *a.* [from Gr. προιστημι.] In *anatomy*, the *prostate gland* is a gland situated just before the neck of the bladder in males, and surrounding the beginning of the urethra.

PROS-TER-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *prosterno.*] A state of being cast down; dejection; depression. [*Little used.*]

PROS'THE-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] 1. In *surgery*, the addition of an artificial part to supply a defect of the body; as a wooden leg, &c.—2. In *medicine*, an overlapping; as, the *prosthesis* of one febrile period upon another.—3. In *grammar*, a figure consisting in prefixing one or more letters to the beginning of a word, as *beloved.*

PROS-THET'IC, *a.* [Gr. προσθετος.] Prefixed, as a letter to a word.

PROS'TI-TUTE, *v. t.* [L. *prostituo.*] 1. To offer freely to a lewd use, or to indiscriminate lewdness. 2. To give up to any vile or infamous purpose; to devote to any thing base; to sell to wickedness. 3. To offer or expose upon vile terms or to unworthy persons.

PROS'TI-TUTE, *a.* Openly devoted to lewdness; sold to wickedness or to infamous purposes.

PROS'TI-TUTE, *n.* 1. A female given to indiscriminate lewdness; a strumpet. 2. A base hireling; a mercenary; one who offers himself to infamous employments for hire.

PROS'TI-TU-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Offered to common lewdness; devoted to base purposes.

PROS'TI-TU-TING, *ppr.* Offering to indiscriminate lewdness; devoting to infamous uses.

PROS-TI-TŪ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *prostituo.*] 1. The act or practice of offering the body to an indiscriminate intercourse with men; common lewdness of a female. 2. The act of setting one's self to sale, or of devoting to in-

famous purposes what is in one's power; as, the *prostitution* of genius, of the press, &c.

PROS'TI-TU-TOR, *n.* One who prostitutes; one who submits himself or offers another to vile purposes.

PROS'TRATE, *a.* [L. *prostratus.*] 1. Lying at length, or with the body extended on the ground or other surface. 2. Lying at mercy, as a supplicant. 3. Lying in the posture of humility or adoration.

PROS'TRATE, *v. t.* 1. To lay flat; to throw down. 2. To throw down; to overthrow; to demolish; to ruin; to overturn, as law or order.—3. *To prostrate one's self,* to throw one's self down or to fall in humility or adoration. 4. To bow in humble reverence. 5. To sink totally; to reduce, as one's vital powers.

PROS'TRA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Laid at length; laid flat; thrown down; destroyed.

PROS'TRA-TING, *ppr.* Laying flat; throwing down; destroying.

PROS-TRA'TION, *n.* 1. The act of throwing down or laying flat. 2. The act of falling down, or the act of bowing in humility or adoration; *primarily,* the act of falling on the face. 3. Great depression; dejection.—4. In *medicine,* a latent, not an exhausted state of the vital energies; great oppression of natural strength and vigor; that state of the body in disease in which the system is oppressed.

PRŌ'STŸLE, *n.* [Gr. *προστυλος.*] In *architecture,* a portico in which the columns stand in advance of the building to which they belong.—*Gwilt.*

PRŌ'SY, *a.* 1. Like prose. 2. Dull.

PRO-SYL'LO-GĬSM, *n.* [*pro* and *syllogism.*] A *prosyllogism* is when two or more syllogisms are so connected that the conclusion of the former is the major or minor of the following.

PRO-TĂC'TIC, *a.* *Protactic* persons, in *plays,* are those who give a narrative or explanation of the piece.

PRO TAN'TO. [L.] For so much.

* PROT'A-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *προτασις.*] 1. A proposition; a maxim. *Johnson.*—2. In the *ancient drama,* the first part of a comic or tragic piece, in which the several persons are shown, their characters intimated, and the subject proposed and entered on. 3. The subordinate member of a sentence, generally of a conditional sentence; opposed to *apodosis.*

PRO-TATIC, *a.* [Gr. *προτατικος.*] Being placed in the beginning; previous.—*Dryden.*

PRŌ'TE-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Proteus; readily assuming different shapes. *See* PROTEUS.

PRO-TECT', *v. t.* [L. *protectus.*] To cover from danger or injury; to throw a shelter over; to keep in safety.—SYN. To shield; defend; guard; preserve; save; secure; harbor; shelter; patronize; countenance; foster.

PRO-TECT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered or defended from injury; preserved in safety.

PRO-TECT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Shielding from injury; defending; preserving in safety.

PRO-TECT'ING-LY, *adv.* By protection; in the way of protection.—*Carlyle.*

PRO-TEC'TION, *n.* 1. The act of protecting or preserving from evil, loss, injury, or annoyance. 2. That which protects or preserves from injury. 3. A writing that protects; a passport or other writing which secures from molestation. 4. Exemption, as from molestation or arrest.—SYN. Preservation; defense; guard; shelter; refuge; security; safety.

PRO-TEC'TION-IST, *n.* One who favors the protection of some branch of industry by legal enactments.

PRO-TECT'IVE, *a.* Affording protection; sheltering; defensive.—*Thomson.*

PRO-TECT'OR, *n.* [Fr. *protecteur.*] 1. One who defends or shields from injury, evil, or oppression; a defender; a guardian; a preserver.—2. In *England,* one who formerly had the care of the kingdom during the king's minority; a regent. Hence the title was taken by Cromwell when he assumed the government of England.—3. In *Roman Catholic countries,* every nation and every religious order has a *protector* residing at Rome.

PRO-TECT'OR-ATE, *n.* 1. Government by a protector; [applied *particularly* to the government of England by Cromwell.]—2. In *recent usage,* the authority assumed by a superior power over an inferior or dependent one.

PRO-TECT'OR-LESS, *a.* Having no protector.—*Carlyle.*

PRO-TEC-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a protector.

PRO-TECT'OR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a protector or regent.—*Burnet.*

PRO-TECT'RESS, *n.* A woman or female who protects

PRO-TE-GÉ' (pro-te-zhā'), *n.* [Fr.] One under the care and protection of another.

PRŌ'TE-IN, *n.* [Gr. *πρωτος.*] A gelatinous, semitransparent substance obtained from albumen, fibrin, or casein, and considered the basis of animal tissue and of some substances of vegetable origin.—*Graham.*

PRO TEMPO-RE. [L.] For the time being, as a temporary supply or provision.

PRO-TEND', *v. t.* [L. *protendo.*] To hold out; to stretch forth.—*Dryden.*

PRO-TEND'ED, *pp.* Reached or stretched forth.—*Mitford.*

PRO-TEND'ING, *ppr.* Stretching forth.

† PRO-TENSE' (pro-tens'), *n.* Extension.—*Spenser.*

PRO-TERV'I-TY, *n.* [L. *protervitas.*] Peevishness; petulance. [*Little used.*]

PRO-TEST', *v. i.* [L. *protestor;* Fr. *protester.*] 1. To affirm with solemnity; to make a solemn declaration of a fact or opinion. 2. To make a solemn declaration expressive of opposition: used with *against.* 3. To make a formal declaration in writing against a public law or measure.—SYN. To affirm; asseverate; assert; aver; attest; testify; declare; profess.

PRO-TEST', *v. t.* 1. To make a solemn declaration or affirmation of, as one's innocence. 2. To call upon as a witness; as, "*Protesting* fate supreme."—*Milton.* 3. To prove; to show; to give evidence of; [*obs.*]—4. In *commerce,* to *protest a bill of exchange,* is for a notary public, at the request of the payee, to make a formal declaration, under hand and seal, against the drawer of the bill, on account of non-acceptance or non-payment, for exchange, cost, commissions, damages, and interest.

* PRŌ'TEST, *n.* 1. A solemn declaration of opinion, commonly against some act; a formal and solemn declaration made in writing by a minority of a deliberative body to testify their dissent from the proceedings of a majority.—2. In *commerce,* a formal declaration made by a notary public, under hand and seal, at the request of the payee or holder of a note of hand or bill of exchange, for non-acceptance or non-payment of the same; also, a solemn declaration made by the master of a vessel before the proper officer as to the untoward events of a voyage, &c.

PROT'EST-ANT, *a.* Pertaining to those who, at the reformation of religion, protested against a decree of Charles V. and the Diet of Spires; pertaining to Protestants or to Protestantism.

PROT'EST-ANT, *n.* One of the party who adhered to Luther at the Reformation, and in 1529 protested against a decree of the Emperor Charles V. and the Diet of Spires, and appealed to a general council. The application of the term is now extended so as to embrace the various denominations of Christians which have sprung from the adoption of the principles of the Reformation.

PROT'EST-ANT-ĬSM, *n.* The Protestant religion.

† PROT'EST-ANT-LY, *adv.* In conformity to the Protestants.

PROT-ES-TĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A solemn declaration of a fact, opinion, or resolution. 2. A solemn declaration of dissent; a protest.—3. In *law,* a declaration in pleading, by which the party interposes an oblique allegation or denial of some fact, protesting that it does or does not exist.

PROT'ES-TĀ-TOR, *n.* One who protests.

PRO-TEST'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Solemnly declared or alleged; declared against for non-acceptance or non-payment.

PRO-TEST'ER, *n.* 1. One who protests; one who utters a solemn declaration. 2. One who protests a bill of exchange.

PRO-TEST'ING, *ppr.* Solemnly declaring or affirming; declaring against for non-acceptance or non-payment.

PRO-TEST'ING-LY, *adv.* By way of protesting.

PRŌ'TE-US, *n.* [L.] In *mythology,* a marine deity, the son of Oceanus and Tethys, whose distinguishing characteristic was the faculty of assuming different shapes; *hence,* any one who hastily changes his principles.

PRŌ'TE-US, *n.* 1. A term applied to a genus of amphibious reptiles, allied to the siren, salamanders, and frogs. 2. A name given to a genus of homogeneous infusoria.

PROTH'E-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] The place in a church in which the elements for the eucharist are put previous to their being placed on the altar; called, also, *credence.*—*Hook.*

PRO-THON'O-TA-RY, *n.* [Low L. *protonotarius.*] 1. *Originally,* the chief notary; and, *anciently,* the title of the principal notaries of the emperors of Constantinople.—2. In *England,* an officer in the Court of King's Bench and Common Pleas.—3. In *some of the United States,* a register or clerk of a court.—*Apostolical prothonotaries,* certain officers of the papal court, having precedence of the other notaries.

PRO-THON'O-TA-RY-SHIP, *n.* The office of a prothonotary [*Uncommon.*]

PRO-THŌ'RAX, *n.* [Gr. *προ* and *θωραξ.*] In *entomology,* the first or anterior segment of the thorax in insects.—*Brande*

PRŌ'TO-CŎL, *n.* [Low L. *protocollum.*] 1. The original copy of any writing.—*Ayliffe.* 2. The minutes or rough draft of an instrument or transaction.

PRŌ'TO-CŎL-IST, *n.* In *Russia,* a register or clerk.

PRŌ'TO-GĬNE, *n.* A kind of talcose granite.—*Dana.*

PRŌ'TO-MĂR-TYR (-mär-tur), *n.* [Gr. *πρωτος* and *μαρτυρ.*] 1. The first martyr; [*a term applied to Stephen.*] 2. The first who suffers or is sacrificed in any cause.

PRŌ'TO-PLAST, *n.* [Gr. *πρωτος* and *πλαστος.*] The original; the thing first formed, as a copy to be imitated

PRO-TO-PLAS'TIC, *a.* First formed.—*Howell.*

PRŌ'TO-PŌPE, *n.* [Gr. πρωτος, and *papa*, father.] In *Russia*, the imperial confessor, a high officer in the Greek Church. —*Tooke.*

PRŌ'TO-SALT, *n.* In *chemistry*, a salt containing a metallic protoxyd.—*Silliman.*

PRO-TO-SUL'PHATE, *n.* In *chemistry*, a compound of sulphuric acid with a protoxyd.

PRŌ'TO-TYPE, *n.* [Fr.; Gr. πρωτοτυπος.] An original or model after which any thing is formed; the pattern of any thing to be engraved, cast, &c.; exemplar; archetype.

PRO-TOX'YD, *n.* [Gr. πρωτος and οξυς.] A compound of one equivalent of oxygen, with one equivalent of a base, and destitute of acid properties.

PRO-TOX'YD-IZE, *v. t.* To convert into a protoxyd.

PRO-TO-ZŌ'A, *n. pl.* [Gr. πρωτος and ζωα.] The infusoria, or lowest class of animalcules; the term is sometimes applied to all the lower animals in which no nerves have been detected.—*Dana.*

PRO-TRACT', *v. t.* [L. *protractus.*] 1. To draw out or lengthen in time; to continue; to prolong. 2. To delay; to retard; to defer; to put off to a distant time.

† PRO-TRACT', *n.* Tedious continuance.—*Spenser.*

PRO-TRACT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Drawn out in time; delayed.

PRO-TRACT'ED-LY, *adv.* With protraction; tediously.

PRO-TRACT'ER, *n.* One who protracts or lengthens in time.

PRO-TRACT'ING, *ppr.* Drawing out or continuing in time; delaying.

PRO-TRACT'ING, *n.* In *surveying*, the same as protraction, which see.—*Hutton.*

PRO-TRAC'TION, *n.* 1. The act of drawing out or continuing in time; the act of delaying the termination of a thing.—2. In *surveying*, the act of plotting or laying down on paper the dimensions of a field.—*Hutton.*

PRO-TRACT'IVE, *a.* Drawing out or lengthening in time; prolonging; continuing; delaying.—*Dryden.*

PRO-TRACT'OR, *n.* 1. He or that which protracts. 2. A mathematical instrument, used in drawing and plotting, or laying down and measuring angles on paper.

PRO-TREP'TIC-AL, *a.* [Gr. προτρεπτικος.] Hortatory; suasory; intended or adapted to persuade.—*Ward.* [*Rare.*]

PRO-TRŪDE', *v. t.* [L. *protrudo.*] 1. To thrust forward; to drive or force along. 2. To thrust out, as from confinement.

PRO-TRŪDE', *v. i.* To shoot forward; to be thrust forward. —*Bacon.*

PRO-TRŪD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Thrust forward or out.

PRO-TRŪD'ING, *ppr.* Thrusting forward or out.

PRO-TRŪ'SILE, *a.* Capable of being protruded and withdrawn.—*Gardner.*

PRO-TRŪ'SION (-trū'zhun), *n.* The act of thrusting forward or beyond the usual limit; the state of being protruded; a thrusting or driving; a push.—*Locke.*

PRO-TRŪ'SIVE, *a.* Thrusting or impelling forward.

PRO-TŪ'BER-ANCE, *n.* [L. *protuberans.*] A swelling or tumor on the body; a prominence; a bunch or knob.

PRO-TŪ'BER-ANT, *a.* Swelling; prominent beyond the surrounding surface.

PRO-TŪ'BER-ANT-LY, *adv.* In the way of protuberance.

PRO-TŪ'BER-ĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *protubero.*] To swell or be prominent beyond the adjacent surface; to bulge out.

PRO-TU-BER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of swelling beyond the surrounding surface.—*Cooke.*

PRO-TŪ'BER-OUS, *a.* Protuberant.—*Smith.*

PROUD, *a.* [Sax. *prut*; D. *preutsch.*] 1. Having inordinate self-esteem; possessing a high or unreasonable conceit of one's own excellence, either of body or mind; conceited. 2. Arrogant; haughty; supercilious. 3. Daring; presumptuous. 4. Lofty of mien; grand of person. 5. Grand; lofty; splendid; magnificent. 6. Ostentatious; grand. 7. Splendid; exhibiting grandeur and distinction; exciting pride. 8. Excited by the animal appetite.—*Brown.* 9. Fungous; as, *proud* flesh.

PROUD'LI-EST, *adv.* Most proudly.—*Baxter.*

PROUD'LY, *adv.* With an inordinate self-esteem; in a proud manner; haughtily; ostentatiously; with lofty airs or mien.—*Pope.*

PRÖV'A-BLE (proov'a-bl), *a.* That may be proved.

PRÖV'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner capable of proof.—*Huloet.*

† PROV'AND, } *n.* Provender or food.
PROV'ANT, }

PRÖVE (proov), *v. t.* [Sax. *profian*; D. *proeven*; Dan. *pröver.*] 1. To ascertain some unknown quality or truth by an experiment or by a test or standard. 2. To ascertain or render certain, as truth, reality, or fact by, testimony or other evidence. 3. To bring out truth by argument, induction, or reasoning; to deduce certain conclusions from propositions that are true or admitted. 4. To ascertain the genuineness or validity of, as a will or testament. 5. To experience; to gain certain knowledge by the operation of something on ourselves, or by some act of our own.—6. In *arithmetic*, to ascertain or render evident the correctness of any operation or result. 7. To examine or subject to trial.—8. Men *prove God*, when by their provocations they put his patience to trial—*Ps.* xcv.; or when by obedience they make trial how much he will countenance such conduct. *Mal.*, iii.—SYN. To try; test; verify; justify; confirm; establish; evince; manifest; show; demonstrate.

PRÖVE, *v. i.* 1. To make trial; to essay.—*Dryden.* 2. To be found or to have its qualities ascertained by experience or trial; as, to *prove* useful. 3. To be ascertained by the event or something subsequent; as, to *prove* incorrect. 4. To be found true or correct by the result. 5. To make certain; to show; to evince. 6. To succeed; [*obs.*]

PRÖV'ED (proovd), *pp.* or *a.* Tried; evinced; experienced.

PRO-VED'I-TOR, *n.* [It. *provveditore.*] A purveyor; one employed to procure supplies for an army.—*Proveditor*, in *Venice* and *other parts of Italy*, is an officer who superintends matters of policy.—*Encyc.*

PROV'E-DORE, *n.* A purveyor; one who procures provisions.

PROV'ENCE-RŌSE, *n.* A species of rose much valued for its beauty and fragrance.

PRÖV'EN (proov'n). A word used by Scottish writers for *proved.*

PRO-VEN'CIAL (-shal), *a.* [Fr. *provençal.*] Pertaining to Provence, in France.

PROV'EN-DER, *n.* [Fr. *provende*; Norm. *provender.*] 1. Dry food for beasts, usually meal, or a mixture of meal and cut straw or hay. 2. Provisions; meat; food.—*Coxe.*

PROV'ENT, *n.* [L. *proventus.*] Provisions; eatables.

PRÖV'ER, *n.* One who proves or tries; that which proves

PROV'ERB, *n.* [Fr. *proverbe*; It. *proverbio*; L. *proverbium.*] 1. A short sentence often repeated, expressing a well-known truth or common fact, ascertained by experience or observation; a wise or pithy saying. 2. A by-word; a name often repeated; and hence, frequently, a reproach or object of contempt. *Jer.*, xxiv.—3. In *Scripture*, it sometime signifies a moral sentence or saying that is enigmatical or requires interpretation. *Prov.*, i.—4. *Proverbs*, a canonical book of the Old Testament.—SYN. Maxim; aphorism; apophthegm; adage; saw.

† PROV'ERB, *v. t.* 1. To mention in a proverb.—*Milton.* 2. To provide with a proverb.—*Shak.*

PRO-VERB'I-AL, *a.* 1. Mentioned in a proverb. 2. Comprised in a proverb; used or current as a proverb.—*Pope.* 3. Pertaining to proverbs; resembling a proverb; suitable to a proverb.

PRO-VERB'I-AL-ISM, *n.* A proverbial phrase.—*N. A. Rev.*

PRO-VERB'I-AL-IST, *n.* One who speaks proverbs.

PRO-VERB'I-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To make a proverb; to turn into a proverb, or to use proverbially. [*Unusual.*]

PRO-VERB'I-AL-LY, *adv.* In a proverb; so as to be a proverb.

PRO-VIDE', *v. t.* [L. *provideo*; It. *provvedere.*] 1. To procure beforehand; to get; to collect or make ready for future use; to prepare. 2. To furnish; to supply: followed by *with.* 3. To stipulate previously. 4. To make a previous conditional stipulation. 5. To foresee; *a Latinism*; [*obs.*] 6. To appoint to an ecclesiastical benefice before it is vacant; *see* PROVISOR. *Prescott.*—7. *Provide*, in a transitive sense, is followed by *against* or *for.*

PRO-VIDE', *v. i.* To procure supplies or means of defense, or to take measures for counteracting or escaping an evil.

PRO-VID'ED, *pp.* 1. Procured beforehand; made ready for future use: supplied; furnished; stipulated. 2. Stipulated as a condition, which condition is expressed in the following sentence or words; as, "*provided* that you go," *i. e.*, *this being provided*, viz., that you go.

PROV'I-DENCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *providentia.*] 1. The act of providing or preparing for future use or application; [*rare.*] —*Bacon.* 2. Foresight; timely care, provision, or preparation.—3. In *theology*, the care and superintendence which God exercises over his creatures; hence, also, God viewed in this relation. 4. Prudence in the management of one's concerns or in private economy.

PROV'I-DENT, *a.* Foreseeing wants and making provision to supply them; exercising prudence in preparing for future exigencies.—SYN. Forecasting; cautious; careful; prudent; frugal; economical.

PROV-I-DEN'TIAL (-shal), *a.* Effected by the providence of God; referable to Divine providence; proceeding from Divine direction or superintendence.

PROV-I-DEN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* By means of God's providence.

PROV'I-DENT-LY, *adv.* With prudent foresight; with wise precaution in preparing for the future.

PRO-VID'ER, *n.* One who provides, furnishes, or supplies; one who procures what is wanted.—*Shak.*

PRO-VID'ING, *ppr.* Procuring beforehand; supplying, stipulating.

PROV'INCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *provincia.*] 1. Among the *Romans*, a conquered country of considerable extent; *particularly*, a conquered country, beyond the limits of Italy, which was subject to the Roman state. *P. Cyc.*—2. Among the *mod-*

erns, a country belonging to a kingdom or state either by conquest or colonization, usually situated at a distance from the kingdom or state, but more or less dependent on it or subject to it. 3. A division of a kingdom or state of considerable extent. 4. A region of country; [*in a general sense*;] a tract; a large extent. 5. The proper office or business of a person.

PRO-VIN'CIAL (-shal), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a province, or relating to it. 2. Appendant to the principal kingdom or state. 3. Not polished; rude; as, *provincial* accents.—*Swift.* 4. Pertaining to an ecclesiastical province, or to the jurisdiction of an archbishop; not ecumenical.

PRO-VIN'CIAL, *n.* 1. Among the *Roman Catholics*, a monastic superior who, under the general of his order, has the direction of all the religious houses of the same fraternity in a given district, called a province of the order.—*Murdock.* 2. A person belonging to a province.—*Burke.*

PRO-VIN'CIAL-ISM, *n.* A peculiar word or manner of speaking in a province or district of country remote from the principal country or from the metropolis.

PRO-VIN'CIAL-IST, *n.* One who lives in a province.

PRO-VIN-CIAL'I-TY, *n.* Peculiarity of language in a province.—*Warton.*

PRO-VIN'CIĀTE, *v. t.* To convert into a province. [*Rare.*]

PRO-VĪNE', *v. i.* [Fr. *provigner.*] To lay a stock or branch of a vine in the ground for propagation.

PRŌV'ING (proov'ing), *ppr.* Trying; ascertaining; evincing; experiencing.

PRO-VĪ'SION (pro-vizh'un), *n.* [Fr.; L. *provisio.*] 1. The act of providing or making previous preparation. 2. Things provided; preparation; measures taken beforehand, either for security, defense, or attack, or for the supply of wants. 3. Stores provided; stock. 4. Victuals; food; fare; provender; all manner of eatables for man and beast. 5. Previous stipulation; terms or agreement made, or measures taken, for a future exigency.—6. Among *Roman Catholics*, a nomination by the pope to an ecclesiastical benefice previous to its becoming vacant, by which the right of patronage was suspended.—*Hook.*

PRO-VĪ'SION, *v. t.* To supply with victuals or food.

PRO-VĪ'SION-AL (pro-vizh'un-al), *a.* [Fr. *provisionnel.*] Provided for present need or for the occasion; temporarily established; temporary.

PRO-VĪ'SION-AL-LY (-vizh'un-), *adv.* By way of provision; temporarily; for the present exigency.—*Locke.*

PRO-VĪ'SION-A-RY (-vizh'un-), *a.* Provisional; provided for the occasion; not permanent.—*Burke.*

PRO-VĪ'SIONED (-vizh'und), *pp.* Supplied with food.

PRO-VĪ'SION-ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with supplies of food.

PRO-VĪ'SO, *n.* [L. *provisus.*] An article or clause in any statute, agreement, contract, grant, or other writing, by which a condition is introduced; a conditional stipulation.

PRO-VĪ'SOR, *n.* [Fr. *proviseur.*] 1. In *Church affairs*, a person appointed by the pope to a benefice before the death of the incumbent, and to the prejudice of the rightful patron. 2. The purveyor, steward, or treasurer of a religious house.

PRO-VĪ'SO-RY, *a.* 1. Making temporary provision; temporary. 2. Containing a proviso or condition; conditional.

PROV-Ō-CĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *provocatio.*] 1. Any thing that excites anger; the cause of resentment.—1 *Kings*, xxi. 2. The act of exciting anger. 3. An appeal to a court or judge; [*obs.*] 4. Incitement; [*obs.*]

PRO-VŌ'CA-TĪVE, *a.* Exciting; stimulating; tending to awaken or incite appetite or passion.

PRO-VŌ'CA-TĪVE, *n.* Any thing that tends to excite appetite or passion; a stimulant.

PRO-VŌ'CA-TĪVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being provocative or stimulating.

PRO-VŌK'A-BLE, *a.* That may be provoked.—*Cudworth.*

PRO-VŌKE', *v. t.* [L. *provoco*; Fr. *provoquer*; It. *provocare*; Sp. *provocar.*] 1. To call forth or bring into action; as, to *provoke* hostilities; to *provoke* laughter; to *provoke* appetite; to *provoke* to love. 2. To make angry; as, to *provoke* a person. 3. To call forth to combat; to challenge. *Dryden*; [*rare.*]—SYN. To arouse; stir up; rouse; awake; cause; excite; move; induce; incite; stimulate; inflame; offend; irritate; anger; chafe; exasperate; incense; enrage.

† PRO-VŌKE', *v. i.* To appeal.—*Dryden.*

PRO-VŌKED' (pro-vōkt'), *pp.* or *a.* Excited; roused; incited; made angry; incensed.

PRO-VŌK'ER, *n.* 1. One who excites anger or other passion; one who excites war or sedition. 2. That which excites, causes, or promotes.—*Shak.*

PRO-VŌK'ING, *ppr.* 1. Exciting into action; inciting; inducing by motives; making angry. 2. *a.* Having the power or quality of exciting resentment; tending to awaken passion.

PRO-VŌK'ING-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to excite anger.

PROV'ŌST (prov'ust), *n.* [Sax. *profost, profast*; Dan. *provst*; G. *probst, propst*; Arm. *provost.*] A person who is appointed to superintend or preside over something; as, the *provost* of a university; the chief magistrate of a city or town.—*Provost marshal*, in an *army* or *navy*, an officer appointed to preserve order and discipline, take charge of offenders, conduct executions, &c. In the latter sense, usually pronounced pro-vō'.

PROV'ŌST-SHIP, *n.* The office of a provost.—*Hakewill.*

* PROW, *n.* [Fr. *proue*; It. *prua* and *proda*; Sp. *proa.*] The fore-part of a ship.—2. In *seamen's language*, the beak or pointed cutwater of a xebec or galley. 3. The name of a particular kind of vessel used in the East Indian seas.

† PROW, *a.* [Fr. *preux.*] Valiant; *prowest*, the most valiant.

* PROW'ESS, *n.* [Fr. *prouesse*; It. *prodezza.*] Bravery; valor; *particularly*, military bravery; gallantry; intrepidity in war; fearlessness of danger.

† PROW'EST, *a.* [*superl.* of *prow.*] Bravest.—*Spenser.*

PROWL, *v. t.* To rove over.—*Sidney.*

PROWL, *v. i.* 1. To rove or wander, particularly for prey, as a wild beast. 2. To rove and plunder; to prey; to plunder.

PROWL, *n.* A roving for prey; *colloquially*, something to be seized and devoured.

PROWL'ER, *n.* One who roves about for prey.—*Thomson.*

PROWL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Wandering about in search of prey or plunder.

PROX'ENE, *n.* [Gr. προξενος.] In *Grecian antiquities*, an officer who had the charge of superintending strangers.—*Brande.*

PROX'I-MAL. *See* PROXIMATE.

PROX'I-MATE, *a.* [L. *proximus.*] Having most intimate relation or connection.—*Proximate principle*, a name given to the distinct compounds which exist ready formed in animals and vegetables, such as albumen, fat, sugar, &c.—SYN. Nearest; next; closest; immediate; direct.

PROX'I-MATE-LY, *adv.* Immediately; by immediate relation to or effect on.—*Bentley.*

† PROX'IME, *a.* Next; immediately.—*Watts.*

PROX-IM'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *proximité*; L. *proximitas.*] The state of being next; immediate nearness, either in place, blood, or alliance.—*Swift.*

PROX'Y, *n.* [contracted from *procuracy.*] 1. The agency of another who acts as a substitute for his principal; agency of a substitute; appearance of a representative. 2. The person who is substituted or deputed to act for another; as, to vote by *proxy*.—3. A writing by which one person authorizes another to vote in his place. 4. In *popular use* in some of the states, an election or day of voting for officers of government.

PROX'Y-SHIP, *n.* The office or agency of a proxy.

† PRŪCE, *n.* [from *Prussia.*] Prussian leather.—*Dryden*

PRŪDE, *n.* [Fr. *prude*; D. *preutsch.*] A woman of great reserve, coyness, affected stiffness of manners, and scrupulous nicety.—*Swift.*

PRŪ'DENCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *prudentia*; It. *prudenza*; Sp. *prudencia.*] Wisdom applied to practice. *Prudence* implies caution in deliberating and consulting on the most suitable means to accomplish valuable purposes, and the exercise of sagacity in discerning and selecting them.—*Prudence* differs from *wisdom* in this, that prudence implies more caution and reserve than wisdom, or is exercised more in foreseeing and avoiding evil, than in devising and executing that which is good.—SYN. Forecast; providence; considerateness; judiciousness; discretion; caution; circumspection; judgment.

PRŪ'DENT, *a.* 1. Practically wise; careful of the consequences of enterprises, measures, or actions; careful not to act when the end is of doubtful utility, or probably impracticable. 2. Dictated or directed by prudence. 3. Foreseeing by instinct; as, the *prudent* crane.—*Milton.* 4. Practicing economy or frugality. 5. Wise; intelligent.—SYN. Cautious; wary; circumspect; considerate; discreet; judicious; provident; economical; frugal.

PRU-DEN'TIAL (-shal), *a.* 1. Proceeding from prudence; dictated or prescribed by prudence. 2. Superintending the discretionary concerns of a society. [*New England.*]

† PRU-DEN-TIAL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being prudential; eligibility, on principles of prudence.—*Brown.*

PRU-DEN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* In conformity with prudence; prudently.—*South.*

PRU-DEN'TIALS (-shalz), *n. pl.* 1. Maxims of prudence or practical wisdom. 2. The subordinate discretionary concerns and economy of a company, society, or corporation. [*New England.*]

PRŪ'DENT-LY, *adv.* 1. With prudence; with due caution or circumspection; discreetly; wisely. 2. With frugality; economically.

PRŪ'DER-Y, *n.* Affected scrupulousness; excessive nicety in conduct; stiffness; affected reserve or gravity; coyness.

PRŪ'DISH, *a.* [from *prude.*] Affectedly grave; very formal, precise, or reserved.—*Garrick.*

PRŪ'DISH-LY, *adv.* In a prudish manner.

PRU-ĪNA, *n.* [L.] Hoar frost.

PRŪ'IN-OUS, *a.* Frosty.

PRŪ'IN-ŌSE, *a.* [L. *pruinosus.*] Hoary; covered with minute dust, appearing as if frosted.—*Humble.*

PRŪNE, *v. t.* 1. To lop or cut off the superfluous branches of trees, to make them bear better fruit or grow higher, or to give them a more handsome and regular appearance. 2. To clear from any thing superfluous; to dress; to trim.

PRŪNE, *v. i.* To dress; to prink. [*A ludicrous word.*]

PRŪNE, *n.* [Fr. *prune*; It., Sp. *pruna*; L. *prunum.*] A dried plum; sometimes a recent plum.—*Bacon.*

PRŪ'NÆD, *pp.* 1. Divested of superfluous branches; trimmed. 2. Cleared of what is unsuitable or superfluous.

PRŪ'NEL, *n.* A plant.—*Ainsworth.*

PRU-NEL'LA, } *n.* A smooth woolen stuff, generally black,
PRU-NEL'LO, } used for making shoes or garments.

PRU-NEL'LO, *n.* [Fr. *prunelle.*] A species of dried plum.

PRŪN'ER, *n.* One who prunes trees or removes what is superfluous.

PRU-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *prunum* and *fero.*] Bearing plums.

PRŪN'ING, *ppr.* Lopping off superfluous branches; trimming; clearing off what is superfluous.

PRŪN'ING, *n.* In *gardening* and *agriculture*, the lopping off the superfluous branches of trees, either for improving the trees or their fruit.

PRŪN'ING-HOOK, } *n.* An instrument used in pruning
PRŪN'ING-KNĪFE, } trees.—*Dryden.*

PRŪN'ING-SHEARS, *n. pl.* Shears for pruning trees, &c.

PRŪ'RI-ENCE, } *n.* [L. *pruriens.*] An itching, longing de-
PRŪ'RI-EN-CY, } sire or appetite for any thing.—*Swift.*

PRŪ'RI-ENT, *a.* Itching; uneasy with desire.—*Warton.*

PRU-RIG'IN-OUS, *a.* [L. *pruriginosus.*] Tending to prurigo.

PRU-RĪ'GO, *n.* [L.] A peculiar papular eruption of the skin, attended with intolerable itching.

PRŪS'SIAN (prū'shan. This has, till of late, been the universal pronunciation, but in London *prüsh'an* has now become prevalent.—*Smart*), *a.* [from *Prussia.*] Pertaining to Prussia.—*Prussian blue*, a salt of iron, of a beautiful deep blue, much used as a pigment.

PRŪS'SIATE, *n.* A name first applied to Prussian blue, and subsequently to various salts, &c., containing cyanogen.

PRŪS'SIC, *a.* *Prussic acid*, a virulent poison, first obtained from Prussian blue, whence its name. The term has been extended to various substances containing cyanogen, and also to the poisonous principle in bitter almonds.

PRY, *v. i.* To peep narrowly; to inspect closely; to attempt to discover something with scrutinizing curiosity, whether impertinently or not.

PRY, *n.* 1. Narrow inspection; impertinent peeping.—*Smart.* 2. A lever; a contraction, in *America*, for *prize.*

PRY, *v. t.* To raise or attempt to raise with a lever. This is the common popular pronunciation of *prize*, in *America.* The lever used is also called a *pry.*

PRY'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Inspecting closely; looking into with curiosity.

PRY'ING-LY, *adv.* With close inspection or impertinent curiosity.

PRYT-A-NE'UM, *n.* [Gr. πρυτανειον.] In *Athens*, a place where the prytanes and those who deserved well of their country were maintained by the public.—*Elmes.*

PRYT'A-NIS, *n.*; *pl.* PRYTANES. [Gr. πρυτανις.] In *Athens*, a member of one of the ten sections into which the senate of five hundred was divided, and to each of which belonged the presidency of the senate for one tenth of the year.—*Smith's Dict.*

PRYT'A-NY, *n.* In *Athens*, the period during which the presidency of the senate belonged to the prytanes of one section.—*Smith's Dict.*

[*It is to be noted that, in words beginning with* Ps *and* Pt, *the letter* p *has no sound.*]

PSALM (säm), *n.* [L. *psalmus.*] A sacred song or hymn; a song composed on a Divine subject and in praise of God.—*The Psalms*, a canonical book of the Old-Testament.

PSALM'IST (säm'ist), *n.* 1. A writer or composer of sacred songs; a title particularly applied to David and the other authors of the Scriptural psalms.—2. In the *Roman Catholic Church*, a clerk, precentor, singer, or leader of music in the church.

PSAL-MOD'IC-AL, } *a.* Relating to psalmody.—*Warton.*
PSAL-MOD'IC, }

PSAL'MO-DIST, *n.* One who sings holy songs.—*Hammond.*

PSALM'O-DY (säm'o-de or sal'mo-de), *n.* The act, practice, or art of singing sacred songs.

PSAL-MOG'RA-PHER, } *n.* A writer of psalms or Divine
PSAL-MOG'RA-PHIST, } songs and hymns.

PSAL-MOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. ψαλμος and γραφω.] The act or practice of writing psalms or sacred songs and hymns.

PSAL'TER (sawl'ter), *n.* [L. *psalterium*; It., Sp. *salterio.*] 1. The book of Psalms; often applied to a book containing the Psalms separately printed.—2. In the *Roman Catholic Church*, a series of devout sentences or aspirations, 150 in number, in honor of certain mysteries, as the sufferings of Christ, &c.—*Bp. Fitzpatrick.* Also, a large rosary, consisting of a hundred and fifty beads, according to the number of the psalms.—*Encyc. Am.*

PSAL'TER-Y (sal'ter-e), *n.* [Gr. ψαλτηριον.] A stringed instrument of music used by the Hebrews, the form of which is not now known.

PSAM'MITE, *n.* [Gr. ψαμμος.] A species of micaceous sandstone.—*Brongniart.*

PSAM-MIT'IC (sam-it'ik), *a.* Pertaining to psammite.

PSAR'O-LITE, *n.* A fossil plant.—*Lyell.*

PSEŪ-DE-PIG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. ψευδος and επιγραφη.] The ascription of false names of authors to works.

PSEŪ-DĪ-SOD'O-MON, *n.* [Gr. ψευδος, false, ισος, equal, and δομος, a building.] A mode of building in Greece, in which the heighth, length, and thickness of the courses differed.—*Elmes.*

PSEŪ'DO (sū'do). [Gr. ψευδος, falsity.] A prefix signifying false, counterfeit, or spurious.

PSEŪ'DO-A-POS'TLE, *n.* A false apostle; one who falsely pretends to be an apostle.

PSEŪ'DO-CHĪ'NA, *n.* [Gr. ψευδος, and Fr. *quina*, *kina*, or *China*, Peruvian bark.] The false China root, a plant of the genus *smilax*, found in America. Also, a species of *strychnos* and a species of *solanum.* In the spelling of this name *ch* and *c* are used indiscriminately.

PSEŪ'DO-CLER'GY (su'do-), *n.* Not true clergy.—*More.*

PSEŪ'DO-DIP'TER-AL, *a.* or *n.* [Gr. ψευδος, δις, and πτερον.] In *architecture*, a term applied to a temple falsely or imperfectly dipteral, the inner range of columns surrounding the cell being omitted.

PSEŪ'DO-GA-LE'NA, *n.* False galena or black jack.—*Ure.*

PSEŪ'DO-ME-TAL'LIC, *a.* *Pseudo-metallic* lustre is that which is perceptible only when held toward the light.

PSEŪ'DO-PE-RIP'TER-AL, *a.* or *n.* [Gr. ψευδος, περι, and πτερον.] In *architecture*, a term applied to a temple falsely or imperfectly peripteral, having the columns at the sides attached to the walls.—*Gloss. of Archit.*

PSEŪ'DO-PHĪ-LOS'O-PHER, *n.* A pretender to philosophy.

PSEŪ'DO-PHĪ-LOS'O-PHY, *n.* False philosophy.

PSEŪ'DO-RE-PUB'LIC-AN, *n.* Not a true republican.—*Jefferson.*

PSEŪ'DO-TIN'E-A, *n.* [Gr. ψευδος, false, and L. *tinea*, moth.] A name given to the larvæ of certain moths, as the bee moth.

PSEŪ'DO-VOL-CAN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to or produced by a pseudo-volcano.—*Cleaveland.*

PSEŪ'DO-VOL-CA'NO, *n.* A volcano that emits smoke and sometimes flame, but no lava; also a burning mine of coal.

PSEŪ-DO-BLEP'SIS, *n.* [Gr. ψευδος and βλεπσις.] False or depraved sight; imperfect vision of objects.—*Forsyth.*

PSEŪ'DO-DOX (sū'do-dox), *a.* [Gr. ψευδος, false, and δοξα, opinion.] False; not true in opinion.

PSEŪ'DO-GRAPH, } *n.* [Gr. ψευδος and γραφη.] False
PSEU-DOG'RA-PHY, } writing.

PSEU-DOL'O-GY (su-dol'o-je), *n.* [Gr. ψευδολογια.] Falsehood of speech.

PSEŪ'DO-MORPH'OUS, *a.* [Gr. ψευδος and μορφη.] Not having the true form; applied to a crystal having a form which does not result from its own power of crystallization.—*Dana.*

PSEU-DON'Y-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. ψευδος, false, and ονομα, name.] Bearing a false or fictitious name.

PSHAW, *exclam.* An expression of contempt, disdain, or dislike.

PSĪ-LAN'THRO-PIST, *n.* [Gr. ψιλος and ανθρωπος.] One who believes that Christ was a mere man.—*Smart.*

PSĪ-LOM'E-LANE, *n.* [Gr. ψιλος and μελας.] An ore of manganese, occurring in smooth, botryoidal forms, and massive, of a black color.—*Dana.*

PSIL'O-THON (sil'o-thon), *n.* [Gr. from ψιλοω, to strip or peel.] A depilatory; an application to take off the hair of an animal body.

PSIT-TĀ'CEOUS, } *a.* [Gr. ψιττακη.] Belonging to the par-
PSIT'TA-CID, } rot tribe.

PSŌ'AS, *n.* [Gr.] The name of two inside muscles of the loins.

PSŌ'RA, *n.* [Gr.] The itch. Also, any cutaneous disease.

PSŌ'RIC, *a.* Pertaining to or connected with *psora.*

PSŸ'CHIC-AL (sī'ke-kal), *a.* Pertaining to psychology.

PSŸ-CHO-LOG'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a treatise on the
PSŸ-CHO-LOG'IC-AL, } soul, or to the science of man's spiritual nature.—*Literary Mag.*

PSŸ-CHO-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a psychological manner

PSŸ-CHOL'O-GIST, *n.* One who is conversant with psychology.

PSŸ-CHOL'O-GY (sī-kol'o-je), *n.* [Gr. ψυχη and λογος.] A discourse or treatise on the human soul; the doctrine of man's spiritual nature.—*Campbell.*

PSŸ-CHOM'A-CHY (sī-kom'a-ke), *n.* A conflict of the soul with the body.

PSŸ'CHO-MAN-CY (sī'ko-man-se), *n.* Divination by consulting the souls of the dead.

PSŸ-CHROM'E-TER (sī-krom'e-ter), *n.* [Gr. ψυχρος and μετρον.] An instrument invented by Prof. August, of Ber-

lin, for measuring the tension of the aqueous vapor in the atmosphere.

PTAR'MI-GAN (tär'me-gan), *n.* A bird of the grouse family, found in mountainous parts of Europe, Asia, and America.

PTER-I-PLE-GIS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. πτερον and πλησσω.] Pertaining to fowling or shooting birds.

PTER-O-DAC'TYL (ter-o-dak'tyl), *n.* [Gr. πτερον, a wing, and δακτυλος, a finger.] A saurian reptile; the wing-toed or flying lizard, an animal of singular formation, now extinct. —*Cuvier.*

PTER'O-POD, *n.* [Gr. πτερον and ποδα.] A name given to oceanic mollusks having broad, fleshy, wing-like appendages in front as organs of motion.—*Dana.*

PTER-OP'OD-OUS, *a.* Having the characters of a pteropod. —*Humble.*

* PTIS'AN (tiz'an), *n.* [L. *ptisana.*] A decoction of barley with other ingredients.—*Arbuthnot.*

PTOL-E-MA'IC (tol-), *a.* [from *Ptolemy.*] Pertaining to Ptolemy.—The *Ptolemaic* system, in *astronomy*, is that maintained by Ptolemy, who supposed the earth to be fixed in the center of the universe, and that the heavens revolve around it.

PTY'A-LISM (tī'a-lizm), *n.* [Gr. πτυαλισμος.] In *medicine*, salivation; a morbid and copious excretion of saliva.—*Coxe.*

PTYS'MA-GOGUE (tiz'ma-gog), *n.* [Gr. πτυσμα and αγω.] A medicine that promotes discharges of saliva.

PŪ'BER-AL, *a.* Pertaining to puberty.

PŪ'BER-TY, *n.* [L. *pubertas.*] The age at which persons are capable of procreating and bearing children. It is generally estimated among us to be fourteen years for males and twelve for females.

PŪ'BĒS, *n.* [L.] In *botany*, the down of plants; a downy or villous substance which grows on plants; pubescence. —*Martyn.*

PU-BES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *pubescens.*] 1. The state of a youth who has arrived at puberty, or the state of puberty. *Brown.* —2. In *botany*, the downy substance on plants.

PU-BES'CENT, *a.* 1. Arriving at puberty. *Brown.*—2. In *botany*, covered with pubescence.—3. In *zoology*, covered with very fine recumbent short hairs.—*Brande.*

PUB'LIC, *a.* [L. *publicus*; Sp. *publico*; It. *pubblico*; Fr. *publique.*] 1. Pertaining to a nation, state, or community; extending to a whole people. 2. Common to many; current or circulated among people of all classes; general. 3. Open to all; notorious. 4. Regarding the community; directed to the interest of a nation, state, or community. 5. Open for general entertainment. 6. Open to common use.—7. *In general, public* expresses something common to mankind at large, to a nation, state, city, or town, and is opposed to *private.*—*Public law* is often synonymous with the *law of nations.*

PUB'LIC, *n.* The general body of mankind, or of a nation, state, or community; the people, indefinitely.—*In public*, in open view; before the people at large; not in private.

PUB'LIC-HEART'ED, *a.* Public-spirited.—*Clarendon.*

PUB'LIC HOUSE, *n.* An ordinary inn or house of entertainment.—*Booth.*

PUB'LIC-MIND'ED, *a.* Disposed to promote the public interest. [*Little used.*]

PUB'LIC-MIND'ED-NESS, *n.* A disposition to promote the public weal or advantage.—*South.* [*Little used.*]

PUB'LIC OR'A-TOR, *n.* In the *English universities*, an officer who is the voice of the university on all public occasions, who writes, reads, and records all letters of a public nature, presents with an appropriate address those on whom honorary degrees are conferred, &c.—*Cam. Cal.* —*Oxford Guide.*

PUB'LIC-SPIR'IT-ED, *a.* 1. Having or exercising a disposition to advance the interest of the community; disposed to make private sacrifices for the public good. 2. Dictated by a regard to public good.

PUB'LIC-SPIR'IT-ED-LY, *adv.* With public spirit.

PUB'LIC-SPIR'IT-ED-NESS, *n.* A disposition to advance the public good, or a willingness to make sacrifices of private interest to promote the common weal.

PUB'LI-CAN, *n.* [L. *publicanus.*] 1. A collector of toll or tribute. 2. The keeper of an inn or public house.—In *England*, one licensed to retail beer, spirits, or wine.

PUB-LI-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *publicatio.*] 1. The act of publishing or offering to public notice; notification to a people at large, either by words, writing, or printing; proclamation; divulgation; promulgation. 2. The act of offering a book or writing to the public by sale or by gratuitous distribution. 3. A work printed and published; any pamphlet or book offered for sale or to public notice.

PUB'LI-CIST, *n.* A writer on the laws of nature and nations; one who treats of the rights of nations.—*Kent.*

PUB-LIC'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *publicité.*] The state of being public or open to the knowledge of a community; notoriety.

PUB'LIC-LY, *adv.* 1. Openly; with exposure to popular view or notice; without concealment. 2. In the name of the community.

PUB'LIC-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being public, or open to the view or notice of people at large; publicity. 2. State of belonging to the community.

PUB'LISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *publier*; Sp. *publicar*; It. *pubblicare*; L. *publico.*] 1. To make known to mankind or to people in general what before was private or unknown. 2. To send a book into the world; or to sell or offer for sale a book, map, or print. 3. To utter; to put off or into circulation. —*Laws of Mass.* 4. To make known by posting, or by reading in a church; as, to *publish* the intention of marriage.—SYN. To proclaim; announce; advertise; declare; promulgate; disclose; divulge; reveal.

PUB'LISHED (pub'lisht), *pp.* or *a.* Made known to the community; divulged; promulgated; proclaimed.

PUB'LISH-ER, *n.* 1. One who makes known what was before private or unknown; one who divulges, promulgates, or proclaims. 2. One who sends a book or writing into the world for common use; one who offers a book, pamphlet, &c., for sale. 3. One who utters, passes, or puts into circulation a counterfeit paper.

PUB'LISH-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making known; divulging; promulgating; proclaiming; selling or offering publicly for sale; uttering.

PUB'LISH-MENT, *n.* In *popular usage in New England*, a notice of intended marriage.

PUC-COON', *n.* A red, vegetable pigment used by the North American Indians, and also the plant from which it is obtained, generally considered the blood-root.—*P. Cyc.*

PUCE, *a.* Of a dark-brown or brownish-purple color.

PU'CEL-AGE, *n.* [Fr.] A state of virginity. [*Little used.*]

PU'CE-RON, *n.* [Fr.] The French name of a tribe of small insects; the *aphis*, vine-fretter, or plant-louse.

PUCK, *n.* [Ice., Sw. *puke*; Scot. *puck.*] In the *mythology of the Middle Ages*, a celebrated fairy, the "merry wanderer of the night," whose character and attributes are depicted in the Midsummer Night's Dream of *Shakspeare*; also called *Robin Good-fellow* and *Friar Rush.*

PUCK'-BALL, } *n.* [from *puck.*] A kind of mushroom full
PUCK'-FIST, } of dust.—*Dict.*

PUCK'ER, *v. t.* [Sp. *buche.*] To gather into small folds or wrinkles; to contract into ridges and furrows; to corrugate. [*Inelegant.*]

PUCK'ER, *n.* A fold or wrinkle, or a collection of folds.

PUCK'ERED, *pp.* or *a.* Gathered in folds; wrinkled.

PUCK'ER-ING, *ppr.* Wrinkling.

PUD'DER, *n.* [this is supposed to be the same as *pother.*] A tumult; a confused noise; a bustle.—*Locke.* [*Vulgar.*]

PUD'DER, *v. i.* To make a tumult or bustle.—*Locke.*

PUD'DER, *v. t.* To perplex; to embarrass; to confuse; *vulgarly*, to *bother.*—*Locke.*

PUD'DERED, *pp.* Perplexed; bothered.

PUD'DER-ING, *ppr.* Perplexing; confusing.

PUD'DING, *n.* [W. *poten*; Fr. *boudin*; G., Dan. *pudding*, Sw. *puding.*] 1. A species of food of a soft or moderately hard consistence, variously made, but usually a compound of flour, or meal of maize, with milk and eggs, sometimes enriched with raisins and called *plum-pudding.* 2. An intestine.—*Shak.* 3. An intestine stuffed with meat, &c., now called a *sausage.*—4. *Proverbially*, food or victuals.

PUD'DING, } *n.* In *seamen's language*, a quantity of
PUD'DEN-ING, } yarns, matting, or oakum, used to prevent chafing, support yards, &c.—*R. H. Dana, Jr.*

PUD'DING-GRASS, *n.* A plant of the genus *mentha.*

PUD'DING-GROSS, *n.* A plant. Qu.—*Johnson.*

PUD'DING-PIE, *n.* A pudding with meat baked in it.

PUD'DING-PIPE TREE, *n.* A plant of the genus *cassia.*

PUD'DING-SLEEVE, *n.* A sleeve of the full-dress clerical gown.—*Swift.*

PUD'DING-STONE, *n.* Conglomerate; a coarse sandstone composed of silicious pebbles, flint, &c., united by a cement.—*Cleaveland.*

PUD'DING-TIME, *n.* 1. The time of dinner, pudding being formerly the first dish set on the table, or, rather, first eaten. 2. The nick of time; critical time.—*Hudibras.*

PUD'DLE, *n.* [Ir. *boidhlia*; G. *pfütze.*] 1. A small stand of dirty water; a muddy plash.—*Addison.* 2. A mixture of clay and sand worked together until they are impervious to water.—*Buchanan.*

PUD'DLE, *v. t.* 1. To make foul or muddy; to pollute with dirt; to mix dirt and water. 2. To make thick or close with clay, so as to render impervious to water. 3. To convert cast iron into wrought iron by the process called puddling.—*Ure.*

PUD'DLE, *v. i.* To make a dirty stir.—*Junius.*

PUD'DLED, *pp.* or *a.* Made muddy or foul; made thick or close with clay; converted into wrought iron by puddling.

PUD'DLER, *n.* One who converts cast iron into wrought iron by the process called puddling, which see.—*Hebert.*

PUD'DLING, *ppr.* Making muddy or dirty; making thick or close with clay; converting into wrought iron by the process called puddling. *See* PUDDLING, *n.*

PUD'DLING, *n.* 1. The act of rendering impervious to

water by means of clay, as a canal. 2. The process of converting cast iron into wrought or malleable iron by subjecting it to the continued action of intense heat in a reverberatory furnace, until it becomes so thick and tenacious as to stick together and form into lumps.—*Hebert.*

PUD'DLY, *a.* Muddy; foul; dirty.—*Carew.*

PUD'DOCK, } *n.* [for *paddock* or *parrock.*] A small inclos-
PUR'ROCK, } ure. [*Provincial in England.*]

PŪ'DEN-CY, *n.* [L. *pudens.*] Modesty; shamefacedness.—*Shak.*

PU-DEN'DA, *n. pl.* [L.] The parts of generation.

PŪ'DIC, } *a.* [L. *pudicus.*] Pertaining to the parts which
PŪ-DIC'AL, } modesty requires to be concealed.

PU-DIC'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *pudicité*; L. *pudicitia.*] Modesty; chastity.—*Howell.*

PŪE'-FEL-LŌW. *See* PEW-FELLOW.

PŪ'ER-ILE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *puerilis.*] Pertaining to boys or youth; characterized by puerility; as, a *puerile* amusement. *Pope.*—SYN. Boyish; youthful; juvenile; childish; trifling; weak.

PŪ'ER-ILE-LY, *adv.* Boyishly; triflingly.

PU-ER-IL'I-TY, } *n.* Fr. *puerilité*; L. *puerilitas.*] 1. Child-
PŪ'ER-ILE-NESS, } ishness; boyishness; the manners or actions of a boy; that which is trifling.—2. In *discourse*, a thought or expression which is flat, insipid, or childish.

PU-ER'PE-RAL, *a.* [L. *puerpera.*] Pertaining to childbirth; as, a *puerperal* fever.

PU-ER'PE-ROUS, *a.* [L. *puerperus.*] Bearing children; lying in.

PŪET. *See* PEWET.

PUFF, *n.* [D. *pof*; G., Dan. *puff.*] 1. A sudden and single emission of breath from the mouth; a quick, forcible blast; a whiff. 2. A sudden and short blast of wind. 3. A fungous ball filled with dust; a puff-ball. 4. Any thing light and porous, or something swelled and light; as, *puff*-paste. 5. A substance of loose texture, used to sprinkle powder on the hair. 6. A tumid or exaggerated commendation.—*Cibber.*

PUFF, *v. i.* [D. *puffen*; D. *poffen.*] 1. To drive air from the mouth in a single and quick blast. 2. To swell the cheeks with air. 3. To blow, as an expression of scorn or contempt. 4. To breathe with vehemence, as after violent exertion. 5. To do or move with hurry, agitation, and a tumid, bustling appearance. 6. To swell with air; to dilate or inflate.

PUFF, *v. t.* 1. To drive with a blast of wind or air. 2. To swell; to inflate; to dilate with air. 3. To swell; to inflate; to blow up. 4. To drive with a blast in scorn or contempt. 5. To praise with exaggeration.

PUFF'-BALL, *n.* A fungus or mushroom full of dust.

PUFFED (puft), *pp.* Driven out suddenly, as air or breath; blown up; swelled with air; inflated with vanity or pride; praised.

PUFF'ER, *n.* One who puffs; one who praises with noisy commendation.

PUFF'IN, *n.* 1. A bird found principally in the northern seas, allied to the auk. The name is also given to certain birds of the petrel family. 2. A kind of fish. 3. A kind of fungus with dust; a fuzz-ball.

PUFF'IN-AP-PLE (-ap-pl), *n.* A sort of apple so called.

PUFFI-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being turgid.

PUFF'ING, *ppr.* Driving out the breath with a single, sudden blast; inflating; praising pompously.

PUFF'ING, *n.* 1. A vehement breathing. 2. Exaggerated praise.—*Burke.*

PUFF'ING-LY, *adv.* 1. Tumidly; with swell. 2. With vehement breathing or shortness of breath.

PUFF'Y, *a.* 1. Swelled with air or any soft matter; tumid with a soft substance. 2. Tumid; turgid; bombastic.

PUG, *n.* [Sax. Sw. *piga*; Dan. *pige.*] The name given to a little animal treated with familiarity, as a monkey or a little dog.

PUG'-DOG, *n.* A small dog with a face and nose like that of a monkey.—*Smart.*

PUG'-FACED (-fāst), *a.* Monkey-faced.

PUG'-NOSE, *n.* A short and thick nose; a snub nose.

† PUG'GERED, for *puckered.*—*More.*

PUG'GING, *a.* A cant word for thieving.—*Shak.*

PUG'GING, *n.* In *architecture*, coarse mortar filling the space between the joists under a floor, to prevent the transmission of sound.—*Gwilt.*

PUGH (poo). A word used in contempt or disdain.

PŪ'GIL *n.* [It. *pugillo*; Fr. *pugile*; L. *pugillum.*] As much as is taken up between the thumb and two first fingers.—*Bacon.*

PŪ'GIL-ISM, *n.* [L., Sp. *pugil.*] The practice of boxing or fighting with the fist.

PŪ'GIL-IST, *n.* A boxer; one who fights with his fists.

PU-GIL-IST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to boxing or fighting with the fist.

PUG-NA'CIOUS (-shus), *a.* [L. *pugnax.*] Disposed to fight; inclined to fighting; quarrelsome; fighting.—*More.*

PUG-NA'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* In a pugnacious manner

PUG-NAC'I-TY (-nas'e-te), *n.* Inclination to fight; quarrelsomeness.—*Bacon.* [*Little used.*]

PUG'NIS ET CAL'CI-BUS. [L.] With fists and heels; with all the might.

PŪIS'NE (pū'ny), *a.* [Fr. *puis* and *né.*] 1. In *law*, younger or inferior in rank; a title given to the judges and barons of the King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, with the exception of the chief justice and chief baron.—*Brande.* 2. Later in date.—*Hale*; [*obs.*]

* PŪIS-SANCE, *n.* [Fr.] Power; strength; might; force.—*Milton.*

* PŪ'IS-SANT, *a.* Powerful; strong; mighty; forcible.

* PŪ'IS-SANT-LY, *adv.* Powerfully; with great strength.

PŪKE, *v. i.* [Heb. פּוּק; L. *vacuo.*] To vomit; to eject from the stomach.—*Shak.*

PŪKE, *n.* A vomit; a medicine which excites vomiting.

PŪKE, *a.* Of a color between black and russet; now called *puce.*—*Shak.*

PŪKED (pūkt), *pp.* Vomited.

PŪK'ER, *n.* One that vomits; a medicine causing vomiting.

PŪK'ING, *ppr.* Vomiting.

PŪK'ING, *n.* The act of vomiting.

PUL'CHRI-TUDE, *n.* [L. *pulchritudo.*] 1. Beauty; handsomeness; grace; comeliness; that quality of form which pleases the eye. 2. Moral beauty; those qualities of the mind which good men love and approve.

PŪLE, *v. i.* [Fr. *piauler.*] 1. To cry like a chicken. 2. To whine; to cry as a complaining child; to whimper.

PŪ'LIC, *n.* A plant.—*Ainsworth.*

† PŪ'LI-CŌSE, } *a.* [L. *pulicosus.*] Abounding with fleas.
† PŪ'LI-COUS, } *Dict.*

PŪL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Crying like a chicken; whining.

PŪL'ING, *n.* A cry, as of a chicken; a whining.

PŪL'ING-LY, *adv.* With whining or complaint.

PŪ'LI-OL, *n.* A plant.—*Ainsworth.*

PULK'HA, *n.* A Laplander's traveling sled or sleigh.

PULL, *v. t.* [Sax. *pullian.*] 1. To draw: to draw toward one, or to make an effort to draw. *Pull* differs from *draw*, we use *draw* when motion follows the effort, and *pull* is used in the same sense; but we may also *pull* forever without drawing or moving the thing. This distinction may not be universal. *Pull* is opposed to *push.* 2. To pluck; to gather by drawing or forcing off or out, as flax. 3. To tear; to rend; but, in this sense, followed by some qualifying word or phrase; as, to *pull* one *in pieces.*

To pull down. 1. To demolish or to take in pieces by separating the parts. 2. To demolish; to subvert; to destroy. 3. To bring down; to degrade; to humble.—*To pull off*, to separate by pulling; to pluck; also, to take off without force.—*To pull out*, to draw out; to extract.—*To pull up*, to pluck up; to tear up by the roots; hence, to extirpate; to eradicate; to destroy.

PULL, *v. i.* To give a pull; to tug; as, to *pull* at a rope.—*To pull apart*, to separate by pulling; as, a rope will *pull apart.*

PULL, *n.* 1. The act of pulling or drawing with force; an effort to move by drawing toward one. 2. A contest; a struggle. 3. Pluck; violence suffered.—*Shak.*

PULL'BACK, *n.* That which keeps back, or restrains from proceeding.

PULLED, *pp.* Drawn toward one; plucked.

† PULL'EN, *n.* [Fr. *poule*; L. *pullus.*] Poultry.—*Bailey.*

PULL'ER, *n.* One who pulls.—*Shak.*

PULL'ET, *n.* [Fr. *poulet*; It. *pollo*; L. *pullus.*] A young hen or female of the domestic fowl.

PULL'EY, *n.*; *pl.* PULLEYS. [Fr. *poulie*; Sp. *polla*; L. *polus.*] A small wheel turning on a pin in a block, with a furrow or groove in which runs the rope that turns it. The *pulley* is one of the mechanical powers, much used in raising weights.

PUL'LI-CAT, *n.* A kind of silk handkerchief.

PULL'ING, *ppr.* Drawing; making an effort to draw; plucking.

PŪL'LU-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *pullulo.*] To germinate; to bud.

PUL-LU-LĀ'TION, *n.* A germinating or budding; the first shooting of a bud.—*More.*

PUL'MO-NA-RY, *a.* [L. *pulmonarius.*] Pertaining to the lungs; affecting the lungs.

PUL'MO-NA-RY, *n.* [L. *pulmonaria.*] A plant, lungwort.

PUL'MO-NI-BRANCH'I-ATE, *a.* [L. *pulmo*, and Gr. βραγχια.] Having the branchiæ formed for breathing air.—*Cuvier.* [*A term applied to certain mollusks.*]

PUL-MON'IC, *a.* [Fr. *pulmonique.*] Pertaining to the lungs, affecting the lungs.

PUL-MON'IC, *n.* 1. A medicine for diseases of the lungs. 2. One affected by a disease of the lungs.—*Arbuthnot.*

PULP, *n.* [Fr. *pulpe*; L. *pulpa.*] 1. A soft mass. 2. The soft substance within a bone; marrow.—*Bacon.* 3. The soft, succulent part of fruit. 4. The aril or exterior covering of a coffee-berry.

PULP, *v. t.* To deprive of the pulp or integument, as the coffee-berry.

PUL-PA-TOON', *n.* Delicate confectionery or cake.
PULPED (pulpt), *pp.* Deprived of the pulp.
PULP'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being pulpy.
PUL'PIT, *n.* [L. *pulpitum*; It., Sp. *pulpito*; Fr. *pupitre.*] 1. An elevated place or inclosed stage in a church, in which the preacher stands. It is called, also, a *desk.*—2. In the *Roman theatre*, the *pulpitum* was the front part of the stage where the actors performed their parts; it was higher than the *orchestra*, and directly back of it. 3. A movable desk, from which disputants pronounced their dissertations, and authors recited their works.
PUL'PIT EL'O-QUENCE, *n.* Eloquence or oratory in delivering sermons.
PUL'PIT ORA-TO-RY,
PUL'PIT OR'A-TOR, *n.* An eloquent preacher.
PUL-PIT'IC-AL-LY, in *Chesterfield*, is not an authorized word.
PUL'PIT-ISH, *a.* Pertaining to or like the pulpit or its performances.—*Chalmers.*
PULP'OUS, *a.* Consisting of pulp, or resembling it; soft like pap.—*Phillips.*
PULP'OUS-NESS, *n.* Softness; the quality of being pulpous.
PULP'Y, *a.* Like pulp; soft; fleshy; succulent.—*Ray.*
PUL'QUE (pul'kā), *n.* [Sp.] A refreshing drink, with slightly intoxicating qualities, much used by the Mexicans, and extracted from the maguey, or *agave Americana.*—*Encyc. Am.*
PULSATE, *v. i.* [L. *pulsatus.*] To beat or throb.
PULSA-TILE, *a.* [L. *pulsatilis.*] That is or may be struck or beaten; played by beating, like a drum.—*Mus. Dict.*
PUL-SA'TION, *n.* [L. *pulsatio.*] 1. The beating or throbbing of the heart or of an artery, in the process of carrying on the circulation of the blood. 2. A stroke by which some medium is affected, as in sound, &c.—3. In *law*, any touching of another's body willfully or in anger.—*Blackstone.*
PULSA-TIVE, *a.* Beating; throbbing.—*Encyc.*
PUL-SA'TOR, *n.* A beater; a striker.—*Dict.*
PULSA-TO-RY, *a.* Beating; throbbing, as the heart.
PULSE (puls), *n.* [L. *pulsus*; Fr. *pouls.*] 1. In *animals*, the beating or throbbing of the heart and arteries; *more particularly*, the sudden dilatation of an artery, caused by the projectile force of the blood, which is perceptible to the touch. 2. The stroke by which a medium is affected, as in the motion of light, sound, &c.; oscillation; vibration. *Newton.*—*To feel one's pulse, metaphorically*, to sound one's opinion; to try or to know one's mind.
PULSE, *v. i.* To beat, as the arteries.—*Ray.* [*Little used.*]
PULSE, *v. t.* [L. *pulso.*] To drive, as the pulse. [*Rare.*]
PULSE, *n.* [qu. L. *pulsus.*] Leguminous plants or their seeds, as beans, peas, &c.—*Dryden.*
PULSE'LESS, *a.* Having no pulsation.
PUL-SIFIC, *a.* [*pulse*, and L. *facio.*] Exciting the pulse; causing pulsation.—*Smith.*
PUL'SION (-shun), *n.* [from L. *pulsus.*] The act of driving forward: in opposition to *suction* or *traction.*—*More.* [*Rare.*]
PUL-TA'CEOUS (-shus), *a.* [from Gr. πολτος; L. *puls.*] Macerated; softened; nearly fluid.—*Beddoes.*
PUL'VER-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *pulvis.*] That may be reduced to fine powder; capable of being pulverized.
PUL'VER-ATE, *v. t.* To beat or reduce to powder or dust.
PUL'VER-IN,
PUL'VER-INE, *n.* Ashes of barilla.
PUL'VER-IZ-A-BLE, *a.* That may be pulverized.—*Barton.*
PUL-VER-I-ZA'TION, *n.* [from *pulverize.*] The act of reducing to dust or powder.
PUL'VER-IZE, *v. t.* [It. *polverizzare*; Fr. *pulveriser.*] To reduce to fine powder, as by beating, grinding, &c.
PUL'VER-IZED, *pp.* or *a.* Reduced to fine powder.
PUL'VER-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Reducing to fine powder.
PUL'VER-OUS, *a.* Consisting of dust or powder; like powder.
PUL-VER'U-LENCE, *n.* Dustiness; abundance of dust or powder.
PUL-VER'U-LENT, *a.* 1. Dusty; consisting of fine powder. 2. Addicted to lying and rolling in the dust, as fowls.
PUL'VIL, *n.* A sweet-scented powder.—*Gay.* [*Rare.*]
† PUL'VIL, *v. t.* To sprinkle with a perfumed powder.
PUL'VIN-ATED, *a.* [L. *pulvinar*, a pillow.] In *architecture*, swelled or enlarged in any part of an order, as in the frieze of a column.—*Gwilt.*
PUMA, *n.* A rapacious quadruped of the cat family, found in the warmer parts of America.
PUM'I-CATE, *v. t.* To make smooth with pumice.
PUM'I-CA-TED, *pp.* Smoothed with pumice.
PUM'I-CA-TING, *ppr.* Making smooth with pumice.
* PUM'ICE, *n.* [L. *pumex*; D. *puimsteen.*] A light and spongy volcanic substance, appearing to consist of minute parallel fibres, owing to the parallelism and minuteness of the crowded cells.—*Dana.*
* PUM'ICE-STONE, *n.* The same as *pumice.*
PU-MI'CEOUS (-mish'us), *a.* Pertaining to pumice; consisting of pumice, or resembling it.
PUM'MACE, *n.* Apples crushed for making cider.—*Forby.* *See* POMACE.
PUM'MEL. *See* POMMEL.
PUMP, *n.* [Fr. *pompe*; D. *pomp*; Dan. *pompe.*] 1. A hydraulic engine for raising water or other fluid through a tube. 2. A low shoe with a thin sole.—*Swift.*
PUMP, *v. i.* To work a pump; to raise water with a pump.
PUMP, *v. t.* 1. To raise with a pump. 2. To draw out by artful interrogatories. 3. To examine by artful questions for the purpose of drawing out secrets.
PUMP'-BOLTS, *n. pl.* Two pieces of iron, one used to fasten the pump-spear to the brake, the other as a fulcrum for the brake to work upon.
PUMP'-BRAKE, *n.* The arm or handle of a pump.
PUMP'-DALE, *n.* A long wooden tube, used to convey the water from a chain-pump across the ship and through the side.
PUMP'-GEAR, *n.* The apparatus belonging to a pump
PUMP'-HOOD, *n.* A semi-cylindrical frame of wood, covering the upper wheel of a chain-pump.
PUMP'-SPEAR, *n.* The bar to which the upper box of a pump is fastened, and which is attached to the brake or handle.—*Mar. Dict.*
PUMP'-STOCK, *n.* The solid part or body of a pump.
PUMPED (pumpt), *pp.* 1. Raised with a pump. 2. Drawn out by artful interrogations.
PUMP'ER, *n.* The person or the instrument that pumps.
PUMP'ER-NICK-EL, *n.* A species of bran bread, which forms the chief food of the Westphalian peasants; often used as a term of contempt.—*Brande.*
PUMP'ING, *ppr.* 1. Raising by a pump. 2. Drawing out secrets by artful questions.
PUMP'ION (pump'yun), *n.* [D. *pompen.*] A pumpkin.
PUMP'KIN, *n.* A well-known plant and its fruit; a pompion [*This is the common orthography of the word in the United States.*]
† PU'MY, *a.* [Fr. *pommeau.*] Rounded, as *pumy-stones.* *Spenser.*—*Toone.*
PUN, *n.* [qu. W. *pun.*] An expression in which a word has at once different meanings; an expression in which two different applications of a word present an odd or ludicrous idea; a kind of quibble or equivocation. [*A low species of wit.*]
PUN, *v. i.* To quibble; to use the same word at once in different senses.—*Dryden.*
PUN, *v. t.* To persuade by a pun.—*Addison.*
PUNCH, *n.* [W. *pwnc*; Arm. *poençonn*; Fr. *poinçon*; Sp. *punzon.*] 1. An instrument of iron or steel, used in several arts for perforating holes in plates of metal or other substances, and so contrived as to stamp out a piece.—2. In *popular usage*, a blow or thrust.
PUNCH, *n.* [Sp. *ponche*; G. *punsch.*] A drink composed of water sweetened with sugar, with a mixture of lemon-juice and spirit.—*Swift.*
PUNCH, *n.* The buffoon or harlequin of a puppet-show. *See* PUNCHINELLO.
PUNCH, *n.* 1. A well-set horse with a short back, thin shoulders, broad neck, and well covered with flesh. 2. A short, fat fellow.
PUNCH, *v. t.* [Sp. *punzar*; W. *pynciaw*; L. *pungo.*] 1. To perforate with an iron instrument, either pointed or not.—2. In *popular usage*, to thrust against with the end of something.
PUNCH'-BOWL, *n.* A bowl in which punch is made, or from which it is drank.
PUNCHED (puncht), *pp.* Perforated with a punch.
PUNCH'EON (punch'un), *n.* [Fr. *poinçon.*] 1. A name common to iron or steel instruments, used in various trades for cutting, piercing, or stamping a body.—2. In *carpentry*, a piece of timber placed upright between two posts, whose bearing is too great; also, a piece of timber raised upright under the ridge of a building, and in which are jointed the small timbers.—*Gwilt.* 3. A measure of liquids, or a cask containing sometimes 84, sometimes 120 gallons.
PUNCH'ER, *n.* 1. One who punches. 2. A punch or perforating instrument.
PUN-CHI-NEL'LO, *n.* A punch; a buffoon; the *policinella* of the Italian puppet-show, a character represented as fat, short, and humpbacked.—*Tatler.*
PUNCH'ING, *ppr.* Perforating with a punch; striking against with the end of something.
PUNCH'Y, *a.* Short and thick, or fat.
PUNCTATE, *a.* [L. *punctus.*] 1. Pointed.—2. In *botany*, having the surface dotted.
PUNCTA-TED,
PUNC'TI-FORM, *a.* [L. *punctum* and *form.*] Having the form of a point.—*Ed. Encyc.*
PUNC-TIL'IO (punk-til'yo), *n.* [Sp. *puntilla*; It. *puntiglio.*] A nice point of exactness in conduct, ceremony, or proceeding; particularity or exactness in forms.—*Addison.*
PUNC-TIL'IOUS (punk-til'yus), *a.* Very nice or exact in the forms of behavior, ceremony, or mutual intercourse, very exact in the observance of rules prescribed by law or custom; sometimes, exact to excess.—*Rogers.*
PUNC-TIL'IOUS-LY, *adv.* With exactness or great nicety
PUNC-TIL'IOUS-NESS, *n.* Exactness in the observance of

forms or rules; attentive to nice points of behavior or ceremony.

PUNC'TION (punk'shun), *n.* [L. *punctio.*] A puncture.

PUNC'TO, *n.* [Sp., It. *punto*; L. *punctum.*] 1. Nice point of form or ceremony. 2. The point in fencing.

PUNC'TU-AL (punkt'yu-al), *a.* [Fr. *ponctuel*; It. *puntuale*; Sp. *puntual.*] 1. Consisting in a point; [*rare.*] 2. Exact; observant of nice points; punctilious, particularly in observing time, appointments, or promises. 3. Exact; accurate; as, a punctual compliance with an agreement. 4. Done at the exact time.

PUNC'TU-AL-IST, *n.* One who is very exact in observing forms and ceremonies.—*Milton.*

PUNC-TU-AL'I-TY, *n.* Nicety; scrupulous exactness; it is now used chiefly in regard to time.

PUNC'TU-AL-LY, *adv.* Nicely; exactly; with scrupulous regard to time, appointments, promises, or rules.

PUNC'TU-AL-NESS, *n.* Exactness; punctuality.—*Felton.*

PUNC'TU-ĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *ponctuer.*] To mark with points; to designate sentences, clauses, or other divisions of a writing by points, which mark the proper pauses.

PUNC'TU-Ā-TED, *pp.* 1. Pointed.—*Fourcroy.* 2. Having the divisions marked with points.

PUNC'TU-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Marking with points.

PUNC-TU-Ā'TION (punkt-yu-ā'shun), *n.* In *grammar*, the act or art of pointing a writing or discourse.

PUNC'TU-IST, *n.* One who understands punctuation.

† PUNC'TU-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *punctulum.*] To mark with small spots.—*Woodward.*

PUNC'TURE (punkt'yur), *n.* [L. *punctura*; It. *puntura.*] The act of perforating with a pointed instrument; or a small hole made by it.—*Rambler.*

PUNC'TURE, *v. t.* To prick; to pierce with a small pointed instrument.

PUNC'TURED, *pp.* Pricked; pierced with a sharp point.

PUNC'TUR-ING, *ppr.* Piercing with a sharp point.

PUN'DIT, *n.* [Persic.] In *Hindostan*, a learned Brahmin; one versed in the Sanscrit language, and in the science, laws, and religion of that country.

† PUN'DLE, *n.* A short and fat woman.—*Ainsworth.*

† PŪ'NESE, *n.* [Fr. *punaise.*] The bed-bug; the same as punice.—*Hudibras.*

PUNG, *n.* In *America*, a kind of one-horse sleigh.

PUN'GAR, *n.* A fish.—*Ainsworth.*

PUN'GEN-CY, *n.* [L. *pungens.*] 1. The power of pricking or piercing. 2. That quality of a substance which produces the sensation of pricking, or affecting the taste like minute sharp points; sharpness; acridness. 3. Power to pierce the mind or excite keen reflections or remorse, as of a sermon. 4. Acrimoniousness; keenness, as of sarcasm.

PUN'GENT, *a.* [L. *pungens.*] 1. Affecting the organs of sense, *particularly* those of taste or smell, with a pricking sensation like that produced by vinegar or snuff. 2. Affecting the mind with a correspondent pricking sensation: as, *pungent* remarks or reflections.—Syn. Acrid; piercing; sharp; penetrating; acute; keen; acrimonious; biting; stinging.

PŪ'NIC, *a.* [L. *Punicus.*] Pertaining to the Carthaginians; faithless; treacherous; deceitful; as, *Punic* faith.

PŪ'NIC, *n.* The ancient language of the Carthaginians.

PŪ'NI-ĔA FĬDĔS. [L.] Punic faith, the faith of the Carthaginians, that is, unfaithfulness, treachery, perfidiousness.

† PŪ'NICE, *n.* A bed-bug.—*Ainsworth.*

PU-NĬ'CEOUS (-nish'us), *a.* [L. *puniceus.*] Purple.—*Dict.*

PŪ'NI-NESS, *n.* Littleness; pettiness; smallness with feebleness.

PUN'ISH, *v. t.* [Arm. *puniçza*; Fr. *punir, punissant*; It. *punire*; Sp. *punir*; from L. *punio.*] 1. To afflict with pain, loss, or calamity, as a penalty for a crime or fault. —2. In a *looser sense*, to afflict with pain, &c., with a view to amendment; to chasten. 3. To reward with pain or suffering inflicted on the offender, as an offense.—Syn. To chastise; castigate; scourge; whip; lash; correct; discipline.

PUN'ISH-A-BLE, *n.* 1. Worthy of punishment. 2. Liable to punishment; capable of being punished by law or right.

PUN'ISH-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of deserving or being liable to punishment.

PUN'ISHED (pun'isht), *pp.* Afflicted with pain or evil as the retribution of a crime or offense; chastised.

PUN'ISH-ER, *n.* One who inflicts pain, loss, or other evil, for a crime or offense.—*Milton.*

PUN'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Afflicting with pain, penalty, or suffering of any kind, as the retribution of a crime or offense.

PUN'ISH-MENT, *n.* Any pain or suffering inflicted on a person for a crime or offense, by the authority to which the offender is subject, either by the constitution of God or of civil society.

PU-NĬ'TION (pu-nish'un), *n.* [Fr.; L. *punitio.*] Punishment. [*Rare.*]

PŪ'NI-TIVE, *a.* [It. *punitivo.*] Awarding or inflicting punishment: that punishes.—*Hammond.*

PŪ'NI-TO-RY, *a.* Punishing or tending to punishment.

PUN-JAUB', *n.* The country of the five rivers, which flow by one united stream into the Indus, forming the northwestern part of Hindostan.

PUNK, *n.* 1. A species of fungus, or some decayed wood, used as tinder. 2. A prostitute; a strumpet.—*Shak.*

PUN'KA, *a.* In *Hindostan*, a machine for fanning a room, consisting of a movable frame, covered with canvas, and suspended from the ceiling. It is kept in motion by pulling a cord.—*Malcom.*

PUNNED, *pp.* Quibbled.

PUN'NER, *n.* A punster, which see.—*Steele.*

PUN'NET, *n.* A small, but broad, shallow basket for displaying fruit or flowers.—*Smart.*

PUN'NING, *ppr.* Using a word at once in different senses.

PUN'NING, *n.* The art or practice of using puns.

PUN'STER, *n.* One who puns or is skilled in punning; a quibbler; a low wit.—*Arbuthnot.*

PUNT, *v. i.* To play at basset, faro, and ombre.—*Addison.*

PUNT, *n.* [Sax. *punt*; L. *pons.*] A flat-bottomed boat used in calking and repairing ships.—*Mar. Dict.*

PUNT'ER, *n.* One who plays at faro or basset against the banker or dealer.—*Encyc.*

PŪ'NY, *a.* [contracted from Fr. *puisné.*] 1. *Properly*, young or younger; [*but in this sense not used.*] 2. Inferior; petty; of an under rate; small and feeble.

PŪ'NY, *n.* A young, inexperienced person; a novice.—*South.*

PUP, *v. i.* To bring forth whelps or young, as the female of the canine species.

PUP, *n.* A puppy.

PŪ'PA, *n.*; *pl.* PUPÆ or PUPES. [L. *pupa.*] In *natural history*, an insect in the third or last state but one of its existence; often called *chrysalis.*

PŪ'PIL, *n.* [L. *pupilla.*] The apple of the eye.

PŪ'PIL, *n.* [Fr. *pupille*; L. *pupillus.*] 1. A youth or scholar of either sex under the care of an instructor or tutor; a disciple. 2. A ward; a youth or person under the care of a guardian.—3 In the *civil law*, a boy or girl under the age of puberty.

PŪ'PIL-AGE, *n.* 1. The state of being a scholar, or under the care of an instructor for education and discipline. 2. Wardship; minority. In this latter sense, the Scots use *pupilarity.*—*Beattie.*

PŪ'PIL-A-RY, *a.* [Fr. *pupillaire*; L. *pupillaris.*] Pertaining to a pupil or ward.—*Johnson.*

PU-PIP'A-RA, *n. pl.* [L. *pupus* and *pario.*] Animals whose eggs are hatched in the matrix of the mother, and not excluded till they become *pupes.*—*Kirby.*

PU-PIP'A-ROUS, *a.* Pertaining to the pupipara; producing young in the form of a pupa.

PŪ-PIV'O-ROUS, *a.* [*pupa*, and L. *voro.*] Feeding on the pupes of insects.—*S. L. Mitchill.*

PUP'PET, *n.* [Fr. *poupée*; L. *pupus.*] 1. A small image in the human form, moved by a wire in a mock drama; a wooden tragedian. 2. A doll. 3. A word of contempt, used of a person who is under the control of another.—*Shak.*

PUP'PET-PLAY-ER, *n.* One who manages the motions of puppets.—*Hales.*

PUP'PET-SHOW, *n.* A mock drama performed by puppets moved by wires.—*Swift.*

PUP'PET-MAN, } *n.* The master of a puppet-show

PUP'PET-MÄS-TER, } *Swift.*

PUP'PET-RY, *n.* Affectation.—*Marston.*

PUP'PY, *n.* 1. A whelp; the young progeny of a bitch or female of the canine species.—2. *Applied to persons*, a name expressing extreme contempt, commonly used of one who is conceited.—*Addison.*

PUP'PY, *v. i.* To bring forth whelps.

PUP'PY-ISM, *n.* 1. Extreme meanness. 2. Extreme affectation or conceit.—*Chalmers.*

PUR, *v. i.* To utter a low, murmuring, continued sound, as a cat.

PUR, *v. t.* To signify by purring.—*Gray.*

PUR, *n.* The low, murmuring, continued sound of a cat.

PU-RĀ'NA, *n.* Among the *Hindoos, literally*, ancient story; *particularly*, a sacred poetical work, which treats of the creation, destruction, and renovation of the world, the genealogy of gods and heroes, the reigns of the Manus, and the transactions of their descendants. The puranas are eighteen in number.—*Wilson's Sanscrit Dict.*

PU-RĀN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the puranas.—*Asiat. Res.*

PUR'BECK-STONE, *n.* A limestone from the isle of Purbeck, in England.—*P. Cyc.*

PUR'BLIND, *a.* [said to be from *pore* and *blind.*] Near sighted or dim-sighted; seeing obscurely.—*Shak.*

PUR'BLIND-LY, *adv.* In a purblind manner.—*Scott.*

PUR'BLIND-NESS, *n.* Shortness of sight; near-sightedness; dimness of vision.

PUR'CHAS-A-BLE, *a.* [from *purchase.*] That may be bought, purchased, or obtained for a consideration.

PUR'CHASE, *v. t.* [Fr. *pourchasser.*] 1. In *its primary and legal sense*, to gain, obtain, or acquire by any means, ex-

cept by descent or hereditary right.—2. In *common usage*, to buy; to obtain property by paying an equivalent in money. It differs from *barter* only in the circumstance that, in *purchasing*, the price or equivalent given or secured is money; in *bartering*, the equivalent is given in goods. 3. To obtain by an expense of labor, danger, or other sacrifice. 4. To expiate or recompense by a fine or forfeit.—*Shak.* 5. To sue out or procure, as a writ.—6. *Formerly*, a cant word for steal.—*Shak.*

PUR'CHASE, *v. i.* In *seamen's language*, to raise by a purchase.

PUR'CHASE, *n.* [Norm., Fr. *pourchas* or *purchas.*] 1. In *law*, the act of obtaining or acquiring the title to lands and tenements by money, deed, gift, or any means, except by descent; the acquisition of lands and tenements by a man's own act or agreement.—2. In *law*, the suing out and obtaining a writ.—3. In *common usage*, the acquisition of the title or property of any thing by rendering an equivalent in money; a buying. 4. That which is purchased; any thing of which the property is obtained by giving an equivalent price in money. 5. That which is obtained by labor, danger, art, &c.—6. *Formerly*, a cant word for stealing, and the thing stolen. 7. Any mechanical hold, advantage, power, or force applied to the raising or removing of heavy bodies.

PUR'CHASE-MŎN-EY (-mun-ne), *n.* The money paid, or contracted to be paid, for any thing bought.—*Berkeley.*

PUR'CHASED (pur'chast), *pp.* or *a.* 1. Obtained or acquired by one's own act or agreement. 2. Obtained by paying an equivalent in money. 3. Obtained by labor, danger, art, &c.—4. *Formerly*, a cant word for stolen.—*Shak.*

PUR'CHAS-ER, *n.* 1. In *law*, one who acquires or obtains by conquest or by deed or gift, or in any manner other than by descent or inheritance. 2. One who obtains or acquires the property of any thing by paying an equivalent in money.

PUR'CHAS-ING, *ppr.* Buying; obtaining by one's own act or for a price.

PŪRE, *a.* [L. *purus*; It., Sp. *puro*; Fr. *pur.*] The leading idea is that of freedom from all mixture, especially from every thing that can debase or render unclean. 1. Free from all heterogeneous or extraneous matter; as, *pure* water. 2. Free from moral defilement; not sullied or tarnished by moral turpitude; as, *pure* motives. 3. Not vitiated or adulterated; as, *pure* religion; a *pure* style; a *pure* virgin. 4. Free from ceremonial impurity.—*Ezra*, vi. 5. Free from guilt or defilement; as, *pure* hands. 6. Mere; absolute; that and that only; unconnected with any thing else; sheer; as, *pure* good-will.—*Pure mathematics.* [*See* MATHEMATICS.]—*Pure villenage*, in the *feudal law*, is a tenure of lands by uncertain services at the will of the lord.—SYN. Unmixed; clear; simple; real; true; genuine; unadulterated; uncorrupted; unsullied; untarnished; unstained; stainless; clean; fair; unspotted; spotless; incorrupt; chaste; unpolluted; undefiled; immaculate; innocent; guiltless; guileless; holy.

PŪRE, *v. t.* To purify; to cleanse.—*Chaucer.*

PŪRE'LY, *adv.* 1. In a pure manner; with an entire separation of heterogeneous or foul matter.—*Is.*, i. 2. Without any mixture of improper or vicious words or phrases. 3. Innocently; without guilt. 4. Merely; absolutely; without connection with any thing else; completely; totally.

PŪRE'NESS, *n.* 1. Clearness; an unmixed state; separation or freedom from any heterogeneous or foreign matter. 2. Freedom from moral turpitude or guilt. 3. Simplicity; freedom from mixture or composition. 4. Freedom from vicious or improper words, phrases, or modes of speech.

PUR'FĪLE (-fil), *n.* [Fr. *pourfilée.*] A sort of ancient trimming for women's gowns, made of tinsel and thread, called, also, *bobbin-work.*

PUR'FLE (pur'fl), *v. t.* [Fr. *pourfiler*; It. *profilare.*] To decorate with a wrought or flowered border; to embroider.—*Milton.*

PUR'FLE, } *n.* 1. A border of embroidered work.—2. In
PUR'FLEW, } *heraldry*, terms applied to ermines, peans, or furs, which compose a bordure.

PUR'FLED, *pp.* or *a.* Ornamented with a flowered border.

PURG'A-MENT, *n.* [L. *purgamen.*] A cathartic.—*Bacon.*

PUR-GĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *purgatio.*] 1. The act or operation of clearing, cleansing, or purifying, by separating and carrying off impurities or whatever is superfluous.—2. In *law*, the act of cleansing from a crime, accusation, or suspicion of guilt.

PURG'A-TĪVE, *a.* [It. *purgativo*; Fr. *purgatif.*] Having the power of cleansing; *usually*, having the power of evacuating the intestines; cathartic.

PURG'A-TĪVE, *n.* A medicine that evacuates the intestines; a cathartic.

PURG'A-TĪVE-LY, *adv.* Cathartically; cleansingly.

PURG-A-TŌ'RI-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to purgatory.—*Mede.*
PURG-A-TŌ'RI-AN, }

PURG'A-TORY, *a.* [L. *purgatorius.*] Tending to cleanse, cleansing; expiatory.—*Burke.*

PURG'A-TO-RY, *n.* [Fr. *purgatoire.*] Among *Roman Catholics*, a supposed place or state after death, in which the souls of persons are purified, or in which they expiate such offenses committed in this life as do not merit eternal damnation.

PURGE (purj), *v. t.* [L. *purgo*; Fr. *purger*; Sp. *purgar*; It. *purgare.*] 1. To cleanse or purify by separating and carrying off whatever is impure, heterogeneous, foreign, or superfluous. 2. To clear from guilt or moral defilement. 3. To clear from accusation or the charge of a crime, as in ordeal. 4. To remove what is offensive; to sweep away impurities. 5. To clarify; to defecate, as liquors.

PURGE, *v. i.* 1. To become pure by clarification. 2. To have frequent or preternatural evacuations from the intestines, by means of a cathartic.

PURGE, *n.* A medicine that evacuates the intestines; a cathartic.—*Arbuthnot.*

PURGED (purjd), *pp.* Purified; cleansed; evacuated.

PURG'ER, *n.* 1. A person or thing that purges or cleanses. 2. A cathartic.

PURG'ING, *ppr.* Cleansing; purifying; carrying off impurities or superfluous matter.

PURG'ING, *n.* A diarrhea or dysentery; preternatural evacuation of the intestines; looseness of bowels.

PŪ-RI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *purificatio.*] 1. The act of purifying; the act or operation of separating and removing from any thing that which is heterogeneous or foreign to it.—2. In *religion*, the act or operation of cleansing ceremonially, by removing any pollution or defilement. 3. A cleansing from guilt or the pollution of sin; the extinction of sinful desires, appetites, and inclinations.

PŪ-RIF'I-CA-TĪVE, } *a.* Having power to purify; tending
PŪ-RIF'I-CA-TO-RY, } to cleanse.

PŪ'RI-FĪED, *pp.* or *a.* Made pure and clear; freed from pollution ceremonially.

PŪ'RI-FĪ-ER, *n.* That which purifies or cleanses; a refiner

PŪ'RI-FORM, *a.* [L. *pus, puris*, and *form.*] Like pus; in the form of pus.—*Med. Repos.*

PŪ'RI-FŸ, *v. t.* [Fr. *purifier*; L. *purifico.*] 1. To make pure or clear; to free from extraneous admixture. 2. To free from pollution ceremonially; to remove whatever renders unclean and unfit for sacred services. 3. To free from guilt or the defilement of sin. 4. To clear from impropriеties or barbarisms.—*Spratt.*

PŪ'RI-FŸ, *v. i.* To grow or become pure or clear.—*Burnet.*

PŪ'RI-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Removing foreign or heterogeneous matter; cleansing from pollution; fining; making clear.

PŪ'RI-FŸ-ING, *n.* The act or operation of making pure, or of cleansing from extraneous matter or from pollution.

PŪ'RIM, *n.* [Heb. פּוּרִים.] Among the *Jews*, the feast of lots, instituted to commemorate their deliverance from the machinations of Haman.—*Esth.*, ix.

PŪ'RIST, *n.* [Fr. *puriste.*] 1. One excessively nice in the use of words, &c.—*Johnson.* 2. One who maintains that the New Testament was written in pure Greek.—*M. Stuart.*

PŪ'RI-TAN, *n.* [from *pure.*] A term applied to those who, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth and her immediate successors, professed to follow the *pure* word of God in opposition to traditions, human constitutions, and other authorities. The name was originally given as a term of reproach, and is still sometimes so used.

PŪ'RI-TAN, *a.* Pertaining to the Puritans, or early dissenters from the Church of England.—*Sanderson.*

PU-RI-TAN'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the Puritans or their
PU-RI-TAN'IC-AL, } doctrines and practice; *as a term of reproach*, exact; rigid.

PU-RI-TAN'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With the exact or rigid notions or manners of the Puritans.

PŪ'RI-TAN-ISM, *n.* The notions or practice of Puritans.

PŪ'RI-TAN-IZE, *v. i.* To deliver the notions of Puritans.

PŪ'RI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *purité*; L. *puritas.*] 1. Freedom from foreign admixture or heterogeneous matter. 2. Cleanness; freedom from foulness or dirt. 3. Freedom from guilt or the defilement of sin; innocence. 4. Chastity; freedom from contamination by illicit sexual connection. 5. Freedom from any sinister or improper views. 6. Freedom from foreign idioms, from barbarous or improper words or phrases.

PURL, *n.* [supposed to be contracted from *purfle.* Qu.] 1. An embroidered and puckered border. 2. A kind of edging for bone-lace.

PURL, *n.* Malt liquor medicated with wormwood or aromatic herbs.—*Johnson.*

PURL, *n.* Two rounds in knitting.

PURL, *v. i.* [Sw. *porla*; W. *freulaw.*] 1. To murmur, as a small stream flowing among stones or other obstructions, which occasion a continued series of broken sounds. 2. To flow or run with a murmuring sound.

PURL, *v. t.* To decorate with fringe or embroidery.

PURL, *n.* A gentle, continued murmur of a small stream of rippling water.

PUR'LIEŪ (pur'lu), *n.* [Fr. *pur*, pure, and *lieu*, place.] A border; a limit; a certain limited extent or district.

PUR'LIN, *n.* In *architecture*, a piece of timber lying horizontally on the principal rafters of a roof to support the common rafters.—*Gloss. of Archit.*

PURL'ING, *ppr.* 1. Murmuring or gurgling, as a brook. 2. Decorating with fringe or embroidery.

PURL'ING, *a.* Murmuring or gurgling, as a stream.

PURL'ING, *n.* The continued gentle murmur of a small stream.

PUR-LOIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *pour* and *loin*.] 1. *Literally*, to take or carry away for one's self; hence, to steal; to take by theft. 2. To take by plagiarism; to steal from books or manuscripts.

PUR-LOIN', *v. i.* To practice theft.—*Tit.*, ii.

PUR-LOINED' (pur-loind'), *pp.* Stolen; taken by plagiarism.

PUR-LOIN'ER, *n.* A thief; a plagiary.

PUR-LOIN'ING, *ppr.* Stealing; committing literary theft.

PUR-LOIN'ING, *n.* Theft; plagiarism.

PUR'PAR-TY, *n.* [Fr. *pour* and *partie*.] In *law*, a share, part, or portion of an estate, which is allotted to a coparcener by partition.—*Cowel.*

PUR'PLE (pur'pl), *a.* [Fr. *pourpre*; L. *purpureus*; Sp. *purpureo*; It. *porporino*.] 1. Designating a much-admired color composed of red and blue blended. The *Roman emperors* wore robes of this color.—2. In *poetry*, red or livid; dyed with blood.

PUR'PLE, *n.* 1. A purple color or dress; hence, imperial government in the Roman Empire. 2. A cardinalate. *Hume.*—*Purple of Cassius*, see CASSIUS.—*Purple of mollusca*, a viscid liquor, secreted by certain shell-fish, as the *buccinum lapillus*, which dyes wool, &c., purple; supposed to be the substance of the famous Tyrian dye.—*Ure.*

PUR'PLE, *v. t.* [L. *purpuro*.] To make purple, or to dye of a red color.—*Milton.*

PUR'PLED, *pp.* or *a.* Made purple.

PUR'PLES (-plz). *n. pl.* Petechiæ, or spots of a livid red on the body; livid spots which appear in certain malignant diseases; a purple, *i. e.*, a petechial fever.

PUR'PLING, *ppr.* Dyeing of a purple color; making purple.

PUR'PLISH, *a.* Somewhat purple.—*Boyle.*

PUR'PŌRT, *n.* [Fr. *pour* and *porter*.] 1. Design or tendency.—*Norris.* 2. Meaning; import; signification.

PUR'PŌRT, *v. t.* 1. To intend; to intend to show.—*Bacon.* 2. To mean; to signify.

PUR'PŌRT-ED, *pp.* Designed; intended; meant.

PUR'PŌRT-ING, *ppr.* Designing; intending; importing.

PUR'PŌSE, *n.* [Fr. *propos*; Sp., It. *proposito*.] 1. That which a person sets before himself as an object to be reached or accomplished; the end or aim to which the view is directed in any plan, measure, or exertion. 2. Intention; design; [*this sense, however, is hardly to be distinguished from the former.*] 3. End; effect; result; consequence, good or bad. 4. Instance; example; [*obs.*] 5. Conversation; [*obs.*]—*Of purpose, on purpose*, with previous design; with the mind directed to that object.

PUR'PŌSE, *v. t.* To intend; to design; to resolve; to determine on some end or object to be accomplished.

PUR'PŌSE, *v. i.* To have an intention; to have a design.—*Ps.* xvii. To discourse.—*Spenser.*

PUR'PŌSED (pur'pust), *pp.* 1. Intended; designed. 2. Resolved; having formed a design or resolution; [*applied to persons.*]

PUR'PŌSE-LESS, *a.* Having no effect or purpose.—*Hall.*

PUR'PŌSE-LY, *adv.* By design; intentionally; with predetermination.—*Atterbury.*

PUR'PŌS-ING, *ppr.* Intending; designing; resolving.

PUR-PRES'TURE, *n.* [Fr. *pour* and *prendre, pris*.] In *law*, a nuisance, consisting in an inclosure of or encroachment on something that belongs to the public.

PUR'PRĪSE, *n.* [Fr. *pourpris*.] A close or inclosure; also, the whole compass of a manor.—*Bacon.*

PUR'PU-RATE, *n.* A compound of purpuric acid and a salifiable base.—*Ure.*

PUR'PURE, *n.* In *heraldry*, purple, represented in engraving by diagonal lines.—*Encyc.*

PUR-PŪ'RIC, *a.* *Purpuric acid*, so called from the purple color of its salts, is produced by the action of nitric acid upon the lithic or uric acid.—*Dr. Prout.*

PUR'PU-RINE, *n.* A coloring principle, supposed, by Robiquet and Colin, to exist in madder.—*Ure.*

PURR, *v. i.* To murmur, as a cat. *See* PUR.

PURR, *n.* A sea-lark.—*Ainsworth.*

PURRE, *n.* Ciderkin or perkin.—*Encyc.*

PURR'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Murmuring, as a cat.

PURR'ING, *n.* The murmuring noise made by a cat.

PURSE (purs), *n.* [Fr. *bourse*; It. *borsa*; D. *beurs*; Ger. *börse*; Dan. *börs*.] 1. A small bag, in which money is contained or carried in the pocket. 2. A sum of money offered as the prize of winning in a horse-race.—3. In *Turkey*, a sum of money, 500 piasters. 4. The public coffers; the treasury.—*Long purse*, or *heavy purse*, wealth; riches.—*Light purse*, or *empty purse*, poverty, or want of resources.—*Sword and purse*, the military power and wealth of a nation.

PURSE, *v. t.* 1. To put in a purse.—*Milton.* 2. To contract into folds or wrinkles: with *up*.—*Shak.*

PURSE'-NET (purs'-net), *n.* A net, the mouth of which may be closed or drawn together like a purse.—*Mortimer.*

PURSE'-PRĪDE, *n.* Pride of money; insolence proceeding from the possession of wealth.—*Hall.*

PURSE'-PROUD, *a.* Proud of wealth; puffed up with the possession of money or riches.

PURSED (purst), *pp.* 1. Put in a purse. 2. Contracted into folds or wrinkles.

PURS'ER, *n.* In the *navy*, a commissioned officer who has charge of the provisions, clothing, &c., and of the public moneys on shipboard.—*Totten.*

PURS'I-NESS, *n.* [from *pursy*.] A state of being swelled or bloated; inflation: hence, shortness of breath. [*Pursiveness* is rarely used.]

PURS'LAIN (-lin), *n.* [It. *porcellana*.] A common succulent plant, of the genus *portulacca*, often used as a pot-herb, and for salads, garnishing, and pickling. [Sometimes spelled *purslane*.]

PURS'LAIN-TREE, *n.* The popular name of *portulacaria afra*, called, also, tree-purslain, a shrub with many small, opposite, fleshy, rounded leaves.—*Loudon.*

PUR-SŪ'A-BLE, *a.* That may be pursued, followed, or prosecuted.—*Sherwood.*

PUR-SŪ'ANCE, *n.* 1. A following; prosecution, process, or continued exertion to reach or accomplish something. 2. Consequence; as, in *pursuance* of orders.

PUR-SŪ'ANT, *a.* [Fr. *poursuivant*.] Done in consequence or prosecution of any thing; hence, agreeable, conformable.

PUR-SŪ'ANT-LY, *adv.* Agreeably; conformably.

PUR-SŪE' (pur-sū'), *v. t.* [Fr. *poursuivre*.] 1. To follow; to go or proceed after or in a like direction. 2. To take and proceed in, without following another. 3. To follow with a view to overtake; to follow with haste; to chase. 4. To seek; to use measures to obtain. 5. To prosecute; to continue. 6. To follow as an example; to imitate.—*Dryden.* 7. To endeavor to attain to; to strive to reach or gain. 8. To follow with enmity; to persecute.

PUR-SŪE', *v. i.* To go on; to proceed; to continue. [*A Gallicism.*]

PUR-SŪED' (pur-sūde'), *pp.* or *a.* Followed; chased; prosecuted: continued.

PUR-SŪ'ER, *n.* One who follows; one who chases; one who follows in haste with a view to overtake.—*Shak.*

PUR-SŪ'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Following; chasing; hastening after to overtake; prosecuting; proceeding in; continuing.

PUR-SŪIT' (pur-sūte'), *n.* [Fr. *poursuite*.] 1. The act of following with a view to overtake; a following with haste, either for sport or in hostility. 2. A following with a view to reach, accomplish, or obtain; endeavor to attain to or gain; quest; search. 3. Proceeding; course of business or occupation; continued employment with a view to some end. 4. Prosecution; continuance of endeavor.

PUR'SUI-VANT (pur'swe-vant), *n.* [Fr. *poursuivant*.] 1. A state messenger; an attendant on the heralds. *Spenser.*—2. In the *Heralds' College*, the *pursuivants* are junior officers, who afterward succeed to higher employments. They are four, viz., Portcullis, Rouge Dragon, Blue Mantle, and Porte Croix.—*Brande.*

PURS'Y, *a.* [probably from Fr. *poussif*. A more etymological spelling of this word would be *pussy*.] *Properly*, inflated; swelled: hence, fat, short, and thick; and, as persons of this class have a laborious respiration, this word is used for short-breathed.

PUR'TE-NANCE, *n.* [L. *pertinens*.] Appurtenance; but applied to the pluck of an animal.—*Ex.*, xii.

PŪ'RU-LENCE, } *n.* [L. *purulentus*.] The generation of
PŪ'RU-LEN-CY, } pus or matter; pus.—*Arbuthnot.*

PŪ'RU-LENT, *a.* Consisting of pus or matter; partaking of the nature of pus.—*Bacon.*

PUR-VEY' (pur-vā'), *v. t.* [Fr. *pourvoir*; L. *provideo*.] 1. To provide; to provide with conveniences. 2. To procure.

PUR-VEY' (pur-vā'), *v. i.* To purchase provisions; to provide.—*Milton.*

PUR-VEY'ANCE (-vā'ans), *n.* 1. Procurement of provisions or victuals. 2. Provision; victuals provided.—3. In *English laws*, the royal prerogative or right of pre-emption, by which the king was formerly authorized to buy provisions and necessaries for the use of his household, and to employ horses and carriages in his service, in preference to all other persons, and without the consent of the owners.—*P. Cyc.*

PUR-VEYED' (-vāde'), *pp.* Purchased provisions.

PUR-VEY'ING, *ppr.* Providing necessaries.

PUR-VEY'OR (-vā'or), *n.* 1. One who provides victuals, or whose business is to make provision for the table; a victualer. 2. An officer who formerly provided or exacted provision for the king's household; [*England.*] 3. One

who provides the means of gratifying lust; a procurer; a pimp; a bawd.—*Dryden.*

PUR'VIEW (pur'vu), *n.* [Norm. Fr. *pourveu, purvieu.*] 1. *Primarily,* a condition or proviso; [*obs.*] 2. The body of a statute, or that part which begins with "*Be it enacted,*" as distinguished from the *preamble. Cowel.*—3. In *modern usage,* the limit or scope of a statute; the whole extent of its intention or provisions.—*Marshall.* 4. Superintendence.—*Ramsay;* [*rare.*] 5. Limit or sphere intended; scope; extent.—*Madison.*

PUS, *n.* [L.] The yellowish-white matter secreted in ulcers and wounds in the process of healing.

PŪ'SEY-ISM (pū'zy-izm), *n.* The principles of Dr. Pusey, and others, at Oxford, England, as exhibited in the "Tracts for the Times." They propose to carry back the discipline and doctrine of the Church of England to an imagined period, when there would have been no ground of separation between it and the Church of Rome.—*Smart.*

PŪ'SEY-ITE, *n.* One who holds the principles of Puseyism.

PUSH, *v. t.* [Fr. *pousser;* D. *puis.*] 1. To press against with force; to drive or impel by pressure; or to endeavor to drive by steady pressure, without striking; opposed to *draw.* 2. To butt; to strike with the end of the horns; to thrust the points of horns against. 3. To press or urge forward. 4. To urge; to drive. 5. To enforce; to press; to drive to a conclusion. 6. To importune; to press with solicitation; to tease.—*To push down,* to overthrow by pushing or impulse.

PUSH, *v. i.* 1. To make a thrust; as, to *push* with the horns or with a sword.—*Addison.* 2. To make an effort. 3. To make an attack. 4. To burst out.—*To push on,* to drive or urge forward; to hasten.

PUSH, *n.* 1. A thrust with a pointed instrument, or with the end of a thing. 2. Any pressure, impulse, or force applied. 3. An assault or attack. 4. A forcible onset; a vigorous effort. 5. Exigence; trial; extremity. 6. A sudden emergence. 7. A little swelling or pustule; a wheal; a pimple; an eruption.

PUSHED (pusht), *pp.* Pressed; urged; driven.

PUSH'ER, *n.* One who drives forward.

PUSH'ING, *ppr.* 1. Pressing; driving; urging forward. 2. *a.* Pressing forward in business; enterprising; driving; vigorous.

PUSH'ING-LY, *adv.* In a vigorous, driving manner.

PUSH'PIN, *n.* A child's play, in which pins are pushed alternately.—*L'Estrange.*

PU-SIL-LA-NIM'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *pusillanimité;* L. *pusillanimitas.*] Want of that firmness and strength of mind which constitutes courage or fortitude; weakness of spirit.—SYN. Cowardliness; pusillanimousness; cowardice; fear; timidity.

PU-SIL-LAN'I-MOUS, *a.* [Fr. *pusillanime;* It. *pusillanimo.*] 1. Destitute of that strength and firmness of mind which constitutes courage, bravery, and fortitude; being of little courage. 2. Proceeding from weakness of mind or want of courage.—SYN. Cowardly; dastardly; mean-spirited; faint-hearted; timid; weak; feeble.

PU-SIL-LAN'I-MOUS-LY, *adv.* With want of courage.

PU-SIL-LAN'I-MOUS-NESS, *n.* Pusillanimity; want of courage.

PUSS, *n.* [D. *poes;* Ir. *pus.*] 1. The fondling name of a cat. 2. The sportsman's name for a hare.

PUS'SY, *n.* A diminutive term for *puss.*—*Booth.*

PŪS'SY, *a.* *See* PURSY.

PUS'TU-LĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *pustulatus.*] To form into pustules or blisters.—*Stackhouse.*

PUS'TU-LĀ-TED, *pp.* 1. Formed into pustules.—2. *a.* In *natural history,* covered with pustule-like prominences.—*Dana.*

PUS'TU-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Forming into pustules.

PUS'TULE (pus'l or pust'yule), *n.* [Fr. *pustule;* L. *pustula.*] In *medicine,* a small elevation of the cuticle, with an inflamed base, containing pus.

PUS'TU-LOUS (pust'yu-lus), *a.* [L. *pustulosus.*] Full of pustules; covered with pustules.

PUT, *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *put.* [D. *pooten;* Fr. *bouter;* W. *putian* and *pwtiaw.*] 1. To set, lay, or place.—2. *Put* is applicable to *state* or *condition,* as well as to *place;* as, *put* him in a condition to help himself. 3. To repose. 4. To push into action.—*Milton.* 5. To apply; to set to employment. 6. To throw or introduce suddenly, as a word.—7. In *Scotland,* to throw a heavy stone with the hand raised over the head. 8. To consign to letters; as, to *put* a thing in writing. 9. To oblige; to require. 10. To incite; to instigate; to urge by influence. 11. To propose, as a question or supposition. 12. To reach to another.—*Hab.,* ii. 13. To bring into a state of mind or temper. 14. To offer; to advance. 15. To cause or produce, as a difference.

To put about, to turn; to change the course; to gibe ship.—*To put by.* 1. To turn away; to divert. 2. To thrust aside.—*To put down.* 1. To baffle; to repress; to crush; to subdue; to suppress. 2. To degrade, to deprive of authority, power, or place. 3. To bring into disuse; [*obs.*] 4. To confute; to silence.—*To put forth.* 1. To propose; to offer to notice. 2. To extend; to reach. 3. To shoot out; to send out, as a sprout. 4. To exert; to bring into action. 5. To publish, as a book.—*To put in.* 1. To introduce among others. 2. To insert. 3. To conduct into a harbor.—*To put in fear,* to affright, to make fearful.—*To put in mind,* to remind; to call to remembrance.—*To put in practice,* to use; to exercise.—*To put into another's hands,* to trust; to commit to the care of.—*To put off.* 1. To divest; to lay aside. 2. To turn aside from a purpose or demand; to defeat or delay by artifice. 3. To delay; to defer; to postpone; to procrastinate. 4. To pass fallaciously; to cause to be circulated or received, as reports.—*Swift.* 5. To discard.—*Shak.* 6. To recommend; to vend; to obtrude. 7. To vend; to sell. 8. To pass into other hands. 9. To push from land.—*To put on* or *upon.* 1. To impute; to charge. 2. To invest with, as clothes or covering. 3. To assume. 4. To forward; to promote; [*obs.*] 5. To impose; to inflict.—*To be put upon,* to be imposed on; to be deceived.—*To put over.* 1. To refer, to send.—*Shak.* 2. To defer; to postpone.—*To put out.* 1. To place at interest; to lend at use. 2. To extinguish. 3. To send; to emit; to shoot; to put forth, as buds. 4. To extend; to reach out; to protrude. 5. To drive out; to expel; to dismiss. 6. To publish; to make public; [*vulgar.*] 7. To confuse; to disconcert; to interrupt.—*To put out the eyes,* to destroy the power of sight; to render blind.—*To put to.* 1. To add to; to unite. 2. To refer to; to expose. 3. To punish by; to distress by, as torture.—*To put to it,* to distress; to press hard; to perplex; to give difficulty to.—*To be put to it,* in the *passive form,* to have difficulty.—*To put the hand to.* 1. To apply; to take hold; to begin; to undertake. 2. To take by theft or wrong; to embezzle.—*To put to the sword,* to kill; to slay.—*To put to death,* to kill.—*To put to a stand,* to stop; to arrest by obstacles or difficulties.—*To put to trial,* or *on trial.* 1. To bring before a court and jury for examination and decision. 2. To bring to a test; to try.—*To put together.* 1. To unite in a sum, mass, or compound; to add. 2. To unite; to connect. 3. To place in company or in one society.—*To put trust in,* to confide in; to repose confidence in.—*To put up.* 1. To pass unavenged; to overlook; not to punish or resent.—*Addison.* 2. To send forth or shoot up, as plants; [*obs.*] 3. To expose; to offer publicly, as to sale. 4. To start from a cover; [*obs.*] 5. To hoard, as rent.—*Spelman.* 6. To reposit for preservation. 7. To pack; to reposit in casks with salt for preservation, as meat. 8. To hide or lay aside. 9. To put in a trunk or box; to pack.

PUT, *v. i.* 1. To go or move; [*obs.*] 2. To steer. 3. To shoot; to germinate.—*Bacon.*

To put forth. 1. To shoot; to bud; to germinate. 2. To leave a port or haven.—*To put in.* 1. To enter a harbor; to sail into port. 2. To offer a claim. *To put in for,* to offer one's self; to stand as a candidate for.—*To put off,* to leave land.—*To put on,* to urge motion; to drive vehemently.—*To put over,* to sail over or across. *Abbot.*—*To put to sea,* to set sail; to begin a voyage; to advance into the ocean.—*To put up.* 1. To take lodgings; to lodge; as, we *put up* at the Golden Ball. 2. To offer one's self as a candidate.—*To put up to,* to advance to; [*little used.*]—*To put up with.* 1. To overlook or suffer without recompense, punishment, or resentment. 2. To take without opposition or dissatisfaction.

PUT, *n.* An action of distress; as, a forced *put.*—*L'Estrange.*

PUT, *n.* [qu. W. *pwt,* a short, thick person.] 1. A rustic; a clown. 2. A game at cards.

PUT, *n.* [Fr. *putain;* W. *putan;* It. *putta, puttano;* Sp. *puta.*] A strumpet; a prostitute.

PUT CASE, for *put the case,* suppose the case to be so.—*Burton.* [*A vulgar phrase.*]

PUT'-OFF, *n.* An excuse; a shift for evasion or delay.

PŪ'TAGE, *n.* In *law,* prostitution or fornication on the part of a female.—*Cowel.*

PŪ'TAN-ISM, *n.* [Fr. *putanisme.*] Customary lewdness or prostitution of a female.

PŪ'TA-TĪVE, *a.* [Fr. *putatif;* It. *putativo.*] Supposed; reputed; commonly thought or deemed.

PUT-CHOCK', *n.* A root imported into China from the northwest coast of India, and used for burning as incense.—*M'Culloch.* [Also spelled *putchuck.*]

PŪ'TID, *n.* [L. *putidus.*] Mean; base; worthless.

PŪ'TID-NESS, *n.* Meanness; vileness.

PUT'LOG, *n.* A short piece of timber, on which the planks forming the floor of a scaffold are laid.

PU-TRED'I-NOUS, *a.* [L. *putredo.*] Proceeding from putrefaction, or partaking of the putrefactive process; having an offensive smell.—*Floyer.*

PU-TRE-FAC'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *putrefactio.*] A natural process by which animal and vegetable bodies are disor-

ganized or decomposed, and their elements newly arranged.

PU-TRE-FAC'TIVE, *a.* 1. Pertaining to putrefaction. 2. Tending to promote putrefaction; causing putrefaction.

PŪ'TRE-FĪED, *pp.* or *a.* Dissolved; rotten.

PŪ'TRE-FŸ, *v. t.* [Fr. *putrefier*; L. *putrefacio.*] 1. To cause to be decomposed; to disorganize and cause to pass into a state in which the constituent elements are newly arranged, forming new compounds, as animal or vegetable bodies; to cause to rot. 2. To corrupt; to make foul; [*rare.*] 3. To make morbid, carious, or gangrenous.

PŪ'TRE-FŸ, *v. i.* To dissolve by spontaneous decomposition; to have the constituent elements newly arranged, forming new compounds; to rot.

PŪ'TRE-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Causing to be decomposed; making rotten.

PU-TRES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *putrescens.*] The state of decomposing, as in an animal or vegetable substance; a putrid state.

PU-TRES'CENT, *a.* 1. Becoming putrid; passing from an organized state into another state, in which the elements are newly arranged. 2. Pertaining to the process of putrefaction.

PU-TRES'CI-BLE, *a.* That may be putrefied; liable to become putrid.—*Ramsay, Hist.*

PŪ'TRID, *a.* [Fr. *putride*; L. *putridus.*] 1. In a state of dissolution or disorganization, as animal and vegetable bodies; corrupt; rotten. 2. Indicating a state of dissolution; tending to disorganize the substances composing the body. 3. Proceeding from putrefaction, or pertaining to it.

PŪ'TRID-NESS, } *n.* The state of being putrid; corruption;
PU-TRID'I-TY, } rottenness.—*Floyer.*

PU-TRI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* State of becoming rotten.

† PŪ'TRY, *a.* Rotten.—*Marston.*

PUT'TER, *n.* One who puts or places.—*L'Estrange.*

PŪT'TER-ON, *n.* An inciter or instigator.—*Shak.*

PŪT'TING, *ppr.* [from *put.*] Setting; placing; laying.

PŪT'TING, *n.* In *Scotland*, an ancient sport, the throwing of a heavy stone with the hand raised over the head.

PUT'TING-STŌNE, *n.* In *Scotland*, a heavy stone used in the game of *putting.*—*Pope.*

PUT'TOCK, *n.* A kite.—*Spenser.*

PUT'TOCK-SHROUDS, *n. pl.* Probably a mistake for *futtock-shrouds.*

PUT'TY, *n.* [Sp., Port. *potea.*] 1. A kind of paste or cement, compounded of whiting and linseed oil, beaten or kneaded to the consistence of dough, used in fastening glass in sashes and in stopping crevices.—2. *Putty of tin*, a powder of calcined tin, used in polishing glass and steel. 3. A very fine cement, made of lime only; used by plasterers.—*Brande.*

PUT'TY, *v. t.* To cement with putty; to fill up with putty.—*Ash.*

PUZ'ZLE (puz'zl), *v. t.* 1. To involve in embarrassment or perplexity; to put to a stand. 2. To make intricate; to entangle, as a skein. *Cowper.*—SYN. To pose; nonplus; embarrass; gravel; bewilder; confuse; perplex.

PUZ'ZLE, *v. i.* To be bewildered; to be awkward.

PUZ'ZLE, *n.* 1. Perplexity; embarrassment.—*Bacon.* 2. Something to try ingenuity.

PUZ'ZLE-HĒAD-ED (puz'zl-hed-ed), *a.* Having the head full of confused notions.—*Johnson.*

PUZ'ZLED, *pp.* or *a.* Perplexed; intricate; put to a stand.

PUZ'ZLER, *n.* One who perplexes.

PUZ'ZLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Perplexing; embarrassing; bewildering.

PUZ-ZŌ-LĀ'NA. *See* POZZUOLANA.

PYĊ'NĪTE, *n.* [qu. Gr. πυκνος.] A mineral; shorlite.

PYĊ'NO-STŸLE, *n.* [Gr. πυκνος and στυλος.] In *ancient architecture*, a term denoting a colonnade, in which the space between the columns is one diameter and a half of the column.—*Gwilt.*

PŸE (pī), *n.* A confused mass; the state of printing-types when the sorts are mixed.

PŸE, *n.* A bird. *See* PIE.

PŸ'GARG, } *n.* [Gr. πυγαργος, having a white rump.]
PŸ-GAR'GUS, } 1. A quadruped, probably a species of antelope or gazelle.—*Deut.*, xiv., 5. 2. Also, the female of the hen-harrier, a species of buzzard.—*Ed. Encyc.*

PYG'MY, } *a.* Pertaining to a pigmy or dwarf; very
* PYG-MĒ'AN, } small; dwarfish.—*Milton.*

PYG'MY, *n.* [Fr. *pygmée*; It. *pigmeo*; L. *pygmæus.*] A dwarf; a person not exceeding a cubit in height. The *pygmies* were a fabulous nation of dwarfs.

PYG'MY, *v. t.* To dwarf; to make little.—*A. Wood.*

PYL'A-GORE, *n.* [Gr. πυλαγορας.] In *ancient Greece*, a delegate or representative of a city, sent to the Amphictyonic council.

PŸ-LOR'IĊ, *a.* Pertaining to the pylorus.

PŸ-LŌ'RUS, *n.* [Gr. πυλωρος.] The lower and right orifice of the stomach.—*Coxe.*

PŸ'OT. *See* PIET.

PYR'A-ĊANTH, *n.* [Gr. πυρακανθα.] An evergreen species of thorn with flame-colored berries, found in the south of Europe.

PŸ-RAL'LO-LĪTE, *n.* [Gr. πυρ, αλλος, and λιθος.] A white or greenish mineral found in Finland, consisting essentially of silica and magnesia.—*Dana.*

PYR'A-MID, *n.* [Fr. *pyramide*; It. *piramide*; L. *pyramis.*] 1. A solid body standing on a triangular, square, or polygonal base, and terminating in a point at the top; or, in *geometry*, a solid figure contained by several triangles, whose bases are all in the same plane, and which have one common vertex. 2. An edifice, in the form of a pyramid, for sepulchral and religious purposes, &c., as the *pyramids* of Egypt.

PŸ-RAM'ID-AL, *a.* [Fr. *pyramidale.*] 1. Pyramidical. 2. Relating to the pyramids.

PYR-A-MID'IĊ, } *a.* Having the form of a pyramid.
PYR-A-MID'IĊ-AL, }
PYR-A-MID'IĊ-AL-LY, *adv.* In the form of a pyramid.

PYR-A-MID'IĊ-AL-NESS, *n.* The state of being pyramidical.

PŸ-RAM'I-DOID, *a.* [*pyramid*, and Gr. ειδος.] A solid resembling the pyramid.—*Barlow.*

PYR'A-MIS, *n.* [L.] A pyramid.—*Bacon.*

PŸRE, *n.* [L. *pyra.*] A funeral pile; a pile to be burned.

PYR-E-NĀ'ĪTE, } *n.* [from the *Pyrenees.*] A variety of gar-
PYR-E-NĒ'ĪTE, } net.

PŸ-RET'IĊS, *n. pl.* Medicines for the cure of fever.

PYR-E-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. πυρετος and λογος.] A discourse or treatise on fevers, or the doctrine of fevers.

PŸ-REX'I-A, *n.*; *pl.* PYREXIÆ. [Gr. πυρεξις.] Fever.

PŸ-REX'I-AL, *a.* Relating to fever.

PŸ-REX'IĊ-AL, *a.* Pertaining to fever; feverish.

PYR'GOM, *n.* A variety of pyroxene, called, also, *fassaite.*

PYR'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *pyrum* and *form.*] Having the form of a pear; pear-shaped.—*Gregory.*

PYR-I-TĀ'CEOUS (-shus), *a.* Pertaining to pyrites.

* PŸ-RĪ'TĒS, *n.* [Gr. πυριτης, from πυρ, fire.] A combination of sulphur with iron, copper, cobalt, or nickel, presenting a white or yellowish metallic lustre. The term was originally applied to the sulphuret of iron from its giving sparks with steel.—*Dana.* [*Pyrite* has sometimes been used.]

PŸ-RIT'IĊ, } *a.* Pertaining to pyrites; consisting of or
PŸ-RIT'IĊ-AL, } resembling pyrites.
PYR'I-TOUS, }

PYR-I-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [*pyrites*, and L. *fero*, to produce.] Containing or producing pyrites.

PYR'I-TIZE, *v. t.* To convert into pyrites.—*Ed. Encyc.*

PYR'I-TĪZED, *ppr.* Converted into pyrite.

PYR-I-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [*pyrites*, and Gr. λογος.] A discourse or treatise on pyrites.—*Fourcroy.*

PŸ'RO, from Gr. πυρ, fire, used as a prefix in *chemistry*, to denote some modification by heat.—*Brande.*

PŸ'RO-AC'ID, *n.* An acid obtained by subjecting another acid to the action of heat.—*Brande.*

PŸ-RO-A-CĒ'TIĊ SPIR'IT, *n.* Acetone; a colorless, limpid liquid, of a penetrating, aromatic odor, and very inflammable, obtained by the dry distillation of the acetate of lead or other acetate.—*Ure.*

PYR'O-ĊHLORE, *n.* [Gr. πυρ and χλωρος.] A mineral occurring in yellow or brownish octahedrons.

PŸ-RO-CIT'RIC AC'ID, *n.* An acid obtained from citric acid by the action of heat.—*Cooley.*

PŸ-ROG'EN-OUS, *a.* [Gr. πυρ, fire, and γενναω, to generate.] Produced by or in fire; igneous.—*Mantell.*

PŸ-ROL'A-TRY, *n.* [Gr. πυρ and λατρεια.] The worship of fire.—*Young.*

PŸ-RO-LIG'NE-OUS, } *a.* [Gr. πυρ, and L. *ligneus.*] Gener-
PŸ-RO-LIG'NOUS, } ated or procured by the distillation of wood.—*Pyroligneous acid* is nothing but impure and dilute acetic acid, or impure vinegar.

PŸ-RO-LIG'NĪTE, *n.* A salt formed by the combination of pyroligneous acid with a base; the same as an *acetate.*

PŸ-RO-LITH'IĊ, } *a.* [Gr. πυρ and λιθος.] The *pyrolithic*
PYR-Ū'RIĊ, } acid is obtained from the silvery white plates which sublime from uric acid concretions, when distilled in a retort.

PŸ-ROL'O-GIST, *n.* 1. A believer in the doctrines of heat.—*Black.* 2. An investigator of the laws of heat.

PŸ-ROL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. πυρ and λογος.] A treatise on heat, or the natural history of heat, latent and sensible.

PŸ-RO-LŪ'SĪTE, *n.* [Gr. πυρ and λυω.] A black ore of manganese often used in bleaching.

PŸ-RO-MĀ'LATE, *n.* A compound of malic acid and a salifiable base.—*Ure.*

PŸ-RO-MĀ'LIĊ, *a.* [Gr. πυρ, and L. *malum.*] A term applied to a volatile acid obtained by heating the malic acid in close vessels.

* PYR'O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. πυρ and μαντεια.] Divination by fire.—*Encyc.*

PŸ-RO-MAN'TIĊ, *a.* Pertaining to pyromancy.

PŸ-RO-MAN'TIĊ, *n.* One who pretends to divine by fire.

PŸ-ROM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. πυρ and μετρον.] 1. An instrument for measuring the expansion of bodies by heat. 2.

An instrument for measuring degrees of heat above those indicated by the mercurial thermometer.

PY-RO-MET'RIC, } *a.* Pertaining to the pyrometer or
PY-RO-MET'RIC-AL, } to its use.

PY-RO-MORPH'ITE, *n.* [Gr. *πυρ*, fire, and *μορφη*, form.] In *mineralogy*, native phosphate of lead, occurring in bright green and brown hexagonal crystals and masses. The name alludes to the crystalline form which the globule assumes on cooling.—*Dana.*

PY-RO-MORPH'OUS, *a.* [Gr. *πυρ* and *μορφη*.] In *mineralogy*, having the property of crystallization by fire.

PY-RO-MU'CATE, *n.* A combination of pyromucic acid with a base.

PY-RO-MU'CIC, *a.* [Gr. *πυρ*, and L. *mucus*.] The *pyromucic* acid is a white volatile substance obtained by the action of heat upon the mucic or saccholactic acid.

PYR'OPE, *n.* [Gr. *πυρωπος*.] A fiery or brilliant red garnet.

PYR'O-PHANE, *n.* [Gr. *πυρ* and *φαρος*.] A mineral said to change its color and become transparent by heat.

PY-ROPH'A-NOUS, *a.* Rendered transparent by heat.

PY-ROPH'O-ROUS, *a.* Pertaining to or like pyrophorus.

PY-ROPH'O-RUS, *n.* [Gr. *πυρ* and *φωρος*.] A substance which takes fire on exposure to air, or which maintains or retains light.

PY-RO-PHYS'A-LITE. *See* TOPAZ and PHYSALITE.

PY-ROR'THITE, *n.* [Gr. *πυρ* and *orthite*.] An inflammable mineral allied to orthite, containing silica, oxyd of cerium, and water.—*Dana.*

PYR'O-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. *πυρ* and *σκοπεω*.] An instrument for measuring the pulsatory motion of the air, or the intensity of heat radiating from a fire.

PY-RŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *πυρωσις*, a burning.] In *medicine*, a disease of the stomach, attended with a sensation of burning in the epigastrium, accompanied with an eructation of watery fluid; commonly called water-brash.

PY-ROS'MA-LITE, *n.* A Swedish mineral of a liver-brown color. It is an ore of iron.

PY-RO-TAR-TAR'IC, *a.* [Gr. *πυρ*, and *tartar*.] A term applied to an acid obtained by heating tartaric acid in a close vessel.

PY-RO-TAR'TRATE, *n.* A salt formed by the combination of pyrotartaric acid with a base.

PYR-O-TECHN'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *πυρ* and *τεχνη*.] Pertaining
PYR-O-TECHN'IC-AL, } to fire-works, or the art of forming them.

PYR-O-TECHN'ICS, } *n.* The art of making fire-works; or
PYR'O-TECH-NY, } the science which teaches the management and application of fire in its various operations, *particularly* in making rockets and other artificial fire-works.

PYR-O-TECHN'IST, *n.* One skilled in pyrotechny.

PY-ROT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *πυρωω*.] Caustic. *See* CAUSTIC.

PY-ROT'IC, *n.* A caustic medicine.

PYR'OX-ENE, *n.* [Gr. *πυρ* and *ξενος*.] The same mineral with augite, which see.—*Dana.*

PY-ROX-EN'IC, *a.* Containing pyroxene; composed chiefly of pyroxene.—*Dana.*

PY-ROX-YL'IC, *a.* [Gr. *πυρ* and *ξυλον*.] Obtained by the destructive distillation of wood; as, *pyroxylic* spirit.

PY-ROX'Y-LINE, } *n.* [Gr. *πυρ*, fire, and *ξυλον*, wood.] A
PY-ROX'YLE, } term embracing gun-cotton and all other explosive substances, which are obtained by immersing vegetable fibre in nitric acid, or a mixture of sulphuric and nitric acid, and then suffering it to dry.—*Dana.*

PYR'RHIC, *n.* [L. *pyrrhichius*.] 1. In *poetry*, a foot consisting of two short syllables. 2. An ancient military dance.

PYR'RHIC, *a.* Noting an ancient military dance, said to have been invented by Pyrrhus, also the foot called *Pyrrhic.*—*Brande.*

PYR'RHIN, *n.* [Gr. *πυρινος*.] A vegeto-animal substance found in rain-water.

PYR-RHON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Pyrrhonism.

PYR'RHO-NISM, *n.* [from *Pyrrho*, the founder of the skeptics.] Skepticism; universal doubt.

PYR'RHO-NIST, *n.* A skeptic; one who doubts of every thing.

PYTH-A-GŌ'RE-AN or PYTH-A-GO-RĒ'AN, *n.* A follower of Pythagoras, the founder of the Italic sect of philosophers.

PYTH-A-GŌ'RE-AN, }
PYTH-A-GO-RĒ'AN, } *a.* Belonging to the philosophy of
PYTH-A-GOR'IC, } Pythagoras.
PYTH-A-GOR'IC-AL, }

PY-THAG'O-RISM, *n.* The doctrines of Pythagoras.

PY-THAG'O-RIZE, *v. i.* To speculate after the manner of Pythagoras.

PYTH'I-AN, *a.* [from *Pythia*.] Pertaining to the priestess of Apollo, who delivered oracles.—*Pythian games*, one of the four great national festivals of ancient Greece, celebrated near Delphi in honor of Apollo, the conqueror of the Python.

PYTHON, *n.* [L. *Pytho*; Gr. *πυθων*.] A genus of large serpents, nearly allied to the boa, and found in the East Indies.

PYTH'O-NESS, *n.* [from L. *Pytho*.] 1. The priestess who gave oracular answers at Delphi, in Greece. 2. Any female supposed to have a spirit of divination; a sort of witch.—*Bp. Hall.*

PY-THON'IC, *a.* Pretending to foretell future events.

PYTH'O-NIST, *n.* A conjurer.

PYX, } *n.* [L. *pyxis*; Gr. *πυξις*.] 1. The box in which
PYX'IS, } the Roman Catholics keep the host. [*See* PIX.] 2. A box used in English coinage for the trial of gold and silver coin.—*Smart.*

PYX-ID'I-UM, *n.* [from Gr. *πυξις*.] In *botany*, a fruit which divides circularly into an upper and lower half, of which the former acts as a kind of lid, as the pimpernel.—*Brande*

Q.

Q is the seventeenth letter of the English alphabet; an articulation borrowed from the Oriental *koph* or *qoph*. It is supposed to be an articulation more deeply guttural than that of K; indeed, it might have been pronounced as we pronounce *qu*; for we observe that, in the Latin language, from which the moderns have borrowed the letter, it is always followed by *u*, as it is in English. Q never ends an English word. Its name, *cue*, is said to be from the French *queue*, a tail.

As a *numeral*, Q stands for 500, and, with a dash, $\overline{Q}$, for 500,000.

Among *physicians*, *q. pl.* denotes *quantum placet*, as much as one pleases; *q. s.*, *quantum sufficit*, as much as suffices, or a sufficient quantity. Q. D., is sometimes used for *quasi dixisset*, as if he had said.

Among *mathematicians*, Q. E. D. stands for *quod erat demonstrandum*, which was to be demonstrated; and Q. E. F., for *quod erat faciendum*, which was to be done.

In *English*, Q. is an abbreviation for *question*.

QUAB, *n.* [G. *quappe*; D. *kwab*; Dan. *qvabbe*.] A fish of Russian rivers, which delights in clear water.

QUA-CHIL'TO, *n.* A Brazilian fowl of the moor-hen kind.

QUACK, *v. i.* [D. *kwaaken*; Ger. *quaken*; Dan. *qvakker*.] 1. To cry like a duck or goose. 2. To boast; to bounce; to talk noisily and ostentatiously.—*Hudibras.*

QUACK, *n.* 1. A boaster; one who pretends to skill or knowledge which he does not possess. 2. A boastful pretender to medical skill which he does not possess; an ignorant practitioner.—SYN. Empiric; mountebank; charlatan.

QUACK, *a.* Pertaining to quackery; as, a *quack* medicine.

QUACK'ER-Y, *n.* The boastful pretensions or mean practice of an ignoramus, particularly in medicine; empiricism.

QUACK'ISH, *a.* Like a quack; boasting of skill not possessed; trickish.—*Burke.*

QUACK'ISM, *n.* The practice of quackery.—*Ashe.*

QUACK'LE (kwak'l), *v. i.* To be almost choked.

QUACK'LED (kwak'ld), } *a.* Almost choked or suffoca-
QUACK'ENED (kwak'nd), } ted.

QUACK'SAL-VER, *n.* [Sw. *qvacksalfvare*.] One who boasts of his skill in medicines and salves; a charlatan.

† QUAD (kwod), *a* [D. *kwaad*.] Evil; bad.—*Gower.*

QUAD'RA, *n.* [It.] In *architecture*, a square border or frame round a bass-relief, panel, &c.—*Gwilt.*

QUAD'RA-GENE, *n.* [L. *quadrageni*.] In the *Roman Catholic Church*, an indulgence of forty days, that is, a remission of the temporal punishment due to sin, correspond ing to forty days of ancient canonical penance.—*Bishop Fitzpatrick.*

QUAD-RA-GES'I-MA, *n.* [L. *quadragesimus*.] Lent; so called because it consists of forty days. *Encyc.*—*Quadragesima Sunday*, the first Sunday in Lent, which is about forty days before Easter.

QUAD-RA-GES'I-MAL, *a.* Belonging to Lent; used in Lent. —*Sanderson.*

QUAD-RA-GES'I-MALS, *n. pl.* Offerings formerly made to the mother-church on mid-Lent Sunday.

QUAD'RAN"GLE (kwod'rang-gl), *n.* [L. *quadratus* and *angulus*.] 1. In *geometry*, a plane figure, having four angles, and, consequently, four sides.—2. In *English architecture*, the inner square or rectangular court of a building.—*Gwilt.*

QUAD-RAN"GU-LAR, *a.* 1. Having four angles, and consequently four sides.—2. In *botany*, having four prominent angles.

QUAD-RAN"GU-LAR-LY, *adv.* With four sides and four angles.

QUAD'RANT, *n.* [L. *quadrans*.] 1. The fourth part; the quarter.—2. In *geometry*, the quarter of a circle, or of its circumference. 3. An instrument for taking the altitudes and distances of the heavenly bodies, of great use in astronomy and navigation.—4. In *gunnery*, an instrument used for elevating cannon and pointing them.—*Quadrant of altitude*, a thin, pliable strip of brass belonging to an artificial globe, graduated into ninety degrees, and used to measure distances.

QUAD-RANT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to a quadrant; also, in

cluded in the fourth part of a circle. *Derham.*—*Quadrantal triangle*, a spherical triangle having one side equal to a quadrant.—*Hutton.*

QUAD-RANT'AL, *n.* A cubical vessel used by the Romans, containing, like the *amphora*, a cubic foot.—*Smith's Dict.*

QUAD'RAT, *n.* [L. *quadratus.*] 1. In *printing*, a piece of metal used to fill the void spaces between words, &c. 2. A mathematical instrument, chiefly used in taking heights or depths.

QUAD'RATE, *a.* 1. Square; having four equal and parallel sides. 2. Divisible into four equal parts. 3. Square; equal; exact. 4. Suited; fitted; applicable; correspondent.

QUAD'RATE, *n.* 1. A square; a surface with four equal and parallel sides. *Milton.*—2. In *astrology*, an aspect of the heavenly bodies, in which they are distant from each other ninety degrees; the same as *quartile.*

QUAD'RĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *quadro*; Fr. *quadrer.*] To suit; to correspond; to agree; to be accommodated.

QUAD-RAT'IC, *a.* Square; denoting a square, or pertaining to it.—*Quadratic equation*, in *algebra*, an equation which contains the unknown quantity, either as a square only, or as a square and first power only.

QUAD-RĀ'TRIX, *n.* In *geometry*, a mechanical line, by means of which we can find right lines equal to the circumference of circles of other curves.

QUAD'RA-TŪRE, *n.* [L. *quadratura.*] 1. The act of squaring; the reducing of a figure to a square; as, the *quadrature* of the circle. In general, the *quadrature of curves*, in *mathematics*, is the finding of rectilineal figures containing the same areas as figures bounded by curved lines. 2. A quadrate; a square. *Milton.*—3. In *astronomy*, the position of one heavenly body in respect to another when distant from it 90 degrees, as the moon when distant from the sun 90 degrees.

QUAD'REL, *n.* [It. *quadrello.*] In *architecture*, a kind of artificial stone made of chalky earth and dried in the shade for two years; so called from being square.

QUAD-REN'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *quadriennium.*] 1. Comprising four years. 2. Occurring once in four years.

QUAD-REN'NI-AL-LY, *adv.* Once in four years.

QUAD'RI-BLE, *a.* [L. *quadro.*] That may be squared.

QUAD-RI-CAP'SU-LAR, *a.* [L. *quadra* and *capsula.*] In *botany*, having four capsules.

QUAD'RI-CORN, *n.* [L. *quatuor* and *cornu.*] The name of an animal with four horns.

QUAD-RI-CORN'OUS, *a.* Having four horns.

QUAD-RI-DEC'I-MAL, *a.* [L. *quadra* and *decem.*] In *crystallography*, a term designating a crystal whose prism, or the middle part, has four faces and two summits, containing together ten faces. [*Not used.*]

QUAD-RI-DENT'ATE, *a.* [L. *quadra* and *dentatus.*] In *botany*, having four teeth on the edge.—*Martyn.*

QUAD-RI-FĀ'RI-OUS, *a.* Arranged in four rows or ranks.

QUAD'RI-FID, *a.* [L. *quadrifidus.*] In *botany*, four-cleft; divided into four parts or segments.

QUAD-RĪ'GA, *n.* [L.] A car drawn by four horses abreast, as represented on the reverses of ancient medals.

QUAD-RI-GE-NĀ'RI-OUS, *a.* Consisting of forty.

QUAD-RIJ'U-GOUS, *a.* [L. *quadra* and *jugum.*] In *botany*, pinnate, with four pairs of leaflets.

QUAD-RI-LAT'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *quadra*, or *quatuor*, and *latus.*] Having four sides, and, consequently, four angles.

QUAD-RI-LAT'ER-AL, *n.* A plane figure having four sides, and, consequently, four angles; a quadrangular figure.

QUAD-RI-LAT'ER-AL-NESS, *n.* The property of having four right-lined sides, forming as many right angles.

QUAD-RI-LIT'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *quadra*, or *quatuor*, and *litera.*] Consisting of four letters.—*Parkhurst.*

QUA-DRILLE' (kwa-dril' or ka-dril'), *n.* [Fr.] 1. A game played by four persons with 40 cards. 2. A kind of dance, made up of sets of dancers, four in each set.—*Smart.*

QUAD-RIL'LION (kwod-ril'yun), *n.* According to the *English notation*, the number produced by involving a million to the fourth power, or a unit with 24 ciphers annexed; according to the *French notation*, a unit with 15 ciphers annexed.

QUAD-RI-LŌ'BATE, } *a.* [L. *quadra*, or *quatuor*, and *lobe*;
QUAD'RI-LŌBED, } Gr. λοβος.] In *botany*, having four lobes.—*Martyn.*

QUAD-RI-LOC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *quadra*, *quatuor*, and *loculus.*] Having four cells; four-celled.—*Martyn.*

† QUAD'RIN, *n.* [L. *quadrinus.*] A mite; a small piece of money, in value about a farthing.—*Bailey.*

QUAD-RI-NŌ'MI-AL, *a.* [L. *quadra*, *quatuor*, and *nomen.*] In *algebra*, consisting of four terms.

QUAD-RI-NOM'IC-AL, *n.* Consisting of four denominations or terms.—*Dict.*

QUAD-RIP'AR-TITE, *a.* [L. *quadra*, *quatuor*, and *partitus.*] Divided into four parts.—In *botany*, divided to the base into four parts.

QUAD-RIP'AR-TITE-LY, *adv.* In four divisions; in a quadripartite distribution.

QUAD-RI-PAR-TI'TION (kwod-re-pär-tish'un), *n.* A division by four or into four equal parts; or the taking the fourth part of any quantity.

QUAD'RI-REME, *n.* [L. *quadriremis.*] A galley with four benches of oars or rowers.—*Mitford.*

QUAD-RI-SYL'LA-BLE, *n.* [L. *quadra*, *quatuor*, and *syllable.*] A word consisting of four syllables.

QUAD'RI-VALVE, } *a.* In *botany*, having four valves;
QUAD-RI-VAL'VU-LAR, } four-valved.—*Martyn.*

QUAD'RI-VALVES, *n. pl.* [L. *quadra*, *quatuor*, and *valva.*] A door with four folds or leaves.

QUAD-RIV'I-AL, *a.* [L. *quadrivium*, *quatuor*, and *via.*] Having four ways meeting in a point.

QUAD-ROON', } *n.* [L. *quadra*, *quatuor.*] In *Spanish Amer*
QUA'TER-ON, } *ica*, the offspring of a mulatto woman by a white man; a person quarter-blooded.

QUAD'RU-MAN, *n.* [L. *quadra* and *manus.*] An animal having four hands that correspond to the hands of a man, as a monkey.

QUAD-RŪ'MA-NA, *n. pl.* Animals having four hands.

QUAD-RŪ'MA-NOUS, *a.* Having four hands; four-handed.

QUAD'RUNE, *n.* A gritstone with a calcareous cement.

QUAD'RU-PED, *a.* [L. *quadrupes.*] Having four legs and feet.

QUAD'RU-PED, *n.* An animal having four legs and feet, as a horse, an ox, a lion, &c.

QUAD'RU-PLE, *a.* [L. *quadruplus.*] Four-fold; four times told.

QUAD'RU-PLE, *n.* Four times the sum or number.

QUAD'RU-PLE, *v. t.* To multiply by four.

QUAD'RU-PLED, *pp.* or *a.* Multiplied by four.

QUAD-RŪ'PLI-CATE, *a.* Four-fold; four times repeated.

QUAD-RŪ'PLI-CĀ-TED, *pp.* Made four-fold.

QUAD-RŪ'PLI-CĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *quadruplico.*] To make four-fold; to double twice.

QUAD-RU-PLI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of making four-fold and taking four times the simple sum or amount.

QUAD'RU-PLING, *ppr.* Multiplying by four.

QUAD'RU-PLY, *adv.* To a four-fold quantity.—*Swift.*

QUÆ'RE. [L.] Inquire; better written *query*, which see.

QUÆST'OR (kwest-), *n.* *See* QUESTOR.

QUAFF (kwäf), *v. t.* [Fr. *coiffer.*] To drink; to swallow in large draughts.

QUAFF, *v. i.* To drink largely or luxuriously.—*South.*

QUAFFED (kwäft), *pp.* Drank; swallowed in large draughts.

QUAFF'ER, *n.* One who quaffs or drinks largely.

QUAFF'ING, *ppr.* Drinking; swallowing draughts.

QUAG, *n.* *See* QUAGMIRE.

QUAG'GA, *n.* A quadruped nearly allied both to the ass and the zebra. It inhabits southern Africa.

QUAG'GY, *a.* Yielding to the feet, or trembling under the foot, as soft, wet earth.

QUAG'MIRE, *n.* [that is, *quake-mire.*] Soft, wet land, which has a surface firm enough to bear a person, but which shakes or yields under the feet.—*More.*

QUA'HAUG (kwaw'hog), *n.* In *New England*, the popular name of a large species of clam or bivalvular shell-fish.

† QUAID, *a.* or *pp.* Crushed, subdued, or depressed.

QUAIL (kwāle), *v. i.* [Sax. *cwellan*; W. *cwl.*] 1. To sink into dejection; to languish; to fail in spirits.—*Shak.*—*Pierpont.* 2. To fade; to wither; [*obs.*]

QUAIL, *v. i.* [Fr. *cailler*; It. *quagliare.*] To curdle; to coagulate, as milk.—*Bailey.*

† QUAIL, *v. t.* [Sax. *cwellan.*] To crush; to depress; to sink; to subdue.—*Spenser.*

QUAIL, *n.* [It. *quaglia*; Fr. *caille*; Arm. *coaill.*] A gallinaceous bird, closely allied to the partridges. Its flesh is esteemed excellent food.

QUAIL'-PIPE, *n.* A pipe or call for alluring quails into a net; a kind of leathern purse in the shape of a pear, partly filled with horse-hair, with a whistle at the end.

QUAIL'ING, *ppr.* Failing; languishing.

QUAIL'ING, *n.* The act of failing in spirit or resolution; decay.

QUAINT (kwānte), *a.* [Old Fr. *coint*; Arm. *coent*, *coant.*] 1. Nice; scrupulously and superfluously exact; having petty elegance.—*Shak.* 2. Subtle; artful; [*obs.*] 3. Fine-spun; artfully framed.—*Shak.* 4. Affected. *Swift.*—5. In *common use*, odd; fanciful; singular; and so used by *Chaucer.*

QUAINT'LY, *adv.* 1. Nicely; exactly; with petty neatness or spruceness. 2. Artfully. 3. Ingeniously; with dexterity. 4. Oddly; fancifully; singularly.

QUAINT'NESS, *n.* 1. Niceness; petty neatness or elegance. 2. Oddness; peculiarity.

QUAKE (kwāke), *v. i.* [Sax. *cwacian*; G. *quackeln.*] 1. To be agitated with quick but short motions continually repeated. 2. To shake with violent convulsions, as well as with trembling. 3. To move or be agitated, as the earth under the feet. *Pope.*—SYN. To shake; vibrate; tremble; quiver; shudder.

† QUAKE, *v. t.* To frighten; to throw into agitation.—*Shak.*

QUAKE, *n.* A shake; a trembling; a shudder; a tremulous agitation.—*Suckling.*

QUĀK'ER, *n* One who quakes; but *usually*, one of the religious sect called *Friends*.
QUĀK'ER-ISH, *a*. Like a Quaker.
QUĀK'ER-ISM, *n*. The peculiar manners, tenets, or worship of the Quakers.—*Milner*.
QUĀK'ER-LY, *a*. Resembling Quakers.—*Goodman*.
QUĀK'ER-Y, *n*. Quakerism.
QUĀK'ING, *ppr*. or *a*. Shaking; trembling.
QUĀK'ING, *n*. A shaking; tremulous agitation; trepidation.—*Dan*., x.
QUĀK'ING-GRASS, *n*. The name of various species of graminaceous plants whose spikelets have a tremulous motion.
QUĀK'ING-LY, *adv*. Tremblingly.
QUAL'I-FĪ-A-BLE, *a*. That may be qualified; that may be abated or modified.—*Barrow*.
QUAL-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n*. [Fr.] 1. Any natural endowment or any acquirement which fits a person for a place, office, or employment, or enables him to sustain any character with success. 2. Legal power or requisite. 3. Abatement; diminution. 4. Modification; restriction; limitation.
QUAL-I-FI-CĀ'TOR, *n*. In *Roman Catholic ecclesiastical courts*, an officer whose business it is to examine and prepare causes for trial.—*Murdock*.
QUAL'I-FĪED, *pp*. or *a*. Fitted or adapted by accomplishments or endowments; competent; limited; modified.
QUAL'I-FĪ-ED-NESS, *n*. The state of being qualified or fitted.
QUAL'I-FĪ-ER, *n*. He or that which qualifies; that which modifies, reduces, tempers, or restrains.—*Junius*.
QUAL'I-FY, *v. t*. [Fr. *qualifier*; It. *qualificare*.] 1. To furnish with the knowledge, skill, or other accomplishment necessary for any place, character, or purpose. 2. To make capable of any employment or privilege; to furnish with legal power or capacity. 3. To abate; to soften; to diminish, as the rage of fire.—*Shak*. 4. To ease; to assuage. 5. To limit by exceptions or modifications, as a statement. 6. To modulate or vary, as sound. *Brown*.—SYN. To fit; equip; prepare; adapt; capacitate; modify; restrict; restrain.
QUAL'I-FY-ING, *ppr*. or *a*. Furnishing with the necessary qualities, properties, or accomplishments for a place, station, or business; furnishing with legal power; abating; tempering; modifying; restraining.
QUAL'I-TA-TĪVE, *a*. Relating to quality.—*Qualitative analysis*, in *chemistry*, is that in which, by finding certain qualities in a compound, we determine the elements of which it is composed.
QUAL'I-TY, *n*. [L. *qualitas*; Fr. *qualité*.] 1. Property; attribute; that which belongs to a body or substance, or can be predicated of it. 2. Nature, relatively considered. 3. Virtue or particular power of producing certain effects. 4. Disposition; temper. 5. Virtue or vice. 6. Acquirement; accomplishment. 7. Character. 8. Comparative rank; condition in relation to others. 9. Superior rank or distinction; superiority of birth or station; as, persons of *quality*. 10. Persons of high rank, collectively.
* QUALM (kwäm), *n*. [D. *kwaal*; G. *qualm*; D. *kwalm*.] 1. A rising in the stomach, as it is commonly called; a fit of nausea, or a disposition or effort of the stomach to eject its contents. 2. A sudden fit or seizure of sickness at the stomach; a sensation of nausea. 3. A scruple of conscience, or uneasiness of conscience.
* QUALM'ISH (kwäm'ish), *a*. Sick at the stomach; inclined to vomit; affected with nausea or sickly languor.
* QUALM'ISH-LY, *adv*. In a qualmish manner.
* QUALM'ISH-NESS, *n*. Nausea.
QUAM'DI-U SE BĒ'NE GES'SE-RIT. [L.] During good behavior.
QUAM'O-CLIT, *n*. A genus of climbing ornamental plants, found in the hot parts of America, also in India and China.—*P. Cyc*.
* QUAN'DA-RY, *n*. Doubt; uncertainty; a state of difficulty or perplexity. [*A low word*.]
† QUAN'DA-RY, *v. t*. To bring into a state of uncertainty or difficulty.—*Otway*.
QUANT (kwant), *n*. A round cap at the bottom of a pole, as of a jumping-pole, to prevent its sinking into the ground.—*Halliwell*.
QUAN'TI-TA-TĪVE, *a*. Relating to quantity. *Taylor*.—*Quantitative analysis*, in *chemistry*, is that which determines the proportional quantity of each of the elements that make up a compound.
QUAN'TI-TĪVE, *a*. Estimable according to quantity.—*Digby*.
QUAN'TI-TIVE-LY, *adv*. So as to be measurable by quantity.
QUAN'TI-TY, *n*. [Fr. *quantité*; It. *quantità*; L. *quantitas*.] 1. That property of any thing which may be increased or diminished.—*Johnson*. The *quantity* of a thing is the answer to the question *quantus*, i. e., how much? It is used to denote the measurement of magnitude or weight. Hence, a mass or aggregate of matter. The *quantity* of matter depends upon its density and magnitude. 2. An indefinite extent of space. 3. A portion or part.—*Shak*.; [*obs*.] 4. A large portion.—5. In *mathematics*, any thing which can be multiplied, divided, or measured. *Day*.—6 In *grammar*, the measure of a syllable; that which determines the time in which it is pronounced.—7. In *logic*, a category, universal, or predicament; a general conception.—8. In *music*, the relative duration of a note or syllable.—*Quantity of motion*, in *mechanics*, momentum.
QUAN'TUM, *n*. [L.] The quantity; the amount.
QUAN'TUM MER'U-IT. [L.] In *law*, an action grounded on a promise that the defendant would pay to the plaintiff for his service as much as he should deserve.
QUAN'TUM SUF'FI-CIT. [L.] Sufficient; as much as is needed.
QUAN'TUM VA-LĒ'BAT. [L.] An action to recover of the defendant for goods sold as much as they were worth.
QUA-QUA-VERS'AL, *a*. [L. *quaqua* and *versus*.] In *geology*, a term applied to the dip of beds to all points of the compass round a center, as of beds of lava round a crater.—*Lyell*.
QUAR'AN-TĪNE (kwor'an-teen), *n*. [It. *quarantina*, forty; Sp. *quarentena*; Fr. *quarantaine*.] 1. A time of variable length, during which a ship arriving in port and suspected of being infected with a malignant, contagious disease, is obliged to forbear all intercourse with the city or place. This was originally forty days, because it was supposed that any infectious disease would break out, if at all, within that period; hence the name.—2. In *law*, the period of forty days, during which the widow of a man dying seized of land has the privilege of remaining in the mansion house.
QUAR-AN-TĪNE' (kwor-an-teen') *v. t*. To prohibit from intercourse with a city or its inhabitants; to compel to remain at a distance from shore for some limited period, or account of real or supposed infection. [*Applied to ship, or to persons and goods*.]
QUAR-AN-TĪNED' (kwor-an-teend'), *pp*. Restrained from communication with the shore for a limited period, as a ship or its crew and passengers.
QUAR-AN-TĪNING, *ppr*. Prohibiting from intercourse with the port, as a ship or its crew and passengers.
† QUAR'RE, for *quarry*.
QUAR'REL (kwor'rel), *n*. [W. *cweryl*; Fr. *querelle*; L., It *querela*; Sp. *querella*.] 1. A petty fight or scuffle; from its noise and uproar. 2. A contention or disputed cause as, "their quarrels they debate."—*Dryden*. 3. A breach of friendship or concord; open variance between parties. 4. Cause of dispute.—*Shak*. 5. Something that gives a right to mischief, reprisal, or action; [*obs*.] 6. Objection, ill-will, or reason to complain; ground of objection or dispute.—*Mark*, vi., 19. 7. Something peevish, malicious, or disposed to make trouble; [*obs*.]—SYN. Brawl; broil, squabble; affray; feud; tumult; contest; dispute; altercation; contention.
QUAR'REL, *n*. [W. *cwarel*.] 1. An arrow with a square head; [*not used, unless in poetry*.] 2. A diamond-shaped pane of glass, or a square pane placed diagonally.—*Gwilt*.
QUAR'REL, *v. i*. [Fr. *quereller*.] 1. To dispute violently, or with loud and angry words; to wrangle; to scold. 2. To fight; to scuffle; to contend; to squabble; [*used of two persons or of a small number*.] 3. To fall into variance. 4. To find fault; to cavil. 5. To disagree; to be at variance; not to be in accordance in form or essence.
QUAR'REL, *v. t*. 1. To quarrel with.—*Ben Jonson*. 2. To compel by a quarrel.
QUAR'REL-ER, *n*. One who quarrels, wrangles, or fights.
QUAR'REL-ING, *ppr*. Disputing with vehemence, or loud, angry words; scolding; wrangling; fighting; finding fault; disagreeing.
QUAR'REL-ING, *n*. A disputing with angry words; breach of concord; a caviling or finding fault.—SYN. Dissension; strife; contention; dispute; brawling; wrangling; altercation; discord; disagreement.
QUAR'REL-OUS (kwor'rel-us), *a*. Apt or disposed to quarrel; petulant; easily provoked to enmity or contention. [*Little used*.]
QUAR'REL-SŌME (kwor'rel-sum), *a*. Apt to quarrel; given to brawls and contention; inclined to petty fighting; easily irritated or provoked to contest.—SYN. Contentious; brawling; irascible; choleric; petulant; irritable.
QUAR'REL-SŌME-LY, *adv*. In a quarrelsome manner with a quarrelsome temper; petulantly.—*Hall*.
QUAR'REL-SŌME-NESS, *n*. Disposition to engage in contention and brawls; petulance.
QUAR'RIED, *pp*. or *a*. Dug from a pit or cavern.
QUAR'RI-ER, *n*. A worker at a quarry.
QUAR'RY, *n*. [Fr. *carré*, for *quarré*.] 1. A pane of glass of a peculiar form; a quarrel, which see; [*obs*.] 2. An arrow with a square head; [*obs*.]—3. In *falconry*, the game which a hawk is pursuing or has killed.—4. Among *hunters*, a part of the entrails of the beast taken, given to the hounds. 5. A heap of game killed.—*Smart*.
QUAR'RY, *n*. [Fr. *carriere*; Norm. *quarrier*.] 1. A place cavern, or pit where stones are dug from the earth, or separated from a large mass of rocks.—2. In *Paris*, the *quar*

* *See Synopsis*. Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long*.—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short*.—FÄR, FALL, WHAT;—PRE̅Y;—MARĪNE, BIRD;—MŌVE, BQQK,

rtes are a vast cavern under the city, several miles in extent.

QUAR'RY, *v. i.* To prey upon, as a vulture or harpy.—*L'Estrange.* [*A low word, and not much used.*]

QUAR'RY, *v. t.* To dig or take from a quarry.

QUAR'RY-ING, *n.* The act or business of digging stones from a quarry.

QUAR'RY-ING, *ppr.* Digging stones from a quarry.

QUAR'RY-MAN, *n.* A man who is occupied in quarrying stones.

QUART, *n.* [It. *quarta*; Fr. *quarte*; L. *quartus.*] 1. The fourth part; a quarter; [*obs.*] 2. The fourth part of a gallon; two pints. 3. A vessel containing the fourth of a gallon.

QUART (kärt), *n.* Four successive cards of the same suit in the game of piquet.

QUAR'TAN, *a.* [L. *quartanus.*] Designating the fourth; occurring every fourth day.

QUAR'TAN, *n.* An intermitting ague that occurs every fourth day, or with intermissions of seventy-two hours.

QUAR-TA'TION, *n.* In *chemistry* and *metallurgy*, the alloying of one part of gold that is to be refined with three parts of silver, by which means the nitric or sulphuric acid is enabled to separate the gold from the inferior metals originally associated with it.—*Ure.*

QUAR'TER, *n.* [Fr. *quart, quartier*; It. *quartiere*; Sp. *quartel*; D. *kwartier*; G. *quartier*; L. *quartus.*] 1. The fourth part.—2. In *weight*, the fourth part of a hundred pounds avoirdupois, or of 112 lbs., that is, 28 lbs.—3. In *dry measure*, the fourth of a ton in weight, or eight bushels of grain; also, the fourth part of a chaldron of coal.—4. In *astronomy*, the fourth part of the moon's period or monthly revolution. 5. A region in the hemisphere or great circle; one of the large divisions of the globe; a point of the compass; *primarily*, one of the four cardinal points. 6. A particular region of a town, city, or country.—7. *Usually in the plural, quarters*, the place of lodging or temporary residence; *appropriately*, the place where officers and soldiers lodge. 8. Proper station.—9. *On board of ships, quarters* signifies the stations or places where the officers and men are posted in action.—10. In *military affairs*, the remission or sparing of the life of a captive or an enemy when in one's power; mercy granted by a conqueror to his enemy, when no longer able to defend himself. 11. Treatment shown to an enemy; indulgence; [*rarely used.*] 12. Friendship; amity; concord; [*obs.*]—13. In the *slaughter-house*, one limb of a quadruped with the adjoining parts; or one fourth part of the carcass of a quadruped, including a limb.—14. In a *shoe*, the part which forms the side from the heel to the vamp.—15. In the *menage*, the *quarters* of a horse's foot are the sides of the coffin, between the toe and the heel.—16. In a *siege*, *quarters* are the encampment on one of the principal passages round the place besieged, to prevent relief and intercept convoys.—17. In *seminaries of learning*, a fourth part of the year, or three months.—18. The *quarter of a ship* is the part of a ship's side which lies toward the stern. The wind is said to be *on the quarter* when it blows in a line between that of the keel and the beam and abaft the latter.—19. In *heraldry*, one of the divisions of a shield when it is divided cross-wise.

QUAR'TER, *v. t.* 1. To divide into four equal parts. 2. To divide; to separate into parts. 3. To divide into distinct regions or compartments. 4. To station soldiers for lodging. 5. To lodge; to fix on a temporary dwelling. 6. To diet; [*obs.*]—To *quarter arms*, in *heraldry*, is to add the arms of other families to the hereditary arms.

QUAR'TER, *v. i.* To lodge; to have a temporary residence.

QUAR'TER-DAY, *n.* The day that completes three months, the quarter of a year; the day when quarterly payments are made of rent or interest.

QUAR'TER-DECK, *n.* That part of the upper deck abaft the main-mast.

QUAR'TER-FOIL, *n.* [Fr. *quatre* and *feuille.*] In *architecture*, a modern term denoting a form disposed in four segments of circles, supposed to resemble an expanded flower of four petals.—*Gwilt.*

QUAR'TER-MAS-TER, *n.* 1. In an *army*, an officer whose duty is to provide quarters, provisions, forage, and ammunition for the army, and superintend the supplies.—2. In a *ship of war*, a petty officer who attends to the helm, binacle, signals, &c., under the direction of the master.

QUAR'TER-MAS-TER-GEN'ER-AL, *n.* In *military affairs*, the chief officer in the quarter-master's department.

QUAR'TER-ROUND, *n.* In *architecture*, the echinus or ovolo.

QUAR'TER-SES-SIONS, *n. pl.* In *English law*, a court held every three months in each county, by at least two justices of the peace.—*Quarter sessions* in boroughs are held by the recorders.—*Brande.*

QUAR'TER-STAFF, *n.* A weapon of defense, so called from the manner of using it, one hand being placed in the middle and the other half-way between the middle and end.—*Brande.*

QUAR'TER-AGE, *n.* A quarterly allowance.—*Hudibras.*

QUAR'TERED, *pp.* Divided into four equal parts or quarters; separated into distinct parts; lodged; stationed for lodging.

QUAR'TER-ING, *ppr.* Dividing into quarters or into distinct parts; stationing for lodgings.

QUAR'TER-ING, *n.* 1. A station.—*Montagu.* 2. Assignment of quarters for soldiers.—3. In *heraldry*, the division of a shield containing many coats.—4. In *architecture*, a series of quarters or small upright posts.

QUAR'TER-LY, *a.* 1. Containing or consisting of a fourth part. 2. Recurring at the end of each quarter of the year.

QUAR'TER-LY, *adv.* By quarters; once in a quarter of a year.

QUAR'TER-LY, *n.* A periodical work published quarterly.

QUAR'TERN, *n.* The fourth part of a pint; a gill.

QUAR'TERN-LOAF, *n.* A loaf of bread made out of a quarter of a stone of flour, the stone being 14 lbs.

QUAR'TERS, *n. pl.* In *architecture*, small upright timber posts, used in partitions.—*Gwilt.*

QUAR-TETTE', } *n.* [It. *quartetto.*] 1. In *music*, a composi-
QUAR-TET', } tion in four parts, each part performed by a single voice or instrument.—2. In *poetry*, a stanza of four lines.

QUAR'TILE, *n.* An aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other a quarter of the circle, ninety degrees, or three signs.

QUAR'TINE, *n.* In *botany*, the fourth integument of the nucleus of a seed, reckoning the outermost as the first.—*Lindley.*

QUAR'TO, *n.* [L. *quartus.*] A book of the size of the fourth of a sheet; a size made by twice folding a sheet, which then makes four leaves.

QUAR'TO, *a.* Denoting the size of a book in which a sheet makes four leaves.

QUAR'TOZE, *n.* The four aces in the game of picket.—*Hoyle.*

QUARTZ, *n.* [G. *quartz.*] Pure silex, occurring often in pellucid, glassy crystals, having the form of a six-sided prism, terminated at each end by a pyramid; also in masses of various colors, more or less transparent, to opaque. *Quartz* is an essential constituent of granite, and abounds in rocks of all ages.—*Dana.*

QUARTZ-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* [*quartz*, and L. *fero.*] Consisting chiefly of quartz.—*Dana.*

QUARTZ'ITE, *n.* Granular quartz.—*Dana.*

QUARTZ'OSE, } *a.* Containing quartz; partaking of the
QUARTZ'Y, } nature or quality of quartz; resembling quartz.

QUAS, } *n.* In *Russia*, a sour, fermented drink, or beer, in
QUASS, } common use.

QUASH, *v. t.* [Sax. *cwysan*; D. *kwetsen*; G. *quetschen*; Fr. *casser*; It. *squassare*; L. *quasso.*] 1. *Properly*, to beat down or beat in pieces; to crush. 2. To crush; to subdue.—3. In *law*, to abate, annul, overthrow, or make void.

QUASH, *v. i.* To be shaken with a noise.—*Sharp.*

QUASH, *n.* A species of *cucurbita*; more properly, *squash* so called, probably, from its softness.

QUASHED (kwosht), *pp.* Crushed; subdued; abated.

QUASH'ING, *ppr.* Crushing; subduing; abating.

QUA'SI, as if. This Latin word is sometimes used before English words to express resemblance; as, a *quasi* contract, an implied contract: a *quasi* corporation, a body that is partially a corporate one; *quasi* argument, that which resembles or is used as an argument.

QUAS-I-MO'DO, *n.* Among *Roman Catholics*, the first Sunday after Easter.—*Brande.*

QUAS-SA'TION, *n.* [L. *quassatio.*] The act of shaking; concussion; the state of being shaken.—*Gayton.*

QUAS'SIA (kwosh'yä), *n.* A tree whose wood and bark are of a bitter taste, and possess valuable medicinal powers. That which is now used, is produced by the *Picræna excelsa* of Lindley.

QUAS'SINE, } *n.* An intensely bitter principle obtained
QUAS'SITE, } from the quassia of the shops, the *Picræna excelsa* of Lindley.

† **QUAT**, *n.* A pustule or pimple. Hence, an irritable person.—*Shak.*

QUA'TER-COUS'INS (kā'ter-kuz'nz), *n. pl.* [L. *quatuor*, and *cousin.*] Those within the first four degrees of kindred.—*Skinner.*

QUA-TER'NA-RY, *n.* [L. *quaternarius.*] The number four

QUA-TER'NA-RY, *a.* 1. Consisting of four; by fours. *Gregory.*—2. In *geology*, a term applied to strata supposed to be more recent than the upper tertiary.—*Dana.*

QUA-TER'NI-ON, *n.* [L. *quaternio.*] 1. The number four 2. A file of four soldiers.—*Acts*, xii.

QUA-TER'NI-ON, *v. t.* To divide into files or companies.

QUA-TER'NI-TY, *n.* The number four.—*Brown.*

QUA-TER-NOX'A-LATE, *n.* A combination of one equivalent of oxalic acid with four equivalents of a base.

QUA'TER-ON. *See* QUADROON.

QUA'TRAIN (kwot'ran), *n.* [Fr.] A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately.—*Dryden.*

† QUĀVE, ıor *quaver*
† QUĀVE'MIRE, for *quagmire.*
QUĀ'VER, *v. i.* [W. *cwibiaw;* Sp. *quiebro.*] 1. To shake the voice; to sing with tremulous modulations of voice. 2. To produce a shake on a musical instrument. 3. To tremble; to vibrate.
QUĀ'VER, *n.* 1. A shake or rapid vibration of the voice, or a shake on an instrument of music. 2. A note and measure of time, in *music,* equal to half a crotchet or the eighth of a semibreve.
QUĀ'VERED, *pp.* or *a.* Distributed into quavers.
QUĀ'VER-ER, *n.* A warbler.
QUĀ'VER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Shaking the voice or the sound of an instrument; trembling; vibrating
QUĀ'VER-ING, *n.* The act of shaking the voice, or of making rapid vibrations of sound on an instrument of music.
* QUAY (kē), *n.* [Fr. *quai;* D. *kaai;* Arm. *qae.*] A mole or bank formed toward the sea or on the side of a river for the purpose of loading and unloading vessels.—*Gwilt.*
* QUAY (kē), *v. t.* To furnish with quays.—*J. Barlow.*
QUAY'AGE (kē'aje), *n.* Wharfage.—*Smart.*
† QUĒACH, *n.* A thick, bushy plot.—*Chapman.*
† QUĒACH, *v. i.* To stir; to move. *See* QUICK.
QUĒACH'Y, *a.* 1. Shaking; moving, yielding, or trembling under the feet, as moist or boggy ground.—*Dryden.* 2. Thick; bushy; [*obs.*]
QUĒAN (kween), *n.* [Sax. *cwæn* or *cwen.*] A worthless woman; a slut; a strumpet.—*Swift.* [*Little used.*]
QUĒA'SI-NESS, *n.* Nausea; qualmishness; inclination to vomit.
QUĒA'SY (kwē'ze), *a.* 1. Sick at the stomach; affected with nausea; inclined to vomit. 2. Fastidious; squeamish; delicate. 3. Causing nausea.
QUĒCK, *v. i.* [G. *quackeln.*] To shrink; to flinch.
QUEEN, *n.* [Sax. *cwæn* or *cwen;* Goth. *queins, quens;* Dan. *qvinde;* Sw. *qvinna.*] 1. The consort of a king; a *queen consort.* 2. A woman who is the sovereign of a kingdom; a *queen regnant,* sometimes called *queen regent.* 3. The sovereign of a swarm of bees, or the female of the hive.—*Queen of May,* May-queen, which see.—*Queen of the meadows,* meadow-sweet, a plant.—*Lee.*
QUEEN, *v. i.* To play the queen; to act the part or character of a queen.—*Shak.*
QUEEN'-AP-PLE (-ap-pl), *n.* A kind of apple so called.
QUEEN'-DOW'A-GER, *n.* The widow of a king.
QUEEN'-GOLD, *n.* A royal duty or revenue belonging to every queen of England during her marriage to the king.
QUEEN'-LĪKE, *a.* Resembling a queen.—*Drayton.*
QUEEN'-MOTH'ER (kween'-muth'er), *n.* A queen-dowager who is also mother of the reigning king or queen.
QUEEN'-PŌST, *n.* In *architecture,* an upright post in a roof for suspending the beam when the principal rafters do not meet in the ridge.
QUEEN'S'-WĀRE, *n.* Glazed earthen-ware of a cream color.
QUEEN'ING, *n.* An apple.—*Mortimer.*
QUEEN'LY, *a.* Like a queen; becoming a queen; suitable to a queen.
QUEER, *a.* [G. *quer.*] Odd; singular; hence, whimsical.—*Spectator.*
QUEER'ISH, *a.* Rather queer; somewhat singular.
QUEER'LY, *adv.* In an odd or singular manner.
QUEER'NESS, *n.* Oddity; singularity; particularity.
QUEEST, *n.* A ring-dove, a species of pigeon.—*Chalmers.*
QUĒINT (kwent), *pret.* and *pp.* of *quench.*—*Gower.*
QUELL, *v. t.* [Sax. *cwellan;* Dan. *qvæler.*] 1. To cause to cease, as a sedition. 2. To reduce to peace. 3. To reduce or bring down, as pride. *Dryden.*—SYN. To subdue; crush; overpower; put down; quiet; allay; calm.
QUELL, *v. i.* To die; to abate.—*Spenser.*
† QUELL, *n.* Murder.—*Shak.*
QUELLED, *pp.* Crushed; subdued; quieted,
QUELL'ER, *n.* One who crushes or subdues.—*Shak.*
QUELL'ING, *ppr.* Crushing; subduing; reducing to peace.
QUELQUE'-CHŌSE (kek'-shōze), *n.* [Fr.] A trifle; a kickshaw.—*Donne.*
† QUĒME, *v. t.* [Sax. *cweman.*] To please.—*Spenser.*
QUENCH, *v. t.* [Sax. *cwencan.*] 1. To extinguish; to put out. 2. To still; to quiet; to repress. 3. To allay or extinguish. 4. To destroy. 5. To check; to stifle.
† QUENCH, *v. i.* To cool; to become cool.—*Shak.*
QUENCH'A-BLE, *a.* That may be quenched or extinguished.
QUENCHED (kwencht), *pp.* Extinguished; allayed; repressed.
QUENCH'ER, *n.* He or that which extinguishes.
QUENCH'ING, *ppr.* Extinguishing; quieting; stifling; repressing.
QUENCH'LESS, *a.* That can not be quenched or repressed. —SYN. Inextinguishable; unquenchable; irrepressible.
QUENCH'LESS-LY, *adv.* In a quenchless manner.
QUENCH'LESS-NESS, *n.* State of being quenchless.
QUER'CIT-RIN, *n.* The coloring principle of quercitron bark.—*Ure.*
QUER'CIT-RON, *n.* [L. *quercus,* an oak, and *citrina,* lemon colored.] 1. The *quercus tinctoria, black* or *dyer's oak* which grows from Canada to Georgia, and west to the Mississippi. It is one of the largest trees of the American forest. 2. The bark of *quercus tinctoria,* a valuable article in dyeing. Although this oak affords a yellow color, yet it is not the *yellow oak,* a name commonly applied to *Q. castanea.*
† QUER'ELE, *n.* [L. *querela;* Fr. *querelle.*] A complaint to a court.—*Ayliffe.*
† QUĒ'RENT, *n.* [L. *querens.*] The complainant; the plaintiff.
QUĒ'RENT, *n.* [L. *quærens.*] 1. An inquirer; [*little used.*] 2. A complainant or plaintiff in a court of law.—*Smart.*
QUER-I-MŌ'NI-OUS, *a.* [L. *querimonia.*] Complaining; querulous; apt to complain.
QUER-I-MŌ'NI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With complaint; querulously.
QUER-I-MŌ'NI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Disposition to complain; a complaining temper.
QUĒ'RIST, *n.* [L. *quæro.*] One who inquires or asks questions.—*Swift.*
QUERK. *See* QUIRK.
† QUERK'ENED (kwerk'nd), *a.* Choked.
QUERL, *v. t.* [G. *querlen.*] To twirl; to turn or wind round; to coil. [This is a legitimate English word, in common use in *New England.*]
QUERN, *n.* [Sax. *cwyrn, cweorn;* Goth. *quairn;* D. *kweern;* Dan. *qvern.*] A hand-mill for grinding grain; a mill, the stone of which was turned by hand, used before the invention of wind-mills and water-mills.
QUER'PO, *n.* [Sp. *cuerpo;* L. *corpus;* Sp. *en cuerpo de camisa,* half dressed.] A garment close to the body. Hence, to be in *querpo,* is to be defenseless.—*Hudibras.*
QUER'QUE-DULE, *n.* [L. *querquedula.*] An aquatic fowl, a species of teal.—*Encyc.*
QUER'RY (kwer're), *n.* A groom. *See* EQUERRY.
QUER'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *querulus.*] 1. Disposed to murmur; much given to uttering complaints. 2. Expressing complaint.—SYN. Complaining; bewailing; lamenting; whining; mourning; murmuring; discontented; dissatisfied.
QUER'U-LOUS-LY, *adv.* In a complaining manner.
QUER'U-LOUS-NESS, *n.* Disposition to complain, or the habit or practice of murmuring.
QUE'RY, *n.* [L. *quære.*] A question; an inquiry to be answered or resolved; an interrogatory.—*Newton.*
QUE'RY, *v. i.* To ask a question or questions.—*Pope.*
QUE'RY, *v. t.* 1. To seek; to inquire. 2. To examine by questions. 3. To doubt of.
QUEST, *n.* [Fr. *quête* for *queste;* L. *quæro, quæstus.*] 1. The act of seeking; search; pursuit. 2. Inquest; a jury; [*obs.*] 3. Searchers, collectively; [*obs.*] 4. Inquiry; examination; [*obs.*] 5. Request; desire; solicitation.
† QUEST, *v. i.* To go in search.
QUEST, *v. t.* To search or seek for.—*Herbert.*
† QUEST'ANT, *n.* A seeker.—*Shak.*
QUES'TION (ques'chun), *n.* [Fr., Sp. *question;* L. *quæstio.*] 1. The act of asking; an interrogatory. 2. That which is asked; something proposed which is to be solved by answer. 3. Inquiry; disquisition; discussion. 4. Dispute or subject of debate. 5. Doubt; controversy; dispute. 6. Trial; examination; judicial trial or inquiry. 7. Examination by torture.—*Ayliffe.* 8. Endeavor; effort; act of seeking; [*obs.*]—9. In *logic,* a proposition stated by way of interrogation.—*In question,* in debate; in the course of examination; as, the point in *question.*—*Leading question,* one which is so put as to show the answer which is desired, and thus to *lead* and prepare the way for its being given. It is not allowed, in courts of law, to put such questions to a witness under examination.
QUES'TION, *v. i.* 1. To ask a question or questions; to inquire by interrogatory or proposition to be answered. 2. To debate by interrogatories.—*Shak.*
QUES'TION, *v. t.* 1. To inquire of by asking questions; to examine by interrogatories. 2. To be uncertain of. 3. To have no confidence in; to treat as doubtful.—SYN. To ask; interrogate; catechise; doubt; controvert; dispute.
QUES'TION-A-BLE, *a.* That may be questioned. 2. Liable to be doubted or disputed; liable to suspicion.—SYN. Disputable; controvertible; debatable; uncertain; doubtful; suspicious.
QUES'TION-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being doubtful, questionable, or suspicious.
QUES'TION-A-BLY, *adv.* Doubtfully.
QUES'TION-A-RY, *a.* Inquiring; asking questions.
QUES'TIONED, *pp.* 1. Interrogated; examined by questions. 2. Doubted; disputed.
QUES'TION-ER, *n.* One who asks questions; an inquirer.
QUES'TION-ING, *ppr.* Interrogating; calling in question; doubting.
QUES'TION-IST, *n.* 1. A questioner; an inquirer. *Hall.*—2. In the *English universities,* a name given to those who are in the last term of their college course, and are soon to be examined for honors or degrees.—*C. A. Bristed.*

QUES'TION-LESS, *adv.* Beyond a question or doubt; doubtless; certainly; assuredly; surely.—*South.*

QUEST'MAN, *n.* One legally empowered to make quest of certain matters; *especially*, a church-warden's assistant.—*Blount.*

† QUEST'MÒN"GER (kwest'mung-ger), *n.* An informing officer or grand-juror.—*Bacon.*

QUES'TOR, *n.* [L. *quæstor.*] In *Roman antiquity*, an officer who had the management of the public treasure. At an early period there were also public accusers styled *questors*, but the office was soon abolished.—*Smith's Dict.*

QUES'TOR-SHIP, *n.* 1. The office of a questor or Roman treasurer. 2. The term of a questor's office.

† QUEST'RIST, *n.* A seeker; a pursuer.—*Shak.*

QUES'TU-A-RY, *a.* Studious of profit.—*Brown.*

QUES'TU-A-RY, *n.* One employed to collect profits.

QUEUE (kū). *See* CUE.

QUIB, *n.* [W. *cwip, gwib.*] A sarcasm; a bitter taunt; a quip; a gibe.

QUIB'BLE, *n.* [W. *cwipiaw* or *gwibiaw.*] 1. A start or turn from the point in question, or from plain truth; an evasion; a cavil; a pretense. 2. A pun; a low conceit.

QUIB'BLE, *v. i.* 1. To evade the point in question, or plain truth, by artifice, play upon words, caviling, or any conceit; to trifle in argument or discourse. 2. To pun.

QUIB'BLER, *n.* 1. One who evades plain truth by trifling artifices, play upon words, or cavils. 2. A punster.

QUIB'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Evading the truth by artifice or play upon words; punning.

QUIB'BLING-LY, *adv.* Trifingly; evasively.

† QUICK, *v. i.* [Sax. *cwic, cwiccian.*] To stir; to move.

QUICK, *a.* [Sax. *cwic;* D. *kwik;* G. *quick;* Dan. *qvik;* Sw. *qvick.*] 1. *Primarily*, alive; living; as, the *quick* and the dead; [*little used.*] 2. Done with celerity. 3. Done or occurring in a short time. 4. Characterized by activity, promptitude, or readiness. 5. Moving with rapidity or celerity.—*Quick with child*, pregnant with a living child.—SYN. Speedy; expeditious; swift; rapid; hasty; prompt; ready; active; brisk; nimble; agile; lively; sprightly.

QUICK, *adv.* 1. Nimbly; with celerity; rapidly; with haste; speedily; without delay. 2. Soon; in a short time; without delay.

QUICK, *n.* [Sw. *qviga.*] 1. A living animal; [*obs.*] 2. The living flesh; sensible parts; as, stung to the *quick.* 3. Living shrubs or trees; a living plant; applied particularly to the hawthorn.

; QUICK, *v. t.* [Sax. *cwiccian.*] To revive; to make alive.

† QUICK, *v. i.* To become alive.—*Chaucer.*

QUICK'-BEAM, } *n.* A tree, the wild sorb; sometimes,
QUICK'EN-TREE, } also, called *roan-tree* and *fowl-pear.*

QUICK'-EYED (kwik'-īde), *a.* Having acute sight; of keen and ready perception.

QUICK'-GRASS. *See* QUITCH-GRASS.

QUICK'-LIME, *n.* Any carbonate of lime deprived of its carbonic acid. Thus, chalk, limestone, &c., are converted into *quick-lime*, or protoxyd of calcium, by the continued action of intense heat.

QUICK'-MATCH, *n.* A combustible preparation formed of cotton strands dipped in a boiling composition of white vinegar, saltpetre, and mealed gunpowder; used by artillerymen.

QUICK'-SAND, *n.* 1. Sand easily moved or readily yielding to pressure; loose sand abounding with water. 2. Unsolid ground.—*Addison.*

QUICK'-SCENT-ED, *a.* Having an acute perception by the nose; of an acute smell.

QUICK'-SIGHT'ED (kwik'-sīt'ed), *a.* Having quick sight or acute discernment; quick to see or discern.—*Locke.*

QUICK'-SIGHTED-NESS, *n.* Quickness of sight or discernment; readiness to see or discern.—*Locke.*

QUICK'-WIT-TED, *a.* Having ready wit.—*Shak.*

QUICK'-WIT-TED-NESS, *n.* Readiness of wit.

QUICK'EN (kwik'n), *v. t.* [Sax. *cwiccian;* Dan. *qvæger.*] 1. *Primarily*, to make alive; to vivify; to revive or resuscitate, as from death or an inanimate state.—*Rom.*, iv. 2. To make alive in a spiritual sense; to communicate a principle of grace to. 3. To increase the speed or velocity of. 4. To sharpen; to give keener perception to; to stimulate; to incite. 5. To revive; to cheer; to reinvigorate; to refresh by new supplies of comfort or grace.—*Ps.* cxix. —SYN. To hasten; accelerate; expedite; dispatch; speed.

QUICK'EN (kwik'n), *v. i.* 1. To become alive.—*Ray.* 2. To move with rapidity or activity.—*Pope.*

QUICK'ENED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Made alive; revived; vivified; reinvigorated. 2. Accelerated; hastened. 3. Stimulated; incited.

QUICK'EN-ER, *n.* 1. One who revives, vivifies, or communicates life. 2. That which reinvigorates. 3. That which accelerates motion or increases activity.—*More.*

QUICK'EN-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Giving life; accelerating; inciting; reviving.

QUICK'LY, *adv.* 1. Speedily; with haste or celerity. 2. Soon; without delay.

QUICK'NESS, *n.* 1. Speed, or the state of being rapid. 2. Activity or readiness of intellect. 3. Acuteness of perception; keen sensibility. 4. Pungency of taste. *Mortimer.* —SYN. Velocity; celerity; rapidity; haste; expedition; promptness; dispatch; swiftness; nimbleness; fleetness; agility; briskness; liveliness; sagacity; shrewdness; sharpness; penetration; keenness.

QUICK'SET, *n.* A living plant set to grow, particularly for a hedge; applied especially to the hawthorn.—*Evelyn.*

QUICK'SET, *v. t.* To plant with living shrubs or trees for a hedge or fence.—*Mortimer.*

QUICK'SET-ED, *pp.* Planted with living shrubs.

QUICK'SIL-VER, *n.* [that is, living silver, *argentum vivum*, so called from its fluidity.] Mercury, a fluid metal.

QUICK'SIL-VERED, *a.* Overlaid with quicksilver.

QUID, *n.* A vulgar pronunciation of *cud.*—*Halliwell.*

† *QUI'DAM*, *n.* [L.] Somebody; one unknown.—*Spenser*

QUID'DA-NY, *n.* [G. *quitte;* L. *cydonium.*] Marmalade; a confection of quinces prepared with sugar.

QUID'DA-TĪVE, *a.* Constituting the essence of a thing.—*Encyc.*

† QUID'DIT, *n.* [L. *quidlibet*, or Fr. *que dit.*] A subtilty; an equivocation.—*Shak.*

QUID'DI-TY, *n.* [L. *quid*, what.] 1. A barbarous term used in *school philosophy* for *essence.* 2. A trifling nicety; a cavil; a captious question.—*Camden.*

QUID'DLE (kwid'dl), *v. i.* [L. *quid*, what.] To spend time in trifling employments, or to attend to useful subjects in a trifling or superficial manner.

QUID'DLER, *n.* One who spends time in trifling.

QUID'DLING, *ppr.* Spending time in trifling.

QUID'DLING, *n.* The spending of time in trifling.

QUID'NUNC, *n.* [L. what now.] One who is curious to know every thing that passes; one who knows or pretends to know all occurrences.—*Tatler.*

QUID PRO QUO. [L.] In *law*, an equivalent; something given or done for another thing.

QUĪ-ESCE' (kwi-es'), *v. i.* [L. *quiesco.*] To be silent, as a letter; to have no sound.—*M. Stuart.*

QUĪ-ES'CENCE, } *n.* [L. *quiescens.*] 1. Rest; repose; state
QUĪ-ES'CEN-CY, } of a thing without motion. 2. Rest of the mind; a state of the mind free from agitation or emotion. 3. Silence; the having no sound.

QUĪ-ES'CENT, *a.* [L. *quiescens.*] 1. Resting; being in a state of repose; still; not moving. 2. Not ruffled with passion; unagitated. 3. Silent; not sounded; having no sound. *M. Stuart.*

QUĪ-ES'CENT, *n.* A silent letter.—*M. Stuart.*

QUĪ-ES'CENT-LY, *adv.* In a calm or quiescent manner.

QUĪET (kwī'et), *a.* [Fr. *quiet;* L. *quietus;* It. *quieto.* 1. Being in a state of rest; not moving.—*Judg.*, xvi. 2. Free from alarm or disturbance. 3. Not turbulent; not giving offense; not exciting controversy, disorder, or trouble. 4. Not agitated by wind; as, a *quiet* lake. 5. Characterized by smoothness; as, a *quiet* style.—*Shak.* 6. Without disturbance or molestation. 7. Not crying; not restless; as, a *quiet* babe.—SYN. Still; tranquil; calm; unruffled; smooth; unmolested; undisturbed; placid; peaceful; mild; peaceable; meek; contented.

QUĪET, *n.* [L. *quies.*] 1. Rest; repose; stillness; calm; the state of a thing not in motion. 2. Tranquillity; freedom from disturbance or alarm; civil or political repose. 3. Peace; security.—*Judg.*, xviii.

QUĪET, *v. t.* 1. To stop motion; to still; to reduce to a state of rest. 2. To calm; to appease; to pacify; to lull; to tranquilize. 3. To allay; to suppress.

QUĪET-ED, *pp.* Made still; calmed; pacified.

QUĪET-ER, *n.* The person or thing that quiets.

QUĪET-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Reducing to rest or stillness; appeasing; tranquilizing.

QUĪET-ISM, *n.* Peace or tranquillity of mind; apathy; dispassion; indisturbance; inaction.—In *history*, *quietism* is the system of the quietists, who maintained that religion consists in the internal rest or recollection of the mind, employed in contemplating God and submitting to his will.

QUĪET-IST, *n.* One of a sect of mystics, originated by Molino, a Spanish priest, who maintained the principles of quietism.

QUĪ-ET-IST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a quietist, or to quietism.

QUĪET-LY, *adv.* 1. In a quiet state; without motion; in a state of rest. 2. Without tumult, alarm, dispute, or disturbance; peaceably. 3. Calmly; without agitation or violent emotion; patiently.

QUĪET-NESS, *n.* 1. A state of rest; stillness. 2. Calm; tranquillity; calmness. 3. Freedom from agitation or emotion; calmness; coolness. 4. Freedom from disturbance, disorder, or commotion; peace; tranquillity.

† QUĪET-SOME, *a.* Calm; still; undisturbed.—*Spenser.*

QUĪE-TUDE, *n.* [Fr.] Rest; repose, quiet; tranquillity

QUĪ-ĒTUS, *n.* [L.] Rest; repose; death: hence, a final discharge or acquittance; that which silences claims.

QUILL (kwill), *n.* [Ir. *cuille;* Corn. *cuilan.*] 1. The large

strong feather of a goose or other large bird; used much for writing-pens. 2. The instrument of writing. 3. The spine or prickle of a porcupine. 4. A piece of small reed or other hollow plant, on which weavers wind the thread which forms the woof of cloth. 5. The instrument with which musicians strike the strings of certain instruments. *Dryden.*—*To carry a good quill*, to write well.

QUILL, *v. t.* To plait, or to form with small ridges like quills or reeds. [In the *United States*, this word is generally pronounced *twill.*]

QUIL'LET, *n.* [L. *quidlibet.*] Subtilty; nicety; fraudulent distinction; petty cant.—*Shak.* [*Not much used.*]

QUILT, *n.* [It. *coltre*; L. *culcita*; Ir. *cuilt.*] A cover or garment made by putting wool, cotton, or other substance between two cloths and sewing them together.

QUILT, *v. t.* 1. To stitch together two pieces of cloth with some soft and warm substance between them. 2. To sew in the manner of a quilt.

QUILT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Stitched together, as two pieces of cloth, with a soft substance between them.

QUILT'ING, *ppr.* Stitching together, as two cloths, with some soft substance between them.

QUILT'ING, *n.* 1. The act of forming a quilt.—2. In *New England*, the act of quilting by a collection of females.

QUĪ'NA-RY, *a.* [L. *quinarius.*] Consisting of five; arranged by fives.

QUĪ'NATE, *a.* [L. *quinque.*] In *botany*, a *quinate* leaf is a sort of digitate leaf having five leaflets on a petiole.

QUINCE (kwins), *n.* [Fr. *coin* or *coing.*] The fruit of the *Cydonia vulgaris*, much used in making pies, tarts, marmalade, &c.

QUINCE, } *n.* The tree which produces the quince.
QUINCE'-TREE, }

† QUINCH, *v. i.* To stir, wince, or flounce.

QUIN-CUN'CIAL (-shal), *a.* [from L. *quincunx.*] Having the form of a quincunx.—*Ray.*

QUIN'CUNX, *n.* [L. *quinque* and *uncia.*] An arrangement or disposition of things by fives in a square, one being placed in the middle of the square.—In *horticulture*, a plantation of trees disposed in a square, consisting of five trees, one at each corner and a fifth in the middle, thus: ⁘; which order, repeated indefinitely, forms a regular grove or wood.

QUIN-DE-CA'GON, *n.* [L. *quinque*, Gr. δεκα and γωνια.] In *geometry*, a plane figure with fifteen angles, and, consequently, fifteen sides.

QUIN-DE-CEM'VIR, *n.*; *pl.* QUINDECEM'VIRI. [L. *quinque*, *decem*, and *vir.*] In *Roman history*, one of an ecclesiastical college of fifteen men, whose chief duty was to take care of the Sibylline books.—*Smith's Dict.*

QUIN-DE-CEM'VIR-ATE, *n.* The body or office of the quindecemviri.

QUIN'I-NA, } *n.* An alkaloid obtained from various species
QUIN'I-A, } of *cinchona*, and one of the active principles
QUI'NINE, } of these trees. It is a very important article of medicine, much used in the treatment of agues, certain sorts of mortification, &c.

QUIN-QUA-GES'I-MA, *n.* [L. fifty.] Quinquagesima Sunday, so called as being about the fiftieth day before Easter; Shrove Sunday.

QUIN-QUAN'GU-LAR, *a.* [L. *quinque* and *angulus.*] Having five angles or corners.—*Woodward.*

QUIN-QUAR-TIC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *quinque* and *articulus.*] Consisting of five articles.—*Sanderson.* [*Little used.*]

QUIN-QUE-CAP'SU-LAR, *a.* [L. *quinque* and *capsula.*] In *botany*, having five capsules.

QUIN-QUE-DENT'ATE, *a.* [L. *quinque* and *dentatus*; *dens.*] In *botany*, five-toothed.

QUIN-QUE-FA'RI-OUS, *a.* In *botany*, opening into five parts.—*Lee.*

QUIN'QUE-FID, *a.* [L. *quinque* and *findo.*] In *botany*, five-cleft; cut about half-way from the margin to the base into five segments with linear sinuses.

QUIN-QUE-FO'LI-A-TED, *a.* [L. *quinque* and *folium.*] Having five leaves.—*Johnson.*

QUIN-QUE-LIT'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *quinque* and *litera.*] Consisting of five letters.—*M. Stuart.*

QUIN-QUE-LO'BATE, } *a.* [L. *quinque* and *lobus.*] Five-
QUIN'QUE-LOBED, } lobed.

QUIN-QUE-LOC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *quinque* and *loculus.*] Five-celled; having five cells.

QUIN-QUEN-NA'LI-A, *n. pl.* [L.] In *history*, public games celebrated every five years.

QUIN-QUEN'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *quinquennalis.*] Occurring once in five years, or lasting five years.

QUIN-QUEP'AR-TITE, *a.* [L. *quinque* and *partitus.*] 1. Divided into five parts almost to the base. 2. Consisting of five parts.

QUIN'QUE-REME, *n.* [L. *quinque* and *remus.*] A galley having five seats or rows of oars.

QUIN'QUE-VALVE, } *a.* [L. *quinque* and *valvæ.*] Having five
QUIN-QUE-VAL'VU-LAR, } valves, as a pericarp.

QUIN'QUE-VIR, *n.*; *pl.* QUINQUEV'IRI. [L. *quinque* and *vir.*] In *Roman antiquities*, one of five commissioners appointed for some special object.—*Smith's Dict.*

QUIN'QUI-NA, *n.* Peruvian bark.

QUIN'SY (kwin'ze), *n.* [Fr. *esquinancie, squinancie*; It. *squinanzia*; Sp. *esquinancia*; L. *cynanche*; Gr. κυναγχη.] 1. An inflammation of the tonsils. 2. Any inflammation of the throat, or parts adjacent.

QUINT, *n.* [L. *quintus*; Fr. *quinte.*] A set or sequence of five, as in piquet.

QUINT'AIN (kwint'in), *n.* [Fr. *quintaine.*] An object to be tilted at. It was sometimes the figure of a man, and often an upright post, on the top of which turned a cross piece, on one end of which was fixed a broad board, and on the other a sand-bag. It was a trial of skill to tilt against the broad end with a lance, and pass by before the sand-bag, coming round, should strike the tilter on the back.—*Johnson.*

QUINT'AL, *n.* [Fr. *quintal*; It. *quintale.*] A hundred weight or 112 pounds; sometimes written and pronounced *kentle*

* QUIN-TES'SENCE, *n.* [L. *quinta essentia.*] 1. In *alchemy*, the fifth or last and highest essence of power in a natural body. 2. An extract from any thing, containing its virtues or most essential part in a small quantity.—3. In *chemistry*, a preparation consisting of a vegetable essential oil dissolved in spirit of wine. 4. The pure, essential part of a thing.

QUIN-TES-SEN'TIAL, *a.* Consisting of quintessence.

QUIN-TET', *n.* In *music*, a composition in five obligato parts, each performed by a single voice or instrument.

QUINT'ILE, *n.* [L. *quintus.*] The aspect of planets when distant from each other the fifth part of the zodiac, or 72 degrees.—*Hutton.*

QUIN-TIL'LION (kwin-til'yun), *n.* According to the *English notation*, a number produced by involving a million to the fifth power, or a unit with 30 ciphers annexed; according to the *French notation*, a unit with 18 ciphers annexed.

QUINTIN, *n.* *See* QUINTAIN.

QUINT'INE, *n.* In *botany*, the fifth coat, reckoning from the outer, of the nucleus of a seed; the sac of the embryo.—*Lindley.*

QUIN-TROON', *n.* In the *West Indies*, the child of a *mustiphini* by a white father. As a *mustiphini* has but $\frac{1}{16}$ of negro blood, a quintroon is only $\frac{1}{32}$ from being white.—*Booth.*

QUIN'TU-PLE, *a.* [L. *quintuplus.*] 1. Five-fold; containing five times the amount. *Graunt.*—2. In *music*, a term applied to a species of time containing five crotchets in a bar.

QUIN'TU-PLE, *v. t.* To make five-fold.

QUIN'TU-PLED, *pp.* Made five times as many.

QUIN'ZAINE, *n.* In *chronology*, the fourteenth day after a feast-day, or the fifteenth, including the feast-day.—*Brande.*

QUIP, *n.* [W. *cwip, cwipiaw.*] A smart, sarcastic turn; a taunt; a severe retort.—*Milton.*

QUIP, *v. t.* To taunt; to treat with a sarcastic retort.

QUIP, *v. i.* To scoff.—*Sidney.*

QUIP'PA, *n.* The name of knotted cords of various colors used to record events by the ancient Peruvians, Mexicans, &c.—*Humboldt.* Spelled, also, *quippo* and *quippu.*

QUIRE (kwīre), *n.* [Fr. *chœur*; It. *coro*; L. *chorus*; Gr. χορος.] 1. A body of singers; a chorus.—*Milton.* [*See* CHORUS and CHOIR.] 2. The part of a church where the service is sung.

QUIRE, *n.* A collection of paper consisting of twenty-four sheets, each having a single fold.

QUIRE, *v. i.* To sing in concert or chorus.—*Shak.*

QUIR'IS-TER, *n.* One who sings in concert; *more generally*, the leader of a quire, particularly in divine service; a chorister. [*Little used.*]

† QUIR-I-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *quiritatio.*] A crying for help.

QUIRK (kwurk), *n.* [W. *cwired.*] 1. *Literally*, a turn; a starting from the point or line; hence, an artful turn for evasion or subterfuge; a shift; a quibble. 2. A fit or turn, a short paroxysm.—*Shak.* 3. A smart taunt or retort.—*Shak.* 4. A slight conceit or quibble. 5. A flight of fancy, [*obs.*] 6. An irregular air. *Pope.*—7. In *building*, a piece of ground taken out of any regular ground-plot or floor.—8. In *architecture*, a small acute angle or recess much used between moldings.—*Gloss. of Archit.*

QUIRKED (kwurkt), *a.* Having a quirk.

QUIRKED'-MOLD'ING, } *n.* In *architecture*, a molding
QUIRK'-MOLD'ING, } whose convexity is sudden in the form of a conic section.—*Brande.*

QUIRK'ISH, *a.* 1. Consisting of quirks, turns, quibbles, or artful evasions.—*Barrow.* 2. Resembling a quirk.

QUIRP'ELE, *n.* The Indian ferret, an animal.

QUIT (kwit), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quit* or *quitted.* [Fr. *quitter*, It. *quitare*; Port., Sp. *quitar*; D. *kwyten*; G. *quittiren*; Dan. *quitterer*; Sw. *quitta.*] 1. To leave; to depart from, either temporarily or forever. 2. To free; to clear; to liberate; to discharge from; [*little used.*] 3. To carry through; to do or perform something to the end, so that nothing remains; to discharge or perform completely. *Daniel.*—4

To quit one's self, reciprocally, to clear one's self of incumbent duties by full performance. 5. To repay; to requite; [*rare.*] 6. To vacate obligation; to release; to free from. —*Ben Jonson.* 7. To pay; to discharge; hence, to free from.— *Milton.* 8. To set free; to release; to absolve; to acquit. *Fairfax.* 9. To leave; to give up; to resign; to relinquish. 10. To pay; [*obs.*] 11. To forsake; to abandon.—*To quit cost,* to pay; to free from by an equivalent; to reimburse.—*To quit scores,* to make even; to clear mutually from demands by mutual equivalents given.

QUIT, *a.* Free; clear; discharged from. *See* QUITS.

QUIT'-ĊLĀIM, *v. t.* [*quit* and *claim.*] To release a claim by deed without covenants of warranty; to convey to another who hath some right in lands or tenements, all one's right, title, and interest in the estate, by relinquishing all claim to them.—*Blackstone.*

QUIT'-ĊLĀIM (kwit'-klām), *n.* A deed of release; an instrument by which all claims to an estate are relinquished to another without any covenant of warranty, express or implied.—*Swift.*

QUIT'-ĊLĀIMED, *pp.* Released by deed.

QUIT'-ĊLĀIM-ING, *ppr.* Conveying by deed of release.

QUIT'-RENT, *n.* [L. *quietus reditus.*] A rent reserved in grants of land, by the payment of which the tenant is quieted or quit from all other service.

QUI TAM. [L.] A *qui tam* action, in *law,* is an action in which a man prosecutes an offender for the king or state, as well as for himself as informer.

QUITCH'-GRĂSS, *n.* [properly *quick-grass.*] Dog-grass or couch-grass; a species of grass which roots deeply, and is not easily killed.

QUĪTE, *adv.* [from *quit.*] 1. Completely; wholly; entirely; totally; perfectly; as, the work is not *quite* done. 2. To a great extent or degree; very; as, *quite* young. [*Common in America, and not unfrequent in England.*]

QUITS. *To be quits,* is said of persons when they separate on equal terms, each having given the other his due, so that they are *quit* the one of the other; hence, in such a case, the exclamation *Quits!*

QUIT'TA-BLE, *a.* That may be quitted or vacated. [*Rare.*]

QUIT'TAL, *n.* Return; repayment.—*Shak.*

QUIT'TANCE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. Discharge from a debt or obligation; an acquittance.—*Shak.* 2. Recompense; return; repayment.—*Shak.*

† QUIT'TANCE, *v. t.* To repay.—*Shak.*

QUIT'TED, *pp.* Left; relinquished; acquitted.

QUIT'TER, *n.* 1. One who quits. 2. A deliverer.—*Ainsworth;* [*obs.*] 3. Scoria of tin.—*Ainsworth.*

QUIT'TER, *n.* In *farriery,* an ulcer formed between the hair and hoof, usually on the inside quarter of the horse's foot.—*Farm. Encyc.*

QUIV'ER, *n.* [qu. Fr. *couvrir.*] A case or sheath for arrows.

QUIV'ER, *a.* Nimble; active.—*Shak.*

QUIV'ER, *v. i.* [D. *huiveren.*] 1. To shake or tremble; to quake; to shudder; to shiver. 2. To play or be agitated with a tremulous motion.

QUIV'ERED, *a.* [from the noun *quiver.*] 1. Furnished with a quiver.—*Milton.* 2. Sheathed, as in a quiver.

QUIV'ER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Trembling, as with cold or fear; moving with a tremulous agitation.

QUIV'ER-ING, *n.* The act of shaking or trembling; agitation.—*Sidney.*

QUIV'ER-ING-LY, *adv.* With quivering.

QUI VIVE (ke veev). [Fr.] The challenge of a French sentinel, To which party do you belong? *i. e.,* for whom do you cry *vive?* corresponding to, Who goes there? Hence, to be on the *qui vive,* is to be on the alert, like a sentinel. —*Dict. de l'Acad.*

QUIX-OT'IĊ, *a.* Like Don Quixote; romantic to extravagance.

QUIX'OT-ISM, *n.* Romantic and absurd notions; schemes or actions like those of Don Quixote.

QUIX'OT-RY, *n.* Quixotism; visionary scheme.—*Scott.*

QUIZ, *n.* 1. An enigma; a riddle or obscure question. 2. One who quizzes others; as, he is a great *quiz.* 3. An oddfellow.—*Smart.*

QUIZ, *v. t.* To puzzle; to run upon; to make a fool of. [*Not an elegant word.*]

QUIZ'ZER, *n.* One who quizzes or plays upon others.

QUIZ'ZI-ĊAL, *n.* Comical. [*Colloquial.*]

QUIZ'ZING, *n.* 1. The act of running upon a person or making a fool of him. 2. The act of mocking by a narrow examination through a quizzing-glass.—*Smart.*

QUIZ'ZING-GLĂSS, *n.* A small eye-glass.

QUŌ'AD HOĊ. [L.] As to this; as it regards this particular thing named.

QUO AN'I-MO. [L.] With what intent; purpose.

QUOB, *v. i.* [W. *cwapiaw.*] To move, as the fetus in utero; to throb. [*Local and little used.*]

QUOD Ē'RAT DEM-ON-STRAN'DUM. [L.] Which was the point to be proved.

QUOD Ē'RAT FĂ-CI-EN'DUM (-fā-she-en'dum). [L.] Which was the thing to be done.

QUOD'LI-BET, *n.* [L. what you please.] A nice point; a subtilty.—*Prior.*

QUOD-LIB-E-TĂ'RI-AN, *n.* One who talks and disputes on any subject at pleasure.

QUOD-LI-BET'IĊ-AL, *a.* Not restrained to a particular subject; moved or discussed at pleasure for curiosity or entertainment.

QUOD-LI-BET'IĊ-AL-LY, *adv.* At pleasure; for curiosity so as to be debated for entertainment.

QUOIF, *n.* [Fr. *coiffe.*] A cap or hood.—*Shak.* *See* COIF.

QUOIF, *v. t.* To cover or dress with a coif.—*Addison.*

QUOIF'FURE, *n.* A head-dress.—*Addison.*

QUOIL. *See* COIL, the better word.

QUOIN (kwoin or koin), *n.* [Fr. *coin,* a corner; Sp. *cuña.* *See* COIN.] 1. A sharp or projecting corner. 2. An instrument to raise any thing; a wedge employed to raise cannon, &c.—3. In *architecture,* the external angle or corner of a brick or stone wall. 4. A small wooden wedge used by printers to lock the pages of a form within the chase.

QUOIT (kwoit), *n.* [D. *coite.*] 1. A circular ring or piece of iron to be pitched or thrown at a fixed object in play.—In *common practice,* a plain flat stone is used for this purpose.—2. In *some authors,* the discus of the ancients, thrown in trials of strength.

QUOIT, *v. i.* To throw quoits; to play at quoits.—*Dryden.*

† QUOIT, *v. t.* To throw.—*Shak.*

QUOLL, *n.* A marsupial quadruped of New Holland, nearly as large as a cat.

QUON'DAM, used adjectively. [L.] Having been formerly; former; as, a *quondam* friend.—*Shak.*

† QUOOK, *pret.* of *quake*—*Spenser.*

QUŌ'RUM, *n.* [L. *gen. pl.* of *qui,* "of whom," with reference to a complete body of persons, *of whom* those who are assembled are legally sufficient to the business of the whole.] 1. A bench of justices, or such number of officers or members as is competent by law or constitution to transact business. 2. A special commission of justices.

QUŌ'RUM PĂRS FŪ'I. [L.] Of which or whom I was a part.

QUŌ'TA, *n.* [L. *quotus.*] A proportional part or share, or the share, part, or proportion assigned to each.

* QUŌTA-BLE, *a.* That may be quoted or cited.

* QUO-TĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of quoting or citing. 3. The passage quoted or cited; the part of a book or writing named, repeated, or adduced as evidence or illustration.—3. In *mercantile language,* the naming of the price of commodities, or the price specified to a correspondent. 4 Quota; share; [*obs.*]

* QUŌTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *quoter,* now *coter.*] 1. To cite, as a passage from some author; to name, repeat, or adduce a passage from an author or speaker by way of authority or illustration.—2. In *commerce,* to name, as the price of an article. 3. To note.—*Shak.*

* † QUŌTE, *n.* A note upon an author.—*Cotgrave.*

* QUŌ'TED, *pp.* Cited; adduced; named.

* QUŌTE'LESS, *a.* That can not be quoted.

* QUŌ'TER, *n.* One who cites the words of an author or speaker.

* QUOTH (kwōth or kwuth), *v. i.* [Sax. *cwythan, cythan;* Goth. *quithan.*] To say; to speak. This verb is defective, being used only in the first and third persons in the present and past tenses, as *quoth I, quoth he;* and the nominative always follows the verb.

* QUO-TID'I-AN, *a.* [L. *quotidianus.*] Daily; occurring or returning daily.

* QUO-TID'I-AN, *n.* 1. A fever whose paroxysms return every day. 2. Any thing returning daily.

* QUŌ'TIENT (kwō'shent), *n.* [Fr.; L. *quoties.*] In *arithmetic,* the number resulting from the division of one number by another, and showing how often a less number is contained in a greater.

QUŌ'TING, *ppr.* Citing; adducing; naming.

QUO WAR-RAN'TO. In *Law Latin,* a writ brought before a proper tribunal, to inquire by what warrant a person or corporation exercises certain powers.

R.

R is the eighteenth letter of the English alphabet, and an articulation *sui generis,* having little or no resemblance in pronunciation to any other letter. But from the position of the tongue in uttering it, it is commutable with *l,* into which letter it is changed in many words by the Spaniards and Portuguese, and some other nations; as *l* is also changed into *r.* It is numbered among the liquids and semi-vowels, and is sometimes called the *canine letter.* It has English uses, which are uniform, may be understood by the customary pronunciation of *rod, rose, bar, bare, barren, brad, pride, drown.*—In words which we have received from the Greek language, we follow the Latins, who wrote *h* after *r,* as *rhapsody, rheum, rhetoric.*

As an *abbreviation*, R. stands for *rex*, king, as George R., or *regina*, queen, as Victoria R.

As a *numeral*, R, in *Roman authors*, stands for 80, and, with a dash over it, R̄, for 80,000.

RA, as an inseparable *prefix* or *preposition*, is the Latin *re*, coming to us through the Italian and French, and primarily signifying *again*, *repetition*. *See* RE.

RA-BĂTE′, *v. t.* [Fr. *rabattre;* It. *rabbattere.*] In *falconry*, to recover a hawk to the fist.—*Ainsworth.*

RA-BĂ′TO, *n.* [Fr. *rabat.*] A ruff or folded down collar of a shift or shirt.—*Toone.*

RAB′BET, *v. t.* [Fr. *raboter.*] 1. To cut square down the edge of a board or other piece of timber, for the purpose of receiving the edge of another piece by lapping, and thus uniting the two. 2. To lap and unite the edges of boards, &c., by a rabbet.

RAB′BET, *n.* [This and the preceding word are corruptions of *rebate.*] A rectangular recess or groove cut longitudinally in a piece of timber to receive the edge of a plank, or other work required to fit into it.—*Gloss. of Archit.*

RAB′BET-PLĀNE, *n.* A joiner's plane for cutting square down the edge of a board, &c.—*Moxon.*

RAB′BET-ED, *pp.* Cut square down at the edge; united by a rabbet joint.

RAB′BET-ING, *ppr.* Cutting square down the edge of a board; uniting by a rabbet joint.

RAB′BI (rab′be or -bī), } *n.* [Ch. רבא.] A title assumed by
RAB′BIN, } the Jewish doctors, signifying *master* or *lord.*

RAB-BIN′IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the Rabbins, or to their
RAB-BIN′IC-AL, } opinions, learning, and language.

RAB-BIN′IC, *n.* The language or dialect of the Rabbins; the later Hebrew.

RAB′BIN-ISM, *n.* A Rabbinic expression or phraseology; a peculiarity of the language of the Rabbins.

RAB′BIN-IST, *n.* Among the *Jews*, one who adhered to the Talmud and the traditions of the Rabbins.

RAB′BIN-ITE, *n.* The same as *Rabbinist.*

RAB′BIT, *n.* [said to be from the Belgic *robbe, robbeken.*] A small rodent quadruped, the *lepus cunicula*, which feeds on grass or other herbage, and burrows in the earth.

RAB′BLE (rab′bl), *n.* [L. *rabula;* Dan. *raaber;* D. *rabbelen.*] 1. A tumultuous crowd of vulgar, noisy people; the mob; a confused, disorderly crowd. 2. The lower class of people, without reference to an assembly; the dregs of the people.

RAB′BLE, *v. i.* To speak in a confused manner.

RAB′BLE-CHARM′ING, *a.* Charming the rabble.

RAB′BLE-MENT, *n.* A tumultuous crowd of low people.

RAB DOL′O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ῥάβδος and λογος.] A method of performing mathematical operations by little square rods. *See* RHABDOLOGY.

RAB′ID, *a.* [L. *rabidus.*] Furious; raging; mad; as, a *rabid* dog or wolf.

RAB′ID-LY, *adv.* Madly; furiously.

RAB′ID-NESS, *n.* Furiousness; madness.

RAB′IN-ET, *n.* A kind of smaller ordnance.—*Ainsworth.*

RĂ′CA, *n.* A Syriac word signifying *empty, beggarly, foolish;* a term of extreme contempt.—*Matt.*, v.

RAC-COON′, *n.* An American quadruped, *procyon lotor.* It is somewhat larger than a fox, and its fur is valuable.

RĀCE, *n.* [Fr. *race.*] 1. The continued series of descendants from a parent, who is called the *stock.* 2. A generation; a family of descendants. 3. A particular sort or variety, as of hogs. 4. A root; as, *race*-ginger. 5. A particular strength or taste of wine; a kind of tartness. *Temple.* —*Messenger.*—SYN. Lineage; line; family; house; breed; offspring; progeny; issue.

RĀCE, *n.* [D. *ras;* Sw. *resa.*] 1. A running; a rapid course or motion, either on the feet, on horseback, or in a carriage, &c.; *particularly*, a contest in running; a running in competition for a prize. 2. Any running with speed. 3. A progress; a course or career; a movement or progression of any kind. 4. Course; train; process; [*obs.*] 5. A strong or rapid current of water, or the channel or passage for such a current; as, the Portland *race.* 6. A small artificial canal or water-course, leading from the dam of a stream to the machinery which it drives; sometimes called the *head-race*, in opposition to the *tail-race*, which is the water-course leading from the bottom of a water-wheel. —7. The *races*, in the *plural*, a meeting for contests in the running of horses.

RĀCE, *v. i.* To run swiftly; to run or contend in running.

RĀCE′-GĬN′GER, *n.* Ginger in the root, or not pulverized.

RĀCE′-HORSE, *n.* A horse bred or kept for running in contest; a horse that runs in competition.

RAC-E-MĀ′TION, *n.* [L. *racemus.*] 1. A cluster, as of grapes. 2. The cultivation of clusters of grapes.

RA-CĒME′, *n.* [L. *racemus.*] In *botany*, a species of inflorescence, in which a number of flowers with short and equal pedicels stand on a common slender axis, as in the currant.—*Lindley.*

RA-CĒ′MED, *a.* Having a raceme.

RA-CĒ′MIC AC′ID, *n.* An acid found in the tartar obtained from certain vineyards on the Rhine.—*Brande.*

RAC-E-MIF′ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *racemus* and *fero.*] Bearing racemes.—*Asiat. Res.*

RAC′E-MOUS or RA-CĒ′MOUS, *a.* Growing in racemes.

RĀ′CER, *n.* A runner; one who contends in a race.

RACH, *n.* [Sax. *ræcc;* Fr. *braque.*] A setting dog or pointer.

RA-CHIL′LA, *n.* A species of inflorescence; the zigzag center on which the florets are arranged in the spikelets of grasses.—*Brande.*

RĀ′CHIS, *n.* [Gr.] In *botany*, a peduncle that proceeds in a right line from the base to the apex of the inflorescence Sometimes improperly applied to the stipe of a fern.—*Lindley.*

RA-CHĬT′IC (-kit′ik), *a.* Pertaining to the muscles of the back; rickety.

RA-CHĪ′TIS, *n.* [Gr.] This term implies inflammation of the spine, but is applied to the disease called *rickets*, a mere corruption of *rachitis.*

RĀ′CI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being racy.

RĀC′ING, *ppr.* Running swiftly; running or contending in a race.

RACK, *n.* [D. *rek, rekker;* Sax. *racan, ræcan.*] 1. An engine of torture, consisting of a large frame upon which the body of the person under examination is gradually stretched until sometimes the joints are dislocated, used for extorting confessions from criminals or suspected persons. 2. Torture; extreme pain; anguish. 3. Any instrument for stretching or extending any thing. 4. A grate on which bacon is laid. 5. A wooden frame of open work, in which hay is laid for horses and cattle for feeding. 6. A frame for receiving various articles. 7. The frame of bones of an animal; a skeleton. 8. A strong frame of wood, having several sheaves, through which passes the running rigging. *Totten.*—9. In *machinery*, a rectilineal sliding piece, with teeth cut on its edge, for working with a wheel —*Brande.*

RACK, *n.* [Sax. *hracca;* W. *rhac.*] The neck and spine of a fore quarter of veal or mutton.

RACK, *n.* [Sax. *rec, recan.*] *Properly*, vapor; hence, thin, flying, broken clouds, or any portion of floating vapor in the sky.

RACK, *n.* [for *arrack. See* ARRACK.] Among the *Tartars* a spirituous liquor made of mare's milk.

RACK, *n.* A racking-pace, which see.—*Booth.*

RACK, *v. i.* To amble, but with a quicker and shorter tread, as a horse.

RACK, *v. i.* [Sax. *recan.*] 1. *Properly*, to steam; to rise, as vapor; [*see* REEK.] 2. To fly, as vapor or broken clouds.

RACK, *v. t.* 1. To stretch or strain on the rack or wheel. 2. To affect with extreme pain or anguish. 3. To harass by exaction. 4. To stretch; to strain vehemently; to wrest. 5. To stretch; to extend.—SYN. To torture; torment; rend; tear.

RACK, *v. t.* [Ar.] To draw off from the lees; to draw off, as pure liquor from its sediment; to defecate or decant. —*Bacon.*

RACK′-RENT, *n.* An annual rent raised to the utmost, or to the full annual value of the premises, or near it.—*Wood's Institutes.*

RACK′-RENT-ED, *a.* Subjected to the payment of rack-rent.—*Franklin.*

RACK′-RENT-ER, *n.* One who is subjected to pay rack-rent.—*Locke.*

RACKED (rakt), *pp.* 1. Tortured; tormented; strained to the utmost. 2. Drawn off, as liquor.

RACK′ER, *n.* 1. One who tortures or torments; one who racks. 2. A horse that racks or moves with a racking-pace.

RACK′ET, *n.* 1. A confused, clattering noise, less loud than *uproar.* 2. Clamor; noisy talk.—*Swift.*

RACK′ET, *n.* A snow shoe.

RACK′ET, *v. i.* To make a confused noise or clamor; to frolic.—*Gray.*

RACK′ET, *n.* [Fr. *raquette;* G. *racket;* D. *raket.*] The instrument with which players at tennis strike the ball.

RACK′ET, *v. t.* To strike, as with a racket.—*Hewyt.*

RACK′ET-ED, *pp.* Struck with a racket; frolicked.

RACK′ET-ING, *ppr.* Striking with a racket; making a racket.

RACK′ET-ING, *n.* Confused and noisy mirth.

RACK′ET-Y, *a.* Making a tumultuous noise.

RACK′ING, *ppr.* 1. Torturing; tormenting, straining; drawing off. 2. *a.* Tormenting; excruciating.

RACK′ING, *n.* 1. Torture; a stretching on the rack. 2. Torment of the mind; anguish. 3. The act of stretching cloth on a frame for drying. 4. The act of drawing from the sediment, as liquors.

RACK′ING-PACE, *n.* The *racking-pace* of a horse is an amble, but with a quicker and shorter tread.

RACK′LESS, *a.* Careless. The word used in the *north of England* for *reckless.*

RĀ'CY, *a.* [Sax. *hræs*, or Sp., Port. *raz.*] 1. Having a strong flavor indicating its origin; tasting of the soil; as, *racy* wine. *Johnson.*—2. *Figuratively.* exciting to the mental taste by a strong distinctive character of thought, or language.—*Smart.*

RAD, the *old pret.* of *read.*—*Spenser.*

RAD, } an initial or terminating syllable in names, is the D.
RED, } *raad*, G. *rath*, counsel; as in *Conrad*, powerful in
ROD, } counsel; *Ethelred*, noble counsel.

RAD'DLE, *v. t.* To interweave; to twist; to wind together.

RAD'DLE, *n.* 1. A long stick used in hedging; also a hedge formed by interweaving the shoots and branches of trees or shrubs. *Todd.*—2. In *New England*, a wooden bar, with upright pegs in it, employed by domestic weavers to keep the warp of a proper width, and prevent it from becoming entangled when wound upon the beam of the loom.

RAD'DOCK, } *n.* [from *red*, *ruddy.*] A bird, the redbreast.
RUD'DOCK, } —*Shak.*

RĀ'DI-AL, *a.* [from L. *radius.*] Pertaining to the radius, one of the bones of the forearm of the human body.

* RĀ'DI-ANCE, } *n.* [L. *radians.*] *Properly*, brightness shoot-
* RĀ'DI-AN-CY, } ing in rays or beams; hence, in general, brilliant, sparkling, or vivid brightness.—Syn. Lustre; brilliancy; splendor; glare; glitter.

* RĀ'DI-ANT, *a.* Emitting or darting rays of light or heat; issuing in rays; beaming with brightness; emitting a vivid light or splendor.

* RĀ'DI-ANT, *n.* 1. In *optics*, the luminous point or object from which light emanates.—2. In *geometry*, a straight line proceeding from a given point, or fixed pole, about which it is conceived to revolve.—*Brande.*

* RĀ'DI-ANT-LY, *adv.* With beaming brightness; with glittering splendor.

RĀ'DI-Ā-RY, *n.* One of the *radiata.*—*Kirby.*

RĀ-DI-Ā'TA, *n. pl.* The fourth great division of the animal kingdom, including those animals whose parts are arranged round an axis, and on one or several radii, or on one or several lines extending from one pole to the other.—*Cuvier.*

* RĀ'DI-ĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *radio.*] 1. To issue in rays, as light; to dart, as beams of brightness; to shine. 2. To issue and proceed in direct lines from a point or surface, as heat.

* RĀ'DI-ĀTE, *v. t.* 1. To enlighten; to illuminate; to shed light or brightness on; [usually *irradiate.*] 2. To emit or send out in direct lines from a point or surface, as heat.

* RĀ'DI-ATE, *a.* In *botany*, a *rayed* or *radiate* flower is a compound flower consisting of a disk, in which the corollets or florets are tubular, and of a ray, in which the florets are ligulate or strap-shaped.

* RĀ'DI-Ā-TED, *pp.* 1. Emitted, as rays of light or heat; adorned with rays of light. *Addison.*—2. *a.* In *mineralogy*, having crystals diverging from a center.—3. In *zoology*, belonging to the division *radiata.*

* RĀ'DI-Ā-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Emitting or darting rays of light or heat; enlightening.

* RĀ-DI-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *radiatio.*] 1. The emission and diffusion of rays of light; beamy brightness. 2. The divergence or shooting forth of any thing from a point or surface, like the diverging rays of light.

RĀ'DI-Ā-TOR, *n.* A body from which rays emanate.

RAD'I-CAL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *radicalis.*] 1. Pertaining to the root or origin; original; fundamental. 2. Implanted by nature; native; constitutional. 3. Primitive; original; underived; uncompounded. 4. Serving to origination.—5. In *botany*, proceeding immediately from the root.—*Radical quantity*, in *algebra*, a quantity to which the radical sign is prefixed.—*Radical sign*, the symbol $\surd$, denoting the extraction of a root.—*Brande.*

RAD'I-CAL, *n.* 1. In *philology*, a primitive word; a radix, root, or simple, underived, uncompounded word. 2. A primitive letter; a letter that belongs to the radix.—3. In *modern politics*, one who advocates a radical reform, or extreme measures in reformation.—4. In *chemistry*, an element, or a simple constituent part of a substance, which is incapable of decomposition. That which is considered as constituting the distinguishing part of an acid or base by its union with oxygen or other acidifying and basifying principles *Ure.*—*Compound radical*, a base consisting of two or more elements; also applied to supposed salifiable bases, of which cyanogen is the type.—*Silliman.*

RAD'I-CAL-ISM, *n.* The doctrine or spirit of a radical.

RAD-I-CAL'I-TY, *n.* 1. Origination.—*Brown.* 2. A being radical; a quantity which has relation to a root.—*Bailey.*

RAD'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* 1. Originally; at the origin or root; fundamentally. 2. Primitively; essentially; originally; without derivation.

RAD'I-CAL-NESS, *n.* The state of being radical or fundamental.

RAD'I-CĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *radicatus.*] To root; to plant deeply and firmly.—*Glanville.*

RAD'I-CATE, *a.* Radicated.—*South.*

RAD'I-CĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Rooted; deeply planted.—*Burke.*

RAD'I-CĀ-TING, *ppr.* or *a.*, } [L. *radicans.*] In *botany*, taking
RAD'I-CANT, *a.* } root from some part above ground, as the joint of a stem, the extremity of a leaf, &c.

RAD-I-CĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The process of taking root deeply —2. In *botany*, the disposition of the root of a plant with respect to the ascending and descending caudex or stem.

RAD'I-CLE (rad'e-kl), *n.* [L. *radicula.*] 1. That part of the seed of a plant which, upon vegetating, becomes the root. 2. A name given to the fibrous parts of a root, which are renewed every year, and which are the parts that absorb the nutriment from the earth.

RĀ'DI-O-LĪTES, *n. pl.* A genus of fossil shells, having the inferior valve in the shape of a reversed cone, the superior valve convex.—*Brande.*

RĀ-DI-OM'E-TER, *n.* [L. *radius*, and Gr. *μετρον.*] The fore staff, an instrument formerly used for taking the altitudes of celestial bodies.

RAD'ISH, *n.* [Sax. *rædic*; D. *radys*; G. *radiess*; Ir. *raidis.*] A cultivated plant of the genus *raphanus*, the root of which is eaten raw, as a salad.

* RĀ'DI-US, *n.*; *pl.* Radii. [L.] 1. In *geometry*, a right line drawn or extending from the center of a circle to the periphery; the semi-diameter of the circle.—2. In *anatomy*, the exterior bone of the forearm, descending along with the ulna from the elbow to the wrist.—3. In *botany*, a ray; the outer part or circumference of a compound radiate flower, or radiated discous flower.

RĀ'DI-US VEC'TOR, *n.* [L.] In *astronomy*, the straight line drawn from the center of force to the point of the orbit, where the body is supposed to be. Thus, the *radius vector* of a planetary orbit is a line drawn from the center of the sun to the center of the planet in any part of that orbit.—*Brande.*—*Olmsted.*

RĀ'DIX, *n.* [L.] 1. In *etymology*, a primitive word from which spring other words.—2. In *logarithms*, the base of any system of logarithms, or that number whose logarithm is unity.—3. In *algebra*, *radix* or root sometimes denotes a finite expression, from which a series is derived.

† RAFF, *v. t.* [G. *raffen.*] To sweep; to snatch, draw, or huddle together; to take by a promiscuous sweep.

RAFF, *n.* 1. The sweepings of society; the rabble; the mob; [*colluvies.*] This is used chiefly in the compound or duplicate, *riffraff.* 2. A promiscuous heap or collection; a jumble.

RAFF'-MER'CHANT, *n.* A timber-merchant; a raft-merchant. [*Yorkshire, Eng.*]

RAF'FLE (raf'fl), *v. i.* [Fr. *rafler.*] To cast dice for a prize, for which each person concerned in the game lays down a stake or hazards a part of the value.

RAF'FLE, *n.* A game of chance, or lottery in which several persons deposit a part of the value of the thing, in consideration of the chance of gaining it.

RAF'FLER, *n.* One who raffles.

RAF'FLING, *ppr.* The act of throwing dice for a prize staked by a number.

RĀFT, *n.* [Dan. *raft*; Sax. *reafian.*] An assemblage of boards, planks, or pieces of timber fastened together horizontally and floated down a stream; a float.—*Pope.*

† RĀFT, *pp.* [Sax. *reafian.*] Torn; rent; severed.

RĀFT, *v. t.* To carrying on or in a raft.

RĀFT'ED, *pp.* Carried on or in a raft.

RĀFT'ER, *n.* [Sax. *ræfter.*] A roof timber; a piece of timber that extends from the plate of a building toward the ridge, and serves to support the covering of the roof.—*Pope.*

RĀFT'ERED, *a.* Built or furnished with rafters

RĀFT'ING, *ppr.* Carrying on or in a raft.

RĀFT'ING, *n.* The business of floating rafts.

RĀFTS'MAN, *n.* A man who manages a raft.

RĀFT'Y, *a.* Damp; musty.—*Robinson.* [*Local.*]

RAG, *n.* [Sax. *hracod*; Dan. *ragerie.*] 1. Any piece of cloth torn from the rest; a tattered cloth, torn or worn till its texture is destroyed. 2. Garments worn out; *proverbially*, mean dress. 3. A fragment of dress.

RAG, *v. t.* [qu. Sax. *wregian.*] To scold; to rail.—*Pegge.* [*Local.*]

RAG'-BŌLT, *n.* An iron pin with barbs on its shank to retain it in its place.—*Mar. Dict.*

RAG'-WHEEL, *n.* In *machinery*, a wheel having a notched or serrated margin.

† RAG'A-BASH, } *n.* An idle, ragged person.
† RAG'A-BRASH, }

RAG-A-MUF'FIN, *n.* [qu. *rag*, and Sp. *mofar.*] A paltry fellow; a mean wretch.—*Swift.*

RĀGE, *n.* [Fr. *rage.*] 1. Violent anger accompanied with furious words, gestures, or agitation; anger excited to fury; choler. 2. Vehemence or violent exacerbation of any thing painful. 3. Fury; extreme violence. 4. Enthusiasm; rapture. 5. Extreme eagerness or passion directed to some object.

RĀGE, *v. i.* 1. To be furious with anger; to be exasperated to fury; to be violently agitated with passion. 2. To be violent and tumultuous. 3. To be violently driven or agitated. 4. To ravage; to prevail without restraint, or with

fatal effect. 5. To be driven with impetuosity; to act or move furiously. 6. To toy wantonly; to sport; [*obs.*]—SYN. To storm; fret; chafe; fume.

RĀGE'FŬL, *a.* Full of rage; violent; furious.—*Sidney.*

† RĀ'GĒR-Y, *n.* Wantonness.—*Chaucer.*

RAGG, *n.* A silicious sandstone. *See* RAGSTONE.

RAG'GED, *a.* [from *rag.*] 1. Rent or worn into tatters, or till its texture is broken. 2. Broken with rough edges; uneven. 3. Having the appearance of being broken or torn; jagged; rough with sharp or irregular points. 4. Wearing tattered clothes. 5. Rough; rugged.

RAG'GED-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being dressed in tattered clothes. 2. The state of being rough or broken irregularly.

RĀG'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* [from *rage.*] Acting with violence or fury; vehemently driven or agitated.—SYN. Furious; frantic; mad; wrathful; angry; violent; tumultuous; impetuous; vehement.

RĀG'ING, *n.* Fury; violence; impetuosity.—*Jonah*, i.

RĀG'ING-LY, *adv.* With fury; with violent impetuosity.

RAG'MAN, *n.* A man who collects or deals in rags.

RAG'MAN'S-RŌLL, *n.* The record, contained on rolls of parchment, of those instruments by which the Scottish nobility and gentry subscribed allegiance to Edward I. of England, A.D. 1296.—*P. Cyc.* *See* RIGMAROLE.

RA-GOUT' (ra-goo'), *n.* [Fr. *ragout*; Arm. *ragoud.*] A sauce or seasoning for exciting a languid appetite; or a high-seasoned dish, prepared with fish, flesh, greens, and the like, stewed with salt, pepper, cloves, &c.

RAG'STŌNE, *n.* A dark-gray silicious sandstone, called, also, Rowley Ragg.—*Brande.*

RA-GŪLED', } *a.* In *heraldry*, a *cross raguled* is a cross
RAG-GŪLED', } resembling two ragged staffs.

RAG'WŎRT, *n.* A plant of the genus *senecio.*

RĀID, *n.* A hostile or predatory incursion.—*Walter Scott.* [*Scottish.*]

RĀIL, *n.* [G. *riegel*; W. *rhail.*] 1. A piece of timber or of iron or other metal, extending from one post or support to another, as in fences, balustrades, stair-cases, &c. 2. The horizontal part in any piece of framing or paneling.—3. In a *ship*, a narrow plank nailed, for ornament or security, on a ship's upper works.

RĀIL, *n.* A long-toed bird of the genus *rallus*, frequenting the banks of streams and other moist places.

RĀIL, *n.* [Sax. *hrægle, rægle.*] A woman's upper garment; retained in the word *night-rail.*

RĀIL, *v. t.* 1. To inclose with rails. 2. To range in a line.

RĀIL, *v. i.* [D. *rallen*; Sp. *rallar.*] To utter reproaches; to scoff; to use insolent and reproachful language; to reproach or censure in opprobrious terms.—*Swift.*

RĀIL'-FENCE, *n.* A fence made of wooden rails.

RĀIL'-RŌAD, } *n.* A road or way constructed with two
RĀIL'-WĀY, } iron bars or for the wheels of carriages, to diminish friction. [It may be well to confine *rail-road* to the highway in which a rail-way is laid, and to use *rail-way* only for the rails when laid.]

RĀIL'ER, *n.* One who scoffs, insults, censures, or reproaches with opprobrious language.—*South.*

RĀIL'ING, *ppr.* 1. Clamoring with insulting language; uttering reproachful words. 2. *a.* Expressing reproach; insulting.

RĀIL'ING, *n.* Reproachful or insolent language.—1 *Pet.*, iii.

RĀIL'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing with rails.

RĀIL'ING, *n.* 1. A series of rails; a fence. 2. Rails in general; or the materials for rails.

RĀIL'ING-LY, *adv.* With scoffing or insulting language.

RAIL'LER-Y (ral'ler-y), *n.* [Fr. *raillerie.*] Banter; jesting language; good-humored pleasantry or slight satire; satirical merriment.—*Addison.*

† *RAILLEUR* (rā-il-yur'), *n.* [Fr.] A banterer; a jester.

RĀI'MENT, *n.* [for *arrayment.*] 1. Clothing in general; vestments; vesture; garments. 2. A single garment.

RĀIN, *v. i.* [Sax. *hregnan, regnan, renian, rinan*; Goth. *rign.*] 1. To fall in drops from the clouds, as water; used mostly with *it* for a nominative. 2. To fall or drop like rain.

RĀIN, *v. t.* To pour or shower down from the upper regions, like rain from the clouds.

RĀIN, *n.* [Sax. *rægn, regn, ren.*] Water falling in drops from the atmosphere; or the descent of water in drops from the atmosphere.

† RĀIN-BĒAT, *a.* Beaten or injured by the rain.—*Hall.*

RĀIN'-DEER, *n.* *See* REINDEER.

RĀIN'-GŪĀGE, } *n.* An instrument for measuring the quan-
RĀIN'-GĀGE, } tity of rain that falls at any given place.

RĀIN'-TĪGHT (-tīte), *a.* So tight as to exclude rain.—*Carlyle.*

RĀIN'-WA-TER, *n.* Water that has fallen from the clouds.

RĀIN'BŌW, *n.* A bow, or an arch of a circle, consisting of all the colors formed by the refraction and reflection of rays of light from drops of rain or vapor appearing in the part of the hemisphere opposite to the sun.

RĀIN'BŌW-TINT-ED, *a.* Having tints like those of a rainbow.—*Mrs. Butler.*

RĀIN'BŌWED, *a.* Formed with a rainbow

RĀIN'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being rainy.

RĀIN'ING, *ppr.* Pouring or showering down, as water from the clouds.

RĀIN'Y, *a.* Abounding with rain; wet; showery.

RĀIP, *n.* A rod to measure ground.

RĀISE (rāze), *v. t.* [Goth. *raisyan, ur-raisyan.*] 1. To lift; to take up; to heave; to lift from a low or reclining posture. 2. To set upright. 3. To set up; to erect; to set on its foundations and put together. 4. To build. 5. To rebuild. 6. To form to some height by accumulation. 7 To make; to produce; to amass. 8. To enlarge; to amplify, as one's fortune.—*Shak.* 9. To exalt; to elevate in condition. 10. To exalt; to advance; to promote in rank or honor; to prefer. 11. To enhance; to increase. 12. To increase in current value. 13. To excite; to put in motion or action. 14. To excite to sedition, insurrection, war, or tumult; to stir up. 15. To arouse; to awake; to stir up. 16. To increase in strength; to excite from languor or weakness. 17. To give beginning of importance to; to elevate into reputation. 18. To bring into being. 19. To bring from a state of death to life. 20. To call into view from the state of separate spirits. 21. To invent and propagate; to originate; to occasion. 22. To set up; to excite; to begin by loud utterance, as an outcry. 23. To utter loudly; to begin to sound or clamor. 24. To utter with more strength or elevation; to swell, as the voice. 25. To collect; to obtain; to bring into a sum or fund. 26. To levy; to collect; to bring into service, as an army. 27. To give rise to. 28. To cause to grow; to procure to be produced, bred, or propagated; [*New England.*] 29. To cause to swell, heave, and become light, as paste or dough. 30. To excite; to animate with fresh vigor. 31. To ordain; to appoint; or to call to and prepare; to furnish with gifts and qualifications suited to a purpose; [*a Scriptural sense.*] 32. To keep in remembrance.—*Ruth*, iv. 33. To cause to exist by propagation.—*Matt.*, xxii. 34. To incite; to prompt.—*Ezra*, i. 35. To increase in intensity or strength.—36. In *seamen's language*, to elevate, as an object by a gradual approach to it; to bring to be seen at a greater angle, as the land.

To raise a purchase, in *seamen's language*, is to dispose instruments or machines in such a manner as to exert any mechanical force required.—*To raise a siege*, is to remove a besieging army, or to cause its removal and the relinquishment of the attempt to take the place.

RĀISED (rāzd), *pp.* or *a.* Lifted; elevated; exalted; promoted; set upright; built; made or enlarged; produced; enhanced; excited; restored to life; levied; collected; roused; invented and propagated; increased.

RĀIS'ER, *n.* 1. One who raises; that which raises. *Bacon.*—*Taylor.*—2. Among *joiners*, one of the upright boards on the front of the steps of a flight of stairs.—*Buchanan.*

RĀI'SIN (rā'zn), *n.* [Fr., Ir.; Arm. *ræsin, resin*; D. *rozyn*; G. *rosine.*] A dried grape.

RĀIS'ING, *ppr.* Lifting; elevating; setting upright; exalting; producing; enhancing; restoring to life; collecting; levying; propagating, &c.

RĀIS'ING, *n.* 1. The act of lifting, setting up, elevating, exalting, producing, or restoring to life.—2. In *America*, the operation or work of setting up the frame of a building.

RĀ'JAH, } *n.* [L. *rex, regis.*] In *India*, a native prince or
RĀ'JA, } king.—*P. Cyc.*

RĀ'JAH-SHIP, *n.* The dignity or principality of a rajah.

RĀJ-POOT', *n.* A Hindoo of the military tribe or order.

RĀKE, *n.* [Sax. *raca, race*; G. *rechen*; Ir. *raca.*] An instrument consisting of a head-piece, in which teeth are inserted, and a long handle at right angles to it; used for collecting hay or other light things.

RĀKE, *n.* [Dan. *rækel.*] A loose, disorderly, vicious man; a man addicted to lewdness and other scandalous vices.

RĀKE, *n.* [Sax. *racan.*] 1. The projection of the upper parts of a ship, at the height of the stem and stern, beyond the extremities of the keel. 2. The inclination of a mast from a perpendicular direction. 3. The forward inclination of a mill-saw.

RĀKE, *v. t.* [Sax. *racian*; Sw. *raka*; Dan. *rager.*] 1. *Properly*, to scrape; to rub or scratch with something rough. 2. To gather with a rake. 3. To clear with a rake; to smooth with a rake. 4. To collect or draw together something scattered; to gather by violence. 5. To scour; to search with eagerness all corners of a place.—6. In the *military art*, to enfilade; to fire in the direction with the length of any thing; particularly, in *naval engagements*, to *rake* is to cannonade a ship on the stern or head, so that the balls range the whole length of the deck.—*To rake up*, applied to fire, is to cover the fire with ashes.

RĀKE, *v. i.* 1. To scrape; to scratch into for finding something; to search minutely and meanly. 2. To search with minute inspection into every part. 3. To pass with violence or rapidity. 4. To seek by raking. 5. To lead a dissolute, debauched life. 6. To incline from a perpendicular direction.

RAKED (rākt), *pp.* Scraped; gathered with a rake; cleaned with a rake; cannonaded fore and aft.

RĀKE'HEL', *n.* [Dan. *rækel.*] A lewd, dissolute fellow; a debauchee; a rake.

RĀKE'HELL, *a.* Base; wild; outcast; worthless.—*Spenser.*

RĀKE'HEL-LY, *a.* Dissolute; wild.—*Ben Jonson.*

RAK'ER, *n.* One who rakes.

RĀKE'SHAME, *n.* A vile, dissolute wretch.—*Milton.*

RĀK'ING, *ppr.* 1. Scraping; gathering with a rake; cleaning and smoothing with a rake; cannonading in the direction of the length; inclining. 2. *a.* That rakes.

RĀK'ING, *n.* 1. The act of using a rake; the act or operation of collecting with a rake, or of cleaning and smoothing with a rake. 2. The space of ground raked at once; or the quantity of hay, &c., collected by once passing the rake. 3. The course of life of a rake or debauchee.

RĀK'ISH, *a.* 1. Given to a dissolute life; debauched.—2. In *vessels*, having a great *rake* or backward inclination of the masts.

RĀK'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a rakish manner.

RĀK'ISH-NESS, *n.* Dissolute practices.

RAL'LI-ANCE, *n.* Act of rallying.

RAL'LIED (ral'lid), *pp.* 1. Reunited and reduced to order. 2. Treated with pleasantry.

RAL'LY, *v. t.* [Fr. *railier.*] 1. To reunite; to collect and reduce to order troops dispersed or thrown into confusion. 2. To collect; to unite; as things scattered.

RAL'LY, *v. t.* [Fr. *railler.*] To attack with raillery either in good humor and pleasantry, or with slight contempt or satire, according to the nature of the case.—SYN. To joke; banter; ridicule; satirize; deride; mock.

RAL'LY, *v. i.* 1. To assemble; to unite. 2. To come back to order. 3. To use pleasantry or satirical merriment.

RAL'LY, *n.* 1. The act of bringing disordered troops to their ranks. 2. Exercise of good humor or satirical merriment.

RAL'LY-ING, *ppr.* 1. Reuniting; collecting and reducing to order. 2. Treating with pleasant humor.

RAM, *n.* [Sax., D. *ram*; G. *ramm.*] 1. The male of the sheep or ovine genus; in some parts of England called a *tup.*—2. In *astronomy*, Aries, the sign of the zodiac which the sun enters about the 21st of March. 3. An engine of war, used formerly for battering and demolishing the walls of cities; called a *battering-ram.* 4. A machine for raising water by means of the momentum or moving force of a part of the water to be raised; called *hydraulic-ram* or *water-ram.*—*Hebert.*

RAM, *v. t.* [G. *rammen*; D. *rammeijen*; Dan. *ramler.*] 1. To thrust or drive with violence; to force in; to drive down or together. 2. To drive, as with a battering-ram. 3. To stuff; to cram.

RAM'A-DAN, *n.* The great annual fast or Lent of the Mohammedans, kept through their ninth month, called Ramadan.

RAM'AGE, *n.* [L. *ramus*; Fr. *ramage.*] 1. Branches of trees; [*obs.*] 2. The warbling of birds sitting on boughs. 3. *See* RUMMAGE.

† RAM'AGE, *a.* [Old Fr. *ramaage.*] Wild; shy.—*Chaucer.*

RAM'BLE (ram'bl), *v. i.* [It. *ramengare.*] 1. To walk, ride, or sail from place to place, without any determinate object in view; or to visit many places; to go about carelessly or irregularly. 2. To go at large without restraint and without direction. 3. To move without certain direction.—SYN. To rove; roam; wander; range; stroll.

RAM'BLE, *n.* A roving; a wandering; a going or moving from place to place without any determinate business or object; an irregular excursion.

RAM'BLING-LY, *adv.* In a rambling manner.

RAM'BLER, *n.* One who rambles; a rover: a wanderer.

RAM'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Moving or going irregularly.—SYN. Roving; roaming; wandering; strolling; unsettled.

RAM'BLING, *n.* A roving; irregular excursion.—*South.*

RAM'BOOZE, } *n.* A drink made of wine, ale, eggs, and
RAM'BŪSE, } sugar in winter, or of wine, milk, sugar, and rose-water in summer.—*Bailey.*

RAM'E-KIN } (-kin), *n.* [Fr. *ramequin.*] In *cookery*, a name
RAM'E-QUIN } given to small slices of bread covered with a farce of cheese and eggs.

RAM-EN-TĀ'CEOUS, *a.* In *botany*, covered with weak, shriveled, brown, scale-like processes.—*Lindley.*

RAM'ENTS, *n. pl.* [L. *ramenta.*] 1. Scrapings; shavings; [*obs.*]—2. *Ramen'ta, pl.* In *botany*, loose scales on the stems of plants.—*Linnæus.*

RĀ'ME-OUS, *a.* [L. *ramus.*] In *botany*, belonging to a branch; growing on or shooting from a branch.—*Lee.*

RAM-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The process of branching or shooting branches from a stem. 2. A branch; a small division proceeding from a main stock or channel. 3. A division or subdivision.—4. In *botany*, the manner in which a tree produces its branches or boughs. 5. The production of figures resembling branches.—*Encyc.*

RAM'I-FIED (-fide), *pp.* Divided into branches.

RAM'I-FŸ, *v. t.* [Fr. *ramifier.*] To divide into branches.

RAM'I-FŸ, *v. i.* 1. To shoot into branches, as the stem of a plant. 2. To be divided or subdivided.

RAM'I-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* Shooting into branches or divisions.

RAMMED (ramd), *pp.* Driven forcibly. *See* RAM.

RAM'MER, *n.* 1. One who rams or drives. 2. An instrument for driving any thing with force. 3. A gun-stick; a rod for forcing down the charge of a gun.

RAM'MING, *ppr.* Driving with force.

RAM'MISH, *a.* [Dan. *ram.*] Rank; strong-scented

RAM'MISH-NESS, *n.* Rankness; a strong scent.

RAM-OL-LES'CENCE, *n.* [Fr. *ramollir.*] A softening or mollifying.—*Caldwell.*

RAM'Y, *a.* Like a ram; strong-scented.—*Burton.*

RA-MOON', *n.* A small West Indian tree, whose leaves and twigs are used as fodder for cattle.—*P. Cyc.*

RĀ'MŌSE, } *a.* [L. *ramosus.*] 1. In *botany*, branched, as a
RĀ'MOUS, } stem or root; having lateral divisions. 2. Branchy; consisting of branches; full of branches.

RAMP, *v. i.* [Fr. *ramper*; It. *rampa, rampare.*] 1. To climb, as a plant; to creep up. 2. To spring; to leap; to bound; to prance; to frolic. *In this sense usually written and pronounced* romp.

RAMP, *n.* 1. A leap; a spring; a bound. *Milton.*—2. In *architecture*, a concave bend or slope in the cap or upper member of any piece of ascending or descending workmanship. *Brande.*—3. In *fortification*, a road cut obliquely into, or added to the interior slope of the rampart.—*Campbell's Mil. Dict.*

RAMP'AGE, *v. i.* To scour up and down or prance about in a riotous manner.—*Halliwell.* [*Used in Scotland, and sometimes in England.*]

RAM-PAL'LIAN (-pal'yan), *n.* A mean wretch.—*Shak.*

RAMP'AN-CY, *n.* Excessive growth or practice; excessive prevalence; exuberance; extravagance.—*South.*

RAMP'ANT, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Overgrowing the usual bounds; rank in growth; exuberant. 2. Overleaping restraint.—3. In *heraldry*, applied to the lion, leopard, or other beast, *rampant* denotes the animal reared and standing on his hind legs, in the posture of climbing.

RAMP'ANT-LY, *adv.* In a rampant manner.

RAM'PART, } *n.* [Fr. *rempart.*] 1. In *fortification*, an eleva-
RAM'PIER, } tion or mound of earth round a place, capable of resisting cannon shot, and formed into bastions, curtains, &c. 2. That which fortifies and defends from assault; that which secures safety.

† RAM'PART, *v. t.* To fortify with ramparts.—*Shak.*

RAM'PI-ON, *n.* [from *ramp.*] The name of several plants, one of which, the *esculent rampion*, is cultivated in England, and eaten raw like the radish.

† RAM'PIRE, *n.* The same as *rampart.*

RAM'PIRED, *a.* Fortified with a rampart.

RAM'ROD, *n.* A rod of iron, &c., used in ramming down the charge in a musket, pistol, &c.

RAM'SON, *n.* A species of garlic, formerly cultivated.

RAM'Ū-LOUS, *a.* Having many small branches.

RAN, the *pret.* of *run.* In *old writers*, open robbery.

RAN-CES'CENT, *a.* [L. *rancco.*] Becoming rancid or sour.

† RANCH, *v. t.* [corrupted from *wrench.*] To sprain; to injure by violent straining or contortion.—*Dryden.*

RAN-CHE'RO (ran-tshā'ro), *n.* [Sp.] In *Mexico*, a herdsman; a peasant employed on a *rancho.* They are to some extent a mongrel breed between Spaniards and Indians, and are a wild, lawless set, who are often but little better than mere banditti.—*Hudson.*

RANCH'O (ran'tsho), *n.* [Sp.] In *Mexico*, a small hamlet, or large farming establishment for rearing cattle and horses. It is thus distinguished from a *hacienda*, which is a cultivated farm or plantation.—*Hudson.*

RAN'CID, *a.* [L. *rancidus.*] Having a rank smell; strong-scented; sour; musty.—*Arbuthnot.*

RAN-CID'I-TY, } *n.* The quality of being rancid; a strong,
RAN'CID-NESS, } sour scent, as of old oil.

RAN'CID-LY, *adv.* With a strong scent; mustily.

RAN'CŌR (rank'ur), *n.* [L.] 1. Deep-seated and implacable enmity. 2. Virulence; corruption.—SYN. Malice; malignity; gall; bitterness; spite; hate; hatred; malevolence; ill-will.

RAN'CŌR-OUS (rank'ur-us), *a.* Characterized by deep and implacable malice.—SYN. Malignant; malicious; bitter; spiteful; malevolent; virulent.

RAN'CŌR-OUS-LY, *adv.* With deep malignity or spiteful malice.

RAND, *n.* [G., D., Dan. *rand.*] A border; edge; margin; as, the *rand* of a shoe.

RAN'DOM, *n.* [Norm., Sax. *randun.*] 1. A roving motion or course without direction; hence, want of direction, rule, or method; hazard; chance; used in the phrase *at random*, that is, without a settled point of direction. 2. Course-motion; progression; distance of a body thrown.

RAN'DOM, *a.* 1. Done at hazard or without settled aim or purpose; left to chance. 2. Uttered or done without previous calculation.

RAN'DOM-SHOT, *n.* A shot not directed to a point, or a

shot with the muzzle of the gun elevated above a horizontal line.—*Brande.*

RAN'DY, *a.* Disorderly; riotous.—*Grose.* [*Local.*]

RĀNE, *n.* [Sax. *hrana;* Fr. *renne;* D. *rendier;* G. *rennthier;* Dan. *rensdyr.*] A species of deer found in the northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America; usually called *reindeer.*

RAN'FÖRCE, *n.* The ring of a gun next to the vent.

RANG, the old *pret.* of *ring.* [*Nearly obsolete.*]

RĀNǤE, *v. t.* [Fr. *ranger.*] 1. To set in a row or in rows; to place in a regular line, lines, or ranks; to dispose in the proper order. 2. To dispose in proper classes, orders, or divisions. 3. To dispose in a proper manner; to place in regular method; to arrange. 4. To rove over; to pass over. 5. To sail or pass in a direction parallel to or near.

RĀNǤE, *v. i.* 1. To go at large; to travel about without restraint or direction. 2. To be placed in order; to be ranked. 3. To lie in a particular direction. 4. To sail or pass near or in the direction of.—Syn. To rove; roam; ramble; wander; stroll.

RĀNǤE, *n.* [Fr. *rangée.*] 1. A row; a rank; things in a line; as, a *range* of buildings. 2. A class; an order. 3. A wandering or roving; excursion. 4. Space or room for excursion. 5. Compass or extent of excursion; space taken in by any thing extended or ranked in order. 6. The step of a ladder. 7. A kitchen-grate; [*obs.*] 8. An extended cooking apparatus of cast iron, set in brickwork, and containing pots, ovens, &c. 9. A bolting-sieve to sift meal.—10. In *gunnery,* the horizontal distance to which a shot or other projectile is carried. Sometimes, though less properly, the path of a shot or projectile, or the line it describes from the mouth of the piece to the point where it lodges.—11. The public lands of the United States are surveyed or divided into *ranges,* which designate the order of their arrangement into townships.—*Bouvier.*

RĀNǤED, *pp.* Disposed in a row or line; placed in order; passed in roving; placed in a particular direction.

RĀNǤ'ER (rānj'er), *n.* 1. One who ranges; a rover; a robber; [*little used.*] 2. The name given to mounted troops armed with short muskets, who *range* the country, and often fight on foot. 3. A dog that beats the ground.—4. In *England,* a sworn officer of a forest, whose business formerly was to walk through the forest, watch the deer, &c.

RĀNǤ'ER-SHIP, *n.* The office of the keeper of a forest.

RĀNǤ'ING, *ppr.* Placing in a row or line; disposing in order, method, or classes; roving; passing near and in the direction of.

RĀNǤ'ING, *n.* The act of placing in lines or in order; a roving, &c.

RANK, *n.* [Ir. *ranc;* W. *rhenc;* Arm. *rencq;* Fr. *rang.*] 1. A row or line; [*applied to troops;*] a line of men standing abreast or side by side, and, as opposed to *file,* a line running from front to rear of a company, battalion, &c.—2. *Ranks,* in the *plural,* the order of common soldiers. 3. A row; a line of things, or things in a line. 4. Degree; grade; [*in military affairs;*] as, the *rank* of captain. 5. Degree of elevation in civil life or station; the order of elevation or of subordination. 6. Class; order; division; any portion or number of things to which place, degree, or order is assigned. 7. Degree of dignity, eminence, or excellence. 8. Dignity; high place or degree in the orders of men.—*Rank and file,* the whole body of common soldiers, including, also, corporals, who carry firelocks.—*To fill the ranks,* to supply the whole number, or a competent number.—*To take rank,* to enjoy precedence, or to have the right of taking a higher place.

RANK, *a.* [Sax. *ranc;* Sp., It. *rancio;* L. *rancidus.*] 1. Luxuriant in growth; being of vigorous growth. 2. Causing vigorous growth; producing luxuriantly; very rich and fertile. 3. Strong-scented. 4. Rancid; musty. 5. Inflamed with venereal appetite. 6. Strong to the taste; high-tasted. 7. Raised to a high degree; excessive; violent; as, *rank* enmity. 8. Gross; coarse. 9. Strong; clinching. 10. Excessive; exceeding the actual value.—*To set rank,* as the iron of a plane, to set it so as to take off a thick shaving.

RANK, *v. t.* 1. To place abreast or in a line. 2. To place in a particular class, order, or division. 3. To dispose methodically; to place in suitable order.

RANK, *v. i.* 1. To be ranged; to be set or disposed; as in a particular degree, class, order, or division. 2. To be placed in a rank or ranks. 3. To have a certain grade or degree of elevation in the orders of civil or military life.

RANKED (rankt), *pp.* Placed in a line; disposed in an order or class; arranged methodically.

RANK'ER, *n.* One who disposes in ranks; one who arranges.

RANK'ING, *ppr.* Placing in ranks or lines; arranging; disposing in orders or classes; having a certain rank or grade.

RANK'LE (rank'l), *v. i.* 1. To grow more rank or strong; to be inflamed; to fester. 2. To become more violent; to be inflamed; to rage.

RANK'LING, *n.* The act or process of becoming more virulent; deep and active irritation.—*Dwight.*

RANK'LY, *adv.* 1. With vigorous growth. 2. Coarsely grossly.

RANK'NESS, *n.* 1. Vigorous growth; luxuriance; exuberance. 2. Exuberance; excess; extravagance. 3. Extra ordinary strength. 4. Strong taste. 5. Rancidness; rank smell. 6. Excessiveness.

RAN'NY, *n.* The shrew-mouse.—*Brown.*

RAN'SAĆK, *v. t.* [Dan. *randsager;* Sw. *ransaka;* Gaelic *ransuchadh.*] 1. To plunder; to pillage completely; to strip by plundering. 2. To search thoroughly; to enter and search every place or part. 3. To violate; to ravish, [*obs.*]

RAN'SAĆKED (-sakt), *pp.* Pillaged; searched narrowly.

RAN'SAĆKING, *ppr.* Pillaging; searching narrowly.

RAN'SŌM, *n.* [Dan. *ranzon;* Sw. *ranson;* Ger. *ranzion,* Norm. *raancon;* Fr. *rançon.*] 1. The money or price paid for the redemption of a prisoner or slave, or for goods captured by an enemy. 2. Release from captivity, bondage, or the possession of an enemy.—3. In *law,* a sum paid for the pardon of some great offense and the discharge of the offender; or a fine paid in lieu of corporeal punishment.—4. In *Scripture,* the price paid for a forfeited life, or for delivery or release from capital punishment. 5 The price paid for procuring the pardon of sins and the redemption of the sinner from punishment.

RAN'SŌM, *v. t.* [Sw. *ransonera;* Dan. *ranzonerer;* Fr. *rançonner.*] 1. To redeem or free from captivity or punishment by paying an equivalent. 2. To redeem from the possession of an enemy by paying a price deemed equivalent.—3. In *Scripture,* to redeem from the bondage of sin, and from the punishment to which sinners are subjected by the divine law. 4. To rescue; to deliver.—*Hos.,* xiii.

RAN'SŌMED, *pp.* or *a.* Redeemed or rescued from captivity, bondage, or punishment by the payment of an equivalent.

RAN'SŌM-ER, *n.* One who redeems.

RAN'SŌM-ING, *ppr.* Redeeming from captivity, bondage, or punishment by giving satisfaction to the possessor; rescuing; liberating.

RAN'SŌM-LESS, *a.* Free from ransom.—*Shak.*

RANT, *v. i.* [W. *rhonta.*] To rave in violent, high-sounding, or extravagant language, without correspondent dignity of thought; to be noisy and boisterous in words or declamation.

RANT, *n.* High-sounding language without dignity of thought; boisterous, empty declamation.

RANT'ER, *n.* 1. A noisy talker; a boisterous preacher.—2. *Ranters, pl.,* a religious sect which arose about 1645. It is now extinct, and the name has been reproachfully applied to the Primitive Methodists, who seceded from the Wesleyan Methodists on the ground of their deficiency in fervor and zeal.—*Brande.*

RANT'ER-ISM, *n.* The practice or tenets of ranters.

RANT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uttering high-sounding words without solid sense; declaiming or preaching with boisterous, empty words.

RANT'I-POLE, *a.* Wild; roving; rakish.—*Congreve.* [*A low word.*]

RANT'I-POLE, *v. i.* To run about wildly.—*Arbuthnot* [*Low.*]

RANT'ISM, *n.* The practice or tenets of ranters.

RANT'Y, *a.* Wild; noisy; boisterous.

RAN'U-LA, *n.* [L. *rana.*] A swelling of a salivary gland under the tongue.

RA-NUN'CU-LUS, *n.* [L.] In *botany,* crow-foot, a genus of small plants, some of which have beautiful flowers.

RÄNZ DES VÄCHES' (ränz dā väsh'). [Fr.] *Literally,* the round of the cows; the name of certain simple melodies of the Swiss mountaineers, commonly played on a long trumpet called the Alpine horn.—*P. Cyc.*

RAP, *v. i.* [Sax. *hrepan, hreppan, repan;* L. *rapio;* Sw. *rappa.*] To strike with a quick, sharp blow; to knock.

RAP, *v. t.* To strike with a quick blow; to knock.—*To rap out,* to utter with sudden violence.—*Addison.*

RAP, *v. t.* 1. To seize and bear away, as the mind or thoughts; to transport out of one's self; to affect with ecstasy or rapture. 2. To snatch or hurry away. 3. To seize by violence. 4. To exchange; to truck; [*low, and not used.*]—*To rap and rend,* to seize and tear or strip; to fall on and plunder; to snatch by violence.

RAP, *n.* A quick, smart blow; as, a *rap* on the knuckles.

RA-PĀ'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *rapax.*] 1. Given to plunder; disposed or accustomed to seize by violence; seizing by force. 2. Accustomed to seize for food; subsisting on prey or animals seized by violence.—Syn. Greedy; ravenous; voracious.

RA-PĀ'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* By rapine; by violent robbery or seizure.

RA-PĀ'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being rapacious, disposition to plunder or to exact by oppression.

RA-PAC'I-TY (ra-pas'e-te), *n.* [Fr. *rapacité;* L. *rapacitas.*]

1. Addictedness to plunder; the exercise of plunder; the act or practice of seizing by force. 2. Ravenousness. 3. The act or practice of extorting or exacting by oppressive injustice. 4. Exorbitant greediness of gain.

RĀPE, *n.* [L. *rapio, raptus*; It. *ratto*; Fr. *rapt.*] 1. In a *general sense*, a seizing by violence; also, a seizing and carrying away by force, as females.—2. In *law*, the carnal knowledge of a woman forcibly and against her will.—*Blackstone.* 3. Privation; the act of seizing or taking away. 4. Something taken or seized and carried away. 5. Fruit plucked from the cluster. 6. A division of a county in Sussex, in *England*; or an intermediate division between a hundred and a shire, and containing three or four hundreds.

RĀPE, *n.* [Ir. *raib*; L. *rapa, rapum*; Gr. ῥάπυς; D. *raap.*] One of the names of the *brassica rapa*, or common turnip. It is, however, more commonly applied to the *brassica rapus*, or French turnip, a biennial plant of a woody texture, which is cultivated chiefly for the oil obtained from it.

† RĀPE, *v. i.* To commit a rape.—*Heywood.*

RĀPE′-CĀKE, *n.* The refuse or *marc* remaining after the oil has been expressed from the rape-seed.—*Farm. Encyc.*

RĀPE′-ROOT. *See* RAPE.

RĀPE′-SEED, *n.* The seed of the rape or French turnip, from which oil is expressed.

RĀ′PHE, *n.* [Gr. ῥαφη, a suture.] In *botany*, a bundle of vessels connecting the chalaza with the hilum of a seed.—*Lindley.*

RAPHI-DĒS, *n. pl.* [from Gr. ῥαφις, a needle.] Minute transparent crystals, found in the tissues of plants.—*Lindley.*

RAP′ID, *a.* [L. *rapidus.*] 1. Characterized by quickness of motion. 2. Advancing or progressing with haste or speed. 3. Characterized by quickness of utterance.—Syn. Swift; quick; fast; fleet; expeditious; speedy; hasty; hurried.

RAP′ID, *n. s.* } The part of a river where the current
RAP′IDS, *n. pl.* } moves with more celerity than the common current.—*Rapids* imply a considerable descent of the earth, but not sufficient to occasion a fall of the water, or what is called a *cascade* or *cataract.*

RA-PIDI-TY, *n.* [L. *rapiditas*; Fr. *rapidité.*] 1. Quickness of motion. 2. Quickness in utterance. 3. Quickness of progression or advance.—Syn. Rapidness; haste; speed; celerity; velocity; swiftness; fleetness; agility.

RAP′ID-LY, *adv.* 1. With great speed, celerity, or velocity; swiftly; with quick progression. 2. With quick utterance.

RAP′ID-NESS, *n.* Swiftness; speed; celerity; rapidity.

RĀ′PI-ER, *n.* [Fr. *rapière*; Ir. *roipeir.*] A small sword used only in thrusting.—*Pope.*

RĀ′PI-ER-FISH, *n.* The sword-fish.—*Grew.*

RAP′IL, } *n.* Pulverized volcanic substances.
RA-PIL′LO, }

RAP′INE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *rapina.*] 1. The act of plundering; the seizing and carrying away of things by force; pillage; plunder. 2. Violence; force.

RAP′INE, *v. t.* To plunder.

RAP′INED, *pp.* Plundered.

RAP-PA-REE′, *n.* A wild Irish plunderer; so called from *rapery*, a half-pike that he carries.—*Todd.*

RAP-PEE′, *n.* A coarse kind of snuff.

RAP′PER, *n.* [from *rap.*] 1. One who raps or knocks. 2. The knocker of a door. 3. An oath or a lie; [*obs.*]

† RAP-PŌRT′, *n.* [Fr.] Relation; proportion.

RAPT, *pp.* or *a.* [from *rap.*] Transported; ravished.

† RAPT, *v. t.* To transport or ravish.—*Chapman.*

RAPT, *n.* 1. An ecstasy; a trance. 2. Rapidity; [*obs.*]

RAP′TER, } *n.* [L. *raptor.*] A ravisher; a plunderer.—
RAP′TOR, } *Drayton.*

RAP-TŌ′RI-AL, *a.* Rapacious; an epithet applied to birds of prey.—*Swainson.*

RAP-TŌ′RI-OUS, *a.* A term applied to animals which dart upon and seize their prey.—*Humble.*

RAP′TURE (rapt′yur), *n.* [L. *raptus.*] 1. A seizing by violence; [*little used.*] 2. Violence of a pleasing passion; extreme joy or pleasure. 3. Rapidity with violence; a hurrying along with velocity. 4. Enthusiasm; uncommon heat of imagination.—Syn. Bliss; ecstasy; transport; delight; exultation.

RAP′TURED, *a.* Ravished; transported.—*Thomson.*

RAP′TUR-IST, *n.* An enthusiast.—*Spenser.*

RAP′TUR-OUS, *a.* Ecstatic; transporting; ravishing.

RAP′TUR-OUS-LY, *adv.* With rapture; ecstatically.

RĀ′RA Ā′VIS, *n.* [L.] A rare bird; an unusual person.

RĀRE, *a.* [L. *rarus*; Sp., Port., It. *raro*; Fr. *rare.*] 1. Seldom occurring; not frequent. 2. Unusually excellent; valuable to a degree seldom found. 3. Thinly scattered. 4. Thin; porous; not dense. 5. [Sax. *hrere.*] Nearly raw; imperfectly roasted or boiled. *Dryden.*—Syn. Scarce; infrequent; unusual; uncommon; singular; extraordinary; incomparable.

RĀR′EE-SHŌW, *n.* [*rare* and *show.*] A show carried about in a box by a showman.—*Pope.*

RAR-E-FAC′TION, *n.* [Fr.] The act or process of expanding or distending bodies, by separating the parts and rendering the bodies more rare or porous, by which operation they appear under a larger bulk, or require more room without an accession of new matter; opposed to *condensation.*—*Encyc.*

RAR′E-FĪ-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being rarefied.

RAR′E-FĪED, *pp.* or *a.* Made thin or less dense.

RAR′E-FŸ, *v. t.* [Fr. *rarefier*; L. *rarefacio.*] To make thin and porous or less dense; to expand or enlarge a body without adding to it any new portion of its own matter.

RAR′E-FŸ, *v. i.* To become thin and porous.—*Dryden.*

RAR′E-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* Making thin or less dense.

RĀRE′LY, *adv.* 1. Seldom; not often; as, things *rarely* seen. 2. Finely; nicely.—*Shak.*; [*little used.*]

RĀRE′NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being uncommon; uncommonness; infrequency. 2. Value arising from scarcity 3. Thinness; tenuity; subtilty; opposed to *density.* 4. Distance from each other; thinness.

RĀRE′RĪPE, *a.* [Sax. *ærærn.*] Early ripe; ripe before others, or before the usual season.

RĀRE′RĪPE, *n.* An early fruit, *particularly* a kind of peach which ripens early.

* RAR′I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *rareté*; L. *raritas.*] 1. Uncommonness; infrequency. 2. A thing valued for its scarcity. 3. Thinness; tenuity: opposed to *density.*

RAS′CAL, *n.* [Sax.] 1. A mean fellow; a scoundrel; in *modern usage*, a trickish, dishonest fellow; a rogue. 2. A lean deer.—*Shak.*—*Toone.*

RAS′CAL, *a.* 1. Lean; as, a *rascal* deer. 2. Mean; low.

RAS-CAL′ION (-yun), *n.* A low, mean wretch.—*Hudibras.*

RAS-CAL′I-TY, *n.* 1. The low, mean people.—*South.* 2. Mean trickishness or dishonesty; base fraud.

RAS′CAL-LY, *a.* 1. Meanly trickish or dishonest; vile. 2. Mean; vile; base; worthless.—*Swift.*

* RĀSE, *v. t.* [Fr. *raser*; Sp., Port. *rasar.*] 1. To pass along the surface of a thing, with striking or rubbing it at the same time; [*obs.*] 2. To scratch or rub out; or to blot out. 3. To lay or make level with the ground. [In this sense, *see* RAZE.]—Syn. To erase; efface; obliterate; expunge; cancel; level; prostrate; overthrow; subvert; destroy; demolish; ruin.

† RĀSE, *n.* 1. A cancel; erasure. 2. A slight wound.

RASH, *a.* [D., Ger. *rasch*; Sw., Dan. *rask.*] 1. Resolving or entering on a project or measure without due deliberation and caution, and thus encountering unnecessary hazard. 2. Uttered or undertaken with too much haste or too little reflection. 3. Requiring haste; urgent.—*Shak.* 4. Quick, sudden; [*obs.*]—Syn. Precipitate; headlong; headstrong; fool-hardy; hasty; indiscreet; heedless; thoughtless; inconsiderate; careless; incautious; unwary.

RASH, *n.* Corn so dry as to fall out with handling. [*Local.*]

RASH, *n.* [It. *rascia.*] 1. An eruption or efflorescence on the body with little or no elevation. 2. Satin; [*obs.*]

RASH, *v. t.* [It. *raschiare*; W. *rhâsg.*] To slice; to cut into pieces; to divide.—*Spenser.*

RĀSHED (rasht), *pp.* Cut into slices; divided.

RASH′ER, *n.* A thin slice of bacon; a thin cut.—*Shak.*

† RASH′LING, *n.* One who acts without caution or reflection.

RASH′LY, *adv.* With precipitation; hastily; without due deliberation.—*L'Estrange.*

RASH′NESS, *n.* 1. Too much haste in resolving or in undertaking a measure; inconsiderate readiness or promptness to decide or act. 2. The quality of being uttered or done without due deliberation.—Syn. Temerity; foolhardiness; precipitancy; precipitation; hastiness; indiscretion; heedlessness; inconsideration; carelessness.

RAS-KOL′NIKS, *n. pl.* The name given to the largest and most important body of dissenters from the Greek Church in Russia.—*Brande.*

RA-SŌ′RI-AL, *a.* [L. *rado.*] In *ornithology*, an epithet applied to gallinaceous birds, including the peacock, domestic fowl, partridge, ostrich, pigeon, &c.—*Swainson.*

RĀSP, *n.* [Sw., D. *rasp*; Ger. *raspel*; Dan. *raspe.*] 1. A species of file, on which the cutting prominences are distinct, being raised by punching with a point, instead of cutting with a chisel.—*Hebert.* 2. A raspberry, which see. 3. The rough bark of a tree.

RĀSP, *v. t.* [D. *raspen*; Dan. *rasper*; Sw. *raspa.*] To rub or file with a rasp; to rub or grate with a rough file.

RĀSP′A-TO-RY, *n.* A surgeon's rasp.—*Wiseman.*

* RASP′BER-RY (raz′ber-re), *n.* [Ger. *kratzbeere.*] The fruit of a bramble or species of *rubus*; a berry growing on a prickly plant.

* RASP′BER-RY-BUSH, *n.* The bramble producing raspberries.

RĀSPED (räspt), *pp.* Filed with a rasp; grated to a fine powder.

RĀSP′ER, *n.* A scraper.—*Sherwood.*

RĀSP′ING, *ppr.* Filing with a rasp; grating to a fine powder.

RĀSŪRE (rā′zhur), *n.* [L. *rasura.*] 1. The act of scraping or shaving; the act of erasing. 2. The mark by which a letter, word, or any part of a writing or print is erased, effaced, or obliterated; an erasure.

RAT, *n.* [Sax. *ræt;* D. *rat;* Ger. *ratze;* Fr. *rat.*] The popular name of several small and troublesome rodent quadrupeds of the genus *mus,* larger than mice.—*To smell a rat,* to be suspicious; to be on the watch from suspicion.

RAT, *v. i.* [from the desertion of a place by rats before an anticipated calamity.] 1. In *English politics,* to desert one's former party and go over to the opposite. *Booth.*—2. Among *printers,* to work for less than the established prices.—*T. F. Adams.*

RAT'-CATCH-ER, *n.* One who makes it his business to catch rats.

RAT'S-BANE, *n.* Poison for rats; arsenious acid.—*Swift.*

RAT'S-BANED, *a.* Poisoned by rat's-bane.—*Junius.*

RAT'S-TAIL, *n.* A disease in horses, in which the hair of the tail is permanently lost.—*Gardner.*

RAT'-TAIL, *n.* In *farriery,* an excrescence growing from the pastern to the middle of the shank of a horse.

RATA-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be rated, or set at a certain value.—*Camden.* 2. Liable or subjected by law to taxation.—*Stat. of Conn.*

RATA-BLY, *adv.* By rate or proportion; proportionally.

* **RAT-A-FIA,** *n.* [Sp.] A fine spirituous liquor, flavored with the kernels of several kinds of fruits, *particularly* of cherries, apricots, and peaches.—*Ure.*

RAT-AN', *n.* [Malay, *rotan;* Java, *rottang.*] 1. A name applied to stems, the growth of India, and the produce of various species of the genus *calamus.* They are long, unbranched, jointed, very tough and strong, and are used for chair-seats, walking-sticks, thongs, &c. 2. A walking-stick made of ratan.

RAT'A-NY, RAT'AN-HY, } *n.* A half-shrubby Peruvian plant, the root of which is very astringent.—*P. Cyc.*

RATCH, *n.* A bar containing angular teeth, into which a pall or catch drops, to prevent machines from running back.—*Hebert.*

RATCH'ET, *n.* In a *watch,* a small tooth at the bottom of the fusee or barrel, which stops it in winding up.

RATCH'ET-WHEEL, *n.* A circular wheel having angular teeth, into which a pall or ratchet drops, to prevent machines from running back.—*Hebert.*

RATCH'IL, *n.* Among *miners,* fragments of stone.

RATE, *n.* [Norm. *rate;* L. *ratus.*] 1. The proportion or standard by which quantity or value is adjusted; ratio. 2. Price or amount stated or fixed on any thing. 3. Settled allowance. 4. Degree; comparative height or value. 5. Degree in which any thing is done. 6. Degree of value; price. 7. A tax or sum assessed by authority on property for public use, according to its income or value; assessment; as, parish *rates.*—8. In the *navy,* the order or class of a ship, which is called first, second, third, &c., *rate,* according to its magnitude or force.

RATE, *v. t.* 1. To set a certain value on; to put or rank at a certain price or degree of excellence. 2. To fix the magnitude, force, or order, as of ships. 3. To take the rate of; as, to *rate* a chronometer, that is, to ascertain the exact *rate* of its gain or loss as compared with true time, for the sake of making a due allowance in computations dependent thereon. *Prof. Loomis.*—SYN. To value; appraise; estimate; compute; reckon.

RATE, *v. i.* 1. To be set or considered in a class, as a ship. 2. To make an estimate.

RATE, *v. t.* [Sw. *rata, ryta;* Ice. *reita.*] To chide with vehemence; to reprove; to scold; to censure violently.—*Shak.*

RATED, *pp.* 1. Set at a certain value; estimated; set in a certain order or rank. 2. Chid; reproved.

RATER, *n.* One who sets a value on or makes an estimate.

† **RATH,** *n.* [Ir. *rath.*] A hill.—*Spenser.*

† **RATH,** *a.* [Sax. *rath, ræthe, hræth, hrathe.*] Early; coming before others, or before the usual time.—*Milton.*

* **RATHER,** *adv.* [Sax. *rathor, hrathor; comp.* of *rath.*] 1. More readily or willingly; with better liking; with preference or choice. 2. In preference; preferably; with better reason. 3. In a greater degree than otherwise. 4. More properly; more correctly speaking. 5. Noting some degree of contrariety in fact.—*The rather,* especially; for better reason; for particular cause.—*Had rather* is supposed to be a corruption of *would rather.*

RATH'OF-FITE, *n.* A species of garnet brought from Sweden.

RAT-I-FI-CATION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of ratifying; confirmation. 2. The act of giving sanction and validity to something done by another.

RATI-FIED, *pp.* Confirmed; sanctioned; made valid.

RATI-FI-ER, *n.* He or that which ratifies or sanctions.

RATI-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *ratifier.*] 1. To confirm; to establish; to settle. 2. To approve and sanction; to make valid.

RATI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Confirming; establishing; approving and sanctioning.

RAT-I-HA-BI"TION, *n.* Confirmation or approbation, as of a contract.

RATING, *ppr.* [from *rate.*] 1. Setting at a certain value; assigning rank to; estimating. 2. Chiding; reproving.

RATIO (rā'sho), *n.; pl.* RATIOS. [L.] 1. In *popular language,* proportion; rate; degree.—2. In *mathematics, geometrical ratio,* often called simply *ratio,* is that relation between quantities of the same kind which is expressed by the quotient of the one divided by the other; as, the *ratio* of 8 to 4 is 2.—*Arithmetical ratio* is the difference between two quantities or sets of quantities.—*Day's Algebra.*

* **RA-TIOCI-NATE** (ra-shos'e-nāte), *v. i.* [L. *ratiocinor.*] To reason; to argue. [*Little used.*]

* **RA-TIOC-I-NATION** (ra-shos-e-nā'shun), *n.* [L. *ratiocinatio.*] The act or process of reasoning, or of deducing consequences from premises.—*South.*

* **RA-TIOCI-NA-TIVE** (-shos'-), *a.* Argumentative; consisting in the comparison of propositions or facts, and the deduction of inferences from the comparison. [*Little used.*]

RATION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *ratio.*] A portion or fixed allowance of provisions, drink, &c., assigned to each soldier in an army, or sailor in the public service, for his daily subsistence.

* **RATION-AL** (rā'shun-al or rash'un-al), *a.* [Fr. *rationnel;* It. *razionale;* L. *rationalis.*] 1. Having reason or the faculty of reasoning; endowed with reason. 2. Agreeable to reason. 3. Agreeable to reason; not extravagant. 4. Acting in conformity to reason.—*Rational horizon,* see HORIZON, No. 2.—*Rational quantity,* in *algebra,* a quantity whose value can be exactly expressed by numbers; opposed to *irrational quantity* or *surd.*—SYN. Sane; sound; intelligent; reasonable; sensible; wise; discreet; judicious.

* **RATION-AL** (rā'shun-al or rash'un-al), *n.* A rational being.—*Young.*

* **RA-TION-ALE** (rā-shun-ā'le or rash-un-ā'le), *n.* 1. A detail with reasons; a series of reasons assigned. 2. An account or solution of the principles of some opinion, action, hypothesis, phenomenon, &c.

* **RATION-AL-ISM** (rā'shun- or rash'un-), *n.* A system of opinions deduced from reason, as distinct from inspiration or opposed to it.—*Bib. Repos.*

* **RATION-AL-IST** (rā'shun- or rash'un-), *n.* 1. One who proceeds in his disquisitions and practice wholly upon reason.—*Bacon.* 2. One who considers the supernatural events recorded in the Old and New Testaments as happening in the ordinary course of nature, but described by the writers, without any real ground, as supernatural, and who subject the morality of the Scriptures to the test of human reason.—*C. Butler.* Such are many German divines.

* **RA-TION-AL-ISTIC** } (rā-shun- or rash-un-), *a.* Be-
* **RA-TION-AL-ISTIC-AL** } longing to or in accordance with the principles of rationalism.

* **RA-TION-AL-ISTIC-AL-LY,** *adv.* In a rationalistic manner.

* **RA-TION-AL'I-TY** (rā-shun- or rash-un-), *n.* 1. The power of reasoning. 2. Reasonableness.

* **RATION-AL-IZE,** *v. t.* To convert to rationalism.

* **RATION-AL-LY** (rā'shun- or rash'un-), *adv.* In consistency with reason: reasonably.

* **RATION-AL-NESS** (rā'shun- or rash'un-), *n.* The state of being rational, or consistent with reason.

RAT'LIN, RAT'LINE, } *n.* A small line traversing the shrouds of a ship, making the step of a ladder for ascending to the mast-heads.

RAT-OON', *n.* [Sp. *retoño.*] 1. A sprout from the root of the sugar-cane after the first cutting.—*Edwards.* 2. A term applied to the heart leaves in a tobacco plant.

RAT-TEEN', *n.* [Sp. *ratina.*] A thick woolen stuff, quilled or twilled.

RAT-TI-NET', *n.* A woolen stuff, thinner than ratteen.

RAT'TING, *ppr.* [from *rat.*] Deserting one's former party and going over to the opposite. [*English.*]

RAT'TING, *n.* 1. The act of deserting one's former party and going over to the opposite; [*English.*] 2. Among *printers,* the act of working for less than the established prices.—*T. F. Adams.*

RAT'TLE (rat'tl), *v. i.* [D. *ratelen, reutelen;* Ger. *rasseln.*] 1. To make a quick, sharp noise, rapidly repeated, by the collision of bodies not very sonorous. 2. To speak eagerly and noisily; to utter words in a clattering manner.

RAT'TLE, *v. t.* 1. To cause to make a rattling sound or a rapid succession of sharp sounds. 2. To stun with noise; to drive with sharp sounds rapidly repeated. 3. To scold, to rail at clamorously.

RAT'TLE, *n.* 1. A rapid succession of sharp, clattering sounds. 2. A rapid succession of words sharply uttered, loud, rapid talk; clamorous chiding. 3. An instrument with which a clattering sound is made.—For *watchman's rattle,* see WATCHMAN. 4. A plant, louse-wort.—*Yellow rattle,* a plant of the genus *rhinanthus.*

RAT'TLE-BOX, *n.* A plant; a popular name of one or more species of *crotalaria.*

RAT'TLE-HEAD-ED, *a.* Noisy; giddy; unsteady.

RAT'TLES (rat'tlz), *n. pl.* The popular name of the croup or *cynanche trachealis* of Cullen.

RAT'TLE-SNAKE, *n.* A poisonous American snake, that has rattles at the tail, of the genus *crotalus.*

RAT'TLE-SNĀKE-ROOT, *n.* A plant or root, used to cure the bite of the rattlesnake.

RAT'TLE-SNĀKE-WEED, *n.* A plant.

RAT'TLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making a quick succession of sharp sounds.

RAT'TLING, *n.* A rapid succession of sharp sounds.

RAT-TOON', *n.* *See* RATOON.

RAU'CI-TY, *n.* [L. *raucus.*] 1. Hoarseness; a loud, rough sound.—2. Among *physicians*, hoarseness of the human voice.

RAU'COUS, *a.* Hoarse; harsh.

† RAUGHT (rawt). The old particple of *reach.*

RAUNCH. *See* WRENCH.

RAUT, *v. i.* To bellow; to roar. *See* ROUT.

RĀV'AGE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. Destruction by violence, either by men, beasts, or physical causes. 2. Destruction by decay.—SYN. Despoilment; devastation; desolation; pillage; plunder; spoil; waste; ruin.

RĀV'AGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *ravager.*] To lay waste by various means of destruction, as war, inundation, devouring, &c.—SYN. To despoil; pillage; plunder; sack; spoil; devastate; desolate; destroy; waste; ruin.

RAV'AGED, *pp.* or *a.* Wasted; destroyed; pillaged.

RAV'AG-ER, *n.* A plunderer; a spoiler; he or that which lays waste.—*Swift.*

RAV'AG-ING, *ppr.* Plundering; pillaging; laying waste.

RĀVE, *v. i.* [D. *revelen;* Sp. *rabiar;* Port. *raivar.*] 1. To wander in mind or intellect; to be delirious; to talk irrationally; to be wild. 2. To utter furious exclamations; to be furious or raging, as a madman. 3. To dote; to be unreasonably fond: followed by *upon.*

RĀVE, *n.* The upper side-piece of timber of the body of a cart. [*New England.*]

RAV'EL (rav'l), *v. t.* [D. *raaffelen* and *ravelen.*] 1. To tear out or pull asunder any thing complex or complicate; to untwist; to unweave or unknot; to disentangle. 2. To entangle; to entwist together; to make intricate; to involve; to perplex; [*obs.*] 3. To hurry or run over in confusion; [*obs.*]

RAV'EL (rav'l), *v. i.* 1. To be separated in texture; to be untwisted or unwoven; to be disentangled. 2. To fall into perplexity and confusion; [*obs.*] 3. To work in perplexities; to busy one's self with intricacies; to enter by winding and turning; [*obs.*]

RAV'ELED, *pp.* or *a.* Untwisted; disentangled; twisted together; made intricate.

RĀVE'LIN (rav'lin), *n.* [Fr.; It. *ravellino.*] In *fortification*, a detached work with two embankments, which make a salient angle. It is raised before the curtain on the counterscarp of the place.

RAV'EL-ING, *ppr.* Untwisting; disentangling; twisting; entangling.

RAV'EL-INGS, *n. pl.* Threads detached by the process of raveling.

RĀ'VEN (rā'vn), *n.* [Sax. *hræfn, hrefn,* or *ræfn.*] A large bird, of a black color, belonging to the crow family.

RAV'EN (rav'n), *v. t.* [Ger. *rauben;* Dan. *röver;* Sax. *reafian.*] 1. To devour with great eagerness; to eat with voracity. 2 To obtain by violence.

RAV'EN (rav'n), *v. i.* To prey with rapacity.—*Gen.*, xlix.

RAV'EN (rav'n), *n.* 1. Prey; plunder; food obtained by violence.—*Nah.*, ii. 2. Rapine; rapacity.—*Ray.*

RĀ'VEN'S-DUCK, *n.* [Ger. *ravenstuch.*] A species of sail-cloth.—*Tooke.*

RAV'ENED, *pp.* Devoured with voracity.

RAV'EN-ER, *n.* 1. One who ravens or plunders.—*Gower.* 2. *Raveners, pl.*, birds of prey, as the owl, hawk, eagle, &c.—*Kirby.*

RAV'EN-ING, *ppr.* Preying with rapacity.

RAV'EN-ING, *n.* Eagerness for plunder.—*Luke*, xi.

RAV'EN-OUS, *a.* 1. Furiously voracious; hungry even to rage; devouring with rapacious eagerness; greedy. 2. Eager for prey or gratification.

RAV'EN-OUS-LY, *adv.* With raging voracity.—*Burnet.*

RAV'EN-OUS-NESS, *n.* Extreme voracity; rage for prey.

RĀV'ER, *n.* One who raves or is furious.

RAV'IN. *See* RAVEN.

† RAV'IN, *a.* Ravenous.—*Shak.*

RA-VINE' (ra-veen'), *n.* [Fr. *ravin.*] A long, deep, and narrow hollow, worn by a stream or torrent of water: hence, any long, deep, and narrow hollow or pass through mountains, &c.

RĀV'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Furious with delirium; mad; distracted.

RĀV'ING-LY, *adv.* With furious wildness or phrensy; with distraction.—*Sidney.*

RAV'ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *ravir.*] 1. To seize and carry away by violence. 2. To have carnal knowledge of a woman by force and against her consent.—*Isa.*, xiii. 3. To bear away with joy or delight; to fill with ecstasy.—SYN. To violate; deflower; constuprate; force; transport; entrance; overjoy; enrapture; delight.

RAVISHED (rav'isht), *pp.* or *a.* Snatched away by violence; forced to submit to carnal embrace; delighted to ecstasy.

RAV'ISH-ER, *n.* 1. One who takes by violence.—*Pope.* 2 One who forces a woman to his carnal embrace. 3. One who transports with delight.

RAV'ISH-ING, *ppr.* 1. Snatching or taking by violence, compelling to submit to carnal intercourse; delighting to ecstasy. 2. *a.* Delighting to rapture; transporting.

RAV'ISH-ING, *n.* 1. A seizing and carrying away by violence. 2. Carnal knowledge by force against consent. 3. Ecstatic delight; transport.

RAV'ISH-ING-LY, *adv.* To extremity of delight.

RAV'ISH-MENT, *n.* 1. The act of forcing a woman to carnal connection; forcible violation of chastity. 2. Rapture; transport of delight; ecstasy; pleasing violence on the mind or senses. 3. The act of carrying away; abduction.

RAW, *a.* [Sax. *hreaw, reaw;* D. *raauw;* Ger. *roh.*] 1. Not altered from its natural state; not roasted, boiled, or cooked; not subdued by heat. 2. Not covered with skin; bare, as flesh. 3. Sore. 4. Immature; unripe; not concocted. 5. Not altered by heat; not cooked or dressed; being in its natural state. 6. Unseasoned; unexperienced; unripe in skill. 7. New; untried. 8. Bleak; chilly; cold, or rather cold and damp. 9. Not distilled; [*obs.*] 10. Not spun or twisted; as, *raw* silk or cotton. 11. Not mixed or adulterated. 12. Bare of flesh. 13. Not tried or melted and strained. 14. Not tanned; as, *raw* hides.

RAW'-BONED, *a.* Having little flesh on the bones.—*Shak.*

RAW'HEAD (-hed), *n.* The name of a spectre, mentioned to frighten children.—*Dryden.*

RAW'HIDE, *n.* A cowhide, or coarse riding-whip, made of untanned leather, twisted.

RAW'ISH, *a.* Somewhat raw; cool and damp. [*Rare.*]

RAW'LY, *adv.* 1. In a raw manner. 2. Unskillfully; with out experience. 3. Newly.—*Shak.*

RAW'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being raw; uncooked, unaltered by heat. 2. Unskillfulness; state of being inexperienced. 3. Hasty manner. 4. Chilliness with dampness.

RĀY, *n.* [Fr. *raie, rayon;* Sp., Port. *rayo.*] 1. A line of light, or the right line supposed to be described by a particle of light. A collection of parallel rays constitutes a *beam;* a collection of converging or diverging rays, a *pencil.*—2. *Figuratively*, a beam or gleam of intellectual light. 3. Light; lustre.—4. In *botany*, the outer series of ligulate florets in a compound flower.—5. In *ichthyology*, a bony or cartilaginous ossicle in the fins of fishes, serving to support the membrane. 6. A plant, *lolium.*—7. *Ray*, for *array.*—*Spenser;* [*obs.*]

RĀY, *n.* [Fr. *raie;* Sp. *raya;* Ger. *roche.*] A name common to fishes of the Linnæan genus *raia*, as the skate, sting ray, &c.

RĀY, *v. t.* 1. To streak; to mark with long lines. 2. To foul; to beray; [*obs.*] 3. To array; [*obs.*] 4. To shoot forth.

RĀY'-GRĀSS, *n.* A name of *lolium perenne;* rye-grass.

RĀ'YAH (rā'yä), *n.* In *Turkey*, a non-Mohammedan subject, who pays the capitation-tax.—*Brande.*

RĀYED, *pp.* or *a.* Streaked; marked with long lines.

RĀY'LESS, *a.* Destitute of light; dark; not illuminated.—*Young.*

RĀZE, *n.* A root.

RĀZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *raser;* L. *rasus.*] 1. To lay level or even with the ground. 2. To erase; to efface; to obliterate. 3. To extirpate. *Shak.*—SYN. To level; prostrate; overthrow; subvert; destroy; demolish; ruin.

RĀZED (rāzd), *pp.* Subverted; overthrown; wholly ruined; erased; extirpated.

RA-ZEE', *n.* An armed ship, having her upper deck cut down, and thus reduced to the next inferior rank or class, as a seventy-four cut down to a frigate.—*Totten.*

RA-ZEE', *v. t.* To cut down to an inferior class or rate, as a ship, &c.

RA-ZEED', *pp.* Cut down to an inferior class.

RA-ZEE'ING, *ppr.* Cutting down to an inferior class.

RĀZ'ING, *ppr.* Subverting; destroying; erasing; extirpating.

RĀ'ZOR, *n.* [Fr. *rasoir;* It. *rasoio.*] An instrument for shaving off beard or hair.—*Razors of a boar*, a boar's tusks.

RĀ'ZOR-BILL, *n.* An aquatic fowl, the common auk.

RĀ'ZOR-FISH, *n.* 1. A small fish of the Mediterranean, prized for the table.—*Booth.* 2. The razor-shell.—*Kirby.*

RĀ'ZOR-SHELL, *n.* A bivalve shell-fish, having its shell long and narrow like the handle of a razor.

RĀ'ZOR-STROP, *n.* A strop for sharpening a razor.

† RĀ'ZOR-A-BLE, *a.* Fit to be shaved.—*Shak.*

RĀ'ZORED, *a.* Formed like a razor.

RĀZ'URE (rā'zhur), *n.* [Fr. *rasure.*] The act of erasing or effacing; obliteration. *See* RASURE.

RE, a prefix or inseparable particle in the composition of words, denotes *return, repetition, iteration.* In a few English words, it has lost its appropriate signification, as in *rejoice, recommend, receive.*

RE-AB-SORB', *v. t.* [*re* and *absorb.*] 1. To draw in or imbibe again what has been effused, extravasated, or thrown off; [*used of fluids.*] 2. To swallow up again.

RE-AB-SORB*E*D' (re-ab-sorbd'), *pp.* Imbibed again.

RE-AB-SORB'ING, *ppr.* Reimbibing.

RE-AB-SORP'TION (-shun), *n.* The act or process of imbibing what has been previously thrown off, effused, or extravasated; the swallowing a second time.

RE-AC-CESS', *n.* [*re* and *access.*] A second access or approach; a visit renewed.—*Hakewill.*

RĒACH, *v. t.* *Raught*, the ancient preterit, is obsolete. The verb is now regular; pp. *reached.* [Sax. *racan, recan, ræcan,* or *hræcan;* Goth. *rakyan.*] 1. To extend; to stretch. 2. To extend to; to touch by extending, either the arm alone or with an instrument in the hand. 3. To strike from a distance. 4. To deliver with the hand by extending the arm; to hand. 5. To extend or stretch from a distance. 6. To arrive at; to come to. 7. To attain to or arrive at, by effort, labor, or study; hence, to gain or obtain. 8. To penetrate to. 9. To extend to so as to include or comprehend in fact or principle, as a case. 10. To extend to. 11. To extend; to spread abroad, as boughs.—*Milton.* 12. To take with the hand. 13. To overreach; to deceive.—*South.*

RĒACH, *v. i.* 1. To be extended. 2. To penetrate. 3. To make efforts to vomit.—*Cheyne;* [*see* RETCH.]—*To reach after,* to make efforts to attain to or obtain.

RĒACH, *n.* 1. Extension; a stretching; extent. 2. The power of extending to, or of taking by the hand, or by any instrument managed by the hand. 3. Power of attainment or management, or the limit of power, physical or moral. 4. Effort of the mind in contrivance or research; contrivance; scheme. 5. A fetch; an artifice to obtain an advantage. 6. Tendency to distant consequences. 7. Extent.—8. Among *seamen,* the distance between two points on the banks of a river, in which the current flows in a straight course. 9. An effort to vomit.

RĒACHE D (reecht), *pp.* Stretched out; extended; touched by extending the arm; attained to; obtained.

RĒACH'ER, *n.* One who reaches or extends; one who delivers by extending the arm.

RĒACH'ING, *ppr.* Stretching out; extending; touching by extension of the arm; attaining to; gaining; making efforts to vomit.

RE-AĊT', *v. t.* [*re* and *act.*] To act or perform a second time.

RE-AĊT', *v. i.* 1. To return an impulse or impression; to resist the action of another body by an opposite force.—2. In *chemistry,* to act mutually or reciprocally upon each other, as two or more chemical agents.—*Dana.* 3. To act in opposition; to resist any influence or power.

RE-AĊT'ED, *pp.* Acted or performed a second time.

RE-AĊT'ING, *ppr.* Acting again; in *physics,* resisting the impulse of another body by an opposite force; acting mutually or reciprocally.

RE-AĊ'TION, *n.* 1. In *mechanics,* a force which a body subjected to the action of a force from another body exerts upon that body in the opposite direction. *Olmsted.*—2. In *chemistry,* the mutual or reciprocal action of chemical agents upon each other.—*Dana.* 3. Any action in resisting other action or power.

RE-AĊ'TIVE, *a.* Having power to react; tending to reaction.

RE-AĊ'TIVE-LY, *adv.* By reaction.

RE-AĊ'TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being reactive.

† RĒAD (reed), *n.* [Sax. *ræd.*] 1. Counsel. 2. Saying; sentence.

RĒAD (reed), *v. t.* The preterit and pp. *read,* is pronounced *red.* [Sax. *rædan, redan;* Ger. *reden;* D. *rede;* Dan. *rede.*] 1. To utter or pronounce written or printed words, letters, or characters in the proper order; to repeat the names or utter the sounds customarily annexed to words, letters, or characters. 2. To inspect and understand words or characters; to peruse silently. 3. To discover or understand by characters, marks, or features. 4. To gather the meaning of by inspection; to learn by observation. 5. To know fully. 6. To suppose; to guess; [*obs.*] 7. To advise; [*obs.*]

RĒAD (reed), *v. i.* 1. To perform the act of reading. 2. To be studious; to practice much reading. 3. To learn by reading. 4. To tell; to declare; [*obs.*] 5. To appear in reading; as, the passage *reads* thus in the early manuscripts.

RĒAD (red), *pp.* 1. Uttered; pronounced, as written words in the proper order. 2. Silently perused; understood by inspection.

RĒAD (red), *a.* Instructed or knowing by reading; versed in books; learned; as, *well read* in history.

RĒAD'A-BLE, *a.* That may be read; fit to be read.—*Hurd.*

RĒAD'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being readable.

RĒAD'A-BLY, *adv.* So as to be legible.

RE-A-DEP'TION, *n.* [from L. *re* and *adeptus.*] A regaining; recovery of something lost.—*Bacon.* [*Not much used.*]

RĒAD'ER, *n.* 1. One who reads; any person who pronounces written words; *particularly,* one whose distinctive office is to read prayers in a church.—2. At the *University of Oxford,* one who reads lectures on scientific subjects. *Lyell.*—3. *By way of distinction,* one who reads much; one studious in books.

RĒAD'ER-SHIP, *n.* 1. The office of reading prayers in a church. *Swift.*—2. At the *University of Oxford,* the office of a reader or lecturer on scientific subjects.—*Lyell.*

RĒAD'I-LY (red'e-le), *adv.* 1. Quickly; promptly; easily. 2. Cheerfully; without delay or objection; without reluctance.

RĒAD'I-NESS (red'e-nes), *n.* 1. Freedom from hinderance or obstruction. 2. Freedom from reluctance. 3. A state of being prepared; fitness of condition.—SYN. Quickness; expedition; promptitude; promptness; facility; aptitude; aptness; knack; skill; expertness; dexterity; ease; cheerfulness; willingness; alacrity; disposition; alertness; preparation.

RĒAD'ING, *ppr.* 1. Pronouncing or perusing written or printed words or characters of a book or writing. 2. Discovering by marks; understanding.

RĒAD'ING, *a.* Addicted to reading; as, a *reading* community.—A *reading man,* in the *English universities,* is a hard student, or one entirely devoted to his collegiate studies.

RĒAD'ING, *n.* 1. The act of reading; perusal. 2. Study of books. 3. A lecture or prelection. 4. Public recital.—5. In *criticism,* the way in which a given word or passage *reads* in a manuscript, version, edition, &c. 6. A version or interpretation of a law, text, or passage, as conveying its meaning.—7. In *legislation,* the formal recital of a bill by the proper officer, before the house which is to consider it.

RĒAD'ING-ROOM, *n.* A room provided with papers, periodicals, &c., to which persons resort for reading.

RE-AD-JOURN' (-jurn'), *v. t.* [*re* and *adjourn.*] 1. To adjourn a second time. 2. To cite or summon again; [*obs.*]

RE-AD-JOURN*E*D', *pp.* Adjourned a second time.

RE-AD-JUST', *v. t.* [*re* and *adjust.*] To settle again; to put in order again what had been discomposed.

RE-AD-JUST'ED, *pp.* Adjusted again; resettled.

RE-AD-JUST'ING, *ppr.* Adjusting again.

RE-AD-JUST'MENT, *n.* A second adjustment.

RE-AD-MIS'SION (-mish'un), *n.* [*re* and *admission.*] The act of admitting again what had been excluded.

RE-AD-MIT', *v. t.* [*re* and *admit.*] To admit again.—*Milton.*

RE-AD-MIT'TANCE, *n.* A second admittance; allowance to enter again.

RE-AD-MIT'TED, *pp.* Admitted again.

RE-AD-MIT'TING, *ppr.* Allowing to enter again.

RE-A-DOPT', *v. t.* [*re* and *adopt.*] To adopt again.—*Young*

RE-A-DORN', *v. t.* To adorn anew; to decorate a second time.—*Blackmore.*

RE-A-DORN*E*D', *pp.* Adorned anew.

RE-AD-VERT'EN-CY, *n.* [*re* and *advertency.*] The act of reviewing.—*Norris.*

RĒAD'Y (red'e), *a.* [Sax. *rad, hrad, hræd;* Dan. *rede.*] 1. Quick; not hesitating; as, a *ready* retort. 2. Quick to receive or comprehend; not slow or dull; as, *ready* perception. 3. Quick in action or execution. 4. Not delayed; present in hand; as, *ready* pay or money. 5. Furnished with what is necessary, or arranged in a manner suited to the purpose; as, *ready* for departure. 6. Not backward or reluctant to do or suffer. 7. Prone; having a tendency or disposition; as, *ready* to find fault. 8. Being at the point; near; not distant; about to do or suffer. 9. Being nearest or at hand, as a weapon. 10. Short; near, or most convenient, as a way.—*To make ready.* 1. To prepare; to provide and put in order.—2. An *elliptical phrase,* for *make things ready;* to make preparations; to prepare. —SYN. Prompt; expeditious; speedy; unhesitating; dexterous; apt; skillful; handy; expert; facile; easy, opportune; fitted; prepared; disposed; willing; free, cheerful.

RĒAD'Y (red'e), *adv.* In a state of preparation, so as to need no delay.

RĒAD'Y (red'e), *n.* For *ready money.*—*Arbuthnot.* [*A low word.*]

† RĒAD'Y (red'e), *v. t.* To dispose in order; to prepare.

RĒAD'Y-MĀDE (red'e-), *a.* Already made.

RĒAD'Y-WIT'TED, *a.* Having ready wit.

RE-AF-FIRM' (-furm'), *v. t.* [*re* and *affirm.*] To affirm a second time.

RE-AF-FIRM'ANCE, *n.* A second confirmation.—*Ayliffe.*

RE-AF-FIRM*E*D', *pp.* Affirmed a second time.

RE-AF-FIRM'ING, *ppr.* Affirming again.

RE-A'GENT, *n.* [*re* and *agent.*] In *chemistry,* a substance employed to detect the presence of other bodies.

RE-AG-GRA-VA'TION, *n.* [*re* and *aggravation.*] In the *Roman Catholic ecclesiastical law,* the last monitory, published after three admonitions, and before the last excommunication.

† RĒAK, *n.* A rush.

RĒ'AL, *a.* [Low L. *realis;* It. *reale;* Sp. *real;* Fr. *reel.*] 1

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÄR, FALL, WHAT;—PRĒY;—MARĬNE, BĬRD;—MÖVE, BOOK.

Actually being or existing; not fictitious or imaginary. 2. Not artificial, counterfeit, or factitious. 3. Not affected; not assumed; as, *real* sympathy. 4. Relating to things, not to persons; not personal; as, the *real* part of business. —*Bacon*; [*rare.*] —5. In *law*, pertaining to things fixed, permanent, or immovable, as to lands and tenements; as, *real* estate.—*Real action*, in *law*, is an action which concerns real property.—*Real presence*, in the *Roman Catholic Church*, the actual presence of the body and blood of Christ in the eucharist. —SYN. Actual; true; genuine; authentic.

RE'AL, *n.* [Sp.] 1. A small Spanish denomination of money. The *real of plate* varies in value, according to the time of its coinage, from 12½ down to 10 cents, or from 6½ to 5 pence sterling. The *real vellon* is a money of account equal to 5 cents.—*M'Culloch.* [It is sometimes written *rial.*] 2. A realist; [*obs.*]

RE-AL'GAR, *n.* [Fr. *reagal* or *realgal.*] A combination of sulphur and arsenic in equal equivalents; red sulphuret of arsenic.

RE'AL-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of the realists.

RE'AL-IST, *n.* One who maintains that *generals*, or the terms used to denote the genera and species of things, represent real existences, and are not mere *names*, as maintained by the *Nominalists.*—*Murdock.*

RE-AL-IST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the realists.

RE-AL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *realité.*] 1. Actual being or existence of any thing, in distinction from mere appearance. 2. Something intrinsically important, not merely matter of show.—3. In the *schools*, that which may exist of itself, or which has a full and absolute being of itself, and is not considered as a part of any thing else.—4. In *law*, immobility, or the fixed, permanent nature of property.—SYN. Truth; fact; verity; actuality.

RE-AL-I-ZA'TION, *n.* 1. The act of realizing or making real. 2. The act of converting money into land. 3. The act of believing or considering as real. 4. The act of bringing into being or act.—*Glanville.*

RE'AL-IZE, *v. t.* [Sp. *realizar*; Fr. *realiser.*] 1. To bring into being or act. 2. To convert money into land, or personal into real estate. 3. To impress on the mind, as a reality; to believe, consider, or treat as real. 4. To bring home to one's own case or experience; to consider as one's own; to feel in all its force.—*Robt. Hall.*—*Dwight.* 5. To bring into actual existence and possession; to render tangible or effective.

RE-AL-IZ'A-BLE, *a.* That may be realized.

RE'AL-IZED, *pp.* Brought into actual being; converted into real estate; impressed, received, or treated as a reality; felt in its true force; rendered actual, tangible, or effective.

RE'AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* 1. Bringing into actual being; converting into real estate; impressing as a reality; feeling as one's own or in its real force; rendering tangible or effective. 2. *a.* That makes real, or that brings home as a reality.—*Robt. Hall.*—*Wilberforce.*

RE-AL-LEGE' (re-al-lej'), *v. t.* [*re* and *allege.*] To allege again.—*Cotgrave.*

RE-AL-LI'ANCE, *n.* A renewed alliance.

RE'AL-LY, *adv.* 1. With actual existence. 2. In truth; in fact; not in appearance only.

REALM (relm), *n.* [Fr. *royaume*; It. *reame.*] 1. A royal jurisdiction or extent of government; a kingdom; a king's dominions. 2. Kingly government.

REALM'-BOUND-ING, *a.* Bounding a realm.

RE'AL-TY, *n.* [It. *realtà.*] 1. Loyalty; [*obs.*] 2. Reality; [*obs.*]—3. In *law*, immobility. *See* REALITY.

REAM, *n.* [Sax. *ream*; D. *riem*; Dan. *rem* or *reem*; Sw. *rem.*] A bundle of paper, consisting of twenty quires.—*Printers' ream*, among *English printers*, 21½ quires.—*M'Culloch.*

REAM, *v. t.* To bevel out, as a hole in metal, &c.—*Hallivell.*

RE-AN'I-MATE, *v. t.* [*re* and *animate.*] 1. To revive; to resuscitate; to restore to life, as a person dead or apparently dead. 2. To revive the spirits when dull or languid; to invigorate; to infuse new life or courage into.

RE-AN'I-MA-TED, *pp.* Restored to life or action.

RE-AN'I-MA-TING, *ppr.* Restoring life to; invigorating with new life and courage.

RE-AN-I-MA'TION, *n.* The act or operation of reviving from apparent death; the act or operation of giving fresh spirits, courage, or vigor.

RE-AN-NEX', *v. t.* [*re* and *annex.*] To annex again; to reunite; to annex what has been separated.

RE-AN-NEX-A'TION, *n.* The act of annexing again.

RE-AN-NEXED' (re-an-nekst'), *pp.* Annexed or united again.

RE-AN-NEX'ING, *ppr.* Annexing again; reuniting.

REAP, *v. t.* [Sax. *ripan.*] 1. To cut grain with a sickle; as, to *reap* wheat or rye. 2. To clear of a crop by reaping. 3. To gather; to obtain; to receive as a reward, or as the fruit of labor or of works.

REAP, *v. i.* 1. To perform the act or operation of reaping. 2. To receive the fruit of labor or works.

REAPED (reept), *pp.* Cut with a sickle; received as the fruit of labor or works.

REAP'ER, *n.* One who cuts grain with a sickle.

REAP'ING, *ppr.* Cutting grain with a sickle; receiving as the fruit of labor or the reward of works

REAP'ING, *n.* The act of cutting grain with a sickle.

REAP'ING-HOOK, *n.* An instrument used in reaping; a sickle.

RE-AP-PAR'EL, *v. t.* [*re* and *apparel.*] To clothe again

RE-AP-PAR'ELED, *pp.* Clothed again.

RE-AP-PAR'EL-ING, *ppr.* Clothing again.

RE-AP-PEAR', *v. i.* [*re* and *appear.*] To appear a second time

RE-AP-PEAR'ANCE, *n.* A second appearance.

RE-AP-PEAR'ING, *ppr.* Appearing again.

RE-AP-PLI-CA'TION, *n.* A second application.

RE-AP-PLY', *v. t.* or *i.* [*re* and *apply.*] To apply again.

RE-AP-PLY'ING, *ppr.* Applying again.

RE-AP-POINT', *v. t.* To appoint again.

RE-AP-POINT'ED, *pp.* Appointed again.

RE-AP-POINT'ING, *ppr.* Appointing again.

RE-AP-POINT'MENT, *n.* A second appointment.

RE-AP-PŌR'TION, *v. t.* To apportion again.

RE-AP-PŌR'TIONED, *pp.* Apportioned again.

RE-AP-PŌR'TION-ING, *ppr.* Apportioning again.

RE-AP-PŌR'TION-MENT, *n.* A second apportionment.—*Madison.*

REAR, *n.* [Fr. *arriere.*] 1. In a *general sense*, that which is behind or backward; *appropriately*, the part of an army which is behind the other; also, the part of a fleet which is behind the other. 2. The last class; the last in order.—*In the rear*, behind the rest; backward, or in the last class.

REAR, *a.* [Sax. *hrere.*] 1. Little cooked; raw; rare. 2. [Sax. *aræran.*] Early. [*A provincial word.*]

REAR, *v. t.* [Sax. *ræran, reran, aræran.*] 1. To raise. 2. To lift after a fall. 3. To bring up or to raise to maturity, as young. 4. To educate; to instruct. 5. To exalt; to elevate. 6. To rouse; to stir up. 7. To raise; to breed, as cattle. 8. To bear off; to achieve; to obtain.—*To rear one's steps*, to ascend; to move upward.—*Milton.*

REAR, *v. i.* To rise up on the hind legs, as a horse.

REAR'-AD'MI-RAL. *See* ADMIRAL.

REAR'-GUARD, *n.* The body of an army that marches in the rear of the main body to protect it.

REAR'-LINE, *n.* The line in the rear of an army.

REAR'-MOUSE, *n.* [Sax. *hrere-mus.*] The leather-winged bat.—*Shak.*

REAR'-RANK, *n.* The rank of a body of troops which is in the rear.

REARED (reerd), *pp.* Raised; lifted; brought up; educated; elevated.

REAR'ING, *ppr.* Raising; educating; elevating.

REAR'WARD, *n.* 1. The last troop; the rear-guard. 2. The end; the tail; the train behind. 3. The latter part. *See* REREWARD.

RE-AS-CEND', *v. i.* [*re* and *ascend.*] To rise, mount, or climb again.—*Milton.*

RE-AS-CEND', *v. t.* To mount or ascend again.—*Addison.*

RE-AS-CEND'ED, *pp.* Ascended again.

RE-AS-CEND'ING, *ppr.* Ascending again.

RE-AS-CEN'SION (-sen'shun), *n.* The act of reascending; a remounting.

RE-AS-CENT', *n.* A returning ascent; acclivity.—*Cowper.*

REA'SON (rē'zn), *n.* [Ir. *reasun*; W. *rheswm*; Arm. *resoun*; Fr. *raison*; Sp. *razon*; It. *ragione*; L. *ratio.*] 1. That which is thought or which is alleged in words, as the ground or cause of opinion, conclusion, or determination. 2. That which supports or justifies a determination, plan, or measure. 3. Efficient cause. 4. Final cause or end. 5. A faculty of the mind by which it distinguishes truth from falsehood, and good from evil, and which enables the possessor to deduce inferences from facts or from propositions. 6. Ratiocination; the exercise of reason. 7. Right; justice; that which is dictated or supported by reason. 8. Reasonable claim; justice. 9. Rationale; just account. 10. Moderation; moderate demands; claims which reason and justice admit or prescribe.—*In reason, in all reason*, in justice; with rational ground.—SYN. Argument; ground; consideration; motive; principle, sake; account; object; purpose; design.

REA'SON, *v. i.* [Fr. *raisonner*; Sax. *reswian.*] 1. To exercise the faculty of reason; to deduce inferences justly from premises. 2. To argue; to infer conclusions from premises. 3. To debate; to confer or inquire by discussion or mutual communication of thoughts, arguments, or reasons.—*To reason with.* 1. To argue with; to endeavor to inform, convince, or persuade by argument. 2. To discourse; to talk; to take or give an account; [*obs.*]

REA'SON, *v. t.* 1. To examine or discuss by arguments; to debate or discuss. 2. To persuade by reasoning or argument.

REA'SON-A-BLE (rē'zn-a-bl), *a.* 1. Having the faculty of reason; endued with reason. 2. Governed by reason being under the influence of reason; thinking, speaking

or acting rationally, or according to the dictates of reason. 3. Conformable or agreeable to reason. 4. Not immoderate. 5. Being in mediocrity. 6. Not excessive; not unjust.—Syn. Rational; just; honest; equitable; fair; suitable; moderate; tolerable.

RĒA'SON-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. The faculty of reason. 2. Agreeableness to reason; that state or quality of a thing which reason supports or justifies. 3. Conformity to rational principles. 4. Moderation.

RĒA'SON-A-BLY, *adv.* 1. In a manner or degree agreeable to reason; in consistency with reason. 2. Moderately; in a moderate degree; not fully; in a degree reaching to mediocrity.

RĒA'SONED (rē'zned), *pp.* 1. Examined or discussed by arguments. 2. Persuaded by reasoning or argument.

RĒA'SON-ER, *n.* One who reasons or argues.

RĒA'SON-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Arguing; deducing inferences from premises; debating; discussing.

RĒA'SON-ING, *n.* The act or process of exercising the faculty of reason; that act of the mind by which new or unknown propositions are deduced from previous ones which are known and evident, or which are admitted or supposed for the sake of argument; argumentation; ratiocination.

RĒA'SON-LESS, *a.* 1. Destitute of reason. 2. Void of reason; not warranted or supported by reason.—Syn. Irrational; foolish; silly; unreasonable; absurd; preposterous; ridiculous.

RE-AS-SEM'BLAGE, *n.* Assemblage a second time.

RE-AS-SEM'BLE, *v. t.* [*re* and *assemble.*] To collect again.

RE-AS-SEM'BLE, *v. i.* To assemble or convene again.

RE-AS-SEM'BLED, *pp.* Assembled again.

RE-AS-SEM'BLING, *ppr.* Assembling again.

RE-AS-SERT', *v. t.* [*re* and *assert.*] To assert again; to maintain after suspension or cessation.

RE-AS-SERT'ED, *pp.* Asserted or maintained anew.

RE-AS-SERT'ING, *ppr.* Asserting again; vindicating anew.

RE-AS-SER'TION, *n.* A second assertion of the same thing.

RE-AS-SIGN' (re-as-sīne'), *v. t.* [*re* and *assign.*] To assign back; to transfer back what has been assigned.

RE-AS-SIGNED', *pp.* Assigned back.

RE-AS-SIGN'ING, *ppr.* Transferring back what has been assigned.

RE-AS-SIM'I-LĀTE, *v. t.* [*re* and *assimilate.*] To assimilate or cause to resemble anew; to change again into a like or suitable substance.

RE-AS-SIM'I-LĀ-TED, *pp.* Assimilated anew; changed again to a like substance.

RE-AS-SIM'I-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Assimilating again.

RE-AS-SIM-I-LĀ'TION, *n.* A second or renewed assimilation.—*Encyc.*

RE-AS-SŪME', *v. t.* [*re* and *assume.*] To resume; to take again.—*Milton.*

RE-AS-SŪMED' (re-as-sūmd'), *pp.* Resumed; assumed again.

RE-AS-SŪM'ING, *ppr.* Assuming or taking again.

RE-AS-SUMP'TION, *n.* A resuming; a second assumption.

RE-AS-SŪR'ANCE (re-ash-shūr'ans), *n.* 1. Assurance or confirmation repeated.—*Prynne;* [*rare.*] 2. A second assurance against loss; or the assurance of property by an underwriter, to relieve himself from a risk he has taken.

RE-AS-SŪRE' (re-ash-shūre'), *v. t.* [*re* and *assure.*] 1. To restore courage to; to free from fear or terror. 2. To insure a second time against loss, or, rather, to insure by another what one has already insured; to insure against loss that may be incurred by taking a risk.

RE-AS-SŪRED' (re-ash-shūrd'), *pp.* 1. Restored from fear; re-encouraged. 2. Insured against loss by risk taken, as an underwriter.

RE-AS-SŪR'ER (re-ash-shūr'er), *n.* One who insures the first underwriter.

RE-AS-SŪR'ING, *ppr.* 1. Restoring from fear, terror, or depression of courage. 2. Insuring against loss by insurance.

RĒAS'TI-NESS, *n.* Rancidness. [*Not in use, or local.*]

RĒAS'TY, *a.* [qu. *rusty.*] Covered with a kind of rust, and having a rancid taste; [*applied to dried meat.*]—*Skelton.* [*Not in use, or local.*]

RĒATE (rēte), *n.* A kind of long small grass that grows in water and complicates itself.—*Walton.* [*Not in use, or local.*]

RE-AT-TACH', *v. t.* [*re* and *attach.*] To attach a second time.

RE-AT-TACHED' (-tacht'), *pp.* Attached a second time.

RE-AT-TACH'MENT, *n.* A second attachment.

RE-AT-TEMPT', *v. t.* [*re* and *attempt.*] To attempt again.

RE-AT-TEMPT'ED, *pp.* Attempted a second time.

RE-AT-TEMPT'ING, *ppr.* Attempting again.

† RĒAVE (reeve), *v. t.* [Sax. *reafian.*] To take away by stealth or violence; to bereave.—*Shak.* *See* Bereave.

RE-A-VOW', *v. t.* To avow again.

RE-BAP'TISM, *n.* A second baptism.

RE-BAP-TI-ZĀ'TION, *n.* A second baptism.

RE-BAP-TĪZE', *v. t.* [*re* and *baptize.*] To baptize a second time.—*Ayliffe.*

RE-BAP-TĪZED' (re-bap-tīzd'), *pp.* Baptized again.

RE-BAP-TĪZ'ER, *n.* One who baptizes again.—*Howell.*

RE-BAP-TĪZ'ING, *ppr.* Baptizing a second time.

RE-BĀTE', *v. t.* [Fr. *rebattre;* It. *ribattere.*] 1. To blunt, to beat to obtuseness; to deprive of keenness. 2. To abate or deduct from.—*Dryden.*

RE-BĀTE', *n.* 1. A kind of hard free-stone used in pavements; also, a piece of wood fastened to a long stick for beating mortar. Also, an iron tool, sharpened somewhat like a chisel, for dressing wood, &c. *Elmes.*—2. In *architecture,* the groove or channel sunk on the edge of a piece of timber; a rabbet, which see.

RE-BĀTE', } *n.* 1. Diminution.—2. In *commerce.*

RE-BĀTE'MENT, } abatement; deduction made either of interest or of some particular sum, for prompt payment *Bouvier.*—3. In *heraldry,* a diminution or abatement of the bearings in a coat of arms.

RE-BĀ'TO, *n.* A sort of ruff. *See* Rabato.

RE'BEC, *n.* [Fr. *rebec;* It. *ribecca.*] A three-stringed fiddle.—*Milton.* [*Not much used.*]

REB'EL, *n.* [Fr. *rebelle;* L. *rebellis.*] 1. One who revolts from the government to which he owes allegiance, either by openly renouncing the authority of the government, or by taking arms and openly opposing it. A *rebel* differs from an *enemy,* as the latter is one who does not owe allegiance to the government which he attacks. 2. One who willfully violates a law. 3. One who disobeys the king's proclamation; a contemner of the king's laws. 4 A feudal villain who disobeys his lord.

REB'EL, *a.* Rebellious; acting in revolt.—*Milton.*

RE-BEL', *v. i.* [L. *rebello.*] 1. To revolt; to renounce the authority of the laws and government to which one owes allegiance. 2. To rise in violent opposition against lawful authority.

RE-BELLED' (re-beld'), *pp.* or *a.* Rebellious; guilty of rebellion.—*Milton.*

RE-BEL'LER, *n.* One who rebels.—*Dict.*

RE-BEL'LING, *ppr.* Renouncing the authority of the government to which one owes allegiance; a rising in opposition to lawful authority.

RE-BELL'ION (re-bel'yun), *n.* [Fr.; L. *rebellio.*] 1. An open and avowed renunciation of the authority of the government to which one owes allegiance; or the taking of arms traitorously to resist the authority of lawful government; revolt.—*Rebellion* differs from *insurrection* and from *mutiny.*—*Insurrection* may be a rising in opposition to a particular act or law, without a design to renounce wholly all subjection to the government.—*Insurrection* may be, but is not necessarily, rebellion.—*Mutiny* is an insurrection of soldiers or seamen against the authority of their officers. 2. Open opposition to lawful authority.—Syn. Sedition; revolt; insurrection; mutiny; resistance; contumacy.

RE-BELL'IOUS (re-bel'yus), *a.* Engaged in rebellion; renouncing the authority and dominion of the government to which allegiance is due; traitorously resisting government or lawful authority.

RE-BELL'IOUS-LY, *adv.* With design to throw off the authority of legitimate government; in a rebellious manner

RE-BELL'IOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being rebellious.

RE-BEL'LŌW, *v. i.* [*re* and *bellow.*] To bellow in return, to echo back a loud, roaring noise.—*Dryden.*

RE-BEL'LŌW-ING, *ppr.* Bellowing in return or in echo.

RE-BLOS'SOM, *v. i.* [*re* and *blossom.*] To blossom again.

RE-BLOS'SOM-ING, *ppr.* Blossoming again.

† RE-BO-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *reboo.*] The return of a loud, bellowing sound.—*Patrick.*

RE-BOIL', *v. i.* [L. *re* and *bullio.*] To take fire; to be hot.

RE-BOIL', *v. t.* To boil again.

RE-BOILED', *pp.* Boiled a second time.

RE-BOUND', *v. i.* [Fr. *rebondir.*] To spring back; to start back; to be reverberated by an elastic power resisting force or impulse impressed.

RE-BOUND', *v. t.* To drive back; to reverberate.—*Dryden.*

RE-BOUND', *n.* The act of flying back in resistance of the impulse of another body; resilience.—*Dryden.*

RE-BOUND'ED, *pp.* Sprung back; reverberated.

RE-BOUND'ING, *ppr.* Springing or flying back; reverberating.

RE-BRĀCE', *v. t.* [*re* and *brace.*] To brace again.—*Gray.*

RE-BRĒATHE', *v. i.* [*re* and *breathe.*] To breathe again

RE-BUFF', *n.* [It. *rabbuffo;* Fr. *rebuffade.*] 1. Repercussion, or beating back; a quick and sudden resistance. 2. Sudden check; defeat; repulse. 3. Refusal; rejection of solicitation.

RE-BUFF', *v. t.* To beat back; to offer sudden resistance to; to check.

RE-BUFFED' (re-buft'), *pp.* Beaten back; resisted suddenly, checked.

RE-BUILD' (-bild'), *v. t.* [*re* and *build.*] To build again; to renew a structure; to build or construct what has been demolished.

RE-BUĬLD'ER, *n.* One who rebuilds.—*Bishop Hall.*
RE-BUĬLD'ING, *ppr.* Building again.
RE-BUĬLT' (-bilt'), *pp.* Built again; reconstructed.
RE-BŪK'A-BLE, *a.* Worthy of reprehension.
RE-BŪKE', *v. t.* [Norm. *rebuquer.*] 1. To chide; to reprove; to reprehend or reprimand for a fault; to check by reproof. 2. To check or restrain. 3. To chasten; to punish; to afflict for correction. 4. To check; to silence. 5. To check; to heal. 6. To restrain; to calm.
RE-BŪKE', *n.* 1. A chiding; reproof for faults; reprehension.—2. In *Scripture,* chastisement; punishment; affliction for the purpose of restraint and correction. *Ezek.,* v. —3. In *low language,* any kind of check.—*To suffer rebuke,* to endure the reproach and persecution of men. *Jer.,* xv. —*To be without rebuke,* to live without giving cause of reproof or censure; to be blameless.
RE-BŪKED' (re-būkt'), *pp.* Reproved; reprehended; checked; restrained; punished for faults.
RE-BŪKE'FŬL, *a.* Containing or abounding with rebukes.
RE-BŪKE'FŬL-LY, *adv.* With reproof or reprehension.
RE-BŪK'ER, *n.* One who rebukes; a chider; one who chastises or restrains.
RE-BŪK'ING, *ppr.* Chiding; reproving; checking; punishing.
RE-BŪK'ING-LY, *adv.* By way of rebuke.
RE-BUL-LĬ"TION (re-bul-lish'un), *n.* Act of boiling or effervescing.
RE-BUR'Y (re-ber're), *v. t.* [*re* and *bury.*] To inter again.
RĒ'BUS, *n.*; *pl.* REBUSES. [L., from *res.*] 1. An old and quaint mode of expressing words or phrases by the pictures of objects whose names bear a resemblance to the words or to the syllables of which they are composed. Thus, an *eye* and a *ton,* or barrel, represent the family name Eyton.—2. In *heraldry,* a coat of arms, containing what alludes to the name of the person, as three cups for Butler. 3. A peculiar kind of enigma or riddle.
RE-BUT', *v. t.* [Fr. *rebuter*; Norm. *rebutter.*] To repel; to oppose by argument, plea, or countervailing proof.
RE-BUT', *v. i.* 1. To retire back.—*Spenser*; [*obs.*] 2. To answer, as a plaintiff's sur-rejoinder.—*Blackstone.*
RE-BUT'TED, *pp.* Repelled; answered.
RE-BUT'TER, *n.* In *law pleadings,* the answer of a defendant to a plaintiff's sur-rejoinder.—*Blackstone.*
RE-BUT'TING, *ppr.* Repelling; opposing by argument; countervailing allegation or evidence.
RE-CAL-CI-TRĀ'TION, *n.* A kicking back.—*Walter Scott.*
RE-CĄLL', *v. t.* [*re* and *call.*] 1. To call back; to take back. 2. To revoke; to annul by a subsequent act. 3. To call back; to revive in memory. 4. To call back from a place or mission.
RĒ-CĄLL', *n.* 1. A calling back; revocation. 2. The power of calling back or revoking.—*Dryden.*
RE-CĄLL'A-BLE, *a.* That may be recalled.—*Madison.*
RE-CĄLLED' (re-kawld), *pp.* Called back; revoked.
RE-CĄLL'ING, *ppr.* Calling back; revoking.
RE-CANT', *v. t.* [L. *recanto.*] To take back or contradict a former declaration.—SYN. To retract; recall; revoke; abjure; disown; disavow.
RE-CANT', *v. i.* To recall words; to revoke a declaration or proposition; to unsay what has been said; to retract.
RE-CAN-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of recalling; retraction; a declaration that contradicts a former one.—*Sidney.*
RE-CANT'ED, *pp.* Recalled; retracted.
RE-CANT'ER, *n.* One who recants.—*Shak.*
RE-CANT'ING, *ppr.* Recalling; retracting.
RE-CA-PAC'I-TĀTE, *v. t.* [*re* and *capacitate.*] To qualify again; to confer capacity on again.—*Atterbury.*
RE-CA-PAC'I-TĀ-TED, *pp.* Capacitated again.
RE-CA-PAC'I-TĀ-TING, *ppr.* Conferring capacity again.
RE-CA-PIT'Ŭ-LĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *recapituler.*] To go over the principal things mentioned in a preceding discourse, argument, or essay; to give a summary of the principal facts, points, or arguments.—SYN. To reiterate; repeat; rehearse; recite.
RE-CA-PIT'Ŭ-LĀ-TED, *pp.* Repeated in a summary.
RE-CA-PIT'Ŭ-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Repeating the principal things in a discourse or argument.
RE-CA-PIT-Ŭ-LĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of recapitulating. 2. A summary or concise statement or enumeration of the principal points or facts in a preceding discourse, argument, or essay.
RE-CA-PIT'Ŭ-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Repeating again; containing recapitulation.—*Garretson.*
RE-CAP'TION (re-kap'shun), *n.* [L. *re* and *captio.*] The act of retaking; reprisal; the retaking of one's own goods, chattels, wife, or children, without force or violence, from one who has taken them and wrongfully detains them.—*Blackstone.*
RE-CAP'TOR, *n.* [*re* and *captor.*] One who retakes; one who takes a prize which had been previously taken.
RE-CAP'TURE, *n.* [*re* and *capture.*] 1. The act of retaking; *particularly,* the retaking of a prize or goods from a captor. 2. A prize retaken.
RE-CAP'TURE, *v. t.* To retake; *particularly,* to retake a prize which had been previously taken.
RĒ-CAP'TŪRED, *pp.* or *a.* Retaken.
RE-CAP'TŪR-ING, *ppr.* Retaking, as a prize from the captor.
RE-CAR'NI-FY, *v. t.* [*re* and *carnify.*] To convert again into flesh.—*Howell.* [*Not much used.*]
RE-CAR'RĬED, *pp.* Carried back or again.
RE-CAR'RY, *v. t.* [*re* and *carry.*] To carry back.—*Walton.*
RE-CAR'RY-ING, *ppr.* Carrying back.
RE-CĄST', *v. t.* [*re* and *cast.*] 1. To cast again. 2. To throw again. 3. To mold anew. 4. To complete a second time.
RE-CĄST', *pp.* Cast again; molded anew.
RE-CĄST'ING, *ppr.* Casting again; molding anew.
RE-CEDE', *v. i.* [L. *recedo.*] 1. To go or move back. 2. To take back a claim or pretension; to relinquish what had been proposed or asserted.—SYN. To retire; retreat, return; retrograde; withdraw; desist.
RE-CĒDE,' *v. t.* [*re* and *cede.*] To cede back; to grant or yield to a former possessor.
RĒ-CĒD'ED, *pp.* Ceded back; regranted.
RE-CĒD'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Withdrawing; retreating; moving back. 2. Ceding back; regranting.
RE-CĒIPT' (re-seet'), *n.* [It. *ricetta*; L. *receptus.*] 1. The act of receiving. 2. The place of receiving. 3. Reception. 4. Reception; welcome; [*obs.*] 5. Recipe; prescription of ingredients for any composition, as of medicines, &c.—*Dryden.* 6. A writing acknowledging the taking of money or goods.
RE-CĒIPT' (re-seet'), *v. t.* To give a receipt for.—In *law,* a person is said to *receipt* property which has been levied upon by the sheriff, when he takes it into possession giving the sheriff his *receipt* or obligation to return it whenever called for.
RE-CĒIPT'OR, *n.* In *law,* one who receipts property which has been taken by the sheriff. See above.
RE-CĒIV'A-BLE, *a.* That may be received.
RE-CĒIV'A-BLE-NESS, } *n.* Capability of being received.
RE-CEIV-A-BIL'I-TY, }
RE-CĒIVE' (re-seev'), *v. t.* [Fr. *recevoir*; It. *ricevere.*] 1. To take, as a thing offered or sent; to accept. 2. To take as due or as a reward. 3. To take or obtain from another in any manner, and either good or evil. 4. To take, as a thing communicated. 5. To take or obtain intellectually. 6. To embrace. 7. To allow; to hold; to retain. 8. To admit. 9. To welcome; to lodge and entertain, as a guest. 10. To admit into membership or fellowship. 11. To take in or on; to hold; to contain. 12. To be endowed with. 13. To take into a place or state. 14. To take or have, as something described. 15. To bear with or suffer.—2 *Cor.,* xi. 16. To believe in.—*John,* i. 17. To accept or admit officially, or in an official character. 18. To take stolen goods from a thief, knowing them to be stolen.
RE-CĒIVED' (re-seevd'), *pp.* or *a.* Taken; accepted; admitted; embraced; entertained; believed.
RE-CĒIV'ED-NESS, *n.* General allowance or belief.
RE-CĒIV'ER, *n.* 1. One who takes or receives in any manner; a recipient. 2. A person appointed, ordinarily by a court of chancery, to receive and hold in trust money or other property. 3. One who takes stolen goods from a thief, knowing them to be stolen, and incurs the guilt of partaking in the crime.—4. In *distillation,* a vessel for receiving and condensing the product of distillation.—5. In *pneumatic chemistry,* a vessel for receiving and containing gases.—6. In *natural philosophy,* a vessel employed on the plate of the air-pump for producing a vacuum.—*Olmsted.* 7. One who partakes of the sacrament.
RE-CĒIV'ING, *ppr.* Taking; accepting; admitting; embracing; believing; entertaining.
RE-CĒIV'ING, *n.* The act of receiving; that which is received.
RE-CEL'E-BRĀTE, *v. t.* [*re* and *celebrate.*] To celebrate again.—*Ben Jonson.*
RE-CEL'E-BRĀ-TED, *pp.* Celebrated anew.
RE-CEL'E-BRĀ-TING, *ppr.* Celebrating anew.
RE-CEL-E-BRĀ'TION, *n.* A renewed celebration.
RĒ'CEN-CY, *n.* [L. *recens.*] 1. Newness; new state; late origin. 2. Lateness in time; freshness.
RE-CENSE' (re-sens'), *v. t.* [L. *recenseo.*] To review; to revise.
RE-CEN'SION (-sen'shun), *n.* [L. *recensio.*] Review; examination; enumeration.—*Evelyn.*
RĒ'CENT, *a.* [L. *recens.*] 1. New; being of late origin or existence. 2. Late; modern. 3. Fresh; lately received. 4. Late; of late occurrence; as, a *recent* event or transaction. 5. Fresh; not long dismissed, released, or parted from.—6. In *geology,* of a date subsequent to the creation of man; as *recent* period; *recent* shells.—*Lyell.*
RĒ'CENT-LY, *adv.* Newly; lately; freshly; not long since
RĒ'CENT-NESS, *n.* Newness; freshness; lateness of origin or occurrence.
* RE-CEP'TA-CLE (-sep'ta-kl), *n.* [L. *receptaculum.*] 1. A place or vessel into which something is received or in

which it is contained, as a vat, a tun, a hollow in the earth, &c.—2. In *botany*, one of the parts of fructification; the base on which the other parts of the fructification stand.

REC-EP'TA€U-LAR, *a.* In *botany*, pertaining to the receptacle, or growing on it, as the nectary.

REC'EP-TA-RY, *n.* Thing received.—*Brown.*

RE-CEP'TI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The possibility of receiving or of being received.—*Glanville.*

RE-CEP'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *receptio.*] 1. The act of receiving. 2. The state of being received. 3. Admission of any thing sent or communicated. 4. Readmission. 5. Admission of entrance for holding or containing. 6. A receiving or manner of receiving for entertainment; entertainment. 7. A receiving officially. 8. Opinion generally admitted; [*obs.*] 9. Recovery; [*obs.*]

RE-CEP'TIVE, *a.* Having the quality of receiving or admitting what is communicated.—*Glanville.*

RE-CEP-TIV'I-TY, *n.* The state or quality of being receptive.—*Fotherby.*

† RE-CEP'TO-RY, *a.* Generally or popularly admitted or received.—*Brown.*

RE-CESS', *n.* [L. *recessus.*] 1. A withdrawing or retiring; a moving back. 2. A withdrawing from public business or notice; retreat; retirement. 3. Departure. 4. Part of a room formed by the receding of the wall, as an alcove, niche, &c. 5. Place of retirement or secrecy; private abode. 6. State of retirement. 7. Remission or suspension of business or procedure. 8. Privacy; seclusion from the world or from company. 9. Secret or abstruse part. 10. A withdrawing from any point; removal to a distance. 11. The retiring of the shore of the sea or of a lake from the general line of the shore, forming a bay. 12. [Fr. *recez.*] A decree of the Imperial Diet of the Old German Empire.—*Brande.*

RE-CES'SION (re-sesh'un), *n.* [L. *recessio.*] 1. The act of withdrawing, retiring, or retreating. 2. The act of receding from a claim, or of relaxing a demand. 3. A cession or granting back.

RĒ'€HAB-ITES, *n. pl.* Among *the ancient Jews*, the descendants of Jonadab, the son of Rechab, who abstained from all intoxicating drinks. The name has been assumed by some, in modern times, who adopt the principle of total abstinence from alcoholic liquors.

RE-CHANGE', *v. t.* [Fr. *rechanger.*] To change again.

RE-CHANG'ED' (re-chānjd'), *pp.* Changed again.

RE-CHANG'ING, *ppr.* Changing again.

RE-CHARGE', *v. t.* [Fr. *recharger.*] 1. To charge or accuse in return. 2. To attack again; to attack anew.

RE-CHARG'ED' (re-chärjd'), *pp.* Accused in return; attacked anew.

RE-CHARG'ING, *ppr.* Accusing in return; attacking anew.

RE-CHART'ER, *n.* A second charter; a renewal of a charter.—*D. Webster.*

RE-CHART'ER, *v. t.* To charter again; to grant a second or another charter to.

RE-CHART'ERED, *pp.* Chartered a second time.

RE-CHART'ER-ING, *ppr.* Chartering a second time.

RE-CHAS'TENED (-chās'nd), *a.* Chastened again.

RE-CHEAT', *n.* Among *hunters*, a lesson which the huntsman winds on the horn when the hounds have lost the game, to call them back from pursuing a counter-scent.—*Shak.*

RE-CHEAT', *v. t.* To blow the recheat.—*Drayton.*

RE-CHERCHÉ' (re-shär'shā), *a.* [Fr.] *Literally*, sought out with care; hence, nice to an extreme; unnatural.

RE-CHOOSE' (re-chooz'), *v. t.* To choose a second time.

RE-CHOS'EN (re-chōz'n), *pp.* or *a.* Re-elected; chosen again.

RE-CID-I-VA'TION, *n.* [L. *recidivus.*] A falling back; a backsliding.—*Hammond.* [*Not much used.*]

† REC-I-DI'VATE, *v. i.* [L. *recidivo.*] To backslide; to fall again.—*Bp. Andrews.*

REC-I-DI'VOUS, *a.* [L. *recidivus.*] Subject to backslide. [*Little used.*]

REC'I-PE (res'e-pe), *n.* [L. imperative of *recipio.*] 1. A medical prescription; a direction of medicines to be taken.—2. *Popularly*, a receipt for almost any mixture.

RE-CIP'I-EN-CY, *n.* A receiving; the state of one who receives.

RE-CIP'I-ENT, *n.* [L. *recipiens.*] 1. A receiver; the person or thing that receives; he or that to which any thing is communicated. 2. The receiver of a still.

RE-CIP'RO-€AL, *a.* [L. *reciprocus*; Sp., It. *receproco*; Fr. *reciproque.*] 1. Acting in vicissitude or return; alternate. 2. Mutual; done by each to the other. 3. Mutually interchangeable.—*Reciprocal quantities.* *See* RECIPROCAL, *n.*—*Reciprocal proportion* is when, of four quantities taken in order, the first has to the second the same ratio as the fourth to the third, or as the reciprocal of the third to the reciprocal of the fourth.—*Reciprocal ratio*, the ratio of the reciprocal of two quantities.

RE-CIP'RO-€AL, *n.* The *reciprocal* of any quantity is the quotient arising from the division of a unit by that quantity.

RE-CIP'RO-€AL-LY, *adv.* 1. Mutually; interchangeably in such a manner that each affects the other and is equally affected by it. 2. In the manner of reciprocals.

RE-CIP'RO-€AL-NESS, RE-CIP-RO-€AL'I-TY, *n.* Mutual return; alternateness

RE-CIP'RO-€ATE, *v. i.* [L. *reciproco*; Fr. *reciproquer.*] To act interchangeably; to alternate.—*Dryden.*

RE-CIP'RO-€ATE, *v. t.* To exchange; to interchange; to give and return mutually.

RE-CIP'RO-€A-TED, *pp.* Mutually given and returned; interchanged.

RE-CIP'RO-€A-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Interchanging; each giving or doing to the other the same thing.—*Reciprocating motion*, in *mechanics*, motion alternately backward and forward, or up and down, as of a piston-rod.

RE-CIP-RO-€A'TION, *n.* [L. *reciprocatio.*] 1. Interchange of acts; a mutual giving and returning; mutuality. 2 Alternation. 3. Regular return or alternation of two symptoms or diseases.

REC-I-PROC'I-TY (res-e-pros'e-te), *n.* [Fr. *reciprocité.*] 1. Reciprocal obligation or right; equal mutual rights or benefits to be yielded or enjoyed. 2. Mutual action and reaction.—SYN. Reciprocation; interchange; exchange; mutuality.

RE-CI'SION (re-sizh'un), *n.* [L. *recisio.*] The act of cutting off.

RE-CIT'AL, *n.* 1. The repetition of the words of another or of a writing. 2. A telling of the particulars of an adventure or of a series of events. 3. Enumeration of particulars; as, the *recitals* of a law. *Burke.*—SYN. Rehearsal; recitation; narration; description; explanation; account; detail; narrative.

REC-I-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *recitatio.*] 1. Rehearsal; repetition of words. *Temple.*—2. The delivery before an audience of the compositions of others, committed to memory.—3. In *American colleges* and *schools*, the rehearsal of a lesson by pupils before their instructor.

REC-I-TA-TIVE', *a.* [Fr. *recitatif*; It. *recitativo.*] Reciting; rehearsing; pertaining to musical pronunciation.—*Dryden.*

REC-I-TA-TIVE', *n.* 1. In *music*, a species of singing which approaches toward ordinary speaking; language delivered in musical tones, *i. e.*, in the sounds of the musical scale.—*Brande.*—*P. Cyc.* 2. A piece of music in recitative.

REC-I-TA-TIVE'LY, *adv.* In the manner of recitative.

RE-CITE', *v. t.* [L. *recito.*] 1. To repeat the words of another or of a writing.—2. In *writing*, to copy. 3. To tell over, as occurrences or particulars. 4. To go over or repeat, as a lesson to an instructor; [*America.*] 5. To enumerate or go over in particulars.—SYN. To rehearse; narrate; relate; describe; recapitulate; detail; number; count.

RE-CITE', *v. i.* 1. To pronounce before an audience the compositions of others, committed to memory. 2. To rehearse a lesson. [*American seminaries.*]

† RE-CITE', for *recital.*

RE-CIT'ED, *pp.* Rehearsed; told; repeated; narrated.

RE-CIT'ER, *n.* One who recites or rehearses; a narrator.

RE-CIT'ING, *ppr.* Rehearsing; telling; repeating; narrating.

† RE€K, *v. i.* [Sax. *recan, reccan.*] To care; to mind; to rate at much.—*Milton.*

RE€K, *v. t.* To heed; to regard; to care for.—*Sidney.* [*Obsolete, unless in poetry.*]

RE€K'LESS, *a.* Having no care or concern; without heed or regard.—SYN. Heedless; careless; mindless; thoughtless; negligent; indifferent; regardless; unconcerned; inattentive; remiss.

RE€K'LESS-LY, *adv.* Heedlessly; carelessly.

RE€K'LESS-NESS, *n.* Heedlessness; carelessness; negligence.—*Sidney.*

RE€K'ON (rek'n), *v. t.* [Sax. *recan, reccan*; D. *reckenen*, G. *rechnen.*] 1. To count, that is, to tell over by particulars; as, to *reckon* money. 2. To form an estimate or judgment.—*Rom.*, viii. 3. To set in the number or rank of. 4. To make an account or reckoning of.—SYN. To number; enumerate; compute; calculate; estimate, value; esteem; account; repute.

RE€K'ON, *v. i.* 1. To reason with one's self and conclude from arguments. 2. To charge to account: with *on*. 3. To pay a penalty; to be answerable. 4. To believe or suppose; as, I *reckon* he has arrived. [In this last sense the word is provincial in England, and is used to an excess in the middle and southern parts of the United States, corresponding to that of *guess* in the northern.—*Ed.*]—*To reckon with.* 1. To state an account with another, and compare it with his account. 2. To call to punishment.—*To reckon on* or *upon*, to lay stress or dependence on.

RE€K'ONED (rek'nd), *pp.* Counted; numbered; esteemed; reputed; computed; set or assigned to in account.

RE€K'ON-ER (rek'n-er), *n.* One who reckons or computes

RE€K'ON-ING (rek'n-ing), *ppr.* Counting; computing; esteeming; reputing; stating an account mutually.

RE€K'ON-ING, *n.* 1. The act of counting or computing. 2

An account of time. 3. A statement of accounts with another; a statement and comparison of accounts mutually for adjustment. 4. The sum of money charged by a host. 5. Account taken. 6. Esteem; account of.—7. In *navigation*, an account of the ship's course and distance calculated from the log board, without the aid of celestial observation, usually styled *dead reckoning*.—Syn. Calculation; computation; estimation; estimate; charge; bill.

RE-ĊK'ON-ING-BOOK, *n.* A book in which money received and expended is entered.—*Johnson.*

RE-ĊLĀIM', *v. t.* [Fr. *reclamer;* L. *reclamo.*] 1. To claim back; to demand to have returned. 2. To call back from error, wandering, or transgression, to the observance of moral rectitude; to bring back to correct deportment or course of life. 3. To reduce to the state desired. 4. To call back; to restrain. 5. To recall; to cry out against; [*unusual.*] 6. To reduce from a wild to a tame or domestic state; to tame; to make gentle. 7. To reduce to a state fit for cultivation; [*applied to lands submerged by water.*] 8. To demand or challenge; to make a claim; [*a French use.*]—9. In *ancient customs*, to pursue and recall, as a vassa.. 10. To encroach on what has been taken from one; to attempt to recover possession.—Syn. To reform; recover; restore; amend; correct.

RE-ĊLĀIM', *v. i.* To cry out; to exclaim.—*Pope.*

† RE-ĊLĀIM', *n.* 1. Reformation.—*Hales.* 2. Recovery.—*Spenser.*

RE-ĊLĀIM'A-BLE, *a.* That may be reclaimed, reformed, or tamed.

RE-ĊLĀIM'ANT, *n.* One who opposes, contradicts, or remonstrates against.—*Waterland.*

RE-ĊLĀIMED' (re-klāmd'), *pp.* Recalled from a vicious life; reformed; tamed; domesticated; recovered.

RE-ĊLĀIM'ING, *ppr.* Recalling to a regular course of life; reforming; recovering; taking; demanding.

† RE-ĊLĀIM'LESS, *a.* Not to be reclaimed.—*Lee.*

RE-ĊLA-MĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Recovery. 2. Demand; challenge of something to be restored; claim made.

RE-ĊLI-NATE, *a.* [L. *reclinatus.*] In *botany*, reclined, as a leaf; bent downward so that the point of the leaf is lower than the base.

RE-ĊLI-NĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of leaning or reclining.—2. In *dialing*, the angle which the plane of the dial makes with a vertical plane, which it intersects in a horizontal line.—*Brande.*

RE-ĊLĪNE', *v. t.* [L. *reclino.*] To lean back; to lean to one side or sidewise.

RE-ĊLĪNE', *v. i.* To lean; to rest or repose; as, to *recline* on a couch.

RE-ĊLĪNE', *a.* [L. *reclinis.*] Leaning; being in a leaning posture.—*Milton.* [*Little used.*]

RE-ĊLĪNED' (re-klīnd'), *pp.* Inclined back or sidewise.

RE-ĊLĪN'ING, *ppr.* Leaning back or sidewise; resting; lying.

RE-ĊLŌSE' (re-klōze'), *v. t.* [*re* and *close.*] To close or shut again.—*Pope.*

RE-ĊLŌSED' (re-klōzd'), *pp.* Closed again.

RE-ĊLŌS'ING, *ppr.* Closing again.

RE-ĊLŪDE', *v. t.* [L. *recludo.*] To open. [*Little used.*]

RE-ĊLŪSE', *a.* [Fr. *reclus;* L. *reclusus.*] Shut up; sequestered; retired from the world or from public notice; solitary.

RE-ĊLŪSE', *n.* 1. A person who lives in retirement or seclusion from intercourse with the world, as a hermit or monk. 2. One of a class of religious devotees who live in single cells, usually attached to monasteries.

† RE-ĊLŪSE', *v. t.* To shut up.—*Donne.*

RE-ĊLŪSE'LY, *adv.* In retirement or seclusion from society.

RE-ĊLŪSE'NESS, *n.* Retirement; seclusion from society.

RE-ĊLŪ'SION (re-klū'zhun), *n.* A state of retirement from the world; seclusion.

RE-ĊLŪ'SIVE, *a.* Affording retirement from society.

RE-ĊO-AG-Ū-LĀ'TION, *n.* A second coagulation.

RE-ĊŌAST', *v. t.* To return along the same coast.—*Chandler.*

RE-ĊŌAST'ED, *pp.* Returned along the same coast.

RE-ĊŌAST'ING, *ppr.* Coasting again or back.

† RE-ĊOĊT', *a.* [L. *recoctus.*] New-vamped.—*Taylor.*

RE-ĊOĊTION, *n.* A second coction or preparation.

RE-ĊOG-NI"TION (rek-og-nish'un), *n.* [L. *recognitio.*] 1. Acknowledgment; formal avowal. 2. Acknowledgment; memorial. 3. Acknowledgment; solemn avowal by which a thing is owned or declared to belong to, or by which the remembrance of it is revived. 4. Knowledge confessed or avowed.

RE-ĊOG'NI-TOR, *n.* One of a jury upon assize.—*Blackstone.*

RE-ĊOG'NI-TO-RY, *a.* Pertaining to or connected with recognition.—*C. Lamb.*

* RE-ĊOG'NI-ZA-BLE (re-kog'ne-za-bl or re-kon'e-za-bl), *a.* That may be recognized, known, or acknowledged.—*Orient. Collections.*

* RE-ĊOG'NI-ZANCE (re-kog'ne-zans or re-kon'e-zans), *n.* [Fr. *reconnoisance.* Among *lawyers*, the *g* in this and the cognate words is usually silent.] 1. Acknowledgment of a person or thing; avowal; profession.—2. In *law*, an obligation of record which a man enters into before some court of record or magistrate duly authorized, with condition to do some particular act, as to appear at the assizes, to keep the peace, or pay a debt. 3. The verdict of a jury impanneled upon assize.

* RE-ĊOG-NĪZE (rek'og-nīze or rek'o-nīze), *v. t.* [It. *riconoscere;* Sp. *reconocer;* Fr. *reconnoitre:* L. *recognosco.*] 1. To recollect or recover the knowledge of, either with an open avowal of that knowledge or not. We *recognize* a person at a distance, when we recollect that we have seen him before, or that we have formerly known him. We *recognize* his features or his voice. 2. To admit with a formal acknowledgment; as, to *recognize* an obligation; to *recognize* a consul. 3. To review; to re-examine. *South.*—Syn. To acknowledge; avow; confess; own; allow. concede.

* RE-ĊOG-NĪZE, *v. i.* To enter an obligation of record before a proper tribunal.

* RE-ĊOG-NĪZED, *pp.* Acknowledged; recollected as known; bound by recognizance.

* RE-ĊOG-NI-ZEE' (re-kog-ne-zee' or re-kon-e-zee'), *n.* The person to whom a recognizance is made.—*Blackstone.*

* RE-ĊOG-NĪZ-ING, *ppr.* Acknowledging; recollecting as known; entering a recognizance.

* RE-ĊOG-NI-ZOR' (re-kog-ne-zor' or re-kon-e-zor'), *n.* One who enters into a recognizance.—*Blackstone.*

RE-ĊOIL', *v. i.* [Fr. *reculer;* It. *rinculare;* Sp. *recular.*] 1. To move or start back; to roll back. 2. To fall back; to retire; to retreat. 3. To rebound. 4. To retire; to flow back. 5. To start back; to shrink; as, nature *recoils* at the bloody deed. 6. To return.

† RE-ĊOIL', *v. t.* To drive back.—*Spenser.*

RE-ĊOIL', *n.* 1. A starting or falling back. 2. The reaction or resilience of fire-arms when discharged.

RE-ĊOIL'ER, *n.* One who falls back from his promise or profession; a revolter.

RE-ĊOIL'ING, *ppr.* Starting or falling back; retiring; shrinking.

RE-ĊOIL'ING, *n.* The act of starting or falling back, a shrinking; revolt.—*South.*

RE-ĊOIL'ING-LY, *adv.* With starting back or retrocession.

RE-ĊOIL'MENT, *n.* The act of recoiling.

RE-ĊOIN', *v. t.* [*re* and *coin.*] To coin anew.

RE-ĊOIN'AGE, *n.* 1. The act of coining anew. 2. That which is coined anew.

RE-ĊOINED' (re-koind'), *pp.* Coined anew.

RE-ĊOIN'ING, *ppr.* Coining anew.

RE-ĊOL-LEĊT', *v. t.* [*re* and *collect;* L. *recolligo, recollectus.*] 1. To collect again; to recover or call back ideas to the memory. 2. To recover or recall the knowledge of; to bring back to the mind or memory; to recognize; to remember. 3. To recover resolution or composure of mind.

RE-ĊOL-LEĊT, *v. t.* To gather again; to collect what has been scattered.

RE-ĊOL-LEĊT, *n.* *See* Recollet.

RE-ĊOL-LEĊTED, *pp.* Recalled to the memory.

RE-ĊOL-LEĊTING, *ppr.* Recalling to the memory.

RE-ĊOL-LEĊTION, *n.* 1. The act of recalling to the memory, as ideas that have escaped; or the operation by which ideas are recalled to the memory or revived in the mind. 2. The power of recalling ideas to the mind, or the period within which things can be recollected.—Syn. Reminiscence; remembrance; memory.

RE-ĊOL-LEĊTIVE, *a.* Having the power of recollecting.

RE-ĊOL-LET, *n.* [Sp., Port. *recoleto.*] A monk of a reformed order of Franciscans.

RE-ĊOL-O-NI-ZĀ'TION, *n.* A second colonization.—*E. Everett.*

RE-ĊOL'O-NĪZE, *v. t.* To colonize a second time.

RE-ĊOL'O-NĪZ-ING, *ppr.* Colonizing a second time.

RE-ĊOM-BI-NĀ'TION, *n.* Combination a second time.

RE-ĊOM-BĪNE', *v. t.* [*re* and *combine.*] To combine again.

RE-ĊOM-BĪNED' (re-kom-bīnd'), *pp.* Combined anew.

RE-ĊOM-BĪN'ING, *ppr.* Combining again.

RE-ĊŎM'FORT (-kum'furt), *v. t.* [*re* and *comfort.*] 1. To comfort again; to console anew. 2. To give new strength.

RE-ĊŎM'FORT-ED, *pp.* Comforted again.

RE-ĊŎM'FORT-ING, *ppr.* Comforting again.

† RE-ĊŎM'FORT-LESS, *a.* Without comfort.—*Spenser.*

RE-ĊOM-MENCE' (re-kom-mens'), *v. t.* [*re* and *commence.*] To commence again; to begin anew.

RE-ĊOM-MENCED' (-kom-menst'), *pp.* Commenced anew

RE-ĊOM-MENCE'MENT, *n.* A commencement anew.

RE-ĊOM-MENC'ING, *ppr.* Beginning again.

RE-ĊOM-MEND', *v. t.* [*re* and *commend;* Fr. *recommander.*] 1. To praise to another; to offer or commend to another's notice, confidence, or kindness by favorable representations. 2. To make acceptable. 3. To commit with prayers.

RE-ĊOM-MEND'A-BLE, *a.* That may be recommended, worthy of recommendation or praise.—*Glanville.*

REC-OM-MEND'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being recommendable.

REC-OM-MEND'A-BLY, *adv.* So as to deserve commendation.

REC-OM-MEND-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of recommending or of commending; the act of representing in a favorable manner for the purpose of procuring the notice, confidence, or civilities of another. 2. That which procures a kind or favorable reception.

REC-OM-MEND'A-TO-RY, *a.* That commends to another; that recommends.—*Swift.*

REC-OM-MEND'ED, *pp.* Praised; commended to another.

REC-OM-MEND'ER, *n.* One who commends.

REC-OM-MEND'ING, *ppr.* Praising to another; commending.

RE-COM-MIS'SION (-kom-mish'un), *v. t.* [*re* and *commission.*] To commission again.—*Marshall.*

RE-COM-MIS'SIONED, *pp.* Commissioned again.

RE-COM-MIS'SION-ING, *ppr.* Commissioning again.

RE-COM-MIT', *v. t.* [*re* and *commit.*] 1. To commit again. 2. To refer again to a committee.

RE-COM-MIT'MENT, } *n.* A second or renewed commit-
RE-COM-MIT'TAL, } ment; a renewed reference to a committee.

RE-COM-MIT'TED, *pp.* Committed anew; referred again.

RE-COM-MIT'TING, *ppr.* Committing again; referring again to a committee.

RE-COM-MŪ'NI-CĀTE, *v. i.* [*re* and *communicate.*] To communicate again.

RE-COM-PACT', *v. t.* [*re* and *compact.*] To join anew.

RE-COM-PACT'ED, *pp.* Joined anew.

RE-COM-PACT'ING, *ppr.* Joining anew.

† RE-COM-PEN-SĀ'TION, *n.* Recompense.

REC'OM-PENSE, *v. t.* [Fr. *recompenser.*] 1. To make return of an equivalent for any thing given, done, or suffered. 2. To return an equivalent; [*in a bad sense.*] 3. To make an equivalent return in profit or produce. 4. To make amends by any thing equivalent. 5. To make restitution or an equivalent return for. *Num.*, v.—Syn. To repay; requite; compensate; reward; remunerate.

REC'OM-PENSE, *n.* 1. An equivalent returned for any thing given, done, or suffered. 2. Return of evil or suffering, or other equivalent, as a punishment.—Syn. Repayment; compensation; remuneration; amends; satisfaction; reward; requital.

REC'OM-PENSED (-penst), *pp.* Rewarded; requited.

REC'OM-PENS-ING, *ppr.* Rewarding; compensating; requiting.

RE-COM-PĪLE'MENT, *n.* [*re* and *compilement.*] New compilation or digest.—*Bacon.*

RE-COM-PŌSE', *v. t.* [*re* and *compose.*] 1. To quiet anew; to compose or tranquilize that which is ruffled or disturbed. 2. To compose anew; to form or adjust again.

RE-COM-PŌSED' (re-kom-pōzd'), *pp.* Quieted again after agitation; formed anew; composed a second time.

RE-COM-PŌS'ING, *ppr.* Rendering tranquil after agitation; forming or adjusting anew.

RE-COM-PO-SI'TION (-zish'un), *n.* Composition renewed.

REC-ON-CIL'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Capable of being reconciled; capable of renewed friendship. 2. That may be made to agree or be consistent; consistent. 3. Capable of being adjusted.

REC-ON-CIL'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being reconcilable; consistency. 2. Possibility of being restored to friendship and harmony.

REC-ON-CIL'A-BLY, *adv.* In a reconcilable manner.

REC-ON-CILE', *v. t.* [Fr. *reconcilier*; L. *reconcilio.*] 1. To call back into union and friendship the affections which have been alienated; to restore to friendship or favor after estrangement. 2. To bring to acquiescence, content, or quiet submission. 3. To make consistent or congruous; to bring to agreement or suitableness. 4. To adjust; to settle; to compose, as differences.—Syn. To reunite; conciliate; propitiate; pacify; appease.

† REC-ON-CILE', *v. i.* To become reconciled.—*Archbishop Sancroft.*

REC-ON-CILED' (rek-on-sīld'), *pp.* or *a.* Brought into friendship from a state of disagreement or enmity; made consistent; adjusted.

REC-ON-CILE'MENT, *n.* 1. Reconciliation; renewal of friendship. 2. Friendship renewed.—*Milton.*

REC-ON-CIL'ER, *n.* 1. One who reconciles; one who brings parties at variance into renewed friendship. 2. One who discovers the consistence of propositions.

REC-ON-CIL-I-Ā'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *reconciliatio.*] 1. The act of reconciling parties at variance; renewal of friendship after disagreement or enmity.—2. In *Scripture*, the means by which sinners are reconciled and brought into a state of favor with God, after natural estrangement or enmity. 3. Agreement of things seemingly opposite, different, or inconsistent.—Syn. Reconcilement; reunion; pacification; appeasement; propitiation; atonement; expiation.

REC-ON-CIL I-A-TO-RY, *a.* Able or tending to reconcile.—*Hall.*

REC-ON-CIL'ING, *ppr.* Bringing into favor and friendship after variance; bringing to content or satisfaction; showing to be consistent; adjusting; making to agree.

RE-CON-DEN-SĀ'TION, *n.* The act of recondensing.

RE-CON-DENSE' (re-kon-dens'), *v. t.* [*re* and *condense.*] To condense again.—*Boyle.*

RE-CON-DENSED' (re-kon-denst'), *pp.* Condensed anew.

RE-CON-DENS'ING, *ppr.* Condensing again.

* RE-CON-DITE, *a.* [L. *reconditus.*] 1. Secret; hidden from the view or intellect; abstruse. 2. Profound; dealing in things abstruse.

RE-CON'DI-TO-RY, *n.* A repository; a store-house or magazine.—*Ash.* [*Little used.*]

RE-CON-DUCT', *v. t.* [*re* and *conduct.*] To conduct back or again.—*Dryden.*

RE-CON-DUCT'ED, *pp.* Conducted back or again.

RE-CON-DUCT'ING, *ppr.* Conducting back or again.

RE-CON-FIRM', *v. t.* [*re* and *confirm.*] To confirm anew

RE-CON-FIRMED', *pp.* Confirmed anew.

RE-CON-JOIN', *v. t.* [*re* and *conjoin.*] To join or conjoin anew.—*Boyle.*

RE-CON-JOINED' (re-kon-joind'), *pp.* Joined again.

RE-CON-JOIN'ING, *ppr.* Joining anew.

RE-CON'NOIS-SANCE, *n.* [Fr.] The examination of a tract of country, either in the operations of war, or with a view to the construction of a rail-road, canal, &c.—*P. Cyc.*

RE-CON-NOI'TER, } *v. t.* [Fr. *reconnoitre.*] To view; to
RE-CON-NOI'TRE, } survey; to examine by the eye; *particularly*, in *military affairs*, to examine the state of an enemy's army or camp, or the ground for military operations.

RE-CON-NOI'TERED, } *pp.* Viewed; examined by person
RE-CON-NOI'TRED, } al observation.

RE-CON-NOI'TER-ING, } *ppr.* Viewing; examining by per-
RE-CON-NOI'TRING, } sonal observation.

RE-CON'QUER (re-konk'er), *v. t.* [*re* and *conquer*; Fr. *reconquérir.*] 1. To conquer again; to recover by conquest —*Davies.* 2. To recover; to regain; [*a French use.*]

RE-CON'QUERED, *pp.* Conquered again; regained.

RE-CON'QUER-ING, *ppr.* Conquering again; recovering

RE-CON'QUEST, *n.* A second conquest.

RE-CON'SE-CRATE, *v. t.* [*re* and *consecrate.*] To consecrate anew.

RE-CON'SE-CRĀ-TED, *pp.* Consecrated again.

RE-CON'SE-CRĀ-TING, *ppr.* Consecrating again.

RE-CON-SE-CRĀ'TION, *n.* A renewed consecration.

RE-CON-SID'ER, *v. t.* [*re* and *consider.*] 1. To consider again; to turn in the mind again; to review or re-examine.—2. In *deliberative assemblies*, to take up for renewed consideration that which has been previously acted upon, as a motion, vote, &c.

RE-CON-SID-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. A renewed consideration or review in the mind.—2. In *deliberative assemblies*, the taking up for renewed consideration of that which has been previously acted upon.

RE-CON-SID'ERED, *pp.* Considered again; taken up for renewed consideration.

RE-CON-SID'ER-ING, *ppr.* Considering again; taking up for renewed consideration.

† RE-CON'SO-LATE, *v. t.* To console or comfort again.

RE-CON-STRUCT', *v. t.* To construct again; to rebuild.

RE-CON-STRUCT'ED, *pp.* Rebuilt.

RE-CON-STRUCT'ION, *n.* Act of constructing again.

RE-CON-VENE', *v. t.* [*re* and *convene.*] To convene or call together again.

RE-CON-VENE', *v. i.* To assemble or come together again.

RE-CON-VENED' (re-kon-veend'), *pp.* Assembled anew.

RE-CON-VEN'ING, *ppr.* Assembling anew.

RE-CON-VER'SION, *n.* [*re* and *conversion.*] A second conversion.—*Weever.*

RE-CON-VERT', *v. t.* [*re* and *convert.*] To convert again.

RE-CON-VERTED, *pp.* Converted again.

RE-CON-VERTING, *ppr.* Converting again.

RE-CON-VEY' (-kon-vā'), *v. t.* [*re* and *convey.*] 1. To convey back or to its former place. 2. To transfer back to a former owner; as, to *reconvey* an estate.

RE-CON-VEYED' (re-kon-vād'), *pp.* Conveyed back; transferred to a former owner.

RE-CON-VEY'ING (re-kon-vā'ing), *ppr.* Conveying back; transferring to a former owner.

RE-CORD', *v. t.* [L. *recordor*; Sp. *recordar*; Fr. *recorder.*] 1. To register; to enroll; to write or enter in a book or on parchment, for the purpose of preserving authentic or correct evidence of a thing. 2. To imprint deeply on the mind or memory. 3. To cause to be remembered. 4. To recite; to repeat; [*obs.*] 5. To call to mind; [*obs.*]

† RE-CORD', *v. i.* To sing or repeat a tune.—*Shak.*

* REC'ORD, *n.* 1. A register; an authentic or official copy of any writing, or account of any facts and proceedings, entered in a book for preservation; or the book containing such copy or account. 2. Authentic memorial.

† RE-€ORD-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *recordatio.*] Remembrance.

RE-€ORD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Registered; officially entered in a book or on parchment; imprinted on the memory.

RE-€ORD'ER, *n.* 1. A person whose official duty is to register writings or transactions; one who enrolls or records. 2. The chief judicial officer of some cities and boroughs; so called because his court is a court of record. *Brande.* —3. *Formerly,* a kind of flageolet or wind instrument.

RE-€ORD'ER-SHIP, *n.* The office of a recorder.

RE-€ORD'ING, *ppr.* Registering; enrolling; imprinting on the memory.

RE-€ORD'ING, *n.* The act of placing on record; a record.

RE-€OUCH', *v. i.* [*re* and *couch.*] To retire again to a lodge, as lions.—*Wotton.*

RE-€OUNT', *v. t.* [Fr. *reconter;* Sp. *recontar;* It. *raccontare.*] To go over in detail; to mention by particulars.—Syn. To narrate; relate; repeat; recite; rehearse; enumerate; detail; tell; describe; particularize.

RE-€OUNT'ED, *pp.* Related or told in detail; recited.

RE-€OUNT'ING, *ppr.* Relating in a series; narrating.

RE-€OUNT'MENT, *n.* Relation in detail; recital. [*Little used.*]

† RE-€OURED', for *recovered* or *recured.*—*Spenser.*

RE-€OURSE', *n.* [Fr. *recours;* It. *ricorso;* Sp. *recurso;* L. *recursus.*] 1. *Literally,* a running back; a return. 2. Return; new attack; [*obs.*] 3. A going to with a request or application, as for aid or protection. 4. Application of efforts, art, or labor. 5. Access; [*little used.*] 6. Frequent passage.—7. *Without recourse.* When a person who indorses over to another a note, draft, &c., adds the words *without recourse,* he is not liable, if the maker of the note, &c., should fail to pay.—*Bouvier.*

† RE-€OURSE', *v. i.* To return.—*Fox.*

† RE-€OURSE'FUL, *a.* Moving alternately.—*Drayton.*

RE-€OV'ER (re-kuv'er), *v. t.* [Fr. *recouvrer;* It. *ricoverare;* L. *recupero.*] 1. To get or obtain that which was lost. 2. To restore from sickness. 3. To revive from apparent death. 4. To repair the loss of, or to repair an injury done by neglect. 5. To bring back to a former state by liberation from capture or possession. 6. To gain as a compensation; to obtain in return for injury or debt. 7. To reach; to come to.—*Shak.* 8. To obtain title to by judgment in a court of law.—Syn. To regain; repossess; resume; retrieve; recruit; heal; cure.

RE-€OV'ER, *v. i.* 1. To regain health after sickness; to grow well. 2. To regain a former state or condition after misfortune. 3. To obtain judgment in law; to succeed in a lawsuit.

RE-€OV'ER-A-BLE (-kuv'er-a-bl), *a.* 1. That may be regained or recovered. 2. That may be restored from sickness. 3. That may be brought back to a former condition. 4. That may be obtained from a debtor or possessor.

RE-€OV'ERED (-kuv'erd), *pp.* or *a.* Regained; restored; obtained by judicial decision.

RE-€OV-ER-EE', *n.* In *law,* the tenant or person against whom a judgment is obtained in common recovery.

RE-€OV'ER-ING, *ppr.* Regaining; obtaining in return or by judgment in law; regaining health.

RE-€OV-ER-OR', *n.* In *law,* the demandant or person who obtains a judgment in his favor in common recovery.

RE-€OV'ER-Y, *n.* 1. The act of regaining, retaking, or obtaining possession of any thing lost. 2. Restoration from sickness or apparent death. 3. The capacity of being restored to health. 4. The obtaining of right to something by a verdict and judgment of court from an opposing party in a suit.—*Common recovery,* in *law,* a process in which, by means of a fictitious suit, entailments are barred, with all remainders and reversions expectant thereon.

RE€'RE-ANT, *a.* [Norm. *recreant.*] 1. Crying for mercy, as a combatant in the trial by battle; yielding; hence, cowardly; mean-spirited. 2. Apostate; false.

RE€'RE-ANT, *n.* One who yields in combat, and cries *craven;* one who begs for mercy; hence, a mean-spirited, cowardly wretch.

RE€'RE-AN-CY, *n.* A cowardly yielding; mean-spiritedness.

RE€'RE-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *recreo;* Fr. *recreer;* It. *ricreare;* Sp. *recrear.*] 1. To refresh after toil, as languid spirits or exhausted strength; to afford pleasurable occupation in weariness. 2. To gratify; to delight. 3. To relieve; to revive.—Syn. To reanimate; enliven; cheer; amuse; divert, entertain.

RE€'RE-ĀTE, *v. i.* To take recreation.—*Addison.*

RE-€RE-ĀTE', *v. t.* To create or form anew.—*Marshall.*

RE€'RE-Ā-TED, *pp.* Refreshed; diverted; amused; gratified.

RE-€RE-ĀTED, *pp.* Created or formed anew.

RE€'RE-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Refreshing after toil; reanimating the spirits or strength; diverting; amusing.

RE-€RE-ĀTING, *ppr.* Creating or forming anew.

RE€-RE-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. Refreshment of the strength and spirits after toil. 2. Relief from toil or pain; pleasurable occupation in sorrow or distress. *Sidney.*—Syn. Amusement; diversion; entertainment; pastime; sport.

RE-€RE-Ā'TION, *n.* A forming anew.

RE€'RE-Ā-TIVE, *a.* Refreshing; giving new vigor or animation; giving relief after labor or pain; amusing; diverting.

RE€'RE-Ā-TIVE-LY, *adv.* With recreation or diversion.

RE€'RE-Ā-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being refreshing or diverting.

RE€'RE-MENT, *n.* [L. *recrementum.*] Superfluous matter separated from that which is useful; dross; scoria; spume.

RE€-RE-MENT'AL, RE€-RE-MEN-TĪ"TIAL (-tish'al), RE€-RE-MEN-TĪ"TIOUS (-tish'us), *a.* Drossy; consisting of superfluous matter separated from that which is valuable.

RE-€RIM'IN-ĀTE, *v. i.* [Fr. *recriminer.*] 1. To return one accusation with another. 2. To charge an accuser with the like crime.

RE-€RIM'IN-ĀTE, *v. t.* To accuse in return.—*South.*

RE-€RIM'IN-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Returning one accusation with another.

RE-€RIM-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The return of one accusation with another.—2. In *law,* an accusation brought by the accused against the accuser upon the same fact.

RE-€RIM'IN-A-TĪVE, RE-€RIM'IN-A-TO-RY, *a.* Retorting accusation.—*Burke.*

RE-€RIM'IN-Ā-TOR, *n.* He who retorts an accusation.

RE-€ROSS,' *v. t.* To cross a second time.—*Washington.*

RE-€ROSSED' (re-krost'), *pp.* Crossed a second time

RE-€ROSS'ING, *ppr.* Crossing a second time.

RE-€RŪ'DEN-CY, *n.* *See* Recrudescency.

RE-€RU-DES'CENCE, RE-€RU-DES'CEN-CY, *n.* [L. *recrudescens.*] The state of becoming sore again.—*Bacon.*

RE-€RU-DES'CENT, *a.* Growing raw, sore, or painful again.

RE-€RŪIT' (re-krūte'), *v. t.* [Fr. *recruter;* It. *reclutare;* Sp *reclutar.*] 1. To make up by fresh supplies for any thing wasted. 2. To supply with new men any deficiency of troops.—Syn. To repair; recover; regain; retrieve.

RE-€RŪIT' (re-krūte'), *v. i.* 1. To gain new supplies of any thing wasted; to gain flesh, health, spirits, &c. 2. To gain new supplies of men; to raise new soldiers.

RE-€RŪIT' (re-krūte'), *n.* The supply of any thing wasted; *chiefly,* a new-raised soldier to supply the deficiency of an army.

RE-€RŪIT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Furnished with new supplies of what is wasted.

RE-€RŪIT'ER, *n.* One who recruits; one who supplies a company with new members.

RE-€RŪIT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Furnishing with fresh supplies, raising new soldiers for an army.

RE-€RŪIT'ING, *n.* The business of raising new soldiers to supply the loss of men in an army.

RE-€RŪIT'MENT, *n.* The act or business of raising new supplies of men for an army.—*Walsh.*

RE-€RYS'TAL-LĪZE, *v. i.* To crystallize a second time.

RE€'T'AN"GLE (rekt'ang-gl), *n.* [Fr. *rectangulus.*] A right angled parallelogram.—The term *rectangle,* in *geometry* corresponds to *product* in *arithmetic.*—*A. D. Stanley.*

RE€'T'AN"GLED, *a.* Having one or more right angles, or angles of ninety degrees.—*Hutton.*

RE€'T-AN"GU-LAR (rekt-ang'gu-lar), *a.* Right-angled; having one or more angles of ninety degrees.—*Hutton.*

RE€'T-AN"GU-LAR-LY, *adv.* With or at right angles.—*Brown.*

RE€'TI-FĪ-A-BLE, *a.* That may be rectified; capable of being corrected or set right.

RE€-TI-FI-€Ā'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act or operation of correcting, amending, or setting right that which is wrong or erroneous.—2. In *chemistry,* the process of refining or purifying any substance by repeated distillation, which separates the grosser parts.—3. In *geometry,* the determination of a straight line whose length is equal to a portion of a curve. *Brande.*—4. *Rectification of a globe,* is the adjustment of it preparatory to the solution of a proposed problem.

RE€'TI-FĪED, *pp.* or *a.* Corrected; set or made right; refined by repeated distillation or sublimation; adjusted.

RE€'TI-FĪ-ER, *n.* 1. One who corrects or amends.—*Bailey.* 2. One who refines a substance by repeated distillations. 3. An instrument used for determining the variations of the compass, in order to rectify the course of a ship.—*Hutton.*

RE€'TI-FŸ, *v. t.* [Fr. *rectifier;* It. *rettificare;* Sp. *rectificar.*] 1. To make right that which is wrong, erroneous, or false. —2. In *chemistry,* to refine by repeated distillation or sublimation, by which the fine parts of a substance are separated from the grosser.—3. To *rectify a globe,* is to adjust it in order to prepare for the solution of a proposed problem. *Hutton.*—Syn. To correct; amend; emend; better; mend; reform; redress; adjust; regulate; improve.

RE-C-TI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Correcting; amending; refining by repeated distillation or sublimation; adjusting.

RE-C-TI-LIN'E-AL, } *a.* [L. *rectus* and *linea.*] Right-lined;
RE-C-TI-LIN'E-AR, } consisting of a right line or of right lines; bounded by right lines; straight.

RE-C-TI-LIN'E-AR-LY, *adv.* In a right line.

RE-C-TI-LIN'E-OUS, *a.* Rectilinear.—*Ray.*

RE-C-TI-TUDE, *n.* [Fr.; It. *rettitudine*; Sp. *rectitud.*] In *morality*, rightness of principle or practice; exact conformity to truth, or to the rules prescribed for moral conduct, either by divine or human laws.—SYN. Uprightness; integrity; honesty.

RE-C-TOR, *n.* [L. *rector*; Fr. *recteur*; It. *rettore.*] 1. A ruler or governor.—2. In the *Episcopal Church*, a clergyman who has the charge and cure of a parish, and has the tithes, &c.; or the parson of an unimpropriated parish. 3. The chief elective officer of some universities, as in *France* and *Scotland*. 4. The head master of a public school. 5. The superior officer or chief of a convent or religious house; and, among the *Jesuits*, the superior of a house; that is, a seminary or college.

RE-C-TOR-AL, }
RE-C-TO-RI-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to a rector.—*Blackstone.*

RE-C-TOR-SHIP, }
RE-C-TOR-ATE, } *n.* The office or rank of a rector.

RE-C-TO-RY, *n.* 1. In *England*, a parish church, parsonage, or spiritual living, with all its rights, tithes, and glebes. 2. A rector's mansion or parsonage-house.—*Encyc.*

RE-C-TRESS, }
RE-C-TRIX, } *n.* [L. *rectrix.*] A governess.—*Ben Jonson.*

RE-C-TUM, *n.* [L.] In *anatomy*, the third and lowest of the large intestines; so named because supposed by the old anatomists to be straight.—*Brande.*

RE-C-TUS IN C-U-RI-A. [L.] *Literally*, right in court; standing free from charge or accusation.

RE-C-U-BA-TION, *n.* [L. *recubo*; *re* and *cubo*, to lie down.] The act of lying or leaning.—*Brown.* [*Little used.*]

RE-C-ULE', *v. i.* To recoil.—*Barret.* *See* RECOIL.

RE-CUMB' (re-kum'), *v. i.* [L. *recumbo.*] To lean; to recline; to repose.

RE-CUM'BENCE, *n.* [from L. *recumbens.*] The act of reposing or resting in confidence.—*Lord North.*

RE-C-UM'BEN-CY, *n.* 1. The posture of leaning, reclining, or lying. 2. Rest; repose; idle state.—*Locke.*

RE-CUM'BENT, *a.* [L. *recumbens.*] 1. Leaning; reclining. 2. Reposing; inactive; idle.—*Young.*

RE-CUM'BENT-LY, *adv.* In a recumbent posture.

RE-C-U'PER-A-BLE, *a.* Recoverable.—*Chaucer.*

RE-CU-PER-A'TION, *n.* [L. *recuperatio.*] Recovery, as of any thing lost.

RE-C-U'PER-A-TIVE, } *a.* Tending to recovery; pertain-
RE-C-U'PER-A-TO-RY, } ing to recovery.

RE-CUR', *v. i.* [L. *recurro*; Fr. *recourir.*] 1. To return to the thought or mind. 2. To resort; to have recourse. 3. To occur at a stated interval or according to some regular rule.

† RE-C-URE', *v. t.* [*re* and *cure.*] To cure; to recover.

† RE-C-URE', *n.* Cure; recovery.—*Knolles.*

† RE-C-URE'LESS, *a.* Incapable of cure or remedy.

RE-CUR'RENCE, } *n.* 1. Return. 2. Resort; the having
RE-CUR'REN-CY, } recourse.

RE-CUR'RENT, *a.* [L. *recurrens.*] 1. Returning from time to time.—2. In *crystallography*, a *recurrent crystal* is one whose faces, being counted in annular ranges from one extremity to the other, furnish two different numbers which succeed each other several times, as, 4, 8, 4, 8, 4; [*not used.*]—3. In *anatomy*, the *recurrent nerve* is a branch of the *par vagum*, given off in the upper part of the thorax, which is reflected and runs up along the trachea to the larynx.—*Wistar.*

RE-CUR'RING, *ppr.* or *a.* Returning regularly to the thought or mind; resorting or having recourse to, occurring according to some regular rule.

RE-CUR'SION, *n.* [L. *recursus.*] Return. [*Little used.*]

RE-CURV'ATE, *v. t.* [L. *recurvo.*] To bend back.

RE-CURV'ATE, *a.* 1. In *botany*, bent, bowed, or curved downward. 2. Bent outward.

RE-CUR-VA'TION, } *n.* A bending or flexure backward.—
RE-CURV'I-TY, } *Brown.*

RE-CURVE' (re-kurv'), *v. t.* [L. *recurvo.*] To bend back.

RE-CURVED' (re-kurvd'), *pp.* or *a.* Bent back or downward.

RE-CURV-I-ROS'TER, *n.* [L. *recurvus* and *rostrum.*] A bird whose beak or bill bends upward, as the *avoset.*

RE-CURV'OUS, *a.* [L. *recurvus.*] Bent backward.

RE-C-U'SAN-CY, *n.* Non-conformity.—*Coke.*

* RE-C-U'SANT, *a.* [L. *recusans.*] Refusing to acknowledge the supremacy of the king, or to conform to the established rites of the Church.

* RE-C-U'SANT, *n.* 1. In *English history*, a person who refuses to acknowledge the supremacy of the king in matters of religion. 2. One who refuses communion with the Church of England; a non-conformist.

RE-C-U-SA'TION, *n.* [L. *recusatio.*] 1. Refusal.—2. In *law*, the act of refusing a judge, or challenging that he shall not try the cause, on account of his supposed partiality.

† RE-C-USE', *v. t.* [L. *recuso.*] To refuse, as a judge; to challenge that the judge shall not try the cause.—*Digby.*

RED, *a.* [Sax. *red*, *read*; D. *rood*; G. *roth*; Sw. *rod*; Dan *röd*; Corn. *rydh.*] A term denoting a bright color, resembling blood. *Red* is a simple or primary color, but of several different shades or hues, as scarlet, crimson, vermilion, orange-red, &c.

RED, *n.* A red color.—*Newton.*

RED'-BAY, *n.* A tree of the laurel kind, growing in the southern United States.

RED'-BER-RI-ED, *a.* Having or bearing red berries.

RED'-BIRD, *n.* The popular name of several birds, as the hang-nest.

RED'-BOOK, *n.* In *England*, a book containing the names of all the persons in the service of the state.—*The Red-Book of the Exchequer* is an ancient record, in which are registered the names of all that held lands *per baroniam* in the time of Henry II.—*Brande.*

RED'-CHALK' (-chawk'), *n.* A common drawing material. It is an argillaceous iron ore.—*Dana.*

RED'-C-OAT, *n.* A name given to a soldier who wears a red coat.—*Dryden.*

RED'-C-OAT-ED, *a.* Wearing red coats.—*Scott.*

RED'-EYE, *n.* A fish of the carp family, so named from the color of the iris; also called *rudd.*—*Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

RED'-GUM, *n.* 1. A disease of new-born infants; an eruption of red pimples in early infancy.—*Good.* 2. A disease of grain, a kind of blight.—*Farm. Encyc.*

RED'-HAIRED, *a.* Having hair of a red or sandy color.

RED'-HOT, *n.* Red with heat; heated to redness.

RED'-LEAD' (red'-led'), *n.* [*red* and *lead.*] Minium, a preparation of lead of a fine red color, used in painting, &c.

RED'-LET-TER. A *red-letter day* is a fortunate or auspicious day; so called because the holydays, or saints' days, were marked in the old calendars with red letters.—*Grose.*

RED'-LIQ-UOR, *n.* A crude acetate of alumina, used as a mordant in calico-printing.—*Ure.*

RED'-MARL, *n.* New red sandstone.

RED'-POLE, *n.* A bird with a red head or poll, of the finch family.

RED PRE-CIP-I-TATE, *n.* *See* PRECIPITATE.

RED'-ROOT, *n.* A name given to various plants, as stoneweed, blood-root, and the *ceanothus Americanus*, a perennial plant, also called New Jersey tea.—*Farm. Encyc.*

RED'-SEAR', *v. i.* [*red* and *sear.*] To break or crack when too hot, as iron under the hammer. [*A term of workmen.*]

RED'-SHANK, *n.* 1. A bird of the snipe family. 2. A contemptuous appellation for bare-legged persons.—*Spenser.*

RED'-SHORT, *a.* [*red* and *short.*] Brittle, or breaking short when red-hot, as a metal. [*A term of workmen.*]

RED'-SIL'VER, *n.* An ore of silver, of a ruby red, or reddish-black color.—*Dana.*

RED'-SNOW, *n.* *See* SNOW.

RED'-START, } *n.* [*red* and *start*; Sax. *steort.*] A bird allied
RED'-TAIL, } to the nightingale.—*Jardine.*

RED'-STREAK, *n.* [*red* and *streak.*] 1. A sort of apple.—*Mortimer.* 2. Cider pressed from the red-streak apples.

RED'-TOP, *n.* A well-known species of bent-grass, highly valued in the United States for pasturage and hay for cattle; it is also called *English grass*, and *Herd's-grass.*

RED'-WA-TER, *n.* A disease in cattle, so called from an appearance like blood in the urine.—*Farm. Encyc.*

† RE-DACT', *v. t.* [L. *redactus.*] To force; to reduce to form.

RE-DAC'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of digesting or reducing to order; [*applied to literary or scientific materials, laws, &c.*] 2. The digest thus made. [*Recent.*]

RE-DAN', *n.* [written sometimes *redent* and *redens.*] In *fortification*, a kind of rampart in the form of an inverted V, having its angle toward the enemy.—*P. Cyc.*

† RE-DAR'GUE, *v. t.* [L. *redarguo.*] To refute.

† RED-AR-GU'TION, *n.* Refutation; conviction.—*Bacon.*

RED'BREAST, *n.* A bird so called from the color of its breast, the robin, which see.

RED'BUD, *n.* A plant or tree, also called Judas tree.

RED'DEN (red'n), *v. t.* To make red.—*Dryden.*

RED'DEN (red'n), *v. i.* 1. To grow or become red. 2. To blush.

RED-DEN'DUM, n. [L.] In *law*, the clause by which rent is reserved in a lease.

RED'DENED, *pp.* or *a.* Made red; grown red.

RED'DEN-ING, *ppr.* Making or becoming red.

RED'DISH, *a.* Somewhat red; moderately red.—*Lev.*, xiii.

RED'DISH-NESS, *n.* Redness in a moderate degree.

RED-DI'TION (red-dish'un), *n.* [L. *reddo.*] 1 A returning of any thing; restitution; surrender. 2. Explanation; representation.

RED'DI-TIVE, *a.* [L. *redditivus.*] Returning, answering to an interrogative.—*Johnson.* [*A term of grammar.*]

RED'DLE, *n.* [from *red.*] Red-chalk, which see.

† RE'DE, *n.* [Sax. *rad.*] Counsel; advice.—*Shak.*

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÂR, FALL, WHAT:—PREY;—MARINE, BIRD;—MÖVE, BOOK.

† RĒDE, *v. t.* To counsel or advise.—*Spenser.*

RE-DEEM′, *v. t.* [L. *redimo.*] 1. To purchase back; to ransom; to liberate or rescue from captivity or bondage, or from any obligation or liability to suffer or to be forfeited, by paying an equivalent. 2. To repurchase what has been sold; to regain possession of a thing alienated, by repaying the value of it to the possessor. 3. To rescue; to recover; to deliver from. 4. To compensate or recompense; to make amends for, as sorrows.—*Shak.* 5. To free by making atonement; as, to *redeem* nature from the curse.—*Shak.* 6. To pay the penalty of, as crime.—*Milton.* 7. To save, as a portion of time. 8. To perform what has been promised; to make good by performance.—9. In *law*, to recall an estate, or to obtain the right to re-enter upon a mortgaged estate by paying to the mortgagee his principal, interest, and expenses or costs.—10. In *theology*, to rescue and deliver from the bondage of sin and its penalties.—11. In *commerce*, to purchase or pay the value, in specie, of any promissory note, bill, or other evidence of debt given by the state, by a company, or corporation, or by an individual.—*To redeem time*, is to use more diligence in the improvement of it.

RE-DEEM′A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be redeemed; capable of redemption. 2. That may be purchased or paid for in gold and silver, and brought into the possession of government or the original promiser.

RE-DEEM′A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being redeemable.

RE-DEEM*ED*′ (re-deemd′), *pp.* or *a.* Ransomed; delivered from bondage, distress, penalty, liability, or from the possession of another, by paying an equivalent.

RE-DEEM′ER, *n.* 1. One who redeems or ransoms. 2. The Savior of the world, JESUS CHRIST.

RE-DEEM′ING, *ppr.* Ransoming; procuring deliverance from captivity, capture, bondage, sin, distress, or liability to suffer, by the payment of an equivalent. 2. *a.* That redeems or makes amends.

RE-DE-LIB′ER-ĀTE, *v. i.* [*re* and *deliberate.*] To deliberate again.

† RĒ-DE-LIB′ER-ĀTE, *v. t.* To reconsider.

RE-DE-LIV′ER, *v. t.* [*re* and *deliver.*] 1. To deliver back.—*Ayliffe.* 2. To deliver again; to liberate a second time.

RE-DE-LIV′ER-ANCE, *n.* A second deliverance.

RE-DE-LIV′ER*ED*, *pp.* Delivered back; liberated again.

RE-DE-LIV′ER-ING, *ppr.* Delivering back; liberating again.

RE-DE-LIV′ER-Y, *n.* The act of delivering back; also, a second delivery or liberation.

RE-DE-MAND′, *v. t.* [*re* and *demand*; Fr. *redemander.*] To demand back; to demand again.—*Addison.*

RE-DE-MAND′, *n.* A demanding back again.

RE-DE-MAND′A-BLE, *a.* That may be demanded back.

RE-DE-MAND′ED, *pp.* Demanded back or again.

RE-DE-MAND′ING, *ppr.* Demanding back or again.

RE-DE-MĪSE′, *v. t.* [*re* and *demise.*] To convey or transfer back, as an estate in fee-simple, fee-tail, for life, or a term of years.

RE-DE-MĪSE′, *n.* Reconveyance; the transfer of an estate back to the person who has demised it.

RE-DE-MĪSED′ (re-de-mīzd′), *pp.* Reconveyed, as an estate.

RE-DE-MĪS′ING, *ppr.* Reconveying.

RE-DEMP′TION, *n.* [Fr.; It. *redenzione*; L. *redemptio.*] 1. Repurchase of captured goods or prisoners; the act of procuring the deliverance of persons or things from the possession and power of captors by the payment of an equivalent; ransom; release. 2. Deliverance from bondage, distress, or from liability to any evil or forfeiture, either by money, labor, or other means. 3. Repurchase, as of lands alienated.—*Lev.*, XXV. 4. The liberation of an estate from a mortgage; or the purchase of the right to reenter upon it by paying the sum for which it was mortgaged; also, the right of redeeming and re-entering. 5. Repurchase of notes, bills, or other evidence of debt by paying their value in specie to their holders.—6. In *theology*, the ransom or deliverance of sinners from the bondage of sin and the penalties of God's violated law by the atonement of Christ.—*Dryden.*

RE-DEMP′TION-ER, *n.* One who redeems himself; formerly, one whose services were sold to pay the expenses of his passage to America.

RE-DEMP′TIVE, *a.* Pertaining to redemption; redeeming.

RE-DEMP′TOR-ISTS, *n. pl.* A religious order, founded in Naples in 1732, and revived in Austria in 1820, devoted to the education of youth and the propagation of the Roman Catholic faith.—*Brande.*

RE-DEMP′TO-RY, *a.* Paid for ransom.—*Chapman.*

RE-DENT′ED, *a.* Formed like the teeth of a saw; indented.

RE-DE-SCEND′, *v. i.* [*re* and *descend.*] To descend again.

RE-DE-SCEND′ING, *ppr.* Descending again.

RĒ′DI-ENT, *a.* [L. *rediens.*] Returning.—*E. H. Smith.*

RE-DI-GEST′, *v. t.* To digest or reduce to form a second time.—*Kent.*

RE-DI-GEST′ED, *pp.* Digested again.

RE-DI-GEST′ING, *ppr.* Digesting a second time; reducing again to order.

RE-DIN′TE-GRĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *redintegro.*] To make whole again; to renew; to restore to a perfect state.

RE-DIN′TE-GRATE, *a.* Renewed; restored to wholeness or a perfect state.—*Bacon.*

RE-DIN′TE-GRĀ-TED, *pp.* Renewed; restored to entireness.

RE-DIN′TE-GRĀ-TING, *ppr.* Restoring to a perfect state

RE-DIN-TE-GRĀ′TION, *n.* 1. Renovation; restoration to a whole or sound state.—2. In *chemistry*, the restoration of any mixed body or matter to its former nature and constitution.

RE-DIS-BURSE′ (re-dis-burs′), *v. t.* [*re* and *disburse.*] To repay or refund.—*Spenser.*

RE-DIS-PŌSE′, *v. t.* [*re* and *dispose.*] To dispose or adjust again.—*Baxter.*

RE-DIS-PŌSED′ (re-dis-pōzd′), *pp.* Disposed anew.

RE-DIS-PŌS′ING, *ppr.* Disposing or adjusting anew.

RE-DIS-SEI′ZIN, *n.* [*re* and *disseizin.*] In *law*, a *writ of redisseizin* is a writ to recover seizin of lands or tenements against a redisseizor.

RE-DIS-SEI′ZOR, *n.* [*re* and *disseizor.*] A person who disseizes lands or tenements a second time, or after a recovery of the same from him in an action of novel disseizin.

RE-DIS-SOLVE′ (re-diz-zolv′), *v. t.* [*re* and *dissolve.*] To dissolve again.

RE-DIS-SOLVED′ (re-diz-zolvd′), *pp.* Dissolved a second time.

RE-DIS-SOLV′ING, *ppr.* Dissolving again.

RE-DIS-TRIBŪTE, *v. t.* [*re* and *distribute.*] To distribute again; to deal back again.—*Cotgrave.*

RE-DIS-TRIB′Ū-TED, *pp.* Distributed again or back.

RE-DIS-TRIB′Ū-TING, *ppr.* Distributing again or back.

RE-DIS-TRI-BŪ′TION, *n.* A dealing back, or a second distribution.

RED′LY, *adv.* With redness.—*Cotgrave.*

RED′NESS, *n.* [Sax. *readnesse.*] The quality of being red red color.—*Spectator.*

RED′O-LENCE, } *n.* [from *redolent.*] Sweet scent.—*Boyle*
RED′O-LEN-CY, }

RED′O-LENT, *a.* [L. *redolens.*] Having or diffusing a sweet scent.—*Sandys.*

RE-DOUB′LE (re-dub′l), *v. t.* [*re* and *double.*] 1. To repeat in return. 2. To repeat often. 3. To increase by repeated or continued additions.

RE-DOUB′LE (re-dub′l), *v. i.* To become twice as much.

RE-DOUB′LED (re-dub′ld), *pp.* or *a.* Repeated in return, repeated over and over; increased by repeated or continued additions.

RE-DOUB′LING (re-dub′ling), *ppr.* Repeating in return; repeating again and again; increasing by repeated or continued additions.

RE-DOUBT′ (re-dout′), *n.* [It. *ridotto*; Sp. *reducto*; Fr. *redoute.* The etymology of this word shows that it should be written *redout.*] A general name for nearly every kind of work in the class of field fortifications; particularly, a parapet inclosing a square or polygonal area.—*P. Cyc.*

RE-DOUBT′A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] Formidable; that is to be dreaded; terrible to foes. Hence, the implied sense is *valiant.*

† RE-DOUBT′ED, *a.* Formidable.—*Spenser.*

RE-DOUND′, *v. i.* [It. *ridondare*; L. *redundo.*] 1. To be sent, rolled, or driven back. 2. To conduce in the consequence; to contribute; to result. 3. To proceed in the consequence or effect; to result.

RE-DOUND′ING, *ppr.* Conducing; contributing; resulting

RE-DRAFT′, *v. t.* [*re* and *draft.*] To draw or draft anew

RE-DRAFT′, *n.* 1. A second draft or copy.—2. In the *French commercial code*, a new bill of exchange.—*Walsh.*

RE-DRAFT′ED, *pp.* Drafted again; transcribed into a new copy.

RE-DRAFT′ING, *ppr.* Redrawing; drafting or transcribing again.

RE-DRAW′, *v. t.* [*re* and *draw.*] 1. To draw again.—In *commerce*, to draw a new bill of exchange.—*Walsh.* 2. To draw a second draft or copy.

RE-DRESS′, *v. t.* [Fr. *redresser.*] 1. To set right; to amend.—*Milton.* 2. To remedy; to repair; to relieve from, and sometimes to indemnify for; as, to *redress* grievances; to *redress* the afflicted.—*Dryden.* 3. To ease; to relieve, as pain.—*Sidney.*

RE-DRESS′, *n.* 1. Reformation; amendment. 2. Relief, remedy; deliverance from wrong, injury, or oppression. 3. Reparation; indemnification. 4. One who gives relief.—*Dryden.*

RE-DRESSED′ (re-drest′), *pp.* Remedied; set right; relieved; indemnified.

RE-DRESS′ER, *n.* One who gives redress.

RE-DRESS′I-BLE, *a.* That may be redressed, relieved, or indemnified.

RE-DRESS′ING, *ppr.* Setting right; relieving; indemnifying

RE-DRESS′IVE, *a.* Affording relief.—*Thomson.*

RE-DRESS′LESS, *a.* Without amendment; without relief —*Sherwood.*

RE-DRESS'MENT, *n.* Redress; act of redressing.—*Jefferson.*
RE-DRIV'EN, *a.* Driven back or again.
RE-DŪCE', *v. t.* [L. *reduco*; Fr. *reduire*; It. *riducere.*] 1. *Literally*, to bring back; [*obs.*] 2. To bring to a former state; as, "to *reduce* me to my dust."—*Milton.* 3. To bring to any state or condition, good or bad. 4. To make less in length, breadth, thickness, size, quantity, or value. 5. To bring down in dignity or excellence; to degrade.—*Tillotson.* 6. To bring into subjection; as, to *reduce* a place or country. 7. To reclaim to order.—*Milton.* 8. To bring, as into a class, order, genus, or species; to bring under rules or within certain limits of description.—9. In *arithmetic*, to change numbers from one denomination into another, without altering their value.—10. In *algebra*, to *reduce an equation* is to bring the unknown quantity by itself, on one side, and all the known quantities on the other side, without destroying the equation.—11. In *metallurgy*, to separate a metal from other substances with which it is combined.—12. In *surgery*, to restore to its proper place or state a dislocated or fractured bone.—*To reduce a figure, design, or draught*, to make a copy of it smaller than the original.—*To reduce to the ranks*, in *military language*, to degrade a sergeant or corporal for misconduct to the station of a private soldier.—SYN. To diminish; lessen; decrease; abate; shorten; curtail; impair; lower; subject; subdue; subjugate; conquer.
RE-DŪCED' (re-dūst'), *pp.* or *a.* Brought back; brought to a former state; brought into any state or condition; diminished; subdued; impoverished.
RE-DŪCE'MENT, *n.* The act of bringing back; the act of diminishing; the act of subduing; reduction.
RE-DŪ'CENT, *a.* Tending to reduce.
RE-DŪ'CENT, *n.* That which reduces.
RE-DŪC'ER (re-dūs'er), *n.* One who reduces.—*Sidney.*
RE-DŪ'CI-BLE, *a.* That may be reduced.—*Dryden.*
RE-DŪ'CI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being reducible.
RE-DŪC'ING, *ppr.* Bringing back; bringing to a former state, or to a different state or form; diminishing; subduing; impoverishing.
† RE-DUCT', *v. t.* [L. *reductus.*] To reduce.—*Warde.*
RE-DUCT', *n.* In *building*, a quirk or small piece taken out of a larger to make it more regular and uniform, or for some other convenience.—*Gwilt.*
RE-DUCTI-O AD AB-SURDUM (re-duk'she-o-). [L.] The proving that a given supposition leads directly to an absurdity.
RE-DUCTION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *reductio.*] 1. The act of reducing, or state of being reduced. 2. The act of making less, or state of being made less. 3. A conquering or subduing, as of a country.—4. In *arithmetic*, the bringing of numbers of different denominations into one denomination.—5. In *algebra*, the *reduction of an equation* consists in bringing the unknown quantity by itself on one side, and all the known quantities on the other side without destroying the equation. *Day.*—6. *Reduction of a figure, draught*, &c., the copying of it on a smaller scale than the original.—7. In *surgery*, the restoring of a dislocated or fractured bone to its proper place or state.—8. In *metallurgy*, the separating of a metal from other substances with which it is combined; revivification. *Ure.*—SYN. Diminution; lessening; decrease; abatement; curtailment; subjugation; conquest; subjection.
RE-DUCTIVE, *a.* [Fr. *reductif.*] Having the power of reducing.—*Brevint.*
RE-DUCTIVE, *n.* That which has the power of reducing.
RE-DUCTIVE-LY, *adv.* By reduction; by consequence.
RE-DUN'DANCE, } *n.* [L. *redundantia.*] 1. Excess or su-
RE-DUN'DAN-CY, } perfluous quantity; superfluity; superabundance.—2. In *discourse*, superfluity of words.
RE-DUN'DANT, *a.* 1. Exceeding what is natural or necessary. 2. Using more words or images than are necessary or useful.—3. In *music*, a *redundant* chord is one which contains a greater number of tones, semitones, or less intervals than it does in its natural state, as from *fa* to *sol* sharp.—SYN. Superfluous; superabundant; excessive; exuberant; overflowing; plentiful; copious.
RE-DUN'DANT-LY, *adv.* With superfluity or excess; superfluously; superabundantly.
RE-DŪ'PLI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *reduplico.*] To double.
RE-DŪ'PLI-CATE, *a.* Double.
RE-DU-PLI-CA'TION, *n.* The act of doubling.—*Digby.*
RE-DŪ'PLI-CA-TIVE, *a.* Double.—*Watts.*
RED'WING, *n.* A European bird of the thrush family, named from the deep orange-red color of its under wing-coverts.—*Jardine.*
REE, } *n.* value about one eighth of a cent.
RE, }
REE, *v. t.* To riddle; to sift; that is, to separate or throw off.—*Mortimer.* [*Not in use, or local.*]
RE-ECH'O (re-ek'o), *v. t.* [*re* and *echo.*] To echo back; to reverberate again.
RE-ECH'O (re-ek'o), *v. i.* To echo back; to return back or be reverberated, as an echo.—*Pope.*
RE-ECH'O (re-ek'o), *n.* The echo of an echo.
RE-ECHŌED (re-ek'ōde), *pp.* Returned, as sound; reverberated again.
RE-ECH'O-ING, *ppr.* Returning or reverberating an echo
REECH'Y, *a.* [a misspelling of *reeky.*] Tarnished with smoke or vapor; hence, sweaty; as, a *reechy* neck.—*Shak.*
REED, *n.* [Sax. *hreod, reod*; G. *rieth.*] 1. The common name of many aquatic plants, usually having hollow stalks or stems with joints. 2. A musical pipe; *reeds being anciently used for instruments of music.* 3. A little tube through which a hautboy, bassoon, or clarionet is blown. 4. An arrow, as made of a reed headed. 5. Thatch; [*West of England.*] 6. That part of a loom by which the threads of the warp are separated in weaving.
REED'-CROWNED, *a.* Crowned with reeds.—*Hemans.*
REED'-GRASS, *n.* A plant, bur-reed, of the genus *sparganium.*
REED'-MACE, *n.* A plant; also called *cat-tail.*
REED'ED, *a.* 1. Covered with reeds.—*Tusser.* 2. Formed with channels and ridges like reeds.
REED'EN (reed'n), *a.* Consisting of a reed or reeds.—*Dryden.*
RE-ED-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [from *re-edify.*] Act or operation of rebuilding; state of being rebuilt.—*D'Anville, Trans.*
RE-ED'I-FIED (-fide), *pp.* Rebuilt.
RE-ED'I-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *réédifier.*] To rebuild; to build again after destruction.—*Milton.*
RE-ED'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Rebuilding.
REED'LESS, *a.* Destitute of reeds.—*May.*
REED'Y, *a.* 1. Abounding with reeds. *Thomson.*—2. Having the quality of a reed in tone, *i. e.*, harsh and thick, as a voice.
REEF, *n.* [D. *reef*; Dan. *riv* or *rift*; Sw. *ref.*] A certain portion of a sail, between the top or bottom and a row of eyelet holes, or between two rows of eyelet holes, which is folded or rolled up to contract the sail, when the violence of the wind renders it necessary.
REEF, *n.* [G. *riff*; D. *rif.*] A chain or range of rocks lying at or near the surface of the water.—*Brande.*
REEF, *n.* A cutaneous eruption; a rash.—*Grose.*
REEF, *v. t.* To contract or reduce the extent of a sail by rolling or folding a certain portion of it and making it fast to the yard.
REEF'-BAND, *n.* A piece of canvas sewed across a sail, to strengthen it in the part where the eyelet holes are formed for reefing.
REEF'-LINE, *n.* A small rope formerly used to reef the courses by being passed spirally round the yard and through the holes of the reef.—*Totten.*
REEF'-POINTS, *n. pl.* Flat pieces of braided cordage, tapering toward each end, and passed through the holes in the reef-band of a sail.—*Totten.*
REEF'-TACK-LE, *n.* A tackle by which the reef cringles or rings of a sail are hauled up to the yard for reefing.—*Totten.*
REEFED (reeft), *pp.* or *a.* Having a portion of the top or bottom folded and made fast to the yard.
REEFING, *ppr.* Folding and making fast to the yard, as a portion of a sail.
REEFY, *a.* Scabby.—*Grose.*
REEFY, *a.* Full of reefs or rocks.
REEK, *n.* [Sax. *rec.*] 1. Vapor; steam. 2. A rick.
REEK, *v. i.* [Sax. *recan, reocan*; D. *rooken.*] To steam; to exhale; to emit vapor.—*Milton.*
REEK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Steaming; emitting vapor.
REEK'Y, *a.* Smoky; soiled with smoke or steam; foul.
REEL, *n.* [Sax. *hreol, reol.*] 1. A frame or machine turning on an axis, and on which yarn, thread, lines, &c., are wound. 2. A lively dance peculiar to Scotland.—*Brande.*
REEL, *v. t.* To wind upon a reel, as thread or yarn from the spindle.—*Wilkins.*
REEL, *v. i.* [Sw. *ragla.*] To stagger; to incline or move in walking, first to one side and then to the other; to vacillate.
RE-E-LECT', *v. t.* [*re* and *elect.*] To elect again.
RE-E-LECTED, *pp.* Elected again; rechosen.
RE-E-LECTING, *ppr.* Electing again.
RE-E-LECTION, *n.* Election a second time, or repeated election.—*Swift.*
RE-EL-I-GI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The capacity of being re-elected to the same office.
RE-EL'I-GI-BLE, *a.* [*re* and *eligible.*] Capable of being elected again to the same office.
RE-EM-BARK', *v. t.* [*re* and *embark.*] To embark or put on board again.
RE-EM-BARK', *v. i.* To embark or go on board again.
RE-EM-BAR-KA'TION, *n.* A putting on board or a going on board again.
RE-EM-BARKED' (-bärkt'), *pp.* Embarked again.
RE-EM-BARKING, *ppr.* Embarking again.
RE-EM-BATTLE, *v. t.* [*re* and *embattle.*] To array again for battle; to arrange again in the order of battle.
RE-EM-BATTLED, *pp.* Arrayed again for battle.

RE-EM-BAT'TLING, *ppr.* Arranging again in battle array.
RE-EM-BOD'IED (-bod'id), *pp.* Embodied again.
RE-EM-BOD'Y, *v. t.* [*re* and *embody.*] To embody again.
RE-EM-BOD'Y-ING, *ppr.* Embodying again.
RE-E-MERGE', *v. i.* To emerge a second time.
RE-E-MERG'ENCE, *n.* The act of emerging a second time. —*Lyell.*
REEM'ING, *n.* [L. *rima.*] The opening of the seams between the planks of a vessel with a calking-iron, for the purpose of calking or recalking them with oakum.—*Hebert.*
RE-EN-ACT', *v. t.* [*re* and *enact.*] To enact again.
RE-EN-ACT'ED, *pp.* Enacted again.
RE-EN-ACT'ING, *ppr.* Enacting anew; passing again into a law.
RE-EN-ACT'ION, *n.* The passing into a law again.
RE-EN-ACT'MENT, *n.* The enacting or passing of a law a second time; the renewal of a law.—*Key.*
RE-EN-FORCE', *v. t.* [*re* and *enforce.*] To strengthen with new force, assistance, or support.
RE-EN-FORCE', *n.* That part of a cannon near the breech, which is made stronger than the rest.—*Totten.*
RE-EN-FORCED' (re-en-fôrst'), *pp.* Strengthened by additional force, troops, or ships.
RE-EN-FORCE'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of re-enforcing. 2. Additional force; fresh assistance; *particularly,* additional troops or force to augment the strength of an army or of ships. 3. Any augmentation of strength or force by something added.
RE-EN-FORC'ING, *ppr.* Strengthened by additional force.
RE-EN-GAGE', *v. t.* To engage a second time.
RE-EN-GAGE', *v. i.* To engage again; to enlist a second time; to covenant again.—*Mitford.*
RE-EN-GAGED', *pp.* Engaged a second time.
RE-EN-GAG'ING, *ppr.* Engaging or covenanting again.
RE-EN-JOY', *v. t.* [*re* and *enjoy.*] To enjoy anew, or a second time.—*Pope.*
RE-EN-JOYED' (re-en-joyd'), *pp.* Enjoyed again.
RE-EN-JOY'ING, *ppr.* Enjoying anew.
RE-EN-JOY'MENT, *n.* A second or repeated enjoyment.
RE-EN-KIN'DLE (-kin'dl), *v. t.* [*re* and *enkindle.*] To enkindle again; to rekindle.—*Taylor.*
RE-EN-KIN'DLED (-kin'dld), *pp.* Enkindled again.
RE-EN-KIN'DLING, *ppr.* Enkindling anew.
RE-EN-LIST', *v. t.* To enlist a second time.
RE-EN-LIST'ED, *pp.* Enlisted anew.
RE-EN-LIST'ING, *ppr.* Enlisting anew.
RE-EN-LIST'MENT, *n.* A second enlistment.
RE-EN-STAMP', *v. t.* To enstamp again.—*Bedell.*
RE-EN'TER, *v. t.* [*re* and *enter.*] To enter again or anew. It is applied, in *engraving,* to the passing of the graver into those incisions of the plate, so as to deepen them, where the acid has not bitten in sufficiently.—*Brande.*
RE-EN'TER, *v. i.* To enter anew.
RE-EN'TERED, *pp.* Entered again.
RE-EN'TER-ING, *ppr.* 1. Entering anew. 2. *a.* Entering in return; as, *re-entering* angles; opposed to *salient* angles.
RE-EN-THRONE', *v. t.* [*re* and *enthrone.*] To enthrone again; to replace on a throne.—*Southern.*
RE-EN-THRONED' (re-en-thrōnd'), *pp.* Raised again to a throne.
RE-EN-THRONE'MENT, *n.* A second enthroning.
RE-EN-THRON'ING, *ppr.* Replacing on a throne.
RE-EN'TRANCE, *n.* [*re* and *entrance.*] The act of entering again.—*Hooker.*
RE-EN'TRANT, *a.* *See* RE-ENTERING.
REER'-MOUSE, *n.* [Sax. *hreremus.*] A rear-mouse; a bat.
RE-ES-TAB'LISH, *v. t.* [*re* and *establish.*] To establish anew; to fix or confirm again.
RE-ES-TAB'LISHED (-es-tab'lisht), *pp.* or *a.* Established or confirmed again.
RE-ES-TAB'LISH-ER, *n.* One who establishes again.
RE-ES-TAB'LISH-ING, *ppr.* Establishing anew; confirming again.
RE-ES-TAB'LISH-MENT, *n.* The act of establishing again; the state of being re-established; renewed confirmation; restoration.
† RE-ES-TATE', *v. t.* [*re* and *estate.*] To re-establish.
REEVE, *n.* [Sax. *gerefa;* G. *graf.*] An officer, steward, or governor.—*Brande.* [Obsolete, except in compounds, as shire-*reeve* (*i. e.,* sheriff), port-*reeve,* &c.]
REEVE, *n.* A bird, the female of the ruff.
REEVE, *v. t.; pret.* and *pp.* ROVE. In *seamen's language,* to pass the end of a rope through any hole in a block, thimble, cleat, ring-bolt, cringle, &c.—*Totten.*
REEVE, *v. t.* To talk inconsistently. [*Craven dialect.*]
RE-EX-AM'IN-A-BLE (x as gz), *a.* That may be re-examined or reconsidered.—*Judge Story.*
RE-EX-AM-IN-A'TION, *n.* A renewed or repeated examination.
RE-EX-AM'INE, *v. t.* [*re* and *examine.*] To examine anew.
RE-EX-AM'IN-ED, *pp.* Examined again.
RE-EX-AM'IN-ING, *ppr.* Examining anew.
RE-EX-CHANGE', *n.* [*re* and *exchange.*] 1. A renewed exchange.—2. In *commerce,* the expense incurred on a bill of exchange or draft which has been dishonored in a foreign country, and returned to that country in which it was made or indorsed, and there taken up.—*Bouvier.*
RE-EX-PORT', *v. t.* [*re* and *export.*] To export again; to export what has been imported.
RE-EX'PORT, *n.* Any commodity re-exported.
RE-EX-POR-TA'TION, *n.* The act of exporting what has been imported.
RE-EX-PORT'ED, *pp.* Exported after being imported.
RE-EX-PORT'ING, *ppr.* Exporting what has been imported.
RE-FASH'ION, *v. t.* To form or mold into shape again.—*Macknight.*
RE-FASH'IONED, *pp.* Fashioned again.
RE-FASH'ION-ING, *ppr.* Shaping a second time.
† RE-FECT', *v. t.* [L. *refectus, reficio.*] To refresh; to restore after hunger or fatigue.—*Brown.*
RE-FEC'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *refectio.*] 1. Refreshment after hunger or fatigue.—2. In *monasteries,* a spare meal or repast.
RE-FEC'TIVE, *a.* Refreshing; restoring.
RE-FEC'TIVE, *n.* That which refreshes.
* RE-FEC'TO-RY, *n.* [Fr. *refectoire.*] A room for refreshment or meals; *originally,* a hall or apartment in convents and monasteries, where a moderate repast is taken.
RE-FEL', *v. t.* [L. *refello.*] To refute; to disprove; to repress.—*Shak.* [*Little used.*]
RE-FER', *v. t.* [L. *refero;* Fr. *referrer.*] 1. To direct, leave, or deliver over to another person or tribunal for information or decision. 2. To reduce, as to the ultimate end. 3. To reduce; to assign; as to an order, genus, or class.
RE-FER', *v. i.* 1. To point or have reference; as, this *refers* to the habits of the people. 2. To appeal; to have recourse; to apply.—*Bacon.* 3. To have respect to by intimation without naming.—SYN. To relate; recur; allude; hint.
REF'ER-A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be referred; capable of being considered in relation to something else. 2. That may be assigned; that may be considered as belonging to or related to.
REF-ER-EE', *n.* One to whom a thing is referred; *particularly,* a person appointed by a court to hear, examine, and decide a cause between parties, pending before the court, and make report to the court.—In *New England,* a *referee* differs from an *arbitrator,* in being appointed by the court to decide in a cause which is depending before that court. An *arbitrator* is chosen by parties to decide a cause between them.
REF'ER-ENCE, *n.* 1. A sending, dismission, or direction to another for information. 2. Relation; respect; view toward. 3. Allusion to.—4. In *law,* the process of assigning a cause depending in court, for a hearing and decision, to persons appointed by the court.
REF-ER-EN'TIAL, *a.* That contains a reference; that points to something out of itself.—*Smart.*
REF-ER-END'A-RY, *n.* 1. One to whose decision a cause is referred; a referee; [*obs.*] 2. An officer who delivered the royal answer to petitions.—3. In *early history,* an officer charged with the procuring and dispatching of diplomas and decrees.—*Brande.*
† RE-FER'MENT, *n.* Reference for decision.—*Laud.*
RE-FER-MENT', *v. t.* [*re* and *ferment.*] To ferment again
RE-FERRED' (re-ferd'), *pp.* Dismissed or directed to another; assigned, as to a class, order, or cause; assigned by a court to persons appointed to decide.
RE-FER'RI-BLE, *a.* That may be referred; referable.
RE-FER'RING, *ppr.* Dismissing or directing to another for information; alluding; assigning, as to a class, order, cause, &c.; or assigning to private persons for decision.
RE-FIND', *v. t.* [*re* and *find.*] To find again; to experience anew.—*Sandys.*
RE-FINE', *v. t.* [Fr. *raffiner;* It. *raffinare;* Sp., Port. *refinar.*] 1. To purify, *in a general sense; applied to liquors,* to depurate; to defecate; to clarify; to separate, as liquor, from all extraneous matter.—2. *Applied to metals,* to separate the metallic substance from all other matter. 3. To purify, as manners, from what is gross, clownish, or vulgar; to polish; to make elegant. 4. To purify, as language, by removing vulgar words and barbarisms. 5. To purify, as taste; to give a nice and delicate perception of beauty and propriety in literature and the arts. 6. To purify, as the mind or moral principles.
RE-FINE', *v. i.* 1. To improve in accuracy, delicacy, or in any thing that constitutes excellence. 2. To become pure to be cleared of feculent matter. 3. To affect nicety.
RE-FINED' (re-find'), *pp.* or *a.* Separated from extraneous matter; freed from alloy, &c., as metals; clarified, as liquors; separated from what is coarse, rude, or improper —SYN. Purified; polished; polite; genteel; elegant.
RE-FIN'ED-LY, *adv.* With affected nicety or elegance.
RE-FIN'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being refined; purity; refinement; also, affected purity.
RE-FINE'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of purifying by separating from a substance all extraneous matter; a clearing from

dross, alloy, dregs, or recrement. 2. The state of being pure. 3. An improved or advanced state of language; purity. 4. Nice sense or observance of the civilities of social intercourse and of graceful decorum. 5. Purity of taste; nice perception of beauty and propriety in literature and the arts. 6. Purity of mind and morals; nice perception and observance of rectitude in moral principles and practice. 7. Purity of heart; the state of the heart purified from sensual and evil affections. 8. Artificial practice; subtilty; as, the *refinement* of cunning.—*Rogers.* 9. Affectation of nicety, or of elegant improvement; as, the *refinements* of logic.—Syn. Purification; polish; politeness; gentility; elegance; cultivation; civilization.

RE-FĪN'ER, *n.* 1. One who refines metals or other things. 2. An improver in purity and elegance. 3. An inventor of superfluous subtilties; one who is over nice in discrimination, in argument, reasoning, philosophy, &c.

RE-FĪN'ER-Y, *n.* The place and apparatus for refining metals.

RE-FĪN'ING, *ppr.* Purifying; separating from alloy or any extraneous matter; polishing; improving in accuracy, delicacy, or purity.

RE-FĪN'ING, *n.* 1. The act or process of purifying; *particularly*, the purification of a metal from an alloy or other substance.—*Hebert.* 2. The use of excessive refinement or subtilty.

RE-FIT', *v. t.* [*re* and *fit.*] To fit or prepare again; to repair; to restore after damage or decay.

RE-FIT', *v. i.* To repair damages; as, the admiral returned to *refit.*—*Belsham.*

RE-FIT'MENT, *n.* A fitting out a second time.

RE-FIT'TED, *pp.* Prepared again; repaired.

RE-FIT'TING, *ppr.* Repairing after damage or decay.

RE-FLECT', *v. t.* [L. *reflecto*; Fr. *reflechir*; It. *riflettere.*] To throw back; to cause to return after striking upon any surface, as light, heat, &c.

RE-FLECT', *v. i.* 1. To throw back light, heat, &c.; to return rays or beams. 2. To bend back. 3. To throw or turn back the thoughts upon the past operations of the mind or upon past events. 4. To bestow attentive consideration; to revolve in the mind. 5. To bring reproach. —*To reflect on*, to cast censure or reproach. *Swift.*—Syn. To consider; think; cogitate; meditate; contemplate; ponder; muse; ruminate.

RE-FLECT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Thrown back; returned.

RE-FLECT'ENT, *a.* Bending or flying back.—*Digby.*

RE-FLECT'I-BLE, *a.* That may be reflected or thrown back.—*Gregory.*

RE-FLECT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Throwing back, as light, heat, &c. 2. Turning back, as thoughts upon themselves or upon past events.—3. *Reflecting on*, casting censure or reproach.

RE-FLECT'ING, *a.* 1. Throwing back light, heat, &c., as a mirror or other surface. 2. Accustomed to reflection or thought; reflective.—*Reflecting telescope.* *See* Telescope.

RE-FLECT'ING CIR'CLE, *n.* An instrument for measuring angles by reflection.—*Brande.*

RE-FLECT'ING-LY, *adv.* With reflection; with censure.

RE-FLEC'TION, *n.* [from *reflect.*] 1. A turning back after striking upon any surface; as, the *reflection* of light, heat, or sound; the *reflection* of an elastic body. 2. The act of bending back. 3. That which is reflected. 4. The operation of the mind by which it turns its views back upon itself and its operations. 5. Thought thrown back on itself, on the past or on the absent. 6. The expression of thought. 7. Attentive consideration. 8. Censure; reproach cast; as, a *reflection* on one's honesty.—Syn. Meditation; contemplation; rumination; cogitation; considerance; musing; thinking.

RE-FLEC'TIVE, *a.* 1. Throwing back images. 2. Considering the operations of the mind or things past.—*Prior.*

RE-FLEC'TIVE-LY, *adv.* By reflection.

RE-FLEC'TOR, *n.* 1. One who reflects or considers.—*Boyle.* 2. Something having a polished surface for reflecting light or heat, as the reflector of a lamp, &c.

RE-FLEX, *a.* [L. *reflexus.*] 1. Directed back; retroactive. 2. Designating the parts of a painting illuminated by light reflected from another part of the same picture.—3. In *botany*, bent back; reflected.

RE-FLEX', *n.* 1. Reflection.—*Hooker*; [*obs.*] 2. The light reflected from an enlightened surface to one in shade.—*Gwilt.*

RE-FLEX', *v. t.* 1. To reflect.—*Shak.* 2. To bend back; to turn back.—*Gregory*; [*little used.*]

RE-FLEXED' (re-flekst'), *pp.* or *a.* Reflected.—In *botany*, suddenly bent backward.—*Lindley.*

RE-FLEX-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being reflexible or capable of being reflected.—*Newton.*

RE-FLEX'I-BLE, *a.* Capable of being reflected or thrown back.—*Cheyne.*

RE-FLEX'ION. *See* Reflection.

RE-FLEX'I-TY, *n.* Capacity of being reflected.

RE-FLEX'IVE, *a.* Having respect to something past.

RE-FLEX'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a direction backward.—*Gov. of the Tongue.*

RE-FLŌAT', *n.* [*re* and *float.*] Reflux; ebb; a flowing back —*Bacon.* [*Little used.*]

RE-FLO-RES'CENCE, *n.* [*re* and *florescence.*] A blossoming anew.

RE-FLOURISH (re-flur'ish), *v. i.* [*re* and *flourish.*] To flourish anew.—*Milton.*

RE-FLOURISH-ING, *ppr.* Flourishing again.

RE-FLŌW', *v. i.* [*re* and *flow.*] To flow back; to ebb.

RE-FLŌW'ING, *ppr.* Flowing back; ebbing.—*Darwin.*

RE-FLUCT-U-Ā'TION, *n.* A flowing back.

REF'LU-ENCE, } *a.* A flowing back.—*Montagu.*
REF'LU-EN-CY, }

REF'LU-ENT, *a.* [L. *refluens.*] 1. Flowing back; ebbing. 2. Flowing back; returning.

RĒ'FLUX, *n.* [Fr.; L. *refluxus.*] A flowing back; the returning of a fluid.—*Brown.*

RE-FOC'IL-LĀTE (-fos'il-lāte), *v. t.* [It. *refocillare*; Sp. *re focilar*; L. *refocillo.*] To refresh; to revive; to give new vigor to. [*Little used.*]

RE-FOC-IL-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of refreshing or giving new vigor; restoration of strength by refreshment. [*Rare.*]

RE-FO-MENT', *v. t.* [*re* and *foment.*] 1. To foment anew; to warm or cherish again. 2. To excite anew.

RE-FO-MENT'ED, *pp.* Fomented or incited anew.

RE-FO-MENT'ING, *ppr.* Fomenting anew; exciting again

RE-FORM', *v. t.* [Fr. *reformer*; L. *reformo.*] 1. To change from worse to better; to bring back to a former good state, or to bring from a bad to a good state. 2. To change from bad to good; to remove that which is bad or corrupt.—Syn. To amend; correct; emend; rectify; mend; repair; better; improve; restore; reclaim.

RE-FORM', *v. i.* To abandon that which is evil or corrupt, and return to a good state; to be amended or corrected.

RĒ'-FORM', *v. t.* [*re* and *form.*] To form again; to create or shape anew.

RE-FORM', *n.* A changing for the better; a reforming of what is defective, vicious, corrupt, or depraved.—Syn. Reformation; amendment; rectification; correction.

REF-OR-MĀ'DO, *n.* [Sp.] 1. A monk adhering to the reformation of his order.—*Weever.* 2. An officer retained in his regiment when his company is disbanded.—*Ben Jonson.*

† RE-FORM'AL-IZE, *v. i.* To affect reformation; to pretend to correctness.—*Lee.*

REF-OR-MĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of reforming, or changing for the better, life, manners, or any thing vicious or corrupt. *Dryden.*—2. *By way of eminence*, the change of religion in the European churches to its primitive purity, begun by Luther, A.D. 1517.—Syn. Reform; amendment; correction; rectification.

RĒ-FOR-MĀ'TION, *n.* The act of forming anew; a second forming in order.—*Mitford.*

RE-FORM'A-TIVE, *a.* Forming again; having the quality of renewing form.—*Good.*

RE-FORM'A-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to produce reformation.

RE-FORMED' (re-formd'), *pp.* or *a.* 1. Restored to a good state; amended; corrected.—2. *a.* In *ecclesiastical history*, a term denoting, in its widest sense, all who separated from the Roman Catholic Church at the era of the Reformation. In a more specific sense, it denotes those who separated from Luther on the doctrine of consubstantiation, &c., and carried the reformation, as they claimed, to a higher point. The Protestant churches founded by them in Switzerland, France, Holland, and part of Germany were called the *Reformed churches.*—*Encyc. Am.*

RĒ'-FORMED', *pp.* Formed anew.

RE-FORM'ER, *n.* 1. One who effects a reformation or amendment. 2. One of those who commenced the reformation of religion in the sixteenth century.

RE-FORM'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Correcting what is wrong; amending; restoring to a good state.

RĒ'-FORM'ING, *ppr.* Forming anew.

RE-FORM'IST, *n.* 1. One who is of the reformed religion 2. One who proposes or favors a reform.

RE-FOR-TI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* A fortifying a second time.

RE-FOR'TI-FĪED, *pp.* Fortified anew.

RE-FOR'TI-FŸ, *v. t.* [*re* and *fortify.*] To fortify anew.

RE-FOR'TI-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* Fortifying again.

RE-FOS'SION (-fosh'un), *n.* The act of digging up.—*Bp. Hall.*

RE-FOUND', *v. t.* [*re* and *found.*] To found or cast anew

RE-FOUND'ED, *pp.* Founded again.

RE-FOUND'ER, *n.* One who refounds.

RE-FOUND'ING, *ppr.* Founding again.

RE-FRACT', *v. t.* [L. *refractus.*] To break the natural course of the rays of light; to cause to deviate from a direct course.

RE-FRACT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Turned from a direct course as rays of light.—2. *a.* In *botany* and *conchology*, bent back at an acute angle.

RE-FRACT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Turning from a direct course. 2 *a.* That turns rays from a direct course.—*Refracting telescope.* *See* Telescope.

RE-FRAC'TION, *n.* In *optics*, the change in the direction of a ray of light caused by the difference of density in the medium or mediums through which it passes.—*Refraction*, in *mechanics*, is more commonly called *deflection*, which see.—*Double refraction*, the refracting of light in two directions, and consequent production of two distinct images.

RE-FRAC'TIVE, *a.* That refracts, or has power to refract or turn from a direct course; pertaining to refraction.

RE-FRAC'TO-RI-LY, *adv.* In a refractory manner.

RE-FRAC'TO-RI-NESS, *n.* [from *refractory.*] 1. Perverse or sullen obstinacy in opposition or disobedience.—2. *Applied to metals*, difficulty of fusion.

RE-FRAC'TO-RY, *a.* [Fr. *refractaire*; L. *refractarius.*] 1. Sullen or stiff in opposition or disobedience; as, a *refractory* pupil or son. 2. Difficult or impossible to be managed; obstinately unyielding, as a horse.—3. *Applied to metals*, difficult of fusion; not easily yielding to the force of heat.—Syn. Perverse; contumacious; unruly; stubborn; obstinate; ungovernable; unmanageable.

RE-FRAC'TO-RY, *n.* 1. A person obstinate in opposition or disobedience. 2. Obstinate opposition; [*obs.*]

*RE-FRĀ'GA-BLE or REF'RA-GA-BLE, *a.* [L. *refragor.*] That may be refuted, that is, broken.

RE-FRAIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *refrener*; It. *rinfrenare*; L. *refræno.*] To hold back; to restrain; to keep from action.

RE-FRAIN', *v. i.* To keep one's self from action or interference.—Syn. To hold back; forbear; abstain; withhold.

RE-FRAIN', *n.* [Fr. *refrein.*] The burden of a song; a kind of musical repetition.—*Mason.*

RE-FRAINED' (re-frānd'), *pp.* Held back; restrained.

RE-FRAIN'ING, *ppr.* Holding back; forbearing.

RĒ-FRĀME', *v. t.* [*re* and *frame.*] To frame again.

RĒ-FRĀMED', *pp.* Framed anew.

RĒ-FRĀM'ING, *ppr.* Framing again.

RE-FRAN-GI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The disposition of rays of light to be refracted or turned out of a direct course, in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another.

RE-FRAN'GI-BLE, *a.* [L. *re* and *frango.*] Capable of being refracted or turned out of a direct course in passing from one medium to another, as rays of light.

REF-RE-NĀ'TION, *n.* The act of restraining.

RE-FRESH', *v. t.* [Fr. *rafraîchir*; It. *rinfrescare*; Sp., Port. *refrescar.*] 1. To make cool; to allay heat. 2. To give new strength to; to relieve after fatigue. 3. To give new animation after depression; as, to *refresh* the mind. 4. To improve by new touches any thing impaired.—*Dryden.* 5. To give life to what is drooping, as vegetation.—Syn. To cool; refrigerate; invigorate; revive; reanimate; renovate; renew; restore; recreate; enliven; cheer.

† RE-FRESH', *n.* Act of refreshing.—*Daniel.*

RE-FRESHED' (re-fresht'), *pp.* Cooled; invigorated; revived; cheered.

RE-FRESH'ER, *n.* He or that which refreshes, revives, or invigorates.—*Thomson.*

RE-FRESH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Cooling; invigorating; reviving; reanimating.

RE-FRESH'ING, *n.* 1. Refreshment; relief after fatigue or suffering.—*Mortimer.* 2. Refreshment in spiritual things.—*Acts*, iii., 19.

RE-FRESH'ING-LY, *adv.* So as to refresh or give new life.

RE-FRESH'ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of refreshing.

RE-FRESH'MENT, *n.* 1. Act of refreshing, or new strength or vigor received after fatigue; relief after suffering. 2. New life or animation after depression. 3. That which gives fresh strength or vigor, as food or rest.

RĒ-FRET', *n.* The burden of a song.—*Dict.*

RE-FRIG'ER-ANT, *a.* Cooling; allaying heat.

RE-FRIG'ER-ANT, *n.* Among *physicians*, a medicine which abates heat or cools.

RE-FRIG'ER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *refrigero.*] To cool; to allay the heat of; to refresh.—*Bacon.*

RE-FRIG'ER-Ā-TED, *pp.* Cooled.

RE-FRIG'ER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Allaying heat; cooling.

RE-FRIG-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of cooling; abatement of heat; state of being cooled.—*Bacon.*

RE-FRIG'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Cooling.

RE-FRIG'ER-A-TIVE, *n.* A remedy that allays heat.

RE-FRIG'ER-Ā-TOR, *n.* 1. An air-tight box for keeping articles cool in summer by means of ice. 2. An apparatus for rapid cooling connected with a still, &c.—*Francis.*

RE-FRIG'ER-A-TO-RY, *a.* Cooling; mitigating heat.

RE-FRIG'ER-A-TO-RY, *n.* 1. In *distillation*, a vessel filled with cold water, through which the worm passes, by which means the vapors are condensed as they pass through the worm. 2. Any thing internally cooling.

† REF-RI-GE'RI-UM, *n.* [L.] Cooling refreshment; refrigeration.—*South.*

REFT, *pp.* of *reave.* 1. Deprived; bereft.—*Shak.* 2. *pret.* of *reave.* Taken away.—*Spenser.*

REFT, *n.* A chink. *See* Rift.

REF'UGE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *refugium, refugio.*] 1. Protection from danger or distress. 2. That which shelters or protects from danger, distress, or calamity; a strong-hold; any place inaccessible to an enemy. 3. An expedient to secure protection or defense. 4. Expedient, in general.—Syn. Shelter; asylum; retreat; covert.

REF'UGE, *v. t.* To shelter; to protect.

† REF'UGE, *v. i.* To take refuge.—*Sir J. Finett.*

REF-U-GEE', *n.* [Fr. *refugié.*] 1. One who flies to a shelter or place of safety.—*Dryden.* 2. One who, in times of persecution or political commotion, flees to a foreign power or country for safety.

RE-FUL'GENCE, } *n.* [L. *refulgens.*] A flood of light; splen-
RE-FUL'GEN-CY, } dor.

RE-FUL'GENT, *a.* Casting a bright light; shining; splendid.

RE-FUL'GENT-LY, *adv.* With a flood of light; with great brightness.

RE-FUND', *v. t.* [L. *refundo.*] 1. To pour back. 2. To repay; to return in payment or compensation for what has been taken; to restore.

RE-FUND'ED, *pp.* Poured back; repaid.

RE-FUND'ER, *n.* One who repays what is received.

RE-FUND'ING, *ppr.* Pouring back; returning by payment or compensation.

RE-FUR'BISH, *v. t.* To furbish a second time.

RE-FUR'BISHED (-fur'bisht), *pp.* Furbished again.

RE-FUR'BISH-ING, *ppr.* Furbishing again.

RE-FŪS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be refused.

RE-FŪ'SAL, *n.* 1. The act of refusing; denial of any thing demanded, solicited, or offered for acceptance. 2. The right of taking in preference to others; the choice of taking or refusing; option; pre-emption.

RE-FŪSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *refuser*; Port. *refusar.*] 1. To deny a request, demand, invitation, or command; to decline to do or grant what is solicited, claimed, or commanded. 2. To decline to accept what is offered. 3. To reject, as reproof.—*Prov.*, x., 17.

RE-FŪSE', *v. i.* To decline to accept; not to comply.

REF'USE (ref'yūse), *a.* [Fr. *refus.*] *Literally*, refused; rejected; hence, worthless; of no value; left as unworthy of reception.

REF'USE, *n.* That which is refused or rejected as useless; waste matter. *Addison.*—Syn. Dregs; sediment; scum; recrement; dross; trash.

† RE-FŪSE', *n.* Refusal.—*Fairfax.*

RE-FŪSED' (re-fūzd'), *pp.* Denied; rejected; not accepted

RE-FŪS'ER, *n.* One who refuses or rejects.—*Taylor.*

RE-FŪS'ING, *ppr.* Denying; declining to accept; rejecting.

RE-FŪ'TA-BLE, *a.* That may be refuted or disproved; that may be proved false or erroneous.

† RE-FŪ'TAL, *a.* Refutation.

REF-U-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *refutatio.*] The act or process of refuting or disproving; the act of proving to be false or erroneous; confutation; disproof.

RE-FŪ'TA-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to refute.

RE-FŪTE', *v. t.* [Fr. *refuter*; L. *refuto.*] To overthrow by argument, evidence, or countervailing proof; to prove to be false or erroneous.—Syn. To disprove; confute; repel

RE-FŪ'TED, *pp.* Disproved; proved to be false or erroneous.

RE-FŪ'TER, *n.* One who refutes.

RE-FŪ'TING, *ppr.* Proving to be false or erroneous; confuting.

RE-GĀIN', *v. t.* [*re* and *gain*; Fr. *regagner.*] To gain anew, to obtain again what has escaped or been lost.—Syn. To recover; reobtain; repossess; retrieve.

RE-GAINED' (re-gānd'), *pp.* Recovered; gained anew.

RE-GĀIN'ING, *ppr.* Gaining anew; recovering.

RE'GAL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *regalis.*] Pertaining to a king; kingly, royal; as, a *regal* title.

RE'GAL, *n.* [Fr. *régale.*] A musical instrument, a small portable finger organ.—*Bacon.* [*Disused.*]

RE-GĀ'LE, *n.* [L.] The prerogative of monarchy.

RE-GALE', *n.* A magnificent entertainment or treat given to embassadors and other persons of distinction.

RE-GALE', *v. t.* [Fr. *regaler*; Sp. *regalar.*] To refresh; to entertain with something that delights; to gratify, as the senses.

RE-GALE', *v. i.* To feast; to fare sumptuously.—*Shenstone.*

RE-GALED' (re-gāld'), *pp.* Refreshed; entertained; gratified.

RE-GALE'MENT, *n.* Refreshment; entertainment; gratification.

RE-GĀ'LI-A, *n. pl.* [L.] 1. Ensigns of royalty; the apparatus of a coronation; the crown, sceptre, &c.—2. In *law*, the rights and prerogatives of a king.—3. *Regalia of a church*, the privileges granted to it by kings; sometimes, its patrimony.—*Brande.*

RE-GAL'ING, *ppr.* Refreshing; entertaining; gratifying.

RE-GAL'I-TY, *n.* [from L. *regalis*; It. *realtà*; Fr. *royauté.*] Royalty; sovereignty; kingship.—*Bacon.*

RE'GAL-LY, *adv.* In a royal manner.—*Milton.*

RE-GARD', *v. t.* [Fr. *regarder*; It. *riguardare.*] 1. To look toward; to point or be directed toward.—*Sandys.* 2. To notice with some particularity. 3. To attend to with respect and estimation. 4. To attend to as a thing that af-

fects our interest or happiness; to fix the mind on as a matter of importance. 5. To hold in respect and affection, as a friend. 6. To keep with religious or solemn attention, as the Sabbath. 7. To attend to as something to influence our conduct. 8. To bestow serious consideration on; to lay to heart. 9. To notice with pity or concern. 10. To notice favorably or with acceptance; to hear and answer, as prayer. 11. To love and hold in esteem; to practice, as iniquity.—*Ps.* lxvi., 18. 12. To have relation to or bearing on, as a point in debate; [*rare.*]—*To regard the person*, to value for outward honor, wealth, or power. *Matt.*, xxii.—SYN. To consider; observe; remark; heed; mind; respect; esteem; estimate; value.

RE-GÄRD', *n.* [Fr. *regard*; It. *riguardo.*] 1. Look; aspect directed to another; [*rare.*] 2. Attention of the mind with a feeling of interest; as, a *regard* for the welfare of others. 3. That view of the mind which springs from value, estimable qualities, or any thing that excites admiration. 4. Note; eminence; account; as, a man of meanest *regard.*—*Spenser.* 5. Matter demanding notice. 6. Prospect; object of sight; [*obs.*]—7. In the *English forest laws*, view; inspection.—*In regard to*, with reference to; as to.—*In regard of* is little used.—SYN. Consideration; notice; observance; heed; care; concern; respect; estimation; esteem; attachment; reverence.

RE-GÄRD'A-BLE, *a.* Observable; worthy of notice.

RE-GÄRD'ANT, *a.* 1. In *law*, a *villain regardant* is one annexed to the manor or land.—2. In *heraldry*, looking behind, as a lion or other beast.

RE-GÄRD'ED, *pp.* Noticed; observed; esteemed; respected.

RE-GÄRD'ER, *n.* 1. One who regards.—2. In *English law*, the regarder of the forest was an officer whose business was to view the forest, inspect the officers, and inquire of all offenses and defaults.

RE-GÄRD'FUL, *a.* Taking notice; observing with care. *South.*—SYN. Mindful; heedful; attentive; observant.

RE-GÄRD'FUL-LY, *adv.* 1. Attentively; heedfully. 2. Respectfully.—*Shak.*

RE-GÄRD'ING, *ppr.* 1. Noticing; considering with care; attending to; observing; esteeming; caring for. 2. Respecting; concerning; relating to.

RE-GÄRD'LESS, *a.* 1. Not looking or attending to. 2. Not regarded; slighted. *Spectator*; [*rare.*]—SYN. Heedless; negligent; careless; indifferent; unconcerned; inattentive; unobservant; neglectful.

RE-GÄRD'LESS-LY, *adv.* Heedlessly; carelessly; negligently.

RE-GÄRD'LESS-NESS, *n.* Heedlessness; inattention; negligence.—*Whitlock.*

RE-GA̍TH'ER, *v. t.* To gather or collect a second time.

RE-GA̍TH'ERED, *pp.* Collected again.

RE-GA̍TH'ER-ING, *ppr.* Gathering a second time.

RE-GAT'TA, *n.* [It. *regatta.*] A rowing match between a number of boats.

RĒ'GEL, } *n.* A fixed star of the first magnitude in Orion's
RĪ'GEL, } left foot.—*Brande.*

RĒ'ĢEN-CY, *n.* [L. *regens.*] 1. Rule; authority; government. 2. The state or condition of a regent. 3. Vicarious government. 4. The district under the jurisdiction of a vicegerent. 5. The body of men intrusted with vicarious government.

RE-ĢEN'ER-A-CY, *n.* The state of being regenerated.

RE-ĢEN'ER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *regenero.*] 1. To generate or produce anew; to form into a new and better state.—2. In *theology*, to renew the heart by a change of affections; to implant holy affections in the heart.—*Scott.*

RE-ĢEN'ER-ATE, *a.* [L. *regeneratus.*] 1. Reproduced. 2. Born anew; renovated in heart; changed from a natural to a spiritual state.—*Milton.*

RE-ĢEN'ER-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Reproduced. 2. Renewed; born again.

RE-ĢEN'ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being regenerated.

RE-ĢEN'ER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Reproducing; forming into a new and better state. 2. Renovating the nature by the implantation of holy affections in the heart.

RE-ĢEN-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. Reproduction; the act of forming into a new and better state.—2. In *theology*, new birth by the grace of God.

RE-ĢEN'ER-A-TO-RY, *a.* Renewing; having the power to renew: tending to reproduce or renovate.—*Faber.*

RĒ'ĢENT, *a.* [L. *regens.*] 1. Ruling; governing. 2. Exercising vicarious authority.—*Milton.*

RĒ'ĢENT, *n.* 1. A governor; a ruler. 2. One invested with vicarious authority; one who governs a kingdom in the minority, absence, or disability of the king.—3. In *English universities*, the Regents, or *Regentes*, are members of the university who have certain peculiar duties of instruction or government. At Cambridge, all resident Masters of Arts of less than five years' standing, and Doctors of less than two, are Regents. At Oxford, the period of regency is shorter. At both universities, those of a more advanced standing, who keep their names on the college books, are called Non-Regents. At Cambridge, the Regents compose the Upper House, and the Non-Regents the Lower House of the Senate or governing body. At Oxford, the Regents compose the *Congregation*, which confers degrees and does the ordinary business of the university. The Regents and Non-Regents, collectively, compose the *Convocation*, which is the governing body in the last resort. *Camb Cal.*—*Oxf. Guide.*—4. In the *State of New York*, the member of a corporate body which is invested with the superintendence of all the colleges, academies, and schools in the state.

RĒ'ĢENT-ESS, *n.* A protectress of a kingdom.—*Colgrave.*

RĒ'ĢENT-SHIP, *n.* 1. The power of governing, or the office of a regent. 2. Deputed authority.

RĒ-ĢERM'IN-ĀTE, *v. i.* [*re* and *germinate.*] To germinate again.—*Lee.*

RĒ-ĢERM'IN-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Germinating anew.

RĒ-ĢERM-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* A sprouting or germination anew.

† RE-ĢEST', *n.* A register.—*Milton.*

† REĢ'I-BLE, *a.* Governable.—*Dict.*

REĢ'I-CĪDE, *n.* [It., Sp. *regicida*; Fr. *regicide.*] 1. One who intentionally kills a king. 2. The intentional killing of a king. 3. A name of reproach given to the judges who condemned King Charles I. of England.

RE-ĢĪME' (rā-zheem'), *n.* [Fr.] Mode of living; government; administration.

REĢ'I-MEN, *n.* [L.] 1. In *medicine*, the regulation of diet with a view to the preservation or restoration of health. 2. Any regulation or remedy which is intended to produce beneficial effects by gradual operation.—3. In *grammar*, government; that part of syntax or construction which regulates the dependency of words; the words governed. 4. Orderly government; system of order.

REĢ'I-MENT, *n.* [L. *regimen.*] 1. In *military affairs*, a body of men consisting of a number of companies, usually 8 or 10, commanded either by a colonel or lieutenant-colonel, and by a major. 2. Government; mode of ruling; rule; authority.—*Hooker*; [*obs.*]

REĢ'I-MENT, *v. t.* To form into a regiment or into regiments with proper officers.—*Smollet.*

REĢ-I-MENT'AL, *a* Belonging to a regiment.

REĢ-I-MENT'ALS, *n. pl.* The uniform worn by the troops of a regiment.

REĢ'I-MENT-ED, *pp.* Formed into a regiment; incoporated with a regiment.—*Washington.*

RĒ'ĢION (rē'jun), *n.* [Fr., Sp. *region*; It. *regione*; L. *regio.*] 1. A tract of land or space of indefinite extent; usually a tract of considerable extent. 2. The inhabitants of a region of country.—*Matt.*, iii. 3. A part of the body. 4. Place; rank.—*Shak.*; [*rare.*]—SYN. District; country; territory; quarter; division; portion.

REĢ'IS-TER, *n.* [Fr. *registre, regitre*; Low L. *registrum.*] 1. A written account or entry of acts, judgments, or proceedings, for preserving and conveying to future times an exact knowledge of transactions. The word appropriately denotes an official account of the proceedings of a public body, a prince, a legislature, a court, an incorporated company, and the like, and in this use it is synonymous with *record*. 2. The book in which a register or record is kept; as, a parish *register*. 3. [Low L. *registrarius.*] The officer or person whose business is to write or enter in a book accounts of transactions. 4. A lid, stopper, or sliding plate, in a furnace, stove, &c., for regulating the admission of air and the heat of the fire. 5. The inner part of the mold in which types are cast.—6. In *printing*, the correspondence of columns on the opposite sides of the sheet. 7. A sliding piece of wood, used as a stop in an organ.—8. In *commerce*, a document issued by the custom-house, containing a description of a vessel, its name, tonnage, country, ownership, &c., always to be kept on board on a foreign voyage as evidence of its nationality. Coasting-vessels are enrolled, not registered. *Bouvier.*—SYN. List; catalogue; roll; record; archive; chronicle; annal.

REĢ'IS-TER, *v. t.* 1. To record; to write in a book for preserving an exact account of facts and proceedings. 2. To enroll; to enter in a list.

REĢ'IS-TERED, *pp.* or *a.* Recorded; enrolled.

REĢ'IS-TER-ING, *ppr.* Recording; enrolling.

REĢ'IS-TER-SHIP, *n.* The office of register.

REĢ'IS-TRAR, } *n.* A secretary or register; especially,
REĢ'IS TRA-RY, } an officer in the *English universities*, who has the keeping of all the public records.

REĢ'IS-TRAR-SHIP, *n.* The office of registrar.

REĢ-IS-TRA'TION, *n.* The act of inserting in a register.

REĢ'IS-TRY, *n.* 1. The act of recording or writing in a register; enrollment. 2. The place where a register is kept. 3. A series of facts recorded.

RĒ'ĢI-UM DŌ'NUM. [L.] The royal gift; a sum of money granted yearly by the English crown in aid of the Presbyterian clergy of Ireland.—*Brande.*

RĒ'ĢI-US PRO-FESS'OR, *n.* [L.] A name given to the incumbents of those professorships which have been founded by royal bounty.—*Brande.*

REG'LE-MENT. *n.* [Fr.] Regulation.—*Bacon.*

REG'LET, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A flat, narrow molding, used chiefly to separate the parts or members of compartments or panels from one another, or to form knots, frets, or other ornaments.—*Gwilt.* 2. A ledge of wood exactly planed, used by *printers* to separate lines and make the work more open. It is thicker than a lead, and is used for the same purpose.

REG'NAN-CY, *n.* Reign; predominance.

REG'NANT, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Reigning; exercising regal authority; as, a queen *regnant.* 2. Ruling; predominant; prevalent; having the chief power.—*Swift.*

RE-GORGE' (re-gorj'), *v. t.* [Fr. *regorger.*] 1. To vomit up; to eject from the stomach; to throw back or out again. 2. To swallow again. 3. To swallow eagerly.

RE-GORGED', *pp.* Ejected again from the stomach or a deep place.

RE-GRADE', *v. i.* [L. *regredior.*] To retire; to go back.

RE-GRAFT', *v. t.* [*re* and *graft.*] To graft again.

RE-GRAFTED, *pp.* Grafted again.

RE-GRAFTING, *ppr.* Grafting anew.

RE-GRANT', *v. t.* [*re* and *grant.*] To grant back.—*Ayliffe.*

RE-GRANT', *n.* The act of granting back to a former proprietor.

RE-GRANTED, *pp.* Granted back.

RE-GRANTING, *ppr.* Granting back.

RE-GRATE', *v. t.* [Fr. *regratter.*] 1. In *masonry,* to remove the outer surface of an old hewn stone, so as to give it a fresh appearance. 2. To offend; to shock; [*rare.*] 3. To buy provisions and sell them again in the same market or fair; a practice which, by raising the price, is a public offense and punishable.—*Regrating* differs from *engrossing* and *monopolizing,* which signify the buying the whole of certain articles, or large quantities, and from *forestalling,* which signifies the purchase of provisions on the way, before they reach the market.

RE-GRA'TER, *n.* One who buys provisions and sells them in the same market or fair.

RE-GRATING, *ppr.* Purchasing provisions and selling them in the same market.

RE-GRATING, *n.* In *masonry,* the process of removing the outer surface of an old hewn stone, so as to give it a fresh appearance.—*Gwilt.*

RE-GREET', *v. t.* [*re* and *greet.*] To greet again; to resalute.

RE-GREET', *n.* A return or exchange of salutation.

RE-GREETED, *pp.* Greeted again in return.

RE-GREETING, *ppr.* Greeting again; resaluting.

RE'GRESS, *n.* [Fr. *regrès*; L. *regressus.*] 1. Passage back; return. 2. The power of returning or passing back.

RE-GRESS', *v. i.* To go back; to return to a former place or state.—*Brown.*

RE-GRES'SION (re-gresh'un), *n.* The act of passing back or returning; retrogression; retrogradation.—*Brown.*

RE-GRESS'IVE, *a.* Passing back; returning.

RE-GRESS'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a backward way or manner; by return.—*Johnson.*

RE-GRET', *n.* [Fr. *regret.*] 1. Pain of mind at some untoward event. 2. Pain of conscience for some fault. 3. Dislike; aversion; [*obs.*]—Syn. Grief; concern; sorrow; lamentation; repentance; penitence; remorse; self-condemnation.

RE-GRET', *v. t.* [Fr. *regretter.*] 1. To remember with sorrow; to be sorry for. 2. To be uneasy at; [*obs.*]—Syn. To grieve at; lament; sorrow; rue; repent; bewail; bemoan.

RE-GRET'FUL, *a.* Full of regret.—*Fanshaw.*

RE-GRET'FUL-LY, *adv.* With regret.—*Greenhill.*

RE-GRET'TED, *pp.* Lamented.

RE-GRET'TING, *ppr.* Lamenting; grieving at; repenting.

† RE-GUERD'ON (re-gerd'un), *n.* [*re,* and Fr. *guerdon.*] A reward; a recompense.—*Shak.*

† RE-GUERD'ON (re-gerd'un), *v. t.* To reward.—*Shak.*

REG'U-LAR, *a.* [Sp. *regular*; Fr. *regulier*; L. *regularis.*] 1. Conformed to a rule; agreeable to an established rule, law, or principle, to a prescribed mode or to established customary forms. 2. Governed by rule or rules; steady or uniform in a course or practice.—3. In *geometry,* a *regular figure* is one whose sides and angles are equal, as a square, a cube, or an equilateral triangle.—A *regular body,* or *solid,* is one comprehended by like, equal, and regular plane figures, and whose solid angles are all equal. The five regular solids are also called Platonic bodies. [*See* Platonic.] 4. Instituted or initiated according to established forms or discipline. 5. Methodical; orderly. 6. Periodical. 7. Pursued with uniformity or steadiness. 8. Belonging to a monastic order.—*Regular troops,* troops of a permanent army; opposed to *militia.*

REG'U-LAR, *n.* 1. In the *Roman Catholic Church,* a member of any religious order who has taken the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, and who has been solemnly recognized by the Church.—*Bp. Fitzpatrick.* 2. A soldier belonging to a permanent army.

REG-U-LARI-TY, *n.* 1. Agreeableness to a rule or to established order. 2. Method; certain order. 3. Conformity to certain principles. 4. Steadiness or uniformity in a course.

REG'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* 1. In a manner accordant to a rule or established mode. 2. In uniform order; at certain intervals or periods. 3. Methodically; in due order.

REG'U-LATE, *v. t.* 1. To render accordant with rule, method, or established mode. 2. To put in good order. 3. To subject to rules or restrictions.—Syn. To adjust; dispose; methodize; arrange; direct; order; rule; govern.

REG'U-LA-TED, *pp.* Adjusted by rule, method, or forms, put in good order; subjected to rules or restrictions.

REG'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Adjusting by rule, method, or forms, reducing to order; subjecting to rules or restrictions.

REG-U-LA'TION, *n.* 1. The act of regulating or reducing to order. 2. A rule or order prescribed by a superior for the management of some business, or for the government of a company or society.

REG'U-LA-TIVE, *a.* Regulating; tending to regulate.

REG'U-LA-TOR, *n.* 1. One who regulates. 2. The small spring of a watch, which regulates its motions, by retarding or accelerating them. 3. Any part of a machine which regulates its movements.

REG'U-LINE, *a.* Pertaining to regulus or pure metal.

REG'U-LIZE, *v. t.* To reduce to regulus or pure metal; to separate pure metal from extraneous matter.

REG'U-LIZED, *pp.* Reduced to pure metal.

REG'U-LIZ-ING, *ppr.* Reducing to pure metal.

REG'U-LUS, *n.* [L.; Fr. *regule.* For the plural, some authors write *reguli,* and others *reguluses.*] 1. In *chemistry,* the pure metal which, in melting ores, falls to the bottom of the crucible; as, *regulus* of antimony.—2. In *astronomy,* a star of the first magnitude, in the constellation Leo; called, also, the *Lion's heart.*

RE-GUR'GI-TATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *regorger.*] To throw or pour back, as from a deep or hollow place; to pour or throw back in great quantity.

RE-GUR'GI-TATE, *v. i.* To be thrown or poured back.—*Harvey.*

RE-GUR'GI-TA-TED, *pp.* Thrown or poured back.

RE-GUR'GI-TA-TING, *ppr.* Throwing or pouring back.

RE-GUR-GI-TA'TION, *n.* 1. The act of pouring back. 2 The act of swallowing again; reabsorption.

RE-HA-BIL'I-TATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *rehabiliter.*] To restore to a former capacity; to reinstate; to qualify again; to restore, as a delinquent to a former right, rank, or privilege lost or forfeited.

RE-HA-BIL'I-TA-TED, *pp.* Restored to a former rank, right, privilege, or capacity; reinstated.

RE-HA-BIL'I-TA-TING, *ppr.* Restoring to a former right, rank, privilege, or capacity; reinstating.

RE-HA-BIL-I-TA'TION, *n.* The act of reinstating in a former rank or capacity; restoration to former rights.

RE-HEAR', *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reheard.* [*re* and *hear.*] To hear again; to try a second time.

RE-HEARD' (-herd'), *pp.* Heard again. *See* Heard.

RE-HEARING, *ppr.* Hearing a second time.

RE-HEARING, *n.* 1. A second hearing. *Addison.*—2. In *law,* a second hearing or trial.

RE-HEARS'AL (re-hers'al), *n.* 1. Recital; repetition of the words of another or of a written work. 2. Narration; a telling or recounting, as of particulars in detail. 3. The recital of a piece before the public exhibition of it.

RE-HEARSE' (re-hers'), *v. t.* 1. To repeat the words of a passage or composition; to repeat the words of another. 2. To give an oral account of events or transactions. 3. To repeat in private for experiment and improvement, before a public representation.—Syn. To recite; recapitulate; recount; detail; describe; tell; relate; narrate.

RE-HEARSED' (re-herst'), *pp.* Recited; repeated, as words narrated.

RE-HEARSER (re-hers'er), *n.* One who recites or narrates.

RE-HEARSING (re-hers'ing), *ppr.* Reciting; repeating words; recounting; telling; narrating.

RE'GLE (rē'gl), *n.* [Fr. *règle.*] A hollow cut or channel for guiding any thing.—*Carew.*

REIGN (rāne), *v. i.* [L. *regno*; Fr. *regner*; It. *regnare*; Sp. *reynar.*] 1. To possess or exercise sovereign power or authority; to exercise government, as a king or emperor; or to hold the supreme power. 2. To be predominant. 3. To have superior or uncontrolled dominion. *Rom.*—vi. —Syn. To rule; govern; direct; control; prevail.

REIGN (rāne), *n.* [Fr. *regne*; L. *regnum.*] 1. Royal authority; supreme power; sovereignty; supremacy. 2. The time during which a king, queen, or emperor possesses the supreme authority. 3. Kingdom; empire; dominion. 4. Power; influence. 5. Prevalence.

REIGN'ER (rān'er), *n.* Ruler.—*Sherwood.*

REIGN'ING (rān'ing), *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Holding or exercising supreme power; ruling; governing, as king, queen, or emperor. 2. *a.* Predominating; prevailing.

RE-IL-LŪ'MĪNE, RE-IL-LŪ'MIN-ĀTE, *v. t.* To enlighten again.
RE IL-LU-MIN-Ā'TION, *n.* Act of enlightening again.
RE-IM-BĀRK'. *See* RE-EMBARK.
RE-IM-BOD'Y, *v. i.* [*re* and *imbody.*] To imbody again. *See* RE-EMBODY.
RE-IM-BURS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be repaid.—*Hamilton.*
RE-IM-BURSE' (re-im-burs'), *v. t.* [Fr. *rembourser;* It. *rimborsare.*] To refund; to replace in a treasury or in a private coffer, an equivalent to the sum taken from it, lost, or expended.
RE-IM-BURSED' (re-im-burst'), *pp.* Repaid; refunded; made good, as loss or expense.
RE-IM-BURSE'MENT (re-im-burs'ment), *n.* The act of repaying or refunding; repayment.—*Hamilton.*
RE-IM-BURS'ER, *n.* One who repays or refunds what has been lost or expended.
RE-IM-BURS'ING, *ppr.* Repaying; refunding; making good, as loss or expense.
RE-IM-PLANT', *v. t.* [*re* and *implant.*] To implant again.
RE-IM-PLANT'ED, *pp.* Implanted anew.
RE-IM-PLANT'ING, *ppr.* Implanting again.
RE-IM-POR-TŪNE', *v. t.* [*re* and *importune.*] To importune again.
RE-IM-POR-TŪNED' (-por-tūnd'), *pp.* Importuned again.
RE-IM-POR-TUN'ING, *ppr.* Importuning again.
RE-IM-PREG'NĀTE, *v. t.* [*re* and *impregnate.*] To impregnate again.—*Brown.*
RE-IM-PREG'NĀ-TED, *pp.* Impregnated again.
RE-IM-PREG'NĀ-TING, *ppr.* Impregnating again.
RE-IM-PRESS', *v. t.* [*re* and *impress.*] To impress anew.
RE-IM-PRESSED' (re-im-prest'), *pp.* Impressed again.
RE-IM-PRESS'ING, *ppr.* Impressing again.
RE-IM-PRES'SION (-im-presh'un), *n.* A second or repeated impression.
RE-IM-PRINT', *v. t.* [*re* and *imprint.*] To imprint again.
RE-IM-PRINT'ED, *pp.* Imprinted again.
RE-IM-PRINT'ING, *ppr.* Imprinting anew.
RE-IM-PRIS'ON (-priz'n), *v. t.* To imprison a second time.
RE-IM-PRIS'ONED, *pp.* Imprisoned a second time.
RE-IM-PRIS'ON-ING, *ppr.* Imprisoning a second time.
RE-IM-PRIS'ON-MENT, *n.* The act of confining in prison a second time.
REIN (rāne), *n.* [Fr. *rêne,* from *resne.*] 1. The strap of a bridle, fastened to the curb or snaffle on each side, by which the rider of a horse restrains and governs him. 2. The instrument of curbing, restraining, or governing; government.—*To give the reins,* to give license; to leave without restraint.—*To take the reins,* to take the guidance or government.
REIN (rāne), *v. t.* To govern by a bridle.—*Milton.* 2. To restrain; to control.—*Shak.*
RE-IN-CUR', *v. t.* To incur a second time.
REIN'DEER, *n.* [Sax. *hrana. See* RANE.] A ruminant mammal, of the deer kind, inhabiting the northern parts of both continents. In Europe, it is never found south of the Baltic, nor in America south of the St. Lawrence.
REI'NE-KE, *n.* [Ger., the fox.] A German epic poem, formerly celebrated throughout Europe.—*Brande.*
REINED (rānd), *pp.* Governed by a bridle; controlled.
RE-IN-FECT', *v. t.* [*re* and *infect.*] To infect again.
RE IN-FE-C'TA. [L.] The thing not being done or accomplished.
RE-IN-FECTED, *pp.* Infected again.
RE-IN-FEC'TING, *ppr.* Infecting again.
RE-IN-FEC'TIOUS, *a.* Capable of infecting again.
RE-IN-FORCE', *n.* That part of a cannon near the breech, which is made stronger than the rest; more properly, *re-inforce.*—*Totten.*
RE-IN-FORCE', *v. t.* [*re* and *enforce.*] To give new force to; to strengthen by new assistance or support.
RE-IN-FORCED' (re-in-fōrst') *pp.* Strengthened by additional force.
RE-IN-FORCE'MENT, *n.* New force added; fresh supplies of strength; *particularly,* additional troops or ships.
RE-IN-FORC'ING, *ppr.* Adding fresh force to.
RE-IN-FŪSE' (-fūze'), *v. t.* To infuse again.
RE-IN-GRA'TIATE (-shāte), *v. t.* [*re* and *ingratiate.*] To ingratiate again; to recommend again to favor.—*Herbert.*
RE-IN-GRĀ'TIĀ-TED, *pp.* Reinstated in favor.
RE-IN-GRĀ'TIĀ-TING, *ppr.* Ingratiating again.
RE-IN-HABIT, *v. t.* [*re* and *inhabit.*] To inhabit again.
RE-IN-HABIT-ED, *pp.* Inhabited again.
RE-IN-HABIT-ING, *ppr.* Inhabiting a second time.
REIN'ING, *ppr.* Governing by a bridle; controlling.
REIN'LESS (rāne'les), *a.* Without rein; without restraint; unchecked.
RE-IN-QUIRE', *v. t.* To inquire a second time.—*Brown.*
REINS (rānz), *n. pl.* [Fr. *rein, rognon;* L. *ren, renes.*] 1. The kidneys; the lower part of the back.—2. In *Scripture,* the inward parts; the heart, or seat of the affections and passions. *Psa.* lxxiii. -3. *Reins of a vault,* the sides or walls that sustain the arch.—*Gwilt.*
RE-IN-SERT', *v. t.* [*re* and *insert.*] To insert a second time
RE-IN-SERTED, *pp.* Inserted again.
RE-IN-SERT'ING, *ppr.* Inserting again.
RE-IN-SER'TION, *n.* A second insertion.
RE-IN-SPECT, *v. t.* To inspect again, as provisions.
RE-IN-SPEC'TED, *pp.* Inspected again.
RE-IN-SPEC'TION, *n.* The act of inspecting a second time
RE-IN-SPIRE', *v. t.* [*re* and *inspire.*] To inspire anew.
RE-IN-SPIRED' (re-in-spīrd'), *pp.* Inspired again.
RE-IN-SPIR'ING, *ppr.* Inspiring again.
RE-IN-SPIRIT, *v. t.* To inspirit anew.
RE-IN-STALL', *v. t.* To install again; to seat anew.
RE-IN-STALLED' (re-in-stawld'), *pp.* Installed anew.
RE-IN-STALL'ING, *ppr.* Installing again.
RE-IN-STALL'MENT, *n.* A second installment.
RE-IN-STATE', *v. t.* [*re* and *instate.*] To place again in possession or in a former state; to restore to a state from which one had been removed.
RE-IN-STA'TED, *pp.* Replaced in possession or in a former state.
RE-IN-STATE'MENT, *n.* The act of putting in a former state; re-establishment.—*Marshall.*
RE-IN-STA'TING, *ppr.* Replacing in a former state; put ting again in possession.
RE-IN-SŪR'ANCE (re-in-shūr'ans), *n.* [*re* and *insurance.*] An insurance of property already insured; a second insurance of the same property.
RE-IN-SŪRE' (re-in-shūre'), *v. t.* [*re* and *insure.*] To insure the same property a second time by other underwriters.
RE-IN-SŪRED' (re-in-shūrd'), *pp.* Insured a second time by other persons.
RE-IN-SŪR'ING (re-in-shūr'ing), *ppr.* Insuring a second time by other persons.
RE-IN'TE-GRATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *reintegrer;* L. *redintegro.*] To renew with regard to any state or quality; to restore [*Little used.*] *See* REDINTEGRATE.
RE-IN-TE-GRA'TION, *n.* A renewing or making whole again. *See* REDINTEGRATION.
RE-IN-TER'RO-GATE, *v. t.* [*re* and *interrogate.*] To interrogate again; to question repeatedly.—*Cotgrave.*
RE-IN-THRONE', *v. t.* To replace on the throne. *See* RE-ENTHRONE.
† RE-IN-THRONIZE, *v. t.* To reinthrone.
RE-IN-TRO-DUCE', *v. t.* To introduce again.
RE-IN-TRO-DUC'TION, *n.* A second introduction.
RE-IN-UN'DATE, *v. t.* To inundate again.
RE-IN-VEST', *v. t.* [*re* and *invest.*] To invest anew.
RE-IN-VEST'ED, *pp.* Invested again.
RE-IN-VES'TI-GATE, *v. t.* To investigate again.—*M. Stuart.*
RE-IN-VES-TI-GA'TION, *n.* A second investigation.
RE-IN-VEST'ING, *ppr.* Investing anew.
RE-IN-VEST'MENT, *n.* The act of investing anew; a second or repeated investment.
RE-IN-VIG'OR-ATE, *v. t.* To revive vigor in; to reanimate.
RE'IS-EF-FEN'DI (rees-), *n.* A Turkish minister, or rather, secretary of state.
RE-IS'SUE (-ish'shu), *v. t.* To issue a second time.
RE-IS'SUE (-ish'shu), *n.* A second or repeated issue.
RE-IS'SUED (-ish'shūde), *pp.* Issued again.
† REIT (reet), *n.* Sedge; sea-weed.—*Bailey.*
REI'TER (rī'ter), *n.* [Ger., a rider.] A name given to the German cavalry of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.—*Brande.*
RE-IT'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *reiterer.*] To repeat; to repeat again and again.—*Milton.*
RE-IT'ER-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Repeated again and again.
RE-IT'ER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Repeating again and again.
RE-IT-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* Repetition.—*Boyle.*
RE-IT'ER-Ā-TED-LY, *adv.* Repeatedly.
RE-JECT, *v. t.* [L. *rejicio, rejectus.*] 1. To throw away, as any thing useless or vile. 2. To cast off. 3. To cast off; to forsake.—*Jer.,* vii. 4. To refuse to receive. 5. To refuse to grant. 6. To refuse to accept.—SYN. To repel; slight; despise; renounce; rebuff; decline.
RE-JECT-A-BLE, *a.* That may be rejected.
RE-JEC-TA-MENTA, *n. pl.* [from L. *rejecto.*] Things thrown out or away.—*Fleming.* [*Ill-formed.*]
RE-JEC-TA'NE-OUS, *a.* Not chosen or received; rejected.—*More.*
RE-JECTED, *pp.* or *a.* Thrown away; cast off; refused; slighted.
RE-JEC'TER, *n.* One who rejects or refuses.—*Clarke.*
RE-JECTING, *ppr.* Throwing away; casting off; refusing to grant or accept; slighting.
RE-JEC'TION, *n.* [L. *rejectio.*] The act of throwing away the act of casting off or forsaking; refusal to accept or grant.
† RE-JEC-TI'TIOUS (re-jek-tish'us), *a.* That may be rejected or refused.
RE-JECTIVE, *a.* That rejects or tends to cast off.
RE-JECTMENT, *n.* Matter thrown away.—*Eaton.*
RE-JOICE' (re-jois'), *v. i.* [Fr. *rejouir, rejouissant;* Sp. *regocijar.*] To experience joy and gladness in a high degree;

to be exhilarated with lovely and pleasurable sensations. —Syn. To delight; joy; exult; triumph.

RE-JOICE′ (re-jois′), *v. t.* To make joyful; to animate with lively, pleasurable sensations.—Syn. To gladden; please; cheer; exhilarate; delight.

† RE-JOICE′, *n.* Act of rejoicing.—*Brown.*

RE-JOICED′ (re-joist′), *pp.* Made glad; exhilarated.

RE-JOIC′ER, *n.* One who rejoices.—*Taylor.*

RE-JOIC′ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Animating with gladness; exhilarating; feeling joy.

RE-JOIC′ING, *n.* 1. The act of expressing joy and gladness. 2. The subject of joy. 3. The experience of joy.—*Gal.*, vi.

RE-JOIC′ING-LY, *adv.* With joy or exultation.—*Sheldon.*

RE-JOIN′, *v. t.* [*re* and *join*; Fr. *rejoindre.*] 1. To join again; to unite after separation. 2. To meet one again.

RE-JOIN′, *v. i.* 1. To answer to a reply.—2. In *law pleadings*, to answer, as the defendant to the plaintiff's replication.

RE-JOIN′DER, *n.* 1. An answer to a reply; or, *in general*, an answer or reply.—2. In *law pleadings*, the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication.

† RE-JOIN′DURE, *n.* Act of joining again.—*Shak.*

RE-JOINED′ (re-joind′), *pp.* Joined again; reunited.

RE-JOIN′ING, *ppr.* Joining again; answering a plaintiff's replication.

RE-JOINT′, *v. t.* [*re* and *joint.*] To reunite joints.

RE-JOINT′ED, *pp.* Reunited in the joints.

RE-JOINT′ING, *ppr.* Reuniting the joints.

RE-JOINT′ING, *n.* The filling up of the joints of stones in buildings, when the mortar has been dislodged by age or the action of the weather.—*Gwilt.*

† RE-JŌLT′, *n.* [*re* and *jolt.*] A reacting jolt or shock.—*South.*

† RE-JOURN′ (re-jurn′), *v. t.* [Fr. *reajourner.*] To adjourn to another hearing or inquiry.—*Burton.*

RE-JUDGE′ (re-juj′), *v. t.* [*re* and *judge.*] To judge again; to re-examine; to review; to call to a new trial and decision.—*Pope.*

RE-JUDGED′ (re-jujd′), *pp.* Reviewed; judged again.

RE-JUDG′ING, *ppr.* Judging again.

RE-JŪ′VE-NĀTE, *v. t.* To render young again.

RE-JŪ′VE-NĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Rendered young again.

RE-JU-VE-NES′CENCE, } *n.* [L. *re* and *juvenescens.*] A re-
RE-JU-VE-NES′CEN-CY, } newing of youth; the state of being young again.

RE-JŪ′VEN-IZE, *v. t.* To render young again.

RE-JŪ′VEN-IZED, *pp.* Rendered young again.

RE-JŪ′VEN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Renewing youth.

RE-KIN′DLE (-kin′dl), *v. t.* [*re* and *kindle.*] 1. To kindle again; to set on fire anew. 2. To inflame again; to rouse anew.

RE-KIN′DLED, *pp.* Kindled again; inflamed anew.

RE-KIN′DLING, *ppr.* Kindling again; inflaming anew.

RE-LĀID′, *pp.* Laid a second time.

RE-LAIS′ (re-lā′), *n.* [Fr.] In *fortification*, a narrow walk without the rampart, to receive the earth that may be washed down, and prevent its falling into the ditch.—*Brande.*

RE-LAND′, *v. t.* [*re* and *land.*] To land again; to put on land what had been shipped or embarked.

RE-LAND′, *v. i.* To go on shore after having embarked.

RE-LAND′ED, *pp.* Put on shore again.

RE-LAND′ING, *ppr.* Landing again.

RE-LAPSE′ (re-laps′), *v. i.* [L. *relapsus.*] 1. To slip or slide back; to return. 2. To fall back; to return to a former state, practice, or error. 3. To fall back or return from recovery or a convalescent state.

RE-LAPSE′ (re-laps′), *n.* A sliding or falling back, particularly into a former bad state, either of body or of morals.

RE-LAPSED′ (-lapst′), *pp.* or *a.* Fallen back, as into vice or error.

RE-LAPS′ER, *n.* One who relapses into vice or error.

RE-LAPS′ING, *ppr.* Sliding or falling back, as into disease or vice.

RE-LĀTE′, *v. t.* [L. *relatus.*] 1. To give orally or in writing the particulars of an event. 2. To bring back; to restore; [*obs.*] 3. To ally by connection or kindred. — *To relate one's self*, to vent thoughts in words; [*ill.*]—Syn. To tell; recite; narrate; recount; rehearse; report; detail; describe.

RE-LĀTE′, *v. i.* To have reference or respect; to refer: followed by *to*.

RE-LĀT′ED, *pp.* 1. Recited; narrated. 2. *a.* Allied by kindred; connected by blood or alliance, particularly by consanguinity.

RE-LĀT′ER, *n.* One who tells, recites, or narrates; a historian.—*Swift.*

RE-LĀT′ING, *ppr.* 1. Telling; reciting; narrating. 2. *a.* Having relation or reference; concerning.

RE-LĀ′TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *relatio.*] 1. The act of telling or going over particulars; that which is told. 2. Respect; reference; regard; as, in *relation* to the subject. 3. Connection between things; mutual respect, or what one thing is with regard to another. 4. Connection by birth or marriage. 5. A person connected by birth or marriage. 6. The direct conformity of parts to a whole and to each other; analogy.—Syn. Recital; rehearsal; narration; account; narrative; tale; detail; description; kindred; consanguinity; affinity; kinsman; kinswoman.

RE-LĀ′TION-AL, *a.* Having relation or kindred.—*Tooke.*

RE-LĀ′TION-SHIP, *n.* The state of being related by kindred, affinity, or other alliance.

REL′A-TĪVE, *a.* [Fr. *relatif*; L. *relativus.*] 1. Having relation; respecting. 2. Not absolute or existing by itself considered as belonging to or respecting something else 3. Incident to man in society; as, *relative* rights and duties. 4. Particular; positive; [*obs.*]

REL′A-TĪVE, *n.* 1. A person connected by blood or affinity; *strictly*, one allied by blood; a relation; a kinsman or kinswoman. 2. That which has relation to something else.—3. In *grammar*, a word which relates to or represents another word, called its *antecedent*, or which refers back to a sentence or member of a sentence.

REL′A-TĪVE-LY, *adv.* In relation or respect to something else; not absolutely.—*Watts.*

REL′A-TĪVE-NESS, *n.* The state of having relation.

RE-LĀ′TOR, *n.* In *law*, one who brings an information in the nature of a *quo warranto*.—*Blackstone.*

RE-LAX′, *v. t.* [L. *relaxo.*] 1. To make less tense or rigid, as sinews or strings. 2. To make less close or firm, as the joints.—*Milton.* 3. To make less severe, rigorous, or strict, as a law or requirement. 4. To prosecute less assiduously or laboriously, as efforts. 5. To relieve from close attention; as, conversation *relaxes* the student. 6. To relieve from constipation; to open, as the bowels. 7. To draw out; to open; as, "to *relax* their serried files." —*Milton.* 8. To make languid.—Syn. To slacken; loosen; loose; remit; abate; mitigate; ease; unbend; divert.

RE-LAX′, *v. i.* 1. To abate in severity; to become more mild or less rigorous. 2. To remit in close attention

† RE-LAX′, *n.* Relaxation.—*Feltham.*

RE-LAX′A-BLE, *a.* That may be remitted.—*Barrow.*

RE-LAX′ANT, *n.* A medicine that relaxes or opens.

RE-LAX-Ā′TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *relaxatio.*] 1. The act of slackening or remitting tension. 2. Cessation of restraint. 3. Remission or abatement of rigor. 4. Remission of attention or application. 5. An opening or loosening.

RE-LAX′Ā-TĪVE, *a.* Having the quality of relaxing.

RE-LAXED′ (re-laxt′), *pp.* or *a.* Slackened; loosened; remitted or abated in rigor or in closeness; made less vigorous; languid.

RE-LAX′ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Slackening; loosening; remitting or abating in rigor, severity, or attention; rendering languid.

RE-LAY′, *n.* [Fr. *relais.*] 1. A supply of horses placed on the road, to be in readiness to relieve others, that a traveler may proceed without delay. 2. A supply of hunting dogs kept in readiness at certain places to pursue the game, when the dogs that have been in pursuit are weary. 3. Any thing laid up or kept in store; as, *relays* of joy.—*Young*; [*rare.*]

RE-LAY′, *v. t.* [*re* and *lay.*] To lay again; to lay a second time.—*Smollet.*

RE-LAY′ING, *ppr.* Laying a second time.

RE-LEAS′A-BLE, *a.* That may be released.

RE-LEASE′ (re-lees′), *v. t.* [usually derived from Fr. *relâcher*; It. *rilassare* and *rilasciare.*] 1. To set free from restraint of any kind, either physical or moral; to set free from prison, confinement, or servitude.—*Matt.*, xv.—*Mark* xv. 2. To set free from pain, care, trouble, grief, &c. 3. To set free from obligation or penalty. 4. To let go, as a legal claim. 5. To relinquish a right to lands or tenements, by conveying it to another who has some right or estate in possession. 6. To relax; [*obs.*]—Syn. To free; liberate; loose; discharge; quit; acquit.

RE-LEASE′, *n.* 1. Liberation or discharge from restraint of any kind, as from confinement or bondage. 2. Liberation from care, pain, or any burden. 3. Discharge from obligation or responsibility, as from debt, penalty, or claim of any kind; acquittance.—4. In *law*, a *release* or *deed of release*, is a conveyance of a man's right in lands or tenements to another who has some estate in possession; a quitclaim.

RE-LEASED′ (re-leest′), *pp.* Set free from confinement; freed from obligation or liability; freed from pain; quitclaimed.

RE-LEAS-EE′, *n.* A person to whom a release is given.

RE-LEASE′MENT, *n.* The act of releasing from confinement or obligation.—*Milton.*

RE-LEAS′ER, *n.* One who releases.

RE-LEAS′ING, *ppr.* Liberating from confinement or restraint; freeing from obligation or responsibility, or from pain or other evil; quitclaiming.

REL′E-GĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *relego.*] To banish; to send into exile.

RE-LE'-GĀ-TED, *pp.* Sent into exile.
RE-LE'-GĀ-TING, *ppr.* Banishing.
RE-L-E-GĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *relegatio.*] The act of banishment; exile.—*Ayliffe.*
RĒ-LENT', *v. i.* [Fr. *ralentir*; Sp. *relentar.*] 1. To soften; to become less rigid or hard; to give. 2. To grow moist; to deliquesce; [*applied to salts*;] [*obs.*] 3. To become less intense.—*Sidney*; [*little used.*] 4. To soften in temper; to become more mild and tender; to feel compassion.
† RĒ-LENT', *v. t.* 1. To slacken. 2. To soften; to mollify.
† RE-LENT', *pp.* Dissolved.
† RE-LENT', *n.* Remission, stay.—*Spenser.*
RĒ-LENTED, *pp.* Softened in temper.
RE-LENTING, *ppr.* Softening in temper; becoming more mild or compassionate.
RE-LENTING, *n.* The act of becoming more mild or compassionate.
RĒ-LENT'LESS, *a.* Unmoved by pity; insensible to the distresses of others; destitute of tenderness.—In *Milton, relentless thoughts* are, perhaps, unremitted, intently fixed upon disquieting objects. *Johnson.*—SYN. Unrelenting; implacable; unpitying; unmerciful; merciless; pitiless; cruel.
RĒ-LENT'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without pity.—*Ed. Rev.*
RE-LENT'LESS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being unmoved by pity.—*Milman.*
RĒ-LES-SEE', *n.* The person to whom a release is executed.
RĒ-LES-SOR', *n.* The person who executes a release.
RĒ-LET', *v. t.* To let anew, as a house.
REL'E-VANCE, } *n.* 1. The state of being relevant, or of
REL'E-VAN-CY, } affording relief or aid. 2. Pertinence; applicableness.—3. In *Scots law*, sufficiency to infer the conclusion.
REL'E-VANT, *a.* [Fr.; L. *relever.*] 1. Relieving; lending aid or support.—*Pownall.* 2. Having applicableness or pertinence, as an argument. 3. Sufficient to support the cause. *Scots law.*—SYN. Pertinent; applicable; apposite; appropriate; suitable; fit.
† RĒL-E-VĀ'TION, *n.* A raising or lifting up.
RE-LĪ'A-BLE, *a.* That may be relied on or trusted.
RE-LĪ'A-BLE-NESS, } *n.* The state of being reliable.
RE-LĪ-A-BIL'I-TY, }
RE-LĪ'ANCE, *n.* Rest or repose of mind, resulting from a full belief of the veracity or integrity of a person, or of the certainty of a fact; trust; confidence; dependence.
REL'IC, *n.* [Fr. *relique*; L. *reliquiæ.*] 1. That which remains; that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest. 2. The body or remains of a deceased person; a corpse—*Pope*; [*usually in the plural.*]
REL'IC-LY, *adv.* In the manner of relics.—*Donne.* [*Rare.*]
REL'ICT, *n.* [L. *relictus, relicta.*] A widow; a woman whose husband is dead.—*Sprat.*
RE-LIC'TED, *a.* In *law*, left bare, as land by the retrocession of the sea or any water.—*Bouvier.*
RE-LIC'TION, *n.* In *law*, land left uncovered by the retrocession of the sea or any water.—*Bouvier.*
RE-LĪED', *pp.* Reposed on something, as the mind; confided in; depended.
RE-LIEF' (re-leef'), *n.* [Fr. *relief*; It. *rilevo, rilievo.*] 1. The removal, in whole or in part, of any evil that afflicts the body or mind, as of pain, grief, want, care, anxiety, toil, or distress, or of any thing oppressive or burdensome, by which some ease is obtained. 2. That which mitigates or removes pain, grief, or other evil. 3. The release, as of sentinels, from some post or duty, and the substitution of others; also, the person or persons thus substituted.—4. In *sculpture*, &c., the projecture or prominence of a figure above or beyond the ground or plane on which it is formed.—*Relief* is of three kinds: high relief, [*alto relievo*;] low relief, [*basso relievo*;] and demi relief, [*demi relievo.*] The difference is in the degree of projecture.—5. In *painting*, the appearance of projection, or the degree of boldness which a figure exhibits to the eye at a distance.—6. In *feudal law*, a fine or composition which the heir of a tenant, holding by knight's service or other tenure, paid to the lord at the death of the ancestor, for the privilege of taking up the estate, which, on strict feudal principles, had lapsed or fallen to the lord on the death of the tenant. 7. A removal of some existing grievance, burden, wrong, &c., by the proper authority. 8. The exposure of any thing by the proximity of something else.—SYN. Alleviation; mitigation; aid; help; succor; assistance; remedy; redress; indemnification.
RE-LĪ'ER, *n.* One who relies, or places full confidence in.
RE-LIEV'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being relieved; that may receive relief.—*Hale.*
RE-LIEVE' (re-leeve'), *v. t.* [Fr. *relever*; L. *relevo.*] 1. To set free, wholly or partially, from pain, grief, want, anxiety, care, toil, trouble, burden, oppression, or any thing that is considered to be an evil; to set free from any thing that pains the body or distresses the mind. 2. To afford alleviation or relief; as, to *relieve* sufferings. 3. To release from a post or station, as sentinels, a guard, or ships, and station others in their place. 4. To right; to set free from any burden, wrong, or oppression, by the proper authority. 5. To abate the inconvenience of any thing by change, or by the interposition of something dissimilar. 6. To afford assistance or support. 7. To set off by contrast; used in respect to painting and picturesque effect. *Walter Scott.*—SYN. To alleviate; assuage; succor; assist; aid; help; support; sustain; ease; mitigate; lighten; diminish; remove; free; remedy; redress; indemnify.
RE-LIEV'ED (re-leev'), *pp.* 1. Freed from pain or other evil; eased or cured; aided; succored; dismissed from watching. 2. Alleviated or removed, as pain or distress. 3. Set off by contrast.
RE-LIEV'ER, *n.* One who relieves; he or that which gives ease.
RE-LIEV'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Removing pain or distress, or abating the violence of it; easing; curing; assisting; dismissing from a post, as a sentinel; supporting.—*Relieving arch*, see DISCHARGING ARCH.
RE-LIE'VO (re-lee'vo), *n.* [It.] Relief; prominence of figures in statuary, architecture, &c.; apparent prominence of figures in painting.
RĒ-LĪGHT' (re-līte'), *v. t.* [*re* and *light.*] 1. To light anew to illuminate again. 2. To rekindle; to set on fire again.
RĒ-LĪGHT'ED, *pp.* Lighted anew; rekindled.
RĒ-LĪGHT'ING, *ppr.* Lighting again; rekindling.
RE-LIG'ION (re-lij'un), *n.* [Fr., Sp. *religion*; It. *religione*; L. *religio.*] 1. *Religion*, in a comprehensive sense, includes a belief in the being and perfections of God, in the revelation of his will to man, in man's obligation to obey his commands, in a state of reward and punishment, and in man's accountableness to God; and also, true godliness or piety of life, with the practice of all moral duties.—2 *Religion*, as distinct from *theology*, is godliness or real piety in practice.—3. *Religion*, as distinct from *virtue* or *morality*, consists in the performance of the duties we owe directly to God, from a principle of obedience to his will 4. Any system of faith and worship. 5. The rites of religion; in the *plural.*—*Milton.*
† RE-LIG'ION-A-RY, *a.* Relating to religion; pious.
RE-LIG'ION-ISM, *n.* The practice of religion; adherence to religion.—*Stewart.*
RE-LIG'ION-IST, *n.* A bigot to any religious persuasion.—*Swift.*
RE-LIG-I-OS'I-TY, *n.* [L.] Sense of religion; religiousness
RE-LIG'IOUS (re-lij'jus), *a.* [Fr. *religieux*; L. *religiosus.*] 1 Pertaining or relating to religion. 2. Loving and revering the Supreme Being and obeying his precepts [*applied to persons.*] 3. Devoted to the practice of religion. 4. Teaching religion; containing religious subjects or the doctrines and precepts of religion, as a book. 5. Characterized by strictness or exactness, such as religion requires, as observance of duties. 6. Engaged by vows to a monastic life; as, a *religious* order. 7. Appropriated to the performance of sacred or religious duties —SYN. Pious; godly; holy; devout; devotional; conscientious; strict; rigid; exact.
RE-LIG'IOUS, *n.* A person bound by monastic vows, or sequestered from secular concerns and devoted to a life of piety and devotion; a monk or friar; a nun. [*Little used.*]
RE-LIG'IOUS-LY, (re-lij'jus-ly), *adv.* 1. Piously; with love and reverence to the Supreme Being; in obedience to the divine commands. 2. According to the rites of religion. 3. Reverently; with veneration. 4. Exactly, strictly, conscientiously.
RE-LIG'IOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being religious.
RE-LIN'QUENT, *a.* Relinquishing. As a *noun*, one who relinquishes.
RE-LIN'QUISH (re-link'wish), *v. t.* [L. *relinquo.*] 1. To with draw from. It may be to forsake or abandon, but it does not necessarily express the sense of the latter. A man may *relinquish* an enterprise for a time, or with a design never to resume it.—In *general*, to *relinquish* is to leave without the intention of resuming, and equivalent to *for sake*, but is less emphatical than *abandon* and *desert.* 2 To forbear; to withdraw from. 3. To give up all claim to.—*To relinquish back*, or *to*, to give up; to release; to surrender.—SYN. To leave; quit; forsake; forego; resign; abandon; desert; renounce.
RE-LIN'QUISHED (re-link'wisht), *pp.* Left; quitted; given up.
RE-LIN'QUISH-ER, *n.* One who leaves or quits.
RE-LIN'QUISH-ING, *ppr.* Quitting; leaving; giving up.
RE-LIN'QUISH-MENT, *n.* The act of leaving or quitting a forsaking; the renouncing a claim to; abandonment.
REL'I-QUA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *reliquaire.*] A small chest, box, or casket in which relics are kept.—*Gloss. of Archit.*
REL-ĪQUE' (rel-eek'), *n.* A relic. *See* RELIC.
RE-LIQ'UI-Æ (re-lik'we-ē), *n. pl.* [L.] Remains of the dead; organic remains.
RE-LIQ'UID-ĀTE (-lik'we-dāte), *v. t.* [*re* and *liquidate.*] To liquidate anew; to adjust a second time.

RE-LIQ'UID-Ā-TED, *pp.* Liquidated again.
RE-LIQ'UID-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Liquidating again.
RE-LIQ-UID-Ā'TION, *n.* A second or renewed liquidation; a renewed adjustment.—*Hamilton.*
REL'ISH, *n.* 1. That sensation of the organs which is experienced when we take food or drink of an agreeable flavor.—2. *Figuratively,* a sense of mental pleasure in respect to objects or pursuits: usually with *for;* as, a *relish* for faction; a *relish* for elegant literature. 3. That which gives pleasure; the power of pleasing. 4. Cast; manner. 5. Taste; a small quantity just perceptible. 6. Something taken with food to increase the pleasure of eating.—SYN. Taste; savor; flavor; appetite; zest; gusto; liking; delight.
REL'ISH, *v. t.* 1. To give an agreeable taste to. 2. To like the taste of. 3. To be gratified with the enjoyment or use of.
REL'ISH, *v. i.* 1. To have a pleasing taste. 2. To give pleasure. 3. To have a flavor.
REL'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* Gustable; having an agreeable taste.
REL'ISHED (rel'isht), *pp.* Giving an agreeable taste; received with pleasure.
RE-LIVE' (rē-liv'), *v. i.* [*re* and *live.*] To live again; to revive.—*Spenser.*
† RE-LIVE' (rē-liv'), *v. t.* To recall to life.—*Spenser.*
RE-LOAN', *v. t.* [*re* and *loan.*] To loan again; to lend what has been lent and repaid.
RE-LOAN', *n.* A second lending of the same money.
RE-LOANED' (re-lōnd'), *pp.* Loaned again.
RE-LOAN'ING, *ppr.* Loaning again.
RE-LO-CĀTE', *v. t.* To locate a second time.
RE-LO-CĀ'TION, *n.* A second location.—*Scott.*
† RE-LOVE' (-luv'), *v. t.* [*re* and *love.*] To love in return.—*Boyle.*
RE-LU'CENT, *a.* [L. *relucens.*] Shining; transparent; clear; pellucid.—*Thomson.*
RE-LUCT', *v. i.* [L. *reluctor.*] To strive or struggle against. [*Little used.*]
RE-LUCT'ANCE, } *n.* Unwillingness; great opposition of
RE-LUCT'AN-CY, } mind; repugnance.
RE-LUCT'ANT, *a.* 1. Striving against; much opposed in heart. 2. Acting with slight repugnance. 3. Proceeding from an unwilling mind; granted with reluctance.—SYN. Unwilling; loth; disinclined; averse; backward; coy.
RE-LUCT'ANT-LY, *adv.* With opposition of heart; unwillingly.
RE-LUCT'ĀTE, *v. t.* To resist; to struggle against.
RE-LUCT-Ā'TION, *n.* Repugnance; resistance.—*Bacon.*
RE-LUCT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Striving to resist. 2. *a.* Averse; unwilling.
RE-LŪME', *v. t.* [Fr *rallumer.*] To rekindle; to light again.
RE-LŪMED' (re-lūmd'), *pp.* Rekindled; lighted again.
RE-LŪ'MINE, *v. t.* [It. *ralluminare;* L. *relumino.*] 1. To light anew; to rekindle. 2. To illuminate again.
RE-LŪ'MĪNED, *pp.* Rekindled; illuminated anew.
RE-LŪM'ING, *ppr.* Rekindling or lighting anew.
RE-LŪM'IN-ING, *ppr.* Rekindling; enlightening anew.
RE-LY', *v. i.* [*re* and *lie.*] To rest on something as the mind when satisfied of the veracity, integrity, or ability of persons, or of the certainty of facts, or of evidence; to have confidence in.—SYN. To trust; depend; confide; repose.
RE-LY'ING, *ppr.* Reposing on something, as the mind; confiding in; trusting in; depending.
RE-MADE', *pret.* and *pp.* of *remake.*
RE-MAIN', *v. i.* [L. *remaneo.*] 1. To continue in a place for a time indefinite. 2. To be left after others have withdrawn; to continue in the same place when others remove, or are lost, destroyed, or taken away. 3. To be left after a part or others have passed. 4. To continue unchanged, or in a particular state. 5. Not to be lost, not to escape; not to be forgotten. 6. To be left, out of a greater number or quantity. 7. To be left as not included or comprised. 8. To continue in the same state.—SYN. To continue; stay; wait; tarry; rest; sojourn; dwell; abide; last; endure.
RE-MAIN', *v. t.* To await; to be left to.
RE-MAIN', *n.* That which is left; a corpse; also, abode.
RE-MAIN'DER, *n.* 1. Any thing left after the separation and removal of a part.—*Dryden.* 2. The corpse of a human being; [*obs.*] 3. That which is left after a part is past. 4. The quantity that is left after subtraction or after any deduction.—5. In *law,* an estate limited to take effect and be enjoyed after another estate is determined.—SYN. Rest; residue; remnant; remains; leavings; relics.
RE-MAIN'DER, *a.* Remaining; refuse; left; as, the *remainder* biscuit.—*Shak.*
RE-MAIN'DER-MAN, *n.* In *law,* he who has an estate after a particular estate is determined.—*Blackstone.*
RE-MAINED', *pp.* Continued; left after others have withdrawn.
RE-MAIN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Continuing; resting; abiding for an indefinite time; being left.
RE-MAINS', *n. pl.* 1. That which is left after a part is separated, taken away, or destroyed. 2. A dead body.—SYN Residue; rest; remnants; leavings; relics; corpse; corse, carcass.
RE-MAKE', *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *remade.* [*re* and *make.*] To make anew.
RE-MAND', *v. t.* [Fr. *remander.*] To call or send back him or that which is ordered to a place.
RE-MAND'ED, *pp.* Called or sent back.
RE-MAND'ING, *ppr.* Calling or sending back.
RE-MAND'MENT, *n.* A remanding or ordering back.—*Jefferson.*
REM'A-NENCE, } *n.* Remaining.
REM'A-NEN-CY, }
REM'A-NENT, *n.* [L. *remanens.*] The part remaining.
REM'A-NENT, *a.* Remaining.—*Taylor.* [*Little used.*]
RE-MARK', *n.* [Fr. *remarque.*] 1. Notice or observation; as, "to elude conjecture and *remark.*" *Cowper.*—2. *Particularly,* notice or observation expressed in words or writing.—SYN. Observation; note; comment; annotation.
RE-MARK', *v. t.* [Fr. *remarquer.*] 1. To take notice of in the mind without expression. 2. To express in words or writing what one thinks or sees; to express observations. 3. To mark; to point out; to distinguish.—*Milton;* [*obs.*] —SYN. To observe; notice; heed; regard; note; say.
RE-MARK'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *remarquable.*] 1. Worthy of notice. 2. That deserves particular notice, or that may excite admiration or wonder.—SYN. Observable; noticeable; extraordinary; unusual; rare; strange; wonderful; notable; distinguished; famous; eminent.
RE-MARK'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Observableness worthiness of remark; the quality of deserving notice.
RE-MARK'A-BLY, *adv.* 1. In a manner or degree worthy of notice. 2. In an extraordinary manner.
RE-MARKED' (re-märkt'), *pp.* Noticed; observed; expressed in words or writing.
RE-MARK'ER, *n.* An observer; one who makes remarks. —*Watts.*
RE-MARK'ING, *ppr.* Observing; taking notice of; expressing in words or writing.
RE-MAR'RIED, *pp.* Married again or a second time.
RE-MAR'RY, *v. t.* [*re* and *marry.*] To marry again or a second time.—*Tindal.*
RE-MAR'RY-ING, *ppr.* Marrying again or a second time.
RE-MAST', *v. t.* To furnish with a new mast or new masts.
RE-MAS'TI-CĀTE, *v. t.* [*re* and *masticate.*] To chew or masticate again; to chew over and over, as in chewing the cud.
RE-MAS'TI-CĀ-TED, *pp.* Chewed again or repeatedly
RE-MAS'TI-CĀ-TING, *ppr.* Chewing again or over and over
RE-MAS-TI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of masticating again or repeatedly.
REM'BLAI (räm'blā), *n.* [Fr.] In *fortification,* the earth or materials used in filling up a trench.—*Brande.*
REM'BLE, *v. t.* To move or remove.—*Grose.*
RE-MĒ'DI-A-BLE, *a.* [from *remedy.*] That may be remedied or cured.—SYN. Curable; healable; sanable.
RE-MĒ'DI-A-BLY, *adv.* So as to be susceptible of remedy.
RE-MĒ'DI-AL, *a.* [L. *remedialis.*] Affording a remedy; intended for a remedy, or for the removal of an evil.
RE-MĒ'DI-ATE, in the sense of *remedial,* is not in use.
REM'E-DIED, *pp.* [from *remedy.*] Cured; healed; repaired
* RE-MED'I-LESS, *a.* 1. Not admitting a remedy, as disease. 2. Not admitting reparation, as an injury or loss. 3. Not admitting change or reversal, as a doom.—*Milton.* 4. Not admitting recovery, as delusion. *South.*—SYN. Incurable; cureless; irremediable; irrecoverable; irretrievable; irreparable; desperate.
*RE-MED'I-LESS-LY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that precludes a remedy.—*Clarendon.*
* RE-MED'I-LESS-NESS, *n.* Incurableness.
REM'E-DY, *n.* [L. *remedium;* Fr. *remède.*] 1. That which cures a disease; any medicine or application which puts an end to disease and restores health. 2. That which counteracts an evil of any kind. 3. That which cures uneasiness. 4. That which repairs loss or disaster.—SYN. Cure; restorative; counteraction; reparation; redress; relief; aid; help; assistance.
REM'E-DY, *v. t.* [Fr. *remedier.*] 1. To cure; to heal. 2. To cure; to remove, as an evil. 3. To repair; to remove mischief.
REM'E-DY-ING, *ppr.* Curing; healing; removing; restoring from a bad to a good state.
RE-MELT, *v. t.* [*re* and *melt.*] To melt a second time
RE-MELT'ED, *pp.* Melted again.
RE-MELT'ING, *ppr.* Melting again.
RE-MEM'BER, *v. t.* [Norm. *remembre;* Low L. *rememoror.*] 1. To have in the mind an idea which had been in the mind before, and which recurs to the mind without effort. 2. When we use effort to recall an idea, we are said to *recollect* it. This distinction is not always observed. Hence, *remember* is often used as synonymous with *recollect,* that is, to call to mind. We say, we can not *remem-*

ber a fact, when we mean, we can not *recollect* it. 3. To bear or keep in mind; to attend to. 4. To preserve the memory of; to preserve from being forgotten. 5. To mention; [*obs.*] 6. To put in mind; to remind; [*obs.*] 7. To think of and consider; to meditate.—*Ps.* lxiii. 8. To bear in mind with esteem; or to reward.—*Eccles.*, ix. 9. To bear in mind with praise or admiration; to celebrate.—1 *Chron.*, xvi. 10. To bear in mind with favor, care, and regard for the safety or deliverance of any one. —*Ps.* lxxiv. 11. To bear in mind with intent to reward or punish.—3 *John*, x. 12. To bear in mind with confidence; to trust in.—*Ps.* xx. 13. To bear in mind with the purpose of assisting or relieving.—*Gal.*, ii. 14. To bear in mind with reverence; to obey.—*Eccles.*, xii., 1. 15. To bear in mind with regard; to keep as sacred; to observe. *Ex.*, xx., 8.—*To remember mercy*, is to exercise it.—*Heb.*, iii.

RE-MEM'BERED, *pp.* Kept in mind; recollected.

RE-MEM'BER-ER, *n.* One who remembers.—*Wotton.*

RE-MEM'BER-ING, *ppr.* Having in mind.

RE-MEM'BRANCE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The retaining or having in mind an idea which had been present before, or an idea which had been previously received from an object when present, and which recurs to the mind afterward without the presence of its object. Technically, *remembrance* differs from *reminiscence* and *recollection*, as the former implies that an idea occurs to the mind spontaneously, or without much mental exertion. The latter imply the power or the act of recalling ideas which do not spontaneously recur to the mind. 2. Transmission of a fact from one to another. 3. Account preserved; something to assist the memory.—*Hale.* 4. Memorial; as, in *remembrance* of a deed. 5. A token by which one is kept in the memory. 6. Notice of something absent. 7. Power of remembering; limit of time within which a fact can be remembered. 8. Honorable memory; [*obs.*] 9. Admonition.—*Shak.* 10. Memorandum; a note to help the memory.

RE-MEM'BRAN-CER, *n.* 1. One who reminds, or revives the remembrance of any thing. 2. An officer in the Exchequer of England, whose business is to record certain papers and proceedings, make out processes, &c.; a recorder. 3. Something that reminds or calls to remembrance, as a gift; memorial; memento.—*Cowper.*

† RE-MEM'O-RĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *rememoratus, rememoror.*] To remember; to revive in the memory.

† RE-MEM-O-RĀ'TION, *n.* Remembrance.

† RE-MER'CIE, † RE-MER'CY, } *v. t.* [Fr. *remercier.*] To thank.—*Spenser.*

REM'I-GES, n. pl. [L. rowers.] In *ornithology*, the quill-feathers of the wings of a bird, which propel it through the air.—*Brande.*

RE-MĪ-GRĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *remigro.*] To remove back again to a former place or state; to return.

RE-MĪ-GRĀ'TION, *n.* Removal back again; a migration to a former place.—*Hale.*

RE-MĪND', *v. t.* [*re* and *mind.*] 1. To put in mind; to bring to the remembrance of. 2. To bring to notice or consideration.

RE-MĪND'ED, *pp.* Put in mind.

RE-MĪND'ER, *n.* One who reminds; an admonisher.

RE-MĪND'FUL, *a.* Tending or adapted to remind; careful to remind.—*Southey.*

RE-MĪND'ING, *ppr.* Putting in mind; calling attention to.

REM-I-NIS'CENCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *reminiscens.*] 1. That faculty of the mind by which ideas formerly received into it, but forgotten, are recalled or revived in the memory. 2. Recollection; recovery of ideas that had escaped from the memory.—*Hale.* 3. Recollection or remembrance expressed; a relation of what is recollected.

REM-I-NIS'CENT, *n.* One who calls to mind and records past events.—*C. Butler.*

REM-I-NIS-CEN'TIAL (-sen'shal), *a.* Pertaining to reminiscence or recollection.—*Brown.*

REM'I-PED, *n.* [L. *remus* and *pes.*] An aquatic animal, whose feet serve as oars; a name given to certain crustaceans; also to certain coleopterous insects.—*P. Cyc.*—*Brande.*

RE-MĪSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *remise*; L. *remissus.*] To give or grant back; to release a claim; to resign or surrender by deed.

RE-MĪSED' (re-mīzd'), *pp.* Released.

RE-MĪS'ING, *ppr.* Surrendering by deed.

RE-MISS', *a.* [Fr. *remis*; L. *remissus.*] 1. Not performing duty or business; not complying with engagements at all, or not in due time. 2. Slow; languid; not vigorous, as motion.—*Woodward.* 3. Not intense. *Roscommon.*—SYN. Slack; dilatory; slothful; negligent; careless; neglectful; inattentive; heedless; thoughtless.

RE-MISS'I-BLE, *a.* That may be remitted or forgiven.

RE-MIS'SION (re-mish'un), *n.* [Fr.; L. *remissio.*] 1. Abatement; relaxation; moderation. 2. Abatement; diminution of intensity. 3. Release; discharge or relinquishment of a claim or right.—4. In *medicine*, abatement; a temporary subsidence of the force or violence of a disease or of pain. 5. Forgiveness; pardon. 6. The act of sending back; [*obs.*]

† RE-MISS'IVE, *a* Remitting; forgiving.—*Hacket.*

RE-MISS'LY, *adv.* 1. Carelessly; negligently; without close attention. 2. Slowly; slackly; not vigorously; not with ardor.

RE-MISS'NESS, *n.* Slackness; slowness; carelessness; negligence; want of ardor or vigor; coldness; want of ardor; want of punctuality.

RE-MIT', *v. t.* [L. *remitto*; Fr. *remettre*; It. *rimettere*; Sp. *remitir.*] 1. To lessen in intensity; to make less tense or violent, as anger. 2. To surrender the right of punishing a crime; as, to *remit* punishment. 3. To free from punishment, as a fault or crime. 4. To give up; to resign, as a crown.—*Dryden.* 5. To refer; as, to *remit* all to one's discretion.—*Bacon.* 6. To send back, as a prisoner.—*Dryden.* 7. To transmit money, bills, &c., to some person at a distance. 8. To restore, as to liberty or to former rights. *Blackstone.*—SYN. To relax; release; abate; relinquish; forgive; pardon; absolve.

RE-MIT', *v. i.* 1. To slacken; to become less intense or rigorous. 2. To abate in violence for a time, without intermission.

RE-MIT'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of remitting to custody. 2. Forgiveness; pardon.—*Milton.*

RE-MIT'TAL, *n.* A remitting; a giving up; surrender.—*Swift.*

RE-MIT'TANCE, *n.* 1. In *commerce*, the act of transmitting money, bills, or the like to a distant place. 2. The sum or thing remitted.

RE-MIT'TED, *pp.* Relaxed; forgiven; pardoned; sent back; referred; given up; transmitted to a distant place, as money.

RE-MIT'TENT, *a.* Having alternate increase and remission.—*Remittent fever*, one which has striking exacerbations and remissions without any entire intermission.—*Dunglison.*

RE-MIT'TER, *n.* 1. One who remits, or makes remittance. —2. In *law*, the restitution of a more ancient and certain right to a person who has right to lands, but is out of possession, and has afterward the freehold cast upon him by some subsequent defective title, by virtue of which he enters. 3. One who pardons.

RE-MIT'TING, *ppr.* Relaxing; forgiving; sending back transmitting money, bills, &c.

REM'NANT, *n.* [contracted from *remanent.*] 1. That which is left after the separation, removal, or destruction of a part. 2. That which remains after a part is done, performed, told, or passed.—SYN. Residue; rest; remains. remainder.

REM'NANT, *a.* Remaining; yet left. [*Little used.*]

RE-MOD'EL, *v. t.* [*re* and *model.*] To model or fashion anew.

RE-MOD'ELED, *pp.* Modeled anew.

RE-MOD'EL-ING, *ppr.* Modeling again.

RE-MŌLD', *v. t.* [*re* and *mold.*] To mold or shape anew.

RE-MŌLD'ED, *pp.* Molded again.—*J. Barlow.*

RE-MŌLD'ING, *ppr.* Molding anew.

RE-MOL'LIENT, *a.* [Fr.] Mollifying; softening.

RE-MŌL'TEN, *pp.* or *a.* [*re* and *molten.*] Melted again.

RE-MON'STRANCE, *n.* [Fr. *remontrance.*] 1. Show; discovery; [*obs.*] 2. Expostulation; strong representation of reasons against a measure. 3. Pressing suggestions in opposition to a measure or act. 4. Expostulatory counsel or advice; reproof.—5. In the *Roman Catholic Church*, a plate of silver or gold, about six inches in diameter, standing vertically on a support, and having an opening in the center, within which the host is placed, to be exhibited to the congregation.

RE-MON'STRANT, *a.* Expostulatory; urging strong reasons against an act.

RE-MON'STRANT, *n.* One who remonstrates. The Arminians are called *Remonstrants*, because they remonstrated against the decisions of the Synod of Dort in 1618

RE-MON'STRĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *remonstro*; Fr. *remontrer.*] 1 To exhibit or present strong reasons against an act, measure, or any course of proceedings; to expostulate. 2. To suggest urgent reasons in opposition to a measure.

RE-MON'STRĀTE, *v. t.* To show by a strong representation of reasons.

RE-MON'STRĀ-TED, *pp.* Opposed by urging strong reasons against a measure.

RE-MON'STRĀ-TING, *ppr.* Urging strong reasons against a measure.

RE-MON-STRĀ'TION, *n.* The act of remonstrating. [*Rare.*]

RE-MON'STRĀ-TOR, *n.* One who remonstrates.

REM'O-RA, *n.* [L.] 1. Delay; obstacle; hinderance; [*obs.*] 2. The sucking-fish, a small fish, found in the Mediterranean and other seas, which is said to attach itself to the bottom or side of a ship and retard its motion.

† REM'O-RĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *remoror.*] To hinder; to delay

† RE-MORD', *v. t.* [L. *remordeo.*] To rebuke; to excite to remorse.—*Skelton.*

† RE-MORD', *v. i.* To feel remorse.—*Elyot.*

RE-MORD'EN-CY, *n.* Compunction; remorse.

* RE-MORSE' (re-mors'), *n.* [L. *remorsus.*] 1. The keen

pain or anguish excited by a sense of guilt; compunction of conscience for a crime committed. 2. Sympathetic sorrow, pity; compassion.—*Dryden;* [*rare.*]

†RE-MORSÆD' (-morst'), *a.* Feeling remorse or compunction.

RE-MORSE'FUL (re-mors'ful), *a.* 1. Full of remorse. 2. Compassionate; feeling tenderly; [*obs.*] 3. Pitiable; [*obs.*]

RE-MORSE'FUL-LY, *adv.* With remorse of conscience.

RE-MORSE'LESS, *a.* Having no pity or compassion on distress. *Milton.*—SYN. Unpitying; pitiless; relentless; unrelenting; implacable; merciless; unmerciful; savage; cruel.

RE-MORSE'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without remorse.—*South.*

RE-MORSE'LESS-NESS (re-mors'les-nes), *n.* Savage cruelty; insensibility to distress.—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*

RE-MŌTE', *a.* [L. *remotus.*] 1. Distant in place; far; not near. 2. Distant in time, past or future. 3. Distant; not immediate; as, *remote* good.—*Locke.* 4. Distant; primary; not proximate, as a cause. 5. Alien; foreign; not agreeing with; as, *remote* from reason.—*Locke.* 6. Abstracted.—*Locke.* 7. Distant in consanguinity or affinity. 8. Slight; inconsiderable, as resemblance.

RE-MŌTE'LY, *adv.* 1. At a distance in space or time; not nearly. 2. At a distance in consanguinity or affinity. 3. Slightly; in a small degree.

RE-MŌTE'NESS, *n.* 1. State of being distant in space or time; distance. 2. Distance in consanguinity or affinity. 3. Distance in operation or efficiency. 4. Slightness; smallness.

RE-MŌ'TION, *n.* The act of removing; the state of being removed to a distance.—*Shak.* [*Little used.*]

RE-MOULD', *v. t.* *See* REMOLD.

RE-MOUNT', *v. t.* [Fr. *remonter.*] To mount again.

RE-MOUNT', *v. i.* To mount again; to reascend.

RE-MÖV-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The capacity of being removable from an office or station; capacity of being displaced.

RE-MÖV'A-BLE (-moov'a-bl), *a.* 1. That may be removed from an office or station. 2. That may be removed from one place to another.

RE-MÖV'AL, *n.* 1. The act of moving from one place to another for residence. 2. The act of displacing from an office or post. 3. The act of curing or putting away. 4. The state of being removed; change of place. 5. The act of putting an end to.

RE-MÖVE' (re-moove'), *v. t.* [L. *removeo;* Sp. *remover.*] 1. To cause to change place; to put from its place in any manner; to move. 2. To displace from an office. 3. To take or put away in any manner; to cause to leave a person or thing; to banish or destroy. 4. To carry from one court to another. 5. To take from the present state of being.

RE-MÖVE', *v. i.* 1. To change place in any manner. 2. To go from one place to another. 3. To change the place of residence.

RE-MÖVE', *n.* 1. Change of place.—*Chapman.* 2. Translation of one to the place of another. 3. State of being removed. 4. Act of moving a man in chess or other game. 5. Departure; a going away. 6. The act of changing place; removal. 7. A step in any scale of gradation. 8. Any indefinite distance. 9. The act of putting a horse's shoes on different feet. 10. A dish to be changed while the rest of the course remains. 11. Susceptibility of being removed; [*obs.*]

RE-MÖVÆD' (re-moovd'), *pp.* 1. Changed in place; carried to a distance; displaced from office; placed far off. 2. *a.* Remote; separate from others.

RE-MÖV'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being removed; remoteness.—*Shak.*

RE-MÖV'ER, *n.* One who removes.—*Bacon.*

RE-MÖV'ING, *ppr.* Changing place; carrying or going from one place to another; displacing; banishing.

REM'PHAN, *n.* An idol worshiped by the Israelites while they were in the wilderness.—*Acts,* vii.

RE-MŪ'GI-ENT, *a.* [L. *remugiens.*] Rebellowing.—*More.*

RE-MU-NER-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The capacity of being rewarded.

RE-MŪ'NER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be rewarded; fit or proper to be recompensed.

RE-MŪ'NER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *remunero.*] To render an equivalent to for any act, service, loss, expense, or other sacrifice.—SYN. To reward; recompense; compensate; satisfy, requite; repay; pay; reimburse.

RE-MŪ'NER-Ā-TED, *pp.* Rewarded; compensated.

RE-MŪ'NER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Rewarding; recompensing.

RE-MU-NER-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of paying an equivalent for services, loss, or sacrifices. 2. The equivalent given for services, loss, or sufferings.—SYN. Reward; recompense; compensation; repayment; satisfaction; requital.

RE-MŪ'NER-A-TIVE, *a.* Exercised in rewarding; that bestows rewards.—*Boyle.*

RE-MŪ'NER-A-TO-RY, *a.* Affording recompense; rewarding.—*Johnson.*

RE-MUR'MUR, *v. t.* [L. *remurmuro.*] To utter back in murmurs; to return in murmurs; to repeat in low, hoarse sounds

RE-MUR'MUR, *v. i.* To murmur back; to return or echo in low, rumbling sounds.—*Drayton.*

RE-MUR'MURÆD, *pp.* Uttered back in murmurs.

RE-MUR'MUR-ING, *ppr.* Uttering back in low sounds.

RĒ'NAL, *a.* [L. *renalis.*] Pertaining to the kidneys or reins.

REN'ARD, *n.* [Fr.; G. *reineke.*] A fox; a name used in fables, but not in common discourse.—*Dryden.* This word is also spelled *Reynard.*

RE-NAS'CEN-CY, *n.* The state of springing or being produced again.—*Brown.*

RE-NAS'CENT, *a.* [L. *renascens.*] Springing or rising into being again; reproduced.

RE-NAS'CI-BLE, *a.* That may be reproduced; that may spring again into being.

RE-NAV'I-GĀTE, *v. t.* To navigate again.

RE-NAV'I-GĀ-TED, *pp.* Navigated again; sailed over anew

RE-NAV'I-GĀ-TING, *ppr.* Navigating again.

REN-COUN'TER, *n.* [Fr. *rencontre.*] 1. *Literally,* a meeting of two bodies. 2. A meeting in opposition or contest. 3. A casual, sudden contest or encounter without premeditation. 4. A casual action; an engagement between armies or fleets. 5. Any encounter, action, or engagement.—SYN. Combat; fight; conflict; collision; clash.

REN-COUN'TER, *v. t.* 1. To meet unexpectedly without enmity or hostility. 2. To attack hand to hand.

REN-COUN'TER, *v. i.* 1. To meet an enemy unexpectedly. 2. To clash; to come in collision. 3. To skirmish with another. 4. To fight hand to hand.

REN-COUN'TERÆD, *pp.* Met unexpectedly; clashed. *See* the verbs.

REND, *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *rent.* [Sax. *rendan, hrendan.*] 1. To separate any substance into parts with force or sudden violence; to force asunder. 2. To separate or part with violence.—*To rend the heart,* in *Scripture,* to have bitter sorrow for sin. *Joel,* ii.—*Rend* differs somewhat from *lacerate.* We never say, to *lacerate* a rock or a kingdom, when we mean to express splitting or division. *Lacerate* is properly applicable to the tearing off of small pieces of a thing; as, to *lacerate* the body with a whip or scourge; or to the tearing of the flesh or other thing without entire separation.—SYN. To tear; burst; break; rupture; lacerate; fracture; crack; split.

REND'ER, *n.* One who tears by violence.

REN'DER, *v. t.* [Fr. *rendre;* It. *rendere;* Sp. *rendir;* Port. *render.*] 1. To return; to pay back, as good for evil. 2. To inflict, as a retribution. 3. To give on demand; to give; to assign, as a reason. 4. To make or cause to be, by some influence upon a thing, or by some change. 5. To translate, as from one language into another. 6. To surrender; to yield or give up the command or possession of.—*Shak.* 7. To afford; to give for use or benefit; as, to *render* assistance. 8. To represent; to exhibit; [*obs.*] 9. To boil down and clarify; as, to *render* tallow.—*To render back,* to return; to restore.

† REN'DER, *v. i.* To show; to give an account.—*Shak.*

REN'DER, *n.* 1. A surrender; a giving up. 2. A return; a payment of rent. 3. An account given.

REN'DER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be rendered.—*Sherwood.*

REN'DERÆD, *pp.* or *a.* Returned; paid back; given; assigned, made; translated; surrendered; afforded; boiled down and clarified; as, *rendered* tallow.

REN'DER-ER, *n.* One who renders.

REN'DER-ING, *ppr.* Returning; giving back; assigning; making; translating; surrendering; affording.

REN'DER-ING, *n.* 1. Version; translation.—*Lowth.* 2. The act of laying the first coat of plaster on brick or stone work; the coat thus laid on.—*Gwilt.*

* REN'DEZ-VÖUS (ren'de-voo), *n.* [Fr. *rendez vous,* render yourselves, repair to a place.] 1. A place appointed for the assembling of troops, or the place where they assemble; or the port or place where ships are ordered to join company. 2. A place for enlisting seamen into the naval service.—*Totten.* 3. A place of meeting, or a sign that draws men together. 4. An assembly; a meeting; [*rarely used.*]

* REN'DEZ-VÖUS (ren'de-voo), *v. i.* To assemble or meet at a particular place, as troops, ships, &c.—*Hook.*

* REN'DEZ-VÖUS (ren'de-voo), *v. t.* To assemble or bring together at a certain place.—*Echard.*

* REN'DEZ-VÖUSÆD (-de-vood), *pp.* Assembled or brought together at a particular place.

* REN'DEZ-VÖUS-ING (ren'de-voo-ing), *ppr.* Assembling at a particular place.

REN'DI-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be yielded or surrendered. 2. That may be translated. [*Little used.*]

REN-DI'TION (ren-dish'un), *n.* [from *render.*] 1. The act of yielding possession; surrender.—*Fairfax.* 2. Translation.—*South.*

REN'E-GADE, } *n.* [Sp., Port. *renegado;* Fr. *renégat.*] 1.
REN-E-GĀ'DO, } An apostate from the faith. 2. One who deserts to an enemy; a deserter. 3. A vagabond.

† RE-NĒGE', *v. t.* [L. *renego.*] To deny; to disown.

† RE-NĒGE', *v. i.* To deny.—*Shak.*

RE-NERVE′ (re-nerv′), *v. t.* [*re* and *nerve.*] To nerve again; to give new vigor to.—*J. Barlow.*
RE-NERVED′ (re-nervd′), *pp.* Nerved anew.
RE-NERVING, *ppr.* Giving new vigor to.
RE-NEW′ (re-nū′), *v. t.* [L. *renovo*; or *re* and *new.*] 1. To renovate; to restore to a former state, or to a good state, after decay or depravation; to rebuild; to repair. 2. To re-establish; to confirm.—1 *Samuel*, xi., 14. 3. To make again. 4. To repeat. 5. To revive, as glories.—*Shak.* 6. To begin again, as a course.—*Dryden.* 7. To make new; to make fresh or vigorous.—8. In *theology*, to make new; to renovate; to transform.
RE-NEW′A-BLE, *a.* That may be renewed.—*Swift.*
RE-NEW′AL, *n.* 1. The act of renewing; the act of forming anew. 2. Renovation; regeneration. 3. Revival; restoration to a former or to a good state.
RE-NEWED′ (re-nūde′), *pp.* or *a.* Made new again; repaired; re-established; repeated; revived; renovated.
RE-NEW′ED-LY, *adv.* Anew; again. [*Sometimes used by American clergymen, but not sanctioned in England.*]
RE-NEW′ED-NESS, *n.* State of being renewed.—*Hammond.*
RE-NEW′ER, *n.* One who renews.—*Sherwood.*
RE-NEW′ING, *ppr.* 1. Making new again; repairing; re-establishing; repeating; reviving; renovating. 2. *a.* Tending or adapted to renovate; regenerating.
RE-NEW′ING, *n.* The act of making new; renewal.
REN′I-FORM, *a.* [L. *renes*, and *form.*] Having the form or shape of the kidneys.—*Kirwan.*
* REN′I-TENCE, } *n.* [L. *renitens.*] 1. The resistance of a
* REN′I-TEN-CY, } body to pressure; the effort of matter to resume the place or form from which it has been driven by the impulse of other matter; the effect of elasticity. 2. Moral resistance; reluctance.—*Darwin.*
* REN′I-TENT, *a.* Resisting pressure, or the effect of it; acting against impulse by elastic force.—*Ray.*
REN′NET, *n.* [G. *rinnen.*] The prepared stomach or the concreted milk found in the stomach of a sucking quadruped, particularly of the calf. It is used for coagulating milk, and is also written *runnet.*
REN′NET, } *n.* A kind of apple.—*Mortimer.*
REN′NET-ING, }
RE-NOUNCE′ (re-nouns′), *v. t.* [Fr. *renoncer*; L. *renuncio.*] *Literally*, to declare off, as to any thing; hence, 1. To refuse to own or acknowledge, as a title, claim, obligation, or duty; as, to *renounce* pretensions or allegiance. 2. To break off from connection with; as, to *renounce* the world. —Syn. To cast off; disavow; disown; disclaim; deny; abjure; recant; abandon; forsake; quit; forego; resign; relinquish; give up; abdicate.
RE-NOUNCE′ (re-nouns′), *v. i.* 1. To declare a renunciation; [*obs.*]—2. In *cards*, not to follow suit when the person has a card of the same sort.
RE-NOUNCE′ (re-nouns′), *n.* The declining to follow suit, when it can be done.
RE-NOUNCED′ (re-nounst′), *pp.* Disowned; denied; rejected; disclaimed.
RE-NOUNCE′MENT (re-nouns′ment), *n.* The act of disclaiming or rejecting; renunciation.—*Shak.*
RE-NOUN′CER, *n.* One who disowns or disclaims.
RE-NOUN′CING, *ppr.* Disowning; disclaiming; rejecting.
RE-NOUN′CING, *n.* The act of disowning, disclaiming, denying, or rejecting.
REN′O-VĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *renovo.*] To renew; to restore to the first state, or to a good state after decay, destruction, or depravation.
REN′O-VĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Renewed; made new, fresh, or vigorous.
REN′O-VĀ-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Renewing.
REN-O-VĀ′TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *renovatio.*] 1. The act of renewing; a making new after decay, destruction, or depravation; renewal. 2. A state of being renewed.—*Milton.*
REN′O-VĀ-TOR, *n.* One who, or that which renews.
RE-NOWN′, *n.* [Fr. *renommée.*] Fame; celebrity; exalted reputation derived from the extensive praise of great achievements or accomplishments.
RE-NOWN′, *v. t.* To make famous.—*Dryden.* [*Rare.*]
RE-NOWNED′ (re-nownd′), *a.* Having celebrity for great and heroic achievements, for distinguished qualities, or for grandeur.—Syn. Famed; famous; distinguished; noted; eminent; celebrated; remarkable; wonderful.
RE-NOWN′ED-LY, *adv.* With fame or celebrity.
RE-NOWN′LESS, *a.* Without renown; inglorious.
RENT, *pp.* of *rend.* Torn asunder; split or burst by violence; torn.
RENT, *n.* 1. An opening produced by rending or violent separation. 2. A schism; a separation.—Syn. Fissure; breach; disruption; rupture; tear; dilaceration; break; fracture.
RENT, *v. t.* To tear. *See* REND.
† RENT, *v. i.* To rant.—*Hudibras.*
RENT, *n.* [Fr. *rente*; Sp. *renta*; D., Dan., G. *rente.*] A sum of money, or a certain amount of other valuable thing, issuing yearly from lands or tenements; a compensation or return, in the nature of an acknowledgment, for the possession of a corporeal inheritance.
RENT, *v. t.* 1. To lease; to grant the possession and enjoyment of lands or tenements for a consideration in the nature of rent. 2. To take and hold by lease the possession of land or a tenement, for a consideration in the nature of rent.
RENT, *v. i.* To be leased, or let for rent.
RENT′-CHARGE, *n.* A charge upon an estate.
RENT′-ROLL, *n.* [L. *rent* and *roll.*] A rental; a list or account of rents or income.
RENT′A-BLE, *a.* That may be rented.
† RENT′AGE, *n.* Rent.
RENT′AL, *n.* A schedule or account of rents.
RENT′ED, *pp.* Leased on rent.
RENT′ER, *n.* One who leases an estate; *more generally*, the lessee or tenant who takes an estate or tenement on rent.
REN′TER, *v. t.* [Fr. *rentraire.*] 1. To fine-draw; to sew together the edges of two pieces of cloth without doubling them, so that the seam is scarcely visible.—In *tapestry*, to work new warp into a piece of damaged tapestry, and on this to restore the original pattern or design. 3. To sew up artfully, as a rent.
REN′TERED, *pp.* Fine-drawn; sewed artfully together.
REN′TER-ER, *n.* A fine-drawer.
REN′TER-ING, *ppr.* Fine-drawing; sewing artfully together.
REN-TIER′ (rän-tiā′), *n.* [Fr.] One who has a fixed income, as from land, stocks, &c.
RENT′ING, *ppr.* Leasing on rent; taking on rent.
RE-NŪ′MER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *renumero.*] To recount.
RE-NŪ′MER-Ā-TED, *pp.* Recounted; numbered again.
RE-NŪ′MER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Recounting.
* RE-NUN-CI-Ā′TION, *n.* [L. *renunciatio.*] The act of renouncing.—Syn. Renouncement; disownment; disavowal; disavowment; disclaimer; rejection; abjuration; recantation; denial; abandonment; relinquishment.
† REN-VERSE′ (ren-vers′), *v. t.* [Fr. *renverser.*] To reverse.
REN-VERSE′, *a.* In *heraldry*, inverted; set with the head downward or contrary to the natural posture.
† REN-VERSE′MENT, *n.* The act of reversing.
RE-OB-TĀIN′, *v. t.* [*re* and *obtain.*] To obtain again.
RE-OB-TĀIN′A-BLE, *a.* That may be obtained again.
RE-OB-TĀINED′ (re-ob-tānd′), *pp.* Obtained again.
RE-OB-TĀIN′ING, *ppr.* Obtaining again.
RE-Ō′PEN (re-ō′pn), *v. t.* To open again.
RE-Ō′PENED, *pp.* Opened again.
RE-Ō′PEN-ING, *ppr.* Opening a second time.—*E. Everett.*
RE-OP-PŌSE′, *v. t.* To oppose again.
RE-OR-DĀIN′, *v. t.* [*re* and *ordain*; Fr. *reordonner.*] To ordain again, as when the first ordination is defective.
RE-OR-DĀINED′ (re-or-dānd′), *pp.* Ordained again.
RE-OR-DĀIN′ING, *ppr.* Ordaining again.
RE-OR′DER, *v. t.* To order a second time.
RE-OR-DI-NĀ′TION, *n.* A second ordination.
RE-OR-GAN-I-ZĀ′TION, *n.* The act of organizing anew.
RE-OR′GAN-IZE, *v. t.* [*re* and *organize.*] To organize anew, to reduce again to a regular body, or to a system.
RE-OR′GAN-IZED, *pp.* or *a.* Organized anew.
RE-OR′GAN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Organizing anew.
RE-PAC′I-FIED, *pp.* Pacified or appeased again.
RE-PAC′I-FY, *v. t.* [*re* and *pacify.*] To pacify again.
RE-PAC′I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Pacifying again.
RE-PACK′, *v. t.* [*re* and *pack.*] To pack a second time; as to *repack* beef or pork.
RE-PACKED′ (re-pakt′), *pp.* Packed again.
RE-PACK′ER, *n.* One who repacks.
RE-PACK′ING, *ppr.* Packing anew.
RE-PAID′, *pp.* of *repay.* Paid back.
RE-PAIR′, *v. t.* [Fr. *reparer*; L. *reparo.*] 1. To bring back to a sound or good state after decay, injury, dilapidation, or partial destruction. 2. To rebuild a part decayed or destroyed; to fill up. 3. To make amends, as for an injury, by an equivalent; to indemnify for.—Syn. To restore; recover; renew; amend; mend; retrieve; recruit.
RE-PAIR′, *n.* Restoration to a sound or good state after decay, waste, injury, or partial destruction; supply of loss; reparation.
RE-PAIR′, *v. i.* [Fr. *repairer.*] To go to; to betake one's self; to resort.—*Pope.*
RE-PAIR′, *n.* The act of betaking one's self to any place; a resorting; abode.—*Dryden.*
RE-PAIR′A-BLE, *a.* That may be repaired; reparable.
RE-PAIRED′ (re-pārd′), *pp.* Restored to a good or sound state; rebuilt; made good.
RE-PAIR′ER, *n.* One who repairs or makes amends.
RE-PAIR′ING, *ppr.* Restoring to a sound state; rebuilding; making amends for loss or injury.
RE-PAIR′MENT, *n.* Act of repairing.
RE-PAND′, *a.* [L. *repandus.*] In *botany*, having an uneven, slightly sinuous margin, as the leaf of *solanum nigrum*, or common nightshade.—*Lindley.*
RE-PAND′OUS, *a.* Bent upward; convexedly crooked.
REP′A-RA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *reparabilis.*] 1. That may be

repaired or restored to a sound or good state. 2. That may be retrieved or made good. 3 That may be supplied by an equivalent.—Syn. Restorable; retrievable; recoverable.

REP'A-RA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner admitting of restoration to a good state, or of amends, supply, or indemnification.

REP-A-RA'TION, *n.* 1. The act of repairing or restoring to soundness or a good state. 2. Supply of what is wasted. 3. Indemnification for loss or damage. 4. A satisfaction for injury.—Syn. Restoration; repair; restitution; compensation; amends.

RE-PAR'A-TIVE, *a.* That repairs; restoring to a sound or good state; that amends defect or makes good.

RE-PAR'A-TIVE, *n.* That which restores to a good state; that which makes amends.—*Wotton.*

REP-AR-TEE', *n.* [Fr. *repartie.*] A smart, ready, and witty reply.—*Prior.*

REP-AR-TEE', *v. i.* To make smart and witty replies.

RE-PART-I-MI-EN'TO, n. [Sp.] A partition or distribution, especially of slaves; also, an assessment of taxes.—*Irving.*

RE-PASS', *v. t.* [Fr. *repasser; re* and *pass.*] To pass again; to pass or travel back.—*Pope.*

RE-PASS', *v. i.* To pass or go back; to move back.

RE-PASSED' (re-päst'), *pp.* Passed or traveled back.

RE-PASS'ING, *ppr.* Passing back.

RE-PAST', *n.* [Fr. *repas*, from *repaître; L. re* and *pasco*, to feed.] 1. The act of taking food; or the food taken; a meal. 2. Food; victuals.

RE-PAST', *v. t.* To feed; to feast.

† RE-PAS'TURE, *n.* Food; entertainment.—*Shak.*

RE-PA'TRI-ATE or RE-PAT'RI-ATE, *v. t.* [*re*, and L. *patria.*] To restore to one's own country.—*Cotgrave.* [*Rare.*]

RE-PA'TRI-A-TED, *pp.* Restored to one's own country.

RE-PA'TRI-A-TING, *ppr.* Restoring to one's own country.

RE-PAY', *v. t.* [Fr. *repayer; re* and *pay.*] 1. To pay back, as money. 2. To make return or requital; [*in a good or bad sense.*] 3. To pay back to or give an equivalent; as, to *repay* one for kindness or injury.—Syn. To refund; restore; return; recompense; compensate; remunerate; satisfy; reimburse; reward; requite.

RE-PAY'A-BLE, *a.* That is to be repaid or refunded.

RE-PAY'ING, *ppr.* Paying back; compensating; requiting.

RE-PAY'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of paying back; reimbursement. 2. The money or other thing repaid.

RE-PEAL', *v. t.* [Fr. *rappeler;* L. *appello.*] 1. To call back; [*not now applied to persons.*] 2. To make void by an authoritative act, or by the same power that made or enacted, as a deed, will, law, or statute.—Syn. To revoke; rescind; recall; annul; abrogate; abolish; cancel; reverse.

RE-PEAL', *n.* Recall from exile; [*obs.*] 2. Revocation; abrogation.

RE-PEAL-A-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* The quality or state of being
RE-PEAL'A-BLE-NESS, } repealable.

RE-PEAL'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being repealed or revoked by the same power that enacted.—Syn. Revocable; abrogable; voidable; reversible.

RE-PEALED' (re-peeld'), *pp.* Revoked; abrogated.

RE-PEAL'ER, *n.* One who repeals; one who seeks a repeal.

RE-PEAL'ING, *ppr.* Revoking; abrogating.

RE-PEAT' (re-peet'), *v. t.* [Fr. *repeter;* It. *ripetere;* Sp. *repetir;* L. *repeto.*] 1. To do, make, attempt, or utter again. 2. To try again. 3. To quote or say from memory; as, to *repeat* poetry. 4. To seek redress.—*J. Taylor.* 5. To seek again; [*obs.*]—Syn. To iterate; reiterate; renew; recite; relate; rehearse; recapitulate.

RE-PEAT', *n.* 1. In *music*, a mark directing a part to be repeated in performance. 2. Repetition.

RE-PEAT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Done, attempted, or spoken again; recited.

RE-PEAT'ED-LY, *adv.* More than once; again and again, indefinitely.

RE-PEAT'ER, *n.* 1. One who repeats; one who recites or rehearses. 2. A watch that strikes the hours at will, by the compression of a spring.

RE-PEAT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Doing or uttering again. 2. *a.* Striking the hours; as, a *repeating* watch.

RE-PEATING CIR'CLE, *n.* A contrivance invented by Borda for determining with great accuracy the angular distance of two objects, by taking repeated measurements of it on the limb of a graduated circle.—*Olmsted.*

† REP-E-DA'TION, *n.* [Low L. *repedo.*] A stepping or going back.—*More.*

RE-PEL', *v. t.* [L. *repello.*] 1. To drive back; to force to return; to check advance. 2. To meet with effectual resistance, as encroachment.—Syn. To repulse; resist; oppose; reject; refuse.

RE-PEL', *v. i.* 1. To act with force in opposition to force impressed.—2. In *medicine*, to check an afflux to a part of the body.

RE-PELLED' (re-peld'), *pp.* Driven back; resisted.

RE-PEL'LEN-CY, *n.* 1. The principle of repulsion; the quality of a substance which expands or separates particles and enlarges the volume. 2. The quality that repels, drives back, or resists approach. 3. Repulsive quality.

RE-PEL'LENT, *a.* Driving back; able or tending to repel.

RE-PEL'LENT, *n.* In *medicine*, a medicine which drives back morbid humors into the mass of the blood, from which they were unduly secreted; a discutient.

RE-PEL'LER, *n.* He or that which repels.

RE-PEL'LING, *ppr.* or *a.* Driving back; resisting approach.

RE'PENT, *a.* [L. *repo.*] Creeping; as, a *repent* root or animal.

RE-PENT', *v. i.* [Fr. *repentir;* It. *pentire, pentirsi;* Sp. *arrepentirse.*] 1. To feel pain, sorrow, or regret for something done or spoken. 2. To express sorrow for something past. 3. To change the mind in consequence of the inconvenience or injury done by past conduct.—4. *Applied to the Supreme Being*, to change the course of providential dealings. *Gen.*, vi.—5. In *theology*, to sorrow or be pained for sin, as a violation of God's holy law, a dishonor to his character and government, and the foulest ingratitude to a Being of infinite benevolence.

RE-PENT', *v. t.* 1. To remember with sorrow. 2. *With the reciprocal pronoun;* [Fr. *se repentir.*]—*Jer.*, viii.; [*obs.*]

RE-PENT'ANCE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. Sorrow for any thing done or said; the pain or grief which a person experiences in consequence of the injury or inconvenience produced by his own conduct.—2. In *theology*, *repentance* is distinguished into *evangelical* and *legal.* The former, usually called *repentance* simply, is real sorrow or grief of heart for sin, as an offense and dishonor to God, a violation of his holy law, and the basest ingratitude toward a Being of infinite benevolence. The latter is sorrow, caused merely by the fear of punishment, which does not necessarily result in amendment of life.—Syn. Penitence; contrition; contriteness; compunction.

RE-PENT'ANT, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Sorrowful for past conduct or words. 2. Sorrowful for sin. 3. Expressing or showing sorrow for sin.

RE-PENT'ANT, *n.* 1. One who repents; a penitent. 2. One who expresses sorrow for sin.—*Lightfoot.*

RE-PENT'ANT-LY, *adv.* In a repentant manner.

RE-PENT'ED, *pp.* Remembered with sorrow.

RE-PENT'ER, *n.* One who repents.

RE-PENT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Grieving for what is past; feeling pain or contrition for sin.

RE-PENT'ING, *n.* Act of repenting.—*Hos.*, xi.

RE-PENT'ING-LY, *adv.* With repentance.

RE-PEO'PLE (re-pee'pl), *v. t.* [*re* and *people;* Fr. *repeupler.*] To people anew; to furnish again with a stock of people.

RE-PEO'PLED (re-pee'pld), *pp.* Stocked anew with inhabitants.

RE-PEO'PLING (re-pee'pling), *ppr.* Furnishing again with a stock of inhabitants.

RE-PEO'PLING, *n.* The act of furnishing again with inhabitants.—*Hale.*

RE-PER-CUSS', *v. t.* [L. *repercutio.*] To beat back.

RE-PER-CUSSED' (-kust'), *pp.* Beaten back.

RE-PER-CUS'SION (re-per-kush'un), *n.* [L. *repercussio.*] 1. The act of driving back; reverberation.—2. In *music*, frequent repetition of the same sound.

RE-PER-CUS'SIVE, *a.* 1. Driving back; having the power of sending back; causing to reverberate. 2 Repellent; [*obs.*] 3. Driven back; reverberated.

† RE-PER-CUS'IVE, *n.* A repellent.—*Bacon.*

† REP-ER-TI'TIOUS (-tish'us), *a.* [from L. *repertus.*] Found; gained by finding.—*Dict.*

* REP'ER-TO-RY, *n.* [Fr. *repertoire;* L. *repertorium.*] 1. A place in which things are disposed in an orderly manner, so that they can be easily found, as the index of a book, a common-place book, &c. 2. A treasury; a magazine.

REP-E-TEND', *n.* [L. *repetendus.*] In *arithmetic*, that part of a repeating decimal which recurs continually *ad infinitum.*—*Brande.*

REP-E-TI'TION (rep-e-tish'un), *n.* [L. *repetitio.*] 1. The act of doing or uttering a second time; iteration of the same act, or of the same words or sounds. 2. The act of reciting or rehearsing; the act of reading over. 3. Recital. 4. Recital from memory.—5. In *music*, the act of repeating, singing, or playing the same part a second time.—6. In *rhetoric*, reiteration, or a repeating the same word or the same sense in different words, for the purpose of making a deeper impression on the audience.

REP-E-TI'TION-AL, } *a.* Containing repetition. [*Little used.*]
REP-E-TI'TION-A-RY, }

REP-E-TI'TIOUS (-tish'us), *a.* Repeating; containing repetition.—*Dwight.* [*Am.*]

RE-PINE', *v. i.* [*re* and *pine.*] 1. To fret one's self; to be discontented; to feel inward discontent which preys on the spirits. 2. To complain discontentedly; to murmur. 3. To envy.

RE-PIN'ER, *n.* One who repines or murmurs.

RE-PIN'ING, *ppr.* 1. Fretting one's self; feeling discontent that preys on the spirits; complaining; murmuring. 2 *a.* Disposed to murmur or complain.

RE-PĪN'ING, *n.* The act of fretting or feeling discontent or of murmuring.—*Burnet.*

RE-PĪN'ING-LY, *adv.* With murmuring or complaint.—*Hall.*

RE-PLĀCE', *v. t.* [Fr. *replacer; re* and *place.*] 1. To put again in the former place. 2. To put in a new place. 3. To repay; to refund. 4. To put a competent substitute in the place of another displaced or of something lost.

RE-PLĀCED' (re-plāst'), *pp.* 1. Put again in a former place; supplied by a substitute.—2. *a.* In *mineralogy*, a term used when a crystal has one or more planes in place of its edges or angles.—*Dana.*

RE-PLĀCE'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of replacing.—2. In *mineralogy*, the removal of an edge or angle by one or more planes.—*Dana.*

RE-PLĀC'ING, *ppr.* Putting again in a former place; supplying the place of with a substitute.

RE-PLĀIT', *v. t.* [*re* and *plait.*] To plait or fold again; to fold one part over another again and again.—*Dryden.*

RE-PLĀIT'ED, *pp.* Folded again or often.

RE-PLĀIT'ING, *ppr.* Folding again or often.

RE-PLANT', *v. t.* [Fr. *replanter.*] To plant again.

RE-PLANT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be planted again.

RE-PLANT-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of planting again.

RE-PLANT'ED, *pp.* Planted anew.

RE-PLANT'ING, *ppr.* Planting again.

RE-PLEAD', *v. t.* [*re* and *plead.*] To plead again.

RE-PLEAD'ER, *n.* In *law*, a second pleading or course of pleadings; or the power of pleading again.

RE-PLEAD'ING, *ppr.* Pleading again.

RE-PLEN'ISH, *v. t.* [Norm. *replener.*] 1. To fill; to stock with numbers or abundance. 2. To finish; to complete; [*obs.*]

RE-PLEN'ISH, *v. i.* To recover former fullness.—*Bacon.*

RE-PLEN'ISHED (re-plen'isht), *pp.* Filled; abundantly supplied.

RE-PLEN'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Filling; supplying with abundance.

RE-PLĒTE', *a.* [L. *repletus.*] Completely filled; full.

RE-PLĒ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *repletio.*] 1. The state of being completely filled; or superabundant fullness.—2. In *medicine*, fullness of blood; plethora.

RE-PLĒ'TIVE, *a.* Filling; replenishing.—*Cotgrave.*

† RE-PLĒ'TIVE-LY, *adv.* So as to be filled.

RE-PLEV'I-A-BLE, *a.* In *law*, that may be replevied.

RE-PLEVĪED (-plevīd), *pp.* Taken by a writ of replevin.

RE-PLEV'IN, *n.* 1. An action or remedy granted on a distress, by which a person whose cattle or goods are distrained, has them returned to his own possession upon giving security to try the right of taking in a suit at law, and if that should be determined against him, to return the cattle or goods into the possession of the distrainor. 2. The writ by which a distress is replevied.

RE-PLEV'I-SA-BLE, *a.* That may be replevied.

RE-PLEV'Y, *v. t.* [*re* and *pledge*; Law L. *replegiare.*] 1. To take back, by a writ for that purpose, cattle or goods that have been distrained, upon giving security to try the right of distraining in a suit at law, and if that should be determined against the plaintiff, to return the cattle or goods into the hands of the distrainor. 2. To bail.

RE-PLEV'Y-ING, *ppr.* Retaking a distress.

REP-LI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *replicatio.*] 1. A return or reply, as to a statement.—*Particularly*, 2. In *law pleadings*, the reply of the plaintiff to the defendant's plea. 3. Return or repercussion of sound; [*obs.*]—Syn. Answer; response; rejoinder.

REP'LI-CĀTE, *a.* In *botany*, folded back.—*Loudon.*

REP'LI-CATE, *n.* In *music*, a repetition.

RE-PLĪED', *pp.* Answered; returned for an answer.

RE-PLĪ'ER, *n.* One who answers; he who speaks or writes in return to something spoken or written.

RE-PLŸ', *v. i.* [Fr. *repliquer*; L. *replico*; It. *replicare*; Sp. *replicar.*] 1. To make a return in words or writing to something said or written by another.—2. In *law*, to make answer to a defendant's plea.—Syn. To answer; respond; rejoin.

RE-PLŸ', *v. t.* To return for an answer.

RE-PLŸ', *n.* [Fr. *replique*; It. *replica.*] 1. An answer; that which is said or written in answer to what is said or written by another. 2. A book or pamphlet written in answer to another.

RE-PLŸ'ING, *ppr.* Answering either in words or writing.

RE-POL'ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *repolir*; *re* and *polish.*] To polish again.—*Donne.*

RE-POL'ISHED (-pol'isht), *pp.* Polished again.

RE-POL'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Polishing anew.

RE-PŌRT', *v. t.* [Fr. *rapporter*; L. *reporto.*] 1. To bear or bring back an answer, or to give a statement of what has been discovered by a person sent to examine, explore, or investigate. 2. To give an account of. 3. To carry a statement or report from one to another; to circulate publicly, as a story. 4. To give an official account or statement. 5. To give an account or statement of cases and decisions in a court of law or chancery. 6. To return or echo, as sound; to give back. *Bacon.*—*To be reported*, or *to be reported of*, to be well or ill spoken of.—Syn. To relate; tell; recite; narrate; state; rumor.

RE-PŌRT', *v. i.* To make a statement of facts.

RE-PŌRT', *n.* 1. A statement of facts given in reply to inquiry, or by a person authorized to examine and make return to his employer. 2. Common fame; statement circulated; as, it is a mere *report*. 3. Repute; public character; as, a man of good *report*. 4. That which is noised about respecting a thing; as, "a true *report* of thy wisdom."—1 *Kings*, x. 5. Sound; noise, as of a gun. 6. A statement of a judicial opinion or decision, or of a case argued and determined in a court of law, chancery, &c. 7. An official statement of facts, verbal or written; *particularly*, a statement in writing of proceedings and facts exhibited by an officer to his superiors.—Syn. Account; relation; narration; detail; description; recital; narrative; story; rumor; hearsay.

RE-PŌRT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Told, related, or stated in answer to inquiry or direction; circulated in popular rumors; reputed; stated officially.

RE-PŌRT'ER, *n.* 1. One who gives an account, verbal or written, official or unofficial. 2. An officer or person who makes statements of law proceedings and decisions, or of legislative debates.

RE-PŌRT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Giving account; relating; presenting statements of facts or of adjudged cases in law.

RE-PŌRT'ING-LY, *adv.* By report or common fame.

RE-PŌS'AL, *n.* The act of reposing or resting.—*Shak.*

† RE-PŌS'ANCE, *n.* Reliance.—*J. Hall.*

RE-PŌSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *reposer*; It. *riposare*; Sp. *reposar.*] 1. To lay at rest. 2. To lay or put the mind at rest in, as confidence or trust. 3. To lay up; to place in a lodgment. 4. To place in confidence.—Syn. To rest; settle; recline; reposit; deposit; lodge.

RE-PŌSE', *v. i.* 1. To be at rest, as in a bed. 2. To place confidence. 3. To be recumbent or supported.—Syn. To lie; recline; couch; rest; sleep; settle; lodge; abide.

RE-PŌSE', *n.* [Fr. *repos.*] 1. A lying at rest. 2. A state of sleep, as in bed. 3. Rest of mind; freedom from uneasiness.—4. In *poetry*, a resting of the voice; a pause.—5. In the *fine arts*, that which affords a point of rest for the eye, opposed to the scattering and division of a subject into too many unconnected parts, and also to any thing which is overstrained, violent, or gorgeous. *Brande.*—Syn. Recumbency; reclination; rest; ease; quiet; quietness; tranquillity; peace.

RE-PŌSED' (re-pōzd'), *pp.* Laid at rest; placed in confidence.

RE-PŌS'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being at rest.

RE-PŌS'ING, *ppr.* Laying at rest; placing in confidence, lying at rest; sleeping.

RE-PŌS'IT, *v. t.* [L. *repositus.*] To lay up; to lodge, as for safety or preservation.—*Derham.*

RE-POS'IT-ED, *pp.* Laid up; deposited for safety or preservation.

RE-POS'IT-ING, *ppr.* Laying up or lodging for safety or preservation.

RE-PO-SĪ'TION, *n.* The act of replacing.—*Wiseman.*

RE-POS'I-TO-RY, *n.* [L. *repositorium.*] A place where things are or may be deposited for safety or preservation.

RE-POS-SESS', *v. t.* [*re* and *possess.*] To possess again. *To repossess one's self*, to obtain possession again.

RE-POS-SESSED' (re-pos-sest'), *pp.* Possessed again.

RE-POS-SESS'ING, *ppr.* Possessing again; obtaining possession again.

RE-POS-SES'SION (-pos-sesh'un), *n.* The act of possessing again; the state of possessing again.

RE-PŌUR', *v. t.* [*re* and *pour.*] To pour again.

RE-PŌURED', *pp.* Poured again.

RE-PŌUR'ING, *ppr.* Pouring again.

REP-RE-HEND', *v. t.* [L. *reprehendo*; Fr. *reprendre.*] 1. To administer reproof or censure to, as persons. 2. To pass censure upon, as actions. 3. To detect of fallacy; [*obs.*] 4. To accuse; to charge with a fault. *Bacon.*—Syn. To chide; reprove; censure; blame; reprimand; rebuke

REP-RE-HEND'ED, *pp.* Reproved; blamed.

REP-RE-HEND'ER, *n.* One who reprehends; one who blames or reproves.—*Hooker.*

REP-RE-HEND'ING, *ppr.* Reproving; blaming.

REP-RE-HEN'SI-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *reprehensus.*] Deserving reproof or blame.—Syn. Blamable; culpable; censurable; rebukable; reprovable.

REP-RE-HEN'SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Blamableness; culpable ness.

REP-RE-HEN'SI-BLY, *adv.* Culpably; in a manner to deserve censure or reproof.

REP-RE-HEN'SION (-shun), *n.* [Fr.; L. *reprehensio.*] Reproof; censure; open blame.

REP-RE-HEN'SĪVE, *a.* Containing reproof.—*South.*

REP-RE-HEN'SO-RY, *a.* Containing reproof.—*Boswell.*

REP-RE-SENT', *v. t.* [Fr. *representer*; L. *repræsento.*] 1. To show or exhibit by resemblance. 2. To describe; to ex

hibit to the mind in words. 3. To exhibit; to show by action; as, to *represent* a tragedy. 4. To personate; to act the character or to fill the place of another in a play. 5. To supply the place of; to act as a substitute for another; as, the British parliament *represents* the people.—*Johnson.* 6. To show by arguments, reasoning, or statement of facts. 7. To stand in the place of, in the right of inheritance.

REP-RE-SENT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be represented.

REP-RE-SENT'ANCE, *n.* Representation; likeness.

† REP-RE-SENT'ANT, *n.* A representative.—*Wotton.*

REP-RE-SENT-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of representing, describing, or showing. 2. That which exhibits by resemblance, as an image, picture, or statue. 3. That which exhibits the form or operations of a thing by something resembling it, as a map, plan, &c. 4. Performance, as of a play on the stage. 5. Theatrical performance of a character in a play. 6. Verbal description; a setting forth of arguments or facts, as in conversation, speeches, history, &c. 7. The business of acting as a substitute for another. 8. Representatives, as a collective body; as, the *representation* of a state. 9. The act of setting forth publicly. 10. The standing in the place of another, as an heir, or in the right of taking by inheritance.—SYN. Description; show; delineation; portraiture; likeness; resemblance; exhibition; sight.

REP-RE-SENT'A-TĪVE, *a.* [Fr. *representatif.*] 1. Exhibiting a similitude. 2. Bearing the character or power of another.

REP-RE-SENT'A-TĪVE, *n.* 1. One who exhibits the likeness of another. 2. In *legislative* or *other business*, an agent, deputy, or substitute, who supplies the place of another or others, being invested with his or their authority. —3. In *law*, one who stands in the place of another as heir, or in the right of succeeding to an estate of inheritance or to a crown. 4. That by which any thing is exhibited or shown.

REP-RE-SENT'A-TĪVE-LY, *adv.* 1. In the character of another; by a representative. 2. By substitution; by delegation of power.

REP-RE-SENT'A-TĪVE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being representative.—*Spectator.*

REP-RE-SENT'ED, *pp.* Shown; exhibited; personated; described; stated; having substitutes.

REP-RE-SENT'ER, *n.* 1. One who shows, exhibits, or describes. 2. A representative; one who acts by deputation; [*little used.*]

REP-RE-SENT'ING, *ppr.* Showing; exhibiting; describing; acting in another's character.

REP-RE-SENT'MENT, *n.* Representation; image; an idea proposed as exhibiting the likeness of something.

RE-PRESS', *v. t.* [L. *repressus.*] 1. To put down or keep from rising to excess, as insubordination or mutiny. 2. To place under restraint or check; as, to *repress* the bold. *Waller.*—SYN. To curb; check; restrain; suppress; smother; quell; subdue; crush; overpower.

† RE-PRESS', *n.* The act of subduing.

RE-PRESSED' (re-prest'), *pp.* or *a.* Crushed; subdued.

RE-PRESS'ER, *n.* One who crushes or subdues.

RE-PRESS'ING, *ppr.* Crushing; subduing; checking.

RE-PRES'SION (re-presh'un), *n.* 1. The act of subduing. 2. Check; restraint.

RE-PRESS'IVE, *a.* Having power to crush; tending to subdue or restrain.

RE-PRESS'IVE-LY, *adv.* So as to repress.

† RE-PRIĒV'AL, *n.* Respite; reprieve.—*Overbury.*

RE-PRIĒVE' (re-preev'), *v. t.* [Fr. *reprendre, repris.*] 1. To respite after sentence of death; to suspend or delay the execution of for a time. 2. To grant a respite to; to relieve for a time from any suffering.

RE-PRIĒVE', *n.* 1. The temporary suspension of the execution of sentence of death on a criminal. 2. Respite; interval of ease or relief.

RE-PRIĒVED' (re-preevd'), *pp.* or *a.* Respited; allowed a longer time to live than the sentence of death permits.

RE-PRIĒVING, *ppr.* Respiting; suspending the execution of for a time.

REP'RI-MAND, *v. t.* [Fr. *reprimander.*] 1. To administer severe reproof or rebuke to one for a fault. 2. To administer reproof to one publicly and officially, in execution of a sentence.—SYN. To reprove; reprehend; chide; rebuke; censure; blame.

REP'RI-MAND, *n.* Severe reproof for a fault; reprehension, private or public.—*Spectator.*

REP'RI-MAND-ED, *pp.* Severely reproved.

REP'RI-MAND-ING, *ppr.* Reproving severely.

RĒ-PRINT', *v. t.* [*re* and *print.*] 1. To print again; to print a second or any new edition.—*Pope.* 2. To renew the impression of any thing.—*South.*

RĒ'PRINT, *n.* A second or a new edition of a book.

RĒ-PRINT'ED, *pp.* Printed anew; impressed again.

RĒ-PRINT'ING, *ppr.* Printing again; renewing an impression.

RE-PRĪS'AL (re-prīz'al), *n.* [Fr. *represailles*; It. *ripresaglia*, Sp. *represalia.*] 1. The seizure or taking of any thing from an enemy by way of retaliation or indemnification for something taken or detained by him. 2. That which is taken from an enemy to indemnify an owner for something of his which the enemy has seized. 3. Recaption; the taking of property from an enemy by way of retaliation or satisfaction; as, letters of marque and *reprisai.* [*See* MARQUE.] 4. The act of retorting on an enemy by inflicting suffering or death on a prisoner taken from him, in retaliation of an act of inhumanity.—*Vattel.*

† RE-PRĪSE', *n.* [Fr.] A taking by way of retaliation.

RE-PRĪSE', *v. t.* 1. To take again.—*Spenser.* 2. To recompense; to pay.—*Grant.*

RĒ-PRĪS'ING, *ppr.* Taking again; recompensing.

RE-PRĪZ'ES, *n. pl.* In *law*, deductions or payments out of the value of lands, such as rent-charges, or annuities.—*Brande.*

RE-PRŌACH', *v. t.* [Fr. *reprocher*; It. *rimprocciare.*] 1. To pass censure upon in terms of opprobrium or contempt; as, to *reproach* one's shameful flight.—*Dryden.* 2. To charge with a fault in severe language. 3. To charge or suggest blame for any thing. 4. To treat with scorn or contempt. *Luke*, vi.—SYN. To upbraid; censure; blame; rebuke; condemn; revile; vilify.

RE-PRŌACH', *n.* 1. Censure mingled with contempt or derision; contumelious or opprobrious language toward any person; abusive reflections. 2. Dishonorable or shameful condition or treatment; as, to put one to a perpetual *reproach.*—*Ps.* lxxviii., 66. 3. Object of contempt, scorn, or derision. 4. That which is the cause of shame or disgrace. *Gen.*, xxx.—SYN. Disrepute; discredit; dishonor; scandal; opprobrium; invective; contumely; reviling; abuse; vilification; scurrility; insolence; insult; scorn; contempt; ignominy; shame; disgrace; infamy.

RE-PRŌACH'Ā-BLE, *a.* 1. Deserving reproach. 2. Opprobrious; scurrilous.—*Elyot*; [*not proper.*]

RE-PRŌACH'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being reproachable.

RE-PRŌACH'A-BLY, *adv.* In a reproachable manner.

RE-PRŌACHED' (re-prōcht'), *pp.* Censured in terms of contempt; upbraided.

RE-PRŌACH'ER, *n.* One who reproaches.

RE-PRŌACH'FUL, *a.* 1. Expressing censure with contempt, as language. 2. Bringing or casting reproach; as, a *reproachful* life. *Milton.*—SYN. Opprobrious; contumelious; abusive; offensive; sarcastic; insulting; contemptuous; scornful; insolent; scurrilous; disreputable; discreditable; dishonorable; shameful; disgraceful; scandalous; base; vile; infamous.

RE-PRŌACH'FUL-LY, *adv.* 1. In terms of reproach; opprobriously; scurrilously.—1 *Tim.*, v. 2. Shamefully; disgracefully; contemptuously.

RE-PRŌACH'ING, *ppr.* Censuring in terms of contempt, upbraiding.

REP'RO-BĀTE, *a.* [L. *reprobatus.*] 1. Not enduring proof or trial; not of standard purity or fineness; disallowed, rejected; as, *reprobate* silver.—*Jer.*, vi., 30. 2. Wholly given up to sin; lost to virtue or grace. 3. Wholly given up to error, or in apostasy.—SYN. Abandoned; vitiated; depraved; corrupt; wicked; profligate; base; vile; castaway.

REP'RO-BĀTE, *n.* A person abandoned to sin; one lost to virtue and religion.—*Raleigh.*

REP'RO-BĀTE, *v. t.* 1. To disapprove with detestation or marks of extreme dislike; to disallow. It expresses more than *disapprove* or *disallow.* We *disapprove* of slight faults and improprieties; we *reprobate* what is mean or criminal —2. *In a milder sense*, to disallow. 3. To give up to wickedness and eternal destruction. 4. To give up to his sentence, without hope of pardon.—SYN. To condemn; reprehend; censure; disown; abandon; reject.

REP'RO-BĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Disapproved with abhorrence; rejected; abandoned to wickedness or to destruction.

REP'RO-BĀTE-NESS, *n.* The state of being reprobate

REP'RO-BĀ-TER, *n.* One who reprobates.

REP'RO-BĀ-TING, *ppr.* Disapproving with extreme dislike; rejecting; abandoning to wickedness or to destruction.

REP-RO-BĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *reprobatio.*] 1. The act of disallowing with detestation, or of expressing extreme dislike. 2. The act of abandoning or state of being abandoned to eternal destruction. 3. A condemnatory sentence; rejection.

REP-RO-BĀ'TION-ER, *n.* One who abandons others to eternal destruction.—*South.*

RE-PRO-DŪCE', *v. t.* [*re* and *produce.*] 1. To produce again; to renew the production of a thing destroyed. 2. Sometimes used for *generate.*

RĒ-PRO-DŪCED' (re-pro-dūst'), *pp.* Produced anew.

RĒ-PRO-DŪC'ER, *n.* One or that which reproduces.

RĒ-PRO-DŪC'ING, *ppr.* Producing anew.

RĒ-PRO-DUC'TION, *n.* 1. The act or process of reproduc-

ing that which has been destroyed. 2. Sometimes used for *generation*.—*Brande.*

RĒ-PRO-DUC'TĪVE, } *a.* Pertaining to or used in repro-
RĒ-PRO-DUC'TO-RY, } duction.—*Lyell.*

RĒ-PRO-MUL'GĀTE, *v. t.* To promulgate again.

RĒ-PRO-MUL-GĀ'TION, *n.* A second promulgation.

RE-PROOF', *n.* [from *reprove.*] 1. A charge of misconduct or imputation of fault made to the face. 2. A charge of misconduct or fault directed to a person.—Syn. Reprehension; chiding; reprimand; rebuke; censure; blame.

RE-PRŌV'A-BLE, *a.* [from *reprove.*] Worthy of reproof; deserving censure. *Taylor.*—Syn. Blamable; censurable; reprehensible; culpable; rebukable.

RE-PRŌV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being reprovable.

RE-PRŌV'A-BLY, *adv.* In a reprovable manner.

RE-PRŌVE', *v. t.* [Fr. *reprouver*; L. *reprobo.*] 1. To cast blame or censure on, as a person. 2. To charge with a fault to the face.—*Luke,* iii. 3. To charge with blame for: with *of*; as, to *reprove* one *of* laziness.—*Carew.* 4. To convince of a fault, or to make it manifest.—*John,* xvi. 5. To refute; to disprove; [*obs.*] 6. To excite a sense of guilt. 7. To manifest silent disapprobation or blame.—Syn. To reprehend; chide; rebuke; scold; blame; censure.

RE-PRŌVED' (re-proovd'), *pp.* Blamed; reprehended; convinced of a fault.

RE-PRŌV'ER, *n.* One who reproves; he or that which blames.—*South.*

RE-PRŌV'ING, *ppr.* Blaming; censuring.

RE-PRŌV'ING-LY, *adv.* In a reproving manner.

RĒ-PRŪNE', *v. t.* [*re* and *prune.*] To prune a second time.

RĒ-PRŪNED', *pp.* Pruned a second time.

RĒ-PRŪN'ING, *ppr.* Pruning a second time.

REP-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *reptatio.*] The act of creeping or crawling.—*Brande.*

REP'TILE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *reptilis.*] 1. Creeping; moving on the belly, or with many small feet. 2. Groveling; low; vulgar.

REP'TILE, *n.* 1. An animal that moves on its belly, or by means of small, short legs, as snakes, lizards, tortoises, and the like. Reptiles are cold-blooded, vertebrated, and breathe air. Frogs and toads are generally classed among reptiles (*reptilia*). 2. A groveling or very mean person; [*a term of contempt.*]

REP-TIL'I-AN, *a.* Belonging to the *reptilia,* or reptiles.—*Lyell.*

REP-TIL'I-AN, *n.* An animal of the order *reptilia*; a reptile.—*Lyell.*

RE-PŪB'LIC, *n.* [L. *respublica.*] 1. A commonwealth; a state in which the exercise of the sovereign power is lodged in representatives elected by the people. 2. Common interest; the public; [*obs.*]—*Republic of letters,* the collective body of literary or learned men.

RE-PŪB'LIC-AN, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a republic; consisting of a commonwealth. 2. Consonant to the principles of a republic.

RE-PŪB'LIC-AN, *n.* One who favors or prefers a republican form of government.

RE-PŪB'LIC-AN-ISM, *n.* 1. A republican form or system of government. 2. Attachment to a republican form of government.

RE-PŪB'LIC-AN-IZE, *v. t.* To convert to republican principles.—*Ramsay.*

RE-PUB-LIC-Ā'TION, *n.* [*re* and *publication.*] 1. A second publication, or a new publication of something before published. 2. A second publication, as of a former will; renewal.

RE-PUB'LISH, *v. t.* [*re* and *publish.*] 1. To publish a second time, or to publish a new edition of a work before published. 2. To publish anew.

RE-PUB'LISHED (-pub'lisht), *pp.* Published anew.

RE-PUB'LISH-ER, *n.* One who republishes.

RE-PUB'LISH-ING, *ppr.* Publishing again.

RE-PŪ'DI-A-BLE, *a.* [from *repudiate.*] That may be rejected; fit or proper to be put away.

RE-PŪ'DI-ĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *repudier*; L. *repudio.*] 1. To cast away; to reject; to discard; as, to *repudiate* a doctrine. 2. To refuse any longer to acknowledge; to disclaim, as when a state *repudiates* its debts; [*recent.*] 3. Appropriately, to put away; to divorce, as a wife.

RE-PŪ'DI-Ā-TED, *pp.* Cast off; rejected; discarded; disclaimed; divorced.

RE-PŪ'DI-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Casting off; disclaiming; divorcing.

RE-PU-DI-Ā'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *repudiatio.*] 1. Rejection; the act of disclaiming, as of a doctrine. 2. The refusal on the part of a state or government to pay its debts; [*recent.*] 3. Divorce.—*Arbuthnot.*

RE-PŪ'DI-Ā-TOR, *n.* One who repudiates.

† RE-PŪGN' (re-pūne'), *n.* [L. *repugno.*] To oppose; to resist.

RE-PUG'NANCE, } *n.* [Fr. *repugnance*; It. *ripugnanza*; L.
RE-PUG'NAN-CY, } *repugnantia.*] 1. Opposition of mind; as, a *repugnance* to labor. 2. Opposition or struggle of passions; resistance.—*South.* 3. Opposition of principles or qualities; as, difference without *repugnancy.* *Hooker.*—Syn. Reluctance; unwillingness; aversion; dislike; antipathy; hatred; hostility; irreconcilableness; contrariety; inconsistency.

RE-PUG'NANT, *a.* [Fr.; L. *repugnans.*] 1. Characterized by opposition or contrariety; as, a sentiment *repugnant* to the word of God. 2. Disobedient; not obsequious; [*obs.*]—Syn. Opposite; opposed; adverse; contrary; inconsistent; irreconcilable; hostile; inimical.

RE-PUG'NANT-LY, *adv.* With opposition; in contradiction.—*Brown.*

RE-PUG'NĀTE, *v. t.* To oppose; to fight against.

RĒ-PUL'LU-LĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *re* and *pullulo.*] To bud again.—*Howell.*

RĒ-PUL-LU-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of budding again.

RE-PULSE' (re-puls'), *n.* [L. *repulsa.*] 1. A being checked in advancing, or driven back by force. 2. Refusal; denial.

RE-PULSE', *v. t.* [L. *repulsus.*] To repel; to beat or drive back.—*Milton.*

RE-PULSED' (re-pulst'), *pp.* Repelled; driven back.

RE-PULS'ER, *n.* One who repulses or drives back.

RE-PULS'ING, *ppr.* Driving back.

RE-PUL'SION (re-pul'shun), *n.* 1. In *physics,* that power by which bodies or the particles of bodies are made to recede from each other.—*P. Cyc.* 2. The act of repelling.

RE-PULS'IVE, *a.* 1. Repelling; driving off or keeping from approach. 2. Cold; reserved; forbidding.

RE-PULS'IVE-LY, *adv.* By repulsing.

RE-PULS'IVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being repulsive or forbidding.

RE-PULSE'LESS, *a.* That can not be repelled.

RE-PULS'O-RY, *a.* Repulsive; driving back.

RĒ-PUR'CHASE, *v. t.* [*re* and *purchase.*] To buy again; to buy back; to regain by purchase or expense.

RĒ-PUR'CHASE, *n.* The act of buying again; the purchase again of what has been sold.

RĒ-PUR'CHASED (-pur'chast), *pp.* Bought back or again; regained by expense.—*Shak.*

RĒ-PUR'CHAS-ING, *ppr.* Buying back or again; regaining by the payment of a price.

REP'Ū-TA-BLE, *a.* 1. Being in good repute; held in esteem; as, a *reputable* man or character; *reputable* conduct. It expresses less than *respectable* and *honorable,* denoting the good opinion of men, without distinction or great qualities. 2. Consistent with reputation; not mean or disgraceful.—Syn. Respectable; creditable; honorable; estimable.

REP'Ū-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being reputable.

REP'Ū-TA-BLY, *adv.* With reputation; without disgrace or discredit.

REP-Ū-TĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *reputatio.*] 1. Good name, the character which is derived from a favorable public opinion. 2. Character by report; [*in a good or bad sense.*]—Syn. Credit; repute; regard; estimation; esteem; honor; fame.

RE-PŪ'TA-TĪVE-LY, *adv.* By repute.

RE-PŪTE', *v. t.* [L. *reputo*; Fr. *reputer.*] To think; to account; to hold; to reckon.—*Shak.*

RE-PŪTE', *n.* 1. Reputation; good character; the credit or honor derived from common or public opinion. 2 Character; [*in a bad sense.*] 3. Established opinion.

RE-PŪ'TED, *pp.* or *a.* Reckoned; accounted.

RE-PŪ'TED-LY, *adv.* In common opinion or estimation.

RE-PŪTE'LESS, *a.* Disreputable; disgraceful.

RE-PŪ'TING, *ppr.* Thinking; reckoning; accounting.

RE-QUEST', *n.* [Fr. *requête*; L. *requisitus*; Sp. *requesta.*] 1. The expression of desire to some person for something to be granted or done. 2. The expression of desire to a superior or to the Almighty.—*Phil.,* iv. 3. The thing asked for or requested. 4. A state of being desired or held in such estimation as to be sought after or pursued.—*In request,* in demand; in credit or reputation.—*Court of Requests,* in *England,* 1. An ancient court of equity, inferior to the Court of Chancery; now abolished.—*Brande.* 2. A local tribunal, sometimes called a *court of conscience,* founded by act of parliament to facilitate the recovery of small debts from any inhabitant or trader in the district defined by the act. *P. Cyc.*—Syn. Asking; solicitation; petition; prayer; supplication; entreaty; suit.

RE-QUEST', *v. t.* [Fr. *requêter.*] 1. To express desire for; as, to *request* an answer. 2. To express desire to; as, to *request* one to answer.—Syn. To ask; solicit; desire; entreat; beseech.

RE-QUEST'ED, *pp.* Asked; desired; solicited.

RE-QUEST'ER, *n.* One who requests; a petitioner.

RE-QUEST'ING, *ppr.* Asking; petitioning.

RE-QUI€K'EN, *v. t.* [*re* and *quicken.*] To reanimate; to give new life to.—*Shak.*

RE-QUI€K'ENED, *pp.* Reanimated.

RE-QUI€K'EN-ING, *ppr.* Reanimating; invigorating.

RE'QUI-EM, *n.* [L.] In the *Roman Catholic Church,* a hymn or mass sung for the dead, for the rest of his soul; so called

from the first word. 2. A grand musical composition performed in honor of some deceased person.—*Brande.* 3. Rest; quiet; peace; [*obs.*]

RE-QUI'E-TO-RY, *n.* [Low L. *requietorium.*] A sepulchre.

RE'QUIN, *n.* [Fr.] The French name of the white shark.—*Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

RE-QUIR'A-BLE, *a.* [from *require.*] That may be required; fit or proper to be demanded.—*Hale.*

RE-QUIRE', *v. t.* [L. *requiro*; Fr., Sp. *requerir.*] 1. To ask, as of right and by authority; as, to *require* of one a report; to *require* one to report. 2. To call for; to render necessary. 3. To ask as a favor; to request. 4. To call to account for.—*Ezek.*, xxxiv. 5. To make necessary.—1 *Sam.*, xxi. 6. To avenge; to take satisfaction for. 1 *Sam.*, xx.—Syn. To claim; exact; enjoin; prescribe; direct; order; demand; need.

RE-QUIRED' (re-quīrd'), *pp.* or *a.* Demanded; needed; necessary.

RE-QUIRE'MENT, *n.* That which is required. *Scott.*—Syn. Demand; claim; requisition.

RE-QUIR'ER, *n.* One who requires.

RE-QUIR'ING, *ppr.* Demanding; needing.

REQ'UI-SITE (rek'we-zit), *a.* [L. *requisitus.*] Required by the nature of things or by circumstances; not to be dispensed with.—Syn. Necessary; needful; indispensable; essential.

REQ'UI-SITE (rek'we-zit), *n.* That which is necessary; something indispensable.

REQ'UI-SITE-LY (rek'we-zit-le), *adv.* Necessarily; in a requisite manner.—*Boyle.*

REQ'UI-SITE-NESS, *n.* The state of being requisite or necessary; necessity.—*Boyle.*

REQ-UI-SI'TION (rek-we-zish'un), *n.* [Fr.; It. *requisizione.*] 1. Demand; application made as of right. 2. A written call or invitation; as, a *requisition* for a public meeting; [*Eng.*]

RE-QUIST-TIVE, *a.* Expressing or implying demand.

RE-QUIST-TO-RY, *a.* Sought for; demanded. [*Rare.*]

RE-QUI'TAL, *n.* [from *requite.*] 1. Return for any treatment, either good or bad. 2. Return; reciprocal action. *Waller.*—Syn. Compensation; recompense; remuneration; reward; satisfaction; payment; retribution; retaliation; punishment.

RE-QUITE', *v. t.* [from *quit*; Ir. *cuitighim.*] 1. To make a return for any treatment, either good or evil; *in a good sense*, to return an equivalent in good. 2. To do or give in return.—Syn. To repay; reward; pay; compensate; remunerate; satisfy; recompense; retaliate; punish.

RE-QUI'TED, *pp.* Repaid; recompensed; rewarded.

RE-QUI'TER, *n.* One who requites.

RE-QUI'TING, *ppr.* Recompensing; rewarding; giving in return.

RERE'-FIEF, *n.* A fief held of a superior feudatory; an under fief, held by an under tenant.—*Blackstone.*

RERE'-MOUSE, *n.* [Sax. *hreremus.*] A bat. *See* Rear'-mouse.

RERE'-WARD, *n.* [*rear* and *ward.*] The part of an army that marches in the rear, as the guard; the rear-guard.

RE-RE-SOLVE' (rē-re-zolv'), *v. t.* To resolve a second time.

RE-RE-SOLVED', *pp.* Resolved a second time.

RE-SAIL', *v. t.* or *i.* [*re* and *sail.*] To sail back.—*Pope.*

RE-SAILED', *pp.* Sailed back.

RE-SAIL'ING, *ppr.* Sailing back.

RE-SALE', *n.* [*re* and *sale.*] 1. A sale at second hand. 2. A second sale; a sale of what was before sold to the possessor.

RE-SA-LUTE', *v. t.* [L. *resaluto*; Fr. *resaluer.*] 1. To salute or greet anew. 2. To return a salutation.

RE-SA-LUTED, *pp.* Saluted again.

RE-SA-LUTING, *ppr.* Saluting anew.

RE-SCIND', *v. t.* [L. *rescindo*; Fr. *rescinder.*] 1. To render null or make void an act by the enacting or superior authority. 3. To cut off; [*obs.*]—Syn. To revoke; repeal; abrogate; annul; recall; reverse; vacate; void.

RE-SCIND'ED, *pp.* Abrogated; revoked; annulled.

RE-SCIND'ING, *ppr.* Abrogating; revoking; annulling.

RE-SCIS'SION (re-sizh'un), *n.* [Fr. *rescision*; L. *rescissus.*] 1. The act of abrogating, annulling, or vacating. 2. A cutting off.

RE-SCIS'SO-RY, *a.* [Fr. *rescisoire.*] Having power to cut off or to abrogate.—*Selden.*

RES'COUS (-kus), *n.* In *law.* *See* Rescue.

RE-SCRIBE', *v. t.* [L. *rescribo.*] 1. To write back. 2. To write over again.

RE'SCRIPT, *n.* [L. *rescriptum.*] 1. In *Roman antiquity*, the answer of an emperor, when consulted by particular persons on some difficult question, having substantially the force of an edict.—*Smith's Dict.* Hence, 2. An edict or decree.

†RE-SCRIP'TION, *n.* A writing back; the answering of a letter.—*Loveday.*

RE-SCRIPTIVE-LY, *adv.* By rescript.—*Burke.* [*Unusual.*]

RES'CU-A-BLE, *a.* That may be rescued.—*Gayton.*

RES'CUE (res'ku), *v. t.* [Norm. *rescure*; Fr. *recourre, recous*, It. *riscattare.*] To set free from any confinement, danger or evil; to restore to liberty after suffering restraint.—Syn. To retake; recapture; free; deliver; liberate; save

RES'CUE, *n.* 1. Deliverance from restraint, violence, or danger, by force or by the interference of an agent.—2. In *law*, *rescue* or *rescous*, the forcible retaking of a lawful distress from the distrainor, or from the custody of the law.

RES'CUED, *pp.* or *a.* Delivered from confinement or danger

RES'CU-ER, *n.* One who rescues or retakes.—*Kent.*

RES'CU-ING, *ppr.* Liberating from restraint or danger.

RE-SEARCH' (re-serch'), *n.* [Fr. *recherche.*] A diligent and protracted seeking of facts or principles; laborious or continued search after truth.—Syn. Investigation; examination; inquiry; scrutiny.

RE-SEARCH' (re-serch'), *v. t.* [Fr. *rechercher.*] 1. To search or examine with continued care; to seek diligently for the truth. 2. To search again; to examine anew.

RE-SEARCHING (re-serch'ing), *ppr.* Examining with continued care.

RE-SEARCH'ER (re-serch'er), *n.* One who diligently in quires or examines.

RE-SEAT', *v. t.* [*re* and *seat.*] To seat or set again.

RE-SEAT'ED, *pp.* Seated again.

RE-SEATING, *ppr.* Seating again.

RE-SEC'TION, *n.* [L. *resectio, reseco.*] The act of cutting or paring off.—*Cotgrave.*

RE-SEEK', *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *resought.* To seek again.

RE-SEIZE', *v. t.* [*re* and *seize.*] 1. To seize again; to seize a second time.—2. In *law*, to take possession of lands and tenements which have been disseized.

RE-SEIZED' (re-seezd'), *pp.* Seized again.

RE-SEIZ'ER, *n.* One who seizes again.

RE-SEIZ'ING, *ppr.* Seizing again.

RE-SEIZ'URE (re-sē'zhur), *n.* A second seizure; the act of seizing again.—*Bacon.*

RE-SELL', *v. t.* To sell again.

RE-SELL'ING, *ppr.* Selling again.

†RE-SEM'BLA-BLE, *a.* That may be compared.

RE-SEM'BLANCE, *n.* [Fr. *ressemblance.*] 1. The state of being like, or having similar external form or qualities 2. Something similar.—Syn. Likeness; similarity; similitude; semblance; representation; image.

RE-SEM'BLE (re-zem'bl), *v. t.* [Fr. *ressembler*; It. *rassembrare.*] 1. To have the likeness of; to be like; to bear the similitude of something, either in form, figure, or qualities. 2. To liken; to compare; to represent as like something else.

RE-SEM'BLED (-zem'bld), *pp.* Likened; compared.

RE-SEM'BLING, *ppr.* Having the likeness of; likening, comparing.

RE-SEND', *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *resent.* [*re* and *send.*] To send again; to send back.—*Shak.*

RE-SENT', *v. t.* [Fr. *ressentir.*] Literally, to have a corresponding sentiment. Hence, 1. To take well; to receive with satisfaction; [*obs.*] 2. To take ill; to consider as an injury or affront; to be in some degree angry or provoked at.

RE-SENT', *pp.* Sent again.

RE-SENTED, *pp.* Taken ill; being angry at.

RE-SENT'ER, *n.* 1. One who resents; one who feels an injury deeply. 2. In the sense of one who takes a thing well; [*obs.*]

RE-SENT'FUL, *a.* Easily provoked to anger; of an irritable temper.

RE-SENT'FUL-LY, *adv.* With resentment.

RE-SENTING, *ppr.* Taking ill; feeling angry at.

RE-SENT'ING-LY, *adv.* 1. With a sense of wrong or affront; with a degree of anger. 2. With deep sense or strong perception; [*obs.*]

RE-SENT'IVE, *a.* Easily provoked or irritated; quick to feel an injury or affront.—*Thomson.*

RE-SENT'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *ressentiment*; It. *risentimento.*] 1. The excitement of passion which proceeds from a sense of wrong offered to ourselves, or to those who are connected with us. 2. Strong perception of good.—*More*: [*obs.*]—Syn. Anger; irritation; vexation; displeasure; grudge; indignation; choler; gall; ire; wrath; rage; fury.

RES-ER-VA'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *reservo.*] 1. The act of reserving or keeping back or in the mind; reserve; concealment or withholding from disclosure. 2. Something withheld, either not expressed or disclosed, or not given up or brought forward.—In the *United States*, a portion of the public land reserved for some special purpose, as for the use of Indians, for schools, &c. 3. Custody; state of being treasured up or kept in store. *Shak.*—4. In *law*, a clause or part of an instrument by which something is reserved, not conceded or granted; also, a proviso.—*Mental reservation* is the withholding or failing to disclose something that affects a statement, promise, &c., and which, if disclosed, would materially vary its import.

RE-SERV'A-TIVE, *a.* Keeping; reserving.

RE-SERV'A-TO-RY, *n.* [from *reserve.*] A place in which things are reserved or kept.—*Woodward.*

RE-SERVE' (re-zerv'), *v. t.* [Fr. *reserver;* L. *reservo.*] 1. To keep in store for future or other use; to withhold from present use for another purpose. 2. To keep; to hold; to retain. 3. To lay up and keep for a future time.

RE-SERVE', *n.* 1. That which is kept for other or future use; that which is retained from present use or disposal. 2. Something in the mind withheld from disclosure. 3. An exception or withholding; as, "what *reserve* forbids to taste." —*Milton.* 4. Exception in favor. 5. Restraint of freedom in words or actions; caution in personal behavior.—6. In *law,* that part of an instrument by which something is reserved.—*In reserve,* in store; in keeping for other or future use.—*Body of reserve,* in *military affairs,* a select body of troops in the rear of an army drawn up for battle, reserved to sustain the other lines as occasion may require; a body of troops kept for an exigency.—SYN. Reservation; retention; limitation; backwardness; reservedness; coldness; shyness; coyness; modesty.

RE-SERV'ED, *pp.* 1. Kept for another or future use. 2. *a.* Not free or frank in words, actions, or social intercourse.—SYN. Retained; excepted; withheld; restrained; cautious; backward; cold; shy; coy; modest.

RE-SERV'ED-LY, *adv.* 1. With reserve; with backwardness; not with openness or frankness. 2. Scrupulously; cautiously; coldly.—*Pope.*

RE-SERV'ED-NESS, *n.* Closeness; want of frankness, openness, or freedom.—*South.*

RE-SERV'ER, *n.* One who reserves.

RE-SERV'ING, *ppr.* Keeping back; keeping for other use, or for use at a future time; retaining.

RES-ER-VOIR' (rez-er-vwor'), *n.* [Fr.] A place where any thing is kept in store, *particularly,* a place where water is collected and kept for use when wanted, as to supply a fountain, a canal, or a city by means of aqueducts, or to drive a mill-wheel and the like; a cistern; a mill-pond; a basin.

RE-SET', *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *reset.* 1. In *Scots law,* to receive stolen goods.—2. Among *printers,* to set over again, as a page of matter.

RE-SET', *n.* 1. In *Scots law,* the receiving of stolen goods, or harboring of a criminal. *Jamieson.*—2. Among *printers,* matter reset.

RE-SET'TER, *n.* In *Scots law,* a receiver of stolen goods.—*Bouvier.*

RE-SET'TLE (-set'tl), *v. t.* [*re* and *settle.*] 1. To settle again. —*Swift.* 2. To install, as a minister of the Gospel.

RE-SET'TLE, *v. i.* To settle in the ministry a second time; to be installed.

RE-SET'TLED, *pp.* Settled again; installed.

RE-SET'TLE-MENT, *n.* 1. The act of settling or composing again. 2. The state of settling or subsiding again. 3. A second settlement in the ministry.

RE-SET'TLING, *ppr.* Settling again; installing.

RE-SHAPE', *v. t.* To shape again.

RE-SHAPED' (-shāpte), *pp.* Shaped again.

RE-SHAP'ING, *ppr.* Shaping a second time.

RE-SHIP', *v. t.* [*re* and *ship.*] To ship again; to ship what has been conveyed by water or imported.

RE-SHIP'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of shipping or loading on board of a ship a second time. 2. That which is reshipped.

RE-SHIPPED' (re-shipt'), *pp.* Shipped again.

RE-SHIP'PING, *ppr.* Shipping again.

† RE'SI-ANCE, *n.* Residence; abode.—*Bacon.*

† RE'SI-ANT, *a.* [Norm. *resiant.*] Resident; dwelling; present in a place.—*Knolles.*

RE-SIDE', *v. i.* [Fr. *resider;* L. *resideo, resido.*] 1. To continue in a place as an inhabitant permanently or for a length of time; to have a settled abode for a time. 2. To sink to the bottom of liquors; to settle; [*obs.*] SYN. To dwell; inhabit; sojourn; abide; remain; live; domiciliate; domicile.

RES'I-DENCE, } *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of abiding or dwell-
RES'I-DEN-CY, } ing in a place for some continuance of time. 2. The place where one resides. 3. That which falls to the bottom of liquors; [*obs.*]—4. In the *canon* and *common law,* the abode of a parson or incumbent on his benefice; opposed to *non-residence.*—SYN. Domiciliation; inhabitancy; sojourn; stay; abode; home; dwelling; habitation; domicile; mansion.

RES'I-DENT, *a.* [L. *residens;* Fr. *resident.*] Dwelling or abiding in a place for a length of time, but not definite.

RES'I-DENT, *n.* 1. One who resides or dwells in a place for some time. 2. A public minister who resides at a foreign court.—SYN. Inhabitant; inhabiter; dweller; sojourner.

RES'I-DENT-ER, *n.* A resident.

RES-I-DEN'TIAL (-shal), *a.* Residing.

RES-I-DEN'TIA-RY, *a.* Having residence.—*More.*

RES-I-DEN'TIA-RY, *n.* An ecclesiastic who keeps a certain residence.—*Eccles. Canons.*

RE-SID'ER, *n.* One who resides in a particular place.

RE-SID'ING, *ppr.* Dwelling in a place for some length of time.

RE-SID'U-AL, *a.* Remaining after a part is taken.—*Davy.*

RE-SID'U-A-RY, *a.* [L. *residuus.*] Pertaining to the residue or part remaining.—*Residuary legatee,* in *law,* the legatee to whom is bequeathed the part of goods and estate which remains after deducting all the debts and specific legacies.

RES'I-DUE (rez'e-du), *n.* [Fr. *residu;* L. *residuus.*] 1. That which remains after a part is taken, separated, removed or designated. 2. That which remains due of a debt or account; that which remains of the estate of a testator after the payment of debts and legacies.—SYN. Rest; remainder; remnant; balance; residuum.

RE-SID'U-UM, *n.* [L.] 1. Residue; that which is left after any process of separation or purification.—2. In *law,* the part of an estate or of goods and chattels remaining after the payment of debts and legacies.

† RE-SIEGE' (re-seej'), *v. t.* [*re* and *siege.*] To seat again: to reinstate.—*Spenser.*

RE-SIGN' (re-zīne'), *v. t.* [Fr. *resigner;* L. *resigno.*] The radical sense is to send back or give back, and hence to give up or yield into the hands of another; as, to *resign* a commission; to *resign* all claims or pretensions; to *resign* one's judgment to the direction of others; to *resign* one's self without resistance or murmur.—SYN. To surrender, submit; leave; relinquish; forego; quit; forsake; abandon; renounce; abdicate.

RE-SIGN' (rē-sīne'), *v. t.* To sign again.

† RE-SIGN', *n.* Resignation.

RES-IG-NA'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of resigning or giving up, as a claim or possession. 2. The act of yielding or giving up into the hands of others; as, a *resignation* of one's claims, judgment, &c. 3. The act of quietly submitting to the will of Providence without resistance or complaint.—SYN. Surrender; surrendry; relinquishment; forsaking; abandonment; abdication; renunciation; submission; acquiescence; patience; endurance.

RE-SIGNED' (re-zīnd'), *pp.* 1. Given up; surrendered; yielded. 2. *a.* Submissive to the will of God.

RE-SIGN'ED-LY, *adv.* With submission.

RE-SIGN'ER, *n.* One who resigns.

RE-SIGN'ING, *ppr.* Giving up; surrendering; submitting.

† RE-SIGN'MENT, *n.* The act of resigning.

RE-SILE', *v. i.* [L. *resilio.*] To start back; to recede from a purpose.—*Ellis.* [*Little used.*]

* RE-SIL'I-ENCE, } *n.* [L. *resiliens.*] The act of leaping or
* RE-SIL'I-EN-CY, } springing back, or the act of rebounding.

* RE-SIL'I-ENT, *a.* [L. *resiliens.*] Leaping or starting back, rebounding.

RES-I-LI''TION (rez-e-lish'un), *n.* [L. *resilio.*] The act of springing back; resilience.

RES'IN, *n.* [Fr. *resine;* L., It., Sp. *resina;* Ir. *roisin.*] A name given to numerous solid inflammable substances, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and in essential oils. Resins, when cold, are more or less brittle and translucent, and of a color inclining to yellow. When pure, they are nearly insipid and inodorous. They are non-conductors of electricity, and melt by heat. They frequently exude from trees in combination with essential oils, and in a liquid or semi-liquid state.

RES'IN-EX-TRAC'TIVE, *a.* Designating extractive matter in which resin predominates.

RES-IN-IF'ER-OUS, *n.* [L. *resina* and *fero.*] Yielding resin.

RES'IN-I-FORM, *a.* Having the form of resin.—*Cyc.*

RES'IN-O-E-LEC'TRIC, *a.* Containing or exhibiting negative electricity, or that kind which is produced by the friction of resinous substances.—*Ure.*

RES'IN-OUS, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of resin; like resin.—*Resinous electricity* is that excited by the friction of resinous substances. It is also called *negative* electricity, and is opposed to *vitreous* or *positive* electricity.

RES'IN-OUS-LY, *adv.* By means of resin.—*Gregory.*

RES'IN-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being resinous.

RES'IN-Y, *a.* Like resin, or partaking of its qualities.

RES-I-PIS'CENCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *resipisco.*] *Properly,* wisdom derived from severe experience; hence, repentance. [*Little used.*]

RE-SIST' (re-zist'), *v. t.* [L. *resisto;* Fr. *resister;* Sp. *resistir.*] 1. *Literally,* to stand against; hence, to act in opposition to; as, to *resist* the force of a current, the attacks of an enemy, &c. 2. To strive against; to endeavor to counteract, defeat, or frustrate. 3. To encounter with effectual opposition; as, "God *resisteth* the proud." *James,* iv. 6.—SYN. To withstand; oppose; hinder; check; thwart, baffle; disappoint.

RE-SIST', *v. i.* To make opposition.—*Shak.*

RE-SIST'ANCE, *n.* 1. The act of resisting. 2. The quality of not yielding to force or external impression; a power by which motion or tendency to motion in any body is impeded or prevented. *P. Cyc.*—SYN. Opposition; rebuff; hinderance; check.

RE-SIST'ANT, *n.* He or that which resists.—*Pearson.*

RE-SIST'ED, *pp.* Opposed; counteracted; withstood.

RE-SIST'ER, *n.* One who opposes or withstands.
RE-SIST-I-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* 1. The quality of resisting. 2.
RE-SIST'I-B'LE-NESS, } Quality of being resistible.
RE-SIST'I-BLE, *a.* That may be resisted.—*Hale.*
RE-SIST'I-BLY, *adv.* In a resistible manner.
RE-SIST'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Withstanding; opposing.—*Resisting medium*, one which opposes the passage of a body through it. In *astronomy*, an exceedingly rare medium supposed to be diffused through the planetary spaces.—*Olmsted.*
RE-SIST'IVE, *a.* Having the power to resist.—*Ben Jonson.*
RE-SIST'LESS, *a.* 1. That can not be effectually opposed; irresistible. 2. That can not resist; helpless.—*Spenser.*
RE-SIST'LESS-LY, *adv.* So as not to be opposed or denied.—*Blackwall.*
RE-SIST'LESS-NESS, *n.* State of being irresistible.
RE-SŌLD', *pp.* of *resell.* Sold a second time, or sold after being bought.
RES'O-LU-BLE (rez'o-lu-bl), *a.* [*re.* and L. *solubilis.*] That may be melted or dissolved.—*Boyle.*
RES'O-LUTE, *a.* [Fr. *resolu*; It. *resoluto.*] Having fixedness of purpose; hence, characterized by firmness and constancy in pursuing a purpose.—SYN. Determined; decided; fixed; steadfast; steady; constant; persevering; firm; bold; unshaken.
RES'O-LUTE-LY, *adv.* 1. With fixed purpose; firmly; steadily; with steady perseverance. 2. Boldly; firmly.
RES'O-LUTE-NESS, *n.* Fixed purpose; firm determination; unshaken firmness.
RES-O-LŪ'TION (rez-o-lū'shun), *n.* [Fr.; L. *resolutio.*] 1. The act, operation, or process of separating the parts which compose a complex idea or a mixed body; the act of reducing any compound or combination to its component parts. 2. The act or process of unraveling or disentangling perplexities, or of dissipating obscurity in moral subjects. 3. The natural process of separating the component parts of bodies.—4. In *music*, the *resolution* of a dissonance or discord is the passing of it into a concord, usually after it has been heard in the preceding harmony. *P. Cyc.*—5. In *medicine*, the disappearing of any tumor without coming to suppuration; the dispersing of inflammation; the breaking up and disappearance of a fever. 6. Fixed purpose or determination of mind. 7. The effect of fixed purpose; steadiness of purpose in execution, implying courage. 8. Determination of a cause in a court of justice; [*rare.*] 9. The determination of a legislative body, or a formal proposition offered for legislative determination. 10. The formal determination of any corporate body, or of any association of individuals.—11. In *mathematics*, solution; an orderly enumeration of several things to be done, to obtain what is required in a problem. *Hutton.*—12. In *algebra*, the *resolution* of an equation is the same as *reduction.* 13. Relaxation; a weakening; [*obs.*] —*Resolution of a force* or of a *motion*, in *mechanics*, the separation of a single force or motion into two or more which act in different directions.—SYN. Analysis; separation; disentanglement; dissolution; resolvedness; resoluteness; firmness; constancy; perseverance; steadfastness: fortitude; boldness; decision; purpose; resolve.
RES-O-LŪ'TION-ER, *n.* One who joins in the declaration of others.—*Burnet.*
RES'O-LU-TIVE, *a.* Having the power to dissolve or relax. —*Johnson.* [*Not much used.*]
RE-SOLV'A-BLE, *a.* That may be resolved or reduced to first principles.
RE-SOLV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being resolvable.
RE-SOLVE' (re-zolv'), *v. t.* [L. *resolvo*; Fr. *resoudre*; It. *risolvere*; Sp. *resolver.*] 1. To separate the component parts of a compound substance; to reduce to first principles. 2. To separate the parts of a complex idea; to reduce to simple parts. 3. To separate the parts of a complicated question; to free from perplexities; to remove obscurity by analysis; to clear of difficulties. 4. To inform; to free from doubt or perplexity; as, "*resolve* me, strangers, whence and what you are."—*Dryden.* 5. To settle in an opinion; to make certain. 6. To put on resolution; to confirm; as, "*resolve* you for more amazement."—*Shak.*; [*rare.*] 7. To melt; to dissolve.—*Arbuthnot.* 8. To form or constitute by resolution, vote, or determination.—9. In *music*, to *resolve* a discord or dissonance, is to carry it into a concord, usually after it has been heard in the preceding harmony.—10. In *medicine*, to disperse or scatter; to discuss, as an inflammation or a tumor. 11. To relax; to lay at ease. *Spenser.*—12. In *mathematics*, to solve; to enumerate in order the several things to be done, to obtain what is required in a problem. —13. In *algebra*, to *resolve* an equation is to bring all the known quantities to one side of the equation, and the unknown quantity to the other, without destroying the equation.—SYN. To solve; analyze; explain; unravel; disentangle.
RE-SOLVE' (re-zolv'), *v. i.* 1. To form a resolution, determination, or purpose. 2. To fix or settle by vote. 3. To melt; to dissolve; to become fluid. 4. To separate into its component parts or into distinct principles. 5. To be settled in opinion.—SYN. To determine; decide; conclude; purpose.
RE-SOLVE' (re-zolv'), *n.* 1. Fixed purpose of mind; settled determination; resolution. 2. Legal or official determination; legislative act concerning a private person or corporation, or concerning some private business. 3. The determination of any corporation or association; resolution.
RE-SOLVED' (re-zolvd'), *pp.* or *a.* 1. Separated into its component parts; analyzed. 2. Determined in purpose. 3. Determined officially or by vote.
RE-SOLV'ED-LY, *adv.* With firmness of purpose.
RE-SOLV'ED-NESS, *n.* Fixedness of purpose; firmness, resolution.—*Decay of Piety.*
RE-SOLV'ENT, *n.* That which has the power of causing solution.
RE-SOLV'ER, *n.* One who resolves or forms a firm purpose.
RE-SOLV'ING, *ppr.* Separating into component parts; analyzing; discussing, as tumors; determining.
RE-SOLV'ING, *n.* The act of determining or forming a fixed purpose; a resolution.—*Clarendon.*
RES'O-NANCE, *n.* [L. *resonans.*] 1. A resounding; a reverberation of sound or sounds.—2. In *music*, the returning of sound by the air acting on the bodies of stringed musical instruments.—*Brande.*
RES'O-NANT, *a.* [L. *resonans.*] Resounding; returning sound; echoing back.—*Milton.*
RE-SORB', *v. t.* [L. *resorbeo.*] To swallow up.
RE-SORB'ENT, *a.* Swallowing up.—*Woodhull.*
RE-SORT' (re-zort'), *v. i.* [Fr. *ressortir.*] 1. To have recourse; to apply; to betake; as, to *resort* to arguments. 2. To go; to repair; as, to *resort* to a place or person. 3. To fall back; [*obs.*]
RE-SORT', *n.* 1. The act of going to or making application; a betaking one's self. 2. Act of visiting. 3. Assembly; meeting. 4. Concourse; frequent assembling. —*Swift.* 5. The place frequented. 6. Spring; active power or movement; *a Gallicism*; [*obs.*]—*Last resort*, ultimate means of relief; also, final tribunal.
RE-SORT'ER, *n.* One who resorts or frequents.
RE-SORT'ING, *ppr.* Going; having recourse; betaking; frequenting.
RE-SOUND', *v. t.* [L. *resono*; Fr. *resonner*; It. *risuonare*; Sp. *resonar.*] 1. To send back sound; as, to *resound* a song. 2. To praise or celebrate with the voice or the sound of instruments. 3. To praise; to extol with sounds; to spread the fame of.—SYN. To echo; re-echo; reverberate; sound.
RE-SOUND', *v. i.* 1. To be echoed; to be sent back, as sound. 2. To be much and loudly mentioned. 3. To echo or reverberate; as, the earth *resounded* with his praise.
RE'SOUND', *v. t.* [*re* and *sound.*] To sound again.
RE-SOUND', *n.* Return of sound; echo.—*Beaum. & Fletch.*
RE-SOUND'ED, *pp.* Echoed; returned, as sound.
RE-SOUND'ING, *ppr.* Echoing; returning, as sound.
RE-SŌURCE', *n.* [Fr. *ressource.*] 1. Any source of aid or support; any object to which a person may resort for assistance, safety, or supply.—2. *Resources*, in the *plural*, funds; money or any property that can be converted into supplies.—SYN. Expedient; resort; means; contrivance; device.
RE-SŌURCE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of resources.—*Burke.*
RE-SŌW', *v. t.*; pret. *resowed*; pp. *resowed* or *resown.* [*re* and *sow.*] To sow again.—*Bacon.*
RE-SŌWED' (rē-sōde'), } *pp.* Sown anew.
RE-SŌWN' (rē-sōne'), }
RE-SPEAK' (-speek'), *v. t.*; pret. *respoke*; pp. *respoken*, *respoke.* [*re* and *speak.*] 1. To answer; to speak in return; to reply; [*rare.*] 2. To speak again; to repeat.
RE-SPECT', *v. t.* [L. *respecto* or *respectus*; Fr. *respecter.*] 1. To have regard to in design or purpose. 2. To have regard to in relation or connection; to relate to. 3. To view or consider with some degree of reverence; to have esteem for as possessed of real worth; as, I *respect* the man. 4. To look toward; [*obs.*]—*To respect the person*, to suffer the opinion or judgment to be influenced or biased by a regard to the outward circumstances of a person, to the prejudice of right and equity.—SYN. To regard; esteem; honor; revere; venerate.
RE-SPECT', *n.* [L. *respectus*; Fr. *respect.*] 1. Regard; attention.—*Shak.* 2. That estimation or honor in which men hold the distinguished worth or substantial good qualities of others. It expresses less than *reverence* and *veneration*, which regard elders and superiors; whereas *respect* may regard juniors and inferiors. *Respect* regards the qualities of the mind, or the actions which characterize those qualities. 3. That deportment or course of action which proceeds from esteem; regard; due attention; deference. 4. Good-will; favor.—*Gen.*, iv., 4. 5. Partial; undue bias to the prejudice of justice; as, *respect* of per-

sons.—1 *Pet.*, i., 17. 6. Respected character; as, "many of the best *respect* in Rome."—*Shak.* 7. Consideration; motive in reference to something.—*Hooker.* 8. Relation; regard; reference; as, with *respect* to these things.

RE-SPE€T-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State or quality of being respectable; the state or qualities which deserve or command respect.—*Cumberland.*

RE-SPE€T'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; It. *rispettabile;* Sp. *respetable.*] 1. Possessing the worth or qualities which deserve or command respect; worthy of esteem and honor.—2. In *popular language*, this word is much used to express what is moderate in degree of excellence or in number, but not despicable; as, a *respectable* address or performance.

RE-SPE€T'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Respectability.

RE-SPE€T'A-BLY, *adv.* 1. With respect: *more generally*, in a manner to merit respect. 2. Moderately, but in a manner not to be despised.

RE-SPE€T'ED, *pp.* Held in honorable estimation.

RE-SPE€T'ER, *n.* One who respects.

RE-SPE€T'FUL, *a.* Marked or characterized by respect.—SYN. Civil; dutiful; obedient; courteous; complaisant.

RE-SPE€T'FUL-LY, *adv.* With respect; in a manner comporting with due estimation.—*Dryden.*

RE-SPE€T'FUL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being respectful.

RE-SPE€T'ING, *ppr.* Regarding; having regard to; relating to.

RE-SPE€T'IVE, *a.* [Fr. *respectif;* It. *rispettivo.*] 1. Relative; having relation to something else; not absolute. 2. Particular; relating to a particular person or thing. 3. Worthy of respect; [*obs.*] 4. Careful; circumspect; cautious; attentive to consequences; [*obs.*]

RE-SPE€T'IVE-LY, *adv.* 1. As relating to each; particularly; as each belongs to each. 2. Relatively; not absolutely. 3. Partially; with respect to private views; [*obs.*] 4. With respect; [*obs.*]

RE-SPE€T'LESS, *a.* Having no respect; without regard; without reference.—*Drayton.* [*Little used.*]

RE-SPE€T'LESS-NESS, *n.* The state of having no respect or regard; regardlessness.—*Shelton.* [*Little used.*]

RE-SPERSE', *v. t.* [L. *respersus.*] To sprinkle. [*Rare.*]

RE-SPER'SION (-shun), *n.* [L. *respersio.*] The act of sprinkling.—*Johnson.*

RE-SPĪR-A-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* The quality of being respira-
RE-SPĪR'A-BLE-NESS, } ble.

* RE-SPĪR'A-BLE, *a.* That may be breathed; fit for respiration or for the support of animal life.

RES-PI-RĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *respiratio.*] 1. The act of breathing; the act of inhaling air into the lungs, and again exhaling or expelling it, by which animal life is supported. 2. Relief from toil.

RES'PI-RĀ-TOR, *n.* An instrument covering the mouth with a net-work of fine wire in front, through which persons of weak lungs can breathe without injury. The wire being warmed by the breath, tempers the cold air from without.—*Brande.*

RES-PĪRA-TO-RY, *a.* Serving for respiration; pertaining to respiration.

RE-SPĪRE', *v. i.* [Fr. *respirer;* L. *respiro.*] 1. To breathe; to inhale air into the lungs and exhale it. 2. To catch breath. 3. To rest; to take rest from toil.

RE-SPĪRE', *v. t.* To exhale; to breathe out; to send out in exhalations.—*Ben Jonson.*

RE-SPĪRED' (re-spīrd'), *pp.* Breathed; inhaled and exhaled.

RE-SPĪR'ING, *ppr.* Breathing; taking breath.

RES'PITE, *n.* [Fr. *repit.*] 1. Temporary intermission of labor, or of any process or operation; limited time of rest.—2. In *law*, temporary suspension of the execution of a capital offender. 3. Forbearance; prolongation of time for the payment of a debt beyond the legal time. 4. The delay of appearance at court granted to a jury, beyond the proper term.—SYN. Pause; interval; stop; cessation; delay; stay; reprieve.

RES'PITE, *v. t.* 1. To relieve by a pause or interval of rest. 2. To suspend the execution of a criminal beyond the time limited by the sentence; to delay for a time. 3. To give delay of appearance at court.

RES'PIT-ED, *pp.* Relieved from labor; allowed a temporary suspension of execution.

RES'PIT-ING, *ppr.* Relieving from labor; suspending the execution of a capital offender.

RE-SPLEN'DENCE, } *n.* [L. *resplendens.*] Brilliant lustre;
RE-SPLEN'DEN-CY, } vivid brightness; splendor.

RE-SPLEN'DENT, *a.* Very bright; shining with brilliant lustre.—*Spenser.*

RE-SPLEN'DENT-LY, *adv.* With brilliant lustre.

RĒ-SPLIT', *v. t.* [*re* and *split.*] To split again.

RĒ-SPLIT', *v. i.* To split or rend a second time.

RE-SPOND', *v. i.* [Fr. *repondre;* It. *rispondere;* Sp. *responder;* L. *respondeo.*] 1. To give an answer or reply. 2. To correspond; to suit.—*Broome.* 3. To be answerable; to be liable to make payment.—SYN. To answer; reply; rejoin.

RE-SPOND', *v. t.* To answer; to satisfy by payment.—*Sedgwick, Mass. Rep.*

RE-SPOND', *n.* 1. A short anthem interrupting the reading of a chapter, which is not to proceed till the anthem is ended. 2. An answer; [*obs.*]

RE-SPOND'ED, *pp.* Answered; satisfied by payment

RE-SPOND'ENCE, } *n.* An answering.—*Chalmers.*
RE-SPOND'EN-CY, }

RE-SPOND'ENT, *a.* Answering; that answers to demand or expectation.

RE-SPOND'ENT, *n.* 1. One who answers in a suit, particularly a chancery suit.—2. In the *schools*, one who maintains a thesis in reply, and whose province is to refute objections or overthrow arguments.

RE-SPON-DEN'TIA, *n.* In *commercial law*, a loan upon goods laden on board a ship. It differs from *bottomry*, which is a loan on the ship itself.—*Bouvier.*

RE-SPOND'ING, *ppr.* Answering; corresponding.

† RE-SPONS'AL, *a.* Answerable; responsible.—*Heylin.*

RE-SPONS'AL, *n.* 1. Response; answer.—*Brevint.* 2. One who is responsible.—*Barrow;* [*obs.*]

RE-SPONSE' (re-spons'), *n.* [L. *responsum.*] 1. An answer; *particularly*, an oracular answer. 2. The answer of the people or congregation to the priest, in the litany and other parts of divine service. 3. Answer to an objection in a formal disputation.—4. In the *Roman Catholic Church*, a kind of anthem sung after the lessons of matins and some other parts of this office. *Bp. Fitzpatrick.*—5. In a *fugue*, a repetition of the given subject by another part.—SYN. Reply; rejoinder; replication.

RE-SPONS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* 1. The state of being accountable or answerable, as for a trust or office, or for a debt.—*Paley.* 2. Ability to answer in payment; means of paying contracts.

RE-SPONSI-BLE, *a.* [L. *responsus.*] 1. Liable to account; as, we are *responsible* for our conduct. 2. Able to discharge an obligation; or having estate adequate to the payment of a debt.—SYN. Accountable; answerable; amenable.

RE-SPONSI-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. State of being liable to answer, repay, or account, responsibility. 2. Ability to make payment of an obligation or demand.

RE-SPONSI-BLY, *adv.* In a responsible manner.

RE-SPON'SION (-shun), *n.* [L. *responsio.*] 1. The act of answering; [*not used.*]—2. In the *University of Oxford*, an examination about the middle of the collegiate course called, also, the *little-go*, which see.—*Lyell.*

RE-SPONSĪVE, *a.* 1. Answering; making reply. 2. Correspondent; suited to something else.—*Pope.*

RE-SPONSĪVE-LY, *adv.* In a responsive manner.

RE-SPONSĪVE-NESS, *n.* State of being responsive.

RE-SPONS'O-RY, *a.* Containing answer.

RE-SPONS'O-RY, *n.* A response; the answer of the people to the priest in the alternate speaking, in church service.

REST, *n.* [Sax. *rest, ræst;* Dan., Ger., Sw. *rast;* D. *rust.*] 1. A ceasing from motion or action of any kind, and applicable to any body or being. 2. A state free from motion or disturbance; a state of reconciliation to God. 3. Sleep. 4. Freedom of a nation from disturbance. 5. The final sleep; death. 6. A resting-place; permanent habitation. 7. Any place which is free from disturbance. 8. That on which any thing leans or lies for support. 1 *Kings*, vi.—9. In *poetry*, a short pause of the voice in reading; a cesura.—10. In *philosophy*, the continuance of a body in the same place. 11. Final hope; [*obs.*] 12. A ceasing from tillage.—*Lev.*, xxv. 13. The Gospel church or new covenant state in which the people of God enjoy repose, and Christ shall be glorified. *Isa.*, xi.—14. In *music*, an interval during which the voice or sound is intermitted; also, the mark of such intermission.—SYN. Cessation; pause; intermission; stop; stay; repose; slumber; quiet; ease quietness; stillness; tranquillity; peacefulness; peace.

REST, *n.* [Fr. *reste.*] 1. That which is left, or which remains after the separation of a part, either in fact or in contemplation. 2. Those not included in a proposition or description; as, Plato and the *rest* of the philosophers.—SYN. Remainder; overplus; remnant; residue; others.

REST, *v. i.* [Sax. *restan, hrestan;* D. *rusten;* Ger. *rasten.*] 1. To cease from action or motion of any kind; a word applicable to any body or being, and to any kind of motion. 2. To cease from labor, work, or performance. 3. To be quiet or still; to be undisturbed. 4. To cease from war; to be at peace. 5. To be quiet or tranquil, as the mind; not to be agitated by fear, anxiety, or other passion. 6. To lie; to be in a state of repose; as, to *rest* on a bed. 7. To be in a state of sleep or slumber. 8. To sleep the final sleep; to die or be dead. 9. To be supported by; as, to *rest against* or *on* a tree. 10. To be satisfied; to acquiesce. 11. To place confidence or reliance; as, to *rest* on one's word. 12. To continue fixed.—*Isa.*, li. 13. To terminate; to come to an end.—*Ezek.*, xvi. 14. To hang, lie, or be fixed. 15. To abide; to remain with. 16. To be calm or composed in mind; to enjoy peace of con

science.—To *rest with*, to be in the power of; to be dependent upon; as, it *rests with* him to decide.—Syn. To stop; stay; repose; sleep; slumber; recline; lean; depend; trust; rely; confide.

REST, *v. i.* [Fr. *rester.*] To be left; to remain.—*Milton.*

REST, *v. t.* 1. To lay or place at rest; to quiet.—*Dryden.* 2. To place, as on a support.—*Waller.*

REST'-HAR'RŌW, *n.* A prickly European plant, of the genus *ononis*, with long, tough roots.

REST'-HOUSE, *n.* In *India*, an empty house for the accommodation of travelers; a choltry or serai.

RE-STAG'NANT, *a.* [L. *restagnans.*] Stagnant; remaining without a flow or current.—*Boyle.* [*Rare.*]

RE-STAG'NĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *restagno.*] To stand or remain without flowing.—*Wiseman.*

RE-STAG-NĀ'TION, *n.* Stagnation, which see.

RES'TANT, *a.* [L. *restans, resto.*] In *botany*, persistent.

RES-TAU-RANT (res'to-rāng), *n.* [Fr.] An eating-house.

RES-TAU'RA-TEUR (res-tōr'a-tur), *n.* [Fr., a restorer.] The keeper of an eating-house, or house for occasional refreshment.

RES-TAU-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *restauro.*] Restoration to a former good state.

REST'ED, *pp.* Laid on for support; reposed; relieved by rest.

RĒ-STEM', *v. t.* [*re* and *stem.*] To force back against the current.—*Shak.*

REST'FUL, *a.* [from *rest.*] Quiet; being at rest.—*Shak.*

REST'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a state of rest or quiet.

REST'IFF, *a.* [Fr. *retif.*] Unwilling to go, or only running back; obstinate in refusing to move forward; stubborn. [More usually written *restive*, which see.]

REST'IFF, *n.* A stubborn horse.

REST'IFF-NESS, *n.* 1. Obstinate reluctance or indisposition to move. 2. Obstinate unwillingness. *See* Restiveness.

RE-STINC'TION, *n.* [L. *restinctio.*] The act of quenching or extinguishing.

RESTING, *ppr.* Ceasing to move or act; ceasing to be moved or agitated; lying; leaning; standing; depending or relying.

RESTING-PLĀCE, *n.* A place for rest.

RE-STIN'GUISH (re-sting'gwish), *v. t.* [L. *restinguo.*] To quench or extinguish.—*Field.*

† RES'TI-TUTE, *v. t.* [L. *restituo.*] To restore to a former state.—*Dyer.*

RES-TI-TŪ'TION, *n.* [L. *restitutio.*] 1. The act of returning or restoring to a person some thing or right of which he has been unjustly deprived. 2. The act of making good, or of giving an equivalent for any loss, damage, or injury. 3. The act of recovering a former state or posture. *Grew.*—*Restitution of all things*, the putting the world in a holy and happy state. *Acts*, iii.—Syn. Restoration; return; indemnification; reparation; compensation; amends; remuneration.

RES'TI-TU-TOR, *n.* One who makes restitution. [*Rare.*]

RESTIVE, *a.* [It. *restivo, restio*; from L. *resto.*] 1. Unwilling to go, or only running back; obstinate in refusing to move forward; stubborn; as, a *restive* colt. 2. Unyielding, as stubbornness.—*L'Estrange.* 3. Being at rest, or less in action; [*obs.*]

RESTIVE-NESS, *n.* 1. Obstinate reluctance or indisposition to move. 2. Obstinate unwillingness.

REST'LESS, *a.* [from *rest*; Sax. *restleas.*] 1. Continually moving, as an infant. 2. Being without sleep; as, *restless* he passed the night.—*Dryden.* 3. Passed in unquietness; as, *restless* hours. 4. Not satisfied to be at rest or in peace; as, a *restless* monarch; *restless* desire. 5. Not remaining at rest; turbulent, as dependants. 6. Disposed to wander or to change place or condition.—Syn. Unquiet; uneasy; disturbed; disquieted; sleepless; agitated; anxious; unsettled; roving, wandering.

REST'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without rest; unquietly.—*South.*

REST'LESS-NESS, *n.* 1. Uneasiness; unquietness; a state of disturbance or agitation, either of body or mind. 2. Want of sleep or rest; uneasiness. 3. Motion; agitation.

RE-STŌR'A-BLE, *a.* [from *restore.*] That may be restored to a former good condition.—*Swift.*

RE-STŌR'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being restorable.

RE-STŌR'AL, *a.* Restitution.—*Barrow.*

RES-TO-RĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr. *restauration.*] 1. The act of replacing in a former state. 2. The act of bringing back, renewing, or re-establishing; as, the *restoration* of peace and prosperity. 3. The bringing back or recovering of health and soundness. 4. The bringing back or recovering from a lapse or any bad state.—5. In *theology*, universal restoration, the final recovering of all men from sin and alienation from God, to a state of happiness; universal salvation.—6. In *England*, the return of King Charles II., in 1660, when the monarchy was again established.—Syn. Replacement; renewal; renovation; redintegration; reinstatement; re-establishment; return; revival; recovery; restitution; reparation.

RES-TO-RĀ'TION-IST, *n.* A Universalist who believes in a temporary future punishment, but in a final restoration of all to the favor and presence of God.

RE-STŌR'A-TĪVE, *a.* That has power to renew strength and vigor.—*Encyc.*

RE-STŌR'A-TĪVE, *n.* A medicine efficacious in restoring strength and vigor, or in recruiting the vital powers.—*Arbuthnot.*

RE-STŌR'A-TĪVE-LY, *adv.* With a tendency to restore.

RE-STŌR'A-TO-RY, *a.* Restorative. [*Bad.*]

RE-STŌRE', *v. t.* [Fr. *restaurer*; It. *restaurare*; Sp., Port *restaurar*; L. *restauro.*] 1. To bring or give back to a person, as a specific thing which he has lost, or which has been taken from him and unjustly detained. 2. To put or bring back, as a person or thing to a former place. 3. To bring back, as virtue.—*Dryden.* 4. To bring back from lapse, degeneracy, declension, or ruin to its former state; as, to *restore* a ruined race. 5. To cause a return to health and soundness after disease. 6. To make restitution or satisfaction for a thing taken, by returning something else, or something of different value. 7. To give for satisfaction for pretended wrongs something not taken.—*Ps.* lxix. 8. To render again habitable; to rebuild.—*Dan.*, ix., 25. 9. To resuscitate; to bring back to life; as, to *restore* to life.—2 *Kings*, viii., 1. 10. To bring back after absence.—*Heb.*, xiii., 19. 11. To bring to a sense of sin and amendment of life.—*Gal.*, vi., 1. 12. To establish again after interruption, as peace and prosperity. 13. To bring back to the original state, as passages of an author obscured or corrupted.—14. In the *fine arts*, to bring back from a state of injury or decay, as a painting, &c.—Syn. To return; replace; refund; repay; reinstate; re-establish; renew; repair; revive; recover; heal; cure.

RĒ'-STŌRE', *v. t.* [*re* and *store.*] To store again.

RE-STŌRED' (re-stōrd'), *pp.* Returned; brought back, retrieved; recovered; cured; renewed; re-established.

† RE-STŌRE'MENT, *n.* The act of restoring; restoration.

RE-STŌR'ER, *n.* One who restores; one who returns what is lost or unjustly detained; one who repairs or re-establishes.

RE-STŌR'ING, *ppr.* Returning what is lost or taken; bringing back; recovering; curing; renewing; repairing; re establishing.

RE-STRĀIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *restraindre*; It. *ristrignere, restringere.*] 1. To hold back; to hold from action, proceeding, or advancing, either by physical or moral force, or by any interposing obstacle. 2. To keep in awe, as offenders. 3. To keep down, as excess. 4. To keep back from unlimited enjoyment; as, *restrained* of lawful pleasure.—*Shak.* 5. To shut up within limits; as, we *restrain* it to those duties.—*Hooker.* 6. To keep or hold back; to forbear, as prayer.—*Job*, xv., 4.—Syn. To check; hinder; stop; withhold; repress; curb; suppress; coerce; abridge restrict; limit; confine.

RE-STRĀIN'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being restrained.—*Brown.*

RE-STRĀINED' (re-strānd'), *pp.* Held back from advancing or wandering; withheld; repressed; suppressed; abridged; confined.

RE-STRĀIN'ED-LY, *adv.* With restraint; with limitation.

RE-STRĀIN'ER, *n.* He or that which restrains.

RE-STRĀIN'ING, *ppr.* 1. Holding back from proceeding; checking; repressing; hindering from motion or action; suppressing. 2. *a.* Abridging; limiting.

RE-STRĀIN'MENT, *n.* Act of restraining.

RE-STRĀINT', *n.* [from Fr. *restreint.*] 1. The act or operation of holding back or hindering from motion, in any manner; a hindering of the will, or of any action, physical, moral, or mental. 2. Abridgment of liberty. 3. Prohibition; a rule which restrains. 4. That which is designed or adapted to limit or restrain; as, the *restraints* of decorum. 5. That which restrains, hinders, or represses.—Syn. Repression; hinderance; check; stop; curb; coercion; confinement; limitation; restriction.

RE-STRICT', *v. t.* [L. *restrictus.*] To hold or keep back within certain bounds or limits.—Syn. To limit; bound; circumscribe; restrain; repress; curb; coerce.

† RE-STRICT', *a.* Confined; limited.—*Annot. on Glanville*

RE-STRICT'ED, *pp.* Limited; confined to bounds.

RE-STRICT'ING, *ppr.* Confining to limits.

RE-STRIC'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *restrictus.*] 1. Limitation; confinement within bounds. 2. Restraint.

RE-STRIC'TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *restrictif.*] 1. Having the quality of limiting or of expressing limitation. 2. Imposing restraint. 3. Styptic; [*obs.*]

RE-STRIC'TIVE-LY, *adv.* With limitation.

RE-STRIŃGE' (re-strinj'), *v. t.* [L. *restringo.*] To confine; to contract; to astringe.

RE-STRIN'GEN-CY, *n.* The quality or power of contracting.

RE-STRIN'GENT, *a.* Astringent; styptic.

RE-STRIN'GENT, *n.* A medicine that operates as an astringent or styptic.—*Harvey.*

RĒ-STRĪVE', *v. i.* [*re* and *strive.*] To strive anew.
RESTY, *a.* The same as *restive* or *restif*, of which it is a contraction.
RĒ-SUB-JEC'TION, *n.* [*re* and *subjection.*] A second subjection.—*Bp. Hall.*
RĒ-SUB-LI-MĀ'TION, *n.* A second sublimation.
RĒ-SUB-LĪME', *v. t.* [*re* and *sublime.*] To sublime again.
RĒ-SUB-LĪMED' (-līmd'), *pp.* Sublimed a second time.
RĒ-SUB-LĪM'ING, *ppr.* Subliming again.
RĒ-SU-DĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *resudatus.*] The act of sweating again.
RE-SULT', *v. i.* [Fr. *resulter*; L. *resulto, resilio.*] 1. To leap back; to rebound.—*Pope.* 2. To follow or have origin, as a consequence, from facts, arguments, premises, combination of circumstances, consultation, or meditation. 3. To come out or have an issue: with *in*; as, this measure will *result* in good, or in evil.—SYN. To proceed; spring; rise; arise; originate; ensue; eventuate; terminate.
RE-SULT', *n.* 1. Resilience; act of flying back; as, the *result* of a string.—*Bacon.* 2. That which proceeds, either in the natural course of things or by logical deduction, from a given state of facts, certain premises, &c. 3. The decision or determination of a council or deliberative assembly; [*New England.*]—SYN. Consequence; conclusion; inference; effect; issue; event.
RE-SULT'ANCE, *n.* The act of resulting.
RE-SULT'ANT, *a.* That results from the combination of two or more; as, a *resultant* force, &c.
RE-SULT'ANT, *n.* In *mechanics*, a force which is the combined effect of two or more forces, acting in different directions.
RE-SULT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Proceeding as a consequence, effect, or conclusion of something; coming to a determination.—2. In *law, resulting use* is a use which returns to him who raised it, after its expiration or during the impossibility of vesting in the person intended.
RĒ-SŪM'A-BLE, *a.* [from *resume.*] That may be taken back, or that may be taken up again.
RĒ-SU-MĒ' (rā-zu-mā'), *n.* [Fr.] A summing up; a condensed statement.
RE-SŪME', *v. t.* [L. *resumo.*] 1. To take back what has been given. 2. To take back what has been taken away. 3. To take again after absence. 4. To take up again after interruption; to begin again.
RE-SŪMED' (re-zūmd'), *pp.* Taken back; taken again; begun again after interruption.
RE-SŪM'ING, *ppr.* Taking back; taking again; beginning again after interruption.
RĒ-SUM'MON, *v. t.* 1. To summon or call again. 2. To recall; to recover.—*Bacon.*
RĒ-SUM'MONED, *pp.* Summoned again; recovered.
RĒ-SUM'MON-ING, *ppr.* Recalling; recovering.
RE-SUMP'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *resumptus.*] The act of resuming, taking back, or taking again.
RE-SUMP'TIVE, *a.* Taking back or again.
RE-SŪ'PI-NĀTE, *a.* [L. *resupinatus.*] In *botany*, inverted in position, by a twisting of the stalk, as the flowers of orchis.—*Lindley.*
RE-SU-PI-NĀ'TION, *n.* The state of lying on the back; the state of being resupinate or reversed, as a corol.
RE-SU-PĪNE', *a.* Lying on the back.
RES-UR-REC'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *resurrectus.*] A rising again; *chiefly*, the revival of the dead of the human race, or their return from the grave, particularly at the general judgment.
RĒS-ŪR-REC'TION-IST, *n.* One whose business is to steal bodies from the grave. [*Low.*]
RĒ-SUR-VEY' (-sur-vā'), *v. t.* [*re* and *survey.*] To survey again or anew; to review.—*Shak.*
RĒ-SUR-VEY' (-sur-vā'), *n.* A second survey.
RĒ-SUR-VEYED' (re-sur-vād'), *pp.* Surveyed again.
RĒ-SUR-VEY'ING, *pp.* Surveying anew; reviewing.
RE-SUS'CI-TĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *resuscito.*] To revivify; to revive; *particularly*, to recover from apparent death.
RE-SUS'CI-TĀ-TED, *pp.* Revived; revivified; reproduced.
RE-SUS'CI-TĀ-TING, *ppr.* Reviving; revivifying; reproducing.
RE-SUS-CI-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of reviving from a state of apparent death; the state of being revivified.
RE-SUS'CI-TĀ-TĪVE, *a.* Reviving; revivifying; raising from apparent death; reproducing.
RE-SUS'CI-TĀ-TOR, *n.* One who resuscitates.
* RE-TAIL', *v. t.* [Fr. *retailler*; It. *ritagliare.*] 1. To sell in small quantities or parcels, from the sense of cutting or dividing. 2. To sell at second hand.—*Pope.* 3. To tell in broken parts; to tell to many.
* RĒ'TAIL, *n.* The sale of commodities in small quantities or parcels, or at second hand.—*Addison.*
RE-TAILED' (re-tāld'), *pp.* Sold in small quantities.
RE-TAIL'ER or RĒ'TAIL-ER, *n.* One who sells goods by small quantities or parcels.
RE-TAIL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Selling in small quantities.
RE-TAIL'MENT, *n.* Act of retailing.
RE-TAIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *retenir*; It. *ritenere*; Sp. *retener*; L. *retineo.*] 1. To hold or keep in possession; not to lose or part with or dismiss. 2. To keep, as an associate; to keep from departure. 3. To keep back; to hold; as, to *retain* a sum of money. 4. To hold from escape, as heat or moisture. 5. To keep in pay; to hire. 6. To engage; to employ by a fee paid, as a lawyer.
† RE-TAIN', *v. i.* 1. To belong to; to depend on.—*Boyle.* 2. To keep; to continue.
RE-TAIN'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being retained.—*Ash.*
RE-TAINED' (re-tānd'), *pp.* Held; kept in possession; kept as an associate; kept in pay; kept from escape.
RE-TAIN'ER, *n.* 1. One who retains; as an executor, who retains a debt due from the testator. 2. One who is kept in service; an attendant. 3. An adherent; a dependent: a hanger-on. 4. A servant, not a domestic, but occasionally attending and wearing his master's livery.—5. Among *lawyers*, a fee paid to engage a lawyer or counselor to maintain a cause. 6. The act of keeping dependents, or being in dependence.
RE-TAIN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Keeping in possession; keeping as an associate; keeping from escape; hiring; engaging by a fee.
RE-TĀKE', *v. t.*; pret. *retook*; pp. *retaken.* [*re* and *take.*] 1 To take again.—*Clarendon.* 2. To take from a captor; to recapture.
RE-TĀK'EN, *pp.* Taken again; recaptured.
RE-TĀK'ER, *n.* One who takes again what has been taken a recaptor.—*Kent.*
RE-TĀK'ING, *ppr.* Taking again; taking from a captor.
RE-TĀK'ING, *n.* A taking again; recapture.
RE-TAL'I-ĀTE, *v. t.* [Low L. *retalio.*] To return like for like; to repay or requite by an act of the same kind as has been received.
RE-TAL'I-ĀTE, *v. i.* To return like for like.
RE-TAL'I-A-TED, *pp.* Returned, as like for like.
RE-TAL'I-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Returning like for like.
RE-TAL-I-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The return of like for like; the doing that to another which he has done to us. 2. In a *good sense*, return of good for good.—SYN. Requital; reprisal; repayment; retribution; punishment.
RE-TAL'I-A-TĪVE, *a.* Returning like for like.
RE-TAL'I-A-TO-RY, *a.* Returning like for like.—*Canning*
RE-TARD', *v. t.* [Fr. *retarder*; L. *retardo.*] 1. To diminish the velocity of motion; to render more slow in progress, opposed to *accelerate* or *quicken.* 2. To put off; to render more late, as a visit.—SYN. To impede; hinder; obstruct detain; delay; procrastinate; defer.
† RE-TARD', *v. i.* To stay back.—*Brown.*
RE-TARD-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of abating the velocity of motion; hinderance, the act of delaying.
RE-TARD'A-TĪVE, *a.* That retards.
RE-TARD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Hindered in motion; delayed.
RE-TARD'ER, *n.* One who retards, hinders, or delays.
RE-TARD'ING, *ppr.* Abating the velocity of motion; hindering; delaying.
RE-TARD'MENT, *n.* The act of retarding or delaying.
RETCH, *v. i.* [Sax. *hræcan.*] To make an effort to vomit, to heave, as the stomach; to strain.
† RETCH'LESS, *a.* Careless.—*Dryden.* *See* RECKLESS
RE-TĒ'CIOUS (-shus), *a.* Resembling net-work.
RE-TEC'TION, *n.* [L. *retectus.*] The act of disclosing or producing to view something concealed.
RĒ'TE MŪ-CŌ'SUM, *n.* [L.] The layer of the skin intermediate between the cutis and the cuticle, the principal seat of color in man.—*Brande.*
RE-TENT', *n.* That which is retained.—*Kirwan.*
RE-TEN'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *retentio, retineo.*] 1. The power of retaining; the faculty of the mind by which it retains ideas.—2. In *medicine*, the power of retaining, or that state of contraction in the elastic or muscular parts of the body by which they hold their proper contents and prevent involuntary evacuations; undue retention of some natural discharge. 3. The act of withholding; restraint. 4. Custody; confinement; [*obs.*]
RE-TEN'TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *retentif.*] Having the power to retain.
† RE-TEN'TIVE, *n.* Restraint.—*Bp. Hall.*
RE-TEN'TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a retentive manner.
RE-TEN'TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of retention.
† RE-TEX', *v. t.* [L. *retexo.*] To unweave; to undo; to annul by any action.—*Hacket.*
RE-TEX'TURE, *n.* A second or new texture.—*Carlisle.*
RĒ'TI-A-RY (rē'shе-a-ry), *n.* In *entomology*, the *retiaries* are spiders which spin webs to catch their prey.
RET'I-CENCE, } *n.* [Fr. *reticence*; L. *reticentia.*] Conceal-
RET'I-CEN-CY, } ment by silence.—In *rhetoric*, aposiopesis or suppression.
RET'I-CENT, *a.* Silent.—*Taylor.*
RET'I-CLE (ret'e-kl), *n.* [L. *reticulum.*] A small net.—*Ash.*
RE-TIC'U-LAR, *a.* Having the form of a net or of net-work; formed with interstices.—In *anatomy*, the *reticular body* is the same as the *rete mucosum*, which see.

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÄR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—MARINE, BIRD;—MÖVE, BOOK

RE-TIC'U-LATE, } *a.* [L. *reticulatus.*] Netted; resem-
RE-TIC'U-LA-TED, } bling net-work; having distinct veins or lines crossing like net-work.—*Reticulated work*, in *masonry*, work constructed with diamond-shaped stones, or square stones placed diagonally.—*Gloss. of Archit.*

RE-TIC-U-LA'TION, *n.* Net-work; organization of substances resembling a net.—*Darwin.*

RETI-CULE, *n.* 1. A little bag of net-work; a lady's work-bag, or a little bag to be carried in the hand.—2. In *a telescope*, a net-work dividing the field of view into a series of small squares.—*Brande.*

RETI-FORM, *a.* [L. *retiformis.*] Having the form of a net in texture; composed of crossing lines and interstices.

RETI-NA, *n.* [L.] In *anatomy*, one of the coats of the eye, being an expansion of the optic nerve over the bottom of the eye, where the sense of vision is first received.

RET-IN-AS-PHALT', } *n.* A bituminous or resinous sub-
RET-IN-AS-PHALT'UM, } stance of a yellowish or reddish brown.

RET'IN-ITE, *n.* [Gr. ῥητινη.] Retinasphalt, which see. This name has also been given to pitchstone, or pitchstone porphyry.—*Dana.*

RET'IN-OID, *a.* [Gr. ῥητινη and ειδος.] Resin-like or resiniform; resembling a resin without being such.

* RETI-NUE, *n.* [Fr. *retenue.*] The attendants of a prince or distinguished personage, chiefly on a journey or an excursion; a train of persons.

RETI-PED, *n.* [L. *rete* and *pes.*] A name of birds having the skin of the tarsi divided into small polygonal scales.—*Brande.*

RET-I-RADE', *n.* [Fr.] In *fortification*, a kind of retrenchment in the body of a bastion or other work.

RE-TIRE', *v. i.* [Fr. *retirer.*] 1. To go from company or from a public place into privacy. 2. To draw back or remove one's self from action or danger. 3. To go from a public station. 4. To break up, as a company or assembly. 5. To depart or go away for safety or for pleasure; as, to *retire* from the city during the summer. 6. To fall back, as a shore or coast.—SYN. To withdraw; leave; depart; secede; recede; retrocede.

† RE-TIRE', *v. t.* To withdraw; to take away.

† RE-TIRE', *n.* 1. Retreat; recession; a withdrawing.—*Shak.* 2. Retirement; place of privacy.—*Milton.*

RE-TIRED' (re-tird'), *a.* 1. Secluded from much society or from public notice; private. 2. Secret; private. 3. Withdrawn.—*Locke.*

RE-TIRED'LY, *adv.* In solitude or privacy.—*Sherwood.*

RE-TIRED'NESS, *n.* A state of retirement; solitude; privacy or secrecy.—*Atterbury.*

RE-TIRE'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of withdrawing from company or from public notice or station. 2. The state of being withdrawn. 3. Private abode; habitation secluded from much society or from public life. 4. Private way of life.—SYN. Withdrawment; departure; retreat; seclusion; privacy; solitude.

RE-TIR'ING, *ppr.* 1. Withdrawing; retreating; going into seclusion or solitude. 2. *a.* Reserved; not forward or obtrusive.

RE-TOLD', *pret.* and *pp.* of *retell*; as, a story *retold.*

RE-TORT', *v. t.* [L. *retortus.*] 1. To throw back; to reverberate. 2. To return an argument, accusation, censure, or incivility. 3. To bend or curve back.

RE-TORT', *v. i.* To return an argument or charge; to make a severe reply.

RE-TORT', *n.* 1. The return of an argument, charge, or incivility in reply.—2. In *chemistry*, a spherical vessel with a long neck bent, to which a receiver may be fitted.

RE-TORTED, *pp.* Returned; thrown back; bent back.

RE-TORTER, *n.* One who retorts.

RE-TORTING, *ppr.* Returning; throwing back.

RE-TORTION, *n.* The act of retorting.—*Spenser.*

RE-TORTIVE, *a.* Containing retort.—*Barlow.*

RE-TOSS', *v. t.* [*re* and *toss.*] To toss back.—*Pope.*

RE-TOSSED' (re-tost'), *pp.* Tossed back.

RE-TOSSING, *ppr.* Tossing back.

RE-TOUCH' (re-tuch'), *v. t.* [*re* and *touch.*] To improve by new touches; as, to *retouch* a picture or an essay.—*Dryden.*—*Pope.*

RE-TOUCHED' (re-tucht'), *pp.* Touched again.

RE-TOUCHING (re-tuch'ing), *ppr.* Improving by new touches.

RE-TRACE', *v. t.* [Fr. *retracer.*] 1. To trace back; to go back in the same path or course. 2. To trace back, as a line.—3. In *painting*, &c., to trace over again, or renew the outline of a drawing.—*Brande.*

RE-TRACED' (re-trast'), *pp.* Traced back or over again.

RE-TRACING, *ppr.* Tracing back or over again.

RE-TRACT', *v. t.* [Fr. *retracter*; L. *retractus.*] 1. To take back, as a declaration, words, or saying. 2. To take back what was once bestowed as a grant or favor; [*little used.*] 3. To draw back, as claws.—SYN. To recall; withdraw; revoke; unsay; disavow; recant; abjure; disown.

RE-TRACT', *v. i.* To take back; to unsay; to withdraw concession or declaration.

RE-TRACT', *n.* Among *horsemen*, the prick of a horse's foot in nailing a shoe.

RE-TRACT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be retracted or recalled.

† RE-TRACTATE, *v. t.* To retract; to recant; to unsay.

† RE-TRACT-A'TION, *n.* [L. *retractatio.*] Retraction.

RE-TRACTED, *pp.* Recalled; recanted; disavowed.

RE-TRACTI-BLE, *a.* That may be drawn back; retractile.—*Journ. of Science.*

RE-TRACTILE, *a.* Capable of being drawn back.

RE-TRACTING, *ppr.* Recalling; disavowing; recanting.

RE-TRACTION, *n.* 1. *Literally*, the act of drawing back, as the *retraction* of a sinew. 2. The act of withdrawing something advanced, or changing something done. 3. Recantation; disavowal of the truth of what has been said; declaration of change of opinion. 4. Act of withdrawing a claim.

RE-TRACTIVE, *a.* Withdrawing; taking from.

RE-TRACTIVE, *n.* That which withdraws or takes from.

RE-TRACTIVE-LY, *adv.* By retraction or withdrawing.

† RE-TRAICT' (re-trate'), *n.* Retreat.—*Bacon.* *See* RETREAT.

RE-TRAIT', *n.* [It. *ritratto.*] A cast of countenance; a picture.—*Spenser.*

RE-TRAX'IT, *n.* [L. *retraho, retraxi.*] In *law*, the withdrawing or open renunciation of a suit in court, by which the plaintiff loses his action.

RE-TREAD' (-tred'), *v. i.* To tread again.

RE-TREAT', *n.* [Fr. *retraite*; L. *retractus.*] 1. The act of retiring; a withdrawing of one's self from any place. 2. State of being retired or secluded from noise, bustle, or company. 3. Place for being retired or secluded. 4. Place of safety or security.—5. In *military affairs*, the retiring of an army or body of men from the face of an enemy, or from any ground occupied, to a greater distance from the enemy, or from an advanced position. A *retreat* is properly an orderly march, in which circumstance it differs from a *flight*. 6. The withdrawing of a ship or fleet from an enemy; or the order and disposition of ships declining an engagement. 7. A signal given in the army or navy, by the beat of the drum or the sounding of trumpets, at sunset, or for retiring from exercise or action, &c. —*Totten.*—*Campbell.* SYN. Retirement; departure; withdrawment; seclusion; solitude; privacy; asylum; shelter; refuge.

RE-TREAT', *v. i.* 1. To retire from any position or place. 2. To withdraw to a private abode or to any secluded situation. 3. To retire to a place of safety or security. 4. To move back to a place before occupied; to retire. 5. To retire from an enemy or from any advanced position.

RE-TREATED, as a passive participle, though used by *Milton*, is not good English.

RE-TRENCH', *v. t.* [Fr. *retrancher.*] 1. To cut off; to pare away. 2. To render less or smaller, as expenses. 3. To confine; to limit.—*Addison*; [*not proper.*]—4. In *military affairs*, to furnish with a retrenchment; as, to *retrench* bastions. *P. Cyc.*—SYN. To listen; diminish; curtail; abridge.

RE-TRENCH', *v. i.* To live at a less expense.

RE-TRENCHED' (re-trencht'), *pp.* Cut off; curtailed; furnished with a retrenchment.

RE-TRENCH'ING, *ppr.* Cutting off; curtailing; furnishing with a retrenchment.

RE-TRENCH'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *retranchement*; Sp. *atrincheramiento.*] 1. The act of lopping off; the act of removing what is superfluous. 2. The act of curtailing, making less, or abridging.—3. In *military affairs*, a work constructed within another, to prolong the defense of the latter, or to protect its defenders. *P. Cyc.*—SYN. Lessening; curtailment; diminution; abridgment.

* RE-TRIB'UTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *retribuer*; L. *retribuo.*] To pay back; to make payment, compensation, or reward in return.

* RE-TRIB'U-TED, *pp.* Paid back; given in return; rewarded.

RE-TRIB'U-TER, *n.* One who makes retribution.

* RE-TRIB'U-TING, *ppr.* Requiting; making repayment rewarding.

RET-RI-BU'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. Return accommodated to the action; reward or punishment. 2. A gratuity or present given for services in the place of a salary. 3. The rewards and punishments distributed at the general judgment.—SYN. Repayment; requital; recompense; payment; retaliation.

RE-TRIB'U-TIVE, } *a.* Repaying; rewarding for good
RE-TRIB'U-TO-RY, } deeds, and punishing for offenses.

RE-TRIEV'A-BLE, *a.* That may be retrieved or recovered.

RE-TRIEV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being retrievable.

RE-TRIEV'A-BLY, *adv.* In a retrievable manner.

RE-TRIEV'AL, } *n.* Act of retrieving.
RE-TRIEVE'MENT, }

RE-TRIEVE', *v. t.* [Fr. *retrouver*; It. *ritrovare.*] 1. To gain back; to bring back from loss or injury to a former

good state; as, to *retrieve* one's fortunes. 2. To remedy the consequences of; as, "*retrieve* my fall."—*Prior;* [*rare.*] 3. To gain back again, as liberty; [*rare.*] 4. To recall; to bring back; as, to *retrieve* persons from their errors.—SYN. To recover; regain; recruit; repair; restore.

† RE-TRIĒVE', *n.* A seeking again; a discovery.

RE-TRIĒVED' (re-treevd'), *pp.* Recovered; repaired; regained; recalled.

RĒ-TRIĒV'ING, *ppr.* Recovering; repairing; recalling.

RĒ-TRIM', *v. t.* To trim again.

RE-TRO-ĀCT', *v. i.* To act backward or in return; to act in opposition.

RE-TRO-AC'TION, *n.* [L. *retro* and *action.*] 1. Action returned, or action backward. 2. Operation on something past or preceding.

RĒ-TRO-AC'TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *retroactif.*] Operating by returned action; affecting what is past; retrospective.

RE-TRO-AC'TIVE-LY, *adv.* By returned action or operation; by operating on something past.

RET'RO-CĒDE, *v. t.* [L. *retro* and *cedo*, to give, Fr. *retroceder.*] To cede or grant back; as, to *retrocede* a territory to a former proprietor.

RET'RO-CĒDE, *v. i.* [L. *retro* and *cedo*, to go.] To go back. —*Perry.*

RET'RO-CĒD-ED, *pp.* Granted back.

RE-TRO-CĒD'ENT, *a.* An epithet applied to diseases which move from one part of the body to another, as the gout.

RET'RO-CĒD-ING, *ppr.* Ceding back; going back.

RE-TRO-CES'SION (-sesh'un), *n.* 1. A ceding or granting back to a former proprietor. 2. The act of going back.

RE-TRO-DUC'TION, *n.* [L. *retroduco.*] A bringing back.

RET'RO-FLEX, *a.* [L. *retro* and *flexus.*] In *botany*, bent suddenly backward.—*Lindley.*

RET'RO-FRACT, } *a.* [L. *retro* and *fractus.*] Reduced
RET'RO-FRAC'T-ED, } to hang down, as it were, by force, so as to appear as if broken.

RE-TRO-GRA-DĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of moving backward; applied to the apparent motion of the planets, contrary to the order of the signs, *i. e.*, from east to west. —*Hutton.* 2. A moving backward; decline in excellence.

RET'RO-GRĀDE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *retrogradior.*] 1. Going or moving backward.—2. In *astronomy*, apparently moving backward and contrary to the succession of the signs, *i. e.*, from east to west, as a planet. 3. Declining from a better to a worse state.

RET'RO-GRĀDE, *v. i.* [Fr. *retrograder;* L. *retrogradior.*] To go or move backward.—*Bacon.*

RET'RO-GRĀDE, *v. t.* To cause to go backward.

RE-TRO-GRES'SION (re-tro-gresh'un), *n.* The act of going backward; retrogradation.

RE-TRO-GRESS'IVE, *a.* Going or moving backward; declining from a more perfect to a less perfect state.

RE-TRO-GRESS'IVE-LY, *adv.* By retrogression.

RE-TRO-MIN'GEN-CY, *n.* [L. *retro* and *mingo.*] The act or quality of discharging the contents of the bladder backward.

RE-TRO-MIN'GENT, *a.* Discharging the urine backward.

RE-TRO-MIN'GENT, *n.* In *zoology*, an animal that discharges its urine backward.

RE-TRO-PUL'SIVE, *a.* [L. *retro* and *pulsus.*] Driving back; repelling.—*Med. Repos.*

RE-TRORSE'LY (re-trors'ly), *adv.* [L. *retrorsum.*] In a backward direction.

RET'RO-SPEC'T, *n.* [L. *retro* and *specio.*] A looking back on things past; view or contemplation of something past. —SYN. Review; survey; resurvey; re-examination.

RET'RO-SPEC'T, *v. i.* To look back; to affect what is past.

RE-TRO-SPEC'TION, *n.* 1. The act of looking back on things past. 2. The faculty of looking back on past things.

RE-TRO-SPEC'TIVE, *a.* 1. Looking back on past events. 2. Having reference to what is past; affecting things past.

RE-TRO-SPEC'TIVE-LY, *adv.* By way of retrospect.

RE-TRO-VER'SION, *n.* A turning or falling backward.

RET'RO-VERT, *v. t.* To turn back.

RET'RO-VERT-ED, *a.* [L. *retro* and *verto.*] Turned back

RE-TRŪDF', *v. t.* [L. *retrudo.*] To thrust back.

RE-TRŪD'ED, *pp.* Thrust back.

RE-TRŪD'ING, *ppr.* Thrusting back.

† RE-TRŪSE', *a.* [L. *retrusus.*] Hidden; abstruse.

RET'TING, *n.* A corruption of the word rotting; as, the *retting* of flax. This is the term used by Ure and other English writers.

RE-TUND', *v. t.* [L. *retundo.*] To blunt; to turn; to dull.

RE-TUND'ED, *pp.* Blunted; turned, as an edge.

RE-TURN', *v. i.* [Fr. *retourner;* It. *ritornare;* Sp. *retornar.*] 1. To come or go back to the same place. 2. To go back to the same state, occupation, subject, &c.; to revert. 3. To answer. 4. To come again; to revisit. 5. To appear or begin again after a periodical revolution. 6. To show fresh signs of mercy; to repent of sin.—*Scripture.*

RE-TURN', *v. t.* 1. To bring, carry, or send back. 2. To give back in payment, as money. 3. To give in recompense or requital. 4. To give back in reply. 5. To tell, relate, or communicate.—*Ex.*, xix., 8. 6. To retort; to recriminate; as, to *return* upon one.—*Dryden.* 7. To give in an account, usually an official account to a superior. 8. To deliver back to a tribunal or to an office, as a warrant. 9. To give by way of official report. 10. To send; to transmit; to convey; as, to levy money and *return* the same. *Clarendon.*—SYN. To restore; requite; repay; recompense; render; remit; report.

RE-TURN', *n.* 1. The act of coming or going back to the same place. 2. The act of sending back. 3. The act of putting in the former place. 4. Retrogression; the act of moving back. 5. The act or process of coming back to a former state, occupation, subject, &c. 6. Revolution; a periodical coming to the same point; as, the *return* of a comet. 7. Periodical renewal; as, the *return* of the year. —1 *Kings*, xx., 22. 8. Repayment; reimbursement in kind or in something equivalent, for money expended or advanced, or for labor. 9. Profit; advantage. 10. Remittance; payment from a distant place.—*Shak.* 11. Repayment; retribution; requital. 12. Act of restoring or giving back; restitution.—13. In *architecture*, the continuation of a molding, projection, &c., in a different or opposite direction; a side or part which falls away from the front of a straight work. *Gwilt.*—14. In *law*, the rendering back or delivery of a writ, precept, or execution, to the proper officer or court; or the certificate of the officer executing it, indorsed. 15. A day in bank. The day on which the defendant is ordered to appear in court, and the sheriff is to bring in the writ, and report his proceedings, is called the *return* of the writ.—16. In *military* and *naval affairs*, an official account, report, or statement rendered to the commander or other superior. 17. A report or numerical statement; as, the *returns* of an election.

RE-TURN'-DĀY, *n.* The day when the defendant is to appear in court, and the sheriff is to return the writ and his proceedings.

RĒ-TURN'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be returned or restored —2. In *law*, that is legally to be returned, delivered, given or rendered.

RE-TURNED' (re-turnd'), *pp.* or *a.* Restored; given or sent back.

RE-TURN'ER, *n.* One who returns; one who repays or remits money.

RE-TURN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Giving, carrying, or sending back.

RE-TURN'ING-OF'FI-CER, *n.* The officer whose duty it is to make returns of writs, precepts, juries, &c.

RE-TURN'LESS, *a.* Admitting no return. [*Little used.*]

RE-TŪSE', *a.* [L. *retusus.*] In *botany* and *conchology*, terminating in a round end, the center of which is depressed as, a *retuse* leaf.

RĒ-ŪNION (-yūn'yun), *n.* 1. A second union; union formed anew after separation or discord.—2. In *medicine*, union of parts separated by wounds or accidents.—*Réunion* from the French, in the sense of meeting or assembly, is sometimes used.

RĒ-Ū-NĪTE', *v. t.* [*re* and *unite.*] 1. To unite again; to join after a separation. 2. To reconcile after variance.

RĒ-Ū-NĪTE', *v. i.* To be united again; to join and cohere again

RĒ-Ū-NĪT'ED, *pp.* United or joined again; reconciled.

RĒ-Ū-NĪT'ED-LY, *adv.* In a reunited manner.

RĒ-Ū-NĪ''TION (-yu-nish'un), *n.* Second uniting. [*Rare.*]

RĒ-Ū-NĪT'ING, *ppr.* Uniting again; reconciling.

RĒ-URGE', *v. t.* To urge again.

REŪS'SĪTE, *n.* [from *Reuss.*] A sulphate of soda and magnesia, occurring as a mealy efflorescence, sometimes crystallized.—*Ure.*

RĒ-VAC'CIN-ĀTE, *v. t.* To vaccinate a second time.

RĒ-VAC'CIN-Ā-TED, *pp.* Vaccinated a second time.

RĒ-VAC'CIN-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Vaccinating a second time

RĒ-VAC-CIN-Ā'TION, *n.* A second vaccination.

RĒ-VAL-Ū-Ā'TION, *n.* A second valuation.

RĒVE, *n.* [Sax. *gerefa.*] An officer, steward, or governor. It is usually written *reeve.*

RE-VĒAL', *v. t.* [Fr. *reveler;* L. *revelo.*] 1. To make known something before unknown or concealed. 2. To make known from heaven; as, the will of God is *revealed* to us. —SYN. To disclose; divulge; unvail; uncover; open; discover; impart; communicate; show.

RE-VĒAL', *n.* 1. A revealing; disclosure.—*Brown;* [*not used.*] 2. The side of an opening for a window, door-way &c., between the frame-work and the outer surface of the wall.—*Gloss. of Archit.*

RE-VĒAL'A-BLE, *a.* That can be revealed.

RE-VĒAL'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being revealable.

RE-VĒAL'ED' (re-veeld'), *pp.* or *a.* Disclosed; made known laid open.

RE-VĒAL'ER, *n.* 1. One who discloses or makes known 2. One who brings to view.—*Dryden.*

RE-VĒAL'ING, *ppr.* Disclosing; making known.

RE-VĒAL'MENT, *n.* The act of revealing.—*South.* [*Rare.*]

RE-VEIL'LE (re-vāl'yā), *n.* [Fr. *reveiller.*] In *military affairs*, the beat of drum about break of day, to give notice that it is time for the soldiers to rise and for the sentinels to forbear challenging.

REV'EL, *v. i.* [D. *revelen.*] 1. To feast with loose and clamorous merriment or to carouse; to act the bacchanalian. 2. To move playfully or without regularity.

REV'EL, *n.* 1. A feast with loose and noisy jollity. 2. *See* REVEAL, *n.*

RE-VEL', *v. t.* [L. *revello.*] To draw back; to retract; to make a revulsion.—*Harvey.*

REV'EL-ROUT, *n.* 1. Tumultuous festivity. 2. A mob; a rabble tumultuously assembled; an unlawful assembly.

REV-E-LĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *revelatus.*] 1. The act of disclosing to others what was before unknown to them; *appropriately,* the disclosure or communication of truth to men by God himself, or by his authorized agents, the prophets and apostles. 2. That which is revealed; *appropriately,* the sacred truths which God has communicated to man for his instruction and direction. 3. The Apocalypse; the last book of the sacred canon.

REV'EL-ĒD, *pp.* Feasted with noisy merriment; carousing.

REV'EL-ER, *n.* One who feasts with noisy merriment.

REV'EL-ING, *ppr.* Feasting with noisy merriment.

REV'EL-ING, *n.* A feasting with noisy merriment; revelry. —*Gal.,* v.

RE-VEL'LED, *pp.* Drawn back; retracted.

RE-VEL'LENT, *a.* Causing revulsion.

REV'EL-MENT, *n.* Act of reveling.

REV'EL-RY, *n.* Noisy festivity; clamorous jollity

RE-VEN'DI-CĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *revendiquer.*] To reclaim what has been taken away; to claim to have restored what has been seized.

RE-VEN'DI-CĀ-TED, *pp.* Reclaimed; regained.

RE-VEN'DI-CĀ-TING, *ppr.* Reclaiming; recovering.

RE-VEN-DI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of reclaiming or demanding the restoration of any thing taken by an enemy; as by right of postliminium.

RE-VENGE' (re-venj'), *v. t.* [Fr. *revancher, venger;* Sp. *vengar.*] 1. To inflict pain or injury in return for an injury received. 2. To inflict pain deliberately and maliciously, contrary to the laws of justice and humanity, in return for injury received. 3. To vindicate by punishment of an enemy.—*Dryden.* [In this last sense we now use *avenge.*]

RE-VENGE' (re-venj'), *n.* [Fr. *revanche.*] 1. Return of an injury; infliction of punishment.—*Deut.,* xxxii., 42; [*obs.*] 2. A malicious or spiteful infliction of pain or injury, contrary to the laws of justice and Christianity, in return for an injury or offense. 3. The passion which is excited by an injury done or an affront given.

RE-VENGED' (re-venjd'), *pp.* Punished in return for an injury; spitefully punished.

RE-VENGE'FUL, *a.* 1. Full of revenge or a desire to inflict pain or evil for injury received; wreaking revenge. 2. Inflicting punishment; as, *revengeful* steel. *Shak.*—SYN. Vindictive; vengeful; resentful; spiteful; malicious.

RE-VENGE'FUL-LY (re-venj'ful-ly), *adv.* By way of revenge; vindictively; with the spirit of revenge.—*Dryden.*

RE-VENGE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Vindictiveness.—*More.*

RE-VENGE'LESS, (re-venj'les), *a.* Unrevenged.—*Marston.*

RE-VENGE'MENT, *n.* Revenge; return of an injury. [*Rare.*]

RE-VENG'ER, *n.* 1. One who revenges; one who inflicts pain on another spitefully in return for an injury. 2. One who inflicts just punishment for injuries; [*less proper.*]

RE-VENG'ING, *ppr.* 1. Inflicting pain or evil spitefully for injury or affront received. 2. Vindicating; punishing.

RE-VENG'ING-LY, *adv.* With revenge; with the spirit of revenge; vindictively.—*Shak.*

* REV'E-NŪE, *n.* [Fr. *revenu;* L. *revenio.*] 1. In a *general sense,* the annual rents, profits, interest, or issues of any species of property, real or personal, belonging to an individual or to the public. When used of individuals, it is equivalent to *income.*—In *modern usage, income* is applied more generally to the rents and profits of individuals, and *revenue* to those of the state. 2. The annual produce of taxes, excise, customs, duties, rents, &c., which a nation or state collects and receives into the treasury for public use. 3. Return; reward.

† RE-VERB', *v. t.* To reverberate.—*Shak.*

RE-VERB'ER-ANT, *a.* [L. *reverberans.*] Returning sound; resounding; driving back.—*Shak*

RE-VERB'ER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *reverbero.*] 1. To return, as sound; to send back; to echo. 2. To send or beat back; to repel; to reflect. 3. To send or drive back; to repel from side to side.

RE-VERB'ER-ĀTE, *v. i.* 1. To be driven back; to be repelled, as rays of light; to echo, as sound. 2. To resound.

RE-VERB'ER-ATE, *a.* Reverberant.—*Shak.*

RE-VERB'ER-Ā-TED, *pp.* Driven back; sent back; driven from side to side.

RE-VERB'ER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Driving or sending back; reflecting, as light; echoing, as sound.

RE-VERB-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of driving or sending back; *particularly,* the act of reflecting light and heat, or repelling sound.

RE-VERB'ER-A-TO-RY, *a.* Returning or driving back.

RE-VERB'ER-A-TO-RY, *n.* A furnace with a kind of dome that reflects the flame upon a vessel placed within it, so as to surround it.

RE-VERE', *v. t.* [Fr. *reverer;* It. *reverire;* L. *revereor.*] To regard with fear mingled with respect and affection; to honor in estimation.—SYN. To venerate; adore; reverence.

RE-VERED' (re-veerd'), *pp.* or *a.* Regarded with fear mingled with respect and affection.

REV'ER-ENCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *reverentia.*] 1. Fear mingled with respect and esteem.—*Reverence* is nearly equivalent to *veneration,* but expresses something less of the same emotion. It differs from *awe,* which is an emotion compounded of fear, dread, or terror, with admiration of something great, but not necessarily implying love or affection. We feel *reverence* for a parent, and for an upright magistrate, but we stand in *awe* of a tyrant. 2. An act of respect or obeisance; a bow or courtesy. 3. A title of the clergy. 4. A poetical title of a father.—SYN. Honor; veneration; awe; adoration.

REV'ER-ENCE, *v. t.* To regard with reverence; to regard with fear mingled with respect and affection.

REV'ER-ENCED (rev'er-enst), *pp.* Regarded with fear mingled with respect and affection.

REV'ER-EN-CER, *n.* One who regards with reverence.

REV'ER-EN-CING, *ppr.* Regarding with fear mixed with respect and affection.

REV'ER-END, *a.* [Fr.; L. *reverendus.*] 1. Worthy of reverence; entitled to respect mingled with fear and affection. 2. A title of respect given to the clergy or ecclesiastics. A clergyman is styled *reverend;* a dean, in *England, very reverend;* a bishop is styled *right reverend;* and an archbishop *most reverend.*

REV'ER-ENT, *a.* 1. Expressing reverence, veneration, or submission. 2. Submissive; humble; impressed with reverence.

REV-ER-EN'TIAL, *a.* [from *reverence.*] Proceeding from reverence or expressing it.—*South.*

REV-ER-EN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* With reverence, or show of reverence.—*Brown.*

REV'ER-ENT-LY, *adv.* 1. With reverence; with respectful regard. 2. With veneration; with fear of what is great or terrifying.

RE-VER'ER, *n.* One who reveres or venerates.

* REV'ER-IE, *n.* [Fr. *réverie.* In present usage, this word

* REV'ER-Y, } is more frequently written *reverie.*] 1. *Properly,* a raving or delirium; but its sense, as generally used, is a loose or irregular train of thoughts occurring in musing or meditation; wild, extravagant conceit of the fancy or imagination. 2. A chimera; a vision.—3. In *medicine,* voluntary inactivity of the whole or the greater part of the external senses to the impressions of surrounding objects, during wakefulness.—*Good.*

RE-VER'ING, *ppr.* Regarding with fear mixed with respect and affection; venerating.

RE-VERS'AL, *a.* Intended to reverse; implying reverse.—*Burnet.*

RE-VERS'AL, *n.* A change or overthrowing.

RE-VERSE' (re-vers'), *v. t.* [L. *reversus.*] 1. To turn or put in the contrary order, direction, position, or condition; as, to *reverse* a pyramid; to *reverse* the state; to *reverse* a motion; to *reverse* the soul. 2. To put each in the place of the other; as, it *reverses* the distinctions of good and evil. *Rogers.*—3. In *law,* to change by a contrary decision; to make void, as a sentence. 4. To recall; [*obs.*]—SYN. To overturn; overset; invert; overthrow; subvert; repeal; annul; revoke.

† RE-VERSE' (re-vers'), *v. i.* To return.—*Spenser.*

RE-VERSE' (re-vers'), *n.* 1. Change; vicissitude; a turn of affairs; [*in a good sense.*] 2. Change for the worse; misfortune. 3. A contrary; an opposite. 4. [Fr. *revers.*] The back side; as, the *reverse* of a drum; the *reverse* of a medal or coin, *i. e.,* the side opposite to that on which the head or principal figure is impressed.

RE-VERSE', *a.* Turned backward; having the contrary or opposite direction; as, the *reverse* order or method.

RE-VERSED' (re-verst'), *pp.* or *a.* 1. Turned side for side or end for end; changed to the contrary.—2. In *law,* overthrown or annulled.—3. *a.* In *botany,* resupinate; having the upper lip larger and more expanded than the lower. —4. In *conchology,* a *reversed* shell is one whose volutions are the reverse way of the common cork-screw.—*Humble*

RE-VERS'ED-LY, *adv.* In a reversed manner.—*South.*

RE-VERSE'LESS, *a.* Not to be reversed; irreversible.

RE-VERSE'LY, *adv.* On the other hand; on the opposite

RE-VERS'I-BLE, *a.* That may be reversed.

RE-VERS'ING, *ppr.* Turning upside down; subverting; turning the contrary way; annulling.

RE-VER'SION (-shun), *n.* [Fr.; L. *reversio.*] 1. In a *general sense,* a returning; *appropriately,* in *law,* the returning of an estate to the grantor or his heirs, after a particular estate is ended. 2. The residue of an estate left in the grantor, to commence in possession after the determination of the particular estate granted.—3. In *annuities,* a

payment which is not to be received, or a benefit which does not begin until the happening of some event, as the death of a person now living.—*Brande.* 4. Succession; right to future possession or enjoyment.—5. In *algebra,* the reversion of series is the method of expressing the value of an unknown quantity which is involved in an infinite series of terms, by means of another series of terms involving the powers of the quantity to which the proposed series is equal.—*Brande.*

RE-VER'SION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to a reversion, that is, to be enjoyed in succession, or after the determination of a particular estate.

RE-VER'SION-ER, *n.* The person who has a reversion, or who is entitled to lands or tenements, after a particular estate granted is determined.

RE-VERT', *v. t.* [L. *reverto.*] 1. To turn back; to turn to the contrary; to reverse. 2. To drive or turn back; to reverberate.

RE-VERT', *v. i.* 1. To return; to fall back.—2. In *law,* to return to the proprietor, after the determination of a particular estate.

RE-VERT', *n.* In *music,* return; recurrence.—*Peacham.*

RE-VERT'ED, *pp.* Reversed; turned back.

RE-VERT'ENT, *n.* A medicine which restores the natural order of the inverted, irritative motions in the animal system.—*Darwin.*

RE-VERT'I-BLE, *a.* That may revert or return.

RE-VERT'ING, *pp.* Turning back; returning.

RE-VERT'IVE, *a.* Changing; reversing.—*Thomson.*

RE-VERT'IVE-LY, *adv.* By way of reversion.

* REV'ER-Y, *n.* *See* REVERIE.

RĒ-VEST', *v. t.* [Fr. *revêtir.*] 1. To clothe again. 2. To reinvest; to vest again with possession or office. 3. To lay out in something less fleeting than money.

RĒ-VEST', *v. i.* To take effect again, as a title; to return to a former owner.

RĒ-VEST'ED, *pp.* Clothed again; invested anew.

RĒ-VEST'I-A-RY, *n.* [Fr. *revestiaire;* L. *revestio.*] The place or apartment in a church or temple where the dresses are deposited.

RĒ-VEST'ING, *ppr.* Clothing again; investing anew.

RE-VET'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *revêtement.*] In *fortification,* a strong wall on the outside of a rampart, intended to support the earth.

RE-VĪ'BRĀTE, *v. i.* [*re* and *vibrate.*] To vibrate back or in return.

RE-VĪ-BRĀ'TION, *n.* The act of vibrating back.

† RE-VIC'TION, *n.* [L. *re* and *victum.*] Return to life.

RĒ-VICT'UAL (re-vit'tl), *v. t.* [*re* and *victual.*] To furnish again with provisions.—*Raleigh.*

RĒ-VICT'UAL*E*D (re-vit'tld), *pp.* Furnished with victuals again.

RĒ-VICT'UAL-ING (re-vit'tl-ing), *ppr.* Supplying again with provisions.

† RE-VĪE', *v. t.* [*re* and *vie.*] To accede to the proposal of a stake and to overtop it.—*Ben Jonson.*

† RE-VĪE', *v. i.* To return the challenge of a wager at cards; to make a retort.—*Trial of the seven Bishops.*

RE-VIEW' (re-vū'), *v. t.* [*re* and *view;* or Fr. *revoir, revu.*] 1. To look back on.—*Denham.* 2. To see again. 3. To view and examine again; to reconsider; to revise. 4. To retrace. 5. To survey; to inspect; to examine the state of any thing, particularly of troops.

RE-VIEW' (re-vū'), *n.* [Fr. *revue.*] 1. A second or repeated view. 2. A second examination, with a view to amendment or improvement.—3. In *military affairs,* an examination or inspection of troops under arms, by a general or commander, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of their discipline, equipments, &c.—4. In *literature,* a critical examination of a new publication, with remarks. 5. A periodical pamphlet containing examinations or analyses of new publications.—SYN. Re-examination; resurvey; retrospect; survey; reconsideration; revisal; revise; revision.

RE-VIEW*E*D' (re-vūde'), *pp.* Resurveyed; re-examined; inspected; critically analyzed.

RE-VIEW'ER (re-vū'er), *n.* One who reviews or re-examines; an inspector; one who critically examines a new publication, and publishes his opinion upon its merits.

RE-VIEW'ING, *ppr.* Looking back on; seeing again; revising; re-examining; inspecting, as an army; critically examining and remarking on.

† RĒ-VIG'OR-ĀTE, *v. t.* [*re* and *vigor.*] To give new vigor to.

RE-VĪLE', *v. t.* [*re* and *vile.*] To treat with opprobrious and contemptuous language.—SYN. To reproach; vilify; uproraid; calumniate.

† RĒ-VĪLE', *n.* Reproach; contumely; contemptuous language.—*Milton.*

RE-VĪL*E*D' (re-vīld'), *pp.* Reproached; treated with opprobrious or contemptuous language.

† RE-VĪLE'MENT, *n.* Reproach; contemptuous language.

RE-VĪL'ER, *n.* One who reviles another; one who treats another with contemptuous language.

RE-VĪL'ING, *ppr.* Reproaching; treating with language of contempt.

RE-VĪL'ING, *n.* The act of reviling or treating with reproachful words.—*Is.,* li.

RĒ-VĪL'ING-LY, *adv.* With reproachful or contemptuous language; with opprobrium.

RĒ-VIN'DI-CĀTE, *v. t.* To vindicate again; to reclaim; to demand and take back what has been lost.

RĒ-VIN'DI-CĀ-TED, *pp.* Vindicated again; reclaimed.

RĒ-VIN'DI-CĀ-TING, *ppr.* Reclaiming.

RE-VĪS'AL, *n.* Revision; the act of reviewing and re-examining for correction and improvement.

RE-VĪSE', *v. t.* [L. *revisus, reviso.*] 1. To review; to re-examine; to look over with care for correction. 2. To review, alter, and amend.

RE-VĪSE', *n.* 1. Review; re-examination.—2. Among *printers,* a second proof-sheet; a proof-sheet taken after the first correction.

RE-VĪS*E*D' (re-vīzd'), *pp.* or *a.* Reviewed; re-examined for correction.

RE-VĪS'ER, *n.* One who revises or re-examines for correction.

RE-VĪS'ING, *ppr.* Reviewing; re-examining for correction.

RE-VI'SION (re-vizh'un), *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of reviewing or re-examining for correction. 2. Enumeration of inhabitants.—SYN. Re-examination; revisal; revise; review.

RE-VI'SION-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to revision.
RE-VI'SION-A-RY, }

RE-VISIT, *v. t.* [Fr. *revisiter;* L. *revisito.*] To visit again —*Pope.*

RE-VIS-IT-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of revisiting.

RE-VIS'IT-ED, *pp.* Visited again.

RE-VIS'IT-ING, *ppr.* Visiting again.

RE-VĪ'SO-RY, *a.* That reviews; having power to revise.—*Judge Story.*

RE-VĪ'VAL, *n.* 1. Return, recall, or recovery to life from death or apparent death. 2. Return or recall to activity from a state of languor. 3. Recall, return, or recovery from a state of neglect, oblivion, obscurity, or depression. 4. Renewed and more active attention to religion; an awakening of men to their spiritual concerns.

RE-VĪ'VAL-IST, *n.* A minister of the Gospel who promotes revivals of religion.—*Reed and Matheson.*

RE-VĪVE', *v. i.* [Fr. *revivre;* L. *revivisco.*] 1. To return to life; to recover life. 2. To recover new life or vigor; to be reanimated after depression. 3. To recover from a state of neglect, oblivion, obscurity, or depression.—4. In *chemistry,* to recover its natural state, as a metal.

RE-VĪVE', *v. t.* 1. To bring again to life.—*Milton.* 2. To raise from languor, depression, or discouragement; to rouse. 3. To bring into action after a suspension, as a plan or scheme. 4. To bring back into the mind or memory, as ideas. 5. To bring out from a state of neglect or depression, as literature. 6. To inspire with new animation, joy, or hope. 7. To bring again into notice.—8. In *chemistry,* to restore or reduce to its natural state or to its metallic state.—SYN. To reanimate; resuscitate; reinvigorate; reinspirit; revivify; renovate; quicken; rouse, renew; recall; recover; refresh; recomfort; animate cheer.

RE-VĪV*E*D' (re-vīvd'), *pp.* Brought to life; reanimated; renewed; recovered; quickened; cheered; reduced to a metallic state.

RE-VĪV'ER, *n.* That which revives; that which invigorates or refreshes; one who redeems from neglect or depression.

RĒ-VIV'I-FI-CĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *revivifier;* L. *re* and *vivifico.*] To revive; to recall or restore to life. [*Little used.*]

RE-VIV-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Renewal of life; restoration of life; or the act of recalling to life.—2. In *chemistry,* the reduction of a metal from a state of combination to its metallic state.

RE-VIV'I-FĪ*E*D, *pp.* Recalled to life; reanimated.

RE-VIV'I-FŸ, *v. t.* [Fr. *revivifier.*] 1. To recall to life; to reanimate. 2. To give new life or vigor to; to revive.

RE-VIV'I-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* Giving new life or vigor to.

RE-VĪV'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Bringing to life again; reanimating; renewing; recalling to the memory.

RE-VĪV'ING-LY, *adv.* In a reviving manner.—*Coleridge.*

REV-I-VIS'CENCE, } *n.* Renewal of life; return to life.—
REV-I-VIS'CEN-CY, } *Burnet.*

REV-I-VIS'CENT, *a.* Reviving; regaining or restoring life or action.—*Darwin.*

RE-VĪ'VOR, *n.* In *law,* the reviving of a suit which is abated by the death of any of the parties.

REV'O-CA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *revocabilis.*] That may be recalled or revoked; that may be repealed or annulled.

REV'O-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being revocable.

REV'O-CA-BLY, *adv.* In a revocable manner.

† REV'O-CĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *revoco.*] To recall; to call back. *See* REVOKE.

REV-O-CĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *revocatio.*] 1. The act of

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÂR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—MARINE, BIRD;—MOVE, BOOK,

recalling or calling back. 2. State of being recalled.—*Howell.* 3. Repeal; reversal, as of a decree, will, &c.

† REV'O-ĊA-TO-RY, *a.* Revoking; recalling.

RĒ'VOICE', *v. t.* To refurnish with a voice; to refit an organ pipe, so as to restore its proper quality of tone.

RĒ'VOICĖD' (-voist'), *pp.* Refurnished with a voice.

RE-VŌKE', *v. t.* [Fr. *revoquer*; L. *revoco.*] 1. To call back; to declare void, as a law, grant, or testament. 2. To check; to repress; [*obs.*] 3. To draw back; [*unusual.*]—Syn. To recall; repeal; rescind; countermand; annul; abrogate; cancel; abolish; reverse.

RĒ-VŌKE', *v. i.* In *card-playing*, to violate the laws of the game by not playing the cards according to the established sequence.—*Hoyle.*

RE-VŌKE', *n.* In *card-playing*, a violation of rule by not playing the cards according to the established sequence of the game.—*Hoyle.*

RE-VŌKED' (re-vōkt'), *pp.* Repealed; reversed.

RE-VŌKE'MENT, *n.* Revocation; reversal. [*Little used.*]

RE-VŌK'ING, *ppr.* Reversing; repealing.

RE-VŌK'ING-LY, *adv.* By way of revocation.

* RE-VOLT', *v. i.* [Fr. *revolter*; It. *rivoltare.*] 1. To fall off or turn from one to another. 2. To renounce allegiance and subjection to one's prince or state; to reject the authority of a sovereign. 3. To change; [*obs.*]—4. In *Scripture*, to disclaim allegiance and subjection to God.

* RE-VOLT', *v. t.* 1. To turn; to put to flight; to overturn.—*Burke.* 2. To shock; to do violence to; to cause to shrink or turn away with abhorrence.

* RE-VOLT', *n.* 1. Desertion; change of sides; *more correctly*, a renunciation of allegiance and subjection to one's prince or government. 2. Gross departure from duty. *Shak.*—3. In *Scripture*, a rejection of divine government. 4. A revolter.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*]—Syn. Insurrection; sedition; rebellion; mutiny.

* RE-VOLT'ED, *pp* or *a.* 1. Having swerved from allegiance or duty. 2. Shocked; grossly offended.

* RE-VOLT'ER, *n.* 1. One who changes sides; a deserter. 2. One who renounces allegiance and subjection to his prince or state.

* RE-VOLT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Changing sides; deserting. 2. Disclaiming allegiance and subjection to a prince or state. 3. Rejecting the authority of God. 4. *a.* Doing violence, as to the feelings; exciting abhorrence; shocking.

RE-VOLT'ING-LY, *adv.* Offensively; abhorrently.

REV'O-LU-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] That may revolve.—*Cotgrave.*

REV'O-LUTE, *a.* [L. *revolutus.*] In *botany* and *zoology*, rolled back or downward.

REV-O-LŪ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *revolutus.*] 1. In *physics*, rotation; the circular motion of a body on its axis; a course or motion which brings every point of the surface or periphery of a body back to the place at which it began to move. 2. The motion of a body round any fixed point or center.—3. In *geometry*, the motion of a magnitude (as of a point, line, or surface) about a point or line as its center or axis.—*A. D. Stanley.* 4. Motion of any thing which brings it back to the same point or state. 5. Continued course marked by the regular return of years. 6. Space measured by some regular return of a revolving body or of a state of things.—7. In *politics*, a material or entire change in the constitution of government. The *revolution* in England, in 1688, placed William and Mary on the throne; the *revolution* in the United States of America, which began in 1775, separated the colonies from Great Britain; the *revolution* in France, which began in 1789, caused the dethronement and death of Louis XVI.; the *revolution of the three days* in France, in 1830, placed the family of Orleans on the throne. 8. Motion backward.—*Milton.*

REV-O-LŪ'TION-A-RY, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a revolution in government.—*Burke.* 2. Tending to produce a revolution.

REV-O-LŪ'TION-ER, *n.* 1. A revolutionist. *Ramsay.*—2. In *England*, one who favored the revolution in 1638.—*Smollet.*

REV-O-LŪ'TION-ISM, *n.* State of revolutions.

REV-O-LŪ'TION-IST, *n.* One engaged in effecting a change of government; the favorer of a revolution.—*Burke.*

REV-O-LŪ'TION-IZE, *v. t.* 1. To effect a change in the form of a political constitution.—*Ames.* 2. To effect an entire change of principles in.—*J. M. Mason.*

REV-O-LŪ'TION-IZED, *pp.* Changed in constitutional form and principles.

REV-O-LŪ'TION-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Changing the form and principles of a constitution.

RE-VOLVE', *v. i.* [L. *revolvo.*] To perform a revolution; as, a planet *revolves* on its axis; the earth *revolves* round the sun.

RE-VOLVE', *v. t.* To turn over and over; to consider attentively.

RE-VOLVED', *pp.* Turned over and over.

RE-VOLV'EN-CY, *n.* State, act, or principle of revolving; revolution.—*Cowper.*

RE-VOLV'ING, *ppr* or *a.* Performing a revolution; turning over and over.

RĒ-VOMIT, *v. t.* [*re* and *vomit*; Fr. *revomir.*] To vomit or pour forth again; to reject from the stomach.

RĒ-VOMIT-ED, *pp.* Vomited again.

RĒ-VOMIT-ING, *ppr.* Vomiting again.

RE-VUL'SION (-shun), *n.* [Fr.; L. *revulsus.*] 1. In *medicine*, the act of turning or diverting any disease from one part of the body to another. 2. A holding or drawing back.

RE-VUL'SIVE, *a.* Having the power of revulsion.

RE-VUL'SIVE, *n.* 1. That which has the power of diverting disease from one part to another. 2. That which has the power of withdrawing.—*Fell.*

† REW (rū), *n.* A row.—*Spenser.*

RE-WARD', *v. t.* [Norm. *regarder*; Fr. and Norm. *guerdon.*] To give in return, either good or evil.—Syn. To recompense; compensate; remunerate; pay; requite; punish.

RĒ-WARD', *n.* 1. Equivalent return for good done, for kindness, for services, and the like. 2. The fruit of men's labor or works. 3. A bribe; a gift to pervert justice.—*Deut.*, xxvii. 4. A sum of money offered for taking or detecting a criminal, or for recovery of any thing lost. 5. A just return of evil or suffering for wickedness. 6. Return in human applause.—*Matt.*, vi. 7. Return in joy and comfort. *Ps.* xix.—Syn. Recompense; compensation; remuneration; pay; requital; retribution; punishment.

RE-WARD'A-BLE, *a.* That may be rewarded; worthy of recompense.—*Hooker.*

RE-WARD'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being worthy of reward.—*Goodman.*

RE-WARD'A-BLY, *adv.* In a rewardable manner.

RE-WARD'ED, *pp.* Requited; recompensed or punished.

RE-WARD'ER, *n.* One who rewards; one who requites or recompenses.—*Heb.*, xi.—*Addison.*

RĒ-WARD'ING, *ppr.* Making an equivalent return for good or evil; requiting; recompensing.

RE-WARD'LESS, *a.* Having no reward.

† RĒ-WŌRD', *v. t.* To repeat in the same words.

RĒ-WRĪTE' (-rīte'), *v. t.* To write a second time.

RĒ-WRĪT'ING, *ppr.* Writing again.

RĒ-WRIT'TEN, *pp.* Written again.—*Kent.*

REX, *n.* [L.] A king.

REY'NARD, *n.* An appellation given to a fox; renard.

RHA-BAR'BA-RATE, *a.* Impregnated with rhubarb.

RHA-BAR'BA-RINE, *n.* [L. *rhabarbarum*; generally and more correctly called *rhein*, which see.] A proximate principle of rhubarb, with the properties of an acid.

RHAB-DOL'O-GY (rab-dol'o-je), *n.* [Gr. ῥαβδος and λογος.] The act or art of computing or numbering by means of certain little square rods, called Napier's rods or bones.

RHAB'DO-MAN-CY (rab'do-man-se), *n.* [Gr. ῥαβδος and μαντεια.] Divination by a rod or wand.—*Brown.*

RHA-PON'TI-CIN, *n.* [L. *rhaponticum.*] A proximate principle of *rheum rhaponticum*; perhaps the same as *rhein.*

RHAP-SOD'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of rhap-
RHAP-SOD'IC-AL, } sody; unconnected.

RHAP'SO-DIST (rap'so-dist), *n.* 1. One who writes or speaks without regular dependence of one part of his discourse on another. 2. One who recites or sings rhapsodies for a livelihood; one who makes and repeats verses extempore.—3. *Anciently*, one whose profession was to recite the verses of Homer and other poets.

RHAP'SO-DĪZE, *v. i.* To utter rhapsodies.—*Jefferson.*

RHAP'SO-DY (rap'so-de), *n.* [Gr. ῥαψωδια.] *Originally*, a portion of an epic poem fit for recitation at one time, as a book of Homer, which was rehearsed by a rhapsodist.—In *modern usage*, a confused jumble of sentences or statements without dependence or natural connection; rambling composition.

RHĒ'IN, *n.* [L. *rheum*, rhubarb.] A proximate principle of the officinal rhubarb, which appears to be an acid, and as such has been called *rheic* acid.

RHEIN'-BER-RY, *n.* Buckthorn, a plant.—*Johnson.*

RHĒN'ISH (ren'ish), *a.* Pertaining to the river Rhine, or to Rheims, in France.

RHĒ'TIAN (rē'shan), *a.* Pertaining to the ancient Rhæti, or to Rhætia, their country.

RHĒ'TOR, *n.* [L.; Gr. ῥητωρ.] A rhetorician. [*Little used.*]

RHET'O-RIC (ret'o-rik), *n.* [Gr. ῥητορικη.] 1. The science of oratory; the art of speaking with propriety, elegance, and force. 2. The power of persuasion or attraction; that which allures or charms.

RHE-TOR'IC-AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to rhetoric. 2. Containing the rules of rhetoric. 3. Oratorial.—*More.*

RHĒ-TOR'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of rhetoric; according to the rules of rhetoric.

† RHE-TOR'IC-ĀTE, *v. i.* To play the orator.—*Decay of Piety.*

† RHE-TOR-IC-Ā'TION, *n.* Rhetorical amplification.

RHET-O-RĪ''CIAN (ret-o-rish'an), *n.* [Fr. *rhetoricien.*] 1. One who teaches the art of rhetoric, or the principles and rules of correct and elegant speaking. 2. One well versed in the rules and principles of rhetoric. 3. An orator; [*less proper.*]

RHET-O-RĬ″CIAN, *a.* Suiting a master of rhetoric.
RHET′O-RĪZE, *v. i.* To play the orator.—*Cotgrave.*
RHET′O-RĪZE, *v. t.* To represent by a figure of oratory.
RHET′O-RĪZED, *pp.* Represented by a figure of oratory.
RHEŪM (rūme), *n.* [Gr. ῥευμα.] 1. An increased action of the vessels of any organ; but generally applied to increased action of the mucous glands, attended with increased dis charge and an altered state of their excreted fluids. 2. A thin, serous fluid, secreted by the mucous glands, &c., as in catarrh.
RHEŪ-MAT′IC (ru-mat′ik), *a.* [L. *rheumaticus.*] Pertaining to rheumatism, or partaking of its nature.
RHEŪ′MA-TISM (rū′ma-tizm), *n.* [L. *rheumatismus.*] A painful disease affecting muscles and joints of the human body, chiefly the larger joints, as the hips, knees, shoulders, &c.—*Parr.*
RHEŪM′Y (rū′me), *a.* 1. Full of rheum or watery matter; consisting of rheum, or partaking of its nature. 2. Affected with rheum. 3. Abounding with sharp moisture; causing rheum.
RHĪME. *See* RHYME.
RHĪ′NO, *n.* A cant word for gold and silver, or money.
RHĪ-NO-CE′RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the rhinoceros; resembling the rhinoceros.—*Tatler.*
RHĪ-NOC′E-ROS (rī-nos′e-ros), *n.* [Fr. *rhinoceros;* L. *rhinoceros;* Gr. ῥιν and κερας.] A large pachydermatous quadruped, nearly allied to the elephant, the hippopotamus, the tapir, &c. One species found in the East Indies, and one found in Sumatra, have each but one horn on the nose; another species found in Sumatra, and two found in Southern Africa, have each two horns on the nose.
RHĪ-NOC′E-ROS-BĬRD, *n.* A bird, a species of hornbill, found in the East Indies and Indian islands.
RHĪ-NO-PLAS′TIC, *a.* [Gr. ῥιν and πλασσω.] Forming a nose.—The *rhinoplastic* operation, in *surgery,* is one which renews the nose, or supplies a substitute for a natural nose.
RHĪ-ZŌ′MA, *n.* [Gr. ῥιζωμα.] In *botany,* a large and fleshy or woody part or organ of a root, analogous to a stem under ground, which is neither a tuber nor a bulb, as the esculent part of the root of a beet or carrot.
RHĪ-ZOPH′A-GOUS (rī-zof′a-gus), *a.* [Gr. ῥιζα and φαγω.] Feeding on roots.
RHŌ′DI-ĂN, *a.* Pertaining to the Island of Rhodes.
RHŌ′DI-UM, *n.* A metal discovered by Wollaston, in 1803, among grains of crude platinum. It is extremely hard and brittle, and very difficult to fuse. It is of a white color when fused.
RHO-DO-DEN′DRON, *n.* [Gr. ῥοδον and δενδρον.] The name of a genus of plants, including several species which are medicinal, and many which are highly ornamental.
RHOD-O-MON-TĀDE′, *n.* *See* RODOMONTADE.
RHŌ′DON-ĪTE, *n.* An impure variety of manganese spar. —*Dana.*
RHŒT′IZ-ĪTE } (-ret-), *n.* A variety of the mineral kya-
RHET′IZ-ĪTE } nite.—*Dana.*
RHOMB, } *n.* [Fr. *rhombe;* L. *rhombus;* Gr. ῥομβος.] In
RHOM′BUS, } *geometry,* an oblique-angled equilateral parallelogram, or a quadrilateral figure whose sides are equal and the opposite sides parallel, but the angles unequal, two of the angles being obtuse and two acute.
RHOMB′-SPĂR, *n.* A mineral resembling calc-spar in lustre and crystals, consisting of the carbonates of lime and magnesia, with some carbonate of iron.—*Dana.*
RHOM′BIC, *a.* Having the figure of a rhomb.—*Grew.*
RHOM′BOID, *n.* [Gr. ῥομβος and ειδος.] 1. In *geometry,* a quadrilateral figure whose opposite sides and angles are equal, but which is neither equilateral nor equiangular.—2. *a.* In *anatomy,* the *rhomboid muscle* is a thin, broad, and obliquely square, fleshy muscle, between the basis of the scapula and the spina dorsi.
RHOM-BO-HE′DRAL, *a.* [Gr. ῥομβος and ἑδρα.] Related to the rhombohedron; presenting forms derivable from a rhombohedron.
RHOM BO-HE′DRON, *n.* A solid contained by six equal rhombic faces or planes.
RHOM-BOID′AL, *a.* Having the shape of a rhomboid.
RHOM′BUS, *n.* *See* RHOMB.
RHŪ′BĂRB (rū′bärb), *n.* [Syr. *raiborig;* L. *rhabarbarum.*] A plant of the genus *rheum,* of several species. The root is medicinal, and much used as a moderate cathartic.
RHŪ′BĂRB-Y, *a.* Like rhubarb.
RHUMB (rum), *n.* [from *rhomb.*] In *navigation,* a circle on the earth's surface making a given angle with the meridian of the place, marking the direction of any object through which it passes.—*Brande.*
RHUMB′-LĪNE, *n.* In *navigation,* the track of a vessel which cuts all the meridians at the same angle; also called the *loxodromic curve.*—*Brande.*
RHUS (rus), *n.* [L.; Gr. ῥοῦς.] A genus of plants, including the various species of sumach.—*P. Cyc.*
RHŸME (rīme), *n.* [Sax. *rim* and *gerim;* Sw., Dan. *rim;* D. *rym;* G. *reim.*] 1. In *poetry,* the correspondence of sounds in the terminating words or syllables of two verses, one of which succeeds the other immediately, or at no great distance. 2. A harmonical succession of sounds. 3. Poetry; a poem. 4. A word of sound to answer to another word.—*Rhyme or reason,* number or sense.—*Spenser.*
RHŸME, *v. i.* 1. To accord in sound. 2. To make verses.
RHŸME, *v. t.* To put into rhyme.—*Wilson.*
RHŸMED (rīmd), *pp.* Put into rhyme.
RHŸME′LESS, *a.* Destitute of rhyme; not having consonance of sound.—*Hall.*
RHŸM′ER, } *n.* One who makes rhymes; a versifier; a
RHŸM′IST, } poor poet.—*Dryden.*
RHŸM′STER, }
RHŸM′IC, *a.* Pertaining to rhyme.
RHYN′CHO-LĪTE (rink′o-), *n.* [Gr. ῥυγχος and λιθος.] The petrified beak of a bird.
RHYTHM (rithm), } *n.* [Gr. ῥυθμος.] 1. In the *widest*
RHYTH′MUS (rith′mus), } *sense,* a division of time into short portions by a regular succession of motions, impulses, sounds, &c., producing an agreeable effect, as in the dance, music, &c.—2. In *grammar,* a division of time into short portions by a regular succession of *arses* and *theses,* or percussions and remissions of voice on words or syllables. It belongs peculiarly to poetry, but is found likewise, to some extent, in well-constructed prose.
RHYTH′MIC-AL, *a.* [Gr. ῥυθμικος; L. *rhythmicus.*] Pertaining to rhythmus, which see.
Rĭ-ĂL′TO, n. [It.] A bridge over the grand canal in Venice.
RĬ′AL (rē′al), *n.* A Spanish coin. *See* REAL.
RĬ′AL, *n.* [from *royal.*] A royal; a gold coin of the value of 10 to 15 shillings sterling, formerly current in Britain.
Rĭ′ĂNT (rē′äng), *a.* [Fr.] Laughing; producing gayety; delightful to the view, as a landscape.—*Burke.*
RIB, *n.* [Sax. *rib* or *ribb;* Ice. *rif;* G. *rippe;* D. *rib.*] 1. A bone of animal bodies which forms a part of the frame of the thorax.—2. In *ship-building,* a piece of timber which forms or strengthens the side of a ship. 3. An arch-formed piece of timber for supporting the lath and plaster work of a vault. *Gwilt.*—4. In *botany,* the continuation of the petiole along the middle of a leaf, and from which the veins take their rise.—5. In *cloth,* a prominent line or rising like a rib. 6. [W. *rhib.*] Something long, thin, and narrow; a strip. 7. A wife; an allusion to Eve, as made out of Adam's rib.—*Halliwell;* [*vulgar.*]
RIB, *v. t.* 1. To furnish with ribs.—In *manufactures,* to form with rising lines and channels. 2. To inclose with ribs.—*Shak.*
RIB′-GRĂSS, *n.* A species of plantain; rib-wort.
RIB′-RŌAST, *v. t.* [*rib* and *roast.*] To beat soundly.—*Butler.* [*A burlesque word.*]
RIB′-RŌAST-ED, *pp.* Soundly beaten.
RIB′-RŌAST-ING, *ppr.* Beating soundly.
RIB′-SUP-PŌRT′ED, *a.* Supported by ribs.
RIB′-WŎRT, *n.* A species of plantain, *plantago lanceolata.*
RIB′ALD, *n.* [Fr. *ribaud;* It. *ribaldo.*] A low, vulgar, brutal, foul-mouthed wretch; a lewd fellow.—*Pope.*
RIB′ALD, *a.* Low; base; filthy; obscene.—*Shak.*
RIB′ALD-ISH, *a.* Disposed to ribaldry.—*Hall.*
RIB′ALD-ROUS, *a.* Containing ribaldry.—*J. M. Mason.*
RIB′ALD-RY, *n.* [It. *ribalderia.*] Mean, vulgar language *chiefly,* obscene language.—*Swift.*
RIB′AN, *n.* In *heraldry,* the eighth part of a bend.
RIB′AND. *See* RIBBON.
RIBBĔD, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Furnished with ribs.—*Sandys.* 2. Inclosed as with ribs.—*Shak.* 3. Marked or formed with rising lines and channels.
RIB′BING, *ppr.* Furnishing with ribs.
RIB′BING, *n.* An assemblage of ribs for a vault or coved ceiling.—*Gwilt.*
RIB′BON, *n.* [W. *rhibin, rhib;* Ir. *ruibin;* Fr. *ruban.* The orthography *ribin* would be more accordant with the etymology.] 1. A fillet of silk; a narrow web of silk used for an ornament, as a badge, or for fastening some part of female dress.—2. In *naval architecture,* a long, narrow, flexible piece of timber, nailed upon the outside of the ribs from the stem to the stern-post, so as to encompass the vessel lengthwise.
RIB′BON, *v. t.* To adorn with ribbons.—*Beaum. and Fl.*
RIB′BON-GRĂSS, *n.* Canary-grass.—*Gardner.*
† RIB′BĬBE, *n.* A sort of stringed instrument. *See* REBEC.
RIB′LESS, *a.* Having no ribs.
RIC, } as a termination, denotes jurisdiction, or a district
RICK, } over which government is exercised, as in *bishoprick;* Sax. *cyne-ric,* king-ric. It is the Gothic *reiki,* dominion; Sax. *rice* or *ric.*
RIC, as a termination of names, denotes rich or powerful as in *Alfric, Frederic,* like the Greek *Polycrates* and *Plutarchus.* It is the first syllable of *Richard;* Sax. *ric, rice.* *See* RICH.
RĪCE, *n.* [Fr. *riz,* or *ris;* It. *riso;* G. *reis,* or *reiss;* D. *ryst,* Dan. *ris.*] A plant of the genus *oryza,* and its seed, used for food. It is produced in immense quantities in warm climates, and is a light, nutritious food, very easy of di-

gestion. Several species of aquatic grasses, of the genus *zizania*, found in North America, are called *wild rice*.

RICE'-BIRD, } *n.* A bird of the United States, the
RICE'-BUNT-ING, } *emberiza oryzivora*; so named from its feeding on rice. In *New England*, it is called *bobolink*, or *bob-lincoln*.

RICE'-BIRD, *n.* A beautiful Asiatic bird of the finch family, so named from its depredations in the rice-fields; also called *paddy-bird* and *Java sparrow*.—*P. Cyc.*

RICE'-MILK, *n.* Milk boiled up and thickened with rice.

RICE'-PA-PER, *n.* A material brought from China, and used for painting upon and for manufacturing fancy articles. It is obtained from a leguminous plant, the *æschynomene paludosa*.—*Brande.*—*Dana.*

RICE'-PUD'DING, *n.* Pudding made of rice.

RICE'-WEE-VIL, *n.* An insect, resembling the common wheat-weevil, which attacks rice and Indian corn in the southern states.—*Harris.*

RICH, *a.* [Fr. *riche*; Sp. *rico*; It. *ricco*; Sax. *ric, rice, ricca*; D. *ryk*; G. *reich.*] 1. Wealthy; opulent; possessing a large portion of land, goods, or money, or a larger portion than is common to other men or to men of like rank. 2. Splendid; costly; valuable; precious; sumptuous. 3. Abundant in materials; yielding great quantities of any thing valuable. 4. Abounding in valuable ingredients or qualities. 5. Full of valuable achievements or works. 6. Fertile; fruitful; capable of producing large crops or quantities. 7. Abundant; large. 8. Abundant; affording abundance; plentiful. 9. Full of beautiful scenery. 10. Abounding with elegant colors. 11. Plentifully stocked. 12. Strong; vivid; perfect. 13. Having something precious. 14. Abounding with nutritious qualities. 15. Highly seasoned. 16. Abounding with a variety of delicious food. 17. Containing abundance beyond wants.—18. In *music*, full of sweet or harmonious sounds.—19. In *Scripture*, abounding; highly endowed.—*The rich*, used as a *noun*, denotes a rich man or person, or more frequently, in the *plural*, rich men or persons.

† RICH, *v. t.* To enrich.—*Gower.* *See* ENRICH.

† RICHED (richt), *pp.* Enriched.—*Shak.*

RICH'ES, *n.* [Fr. *richesse*; It. *ricchezza*; Sp. *riqueza.* This is in the singular number, in fact, but treated as the plural.] 1. Abundant possessions of land, goods, or money. 2. Splendid, sumptuous appearance.—3. In *Scripture*, an abundant supply of spiritual blessings. *Luke*, xvi.—SYN. Wealth; opulence; affluence; wealthiness; richness; plenty; abundance.

RICH'LY, *adv.* 1. With riches; with opulence; with abundance of goods or estate; with ample funds. 2. Gayly; splendidly; magnificently. 3. Plenteously; abundantly; amply. 4. Truly; really; abundantly; fully.

RICH'LY-WOOD-ED, *a.* Abounding with wood.—*Irving.*

RICH'NESS, *n.* 1. Opulence; wealth.—*Sidney.* 2. Finery; splendor.—*Johnson.* 3. Fertility; fecundity; fruitfulness; the qualities which render productive. 4. Fullness; abundance. 5. Quality of abounding with something valuable. 6. Abundance of any ingredient or quality. 7. Abundance of beautiful scenery. 8. Abundance of nutritious qualities. 9. Abundance of high seasoning. 10. Strength; vividness; or whatever constitutes perfection. 11. Abundance of imagery or of striking ideas.

RI-CIN'IC AC'ID, *n.* A substance obtained by distilling castor-oil at a high temperature; so called from *ricinus*, the generic name of the castor-oil plant.—*Brande.*

RICK, *n.* [Sax. *hreac* or *hrig*; Ir. *cruach*; W. *crug.*] A heap or pile of grain or hay in the field or open air, but commonly sheltered with a covering of some kind.—In *America*, we usually give this name to a long pile, the round and conical pile being called *stack*.

RICK'ETS, *n. pl.* [In technical language, *rachitis*; Gr. ῥαχῖτις; Sp. *raquitio.*] A disease of children, characterized by a bulky head, crooked spine, short stature, with clear and often premature mental faculties.

RICK'ET-Y, *a.* 1. Affected with rickets.—*Arbuthnot.* 2. Weak; feeble in the joints; imperfect.

RIC'O-CHET (rik'o-shet or rik-o-shā'), *n.* [Fr. a rebounding.] In *gunnery*, the firing of guns, mortars, or howitzers, usually with small charges, and elevated a few degrees, so as to carry the balls or shells just over the parapet, and cause them to rebound or roll along the opposite rampart. [The verb ricochet having been naturalized as an English word, it is desirable that the noun should likewise have the English pronunciation.]

RIC-O-CHET', *v. t.* To operate upon by ricochet firing.—*P. Cyc.*

RIC-O-CHET'TED, *pp.* Operated upon by ricochet firing.

RIC-O-CHET'TING (-shet'ting), *ppr.* or *a.* Operating upon by ricochet firing.

† RICTURE, *n.* [L. *rictura.*] A gaping.—*Dict.*

RID, *pret.* of *ride.*

RID, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rid.* [Sax. *ahreddan* or *hreddan*; D. *redden*; G. *retten* or *erretten*; Dan. *redder.*] 1. To free; to deliver; *properly*, to separate, and thus to deliver or save. 2. To separate; to drive away. 3. To free; to clear; to disencumber. 4. To dispatch. 5. To drive away; to remove by violence; to destroy.

RID, *pp.* or *a.* Free; clear; as, to be *rid* of trouble.

RID'DANCE, *n.* 1. Deliverance; a setting free. 2. Disencumbrance. 3. The act of clearing away.

RID'DEN, } *pp.* of *ride.*
RID, }

RID'DING, *ppr.* Freeing; clearing; disencumbering.

RID'DLE (rid'dl), *n.* [Sax. *hriddel*; W. *rhidyll.*] An instrument for cleaning grain, being a large sieve with a perforated bottom.

RID'DLE (rid'dl), *v. t.* 1. To separate, as grain from the chaff with a riddle; as, to *riddle* wheat. 2. To perforate with balls; to make little holes in; as, a house *riddled* with shot.

RID'DLE (rid'dl), *n.* [Sax. *rædelse*; D. *raadzel*; G. *räthsel.*] 1. An enigma; something proposed for conjecture, or that is to be solved by conjecture; a puzzling question; an ambiguous proposition.—*Judges*, xiv. 2. Any thing ambiguous or puzzling.

RID'DLE, *v. t.* To solve; to explain; but we generally use *unriddle*, which is more proper.

RID'DLE, *v. i.* To speak ambiguously, obscurely, or enigmatically.—*Shak.*

RID'DLED, *pp.* Separated, as with a riddle; perforated.

RID'DLER, *n.* One who speaks ambiguously.

RID'DLING, *n.* That which is deposited by riddling.

RID'DLING-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a riddle.

RIDE, *v. i.*; pret. *rode*, or *rid*; pp. *rid, ridden.* [Sax. *ridan*, G. *reiten*; D. *ryden*; Sw. *rida*; Dan. *rider.*] 1. To be carried on horseback, or on any beast, or in any vehicle. [In *England*, present usage confines the verb *ride* chiefly to motion on horseback, and when an excursion in a carriage or other vehicle is intended, the expression is ordinarily, to *take a drive*. This distinction has sprung up within the last hundred years, and is not yet introduced into most English dictionaries. Nor is *ride* wholly confined to motion on a horse, since the English speak of *riding* in a stage-coach on a journey, &c. Still, to an English ear, the word *ride*, without qualification, naturally suggests but one idea, that of being borne on a horse. Whenever an *excursion* is spoken of, the expression is uniformly to *ride*, or to *take a drive*, according to the nature of the conveyance. In all other cases, as of traveling, &c., whenever motion in a vehicle is intended, the qualifying clause is added; so that *ride*, standing by itself, always means motion on horseback. This usage does not yet prevail, to any great extent, in America.—*Ed.*] 2. To be borne on or in a fluid. 3. To be supported in motion. 4. To practice riding. 5. To manage a horse well. 6. To be supported by something subservient; to sit.—*To ride easy*, in *seamen's language*, is when a ship does not labor or feel a great strain on her cables.—*To ride hard*, is when a ship pitches violently, so as to strain her cables, masts, and hull.—*To ride out*, as a gale, signifies that a ship does not drive during a storm.

RIDE, *v. t.* 1. To sit on, so as to be carried. 2. To manage insolently at will.—*Swift.* 3. To carry; [*local.*]

RIDE, *n.* 1. An excursion on horseback or in a vehicle. [In *England*, present usage confines a *ride* to motion on horseback, and applies the term *drive* to an excursion in a carriage or other vehicle. See the verb.—*Ed.*] 2. A saddle horse.—*Grose*; [*local.*] 3. A road cut in a wood or through a ground for the amusement of riding; a riding.

RI-DEAU' (re-dō'), *n.* [Fr.] A small mound of earth.

RID'ER, *n.* 1. One who is borne on a horse or other beast, or in a vehicle. [*See* RIDE.] 2. One who breaks or manages a horse. 3. The matrix of an ore. 4. An addition to a manuscript or other document, inserted after its completion, on a separate piece of paper; an additional clause, as to a bill in parliament.—5. In *ship-building*, a sort of interior rib fixed occasionally in a ship's hold, opposite to some of the timbers to which they are bolted, and reaching from the keelson to the beams of the lower deck, to strengthen her frame. 6. A name given to the second tier of casks in a vessel's hold.—*Totten.*

RID'ER-LESS, *a.* Having no rider.

RIDGE, *n.* [Sax. *rig, ricg, hric, hricg*; Sw. *rygg*; D. *rug*; G. *rücken.*] 1. The back, or top of the back. 2. A long or continued range of hills or mountains; or the upper part of such a range. 3. A steep elevation, eminence, or protuberance. 4. A long, rising land, or a strip of ground thrown up by a plow or left between furrows.—*Ps.* lxv 5. The top or upper angle of the roof of a building. 6. Any long elevation of land.—7. *Ridges of a horse's mouth* are wrinkles or risings of flesh in the roof of the mouth.

RIDGE, *v. t.* 1. To form a ridge.—2. In *tillage*, to form into ridges with the plow. 3. To wrinkle.

RIDGED (rijd), *pp.* Formed into a ridge; wrinkled.

RIDG'IL, } *n.* The male of any beast half-gelded.
RIDG'LING, } *Encyc.*

RIDG'ING, *ppr.* Forming into a ridge; wrinkling.

†RIDG'ING-LY, *adv.* After the manner of ridges; or ridge by ridge.—*Huloet.*

RIDG'Y, *a.* Having a ridge or ridges; rising in a ridge.

RID'I-CULE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *ridiculum.*] 1. Contemptuous laughter; or, rather, remarks designed to awaken laughter with some degree of contempt. 2. That species of writing which excites contempt with laughter.—SYN. Derision; wit; banter; raillery; burlesque; mockery; irony; satire; sarcasm; gibe; jeer; sneer.

RID'I-CULE, *v. t.* 1. To laugh at with expressions of contempt. 2. To treat with contemptuous merriment; to expose to contempt or derision by writing.—SYN. To deride; banter; rally; burlesque; mock; satirize; lampoon.

†RID'I-CULE, *a.* Ridiculous.

RID'I-CULED, *pp.* Treated with laughter and contempt.

RID'I-CULER, *n.* One who ridicules.—*Chesterfield.*

RID'I-CULING, *ppr.* Laughing at in contempt.

RI-DIC'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *ridiculus*; It. *ridicoloso.*] That may justly excite laughter with contempt.—SYN. Ludicrous; laughable; risible; droll; absurd; preposterous.

RI-DIC'U-LOUS-LY, *adv.* In a manner worthy of contemptuous merriment.

RI-DIC'U-LOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being ridiculous.

RID'ING, *ppr.* [from *ride.*] 1. Passing or traveling on a beast or in a vehicle; flowing. 2. *a.* Employed to travel on any occasion.—*Ayliffe.*

RID'ING, *n.* 1. A road cut in a wood or through a ground, for the diversion of riding therein.—*Sidney.* 2. [corrupted from *trithing*, third.] One of the three intermediate jurisdictions between a three and a hundred, into which the county of York. in *England*, is divided.

RID'ING-CLERK, *n.* In *England*, one of the six clerks in chancery.—*Ash.*

RID'ING-COAT, *n.* A coat for riding on a journey.

RID'ING-HAB-IT, *n.* A garment worn by females when they ride or travel.—*Guardian.*

RID'ING-HOOD, *n.* A hood used by females when they ride; a kind of cloak with a hood.

RID'ING-SCHOOL (-skool), *n.* A school or place where the art of riding is taught.

RI-DOT'TO, *n.* [It.; L. *riductus.*] A favorite Italian public entertainment, consisting of music and dancing; held generally on fast eves.—*Brande.*

RIE. *See* RYE.

RIFE, *a.* [Sax. *ryfe.*] Prevailing; prevalent.—*Knolles.* [*It is used of epidemic diseases.*]

RIFE'LY, *adv.* Prevalently; frequently.—*Knolles.*

RIFE'NESS, *n.* Frequency; prevalence.—*Arbuthnot.*

RIFF'RAFF, *n.* [Fr. *rifler*; G. *raffen*; Dan. *rips, raps.*] Sweepings; refuse.—*Hall.*

RIFLE (rī'fl), *v. t.* [Fr. *rifler.*] 1. To seize and bear away by force; to snatch away. 2. To strip; to rob; to pillage; to plunder.

RIFLE, *n.* [Dan. *rifle* or *riffle.*] 1. A gun about the usual size of a musket, the inside of whose barrel is *rifled*, that is, grooved, or formed with spiral channels. 2. An instrument used for sharpening scythes; [*America.*]

RIFLE, *v. t.* To groove; to channel.

RIFLED (rī'fld), *pp.* Seized and carried away by violence; pillaged; channeled.

RIFLE-MAN, *n.* A man armed with a rifle.

RIFLER, *n.* A robber; one who seizes and bears away by violence.

RIFLING, *ppr.* Plundering; seizing and carrying away by violence; grooving.

RIFT, *n.* [D. *rif.*] A shallow place in a stream; a fording-place. [*Local.*]

RIFT, *n.* [from *rive.*] A cleft; a fissure; an opening made by riving or splitting.—*Dryden.*

RIFT, *v. t.* To cleave; to rive; to split.—*Pope.*

RIFT, *v. i.* 1. To burst open; to split.—*Bacon.* 2. To belch; to break wind; [*local.*]

RIFT'ED, *pp.* Split; rent; cleft.

RIFT'ING, *ppr.* Splitting; cleaving; bursting.

RIG, *n.* [Sax.] A ridge, which see.

RIG, *v. t.* [Sax. *wrigan.*] 1. To dress; to put on; *when applica to persons*, not elegant, but rather a ludicrous word to express the putting on of a gay, flaunting, or unusual dress. 2. To furnish with apparatus or gear; to fit with tackling; as, to *rig* a purchase.—3. To *rig a ship*, in *seamen's language*, is to fit the shrouds, stays, braces, &c., to their respective masts and yards.

RIG, *n.* [See the verb.] 1. Dress. 2. The peculiar manner of fitting the masts and rigging to the hull of a vessel; as, schooner *rig*, &c.—*Brande.* 3. Bluster.—*Burke*; [*not used.*] 4. A romp; a wanton; a strumpet.—*To run the rig*, to play a wanton trick.—*To run the rig upon*, to practice a sportive trick on.

RIG, *v. i.* To play the wanton.

RIG-A-DOON', *n.* [Fr. *rigodon.*] A gay, brisk dance, performed by one couple, and said to have been borrowed from Provence, in France.

RI-GA'TION, *n.* [L. *rigatio.*] The act of watering; but *irrigation* is generally used.

RI'GEL, *n.* A fixed star of the first magnitude, in the left foot of Orion.

RIGGED (rigd), *pp.* Dressed; furnished with shrouds, stays, &c., as a ship.

RIG'GER, *n.* 1. One who rigs or dresses; one whose occupation is to fit the rigging of a ship. 2. A cylindrical pulley or drum in machinery.—*Hebert.*

RIG'GING, *ppr.* Dressing; fitting with shrouds, braces, &c.

RIG'GING, *n.* Dress; tackle; *particularly*, the ropes which support the masts, extend and contract the sails, &c., of a ship. The *standing rigging* includes the shrouds, stays and pendants; the *running rigging* includes all the ropes used in bracing the yards, making and shortening sail, &c —*Brande.*—*Totten.*

†RIG'GISH, *a.* Wanton; lewd.—*Shak.*

RIG'GLE (rig'gl), *v. i.* To move one way and the other *See* WRIGGLE.

RIGHT (rīte), *a.* [Sax. *riht, reht*; D. *regt*; G. *recht*; Dan. *rigtig*; Sw. *ricktig*; It. *retto*; Sp. *recto*; L. *rectus.*] 1. *Properly*, strained; stretched to straightness; hence, 2. Having straightness; not crooked; as, a *right* line. 3. Having perpendicularity; as, a *right* sphere; *right* ascension.—4. In *morals* and *religion*, accordant to the standard of truth and justice or the will of God. 5. Accordant with fitness or propriety. 6. According to law; as, the *right* heir.—*Locke.* 7. Not erroneous or wrong; according to fact. 8. Passing a judgment according to truth; not mistaken or wrong. 9. Not left; most convenient or dextrous. 10. Most favorable or convenient. 11. Properly placed, disposed, or adjusted; orderly; well regulated. 12. Well performed, as an art or act. 13. Most direct. 14. Being on the same side as the right hand. 15. Being on the right hand of a person whose face is toward the mouth of a river. 16. Denoting the side which was designed to go outward; as, the *right* side of a piece of cloth.—SYN. Straight; direct; perpendicular; upright; lawful; rightful; true; correct; just; equitable; proper; fit; suitable; becoming.

RIGHT (rīte), *adv.* 1. In a right or straight line; directly. 2. According to the law or will of God, or to the standard of truth and justice. 3. According to any rule of art. 4. According to fact or truth. 5. In a great degree; very; [*inelegant.*] 6. It is prefixed to titles; as in *right* honorable.

RIGHT is used elliptically for *it is right, what you say is right, it is true*, &c. *Pope.*—*On the right*, on the side with the right hand.

RIGHT (rīte), *n.* 1. Conformity to the will of God, or to his law, the perfect standard of truth and justice. 2. Conformity to human laws, or to other human standard of truth, propriety, or justice. 3. Justice; that which is due or proper. 4. Freedom from error; conformity with truth or fact. 5. Just claim; legal title; ownership; the legal power of exclusive possession and enjoyment. 6. Just claim by courtesy, customs, or the principles of civility and decorum. 7. Just claim by sovereignty; prerogative. 8. That which justly belongs to one. 9. Property; interest; as, a *right* in one's prince.—*Dryden.* 10. Just claim; immunity; privilege; as, the *rights* of citizens. 11. Authority; legal power.—12. In the *United States*, a tract of land; or a share or proportion of property, as in a mine or manufactory. 13. The side opposite to the left; as, on the *right.*—*To rights.* 1. In a direct line; straight; [*unusual.*] 2. Directly; soon.—*To set to rights* or *to put to rights*, to put into good order; to adjust; to regulate what is out of order.—*Bill of rights*, a list of rights; a paper containing a declaration of rights, or the declaration itself. —*Writ of right*, a writ which lies to recover lands in fee-simple, unjustly withheld from the true owner.

RIGHT (rīte), *v. t.* 1. To do justice to; to relieve from wrong. *Taylor.*—2. In *seamen's language*, to *right a vessel* is to restore her to an upright position after careening.—*To right the helm*, to place it in the middle of the ship.

RIGHT, *v. i.* To rise with the masts erect, as a ship.

RIGHT AN'GLE (rīt' ang'gl), *n.* In *geometry*, an angle of ninety degrees, or one fourth of a circle.

RIGHT'-AN'GLED (rīt'-ang-gld), *a.* Containing a right angle or right angles.

RIGHT' HAND, *n.* The hand opposite to the left, usually the most employed.

RIGHT'-HAND'ED, *a.* Using the right hand more easily than the left.

RIGHT'-HEART-ED, *a.* Having right dispositions.

RIGHT'-MIND-ED, *a.* Having a right or honest mind *Taylor.*

RIGHT'-MIND'ED-NESS, *n.* A right state of mind.

RIGHT'-RUN-NING, *a.* Straight running.—*Phillips.*

RIGHT WHALE, *n.* The common whale, from whose mouth whalebone is obtained, as distinguished from the spermaceti whale.

RIGHT'ED, *pp.* Relieved from injustice; set upright.

†RĪGHT'EN, *v. t.* [Sax. *gerihtan.*] To do justice to.

*RĪGHT'EOUS (rī'chus), *a.* [Sax. *rihtwise.*] 1. Accordant to the divine law, or to the principles of rectitude; as, a *righteous* man or deed. 2. Accordant to justice or desert; as, a *righteous* doom.—SYN. Upright; just; godly; holy; uncorrupt; virtuous; honest; equitable; rightful.

†RĪGHT'EOUSED (rī'chust), *a.* Made righteous; justified.

*RĪGHT'EOUS-LY (rī'chus-ly), *adv.* Justly; in accordance with the laws of justice; equitably.

*RĪGHT'EOUS-NESS (rī'chus-nes), *n.* 1. Purity of heart and rectitude of life; conformity of heart and life to the divine law.—2. *Applied to God,* the perfection of his nature; exact rectitude. 3. The active and passive obedience of Christ, by which the law of God is fulfilled.—*Dan.,* ix. 4. The cause of our justification. *Jer.,* xxiii.—SYN. Uprightness; holiness; godliness; equity; justice; rightfulness; integrity; honesty; faithfulness.

RĪGHT'ER, *n.* One who sets right; one who does justice or redresses wrong.

RĪGHT'FUL, *a.* 1. Having the right or just claim according to established laws. 2. Being by right, or by just claim. 3. Consonant to justice.—SYN. Just; lawful; true; honest; equitable; proper.

RĪGHT'FUL-LY, *adv.* According to right, law, or justice.

RĪGHT'FUL-NESS, *n.* 1. Justice; accordance with the rules of right. 2. Moral rectitude; [*not usual.*]

RĪGHT'ING, *ppr.* Doing justice to; setting upright.

RĪGHT'LESS, *a.* Destitute of right.

RĪGHT'LY (rīte'le), *adv.* 1. According to justice; according to the divine will or moral rectitude. 2. Properly; fitly; suitably. 3. According to truth or fact; not erroneously. 4. Honestly; uprightly. 5. Exactly. 6. Straightly; directly; [*obs.*]

RĪGHT'NESS, *n.* 1. Correctness; conformity to truth or to the divine will, which is the standard of moral rectitude. 2. Straightness.

RĬG'ID, *a.* [Fr. *rigide;* It., Sp. *rigido;* L. *rigidus.*] 1. Not pliant; not easily bent. It is applied to bodies or substances that are naturally soft or flexible, but not fluid. *Rigid* is opposed to *flexible,* but expresses less than *inflexible.* 2. Characterized by strictness in opinion, practice, demand, or discipline, or by severity in temper; not lax or indulgent; as, a *rigid* master or law. 3. Severely just, as a sentence or doom. 4. Exactly according to the sentence or law.—SYN. Stiff; unpliant; inflexible; unyielding; strict; exact; severe; austere; stern; rigorous; unmitigated.

RI-ĞID'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *rigidité;* L. *rigiditas.*] 1. Want of pliability; the quality of resisting change of form; opposed to *flexibility, malleability, ductility, softness.* 2. The quality of being stiff in appearance or manner; want of ease or airy elegance.—SYN. Stiffness; rigidness; inflexibility.

RĬĞ'ID-LY, *adv.* 1. Stiffly; unpliantly. 2. Severely; strictly; exactly; without laxity, indulgence, or abatement.

RĬĞ'ID-NESS, *n.* 1. Stiffness of a body; the quality of not being easily bent. 2. Severity of temper; strictness in opinion or practice.

RIG'LET, *n.* A flat, thin piece of wood, a reglet, which see.

RIG'MA-ROLE, *n.* A succession of confused or nonsensical statements; often used as an *adjective;* as, a *rigmarole* story.—*Goldsmith.*

RIG'OL, *n.* A circle; a diadem.—*Shak.*

RIG'OLL, *n.* A musical instrument consisting of several sticks bound together, but separated by beads.—*Encyc.*

RIG'OR, *n.* [L.; Fr. *rigueur.*] 1. The property of being stiff or rigid; as, Gorgonian *rigor. Milton.*—2. In *medicine,* a sense of chilliness, with contraction of the skin; a convulsive shuddering or slight tremor, as in the cold fit of a fever. 3. The quality of being stiff or severe in opinion or temper. 4. The quality of being severe in life; voluntary submission to pain, abstinence, or mortification. 5. The quality of being strict or exact, without allowance, latitude, or indulgence; as, the *rigor* of discipline. 6. Violence; fury; [*obs.*] 7. Hardness; solidity; [*unusual.*] 8. The quality of being severe or very cold; as, the *rigor* of a Norwegian winter.—SYN. Stiffness; rigidness; inflexibility; severity; austerity; sternness; harshness; strictness; exactness.

RIG'OR-IST, *n.* One very rigorous; a name sometimes given to the extreme Jansenists.—*Brande.*

RIG'OR-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *rigoureux.*] 1. Allowing no abatement or mitigation, as a disciplinarian. 2. Without abatement or relaxation, as criticism or discipline. 3. Scrupulously accurate, as a definition or demonstration. 4. Very cold, as a winter.—SYN. Rigid; inflexible; unyielding; stiff; severe; austere, stern; harsh; strict; exact.

RIG'OR-OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. Severely; without relaxation, abatement, or mitigation. 2. Strictly; exactly; with scrupulous nicety; rigidly.

RIG'OR-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Severity without relaxation or mitigation; exactness.—*Ash.* 2. Severity.

*RĪ-LĬE'VO, *n.* [It.] In *architecture.* *See* RELIEF.

RILL, *n.* [G. *rille;* W. *rhill.*] A small brook; a rivulet.

RILL, *v. i.* To run in a small stream, or in streamlets.

RILL'ET, *n.* A small stream; a rivulet.—*Drayton.*

RIM, *n.* [Sax. *rima* and *reoma;* W. *rhim* and *rhimp.*] 1. The border, edge, brim, or margin which surrounds a thing 2. The lower part of the belly or abdomen.

RIM, *v. t.* To put on a rim or hoop at the border.

RĪME, *n.* [Sax. *rim.*] Rhyme, which see.

RĪME, *n.* [Sax. *hrim;* Ice. *hrym;* D. *rym.*] White or hoar frost; congealed dew or vapor.—*Bacon.*

†RĪME, *n.* [L. *rima;* Sw. *remna.*] A chink; a fissure; a rent or long aperture.

RĪME, *v. i.* To freeze or congeal into hoar frost.

RĪ'MŌSE, } *a.* [L. *rimosus.*] In *natural history,* chinky;
RĪ'MOUS, } abounding with clefts, cracks, or chinks, like those in the bark of a tree.

RĪ-MOS'I-TY, *n.* The state of being rimose or chinky.

RIM'PLE (rim'pl), *n.* [Sax. *hrympelli.*] A fold or wrinkle. *See* RUMPLE.

RIM'PLE, *v. t.* To rumple; to wrinkle.

RIM'PLING, *n.* Undulation.

RĪ'MY, *a.* [from *rime.*] Abounding with rime; frosty.

RĪND, *n.* [Sax. *rind* or *hrind;* G. *rinde.*] The skin or coat of fruit that may be pared or peeled off; the peel; also, the bark of trees.

†RĪND, *v. t.* To bark; to decorticate.

RIN'DLE, *n.* A small water-course or gutter.—*Ash.*

*RIN-FOR-ZAN'DO (-fort-san'do). [It.] In *music,* a direction to the performer that the sound is to be increased.—*Busby*

RING, *n.* [Sax. *ring* or *hring;* D. *ring* or *kring;* G., D., Sw. *ring.*] 1. A circle, or a circular line, or any thing in the form of a circular line or hoop. 2. A circular course

RING, *n.* 1. A sound; *particularly,* the sound of metals. 2. Any loud sound, or the sounds of numerous voices; or sound continued, repeated, or reverberated. 2. A chime, or set of bells harmonically tuned.

RING, *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *rung.* [Sax *ringan, hringan;* G., D. *ringen;* Sw. *ringa;* Dan. *ringer.*] To cause to sound, particularly by striking a metallic body.

RING, *v. t.* [from the noun.] 1. To encircle. *Shak.*—2. In *horticulture,* to cut out a ring of bark; as, to *ring* branches or roots.—*Gardner.* 3. To fit with rings, as the fingers, or as a swine's snout.—*Shak.*

RING, *v. i.* 1. To sound, as a bell or other sonorous body particularly a metallic one. 2. To practice the art of making music with bells. 3. To sound; to resound. 4 To utter, as a bell; to sound. 5. To tinkle; to have the sensation of sound continued. 6. To be filled with report or talk.

RING'-BŌLT, *n.* An iron bolt having a ring in one end of it.

RING'-BŌNE, *n.* A callus growing in the hollow circle of the little pastern of a horse, just above the coronet.

RING'-DĪ-AL, *n.* A pocket sun-dial in form of a ring.

RING'-DOVE (-duv), *n.* [G. *ringeltaube.*] A species of pigeon, the *columba palumbus;* the cushat.

RING'-FENCE, *n.* A fence encircling an estate within one inclosure.

RING'-FIN'GER, *n.* The third finger of the left hand, on which the ring is placed in marriage; vulgarly supposed to communicate, by a nerve, directly with the heart.—*Hallwell.*

RING'-FORMED, *a.* Formed like a ring.—*Whewell.*

RING'-OU-SEL, *n.* A British bird of the thrush family

RING'-SĀIL, *n.* *See* RING-TAIL.

RING'-SHĀPED (-shāpt), *a.* Having the shape of a ring.—*De Candolle.*

RING'-STREAKED (-streekt), *a.* [*ring* and *streak.*] Having circular streaks or lines on the body.

RING'-TĀIL, *n.* 1. A bird having a white tail, the female of the hen-harrier. 2. A light sail set abaft and beyond the spanker of a ship or bark; also called *ring-sail.*—*Totten.*

RING'-TĀILED, *a.* Having a tail striped as if surrounded by a ring; applied to a young golden eagle—*P. Cyc.*

RING'-WORM (-wurm), *n.* [*ring* and *worm.*] An eruption on the skin, in small vesicles with a reddish base, and forming rings whose area is slightly discolored.

RIN'GENT, *a.* [L. *ringor.*] In *botany,* a *ringent* corol is one which is irregular and monopetalous, with the border divided into two parts, called the upper and lower lip, the upper arched, so that there is a space between the two like an open mouth.

RING'ER, *n.* One who rings.

RING'ING, *ppr.* Causing to sound, as a bell; sounding, cutting out a ring of bark; fitting with rings.

RING'ING, *n.* 1. The act of sounding or of causing to sound. —2. In *horticulture,* the cutting out of a ring of bark for the purpose of making a branch fruitful, &c.—*Gardner.*

RING'LEAD, *v. t.* To conduct. [*Little used.*]

RING'LEAD-ER, *n.* [*ring* and *leader.*] The leader of any association of men engaged in violation of law or an illegal enterprise, as rioters, mutineers, and the like.

RING'LET, *n.* [*dim.* of *ring.*] 1. A small ring.—*Pope.* 2. A curl; *particularly,* a curl of hair.—*Milton.* 3. A circle.

RINSE (rins), *v. t.* [Sw. *rensa* or *rena;* Dan. *renser;* Sax.

D., G. *rein*; Fr. *rincer*.] 1. To cleanse by the introduction of water; applied particularly to hollow vessels; as, to *rinse* a bottle. But in *present usage*, 2. To cleanse with a second or repeated application of water, after washing. We distinguish *washing* from *rinsing*. *Washing* is performed by rubbing or with the use of soap; *rinsing* is performed with clean water, without much rubbing or the use of soap.

RINSED (rinst), *pp.* Cleansed with a second water; cleaned.

RINS'ER, *n.* One who rinses.

RINS'ING, *ppr.* or *n.* Cleansing with a second water.

RI'OT, *n.* [Norm. *riotti*; It. *riotta*; Fr. *riote*.] 1. *Riot*, at *common law*, is a tumultuous disturbance of the peace by three or more persons, mutually aiding and assisting each other, whether the act which they originally intended to perform was in itself lawful or unlawful.—*Bouvier.* 2. Uproar; tumult; wild and noisy festivity. 3. Excessive and expensive feasting.—2 *Pet.*, ii. 4. Luxury.—*To run riot*, to act or move without control or restraint.

RI'OT, *v. i.* [Fr. *rioter*; It. *riottare*.] 1. To revel; to run to excess in feasting, drinking, or other sensual indulgences. 2. To luxuriate; to be highly excited. 3. To banquet; to live in luxury; to enjoy. 4. To raise an uproar or sedition.

RI'OT-ER, *n.* 1. One who indulges in loose festivity or excessive feasting.—2. In *law*, one guilty of meeting with others to do an unlawful act, and declining to retire upon proclamation.

RI'OT-ING, *ppr.* Reveling; indulging in excessive feasting.

RI'OT-ING, *n.* A reveling.

† RI'OT-ISE, *n.* Dissoluteness; luxury.—*Spenser.*

RI'OT-OUS, *a.* [It. *riottoso*.] 1. Luxurious; wanton or licentious in festive indulgences. 2. Consisting of riot; tumultuous; partaking of the nature of an unlawful assembly; seditious. 3. Guilty of riot; [*applied to persons.*]

RI'OT-OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. With excessive or licentious luxury. 2. In the manner of an unlawful assembly; tumultuously; seditiously.

RI'OT-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being riotous.

RI'OT-RY, *n.* Riot; practice of rioting.—*Taylor.*

RIP, *v. t.* [Sax. *rypan, ryppan, hrypan*, Sw. *rifva*; Dan. *river*.] 1. To separate by cutting or tearing; to tear or cut open or off; to tear off or out by violence. 2. To take out or away by cutting or tearing. 3. To tear up for search or disclosure, or for alteration; to search to the bottom: with *up*.—4. To *rip out an oath* is to swear hastily and violently.

RIP, *n.* 1. A tearing; a place torn; laceration. 2. A wicker basket to carry fish in. 3. Refuse; [*not in use or local.*]

RI-PA'RI-AN, *a.* [L. *ripa*.] Pertaining to the bank of a river.

RIPE, *a.* [Sax. *ripe, gerip*; D. *ryp*; G. *reif*.] 1. Brought to perfection in growth or to the best state; mature; fit for use. 2. Advanced to perfection; matured, as wisdom. 3. Finished; consummate; as, a *ripe* scholar.—*Shak.* 4. Brought to the point of taking effect; matured; ready; prepared; as, things *ripe* for a war.—*Addison.* 5. Fully qualified by improvement; prepared; as, *ripe* for heaven. 6. Advanced to a state in which it is fit for use; as, *ripe* cheese. 7. Resembling the ripeness of fruit; as, a *ripe* lip.—*Shak.* 8. Complete; proper for use; as, "when time is *ripe*."—*Shak.* 9. Matured; suppurated, as an abscess or tumor.

† RIPE, *v. i.* To ripen; to grow ripe; to be matured.

† RIPE, *v. t.* To mature; to ripen.—*Shak.*

RIPE'LY, *adv.* Maturely; at the fit time.—*Shak.*

RI'PEN (rī'pn), *v. i.* [Sax. *ripian*; D. *rypen*; G. *reifen*.] 1. To grow ripe; to be matured, as grain or fruit. 2. To approach or come to perfection; to be fitted or prepared.

RI'PEN (rī'pn), *v. t.* 1. To mature; to make ripe, as grain or fruit. 2. To mature; to fit or prepare. 3. To bring to perfection.

RI'PENED, *pp.* or *a.* Made ripe; come to maturity.

RIP'EN-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Maturing; growing or making ripe.

RI'PEN-ING, *n.* The act of becoming ripe.

RIPE'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being ripe, or brought to that state of perfection which fits for use; maturity. 2. Full growth.—*Denham.* 3. Perfection; completeness. 4. Fitness; qualification. 5. Complete maturation or suppuration, as of an ulcer or abscess. 6. A state of preparation.

RI-PHE'AN, *a.* An epithet given to certain mountains in the north of Asia.

RIP-I-E'NO, *a.* [It.] In *music*, full.

† RIP'IER, } *n.* In *old laws*, one who brings fish to market
† RIP'PER, } in the inland country.—*Cowel.*

RIPPED (ript), *pp.* Torn or cut off or out; torn open.

RIP'PER, *n.* One who tears or cuts open.

RIP'PING, *ppr.* Cutting or tearing off or open; tearing up.

RIP'PING, *n.* 1. A tearing. 2. A discovery.—*Spenser*; [*obs.*]

RIP'PLE (rip'pl), *v. i.* [Dan. *ripper*.] To fret on the surface, as water when agitated.

RIP'PLE (rip'pl), *v. t.* [G. *riffeln*, to hatchel.] 1. To clean, as flax.—*Ray.* 2. To agitate the surface of water.

RIP'PLE (rip'pl), *n.* 1. The fretting of the surface of water; little curling waves. 2. A large comb or hatchel for cleaning flax.

RIP'PLE-GRASS, *n.* A species of plantain, rib-grass.—*Farm. Encyc.*

RIP'PLE-MARK, *n.* A name given to small undulations on the surface of a sea-beach, left by the receding waves.—In *geology*, similar undulations on the surface of many rocks are called *ripple-marks*.—*P. Cyc.*

RIP'PLE-MARKED (-märkt), *a.* Having ripple-marks.—*Lyell.*

RIP'PLING, *ppr.* Fretting on the surface; cleaning, as flax.

RIP'PLING, *n.* 1. The breaking of ripples or the noise of it. 2. The act or method of cleaning flax; a hatcheling.

RIP'PLING-LY, *adv.* In the manner of ripples.

RIP'RAP, *n.* In *engineering*, a foundation or parapet of stones thrown together without order, as in deep water or on a soft bottom.

RIPT, *pp.* for *ripped*.

RIP'TOW-ELL, *n.* A gratuity given to tenants after they had reaped their lord's corn.—*Todd.*

RISE (rīze), *v. i.*; pret. *rose*; pp. *risen*; pron. *roze, rizn* [Sax. *arisan*; D. *ryzen*; Goth. *reisan*.] 1. To move or pass upward in any manner; to ascend. 2. To get up; to leave the place of sleep or rest. 3. To get up or move from any recumbent to an erect posture. 4. To get up from a seat; to leave a sitting posture. 5. To spring; to grow. 6. To swell in quantity or extent; to be more elevated. 7. To break forth; to appear, as a swelling on the skin. 8. To appear above the horizon; to shine; as, the sun or moon *rises*. 9. To begin to exist; to originate; to come into being or notice; to commence. 10. To be excited; to begin to move or act, as the wind. 11. To increase in violence. 12. To appear in view. 13. To appear in sight; also, to appear more elevated. 14. To change a station; to leave a place.—*Knolles.* 15. To spring; to be excited or produced. 16. To gain elevation in rank, fortune, or public estimation; to be promoted. 17. To break forth into public commotions; to make open opposition to government. 18. To be excited or roused into action. 19. To make a hostile attack.—*Deut.*, xxii., 26. 20. To increase; to swell; to grow more or greater. 21. To be improved; to recover from depression. 22. To elevate the style or manner. 23. To be revived from death.—1 *Thess.*, iv., 16. 24. To come by chance. 25. To ascend; to be elevated above the level or surface, as the ground. 26. To proceed from. 27. To have its sources in; as, the stream *rises* in a pond. 28. To be moved, roused, excited, kindled, or inflamed, as passion. 29. To ascend in the diatonic scale; as, to *rise* an octave. 30. To amount. 31. To close a session, as a court or assembly. This verb is written also, in most of its senses, *arise*, which see.

RISE, *n.* 1. The act of rising, either in a literal or figurative sense; ascent. 2. The act of springing or mounting from the ground. 3. Ascent; elevation, or degree of ascent. 4. Spring; source; origin; commencement; beginning. 5. Any place elevated above the common level; as, a *rise* of ground. 6. Appearance above the horizon. 7. Increase; advance, as in value. 8. Advance in rank, honor, property, or fame. 9. Increase of sound on the same key; a swelling of the voice. 10. Elevation or ascent of the voice in the diatonic scale. 11. Increase; augmentation. 12. [D. *rys*; from the verb.] A bough or branch. *Chaucer*; [*obs.*]

RIS'EN, *pp.* *See* RISE.

RIS'ER, *n.* 1. One who rises; as, an early *riser*.—2. Among *joiners*, the upright board of a stair.—*Gwilt.*

RISH, *n.* A rush.—*Cheshire Gloss.*

* RIS-I-BIL'I-TY or RI-SI-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* [from *risible.*]
* RIS'I-BLE-NESS or RI'SI-BLE-NESS, } 1. The quality of laughing or of being capable of laughter. 2. Proneness to laugh.

* RIS'I-BLE or RI'SI-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *risible*; L. *risibilis*.] 1 Having the faculty or power of laughing. 2. Capable of exciting laughter. The description of Falstaff in *Shakspeare* exhibits a *risible* scene.—*Risible* differs from *ludicrous*, as species from genus; *ludicrous* expressing that which is playful and sportive; *risible*, that which may excite laughter.—*Risible* differs from *ridiculous*, as the latter implies something mean or contemptible, and *risible* does not.—SYN. Laughable; droll; ludicrous; ridiculous.

* RIS'I-BLY or RI'SI-BLY, *adv.* In a risible manner.

RIS'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Getting up; ascending; mounting; springing; proceeding from; advancing; swelling; increasing; appearing above the horizon; reviving from death, &c. 2. Increasing in wealth, power, or distinction.

RIS'ING, *n.* 1. The act of getting up from any recumbent or sitting posture. 2. The act of ascending. 3. The act of closing a session, as of a public body. 4. The appearance of the sun or a star above the horizon. 5. The act of reviving from the dead; resurrection.—*Mark*, ix. 6. A tumor on the body.—*Lev.*, xiii. 7. An assembling in opposition to government; insurrection; sedition or mutiny.

RISK, *n.* [Fr. *risque*; Arm. *risql*; Port. *risco*; It. *rischio*.] 1 The state of being exposed to harm, injury, &c.; as, at the *risk* of one's safety.—2. In *commerce*, the chances of loss,

either of ship, goods, or other property. Hence, we say the insurers take *risks* at a high or low premium.—*To run a risk,* is to incur hazard; to encounter danger.—Syn. Hazard; danger; peril; jeopardy; exposure.

RISK, *v. t.* 1. To expose to injury or loss, as life or property. 2. To dare to undertake; as, to *risk* an engagement.—Syn. To hazard; peril; endanger; jeopard; venture.

RISKED (riskt), *pp.* Hazarded; exposed to injury or loss.

RISK'ER, *n.* One who hazards.

RISK'ING, *ppr.* Hazarding; exposing to injury or loss.

RISSE, obsolete *pret.* of *rise.*—*Ben Jonson.*

RITE, *n.* [Fr. *rit, rite;* L. *ritus;* It., Sp. *rito.*] The manner of performing divine or solemn service as established by law, precept, or custom; formal act of religion, or other solemn duty.—Syn. Form; ceremony; observance; ordinance.

RI-TOR-NEL'LO, *n.* [It.] In *music,* a repeat; the burden of a song, or the repetition of a verse or strain.

RIT'U-AL, *a.* [It. *rituale.*] 1. Pertaining to rites; consisting of rites. 2. Prescribing rites.

RIT'U-AL, *n.* A book containing the rites to be observed, or the manner of performing Divine service in a particular church or communion.

RIT'U-AL-ISM, *n.* 1. The system of rituals or prescribed forms of religious worship. 2. Observance of prescribed forms in religion.

RIT'U-AL-IST, *n.* One skilled in the ritual.—*Gregory.*

RIT'U-AL-LY, *adv.* By rites, or by a particular rite.

† RIV'AGE, *n.* [Fr.] A bank, shore, or coast.—*Spenser.*

RI'VAL, *n.* [L. *rivalis;* Fr., Sp. *rival;* It. *rivale.*] 1. One who is in pursuit of the same object as another; one striving to reach or obtain something which another is attempting to obtain, and which one only can possess. 2. One striving to equal or exceed another in excellence. 3. One who competes with another in any pursuit or strife.—Syn. Competitor; emulator; antagonist.

RI'VAL, *a.* Having the same pretensions or claims; standing in competition for superiority.—*Dryden.*

RI'VAL, *v. t.* 1. To stand in competition with; to strive to gain the object which another is contending for. 2. To strive to equal or excel; to emulate.

† RI'VAL, *v. i.* To be competitors.—*Shak.*

RI'VALED, *pp.* Having another competing with; emulated.

RI'VAL-ING, *ppr.* Striving to equal or excel; emulating.

† RI-VAL'I-TY, *n.* Rivalry.—*Shak.*

RI'VAL-RY, *n.* [from *rival.*] A striving or effort to obtain an object which another is pursuing; an endeavor to equal or surpass another in some excellence.—Syn. Competition; emulation; rivalship; strife.

RI'VAL-SHIP, *n.* 1. The state or character of a rival. 2. Strife; contention for superiority; emulation; rivalry.

RIVE, *v. t.;* pret. *rived;* pp. *rived* or *riven.* [Dan. *revner, river;* Sw. *rifva.*] To split; to cleave; to rend asunder by force.—*Dryden.*

RIVE, *v. i.* To be split or rent asunder.—*Woodward.*

RIVE, *n.* A rent or tear.—*Brockett.*

† RIV'EL, *v. t.* [Sax. *gerifled;* Sw. *rifva.*] To contract into wrinkles; to shrink.—*Dryden.*

RIV'ELED, *pp.* or *a.* Wrinkled.

RIV'EL-ING, *ppr.* Shrinking; contracting into wrinkles.

RIV'EN, *pp.* of *rive.* Split; rent or burst asunder.

RI'VER, *n.* One who rives or splits.

RIV'ER, *n.* [Fr. *rivière;* Arm. *rifyer;* Corn. *ryvier;* It. *riviera;* L. *rivus, rivulus;* D. *rivier.*] 1. A large stream of water flowing in a channel on land toward the ocean, a lake, or another river. 2. A large stream; copious flow; abundance.

RIV'ER-BED, *n.* The bed or bottom of a river.

RIV'ER-CHAN'NEL, *n.* The channel of a river.

RIV'ER-COURSE, *n.* The course of a river.

RIV'ER-DEL'TA, *n.* A delta formed by the current of a river.

RIV'ER-DRAG'ON, *n.* A crocodile; a name given by *Milton* to the King of Egypt.

RIV'ER-GOD, *n.* A deity supposed to preside over a river, as its tutelary divinity; a naiad.—*Lempriere.*

RIV'ER-HORSE, *n.* The hippopotamus, an animal inhabiting rivers.—*Milton.*

RIV'ER-PLAIN, *n.* A plain by a river.

RIV'ER-WA-TER, *n.* The water of a river.

† RIV'ER-ET, *n.* A small river.

RIV'ET, *v. t.* [It. *ribadire;* Port. *rebitar.*] 1. To fasten with a rivet or with rivets. 2. To clinch. 3. To fasten firmly; to make firm, strong, or immovable.

RIV'ET, *n.* A pin of iron or other metal; a pin or bolt clinched at both ends.

RIV'ET-ED, *pp.* Clinched; made fast.

RIV'ET-ING, *ppr.* Clinching; fastening firmly.

RIV'ING, *ppr.* Splitting; burst asunder.

RI-VŌSE', *a.* [L. *rivus.*] In *zoology,* marked with furrows sinuate and irregular.—*Brande.*

RIV'U-LET, *n.* [L. *rivulus.*] A small stream or brook; a streamlet.—*Milton.*

† RIX-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *rixatio.*] A brawl or quarrel.

RIX-DOL'LAR, *n.* [G. *reichsthaler;* D. *rijksdaalder;* Sw. *riksdaler;* Dan. *rigsdaler.*] A silver coin of Germany, Holland, Denmark, and Sweden, usually valued at from 4*s.* to 4*s.* 8*d.* sterling, or about the same as the American dollar. The rix-dollars now current in Prussia, Saxe Gotha, and Poland are valued at 2*s.* 11*d.* sterling, or about 70 cents.—*M'Culloch.*

RŌACH, *n.* [Sax. *reohche, hreoce;* G. *roche;* Dan. *rokke.*] 1. A fish of the carp family, found in fresh water. 2. The curve or arch in the foot of some square sails. *Brande.*—*As sound as a roach* is a phrase supposed to have been originally, as sound as a *rock,* [Fr. *roche.*]

RŌAD, *n.* [Sax. *rad, rade;* G. *reise;* D. *reis;* Fr. *rade;* Sp *rada;* G., D. *recde.*] 1. Ground appropriated for travel, forming a communication between one city, town, or place and another. 2. A place where ships may ride at anchor at some distance from the shore; sometimes called *roadstead,* that is, a place for *riding,* meaning at anchor. 3. A journey; [*obs.*] 4. An inroad; incursion of an enemy; [*obs.*]—*On the road,* passing; traveling. *Law.*—Syn. Highway; street; lane; pathway; way; route; passage; course.

RŌAD'-BED, *n.* The bed or foundation on which the superstructure of a rail-road rests.—*Farnham.*

RŌAD'STER, *n.* 1. Among *seamen,* a vessel riding at anchor in a road or bay. 2. A horse fitted for traveling.—*Bell.*

RŌAD'STEAD, *n.* A place where ships may *ride* at anchor at some distance from the shore.

RŌAD'WĀY, *n.* The part of a road traveled by carriages.—*Shak.*

RŌAM, *v. i.* To walk or move about from place to place without any certain purpose or direction.—Syn. To wander; rove; range; stroll; ramble; stray.

RŌAM, *v. t.* To range; to wander over.—*Milton.*

RŌAMED, *pp.* Ranged; wandered over.

RŌAM'ER, *n.* A wanderer; a rover; a rambler; a vagrant

RŌAM'ING, *ppr.* Wandering; roving.

RŌAM'ING, } *n.* The act of wandering.
RŌAM, }

RŌAN, *a.* [Fr. *rouan.*] A *roan* horse is one that is of a bay, sorrel, or dark color, with spots of gray or white thickly interspersed.

RŌAN'-TREE, *n.* A tree, the mountain ash.—*Lee.*

RŌAR, *v. i.* [Sax. *rarian;* W. *rhawr.*] 1. To cry with a full, loud, continued sound; to bellow, as a beast. 2. To cry aloud, as in distress. 3. To cry aloud; to bawl; as a child. 4. To cause a loud, continued sound. 5. To make a loud noise.

RŌAR, *n.* 1. A full, loud sound of some continuance; the cry of a beast. 2. The loud cry of a child or person in distress. 3. Clamor; outcry of joy or mirth; as, a *roar* of laughter. 4. The loud, continued sound of the sea in a storm, or the howling of a tempest. 5. Any loud sound of some continuance.

RŌAR'ER, *n.* 1. One that roars, man or beast. 2. A horse quite broken in wind.—*Smart.*

RŌAR'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Crying like a bull or lion; uttering a deep, loud sound.

RŌAR'ING, *n.* 1. The cry of a lion or other beast; outcry of distress—*Job,* iii.; loud, continued sound of the billows of the sea or of a tempest. *Is.,* v.—2. In *farriery,* a disease of horses, usually accompanying or preceding broken wind.—*Farm. Encyc.*

RŌAR'ING-LY, *adv.* In a roaring manner.

RŌAR'Y, *a.* Dewy: more properly *rory.*

RŌAST, *v. t.* [W. *rhostiaw;* Ir. *rostam;* Arm. *rosta;* Fr. *rôtir;* It. *arrostire;* D. *roosten;* G. *rösten;* Sw. *rosta.*] 1. To cook, dress, or prepare meat for the table by exposing it to heat, as on a spit, in a bake-pan, in an oven, or the like. 2. To prepare for food by exposure to heat. 3. To heat to excess; to heat violently. 4. To dry and parch by exposure to heat.—5. In *metallurgy,* to dissipate the volatile parts of ore by heat.—6. In *common discourse,* to jeer; to banter severely.

RŌAST, *n.* That which is roasted.

RŌAST, *a.* [for *roasted.*] Roasted; as, *roast* beef.

RŌAST, *n.* In the phrase, to *rule the roast, i. e.,* to govern the company, this word is a corrupt pronunciation of the G. *rath,* counsel, Dan., D. *raad,* Sw. *råd.*

RŌAST'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Dressed by exposure to heat on a spit

RŌAST'ER, *n.* 1. One who roasts meat; also, a gridiron 2. A pig for roasting.

RŌAST'ING, *ppr.* 1. Preparing for the table by exposure to heat on a spit; drying and parching. 2. Bantering with severity.

RŌAST'ING, *n.* 1. The act of roasting, as meat.—2. In *metallurgy,* the protracted application of heat, below a fusing point, to metallic ores. 3. A severe teasing or bantering.

ROB, *n.* [Sp. *rob.*] The inspissated juice of ripe fruit, mixed with honey or sugar to the consistence of a conserve.

ROB, *v. t.* [G *rauben*; D. *rooven*; Sw. *roffa*; It. *rubare*; Sp. *robar*; Port. *roubar.*] 1. In *law*, to take from the person of another feloniously, forcibly, and by putting him in fear. 2. To seize and carry from any thing by violence and with felonious intent. 3. To plunder; to strip unlawfully. 4. To take away by oppression or by violence. 5. To take from; to deprive.—6. In a *loose sense*, to steal; to take privately without permission of the owner. 7. To with hold what is due.—*Mal.*, iii.

ROBBED (robd), *pp.* Deprived feloniously and by violence; plundered; seized and carried away by violence.

ROB'BER, *n.* 1. In *law*, one who takes goods or money from the person of another by force or menaces, and with a felonious intent.—2. In a *looser sense*, one who takes that to which he has no right; one who steals, plunders, or strips by violence and wrong.—SYN. Thief; depredator; despoiler; plunderer; pillager; rifler; brigand; freebooter; pirate.

ROB'BER-Y, *n.* 1. In *law*, the forcible and felonious taking from the person of another any money or goods, putting him in fear, that is, by violence or by menaces of death or personal injury.—*Robbery* differs from *theft*, as it is a violent felonious taking from the person or presence of another; whereas *theft* is a felonious taking of goods privately from the person, dwelling, &c., of another. 2. A plundering; a pillaging; a taking away by violence, wrong, or oppression.—SYN. Theft; depredation; spoliation; despoliation; despoilment; plunder; pillage; freebooting; piracy.

ROB'BING, *ppr.* Feloniously taking from the person of another; putting him in fear; stripping; plundering.

ROB'BINS, ROPE'-BANDS, } *n. pl.* [*rope* and *bands.*] Short, flat, plaited pieces of rope with an eye in one end, used in pairs to tie the upper edges of square sails to their yards.

ROBE, *n.* [Fr. *robe*; Sp. *ropa*; Port. *roupa*; Ir. *roba*; It. *roba.*] 1. A kind of gown, or long, loose garment, worn over other dress, particularly by persons in elevated stations. 2. A splendid female gown or garment.—2 *Sam.*, xiii. 3. An elegant dress; splendid attire.—4. In *Scripture*, the vesture of purity or righteousness, and of happiness.—*Job*, xxix.

ROBE, *v. t.* 1. To put on a robe; or to dress with magnificence; to array.—*Pope.* 2. To dress; to invest, as with beauty or elegance.

ROBED, *pp.* Dressed with a robe; arrayed with elegance.

ROB'ERDS-MAN, ROB'ERTS-MAN, } *n.* In the *old statutes of England*, a bold, stout robber or night thief, said to be so called from *Robinhood*, a famous robber.

ROB'ERT or HERB-ROB'ERT, *n.* An annual plant of the genus *geranium.*

ROB'ERT-INE, *n.* One of an order of monks, so called from *Robert Flower*, the founder, A.D. 1187.

ROB'IN, *n.* [L. *rubecula.*] A bird with a reddish breast.—In *England*, the robin or redbreast is the *erythaca* (*motacilla*, Linn.) *rubecula*, a bird allied to the nightingale.—In *America*, a species of thrush, *turdus migratorius*, is commonly called robin.—*Jardine.*—*Nuttall.*

ROB'IN-GOOD'FEL-LOW, *n.* A celebrated fairy, also called *Puck.* *See* PUCK.

ROB'ING, *ppr.* Dressing with a robe; arraying with elegance.

RO-BO'RANT, *a.* [L. *roborans, roboro.*] Strengthening.

RO-BO'RANT, *n.* A medicine that strengthens; but *tonic* is generally used.

RO-BO-RA'TION, *n.* [L. *roboro.*] A strengthening. [*Rare.*]

RO-BO'RE-OUS, *n.* [L. *roboreus.*] Made of oak.

RO-BUST', *a.* [L. *robustus.*] 1. Possessing great strength and vigor; as, a *robust* body; a *robust* mind; *robust* health. 2. Violent; rough; rude; boisterous; as, *robust* gallantry.—*Thomson.* 3. Requiring strength; as, *robust* employment. *Locke.*—SYN. Strong; lusty; sinewy; sturdy; muscular; hale; hearty; vigorous; forceful; sound.

RO-BUST'IOUS (ro-bust'yus), *a.* 1. Robust; strong; sinewy; vigorous; forceful.—*Milton.* 2. Boisterous; violent; rude. *Shak.*—*Robustious*, and its derivatives *Robustiously* and *robustiousness*, are now used only in low language.

RO-BUST'LY, *adv.* With great strength; muscularly.

RO-BUST'NESS, *n.* Strength; vigor, or the condition of the body when it has full, firm flesh and sound health.

ROC, ROCK, } *n.* The well-known monstrous bird of Arabian mythology.

ROC'AM-BOLE, ROK'AM-BOLE, } *n.* A sort of wild garlic, growing naturally in Crete. Another species, *wild rocambole*, grows in Denmark, &c.

ROC-CEL'LIC AC'ID, *n.* An acid obtained from archil weed, *roccella tinctoria.*—*Heeren.*

ROCHE'-AL-UM (rōch'-al-um), *n.* [Fr. *roche.*] Rock-alum, a purer kind of alum.—*Mortimer.*

RO-CHELLE' SALT (ro-shel' sawlt). Tartrate of potassa and soda.

ROCH'ET, *n.* [Fr. *rochet*; It. *roccetto, rocchetto.*] A linen garment resembling the surplice, worn by bishops during the Middle Ages.—*Hook.*

ROCH'ET, *n.* A fish, the *roach*, which see.

ROCK, *n.* [Fr. *roc* or *roche*; It. *rocca*; Sp. *roca*; Port. *roca, rocha.*] 1. A large mass of stony matter, usually com pounded of two or more simple minerals, either bedded in the earth or resting on its surface.—2. In *Scripture, figuratively*, defense; means of safety; protection; strength; asylum. 3. Firmness; a firm or immovable foundation. —*Ps.* xxvii. 4. A fabulous bird in the Eastern tales. *See* Roc.

ROCK, *n.* [Dan. *rok*; Sw. *rock*; D. *rokken*; G. *rocken*; It. *rocca.*] A distaff used in spinning; the staff or frame about which flax is arranged, from which the thread is drawn in spinning.

ROCK, *v. t.* [Dan. *rokker*; G. *rücken*; Old Fr. *rocquer* or *roquer.*] 1. To move backward and forward, as a body resting on a foundation. It differs from *shake*, as denoting a slower and more uniform motion, or larger movements. It differs from *swing*, which expresses a vibratory motion of something suspended. 2. To move backward and for ward in a cradle, chair, &c. 3. To lull to quiet.

ROCK, *v. i.* To be moved backward and forward; to reel.

ROCK'-AL-UM, *n.* The purest kind of Alum. *See* ROCHE-ALUM.

ROCK'-BA-SIN (-bā-sn), *n.* A cavity or artificial basin cut in a rock for the purpose, as is supposed, of collecting the dew or rain for ablutions and purifications prescribed by the Druidical religion.—*Grosier.*

ROCK'-BOUND, *a.* Hemmed in by rocks.

ROCK'-BUT-TER, *n.* A supposed subsulphite of alumina.

ROCK'-CORK, *n.* A variety of asbestus, resembling cork in its texture.—*Dana.*

ROCK'-CRESS, *n.* A plant, also called wall-cress.

ROCK'-CROWNED, *a.* Crowned with rocks.

ROCK-CRYSTAL, *n.* The name given to pure crystals of quartz; limpid quartz.

ROCK'-DOE, *n.* A species of deer.—*Grew.*

ROCK'-FISH, *n.* A salt-water fish, a species of goby.

ROCK'-OIL, *n.* Another name for petroleum.

ROCK'-PIG-EON, *n.* A species of pigeon found in Europe, Asia, and Africa, inhabiting rocks and caves, and considered to be the original of the domestic pigeons.—*Jardine.*

ROCK'-PLANT, *n.* A plant distinguished by growing on or among naked rocks.—*P. Cyc.*

ROCK'-RIBBED, *a.* Inclosed or *ribbed in* by rocks.

ROCK'-ROOFED (-roōft), *a.* Having a roof of rock.

ROCK'-ROSE, *n.* A plant of the genus *cistus* or *helianthemum.*

ROCK'-RU-BY, *n.* A fine red variety of garnet.

ROCK'-SALT, *n.* Mineral salt or chlorid of sodium; salt dug from the earth. The name is often popularly given in America to salt in large crystals produced from evaporation.

ROCK'-WOOD, *n.* Ligniform asbestus.—*Cyc.*

ROCK'-WORK (-wurk), *n.* 1. Stones fixed in mortar in imitation of the asperities of rocks, forming a wall.—2. In *gardening*, a pile of stones or rocks, as a nidus, for growing plants adapted for such a situation.—*P. Cyc.*

ROCKED (rokt), *pp.* [from *rock*, the verb.] Moved one way and the other.

ROCK'ER, *n.* One who rocks the cradle; also, the curving piece of wood on which a cradle or chair rocks.

ROCK'ET, *n.* [Dan. *raket, rakette*; G. *rackete.*] An artificial fire-work, consisting of a cylindrical case of paper, filled with a composition of combustible ingredients, as nitre, charcoal, and sulphur. This being tied to a stick and fired, the case and stick are projected through the air by a force arising from the combustion.—*P. Cyc.*

ROCK'ET, *n.* [L. *eruca.*] A popular name of some species of *brassica*, or, rather, *eruca.* Also, of some species of *hesperis.*

ROCK'I-NESS, *n.* [from *rocky.*] State of abounding with rocks.

ROCK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Moving backward and forward.

ROCK'ING CHAIR, *n.* A chair mounted on rockers.

ROCK'ING STONE, *n.* A stone, often of great size and weight, resting upon another stone, and so exactly poised on some edge or corner, that it can be *rocked* or slightly moved with but little force; a logan.—*Journ. of Science.*

ROCK'LESS, *a.* Being without rocks.—*Dryden.*

ROCK'Y, *a.* 1. Full of rocks. 2. Resembling a rock.—*Milton.* 3. Very hard; stony; obdurate; unsusceptible of impression.

RO'COA, *n.* [A corruption of *Urucu.*] A colored pulpy substance within the legume and surrounding the seeds of the *bixa orellana.* In its purified state it is called *anotta.*

ROD, *n.* [Sax. *rod*; Dan. *rode*; D. *roede.*] 1. The shoot or long twig of any woody plant; a branch, or the stem of a shrub. 2. An instrument of punishment or correction; chastisement. 3. Discipline; ecclesiastical censures.—1 *Cor.*, iv. 4. A kind of sceptre. 5. A pole for angling, something long and slender.—*Gay.* 6. An instrument for

measuring; but *more generally*, a measure of length containing five yards and a half, or sixteen feet and a half; a pole; a perch.—7. In *Scripture*, a staff or wand.—1 *Sam.*, xiv. 8. Support.—*Ps.* xxiii. 9. A shepherd's crook.—*Lev.*, xxvii. 10. An instrument for threshing.—*Is.*, xxviii. 11. Power; authority.—*Ps.* cxxv. 12. A tribe or race. *Ps.* lxxiv.—*Rod of iron*, the mighty power of Christ.—*Rev.*, xix.

RŌDE, *pret.* of *ride*; also, a cross. *See* ROOD.

RŌ'DENT, *a.* [L. *rodo.*] Gnawing. [A term applied to the *rodentia*, which see.]

RŌ'DENT, *n.* An animal that gnaws, as a rat. *See* RODENTIA.

RO-DEN'TIA, *n. pl.* [L. *rodo.*] Gnawers; an order of quadrupeds, having two large incisor teeth in each jaw, separated from the molar teeth by an empty space; including rats and mice, squirrels, beavers, &c.

ROD'O-MONT, *n.* [Fr. *rodomont*; It. *rodomonte.*] A vain boaster.—*Herbert.*

ROD'O-MONT, *a.* Bragging; vainly boasting.

ROD-O-MONT-ĀDE', *n.* [Fr. *rodomontade*; It. *rodomontata.*] Vain boasting; empty bluster or vaunting; rant.—*Dryden.*

ROD-O-MONT-ĀDE', *v. i.* To boast; to brag; to bluster; to rant.

ROD-O-MONT-ĀD'IST, } *n.* A blustering boaster; one who
ROD-O-MONT-ĀD'OR, } brags or vaunts.

RŌE, } *n.* [Sax. *ra* or *raa*, *ræge* or *hræge*; Ger. *reh*
RŌE'BUCK, } and *rehbock*; Dan. *raa* or *raabuk*; Sw. *rabock.*] 1. A species of deer, the *capreolus dorcas*, with erect, cylindrical, branched horns, forked at the summit. It is small, active, and inhabits mountainous districts.—2. *Roe*, the female of the hart.

RŌE, *n.* [Ger. *rogen.*] The seed or spawn of fishes.

RŌE'-STONE, *n.* Called, also, *oolite*, which see.

RO-GA'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *rogatio.*] 1. Litany; supplication.—2. In *Roman jurisprudence*, the demand by the consuls or tribunes, of a law to be passed by the people.

RO-GA'TION-WEEK, *n.* The second week before Whitsunday, thus called from the three fasts observed therein, viz., on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, called *rogation-days*, because of the extraordinary prayers then made for the fruits of the earth, or as a preparation for the devotion of the Holy Thursday.—*P. Cyc.*—*Hook.*

RŌGUE (rōg), *n.* [Sax. *earg*, *arg*; D., Ger., Sw., Dan. *arg.*] 1. In *law*, a vagrant; a sturdy beggar; a vagabond. 2. A knave; a dishonest person; [*applied to males.*] 3. A name of slight tenderness and endearment. 4. A wag.

RŌGUE (rōg), *v. i.* 1. To wander; to play the vagabond.—*Spenser*; [*little used.*] 2. To play knavish tricks.—*Johnson*; [*little used.*]

RŌGUE'S-YARN, *n.* A yarn of different twist and color from the rest, and inserted in the cordage of the British navy, to identify it if stolen.—*Buchanan.*

RŌGU'ER-Y, *n.* 1. The life of a vagrant.—*Donne*; [*rare.*] 2. Knavish tricks; cheating; fraud; dishonest practices.—*Dryden.* 3. Waggery; arch tricks; mischievousness.

RŌGUE'SHIP, *n.* The qualities or personage of a rogue.

RŌGU'ISH (rōg'ish), *a.* 1. Vagrant; vagabond; [*nearly obs.*] 2. Knavish; fraudulent; dishonest.—*Swift.* 3. Waggish; wanton; slightly mischievous.—*Addison.*

RŌGU'ISH-LY, *adv.* Like a rogue; knavishly; wantonly.

RŌGU'ISH-NESS, *n.* 1. The qualities of a rogue; knavery; mischievousness. 2. Archness; sly cunning.

RŌGU'Y (rōg'y), *a.* Knavish; wanton.—*L'Estrange.*

ROIL, *v. t.* [this is the Arm. *brella*; Fr. *brouiller*, *embrouiller*; It. *brogliare*, *imbrogliare*; Sp. *embrollar*; Port. *embrulhar.*] 1. To render turbid by stirring up the dregs or sediment. 2. To excite some degree of anger; to disturb the passion of resentment. [*These senses are in common use in New England, and are local in England.*] 3. To perplex; [*local in England.*]

ROILED, *pp.* Rendered turbid or foul by disturbing the lees or sediment; angered slightly; disturbed in mind by an offense.

ROIL'ING, *ppr.* Rendering turbid; or exciting the passion of anger.

ROIL'Y, *a.* Turbid. [*A colloquial word in New England.*]

† ROIN, *n.* [Fr. *rogne.*] A scab; a scurf.—*Chaucer.*

ROINT. *See* AROYNT.

† ROIST, } *v. i.* [Arm. *reustla.*] To bluster; to swagger:
† ROISTER, } to bully; to be bold, noisy, vaunting, or turbulent.—*Shak.*

† ROISTER, }
† ROISTER-ER, } *n.* A bold, blustering, turbulent fellow.

ROIST'ER-LY, *a.* Blustering; violent.

ROIST'ER-LY, *adv.* In a bullying, violent manner. [*Rare.*]

RŌKE, }
ROOK, } *n.* Mist; smoke; damp. [*North of England.*]
RŌAK, }

† RŌK'Y, *a.* Misty; foggy; cloudy.—*Ray.* *See* REEK.

RŌLL, *v. t.* [D., G. *rollen*; Sw. *rulla*; Dan. *ruller*; W. *rholiaw*; Fr. *rouler.*] 1. To move by turning on the surface, or with a circular motion, in which all parts of the surface are successively applied to a plane. 2. To revolve; to turn on its axis. 3. To move in a circular direction. 4. To wrap round on itself; to form into a circular or cylindrical body. 5. To inwrap; to bind or involve in a bandage or the like. 6. To form by rolling into round masses. 7. To drive or impel any body with a circular motion, or to drive forward with violence or in a stream. 8. To spread with a roller or rolling-pin. 9. To produce a periodical revolution. 10. To press or level with a roller.—*To roll one's self*, to wallow.—*Mic.*, i.

RŌLL, *v. i.* 1. To move by turning on the surface, or with the successive application of all parts of the surface to a plane. 2. To move, turn, or run on an axis, as a wheel. 3. To run on wheels. 4. To revolve; to perform a periodical revolution. 5. To turn; to move circularly. 6. To float in rough water; to be tossed about. 7. To move, as waves or billows, with alternate swells and depressions. 8. To fluctuate; to move tumultuously. 9. To be moved with violence; to be hurled. 10. To be formed into a cylinder or ball. 11. To spread under a roller or rolling-pin. 12. To wallow; to tumble. 13. To rock or move from side to side. 14. To beat a drum with strokes so rapid that they can scarcely be distinguished by the ear.

RŌLL, *n.* 1. The act of rolling, or state of being rolled. 2. The thing rolling. 3. A mass made round; something like a ball or cylinder. 4. A roller; a cylinder of wood, iron, or stone. 5. A quantity of cloth wound into a cylindrical form. 6. A cylindrical twist of tobacco. 7. An official writing; a list; a register; a catalogue. 8. The uniform beating of a drum with strokes so rapid as scarcely to be distinguished by the ear.—9. *Rolls* of court, of parliament, or of any public body, are the parchments on which are engrossed, by the proper officer, the acts and proceedings of that body, and which, being kept in rolls, constitute the records of such public body.—10. In *antiquity*, a volume; a book consisting of leaf, bark, paper, skin, or other material on which the ancients wrote, and which being kept *rolled* or folded, was called in Latin *volumen* from *volvo*, to roll. 11. A chronicle; history; annals. 12. Part; office; that is, round of duty, like *turn*; [*obs.*]

RŌLLED, *pp.* or *a.* Moved by turning; formed into a round or cylindrical body; leveled with a roller, as land.

RŌLL'ER, *n.* 1. That which rolls; that which turns on its own axis; *particularly*, a cylinder of wood, stone, or metal, used in husbandry and the arts. 2. A bandage; fillet; *properly*, a long and broad bandage used in surgery. 3. An insessorial or perching bird, of beautiful plumage found in Europe, Asia, and Africa.

RŌLL'ERS, *n. pl.* Heavy waves that set in upon a coast without wind.

ROL'LICK, *v. i.* To move in a careless, swaggering manner, with a frolicsome air.—*Smart.* [*Colloquial.*]

ROL'LICK-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Moving in a careless or swaggering manner; frolicsome.

RŌLL'ING, *ppr.* Turning over; revolving; forming into a cylinder or round mass; leveling, as land. 2. *a.* Undulating; having a regular succession of gentle elevations and depressions; as, a *rolling* prairie. [*Western States.*]

RŌLL'ING, *n.* 1. The turning round of a body upon some surface. 2. The motion of a ship from side to side.

RŌLL'ING-PIN, *n.* A round piece of wood, tapering at each end, with which paste is molded and reduced to a proper thickness.

RŌLL'ING-PRESS, *n.* An engine consisting of two cylinders, by which cloth is calendered, waved, and tabbied; also, an engine for taking impressions from copper plates; also, a like engine for drawing plates of metal, &c.

RŌLL'Y-POOL-Y, *n.* [said to be from *roll* and *pool*, or *roll, ball*, and *pool.*] A game, in which a ball, rolling into a certain place, wins.

RŌM'AGE (rum'maj), *n.* Bustle; tumultuous search. *See* RUMMAGE.

RO-MAIC, *a.* or *n.* A term applied to the modern Greek language.

RO-MAL' (ro-mawl'), *n.* A species of silk handkerchief.

RŌ'MAN, *a.* [L. *Romanus*, from *Roma.*] 1. Pertaining to Rome, or to the Roman people. 2. Pertaining to or possessing the Roman Catholic religion.—*Roman order*, in *architecture*, the composite order. *See* COMPOSITE.

RŌ'MAN, *n.* 1. A native of Rome. 2. A citizen of Rome, one enjoying the privileges of a Roman citizen. 3. One of the Christian Church at Rome, to which Paul addressed an epistle.

RŌ'MAN CATH'O-LIC, as an *adjective*, denoting the religion professed by the people of Rome and of Italy, at the head of which is the pope or bishop of Rome; as a *noun*, one who adheres to this religion.

RŌ'MAN CEMENT, *n.* An excellent water cement, for building purposes.—*Buchanan.*

† RO-MANCE' (ro-mans'), *n.* [Fr. *roman*; It. *romanzo*; Sp. *romance.*] 1. A fabulous relation or story of adventures and incidents, designed for the entertainment of readers; a narrative of extraordinary adventures, fictitious and

often extravagant, usually a tale of love or war, subjects interesting the sensibilities of the heart, or the passions of wonder and curiosity.—*Romance* differs from the *novel*, as it treats of actions and adventures of an unusual or wonderful character, or soars beyond the limits of fact and real life, and often of probability. 2. A falsehood or untruth. *Prior.*—Syn. Fable; novel; fiction; tale.

* RO-MANCE' (ro-mans'), *v. i.* To forge and tell fictitious stories; to deal in extravagant stories.—*Richardson.*

RO-MANCE', *a.* or *n.* A term denoting the dialect formerly prevalent in some of the southern districts of France, which sprung directly from the Roman or Latin language.

RO-MAN'CER, *n.* 1. One who invents fictitious stories. 2. A writer of romance.

* RO-MAN'CING, *ppr.* Inventing and telling fictitious tales; building castles in the air.

RO-MAN'CY, *a.* Romantic. [*Not proper.*]

RO-MAN-ESQUE' (ro-man-esk'), *a.* or *n.* A term applied, in *painting*, to that which appertains to romance, or, rather, to fable, as connected with objects of fancy; in *architecture*, to the debased styles subsequent to and imitative of the Roman; in *literature*, to the common dialect in some of the southern districts of France, the remains of the old *Romance* language.—*Brande.*—*Gloss. of Archit.*

RŌ'MAN-ISM, *n.* The tenets of the Church of Rome.

RŌ'MAN-IST, *n.* An adherent to the Roman Catholic religion; a Roman Catholic.—*Brande.*

RŌ'MAN-IZE, *v. t.* 1. To Latinize; to fill with Latin words or modes of speech. 2. To convert to the Roman Catholic religion or opinions.

RŌ'MAN-IZE, *v. i.* To conform to Roman Catholic opinions, customs, or modes of speech.

RŌ'MAN-IZED, *pp.* or *a.* Latinized; conformed to the Roman Catholic faith.

RŌ'MAN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Latinizing; conforming to the Roman Catholic faith.

RO-MANSH', *n.* The language of the Grisons in Switzerland, a corruption of the Latin.

RO-MAN'TIC, *a.* 1. Pertaining to romance, or resembling it; wild; fanciful; extravagant. 2. Improbable or chimerical; fictitious. 3. Fanciful; wild; full of wild or fantastic scenery.

RO-MAN'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* Wildly; extravagantly.

RO-MAN'TI-CISM, *n.* The state of being romantic or fantastic; applied chiefly to the unnatural productions of the modern French school of novelists.—*Brande.*

RO-MAN'TIC-NESS, *n.* 1. Wildness; extravagance; fancifulness. 2. Wildness of scenery.

RO-MAN'ZO-VITE, *n.* [from Count *Romanzoff.*] A variety of garnet.

RŌ'ME-INE, *n.* [from the mineralogist *Romé de L'Isle.*] A mineral consisting of antimonious acid and lime.

RŌME'PEN-NY, } *n.* [*Rome*, and Sax. *pennig*, or *sceat.*] A
RŌME'SCOT, } tax of a penny on a house, formerly paid by the people of England to the Church of Rome. *See* Peterpence.

RŌM'ISH, *a.* Belonging or relating to Rome, or to the religion professed by the people of Rome; Roman Catholic.

RŌM'IST, *n.* A Roman Catholic.—*South.*

ROMP, *n.* [a different spelling of *ramp*; W. *rham.*] 1. A rude girl who indulges in boisterous play.—*Addison.* 2. Rude play or frolic.—*Thomson.*

ROMP, *v. i.* To play rudely and boisterously; to leap and frisk about in play.—*Richardson.*

ROMP'ING, *ppr.* Playing rudely; as a *noun*, rude, boisterous play.

ROMP'ISH, *a.* Given to rude play; inclined to romp.

ROMP'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a rude or boisterous manner.

ROMP'ISH-NESS, *n.* Disposition to rude, boisterous play; or the practice of romping.—*Steele.*

ROM'PU, } *n.* [L. *rumpo.*] In *heraldry*, an ordinary that
ROM-PEE', } is broken, or a chevron, a bend, or the like, whose upper points are cut off.

RON-DEAU' (ron-dō'), } *n.* [Fr. *rondeau.*] 1. A kind of po-
RON'DO, } etry, commonly consisting of thirteen verses, of which eight have one rhyme and five another. *Warton.*—2. In *music*, the rondo, vocal or instrumental, generally consists of three strains, in which, after finishing the second strain, the first is repeated, and again after the third, &c., always returning to and concluding with the first.—*Rousseau.*

RON'DEL, *n.* In *fortification*, a small round tower, erected at the foot of a bastion.—*Brande.*

† RON'DLE, *n.* [from *round.*] A round mass.—*Peacham.*

RON'DO, *n.* *See* Rondeau.

† RON'DURE, *n.* [Fr. *rondeur.*] A round; a circle.—*Shak.*

† RONG, the old *pret.* and *pp.* of *ring*, now *rung.*—*Chaucer.*

† RŌN'ION (run'yun), *n.* [Fr. *rognon.*] A fat, bulky woman.

RŌNT (runt), *n.* An animal stinted in growth. *See* Runt.

RŌOD, *n.* [a different orthography of *rod.*] 1. The fourth part of an acre, or forty square rods. 2. A pole; a measure of 5½ yards; a rod or perch; [*not used in America.*]

ROOD, *n.* [Sax. *rode* or *rod.*] A cross or crucifix; a name formerly given to the figure of Christ on the cross, erected in Roman Catholic churches.

ROOD'-LOFT, *n.* A loft or gallery in a church, on which the rood and its appendages were set up to view.—*Gwilt*

ROOD'Y, *a.* Coarse; luxuriant. [*Craven dialect.*]

ROOF, *n.* [Sax. *rof, hrof.*] 1. The cover or upper part of a house or other building. 2. A vault; an arch; or the interior of a vault. 3. The vault of the mouth; the upper part of the mouth; the palate.

ROOF, *v. t.* 1. To cover with a roof. 2. To inclose in a house; to shelter.

ROOFED (roōft), *pp.* Furnished or covered with a roof or arch.

ROOF'ING, *ppr.* Covering with a roof.

ROOF'ING, *n.* 1. The act of covering with a roof. 2. The materials of which a roof is composed; or materials for a roof.—*Gwilt.*

ROOF'LESS, *a.* [Sax. *roflease.*] 1. Having no roof. 2. Having no house or home; unsheltered.

ROOF'Y, *a.* Having roofs.—*Dryden.*

ROOK, *n.* [Sax. *hroc*; Ger. *roche*; Dan. *roge.*] 1. A bird resembling the common crow, but having the base of the bill bare of feathers. It is gregarious, and lives chiefly on insects and grain. 2. A cheat; a trickish, rapacious fellow.

ROOK, *n.* [It. *rocco.*] In *chess*, a name given to the four pieces placed on the corner squares of the board; also called *castles.*

ROOK, *v. i.* To cheat; to defraud.—*Locke.*

ROOK, *v. t.* To cheat; to defraud by cheating.—*Aubrey.*

ROOK, *v. i.* To squat. *See* Ruck.

ROOKED (roōkt), *pp.* Cheated; defrauded.

ROOK'ER-Y, *n.* 1. A place where rooks congregate and build their nests, as a wood, &c. *Pope.*—2. In *low language*, a brothel.

ROOK'ING, *ppr.* Cheating.

ROOK'Y, *a.* Inhabited by rooks; as, the *rooky* wood.

ROOM, *n.* [Sax., Dan., Sw. *rum*; D. *ruim*; Ger. *raum.*] 1. Extent of place, great or small. 2. Place unoccupied; as, there is *room* for one. 3. Place for reception or admission of any thing. 4. Place of another; stead; as in succession or substitution; as, one person or thing in the *room* of another. 5. Unoccupied opportunity. 6. An apartment in a house; any division separated from the rest by a partition. 7. A seat. *Luke*, xiv.—*To make room*, to open a way or passage; to free from obstructions; to open a space or place for any thing.—*To give room*, to withdraw; to leave space unoccupied for others to pass or to be seated.—Syn. Space; compass; scope; latitude.

ROOM, *v. i.* To occupy an apartment; to lodge.

† ROOM'AGE, *n.* [from *room.*] Space; place.—*Wotton.*

ROOM'FUL, *a.* Abounding with rooms.—*Donne.*

ROOM'I-LY, *adv.* Spaciously.

ROOM'I-NESS, *n.* Space; spaciousness; large extent of space.

ROOMTH, } *n.* and *a.* Space; spacious. [*Ill-formed*
ROOMTH'Y, } *words, and not used in the United States.*]

ROOM'Y, *a.* Having ample room.—Syn. Spacious; capacious; wide; large.

ROOP, *n.* Hoarseness. [*Little used.*]

ROOP'Y, *a.* Hoarse. [*Craven dialect.*]

ROOST, *n.* [Sax. *hrost*; D. *roest.*] 1. The pole or other support on which birds rest at night.—*Dryden.* 2. A collection of fowls resting together.—*At roost*, in a state for rest and sleep.

ROOST, *v. i.* 1. To sit, rest, or sleep, as birds on a pole, tree, or other thing at night. 2. To lodge; [*in burlesque.*]

ROOSTER, *n.* [the head or chief of the *roost.*] A cock; the male domestic fowl. [*Am.*]—*Roost cock* is provincial in England.—*Halliwell.*

ROOSTING, *ppr.* Sitting for rest and sleep at night.

ROOT, *n.* [Dan. *rod*; Sw. *rot*; L. *radix.*] 1. That part of a plant which enters and fixes itself in the earth, and serves to support the plant in an erect position, while, by means of its radicles, it imbibes nutriment for the stem, branches, and fruit. 2. The part of any thing that resembles the roots of a plant in manner of growth. 3. The bottom or lower part of any thing. 4. A plant whose root is esculent, or the most useful part; as beets, carrots, &c. 5 The original or cause of any thing. 6. The first ancestor. *Locke.*—7. In *arithmetic* and *algebra*, the *root* of any quantity is such a quantity as, when multiplied into itself a certain number of times, will exactly produce that quantity. 8. Means of growth.—9. In *music*, the fundamental note of any chord.—*Root of bitterness*, in *Scripture*, any error, sin, or evil that produces discord or immorality.—*To take root*, to become planted or fixed; or to be established.—*To take deep root*, to be firmly planted or established; to be deeply impressed.

ROOT, *v. i.* 1. To fix the root; to enter the earth, as roots. 2. To be firmly fixed; to be established. 3. To sink deep.

ROOT, *v. t.* 1. To plant and fix deep in the earth; used chiefly in the participle. 2. To plant deeply; to impress deeply and durably.

ROOT, *v. i.* or *t.* [Sax. *wrot, wrotan;* D. *wroeten;* G. *reuten;* Dan. *roder;* Sw. *rota.*] To turn up the earth with the snout, as swine.—*To root up* or *out,* to eradicate; to extirpate; to remove or destroy root and branch; to exterminate.

ROOT'-BOUND, *a.* Fixed to the earth by roots.—*Milton.*

ROOT'-BUILT (-bilt), *a.* Built of roots.—*Shenstone.*

ROOT'-EAT-ER, *n.* An animal that feeds on roots.—*Kirby.*

ROOT'-HOUSE, *n.* 1. A house made of roots.—*Dodsley.* 2. A house for keeping roots.

ROOT'-LEAF, *n.* A leaf growing immediately from the root.—*Martyn.*

ROOT'-STOCK, *n.* In *botany,* a prostrate rooting stock yearly producing young branches; the rhizoma.—*Lindley.*

ROOT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Having its roots planted or fixed in the earth: hence, fixed; deep; radical.

ROOT'ED-LY, *adv.* Deeply; from the heart.—*Shak.*

ROOT'ED-NESS, *n.* The state or condition of being rooted.

ROOT'ER, *n.* One who roots; or one who tears up by the roots.

ROOT'ING, *ppr.* Striking or taking root; turning up with the snout.

ROOT'LET, *n.* A radicle; a little root.

ROOT'Y, *a.* Full of roots; as, *rooty* ground.—*Adams.*

RO-PAL'IC, *a.* [Gr. ῥοπαλον, a club.] Club-formed; increasing or swelling toward the end.

RŌPE, *n.* [Sax. *rap;* Sw. *rep;* Dan. *reeb;* W. *rhaf;* Ir. *ropa, roibin.*] 1. A large string or line composed of several strands twisted together. 2. A row or string consisting of a number of things united.—3. *Ropes,* [Sax. *roppas,*] the intestines of birds.—*Rope of sand, proverbially,* feeble union or tie; a band easily broken.

RŌPE, *v. i.* To draw out or extend into a filament or thread, by means of any glutinous or adhesive quality.

RŌPE'-BAND. *See* ROBBIN.

RŌPE'-DAN-CER, *n.* [*rope* and *dancer.*] One who walks on a rope extended through the air.—*Addison.*

RŌPE'-LAD-DER, *n.* A ladder made of ropes.

RŌPE'-MAK-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make ropes or cordage.

RŌPE'-MAK-ING, *n.* The art or business of manufacturing ropes or cordage.

RŌPE'-TRICK, *n.* A trick that deserves the halter.—*Shak.*

RŌPE'-WALK, *n.* A long covered walk, or a long building over smooth ground, where ropes are manufactured.

RŌPE'-YARN, *n.* Yarn for ropes, consisting of a single thread.

RŌP'ER-Y, *n.* 1. A place where ropes are made. 2. A trick that deserves the halter.—*Shak.*

RŌP'I-NESS, *n.* Stringiness, or aptness to draw out in a string or thread without breaking, as of glutinous substances; viscosity; adhesiveness.

RŌPY, *a.* Stringy; adhesive; that may be drawn into a thread; viscous; tenacious; glutinous.

* RO-QUE-LAUR (rok'e-lōr), *n.* [from Fr.; Dan. *rokkelor.*] A cloak for men.—*Gay.*

RŌ'RAL, *a.* [L. *roralis.*] Pertaining to dew, or consisting of dew; dewy.—*Green.*

† RO-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *roratio.*] A falling of dew.—*Dict.*

RŌ'RID, *a.* [L. *roridus.*] Dewy.—*Granger.*

RO-RIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *ros* and *fero.*] Generating or producing dew.—*Dict.*

† RO-RIF'LU-ENT, *a.* [L. *ros* and *fluo.*] Flowing with dew.—*Dict.*

ROR'QUAL, *n.* [Norwegian *rorqualus,* a whale with folds.] The English name of whales of the genus *rorqualus,* one of which, called the *great northern rorqual,* is the largest of the whale tribe.—*Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

RO-SĀ'CEOUS (-shus), *a.* [L. *rosaceus.*] Rose-like; composed of several petals, arranged in a circular form.

RŌ-SAC'IC (-zas'ik), *a.* The *rosacic acid* was obtained from the lateritious sediment of the urine in certain fevers.

RŌ'SA-RY, *n.* [L. *rosarium.*] 1. A bed of roses, or place where roses grow.—2. In the *Roman Catholic Church,* a series of prayers and a string of beads by which they are counted. A rosary consists of 15 decades. Each decade contains ten *Ave Marias* marked by small beads, preceded by a *Pater Noster,* marked by a larger bead, and concluded by a *Gloria Patri.* Five decades make a *chaplet,* which is a third part of the rosary.—*Bp. Fitzpatrick.*

† ROS'CID, *a.* [L. *roscidus.*] Dewy; containing dew, or consisting of dew.—*Bacon.*

RŌSE, *n.* [Fr. *rose;* L., It., Sp. *rosa;* G., Dan. *rose.*] 1. A plant and flower of the genus *rosa,* of many species and varieties. 2. A knot of ribbon in the form of a rose, used as an ornamental tie of a shoe.—3. In *architecture, see* ROSETTE.—In *English history,* in the feuds between the houses of York and Lancaster, the *white rose* was the badge of the former, and the *red rose* of the latter.—*Under the rose* (*sub rosa*), in secret; privately; in a manner that forbids disclosure, the rose being among the ancients the symbol of secrecy, and hung up at entertainments, as a token that nothing there said was to be divulged *Booth.*—*Rose of Jericho,* a plant growing on the plain of Jericho

RŌSE, *pret.* of *rise.*

RŌSE'-BAY, *n.* A plant, the *nerium oleander;* also, a *rhododendron.*

RŌSE'-BUG, } *n.* A species of diurnal beetle which

RŌSE'-CHAF-ER, } feeds on the blossoms of the rose, and on various other plants.—*Farm. Encyc.*

RŌSE'-CŎL-ORED (-kul-lurd), } *a.* Having the color of a

RŌSE'-HUED (-hūde), } rose.

RŌSE'-DI-A-MOND, *n.* A diamond nearly hemispherical, cut into 24 triangular planes.

RŌSE'-FACED (-fāste), *a.* Having a rosy or red face.

RŌSE'-GALL, *n.* An excrescence on the dog-rose.

RŌSE'-MAL-LOW, *n.* A plant, commonly called hollyhock.

RŌSE'-NŌ-BLE, *n.* An ancient English gold coin, stamped with the figure of a rose, first struck in the reign of Edward III., and current at 6*s.* 8*d.*—*Brande.*—*P. Cyc.*

RŌSE'-QUARTZ, *n.* A rose-red variety of quartz.

RŌSE'-ROOT, *n.* A plant of the genus *rhodiola.*

RŌSE'-WA-TER, *n.* Water tinctured with roses by distillation.—*Encyc.*

RŌSE'-WIN-DOW, *n.* In *architecture,* a circular window, with compartments branching from a center.—*Gloss. of Architecture.*

RŌSE'-WOOD, *n.* The wood of a tree growing in Brazil and other warm climates, much used in cabinet-work. It is of a fragrant smell, and from it is obtained a perfume.

RŌ'SE-AL (rō'zhe-al), *a.* [L. *roseus.*] Like a rose in smell or color.

* RŌ'SE-ATE (rō'zhe-ate), *a.* [Fr. *rosat.*] 1. Rosy; full of roses. 2. Blooming; of a rose-color.—*Boyle.*

RŌSED (rōzd), *a.* Crimsoned; flushed.—*Shak.*

RŌSE'LITE, *n.* [from *M. Rose.*] A native arseniate of cobalt, occurring in small, red crystals.—*Dana.*

RŌSE'MA-RY, *n.* [L. *rosmarinus.*] A verticillate plant of the genus *rosmarinus,* having a fine aromatic fragrance like camphor. It has been used as an emblem of fidelity or constancy.

RO-SĒ'O-LA, *n.* A sort of rash, so called from its rose color.

RŌ'SET, *n.* [Fr. *rosette.*] A red color used by painters.

RO-SETTE', *n.* [Fr.] 1. An imitation of a rose made of ribbons, used as an ornament or badge.—2. In *architecture,* an ornament in the form of a rose, much used in decorations.—*Gwilt.*

ROS-I-CRŪ'CIAN, *n.* [L. *ros* and *crux.*] The Rosicrucians were a sect or cabal of hermetical philosophers, or, rather, fanatics, who were first known in Germany in the seventeenth century, and made great pretensions to science, and, among other things, pretended to be masters of the secret of the philosopher's stone.

ROS-I-CRŪ'CIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the Rosicrucians or their arts.—*Hudibras.*

† RŌ'SIER (rō'zhur), *n.* [Fr.] A rose-bush.—*Spenser.*

ROS'IN, *n.* [This is only a different orthography of *resin,* Ir. *roisin;* Fr. *resine;* L. *resina. See* RESIN.] The resin left after distilling off the volatile oil from turpentine; colophony.—*Ure.*

ROS'IN, *v. t.* To rub with rosin.—*Gay.*

RŌ'SI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being rosy, or of resembling the color of the rose.—*Davenant.*

ROS'IN-Y, *a.* Like rosin, or partaking of its qualities.

ROS'LAND, *n.* [W. *rhos,* peat, or a moor.] Heathy land; land full of ling; moorish or watery land.

ROS'MA-RINE, *n.* Rosemary.—*Spenser.*—*Shenstone.*

ROSS, *n.* [qu. G. *graus.*] The rough, scaly matter on the surface of the bark of certain trees. [*New England.*]

ROSS'EL, *n.* Light land. [*Not used in America.*]

† ROSS'EL-LY, *a.* Loose; light.—*Mortimer.*

ROS'SIG-NOL, *n.* [Fr.; It. *rosignuolo.*] The nightingale.

ROS'TEL, *n.* [L. *rostellum.*] In *botany,* that part of the *corculum* or heart of a seed which descends into the earth and becomes a root.—*Willdenow.*

ROS'TEL-LATE, *a.* Having a rostel.

ROS-TEL'LI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a rostel.

ROS'TER, *n.* [a corruption of *register.*] In *military affairs,* a plan or table by which the duty of officers is regulated.—In *Massachusetts,* a list of the officers of a division, brigade, regiment, or battalion.

ROS'TRAL, *a.* [L. *rostrum.*] 1. Resembling the beak of a ship. 2. Pertaining to the beak.

ROS'TRATE, } *a.* [L. *rostratus.*] 1. In *botany* and *con-*

ROS'TRĀ-TED, } *chology,* beaked; having a process resembling the beak of a bird. 2. Furnished or adorned with beaks.

ROS'TRI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a beak.—*Kirby.*

ROS'TRUM, *n.* [L.] 1. The beak or bill of a bird. 2. The beak or head of a ship.—3. In *ancient Rome,* a scaffold or elevated place in the forum, where orations, pleadings, funeral harangues, &c., were delivered. Hence, 4. A platform or elevated spot from which a speaker addresses his audience.—*Gwilt.* 5. The pipe which conveys the distilling liquor into its receiver, the common alembic.—*Quincy.*

6. A crooked pair of scissors, used by surgeons for dilating wounds.—*Quincy.*

RŌ'SU-LĀTE, *a.* Having the leaves arranged in little rose-like clusters.—*P. Cyc.*

RŌ'SY, *a.* 1. Resembling a rose; blooming; red; blushing; charming. 2. Made in the form of a rose.

RŌ'SY-BŌ-SOMED, *a.* Imbosomed among roses.—*Gray.*

RŌ'SY-CROWNED, *a.* Crowned with roses.—*Gray.*

RŌ'SY-TINT-ED, *a.* Having the tints of the rose.—*Mrs. Butler.*

ROT, *v. i.* [Sax. *rotian*; D. *rotten*; Sw. *rota.*] To lose the natural cohesion and organization of parts, as animal and vegetable substances; to be decomposed and resolved into its original component parts by the natural process, or the gradual operation of heat and air.—SYN. To putrefy; corrupt; decay; spoil.

ROT, *v. t.* To make putrid; to cause to be wholly or partially decomposed by the natural operation of air and heat; to bring to corruption.

ROT, *n.* 1. A fatal distemper incident to sheep, usually supposed to be owing to wet seasons and moist pastures. 2. Putrefaction; putrid decay.—3. *Dry rot*, in timber, the decay of the wood without the access of water. *See* DRY ROT.

RŌ'TA, *n.* [L. *rota*; W. *rhod.*] 1. An ecclesiastical court of appeal at Rome, composed of twelve prelates; so called because they sit in a circle (*rota*).—2. In *English history*, a club of politicians, who, in the time of Charles I., contemplated an equal government by rotation.

RŌ'TA-LITE, *n.* One of a genus of fossil multilocular shells.

RŌ'TA-RY, *a.* [L. *rota*; W. *rhod*; Sp. *rueda*; Port. *roda.*] Turning, as a wheel on its axis.—*Rotary engine*, a steam-engine worked by the elastic force of the steam acting upon pistons fixed to an axis, whereby the latter is put in motion.—*Buchanan.*

RŌ'TĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *rota.*] To revolve or move round a center.—*Redfield.*

RŌ'TATE, *a.* In *botany*, wheel-shaped; monopetalous; spreading nearly flat, without a tube, or with a very short tube.

RŌ'TATE-PLANE, *a.* In *botany*, wheel-shaped and flat, without a tube.—*Lee.*

RŌ'TĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* [L. *rotatus.*] Turned round, as a wheel

RŌ'TĀ-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Revolving; moving round a center.

RO-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *rotatio.*] 1. The act of turning, as a wheel or solid body on its axis, as distinguished from the progressive motion of a body revolving round another body or a distant point. 2. Vicissitude of succession.

RŌ'TĀ-TIVE, *a.* Turning, as a wheel; rotatory. [*Rare.*]

RO-TĀ'TOR, *n.* [L.] That which gives a circular or rolling motion; a muscle producing a rolling motion.

RŌ'TA-TO-RIES, *n. pl.* Wheel animalcules; rotifers.—*Kirby.*

RŌ'TA-TO-RY, *a.* [from *rotator.*] 1. Turning on an axis, as a wheel; rotary. 2. Going in a circle; following in succession.

RŌTE, *n.* [a contraction of *crowd*; W. *crwth*; Ir. *cruit.*] A musical instrument, probably similar to the hurdy-gurdy.—*P. Cyc.*

RŌTE, *n.* [L. *rota.*] *Properly*, a round of words; frequent repetition of words or sounds, without attending to the signification, or to principles and rules; a practice that impresses words in the memory without an effort of the understanding, and without the aid of rules.

RŌTE, *v. t.* To fix in the memory by means of frequent repetition, without an effort of the understanding to comprehend what is repeated.—*Shak.* [*Little used.*]

RŌTE, *v. i.* To go out by rotation or succession. [*Little used.*]

ROTH'ER-BEASTS, *n. pl.* [Sax. *hrythe*r.] Cattle of the bovine genus.—*Golding.*

ROTH'ER-NAILS, *n. pl.* [corrupted from *rudder-nails.*] Among *shipwrights*, nails with very full heads, used for fastening the rudder-irons of ships.

ROTH'OF-FITE, *n.* A variety of garnet, brown or black.

RŌ'TI-FER, *n.* [L. *rota* and *fero.*] The *rotifers* are a class of infusorial animals, having ciliary appendages on the fore-part of the body, which seem to move in a rotary manner.—*Brande.*

ROTTED, *ppr.* or *a.* Made putrid; decomposed wholly or partially.

ROTTEN (rot'n), *a.* [Sw. *rutten.*] 1. Decomposed by the natural process of decay. 2. Not firm or trusty; having some defect in principle. 3. Having some defect in substance; not sound or hard, as a road; [*rare.*] 4. Fetid; ill-smelling; [*rare.*]—SYN. Putrefied; putrid; decayed; carious; defective; unsound; corrupt; deceitful; treacherous.

ROTTEN-STONE, *n.* A soft stone used in polishing metals, &c.

ROTTEN-LY, *adv.* Putridly; defectively; fetidly.

ROTTEN-NESS, *n.* State of being decayed or putrid; carriousness; putrefaction; unsoundness.

ROTTING, *ppr.* Making putrid; causing to decompose.

RO-TUND', *a.* [L. *rotundus.*] 1. Round; circular; spherical.—2. In *botany*, orbicular; a little inclining to be oblong.—*Lindley.*

RO-TUN'DA, } *n.* [It. *rotondo.*] A round building; any
RO-TUN'DO, } erection that is round both on the outside and inside.

RO-TUND-I-FŌ'LI-OUS, *a.* [L. *rotundus* and *folium.*] Having round leaves.

RO-TUND'I-TY, } *n.* Roundness; sphericity; circularity.
RO-TUND'NESS, }

RÖU'BLE. *See* RUBLE.

RÖU'GOU (roo'koo), *n.* [originally written *urucu.*] A substance used in dyeing; the same as *anotta.*

RÖU-E' (roo-ā'), *n.* [Fr.] In the *fashionable world*, one devoted to a life of sensual pleasure, but not excluded from society for his vices; a debauchee.

RÖUGE (roozh), *a.* [Fr.] Red.—*Davies.*

RÖUGE (roozh), *n.* A species of lake or red paint, usually prepared from the dried flowers of the safflower, used for painting the cheeks.

RÖUGE, *v. i.* To paint the face, or, rather, the cheeks, with rouge.

RÖUGE, *v. t.* To paint or tinge with rouge.

RÖUGE'-ET-NOIR (roozh'-ā-nwä'). [Fr. red and black.] A game at cards, in which persons play against the owner of the table or banker; so called because the table is divided in small compartments colored red and black.—*Hoyle.*

RÖUGED (roozhd), *pp.* Tinged with rouge, as the face.

ROUGH (ruf), *a.* [Sax. *hreog, hreoh, hrug, reoh, rug, ruh, href, hreof*; D. *ruig.*] 1. Having inequalities, small ridges, or points on the surface; not smooth or plane; uneven. 2. Stony; abounding with stones and stumps, or with stones only, as a meadow. 3. Not wrought or polished; as, a *rough* diamond. 4. Thrown into huge waves; violently agitated, as a sea. 5. Tempestuous; stormy; boisterous; as, a *rough* day.—*Shak.* 6. Austere to the taste, harsh; as, *rough* wine. 7. Harsh to the ear; grating; jarring; unharmonious, as numbers or verse. 8. Rugged of temper; severe; austere; rude; not mild or courteous. 9. Coarse in manners; rude; uncivil; unmannerly. 10. Harsh; violent; not easy. 11. Harsh; severe; uncivil; as, *rough* usage. 12. Hard-featured; not delicate; as, a *rough* visage. 13. Terrible; dreadful; as, "the *rough* edge of battle."—*Milton.* 14. Rugged; disordered in appearance; coarse. 15. Hairy; shaggy; covered with hairs, bristles, and the like.

ROUGH (ruf), *v. t.* *To rough it*, is to have or pursue a rough or rugged course.

ROUGH'-CAST (ruf'-käst), *v. t.* [*rough* and *cast.*] 1. To form in its first rudiments, without revision, correction, and polish. 2. To mold without nicety or elegance, or to form with asperities. 3. To plaster with a mixture of lime and shells or pebbles.

ROUGH'-CAST (ruf'-käst), *n.* 1. A rude model; the form of a thing in its first rudiments, unfinished. 2. A kind of plastering made of lime, with a mixture of shells or pebbles, used for covering buildings.

ROUGH'-DRAUGHT (ruf'-dräft), *n.* A draught in its rudiments; a draught not perfected; a sketch.

ROUGH'-DRAW (ruf'-draw), *v. t.* To draw or delineate coarsely.—*Dryden.*

ROUGH'-DRAWN (ruf'-drawn), *pp.* Coarsely drawn.

ROUGH'-FOOT-ED (ruf'-fo͝ot-ed), *a.* Feather-footed.

ROUGH'-HEW (ruf'-hu), *v. t.* [*rough* and *hew.*] 1. To hew coarsely without smoothing. 2. To give the first form or shape to a thing.

ROUGH'-HEWN (ruf'-hūne), *pp.* or *a.* 1. Hewn coarsely without smoothing. 2. Rugged; unpolished; of coarse manners; rude. 3. Unpolished; not nicely finished.

ROUGH'-LEAFED (ruf'-leeft), *a.* Having rough leaves.

ROUGH'-RIDER (ruf'-), *n.* One who breaks horses; *particularly*, a non-commissioned officer in the cavalry whose duty it is to assist the riding-master.—*Campbell's Mil. Dict.*

ROUGH'-SHOD (ruf'-shod), *a.* Shod with shoes armed with points.—*To ride rough-shod*, in a *figurative sense*, is to pursue a course, regardless of the pain or distress it may cause others.

ROUGH'-WORK (ruf'-wurk), *v. t.* To work over coarsely, without regard to nicety, smoothness, or finish.

ROUGH'-WROUGHT (ruf'-rawt), *pp.* or *a.* Wrought or done coarsely.

ROUGH'EN (ruf'n), *v. t.* [from *rough.*] To make rough

ROUGH'EN (ruf'n), *v. i.* To grow or become rough.

ROUGH'ENED (ruf'nd), *pp.* Made or become rough.

ROUGH'EN-ING (ruf'n-ing), *ppr.* Making rough.

ROUGH'INGS (ruf'ingz), *n. pl.* Grass after mowing or reaping. [*Local.*]

ROUGH'ISH (ruf'ish), *a.* In some degree rough.—*Rich. Dict.*

ROUGH'LY (ruf'ly), *adv.* 1. With uneven surface; with

asperities on the surface. 2. Harshly; uncivilly; rudely. 3. Severely; without tenderness. 4. Austerely to the taste. 5. Boisterously; tempestuously. 6. Harshly to the ear. 7. Violently; not gently.

ROUGH'NESS (ruf'nes), *n.* 1. Unevenness of surface, occasioned by small prominences; asperity of surface. 2. Austereness to the taste. 3. Taste of astringency. 4. Harshness to the ear. 5. Ruggedness of temper; harshness; austerity. 6. Coarseness of manners or behavior; rudeness. 7. Want of delicacy or refinement. 8. Severity; harshness or violence of discipline. 9. Violence of operation in medicines. 10. Unpolished or unfinished state. 11. Inelegance of dress or appearance. 12. Tempestuousness; boisterousness, as of winds or weather. 13. Violent agitation by wind. 14. Coarseness of features.

† ROUGHT (rawt), for *raught*; pret. of *reach*.—*Shak.*

RÖU-LEAU' (roo-lō'), *n.* [Fr.] A little roll; a roll of coins in paper.—*Pope.*

RÖU-LETTE', n [Fr., a little ball or roller.] A game of chance, in which a small ball is made to move round rapidly on a circle divided off into red or black spaces, and as it stops on the one or the other, the player wins or loses.—*Dict. de l'Acad.*

† ROUN, *v. i.* [G. *raunen*; Sax. *runian.*] To whisper.

† ROUN, *v. t.* To address in a whisper.—*Bret.*

ROUN'-TREE, } *n.* The mountain-ash.
RÖAN'-TREE, }

ROUNCE (rouns), *n.* The handle of a printing-press.

ROUN'CE-VAL, *n.* [from Sp. *Roncesvalles.*] A variety of pea, so called.—*Tusser.*

ROUND, *a.* [Fr. *rond*; It., Sp., Port. *ronda.*[1. Having the form of a circle, sphere, or cylinder. 2. Large; not inconsiderable; as, a *round* sum or price. 3. Smooth; flowing; not defective or abrupt.—*Fell;* [*applied to style.*] 4. Plain; open; candid; fair; as, *round* dealing.—*Bacon.* 5. Quick; brisk, as a trot. 6. Bold; positive; as, a *round* affirmation or oath. *Sharp.*—*A round number* is a number that ends with a cipher, and may be divided by 10 without a remainder.—SYN. Circular; spherical; globular; globose; orbicular; orbed; cylindrical; full; plump; rotund.

ROUND, *n.* 1. A circle; a circular thing, or a circle in motion; also, an orb, globe, or sphere. 2. Action or performance in a circle, or passing through a series of hands or things, and coming to the point of beginning; or the time of such action. 3. Rotation in office; succession in vicissitude. 4. A rundle; the step of a ladder. 5. A walk or circuit performed by a guard or an officer round the rampart of a garrison, or among sentinels, to see that the sentinels are faithful and all things safe. 6. A short vocal composition in three or more parts, in performing which the first voice sings alone to the end of the first part, and, while singing the second part, the second voice sings the first part, &c., the voices following successively the same routine. 7. A general discharge of fire-arms by a body of troops, in which each soldier fires once. 8. That which goes round a whole circle or company; as, a *round* of applause.—*A round of cartridges and balls,* one cartridge to each man.—*A round of beef,* a cut of thigh through and across the bone.

ROUND, *adv.* 1. On all sides. 2. Circularly; in a circular form. 3. From one side or party to another. 4. Not in a direct line; by a course longer than the direct course.—*All round,* in *common speech,* denotes over the whole place, or in every direction.

ROUND, *prep.* 1. On every side of; as, the people stood *round* him. 2. About; in a circular course, or in all parts; as, to go *round* the city. 3. Circularly; about.—*To come* or *get round one,* in *popular language,* is to gain advantage over one by flattery or deception; to circumvent.

ROUND, *v. t.* 1. To make circular, spherical, or cylindrical. 2. To surround; to encircle; to encompass. 3. To form to the arch or figure of the section of a circle. 4. To move about any thing. 5. To make full, smooth, and flowing.—*To round in,* among *seamen,* to haul upon a rope, generally upon the weather-braces.—*To round up,* to haul up, as the slack of a rope through its leading-tackle, or a tackle which hangs loose by its fall.—*Totten.*

ROUND, *v. i.* 1. To grow or become round. 2. To go round.—*To round to,* in *sailing,* is to turn the head of the ship toward the wind.

† ROUND, *v. i.* [a corruption of *roun*; Sax. *runian*; Germ. *raunen.*] To whisper.—*Bacon.*

ROUND'-BA€KED (-bakt), } *a.* Having a round back or
ROUND'-SHOUL-DERED } shoulders.

ROUND'-HEAD (-hed), *n.* [*round* and *head.*] A name of contempt formerly given to Puritans from the practice which prevailed among them of cropping the hair round. They were also called *prick-eared,* because, from the scantiness of their hair, their ears were fully exposed. During the time of Charles I. and of the Commonwealth, the name *round-head* was extended to all the republicans.—*Toone.*—*P. Cyc.*

ROUND'-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having a round head or top.

ROUND'-HOUSE, *n.* 1. A constable's prison; the prison to secure persons taken up by the night-watch, till they can be examined by a magistrate. *Encyc.*—2. In a *ship of war,* a certain necessary near the head, for the use of particular officers.—3. In *large merchantmen* and *ships of war,* a cabin or apartment in the after-part of the quarter deck, having the poop for its roof; sometimes called the *coach.*

ROUND'-RIDGE, *v. t.* [*round* and *ridge.*] In *tillage,* to form round ridges by plowing.—*Edwards.* [*West Indies.*]

ROUND'-ROB-IN, *n.* [Fr. *rond* and *ruban.*—*Todd.*] A written petition, memorial, remonstrance, or instrument signed by names in a ring or circle, so as not to show who signed first.—*Forbes.*

ROUND TA'BLE, *n. Knights of the round table,* knights belonging to an order established by the British King Arthur about the sixth century; so named from their eating at a round table, by which the distinction of rank was avoided.—*Toone.*

ROUND TOW'ER, *n.* The name given to certain lofty ancient towers, tapering from the base to a conical cap or roof, which crowns the summit; found chiefly in Ireland.—*P. Cyc.*

ROUND'A-BOUT, *a.* [*round* and *about.*] 1. Indirect; going round; loose. 2. Ample; extensive. 3. Encircling; encompassing.

ROUND'A-BOUT, *n.* 1. A horizontal wheel upon which children ride.—*Smart.* 2. A sort of surtout. *Smart.*—3. In *America,* a short, close body-garment without skirts.

ROUND'EL, } *n.* [Fr. *rondelet.*] 1. A sort of ancient
ROUND'E-LAY, } poem, consisting of thirteen verses, of which eight are in one kind of rhyme, and five in another, with the same word at the beginning and end. 2. [Fr. *rondelle.*] A round form or figure; [*obs.*]—3. *Roundel,* in *heraldry,* a circular spot.

† ROUND'ER, *n.* Circumference; inclosure.

ROUND'ING, *ppr.* 1. Making round or circular. 2. Making full, flowing, and smooth.

ROUND'ING, *a.* Round or roundish; nearly round.

ROUND'ING, *n.* Among *seamen,* small rope or spun-yarn wound round a larger rope to keep it from chafing; also called *service.*—*Totten.*

ROUND'ISH. *a.* Somewhat round; nearly round.

ROUND'ISH-NESS, *n.* The state of being roundish.

ROUND'LET, *n.* A little circle.—*Gregory.*

ROUND'LY, *adv.* 1. In a round form or manner. 2. Openly; boldly; without reserve; peremptorily. 3. Plainly fully. 4. Briskly; with speed. 5. Completely; to the purpose; vigorously; in earnest.

ROUND'NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being round, circular, spherical, globular, or cylindrical; cylindrical form. 2. Smoothness of flow. 3. Openness; plainness; boldness; positiveness.—SYN. Circularity; sphericity; globosity; globularity; globularness; orbicularness; cylindricity; fullness; plumpness; rotundity.

ROUNDS, *n. pl.* 1. *See* ROUND, *n.*, No. 5. 2. Round-top. *see* TOP.

RÖUP (roop), *v. t.* To cry or shout; hence, to expose to sale by auction.—*Jamieson's Dict.* [*Scottish.*]

RÖUP, *n.* 1. An outcry; a sale of goods by auction; [*Scottish.*] 2. A disease in poultry.—*Gardner.*

ROUSE (rouz), *v. t.* [This word, written also *arouse,* seems to belong to the family of *raise* or *rush. See* RAISE.] 1. To wake from sleep or repose; to awaken.—*Gen.*, xlix. 2. To excite to thought or action from a state of idleness, languor, stupidity, or inattention. 3. To put into action; to agitate. 4. To drive a beast from his den or place of rest.

ROUSE, *v. i.* 1. To awake from sleep or repose. 2. To be excited to thought or action from a state of indolence, sluggishness, languor, or inattention.

ROUSE, *v. i.* In *seamen's language,* to pull together upon a cable, &c., without the assistance of tackles.

† ROUSE, *n.* [D. *roes*; G. *rausch.*] 1. A bumper in honor of a health. 2. Excess of drinking; carousal.—*Shak.*

ROUSED (rouzd), *pp.* Awakened from sleep; excited to thought or action.

ROUS'ER, *n.* One who rouses or excites.

ROUS'ING, *ppr.* 1. Awaking from sleep; exciting; calling into action. 2. *a.* Having power to awaken or excite 3 Great; violent; [*vulgar.*]

ROUS'ING-LY, *adv.* Violently; excitingly.

ROUST, *n.* A torrent occasioned by a tide.—*Shetland.*

ROUT, *n.* [G. *rotte*; D. *rot*; Dan. *rode.*] 1. A rabble; a clamorous multitude; a tumultuous crowd.—2. In *law,* a *rout* is where three persons or more meet to do an unlawful act upon a common quarrel, as forcibly to break down fences on a right claimed of common or of way, and make some advances toward it. 3. A company of select persons.—*Spenser*; [*obs.*] Hence, 4. A fashionable assembly or large evening party.—*Smart.*

ROUT, *n.* [Fr. *deroute*; It. *rotta.*] The breaking or defeat of an army or band of troops, or the disorder and confusion of troops thus defeated and put to flight.

ROUT, *v. t.* To break the ranks of troops and put them to flight in disorder; to cause defeat and throw into confusion, as troops.—SYN. To defeat; discomfit; beat; overpower; overthrow; conquer.

† ROUT, *v. i.* To assemble in a clamorous and tumultuous crowd.—*Bacon.*

† ROUT, *v. i.* [Sax. *hrutan.*] To snore.—*Chaucer.*

† ROUT, *v. t.* [for *root.*] To turn up the ground with the snout; to search.

* ROUTE or RŌUTE, *n.* [Fr. *route*; Sp. *ruta*; Arm. *roud*; W. *rhawd.*] The course or way which is traveled or passed, or to be passed; a passing; a course; a march.

ROUT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Put to flight in disorder.

RŌU-TINE' (roo-teen'), *n.* [Fr.] 1. A round of business, amusement, or pleasure, daily or frequently pursued; *particularly*, a course of business or official duties, regularly or frequently returning. 2. Any regular habit or practice not accommodated to circumstances.

ROUT'ING, *ppr.* Putting to flight; defeating and throwing into confusion.

ROUT'OUS-LY, *adv.* With that violation of law called a rout.—*Bouvier.*

RŌVE, *v. i.* [Dan. *röver*; Sw. *rofva.*] To go, move, or pass, without certain direction in any manner, by walking, riding, flying, or otherwise.—SYN. To wander; roam; range; ramble; stroll.

RŌVE, *v. t.* To wander over; as, *roving* a field.

RŌVE, *v. t.* [qu. *reeve.*] To draw a thread, string, or cord through an eye or aperture.

RŌV'ER, *n.* 1. A wanderer; one who rambles about. 2. A fickle or inconstant person. 3. A robber or pirate; a freebooter. 4. A sort of arrow; [*obs.*]—*At rovers*, without any particular aim; at random.

RŌV'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Rambling; wandering; passing a cord through an eye.

RŌV'ING, *n.* The operation which gives the first twist to cotton thread by drawing it through an eye or aperture.

RŌV'ING-LY, *adv.* In a wandering manner.

RŌV'ING-NESS, *n.* State of roving.

RŌW, *n.* [Sax. *rawa*; G. *reihe*; D. *rei.*] 1. A series of persons or things arranged in a continued line; a line; a rank; a file.—*Milton.* 2. An excursion taken in a boat with oars.

ROW, *n.* A riotous, noisy disturbance. *Lord Byron.*—SYN. Broil; uproar; riot; tumult; commotion; disturbance; affray.

RŌW, *v. t.* [Sax. *rowan, reowan*; Sw. *ro*; Dan. *roer.*] 1. To impel, as a boat or vessel along the surface of water by oars. 2. To transport by rowing.

RŌW, *v. i.* To labor with the oar; as, to *row* well.

RŌW'-LOĆK, *n.* That part of a boat's gunwale on which the oar rests in rowing.—*Totten.*

RŌW'-PŌRT, *n.* A name given to little square holes in the sides of small vessels of war, near the surface of the water, for the use of an oar for rowing in a calm.

† RŌW'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being rowed or rowed upon.

RŌW'AN-TREE, *n.* The roan-tree or mountain-ash, which see.

ROW'DY, *n.* A riotous, turbulent fellow. [*Am.*]

RŌWED (rōde), *pp.* Driven by oars.

ROW'EL, *n.* [Old Fr. *rouelle.*] 1. The little wheel of a spur, formed with sharp points.—2. Among *farriers*, a roll of hair or silk passed through the flesh of horses, answering to a seton in surgery. 3. A little flat ring or wheel of plate or iron on horses' bits.

ROW'EL, *v. t.* To insert a rowel in; to pierce the skin and insert a roll of hair or silk.

ROW'ELED, *pp.* Pierced with a rowel.

ROW'EL-ING, *ppr.* Inserting a roll of hair or silk; piercing the skin to make a rowel.

ROW'EN, *n.* 1. A field kept up till after Michaelmas, that the corn left on the ground may sprout into green. *Notes on Tusser.*—2. In *New England*, the second growth of grass in a season.—*Halliwell.*

RŌW'ER, *n.* One who rows or manages an oar in rowing.

RŌW'ING, *ppr.* Impelling, as a boat by oars.

RŌW'ING, *n.* The act of impelling a boat by oars.

RŌW'LAND. *To give a Rowland for an Oliver* is to give a full equivalent, as a retort, blow, &c., of equal force; in allusion to two knights, famous in romance, who were considered as exactly matched.—*Halliwell.*

ROW'LEY-RAGG. *See* RAGSTONE.

ROY'AL, *a.* [Fr. *royal*; It. *reale*; Sp., Port. *real.*] 1. Pertaining to a king; as, *royal* family or dignity. 2. Becoming a king; as, *royal* munificence. 3. Like a king; as "that *royal* merchant, good Antonio." *Shak.*—SYN. Kingly; regal; monarchical; imperial; king-like; princely; august; majestic; superb; splendid; illustrious; noble; magnanimous.

ROY'AL, *n.* 1. A large kind of paper. It is used as a noun or an adjective.—2. Among *seamen*, a small sail spread immediately above the top-gallant-sail; sometimes termed the *top-gallant-royal.* 3. One of the shoots of a stag's head.—4. In *artillery*, a small mortar.—5. In *England*, one of the soldiers of the first regiment of foot, called the *royals*, and supposed to be the oldest regular corps in Europe.

ROY'AL-ISM, *n.* Attachment to the principles or cause of royalty, or to a royal government.—*Madison.*

ROY'AL-IST, *n.* An adherent to a king, or one attached to a kingly government.—*Waller.*

ROY'AL-IZE, *v. t.* To make royal.—*Shak.*

ROY'AL-IZED, *pp.* Made royal.

ROY'AL-LY, *adv.* In a kingly manner; like a king; as becomes a king.—*Dryden.*

ROY'AL-TY, *n.* [Fr. *royauté*; It. *realtà.*] 1. Kingship; the character, state, or office of a king. Hence, 2. The king or sovereign; as, the distresses of *royalty*. *Mason.*—3. *Royalties*, pl., emblems of royalty; regalia. 4. Rights of a king; prerogatives.

† ROYNE, *v. t.* [Fr. *rogner.*] To bite; to gnaw.

† ROYNISH, *a.* [Fr. *rogneux*; Sp. *roñoso*; It. *rognoso.*] Mean; paltry; as, the *roynish* clown.—*Shak.*

† ROY'TEL-ET, *n.* [Fr. *roitelet.*] A little king.—*Heylin.*

† ROY'TISH, *a.* Wild; irregular.—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*

RUB, *v. t.* [W. *rhwbiaw.*] 1. To move something along the surface of a body with pressure. 2. To wipe; to clean, to scour. 3. To touch so as to leave behind something which touches; to spread over. 4. To polish; to retouch: with *over*. 5. To obstruct by collision. *Shak.*; [*unusual.*] —*To rub down*, to clean by rubbing; to comb or curry, as a horse.—*To rub off*, to clean any thing by rubbing; to separate by friction.—*To rub out.* 1. To erase; to obliterate. 2. To remove or separate by friction.—*To rub upon*, to touch hard. *Sidney.*—*To rub up.* 1. To burnish; to polish; to clean. 2. To excite; to awaken; to rouse to action.

RUB, *v. i.* 1. To move along the surface of a body with pressure. 2. To fret; to chafe; to gall. 3. To move or pass with difficulty.

RUB, *n.* 1. The act of rubbing; friction. 2. That which renders motion or progress difficult; collision; hinderance; obstruction. 3. Inequality of ground that hinders the motion of a bowl. 4. Difficulty; cause of uneasiness; pinch. 5. Sarcasm; joke; something grating to the feelings.

RUB, RUB'-STŌNE, *n.* [*rub* and *stone.*] A stone, usually some kind of sandstone, used to sharpen instruments; a whetstone.

† RUB'BAĆE, † RUB'BIDĆE, † RUB'BLE, for *rubbish*, vulgar, and not used.

RUBBED (rubd), *pp.* Moved along the surface with a pressure; cleaned; polished.

RUB'BER, *n.* 1. One who rubs. 2. The instrument or thing used in rubbing or cleaning. 3. A coarse file, or the rough part of it. 4. A whetstone; a rubstone.—5. In *whist and some other games*, two games out of three; or the game that decides the contest; or a contest consisting of three games.—*India rubber*, caoutchouc, which see.

RUB'BING, *ppr.* Moving along the surface with a pressure, chafing; scouring; polishing.

RUB'BING, *n.* The act of rubbing, scouring, or polishing.

RUB'BISH, *n.* 1. Fragments of buildings; broken or imperfect pieces of any structure; ruins. 2. Waste or rejected matter; any thing worthless. 3. Mingled mass; confusion.

RUB'BLE, RUB'BLE-STŌNE, *n.* A name given by quarry-men to the upper fragmentary and decomposed portions of a mass of stone; sometimes applied to water-worn stone.—*Lyell. See, also,* RUBBAGE.

RUB'BLE-WALL, RUB'BLE-WŌRK, *n.* In *masonry*, coarse walling constructed of rough stones, not large, but irregular in size and shape.—*Gloss. of Archit.*

RUB'BLY, *a.* Pertaining to or containing rubble.—*Smart.*

RU-BE-FĀ'CIENT (-shent), *a.* [L. *rubefacio.*] Making red.

RU-BE-FĀ'CIENT, *n.* In *medicine*, a substance or external application which produces redness of the skin.

RŪ'BEL-LĪTE, *n.* [from L. *rubeus.*] A red variety of tourmaline.—*Dana.*

RU-BĒ'O-LA, *n.* The measles.

RU-BES'CENT, *a.* [L. *rubescens, rubesco.*] Growing or becoming red; tending to a red color.

RŪ'BE-ZĂHL, n. [G.] A famous mountain spirit of Germany, sometimes friendly, sometimes mischievous, corresponding to *Puck.*—*Encyc. Am. See* PUCK.

RŪ'BI-ĆAN, *a.* [Fr.; L. *rubeo.*] *Rubican color* of a horse is a bay, sorrel, or black, with a light gray or white upon the flanks, but the gray or white not predominant there.

RŪ'BI-CEL, *n.* [L. *rubeo.*] A gem or mineral, a variety of ruby of a reddish color, from Brazil.

RŪ'BI-ĆON, *n.* A small river forming the boundary of Italy, which Cæsar crossed when he invaded Italy, with the intention of subduing it. Hence, to *pass the Rubicon* is to take a desperate step in an enterprise, or to adopt a measure from which one can not recede, or from which he is determined not to recede.

RŪ'BI-ĆUND, *a.* [L. *rubicundus.*] Inclining to redness.

RU-BI-CUND'I-TY, *n.* An inclination to redness; ruddiness

RŪ'BIÆD (rū'bid), *pp.* or *a.* Red as a ruby; as, a *rubied* lip.

RU-BIF'IC, *a.* [L. *ruber* and *facio.*] Making red.—*Grew.*

RU-BI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of making red.—*Howell.*

RŪ'BI-FORM, *a.* [L. *ruber* and *form.*] Having the form of red.—*Newton.*

RŪ'BI-FŸ, *v. t.* [L. *ruber* and *facio.*] To make red. [*Rare.*]

RU-BIG'I-NOUS, *a.* Rusty.

RU-BĪ'GO, *n.* [L.] Mildew; a kind of rust on plants, consisting of a parasitic fungus or mushroom.

† RŪ'BI-OUS, *a.* [L. *rubeus.*] Red; ruddy.—*Shak.*

RŪ'BLE (rū'bl), *n.* [Russ., from *rublyn.*] 1. A silver coin of Russia. The old ruble was worth about 3*s.* 8*d.* sterling, or 85 cents. The new ruble, coined since 1762, is worth nearly 3*s.* 3*d.* sterling, or 75 cents. 2. A money of account in Russia. The bank ruble of 100 copecks is worth about 11 pence sterling, or 21 cents.—*M'Culloch.*

RŪ'BRIC, *n.* [Fr. *rubrique;* L., It., Sp. *rubrica.*] 1. In the *canon law*, a title or article in certain ancient law-books; so called because written in red letters. 2. The name given to the directions printed in prayer-books, which were formerly put in red letters. The name has sometimes been given to any writing or printing in red ink in old books and manuscripts, especially the date and place on a title-page.—*Brande.*

RŪ'BRIC, *v. t.* To adorn with red.

RŪ'BRIC, } *a.* Red.
RŪ'BRIC-AL, }

RŪ'BRIC-AL, *a.* Placed in rubrics.

RŪ'BRIC-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *rubricatus.*] To mark or distinguish with red.—*Herbert.*

RŪ'BRIC-ATE, *a.* Marked with red.—*Spelman.*

RU'BY, *n.* [Fr. *rubis;* Sp. *rubi;* Port. *rubi, rubim;* It. *rubino.*] 1. A precious stone; a crystallized mineral of a carmine-red color.—The *Balas ruby* is a bright red variety of the spinel. 2. Redness; red color.—3. Any thing red. 4. A blain; a blotch; a carbuncle.—*Ruby of arsenic* or *sulphur* is the realgar, or red compound of arsenic and sulphur. *Nicholson.*—*Ruby of zinc* is the red blende.—*Rock ruby*, a fine red variety of garnet.—*Ruby silver*, see RED SILVER.

RŪ'BY, *v. t.* To make red.—*Pope.*

RŪ'BY, *a.* Of the color of the ruby; red; as, *ruby* lips.

RŪ'BY-ING, *ppr.* Making red.

RUCK, *v. t.* [L. *rugo.*] 1. To cover; to bend and set close. —*Gower;* [*obs.*] 2. To draw into wrinkles or folds, as a carpet; to crease.—*Smart.*

RUCK, *v. i.* 1. To squat or sit, as a hen on eggs.—*Swart.* 2. To have a folded or ridgy surface, as the sleeve of a coat. —*Forby.*

RUCK, *n.* A wrinkle, fold, or plait in a piece of cloth.

RUCKÆD (rukt), *pp.* Wrinkled.

RUC-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *ructo.*] The act of belching wind from the stomach.

† RUD, to make red, used by *Spenser*, is a different spelling of *red.* *See* RUDDY

RUD, *n.* [Sax. *rude.*] 1. Redness; blush; also, red ochre. 2. The fish rudd.

RUDD, *n.* [probably from *red, ruddy.*] A fresh-water fish, also called *red-eye*, closely allied to the roach. The whole surface of its body is tinged with a reddish golden hue.

RUD'DER, *n.* [G. *ruder;* Sax. *rother.*] 1. In *navigation*, the instrument by which a ship is steered; that part of the helm which consists of a piece of timber, broad at the bottom, which enters the water, and is attached to the sternpost by hinges, on which it turns. 2. That which guides or governs the course. 3. A sieve; [*local.*]

RUD'DER-PERCH, *n.* A small fish of the Atlantic Ocean, said to follow the rudders of vessels.—*Catesby.*

RUD'DIÆD (rud'did), *a.* Made ruddy or red.

RUD'DI-NESS, *n.* The state of being ruddy; redness, or, rather, a lively flesh color; that degree of redness which characterizes high health. [*Applied chiefly to the complexion or color of the human skin.*]

RUD'DLE (rud'dl), *n.* [W. *rhuzell.*] Red chalk, which see.

RUD'DLE-MAN, *n.* One who digs ruddle.

RUD'DOCK, *n.* [Sax. *rudduc.*] The English robin or redbreast.

RUD'DY, *a.* [Sax. *ruae, rudu, reod;* D. *rood;* G. *roth.*] 1. Of a red color; of a lively flesh color, or the color of the human skin in high health. 2. Of a bright yellow color; [*unusual.*]

RŪDE, *a.* [Fr. *rude;* It. *rude* and *rozzo;* Sp. *rudo;* L. *rudis.*] 1. Unformed by art; having roughness; as, a *rude* abode or structure. 2. Characterized by roughness or coarseness of manners; as, a *rude* knight; a *rude* answer. 3. Characterized by violence, tumult, fierceness, or severity; as, a *rude* wind; a *rude* encounter; a *rude* winter. 4. Characterized by ignorance or barbarism; as, our *rude* Saxon ancestors. 5. Not skilled or practiced; as *rude* in art. 6. Not polished or formed by the rules of art; as, a *rude* translation.—SYN. Rough; uneven; shapeless; unfashioned; rugged; artless; unpolished; uncouth; ineleGant; rustic; coarse; vulgar; clownish; raw; unskillful untaught; illiterate; ignorant; uncivil; impolite; impertinent; saucy; impudent; insolent; surly; currish; churlish; brutal; uncivilized; barbarous; savage; violent; fierce; tumultuous; turbulent; impetuous; boisterous; harsh; inclement; severe.

RŪDE'LY, *adv.* 1. With roughness. 2. Violently; fiercely; tumultuously. 3. In a rude or uncivil manner. 4. Without exactness or nicety; coarsely. 5. Unskillfully. 6. Without elegance.

RŪDE'NESS, *n.* 1. A rough, broken state; unevenness, wildness. 2. Coarseness of manners; incivility; rusticity; vulgarity. 3. Ignorance; unskillfulness. 4. Artlessness; coarseness; inelegance. 5. Violence; impetuosity. 6. Violence; storminess.

RŪ'DEN-TURE, *n.* [Fr.] In *architecture*, the figure of a rope or staff, plain or carved, with which the flutings of columns are sometimes filled.

† RŪ'DE-RA-RY, *a.* [Low L. *ruderarius.*] Belonging to rubbish.—*Dict.*

RU-DE-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *ruderatio.*] Among *the ancients*, a method of laying pavements, and perhaps of building walls, with rough pebbles and mortar.—*Gwilt.*

RŪDES'BY, *n.* An uncivil, turbulent fellow.—*Shak.*

RŪ'DI-MENT, *n.* [Fr.; L. *rudimentum.*] 1. A first principle or element; that which is to be first learned. 2. The original of any thing in its first form.

RŪ'DI-MENT, *v. t.* To furnish with first principles or rules; to ground; to settle in first principles.

RU-DI-MENT'AL, } *a.* Initial; pertaining to rudiments,
RU-DI-MENT'A-RY, } or consisting in first principles.

RU-DOLPH'INE, *a.* An epithet applied to a set of astronomical tables, computed by Kepler, and founded on the observations of Tycho Brahe; so named from Rudolph II., emperor of Bohemia.—*Brande.*

RUE (rū), *v. t.* [Sax. *reowian, hreowian;* W. *rhuaw, rhuadu,* D. *rouwen;* G. *reuen.*] To lament; to regret; to grieve for.

† RUE, *v. i.* To have compassion.—*Chaucer.*

† RUE, *n.* Sorrow; repentance.—*Shak.*

RUE (rū), *n.* [Sax. *rude;* Dan. *rude;* L. It. *ruta;* Sp. *ruda,* Fr. *rue.*] A plant of the genus *ruta*, of a strong, ungrateful odor, and a bitter and penetrating taste.

RUED (rūde), *pp.* Lamented; grieved for; regretted.

RUE'FUL (rū'fụl), *a.* [*rue* and *full.*] 1. To be lamented or mourned. 2. Expressing sorrow.—SYN. Woful; mournful; sorrowful; doleful; lamentable; piteous.

RUE'FUL-LY, *adv.* Mournfully; sorrowfully.—*More.*

RUE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Sorrowfulness; mournfulness.

RUE'ING, *n.* Lamentation.—*Smith.*

† RU-ELLE' (ru-el'), *n.* [Fr.] A circle; a private circle or assembly at a private house.—*Dryden.*

RU-FES'CENT, *a.* [L. *rufesco.*] Reddish; tinged with red.

RUFF, *n.* [Arm. *rouffenn.*] 1. A piece of plated linen worn by females around the neck. 2. Something puckered or plaited. 3. A small river fish of the perch family. 4. A bird of Europe and Asia, allied to the woodcock and sandpiper. The male has a tuft of feathers around the neck in the breeding season, whence the name. The female is the *reeve.*—*Jardine.* 5. [Sax. *hreof.*] A state of roughness; [*obs.*]—6. Pride; elevation. 7. A particular species of pigeon. 8. [D. *troef, troeven.*] At *cards*, the act of winning the trick by trumping the cards of another suit.

RUFF, *v. t.* 1. To ruffle; to disorder. 2. [D. *troeven.*] To trump any other suit of cards at whist.

RUFFÆD (ruft), *pp.* Ruffled; disordered.

RUF'FIAN (ruf'yan), *n.* [It. *ruffiano;* Sp. *rufian;* Port. *rufiam;* D. *roffiaan.*] A boisterous, brutal fellow; a fellow ready for any desperate crime; a robber; a cut-throat; a murderer.—*Addison.*

RUF'FIAN, *a.* Brutal; savagely boisterous.—*Pope.*

RUF'FIAN, *v. i.* To play the ruffian; to rage; to raise tumult.—*Shak.*

RUF'FIAN-LIKE, } *a.* Like a ruffian; bold in crimes; vio-
RUF'FIAN-LY, } lent; licentious.—*Fulke.*

RUF'FIAN-ISH, *a.* Having the qualities or manners of a ruffian.

RUF'FIAN-ISM, *n.* The act of a ruffian.

RUF'FLE (ruffl), *v. t.* [Belgic, *ruffelen.*] 1. *Properly*, to wrinkle; to draw or contract into wrinkles, open plaits, or folds. 2. To disorder by disturbing a smooth surface; to make uneven by agitation. 3. To discompose by disturbing a calm state of; to agitate: to disturb. It expresses less than *fret* and *vex.* 4. To throw into disorder or confusion. 5. To throw together in a disorderly manner. 6. To furnish with ruffles.

RUF'FLE, *v. i.* 1. To grow rough or turbulent. 2. To play loosely; to flutter. 3. To be rough; to jar; to be in contention; [*obs.*]

RUF'FLE, *n.* 1. A strip of plaited cambric, or other fine cloth, attached to some border of a garment, as to the wrist band or bosom. 2. Disturbance; agitation; commotion.

RUF'FLE, } *n* A particular beat of the drum, being a low,
RUFF, } vibrating sound, not so loud as the roll, used on certain occasions in military affairs, as a mark of respect.

RUF'FLE, } *v. t.* To beat the ruff or ruffle of the drum.
RUFF, }

RUF'FLED, *pp.* or *a.* Disturbed; agitated; furnished with ruffles.

RUF'FLE-LESS, *a.* Having no ruffles.

RUF'FLE-MENT, *n.* Act of ruffling.

† RUF'FLER, *n.* A bully; a swaggerer.

RUF'FLING, *ppr.* Disturbing; agitating; furnishing with ruffles.

RUF'FLING, *n.* Commotion; disturbance; agitation.

RUF'FLING, } *ppr.* Beating a roll of the drum.
RUF'FING, }

RUF'FLING, } *n.* A particular beat or roll of the drum, used
RUF'FING, } on certain occasions as a mark of respect.

RŪ'FOUS, *a.* [L. *rufus*; Sp. *rufo.*] Reddish; of a reddish color, or, rather, of a brownish red.—*Lindley.*

RUF'TER-HOOD, *n.* In *falconry*, a hood to be worn by a hawk when she is first drawn.—*Bailey.*

RUG, *n.* [D. *raig*; G. *rauch*; Sw. *rugg*; Dan. *rug.*] 1. A coarse, nappy, woolen cloth used for a bed-cover, and, in modern times particularly, for covering the carpet before a fire-place. 2. A rough, woolly, or shaggy dog.

RUG'-GOWNED, *a.* Wearing a coarse gown or rug

RŪ'GATE, *a.* Wrinkled; having alternate ridges and depressions.—*Dana.*

RUG'GED, *a.* [from the root of *rug, rough*, which see.] 1. Full of asperities on the surface; broken into sharp or irregular points or crags, or otherwise uneven, as a road or country. 2. Not neat or regular. 3. Characterized by roughness, harshness, turbulence, as a beard.—*Shak.* Sourness or severity; as, a *rugged* humor; a *rugged* winter; a *rugged* line in a poem; *rugged* looks. 4. Shaggy; as, a *rugged* bear. *Shak.*—5. In *botany*, scabrous; covered with tubercles or stiff points.—Syn. Rough; uneven; wrinkled; cragged; coarse; rude; harsh; hard; crabbed; severe; austere; surly; sour; frowning; violent; boisterous; tumultuous; turbulent; stormy; tempestuous; inclement.

RUG'GED-LY, *adv.* In a rough or rugged manner.

RUG'GED-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality or state of being rugged; roughness; asperity of surface. 2. Roughness of temper; harshness; surliness. 3. Coarseness; rudeness of manners. 4. Storminess; boisterousness.

† RUG'IN, *n.* A nappy cloth.—*Wiseman.*

RŪ'GINE (rū'jeen), *n.* [Fr.] A surgeon's rasp.—*Sharp.*

RŪ'GOSE, } *a.* [L. *rugosus.*] Wrinkled; full of wrinkles.
RŪ'GOUS, } *Wiseman.*—2. In *botany*, a leaf is said to be *rugose* when the veins are more contracted than the disk, so that the latter rises into little inequalities, as in sage, primrose, cowslip, &c.

RU-GOS'I-TY, *n.* A state of being wrinkled.—*Smith.* [*Little used.*]

RŪ'IN, *n.* [Fr. *ruine*; L., Sp. *ruina*; It. *ruina.*] 1. That change of any thing which destroys it, or entirely defeats its object, or unfits it for use. 2. That which destroys; as, "the errors of young men are the *ruin* of business." *Bacon.*—3. *Ruin*, more generally *ruins*, the remains of a decayed or demolished city, house, fortress, or any work of art or other thing; as, the *ruins* of Palmyra. 4. The decayed or enfeebled remains of a natural object. 5. The cause of destruction.—Syn. Destruction; downfall; perdition; fall; overthrow; subversion; defeat; bane; pest; mischief.

RŪ'IN, *v. t.* [Fr. *ruiner.*] 1. To demolish; to pull down, burn, or otherwise destroy. 2. To subvert; to destroy. 3. To destroy; to bring to an end. 4. To destroy in any manner. 5. To counteract; to defeat. 6. To deprive of felicity or fortune. 7. To impoverish. 8. To bring to everlasting misery.

RŪ'IN, *v. i.* 1. To fall into ruins. 2. To run to ruin; to fall into decay or be dilapidated. 3. To be reduced; to be brought to poverty or misery.

† RŪ'IN-ĀTE, *v. t.* To demolish; to subvert; to destroy; to reduce to poverty.

† RU-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* Subversion; overthrow; demolition.

RŪ'INED, *pp.* or *a.* Demolished; destroyed; subverted; reduced to poverty; undone.

RŪ'IN-ER, *n.* One who ruins or destroys.—*Chapman.*

RŪ'IN-I-FORM, *a.* [L. *ruina* and *form.*] Having the appearance of ruins, or the ruins of houses.

RŪ'IN-ING, *ppr.* Demolishing; subverting; destroying; reducing to poverty; bringing to endless misery.

RŪ'IN-OUS, *a.* [L. *ruinosus*; Fr. *ruineux.*] 1. Fallen to ruin; entirely gone to decay; as, the *ruinous* condition of a structure. 2. Bringing or tending to bring certain ruin. 3. Composed of ruins; consisting in ruins. *Is.*, xvii., 1.—Syn. Dilapidated; decayed; demolished; pernicious; destructive; baneful; wasteful; injurious; mischievous.

RŪ'IN-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a ruinous manner; destructively.

RŪ'IN-OUS-NESS, *n* A ruinous state or quality.

RŪL'A-BLE, *a.* Subject to rule; accordant to rule.—*Barrow*

RŪLE, *n.* [W. *rheol*; Arm. *reol*; Sax. *regol, reogol*; Sw., Dan., G., D. *regel*; Fr. *regle.*] 1. Supreme command or authority; as, to bear *rule.* 2. That by which any thing is to be adjusted or regulated, or to which it is to be conformed. 3. An instrument by which lines are drawn, or short lengths measured. 4. Established mode or course of proceeding prescribed in private life. 5. That which is established for guidance and direction in any art or science.—6. In *monasteries, corporations*, or *societies*, that which is established for the direction of the society and its particular members.—7. In *courts*, rules are the determinations and orders of court, to be observed by its officers in conducting the business of the court.—8. In *arithmetic* and *algebra*, a determinate mode prescribed for performing any operation and producing a certain result.—9. In *grammar*, an established form of construction in a particular class of words; or the expression of that form in words.—*Rule of three*, in *arithmetic*, is that which teaches how to find a fourth proportional number to three others which are given.—Syn. Government; sway; empire; control; direction; regulation; law; canon; precept; maxim; guide; order; method.

RŪLE, *v. t.* 1. To govern; to control the will and actions of others, either by arbitrary power and authority, or by established laws. 2. To govern the movements of things; to conduct; to manage; to control. 3. To manage; to conduct, in almost any manner. 4. To settle as by a rule. 5. To mark with lines by a ruler. 6. To establish by decree or decision; to determine, as a court.

RŪLE. *v. i.* 1. To have power or command; to exercise supreme authority. *Ray.*—2. In *law*, to decide; to lay down and settle, as a rule or order of court.—3. Among *merchants*, to stand or maintain a level; as, prices *rule* lower than formerly.

RŪLED, *pp.* Governed; controlled; conducted; managed; established by decision.

RŪL'ER, *n.* One who governs, whether emperor, king, pope, or governor; any one who exercises supreme power over others. 2. One who makes or executes laws in a limited or free government. 3. A rule; an instrument of wood or metal with straight edges or sides, by which lines are drawn on paper, parchment, or other substance.

RŪL'ING, *ppr.* 1. Having control over the will and actions of intelligent beings, or the movements of other physical bodies. 2. Marking by a ruler. 3. Deciding; determining. 4. *a.* Having predominance or control; as, a *ruling* principle.—Syn. Predominant; chief; controlling; governing; prevailing; prevalent.

RŪL'ING-LY, *adv.* Controllingly.

† RŪL'Y, *a.* [from *rule.*] Orderly; easily restrained.

RUM, *n.* 1. Spirit distilled from cane juice, or from the scummings of the juice from the boiling-house, or from the treacle or molasses which drains from sugar, or from dunder, the lees of former distillations. 2. A low, cant word for a country parson.—*Swift.*

RUM, *a.* Old-fashioned; queer; odd.—*Smart.* [*A cant word.*]

RUM'-BUD, *n.* A grog-blossom; a redness on the nose or face caused by hard drinking.—*Rush.* [*America.*]

RUM'BLE (rum'bl), *v. i.* [D. *rommelen*; G. *rummeln*; Dan. *rumler.*] To make a low, heavy, continued sound.

RUM'BLE, *n.* A seat for servants behind a carriage. [*England.*]

RUM'BLER, *n.* The person or thing that rumbles.

RUM'BLING, *ppr* or *a.* Making a low, heavy, continued sound.

RUM'BLING, *n.* A low, heavy, continued sound.—*Jer.*, xlvii.

RUM'BLING-LY, *adv.* In a rumbling manner.

RŪ'MEN, *n.* [L.] The cud of a ruminant; also, the upper stomach of animals which chew the cud.

RŪ'MI-NANT, *a.* [Fr.; L. *rumino.*] Chewing the cud; having the property of chewing again what has been swallowed.—*Ray.*

RŪ'MI-NANT, *n.* An animal that chews the cud, as the ox, camel, deer, goat, &c.—*Ray.*

RU-MI-NAN'TIA, *n. pl.* An order of herbivorous animals which chew again what has been slightly chewed and swallowed. They have four stomachs.

RŪ'MI-NANT-LY, *adv.* By chewing.

RŪ'MI-NĀTE, *v. i.* [Fr. *ruminer*; L. *rumino.*] 1. To chew the cud; to chew again what has been slightly chewed and swallowed. 2. To muse; to meditate; to think again and again; to ponder.

RŪ'MI-NĀTE, *v. t.* 1. To chew over again. 2. To muse on to meditate over and over again.—*Dryden.*

RŪ'MI-NĀTE, } *a.* In *botany*, pierced by numerous nar-
RŪ'MI-NĀ-TED, } row cavities full of dry, cellular matter like the albumen of a nutmeg.—*Lindley.*

RŪ'MI-NĀ-TED, *pp.* Chewed again; mused on.

RŪ'MI-NĀ-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Chewing the cud; musing.

RU-MI-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *ruminatio.*] 1. The act of chewing the cud. 2. The power or property of chewing the cud

3 A musing or continued thinking on a subject; deliberate meditation or reflection.

RŪ'MI-NĀ-TOR, *n.* One who ruminates or muses on any subject; one who pauses to deliberate and consider.

RUM'MAGE, *n.* A searching carefully by looking into every corner, and by tumbling over things.

RUM'MAGE, *v. t.* [qu. L. *rimor*, or Fr. *remuer*.] To search narrowly by looking into every corner and turning over or removing goods or other things.—*Dryden.*

RUM'MAGE, *v. i.* To search a place narrowly by looking among things.—*Swift.*

RUM'MĀGED, *pp.* Searched in every corner.

RUM'MA-GING, *ppr.* Searching in every corner.

RUM'MER, *n.* [D. *roemer*.] A glass or drinking cup.

RŪ'MOR, *n.* [L.] 1. Flying or popular report; a current story passing from one person to another, without any known authority for the truth of it. 2. Report of a fact; a story well authorized. 3. Fame; reported celebrity.

RŪ'MOR, *v. t.* To report; to tell or circulate a report.

RŪ'MORED, *pp.* or *a.* Told among the people; reported.

RŪ'MOR-ER, *n.* A reporter; a teller of news.—*Shak.*

RŪ'MOR-ING, *ppr.* Reporting; telling of news.

† RŪ'MOR-OUS, *a.* Famous; notorious.—*Bale.*

RUMP, *n.* [G. *rumpf*; Sw. *rumpa*; Dan. *rumpe* or *rompe*.] 1. The end of the backbone of an animal with the parts adjacent. 2. The buttocks. *Rump Parliament*, in *English history*, a name of contempt given to the remnant of the Long Parliament, which, in 1659, after Richard Cromwell had resigned the protectorate, was assembled by a council of officers. One who had been a member of this parliament, or who favored it, was called a *rumper*.—*Brande.*

RUM'PLE (rum'pl), *v. t.* [D. *rompelen*.] To wrinkle; to make uneven; to form into irregular inequalities.

RUM'PLE, *n.* A fold or plait.—*Dryden.*

RUM'PLED, *pp.* Formed into irregular wrinkles or folds.

RUMP'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a tail.—*Lawrence.*

RUM'PLING, *ppr.* Making uneven.

RUM'PUS, *n.* A disturbance; noise and confusion. [*Low, but used colloquially in England and America.*]

RUN, *v. i.*; pret. *ran* or *run*; pp. *run*. [Sax. *rennan*; Goth. *rinnan*; D. *rennen*; G. *rennen*, *rinnen*.] 1. To move or pass in almost any manner, as on the feet or on wheels. 2. To move or pass on the feet with celerity or rapidity, by leaps, or long, quick steps. 3. To use the legs in moving; to step; as, to *run* alone. 4. To move in a hurry. 5. To proceed along the surface; to extend; to spread, as a fire. 6. To rush with violence. 7. To perform a passage by land or water; to pass or go, as ships, stage-coaches, &c. 8. To contend in a race. 9. To flee for escape. 10. To depart privately; to steal away; as, to *run* from a master.—*Shak.* 11. To flow in any manner, slowly or rapidly; to move or pass, as a fluid. 12. To emit; to let flow; as, "rivers *run* potable gold."—*Milton.* 13. To be liquid or fluid, as ice. 14. To be fusible; to melt, as an ore. 15. To fuse; to melt, as a metal. 16. To turn, as a spindle or wheel. 17. To pass; to proceed. 18. To flow, as words, language, or periods. 19. To pass, as time. 20. To have a legal course; to be attached to; to have legal effect, as interest on a debt. 21. To have a course or direction. 22. To pass in thought, speech, or practice, as from subject to subject. 23. To be mentioned cursorily or in few words. 24. To have a continued tenor or course, as discourse. 25. To be in motion; to speak incessantly, as one's tongue. 26. To be busied; to dwell, as the mind. 27. To be popularly known; as, to *run* by a name.—*Temple.* 28. To be received; to have reception, success, or continuance, as a pamphlet.—*Johnson.* 29. To proceed in succession. 30. To pass from one state or condition to another; as, to *run* distracted. 31. To proceed in a train of conduct. 32. To be in force, as a law.—*Bacon.* 33. To be generally received, as a report.—*Knolles.* 34. To be carried; to extend; to rise; as, a controversy *runs* high. 35. To have a track or course. 36. To extend; to lie in continued length, as a vein of ore. 37. To have a certain direction. 38. To pass in an orbit of any figure, as a heavenly body. 39. To tend in growth or progress; as, to *run* to weeds. 40. To grow exuberantly; as, a vegetable *runs* to leaves.—*Mortimer.* 41. To discharge pus or other matter, as a sore. 42. To reach; to extend to the remembrance of; as, the memory of man *runneth* not to the contrary. 43. To continue in time, before it becomes due and payable, as a note of hand. 44. To continue in effect, force, or operation, as a statute.—*Wheaton's Rep.* 45. To press with numerous demands of payment. 46. To pass or fall into fault, vice, or misfortune. 47. To fall or pass by gradual changes; to make a transition; as, colors *run* into one another.—*Watts.* 48. To have a general tendency. 49. To proceed as on a ground or principle; as, upon that the argument *runs*.—*Atterbury*; [*rare.*] 50. To pass or proceed in conduct or management. 51. To creep; to move by creeping or crawling, as a snake or vine. 52. To slide, as a sledge or sled. 53. To dart; to shoot, as a meteor. 54. To fly; to move in the air, as clouds.—55. In *Scripture*, to pursue or practice the duties of religion. *Gal.* v., 7.—56. In *elections*, to have interest or favor; to be supported by votes, as a candidate for office.

To run after. 1. To pursue or follow. 2. To search for; to endeavor to find or obtain.—*To run at*, to attack with the horns, as a bull.—*To run away*, to flee; to escape.—*To run away with.* 1. To hurry without deliberation. 2. To convey away, or to assist in escape or elopement.—*To run in*, to enter; to step in.—*To run into*, to enter.—*To run in trust*, to run in debt; to get credit; [*obs.*]—*To run in with.* 1. To close; to comply; to agree with; [*unusual.*] 2. To make toward; to near; to sail close to.—*To run down a coast*, to sail along it.—*To run on.* 1. To be continued. 2. To talk incessantly. 3. To continue a course. 4. To press with jokes or ridicule; to abuse with sarcasms; to bear hard on.—*To run over*, to overflow.—*To run out.* 1 To come to an end; to expire. 2. To spread exuberantly 3. To expatiate. 4. To be wasted or exhausted. 5. To become poor by extravagance. *To run riot*, to go to the utmost excess.—*To run up*, to rise; to swell; to amount.

RUN, *v. t.* 1. To drive or push; [*in a general sense.*] 2. To drive; to force. 3. To cause to be driven. 4. To melt to fuse. 5. To incur; to encounter; to run the risk or hazard of losing one's property. 6. To venture; to hazard. 7. To smuggle; to import or export without paying the duties required by law. 8. To pursue in thought; to carry in contemplation. 9. To push; to thrust. 10. To ascertain and mark by metes and bounds. 11. To cause to ply; to maintain in running or passing. 12. To cause to pass, 13. To found; to shape, form, or make in a mold; to cast.

To run down. 1. In *hunting*, to chase to weariness.—2. In *navigation*, to *run down a vessel*, is to run against her, end on, and sink her. 3. To crush; to overthrow; to overbear.—*To run hard.* 1. To press with jokes, sarcasm, or ridicule. 2. To urge or press importunately.—*To run over.* 1. To recount in a cursory manner; to narrate hastily. 2. To consider cursorily. 3. To pass the eye over hastily.—*To run out.* 1. To thrust or push out; to extend. 2. To waste; to exhaust.—*To run through*, to expend; to waste.—*To run up.* 1. To increase; to enlarge by additions. 2. To thrust up, as any thing long and slender.

RUN, *n.* 1. The act of running. 2. Course; motion. 3. Flow. 4. Course; process: continued series. 5. Way; will; uncontrolled course. 6. General reception; continued success. 7. Modish or popular clamor. 8. A general or uncommon pressure on a bank or treasury for payment of its notes. 9. The aftmost part of a ship's bottom. 10. The distance sailed by a ship. 11. A voyage; also, an agreement among sailors to work a passage from one place to another. 12. A pair of millstones. 13. Prevalence.—14. In *America*, a small stream; a brook.—*In the long run* [*at the long run* not so generally used] signifies the whole process or course of things taken together; in the final result; in the conclusion or end.—*The run of mankind*, the generality of people.

RUN'A-GĀTE, *n.* [Fr. *runagat*.] A fugitive; an apostate; a rebel; a vagabond.—*Sidney.*

RUN'A-WĀY, *n.* [*run* and *away*.] One who flies from danger or restraint; one who deserts lawful service; a fugitive.—*Shak.*

† RUN-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *runcatio*.] A weeding.—*Evelyn.*

RUN'CI-NATE, *a.* [L. *runcina*, a saw.] In *botany*, a *runcinate leaf* is a sort of pinnatifid leaf, with the lobes convex before and straight behind, like the teeth of a double saw as in the dandelion.

RUN'DLE (run'dl), *n.* [from *round*, G. *rund*.] 1. A round; a step of a ladder.—*Duppa.* 2. Something put round an axis; a peritrochium.

RUND'LET, } *n.* [from *round*.] A small barrel holding from
RUN'LET, } 3 to 20 gallons.—*Encyc.*

RŪNE, *n.* The Runic letter or character.—*Temple.* *See* RUNIC.

RŪ'NER, *n.* A bard or learned man among the ancient Goths.—*Temple.* *See* RUNIC.

RŪNES, *n. pl.* Gothic characters, poetry, or rhymes.—*Temple.*

RUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of *ring*.

RUNG, *n.* A floor-timber in a ship, whence the upper end is called a *rung-head*.—*Mar. Dict.*

RŪ'NIC, *a.* [W. *rhin*; Ir. *run*; Goth. *runa*; Sax. *run*.] An epithet applied to the language and letters of the ancient Goths.

RUN'LET, *n.* 1. A little run or stream; a brook. 2. *See* RUNDLET.

† RUN'NEL, *n.* A rivulet or small brook.—*Fairfax.*

RUN'NER, *n.* 1. One who runs; that which runs. 2. A racer. 3. A messenger. 4. A thread-like stem, running along the ground, as in the strawberry, and taking root. 5. One of the stones of a mill. 6. A bird. 7. A rope used to increase the power of a tackle. 8. A support of a sleigh or sled.

RUN'NET, *n.* [D. *runzel;* G. *rinnen;* Sax. *gerunnen.* It is also written *rennet,* which see.] The prepared stomach or the coagulated milk found in the stomachs of calves or other sucking quadrupeds.

RUN'NING, *ppr.* 1. Moving or going with rapidity; flowing. 2. *a.* Kept for the race.—*Law.* 3. In succession; without any intervening day, year, &c. 4. Discharging pus or other matter.

RUN'NING, *n.* 1. The act of running or passing with speed. 2. That which runs or flows. 3. The discharge of an ulcer or other sore.

RUN'NING-FĪGHT (-fīte), *n.* A battle in which one party flees and the other pursues, but the party fleeing keeps up the contest.

RUN'NING-FĪRE, *n.* A term used when troops fire rapidly in succession.—*Campbell's Mil. Dict.*

RUN'NING-RIG'GING, *n.* *See* RIGGING.

RUN'NING-TĪ'TLE, *n.* In *printing,* the title of a book that is continued from page to page on the upper margin.

RUNN'ION, *n.* [Fr. *rogner.*] A paltry, scurvy wretch.

RUNT, *n.* [D. *rund.*] Any animal small below the natural or usual size of the species.

RU-PEE', *n.* [Pers.] An East Indian coin and money of account. The current silver rupee is valued at 2*s.* sterling, or 46 cents; the sicca rupee of account at 2*s.* 6*d.*, or 58 cents; the gold rupee at 29*s.* 2*d.*, or nearly 7 dollars.—*M'Culloch.*

RUP'TION, *n.* [L. *ruptio.*] Breach; a break or bursting open.—*Wiseman.*

RUP'TURE (rupt'yur), *n.* [Fr.; L. *ruptus.*] 1. The act of breaking or bursting; the state of being broken or violently parted. 2. Hernia; a preternatural protrusion of the contents of the abdomen. 3. Interruption of peace or concord, either between individuals or nations; between nations, open hostility or war.—SYN. Breach; break; burst; disruption; dissolution.

RUP'TURE, *v. t.* To break; to burst; to part by violence.

RUP'TURE, *v. i.* To suffer a breach or disruption.

RUP'TURE-WŎRT, *n.* A plant of the genus *herniaria,* and another of the genus *linum.*

RUP'TŪRED, *pp.* or *a.* Broken; burst.

RUP'TŪR-ING, *ppr.* Breaking; bursting.

RŪ'RAL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *ruralis.*] 1. Pertaining or belonging to the *country,* as distinguished from a *city* or *town;* suiting the country, or resembling it; rustic.—*Sidney.* 2. Pertaining to farming or agriculture; as, *rural* economy.

RŪ'RAL DĒAN, *n.* An ecclesiastic who had the care and inspection of a *deanery,* or subdivision of an archdeaconry, under the direction of the bishop. The office has, to a great extent, fallen into disuse.—*P. Cyc.*

RŪ'RAL-IST, *n.* One who leads a rural life.—*Coventry.*

RŪ'RAL-LY, *adv.* As in the country.—*Wakefield.*

RŪ'RAL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being rural.—*Dict.*

† RU-RĪC'O-LIST, *n.* [L. *ruricola.*] An inhabitant of the country.—*Dict.*

† RU-RĪ'EN-OUS, *a.* [L. *rus.*] Born in the country.

RŪSE, *n.* [Fr.] Artifice; trick; stratagem; wile; fraud; deceit.—*Ray.*

RŪSE DE GUERRE' (rūze de gār'). *n.* [Fr.] A stratagem of war.

RUSH, *n.* [Sax. *rics* or *risc;* L. *ruscus.*] 1. A plant growing mostly in wet ground. Some species are used in bottoming chairs, plaiting mats, making rush-candles, &c. 2. Any thing proverbially worthless or of trivial value.

RUSH, *v. i.* [Sax. *reosan, hreosan,* or *ræsan;* Sw. *rusa;* Ger. *rauschen;* D. *ruischen.*] 1. To move or drive forward with impetuosity, violence, and tumultuous rapidity. 2. To enter with undue eagerness, or without due deliberation and preparation.

† RUSH, *v. t.* To push forward with violence.

RUSH, *n.* A driving forward with eagerness and haste; a violent motion or course.

RUSH'-BOTTOMED, *a.* Having a bottom made with rushes.—*Irving.*

RUSH'-CANDLE, *n.* A small, blinking taper, made by stripping a rush, except one small strip of the bark, which holds the pith together, and dipping it in tallow.—*Johnson.*

RUSH'-LĪGHT (-līte), *n.* 1. The light of a rush-candle; a small, feeble light. 2. A rush-candle.

RUSH'-LĪKE, *a.* Resembling a rush; weak.

RUSHED (rusht). 1. Pret. of *rush.* *See* the verb. 2. *a.* Abounding with rushes.—*Warton.*

RUSH'ER, *n.* 1. One who rushes forward.—*Whitlock.* 2. One who formerly strewed rushes on the floor at dances.

RUSH'I-NESS, *n.* The state of abounding with rushes.

RUSH'ING, *ppr.* Moving forward with impetuosity.

RUSH'ING, *n.* A violent driving of any thing; rapid or tumultuous course.—*Isa.*, xvii.

RUSH'Y, *a.* 1. Abounding with rushes. 2. Made of rushes.

RUSK, *n.* 1. A kind of light cake. 2. Hard bread for stores.

RUS'MA, *n.* A brown and light iron substance, with half as much quicklime steeped in water, of which the Turkish women make their psilothron to take off their hair.

RŪSS, *a.* [Sw. *ryss.*] Pertaining to the Russ or Russians

RŪSS, *n.* The language of the Russ or Russians.

RUS'SET, *a.* [Fr. *roux, rousse;* It. *rosso;* Sp. *roso, roxo* L. *russus.*] 1. Of a reddish-brown color. 2. Coarse homespun; rustic. [*Russety* is but little used.]

RUS'SET, *n.* A country dress.—*Dryden.*

RUS'SET, RUS'SET-ING, *n.* A kind of apple, of a russet color and rough skin.

RUS'SET-Y, *a.* Of a russet color.

RŪS'SIA LĔA'THER (rū'shä leth'er), *n.* A soft kind of leather, made in Russia. It is curried with the empyreumatic oil of birch bark, and, being proof against insects, and not subject to mold, is much used in bookbinding.—*Ure.*

RŪS'SIAN (rū'shan. This has, till of late, been the universal pronunciation, but in London *rūsh'an* has now become prevalent.—*Smart*), *a.* Pertaining to Russia.

RŪS'SIAN (rū'shan or rush'an), *n.* A native of Russia.

RUST, *n.* [Sax. *rust;* D. *roest;* Ger., Sw. *rost;* Dan. *rust.*] 1. The red or orange-colored coating on iron exposed to moist air; an oxyd of iron, which forms a rough coat on its surface. The term is sometimes applied to any metallic oxyd. 2. Loss of power by inactivity, as metals lose their brightness and smoothness when not used. 3. Any foul matter contracted. 4. Foul, extraneous matter. 5. A disease in grain, a kind of dust which gathers on the stalks and leaves; in reality, a parasitic fungus or mushroom.

RUST, *v. i.* [Sax. *rustian;* W. *rhydu.*] 1. To contract rust, to be oxydized and contract a roughness on the surface. 2. To degenerate in idleness; to become dull by inaction. 3. To gather dust or extraneous matter.

RUST, *v. t.* 1. To cause to contract rust. 2. To impair by time and inactivity.

RUST'-CŎL-ORED (-kul-lurd), *a.* Having the color of iron rust.

RUSTED, *pp.* Affected with rust.

RUS'TIC, *n.* An inhabitant of the country.—SYN. Country man; swain; peasant; hind; bumpkin; clown.

RUS'TIC, RUS'TIC-AL, *a.* [L. *rusticus.*] 1. Pertaining to the country; rural. 2. Characterized by rudeness plainness, or simplicity; as, a *rustic* people; a *rustic* dwelling; a *rustic* dance; *rustic* virtue.—3. In *architecture,* a term denoting a kind of masonry, the joints of which are worked with grooves or channels, to render them conspicuous. The surface of the work is sometimes rough, and sometimes even or smooth. *Gloss. of Archit.*—SYN Rural; country; rude; unpolished; inelegant; untaught awkward; rough; coarse; plain; unadorned; simple artless; honest.

RUS'TIC-LOOK-ING, *a.* Appearing to be rustic.

RUS'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* Rudely; coarsely; without refinement or elegance.—*Dryden.*

RUS'TIC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being rustical; rudeness; coarseness; want of refinement.

RUS'TIC-ĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *rusticor.*] To dwell or reside in the country.—*Pope.*

RUS'TIC-ĀTE, *v. t.* To compel to reside in the country to banish from a town or college for a time.

RUS'TIC-Ā-TED, *pp.* 1. Compelled to reside in the country.—2. *a.* In *architecture,* having the character of rustic work.

RUS'TIC-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Compelling to reside in the country.

RUS-TIC-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. Residence in the country.—2. In *universities* and *colleges,* the punishment of a student for some offense, by compelling him to leave the institution and reside for a time in the country.

RUS-TIC'I-TY (rus-tis'e-te), *n.* [L. *rusticitas;* Fr. *rusticité*] The qualities of a countryman; rustic manners; rudeness coarseness; simplicity; artlessness.—*Addison.*

RUST'I-LY, *adv.* In a rusty state.—*Sidney.*

RUST'I-NESS, *n.* [from *rusty.*] The state of being rusty

RUST'ING, *ppr.* Contracting rust; causing to rust.

RUS'TLE (rus'l), *v. i.* [Sax. *hristlan;* Ger. *rasseln;* Sw. *rossla.*] To make a quick succession of small sounds, like the rubbing of silk cloth or dry leaves.

RUS'TLER, *n.* One who rustles.

RUS'TLING (rus'ling), *ppr.* or *a.* Making the sound of silk cloth when rubbed.

RUS'TLING, *n.* A quick succession of small sounds, as a brushing among dry leaves or straw.

RUST'Y, *a.* 1. Covered or affected with rust. 2. Dull; impaired by inaction or neglect of use. 3. Surly; morose. 4. Covered with foul or extraneous matter; as, *rusty* bacon.

RUT, *n.* [Fr. *rut;* Arm. *rut.*] The copulation of deer.

RUT, *v. i.* To lust, as deer.

RUT, *v. t.* 1. To cut or penetrate in ruts, as roads. 2. To cut a line on the soil with a spade.—*Gardner.* 3. To cover.—*Dryden.*

RUT, *n.* [It. *rotaia;* L. *rota*] The track of a wheel.

RŪ'TA BĀ'GA, *n.* The Swedish turnip.

† RŪTH, *n.* [from *rue.*] 1. Mercy; pity; tenderness; sorrow for the misery of another. 2. Misery; sorrow.

RŪTH'FUL, *a.* 1. Rueful; woeful; sorrowful. 2. Merciful.

RŪTH'FUL-LY, *adv.* 1. Woefully; sadly.—*Knolles.* 2. Sorrowfully; mournfully.—*Spenser.*

RŪTH'LESS, *a.* Cruel; pitiless; barbarous; insensible to the miseries of others.—*Pope.*

RŪTH'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without pity; cruelly; barbarously.

RŪTH'LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of compassion; insensibility to the distresses of others.

RŪ'TIL, } *n.* An ore of titanium, of a reddish-brown color,
RŪ'TILE, } sometimes passing into red.—*Dana.*

RŪ'TI-LANT, *a.* [L. *rutilans, rutilo.*] Shining.—*Evelyn.*

RŪ'TI-LĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *rutilo.*] To shine; to emit rays of light.—*Ure.*

RUT'TED, *pp.* Cut or penetrated in ruts. *See the verbs.*

RUT'TER, *n.* [Ger. *reiter;* D. *ruiter.*] A horseman or trooper.

RUT'TER-KIN, *n.* A word of contempt; an old, crafty fox or beguiler.

RUT'TI-ER, *n.* [Fr. *routier,* from *route.*] Direction of the road or course at sea; an old traveler acquainted with roads; an old soldier.—*Cotgrave.*

RUT'TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Copulating or breeding. *See the verbs.*

RUT'TISH, *a.* [from *rut.*] Lustful; libidinous.—*Shak.*

RUT'TISH-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being ruttish.

RUT'TLE, for *rattle.*—*Burnet.* [*Not much used.*]

RŸ-AĆ'O-LĪTE, *n.* [Gr. ῥυαξ and λιθος.] A species of glassy feldspar.—*Dana.*

RŸ'AL, *n.* A coin. *See* RIAL.

RŸ'DER, *n.* A clause added to a bill in Parliament.

RŸE (rī), *n.* [Sax. *ryge;* D. *rogge;* Ger. *rocken;* Dan. *rog* or *rug;* Sw. *rag* or *rog;* W. *rhyg.*] 1. An esculent grain, of the genus *secale,* of a quality inferior to wheat, but more hardy, and much cultivated. 2. A disease in a hawk.

RŸE'-GRĂSS, *n.* A popular name of *lolium perenne,* a grass-like plant, which is sometimes cultivated for cattle in England; also, of *hordeum murinum,* a species of barley.

RŸ'OT, *n.* In *Hindostan,* a peasant or cultivator of the soil.

S.

S, the nineteenth letter of the English alphabet, is a sibilant articulation, and numbered among the semi-vowels. It represents the hissing made by driving the breath between the end of the tongue and the roof of the mouth, just above the upper teeth. It has two uses: one to express a mere hissing, as in *sabbath, sack, sin, this, thus;* the other a vocal hissing, precisely like that of z, as in *muse, wise,* pronounced *muze, wize.* It generally has its hissing sound at the beginning of all proper English words, but in the middle and end of words its sound is to be known only by usage. In a few words, it is silent, as in *isle* and *viscount.*

As a *numeral,* S. denoted *seven.*—In *books of navigation* and in *common usage,* S. stands for south; S. E. for southeast; S. W. for southwest; S. S. E. for south southeast; S. S. W. for south southwest, &c.

SĀ'BA-ISM. *See* SABIANISM.

SAB'A-OTH, *n.* [Heb. צבאות, armies.] Armies; a word used, *Rom.,* ix., 29; *James,* v., 4, "the Lord of *Sabaoth.*"

SAB-BA-TĂ'RI-AN, *n.* [from *sabbath.*] 1. One who regards the seventh day of the week as holy, agreeably to the letter of the fourth commandment in the decalogue. There were Christians in the early Church who held this opinion; and one sect of Baptists, commonly called Seventh-day Baptists, do so now. 2. A strict observer of the sabbath.

SAB-BA-TĂ'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Sabbath, or to the tenets of Sabbatarians.—*Murdock.*

SAB-BA-TĂ'RI-AN-ISM, *n.* The tenets of Sabbatarians.

SAB'BATH, *n.* [Heb. שבת, rest; L. *sabbatum.*] 1. The day which God appointed to be observed as a day of rest from all secular labor or employments, and to be kept holy and consecrated to his service and worship. Sunday is the Christian Sabbath or Lord's day; Saturday the Jewish Sabbath. *Sunday* is the mere name of the day; *Sabbath* is the name of the institution. 2. Intermission of pain or sorrow; time of rest. 3. The Sabbatical year among the Israelites.—*Lev.,* xxv.

SAB'BATH-BREĀK-ER, *n.* [*Sabbath* and *break.*] One who profanes the Sabbath by violating the laws of God or man, which enjoin the religious observance of that day.

SAB'BATH-BREĀK-ING, *n.* A profanation of the Sabbath by violating the injunction of the fourth commandment, or the municipal laws of a state which require the observance of that day as holy time.

SAB'BATH-LESS, *a.* Without intermission of labor.—*Bacon.*

SAB-BATIĆ, } *a.* [Fr. *sabbatique;* L. *sabbaticus.*] 1. Per-
SAB-BATIĆ-AL, } taining to the Sabbath. 2. Resembling the Sabbath; enjoying or bringing an intermission of labor.—*Sabbatical year,* in the *Jewish economy,* was every *seventh* year, in which the Israelites were commanded to suffer their fields and vineyards to *rest,* or lie without tillage

SAB'BA-TISM, *n.* Rest; intermission of labor.

SA-BE'AN. *See* SABIAN.

SĀ'BE-ISM, *n.* The same as *Sabianism.*—*D'Anville.*

SA-BELL'IAN, *a.* Pertaining to the heresy of Sabellius.

SA-BELL'IAN, *n.* A follower of Sabellius, a presbyter of Ptolemais, in the third century, who maintained that there is but one person in the Godhead, and that the Son and the Holy Spirit are only different powers, operations, or offices of the one God, the Father.—*Murdock.*

SA-BELL'IAN-ISM, *n.* The doctrines or tenets of Sabellius. —*Barrow.* *See* SABELLIAN, *n.*

SĀ'BER, } *n.* [Fr. *sabre.*] A sword or cimiter with a broad
SĀ'BRE, } and heavy blade, thick at the back, and a little curved backward at the point; a falchion.—*Sabre-tasche* (-tash). [G. *tasche.*] A leathern case or pocket, worn by a cavalry officer at the left side, suspended from the sword-belt.—*Campbell's Mil. Dict.*

SĀ'BER, } *v. t.* To strike, cut, or kill with a saber.
SĀ'BRE, }

SĀ'BERED, }
SĀ'BRED, } *pp.* Struck or killed with a saber.

SĀ'BER-ING, }
SĀ'BRING, } *ppr.* Striking or killing with a saber.

SĀ'BI-AN, } *a.* Pertaining to Saba, in Arabia, celebrated for
SA-BE'AN, } producing aromatic plants.

SĀ'BI-AN, *a.* [Heb. צבא.] The Sabian worship or religion consisted in the worship of the sun and other heavenly bodies.

SĀ'BI-AN, *n.* A worshiper of the sun.

SĀ'BI-AN-ISM, *n.* That species of idolatry which consisted in worshiping the sun, moon, and stars.

SAB'INE, *n.* A plant; usually written *savin,* which see.

SAB'INE, *n.* A small fish, which is sometimes preserved in oil for food.

SĀ'BLE (sā'bl), *n.* [Russ. *sobol;* G. *zobel;* Sw., Dan., D. *sabel;* Fr. *zibeline.*] 1. A small carnivorous quadruped of the weasel family, the *mustela* or *martes zibellina,* found in high northern latitudes. Its fur, which consists of three coats, is valued in proportion as the upper or outer coat is abundant, black, and glossy. 2. The fur of the sable.

SĀ'BLE, *a.* [Fr.] Black; dark; used chiefly in poetry or in heraldry.

SĀ'BLE-STOLED, *a.* Wearing a sable-stole or vestment.—*Milton.*

SAB'LIÈRE (sab'leer), *n.* [Fr.] 1. A sand-pit; [*little used.*] 2. In *carpentry,* a piece of timber as long, but not so thick, as a beam.—*Gwilt;* [*obs.*]

SĂ-BŌ' (sä-bō'), *n.* [Fr. *sabot;* Sp. *zapato.*] A wooden shoe. —*Bramhall.* [*Not English.*]

SĀ'BRE. *See* SABER.

SAB-Ū-LOS'I-TY, *n.* Sandiness; grittiness.

SAB'Ū-LOUS, *a.* [L. *sabulosus.*] Sandy; gritty.

SAĆ, *n.* [Sax. *sac, saca, sace,* or *sacu.*] 1. In *English law,* the privilege enjoyed by the lord of a manor, of holding courts, trying causes, and imposing fines.—2. In *natural history,* a bag or receptacle for a liquid. *See* SACK.

SĀ'ĆAR. *See* SAKER.

SAĆ-ĆĀDE', *n.* [Fr.] A sudden, violent check of a horse by drawing or twitching the reins on a sudden and with one pull.

SAĆ'ĆATE, *a.* [L. *saccus.*] In *botany,* having the form of a bag; furnished with a bag, as a petal, &c.

SAĆ-ĆHAR'IĆ AĆ'ID, *n.* An uncrystallized acid product, formed along with oxalic during the action of nitric acid on sugar.—*Brande.*

SAĆ-ĆHA-RIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *saccharum.*] Producing sugar.

SAĆ-ĆHAR'I-FŸ, *v. t.* To convert into sugar.

SAĆ'ĆHA-RĪNE, *a.* [Gr. σακχαρ; L. *saccharum.*] Pertaining to sugar; having the qualties of sugar.

SAĆ'ĆHA-ROID, } *a.* [Gr. σακχαρ and ειδος.] Having
SAĆ-ĆHA-ROID'AL, } a texture like that of loaf-sugar; most commonly, but not always, loaf-sugar.

SAĆ-ĆHA-ROM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument for determining the quantity of saccharine matter in a liquid, as worts, &c.

SAĆ-ĆHO-LAĆ'TIĆ, *a.* [L. *saccharum.*] A term in *chemistry,* denoting an acid obtained from the sugar of milk.

SAĆ-ĆHO-LAĆ'TATE, *n.* In *chemistry,* a salt formed by the union of the saccholactic acid with a base.

SAĆ'ĆULE, *n.* A little rack.

SAC-ER-DŌ'TAL, *a.* [L. *sacerdotalis.*] Pertaining to priests or the priesthood; priestly.—*Stillingfleet.*

SAC-ER-DŌ'TAL-ISM, *n.* The spirit of the priesthood.

SAC-ER-DŌ'TAL-LY, *adv.* In a sacerdotal manner.

SAĆH'EL, *n.* [L. *sacculus.*] A small sack or bag; a bag in which lawyers and children carry papers and books.

SĀ'CHEM, *n.* In *America,* a chief among some of the native Indian tribes. *See* SAGAMORE.

SĀ'CHEM-DOM, *n.* The government or jurisdiction of a sachem.—*Dwight.*

SAĆK, *n.* [Sax. *sæc, sacc;* D. *zak, sek;* G. *sack;* Ir. *sac*

Arm. *sach*; Fr. *sac*.] 1. A bag, usually a large cloth bag, used for holding and conveying corn, small wares, wool, cotton, hops, and the like. A sack of wool, in *commerce*, contains 364 pounds. 2. The measure of three bushels.—*Johnson*.

SAĆK, *n.* [Fr. *sec, seche*.] 1. A Spanish wine of the dry kind, supposed to be sherry.—*Shak.*—*P. Cyc.* 2. The name is now applied to a kind of sweet wine.—*P. Cyc.*

SAĆK, *n.* [L. *sagum*.] 1. Among our *rude ancestors*, a kind of cloak of a square form. 2. A loose body garment worn by women, and also by men.

SAĆK, *v. t.* To put in a sack or in bags.—*Betterton*.

SAĆK, *v. t.* [Arm. *sacqa*; Ir. *sachem*; Sp., Port. *saquear*.] To plunder or pillage, as a town or city.

SAĆK, *n.* The pillage or plunder of a town or city; or the storm and plunder of a town.

SAĆK-POS'SET, *n.* [*sack* and *posset*.] A posset made of sack, milk, and some other ingredients.—*Swift*.

SAĆK'AĠE, *n.* The act of taking by storm and pillaging.

SAĆK'BUT, *n.* [Sp. *sacabuche*; Port. *sacabuxa* or *saquebuxo*; Fr. *saquebute*.] A wind instrument of music: a kind of trumpet, said to be the same as the trombone.

SAĆK'ĊLOTH, *n.* [*sack* and *cloth*.] Cloth of which sacks are made; coarse cloth.

SAĆK'ĊLŌTHED, *a.* Clothed in sackcloth.—*Hall*.

SAĆKED (sakt), *pp.* Pillaged; stormed and plundered.

SAĆK'ER, *n.* One who takes a town or plunders it.

SAĆK'FUL, *n.* A full sack or bag.—*Swift*.

SAĆK'ING, *ppr.* Taking by assault and plundering.

SAĆK'ING, *n.* The act of taking by storm and pillaging.

SAĆK'ING, *n.* [Sax. *sæccing*.] 1. Cloth of which sacks or bags are made. 2. The coarse cloth or canvas fastened to a bedstead for supporting the bed.

SAĆK'LESS, *a.* [Sax. *sacleas*.] Quiet; peaceable; not quarrelsome; harmless; innocent. [*Local*.]

SAĆ'RA-MENT, *n.* [Fr. *sacrement*; It., Sp. *sacramento*; L. *sacramentum*.] 1. Among *ancient Christian writers*, a mystery; [*obs*.] 2. An oath; a ceremony producing an obligation; [*obs*.]—3. In *present usage*, an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace; a solemn religious ordinance enjoined by Christ to be observed by his followers. The Roman Catholic and Greek Churches have long held to seven sacraments, viz., baptism, confirmation, the eucharist, penance, extreme unction, holy orders, and matrimony. The Protestants maintain that there are only two sacraments, viz., baptism, and the eucharist or Lord's Supper.—*Sacrament*, when used without any qualifying term, denotes the eucharist or Lord's Supper.

† SAĆ'RA-MENT, *v. t.* To bind by an oath.—*Laud*.

SAĆ-RA-MENT'AL, *a.* 1. Constituting a sacrament, or pertaining to it. 2. Bound by oath; as, the *sacramental* host.

SAĆ-RA-MENT'AL, *n.* That which relates to a sacrament.

SAĆ-RA-MENT'AL-LY, *adv.* After the manner of a sacrament.—*Hall*.

SAĆ-RA-MEN-TĀ'RI-AN, *n.* One who rejects both the Roman Catholic and the Lutheran doctrine of the real presence of Christ's body or blood in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.—*Murdock*.

SAĆ-RA-MENT'A-RY, *n.* 1. An ancient book of the Roman Catholic Church, containing the prayers and ceremonies made use of in the celebration of the sacraments. 2. A sacramentarian; a name of reproach formerly given to Protestants by Roman Catholics.

SAĆ-RA-MENT'A-RY, } *a.* Pertaining to the sacrament
SAĆ-RA-MEN-TĀ'RI-AN, } of the Lord's Supper, or to the sacramentarians.—*Murdock*.

SA-ĆRĀ'RI-UM, *n.* [L.] A sort of family chapel in the houses of the Romans, devoted to some particular divinity. *Elmes*.

† SĀ'ĆRĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *sacro*.] To consecrate; to dedicate.

SĀ'ĆRE. *See* SAKER.

SĀ'ĆRED, *a.* [Fr. *sacré*; Sp., It., Port. *sacro*; L. *sacer*.] 1. Pertaining to God or to his worship; separated from common secular uses and consecrated to God and his service. 2. Proceeding from God, and containing religious precepts; as, the *sacred* Volume. 3. Narrating or writing facts respecting God and holy things; as, the *sacred* penmen. 4. Relating to religion or the worship of God; used for religious purposes. 5. Set apart to some one for worship or honor: with *to*; as, a temple *sacred* to Venus. 6. Entitled to reverence; as, the *sacred* name of saint.—*Cowley*. 7. Inviolable, as if appropriated to a superior being; as, to hold or keep *sacred*.—SYN. Holy; divine; hallowed; consecrated; dedicated; devoted; religious; venerable; reverend.

SĀ'ĆRED-LY, *adv.* 1. Religiously; with due reverence, as of something holy or consecrated to God. 2. Inviolably; strictly.

SĀ'ĆRED-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being sacred or consecrated to God, to his worship, or to religious uses; holiness; sanctity. 2. Inviolableness.

SA-ĆRIF'IĆ, } *a.* [L. *sacrificus*.] Employed in sacrifice.
SA-ĆRIF'IĆ-AL, } *Johnson*.

† SA-ĆRIF'IĆ-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being offered in sacrifice.—*Brown*.

SA-ĆRIF'IĆ-ANT, *n.* [L. *sacrificans*.] One who offers a sacrifice.—*Hallivell*.

† SAĆ-RI-FI-ĆĀ'TOR, *n.* [Fr. *sacrificateur*.] A sacrificer; one who offers a sacrifice.—*Brown*.

SA-ĆRIF'IĆ-A-TO-RY, *n.* Offering sacrifice.—*Sherwood*.

SAĆ'RI-FĪCE (sak're-fīze), *v. t.* [L. *sacrifico*; Fr. *sacrifier*; Sp. *sacrificar*; It. *sacrificare*.] 1. To immolate or consume, partially or wholly, on the altar of God, either as an atonement for sin, or to procure favor, or express thankfulness. 2. To destroy, surrender, or suffer to be lost for the sake of obtaining something. 3. To devote with loss. 4. To destroy; to kill.

SAĆ'RI-FĪCE (sak're-fīze), *v. i.* To make offerings to God of things consumed on the altar.—*Ex*., iii.

SAĆ'RI-FĪCE (sak're-fīze), *n.* [Fr.; L. *sacrificium*.] 1. An animal or any other thing presented to God and burned on the altar, as an atonement for sin, or to procure favor, or express thankfulness.—A *sacrifice* differs from an *oblation*, by being consumed partially or wholly on the altar, whereas the oblation is only consecrated to God or to a religious use, as tithes, first fruits, or contributions for religious purposes. 2. The thing offered to God, or immolated by an act of religion. 3. Destruction, surrender, or loss made or incurred for gaining some object, or for obliging another. 4. Any thing destroyed.

SAĆ'RI-FĪCED (sak're-fīzd), *pp.* Offered to God upon an altar; destroyed, surrendered, or suffered to be lost.

SAĆ'RI-FĪC-ER (sak're-fīz-er), *n.* One who sacrifices or immolates.—*Dryden*.

SAĆ-RI-FĪ'CIAL (sak-re-fish'al), *a.* Performing sacrifice; included in sacrifice; consisting in sacrifice.—*Shak*.

SAĆ'RI-FIC-ING (-fīz-ing), *ppr.* Offering to God upon an altar; surrendering, or suffering to be lost; destroying.

SAĆ'RI-LĒĠE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *sacrilegium*.] The crime of violating or profaning sacred things; or the alienating to lay men or to common purposes what has been appropriated or consecrated to religious persons or uses.

SAĆ-RI-LĒ'ĠIOUS (sak-re-lē'jus), *a.* [L. *sacrilegus*.] 1. Violating sacred things; polluted with the crime of sacrilege 2. Containing sacrilege.

SAĆ-RI-LĒ'ĠIOUS-LY, *adv.* With sacrilege; in violation of sacred things.

SAĆ-RI-LĒ'ĠIOUS-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being sacrilegious. 2. Disposition to sacrilege.

SAĆ'RI-LĒ-ĠIST, *n.* One who is guilty of sacrilege.

† SĀ'ĆRING, *ppr.* [from Fr. *sacrer*.] Consecrating.

SĀ'ĆRING-BELL, *n.* A small bell used in the Roman Catholic Church, to call attention to the more solemn parts of the service of the mass; called, also, *saints' bell*, or *mass bell*.—*Shak*.—*Gloss. of Archit*.

SĀ'ĆRIST, *n.* A sacristan; a person retained in a cathedral to copy out music for the choir, and take care of the books.

SAĆ'RIST-AN, *n.* [Fr. *sacristain*; It. *sacristano*; Sp. *sacristan*.] An officer of the church who has the care of the utensils or movables of the church. It is now corrupted into *sexton*.

SAĆ'RIST-Y, *n.* [Fr. *sacristie*; Sp., It. *sacristia*.] An apartment in a church where the sacred utensils, vestments, &c., are kept; now called the *vestry*.

† SAĆ'RO-SANĆT, *a.* [L. *sacrosanctus*.] Sacred; inviolable.—*More*.

SAD, *a.* [In W. *sad* signifies wise, prudent, sober.] 1. Affected with grief; cast down with affliction. 2. Habitually affected with melancholy; not gay or cheerful. 3. Having the external appearance of sorrow; as, a *sad* countenance. 4. Given to seriousness; not gay, light, or volatile.—*Bacon*. 5. Causing sorrow or affliction; as, a *sad* event. 6. Dark colored; [*obs*.] 7. Bad; vexatious; as, a *sad* husband.—*Addison*; [*colloquial*.] 8. Heavy; weighty; ponderous, [*obs*.] 9. Close; firm; cohesive; opposed to *light* or *friable*; [*obs*.]—SYN. Sorrowful; mournful; gloomy; dejected; depressed; cheerless; downcast; sedate; serious; grave; grievous; afflictive; calamitous.

SAD'DEN (sad'n), *v. t.* 1. To make sad or sorrowful; also, to make melancholy or gloomy. 2. To make dark-colored; [*obs*.] 3. To make heavy, firm, or cohesive; [*obs*.]

SAD'DENED, *pp.* Made sad or gloomy.

SAD'DEN-ING, *ppr.* Making sad or gloomy.

SAD'DER, *n.* An abridgment or summary of the Zenda vesta in the modern Persian language.—*Brande*.

SAD'DER, *a.* *Comp.* of *Sad*.

SAD'DLE (sad'l), *n.* [Sax. *sadel, sadl*; D. *zadel*; G. *sattel*.] 1. A seat to be placed on a horse's back for the rider to sit on.—2. Among *seamen*, a cleat or block of wood nailed on the lower yard-arms to retain the studding-sail-booms in their place. This term is also applied to other pieces of wood hollowed out; as, the *saddle* of the bowsprit.—A *saddle of venison* or *mutton*, consists of the ribs on both sides not separated through the backbone.

SAD'DLE, *v. t.* 1. To put a saddle on. 2. To load; to fix a burden on.

SAD'DLE-BACKED (sad'l-bakt), *a.* Having a low back and an elevated neck and head, as a horse.—*Far. Dict.*

SAD'DLE-BAGS, *n. pl.* Bags, usually of leather, united by straps, for carriage on horseback, one bag on each side.

SAD'DLE-BOW, *n.* [Sax. *sadl-boga.*] The bows of a saddle, or the pieces which form the front.

SAD'DLE-CLOTH, *n.* A cloth under a saddle and extending out behind; the housing.

SAD'DLE-MAK-ER, } *n.* One whose occupation is to make
SAD'DLER, } saddles.

SAD'DLE-SHAPED (-shāpt), *a.* In *geology*, an epithet applied to strata when bent on each side of a mountain, without being broken at top.—*Buchanan.*

SAD'DLE-TREE, *n.* The frame of a saddle.

SAD'DLED, *pp.* Furnished with a saddle; loaded.

SAD'DLER-Y, *n.* 1. The materials for making saddles and harnesses. 2. The articles usually offered for sale in a saddler's shop.—*Booth.* 3. The trade or employment of a saddler.

SAD'DLING, *ppr.* Putting a saddle on; fixing a burden on.

SAD-DU-CE'AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Sadducees.

SAD'DU-CEE, *n.* One of a sect among the ancient Jews, who denied the resurrection of the body, and the existence of angels or spirits.—*Acts*, xxiii., 8.

SAD'DU-CISM, *n.* The tenets of the Sadducees.—*More.*

SAD'DU-CIZ-ING, *a.* Adopting the principles of the Sadducees; as, *Sadducizing* Christians.—*Atterbury.*

SAD'I-RON (sad'i-urn), *n.* An instrument used to smooth clothes after washing; a flat-iron.

SAD'LY, *adv.* 1. Sorrowfully; mournfully.—*Dryden.* 2. In a calamitous or miserable manner. 3. In a dark color; [*obs.*]

SAD'NESS, *n.* 1. Sorrowfulness; mournfulness; dejection of mind. 2. A melancholy look; gloom of countenance. 3. Seriousness; sedate gravity.

SAFE, *a.* [Fr. *sauf, sauve*; L. *salvus.*] 1. Free from danger of any kind. 2. Free from hurt, injury, or damage. 3. Conferring safety; securing from harm. 4. Not exposing to danger.—*Phil.*, iii. 5. No longer dangerous; placed beyond the power of doing harm.—SYN. Secure; dangerless; unendangered; sure.

SAFE, *n.* A place of safety; a fire-proof chest or closet, for containing money, valuable papers, &c.; a tight box or closet for securing provisions from noxious animals.

† SAFE, *v. t.* To render safe.—*Shak.*

SAFE-CON'DUCT, *n.* [*safe* and *conduct*; Fr. *sauf-conduit.*] That which gives a safe passage, either a convoy or guard to protect a person in an enemy's country or in a foreign country, or a writing, a pass or warrant of security given to a person by the sovereign of a country, to enable him to travel with safety.

SAFE-KEEP'ING, *n.* [*safe* and *keep.*] The act of keeping or preserving in safety from injury or from escape.

SAFE'-LODGED, *a.* Lodged in safety.—*Carlisle.*

SAFE'GUARD, *n.* 1. He or that which defends or protects; defense; protection. 2. A convoy or guard to protect a traveler. 3. A passport; a warrant of security given by a sovereign, to protect a stranger within his territories. 4. An outer petticoat, to save women's clothes on horseback.

SAFE'GUARD, *v. t.* To guard; to protect. [*Little used.*]

SAFE'LI-ER, *adv. comp.* More safely.

SAFE'LI-EST, *adv. superl.* Most safely.

SAFE'LY, *adv.* 1. In a safe manner; without incurring danger. 2. Without injury. 3. Without escape; in close custody.

SAFE'NESS, *n.* 1. Freedom from danger. 2. The state of being safe, or of conferring safety.

SAFE'TY, *n.* Freedom from danger or hazard. 2. Exemption from hurt, injury, or loss. 3. Preservation from escape; close custody. 4. Preservation from hurt.

SAFE'TY-LAMP, *n.* A lamp covered with wire-gauze, to give light in mines, without the danger of setting fire to inflammable gases. It was invented by Sir Humphrey Davy.

SAFE'TY-VALVE, *n.* A valve fitted to the boiler of a steam-engine, which opens and lets out the steam, when the pressure within becomes too great for safety.—*Francis.*

SAF'FLOW, *n.* The plant safflower, which see.

SAF'FLOW-ER, *n.* 1. An annual plant, *carthamus tinctorius*; also called bastard saffron. 2. A deep-red fecula separated from orange-colored flowers, usually of the safflower.

* SAF'FRON, *n.* [W. *safrwn, safyr*; Fr. *safran*; Arm. *zafron*; Ger., Sw., Dan. *saffran.*] 1. A bulbous plant, of the genus *crocus*, having flowers of a deep-yellow color. 2. In *materia medica*, saffron is formed of the stigmata of the *crocus sativus*, dried on a kiln and pressed into cakes.

* SAF'FRON, *a.* Having the color of saffron flowers; deep yellow.—*Dryden.*

* SAF'FRON, *v. t.* To tinge with saffron; to make yellow; to gild.—*Chaucer.*

SAF'FRONED, *pp.* Tinged with saffron; made yellow.

SAF'FRON-Y, *a.* Having the color of saffron.—*Lord.*

SAG, *v. i.* [a different spelling of *swag.*] 1. To yield; to give way; to lean or incline from an upright position, or to bend from a horizontal position, in consequence of the weight; as, a door or beam *sags.*—2 *Figuratively*, to bend or sink; as, the mind shall never *sag* with doubt. *Shak.*—3. *To sag to leeward*, is applied to a vessel which makes much lee-way.—*Totten.*

SAG, *v. t.* To cause to bend or give way, to load or burden.

SA'GA, *n.* The general name of those ancient compositions which comprise the history and mythology of the northern European races.—*Brande.*

SA-GA'CIOUS (-shus), *a.* [L. *sagax*; Fr. *sage, sagesse*, Sp. *saga, sagaz*; It. *saggio.*] 1. Quick of scent. 2. Quick of thought; acute in discernment or penetration.

SA-GA'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* 1. With quick scent. 2. With quick discernment or penetration.

SA-GA'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being sagacious; quickness of scent. 2. Quickness or acuteness of discernment; sagacity.

SA-GAC'I-TY (-gas'e-te), *n.* [Fr. *sagacité*; L. *sagacitas.*] 1. Quickness or acuteness of scent; [*applied to animals.*] 2. Quickness or acuteness of discernment or penetration, readiness of apprehension; sagaciousness.

SAG'A-MORE, *n.* Among some tribes of *American Indians*, a king or chief.

SAG-A-PEN', } *n.* [Gr. σαγαπηνον.] In *pharmacy*, an in-
SAG-A-PE'NUM, } spissated sap, brought from Persia and the East. It has the same alliaceous odor as asafetida, but weaker.

SAG'A-THY, *n.* A kind of serge; a slight woolen stuff.

SAGE, *n.* [Fr. *sauge*; Ar. *saoch.*] A plant of the genus *salvia*, of several species. The common garden sage has a warm, bitterish, aromatic taste, and is much used in cookery.

SAGE, *a.* [Fr. *sage*; It. *saggio.*] 1. Having nice discernment and powers of judging; as, a *sage* matron. 2. Proceeding from wisdom; well judged; well adapted to the purpose; as, *sage* advice.—SYN. Wise; sagacious; sapient; grave; prudent; judicious.

SAGE, *n.* A wise man; a man of gravity and wisdom; *particularly*, a man venerable for years, and known as a man of sound judgment and prudence; a grave philosopher.

SAGE'LY, *adv.* Wisely with just discernment and prudence.

SA-GENE', *n.* A Russian measure of about seven English feet.

SAGE'NESS, *n.* Wisdom; sagacity; prudence; gravity.

SAGE'EN-ITE, *n.* Acicular rutile.—*Ure.*

SAGGED (sagd), *pp.* Caused to bend or give way; loaded; burdened.

SAG'GER, } *n.* A cylindrical case of fire-clay, in which fine
SEG'GER, } stone-ware is inclosed while being baked in the kiln.—*Ure.*

SAG'GING, *n.* A bending or sinking in consequence of the weight.

SAG'GING, *ppr.* Causing to bend; burdening.

SAG'IN-ATE, *v. t.* To pamper; to fatten.—*Cockeram.*

* SAG'IT-TAL, *a.* [L. *sagittalis.*] Pertaining to an arrow, resembling an arrow.—In *anatomy*, the *sagittal suture* is the suture which unites the parietal bones of the skull.

SAG-IT-TA'RI-US, *n.* [L. an archer.] One of the twelve signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters about Nov. 22.

SAG'IT-TA-RY, *n.* A centaur, an animal half man, half horse, armed with a bow and quiver.—*Shak.*

SAG'IT-TA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to an arrow.

SAG'IT-TATE, *a.* In *natural history*, shaped like the head of an arrow; triangular, hollowed at the base.

SA'GO, *n.* A dry, mealy substance or granulated paste, imported from Java, the Philippine, and Molucca isles, &c. It is the prepared pith of several different plants, and is much used as an article of diet for the sick.

SA-GOIN', *n.* The *sagoins* are those American monkeys which have long but not prehensile tails.

SA'GUM, n. [L.] The military cloak of the Roman magistrates and dignitaries.—*Brande.*

SA'GY, *a.* Full of sage; seasoned with sage.

SAH'LITE, *n.* A massive, cleavable, dingy-green variety of augite, first obtained at the mountain Sahla, in Western Asia.—*Dana.*

SAIC, *n.* A Turkish or Grecian vessel; a sort of ketch.

SAID (sed), *pret.* and *pp.* of *say*; so written for *sayed.* 1. Declared; uttered; reported. 2. Aforesaid; before mentioned.

SAIL, *n.* [Sax., G., Sw. *segel*; Dan. *sejl*; D. *zeil.*] 1. In *navigation*, a spread of canvas, or sheet which receives the impulse of wind by which a ship is driven.—2. In *poetry*, wings.—*Spenser.* 3. A ship or other vessel; [*used in the singular for a single ship, or as a collective name for many.*] 4. An excursion in some vessel.—*To loose sails*, to unfurl them.—*To make sail*, to extend an additional quantity of sail.—*To set sail*, to expand or spread the sails; and,

hence, to begin a voyage.—*To shorten sail*, to reduce the extent of sail, or take in a part.—*To strike sail.* 1. To lower the sails suddenly. 2. To abate show or pomp.—*Shak.*; [*colloquial.*]

SĀIL, *v. i.* 1. To be impelled or driven forward by the action of wind upon sails, as a ship on water. 2. To be conveyed in a vessel on water; to pass by water. 3. To swim. 4. To set sail; to begin a voyage. 5. To be carried in the air, as a balloon. 6. To pass smoothly along. 7. To fly without striking with the wings.

SĀIL, *v. t.* 1. To pass or move upon in a ship, by means of sails. 2. To fly through.—*Pope.* 3. To direct or manage the motion of a vessel; as, to *sail* one's own ship.—*Totten.*

SĀIL'-BŌRNE, *a.* Borne or conveyed by sails.—*J. Barlow.*

SAIL'-BROAD (-brawd), *a.* Spreading like a sail.—*Milton.*

SĀIL'-CLŌTH, *n.* Duck or canvas used in making sails.

SĀIL'-LOFT, *n.* A loft or apartment where sails are cut out and made.

SĀIL'-MĀK-ER, *n.* 1. One whose occupation is to make sails. 2. An officer on board ships of war whose business is to repair or alter sails.

SĀIL'-MĀK-ING, *n.* The art or business of making sails.

SĀIL'-ROOM, *n.* An apartment in a vessel where the sails, which are not bent, are stowed.—*Totten.*

SĀIL'-YĀRD, *n.* [Sax. *segl-gyrd.*] The yard or spar on which sails are extended.—*Dryden.*

SĀIL'A-BLE, *a.* Navigable; that may be passed by ships.

SĀILED, *pp.* Passed in ships or other water-craft.

SĀIL'ER, *n.* 1. One who sails; a seaman; usually, *sailor.* 2. A ship or other vessel, with reference to her speed or manner of sailing.

SĀIL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Moving on water or in air; passing in a ship or other vessel.

SĀIL'ING, *n.* 1. The act of moving on water; or the movement of a ship or vessel impelled by the action of wind on her sails. 2. Movement through the air, as in a balloon. 3. The act of setting sail or beginning a voyage.

SĀIL'ING-MĀS-TER, *n.* An officer in a ship of war who superintends all the details of navigating the ship.

SĀIL'LESS, *a.* Destitute of sails.—*Pollok.*

SĀIL'OR, *n.* [a more common spelling than *sailer.*] One who follows the business of navigating ships or other vessels.—SYN. Mariner; seaman; tar.

SĀIL'OR-LĪKE, *a.* Like sailors.

SĀIL'Y, *a.* Like a sail.—*Drayton.*

SĀIM, *n.* [Sax. *seim*; W. *saim.*] Lard. [*Local.*]

† SĀIN, for *sayen*, pp. of *say.*—*Shak.*

SĀIN'FOIN } (sān'foin), *n.* [Fr. *sainfoin.*] A plant some-
SĀINT'FOIN } what resembling the pea, cultivated for fodder.

SĀINT, *n.* [Fr.; L. *sanctus*; It., Sp. *santo.*] 1. A person sanctified; a holy or godly person; one eminent for piety and virtue. 2. One of the blessed in heaven.—*Rev.*, xviii. 3. The holy angels are called *saints.*—*Jude*, 14. 4. One canonized by the Roman Catholic Church.—*Encyc.*

SĀINT, *v. t.* To number or enroll among saints by an official act of the pope; to canonize.

SĀINT, *v. i.* To act with a show of piety.—*Pope.*

SĀINT AN'THO-NY'S FĪRE (-an'to-niz-), *n.* A popular name of the erysipelas, so called because it was supposed to have been cured by the intercession of St. Anthony.—*P. Cyc.*

SĀINT JOHN'S BRĒAD (-jonz-bred), *n.* A plant, the carob-tree.

SĀINT JOHN'S WŌRT (-jonz-wurt), *n.* A name of plants of the genus *hypericum*, most of which have yellow flowers.

SĀINT'-LĪKE, *a.* [*saint* and *like.*] 1. Resembling a saint. 2. Suiting a saint; becoming a saint.—*Dryden.*

SĀINT PĒ'TER'S WŌRT (-wurt), *n.* A plant.

SĀINT'-SEEM-ING, *a.* Having the appearance of a saint.—*Montague.*

SĀINT SI-MŌ'NI-AN, *n.* A follower of the Count de St. Simon, who recommended joint-stock property, and a just division of the fruits of common labor, as the true remedy for all social evils.—*Brande.*

SĀINT VĪTUS'S DANCE, *n.* A disease affecting with irregular movements the muscles of voluntary motion, and attended with a great failure of the physical strength.—*P. Cyc.*

SĀINT'S BELL, *n.* A small bell used in the Roman Catholic Church to call attention to the more solemn parts of the service of the mass, as at the conclusion of the ordinary, and on the elevation of the host and chalice after consecration.—*Gloss. of Archit.*

SĀINT'ED, *pp.* 1. Canonized; enrolled among the saints. 2. *a.* Holy; pious. 3. Sacred.—*Milton.*

SĀINT'ESS, *n.* A female saint.—*Fisher.*

SĀINT'ING, *ppr.* Canonizing; enrolling among the saints.

SĀINT'LY, *a.* Like a saint; becoming a holy person.

SĀINT'SHIP, *n.* The character or qualities of a saint.

SA-JENE', *n.* [written, also, *sagene.*] A Russian measure of length, equal to seven feet English measure.

SĀKE, *n.* [Sax. *sac*, *saca*; D. *zaak*; G. *sache*; Sw. *sak* and *orsak*; Dan. *sag.*] 1. Final cause; end; purpose; or, rather, the purpose of obtaining; as, for the *sake* of health. 2. Account; regard to any person or thing; as, for one's *sake.*

SĀ'KER, *n.* [Fr. *sacre.*] 1. A hawk; a species of falcon ? A small piece of artillery.—*Hudibras*; [*not in use.*]

SAK'ER-ET, *n.* The male of the saker-hawk.

SAL, *n.* [L.] Salt. [*A word much used in chemistry.*]

SAL A-LEM'BROTH, *n.* A compound of the corrosive sublimate of mercury and sal ammoniac.—*Ure.*

SAL AM-MŌ'NI-AC, *n.* Chlorid of ammonium, a solid substance of a sharp and acrid taste, much used in the mechanic arts and in pharmacy.

SAL GEM, *n.* Common salt; chlorid of sodium.—*Brande.*

SAL MĀR'TIS, *n.* [L. salt of Mars.] Green sulphate of iron.—*Ure.*

SAL PRU-NEL'LA, *n.* Fused nitre cast into cakes or balls.

SAL SEIGN-ETTE' (-sān-yet'), *n.* Rochelle salt.—*Brande.*

SAL VO-LAT'I-LE. [L.] Volatile salt. *See* VOLATILE.

SAL'A-BLE, *a.* [from *sale.*] That may be sold; that finds a ready market; being in good demand.

SAL'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being salable.

SAL'A-BLY, *adv.* In a salable manner.

SA-LĀ'CIOUS (-shus), [L. *salax.*] Lustful; lecherous.

SA-LĀ'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Lustfully; with eager animal appetite.

SA-LĀ'CIOUS-NESS, } *n.* Lust; lecherousness; strong pro-
SA-LAC'I-TY, } pensity to venery.

SAL'AD, *n.* [Fr. *salade*; D. *salaade*; G., Sw. *salat*; Dan. *salad.*] A name given to raw herbs, usually dressed with salt, vinegar, oil, or spices, and eaten for giving a relish to other food.

SAL'AD-ING, *n.* Vegetables for salads.—*Cheyne.*

SĀ'LAL-BER-RY, *n.* A fruit from the valley of the Columbia River, or Oregon, about the size of a common grape, of a dark color, and of a sweet flavor.—*Farm. Encyc.*

SA-LĀM', *n.* [Oriental, peace or safety.] In *the East*, a salutation or compliment of ceremony or respect.—*Herbert.*

SAL'AM-STŌNE, *n.* A kind of blue sapphire brought from Ceylon.—*Dana.*

SAL'A-MAN-DER, *n.* [L., Gr. *salamandra.*] The popular name of a genus of reptiles having the general form of lizards, but more affinities with frogs. The vulgar story of its being able to endure fire, is a mistake.—*Salamander's hair* or *wool*, a name given to a species of asbestos or mineral flax.

SAL-A-MAN'DRINE, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a salamander; enduring fire.

SAL'A-RIED (-rid), *a.* Enjoying a salary.

SAL'A-RY, *n.* [Fr. *salaire*; It., Sp. *salario*; L. *salarium.*] The recompense or consideration stipulated to be paid to a person for services, usually a fixed sum to be paid by the year.—SYN. Stipend; pay; wages; hire; allowance.

SALE, *n.* [W. *sal*; Sax. *sal.*] 1. The act of selling; the exchange of a commodity for money of equivalent value. 2. Vent; power of selling; market. 3. Auction; public sale to the highest bidder, or exposure of goods in market; [*rare.*] 4. State of being venal, or of being offered to bribery. 5. [qu. Sax. *sælan.*] A wicker basket.

SALE, *a.* Sold; bought; as opposed to *home-made.* [*Colloquial.*]

SALE'-WŌRK (-wurk), *n.* Work or things made for sale; hence, work carelessly done.—*Shak.*

SAL-E-BROS'I-TY, *n.* Roughness or ruggedness of a place or road.—*Feltham.* *See* SALEBROUS.

SAL'E-BROUS, *a.* [L. *salebrosus.*] Rough; rugged; uneven. [*Little used.*]

SAL'EP, *n.* [said to be a Turkish word; written, also, *salop*, *saloop*, and *saleb.*] In *materia medica*, the dried root of a species of orchis; also, a preparation of this root to be used as food.

SAL-E-RĀ'TUS, *n.* A carbonate of potash containing more carbonic acid than pearlash, used in cookery.

SALES'MAN, *n.* [*sale* and *man.*] 1. One who sells clothes ready made.—*Swift.* 2. One who makes sales to customers in a store or shop.

SAL'ET. *See* SALLET.

SAL'IC, *a.* The *salic law* of France is a fundamental law, by virtue of which males only can inherit the throne.

SAL'I-CIN, *n.* A bitter febrifuge substance, obtained in white, pearly crystals from some species of the willow, and also of the poplar.—*Brande.*

* SĀ'LI-ENT, *a.* [L. *saliens.*] 1. Leaping; an epithet in *heraldry*, applied to a lion or other beast, represented in a leaping posture.—2. In *fortification*, projecting outward; opposed to *re-entering*; as, a *salient* angle.

* SĀ'LI-ENT, *a.* [L. *saliens.*] 1. Leaping; moving by leaps, as frogs. 2. Beating; throbbing, as the heart. 3. Shooting out or up; springing; darting.

SĀ'LI-ENT-LY, *adv.* In a salient manner.

SA-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *sal* and *fero.*] Producing or bearing salt. *Eaton.*—*Saliferous rocks*, in *geology*, the new red sandstone system of some geologists; so called because in Europe, this formation contains beds of salt.—*Dana.*

SAL'I-FI-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of combining with an acid to form a salt; as, a *salifiable* base.
SAL-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of salifying.
SAL'I-FIED (sal'e-fide), *pp.* Formed into a salt by combination with an acid.
SAL'I-FY, *v. t.* [L. *sal* and *facio.*] To form into a salt by combining an acid with a base, as with a metallic oxyd, &c.
SAL'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Forming into a salt by combination with a base.
SAL'I-GOT, *n.* [Fr.] A plant, the water-thistle.
SAL-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *sal, salinator.*] The act of washing with salt-water.—*Greenhill.*
* SA-LĪNE', } *a.* [Fr. *salin.*] 1. Consisting of salt, or con-
SA-LĪN'OUS, } stituting salt. 2. Partaking of the qualities of salt.
* SA-LĪNE', *n.* [Sp., It. *salina;* Fr. *saline.*] A salt-spring, or a place where salt-water is collected in the earth.
SA-LĪNE'NESS, *n.* State of being saline.
SAL-I-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *sal, salinum,* and *fero.*] Producing salt.
SA-LIN'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *sal, salinum,* and *form.*] Having the form of salt.
SA-LĪ'NO-TER-RĒNE', *a.* [L. *sal, salinum,* and *terrenus.*] A term denoting a compound of salt and earth.
SAL'IQUE (sal'ik), *a.* *See* SALIC.
SAL'ITE, *v. t.* [L. *salio.*] To salt; to impregnate or season with salt. [*Little used.*]
SA-LĪ'VA, *n.* [L. *saliva.*] The fluid which is secreted by the salivary glands, and which serves to moisten the mouth and tongue.
* SA-LĪ'VAL, } *a.* [from *saliva.*] Pertaining to saliva; se-
SAL'I-VA-RY, } creting or conveying saliva.
SAL'I-VANT, *a.* Producing salivation.
SAL'I-VANT, *n.* That which produces salivation.
SAL'I-VĀTE, *v. t.* [from *saliva;* Fr. *saliver.*] To produce an unusual secretion and discharge of saliva in a person, usually by mercury; to produce ptyalism in a person.
SAL'I-VĀ-TED, *pp.* Having an increased secretion of saliva from medicine.
SAL'I-VĀ-TING, *ppr.* Producing increased secretion of saliva.
SAL-I-VĀ'TION, *n.* The act or process of inducing ptyalism, or of producing an increased secretion of saliva.
* SA-LĪ'VOUS, *a.* Pertaining to saliva; partaking of the nature of saliva.—*Wiseman.*
SAL'LET, *n.* [Fr. *salade.*] A head-piece or helmet.
† SAL'LET, } *n.* [corrupted from *salad.*]
† SAL'LET-ING, }
† SAL'LI-ANCE, *n.* [from *sally.*] An issuing forth.
SAL'LIED (sal'lid), *pp.* Rushed out; issued suddenly.
SAL'LŌW, *n.* [Sax. *salh, salig;* Ir. *sail;* Fr. *saule.*] A name applied to certain trees or low shrubs of the willow kind, or genus *salix.*
SAL'LŌW, *a.* [Sax. *salowig, sealwe.*] Having a yellowish color; of a pale, sickly color, tinged with a dark yellow.
SAL'LŌW-NESS, *n.* A yellowish color; paleness, tinged with a dark yellow.
SAL'LY, *n.* [Fr. *saillie;* It. *salita;* Sp. *salida.*] 1. An issue or rushing of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers. 2. A spring or darting of intellect, fancy, or imagination; flight; sprightly exertion. 3. Excursion from the usual track; range. 4. Act of levity or extravagance; wild gayety; frolic.
SAL'LY, *v. i.* [Fr. *saillir;* Arm. *sailha;* It. *salire;* Sp. *salir;* L. *salio.*] 1. To issue or rush out, as a body of troops from a fortified place to attack besiegers. 2. To issue suddenly; to make a sudden eruption.
SAL'LY-PŌRT, *n.* 1. In *fortification,* a postern gate, or a passage under ground from the inner to the outer works, for the troops to sally out. 2. A large port on each quarter of a fire-ship for the escape of the men into boats when the train is fired.
SAL'LY-ING, *ppr.* Issuing or rushing out.
SAL-MA-GUN'DI, *n.* [Sp. *salpicon,* corrupted. *See* SALPICON.] 1. A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herring with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions.—*Johnson.* 2. A mixture of various ingredients; an olio or medley.—*W. Irving.*
SAL'MI-AC, *n.* A contraction of *sal ammoniac.*
SALM'ON (sam'mun), *n.* [L. *salmo;* Fr. *saumon.*] A fish of a yellowish red color, of the genus *salmo,* found in all the Arctic seas, whence it ascends the rivers in the spring. It grows to a large size, and is highly valued as an article of food.
SALM'ON-TROUT (sam'mun-trout), *n.* A fish allied to the salmon and the trout, and highly valued as an article of food; also called the *sea-trout.*
SAL'MON-OID, *a.* or *n.* A term applied to fishes belonging to the family of which the salmon is the type.
SA-LOON', *n.* [It. *salone;* Sp., Fr. *salon.*] In *architecture,* a spacious and elegant apartment for the reception of company, or for works of art. It is often vaulted at the top, and frequently comprehends two stories, with two ranges of windows. The name is also given to a large room in a steam-boat, &c.
SAL'OP, } *n.* The dried root of a species of orchis; also,
SA-LOOP', } a decoction of this root, used in some parts of England as a beverage by the poorer classes. The word is properly *salep.*—*Smart.*
SAL'PI-CON, *n.* [Sp.] Stuffing; farce; chopped meat or bread, &c., used to stuff legs of veal.
SAL'PINX, *n.* [Gr. σαλπιγξ, a trumpet.] The Eustachian tube.
† SAL-SA-MEN-TĀ'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *salsamentarius.*] Pertaining to salt things.—*Dict.*
SAL'SI-FY (-fe), *n.* [Fr. *salsifis.*] A plant (the *Tragopogon porrifolius*) with a long tapering root, of a sweetish taste, like the parsnep, often called the *oyster-plant,* from its taste when fried.
SAL-SIL'LA, *n.* A plant with tuberous roots which are eaten like the potato. It is a native of Peru.—*Farm. Encyc.*
SAL-SO-AC'ID, *a.* [L. *salsus* and *acidus.*] Having a taste compounded of saltness and acidness. [*Little used.*]
SAL-SŪ'GI-NOUS, *a.* [L. *salsugo.*] Saltish.
SALT, *n.* [Sax. *salt, sealt;* Goth., Sw., Dan. *salt;* G. *salz;* It. *sale;* Fr. *sel;* L., Sp., Port. *sal.*] 1. Common *salt* is the chlorid of sodium, a substance used for seasoning certain kinds of food, and for the preservation of meat, &c.—2. In *chemistry,* a body composed of an acid and a base. Thus, nitrate of potassa, commonly called nitre or saltpetre, is a *salt* composed of nitric acid and potassa, the potassa being the base. 3. Taste; sapor; smack. 4. Wit; poignancy; as, Attic *salt.*
SALT, *a.* 1. Having the taste of salt; impregnated with salt. 2. Abounding with salt. 3. Overflowed with salt-water, or impregnated with it. 4. Growing on salt marsh or meadows, and having the taste of salt. 5. Producing salt-water. 6. Lecherous; salacious.—*Shak.* 7. Pungent or bitter; as, *salt* scorn.—*Shak.*
SALT, *n.* 1. The part of a river near the sea, where the water is salt. 2. A vessel for holding salt.
SALT, *v. t.* 1. To sprinkle, impregnate, or season with salt. 2. To fill with salt between the timbers and planks, as a ship, for the preservation of the timber.
SALT, *v. i.* To deposit salt from a saline substance.
† SALT, *n.* [Fr. *saut.*] A leap; the act of jumping.
SALT'-BOX, *n.* A small box with a lid, used for holding salt.—In *burlesque music,* the salt-box has been used, like the marrow-bones and cleaver, tongs, and poker, &c.
SALT'-CEL-LAR, *n.* [*salt* and *cellar.*] A small vessel used for holding salt on the table.—*Swift.*
SALT'-FISH, *n.* 1. A fish which has been salted. 2. A fish from salt-water.—*Shak.*
SALT'-GREEN, *a.* Green like the salt sea.—*Shak.*
SALT'-MARSH, *n.* Land covered with grass, which is subject to the overflow of salt-water.—*Brande.*
SALT'-MINE, *n.* A mine where rock salt is obtained.
SALT'-PAN, } *n.* A pan, basin, or pit where salt is obtained
SALT'-PIT, } or made.—*Bacon.*
SALT'-RHEUM, *n.* A name popularly applied to almost all the non-febrile cutaneous eruptions which are common among adults, except ring-worm and itch.
SALT'-SPRING, *n.* A spring of salt-water.
SALT'-WA-TER, *n.* Water impregnated with salt; sea water.
SALT'-WORK, *n.* A house or place where salt is made.
SALT'-WORT, *n.* A name of various plants of the genera *salsola, salicornia,* and *glaux,* mostly found on moist saline ground.
SAL'TANT, *a.* [L. *saltans.*] Leaping; dancing.
SAL-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *saltatio.*] 1. A leaping or jumping. 2 Beating or palpitation.
SAL'TA-TO-RY, *a.* Leaping; used in leaping.
SAL'TA-TO-RY, } *a.* Leaping or dancing; or having
SAL-TA-TŌ'RI-OUS, } the power of leaping or dancing.
SALT'ĊAT, *n.* A lump of salt, made at the salt-works, which attracts pigeons.—*Mortimer.*
SALT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Sprinkled, seasoned, or impregnated with salt.
SALT'ER, *n.* 1. One who salts; one who gives or applies salt. 2. One who sells salt.
SALT'ERN, *n.* A salt-work; a building in which salt is made by boiling or evaporation.—*Encyc.*
SAL'TIER (sal'teer), *n.* [Fr. *sautoir.*] In *heraldry,* one of the greater ordinaries, in the form of St. Andrew's cross or X.
SAL'TI-GRADE, *a.* Leaping; formed for leaping.
SAL'TI-GRADE, *n.* The name of a family of spiders who leap to seize their prey.
† SAL-TIN-BAN'ĊO (sal-tin-bank'o), *n.* [Fr. *saltimbanque*] A mountebank; a quack.—*Brown.*
SALT'ING, *ppr.* Sprinkling or seasoning with salt.
SALT'ING, *n.* The act of sprinkling or impregnating with salt.
SALT'ISH, *a.* Somewhat salt.
SALT'ISH-LY, *adv.* With a moderate degree of saltness.

SALT'ISH-NESS, *n.* A moderate degree of saltness.
SALT'LESS, *a.* Destitute of salt; insipid.
SALT'LY, *adv.* With taste of salt; in a salt manner.
SALT'NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being impregnated with salt. 2. Taste of salt.
SALT-PE'TER, } *n.* [*salt*, and Gr. πετρος.] A neutral salt
SALT-PE'TRE, } formed by the nitric acid in combination with potassa, and hence denominated *nitrate of potassa*; also called *nitre*.
SALT-PE'TROUS, *a.* Pertaining to saltpetre, or partaking of its qualities; impregnated with saltpetre.
SALTS, *n. pl.* 1. The salt-water of rivers entering from the ocean; [*S. Carolina.*] 2. The popular name of various chemical salts used in medicine, as Glauber's salt, Epsom salt, &c.
† SALT'Y, *a.* Somewhat salt.—*Cotgrave.*
SA-LŪ'BRI-OUS, *a.* [L. *saluber, salubris.*] Favorable to health; promoting health.—SYN. Healthful; wholesome; healthy; salutary.
SA-LŪ'BRI-OUS-LY, *adv.* So as to promote health.
SA-LŪ'BRI-OUS-NESS, } *n.* [L. *salubritas.*] Wholesome-
SA-LŪ'BRI-TY, } ness; healthfulness; favorableness to the preservation of health.
SAL'Ū-TA-RI-LY, *adv.* In a salutary manner.
SAL'Ū-TA-RI-NESS, *n.* 1. Wholesomeness; the quality of contributing to health or safety. 2. The quality of promoting good or prosperity.
SAL'Ū-TA-RY, *a.* [Fr. *salutaire*; L. *salutaris.*] 1. Promoting health. 2. Promotive of public safety; contributing to some beneficial purpose.—SYN. Wholesome; healthful; salubrious; beneficial; useful; advantageous; profitable.
SAL-Ū-TĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *salutatio.*] The act of saluting; the act of paying respect or reverence by the customary words or actions.—SYN. Greeting; salute; address.
SA-LŪ'TA-TŌ-RI-LY, *adv.* By way of salutation.
SA-LŪ'TA-TO-RY, *a.* Greeting; containing salutations. [*An epithet applied to the oration which introduces the exercises of the commencements in American colleges.*]
† SA-LŪ'TA-TO-RY, *n.* [Low L. *salutatorium.*] Place of greeting.
SA-LŪTE', *v. t.* [L. *saluto*; It. *salutare*; Sp. *saludar*; Fr. *saluer.*] 1. To greet; to hail; to address with expressions of kind wishes. 2. To please; to gratify; [*unusual.*] 3. To kiss.—4. In *military* and *naval affairs*, to honor some person or nation by a discharge of cannon or small arms, by striking colors, by shouts, &c.
SA-LŪTE', *n.* 1. The act of expressing kind wishes or respect; salutation; greeting. 2. A kiss.—3. In *military affairs*, a discharge of cannon or small arms in honor of some distinguished personage; also the ceremony of beating the drums, &c., for the same purpose.—4. In the *navy*, a testimony of respect or deference to the rank of a person, or on the anniversary of some festival; rendered also by the vessels of one nation to those of another, or to foreign ports, and performed by a discharge of cannon, &c. —*Totten.*
SA-LŪT'ED, *pp.* Hailed; greeted.
SA-LŪT'ER, *n.* One who salutes.
SAL-Ū-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *salutifer.*] Bringing health. *Dennis.*—*Cudworth.*—SYN. Healthful; healthy; salutary; salubrious.
SAL-VA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The possibility of being saved or admitted to everlasting life.—*Saunderson.*
SAL'VA-BLE, *a.* [L. *salvus.*] That may be saved, or received to everlasting happiness; admitting of salvation.
SAL'VA-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being salvable.
SAL'VA-BLY, *adv.* In a salvable manner.
SAL'VAGE, *n.* [Fr. *salvage.*] In *commerce*, a reward or recompense allowed by law for the saving of a ship or goods from loss at sea.
† SAL'VAGE. for *savage*. *See* SAVAGE.
SAL-VĀ'TION, *n.* [It. *salvazione*; Sp. *salvacion.*] 1. The act of saving; preservation from destruction, danger, or great calamity.—2. *Appropriately*, in *theology*, the redemption of man from the bondage of sin and liability to eternal death, and the conferring on him everlasting happiness. 3. Deliverance from enemies; victory.—*Ex.*, xiv. 4. Remission of sins, or saving graces.—*Luke*, xix. 5. The Author of man's salvation.—*Ps.* xxvii. 6. A term of praise or benediction.—*Rev.*, xix.
SAL'VA-TO-RY, *n.* [Fr. *salvatoire.*] A place where things are preserved; a repository.—*Hale.*
* SĂLVE (săv), *n.* [Sax. *sealfe*; from L. *salvus.*] 1. An adhesive composition or substance to be applied to wounds or sores. 2. Help; remedy.
* SĂLVE (săv), *v. t.* 1. To heal by applications or medicaments; [*little used.*] 2. To help; to remedy; [*little used.*] 3. To help or remedy by a salvo, excuse, or reservation; [*little used.*] 4. To salute; [*obs.*]
SAL'VER, *n.* A piece of plate with a foot; or a waiter on which articles are carried round or presented.—*Pope.*
SAL-VIF'IC *a.* [L. *salvus* and *facio.*] Tending to save or secure safety.—*Ch. Relig. Appeal.*
SAL'VO, *n.* [L. *salvo jure.*] 1. An exception; a reservation; an excuse.—*K. Charles.* 2. A military or naval salute.
SAL'VO PU-DŌ'RE. [L.] Without offending modesty.
SAL'VO SEN'SU. [L.] Preserving the sense.
SAL'VOR, *n.* One who saves a ship or goods at sea.
SA-MĀ'RA, *n.* [L.] An indehiscent superior fruit with dry cells, and elongated into wing-like expansions, as in the ash, maple, and elm.—*Lindley.*
SA-MAR'I-TAN, *a.* 1. Pertaining to Samaria. 2. A term denoting the ancient characters and alphabet used by the Hebrews before the Babylonish captivity, and retained by the Samaritans.
SA-MAR'I-TAN, *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Samaria, or one who belonged to the sect which derived their appellation from that city. 2. The language of Samaria, a dialect of the Chaldean.
SAM'BO, *n.* The offspring of a negro person and a mulatto
SĀME, *a.* [Sax. *same*; Goth. *sama, samo*; Dan. *samme*; Sw *samme.*] 1. Identical; not different or other. 2. Of the identical kind or species, though not the specific thing. 3. That was mentioned before.—*Daniel.* 4. Equal; exactly similar.
† SĀME, *adv.* [Sax. *sam.*] Together.—*Spenser.*
SĀME'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being not different or other. 2. The state of being perfectly alike; near resemblance; correspondence; similarity; as, *sameness* of key or pitch. —SYN. Identity; identicalness; oneness.
SĂ'MI-AN ĒARTH (-erth), *n.* [Gr. *Samos.*] The name of a marl of two species, formerly used in medicine as an astringent.
SĂ'MI-AN STŌNE, *n.* A sort of polishing stone from the island of Samos: used by goldsmiths.
SĂ'MI-EL, } *n.* [Ar. *samom.*] A hot and destructive wind
SI-MOOM', } that sometimes blows in Arabia and the adjacent countries from the desert.
† SĂ'MITE, *n.* [Old Fr.] A species of silk stuff.
SAM'LET, *n.* A little salmon.—*Walton.*
SAMP, *n.* A species of food composed of maize broken or bruised, boiled, and eaten with milk. [*New England.*]
SAM'PAN, *n.* A Chinese boat from 12 to 15 feet long, in which a Chinese family lives on the Canton River.—*Smart.*
SAM'PHIRE (sam'fire), *n.* [said to be a corruption of *Saint Pierre.*] An herb, *crithmum maratimum*, growing usually on cliffs by the sea, and used for pickling. The name is applied, in the *United States*, to *salicornia herbacea*, which is called *glass-wort* in *England*.
SAM'PLE, *n.* [L. *exemplum*; Sp., Port. *exemplo*; It. *esempio*; Fr. *exemple*; Ir. *somplar.*] 1. A specimen; a part of any thing presented for inspection, or intended to be shown, as evidence of the quality of the whole. 2. Example; instance.
SAM'PLE, *v. t.* To show something similar.—*Ainsworth.*
SAM'PLER, *n.* [L. *exemplar.*] A pattern of work; a specimen; *particularly*, a piece of needle-work by young girls for improvement.
SAM'SON'S-PŌST, *n.* In *ships*, a strong post resting on the keelson, and supporting a beam of the deck over the hold, also, a temporary or movable pillar carrying a leading block or pulley.—*Brande.*
SAN'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *sanabilis.*] That may be healed or cured; susceptible of remedy. *More.*—SYN. Remediable; curable; healable.
SAN-A-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* State of being curable.
SAN'A-BLE-NESS, }
† SA-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *sanatio.*] The act of healing or curing.—*Wiseman.*
SAN'A-TIVE, *a.* [L. *sano*, to heal.] Having the power to cure or heal; healing; tending to heal.
SAN'A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The power of healing.
SAN'A-TO-RY, *a.* 1. Healing. 2. Tending or adapted to guard public health.—*Sanitary* is more common.
SAN-BĚN-Ī'TO, *n.* A robe painted with hideous figures, worn by persons condemned by the Inquisition.
SANCE'-BELL, } *n.* The same as *saints'-bell*, which see
SANCTE'-BELL, } —*Gloss. of Archit.*
† SANC'TI-FI-CĀTE, *v. t.* To sanctify.—*Barrow.*
SANC-TI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; Low L. *sanctificatio.*] 1. The act of making holy; also, the state of being made holy. 2. The act of consecrating or of setting apart for a sacred purpose; consecration.
SANC'TI-FIED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Made holy; consecrated; set apart for sacred services. 2. Affectedly holy.
SANC'TI-FI-ER, *n.* He who sanctifies or makes holy.
SANC'TI-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *sanctifier*; It. *sanctificare*; Sp. *santificar*; Low L. *sanctifico.*] 1. In a *general sense*, to cleanse make pure, or holy. 2. To separate, set apart, or appoin to a holy, sacred, or religious use. 3. To prepare for divine service, and for partaking of holy things.—*Ex.*, xix 4. To separate, ordain, and appoint to the work of redemption and the government of the Church.—*John*, x. 5. To cleanse from corruption; to make pure from sin. 6 To make the means of holiness; to render productive of ho-

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÂR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—MARINE, BIRD;—MÖVE, BOOK

ness or piety. 7. To make free from guilt. 8. To secure from violation.—Syn. To hallow; consecrate; purify.

SAN'TI-FY-ING, *ppr.* 1. Making holy; purifying from the defilements of sin; separating to a holy use. 2. *a.* Tending to sanctify; adapted to increase holiness.

SAN'TI-FY-ING-LY, *adv.* In a way to sanctify.

SAN'TIL'O-QUENT, *a.* [L. *sanctus* and *loquor*.] Discoursing on heavenly things.

SAN'TI-MO'NI-OUS, *a.* [L. *sanctimonia*.] Saintly having the appearance of sanctity.

SAN'TI-MO'NI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With sanctimony.

SAN'TI-MO'NI-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being sanctimonious; sanctity, or the appearance of it; devoutness.

SAN'TI-MO-NY, *n.* [L. *sanctimonia*.] Holiness; devoutness; scrupulous austerity; sanctity, or the appearance of it.—*Raleigh.* [*Little used.*]

SAN'TION (sank'shun), *n.* [Fr.; L. *sanctio*.] 1. An official act of a superior by which he ratifies and gives validity to the act of some other person or body. 2. Confirmation derived from testimony, character, influence, or custom. 3. A law or decree.—*Denham*; [*improper.*]—Syn. Ratification; authorization; authority; countenance; support.

SAN'TION, *v. t.* To give validity or authority to. *Burke.*—Syn. To ratify; confirm; authorize; countenance; support.

SAN'TIONED (sank'shund), *pp.* Ratified; confirmed; authorized.

SAN'TION-ING, *ppr.* Ratifying; authorizing.

SAN'TI-TUDE, *n.* [L. *sanctus, sanctitudo*.] Holiness; sacredness.—*Milton.*

SAN'TI-TY, *n.* [L. *sanctitas*.] 1. State of being sacred or holy. 2. State of being pure or godly. 3. State of being sacred or solemnly binding. 4. A saint or holy being; [*unusual.*]—Syn. Holiness; godliness; piety; devotion; goodness; purity; religiousness; sacredness; solemnity.

† **SAN'TU-A-RIZE**, *v. t.* [from *sanctuary*.] To shelter by means of a sanctuary or sacred privileges.—*Shak.*

SAN'TU-A-RY (sankt'yu-a-re), *n.* [Fr. *sanctuaire*; It., Sp. *santuario*; L. *sanctuarium*.] 1. A sacred place; *particularly*, among the *Israelites*, the most retired part of the temple at Jerusalem, or of the tabernacle, called the *Holy of Holies*. 2. The temple at Jerusalem. 3. A house consecrated to the worship of God; a place where divine service is performed.—4. In *Roman Catholic churches*, that part of a church where the altar is placed, encompassed with a balustrade. 5. A place of protection; sacred asylum. 6. Shelter; protection.

SANC'TUM SANC-TO'RUM. [L.] Most holy place.

SAND, *n.* [Sax., G., Sw., Dan. *sand*; D. *zand*.] 1. Any mass or collection of fine particles of stone, particularly of fine particles of silicious stone, but not strictly reduced to powder or dust.—2. *Sands*, in the *plural*, tracts of land consisting of sand, like the deserts of Arabia and Africa.

SAND, *v. t.* 1. To sprinkle with sand. 2. To drive upon the sand.

SAND'-BAG, *n.* A bag filled with sand or earth, used in fortification.

SAND'-BATH, *n.* A bath made by warm sand, with which something is enveloped.

SAND'-BLIND, *a.* Having a defect of sight, by means of which small particles appear to fly before the eyes.

SAND'-BOX, *n.* 1. A box with a perforated top or cover for sprinkling paper with sand. 2. An evergreen South American tree, whose fruit, when ripe, bursts with a loud noise.

SAND'-DRIFT, *n.* Drifting sand.

SAND'-EEL, *n.* A fish of the eel family, with a deeply-forked tail. It usually buries itself in the moist sand after the retiring of the tide.

SAND'-FLOOD, *n.* A vast body of sand moving or borne along the deserts of Arabia.—*Bruce.*

SAND'-HEAT, *n.* The heat of warm sand, in *chemical operations*.

SAND'-PA-PER, *n.* Paper covered on one side with a fine gritty substance for smoothing and polishing.

SAND'-PI-PER, *n.* A name common to several species of wading birds belonging to the woodcock and snipe family.

SAND'-WORT (-wurt), *n.* A small plant of the genus *arenaria*.

SAN'DAL, *n.* [Fr. *sandale*; It. *sandalo*; Sp. *sandalia*; L. *sandalium*.] 1. A kind of shoe, consisting of a sole fastened to the foot.—*Pope.* 2. A shoe or slipper worn by the pope and other Roman Catholic prelates when they officiate.

SAN'DAL, SAN'DAL-WOOD, *n.* [Ar.] The wood of a low tree resembling the privet, and growing on the coast of Malabar and in the Indian archipelago, &c. The hard yellow wood in the center of the old sandal-tree is highly esteemed for its fragrant perfume, and is much used for cabinet-work, &c. *See, also*, Sanders.

SAN'DALED, *a.* Having on sandals.

SAN'DAL-I-FORM, *a.* Shaped like a sandal or slipper.

SAN'DA-RAC, SAN'DA-RAC'H, *n.* [L. *sandaraca*.] 1. A resin in white tears, more transparent than those of mastic. It is used, when powdered and mingled with a little chalk, to prevent ink from sinking into paper. 2. The combination of arsenic and sulphur called realgar.

SAND'ED, *pp.* 1. Sprinkled with sand. 2. *a.* Covered with sand; barren. 3. Marked with small spots; variegated with spots; speckled; of a sandy color. 4. Short-sighted.

SAN-DE-MA'NI-AN, *n.* A follower of Robert Sandeman, who, in 1757, published writings of a highly antinomian character.—*Brande.*

SAND'ER-LING, *n.* A small wading bird allied to the dotterel and to the sand-piper.

SAN'DERS, *n.* The red sanders wood, sometimes called red sandal wood, is the produce of a lofty tree of India, has a bright garnet red color, and is used for its coloring matter.

SAN'DE-VER, SAN'DI-VER, *n.* [Fr. *sain de verre* or *saint de verre*.] Glass-gall; a whitish salt which is cast up from the materials of glass in fusion.

SAND'I-NESS, *n.* [from *sandy*.] 1. The state of being sandy. 2. The state of being of a sandy color.

SAND'ING, *ppr.* Sprinkling or covering with sand.

SAND'ISH, *a.* [from *sand*.] Approaching the nature of sand; loose; not compact.—*Evelyn.*

SAND'IX, *n.* A kind of minium or red-lead, made of ceruse, but inferior to the true minium.—*Encyc.*

SAND'STONE, *n.* A stone or rock composed chiefly of grains of quartz united by a cement, calcareous, marly, argillaceous, or silicious.

SAND'WICH, *n.* Two pieces of bread and butter with a thin slice of ham or other salt meat between them; said to have been a favorite dish of the Earl of Sandwich.—*Grose.*

SAND'Y, *a.* [Sax. *sandig*.] 1. Abounding with sand; full of sand; covered or sprinkled with sand. 2. Consisting of sand; not firm or solid. 3. Of the color of sand; of a yellowish-red color.

SANE, *a.* [L. *sanus*; D. *gezond*; G. *gesund*.] 1. Not disordered or shattered. 2. Not disordered; having the regular exercise of reason and other faculties of the mind. Syn. Sound; healthy; underanged.

SANE'NESS, *n.* State of being sane or of sound mind

SANG, *pret.* of *sing*.

SAN'GA-REE', *n.* Sweetened wine and water.

SANG FROID (säng frwä'), *n.* [Fr., cold blood.] 1. Coolness; freedom from agitation or excitement of mind. 2. Indifference.

SAN'GI-AC, *n.* A Turkish governor of a sangiacate or district forming part of a pashawlic.—*Brande.*

SAN'GI-A-CATE, *n.* A division of a Turkish pashawlic.—*Brande.*

SAN'GUIF'ER-OUS (sang-gwif'-), *a.* [L. *sanguifer*.] Conveying blood. The *sanguiferous* vessels are the arteries and veins.

SAN'GUI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [Fr.] In the *animal economy*, the production of blood; the conversion of chyle into blood.—*Arbuthnot.*

SAN'GUI-FI-ER, *n.* A producer of blood.—*Floyer.*

SAN'GUIF'LU-OUS, *a.* [L. *sanguis* and *fluo*.] Floating or running with blood.

SAN'GUI-FY (sang'gwe-fī), *v. i.* To produce blood.—*Hale.*

SAN'GUI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Producing blood.

SAN'GUIN-A-RI-LY, *adv.* In a blood-thirsty manner.

SAN'GUIN-A-RY (sang'gwin-a-re), *a.* [Fr. *sanguinaire*; L. *sanguinarius*.] 1. Attended with much bloodshed. 2. Eager to shed blood.—Syn. Bloody; murderous; bloodthirsty; savage; cruel.

SAN'GUIN-A-RY, *n.* A plant, blood-wort.—*Ash.*

SAN'GUINE (sang'gwin), *a.* [Fr. *sanguin*; L. *sanguineus*.] 1. Red; having the color of blood.—*Milton.* 2. Abounding with blood; plethoric. 3. Characterized by warm ness or ardor, as temper. 4. Having confidence.—Syn Warm; ardent; animated; lively; confident; hopeful.

† **SAN'GUINE**, *n.* Blood color.—*Spenser.*

SAN'GUINE, *v. t.* 1. To stain with blood. 2. To stain or varnish with a blood color.

SAN'GUINE-LESS, *a.* Destitute of blood; pale. [*Rare.*]

SAN'GUINE-LY (sang'gwin-le), *adv.* Ardently; with confidence of success.

SAN'GUINE-NESS, *n.* 1. Redness; color of blood in the skin. 2. Fullness of blood; plethora. 3. Ardor; heat of temper; confidence.

SAN'GUIN'E-OUS, *a.* [L. *sanguineus*.] 1. Abounding with blood; plethoric. 2. Constituting blood.

† **SAN'GUINI-TY**, for *sanguineness*.—*Swift.*

SAN'GUIN'O-LENT, *a.* Bloody.

SAN'GUI-SUGE, *n.* [L. *sanguisuga*.] The blood-sucker; a leech, or horse-leech.—*Encyc.*

SAN'HE-DRIM, *n.* [Low L. *synedrium*.] The great council of the Jews, which consisted of 71 or 72 members, and decided the most important causes, both ecclesiastical and civil.—*P. Cyc.*

SAN'I-CLE, *n.* [from L. *sano.*] Self-heal, a plant of the genus *sanicula.*

SĀ'NI-ĒS, *n.* [L.] A thin reddish discharge from wounds or sores; a serous matter, less thick and white than pus, and having a slight tinge of red.

SĀ'NI-OUS, *a.* 1. Pertaining to sanies, or partaking of its nature and appearance; thin and serous, with a slight bloody tinge. 2. Excreting or effusing a thin, serous reddish matter.

SAN'I-TA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to or designed to secure health; as, *sanitary* regulations.

SAN'I-TY, *n.* [L. *sanitas.*] Soundness; *particularly,* a sound state of mind; the state of a mind in the perfect exercise of reason.

SAN'JAK, *n.* *See* SANGIAC.

SANK, *pret.* of *sink,* but nearly obsolete.

SAN'NAH, *n.* The name of certain kinds of India muslins.

SANS, *prep.* [Fr.] Without.—*Shak.*

SAN'SCRIT, *n.* [According to H. T. Colebrooke, *Sanscrit* signifies the *polished dialect.* It is sometimes written *Shanscrit,* and also *Sanskrit.*] The ancient language of Hindostan, from which are formed all the modern languages or dialects of the great peninsula of India.

SANS CU-LOTTES (säng ku-lot'). [Fr. without breeches.] Ragged fellows; a name of reproach given, in the first French revolution, to the extreme republican party.

SANS-CU'LOT-TISM, *n.* Extreme republican principles.

SANS SOU-CI' (säng soo-see'). [Fr.] Without care; free and easy.

SAN'TA-LIN, *n.* The coloring matter of red sandal wood.

SAN'TER. *See* SAUNTER.

SAN'TON, *n.* A Turkish priest; a kind of dervis.

SAN'TO-NIN, *n.* A proximate vegetable principle obtained from the seed of the *artemisia santonica;* white, crystallizable, and bitterish.—*Brande.*

SAP, *n.* [Sax. *sæp;* D. *zap;* G. *saft.*] 1. The juice of plants of any kind. 2. The alburnum of a tree; the exterior part of the wood, next to the bark; [*a sense in general use in New England.*] The ascending sap of exogenous plants flows in the vessels of the alburnum or sap-wood, and is colorless; the descending sap flows in the vessels of the liber or inner bark, and is often colored.

SAP, *v. t.* [Fr. *saper;* It. *zappare;* Arm. *sappa.*] 1. To undermine; to subvert by digging or wearing away; to mine. 2. To undermine; to subvert by removing the foundation of.

SAP, *v. i.* To proceed by mining, or by secretly undermining.

SAP, *n.* In *sieges,* a trench for undermining; or an approach made to a fortified place by digging under cover of gabions, &c.

SAP'-CŎL-OR, *n.* An expressed vegetable juice thickened by evaporation for a pigment.—*Parke.*

SAP'-GREEN, *n.* A light green pigment prepared from the juice of the ripe berries of the buckthorn.—*Francis.*

SAP'-SĂ'GO, *n.* A kind of cheese made in Switzerland, having a dark green color and agreeable flavor.—*Farm. Encyc.*

SAP'-TŪBE, *n.* A vessel that conveys sap.—*De Candolle.*

SAP'-WOOD, *n.* The external part of wood.

SAP'A-JOU, } *n.* A name given to those South American
SAP'A-JO, } monkeys which have prehensile tails.

SA-PAN'-WOOD, *n.* An Asiatic dye-wood, resembling Brazil wood.

SAP'ID, *a.* [L. *sapidus.*] Tasteful; tastable; having the power of affecting the organs of taste.

SA-PID'I-TY, } *n.* Taste; tastefulness; savor; the quality
SAP'ID-NESS, } of affecting the organs of taste.

SĀ'PI-ENCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *sapientia.*] Wisdom; sageness; knowledge.—*Swift.*

SĀ'PI-ENT, *a.* Characterized by wisdom or discernment. —SYN. Sage; sagacious; knowing; wise; discerning.

SĀ-PI-EN'TIAL (-shal). *a.* Affording wisdom or instructions for wisdom.—*Bp. Richardson.* [*Not much used.*]

SĀ'PI-ENT-LY, *adv.* Wisely; sagaciously.

SAP'LESS, *a.* 1. Destitute of sap. 2. Dry; old; husky.

SAP'LING, *n.* [from *sap.*] A young tree.—*Milton.*

SAP-O-DIL'LA, } *n.* A large tree of South America, the
ZAP-O-TIL'LA, } *sapota achras,* whose bark is employed in medicine as an astringent, and whose fruit is used as a dessert.

SAP-O-NĀ'CEOUS (-shus), *a.* [from L. *sapo.*] Soapy; resembling soap; having the qualities of soap.

SAP'O-NA-RY, *a.* Saponaceous.

SA-PON-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* Conversion into soap.

SA-PON'I-FIED (-fīde), *pp.* Converted into soap.

SA-PON'I-FY, *v. t.* [L. *sapo* and *facio.*] To convert into soap.

SAP'O-NIN, *n.* A peculiar substance from the root of *saponaria officinalis,* or soap-wort. It is the cause of the lather which the root forms with water.—*Brande.*

SAP'O-NULE, *n.* An imperfect soap formed by the action of an alkali upon an essential oil.

SĀ'POR, *n.* [L.] Taste; savor; relish; the power of affecting the organs of taste.—*Brown.*

SAP-O-RĬF'IC, *a.* [Fr. *saporifique.*] Having the power to produce taste; producing taste.—*Johnson.*

SAP-O-ROSI-TY, *n.* The quality of body by which it excites the sensation of taste.

SAP'O-ROUS, *a.* Having taste; yielding some kind of taste. —*Bailey.*

SA-PŌ'TA, *n.* In *botany,* a tree or plant, the *sapota achras.*

SAP-PA-DIL'LO-TREE, *n.* A tree of the genus *sloanea.*—*Lee.*

SAP'PARE, *n.* A mineral or species of earth.

SAPPED (sapt), *pp.* Undermined; subverted.

SAP'PER, *n.* One who saps.—In an *army,* sappers and miners are employed in working at saps, building and repairing fortifications, &c.

SAP'PHIC (saf'ik), *a.* Pertaining to Sappho, a Grecian poetess.—The *Sapphic verse* consists of five feet, of which the first and two last are trochees, the second a spondee, and the third a dactyl.—The *Sapphic strophe* consists of three Sapphic verses followed by an Adonic.—*Brande.*

* SAP'PHIRE (saf'fīre or saf'fer), *n.* [L. *sapphirus.*] Pure crystallized alumina. The name *sapphire* is usually restricted to the blue hexagonal crystals, other varieties being called *Oriental ruby, Oriental amethyst, corundum* or *emery.*—*Sapphire* is next in hardness to the diamond.—*Dana.*

SAP'PHIR-ĬNE, *a.* Resembling sapphire; made of sapphire; having the qualities of sapphire.

SAP'PHIR-ĬNE, *n.* A pale-blue or green mineral, some what resembling sapphire, considered by some a variety of spinel.—*Dana.*

SAP'PI-NESS, *n.* [from *sappy.*] The state or quality of being full of sap; succulence; juiciness.

SAP'PING, *ppr.* Undermining; subverting.

SAP'PY, *a.* [Sax. *sæpig.*] 1. Abounding with sap; juicy, succulent. 2. Young; not firm; weak. 4. Weak in intellect.

† SAP'PY, *n.* [qu. Gr. σηπω.] Musty; tainted.

SA-PROPH'A-GANS, *n. pl.* [Gr. σαπρος and φαγω.] A tribe of coleopterous insects which feed on animal and vegetable substances in a state of decomposition.—*Brande.*

SAR'A-BA-ĪTE, *n.* One of a sect of Oriental monks, who secede from ordinary monastic life.

SAR'A-BAND, *n.* [Sp. *zarabanda;* Port., It. *sarabanda;* Fr. *sarabande.*] A grave Spanish dance to an air in triple time; also, the air itself.

SAR'A-CEN, *n.* An Arabian; so called from *sara,* a desert.

SAR-A-CEN'IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to the Saracens, in-
SAR-A-CEN'IC-AL, } habitants of Arabia. 2. Denoting the architecture of the Saracens, the modern Gothic.

SAR'A-SIN, } *n.* 1. A plant, a kind of birth-wort. 2. A
SAR'RA-SĬNE, } portcullis or herse.

SAR'CASM, *n.* [L. *sarcasmus.*] A keen, reproachful expression; a satirical remark or expression, uttered with some degree of scorn or contempt.—SYN. Satire; irony; ridicule; taunt; gibe.

SAR-CAS'TIC, } *a.* Bitterly satirical or ironical; scorn-
SAR-CAS'TIC-AL, } fully severe; taunting.

SAR-CAS'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a sarcastic manner; with scornful satire.—*South.*

SARCE'NET (särs'net), *n.* [qu. *saracenicum.*] A species of fine, thin, woven silk.—*Dryden.*

† SAR'CLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *sarcler;* L. *sarculo.*] To weed corn. *Ainsworth.*

SAR'CO-CARP, *n.* [Gr. σαρξ and καρπος.] In *botany,* the fleshy part of a drupaceous pericarp, between the skin and the stone or endocarp.

SAR'CO-CĒLE, *n.* [Gr. σαρξ and κηλη.] A fleshy and firm tumor of a testicle, with a simple vascular texture, not inflammatory.

SAR'CO-COL, } *n.* [Gr. σαρξ and κολλα.] A semi-trans-
SAR'CO-COL-LA, } parent solid substance, imported from Arabia and Persia in grains of a light-yellow or red color. It is an inspissated sap.

SAR'CO-LĪNE, *a.* [Gr. σαρξ, flesh.] In *mineralogy,* flesh-colored.—*Shepard.*

SAR'CO-LĪTE, *n.* [flesh-stone.] A name of a variety analcime from Vesuvius. It has been also applied to a variety of chabasite, and to the mineral Humboldtilite.—*Dana.*

SAR-CO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to sarcology.

SAR-COL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. σαρξ and λογος.] That part of an atomy which treats of the soft parts of the body.

SAR-CŌ'MA, *n.* [Gr. from σαρξ.] Any fleshy and firm tumor not inflammatory, attended with dull sensation and sluggish growth.

SAR-COPH'A-GOUS (-kof'a-gus), *a.* Feeding on flesh; flesh eating.—*Dict.* *See* SARCOPHAGUS.

SAR-COPH'A-GUS (-kof'a-gus), *n.* [L.] 1. A species of stone used among the Greeks for making coffins, which was so called because it consumed the flesh of bodies deposited in it within a few weeks. Hence, 2. A stone coffin or

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÄR, FALL, WHAT;—PRE;—MARINE, BIRD;—MÖVE, BOOK

tomb in which the ancients deposited bodies which they chose not to burn.—*Pliny.*—*Smith's Dict.*

SĂR-CŎPH'A-GY, *n.* The practice of eating flesh.—*Brown.*

SĂR-CŎT'IC, *a.* [Gr. σαρξ.] In *surgery*, producing or generating flesh.

SĂR-CŎT'IC, *n.* A medicine or application which promotes the growth of flesh; an incarnative.

† SĂR-CU-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *sarculatio.*] A raking or weeding with a rake.

SĂR'DA-CHATE, *n.* A sort of agate containing sard.

SĂRD, } *n.* A variety of chalcedony of a brownish-
SĂR'DOIN, } red color; carnelian.—*Dana.*

SĂR'DEL,
SĂR'DINE, } *n.* [L. *sardius.*] A precious stone.—*Ex.*, xxviii., 17.—*Rev.*, iv., 3.
SĂR'DI-US, }

SĂR'DINE, *n.* A fish of the herring family, often prepared, like the anchovy, as a delicacy.

SĂR-DIN'I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the island, kingdom, or people of Sardinia.

SĂR-DŎN'IC, *a.* An epithet applied to that forced, heartless, or bitter laugh or grin, which ill conceals a person's real feelings. It is derived from the *sardonicus risus* (sardonic or sardonian laugh), a spasmodic affection of the muscles of the face giving it a horrible appearance of laughter, and said to be produced by eating the *herba sardonica*, a species of ranunculus.

SĂR-DŎN'IC, *a.* Denoting a kind of linen made at Colchis.

* SĂR'DO-NYX, *n.* [L. *sardonyches*, from Gr. σαρδονυξ, from *Sardis.*] A reddish-yellow or orange-colored silicious stone or gem, nearly allied to onyx.

SĂR'I-GŪE, *n.* The popular name of *Didelphys opossum*, an animal of Cayenne, nearly allied to the *Virginian opossum.*

† SĂRK, *n.* [Sax. *syrc.*] 1. In *Scotland*, a shirt. 2. A shark.

SĂR'LAC, *n.* The grunting ox of Tartary.

SĂR-MĀ'TIAN, } *a.* Pertaining to Sarmatia and its inhabit-
SĂR-MAT'IC, } ants.

SĂR'MENT, *n.* A prostrate filiform stem or runner, as of the strawberry.—*Lindley.*

SĂR-MEN-TŌSE', } *a.* [L. *sarmentosus.*] In *botany*, a *sar-*
SĂ'R-MEN'TOUS, } *mentose* stem is a runner or sarment.

SĂRN, *n.* A British word for pavement or stepping-stones.

SA-RŎN'IC, *a.* Denoting a gulf of Greece between Attica and Sparta.—*D'Anville.*

SĂR'PLAR, *n.* A *sarplar of wool* is a sack containing 80 tod; a tod contains two stone of 14 pounds each.

SĂRPLI-ER, *n.* [Fr. *serpillière.*] Canvas, or a packing-cloth.—*Bailey.*

SĂR-SA-PA-RIL'LA, } *n.* A plant, a species of *smilax*, whose
SĂR'SA, } root is valued in medicine.

SĂRSE, *n.* [qu. *sarcenet*, or Fr. *sas.*] A fine sieve; usually written *searce* or *searse.* [*Little used.*]

SĂRSE, *v. t.* To sift through a sarse. [*Little used.*]

SĂRT, *n.* A piece of woodland turned into arable.

SĂR-TŌ'RI-US, *n.* [L. *sartor.*] The muscle which throws one leg across the other, called the *tailor's muscle.*

SASH, *n.* [Ar.] 1. A belt worn for ornament. 2. [Fr. *chassiz.*—*Ash.*—*Bailey.*] The frame of a window in which the lights or panes of glass are set.

SASH'-FRĀME, *n.* The frame in which sashes are set for glass.

SASH'OON, *n.* A kind of leather stuffing put into a boot for the wearer's ease.—*Ainsworth.*

SAS'SA-FRAS, *n.* [L. *saxifraga.*] A tree, the *laurus sassafras*, whose bark has an aromatic smell and taste.

SASSE (sas), *n.* [D. *sas.*] A sluice, canal, or lock, on a navigable river.—*Todd.* [*A word found in old British statutes.*]

SAS'SO-LIN, } *n.* Native boracic acid, found in saline in-
SAS'SO-LITE, } crustations on the borders of hot springs near Sasso.

SĂS'TRA, *n.* Among the *Hindoos*, a law or institute; applied particularly to a book containing the institutes of their religion, considered of divine authority. It is also applied, in a wider sense, to treatises containing the laws or institutes of the various arts and sciences, as rhetoric, &c.—*Wilson's Sanscrit Dict.* *See* SHASTER.

SAT, *pret.* of *sit.*

SĀ'TAN, *n.* [Heb., an adversary.] The grand adversary of man; the devil, or prince of darkness; the chief of the fallen angels.

SA-TAN'IC, } *a.* Having the qualities of Satan; resem-
SA-TAN'IC-AL, } bling Satan; extremely malicious or wicked: devilish; infernal.

SA-TAN'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With the wicked and malicious spirit of Satan; diabolically.—*Hammond.*

SĀ'TAN-ISM, *n.* The evil and malicious disposition of Satan; a diabolical spirit.

SĀ'TAN-IST, *n.* A very wicked person. [*Little used.*]

SATCH'EL, *n.* A little sack or bag. *See* SACHEL.

SĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *satio*; It. *saziare.*] To satiate; to satisfy appetite; to glut; to feed beyond natural desire.

† SĀTE (sat), old pret. of *sit*, for *sat.*—*Shak.*—*Milton.*

SĀ'TED, *pp.* Filled; glutted; satiated.

SĀTE'LESS, *a.* Insatiable; not capable of being satisfied.

SAT'EL-LĪTE, *n.* [Fr., It. *satellite*; L. *satelles.*] 1. A secondary planet or moon; a small planet revolving round another. 2. A follower; an obsequious attendant or dependent.

SAT-EL-LĪ'TIOUS (-lish'us), *a.* Consisting of satellites.—*Cheyne.*

SĀ'TIATE (sā'shāte), *v. t.* [L. *satiatus.*] 1. To fill, or fully gratify appetite or desire; to feed to the full, or to furnish enjoyment to the extent of desire. 2. To fill to the extent of want. 3. To fill beyond natural desire. 4. To gratify desire to the utmost. 5. To saturate. *Newton*, [*rare.*]—SYN. To satisfy; sate; suffice; cloy; gorge, overfill; surfeit; glut.

SĀ'TIATE, *a.* Filled to satiety; glutted.—*Pope.*

SĀ-TI-Ā'TION (sā-she-ā'shun), *n.* The state of being filled.—*Whitaker.*

SA-TĪ'E-TY, *n.* [Fr. *satieté*; L. *satietas.*] *Properly*, fullness of gratification, either of the appetite or any sensual desire; but it *usually* implies fullness beyond desire; an excess of gratification which excites wearisomeness or loathing; state of being glutted.—SYN. Repletion; satiation; surfeit; cloyment.

SAT'IN, *n.* [Fr. *satin*; W. *sidan.*] A species of glossy silk cloth, of a thick, close texture.

SAT'IN-FLOW-ER, *n.* A plant of the genus *lunaria.*

SAT'IN-SPĂR, *n.* A fine fibrous variety of carbonate of lime, having a pearly lustre.—*Dana.*

SAT'IN-WOOD, *n.* A hard, lemon-colored wood from India, of a fragrant odor, used in cabinet-work.—*Francis.*

SAT-I-NET', *n.* 1. A thin species of satin. 2. A particular kind of cloth, made of cotton warp and woolen filling.

SĀ'TING, *ppr.* Filling; glutting; satiating.

* SAT'IRE, *n.* [Fr. *satire*: Sp., L. *satira.*] 1. A discourse or poem in which wickedness or folly is exposed with severity. 2. Keenness and severity of remark.—SYN. Sarcasm; irony; ridicule; lampoon; pasquinade; burlesque wit; humor.

SA-TĪR'IC, } *a.* [L. *satiricus*; Fr. *satirique.*] 1. Belong-
SA-TĪR'IC-AL, } ing to satire; conveying satire. 2. Censorious; severe in language.—SYN. Cutting; poignant; sarcastic; bitter; reproachful; abusive.

SA-TĪR'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With severity of remark; with invectives; with intention to censure.

SAT'IR-IST, *n.* One who writes satire.—*Granville.*

SAT'IR-IZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *satiriser.*] To censure with keenness or severity.—*Swift.*

SAT'IR-IZED, *pp.* Severely censured.

SAT'IR-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Censuring with severity.

SAT-IS-FAC'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *satisfactio.*] 1. That state of the mind which results from the full gratification of desire; repose of mind, or contentment with present possession and enjoyment. 2. The act of pleasing or gratifying. 3. Repose of the mind on the certainty of any thing; that state which results from relief from suspense, doubt, or uncertainty; conviction. 4. That which gratifies or pleases. 5. That which satisfies; as, *satisfaction* for an injury done or sustained. 6. Payment; discharge, as of a debt.—SYN. Contentment; content; gratification; pleasure; recompense; compensation; amends; remuneration; indemnification; atonement.

SAT-IS-FAC'TIVE, *a.* Giving satisfaction.—*Brown.* [*Rare.*]

SAT-IS-FAC'TO-RI-LY, *adv.* 1. In a manner to give satisfaction or content. 2. In a manner to impress conviction or belief.

SAT-IS-FAC'TO-RI-NESS, *n.* The power of satisfying or giving content.—*Boyle.*

SAT-IS-FAC'TO-RY, *a.* [Fr. *satisfactoire*; Sp. *satisfactorio.*] 1. Giving or producing satisfaction; yielding content; relieving the mind from doubt or uncertainty and enabling it to rest with confidence. 2. Making amends, indemnification, or recompense; causing to cease from claims and to rest content; atoning.

SAT'IS-FĪ-A-BLE, *a.* That may be satisfied.

SAT'IS-FĪED (-fide), *pp.* Having the desires fully gratified; made content.

SAT'IS-FĪ-ER, *n.* One who gives satisfaction.

SAT'IS-FŸ, *v. t.* [L. *satisfacio*; Fr. *satisfaire.*] 1. To afford full gratification to wants, wishes, or desires; to supply possession or enjoyment till no more is desired. 2. To supply fully what is necessary and demanded by natural laws. 3. To pay to content, or to the full extent of claims. 4. To appease by punishment. 5. To free from doubt, suspense, or uncertainty; to cause the mind to rest in confidence by ascertaining the truth. 6. To convince, as, to *satisfy* one of a fact or truth. 7. To pay; to discharge, as a debt.—SYN. To content; please; gratify; satiate; sate; recompense; compensate; remunerate; indemnify.

SAT'IS-FŸ, *v. i.* 1. To give content. 2. To feed or supply to the full. 3. To make payment.

SAT'IS-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* Giving content; feeding or supplying to the full extent of desire; convincing; paying.

SAT'IS-FY-ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner tending to satisfy.
SA'TIVE, *a.* [L. *sativus.*] Sown in gardens.
SA'TRAP or SAT'RAP, *n.* In *Persia*, the governor of a province.
SAT'RAP-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a satrap or a satrapy.
SAT'RAP-ESS, *n.* A female satrap.—*Mitford.*
SAT'RAP-Y, *n.* The government of a satrap.
SAT-U-RA-BLE, *a.* That may be saturated; capable of saturation.—*Grew.*
SAT'U-RANT, *a.* [L. *saturans.*] Saturating; impregnating to the full.
SAT'U-RANT, *n.* In *medicine*, a substance which neutralizes the acid in the stomach.
SAT'U-RATE (sat'yu-rāte), *v. t.* [L. *saturo.*] 1. To impregnate or unite with till no more can be received. 2. To supply or fill to fullness.
SAT'U-RA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Supplied to fullness.
SAT'U-RA-TING, *pp.* Supplying to fullness.
SAT-U-RA'TION, *n.* In a *general sense*, a filling or supply to fullness.—In *chemistry*, solution continued till the solvent can contain no more.
SAT'UR-DAY, *n.* [Sax. *Sæter-dæg*; D. *Saturdag*; Saturn's day.] The seventh or last day of the week; the day of the Jewish Sabbath.
SA-TŪ'RI-TY, *n.* [L. *saturitas.*] Fullness of supply; the state of being saturated. [*Little used.*]
* SAT'URN, *n.* [L. *Saturnus.*] 1. In *mythology*, one of the oldest and principal deities, the father of Jupiter.—2. In *astronomy*, one of the planets of the solar system, next in magnitude to Jupiter, but more remote from the sun.—3. In the *old chemistry*, an appellation given to lead.—4. In *heraldry*, the black color in blazoning the arms of sovereign princes.
SAT-URN-A'LI-A, *n. pl.* Among the *Romans*, the festival of Saturn, celebrated in December, as a period of unrestrained license and merriment for all classes, extending even to the slaves.—*Smith's Dict.*
SAT-URN-A'LI-AN, *a.* [from L. *Saturnalia.*] 1. Pertaining to the Saturnalia. 2. Loose; dissolute; sportive.
SA-TURN'I-AN, *a.* In *fabulous history*, pertaining to Saturn, whose age or reign, from the mildness and wisdom of his government, is called the golden age; hence, golden; happy; distinguished for purity, integrity, and simplicity.
SAT'URN-INE, *a.* [Fr. *saturnien*, from L. *Saturnus.*] 1. Supposed to be under the influence of Saturn. 2. Dull; heavy; grave; not readily susceptible of excitement; phlegmatic.—3. In *old chemistry*, pertaining to lead; as, *saturnine* compounds.—*Silliman.*
SAT'URN-IST, *n.* A person of a dull, grave, gloomy temperament.—*Browne.*
SAT'URN-ITE, *n.* A metallic substance, much like lead.
* SA'TYR (sā'tur), *n.* [L. *satyrus*; Gr. σατυρος.] In *mythology*, a sylvan deity or demi-god, represented as part man and part goat, and extremely wanton. The satyrs were attendants of Bacchus.
SAT-Y-RI'A-SIS, *n.* [Gr. σατυριασις.] Immoderate venereal appetite.—*Coxe.*
SA-TYR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to satyrs; as, *satyric* tragedy.—*P. Cyc.*
SA-TYR'I-ON, *n.* A plant supposed to excite salacity.
SAUCE, *n.* [Fr. *sauce* or *sausse.*] 1. A mixture or composition to be eaten with food for improving its relish.—2. In *New England*, culinary vegetables and roots eaten with flesh.—*To serve one the same sauce* is to retaliate one injury with another; [*vulgar.*]
* SAUCE, *v. t.* 1. To accompany meat with something to give it a higher relish. 2. To gratify with rich tastes. 3. To intermix or accompany with any thing good, or, *ironically*, with any thing bad. 4. To treat with bitter, pert, or tart language; [*vulgar.*]
SAUCE'-BOX (saws'-box), *n.* [from *saucy.*] A saucy, impudent fellow.—*Spectator.*
SAUCE'-PAN (saws'-pan), *n.* A small pan for sauce, or a small skillet with a long handle, in which sauce or small things are boiled.
SAU'CER, *n.* [Fr. *sauciere* or *saussiere.*] 1. A small pan in which sauce is set on a table. 2. A piece of china or other ware, in which a tea-cup or coffee-cup is set.
SAU'CI-LY, *adv.* [from *saucy.*] Impudently; with impertinent boldness; petulantly.—*Addison.*
SAU'CI-NESS, *n.* Impudence; impertinent boldness; petulance; contempt of superiors.—*Dryden.*
SAUCING (saw'sing), *ppr.* 1. Accompanying meats with something to give them a higher relish. 2. Gratifying with rich tastes.
SAU'CISSE, } *n.* [Fr. *saucisse.*] In *mining* or *gunnery*, a
SAU'CIS-SON, } long pipe or bag, filled with powder, and extending from the chamber of the mine to the entrance of the gallery. Also, a long bundle of fagots or fascines, for raising batteries, &c.
SAU'CY, *a.* [from *sauce*; L. *salsus.*] 1. Bold to excess; transgressing the rules of decorum; treating superiors with contempt. It expresses more than *pert*; as, a *saucy* boy; a *saucy* fellow. 2. Expressive of impudence.—SYN. Impudent; insolent; impertinent; rude.
SAUER-KRAUT (sour'-krout), *n.* [Ger.] Cabbage preserved in brine; a favorite German dish.—*Buchanan.*
SAUL, an old spelling of soul.
SAUN'CING-BELL. *See* SANCE-BELL.
SAUN'DERS, *n. See* SANDERS.
* SAUN'TER (sän'ter), *v. i.* 1. To wander or stroll about idly. 2. To loiter; to linger; to idle.
* SAUN'TER, *n.* A sauntering or place for sauntering.—*Young.*
* SAUN'TER-ER, *n.* One who wanders about idly.
* SAUN'TER-ING, *ppr.* Wandering about lazily or idly loitering.
* SAUN'TER-ING, *n.* The act of wandering lazily about or loitering.
SAUR, *n.* Soil; dirt.—*Grose.*
SAU'RI-A, *n. pl.* An order of reptiles comprehending the lizards, alligators, &c. *See* SAURIAN.
SAU'RI-AN, *a.* [Gr. σαυρος.] Designating an order of reptiles, the *sauria* or *saurians.*—*Ed. Encyc.*
SAU'RI-ANS, *n. pl.* An order of reptiles, including all that are covered with scales and have four legs, as the lizard, alligator, &c.
SAU'ROID, *a.* [Gr. σαυρος and ειδος.] Having some of the characteristics of a saurian; as, *sauroid* fish.—*Dana.*
* SAU'SAGE, *n.* [Fr. *saucisse.*] The intestine of an animal stuffed with minced meat seasoned.
SAUS'SUR-ITE, *n.* [from *M. Saussure.*] A tough, massive, cleavable mineral, of a white, greenish, or grayish color, consisting of silica, alumina, lime, oxyd of iron, and soda.—*Dana.*
SAV'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being saved.
SAV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Capability of being saved.
SAV'AGE, *a.* [Fr. *sauvage*; Arm. *savaich*; It. *selvaggio*; Sp. *salvage.*] 1. Pertaining to the forest; remote from human residence and improvements; as, a *savage* wilderness. 2. Without tameness or gentleness; as, *savage* beasts. 3. Without civilization or refinement. 4. Characterized by fierceness or cruelty.—SYN. Wild; uncultivated; untamed; untaught; uncivilized; unpolished; rude; brutish; brutal; heathenish; barbarous; cruel; inhuman; ferocious; fierce; pitiless; merciless; unmerciful; murderous.
SAV'AGE, *n.* 1. A human being in his native state of rudeness; one who is untaught, uncivilized, or without cultivation of mind or manners. 2. A man of extreme, unfeeling, brutal cruelty; a barbarian. 3. The name of a genus of fierce, voracious flies.
SAV'AGE, *v. t.* To make wild, barbarous, or cruel. [*Rare.*]
SAV'AGE-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a savage; cruelly; inhumanly.—*Shak.*
SAV'AGE-NESS, *n.* Wildness; an untamed, uncultivated, or uncivilized state; barbarism. Hence, 2. Cruelty; barbarousness.
SAV'AGE-RY, *n.* 1. Wild growth, as of plants.—*Shak.* 2. Cruelty; barbarity.—*Shak.*
SAV'AG-ISM, *n.* The state of rude, uncivilized men; the state of men in their native wildness and rudeness.—*Walsh.*
SA-VANNA, *n.* [Sp. *sabana.*] An extensive, open plain or meadow, or a plain destitute of trees and covered with grass.
SA-VANT' (sā-väng'), *n.*; *pl.* SAVANS. [Fr.] A man of learning; *in the plural*, literary men.
SAVE, *v. t.* [Fr. *sauver*; L. *salvo*; It. *salvare*; Sp. *salvar.*] 1. To keep safe from injury, destruction, or evil of any kind; to bring out of danger. 2. To keep from final and everlasting destruction, or from eternal death. 3. To free from the power and pollution of sin. 4. To hinder from being spent or lost, as time or money. 5. To prevent, as confusion or loss. 6. To lay by for preservation. 7. To hinder from occurrence, as a blush or tear. 8. To salve: as, to *save* appearances. 9. To take or use opportunely, so as not to lose. 10. To except or take out from a general admission or account; as, "Israel burned none of them, *save* Hazor only." *Josh.*, xi.—SYN. To preserve rescue; deliver; protect; spare; reserve; prevent.
SAVE, *v. i.* To hinder expense.—*Bacon.*
SAVE'-ALL, *n.* [*save* and *all.*] 1. A small pan inserted in a candlestick to save the ends of candles.—*Johnson.*—2. Among *seamen*, a small sail sometimes set to catch the wind that would pass under another sail.—*Totten.*
SAVED (sāvd), *pp.* Preserved from evil, injury, or destruction; kept frugally; prevented; spared; taken in time.
SAV'ER, *n.* 1. One who saves, preserves, or rescues from evil or destruction. 2. One who escapes loss, but without gain. 3. One who is frugal in expenses; an economist.—*Wotton.*
SAV'IN, *n.* [Fr. *savinier*; L., Sp. *sabina.*] An evergreen tree or shrub. The savin of Europe is allied to the red cedar of America, which last, also, is sometimes called savin.
SAV'ING, *ppr.* 1. Rescuing or keeping from evil or destruc

tion; hindering from waste or loss; taking or using in time. 2. Excepting. 3. *a.* Not lavish; avoiding unnecessary expenses. 4. That saves in returns or receipts the principal or sum employed or expended; that incurs no loss, though not gainful. 5. That secures everlasting salvation.—Syn. Preserving; delivering; sparing; frugal; thrifty; economical; parsimonious; penurious.

SĀV'ING, *n.* 1. Something kept from being expended or lost. 2. Exception; reservation.

SĀV'ING-LY, *adv.* 1. With frugality or parsimony. 2. So as to be finally saved from eternal death.

SĀV'ING-NESS, *n.* 1. Frugality; parsimony; caution not to expend money without necessity or use. 2. Tendency to promote eternal salvation.

SĀV'INGS-BANK, *n.* A bank in which the savings or earnings of the poor are deposited and put to interest for their benefit.

SĀV'IOR } (sāv'yur), *n.* [Fr. *sauveur.*] 1. One who saves,
SĀV'IOUR } preserves, or delivers from destruction or danger. 2 *Kings*, xiii., 5.—2. *Properly and appropriately*, Jesus Christ, the Redeemer of the world.

SĀ'VOR, *n.* [Fr. *saveur*; L. *sapor.*] 1. Taste or odor; something that perceptibly affects the organs of taste and smell. 2. The quality which renders a thing valuable; the quality which renders other bodies agreeable to the taste.—3. In *Scripture*, character; reputation.—*Ex.*, v. 4. Cause; occasion. 2 *Cor.*, ii.—*Sweet savor*, in *Scripture*, denotes that which renders a thing acceptable to God, or his acceptance.—Syn. Taste; flavor; relish; odor; scent; smell.

SĀ'VOR, *v. i.* 1. To have a particular smell or taste. 2. To partake of the quality or nature of; or to have the appearance of.

SĀ'VOR, *v. t.* 1. To like; to taste or smell with pleasure. —*Shak.* 2. To like; to delight in; to favor.—*Matt.*, xvi.

SĀ'VORED, *pp.* Tasted or smelled with pleasure.

SĀ'VOR-I-LY, *adv.* 1. With gust or appetite.—*Dryden.* 2. With a pleasing relish.—*Dryden.*

SĀ'VOR-I-NESS, *n.* Pleasing taste or smell.

SĀ'VOR-LESS, *a.* Destitute of smell or taste; insipid.

SĀ'VOR-LY, *a.* Well-seasoned; of good taste.

SĀ'VOR-LY, *adv.* With a pleasing relish.—*Barrow.*

SĀ'VOR-Y, *a.* Pleasing to the organs of smell or taste.—*Milton.*

SĀ'VOR-Y, *n.* [Fr. *savorée.*] An aromatic plant of the genus *satureia*, much used in cooking.

SA-VOY', *n.* A variety of the common cabbage (*brassica oleracca*), much cultivated for winter use.—*Ed. Encyc.*

SAW, *pret.* of *see.*

SAW, *n.* [Sax. *saga*; G. *säge*; D. *zaag*; Sw. *saga*; Dan. *saug.*] 1. A cutting instrument, consisting of a blade or thin plate of iron or steel with one edge dentated or toothed. 2. A saying; proverb; maxim; decree.—*Shak*; [*obs.* See Sav.]

SAW, *v. t.*; pret. *sawed*; pp. *sawed* or *sawn.* [G. *sägen*; D. *zaagen*; Sw. *saga*; Dan. *sauger*; Norm. *seguar.*] 1. To cut with a saw; to separate with a saw. 2. To form by cutting with a saw.

SAW, *v. i.* 1. To use a saw; to practice sawing. 2. To cut with a saw. 3. To be cut with a saw.

SAW'-DUST, *n.* Dust or small fragments of wood or stone made by the attrition of a saw.—*Mortimer.*

SAW'-FISH, *n.* A fish whose upper jaw is prolonged into a flattened snout set with spines or teeth. It is said to be a formidable enemy to the whale.

SAW'-FLY, *n.* One of a genus of flies which have ovipositors somewhat like a hand-saw.

SAW'-MILL, *n.* A mill for sawing logs and large pieces of timber, driven by water, steam, or other power.

SAW'-PIT, *n.* A pit over which timber is sawed.

SAW'-SET, } *n.* An instrument used to wrest or turn
SAW'-WREST, } the teeth of saws a little outward.

SAW'-WORT, *n.* A plant having its leaves edged with cutting teeth. It has the habits and qualities of thistles.

SAWED, *pp.* or *a.* Cut, divided, or formed with a saw.

SAW'ER, *n.* One who saws; corrupted into *sawyer.*

SAW'NEY, *n.* A nickname for a Scotchman; corrupted from *Sandy, Alexander.*—*Grose.* [*Vulgar.*]

SAW'YER, *n.* 1. One whose occupation is to saw timber into planks or boards, or to saw wood for fuel.—2. In *America*, a tree which, being undermined by a current of water, and falling into the stream, lies with its branches above water, which are continually raised and depressed by the force of the current.

SAX-I-CĀ'VOUS, *a.* [L. *saxum* and *cavo.*] A term applied to mollusks which live in holes in rocks, made either by boring or otherwise.—*Dana.*

SAX'I-FRAGE, *n.* [L. *saxifraga.*] A medicine that has the property of breaking or dissolving the stone in the bladder. In *botany*, a plant of the genus *saxifraga*, which embraces many species, mostly hardy herbs, growing naturally on or among rocks.

SAX-IF'RA-GOUS, *a.* Dissolving the stone.—*Brown.*

SAX'ON, *n.* [Sax. *seax.*] 1. One of the nation or people who formerly dwelt in the northern part of Germany, and who invaded and conquered England in the fifth and sixth centuries. The language of the Saxons.

SAX'ON, *a.* Pertaining to the Saxons, to their country, or to their language.

SAX'ON-BLUE, *n.* A deep-blue liquid used in dyeing, obtained by dissolving indigo in concentrated sulphuric acid. —*Brande.*

SAX'ON-ISM, *n.* An idiom of the Saxon language.

SAX'ON-IST, *n.* One versed in the Saxon language.

SAY, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *said*, contracted from *sayed.* [Sax. *sægan*, *sacgan*; G. *sagen*; D. *zeggen*; Sw. *säga.*] 1. To speak; to utter in words. It is observable, that although this word is radically synonymous with *speak* and *tell*, yet the uses or applications of these words are different. Thus we say, to *speak* an oration; to *tell* a story; but in these phrases *say* can not be used. Yet, to *say* a lesson is good English, though not very elegant. 2. To declare.—*Gen.*, xxxvii. 3. To utter; to pronounce. 4. To utter, as a command. 5. To utter, as a promise.—*Luke*, xxiii. 6 To utter, as a question or answer.—*Mark*, xi. 7. To affirm; to teach.—*Matt.*, xvii. 8. To confess.—*Luke*, xvii. 9. To testify.—*Acts*, xxiv. 10. To argue; to allege by way of argument. 11. To repeat; to rehearse; to recite. 12. To pronounce; to recite without singing. 13. To report; as in the phrase it is *said.* 14. To answer; to utter by way of reply; to tell.

SAY, *n.* [Sax. *saga*, *sagu.*] A speech; something said.

† SAY, *n.* [for *assay.*] 1. A sample. 2. Trial by sample *Boyle.*

† SAY, *n.* [Fr. *soie.*] A thin silk.

SAY, } *n.* In *commerce*, a kind of serge used for linings,
SAYE, } shirts, aprons, &c.

SAY'ING, *ppr.* Uttering in articulate sounds or words speaking; telling; relating; reciting.

SAY'ING, *n.* 1. An expression; a sentence uttered; something said or declared. 2. A proverbial expression. *Milton.*—Syn. Declaration; speech; adage; maxim; aphorism; apophthegm; saw; proverb; by-word.

SCAB, *n.* [Sax. *scæb*, *sceb*; Ger. *schabe*; Sw. *skabb*; Dan. *skab*; L. *scabies.*] 1. An incrusted substance, dry and rough, formed over a sore in healing. 2. A contagious disease of sheep, resembling the mange in horses, &c.—*Farm. Encyc.* 3. A mean, dirty, paltry fellow; [*low.*]

SCAB'BARD, *n.* The sheath of a sword.—*Dryden.*

SCAB'BARD, *v. t.* To put in a sheath.

SCAB'BARD-ED, *pp.* Put into a sheath.

SCAB'BARD-ING, *ppr.* Sheathing.

SCABBED (skabd or skab'bed), *a.* 1. Abounding with scabs; diseased with scabs. 2. Mean; paltry; vile worthless.

SCAB'BED-NESS, *n.* The state of being scabbed.

SCAB'BI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being scabby.

SCAB'BY, *a.* 1. Affected with scabs; full of scabs.—*Dryden* 2. Diseased with the scab or mange; mangy.—*Swift.*

SCA'BI-OUS, *a.* [L. *scabiosus.*] Consisting of scabs; rough; itchy; leprous.—*Arbuthnot.*

SCA'BI-OUS, *n.* A plant of the genus *scabiosa*, said to be useful in cutaneous diseases.—*Loudon.*

† SCA-BRED'I-TY, *n.* [L. *scabredo*, *scabrities.*] Roughness; ruggedness.—*Burton.*

SCA'BROUS, *a.* [L. *scabrosus.*] 1. Rough; rugged; having hard, short, rigid points. 2. Harsh; unmusical.

SCA'BROUS-NESS, *n.* Roughness; ruggedness.

SCAB'WORT, *n.* A plant, a species of *helenium.*

SCAD, *n.* A fish of the genus *caranx*; the horse mackerel.

SCAF'FOLD, *n.* [Fr. *echafaud*; Arm. *chafod*; Ir. *scafal*; It. *scaffale.*] 1. Among *builders*, an assemblage or structure of timbers, boards, or planks, erected by the wall of a building to support the workmen. 2. A temporary gallery or stage raised either for shows or spectators. 3. A stage or elevated platform for the execution of a criminal

SCAF'FOLD, *v. t.* To furnish with a scaffold; to sustain; to uphold.

SCAF'FOLD-AGE, *n.* A gallery; a hollow floor.—*Shak*

SCAF'FOLD-ED, *pp.* Furnished with a scaffold.

SCAF'FOLD-ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with a scaffold.

SCAF'FOLD-ING, *n.* 1. A frame or structure for support in an elevated place; a scaffold. 2. That which sustains; a frame. 3. Temporary structure for support. 4. Materials for scaffolds.

SCAGLI-A (skal'ye-a), *n.* [It.] A reddish variety of chalk. —*Dana.*

SCAG-LI-O'LA (skal-ye-ō'la), *n.* [It.] A species of plaster or stucco, made of pure gypsum, with variegated colors, in imitation of marble.—*Gwilt.*

SCA'LA-BLE, *a.* That may be scaled.

SCA-LADE', } *n.* [Fr. *scalade*; Sp. *escalado.*] A storm or as-
SCA-LA'DO, } sault on a fortified place, in which the soldiers enter the place by means of ladders. [It is written, also, *escalade.*]

SCA-LARI-FORM, *a.* [L. *scalaris* and *forma.*] Having transverse bars and spaces, like a ladder.—*Dana.*

SCA'LA-RY, *a.* Resembling a ladder; formed with steps. [*Little used.*]

SCALD, *v. t.* [It. *scaldare*; Sp., Port. *escaldar*: Fr. *echauder.*] 1. To burn or painfully affect and injure by immersion in or contact with a liquor of a boiling heat, or a heat approaching it. 2. To expose to a boiling or violent heat over a fire, or in water or other liquor.

SCALD, *n.* A burn, or injury to the skin and flesh by hot liquor.

SCALD, *n.* [qu. Sax. *scyll.*] Scab; scurf on the head.

SCALD, *a.* Scurvy; paltry; poor, as *scald* rhymers.

SCALD, *n.* [Dan. *skialdrer*; Sw. *skalla.*] Among the *ancient Scandinavians*, a poet.—*Mallet.*

SCALD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Injured by a hot liquor; exposed to boiling heat.—*Scalded cream*, clotted cream; cream raised from milk by heating.—*Gardner.*

SCALD'ER, *n.* A scald; a Scandinavian poet.

SCALD'HEAD (-hed), *n.* A pustular eruption, mostly of the hairy scalp, gradually spreading till the whole head is covered, as with a helmet, and often destroying the roots of the hair.

SCALD'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the scalds or poets of antiquity; composed by scalds.—*Warton.*

SCALD'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Burning or injuring by hot liquor. 2. Exposing to a boiling heat in liquor.

SCALD'ING-HOT, *a.* So hot as to scald the skin.

SCALE, *n.* [Sax. *scale, sceale*; D. *schaal.*] 1. The dish of a balance; and, hence, the balance itself, or whole instrument, which is more usually *scales*, in the plural. 2. The *scales, pl.*, the sign of the balance or Libra, in the zodiac. 3. The small, thin plate, shell, or crust which composes a part of the covering of a fish; and, hence, any thin layer or leaf exfoliated or separated; a thin lamina. 4. [L. *scala.*] A ladder; series of steps; means of ascending. 5. The act of storming a place by mounting the wall on ladders; an escalade or scalade. 6. A mathematical instrument of wood or metal, on which are marked lines and figures, for the purpose of measuring distances or extent. 7. Regular gradation; a series rising by steps or degrees, like those of a ladder. 8. Any instrument, figure, or scheme, graduated for the purpose of measuring extent or proportions.—9. In *music*, a gamut; or a series of lines and spaces, rising one above another, or falling one below another, on which notes are placed; or a *scale* consists of the regular gradations of sounds. 10. Any thing graduated or marked with degrees at equal distances.

SCALE, *v. t.* [It. *scalare.*] 1. To climb, as by a ladder; to mount or ascend by steps. 2. [from *scale*, a balance.] To measure; to compare; to weigh. 3. [from *scale*, the covering of a fish.] To strip or clear of scales. 4. To take off in thin lamins or scales. 5. To pare off a surface.—6. In the *North of England*, to spread, as manure or loose substances; also, to disperse; to waste.—7. In *gunnery*, to clean the inside of a cannon by the explosion of a small quantity of powder.

SCALE, *v. i.* To separate and come off in thin layers.

SCALED, *pp.* 1. Ascended by ladders or steps; cleared of scales; pared; scattered. 2. *a.* Having scales like a fish; squamous.

SCALE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of scales.—*S. M. Mitchill.*

SCA-LE'NE, } *a.* [Gr. σκαληνος.] A *scalene* triangle is
SCA-LE'NOUS, } one whose sides and angles are unequal.

SCA-LE'NE, *n.* A scalene triangle.

SCA'LER, *n.* One who scales.

SCA'LI-NESS, *n.* The state of being scaly; roughness.

SCA'LING, *ppr.* 1. Ascending by ladders or steps; storming. 2. Stripping of scales. 3. Peeling; paring.

SCA'LING-LAD-DER, *n.* A ladder made for enabling troops to scale a wall.

SCAL-I-Ō'LA. *See* SCAGLIOLA.

SCALL, *n.* 1. Scab; scabbiness; leprosy. 2. A mean, scabby fellow.—*Shak.*

SCAL'LION (skal'yun), *n.* [It. *scalogno*; L. *ascalonia*; Fr. *echalote.*] A plant, *allium ascalonicum*, which grows about Ascalon, in Palestine. It is the mildest of all the cultivated species of the garlic and onion genus.

SCAL'LOP, *n.* 1. A shell-fish, of the genus *pecten*, used for food. The shell is bivalvular, and has usually alternate ribs and furrows diverging from the hinge to the margin. As it occurs in abundance on the coast of Palestine, it was formerly worn by pilgrims, as a mark that they had been to the Holy Land. 2. A recess or curving of the edge of any thing, like the segment of a circle. [It is written, also, *scollop.*]

SCAL'LOP (skol'-). *v. t.* To mark or cut the edge or border of any thing into segments of circles.—*Gray.*

SCAL'LOPED (skol'lupt), *pp.* or *a.* Cut at the edge into segments of circles.

SCAL'LOP-ING, *ppr.* Cutting the edge into segments of circles.

SCALP, *n.* [D. *schelp* or *schulp*; L. *scalpo.*] 1. The skin of the top of the head. 2. The skin of the top of the head cut or torn off.

SCALP, *v. t.* To deprive of the scalp or integuments of the head.—*Sharp.*

SCALPED (skalpt), *pp.* Deprived of the skin of the head

SCALP'EL, *n.* [L. *scalpellum.*] In *surgery*, a knife used in anatomical dissections and surgical operations.

SCALP'ER, } *n.* An instrument of surgery
SCALP'ING-I-RON (-i-urn), } used in scraping foul and carious bones; a raspatory.

SCALP'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of the skin of the top of the head.

SCALP'ING-KNIFE (-nife), *n.* A knife used by savages in scalping their prisoners.—*Cooper.*

SCA'LY, *a.* 1. Covered or abounding with scales; rough. 2. Resembling scales, lamina, or layers. 3. Mean; scabby; as, a *scaly* fellow, see *ecali*; [*various dialects in England.*] *Halliwell.*—4. In *botany*, composed of scales lying over each other.

SCA'LY-WINGED, *a.* Having wings with scales.—*Kirby.*

SCAM'BLE, *v. i.* [D. *schoramelen.*] 1. To stir quick; to be busy; to scramble; to be bold or turbulent. 2. To shift awkwardly.

SCAM'BLE, *v. t.* To mangle; to maul.—*Mortimer.*

SCAM'BLER, *n.* A bold intruder upon the generosity or hospitality of others.—*Steevens.*

SCAM'BLING, *ppr.* Stirring; scrambling; intruding.

SCAM'BLING-LY, *adv.* With turbulence and noise.

SCAM-MŌ'NI-ATE, *a.* Made with scammony.

SCAM'MO-NY, *n.* [L. *scammonia.*] 1. A plant of the genus *convolvulus.* 2. An inspissated sap, obtained from the *convolvulus scammonia*, a plant of Asia Minor. It is used in medicine as a cathartic.

SCAMP, *n.* [infra.] A great rascal.—*Halliwell.* [*Used in various dialects in England, and vulgarly used in Amer.*]

SCAMP'ER, *v. i.* [D. *schampen*; Fr. *escamper*; It. *scampare.*] To run with speed; to hasten escape.—*Addison.*

SCAMP'ER-ING, *ppr.* Running with speed; hastening in flight.

SCAN, *v. t.* [Fr. *scander*; Sp. *escander*; It. *scandire.*] 1. To examine with critical care; to scrutinize. 2. To examine a verse by counting the feet; to recite or measure verse by distinguishing the feet in pronunciation.

SCAN'DAL, *n.* [Fr. *scandale*; It. *scandalo*; Sp. *escandalo*, L. *scandalum.*] 1. Offense given by the faults of another; [*little used.*] 2. Reproachful aspersion; opprobrious censure; defamatory speech or report; something uttered which is false and injurious to reputation. 3. The condition of being disgraced or subjected to reproach.—SYN. Defamation; detraction; slander; calumny; opprobrium; reproach; shame; disgrace.

SCAN'DAL, *v. t.* 1. To treat opprobriously; to defame; to asperse; to traduce; to blacken character; [*little used.*] 2. To scandalize; to offend; [*obs.*]

SCAN'DAL-IZE, *v. t.* [Gr. σκανδαλιζω; L. *scandalizo*; Fr. *scandaliser.*] 1. To offend by some action supposed criminal. 2. To subject to reproach; to assail with defamation.—SYN. To shock; displease; annoy; defame; traduce; reproach; slander; calumniate; asperse; vilify, disgrace.

SCAN'DAL-IZED, *pp.* Offended; defamed; disgraced.

SCAN'DAL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Giving offense to; disgracing.

SCAN'DAL-OUS, *a.* [It. *scandaloso*; Sp. *escandaloso*; Fr. *scandaleux.*] 1. Giving offense. 2. Opprobrious; disgraceful to reputation; that brings shame or infamy. 3. Defamatory.

SCAN'DAL-OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. Shamefully; in a manner to give offense. 2. Censoriously; with a disposition to find fault.

SCAN'DAL-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being scandalous; the quality of giving offense, or of being disgraceful.

SCAN'DA-LUM MAG-NA'TUM. [L.] In *law*, a defamatory speech or writing made or published to the injury of a person of dignity.

SCAN'DENT, *a.* [L. *scandens.*] Climbing, either with spiral tendrils for its support, or by adhesive fibres, as a stalk: climbing; performing the office of a tendril, as a petiole.

SCANNED (skand), *pp.* Critically sifted or examined; resolved into feet in recital.

SCAN'NING, *ppr.* Critically examining; resolving into feet as verse.

SCAN'SION (-shun), *n.* The act of scanning.—*Percy.*

SCAN-SŌ'RES, *n. pl.* [L. *scando.*] Climbers; an order of birds whose external toe is directed backward like a thumb, by which they are enabled to cling to and climb upon trees. The woodpeckers and parrots belong to this order.

SCAN-SŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Climbing, or adapted to climbing; a term applied to the order of birds called *scansores.*—*Swainson.*

SCANT, *v. t.* [Dan. *skaanet.*] To limit; to straiten.—*Dryden.*

SCANT, *v. i.* To fail or become less; as, the wind *scants.*

SCANT, *a.* 1. Not full, large, or plentiful; scarcely sufficient; rather less than is wanted for the purpose. 2. Sparing; parsimonious; cautiously affording; [*obs.*] 3

Not entirely favorable for a ship's course, as, a *scant* wind. Also, a light wind.—*Totten.*

SCANT, *adv.* Scarcely; hardly; not quite.—*Camden.*

† SCANT, *n.* Scarcity.—*Carew.*

SCANT'ED, *pp.* Limited; straitened.

SCANT'I-LY, *adv.* 1. Not fully; not plentifully. 2. Sparingly; niggardly; [*unusual.*]

SCANT'I-NESS, *n.* 1. Narrowness; want of space or compass.—*Dryden.* 2. Want of amplitude, greatness, or abundance; limited extent. 3. Want of fullness; want of sufficiency.

SCANT'LE, *v. t.* To be deficient; to fail.—*Drayton.*

SCANT'LE, *v. i.* To divide into thin or small pieces; to shiver.—*Chesterfield.*

† SCANT'LET, *n.* A small pattern; a small quantity.

SCANT'LING, *n.* [Fr. *echantillon*; Sp. *escantillon*; Port. *escantilham.*] 1. A pattern; a quantity cut for a particular purpose. 2. A small quantity; as, a *scantling* of wit. 3. A certain proportion or quantity. 4. Timber sawed or cut into pieces of a small size, as for studs, rails, &c. 5. The dimensions of a piece of timber, with regard to its breadth and thickness.

† SCANT'LING, *a.* Not plentiful; small.—*Taylor.*

SCANT'LY, *adv.* 1. Scarcely; hardly; [*obs.*] 2. Not fully or sufficiently; narrowly; penuriously; without amplitude.

SCANT'NESS, *n.* Narrowness; smallness.

SCANT'Y, *a.* 1. Wanting amplitude or extent. 2. Not copious or full; not ample; hardly sufficient. 3. Using sparingly; as, *scanty* of words. *Watts.*—SYN. Scant; narrow; small; poor; deficient; scarce; sparing; parsimonious; penurious; niggardly.

SCĀPE, *v. t.* or *i.* To escape. [*A contracted word, not now used, except in poetry, and with a mark of elision.*] *See* ESCAPE.

† SCĀPE, *n.* 1. An escape; [*see* ESCAPE.] 2. Means of escape; evasion. 3. Freak; aberration; deviation. 4. Loose act of vice or lewdness.

SCĀPE, *n.* [L. *scapus.*] 1. In *botany*, a radical stem, bearing the fructification without leaves, as in the narcissus and hyacinth.—2. In *architecture*, the shaft of a column; also, the apophyge of a shaft.—*Gloss. of Arch.*

SCĀPE'-GAL-LŎWS, *n.* One who has narrowly escaped the gallows for his crimes.

SCĀPE'-GŌAT, *n.* [*escape* and *goat.*] In the *Jewish ritual*, a goat which was brought to the door of the tabernacle, where the high-priest laid his hands upon him, confessing the sins of the people, and putting them on the head of the goat; after which the goat was sent into the wilderness, bearing the iniquities of the people.—*Lev.*, xvi.

SCĀPE'-GRĀCE, *n.* A graceless, hair-brained fellow.—*Halliwell.*

SCĀPE'LESS, *a.* In *botany*, destitute of a scape.

SCĀPE'MENT, *n.* The method of communicating the impulse of the wheels to the pendulum of a clock or balance of a watch. *See* ESCAPEMENT.

SCAPH'ISM, *n.* [Gr. σκαπτω.] Among the *Persians*, a barbarous punishment inflicted on criminals, by confining them in a hollow tree till they died a miserable death.—*Ash.*

SCAPHĪTE, *n.* [L. *scapha.*] Fossil remains of a genus of cephalopods of a boat-shaped form, allied to the ammonite.

SCAPH'OID, *a.* [Gr. σκαφος, a boat, and ειδος.] Resembling a boat in form.

SCAP'O-LĪTE, *n.* [Gr. σκαπος and λιθος.] A mineral occurring in prisms and in cleavable masses, with a somewhat pearly lustre. It consists of silica, alumina, and lime.—*Dana.*

SCAP'PLE, *v. t.* To reduce a stone to a straight surface without working it smooth.—*Gloss. of Archit.*

SCAP'Ŭ-LA, *n.* [L.] The shoulder-blade.—*Coxe.*

SCAP'Ŭ-LAR, *a.* [L. *scapularis.*] Pertaining to the shoulder, or to the scapula; as, the *scapular* arteries.—*Scapular feathers. See* SCAPULAR, *n.*, No. 2.

SCAP'Ŭ-LAR, *n.* 1. In *anatomy*, the name of two pairs of arteries, and as many veins, near the shoulder-blade.—2. In *ornithology*, a feather which springs from the shoulder of the wing, and lies along the side of the back.

SCAP'Ŭ-LAR, } *n.* A part of the habit of certain religious
SCAP'Ŭ-LA-RY, } orders in the Roman Catholic Church, consisting of two bands of woolen stuff, of which one crosses the back or shoulders, and the other the stomach.—*Brande.*

SCAP'Ŭ-LA-RY, *a.* The same as scapular, which see.

SCĀPUS, *n.* [L.] 1. In *ornithology*, the stem or trunk of a feather. *Brande.*—2. In *architecture*, a scape, which see.

SCĂR, *n.* [Fr. *escarre*; Arm. *scarr* or *yscar*; It. *escara*; Gr. εσχαρα; Dan. *skar.*] 1. A mark in the skin or flesh of an animal, made by a wound or an ulcer, and remaining after the wound or ulcer is healed. 2. Any mark or injury; a blemish. 3. [L. *scarus*; Gr. σκαρος.] A fish, commonly called parrot-fish.

SCĂR, *v. t.* To mark with a scar.—*Shak.*

SCĂR, *v. t.* To scare. [*North of England.*]

SCĂR'AB, } *n.* [L. *scarabæus.*] A beetle; an insect of
SCĂR'A-BEE, } the genus *scarabæus.*

SCĂR'A-MOUCH, *n.* [Fr. *escarmouche*; It. *scaramuccio*; Sp. *escaramuza.*] A buffoon in the old comedy, so called from the skirmishing antics which he performed.—*Rich. Dict.*

SCĂRCE, *a.* [It. *scarso*; D. *schaarsch.*] 1. Not plentiful or abundant; being in small quantity in proportion to the demand. 2. Being few in number and scattered.—SYN. Rare; infrequent; deficient; uncommon.

SCĂRCE, } *adv.* 1. Hardly; scantly. 2. Hardly; with
SCĂRCE'LY, } difficulty.

SCĂRCE'NESS, } *n.* 1. Smallness of quantity, or smallness
SCĂR'CI-TY, } in proportion to the wants or demands; defect of plenty. 2. The state of being rare or infrequent.—*Root of scarcity*, or *scarcity-root*, a plant of the beet kind, the *mangel-wurzel.*—SYN. Deficiency; lack; want; penury; dearth; rareness; rarity; infrequency.

SCĂRE, *v. t.* [qu. W. *esgar*; It. *scorare.*] To strike with sudden fright or terror.—*To scare away*, to drive away by frightening.—SYN. To fright; frighten; affright; terrify; alarm.

† SCĂRE'-FĪRE, *n.* A fire breaking out so as to frighten people.

SCĂRE'CRŌW, *n.* [*scare* and *crow.*] 1. Any frightful thing set up to frighten crows or other fowls from corn-fields; hence, any thing terrifying without danger; a vain terror. 2. A provincial name of the black tern, a sea-fowl.—*Ed. Encyc.*

SCĂRED, *pp.* Frightened; suddenly terrified.

SCĂRF, *n.*; *pl.* SCARFS. [Fr. *echarpe*; It. *ciarpa*; Sax. *scearf.*] 1. Something that hangs loose upon the shoulders. 2. A water-fowl, the cormorant.—*Ed. Encyc.*; [*provincial.*]

SCĂRF, *v. t.* 1. To throw loosely on.—*Shak.* 2. To dress in a loose vesture.—*Shak.*

SCĂRF, *v. t.* [Sw. *skarfva*; Sp. *escarpar.*] To join; to piece, to unite two pieces of timber at the ends, so that they appear to be one. This is usually done by letting the end of one into the end of the other, sometimes by laying the two ends together and fastening a third piece to both.—*Totten.*—*Gwilt.*

SCĂRF'-SKIN, *n.* [*scarf* and *skin.*] The cuticle; the epidermis; the outer thin integument of the body.

SCĂRFED (skärft), *pp.* 1. Dressed in a loose vesture. 2. Joined; pieced.

SCĂRF'ING, *ppr.* Uniting two pieces of timber at the ends

SCĂRF'ING, *n.* The formation of a beam out of two pieces of timber.

SCAR-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *scarificatio.*] In *surgery*, the operation of making several incisions in the skin with a lancet or other cutting instrument, particularly the cupping instrument.—*Encyc.*

SCĂR'I-FI-CĀ-TOR, *n.* An instrument used in cupping, containing 10 or 12 lancets for making a number of incisions at once.—*Brande.*

SCĂR'I-FĪ-ER, *n.* 1. The person who scarifies. 2. The instrument used for scarifying.—S. In *agriculture*, an implement for stirring and loosening the soil, without bringing up a fresh surface.—*Farm. Encyc.*

SCĂR'I-FŸ, *v. t.* [Fr. *scarifier*; L. *scarifico.*] To scratch or cut the skin of an animal, or to make small incisions by means of a lancet or cupping instrument, so as to draw blood from the smaller vessels without opening a large vein.

SCĂR'I-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* Making small incisions in the skin with an instrument.

SCĂR'ING, *ppr.* Frightening; suddenly terrifying.

SCĂ'RI-ŌSE, } *a.* [Low L. *scarrosus.*] In *botany*, tough,
SCĂ'RI-OUS, } thin, and semi-transparent, dry and sonorous to the touch, as a perianth.

SCĂR-LATI-NA or SCĂR-LA-TĪNA, *n.* [It. *scarlattino* and *scarlatto*, scarlet.] A barbarous term for scarlet-fever.

SCĂR-LATI-NOUS, *a.* Of a scarlet color; pertaining to the scarlet-fever.

SCĂR'LET, *n.* [Fr. *ecarlate*; Arm. *scarladd*; It. *scarlatto*; Sp. *escarlata.*] 1. A beautiful bright-red color, brighter than crimson. 2. Cloth of a scarlet color.

SCĂR'LET, *a.* Of the color called *scarlet*; of a bright-red color.—*Shak.*

SCĂR'LET-BĒAN, *n.* A plant; a red bean.—*Mortimer.*

SCĂR'LET-FĒ'VER, *n.* [L. *scarlatina.*] A disease characterized by fever, attended with an eruption of level crimson red patches, first appearing in the fauces, then on the face, and progressively on the whole surface.

SCĂR'LET-ŌAK, *n.* A species of oak, the *quercus coccifera*, or kermes oak, on which the kermes insects are found. More properly, the *quercus coccinea*, a species of oak found in the United States.

† SCĂR'MAǴE, } peculiar modes of spelling *skirmish.*—*Spen-*
† SCĂR'MOǴE, } *ser.*

SCĂRN, *n.* [Sax. *scerrn.*] Dung. [*Not in use, or local.*]

SCĂRN'-BEE, *n.* A beetle.—*Ray.* [*Not in use, or local.*]

SCĂRP, *n.* [Fr. *escarpe*; It. *scarpa.*] In *fortification*, the in-

terior slope of the ditch next the place, at the foot of the rampart. *See* ESCARP.

SCARP, *n.* In *heraldry*, the scarf which military commanders wear for ornament; borne somewhat like a batoon sinister, but broader, and continued to the edges of the field.—*Encyc.*

SCARPED (skärpt), *a.* Cut down, like the scarp of a fortification.

SCARRED (skärd), *pp.* Marked with a scar.

SCAR'RING, *ppr.* Marking with a scar.

SCA'RUS, *n.* A genus of fishes, called parrot-fishes.—*P. Cyc.*

SCA'RY, *n.* Barren land having only a thin coat of grass upon it [*Local.*]

SCAT, *n.* A shower of rain; and hence, *scatty*, showery.—*Grose.*

SCATCH, *n.* [Fr. *escache.*] A kind of horse-bit for bridles.—*Bailey.*

SCATCHES, *n. pl.* [Fr. *echasses.*] Stilts to put the feet in for walking in dirty places.—*Bailey.*

SCATE. *See* SKATE.

SCAT'E-BROUS, *a.* [L. *scatebra.*] Abounding with springs.

SCATH, *v. t.* [Sax. *scaðian, sceathian*; D. *schaaden.*] To damage; to waste; to destroy.

SCATH, *n.* Damage; injury; waste; harm.—*Spenser.*

SCATHED (skatht), *pp.* Damaged; wasted; destroyed.

SCATH'FUL, *a.* Injurious; harmful; destructive.

SCATH'FUL-NESS, *n.* Injuriousness; destructiveness.

SCATH'ING, *ppr.* Injuring; destroying.

SCATH'LESS, *a.* Without waste or damage.—*Chaucer.*

SCAT'TER, *v. t.* [Sax. *scateran*; L. *scateo.*] 1. To separate or remove things to a distance from each other. 2. To throw loosely about; as, to *scatter* grain or corn. 3. To spread or set thinly.—SYN. To disperse; dissipate; spread; strew; sprinkle.

SCAT'TER, *v. i.* 1. To be dispersed or dissipated. 2. To be liberal to the poor; to be charitable.—*Prov.*, xi.

SCAT'TER-BRAINED, *a.* Giddy.—*Hallivell.*

SCAT'TERED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Dispersed; dissipated; thinly spread; sprinkled or thinly spread over.—2. In *botany*, irregular in position; without any apparent regular order.

SCAT'TERED-LY, *adv.* In a dispersed manner.

SCAT'TER-ING, *ppr.* 1. Dispersing; spreading thinly; sprinkling. 2. *a.* Not united; divided among many.

SCAT'TER-INGS, *n. pl.* Things scattered.

SCAT'TER-ING-LY, *adv.* Loosely; in a dispersed manner; thinly.

SCAT'TER-LING, *n.* A vagabond; one who has no fixed habitation or residence. [*Little used.*]

SCA-TU'RI-ENT, *a.* [L. *scaturiens.*] Springing, as the water of a fountain.—*Dict.*

SCAT-U-RIG'IN-OUS, *a.* [L. *scaturigo.*] Abounding with springs.—*Dict.*

SCAUP, *n.* A species of pochard or diving duck found in Europe and North America.

SCAV'AGE, *n.* [Sax. *sceawian.*] In *ancient customs*, a toll or duty exacted of merchant-strangers by mayors, sheriffs, &c., for goods shown or offered for sale within their precincts.

SCAV'EN-GER, *n.* [Sax. *scafan*; G. *schaben.*] A person whose employment is to clean the streets of a city.

SCEL'ER-AT (sel'er-at), *n.* [Fr.; L. *sceleratus.*] A villain; a criminal.

SCENE (seen), *n.* [Fr.; L. *scena*; Gr. σκηνη.] 1. A stage; the theatre or place where dramatic pieces and other shows are exhibited. 2. The whole series of actions and events connected and exhibited; or the whole assemblage of objects displayed at one view. 3. A part of a play; a division of an act. 4. So much of an act of a play as represents what passes between the same persons in the same place. 5. The imaginary place in which the action of a play is supposed to occur. 6. The curtain or hanging of a theatre adapted to the play. 7. The place where any thing is exhibited. 8. An exhibition of strong feeling between two or more persons, usually of a pathetic or passionate kind.—*Walter Scott*; [*recent.*] 9. Any remarkable exhibition.

SCENE'-PAINT-ER, *n.* One who makes it his employment to paint scenes for theatres.

SCENE'-PAINT-ING, *n.* The act or employment of painting scenes for a theatre.—*Brande.*

SCEN'ER-Y, *n.* 1. The appearance of a place, or of the various objects presented to view; or the various objects themselves, as seen together. 2. The representation of the place in which an action is performed. 3. The disposition and consecution of the scenes of a play. 4. The paintings representing the scenery of a play.

SCEN'IC, } *a.* [L. *scenicus.*] Pertaining to scenery;
SCEN'IC-AL, } dramatic; theatrical.

SCEN-O-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to scenography;
SCEN-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, } drawn in perspective.

SCEN-O-GRAPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In perspective.

SCE-NOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. σκηνη and γραφω.] The representation of a body on a perspective plane; or a description of it in all its dimensions as it appears to the eye.

SCENT (sent), *n.* [Fr. *senteur*, from *sentir*; L. *sentio.*] 1. Odor; smell; that substance which, issuing from a body affects the olfactory organs of animals; perfume; fragrance. 2. The power of smelling; the smell. 3. Chase followed by the scent; course of pursuit; track.

SCENT, *v. t.* 1. To smell; to perceive by the olfactory organs. 2. To perfume; to imbue or fill with odor, good or bad.

SCENT'ED, *pp.* 1. Smelt; perceived by the olfactory organs. 2. Perfumed; imbued with odor.

SCENT'FUL, *a.* 1. Odorous; yielding much smell. 2. Of quick smell.—*Browne.*

SCENT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Smelling; perceiving by the olfactory organs. 2. Perfuming; filling with odor.

SCENT'LESS, *a.* Inodorous; destitute of smell.

SCEP'TER, } *n.* [Fr. *sceptre*; L. *sceptrum.*] 1. A staff or
SCEP'TRE, } baton borne by kings on solemn occasions, as a badge of authority. 2. The appropriate ensign of royalty; an ensign of higher antiquity than the crown. 3. Royal power or authority. 4. A constellation.

SCEP'TER, } *v. t.* To invest with royal authority, or with
SCEP'TRE, } the ensign of authority.

SCEP'TERED, } *pp.* or *a.* Invested with a sceptre; bearing
SCEP'TRED, } a sceptre.—*Tickel.*

SCEP'TER-LESS, }
SCEP'TRE-LESS, } *a.* Having no sceptre.

SCEP'TIC. *See* SKEPTIC.

SCHAAL'STEIN (shäl'stīne), } *n.* The same with *tabular*
SCALE'-STONE, } *spar*, which see.

SCHED'I-ASM (skĕ'-), *n.* [Gr. σχεδιασμα.] Cursory writing on a loose sheet.

* SCHED'ULE (sked'yule), *n.* [L. *schedula.*] 1. A small scroll or piece of paper or parchment, containing some writing. 2. A piece of paper or parchment annexed to a larger writing, as to a will, a deed, a lease, &c. 3. A piece of paper or parchment containing an inventory of goods.

* SCHED'ULE (sked'yule), *v. t.* To place in a list or catalogue; to inventory.

SCHEE'LIN, *n.* [from *Scheele*, the chemist.] A white or pale yellowish calcareous ore of tungsten.—*Dana.*

SCHE'LI-UM, *n.* A different name of *tungsten*, a hard, brittle metal.

SCHEIK (sheek or shāke), *n.* *See* SHEIK.

SCHE'MA-TISM, *n.* [Gr. σχηματισμος.] 1. Combination of the aspects of heavenly bodies. 2. Particular form or disposition of a thing; [*little used.*]

SCHE'MA-TIST, *n.* A projector; one who forms schemes.

SCHE'MA-TIZE, *v. i.* To form a scheme or schemes.

SCHEME (skēme), *n.* [L. *schema*; Gr. σχημα.] 1. A combination of things connected and adjusted by design; a system. 2. Something contrived or devised to be done; as, to lay or form a *scheme*. 3. A representation of the aspects of the celestial bodies; any lineal or mathematical diagram; [*little used.*]—SYN. Plan; project; design; contrivance; purpose; device; plot.

SCHEME, *v. t.* To plan; to contrive.

SCHEME, *v. i.* To form a plan; to contrive.

SCHEM'ER (skēm'er), *n.* One who contrives; a projector, a contriver.

SCHEM'ING, *ppr.* 1. Planning; contriving. 2. *a.* Given to forming schemes; intriguing.

SCHEM'ING, *n.* The act of forming a plan.

SCHEM'ING-LY, *adv.* By scheming or contriving.

SCHEM'IST, *n.* A schemer; a projector.—*Coventry.*

SCHENE (skēne), *n.* [L. *schænos*; Gr. σχοινος.] An Egyptian measure of length, equal to sixty *stadia*, or about 7½ miles.

SCHERIF, *n.* [Arm. lord or master.] A title given in the East to the descendants of Mohammed through his son-in-law, Ali, and daughter, Fatima; an emir; applied to the chiefs of Mecca and Medina.—*Brande.* *See* SHERIF.

SCHE-RO'MA, *n.* In *medicine*, a dryness of the eye.—*Brande.*

SCHE'SIS (skē'sis), *n.* [Gr. σχεσις.] Habitude; general state or disposition of the body or mind.

SCHIL'LER-SPAR (shil-), *n.* A dark-green, lamellar mineral, consisting of silica, magnesia, oxyd of iron, and water. The name has also included *bronzite.*—*Dana.*

SCHIR'RHUS. *See* SCIRRHUS.

SCHISM (sizm), *n.* [L. *schisma*; Gr. σχισμα.] 1. In a *general sense*, division or separation; but *appropriately*, a division or separation in a church or denomination of Christians.—*K. Charles.* 2. Separation; division among tribes or classes of people.

SCHIS'MA (skiz'-), *n.* In *music*, an interval, equal to half a comma.—*Brande.*

* SCHIS-MAT'IC (siz-mat'ik), } *a.* Pertaining to schism
SCHIS-MAT'IC-AL (siz-mat'ik-al), } implying schism; partaking of the nature of schism; tending to schism.

* SCHIS-MAT'IC (siz-), *n.* One who separates from an established church or religious faith on account of a diversity of opinions.—*Swift.*

SCHIS MAT'IC-AL-LY (siz-), *adv.* In a schismatical manner; by separation from a church on account of a diversity of opinions.
SCHIS-MAT'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The state of being schismatical.
SCHIS'MA-TIZE (siz-), *v. i.* To commit or practice schism; to make a breach of communion in the church.
SCHISM'LESS (sizm-), *a.* Free from schism; not affected by schism.—*Milton.* [*Little used.*]
SCHIST (shist), *n.* [Gr. σχιστος.] In *geology*, a rock having a slaty structure.—*Dana.*
SCHIST'OSE, } *a.* In *geology*, slaty or imperfectly slaty in
SCHIST'OUS, } structure.—*Dana.*
SCHOL'AR (skol'ar), *n.* [Low L. *scholaris*; Fr. *ecolier*; D. *schoolier*; G. *schüler.*] 1. One who learns of a teacher; one who is under the tuition of a preceptor; a pupil; a disciple; hence, any member of a college, academy, or school; applicable to the learner of any art, science, or branch of literature. 2. A man of letters. *Locke.*—3. *Emphatically used*, a man eminent for erudition; a person of high attainments in science or literature. 4. One who learns any thing. 8. A pedant; a man of books.—*Bacon.* 6. An under graduate, in English universities, who belongs to the foundation of a college, and receives support in part from its revenues.
SCHOL'AR-LIKE, } *a.* Like a scholar; becoming a scholar.
SCHOL'AR-LY, } —*Bacon.*
† SCHO-LAR'I-TY, *n.* Scholarship.—*Ben Jonson.*
SCHOL'AR-SHIP, *n.* 1. Attainments in science or literature. 2. Literary education; [*unusual.*] 3. Exhibition or maintenance for a scholar; foundation for the support of a student.—SYN. Learning; erudition; knowledge.
SCHO-LAS'TIC, } *a.* [L. *scholasticus.*] 1. Pertaining to
SCHO-LAS'TIC-AL, } a scholar, to a school, or to schools. 2. Scholar-like; becoming a scholar; suitable to schools. 3. Pertaining to the schoolmen, or philosophers and divines of the Middle Ages, who adopted the system of Aristotle, and spent much time on points of nice and abstract speculation; as, *scholastic* divinity, theology, or philosophy. 4. Pedantic; formal.
SCHO-LAS'TIC, *n.* One who adheres to the method or subtilties of the schools.—*Milton.*
SCHO-LAS'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of schools; according to the niceties or method of the schools.
SCHO-LAS'TI-CISM, *n.* The method or subtilties of the schools.—*Warton.*
SCHŌ'LI-AST (skō'le-ast), *n.* [Gr. σχολιαστης.] A commentator or annotator; a name given to the old grammarians or critics who wrote on the margins of the manuscripts, annotations, called *scholia*, from being, as it were, the fruits of their leisure.—*Brande.*
SCHO-LI-AST'IC, *n.* That pertains to a scholiast or his pursuits.—*Swift.*
† SCHŌ'LI-AZE, *v. i.* To write notes on an author's works.
† SCHOLI'IC-AL, *a.* Scholastic.—*Hales.*
SCHŌ'LI-UM, *n.*; *pl.* SCHOLIA or SCHOLIUMS. [L. *scholion*; Gr. σχολιον.] 1. Annotation.—2. In *mathematics*, a remark or observation subjoined to a demonstration.
† SCHŌ'LY (skō'le), *n.* A scholium.—*Hooker.*
† SCHŌ'LY, *v. i.* To write comments.—*Hooker.*
SCHOOL (skool), *n.* [L. *schola*; Gr. σχολη; G. *schule*; D. *skole*; Sw. *skola*; Arm. *scol*; Fr. *ecole*; It. *scuola*; Sp. *escuela*; Port. *escola.*] 1. A place or establishment in which persons are instructed in arts, science, languages, or any species of learning; or the pupils assembled for instruction.—In *American usage*, *school* more generally denotes the collective body of pupils in any place of instruction, and under the direction and discipline of one or more teachers. 2. The instruction or exercises of a collection of pupils or students, or the collective body of pupils while engaged in their studies. 3. The state of instruction. 4. A place of education, or collection of pupils, of any kind, as an academy, seminary, college, &c. 5. Separate denomination or sect; or a system of doctrine taught by particular teachers, or peculiar to any denomination of Christians or philosophers. 6. The schools, *pl.*, the seminaries for teaching logic, metaphysics, and theology, which were formed in the Middle Ages, and which were characterized by academical disputations and subtilties of reasoning; or the learned men who were engaged in discussing nice points in metaphysics or theology. 7. Any place of improvement or learning.—8. *Formerly*, a shoal or collection; as, a *school* of fishes. *Halliwell.*—*Primary school*, a school for instructing children in the first rudiments of language or literature; called, also, *common school*, because it is open to all the inhabitants of a town or district.
SCHOOL, *v. t.* 1. To instruct; to train; to educate. 2. To teach with superiority; to tutor; to chide and admonish; to reprove.
SCHOOL'-BOY, *n.* A boy belonging to a school, or one who is learning rudiments.—*Swift.*
SCHOOL'-DAME, *n.* The female teacher of a school.
SCHOOL'-DAY, *n.* The age in which youth are sent to school.—*Shak.*
SCHOOL'-DIS-TRICT, *n.* A division of a town or city for establishing and conducting schools. [*United States.*]
SCHOOL'-DI-VINE', *n.* One who espouses the scholastic theology; one of the schoolmen.
SCHOOL'-DI-VIN'I-TY, *n.* Scholastic divinity.
SCHOOL'-FEL-LOW, *n.* One bred at the same school; an associate in school.—*Locke.*
SCHOOL'-GIRL, *n.* A girl belonging to a school.
SCHOOL'-HOUSE, *n.* A house appropriated for the use of schools, or for instruction.
SCHOOL'-MATE, *n.* One who attends the same school.
SCHOOL'-TEACH-ER, *n.* One who teaches a school.
SCHOOL'-TEACH-ING, *n.* The business of instructing a school.
SCHOOLED, *pp.* Instructed; trained; tutored; reproved
† SCHOOL'ER-Y, *n.* Something taught; precepts.—*Spenser.*
SCHOOL'ING, *ppr.* Instructing; teaching; reproving.
SCHOOL'ING, *n.* 1. Instruction in school; tuition. 2. Compensation for instruction; price or reward paid to an instructor for teaching pupils. 3. Reproof; reprimand.—*Walter Scott.*
SCHOOL'MAID, *n.* A girl at school.—*Shak.*
SCHOOL'MAN, *n.* 1. A man versed in the niceties of academical disputation or of school divinity. The *schoolmen* were philosophers and divines of the Middle Ages who adopted the principles of Aristotle, and spent much time on points of nice and abstract speculation. They were so called because they taught in the schools of divinity established by Charlemagne.—*Encyc. Am.*
SCHOOL'MAS-TER, *n.* 1. The man who presides over and teaches a school; a teacher, instructor, or preceptor of a school. 2. He or that which disciplines, instructs, and leads.
SCHOOL'MIS-TRESS, *n.* A woman who governs and teaches a school.—*Gay.*
SCHOON'ER, *n.* [G. *schoner.*] A vessel with two masts and fore-and-aft sails, like those of a sloop.
SCHORL (shorl), *n.* [Sw. *skorl.*] A mineral. [*See* SHORL which would be the preferable orthography.]
SCHOR-LA'CEOUS, *n.* Like shorl.—*Kirwan.*
SCHORL'ITE, *n.* A mineral of a greenish-white color.
SCI-A-GRAPH'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to sciagraphy.
SCI-A-GRAPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a sciagraphical manner.
SCI-AG'RA-PHY (sī-ag're-fe), *n.* [Gr. σκιαγραφια.] 1. The art or science of projecting or delineating shadows as they fall in nature. *Gwilt.*—2. In *architecture*, the profile or vertical section of a building to exhibit its interior structure.—3. In *astronomy*, the art of finding the hour of the day or night by the shadows of objects, caused by the sun, moon, or stars; the art of dialing; [*little used.*]
SCI-A-THER'IC, } *a.* [Gr. σκια and θηρα.] Belonging to
SCI-A-THER'IC-AL, } a sun-dial. [*Little used.*]
SCI-A-THER'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* After the manner of a sun-dial.
SCI-AT'IC } (sī-at'ik-), *n.* [L. *sciatica.*] A painful affection,
SCI-AT'IC-A } principally seated in the sciatic nerve, which, if protracted, produces emaciation of the limb affected, with weakness and flexion.
SCI-AT'IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to the hip; as, the *sciatic*
SCI-AT'IC-AL, } nerve. 2. Affecting the hip, as a disease.
SCI-AT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With sciatica.
SCI'ENCE (sī'ens), *n.* [Fr.; L. *scientia.*] 1. In a *general sense*, knowledge, or certain knowledge; learning; erudition; the comprehension or understanding of truth or facts by the mind.—2. In *philosophy*, a collection of the general principles or leading truths relating to any subject, arranged in systematic order. 3. Art derived from precepts or built on principles. 4. Any art or species of knowledge. 5. One of the seven liberal branches of knowledge, viz., grammar, logic, rhetoric, arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, and music. *Johnson.*—Authors have not always been careful to use the terms *art* and *science* with due discrimination and precision. Music is an *art* as well as a *science*. In *general*, an *art* is that which depends on practice or performance, and *science* that which depends on abstract or speculative principles. The *theory* of music is a *science*; the *practice* of it an *art.*
† SCI'ENT, *a.* [L. *sciens.*] Skillful.—*Cockeram.*
SCI-EN'TER. [L.] Knowingly.—*Bouvier.*
SCI-EN'TIAL (sī-en'shal), *a.* Producing science.—*Milton*
SCI-EN-TIF'IC, } *a.* [Fr. *scientifique*; It. *scientifico*; Sp.
SCI-EN-TIF'IC-AL, } *cientifico.*] 1. Producing certain knowledge or demonstration. 2. According to the rules or principles of science. 3. Well versed in science.
SCI-EN-TIF'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. In such a manner as to produce knowledge. 2. According to the rules or principles of science.
SCIL'I-CET (sil'e-set). [L.] To wit; namely.
SCIL'LI-TIN, *n.* A white, transparent, acrid substance, extracted from squills by Vogel.—*Ure.*
SCIM'I-TAR. *See* CIMETER.
SCIN'COID (sink'oid), *n.* The scincoids are a family of saurian reptiles, having short feet, a non-extensile tongue, the body and tail covered with equal scales like tiles, and the toes margined.—*Brande.*

SCIN'COID, *a.* Resembling the animal called *scincus*, a saurian reptile of Egypt.

SCINK (sink), *n.* 1. A cast calf.—*Ainsworth;* [*not in use, or local.*] 2. A saurian reptile.—*P. Cyc.* *See* SKINK.

SCIN'TIL-LANT, *a.* Emitting sparks or fine igneous particles; sparkling.

SCIN'TIL-LĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *scintillo.*] 1. To emit sparks or fine igneous particles. 2. To sparkle, as the fixed stars.

SCIN'TIL-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Emitting sparks; sparkling.

SCIN-TIL-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of emitting sparks or igneous particles; the act of sparkling.—*Brown.*

SCI-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* *See* SCIAGRAPHY.

SCĪ'O-LISM, *n.* Superficial knowledge.—*Brit. Critic.*

SCĪ'O-LIST, *n.* [L. *sciolus.*] One who knows little, or who knows many things superficially; a smatterer.

SCĪ'O-LOUS, *a.* Superficially or imperfectly knowing.

* SCĪ-OM'A-CHY (sī-om'a-ke), *n.* [Gr. σκια and μαχη.] A battle with a shadow.—*Cowley.* [*Little used.*]

SCĪ'O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. σκια and μαντεια.] Divination by shadows.

SCĪ'ON, *n.* *See* CION.

SCĪ-OP'TIC, } *a.* [Gr. σκια and οπτομαι.] *Scioptic ball,* an
SCĪ-OP'TRIC, } optical instrument, consisting of a convex lens fixed to an opening in the window-shutter for forming images in the camera obscura, and capable of being turned like the eye to different parts of the landscape.—*Olmsted.*

SCĪ-OP'TICS, *n.* A sphere or globe with a lens made to turn like the eye; a scioptic ball.—*Ash.*

SCĪ-OP'TICS, *n.* The science of exhibiting images of external objects, received through a double convex glass into a darkened room.

SCI'RE FĀ'CI-AS (sī're-fā'she-as), *n.* [L.] In *law,* a judicial writ, summoning a person to show cause to the court why something should not be done.—*Blackstone.*

SCĪ'ROC, } *n.* [It. *scirocco.*] In *Italy,* a southeast wind;
SCI-ROC'CO, } a hot, suffocating wind, blowing from the burning deserts of Africa. *See* SIROCCO.

SCIR-RHOS'I-TY, *n.* An induration of the glands. [The spelling *skirrhosity* would be preferable.]

SCIR'RHOUS (skir'rus), *a.* 1. Indurated; hard; knotty, as a gland. 2. Proceeding from scirrhus.

SCIR'RHUS, *n.* [It. *scirro;* Sp. *escirro;* L. *scirrus;* Gr. σκιῤῥος. The spelling *skirrhus* would be preferable.] In *medicine,* hard, rigid, vascular infarction, or filling of glandular follicles, tending, when irritated, to a cancerous ulcer.—*Good.*

SCIS-CI-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *sciscitor.*] The act of inquiring; inquiry; demand.—*Hall.* [*Little used.*]

SCIS'SI-BLE (sis'se-bl), *a.* [L. *scissus, scindo.*] Capable of being cut or divided by a sharp instrument.—*Bacon.*

SCIS'SILE (sis'sil), *a.* [L. *scissilis.*] That may be cut or divided by a sharp instrument.—*Arbuthnot.*

SCIS'SILE, *n.* The clippings of various metals in various mechanical operations, and also in coining.—*Brande.*

SCIS'SION (sizh'un), *n.* [Fr.; L. *scissio.*] The act of cutting or dividing by an edged instrument.—*Wiseman.*

SCIS'SORS (siz'zurz), *n. pl.* [L. *scissor.*] A cutting instrument resembling shears, but smaller, consisting of two cutting blades movable on a pin in the center, by which they are fastened.

SCIS'SURE (sizh'ur), *n.* [L. *scissura.*] A longitudinal opening in a body, made by cutting.

SCĪT-A-MIN'E-OUS, *a.* [L. *scitamentum.*] Belonging to the *scitamineæ,* one of Linnæus's natural order of plants, mostly tropical herbs, as ginger, turmeric, &c.—*Asiat. Res.*

SCĪ'U-RINES, *n. pl.* [L. *sciurus.*] Rodent animals of the squirrel tribe.—*Brande.*

SCLA-VŌ'NI-AN, } *a.* [*Sclavi.*] Pertaining to the Sclavi, who
SLA-VON'IC, } were the ancestors of the Russians, Poles, Hungarians, &c., or to their language.

SCLER'O-DERMS, *n. pl.* [Gr. σκληρος, hard, and δερμα, skin.] A family of plectognathic fishes, having a skin covered with hard scales.—*Brande.*

SCLE-ROT'IC, *a.* [Gr. σκληρος.] Hard; firm; applied to the firm, white outer coat membrane, or tunic of the eye.

SCLE-ROT'IC, *n.* 1. The firm, white, outer coat of the eye. 2. A medicine which hardens and consolidates the parts to which it is applied.

SCŌAT, *n.* *See* SCOT.

SCOBI-FORM, *a.* [L. *scobs* and *form.*] Having the form of saw-dust or raspings.

SCOBS, *n. pl.* [L.] Raspings of ivory, hartshorn, or other hard substance; dross of metals, &c.—*Chambers.*

SCOFF, *v. i.* [Gr. σκωπτω.] To treat with insolent ridicule, mockery, or contumelious language; to manifest contempt by derision: with *at.*—SYN. To jeer; sneer; mock; gibe.

SCOFF, *v. t.* To treat with derision or scorn; to address with contumelious language.—*Fotherby.*

SCOFF, *n.* Derision, ridicule, mockery, or reproach, expressed in language of contempt; expression of scorn or contempt.

SCOFFED (skoft), *pp.* Treated with derision or scorn.

SCOFF'ER, *n.* One who scoffs; one who mocks, derides or reproaches in the language of contempt; a scorner.

SCOFF'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Deriding or mocking; treating with reproachful language.

SCOFF'ING, *n.* The act of treating with scorn.—*Ash.*

SCOFF'ING-LY, *adv.* In mockery or contempt, by way of derision.—*Broome.*

SCŌLD, *v. i.* [D. *schelden;* G. *schelten.*] To find fault or rail with rude clamor; to brawl; to utter railing, or harsh, rude, boisterous rebuke: with *at.*

SCŌLD, *v. t.* To give a chiding with rudeness and boisterous clamor. *Boswell.*—SYN. To rate; reprimand; chide; rebuke; reprove.

SCŌLD, *n.* 1. A rude, clamorous, foul-mouthed woman. *Swift.* 2. A scolding; a brawl.

SCŌLD'ER, *n.* One who scolds or rails.

SCŌLD'ING, *ppr.* 1. Railing with clamor; uttering rebuke in rude and boisterous language. 2. *a.* Given to scolding.

SCŌLD'ING, *n.* The uttering of rude, clamorous language by way of rebuke or railing; railing language.

SCŌLD'ING-LY, *adv.* With rude clamor or railing.

SCOL'E-CĪTE, *n.* [Gr. σκωληξ, a worm, from its twisting under the flame of the blowpipe.] One division of the old species *mesotype,* occurring in radiated crystallizations, white or transparent, and consisting of silica, alumina, lime, and water.—*Dana.*

SCOL'LOP, *n.* 1. A shell-fish with a pectinated shell; [*see* SCALLOP.] 2. An indenting or cut like those of a scallop shell.

SCOL'LOP, *v. t.* To form or cut with scollops. *See* SCALLOP.

SCOL-O-PEN'DRA, *n.* [Gr. σκολοπενδρα.] 1. A venomous serpent. 2. A genus of venomous insects without wings, usually called centipeds.

SCOM'BER-OID, *n.* The *scomberoids* (or mackerel tribe) are a family of fishes, of which the *scomber* is the type. *Brande.*

† SCOMM, *n.* [L. *scomma.*] 1. A buffoon. 2. A flout; a jeer

SCONCE, *n.* [D. *schans;* G. *schanze;* D. *skands.*] 1. A fort or bulwark; a work for defense; [*obs.*] 2. A hanging or projecting candlestick, generally with a mirror to reflect the light. 3. The circular tube with a brim in a candlestick, into which the candle is inserted. 4. A fixed seat or shelf; [*local.*]

SCONCE, *n.* [Dan. *skiönner, skiönsom.*] 1. Sense; judgment; discretion or understanding. 2. The head; [*a low word.*] 3. [qu. *poll-tax.*] A mulct or fine.

† SCONCE, *v. t.* To mulct; to fine.—*Warton.*

SCOOP, *n.* [D. *schop;* G. *schüppe, schupp.*] 1. A large ladle; a vessel with a long handle fastened to a dish, used for dipping liquors; also, a little hollow piece of wood for bailing boats. 2. An instrument of surgery. 3. A sweep; a stroke; a swoop.

SCOOP, *v. t.* 1. To lade out; *properly,* to take out with a scoop, or with a sweeping motion. 2. To empty by lading. 3. To make hollow, as a scoop or dish; to excavate. 4. To remove, so as to leave a place hollow.

SCOOP'-NET, *n.* A hand-net so formed as to sweep the bottom of a river.

SCOOPED (skoopt), *pp.* Taken out as with a scoop or ladle; hollowed; excavated; removed so as to leave a hollow.

SCOOP'ER, *n.* One who scoops; also, a water-fowl.

SCOOP'ING, *ppr.* Lading out; making hollow; excavating, removing so as to leave a hollow.

SCŌPE, *n.* [L. *scopus;* Gr. σκοπος.] 1. Space; room; amplitude of intellectual view. 2. The limit of intellectual view; the end or thing to which the mind directs its view; that which is purposed to be reached or accomplished; hence, ultimate design, aim, or purpose; intention; drift. 3. Liberty; freedom from restraint; room to move in. 4. Liberty beyond just limits; license. 5. Act of riot; sally; excess.—*Shak.;* [*obs.*] 6. Extended quantity.—*Davies;* [*obs.*] 7. Length; extent; sweep; [*Mar. language.*]

SCŌ'PI-FORM, *a.* [L. *scopa* and *form.*] Having the form of a broom or besom.—*Kirwan.*

SCŌ'PI-PED, *n.* [L. *scopæ,* a broom, and *pes,* a foot.] One of a tribe of melliferous insects, which have a brush of hairs on the posterior feet.

† SCOP'PET, *v. t.* To lade out.—*Bishop Hall.*

† SCOP'TIC, } *a.* [Gr. σκωπτικος.] Scoffing.—*Hammond.*
† SCOP'TIC-AL, }

† SCOP'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *scopulosus.*] Full of rocks; rocky.

† SCOR'BUTE, *n.* [L. *scorbutus.*] Scurvy.—*Purchas.*

SCOR-BŪ'TIC, } *a.* [Fr. *scorbutique.*] 1. Affected or dis-
SCOR-BŪ'TIC-AL, } eased with scurvy. 2. Pertaining to scurvy, or partaking of its nature. 3. Subject to scurvy.

SCOR-BŪ'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* With the scurvy, or with a tendency to it.

SCŌRCE, *n.* *See* SCORSE.

SCORCH, *v. t.* [D. *schroeijen, schrooken.*] 1. To burn superficially; to subject to a degree of heat that changes the

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÄR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY:—MARINE, BIRD;—MÖVE, BOOK.

color of a thing, or both the color and texture of the surface. 2. To burn; to affect painfully with heat.

SCORCH, *v. i.* To be burned on the surface; to be parched; to be dried up.—*Mortimer.*

SCORCHED (skorcht), *pp.* Burned on the surface; pained by heat.

SCORCH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Burning on the surface; paining by heat.

SCORCHING-FEN'NEL, *n.* A plant of the genus *thapsia;* deadly carrot.—*Lee.*

SCORCH'ING-LY, *adv.* So as to parch or burn the surface.

SCORCH'ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of scorching.

SCOR'DI-UM, *n.* [L.] A plant, the water-germander.

SCORE, *n.* [Ir. *scor, sgorcm;* Sax. *scor.*] 1. A notch or incision; the number twenty. 2. A line drawn. 3. An account or reckoning. 4. An account kept of something past; an epoch; an era. 5. Debt, or account of debt. 6. Account; reason; motive. 7. Account; sake.—8. In *music,* the original and entire draught of any composition, or its transcript.—*To quit scores,* to pay fully; to make even by giving an equivalent.—*A song in score,* the words with the musical notes of a song annexed.

SCORE, *v. t.* 1. To notch; to cut and chip for the purpose of preparing for hewing. 2. To cut; to engrave. 3. To mark by a line. 4. To set down, as a debt. 5. To set down or take, as an account, to charge. 6. To form a score in music.

SCORED (skōrd), *pp.* or *a.* Notched; set down; marked; prepared for hewing.—In *botany,* a *scored stem* is marked with parallel lines or grooves.

SCO'RI-A, *n.*; *pl.* SCORIÆ. [L.] 1. Dross; the recrement of metals in fusion, or the slag rejected after the reduction of metallic ores. 2. The cellular, slaggy lavas of a volcano.—*Dana.*

SCO-RI-A'CEOUS (-shus), *a.* Pertaining to dross; like dross or the recrement of metals; partaking of the nature of scoria.

SCO-RI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* In *metallurgy,* the act or operation of reducing a body, either wholly or in part, into scoria.

SCO'RI-FIED (-fide), *pp.* or *a.* Reduced to scoria.

SCO'RI-FORM, *a.* [L. *scoria* and *form.*] Like scoria; in the form of dross.—*Kirwan.*

SCO'RI-FY, *v. t.* To reduce to scoria or drossy matter.

SCO'RI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Reducing to scoria.

SCO'RING, *ppr.* Notching; marking; setting down as an account or debt; forming a score.

SCO'RI-OUS, *a.* Drossy; cindery; recrementitious.—*Brown.*

SCORN, *n.* [Sp. *escarnio;* Port. *escarneo.*] 1. Extreme contempt; that disdainful feeling or treatment which springs from a person's opinion of the meanness of an object, and a consciousness or belief of his own superiority or worth. 2. A subject of extreme contempt, disdain, or derision; that which is treated with contempt.—*To think scorn,* to disdain; to despise.—*Sidney;* [*obs.*]—*To laugh to scorn,* to deride; to make a mock of; to ridicule as contemptible.—SYN. Contempt; disdain; derision; contumely; despite; slight; dishonor; contempt.

SCORN, *v. t.* 1. To hold in extreme contempt; to despise; to contemn; to disdain.—*Job,* xvi. 2. To think unworthy; to disdain. 3. To slight; to disregard; to neglect.

† **SCORN**, *v. i.* *To scorn at,* to scoff at; to treat with contumely, derision, or reproach.—*Shak.*

SCORNED, *pp.* Extremely contemned or despised; disdained.

SCORN'ER, *n.* 1. One who scorns; a contemner; a despiser. 2. A scoffer; a derider.—In *Scripture,* one who scoffs at religion.

SCORN'FUL, *a.* 1. Entertaining or expressing scorn. 2. Acting in defiance or disregard.—3. In *Scripture,* holding religion in contempt.—SYN. Contemptuous; disdainful; contumelious; reproachful; insolent.

SCORN'FUL-LY, *adv.* With extreme contempt; contemptuously; insolently.—*Atterbury.*

SCORN'FUL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being scornful.

SCORN'ING, *ppr.* Holding in great contempt; despising; disdaining.

SCORN'ING, *n.* The act of contemning; a treating with contempt, slight, or disdain.

SCOR'O-DITE, *n.* [Gr. σκορόδον, garlic, from its odor before the blowpipe.] A native compound of arsenic acid and oxyd of iron, having a leek-green or brownish color.—*Dana.*

SCOR'PI-O, *n.* [L.] The scorpion.

SCOR'PI-ON, *n.* [Fr.; L. *scorpio.*] 1. A name common to the arachnidans of the genus *scorpio.* Scorpions have an elongated body, with a long, slender-jointed tail, terminated in a sting, which effuses a venomous fluid, giving rise to excruciating pain. They are found in Southern Europe, Africa, the East Indies, and South America.—2. In *Scripture,* a painful scourge; a kind of whip armed with points like a scorpion's tail. 1 *Kings,* xii.—3. In *astronomy,* the eighth sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about Oct. 23. 4. [L. *scorpius.*] A sea-fish.—*Ainsworth.* [*See* SEA-SCORPION.]—*Water-scorpion,* an aquatic insect. *See* WATER-SCORPION.

SCOR'PI-ON-FLY, *n.* A neuropterous insect of the genus *panorpa,* having a tail which resembles that of a scorpion

SCOR'PION-GRASS, *n.* A plant of the genus *myosotis,* one species of which is the *forget-me-not.*—*Loudon.*

SCOR'PI-ON-SEN'NA, *n.* A shrub of the genus *coronilla.*

SCOR'PION-WORT (-wurt), *n.* A plant, bird's-foot.—*Parr.*

SCOR'PI-ON'S-TAIL, *n.* A plant of the genus *scorpiurus* with a twisted pod like a reptile's tail.

SCOR'PI-ON'S-THORN, *n.* A plant of the genus *ulex.*

† **SCORSE**, *n.* [It. *scorsa.*] A course or dealing; barter.

† **SCORSE**, *v. t.* 1. To chase. 2. To barter or exchange

† **SCORSE**. *v. i.* To deal for the purchase of a horse.

SCOR'TA-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *scortator.*] Pertaining to or consisting in lewdness.

SCOR'ZA, *n.* In *mineralogy,* a variety of epidote.

SCOT, *n.* [Sax. *sceat;* Ice. *skot;* D. *schot;* Fr. *écot;* It. *scotto;* Sp. *escote.*] In *law* and *English history,* a portion of money, assessed or paid; a tax.—*Scot and lot,* parish payments. When persons were taxed, not to the same amount, but according to their ability, they were said to pay *scot and lot.*

SCOT, *n.* [Sax. *scotta, scotte.*] A native of Scotland.

SCOT'AL, } *n.* [*scot* and *ale.*] In *law,* the keeping of an
SCOT'ALE, } ale-house by the officer of a forest, and drawing people to spend their money for liquor, for fear of his displeasure.

SCOTCH, *a.* Pertaining to Scotland or its inhabitants

SCOTCH, } *v. t.* To support, as a wheel, by placing some
SCOT, } obstacle to prevent its rolling. [*Scotch* is local in England; both words are sometimes used in America.]

† **SCOTCH**, *v. t.* [qu. Sax. *sceadan.*] To cut with shallow incisions; hence, to wound slightly; as, "we have *scotched* the snake, not killed it."—*Shak.*

SCOTCH, *n.* A slight cut or shallow incision; a line drawn on the ground, as in hop-scotch.—*Shak.*

SCOTCH'-COL'LOPS, } *n. pl.* Veal cut into
SCOTCHED'-COL'LOPS (skotcht'-), } small pieces.

SCOTCH'-FID'DLE, *n.* A cant name for the itch.—*Grose.*—*Walter Scott.*

SCOTCH'-HOP'PER, *n.* A play in which boys hop over scotches or lines in the ground; hop-scotch.—*Locke.*

SCOTER, *n.* The black diver or duck, a marine fowl.

SCOTCHED (skotcht), *pp.* 1. Cut with shallow incisions 2. Supported, as a wheel.

SCOTCHING, *ppr.* 1. Cutting with shallow incisions. 2 Supporting, as a wheel. See the *verb.*

SCOT'FREE, *a.* 1. Free from payment or scot; untaxed. 2. Unhurt; clear; safe.

SCŌ'TI-A (skō'she-a), *n.* [Gr. σκοτια.] In *architecture,* a hollow molding in the base of a column between the fillets of the tori.—*Gwilt.*

SCŌ'TIST, *n.* [from *Duns Scotus.*] One of the followers of Scotus, a sect of school divines.

SCOT-O-DIN'I-A, *n.* [Gr.] In *medicine,* giddiness, with imperfect vision.—*Brande.*

SCOT'O-GRAPH, *n.* [Gr. σκοτος and γραφω.] An instrument for writing in the dark, or without seeing.

SCOT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. σκοτωμα.] Dizziness or swimming of the head, with dimness of sight.

SCOTTER-ING, *n.* A provincial word in Herefordshire, England, denoting the burning of a wad of pease-straw at the end of harvest.—*Johnson.*

SCOTTI-CISM, *n.* An idiom or peculiar expression of the natives of Scotland.—*Beattie.*

SCOTTISH, *a.* Pertaining to the inhabitants of Scotland, or to their country or language.

SCOUN'DREL, *n.* [said to be from It. *scondiruole.*] A mean, worthless fellow; a rascal; a low, petty villain; a man without honor or virtue.—*Pope.*

SCOUN'DREL, *a.* Low; base; mean; unprincipled.

SCOUN'DREL-ISM, *n.* Baseness; turpitude; rascality.—*Cotgrave.*

SCOUR, *v. t.* [Goth. *skauron;* Sax. *scur;* D. *schuuren;* G. *scheuern;* Dan. *skurer.*] 1. To rub hard with something rough, for the purpose of cleaning. 2. To clean by friction; to make clean or bright. 3. To cleanse from grease, dirt, &c., as articles of dress; to restore. 4. To purge violently. 5. To remove by scouring. 6. To range or search for the purpose of taking; as, to *scour* the coasts for pirates. 7. To pass swiftly over; to brush along.

SCOUR, *v. i.* 1. To perform the business of cleaning vessels by rubbing. 2. To clean. 3. To be purged to excess 4. To rove or range for sweeping or taking something. 5. To run with celerity; to scamper.

SCOURED, *pp.* Rubbed with something rough, or made clean by rubbing; cleansed from grease, dirt, &c.; severely purged; brushed along.

SCOUR'ER, *n.* One who scours or cleans by rubbing; one who cleanses clothes from grease, dirt, &c. 2. A drastic cathartic. 3. One who runs with speed.

SCOURGE (skur), *n.* [Fr. *escourgée*; It. *scoreggia.*] 1. A whip; a lash consisting of a strap or cord; an instrument of punishment or discipline. 2. A punishment; a vindictive affliction. 3. He or that which greatly afflicts, harasses or destroys; *particularly*, any continued evil or calamity. 4. A whip for a top.

SCOURGE (skurj), *v. t.* [It. *scoreggiare.*] 1. To whip severely; to lash. 2. To punish with severity; to chastise; to afflict for sins or faults, and with the purpose of correction. 3. To afflict greatly; to harass, torment, or injure.

SCOURGED (skurjd), *pp.* Whipped; lashed; punished severely; harassed.

SCOURGER (skurj'er), *n.* One who scourges or punishes; one who afflicts severely.

SCOURGING, *ppr.* Whipping; lashing with severity; punishing or afflicting severely.

SCOURING, *ppr.* Rubbing hard with something rough; cleaning or cleansing, as from grease, &c.; ranging.

SCOURING, *n.* A rubbing hard for cleaning; a cleansing from grease, dirt, &c.; a cleansing by a drastic purge; looseness; flux.—*Bacon.*

SCOURSE, *n.* *See* SCORSE.

SCOUT, *n.* [Fr. *ecout, ecouter*; It. *scolta, scoltare*; L. *auscultо.*] 1. In *military affairs*, a person, commonly a horseman, sent before an army, or to a distance, for the purpose of observing the motions of an enemy or discovering any danger, and giving notice to the commanding officer. 2. A cant term at Oxford for a college servant or waiter. —*Oxford Guide.* 3. A high rock; [*obs.*]

SCOUT, *v. i.* To go on the business of watching the motions of an enemy; to act as a scout.

SCOUT, *v. t.* [perhaps Sw. *skiuta.*] To sneer at; to treat with disdain and contempt. [*In use in America.*]

SCOUTED, *pp.* Sneered at; treated with contempt.

SCOUTING, *ppr.* Treating with contempt.

SCOVEL (skuv'l), *n.* [W. *ysgubell*; L. *scopa.*] A mop for sweeping ovens; a maulkin.—*Ainsworth.*

SCOW, *n.* [D. *schouw*; Dan. *skude.*] A large, flat-bottomed boat; used as a ferry-boat, or for loading and unloading vessels. [*In use in New England.*]

SCOW, *v. t.* To transport in a scow.

SCOWED (skowd), *pp.* Transported in a scow.

SCOWL, *v. i.* [Sax. *scul*; D. *scheel, schielen.*] 1. To wrinkle the brows, as in frowning or displeasure; to put on a frowning look; to look sour, sullen, severe, or angry. 2. To look gloomy, frowning, dark, or tempestuous.

SCOWL, *v. t.* To drive with a scowl or frowns.

SCOWL, *n.* 1. The wrinkling of the brows in frowning; the expression of displeasure, sullenness, or discontent in the countenance. 2. Gloom; dark or rude aspect.

SCOWLED (skowld), *pp.* Frowned at.

SCOWLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Contracting the brows into wrinkles; frowning; expressing displeasure or sullenness.

SCOWLING-LY, *adv.* With a wrinkled, frowning aspect; with a sullen look.

SCRABBLE (skrab'bl), *v. i.* [D. *krabbelen, krabben*; G. *krabbeln, graben.*] 1. To scrape, paw, or scratch with the hands; to move along on the hands and knees by clawing with the hands; to scramble; [*provincial in England; common in New England.*] 2. To make irregular or crooked marks; to scribble.

SCRABBLE, *v. t.* To mark with irregular lines or letters.

SCRABBLE, *n.* A motion on the hands and knees; a scramble.—*Holloway.*

SCRABBLING, *ppr.* Scraping; scratching; scrambling; making irregular marks.

† SCRAFFLE, *v. i.* 1. To scramble; to be industrious.—*Brockett.* 2. To shuffle; to use evasion.—*Grose.*

SCRAG, *n.* Something thin or lean with roughness.

SCRAGGED, } *a.* 1. Rough with irregular points or a bro-
SCRAGGY, } ken surface. 2. Lean with roughness.

SCRAGGED-NESS, } *n.* Leanness, or leanness with rough-
SCRAGGI-NESS, } ness; ruggedness; roughness occasioned by broken, irregular points.

SCRAGGI-LY, *adv.* With leanness and roughness.

SCRAMBLE, *v. i.* [D. *schrammen.*] 1. To move or climb by seizing objects with the hand, and drawing the body forward. 2. To seize or catch eagerly at any thing that is desired; to catch with haste preventive of another; to catch at without ceremony.

SCRAMBLE, *n.* 1. An eager contest for something, in which one endeavors to get the thing before another. 2. The act of climbing by the help of the hands.

SCRAMBLER, *n.* One who scrambles; one who climbs by the help of the hands.

SCRAMBLING, *ppr.* 1. Climbing by the help of the hands. 2. Catching at eagerly and without ceremony.

SCRAMBLING, *n.* 1. The act of climbing by the help of the hands. 2. The act of seizing or catching at with eager haste and without ceremony.

SCRAMBLING-LY, *adv.* By seizing or catching at eagerly.

SCRANCH, *v. t.* [D. *schranssen.*] To grind with the teeth, and with a crackling sound; to craunch.

† SCRANNEL, *a.* Slight; poor.—*Milton.*

SCRAP, *n.* [from *scrape.*] 1. A small piece; a fragment a crum. 2. A part; a detached piece; as, *scraps* of history or poetry. 3. A small piece of paper.

SCRAP'-BOOK, *n.* A blank book for the preservation of short pieces of poetry or other extracts from books and papers.

SCRAPE, *v. t.* [Sax. *screopan*; D. *schraapen, schrabben*; G. *schrapen*; Sw. *skrapa.*] 1. To rub the surface of any thing with a sharp or rough instrument, or with something hard. 2. To clean by scraping.—*Lev.*, xiv. 3. To remove or take off by rubbing. 4. To act upon the surface with a grating noise. 5. To insult by drawing the feet over the floor.—*Grose*; [*used in the English universities.*]—*To scrape off*, to remove by scraping; to clear away by rubbing.—*To scrape together*, to gather by close industry or small gains or savings.

SCRAPE, *v. i.* 1. To make a harsh noise. 2. To play awkwardly on a violin. 3. To make an awkward bow.—*To scrape acquaintance*, to make one's self acquainted; to curry favor; [*a low phrase.*]

SCRAPE, *n.* [Dan. *scrab*; Sw. *skrap.*] 1. A rubbing. 2. The sound of the foot drawn over the floor. 3. A bow. 4. Difficulty; perplexity; distress; that which harasses —*T. B. Macaulay*; [*a low word.*]

SCRAPED (skrāpt), *pp.* Rubbed on the surface with a sharp or rough instrument; cleaned by rubbing; cleared away by scraping.

SCRAPER, *n.* 1. An instrument with which any thing is scraped. 2. An instrument drawn by oxen or horses, and used for scraping earth in making or repairing roads, &c. 3. An instrument having two or three sharp sides or edges, for cleaning the planks, masts, or decks of a ship, &c. 4. A miser; one who gathers property by penurious diligence and small savings; a scrape-penny. 5. An awkward fiddler.

SCRAPING, *ppr.* Rubbing the surface with something sharp or hard; cleaning by a scraper.

SCRAPING, *n.* A drawing of the feet over the floor as an insult to some one.—*Grose.* [*Used in the English universities.*]

† SCRAT, *v. t.* To scratch.—*Burton.*

† SCRAT, *v. i.* To rake; to search.

† SCRAT, *n.* A hermaphrodite.—*Skinner.*

SCRATCH, *v. t.* [G. *kratzen, ritzen, kritzeln*; D. *kratsen*; Sw. *kratsa.*] 1. To rub and tear the surface of any thing with something sharp or ragged. 2. To wound slightly. 3. To rub with the nails. 4. To write or draw awkwardly; [*obs.*] 5. To dig or excavate with the claws.—*To scratch out*, to erase; to rub out; to obliterate.

SCRATCH, *v. i.* To use the claws in tearing the surface.

SCRATCH, *n.* 1. A rent; a break in the surface of a thing made by scratching, or by rubbing with any thing pointed or ragged. 2. A slight wound. 3. A kind of wig worn for covering baldness or gray hairs, or for other purpose. —4. Among *boxers*, a line across the prize-ring, up to which boxers are brought when they join fight.—*Grose*, [*low.*]—5. *Scratches* are a disease in horses, consisting of dry chaps, rifts, or scabs between the heel and pastern joint.—*Buchanan.*

SCRATCHED (skracht), *pp.* Torn by the rubbing of some thing rough or pointed.

SCRATCHER, *n.* 1. He or that which scratches. 2. A bird which scratches for food, as the common cock and hen.

SCRATCHES, *n. pl.* Cracked ulcers on a horse's foot.

SCRATCHING, *ppr.* Rubbing with something pointed or rough; rubbing and tearing the surface.

SCRATCHING-LY, *adv.* With the action of scratching.—*Sidney.*

† SCRAW, *n.* [Irish and Erse.] Surface; cut turf.—*Swift.*

SCRAWL, *v. t.* [qu. D. *schravelen.*] 1. To draw or mark awkwardly and irregularly. 2. To write awkwardly.

SCRAWL, *v. i.* 1. To write unskillfully and inelegantly. 2. To creep; to crawl.

SCRAWL, *n.* 1. Unskillful or inelegant writing; or a piece of hasty, bad writing. *Pope.*—2. In *New England*, a ragged, broken branch of a tree, or other brushwood.

SCRAWLED, *pp.* Written unskillfully.

SCRAWLER, *n.* One who scrawls; a hasty or awkward writer.

SCRAWLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Writing hastily or inelegantly.

SCRAWNY, *a.* Meager; wasted. [This word is used colloquially in America, and is, undoubtedly, the same as *scranny*, which Halliwell mentions as being used in various dialects in England.]

SCRAY, *n.* A bird called the *sea-swallow* or *tern.*

† SCREA-BLE, *a.* [L. *screabilis.*] That may be spit out.

SCREAK, *v. i.* [Sw. *skrika*; Dan. *skriger.*] To utter suddenly a sharp, shrill sound or outcry; to scream, as in a sudden fright; also, to creak, as a door or wheel.

SCREAK, *n.* A creaking; a screech.

SCREAM, *v. i.* [Sax. *reomian, hræman*, or *hreman.*] 1. To

utter a sudden, sharp outcry, as in a fright or in extreme pain. 2. To utter a shrill, harsh cry.—Syn. To cry out; shriek; screech.

SCRĒAM, *n.* A shriek, or sharp, shrill cry, uttered suddenly, as in terror or in pain; or the shrill cry of a fowl.

SCRĒAM'ER, *n.* A name given to two species of South American wading-birds, from their loud, shrill cry.—*P. Cyc.*

SCRĒAM'ING, *ppr.* Uttering suddenly a sharp, shrill cry; crying with a shrill voice.

SCRĒAM'ING, *n.* The act of crying out with a shriek of terror or agony.

SCREECH, *v. i.* [Sw. *skrika;* Dan. *skriger;* G. *schreien.*] 1. To cry out with a sharp, shrill voice; to utter a sudden, shrill cry, as in terror or acute pain; to scream; to shriek. 2. To utter a sharp cry, as an owl; thence called *screech-owl.*

SCREECH, *n.* 1. A sharp, shrill cry, uttered in acute pain, or in a sudden fright. 2. A harsh, shrill cry.

SCREECH'-OWL, *a.* Like a screech-owl.—*Carlisle.*

SCREECH'-OWL, *n.* An owl that utters a harsh, disagreeable cry at night, often erroneously considered ill-boding.

SCREECH'ING, *ppr.* Uttering a shrill or harsh cry.

SCREED, *n.* In *architecture,* a name given to wooden rules for running moldings; also, to the extreme guides on the margins of walls and ceilings for floating to, by the aid of the rules.—*Brande.*

SCREEN, *n.* [Fr. *ecran.*] 1. Any thing that separates or cuts off inconvenience, injury, or danger; and hence, that which shelters or protects from danger, or prevents inconvenience.—2. In *architecture,* a partition in churches, &c., carried up to a certain height for separation and protection; as, an altar *screen,* &c. 3. Something movable, used for separation, shelter, or concealment, or to exclude heat, cold, or light. 4. A long coarse riddle or sieve, used to separate the coarser from the finer parts, as of coal, sand, &c.

SCREEN, *v. t.* 1. To separate or cut off from inconvenience, injury, or danger; to afford protection by hiding. 2. To pass through a screen; to separate the coarse part of any thing from the fine, or the worthless from the valuable.—Syn. To cover; shelter; protect; defend; shield; hide; conceal.

SCREENED, *pp.* Protected or sheltered from injury or danger; sifted.

SCREEN'ING, *ppr.* Protecting from injury or danger.

SCREW (skrū), *n.* [D. *schroef;* G. *schraube;* Dan. *skruve,* or *skrue;* Sw. *skruf.*] 1. A cylinder of wood or metal, grooved spirally; or a cylinder with a spiral channel or thread cut in such a manner that it is equally inclined to the base of the cylinder throughout the whole length. 2. One of the six mechanical powers. 3. A grooved piece of iron, used for fastening together pieces of wood or metal, usually called *wood-screw.*

SCREW (skrū), *v. t.* 1. To turn or apply a screw to; to press, fasten, or make firm by a screw. 2. To force; to squeeze; to press. 3. To oppress by exactions. 4. To deform by contortions; to distort.—*To screw out,* to press out; to extort.—*To screw up,* to force; to bring by violent pressure.—*To screw in,* to force in by turning or twisting.

SCREW'-PINE, *n.* [Malay, *Pandang,* i. e., something to be regarded.] A tree of the genus *pandanus,* which grows in the East Indies, &c., of great utility and beauty, and an exquisite odor.

SCREW'-TREE, *n.* An evergreen tropical shrub of the genus *helicteres,* so called from the manner in which the fruit is twisted.

SCREWED (skrūde), *pp.* Fastened with screws; pressed with screws; forced.

SCREW'ER (skrū'er), *n.* He or that which screws.

SCREW'ING, *ppr.* Turning a screw; fastening or pressing with a screw.

† SCRĪ-BA'TIOUS (-shus), *a.* Skillful in or fond of writing.—*Barrow.*

SCRIB'BLE, *v. t.* [L. *scribillo.*] 1. To write with haste, or without care or regard to correctness or elegance. 2. To fill with artless or worthless writing.

SCRIB'BLE, *v. i.* To write without care or beauty.

SCRIB'BLE, *n.* Hasty or careless writing.—*Boyle.*

SCRIB'BLED, *pp.* Written hastily and without care.

SCRIB'BLER, *n.* A petty author; a writer of no reputation.

SCRIB'BLING, *n.* Act of scribbling or writing hastily.

SCRIB'BLING, *ppr.* Writing hastily and without care.

SCRIB'BLING-LY, *adv.* In a scribbling way.

SCRĪBE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *scriba.*] 1. In a *general sense,* a writer. 2. A notary; a public writer.—3. In ecclesiastical meetings and associations in *America,* a secretary or clerk; one who records the transactions of an ecclesiastical body.—4. In *Scripture,* a clerk or secretary to the king.—2 *Sam.,* viii. 5. An officer who enrolled or kept the rolls of the army, and called over the names and reviewed them.—2 *Ch.,* xxvi. 6. A writer and a doctor of the law; a man of learning: one skilled in the law; one who read and explained the law to the people.—*Ezra,* vii.

SCRĪBE, *v. t.* To mark or fit by a rule or compasses; to fit the edge of a board, &c., to another surface.

SCRĪBED (skrībd), *pp.* Marked or fitted to another surface.

SCRĪB'ING, *ppr.* Marking or fitting to another surface.

SCRĪB'ING, *n.* The fitting of the edge of a board to another surface.—In *joinery,* the fitting of one piece to another, so that their fibres may be perpendicular to each other.—*Gwilt.*

† SCRĪKE, *v. i.* To cry out. *See* Screak.

† SCRĪ'MER, *n.* [Fr. *escrimeur.*] A fencing-master.

SCRIMP, *v. t.* [Sw. *skrumpen;* D. *krimpen.*] To contract, to shorten; to make too small or short; to limit or straiten. [*New England. Various dialects in England.*—*Halliwell.*]

SCRIMP, *a.* Short; scanty.

SCRIMP, *n.* A pinching miser; a niggard; a close-fisted person. [*New England.*]

SCRIMP'ING-LY, *adv.* In a scrimping or scanty manner.

SCRĪNE, *n.* [L. *scrinium;* Norm. *escrin.*] A shrine; a chest, book-case, or other place where writings or curiosities are deposited.—*Spenser. See* Shrine.

SCRINGE, *v. i.* To *cringe,* of which this word is a corruption.

SCRIP, *n.* [W. *ysgrab, ysgrepan;* Sw. *skräppa.*] A small bag; a wallet; a satchel.

SCRIP, *n.* [L. *scriptum, scriptio.*] A small writing, certificate, or schedule; a piece of paper containing a writing.

† SCRIP'AGE, *n.* That which is contained in a scrip.

SCRIPT, *n.* 1. A scrip. 2. Type in the form of written letters.

SCRIP'TO-RY, *a.* [L. *scriptorius.*] Written; expressed in writing; not verbal.—*Swift.* [*Little used.*]

SCRIP'TUR-AL, *a.* 1. Contained in the Scriptures, so called by way of eminence, that is, in the Bible. 2. According to the Scriptures or sacred oracles.

SCRIP'TUR-AL-IST, *n.* One who adheres literally to the Scriptures, and makes them the foundation of all philosophy.

SCRIP'TUR-AL-LY, *adv.* In a scriptural manner.

SCRIP'TURE (skript'yur), *n.* [L. *scriptura.*] 1. In its *primary sense,* a writing; any thing written.—2. *Appropriately, and by way of distinction,* the books of the Old and New Testaments; the Bible.

SCRIP'TUR-IST, *n.* One well versed in the Scriptures.

SCRIVE'NER (skriv'ner), *n.* [W. *ysgrifenwr;* It. *scrivano,* Fr. *ecrivain.*] 1. A writer; one whose occupation is to draw contracts or other writings. 2. One whose business is to place money at interest.

SCRO-BIC'U-LATE, *a.* [L. *scrobiculus.*] Pitted; having numerous small shallow depressions or hollows.

SCRO-BIC'U-LA-TED, *a.* [L. *scrobiculus.*] Having small pits or furrows.

SCROF'U-LA, *n.* [L.] A disease capable of affecting various parts, but which, when seated in glands, is manifested by indolent enlargement, sometimes suppurating imperfectly or ulcerating; more properly called *struma;* and when seated in glands, popularly named *king's evil.*

SCROF'U-LOUS, *a.* 1. Pertaining to scrofula, or partaking of its nature. 2. Diseased or affected with scrofula.

SCROF'U-LOUS-LY, *adv.* In a scrofulous manner.

SCROG, *n.* [Sax. *scrob.*] A stunted shrub, bush, or branch.

SCROLL, *n.* [Fr. *ecroué.*] 1. A roll of paper or parchment; or a writing formed into a roll.—2. In *architecture,* a name given to convoloid or spiral ornaments, variously introduced; also, to the volutes of the Ionic and Corinthian capital.—*Gwilt.* 3. A rounded mark added to a person's name in signing a paper. In some states it has the same effect in law as a seal.—*Bouvier.*

SCRŌ'TI-FORM, *a.* [L. *scrotum.*] Purse-shaped.

SCRŌ'TO-CĒLE, *n.* A rupture or hernia in the scrotum.

SCRŌ'TUM, *n.* [L.] The bag which contains the testicles.

† SCROYLE, *n.* [Fr. *ecrouelles;* D. *schraal.*] A mean fellow; a wretch.—*Shak.*

SCRUB, *v. t.* [Sw. *skrubba;* Dan. *skrubber;* D. *schrobben;* G. *schrubben.*] To rub hard, either with the hand or with a cloth or an instrument; usually, to rub hard with a brush, or with something coarse or rough, for the purpose of cleaning, scouring, or making bright.

SCRUB, *v. i.* To be diligent and penurious.

SCRUB, *n.* 1. A mean fellow; one who labors hard and lives meanly. 2. Something small and mean. 3. A worn out brush.

SCRUB'-RACE, *n.* A race between low and contemptible animals, got up for amusement.

SCRUB'BED, } *a.* Small and mean; stunted in growth.
SCRUB'BY, } *Swift.*

SCRUBBED (skrubd), *pp.* Rubbed hard.

SCRUB'BING, *ppr.* Rubbing hard.

SCRUF, for *scurf,* not in use.

SCRŪ'PLE (skrū'pl), *n.* [Fr. *scrupule;* L. *scrupulus, scrupulum.*] 1. Doubt; hesitation from the difficulty of determining what is right or expedient; backwardness; reluctance to decide or to act; perplexity. 2. A weight of 20 grains, the third part of a dram.—3. *Proverbially,* a very small quantity.—4. In *Eastern chronology,* the $\frac{1}{1080}$ part of

an hour; a division of time used by the Chaldeans, Jews, Arabs, &c.—*Hutton.*

SCRŪ'PLE, *v. i.* To doubt; to hesitate.—*Milton.*

SCRŪ'PLE, *v. t.* To doubt; to hesitate to believe; to question.

SCRŪ'PLED, *pp.* Doubted; questioned.

SCRŪ'PLER, *n.* A doubter; one who hesitates.

SCRŪ'PLING, *ppr.* Doubting; hesitating; questioning.

† SCRŪ'PU-LĪZE, *v. t.* To perplex with scruples of conscience.—*Montagu.*

SCRU-PU-LOS'I-TY, *n.* [L. *scrupulositas.*] 1. The quality or state of being scrupulous; doubt; doubtfulness respecting some difficult point, or proceeding from the difficulty or delicacy of determining how to act; hence, the caution or tenderness arising from the fear of doing wrong or offending. 2. Nicety of doubt; or nice regard to exactness and propriety. 3. Niceness; preciseness.

SCRŪ'PU-LOUS, *a.* [L. *scrupulosus;* Fr. *scrupuleux.*] 1. Nicely doubtful; exercising caution in decision or action, from a fear of offending or doing wrong. 2. Given to making objections. 3. Nice; doubtful; [*obs.*] 4. Exact in regarding facts. 5. Nice; exact. *Paley.*—SYN. Cautious; careful; conscientious; hesitating; captious.

SCRŪ'PU-LOUS-LY, *adv.* With a nice regard to minute particulars or to exact propriety.—*Taylor.*

SCRŪ'PU-LOUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being scrupulous niceness, exactness, or caution in determining or in acting, from a regard to truth, propriety, or expedience.

SCRŪ'TA-BLE, *a.* Discoverable by inquiry or critical examination.—*Decay of Piety.*

† SCRU-TĀ'TION, *n.* Search; scrutiny.

SCRU-TĀ'TOR, *n.* [L.] One who scrutinizes; a close examiner or inquirer.—*Ayliffe.* [*Little used.*]

SCRU-TI-NEER', *n.* One who scrutinizes.

SCRŪ'TI-NĪZE, *v. t.* To search closely; to examine or inquire into critically; to investigate.

SCRŪ'TI-NĪZED, *pp.* Examined closely.

SCRŪ'TI-NĪZ-ER, *n.* One who examines with critical care.

SCRŪ'TI-NĪZ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Inquiring into with critical minuteness or exactness; searching closely.

SCRŪ'TI-NOUS, *a.* Closely inquiring or examining; captious.—*Denham.*

SCRŪ'TI-NY, *n.* [Fr. *scrutin;* It. *scrutinio;* Sp. *escrutinio;* Low L. *scrutinium.*] 1. Close search; minute inquiry; careful investigation; critical examination.—2. In the *primitive Church,* an examination of catechumens in the last week of Lent, who were to receive baptism on Easter-day.—3. In the *canon law,* a ticket or little paper billet on which a vote is written.—4. In *parliamentary language,* an examination of the votes given at an election by a committee for the purpose of correcting the poll.—*Brande.*

† SCRŪ'TI-NY, *v. t.* The same as *scrutinize.*

SCRU-TOIR' (skru-twor'), *n.* [Fr. *ecritoire.*] A kind of desk, case of drawers, or cabinet, with a lid opening downward for the convenience of writing on it.

SCRŪZE, *v. t.* To crowd; to squeeze. [*A low word.*]

SCUD, *v. i.* [Dan. *skyder, skud;* Sw. *skudda.*] 1. In a *general sense,* to be driven or to flee or fly with haste.—In *seamen's language,* to be driven with precipitation before a tempest. 2. To run with precipitation; to fly.

SCUD, *v. t.* To pass over quickly.—*Shenstone.*

SCUD, *n.* 1. The seamen's name for loose, vapory clouds, driven swiftly by the wind. 2. A driving along; a rushing with precipitation.

SCUD'DING, *ppr.* Driving or being driven before a tempest; running with fleetness.

SCUD'DLE, *v. i.* To run with a kind of affected haste; commonly pronounced *scuttle.* [*A low word.*]

SCU'DO (skoo'do), *n.*; *pl.* SCUDI (skoo'de). [It.] An Italian silver coin and money of account. The scudo of Rome is worth 4*s.* 1*d.* sterling, or one dollar.—*P. Cyc.*

SCUF'FLE (skuf'fl), *n.* [This is a different orthography of *shuffle;* Sw. *skuff, skuffa;* Dan. *skuffe.*] I. A contention or trial of strength between two persons, who embrace each other's bodies; a struggle with close embrace, to decide which shall throw the other. 2. A confused contest; a tumultuous struggle for victory or superiority; a fight.

SCUF'FLE, *v. i.* 1. To strive or struggle with close embrace, as two men or boys. 2. To strive or contend tumultuously, as small parties.

SCUF'FLER, *n.* 1. One who scuffles. 2. An agricultural implement resembling the scarifier, but usually lighter.—*Farm. Encyc.*

SCUF'FLING, *ppr.* Striving for superiority with close embrace; struggling or contending without order.

SCUG, *v. t.* [Dan. *skygger.*] To hide.—*Grose.* [*Local.*]

SCULK, *v. i.* To retire into a close or covered place for concealment; to lurk; to lie close from shame, fear of injury, or detection. *See* SKULK.

SCULK'ER, *n.* A lurker; one who lies close for hiding. *See* SKULKER.

SCULK'ING, *ppr.* Withdrawing into a close or covered place for concealment; lying close.

SCULL, *n.* 1. The brain-pan; [*see* SKULL.] 2. A boat; a cock-boat; [*see* SCULLER.] 3. One who sculls a boat. 4. An oar, so short that one man can work a pair; usually an oar placed over the stern of a boat and worked from side to side.—*Brande.* 5. [Sax. *sceole.*] A shoal or multitude of fish.—*Halliwell;* [*obs.*]

SCULL, *v. t.* To impel a boat by moving and turning an oar over the stern.—*Totten.*

SCULL'-CAP. *See* SKULL-CAP.

SCULL'ED, *pp.* Impelled by turning an oar over the stern.

SCULL'ER, *n.* 1. A boat rowed by one man with two sculls or short oars. 2. One who sculls, or rows with sculls; one who impels a boat by an oar over the stern.

SCULL'ER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *ecuelle;* Scot. *skul, skoll.*] A place where dishes, kettles, and other culinary utensils are kept.

SCULL'ING, *ppr.* Impelling a boat by an oar.

SCULL'ION (skul'yun), *n.* [Ir. *squille.*] A servant that cleans pots and kettles, and does other menial services in the kitchen.

† SCULL'ION-LY, *a.* Like a scullion; base; low; mean.

† SCULP, *v. t.* [L. *sculpo.*] To carve; to engrave.

SCULP'TILE, *a.* [L. *sculptilis.*] Formed by carving.

SCULP'TOR, *n.* [L.] One whose occupation is to carve wood or stone into images; a carver.—*Encyc.*

SCULP'TUR-AL, *a.* Pertaining to sculpture or engraving.

SCULP'TURE (skulpt'yur), *n.* [Fr.; L. *sculptura.*] The art of carving, cutting, or hewing wood or stone into images of men, beasts, or other things; applied particularly to carving images or statues in stone. 2. Carved work. 3. The art of engraving on copper.

SCULP'TURE, *v. t.* To carve; to engrave; to form images or figures with the chisel on wood, stone, or metal.

SCULP'TURED, *pp.* or *a.* Carved; engraved.

SCULP'TUR-ING, *ppr.* Carving; engraving.

SCUM, *n.* [Fr. *ecume;* It. *schiuma;* Sw., Dan. *skum.*] 1. The extraneous matter or impurities which rise to the surface of liquors in boiling or fermentation, or which form on the surface by other means. 2. The refuse; the recrement; that which is vile or worthless.

SCUM, *v. t.* To take the scum from; to clear off the impure matter from the surface; to skim.

SCUM'BER, *n.* The dung of the fox.—*Ainsworth.*

SCUM'BLE, *v. t.* In *oil painting,* thinly to spread or rub opaque or semi-opaque colors over other colors, to modify the effect.—*Jocelyn.*

SCUM'BLING, *n.* In *oil painting,* the act of thinly spreading or rubbing opaque or semi-opaque colors over other colors, to modify the effect; the colors thus spread over others.—*Jocelyn.*

SCUMMED (skumd), *pp.* Cleared of scum; skimmed.

SCUM'MER, *n.* [Fr. *ecumoire.*] An instrument used for taking off the scum of liquors; a skimmer.

SCUM'MING, *ppr.* Clearing of scum; skimming.

SCUM'MINGS, *n. pl.* The matter skimmed from boiling liquors.—*Edwards, W. Indies.*

SCUP'PER, *n.* [Sp. *escupir.*] The *scuppers* or *scupper-holes* of a ship are channels cut through the water-ways and sides of a ship at proper distances, and lined with lead, for carrying off the water from the deck.

SCUP'PER-HOSE, *n.* A pipe of leather, canvas, &c., attached to the mouth of the scuppers on the outside of a vessel, to prevent the water from entering.

SCUP'PER-NAIL, *n.* A nail with a very broad head for covering a large surface of the hose.—*Mar. Dict.*

SCUP'PER-PLUG, *n.* A plug to stop a scupper.

SCURF, *n.* [Sax. *scurf;* G. *schorf;* D. *schurft;* Dan. *skurv;* Sw. *skorf.*] 1. A dry miliary scab or mealy crust formed on the skin of an animal. 2. The soil or foul remains of any thing adherent. 3. Any thing adhering to the surface.

SCURF'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being scurfy.

SCURF'Y, *a.* 1. Having scurf; covered with scurf. 2. Resembling scurf.

SCUR'RILE (skur'ril), *n.* [L. *scurrilis.*] Such as befits a buffoon or vulgar jester; low; mean; grossly opprobrious in language; scurrilous.—*Dryden.*

SCUR-RIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *scurrilitas;* Fr. *scurrilité.*] Such low, vulgar, indecent, or abusive language as is used by mean fellows, buffoons, jesters, and the like; grossness of reproach or invective; obscene jests, &c.—SYN. Scurrilousness; abuse; insolence; vulgarity; indecency.

SCUR'RIL-OUS, *a.* 1. Using the low and indecent language of the meaner sort of people, or such as only the license of buffoons can warrant. 2. Containing low indecency or abuse; obscenely jocular.—SYN. Opprobrious; abusive; reproachful; insulting; insolent; offensive, gross; vile; vulgar; low; foul; foul-mouthed; indecent; scurrile; mean.

SCUR'RIL-OUS-LY, *adv.* With gross reproach; with low, indecent language.—*Tillotson.*

SCUR'RIL-OUS-NESS, *n.* Indecency of language; vulgarity; baseness of manners.

SCUR'VI-LY, *adv.* [from *scurvy.*] Basely; meanly; with coarse and vulgar incivility.—*Swift.*

SCUR'VI-NESS, *n.* The state of being scurvy.

SCUR'VY, *n.* [from *scurf*; Low L. *scorbutus.*] A disease characterized by livid spots of various sizes, paleness, depression of spirits, general exhaustion, pains in the limbs, and bleeding from almost all the mucous membranes. It is particularly occasioned by long confinement with a limited range of food.

SCUR'VY, *a.* 1. Scurfy; covered or affected by scurf or scabs; scabby; diseased with scurvy. 2. Vile; mean; low; vulgar; worthless; contemptible.—*Swift.*

SCUR'VY-GRASS, *n.* A plant, also called *spoon-wort*, allied to the horseradish, and so named from being often used as a remedy for the scurvy.

SCUSE'S, for *excuses.*—*Shak.*

SCUT, *n.* [Ice. *skott*; W. *cwt.*] The tail of a hare or other animal whose tail is short.—*Swift.*

SCU'TAGE, *n.* [Law L. *scutagium.*] In *English history*, a tax or contribution levied upon those who held lands by knight-service.

SCU'TATE, *a.* [L. *scutum.*] 1. In *botany*, having the form of an ancient, round buckler. *Loudon.*—2. In *zoology*, protected by large scales, as a surfacer.—*Brande.*

SCUTCH, *v. t.* [same as *scotch*, to cut slightly.] To beat or whip slightly.—*Halliwell.*

SCUTCH, *v. t.* In *Pennsylvania*, to dress flax with a scutching-knife, called, in *New England*, a *swingle* or *swingling-knife.*

SCUTCH'EON, a contraction of ESCUTCHEON. The ornamental bit of brass plate with a key-hole, over the key-hole of a piece of furniture.

† SCU'TE, *n.* [L. *scutum.*] 1. A small shield.—*Skelton.* 2. A French gold coin of 3*s.* 4*d.* sterling.

SCU'TEL-LA-TED, *a.* [L. *scutella.*] Formed like a pan; divided into small surfaces.—*Woodward.*

SCU-TI-BRANCHI-ATE, *a.* A term applied to a molluscous animal covered by a shell in the manner of a shield.

SCU-TI-BRANCHI-ATE, *n.* A molluscous animal covered by a shell, in the manner of a shield.

SCU'TI-FORM, *a.* [L. *scutum* and *form.*] Having the form of a buckler or shield.

SCU'TI-PED, *n.* [L. *scutum* and *pes.*] One of a family of birds which have the anterior part of the legs covered with segments of horny rings, terminating on each side in a groove.—*Brande.*

SCUTTLE, *n.* [L. *scutella*; Sax. *scutel, scuttel.*] A broad, shallow basket; so called from its resemblance to a dish.

SCUTTLE, *n.* [Fr. *ecoutille*; Arm. *scoutilh*; Sp. *escotilla*; Sax. *scyttel.*] 1. In *ships*, a small hatchway or opening in the deck, large enough to admit a man, and with a lid for covering it; also, a like hole in the side or bottom of a ship, and through the coverings of her hatchways, &c. 2. A square hole in the roof of a house, with a lid. 3. [from *scud*, and properly *scuddle.*] A quick pace: a short run.

SCUTTLE, *v. i.* To run with affected precipitation.

SCUTTLE, *v. t.* 1. To cut large holes through the bottom, deck, or sides of a ship for any purpose. 2. To sink by making holes through the bottom.

SCUTTLE-BUTT, } *n.* A butt or cask with a large hole in
SCUTTLE-CASK, } it, used to contain the fresh water for daily use in a ship.—*Brande.*

SCUTTLE-FISH, *n.* The *cuttle-fish*, so called.

SCUTTLED, *pp.* Having holes made in the bottom or sides; sunk by cutting holes in the bottom or side.

SCUTTLING, *ppr.* Cutting holes in the bottom or sides; sinking by such holes.

SCYTHE, *n.* [Sax. *sithe*; D. *seissen.*] 1. An instrument for mowing grass, or cutting other grain or vegetables. 2. The curved, sharp blade anciently used in war chariots.

† SCYTHE, *v. t.* To mow.—*Shak.*

SCYTHED, *a.* Armed with scythes, as a chariot.

SCYTHE'MAN, *n.* One who uses a scythe; a mower.

SCYTHI-AN (sith'e-an), *a.* Pertaining to Scythia.

SCYTHI-AN, *n.* A native of Scythia.

† SDAIN, for *disdain.* [It. *sdegnare.*]—*Spenser.*

† SDEIN'FUL (sdāne'fụl), for *disdainful.*—*Spenser.*

SEA (see), *n.* [Sax. *sæ, secg*; G. *see*; D. *zee*; Sw. *sio.*] 1. A large basin, cistern, or laver which Solomon made in the temple. 2. A large body of water nearly inclosed by land, as the Baltic. 3. The ocean; the main; as, to go to *sea.* 4. A wave; a billow; a surge. 5. The swell of the ocean in a tempest, or the direction of the waves.—6. *Proverbially*, a large quantity of liquor. 7. A rough or agitated place or element.—*Half-seas over*, half drunk.—*Spectator*; [*a low phrase.*]—*On the high seas*, in the open sea, the common highway of nations.

SEA'-A-NEM'O-NE, *n.* A popular name of the *actinia.*

SEA'-APE, *n.* A marine animal which plays tricks like a monkey. The name is applied by some to the sea-otter.

SEA'-BANK, *n.* 1. The sea-shore.—*Shak.* 2. A bank or mole to defend against the sea.

SEA'-BAR, *n.* The sea-swallow.—*Johnson.*

SEA'-BAT, *n.* A sort of flying-fish.—*Cotgrave.*

SEA'-BATHED, *a.* [*sea* and *bathe.*] Bathed, dipped, or washed in the sea.—*Sandys.*

SEA'-BEAR, *n.* 1. An animal of the bear kind that frequents the sea; the white or polar bear. 2. A name of several species of the seal family, as the ursine seal.

SEA'-BEARD, *n.* A marine plant, *conferva rupestris.*

SEA'-BEAST, *n.* [*sea* and *beast.*] A beast or monstrous animal of the sea.—*Milton.*

SEA'-BEAT, } *a.* [*sea* and *beat.*] Beaten by the sea;
SEA'-BEAT-EN, } lashed by the waves.

SEA'-BOAT, *n.* A term applied by seamen to a vessel with respect to her qualities in bad weather.—*Brande.*

SEA'-BOARD, *n.* [*sea*, and Fr. *bord.*] The sea-shore.

SEA'-BOARD, *adv.* Toward the sea.

SEA'-BORD, } *a.* [*sea*, and Fr. *bord.*] Bordering on
SEA'-BORD'ER-ING, } the sea or ocean.

SEA'-BORN, *a.* [*sea* and *born.*] 1. Born of the sea; produced by the sea. 2. Born at sea.

SEA'-BOUND, } *a.* [*sea* and *bound.*] Bounded by the
SEA'-BOUND-ED, } sea.

SEA'-BOY, *n.* A boy employed on shipboard.

SEA'-BREACH, *n.* [*sea* and *breach.*] Irruption of the sea by breaking the banks.—*L'Estrange.*

SEA'-BREAM, *n.* A sea-fish of the genus *pagellus* (*sparus*, Linn.), growing to the length of from 16 to 20 inches, and used for food.

SEA'-BREEZE, *n.* A wind or current of air blowing from the sea upon land.

SEA'-BUILT (sē'-bilt), *a.* Built for the sea.—*Dryden.*

SEA'-CAB'BAGE, *n.* A name of various plants of the cabbage tribe, as *brassica oleracea* and *crambe maritima.*

SEA'-CALF, *n.* A marine animal, the common seal.

SEA'-CAP, *n.* A cap made to be worn at sea.

SEA'-CAP-TAIN, *n.* The captain of a ship.—*Shak.*

SEA'-CARD, *n.* The mariner's card or compass.

SEA'-CARP, *n.* [*sea* and *carp.*] A spotted fish living among rocks and stones.—*Johnson.*

SEA'-CHANGE, *n.* A change wrought by the sea.

SEA'-CHART, *n.* A chart or map on which the line of the shore, isles, shoals, harbors, &c., are delineated.

SEA'-CIR-CLED (-sur-kld), *a.* Surrounded by the sea.

SEA'-COAL, *n.* Coal brought by sea; a vulgar name for *mineral coal*, in distinction from *charcoal.*—*Johnson.*

SEA'-COAST, *n.* The shore or border of the land adjacent to the sea or ocean.

SEA'-COB, *n.* A sea-fowl, called, also, *sea-gull.*

SEA'-COLE'WORT, *n.* Sea-cabbage, which see.

SEA'-COM-PASS (-kum-pas), *n.* [*sea* and *compass.*] The mariner's card and needle; the compass constructed for use at sea.

SEA'-COOT, *n.* A sea-fowl, *fulica marina.*

SEA'-COR'MO-RANT, *n.* The sea-crow or sea-drake.

SEA'-COW, *n.* [*sea* and *cow.*] 1. The manatee, a cetacean of the genus *manatus.* [*See* MANATEE and MANATUS.] 2. Also, a name sometimes given to the sea-horse, walrus, or morse, which see.

SEA'-CROW, *n.* A sea-fowl of the gull kind; the pewit gull.

SEA'-DEV-IL, *n.* 1. A large cartilaginous fish of the ray family. 2. The fishing-frog or frog-fish.

SEA'-DOG, *n.* 1. A fish. 2. The sea-calf or common seal.

SEA'-DRAG-ON, *n.* A marine monster, somewhat like an alligator, caught in England in 1749.—*Gent. Magazine.*

SEA'-EA-GLE, *n.* A bird of the eagle kind, so named from being often found on the sea-coast; also called the white-tailed or cinereous eagle.—*Jardine.*

SEA'-EAR, *n.* A gastropodous mollusk with a shell resembling in form the cartilage of the human ear, and remarkable for the splendid colors of the interior and a row of small holes through one side.—*Haldeman.*

SEA'-EEL, *n.* An eel caught in salt-water; the conger.

SEA'-EGG, *n.* A name given to sea-urchins or sea-hedgehogs, when stripped of their spines.—*Dana.*

SEA'-EL'E-PHANT, *n.* An animal of the seal family, found in the southern hemisphere; also called *elephant seal.* It is sometimes 20, 25, or even 30 feet long, with a circumference of from 15 to 18 feet. The nose of the adult male is capable of being elongated into a proboscis of about a foot in length.

SEA'-EN-CIR'CLED (-sur'kld), *a.* [*sea* and *encircled.*] Encompassed by the sea.—*Thomson.*

SEA'-FAR-ER, *n.* One who follows the seas; a mariner.

SEA'-FAR-ING, *a.* Following the business of a seaman, customarily employed in navigation.

SEA'-FEN-NEL, *n.* The same as *samphire.*

SEA'-FIGHT (sē'-fite), *n.* An engagement between ships at sea; a naval action.—*Bacon.*

SEA'-FISH, *n.* Any marine fish.

SEA'-FOWL, *n.* [*sea* and *fowl.*] A marine fowl or bird.

SEA'-FOX, *n.* A species of shark, also called fox-shark from the form of its tail, the upper lobe being very long and slightly curved upward.

SEA'-GAGE, *n.* [*sea* and *gage.*] The depth that a vessel sinks in the water.—*Encyc.*

SEA'-GAR-LAND, *n.* [*sea* and *garland.*] A plant.

SEA'-GIR-DLES, *n.* A sort of sea-plant.—*Johnson.*

SEA'-GIRT (sē'-gurt), *a.* [*sea* and *girt.*] Surrounded by the water of the sea or ocean.—*Milton.*

SEA'-GOD, *n.* [*sea* and *god.*] A marine deity; as Neptune.

SEA'-GOWN, *n.* A gown or garment with short sleeves.

SEA'-GRASS, *n.* A plant growing on the sea-shore.

SEA'-GREEN, *a.* [*sea* and *green.*] Having the color of sea-water; being of a faint green color.—*Locke.*

SEA'-GREEN, *n.* 1. The color of sea-water. 2. A plant.

SEA'-GULL, *n.* [*sea* and *gull.*] A sea-fowl of the genus *larus*; a species of gull; called, also, *sea-crow.*

SEA'-HARE, *n.* [*sea* and *hare.*] A marine gastropodous mollusk, having the upper pair of tentacles hollowed like the ears of a hare, whence the name. The shell is null or incomplete, and internal. The animal secretes an acrid humor.

SEA'-HEDGE'HOG, *n.* The sea-urchin, which see.

SEA'-HEN, *n.* A name of the *foolish* or *lesser guillemot.*

SEA'-HOG, *n.* [*sea* and *hog.*] The porpoise, which see.

SEA'-HOL-LY, *n.* A plant of the genus *eryngium.*

SEA'-HOLM, *n.* [*sea,* and Dan. *holm.*] 1. A small, uninhabited isle. 2. Sea-holly.—*Carew.*

SEA'-HORSE, *n.* 1. The walrus or morse. 2. The hippopotamus, or river-horse. 3. A fish allied to the needle-fish or pipe-fish, and having a prehensile tail.

SEA'-KALE, *n.* A name of several plants of the natural order *brassicaceæ,* or cabbage tribe, as the *brassica oleracea* and *crambe maritima*; sea-cabbage; sea-colewort.—*Tully.*

SEA'-LARK, *n.* 1. A bird of the sandpiper kind; the purr. 2. A bird of the dotterel kind; the ringed dotterel or plover.

SEA'-LEGS, *n. pl.* The ability to walk on a ship's deck when pitching or rolling.—*Mar. Dict.*

SEA'-LEM-ON, *n.* [*sea* and *lemon.*] A marine gastropodous mollusk of the genus *doris,* without a shell, and having an oval body.—*P. Cyc.*

SEA'-LEOP-ARD (-lep-), *n.* An animal of the seal family, spotted like a leopard; found near the antarctic circle.—*Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

SEA'-LET-TER, *n.* A paper from the custom-house, specifying the nature and quantity of the cargo on board of ships on a foreign voyage, their destination, &c.—*Bouvier.*

SEA'-LIKE, *a.* [*sea* and *like.*] Resembling the sea.

SEA'-LI-ON, *n.* A name given to various large seals, as the sea-elephant; particularly applied to certain large earless seals with manes somewhat like those of the lion.

SEA'-MAID, *n.* 1. The mermaid. 2. A sea-nymph.

SEA'-MALL, } *n.* A sea-fowl, a species of gull or *larus.*
SEA'-MEW, }

SEA'-MARGE, *n.* The shore or border on the sea.—*Shak.*

SEA'-MARK, *n.* Any elevated object on land which serves for a direction to mariners in entering a harbor, or in sailing along or approaching a coast; a beacon.

SEA'-MEW (-mū). *n.* A sea-fowl, a species of gull or *larus.*

SEA'-MON-STER, *n.* A huge marine animal.

SEA'-MOSS, *n.* A name given to coral.

SEA'-MOUSE, *n.* A dorsibranchiate annelid of the genus *aphrodita* of Linnæus.—*P. Cyc.*

SEA'-NA'VEL-WORT, *n.* An herb of Syria, said to produce great cures of diseases.—*Johnson.*

SEA'-NEE-DLE, *n.* A name of the gar or garfish.

SEA'-NET-TLE, *n.* A popular name of certain *medusæ* which have the property of stinging when touched.—*Dana.*

SEA'-NURSED (-nurst), *a.* Nursed by the sea.—*J. Barlow.*

SEA'-NYMPH, *n.* A nymph or goddess of the sea.

SEA'-ON-ION (-un-yun), *n.* A plant, squill.—*P. Cyc.*

SEA'-OOZE, *n.* [*sea* and *ooze.*] The soft mud on or near the sea-shore.—*Mortimer.*

SEA'-OT-TER, *n.* A species of otter found in the Northern Pacific, and highly valued for its skin, which has a fine, close fur.

SEA'-OWL, *n.* Another name of the lump-fish.

SEA'-PAD, *n.* The star-fish.

SEA'-PAN-THER, *n.* A fish like a lamprey.

SEA'-PHEAS-ANT (-fez'ant), *n.* The pin-tail duck.

SEA'-PIE, } *n.* A sea-fowl of the genus *hæmatopus*; also
SEA'-PYE, } called the *oyster-catcher.*

SEA'-PIE (sē'-pī), *n.* A dish of food consisting of paste and meat boiled together.

SEA-PIECE, *n.* A picture representing a scene at sea.

SEA'-PIKE, *n.* A sea-fish, allied to the pike, and so named from its resemblance to that fish; commonly called *garfish.—Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

SEA'-PLANT, *n.* A plant that grows in salt-water.

SEA'-POOL, *n.* A lake of salt-water.—*Spenser.*

SEA'-PORT, *n.* [*sea* and *port.*] 1. A harbor near the sea, formed by an arm of the sea or by a bay. 2. A city or town situated on a harbor, on or near the city.

SEA'-RE-SEM'BLING, *a.* Like the sea; sea-like.

SEA'-RISK, *n.* Hazard or risk at sea.

SEA'-ROB-BER, *n.* [*sea* and *robber.*] A pirate; one who robs on the high seas.

SEA'-ROCK-ET, *n.* A cruciferous plant of the genus *cakile* or *bunias,* growing on the sea-shore.—*London.*

SEA'-ROOM, *n.* Ample space or distance from land, shoals, or rocks for a vessel to encounter and ride out a gale with safety.

SEA'-RO'VER, *n.* 1. A pirate; one who cruises for plunder. 2. A ship or vessel that is employed in cruising for plunder.

SEA'-RO'VING, *a.* Wandering on the ocean.

SEA'-RUFF, *n.* A kind of sea-fish. [L. *orphus.*]

SEA'-SCOR'PI-ON, *n.* A voracious salt-water fish, allied to the river bullhead, and having the head armed with spines.

SEA'-SER-PENT, *n.* [*sea* and *serpent.*] A huge animal like a serpent inhabiting the sea.—*Guthrie.*

SEA'-SERV-ICE, *n.* [*sea* and *service.*] Naval service; service in the navy or in ships of war.

SEA'-SHARK, *n.* A ravenous sea-fish; the shark.—*Shak.*

SEA'-SHELL, *n.* [*sea* and *shell.*] A marine shell; a shell that grows in the sea.—*Mortimer.*

SEA'-SHORE, *n.* [*sea* and *shore.*] The coast of the sea; the land that lies adjacent to the sea or ocean.

SEA'-SICK, *a.* Affected with sickness or nausea by means of the pitching or rolling of a vessel.—*Swift.*

SEA'-SICK-NESS, *n.* The sickness or nausea occasioned by the pitching and rolling of a ship in an agitated sea.

SEA'-SIDE, *n.* The land bordering on the sea; the country adjacent to the sea, or near it.—*Pope.*

SEA'-STAR, *n.* [*sea* and *star.*] The star-fish.

SEA'-SUR-GEON, *n.* A surgeon employed on shipboard

SEA'-SUR-ROUND'ED, *a.* Encompassed by the sea.

SEA'-SWAL-LOW, *n.* 1. The common tern, a sea-fowl.—*P. Cyc.* 2. Also, a provincial name of the storm petrel.—*P. Cyc.*

SEA'-TERM, *n.* A word or term used appropriately by sea men, or peculiar to the art of navigation.

SEA'-THIEF (sē'-theef), *n.* [*sea* and *thief.*] A pirate.

SEA'-TOAD, *n.* An ugly fish, so called.—*Cotgrave.*

SEA'-TORN, *a.* [*sea* and *torn.*] Torn by or at sea.

SEA'-TOSSED (-tost), *a.* Tossed by the sea.—*Shak.*

SEA'-TRAV'EL-ING, *n.* Traveling by sea voyages.

SEA'-U'NI-CORN, *n.* A name of the narwhal.—*Brande.*

SEA'-UR-CHIN, *n.* A marine radiate animal, *echinus,* having a shell often set with spines. *See, also,* ECHINUS.

SEA'-WALLED, *a.* Surrounded or defended by the sea.

SEA'-WA-TER, *n.* [*sea* and *water.*] Water of the sea or ocean, which is salt.—*Bacon.*

SEA'-WEED, *n.* [*sea* and *weed.*] A marine plant; a popular name of the marine *algæ,* &c.

SEA'-WITH'WIND, *n.* Bind-weed.

SEA'-WOLF, *n.* 1. A large voracious fish of the northern seas, also called wolf-fish and cat-fish. 2. The name *sea-wolf* has also been given to a species of seal, the sea-elephant.—*Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

SEA'-WORM'WOOD, *n.* A sort of wormwood.—*Lee.*

SEA'-WORN, *a.* Worn or abraded by the sea.

SEA'-WOR-THI-NESS, *n.* The state of being able to resist the ordinary violence of wind and weather; [*applied to a ship.*]

SEA'-WOR-THY, *a.* Fit for a voyage; worthy of being trusted to transport a cargo with safety.

SEAL (seel), *n.* [Sax. *seol, sele, syle;* Sw. *siäl.*] The common name for the aquatic, carnivorous mammals of the family *phocidæ* (genus *phoca,* Linn.). They have four feet, which are peculiarly fitted for swimming. Some have external ears, while others have none; and hence M. Peron distinguished them as earless or true seals, and eared seals or otaries. The common seal is earless, usually from three to five or six feet long, covered with short, stiff, thick-set hair, and is found in the northern seas, on the British and French coasts, &c. Seals abound most on sea-coasts and islands in high northern and southern latitudes, and are highly prized for their skins and oil.—*Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

SEAL (seel), *n.* [Sax. *sigel, sigle;* G. *siegel;* L. *sigillum;* It. *sigillo;* Sp. *sigilo.*] 1. A piece of metal or other hard substance, usually round or elliptical, on which is engraved some image or device used for making impressions on wax. [*See, also,* PRIVY SEAL and GREAT SEAL.] 2. The wax set to an instrument, and impressed or stamped with a seal. 3. The wax or wafer that makes fast a letter or other paper. 4. Any act of confirmation. 5. That which confirms, ratifies, or makes stable; assurance.—2 *Tim.,* ii. 6. That which effectually shuts, confines, or secures; that which makes fast.—*Rev.,* xx.

SEAL, *v. t.* [Sw. *besegla, forsegla;* Dan. *besegler, forsegler;* G. *siegeln.*] 1. To fasten with a seal; to attach together with a wafer or with wax. 2. To set or affix a seal as a mark of authenticity. 3. To confirm; to ratify; to establish. 4. To shut or keep close. 5. To make fast. 6. To mark with a stamp, as an evidence of standard exactness, legal size, or merchantable quality. 7. To keep secret. 8 To mark as one's property, and secure from danger.—*Cant.,* iv. 9. To close; to fulfill; to complete: with *up.*—*Dan.,* ix. 10. To imprint on the mind.—*Job,* xxxiii. 11. To inclose; to hide; to conceal.—*Job,* xiv. 12. To confine; to restrain. *Job,* xxxvii.—13. In *architecture,* to fix

a piece of wood or iron in a wall with cement, plaster, or other binding for staples, hinges, &c.—*Gwilt.*

SEAL, *v. i.* To fix a seal.—*Shak.* [*Unusual.*]

SEALED (seeld), *pp.* or *a.* Furnished with a seal; fastened with a seal; confirmed; closed.

SEAL'ER, *n.* 1. One who seals; an officer in chancery who seals writs and instruments.—2. In *New England*, an officer to examine and try weights and measures.

SEAL'ING, *ppr.* Fixing a seal; fastening with a seal; confirming; closing; keeping secret.

SEAL'ING, *n.* 1. The act of affixing a seal.—2. In *architecture*, the fixing of a piece of wood or iron on a wall with plaster or cement, or other binding for staples, hinges, &c. —*Gwilt.* 3. [from *seal*, the animal.] The operation of taking seals and curing their skins.

SEAL'ING-VOY-AGE, *n.* A voyage for the purpose of killing seals and obtaining their skins.

SEAL'ING-WAX, *n.* [*seal* and *wax.*] A colored compound of lac with some other resin, used for sealing letters, legal documents, &c.

SEAM (seem), *n.* [Sax. *seam;* D. *zoom;* G. *saum;* Dan. *söm.*] 1. The suture or uniting of two edges of cloth by the needle. 2. The joint or juncture of planks in a ship's side or deck; or, rather, the interva.s between the edges of boards or planks in a floor, &c.—3. In *mines*, a vein or stratum of metal, ore, coal, and the like.—4. In *geology*, a thin layer which separates strata of greater magnitude. 4. A cicatrix or scar. 5. A measure of eight bushels of corn; or the vessel that contains it.

SEAM, *n.* [Sax. *seim;* W. *saim.*] Tallow; grease; lard.—*Shak.* [*Local.*]

SEAM, *v. t.* 1. To form a seam; to sew or otherwise unite. 2. To mark with a cicatrix; to scar.—*Pope.*

SEAM'-RENT, *n.* [*seam* and *rent.*] The rent of a seam; the separation of a suture.

SEA'MAN, *n.* [*sea* and *man.*] 1. A sailor; a mariner.—2. *By way of distinction*, a skillful mariner; also, a man who is well versed in the art of navigating ships. 3. Merman, the male of the mermaid.—*Locke;* [*little used.*]

SEA'MAN, *n.* *See under* SEA.

SEA'MAN-LIKE, *a.* Like a skillful seaman.

SEA'MAN-SHIP, *n.* The skill of a good seaman; an acquaintance with the art of managing and navigating a ship.

SEAMED, *pp.* Marked with seams; having seams.

SEAM'ING, *ppr.* Marking with scars; making seams.

SEAM'LESS, *a.* Having no seam.

SEAM'STER, *n.* One who sews well, or whose occupation is to sew.

SEAM'STRESS, *n.* [that is, *seamsteress;* Sax. *seamestre.*] A woman whose occupation is sewing.

SEAM'STRESS-Y, *n.* The business of a seamstress.

SEAM'Y, *a.* Having a seam; containing seams.

SEAN, *n.* A net. *See* SEINE.

SE'ANCE (sā'äns), *n.* [Fr.] Session, as of some public body.

SEA'POY, } *n.* [Pers. *sipahi;* Hindoo, *sepahai.*] A native of
SE'POY, } India in the military service of an European power.

SEAR, *v. t.* [Sax. *searan.*] 1. To burn to dryness and hardness the surface of any thing; to cauterize; to expose to a degree of heat that changes the color of the surface, or makes it hard. 2. To wither; to dry. 3. To make callous or insensible.—*To sear up*, to close by searing or cauterizing; to stop.

SEAR, *a.* Dry; withered.—*Milton.*—*Ray.*

SEAR'-CLOTH, *n.* [Sax. *sar-cloth.*] A cloth to cover a sore; a plaster.—*Mortimer.*

SEARCE (sers), *v. t.* To sift; to bolt; to separate the fine part of meal from the coarse.—*Mortimer.* [*Little used.*]

SEARCE (sers), *n.* A sieve; a bolter. [*Little used.*]

SEAR'CER (sers'er), *n.* One who sifts or bolts. [*Rare.*]

SEARCH (serch), *v. t.* [Fr. *chercher;* It. *cercare.*] 1. To look over or through for the purpose of finding something; to make examination by inspection. 2. To make the object of examination or inquiry. 3. To probe; to seek the knowledge of by feeling with an instrument. 4. To try or put to the test. *Ps.* cxxxix.—*To search out*, to seek till found, or to find by seeking.—SYN. To explore; examine; scrutinize; seek; investigate; pry into; inquire.

SEARCH (serch), *v. i.* 1. To seek; to look for; to make search. 2. To make inquiry; to inquire.—*To search for*, to look for; to seek; to try to find.

SEARCH (serch), *n.* 1. A seeking or looking for something that is lost, or the place of which is unknown. 2. A seeking; as, in *search* of wisdom. 3. Pursuit for finding; as, "my *search* of liberty." *Dryden.*—*Right of search*, in *naval affairs*, the right claimed by one nation to authorize the commanders of their ships to enter vessels of other nations and examine their papers and cargo, to ascertain the character of the vessels, and the destination of their cargoes.—SYN. Scrutiny; examination; exploration; investigation; research; inquiry; quest; pursuit.

SEARCH'-WAR-RANT, *n.* In *law*, a warrant issued by a justice of the peace, authorizing persons to search house or other places for stolen goods.

SEARCH'A-BLE (serch'a-bl), *a.* That may be searched o explored.—*Cotgrave.*

SEARCH'A-BLE-NESS (serch'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being searchable.

SEARCHED (sercht), *pp.* Looked over carefully; explored examined.

SEARCH'ER (serch'er), *n.* 1. One who searches, explores or examines for the purpose of finding something. 2. A seeker; an inquirer. 3. An examiner; a trier. 4. An officer in *London*, appointed to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cause of their death. 6. An inspector of leather.—7. In *military affairs*, an instrument for examining ordnance, to ascertain whether guns have any cavities in them. 8. An instrument used in the inspection of butter, &c., to ascertain the quality of that which is contained in firkins; [*Mass.; local.*]

SEARCH'ING (serch'ing), *ppr.* 1. Looking into or over; exploring; examining; inquiring; seeking; investigating. 2 *a.* Penetrating; trying; close.

SEARCH'ING (serch'ing), *n.* Examination; severe inquisition.—*Judges*, v.

SEARCH'ING-LY (serch-), *adv.* In a searching manner.

SEARCH'ING-NESS (serch'ing-nes), *n.* The quality of severe inquiry or examination.

SEARCH'LESS (serch'les), *a.* Inscrutable; eluding search or investigation.

SEARED, *pp.* or *a.* Burned on the surface; cauterized, hardened.

SEAR'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being seared, cauterized or hardened; hardness; insensibility.

SEA'SON (sē'zn), *n.* [Fr. *saison.*] 1. A fit or suitable time, the convenient time; the usual or appointed time. 2. Any time, as distinguished from others. 3. A time of some continuance, but not long. 4. One of the four divisions of the year, spring, summer, autumn, winter.—*To be in season*, to be in good time; sufficiently early.—*To be out of season*, to be too late, beyond the proper time. 5. That which matures or prepares for the taste; that which gives a relish.

SEA'SON (sē'zn), *v. t.* [Fr. *assaisonner;* Sp., Port. *sazonar.*] 1. To render palatable, or to give a higher relish to, by the addition or mixture of another substance more pungent or pleasant. 2. To render more agreeable, pleasant, or delightful; to give a relish or zest to by something that excites, animates, or exhilarates. 3. To render more agreeable, or less rigorous and severe; to temper; to moderate; to qualify by admixture. 4. To imbue; to tinge or taint. 5. To fit for any use by time or habit; to mature; to prepare. 6. To prepare for use by drying or hardening; to take out or suffer to escape the natural juices. 7. To prepare or mature for a climate; to accustom to and enable to endure.

SEA'SON (sē'zn), *v. i.* 1. To become mature; to grow fit for use; to become adapted to a climate, as the human body. 2. To become dry and hard by the escape of the natural juices, or by being penetrated with other substance. 3. To betoken; to savor; [*obs.*]

SEA'SON-A-BLE (sē'zn-), *a.* That comes, happens, or is done in good time, in due season, or in proper time for the purpose.—SYN. Opportune; timely; fit; convenient.

SEA'SON-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Opportuneness of time; the state of being in good time, or in time convenient for the purpose, or sufficiently early.

SEA'SON-A-BLY, *adv.* In due time; in time convenient. sufficiently early.

† SEA'SON-AGE, *n.* Seasoning; sauce.—*South.*

SEA'SON-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the seasons.—*Partington*

SEA'SONED (sē'znd), *pp.* or *a.* Mixed or sprinkled with something that gives a relish; tempered; moderated; qualified; matured; dried and hardened.

SEA'SON-ER (sē'zn-), *n.* He who seasons; that which seasons, matures, or gives a relish.

SEA'SON-ING, *ppr.* Giving a relish by something added; moderating; qualifying; maturing; drying and hardening; fitting by habit.

SEA'SON-ING, *n.* 1. That which is added to any species of food to give it a higher relish. 2. Something added or mixed to enhance the pleasure of enjoyment.

SEA'SON-LESS, *a.* Without succession of the seasons.

SEAT, *n.* [It. *sedia;* Sp. *sede, sitio;* L. *sedes, situs.*] 1. That on which one sits; a chair, bench, stool, or any other thing on which a person sits. 2. The place of sitting; throne. chair of state; tribunal; post of authority. 3. Mansion. residence; dwelling; abode. 4. Site; situation. 5. That part of a saddle on which a person sits.—6. In *horsemanship*, the posture or situation of a person on horseback. 7. A pew or slip in a church; a place to sit in. 8. The place where a thing is settled or established.

SEAT, *v. t.* 1. To place on a seat; to cause to sit down. 2. To place in a post of authority, in office, or a place of distinction. 3. To settle; to fix in a particular place or coun-

ary. 4. To fix; to set firm. 5. To place in a church; to assign seats to. 6. To appropriate the pews in to particular families. 7. To repair by making the seat new. 8. To settle; to plant with inhabitants.—*Stith, Virg.*

SĒAT, *v. i.* To rest; to lie down.—*Spenser.*

SĒAT'ED, *pp.* Placed in a chair or on a bench, &c.; set; fixed; settled; established; furnished with a seat.

SĒAT'ING, *ppr.* Placing on a seat; setting; settling; furnishing with a seat; having its seats assigned to individuals, as a church.

SĒAVES, *n. pl.* [Sw. *såf*; Dan. *siv.*] Rushes. [*Local.*]

SĒAV'Y, *a.* Overgrown with rushes. [*Local.*]

SĒA'WARD, *a.* Directed toward the sea.—*Donne.*

SĒA'WARD, *adv.* Toward the sea.—*Drayton.*

SE-BĀ'CEOUS (-shus), *a.* [Low L. *sebaceus.*] Made of tallow or fat; pertaining to fat.

SE-BACIC (-bas'ik), *a.* In *chemistry*, pertaining to, or derived from fat; as, *sebacic* acid.

SĒ'BATE, *n.* In *chemistry*, a salt formed by the sebacic acid and a base.—*Hooper.*

SE-BES'TEN, *n.* A tropical tree and its fruit of the genus *cordia*, called sebesten plum.—*P. Cyc.*

SEB'UN-DY, } *n.* In *India*, an irregular native soldier,
SEB-UN-DEE', } employed chiefly on revenue and police service.—*Malcom.*

SE-CA'LE, *n.* [L.] The ergot of rye.—*Brande.*

SĒ'CANT, *a.* [L. *secans.*] Cutting; dividing into two parts.

SĒ'CANT, *n.* [It., Fr., Sp. *secante.*] 1. In *geometry*, a line that cuts another, or divides it into parts.—2. In *trigonometry*, the *secant of an arc* is a right line drawn from the center through one end of the arc, and terminated by a tangent drawn through the other end.

SE-CĒDE', *v. i.* [L. *secedo.*] To withdraw from fellowship, communion, or association; to separate one's self.

SE-CĒD'ER, *n.* One who secedes.—In *Scotland*, the *Seceders* are a numerous body of Presbyterians who seceded from the Established Church about A.D. 1733.

SE-CĒD'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Withdrawing from fellowship.

SE-CERN', *v. t.* [L. *secerno.*] In the *animal economy*, to secrete.

SE-CERNED' (se-sernd'), *pp.* Separated; secreted.

SE-CERN'ENT, *n.* That which promotes secretion; that which increases the motions, which constitute secretion.

SE-CERN'ING, *ppr.* Separating; secreting.

SE-CERN'MENT, *n.* The process or act of secreting.—*Kirby.*

† SE-CESS', *n.* [L. *secessus.*] Retirement; retreat.

SE-CES'SION (-sesh'un), *n.* [L. *secessio.*] 1. The act of withdrawing, particularly from fellowship and communion. 2. The act of departing; departure.—*Secession church*, in *Scotland.* *See* SECEDER.

SĒ'CHI-UM, *n.* A South American vegetable. The fruit in size and form resembles a large bell-pear, and is eaten like the squash.—*Farm. Encyc.*

† SĒ'CLE (sē'kl), *n.* [Fr. *siècle*; L. *seculum.*] A century.

SE-CLŪDE', *v. t.* [L. *secludo.*] 1. To separate, as from company or society, and, *usually*, to keep apart for some length of time, or to confine in a separate state. 2. To shut out; to prevent from entering; to preclude.

SE-CLŪD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Separated from others; living in retirement; shut out.

SE-CLŪD'ED-LY, *adv.* In a secluded manner.

SE-CLŪD'ING, *ppr.* Separating from others; confining in solitude or in a separate state; preventing entrance.

SE-CLŪSE'NESS, *n.* The state of being secluded from society.

SE-CLŪ'SION (-zhun), *n.* The act of separating from society or connection; the state of being separate or apart; a shutting out.—SYN. Separation; withdrawment; retirement; privacy.

SE-CLŪ'SIVE, *a.* That secludes or sequesters; that keeps separate or in retirement

SEC'OND, *a.* [Fr.; L. *secundus*; It. *secondo.*] 1. That immediately follows the first; the next following the first in order of place or time; the ordinal of two. 2. Next in value, power, excellence, dignity, or rank; inferior.

SEC'OND, *n.* 1. One who attends another in a duel, to aid him, and see that all proceedings between the parties are fair. 2. One who supports or maintains another; that which supports. 3. The sixtieth part of a minute of time or of a degree.—4. In *music*, a species of interval, being the difference between any sound and the next nearest.

SEC'OND, *v. t.* [L. *secundo*; Fr. *seconder*; It. *secondare.*] 1. To follow in the next place. 2. To support; to lend aid to the attempt of another; to assist; to forward; to promote; to encourage; to act as the maintainer.—3. In *deliberative assemblies*, to unite with a person, or act as his *second*, in proposing some measure; as, to *second* a resolution.

SEC'OND-COUS'IN (-kuz'n), *n.* The name given to the children of cousins.

SEC'OND-HAND, *n.* Possession received from the first possessor.—*Johnson.*

SEC'OND-HAND, *a.* 1. Not original or primary; received from another.—*Locke.* 2. Not new; that has been used by another.

SEC'OND-RĀTE, *n.* [*second* and *rate.*] The second order in size, dignity, or value.—*Addison.*

SEC'OND-RĀTE, *a.* Of the second size, rank, quality, or value.—*Dryden.*

SEC'OND-SĪGHT (-sīte), *n.* The power of seeing things future or distant; a power claimed by some of the Highlanders in Scotland.—*Addison.*

SEC'OND-SĪGHT-ED (-sīt-ed), *a.* Having the power of second-sight.

SEC'OND-A-RI-LY, *adv.* In the second degree or second order; not primarily or originally; not in the first intention.

SEC'OND-A-RI-NESS, *n.* The state of being secondary.

SEC'OND-A-RY, *a.* [L. *secundarius.*] 1. Succeeding next in order to the first; coming after the first. 2. Not primary; not of the first intention. 3. Not of the first order or rate; revolving about a primary planet; as, a *secondary* planet or satellite. 4. Acting by deputation or delegated authority. 5. Acting in subordination, or as second to another.—*Secondary fever*, one which arises after a crisis, or a critical effort, as after the declension of the small-pox, &c. *Quincy.*—*Secondary circles, secondary quills*; [*see* SECONDARY, *n.*]—*Secondary rocks* or *strata*, in *geology*, those which lie above the primary and below the tertiary. They usually abound in organic remains.—*Secondary formation*, that which includes the secondary strata.—SYN. Second; second-rate; subordinate; inferior.

SEC'OND-A-RY, *n.* 1. A delegate or deputy; one who acts in subordination to another. *Encyc.*—2. In *astronomy*, a great circle of the sphere passing through the poles of another great circle, perpendicular to its plane; as, *secondaries* to the ecliptic.—*Brande.* 3. A quill or large feather growing on the second bone of a bird's wing.—*Brande.*

SEC'OND-ED, *pp.* Supported; aided.

SEC'OND-ER, *n.* One who supports what another attempts, or what he affirms, or what he moves or proposes.

SEC'OND-ING, *ppr.* Supporting; aiding.

SEC'OND-LY, *adv.* In the second place.—*Bacon.*

SE-CON'DO. [It.] In *music*, the second part.

SĒ'CRE-CY, *n.* 1. *Properly*, a state of separation; hence, concealment from the observation of others, or from the notice of any persons not concerned; privacy; a state of being hid from view. 2. Solitude; retirement; seclusion from the view of others. 3. Forbearance of disclosure or discovery. 4. Fidelity to a secret; the act or habit of keeping secrets.

SĒ'CRET, *a.* [Fr. *secret*; It., Sp., Port. *secreto*; L. *secretus.*] 1. *Properly*, separate; hence, removed or kept apart from the notice or knowledge of all persons except the individual or individuals concerned. 2. Being in retirement, seclusion, or privacy; as, one dwells *secret.*—*Fenton.* 3. Removed from sight; as, a *secret* place. 4. Keeping secrets; faithful to secrets intrusted; [*unusual.*] 5. Affording privacy; as, the *secret* top of Sinai.—*Milton.* 6. Not seen; not apparent. 7. Known to God only. 8. Not proper to be seen; kept or such as ought to be kept from observation.—SYN. Hidden; concealed; secluded; retired; unseen; unknown; private; obscure; recondite; latent; covert; clandestine; privy.

SĒ'CRET, *n.* [Fr.; L. *secretum.*] 1. Something studiously concealed. 2. A thing not discovered, and therefore unknown.—3. *Secrets*, pl., the parts which modesty and propriety require to be concealed.—*In secret*, in a private place; in privacy or secrecy.

† SĒ'CRET, *v. t.* To keep private.—*Bacon.*

SEC-RE-TĀ'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a secretary.—*Brit. Spy.*

SEC'RE-TA-RI-SHIP, *n.* The office of a secretary.

SEC'RE-TA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *secrétaire*; Sp., It. *secretario.*] 1. A person employed by a public body, by a company, or by an individual, to write orders, letters, dispatches, public or private papers, records, and the like. 2. An officer whose business is to superintend and manage the affairs of a particular department of government.

SEC'RE-TA-RY-SHIP, *n.* The office or employment of a secretary.

SE-CRĒTE', *v. t.* 1. To hide; to conceal; to remove from observation or the knowledge of others. 2. To secrete one's self; to retire from notice into a private place; to abscond.—3. In the *animal economy*, to secern; to produce from the blood substances different from the blood itself, or from any of its constituents, as by the action of the glands.—4. In *vegetable physiology*, to separate substances from the sap.

SE-CRĒTED, *pp.* or *a.* Concealed; secerned.

SE-CRĒT'ING, *ppr.* Hiding; secerning.

SE-CRĒTION (-shun), *n.* 1. The act of secerning; the act or process of producing from the blood substances different from the blood itself, or from any of its constituents, as bile, saliva, mucus, urine, &c.—2. In *vegetables*, the corresponding process of separating substances from the

sap. 3. The matter secreted, as mucus, perspirable matter, &c.

SĒ'ĊRET-IST, *n.* A dealer in secrets.—*Boyle.*

SE-ĊRE-TĪ"TIOUS (-tish'us), *a.* Parted by animal secretion.

SE-ĊRĒ'TĪVE-NESS, *n.* Among *phrenologists*, the organ which induces secrecy or concealment.—*Brande.*

SĒ'ĊRET-LY, *adv.* 1. Privately; privily; not openly; without the knowledge of others. 2. Inwardly; not apparently or visibly; latently.

SĒ'ĊRET-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being hid or concealed. 2. The quality of keeping a secret.—*Donne.*

SĒ'ĊRE-TO-RY, *a.* Performing the office of secretion.

SEĊT, *n.* [Fr. *secte*; It. *setta*; L., Sp. *secta.*] 1. A body or number of persons united in tenets, chiefly in philosophy or religion, but constituting a distinct party by holding sentiments different from those of other men; a denomination. 2. A denomination which dissents from an established church. 3. A cutting or cion; [*obs.*]

SEĊT-Ā'RI-AN, *a.* [L. *sectarius.*] Pertaining to a sect; peculiar to a sect or to sects.

SEĊT-Ā'RI-AN, *n.* One of a sect; one of a party in religion which has separated itself from the established church, or which holds tenets different from those of the prevailing denomination in a kingdom or state.

SEĊT-Ā'RI-AN-ISM, *n.* The disposition to dissent from the established church or predominant religion, and to form new sects.

SEĊT-Ā'RI-AN-IZE, *v. t.* To imbue with sectarian feelings.

SEĊT'A-RISM, *n.* Sectarianism. [*Little used.*]

SEĊT'A-RIST, *n.* A sectary.—*Warton.* [*Not much used.*]

SEĊT'A-RY, *n.* [Fr. *sectaire.*] 1. A person who separates from an established church or from the prevailing denomination of Christians; one who belongs to a sect; a dissenter. 2. A follower; a pupil; [*obs.*]

† SEĊT-Ā'TOR, *n.* [Fr. *sectateur.*] A follower; a disciple; an adherent to a sect.—*Raleigh.*

SEĊTILE, *a.* [L. *sectilis.*] Capable of being cut in slices with a knife.—In *mineralogy*, applied to minerals, when, on being cut with a knife, the separated particles do not fly away, but remain on the mass.—*Dana.*

SEĊ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *sectio.*] 1. The act of cutting or of separating by cutting. 2. A part separated from the rest; a division.—3. In *books* and *writings*, a distinct part or portion; the subdivision of a chapter; the division of a law or other writing or instrument. 4. A distinct part of a city, town, country, or people.—5. In *geometry*, the intersection of two superficies or of a superficies and a solid. 6. The representation of an object, as a building, machine, &c., cut asunder vertically, so as to show the interior or profile.—*Glossary of Archit.*—8. In *the public lands of the United States*, a tract of 640 acres.

SEĊ'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a section or distinct part of a larger body or territory.

SEĊ'TION-AL-LY, *adv.* In a sectional manner.

SEĊ'TOR, *n.* [Fr. *secteur.*] 1. In *geometry*, a part of a circle comprehended between two radii and the included arc; or a mixed triangle, formed by two radii and the arc of a circle.—The *sector of a sphere* is the solid generated by the revolution of the sector of a circle about one of its radii.—*Hutton.* 2. A mathematical instrument so marked with lines of sines, tangents, secants, chords, &c., as to fit all radii and scales, and useful in finding the proportion between quantities of the same kind.—3. In *astronomy*, an instrument used for measuring the dip of the horizon.—*Olmsted.*

SEĊ'U-LAR, *a.* [Fr. *seculaire*; It. *secolare*; Sp. *secular*; L. *secularis.*] 1. Pertaining to this present world, or to things not spiritual or holy; relating to things not immediately or primarily respecting the soul, but the body; worldly; temporal.—2. Among *Roman Catholics*, not regular; not bound by monastic vows or rules; not confined to a monastery, or subject to the rules of a religious community. 3. Coming or observed once in a century.—*Secular equation*, in *astronomy*, the numerical expression of the magnitude and period of a secular inequality.—*Secular inequality*, a deviation from the mean motion or mean orbit of a celestial body, which proceeds so slowly as to become sensible only after the lapse of centuries. *Brande.*—*Secular refrigeration*, in *geology*, the periodical cooling and consequent consolidation of the crust of the globe.—*Brande.*

SEĊ'U-LAR, *n.* A church officer or officiate whose functions are confined to the vocal department of the choir.

SEĊ-U-LAR'I-TY, *n.* Worldliness; supreme attention to the things of the present life.—*Buchanan.*

SEĊ-U-LAR-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of converting a regular person, place, or benefice into a secular one.—2. In *politics*, the appropriation of church property to secular or common uses; also, transferring the civil jurisdiction of a district or country from ecclesiastics to laymen.

SEĊ'U-LAR-IZE, *v. t.* [Fr *seculariser.*] 1. To convert that which is regular or monastic into secular, as a church or abbey. 2. To convert from spiritual appropriation to secular or common use. 3. To transfer the civil government of a bishopric or country from a prince-bishop to a layman.—*Murdock.* 4. To make worldly or unspiritual.

SEĊ'U-LAR-IZED, *pp.* Converted from regular to secular, or from ecclesiastical to laical, or to worldly uses.

SEĊ'U-LAR-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Converting from regular or monastic to secular, or from ecclesiastical to laical, or to worldly uses.

SEĊ'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* In a worldly manner.

SEĊ'U-LAR-NESS, *n.* A secular disposition; worldliness.

SĒ'ĊUND, *a.* In *botany*, arranged on one side only; unilateral.

SEĊ-UN-DĀ'TION, *n.* Prosperity. [*Not used.*]

SEĊ'UN-DINE, *n.* [Fr. *secondines.*] 1. In *botany*, the second coat or integument of an ovule, reckoning the outer as the first. *Lindley.*—2. *Secundines*, in the *plural*, as generally used, are the several coats or membranes in which the fetus is wrapped in the womb; the after-birth.

SE-ĊUN'DUM ĀR'TEM. [L.] According to art or professional rule; skillfully.

SE-ĊŪRE', *a.* [L. *securus*; It. *sicuro*; Sp. *seguro.*] 1. Free from danger of being taken by an enemy; that may resist assault or attack. 2. Free from danger; [*applied to persons.*] 3. Free from fear or apprehension of danger; not alarmed; not disturbed by fear; having confidence of safety; hence, without care of the means of defense. 4. Not distrustful; having confidence; as, "*secure of soul.*"—*Dryden.* 5. Wanting caution. 6. Having certainty or entire confidence; as, to be *secure* of a hearty welcome.—SYN. Safe; undisturbed; easy; sure; certain; assured; confident; careless; heedless; inattentive.

SE-ĊŪRE', *v. t.* 1. To guard effectually from danger; to make safe. 2. To make certain; to put beyond hazard. 3. To inclose or confine effectually; to guard effectually from escape; sometimes, to seize and confine. 4. To make certain of payment. 5. To make certain of receiving a precarious debt by giving bond, bail, surety, or otherwise. 6. To insure, as property. 7. To make fast.

SE-ĊŪRED' (se-kūrd'), *pp.* Effectually guarded or protected; made certain; put beyond hazard; effectually confined; made fast.

SE-ĊŪRE'LY, *adv.* 1. Without danger; safely. 2. Without fear or apprehension; carelessly; in an unguarded state; in confidence of safety.

† SE-ĊŪRE'MENT, *n.* Security; protection.—*Brown.*

SE-ĊŪRE'NESS, *n.* Confidence of safety; exemption from fear; hence, want of vigilance or caution.

SE-ĊŪR'ER, *n.* He or that which secures or protects.

SE-ĊŪ'RI-FORM, *a.* [L. *securis* and *form.*] In *botany*, having the form of an ax or hatchet.—*Lee.*

SE-ĊŪ'RI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *securité*; L. *securitas.*] 1. A guarding or keeping safe; the state of being protected or kept safe from danger of any kind. 2. That which protects or guards from danger, or insures safety; as, a *security* against attack or for peace. 3. Freedom from fear or apprehension; a being confident of safety; whence, negligence in providing means of defense. 4. Any thing given or deposited to secure the payment of a debt, or the performance of a contract. 5. Something given or done to secure peace or good behavior.—SYN. Protection; defense; guard; shelter; safety; certainty; ease; assurance; carelessness; confidence; surety; pledge.

SE-DAN', *n.* [Fr.] A portable chair or covered vehicle for carrying a single person.—*Dryden.*

SE-DĀTE', *a.* [L. *sedatus.*] Free from agitation, disturbance, or passion.—SYN. Settled; composed; calm; quiet; tranquil; still; serene; unruffled; undisturbed; contemplative; sober; serious.

SE-DĀTE'LY, *adv.* Calmly; without agitation of mind.

SE-DĀTE'NESS, *n.* Calmness of mind, manner, or countenance; freedom from agitation; a settled state; composure; serenity; tranquillity.

† SE-DĀ'TION, *n.* The act of calming.—*Coles.*

SED'A-TĪVE, *a.* [Fr. *sedatif.*] In *medicine*, moderating; allaying irritability; diminishing irritative activity; assuaging pain.

SED'A-TĪVE, *n.* A medicine which allays irritability and irritation, and irritative activity, and which assuages pain.

SE DE-FEN-DEN'DO. [L.] In self-defense; applied to a species of justifiable homicide.

SĒ'DENT, *a.* Sitting; inactive; quiet.

SED'EN-TA-RI-LY, *adv.* In a sedentary manner.

SED'EN-TA-RI-NESS, *n.* The state of being sedentary.

SED'EN-TA-RY, *a.* [Fr. *sedentaire*: It., Sp. *sedentario*; L. *sedentarius.*] 1. Accustomed to sit much, or to pass most of the time in a sitting posture. 2. Requiring much sitting. 3. Passed for the most part in sitting. 4. Inactive; motionless; sluggish.

SED'EN-TA-RY, *n.* A tribe of spiders which rest motionless, until their prey is entangled in their web, is called *sedentaries.*

SEDGE (sej), *n.* [Sax. *secg.*] A species of very coarse grass growing in swamps.—In *Connecticut*, *sedge*, without any

epithet, is applied to the *spartina glabra* of Mechlenberg. It is also vaguely applied to all the species of the genus *spartina*, and loosely to any coarse marsh grass.—*Tully.*

SEDGE'-BIRD, } *n.* A small European singing bird,
SEDGE'-WAR-BLER, } which often builds its nest among reeds or tall aquatic plants.—*Jardine.*

SEDGED, *a.* Composed of flags or sedge.—*Shak.*

SEDG'Y, *a.* Overgrown with sedge.—*Shak.*

SED'I-MENT, *n.* [Fr.; L. *sedimentum.*] The matter which subsides to the bottom of liquor; settlings; lees; dregs.

SED-I-MENT'A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to sediment; formed by sediment; consisting of matter that has subsided.—*Sedimentary rocks* are those formed by materials deposited from a state of suspension in water.

SE-DI"TION (se-dish'un), *n.* [Fr.; L. *seditio.*] A factious commotion of the people, or a tumultuous assembly of men rising in opposition to law or the administration of justice, and in disturbance of the public peace.—*Sedition* is a rising or commotion of less extent than an *insurrection*, and both are less than *rebellion*; but some kinds of sedition, in *Great Britain*, amount to high treason.—*In general, sedition* is a local or limited insurrection in opposition to *civil* authority, as mutiny is to *military.*—SYN. Tumult; uproar; riot; insurrection; rebellion; revolt.

SE-DI"TION-A-RY, *n.* An inciter or promoter of sedition.

SE-DI"TIOUS (se-dish'us), *a.* [Fr. *seditieux*; L. *seditiosus.*] 1. Pertaining to sedition; partaking of the nature of sedition. 2. Tending to excite sedition; as, *seditious* words. 3. Disposed to excite violent or irregular opposition to law or lawful authority; guilty of sedition.—SYN. Factious; tumultuous; turbulent; riotous; mutinous; rebellious.

SE-DI"TIOUS-LY, *adv.* With tumultuous opposition to law; in a manner to violate the public peace.

SE-DI"TIOUS-NESS, *n.* The disposition to excite popular commotion in opposition to law; or the act of exciting such commotion.

SED'LITZ WATER. *See* SEIDLITZ WATER.

SE-DUCE', *v. t.* [L. *seduco*; Fr. *seduire*; It. *sedurre*; Sp. *seducir.*] 1. To draw aside from the path of rectitude and duty in any manner, by flattery, promises, bribes, or otherwise; to present temptations and lead to iniquity. 2. To present temptations and lead to a surrender of chastity.—SYN. To entice; tempt; allure; attract; mislead; decoy; inveigle.

SE-DUCED' (se-dūst'), *pp.* Drawn or enticed from virtue; corrupted; depraved.

SE-DUCE'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of seducing; seduction. 2. The means employed to seduce; the arts of flattery, falsehood, and deception.—*Pope.*

SE-DU'CER, *n.* 1. One who seduces; one who entices another to depart from the path of rectitude and duty; one who persuades a female to surrender her chastity. 2. That which leads astray; that which entices to evil.

SE-DU'CI-BLE, *a.* Capable of being drawn aside from the path of rectitude; corruptible.—*Brown.*

SE-DU'CING, *ppr.* or *a.* Enticing from the path of virtue or chastity.

SE-DU'CING-LY, *adv.* In a seducing manner.

SE-DUC'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *seductio.*] 1. The act of seducing, or of enticing from the path of duty.—2. *Appropriately*, the act or crime of persuading a female, by flattery or deception, to surrender her chastity.

SE-DUC'TIVE, *a.* Tending to lead astray; apt to mislead by flattering appearances.—*Stephens.*

SE-DUC'TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a seductive manner.

SE-DU'LI-TY, *n.* [L. *sedulitas*; It. *sedulità.*] Diligent and assiduous application to business; constant attention; unremitting industry in any pursuit. It denotes *constancy* and *perseverance*, rather than *intenseness* of application.

SED'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *sedulus.*] Characterized by assiduity and diligence in application or pursuit; constant, steady, and persevering in business or in endeavors to effect an object.—SYN. Assiduous; diligent; industrious; laborious; unremitted.

SED'U-LOUS-LY, *adv.* Assiduously; industriously; diligently; with constant or continued application.

SED'U-LOUS-NESS, *n.* Assiduity; assiduousness; steady diligence; continued industry or effort.

SEE, *n.* [Fr. *siége*; Scot. *sege.*] 1. The seat of episcopal power; a diocese; the jurisdiction of a bishop. 2. The seat of an archbishop; a province or jurisdiction of an archbishop. 3. The seat, place, or office of the pope or Roman pontiff. 4. The authority of the pope or court of Rome.

SEE, *v. t.*; pret. *saw*; pp. *seen.* [Sax. *seon, seogan, geseon*; G. *sehen*; D. *zien*; Dan. *seer*; Sw. *se.*] 1. To perceive by the eye; to have knowledge of the existence and apparent qualities of objects by the organs of sight; to behold; to view. 2. To observe; to note or notice; to know; to attend, regard, or look to; to take care. 3. To discover; to descry; to understand. 4. To converse or have intercourse with; as, to *see* the world. 5. To visit; as, to go to *see* friends. 6. To attend; to remark or notice; as, to *see* one out in his argument.—*Addison.* 7. To behold with patience or sufferance; to endure. *Ezra*, iv., 14.—8. In *Scripture*, to hear or attend to. 9. To feel; to suffer; to experience; as, to *see* death. 10. To know; to learn. 11. To perceive; to understand; to comprehend. 12. To perceive; to understand experimentally. 13. To beware. —*Rev.*, xix., 10. 14. To know by revelation.—*Is.*, ii., 1. 15. To have faith in and reliance on. 16. To enjoy; to have fruition of.

SEE, *v. i.* 1. To have the power of perceiving by the proper organs, or the power of sight. 2. To discern; to have intellectual sight; to penetrate; to understand. 3. To look, examine, or inquire. 4. To be attentive.—*Shak.* 5 To have full understanding.—*See to it*, look well to it; attend; consider; take care.—*Let me see, let us see*, are used to express consideration, or to introduce the particular consideration of a subject.

SEE'-SAW, *n.* 1. A vibratory or reciprocating motion. 2. A play among children, in which they sit on each end of a board, and move alternately up and down; a board adjusted for this purpose.—*Halliwell.* 3. A term in whist for a certain mutual action of partners in support of each other.—*Hoyle.*

SEE'-SAW, *v. i.* To move with a reciprocating motion; to move backward and forward, or upward and downward.

SEED, *n.* [Sax. *sæd*; G. *saat*; D. *zaad*; Dan. *sæd.*] 1. The substance, animal or vegetable, which nature prepares for the reproduction and conservation of the species. 2. That from which any thing springs; first principle; original. 3. Principle of production. 4. Progeny; offspring; children; descendants. 5. Race; generation; birth.

SEED, *v. i.* 1. To grow to maturity, so as to produce seed. —*Swift.* 2. To shed the seed.—*Mortimer.*

SEED, *v. t.* To sow; to sprinkle with seed, which germinates and takes root.—*Belknap.*

SEED'-BUD, *n.* [*seed* and *bud.*] The germ, germen, or rudiment of the fruit in embryo.

SEED'-CAKE, *n.* [*seed* and *cake.*] A sweet cake containing aromatic seeds.—*Tusser.*

SEED'-COAT, *n.* In *botany*, the aril of a seed.

SEED'-CORN, } *n.* Corn or grain for seed.
SEED'-GRAIN, }

SEED'-DOWN, *n.* The down on vegetable seeds.—*Smith.*

SEED'-FIELD, *n.* A field for raising seed.—*Carlisle.*

SEED'-LAC, *n.* The resin lac dried, after most of the coloring matter has been dissolved out by water.—*Ure.*

SEED'-LEAF, *n.* In *botany*, the primary leaf.

SEED'-LIP, } *n.* A vessel in which a sower carries the
SEED'-LOP, } seed to be dispersed. [*England.*]

SEED'-LOBE, *n.* The lobe of a seed; a cotyledon.

SEED'-PEARL (-perl), *n.* Small grains of pearl.—*Boyle.*

SEED'-PLAT, } *n.* 1. The ground on which seeds are sown
SEED'-PLOT, } to produce plants for transplanting. 2. A nursery.

SEED'-TIME, *n.* The season proper for sowing.

SEED'-VES-SEL, *n.* In *botany*, the pericarp which contains the seeds.

SEED'ED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Sown; sprinkled with seed. 2. Bearing seed; covered thick with seed.—*Fletcher.* 3. Interspersed, as with seed.—*Ben Jonson.*

SEED'ER, *n.* One who sows.

SEED'ING, *ppr.* Sowing with seeds.

SEED'LING, *n.* A plant reared from the seed, as distinguished from one propagated by layers, buds, &c.—*Tully.*

† SEED'NESS, *n.* Seed-time.

SEEDS'MAN, *n.* [*seed* and *man.*] A person who deals in seeds; also, a sower.—*Dict.*

SEED'Y, *a.* [from *seed.*] 1. Abounding with seeds. 2. Having a peculiar flavor, supposed to be derived from the weeds growing among the vines. 3. Run to seed. 4. Exhausted; worn out; poor and miserable-looking; as, he looked *seedy*; a *seedy* coat.—*Halliwell.*—*Goldsmith*; [*Colloquial or low.*]

SEE'ING, *ppr.* [from *see.*] Perceiving by the eye; knowing; understanding; observing; beholding. [*Note.* It is sometimes classed among adverbs, but is properly a participle, and is used indefinitely, or without direct reference to a person or persons; as, "Wherefore come ye to me, *seeing* ye hate me?"—*Gen.*, xxvi.; that is, since, or, the fact being that or thus; because that.]

SEE'ING, *n.* The act of perceiving objects by the organ of sight, or the sense which we have of external objects by means of the eye.—*Hutton.*

SEEK, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sought*, pronounced *sawt.* [Sax. *secan, sæcan, gesecan*; G. *suchen*; D. *zoeken.*] 1. To go in search or quest of; to look for; to search for by going from place to place. 2. To inquire for; to ask for; to solicit; to endeavor to find or gain by any means.—3. *Seek* is followed sometimes by *out* or *after.*

SEEK, *v. i.* 1. To make search or inquiry; to endeavor to make discovery. 2. To endeavor.—*To seek after*, to make pursuit; to attempt to find or take.—*To seek for*, to en-

deavor to find. *Knolles.*—*To seek to*, to apply to; to resort to. 1 *Kings*, x.—*To seek* was formerly used, in an adverbial manner, for *at searching*, or, *under the necessity of searching*, as the result of ignorance or inexperience.—*Spenser.*—*Milton.*

SEEK'-SOR-RŌW, *n.* [*seek* and *sorrow.*] One who contrives to give himself vexation.—*Sidney.* [*Little used.*]

SEEK'ER, *n.* 1. One who seeks; an inquirer. 2. One of a sect that professes no determinate religion.—*Johnson.*

SEEK'ING, *n.* Act of attempting to find or procure.—*Baxter.*

SEEL, *v. t.* [Fr. *sceller.*] To close the eyes; a term of falconry, from the practice of closing the eyes of a wild hawk.

† SEEL, *v. i.* [Sax. *sylan.*] To lean; to incline to one side.

† SEEL, } *n.* The rolling or agitation of a ship in a

† SEEL'ING, } storm.—*Ainsworth.*

SEEL, *n.* [Sax. *sæl.*] Time; opportunity; season, in respect to crops; as, hay *seel.*—*Farm. Encyc.* [*Local in Eng.*]

† SEEL'I-LY, *adv.* In a silly manner.

† SEEL'Y, *a.* 1. Lucky; fortunate.—*Spenser.* 2. Silly; foolish; simple.—*Tusser*; [*see* SILLY.]

SEEM, *v. i.* [G. *ziemen, geziemen*; D. *zweemen.*] 1. To appear; to make or have a show or semblance. 2. To have the appearance of truth or fact; to be understood as true.

† SEEM, *v. t.* To become; to befit.—*Spenser.*

SEEMÆD, *pp.* Appeared; befitted.

SEEM'ER, *n.* One who carries an appearance or semblance.

SEEM'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Appearing; having the appearance or semblance, whether real or not. 2. *a.* Specious; as, *seeming* friendship.

SEEM'ING, *n.* 1. Appearance; show; semblance. 2. Fair appearance. 3. Opinion or liking; favorable opinion; [*obs.*]

SEEM'ING-LY, *adv.* In appearance; in show; in semblance.—*Addison.*

SEEM'ING-NESS, *n.* Fair appearance; plausibility.

† SEEM'LESS, *a.* Unseemly; unfit; indecorous.

SEEM'LI-NESS, *n.* Comeliness; grace; fitness; propriety; decency; decorum.—*Camden.*

SEEM'LY, *a.* [G. *ziemlich*; Dan. *sömmelig.*] Suited to the object, occasion, purpose, or character.—SYN. Becoming; fit; suitable; proper; appropriate; congruous; meet; decent; decorous.

SEEM'LY, *adv.* In a decent or suitable manner.

† SEEM'LY-HED, *n.* Comely or decent appearance.

SEEN, *pp.* of *see.* 1. Beheld; observed; understood. 2. *a.* Versed; skilled; [*obs.*]

SEER, *n.* [from *see.*] 1. One who sees. 2. A prophet; a person who foresees future events.—1 *Sam.*, ix.

SEER'WOOD. *See* SEAR, and SEAR-WOOD, dry wood.

SEETHE, *v. t.*; pret. *seethed, sod*; pp. *seethed, sodden.* [Sax. *seathan, seothan, sythan*; D. *zieden*; G. *sieden.*] To boil; to decoct or prepare for food in hot liquor.

SEETHE, *v. i.* To be in a state of ebullition; to be hot.

SEETHED, *pp.* Boiled; decocted.

SEETHER, *n.* A boiler; a pot for boiling things

SEETHING, *ppr.* Boiling; decocting.

† SEG, *n.* Sedge.

SEG, *n.* A castrated bull. [*North of England.*]

SE-GAR', *n.* *See* CIGAR.

SEG'GAR, *n.* A cylindrical case of fire-clay, in which fine stone-ware is baked.—*Ure.* *See* SAGGER.

SEG-HŌL' (seg-ōl'), *n.* A Hebrew vowel-point, or short vowel, thus, ֶ, indicating the sound of the English *e* in *men.*—*M. Stuart.*

SEG'HO-LATE, *a.* Marked with a seghol.

SEG'MENT, *n.* [Fr.; L. *segmentum.*] 1. In *geometry*, a part cut off from a figure by a line or plane; *particularly*, that part of the circle contained between a cord and an arc of that circle, or so much of the circle as is cut off by the chord.—The *segment of a sphere* is a part cut off by a plane. —2. In *general*, a part cut off or divided; as, the *segments* of a calyx.

† SEG'NI-TUDE, } *n.* [*L. segnis.*] Sluggishness; inactiv-

SEG'NI-TY, } ity.

SEG'RE-GĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *segrego.*] To separate from others; to set apart.—*Sherwood.*

SEG'RE-GĀTE, *a.* Separate; select.—*Wotton.* [*Little used.*]

SEG'RE-GĀ-TED, *pp.* Separated; parted from others.

SEG'RE-GĀ-TING, *ppr.* Separating.

SEG-RE-GĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] Separation from others; a parting.—*Shak.*

SEIDLITZ POWDERS, *n. pl.* Powders intended to produce the same effect with Seidlitz water; composed of tartrate of potassa and soda (Rochelle salt), with bicarbonate of soda in one paper and tartaric acid in another paper, to be dissolved separately in water, then mixed, and taken while effervescing.—*Brande.*

SEIDLITZ WATER, *n.* A saline mineral water from Seidlitz, in Bohemia, often taken as an agreeable aperient. It contains the sulphates of magnesia and soda, with carbonic acid.—*Brande.*

SEIGN-EŪ'RI-AL (se-nū're-al), *a.* [Fr.] 1. Pertaining to the lord of a manor; manorial. 2. Vested with large powers, independent.

SEIGNIOR (seen'yur), *n.* [Fr. *seigneur*; It. *signore*; Sp. *señor*; Port. *senhor*; from L. *senior.*] A lord; the lord of the manor; but used also, in the south of Europe, as a title of honor.

SEIGNIOR-AGE (seen'yur-aje), *n.* A royal right or prerogative of the King of England, by which he claims an allowance of gold and silver brought in the mass to be exchanged for coin.—*Seigniorage* is used, in common language, to signify *profit.*—*Brande.*

SEIGN-IŌ'RI-AL (seen-yō're-al), The same as *seigneurial.*

SEIGNIOR-IZE (seen'yur-īze), *v. t.* To lord it over. [*Rare.*]

SEIGNIO-RY (seen'yo-ry), *n.* [Fr. *seigneurie.*] 1. A lordship; a manor. 2. The power or authority of a lord; dominion.

SEINE (seen), *n.* [Sax. *segne*; Fr. *seine*; Arm. *seigne.*] A large net for catching fish.

SEIN'ER, *n.* A fisher with a seine or net. [*Little used.*]

SEIS-MOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. σεισμος.] An instrument for measuring the shock of an earthquake and other concussions.—*Ed. Phil. Trans.*

SEI-TY, *n.* [L. *se*, one's self.] Something peculiar to a man's self.—*Tatler.* [*Not well authorized.*]

SEIZ'A-BLE, *a.* That may be seized; liable to be taken.

SEIZE (seeze), *v. t.* [Fr. *saisir*; Arm. *sesiza* or *sesya.*] 1. To fall or rush upon suddenly and lay hold on; or to gripe or lay hold on suddenly. 2. To take possession by force, with or without right. 3. To invade suddenly; to take hold of; to come upon suddenly. 4. To take possession by virtue of a warrant or legal authority. 5. To fasten; to fix.—In *seamen's language*, to fasten two ropes or different parts of one rope together with a cord.—*To be seized of*, to have possession. *Spenser.*—*To seize on* or *upon* is to fall on and grasp; to take hold on.—SYN. To catch; grasp; clutch; snatch; apprehend; arrest; take; capture.

SEIZED (seezd), *pp.* Suddenly caught or grasped; taken by force; invaded suddenly; taken possession of; fastened with a cord; having possession.

SEIZ'ER, *n.* One who seizes.

SEIZ'IN, *n.* [Fr. *saisine.*] 1. In *law*, possession. *Seizin* is of two sorts, seizin in *deed* or *fact*, and seizin in *law.* Seizin in *fact* or *deed* is actual or corporeal possession; seizin in *law* is when something is done which the law accounts possession or seizin, as enrollment, or when lands descend to an heir, but he has not yet entered on them. 2 The act of taking possession; [*not used except in law.*] 3 The thing possessed; possession.

SEIZ'ING, *ppr.* Falling on and grasping suddenly; laying hold on suddenly; fastening.

SEIZ'ING, *n.* 1. The act of taking or grasping suddenly. 2. In *seamen's language*, the operation of fastening together ropes with a cord.

SEIZ'OR, *n.* One who seizes.—*Wheaton.*

SEIZ'URE (seez'yur), *n.* 1. The act of seizing; the act of laying hold on suddenly. 2. The act of taking possession by force; capture. 3. The act of taking by warrant. 4 The state of being seized, as with disease.—*Wilberforce.* 5. The thing taken or seized. 6. Gripe; grasp; possession. 7. Catch; a catching.

SE'JANT, *a.* In *heraldry*, sitting like a cat, with the fore feet straight. [*Applied to a lion or other beast.*]

SE-JOIN', *v. t.* To separate.—*Whately.* [*A Scottish word.*]

SE-JŪ'GOUS, *a.* [L. *sejugis.*] In *botany*, a sejugous leaf is a pinnate leaf having six pairs of leaflets.

SE-JUNCTION, *n.* [L. *sejunctio.*] The act of disjointing; a disuniting; separation.—*Pearson.* [*Little used.*]

SE-JUNC'I-BLE, *a.* That may be disjoined. [*Rare.*]

† SEKE, for *sick.* *See* SICK.—*Chaucer.*

SĒ'KOS, *n.* [Gr.] A place in a temple in which pagans inclosed the images of their deities.

SĒ'LAH, *n.* [Heb. סלה.] In the *Psalms*, a word supposed to signify silence or a pause in the musical performance of the song.—*Gesenius.*

† SEL'CŌUTH (-kooth), *a.* [Sax. *sel, seld*, and *couth.*] Rarely known; unusual; uncommon.—*Spenser.*

SEL'DOM (sel'dum), *adv.* [Sax. *selden, seldon*; G. *selten.*] Rarely; not often; not frequently.—*Seld* is obsolete.

SEL'DOM, *a.* Rare; unfrequent.—*Milton.* [*Little used.*]

SEL'DOM-NESS, *n.* Rareness; uncommonness; infrequency.—*Hooker.*

† SELD'SHOWN (-shōne), *a.* Rarely shown or exhibited.

SE-LECT, *v. t.* [L. *selectus.*] To choose and take from a number; to take by preference from among others; to pick out; to cull.

SE-LECT', *a.* Taken from a number by preference; whence, preferable: more valuable or excellent than others.—SYN Selected; chosen; picked; choice.

SE-LECTED, *pp.* or *a.* Chosen and taken by preference from among a number; picked; culled.

SE-LECTED-LY, *adv.* With care in selection.

SE-LECTING, *ppr.* Choosing and taking from a number, picking out; culling.

SE-LEC'TION, *n.* [L. *selectio.*] 1. The act of choosing and taking from among a number; a taking from a number

by preference. 2. A number of things selected or taken from others by preference.

SE-LEC'TIVE, *a.* Selecting; tending to select. [*Unusual.*]

SE-LEC'TMAN, *n.* [*select* and *man.*] In *New England*, a town officer chosen annually to manage the concerns of the town, provide for the poor, &c.

SE-LEC'TNESS, *n.* The state of being select or well chosen.

SE-LEC'TOR, *n.* [L.] One who selects or chooses from among a number.

SE-LE'NI-ATE, *n.* A compound of selenic acid with a base.

SE-LEN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to selenium.—*Selenic acid* is composed of one equivalent of selenium and three of oxygen.

SEL-EN-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* [*selenium*, and L. *fero.*] Containing selenium.

SE-LE'NI-OUS AC'ID, *n.* An acid composed of one equivalent of selenium and two of oxygen.

SEL'EN-ITE, *n.* [Gr. σεληνιτης.] 1. The variety of sulphate of lime, or gypsum, occurring in transparent crystals, or crystalline masses.—*Dana.* 2. A compound of selenious acid with a base.

SEL-E-NIT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to selenite; resembling
SEL-E-NIT'IC-AL, } it, or partaking of its nature and properties.

SE-LE'NI-UM, *n.* An elementary substance, allied to sulphur. It passes into vapor at 650° Fahrenheit, producing the odor of decaying horseradish.

SE-LEN'IU-RET } (se-len'yu-ret), *n.* 1. A compound of se-
SE-LEN'U-RET } lenium with some other element. 2. A mineral of a shining lead-gray color, containing selenium with copper and silver.

SEL-E-NO-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Belonging to selenography.
SEL-E-NO-GRAPH'IC-AL, }

SEL-E-NOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. σεληνη and γραφω.] A description of the surface of the moon; corresponding to *geography* in respect to the earth.—*Brande.*

SELF, *a.* or *pron.*; *pl.* SELVES; used chiefly in composition. [Sax. *self, sylf*; Goth. *silba*; Sw. *sielf*; Dan. *selv*; G. *selbst*; D. *zelf.*] 1. In *old authors* this word sometimes signifies particular, very, or same.—2. In *present usage, self* is united to certain personal pronouns and pronominal adjectives, to express emphasis or distinction; also when the pronoun is used reciprocally; as, *I myself.*—3. *Self* is sometimes used as a noun, noting the individual subject to his own contemplation or action, or noting identity of person. Consciousness makes every one to be what he calls *self.* 4. It also signifies personal interest, or love of private interest; selfishness.—*Self* is much used in composition.

SELF-A-BASED' (self-a-bāst'), *a.* [*self* and *abase.*] Humbled by conscious guilt or shame.

SELF-A-BASE'MENT, *n.* Humiliation or abasement proceeding from consciousness of inferiority or guilt.

SELF-A-BAS'ING, *a.* Humbling by the consciousness of guilt or by shame.

SELF-AB-HOR'RENCE, *n.* The abhorrence of one's self.

SELF-AB-HOR'RING, *a.* Abhorring one's self.

SELF-A-BUSE', *n.* [*self* and *abuse.*] The abuse of one's own person or powers.—*Shak.*

SELF-AC-CUSED', *a.* Accused by one's own conscience.

SELF-AC-CUS'ING, *a.* Accusing one's self.

SELF-ACT'ING, *a.* Acting of itself.

SELF-ACT'IVE, *a.* Active of or by itself.

SELF-AC-TIV'I-TY, *n.* Self-motion, or the power of moving one's self without foreign aid.—*Bentley.*

SELF-AD-JUST'ING, *a.* Adjusting by one's self or by itself.

SELF-AD-MI-RA'TION, *n.* Admiration of one's self.

SELF-AD-MIR'ING, *a.* Admiring one's self.—*Scott.*

SELF-AF-FAIRS', *n. pl.* [*self* and *affair.*] One's own private business.—*Shak.*

SELF-AF-FRIGHT'ED, *a.* Frightened at one's self.

SELF-AG-GRAND'IZE-MENT or SELF-AG'GRAND-IZE-MENT, *n.* The aggrandizement or exaltation of one's self.

SELF-AN-NI'HI-LA'TED, *a.* Annihilated by one's self.

SELF-AN-NI-HI-LA'TION, *n.* Annihilation by one's own act.

SELF-AP-PLAUSE', *n.* Applause of one's self.

SELF-AP-PLY'ING, *a.* Applying to or by one's self.

SELF-AP-PRÖV'ING, *a.* That approves of one's own conduct.—*Pope.*

SELF-AS-SUMED' (self-as-sūmd'), *a.* Assumed by one's own act or without authority.—*Mitford.*

SELF-AS-SURED' (-ash-shūrd'), *a.* Assured by one's self.

SELF-AT-TRAC'TIVE, *a.* Attractive by one's self.

SELF-BAN'ISHED (-ban'isht), *a.* Exiled voluntarily.

SELF-BE-GOT'TEN, *a.* Begotten by one's own powers.

SELF-BE-GUILED', *a.* Deceived by one's self.

SELF'-BORN, *a.* Born or produced by one's self.

SELF-CEN'TERED } (-sen'terd), *a.* Centered in itself.
SELF-CEN'TRED }

SELF-CEN'TER-ING, } *a.* Centering in one's self.
SELF-CEN'TRING, }

SELF-CHAR'I-TY, *n.* Love of one's self.

SELF-COM-MU'NI-CA-TIVE, *a.* [*self* and *communicative.*] Imparted or communicated by its own powers.—*Norris.*

SELF-CON-CEIT' (-kon-seet'), *n.* [*self* and *conceit.*] A high opinion of one's self; vanity; self-sufficiency.

SELF-CON-CEIT'ED, *a.* Vain; having a high or overweening opinion of one's own person or merits.

SELF-CON-CEIT'ED-NESS, *n.* Vanity; an overweening opinion of one's own person or accomplishments.

SELF-CON-DEM-NA'TION, *n.* Condemnation by one's own conscience.

SELF-CON-DEM'NING, *a.* Condemning one's self.

SELF-CON'FI-DENCE, *n.* Confidence in one's own judgment or ability; reliance on one's own opinion or powers.

SELF-CON'FI-DENT, *a.* Confident of one's own strength or powers; relying on one's own judgment.

SELF-CON'FI-DENT-LY, *adv.* With self-confidence.—*A. Clarke.*

SELF-CON-FID'ING, *a.* Confiding in one's own judgment or powers, without the aid of others.—*Pope.*

SELF-CON'SCIOUS, *a.* Conscious in one's self.

SELF-CON'SCIOUS-NESS, *n.* Consciousness within one's self.—*Locke.*

SELF-CON-SID'ER-ING, *a.* [*self* and *consider.*] Considering in one's own mind; deliberating.—*Pope.*

SELF-CON-SUMED', *a.* Consumed by one's self.

SELF-CON-SUM'ING, *a.* That consumes itself.

SELF-CON-TRA-DIC'TION, *n.* The act of contradicting itself; repugnancy in terms.

SELF-CON-TRA-DIC'TO-RY, *a.* Contradicting itself.

SELF-CON-VICTED, *a.* [*self* and *convict.*] Convicted by one's own consciousness, knowledge, or avowal.

SELF-CON-VIC'TION, *n.* Conviction proceeding from one's own consciousness, knowledge, or confession.

SELF-CRE-A'TED, *a.* Created by one's self; not formed or constituted by another.—*Milner.*

SELF-DE-CEIT', *n.* Deception respecting one's self, or that originates from one's own mistake; self-deception.

SELF-DE-CEIVED' (self-de-seevd'), *a.* Deceived or misled respecting one's self by one's own mistake or error.

SELF-DE-CEIV'ING, *a.* Deceiving one's self.

SELF-DE-CEP'TION, *n.* Deception concerning one's self, proceeding from one's own mistake.

SELF-DE-FENSE' (self-de-fens'), *n.* The act of defending one's own person, property, or reputation.

SELF-DE-FENS'IVE, *a.* Tending to defend one's self.—*Foster.*

SELF-DE-LU'SION (-zhun), *n.* [*self* and *delusion.*] The delusion of one's self, or respecting one's self.—*South.*

SELF-DE-NI'AL, *n.* The denial of one's self; the forbearing to gratify one's own appetites or desires.

SELF-DE-NY'ING, *a.* Denying one's self; a forbearing to indulge one's own appetites or desires.

SELF-DE-NY'ING-LY, *adv.* In a self-denying manner.

SELF-DER-E-LIC'TION, *n.* Desertion of one's self.

SELF-DE-PEND'ENT, } *a.* Depending on one's self—*Scott*
SELF-DE-PEND'ING, }

SELF-DE-STROYED', *a.* Destroyed by one's self.

SELF-DE-STROY'ER, *n.* One who destroys himself.

SELF-DE-STROY'ING, *a.* Destroying one's self.

SELF-DE-STRUC'TION, *n.* [*self* and *destruction.*] The destruction of one's self; voluntary destruction.

SELF-DE-STRUC'TIVE, *a.* Tending to the destruction of one's self.

SELF-DE-TERM-IN-A'TION, *n.* Determination by one's own mind; or determination by its own powers, without extraneous impulse or influence.

SELF-DE-TERM'IN-ING, *a.* Determining by or of itself; determining or deciding without extraneous power or influence.

SELF-DE-VISED', *a.* Devised by one's self.—*Baxter.*

SELF-DE-VO'TED, *a.* [*self* and *devote.*] Devoted in person, or voluntarily devoted in person.

SELF-DE-VOTE'MENT, *n.* The devoting of one's person and services voluntarily to any difficult or hazardous employment.

SELF-DE-VO'TING, *a.* Devoting one's self.—*E. Everett.*

SELF-DE-VOUR'ING, *a.* Devouring one's self or itself.

SELF-DIF-FU'SIVE, *a.* [*self* and *diffusive.*] Having power to diffuse itself; that diffuses itself.—*Norris.*

SELF-DOOMED', *a.* Doomed by one's self.—*More.*

SELF-DUBBED', *a.* Dubbed by one's self.—*Irving.*

SELF-ED'U-CA-TED, *a.* Educated by one's own efforts.

SELF-E-LECTED, *a.* Elected by himself.

SELF-E-LEC'TIVE, *a.* Having the right to elect one's self, or, as a body, of electing its own members.—*Jefferson.*

SELF-EN-JOY'MENT, *n.* [*self* and *enjoyment.*] Internal satisfaction or pleasure.

SELF-ES-TEEM', *n.* [*self* and *esteem.*] The esteem or good opinion of one's self.—*Milton.*

SELF-ES-TI-MA'TION, *n.* The esteem or good opinion of one's self.—*Milner.*

SELF-EVI-DENCE, *n.* Evidence or certainty resulting from a proposition without proof; evidence that ideas offer to the mind upon bare statement.

SELF-EVI-DENT, *a.* Evident without proof or reasoning.

that produces certainty or clear conviction upon a bare presentation to the mind.

SELF-EV'I-DENT-LY, *adv.* By means of self-evidence.

SELF-EX-ĀLT-Ā'TION (-egz-), *n.* The exaltation of one's self.

SELF-EX-ĀLT'ING, *a.* Exalting one's self.

SELF-EX-ĀM-IN-Ā'TION (x as gz), *n.* An examination or scrutiny into one's own state, conduct, and motives, particularly in regard to religious affections and duties.

SELF-EX-CŪS'ING, *a.* Excusing one's self.—*Scott.*

SELF-EX-IST'ENCE (x as gz), *n.* Inherent existence; the existence possessed by virtue of a being's own nature, and independent of any other being or cause; an attribute peculiar to God.

SELF-EX-IST'ENT (x as gz), *a.* Existing by its own nature or essence, independent of any other cause.

SELF-EX-ULT'ING (-egz-), *a.* Exulting in one's self.—*Baxter.*

SELF'-FED, *a.* Fed by one's self.

SELF-FLAT'TER-ING, *a.* Flattering one's self.

SELF-FLAT'TER-Y, *n.* Flattery of one's self.

SELF-GLŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* [*self* and *glorious.*] Springing from vain-glory or vanity; vain; boastful.—*Dryden.*

SELF-GŌV'ERNED, *a.* Governed by one's self.—*Coleridge.*

SELF-GŌV'ERN-MENT, *n.* The government of one's self.

SELF-GRAT-Ū-LĀ'TION, *n.* Gratulation of one's self.—*E. Everett.*

SELF-HARM'ING, *a.* [*self* and *harm.*] Injuring or hurting one's self or itself.—*Sharp.*

SELF'-HEAL, *n.* [*self* and *heal.*] A plant of the genus *prunella*; also called sanicle.

SELF-HEAL'ING, *a.* Having the power or property of healing itself.

SELF-HOM'I-CIDE, *n.* The killing of one's self; suicide.

SELF-IDOL-IZED, *a.* Idolized by one's self.—*Cowper.*

SELF-IG'NO-RANCE, *n.* Ignorance of one's own character.—*Ch. Spectator.*

SELF-IG'NO-RANT, *a.* Ignorant of one's self.

SELF-IM'MO-LĀ-TING, *a.* Immolating one's self.—*Fraser.*

SELF-IM-PART'ING, *a.* [*self* and *impart.*] Imparting by its own powers and will.—*Norris.*

SELF-IM-POS'TURE, *n.* [*self* and *imposture.*] Imposture practiced on one's self.—*South.*

SELF-IN-FLICT'ED, *a.* Inflicted by one's self.

SELF-IN-SUF-FI'CIEN-CY, *n.* Insufficiency of one's self.

SELF-IN'TER-EST, *n.* [*self* and *interest.*] Private interest; the interest or advantage of one's self.

SELF-IN'TER-EST-ED, *a.* Having self-interest; particularly concerned for one's self.

SELF-IN-VĪ'TED, *a.* Invited by one's self.

SELF-JUDG'ING, *a.* Judging one's self.

SELF-JUST'I-FI-ER, *n.* One who excuses or justifies himself.

SELF-KIN'DLED, *a.* [*self* and *kindle.*] Kindled of itself, or without extraneous aid or power.—*Dryden.*

SELF-KNŌW'ING, *a.* [*self* and *know.*] Knowing of itself, or without communication from another.

SELF-KNŌWL'EDGE (self-nol'ledje), *n.* The knowledge of one's own real character, abilities, worth, or demerit.

SELF-LŌATH'ING, *a.* Loathing one's self.

SELF-LŌVE' (-luv'), *n.* [*self* and *love.*] The love of one's own person or happiness.—*Pope.*

SELF-LŌV'ING, *a.* Loving one's self.—*Walton.*

SELF-LŪ'MIN-OUS, *a.* Possessing in itself the property of emitting light.—*Brewster.*

SELF'-MADE, *a.* Made by one's self.

SELF'-MET-AL, *n.* [*self* and *metal.*] The same metal.

SELF-MŌ'TION, *n.* Motion given by inherent powers, without external impulse; spontaneous motion.

SELF-MŌVED' (self-mövd'), *a.* [*self* and *move.*] Moved by inherent power, without the aid of external impulse.—*Pope.*

SELF-MŌV'ING, *a.* Moving or exciting to action by inherent power, without the impulse of another body or extraneous influence.

SELF-MUR'DER, *n.* The murder of one's self; suicide.

SELF-MUR'DER-ER, *n.* One who voluntarily destroys his own life.

SELF-NEG-LECT'ING, *n.* A neglecting of one's self.

SELF-O-PIN'ION (-yun), *n.* One's own opinion.

SELF-O-PIN'IONED, *a.* Valuing one's own opinion highly.

SELF-PAR-TIAL'I-TY, *n.* That partiality by which a man overrates his own worth when compared with others.

SELF-PLEAS'ING, *a.* [*self* and *please.*] Pleasing one's self; gratifying one's own wishes.—*Bacon.*

SELF-POS-SES'SION (-pos-sesh'un), *n.* The possession of one's powers; calmness; self-command.

SELF'-PRAISE (-prāze), *n.* [*self* and *praise.*] The praise of one's self; self-applause.—*Broome.*

SELF-PREF'ER-ENCE, *n.* [*self* and *preference.*] The preference of one's self to others.

SELF-PRES-ER-VĀ'TION, *n.* The preservation of one's self from destruction or injury.—*Milton.*

SELF-PRE-SERV'ING, *a.* Preserving one's self.

SELF-PROP'A-GĀ-TING, *a.* Propagating by itself or him self.—*E. Everett.*

SELF-REG'IS-TER-ING, *a.* That registers itself, as a thermometer which marks the extreme points of its range within a given time.—*Francis.*

SELF-REG'U-LA-TED, *a.* Regulated by one's self.

SELF-RE-LI'ANCE, *n.* Reliance on one's own powers.

SELF-RE-LY'ING, *a.* Depending on one's self.

SELF-RE-PEL'LEN-CY, *n.* [*self* and *repellency.*] The inherent power of repulsion in a body.—*Black.*

SELF-RE-PEL'LING, *a.* [*self* and *repel.*] Repelling by its own inherent power.

SELF-RE-PRŌACHED' (-re-prōcht'), *a.* Reproached by one's own conscience.

SELF-RE-PRŌACH'ING, *a.* Reproaching one's self.

SELF-RE-PRŌACH'ING-LY, *adv.* By reproaching one's self.

SELF-RE-PRÖVED' (self-re-proovd'), *a.* [*self* and *reprove.*] Reproved by consciousness or one's own sense of guilt.

SELF-RE-PRÖV'ING, *a.* Reproving by consciousness.

SELF-RE-PRÖV'ING, *n.* The act of reproving by a conscious sense of guilt.—*Shak.*

SELF-RE-PULS'IVE, *a.* Repulsive by one's self.

SELF-RE-STRAINED' (self-re-strānd'), *a.* Restrained by itself, or by one's own power or will; not controlled by external force or authority.

SELF-RE-STRĀIN'ING, *a.* Restraining or controlling itself.

SELF-RE-STRĀINT', *n.* A restraint over one's self.

SELF-RĪGHT'EOUS, *a.* Righteous in one's own esteem.

SELF-RĪGHT'EOUS-NESS, *n.* Reliance on one's own righteousness.

SELF-RŪ'INED, *a.* Ruined by one's own conduct.

SELF-SAC'RI-FĪC-ING (-sak're-fīz-), *a.* Yielding up one's own interests, feelings, &c.; sacrificing one's self.—*Channing.*

SELF'-SĀME, *a.* [*self* and *same.*] Numerically the same; the very same; identical.—*Scripture.*

SELF-SATIS-FIED, *a.* Satisfied with one's self.—*Irving.*

SELF-SATIS-FY-ING, *a.* Giving satisfaction to one's self.

SELF'-SEEK-ER, *n.* One who seeks only his own interest.

SELF'-SEEK-ING, *a.* [*self* and *seek.*] Seeking one's own interest or happiness; selfish.—*Arbuthnot.*

SELF-SLAUGH'TER (self-slaw'ter), *n.* [*self* and *slaughter.*] The slaughter of one's self.—*Shak.*

SELF-SOUND'ING, *a.* Sounding by one's self.

SELF-SPUR'RING, *a.* Inciting one's self.

SELF-SUB-DŪED' (self-sub-dūd'), *a.* [*self* and *subdue.*] Subdued by one's own power or means.—*Shak.*

SELF-SUB-VERS'IVE, *a.* Overturning or subverting itself.—*J. P. Smith.*

SELF-SUF-FI'CIEN-CY (-fish'en-se), *n.* An overweening opinion of one's own strength or worth; excessive confidence in one's own competence or sufficiency.

SELF-SUF-FI'CIENT (-fish'ent), *a.* Having full confidence in one's own strength, abilities, or endowments; whence, haughty; overbearing.

SELF-SUS-PEND'ED, *a.* Suspended by one's self; balanced.—*Southey.*

SELF-SUS-PI'CIOUS, *a.* Suspicious of one's self.

SELF-SUS-TAINED', *a.* Sustained by one's self.

SELF'-TAUGHT (-tawt), *a.* Taught by one's self.—*E. Everett.*

SELF-TOR-MENTING, *a.* [*self* and *torment.*] Tormenting one's self; as, *self-tormenting* sin.—*Crashaw.*

SELF-TOR-MENTOR, *n.* One who torments himself.

SELF-TROUB'LING, *a.* Troubling one's self.

SELF-UP-BRAID'ING, *a.* Reproaching one's self.

SELF-VAL'Ū-ING, *a.* Esteeming one's self.—*Parnell.*

SELF-VĪ'O-LENCE, *n.* Violence to one's self.

SELF-WILL', *n.* One's own will; obstinacy.

SELF-WILLED' (self-willd'), *a.* Governed by one's own will; not yielding to the will or wishes of others; not accommodating or compliant; obstinate.

SELF-WŌR'SHIP, *n.* The idolizing of one's self.

SELF-WŌR'SHIP-ER, *n.* One who idolizes himself.

SELF-WŌR'SHIP-ING, *a.* Worshiping one's self.—*Coleridge.*

SELF-WRONG', *n.* [*self* and *wrong.*] Wrong done by a person to himself.—*Shak.*

SELF'ISH, *a.* Regarding one's own interest chiefly or solely; influenced in actions by a view to private advantage.

SELF'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a selfish manner; with regard to private interest only or chiefly.—*Pope.*

SELF'ISH-NESS, *n.* The exclusive regard of a person to his own interest or happiness; or that supreme self-love or self-preference which leads a person in his actions to direct his purposes to the advancement of his own interest, power, or happiness, without regarding the interest of others.

SELF'LESS, *a.* Having no regard to self.—*Coleridge.*

† SELF'NESS, *n.* Self-love; selfishness.—*Sidney.*

SEL'ION, *n.* A ridge of land. [*Local.*]

SELL, for *self*; and *sells*, for *selves.* [Scot.]—*Ben Jonson.*

†SELL, *n.* [Fr. *selle;* L. *sella.*] A saddle, and a throne.

SELL, *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *sold.* [Sax. *selan, sellan, sylan,* or *syllan;* Sw. *sälja;* Ice. *selia;* Dan. *sælger.*] 1. To transfer property or the exclusive right of possession to another for an equivalent in money. It is correlative to *buy,* as one party *buys* what the other *sells.* It is distinguished from *exchange* or *barter,* in which one commodity is given for another; whereas in *selling* the consideration is money, or its representative in current notes. 2. To betray; to deliver or surrender for money or a reward. 3. To yield or give for a consideration.—4. In *Scripture,* to give up to be harassed and made slaves. 5. To part with; to renounce or forsake.

SELL, *v. i.* 1. To have commerce; to practice selling. 2. To be sold.

SEL'LEN-DER, } *n.* A skin disease in a horse's hock, ow-
SEL'LAN-DER, } ing to a want of cleanliness.—*Gardner.*

SELL'ER, *n.* The person who sells; a vender.

SELL'ING, *ppr.* 1. Transferring the property of a thing for a price. 2. Betraying for money.

SELTZER WA'TER, *n.* A mineral water from Seltzer, in Germany, containing much free carbonic acid.—*Brande.*

SEL'VAGE, *n.* The same as *selvedge.*

SEL-VA-GEE', *n.* A kind of skein of rope-yarns, wound round with yarns or marline; used for stoppers, straps, &c.—*Totten.*

SELV'EDGE, *n.* [D. *zelf-kant.*] The edge of cloth, where it is closed by complicating the threads; a woven border, or border of close work.

SELV'EDGED, *a.* Having a selvedge.

SELVES, *pl.* of *self.*

SEM'A-PHORE, *n.* [Gr. σημα and φορεω.] A telegraph.

SEM-A-PHOR'IC, *n.* Telegraphic.

SEM-A-PHOR'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By means of a telegraph.

†SEM'BLA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] Like; similar; resembling.

† SEM'BLA-BLY, *adv.* In like manner.—*Shak.*

SEM'BLANCE, *n.* [Fr.; It. *sembianza.*] 1. Likeness; resemblance; actual similitude. 2. Appearance; show; figure; form.—*Fairfax.*

†SEM'BLANT, *n.* Show; figure; resemblance.—*Spenser.*

†SEM'BLANT, *a.* Like; resembling.—*Prior.*

†SEM'BLA-TIVE, *a.* Resembling; fit; suitable.

†SEM'BLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *sembler.*] To imitate; to make similar.

SE-MEI-OT'IC, *a.* *See* SEMIOTIC.

SE'MEN. *n.* [L.] Seed, particularly of animals.

SE-MES'TER, *n.* [L. *semestris, sex,* six, and *mensis,* month.] A period or term of six months. [*Ger. Universities.*]

SEMI, [L.; Gr. ἡμι,] in *composition,* signifies *half.*

SEMI-A-CID'I-FIED, *a.* or *pp.* Half acidified. *See* ACIDIFY.

SEMI-AM-PLEX'I-CAUL, *a.* [L. *semi, amplexus.*] Partially amplexicaul.—In *botany,* embracing the stem half around, as a leaf.

SEMI-AN'NU-AL (-an'yu-al), *a.* Half yearly.

SEMI-AN'NU-AL-LY, *adv.* Every half year.

SEMI-AN'NU-LAR, *a.* [L. *semi* and *annulus.*] Having the figure of a half circle; that is, half round.

SEMI-AP'ER-TURE, *n.* The half of an aperture.

SEMI-A'RI-AN, *n.* In *ecclesiastical history,* the Semi-Arians were a branch of the Arians, who denied the consubstantiality of the Son with the Father, but admitted the similarity of substance.—*Brande.*

SEMI-A'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Semi-Arianism.

SEMI-A'RI-AN-ISM, *n.* The tenets of the Semi-Arians.

SEMI-BAR-BA'RI-AN, *a.* Half savage; partially civilized.

SEMI-BRE'VE, *n.* [*semi* and *breve;* formerly written *semibref.*] In *music,* a note of half the duration or time of the breve, a note now rarely used. The semibreve is the longest note now in general use, and is the unit by which the other notes are measured.

SEMI-CAL-CI'NED' or SEMI-CAL'CI'NED, *a.* Half calcined.

SEMI-CAS'TRATE, *v. t.* To deprive of one testicle.

SEMI-CAS-TRA'TION, *n.* Half castration; deprivation of one testicle.—*Brown.*

SEMI-CHA-OT'IC, *a.* Partially chaotic.—*Hitchcock.*

SEMI-CHO-RUS, *n.* A short chorus performed by a few singers.

SEMI-CHRIS'TIAN-IZED, *a.* Half Christianized.

SEMI-CIR-CLE (-sur-kl), *n.* 1. The half of a circle; the part of a circle comprehended between its diameter and half of its circumference. 2. Any body in the form of a half circle.

SEMI-CIR-CLED, } *a.* Having the form of a half circle.
SEMI-I-CIR'CU-LAR, } —*Addison.*

SEMI-I-CIR-CUM'FER-ENCE, *n.* Half the circumference.

SEMI-CO-LON, *n.* [*semi* and *colon.*] In *grammar* and *punctuation,* the point [;], marking a greater distinction of sense than a comma, but less than a colon.

SEMI-COL'UMN, *n.* A half column.

SEMI-CO-LUM'NAR, *a.* [*semi* and *columnar.*] Like a half column; flat on one side and round on the other.

SEMI-COM-PACT', *a.* [*semi* and *compact.*] Half compact; imperfectly indurated.—*Kirwan.*

SEMI-CRUS-TA'CEOUS (-shus), *a.* Half crustaceous.

SEMI-CRYS'TAL-LINE, *a.* Imperfectly crystallized.—*Hitchcock.*

SEMI-CU'BIC-AL, *a.* The *semi-cubical parabola,* in *geometry,* is a curve of such a nature that the cubes of the ordinates are proportional to the squares of the abscissas.—*Hutton.*

SEM-I-CU'PI-UM, *n.* [Gr. ημικεφάλιον.] A half bath, or bath covering only the lower extremities and hips.

SEMI-CYL-IN'DRIC, } *a.* Half cylindrical.—*Lee.*
SEMI-CYL-IN'DRIC-AL, }

SEMI-DE-IST'IC-AL, *a.* Half deistical; bordering on deism.

SEMI-DI-AM'E-TER, *n.* Half the diameter; a right line or the length of a right line drawn from the center of a circle, sphere, or other curved figure, to its circumference or periphery; a radius.

SEMI-DI-A-PA'SON, *n.* In *music,* an imperfect octave, or an octave diminished by a lesser semitone.

SEMI-DI-A-PENTE, *n.* In *music,* an imperfect fifth.

SEMI-DI-APH-A-NE'I-TY, *n.* [*See* SEMI-DIAPHANOUS.] Half or imperfect transparency.—*Boyle.* [*Little used.*]

SEMI-DI-APH'A-NOUS, *a.* [*semi* and *diaphanous.*] Half or imperfectly transparent.—*Woodward.*

SEMI-DI-A-TES'SA-RON, *n.* [*semi* and *diatessaron.*] In *music,* an imperfect or defective fourth.

SEM-I-DI'TONE, *n.* [*semi,* and It. *ditono.*] In *music,* a lesser third, having its terms as 6 to 5; a hemi-ditone.

SEMI-DOUB'LE (-dub'l), *n.* [*semi* and *double.*] In the *Roman Catholic breviary,* an office or feast celebrated with less solemnity than the double ones, but with more than the single ones.

† SEMI-FLO-RET, *n.* [*semi* and *floret.*] *See* SEMI-FLOSCULE.

SEMI-I-FLOS'CULE, *n.* [*semi* and *floscule.*] A floscule whose corol consists of a single ligule, as the florets of the dandelion.

SEM-I-FLOS'CU-LOUS, *a.* [*semi,* and L. *flosculus. Semifloscular* is also used, but is less analogical.] Composed of semiflorets or ligulate florets.

SEMI-FLU'ID, *a.* [*semi* and *fluid.*] Imperfectly fluid.

SEMI-FORMED, *a.* Half formed; imperfectly formed

SEMI-HO'RAL, *a.* Half hourly.

SEMI-IN'DU-RA-TED, *a.* [*semi* and *indurated.*] Imperfectly indurated or hardened.

SEMI-LA-PID'I-FIED, *a.* [*semi* and *lapidified.*] Imperfectly changed into stone.—*Kirwan.*

SEMI-LEN-TIC'U-LAR, *a.* [*semi* and *lenticular.*] Half lenticular or convex; imperfectly resembling a lens.

SEM-I-LU'NAR, } *a.* [Fr. *semilunaire.*] Resembling in
SEM-I-LU'NA-RY, } form a half moon.

SEMI-MET'AL, *n.* [*semi* and *metal.*] A metal that is not malleable, as bismuth, zinc, &c. [*Not now used.*]

SEMI-ME-TAL'LIC, *a.* Pertaining to a semi-metal, or partaking of its nature and qualities.—*Kirwan.*

SEMI'NAL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *seminalis.*] 1. Pertaining to seed, or to the elements of production. 2. Contained in seed; radical; rudimental; original. *Swift.*—*Seminal-leaf,* the same as seed-leaf.

SEMI'NAL, *n.* Seminal state.—*Brown.*

SEM-IN-AL'I-TY, *n.* The nature of seed; or the power of being produced.—*Brown.*

SEMI'N-A-RIST, *n.* A Roman Catholic priest educated in a seminary.—*Sheldon.*

SEMI'N-A-RY, *n.* [Fr. *seminaire;* L. *seminarium.*] 1. A seedplat; ground where seed is sown for producing plants for transplantation; a nursery. 2. The place or original stock whence any thing is brought; [*obs.*] 3. Seminal state; [*obs.*] 4. Source of propagation. 5. A place of education; any school, academy, college, or university, in which young persons are instructed in the several branches of learning.—6. A *seminary priest,* a Roman Catholic priest educated in a foreign seminary; a seminarist.—*Ben Jonson.*

SEMI'N-A-RY, *a.* Seminal; belonging to seed.—*Smith.*

SEMI'N-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *semino.*] To sow; to spread; to propagate.—*Waterhouse.*

SEM-IN-A'TION, *n.* [L. *seminatio.*] 1. The act of sowing —2. In *botany,* the natural dispersion of seeds.—*Martyn.*

† SEMI'NED, *a.* Thick covered, as with seeds.

SEM-IN-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *semen* and *fero.*] Seed-bearing; producing seed.—*Darwin.*

SEM-IN-IF'IC, } *a.* [L. *semen* and *facio.*] Forming or
SEM-IN-IF'IC-AL, } producing seed.

SEMI-IN-IF-IC-A'TION, *n.* Propagation from the seed or seminal parts.—*Hale.*

SEMI-NYMPH, *n.* In *entomology,* the nymph of insects which undergo a slight change only in passing to a perfect state.

SE-MI-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Relating to the doctrine of signs or symptoms of diseases.

SE-MI-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. σημειον and λογος.] That part of medicine which treats of the signs of diseases. It is now merged in *symptomatology.*

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÄR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—MARINE, BIRD;—MÖVE, BOOK,

SEMI-ŌPAL, *n.* A variety of opal.—*Jameson.*
SEMI-O-PĀQUE′ (-o-pāke′), *a.* [L. *semi* and *opacus.*] Half transparent only.
SEMI-O-PĀ′ĆOUS,
SEMI-OR-BIĆ′Ū-LAR, *a.* [*semi* and *orbicular.*] Having the shape of a half orb or sphere.—*Martyn.*
SEMI-OR′DI-NATE, *n.* In *conic sections*, a line drawn parallel to one axis and bisected by the other, and reaching from one side of the section to the other.
SEMI-OS′SE-OUS, *a.* Of a bony nature, but only half as hard as bone.
SE-MI-OTIĆ, *a.* [Gr. σημειον.] Relating to the signs or symptoms of diseases.—*Brande.*
SEMI-Ō′VATE, *a.* [*semi* and *ovate.*] Half ovate.
SEMI-OX′Y-ĠEN-Ā-TED, *a.* Combined with oxygen only in part.
SEMI-PĀ′GAN, *a.* Half pagan.
SEMI-PAL′MATE, } *a.* [*semi* and *palmate.*] In *zoology*,
SEMI-PAL′MĀ-TED, } half palmated or webbed, the toes being connected together by a web extending along only their proximal half.—*Brande.*
SEMI-PED, *n.* [*semi*, and L. *pes.*] A half foot in poetry.
* SE-MIP′E-DAL, *a.* Containing a half foot.
SEMI-PE-LĀ′ĠI-AN, *n.* In *ecclesiastical history*, a follower of John Cassianus, a French monk, who, in 430, modified the doctrines of Pelagius, by denying human merit, and maintaining the necessity of the Spirit's influences, while he rejected the doctrine of unconditional election, the inability of man to do good, irresistible grace, and the certain perseverance of the saints.—*Murdock.*
SEMI-PE-LĀ′ĠI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Semi-Pelagians, or their tenets.
SEMI-PE-LĀ′ĠI-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrines or tenets of the Semi-Pelagians.
SEMI-PEL-LŪ′CID, *a.* [*semi* and *pellucid.*] Half clear, or imperfectly transparent.—*Woodward.*
SEMI-PEL-LU-CID′I-TY, *n.* The quality or state of being imperfectly transparent.
SEMI-PER-SPIĆ′Ū-OUS, *a.* [*semi* and *perspicuous.*] Half transparent; imperfectly clear.—*Grew.*
† SEMI-PHLO-ĠISTIĆ-Ā-TED, *a.* [*semi* and *phlogistic, ted.*] Partially impregnated with phlogiston.
SEMI-PRĪ-MIĠ′EN-OUS, *a.* [*semi* and *primigenous.*] In *geology*, of a middle nature between substances of primary and secondary formation.
SEMI-PROOF, *n.* [*semi* and *proof.*] Half proof; evidence from the testimony of a single witness. [*Little used.*]
† SEMI-PRŌ′TO-LITE, *n.* [*semi*, and Gr. πρωτος and λιθος.] A species of fossil.—*Kirwan.*
SEMI-QUAD′RATE, } *n.* [L. *semi* and *quadratus.*] An as-
SEMI-QUAR′TILE, } pect of the planets, when distant from each other the half of a quadrant, or forty-five degrees, one sign and a half.
SEMI-QUĀ-VER, *n.* [*semi* and *quaver.*] In *music*, a note of half the duration of the quaver; the sixteenth of the semibreve.
SEMI-QUĀ-VER, *v. t.* To sound or sing in semiquavers.
SEMI-QUIN′TILE, *n.* [L. *semi* and *quintilis.*] An aspect of the planets, when distant from each other half of the quintile, or thirty-six degrees.
SEMI-SAV′AĠE, *a.* Half savage; half barbarian.
SEMI-SAV′AĠE, *n.* One who is half savage or imperfectly civilized.—*J. Barlow.*
SEMI-SEX′TILE, *n.* [*semi* and *sextile.*] An aspect of the planets, when they are distant from each other the twelfth part of a circle, or thirty degrees.—*Bailey.*
SEMI-SPHER′IĆ, } *a.* Having the figure of a half
SEMI-SPHER′IĆ-AL, } sphere.
SEMI-SPHE-ROID′AL, *a.* Formed like a half spheroid.
SEM-I-TER′TIAN (-shan), *a.* [*semi* and *tertian.*] Compounded of a tertian and quotidian ague.
SEM-I-TER′TIAN, *n.* An intermittent compounded of a tertian and quotidian.—*Bailey.*
SEM-IT′IĆ. *See* SHEMITIC.
SEMI-TŌNE, *n.* [*semi* and *tone.*] In *music*, half a tone; an interval as between *mi* and *fa* in the scale which is only half that between *fa* and *sol.*
SEM-I-TON′IĆ, *a.* Pertaining to a semitone; consisting of a semitone or of semitones.
SEMI-TRAN′SEPT, *n.* [*semi* and *transept.*] The half of a transept or cross aisle.
SEMI-TRANS-PĀR′EN-CY, *n.* Imperfect transparency.
SEMI-TRANS-PĀR′ENT, *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent.
SEMI-VER-TIĆ′IL-LATE, *a.* Partially verticillate.—*Smith.*
SEMI-VIT′RE-OUS, *a.* Partially vitreous.—*Bigelow.*
SEMI-VIT-RI-FI-ĆĀ′TION, *n.* 1. The state of being imperfectly vitrified. 2. A substance imperfectly vitrified.
SEMI-VIT′RI-FĪED, *a.* Half or imperfectly vitrified; partially converted into glass.
SEMI-VŌ′ĆAL, *a.* [*semi* and *vocal.*] Pertaining to a semivowel; half vocal; imperfectly sounding.
SEMI-VOW-EL, *n.* [*semi* and *vowel.*] In *grammar*, a half vowel, or an articulation which is accompanied with an imperfect sound, which may be continued at pleasure.

SE-MOULE′ (sā-mool′), *n.* [Fr.] A name given to the large hard grains retained in the bolting-machine after the fine flour has been passed through it; also written *semolina*, from the Italian.—*Ure.*
SEM-PER-VI′RENT, *a.* [L. *semper* and *virens.*] Always fresh; evergreen.—*Lee.*
SEM′PER-VĪVE, *n.* [L. *semper* and *vivus.*] A plant.
SEM-PI-TERN′AL, *a.* [Fr. *sempiternel*; L. *sempiternus.*] 1. Eternal in futurity; everlasting; endless; having beginning, but no end. 2. Eternal; everlasting.
SEM-PI-TERNI-TY, *n.* [L. *sempiternitas.*] Future duration without end.—*Hale.*
SEMPRE. [It.] In *music*, throughout.
SEMP′STER, } *See* SEAMSTER, SEAMSTRESS, and SEAM-
SEMP′STRESS, } STRESSY.
SEMP′STRESS-Y, }
SEN, } *adv.* Since.—*Spenser.* This word is still used by
SENS, } some of our common people for *since.*
SEN′A-RY, *a.* [L. *seni, senarius.*] Of six; belonging to six; containing six.
SEN′ATE, *n.* [Fr. *senat*; It. *senato*; Sp. *senado*; L. *senatus.*] 1. An assembly or council of senators; a body of the principal inhabitants of a city or state, invested with a share in the government.—2. In the *United States*, *senate* denotes the higher branch or house of a legislature.—3. In the *University of Cambridge, England*, the governing body of the university. It is divided into two Houses, denominated Regents (*regentes*) and Non-Regents (*non-regentes*). The former consists of masters of arts of less than five years' standing and doctors of less than two, and is called the Upper House, or White Hood House, from its members wearing hoods lined with white silk. All other masters and doctors who keep their names on the college books are Non-Regents, and compose the Lower House, or Black Hood House, its members wearing black silk hoods. *Cam. Calendar.*—4. In a *looser sense*, any legislative or deliberative body of men.
SEN′ATE-HOUSE, *n.* A house in which a senate meets, or a place of public council.—*Shak.*
SEN′A-TOR, *n.* 1. A member of a senate. 2. A counselor a judge or magistrate.—*Ps.* cv.
SEN-A-TŌ′RI-AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a senate; becoming a senator. 2. Entitled to elect a senator; as, a *senatorial* district; [*United States.*]
SEN-A-TŌ′RI-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a senate; with dignity or solemnity.
† SEN-A-TŌ′RI-AN, *a.* The same as *senatorial.*
SEN′A-TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office or dignity of a senator.
SE-NĀTUS ĆON-SUL′TUM. [L.] A decree of the senate
SEND, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sent.* [Sax. *sendan*; Goth. *sandyan*; D. *zenden*; G. *senden*; Sw. *sånda*; Dan. *sender.*] 1. In a *general sense*, to throw, cast, or thrust; to impel or drive by force to a distance. 2. To cause to be conveyed or transmitted, as a letter or message. 3. To cause to go or pass from place to place, as a messenger. 4. To commission, authorize, or direct to go and act. 5. To cause to come or fall; to bestow, as rain. 6. To cause to come or fall; to inflict, as famine or pestilence. 7. To propagate; to diffuse, as music. *Milton.*—*To send away*, to dismiss; to cause to depart; to discharge; to dispatch. —*To send forth* or *out.* 1. To produce; to put or bring forth. 2. To emit, as odor or fragrance.
SEND, *v. i.* 1. To dispatch an agent or messenger for some purpose.—2. Among *seamen*, to pitch; as, the ship *sends* forward violently so as to endanger her masts. *Totten.*—*To send for*, to request or require by message to come or be brought.
† SEN′DAL, *n.* [Sp. *cendal.*] A light, thin stuff of silk or thread.—*Chaucer.*
SEND′ER, *n.* One who sends.—*Shak.*
SEN′E-GA, } *n.* A plant called *rattlesnake-root*, the *polygala*
SEN′E-KA, } *senega.*
SEN′E-GAL. *See* GUM SENEGAL.
SEN′E-ĠIN, *n.* The bitter acrid principle of *polygala senega*, called senega or rattlesnake root. It is now known to be an acid, and has been called *polygalic acid.*
SE-NES′CENCE, *n.* [L. *senesco.*] The state of growing old; decay by time.—*Woodward.*
* SEN′ES-ĆHAL (sen′e-shal), *n.* [Fr. *sénéchal*; It. *siniscalco*; Sp. *senescal*; G. *seneschall.*] A steward; an officer in the house of princes and dignitaries, who has the superintendance of feasts and domestic ceremonies.
SEN′GREEN, *n.* A plant, the houseleek.
SĒ′NILE, *a.* [L. *senilis.*] Pertaining to old age; proceeding from age.—*Boyle.*
SE-NIL′I-TY, *n.* Old age.—*Boswell.* [*Not much used.*]
SEN′IOR (seen′yur), *a.* [L. *senior*, comp. of *senex.*] 1. Elder or older; but, as an *adjective*, it usually signifies older in office. 2. Noting the fourth year of the collegiate course in American colleges, or the third year in theological seminaries.
SEN′IOR (seen′yur), *n.* 1. A person who is older than another; one more advanced in life. 2. One who is older

in office, or one whose first entrance upon an office was anterior to that of another. 3. An aged person; one of the oldest inhabitants. 4. One in the fourth year of his collegiate course at an American college; originally called senior sophister. [*See* SOPHISTER.] Also, one in the third year of his course at a theological seminary.

SĒN-IOR'I-TY (seen-yor'e-ty), *n.* 1. Eldership; superior age; priority of birth. 2. Priority in office.

SĒN'IOR-Y, *n.* The same as *seniority.*—*Shak.*

SEN'NA, *n.* [Pers., Ar.] The leaves of various species of *cassia*, the best of which are natives of the East; used as a cathartic.

SEN'NIGHT (sen'nit), *n.* [contracted from *sevennight*, as *fortnight* from *fourteennight.*] The space of seven nights and days; a week.

SEN'NIT, *n.* A flat braided cord formed by platting rope-yarns together.—*Totten.*

SĒ-NOC'Ū-LAR, *a.* [L. *seni* and *oculus.*] Having six eyes.—*Derham.*

SENS'ATE, } *a.* Perceived by the senses.
SENS'A-TED, }

SEN-SĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; It. *sensazione*; Sp. *sensacion.*] 1. In *mental philosophy*, an impression made upon the mind through the medium of the senses. It differs from perception, which is the *knowledge* of external objects consequent on sensation. 2. Feeling awakened by external objects, or by some change in the internal state of the body; as, a *sensation* of heaviness, &c. 3. Feeling awakened by immaterial objects; as, *sensations* of awe in the divine presence. 4. A state of excited interest or feeling; as, "the *sensation* caused by the appearance of that work is still remembered by many."—*Brougham.*

SENSE (sens), *n.* [Fr. *sens*; It. *senso*; L. *sensus.*] 1. The faculty by which animals perceive external objects by means of impressions made on certain organs of the body.—The five *senses* are, (1) *special*, as smell, sight, hearing, tasting; (2) *common*, as feeling. 2. Sensation; perception by the senses. 3. Perception by the intellect; apprehension; discernment. 4. Sensibility; quickness or acuteness of perception. 5. Understanding; soundness of faculties; strength of natural reason. 6. Reason; reasonable or rational meaning. 7. Opinion; notion; judgment. 8. Consciousness; conviction. 9. Moral perception. 10. Meaning; import; signification.—*Common sense.* [*See* COMMON SENSE.]—*Moral sense*, a determination of the mind to be pleased with the contemplation of those affections, actions, or characters of rational agents which are called *good* or *virtuous.*

† SENSED (senst), *pp.* Perceived by the senses.—*Glanville.*

SENSE'FUL (sens'ful), *a.* Reasonable; judicious.

SENSE'LESS (sens'les), *a.* 1. Wanting the faculty of perception. 2. Unfeeling; wanting sympathy. 3. Unreasonable; foolish; stupid. 4. Unreasonable; stupid; acting without sense or judgment. 5. Contrary to reason or sound judgment. 6. Wanting knowledge; unconscious. 7. Wanting sensibility or quick perception.

SENSE'LESS-LY (sens'les-ly), *adv.* In a senseless manner; stupidly; unreasonably.

SENSE'LESS-NESS (sens'les-nes), *n.* Unreasonableness; folly; stupidity; absurdity.—*Grew.*

SENS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *sensibilité.*] 1. Susceptibility of impressions upon the organs of sense; the capacity of feeling or perceiving the impressions of external objects. 2. Acuteness of sensation. 3. Capacity or acuteness of perception; that quality which renders us susceptible of impressions; delicacy of feeling. 4. Actual feeling. 5. It is sometimes used in the plural; as, to wound one's *sensibilities.* 6. Nice perception, so to speak, of a balance; that quality of a balance which renders it movable with the smallest weight.—*Lavoisier.*

SENSI-BLE, *a.* [Fr., Sp.; It. *sensibile.*] 1. Having the capacity of receiving impressions from external objects; capable of perceiving by the instrumentality of the proper organs. 2. Perceptible by the senses. 3. Perceptible or perceived by the mind. 4. Perceiving or having perception, either by the mind or the senses.—*Locke.* 5. Having moral perception; capable of being affected by moral good or evil. 6. Having acute intellectual feeling; being easily or strongly affected; sensitive. 7. Perceiving so clearly as to be convinced; satisfied; persuaded. 8. Intelligent; discerning. 9. Moved by a very small weight or impulse. 10. Affected by a slight degree of heat or cold. 11. Containing good sense or sound reason.

SENSI-BLE, *n.* Sensation; also, whatever may be perceived. [*Little used.*]

SENSI-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. Possibility of being perceived by the senses. 2. Actual perception by the mind or body. 3. Sensibility; quickness or acuteness of perception. 4. Susceptibility; capacity of being strongly affected, or actual feeling; consciousness. 5. Intelligence; reasonableness; good sense. 6. Susceptibility of slight impressions.

SENSI-BLY, *adv.* 1. In a manner to be perceived by the senses; perceptibly to the senses. 2. With perception either of mind or body. 3. Externally; by affecting the senses. 4. With quick intellectual perception. 5. With intelligence or good sense; judiciously.

SĒNS-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* Producing sense.—*Kirby.*

SENS-IFIC, *a.* [L. *sensus* and *facio.*] Producing sensation.—*Good.*

SENSI-TIVE, *a.* [It., Sp. *sensitivo*; Fr. *sensitif*; L. *sensitivus.*] 1. Having sense or feeling, or having the capacity of perceiving impressions from external objects. 2. Having quick and acute sensibility, either to the action of external objects, or to impressions upon the mind and feelings. 3. That affects the senses. 4. Pertaining to the senses, or to sensation; depending on sensation.

SENSI-TIVE-PLANT, *n.* A plant of the genus *mimosa*, so called from the shrinking and contraction of its leaves on being touched.

SENSI-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a sensitive manner.

SENSI-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of having quick and acute sensibility, either to the action of external objects, or to impressions upon the mind and feelings.

SENS-ŌRI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the sensory or sensorium.

SENS-ŌRI-UM, } *n.* [from L. *sensus, sentio.*] 1. The seat
SENS'O-RY, } of sense and perception, commonly supposed to be seated in some part of the contents of the cranium. 2. Organ of sense.

SENS'Ū-AL (sens'yu-al), *a.* [It. *sensuale*; Sp. *sensual*; Fr. *sensuel.*] 1. Pertaining to the senses, as distinct from the mind or soul.—*Pope.* 2. Consisting in sense, or depending on it. 3. Affecting the senses, or derived from them.—Hence, 4. In *theology*, carnal; pertaining to the flesh or body, in opposition to the spirit; not spiritual or holy; evil.—*James*, iii. 5. Devoted to the gratification of sense; given to the indulgence of the appetites; lewd; luxurious.

SENS'Ū-AL-ISM, *n.* 1. The doctrine that all our ideas, or the operations of the understanding, not only originate in *sensation*, but are *transformed sensations*, copies or *relics* of sensation.—*Condillac.* 2. A state of subjection to sensual feeling and appetite.

SENS'Ū-AL-IST, *n.* A person given to the indulgence of the appetites or senses; one who places his chief happiness in carnal pleasures.—SYN. Voluptuary; epicure; carnalist; lecher.

SENS-Ū-AL'I-TY, } *n.* [It. *sensualità*; Sp. *sensualidad*; Fr.
SENS'Ū-AL-NESS, } *sensualité.*] Devotedness to the gratification of the bodily appetites; free indulgence in carnal or sensual pleasures.

SENS-Ū-AL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of sensualizing; the state of being sensualized.

SENS'Ū-AL-ĪZE, *v. t.* To make sensual; to subject to the love of sensual pleasure; to debase by carnal gratifications.

SENS'Ū-AL-ĪZED, *pp.* Made sensual.

SENS'Ū-AL-ĪZ-ING, *ppr.* Subjecting to the love of sensual pleasure.

SENS'Ū-AL-LY, *adv.* In a sensual manner.

† SENS'Ū-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to sense; feeling; connected with sensible objects; as, poetry is more simple, *sensuous*, and passionate.—*Milton.*

SENT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *send.*

SEN'TENCE, *n.* [Fr.; It. *sentenza*; Sp. *sentencia.*] 1. In *law*, a judgment pronounced by a court or judge upon a criminal; a judicial decision publicly and officially declared in a criminal prosecution.—2. In *language not technical*, a determination or decision given, particularly a decision that condemns on an unfavorable determination. 3. An opinion; judgment concerning a controverted point.—*Acts*, xv. 4. A maxim; an axiom; a short saying containing moral instruction. 5. Vindication of one's innocence. *Ps.* xvii., 2.—6. In *grammar*, a period; a number of words containing complete sense or a sentiment, and followed by a full pause.

SEN'TENCE, *v. t.* 1. To pass or pronounce the judgment of a court on; to doom; to adjudge. 2. To condemn; to doom to punishment.

SEN'TENCED (sen'tenst), *pp.* Doomed; condemned.

SEN'TEN-CER, *n.* One who pronounces a sentence.—*Southey.*

SEN'TEN-CING, *ppr.* Pronouncing the judgment of a court on.

SEN-TEN'TIAL (-shal), *a.* 1. Comprising sentences.—*Newcome.* 2. Pertaining to a sentence or full period.—*Sheridan.*

SEN-TEN'TIA-RY, *n.* *Formerly*, one who read lectures or commented on the sentences of Peter Lorribard, arch bishop of Paris, a school divine.—*Henry, Brit.*

† SEN-TEN-TIOS'I-TY, *n.* Comprehension in a sentence.

SEN-TEN'TIOUS (-shus), *a.* [Fr. *sententieux*; It. *sentenzioso.*] 1. Abounding with sentences, axioms, and maxims; short and energetic. 2. Comprising sentences.

SEN-TEN'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* In short, expressive periods, with striking brevity.—*Broome.*

SEN-TEN'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Pithiness of sentences; brevity with strength.—*Dryden.*

SEN'TER-Y and SEN'TRY are corrupted from *sentinel.*

SEN'TIENT (sen'shent), *a.* [L. *sentiens.*] That perceives; having the faculty of perception.

SEN'TIENT (sen'shent), *n.* 1. A being or person that has the faculty of perception. 2. He who perceives.

SEN'TIENT-LY, *adv.* In a sentient or perceptive manner.

SEN'TI-MENT, *n.* [Fr.; It. *sentimento;* Sp. *sentimiento.*] 1. *Properly,* a thought prompted by passion or feeling.—2. In a *popular sense,* thought; opinion; notion; judgment; the decision of the mind formed by deliberation or reasoning. 3. The sense, thought, or opinion contained in words, but considered as distinct from them. 4. Sensibility; feeling.

SEN-TI-MENT'AL, *a.* 1. Abounding with sentiment or just opinions or reflections. 2. Expressing quick intellectual feeling. 3. Affecting sensibility.

SEN-TI-MENT'AL-ISM, *n.* Sentimentality; affectation of exquisite sensibility.—*Withington.*

SEN-TI-MENT'AL-IST, *n.* One who affects sentiment, fine feeling, or exquisite sensibility.

SEN-TI-MENT-AL'I-TY, *n.* Affectation of fine feeling or exquisite sensibility.—*Warton.*

SEN-TI-MENT'AL-IZE, *v. i.* To affect exquisite sensibility.

SEN-TI-MENT'AL-LY, *adv.* With intellectual feeling or sensibility.

SEN'TI-NEL, *n.* [Fr. *sentinelle;* It., Port. *sentinella;* Sp. *centinela.*] In *military affairs,* a soldier set to watch or guard an army, camp, or other place from surprise, to observe the approach of danger and give notice of it.

SEN'TI-NEL-ED, *a.* Furnished with a sentinel.

SEN'TRY, *n.* 1. A sentinel; a soldier placed on guard. 2. Guard; watch; the duty of a sentinel.

SEN'TRY-BOX, *n.* A box to cover a sentinel at his post, and shelter him from the weather.

SEN'ZA (sent'sa). [It.; Fr. *sans.*] Without.

SEP'AL, *n.* [from L. *sepio.*] In *botany,* a distinct part of that sort of calyx which is called a perianth.

SEP'A-LOID, *a.* Like a sepal, or distinct part of a perianth.

SEP-A-RA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being separable, or of admitting separation or disunion.

SEP'A-RA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *separabilis.*] That may be separated, disjoined, disunited, or rent.

SEP'A-RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being capable of separation or disunion.—*Boyle.*

SEP'A-RA-BLY, *adv.* In a separable manner.

SEP'A-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *separo;* Fr. *separer;* It. *separare;* Sp. *separar.*] 1. To part, in almost any manner, either things naturally or casually joined. 2. To set apart from a number for a particular service. 3. To break up the connection between; as, to *separate* a married couple. 4. To make a space between.—SYN. To disunite; disconnect; disjoin; divide; sever; sunder; dispart; detach; disengage; dissociate; withdraw.

SEP'A-RATE, *v. i.* 1. To part; to be disunited; to be disconnected; to withdraw from each other. 2. To cleave; to open.

SEP'A-RATE, *a.* [L. *separatus.*] 1. Divided from the rest; being parted from another. 2. Not connected or united. 3. Disunited from the body; as, a *separate* spirit.—SYN. Disconnected; disjoined; disunited; detached; separated; unconnected; distinct; different.

SEP'A-RA-TED, *pp.* Divided; parted; disunited.

SEP'A-RATE-LY, *adv.* In a separate or unconnected state; apart; distinctly; singly.

SEP'A-RATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being separate.

SEP-A-RAT'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to separation in religion.—*Dwight.*

SEP'A-RA-TING, *ppr.* Dividing; disjoining; putting or driving asunder; disconnecting; decomposing.

SEP-A-RA'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *separatio;* It. *separazione;* Sp. *separacion.*] 1. The act of separating, severing, or disconnecting; disjunction. 2. The state of being separate; disunion; disconnection. 3. The operation of disuniting or decomposing substances; chemical analysis. 4. Divorce; disunion of married persons.

SEP'A-RA-TISM, *n.* The act of separating; disposition to withdraw from a church; a practice of withdrawing.

SEP'A-RA-TIST, *n.* [Fr. *séparatiste.*] One who withdraws from a church, or, rather, from an established church, to which he has belonged; a dissenter; a seceder; a schismatic; a sectary.

SEP'A-RA-TOR, *n.* One who divides or disjoins; a divider.

SEP'A-RA-TO-RY, *a.* That separates.—*Cheyne.* [*Rare.*]

SEP'A-RA-TO-RY, *n.* A chemical vessel for separating liquors; and a surgical instrument for separating the pericranium from the cranium.

SE-PAWN', } *n.* A species of food consisting of meal of
SE-PON', } maize boiled in water.

† SEP'E-LI-BLE, *a.* [L. *sepelio.*] That may be buried.—*Bailey.*

SE'PI-A, *n.* [Gr. σηπια, σιπυη.] 1. A term comprehending several genera of cephalopodous mollusca; also applied to an individual genus of the group. The animals are usually called *cuttle-fish,* and most of them have an internal sac containing a natural ink. 2. A pigment prepared from the ink of the sepia or cuttle-fish.—*Ure.*

SEP'I-MENT, *n.* [L. *sepimentum.*] A hedge; a fence; something that separates or defends.

† SE-PŌSE' (se-pōze'), *v. t.* [L. *sepono, sepositus.*] To set apart.—*Donne.*

† SEP-O-SI'TION (-zish'un), *n.* The act of setting apart, segregation.

SE'POY, *n.* [Pers. *sipahi;* Hindoo *sepahai.*] A native of India, employed as a soldier in the service of European powers.

SEP'PI-A, *n.* *See* SEPIA.

SEPS, *n.* [L.] A genus of saurian reptiles, sometimes called *serpent-lizards,* found in the East Indies, Cape of Good Hope, and on the coasts of the Mediterranean.

SEPT, *n.* A clan, race, or family from a common progenitor; used of the races or families in Ireland.—*Spenser.*

SEP'TA, *n.; pl.* of SEPTUM, which see.

SEPT-AN'GU-LAR (-ang'gu-lar), *a.* [L. *septem* and *angulus.*] Having seven angles.

SEP-TA'RI-UM, *n.; pl.* SEPTARIA. [L. *septa.*] A name given to flattened, imbedded nodules of clay or marl; also, to similar nodules intersected by seams.—*Dana.*

SEP-TEM'BER, *n.* [L. *septem;* Fr. *septembre;* It. *settembre,* Sp. *septiembre.*] The seventh month from March, which was formerly the first month of the year. *September* is now the ninth month of the year.

SEP TEM'BRIST, *n.* A name given to the agents in the massacre in Paris, September 2, 1792.

SEP-TEM'PAR-TITE, *a.* Divided nearly to the base into seven parts.

SEP'TEN-A-RY, *a.* [Fr. *septenaire;* It. *settenario;* Sp. *septenario;* L. *septenarius.*] Consisting of seven.

SEP'TEN-A-RY, *n.* The number seven.—*Burnet.*

SEP-TEN'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *septennis.*] 1. Lasting or continuing seven years. 2. Happening or returning once every seven years.

SEP-TEN'NI-AL-LY, *adv.* Once in seven years.

SEP-TEN'TRI-ON, *n.* [Fr.; L. *septentrio.*] The north or northern regions.—*Shak.*

SEP-TEN'TRI-ON, } *a.* [L. *septentrionalis.*] Northern;
SEP-TEN'TRI-ON-AL, } pertaining to the north.

SEP-TEN-TRI-ON-AL'I-TY, *n.* Northerliness.

SEP-TEN'TRI-ON-AL-LY, *adv.* Northerly; toward the north.

SEP-TEN'TRI-ON-ATE, *v. i.* To tend northerly.—*Brown.*

SEPT'FOIL, *n.* [L. *septem* and *folium.*] A plant, the tormentilla or tormentil.

SEP'TIC, } *a.* [Gr. σηπτικος.] Having power to promote
SEP'TIC-AL, } putrefaction.

SEP'TIC, *n.* A substance that promotes the putrefaction of bodies.—*Encyc.*

SEP-TI-CI'DAL, *n.* [L. *septum,* a partition, and *cædo,* to cut or divide.] A *septicidal dehiscence of a pericarp* is that which takes place between the laminæ of the dissepiment.—*Lindley.*

SEP-TIC'I-TY, *n.* Tendency to putrefaction.—*Fourcroy.*

SEP-TI-FA'RI-OUS, *a.* Having seven different ways.

SEP-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *septum* and *fero.*] Bearing septa. *See* SEPTUM.

SEP-TIF'LU-OUS, *a.* Flowing in seven streams.

SEP-TI-FŌ'LI-OUS, *a.* Having seven leaves.

SEP'TI-FORM, *a.* Having seven forms.

SEP-TIF'RA-GAL, *a.* [L. *septum,* a partition, and *frango,* to break.] A *septifragal dehiscence of a pericarp* occurs when the dissepiments adhere to the axis, and separate from the valves.

SEP-TI-LAT'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *septem* and *latus.*] Having seven sides.—*Brown.*

SEP-TIL'LION (-til'yun), *n.* According to the *English notation,* the number expressed by a unit with 42 ciphers annexed; according to the *French notation,* a unit with 24 ciphers annexed.

SEP-TIN'SU-LAR, *a.* [L. *septem* and *insula.*] Consisting of seven isles; as, the *septinsular* republic.—*Quart. Rev.*

SEP'TON, *n.* [Gr. σηπω, to putrefy.] That which promotes putrefaction.

SEP-TU-AG'EN-A-RY, *a.* [Fr. *septuagénaire;* L. *septuagenarius.*] Consisting of seventy.—*Brown.*

SEP-TU-A-GEN-A'RI-AN, } *n.* A person seventy years of
SEP-TU-AG'EN-A-RY, } age.

SEP-TU-A-GES'I-MA, *n.* [L. *septuagesimus.*] The third Sunday before Lent, or before Quadragesima Sunday.

SEP-TU-A-GES'I-MAL, *a.* Consisting of seventy.

SEP'TU-A-GINT, *n.* [L. *septuaginta.*] A Greek version of the Old Testament, so called because it was said to be the work of *seventy,* or, rather, of seventy-two interpreters, about 270 or 280 years before Christ.

SEP'TU-A-GINT, *a.* Pertaining to the Septuagint; contained in the Greek copy of the Old Testament.

SEP'TU-A-RY, *n.* [L. *septem.*] Something composed of seven; a week.—*Cole.* [*Little used.*]

SEP'TUM, *n.*; *pl.* SEPTA. [L.] 1. In *botany*, a partition that separates the cells of the fruit.—2. In *anatomy*, a partition which separates two cavities.

SEP I'U-PLE, *a.* [Low L. *septuplex.*] Seven-fold.

SE-PUL'CHRAL, *a.* [L. *sepulchralis.*] Pertaining to burial, to the grave, or to monuments erected to the memory of the dead.

SEP'UL-CHER, } *n.* [Fr. *sepulchre*; Sp., Port. *sepulcro*; It.
SEP'UL-CHRE, } *sepolcro*; L. *sepulchrum.*] A grave; a tomb; the place in which the dead body of a human being is interred.

SEP'UL-CHER, }
SEP'UL-CHRE, } *v. t.* To bury; to inter; to entomb.

SEP'UL-CHERED, }
SEP'UL-CHRED, } *pp.* or *a.* Deposited in a sepulchre.

SEP'UL-TURE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *sepultura.*] The act of depositing the dead body of a human being in the grave.—SYN. Burial; interment; entombment; inhumation.

SE-QUA'CIOUS (se-kwā'shus), *a.* [L. *sequax.*] 1. Following, attendant. 2. Ductile; pliant; [*little used.*]

SE-QUA'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* State of being sequacious; disposition to follow.—*Taylor.*

SE-QUAC'I-TY, *n.* 1. A following, or disposition to follow. 2. Ductility; pliableness.—*Bacon*; [*little used.*]

SE'QUEL, *n.* [Fr. *séquelle*; L., It., Sp. *sequela.*] 1. That which follows; a succeeding part. 2. That which results or is consequent. 3. Consequence inferred; consequentialness; [*rare.*]—SYN. Consequence; event; issue; result; upshot; conclusion; close; end.

SE'QUENCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *sequens.*] 1. A following, or that which follows; a consequent. 2. Order of succession. 3. Series; arrangement; method.—4. In *music*, a regular alternate succession of similar chords.—5. In the *Roman Catholic Church*, a hymn introduced in the mass on certain festival days, and recited or sung immediately before the Gospel, and *after* the gradual or introit.—*Bishop Fitzpatrick.*

SE'QUENT, *a.* 1. Following; succeeding. 2. Consequential; [*little used.*]

† SE'QUENT, *n.* A follower.—*Shak.*

SE-QUEN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* In succession.

SE-QUES'TER, *v. t.* [Fr. *séquestrer*; It. *sequestrare*; Sp. *secuestrar*; Low L. *sequestro.*] 1. To separate from the owner for a time; to seize or take possession of some property which belongs to another, and hold it till the profits have paid the demand for which it is taken. 2. To take from parties in controversy and put into the possession of an indifferent person. 3. To put aside; to remove; to separate from other things.—4. To *sequester one's self*, to separate one's self from society; to withdraw or retire. 5. To cause to retire or withdraw into obscurity.

SE-QUES'TER, *v. i.* To decline, as a widow, any concern with the estate of a husband.

SE-QUES'TERED, *pp.* or *a.* Seized and detained for a time, to satisfy a demand; separated; secluded; private.

SE-QUES'TER-ING, *ppr.* Seizing or taking possession of the property of another for a time to satisfy a claim; removing; separating; secluding.

SE-QUES'TRA-BLE, *a.* That may be sequestered or separated; subject or liable to sequestration.

SE-QUES'TRĀTE, *v. t.* To sequester.

SE-QUES-TRĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of taking a thing from parties contending for it, and intrusting it to an indifferent person.—2. In the *civil law*, the act of the ordinary, disposing of the goods and chattels of one deceased, whose estate no one will meddle with. 3. The act of taking property from the owner for a time, till the rents, issues, and profits satisfy a demand. 4. The act of seizing the estate of a delinquent for the use of the state. 5. Separation; retirement; seclusion from society. 6. State of being separated or set aside. 7. Disunion; disjunction; [*obs.*]

* SE-QUES-TRĀ'TOR, *n.* 1. One who sequesters property, or takes the possession of it for a time, to satisfy a demand out of its rents or profits. 2. One to whom the keeping of sequestered property is committed.

SE'QUIN, *n.* A gold coin of Italy and Turkey. The average value, in Italy, is 9*s.* 5*d.* sterling, or about $2 20; in Turkey, the *sequin fonducli* is valued at 7*s.* 7*d.* sterling, or about $1 75.—*Kelly.* *See* ZECHIN.

SE-RAGL'IO (se-ral'yo), *n.* [Fr. *sérail*; Sp. *serrallo*; It. *serraglio.*] The palace of the grand seignior or Turkish sultan, or the palace of a prince. One part of the palace contains the women; and hence, *seraglio* has often, though improperly, been confounded with *harem*, and is sometimes used to signify a house of women kept for debauchery.—*Smart.*

SE-RĀI', *n.* In *India* and *Tartary*, a place for the accommodation of travelers; a Mohammedan name of the choltry or rest-house.—*Malcom.*

SER'APH (ser'af), *n.*; *pl.* SERAPHS; but sometimes the Hebrew plural, SERAPHIM, is used. [from Heb. שָׂרַף, to burn.] An angel of the highest order.

SE-RAPH'IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to a seraph; angelic
SE-RAPH'IC-AL, } sublime. 2. Pure; refined from sensuality. 3. Burning or inflamed with love or zeal.

SE-RAPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a seraph.

SER'A-PHIM (-fim), *n.* [The Hebrew plural of *seraph.*] Angels of the highest order in the celestial hierarchy.

SER'A-PHINE, } *n.* [from *seraph.*] A keyed wind instru-
SER-A-PHI'NA, } ment, the tones of which are generated by the play of wind upon metallic reeds, as in the accordion. It consists, like the organ, of a key-board, wind-chest, and bellows.—*E. T. Fitch.*

SE-RĀ'PIS, *n.* [L. and Gr.] An Egyptian deity.—*Brande.*

SE-RAS'KIER (se-ras'keer), *n.* A Turkish general or commander of land forces.

SERE, *a.* Dry; withered; usually written *sear*

† SERE, *n.* A claw or talon.—*Chapman.*

SER-E-NĀDE', *n.* [Fr.; It., Sp. *serenata.*] 1. *Properly*, music performed in the open air on a serene night; hence, it is usually applied to musical entertainments given in the night, especially by gentlemen in a spirit of gallantry under the windows of ladies.—*Brande.* 2. Also, a song composed for such an occasion.—*Encyc.*

SER-E-NĀDE', *v. t.* To entertain with nocturnal music

SER-E-NĀDE', *v. i.* To perform nocturnal music.

SE-RE'NA GUT'TA. *See* GUTTA SERENA.

SER-E-NĀ'TA, *n.* A piece of vocal music on an amorous subject.—*Busby.*

SE-RENE', *a.* [Fr. *serein*; It., Sp. *sereno*; L. *serenus.*] 1. Clear or fair, and calm. 2. Bright.—*Pope.* 3. Calm; unruffled; tranquil; undisturbed. 4. A title given to several princes and magistrates in Europe.

† SE-RENE', *n.* A cold, damp evening.—*Ben Jonson.*

SE-RENE', *v. t.* 1. To make clear and calm; to quiet. 2. To clear; to brighten.—*Philips.*

SE RENE'LY, *adv.* 1. Calmly; quietly.—*Pope.* 2. With unruffled temper; coolly.—*Prior.*

SE-RENE'NESS, *n.* The state of being serene; serenity.

† SE-REN'I-TUDE, *n.* Calmness.—*Wotton.*

SE-REN'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *serenité*; L. *serenitas.*] 1. Clearness and calmness. 2. Calmness; quietness; stillness; peace. 3. Calmness of mind; evenness of temper; undisturbed state; coolness. 4. A title of respect or courtesy.

SERF, *n.* [Fr. *serf*; L. *servus.*] A servant or slave employed in husbandry, and, in some countries, attached to the soil and transferred with it.

SERF'DOM, *n.* The state or condition of serfs.—*Lyell.* [*Serfage is less proper.*]

SERGE, *n.* [Fr. *serge*; Sp. *xerga.*] A woolen twilled stuff, manufactured in a loom with four treddles, after the manner of ratteens.—*Silk serge* is a twilled silk fabric, used mostly by the tailors for lining parts of gentlemen's coats.—*Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

SERGE'-MAK-ER, *n.* A manufacturer of serges.

SER'GEAN-CY, *n.* The office of a sergeant-at-law.—*Hacket.*

SER'GEANT (in *England*, sär'jent), *n.* [Fr. *sergent*; It. *sergente*; Sp., Port. *sargento.*] 1. *Formerly*, an officer in *England*, nearly answering to the more modern bailiff of the hundred; also, an officer whose duty was to attend on the king, and on the lord high steward in court, to arrest traitors and other offenders.—2. In *military affairs*, a non-commissioned officer, who instructs recruits in discipline, forms the ranks, &c.—3. In *England*, a lawyer of the highest rank, and answering to the doctor of the civil law. 4. A title sometimes given to the king's servants.

SER'GEANT-AT-ARMS, *n.* In *legislative bodies*, an officer who executes the commands of the body in preserving order and punishing offenses.—*Brande.*

SER'GEANT-MA'JOR, *n.* A non-commissioned officer who acts as assistant to the adjutant.—*Brande.*

SER'GEANT-Y (in *England*, sär'jent-y), *n.* In *England*, *sergeanty* is of two kinds, *grand sergeanty* and *petit sergeanty. Grand sergeanty* is a particular kind of knight-service, a tenure by which the tenant was bound to do some special honorary service to the king in person.—*Petit sergeanty* was a tenure by which the tenant was bound to render to the king, annually, some small implement of war, as a bow.

SER'GEANT-SHIP (in *England*, sär'jent-ship), *n.* The office of a sergeant.

SE'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a series; consisting of a series.

SE'RI-AL, *n. pl.* Tales or other writings commenced in one number of a periodical work, and continued in successive numbers.

SE-RI-ĀTIM. [L.] In regular order.

SE-RI'CEOUS (se-rish'us), *a.* [L. *sericus.*] Pertaining to silk; consisting of silk; silky.—In *botany* and *zoology*, covered with very soft hairs pressed close to the surface.

SE'RIES, *n.* [L.] 1. A continued succession of things in the same order, and bearing the same relation to each other. 2. Succession of things; as, a *series* of misfortunes.—3. In *natural history*, an order or subdivision of some class of natural bodies.—4. In *arithmetic* and *algebra*, a number of terms in succession, increasing or diminishing according

to a certain law.—Syn. Sequence; order; course; train; consecution; chain; concatenation.

SĒ'RI-ATE, *a.* Arranged in a series or succession.

SĒ'RI-ATE-LY, *adv.* In a regular series.

SER'IN, *n.* [Fr.] A song bird of the finch family, found in the central parts of Europe, resembling in its habits the canary bird.—*Partington.*

SĒ'RI-O-COM'IC, } *a.* Having a mixture of seriousness
SĒ'RI-O-COM'IC-AL, } and sport.

SĒ'RI-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *serieux*; Sp. *serio*; It. *serio, serioso*; L. *serius.*] 1. Characterized by gravity in manner or disposition; not light, gay, or volatile. 2. Really intending what is said; being in earnest; not jesting or making a false pretense. 3. Of weight or importance; not trifling. 4. Particularly attentive to religious concerns or one's own religious state. *Wilberforce.*—Syn. Grave; solemn; sober; thoughtful; considerate; sedate, reflecting; weighty; important; momentous.

SĒ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Gravely; solemnly; in earnest; without levity; in an important degree.

SĒ'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Gravity of manner or of mind; solemnity. 2. Earnest attention, particularly to religious concerns.

SER'JEANT, *n.* *See* Sergeant.

† SER-MOC-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* Speech-making.—*Peacham.*

† SER-MOC-IN-Ā'TOR, *n.* One who makes sermons or speeches.

SER'MON, *n.* [Fr.; L. *sermo.*] 1. A discourse delivered in public by a clergyman for the purpose of religious instruction. 2. A printed discourse.

SER'MON, *v. t.* 1. To discourse as in a sermon; [*rare.*] 2. To tutor; to lesson; to teach.—*Shak.*; [*rare.*]

SER'MON, *v. i.* To compose or deliver a sermon. [*Rare.*]

† SER'MON-ING, *n.* Discourse; instruction; advice.—*Chaucer.*

SER'MON-ISH, *a.* Resembling a sermon.

SER'MON-IZE, *v. i.* 1. To preach.—*Bp. Nicholson.* 2. To inculcate rigid rules.—*Chesterfield.* 3. To make sermons; to compose or write a sermon or sermons.

SER'MON-IZ-ER, *n.* One who composes sermons; [*Am.*]

SER'MON-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Preaching; inculcating rigid precepts; composing sermons.

SER'MON-IZ-ING, *n.* The act of composing sermons; the act of preaching sermons.—*Ash.*

SER'MOUNT-AIN, *n.* A plant of the laserwort kind, *laserpitium siler*, sometimes called seseli.

SE-RŌN', } *n.* [Sp. *seron.*] A quantity; a bale or package
SE-ROON', } made of skin or leather for holding drugs, &c.—*Brande.*

SE-ROS'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *serosité.*] A fluid obtained from the coagulated serum of the blood.—*Ure.*

SER'Ō-TINE, *n.* A species of bat found in Europe.

SĒ'ROUS, *a.* [Fr. *séreux.*] 1. Thin; watery; like whey. 2. Pertaining to serum.—*Arbuthnot.*

SER'PENT, *n.* [L. *serpens.*] 1. A snake; a name given to ophidian reptiles without feet. Their bodies are very elongated, and move by means of the folds they form when in contact with the ground. The term is also applied less widely to such ophidian reptiles as have no sternum and no vestige of a shoulder, &c.—2. In *astronomy*, a constellation represented as a serpent held by Ophiucus or Serpentarius. 3. A wind instrument of music, serving as a base to the horns or cornets, so called from its form.—4. *Figuratively*, a subtile or malicious person.—5. In *mythology*, a symbol of the sun.—*Encyc.*

SER'PENT, *a.* *Serpent stones* or *snake stones*, fossil shells of different sizes, found in strata of stones and clays.—*Encyc.*

SER'PENT-CŪ'CUM-BER, *n.* A plant.

SER'PENT-ĒAT'ER, *n.* An African bird that preys on serpents.

SER'PENT-FISH, *n.* A fish of the genus *cepola*, with a body of a ribbon-like and compressed form, and a band of red running lengthwise.

SER'PENT-LĪKE, *a.* Like a serpent.

SER'PENT'S-TŌNGUE (-tung), *n.* 1. A plant; adder's tongue. 2. A name given to the fossil teeth of a species of shark, because they resemble tongues with their roots.—*Booth.*

SER-PEN-TĀ'RI-A, *n.* The specific name of numerous plants that have been reputed to be remedial of snakebites; as, *aristolochia serpentaria, prenanthes serpentaria*, &c.

SER-PEN-TĀ'RI-US, *n.* [L.] A constellation in the northern hemisphere, also called Ophiucus.

SER-PENT'I-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a serpent.—*Kirby.*

SER-PEN-TIG'E-NOUS, *a.* Bred of a serpent.

SER'PEN-TINE, *a.* [L. *serpentinus.*] 1. Resembling a serpent; *usually*, winding or turning one way and the other like a moving serpent; anfractuous. 2. Spiral; twisted. 3. Like a serpent; having the color or properties of a serpent.—*Serpentine tongue*, in the manege. A horse is said to have a serpentine tongue when he is constantly moving it, and sometimes passing it over the bit. *Encyc.*—*Serpentine verse*, a verse which begins and ends with the same word.

SER'PEN-TĪNE, *v. i.* To wind like a serpent; to meander.

SER'PEN-TĪNE, } *n.* A species of magnesian stone,
SER'PEN-TĪNE-STŌNE, } usually green, and often spotted like a serpent's back.

SER'PEN-TĪNE-LY, *adv.* In a serpentine manner.

SER'PENT-IZE, *v. i.* To wind; to turn or bend, first in one direction and then in the opposite; to meander.

SER'PENT-RY, *n.* A winding like that of the serpent.

† SER'PET, *n.* A basket.—*Ainsworth.*

SER-PIG'IN-OUS, *a.* [L. *serpigo.*] Affected with serpigo.

* SER-PĪ'GO, *n.* [L.] An exploded name of *herpes circinatus*, or ringworm.

SER-PŪ'LI-DANS, } *n. pl.* Animals of the order *annelida*,
SER-PŪ'LE-ANS, } forming calcareous tubes which twine round and cover stones, shells, &c.—*Kirby.*

SER'PU-LĪTE, *n.* A petrified shell or fossil of the genus *serpula.*—*Jameson.*

† SERR, *v. t.* [Fr. *serrer*; Sp., Port. *cerrar.*] To crowd, press, or drive together.—*Bacon.*

SER'RATE, } *a.* [L. *serratus.*] Notched on the edge like
SER'RĀ-TED, } a saw.

SER-RĀ'TION, *n.* Formation in the shape of a saw.

SER'RA-TURE, *n.* A notching in the edge of any thing, like a saw.—*Martyn.*

SER'RIED (-rid), *pp.* or *a.* Crowded; compacted; as, *serried* files.

SER'ROUS, *a.* Like the teeth of a saw; irregular. [*Rare.*]

SER'RU-LĀTE, } *a.* Finely serrate; having minute notch
SER'RU-LĀ-TED, } es.

† SER'RY, *v. t.* [Fr. *serrer.*] To crowd; to press together.—*Milton.*

SĒ'RUM, *n.* [L.] 1. The thin, transparent part of the blood. It is analogous to albumen. 2. The thin part of milk; whey.

SER'VAL, *n.* A carnivorous quadruped of the cat kind, a native of South Africa.

SERV'ANT, *n.* [Fr.; L. *servans.*] 1. A domestic or menial; a person who attends another for the purpose of performing menial offices for him, or who is employed by another for such offices or for other labor, and is subject to his command. The word is correlative to *master*. *Servant* differs from *slave*, as the servant's subjection to a master is voluntary, the slave's is not. Every slave is a servant, but every servant is not a slave. 2. One in a state of subjection.—3. In *Scripture*, a slave; a bondman. 4. The subject of a king.—2 *Sam.*, viii. 5. A person who voluntarily serves another or acts as his minister.—*Is.*, xlii. 6. A person employed or used as an instrument in accomplishing God's purposes. 7. One who yields obedience to another. 8. That which yields obedience, or acts in subordination, as an instrument.—*Ps.* cxix. 9. One who makes painful sacrifices in compliance with the weakness or wants of others.—1 *Cor.*, ix. 10. A person of base condition or ignoble spirit.—*Eccles.*, x. 11. A word of civility.—*Swift.*

† SERV'ANT, *v. t.* To subject.—*Shak.*

SERVE (serv), *v. t.* [Fr. *servir*; It. *servire*; Sp. *servir*; L. *servio.*] 1. To work for; to bestow the labor of body and mind in the employment of another. 2. To act as the minister of; to perform official duties to; as, to *serve* one's king. 3. To attend at command; to wait on. 4. To yield obedience servilely or meanly; as, to *serve* mammon. 5. To supply with food; as, others are *served* in plate.—*Dryden.* 6. To be subservient or subordinate to. 7. To perform the duties required in; as, the curate *served* two churches.—*Johnson.* 8. To perform duties in the employment of; as, to *serve* the king in a war. 9. To be sufficient to, or promotive of; as, to *serve* one's end or object. 10. To give assistance to by good offices. 11. To comply with; to submit to; as, to *serve* the time.—*Hooker.* 12. To be sufficient for; to satisfy; to content; as, it *serves* one for a dinner. 13. To be in the place of any thing to one; as, a tent *serves* him for a dwelling. 14. To treat; to requite; as, to *serve* one ungratefully.—15. In *Scripture* and *theology*, to render obedience and worship; to act in conformity to the law of a superior, and treat him with due reverence.—16. In *a bad sense*, to render obedience to; to yield compliance or act according to. 17. To worship; to render homage to. 18. To be a slave to; to be in bondage to. *Gen.* xv.—19. *To serve one's self of*, to use; to make use of; *a Gallicism*, [*se servir de.*] 20. To use; to manage: to apply; as, to *serve* the artillery in a battle. 21. To place on the table in dishes (for *serve up*); as, to *serve* dinner.—22. In *seamen's language*, to *serve* a rope is to wind something, as spun yarn, &c., tight round it, to prevent friction.—*Totten.*

To serve up, to prepare and present in a dish.—*To serve out* to distribute in portions.—*To serve a writ*, to read it to the defendant; or to leave an attested copy at his usual place of abode.—*To serve an attachment*, or *writ of attachment*, to levy it on the person or goods by seizure; or to seize.—

To serve an execution, to levy it on lands, goods, or person, by seizure or taking possession.—*To serve a warrant*, to read it, and to seize the person against whom it is issued.—*To serve an office*, to discharge a public duty.—SYN. To obey; minister to; subserve; promote; aid; help; assist; benefit; succor.

SERVE (serv), *v. i.* 1. To be a servant or slave. 2. To be employed in labor or other business for another.—*Gen.*, xxix. 3. To be in subjection.—*Is.*, xliii. 4. To wait; to attend; to perform domestic offices to another.—*Luke*, x. 5. To perform duties, as in the army, navy, or in any office. 6. To answer; to accomplish the end. 7. To be sufficient for a purpose. 8. To suit; to be convenient. 9. To conduce; to be of use. 10. To officiate or minister; to do the honors of.

SERVED, *pp.* Attended; waited on; worshiped; levied.

SERVICE (serv'is), *n.* [Fr.; It. *servizio;* Sp. *servicio;* L. *servitium.*] 1. In a *general sense*, labor of body, or of body and mind, performed at the command of a superior, or in pursuance of duty, or for the benefit of another. 2. The business of a servant; menial office. 3. Attendance of a servant. 4. Place of a servant; actual employment of a servant. 5. Any thing done by way of duty to a superior. 6. Attendance on a superior. 7. Profession of respect uttered or sent; as, "do my *service* to his majesty."—*Shak.* 8. Actual duty; that which is required to be done in an office. 9. That which God requires of man; worship; obedience. 10. Employment; business; office. 11. Use; purpose. 12. Military duty by land or sea; also, the period of such duty. 13. A military achievement.—*Shak.* 14. Useful office; advantage conferred; benefit, avail, or utility. 15. Favor.—*Shak.* 16. The duty which a tenant owes to his lord for his fee. 17. Public worship, or office of devotion. 18. A musical church composition, consisting of choruses, trios, duets, solos, &c. 19. The official duties of a minister of the Gospel, as in church, at a funeral, marriage, &c. 20. Course; order of dishes at table. 21. Vessels used at table; as, a *service* of silver plate.—22. In *seamen's language*, the materials used for serving a rope, as spun yarn, small lines, &c. 23. A tree and its fruit, of the genus *pyrrus* or *sorbus*. The fruit, like the medlar, is not eaten until in a state of decay.—*To see service*, in *military language*, implies to come into actual contact with the enemy.—*Campbell's Mil. Dict.*

SERVICE-BOOK, *n.* A prayer-book or missal.—*Milton.*

SERVICE-A-BLE, *a.* 1. That does service; that promotes happiness, interest, advantage, or any good; useful; beneficial; advantageous. 2. Capable of, or fit for military duty.—*Campbell's Mil. Dict.* 3. Active; diligent; officious. *Shak.*; [*rare.*]

SERVICE-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. Usefulness in promoting good of any kind; beneficialness. 2. Officiousness; readiness to do service.—*Sidney.*

SERVICE-A-BLY, *a.* In a serviceable manner.

† SERVI-ENT, *a.* [L. *serviens.*] Subordinate.—*Dyer.*

SERVILE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *servilis.*] 1. Such as pertains to a servant or slave; slavish; mean; such as proceeds from dependence. 2. Held in subjection; dependent. 3. Cringing; fawning; meanly submissive.—4. In *grammar*, not belonging to the original root; as, a *servile* letter.

SERVILE, *n.* In *grammar*, a letter which forms no part of the original root; opposed to *radical.*

SERVILE-LY, *adv.* 1. Meanly; slavishly; with base submission or obsequiousness. 2. With base deference to another.

SERVILE-NESS, } *n.* Slavery; the condition of a slave
SER-VILI-TY, } or bondman. 2. Mean submission; baseness; slavishness. 3. Mean obsequiousness; slavish deference.

SERVING, *ppr.* Working for; acting in subordination to; worshiping; also, performing duties.

SERVING-MAID, *n.* A female servant; a menial.

SERVING-MAN, *n.* A male servant; a menial.

SERVI-TOR, *n.* [It. *servitore;* Sp. *servidor;* Fr. *serviteur.*] 1. A servant; an attendant. 2. One who acts under another; a follower or adherent. 3. One who professes duty and obedience. *Shak.*—4. In the *University of Oxford*, an under-graduate, who is partly supported by the college funds; corresponding to *sizar* at Cambridge. They formerly waited at table, but this is now dispensed with.—*Brande.*

SERVI-TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office or situation of a servitor.

SERVI-TUDE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *servitudo.*] 1. The condition of a slave; the state of involuntary subjection to a master; slavery; bondage. 2. The state of a servant. 3. The condition of a conquered country. 4. A state of slavish dependence. 5. Servants, collectively; [*obs.*]

SES'A-ME, } *n.* [Fr. *sesame;* It. *sesamo;* L. *sesama.*] Oily
SES'A-MUM, } grain; names given to annual herbaceous plants of the genus *sesamum*, from the seeds of which an oil is expressed. *Bene* is a species of sesamum.

SES'A-MOID, } *a.* [Gr. σησαμη and ειδος.] Terms applied
SES-A-MOID'AL, } to the small bones found at the articulations of the great toes, and sometimes in other parts.

SES'BAN, *n.* [Ar.] A leguminous plant, a species of *sesbania* or *æschynomene.*

SES'E-LI, *n.* [L., Gr.] A genus of plants; meadow saxifrage; hartwort.—*Encyc.*

SES'QUI, *n.* [L. one and a half.] In *chemistry*, much used as a prefix to the names of certain compounds, to denote that they consist of one equivalent and a half of the acidifying and basifying principle, or of the acid, to one equivalent of the other element or proximate principle, or, rather, of three equivalents of the former and two of the latter.—*Sesquidupli* [L. *sesquiduplus*] is sometimes used in the same manner, to denote the proportions of two and a half to one, or, rather, of five to two.

SES-QUI-AL'TER, *n.* [L.] The name of a stop on the organ, containing three ranks of pipes.—*P. Cyc.*

SES-QUI-AL'TER, } *a.* [L. *sesquialter.*] 1. In *geometry*
SES-QUI-AL'TER-AL, } designating a ratio where one quantity or number contains another once, and half as much more, as 9 contains 6 and its half.—2. A *sesquialteral floret* is when a large fertile floret is accompanied with a small abortive one.

SES-QUI-AL'TER-ATE, *a.* In *arithmetic* and *geometry*, designating a ratio between two numbers, lines, &c., in which the greater is equal to once and a half of the less.—*Hutton.*

SES-QUI-BRŌ'MID, *n.* A basic compound of three equivalents of bromine with two of another element.

SES-QUI-CAR'BO-NATE, *n.* A salt composed of three equivalents of carbonic acid, with two equivalents of a base.

SES-QUI-CHLŌ'RID, *n.* A basic compound of three equivalents of chlorine with two of another element.

SES-QUI-CY'A-NID, *n.* A basic compound of three equivalents of cyanogen with two of another element.

SES-QUI-DŪ'PLI-CATE, *a.* [L. *sesqui* and *duplicatus.*] Designating the ratio of two and a half to one.

SES-QUIO-DID, *n.* A basic compound of three equivalents of iodine with two of another element.

* SES-QUIP'E-DAL, } *a.* [L. *sesqui* and *pedalis.*] Con-
SES-QUIP-E-DA'LI-AN, } taining a foot and a half.

SES-QUIP'LI-CATE, *a.* [L. *sesqui* and *plicatus.*] Designating the ratio of one and a half to one.

SES-QUI-SUL'PHID, *n.* A basic compound of three equivalents of sulphur with two of some other element.

SES-QUI-TER'TIAN, } *a.* [L. *sesqui* and *tertius.*] Desig-
SES-QUI-TER'TION-AL, } nating the ratio of one and one third to one.

SES'QUI-TONE, *n.* In *music*, a minor third, or interval of three semitones.—*Busby.*

SES-QUOX'YD, *n.* A basic compound of three equivalents of oxygen with two of some other element.

SESS, *n.* [L. *sessio.*] A tax. *See* ASSESSMENT. [*Rare.*]

SESS'-POOL, *n.* A cavity sunk in the earth to receive and retain the sediment of water conveyed in drains.

SES'SILE, *a.* [L. *sessilis.*] In *natural history*, sitting close upon the body to which it belongs, without any sensible projecting support.

SES'SION (sesh'un), *n.* [Fr.; L. *sessio.*] 1. A sitting or being placed. 2. The actual sitting of a court, council, legislature, &c. 3. The time, space, or term during which a court, council, legislature, and the like, meet daily for business.—4. *Sessions*, in *some of the States*, is particularly used for a court of justices, held for granting licenses to innkeepers or taverners, for laying out new highways or altering old ones, and the like.—*Court of Sessions*, the supreme civil court of Scotland.—*Brande.*

SES'SION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a church session.

SES'TERCE, *n.* Fr.; L. *sestertius.*] A Roman coin, in value the fourth part of a denarius, about two pence sterling or four cents.—The *sestertium*, that is, *sestertium pondus*, was two pounds and a half, or 1000 sesterces, equal, before the reign of Augustus, to £8, 17*s.*, 1*d.* sterling, or about $40, and, after his reign, to £7, 16*s.*, 3*d.* sterling.—*Smith's Dict.*

SET, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *set.* [Sax. *sætan, setan, settan;* L. *sedo;* G. *setzen;* D. *zetten;* Sw. *sätta;* Dan. *setter.*] 1. To put or place; to fix or cause to rest in a standing posture. 2. To put or place in its proper or natural posture. 3. To put, place, or fix in any situation. 4. To put into any condition or state; as, to *set* things in order. 5. To put; to fix; to attach to.—*Gen.*, iv., 15. 6. To fix; to render motionless, as the eyes. 7. To put or fix, as a price. 8. To fix; to state by some rule. 9. To regulate or adjust; as, to *set* a time-piece by the sun. 10. To fit to music; to adapt with notes, as a hymn. 11. To pitch; to begin to sing in public, as a psalm or tune. 12. To plant, as a shrub, tree, or vegetable. 13. To variegate, intersperse, or adorn with something fixed; to stud, as with jewels. 14. To return to its proper place or state; to replace; to reduce from a dislocated or fractured state, as an arm. 15. To fix; to place. 16. To fix firmly; to predetermine; as, to be *set* in one's purpose or way. 17. To fix by appointment; to appoint; to assign, as a time for action. 18. To place or station; to appoint to a particular duty; as, to *set* a watch. 19. To stake at play; [*rare.*] 20. To offer a

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÄR, FALL, WHAT;—PRE'Y;—MARĬNE, BIRD;—MÖVE, BOOK,

wager at dice to another; [*rare.*] 21. To fix in metal, as a jewel. 22. To fix; to cause to stop; to obstruct. 23. To embarrass; to perplex; as, to be hard *set.*—*Addison.* 24. To put in good order; to fix for use; to bring to a fine edge, as a razor. 25. To loose and extend; to spread, as sails. 26. To point out without noise or disturbance; as, a dog *sets* birds.—*Johnson.* 27. To oppose; as, "will you *set* your wit to a fool's?"—*Shak.* 28. To prepare with rennet for cheese, as milk. 29. To dim; to darken or extinguish.—1 *Kings*, xiv., 4.

To set by the compass, among *seamen*, to observe the bearing or situation of a distant object by the compass.—*To set about*, to begin, as an action or enterprise; to apply to.—*To set one's self against*, to place one's self in a state of enmity or opposition.—*To set against*, to oppose; to set in comparison.—*To set apart.* 1. To separate to a particular use; to separate from the rest; to devote. 2. To neglect for a season; [*obs.*]—*To set aside.* 1. To omit for the present; to lay out of the question. 2. To reject, as pretensions. 3. To annul; to vacate, as a decision or verdict. —*To set abroach*, to spread. *Shak.*—*To set agoing*, to cause to begin to move.—*To set by.* 1. To set apart or on one side; to reject.—*Bacon.* 2. To esteem; to regard; to value. *Halliwell.*—*To set down.* 1. To place upon the ground or floor. 2. To enter in writing; to register. 3. To explain or relate in writing. 4. To fix on a resolve; [*rare.*] 5. To fix; to establish; to ordain, as a law.—*To set forth.* 1. To manifest; to offer or present to view.—*Rom.*, iii. 2. To publish; to promulgate; to make appear. 3. To send out; to prepare and send, as a fleet; [*obs.*] 4. To display; to exhibit; to present to view; to show.—*To set forward*, to advance; to move on; also, to promote. —*To set in*, to put in the way to begin. *Collier.*—*To set off.* 1. To adorn; to decorate; to embellish. 2. To give a pompous or flattering description of; to eulogize; to recommend. 3. To place against as an equivalent. 4. To separate or assign for a particular purpose.—*To set on* or *upon.* 1. To incite; to instigate; to animate to action. 2. To assault or attack; seldom used transitively, but the passive form is often used; as, to be *set upon* by pirates. 3. To employ, as in a task.—*Shak.* 4. To fix the attention; to determine to any thing with settled purpose.—*To set out.* 1. To assign; to allot. 2. To publish, as a proclamation.—*Bacon*; [*rare.*] 3. To mark by boundaries or distinctions of space.—*Locke.* 4. To adorn; to embellish, as with jewels. 5. To raise, equip, and send forth; to furnish, as a fleet; [*rare.*] 6. To show; to display; to recommend; to set off. 7. To show; to prove; [*rare.*]—8. In *law*, to recite; to state at large.—*To set up.* 1. To erect. 2. To begin a new institution; to institute; to establish; to found. 3. To enable to commence a new business. 4. To raise; to exalt; to put in power.—2 *Sam.*, iii., 10. 5. To place in view. 6. To raise; to utter loudly, as a note or shout. 7. To advance; to propose as truth or for reception, as an opinion. 8. To raise from depression or to a sufficient fortune.—9. In *seamen's language*, to extend, as the shrouds, stays, &c.—*To set at naught*, to undervalue; to contemn; to despise.—*To set in order*, to adjust or arrange; to reduce to method.—*To set eyes on*, to see; to behold; to fasten the eyes on.—*To set the teeth on edge*, to affect the teeth with a painful sensation.—*To set over.* 1. To appoint or constitute. 2. To assign; to transfer; to convey.—*To set right*, to correct; to put in order.—*To set sail*, to make sail, or to commence sailing.—*To set at ease*, to quiet; to tranquilize.—*To set free*, to release from confinement, imprisonment, or bondage; to liberate; to emancipate.—*To set at work*, to cause to enter on work or action, or to direct how to enter on work.—*To set on fire*, to communicate fire to; to inflame; and, *figuratively*, to enkindle the passions; to make to rage; to irritate.—*To set before*, to offer; to propose; to present to view.

†SET, *v. i.* 1. To decline; to go down; to pass below the horizon. 2. To be fixed hard; to be close or firm. 3. To fit music to words. 4. To congeal or concrete. 5. To begin a journey; [*obs.*] 6. To plant; as in the proverb, "to sow dry and *set* wet." 7. To flow; to have a certain direction in motion, as a current. 8. To catch birds with a dog that *sets* them, that is, one that lies down and points them out, and with a large net.—*To set one's self about*, to begin; to enter upon; to take the first steps.—*To set one's self*, to apply one's self.—*To set about*, to fall on; to begin; to take the first steps in a business or enterprise.—*To set in.* 1. To begin. 2. To become settled in a particular state.—*To set forward*, to move or march; to begin to march, to advance.—*To set on* or *upon.* 1. To begin a journey or an enterprise. 2. To assault; to make an attack. *Shak.*—*To set out.* 1. To begin a journey or course. 2 To have a beginning.—*To set to*, to apply one's self to. —*To set up.* 1. To begin business or a scheme of life. 2. To profess openly; to make pretensions.

§SET, *pp.* 1. Placed; put; located; fixed; adjusted; composed; studded or adorned; reduced, as a dislocated or broken bone. 2. *a.* Regular; uniform; formal; as, a *set* speech. 3. Fixed in opinion; determined; firm; obstinate. 4. Established; prescribed.

SET, *n.* 1. A number or collection of things of the same kind and of similar form, which are ordinarily used together. 2. A number of things fitted to be used together, though different in form. 3. A number of persons associated; as, a *set* of men. 4. A number of particular things that are united in the formation of a whole. 5. A young plant for growth. 6. The descent of the sun or other luminary below the horizon. 7. A wager at dice. 8. A game.—*A dead set*, the act of a setter dog when it discovers the game and remains intently fixed in pointing it out, said also, by Grose, to be a concerted scheme to defraud a person by gaming.—*To be at a dead set*, is to be in a fixed state or condition which precludes further progress.—*To make a dead set upon*, to make a determined onset.

SET'-DOWN, *n.* A powerful rebuke or reprehension.

SET'-FOIL. *See* SEPT-FOIL.

SET'-OFF, *n.* [*set* and *off.*] 1. The act of admitting one claim to counterbalance another.—In *New England*, *offset* is sometimes used for *set-off.* 2. The part of a wall, &c., which is exposed horizontally, when the portion above it is reduced in thickness; also called *offset.*—*Gloss. of Archit.*

SET'-SPEECH, *n.* A speech carefully prepared before it is delivered in public.—*Halliwell.*

SET'-TŌ, *n.* A conflict, as in boxing, argument, &c.—*Halliwell.*

SE-TĀ'CEOUS (-shus), *a.* [L. *seta.*] 1. Bristly; set with bristles; consisting of bristles.—2. In *natural history*, bristle-shaped; having the thickness and length of a bristle.—*Setaceous worm*, a name given to a water-worm that resembles a horse hair, vulgarly supposed to be an animated hair.

SE-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *seta* and *fero.*] Producing or having bristles.

SĒ'TI-FORM, *a.* [L. *seta* and *form.*] Having the form of a bristle.—*Journ. of Science.*

SĒ'TI-RĒME, *n.* [L. *seta* and *remus.*] A name given to the jointed legs whose inner side has a dense fringe of hairs, by means of which such animals as the diving beetles move in the water.—*Kirby.*

†SET'NESS, *n.* Regulation; adjustment; obstinacy.—*Masters.*

SĒ'TON, *n.* [Fr.] In *surgery*, a few horse hairs or small threads, or a twist of silk, drawn through the skin by a large needle, by which a small opening is made and continued.

SĒ'TŌSE, } *a.* [It. *setoso*; L. *setosus.*] In *natural history*,
SĒ'TOUS, } bristly; having the surface set with bristles.—*Martyn.*

SET-TEE', *n.* 1. A long seat with a back to it. 2. A vessel with one deck, and a very long, sharp prow, carrying two or three masts with lateen sails; used in the *Mediterranean.*

SETTER, *n.* 1. One who sets; as, a *setter on.* 2. A dog that beats the field and starts birds for sportsmen. It partakes of the characters of the pointer and the spaniel. 3. A man who performs the office of a setting-dog, or finds persons to be plundered. 4. One who adapts words to music in composition. 5. Whatever sets off, adorns, or recommends; [*obs.*]

SETTER-WŎRT, *n.* A plant, stinking hellebore or bear's foot.

SETTING, *ppr.* Placing; putting; fixing; studding; appointing; sinking below the horizon, &c.

SETTING, *n.* 1. The act of putting, placing, fixing, or establishing. 2. The act of sinking below the horizon. 3. The act or manner of taking birds by a setting-dog. 4. Inclosure. 5. The direction of a current, sea, or wind.—*Hutton.* 6. The hardening of plaster or cement.—*Gwilt.*

SETTING-CŌAT, *n.* In *architecture*, the best sort of plaster on walls or ceilings.

SETTING-DOG, *n.* A setter; a dog trained to find and start birds for sportsmen.

SETTLE (set'tl), *n.* [Sax. *setl, settl*; G. *sessel*; D. *zetel.*] A long bench with a high wooden back.—*Forby.*—*Dryden.*

SETTLE, *v. t.* 1. To place in a permanent condition after wandering or fluctuation. 2. To make permanent, fixed, or established in any place.—1 *Chron.*, xvii., 14. 3. To establish in business or way of life; as, to *settle* a son in the world.—*Dryden.* 4. To marry, as a daughter. 5. To confirm or render established. 6. To free from doubt or render determinate what is uncertain, as a question in litigation. 7. To render fixed; to make certain or permanent, as habits. 8. To render fixed; not to suffer to doubt or waver; as, to *settle* the wavering.—*Swift.* 9. To make close or compact, as the turf.—*Mortimer.* 10. To cause to subside after being heaved and loosened by frost; or to dry and harden after rain, as the ground or earth. 11. To lower or cause to sink. 12. To fix by gift, grant, or any legal act, as an annuity. 13. To fix firmly. 14. To cause to sink or subside, as extraneous matter in liquors. 15. To tranquilize what is disturbed. 16. To place in the pas-

toral office; to ordain over a church and society, or parish, as a minister.—*Boswell;* [*United States.*] 17. To plant with inhabitants; to colonize. 18. To close by amicable agreement or otherwise, as a dispute. 19. To bring to adjustment; to liquidate; to balance, or to pay, as accounts or business transactions.—*To settle the land,* among *seamen,* to cause it to sink or appear lower by receding from it.—Syn. To fix; establish; regulate; arrange; compose; adjust; determine; decide.

SET'TLE, *v. i.* 1. To fall to the bottom of liquor; to subside; to sink and rest on the bottom, as dregs, mud, &c. 2. To lose motion or fermentation; to deposit, as feces. 3. To fix one's habitation or residence. 4. To marry and establish a domestic state. 5. To become fixed after change or fluctuation, as the wind. 6. To become stationary; to quit a rambling or irregular course for a permanent or methodical one. 7. To become fixed or permanent; to take a lasting form or state. 8. To rest; to repose. 9. To become calm; to cease from agitation. 10. To make a jointure for a wife. 11. To sink by its weight, as a building; and, in *loose bodies,* to become more compact. 12. To sink after being heaved, and to dry, as the earth. 13. To be ordained or installed over a parish, church, or congregation, as a minister. 14. To adjust differences or accounts; to come to an agreement, as with creditors or debtors.

SET'TLED (set'tld), *pp.* or *a.* Placed; established; fixed; determined; composed; adjusted; determinate; definitive; decisive; conclusive.

SET'TLED-NESS, *n.* The state of being settled; confirmed state.—*King Charles.* [*Little used.*]

SET'TLE-MENT, *n.* 1. The act of settling, or state of being settled. 2. The falling of the foul or foreign matter of liquors to the bottom; subsidence. 3. The matter that subsides; lees; dregs; [*obs.*] 4. The act of giving possession by legal sanction. 5. A jointure granted to a wife, or the act of granting it. 6. The act of taking a domestic state; the act of marrying and going to housekeeping. 7. A becoming stationary, or taking a permanent residence after a roving course of life. 8. The act of planting or establishing, as a colony; also, the place, or the colony established. 9. Adjustment; liquidation; the ascertainment of just claims, or payment of the balance of an account. 10. Adjustment of differences; pacification; reconciliation. 11. The ordaining or installment of a clergyman over a parish or congregation. 12. A sum of money or other property granted to a minister on his ordination, exclusive of his salary. 13. Legal residence or establishment of a person in a particular parish or town.—*Act of Settlement,* in *English history,* the statute of the 12th and 13th of William III., by which the crown was limited to the house of Hanover.—*Brande.*

SET'TLER, *n.* One who commences a settlement in a new country.—*Ames.*

SET'TLING, *ppr.* Placing; fixing; establishing; regulating; adjusting; planting; subsiding; composing; ordaining or installing.

SET'TLING, *n.* 1. The act of making a settlement; a planting or colonizing. 2. The act of subsiding, as lees. 3. The adjustment of differences.—4. *Settlings, plural,* lees; dregs; sediment.

SET'WALL, *n.* [*set* and *wall.*] A plant. The *garden setwall* is a species of *valeriana.*

SEV'EN (sev'n), *a.* [Sax. *seofa, seofan;* Goth. *sibun;* D. *zeeven;* G. *sieben;* L. *septem.*] Four and three; one more than six or less than eight.—*Seven stars,* a common name for the cluster of stars in the neck of Taurus, called Pleiades.

SEV'EN-HILLED, *a.* Having seven hills.—*More.*

SEV'EN-FŌLD, *a.* [*seven* and *fold.*] Repeated seven times; doubled seven times.

SEV'EN-FŌLD, *adv.* Seven times as much or often.

SEV'EN-NIGHT (sen'nit), *n.* [*seven* and *night.*] A week; the period of seven days and nights.—*Sevennight* is now contracted into *sennight,* which see.

SEV'EN-SCŌRE, *n.* [*seven* and *score.*] Seven times twenty, that is, a hundred and forty.—*Bacon.*

SEV'EN-TEEN, *a.* [Sax. *seofontyne.*] Seven and ten.

SEV'EN-TEENTH, *a.* [from *seventeen.*] The ordinal of seventeen; the seventh after the tenth.

SEV'ENTH, *a.* [Sax. *seofetha.*] 1. The ordinal of seven; the first after the sixth. 2. Containing or being one part in seven.

SEV'ENTH, *n.* 1. The seventh part; one part in seven.—2. In *music,* a dissonant interval or heptachord. A major seventh is a semitone less than an octave; a minor seventh is a semitone less than the major seventh.

SEV'ENTH-LY, *adv.* In the seventh place.—*Bacon.*

SEV'EN-TI-ETH, *a.* [from *seventy.*] The ordinal of seventy.

SEV'EN-TY, *a.* [D. *zeventig.*] Seven times ten.

SEV'EN-TY, *n.* The Septuagint or seventy translators of the Old Testament into the Greek language.

SEV'ER, *v. t.* [Fr. *severer,* It. *sevrare.*] 1. To part or divide by violence; to separate by cutting or rending. 2. To part or detach from the rest by violence. 3. To separate; to disjoin, as distinct things, but united. 4. To separate and put in different orders or places. 5. To disjoin, to disunite; in a *general sense,* but usually implying violence. 6. To keep distinct or apart. *Ex.,* viii.—7. In *law,* to disunite; to disconnect; to part possession.

SEV'ER, *v. i.* 1. To make a separation or distinction; to distinguish. 2. To suffer disjunction; to be parted or rent asunder.—*Shak.*

SEV'ER-AL, *a.* [from *sever.*] 1. Separate; distinct; not common to two or more. 2. Separate; different; distinct. 3. Divers; sundry; consisting of a number; more than two, but not very many. 4. Separate; single; particular. 5. Distinct; appropriate.—A *joint and several note* is a promissory note of two persons or more, which each is liable to pay if the others fail.

SEV'ER-AL, *n.* 1. Each particular, or a small number, singly taken. 2. An inclosed or separate place; inclosed ground; [*obs.*]—*In several,* in a state of separation; [*little used.*]

† SEV-ER-AL'I-TY, *n.* Each particular singly taken; distinction.—*Bishop Hall.*

† SEV'ER-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To distinguish.—*Bishop Hall.*

SEV'ER-AL-LY, *adv.* Separately; distinctly; apart from others.

SEV'ER-AL-TY, *n.* A state of separation from the rest, or from all others.

SEV'ER-ANCE, *n.* Separation; the act of dividing or disuniting.

SE-VĒRE', *a.* [Fr.; L. *severus;* It., Sp. *severo.*] 1. Characterized by harshness; not mild or indulgent, as language or treatment. 2. Characterized by sharpness or rigor, as zeal.—*Taylor.* 3. Characterized by great strictness, or sometimes, perhaps, by unreasonable strictness or exactness; giving no indulgence; as, *severe* discipline. 4. Characterized by rigor, or perhaps cruelty; as, *severe* justice or penalty. 5. Grave; sober; sedate to an extreme. 6. Rigidly exact; strictly methodical; not lax or airy; as, a *severe* style. 7. Characterized by sharpness or violence; afflictive; distressing, as pain. 8. Characterized by sharpness; extreme, as cold. 9. Close; concise; not luxuriant; as, a *severe* language.—*Dryden.* 10. Difficult to be endured; critical; nice; as, a *severe* test.—Syn. Rigid; strict; exact, rigorous; hard; rough; stern; austere; morose; harsh, censorious; tart; acrimonious; sarcastic; satirical; cutting; biting; keen; bitter; cruel.

SEV'ERED, *pp.* Parted by violence; disjointed.

SE-VĒRE'LY, *adv.* 1. Harshly; sharply. 2. Strictly; rigorously. 3. With extreme rigor. 4. Painfully; afflictively; greatly. 5. Fiercely; ferociously.

SEV'ER-ING, *ppr.* Parting by violence; disuniting.

SEV'ER-ITE, *n.* A mineral found near St. Sever, in France composed of silica, alumina, and water.—*Dana.*

SE-VER'I-TY, *n.* [L. *severitas.*] 1. Harshness; rigor, austerity; want of mildness or indulgence. 2. Rigor; extreme strictness. 3. Excessive rigor; extreme degree or amount. 4. Extremity; quality or power of distressing. 5. Extreme degree. 6. Extreme coldness or inclemency. 7. Harshness; cruel treatment; sharpness of punishment. 8. Exactness; rigor; niceness. 9. Strictness; rigid accuracy.

† SEV-O-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *sevoco.*] A calling aside.

SEV-RŪ'GA, *n.* A fish of the sturgeon kind in the Caspian Sea.

† SEW (sū), to follow.—*Spenser.* *See* Sue.

SEW (sō), *v. t.* [Sax. *siwian, suwian;* Goth. *siuyan;* Sw. *sy;* Dan. *syer;* L. *suo.*] To unite or fasten together with a needle and thread.—*To sew up,* to inclose by sewing; to inclose in any thing sewed.

SEW (sō), *v. i.* To practice sewing; to join things with stitches.

† SEW (sū), *v. t.* [L. *sicco.*] To drain a pond for taking the fish.

SEWED (sōde), *pp.* United by stitches.

SEW'EL (sū'el), *n.* Among *huntsmen,* something hung up to prevent deer from entering a place.

* SEW'ER (sū'er), *n.* [G. *anzucht.* Elmes deduces it from old Fr. *asscour.*] A drain or passage to convey off water and filth under ground; a subterraneous canal, particularly in cities; [corruptly pronounced *shore* or *soer.*]

† SEW'ER (sō'er), *n.* [D. *schaffer;* G. *schaffner.*] An officer who serves up a feast and arranges the dishes.

SEW'ER (sō'er), *n.* One who sews, or uses the needle.

SEW'ER-AGE (sū'er-aje), *n.* The making of a sewer; the discharging of water, &c., by a sewer.

SEW'ING (sō'ing), *ppr.* Joining with the needle or with stitches.

SEW'ING (sō'ing), *n.* The act or occupation of sewing or using a needle; that which is sewed with the needle.—*Ash.*

SEW'I-TUDE (sū'e-), *n.* A term derived from the civil law, equivalent to *easement* in the common law.

† SEW'STER (sō'ster), *n.* A woman who sows or spins.—*Ben Jonson.*

SEX, *n.* [Fr. *sexe;* Sp. *sexo;* It. *sesso;* L. *sexus.*] 1. The distinction between male and female; or that property or character by which an animal is male or female.—In *bot*

eny, the structure of plants which corresponds to male and female among animals.—2. *By way of emphasis*, womankind; females.

SEX-A-GE-NA'RI-AN, *n.* A person who has arrived at the age of sixty years.—*Cowper.*

* SEX'A-GEN-A-RY or SEX-AG'EN-A-RY, *a.* [Fr. *sexagénaire*; L. *sexagenarius.*] Designating the number sixty; *as a noun*, a person sixty years of age; also, something composed of sixty.

SEX-A-GES'I-MA, *n.* [L. *sexagesimus.*] The second Sunday before Lent, the next to Shrove-Tuesday; so called as being about the 60th day before Easter.

SEX-A-GES'I-MAL, *a.* Sixtieth; pertaining to the number sixty.—*Sexagesimal*, or *sexagenary arithmetic*, a method of computation proceeding by sixties, as in dividing degrees into minutes, &c.—*Sexagesimal fractions* or *sexagesimals*, fractions having 60, or some power of 60, for their denominator.—*Hutton.*

SEX'AN"GLE, *n.* In *geometry*, a figure having six angles, and consequently six sides.—*Hutton.*

SEX'AN"GLED (-ang-gld) } *a.* [L. *sex* and *angulus.*]
SEX-AN"GU-LAR (-ang'gu-lar), } Haxing six angles; hexagonal.

SEX-AN"GU-LAR-LY, *adv.* With six angles; hexagonally.

SEX-DEC'I-MAL, *a.* [L. *sex* and *decem.*] In *crystallography*, when a prism or the middle part of a crystal has six faces, and the two summits taken together ten faces.—*Haüy.* [*Not used.*]

SEX-DU-O-DEC'I-MAL, *a.* [L. *sex* and *duodecim.*] In *crystallography*, designating a crystal when the prism or middle part has six faces, and the two summits taken together twelve faces.—*Haüy.* [*Not used.*]

SEX-EN'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *sex* and *annus.*] Lasting six years, or happening once in six years.

SEX-EN'NI-AL-LY, *adv.* Once in six years.

SEX'FID, *a.* [L. *sex* and *findo.*] In *botany*, six-cleft.

SEX'LESS, *a.* Having no sex.—*Shelly.*

SEX-LOC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *sex* and *loculus.*] In *botany*, six-celled; having six cells for seeds.

SEX'TAIN (-tin), *n.* [L. *sextans.*] A stanza of six lines.

SEX'TANT, *n.* [L. *sextans.*] 1. In *mathematics*, the sixth part of a circle. Hence, 2. An instrument for measuring the angular distances of objects by reflection. It is formed like a quadrant, excepting that its limb comprehends 60 degrees, or the sixth part of a circle.—3. In *astronomy*, a constellation situated across the equator and south of the ecliptic.—*Brande.*

SEX'TA-RY, *n.* [L. *sextarius.*] An ancient Roman measure about equal to an English pint.—*Smith's Dict.*

† SEX'TA-RY, } *n.* The same as *sacristan.*—*Dict.*
† SEX'TRY }

SEX'TILE, *n.* [L. *sextilis.*] Denoting the aspect or position of two planets, when distant from each other 60 degrees.

SEX-TILL'ION (seks-til'yun), *n.* According to the *English notation*, the number expressed by a unit with 36 ciphers annexed; according to the *French notation*, a unit with 21 ciphers annexed.—*Barlow.*

SEX'TON, *n.* [contracted from *sacristan.*] An under officer of the church, whose business is to take care of the vessels, vestments, &c., belonging to the church, to attend on the officiating clergyman, and perform other duties pertaining to the church, to dig graves, &c.

SEX'TON-SHIP, *n.* The office of a sexton.—*Swift.*

SEX'TU-PLE, *a.* [Low L. *sextuplus.*] 1. Sixfold; six times as much.—2. In *music*, denoting a mixed sort of triple, beaten in double time, or a measure of two times, composed of six equal notes, three for each time.

SEX'U-AL (sex'yu-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to sex or the sexes; distinguishing the sex; denoting what is peculiar to the distinction and office of male and female.—2. *Sexual method*, in *botany*, the method which is founded on the distinction of sexes in plants, as male and female.

SEX'U-AL-IST, *n.* One who believes and maintains the doctrine of sexes in plants; or one who adopts the sexual method of classification.—*Milne.*

SEX-U-AL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being distinguished by sex.

SEX'U-AL-LY, *adv.* In a sexual manner.

SFOR-ZA'TO. [It.] In *music*, a direction placed over a note to signify to the performer that it must be struck with peculiar force.

SHAB, *v. i.* To play mean tricks.—In *some parts of New England*, it signifies to reject or dismiss. [*Vulgar.*]

SHAB'BED, *a.* Mean; shabby.—*A. Wood.*

SHAB'BI-LY, *adv.* 1. Raggedly; with rent or ragged clothes. 2. Meanly; in a despicable manner.

SHAB'BI-NESS, *n.* 1. Raggedness. 2. Meanness; paltriness.

SHAB'BY, *a.* [D. *schabbig*; G. *schäbig.*] 1. Ragged; torn or worn to rags. 2. Clothed with ragged garments. 3. Mean; paltry; despicable.

SHAB'RAC̈K, *n.* [Hungarian.] The cloth furniture or housing of a troop horse or charger.—*Brande.*

SHAC̈K, *n.* 1. In *ancient customs of England*, a liberty of winter pasturage; stock turned into the stubble after the harvest are said to be at *shack.*—In *New England*, *shack* is used in a somewhat similar sense for mast or the food of swine, and for feeding at large or in the forest. 2. A shabby fellow, lurking and prowling about, and living by his shifts.—*Forby.*

SHAC̈K, *v. i.* 1. To shed, as corn at harvest.—*Grose*; [*local.*] 2. To feed in stubble, or upon the waste corn of the field.—*Pegge*; [*local.*]

SHAC̈K'LE (shak'l), *n.* Stubble.

SHAC̈K'LE, *v. t.* [Sax. *sceacul*; D. *schakel.*] 1. To chain; to fetter; to tie or confine the limbs so as to prevent free motion. 2. To bind or confine so as to obstruct or embarrass action.

SHAC̈K'LE, *n.*, } [Usually in the *plural.*] 1. Fet-
SHAC̈K'LES (-lz), *n. pl.* } ters, gyves, handcuffs, manacles, chains, or that which obstructs or prevents the free action of the limbs. 2. That which obstructs or embarrasses free action.

SHAC̈K'LED, *pp.* Tied; confined; embarrassed.

SHAC̈K'LING, *ppr.* Fettering; binding; confining.

SHAD, *n.* [G. *schade.*] A fish of the genus *alosa* (*clupea*, Linn.). Shad ascend the English and American rivers in the spring, and are highly prized for food.

SHAD'DOC̈K, *n.* A species of the orange (*citrus decumana*), but much larger and coarser than the common orange. [It is named from the person who first carried this fruit from the East to the West Indies.]

SHADE, *n.* [Sax. *scad*, *scead*, *sced*; G *schatten.*] 1. *Literally*, the interception, cutting off, or interruption of the rays of light; hence, the obscurity which is caused by such interception. *Shade* differs from *shadow*, as it implies no particular form or definite limit; whereas a *shadow* represents in form the object which intercepts the light. 2. Darkness; obscurity. 3. An obscure place, properly in a grove or close wood, which precludes the sun's rays; and hence, a secluded retreat. 4. A screen; something that intercepts light or heat. 5. Protection; shelter.—6. In *painting*, the dark part of a picture. 7. Degree or gradation of light. 8. A very minute difference; as, coffee is a *shade* higher; [*mercantile.*] 9. A shadow.—*Pope*; [*see* SHADOW.] 10. The soul, after its separation from the body; so called, because the ancients supposed it to be perceptible to the sight, not to the touch; a spirit; a ghost.—*Dryden.*

SHADE, *v. t.* [Sax. *sceadan*, *gesceadan.*] 1. To shelter or screen from light by intercepting its rays. 2. To overspread with darkness or obscurity; to obscure. 3. To shelter; to hide. 4. To cover from injury; to protect; to screen. 5. To paint in obscure colors; to darken. 6. To mark with gradations of color. 7. To darken; to obscure.

SHA'DED, *pp.* or *a.* Defended from the rays of the sun, darkened.

SHA'DER, *n.* He or that which shades.

SHA'DES, *n. pl.* 1. The lower region, or place of the dead Hence, 2. Deep obscurity; total darkness.

SHA'DI-LY, *adv.* Umbrageously.

SHA'DI-NESS, *n.* The state of being shady; umbrageousness.

SHA'DING, *n.* The act or process of making a shade.—*Scott*

SHA'DING, *ppr.* Sheltering from the sun's rays.

SHAD'OW, *n.* [Sax. *scadu*, *sceadu.*] 1. Shade within definites limits; obscurity or deprivation of light, apparent on a plane, and representing the form of the body which intercepts the rays of light. 2. Darkness; shade; obscurity. 3. Shelter made by any thing that intercepts the light, heat, or influence of the air. 4. Obscure place; secluded retreat; [*obs.*] 5. Dark part of a picture; [*obs.*] 6. A spirit; a ghost; [*obs.*]—7. In *painting*, the representation of a real shadow. 8. An imperfect and faint representation; opposed to *substance.* 9. Inseparable companion. 10. Type; mystical representation. 11. Protection; shelter; favor.—*Lam.*, iv. 12. Slight or faint appearance.—*James*, i.

SHAD'OW, *v. t.* 1. To overspread with obscurity. 2. To cloud; to darken. 3. To make cool; to refresh by shade; or to shade. 4. To conceal; to hide; to screen. 5. To protect; to screen from danger; to shroud. 6. To mark with slight gradations of color or light.—*Locke.* 7. To paint in obscure colors. 8. To represent faintly or imperfectly. 9. To represent typically.

SHAD'OW-CAST-ING, *a.* Casting a shadow.

SHAD'OW-GRASS, *n.* A kind of grass so called.

SHAD'OW OF DEATH, *n.* Terrible darkness, trouble, or death.—*Job*, iii.

SHAD'OWED, *pp.* Represented imperfectly or typically

SHAD'OW-ING, *ppr.* Representing by faint or imperfect resemblance.

SHAD'OW-ING, *n.* Shade or gradation of light and color.

SHAD'OW-LESS, *a.* Having no shadow

SHAD'OW-Y, *a.* [Sax. *sceadwig.*] 1. Full of shade; dark, gloomy. 2. Not brightly luminous; faintly light. 3. Faintly representative; typical. 4. Unsubstantial; unreal. 5 Dark; obscure; opaque.

SHAD'ŌW-Y-NESS, *n.* State of being shadowy or unsubstantial.

SHĀ'DRAGH, *n.* In *the smelting of iron*, a mass of iron in which the smelting has failed of its intended effect. [*Local.*]

SHĀ'DY, *a.* 1. Abounding with shade or shades; overspread with shade. 2. Sheltered from the glare of light or sultry heat.

† SHAF'FLE, *v. i.* To hobble or limp.

† SHAF'FLER, *n.* A hobbler; one who limps.

SHĀFT, *n.* [Sax. *sceaft*; D., G. *schaft*; Sw., Dan. *skaft.*] 1. An arrow; a missile weapon.—2. In *mining*, a pit, or long, narrow opening or entrance into a mine. It is perpendicular or slightly inclined.—3. In *architecture*, the *shaft* of a column is the body of it, between the base and the capital. 4. The shaft of a chimney is that part of it which rises above the roof.—*Gwilt.* 5. Any thing straight, as the spire of a church, &c. 6. The stem or stock of a feather or quill. 7. The pole of a carriage, sometimes called *tongue* or *neap.* 8. The handle of a weapon.

SHĀFT'ED, *a.* Having a handle; a term, in *heraldry*, applied to a spear-head.

† SHĀFT'MENT, *n.* [Sax. *scæftmund.*] A span, a measure of about six inches.—*Ray.*

SHAG, *n.* [Sax. *sceacga*; Dan. *skiæg*; Sw. *skägg.*] 1. Coarse hair or nap, or rough, woolly hair. 2. A kind of cloth having a long, coarse nap.—3. In *ornithology*, an aquatic fowl, the green cormorant or crested cormorant.

SHAG, *a.* Hairy; shaggy.—*Shak.*

SHAG, *v. t.* 1. To make rough or hairy.—*J. Barlow.* 2. To make rough or shaggy; to deform.—*Thomson.*

SHAG'-BĀRK, *n.* The popular name of a kind of hickory, the *carya squamosa*, from its shaggy bark; also called shell-bark.—*Sylv. Am.*

SHAG'GY, } *a.* 1. Rough with long hair or wool. 2.
SHAG'GED, } Rough; rugged.

SHAG'GI-NESS, } *n.* The state of being shaggy; rough-
SHAG'GED-NESS, } ness with long, loose hair or wool.

SHA-GREEN', *n.* [Pers.] A kind of leather prepared from the skins of horses, asses, mules, &c., and grained so as to be covered with small round pimples or granulations. It is much used for covering small cases and boxes.—*P. Cyc.*

SHA-GREEN', } *a.* Made of the leather called shagreen.
SHA-GREEN'ED', }

SHA-GREEN', for *chagrin.* *See* CHAGRIN.

SHĀH, *n.* The title given by European writers to the king or monarch of Persia.—*Brande.*

SHĀIK. *See* SHEIK.

† SHĀIL, *v. t.* To walk sidewise.—*L'Estrange.*

SHĀKE, *v. t.*; pret. *shook*; pp. *shaken.* [Sax. *sceacan*; Sw. *skaka*; D. *schokken.*] 1. To cause to move with quick vibrations; to move rapidly one way and the other; to agitate. 2. To make to totter or tremble. 3. To cause to shiver. 4. To throw down by a violent motion. 5. To throw away; to drive off. 6. To move from firmness; to weaken the stability of; to endanger; to threaten to overthrow. 7. To cause to waver or doubt; to impair the resolution of; to depress the courage of. 8. To trill.—*To shake hands: sometimes*, to unite with; to agree or contract with; *more generally*, to take leave of, from the practice of shaking hands at meeting and parting.—*To shake off*, to drive off; to throw off or down by violence.

SHĀKE, *v. i.* 1. To be agitated with a waving or vibratory motion. 2. To tremble; to shiver; to quake; to quiver; to shudder. 3. To totter.

SHĀKE, *n.* 1. Concussion; a vacillating or wavering motion; a rapid motion one way and the other; agitation. 2. A trembling or shivering; agitation. 3. A motion of hands clasped.—4. In *music*, a trill; a rapid reiteration of two notes comprehending an interval not greater than one whole tone, nor less than a semitone. 5. A fissure or rent in timber, caused by its being dried too suddenly.—*Gwilt.*

SHĀKE'DOWN, *n.* A temporary substitute for a bed, as on chairs, or on the floor; derived, perhaps, originally from the shaking down of straw for this purpose. [*Eng.*]

SHĀK'EN (shāk'n), *pp.* 1. Impelled with a vacillating motion; agitated. 2. *a.* Cracked or split. *See* SHAKY.

SHĀK'ER, *n.* 1. A person or thing that shakes or agitates. *Pope.*—2. In the *United States*, *Shakers* is the name given to a sect of Christians who make dancing a part of their worship.

SHĀK'ING, *ppr.* 1. Impelling to a wavering motion; causing to vacillate or waver; agitating. 2. Trembling; shivering; quaking.

SHĀK'ING, *n.* 1. The act of shaking or agitating; brandishing.—*Job*, xli. 2. Concussion. 3. A trembling or shivering.

SHAK'O, *n.* A military cap.

SHĀK'Y, *a.* A term applied to timber when naturally full of slits or clefts.—*Gwilt.*

SHALL (shal), *v. i.*, *verb auxiliary*; pret. *should.* [Sax. *sceal-an*, *scylan.* *Shall* is defective, having no infinitive, imperative, or participle.] 1. *Shall* is primarily in the present tense. We still use *shall* and *should* before another verb in the infinitive without the sign *to*; but the signification of *shall* is considerably deflected from its primitive sense. It is now treated as a mere auxiliary to other verbs, serving to form some of the tenses.—In the *present tense*, *shall*, before a verb in the infinitive, forms the future tense; but its force and effect are different with the different persons or personal pronouns. Thus, in the *first person*, *shall* simply foretells or declares what will take place; as, I or we *shall* ride to town on Monday. 2. In the *second* and *third persons*, *shall* implies a promise, command, or determination; as, you *shall* receive your wages.—3. *Shall I go? shall he go? interrogatively*, asks for permission or direction. But *shall you go?* asks for information of another's intention. 4. But, after another verb, *shall*, in the *third person*, simply foretells; as, he says that he *shall* leave town to-morrow. So, also, in the *second person*; as, you say that you *shall* ride to-morrow. 5. After *if*, and some verbs which express condition or supposition, *shall*, in all the persons, simply foretells.—6. *Should*, in the *first person*, implies a conditional event. 7. *Should*, though properly the past tense of *shall*, is often used to express a contingent future event; as, if it *should* rain to-morrow.

† SHĀLE, *v. t.* To peel. *See* SHELL.

SHĀLE, *n.* [Ger. *schale.*] 1. A shell or husk.—2. In *geology* a fine-grained rock, having a slaty structure.—*Dana.*

SHAL-LOON', *n.* [said to be from *Chalons*, in France; Sp. *chaleon.*] A slight woolen stuff.—*Swift.*

SHAL'LOP, *n.* [Fr. *chaloupe*; Sp., Port. *chalupa.*] A sort of large boat with two masts, and usually rigged like a schooner.

SHAL-LOT', *n.* An *eschalot*, a bulbous plant, resembling the garlic. *See* ESCHALOT.

SHAL'LŌW, *a.* [from *shoal*; Sax. *scēol.*] 1. Not deep, having little depth; shoal. 2. Not deep; not entering far into the earth. 3. Not intellectually deep; not profound; not penetrating deeply into abstruse subjects; superficial. 4. Slight: not deep.

SHAL'LŌW, *n.* A shoal; a shelf; a flat; a sand-bank; any place where the water is not deep.—*Dryden.*

SHAL'LŌW, *v. t.* To make shallow.—*Herbert.* [*Rare.*]

SHAL'LŌW-BRĀIN'ED, *a.* Weak in intellect; foolish, empty-headed.—*South.*

SHAL'LŌW-SĒARCH-ING, *a.* Searching superficially. *Milton.*

SHAL'LŌW-LY, *adv.* 1. With little depth. 2. Superficially; simply; not wisely.

SHAL'LŌW-NESS, *n.* 1. Want of depth; small depth. 2. Superficialness of intellect; want of power to enter deep ly into subjects; emptiness; silliness.

† SHALM } (shawm), *n.* [Ger. *schalmeie.*] A wind instru-
† SHAWM } ment of music, much like the clarionet in form.—*Fosbroke.*—*Knolles.*

SHA-LŌTE', *n.* The French *echalote* anglicized; a bulbous plant, resembling the garlic. *See* ESCHALOT.

SHAL'STŌNE, *n.* *See* TABULAR SPAR.

SHALT. The second person singular of *shall.*

SHĀ'LY, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of shale.

SHAM, *n.* [W. *siom.*] That which deceives expectation, any trick, fraud, or device that deludes and disappoints; delusion; imposture.—*Addison.* [*Not an elegant word.*]

SHAM, *a.* False; counterfeit; pretended; as, a *sham* fight.

SHAM, *v. t.* [W. *siomi.*] 1. To deceive expectation; to trick; to cheat; to delude with false pretenses; [*not elegant.*] 2. To obtrude by fraud or imposition.—To *sham Abraham*, to feign sickness or infirmity.—*Goldsmith.* *See* ABRAHAM MEN.

SHAM, *v. i.* To make false pretences.—*Prior.*

SHAM'-FIGHT, *n.* A pretended fight or engagement.

SHAM'AN, *n.* A priest, wizard, or conjurer among the Ostiaks or other idolatrous tribes of the Finnish race.—*Brande.*

SHAM'AN-ISM, *n.* The idolatrous worship or religion of the Ostiaks, Samoyedes, and other Finnish tribes.

SHAM'BLE, *v. i.* To walk awkwardly and unsteadily, as if the knees were weak.—*Forby.*

SHAM'BLES (sham'blz), *n. pl.* [Sax. *scamel*; L. *scamnum.*] 1. The place where butcher's meat is sold; a flesh-market. —2. In *mining*, a niche or shelf left at suitable distances to receive the ore, which is thrown from one to another, and thus raised to the top.

SHAM'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Moving with an awkward, irregular, clumsy pace.—*Smith.*

SHAM'BLING, *n.* An awkward, clumsy, irregular pace or gait.

SHĀME, *v. t.* 1. To make ashamed; to excite a consciousness of guilt or of doing something derogatory to reputation; to cause to blush. 2. To disgrace. 3. To mock at

SHĀME, *v. i.* To be ashamed.

SHĀME, *n.* [Sax. *scama*, *sceam*, *sceom*; Ger. *scham.*] 1. A painful sensation, excited by a consciousness of guilt, or of having done something which injures reputation, or by the exposure of that which nature or modesty prompts

us to conceal. 2. The cause or reason of shame; that which brings reproach, and degrades a person in the estimation of others. 3. Reproach; ignominy; derision; contempt. 4. The parts which modesty requires to be covered. 5. Dishonor; disgrace.—*Prov.*, ix.

SHĀME*D*, *pp.* Made ashamed.

SHĀME'FĀCED (-fāste), *a.* Bashful; easily confused or put out of countenance.

SHĀME'FĀCED-LY (-fāste-le), *adv.* Bashfully; with excessive modesty.—*Woolton.*

SHĀME'FĀCED-NESS (-fāste-nes), *n.* Bashfulness; excess of modesty.—*Dryden.*

SHĀME'FUL, *a.* [*shame* and *full.*] 1. That brings shame or disgrace; injurious to reputation. 2. Raising shame in others.—SYN. Disgraceful; reproachful; indecent; unbecoming; degrading; scandalous; ignominious; infamous.

SHĀME'FUL-LY, *adv.* 1. Disgracefully; in a manner to bring reproach. 2. With indignity or indecency; in a manner that may cause shame.

SHĀME'FUL-NESS, *n.* Disgracefulness.—*Johnson.*

SHĀME'LESS, *a.* [*shame* and *less.*] 1. Destitute of shame; wanting modesty; insensible to disgrace.—*Pope.* 2. Done without shame; indicating want of shame.—SYN. Impudent; brazen-faced; unblushing; audacious; immodest; indecent; indelicate.

SHĀME'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without shame; impudently.—*Hale.*

SHĀME'LESS-NESS, *n.* Destitution of shame; want of sensibility to disgrace or dishonor; impudence.

SHĀM'ER, *n.* One who makes ashamed; that which confounds.

SHĀM'ING, *ppr.* Making ashamed; causing to blush; confounding.

SHAM'MER, *n.* One who shams; an impostor.

SHAM'MY, *n.* [Fr. *chamois;* It. *camozza;* Sp. *gamuza;* Port. *gamo.*] 1. A species of antelope, resembling a goat; [*see* CHAMOIS.] 2. A kind of leather, prepared from the skin of this animal, and dressed with oil. The name is also given to the skins of goats, does, &c., dressed in this manner. [This word has also been written *shamoy* and *shamois.* *See* CHAMOIS.]

SHAM-POO', } *v. t.* [Oriental?] To rub and percuss the
ŠHAM-POO', } whole surface of the body, and, at the same time, to flex and extend the limbs and rack the joints, in connection with the hot bath.

SHAM-POOED', *pp.* Rubbed, percussed, &c., in connection with the hot bath.

SHAM-POOING, *ppr.* Rubbing and percussing the whole surface of the body, &c., in connection with the hot bath.

SHAM-POOING, *n.* The act or practice of kneading, rubbing, and working any part of the body, as after bathing. [Anciently, and now technically, called *tripsis.*]

SHAM'ROCK, *n.* A name now given in Ireland to the white trefoil, or white clover; but the true shamrock, as appears from old authors, was the wood-sorrel, *oxalis acetosella.*—*P. Cyc.*

SHANK, *n.* [Sax. *scanc, sceanc;* Sw. *skank.*] 1. The whole joint, from the knee to the ankle. 2. The tibia or large bone of the leg. 3. The long part of an instrument; the shaft of an anchor, having the ring at one end and the arms at the other. 4. The space between the two channels of the Doric triglyph.—*Gwilt.* 5. A plant, *bryonia.*—*Johnson.*

SHANK'-PAINT-ER, *n.* With *seamen,* a short rope and chain which sustain the shank and flukes of an anchor against the ship's side.

SHANKED (shankt), *a.* Having a shank.

SHANK'ER, *n.* [from Fr. *chancre.*] A primary syphilitic ulcer, occasioned by the application of the specific secretion from another primary syphilitic ulcer. *See* CHANCRE.

SHANK'LIN SAND, *n.* A sandstone with other associated deposits, constituting the lower part of the cretaceous formation.—*Mantell.*

SHAN'SCRIT, *n.* The Sanscrit, or ancient language of Hindostan. *See* SANSCRIT.

SHAN'TY, for *janty,* gay; showy. [*Not in use, or local.*]

SHAN'TY, *n.* [said to be from Ir. *sean,* old, and *tig,* a house.] A hut or mean dwelling.

SHĀPE, *v. t.*; pret. *shaped;* pp. *shaped* or *shapen.* [Sax. *sceapian, sceppan, scipan,* or *scyppan;* D. *scheppen, schaffen.*] 1. To form or create. 2. To mold or make into a particular form; to give form or figure to; to fashion. 3. To mold; to cast; to regulate; to adjust; to adapt to a purpose. 4. To direct. 5. To image; to conceive.

SHĀPE, *v. i.* To square; to suit; to be adjusted.

SHĀPE, *n.* 1. Form or figure as constituted by lines and angles. 2. External appearance. 3. The form of the trunk of the human body. 4. A being, as endowed with form. 5. Idea; pattern.—*Milton.* 6. Form; as, in the *shape* of an answer. 7. Manner.

SHĀPED (shāpt), } *pp.* Formed; molded; cast; con-
SHĀP'EN (shāp'n), } ceived.

SHĀPE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of regular form; wanting symmetry of dimensions.—*Shak.*

SHĀPE'LESS-NESS, *n.* Destitution of regular form.

SHĀPE'LI-NESS, *n.* [from *shapely.*] Beauty or proportion of form. [*Little used.*]

SHĀPE'LY, *a.* [from *shape.*] Well-formed; having a regular shape; symmetrical.—*Warton.*

SHĀPE'SMITH, *n.* One who undertakes to improve the form of the body. [*In burlesque.*]

SHĀP'ING, *ppr.* Forming; molding; casting; conceiving giving form.

SHĀP'ING, *n.* The act of forming a shape.—*Coleridge.*

SHARD, *n.* [Sax. *sceard.*] 1. A piece or fragment of an earthen vessel, or of any brittle substance; [*obs.*] 2. The shell of an egg or of a snail. Hence, 3. A hard case that covers the wings of certain insects, as the beetle, &c.—*Halliwell.—Smart.* 4. A plant, *chard.* 5. A frith or strait. 6. A gap. 7. A fish.

SHARD'BORNE, *a.* [*shard* and *borne.*] Borne on sharded wings, like those of a beetle.—*Halliwell.—Smart.—Shak.*

SHARD'ED, *a.* Having wings sheathed with a hard case.

SHARE, *n.* [Sax. *scear, sceara.*] 1. A part; a portion; a quantity. 2. A part or portion of a thing owned by a number in common. 3. The part of a thing allotted or distributed to each individual of a number; dividend; separate portion. 4. A part belonging to one; portion possessed. 5. A part contributed. 6. The broad iron or blade of a plow which cuts the ground; or furrow-slice. —*To go shares,* to partake; to be equally concerned.

SHARE, *v. t.* [Sax. *scearan, scyran.*] 1. To part among two or more. 2. To enjoy with others; to seize and possess jointly or in common. 3. To cut; to shear; [*obs.*]—SYN. To divide; distribute; apportion; parcel; portion; allot, partake; participate in.

SHARE, *v. i.* To have part.—*Locke.*

SHARE'-BONE, *n.* The os pubis, a bone placed at the upper and fore-part of the pelvis.—*Forsyth.*

SHARED, *pp.* Held or enjoyed with another or others; divided; distributed in shares.

SHARE'HOLD-ER, *n.* [*share* and *holder.*] One who holds or owns a share in a joint fund or property.—*Med. Repos*

SHAR'ER, *n.* A partaker; one who participates any thing with another; one who enjoys or suffers in common with another or others.

SHAR'ING, *ppr.* Partaking; having a part with another; enjoying or suffering with others.

SHAR'ING, *n.* Participation.

SHARK, *n.* [L. *carcharias.*] 1. The name commonly given to many, sometimes to all the voracious cartilaginous fishes of the family *squalidæ* (genus *squalus,* Linn.). The body is oblong and tapering, the skin rough and destitute of scales, the teeth are arranged in several rows, one within another, and are usually long, sharp, and triangular, with projections or serratures on the sides. One species, the white shark, attains the length of 25 feet.—*P. Cyc.* 2. A greedy, artful fellow; one who fills his pockets by sly tricks; [*low.*] 3. Trick; fraud; petty rapine; [*rare.*] —4. In *New England,* one who lives by shifts, contrivance, or stratagem.

SHARK, *v. t.* To pick up hastily, slily, or in small quantities.—*Shak.* [*Low.*]

SHARK, *v. i.* 1. To play the petty thief; or, rather, to live by shifts and petty stratagems. [In *New England,* the common pronunciation is *shurk.*] 2. To cheat; to trick; [*low.*] 3. To fawn upon for a dinner; to beg.—*To shark out,* to slip out or escape by low artifices; [*vulgar.*]

SHARK'ER, *n.* One who lives by sharking; an artful fellow.—*Wotton.*

SHARK'ING, *ppr.* Picking up in haste; living by petty rapine, or by shifts and devices.

SHARK'ING, *n.* 1. Petty rapine; trick.—*Westfield.* 2. The seeking of a livelihood by shifts and devices.

SHARP, *a.* [Sax. *scearp;* D. *scherp;* Ger. *scharf;* Dan., Sw *skarp.*] 1. Having a very thin edge or fine point; not blunt. 2. Terminating in a point or edge; not obtuse. 3. Forming an acute or too small angle at the ridge. 4. Having acuteness of mind, or quickness to discern or distinguish; ready at invention. 5. Being of quick or nice perception; [*applied to the senses or organs of perception.*] 6. Affecting the organs of taste, like fine points; characterized by sourness or acidity. 7. Affecting the organs of hearing, like sharp points; shrill, as a sound. 8. Characterized by severity or harshness of language; as, *sharp* words. 9. Severely rigid; quick or severe in punishing; cruel; as, a *sharp* law.—*Shak.* 10. Eager for food, as an appetite. 11. Eager in pursuit; keen in quest.—*Shak.* 12. Characterized by keenness, violence, or severity; as, a *sharp* contest or assault; *sharp* pain; *sharp* tribulation. 13. Very attentive or vigilant.—*Dryden.* 14. Making nice calculations of profit; or close and exact in making bargains or demanding dues. 15. That bites or pierces; pinching; as, *sharp* wind or air. 16. Subtile; nice; having wit or acuteness; as, a *sharp* discourse.—*Hooker;*

grave.] 17. Among *workmen*, hard; as, the *sharpest* sand. —*Moxon.* 18. Characterized by leanness, thinness, or emaciation; as, a *sharp* visage.—*To brace sharp*, in *seamenship*, to turn the yards to the most oblique position possible, that the ship may lay well up to the wind.—Syn. Keen; acute; piercing; penetrating; quick; sagacious: discerning; shrewd; witty; ingenious; sour; acid; tart, pungent; acrid; severe; poignant; biting; acrimonious, sarcastic; cutting; bitter; painful; afflictive; violent; harsh; fierce; ardent; fiery.

SHARP, *n.* 1. In *music*, an acute sound. 2. A note artificially raised a semitone; or, 3. The character ♯, which directs the note to be thus elevated; opposed to a *flat*. 4. A pointed weapon; [*obs.*]

SHARP, *v. t.* 1. To make keen or acute. 2. To render quick. 3. To mark with a sharp, in *musical composition*; or to raise a note a semitone.

SHARP, *v. i.* To play tricks in bargaining; to act the sharper.

SHARP'-ED(ED (-ejd), *a.* Having a fine, keen edge.

SHARP'-POINT-ED, *a.* Having a sharp point.

SHARP'-SET, *a.* 1. Eager in appetite; affected by keen hunger; ravenous. 2. Eager in desire of gratification.

SHARP'-SHOOT-ER, *n.* One skilled in shooting at an object with exactness; one skilled in the use of the rifle.

SHARP'-SHOOT-ING, *n.* A shooting with great precision and effect.

SHARP'-SĪGHT'ED, *a.* 1. Having quick or acute sight. 2. Having quick discernment or acute understanding.

SHARP'-SĪGHT'ED-NESS (-sīt'ed-nes), *n.* The state of having acute sight.

SHARP'-VIS-AGED, *a.* Having a sharp or thin face.

SHARP'-WIT-TED, *a.* Having an acute or nicely discerning mind.—*Wotton.*

SHARPED (shärpt), *pp.* or *a.* 1. Made keen. 2. Marked with a sharp, in musical composition.

SHARP'ENED, *pp.* or *a.* Made sharp; edged; pointed; rendered more active, acute, keen, &c.

SHARP'EN (shärp'n), *v. t.* [Ger. *schärfen*; D. *scherpen*; Sw. *skärpa.*] 1. To make sharp; to give a keen edge or fine point to a thing; to edge; to point. 2. To make more eager or active. 3. To make more pungent and painful. 4. To make more quick, acute, or ingenious. 5. To render perception more quick or acute. 6. To render more keen; to make more eager for food or for any gratification. 7. To make biting, sarcastic, or severe. 8. To render less flat, or more shrill or piercing. 9. To make more tart or acid; to make sour. 10. To make more distressing.—11. In *music*, to raise a sound by means of a sharp.—*Prof. Fisher.*

SHARP'EN, *v. i.* To grow or become sharp.—*Shak.*

SHARP'EN-ING, *ppr.* See the *verb.*

SHARP'ER, *n.* A shrewd man in making bargains; a tricking fellow; a cheat in bargaining or gaming.

SHARP'ING, *ppr.* 1. Making keen or acute. 2. Marking with a sharp, in musical composition.

SHARP'LY, *adv.* 1. With a keen edge or a fine point. 2. Severely; rigorously; roughly. 3. Keenly; acutely; vigorously. 4. Violently; vehemently. 5. With keen perception; exactly; minutely. 6. Acutely; wittily; with nice discernment.

SHARP'NESS, *n.* 1. Keenness of an edge or point. 2. Not obtuseness. 3. Pungency; acidity; sourness. 4. Pungency of pain; keenness; severity of pain or affliction. 5. Painfulness; afflictiveness. 6. Severity of language; pungency; satirical sarcasm.—*Dryden.* 7. Acuteness of intellect; the power of nice discernment; sagacity; penetration; quickness of understanding; ingenuity. 8. Quickness of sense or perception. 9. Keenness; severity, as of the air.

SHASH. *See* Sash.

SHAS'TER, } *n.* Among the *Hindoos*, a law or institutes;
SHAS'TRA, } applied particularly to a book containing the institutes of their religion, considered of divine authority. The term is applied, in a wider sense, to treatises containing the laws or institutes of the various arts and sciences; as rhetoric.—*Wilson's Sanscrit Dict.* [*Sastra* is the original word.]

SHATTER, *v. t.* [D. *schateren.*] 1. To break at once into many pieces; to dash, burst, rend, or part by violence into fragments. 2. To rend; to crack; to split; to rive into splinters. 3. To dissipate; to make incapable of close and continued application. 4. To disorder; to derange; to render delirious.

SHAT'TER, *v. i.* To be broken into fragments; to fall or crumble to pieces by any force applied.

SHAT'TER-BRAINED, } *a.* 1. Disordered or wandering
SHAT'TER-PĂT-ED, } in intellect. 2. Heedless; wild; not consistent.

SHAT'TERED, *pp.* or *a.* Broken or dashed to pieces; rent.

SHAT'TER-ING, *ppr.* Dashing or breaking to pieces.

SHAT'TERS, *n. pl.* The fragments of any thing forcibly rent or broken.—*Swift.*

SHAT'TER-Y, *a.* Brittle; easily falling into many pieces not compact; loose of texture.

SHAVE, *v. t.*; pret. *shaved*; pp. *shaved* or *shaven.* [Sax. *sceafan, scafan*; D. *schaaven*; Ger. *schaben*; Dan. *skaver.* 1. To cut or pare off something from the surface of a body, by a razor or other edged instrument.—2. *To shave off*, to cut off. 3. To pare close. 4. To cut off thin slices or to cut in thin slices. 5. To skim along the surface or near it; to sweep along. 6. To strip; to oppress by extortion; to fleece. 7. To make smooth by paring or cutting off slices.—*To shave a note*, to purchase it at a great discount, or to take interest upon it much beyond the legal rate; [*a low phrase.*]

SHAVE, *n.* [Sw. *skaf*; Ger. *schabe*; Sax. *scafa, sceafa.*] An instrument with a long blade and a handle at each end, for shaving hoops, &c.

SHAVE'-GRASS, *n.* A plant; the Dutch rush, or scouring rush, of the genus *equisetum.*

SHAVED, *pp.* Pared; made smooth with a razor or other cutting instrument; fleeced.

SHAVE'LING, *n.* A man shaved; a friar or religious.—*Spenser*; [*in contempt.*]

SHAV'ER, *n.* 1. One who shaves, or whose occupation is to shave. 2. One who is close in bargains, or a sharp dealer. 3. One who fleeces; a pillager; a plunderer.

SHAV'ER, *n.* [Gipsy, *tschabe* or *tschawo.*] A boy or young man.—*Halliwell.* [*This word is still in common use in New England.*]

SHAV'ING, *ppr.* Paring the surface with a razor or other sharp instrument; making smooth by paring; fleecing.

SHAV'ING, *n.* 1. The act of paring the surface. 2. A thin slice pared off.

SHAW, *n.* [Sax. *scua, scuwa*; Sw. *skugga*; Dan. *skove.*] A thicket; a small wood or grove. [*Local in England.*]

SHAW'-FOWL, *n.* [*shaw* and *fowl.*] The representation or image of a fowl, made by fowlers to shoot at.

SHAWL, *n.* A cloth of wool, cotton, silk, or hair, used by females as a loose covering for the neck and shoulders.

† SHAWM, *n.* [Ger. *schalmeie.*] A wind instrument of music, having much the form of the clarionet; now superseded by the hautboy and bassoon.—*Com. Prayer.*—*Fos broke.* [Written, also, *shalm.*]

SHE, *pronoun personal of the feminine gender.* [Sax. *seo*; Goth. *si*; D. *zy*; Ger. *sie.*] 1. A pronoun which is the substitute for the name of a female, and of the feminine gender; the word which refers to a female mentioned in the preceding or following part of a sentence or discourse. 2. *She* is sometimes used as a *noun*, for *woman* or *female*, and in the *plural*; [*but in contempt or in ludicrous language.*] 3. *She* is used also in *composition*, for *female*, representing sex; as, a *she*-bear.

SHEAD'ING, *n.* [G. *scheiden*; Sax. *sceadan.*] In the *Isle of Man*, a riding, tithing, or division.

SHEAF (sheef), *n.*; *pl.* Sheaves. [Sax. *sceaf*; D. *schoof.*] 1. A quantity of the stalks of wheat, rye, oats, or barley bound together; a bundle of stalks or straw. 2. Any bundle or collection.—3. In *mechanics*, *see* Sheave.

SHEAF, *v. t.* To collect and bind; to make sheaves.—*Shak.*

SHEAF'Y, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of sheafs.—*Gay.*

SHEAL. *See* Sheeling.

† SHEAL, *v. t.* To shell or take off husks.—*Shak.*

SHEAR, *v. t.*; pret. *sheared*; pp. *sheared* or *shorn.* The old pret., *shore*, is entirely obsolete. [Sax. *scearan, scyran, scran*; G. *scheren.*] 1. To cut or clip something from the surface with an instrument of two blades. 2. To separate by shears. 3. To reap.—*Gower*; [*obs.*]

SHEAR, *v. i.* To deviate. *See* Sheer.

SHEAR'-BILL, *n.* A water-fowl, the black skimmer.

SHEAR'-STEEL, *n.* Steel prepared, by a peculiar process, for making clothiers' shears, scythes, &c.—*Francis.*

SHEAR'-WA-TER, *n.* 1. A web-footed water-fowl of the genus *rhynchops*; also called *cut-water* and *black skimmer.* It takes its food by skimming along the surface of the water with its sharp and thin lower mandible plunged beneath the surface.—*P. Cyc.* 2. A name of certain web-footed sea-fowls, also called *puffins*, allied to the petrels —*P. Cyc.*

SHEARD, *n.* A shard or fragment. *See* Shard.

SHEARED, *pp.* Clipped; deprived of wool, hair, or nap by means of shears.

SHEAR'ER, *n.* One who shears.—*Milton.*

SHEAR'ING, *ppr.* Clipping; depriving of wool, hair, or nap by means of shears.

SHEAR'ING, *n.* The act of shearing.

SHEAR'LING, *n.* A sheep that has been but once sheared.

SHEAR'MAN, *n.* One whose occupation is to shear cloth

SHEARS (sheerz), *n. pl.* [from the verb.] 1. An instrument consisting of two blades with a bevel edge, movable on a pin, used for cutting cloth and other substances. The shears used by farriers, sheep shearers, &c., are made of a single piece of steel, bent round until the blades meet which open of themselves, by the elasticity of the metal. 2. Wings; [*obs.*] 3. An engine for raising heavy weights,

[*see* SHEEBS.] 4. The denomination of the age of sheep from the cutting of the teeth; [*local.*]

SHĒAT. *See* SHEET.

SHĒAT'-FISH, *n.* [G. *scheide.*] A large fresh-water fish of the genus *silurus*, with a long, thick, slimy body, without scales.

SHĒATH, *n.* [Sax. *sceath, scæthe;* G. *scheide;* D. *scheede.*] 1. A case for the reception of a sword or other long and slender instrument; a scabbard.—2. In *botany*, a membrane investing a stem or branch, as in grasses. 3. Any thin covering for defense; the wing-case of an insect.

SHĒATH'-WĪNGED, *a.* [*sheath* and *wing.*] Having cases for covering the wings.—*Brown.*

SHĒATHE, *v. t.* 1. To put into a case or scabbard. 2. To inclose or cover with a sheath or case. 3. To cover or line. 4. To obtund or blunt, as acrimonious or sharp particles. 5. To fit with a sheath.—*Shak.* 6. To case or cover with boards or with sheets of copper.—*To sheathe the sword*, a *figurative phrase*, to put an end to war or enmity; to make peace.

SHĒATHED, *pp.* 1. Put in a sheath; inclosed or covered with a case; covered; lined; invested with a membrane. —2. *a.* In *botany*, vaginate; invested with a sheath.

SHĒATH'ER, *n.* One who sheathes.

SHĒATH'ING, *ppr.* Putting in a sheath; inclosing in a case; covering; lining; investing with a membrane.

SHĒATH'ING, *n.* The casing or covering of a ship's bottom and sides; or the materials for such covering.

SHĒATH'LESS, *a.* Without a sheath or case for covering; unsheathed.—*Percy's Masque.*

SHĒATH'Y, *a.* Forming a sheath or case.—*Brown.*

SHĒAVE, *n.* In *seamen's language*, a wheel in a block, rail, mast, yard, &c., on which the rope works.

† SHĒAVE, *v. t.* To bring together; to collect.

† SHĒAVED, *a.* Made of straw.—*Shak.*

SHĒAVE'-HŌLE, *n.* A channel cut in a mast, yard, or other timber, in which to fix a sheave.—*Mar. Dict.*

SHE-ĊHĪNAH. *See* SHEKINAH.

† SHEĊK'LA-TON, *n.* [Fr. *ciclaton.*] A kind of gilt leather.

SHED, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shed.* [Sax. *scedan.*] 1. To cause or suffer to flow out. 2. To let fall; to cast. 3. To scatter; to emit; to throw off; to diffuse. [The peculiar use of this word is, to cast off something that belongs to the body, either a substance or a quality. Applied to animals and plants, it expresses a periodical casting off of a natural covering.]

SHED, *v. i.* To let fall its parts.—*Mortimer.*

SHED, *n.* [Sax. *sced;* Sw. *skydd.*] 1. A slight building; a covering of timber and boards, &c., for shelter against rain and the inclemencies of weather; a poor house or hovel. —2. In *composition*, effusion, as in blood-*shed.*

SHED, *v. t.* To keep off; to prevent from entering.

SHED'DER, *n.* One who sheds or causes to flow out.

SHED'DING, *ppr.* Effusing; causing to flow out; letting fall; casting; throwing off; sending out; diffusing.

SHED'DING, *n.* 1. That which is cast off. 2. The act of casting off or out.

SHEEL'ING, *n.* *See* SHIELING.

SHEEN, } *a.* [Sax. *scene, scen.*] Bright; glittering; showy.
SHEEN'Y, } —*Fairfax.*

SHEEN, *n.* Brightness; splendor.—*Milton.*

SHEEP, *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Sax. *sceap, scep;* G. *schaf;* D. *schaap.*] 1. An animal of the genus *ovis.*—2. In *contempt*, a silly fellow.—3. *Figuratively*, God's people are called *sheep.*

† SHĒEP'-BĪTE, *v. t.* To practice petty thefts.

† SHEEP'-BĪT-ER, *n.* One who practices petty thefts.

SHEEP'-ĊOT, *n.* A small inclosure for sheep; a pen.

SHEEP'S'-ĒYE (-ī), *n.* [*sheep* and *eye.*] A modest, diffident look, such as lovers cast at their mistresses.—*Dryden.*

SHEEP'S'-HEAD (-hed), *n.* [*sheep* and *head.*] A fish caught on the shores of Connecticut and of Long Island, so named from the shape of its head. It is allied to the gilt-head and sea-bream.

SHEEP'-HOOK, *n.* A hook fastened to a pole, by which shepherds lay hold on the legs of their sheep.

SHEEP'-MAR-KET, *n.* A place where sheep are sold.

SHEEP'-MAS-TER, *n.* [*sheep* and *master.*] A feeder of sheep; one who has the care of sheep.

SHEEP'-SHANK, *n.* Among *seamen*, a peculiar kind of knot in a rope, made to shorten it temporarily.—*Totten.*

SHEEP'-SHEAR-ER, *n.* One who shears sheep.

SHEEP'-SHEAR-ING, *n.* 1. The act of shearing sheep. 2. The time of shearing sheep; also, a feast made on that occasion.

SHEEP'-SKIN, *n.* The skin of a sheep; or leather prepared from it.

SHEEP'S'-SOR'REL, *n.* An herb, *rumex acetosella*, growing naturally on poor, dry, gravelly soil.—*Loudon.*

SHEEP'-STEAL-ER, *n.* [*sheep* and *steal.*] One who steals sheep.

SHEEP'-STEAL-ING, *n.* The act of stealing sheep.

SHEEP'-WALK (-wawk). *n.* [*sheep* and *walk.*] Pasture for sheep; a place where sheep feed.—*Milton.*

SHEEPFŌLD, *n.* [*sheep* and *fold.*] A place where sheep are collected or confined.—*Prior.*

SHEEP'ISH, *a.* 1. Like a sheep; bashful; timorous to excess; over-modest; meanly diffident. 2. Pertaining to sheep.

SHEEP'ISH-LY, *adv.* Bashfully; with mean timidity.

SHEEP'ISH-NESS, *n.* Bashfulness; excessive modesty or diffidence; mean timorousness.—*Herbert.*

SHEER, *a.* [Sax. *scir, scyr;* G. *schier;* Dan. *skier.*] 1. Pure clear; separate from any thing foreign; unmingled. *Shak.* 2. Clear; thin.

† SHEER, *adv.* Clean; quite; at once.—*Milton.*

† SHEER, *v. t.* To shear.—*Dryden.*

SHEER, *v. i.* 1. In *seamen's language*, to decline or deviate from the line of the proper course, as a ship when not steered with steadiness. 2. To slip or move aside.—*To sheer off*, to turn or move aside to a distance.—*To sheer up*, to turn and approach to a place or ship.

SHEER, *n.* 1. The longitudinal curve or bend of a ship's deck or sides. 2. The position in which a ship is sometimes kept at single anchor, to keep her clear of it.

SHEER'-HULK, *n.* An old ship of war cut down to the lower deck and fitted with sheers or apparatus to fix or take out the masts of other ships.

† SHEER'LY, *adv.* At once; quite; absolutely.

SHEERS, *n. pl.* An engine consisting of two or more pieces of timber or poles, fastened together near the top; used for raising heavy weights.

SHEET, *n.* [Sax. *sceat, sceta, scyta;* L. *scheda.*] 1. A broad piece of cloth used as a part of bed-furniture next to the body. 2. A broad piece of paper as it comes from the manufacturer. 3. A piece of paper printed, folded, and bound, or formed into a book. 4. Any thing expanded. —5. *Sheets*, pl., a book or pamphlet. 6. A sail.

SHEET, *n.* [Fr. *ecoute;* Sp., Port. *escota.*] In *nautical language*, a rope fastened to one or both the lower corners of a sail, to extend and retain it in a particular situation.

SHEET, *v. t.* 1. To furnish with sheets; [*rare.*] 2. To fold in a sheet; [*rare.*] 3. To cover, as with a sheet; to cover with something broad and thin.

SHEET'-ANĊH-OR, *n.* 1. The largest anchor of a ship, on which, in cases of extremity, its safety depends. 2. The chief support; the last refuge for safety.

SHEET'-ĊOP-PER, *n.* Copper in broad, thin plates.

SHEET'-Ī-RON, *n.* Iron in sheets, or broad, thin plates.

SHEET'-LEAD (-led), *n.* Lead in sheets.

SHEET'ING, *n.* A kind of linen or cotton cloth fit for making bed-sheets.

SHEIK (sheek or shāke. The latter is more nearly the pronunciation of Arabic scholars), *n.* Among the *Arabians* and *Moors*, an old man; and hence, a chief; a lord; a man of eminence. Also written *sheikh.*

SHEK'EL, *n.* [Heb.] An ancient weight and coin among the Jews and other nations of the same stock, equal to 20 gerahs. In weight it was about half an ounce avoirdupois. Some have valued it at about 2*s.* 3½*d.* sterling; but late writers make it nearly 2*s.* 7½*d.* sterling, or about 60 cents. —*P. Cyc.*—*Winer.*

SHE-KĪNAH, *n.* In *Jewish history*, that miraculous light or visible glory which was a symbol of the Divine presence —*Encyc. Am.*

SHELD, *a.* Speckled.

SHELD'A-FLE (-a-fl), } *n.* A chaffinch. This word is also
SHELD'A-PLE (-a-pl), } written *shell-apple.*

SHEL'DRAKE, *n.* An aquatic fowl, an elegant species of duck, much esteemed for food.

SHEL'DUCK, *n.* A species of wild duck. *See* SHELDRAKE.

SHELF, *n.*; *pl.* SHELVES. [Sax. *scylf.*] 1. A board or platform of boards or planks, elevated above the floor, and fixed or set horizontally on a frame, or contiguous to a wall, for holding vessels, utensils, books, and the like. 2. A sand-bank in the sea, or a rock or ledge of rocks.—3. In *mining*, a stratum lying in a very even manner; a flat projecting layer of rock.—*Hebert.*

SHELF'Y, *a.* 1. Full of shelves; abounding with sand-banks or rocks. 2. Hard; firm; [*obs.*]

SHELL, *n.* [Sax. *scyl, scyll, scell.*] 1. The hard or stony covering of certain fruits; the testaceous or crustaceous covering of certain animals. 2. The outer coat of an egg. 3. The outer part of a house unfinished. 4. A coarse kind of coffin.—*Smart.* 5. An instrument of music, like *testudo* in Latin. 6. The outer frame or case of a block —*Totten.* 7. Outer or superficial part. 8. A hollow sphere of iron, which, being filled with gunpowder and fired from a mortar or howitzer, bursts into pieces; a bomb.—*Fossil shells*, shells dug from the earth.

SHELL, *v. t.* 1. To strip or break off the shell; or to take out of the shell. 2. To separate from the ear.

SHELL, *v. i.* 1. To fall off, as a shell, crust, or exterior coat. 2. To cast the shell or exterior covering. 3. To be disengaged from the husk.

SHELL'-BARK, *n.* A species of hickory whose bark is loose and peeling; shag-bark.

SHELL-FISH, *n.* A testaceous mollusk whose external covering consists of a shell, as clams, oysters, &c.

SHELL'-MĀRL, *n.* A deposit of shells which have been disintegrated into a gray or white pulverulent mass.

SHELL'-MĒAT, *n.* Food consisting of shell-fish.

SHELL'-WŎRK (-wurk), *n.* Work composed of shells or adorned with them.—*Cotgrave.*

SHEL'LAC, } *n.* The resin lac spread into thin plates, after being melted and strained.—*Ure.*
SHELL'-LAC, }

SHELLED (sheld), *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of the shell; also, separated from the ear.

SHELL'ING, *ppr.* 1. Taking off the shell; casting the covering. 2. Separating from the ear.

SHELLS, *n. pl.* The husks or envelopes of the nuts of the cacao-tree, a decoction of which, in boiling water, is used as a substitute for chocolate, cocoa, &c.—*M'Culloch.*

SHELL'Y, *a.* 1. Abounding with shells. 2. Consisting of shells.

SHEL'TER, *n.* [Sw. *skyla*; Dan. *skiul.*] 1. That which covers or defends from injury or annoyance. 2. The state of being covered and protected. 3. He who defends or guards from danger; a protector. *Ps.* lxi.—SYN. Asylum; refuge; retreat; covert; sanctuary; protection; defense; security.

SHEL'TER, *v. t.* 1. To cover from violence, injury, annoyance, or attack. 2. To defend; to protect from danger; to secure or render safe; to harbor. 3. To betake to cover or a safe place. 4. To cover from notice; to disguise for protection.

SHEL'TER, *v. i.* To take shelter.—*Milton.*

SHEL'TERED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered from injury or annoyance; defended; protected.

SHEL'TER-ING, *ppr.* Covering from injury or annoyance; protecting.

SHEL'TER-LESS, *a.* Destitute of shelter or protection; without home or refuge.—*Rowe.*

SHEL'TER-Y, *a.* Affording shelter.—*White.* [*Little used.*]

SHEL'TIE, *n.* A Shetland pony.—*Buchanan.*

† SHELVE (shelv), *v. t.* To place on a shelf or on shelves.

SHELVE (shelv), *v. i.* [Sax. *scylfan.*] To incline; to be sloping.

SHELV'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Inclining; sloping; having declivity.

SHELV'Y, *a.* Full of rocks or sand-banks; shallow.

SHEMITE, *n.* A descendant of Shem.

SHEM-IT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Shem, the son of Noah.—The *Shemitic languages* are the Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, Hebrew, Samaritan, Ethiopic, and Old Phenician.

SHEM'IT-ISM, *n.* The system or peculiar forms of the Shemitic languages.

† SHEND, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shent.* [Sax. *scendan*; D. *schenden.*] 1. To injure, mar, or spoil. 2. To blame, reproach, revile, degrade, disgrace. 3. To overpower or surpass.—*Spenser.*

† SHENT, *pp.* Injured; blamed; disgraced.

SHE'ŌL, *n.* [Heb.] The place of departed spirits; Hades.

SHEP'HERD (shep'perd), *n.* [Sax. *sceap-heard* or *hyrd.*] 1. A man employed in tending, feeding, and guarding sheep in the pasture. 2. A swain; a rural lover. 3. The pastor of a parish, church, or congregation.—God and Christ are, in *Scripture*, denominated *shepherds*, as they lead, protect, and govern their people, and provide for their welfare.

SHEP'HERD-ESS, *n.* A woman who tends sheep; hence, a rural lass.—*Sidney.*

SHEP'HERD-ISH, *a.* Resembling a shepherd; suiting a shepherd; pastoral; rustic.—*Sidney.*

SHEP'HERD-ISM, *n.* Pastoral life or occupation.

SHEP'HERD-LY, *a.* Pastoral; rustic.—*Taylor.*

SHEP'HERD'S NEE'DLE, *n.* An annual plant of the genus *scandix*; Venus's comb.

SHEP'HERD'S POUCH, } *n.* An annual cruciferous plant
SHEP'HERD'S PURSE, } of the genus *capsella* (*thlaspi*, Linn.).

SHEP'HERD'S ROD, *n.* A plant; teasel.

SHEP'HERD'S STAFF, *n.* A plant of the teasel kind.

† SHER'BET, *n.* [Pers.] A drink composed of water, lemon-juice, and sugar, sometimes with perfumed cakes dissolved in it, with an effusion of some drops of rose-water or other ingredients, to give it an agreeable taste.—*P. Cyc.*

SHERD, *n.* A fragment; as, pot *sherd*; usually written *shard.*

SHERIF, } *n.* An Arabic word, which means *noble, illustrious*, given, in Arabia, Egypt, and Barbary, as a title to the descendants of Mohammed. The chief magistrate of Mecca, &c., has this title.—*P. Cyc.* This word is also written *scheriff* and *sherriffe.*
SHEREEF, }

SHER'IFF, *n.* [Sax. *scir-gerefa.* This word, from its derivation, would more properly be written *sherif.*] An officer in each county to whom is intrusted the execution of the laws.

SHER'IFF-AL-TY, }
SHER'IFF-DŌM, }
SHER'IFF-SHIP, } *n.* The office or jurisdiction of sheriff. [*I believe none of these words are now in use.*] *See* SHRIEVALTY.
SHER'IFF-WICK, }

SHER'RY, *n.* [sometimes written *sherris.*] A strong wine of a deep amber color, and having, when good, an aromatic odor; so called from *Xeres*, near Cadiz, in Spain, where it is made.

SHEW (shō), }
SHEWED (shōde), } *See* SHOW, SHOWED, SHOWN.
SHEWN (shōne). }

SHEW'-BRĔAD (shō'-bred). *See* SHOW-BREAD.

SHEW'ER (shō'er), *n.* One who shows. *See* SHOWER.

SHEW'ING (shō'ing). *See* SHOWING.

SHI'AH. *See* SHIITES.

SHIB'BO-LETH, *n.* [Heb.] 1. A word which was made the criterion by which to distinguish the Ephraimites from the Gileadites. 2. The criterion of a party; or that which distinguishes one party from another.—*South.*

SHIDE, *n.* [Sax. *sceadan.*] A piece split off; a cleft; a piece; a billet of wood; a splinter. [*Local in England.*]

SHIE (shī), *v. t.* To throw; as, to *shie* a stone; often spelled *shy.*—*Halliwell.* [*Various dialects.*]

SHIELD (sheeld), *n.* [Sax. *scyld*; D., G. *schild.*] 1. A broad piece of defensive armor; a buckler; used in war for the protection of the body. 2. Defense; shelter; protection; or the person who defends or protects.—3. In *heraldry*, the escutcheon or field on which are placed the bearings in coats of arms.—4. In *botany*, a name given to the little colored cups or lines with a hard disk, surrounded by a rim, and containing the fructification of lichens.—*Lindley.*

SHIELD, *v. t.* 1. To cover, as with a shield; to cover from danger; to defend; to protect; to secure from assault or injury. 2. To ward off; to defend against.

SHIELD'ED, *pp.* Covered, as with a shield; defended; protected.

SHIELD'ING, *ppr.* Covering, as with a shield; defending from attack or injury; protected.

SHIELD'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a shield or of protection.

SHIELD'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without protection.

SHIELD'LESS-NESS, *n.* Destitution of a shield or of protection.

SHIFT, *v. i.* [Sax. *scyftan*; D. *schiften*; Dan. *skifte.*] 1. To move; to change place or position. 2. To change its direction; to vary. 3. To change; to give place to other things. 4. To change clothes, particularly the under garment or chemise. 5. To resort to expedients for a livelihood, or for accomplishing a purpose. 6. To practice indirect methods. 7. To seek methods of safety. 8. To change place.

SHIFT, *v. t.* 1. To change; to alter. 2. To transfer from one place or position to another. 3. To put out of the way by some expedient. 4. To change, as clothes. 5. To dress in fresh clothes.—*To shift about*, to turn quite round, to a contrary side or opposite point.—*To shift off.* 1. To delay; to defer. 2. To put away.

SHIFT, *n.* 1. A change; a turning from one thing to another; hence, an expedient tried in difficulty; one thing tried when another fails.—2. In *a bad sense*, mean refuge; last resource or alternative. 3. Fraud; artifice; expedient to effect a bad purpose; or an evasion; a subterfuge; a trick to escape detection or evil. 4. A woman's under garment; a chemise.

SHIFT'ED, *pp.* Changed from one place or position to another.

SHIFT'ER, *n.* 1. One who shifts; the person who plays tricks or practices artifice.—2. In *ships*, a person employed to assist the ship's cook in washing, steeping, and shifting the salt provisions.

SHIFT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Changing place or position; resorting from one expedient to another.

SHIFT'ING, *n.* Act of shifting.

SHIFT'ING-LY, *adv.* By shifts and changes; deceitfully.

SHIFT'LESS, *a.* Destitute of expedients, or not resorting to successful expedients; wanting means to act or live.

SHIFT'LESS-LY, *adv.* In a shiftless manner.

SHIFT'LESS-NESS, *n.* A state of being shiftless.

SHI'ITES, *n. pl.* [heretics; from *shiah*, heresy.] That branch of the Mohammedans to which the Persians belong. They reject the first three caliphs, and consider Ali as being the first and only rightful successor of Mohammed. They do not acknowledge the Sunna or body of traditions respecting Mohammed as any part of the law, and on these accounts are treated as heretics by the Sunnites, or orthodox Mohammedans.—*P. Cyc.*

SHILF, *n.* [G. *schilf*, sedge.] Straw.—*Tooke.*

† SHILL. To *shell.*

SHILL, *v. t.* To put under cover; to sheal. [*Not in use, n local.*]

SHIL-LA'LY, } *n.* An oaken sapling or cudgel, said to be
SHIL-LA'LAH, } from a wood in Ireland of that name, famous for its oaks.—*Grose.* [*Irish.*] Also spelled *shillelagh, shillelah.*

SHIL'LING, *n.* [Sax. *scill, scilling*; G. *schilling*; D. *schelling*; Sw., Dan. *skilling.*] An English silver coin and money of account, equal to twelve pence, or the twentieth part of a pound. The English shilling, or shilling sterling, is equal to about 23 cents. The shilling used as mon

ey of account in the New England States and Virginia is equal to 16⅔ cents; in New York and North Carolina it is equal to 12½ cents.

SHIL'LY-SHAL'LY, *n.* [Russ. *shalyu*, to play the fool.] Foolish trifling; irresolution. [*Vulgar.* This word has probably been written *shill-I-shall-I* from an ignorance of its origin.]

SHI'LY. *See* SHYLY.

SHIM, *n.* A tool used in tillage, to break down the land or to cut it up and clear it of weeds.—*Farm. Encyc.*

† SHIM'MER, *v. i.* [Sax. *scymrian*; G. *schimmern*; D. *schemeren.*] To gleam; to glisten.—*Chaucer.*

SHIN, *n.* [Sax. *scina, scyne*; G. *schiene.*] The fore-part of the leg, particularly of the human leg.

SHINE, *v. i.*; pret. *shined* or *shone*; pp. *shined* or *shone.* [Sax. *scinan*; G. *scheinen.*] 1. To emit rays of light; to give light with steady radiance; to exhibit brightness or splendor.—*Shining* differs from *sparkling, glistening, glittering*, as it usually implies a steady radiation or emission of light, whereas the latter words usually imply irregular or interrupted radiation. This distinction is not always observed, and we may say that the fixed stars *shine*, as well as *sparkle*; but we never say the sun or the moon *sparkles.* 2. To be bright; to be lively and animated; to be brilliant. 3. To be unclouded. 4. To be glossy or bright, as silk. 5. To be gay or splendid. 6. To be beautiful. 7. To be eminent, conspicuous, or distinguished. 8. To give light, real or figurative. 9. To manifest glorious excellences.—*Ps.* lxxx. 10. To be clearly published.—*Is.*, ix. 11. To be conspicuously displayed; to be manifest.—*To cause the face to shine*, to be propitious. *Num.*, vi.—SYN. To radiate; beam; gleam; glare; glisten; glitter; sparkle; coruscate.

SHINE, *n.* 1. Fair weather. 2. Brightness; splendor; lustre; gloss.

SHI'NER, *n.* 1. A small fresh-water fish of the minnow kind, so called from its shining appearance.—*Storer.* 2. A cant name for bright pieces of money; [*vulgar.*]

SHI'NESS. *See* SHYNESS.

SHIN'GLE (shing'gl), *n.* [G. *schindel*; L. *scindula.*] 1. A thin board sawed or rived for covering buildings, and having one end thicker than the other. 2. Round, water-worn, and loose gravel and pebbles, or a collection of roundish stones on shores and coasts.—*Shingle ballast* is ballast composed of gravel.

SHIN'GLE (shing'gl), *v. t.* To cover with shingles.

SHIN'GLE-ROOFED (shing'gl-rooft), *a.* Having a roof covered with shingles.—*Blackwood.*

SHIN'GLED (shing'gld), *pp.* or *a.* Covered with shingles.

SHIN'GLES, *n.* [L. *cingulum.*] A kind of herpes which spreads around the body like a girdle; an eruptive disease.

SHIN'GLING, *ppr.* Covering with shingles.

SHIN'GLING, *n.* The act of covering with shingles; a covering of shingles.

SHIN'GLY, *a.* Abounding with gravel or shingle.

SHIN'ING, *ppr.* 1. Emitting light; beaming; gleaming. 2. *a.* Characterized by brightness or radiance. 3. Distinguished; conspicuous.—SYN. Glistening; bright; radiant; resplendent; effulgent; lustrous; brilliant; glittering; splendid; illustrious.

SHIN'ING, *n.* Effusion or clearness of light, brightness.

SHIN'ING-NESS, *n.* Brightness; splendor.—*Spenser.*

SHIN'Y, *a.* Bright; luminous; clear; unclouded.

SHIP, as a termination, denotes state or office, as in *lordship.*

SHIP. *See* SHAPE.

SHIP, *n.* [Sax. *scip, scyp*; D. *schip*; G. *schiff.*] In a *general sense*, a large vessel adapted to navigation, or floating on water by means of sails.—In an *appropriate sense*, a building of a structure or form fitted for navigation, furnished with a bowsprit and three masts, a main-mast, a fore-mast, and a mizzen-mast, each of which is composed of a lower-mast, a top-mast, and top-gallant-mast, and square-rigged. —*A ship of the line* is usually a vessel of war of the rate of 74 guns or more.—*Armed ship*, in *English usages of war*, a private ship taken into the service of the government in time of war, and armed and equipped like a ship of war.—*Brande.*

SHIP, *v. t.* [Sax. *scipian.*] 1. To put on board of a ship or vessel of any kind. 2. To transport in a ship; to convey by water. 3. To engage for service on board of a ship; as, to *ship* seamen. 4. To receive into a ship or vessel. 5. To fix any thing in its place; as, to *ship* the tiller.—*Totten.*

SHIP, *v. i.* To engage for service on board of a ship.—*Totten.*

SHIP'-BOY, *n.* A boy who serves on board of a ship.

SHIP'-BRŌ-KER *n.* A broker who procures insurance and performs other business for ships.

SHIP'-BUILD-ER (-bild-er), *n.* A man whose occupation is to construct ships and other vessels; a naval architect; a shipwright.

SHIP'-BUILD-ING (-bild-ing), *n.* Naval architecture; the art of constructing vessels for navigation.

SHIP'-CĂR'PEN-TER, *n.* A shipwright; a carpenter that works at ship-building.

SHIP'-CHĂND-LER, *n.* One who deals in cordage, canvas, and other furniture of ships.

SHIP'-HŌLD-ER, *n.* The owner of a ship or of shipping.

SHIP'-MĀS-TER, *n.* [*ship* and *master.*] The captain, master, or commander of a ship.—*Jonah*, i.

SHIP'-MŎN-EY (-mun-ne), *n.* [*ship* and *money.*] In *English history*, an imposition formerly charged on the ports, towns, cities, boroughs, and counties of England, for providing and furnishing certain ships for the king's service. The attempt made by Charles I. to revive and enforce this imposition was resisted by John Hampden, and was one of the causes which led to the death of Charles.

SHIP'-ŌWN-ER, *n.* The owner of a ship or ships.

SHIP'-SHĀPE, *adv.* In a seamen-like manner; hence, properly; according to usage.—*Totten.*

SHIP'BŌARD, *adv.* [*ship* and *board.*] 1. To go *on shipboard* or *a shipboard*, is to go aboard; to enter a ship; to embark. 2. *n.* The plank of a ship; [*obs.*]

SHIP'LESS, *a.* Destitute of ships.—*Gray.*

† SHIP'MAN, *n.* [*ship* and *man.*] A seaman or sailor.

SHIP'MĀTE, *n.* A term applied to sailors who serve in the same ship.

SHIP'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of putting any thing on board of a ship or other vessel; embarkation. 2. The goods or things shipped, or put on board of a ship or other vessel.

SHIPPED (shipt), *pp.* Put on board of a ship or vessel; received on board.

† SHIP'PEN, *n.* [Sax. *scipen.*] A stable; a cow-house.

SHIP'PER, *n.* One who places goods on board a ship for transportation.

SHIP'PING, *ppr.* 1. Putting on board of a ship or vessel, receiving on board. 2. *a.* Relating to ships.—*Shipping articles*, articles of agreement between the captain of a vessel and the seamen on board, in respect to the amount of wages, length of time for which they are shipped, &c. —*Bouvier.*

SHIP'PING, *n.* Ships in general; ships or vessels of any kind for navigation.—*To take shipping*, to embark; to enter on board a ship or vessel for conveyance or passage.

SHIP'S-HUS'BAND, *n.* One who attends to the requisite repairs of a ship while in port, and does all the other necessary acts preparatory to a voyage.—*Bouvier.*

SHIP'WRECK (-rek), *n.* [*ship* and *wreck.*] 1. The destruction of a ship or other vessel by being cast ashore or broken to pieces by striking against rocks, shoals, and the like. 2. The parts of a shattered ship; [*unusual.*] 3. Destruction.

SHIP'WRECK, *v. t.* 1. To destroy by running ashore or on rocks or sand-banks. 2. To suffer the perils of being cast away; to be cast ashore with the loss of the ship.

SHIP'WRECKED (-rekt), *pp.* or *a.* Cast ashore; dashed upon the rocks or banks; destroyed.

SHIP'WRIGHT (-rite), *n.* One whose occupation is to construct ships; a builder of ships or other vessels.

* SHIRE or SHIRE, *n.* [Sax. *scir, scire, scyre.*] In *England*, a division of territory, otherwise called a *county.*—In the *United States*, the corresponding division of a state is called a *county*, but we retain *shire* in the compound *half-shire.*

* SHIRE'-MŌTE or SHIRE'-MŌTE, *n.* [Sax. *scyr-gemote.*] Anciently, in *England*, the county court; sheriff's turn or court.—*Blackstone.*

SHIRK, *v. t.* or *i.* To avoid or get off from; to slink away —*Smart.* [*Vulgar.*] *See, also*, SHARK.

SHIRK, *n.* One who seeks to avoid duty; one who lives by shifts and tricks. *See* SHARK.

SHIRK'ING, *n.* A living by shifts and tricks. *See* SHARK

SHIRL, a different spelling of *shorl.* *See* SHORL.

SHIR'LEY, *n.* A bird, called by some the *greater bullfinch.*

SHIRRED (shurd), *a.* A term applied to articles having lines or cords inserted between two pieces of cloth, as the lines of India rubber in shirred suspenders.

SHIRT (shurt), *n.* [Dan. *skiorte*; Sw. *skiorta.*] A loose garment of linen, cotton, or other material, worn by men and boys next the body.

SHIRT (shurt), *v. t.* To cover or clothe, as with a shirt. 2. To change the shirt and put on a clean one.

SHIRT'ING, *ppr.* Covering with a shirt.

SHIRT'ING, *n.* Cloth for shirts.

SHIRT'LESS, *a.* Wanting a shirt.—*Pope.*

SHIST. *See* SCHIST.

SHIT'TAH, } *n.* [Heb.] In *Scripture*, a sort of precious wood
SHIT'TIM, } used in the construction of the tabernacle, supposed to have been the wood of a species of acacia.

SHIT'TLE, *a.* Wavering; unsettled. [*Not used, or local.*]

SHIT'TLE-COCK. *See* SHUTTLE-COCK.

SHIT'TLE-NESS, *n.* Unsettledness; inconstancy. [*Rare.*]

* SHIVE, *n.* [Dan. *skyf*; G. *scheibe.*] 1. A slice; a thin cut —*Shak.*; [*obs.*] 2. A thin, flexible piece cut off.—*Boyle*, [*obs.*] 3. A little piece or fragment; as, the *shives* of flax.

SHIV'ER, *n.* [G. *schiefer, schiefern.*] 1. In *mineralogy*, a

variety of blue slate.—2. In *seamen's language*, a little wheel; a sheave.

SHIV'ER, *v. t.* 1. To break into many small pieces or splinters; to shatter; to dash to pieces by a blow.—2. Among *seamen*, to shake in the wind; [*applied to sails;*] as, "*shiver* the mizzen-top-sail."—*Totten.*

SHIV'ER, *v. i.* 1. To fall at once into many small pieces or parts. 2. To quake; to tremble; to shudder; to shake, as with cold, ague, fear, or horror. 3. To be affected with a thrilling sensation, like that of chilliness.

SHIV'ER, *n.* 1. A small piece or fragment into which a thing breaks by any sudden violence. 2. A slice; a sliver.

SHIV'ER-SPAR, *n.* [G. *schiefer-spath.*] A carbonate of lime; called, also, *slate-spar.*

SHIV'ERED, *pp.* Broken or dashed into small pieces.

SHIV'ER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Breaking or dashing into small pieces. 2. Quaking; trembling; shaking, as with cold or fear.

SHIV'ER-ING, *n.* 1. The act of breaking or dashing to pieces; division; severance. 2. A trembling; a shaking with cold or fear.

SHIV'ER-ING-LY, *adv.* With shivering, or slight trembling.

SHIV'ER-Y, *a.* Easily falling into many pieces; not firmly cohering; incompact.

SHŌAD, *n.* Among *miners*, a train of metallic stone mixed with rubbish, which serves to direct them in the discovery of mines.

SHŌAD'-STŌNE, *n.* A small stone or fragment of ore made smooth by the action of water passing over it.—*Hallivell.*

SHŌAL, *n.* [Sax. *sceol.*] 1. A great multitude assembled; a crowd; a throng. 2. A place where the water of a river, lake, or sea is shallow or of little depth; a sand-bank or bar; a shallow.

SHŌAL, *v. i.* 1. To crowd; to throng; to assemble in a multitude. 2. To become more shallow.

SHŌAL, *a.* Shallow; of little depth; as, *shoal* water.

SHŌAL'I-NESS, *n.* 1. Shallowness; little depth of water. 2. The state of abounding with shoals.

SHŌAL'Y, *a.* Full of shoals or shallow places.—*Dryden.*

SHŌAR, *n.* A prop. *See* SHORE.

SHŌAT, *n.* A young hog. *See* SHOTE.

SHOĆK, *n.* [D. *schok;* Fr. *choc.*] 1. A violent collision of bodies, or the concussion which it occasions; a violent striking or dashing against. 2. Violent onset; conflict of contending armies or foes. 3. External violence. 4. Offense; impression of disgust.—5. In *electricity*, the effect on the animal system of a discharge of the fluid from a charged body. 6. A pile or assemblage of sheaves of wheat, rye, &c. The number of sheaves varies from 12 to 16. The latter is the number in New England.—*Farm. Encyc.* 7. [from *shag.*] A dog with long hair or shag.

SHOĆK, *v. t.* [D. *schokken;* Fr. *choquer.*] 1. To shake by the sudden collision of a body. 2. To meet force with force; to encounter. 3. To strike, as with horror or disgust; to cause to recoil, as from something odious or horrible.—SYN. To offend; disgust; disturb; disquiet; affright; frighten; terrify; appall; dismay.

SHOĆK, *v. i.* To collect sheaves into a pile; to pile sheaves.

SHOĆK'-HĔAD-ED, *a.* Having a thick and bushy head of hair.—*Booth.*

SHOĆKED (shokt), *pp.* 1. Struck, as with horror; offended; disgusted. 2. Piled, as sheaves.

SHOĆK'ING, *ppr.* 1. Shaking with sudden violence. 2. Meeting in onset or violent encounter. 3. *a.* Striking, as with horror; causing to recoil with horror or disgust.—SYN. Appalling; terrifying; frightful; dreadful; terrible; formidable; disgusting; offensive.

SHOĆK'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to strike with horror or disgust.—*Chesterfield.*

SHOĆK'ING-NESS, *n.* The state of being shocking.

SHOD, for *shoed*, pret. and pp. of *shoe.*

SHŌE (shoo), *n.*; *pl.* SHŌES (shooz). [Sax. *sceo, sceog;* G. *schuh;* D. *schoen.*] 1. A covering for the foot, usually of leather, composed of a thick species for the sole, and a thinner kind for the vamp and quarters. 2. A plate or rim of iron nailed to the hoof of a horse or an ox to defend it from injury. 3. The plate of iron which is nailed to the bottom of the runner of a sleigh, or any vehicle that slides on the snow in winter. 4. A piece of timber fastened with pins to the bottom of the runners of a sled, to prevent them from wearing. 5. The inclined piece at the bottom of a water-trunk or lead-pipe for turning the course of the water, and discharging it from a building.—*Gwilt.* 6. Something in form of a shoe, or answering the purpose of a shoe. 7. A cover for defense.—*Shoe of an anchor*, a block of wood with a hole in it to contain the point of the bill while fishing the anchor, to prevent it from injuring the planks of the vessel.—*Totten.*

SHŌE (shoo), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shod.* 1. To furnish with shoes; to put shoes on. 2. To cover at the bottom.

SHŌE'-BLAĆK, *n.* A person who cleans shoes.

SHŌE'-BOY, *n.* [*shoe* and *boy.*] A boy who cleans shoes

SHŌE'-BUĆKLE (shoo'-buk-l), *n.* [*shoe* and *buckle.*] A buckle for fastening the shoe to the foot.

SHŌE'-LĔATH-ER (-leth-er), *n.* Leather for shoes.

SHŌE'-STRING, *n.* [*shoe* and *string*]. A string used to fasten a shoe to the foot.

SHŌE'-TYE (shoo'-ti), *n.* [*shoe* and *tye.*] A ribbon used for fastening a shoe to the foot.—*Hudibras.*

SHŌE'ING (shoo'ing), *ppr.* Putting on shoes.

SHŌE'ING-HORN, *n.* 1. A horn used to facilitate the entrance of the foot into a narrow shoe. 2. Any thing by which a transaction is facilitated; any thing used as a medium; [*in contempt.*]

SHŌE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of shoes.—*Dr. Addison.*

SHŌE'MĀK-ER, *n.* [*shoe* and *maker.*] One whose occupation or trade is to make shoes and boots.

SHŌ'ER (shoo'er), *n.* One who fits shoes to the feet; one who furnishes or puts on shoes, as a farrier.

† SHOG, for *shock*, a violent concussion.—*Dryden.*

† SHOG, *v. t.* To shake; to agitate.—*Carew.*

† SHOG, *v. i.* To move off; to be gone; to jog. *See* JOG.

† SHOG'GING, *n.* Concussion.—*Harmar.*

† SHOG'GLE, *v. t.* To shake; to joggle. *See* JOGGLE.

SHŌLE, *n.* [Sax. *sceol.*] A throng; a crowd; a great multitude assembled. *See* SHOAL.

* SHŌNE, *pp.* of *shine.*

SHOO, *v. t.* [G. *scheuchen*, to scare.] To scare; to drive away by frightening; hence, be gone. [*A word used in scaring away fowls, but used in the imperative only.*]

SHOOK, *pp.* of *shake.*

SHOOK, *n.* In *commerce*, shooks are casks of hogshead staves prepared for use; also, boards for boxes of sugar prepared or fitted for use.

SHOOK, *v. t.* To pack staves in casks.

† SHOON, *old pl.* of SHOE.

SHOOT, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shot.* The old participle *shotten* is obsolete. [Sax. *sceotan, scytan;* G. *schossen.*] 1. To let fly and drive with force. 2. To discharge and cause to be driven with violence. 3. To send off with force; to dart. 4. To let off; [*used of the instrument.*] 5. To strike with any thing shot. 6. To send out; to push forth. 7. To push out; to emit; to dart; to thrust forth. 8. To push forward; to drive; to propel. 9. To push out; to thrust forward. 10. To pass through with swiftness. 11. To plane straight or fit by planing; [*a workman's term.*] 12. To kill by a ball, arrow, or other thing shot. 13. To pass rapidly under by the force of a current; as, to *shoot* a bridge.—*Totten.*

SHOOT, *v. i.* 1. To perform the act of discharging, sending with force, or driving any thing by means of an engine or instrument. 2. To germinate; to bud; to sprout; to send forth branches. 3. To form by shooting, or by an arrangement of particles into spiculæ. 4. To be emitted, sent forth, or driven along. 5. To protuberate; to be pushed out; to jut; to project. 6. To pass, as an arrow or pointed instrument; to penetrate. 7. To grow rapidly; to become by rapid growth. 8. To move with velocity. 9. To feel a quick, darting pain.—*To shoot ahead*, to outstrip in running, flying, or sailing.

SHOOT, *n.* 1. The act of propelling or driving any thing with violence; the discharge of a fire-arm or bow. 2. The act of striking or endeavoring to strike with a missive weapon. 3. A young branch. 4. A young swine which is *shooting* or growing up.—*Holloway;* [in *New England* pronounced *shote.*]

SHOOT'ER, *n.* One who shoots; an archer; a gunner.

SHOOT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Discharging, as fire-arms; sending or pushing out; germinating; branching; glancing, as pain.

SHOOT'ING, *n.* 1. The act of discharging fire-arms, or of sending an arrow with force; a firing. 2. Sensation of a quick, glancing pain.—3. In *sportsmanship*, the act or practice of killing game with guns or fire-arms.

SHOOTING-STAR, *n.* A fire-ball or meteor which darts across the sky with a transient light. Shooting-stars have been found to be more abundant at particular periods, the most remarkable of which are the 13th of November and the 9th or 10th of August.—*Olmsted.*

SHOOT'Y, *a.* Of equal growth or size.—*Grose.*

SHOP, *n.* [Norm. *schope;* Sax. *sceoppa.*] 1. A building in which goods, wares, drugs, &c., are sold by retail. 2. A building in which mechanics work, and where they keep their manufactures for sale.

SHOP, *v. i.* To visit shops for purchasing goods: used chiefly in the participle.

SHOP'-BOARD, *n.* A bench on which work is performed.

SHOP'-BOOK, *n.* [*shop* and *book.*] A book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts.—*Locke.*

SHOP'-KEEP-ER, *n.* A trader who sells goods in a shop or by retail; in distinction from a *merchant*, or one who sells by wholesale.—*Addison.*

SHOP'-LIFT-ER, *n.* One who steals any thing in a shop, or takes goods privately from a shop.

SHOP'-LIFT-ING, *n.* Larceny committed in a shop; the stealing of any thing from a shop.
SHOP'-LĪKE, *a.* Low; vulgar.—*Ben Jonson.*
SHOP'MAN, *n.* 1. A petty trader. 2. One who serves in a shop.
† SHŌPE, *old pret.* of *shape.* Shaped.—*Spenser.*
SHOP'PING, *ppr.* Visiting shops for the purchase of goods.
SHOP'PING, *n.* The act of visiting shops for the purchase of goods.
† SHŌRE, the *old pret.* of *shear.*
SHŌRE, *n.* [Sax. *score.*] The coast or land adjacent to the ocean or sea, or to a large lake or river.
SHŌRE, *n.* The popular but corrupt pronunciation of *sewer.*
SHŌRE, *n.* [Sp., Port. *escora;* D. *schoor.*] A prop or timber placed as a brace or support on the side of a building, &c.—*Gwilt.*
SHŌRE, *v. t.* 1. To prop; to support by a post or buttress. 2. To set on shore.—*Shak.;* [*obs.*]
SHŌRED, *pp.* Propped; supported by a prop.
SHŌRE'LESS, *a.* Having no shore or coast; of indefinite or unlimited extent.—*Boyle.*
SHŌRE'LING, } *n.* In *England,* the skin of a living sheep
SHOR'LING, } shorn, as distinct from the *morling,* or skin taken from a dead sheep.
SHŌR'ING, *ppr.* Propping; supporting.
SHORL, *n.* [Sw. *skorl.*] A mineral, black tourmaline.
SHOR-LĀ'CEOUS (-shus), *a.* Like shorl.—*Kirwan.*
SHORL'ITE, *n.* A variety of topaz of a greenish white or yellowish color; pycnite.—*Dana.*
SHŌRN, *pp.* of *shear.* 1. Cut off. 2. Having the hair or wool cut off or sheared. 3. Deprived.
SHORT, *a.* [Sax. *sceort, scyrt;* G. *kurz;* D., Sw., Dan. *kort;* Fr. *court;* It. *corto;* L. *curtus.*] 1. Not long; not having great length or extension. 2. Not extended in time; not of long duration. 3. Not of usual or sufficient length, reach, or extent. 4. Not of long duration; repeated at small intervals of time. 5. Not of adequate extent or quantity; not reaching the point demanded, desired, or expected. 6. Deficient; defective; imperfect. 7. Not adequate; insufficient; scanty. 8. Not sufficiently supplied; scantily furnished. 9. Not far distant in time; future. 10. Not fetching a compass, as in the phrase to *turn short.* 11. Not going to the point intended; as, to stop *short.* 12. Defective in quantity. 13. Narrow; limited; not extended; not large or comprehensive. 14. Brittle; friable; breaking all at once without splinters or shatters. 15. Not bending. 16. Abrupt; brief; pointed; petulant; severe.—*To be short,* to be scantily supplied.—*To come short.* 1. To fail; not to do what is demanded or expected. 2. Not to reach or obtain.—*Rom.,* iii. 3. To fail; to be insufficient.—*To cut short,* to abridge; to contract.—*To fall short.* 1. To fail; to be inadequate or scanty. 2. To fail; not to do or accomplish. 3. To be less.—*To stop short,* to stop at once; also, to stop without reaching the point intended.—*To turn short.* 1. To turn on the spot occupied; to turn without making a compass.—*To be taken short,* to be seized with urgent necessity.—*In short,* in few words; briefly.—SYN. Brief; concise; compendious; summary; succinct; laconic.
SHORT, *n.* A summary account.—*Shak.*
SHORT, *adv.* Not long.—*Dryden.*
SHORT, *v. t.* 1. To shorten. 2. *v. i.* To fail; to decrease; [*obs.*]
SHORT'-BRĔATHED (short'-bretht), *a.* Having short breath or quick respiration.
SHORT'-CĀKE, *n.* A soft and friable cake, in which butter or lard has been mixed with the flour.—*Forby.*
SHORT'-DĀT-ED, *a.* Having little time to run.
SHORT'-DRAWN, *a.* Being of short breathing; imperfectly inspired, as breath.
SHORT'-HAND, *n.* Short writing; a compendious method of writing; otherwise called *stenography.*
SHORT'-JOINT-ED, *a.* [*short* and *joint.*] A horse is said to be *short-jointed* when the pastern is too short.
SHORT'-LĪVED, *a.* [*short* and *live.*] Not living or lasting long; being of short continuance.—*Dryden.*
SHORT'-RIB, *n.* One of the lower ribs; a rib shorter than the others, below the sternum; a false rib.
SHORT'-SĪGHT (-site), *n.* Short-sightedness; myopy; vision accurate only when the object is near.—*Good.*
SHORT'-SĪGHT'ED (-site-), *a.* 1. Not able to see far; having limited vision. 2. Not able to look far into futurity; not able to understand things deep or remote; of limited intellect.
SHORT'-SĪGHT'ED-NESS, *n.* 1. A defect in vision, consisting in the inability to see things at a distance. 2. Defective or limited intellectual sight.
SHORT'-WAIST-ED, *a.* Having a short waist.
SHORT'-WĪND-ED, *a.* [*short* and *wind.*] Affected with shortness of breath; having a quick respiration.
SHORT'-WINGED, *a.* Having short wings.
SHORT'-WIT-TED, *a.* Having little wit; not wise; of scanty intellect or judgment.—*Hales.*
SHORT'ĔÒM-ING (-kum-ing), *n.* 1. A failing of the usual produce, quantity, or amount, as of a crop.—*Chalmers.* 2. A failure of full performance, as of duty.
SHORT'EN (short'n), *v. t.* [Sax. *scyrtan.*] 1. To make short in measure, extent, or time. 2. To abridge; to lessen. 3. To curtail. 4. To contract; to lessen; to reduce or diminish in extent or amount. 5. To confine; to restrain. 6. To lop; to deprive. 7. To make paste short or friable with butter or lard.
SHORT'EN (short'n), *v. i.* 1. To become short or shorter. 2. To contract.
SHORT'ENED, *pp.* or *a.* Made short or shorter; abridged; contracted.
SHORT'EN-ING, *ppr.* Making short or shorter; contracting.
SHORT'EN-ING, *n.* 1. A making short or shorter. 2. Something used in cookery to make paste short or friable, as butter or lard.—*Halliwell.*
SHORT'LY, *adv.* 1. Quickly; soon; in a little time. 2. In few words; briefly.
SHORT'NER, *n.* He or that which shortens.—*Swift.*
SHORT'NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being short in space or time; little length or little duration. 2. Fewness of words; brevity; conciseness. 3. Want of reach or the power of retention. 4. Deficiency; imperfection; limited extent.
SHORTS, *n. pl.* The bran and coarse part of meal in mixture.—*Halliwell.*
SHŌR'Y, *a.* Lying near the shore or coast. [*Little used.*]
SHOT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *shoot.*
SHOT, *n.* [Sax. *scyt;* D. *schoot, schot.*] 1. The act of shooting; discharge of a missile weapon. 2. A missile weapon, particularly a ball or bullet. 3. Small globular masses of lead, used for killing birds and other small animals. 4. The flight of a missile weapon, or the distance which it passes from the engine. 5. A marksman; one who practices shooting: as, an excellent *shot.*—*W. Irving.* 6. A reckoning; charge or proportional share of expense at a tavern, &c.—*Shot of a cable,* in *seamen's language,* the splicing of two cables together; or the whole length of two cables thus united.
SHOT, *v. t.* To load with shot over a cartridge; as, to *shot* the guns.—*Totten.*
SHOT'-BELT-ED, *a.* Wearing a belt carrying shot.
SHOT'-FREE, *a.* 1. Free from charge; exempted from any share of expense; scot-free. 2. Not to be injured by shot: [*obs.*] 3. Unpunished; [*obs.*]
SHOT'-GAUGE, *n.* An instrument for measuring the diameter of round shot.—*Totten.*
SHOT'-HŌLE, *n.* A hole made by a bullet discharged.
SHŌTE, *n.* [Sax. *sceota.*] 1. A fish resembling the trout. 2. A young hog, or a half-grown, unfatted hog.—*Ainsworth;* *see* SHOOT.
SHOT'TED, *pp.* Loaded with shot over a cartridge, as guns.
SHOT'TEN (shot'n), *a.* [from *shoot.*] 1. Having ejected the spawn. 2. Shooting into angles. 3. Shot out of its socket; dislocated, as a bone.—*Shotten herring,* a gutted herring dried for keeping; hence, in contempt, a mean, meager fellow.—*Shak.*—*Halliwell.*
† SHOUGH (shok), *n.* A kind of shaggy dog. *See* SHOCK.
SHOULD (shood), the pret. of *shall,* but now used as an auxiliary verb, either in the past time or conditional present; and it often denotes obligation or duty.
SHŌUL'DER (shōl'der), *n.* [Sax. *sculdre, sculdor, sculder* G. *schulter;* D. *schouder.*] 1. The joint by which the arm of a human being, or the fore-leg of a quadruped, is connected with the body. 2. The upper joint of the fore-leg of an animal cut for the market.—3. *Shoulders,* in the *plural,* the upper part of the back.—4. *Figuratively,* support; sustaining power; or that which elevates and sustains.—5. Among *artificers,* something like the human shoulder; horizontal or rectangular protection from the body of a thing.—6. In *fortification,* the angle of a bastion included between the face and flank.—*Brande.*
SHŌUL'DER, *v. t.* 1. To push or thrust with the shoulder; to push with violence. 2. To take upon the shoulder.
SHŌUL'DER-BELT, *n.* [*shoulder* and *belt.*] A belt that passes across the shoulder.—*Dryden.*
SHŌUL'DER-BLADE, *n.* The bone of the shoulder, or blade-bone; called, by anatomists, *scapula.*
† SHŌUL'DER-CLAP-PER, *n.* One who claps another on the shoulder, or who uses great familiarity.—*Shak.*
SHŌUL'DER-KNOT (shōl'der-not), *n.* [*shoulder* and *knot.*] An ornamental knot of ribbon or lace worn on the shoulder; an epaulet.
SHŌUL'DER-SHOT-TEN, *a.* [*shoulder* and *shot.*] Strained in the shoulder, as a horse.—*Shak.*
SHŌUL'DER-SLIP, *n.* [*shoulder* and *slip.*] Dislocation of the shoulder or of the humerus.—*Swift.*
SHŌUL'DERED, *pp.* 1. Pushed or thrust with the shoulder. 2. Supported on the shoulder.
SHŌUL'DER-ING, *ppr.* 1. Pushing with the shoulder. 2. Taking upon the shoulder.

SHOUT, *v. i.* To utter a sudden and loud outcry, usually in joy or exultation, or to animate soldiers in an onset.

SHOUT, *n.* A loud burst of voice or voices; a vehement and sudden outcry, particularly of a multitude of men, expressing applause, joy, triumph, exultation, or animated courage.

SHOUT, *v. t.* To treat with shouts or clamor.—*Hall.*

SHOUT'ED, *pp.* Treated with shouts.

SHOUT'ER, *n.* One who shouts.—*Dryden.*

SHOUT'ING, *ppr.* Uttering a sudden and loud outcry in joy or exultation.

SHOUT'ING, *n.* The act of shouting.—2 *Sam.*, vi.

SHŌVE (shuv), *v. t.* [Sax. *scufan*; D. *schuiven*; Sw. *skuffa*; Dan. *skuffer.*] 1. To push; to propel; to drive along by the direct application of strength without a sudden impulse; to push a body by sliding or causing it to move along the surface of another body. 2. To push; to press against.

SHŌVE (shuv), *v. i.* 1. To push or drive forward; to urge a course. 2. To push off; to move in a boat or with a pole.

SHŌVE (shuv), *n.* The act of pushing or pressing against by strength, without a sudden impulse.—*Swift.*

SHŌV'ED (shuvd), *pp.* Pushed; propelled.

SHŌV'EL (shuv'l), *n.* [Sax. *scofl*; G. *schaufel*; D. *schoffel.*] An instrument consisting of a broad scoop or blade, more or less hollow, with a handle; used for throwing earth or other loose substances.

SHŌV'EL, *v. t.* 1. To take up and throw with a shovel. 2. To gather in great quantities.

SHŌV'EL-BŌARD *n.* A board on which they play by sliding metal pieces at a mark.—*Dryden.*

SHŌV'ELED (shuv'ld), *pp.* Thrown with a shovel.

SHŌV'EL-ER, *n.* A species of duck, remarkable for the length and terminal expansion of the bill.—*Brande.*

SHŌV'EL-ING, *ppr.* Throwing with a shovel.

SHŌW (shō), *v. t.*; pret. *showed*; pp. *shown* or *showed.* It is sometimes written *shew, shewed, shewn.* [Sax. *sceawian*; D. *schouwen*; G. *schauen.*] 1. To exhibit, present, or display to the view of others. 2. To afford to the eye or to notice; to contain a visible form. 3. To make or enable to see. 4. To make or enable to perceive. 5. To make to know; to cause to understand; to make known to; to teach, instruct, or inform.—*Job*, x. 6. To prove; to manifest. 7. To inform; to teach. 8. To point out, as a guide. 9. To bestow; to confer; to afford.—*Ps.* cxii. 10. To prove by evidence.—*Ezra*, ii. 11. To disclose; to make known. 12. To discover; to explain. *Dan.*, ii.—*To show off*, to exhibit in an ostentatious manner.—*To show forth*, to manifest; to publish; to proclaim. 1 *Pet.*, ii.—*To show up*, to expose; [*colloquial.*]

SHŌW, *v. i.* 1. To appear; to look; to be in appearance. 2. To have appearance; to become or suit well or ill; [*obs.*]

SHŌW, *n.* 1. Superficial appearance; not reality. 2. A spectacle or sight; something offered to view for money. 3. Ostentatious display or parade; ostentation. 4. Appearance as an object of notice. 5. Public appearance, in distinction from *concealment.* 6. Semblance; likeness. 7. Speciousness; plausibility. 8. External appearance. 9. Exhibition to view. 10. Pomp; magnificent spectacle. 11. A phantom. 12. Representative action. 13. External appearance; hypocritical pretense.—*Show of hands*, a raising of hands as a vote in a public meeting; [*Eng.*]

SHŌW'-BILL, *n.* A broad sheet containing an advertisement, in large letters, of books, goods, &c., placed at shop doors, windows, &c.—*Peck.*

SHŌW'-BOX, *n.* A box containing some object of curiosity, carried round as a show.

SHŌW'-BRĔAD } (shō'-bred), *n.* [*show* and *bread.*] Among
SHEW'-BRĔAD } the *Jews*, bread of exhibition; the loaves of bread which the priest of the week placed before the Lord, on the golden table in the sanctuary. They were twelve in number, and represented the twelve tribes of Israel. They were to be eaten by the priests only in the holy place.

SHŌW'-CĀSE, *n.* A case or box in shops, with plates of glass on the top or in front, within which delicate or valuable articles are placed for exhibition.

SHŌW'ER (shō'er), *n.* One who shows or exhibits.

SHOW'ER, *n.* [Sax. *scur*; G. *schauer.*] 1. A fall of rain or hail, of short duration. 2. A fall of things from the air in thick succession. 3. A copious supply bestowed; liberal distribution.

SHOW'ER, *v. t.* 1. To water with a shower; to wet copiously with rain. 2. To bestow liberally; to distribute or scatter in abundance. 3. To wet with falling water, as in the shower-bath.

SHOW'ER, *v. i.* To rain in showers.

SHOW'ER-BĂTH, *n.* Water showered upon a person by some contrivance from above; also, a contrivance for effecting this.

SHOW'ER-ED, *pp.* Wet with a shower, or with falling water; watered abundantly; bestowed or distributed liberally.

SHOW'ER-ING, *ppr.* Wetting with a shower, or with falling water: bestowing or distributing liberally.

SHOW'ER-LESS, *a.* Without showers.—*Armstrong.*

SHOW'ER-Y, *a.* Raining in showers; abounding with frequent falls of rain.

SHŌW'ILY, *adv.* In a showy manner; pompously; with parade.

SHŌW'I-NESS, *n.* State of being showy; pompousness great parade.

SHŌW'ING, *ppr.* Presenting to view; exhibiting; proving

SHŌW'ING, *n.* A presentation to view; exhibition.

SHŌW'ISH, *a.* 1. Splendid; gaudy; [*rare.*] 2. Ostentatious

SHŌWN, *pp.* of *show.* Exhibited; manifested; proved.

SHŌW'Y, *a.* 1. Making a great show.—*Addison.* 2. Exhibiting ostentation.—SYN. Splendid; gay; gaudy; gorgeous; fine; magnificent; grand; stately; sumptuous; pompous; ostentatious.

† SHRAG, *v. t.* To lop.

† SHRAG, *n.* A twig of a tree cut off.

† SHRAG'GER, *n.* One who lops; one who trims trees.

SHRANK, *pret.* of *shrink*, nearly *obsolete.*

† SHRAP, } *n.* A place baited with chaff to invite birds.
† SHRĂPE, }

SHRAP'NELL SHELL, *n.* In *gunnery*, a name given to shells filled with a quantity of musket balls, which, when the shell explodes, are projected still further.—*Brande.*

SHRED, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shred.* [Sax. *screadan.*] To cut into small pieces, particularly narrow and long pieces.

SHRED, *n.* 1. A long, narrow piece cut off; as, *shreds* of cloth.—*Bacon.* 2. A fragment; a piece.—*Swift.*

SHRED'DING, *ppr.* Cutting into shreds.

SHRED'DING, *n.* A cutting into shreds; that which is cut off; a piece.

SHRED'LESS, *a.* Having no shreds.—*Byron.*

SHREW (shrū), *n.* 1. A peevish, brawling, turbulent, vexatious woman. 2. A shrew-mouse.

† SHREW (shrū), *v. t.* To beshrew; to curse.—*Chaucer.*

SHREW'-MOUSE, *n.* [Sax. *screawa.*] A small animal resembling a mouse, but living mostly under ground, and feeding on the larves of insects, &c.

SHREWD (shrūde), *a.* 1. Having the qualities of a shrew, vexatious; troublesome; mischievous.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*] 2 Characterized by slyness, acuteness, or cunning. 3. Of nice discernment. 4. Proceeding from cunning or sagacity, or containing it. 5. Painful; vexatious; troublesome [*obs.*]—SYN. Sly; cunning; arch; subtile; artful; astute sagacious; discerning; acute; keen; penetrating.

SHREWD'LY (shrūde'le), *adv.* 1. Mischievously; destructively; [*obs.*] 2. Vexatiously; [*obs.*] 3. Archly; sagaciously; with good guess.—*Locke.*

SHREWD'NESS (shrūde-), *n.* 1. Sly cunning; archness. 2 Sagaciousness; sagacity; the quality of nice discernment 3. Mischievousness; vexatiousness; [*obs.*]

SHREW'ISH (shrū-), *a.* Having the qualities of a shrew froward; peevish; petulantly clamorous.—*Shak.*

SHREW'ISH-LY, *adv.* Peevishly; clamorously.

SHREW'ISH-NESS, *n.* The qualities of a shrew; froward ness; petulance; turbulent clamorousness.

SHRIĒK (shreek), *v. i.* [Dan. *skriger*; Sw. *skrika*; Ger *schreien.*] To utter a sharp, shrill cry; to scream, as in a sudden fright in horror or anguish.—*Shak.*

SHRIĒK, *n.* A sharp, shrill outcry or scream, such as is produced by sudden terror or extreme anguish.

SHRIĒK'ER, *n.* One who utters a shriek.—*Crabbe.*

SHRIĒK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Crying out with a shrill voice

SHRIĒK'ING, *n.* A crying out with a shrill voice.

† SHRIĒV'AL (shreev-), *a.* Pertaining to a sheriff.

SHRIĒV'AL-TY, *n.* [from *sheriff.*] Sheriffalty; the office of a sheriff.—*Blackstone.*

† SHRIĒVE, *n.* Sheriff.

† SHRIFT, *n.* [Sax. *scrift.*] Confession made to a priest.

† SHRĪGHT, for *shrieked.*—*Chaucer.*

† SHRĪGHT, *n.* A shriek.—*Spenser.*

SHRĪKE, *n.* The butcher-bird; a common name of the birds of the genus *lanius.* The shrikes breed on trees, and seize living prey.—*Jardine.*

SHRILL, *a.* [W. *grill*; Arm. *scrilh*; L. *gryllus.*] 1. Sharp; acute; piercing, as sound. 2. Uttering an acute sound.

SHRILL, *v. i.* To utter an acute, piercing sound.—*Spenser.*

SHRILL, *v. t.* To cause to make a shrill sound.—*Spenser.*

SHRILL'NESS, *n.* Acuteness of sound; sharpness or fineness of voice.—*Smith.*

SHRIL'LY, *adv.* Acutely, as sound; with a sharp sound.

† SHRIMP, *v. t.* [D. *krimpen.*] To contract.

SHRIMP, *n.* 1. A long-tailed, decapod, crustaceous animal, allied to the lobster. There are numerous species, some of which are highly prized for food. 2. A little wrinkled man; a dwarf; [*in contempt.*]

SHRĪNE, *n.* [Sax. *scrin*; G. *schrein*; Sw. *skrin*; L. *scrinium.*] A case or box; particularly applied to a case in which sacred things are deposited. Hence, a reliquary, tomb, or altar.

SHRINK, *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *shrunk.* The old pret. *shrank*

and pp. *shrunken* are nearly *obsolete.* [Sax. *scrincan.*] 1. To contract spontaneously; to draw or be drawn into less length, breadth, or compass by an inherent power. 2. To shrivel; to become wrinkled by contraction, as the skin. 3. To withdraw or retire, as from danger; to decline action from fear. 4. To recoil, as in fear, horror, or distress 5. To express fear, horror, or pain by shrugging or contracting the body.

SHRINK, *v. t.* To cause to contract.

SHRINK, *n.* 1. Contraction; a spontaneous drawing into less compass; corrugation. 2. Contraction; a withdrawing from fear or horror.

SHRINK'AGE, *n.* A shrinking or contraction into a less compass.

SHRINK'ER, *n.* One who shrinks; one who withdraws from danger.

SHRINK'ING, *ppr.* Contracting; drawing together; withdrawing from danger; causing to contract.

SHRINK'ING, *n.* 1. A contraction or spontaneous drawing into less compass. 2. The act of drawing back through fear.

SHRINK'ING-LY, *adv.* By shrinking.

SHRIV'AL-TY, *n.* *See* SHRIEVALTY.

SHRĪVE, *v. t.* [Sax. *scrifan.*] To hear or receive the confession of; to administer confession, as a priest.

† SHRĪVE, *v. i.* To administer confession.—*Spenser.*

SHRIV'EL (shrivl), *v. i.* [from the root of *rivel*, Sax. *gerifled.*] To contract; to draw or be drawn into wrinkles; to shrink and form corrugations.

SHRIV'EL, *v. t.* To contract into wrinkles; to cause to shrink into corrugations.

SHRIV'ELED, *pp.* or *a.* Contracted into wrinkles.

SHRIV'EL-ING, *ppr.* Contracting into wrinkles.

† SHRĪV'ER, *n.* [from *shrive.*] A confessor.—*Shak.*

† SHRĪV'ING, *n.* Shrift; confession taken.—*Spenser*

SHROFF, *n.* In the *East Indies*, a banker.

SHROUD, *n.* [Sax. *scrud.*] 1. A shelter; a cover; that which covers, conceals, or protects. 2. The dress of the dead; a winding-sheet.—3. *Shroud* or *shrouds of a ship*, a range of large ropes extending from the head of a mast to the right and left sides of the ship, to support the masts and enable them to carry sail. 4. A branch of a tree.—*Warton.*

SHROUD, *v. t.* 1. To cover; to shelter from danger or annoyance. 2. To dress for the grave; to cover, as a dead body. 3. To cover; to conceal; to hide. 4. To defend; to protect by hiding. 5. To overwhelm. 6. To lop the branches of a tree; [*unusual.*]

SHROUD, *v. i.* To take shelter or harbor.—*Milton.*

SHROUD'ED, *pp.* Dressed; covered; sheltered.

SHROUD'ING, *ppr.* Dressing; covering; concealing.

SHROUD'Y, *a.* Affording shelter.—*Milton.*

† SHRŌVE, *v. i.* To join in the festivities of Shrove-tide.

SHRŌVE'-TĪDE, } *n.* Confession-time; confession-

SHRŌVE'-TŪES'DAY, } Tuesday; the Tuesday after Quinquagesima-Sunday, or the day immediately preceding the first of Lent, or Ash-Wednesday. At this time the Roman Catholic Church enjoins confession to be made preparatory to Lent. The custom of eating pancakes and fritters on this day, hence vulgarly named *Pancake-Tuesday*, is still preserved in England.—*P. Cyc.*

SHRŌV'ING, *n.* The festivity of Shrove-tide.

SHRUB, *n.* [Sax. *scrob*; G. *schroff.*] A low, dwarf tree; a woody plant of a size less than a tree; more strictly, a plant with several woody stems from the same root.

SHRUB, *n.* [Arm.] A liquor composed of acid, particularly lemon juice, and sugar, with spirit to preserve it.

SHRUB, *v. t.* To clear of shrubs.—*Anderson.*

SHRUB'BER-Y, *n.* 1. Shrubs. 2. A plantation of shrubs.

SHRUB'BI-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being shrubby.

SHRUB'BING, *ppr.* Clearing of shrubs.

SHRUB'BY, *a.* 1. Full of shrubs. 2. Resembling a shrub. 3. Consisting of shrubs or brush.—4. A *shrubby* plant is perennial, with several woody stems.

SHRUB'LESS, *a.* Having no shrubs.

† SHRUFF, *n.* [G. *schroff.*] Dross; recrement of metals.

SHRUG, *v. t.* [G. *rücken*; D. *rug*; Sax. *hric* or *hryg.*] To draw up; to contract; as, to *shrug* the shoulders.

SHRUG, *v. i.* To raise or draw up the shoulders.

SHRUG, *n.* A drawing up of the shoulders; a motion usually expressing dislike or slight contempt.—*Hudibras.*

SHRUG'GING, *ppr.* Drawing up, as the shoulders.

SHRUNK, *pret.* and *pp.* of *shrink.*

SHRUNK'EN, *pp.* of *shrink.* [*Nearly obsolete.*]

SHUCK, *n.* A shell or covering; a husk or pod.—*Halliwell.*

SHUD'DER, *v. i.* [G. *schaudern*; D. *schudden.*] To quake; to quiver; to tremble or shake with fear, horror, or aversion; to shiver.

SHUD'DER, *n.* A tremor; a shaking with fear or horror.

SHUD'DER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Trembling; quaking.

SHUD'DER-ING, *n.* A trembling or shaking with fear or horror.

SHUD'DER-ING-LY, *adv.* With tremor.

SHUF'FLE, *v. t.* [D. *schoffelen.*] 1. *Properly*, to shove one way and the other; to push from one to another. 2. To mix by pushing or shoving; to confuse; to throw into disorder; *especially*, to change the relative positions of cards in the pack. 3. To remove or introduce by artificial confusion.—*To shuffle off*, to push off; to rid one's self of.—*To shuffle up*, to throw together in haste; to make up or form in confusion or with fraudulent disorder.

SHUF'FLE, *v. i.* 1. To change the relative position of cards in a pack by little shoves. 2. To change the position; to shift ground; to avoid answering fair questions; to practice shifts to elude detection. 3. To struggle; to shift. 4. To move with an irregular gait. 5. To shove the feet; to scrape the floor in dancing; [*vulgar.*]—SYN. To equivocate; prevaricate; quibble; cavil; evade; sophisticate.

SHUF'FLE, *n.* 1. A shoving, pushing, or jostling; the act of mixing and throwing into confusion by change of places. 2. An evasion; a trick; an artifice.

SHUF'FLE-BŌARD, *n.* The old spelling of *shovel-board.*

SHUF'FLE-CAP, *n.* A play performed by shaking money in a hat or cap.—*Arbuthnot.*

SHUF'FLED, *pp.* Moved by little shoves; mixed.

SHUF'FLER, *n.* One who shuffles or prevaricates; one who plays tricks; one who shuffles cards.

SHUF'FLING, *ppr.* 1. Moving by little shoves; changing the places of cards; evading; playing tricks. 2. *a.* Evasive.

SHUF'FLING, *n.* 1. The act of throwing into confusion. 2. Trick; artifice; evasion. 3. An irregular gait.

SHUF'FLING-LY, *adv.* With shuffling; with an irregular gait or pace.—*Dryden.*

SHŪ'MAC, *n.* Sumach, which see.—*M'Culloch.*

SHUN, *v. t.* [Sax. *scunian, ascunian.*] 1. To avoid; to keep clear of; not to fall on or come in contact with. 2. To avoid; not to mix or associate with. 3. To avoid; not to practice. 4. To avoid; to escape. 5. To avoid; to decline; to neglect.

SHUN'LESS, *a.* Not to be avoided; inevitable. [*Rare.*]

SHUNNED (shund), *pp.* Avoided.

SHUN'NING, *ppr.* Avoiding; keeping clear from; declining.

SHUNT, *n.* [contraction of *shun it.*] In *rail-ways*, a turning off to a short rail, that the principal rail may be left free—*Smart.* [*England.*]

SHURK. *See* SHARK.

SHUT, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shut.* [Sax. *scittan*; *scyttan.*] 1. To close so as to hinder ingress or egress. 2. To prohibit; to bar; to forbid entrance into. 3. To preclude; to exclude. 4. To close, as the fingers; to contract.—*To shut in.* 1. To inclose; to confine. 2. Spoken of points of land, when, by the progress of a ship, one point is brought to cover or intercept the view of another.—*To shut out*, to preclude from entering; to exclude.—*To shut up.* 1. To close; to make fast the entrances into. 2. To obstruct. 3. To confine; to imprison; to lock or fasten in. 4. To confine by legal or moral restraint. 5. To end; to terminate; to conclude.

SHUT, *v. i.* To close itself; to be closed.

SHUT, *pp.* 1. Closed; having the entrance barred. 2. *a.* Rid; clear; free.—*L'Estrange.*

SHUT, *n.* 1. Close; the act of closing; [*little used.*] 2. A small door or cover.

SHUT'TER, *n.* 1. A person who shuts or closes. 2. A close cover for a window, or, rather, aperture.

SHUT'TING, *ppr.* Closing; prohibiting entrance.

SHUT'TLE, *n.* [Ice. *skutul.*] An instrument used by weavers for passing or *shooting* the thread of the woof in weaving from one side of the cloth to the other, between the threads of the warp.

SHUT'TLE-COCK, } *n.* [*shuttle* and *cork.*] A cork stuck

SHUT'TLE-CORK, } with feathers, used to be struck by a battledore in play; also, the play.

SHY, *a.* [G. *sheu*; D. *schuw*; Sw. *skygg*; Dan. *sky.*] 1. Fearful of near approach; keeping at a distance through caution or timidity; shunning approach. 2. Reserved; not familiar; coy; avoiding freedom of intercourse. 3. Cautious; wary; careful to avoid committing one's self or adopting measures. 4. Suspicious; jealous.

SHY, *v. i.* To start suddenly aside, as a horse.—*Halliwell.*

SHY, *n.* In *horsemanship*, the starting suddenly aside of a horse.—*Farm. Encyc.*

SHY'LY, *adv.* In a shy or timid manner; not familiarly, with reserve.

SHY'NESS, *n.* Fear of near approach or of familiarity; reserve; coyness.

SI. The seventh note in the musical scale, *do* or *ut* being the first.

SI-AL'O-GOGUE (sī-al'o-gog), *n.* [Gr. σιαλον and αγωγος.] A medicine that promotes the salivary discharge.—*Encyc.*

† SIB, *a.* [Sax. *sib.*] Related by blood.—*Chaucer.*

SIB. A relation, in *Saxon*, but not in use in *English.*

SĪ-BE'RI-AN, *a.* [Russ. *siver*, north.] Pertaining to Siberia.

SIB'ER-ITE, *n.* Red tourmaline.—*Ure.*

SIB'I-LANT, *a.* [L. *sibilo.*] Hissing; making a hissing sound. *S* and *z* are called *sibilant* letters.

SIB'I-LANT, *n.* A letter that is uttered with a hissing of the voice, as *s* and *z*.
SIB-I-LĀ'TION, *n.* A hissing sound.—*Bacon.*
SIB'YL, *n.* [L. *sibylla.*] In *pagan antiquity*, the *Sibyls* were certain women said to be endowed with a prophetic spirit. Hence, a gipsy or fortune-teller.
SIB'YL-LĪNE, *a.* Pertaining to the Sibyls; uttered or composed by Sibyls; like the productions of Sibyls.
SIB'YL-LĪNE BOOKS, *n. pl.* Books or documents of prophecies in verse, supposed to contain the fate of the Roman Empire, and said to have been purchased by Tarquin the Proud of a Sibyl.—*Brande.*
SIC TRAN'SIT GLO'RI-A MUN'DI. [L.] Thus passes away the glory of the world.
SIC'A-MORE, *n.* More usually written *sycamore*, which see.
† SIC'CATE, *v. t.* To dry.
† SIC-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act or process of drying.
SIC'CA-TIVE, *a.* [L. *sicco.*] Drying; causing to dry.
SIC'CA-TIVE, *n.* That which promotes the process of drying.
† SIC-CIF'IC, *a.* [L. *siccus* and *fio.*] Causing dryness.
SIC'CI-TY (sik'se-te), *n.* [L. *siccitas.*] Dryness; aridity; destitution of moisture.—*Brown.*
SICE (size), *n.* [Fr. *six.*] The number six at dice.
SICH, for *such.*—*Chaucer.* *See* SUCH.
SI-CIL'IAN VESPERS, *n. pl.* In *history*, the name of the great massacre of the French in Sicily, in 1282, on the evening of Easter-Tuesday.—*Brande.*
SIC-IL-I-A'NO. In *music*, a composition in measures of 6-4 to 6-8, to be performed in a slow and graceful manner.
SICK, *a.* [Sax. *seoc*; D. *ziek*; Sw. *siuk*; Ice. *syke.*] 1. Affected with nausea; inclined to vomit. 2. Disgusted; having a strong dislike to: with *of*. 3. Affected with disease of any kind; not in health. [In *England*, *ill* is now more commonly used when disease is spoken of, and *sick* when nausea or disgust is intended.—*Ed.*] 4. Corrupted.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*]—5. *The sick*, the person or persons affected with disease.—SYN. Diseased; ill; disordered; distempered; indisposed; weak; ailing; feeble; morbid.
† SICK, *v. t.* To make sick. *See* SICKEN.
SICK'-BERTH (sik'-burth), *n.* In a *ship of war*, an apartment for the sick.
SICK'-BRAINED, *a.* Disordered in the brain.
SICK'-LIST, *n.* A list containing the names of the sick.
SICK'EN (sik'n), *v. t.* 1. To make sick; to disease. 2. To make squeamish. 3. To disgust. 4. To impair; [*obs.*]
SICK'EN, *v. i.* 1. To become sick; to fall into disease. 2. To be satiated; to be filled to disgust. 3. To become disgusting or tedious. 4. To be disgusted; to be filled with aversion or abhorrence. 5. To become weak; to decay; to languish.
SICK'ENED (sik'nd), *pp.* Made sick.
SICK'EN-ING (sik'n-ing), *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Becoming sick; making sick. 2. Disgusting.
† SICK'ER, *a.* [L. *securus*; Dan. *sikker*; G. *sicher*; D. *zeker.*] Sure; certain; firm.—*Spenser.*
† SICK'ER, *adv.* Surely; certainly.—*Spenser.*
† SICK'ER-LY, *adv.* Surely.
† SICK'ER-NESS, *n.* Security.—*Spenser.*
SICK'ISH, *a.* [from *sick.*] 1. Somewhat sick or diseased.—*Hakewill.* 2. Exciting disgust; nauseating.
SICK'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a sickish manner.
SICK'ISH-NESS, *n.* The quality of exciting disgust.
SICK'LE (sik'l), *n.* [Sax. *sicel*, *sicol*; G. *sichel*; D. *zikkel.*] A reaping-hook; a hooked instrument with teeth, used for cutting grain.
SICK'LE-SHAPED (-shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a sickle.
SICK'LE-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *coronilla.*
SICK'LED, *a.* Furnished with a sickle.—*Thomson.*
SICK'LE-MAN, } *n.* One who uses a sickle; a reaper.—
SICK'LER, } *Shak.* [*Not used in New England.*]
SICK'LI-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being sickly; the state of being habitually diseased. 2. The state of producing sickness extensively. 3. The disposition to generate disease extensively.
SICK'LY, *a.* 1. Not healthy; somewhat affected with disease, or habitually indisposed. 2. Producing disease extensively; marked with sickness. 3. Tending to produce disease; as, a *sickly* climate. 4. Diminished in strength or brightness; as, "the moon grows *sickly*." *Dryden.*—SYN. Diseased; ailing; infirm; weakly; unhealthy; healthless; weak; feeble; languid; faint.
SICK'LY, *v. t.* To make diseased.—*Shak.*
SICK'NESS, *n.* [G. *sucht.*] 1. Nausea; a failure of strength under a sense of disgust or squeamishness. 2. State of being diseased. 3. Disease; malady; a morbid state of the body. [In *England*, present usage inclines to make *illness* the word for expressing disease, confining *sickness* chiefly to nausea and disgust.—*Ed.*]
SIDE, *n.* [Sax. *sid*, *side*, *sida*; D. *zyde*; G. *seite*; Sw. *sida*; Dan. *side.*] 1. The broad and long part or surface of a thing, as distinguished from the *end*, which is of less extent, and may be a point. 2. Margin; edge; verge; border; the exterior line of any thing, considered in length. 3. The part of an animal between the back and the face and belly. 4. The part between the top and bottom; the slope, declivity, or ascent, as of a hill or mountain. 5. One part of a thing, or its superficies. 6. Any part considered in respect to its direction or point of compass. 7. Party; faction; sect; any man or body of men considered as in opposition to another. 8. Interest; favor. 9. Any part being in opposition or contradistinction to another. 10. Branch of a family; separate line of descent. 11. Quarter; region; part.—*To take sides*, to embrace the opinions, or attach one's self to the interest of a party when in opposition to another.—*To choose sides*, to select parties for competition in exercises of any kind.
SIDE, *a.* 1. Lateral; as, a *side* post. 2. Being on the side, or toward the side; oblique; indirect. 3. Long; large; extensive; [*obs.*]
SIDE, *v. i.* 1. To lean on one side; [*rare.*] 2. To embrace the opinions of one party, or engage in its interest, when opposed to another party.
† SIDE, *v. t.* 1. To stand at the side of. 2. To suit; to pair.
SIDE'-BOARD, *n.* [*side* and *board.*] A piece of furniture or cabinet-work, consisting of a table or box with drawers or cells, placed at the side of a room or in a recess, and used to hold dining utensils, &c.
SIDE'-BOX, *n.* A box or inclosed seat on the side of a theatre, distinct from the seats in the pit.
SIDE'-CUT, *n* A canal branching out from the main one. [*Am.*]
SIDE'-FLY, *n.* An insect.—*Derham.*
SIDE'-SAD-DLE (-sad'dl), *n.* [*side* and *saddle.*] A saddle for a woman's seat on horseback.
SIDE'-SAD-DLE FLOWER, *n.* A species of *sarracenia* or *sarrazinia*, an aquatic plant, so called because the stigma of the flower resembles a woman's pillion.—*Loudon.*
SIDE'-TĀ-BLE, *n.* A table placed either against the wall, or aside from the principal table.
SIDE'-TĀK-ING, *n.* A taking sides, or engaging in a party.
SI'DED, *a.* Having a side; used in composition; as, one-*sided*, many-*sided*, &c.
SIDE'LING, *adv.* [D. *zydelings.*] 1. Sidewise; with the side foremost. 2. Sloping.
SIDE'LONG, *a.* [*side* and *long.*] Lateral; oblique; not directly in front; as, a *sidelong* glance.—*Dryden.*
SIDE'LONG, *adv.* 1. Laterally; obliquely; in the direction of the side.—*Milton.* 2. On the side.
SI'DER, *n.* 1. One who takes a side or joins a party. 2. Cider; [*obs.*]
SID'ER-Ā-TED, *a.* [L. *sideratus.*] Blasted; planet-struck.
SID-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *sideratio.*] A blasting or blast in plants; a sudden deprivation of sense; an apoplexy; a slight erysipelas. [*Not used.*]
SĪ-DE'RE-AL, } *a.* [L. *sideralis.*] 1. Pertaining to a star or
SID'ER-AL, } stars; astral. 2. Containing stars; starry.—*Sidereal day*, in *astronomy*, the period in which a star apparently completes a revolution in the heavens, being the exact period in which the earth revolves on its axis.—*Sidereal year*, the period in which the earth makes one revolution in its orbit with respect to the stars, or the apparent period in which the sun completes one revolution round the earth.—*Olmsted.*
SID'ER-ĪTE, *n.* [L. *sideritis.*] 1. The loadstone; also, iron-wort, a plant; also, the common ground pine.—2. In *mineralogy*, a phosphate of iron.—*Fourcroy.*
SID-ER-O-CAL'CITE, *n.* Brown spar, composed of the carbonates of iron and lime or magnesia.—*Ure.*
SID-ER-O-CLEP'TE, *n.* A mineral, supposed to be a variety of olivine or chrysolite.—*Saussure.*
SID-ER-O-GRAPHIC, } *a.* Pertaining to siderography,
SID-ER-O-GRAPHIC-AL, } or performed by engraved plates of steel.
SID-ER-OG'RA-PHIST, *n.* One who engraves steel plates, or performs work by means of such plates.
SID-ER-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. σιδηρος and γραφω.] The art or practice of engraving on steel.—*Perkins.*
SID'ER-O-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. σιδηρος and σκοπεω.] An instrument for detecting small quantities of iron in any substance.
SIDES'MAN, *n.* [*side* and *man.*] 1. An assistant to the church-warden. 2. A party man.—*Milton.*
SIDE'WALK (-wawk), *n.* A raised footway on the sides of streets, usually paved with stone or brick. [*America.*]
SIDE'WAYS, } *adv.* 1. Toward one side; inclining. 2.
SIDE'WISE, } Laterally; on one side.—*Newton.*
SI'DING, *ppr.* Joining one side or party.
SI'DING, *n.* 1. The attaching of one's self to a party. 2. The turn-out of a rail-road. [*Eng.*]
SI'DLE (sī'dl), *v. i.* 1. To go or move side foremost. 2. To lie on the side.—*Swift.*
SIEGE (seej), *n.* [Fr. *siége*; Norm. *sage*; It. *seggio*, *seggio.*] 1. The setting of an army around or before a fortified place for the purpose of compelling the garrison to surrender, or the surrounding or investing of a place by an

army, and approaching it by passages and advanced works, which cover the besiegers from the enemy's fire. A *siege* differs from a *blockade*, as in a *siege* the investing army approaches the fortified place to attack and reduce it by force; but in a *blockade*, the army secures all the avenues to the place to intercept all supplies, and waits till famine compels the garrison to surrender. 2. Any continued endeavor to gain possession. 3. Seat; throne; [*obs.*] 4. Rank; place; class.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*] 5. Stool or seat; [*obs.*]

† SIĒGE, *v. t.* To besiege.—*Spenser.*

SIĒN-ĪTE, } *n.* [from *Syene*, in Egypt. *Syenite* is, etymo-
SĪĒN-ĪTE, } logically, the better spelling.] A granitic rock, composed of quartz, hornblende, and feldspar.—*Dana.*

SĪ-EN-ĪT'IC, } *a.* Containing syenite; having the character
SĪ-EN-ĪT'IC, } of syenite.—*Humble.*

SĪ-ER'RA, *n.* [Sp.] A word meaning *saw*, introduced into geography by the Spaniards, to designate a ridge of mountains and craggy rocks.

SĪ-ES'TA, *n.* [Sp.] A short sleep taken about the middle of the day, or after dinner.

SIĒ'UR (sē'ur), *n.* [Fr.] A title of respect used by the French.

SIEVE (siv), *n.* [Sax. *sife, syfe*; G. *sieb*; D. *zeef, zift.*] A utensil for separating flour from bran, or the smaller particles of any substance from the larger. It usually consists of a hoop with a bottom of hair, muslin, wire, &c., stretched tightly across it.

SIFT, *v. t.* [Sax. *siftan*; G. *sieben*; D. *ziften.*] 1. To separate by a sieve, as the fine part of a substance from the coarse. 2. To separate; to part. 3. To examine minutely or critically; to scrutinize.

SIFT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Separated by a sieve; purified from the coarser parts; critically examined.

SIFT'ER, *n.* One who sifts; that which sifts; a sieve.

SIFT'ING, *ppr.* Separating the finer from the coarser part by a sieve; critically examining.

SIG, a Saxon word signifying *victory*, is used in names, as in *Sigbert*, bright victory. It answers to the Greek νικ, in *Nicander*, and the Latin *vic*, in *Victorinus.*

SIGH (sī), *v. i.* [Sax. *sican*; D. *zugt, zugten*; Dan. *sukker.*] To inhale a larger quantity of air than usual, and immediately expel it; to suffer a single deep respiration.

SIGH, *v. t.* 1. To lament; to mourn. 2. To express by sighs.

SIGH, *n.* A single deep respiration; a long breath; the inhaling of a larger quantity of air than usual, and the sudden emission of it.

SIGH'ER (sī'er), *n.* One who sighs.

SIGH'ING, *ppr.* Suffering a deep respiration.

SIGH'ING, *n.* The act of suffering a deep respiration, or taking a long breath.

SIGH'ING-LY, *adv.* With sighing.

SIGHT (sīte), *n.* [Sax. *gesiht*; D. *gezigt*; G. *sicht*; Dan. *sigt*, Sw. *sickt.*] 1. The act of seeing; perception of objects by the eye. 2. The faculty of vision, or of perceiving objects by the instrumentality of the eyes. 3. Open view; the state of admitting unobstructed vision; a being within the limits of vision. 4. Notice from seeing; knowledge. 5. Eye; the instrument of seeing. 6. A small aperture through which objects are to be seen; as, the *sights* of quadrants, &c. 7. That which is beheld. 8. A small piece of metal fixed on the muzzle of a musket, &c., to aid the eye in taking aim. *Campbell's Mil. Dict.—To take sight*, to take aim; to look for the purpose of directing a piece of artillery, &c.—SYN. Vision; view; show; spectacle; representation; exhibition.

SIGHT'ED (sīt'ed), *a.* In *composition only*, having sight, or seeing in a particular manner; as, *short-sighted.*

† SIGHT'FUL-NESS, *n.* Clearness of sight.—*Sidney.*

SIGHT'LESS (sīt'less), *a.* 1. Wanting sight; blind.—*Pope.* 2. Offensive or unpleasing to the eye.—*Shak.*

SIGHT'LESS-LY (sīt'-), *adv.* In a sightless manner.

SIGHT'LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of sight.

SIGHT'LI-NESS, *n.* Comely appearance; an appearance pleasing to the sight.

SIGHT'LY, *a.* 1. Pleasing to the eye; striking to the view. 2. Open to the view; that may be seen from a distance.

SIGHTS'MAN, *n.* Among *musicians*, one who reads music readily at first sight.—*Busby.*

SIG'IL, *n.* [L. *sigillum.*] A seal; signature.—*Dryden.*

SIG-IL-LA'RI-A, *n.* A name given to certain large plants found in the coal formation.—*Brongniart.*

† SI-GIL'LA-TĪVE, *a.* [Fr. *sigillatif*; L. *sigillum.*] Fit to seal; belonging to a seal; composed of wax.—*Cotgrave.*

SIG'MA, *n.* The name of the Greek letter Σ, ς (English S).

SIG'MOID, } *a.* [Gr. σιγμα and ειδος.] Curved like the
SIG-MOID'AL, } Greek ς (sigma). *Bigelow.—Sigmoid flexure*, in *anatomy*, the double turn of the colon before it enters the rectum.—*P. Cyc.*

SIGN (sīne), *n.* [Fr. *signe*; It. *segno*; Sp. *seña*; L. *signum*; Sax. *segen.*] 1. Something by which another thing is shown or represented. 2. A motion, action, nod, or gesture indicating a wish or command. 3. A remarkable transaction, event, or phenomenon; as, *signs* and wonders. 4. Some visible transaction, event, or appearance intended as proof or evidence of something else; hence, proof; evidence by sight. 5. Something hung or set near a house or over a door, to give notice of the tenant's occupation, or what is made or sold within. 6. A memorial or monument; something to preserve the memory of a thing. 7. Visible representation. 8. A mark of distinction. 9. Typical representation.—10. In *astronomy*, the twelfth part of the ecliptic or zodiac. The twelve signs are Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, and Pisces. In consequence of the precession of the equinoxes, the *signs* do not at present correspond in position with the constellations of the same name.—11. In *algebra*, a character indicating the relation of quantities, or an operation performed upon them. 12. The subscription of one's name; signature.—13. Among *physicians*, an appearance in the human body, which indicates its condition in respect to health.—14. In *music*, any character, as a flat, sharp, dot, &c.—SYN. Token; mark; note; symptom; indication; symbol; type; omen; prognostic; presage; bodement; manifestation.

SIGN (sīne), *v. t.* 1. To mark with characters or one's name. 2. To signify; to represent typically; [*obs.*] 3. To mark.

SIGN, *v. i.* To be a sign or omen.—*Shak.*

SIGN (sīne), *v. t.* To signify by the hand; to move the hand for intimating something to another.

SIGN'-BŌARD, *n.* A board on which a man sets a notice of his occupation or of articles for sale.

SIGN'-MAN'U-AL, *n.* One's own name written by himself; applied particularly to the signature of a sovereign or prince.

SIGN'-PŌST, *n.* [*sign* and *post.*] A post on which a sign hangs, or on which papers are placed to give public notice of any thing.

SIG'NAL, *n.* [Fr. *signal*; Sp. *señal.*] A sign that gives or is intended to give notice, or to communicate intelligence or orders, or the notice given.

SIG'NAL, *a.* Worthy of note; distinguished from what is ordinary.—SYN. Eminent; remarkable; memorable; extraordinary; notable; conspicuous.

SIG'NAL-FĪRE, *n.* A fire intended for a signal.

† SIG-NAL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being signal or remarkable.

SIG'NAL-ĪZE, *v. t.* 1. To make remarkable or eminent; to render distinguished from what is common.—2. Among *seamen*, to make signals to, by means of flags, &c.

SIG'NAL-ĪZED, *pp.* Made eminent.

SIG'NAL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Making remarkable.

SIG'NAL-LY, *adv.* Eminently; remarkably; memorably in a distinguished manner.

† SIG-NĀ'TION, *n.* Sign given; act of betokening.

SIG'NA-TO-RY, *a.* Relating to a seal; used in sealing.

SIG'NA-TŪRE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A sign, stamp, or mark impressed —2. In *old medical writers*, an external mark or character on a plant, supposed to point out its nature and use. 3. A mark for proof, or proof from marks. 4. Sign-manual; the name of a person written or subscribed by himself.—5. Among *printers*, a letter or figure at the bottom of the first page of a sheet or half sheet, by which the sheets are distinguished and their order designated, as a direction to the binder.—6. In *physiognomy*, an external mark or feature, supposed to indicate the nature and characteristics of a person, &c.—7. In *music*, the flats or sharps at the beginning of each staff, to mark the key of the movement.

† SIG'NA-TŪRE, *v. t.* To mark; to distinguish.

SIG'NA-TŪR-IST, *n.* One who holds to the doctrine of signatures impressed upon objects. [*Little used.*]

SIGNĀED (sīnd), *pp.* Marked; subscribed.

SIGN'ER (sīn'er), *n.* One who signs or subscribes his name.

SIG'NET, *n.* A seal; in *Great Britain*, the seal used by the king in sealing his private letters and grants.

SIG-NIFI-CANCE, } *n.* [L. *significans.*] 1. Meaning; im-
SIG-NIFI-CAN-CY, } port; that which is intended to be expressed. 2. Force; energy; power of impressing the mind. 3. Importance; moment; weight; consequence.

SIG-NIFI-CANT, *a.* [L. *significans.*] 1. Expressive of something beyond the external mark. 2. Bearing a meaning; expressing or containing signification or sense. 3. Betokening something; standing as a sign of something. 4. Expressive or representative of some fact or event. 5. Important; momentous; [*obs.*]

SIG-NIFI-CANT-LY, *adv.* 1. With meaning. 2. With force of expression.—*South.*

SIG-NI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *significatio.*] 1. The act of making known, or of communicating ideas to another by signs or by words, by any thing that is understood, particularly by words. 2. That which is understood to be intended by a sign, character, mark, or word.—SYN. Meaning; import; sense.

SIG-NIFI-CA-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *significatif.*] 1. Betokening or representing by an external sign. 2. Having signification or meaning; expressive of a certain idea or thing.

SIG-NIF'I-CA-TĪVE-LY, *adv.* So as to represent or express by an external sign.—*Usher.*

SIG-NIF'I-CA-TĪVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being significative.

SIG-NI-FI-CĀ'TOR, *n.* That which signifies.—*Burton.*

SIG-NIF'I-CA-TO-RY, *n.* That which betokens or signifies.

SIG'NI-FĪED, *pp* Made known by signs or words.

SIG'NI-FȲ, *v. t.* [Fr. *signifier*; L. *significo.*] 1. To make known something, either by signs or words. 2. To have or contain a certain sense. 3. To weigh; to have consequence; as, it *signifies* much or little. 4. To make known; to give information.—SYN. To express; manifest; declare; utter; intimate; betoken; denote; imply; mean.

SIG'NI-FȲ, *v. i.* To express meaning with force.—*Swift.* [*Little used.*]

SIG'NI-FȲ-ING, *ppr.* Making known by signs or words.

SĪGN'ING (sīn'ing), *ppr.* Marking; subscribing; signifying by the hand.

SĪGN'IOR (seen'yur), *n.* A title of respect among the *Italians.* *See* SEIGNOR.

SĪGN'IOR-IZE (seen'yur-īze), *v. i.* To exercise dominion, or to have dominion. [*Little used.*]

SĪGN'IOR-Y (seen'yur-e), *n.* A different, but less common spelling of *seigniory*, which see. It is used for lordship or dominion, and in Shakspeare for seniority.

† SIK, } *a.* Such.—*Spenser.*
† SĪKE, }

SĪKE, *n.* [Sax. *sic, sich.*] A small stream or rill; one which is usually dry in summer.

† SIK'ER, *a.* or *adv.* Sure; surely. *See* SICKER.

† SIK'ER-NESS, *n.* Sureness; safety.—*Chaucer.*

SĪLE, *v. t.* To strain, as fresh milk from the cow. [*Local.*]

SĪLED (sīld), *pp.* Strained.

SĪ'LENCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *silentium*; It. *silenzio*; Sp. *silencio.*] 1. In a *general sense*, stillness, or entire absence of sound or noise.—2. In *animals*, the state of holding the peace; forbearance of speech in man, or of noise in other animals. 3. Habitual taciturnity. 4. Secrecy. 5. Stillness; calmness; quiet; cessation of rage, agitation, or tumult. 6. Absence of mention; oblivion.—7. *Silence* is used elliptically for *let there be silence*, an injunction to keep silence.

SĪ'LENCE, *v. t.* 1. To oblige to hold the peace; to restrain from noise or speaking. 2. To still; to quiet; to restrain; to appease. 3. To stop. 4. To cause to cease firing by a vigorous cannonading; as, to *silence* a fort or vessel.—*Totten.* 5. To restrain from preaching by revoking license to preach; [*U. States.*] 6. To put an end to; to cause to cease.

SĪ'LENCED (sī'lenst), *pp.* Stilled; hushed.

SĪ'LENC-ING, *ppr.* Stilling.

SĪ'LENT, *a.* 1. Not speaking. 2. Habitually speaking little; not inclined to much talking; not loquacious. 3. Having no noise; as, a *silent* time. 4. Not operative; wanting efficacy.—*Raleigh.* 5. Not mentioning; not proclaiming. 6. Calm. 7. Not acting; not transacting business in person. 8. Not pronounced; having no sound, as a letter. —SYN. Dumb; mute; speechless; taciturn; quiet; still.

SĪ-LEN'TIA-RY, *n.* One appointed to keep silence and order in court; one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

SĪ'LENT-LY, *adv.* 1. Without speech or words. 2. Without noise. 3. Without mention.

SĪ'LENT-NESS, *n.* State of being silent; stillness.

SI-LĒ'SIA, *n.* A country belonging to Prussia; hence, a species of linen cloth so called; thin, coarse linen.

SI-LĒ'SIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Silesia.

SĪ'LEX, *n.* [L. flint.] Silicic acid, generally impure, as it is found in nature, constituting flint, quartz, and most sands and sandstones. *See* SILICA and SILICIC ACID.

SIL'HÖU-ETTE (sil'oo-et), *n.* [Fr., from the name of the improver.] A profile; a representation of the outlines of an object filled in with a black color.—*Brande.*

SIL'I-CA, *n.* [L. *silex.*] Pure silicic acid. It was considered to be one of the primitive earths. *See* SILICIC ACID.

SI-LIC'IC AC'ID, *n.* An acid composed of one equivalent of silicon with one of oxygen, according to Thomson, or with three of oxygen, according to Berzelius. When pure, it is a light white powder, inodorous and insipid. Rock crystal, flint, and other varieties of quartz, are nearly pure silicic acid.

SIL-IC'I-CAL-CĀ'RE-OUS, *a.* [*silex* and *calcareous.*] Consisting of silex and calcareous matter.

SIL-IC'I-CALCE, *n.* [L. *silex* or *silica* and *calx.*] A silicious rock containing carbonate of lime.—*Saussure.*

SIL'I-CATE, *n.* A salt composed of silicic acid and a base.

SIL'I-CĀ-TED, *a.* Combined with silicic acid.—*Silliman.* [*Rare.*]

SIL-I-CIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *silex* and *fero.*] Producing silex, or uniting with a portion of silex.

SIL-IC-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* Petrifaction by flint or silex.—*Mantell.*

SIL-IC'I-FĪED, *pp.* or *a.* Petrified by flint.

SIL-IC'I-FȲ (sil-is'e-fī), *v. t.* [L. *silex* and *facio.*] To convert into silex.—*Say.*

SIL-IC'I-FȲ, *v. i.* To become silex.

SIL-IC'I-FȲ-ING, *ppr.* Petrifying by silex.

SIL-IC-I-MŪ'RĪTE, *n.* [*silex* and *muria.*] An earth composed of silex and magnesia.

SI-LĬ'CIOUS (se-lish'us), *a.* Pertaining to silex, or partaking of its nature and qualities.

SI-LIC'I-TED, *a.* Impregnated with silex.—*Kirwan.*

SI-LĬ'CIUM, *n.* Silicon, which see. The name *silicium* was given by those who supposed it to be a metal like *sodium* —*Silliman.*

SIL'I-CLE, } *n.* [L. *silicula.*] In *botany*, a pericarp or
SIL-IC'U-LA, } seed vessel, as broad as it is long, consisting of two valves, two sutures, and a dissepiment, with the seeds attached alternately to each edge of the dissepiment.

SIL'I-CON, *n.* [L. *silex.*] A dark nut-brown elementary substance, destitute of metallic lustre, and a non-conductor of electricity. It is incombustible in common air and in oxygen gas, but burns in certain salts containing oxygen.

SI-LIC'U-LOSE, *a.* Having or pertaining to silicles.

SI-LIG'I-NOSE, *a.* [L. *siligo.*] Made of fine wheat.—*Bailey.*

SĪL'ING, *ppr.* Straining.

† SĪL'ING-DISH, *n.* [Dan. *siler.*] A colander.

SIL'I-QUA, *n.* [L.] With *gold-finers*, a carat, six of which make a scruple.—*Johnson.*

SIL'I-QUA, } *n.* [L. *siliqua.*] An elongated pericarp or seed-
SIL'IQUE, } vessel, consisting of two valves, two sutures, and a dissepiment with the seeds attached alternately to each edge of the dissepiment.

SIL'I-QUI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a siliqua.—*Smith.*

SIL'I-QUOSE, } *a.* [L. *siliquosus.*] Having that species of
SIL'I-QUOUS, } pericarp called *silique.*—*Martyn.*

SILK, *n.* [Sax. *seolc*; Sw. *silke*; Dan. *silke.*] 1. The fine, soft thread produced by various species of caterpillars, particularly by the larva of the insect called *silk-worm*, or *bombyx mori.* 2. Cloth made of silk. 3. The filiform style of the female flower of maize, which resembles real silk in fineness and softness.—*Virginia silk*, a climbing plant, of the genus *periploca.*

SILK, *a.* Pertaining to silk; consisting of silk.

SILK-COTTON-TREE, *n.* A tropical tree, of the genus *bombax*, having its seeds enveloped in a cottony substance.

SILK'-GRASS, *n.* A filamentous plant, of the genus *yucca.* —*Farm. Encyc.*

SILK'-MER-CER, *n.* A dealer in silks.

SILK'-MILL, *n.* A mill for reeling, spinning, and manufacturing silk.

SILK'-THRŌW-ER, } *n.* One who throws silk. *See*
SILK'-THRŌW-STER, } THROW.

SILK'-WĒAV-ER, *n.* [*silk* and *weaver.*] One whose occupation is to weave silk stuffs.—*Watts.*

SILK'-WEED, *n.* A plant, of the genus *asclepias*, also called wild cotton, whose seed-vessels contain a long, silky down.—*Farm. Encyc.*

SILK'-WORM (-wurm), *n.* The worm which produces silk, *bombyx mori*; the larva of a lepidopterous insect.

SILK'-WORM GUT, *n.* A substance prepared from the entrails of silk-worms, used in making lines for angling.—*Ure.*

SILK'EN (silk'n), *a.* [Sax. *seolcen.*] 1. Made of silk. 2. Like silk; soft to the touch. 3. Soft; delicate; tender; smooth. 4. Dressed in silk.

SILK'EN (silk'n), *v. t.* To render soft or smooth.

SILK'ENED (silk'nd), *pp.* Rendered and soft smooth.

SILK'I-NESS, *n.* 1. The qualities of silk; softness and smoothness to the feel. 2. Softness; effeminacy; pusillanimity; [*little used.*]

SILK'MAN, *n.* [*silk* and *man.*] A dealer in silks.—*Shak.*

SILK'Y, *a.* 1. Made of silk; consisting of silk. 2. Like silk; soft and smooth to the touch. 3. Pliant; yielding.

SILL, *n.* [Sax. *syl, syll, syle*; Fr. *seuil.*] 1. The base or foundation of a thing; a piece of timber on which a building rests. 2. The timber or stone at the foot of a door; the threshold. 3. The timber or stone on which a window-frame stands; or the lowest piece in a window-frame. 4. The shaft or thill of a carriage.—*Grose*; [*local.*]

SIL'LA-BUB, *n.* A liquor made by mixing wine or cider with milk, and thus forming a soft curd.—*King.*

SIL'LI-LY, *adv.* In a silly manner; foolishly; without the exercise of good sense or judgment.

SIL'LI-MAN-ITE, *n.* A mineral found at Saybrook, in Connecticut, so named in honor of Prof. Silliman. It occurs in grayish-brown or hair-brown prismatic crystals, and is composed of silica and alumina, with some oxyd of iron.

SIL'LI-NESS, *n.* Weakness of understanding; want of sound sense or judgment; simplicity; harmless folly.

SIL'LOCK, *n.* The name given in the Orkney Isles to the fry of the coal-fish, which is allied to the cod-fish; also spelled *sillik* and *sellok.*—*Jamieson's Dict.*

SIL'LY, *a.* 1. Weak in intellect; destitute of ordinary strength of mind. 2. Proceeding from want of understanding or common judgment; characterized by weakness or folly. 3. Weak; helpless; [*obs.*]—SYN. Brainless; witless; simple; shallow; foolish; unwise; indiscreet; imprudent.

† SIL'LY-HOW, *n.* The membrane that covers the head of the fetus.—*Brown.*

SILT, *v. i.* To choke, fill, or obstruct with mud.

SILT, *n.* 1. Saltness, or salt-marsh or mud. 2. A deposit of mud or fine earth from running or standing water.—*Dana.*

SILT'ING, *ppr.* Choking, filling, or obstructing with mud.

SI-LŪ'RI-AN, *a.* [from the *Silures*, who anciently inhabited a part of England and Wales.] In *geology*, a term applied to the fossiliferous strata below the old red sandstone.—*Murchison.*

SI-LŪ'RI-DANS, *n. pl.* The family of fishes of which the *silurus* is the type.—*Brande.*

SI-LŪ'RUS, } *n.* [L. *silurus*; Fr. *silure.*] A fish of the genus
SI-LŪRE', } *silurus*, as the sheat-fish.—*Dict. Nat. Hist.*

SIL'VA, *n.* [L.] 1. A collection of poems. 2. The natural history of the forest-trees of a country. This word is more commonly spelled SYLVA.

SIL'VAN, *a.* [L. *silva.* It is also written *sylvan.*] 1. Pertaining to a wood or grove; inhabiting woods. 2. Woody; abounding with woods.

SIL'VAN, *n.* Another name of *tellurium.*—*Werner.*

SIL'VATE. *See* SYLVATE.

SIL'VER, *n.* [Sax. *seolfer, siluer*; Goth. *silubr*; G. *silber*; D. *zilver*; Sw. *silfver.*] 1. A metal of a white color and lively brilliancy. It is exceedingly malleable and ductile, harder than gold, but not so hard as copper, and unaffected by pure atmospheric air. Its specific gravity is about 10½ times that of water. It is obtained chiefly from mines in Mexico and South America, but is also found in various other parts of the world. 2. Money; coin made of silver. 3. Any thing of soft splendor.—*Pope.*

SIL'VER, *a.* 1. Made of silver. 2. White like silver. 3. White, or pale; of a pale lustre. 4. Soft and clear; as, *silver* tones.

SIL'VER, *v. t.* 1. To cover superficially with a coat of silver. 2. To foliate; to cover with tinfoil amalgamated with quicksilver. 3. To adorn with mild lustre; to make smooth and bright. 4. To make hoary.

SIL'VER-BĒAT-ĒR, *n.* [*silver* and *beater.*] One who foliates silver, or forms it into a leaf.

SIL'VER-BUSH, *n.* A plant, a species of *anthyllis.*

SIL'VER-BŪS'KINED, *a.* Buskined with silver.—*Milton.*

SIL'VER-FIR (-fur), *n.* A species of fir.—*Berkeley.*

SIL'VER-FISH, *n.* A fish of the size of a small carp, named from its silvery stripes.

SIL'VER-HĀIRED, *a.* Having hair of the color of silver.—*South.*

SIL'VER-LĒAF, *n.* Silver beaten into a thin leaf.

SIL'VER-SMITH, *n.* [*silver* and *smith.*] One whose occupation is to work in silver.

SIL'VER-THIS-TLE (-this'l), *n.* [*silver* and *thistle.*] A plant.

SIL'VER-TREE, *n.* An evergreen shrub, or small tree, of the genus *leucadendron*, a native of South Africa.—*Loudon.*

SIL'VER-WEED, *n.* A perennial plant of the genus *potentilla.*

SIL'VERED, *pp.* Covered with a thin coat of silver; rendered smooth and lustrous; made white or hoary.

SIL'VER-ING, *ppr.* Covering the surface with a thin coat of silver; foliating; rendering mildly lustrous.

SIL'VER-ING, *n.* 1. The art or operation of covering the surface of any thing with silver. 2. The silver thus laid on.

SIL'VER-LING, *n.* A silver coin.—*Is.*, vii.

SIL'VER-LY, *adv.* With the appearance of silver.—*Shak.*

SIL'VER-Y, *a.* 1. Like silver; having the appearance of silver; white; of a mild lustre. 2. Besprinkled or covered with silver.

SIL'VIC ACID. *See* SYLVIC ACID.

SĪ'MA. *See* CYMA.

† SIM'A-GRE (-gur), *n.* [Fr. *simagrée.*] Grimace.—*Dryden.*

† SI-MĀR', } *n.* [Fr. *simarre.*] A woman's robe.—*Dryden.*
† SI-MĀRE', }

SIM'I-A, *n.* [L. an ape.] A general name of the various tribes of monkeys.

SIM'I-LAR, *a.* [Fr. *similaire*; It. *simile*; Sp. *similar*; L. *similis.*] Like; resembling; having a like form or appearance.—In *geometry, similar rectilineal figures* are such as have their several angles respectively equal, each to each, and their sides about the equal angles proportional.—*Similar solids* are such as are contained by the same number of similar planes, similarly situated, and having like inclination to one another.—*Brande.*

SIM-I-LAR'I-TY, *n.* The state of being similar.—SYN. Likeness; resemblance; similitude; uniformity.

SIM'I-LAR-LY, *adv.* In like manner; with resemblance.

† SIM'I-LAR-Y. The same as *similar.*

SIM'I-LE, *n.* [L.] In *rhetoric*, similitude; a comparison of two things which, however different in other respects, have some strong point or points of resemblance.

SI-MIL'I-TER, *n.* [L. in like manner.] In *law*, the technical designation of the form by which either party, in pleading, accepts the issue tendered by his opponent.—*Brande.*

SI-MIL'I-TUDE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *similitudo.*] 1. Likeness; resemblance; similarity; likeness in nature, qualities, or appearance. 2. Comparison; simile.—*Dryden.*

SI-MIL-I-TŪ'DI-NA-RY, *a.* Denoting resemblance.

SIM'I-LOR, *n.* An alloy of copper and zinc, resembling brass, but of a golden color.—*Ure.*

SIM'I-OUS, *a.* [L. *simia.*] Pertaining to or like a monkey

SIM'I-TAR. *See* CIMETER.

SIM'MER, *v. i.* To boil gently, or with a gentle hissing.

SIM'MER-ING, *ppr.* Boiling gently.

SIM'NEL, *n.* [Dan. *simle*; Sw. *simla*; G. *semmel.*] A kind of sweet cake; a bun.

SI-MŌ'NI-AC, *n.* [Fr. *simoniaque.*] One who buys or sells preferment in the Church.—*Ayliffe.*

SIM-O-NĪ'AC-AL, *a.* 1. Guilty of simony. 2. Consisting in simony, or the crime of buying or selling ecclesiastica. preferment.

SIM-O-NĪ'AC-AL-LY, *adv.* With the guilt or offense of simony.

SI-MŌ'NI-ANS, *n. pl.* The followers of Simon Magus. See, also, SAINT SIMONIANS.

SI-MŌ'NI-OUS, *a.* Partaking of simony; given to simony.

SIM'O-NY, *n.* [from *Simon Magus.*] The crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment.

SI-MOOM', } *n.* A hot, dry wind, which blows in Arabia,
SI-MOON', } Syria, and the neighboring countries, from the interior deserts.—*Brande.*

SĪ'MOUS, *a.* [L. *simo.*] 1. Having a very flat or snub nose, with the end turned up. 2. Concave.—*Brown.*

SIM'PER, *v. i.* To smile in a silly manner.—*Shak.*

SIM'PER, *n.* A smile with an air of silliness.—*Addison.*

SIM'PER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Smiling foolishly.

SIM'PER-ING, *n.* The act of smiling with an air of silliness.

SIM'PER-ING-LY, *adv.* With a silly smile.

SIM'PLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *simplex.*] 1. Consisting of one thing; not compounded, mingled, or combined with any thing else. 2. Not given to design, stratagem, or duplicity; as, a *simple* husbandman. 3. Destitute of art, affectation, or constraint; as, *simple* manners. 4. Characterized by plainness or want of ornament; as, a *simple* narrative. 5. Not complex or complicated. 6. Weak in intellect; not wise or sagacious.—7. In *botany*, undivided, as a root, stem, or spike; only one on a petiole, peduncle, &c.—8. *Simple* when applied to minerals and rocks, refers to their homogeneousness, and not to the number of elements which enter into their composition.—*A simple body*, in *chemistry*, is one that has not been decomposed, or separated into two or more elementary bodies.—SYN. Single; uncompounded; unmingled; unmixed; mere; uncombined; elementary; plain; artless; sincere; harmless; undesigning; frank; open; unaffected: inartificial; unadorned; credulous; silly; foolish; shallow; unwise.

SIM'PLE, *n.* Something not mixed or compounded; a term formerly applied to herbs, from the opinion that each one was a simple or specific remedy.

SIM'PLE, *v. i.* To gather simples or plants.—*Garth.*

SIM'PLE-HEARTED, *a.* Having a simple heart.—*Scott.*

SIM'PLE-MĪND'ED, *a.* Artless; undesigning.

SIM'PLE-MĪND'ED-NESS, *n.* Artlessness.

SIM'PLE MIN'ER-AL, *n.* A mineral composed of a single substance.

SIM'PLE-NESS, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being simple, single, or uncompounded. 2. Artlessness; simplicity. 3 Weakness of intellect.

SIM'PLER, *n.* One who collects simples; an herbalist; a simplist.

† SIM'PLESS, for *simplicity*, or *silliness.*—*Spenser.*

SIM'PLE-TON (-pl-tun), *n.* A silly person; a person of weak intellect; a trifler; a foolish person.—*Pope.*

† SIM-PLĪ'CIAN (sim-plish'an), *n.* An artless or undesigning person.

SIM-PLIC'I-TY, *n.* [L. *simplicitas*; Fr. *simplicité.*] 1. Singleness; the state of being unmixed or uncompounded. 2. The state of being not complex, or of consisting of few parts. 3. Artlessness of mind; freedom from a propensity to cunning or stratagem; freedom from duplicity; sincerity. 4. Plainness; freedom from artificial ornament. 5. Plainness; freedom from subtilty or abstruseness. 6 Weakness of intellect; silliness.—*Hooker.*

SIM-PLIF-I-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of making simple; the act of reducing to simplicity, or to a state not complex.

SIM'PLI-FĪED, *pp.* Made simple or not complex.

SIM'PLI-FY, *v. t.* [L. *simplex* and *facio*; Fr. *simplifier.*] To make simple; to reduce what is complex to greater simplicity; to make plain or easy.—*Barrow.*

SIM'PLI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Making simple.

SIM'PLIST, *n.* One skilled in simples or medical plants.

SIM'PLO-CE. *See* SYMPLOCE.

SIM'PLY, *adv.* 1. Without art; without subtilty; artlessly; plainly. 2. Of itself; without addition; alone. 3. Merely; solely. 4. Weakly; foolishly.

SIM'U-LA-CHRE (-ker), *n.* [L. *simulacrum.*] An image.

† SIM'U-LAR, *n.* One who simulates or counterfeits something.—*Shak.* *See* SIMULATE.

SIM'Ū-LĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *simulo.*] To feign; to counterfeit; to assume the mere appearance of something, without the reality.

SIM'Ū-LATE, *a.* [L. *simulatus.*] Feigned; pretended.

SIM'Ū-LĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Feigned; pretended; assumed artificially.—*Chesterfield.*

SIM'Ū-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Feigning; pretending; assuming the appearance of what is not real.

SIM-Ū-LĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *simulatio.*] The act of feigning to be that which one is not; the assumption of a deceitful appearance or character.—SYN. Counterfeiting; feint; pretense.

SĪ-MUL-TĀ'NE-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *simultanée*; Sp. *simultaneo.*] Existing or happening at the same time.

SĪ-MUL-TĀ'NE-OUS-LY, *adv.* At the same time.

SĪ-MUL-TĀ'NE-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being or happening at the same time.

† SIM'UL-TY, *n.* [L. *simultas.*] Private grudge or quarrel.

SIN, *n.* [Sax. *sin* or *syn*; G. *sünde*; D. *zonde*; Sw., Dan. *synd.*] 1. The voluntary departure of a moral agent from a known rule of rectitude or duty, prescribed by God; any voluntary transgression of the divine law or violation of a divine command; a wicked act; iniquity. 2. A sin-offering; an offering made to atone for sin.—2 *Cor.*, v. 3. A man enormously wicked.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*]—*Original sin, see* ORIGINAL, *a.*

SIN, *v. i.* [Sax. *singian, syngian.*] 1. To depart voluntarily from the path of duty prescribed by God to man; to violate any known rule of duty. 2. To offend against right, against men or society; to trespass.

SIN, for *since.* [Scot. *syne.*] *Obsolete, or vulgar.*

SIN'-BORN, *a.* Derived from sin.

SIN'-OF-FER-ING, *n.* A sacrifice for sin; something offered as an expiation for sin.—*Ex.*, xxix.

SIN'-OP-PRESSED', *a.* Oppressed with a sense of sin.

SIN'-STUNG, *a.* Stung with remorse for sin.—*Baxter.*

SĪ-NA-IT'IC, *a.* [from *Sinai*, the mountain.] Pertaining to Mount Sinai; given or made at Sinai.—*Macknight.*

SIN'A-PIS-IN, *n.* A principle extracted from mustard seed, *sinapis alba.* It is white, crystallizable, inodorous, and bitter.

SIN'A-PISM, *n.* [L. *sinapis, sinape.*] In *pharmacy*, a cataplasm composed of mustard seed pulverized, with some other ingredients, applied externally.

SINCE, *prep.* or *adv.* [Sw. *sedan*; Dan. *siden*; D. *sint*; supposed to be contracted from Sax. *siththan.* Our early writers used *sith, sithen, sithence.*] 1. After; from the time that; as, "*since* my coming;" "*since* the world began." 2. Ago; past; before this; as, about three weeks *since.* 3. Because that; this being the fact that; as, "*since* truth and constancy are vain." *Glanville.*—*Since*, when it precedes a noun, is called a *preposition*, but when it precedes a sentence, it is called an *adverb.*

SIN-CERE', *a.* [Fr.; L. *sincerus.*] 1. Pure; unmixed.—1 *Peter*, ii., 2; [*nearly obsolete.*] 2. Unhurt; uninjured; [*obs.*] 3. Being in reality what it appears to be; not feigned; not simulated; not assumed or said for the sake of appearance; not hypocritical.—SYN. Honest; unfeigned; unvarnished; real; true; unaffected; inartificial; frank; upright; undissembling.

SIN-CERE'LY, *adv.* Honestly; with real purity of heart; without simulation or disguise; unfeignedly.

SIN-CERE'NESS, *n.* Sincerity.

SIN-CER'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *sincerité*; L. *sinceritas.*] 1. Honesty of mind or intention; freedom from simulation or hypocrisy. 2. Freedom from hypocrisy, disguise, or false pretense.

SIN'CI-PUT, *n.* [L.] The fore-part of the head from the forehead to the coronal suture.—*Encyc.*

† SIN'DON, *n.* [L. fine linen.] A wrapper.—*Bacon.*

SĪNE, *n.* [L. *sinus.*] In *geometry*, the *sine* or *right sine* of an arc is a line drawn from one end of that arc, perpendicular to the radius drawn through the other end, and is always equal to half the chord of double the arc.—*Versed sine*, that part of the diameter between the sine and the arc.

SĪNE-CŪRE, *n.* [L. *sine* and *cura.*] An office which has revenue without employment.—In *Church affairs*, a benefice without cure of souls.

SĪNE-CŪR-ISM, *n.* The state of having a sinecure.

SĪNE-CŪR-IST, *n.* One who has a sinecure.

SĪNE DIE. [L. without day.] An adjournment *sine die* is an adjournment without fixing the time of resuming business or reassembling.

SIN'E-PĪTE, *n.* [L. *sinape*, mustard.] Something resembling mustard seed.—*De Costa.*

SĪNE QUĀ NON. [L.] Without which a thing can not be; hence, an indispensable condition.

SIN'EW (sin'nu), *n.* [Sax. *sinu, sinw, sinwe*; G. *sehne.*] 1. In *anatomy*, a tendon; that which unites a muscle to a bone.—2. In the *plural*, strength, or, rather, that which supplies strength. 3. Muscle; nerve.

SIN'EW, *v. t.* To knit as by sinews.—*Shak.*

SIN'EW-SHRUNK, *a.* Gaunt-bellied, having the sinews under the belly shrunk by excess of fatigue, as a horse.

SIN'EWED (sin'nūde), *a.* 1. Furnished with sinews. 2. Strong; firm; vigorous.—*Shak.*

SIN'EW-LESS, *a.* Having no strength or vigor.

SIN'EW-Y, *a.* 1. Consisting of a sinew or nerve. 2. Nervous; strong; well braced with sinews; vigorous; firm.

SIN'FUL, *a.* [from *sin.*] 1. Tainted with sin; wicked; iniquitous; criminal; unholy. 2. Containing sin, or consisting in sin; contrary to the laws of God.

SIN'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a manner which the laws of God do not permit; wickedly; iniquitously; criminally.

SIN'FUL-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being sinful or contrary to the divine will; wickedness; iniquity; criminality 2. Wickedness; corruption; depravity.

SING, *v. i.*; pret. *sung, sang*; pp. *sung.* [Sax. *singan, syngan*; G. *singen*; D. *zingen*; Sw. *siunga*; Dan. *synger.*] 1. To utter sounds with various inflections or melodious modulations of voice, as fancy may dictate, or according to the notes of a song or tune. 2. To utter sweet or melodious sounds, as birds. 3. To make a small, shrill sound. 4. To tell or relate something in numbers or verse.

SING, *v. t.* 1. To utter with musical modulations of voice. 2. To celebrate in song; to give praises to in verse. 3. To relate or rehearse in numbers, verse, or poetry.

SINGE (sinj), *v. t.* [Sax. *sængan*; G. *sengen*; D. *zengen.*] To burn slightly or superficially; to burn the surface of a thing, as the nap of cloth, or the hair of the skin.

SINGE, *n.* A burning of the surface; a slight burn.

SINGED (sinjd), *pp.* Burned superficially.

SINGE'ING, *ppr.* Burning the surface.

SING'ER, *n.* [from *sing.*] 1. One who sings. 2. One versed in music, or one whose occupation is to sing. 3. A bird that sings.

SING'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uttering melodious or musical notes; making a shrill sound; celebrating in song; reciting in verse.

SING'ING, *n.* The act of uttering sounds with musical intonations; musical articulation; the utterance of melodious notes.

SING'ING-BOOK, *n.* A music-book, *as it ought to be called*; a book containing tunes.

SING'ING-MAN, *n.* [*singing* and *man.*] A man who sings, or is employed to sing, as in cathedrals.

SING'ING-MĀS-TER, *n.* A music-master; one who teaches vocal music.—*Addison.*

SING'ING-WŌM-AN, *n.* A woman employed to sing.

SING'ING-LY, *adv.* With sounds like singing.

SIN'GLE (sing'gl), *a.* [L. *singulus.*] 1. Separate; one; only; individual; consisting of one only. 2. Particular; individual. 3. Uncompounded; as, *single* ideas.—*Watts.* 4. Alone; having no companion or assistant. 5. Unmarried. 6 Not double; not complicated. 7. Performed with one person or antagonist on a side, or with one person only opposed to another. 8. Pure; simple; incorrupt; unbiased; having clear vision of divine truth.—*Matt.*, vi. 9. Small; weak; silly.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*]—10. In *botany*, a single flower is when there is only one on a stem, and, in *common usage*, one not double.

SIN'GLE (sing'gl), *v. t.* 1. To select, as an individual person or thing from among a number; to choose one from others. 2. To sequester; to withdraw; to retire; [*obs.*] 3. To take alone; [*obs.*] 4. To separate.

SIN'GLE-HAND-ED, *a.* Having one hand or workman only.

SIN'GLE-HEART-ED, *a.* Having no duplicity.—*More.*

SIN'GLE-MIND-ED, *a.* Having a single purpose.—*Sedgwick.*

SIN'GLE-SEED-ED, *a.* Containing one seed only.

SIN'GLE-STICK, *n.* 1. A cudgel. 2. A game at cudgels, in which he who first brings blood from his adversary's head is pronounced victor.—*Halliwell.*

SIN'GLE-TREE, } *n.* The cross piece to which the traces
SWIN'GLE-TREE, } of a harnessed horse are fixed. A single-tree is fixed upon each end of the double-tree when two horses draw abreast.—*Haldeman.*

SIN'GLE-VALVED, *a.* Having one valve only.

SIN'GLED, *pp.* Selected from among a number.

SIN'GLE-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being one only or separate from all others; the opposite of doubleness, complication, or multiplicity. 2. Simplicity; sincerity; purity of mind or purpose; freedom from duplicity.

SIN'GLES (sing'glz), *n. pl.* The reeled filaments of silk, twisted to give them firmness.—*Buchanan.*

SIN'GLIN, *n.* A single gleaning; a handful of gleaned grain [*Local.*]

SIN'GLING, *ppr.* Selecting from among a number.

SIN'GLY (sing'gly), *adv.* 1. Individually; particularly. 2. Only by himself. 3. Without partners or companions. 4. Honestly; sincerely.

SING'SONG, *n.* A term for bad singing, or for drawling.

SIN'GU-LAR, *a.* [Fr. *singulier*; L. *singularis.*] 1. Single not complex or compound. *Watts.*—2. In *grammar*, ex

pressing one person or thing; as, the *singular* number. 3. Particular, existing by itself; without precedent; as, a *singular* case. 4. Not usual; rarely equaled; as, a man of *singular* industry. 5. Not common; implying something censurable or not approved; as, *singular* conduct. 6. Being alone; that of which there is but one.—Syn. Unexampled; unprecedented; eminent; extraordinary; remarkable; uncommon; rare; unusual; peculiar; strange; odd; eccentric; fantastic.

SIN"GU-LAR, *n.* A particular instance. [*Unusual.*]

† SIN"GU-LAR-IST, *n.* One who affects singularity.

SIN"GU-LAR'I-TY (sing-gu-lar'e-te), *n.* [Fr. *singularité.*] 1. Peculiarity; some character or quality of a thing by which it is distinguished from all, or from most others. 2. An uncommon character or form; something curious or remarkable. 3. Particular privilege, prerogative, or distinction. 4. Character or trait of character different from that of others; peculiarity. 5. Oddity. 6. Celibacy.—*J. Taylor;* [*obs.*]

† SIN"GU-LAR-IZE, *v. t.* To make single.

SIN"GU-LAR-LY, *adv.* 1. Peculiarly; in a manner or degree not common to others. 2. Oddly; strangely. 3. So as to express one or the singular number.

SIN"GULT, *n.* [L. *singultus.*] A sigh.

SIN'I-CAL, *a.* [from *sine.*] Pertaining to a sine.

SIN'IS-TER, *a.* [L.] 1. Left; on the left hand, or the side of the left hand. 2. Evil; bad; corrupt; perverse; dishonest. 3. Unlucky; inauspicious. [This word, among the poets, is usually accented sinis'ter.]

† SIN'IS-TER-HAND'ED, *a.* Left-handed.

SIN'IS-TER-LY, *adv.* Absurdly; perversely; unfairly.

SIN'IS-TRAL, *a.* To the left; sinistrous.—In *conchology,* a term applied to shells which have the turns of the spiral made to the left; the same as *reversed.*—*Humble.*

SIN'IS-TRAL-LY, *adv.* Toward the left.

SIN-IS-TROR'SAL, *a.* [*sinister,* and Gr. ορσω.] Rising from left to right, as a spiral line or helix.—*Henry.*

SIN'IS-TROUS, *a.* 1. Being on the left side; inclined to the left.—*Brown.* 2. Wrong; absurd; perverse.

SIN'IS-TROUS-LY, *adv.* 1. Perversely; wrongly. 2. With a tendency to use the left as the stronger hand.

SINK, *v. i.;* pret. *sunk;* pp. *sunk.* The old pret. *sank* is nearly *obsolete.* [Sax. *sencan, sincan;* Goth. *sigcwan;* G. *sinken;* D. *zinken.*] 1. To go downward by the force of greater gravity, in a medium or substance of less specific gravity; opposed to *float* or *swim.* 2. To fall gradually. 3. To enter or penetrate into any body. 4. To become lower; to settle to a level. 5. To be overwhelmed or depressed; as, to *sink* beneath a yoke. 6. To enter deeply; to be impressed. 7. To become deep; to retire or fall within the surface of any thing, as the eyes into the head. 8. To go downward; to be in a declining or decaying condition, as trade or credit. 9. To fall into rest or indolence. 10. To be lower; to become less, as prices.—Syn. To fall; subside; drop; droop; lower; decline; decay; decrease; lessen.

SINK, *v. t.* 1. To cause to sink; to put under water; to immerse in a fluid. 2. To make by digging or delving. 3. To depress; to degrade. 4. To plunge into destruction. 5. To cause to fall or to be plunged. 6. To bring low; to reduce in quantity. 7. To depress; to overbear; to crush. 8. To diminish; to lower or lessen; to degrade. 9. To cause to decline or fail. 10. To suppress; to conceal; to intervert; [*unusual.*] 11. To depress; to lower in value or amount. 12. To reduce; to pay; to diminish or annihilate by payment. 13. To waste; to dissipate.

SINK, *n.* [Sax. *sinc.*] 1. A drain to carry off filthy water; a jakes. 2. A kind of basin of stone or wood to receive filthy water.

SINK'-HOLE, *n.* A hole for dirty water to run through.

SINK'ER, *n.* A weight on some body, as a fish-line, to sink it.

SINK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Falling; subsiding; depressing; declining.—*Sinking fund,* in *finance,* a fund created for *sinking* or paying a public debt.

SIN'LESS, *a.* [from *sin.*] 1. Free from sin; pure; perfect. 2. Free from sin; innocent.

SIN'LESS-LY, *adv.* In a sinless manner; innocently.

SIN'LESS-NESS, *n.* Freedom from sin and guilt.—*Boyle.*

SIN'NER, *n.* 1. One who has voluntarily violated the divine law; a moral agent who has voluntarily disobeyed any divine precept, or neglected any known duty. 2. It is used in contradistinction to *saint,* to denote an unregenerate person. 3. An offender; a criminal.

SIN'NER, *v. i.* To act as a sinner; [*in ludicrous language.*]

SIN'O-PER, *n.* [L. *sinopis;* Gr. σινωπις.] Red ferruginous quartz, sometimes tinged with yellow.

SIN'O-PLE, *n.* In the heraldry of Continental Europe, green; vert.—*Brande.*

SIN'TER, *n.* In *mineralogy, calcareous sinter,* or *calc sinter,* is a loose deposit of carbonate of lime.—*Silicious sinter* is a light cellular or fibrous quartz; also, a similar variety of opal.—*Pearl sinter* is a variety of opal of a pearly lustre, occurring in globular and botryoidal masses.—*Dana.*

SIN'U-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *sinuo.*] To wind; to turn; to bend in and out.—*Woodward.*

SIN'U-ATE, *a.* In *botany,* a *sinuate* leaf is one that has large curved breaks in the margin, resembling bays.

SIN'U-A-TED,

SIN'U-A-TING, *ppr.* Winding; turning; bending in and out.

SIN-U-A'TION, *n.* A winding or bending in and out.

SIN-U-OS'I-TY, *n.* [L. *sinuosus.*] The quality of bending or curving in and out; or a series of bends and turns in arches or other irregular figures.

SIN'U-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *sinueux,* from L. *sinus.*] Winding.

SIN'U-OSE, crooked; bending in and out; of a serpentine or undulating form.—*Milton.*

SIN'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* Windingly; crookedly.

SI'NUS, *n.* [L.] 1. A bay of the sea; a recess in the shore or an opening into the land.—2. In *anatomy,* a cavity in a bone or other part, wider at the bottom than at the entrance.—3. In *surgery,* a little elongated cavity in which pus is collected; an elongated abscess with only a small orifice.—4. In *conchology,* a groove or cavity.—*Humble.* 5 An opening; a hollow.

SIP, *v. t.* [Sax. *sipan;* D. *sippen.*] 1. To take a fluid into the mouth in small quantities by the lips. 2. To drink or imbibe in small quantities. 3. To draw into the mouth to extract. 4. To drink out of.

SIP, *v. i.* To drink a small quantity; to take a fluid with the lips.—*Dryden.*

SIP, *n.* The taking of a liquor with the lips; or a small draught taken with the lips.—*Milton.*

SIPE, *v. i.* To ooze; to issue slowly.—*Grose.* [*Local.*]

SI'PHON, *n.* [L. *sipho;* It. *sifone;* Fr. *siphon.*] 1. A bent pipe or tube whose arms are of unequal length. It is chiefly used for the purpose of drawing off liquids, as from a cask, well, &c. 2. The pipe by which the chambers of a shell communicate; a siphuncle.

SI-PHON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a siphon.

SI-PHON-O-BRANCHI-ATE, *a.* In *malacology,* provided with a tube, by which the water is carried to the gills, as in the mollusks of the order *siphonobranchiata.*

SI'PHUN-CLE (-funk-l), *n.* In *conchology,* the opening which runs through the partitions of chambered or nautiloid shells.

SI'PHUN-CLED, *a.* Having a siphuncle.—*Humble.*

SI-PHUN'CU-LAR, *n.* Pertaining to a siphuncle.—*Buckland.*

SI-PHUN'CU-LA-TED, *a.* [L. *siphunculus.*] Having a little siphon or spout, as a valve.—*Say.*

SIP'ING, *n.* The act of oozing.—*Granger.*

SIPPED (sipt), *pp.* Drawn in with the lips.

SIP'PER, *n.* One who sips.

† SIP'PET, *n.* A small sop.—*Milton.*

SIP'PING, *ppr.* Drawing in with the lips; imbibing in small quantities.

SI QUIS. [L. if any one.] These words give name to a notification by a candidate for orders of his intention to inquire whether any impediment may be alleged against him.

SIR (sur), *n.* [Fr. *sire,* and *sieur,* in *monsieur;* Norm. *sire,* lord; Corn. *sira.*] 1. A word of respect used in addresses to men, as *madam* is in addresses to women. 2. The title of a knight or baronet. 3. It is used by Shakspeare for *man;* [*obs.*]—4. *Formerly,* in *American colleges,* the title of a master of arts. 5. It is prefixed to *loin,* in *sirloin;* as, a *sirloin* of beef.—6. *Formerly,* the title of a priest.

SIR-CAR', *n.* A Hindoo clerk or writer.—*Malcom.*

SIR-DAR', *n.* A native chief in Hindostan.—*Malcom.*

SIRE, *n.* 1. A father; [*used in poetry.*] 2. The male parent of a beast; [*particularly used of horses.*] 3. *It is used in composition.*

SIRE, *v. t.* To beget; to procreate; [*used of beasts.*]—*Shak*

SIRED, *pp.* Begotten.

* SI'REN, *n.* [L.; Fr. *sirène;* It. *sirena.*] 1. A mermaid.—In *ancient mythology,* a goddess who enticed men into her power by the charms of music, and devoured them. Hence, in *modern use,* an enticing woman. 2. A batrachian reptile of Carolina, capable of respiring either in the water by means of branchiæ, or in the air by means of lungs.

SI'REN, *a.* Pertaining to a siren, or to the dangerous enticements of music; bewitching; fascinating.

SI-REN'E', *n.* An instrument used for ascertaining the velocity of aerial vibration, corresponding to the different pitches of musical sounds.—*Brande.*

SI'REN-IZE, *v. i.* To use the enticements of a siren; to charm.

SI'REN-IZED, *pp.* Charmed.

SI'REN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Charming.

SI-RI'A-SIS, *n.* [Gr. σιριασις.] A disease occasioned by the excessive heat of the sun; almost peculiar to children.

SIR'I-US, *n.* [L.] The large and bright star called the *dog-star,* in the mouth of the constellation *canis major.*

SIR'LOIN (sur-), *n.* [Fr. *surlonge.*] A loin of beef, said to have been knighted by one of the English kings in a fit of good-humor; but probably *sur*-loin, the upper part of the loin, like sir-name, which is properly *sur*-name, *i. e.,* an additional name.—*Smart.*

SIR'NAME is more correctly written *surname.*

SI'RO, *n.* A mite.—*Encyc.*

SI-ROC'CO, *n.* [It.; Sp. *siroco*, or *xaloque.*] An oppressive, relaxing wind from the Libyan deserts, chiefly experienced in Italy, Malta, and Sicily.—*Brande.*

* SIR'RAH, *n.* A word of reproach and contempt; used in addressing vile characters.—*Shak.*

SIRT (surt), *n.* [L. *syrtis.*] A quicksand.

* SIR'UP, *n.* [Oriental.] The sweet juice of vegetables or fruits, or other juice sweetened; or sugar boiled with vegetable infusions. [Smart and later writers prefer the pronunciation sir'up; Walker and others, sur'up.]

* SIR'UPED (sir'upt), *a.* Moistened or tinged with sirup or sweet juice.—*Drayton.*

* SIR'UP-Y, *a.* Like sirup, or partaking of its qualities.

SIR-VENTE' (seer-vänt'), *n.* [Fr.] A peculiar species of poetry, usually satirical, often used by the troubadours of the middle ages.—*Brande.*

SI-SAL' HEMP, } *n.* The prepared fibre of the *Agave Amer-*
SI-SAL' GRASS, } *icana*, or American aloe, used for cordage; so called from Sisal, a port in Yucatan.

SISE, for *assize.*

SISE, *n.* Six, a term in games.

SIS'KIN, *n.* A bird, another name of the aberdavine.

SISS, *v. i.* [D. *sissen.*] To hiss.—*Halliwell.* [*Local in England; in popular use in New England.*]

SIS'TER, *n.* [Sax. *sweoster*; D. *zuster*; G. *schwester*; Sw. *syster*; Dan. *söster.*] 1. A female born of the same parents. 2. A woman of the same faith; a female fellow-Christian. 3. A female of the same kind. 4. One of the same kind, or of the same condition. 5. A female of the same society, as the nuns of a convent.

SIS'TER, *v. t.* To resemble closely.—*Shak.* [*Little used.*]

SIS'TER, *v. i.* To be akin; to be near to.—*Shak.* [*Rare.*]

SIS'TER-HOOD, *n.* [*sister* and *hood.*] 1. Sisters collectively, or a society of sisters; or a society of females united in one faith or order. 2. The office or duty of a sister; [*rare.*]

SIS'TER-IN-LAW, *n.* A husband's or wife's sister.—*Ruth.*

SIS'TER-LY, *a.* Like a sister; becoming a sister; affectionate.

SIS'TRUM, *n.* [Gr. σειστρον, from σειω, to shake.] A kind of timbrel which the Egyptian priests of Isis used to shake at the festivals of that goddess.—*Brande.*

SIS'Y-PHUS, *n.* [L. from Gr.] In *fabulous history*, a robber or traitor notorious for his cunning, and whose crimes were punished by his being compelled to roll to the top of a hill a huge stone, which constantly recoiled, and made his task incessant.

SIT, *v. i.*; pret. *sat*; old pp. *sitten.* [Goth. *sitan*; Sax. *sitan*, or *sittan*; D. *zitten*; G. *sitzen*; Sw. *sitta*; Dan. *sidder*; L. *sedeo.*] 1. To rest upon the buttocks, as animals. 2. To perch; to rest on the feet, as fowls. 3. To occupy a seat or place in an official capacity. 4. To be in a state of rest or idleness. 5. To rest, lie, or bear on, as a weight or burden. 6. To settle; to rest; to abide. 7. To incubate; to cover and warm eggs for hatching, as a fowl. 8. To be adjusted; to be, with respect to fitness or unfitness. 9. To be placed in order to be painted. 10. To be in any situation or condition. 11. To hold a session; to be officially engaged in public business; as judges, legislators, or officers of any kind. 12. To exercise authority. 13. To be in any assembly or council as a member; to have a seat. 14. To be in a local position; as, the wind *sits* fair; [*unusual.*]—*To sit down.* 1. To place one's self on a chair or other seat. 2. To begin a siege. 3. To settle; to fix a permanent abode. 4. To rest; to cease as satisfied.—*To sit out*, to be without engagement; [*rare.*]—*To sit up.* 1. To rise or be raised from a recumbent posture. 2. No to go to bed.

SIT, *v. t.* 1. To keep the seat upon; as, he *sits* a horse well. —2. To *sit me* down, to *sit him* down, to *sit them* down, equivalent to I *seated myself*, &c. 3. "The court *was sat*," an expression of *Addison*, is an impropriety.

SITE, *n.* [L. *situs.*] 1. Situation; local position; place; spot. 2. A seat or ground-plot. 3. The posture of a thing with respect to itself.—*Thomson*; [*improper.*]

† SIT'ED, *a.* Placed; situated.—*Spenser.*

SIT'FAST, *n.* In *farriery*, an ulcerated horny sore growing on a horse's back under the saddle.—*Farm. Encyc.*

† SITH, *adv.* [Sax. *sith*, *siththan.*] Since; in later times.—*Spenser.*

† SITHE, *n.* Time.—*Spenser.*

SITHE. *See* SCYTHE.

† SITH'ENCE, } *adv.* [Sax. *siththan.*] Since; in later times.
† SITH'ES, } —*Spenser.*

SIT'TER, *n.* 1. One who sits. 2. A bird that incubates.

SIT'TING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Resting on the buttocks, or on the feet, as fowls; incubating; brooding.—2. *a.* In *botany*, sessile, *i. e.*, without petiole, peduncle, or pedicel, &c.

SIT'TING, *n.* 1. The posture of being on a seat. 2. The act of placing one's self on a seat. 3. A seat or space in the pew of a church sufficient for one person.—*Halliwell.* 4. The act or time of resting in a posture for a painter to take the likeness. 5. A session; the actual presence or meeting of any body of men. 6. An uninterrupted application to business or study for a time; course of study unintermitted. 7. A time for which one sits, as at play, at work, or on a visit. 8. Incubation; a resting on eggs for hatching, as fowls.

SIT'U-ATE, *a.* [Fr. *situer*; It. *situare*, *situato*; Sp. *situar.*] 1. Placed, with respect to any other object. 2. Placed, consisting.

SIT'U-A-TED, *a.* 1. Seated, placed, or standing with respect to any other object. 2. Placed or being in any state or condition with regard to men or things.

SIT-U-A'TION, *n.* [Fr.; It. *situazione.*] 1. Location in respect to something else. 2. State; condition, as of difficulty or ease. 3. Circumstances; temporary state. 4. Place; office.—SYN. Position; seat; site; station; post; place; office; state; condition; ease; plight; predicament.

SI'VA, *n.* In *Indian mythology*, a title of the Supreme Being, in the character of the avenger or destroyer.

SI'VAN, *n.* The third month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, answering to part of our May and part of June.

SIV-A-THE'RI-UM, *n.* [*Siva*, an India deity, and Gr. θηριον, a wild animal.] An extinct animal, with four horns and a proboscis, whose skull and other bones were recently discovered in India. It was larger than the rhinoceros, and must have resembled an immense antelope.—*Mantell.*

SIX, *a.* [Fr. *six*; L. *sex*; It. *sei*; Sp. *seis*; D. *zes*; G. *sechs*, Dan., Sw. *sex*; Sax. *six.*] Twice three.

SIX, *n.* The number of six, or twice three.—*To be at six and seven*, or, as more generally used, *at sixes and sevens*, is to be in disorder.—*Swift.*

SIX'-PEN-NY, *a.* Worth sixpence; as, a *six-penny* loaf.

SIX'-PET-ALED, *a.* In *botany*, having six petals.

SIX'FOLD, *a.* [*six* and *fold.*; Sax. *six* and *feald.*] Six times repeated; six double; six times as much.

SIX'PENCE, *n.* 1. An English silver coin of the value of six pennies; half a shilling. 2. The value of six pennies.

SIX'SCORE, *a.* [*six* and *score.*] Six times twenty; one hundred and twenty.—*Sandys.*

SIX'TEEN, *a.* [Sax. *sixtene*, *sixtyne.*] Six and ten; noting the sum of six and ten.

SIX'TEENTH, *a.* [Sax. *sixteotha.*] The sixth after the tenth; the ordinal of sixteen.

SIXTH, *a.* [Sax. *sixta.*] The first after the fifth; the ordinal of six.

SIXTH, *n.* 1. The sixth part.—2. In *music*, a hexachord, an interval. The *minor sixth* is composed of three tones and two semitones; the *major sixth* of four tones and one semi tone.

SIXTH'LY, *adv.* In the sixth place.—*Bacon.*

SIX'TI-ETH, *a.* [Sax. *sixteogotha.*] The ordinal of sixty.

SIX'TY, *a.* [Sax. *sixtig.*] Ten times six.

SIX'TY, *n.* The number of six times ten.

SIZ'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Of considerable bulk.—*Hurd.* 2. Being of reasonable or suitable size; as, *sizable* timber.

SIZ'AR, *n.* In *the University of Cambridge, England*, the name of a body of students next below the pensioners, who eat at the public table, after the fellows, free of expense. They formerly waited on the table at meals, but this is done away with. They were probably so called from being thus employed in distributing the *size* or provisions.—*Huber.* *See* SIZE, *n.*, No. 3.

SIZE, *n.* [contracted from *assize*, or from L. *scissus.*] 1. Extent of bulk or superficies. 2. A quantity or allowance of food or provisions, [contracted from *assize*;] as, to scant my *sizes.*—*Shak.*; [*obs.*]—3. At *the University of Cambridge, England*, food and drink from the buttery, aside from the regular dinner at commons, corresponding to *battel* at Oxford.—*Grad. ad Cantab.* 4. Figurative bulk; condition as to rank and character; [*little used.*]—SYN. Dimensions; bigness; largeness; greatness; magnitude.

SIZE, *n.* [W. *syth*; Sp. *sisa.*] 1. A kind of weak glue, used in *manufactures.* 2. An instrument consisting of thin leaves fastened together at one end by a rivet; used to measure the size of pearls.

SIZE, *v. t.* 1. To adjust or arrange according to size or bulk. 2. To settle; to fix the standard; [*rare.*] 3. To cover with size; to prepare with size. 4. To swell; to increase the bulk of.—5. Among *Cornish miners*, to separate the finer from the coarser parts of a metal by sifting them.

SIZE, *v. i.* At *the University of Cambridge, England*, to order food or drink from the buttery; a word correspond ing to *battel* at Oxford.—*Grad. ad Cantab.*

SIZE'-STICK, *n.* With shoemakers, a measuring stick.

SIZED, *pp.* 1. Adjusted according to size; prepared with size. 2. *a.* Having a particular magnitude.—*Shak.*

SIZ'EL, *n.* In *coining*, the residue of plates of silver, after pieces are cut out for coins.

SIZ'ER. *n.* *See* SIZAR.

SIZ'I-NESS, *n.* Glutinousness; viscousness.

SIZ'ING, *ppr.* Arranging according to size.

SĪZ'ING, *n.* A weak glue used in manufactures. *See* SIZE.
SĪZ'Y, *a.* Glutinous; thick and viscous; ropy; having the adhesiveness of size.—*Arbuthnot.*
† SKAD'DLE, *n.* [Sax. *scath, sceath.*] Hurt; damage.
† SKAD'DLE, *a.* Hurtful; mischievous.—*Ray.*
† SKAD'DONS, *n. pl.* The embryos of bees.—*Bailey.*
SKĀIN, *n.* [Fr. *escaigne.*] A knot of thread, yarn, or silk, or a number of knots collected.
† SKĀINS'MĀTE, *n.* A messmate; a companion.
SKĀLD, *n.* [qu. Sw. *scalla.*] An ancient Scandinavian poet or bard.
SKĀR, } *a.* Wild; timid; shy.—*Grose.*
SKĀRE, }
SKĀTE, *n.* [D. *schaats*; It. *scatto.*] A frame of wood, furnished with a smooth iron, and fastened under the foot, for moving rapidly on ice.
SKĀTE, *v. i.* To slide or move on skates.
SKĀTE, *n.* [Sax. *scadda*; L. *squatus, squatina.*] A popular name of numerous cartilaginous fishes of the ray kind, having the body much depressed, and more or less of a rhomboidal form.—*P. Cyc.*
SKĀTER, *n.* One who skates on ice.—*Johnson.*
SKĀTING, *ppr.* Sliding or moving on skates.
SKĀTING, *n.* The act or art of moving on skates.
† SKĒAN, *n.* [Sax. *sægen.*] A short sword, or a knife.
SKEED, *n.* *See* SKID.
SKEEL, *n.* [G. *schale*; Eng. *shell.*] A shallow wooden vessel for holding milk or cream.—*Grose.* [*Local.*]
SKEER, *v. t.* To mow lightly over.—*Jennings.*
SKEET, *n.* A long scoop used to wet the sides of ships or the sails of small vessels.—*Mar. Dict.*
SKEG, *n.* A sort of wild plum.—*Johnson.*
SKEG'GER, *n.* A little salmon.—*Walton.*
SKEIN, *n.* A knot or number of knots of thread, yarn, or silk.
† SKEL'DER, *n.* A cant term for a vagrant.—*Ben Jonson.*
SKEL'E-TON, *n.* [Fr. *squelette*; It. *scheletro*; Sp. *esqueleto.*] 1. The bones of an animal body separated from the flesh and retained in their natural position or connections. 2. The compages, general structure, or frame of any thing. 3. The heads and outline of a literary performance, particularly of a sermon. 4. A very thin or lean person.
SKEL'E-TON-KĒY, *n.* A thin, light key, with nearly the whole substance of the bits filed away, so that it may be less obstructed by the wards of a lock.—*Hebert.*
† SKEL'LUM, *n.* [G. *schelm.*] A scoundrel.
SKEL'LY, *v. i.* To squint.—*Brockett.*
SKELP, *n.* [Icel. *skelfa.*] A blow; a smart stroke.—*Brockett.*
SKEN, *v. i.* To squint. [*Craven dialect.*]
SKEP, *n.* 1. A coarse, round farm-basket. *Farm. Encyc.* —2. In *Scotland*, the repository in which bees lay their honey.—*Johnson.*
SKEP'TIC, *n.* [Gr. σκεπτικος; Sax. *sceawian.*] 1. One who doubts the truth and reality of any principle or system of principles or doctrines.—In *philosophy*, a Pyrrhonist or follower of Pyrrho, the founder of a sect of skeptical philosophers, who doubted in respect to every thing.—2. In *theology*, a person who doubts the existence of God, or the truth of revelation.
SKEP'TIC, } *a.* 1. Doubting; hesitating to admit the
SKEP'TIC-AL, } certainty of doctrines or principles; doubting of every thing. 2. Doubting or denying the truth of revelation.
SKEP'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* With doubt; in a doubting manner.
SKEP'TIC-AL-NESS, *n.* Doubt; pretense or profession of doubt.
SKEP'TI-CISM, *n.* [Fr. *scepticisme.*] 1. The doctrines and opinions of the Pyrrhonists or skeptical philosophers; universal doubt.—2. In *theology*, a doubting of the truth of revelation, or of the existence of God.
SKEP'TI-CĪZE, *v. i.* To doubt; to pretend to doubt of every thing.—*Shaftesbury.* [*Little used.*]
SKER'RY, *n.* A rocky isle.
SKETCH, *n.* [D. *schets*; G. *skizze*; Fr. *esquisse*; Sp. *esquicio.*] An outline or general delineation of any thing; a first rough or incomplete draught of a plan or any design.
SKETCH, *v. t.* 1. To draw the outline or general figure of a thing; to make a rough draught. 2. To plan by giving the principal points or ideas. *Dryden.*—SYN. To delineate; design; draught; depict; portray; paint.
SKETCHED (skecht), *pp.* Having the outline drawn.
SKETCH'ER, *n.* One who sketches.
SKETCH'I-NESS, *n.* State of being sketchy.
SKETCH'ING, *ppr.* Drawing the outline.
SKETCH'Y, *a.* Containing only an outline; incomplete.
SKEW (skū), *adv.* [G. *schief*; Dan. *skiæv.*] Awry; obliquely.
† SKEW (skū), *v. i.* [Dan. *skiæver.*] 1. To look obliquely upon; to notice slightly. 2. To form in an oblique way.
SKEW (skū), *v. i.* To walk obliquely [*Local.*]
SKEW'-BACK, *n.* In *brick-work and masonry*, the abutment which slopes to receive the end of an arch.—*Brande.*
SKEW'-BRIDGE, *n.* A kind of bridge used on a rail-road when it intersects any existing communication at right angles.—*Brande.*
SKEW'ER (skū'er), *n.* A pin of wood or iron for fastening meat to a spit, or for keeping it in form while roasting.
SKEW'ER, *v. t.* To fasten with skewers.
SKEW'ER-ING, *ppr.* Fastening with skewers.
SKID, *n.* 1. A piece of timber placed up and down the side of a vessel to preserve it from injury by heavy bodies hoisted or lowered against it.—*Totten.* 2. A chain used for fastening the wheel of a wagon, to prevent its turning round when descending a steep hill.—*Farm. Encyc.* 3 The name of timbers used for supports, as of barrels, &c. [*Am.*]
SKIFF, *n.* [Fr. *esquif*; It. *schifo*; Sp. *esquifo*; G. *schiff.*] A small, light boat, resembling a yawl.—*Mar. Dict.*
SKIFF, *v. t.* To pass over in a light boat.
SKILL, *n.* [Sax. *scylan*; Icel., Sw. *skilia*; Dan. *skiller.*] 1. The familiar knowledge of any art or science, united with readiness and dexterity in the application of it to practical purposes. 2. Any particular art; [*obs.*]
† SKILL, *v. t.* To know; to understand.
† SKILL, *v. i.* 1. To be knowing in; to be dextrous in performance. 2. To differ; to make difference.—*Bacon*
SKILLED, *a.* Having familiar knowledge united with readiness and dexterity in the application of it; familiarly acquainted with; expert; skillful.
† SKIL'LESS, *a.* Wanting skill; artless.—*Shak.*
SKIL'LET, *n.* [qu. Fr. *ecuelle, ecuellette.*] A small vessel of metal, with a long handle; used for heating and boiling water, &c.
SKILL'FUL, *a.* 1. Knowing; well versed in any art; hence, able in management; able to perform nicely any manual operation in the arts or professions. 2. Well versed in practice.—SYN. Expert; skilled; dextrous; adept; masterly; adroit; clever.
SKILL'FUL-LY, *adv.* With skill; dextrously.
SKILL'FUL-NESS, *n.* The quality of possessing skill; dextrousness; ability to perform well in any art or business.
SKIL'LING, *n.* A bay of a barn; also, a slight addition to a cottage. [*Local.*]
† SKILT, *n.* Difference.—*Cleaveland.* *See* SKILL.
SKIM, *n.* [a different orthography of *scum*; Fr. *ecume*; It. *schiuma*; G. *schaum*; D. *schuim*; Dan., Sw. *skum.*] Scum; the thick matter that forms on the surface of a liquor [*Little used.*]
SKIM, *v. t.* To take off the thick, gross matter which separates from any liquid substance and collects on the surface. 2. To take off by skimming. 3. To pass near the surface; to brush the surface slightly.
SKIM, *v. i.* 1. To pass lightly; to glide along in an even, smooth course, or without flapping. 2. To glide along near the surface; to pass lightly. 3. To hasten over superficially or with slight attention.
SKIM'-ĒŌLT-ER, } *n.* A colter for paring off the surface
SKIM'-ĒŌULT-ER, } of land.
SKIM'-MILK. } *n.* Milk from which the cream has
SKIMMED'-MILK, } been taken.
SKIM'BLE-SCAM'BLE, *a.* [a duplication of *scamble.*] Wandering; disorderly.—*Shak.* [*A low word.*]
SKIMMED, *pp.* or *a.* Taken from the surface; having the thick matter taken from the surface; brushed along.
SKIM'MER, *n.* 1. A utensil in the form of a scoop, used for skimming liquors. 2. One who skims over a subject; [*rare.*]—3. *Black skimmer*, a web-footed water-fowl, also called *cut-water* and *shear-water.*
SKIM'MING, *ppr.* 1. Taking from the surface, as cream from milk. 2. Gliding lightly along near the surface.
SKIM'MING-LY, *adv.* By gliding along the surface.
SKIM'MINGS, *n. pl.* Matter skimmed from the surface of liquors.—*Edwards, W. Indies.*
SKIM'MING-TON, } *n.* A vulgar word from the Danish
SKIM'I-TRY, } *skiemter*, to jest; used in the phrase, *to ride skimmington*, or *skimitry*, which consisted in making a man who had been beaten by his wife ride behind a woman on a horse, with his face to the horse's tail, followed by a procession of rough music, as frying-pans, bull's-horns, marrow-bones, cleavers, &c.—*Halliwell.*
SKIN, *n.* [Sax. *scin*; Sw. *skinn*; Dan. *skind.*] 1. The natural covering of animal bodies, consisting of the cuticle or scarf-skin, the *rete mucosum*, and the cutis or hide. 2. A hide; a pelt; the skin of an animal separated from the body, whether green, dry, or tanned. 3. The body; the person; [*in ludicrous language.*] 4. The bark or husk of a plant; the exterior coat or rind of fruits and plants.
SKIN, *v. t.* 1. To strip off the skin or hide; to flay; to peel 2. To cover with skin. 3. To cover superficially.
SKIN, *v. i.* To be covered with skin.
SKIN'-DEEP, *a.* Superficial; not deep; slight.
SKIN'FLINT, *n.* A very niggardly person.
SKINK, *n.* [Sax. *scenc.*] 1. Drink; pottage; [*obs.*] 2. [L. *scincus.*] A small species of lizard, covered with scales like a coat of mail, found in Northern and Western Africa, and considered by the ancients a sort of universal medi-

cine; also, the common name of the genus of lizards or saurian reptiles, to which the officinal skink belongs.—*P. Cyc.*

† SKINK, *v. i.* [Sax. *scencan*; G., D. *schenken*; Dan. *skienker.*] To serve drink.

† SKINK'ER, *n.* One who serves liquors.—*Shak.*

SKIN'LESS, *a.* [from *skin.*] Having a thin skin.

SKINNED, *pp.* 1. Stripped of the skin; flayed. 2. Covered with skin.

SKIN'NER, *n.* 1. One who skins. 2. One who deals in skins, pelts, or hides.

SKIN'NI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being skinny.

SKIN'NING, *ppr.* Stripping of the skin; flaying.

SKIN'NY, *a.* Consisting of skin, or of skin only; wanting flesh.—*Addison.*

SKIP, *v. i.* [Dan. *kipper*, to leap; Ice. *skopa.*] To leap; to bound; to spring, as a goat or lamb.

SKIP, *v. t.* To pass over or by; to omit; to miss.

SKIP, *n.* 1. A leap; a bound; a spring. *Sidney.*—2. In *music*, a passage from one sound to another, by more than a degree at once.—*Busby.*

SKIP'-JACK, *n.* An upstart.—*L'Estrange.*

SKIP'-KEN-NEL, *n.* A lackey; a foot-boy.

SKIP'PER, *n.* [Dan. *skipper*; D. *schipper.*] 1. The master of a trading or merchant vessel. 2. [from *skip.*] A dancer. 3. A youngling; a young, thoughtless person. 4. The horn-fish, so called. 5. The cheese-maggot.

† SKIP'PET, *n.* A small boat.—*Spenser.*

SKIP'PING, *ppr.* or *a.* Leaping; bounding; not regular in course or order; as, *skipping* notes in music.

SKIP'PING-RŌPE, *n.* A small rope used by young persons in skipping, or leaping up and down.

SKIP'PING-LY, *adv.* By leaps.

SKIRL (skurl), *v. i.* To scream out. *See* SHRILL.

SKIRM'ISH (skurm'ish), *n.* [Fr. *escarmouche*; It. *scaramuccia.*] 1. A slight fight in war; a light combat by armies at a great distance from each other, or between detachments and small parties. 2. A contest; a contention.

SKIRM'ISH, *v. i.* To fight slightly or in small parties.

SKIRM'ISH-ER, *n.* One who skirmishes.

SKIRM'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Fighting slightly.

SKIRM'ISH-ING, *n.* The act of fighting in a loose or slight encounter.

† SKIRR, *v. t.* To scour; to ramble over in order to clear.

† SKIRR, *v. i.* To scour, to scud; to run hastily.—*Shak.*

SKIR'RET, *n.* A plant of the genus *sium*, having a number of tap-roots of the size of the little finger, and somewhat resembling the parsnep in flavor. It was once much cultivated and esteemed in England.

SKIR'RHUS. *See* SCIRRHUS.

SKIRT (skurt), *n.* [Sw. *skiorta*; Dan. *skiort.*] 1. The lower and loose part of a coat or other garment; the part below the waist. 2. The edge of any part of dress. 3. Border; edge; margin; extreme part. 4. A woman's garment like a petticoat. 5. The diaphragm or midriff in animals.

SKIRT (skurt), *v. t.* To border; to form the border or edge; or to run along the edge.

SKIRT, *v. i.* To be on the border; to live near the extremity.

SKIRT'ED, *pp.* Bordered.

SKIRT'ING, *ppr.* Bordering; forming a border.

SKIRT'ING, } *n.* The narrow vertical board placed
SKIRT'ING-BŌARD, } round the margin of a floor.—*Gwilt.*

† SKIT, *n.* A wanton girl; a reflection; a jibe; a whim.

SKIT, *v. t.* [Sax. *scitan.*] To cast reflections. — *Grose.* [*Local.*]

SKIT'TISH, *a.* [qu. Fr. *ecouteux.*] 1. Shy; easily frightened; shunning familiarity; timorous. 2. Wanton; volatile; hasty. 3. Changeable; fickle.—*Shak.*

SKIT'TISH-LY, *adv.* Shyly; wantonly; changeably.

SKIT'TISH-NESS, *n.* 1. Shyness; aptness to fear approach; timidity. 2. Fickleness; wantonness.

SKIT'TLES (skit'tlz), *n.* Nine-pins.—*Warton.*

SKIVERS, *n. pl.* [Ger. *schiefern.*] Sheep-skins split or divided for the purpose of book-binding.

SKOL'E-ZITE, } *n.* [Gr. σκωληξ. *Scolecite* is, etymologically,
SCOL'E-CITE, } the more proper spelling.] One division of the old species mesotype, occurring in radiated crystallizations, white or transparent, and consisting of silica, alumina, lime, and water.—*Dana.*

SKONCE. *See* SCONCE.

SKOR'O-DITE, } *n.* [Gr. σκοροδον. *Scorodite* is, etymolog-
SCOR'O-DITE, } ically, the more proper spelling.] A native compound of arsenic acid and oxyd of iron, having a leek-green or brownish color.—*Dana.*

SKOR'ZITE, *n.* A variety of epidote. *See* SCORZA.

SKREEN. *See* SCREEN.

SKRINGE. A vulgar corruption of *cringe.*

SKUE. *See* SKEW.

SKUG, *v. t.* To hide.—*Halliwell.* [*Local.*]

SKULK, *v. i.* To lurk; to withdraw into a corner or into a close place for concealment.

SKULKED (skulkt), *pp.* Lurked; concealed.

SKULK'ER, *n.* One who sneaks into concealment, or lies hid.

SKULK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Lurking; withdrawing into a close place for concealment.

SKULK'ING-LY, *adv.* In a skulking manner.

SKULL, *n.* [Sw. *skalle, skal*; Dan. *skal*; D. *schedel.*] 1. The bone that forms the exterior of the head, and incloses the brain. 2. A person. 3. A *shoal* or *school* of fish; [*obs.*]

SKULL'-CAP, *n.* 1. A head-piece. 2. An herb, of the genus *scutellaria*, the calyx of whose flower, when inverted, appears like a helmet with the vizor raised.—*Loudon.*

SKUNK, *n.* A carnivorous quadruped of North and South America, *mephitis Americana*, nearly allied both to the weasel and the otter. Two glands near the inferior extremity of the alimentary canal secrete an extremely fetid liquor, which the animal has the power of emitting at pleasure, as a means of defense.

SKUNK'-CAB'BAGE, } *n.* An American herb, with large
SKUNK'-WEED, } leaves, growing in low, wet ground so called from its odor.

SKUR'RY, *n.* Haste; impetuosity.—*Brockett.*

SKUTE, *n.* A boat. *See* SCOW.

SKY, *n.* [Sw. *sky*; Dan. *skye.*] 1. The aerial region which surrounds the earth; the apparent arch or vault of heaven 2. The heavens. 3. The weather; the climate. 4. A cloud; a shadow; [*obs.*]

SKY'-BLUE, *a.* Of the blue color of the sky.

SKY'-BORN, *a.* Born or produced in the sky.—*Collins.*

SKY'-BUILT (-bilt), *a.* Built in the sky.—*Wordsworth.*

SKY'-COL'OR (-kul'lur), *n.* The color of the sky; a particular species of blue color; azure.—*Boyle.*

SKY'-COL-ORED, *a.* Like the sky in color; blue; azure.

SKY'-DYED (-dīde), *a.* Colored like the sky.—*Pope.*

SKY'-HIGH (-hī), *adv.* High as the sky; very high.

SKY'-LARK, *n.* A species of lark that mounts and sings as it flies. It is common in Europe and in some parts of Asia.

SKY'-LARK-ING, *n.* Among *seamen*, running about the rigging of a vessel in sport; frolicking.—*Totten.*

SKY'-LIGHT (-līte), *n.* A window placed in the roof of a building or ceiling of a room, for the admission of light.

SKY'-POINT-ING, *a.* Pointing to the sky.

SKY'-ROCK-ET, *n.* A rocket that ascends high and burns as it flies; a species of fire-works.—*Addison.*

SKY'-ROOFED (-roofd), *a.* Having the sky for a roof. *Wordsworth.*

SKY'-SAIL, *n.* The sail set next above a royal.—*Totten.*

SKY'-SCRAP-ER, *n.* A sky-sail of a triangular form.—*Totten.*

SKYED (skide), *a.* Surrounded by sky.—*Thomson.* [*Poetic.*]

SKY'EY (skī'e), *a.* Like the sky; ethereal.—*Shak.*

SKY'ISH, *a.* Like the sky, or approaching the sky

SKY'WARD, *a.* Toward the sky.

† SLAB, *a.* Thick; viscous.—*Shak.*

SLAB, *n.* [W. *llab, yslab.*] 1. A thin piece of marble or other stone, having right angles and plane surfaces.—*Gwilt.* 2. An outside piece taken from a log or timber in sawing it into boards, planks, &c. 3. A puddle.—*Evelyn*; [*see* SCOP.]—*Slab of tin*, an ingot or mass into which melted tin is cast.

SLAB'-LINE, *n.* A line or small rope by which seamen haul up the foot of the main-sail or fore-sail.—*Totten.*

* SLAB'BER, *v. i.* [D. *slabben*; Ger. *schlabben, schlabern.*] To let the saliva or other liquid fall from the mouth carelessly; to drivel. [It is also written *slaver* and *slobber* and often pronounced slob'ber.]

* SLAB'BER, *v. t.* 1. To sup up hastily, as liquid food. To wet and foul by liquids suffered to fall carelessly from the mouth. 3. To shed; to spill.

* SLAB'BER-ER, *n.* One who slabbers; an idiot.

* SLAB'BER-ING, *ppr.* Driveling.

SLAB'BI-NESS, *n.* The state of being thick or slabby.

SLAB'BY, *a.* 1. Thick; viscous; [*little used.*] 2. Wet.

SLACK, *a.* [Sax. *slæc*; Sw. *slak.*] 1. Not tense; not hard drawn; not firmly extended, as a rope. 2. Not holding fast; as, a *slack* hand.—*Milton.* 3. Not using due diligence; not earnest or eager, as in zeal or devotion. 4. Not violent; not rapid; as, a *slack* pace. *Dryden.*—SYN Loose; relaxed; weak; remiss; backward; abated; diminished; inactive; slow; tardy.

SLACK, *adv.* Partially; insufficiently; not intensely.

SLACK, *n.* The part of a rope that hangs loose, having no strain upon it.—*Totten.*

SLACK, } *v. i.* [Sax. *slacian*; D. *slaaken.*] 1. To be
SLACK'EN, } come less tense, firm, or rigid; to decrease in tension. 2. To be remiss or backward; to neglect.—*Deut.*, xxiii. 3. To lose cohesion or the quality of adhesion. 4. To abate; to become less violent. 5. To lose rapidity; to become more slow. 6. To languish; to fail; to flag.

SLACK, } *v. t.* 1. To lessen tension; to make less tense
SLACK'EN, } or tight. 2. To relax; to remit. 3. To

mitigate; to diminish in severity. 4. To become more slow; to lessen rapidity. 5. To abate; to lower. 6. To relieve; to unbend; to remit. 7. To withhold; to use less liberally. 8. To deprive of cohesion; as, to *slack* lime. 9. To repress; to check. 10. To neglect. 11. To repress, or make less quick or active.

SLAĆK, *n.* Small coal under the size of an egg. [*Eng.*]

SLAĆK, *n.* A valley, or small, shallow dell.—*Grose.* [*Local.*]

SLAĆK'-WĀTER, *n.* The interval between the ebb and flow of the tide.—*Totten.*

SLAĆK'ED (slākt), *pp.* or *a.* Relaxed; deprived of cohesion; as, *slacked* lime.—*Slaked* is more correct.

SLAĆK'EN, *n.* Among *miners*, a spongy, semi-vitrified substance, which they mix with the ores of metals, to prevent their fusion. *See* SLAKIN.

SLAĆK'ENED, *pp.* or *a.* Relaxed or remitted.

SLAĆK'EN-ING, *ppr.* Relaxing or remitting.

SLAĆK'ING, *ppr.* Relaxing; depriving of cohesion; as, *slacking lime.*—*Slaking* is more correct.

SLAĆK'LY, *adv.* 1. Not tightly; loosely. 2. Negligently; remissly.

SLAĆK'NESS, *n.* 1. Looseness; the state opposite to *tension*; not tightness or rigidness. 2. Remissness; negligence; inattention. 3. Slowness; tardiness; want of tendency. 4. Weakness; not intenseness.

SLĀDE, *n.* [Sax. *slæd.*] A little dell or valley; also, a flat piece of low, moist ground.—*Drayton.* [*Local.*]

SLAG, *n.* [Dan. *slagg.*] 1. The dross or recrement of a metal; also, vitrified cinders.—*Boyle.* 2. The scoria of a volcano.

SLAG'GY, *a.* Pertaining to slag; resembling slag.

SLĀIE (slā), *n.* [Sax. *slæ.*] A weaver's reed.

SLĀIN, *pp.* of *slay*; so written for *slayen.* Killed.

SLĀKE, *v. t.* [Sw. *släcka*; Ice. *slæcka.*] To quench; to extinguish; as, to *slake* thirst.—*Spenser.*

SLĀKE, *v. i.* 1. To go out; to become extinct.—*Brown.* 2. To grow less tense; [a mistake for *slack.*]

SLĀKE, *v. t.* To mix with water, so that a true chemical combination shall take place; as, to *slake* lime.

SLĀKED (slākt), *pp.* or *a.* Quenched; mixed with water so that a combination takes place.

SLĀK'ING, *ppr.* 1. Extinguishing, as thirst. 2. Mixing with water, so as to produce combination, as with lime.

SLĀK'IN, *n.* Among *smelters*, a spongy, semi-vitrified substance, which they mix with metallic ores, to prevent their fusion. It is the scoria or scum from a former fusion of metals.—*Hebert.*

SLAM, *v. t.* [Ice. *lema*; Old Eng. *lam*; Sax. *hlemman.*] 1. To strike with force and noise; to shut with violence. 2. To beat; to cuff.—*Grose*; [*local.*] 3. To strike down; to slaughter; [*local.*] 4. To win all the tricks in a hand; as we say, to take all at a stroke or dash.

SLAM, *n.* 1. A violent driving and dashing against; a violent shutting of a door. 2. Defeat at cards, or the winning of all the tricks. 3. The refuse of alum-works.—*Hebert.*

SLAM'KIN, } *n.* [Ger. *schlampe.*] A slut; a slatternly
SLAM'MER-KIN, } woman. [*Not used, or local.*]

SLAM'MING, *ppr.* Striking or shutting with violence.

SLAN'DER, *n.* [Norm. *esclaunder*; Fr. *esclandre.*] 1. A false tale or report maliciously uttered, and tending to injure the reputation of another; defamation. 2. Disgrace; reproach; disreputation; ill name.

SLAN'DER, *v. t.* To injure by maliciously uttering a false report respecting one.—SYN. To defame; asperse; calumniate; vilify; scandalize; reproach.

SLAN'DERED, *pp.* Defamed; injured in good name by false and malicious reports.

SLAN'DER-ER, *n.* A defamer; one who injures another by maliciously reporting something to his prejudice.

SLAN'DER-ING, *ppr.* Defaming.

SLAN'DER-OUS, *a.* 1. That utters defamatory words or tales. 2. Containing slander or defamation; calumnious. 3. Scandalous; reproachful.

SLAN'DER-OUS-LY, *adv.* With slander; calumniously; with false and malicious reproach.

SLAN'DER-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being slanderous or defamatory.

SLANG, *old pret.* of *sling.* We now use *slung.*

SLANG, *n.* Low, vulgar, unmeaning language. [*Low.*]

SLANG-WHANG-ER, *n.* A noisy demagogue; a turbulent partisan.—*Irving.* [A cant word, of recent origin in *America*, used colloquially or in works of humor.]

SLANK, *n.* A plant; an *alga.*—*Ainsworth.*

SLANT, *a.* [Sw. *slinta, slant.*] Sloping; oblique; inclined from a direct line, whether horizontal or perpendicular.

SLANT, *v. t.* To turn from a direct line; to give an oblique or sloping direction to.—*Fuller.*

SLANT, } *n.* 1. An oblique reflection or gibe; a sar-
SLANT'ING, } castic remark; [*vulgar.*] 2. *Slant*, a copper coin of Sweden.—*Slant of wind*, among *seamen*, a transitory breeze of wind, or the period of its duration.—*Totten.*

SLANT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Giving or having an oblique direction; inclining from a right line; slant.

SLANT'ING-LY, *adv.* With a slope or inclination; also, with an oblique hint or remark.

SLANT'LY, } *adv.* Obliquely; in an inclined direction.
SLANT'WISE, } —*Tusser.*

SLAP, *n.* [Ger. *schlappe*; W. *yslapiaw.*] A blow given with the open hand, or with something broad.

SLAP, *v. t.* To strike with the open hand, or with something broad.

SLAP, *adv.* With a sudden and violent blow.—*Arbuthnot.*

SLAP'DASH, *adv.* [*slap* and *dash.*] All at once. [*Low.*]

SLĀPE, *a.* Slippery; smooth.—*Grose.* [*Local.*]

SLAP'JĀĆK, *n.* A sort of pan-cake.

SLAP'PER, } *a.* Very large. [*Vulgar.*]
SLAP'PING, }

SLASH, *n.* 1. A long cut; a cut made at random.—*Clarendon.* 2. A large slit in the thighs and arms of the old costumes, made to show a brilliant color through the openings.

SLASH, *v. t.* [Ice. *slasa.*] 1. To cut by striking violently and at random; to cut in long cuts. 2. To lash.

SLASH, *v. i.* To strike violently and at random with a sword, hanger, or other caged instrument; to lay about one with blows.

SLASHED (slasht), *pp.* Cut at random; cut in long strips or slits.

SLASH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Striking violently and cutting at random.

SLAT, *n.* A narrow piece of board or timber, used to fasten together larger pieces.

SLATCH, *n.* 1. In *seamen's language*, the period of a transitory breeze.—*Mar. Dict.* 2. An interval of fair weather. 3. Slack; [*see* SLACK.]

SLĀTE, *n.* [Fr. *eclater*; Sw. *slita.*] 1. An argillaceous stone, which readily splits into plates; argillite; argillaceous schist. The name is also given to other stones or rocks having a similar structure. 2. A piece of smooth argillaceous stone, used for covering buildings. 3. A piece of smooth stone, of the above species, used for writing on.

SLĀTE, *v. t.* To cover with slate or plates of stone.

SLĀTE, } *v. t.* To set a dog loose at any thing.—*Ray.* †*Lo*
SLĒTE, } *cal.*]

SLĀTE'-AX, *n.* A mattock with an ax-end; used in slating

SLĀT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered with slate.

SLĀT'ER, *n.* One who lays slates, or whose occupation is to slate buildings.

SLĀT'ING, *n.* 1. The act of covering with slates. 2. The cover thus put on.

SLĀT'ING, *ppr.* Covering with slates.

SLAT'TER, *v. i.* [Ger. *schlottern.*] 1. To be careless of dress, and dirty. 2. To be careless, negligent, or awkward; to spill carelessly.

SLAT'TERN, *n.* A woman who is negligent of her dress; one who is not neat and nice.

SLAT'TERN, *v. t.* To *slattern away*, to consume carelessly or wastefully; to waste. [*Unusual.*]

SLAT'TERN-LI-NESS, *n.* State of being slatternly.

SLAT'TERN-LY, *adv.* Negligently; awkwardly.

SLĀTY, *a.* Resembling slate; having the nature or properties of slate; composed of thin parallel plates, capable of being separated by splitting; as, a *slaty* color or texture.

SLAUGH'TER (slaw'ter), *n.* [Sax. *slæge*; D. *slagting*; Ger. *schlachten.*] 1. In a *general sense*, a killing. Applied to *men, slaughter* usually denotes great destruction of life by violent means.—2. Applied to *beasts*, a killing of oxen or other beasts for market.—SYN. Carnage; massacre; butchery; murder; havoc.

SLAUGH'TER (slaw'ter), *v. t.* 1. To kill; to slay; to make great destruction of life. 2. To butcher; to kill for the market, as beasts.

SLAUGH'TERED (slaw'terd), *pp.* or *a.* Slain; butchered.

SLAUGH'TER-ER, *n.* One employed in slaughtering.

SLAUGH'TER-HOUSE (slaw'ter-howse), *n.* A house where beasts are butchered for the market.

SLAUGH'TER-MAN (slaw'ter-man), *n.* One employed in killing.—*Shak.*

SLAUGH'TER-ING (slaw'ter-ing), *ppr.* Killing; destroying human life; butchering.

SLAUGH'TER-OUS, *a.* Destructive; murderous.

SLAUGH'TER-OUS-LY, *adv.* Destructively; murderously.

SLĀVE, *n.* [D. *slaaf*; Ger. *sclave*; Dan. *slave, sclave*; Sw *slaf*; Fr. *esclave*; Sp. *esclavo.*] 1. A person who is wholly subject to the will of another. 2. One who has lost the power of resistance; or one who surrenders himself to any power whatever. 3. A mean person; one in the lowest state of life. 4. One who drudges or labors like slave.—SYN. Bond-servant; bondman; bond-slave; captive; vassal; dependant; drudge.

SLĀVE, *v. i.* To drudge; to toil; to labor as a slave.

SLĀVE'-BORN, *a.* Born in slavery.

SLĀVE'-LĪKE, *a.* Like or becoming a slave.

SLĀVE'-TRĀDE, *n.* The barbarous and wicked business

of purchasing men and women, transporting them to a distant country, and selling them for slaves.

SLĀVE'HŌLD-ER, *n.* One who holds slaves.

SLĀVE'HŌLD-ING, *a.* Holding persons in slavery.

SLAV'ER, *n.* [the same as *slabber.*] Saliva driveling from the mouth.—*Pope.*

SLAV'ER, *v. i.* 1. To suffer the spittle to issue from the mouth. 2. To be besmeared with saliva.—*Shak.*

SLAV'ER, *v. t.* To smear with saliva issuing from the mouth; to defile with drivel.

SLĀV'ER, *n.* A slave-ship, or a ship employed in the slave-trade.

SLAV'ERÆD, *pp.* Defiled with drivel.

SLAV'ER-ER, *n.* A driveler; an idiot.

SLAV'ER-ING, *ppr.* Letting fall saliva.

SLĀV'ER-Y, *n.* 1. Bondage; the state of entire subjection of one person to the will of another. 2. The offices of a slave; drudgery.—SYN. Bondage; servitude; inthrallment; enslavement; captivity; bond-service; vassalage.

SLĀV'ISH, *a.* 1. Pertaining to slaves; servile; mean; base; such as becomes a slave. 2. Servile; laborious; consisting in drudgery.

SLĀV'ISH-LY, *adv.* 1. Servilely; meanly; basely. 2. In the manner of a slave or drudge.

SLĀV'ISH-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being slavish; servility; meanness.

SLA-VON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Slavons or ancient inhabitants of Russia.

SLA-VON'IC, *n.* The Slavonic language.

SLĄW, *n.* [D. *slaa.*] Cole-slaw is sliced cabbage, with or without vinegar.

SLĀY, *v. t.*; pret. *slew*; pp. *slain.* [Sax. *slægan, slagan*; Goth. *slahan*; Ger. *schlagen*; D. *slaaen.*] 1. To put to death by a weapon or by violence. 2. To destroy. *Job*, xiii., 15.—SYN. To kill; murder; assassinate; slaughter; butcher.

SLĀY'ER, *n.* One who slays; a killer; a murderer; an assassin; a destroyer of life.

SLĀY'ING, *ppr.* Killing; destroying life.

SLĒAVE, *n.* [Ice. *slefa.*] The knotted or entangled part of silk or thread; silk or thread untwisted.

SLĒAVE, *v. t.* To separate threads; or to divide a collection of threads; to sley. [*A word used by weavers.*]

SLĒAVED, *a.* Raw; not spun or wrought.—*Holinshed.*

SLĒAV'ING, *ppr.* Separating threads.

SLĒAZ'I-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being sleazy.

SLĒAZ'Y, } *a.* Thin; flimsy; wanting firmness of texture
SLEEZ'Y, } or substance. [In the *East of England*, written and pronounced *slazy.*—*Forby.*]

SLED, *n.* [D. *slecde*; Sw. *slåde*; Dan. *slæde.*] A carriage or vehicle moved on runners, much used in *America* for conveying heavy weights in winter.—*Halliwell.* [*North of England.*]

SLED, *v. t.* To convey or transport on a sled.

SLED'DED, *pp.* 1. Conveyed on a sled. 2. Mounted on a sled.

SLED'DING, *ppr.* Conveying on a sled.

SLED'DING, *n.* 1. The act of transporting on a sled. 2. The means of conveying on sleds; snow sufficient for the running of sleds.

SLEDGE (slej), *n.* [Sax. *slecge, slege*; D. *sley*; Dan. *slegge*; Sw. *slägga.*] 1. A large, heavy hammer, used chiefly by iron-smiths; called, also, a *sledge-hammer.*—2. In *England*, a sled; a vehicle moved on runners or on low wheels.

SLEEK, *a.* [D. *lekken.*] 1. Smooth; having an even, smooth surface; whence, glossy. 2. Not rough or harsh.—*Milton.*

SLEEK, *n.* That which makes smooth; varnish. [*Rare.*]

SLEEK, *v. t.* 1. To make even and smooth.—*Ben Jonson.* 2. To render smooth, soft, and glossy.—*Shak.*

SLEEK, *adv.* With ease and dexterity; with exactness. [*Vulgar.*]

SLEEK'-STŌNE, *n.* A smoothing stone.—*Peacham.*

SLEEK'LY, *adv.* Smoothly; nicely.

SLEEK'NESS, *n.* Smoothness of surface.—*Feltham.*

† SLEEKY, *a.* Of a sleek or smooth appearance.

SLEEP, *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *slept.* [Sax. *slepan, slæpan*; Goth. *slepan.*] 1. To take rest by a suspension of the voluntary exercise of the powers of the body and mind. 2. To have rest; to be unemployed; to be inactive or motionless. 3. To lie or be still; not to be noticed or agitated, as a subject or question. 4. To live thoughtlessly. 5. To be dead; to rest in the grave for a time.—1 *Thess.*, iv. 6. To be careless, inattentive, or unconcerned; not to be vigilant. *Shak.*—SYN. To slumber; nap; doze; drowse; rest; repose.

SLEEP, *n.* 1. A natural and healthy, but temporary and periodical suspension of the functions of the intellectual powers. 2. That state of an animal in which the voluntary exertion of his mental and corporeal powers is suspended, and he rests unconscious of what passes around him. Sleep may be complete or incomplete.—*Sleep of plants*, a condition of plants, usually at night, when the leaflets approach each other and conceal the flowers, as if in repose.—SYN. Slumber; rest; repose.

SLEEP'-CHĀRGED, *a.* Heavy with sleep.—*Lamb.*

SLEEP'-WĀK-ER, *n.* One under the influence of magnetic sleep.

SLEEP'-WĀK-ING, *n.* The state of one mesmerized, who is asleep and awake at the same time.

SLEEP'-WĄLK-ER (-wawk-), *n.* A somnambulist; one who walks in his sleep.

SLEEP'-WĄLK-ING (-wawk-), *n.* Somnambulism; walking in one's sleep.

SLEEP'ER, *n.* 1. A person who sleeps; also, a drone or lazy person. 2. That which lies dormant, as a law not executed; [*obs.*] 3. An animal that lies dormant in winter, as the bear, marmot, &c. 4. The name of any piece of timber laid horizontally on the ground, or on brick-work, &c., near the ground, to support a superincumbent weight, or to steady any rails or frame-work. The sleepers on rail-ways are sometimes blocks of stone.—*Francis*—*Hebert.* 5. A rafter lying in the valley of a roof.—*Gwilt*; [*obs.*] 6. A term applied to the knees which connect the transoms to the after-timbers on the ship's quarter. *Totten.*—7. In the *glass trade*, a large iron bar crossing the smaller ones, hindering the passage of coals, but leaving room for the ashes. 8. A platform. 9. A fish; [*exocœtus.*]

SLEEP'FUL, *a.* Strongly inclined to sleep. [*Little used.*]

SLEEP'FUL-NESS, *n.* Strong inclination to sleep. [*Rare.*]

SLEEP'I-LY, *adv.* 1. Drowsily; with desire to sleep. 2. Dully; in a lazy manner; heavily.—*Raleigh.* 3. Stupidly.

SLEEP'I-NESS, *n.* Drowsiness; inclination to sleep.

SLEEP'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Resting; reposing in sleep. 2. *a.* Occupied with sleep; as, *sleeping* hours. *Sleeping partner*; [*see* DORMANT.]

SLEEP'ING, *n.* 1. The state of resting in sleep. 2. The state of being at rest, or not stirred or agitated.

SLEEP'LESS, *a.* 1. Having no sleep; without sleep; wakeful. 2. Having no rest; perpetually agitated.—*Byron.*

SLEEP'LESS-LY, *adv.* In a sleepless manner.

SLEEP'LESS-NESS, *n.* Want or destitution of sleep.

SLEEP'Y, *a.* 1. Drowsy; inclined to sleep. 2. Not awake. 3. Tending to induce sleep; soporiferous; somniferous. 4. Dull; lazy; heavy; sluggish.

SLEEP'Y-LOOK-ING, *a.* Appearing to be sleepy.

SLEET, *n.* [Dan. *slud*; Ice. *sletta.*] 1. A fall of hail or snow mingled with rain, usually in fine particles.—2. In *gunnery*, the part of a mortar passing from the chamber to the trunnions, for strengthening that part.

SLEET, *v. i.* To snow or hail with a mixture of rain.

SLEET'I-NESS, *n.* A state of weather in which rain falls mixed with snow.

SLEETY, *a.* 1. Bringing sleet. 2. Consisting of sleet.

SLEEVE, *n.* [Sax. *slef, slyf.*] 1. The part of a garment that is fitted to cover the arm. 2. The "raveled *sleeve* of care," in *Shakspeare*; [*see* SLEAVE.]—*To laugh in the sleeve*, to laugh privately or unperceived, as if in the wide sleeves of former times.—*To hang on the sleeve*, to be or make dependent on others.

SLEEVE, *v. t.* To furnish with sleeves; to put in sleeves.

SLEEVE'-BUT-TON, *n.* A button to fasten the sleeve or wristband.

SLEEVED, *pp.* or *a.* Furnished with sleeves; having sleeves.

SLEEVE'LESS, *a.* 1. Having no sleeves. 2. Wanting a cover, pretext, or palliation; unreasonable; [*little used.*]

SLEEV'ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with sleeves.

SLEID (slāde), *v. t.* To sley or prepare for use in the weaver's sley or slaie.

SLEID'ED, *pp.* Prepared for use in the weaver's sley.

SLEID'ING, *ppr.* Preparing for use in the weaver's sley.

SLEIGH (slā), *n.* [probably allied to *sleek.*] A vehicle moved on runners, and greatly used in *America* for transporting persons or goods on snow or ice. [This word the English write and pronounce *sledge*, and apply it to what is called in America a *sled.*]

SLEIGH'ING (slā'ing), *n.* 1. That state of the snow or ice in winter which admits of running sleighs. 2. The act of riding in a sleigh. [*America.*]

SLEIGHT (slīte), *n.* [Ger. *schlich*; Ir. *slighteach.*] 1. An artful trick; sly artifice; a trick or feat so dextrously performed that the manner of performance escapes observation. 2. Dextrous practice; dexterity.

SLEIGHTFUL, } (slīte'-), *a.* Artful; cunningly dextrous.
SLEIGHTY, }

SLEN'DER, *a.* [Old D. *slinder.*] 1. Thin; slim; small in circumference compared with the length; not thick. 2. Small in the waist; not thick or gross. 3. Not strong; small; slight. 4. Weak; feeble; as, a *slender* probability. *slender* health. 5. Small; inconsiderable; as, *slender* parts or abilities. 6. Small; inadequate; as, a *slender* pittance. 7. Not amply supplied; as, a *slender* table.—*Phillips.* 8. Spare; abstemious, as aliment.—*Arbuthnot.*

SLEN'DER-LY, *adv.* 1. Without bulk. 2. Slightly; meanly. 3. Insufficiently.

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÂR, FĄLL, WHĄT;—PREY;—MARINE, BIRD;—MÖVE, BOOK,

SLEN'DER-NESS, *n.* 1. Thinness; smallness of diameter in proportion to the length. 2. Want of bulk or strength. 3. Weakness; slightness. 4. Weakness; feebleness. 5. Want of plenty. 6. Spareness.

† SLENT, *v. i.* To make an oblique remark. *See* SLANT.

SLEPT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *sleep.*

SLEW, *pret.* of *slay.*

SLEY (slā), *n.* [Sax. *slæ.*] A weaver's reed. *See* SLEAVE and SLEID.

SLEY (slā), *v. t.* To separate; to part threads and arrange them in a reed, as weavers.

SLĪCE, *v. t.* [G. *schleissen.*] 1. To cut into thin pieces, or to cut off a thin, broad piece. 2. To cut into parts. 3. To cut; to divide.

SLĪCE, *n.* 1. A thin, broad piece cut off. 2. A broad piece. 3. A peel or fire-shovel.—*Halliwell.* 4. A spatula; an instrument consisting of a broad plate with a handle, used by apothecaries for spreading plasters, &c.—5. In *shipbuilding*, a tapering piece of plank, to be driven between the timbers before planking.

SLĪCED (slīst), *pp.* or *a.* Cut into broad, thin pieces.

SLĪC'ING, *ppr.* Cutting into broad, thin pieces.

SLICH, } *n.*
SLICK, } The ore of a metal, particularly of gold, pounded and prepared for further working.—*Hebert.*—*Encyc.*

SLICK. The popular pronunciation of *sleek*, and so written by some authors.—*Halliwell.*

SLICK'EN-SIDES, *n.* A name which workmen give to a variety of galena in Derbyshire.—*Ure.*

SLID, *pret.* of *slide.*

SLID, }
SLID'DEN, } *pp.* of *slide.*

† SLID'DER, *v. i.* [Sax. *sliderian, slidrian.*] To slide with interruption.—*Dryden.*

† SLID'DER, }
† SLID'DER-LY, } *a.* Slippery.—*Chaucer.* *See* SLIDE.

SLĪDE, *v. i.*; pret. *slid*; pp. *slid, slidden.* [Sax. *slidan.*] 1. To move along the surface of any body by slipping, or without bounding or rolling; to slip; to glide. 2. To move along the surface without stepping. 3. To pass inadvertently. 4. To pass smoothly along, without jerks or agitation. 5. To pass in silent, unobserved progression. 6. To pass silently and gradually from one state to another. 7. To pass without difficulty or obstruction. 8. To practice sliding or moving on ice. 9. To slip; to fall. 10. To pass with an easy, smooth, uninterrupted course or flow.

SLĪDE, *v. t.* 1. To slip; to pass or put in imperceptibly. 2. To thrust along; or to thrust by slipping.

SLĪDE, *n.* 1. A smooth and easy passage; also, a slider. 2. Flow; even course. 3. The descent of a detached mass of earth or rock down a declivity.—*Dana.* 4. A place on the side of a hill or mountain for timber to descend; as, the *slide* of Alpnach, in Switzerland.—5. In *music*, a grace consisting of two small notes moving by degrees.

SLĪD'ER, *n.* 1. One who slides. 2. The part of an instrument or machine that slides.

SLĪD'ING, *ppr.* Moving along the surface by slipping; gliding; passing smoothly, easily, or imperceptibly.

SLĪD'ING, *n.* The act of sliding; lapse; falling.

SLĪD'ING-KEEL, *n.* A narrow frame or platform let down through the bottom of a small vessel like a deepening of the keel. It serves, like a lee-board, to sustain the vessel against the lateral force of the wind.—*Brande.*

SLĪD'ING-RŪLE, *n.* A mathematical instrument for the mechanical performance of addition and subtraction, and, by means of logarithmic scales, of multiplication and division. The operations are performed by sliding one of the parts along another.—*P. Cyc.*

SLĪD'ING-SCĀLE, *n.* In the *English Corn Laws*, a scale for raising or lowering the duties in proportion to the fall or rise of prices.

SLĪGHT (slīte), *a.* [D. *slegt*; G. *schlecht.*] 1. Weak; inconsiderable; not forcible, as an effort or exertion. 2. Not strong or firm; not calculated to endure; as, a *slight* structure. 3. Not deep, as an impression. 4. Not violent, as a fever. 5. Trifling; of no great importance.—*Pope.* 6. Not strong; not cogent; as, *slight* grounds. 7. Cursory; superficial; not thorough; as, *slight* examination. 8. Negligent; not vehement; not done with effort; as, a *slight* refusal.—*Bacon.* 9. Foolish; silly; weak in intellect.—*Hudibras.*

SLĪGHT (slīte), *n.* 1. A moderate degree of contempt manifested negatively by neglect. 2. Artifice; dexterity. *See* SLEIGHT.—SYN. Neglect; disregard; inattention; contempt; disdain; scorn.

SLĪGHT (slīte). *v. t.* 1. To neglect; to disregard from the consideration that a thing is of little value and unworthy of notice. 2. To overthrow; to demolish; [*obs.*]—*To slight over*, to run over in haste.

SLĪGHTED (slīted), *pp.* or *a.* Neglected.

† SLĪGHT'EN, *v. t.* To slight or disregard.—*Spenser.*

SLĪGHT'ER (slīte'-), *n.* One who neglects.

SLĪGHT'ING, *ppr.* Neglecting; disregarding.

SLĪGHT'ING-LY (slīte'-), *adv.* With neglect; without respect.—*Boyle.*

SLĪGHT'LY (slīte'-), *adv.* 1. Weakly; superficially; with inconsiderable force or effect; in a small degree. 2. Negligently; without regard; with moderate contempt.

SLĪGHT'NESS (slīte'-), *n.* 1. Weakness; want of force or strength; superficialness. 2. Negligence; want of attention; want of vehemence.

SLĪGHT'Y (slīt'e), *a.* 1. Superficial; slight. 2. Trifling; inconsiderable.—*Echard.*

SLĪ'LY, *adv.* [from *sly.*] With artful or dextrous secrecy.

SLIM, *a.* [Ice.] 1. Slender; of small diameter or thickness in proportion to the height.—*Grose.* 2. Weak; slight; unsubstantial. 3. Worthless.—*Barrow.*

SLĪME, *n.* [Sax. *slim*; Sw. *slem*; D. *slym*; L. *limus.*] Soft, moist earth having an adhesive quality; viscous mud.

SLĪME'-PIT, *n.* A pit of slime or adhesive mire.

SLĪM'I-NESS, *n.* The quality of slime; viscosity.—*Floyer.*

SLIM'NESS, *n.* State or quality of being slim.

SLĪM'Y, *a.* 1. Abounding with slime; consisting of slime 2. Overspread with slime. 3. Viscous; glutinous.

SLĪ'NESS, *n.* [from *sly.*] Dextrous artifice to conceal any thing; artful secrecy.—*Addison.*

SLING, *n.* [D. *slinger.*] 1. An instrument for throwing stones, consisting of a strap and two strings. 2. A throw; a stroke. 3. A kind of hanging bandage put round the neck, in which a wounded limb is sustained. 4. A rope by which a cask or bale is suspended and swung in or out of a ship.

SLING, *n.* [G. *schlingen.*] A drink composed of equal parts of rum or spirit and water sweetened.

SLING, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slung.* [Sax. *slingan*; D. *slingeren.*] 1. To throw with a sling. 2. To throw; to hurl. 3. To hang so as to swing. 4. To move or swing by a rope which suspends the thing.

SLING'ER, *n.* One who slings or uses the sling.

SLING'ING, *ppr.* Throwing with a sling; hanging so as to swing; moving by a sling.

SLINK, *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *slunk.* [Sax. *slincan*; G. *schleichen.*] 1. To sneak; to creep away meanly; to steal away. 2. To miscarry, as a beast.

SLINK, *v. t.* To cast prematurely; to abort or miscarry of, as the female of a beast.

SLINK, *a.* Produced prematurely, as the young of a beast.

SLIP, *v. i.* [Sax. *slepan*; D. *sleppen*; Sw. *slippa.*] 1. To slide; to glide; to move along the surface of a thing without bounding, rolling, or stepping. 2. To slide; not to tread firmly. 3. To move or fly out of place: usually with *out.* 4. To sneak; to slink; to depart or withdraw secretly. 5. To err; to fall into error or fault. 6. To glide; to pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly. 7. To enter by oversight. 8. To escape insensibly; to be lost.

SLIP, *v. t.* 1. To convey secretly. 2. To omit; to lose by negligence. 3. To part twigs from the branches or stem of a tree. 4. To escape from; to leave slily. 5. To let loose. 6. To throw off; to disengage one's self from. 7. To pass over or omit negligently. 8. To tear off. 9. To suffer abortion; to miscarry.—*To slip a cable*, to veer out and let go the end.—*To slip on*, to put on in haste or loosely.

SLIP, *n.* 1. A sliding; act of slipping. 2. An unintentional error or fault.—*Dryden.* 3. A twig separated from the main stock. 4. A leash or string by which a dog is held; so called from its being so made as to slip or become loose by relaxation of the hand. 5. An escape; a secret or unexpected desertion. 6. A long, narrow piece, as of paper. Hence, 7. Among *printers*, a portion of the columns of a newspaper struck off by itself. 8. A counterfeit piece of money, being brass covered with silver; [*obs.*] 9. Matter found in troughs of grindstones after the grinding of edge-tools; [*local.*] 10. A particular quantity of yarn; [*local.*] 11. An opening between wharves or in a dock; [*N. York.*] 12. A place having a gradual descent on the bank of a river or harbor, convenient for ship-building.—*Totten.* 13. A long seat or narrow pew in churches; [*United States.*]—14. In *geology*, a mass of strata separated vertically or aslant.

SLIP'-BŌARD, *n.* A board sliding in grooves.

SLIP'-KNOT (-not), *n.* A knot which will not bear a strain, but slips along the rope or line around which it is made *Totten.*

SLIPPED (slipt), *pret.* and *pp.* of SLIP.

SLIP'PER, *n.* [Sax.] 1. A kind of light shoe, which may be slipped on with ease and worn in undress; a slip-shoe. 2. A kind of apron for children, to be slipped over their other clothes to keep them clean. 3. [L. *crepis.*] A plant. 4. A kind of iron slide or lock for the use of a heavy wagon.

† SLIP'PER, *a.* [Sax. *slipur.*] Slippery.—*Spenser.*

SLIP'PERED, *a.* Wearing slippers.—*Warton.*

SLIP'PER-I-LY, *adv.* In a slippery manner.

SLIP'PER-I-NESS, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being slip-

pery; lubricity; smoothness; glibness. 2. Uncertainty; want of firm footing. 3. Lubricity of character.

SLIP'PER-Y, *a.* 1. Smooth; glib; having the quality opposite to adhesiveness. 2. Not affording firm footing or confidence. 3. Not easily held; liable or apt to slip away. 4. Not standing firm. 5. Unstable; changeable; mutable, uncertain. 6. Not certain in its effect. 7. Lubricous; wanton; unchaste.

† SLIP'PY, *a.* [Sax. *slipeg.*] Slippery.

SLIP'SHOD, *a.* [*slip* and *shod.*] Wearing shoes like slippers, without pulling up the quarters.—*Swift.*

SLIP'SLOP, *n.* Bad liquor.

SLIP'STRING, *n.* [*slip* and *string.*] One who has shaken off restraint; a prodigal; called, also, *slipthrift.* [*Rare.*]

SLISH, *n.* A low word, formed by reduplicating *slash*, as *slish* and *slash.*—*Shak.*

SLIT, *v. t.*; pret. *slit*; pp. *slit* or *slitted.* [Sax. *slitan*; Sw. *slita.*] 1. To cut lengthwise; to cut into long pieces or strips. 2. To cut or make a long fissure. 3. To cut, in general. 4. To rend; to split.

SLIT, *n.* 1. A long cut; or a narrow opening. 2. A cleft or crack in the breast of cattle.—*Encyc.*

SLITH'ER, *v. i.* To slide.—*Halliwell.* [*Various dialects.*]

SLIT'TER, *n.* One who slits.

SLIT'TING, *ppr.* Cutting lengthwise.

SLIT'TING-MILL, *n.* A mill where iron bars are slit into nail-rods, &c.

SLĪVE, *v. i.* To sneak.—*Halliwell.* [*North of England.*]

SLIV'ER, *v. t.* [Sax. *slifan.*] To cut or divide into long, thin pieces, or into very small pieces; to cut or rend lengthwise.

SLIV'ER, *n.* A long piece cut or rent off, or a piece cut or rent lengthwise.

SLIV'ERED, *pp.* Divided into long, thin pieces; cut or rent lengthwise.

SLIV'ER-ING, *ppr.* Cutting or rending lengthwise into long, thin pieces, or very small pieces.

SLŌAM, *n.* Layers of clay between those of coal.

SLŌAT (slōte), *n.* [D. *sluiten*; Sw. *sluta*; G. *schliessen.*] A narrow piece of timber which holds together larger pieces; as, the *sloats* of a cart.

SLOB'BER and its derivatives are a different orthography of *slabber*, the original pronunciation of which was, probably, *slobber.* *See* SLABBER and SLAVER.

† SLOCK, to quench, is a different orthography of *slake.*

SLŌE, *n.* [Sax. *slag*, *sla*; G. *schlehe*; D. *slee.*] A small, bitter wild plum, the fruit of the black thorn.—*Mortimer.*

SLŌ'GAN, *n.* The war-cry or gathering-word of a Highland clan in Scotland.—*Walter Scott.*

SLOOM, *n.* Slumber.—*Halliwell.* [*North of England.*]

SLOOM'Y, *a.* Sluggish; slow.—*Halliwell.* [*North of Eng.*]

SLOOP, *n.* [D. *sloep*, *sloepschip*; G. *schaluppe*; Dan. *sluppe*; Fr. *chaloupe.* It is written, also, *shallop.*] A vessel with one mast, carrying only a jib and main-sail.—*Sloop of war*, a vessel of war rigged either as a ship, brig, or schooner, and mounting between 18 and 32 guns.—*Totten.*

SLOP, *v. t.* To drink greedily and grossly. [*Little used.*]

SLOP, *n.* 1. Water carelessly thrown about on a table or floor; a puddle; a soiled spot. 2. Mean liquor; mean liquid food. 3. *pl. Slops*, ready-made clothes, bedding, &c.

SLOP'-SELL-ER, *n.* One who sells ready-made clothes.

SLOP'-SHOP, *n.* A shop where ready-made clothes are sold.

SLŌPE, *a.* Inclined or inclining from a horizontal direction; forming an angle with the plane of the horizon.—*Milton.* [*Little used.*]

SLŌPE, *n.* 1. An oblique direction; a line or direction inclining from a horizontal line; *properly*, a direction downward. 2. A declivity; any ground whose surface forms an angle with the plane of the horizon.

SLŌPE, *v. t.* To form with a slope; to form to declivity or obliquity; to direct obliquely; to incline.

SLŌPE, *v. i.* To take an oblique direction; to be declivous or inclined.

SLŌPE'NESS, *n.* Declivity; obliquity.—*Wotton.* [*Rare.*]

SLŌPE'WĪSE, *adv.* Obliquely.—*Carew.*

SLŌP'ING, *ppr.* 1. Taking an inclined direction. 2. *a.* Oblique; declivous; inclining or inclined from a horizontal or other right line.

SLŌP'ING-LY, *adv.* Obliquely; with a slope.

SLOP'PI-NESS, *n.* Wetness of the earth; muddiness.

SLOP'PY, *a.* Wet, as the ground; muddy; plashy.

SLOPS, *n. pl.* [qu. D. *sluif.*] Trowsers; a loose lower garment; drawers; hence, ready-make clothes, bedding, &c.—*Shak.*

SLOSH, *n.* *See* SLUSH.

SLOSH'Y, *a.* *See* SLUSHY.

SLOT, *v. t.* [D. *sluiten*; Dan. *slutter*; Sw. *sluta.*] To shut with violence; to slam, that is, to drive. [*Little used.*]

SLOT, *n.* A broad, flat, wooden bar.

SLOT, *n.* The track of a deer.—*Drayton.*

* SLOTH or SLŌTH, *n.* [Sax. *slæwth.*] 1. Slowness; tardiness. 2. Disinclination to action or labor; sluggishness; laziness; idleness. 3. A tardigrade edentate quadruped of South America. There are two species, the *ai* and the *renau*, which are called *sloths*, from the remarkable slowness of their motions.

* SLOTH or SLŌTH, *v. i.* To be idle.—*Gower.*

* SLOTH'FUL or SLŌTH'FUL, *a.* Inactive; sluggish; lazy, indolent; idle.

* SLOTH'FUL-LY or SLŌTH'FUL-LY, *adv.* Lazily; sluggishly; idly.

* SLOTH'FUL-NESS or SLŌTH'FUL-NESS, *n.* The indulgence of sloth; inactivity; the habit of idleness; laziness.

SLOT'TED, *pp.* or *a.* Shut with violence. [*Local.*]

† SLOT'TER-Y, *a.* [G. *schlotterig.*] 1. Squalid; dirty, slut tish; untrimmed. 2. Foul; wet.

SLOT'TING, *ppr.* Shutting with violence; slamming.

SLOUCH, *n.* 1. A hanging down; a depression of the head or of some other part of the body; an ungainly, clownish gait. 2. An awkward, heavy, clownish fellow.

SLOUCH, *v. i.* To hang down; to have a downcast, clownish look, gait, or manner.—*Chesterfield.*

SLOUCH, *v. t.* To depress; to cause to hang down.

SLOUCHED (sloucht), *pp.* or *a.* Made to hang down; depressed.

SLOUCH'ING, *ppr.* 1. Causing to hang down. 2. *a.* Hanging down; walking heavily and awkwardly.

SLOUGH (slou), *n.* [Sax. *slog.*] 1. A place of deep mud or mire; a hole full of mire. 2. [pron. *sluff.*] The skin or cast skin of a serpent. 3. [pron. *sluff.*] The part that separates from a foul sore, or from the living parts in mortification.

SLOUGH (sluff), *v. i.* To separate from the sound flesh; to come off, as the matter formed over a sore.—*To slough off*, to separate from the living parts, as the dead part in mortification.

SLOUGH'Y (slou'e), *a.* Full of sloughs; miry.—*Swift.*

SLŌUM. *See* SLOOM.

SLŌV'EN, *n.* [D. *slof*, *sloffen.*] A man careless of his dress, or negligent of cleanliness; a man habitually negligent of neatness and order.

SLŌV'EN-LI-NESS, *n.* 1. Negligence of dress; habitual want of cleanliness. 2. Neglect of order and neatness.

SLŌV'EN-LY, *a.* 1. Negligent of dress or neatness. 2 Loose; disorderly; not neat.

SLŌV'EN-LY, *adv.* In a careless, inelegant manner.

† SLŌV'EN-RY, *n.* Negligence of order or neatness.

SLŌW (slō), *a.* [Sax. *slaw*; Dan. *slöv.*] 1. Moving a small distance in a long time; not swift; not quick in motion, not rapid. 2. Long in taking place; not happening in a short time. 3. Not ready; not prompt or quick; as, *slow* of speech. 4. Characterized by dullness, inactivity, or tardiness. 5. Not hasty; not precipitate; acting with deliberation. 6. Wanting quickness; heavy in wit. 7. Behind in time; indicating a time later than the true time. 8. Not advancing, growing, or improving rapidly.—SYN. Dilatory; late; delaying; lingering; tardy; sluggish; dull; in active.

SLŌW is used in composition to modify other words.

† SLŌW, as a *verb*, to delay.—*Shak.*

† SLŌW, *n.* [Sax. *sliw.*] A moth.—*Chaucer.*

SLŌW'-SĪGHT-ED (-sīt'ed), *a.* Slow to discern.—*More.*

SLŌW'-WING-ED, *a.* Flying slowly.

SLŌW'-WORM, *n.* [Sax. *slaw-wyrm.*] A reptile, the blind worm, not venomous.—*P. Cyc.*

SLŌW'BACK, *n.* A lubber; an idle fellow; a loiterer.

SLŌW'LY, *adv.* 1. With moderate motion; not rapidly, not with velocity or celerity. 2. Not soon; not early; not in a little time; not with hasty advance. 3. Not hastily; not rashly; not with precipitation. 4. Not promptly; not readily. 5. Tardily; with slow progress.

SLŌW'NESS, *n.* 1. Moderate motion; want of speed or velocity. 2. Tardy advance; moderate progression. 3 Dullness to admit conviction or affection. 4. Want of readiness or promptness; dullness of intellect. 5. Deliberation; coolness; caution in deciding. 6. Dilatoriness; tardiness.

SLUB'BER, *v. t.* To do lazily, imperfectly, or coarsely; to daub; to stain; to cover carelessly.—*Shak.* [*Little used.*]

SLUB'BER-DE-GULL'ION (-yun), *n.* A mean, dirty, sorry wretch.—*Hudibras.*

SLUB'BER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a slovenly manner. [*Vulgar.*]

SLUDGE, *n.* [Sax. *slog.*] Mud; mire; soft mud.

SLUDG'Y, *a.* Miry.—*Partington.*

SLŪE, *v. t.* In *seamen's language*, to turn any thing conical or cylindrical, &c., about its axis without removing it from its place; to turn.

SLŪED, *pp.* Turned about on its axis, without removing it

SLUG, *n.* [W. *llag.*] 1. A drone; a slow, heavy, lazy fellow. 2. A hinderance; obstruction. 3. A naked snail or snail without a shell. 4. [qu. Sax. *sloca.*] A cylindrical or oval piece of metal used for the charge of a gun.

† SLUG, *v. i.* To move slowly; to lie idle.—*Spenser.*

† SLUG, *v. t.* To make sluggish.—*Milton.*

† SLUG'A-BED, *n.* One who indulges in lying abed.—*Shak.*

SLUG'GARD, *n.* [*slug* and *ard.*] A person habitually lazy, idle, and inactive; a drone.—*Dryden.*

SLUG'GARD, *a.* Sluggish; lazy.—*Dryden.*

SLUG'GARD-IZE, *v. t.* To make lazy.—*Shak.* [*Little used.*]

SLUG'GISH, *a.* 1. Habitually or naturally given to indolence or laziness. 2. Not quick; having little motion. 3. Having no power to move itself.—SYN. Idle; lazy; slothful; indolent; dronish; slow; dull; drowsy; inactive; inert.

SLUG'GISH-LY, *adv.* Lazily; slothfully; drowsily; idly; slowly.—*Milton.*

SLUG'GISH-NESS, *n.* 1. Natural or habitual indolence or laziness; sloth; dullness; [*applied to persons.*] 2. Inertness; want of power to move. 3. Slowness.

† SLUG'GY, *a.* Sluggish.—*Chaucer.*

SLUGS, *n.* Among *miners*, half-roasted ore.

SLŪICE, *n.* [D. *sluis*; G. *schleuse*; Sw. *sluss*; Dan. *sluse*; Fr. *ecluse.*] 1. A frame of timber, stone, &c., with a gate, for the purpose of excluding, retaining, or regulating the flow of water in a river, &c.—*Brande.* 2. The stream of water issuing through a flood-gate. 3. An opening; a source of supply; that through which any thing flows.

SLŪICE, *v. t.* To emit by flood-gates.—*Milton.* [*Rare.*]

SLŪI'CY, *a.* Falling in streams, as from a sluice.—*Dryden.*

SLŪ'ING, *ppr.* Turning on its axis.

SLUM'BER, *v. i.* [Sax. *slumerian*; D. *sluimeren.*] 1. To sleep lightly; to doze or drowse. 2. To sleep. 3. To be in a state of negligence, sloth, supineness, or inactivity.

SLUM'BER, *v. t.* 1. To lay to sleep. 2. To stun; to stupefy.—*Spenser.*—*Wotton*; [*little used.*]

SLUM'BER, *n.* 1. Light sleep; sleep not deep or sound. 2. Sleep; repose.—*Dryden.*

SLUM'BERED, *pp.* Laid to sleep.

SLUM'BER-ER, *n.* One who slumbers.

SLUM'BER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Dozing; sleeping.

SLUM'BER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a slumbering manner.

SLUM'BER-OUS, } *a.* 1. Inviting or causing sleep; soporif-
SLUM'BER-Y, } erous. 2. Sleepy; not waking.

SLUMP, *v. i.* [G. *schlump*; Dan., Sw. *slump.*] To fall or sink suddenly into water or mud when walking on a hard surface, as on ice or frozen ground, not strong enough to bear the person.—*Forby.* [*In common use in New England.*]

SLUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of *sling.*

SLUNK, *pret.* and *pp.* of *slink.*

SLUR, *v. t.* [D. *slordig.*] 1. To soil; to sully; to contaminate; to disgrace. 2. To pass lightly; to conceal.—*Burke.* 3. To cheat; to trick; [*unusual.*]—4. In *music*, to sing or perform in a smooth, gliding style.

SLUR, *n.* 1. *Properly*, a black mark; hence, slight reproach or disgrace.—2. In *music*, a mark connecting notes which are to be sung to the same syllable, or united as much as possible in playing.

SLURRED (slurd), *pp.* 1. Contaminated; soiled. 2. *a.* Marked with a slur, in *music*; performed in a smooth, gliding style, like notes marked with a slur; *see* SLUR, *n.*, No. 2.

SLUSH, *n.* 1. Soft mud; also, a mixture of snow and water; snow-broth.—*Jamieson.* 2. A soft mixture of grease, &c., used to lubricate.

SLUSH'Y, *a.* Consisting of soft mud, or of snow and water, or of soft grease.

SLUT, *n.* [D. *slet*, a slut, a rag; G. *schlotterig*, negligent, slovenly.] 1. A woman who is negligent of cleanliness and dress. 2. A name of slight contempt for a woman.

SLUT'TER-Y, *n.* The qualities of a slut; *more generally*, the practice of a slut; dirtiness.

SLUT'TISH, *a.* 1. Not neat or cleanly; dirty; careless of dress and neatness; disorderly. 2. Disorderly; dirty. 3. Meretricious; [*little used.*]

SLUT'TISH-LY, *adv.* In a sluttish manner; negligently; dirtily.

SLUT'TISH-NESS, *n.* The qualities or practice of a slut; negligence of dress; dirtiness of dress, furniture, and in domestic affairs generally.

SLY, *a.* [G. *schlau*; Dan. *slue.*] 1. Artfully dextrous in performing things secretly and escaping observation or detection; usually implying some degree of meanness. 2. Done with artful and dextrous secrecy. 3. Marked with artful secrecy. 4. Secret; concealed.—*On the sly*, in a sly or secret manner; [*England.*]—SYN. Cunning; crafty; subtle; wily.

SLY'-BOOTS, *n.* A sly, cunning, or waggish person. [*Low.*]

SLY'LY, } *See* SLILY, SLINESS.
SLY'NESS, }

SMACK, *v. i.* [W. *ysmac*; Sax. *smæccan*; D. *smaaken.*] 1. To kiss with a close compression of the lips, so as to make a sound when they separate; to kiss with violence. 2. To make a noise by the separation of the lips after tasting any thing. 3. To have a taste; to be tinctured with any particular taste. 4. To have a tincture or quality infused.

SMACK, *v. t.* 1. To kiss with a sharp noise. 2. To make a sharp noise with the lips. 3. To make a sharp noise by striking; to crack.

SMACK, *n.* 1. A loud kiss. 2. A quick, sharp noise, as of the lips or of a whip. 3. Taste; savor; tincture. 4. Pleasing taste. 5. A quick, smart blow. 6. A small quantity; a taste. 7. [D. *smakschip.*] A small vessel, commonly rigged as a sloop, used chiefly in the coasting and fishing trade.—*Hebert.*

SMACKING, *ppr.* Kissing with a sharp noise; making a sharp noise with the lips or by striking.

SMALL (smawl), *a.* [Sax. *smæl*, *smal*; G. *schmal*; D. *smal*, Dan. *smal.*] 1. Slender; thin; fine; of little diameter; hence, *in general*, little in size or quantity; diminutive; not great. 2. Minute; slender; fine; as, a *small* voice. 3. Little in degree; petty. 4. Being of little moment, weight, or importance. 5. Of little genius or ability; petty; as, a *small* politician. 6. Short; containing little; as, a *small* work or production. 7. Little in amount. 8. Containing little of the principal quality, or little strength; weak; as, *small* beer. 9. Gentle; soft; not loud. 10 Mean; base; unworthy; [*colloquial.*]

SMALL, *n.* The small or slender part of a thing.—*Sidney.*

† SMALL, *v. t.* To make little or less.

SMALL'-ARMS, *n. pl.* A general name of muskets, carbines, rifles, pistols, &c., in distinction from the great guns.

SMALL'-BEER, *n.* [*small* and *beer.*] A species of weak beer.

SMALL'-CLOTHES, *n. pl.* Breeches.—*Booth.*

SMALL'-COAL, *n.* Little wood coals used to light fires.

SMALL'-CRAFT, *n.* A vessel, or vessels in general, of a small size, or below the size of ships and brigs.

SMALL'-GRAINED, *a.* Having small grains.—*Thompson.*

SMALL-POX', *n.* [*small* and *pox*, *pocks.*] An exanthematic disease, consisting of a constitutional febrile affection and a cutaneous eruption. It is propagated exclusively by contagion or infection, and is very dangerous when it occurs casually. It is called, technically, *variola.*

SMALL'-WARES, *n. pl.* The name given, in commerce, to various small textile articles, as tapes, braid, sash-cord, fringe, &c.—*M'Culloch.*

SMALL'AGE, *n.* A plant, *apium graveolens.* In its improved state under cultivation, it is called celery.—*Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

SMALL'ISH, *a.* Somewhat small.—*Chaucer.*

SMALL'NESS, *n.* 1. Littleness of size or extent; littleness of quantity. 2. Littleness in degree. 3. Littleness in force or strength; weakness. 4. Fineness; softness; melodiousness. 5. Littleness in amount or value. 6. Littleness of importance; inconsiderableness.

SMAL'LY (smawl'ly), *adv.* In a little quantity or degree; with minuteness.—*Ascham.* [*Little used.*]

SMALT, *n.* [D. *smelten*; Dan. *smelter.*] Common glass tinged of a fine deep blue by the protoxyd of cobalt.

SMALTINE, *n.* Gray cobalt; tin-white cobalt, consisting of arsenic and cobalt.—*Dana.*

SMAR'AGD, *n.* [Gr. σμαραγδος.] The emerald.

SMA-RAG'DINE, *a.* [L *smaragdinus.*] Pertaining to emerald; consisting of emerald, or resembling it; of an emerald green.

SMA-RAG'DITE, *n.* A green mineral, diallage.—*Ure.*

SMART, *n.* [D. *smert*; G. *schmerz*; Dan. *smerte.*] 1. Quick, pungent, lively pain; a pricking, local pain, as the pain from puncture by nettles. 2. Severe, pungent pain of mind; pungent grief.

SMART, *v. i.* [Sax. *smeortan*; D. *smerten.*] 1. To feel a lively, pungent pain, *particularly*, a pungent local pain from some piercing or irritating application. 2. To feel a pungent pain of mind; to feel sharp pain. 3. To be punished; to bear penalties or the evil consequences of any thing.

SMART, *a.* 1. Pungent; pricking; causing a keen local pain. 2. Keen; severe; poignant. 3. Quick; vigorous; sharp; severe. 4. Brisk; fresh. 5. Acute and pertinent; witty. 6. Brisk; vivacious. 7. Dressed in a showy manner.

SMART, *n.* A cant word for a fellow that affects briskness and vivacity.

SMART'-MONEY, *n.* 1. Money paid by a person to buy himself off from some unpleasant engagement or some painful situation. 2. Money allowed to soldiers or sailors in the English service, for wounds and injuries received.—*Grose.*

SMART'-TICKET, *n.* A certificate given to wounded seamen, entitling them to smart-money.—*Brande.*

SMART'-WEED, *n.* A plant, so called on account of its acrimony, which produces smarting, if applied where the skin is tender; arse-smart.

† SMART'EN, *v. t.* To make smart.

† SMART'LE, *v. i.* To waste away.—*Ray.*

SMART'LY, *adv.* 1. With keen pain. 2. Briskly; sharply; wittily. 3. Vigorously; actively. 4. Showily.

SMART'NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being smart or pungent; as, *smartness* of taste. 2. The quality of being quick or vigorous, as of a stroke. 3. The quality of being lively, witty, or keen; as, the *smartness* of an answer.—SYN. Pungency; poignancy; tartness; sharpness; acute-

ness; keenness; quickness; vigor; liveliness; briskness; vivacity; wittiness.

SMASH, *v. t.* [probably *mash*, with a prefix.] To break in pieces by violence; to dash to pieces; to crush.—*Burke.* [*Vulgar.*]

SMASHED (smasht), *pp.* or *a.* Dashed to pieces.

SMASH'ING, *ppr.* Dashing to pieces.

SMASH'ING, *n.* State of being smashed.

† SMATCH, *v. i.* To have a taste.—*Banister.*

SMATCH, *n.* [corrupted from *smack.*] 1. Taste; tincture; [*vulgar.*] 2. A bird.

SMAT'TER, *v. i.* [qu. Dan. *smatter.*] 1. To talk superficially or ignorantly. 2. To have a slight taste, or a slight, superficial knowledge.

SMAT'TER, *n.* Slight, superficial knowledge.

SMAT'TER-ER, *n.* One who has only a slight, superficial knowledge.—*Swift.*

SMAT'TER-ING, *n.* A slight, superficial knowledge.

SMĒAR (smeer), *v. t.* [Sax. *smerian, smirian;* D. *smeeren;* G. *schmieren;* Ir. *smearam.*] 1. To overspread with any thing unctuous, viscous, or adhesive; to besmear; to daub. 2. To soil; to contaminate; to pollute.

SMĒAR, *n.* A fat, oily substance; ointment. [*Rare.*]

SMĒARED, *pp.* Overspread with soft or oily matter; soiled.

SMĒAR'ING, *ppr.* Overspreading with any thing soft and oleaginous; soiling.

SMĒAR'Y, *a.* That smears or soils; adhesive.—*Rowe.* [*Rare.*]

SMĒATH, *n.* A sea fowl.

SMEC'TITE, *n.* [Gr. σμηκτις.] A sort of fuller's earth.—*Smart.*

† SMEETH, *v. t.* To smoke.

SMEETH, *v. t.* To smooth.—*Halliwell.* [*North of England.*]

SMEG-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. σμηγμα.] Being of the nature of soap; soapy; cleansing; detersive.

SMELL, *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *smelled, smelt.* To perceive by the nose, or by the olfactory nerves; to have a sensation excited in certain organs of the nose by particular qualities of a body, which are transmitted in fine particles, often from a distance.—*To smell out* is a low phrase signifying to find out by sagacity.—*To smell a rat* is a low phrase signifying to suspect strongly.

SMELL, *v. i.* 1. To affect the olfactory nerves; to have an odor or particular scent. 2. To have a particular tincture or smack of any quality. 3. To practice smelling. 4. To exercise sagacity.

SMELL, *n.* 1. The sense or faculty by which certain qualities of bodies are perceived through the instrumentality of the olfactory nerves; or the faculty of perceiving by the organs of the nose; one of the five senses. 2. The quality of bodies which affects the olfactory organs.—Syn. Scent; odor; perfume; fragrance.

SMELLED, SMELT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *smell.*

SMELL'ER, *n.* One who smells.

SMELL'FEAST, *n.* One who is apt to find and frequent good tables; an epicure; a parasite.

SMELL'ING, *ppr.* Perceiving by the olfactory nerves.

SMELL'ING, *n.* The sense by which odors are perceived.

SMELL'ING-BOT-TLE, *n.* A bottle impregnated with something suited to stimulate the nose and revive the spirits.—*Ash.*

SMELT. *See* SMELLED.

SMELT, *n.* [Sax.] A small fish of the salmon family that is very delicate food. It emits a peculiar odor like that of cucumbers, rushes, or violets.—The *sand-smelt* is the same as the atherine, which see.

SMELT, *v. t.* [D. *smelten;* G. *schmelzen;* Dan. *smelter.*] To melt or fuse, as ore, for the purpose of separating the metal.

SMELT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Melted for the extraction of the metal.

SMELT'ER, *n.* One who smelts ore.

SMELT'ER-Y, *n.* A house or place for smelting ores.

SMELT'ING, *ppr.* Melting, as ore.

SMELT'ING, *n.* The operation of melting or fusing ores for the purpose of extracting the metal.

SMERK, *v. i.* [Sax. *smercian.*] 1. To smile affectedly or wantonly. 2. To look affectedly soft or kind.

SMERK, *n.* An affected smile.

SMERK, SMERK'Y, *a.* Nice; smart; janty.—*Spenser.*

SMER'LIN, *n.* A fish.—*Ainsworth.*

SMEW (smū), *n.* A migratory aquatic fowl, the *mergus albellus;* also called *white nun.*

SMIC'KER, *v. i.* [Sw. *smickra;* Dan. *smigrer.*] To smerk; to look amorously or wantonly.

SMIC'KER-ING, *ppr.* Smerking; smiling affectedly.

SMIC'KER-ING, *n.* An affected smile or amorous look.

† SMIC'KET, *n.* Dim. of *smock.*

† SMID'DY, *n.* [Sax. *smiththa.*] A smithery or smith's workshop.

SMIGHT, for *smite*, in *Spenser*, is a mistake.

SMIL'A-CIN, *n.* [Gr. σμιλαξ; L. *smilax.*] A white crystalizable compound, considered to be the active principle of the officinal species of *smilax*, or sarsaparilla. It is tasteless when solid, but bitter in solution. It is now ascertained to be *parillinic acid.*

SMILE, *v. i.* [Sw. *smila*, Dan. *smiler.*] 1. To contract the features of the face in such a manner as to express pleasure, moderate joy, or love and kindness. 2. To express slight contempt by a smiling look, implying sarcasm or pity; to sneer. 3. To look gay and joyous; or to have an appearance to excite joy. 4. To be propitious or favorable; to favor; to countenance.

SMILE, *v. t.* To awe with a contemptuous smile.

SMILE, *n.* 1. A peculiar contraction of the features of the face, which naturally expresses pleasure, moderate joy, approbation, or kindness. 2. Gay or joyous appearance. 3. Favor; countenance; propitiousness. 4. An expression of countenance, resembling a smile, but indicative of opposite feelings, as contempt, scorn, &c.; as, a *scornful* smile.

SMILE'LESS, *a.* Not having a smile.

SMIL'ER, *n.* One who smiles.

SMIL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Having a smile on the countenance looking joyous or gay; looking propitious.

SMIL'ING-LY, *adv.* With a look of pleasure.

SMIL'ING-NESS, *n.* State of being smiling.—*Byron.*

† SMILT, for *smelt.*

SMIRCH (smurch), *v. t.* [from *murk, murky.*] To cloud; to dusk; to soil.—*Shak.* [*Low.*]

SMIRK, *v. i.* To look affectedly soft or kind. *See* SMERK.

SMIT, sometimes used for *smitten.* *See* SMITE.

SMITE, *v. t.;* pret. *smote;* pp. *smitten, smit.* [Sax. *smitan*, D. *snyten.*] 1. To strike; to throw, drive, or force against, as the fist or hand, a stone or a weapon. 2. To kill; to destroy the life of by beating, or by weapons of any kind. 3. To blast; to destroy life, as by a stroke or by something sent. 4. To afflict; to chasten; to punish. 5. To strike or affect with passion.

SMITE, *v. i.* To strike; to collide.

SMITE, *n.* A blow. [*Local.*]

SMIT'ER, *n.* One who smites or strikes.

SMITH, *n.* [Sax. *smith;* Dan., Sw. *smed;* D. *smit;* G. *schmied.*] 1. *Literally*, the striker, the beater; hence, one who forges with the hammer; one who works in metals; as, an *iron-smith*, &c. 2. He who makes or effects any thing.

† SMITH, *v. t.* [Sax. *smithian.*] To beat into shape; to forge —*Chaucer.*

SMITH'-CRAFT, *n.* [*smith* and *craft.*] The art or occupation of a smith.—*Raleigh.* [*Little used.*]

SMITH'ER-Y, *n.* 1. The work-shop of a smith. 2. Work done by a smith.—*Burke.*

SMITH'ING, *n.* The act or art of working a mass of iron into the intended shape.—*Moxon.*

SMITH-SŌ'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to or derived from Smithson, an English gentleman who bequeathed a large sum of money to the United States to found an institution for the diffusion of learning.

† SMITH'Y, *n.* [Sax. *smiththa.*] The shop of a smith.

SMIT'ING, *ppr.* Striking; killing; afflicting; punishing.

SMITT, *n.* The finest of the clayey ore made up into balls, used for marking sheep.—*Woodward.*

SMIT'TEN (smit'n), *pp.* of *smite.* 1. Struck; killed. 2. Affected with some passion; excited by beauty or something impressive.

SMIT'TLE, *v. t.* To infect.—*Halliwell.* [*Local.*]

SMIT'TLE, SMIT'TLISH, *a.* Infectious.

SMOCK, *n.* [Sax. *smoc.*] 1. A shift; a chemise; a woman's under garment.—2. In *composition*, it is used for *female*, or what relates to women. 3. A smock-frock, which see. *M. F. Tupper.*

SMOCK'-FACED (-fāste), *a.* Pale-faced; maidenly; having a feminine countenance or complexion.

SMOCK'-FROCK, *n.* [*smock* and *frock.*] A coarse linen frock or shirt worn over the coat by farm-laborers.—*Hallixwell.*

SMOCK'-MILL, *n.* A wind-mill whose top is the only part which turns to meet the wind.—*Francis.*

SMOCK'-RACE, *n.* A race run by women for the prize of a fine smock. [*North of England.*]

SMOCK'LESS, *a.* Wanting a smock.—*Chaucer.*

SMŌKE, *n.* [Sax. *smoca, smec, smic;* G. *schmauch;* D. *smook.*] 1. The exhalation, visible vapor, or substance that escapes or is expelled in combustion from the substance burning, as from wood, &c. 2. Vapor; watery exhalations.

SMŌKE, *v. i.* [Sax. *smocian, smecan, smican;* Dan. *smöger;* D. *smooken.*] 1. To emit smoke; to throw off volatile matter in the form of vapor or exhalation. 2. To burn; to be kindled; to rage; [*in Scripture.*] 3. To raise a dust or smoke by rapid motion. 4. To smell or hunt out; to suspect; [*rare.*] 5. To use tobacco in a pipe or cigar, by inhaling its smoke. 6. To suffer; to be punished.

SMŌKE, *v. t.* 1. To apply smoke to; to hang in smoke; to

scent, medicate, or dry by smoke. 2. To smell out; to find out; [*rare.*] 3. To sneer at; to ridicule to the face.

SMŌKE'-CLOUD, *n.* A cloud of smoke.—*Hemans.*

SMŌKE'-CON-SŪMING, *a.* Consuming smoke.

SMŌKE'-DRĪED, *a.* Dried in smoke.—*Irving.*

SMŌKE'-DRY, *v. t.* To dry by smoke.—*Mortimer.*

SMŌKE'-JACK, *n.* An engine for turning a spit.

SMŌKE'-SAIL, *n.* A small sail set forward of the funnel of a vessel's galley, to allow the smoke to rise before it is blown off by the wind.—*Totten.*

SMŌKED (smōkt), *pp.* or *a.* Cured, cleansed, or dried in smoke.

SMŌKE'LESS, *a.* Having no smoke.—*Pope.*

SMŌK'ER, *n.* 1. One who dries by smoke. 2. One who uses tobacco by inhaling its smoke from a pipe or cigar.

SMŌK'I-LY, *adv.* So as to be full of smoke.—*Sherwood.*

SMŌK'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being smoky.—*Ash.*

SMŌK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Emitting smoke, as fuel, &c. 2. Applying smoke for cleansing, drying, &c. 3. Using tobacco in a pipe or cigar.

SMŌK'ING, *n.* 1. The act of emitting smoke. 2. The act of applying smoke to. 3. The act or practice of inhaling tobacco smoke from a pipe or cigar.

SMŌK'Y, *a.* 1. Emitting smoke; fumid. 2. Having the appearance or nature of smoke. 3. Filled with smoke, or with a vapor resembling it; thick. 4. Subject to be filled with smoke from the chimneys or fire-places. 5. Tarnished with smoke; noisome with smoke.

SMŌL'DER-ING. The more desirable orthography of *smouldering*, which see.

† SMOOR, } *v. t.* [Sax. *smoran.*] To suffocate or smother.—

† SMŌRE, } *More.*

SMOOTH, *a.* [Sax. *smethe, smoeth;* W. *esmwyth.*] 1. Having an even surface, or a surface so even that no roughness or points are perceptible to the touch; not rough. 2. Evenly spread; as, a *smooth*-haired horse.—*Pope.* 3. Gently flowing; moving equably; not ruffled or undulating. 4. That flows without stops, obstruction, or hesitation; not harsh; as, *smooth* poetry or elocution. 5. Characterized by blandness, flattery, or deception; as, *smooth* discourse.—6. In *botany*, glabrous; having a slippery surface void of roughness.—SYN. Even; plain; level; flat; polished; glossy; sleek; soft; bland; mild; soothing; voluble; flattering; adulatory; deceptive.

SMOOTH, *n.* That which is smooth; the smooth part of any thing; as, the *smooth* of the neck.—*Gen.*, xxvii.

SMOOTH, *v. t.* [Sax. *smethian.*] 1. To make smooth; to make even on the surface by any means. 2. To free from obstruction; to make easy. 3. To free from harshness; to make flowing. 5. To palliate; to soften. 6. To calm; to mollify; to allay. 7. To ease. 8. To flatter; to soften with blandishments.

SMOOTH'-CHINNED, *a.* Beardless.

SMOOTH'-FACED (-fāste), *a.* Having a mild, soft look.

SMOOTH'-PACED (-pāste), *a.* Having a smooth pace.—*Scott.*

SMOOTH'-TONGUED (-tungd), *a.* Having a smooth tongue; plausible; flattering.

SMOOTHED (smoothd), *pp.* Made smooth.

SMOOTH'EN, for *smooth*, is used by mechanics, though not, I believe, in the United States.

SMOOTH'ER, *n.* One who smooths.—*Bishop Percy.*

SMOOTH'ING, *ppr.* Making smooth.

SMOOTH'ING-I-RON, *n.* An iron instrument with a polished face for smoothing clothes; a sad-iron.

SMOOTH'ING-PLANE, *n.* A small, fine plane, used for smoothing and finishing work.—*Gwilt.*

SMOOTH'LY, *adv.* 1. Evenly; not roughly or harshly. 2. With even flow or motion. 3. Without obstruction or difficulty; readily; easily. 4. With soft, bland, insinuating language.

SMOOTH'NESS, *n.* 1. Evenness of surface; freedom from roughness or asperity. 2. Softness or mildness to the palate. 3. Softness and sweetness of numbers; easy flow of words. 4. Mildness or gentleness of speech; blandness of address.

SMŌTE, *pret.* of *smite.*

SMOTH'ER (smuth'er), *v. t.* [allied, perhaps, to Ir. *smuid*, smoke.] 1. To suffocate or extinguish life by causing smoke or dust to enter the lungs; to stifle. 2. To suffocate or extinguish by closely covering, and by the exclusion of air. 3. To suppress; to stifle.

SMOTH'ER, *v. i.* 1. To be suffocated. 2. To be suppressed or concealed. 3. To smoke without vent.

SMOTH'ER, *n.* 1. Smoke; thick dust.—*Dryden.* 2. A state of suppression.—*Bacon;* [*obs.*]

SMOTH'ERED, *pp.* or *a.* Suffocated; stifled; suppressed.

SMOTH'ER I-NESS, *n.* State of being smothery.

SMOTH'ER-ING, *ppr.* Suffocating; suppressing.

SMOTH'ER-ING, *n.* Act of smothering.—*More.*

SMOTH'ER-ING-LY, *adv.* Suffocatingly; suppressingly.

SMOTH'ER-Y, *a.* Tending to smother.

† SMOUCH (smooch), *v. t.* To salute.—*Stubbes.*

SMOUL'DER, *v. t.* To burn and smoke without vent.

SMOUL'DER-ING, } *ppr.* or *a.* Burning and smoking with-

SMOUL'DRY, } out vent.—*Dryden.*

SMUDGE, *n.* A suffocating smoke.—*Grose.*

SMUG, *a.* [Dan. *smuk;* G. *smuck.*] Nice; neat; affectedly nice in dress.—*Halliwell.* [*North of England.*]

† SMUG, *v. t.* To make spruce; to dress with affected neatness.—*Chaucer.*

SMUG'GLE, *v. t.* [Sw. *smyga;* D. *smokkelen.*] 1. To import or export secretly goods which are forbidden by the government to be imported or exported; or secretly to import or export dutiable goods without paying the duties imposed by law; to run. 2. To convey clandestinely.

SMUG'GLED, *pp.* or *a.* Imported or exported clandestinely and contrary to law.

SMUG'GLER, *n.* 1. One who smuggles. 2. A vessel employed in running goods.

SMUG'GLING, *ppr.* Importing or exporting goods clandestinely and contrary to law.

SMUG'GLING, *n.* The offense of clandestinely importing or exporting prohibited goods, or other goods without paying the customs.

† SMUG'LY, *adv.* Neatly; sprucely.—*Gay.*

† SMUG'NESS, *n.* Neatness; spruceness without elegance.

SMŪ'LY, *a.* Looking smoothly; demure.—*Cumberland.*

SMUT, *n.* [Dan. *smuds;* Sax. *smitta:* D. *smet.*] 1. A spot made with soot or coal; or the foul matter itself. 2. A parasitic fungus which forms on grain, and sometimes destroys the whole substance of it. 3. Obscene language.

SMUT, *v. t.* 1. To stain or mark with smut; to blacken with coal, soot, or other dirty substance. 2. To taint with mildew. 3. To blacken; to tarnish.

SMUT, *v. i.* To gather smut; to be converted into smut.

SMUT'-MILL, *n.* A machine for cleansing grain from smut.—*Farm. Encyc.*

SMUTCH, *v. t.* To blacken with smoke, soot, or coal.

SMUTCHED (smucht), *a.* Blackened with smoke, soot, &c.

SMUT'TI-LY, *adv.* 1. Blackly; smokily; foully. 2. With obscene language.

SMUT'TI-NESS, *n.* 1. Soil from smoke, soot, coal, or smut. 2. Obsceneness of language.

SMUT'TY, *a.* 1. Soiled with smut, coal, soot, or the like. 2. Tainted with mildew. 3. Obscene; not modest or pure.

SNACK, *n.* 1. A share; as, to go *snacks.*—*Pope.* 2. A slight, hasty repast.

SNACK'ET, } *n.* The hasp of a casement.—*Gwilt.* [*Lo-*

SNECK'ET, } *cal.*]

SNAC'OT, *n.* [L. *acus.*] A fish.—*Ainsworth.*

SNAF'FLE (snaf'l), *n.* [D. *sneb, snavel.*] A bridle consisting of a slender bitmouth without branches.

SNAF'FLE, *v. t.* To bridle; to manage with a bridle.

SNAG, *n.* 1. A short branch, or a sharp or rough branch, a shoot; a knot.—*Dryden.* 2. A tooth; [*in contempt;*] or a tooth projecting beyond the rest.—3. In the *western rivers of the United States*, the trunk of a large tree firmly fixed to the bottom at one end, and rising nearly or quite to the surface at the other end, by which steam-boats, &c., are often pierced and sunk.

SNAG, *v. t.* 1. To hew roughly with an ax; [*north of Eng.*] 2. To pierce or sink by means of a *snag.* See above, No. 3.

SNAGGED (snagd), *pp.* Run against a snag, or branch of a sunken tree.

SNAGGED, } *a.* Full of snags; full of short, rough branch

SNAG'GY, } es, or sharp points; abounding with knots.

SNAIL, *n.* [Sax. *snægel, snegel;* Sw. *snigel;* Dan. *snegel.*] 1. A slimy, slow-creeping, molluscous animal. There are shell-snails and snails without shells, commonly called *slugs.* 2. A drone; a slow-moving person.—*Shak.*

SNAIL'-CLĀ-VER, } *n.* A plant of the genus *medicago.*

SNAIL'-TRĒFOIL, }

SNAIL'-FLOW-ER, *n.* A plant allied to the kidney bean.

SNAIL'-LĪKE, *a.* Resembling a snail; moving very slowly.

SNAIL'-LĪKE, *adv.* In the manner of a snail; slowly.

SNAKE, *n.* [Sax. *snaca;* Dan. *snog;* G. *schnake.*] A serpent; *particularly*, a serpent of the oviparous kind.—*Smart.*

SNAKE, *v. t.* In *seamen's language*, to wind a small rope round a large one spirally, the small rope lying in the spaces between the strands of the large one.

SNAKE'-ROOT, *n.* [*snake* and *root.*] A popular name of many different plants, as the Virginia *snake-root* (*aristolochia serpentaria*), black *snake-root* (*sanicula Marylandica*), seneka *snake-root* (*polygala senega*), &c.

SNAKE'S'-HEAD, *n.* In *rail-roads* constructed by nailing bars of iron on to stretchers, a *snake's-head* is one of the bars which becomes loose, and, rising at one end, forces its way into the cars. [*America.*]

SNAKE'S'-HEAD IRIS, *n.* A bulbous plant of Arabia, *iris tuberosa.*—*Loudon.*

SNAKE'-WEED, *n.* A plant, bistort.

SNAKE'-WOOD, *n.* [*snake* and *wood.*] The wood of the *strychnos colubrina*, a tree growing in the isle of Timor

&c., supposed to be an antidote to the poison of certain snakes.

SNĀK'ING, *ppr.* Winding small ropes spirally round a large one.

SNĀK'ISH, *a.* Having the qualities of a snake.

SNĀK'Y, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a snake or to snakes; resembling a snake; serpentine; winding. 2. Sly; cunning; insinuating; deceitful. 3. Having serpents.

SNAP, *v. t.* [D. *snappen, snaawen*; G. *schnappen*; Dan. *snapper.*] 1. To break at once; to break short. 2. To strike with a sharp sound. 3. To bite or seize suddenly with the teeth. 4. To break upon suddenly with sharp, angry words. 5. To crack.—*To snap off.* 1. To break suddenly. 2. To bite off suddenly.—*To snap one up, to snap one up short*, to treat with sharp words.

SNAP, *v. i.* 1. To break short; to part asunder suddenly. 2. To make an effort to bite; to aim to seize with the teeth. 3. To utter sharp, harsh, angry words.

SNAP, *n.* 1. A sudden breaking or rupture of any substance. 2. A sudden, eager bite; a sudden seizing or effort to seize with the teeth. 3. A crack of a whip. 4. A greedy fellow. 5. A catch; a theft.

SNAP'-DRAG-ON, *n.* 1. A name of several different plants, belonging to the genera *antirrhinum, ruellia*, &c. 2. A play in which raisins are snatched from burning brandy and put into the mouth. 3. The thing eaten at snap-dragon.

SNĀPE, *v. t.* Used in the *North of England* for *sneap.*

SNAP'HANCE, *n.* A kind of firelock.—*Shelton.*

SNAPPED (snapt), *pp.* Broken abruptly; seized or bitten suddenly; cracked, as a whip.

SNAP'PER, *n.* One who snaps.—*Shak.*

SNAP'PISH, *a.* 1. Eager to bite; apt to snap. 2. Peevish; sharp in reply; apt to speak angrily or tartly.

SNAP'PISH-LY, *adv.* Peevishly; angrily; tartly.

SNAP'PISH-NESS, *n.* The quality of being snappish; peevishness; tartness.

SNAP'SACK, *n.* A knapsack. [*Vulgar.*]

† SNĀR, *v. i.* To snarl.—*Spenser.*

SNĀRE, *n.* [Dan. *snare*; Sw. *snara*; Dan. *snore.*] 1. A string or line with a noose for catching animals, particularly birds, by the leg. 2. Any thing by which one is entangled and brought into trouble.—1 *Cor.*, vii.

SNĀRE, *v. t.* [Dan. *snarer.*] To catch with a snare; to insnare; to entangle; to bring into unexpected evil.

SNĀRED, *pp.* Entangled; unexpectedly involved in difficulty.

SNĀR'ER, *n.* One who lays snares or entangles.

SNĀR'ING, *ppr.* Entangling; insnaring.

SNARL, *v. i.* [G. *schnarren*; D. *snar.*] 1. To growl, as an angry or surly dog; to gnarl; to utter grumbling sounds. 2. To speak roughly; to talk in rude, murmuring terms.

SNARL, *v. t.* 1. To entangle; to complicate; to involve in knots. 2. To embarrass.

SNARL, *n.* Entanglement; a knot or complication of hair, thread, &c., which it is difficult to disentangle; hence, a contention or quarrel.—*Halliwell.* [*Local in England*, and still used occasionally in *America.*]

SNARL'ER, *n.* One who snarls; a surly, growling animal; a grumbling quarrelsome fellow.—*Swift.*

SNARL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Growling; grumbling angrily. 2. Entangling.—SYN. Cynical; snappish; waspish; peevish.

SNARY, *a.* Entangling; insidious.—*Dryden.*

† SNAST, *n.* [G. *schnautze.*] The snuff of a candle.

SNATCH, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *snatched* or *snatcht.* [D. *snakken.*] 1. To seize hastily or abruptly. 2. To seize without permission or ceremony. 3. To seize and transport away.—SYN. To twitch; pluck; pull; catch; grasp; gripe.

SNATCH, *v. i.* To catch at; to attempt to seize suddenly.

SNATCH, *n.* 1. A hasty catch or seizing. 2. A catching at or attempt to seize suddenly. 3. A short fit of vigorous action. 4. A broken or interrupted action; a short fit or turn. 5. A shuffling answer; [*rare.*]

SNATCH'-BLOCK, *n.* A particular kind of block used in ships, having an opening in one side to receive the bight of a rope.

SNATCHED (snacht), *pp.* Seized suddenly and violently.

SNATCH'ER, *n.* One who snatches or takes abruptly.—*Shak.*

SNATCH'ING, *ppr.* Seizing hastily or abruptly; catching at.

SNATCH'ING-LY, *adv.* By snatching; hastily; abruptly.

SNĀTH, *n.* [Sax. *snæd.*] The handle of a scythe. [*New England.*] Also spelled *snathe* and *sneathe.*

† SNĀTHE, *v. t.* [Sax. *snidan, snithan.*] To lop; to prune.

SNAT'TOCK, *n.* A chip; a slice.—*Gayton.* [*Rare.*]

SNĒAD, *n.* The handle of a scythe snath.—*Ash.*

SNĒAK (sneek), *v. i.* [Sax. *snican*; Dan. *sniger.*] 1. To creep or steal away privately; to withdraw meanly, as a person afraid or ashamed to be seen. 2. To behave with meanness and servility; to crouch; to truckle.

SNĒAK (sneek), *v. t.* To hide.—*Wake.*

SNĒAK, *n.* A mean fellow.

† SNĒAK'-CUP. *See* SNEAKUP.

SNĒAK'ER, *n.* A small vessel of drink.—*Spectator.* [*Local.*]

SNĒAK'ING, *ppr.* 1. Creeping away slily; stealing away 2. *a.* Mean; servile; crouching.—*Rowe.* 3. Meanly parsimonious; covetous; niggardly.

SNĒAK'ING-LY, *adv.* In a sneaking manner; meanly.—*Herbert.*

SNĒAK'ING-NESS, *n.* Meanness; niggardliness.—*Boyle.*

† SNĒAKS'BY, *n.* A paltry fellow.—*Barrow.*

† SNĒAK'UP, *n.* A sneaking, cowardly, insidious fellow.

† SNĒAP (sneep), *v. t.* [Dan. *snibbe.*] 1. To check; to reprove abruptly; to reprimand.—*Chaucer.* 2. To nip.—*Shak.*

† SNĒAP, *n.* A reprimand; a check.—*Shak.*

SNEB, *v. t.* To check; to reprimand. [The same as *sneap.*]

SNED, } *See* SNEAD.
SNEAD, }

SNEEK, *n.* The latch of a door. [*Not in use, or local.*]

SNEER, *v. i.* 1. To show contempt by turning up the nose, or by a particular cast of countenance. 2. To insinuate contempt by covert expression. 3. To utter with grimace. 4. To show mirth awkwardly.—SYN. To scoff; gibe; jeer

SNEER, *v. t.* To treat with a kind of contempt.—*Thyer.*

SNEER, *n.* 1. A look of contempt, or a turning up of the nose to manifest contempt; a look of disdain, derision, or ridicule.—*Pope.* 2. An expression of ludicrous scorn. *Watts.*—SYN. Scoff; gibe; jeer.

SNEER'ER, *n.* One who sneers.

† SNEER'FUL, *a.* Given to sneering.—*Shenstone.*

SNEER'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Manifesting contempt or scorn by turning up the nose, or by some grimace or significant look.

SNEER'ING-LY, *adv.* With a look of contempt or scorn.

SNEEZE, *v. i.* [Sax. *niesan*; D. *niezen*; G. *niesen.*] To emit air, chiefly through the nose, audibly and violently, by a kind of involuntary convulsive force, occasioned by irritation of the inner membrane of the nose.

SNEEZE, *n.* A sudden and violent ejection of air, chiefly through the nose, with an audible sound.—*Milton.*

SNEEZE'-WORT, *n.* A name of several different plants of the genus *achillea, xeranthemum*, &c.

SNEEZING, *ppr.* Emitting air from the nose audibly.

SNEEZ'ING, *n.* 1. The act of ejecting air violently and audibly, chiefly through the nose; sternutation.

† SNELL, *a.* [Sax. *snel.*] Active; brisk; nimble.

SNET, *n.* The fat of a deer. [*Local among sportsmen.*]

† SNEW, *old pret.* of *snow.*—*Chaucer.*

SNIB, to nip or reprimand, is only a different spelling of *sneb, sneap.*—*Hubberd's Tale.*

† SNICK, *n.* A small cut or mark; a latch.

† SNICK AND SNEE. A combat with knives.

SNICK'ER, } *v. i.* [Sw. *niugg.*] To laugh slily or with short
SNIG'GER, } suppressed catches, or to laugh in one's sleeve.—*Halliwell.*

SNIFF, *v. i.* To draw air audibly up the nose.—*Swift.*

† SNIFF, *v. t.* To draw in with the breath through the nose.—*Todd.*

† SNIFF, *n.* Perception by the nose.—*Warton.*

SNIFT, *n.* A moment.

† SNIFT, *v. i.* To snort.

SNIFTING-VALVE, *n.* A valve in the cylinder of a steam-engine for the escape of air; so called from the noise it makes.—*Francis.*

SNIG, *n.* A kind of eel.—*Grose.* [*Local.*]

SNIG'GLE, *v. i.* To fish for eels by thrusting the bait into their holes.—*Walton.* [*Local.*]

SNIG'GLE, *v. t.* To snare; to catch.—*Beaum. and Fletcher.*

SNIP, *v. t.* [D. *snippen.*] To clip; to cut off the nip or neb, or to cut off at once with shears or scissors.

SNIP, *n.* 1. A clip; a single cut with shears or scissors. 2. A small shred. 3. Share; a snack; [*a low word.*]

SNIP'-SNAP, *n.* A cant word formed by repeating *snap*, and signifying a tart dialogue with quick replies.—*Pope.*

SNIPE, *n.* [D. *snip.*] 1. A bird that frequents wet places. It is of the genus *scolopax*, has a long, straight, slender bill, and is highly prized for food. 2. A fool; a blockhead.

SNIP'PER, *n.* One who snips or clips.

† SNIP'PET, *n.* A small part or share.—*Hudibras.*

SNIP'PING, *ppr.* Clipping; cutting off with shears or scissors.

† SNITE, *n.* [Sax.] A snipe.—*Carew.*

† SNITE, *v. t.* [Sax. *snytan.*] To blow the nose.—In *Scotland, snite* the candle, snuff it.—*Grew.*

SNITHE, } *a.* Sharp; piercing; cutting; [*applied to the*
SNITHY, } *wind.*]

SNIV'EL (sniv'l), *n.* [Sax. *snofel.*] Snot; mucus running from the nose.

SNIV'EL, *v. i.* 1. To run at the nose. 2. To cry as children, with snuffing or sniveling.

SNIV'EL-ER, *n.* 1. One who cries with sniveling. 2. One who weeps for slight causes, or manifests weakness by weeping.

SNIV'EL-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Running at the nose; crying as children.

SNIV'EL-ING, *n.* A crying, as of children, with snuffling or whining.

SNIV'EL-Y, *a.* Running at the nose; pitiful; whining.

SNOB, *n.* 1. A vulgar person, particularly one who apes gentility.—*Halliwell*; [*used in England in various dialects, and recently introduced into books as a term of derision.*]—2. In the *English universities*, a townsman as opposed to a gownsman. 3. A journeyman shoemaker.—*Halliwell.*

SNOB'BISH, *a.* Belonging to or resembling a snob.

SNOD, *n.* [Sax.] A fillet. [*Not in use, or local.*]

SNOD, *a.* Trimmed; smooth. [*Local.*]

SNOOD, *n.* In *Scotland*, the fillet which binds the hair of a young unmarried woman.—*Walter Scott.*

† SNOOK, *v. i.* [Sw. *snoka.*] To lurk; to lie in ambush.

SNOOZE, *n.* A nap.—*Holloway.* [*A low word which is provincial in England and sometimes heard in America.*]

SNŌRE, *v. i.* [Sax. *snora*; D. *snorken.*] To breathe with a rough, hoarse noise in sleep.—*Roscommon.*

SNŌRE, *n.* A breathing with a harsh noise in sleep.

SNŌR'ER, *n.* One who snores.

SNŌR'ING, *ppr.* Respiring with a harsh noise.

SNORT, *v. i.* [G. *schnarchen.*] 1. To force the air with violence through the nose, so as to make a noise, as high-spirited horses in prancing and play. 2. To snore.

SNORT, *v. t.* To turn up in anger, scorn, or derision.

SNORT'ER, *n.* One who snorts; a snorer.

SNORTING, *ppr.* Forcing the air violently through the nose.

SNORTING, *n.* 1. The act of forcing the air through the nose with violence and noise.—*Jer.*, viii. 2. Act of snoring.

SNOT, *n.* [Sax. *snote*; D. *snot*; Dan. *snot.*] Mucus discharged from the nose.—*Swift.*

SNOT, *v. t.* [Sax. *snytan.*] To blow the nose.—*Sherwood.*

SNOT'TER, *v. i.* To snivel; to snob.—*Grose.* [*Local.*]

SNOT'TY, *a.* 1. Foul with snot. 2. Mean; dirty.

SNOUT, *n.* [W. *ysnid*; D. *snuit.*] 1. The long projecting nose of a beast, as that of swine. 2. The nose of a man; [*in contempt.*] 3. The nozzle or end of a hollow pipe.

SNOUT, *v. t.* To furnish with a nozzle or point.—*Camden.*

SNOUT'ED, *a.* Having a snout.—*Heylin.*

SNOUT'Y, *a.* Resembling a beast's snout.—*Otway.*

SNŌW, *n.* [Sax. *snaw*; Goth. *snaiws*; D. *sneeuw*; G. *schnee*; Dan. *snee*; Sw. *sne.*] 1. Crystallized vapor; *particularly*, watery particles congealed into white crystals in the air, and falling to the earth.—*Red snow*, snow of a red color, formerly supposed to be tinged by minute plants, but by more recent investigators considered as owing its color to the presence of certain animalculæ.—*P. Cyc.* 2. A vessel equipped with two masts, resembling the main and fore-masts of a ship, and a third small mast just abaft the main-mast carrying a try-sail.—*Snow-line*, the lowest limit of perpetual snow.—*Brande.*

SNŌW, *v. i.* [Sax. *snawan.*] To fall in snow.

SNŌW, *v. t.* To scatter like snow.—*Donne.*

SNŌW'-BALL (snō'-bawl), *n.* [*snow* and *ball.*] A round mass of snow pressed or rolled together.—*Dryden.*

SNŌW'-BALL-TREE, } *n.* A shrub or small tree bearing
SNŌW'-BALL, } large balls of white flowers; gelder rose.

SNŌW'-BIRD (snō'-burd), *n.* A bird which appears in the time of snow. The name is applied to the *emberiza nivalis*, which is found both in Europe and America; the *fringilla nivalis* (Linn.), found only in Europe; the *fringilla hiemalis* (Linn.), found only in America, &c.

SNŌW'-BROTH, *n.* [*snow* and *broth.*] Snow and water mixed; very cold liquor.—*Shak.*

SNŌW'-CAPPED } (-kapt), *a.* Capped or crowned with
SNŌW'-CAPT } snow.

SNŌW'-CROWNED, *a.* [*snow* and *crown.*] Crowned or having the top covered with snow.—*Drayton.*

SNŌW'-DEEP, *n.* [*snow* and *deep.*] A plant.

SNŌW'-DRIFT, *n.* [*snow* and *drift.*] A bank of snow driven together by the wind.

SNŌW'-DROP, *n.* [*snow* and *drop.*] A bulbous plant bearing a white flower, cultivated in gardens for its beauty.

SNŌW'-FED, *a.* Fed with snow.—*Shelly.*

SNŌW'-FLOOD, *n.* A flood from melted snow.—*Moore.*

SNŌW'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling snow.

SNŌW'-PLOW, } *n.* A machine operating like a plow,
SNŌW'-PLOUGH, } but on a larger scale, for clearing away the snow from roads, rail-ways, &c.—*Hebert.*

SNŌW'-SHOE (snō'-shoo), *n.* [*snow* and *shoe.*] A shoe or racket worn by men traveling on snow, to prevent their feet from sinking into the snow.

SNŌW'-SLIP, *n.* [*snow* and *slip.*] A large mass of snow which slips down the side of a mountain, and sometimes buries houses.—*Goldsmith.*

SNŌW'-STORM, *n.* A storm with falling snow.

SNŌW'-WHITE, *a.* White as snow; very white.

SNŌW'-WREATH (-reeth), *n.* A wreath of snow.

SNŌW'LESS, *a.* Destitute of snow.—*Tooke.*

SNŌW'Y, *a.* 1. White like snow. 2. Abounding with snow covered with snow. 3. White; pure; unblemished.

SNUB, *n.* [D. *sneb.*] 1. A knot or protuberance in wood; a snag.—*Spenser.* 2. A check or rebuke.—*John Foster.*

SNUB, *v. t.* 1. To nip; to clip or break off the end. 2. To check; to reprimand; to check, stop, or rebuke with a tart, sarcastic reply or remark. *John Foster.*—To *snub a cable* or *rope*, among *seamen* is to check it suddenly in running out.—*Totten.*

† SNUB, *v. i.* [G. *schnauben.*] To sob with convulsions

SNUB'-NŌSE, *n.* A short or flat nose.

SNUB'-NŌSED, *a.* Having a short, flat nose.

† SNUDGE, *v. i.* [Dan. *sniger.*] To lie close; to snug.

† SNUDGE, *n.* A miser, or a sneaking fellow.

SNUFF, *n.* [D. *snuf.*] 1. The burning part of a candle-wick, or that which has been charred by the flame, whether burning or not. 2. A candle almost burned out. 3. Pulverized tobacco or other powder, taken or prepared to be taken into the nose. 4. Resentment; huff, expressed by a snuffing of the nose.

SNUFF, *v. t.* [D. *snuffen*; G. *schnupfen.*] 1. To draw in with the breath; to inhale. 2. To scent; to smell; to perceive by the nose. 3. To crop the snuff, as of a candle; to take off the end of the snuff.

SNUFF, *v. i.* 1. To snort; to inhale air with violence or with noise, as dogs and horses. 2. To turn up the nose and inhale air in contempt.—*Mal.*, ii. 3. To take offense.

SNUFF'BOX, *n.* A box for carrying snuff about the person.

SNUFF'ER, *n.* One who snuffs.

SNUFF'ERS, *n. pl.* An instrument for cropping the snuff of a candle.

SNUFFING, *ppr.* 1. Drawing in with the breath; scenting. 2. Cropping the snuff, as of a candle.

SNUFFING, *n.* The act of snuffing.—*Byron.*

SNUF'FLE (snuf'l), *v. i.* [D. *snuffelen*; G. *nüffeln.*] To speak through the nose; to breathe hard through the nose, or through the nose when obstructed.

SNUF'FLER, *n.* One who snuffles or speaks through the nose when obstructed.

SNUF'FLES (-fz), *n.* Obstruction of the nose by mucus.

SNUFFLING, *n.* A speaking through the nose.—*Swift.*

SNUFF'TAK-ER, *n.* One who takes snuff or inhales it into the nose.

SNUFFY, *a.* Soiled with snuff.

SNUG, *v. i.* [Dan. *sniger*; Sax. *snican.*] To lie close.

SNUG, *a.* [Sw. *snygg.*] 1. Lying close; closely pressed. 2. Close; concealed; not exposed to notice. 3. Being in good order; all convenient; neat. 4. Close; neat; convenient. 5. Slily or insidiously close.

SNUG'GER-Y, *n.* A snug, comfortable place. - *Warren.* [*Familiar.*]

SNUG'GLE, *v. i.* To move one way and the other to get a close place; to lie close for convenience or warmth.

SNUG'LY, *adv.* Closely; safely.

SNUG'NESS, *n.* Closeness; the state of being neat or convenient.—*Haley's Cowper.*

SO, *adv.* [Goth., Sax. *swa*; G. *so*; D. *zo*; Dan. *saa*; Sw. *sa.*] 1. In like manner, answering to *as*, and noting comparison or resemblance. 2. In such a degree; to that degree. 3. In such a manner; sometimes repeated. 4. It is followed by *as*. 5. In the same manner. 6. Thus; in this manner. 7. Therefore; thus; for this reason; in consequence of this or that. 8. On these terms, noting a conditional petition. 9. [L. *modo.*] Provided that; on condition that. 10. In like manner, noting the concession of one proposition or fact and the assumption of another; answering to *as*. 11. *So* often expresses the sense of a word or sentence going before. 12. Thus; thus it is; this is the state. 13. Well; the fact being such; as, and *so* the work is done, is it? 14. It is sometimes used to express a certain degree, implying comparison, and yet without the corresponding word *as*, to render the degree definite. 15. It is sometimes equivalent to *be it so, let it be so, let it be as it is* or *in that manner.* 16. It expresses a wish, desire, or petition.—17. *So much as*, however much.—18. *So so*, or *so* repeated, used as a kind of exclamation; equivalent to *well, well*; or it is so, the thing is done.—19. *So so*, much as it was; indifferently; not well nor much amiss.—20. *So then*, thus then it is; therefore; the consequence is.—*Shak.*

SO, *v. t.* Stand still; a word used in the imperative only, by milkmaids.

SŌAK, *v. t.* [Sax. *socian*; W. *swgiaw.*] 1. To cause or suffer to lie in a fluid till the substance has imbibed what it can contain; to subject to maceration in water or other fluid. 2. To wet thoroughly; as, to *soak* the ground with rain. 3. To draw in by the pores, as the skin. 4. To drain; [*unauthorized.*]—SYN. To steep; imbrue; drench; macerate.

SŌAK, *v. i.* 1. To lie steeped in water or other fluid. 2. To enter into pores or interstices. 3. To drink intemperately or gluttonously; to drench.

SŌAKED (sōkt), *pp.* Steeped or macerated in a fluid; drenched.

SŌAK'ER, *n.* 1. One who soaks or macerates in a liquid. 2. A hard drinker; [*low.*]

SŌAK'ING, *ppr.* 1. Steeping; macerating; drenching; imbibing. 2. *a.* That wets thoroughly.

SŌAL of a shoe. *See* SOLE.

SŌAP (sōpe), *n.* [Sax. *sape*; D. *zeep*; G. *seife.*] A compound of one or more of the oil-acids, with certain salifiable bases, especially with potassa or soda. The most common soaps are made by boiling some common oil with the lye of wood ashes; used in washing and cleansing, in medicine, &c. Common soap is an unctuous substance.

SŌAP, *v. t.* [Sax. *sapan*; D. *zeepen*; G. *seifen.*] To rub or wash over with soap.

SŌAP'-BOIL-ER, *n.* [*soap* and *boiler.*] One whose occupation is to make soap.

SŌAP'-BOIL-ING, *n.* The occupation of making soap.

SŌAP'-STŌNE, *n.* Steatite; a magnesian mineral.

SŌAP'-SUDS, *n. pl.* Suds; water well impregnated with soap.

SŌAP'BER-RY-TREE, *n.* An evergreen tropical tree of several species bearing red saponaceous berries, which are used as a substitute for soap in washing clothes.

SŌAPED (sōpt), *pp.* Rubbed or washed with soap.

SŌAP'ING, *ppr.* Rubbing or washing with soap.

SŌAP'WŌRT, *n.* A plant of the genus *saponaria*, so called from its bruised leaves producing a lather like soap on being agitated in water.—*Farm. Encyc.*

SŌAP'Y, *a.* 1. Resembling soap; having the qualities of soap; soft and smooth. 2. Smeared with soap.

SŌAR, *v. i.* [Fr. *essorer*; It. *sorare.*] 1. To fly aloft; to mount upon the wing, as an eagle. 2. To rise high; to mount; to tower in thought or imagination; to be sublime, as the poet or the orator. 3. To rise high in ambition or heroism.—4. *In general*, to rise aloft; to be lofty.

SŌAR. *See* SORE.

SŌAR, *n.* A towering flight.—*Milton.*

SŌAR'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Mounting on the wing; rising aloft; towering in thought or mind.

SŌAR'ING, *n.* The act of mounting on the wing, or of towering in thought or mind; intellectual flight.

SOA'VE, SOA-VE-MEN'TE. } [It.] In *music*, sweet, or with sweetness.—*Brande.*

SOB, *v. i.* [Sax. *scobgend.*] To sigh with a sudden heaving of the breast, or a convulsive motion; to sigh with deep sorrow or with tears.

SOB, *n.* A convulsive sigh or catching of the breath in sorrow; a convulsive act of respiration obstructed by sorrow.—*Dryden.*

† SOB, *v. t.* To soak.—*Mortimer.*

SOB'BING, *n.* Lamentation.

SOB'BING, *ppr.* Sighing with a heaving of the breast.

SŌ'BER, *a.* [Fr. *sobre*; It. *sobrio*; L. *sobrius*; D. *sober.*] 1. Practicing temperance in the use of spirituous liquors; having habits of temperance. 2. Not intoxicated or overpowered by spirituous liquors; not drunken. 3. Not mad or insane; not wild, visionary, or heated with passion; having the regular exercise of cool, dispassionate reason. 4. Not under the influence of passion; as, a *sober* judgment. 5. Characterized by gravity or solemnity; as, the *sober* livery of autumn.—SYN. Temperate; abstinent; abstemious; moderate; regular; steady; calm; cool; collected; dispassionate; unimpassioned; sedate; staid; serious; grave; solemn; sombre.

SŌ'BER, *v. t.* To make sober; to cure of intoxication.

SŌ'BERED, *pp.* Made sober.

SŌ'BER-LY, *adv.* 1. Without intemperance. 2. Without enthusiasm. 3. Without intemperate passion; coolly; calmly; moderately. 4. Gravely; seriously.

SŌ'BER-MĪND-ED, *a.* Having a disposition or temper habitually sober, calm, and temperate.

SŌ'BER-MĪND'ED-NESS, *n.* Calmness; freedom from inordinate passions; habitual sobriety.—*Porteus.*

SŌ'BER-NESS, *n.* 1. Freedom from intoxication; temperance. 2. Gravity; seriousness. 3. Freedom from heat and passion; calmness; coolness.

SO-BRI'E-TY, *n.* [Fr. *sobriété*; L. *sobrietas.*] 1. The quality of being habitually sober, or temperate in the use of spirituous liquors. 2. Freedom from intoxication. 3. Habitual freedom from enthusiasm, inordinate passion, or overheated imagination; as, the *sobriety* of age. 4. The quality of being serious or grave without sadness or melancholy.—SYN. Soberness; temperance; abstinence; abstemiousness; moderation; regularity; steadiness; calmness; coolness; sober-mindedness; sedateness; staidness; gravity; seriousness; solemnity.

SŌB-RĪ-QUET' (sob-re-kā'), *n.* [Fr.] A burlesque appellation or nickname.

SOCE, *n.* [Sax. *soc.*] 1. *Properly*, the sequela, secta, or suit, or the body of suitors; hence, the power or privilege of holding a court in a district, as in a manor; jurisdiction of causes, and the limits of that jurisdiction. 2. Liberty or privilege of tenants excused from customary burdens. 3. An exclusive privilege claimed by millers of grinding all the corn used within the manor or township in which the mill stands.—*Grose.*

SOCE'AGE, *n.* [from *soc*, a privilege.] In *English law*, a tenure of lands and tenements by a certain or determinate service; a tenure distinct from chivalry or knight's service, in which the render was uncertain.—*Blackstone*

SOCE'A-GER, *n.* A tenant by socage; a socman.

SŌ'-CALLED, *a.* So named.

SO-CIA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *sociabilité.*] Sociableness; disposition to associate and converse with others; or the practice of familiar converse.

* SŌ'CIA-BLE (sō'sha-bl), *a.* [Fr. *sociable*; L. *sociabilis.*] 1. That may be conjoined; fit to be united in one body or company. 2. Ready or disposed to unite in a general interest. 3. Ready and inclined to join in company or society; or frequent meeting for conversation. 4. Inclined to converse when in company; disposed to freedom in conversation. 5. Free in conversation; conversing much or familiarly.—SYN. Social; companionable; conversible; friendly; familiar; communicative; accessible.

* SŌ'CIA-BLE, *n.* A kind of less exalted phaeton, with two seats facing each other, and a box for the driver.—*Mason.*

* SŌ'CIA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Disposition to associate; inclination to company and converse; or actual frequent union in society or free converse.

* SŌ'CIA-BLY, *adv.* In a sociable manner; with free inter course; conversibly; familiarly, as a companion.

SŌ'CIAL (sō'shal), *a.* [L. *socialis.*] 1. Pertaining to society; relating to men living in society, or to the public as an aggregate body. 2. Ready or disposed to mix in friendly converse. 3. Consisting in union or mutual converse. 4. Disposed to unite in society.—SYN. Sociable; companionable; conversible; friendly; familiar; communicative; convivial; festive.

SŌ'CIAL-ISM (sō'shal-izm), *n.* A social state in which there is a community of property among all the citizens; a new term for agrarianism. *See* COMMUNISM.

SŌ'CIAL-IST (sō'shal-ist), *n.* One who advocates socialism among all the citizens of a state.

SO-CIAL'I-TY, *n.* Socialness; the quality of being social

SŌ'CIAL-IZE, *v. t.* To reduce to a social state.

SŌ'CIAL-LY, *adv.* In a social manner or way.

SŌ'CIAL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being social.

† SŌ'CIATE (-shāte), *v. i.* To associate; to mix with company.—*Shelford.*

SO-CI'E-TY, *n.* [Fr. *societé*; Sp. *sociedad*; It. *società*; L. *societas.*] 1. The union of a number of rational beings; or a number of persons united, either for a temporary or permanent purpose; a community. 2. Any number of persons associated for a particular purpose, whether incorporated by law, or only united by articles of agreement; a fraternity; a club or coterie. 3. Company; a temporary association of persons for profit or pleasure; [*little used.*] 4. Company; fellowship. 5. Partnership; fellowship; union on equal terms. 6. Persons living in the same neighborhood, who frequently meet in company and have fellowship.—7. In *Connecticut*, a number of families united and incorporated for the purpose of supporting public worship, is called an *ecclesiastical society.*

SO-CIN'I-AN, *a.* [from *Socinus.*] Pertaining to Socinus or his religious creed.

SO-CIN'I-AN, *n.* One of the followers of Socinus, who maintained the mere humanity of Jesus Christ, and denied his divinity and atonement.

SO-CIN'I-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of Socinus.

SOCK, *n.* [Sax. *socc*; L. *soccus*; Sw. *socka*; G. *socke.*] 1. The shoe of the ancient actors of comedy; hence, comedy, as opposed to the *buskin*, or tragedy. 2. A garment for the foot, like the foot of a stocking. 3. A plowshare.

SOCK'ET, *n.* [Ir. *soicead.*] 1. The little hollow tube or place in which a candle is fixed in the candlestick. 2. Any hollow thing or place which receives and holds something else.

SOCK'ET-CHIS-EL, *n.* A strong chisel used by carpenters for mortising.—*Gwilt.*

SOCK'ET-PŌLE, *n.* A pole armed with an iron socket, and used to propel boats, &c.

SOCK'LESS, *a.* Destitute of socks or shoes.—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*

SŎ'CLE (sŏ'kl), *n.* In *architecture*, a plain block or plinth forming a low pedestal to a statue, column, &c.; also, a plain face or plinth at the lower part of a wall.—*Gloss. of Archit.*

SOC'MAN, *n.* One who holds lands or tenements by socage.

† SOC'MAN-RY, *n.* Tenure by socage.—*Cowel.*

† SOC'OME, *n.* A custom of tenants to grind corn at the lord's mill.—*Cowel.*

SOC'O-TO-RINE, } *a.* *Socotorine* or *Socotrine aloes*, a kind of
SOC'O-TRINE, } aloes from Socotra.

SO-CRAT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to Socrates, the Grecian
SO-CRAT'IC-AL, } sage, or to his manner of teaching.—

The *Socratic method* of reasoning and teaching was by a series of questions leading to the desired result.

SO-CRAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the Socratic method.

SOC'RA-TISM, *n.* The philosophy of Socrates.

SOC'RA-TIST, *n.* A disciple of Socrates.—*Martin.*

SOD, *n.* [D. *zoode*; G. *sode.*] Turf; sward; that stratum of earth on the surface which is filled with the roots of grass.

SOD, *a.* Made or consisting of sod.

SOD, *v. t.* To cover with sod; to turf.

SOD, *pret.* of *seethe*; also, the passive participle.

SŌ'DA, *n.* [G. *soda*; D. *souda*; It. *soda.*] 1. The protoxyd of the metal sodium, formerly called mineral alkali. It has likewise been called a fixed alkali, in contradistinction from ammonia, which is a volatile alkali. 2. The carbonate of soda, formerly called natron, obtained by lixiviating the ashes of marine plants, or decomposing the soda-salts.

SŌ'DA-ASH, *n.* Impure carbonate of soda.—*Ure.*

SŌ'DA-SALTS, *n. pl.* In *chemistry*, salts which have soda for their base.—*Silliman.*

SŌ'DA-WA-TER, *n.* A very weak solution of soda in water highly charged with carbonic acid. The popular beverage sold under this name in the shops is ordinarily nothing but common water highly charged with carbonic acid.

SŌ'DA-LĪTE, *n.* A mineral occurring usually in small, bluish dodecahedrons, and containing a large proportion of soda, along with silica, alumina, and muriatic acid.—*Dana.*

SO-DAL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *sodalitas.*] A fellowship or fraternity.

SOD'DED, *pp.* Covered with sod; turfed.

SOD'DEN, *pp.* of *seethe.* Boiled; seethed.

SOD'DY, *a.* Turfy; consisting of sod; covered with sod.

SOD'ER, *v. t.* [W. *sawd, sawdriaw*; Fr. *souder*; It. *sodare.*] To unite and make solid, as metallic substances; to unite the surfaces of metals by the intervention of a more fusible metal or metallic cement.

SOD'ER, *n.* Metallic cement; a metal or metallic composition used in uniting other metallic substances.

SOD'ERED, *pp.* United by a metallic cement.

SOD'ER-ING, *ppr.* Uniting and making solid by means of a metallic substance in a state of fusion.

SOD'ER-ING, *n.* The process of uniting the surfaces of metals by the intervention of a more fusible metal or metallic cement.

SŌ'DI-UM, *n.* The metallic base of soda. Common culinary salt is chlorid of *sodium.*—*Davy.*

SOD'OM-ITE, *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Sodom. 2. One guilty of sodomy.

SOD-OM-IT'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to sodomy.

SOD'OM-Y, *n.* A crime against nature.

SŌE, *n.* [Scot. *sae.*] A large wooden vessel for holding water; a cowl.—*More.* [*Local.*]

SO-EV'ER. *So* and *ever*, found in compounds, as in *whosoever, whatsoever, wheresoever.* See these words.

SŌ'FA, *n.* [probably an Oriental word. Qu. Sw. *sofva.*] An elegant long seat, usually with a stuffed bottom.

SŌ'FA-BED, *n.* A bed within a frame beneath a sofa, which can be used for lodging by night.

SŌ'FETT, *n.* A small sofa.

SOF'FIT, *n.* [It. *soffitta.*] In *architecture*, a ceiling; a term seldom used except in reference to the under sides of the subordinate parts and members of buildings, such as staircases, entablatures, archways, cornices, &c.—*Gloss. of Arch.*

SŌ'FĪ, } *n.* In *Persia*, a religious person; a dervise.
SŌ'PHĪ, }

SŌ'FISM, *n.* The mystical doctrines of the Mohammedan priests or sofis.

SOFT, *a.* [Sax. *softe, softa.*] 1. Easily yielding to pressure; the contrary of *hard.* 2. Not hard; easily separated by an edged instrument, as wood. 3. Easily worked; malleable, as metals. 4. Not rough, rugged, or harsh; smooth to the touch; delicate. 5. Delicate; feminine; [*applied to the female sex.*] 6. Easily yielding to persuasion or motives; flexible; susceptible of influence or passion; impressible; pliant; tractable; compliant; as, a man of *soft* and servile temper.—*King Charles.* 7. Tender; timorous; as, *soft*-conscienced men.—*Shak.* 8. Mild; gentle; kind; not severe or unfeeling, as one's heart.—*Shak.* 9. Civil; complaisant; courteous; as, a *soft* way or manner. 10. Placid; still; easy.—*Milton.* 11. Effeminate; viciously nice; as, a *soft* course of life.—*Broome.* 12. Delicate; elegantly tender, as a lady's form.—*Milton.* 13. Weak; impressible; as, "this *soft* place of Adam's."—*Glanville*; [*inelegant.*] 14. Gentle; smooth or melodious to the ear; not loud, rough, or harsh; as, *soft* accents. 15. Smooth; flowing; not rough or vehement; as, the *soft* lays of the nightingale. 16. Easy; quiet; undisturbed, as slumbers. 17. Mild to the eye; not strong or glaring, as light or coloring. 18. Mild; warm; pleasant to the feelings; [*applied to the air.*] 19. Not tinged with salts; not hard, so as to decompose soap; as, *soft* water. 20. Mild; gentle; not rough, rude, or irritating; as, a *soft* answer.—*Prov.*, xvi. 21. Weak; foolish.—*Hallywell.*

SOFT, *adv.* Softly; gently; quietly.

SOFT, *exclam.* for *be soft*; hold; stop; not so fast.

SOFT'-HEART-ED (-härt-ed), *a.* Having tenderness of heart; susceptible of pity; gentle; meek.

SOFT'-VOICED (-voist), *a.* Having a soft voice.—*Carlyle.*

SOFT'EN (sof'n), *v. t.* 1. To make soft or more soft; to make less hard. 2. To mollify; to make less fierce or intractable; to make more susceptible of humane or fine feelings. 3. To make less harsh or severe. 4. To palliate; to represent as less enormous. 5. To make easy; to compose; to mitigate; to alleviate. 6. To make calm and placid. 7. To make less harsh, less rude, less offensive or violent. 8. To make less glaring. 9. To make tender; to make effeminate; to enervate. 10. To make less harsh or grating.

SOFT'EN (sof'n), *v. i.* 1. To become less hard; to become more pliable and yielding to pressure. 2. To become less rude, harsh, or cruel. 3. To become less obstinate or obdurate; to become more susceptible of human feelings and tenderness; to relent. 4. To become more mild. 5. To become less harsh, severe, or rigorous.

SOFT'ENED (sof'nd), *pp.* or *a.* Made less hard or less harsh; made less obdurate or cruel, or less glaring.

SOFT'EN-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making more soft; making less rough or cruel, &c.

SOFT'EN-ING, *n.* 1. The act of making less hard, less cruel or obdurate, less violent, less glaring, &c.—2. In *painting*, the blending of colors into each other.

SOFT'ISH, *a.* Somewhat soft.—*D. Clinton.*

SOFT'LING, *n.* An effeminate person. [*Little used.*]

SOFT'LY, *adv.* 1. Without hardness. 2. Not with force or violence; gently. 3. Not loudly; without noise. 4. Gently; placidly. 5. Mildly; tenderly.

SOFT'NER, *n.* 1. He or that which softens. 2. One who palliates.—*Swift.*

SOFT'NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of bodies which renders them capable of yielding to pressure: opposed to *hardness.* 2. Susceptibility of feeling or passion. 3. Mildness; kindness. 4. Mildness; civility; gentleness. 5. Effeminacy; vicious delicacy. 6. Timorousness; pusillanimity, excessive susceptibility of fear or alarm. 7. Smoothness to the ear. 8. Facility; gentleness; candor; easiness to be affected. 9. Gentleness, as contrary to *vehemence.* 10 Mildness of temper; meekness. 11. Weakness; simplicity. 12. Mild temperature.

SOG'GY, *a.* [allied, probably, to *soak*; W. *soeg.*] 1. Wet; filled with water; soft with moisture. 2. Steaming with damp.

SO-HŌ', *exclam.* A word used in calling from a distant place; a sportman's halloo.—*Shak.*

SOI' DI-SANT' (swä'-de-zäng'). [Fr.] Calling himself; self styled; pretended; would-be.

SOIL, *v. t.* [Sax. *selan, sylian*; Dan. *söler*; Sw. *sola*; Fr *salir, souiller.*] 1. To make dirty on the surface.—*Milton.* 2. To cover or tinge with any thing extraneous; as, the *soiled* earth, reeking with blood.—*Tate.* 3. To dung; to manure. *South.*—*To soil a horse*, to purge him by giving him fresh grass.—*To soil cattle*, in *husbandry*, is to feed them with grass, or green food cut daily for them, instead of pasturing them.—SYN. To foul; dirt; dirty; begrime, *be*mire; bespatter; besmear; daub; bedaub; stain; tarnish; sully; defile; pollute.

SOIL, *n.* [G. *sule.*] 1. Dirt; any foul matter upon another substance; foulness; spot. 2. Stain; tarnish. 3. The upper stratum of the earth; the mold, or that part of the ground which nourishes or is fitted to nourish plants. 4 Land; country. 5. Dung; compost.—*To take soil*, to run into the water, as a deer when pursued.

SOILED, *pp.* or *a.* Fouled; stained; tarnished; manured; fed with grass or green food.

SOIL'I-NESS, *n.* Stain; foulness.—*Bacon.* [*Little used.*]

SOIL'ING, *ppr.* Defiling; fouling; tarnishing; feeding with fresh grass or green food; manuring.

SOIL'ING, *n.* The act or practice of feeding cattle or horses with fresh grass, or green food cut daily for them, in stead of pasturing them.

SOIL'LESS *a.* Destitute of soil.—*Bigsby.*

† SOIL'URE, *n.* [Fr. *souillure.*] Stain; pollution.—*Shak.*

SOIR-EE' (swä-rā'), *n.* [Fr. *soir*, evening.] An evening party of ladies and gentlemen for conversation; often applied, in *England*, to the meetings of certain societies at which tea and other refreshments are introduced.—*Brande.*

* SŌ'JOURN or SO-JOURN' (sō'jurn or so-jurn'), *v. i.* [Fr. *sejourner.*] To continue in a place as a temporary resident, or as a stranger, not considering the place as his permanent habitation.—SYN. To tarry; abide; stay; remain; live; dwell; reside.

* SŌ'JOURN (sō'jurn), *n.* A temporary residence, as that of a traveler in a foreign land.—*Milton.*

* SŌ'JOURN-ER, *a.* A temporary resident; a stranger or traveler who dwells in a place for a time.

* SŌ'JOURN-ING, *ppr.* Dwelling for a time.

* SŌ'JOURN-ING, *n.* The act of dwelling in a place for a time; also, the time of abode.—*Ex.*, xii.

* SŌ'JOURN-MENT (sō'jurn-), *n.* Temporary residence, as that of a stranger or traveler.—*Walsh.*

SŌKE, *n.* A district in which a particular privilege or power is exercised. [*England.*]

SOL, *n.* [Norm. *soulze, soulds, souz;* from L. *solidus.*] 1. In *France*, a small copper coin; a penny; usually *sou* or *sous.* 2. A copper coin and money of account in *Switzerland.*

SŌL, *n.* [It.] The name of a note in *music.* It is the fifth in the gamut, *do* or *ut* being the first.

SOL'ACE, *v. t.* [It. *sollazzare;* L. *solatium.*] 1. To cheer in grief or under calamity; to comfort; to relieve in affliction; to console. 2. To allay; to assuage.

† SOL'ACE, *v. i.* To take comfort; to be cheered or relieved in grief.—*Shak.*

SOL'ACE, *n.* [It. *sollazzo;* L. *solatium.*] That which comforts or alleviates grief or anxiety; also, that which relieves in distress.—SYN. Consolation; comfort; alleviation; mitigation; relief; recreation; diversion; amusement.

SOL'ACED (-aste), *pp.* Comforted; cheered in affliction.

SOL'ACE-MENT, *n.* Act of comforting; state of being comforted.

SOL'A-CING, *ppr.* Relieving grief; cheering in affliction.

† SO-LĀ'CIOUS, *a.* Affording comfort or amusement.

SO-LAN'DER, *n.* [Fr. *soulandres.*] A disease in horses.

SŌ'LAN-GOOSE, *n.* The gannet, an aquatic fowl found on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, Labrador, &c.

SO-LAN'I-NA, } *n.* [L. *solanum.*] A vegetable alkaloid, ob-
SOL'A-NĪNE, } tained from various species of *solanum.*

SO-LĀ'NO, *n.* A hot, oppressive wind in the Mediterranean, particularly on the eastern coast of Spain. It is a modification of the sirocco.—*Brande.*

SO-LĀ'NUM, *n.* [L.] A genus of plants comprehending the potato (*S. tuberosum*), egg plant (*S. melongena*), love-apple or tomato (*S. lycopersicum*), night-shade, &c.

SŌ'LAR, *a.* [Fr. *solaire;* L. *solaris.*] 1. Pertaining to the sun; as, the *solar* system; or proceeding from it.—2. In *astrology*, born under the predominant influence of the sun.—*Dryden;* [*obs.*] 3. Measured by the progress of the sun, or by its revolution.—*Solar flowers*, those which expand and close at particular hours of each day.—*Solar cycle; see* CYCLE, No. 3.—*Solar system*, the group of celestial bodies comprehending the sun, planets, and comets.—*Solar spots*, spots of various sizes on the disk of the sun, which adhere to its body, and revolve with it.—*Solar microscope*, a microscope in which the object is illuminated by the light of the sun concentrated upon it, and is made to form a highly-magnified image on a wall or screen in a dark room.—*Olmsted.*

SŌ'LAR, *n.* A sollar; a loft or upper chamber.—*Gloss. of Archit.*

SŌLD, *pret.* and *pp.* of *sell.*

† SŌLD, *n.* [Norm. *soude.*] Salary; military pay.—*Spenser.*

SOL'DAN, for *sultan*, not in use.—*Milton.*

SOL'DA-NEL, *n.* [L. *convolvulus soldanella.*] A plant.

* SOL'DER, *v. t.* [from L. *solido, solidus.*] To unite the surfaces of metals by the intervention of a more fusible metal or metallic cement. *See* SODER.

* SOL'DER, *n.* A metal or metallic composition for uniting the surfaces of metals; a metallic cement.

* SOL'DERED, *pp.* United, as metals, by a metallic cement.

* SOL'DER-ING, *ppr.* Uniting, as metals, by a metallic cement.

* SOL'DER-ING, *n.* The process of uniting the surfaces of metals by means of a more fusible metal or a metallic cement.

SŌL'DIER (sōl'jur), *n.* [Fr. *soldat;* Norm. *soudeyer, soudiers;* It. *soldato;* Sp. *soldado.*] 1. A man engaged in military service; one whose occupation is military; a man enlisted for service in an army; a private, or one in the ranks. 2. A man enrolled for service when on duty or embodied for military discipline; a private.—3. *Emphatically*, a brave warrior; a man of military experience and skill, or a man of distinguished valor.

SŌL'DIER-LĪKE, } *a.* Like or becoming a real soldier;
SŌL'DIER-LY, } brave; martial; heroic; honorable.

SŌL'DIER-ESS, *n.* A female soldier.—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*

SŌL'DIER-SHIP, *n.* Military qualities; military character or state; martial skill; behavior becoming a soldier.

SŌL'DIER-Y (sōl'jur-e), *n.* 1. Soldiers collectively; the body of military men. 2. Soldiership; military service; [*obs.*]

SŌLE, *n.* [Sax. *sol;* D. *zool;* G. *sohle;* Dan. *sole;* Fr. *sole.*] 1. The bottom of the foot; and, by a figure, the foot itself. 2. The bottom of a shoe; or the piece of leather which constitutes the bottom. 3. The part of any thing that forms the bottom, and on which it stands upon the ground. 4. A marine fish, allied to the flounder and halibut.—5. In *ship-building*, a sort of lining, used to prevent the wearing of any thing. 6. A sort of horn under a horse's hoof.

SŌLE, *v. t.* To furnish with a sole; as, to *sole* a shoe.

SŌLE, *a.* [L. *solus;* Fr. *seul;* It., Sp. *solo.*] 1. Being or acting without another; as, the *sole* occupant, proprietor, or ruler.—2. In *law*, single; unmarried; as, a *femme-sole.*—SYN. Single; individual; only; alone; solitary.

SŌLE'-LEATH-ER (-leth-er), *n.* Thick, strong leather used for the soles of shoes.

SOL'E-CISM, *n.* [Gr. σολοικισμος.] 1. Impropriety in language, or a gross deviation from the rules of syntax; incongruity of words; want of correspondence or consistency. 2. Any unfitness, absurdity, or impropriety.

SOL'E-CIST, *n.* [Gr. σολοικιστος.] One who is guilty of impropriety in language.—*Blackwall.*

SOL-E-CIST'IC, } *a.* Incorrect; incongruous.—*John-*
SOL-E-CIST'IC-AL, } *son.*

SOL-E-CIST'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a solecistic manner.

SOL'E-CIZE, *v. i.* [Gr. σολοικιζω.] To commit solecism

SŌL'ED (sōld), *pp.* Furnished with a sole.

SŌLE'LY, *adv.* Singly; alone; only; without another.

SOL'EMN (sol'em), *a.* [Fr. *solennel;* It. *solenne;* Sp. *solemne;* L. *solennis.*] 1. Anniversary; observed once a year with religious ceremonies.—*Johnson;* [*doubtful* or *rare.*] 2. Marked with religious gravity, pomp, or sanctity; attended with religious rites; as, *solemn* feasts. 3. Marked by devoutness or reverence to God; as, *solemn* worship. 4. Affecting with seriousness; impressing or adapted to impress seriousness, gravity, or reverence; as, a *solemn* silence. 5. Having or assuming the appearance of gravity; as, a *solemn* countenance. 6. Enjoined by religion; or attended with a serious appeal to God, as an oath. 7 Marked with solemnities; as, a *solemn* day.—SYN. Grave formal; ritual; ceremonial; sober; serious; reverential devotional; devout.

SOL'EM-NESS, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being solemn, reverential manner; gravity. 2. Solemnity; gravity of manner.—*Wotton.*

SO-LEM'NI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *solemnité.*] 1. A rite or ceremony annually performed with religious reverence.—*Pope.* 2. A religious ceremony; a ritual performance attended with religious reverence. 3. A ceremony adapted to impress awe. 4. Manner of acting awfully serious. 5. Gravity; steady seriousness. 6. Affected gravity.

SOL-EM-NI-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of solemnizing.

SOL'EM-NĪZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *solemniser;* It. *solemnizzare.*] 1. To dignify or honor by ceremonies; to celebrate. 2. To perform with ritual ceremonies and respect, or according to legal forms. 3. To perform religiously once a year. 4. To make grave, serious, and reverential; as, to *solemnize* the mind for the duties of the sanctuary.—*Wilberforce;* [*in this sense the word is occasionally used in England, and to some extent by clergymen in the United States.—Ed.*]

SOL'EM-NĪZED, *pp.* Celebrated religiously; made grave.

SOL'EM-NIZ-ER, *n.* One who performs a solemn rite.

SOL'EM-NĪZ-ING, *ppr.* Honoring with sacred rites.

SOL'EMN-LY, *adv.* 1. With gravity and religious reverence. 2. With official formalities and by due authority 3. With formal state. 4. With formal gravity and state liness, or with affected gravity. 5. With religious seriousness.

SŌLE'NESS, *n.* Singleness; a state of being unconnected with others.—*Dering.*

SŌ'LEN-ITE, *n.* A petrified razor-shell or bivalve of the genus *solen.*

SŌL-FĀ', *v. i.* To pronounce the notes of the gamut, as cending or descending, as *do* (or *ut*), *re, mi, fa, sol, la, si, do*, and *vice versa.*

SŌL-FĀ'ING, *ppr.* Pronouncing the notes of the gamut.

SOL-FA-TĀ'RA, n. [from an Italian volcano near Naples.] A volcanic vent or area, from which sulphur, sulphureous, watery, and acid vapors and gases are emitted.—*Lyell.*

SOL-FĔG'GI-O, n. [It.] In *music*, the system of arranging the scale by the names *do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si*, by which singing is taught.

SŌ'LI. In *music, pl.* of SOLO.

SO-LICIT, *v. t.* [L. *solicito;* Fr. *soliciter;* It. *sollecitare.*] 1. To ask with some degree of earnestness; to make petition to; to apply for obtaining something. This word implies earnestness in seeking, but I think less earnestness than *beg, implore, entreat*, and *importune*, and more than *ask* or *request;* as when we say, a man *solicits* the minister for an office; he *solicits* his father for a favor. 2. To ask for with some degree of earnestness; to seek by petition. 3. To awake or excite to action; to summon; to invite, as the eye.—*Milton.* 4. To attempt; to try to obtain. as pleasures.—*Pope.* 5. To disturb; to disquiet; as, to *solicit* the thoughts.—*Milton;* [*a Latinism, rarely used.*]—SYN To ask; request; crave; supplicate; entreat; beg; beseech; implore; importune.

SO-LICIT-ANT, *n.* One who solicits.

SO-LIC-IT-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. Earnest request; a seeking to obtain something from another with some degree of zeal and earnestness. 2. Excitement; invitation; as, *solicitation* of the senses. *Locke.*—SYN. Request; asking; supplication entreaty; importunity.

SO-LICIT-ED, *pp.* Earnestly requested.

SO-LICIT-ING, *ppr.* Requesting with earnestness; asking for; attempting to obtain.

SO-LICIT-OR, *n.* [Fr. *solliciteur.*] 1. One who asks with earnestness; one who asks for another. 2. An attorney, advocate, or counselor at law who is authorized to practice in the English Court of Chancery.—In *America*, an advocate or counselor at law, who, like the attorney-general or state's-attorney, prosecutes actions for the state.

SO-LICIT-OR-GĔNĔR-AL, *n.* In *Great Britain*, an officer of the crown who is associated with the attorney-general in managing the legal business of the crown and public offices.—*Brande.*

SO-LICIT-OUS, *a.* [L. *solicitus.*] 1. Careful; anxious; very desirous, as to obtain something. 2. Careful; anxious; concerned; as respecting an unknown but interesting event. 3. Anxious; concerned: followed by *for*, as when something is to be obtained.

SO-LICIT-OUS-LY, *adv.* Anxiously; with care and concern.

SO-LICIT-OUS-NESS, *n.* Solicitude.

SO-LICIT-RESS, *n.* A female who solicits or petitions.

SO-LICI-TUDE, *n.* [L. *solicitudo.*] Uneasiness of mind.—Syn. Carefulness; concern; anxiety; care; trouble.

SOL'ID, *a.* [L. *solidus*; Fr. *solide*; It., Sp. *solido.*] 1. Having its constituent particles so close or dense as to resist the impression or penetration of other bodies; not liquid or fluid; as, a *solid* substance. 2. Not hollow; full of matter; as, a *solid* cylinder. 3. Having all the geometrical dimensions; cubic; as, a *solid* foot or inch, &c. 4. Having firmness, compactness, or strength, as a wall. 5. Sound; not weakly. 6. Having reality, soundness, or validity; not empty or fallacious; as, *solid* arguments. 7. Having gravity or depth; not light, trifling, or superficial; [*applied to persons.*]—8. In *botany*, of a fleshy, uniform, undivided substance, as a bulb or root.—*Solid angle*, in *geometry*, that formed by three or more plane angles, not in the same plane, meeting in a point.—*Solid problem*, one which can be constructed geometrically only by the intersection of a circle and a conic section, or of two conic sections. *Hutton.*—Syn. Hard; firm; compact; strong; substantial; stable; sound; real; valid; true; just; weighty; profound; grave; important.

SOL'ID, *n.* A firm, compact body. In *anatomy*, the *solids* are the bones, ligaments, membranes, muscles, nerves, vessels, &c., in distinction from the *fluids.*—In *geometry*, a *solid* is a magnitude which has length, breadth, and thickness.

SOL'I-DĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *solido.*] To make solid or firm. [*Rare.*]

SO-LID-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of making solid.

SO-LID'I-FĪED, *pp.* Made solid.

SO-LID'I-FŸ, *v. t.* [L. *solidus* and *facio.*] To make solid or compact.

SO-LID'I-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* Making solid.

SO-LID'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *solidité*; L. *soliditas.*] 1. That quality of bodies which resists impression and penetration. 2. Fullness of matter. 3. Moral firmness, as opposed to what is weak or fallacious; as, *solidity* of reasoning.—4. In *geometry*, the solid contents of a body.—Syn. Firmness; solidness; hardness; density; compactness; strength; soundness; validity; certainty.

SOL'ID-LY, *adv.* 1. Firmly; densely; compactly. 2. Firmly; truly; on firm grounds.—*Digby.*

SOL'ID-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being firm, dense, or compact; firmness; compactness; solidity. 2. Soundness; strength; truth; validity.

SOL-ID-UN''GU-LATE, *n.* [L. *solidus* and *ungula.*] One of a tribe of mammals having a single or solid hoof on each foot; a soliped.

SOL-ID-UN''GU-LOUS, *a.* [L. *solidus* and *ungula.*] Having hoofs that are whole or not cloven.—*Barrow.*

SOL-I-FID'I-AN, *n.* [L. *solus* and *fides.*] One who maintains that faith alone, without works, is necessary to justification.

SOL-I-FID'I-AN, *a.* Holding the tenets of Solifidians.

SOL-I-FID'I-AN-ISM, *n.* The tenets of Solifidians.

SO-LIL'O-QUĪZE, *v. i.* To utter a soliloquy.

SO-LIL'O-QUY, *n.* [Fr. *soliloque*; It., Sp. *soliloquio.*] 1. A talking to one's self; a talking or discourse of a person alone, or not addressed to another person, even when others are present. 2. A written composition, reciting what it is supposed a person speaks to himself.

SOL'I-PED, *n.* [L. *solus* and *pes.*] A quadruped whose hoof is not cloven.—*Brown.*

SO-LIP'ED-OUS, *a.* Having hoofs which are not cloven.—*Brande.*

SOL-I-TAIRE' (sol-e-tāre'), *n.* [Fr. *solitaire.*] 1. A person who lives in solitude; a recluse; a hermit. 2. An ornament for the neck. 3. A game which one can play alone.

SOL-I-TA'RI-AN, *n.* A hermit.—*Twisden.*

SOL'I-TA-RI-LY, *adv.* In solitude; alone.

SOL'I-TA-RI-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being alone; forbearance of company; retirement, or habitual retirement. 2. Solitude; loneliness; destitution of company or of animated beings.

SOL'I-TA-RY, *a.* [Fr. *solitaire*; L. *solitarius.*] 1. Living alone; not having company. 2. Remote from society; not having company, or not much frequented; as, a *solitary* habitation. 3. Destitute of company; as, a *solitary* life. 4. Gloomy; still; dismal. 5. Single; as, a *solitary* case.—6. In *natural history*, growing singly or separately; one only in a place.—Syn. Sole; only; alone; lonely; retired, separate; desolate; desert.

SOL'I-TA-RY, *n.* One who lives alone or in solitude; a hermit; a recluse.—*Pope.*

SOL'I-TUDE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *solitudo.*] 1. A state of being alone; a lonely life. 2. Remoteness from society; destitution of company. 3. A lonely place; a desert. *Pope.*—Syn. Loneliness; solitariness; loneness; retiredness; recluseness.

SO-LIV'A-GANT, *a.* [L. *solivagus.*] Wandering alone.

† SOL'LAR, *n.* [Low L. *solarium.*] A garret or upper room.

SOL-MI-ZĀ''TION, *n.* [from *sol, mi.*] A sol-faing; a repetition or recital of the notes of the gamut.

SŌ'LO, *n.* [It.] A tune, air, or strain to be played by a single instrument, or sung by a single voice.

SOL'O-MON'S LĔAF, *n.* A plant.

SOL'O-MON'S SĔAL, *n.* The popular name of several plants belonging to the genera *polygonatum*, *smilacina*, *streptopus*, &c.

SOL'STĪCE (-stis), *n.* [Fr.; L. *solstitium.*] In *astronomy*, the time when the sun, in its annual revolution, arrives at that point in the ecliptic furthest north or south of the equator. The summer solstice occurs about the 22d of June; the winter solstice about the 22d of December.—*Olmsted.*

SOL-STĬ''TIAL (-stish'al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a solstice; as, *solstitial* points. 2. Happening at a solstice; usually, with us, at the summer solstice or midsummer.

SOL-Ū-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of a body which renders it susceptible of solution; susceptibility of being dissolved in a fluid.

SOL'Ū-BLE, *a.* [L. *solubilis.*] Susceptible of being dissolved in a fluid; capable of solution.

SOL'Ū-BLE-NESS, *n.* Solubility.

SŌ'LUND-GOOSE. *See* Solan-goose.

SŌ'LUS, *a.* [L.] Alone.

SO-LŪTE', *a.* [L. *solutus.*] 1. In *a general sense*, loose free; [*obs.*]—2. In *botany*, loose; not adhering.

† SO-LŪTE', *v. t.* To dissolve.—*Bacon.*

SO-LŪ''TION, *n.* [Fr.; It. *soluzione*; Sp. *solucion.*] 1. The act of separating the parts of any body; disruption; breach. 2. A feeble combination, in which, with a mere mechanical change of properties, and without regard to definite proportions, one or more solids are equally diffused through some liquid. 3. Resolution; explanation; the act of explaining or removing difficulty or doubt. 4. Release; deliverance; discharge.—5. In *algebra* and *geometry*, the answering of a question, or the resolving of a problem proposed.—*Solution of continuity*, the separation of connection, or of connected substances or parts, as in surgery.—*Buchanan.*

SOL'Ū-TĪVE, *a.* Tending to dissolve; loosening; laxative.

SOLV-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Ability to pay all just debts.—*Encyc.*

SOLV'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be solved, resolved, or explained. 2. That can be paid.

SOLV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Solvability.

SOLVE (solv), *v. t.* [L. *solvo*; Fr. *soudre*; It. *solvere.*] 1 *Properly*, to loosen or separate the parts of any thing; hence, to give an explanation of; to untie an intellectual knot. 2. To do away; to dissipate, as doubts.—Syn. To explain; resolve; unfold; clear up; remove.

SOLVĔD, *pp.* Explained; removed.

SOLV'EN-CY, *n.* [L. *solvens.*] Ability to pay all debts.

SOLV-END', *n.* A substance to be dissolved.—*Kirwan.*

SOLV'ENT, *a.* 1. Having the power of dissolving. 2. Able to pay all just debts. 3. Sufficient to pay all just debts.

SOLV'ENT, *n.* A fluid that dissolves any substance, or in which a solution is effected; also called *menstruum.*

SOLV'ER, *n.* One who solves or explains.

SOLVI-BLE, *a.* Solvable, which see.

† SO-MATIC, } *a.* [Gr. *σωματικος.*] Corporeal; pertain-
† SO-MATIC-AL, } ing to a body.

SŌ'MA-TIST, *n.* One who admits the existence of corporeal or material beings only; one who denies the existence of spiritual substances.—*Glanville.*

SO-MA-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *σωμα* and *λογος.*] The doctrine of bodies or material substances.

*SOM'BER, } *a.* [Fr. *sombre.*] Dull; dusky; cloudy; gloomy
SOM'BRE, }

SOM'BER-NESS, }
SOM'BRE-NESS, } *n.* Darkness; gloominess

SOM'BROUS, *a.* Gloomy.—*Stephens.*

SOM'BROUS-LY, *adv.* In a gloomy manner.

SOM'BROUS-NESS, *n.* State of being sombrous.

SŎME (sum), *a.* [Sax. *sum, sume.*] 1. Noting a certain quantity of a thing, but indeterminate; a portion greater or less 2. Noting a number of persons or things, greater or less, but indeterminate. 3. Noting a person or thing, but not known, or not specific and definite. 4. Noting indetermin

ately that a thing is not very great; moderate; as, the censure was, to *some* extent, just. 5. Sometimes before a word of quantity or number, in the sense of *about* or *not far from*, without determining exactly or certainly; as, "the number slain were *some* two thousand."—*Bacon.* 6. *Some* is often opposed to *others*. 7. *Some* is often used without a noun, and then, like other adjectives, is a substitute for a noun. 8. *Some* is used as a termination of certain adjectives, as in *handsome, lonesome.* In these words *some* has primarily the sense of little, or a certain degree.

SŏME'BOD-Y (sum-), *n.* [*some* and *body.*] 1. A person unknown or uncertain; a person indeterminate. 2. A person of consideration.

† SŏME'DĒAL, *adv.* [*some* and *deal.*] In some degree.

SŏME'HOW (sum-), *adv.* [*some* and *how.*] One way or other; in some way not yet known.

SŏM'ER-SAULT } (sum'er-), *n.* [Sp. *sobresalir.*] A leap in
SŏM'ER-SĔT } which a person turns with his heels over his head and lights upon his feet.

SŏM'ER-VILL-ĪTE, *n.* A Vesuvian mineral occurring in pale dull yellow crystals, and related to Gehlenite.—*Dana.*

SŏME'THING (sum-), *n.* 1. An indeterminate or unknown event. 2. A substance or material thing, unknown, indeterminate, or not specified. 3. A part; a portion more or less. 4. A little; an indefinite quantity or degree. 5. Distance not great.—6. *Something* has been used adverbially for *in some degree*; as, he was *something* discouraged; but the use is not elegant.

SŏME'TĪME (sum-). [*some* and *time.*] 1. Once; formerly. 2. At one time or other hereafter. [*Sometime* is really a compound noun.]

SŏME'TĪMES (sum-). [*some* and *times.*] 1. At times; at intervals; not always; now and then. 2. At one time.

SŏME'WHAT (sum'hwot), *n.* 1. Something, though uncertain what. 2. More or less; a certain quantity or degree, indeterminate. 3. A part, greater or less.

SŏME'WHAT, *adv.* In some degree or quantity.

SŏME'WHĒRE, *adv.* [*some* and *where.*] In some place, unknown or not specified; in one place or another.

† SŏME'WHĪLE, *adv.* [*some* and *while.*] Once; for a time.

SŏME'WHITH-ER, *adv.* To some indeterminate place.

SOM'MĪTE. *n.* [from Mount *Somma.*] Nepheline, a mineral.

SOM-NAM-BU-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *somnus* and *ambulo.*] The act of walking in sleep.—*Beddoes.*

SOM-NAM'BU-LIC, *a.* Walking in sleep; pertaining to somnambulism.

SOM-NAM'BU-LISM, *n.* The act or practice of walking in sleep.—*Darwin.*

SOM-NAM'BU-LIST, *n.* A person who walks in his sleep.—*Porteus.*

† SŏM'NER, for *summoner.*

SOM-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *somnifer.*] Causing or inducing sleep; soporific.

SOM-NIFIC, *a.* [L. *somnus* and *facio.*] Causing sleep; tending to induce sleep.

SOM-NIL'O-QUIST, *n.* One who talks in his sleep.

SOM-NIL'O-QUOUS, *a.* Apt to talk in sleep.

SOM-NIL'O-QUY, } *n.* [L. *somnus* and *loquor.*] A talking
SOM-NIL'O-QUISM, } or speaking in sleep.—*Coleridge.*

SOM-NIL'O-QUY, *n.* The talking of one in a state of somnipathy.

SOM-NIP'A-THIST, *n.* A person in a state of somnipathy.

SOM-NIP'A-THY, *n.* [L. *somnus*, and Gr. *παθος.*] Sleep from sympathy; or from the process of mesmerism.

SOM'NO-LENCE, } *n.* [Low L. *somnolentia.*] Sleepiness;
SOM'NO-LEN-CY, } drowsiness; inclination to sleep.

SOM'NO-LENT, *a.* Sleepy; drowsy; inclined to sleep.

SOM'NO-LENT-LY, *adv.* Drowsily.

SŎN (sun), *n.* [Sax. *sunu*; Goth. *sunus*; G. *sohn*; D. *zoon*; Sw. *son*; Dan. *sön.*] 1. A male child; the male issue of a parent, father or mother. 2. A male descendant, however distant. 3. The compellation of an old man to a young one, or of a confessor to his penitent; a term of affection. 4. A native or inhabitant of a country. 5. The produce of any thing. 6. One adopted into a family. 7. One who is converted by another's instrumentality is called his *son.*—8. *Son* of pride, *sons* of light, *son* of Belial. These are Hebraisms, denoting persons who possess these qualities or characteristics, as if by inheritance.

SŎN'-IN-LAW, *n.* A man married to one's daughter.

* SO-NÄ'TA, *n.* [It.] A tune intended for an instrument only, as *cantata* is for the voice.

SON'CY, } *a.* Lucky; fortunate; thriving.—*Grose.*
SON'SY, }

SONG, *n.* [Sax. *song*; D. *zang*; G. *sang.*] 1. In *general*, that which is sung or uttered with musical modulations of the voice, whether of the human voice or that of a bird. 2. A little poem to be sung, or uttered with musical modulations. 3. A sacred poem to be sung either in joy or thanksgiving. 4. A poetical composition; as, "this ancient *song.* 5. Poetry; as, heroic *song.* 6. Notes of birds. 7. A mere trifle.—Syn. Sonnet; ballad; canticle; carol; canzonet; ditty; hymn; descant; lay; strain; poesy, verse.

SONG-EN-NŌBLED, *a.* Ennobled in song.—*Coleridge.*

† SONG'ISH, *a.* Consisting of songs.—*Dryden.*

SONG'STER, *n.* [*song*, and Sax. *steora.*] 1. One who sings · one skilled in singing; not often applied to human beings, or only in slight contempt. 2. A bird that sings; as, the little *songster* in his cage.

SONG'STRESS, *n.* A female singer.—*Thomson.*

SO-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *sonus* and *fero.*] That gives sound, sounding.—*Derham.*

SON'NET, *n.* [Fr.; It. *sonetta*; Sp. *soneta.*] 1. A short poem of fourteen lines, two stanzas of four verses each, and two of three each, the rhymes being adjusted by a particular rule. 2. A short poem.

SON'NET, *v. i.* To compose sonnets.—*Bp. Hall.*

SON-NET-EER', *n.* [Fr. *sonnetier.*] A composer of sonnets or small poems; a small poet; [*usually in contempt.*]

SO-NOM'E-TER, *n.* [L. *sonus*, and Gr. *μετρεω.*] An instrument for measuring sounds or the intervals of sounds.

SON-O-RIFIC, *a.* [L. *sonus* and *facio.*] Producing sounds.

SO-NŌ'ROUS, *a.* [L. *sonorus.*] 1. Giving sound when struck. 2. Loud-sounding; giving a clear or loud sound. 3. · Yielding sound. 4. High-sounding; magnificent of sound.

SO-NŌ'ROUS-LY, *adv.* With sound; with a high sound.

SO-NŌ'ROUS-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of yielding sound when struck, or coming in collision with another body. 2. Having or giving a loud or clear sound. 3. Magnificence of sound.

SŎN'SHIP (sun-), *n.* 1. The state of being a son, or of having the relation of a son. 2. Filiation; the character of a son.

SOO-CHONG', *n.* *See* SOUCHONG.

SOO'DRA, } *n.* The lowest of the four great castes among
SOO'DER, } the Hindoos: more properly SUDRA.

SOO'FEE, *n.* Among Mohammedans, a believer in Soofeeism.

SOO'FEE-ISM, *n.* A refined mysticism among certain classes of Mohammedans, particularly in Persia, who reject the Koran and hold to a kind of pantheism.—*Southgate.*

SOON, *adv.* [Sax. *sona*; Goth. *suns.*] 1. In a short time, shortly after any time specified or supposed. 2. Without the usual delay; before any time supposed. 3. Readily, willingly.—*As soon as, so soon as*, immediately at or after another event.—Syn. Early; betimes; quick; quickly; promptly; presently.

† SOON, *a.* Speedy; quick.

† SOON'LY, *adv.* Quickly; speedily.

SOOP'RER-RY, *n.* A plant.—*Miller.*

SOO-SHONG', } *n.* A kind of black tea.
* Sŏŏ-CHONG', }

SOO'SOO, *n.* Among the *Bengalese*, the name of a cetaceous mammal with a long slender beak, found in the River Ganges. It is allied to the dolphins.

* SOOT, *n.* [Sax., Sw. *sot*; Dan. *sod, sood.*] A black substance formed by combustion, rising in fine particles and adhering to the sides of the chimney or pipe conveying the smoke.

* SOOT, *v. t.* To cover or foul with soot.

† SOOTE, } *a.* Sweet. *See* SWEET.
† SŌTE, }

SOOTED, *pp.* Covered or soiled with soot.—*Mortimer.*

SOOT'ER-KIN, *n.* A kind of false birth fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from sitting over their stoves.—*Swift.*

† SOOTH, *n.* [Sax. *soth*; Ir. *seadh.*] 1. Truth; reality. 2 Prognostication. 3. Sweetness; kindness.—*Shak.*

† SOOTH, *a.* 1. Pleasing; delightful. 2. True; faithful.

SOOTHE, *v. t.* [Sax. *gesothian.*] 1. To please with blandishments or soft words. 2. To relieve from or remove · to calm; as, to *soothe* one's feelings; to *soothe* pains; [*applied to persons or things.*] 3. To gratify; to please. Syn. To soften; assuage; allay; compose; mollify; tranquilize; pacify; mitigate.

SOOTHED, *pp.* Flattered; softened; calmed; pleased.

SOOTH'ER, *n.* A flatterer; he or that which softens or assuages.

SOOTHING, *ppr.* or *a.* Flattering; softening; assuaging.

SOOTH'ING-LY, *adv.* With flattery or soft words.

† SOOTH'LY, *adv.* In truth; really.—*Hales.*

SOOTH'SĀY, *v. i.* [*sooth* and *say.*] To foretell; to predict [*Little used.*]

SOOTH'SĀY-ER, *n.* A foreteller; a prognosticator; one who undertakes to foretell future events without inspiration.

SOOTH'SĀY-ING, *n.* 1. The foretelling of future events by persons without divine aid or authority, and thus distinguished from *prophecy.* 2. A true saying; truth; [*obs.*]

* SOOT'I-NESS, *n.* The quality of being sooty, or foul with soot; fuliginousness.

* SOOT'ISH, *a.* Partaking of soot; like soot.—*Brown.*

* SOOTY, *a.* [Sax. *sotig.*] 1. Producing soot. 2. Consist

ing of soot; fuliginous.—*Wilkins* 3. Foul with soot. 4. Black like soot; dusky; dark.

SOOTY, *v. t.* To black or foul with soot.—*Chapman.*

SOP, *n.* [D., Sax. *sop*; G. *suppe*; Dan. *suppe*; Sw. *soppa*; Sp. *sopa*; F. *soupe.*] 1. Any thing steeped or dipped and softened in liquor, but chiefly something thus dipped in broth or liquid food, and intended to be eaten. 2. Any thing given to pacify; so called from the sop given to Cerberus, in *mythology.*—*Sop-in-wine*, a kind of pink.—*Spenser.*

SOP, *v. t.* To steep or dip in liquor.

SŌPE, *n.* *See* SOAP.

SOPH, *n.* 1. In the *University of Cambridge, England*, an abbreviation of *sophister.*—2. In the *American colleges*, an abbreviation of *sophomore.*

SŌ'PHĪ (sō'fe), *n.* A title of the King of Persia.—*Shak.* *See, also*, SOFI.

† SOPH'IC-AL, *a.* [Gr. *σοφος.*] Teaching wisdom.

SOPH'ISM, *n.* [Fr. *sophisme*; L. *sophisma*; Gr. *σοφισμα.*] A specious but fallacious argument; a subtilty in reasoning.

SOPH'IST, *n.* [L. *sophista*; Fr. *sophiste*; It. *sofista.*] 1. The name of a class of men who taught eloquence, philosophy, and politics in ancient Greece, and who, by their use of vain subtleties and false axioms, drew upon themselves general hatred and contempt. 2. A captious or fallacious reasoner.

SOPH'IST-ER, *n.* [Gr. *σοφιστης.*] 1. The same as sophist, which see; [*obs.*]—2. In the *University of Cambridge, England*, the title of students who are advanced beyond the first year of their residence. The entire course at the university consists of three years and one term, during which the students have the titles of First-Year Men, or Freshmen; Second-Year Men, or Junior Sophs or Sophisters; Third-Year Men, or Senior Sophs or Sophisters; and, in the last term, Questionists, with reference to the approaching examination. In the older American colleges, the junior and senior classes were originally called Junior Sophisters and Senior Sophisters. The term is also used at Oxford and Dublin.

† SOPH'IST-ER, *v. t.* To maintain by a fallacious argument.—*Cobham.*

SO-PHIS'TIC, } *a.* [Fr. *sophistique*; It. *sofistico.*] Falla-
SO-PHIS'TIC-AL, } ciously subtil; not sound.

SO-PHIS'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* With fallacious subtilty.

SO-PHIS'TIC-ĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *sophistiquer*; Sp. *sofisticar.*] 1. To corrupt by something spurious or foreign; to pervert. 2. To render spurious, as wares, &c.—SYN. To adulterate; debase; corrupt; vitiate.

SO-PHIS'TIC-ATE, } *a.* Adulterated; not pure; not gen-
SO-PHIS'TIC-Ā-TED, } uine.

SO-PHIS'TIC-Ā-TED, *pp.* Adulterated; corrupted by something spurious or foreign.

SO-PHIS'TIC-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Corrupting; adulterating.

SO-PHIST-IC-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of adulterating; a counterfeiting or debasing the purity of something by a foreign admixture; adulteration.

SO-PHIS'TIC-Ā-TOR, *n.* One who adulterates; one who injures the purity and genuineness of any thing by foreign admixture.

SOPH'IST-RY, *n.* 1. Fallacious reasoning; reasoning sound in appearance only. 2. Exercise in logic.

SOPH'O-MORE, *n.* One belonging to the second of the four classes in an American college. [This word has generally been considered as an "American barbarism," but was probably introduced into our country, at a very early period, from the University of Cambridge, England. Among the cant terms at that university, as given in the Gradus ad Cantabrigiam, we find SOPH-MOR as "the next distinctive appellation to Freshman." It is added, that "a writer in the Gentlemen's Magazine thinks *mor* an abbreviation of the Greek *μωρια*, introduced at a time when the *Encomium Moriæ*, the Praise of Folly, by Erasmus, was so generally used." The ordinary derivation of the word, from *σοφος* and *μωρος*, would seem, therefore, to be incorrect. The younger Sophs at Cambridge appear formerly to have received the adjunct *mor* (*μωρος*) to their names, either as one which they courted for the reason mentioned above, or as one given them in sport, for the supposed exhibition of inflated feeling in entering on their new honors. The term, thus applied, seems to have passed at a very early period from Cambridge in England to Cambridge in America, as "the next distinctive appellation to Freshman," and thus to have been attached to the second of the four classes in our American colleges; while it has now almost ceased to be known even as a cant word at the parent institution in England, from whence it came. This derivation of the word is rendered more probable by the fact, that the early spelling was, to a great extent at least, Sophimore, as appears from the manuscripts of President Stiles, of Yale College, and the records of Harvard College down to the period of the American Revolution. This would be perfectly natural if Soph or Sophister was considered as the basis of the word, but can hardly be explained if the ordinary derivation had then been regarded as the true one.—*Ed.*]

SOPH-O-MOR'IC-AL, *a.* Inflated in style or manner.—*J. C. Calhoun.* [*America.*]

† SŌ'PITE, *v. t.* To lay asleep.—*Cheyne.*

† SO-PĪ'TION (-pish'un), *n.* [L. *sopio*, to lay asleep.] Sleep.

† SOP'O-RĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *soporo.*] To lay asleep.

SOP-O-RIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *soporifer.*] Causing sleep, or tending to produce it.—SYN. Somniferous; narcotic; opiate; anodyne.

SOP-O-RIF'ER-OUS-LY, *adv.* So as to produce sleep.

SOP-O-RIF'ER-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of causing sleep.

SOP-O-RIF'IC, *a.* [L. *sopor* and *facio.*] Causing sleep; tending to cause sleep.—*Locke.*

SOP-O-RIF'IC, *n.* A medicine, drug, plant, or other thing that has the quality of inducing sleep.

SŌ'PO-ROUS, *a.* [L. *soporus.*] Causing sleep; sleepy.

SOPPED (sopt), *pp.* [from *sop.*] Dipped in liquid food.

SOP'PER, *n.* One who sops or dips in liquor something to be eaten.—*Johnson.*

SOP'PING, *ppr.* Steeping in liquid food.

SO-PRĀ'NIST, *n.* A treble singer.

SO-PRĀ'NO. [It.] In *music*, the treble; the highest female voice.

SORB, *n.* [Fr. *sorbe.*] The service-tree or its fruit.

SOR'BATE, *n.* A compound of sorbic acid with a base.

SOR-BE-FĀ'CIENT (-fā'shent), *n.* [L. *sorbeo*, to absorb, and *facio*, to make.] In *medicine*, that which produces absorption.

SOR-BE-FĀ'CIENT, *a.* In *medicine*, producing absorption.

SORB'ENT. *See* ABSORBENT.

SOR'BIC, *a.* Pertaining to the sorbus or service-tree.—*Sorbic acid* is malic acid, which see.

† SOR'BILE, *a.* [L. *sorbeo.*] That may be drank or sipped.

† SOR-BĪ'TION (-bish'un), *n.* [L. *sorbitio.*] The act of drinking or sipping.

SOR-BON'IC-AL, *a.* Belonging to a Sorbonist.—*Bale.*

SOR'BON-IST, *n.* A doctor of the Sorbonne or theological college, in the University of Paris, founded by Robert de Sorbonne, A.D. 1250. Sorbonne is properly the name of the building, from which the theological faculty are called *Doctors of the Sorbonne.*—*Murdock.*

SOR'CER-ER, *n.* [Fr. *sorcier.*] An enchanter; a magician

SOR'CER-ESS, *n.* A female magician or enchantress.

SOR'CER-OUS, *a.* Containing enchantments.

SOR'CE-RY, *n.* Magic; enchantment; witchcraft; divination by the assistance of evil spirits.

SŌRD, for *sward*, is now vulgar. *See* SWARD.

SORD'A-WAL-ITE, *n.* A black mineral, containing silica, alumina, magnesia, and peroxyd of iron; named from Sordawala, in Finland.—*Nordenskiold.*

SOR'DES, *n.* [L.] Foul matter; excretions; dregs; filthy, useless or rejected matter of any kind.

SOR'DET, } *n.* [Fr. *sourdine*; It. *sordina.*] A small instru-
SOR'DINE, } ment or damper in the mouth of a trumpet or on the bridge of a violin, to make it sound lower or fainter.—*Encyc. Am.*

SOR'DID, *a.* [Fr. *sordide*; It. *sordido*; L. *sordidus.*] 1. Characterized by filth, or foulness, or grossness; as, "*Charon*, a *sordid* god;" [*little used.*] 2. Characterized by meanness, baseness, or vulgarity; as, *sordid* pursuits; vulgar, *sordid* mortals. 3. Meanly avaricious.—SYN. Filthy; foul; dirty; gross; vile; base; avaricious; covetous; niggardly.

SOR'DID-LY, *adv.* Meanly; basely; covetously.

SOR'DID-NESS, *n.* 1. Filthiness; dirtiness.—*Ray.* 2. Meanness; baseness. 3. Niggardliness; avarice.

SOR'DINE, *n.* *See* SORDET.

SŌRE, *n.* [Dan. *saar*; D. *zweer.*] 1. A place in an animal body where the skin and flesh are ruptured or bruised, so as to be pained with the slightest pressure. 2. An ulcer; a boil.—3. In *Scripture*, grief; affliction.—2 *Chron.*, vi.

SŌRE, *a.* [Sax. *sar*; D. *zeer*; G. *sehr.*] 1. Tender and susceptible of pain from pressure. 2. Tender, as the mind; easily pained, grieved, or vexed; very susceptible of irritation from any thing that crosses the inclination. 3. Affected with inflammation. 4. Violent with pain; severe; afflictive; distressing.—*Shak.* 5. Severe; violent 6. Criminal; evil; [*obs.*]

SŌRE, *adv.* 1. With painful violence; intensely; severely; grievously. 2. Greatly; violently; deeply.

† SŌRE, *v. t.* To wound; to make sore.—*Spenser.*

SŌRE, *n.* [Fr. *sor-falcon.*] 1. A hawk of the first year.—*Spenser.* 2. [Fr. *saur.*] A buck of the fourth year.—*Shak.*

SŌRE'HON, } *n.* [Irish and Scottish.] A kind of servile
SORN, } tenure which subjected the tenant to maintain his chieftain gratuitously, whenever he wished to indulge himself in a debauch. So that, when a person obtrudes himself on another for bed and board, he is said to *sorn*, or be a *sorner.*—*Spenser.*

SOR'EL, *n.* [*dim.* of *sore.*] A buck of the third year.

SŌRE'LY, *adv.* 1. With violent pain and distress; grievously; greatly. 2. Greatly; violently; severely.

SŏRE'NESS, *n.* 1. The tenderness of any part of an animal body, which renders it extremely susceptible of pain from pressure.—2. *Figuratively,* tenderness of mind, or susceptibility of mental pain.

SOR'GO, *n.* A plant, of the genus *sorghum.*

SŌ'RĪ, *n. pl.* *See* SORUS.

SO-RĪ'TĒS, *n.* [L.] In *logic,* an abridged form of stating a series of syllogisms, of which the conclusion of each is a premise of the succeeding one. Thus, A = B, B = C, C = D; therefore, A = D.—*Brande.*

SORN*E*D, *pp.* Obtruded upon a friend for bed and board.

SORN'ER, *n.* One who obtrudes himself upon another for bed and board.

SO-ROR'I-CIDE, *n.* [L. *soror* and *cædo.*] The murder or murderer of a sister. [*Rare.*]

† SOR'RAGE, *n.* The blades of green wheat or barley.—*Dict.*

SOR'RANCE, *n.* In *farriery,* any disease or sore in horses.

SOR'REL, *a.* [Fr. *saure,* yellowish-brown; It. *sauro.*] Of a reddish color.

SOR'REL, *n.* A reddish color; a faint red.

SOR'REL, *n.* [Sax. *sur,* sour: Dan. *syre.*] A name of certain plants, of the genus *rumex,* so named from their acid taste. [*See, also,* WOOD-SORREL.]—*Salt of sorrel,* binoxalate of potassa.—*Brande.*

SOR'REL-TREE, *n.* A species of *andromeda,* whose leaves are sometimes used as a substitute for sumach, in dyeing.

SOR'RI-LY, *adv.* [from *sorry.*] Meanly; despicably; pitiably; in a wretched manner.—*Sidney.*

SOR'RI-NESS, *n.* Meanness; poorness; despicableness.

SOR'RŌW, *n.* [Sax. *sorg;* Goth. *saurga;* Sw., Dan. *sorg.*] The uneasiness or pain of mind which is produced by the loss of any good, real or supposed, or by disappointment in the expectation of good.—SYN. Affliction; grief; sadness; mourning.

SOR'RŌW, *v. i.* [Sax. *sarian, sargian, sorgian;* Goth. *saurgan.*] To feel pain of mind; to grieve; to be sad.—SYN. To mourn; weep; lament.

SOR'RŌW-BLIGHT-ED, *a.* Blighted with sorrow.—*Moore.*

SOR'RŌW-STRIĆK-*E*N, *a.* Struck with sorrow; depressed.

† SOR'RŌW*E*D, *pp.* Accompanied with sorrow.—*Shak.*

SOR'RŌW-FU̇L, *a.* 1. Grieving for the loss of some good, or on account of some expected evil. 2. Deeply serious; depressed; dejected.—1 *Sam.,* i. 3. Producing sorrow; exciting grief. 4. Expressing grief; accompanied with grief. *Shak.*—SYN. Sad; mournful; dismal; disconsolate; drear; dreary; grievous; lamentable; doleful; baleful; distressing.

SOR'RŌW-FU̇L-LY, *adv.* In a sorrowful manner; in a manner to produce grief.

SOR'RŌW-FU̇L-NESS, *n.* State of being sorrowful; grief.

SOR'RŌW-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Feeling sorrow, grief, or regret.

SOR'RŌW-ING, *n.* Expression of sorrow.—*Browne.*

SOR'RŌW-LESS, *a.* Free from sorrow.

SOR'RY, *a.* [Sax. *sarig, sari.*] 1. Grieved for the loss of some good; pained for some evil that has happened to one's self, or friends, or country. 2. Attended with misfortune; as, in *sorry* case. 3. Poor; mean; vile; worthless; as, a *sorry* excuse.—SYN. Hurt; afflicted; mortified; vexed; chagrined; melancholy; dismal.

SORT, *n.* [Fr. *sorte;* It. *sorta;* Sp. *suerte;* Port. *sorte;* Ger. *sorte;* Sw., Dan. *sort;* L. *sors.*] 1. A kind or species; any number or collection of individual persons or things characterized by the same or like qualities. 2. Manner; form of being or acting. 3. Class or order. 4. Rank; condition above the vulgar.—*Shak.;* [*obs.*] 5. A company or knot of people; [*obs.*] 6. Degree of any quality. 7. Lot; [*obs.*] 8. A pair; a set; a suit.—*Out of sorts,* out of order: hence, unwell.—*Halliwell;* [*low.*]

SORT, *v. t.* 1. To separate, as things having like qualities from other things, and place them in distinct classes or divisions. 2. To reduce to order from a state of confusion. 3. To conjoin; to put together in distribution. 4. To cull; to choose from a number; to select.

SORT, *v. i.* 1. To be joined with others of the same species. 2. To consort; to associate. 3. To suit; to fit. 4. [Fr. *sortir.*] To terminate; to issue; to have success; [*obs.*] 5. To fall out; [*obs.*]

SORT'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be sorted. 2. Suitable; befitting.—*Bacon.*

SORT'A-BLY, *adv.* Suitably; fitly.

† SORT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to or designating a sort.—*Locke.*

SORT'ANCE, *n.* Suitableness; agreement.—*Shak.*

SORT'ED, *pp.* Separated and reduced to order from a state of confusion.

SOR'TIE (sor'te), *n.* [Fr.] A sally; an attack made by troops from a besieged place upon the besiegers.

SORT'I-LĒGE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *sortilegium.*] The act or practice of drawing lots; divination by drawing lots. [*Sortilegy* is not used.]

SORT-I-LE'GI-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to sortilege.—*Daubuz.*

SORT'ING, *ppr.* Separating, as things having like qualities from other things, and reducing to order.

SOR-TI'TION (sor-tish'un), *n.* [L. *sortitio.*] Selection or appointment by lot.—*Bp. Hall.*

SORT'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of sorting; distribution into classes or kinds. 2. A parcel sorted.

SŌ'RUS, *n.; pl.* SORI. [Gr. σωρος, a heap.] In *botany,* a name given to small clusters of minute capsules on the back of the fronds of ferns.

SŌ'RY, *n.* The ancient name of sulphate of iron.—*Ure.*

† SOSS, *v. i.* [Ger. *sausen.*] To fall at once into a chair or seat; to sit lazily.—*Swift.*

† SOSS, *n.* A lazy fellow.

SOS-TE-NU'TO. [It.] In *music,* sustaining the sounds to the utmost of the nominal value of the time.

SOT, *n.* [Fr. *sot;* Arm. *sodt;* Sp. *zote, zota;* Port. *zote.*] 1. A stupid person; a blockhead; a dull fellow; a dolt. 2. A person stupefied by excessive drinking; an habitual drunkard.

SOT, *v. t.* To stupefy; to infatuate; to besot. [*Little used.*]

SOT, *v. i.* To tipple to stupidity. [*Little used.*]

SO-TĒ-RI-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. σωτηριος and λογος.] A discourse on health, or the science of promoting health.

SOTHĬC YĒAR, *n.* The Egyptian year of 365 days, 6 hours; so called from Sothis, the dog-star.

SOT'TISH, *a.* 1. Destitute of sense; very foolish.—*Swift.* 2. Dull with intemperance.—SYN. Dull; stupid; senseless; doltish; infatuate.

SOT'TISH-LY, *adv.* Stupidly; senselessly; without reason.

SOT'TISH-NESS, *n.* 1. Dullness in the exercise of reason; stupidity. 2. Stupidity from intoxication.

SOT'TO VŌ'CE (-vō'chā). [It.] In *music,* with a restrained voice or moderate tone.

SŏU (soo), *n.; pl.* SOUS. [Fr. *sou, sol.*] A French money of account, and a copper coin, in value the twentieth part of a livre, or of a franc. [The singular is often spelled *sous.*]

SŏU'BAH. *See* SUBAH.

SOUCE. *See* SOUSE.

* SŏU-CHONG', } *n.* A kind of black tea.
SOO-CHONG', }

† SOUGH (suff), *v. i.* [Teut. *soeffen.*] To whistle.—*Hist. of the Royal Society.* [*Applied to the wind.*]

SOUGH (suf), *n.* A small drain; an adit.—*Buchanan.* 2. (pro. *sow.*) A hollow murmur or roaring; a buzzing; as, a *sough* in the ears.—*Ben Jonson.*—*Halliwell.*

SOUGHT (sawt), *pret.* and *pp.* of *seek.*

SŌUL (sōle), *n.* [Sax. *sawel, sawl,* or *saul;* G. *seele;* D. *ziel;* Dan. *siel.*] 1. The spiritual, rational, and immortal substance in man, which distinguishes him from brutes; that part of man which enables him to think and reason, and which renders him a subject of moral government. 2. The understanding; the intellectual principle. 3. Vital principle. 4. Essence; chief part; as, the *soul* of eloquence. 5. Animating principle or part; as, the *soul* of the enterprise. 6. Internal power. 7. A human being; a person. 8. Animal life. 9. Active power. 10. Energy or grandeur of mind. 11. Generosity; nobleness of mind; [*a collo quial use.*] 12. An intelligent being. 13. Heart; affection.—14. In *Scripture,* appetite.—*Prov.,* xxvii. 15. A familiar compellation of a person, but often expressing some qualities of the mind; as, he was a good *soul.*—SYN. Spirit; life; courage; fire; ardor.

† SŌUL, *v. t.* To endue with a soul.—*Chaucer.*

† SŌUL, } *v. i.* [Sax. *sufl, sufel.*] To afford suitable sustenance.
† SŌWL, }

SŌUL'-BELL, *n.* The passing bell.—*Hall.*

SŌUL'-BE-TRĀYING, *a.* Tending to betray the soul.

SŌUL'-CĀLM-ING, *a.* Tranquilizing the soul.—*Lee.*

SŌUL'-DE-STROYING, *a.* Pernicious to the soul.

† SŌUL'-DIS-ĒA*S*E*D* (-diz-eezd'), *a.* Diseased in soul or mind.—*Spenser.*

SŌUL'-EN-TRĀNCING, *a.* Enrapturing the soul.—*Coleridge.*

SŌUL'-FELT, *a.* Deeply felt.

SŌUL'-HĀRD'EN*E*D, *a.* Having an obdurate heart.—*Coleridge.*

SŌUL'-SCOT, } *n.* [*soul* and *scot.*] A funeral duty, or
SŌUL'-SHOT, } money paid by the Roman Catholics, in former times, for a requiem for the soul.

SŌUL'-SĒARCH-ING, *a.* Searching the soul or heart.

SŌUL'-SĒLL-ING, *a.* Selling persons; dealing in the purchase and sale of human beings.—*J. Barlow.*

SŌUL'-SIĆK, *a.* [*soul* and *sick.*] Diseased in mind or soul morally diseased.—*Hall.*

SŌUL'-STIR-RING, *a.* Exciting the soul.—*E. Everett.*

SŌUL'-SUB-DŪING, *a.* Subduing the soul.

SŌUL*E*D, *a.* Instinct with soul or feeling.—*Dryden.*

SŌUL'LESS, *a.* Without a soul, or without greatness or nobleness of mind; mean; spiritless.—*Shak.*

SOUND, *a.* [Sax. *sund;* D. *gezond;* Ger. *gesund;* Dan., Sw. *sund.*] 1. Entire; unbroken; not shaky, split, or defective. 2. Undecayed; whole; perfect, or not defective. 3. Unbroken; not bruised or defective; not lacerated or

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÄR, FALL, WHAT;—PRĒY;—MARĪNE, BIRD;—MŌVE, BOOK,

decayed. 4. Not carious; not decaying. 5. Not broken or decayed; not defective. 6. Whole; entire; unhurt; unmutilated. 7. Healthy; not diseased; not being in a morbid state; having all the organs complete and in perfect action. 8. Founded in truth; firm; strong; valid; solid; that can not be overthrown or refuted. 9. Right; correct; well-founded; free from error; orthodox. — 2 *Tim.*, i. 10. Heavy; laid on with force. 11. Founded in right and law; legal; valid; not defective; that can not be overthrown. 12. Fast; profound; unbroken; undisturbed. 13. Perfect, as intellect; not broken or defective; not enfeebled by age or accident; not wild or wandering; not deranged. — *Sound currency*, in *commerce*, a currency whose actual value is the same as its nominal, and, if in bank-notes or other substitute for gold and silver, a currency that is at any time convertible into gold and silver.

SOUND, *adv.* Soundly; heartily.—*Spenser.*

SOUND, *n.* The air-bladder of a fish.

SOUND, *n.* [Sax. *sund;* Sw., Dan. *sund.*] A narrow passage of water, or a strait between the main land and an isle; or a strait connecting two seas, or connecting a sea or lake with the ocean.

SOUND, *n.* [Fr. *sonde;* Sp. *sonda.*] An instrument which surgeons introduce into the bladder, in order to discover whether there is a stone in that viscus or not.

SOUND, *v. t.* [Sp. *sondar* or *sondear;* Fr. *sonder.*] 1. To try, as the depth of water and the quality of the ground, by sinking a plummet or lead; to ascertain the depth of water. 2. To introduce a sound into the bladder of a patient, in order to ascertain whether a stone is there or not. 3. To try; to examine; to discover or endeavor to discover that which lies concealed in another's breast.

SOUND, *v. i.* To use the line and lead in searching the depth of water.

SOUND, *n.* The cuttle-fish.—*Ainsworth.*

SOUND, *n.* [Sax. *son;* W. *swn;* Ir. *soin;* Fr. *son;* It. *suono;* Sp. *son;* L. *sonus.*] 1. Noise; report; the object of hearing; that which strikes the ear. 2. A vibration of air, caused by a collision of bodies or other means, sufficient to affect the auditory nerves when perfect. 3. Noise without signification; empty noise; noise and nothing else.

SOUND, *v. i.* 1. To make a noise; to utter a voice; to make an impulse of the air that shall strike the organs of hearing with a particular effect. 2. To exhibit by sound or likeness of sound. 3. To be conveyed in sound; to be spread or published.

SOUND, *v. t.* 1. To cause to make a noise. 2. To utter audibly; as, to *sound* a note with the voice. 3. To play on. 4. To order or direct by a sound; to give a signal for, by a certain sound. 5. To celebrate or honor by sounds; to cause to be reported. 6. To spread by sound or report; to publish or proclaim.

SOUND'-BŌARD, } *n.* 1. A thin board, which propa-
SOUND'ING-BŌARD, } gates the sound in an organ, violin, or other musical instrument. 2. A board or structure with a flat surface, suspended over a pulpit, to prevent the sound of the preacher's voice from ascending, and thus propagating it further in a horizontal direction.

SOUND'-HĔAD-ED (-hed-ed), *a.* Having sound principles.

SOUND'-HEART-ED (-härt-ed), *a.* Having a sound heart or affections.

SOUND'ED, *pp.* 1. Caused to make a noise; uttered audibly. 2. Explored; examined.

SOUND'ING, *ppr.* 1. Causing to sound; uttering audibly. 2. Trying the depth of water by the plummet; examining the intention or will. 3. *a.* Sonorous; making a noise. 4. Having a magnificent sound.

SOUND'ING, *n.* 1. The act of uttering noise; the act of endeavoring to discover the opinion or desires; the act of throwing the lead.—2. In *surgery*, the operation of introducing the sound into the bladder.

SOUND'ING-BŌARD. *See* SOUND-BOARD.

SOUND'ING-ROD, *n.* A rod or piece of iron, used to ascertain the depth of water in a ship's hold.

SOUND'ING-PŌST, *n.* A small post in a violin and violincello, set under the bridge for a support and for propagating the sound to the back of the instrument.

SOUND'INGS, *n. pl.* 1. Any place or part of the ocean where a deep sounding line will reach the bottom. 2. The quality of the ground brought up by the sounding lead, and the depth of water.—*Totten.*

SOUND'LESS, *a.* That can not be fathomed; having no sound.

SOUND'LY, *adv.* 1. Healthily; heartily. 2. Severely; lustily; with heavy blows; smartly. 3. Truly; without fallacy or error. 4. Firmly.—*Bacon.* 5. Fast; closely; so as not to be easily awakened.

SOUND'NESS, *n.* 1. Wholeness; entireness; an unbroken, unimpaired, or undecayed state. 2. An unimpaired state of an animal or vegetable body; a state in which the organs are entire, and regularly perform their functions. 3. The state of being firm, strong, or solid; as, *soundness* of argument, &c. 4. Freedom from error or fallacy; orthodoxy. — SYN. Firmness; strength; solidity; healthiness; truth; rectitude.

SŌUP (soop), *n.* [Fr. *soupe;* Sp. *sopa;* Ger. *suppe;* D. *soep.*] Broth; a decoction of flesh for food, seasoned more or less highly.

† SŌUP, *v. t.* To sup; to breathe out.—*Wicliffe.*

† SŌUP, *v. t.* To sweep. *See* SWEEP *and* SWOOP.

SOUR, *a.* [Sax. *sur, surig;* Ger. *sauer;* D. *zuur;* Sw. *sur;* Dan. *suur;* Fr. *sur, sure.*] 1. Having a pungent taste; sharp to the taste. 2. Acid and austere or astringent, as fruits. 3. Harsh of temper or disposition. 4. Afflictive; [*obs.*] 5. Expressing discontent or peevishness. 6. Harsh to the feelings; cold and damp. 7. Rancid; musty. 8. Turned, as milk coagulated. — SYN. Acid; sharp; tart; acetous; acetose; harsh; acrimonious; crabbed; dogged; currish; peevish.

SOUR, *n.* A sour or acid substance.

SOUR, *v. t.* 1. To make acid; to cause to have a sharp taste. 2. To make harsh, cold, or unkindly. 3. To make harsh in temper; to make cross, crabbed, peevish, or discontented. 4. To make uneasy or less agreeable.—5. In *rural economy*, to macerate, as lime, and render fit for plaster or mortar.

SOUR, *v. i.* 1. To become acid; to acquire the quality of tartness or pungency to the taste. 2. To become peevish or crabbed.

SOUR'-KROUT, } *n.* [Ger. *sauer-kraut*, i. e., sour-cabbage.]
SOUR'-KRŌUT, } Cabbage cut fine, pressed into a cask, and suffered to ferment until it becomes sour.

SOUR'-DOCK, *n.* Sorrel, so called.

SOUR'-GOURD, *n.* An evergreen tree, of the genus *adansonia*, which yields a fruit resembling a gourd. *See* ADANSONIA.

SOUR'-SOP, *n.* A small evergreen tree of the West Indies, bearing a large, succulent fruit. It is closely allied to the custard-apple.

SOURCE, *n.* [Fr. *source.*] 1. *Properly*, the spring or fountain from which a stream of water proceeds; or any collection of water within the earth or upon its surface, in which a stream orginates. 2. First cause; original; that which gives rise to any thing. 3. The first producer: he or that which originates.

SOUR'DET, *n.* [Fr. *sourdine*, from *sourd*, deaf.] The little pipe of a trumpet.

SOURED, *pp.* Made sour; made peevish.

SOUR'ING, *ppr.* Making acid; becoming sour; making peevish.

SOUR'ING, *n.* That which makes acid.

SOUR'ISH, *a.* Somewhat sour; moderately acid.

SOUR'LY, *adv.* 1. With acidity. 2. With peevishness with acrimony. 3. Discontentedly.

SOUR'NESS, *n.* 1. Acidity; sharpness to the taste; tartness. 2. Asperity; harshness of temper.

* SŌUS (soo), *n.*; *pl.* of SOU or SOL. *See* SOU.

SOUSE, *n.* [Ir. *sousgeach.*] 1. Pickle made with salt. 2 Something kept or steeped in pickle. 3. The ears, feet, &c., of swine, pickled.

SOUSE, *v. t.* [Ger. *sausen.*] 1. To steep in pickle. 2. To plunge into water.

SOUSE, *v. i.* To fall suddenly on; to rush with speed, as a hawk on its prey.—*Dryden.*

SOUSE, *v. t.* To strike with sudden violence.—*Shak.*

SOUSE, *adv.* With sudden violence. [*Vulgar.*]

SOUSED (soust), *pp.* 1. Steeped in pickle. 2. Plunged into water.

† SŌUT'ER (soot'er), *n.* [Sax. *sutere;* L. *sutor.*] A shoe maker; a cobbler.—*Chaucer.*

† SŌUT'ER-LY, *adv.* Like a cobbler.

SŌUT'ER-RĀIN, *n.* [Fr.; that is, *sub-terrain.*] A grotto or cavern under ground.—*Arbuthnot.* [*Not English.*]

SOUTH, *n.* [Sax. *suth;* G. *sud;* Dan. *sud;* Fr. *sud.*] 1. One of the four cardinal points of the compass. The north and south are opposite points in the horizon, each ninety degrees, or the quarter of a great circle, distant from the east and west.—2. In a *less exact sense*, any point or place on the earth or in the heavens which is near the meridian toward the right hand as one faces the east. 3. A southern region, country, or place. 4. The wind that blows from the south.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*]

SOUTH, *a.* 1. In *any place north of the tropic of Cancer*, pertaining to or lying in the meridian toward the sun. 2 Being in a southern direction.

SOUTH, *adv.* Toward the south; as, a ship sails *south.*

SOUTH-CŎTTI-AN, *n.* A follower of Joanna Southcott, a fanatical female, who made a great noise in England at the close of the last and beginning of the present century.

* SOUTH-EAST', *n.* The point of the compass equally distant from the south and east.—*Bacon.*

SOUTH-EAST', *a.* In the direction of southeast, or coming from the southeast; as, a *southeast* wind.

SOUTH-EAST'ER-LY, *a.* 1. In the direction of southeast, or nearly so. 2. From the southeast, as wind.

SOUTH-EASTERN, *a.* Toward the southeast.

* SŏUTH'ER-LY (suth'er-ly), *a.* 1. Lying at the south, or in a direction nearly south. 2. Coming from the south, or a point nearly south.

* SŏUTH'ERN (suth'ern), *a.* [Sax. *suth* and *ern.*] 1. Belonging to the south, meridional. 2. Lying toward the south. 3. Coming from the south.

* SŏUTH'ERN-WOOD (suth'ern-wood), *n.* A plant nearly allied to the wormwood.—*Miller.*

SŏUTH'ERN-ER (suth'ern-er), *n.* An inhabitant or native of the South or Southern States.

* SŏUTH'ERN-LY (suth'ern-ly), *adv.* Toward the south.

* SŏUTH'ERN-MŌST (suth'ern-mōst), *a.* Furthest toward the south.

SOUTH'ING, *a.* Going toward the south.—*Dryden.*

SŏUTH'ING, *n.* 1. Tendency or motion to the south.—2. The *southing of the moon*, the time at which the moon passes the meridian. 3. Course or distance south; the difference of latitude made by a vessel to the southward.

SOUTH'MŌST, *a.* Furthest toward the south.

SŏUTH'RON (suth'-), *n.* An inhabitant of the more southern part of a country.—*Walter Scott.*

SŏUTH'SĀY, SŏUTH'SAY-ER. } *See* SOOTHSAY.

* SŏUTH'WARD (suth'ard), *adv.* Toward the south.

* SŏUTH'WARD (suth'ard), *n.* The southern regions or countries.—*Raleigh.*

SOUTH-WEST', *n.* The point of the compass equally distant from the south and west.—*Bacon.*

SOUTH-WEST', *a.* 1. Lying in the direction of the southwest. 2. Coming from the southwest.

SOUTH-WESTER-LY, *a.* 1. In the direction of southwest, or nearly so. 2. Coming from the southwest, or a point near it.

SOUTH-WESTERN, *a.* In the direction of southwest.

† SŏUV'E-NANCE, *n.* [Fr.] Remembrance.—*Spenser.*

SŏUV'E-NĬR (soov'e-neer), *n.* [Fr.] A remembrancer.

SOV'ER-EIGN (suv'er-in), *a.* [Fr. *souverain;* It. *sovrano;* Sp., Port. *soberano*, from L. *supernus, super.* The early authors, Chaucer, &c., wrote this word *soverain, souvereyn*, which were more accordant with the etymology than the modern spelling.] 1. Supreme in power; possessing supreme dominion. 2. Supreme; superior to all others; chief. 3. Supremely efficacious; superior to all others; predominant; effectual. 4. Supreme; pertaining to the first magistrate of a nation.

SOV'ER-EIGN (suv'er-in), *n.* 1. A supreme lord or ruler; one who possesses the highest authority without control. 2. A supreme magistrate. 3. A gold coin of England, value 20*s.*, or £1 sterling.—SYN. King; prince; monarch; potentate; emperor.

* SOV'ER-EIGN-IZE (suv'er-in-ize), *v. i.* To exercise supreme authority.—*Herbert.*

SOV'ER-EIGN-LY (suv'er-in-ly), *adv.* Supremely; in the highest degree.—*Boyle.* [*Little used.*]

SOV'ER-EIGN-TY (suv'er-in-ty), *n.* Supreme power; supremacy; the possession of the highest power, or of uncontrollable power.

SOW, *n.* [Sax. *suga;* G. *sau.*] 1. The female of the hog kind or of swine. 2. An oblong piece of lead. 3. An insect; a milleped.

SŌW, *v. t.;* pret. *sowed;* pp. *sowed* or *sown.* [Sax. *sawan;* G. *säen;* Dan. *saaer.*] 1. To scatter on ground, for the purpose of growth and the production of a crop. 2. To scatter seed over for growth. 3. To spread or to originate; to propagate. 4. To supply or stock with seed. 5. To scatter over; to besprinkle.

SŌW, *v. i.* To scatter seed for growth and the production of a crop.

SŌW, for *sew*, is not in use. *See* SEW.

SOW'-BREAD (-bred), *n.* A tuberous-rooted plant of the genus *cyclamen*, on which wild swine in Italy feed.—*Loudon.*

SOW'-BUG, *n.* An isopodous, crustaceous animal; a milleped.

SŌW'-THIS-TLE (-this'l), *n.* A plant of the genus *sonchus*, said to be eaten by swine and some other animals.—*Loudon.*

SOW'ANS, } *n. pl.* Flummery made from the husk of the
SOW'ENS, } oat, somewhat soured; a Scottish dish.—*Buchanan.*

SOWCE, for *souse.* *See* SOUSE.

SŌW'ED (sōde), *pp.* Scattered on ground, as seed.

SŌW'ER, *n.* 1. He who scatters seed for propagation. 2. One who scatters or spreads. 3. A breeder; a promoter.

SŌW'ING, *ppr.* Scattering, as seed; sprinkling with seed.

SŌW'ING, *n.* The act of scattering seed for propagation.

SOW'INS, *n. pl.* *See* SOWANS.

SOWL, *v. t.* To pull by the ears.—*Shak.*

SŌWN, *pp.* Scattered, as seed; sprinkled with seed.

* SŌWNE, *v. i.* To swoon.—*Minsheu.*

SOY, *n.* A sauce for fish, brought chiefly from Japan, and prepared from the seeds of a plant, the *soja hispida.*—*Tully.*

SOZ'ZLE, *n.* A sluttish woman, or one who spills water and other liquids carelessly. [*New England.*]

SPĀ, *n.* A general name for springs of mineral water, from a place of this name in Germany.

† SPĂAD (spăd), *n.* [Sp. *espato.*] A kind of mineral; spar.

SPĀCE, *n.* [Fr. *espace;* Sp. *espacio;* It. *spazio;* L. *spatium.*] 1. Room; extension, as in length, breadth, thickness, extent. 2. Any quantity of extension. 3. The distance or interval between lines, as in books. 4. Quantity of time, also, the interval between two points of time. 5. A short time; a while; [*rare.*]

† SPĀCE, *v. i.* To rove.—*Spenser.*

SPĀCE, *v. t.* Among *printers*, to make spaces or wider intervals between words or lines.

SPĀCED (spāst), *pp.* Divided into wider intervals between lines.

† SPĀCE'FŬL, *a.* Wide; extensive.—*Sandys.*

SPĀC'ING, *ppr.* Making wider intervals between lines.

SPĀ'CIOUS (-shus), *a.* [Fr. *spacieux;* Sp. *spatioso;* It. *spazioso;* L. *spatiosus.*] 1. Having large or ample room; not narrow, as a church. 2. Vast in extent; as, the *spacious* earth.—SYN. Wide; extensive; ample; capacious; roomy.

SPĀ'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Widely; extensively.

SPĀ'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Wideness; largeness of extent; roominess. 2. Extensiveness; vastness of extent.

SPAD'DLE, *n.* [*dim. of spade.*] A little spade.

SPĀDE, *n.* [Sax. *spad, spada;* G. *spaten;* D. *spaade;* Dan., Sw. *spade.*] 1. An instrument for digging or cutting the ground, consisting of a broad and nearly rectangular blade of iron with a handle. 2. A suit of cards. 3. A deer three years old; written, also, *spaid.* 4. [L. *spado.*] A gelded beast.

SPĀDE, *v. t.* To dig with a spade, or to pare off the sward of land with a spade.

SPĀDE'-BONE, *n.* [*spade* and *bone.*] The shoulder-blade.

SPĀDE'FŬL, *n.* As much as a spade will hold.

SPA-DĬ'CEOUS (-dish'us), *a.* [L. *spadiceus.*] 1. Of a light red color, usually denominated *bay.*—2. In *botany*, resembling a spadix, or bearing that kind of inflorescence.—*P. Cyc.*

SPĀ-DILLE' (spa-dil'), *n.* [Fr.] The ace of spades at ombre.

SPĀD'ING, *ppr.* Digging with a spade.

SPĀ'DIX, *n.* [L.] In *botany*, the receptacle in palms and some other plants, proceeding from a spatha.

SPĀ'DO, *n.* [L.] A gelding.—*Brown.*

SPA-DROON', *n.* A cut and thrust sword, lighter than a broadsword.—*Smart.*

† SPA-GYR'IC, *a.* [L. *spagyricus.*] Chemical.

† SPA-GYR'IC, *n.* A chemist.—*Hall.*

† SPAG'YR-IST, *n.* A chemist.—*Boyle.*

SPĀ'HEE, } *n.* [Turk. *sipahi;* Pers. *sipahee.*] A name given
SPĀ'HI, } to a part of the Turkish cavalry. The *spahis* were disbanded with the janizaries.

SPĀKE, *pret.* of *speak;* nearly *obsolete;* now *spoke.*

SPĂLL, *n.* [Fr. *epaule;* It. *spalla.*] 1. The shoulder.—*Fairfax;* [*not English.*] 2. A chip; [*obs.*]

SPĂLT, } *n.* A whitish, scaly mineral, used to promote the
SPELT, } fusion of metals.—*Bailey.*

SPĂLT, *a.* [Dan. *spalt*, a split; G. *spalten*, to split.] Brittle; liable to break or split.—*Halliwell.*

SPĂN, *n.* [Sax., D. *span;* G. *spanne.*] 1. The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger when extended; nine inches; the eighth of a fathom. 2. A short space of time.—3. In *architecture*, the spread or extent of an arch between its abutments.—4. A *span of horses* consists of two, usually of about the same color, and otherwise nearly alike, which are generally harnessed side by side. The word signifies properly the same as *yoke*, when applied to horned cattle, from buckling or fastening together.—5. In *seamen's language*, a rope secured at both ends to any object, the purchase being hooked to the bight.—*Totten.*

SPĂN, *v. t.* 1. To measure by the hand with the fingers extended, or with the fingers encompassing the object. 2. To measure, or reach from one side of to the other; as, to *span* the heavens.

SPĂN, *v. i.* To agree in color, or in color and size; as, the horses *span* well. [*New England.*]

† SPĂN, *pret.* of *spin.* We now use *spun.*

SPĂN'-LONG, *a.* Of the length of a span.—*Ben Jonson.*

SPĂN'-NEW (-nū), *a.* [G. *spannen.*] Quite new.

SPĂN'-ROOF, *n.* A common roof, having eaves on two sides.—*Gwilt.*

SPĂN'-WORM, *n.* Another name for the *canker-worm*, of various species (which see); so called from its peculiar mode of progression.

SPĂN'CEL, *n.* A rope to tie a cow's hind legs.—*Grose* [*Local.*]

SPĂN'CEL, *v. t.* To tie the legs of a horse or cow with a rope.—*Malone.* [*Local.*]

SPĂN'CEL-ING, *ppr.* Tying a cow's hind legs.

SPĂN'COUN-TER, } *n.* A play at which money is thrown
SPĂN'FĂR-THING, } within a span or circuit marked.

SPAN'DREL, *n.* The irregular triangular space between the curve of an arch and the rectangle inclosing it.

† SPĀNE, *v. t.* [D. *speenen.*] To wean.

† SPANG, *n.* [D. *spange.*] A spangle or shining ornament; a thin piece of metal or other shining material.

SPAN'GLE (spang'gl), *n.* 1. A small plate or boss of shining metal; something brilliant used as an ornament. 2. Any little thing sparkling and brilliant like pieces of metal, as crystals of ice.

SPAN'GLE, *v. t.* To set or sprinkle with spangles; to adorn with small, distinct, brilliant bodies.

SPAN'GLED (spang'gld), *pp.* or *a.* Set with spangles.

SPAN'GLER, *n.* One who spangles.—*Keates.*

SPAN'GLING, *ppr.* Adorning with spangles.

* SPAN'IEL (span'yel), *n.* [Fr. *epagneul.*] 1. A dog used in sports of the field, remarkable for his sagacity and obedience. 2. A mean, cringing, fawning person.

* SPAN'IEL (span'yel), *a.* Like a spaniel; mean; fawning.—*Shak.*

* SPAN'IEL (span'yel), *v. i.* To fawn; to cringe; to be obsequious.

* SPAN'IEL (span'yel), *v. t.* To follow like a spaniel.

* SPAN'IEL-ING (span'yel-ing), *ppr.* Following like a spaniel.

SPAN'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to Spain.

SPAN'ISH, *n.* The language of Spain.

SPAN'ISH-BROOM, *n.* A shrub of the genus *spartium*, thickly set with verdant flexible, rush-like twigs.—*Loudon.*

SPAN'ISH-BROWN, *n.* A species of earth used in paints. Its color depends on the sesquoxyd of iron.

SPAN'ISH-FLY, *n.* A coleopterous insect, the *cantharis vesicatoria*, used in vesicatories, or compositions for raising blisters.

SPAN'ISH-NUT, *n.* A bulbous plant of Southern Europe, the *moræa sisyrinchium.*

SPAN'ISH-WHITE, *n.* A white earth used in paints. What is so called in New England is chalk in fine powder.

SPANK, *v. t.* [W. *pange.*] 1. To strike on the breech with the open hand; to slap. 2. To move with a quick, lively step, as horses.—*Grose.*

SPAN'KER, *n.* 1. A small coin.—2. In *seamen's language*, the after sail of a ship or bark, being a fore-and-aft sail, attached to a gaff; formerly called driver.—*Totten.* 3. One who takes long strides in walking; also, a stout person.—*Halliwell.*

SPANK'ING, *ppr.* 1. Striking with the open hand; moving with a quick, lively pace. 2. *a.* Large; stout.—*Halliwell*; [*vulgar.*]

SPANNED (spand), *pp.* Measured with the hand.

SPAN'NER, *n.* 1. One who spans. 2. The lock of a fusee or carbine, or the fusee itself. 3. An iron instrument used in the manner of a lever to tighten the nuts upon screws. *Brande.*

SPAN'NING, *ppr.* Measuring with the hand; encompassing with the fingers.

SPAR, *n.* [D. *spar*; G. *sparren*; Dan. *spar.*] 1. Any earthy mineral that breaks with regular surfaces, and has some degree of lustre; a crystallized earthy mineral of a shining lustre.—*Dana.* 2. Among *seamen*, a general term for masts, yards, booms, and gaffs. *Totten.*—3. Among *old architects*, a piece of timber of various kinds; still used locally for rafters.—*Gloss. of Archit.* 4. The bar of a gate or door; [*obs.*]

† SPAR, *v. t.* [Sax. *sparran*; G. *sperren.*] To bar; to shut close or fasten with a bar.—*Chaucer.*

SPAR, *v. i.* [Sax. *spirian*; Ir. *sparnam.*] 1. To dispute; to quarrel in words; to wrangle; [*thus used in America.*] 2. To fight with prelusive strokes.—*Johnson.*

SPAR'-HUNG, *a.* Hung with spar, as a cave.—*Holmes.*

SPAR'A-BLE, *n.* [*sparrow-bill*, from the shape.] The name of shoemakers' nails.

SPAR'A-DRAP, *n.* [Fr.] A cerecloth. [*Not English.*]

SPAR'AGE, } [*Vulgar.*] *See* ASPARAGUS.
SPAR'A-GUS, }

SPĀRE, *v. t.* [Sax. *sparian*; D. *spaaren*; G. *sparen*; Dan. *sparer.*] 1. To use frugally; not to be profuse; not to waste. 2. To save or withhold from any particular use or occupation. 3. To part without much inconvenience; to do without. 4. To omit; to forbear. 5. To use tenderly; to treat with pity and forbearance; to forbear to afflict, punish, or destroy. 6. Not to take when in one's power; to forbear to destroy. 7. To grant; to allow; to indulge. 8. To forbear to inflict or impose.

SPĀRE, *v. i.* 1. To live frugally; to be parsimonious. 2. To forbear; to be scrupulous. 3. To be frugal; not to be profuse. 4. To use mercy or forbearance; to forgive; to be tender.

SPĀRE, *a.* [Sax. *spær.*] 1. In small measure; not abundant; as, a *spare* diet. 2. That can be dispensed with; not wanted. 3. Held in reserve; to be used in an emergency; as, a *spare* anchor. 4. Wanting flesh. 5. Slow.—SYN. Scanty; parsimonious; superfluous; lean; meager; thin.

† SPĀRE, *n.* Parsimony; frugal use.—*Bacon.*

SPĀRED, *pp.* Dispensed with; saved; forborne.

SPĀRE'LY, *adv.* Sparingly.—*Milton.*

SPĀRE'NESS, *n.* State of being lean or thin; leanness.

SPĀR'ER, *n.* One who avoids unnecessary expense.—*Wotton.*

SPĀRE'RIB, *n.* [D. *spier*, a muscle, and *rib.*] The piece of a hog taken from the side, consisting of the ribs with little flesh on them.

† SPĀR-GE-FAC'TION, *n.* [L. *spargo.*] The act of sprinkling.

SPAR'HAWK. *See* SPARROW-HAWK.

SPĀR'ING, *ppr.* 1. Using frugally; forbearing; omitting to punish or destroy. 2. *a.* Scarce; little. 3. Scanty; not plentiful; not abundant. 4. Saving; parsimonious.

SPĀR'ING-LY, *adv.* 1. Not abundantly.—*Shak.* 2. Frugally, parsimoniously; not lavishly. 3. Abstinently; moderately. 4. Seldom; not frequently. 5. Cautiously; tenderly.

SPĀR'ING-NESS, *n.* 1. Parsimony; want of liberality. 2. Caution.—*Barrow.*

SPARK, *n.* [Sax. *spearc*; D. *spartelen.*] 1. A small particle of fire or ignited substance, which is emitted from bodies in combustion. 2. A small shining body or transient light. 3. A small portion of any thing active. 4. A very small portion. 5. A brisk, showy, gay man. 6. A lover.

† SPARK, *v. i.* To emit particles of fire; to sparkle.

SPARK'FUL, *a.* Lively; brisk; gay.—*Camden.*

SPARK'ISH, *n.* 1. Airy; gay. 2. Showy; well dressed; fine.

SPARK'LE (spärk'l), *n.* 1. A spark. 2. A luminous particle.

SPARK'LE, *v. i.* [D. *spartelen.*] 1. To emit sparks; to send off small ignited particles, as burning fuel, &c. 2. To glitter; as, *sparkling* colors. 3. To twinkle; as, *sparkling* stars. 4. To exhibit an appearance of animation; as, *sparkling* eyes. 5. To emit little bubbles, as spirituous liquors.—SYN. To shine; glisten; glare; scintillate; radiate; coruscate.

† SPARK'LE, *v. t.* To throw about; to scatter.—*Sackville.*

SPARK'LER, *n.* He or that which sparkles; one whose eyes sparkle.—*Addison.*

SPARK'LET, *n.* A small spark.—*Cotton.*

† SPARK'LI-NESS, *n.* Vivacity.—*Aubrey.*

SPARK'LING, *ppr.* or *a.* Emitting sparks; glittering; lively.

SPARK'LING-LY, *adv.* With twinkling or vivid brilliancy.

SPARK'LING-NESS, *n.* Vivid and twinkling lustre.

SPAR'LING, *n.* A smelt.—*Cotgrave.*

SPA'ROID, *a.* [L. *sparus*, and Gr. εἶδος.] Like the gilt-head, belonging to that family of spinous-finned fishes which includes the gilt-head and sea-bream.—*Brande.*

SPAR'RING, *n.* Prelusive strokes in boxing, &c. 2. Slight or prelusive contention in debate, &c.

SPAR'RŌW, *n.* [Sax. *speara.*] The name of several small conic-billed birds which feed on insects and seeds. The house-sparrow of Europe is noted for its familiarity and even impudence, its voracity and fecundity.

SPAR'RŌW-GRASS, *n.* A corruption of *asparagus.*

SPAR'RŌW-HAWK, } *n.* [Sax. *spearhafoc.*] A small species
SPAR'HAWK, } of short-winged hawk, the *falco nisus.* The name is popularly applied to all those falcons whose tarsi are high and scutellated.

SPAR'RŌW-BILL, *n.* A small nail; a cast iron shoe nail. *See* SPARABLE.

SPAR'RY, *a.* [from *spar.*] Resembling spar, or consisting of spar; having a confused crystalline structure; spathose.—*Sparry iron*, carbonate of iron, or spathic iron.—*Dana.*

SPARSE (spärs), *a.* [L. *sparsus*, from *spargo.*] 1. Thinly scattered; set or planted here and there.—2. In *botany*, not opposite, not alternate, nor in any apparent regular order.—*Martyn.*

† SPARSE (spärs), *v. t.* To disperse.—*Spenser.*

SPARSED (spärst), *a.* Scattered.—*Lee.*

SPARS'ED-LY, *adv.* In a scattered manner.—*Evelyn.*

SPARSE'NESS, *n.* Thinness; scattered state; as, *sparseness* of population.—*Story*, vol. ii., 70.

SPAR'TAN, *a.* Pertaining to ancient Sparta; hence, hardy, undaunted.

SPASM, *n.* [L. *spasmus.*] An abnormal, sudden, and more or less violent, but brief contraction of one or more muscles or muscular fibres. Spasm is either *clonic* or *tonic*, which see.

SPAS-MOD'IC, *a.* [Gr. σπασμος and εἶδος; Fr. *spasmodique.*] Relating to spasm; consisting in spasm.

SPAS-MOD'IC, *n.* A medicine good for removing spasm.

SPAS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. σπαστικος.] Relating to spasm. [*A term preferable to spasmodic.*]

SPAS-TIC'I-TY, *n.* 1. A state of spasm. 2. The tendency to, or capability of suffering spasm.

SPAT, *pret.* of *spit*, but nearly *obsolete.*

SPAT, *n.* 1. The young of shell-fish. 2. A blow.—*Halliwell.* Hence, 3. A petty combat; a little quarrel or dissension; [*a vulgar use of the word in New England.*]

SPA-TAN'GUS, *n.* A genus of pedicellate echinodermatous animals.

SPATCH'-COCK, *n.* [*dispatch.*] A fowl killed and immediately broiled for some sudden occasion.—*Halliwell.*

SPĀ'THA, } *n.* [L. *spatha.*] In *botany*, the calyx of a spadix
SPĀTHE, } opening or bursting longitudinally, in form of a sheath.

SPA-THĀ CEOUS, *a.* Having that sort of calyx called a spatha.

SPATHʹIC, *a.* [G. *spath.*] Foliated or lamellar.—*Spathic iron,* an ore of iron; foliated carbonate of iron.—*Dana.*

SPATHʹI-FORM, *a.* Resembling spar in form.

SPATHʹOSE, } *a.* 1. In *botany,* having that sort of calyx
SPATHʹOUS, } called spatha.—2. In *mineralogy,* having the characters of spar; sparry.—*Dana.*

SPATHʹU-LĀTE, *a.* *See* SPATULATE.

† SPĀʹTIĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *spatior.*] To rove; to ramble.

SPATʹTER, *v. t.* 1. To scatter a liquid substance on; to sprinkle with water or any fluid, or with any moist and dirty matter.—2. *Figuratively,* to asperse; to defame. 3. To throw out any thing offensive.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*] 4. To scatter about.

SPATʹTER, *v. i.* To throw out of the mouth in a scattered manner; to *sputter.*—*Milton.* *See* SPUTTER.

SPATʹTER-DASH-ES, *n. pl.* [*spatter* and *dash.*] Coverings for the legs to keep them clean from water and mud.

SPATʹTERED, *pp.* 1. Sprinkled or fouled by some liquid or dirty substance. 2. Aspersed.

SPATʹTĒR-ING, *ppr.* 1. Sprinkling with moist or foul matter. 2. Aspersing.

† SPATʹTLE, *n.* Spittle.—*Bale.*

SPATʹTLING-POPʹPY, *n.* An herb, *silene inflata.*

SPATʹU-LA, } *n.* [L. *spathula, spatha.*] A slice; an apothe-
SPATʹTLE, } caries' instrument for spreading plasters, &c.

SPATʹU-LĀTE, *a.* [L. *spathula.*] In *natural history,* shaped like a spatula or battledore; elliptical, with the upper end obtuse, and the lower end very much attenuated.—*Lindley.*

SPAVʹIN, *n.* [It. *spavenio.*] A swelling in or near some of the joints of a horse, by which lameness is produced.—*Farm. Encyc.*

SPAVʹINED, *a.* Affected with spavin.—*Goldsmith.*

SPAW, *n.* *See* SPA.

SPAWL, *v. i.* [G. *speichel.*] To throw saliva from the mouth in a scattering form; to disperse spittle in a careless, dirty manner.

SPAWL, *n.* 1. Saliva or spittle thrown out carelessly. 2. A fragment of stone.

SPAWLʹING, *ppr.* Throwing spittle carelessly from the mouth.

SPAWLʹING, *n.* Saliva thrown out carelessly.

SPAWN, *n.* 1. The eggs of fish or frogs, when ejected. 2. Any product or offspring; [*an expression of contempt.*]—3. In *English gardening,* the buds or branches produced from underground stems; also, the white fibrous matter forming the matrix from which fungi are produced.—*P. Cyc.*

SPAWN, *v. t.* To produce or deposit, as fishes do their eggs. 2. To bring forth; to generate; [*in contempt.*]

SPAWN, *v. i.* 1. To deposit eggs, as fish or frogs. 2. To issue, as offspring; [*in contempt.*]—*Locke.*

SPAWNED, *pp.* Produced or deposited, as the eggs of fish or frogs.

SPAWNʹER, *n.* The female fish.—*Walton.*

SPĀY (spā), *v. t.* [W. *yspazu*; L. *spado.*] To cut in to the womb of the female of a beast and extirpate the ovaries, in order to produce barrenness and promote fattening.

SPĀYED (spāde), *pp.* Having the ovaries extirpated.

SPĀYʹING, *ppr.* Extirpating the ovaries.

SPEAK, *v. i.*; pret. *spoke* [*spake,* nearly *obs.*]; pp. *spoke, spoken.* [Sax. *specan, specan.*] 1. To utter words or articulate sounds, as human beings; to express thoughts by words. 2. To utter a speech, discourse, or harangue; to utter thoughts in a public assembly. 3. To express opinions; to dispute. 4. To make mention of. 5. To give sound.—SYN. To say; tell; talk; converse, discourse; articulate; pronounce.

SPEAK, *v. t.* 1. To utter with the mouth; to pronounce; to utter articulately, as human beings. 2. To declare; to proclaim; to celebrate. 3. To talk or converse in; to utter or pronounce, as in conversation. 4. To address; to accost. 5. To exhibit; to make known. 6. To express silently or by signs. 7. To communicate.—*To speak a ship,* to hail and speak to her captain or commander.

SPEAKʹA-BLE, *a.* 1. That can be spoken. 2. Having the power of speech.—*Milton.*

SPEAKʹER, *n.* 1. One who speaks, in whatever manner. 2. One who proclaims or celebrates. 3. One who utters or pronounces a discourse; *usually,* one who utters a speech in public. 4. The person who presides in a deliberative assembly, preserving order and regulating the debates.

SPEAKʹER-SHIP, *n.* The office of speaker.

SPEAKʹING, *ppr.* Uttering words; discoursing; talking.

SPEAKʹING, *n.* 1. The act of uttering words; discourse.—2. In *colleges,* public declamation.

SPEAKʹING-TRUMPʹET, *n.* A trumpet by which the sound of the human voice may be propagated to a great distance.

SPEAR, *n.* [Sax. *speare, spere*; D., G. *speer.*] 1. A long, pointed weapon, used in war and hunting by thrusting or throwing; a lance. 2. A sharp-pointed instrument with barbs, used for stabbing fish and other animals. 3. A shoot, as of grass; usually *spire.*

SPEAR, *v. t.* To pierce with a spear; to kill with a spear

SPEAR, *v. i.* To shoot into a long stem. *See* SPIRE.

SPEARʹ-FOOT, *n.* The far foot behind; used of a horse.

SPEARʹ-GRASS, *n.* 1. A long, stiff grass. *Shak.*—In *New England,* this name is given to a species of *poa,* a large, smooth-stalked meadow grass.

SPEARʹ-THIS-TLE (speerʹ-this-l), *n.* A plant.

SPEARʹ-WORT (speerʹ-wurt), *n.* A plant of the genus *ranunculus.*

SPEARED, *pp.* Pierced or killed with a spear.

SPEARʹING, *ppr.* 1. Piercing or killing with a spear. 2 Shooting into a long stem.

SPEARʹMAN, *n.* One who is armed with a spear.

SPEARʹMINT, *n.* A plant, *mentha viridis,* a species of mint

SPECHT, } *n.* A woodpecker.—*Sherwood.* [*Not in use, or*
SPEIGHT, } *local.*]

SPĒʺCIAL (spesh'al), *a.* [Fr., It. *speziale*; Sp. *especial*; L. *specialis.*] 1. Designating a species or sort. 2. Particular; peculiar; noting something more than ordinary. 3. Appropriate; designed for a particular purpose. 4. Confined to some particular class of subjects; as, a *special* dictionary, like one of medicine or law. 5. Extraordinary; uncommon. 6. Chief in excellence.—*Special pleading,* the allegation of special or new matter, as distinguished from a direct denial of the matter alleged on the opposite side. *Bouvier.*—*Special verdict,* one in which the facts of the case are found by the jury, and the law is submitted to the judges. *Bouvier.*—*Special grace,* the renewing and sanctifying influences of the Holy Spirit, as distinguished from *common* grace, which only awakens and convicts.—*Edwards.*

† SPĒʺCIAL (spesh'al), *n.* A particular.—*Hammond.*

† SPĒʺCIAL-IZE, *v. t.* To mention specially.—*Sheldon.*

SPĒʺCIAL-LY (spesh'al-le), *adv.* 1. Particularly; in a manner beyond what is common, or out of the ordinary course. 2. For a particular purpose. 3. Chiefly; specially.

SPĒʺCIAL-TY (spesh'al-ty), *n.* 1. Particularity; [*little used.*] 2. A particular or peculiar case; [*little used.*] 3. A special contract; an obligation or bond; the evidence of a debt by deed or instrument under seal.—*Blackstone.*

SPĒʹCIE (spēʹshy), *n.* Coin; copper, silver, or gold coined and used as a circulating medium of commerce.

SPĒʹCIES (spēʹshēz), *n.* [L.] 1. In *scientific classification,* a group of such individuals as have an essential identity in all qualities proceeding from their ultimate constitution or nature.—In *zoology* and *botany* the species are capable of uniform, invariable, and permanent continuance by natural propagation. A *species* may include many varieties.—2. In *logic,* a special idea, corresponding to the specific distinctions of things in nature. 3. Sort; kind. 4. Appearance to the senses; visible or sensible representation; [*little used.*] 5. Representation to the mind; [*little used.*] 6. Show; visible exhibition; [*obs.*] 7. Coin, or coined silver and gold, used as a circulating medium. *Arbuthnot.*—8. In *pharmacy,* a simple; a component part of a compound medicine. 9. The old pharmaceutical term for powders.

SPE-CIFʹIC, } *a.* [Fr. *specifique*; It. *specifico.*] 1. That
SPE-CIFʹIC-AL, } makes a thing of the species of which it is; designating the peculiar property or properties of a thing, which constitute its species, and distinguish it from other things.—2. That specifies or particularizes; definite or particular; as, *specific* statement.—3. In *medicine,* curing disease upon some principle peculiar to the supposed specific, a principle not common to two or more remedies; or infallibly curing all cases of certain diseases to which the specific is deemed appropriate.—*Specific gravity, see* GRAVITY.—*The specific name,* in *botany,* is the one placed after the name of the genus, to distinguish the species. This was formerly called the *trivial name,* while *specific name* was applied to the distinguishing characters of the species expressed in not more than twelve words.

SPE-CIFʹIC, *n.* In *medicine,* 1. A remedy that cures diseases upon some principle peculiar to itself, and not common to any two or more remedies. 2. A remedy which infallibly cures all cases of certain diseases to which it is deemed appropriate.

SPE-CIFʹIC-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. So as to constitute a species; according to the nature of the species. 2. Particularity; definitely.

SPE-CIFʹIC-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *species* and *facio.*] To show, mark, or designate the species, or the distinguishing particulars of a thing; to specify.

SPEC-I-FI-CĀʹTION, *n.* 1. The act of determining by a mark or limit; notation of limits. 2. The act of specifying; designation of particulars; particular mention. 3. A written statement containing a minute description or enumeration of particulars, as of charges against a public officer, or the terms of a contract, &c. 4. Article or thing specified.

SPE-CIFIC-NESS, *n.* Particular mark of distinction.—*An not. on Glanville.*

SPECʹI-FIED, *pp.* or *a.* Particularized; specially named.

SPECʹI-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *specifier*; It. *specificare.*] To mention

or name, as a particular thing; to designate in words, so as to distinguish a thing from every other.

SPEC'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Naming or designating particularly.

SPEC'I-MEN, *n.* [L.] A sample; a part or small portion of any thing intended to exhibit the kind and quality of the whole, or of something not exhibited.

SPĒ'CIOUS (spē'shus), *a.* [Fr. *specieux;* It. *specioso;* Sp. *espicioso;* L. *speciosus.*] 1. Pleasing to the view. 2. Apparently right; superficially fair, just, or correct; appearing well at first view.—Syn. Showy; plausible; ostensible; colorable; feasible.

SPĒ'CIOUS-LY (spē'shus-le), *adv.* With a fair appearance; with show of right.

SPĒ'CIOUS-NESS (spē'shus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being specious.—*Ash.*

SPEĆK, *n.* [Sax. *specca.*] 1. A small place in any thing that is discolored. 2. A very small thing.—Syn. Spot; stain; flaw; blemish.

SPEĆK, *v. t.* To spot; to stain in spots or drops.

SPEĆK'LE, *n.* A little spot in any thing of a different substance or color from that of the thing itself.

SPEĆK'LE, *v. t.* To mark with small spots of a different color; used chiefly in the participle passive.

SPEĆK'LED, *pp.* or *a.* Marked with specks; variegated with spots of a different color from the ground or surface of the object.—*Speckled bird,* a term applied to one who differs so much from the company he is in as to be an object of suspicion or distrust.

SPEĆK'LED-NESS, *n.* The state of being speckled.

SPEĆK'LING, *ppr.* Marking with small spots.

SPEĆKT, } *n.* A woodpecker. *See* Specht.
SPEIGHT, }

SPĒĆ'TA-ĆLE (spek'ta-kl), *n.* [Fr.; L. *spectaculum.*] 1. Something exhibited to view; *usually,* something presented to view as extraordinary; as, a public *spectacle.* 2. Any thing seen; as, a dreadful *spectacle.*—3. *Spectacles,* in the plural, an optical instrument consisting of two lenses set in a light frame, and used to assist or correct some defect in the organs of vision.—4. *Figuratively,* something that aids the intellectual sight.—Syn. Show; sight; exhibition; representation; pageant.

SPEĆ'TA-ĆLED, *a.* Furnished with spectacles.—*Shak.*

SPEĆ-TAĆ'U-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to shows.—*Hickes.*

SPEĆ-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *spectatio.*] Regard; respect. [*Little used.*]

SPEĆ-TĀ'TOR, *n.* [L.; Fr. *spectateur;* It. *spettatore.*] 1. One who looks on; one who sees or beholds. 2. One personally present.—Syn. Looker-on; beholder; observer; witness.

SPEĆ-TA-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the spectator.

SPEĆ-TĀ'TOR-SHIP, *n.* The act of beholding.—*Shak.* 2. The office or quality of a spectator.—*Addison.*

SPEĆ-TĀ'TRESS, } *n.* [L. *spectatrix.*] A female beholder
SPEĆ-TĀ'TRIX, } or looker-on.

SPEĆ'TER } (spek'tur), *n.* [Fr. *spectre;* L. *spectrum.*] 1. An
SPEĆ'TRE } apparition; the appearance of a person who is dead; a ghost; a phantom. 2. Something made preternaturally visible.

SPEĆ'TER-PĒO-PLED } (-pee-pld), *a.* Peopled with ghosts.
SPEĆ'TRE-PĒO-PLED } —*Bowring.*

SPEĆ'TRAL, *a.* Pertaining to a spectre; ghostly.—*Maunder.*

SPEĆ'TRUM, *n.* [L.] 1. A visible form; an image of something seen, continuing after the eyes are closed.—*Darwin.* 2. The elongated figure of the seven prismatic colors, formed in a dark chamber, by admitting a beam of the sun's light through an opening in the window-shutter, and letting it fall on a prism.—*Olmsted.*

SPEĆ'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *specularis.*] 1. Having the qualities of a speculum or mirror; having a smooth, reflecting surface. 2. Assisting sight; [*obs.*] 3. Affording view.—*Specular iron,* an ore of iron occurring frequently in crystals of a brilliant metallic lustre; the peroxyd of iron; also called *oligist iron* or *rhombohedral iron ore.*—*Dana.*

SPEĆ'U-LĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *speculor;* Fr. *speculer;* It. *speculare.*] 1. To meditate; to contemplate; to consider a subject by turning it in the mind and viewing it in its different aspects and relations.—2. In *commerce,* to purchase land, goods, stock, or other things, with the expectation of selling the articles at a profit.

† SPEĆ'U-LĀTE, *v. t.* To consider attentively.

SPEĆ'U-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Meditating. 2. Purchasing with the expectation of an advance in price.

SPEĆ-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Examination by the eye; view; [*little used.*] 2. Mental view of any thing in its various aspects and relations; contemplation; intellectual examination. 3. Train of thoughts formed by meditation. 4. Mental scheme; theory; views of a subject not verified by fact or practice. 5. Power of sight; [*obs.*]—6. In *commerce,* the act or practice of buying stocks or goods, &c., in expectation of a rise of price and of selling them at an advance.

SPEĆ'U-LA-TIST, *n.* One who speculates or forms theories; a speculator.—*Milner.*

SPEĆ'U-LA-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *speculatif;* It. *speculativo.*] 1. Given to speculation; contemplative. 2. Formed by speculation; theoretical; ideal; not verified by fact, experiment, or practice. 3. Pertaining to view. 4. Pertaining to speculation in land, stocks, goods, &c.

SPEĆ'U-LA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* 1. In contemplation; with meditation. 2. Ideally; theoretically; in theory only, not in practice. 3. In the way of speculation in land, goods, &c.

SPEĆ'U-LA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being speculative, or of consisting in speculation only.

SPEĆ'U-LĀ-TOR, *n.* 1. One who speculates or forms theories. 2. An observer; a contemplator. 3. A spy; a watcher.—4. In *commerce,* one who buys goods, land, or other things, with the expectation of a rise of price, and of deriving profit from such advance.

SPEĆ'U-LA-TO-RY, *a.* 1. Exercising speculation.—*Johnson.* 2. Intended or adapted for viewing or espying.—*Warton.*

SPEĆ'U-LUM, *n.* [L.] 1. A mirror or looking-glass. 2. A mirror employed in optical instruments, in which the refracting surface is formed of a metallic alloy.—3. In *surgery,* an instrument for dilating and keeping open certain parts of the body.

SPED, *pret.* and *pp.* of *speed.*

SPEECH, *n.* [Sax. *spæc.*] 1. The faculty of uttering articulate sounds or words, as in human beings; the faculty of expressing thoughts by words or articulate sounds. 2. Language; words as expressing ideas. 3. A particular language, as distinct from others. 4. That which is spoken; words uttered in connection and expressing thoughts. 5. Talk; mention; common saying. 6. Formal discourse in public; oration; address; harangue. 7. Any declaration of thoughts.

SPEECH, *v. i.* To make a speech; to harangue. [*Rare.*]

SPEECH'-MĀK-ER, *n.* One who makes speeches; one who speaks much in a public assembly.

SPEECH'I-FIED, *pp.* Harangued.

SPEECH'I-FY, *v. i.* To make a speech; to harangue. The noun, *speechification,* is sometimes used, but, like *speechify,* rather as a term of sport or derision.

SPEECH'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Haranguing.

SPEECH'ING, *n.* The act of making a speech.—*Moore.*

SPEECH'LESS, *a.* 1. Destitute or deprived of the faculty of speech. 2. Not speaking for a time.—Syn. Dumb; silent; mute.

SPEECH'LESS-NESS, *n.* The state of being speechless: muteness.—*Bacon.*

SPEED, *v. i.;* pret. and pp. *sped, speeded.* [Sax. *spedian spædan;* D. *spoedan.*] 1. To make haste; to move with celerity. 2. To have success; to prosper; to succeed that is, to advance in one's enterprise. 3. To have any condition, good or ill; to fare.

SPEED, *v. t.* 1. To send away in haste. 2. To put in quick motion. 3. To hasten to a conclusion; to execute; to dispatch. 4. To assist; to help forward; to hasten. 5. To prosper; to cause to succeed. 6. To furnish in haste 7. To kill; to ruin; to destroy.—Syn. To dispatch; hasten; accelerate; hurry.

SPEED, *n.* 1. Rapidity of motion; [*applied to animals.*] 2 Rapidity of execution or performance. 3. Rapid race. 4. Success; prosperity in an undertaking; favorable issue, that is, advance to the desired end.—Syn. Swiftness; celerity; quickness; haste; dispatch; expedition; hurry; acceleration.

SPEED'FUL, *a.* 1. Serviceable; useful.—*Wicliffe;* [*obs.*] 2. Full of speed; hasty.

SPEED'I-LY, *adv.* Quickly; with haste, in a short time.

SPEED'I-NESS, *n.* The quality of being speedy; quickness; celerity; haste; dispatch.

SPEED'WELL, *n.* An herb of the genus *veronica,* one species of which has been much recommended in Sweden and Germany as a substitute for tea.—*Loudon.*

SPEED'Y, *a.* 1. Quick; swift; nimble; hasty; rapid in motion. 2. Quick in performance; not dilatory or slow

SPEER, *v. t.* *See* Spere.

† SPEET, *v. t.* [D. *speeten.*] To stab.

SPEIGHT (spāte), *n.* A woodpecker. [*Not in use, or local.*]

SPĒISS, *n.* The mineral copper nickel, consisting of nickel and arsenic.—*Ure.*

SPELK, *n.* [Sax. *spelc.*] A splinter; a small stick or rod used in thatching.—*Grose.* [*Local.*]

SPELL, *n.* [Sax. *spel* or *spell,* a story.] 1. A story; a tale.—*Chaucer;* [*obs.*] 2. A charm consisting of some words of occult power.—3. Among *seamen,* a turn of work; relief; turn of duty; as, take a *spell* at the pump.—4. In *New England,* a short time; a little time; the continuance of any kind of weather; [*used among seamen; not elegant.*] 5. A turn of gratuitous labor, sometimes accompanied with presents; [*New England.*]

SPELL, *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *spelled* or *spelt.* [Sax. *spellian, spelligan.*] 1. To tell or name the letters of a word, with a proper division of syllables. 2. To write or print with the proper letters; to form words by correct orthography.

3. To take another's place or turn temporarily in any labor or service; to relieve; [*used by seamen and in New England.*] 4. To charm. 5. To read; to discover by characters or marks: with *out*. 6. To tell; to relate; to teach; [*obs.*]

SPELL, *v. i.* To form words with the proper letters, either in reading or writing. 2. To read.—*Milton.*

SPELL'-BOUND, *a.* Arrested or locked up by a spell.

SPELL'-LAND, *n.* A land of spells or charms.—*Mrs. Butler.*

SPELLED, SPELT, } *pret.* and *pp.* of *spell.*

SPELL'ER, *n.* One who spells; one skilled in spelling.

SPELL'ING, *ppr.* 1. Naming the letters of a word. 2. Taking another's turn.

SPELL'ING, *n.* 1. The act of naming the letters of a word. 2. Orthography; the manner of forming words with letters.

SPELL'ING-BOOK, *n.* A book for teaching children to spell and read.

SPELT, *n.* [Sax., D. *spelte*; G. *spelz.*] A species of grain, the *triticum spelta*, much cultivated for food in Germany; called, also, *German wheat.*

† SPELT, *v. t.* [G. *spalten*; Dan. *spilder.*] To split.

SPEL'TER, *n.* [G., D. *spiauter.*] A commercial name of zinc, commonly somewhat impure.—*Brande.*

† SPENCE (spens), *n.* [Old Fr. *dispense.*] A buttery; a larder; a place where provisions are kept.—*Chaucer.*

SPEN'CER, *n.* 1. One who has the care of the spence or buttery; [*obs.*] 2. A short over-jacket worn by men or women.—3. Among *seamen*, a fore-and-aft sail, set abaft the fore and main masts; a try-sail.—*Totten.*

SPEND, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spent.* [Sax. *spendan*; Sw. *spendera*; It. *spendere.*] 1. To lay out; to dispose of; to part with. 2. To consume; to waste; to squander. 3. To consume; to exhaust. 4. To bestow for any purpose. 5. To effuse; [*little used.*] 6. To pass, as time; to suffer to pass away. 7. To lay out; to exert or to waste. 8. To exhaust of force; to waste; to wear away. 9. To exhaust of strength; to harass; to fatigue.

SPEND, *v. i.* 1. To make expense; to make disposition of money. 2. To be lost or wasted; to vanish; to be dissipated. 3. To prove in the use. 4. To be consumed. 5. To be employed to any use; [*unusual.*]

SPEND'ER, *n.* One who spends; also, a prodigal.

SPEND'ING, *ppr.* Laying out; consuming; wasting; exhausting.

SPEND'ING, *n.* The act of laying out or expending.

SPEND'THRIFT, *n.* One who spends money improvidently; a prodigal; one who lavishes his estate.

SPENT, *pret.* and *pp.* or *a.* from *spend.* Exhausted; deprived of its original force or peculiar qualities; as, *spent* hops: so a *spent* ball is one which may still injure, but can not penetrate any hard object.

SPER, *v. t.* To shut in; support; inclose.—*Shak.* Spelled, also, *sperr.*

† SPE'RA-BLE, *a.* [L. *sperabilis.*] That may be hoped.

† SPE'RATE, *a.* [L. *speratus.*] Hoped not to be irrecoverable.

SPERE, *v. t.* To ask; to inquire.—*Halliwell.* [*Used in Scotland and the north of England.*]

SPERED, *pp.* Asked; inquired.

SPERM, *n.* [Fr. *sperme*; L. *sperma.*] 1. Animal seed; that by which the species is propagated. 2. Spermaceti, which see. 3. Spawn of fishes or frogs.

SPERM'-OIL, *n.* Oil obtained from the cachalot, or spermaceti whale.

SPERM-A-CE'TI, *n.* [L. *sperma* and *cetus.*] A fatty matter obtained chiefly from the head of the cachalot, or spermaceti whale. When separated from the oil and purified, it becomes a white, semi-transparent, brittle, lamellar, crystalline mass, much used for making candles.—*Ure.*—*P. Cyc.*

SPERM-A-CE'TI-WHALE, SPERM'-WHALE, } *n.* The cachalot, or species of whale of the genus *physeter*, (Linn.), from which spermaceti is obtained.

SPERM'A-PHORE, *n.* In *botany*, that part of the ovary from which the ovules arise; the placenta.

SPERM-AT'IC, *a.* 1. Consisting of seed; seminal. 2. Pertaining to the semen, or conveying it.—*Ray.*

† SPERM'A-TIZE, *v. i.* To yield seed.—*Brown.*

SPERM-AT'O-CELE, *n.* [Gr. σπερμα and κηλη.] A swelling of the spermatic vessels, or vessels of the testicles.

SPERM-A-TO-ZO'A, *n. pl.* [Gr. σπερμα and ζωον.] Minute particles in the spermatic fluid of animals resembling certain infusoria.—*Journ. of Science.*

SPERM'O-DERM, *n.* [Gr. σπερμα and δερμα.] In *botany*, the whole integuments of a seed in the aggregate.—*Lindley.*

SPERM-OL'O-GIST, *n.* [Gr. σπερμολογος.] One who treats of seeds.—*Dict.*

† SPERSE, *v. t.* To disperse.—*Spenser.*

† SPET, *v. t.* To spit; to throw out.

† SPET, *n.* Spittle, or a flow.

SPEW (spū), *v. t.* [Sax. *spiwan*; D. *spuwen*; L. *spuo.*] 1. To vomit; to puke; to eject from the stomach. 2. To eject; to cast forth. 3. To cast out with abhorrence.

SPEW (spū), *v. i.* To vomit; to discharge the contents of the stomach.—*Ben Jonson.*

SPEWED (spūde), *pp.* Vomited; ejected.

SPEW'ER, *n.* One who spews.

† SPEW'I-NESS, *n.* Moistness; dampness.—*Gauden.*

SPEW'ING, *ppr.* Vomiting; ejecting from the stomach.

SPEW'ING, *n.* The act of vomiting.

SPEW'Y (spū'e), *a.* Wet; foggy.—*Mortimer.* [*Local.*]

SPHAC'E-LATE (sfas'e-lāte), *v. i.* 1. To mortify; to become gangrenous, as flesh. 2. To decay or become carious, as a bone.

SPHAC'E-LATE, *v. t.* To affect with gangrene.

SPHAC'E-LA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Affected with gangrene; mortified.

SPHAC-E-LA'TION, *n.* The process of becoming or making gangrenous; mortification.—*Med. Repos.*

SPHAC'E-LUS, *n.* [Gr. σφακελος.] 1. In *medicine* and *surgery*, gangrene; mortification of the flesh of a living animal. 2. Death of a bone.

SPHAG'NOUS (sfag'nus), *a.* [*sphagnum*, bog-moss, *Linn.*] Pertaining to bog-moss; mossy.—*Bigelow.*

SPHENE (sfēne), *n.* [Gr. σφην, a wedge.] A mineral composed of silicic acid, titanic acid, and lime. Its colors are dull yellow, green, gray, brown, and black. It is found amorphous and in crystals whose primary form is an oblique rhombic prism.

SPHE'NOID, SPHE-NOID'AL, } *a.* [Gr. σφην and ειδος.] Resembling a wedge.—The *sphenoid bone* is the pterygoid bone of the basis of the skull.

SPHERE (sfeer), *n.* [Fr.; L. *sphæra*; Gr. σφαιρα; It. *sfera.*] 1. In *geometry*, a solid body contained under a single surface, which in every part is equally distant from a point called its *center*. 2. An orb or globe of the mundane system. 3. An orbicular body, or a circular figure representing the earth or apparent heavens. 4. Circuit of motion; revolution; orbit. 5. The concave or vast orbicular expanse in which the heavenly orbs appear. 6. Circuit of action, knowledge, or influence; compass; province; employment. 7. Rank; order of society.—*A right sphere*, in *astronomy* and *geography*, is a sphere whose poles are in the horizon; a *parallel sphere*, one whose poles are in the zenith and nadir; an *oblique sphere*, one in any other position.—*Armillary sphere, see* ARMILLARY.

SPHERE, *v. t.* 1. To place in a sphere; [*unusual.*] 2. To form into roundness.—*Milton.*

SPHERE'-BORN, *a.* Born among the spheres.—*Milton.*

SPHERE'-DE-SCEND'ED, *a.* Descended from the spheres.

SPHERE'-MEL'O-DY, *n.* Melody of the spheres.—*Carlyle.*

SPHERE'-MÜ'SIC, *n.* The music or harmony of the spheres.—*Ed. Rev.*

SPHERED (sfērd), *pp.* Placed in a sphere.

SPHER'IC, SPHER'IC-AL, } *a.* [It. *sferico*; Fr. *spherique*; L. *sphæricus.*] 1. Globular; orbicular; having a surface in every part equally distant from the center. 2. Planetary; relating to the orbs of the planets.—*Spherical angle*, the angle formed on the surface of a sphere by the arcs of two great circles.—*Spherical triangle*, a figure on the surface of a sphere bounded by the arcs of three great circles which intersect each other.—*Spherical geometry*, the doctrine of the sphere; *particularly*, of the circles described on its surface.—*Spherical trigonometry*, the resolution and calculation of the sides and angles of spherical triangles. *Hutton.*—*Spherical excess*, in *trigonometry*, the sum by which the three angles of any triangle on the surface of a sphere or spheroid exceed two right angles.—*Brande.*

SPHER'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the form of a sphere.

SPHER'IC-AL-NESS, SPHE-RIC'I-TY, } *n.* The state or quality of being orbicular or spherical; roundness.

SPHER'I-CLE (sfer'e-kl), *n.* A small sphere.

SPHER'ICS, *n.* The doctrine of the sphere; spherical geometry.

SPHE'ROID, *n.* [Gr. σφαιρα and ειδος.] A body or figure approaching to a sphere, but not perfectly spherical. A spheroid may be *oblate* or *prolate*, which see.

SPHE-ROID'AL, SPHE-ROID'IC, SPHE-ROID'IC-AL } (sfe-roid'-), *a* 1. Having the form of a spheroid.—2. In *crystallography*, bounded by several convex faces.

SPHE-ROID'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being spheroidal.

SPHE-ROM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. σφαιρα and μετρον.] An instrument for measuring the thickness of small bodies, the curvature of optical glasses, &c.—*Brande.*

SPHER-O-SID'ER-ITE, *n.* Carbonate of iron in spheroidal masses, occurring in trap.—*Dana.*

SPHER'ULE, *n.* [L. *sphærula.*] A little sphere or globe.

SPHER'U-LITE, *n.* A variety of obsidian or pearl-stone.

SPHER'Y, *a.* 1. Belonging to the sphere.—*Milton.* 2. Round spherical.—*Shak.*

SPHINC'TER (sfink'tur), *n.* [from Gr. σφιγγω.] In *anatomy*, a muscle that contracts or shuts an orifice or aperture round which it is placed.—*Brande.*

SPHINX (sfinks), *n.* [Gr. σφιγξ; L. *sphinx.*] 1. In *mythology* a monster usually represented as having the body of a lion and the face of a young woman; also in various other

forms. The Grecian sphinx is said to have proposed a mysterious riddle to every one who passed by her dwelling near Thebes, and to have killed all who could not solve it.—2. In *entomology*, a genus of lepidopterous insects, the species of which are commonly called *hawk-moths*.

SPHRĀ'GIDE, *n.* A species of ochreous clay; Lemnian earth.

SPHRA-GĬS'TICS, *n.* [Gr. *σφραγις*, a seal.] The science of seals, their history, age, distinctions; a branch of diplomatics.—*Brande.*

SPHYG-MOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *σφυγμος*, pulse, and *μετρον*.] An instrument for exposing to the eye the action of the pulse, the strength of which it measures.

† SPĪ'AL, *n.* A spy; a scout.—*Bacon.*

SPĪ'CATE, *a.* [L. *spicatus.*] Having a spike or ear.

SPIC-CĀ'TO. [It.] In *music*, a term indicating that every note is to have its distinct sound; much like *staccato.*—*Brande.*

SPĪCE, *n.* [Fr. *epice*; It. *spezie*; Sp. *especia.*] 1. A vegetable production, fragrant or aromatic to the smell, and pungent to the taste. 2. A small quantity; something that enriches or alters the quality of a thing in a small degree. 3. [Fr. *espece.*] A sample.

SPĪCE, *v. t.* 1. To season with spice; to mix aromatic substances with. 2. To tincture. 3. To render nice; to season with scruples.

SPĪCE'-WOOD, *n.* The *Laurus benzoin*, an American shrub, called, also, wild-allspice and benjamin-tree.—*Farm. Enc.*

SPĪCED (spīst), *pp.* or *a.* Seasoned with spice.

SPĪ'CER, *n.* 1. One who seasons with spice. 2. One who deals in spice.—*Camden.*

SPĪ'CER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *epiceries.*] 1. Spices in general; fragrant and aromatic vegetable substances used in seasoning. 2. A repository of spices.

SPĪ'CI-NESS, *n.* Quality of being spicy.

SPĪC'ING, *ppr.* Seasoning with spice.

SPICK AND SPAN. Bright; shining.—*Hudibras.*

SPICK'NEL, } *n.* The herb maldmony or bear-wort, *meum*

SPIG'NEL, } *athamanticum*, which, when eaten by cows, gives the same flavor to the milk and butter as that of schab-ziege cheese.

† SPĪ-CŌS'I-TY, *n.* [L. *spica.*] The state of having or being full of ears, like corn.—*Dict.*

SPIC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *spiculum.*] Resembling a dart; having sharp points.

SPIC'U-LĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *spiculo.*] To sharpen to a point.

SPIC'ULE, *n.* A minute, slender granule or point.

SPIC'U-LI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a spicule.

SPIC-U-LĬG'EN-OUS, *a.* Containing spicules.

SPĪ'CY, *a.* 1. Producing spice; abounding with spice. 2. Having the qualities of spice; fragrant; aromatic.

SPĪ'DER, *n.* 1. A kitchen utensil somewhat resembling a spider. 2. A trevet to support a vessel over a fire. 3. The common name of the animals of the family *araneidæ* and class *arachnida*, some of which are remarkable for spinning webs for taking their prey.

SPĪ'DER-CATCH-ER, *n.* A bird so called.

SPĪ'DER-LĪKE, *a.* Resembling a spider.—*Shak.*

SPĪ'DER-WŌRT, *n.* A plant of the genus *anthericum*, or of the genus *tradescantia.*

SPIG'NEL. *See* SPICKNEL.

SPIG'OT, *n.* [W. *yspigawd.*] A pin or peg used to stop a faucet, or to stop a small hole in a cask of liquor.—*Swift.*

SPĪKE, *n.* [W. *yspig*; D. *spyk, spyker*; G. *speiche*; Dan. *spiger*; Sw. *spik*; L. *spica.*] 1. A large nail; always, in *America*, applied to a nail or pin of metal. 2. An ear of corn or grain. 3. A shoot. 4. [L. *spica.*] In *botany*, a species of inflorescence in which the flowers are sessile along a common axis, as in the *plantago*, or common plantain.

SPĪKE, *n.* A species of lavender.—*Hill.*

SPĪKE, *v. t.* 1. To fasten with spikes, or long and large nails. 2. To set with spikes. 3. To stop the vent with a spike, nail, &c.; as, to *spike* a cannon.

SPĪKE-LAV'EN-DER, *n.* Common lavender, *lavandula spica.*

SPĪKED (spīkt), *pp.* Furnished with spikes, as corn; fastened with spikes; stopped with spikes.

SPĪKE'LET, *n.* In *botany*, a small spike making a part of a large one.

SPĪKE'NARD (spīk'nard), *n.* [L. *spica nardi.*] A popular name of many different plants having an aromatic odor; in the *United States*, of *aralia racemosa*; in *England*, of *andropogon nardus* of India, of *valeriana spica*, and of several species of *baccharis, conyza*, &c.

SPĪK'ING, *ppr.* Fastening with spikes.

SPĪK'Y, *a.* Having a sharp point.—*Dyer.*

SPĪLE, *n.* [D. *spil*; G. *spille*; Ir. *spile.*] 1. A small peg or wooden pin, used to stop a hole. 2. A stake driven into the ground to protect a bank, form wharfs, abutments, &c.

SPILL, *n.* [a different orthography of *spile.*] 1. A small peg or pin for stopping a cask. 2. A little bar or pin of iron. 3. A little sum of money; [*obs.*]

SPILL, *v. t.*; pret and pp. *spilled* or *spilt.* [Sax. *spillan*; D., G. *spillen.*] 1. To suffer to fall or run out of a vessel, to lose or suffer to be scattered, as iquids, sand, &c. *Spill* differs from *pour* in expressing accidental loss; a loss or waste not designed, or contrary to purpose. 2. To suffer to be shed. 3. To cause to flow out or lose; to shed, as blood. 4. To mischief; to destroy; [*obs.*] 5. To throw away.—6. In *seamen's language*, to dislodge the wind out of the cavity or belly of a sail in order to reef or furl it.—*Totten.*

SPILL, *v. i.* 1. To waste; to be prodigal; [*obs.*] 2. To be shed; to be suffered to fall, be lost, or wasted.—*Watts.*

SPILL'ED, *pp.* Suffered to fall, as liquids; shed.

SPILL'ER, *n.* 1. One who spills or sheds. 2. A kind of fishing-line.—*Carew.*

SPILL'ING, *ppr.* Suffering to fall or run out, as liquids. shedding.

SPILL'ING-LĪNES, *n. pl.* In a *ship*, ropes for furling more conveniently the square-sails.—*Mar. Dict.*

SPILT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *spill.*

† SPILTH, *n.* [from *spill.*] Any thing spilt.—*Shak.*

SPIN, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spun. Span* is not used. [Sax., Goth. *spinnan*: D., G. *spinnen.*] 1. To draw out and twist into threads, either by the hand or machinery. 2. To draw out tediously; to form by a slow process or by degrees: with *out.* 3. To extend to a great length. 4. To draw out; to protract; to spend by delays. 5. To whirl with a thread; to turn or cause to whirl. 6. To draw out from the stomach in a filament.—To *spin hay*, among *soldiers*, to twist hay into ropes for convenient carriage on an expedition.

SPIN, *v. i.* 1. To practice spinning; to work at drawing and twisting threads. 2. To perform the act of drawing and twisting threads. 3. To move round rapidly; to whirl. 4. To stream or issue in a thread or small current.

SPI-NĀ'CEOUS, *a.* Denoting the plant spinach and the order to which it belongs.—*Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

SPIN'ACH } (spin'aje), *n.* [L. *spinacia*; It. *spinace.*] A plant

SPIN'AGE } of the genus *spinacia*, whose leaves are boiled for greens and used for other culinary purposes.

SPĪ'NAL, *a.* Pertaining to the spine or back-bone.

SPIN'DLE (spin'dl), *n.* [Sax., Dan. *spindel.*] 1. The pin used in spinning-wheels for twisting the thread, and on which the thread, when twisted, is wound. 2. A slender, pointed rod or pin on which any thing turns; an axis or small axis. 3. The fusee of a watch. 4. A long, slender stalk. 5. The iron pin or pivot on which a capstan turns. *Totten.*—6. In *geometry*, a solid generated by the revolution of a curve line about its base or double ordinate.—*Brande.*

SPIN'DLE, *v. i.* To shoot or grow in a long, slender stalk.

SPIN'DLE-LEGS, } *n.* A tall, slender person. [*In con-*

SPIN'DLE-SHANKS, } *tempt.*]

SPIN'DLE-SHANKED (spin'dl-shankt), *a.* Having long, slender legs.

SPIN'DLE-SHĀPED (spin'dl-shāpt), *a.* Having the shape of a spindle; fusiform.—*Martyn.*

SPIN'DLE-TREE, *n.* A shrub, of the genus *euonymus*, whose fine, hard-grained wood was used for spindles and skewers.—*Loudon.*

SPIN'DLE-WŌRM, *n.* The popular name of the caterpillar, a lepidopterous insect, which injures the maize in New England.

SPIN'DLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Tall and slender; shooting into a small, tall stalk.—*Ash.*

SPĪNE, *n.* [L., It. *spina*; Fr. *epine.*] 1. The back-bone of an animal. 2. The shin of the leg. 3. A thorn; a sharp process from the woody part of a plant.—4. In *zoology*, a thin, pointed spike, as in fishes.—5. *Sometimes*, a ridge.

SPĪ'NEL, } *n.* [It. *spinella.*] A very hard mineral, oc-

SPĪ-NELLE', } curring in octahedrons, consisting of alumina and magnesia. When of a red or ruby color, it constitutes the gem *spinel-ruby*, or common ruby of jewelry.—*Dana.*

SPĪ-NELL'ANE, *n.* The same with the mineral *Haüyne.*

SPĪ-NES'CENT, *a.* Becoming hard and thorny.

SPIN'ET, *n.* [It. *spinetta.*] An instrument of music resembling a harpsichord, but smaller; a virginal; a clavichord.

† SPĪ'NET, *n.* [L. *spinetum.*] A small wood, or place where briars and thorns grow.—*Ben Jonson.*

SPĪ-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *spina* and *fero.*] Producing spines; bearing thorns.

SPINK, *n.* A bird; a finch.—*Harte.*

SPIN'NER, *n.* 1. One who spins. 2. A spider.

SPIN'NER, } *n.* In *entomology*, an organ with which in-

SPIN'NER-ET, } sects form their silk or webs.—*Brande.*

SPIN'NING, *ppr.* Drawing out and twisting into threads, drawing out; delaying.

SPIN'NING, *n.* 1. The act of drawing out and twisting into threads. 2. The act of forming webs.

SPIN'NING-JEN-NY, *n.* An engine for spinning wool or cotton, in the manufacture of cloth.

SPIN'NING-WHEEL, *n.* A wheel for spinning.

SPĪ-NOS'I-TY, *n.* The state of being spiny or thorny; crabbedness.—*Glanville.*

SPĪ'NOUS, } *a.* [L. *spinosus.*] Full of spines; thorny.
SPĪ'NŌSE, }

SPĪ'NO-ZISM, *n.* The form of pantheism taught by Benedict Spinoza, a Jew of Amsterdam, who maintained that God is not only the maker, but also the original *matter* of the universe; so that creation was only a development of himself by the Deity.—*Murdock.*

SPĪ'NO-ZIST, *n.* A believer in the doctrines of Spinoza.

SPIN'STER, *n.* [*spin* and *ster.*] 1. A woman who spins, or whose occupation is to spin.—2. In *law*, the common title by which a woman without rank or distinction is designated.

SPIN'STRY, *n.* The business of spinning.—*Milton.*

SPIN'THERE, *n.* A greenish-gray variety of sphene.—*Ure.*

SPIN'ULE, *n.* A minute spine.—*Dana.*

SPIN'Ū-LOUS, *a.* Covered with minute spines.

SPĪ'NY, *a.* [from *spine.*] 1. Full of spines; thorny. 2. Perplexed; difficult; troublesome.—*Digby.*

* SPĪR'Ā-CLE (spīr'a-kl or spī'ra-kl), *n.* [L. *spiraculum.*] 1. A small aperture in animal and vegetable bodies, by which air or other fluid is exhaled or inhaled; a small, hole, orifice, or vent; a pore; a minute passage. 2. Any small aperture, hole, or vent.

SPĪ'RAL, *a.* [It. *spirale;* Fr. *spiral.*] Winding round a cylinder or other round body, or in a circular form, and at the same time rising or advancing forward; winding like a screw.

SPĪ'RAL, *n.* In *geometry*, the name given to a class of curves which continually recede from a center or pole, while they continue to revolve about it.—*Brande.*

SPĪ'RAL-CŌAT-ED, *a.* Coated spirally.—*Smith.*

SPĪ'RAL-LY, *adv.* In a spiral form or direction; in the manner of a screw.—*Ray.*

† SPĪ-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *spiratio.*] A breathing.—*Barrow.*

SPĪRE, *n.* [L. *spira;* Gr. σπειρα; Sp. *espira.*] 1. A winding line, like the threads of a screw; any thing wreathed or contorted; a curl; a twist; a wreath. 2. A body that shoots up to a point; a tapering body; a round pyramid or pyramidical body; a steeple.—3. In *conchology*, the *spire* of univalve shells consists of all the whorls except the lower one, which is termed the body.—*Humble.* 4. A stalk, or blade of grass or other plant. 5. The top or uppermost point of a thing.

SPĪRE, *v. i.* 1. To shoot; to shoot up pyramidically. 2. To breathe; [*obs.*] 3. To sprout, as grain in malting.

SPĪRED, *a.* Having a spire.—*Mason.*

SPĪ'RI-FER, *n.* [L. *spira* and *fero.*] The name of an extinct genus of mollusks, having a shell with two internal calcareous spiral appendages.—*Brande.*

SPĪRIT, *n.* [Fr. *esprit;* It. *spirito;* Sp. *espiritu;* L. *spiritus.*] 1. *Primarily*, wind; air in motion: hence, breath; [*rare.*] 2. Animal excitement, or the effect of it; elevation or vehemence of mind; as, the troops attacked the enemy with great *spirit;* the young man has the *spirit* of youth; he speaks or acts with *spirit.*—*Spirits*, in the *plural*, is used in nearly a like sense; as, the troops began to recover their *spirits.*—*Swift.* 3. Vigor of intellect; genius; as, "His wit, his beauty, and his *spirit*" (*Butler*); "The noblest *spirit* or genius can not deserve enough of mankind to pretend to the esteem of heroic virtue."—*Temple.* 4. Temper; disposition of mind, habitual or temporary; as, a man of a generous *spirit*, or of a revengeful *spirit;* the ornament of a meek and quiet *spirit.* 5. The soul of man; the intelligent, immaterial, and immortal part of human beings. 6. An immaterial, intelligent substance. 7. An immaterial, intelligent being. 8. Turn of mind; temper; occasional state of the mind. 9. Powers of mind distinct from the body. 10. Sentiment; perception. 11. Eager desire; disposition of mind excited and directed to a particular object. 12. A person of activity; a man of life, vigor, or enterprise. 13. Persons distinguished by qualities of the mind. 14. Excitement of mind; [*usually in the plural;* as, high *spirits.*] 15. Life or strength of resemblance; essential qualities. 16. Something eminently pure and refined. 17. That which hath power or energy; the quality of any substance which manifests life, activity, or the power of strongly affecting other bodies. 18. A strong, pungent liquor, usually obtained by distillation, as rum, brandy, gin, whisky. 19. An apparition; a ghost. 20. The renewed nature of man.—*Gal.*, v. 21. The influences of the Holy Spirit. *Matt.*, xxii.—*Holy Spirit*, the third person in the Trinity.—*Spirit of wine*, pure alcohol; so called because formerly obtained only from wine.—SYN. Life; ardor; fire; courage; animation; cheerfulness; vivacity; enterprise.

SPĪRIT, *v. t.* 1. To animate; to actuate, as a spirit; [*rare.*] 2. To animate with vigor; to excite; to encourage. 3. To convey away rapidly and secretly, as if by the agency of a spirit; as, "I felt as if I had been *spirited* into some castle of antiquity."—*Willis.* Hence, 4. To kidnap, or bear away surreptitiously: often with *away.*

SPĪRIT-LEV'EL, *n.* An instrument for obtaining an exact horizontal line, by means of a bubble of air on the surface of spirits of wine inclosed in a glass tube.—*Buchanan.*

SPĪRIT-PIERCING, *a.* Piercing the spirit.

SPĪRIT-SEARCHING, *a.* Searching the spirit.

SPĪRIT-STIRRING, } *a.* Exciting the spirit.—*Scott.*
SPĪRIT-ROUSING, }

† SPĪRIT-AL-LY, *adv.* By means of the breath.

SPĪRIT-ED, *pp.* 1. Animated; encouraged; incited. 2. *a* Animated; full of life; full of spirit or fire.—SYN. Lively, vivacious; animated; ardent; active; bold; courageous.

SPĪRIT-ED-LY, *adv.* In a lively manner; with spirit.

SPĪRIT-ED-NESS, *n.* 1. Life; animation. 2. Disposition or make of mind; [*used in compounds.*]

† SPĪRIT-FUL, *a.* Lively; full of spirit.—*Ash.*

† SPĪRIT-FUL-LY, *adv.* In a lively manner.

† SPĪRIT-FUL-NESS, *n.* Liveliness; sprightliness.

SPĪRIT-ING, *ppr.* Animating; actuating; bearing away.

SPĪRIT-LESS, *a.* 1. Destitute of spirits; wanting animation; wanting cheerfulness; dejected; depressed. 2. Destitute of vigor; wanting life, courage, or fire. 3. Having no breath; extinct; dead.—*Greenhill.*

SPĪRIT-LESS-LY, *adv.* Without spirit; without exertion.

SPĪRIT-LESS-NESS, *n.* Dullness; want of life or vigor.

SPIR-I-TŌ'SO. [It.] In *music*, with spirit.

SPĪRIT-OUS, *a.* 1. Like spirit; refined; defecated; pure.—*Milton.* 2. Fine; ardent; active.—*Smith.*

SPĪRIT-OUS-NESS, *n.* A refined state; fineness and activity of parts.—*Boyle.*

SPĪRIT-Ū-AL, *a.* [Fr. *spirituel;* It. *spirituale;* L. *spiritualis.*] 1. Consisting of spirit; not material; incorporeal. 2. Mental; intellectual. 3. Not gross; refined from external things; not sensual; relative to mind only. 4. Not lay or temporal; relating to sacred things; ecclesiastical. 5. Pertaining to spirit or to the affections; pure; holy. 6. Pertaining to the renewed nature of man. 7. Not fleshly; not material. 8. Pertaining to divine things.—*Spiritual court*, an ecclesiastical court.

SPĪRIT-Ū-AL-MĪND'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of having spiritual exercises and holy affections; spirituality.—*Owen.*

SPĪRIT-Ū-AL-ISM, *n.* 1. The doctrine, in opposition to the materialists, that all which exists is spirit or soul—that what is called the external world is either a succession of notions impressed on the mind by the Deity, as maintained by Berkeley, or else the mere educt of the mind itself, as taught by Fichte.—*Brande.* 2. State of being spiritual.

SPĪRIT-Ū-AL-IST, *n.* 1. One who professes a regard for spiritual things only; one whose employment is spiritual.—*Halliwell.* 2. One who maintains the doctrine of spiritualism.

SPĪR-IT-Ū-AL'I-TY, *n.* 1. Essence distinct from matter; immateriality. 2. Intellectual nature. 3. Spiritual nature; the quality which respects the spirit or affections of the heart only, and the essence of true religion. 4. Spiritual exercises and holy affections. 5. That which belongs to the Church, or to a person as an ecclesiastic, or to religion. 6. An ecclesiastical body.—*Shak.;* [*obs.*]

SPĪR-IT-Ū-AL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of spiritualizing.—In *chemistry*, the operation of extracting spirit from natural bodies.—*Encyc.*

SPĪRIT-Ū-AL-IZE, *v. i.* [Fr. *spiritualiser.*] 1. To refine the intellect; to purify from the feculences of the world. 2. To imbue with spirituality or life.—3. In *chemistry*, to extract spirit from natural bodies. 4. To convert to a spiritual meaning.

SPĪRIT-Ū-AL-IZ-ER, *n.* One who spiritualizes.—*Warburton.*

SPĪRIT-Ū-AL-LY, *adv.* Without corporeal grossness or sensuality; in a manner conformed to the spirit of true religion; with purity of spirit or heart.—*Spiritually minded*, having spiritual exercises and holy affections.

SPĪRIT-Ū-AL-TY, *n.* Ecclesiastical body. [*Not in use.*]

SPĪRIT-Ū-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *spirituex.*] 1. Containing spirit, consisting of refined spirit; ardent. 2. Having the quality of spirit; fine; pure; active. 3. Lively; gay; vivid. airy; [*obs.*]

SPĪRIT-Ū-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being spirituous; ardor; heat; stimulating quality. 2. Life; tenuity; activity.

SPĪRT. *See* SPURT, *the more correct orthography.*

SPĪRTLE (spurt'l), *v. t.* To spurt in a scattering manner.—*Drayton.*

SPĪRTLED, *pp.* Spurted scatteringly.

SPIR'U-LA, *n.* [L.] A genus of cephalopods, having a discoid, multilocular shell.—*P. Cyc.*

SPĪR'Y, *a.* 1. Of a spiral form; wreathed; curved. 2 Having the form of a pyramid; pyramidical.

† SPISS, *a.* [L. *spissus.*] Thick; close; dense.

SPISSI-TUDE, *n.* Thickness of soft substances; the denseness or compactness which belongs to substances not perfectly liquid nor perfectly solid.

SPIT, *n.* [Sax. *spitu;* D. *spit;* Sw. *spett.*] 1. An iron prong or bar pointed, on which meat is roasted. 2. [D. *spit*, a

spade.] Such a depth of earth as is pierced by the spade at once; a spadeful.—*Halliwell;* [*various dialects.*] 3. A small point of land running into the sea, or a long, narrow shoal extending from the shore into the sea.

SPIT, *n.* [Dan. *spyt.*] What is ejected from the mouth; saliva.

SPIT, *v. t.* 1. To thrust a spit through; to put upon a spit. 2. To thrust through; to pierce. 3. To spade or dig.

SPIT, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spit.* *Spat* is *obsolete.* [Sax. *spittan;* Sw. *spotta;* Dan. *spytter.*] 1. To eject from the mouth; to throw out, as saliva. 2. To eject or throw out with violence.

SPIT, *v. i.* To throw out saliva from the mouth.

SPIT'-BOX, *n.* A vessel to receive discharges of spittle.

SPIT'-FŬLL, *n.* A spadeful.

SPIT'-VĔN OM, *n.* Poison ejected from the mouth.

† SPIT'AL, *n.* Corrupted from *hospital;* as, "rob not the *spital,*" or charitable foundation.—*Spital sermon,* a sermon annually delivered before the directors of the hospital.—*Parr.*

SPITCH'ĊOĊK, *v. t.* To split an eel lengthwise and broil it.

SPITCH'ĊOĊK, *n.* An eel split and broiled.—*Decker.*

SPĪTE, *n.* [D. *spyt;* Ir. *spid;* It. *dispetto.*] Hatred; malice; malignity. *Spite,* however, is not always synonymous with these words. It often denotes a less deliberate and fixed hatred than *malice* and *malignity,* and is often a sudden fit of ill-will excited by temporary vexation. It is the effect of extreme irritation, and is accompanied with a desire of revenge, or, at least, a desire to vex the object of ill-will.—*In spite of,* in opposition to all efforts; in defiance or contempt of.—Syn. Rancor; malevolence; pique; grudge.

SPĪTE, *v. t.* 1. To be angry or vexed at. 2. To mischief; to vex; to treat maliciously; to thwart. 3. To fill with spite or vexation; to offend; to vex; [*obs.*]

SPĪT'ED, *pp.* Hated; vexed.

SPĪTE'FŬL, *a.* Filled with spite; having a desire to vex, annoy, or injure; malignant; malicious.—*Shak.*

SPĪTE'FŬL-LY, *adv.* With a desire to vex, annoy, or injure; malignantly; maliciously.—*Swift.*

SPĪTE'FŬL-NESS, *n.* The desire to vex, annoy, or do mischief, proceeding from irritation; malice; malignity.

SPIT'FĪRE, *n.* A violent or passionate person.—*Grose.* [*Low.*]

SPIT'TED, *pp.* 1. Put on a spit. 2. Shot out into length.

SPIT'TER, *n.* 1. One who puts meat on a spit. 2. One who ejects saliva from his mouth. 3. A young deer whose horns begin to shoot or become sharp; a brocket or pricket.

SPIT'TING, *ppr.* 1. Putting on a spit. 2. Ejecting saliva.

SPIT'TLE (spit'l), *n.* [from *spit.*] 1. Saliva; the thick, moist matter which is secreted by the salivary glands, and ejected from the mouth. 2. A small sort of spade (*spaddle*).

SPIT'TLE, *n.* *See* SPITAL.

SPIT'TLE, *v. t.* To dig or stir with a small spade. [*Local.*]

SPIT-TOON', *n.* A more fashionable name for spit-box.

SPLANĊH-NOL'O-ĠY, *n.* [Gr. σπλαγχνα and λογος.] 1. The doctrine of the viscera; or a treatise or description of the viscera. 2. The doctrine of diseases of the internal parts of the body.

SPLASH, *v. t.* To spatter with water, or with water and mud.

SPLASH, *v. i.* To strike and dash about water.

SPLASH, *n.* Water, or water and dirt, thrown upon any thing, or thrown from a puddle and the like.

SPLASH'-BŌARD, *n.* A guard in front of a vehicle, to prevent its being splashed by mud from the horse's heels.

SPLASHĔD (splasht), *pp.* Spattered with water or mud.

SPLASH'ING, *ppr.* 1. Spattering with water or mud. 2. Striking and dashing about water.

SPLASH'Y, *a.* Full of dirty water; wet; wet and muddy.

SPLĀY, *v. t.* [*See* DISPLAY.] 1. To dislocate or break a horse's shoulder-bone.—*Johnson.* 2. To spread.—*Mease;* [*rare.*]

† SPLĀY, for *display.*

SPLĀY, *a.* Displayed; spread; turned outward.

SPLĀY, *n.* A slanted or sloped surface; *particularly,* the expansion given to doors, windows, &c., by slanting their sides.—*Gloss. of Archit.*

SPLĀY'-FOOT, } *a.* Having the foot turned outward;
SPLĀY'-FOOT-ED, } having a wide foot.

SPLĀY'-MOUTH, *n.* A wide mouth; a mouth stretched by design.

SPLĀYĔD, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Dislocated, as a horse's shoulder-bone.—2. *a.* In *architecture,* oblique; having one side which makes an oblique angle with the other.

SPLEEN, *n.* [L. *splen;* Gr. σπλην.] 1. The milt; a spongy viscus, situated near the large extremity of the stomach and under the ribs. Its use is not known. It was supposed, by the ancients, to be the seat of melancholy, anger, or vexation. 2. Latent spite; ill-humor. 3. A fit of anger. 4. A fit; a sudden motion; [*obs.*] 5. Melancholy; hypochondriacal affections. 6. Immoderate merriment —*Shak.;* [*obs.*]

SPLEEN'-WŎRT, *n.* [L. *splenium.*] A species of fern, formerly supposed to be a specific for diseases of the spleen milt-wort.

SPLEENĔD, *a.* Deprived of the spleen.—*Arbuthnot.*

SPLEEN'FŬL, *a.* 1. Angry; peevish; fretful.—*Shak.* 2 Melancholy; hypochondriacal.—*Pope.*

SPLEEN'ISH, *a.* Spleeny; affected with spleen.

SPLEEN'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a spleenish manner.

SPLEEN'ISH-NESS, *n.* State of being spleenish.

† SPLEEN'LESS, *a.* Kind; gentle; mild.—*Chapman.*

SPLEEN'Y, *a.* 1. Angry; peevish; fretful.—*Shak.* 2. Melancholy; affected with nervous complaints.

SPLEN'DENT, *a.* [L. *splendens.*] 1. Shining; glossy beaming with light. 2. Very conspicuous; illustrious.

SPLEN'DID, *a.* [L. *splendidus;* Fr. *splendide;* It. *splendido.*] 1. *Properly,* shining; very bright. 2. Showy; magnificent, sumptuous; pompous. 3. Illustrious; heroic; brilliant. 4. Illustrious; famous; celebrated.

SPLEN'DID-LY, *adv.* 1. With great brightness or brilliant light. 2. Magnificently; sumptuously; richly. 3. With great pomp or show.

SPLEN'DOR, *n.* [L.] 1. Great brightness; brilliant lustre. 2. Great show of riches and elegance; magnificence. 3. Brilliance of appearance, as of ceremonies. 4. Brilliancy eminence.—Syn. Lustre; splendor; brilliance; magnificence; gorgeousness; display; showiness; pomp; parade.

† SPLEN'DROUS, *a.* Having splendor.—*Drayton.*

SPLEN'E-TIĊ, *n.* A person affected with spleen.—*Tatler.*

SPLEN'E-TIĊ, } *a.* [L. *spleneticus.*] Affected with spleen.
SPLE-NET'IĊ-AL, }

SPLE-NET'IĊ-AL-LY, *a.* In a morose or spleeny manner.

SPLEN'IĊ, *a.* [Fr. *splenique.*] Belonging to the spleen; as the *splenic* vein.—*Ray.*

SPLEN'ISH, *a.* Affected with spleen; peevish; fretful.

SPLE-NĪ'TIS, *n.* Inflammation of the spleen.

† SPLENT-TĪVE, *a.* Hot; fiery; passionate; irritable.

SPLENT, *n.* *See* SPLINT.

SPLENT'-ĊŌAL, *n.* An inferior kind of cannel-coal, from the Scotch collieries.

SPLĪCE, *v. t.* [Sw. *splissa;* D. *splissen;* Ger. *spleissen.*] To separate the strands of the two ends of a rope, and unite them by a particular manner of interweaving them; or to unite the end of a rope to any part of another, by a like interweaving of the strands.—*Splice the main-brace,* among *seamen,* a phrase that signifies an extra allowance of spirits, in cases of cold or wet.

SPLĪCE, *n.* The union of ropes by interweaving the strands.—*Mar. Dict.*

SPLĪCED (splist), *pp.* United, as a rope, by a particular manner of interweaving the two ends.

SPLĪ'CING, *ppr.* Separating the strands of two ends of a rope, and uniting them by interweaving.

SPLĪ'CING, *n.* The act or process of splicing.

SPLINT, } *n.* [D. *splinter;* Ger. *splint.*] 1. A piece of
SPLINT'ER, } wood split off; a thin piece of wood, or other solid substance, rent from the main body.—2. In *surgery,* a thin piece of wood, or other substance, used to hold or confine a broken bone when set. 3. A piece of bone rent off in a fracture.—4. *Splint,* in *farriery,* a hard excrescence growing on the shank-bones of horses. *Farm. Encyc.*

SPLINT, } *v. t.* 1. To split or rend into long, thin pie-
SPLINT'ER, } ces; to shiver. 2. To confine with splinters, as a broken limb.

SPLINT'ER, *v. i.* To be split or rent into long pieces.

SPLINT'ER-BAR, *n.* A cross-bar in a coach, which supports the springs.

SPLINT'ERĔD, *pp.* or *a.* Split into splinters; secured by splints.

SPLINT'ER-ING, *ppr.* Splitting into splinters; securing by splints.

SPLINT'ER-Y, *a.* Consisting of splinters, or resembling splinters; as, the *splintery* fracture of a mineral.—*Kirwan.*

SPLIT, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *split.* [D. *splitten;* Dan. *splitter.*] 1. To divide longitudinally or lengthwise; to separate a thing from end to end by force; to rive; to cleave. 2. To rend; to tear asunder by violence; to burst. 3. To divide; to part. 4. To dash and break on a rock. 5. To divide; to break into discord. 6. To strain and pain with laughter.

SPLIT, *v. i.* 1. To burst; to part asunder; to suffer disruption; to crack. 2. To burst with laughter. 3. To be broken; to be dashed to pieces.—*To split on a rock,* to fail, to err fatally.—*Spectator.*

SPLIT, *n.* 1. A crack, rent, or longitudinal fissure.—*Totten* 2. A breach or separation, as in a political party; [*colloquial.*]

SPLIT'TER, *n.* One who splits.—*Swift.*

SPLIT'TING, *ppr.* Bursting; riving; rending.

SPLUT'TER, *n.* A bustle; a stir. [*A low word.*]

SPLUT'TER, *v. i.* To speak hastily and confusedly. [*Low.*]

SPODU-MENE, *n.* [Gr. σποδουω, to burn to ashes: from its assuming a form like ashes before the blowpipe.] A mineral, of a foliated structure; called by Haüy *triphane.* It contains lithia, with silica and alumina.

SPOIL, *v. t.* [Fr. *spolier;* It. *spogliare;* L. *spolio.*] 1. To plunder; to strip by violence; to rob. 2. To seize by violence; to take by force; to plunder. 3. [Sax. *spillan.*] To corrupt; to cause to decay and perish. 4. To corrupt; to vitiate; to mar; to taint. 5. To ruin; to destroy. 6. To render useless by injury. 7. To injure fatally.

SPOIL, *v. i.* 1. To practice plunder or robbery. 2. To decay; to lose the valuable qualities; to be corrupted.

SPOIL, *n.* [L. *spolium.*] 1. That which is taken from others by violence; *particularly,* in *war,* the plunder taken from an enemy; pillage; booty; prey. 2. That which is gained by strength or effort. 3. That which is taken from another without license. 4. The act or practice of plundering; robbery; waste. 5. Corruption; cause of corruption. 6. The slough or cast skin of a serpent or other animal.

SPOILED, *pp.* or *a.* Plundered; pillaged; corrupted.

SPOIL'ER, *n.* 1. A plunderer; a pillager; a robber. 2. One who corrupts, mars, or renders useless.

SPOIL'FUL, *a.* Wasteful; rapacious. — *Spenser.* [*Little used.*]

SPOIL'ING, *ppr.* 1. Plundering; pillaging; corrupting; rendering useless. 2. Wasting; decaying.

SPOIL'ING, *n.* Plunder; waste.

SPŌKE, *pret.* of *speak.*

SPŌKE, *n.* [Sax. *spaca;* D. *spaak.*] 1. The radius or ray of a wheel; one of the small bars which are inserted in the hub or nave, and which serve to support the rim or felly. 2. The spar or round of a ladder; [*not used in the United States.*]

SPŌKE'-SHĀVE, *n.* A kind of plane, for dressing the spokes of wheels and other curved work.—*Buchanan.*

SPŌK'EN (spōk'n), *pp.* of *speak.*

SPŌKES'MAN, *n.* One who speaks for another.

SPŌ'LI-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *spolio.*] To plunder; to pillage; to rob.

SPŌ'LI-ĀTE, *v. i.* To practice plunder; to commit robbery.

SPŌ'LI-Ā-TED, *pp.* Plundered; robbed.

SPO-LI-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act of plundering; *particularly,* of plundering an enemy in time of war. 2. The act or practice of plundering neutrals at sea, under authority.—3. In *ecclesiastical affairs,* the act of an incumbent in taking the fruits of his benefice without right, but under a pretended title.

SPON-DĀ'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a spondee; denoting
SPON-DĀ'IC-AL, } two long feet in poetry. *See* SPONDEE.

SPON'DEE, *n.* [Fr. *spondée;* It. *spondeo;* L. *spondæus.*] A poetic foot of two long syllables.—*Broome.*

SPON'DYLE, } *n.* [L. *spondylus.*] A joint of the back-bone;
SPON'DYL, } a vertebra.—*Coxe.*

SPŎNGE (spunje), *n.* [L. *spongia;* Gr. σπογγια; Fr. *eponge;* It. *spugna;* Sp. *esponja;* Sax. *spongea.*] 1. A porous marine substance, found adhering to rocks, shells, &c., under water, and on rocks about the shore, at low water. It readily imbibes liquids, and as readily, by compression, gives them out again. It is much used for various purposes.—2. In *gunnery,* a wooden cylinder, with a handle, and covered with lamb-skin or wool, for cleaning cannon after a discharge.—3. In the *manege,* the extremity or point of a horse-shoe, answering to the heel.

SPŎNGE, *v. t.* 1. To wipe with a wet sponge. 2. To wipe out with a sponge, as letters or writing. 3. To cleanse with a sponge. 4. To wipe out completely; to extinguish or destroy.

SPŎNGE, *v. i.* 1. To suck in or imbibe, as a sponge. 2. To gain by mean arts, by intrusion, or hanging on.

SPŎNGE'-CĀKE, *n.* A kind of sweet cake which is very light and spongy.

SPŎNGED, *pp.* Wiped with a sponge; wiped out.

SPŎNG'ER, *n.* One who uses a sponge; a hanger-on.

SPŎNG'I-FORM, *a.* [*sponge* and *form.*] Resembling a sponge; soft and porous; porous.

SPŎNG'I-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being spongy, or porous like sponge.—*Harvey.*

SPŎNG'ING, *ppr.* 1. Wiping with a wet sponge; cleansing with a sponge. 2. Gaining by mean arts, by intrusion, or hanging on.

SPŎNG'ING-HOUSE, *n.* A bailiff's house, to put debtors in, until they are taken to prison.

SPŎN'GI-OLE, *n.* [*See* SPONGE.] In *botany,* a supposed expansion of minute parts at the termination of radicles, resembling a sponge, for absorbing the nutriment of plants.

SPŎNG'I-OUS, *a.* Full of small cavities, like a sponge.

SPŎNG'Y, *a.* 1. Soft and full of cavities; of an open, loose, pliable texture. 2. Full of small cavities. 3. Wet; drenched; soaked and soft, like sponge. 4. Having the quality of imbibing fluids.

SPUNK (spunk), *n.* [a word probably formed on *punk.*] Touch-wood.—In *Scotland,* a match. *See* SPUNK.

SPON'SAL, *a.* [L. *sponsalis.*] Relating to marriage, or to a spouse.

SPON'SI-BLE, *a.* Worthy of credit. [*Local.*]

SPON'SION (spon'shun), *n.* [L. *sponsio.*] 1. The act of becoming surety for another.—2. In *international law,* an act or engagement on behalf of a state, by an agent not specially authorized for the purpose, or one who exceeds the limits of authority.—*Brande.*

SPON'SOR, *n.* [L.] 1. A surety; one who binds himself to answer for another, and is responsible for his default.—2. In *some Christian communions,* the name given to those who, at the baptism of infants, profess the Christian faith in their name, and guaranty their religious education; a god-father or god-mother.—*Brande.*

SPON-SŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a sponsor.

SPON'SOR-SHIP, *n.* State of being a sponsor.

SPON-TA-NĒ'I-TY, } *n.* [L. *sponte.*] The quality of
SPON-TĀ'NE-OUS-NESS, } proceeding or acting from nature, feeling, proneness, or temperament, without compulsion or external force; willingness.

SPON-TĀ'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *spontaneus.*] 1. Voluntary; proceeding from internal native feeling, proneness, or temperament, without compulsion or constraint; as, a *spontaneous* gift or proposition. 2. Acting by its own impulse, energy, or natural law, without external force; not mechanical; as, *spontaneous* motion. 3. Produced without being planted, or without human labor, as a growth of weeds.—*Spontaneous combustion,* a taking fire of itself.

SPON-TĀ'NE-OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. Of one's own internal or native feeling; of one's own accord. 2. By its own force or energy; without the impulse of a foreign cause.

SPON-TĀ'NE-OUS-NESS, *n.* *See* SPONTANEITY.

SPON-TOON', *n.* [Fr., Sp. *esponton.*] A kind of half pike, a military weapon borne by inferior officers of infantry.

SPOOK, } *n.* [Ger. *spuk.*] A spirit; a ghost; a hobgoblin.—
SPŪKE, } *Bulwer.*

SPOOL, *n.* [G. *spule;* D. *spoel.*] A piece of cane or reed, or a hollow cylinder of wood with a ridge at each end; used by weavers to wind their yarn upon.

SPOOL, *v. t.* To wind on spools.

SPOOL'-STAND, *n.* An article holding spools of fine thread turning on pins, used by ladies at their work.

SPOOLED (spoold), *pp.* Wound on a spool.

SPOOL'ING, *ppr.* Winding on spools.

SPOOM, *v. i.* To be driven swiftly.

SPOON, *n.* [Ir. *sponog.*] 1. A small domestic utensil, with a bowl or concave part and a handle for dipping liquids. 2. An instrument consisting of a bowl or hollow iron and long handle, used for taking earth out of holes dug for setting posts.

† SPOON, *v. i.* To put before the wind in a gale.

SPOON'-BILL, *n.* The name of certain wading birds allied in form and habits to the herons, but having a long, large bill, much flattened, and at the extremity dilated and rounded into the form of a spoon.

SPOON'-DRIFT, *n.* In *seamen's language,* a showery sprinkling of sea-water, swept from the surface in a tempest.—*Totten.*

SPOON'-MĒAT, *n.* [*spoon* and *meat.*] Food that is or must be taken with a spoon; liquid food.

SPOON'-WORT (-wurt), *n.* A plant; scurvy-grass.

SPOON'FUL, *n.* 1. As much as a spoon contains or is able to contain. 2. A small quantity of a liquid.

SPO-RAD'IC, } *a.* [Fr. *sporadique;* Gr. σποραδικος.] Sep
SPO-RAD'IC-AL, } arate; single; scattered, [*used only in reference to diseases.*]—*Sporadic disease,* one occurring in single and scattered cases: opposed to *epidemic* and *endemic.*

SPŌRE, } *n.* [Gr. σπορος, a sowing.] In *botany,* that part
SPOR'ULE, } of flowerless plants which performs the function of seeds.

SPŌ'RID, *n.* In *botany,* a naked corcle, destitute of radicle, cotyledon, and hilum.—*Lindley.*

SPŌRT, *n.* [D. *boert.*] 1. That which diverts and makes merry; also the result or mirth produced. 2. Contemptuous mirth. 3. That with which one plays, or which is driven about. 4. Idle jingle. 5. Diversion of the field, as fowling, hunting, fishing.—In *sport.* To do a thing *in sport* is to do it in jest.—SYN. Play; game; diversion; frolic, mirth; mock; mockery; jeer.

SPŌRT, *v. t.* 1. To divert; to make merry. 2. To represent by any kind of play.—*Dryden.* 3. To exhibit or bring out in public; as, to *sport* a new equipage.—*Grose.* [*Familiar.*]

SPŌRT, *v. i.* 1. To indulge in sport. 2. To practice the diversions of the field. 3. To trifle.—SYN. To play; frolic game; wanton.

SPŌRT'ER, *n.* One who sports.

SPŌRT'FUL, *a.* 1. Merry; frolicsome; full of jesting; indulging in mirth or play. 2. Ludicrous; done in jest or for mere play.

SPŌRT'FUL-LY, *adv.* In mirth; in jest; for the sake of diversion; playfully.

SPŌRT'FUL-NESS, *n.* Play; merriment; frolic; a playful disposition; playfulness.

SPŌRT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Indulging sport; practicing the diversions of the field.

SPŌRT'IVE, *a.* 1. Full of sport; indulging in sport or play. —*Shak.* 2. Inclined to mirth.—Syn. Gay; playful; merry; sprightly; jocund; jesting; wanton; ludicrous.

SPŌRT'IVE-LY, *adv.* Gayly; merrily; playfully.

SPŌRT'IVE-NESS, *n.* 1. Playfulness; mirth; merriment. —*Walton.* 2. Disposition to mirth.

SPŌRT'LESS, *a.* Without sport or mirth; joyless.

SPŌRTS'MAN, *n.* 1. One who pursues the sports of the field; one who hunts, fishes, and fowls. 2. One skilled in the sports of the field.

SPŌRTS'MAN-SHIP, *n.* The practice of sportsmen.

SPORT'U-LA-RY, *a.* [from L. *sportula.*] Subsisting on alms or charitable contributions.—*Hall.* [*Little used.*]

† SPORT'ULE, *n.* [L. *sportula.*] An alms; a dole; a charitable gift or contribution.—*Ayliffe.*

SPOR'ULE, *n.* A diminutive of *Spore*, which see.

SPOT, *n.* [D. *spat;* Dan. *spette.*] 1. A mark on a substance made by foreign matter; a place discolored. 2. A stain on character or reputation; something that soils purity. 3. A small extent of space; any particular place. 4. A place of a different color from the ground. 5. A variety of the common domestic pigeon, so called from a spot on its head, just above its beak. 6. A dark place on the disk or face of the sun or of a planet. [See *solar spots*, under Solar.] 7. A lucid place in the heavens.—*Upon the spot*, immediately; without changing place.—Syn. Stain; flaw; speck; blot; disgrace; reproach; fault; blemish; place; site; locality.

SPOT, *v. t.* 1. To make a visible mark with some foreign matter; to discolor; to stain. 2. To patch by way of ornament. 3. To stain; to blemish; to taint; to disgrace; to tarnish, as reputation.—*To spot timber*, is to cut or chip it, in preparation for hewing.

SPOT'LESS, *a.* 1. Free from spots, foul matter, or discoloration. 2. Free from reproach or impurity.—Syn. Unspotted; blameless; unblemished; pure; immaculate; irreproachable.

SPOT'LESS-NESS, *n.* Freedom from spot or stain; freedom from reproach.—*Donne.*

SPOT'TED, *pp.* or *a.* Marked with spots or places of a different color from the ground.

SPOT'TED-NESS, *n.* The quality of being spotted.

SPOT'TER, *n.* One who makes spots.

SPOTTI-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being spotty.

SPOT'TING, *ppr.* Marking with spots; staining.

SPOT'TY, *a.* Full of spots; marked with discolored places.

† SPOUS'AGE, *n.* The act of espousing. *See* Spouse.

SPOUS'AL, *a.* [from *spouse.*] Pertaining to marriage; nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal; connubial; bridal.

SPOUS'AL, *n.* [Fr. *epousailles;* L. *sponsalia.*] Marriage; nuptials. [*It is now generally used in the plural.*]

SPOUSE (spouz), *n.* [Fr. *epouse;* Sp. *esposo, esposa.*] One engaged or joined in wedlock; a married person, husband or wife.

SPOUSE (spouz), *v. t.* To wed; to espouse.—*Chaucer.* [*Little used.*]

SPOUS'ED, *pp.* Wedded; joined in marriage; married.—*Milton.* [*But seldom used.*]

SPOUSE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a husband or of a wife.

SPOUT, *n.* [D. *spuit.*] 1. A pipe, or a projecting mouth of a vessel, useful in directing the stream of a liquid poured out. 2. A pipe conducting water from another pipe, or from a trough on a house. 3. A violent discharge of water raised in a column at sea like a whirlwind, or by a whirlwind.

SPOUT, *v. t.* 1. To throw out, as liquids, through a narrow orifice or pipe. 2. To throw out words with affected gravity; to mouth.—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*

SPOUT, *v. i.* To issue with violence, as a liquid through a narrow orifice or from a spout.

SPOUT'ED, *pp.* Thrown in a stream from a pipe.

SPOUT'ER, *n.* A haranguer; an orator; [*in contempt.*]

SPOUT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Throwing in a stream from a pipe or narrow opening; pouring out words violently.

SPOUTING, *n.* The act of throwing out; a violent or affected speech; a harangue.

SPRĀCK. *See* Sprag.

SPRAG, *a.* Vigorous; sprightly.—*Halliwell.* [*Local.*] *Note.* In *America*, this word is, in popular language, pronounced *spry*, which is a contraction of *sprigh*, in *sprightly.*

SPRAG, *n.* A young salmon.—*Grose.* [*Local.*]

SPRĀIN, *v. t.* [probably Sw. *språnga*, to break or loosen.] To weaken the motive power of a part by a sudden and excessive exertion; to overstrain the muscles or ligaments of a joint; to stretch the muscles or ligaments so as to injure them, but without luxation or dislocation.

SPRĀIN, *n.* The weakening of the motive power of a part by sudden and excessive exertion; an excessive strain of the muscles or ligaments of a joint without dislocation. —*Temple.*

SPRĀINED, *pp.* or *a.* Injured by excessive straining

SPRĀIN'ING, *ppr.* Injuring by excessive extension.

SPRĀINTS, *n. pl.* The dung of an otter.—*Bailey.*

SPRANG, *pret.* of *spring;* but *sprung* is more generally used.

SPRAT, *n.* [D. *sprot;* G. *sprotte.*] A small fish, closely allied to the herring and pilchard.

SPRAWL, *v. i.* 1. To spread and stretch the body carelessly in a horizontal position; to lie with the limbs stretched out or struggling. 2. To move, when lying down, with awkward extension and motions of the limbs; to scrabble or scramble in creeping. 3. To widen or open irregularly, as a body of horse.

SPRAWL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Lying with the limbs awkwardly stretched; creeping with awkward motions. 2. Widening or opening irregularly, as cavalry.

SPRĀY, *n.* [probably allied to *sprig.*] 1. A small shoot or branch of a tree; a twig. 2. A collective body of small branches; as, the tree has a beautiful *spray. Downing.*— 3. Among *seamen*, the water that is driven from the top of a wave by wind, and which spreads and flies in small particles.

SPRĒAD (spred), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spread*, or *spred.* [Sax. *sprædan, spredan;* Dan. *spreder.*] 1. To extend in length and breadth, or in breadth only; to stretch or expand to a broader surface. 2. To extend; to form into a plate. 3. To set; to place; to pitch. 4. To cover by extending something; to reach every part. 5. To extend; to shoot to a greater length in every direction so as to fill or cover a wider space. 6. To divulge, as news or fame; to cause to be more extensively known. 7. To send forth; to cause to affect great numbers, as an infection. 8. To emit; to send forth, as emanations or effluvia. 9. To scatter over a larger surface. 10. To prepare; to set and furnish with provisions. 11. To open; to unfold; to unfurl; to stretch. —Syn. To diffuse; to propagate; to disperse; publish; distribute; scatter; circulate; disseminate; dispensate.

SPRĒAD (spred), *v. i.* 1. To extend itself in length and breadth, in all directions, or in breadth only; to be extended or stretched. 2. To be extended by drawing or beating. 3. To be propagated or made known more extensively. 4. To be propagated from one to another.

SPRĒAD, *n.* 1. Extent; compass. 2. Expansion of parts. 3. A cloth used as a cover; a table, as being spread or furnished with a meal. [*Colloquial.*]

SPRĒAD'-ĒA'GLE (-ē'gl), *n.* In *armorial bearings*, the figure of an eagle with its wings elevated and its legs extended —*Booth.*

SPRĒAD'ER (spred'er), *n.* 1. One who spreads, extends, expands, or propagates. 2. One who divulges; one who causes to be more generally known; a publisher.

SPRĒAD'ING (spred'ing), *ppr.* 1. Extending; expanding; propagating; divulging; dispersing; diffusing. 2. *a.* Extending or extended over a large space; wide.

SPRĒAD'ING, *n.* The act of extending, dispersing, or propagating.

SPRĒE, *n.* A merry frolic, often with drinking.—*Halliwell.* [*Low.*]

† SPRENT, *pp.* Sprinkled.—*Spenser. See* Sprinkle.

SPREW (sprū), *n.* [D. *spreeuw* or *spreuww.*] The disease called thrush.

SPRĒY (sprā), *a.* Spruce. *See* Spruce.

SPRIG, *n.* [W. *ysbrig.*] 1. A small shoot or twig of a tree or other plant; a spray. 2. A brad, or nail without a head; [*local.*] 3. The representation of a small branch in embroidery. 4. A small eye-bolt ragged at the point.

SPRIG, *v. t.* To mark or adorn with the representation of small branches; to work with sprigs.

SPRIG'-CRYS'TAL, *n.* A cluster of pointed prismatic crystals of quartz, adhering by one extremity to the rock.— *Woodward.*

SPRIGGED, *pp.* Wrought with representations of small twigs.

SPRIG'GING, *ppr.* Working with sprigs.

SPRIG'GY, *a.* Full of sprigs or small branches.

SPRĪGHT, } *n.* [G. *spriet.*] 1. A spirit; a shade; a soul;
SPRĪTE, } an incorporeal agent. 2. A walking spirit; an apparition. 3. Power which gives cheerfulness or courage; [*obs.*] 4. An arrow; [*obs.*]

† SPRĪGHT (sprite), *v. t.* To haunt, as a spright.—*Shak.*

SPRĪGHT'FUL, *a.* Lively; brisk; nimble; vigorous; gay; sprightly.—*Shak.*

SPRĪGHT'FUL-LY, *adv.* Briskly; vigorously.—*Shak.*

SPRĪGHT'FUL-NESS, *n.* Briskness; liveliness; vivacity.

SPRĪGHT'LESS, *a.* Destitute of life; dull; sluggish.

SPRĪGHT'LI-NESS (sprīte'le-), *n.* Liveliness; life; briskness; vigor; activity; gayety; vivacity.

SPRĪGHT'LY (sprīte'le), *a.* Full of life and activity.—Syn. Lively; brisk; animated; vigorous; airy; gay; active; agile; assiduous; alert.

SPRING, *v. i.*; pret. *sprung*, [*sprang* not wholly *obsolete;*]

pp. *sprung*. [Sax. *springan*; D., G. *springen*.] 1. To vegetate and rise out of the ground; to begin to appear, as vegetables. 2. To begin to grow. 3. To proceed, as from the seed or cause. 4. To arise; to appear; to begin to appear or exist. 5. To break forth; to issue into sight or notice. 6. To issue or proceed, as from ancestors or from a country. 7. To proceed, as from a cause, reason, principle, or other original. 8. To grow; to thrive. 9. To proceed or issue, as from a fountain or source. 10. To leap; to bound; to jump. 11. To fly back; to start. 12. To start or rise suddenly from a covert. 13. To shoot; to issue with speed and violence. 14. To bend or wind from a straight direction or plane surface; as, the door is *sprung*, a horse's knees are *sprung*.—*To spring at*, to leap toward; to attempt to reach by a leap.—*To spring in*, to rush in; to enter with a leap or in haste.—*To spring forth*, to leap out; to rush out.—*To spring on* or *upon*, to leap on; to assault.

SPRING, *v. t.* 1. To start or rouse, as game; to cause to rise from the earth or from a covert. 2. To produce quickly or unexpectedly.—*Dryden.* 3. To start; to contrive or to produce or propose on a sudden; to produce unexpectedly.—*Swift.* 4. To cause to explode. 5. To burst; to cause to open. 6. To crack. 7. To cause to rise from a given spot; as, to *spring* an arch. 8. To cause to close suddenly, as the parts of a trap.—*To spring a leak*, to commence leaking.—*To spring a rattle*, to put a watchman's rattle in motion; see WATCHMAN.

SPRING, *n.* 1. A leap; a bound; a jump, as of an animal. 2. A flying back; the resilience of a body recovering its former state by its elasticity. 3. Elastic power or force. 4. An elastic body, usually of steel or some other metal; a body which, when bent or forced from its natural state, has the power of recovering it. 5. Any active power; that by which action or motion is produced or propagated. 6. A fountain of water; an issue of water from the earth, or the basin of water at the place of its issue. 7. The place where water usually issues from the earth, though no water is there. 8. A source; that from which supplies are drawn. 9. Rise; original. 10. Cause; original. 11. The season of the year when plants begin to vegetate and rise; the vernal season.—12. In *seamen's language*, a crack or fissure in a mast or yard, running obliquely or transversely. 13. A rope or hawser by which a ship is held at one part, as the bow or quarter, in order to keep her in a particular position, or to turn her in a short compass.—*Brande.* 14. A plant; a shoot; a young tree; [*obs.*] 15. A youth; [*obs.*] 16. A hand; a shoulder of pork; [*obs.*]

SPRING'-BOK, *n.* [D. *spring* and *bok*.] A species of antelope inhabiting the plains of Southern Africa; the springer antelope.

SPRING'-HĂLT, *n.* [*spring* and *halt*.] A kind of lameness in which a horse suddenly twitches up his legs.—*Shak.*

SPRING'-HĔAD, *n.* A fountain or source.—*Herbert.*

SPRING'-TĪDE, *n.* The tide which happens at or soon after the new and full moon, which rises higher than common tides.

SPRING'-TĪME, *n.* The season of spring.

SPRING'-WHĔAT, *n.* A species of wheat to be sown in the spring; so called in distinction from *winter* wheat.

† SPRING'AL, } *n.* 1. A youth.—*Spenser.* 2. An ancient
† SPRIN"GĄLL, } military engine for casting stones and arrows.—*Halliwell.*

SPRING'BĂCK, *n.* In the *bindery*, the cover of a book which is not made fast to the back, but which springs back when the book is opened.

SPRINGE (sprinj), *n.* A gin; a noose, which, being fastened to an elastic body, is drawn close with a sudden spring, by which means it catches a bird.

SPRINGE, *v. t.* To catch in a springe; to insnare.

SPRING'ER, *n.* 1. One who springs; one who rouses game. 2. A name given to the grampus.—3. In *architecture*, the impost, or point at which an arch unites with its support; also, the bottom stone of an arch, which lies on the impost; also, the rib of a groined roof.—4. *Springer*, a species of antelope in Southern Africa; the spring-bok.

SPRING'I-NESS, *n.* 1. Elasticity; also, the power of springing. 2. The state of abounding with springs; wetness; sponginess, as of land.

SPRING'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Arising; shooting up; leaping; proceeding; rousing.—*Springing use*, in *estates*, one which may arise on the occurrence of some future event.—*Bouvier.*

SPRING'ING, *n.* 1. The act or process of leaping, arising, issuing, or proceeding. 2. Growth; increase. *Ps.* lxv.—3. In *building*, the impost, or point at which an arch unites with its support; a springer.—*Gloss. of Archit.*

† SPRIN"GLE (spring'gl), *n.* A springe; a noose.—*Carew.*

SPRING'Y, *a.* [from *spring*.] 1. Elastic; possessing the power of recovering itself when bent or twisted. 2. Having great elastic power. 3. Having the power to leap; able to leap far. 4. Abounding with springs or fountains; wet; spongy; [*applied to land.*]

SPRINK'LE (sprink'l), *v. t.* [Sax. *sprengan*; D. *sprenkelen*, *sprengen*; G. *sprengen*; Dan. *sprinkler*.] 1. To scatter; to disperse, as a liquid or a dry substance composed of fine, separable particles. 2. To scatter on; to disperse on in small drops or particles; to besprinkle; bedew. 3. To wash; to cleanse; to purify.

SPRINK'LE (sprink'l), *v. i.* 1. To perform the act of scattering a liquid or any fine substance so that it may fall in small particles. 2. To rain moderately.

SPRINK'LE, *n.* A small quantity scattered; also, a utensil for sprinkling.—*Spenser.*

SPRINK'LED, *pp.* 1. Dispersed in small particles. 2. Having a liquid or a fine substance scattered over.

SPRINK'LER, *n.* One who sprinkles.

SPRINK'LING, *ppr.* 1. Dispersing, as a liquid or as dust 2. Scattering on, in fine drops or particles.

SPRINK'LING, *n.* 1. The act of scattering in small drops or parcels.—*Hall.* 2. A small quantity falling in distinct drops or parts, or coming moderately.

† SPRĬT, *v. t.* [Sax. *spryttan*; D. *spruiten*.] To throw out with force from a narrow orifice; to eject; to spirt.

SPRIT, *v. i.* To sprout; to bud; to germinate, as barley steeped for malt.

SPRIT, *n.* 1. A shoot; a sprout. 2. [D. *spriet*.] A small boom, pole, or spar which crosses the sail of a boat diagonally from the mast to the upper aftmost corner, which it is used to extend and elevate.

SPRIT'-SĂIL, *n.* 1. The sail extended by a sprit. 2. A sail attached to a yard which hangs under the bowsprit *Totten*; [*not in use.*]

SPRĪTE, *n.* A spirit.

SPRĪTE'FŬL, *a.* *See* SPRIGHTFUL.

SPRĪTE'FŬL-LY, *adv.* *See* SPRIGHTFULLY.

SPRĪTE'LĪ-NESS, *n.* *See* SPRIGHTLINESS.

SPRĪTE'LY, *a.* *See* SPRIGHTLY.

SPROD, *n.* A salmon in its second year.—*Chambers.*

† SPRONG, old *pret.* of *spring*. [Dutch.]

SPROUT, *v. i.* [D. *spruiten*; Sax. *spryttan*.] 1. To shoot, as the seed of a plant; to germinate; bud; to push out new shoots. 2. To shoot into ramifications. 3. To grow, like shoots of plants.

SPROUT, *n.* 1. The shoot of a plant; a shoot from the seed, or from the stump, or from the root of a plant or tree. 2. A shoot from the end of a branch.

SPROUTING, *ppr.* or *a.* Shooting in vegetation; germinating.

SPROUTS, *n. pl.* Young coleworts.—*Johnson.*

SPRŪCE, *a.* Neat without elegance.—SYN. Nice; trim; fin ical; snug; foppish; dandyish.

SPRŪCE, *v. t.* To trim; to dress with affected neatness.

SPRŪCE, *v. i.* To dress one's self with affected neatness.

SPRŪCE, *n.* The fir-tree; a name applied to all the species of the Linnæan genus *pinus* comprehended under the section *abies*, and to some of those under *peuce*. It belongs more especially to the Norway spruce, *pinus abies*, a native of the north of Europe.—In the *United States*, it is applied to the *pinus nigra*, *pinus alba*, and *pinus rubra*, the decoction or extract of which is employed in making beer.

SPRŪCE'-BEER, *n.* A kind of beer which is tinctured with the extract or decoction of spruce.

SPRŪCE'-LĔA̤TH'ER, *n.* An old name for Russia leather —*Fosbroke.*

SPRŪCE'LY, *adv.* With extreme or affected neatness.

SPRŪCE'NESS, *n.* Neatness without taste or elegance; trimness; fineness; quaintness.

SPRŪE, *n.* In *Scotland*, that which is thrown off in casting metals; dross or scoria. This is sometimes a vicious orthography of *sprew*, the disease otherwise called *thrush* *See* SPREW and THRUSH.

† SPRUG, *v. t.* To make smart.

SPRUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of *spring*.

† SPRUNT, *v. i.* To spring up; to germinate; to spring forward.

SPRUNT, *n.* 1. Any thing short and not easily bent; [*obs.*] 2. A leap; a spring; [*obs.*] 3. A steep ascent in a road; [*local.*]

† SPRUNT, *a.* Active; vigorous; strong; becoming strong.

† SPRUNT'LY, *adv.* Vigorously; youthfully.—*Ben Jonson.*

SPRŸ, *a.* Having great power of leaping or running; nimble; active; vigorous.—*Halliwell.* [*Local.*] [Used in *New England*, and doubtless a contraction of *sprig*.]

SPUD, *n.* [Dan. *spyd*.] 1. An implement somewhat like a chisel, with a long handle, used by farmers for destroying weeds.—*Farm. Encyc.* 2. Any short thing.—*Swift*; [*in contempt.*]

SPUL'LĔR, *n.* One employed to inspect yarn, to see that it is well spun and fit for the loom. [*Local.*]

SPŪME, *n.* [L., It. *spuma*.] Froth; foam; scum; frothy matter raised on liquors or fluid substances by boiling, of fervescence, or agitation.

SPŪME, *v. i.* To froth; to foam.

SPU-MES'CENCE, *n.* Frothiness; the state of foaming.—*Kirwan.*

SPU-MIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Producing foam.
SPŪ'MOUS, } *a.* [L. *spumeus.*] Consisting of froth or scum;
SPŪM'Y, } foamy.—*Dryden.*
SPUN, *pret.* and *pp.* of *spin.*
SPUN'-HĀY, *n.* Hay twisted into ropes for convenient carriage on a military expediton.
SPUN'-YARN, *n.* Among *seamen,* a line or cord formed of two or three rope-yarns twisted.
SPUNGE. *See* SPONGE.
SPUNK, *n.* [probably from *punk.*] 1. Touch-wood; wood that readily takes fire.—2. *Vulgarly,* an inflammable temper; spirited; as, a man of *spunk; [low.]*
SPUNK'Y, *a.* Spirited; full of spunk.—*Halliwell.* [*A low colloquial word. Various dialects.*]
SPUR, *n.* [Sax *spur;* D. *spoor.*] 1. An instrument having a rowel or little wheel with sharp points, worn on horsemen's heels, to prick the horses for hastening their pace. 2. Incitement; instigation; stimulus. 3. The largest or principal root of a tree; hence, perhaps, the short wooden buttress of a post. 4. The hard, pointed projection on a cock's leg, which serves as an instrument of defense and annoyance. 5. Something that projects; a snag.—6. In *America,* a mountain that shoots from any other mountain or range of mountains. 7. That which excites. 8. A spurre or sea-swallow.—*Ray.* 9. The hinder part of the nectary in certain flowers, shaped like a cock's spur.—*Martyn.* 10. [Fr. *ergot.*] A fungus growing within the glumes of rye, wheat, herds-grass, &c.—11. In *old fortifications,* a wall that crosses a part of the rampart and joins upon the town wall.
SPUR, *v. t.* [Ir. *sporam.*] 1. To prick with spurs; to incite to a more hasty pace. 2. To incite; to instigate; to urge or encourage to action, or to a more vigorous pursuit of an object. 3. To impel; to drive. 4. To put spurs on.
SPUR, *v. i.* 1. To travel with great expedition; [*unusual.*] 2. To press forward.—*Grew.*
SPUR'-ĞLAD, *a.* Wearing spurs.
SPUR'-ROY-AL, *n.* A gold coin first made in the reign of Edward IV. Sometimes written *spur-rial* or *ryal.*—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*
SPUR'-WHEEL, *n.* A wheel with cogs around the edge pointing to the center.
SPUR'GALL, *v. t.* To gall or wound with a spur.—*Shak.*
SPUR'GALL, *n.* A place galled or excoriated by much using of the spur.
SPUR'GALLED, *pp.* Galled or hurt by a spur.—*Pope.*
SPURGE, *n.* [Fr. *epurge;* It. *spurgo.*] A name given to various species of plants of the genus *euphorbia.*
SPURGE'-FLAX, *n.* An evergreen shrub, *daphne gnidium,* a native of Spain.
SPURGE'-LAU-REL, *n.* The *daphne laureola,* an evergreen European shrub.
SPURGE'-OL-IVE, *n.* An evergreen shrub, *daphne oleoides,* a native of Crete.
SPURGE'-WORT (-wurt), *n.* A plant.
† SPURG'ING, for *purging.*—*Ben Jonson.*
SPŪ'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *spurius.*] 1. Not genuine; not proceeding from the true source, or from the source pretended. 2. Not legitimate.—*Spurious disease,* one commonly mistaken for and called by the name of something which it is not; as, *spurious pleurisy, i. e.,* rheumatism of the intercostal muscles.—SYN. Counterfeit; false; adulterate; suppositious; fictitious; bastard.
SPŪ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Counterfeitly; falsely.
SPŪ'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being counterfeit, false, or not genuine. 2. Illegitimacy; the state of being bastard, or not of legitimate birth.
SPUR'LING, *n.* A small sea-fish.—*Tusser.*
SPUR'LING-LĪNE, *n.* Among *seamen,* the line which forms the communication between the wheel and the tell-tale.
SPURN, *v. t.* [Sax. *spurnan;* L. *sperno.*] 1. To kick; to drive back or away, as with the foot.—*Shak.* 2. To reject with disdain; to scorn to receive or accept. 3. To treat with contempt.
SPURN, *v. i.* 1. To manifest disdain in rejecting any thing. 2. To make contemptuous opposition; to manifest disdain in resistance. 3. To kick or toss up the heels.
SPURN, *n.* Disdainful rejection; contemptuous treatment.
SPURN'-WA-TER, *n.* In *ships,* a channel at the end of a deck to restrain the water.
SPURNED (spurnd), *pp.* Rejected with disdain.
SPURN'ER, *n.* One who spurns.
SPURN'EY, *n.* A plant.
SPURN'ING, *ppr.* Rejecting with contempt.
SPURRE, *n.* The sea-swallow or common tern. [*Provincial.*]
SPURRED (spurd), *pp.* 1. Furnished with spurs. 2. Incited; instigated. 3. *a.* Wearing spurs, or having shoots like spurs.
SPUR'RER, *n.* One who uses spurs.
SPUR'RI-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make spurs.
SPUR'RING, *ppr.* Pricking with spurs; inciting; urging.
SPUR'RY, *n.* A plant of the genus *spergula,* which is sometimes cultivated in Europe for fodder.—*Gardner.*
SPURT, *v. t.* [Sw. *spruta.*] To throw out, as a liquid in a stream; to drive or force out with violence, as a liquid from a pipe or small orifice.
SPURT, *v. i.* To gush or issue out in a stream, as liquor from a cask; to rush from a confined place in a small stream.
SPURT, *n.* 1. A sudden or violent ejection or gushing of a liquid substance from a tube, orifice, or other confined place; a jet. 2. A sudden or short occasion or exigency; sudden effort; [*vulgar.*]
SPURT'ING, *ppr.* Forcing out a liquid from a pipe or small orifice.
SPUR'TLE, *v. t.* To shoot in a scattering manner. [*Rare.*]
SPUR'WĀY, *n.* A horse-path; a narrow way; a bridle-road; a way for a single beast. [*Little used.*]
† SPU-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *sputo.*] The act of spitting.
† SPŪ'TA-TĪVE, *a.* Spitting much; inclined to spit.
SPUT'TER, *v. i.* [D. *sputten;* Sw. *spotta;* L. *sputo.*] 1. To spit, or to emit saliva from the mouth in small or scattered portions, as in rapid speaking. 2. To throw out moisture in small detached parts. 3. To fly off in small particles with some crackling or noise. 4. To utter words hastily and indistinctly.
SPUT'TER, *v. t.* To throw out with haste and noise; to utter with indistinctness.—*Swift.*
SPUT'TER, *n.* Moist matter thrown out in small particles.
SPUT'TERED, *pp.* Thrown out in small portions, as liquids: uttered with haste and indistinctness.
SPUT'TER-ER, *n.* One who sputters.
SPUT'TER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Emitting in small particles; uttering rapidly and indistinctly; speaking hastily.
SPŪ'TUM, *n.* [L.] 1. Spittle; salival discharges from the mouth. *Hall.*—2. In *medicine,* that which is expectorated or ejected from the lungs.
SPY, *n.* [It. *spia;* Fr. *espion;* Sp. *espia.*] 1. A person sent into an enemy's camp to gain intelligence to be communicated secretly to the proper officer; an emissary. 2. A person deputed to watch the conduct of others. 3. One who watches the conduct of others; a scout.
SPY, *v. t.* 1. To see; to gain sight of; to discover at a distance, or in a state of concealment. 2. To discover by close search or examination. 3. To explore; to view, inspect, and examine secretly.
SPY, *v. i.* To search narrowly; to scrutinize.
SPY'-BŌAT, *n.* [*spy* and *boat.*] A boat sent to make discoveries and bring intelligence.—*Arbuthnot.*
SPY'-GLĂSS, *n.* The popular name of a small telescope, useful in viewing distant objects.
SPY'ISM, *n.* The act or business of spying.
SQUAB (skwob), *a.* 1. Fat; thick; plump; bulky.—*Betterton.* 2. Unfledged; unfeathered; as, a *squab* pigeon.
SQUAB, *n.* 1. A young pigeon or dove. [*This word, in this sense, is in common use in America.*] 2. A kind of sofa or couch; a stuffed cushion; [*not used in U. S.*]
† SQUAB, *adv.* Striking at once; with a heavy fall; plump.
† SQUAB, *v. i.* To fall plump; to strike at one dash, or with a heavy stroke.
SQUAB'-PIE, *n.* A pie made of squabs or young pigeons
SQUAB'BISH, } *a.* Thick; fat; heavy.—*Harvey.*
SQUAB'BY, }
SQUAB'BLE (skwob'bl), *v. i.* 1. To contend for superiority. 2. To debate peevishly; [*inelegant or low.*]—3. Among *printers,* a page is said to be *squabbled* when the letters stand awry or out of their regular upright position. *Adams.*—SYN. To dispute; contend; scuffle; wrangle; quarrel; struggle.
SQUAB'BLE, *n.* A scuffle; a wrangle; a brawl; a petty quarrel.—*Arbuthnot.*
SQUAB'BLER, *n.* A contentious person; a brawler.
SQUAB'BLING, *ppr.* Scuffling; contending; wrangling.
SQUAD (skwod), *n.* [Fr. *escadron;* It. *squadra.*] 1. In *military language,* a small party of men assembled for drill or inspection.—*Campbell's Mil. Dict.* 2. Any small party.
SQUAD'RON, *n.* [Fr. *escadron;* It. *squadra.*] 1. In its *primary sense,* a square or square form; and hence, a square body of troops; a body drawn up in a square.—*Milton; [obs.]* Hence, also, 2. A body of troops in any form.—3. In *military tactics,* the principal division of a regiment of cavalry, usually from 100 to 200 men.—*P. Cyc.* 4. A division of a fleet; a detachment of ships of war, employed on a particular expedition.
SQUAD'RONED, *a.* Formed into squadrons.—*Milton.*
SQUAL'ID (skwol'id), *a.* [L. *squalidus.*] Foul; filthy; extremely dirty.
SQUAL-ID'I-TY, } *n.* Foulness; filthiness.
SQUAL'ID-NESS, }
SQUAL'ID-LY, *adv.* In a squalid, filthy manner.
SQUALL, *v. i.* [Sw. *squåla.*] To cry out; to scream or cry violently, as a woman frightened, or a child in anger or distress.
SQUALL, *n.* 1. A loud scream; a harsh cry.—*Pope.* 2. [Sw. *squal.*] A sudden and violent gust of wind.—A *black squall,* is one attended with dark, heavy clouds.—A *white*

squall, is one which comes unexpectedly, without being marked in its approach by the clouds.—*Totten.*

SQUALL'ER, *n.* A screamer; one who cries loud.

SQUALL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Crying out harshly; screaming.

SQUALL'Y, *a.* 1. Abounding with squalls; disturbed often with sudden and violent gusts of wind.—2. In *agriculture*, broken into detached pieces; interrupted by unproductive spots; [*local.*]

SQUA'LOID, *a.* [L. *squalus*, a shark, and Gr. εἶδος, likeness.] Like a shark or resembling a shark.

SQUA'LOR, *n.* [L.] Foulness; filthiness; coarseness.

SQUA'MI-FORM, *a.* [L. *squama*, and *form.*] Having the form or shape of scales.

SQUA-MIG'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *squamiger.*] Bearing scales.

SQUAM'I-PEN, *n.* [L. *squama*, a scale, and *penna*, a fin.] A fish whose dorsal and anal fins are covered with scales.

SQUA'MOSE, } *a.* [L. *squamosus.*] Scaly; covered with
SQUA'MOUS, } scales.—*Woodward.*

SQUAN'DER, *v. t.* [G. *verschwenden.*] 1. To spend lavishly or profusely; to spend prodigally or without economy or judgment. 2. To disperse; as, the *squandered* troops.—*Dryden*; [*not used.*]—Syn. To spend; expend; waste; scatter; dissipate.

SQUAN'DERED, *pp.* or *a.* Spent lavishly and without necessity or use; wasted; dissipated, as property.

SQUAN'DER-ER, *n.* One who spends his money prodigally, without necessity or use; a spendthrift; a prodigal; a waster; a lavisher.

SQUAN'DER-ING, *ppr.* Spending lavishly; wasting.

SQUAN'DER-ING-LY, *adv.* By squandering.

SQUARE, *a.* [W. *cwâr*; Fr. *carré, quarré.*] 1. Having four equal sides and four right angles. 2. Forming a right angle. 3. Parallel; exactly suitable; true. 4. Having a straight front, or a frame formed with straight lines; not curving. 5. That does equal justice; exact; fair; honest. 6. Even; leaving no balance.—*Square measure*, the square of a lineal measure; the measure of a superficies or surface, which depends on the length and breadth taken conjointly.—*Square number*, *see* Square, *n.*, No. 5.—Among *seamen*, the yards are *square* when at right angles with the vessel's keel and parallel to the horizon; also, when of unusual length. *Totten.*—*Square root*, in *geometry* and *arithmetic*. The square root of a quantity or number is that which, multiplied by itself, produces the quantity or number.

SQUARE, *n.* 1. A figure having four equal sides and four right angles. 2. An area of four sides, with houses on each side. 3. The contents of the side of a figure squared. 4. A mathematical instrument having at least one straight edge at right angles to another. It is of several forms, as the T square, the carpenter's square, &c.—5. In *geometry* and *arithmetic*, a square, or square number, is the product of a number multiplied by itself. 6. Rule; regularity; exact proportion; justness of workmanship and conduct; [*obs.*] 7. A square body of troops. 8. A quaternion; four; [*obs.*] 9. Level; equality.—10. In *astrology*, quartile; the position of planets distant ninety degrees from each other; [*obs.*] 11. Rule; conformity; accord.

SQUARE, *v. t.* [Fr. *equarrir.*] 1. To form with four equal sides and four right angles. 2. To reduce to a square; to form to right angles. 3. To reduce to any given measure or standard. 4. To adjust; to regulate; to mold; to shape. 5. To accommodate; to fit. 6. To respect in quartile. 7. To make even, so as to leave no difference or balance.—8. In *arithmetic*, to multiply a number by itself.—9. In *seamen's language*, to *square the yards*, is to place them at right angles with the mast or keel.—*To square the circle*, to determine the exact contents of a circle in square measure.

SQUARE, *v. i.* 1. To suit; to fit; to quadrate; to accord or agree. 2. To quarrel; to go to opposite sides; [*obs.*]

SQUARE'-RIGGED (-rigd), *a.* In *seamen's language*, a vessel is *square-rigged* when her principal sails are extended by yards suspended by the middle, and not by stays, gaffs, booms, and lateen yards.

SQUARE'-SAIL, *n.* In *seamen's language*, a four-sided sail extended to a yard suspended by the middle.—*Mar. Dict.*

SQUARED, *pp.* or *a.* Made in the form of a square or with right angles; adjusted; regulated; multiplied by itself.

SQUARE'LY, *adv.* Suitably; in conformity.

SQUARE'LY, *adv.* In a square form.

SQUARE'NESS, *n.* The state of being square.

SQUARER, *n.* Johnson thinks that this word, in Shakspeare, denotes a hot-headed, contentious fellow. *See* Square, *v.*

SQUARING, *ppr.* Making in the form of a square or with right angles; adjusting; regulating; multiplying by itself.

SQUARISH, *a.* Nearly square.—*Pennant.*

SQUARROSE, } *a.* In *natural history*, ragged or full of
SQUARROUS, } loose scales; rough; jagged; composed of parts which diverge at right angles, and are irregular in size and direction.—*P. Cyc.*

SQUASH (skwosh), *v. t.* [from the root of *quash*; L. *quasso*; Fr. *casser.*] To crush; to beat or press int. pulp or a flat mass.

SQUASH, *n.* 1. Something soft and easily crushed.—*Shak.* 2. [qu. Gr. σικυος.] A plant of the genus *cucurbita*, or gourd kind, and its fruit; a culinary vegetable. 3. Something unripe or soft; [*in contempt.*] 4. A sudden fall of a heavy, soft body. 5. A shock of soft bodies.

SQUASH'-BUG, *n.* The common name of a bug injurious to squashes; the more usual one in New England belongs to the order *hemiptera.*

SQUASH'Y, *adv.* Like a squash; also, muddy.

SQUAT (skwot), *v. i.* [W. *ysgwatiaw*; It. *quatto.*] 1. To sit down upon the hams or heels, as a human being. 2. To sit close to the ground; to cower, as an animal.—3. In the *United States*, to settle on another's land without pretense of title.

† SQUAT, *v. t.* To bruise or make flat by a fall.—*Barret.*

SQUAT, *a.* 1. Sitting on the hams or heels; sitting close to the ground; cowering. 2. Short and thick, like the figure of an animal squatting.

SQUAT, *n.* 1. The posture of one who sits on his hams or close to the ground. 2. A sudden or crushing fall; [*obs.*] 3. A small separate vein of ore; a mineral consisting of tin ore and spar.—*Halliwell.*—*Woodward.*

SQUAT (skwot), *v. i.* To stoop or lie close to escape observation, as a partridge or rabbit.

SQUAT'TER, *n.* 1. One who squats or sits close.—2. In the *United States*, one who settles on new land without a title.

SQUAW, *n.* Among the *North American Indians*, a woman; *particularly*, a wife.

SQUEAK (skweek), *v. i.* [Sw. *sqväka*; G. *quieken.*] 1. To utter a sharp, shrill cry, usually of short duration; to cry with an acute tone, as an animal, or to make a sharp noise, as a pipe or quill, a wheel, a door, and the like. 2. To break silence or secrecy for fear or pain; to speak

SQUEAK, *n.* A sharp, shrill sound suddenly uttered.

SQUEAK'ER, *n.* One who utters a sharp, shrill sound.

SQUEAK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Crying with a sharp voice; making a sharp sound; as, a *squeaking* wheel.

SQUEAL (skweel), *v. i.* [This is only a different orthography of *squall.*] To cry with a sharp, shrill voice. It is used of animals only, and chiefly of swine.

SQUEAL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uttering a sharp, shrill sound or voice.

SQUEAM'ISH, *a.* Nice to excess in taste; easily disgusted; apt to be offended at trifling improprieties.—Syn. Fastidious; dainty; overnice; scrupulous.

SQUEAM'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a fastidious manner; with too much niceness.

SQUEAM'ISH-NESS, *n.* Excessive niceness; vicious delicacy of taste; fastidiousness; excessive scrupulousness

† SQUEAS'I-NESS, *n.* Nausea. *See* Queasiness.

† SQUEAS'Y, *a.* Queasy; nice; squeamish; scrupulous

SQUEEZE, *v. t.* [Arm. *quasqu, goasca.*] 1. To press between two bodies; to press closely. 2. To oppress with hardships, burdens, and taxes; to harass; to crush. 3. To embrace closely. 4. To force between close bodies; to compel or cause to pass.—Syn. To hug; pinch; gripe, crowd.

SQUEEZE, *v. i.* 1. To press; to urge one's way; to pass by pressing. 2. To crowd.

SQUEEZE, *n.* 1. Pressure; compression between bodies.—*Phillips.* 2. A close hug or embrace.

SQUEEZED, *pp.* or *a.* Pressed between bodies; compressed; oppressed.

SQUEEZ'ING, *ppr.* Pressing; compressing; crowding; oppressing.

SQUEEZ'ING, *n.* 1. The act of pressing; compression; oppression. 2. That which is forced out by pressure: dregs.

† SQUELCH, } *v. t.* To crush. [*A low word.*]
† SQUELSH, }

† SQUELCH, *n.* A heavy fall.—*Hudibras.* [*Low.*]

SQUIB, *n.* 1. A little pipe or hollow cylinder of paper, filled with powder or combustible matter and sent into the air, burning and bursting with a crack; a cracker. 2. A sarcastic speech or little censorious writing published; a petty lampoon. 3. A pretty fellow; [*obs.*]

SQUIB, *v. i.* To throw squibs; to utter sarcastic or severe reflections; to contend in petty dispute.

SQUIB'BING, *ppr.* Throwing squibs or severe reflections.

SQUIB'BING, *n.* The act of throwing squibs or severe reflections.

SQUIG'GLE, *v. i.* To shake and wash a fluid about the mouth with the lips closed.—*Forby.* [*Local.*]

SQUILL, *n.* [Fr. *squille*; L. *squilla.*] 1. A bulbous plant of the genus *scilla.* 2. The *officinal squill*, *ornithogalum squilla* or *scilla maritima*, has a large bulbous root like an onion. It is nauseous and acrimonious, and is used in medicine. 3. A stomapodous crustaceous animal of the genus *squilla.* 4. An insect named squill insect, from some resemblance to the preceding.—*Grew.*

SQUIN'AN-CY, *n.* [Fr. *squinancie*; L. *cynanche*; Gr. κυναγχη.] The quinsy.

SQUINT, *a.* [D. *schuin, schuinte.*] 1. Looking obliquely. 2. Not having the optic axes of both eyes coincident; occasioned by a permanent shortening of one of the lateral straight muscles, and a permanent elongation of its antagonist. 3. Looking with suspicion.—*Spenser.*

SQUINT, *n.* The act or habit of squinting.

SQUINT, *v. i.* 1. To see obliquely. 2. To have the axes of the eyes not coincident. 3. To slope; to deviate from a true line; to run obliquely.

SQUINT, *v. t.* 1. To turn the eye to an oblique position. 2. To look with the axes of the eyes not coincident.

SQUINT'-EYE (skwint'-ī), *n.* An eye that squints.

SQUINT'-EYED (īde), *a.* 1. Having eyes that squint; having eyes with axes not coincident. 2. Oblique; indirect; malignant. 3. Looking obliquely or by side glances.

SQUINT-I-FE'GO, *a.* Squinting.—*Dryden.* [*A cant word.*]

SQUINTING, *ppr.* Seeing or looking with the axes of the eyes not coincident.

SQUINTING, *n.* The act or habit of looking squint.

SQUINTING-LY, *adv.* With a squint look; by side glances.

SQUINY, *v. i.* To look squint.—*Shak.* [*A cant word.*]

† SQUIR (skwur), *v. t.* To throw with a jerk; spelled, also, *squirr.*—*Addison.*

SQUIRE, *n.* [a popular contraction of *esquire.* *See* ESQUIRE.] 1. In *Great Britain*, the title of a gentleman next in rank to a knight.—2. In *Great Britain*, an attendant on a noble warrior.—*Pope.* 3. An attendant at court. *Shak.* —4. In the *United States*, the title of magistrates and lawyers.—In *New England*, it is particularly given to justices of the peace and judges. 5. The title customarily given to gentlemen.

SQUIRE, *v. t.* 1. To attend as a squire.—2. In *colloquial language*, to attend as a beau or gallant for aid and protection.

SQUIRE'HOOD, *n.* The rank and state of a squire.—

SQUIRE'SHIP, *n.* *Shelton.*

SQUIRE'LY, *a.* Becoming a squire.—*Shelton.*

SQUIRE'SHIP, *n.* Office of a squire.—*Swift.*

SQUIRM (skwurm), *v. t.* or *i.* 1. To move like a worm or eel, with writhing or contortions. 2. To climb by embracing and clinging with the hands and feet, as to a tree without branches. [Johnson writes this word *swarm*, and this is probably the original word. Bailey writes it *squirm.*]

SQUIRM'ING, *ppr.* Moving like a worm or eel; climbing by embracing.

SQUIRR. *See* SQUIR.

SQUIR'REL (skwer'rel or skwur'rel), *n.* [Fr. *ecureuil.*] A small rodent quadruped, with a long, tufted tail, remarkable for its liveliness and agility in climbing trees and passing from branch to branch. There are numerous species, and their flesh is highly prized for food. *See*, also, FLYING SQUIRREL.

SQUIR'REL HUNT, *n.* In *America*, the hunting and shooting of squirrels by a company of men.

SQUIRT (skwurt), *v. t.* To eject or drive out of a narrow pipe or orifice, in a stream.

† SQUIRT, *v. i.* To throw out words; to let fly.

SQUIRT, *n.* 1. An instrument with which a liquid is ejected in a stream with force. 2. A small, quick stream.

SQUIRT'ED, *pp.* Ejected in a stream from a narrow orifice.

SQUIRT'ER, *n.* One who squirts. [*Vulgar.*]

SQUIRT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Ejecting from a narrow orifice in a stream.—*Squirting cucumber*, the fruit of the plant *ecbalium elaterium* or *momordica elaterium*, which, when nearly ripe, separates suddenly from its peduncle, at the same time ejecting its juice and seeds.

STAB, *v. t.* 1. To pierce with a pointed weapon. 2. To wound mischievously or mortally; to kill by the thrust of a pointed instrument. 3. To injure secretly or by malicious falsehood or slander.

STAB, *v. i.* 1. To give a stab or wound with a pointed weapon. 2. To give a mortal wound.

STAB, *n.* 1. The thrust of a pointed weapon. 2. A wound with a sharp-pointed weapon. 3. An injury given in the dark; a sly mischief.

STA'BAT MA'TER, *n.* [L.] A celebrated Latin hymn beginning with these words, set to music by most of the great composers, and performed in the church service of the Roman Catholics.

STABBED, *pp.* Pierced with a pointed weapon; killed with a spear or other pointed instrument.

STAB'BER, *n.* 1. One who stabs; a privy murderer.—2. In *sail-making*, an instrument similar to a pricker.—*Totten.*

STAB'BING, *ppr.* Piercing with a pointed weapon.

STAB'BING, *n.* The act of piercing with a pointed weapon; the act of wounding or killing with a pointed instrument.

STAB'BING-LY, *adv.* With intent to a secret act maliciously.—*Bishop Parker.*

STA-BIL'I-MENT, *n.* [L. *stabilimentum.*] Act of making firm; firm support.—*Derham.*

† STA-BIL'I-TATE, *v. t.* To make stable; to establish.

STA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *stabilitas.*] 1. Strength to stand with out being moved or overthrown. 2. Strength of charac ter; strength of resolution or purpose. 3. Fixedness.—SYN. Steadiness; stableness; constancy; immovability firmness.

STA'BLE, *a.* [L. *stabilis*; Fr. *stable*; It. *stabile.*] 1. Firmly established; not to be easily moved, shaken, or overthrown. 2. Firm in purpose or resolution; not easily diverted from a purpose; not fickle or wavering. 3. Firm; not easily surrendered or abandoned. 4. Durable not subject to be overthrown or changed.—SYN. Fixed, steady; constant; abiding; strong.

† STA'BLE, *v. t.* To fix; to establish.

STA'BLE, *n.* [L. *stabulum.*] A house, shed, or apartment for beasts to lodge and feed in.

STA'BLE, *v. t.* To put or keep in a stable.

STA'BLE, *v. i.* To dwell or lodge in a stable; to dwell in an inclosed place; to kennel.—*Milton.*

STA'BLE-BOY, *n.* A boy or a man who attends at a sta-

STA'BLE-MAN, ble.—*Swift.*

STA'BLED, *pp.* Put or kept in a stable.

STA'BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. Fixedness; firmness of position or establishment; strength to stand; stability. 2. Steadiness, constancy; firmness of purpose; stability.

STA'BLE-STAND, *n.* In *English law*, when a man is found at his standing in the forest with a cross-bow bent, ready to shoot at a deer, or with a long bow; or standing close by a tree with greyhounds in a leash ready to slip. This is one of the four presumptions that a man intends stealing the king's deer.

STA'BLING, *ppr.* Putting or keeping in a stable.

STA'BLING, *n.* 1. The act of keeping cattle in a stable. 2. A house, shed, or room for keeping horses and cattle.

† STAB'LISH, *v. t.* [L. *stabilio*; Fr. *etablir.*] To fix; to settle in a state for permanence; to make firm.

STA'BLY, *adv.* Firmly; fixedly; steadily.

† STAB-U-LA'TION, *n.* Act of housing beasts.—*Cockeram.*

STAC-CA'TO. [It.] In *music*, denoting a short, distinct, articulate style; the opposite to *legato.*

STACK, *n.* [W. *ystac, ystaca*; Dan. *stak*; Sw. *stack.*] 1. A large conical pile of hay, grain, or straw, sometimes covered with thatch.—*Stack*, in *England*, is also applied to a large rectangular pile of grain, hay, &c.; also, to a large pile of wood. 2. A number of funnels or chimneys standing together.—A *stack of arms* is a number of muskets set up together on their ends, with the bayonets crossing one another, forming a sort of conical pile.

STACK, *v. t.* 1. To lay in a conical or other pile; to make into a large pile.—2. In *England*, to pile wood, poles, &c. —*To stack arms*, to set up muskets together with the bayonets crossing one another, and forming a sort of conical pile.

STACK'-YARD, *n.* A yard for stacks of hay.

STACKED (stakt), *pp.* Piled in a large, conical heap.

STACK'ING, *ppr.* Laying in a large, conical heap.

STACK'ING-BAND, *n.* A band or rope used in binding

STACK'ING-BELT, thatch or straw upon a stack.

STACK'ING-STAGE, *n.* A stage used in building stacks.

STACTE, *n.* [L. *stacte*; Gr. στακτη.] A fatty, resinous liquid matter, of the nature of liquid myrrh, very odoriferous, and highly valued.

STAD'DLE (stad'dl), *n.* [D. *stutzel.*] 1. Any thing which serves for support; a staff; a crutch; the frame or support of a stack of hay or grain; [*England.*] 2. A small tree of any kind, particularly a forest-tree.—*Halliwell.*

STAD'DLE, *v. t.* To leave staddles when a wood is cut.

STAD'DLE-ROOF, *n.* The roof or covering of a stack.

STAD'DLING, *ppr.* Leaving staddles when a wood is cut.

STADE, *n.* [L. *stadium.*] A stadium or furlong.—*Smith's Dict.*

STA'DI-UM, *n.* [L.] 1. A Greek measure of 125 Roman paces, or 606¾ English feet; one eighth of a Roman mile, or nearly an English furlong. 2. An oblong area or course for foot-races and other gymnastic contests, usually a *stadium* in length.—*Smith's Dict.*

STADT'HOLD-ER (stat'hōld-er), *n.* [D. *stadt* and *houder.*] *Formerly*, the chief magistrate of the United Provinces of Holland; or the governor or lieutenant-governor of a province.

STADT'HOLD-ER-ATE, *n.*

STADT'HOLD-ER-SHIP, *n.* The office of a stadtholder

STAFF, *n.*; *pl.* STAFFS or STAVES. [Sax. *staf.*] 1. A stick carried in the hand for support or defense by a person walking; hence, a support; a stay; a prop; that which upholds. 2. A stick or club used as a weapon. 3. A long piece of wood; a stick; the long handle of an instrument; a pole or stick used for many purposes. 4. The five lines and the spaces on which music is written. 5. An ensign of authority; a badge of office. 6. The round of a ladder. 7. A pole erected in a ship to hoist and display a flag; called a flag-*staff.*—8. [Fr. *estafette.*] In *military affairs*, an establishment of officers in various departments, attached

to an army, or to the commander of an army. The general's staff consists of those officers about his person who are employed in carrying his commands into execution. 9. [Ice. *stef.*] A stanza.

STAFF'-AN"GLE, *n.* In *architecture*, a square rod of wood standing flush with the wall on each of its sides, at the external angles of plastering, to prevent their being damaged.—*Brande.*

STAFF'-TREE, *n.* A plant of the genus *celastrus*, as the climbing *staff-tree* (*celastrus scandens*) of the United States.

† STAFF'ISH, *a.* Stiff; harsh.—*Ascham.*

STAF'FI-ER, *n.* An attendant bearing a staff.—*Hudibras.*

STAG, *n.* 1. The male red deer; the male of the hind. 2. A colt or filly; also, a romping girl.—*Grose;* [*local.*] 3. The taurine male castrated at such an age that he never gains the full size of a bull.

STAG'-BEE-TLE, *n.* A lamellicorn, coleopterous insect of the family *lucanidæ.*

STAG'-E-VIL, *n.* A disease in horses.—*Dict.*

STAG'-WORM (-wurm), *n.* An insect that is troublesome to deer.

STAGE, *n.* [Fr. *etage.*] 1. *Properly*, one degree of elevation; a step, floor, or story.—*Chaucer.* 2. A floor or platform of any kind elevated above the ground or common surface, as for an exhibition of something to public view. 3. The floor on which theatrical performances are exhibited. 4. The theatre; the place of scenic entertainments.—*Pope.* 5. Theatrical representations. 6. A place where any thing is publicly exhibited. 7. Place of action or performance. 8. A place of rest on a journey, or where a relay of horses is taken. 9. The distance between two places of rest on a road. 10. A single step; degree of advance; degree of progression. 11. [Instead of *stage-coach* or *stage-wagon.*] A coach or other carriage running regularly from one place to another for the conveyance of passengers.—*Swift.* —*Cowper.*

† STAGE, *v. t.* To exhibit publicly.—*Shak.*

STAGE'-COACH, *n.* A coach that runs by stages, or a coach that runs regularly every day, or on stated days, for the conveyance of passengers.—*Addison.*

STAGE'-PLAY, *n.* Theatrical entertainment.

STAGE'-PLAY-ER, *n.* An actor on the stage; one whose occupation is to represent characters on the stage.

STAGE'LY, *a.* Pertaining to a stage; becoming the theatre. —*Taylor.* [*Little used.*]

STAGER (stāj'er), *n.* 1. A player; [*rare.*] 2. One who has long acted on the stage of life; a practitioner; a person of cunning.—*Dryden.*

† STAGE'ER-Y, *n.* Exhibition on the stage.—*Milton.*

STAG'GARD, *n.* A stag of four years of age.

STAG'GER, *v. i.* [D. *staggeren.*] 1. To reel; to totter; to vacillate; to move to one side and the other in standing or walking; not to stand or walk with steadiness. 2. To fail; to cease to stand firm; to begin to give way. 3. To hesitate; to begin to doubt and waver in purpose; to become less confident or determined.

STAG'GER, *v. t.* 1. To cause to reel. 2. To cause to doubt and waver; to make to hesitate; to make less steady or confident; to shock.

STAG'GER-WORT (-wurt), *n.* A plant, ragwort.

STAG'GERED, *pp.* Made to reel; made to doubt.

STAG'GER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Causing to reel or to waver; reeling; vacillating.

STAG'GER-ING, *n.* 1. The act of reeling.—*Arbuthnot.* 2. The cause of staggering.

STAG'GER-ING-LY, *adv.* 1. In a reeling manner. 2. With hesitation or doubt.

STAG'GERS, *n. pl.* 1. A disease of horses and other animals, by which they fall down suddenly without sense or motion; apoplexy.—*Farm. Encyc.* 2. Madness; wild irregular conduct.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*]

STAGING, *n.* A structure of posts and boards for support, as for building.

STAGIR-ITE, *n.* An appellation given to Aristotle, from *Stagira*, the place of his birth.

STAG'NAN-CY, *n.* The state of being without motion, flow, or circulation, as in a fluid.

STAG'NANT, *a.* [L. *stagnans.*] 1. Not flowing; not running in a current or stream. 2. Motionless; still: not agitated. 3. Not active; dull; not brisk.

STAG'NANT-LY, *adv.* In a still, motionless, inactive manner.

STAG'NATE, *v. i.* [L. *stagno*; It. *stagnare.*] 1. To cease to flow; to be motionless. 2. To cease to move; not to be agitated. 3. To cease to be brisk or active; to become dull.—SYN. To stand; stop; rest.

STAG-NA'TION, *n.* 1. The cessation of flowing or circulation of a fluid; or the state of being without flow or circulation; the state of being motionless. 2. The cessation of action or of brisk action; the state of being dull.

STAID (stāde), *pret.* and *pp.* of *stay*; so written for *stayed.* 2. *a.* [from *stay.*] Noting stability or firmness; not wild, volatile, flighty, or fanciful.—SYN. Sober; grave; steady; composed; regular; sedate.

STAID'NESS, *n.* The state or condition of being staid.—SYN. Sobriety; gravity; steadiness; regularity; constancy; firmness; stability.

STAIN (stāne), *v. t.* [W. *ystaeniaw, ystaen.*] 1. To discolor by the application of foreign matter; to make foul. 2. To tinge with a different color. 3. To impress with figures, in colors different from the ground. 4. To mark with guilt or infamy; to bring reproach on.—SYN. To spot; blot; soil; dye; sully; discolor; disgrace; taint.

STAIN, *n.* 1. A discoloration from foreign matter. 2. A natural spot of a color different from the ground. 3. Taint of guilt. 4. Cause of reproach.—SYN. Blot; spot; taint; pollution; sully; blemish; tarnish; color; disgrace; infamy; shame.

STAINED, *pp.* or *a.* Discolored; spotted; dyed; tarnished. —*Stained glass*, glass colored or stained by certain metallic pigments fused into its substance; often used for making durable pictures in windows.—*Ure.*

STAIN'ER, *n.* 1. One who stains, blots, or tarnishes. 2. A dyer.

STAIN'ING, *ppr.* Discoloring; spotting; tarnishing.

STAIN'LESS, *a.* 1. Free from stains or spots.—*Sidney.* 2. Free from the reproach of guilt; free from sin.—*Shak.*

STAIR, *n.* [D. *steiger*; Sax. *stager*; Ir. *staighre.*] 1. A step; a stone or a frame of boards or planks by which a person rises one step.—2. *Stairs*, in the *plural*, a series of steps by which persons ascend to a higher room in a building.

STAIR'-CASE, *n.* [*stair* and *case.*] The part of a building which contains the stairs.

STAIR'-ROD, *n.* The name of metallic rods for holding a stair-carpet to its place.

STAITH, *n.* 1. A line of rails forming the extremity of a rail-way, and generally occurring next to navigable waters, being laid on platforms for discharging coals, &c., into vessels.—*Buchanan.* 2. A repository and mart for coals. [*Local.*]

STAKE, *n.* [Sax. *stac*; D. *staak*; Sw. *stake.*] 1. A small piece of wood or timber, sharpened at one end and set in the ground, or prepared for setting, as a support to something. 2. A piece of long, rough wood. 3. A palisade, or something resembling it. 4. The piece of timber to which a martyr is fastened when he is to be burned.—5. *Figuratively*, martyrdom. 6. That which is pledged or wagered. 7. The state of being laid or pledged as a wager. 8. A small anvil to straighten cold work, or to cut and punch upon.

STAKE, *v. t.* 1. To fasten, support, or defend with stakes. 2. To mark the limits by stakes. 3. To wager; to pledge; to put at hazard upon the issue of competition, or upon a future contingency. 4. To point or sharpen stakes. 5 To pierce with a stake.

STAKE'-HEAD, *n.* 1. In *rope-making*, a stake with wooden pins in the upper side to keep the strands apart.

STAKE'-HOLD-ER, *n.* One with whom the bets are deposited when a wager is laid.

STAKED (stākt), *pp.* Fastened or supported by stakes; set or marked with stakes; wagered; put at hazard.

STAK'ING, *ppr.* 1. Supporting with stakes; marking with stakes; putting at hazard. 2. Sharpening.

STA-LAC'TIC, } *a.* [from *stalactite.*] Pertaining to sta
STA-LAC'TIC-AL, } lactite; resembling an icicle; stalactitic.—*Kirwan.*

STA-LAC'TI-FORM, } *a.* Like stalactite; resembling an
STAL-AC-TIT'I-FORM, } icicle.—*Phillips.*

STA-LAC'TITE, *n.* [Gr. σταλακτος.] A pendant cone or cylinder of carbonate of lime, attached, like an icicle, to the roof or side of a cavern, produced by the percolation through the rock above of water holding carbonate of lime in solution. Any mineral of similar form is also called a *stalactite.*—*Dana.*

STAL-AC-TIT'IC, *a.* Having the form of an icicle; having the characters of a stalactite.—*Dana.*

STA-LAG'MITE, *n.* [L. *stalagmium.*] A deposit of earthy or calcareous matter, made by water dropping on the floors of caverns.

STAL-AG-MIT'IC, *a.* Having the form of a stalagmite.

STAL-AG-MIT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the form or manner of stalagmite.—*Buckland.*

STALDER, *n.* A wooden frame to set casks on.

STALE, *a.* 1. Vapid or tasteless from age; having lost its life, spirit, and flavor from being long kept. 2. Having lost the life or graces of youth; worn out; decayed. 3 Worn out by use; trite; common; having lost its novelty and power of pleasing.

STALE, *n.* 1. Something set or offered to view as an allurement to draw others to any place or purpose; a decoy; a stool-fowl; [*obs.*] 2. A prostitute; [*obs.*] 3. Old, vapid beer; [*obs.*] 4. [Sax. *stel, stele.*] A long handle. 5. A word applied to the king in chess when *stalled* or set.

STALE, *v. t.* To make vapid or useless; to destroy the life, beauty, or use of; to wear out.—*Shak.*

STALE, *v. i.* [G. *stallen*; Dan. *staller.*] To make water; to discharge urine, as horses and cattle.

STALE, *n.* Urine. [*Used of horses and cattle.*]

STALE'LY, *adv.* Of old; of a long time.—*Ben Jonson.*

STALE'MATE, *n.* In the *game of chess*, the position of the king, when, though not in check, he can not move without being placed in check.—*Hoyle.*

STALE'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being stale; vapidness; the state of having lost the life or flavor; oldness. 2. The state of being worn out; triteness; commonness.

STALK (stawk), *n.* [Sw. *stielk*; D. *steel.*] 1. The stem or main axis of a plant; as, *stalks* of corn. The *stalk* denotes that which is set, the fixed part of a plant, its support, or it is a shoot. 2. The pedicle of a flower, or the peduncle that supports the fructification of a plant. 3. The stem of a quill.

STALK (stawk), *v. i.* [Sax. *stælcan.*] 1. To walk with high and proud steps; usually implying the affectation of dignity. 2. It is used with some insinuation of contempt or abhorrence. 3. To walk behind a stalking-horse or behind a cover.

STALK, *n.* A high, proud, stately step or walk.—*Spenser.*

STALKED (stawkt), *a.* Having a stalk.

STALK'ER (stawk'er), *n.* One who walks with a proud step; also, a kind of fishing-net.

STALK'ING, *ppr.* Walking with proud or lofty steps.

STALK'ING-HORSE, *n.* A horse, real or factitious, behind which a fowler conceals himself from the sight of the game which he is aiming to kill; hence, a mask; a pretense.

STALK'LESS (stawk-), *a.* Having no stalk.

STALK'Y, *a.* Hard as a stalk; resembling a stalk.

STALL (stawl), *n.* [Sax. *stæl, stal, stall*; D. *stal*; G. *stall*; Sw. *stall*; Fr. *stalle.*] 1. A stand or place where a horse or an ox is kept and fed; the division of a stable, or the apartment for one horse or ox. 2. A stable; a place for cattle.—3. In 1 *Kings*, iv., 26, *stall* is used for *horse*; as, "Solomon had forty thousand *stalls* of horses for his chariots." 4. A bench, form, or frame of shelves in the open air, where any thing is exposed to sale. 5. A small house or shed in which an occupation is carried on. 6. The seat of a dignified clergyman in the choir. It is partially or wholly inclosed at the back and sides.

STALL, *v. t.* 1. To put into a stable; or to keep in a stable. 2. To install. 3. To set; to fix; to plunge into mire so as not to be able to proceed; as, to *stall* horses or a carriage.—*Hallivell.* [*Virginia.*]

STALL, *v. i.* 1. To dwell; to inhabit; [*obs.*] 2. To kennel. 3. To be set, as in mire. 4. To be tired of eating, as cattle.

STALL'-FED, *pp.* or *a.* Fed on dry fodder, or fattened in a stall or stable.

STALL'-FEED, *v. t.* [*stall* and *feed.*] To feed and fatten in a stable or on dry fodder.

STALL'-FEED-ING, *ppr.* Feeding and fattening in the stable.

STALL'-FEED-ING, *n.* The act of feeding cattle in the stable.

† STALL'-WÖRN, in *Shakspeare*, *Johnson* thinks a mistake for *stal-wort*, stout.—*Shak.*

STALL'AGE, *n.* 1. The right of erecting stalls in fairs; or rent paid for a stall.—2. In *old books*, laystall; dung; compost.

† STAL-LĀ'TION, *n.* Installation.—*Cavendish.*

STALLED (stawld), *pp.* Put or kept in a stable.

STALL'ION (stal'yun), *n.* [Fr. *etalon*; It. *stallone.*] A stone horse; a seed horse; a male horse not castrated.

STAL'WART, } *a.* [Scottish; Sax. *stæl-weorth*, worth tak-
STAL'WÖRTH, } ing.] Brave; bold; strong; redoubted; daring; vehement; violent.

STA'MEN, *n.*; *pl.* STAMENS or STAM'I-NA. [L.] 1. In a *general sense*, usually in the plural, the fixed, firm part of a body, which supports it or gives it its strength and solidity. 2. Whatever constitutes the principal strength or support of any thing.—3. In *botany*, an organ of flowers for the preparation of the pollen or fecundating dust. It is the male organ of plants.

STA'MENED, *a.* Furnished with stamens.

STĂ'MIN, *n.* A slight woolen stuff.—*Chaucer.*

STAM'I-NA, *n.*; *pl.* of STAMEN.

STAMIN-AL, *a.* Pertaining to stamens or stamina; consisting in stamens or stamina.—*Med. Repos.*

STAMIN-ATE, *a.* Furnished with stamens.

STAMIN-ĀTE *v. t.* To endue with stamina.

STA-MIN'E-OUS, *a.* [L. *stamineus.*] 1. Consisting of stamens. 2. Possessing stamens.—*Stamineous* flowers are apetalous. 3. Pertaining to the stamen, or attached to it.

STAM-IN-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *stamen* and *fero.*] Having stamens.—A *staminiferous* flower is one which has stamens without a pistil.

STAM'MEL, *n.* 1. A pale-red color.—*Ben Jonson.* 2. A kind of woolen cloth.—*Com. on Chaucer.*

STAM'MER, *v. i.* [Sax. *stamer*; G. *stammeln*; D. *stameren*; Dan. *stammer.*] *Literally*, to stop in uttering syllables or words; to stutter; to hesitate or falter in speaking; and hence, to speak with stops and difficulty.

STAM'MER, *v. t.* To utter or pronounce with hesitation or imperfectly.—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*

STAM'MER-ER, *n.* One who stutters or hesitates in speaking.

STAM'MER-ING, *ppr.* 1. Stopping or hesitating in the uttering of words; stuttering. 2. *a.* Apt to stammer.

STAM'MER-ING, *n.* The act of stopping or hesitating in speaking; impediment in speech; articulation disturbed by irregular intermissions or snatches.

STAM'MER-ING-LY, *adv.* With stops or hesitation in speaking.

STAMP, *v. t.* [D. *stampen*; G. *stampfen*; Dan. *stamper*; Fr. *estamper*; It. *stampare.*] 1. To strike or beat forcibly with the bottom of the foot, or by thrusting the foot downward. [*In this sense, the popular pronunciation is* STOMP.] 2. To impress with some mark or figure. 3. To impress; to imprint; to fix deeply. 4. To fix a mark by impressing it. 5. To make by impressing a mark. 6. To coin; to mint; to form. 7. To cut out into various forms with a stamp. 8. To crush by the downward action of a kind of pestle, as ore in a stamping-mill.

STAMP, *v. i.* To strike the foot forcibly downward.

STAMP, *n.* 1. Any instrument for making impressions on other bodies. 2. A mark imprinted; an impression. 3 That which is marked; a thing stamped. 4. A picture cut in wood or metal, or made by impression; a cut; a plate. 5. A mark set upon things chargeable with duty to government, as evidence that the duty is paid. 6. An instrument for cutting out materials (as paper, leather, &c.) into various forms by a downward pressure. 7. A character of reputation, good or bad, fixed on any thing. 8. Authority; current value derived from suffrage or attestation. 9. Make; cast; form; character.—10. In *metallurgy*, a kind of pestle raised by water or steam power, for beating ores to powder; any thing like a pestle used for pounding or beating.

STAMP'-ACT, *n.* An act of the British Parliament, imposing a duty on all paper, vellum, and parchment used in her American colonies, and declaring all writings on unstamped materials to be null and void. This was one cause of the Revolution.

STAMP'-DŪ-TY, *n.* [*stamp* and *duty.*] A duty or tax imposed on paper and parchment, the evidence of the payment of which is the stamp.

STAMPED (stampt), *pp.* or *a.* Impressed with a mark or figure; coined; imprinted; deeply fixed.

STAM-PĒDE', *n.* In the *western states*, a sudden fright seizing upon large bodies of cattle or horses in droves or encampments on the prairies, and leading them to run for many miles, until they often sink down or die under their terror.—*Kendall.*

STAMP'ER, *n.* An instrument for pounding or stamping.

STAMP'ING, *ppr.* Impressing with a mark or figure; coining; imprinting.

STAMP'ING-MILL, *n.* An engine, consisting of heavy pestles raised by water or steam power, for breaking or bruising ore.

STAN, as a *termination*, is said to have expressed the superlative degree; as in *Athelstan*, most noble; *Dunstan*, the highest. But qu. *stan*, in Saxon, is *stone.*

STANCH, *v. t.* [Fr. *etancher*; Sp., Port. *estancar.*] In a *general sense*, to stop; to set or fix; *but applied only to the blood*; to stop the flowing of blood.

STANCH, *v. i.* To stop, as blood; to cease to flow.

STANCH, *a.* 1. Sound; firm; strong and tight. 2. Firm in principle; steady; constant and zealous; hearty. 3. Strong; not to be broken. 4. Firm; close.—A *stanch* hound is one that follows the scent without error or remissness.—*Johnson.*

STANCHED (stancht), *pp.* Stopped or restrained from flowing.

STANCH'ER, *n.* He or that which stops the flowing of blood.

STANCH'ING, *ppr.* Stopping the flowing of blood.

STAN'CHION (stan'shun), *n.* [Fr. *etançon.*] A prop or support; a piece of timber or iron in the form of a stake or post, used for a support.

STANCH'LESS, *a.* That can not be stanched or stopped.

STANCH'NESS, *n.* Soundness; firmness in principle; closeness of adherence.

STAND, *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *stood.* [Sax., Goth. *standan*; G *stehen*; D. *staaen*; Dan. *staaer*; Sw. *sta*; Sans. *sta*; L. *sto.*] 1. To be upon the feet, as an animal; not to sit, kneel, or lie. 2. To be erect, supported by the roots, as a tree or other plant. 3. To be on its foundation; not to be overthrown or demolished. 4. To be placed or situated; to have a certain position or location. 5. To remain upright, in a *moral sense*; not to fall. 6. To become erect. 7. To stop; to halt; not to proceed. 8. To stop; to be at a stationary point. 9. To be in a state of fixedness; hence, to continue; to endure. 10. To be fixed or steady; not to vacillate. 11. To be in or to maintain a posture of resistance or defense. 12. To be placed with regard to order

or rank. 13. To be in any particular state; to *be*, emphatically expressed, that is, to be fixed or set. 14. To continue unchanged or valid; not to fail or become void. 15. To consist; to have its being and essence. 16. To have a place. 17. To be in any state. 18. To be in a particular respect or relation. 19. To be, with regard to state of mind. 20. To succeed; to maintain one's ground; not to fail; to be acquitted; to be safe. 21. To hold a course at sea. 22. To have a direction. 23. To offer one's self as a candidate. 24. To place one's self; to be placed. 25. To stagnate; not to flow. 26. To be satisfied or convinced. 27. To make delay. 28. To persist; to persevere. 29. To adhere; to abide. 30. To be permanent; to endure; not to vanish or fade.

To stand by. 1. To be near; to be a spectator; to be present. 2. To be aside; to be placed aside with disregard. 3. To maintain; to defend; to support; not to desert. 4. To rest on for support; to be supported.—*To stand for.* 1. To offer one's self as a candidate. 2. To side with; to support; to maintain, or to profess or attempt to maintain. 3. To be in the place of; to be the substitute or representative of. *Locke.*—4. In *seamen's language*, to direct the course toward.—*To stand from*, to direct the course from.—*To stand one in*, to cost.—*To stand in*, or *stand in for*, in *seamen's language*, is to direct a course toward land or a harbor.—*To stand off.* 1. To keep at a distance. 2. Not to comply. 3. To forbear intimacy.—*Atterbury.* 4. To appear prominent; to have relief.—*To stand off*, or *off from*, in *seamen's language*, is to direct the course from land.—*To stand off and on*, is to remain near a coast by sailing toward land and then from it.—*To stand on*, to continue on the same tack or course. *Totten.*—*To stand out.* 1. To project; to be prominent. 2. To persist in opposition or resistance; not to yield or comply; not to give way or recede. 3. With *seamen*, to direct the course from land or a harbor.—*To stand to.* 1. To ply; to urge efforts; to persevere. 2. To remain fixed in a purpose or opinion. 3. To abide by; to adhere. 4. Not to yield; not to fly; to maintain the ground.—*To stand to sea*, to direct the course from land.—*To stand under*, to undergo; to sustain. *Shak.*—*To stand up.* 1. To rise from sitting; to be on the feet. 2. To arise in order to gain notice 3. To make a party.—*To stand up for*, to defend; to justify; to support, or attempt to support.—*To stand upon.* 1. To concern; to interest. 2. To value; to pride. 3. To insist. *Shak.*—*To stand with*, to be consistent.—*To stand against*, to oppose; to resist.—*To stand fast*, to be fixed; to be unshaken or immovable.—*To stand in hand*, to be important to one's interest.

STAND, *v. t.* 1. To endure; to sustain; to bear. 2. To endure; to resist without yielding or receding. 3. To await; to suffer; to abide by.—*To stand one's ground*, to keep the ground or station one has taken; to maintain one's position.—*To stand it*, to bear or endure trials.—*To stand trial*, is to sustain the trial or examination of a cause.—*To stand fire*, to receive an enemy's fire without giving way.

STAND, *n.* [Sans. *stana.*] 1. A point beyond which one does not proceed; as, to come to a *stand*. 2. A place or post where one stands, or a place convenient for persons to remain in for any purpose. 3. An erection or raised station for spectators, as at a horse-race.—*Willis.* 4. Rank; post; standing. 5. The act of opposing. 6. The highest point, or the ultimate point of progression where a stop is made, and regressive motion commences. 7. A young tree, usually reserved when the other trees are cut. 8. A small table; as, a candle-*stand*.—9. In *commerce*, a weight of from two hundred and a half to three hundred of pitch. 10. Something on which a thing rests or is laid. 11. The place where a witness stands to testify in court.—*Stand of arms*, in *military affairs*, a musket with its usual appendages.—*To be at a stand*, to stop on account of some doubt or difficulty; hence, to be perplexed; to be embarrassed.—Syn. A stop; halt; rest; interruption; obstruction; perplexity; difficulty; embarrassment; hesitation.

STAND'-€ROP, *n.* A plant.—*Ainsworth.*

STAND'-POINT, *n.* A fixed point or station; a basis or fundamental principle; a position from which things are viewed; [*from the German.*]

STAND'-STILL, *n.* A standing without moving forward.—*Blackwood.*

STAND'ARD, *n.* [It. *stendardo*; Fr. *etendard*; Sp. *estandarte*; D. *standaard.*] 1. An ensign of war; a staff with a flag or colors. 2. That which is established by sovereign power as a rule or measure by which others are to be adjusted. 3. That which is established as a rule or model, by the authority of public opinion, or by custom; criterion; test.—4. In *coinage*, the proportion of weight of fine metal and alloy established by authority. 5. A standing tree or stem; a tree not supported or attached to a wall.—6. In *carpentry*, an upright support, as the poles of a scaffold. *Gloss. of Archit.*—7. In *ship-building*, an inverted knee placed upon the deck instead of beneath it, with its vertical branch turned upward from that which lies horizontally.—8. In *botany*, the upper petal or banner of a papilionaceous corol.

STAND'ARD-BEAR'ER, *n.* [*standard* and *bear.*] An officer of an army, company, or troop who bears a standard; an ensign of infantry or a cornet of horse.

† STAND'EL, *n.* A tree of long standing.—*Howell.*

STAND'ER, *n.* 1. One who stands. 2. A tree that has stood long.—*Ascham*; [*obs.*]

STAND'ER-BY, *n.* One who stands near; one who is present; a mere spectator.—*Addison.*

STAND'ER-GRASS, *n.* A plant.

STAND'ING, *ppr.* 1. Being on the feet; being erect. 2 Moving in a certain direction to or from an object. 3. a Settled; established, either by law or by custom, &c. continually existing; permanent; not temporary. 4. Lasting; not transitory; not liable to fade or vanish. 5. Stagnant; not flowing. 6. Fixed; not movable. 7. Remaining erect; not cut down.—*Standing rigging.* *See* RIGGING.

STAND'ING, *n.* 1. Continuance; duration, or existence. 2. Possession of an office, character, or place. 3. Station; place to stand in. 4. Power to stand. 5. Rank; condition in society.—*Standing off*, the act of sailing from the land.—*Standing on*, the act of sailing toward the land.—*W. Irving.*

STAND'ISH, *n.* [*stand* and *dish.*] A case for pen and ink.

STANE, *n.* [Sax. *stan.*] A stone. [*Local.*]

STANG, *n.* [Sax. *stæng*, *steng*; Dan. *stang*; G. *stange.*] 1. A pole, rod, or perch; a measure of land.—*Swift*; [*obs.*] 2. A long bar; a pole; a shaft.—*To ride the stang*, is to be carried on a pole on men's shoulders, in derision.—*Todd*, [*local.*]

STANG, *v. i.* To shoot with pain.—*Grose.* [*Local.*]

STAN'HOPE, *n.* A light, two-wheeled carriage, without a top, so called from Lord Stanhope, for whom it was contrived.—*Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

† STANK, *a.* Weak; worn out.—*Spenser.*

† STANK, *v. i.* To sigh.

† STANK, *old pret.* of *stink*. *Stunk* is now used.

STANK, *n.* [W. *ystanc.*] A dam or mound to stop water.—*Halliwell.* [*Local.*]

STAN'NA-RY, *a.* [from L. *stannum*, tin; Ir. *stan.*] Relating to the tin works; as, *stannary* courts.—*Blackstone.*

STAN'NA-RY, *n.* A tin mine.—*Hall.*

STAN'NATE, *n.* [L. *stannum*, tin.] A salt formed of stannic acid united with a base.

STAN'NEL, } *n.* The kestrel, a species of hawk; called,
STAN'YEL, } also, *stone-gall* and *wind-hover.* [*Local.*]

STAN'NI€, *a.* [L. *stannum.*] Pertaining to tin; procured from tin.

STAN'NI€ AC'ID, *n.* The deutoxyd of tin, which, like an acid, unites with bases and forms salts, called *stannates.*

STAN-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *stannum* and *fero.*] Containing or affording tin.—*Ure.*

STAN'ZA, *n.* [It. *stanza*; Sp., Port. *estancia.*] 1. In *poetry*, a number of lines or verses connected with each other and ending in a full point or pause; a part of a poem, or dinarily containing every variation of measure in that poem.—2. In *architecture*, an apartment or division in a building.—*Brande.*

STAN-ZA'I€, *a.* Consisting in stanzas.

STAPH'Y-LINE, *a.* [Gr. σταφυλη.] In *mineralogy*, having the form of a bunch of grapes; botryoidal.—*Shepard.*

STAPH-Y-LO'MA, *n.* An enlargement of the eyeball, with a protuberance of the cornea, and dimness or entire abolition of sight.—*J. M. Good.*

STAPH-Y-LOR'A-PHY, *n.* [Gr. σταφυλη and ῥαφη.] A surgical suture of the palate, for the purpose of uniting the edges of a fissure.

STA'PLE (stā'pl), *n.* [Sax. *stapel*, *stapul*; D., G., Sw. *stapel*; Dan. *stabel.*] 1. A settled mart or market; an emporium; [*rare.*] 2. A city or town where merchants agree to carry certain commodities; [*rare.*] 3. A principal commodity or production of a country or district. 4. The thread or pile of wool, cotton, or flax. Hence, 5. *Figuratively*, the material or substance of a thing; as, the *staple* of a literary production. 6. A loop of iron, or a bar or wire bent and formed with two points to be driven into wood to hold a hook, pin, &c. *Pope.*—*Staple of land*, the particular nature and quality of land.

STA'PLE, *a.* 1. Settled; established in commerce. 2. According to the laws of commerce; marketable; fit to be sold.—*Swift*; [*rare.*] 3. Chief; principal; regularly produced or made for market; as, *staple* commodities.

STA'PLER, *n.* A dealer; as, a wool *stapler.*

STAR, *n.* [Sax. *steorra*; Dan., Sw. *stierna*; G. *stern*; D. *star.*] 1. An apparently small, luminous body in the heavens, that shines in the night, or when its light is not obscured by clouds, or lost in the brighter effulgence of the sun. Stars are divided into fixed stars, which are fixed luminous points of the firmament, considered by astronomers to be suns, and planets or wandering stars, which change their positions in the firmament. 2. The pole-star

—*Shak.*; [*obs.*]—3. In *astrology*, a configuration of the planets, supposed to influence fortune. 4. The figure of a star; a radiated mark in printing or writing; an asterisk; thus, [*], used as a reference to a note in the margin, or to fill a blank in writing or printing where letters are omitted. 5. The figure of a star; a badge of rank. 6. A person of brilliant and attractive qualities on some public occasion; a theatrical performer, &c.

STĂR, *v. t.* To set or adorn with stars, or bright, radiating bodies; to bespangle.

STĂR'-AP-PLE (-ap-pl), *n.* The popular name of several species of *Jrysophyllum*, evergreen trees, producing esculent fruit, and growing in intertropical climates.

STĂR'-CHĂM-BER, *n.* *Formerly*, a court of criminal jurisdiction in England, which exercised extensive powers during the reigns of Henry VIII. and his successors, and was finally dissolved in the reign of Charles I.

STĂR'-CROWNED, *a.* Crowned with stars.—*Holmes.*

STĂR'-EN-CIR'CLED, *a.* Encircled with stars.

STĂR'-FISH, *n.* A marine animal, the sea-star or *asterias*, a genus of pedicellate echinoderms or zoophytes, so named from their shape.

STĂR'-FLOW-ER, *n.* A plant of the genus *ornithogalum* or *stellaria*.—*Lee.*

STĂR'-FORT, *n.* A fort surrounded on the exterior with projecting angles; hence the name.

STĂR'-GĀZ-ER, *n.* One who gazes at the stars; a term of contempt for an astrologer.

STĂR'-GĀZ-ING, *n.* The act or practice of observing the stars with attention; astrology.—*Swift.*

STĂR'-GRĂSS, *n.* Starry duck-meat, a plant of the genus *callitriche*; also, of the genus *aletris*.

STĂR'-HAWK, *n.* A species of hawk so called.

STĂR'-HŸA-CINTH, *n.* A bulbous plant of the genus *scilla*.

STĂR'-JEL-LY, *n.* A plant, the *tremella*, one of the *fungi*; also, star-shoot, a gelatinous substance; also, a *tremella*.

STĂR'-LED, *a.* Guided by the stars.

STĂR'-LĪKE, *a.* [*star* and *like*.] 1. Resembling a star; stellated; radiated like a star. 2. Bright; illustrious.

STĂR OF BETH'LE-HEM. A flower and bulbous plant of the genus *ornithogalum*.—*Lee.*

STĂR'-PĂVED, *a.* Studded with stars.—*Milton.*

STĂR'-PROOF, *a.* [*star* and *proof*.] Impervious to the light of the stars.—*Milton.*

† STĂR'-RĒAD, *n.* Doctrine of the stars; astronomy.

STĂR'-ROOFED (-rooft), *a.* Roofed with stars.

STĂR'-SHOOT, *n.* A gelatinous substance, often found in wet meadows, and formerly by some supposed to be the extinguished residuum of a shooting star. It is really a fungus of the genus *tremella*.

STĂR'-SPAN"GLED, *a.* Spangled with stars.—*E. Everett.*

STĂR'-STŌNE, *n.* A variety of sapphire, which, in a certain direction, presents a reflection of light in the form of a star.—*Brande.*

STĂR'-THIS-TLE (-this-l), *n.* An annual plant of the genus *centaurea*.

STĂR'-WŎRT (-wurt), *n.* A plant of the genus *aster*. The species are shrubby or herbaceous, and their flowers resemble small stars.

STĂR'BŌARD, *n.* [Sax. *steor-board*; G. *steuerbort*; D. *stuurbord*.] The right-hand side of a ship or boat, when a spectator stands with his face toward the head, stem, or prow.

STĂR'BŌARD, *a.* Pertaining to the right-hand side of a ship; being or lying on the right side.

STĂRCH, *n.* [Sax. *stearc*.] A substance used to stiffen linen and other cloth. It is white, solid, with no smell, and with very little taste, insoluble in cold water, but with boiling water it forms a jelly nearly transparent. Starch may be separated from all farinaceous substances, as wheat, potatoes, &c.

STĂRCH, *a.* Stiff; precise; rigid.—*Killingbeck.*

STĂRCH, *v. t.* To stiffen with starch.—*Gay.*

STĂRCH'-HŸA-CINTH, *n.* A bulbous plant, allied to the hyacinth, and named from the smell of the flower.—*Loudon.*

STĂRCHED (stärcht), *pp.* or *a.* 1. Stiffened with starch. 2. *a.* Stiff; precise; formal.—*Swift.*

STĂRCHED'NESS, *n.* Stiffness in manners; formality.

STĂRCH'ER, *n.* One who starches, or whose occupation is to starch.—*Johnson.*

STĂRCH'ING, *ppr.* Stiffening with starch.

STĂRCH'LY, *adv.* With stiffness of manner; formally.

STĂRCH'NESS, *n.* Stiffness of manner; preciseness.

STĂRCH'Y, *a.* Consisting of starch; resembling starch; stiff; precise.

STĂRE, *n.* [Sax. *stær*; Sw. *stare*.] A bird, the starling.

STĂRE, *v. i.* [Sax. *starian*; G. *starren*.] 1. To gaze; to look with fixed eyes wide open; to fasten an earnest look on some object. 2. To stand out; to be prominent; [*obs.*]—*To stare in the face*, to be before the eyes or undeniably evident.

STĂRE, *n.* A fixed look with eyes wide open.—*Dryden.*

STĂR'ER, *n.* One who stares or gazes.

STĂR'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Gazing; looking with fixed eyes.

STĂR'ING-LY, *adv.* Gazingly.

STĂRK, *a.* [Sax. *sterc, stearc*; D. *sterk*; G. *stark*.] 1. Stiff, strong; rugged; [*obs.*] 2. Deep; full; profound; absolute; [*obs.*] 3. Mere; gross; absolute.

STĂRK, *adv.* Wholly; entirely; absolutely; as, *stark* mad, *stark* naked. [*Inelegant.*]

† STĂRK'LY, *adv.* Stiffly; strongly.—*Shak.*

STĂRK'LESS, *a.* Having no stars visible or no starlight.

STĂR'LĪGHT, *n.* The light proceeding from the stars.

STĂR'LĪGHT (-lite), *a.* Lighted by the stars.—*Dryden.*

STĂR'LING, *n.* [Sax. *stær*; Sw. *stare*.] 1. A bird of the genus *sturnus*, Linn, also called stare. The American starling is better known by the name of meadow-lark.—*Peabody.* 2. A name given to piles driven round the piers of a bridge for defense and support.

STAR'OST, *n.* In *Poland*, a nobleman who possessed a starosty.

STAR'OS-TY, *n.* In *Poland*, a name given to castles and domains conferred on noblemen for life by the crown.—*Brande.*

STĂRRED (stärd), *pp.* or *a.* 1. Adorned or studded with stars. 2. Influenced in fortune by the stars.

† STĂR'RING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Adorning with stars. 2. Shining; bright; sparkling; as, *starring* comets.

STĂR'RY, *a.* [from *star*.] 1. Abounding with stars; adorned with stars. 2. Consisting of stars; stellar; stellary; proceeding from the stars. 3. Shining like stars; resembling stars.

STĂRT, *v. i.* [D. *storten*; Sw. *storta*.] 1. To move suddenly, as if by a twitch. 2. To move suddenly, as by an involuntary shrinking from sudden fear or alarm. 3. To move with sudden quickness, as with a spring or leap. 4. To shrink; to wince. 5. To move suddenly aside; to deviate. 6. To set out; to commence a race, as from a barrier or goal. 7. To set out; to commence a journey or enterprise.—*To start up*, to rise suddenly, as from a seat or couch; to rise suddenly into notice.

STĂRT, *v. t.* 1. To alarm; to disturb suddenly; to startle; to rouse. 2. To rouse suddenly from concealment; to cause to flee or fly, as game.—*Pope.* 3. To bring into motion; to produce suddenly to view or notice. 4. To invent or discover; to bring within pursuit. 5. To move suddenly from its place; to dislocate. 6. To empty, as liquor from a cask; to pour out.—*Mar. Dict.*

STĂRT, *n.* 1. A sudden motion of the body; a sudden twitch; a spastic affection. 2. A sudden motion from alarm. 3. A sudden rousing to action; a spring; excitement. 4. Sally; sudden motion or effusion; a bursting forth. 5. Sudden fit; sudden motion followed by intermission. 6. A quick spring; a darting; a shoot; a push. 7. First motion from a place; act of setting out.—*To get the start*, to begin before another; to gain the advantage in a similar undertaking.

STĂRT, *n.* A projection; a push; a horn; a tail.

STĂRT'-UP, *n.* 1. One who comes suddenly into notice, an upstart; [*obs.*] 2. A kind of high shoe.—*Hall.*

† STĂRT'-UP, *a.* Suddenly coming into notice.

STĂRT'ED, *pp.* Suddenly roused or alarmed; poured out, as a liquid; discovered: proposed.

STĂRT'ER, *n.* 1. One who starts; one who shrinks from his purpose. 2. One who suddenly moves or suggests a question or an objection. 3. A dog that rouses game.

STĂRT'FŬL, *a.* Apt to start; skittish.

STĂRT'FŬL-NESS, *n.* Aptness to start.

STĂRT'ING, *ppr.* Moving suddenly; shrinking; rousing, commencing, as a journey, &c.

STĂRT'ING, *n.* The act of moving suddenly.

STĂRT'ING-HŌLE, *n.* A loophole; evasion.—*Martin.*

STĂRT'ING-PŌST, *n.* A post, state, barrier, or place from which competitors in a race start or begin the race.

STĂRT'ING-LY, *adv.* By sudden fits or starts.—*Shak.*

STĂRT'ISH, *a.* Apt to start; skittish; shy.

STĂRT'LE (stärt'l), *v. i.* [*dim.* of *start*.] To shrink; to move suddenly or be excited on feeling a sudden alarm.

STĂRT'LE, *v. t.* 1. To impress with fear; to excite by sudden alarm, surprise, or apprehension. 2. To deter; to cause to deviate; [*rare.*]—SYN. To start; shock fright; frighten; alarm; surprise.

STĂRT'LE, *n.* A sudden motion or shock occasioned by an unexpected alarm, surprise, or apprehension of danger; sudden impression of terror.

STĂRT'LED, *pp.* Suddenly moved or shocked by an impression of fear or surprise.

STĂRT'LING, *ppr.* or *a.* Suddenly impressing with fear.

STĂRT'LING-LY, *adv.* In a startling manner.

STĂRV-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of starving or state of being starved.

STĂRVE, *v. i.* [Sax. *stearfian*; G. *sterben*.] 1. To perish; to be destroyed; [*obs.*] 2. To perish or die with cold, [*England.*] 3. To perish with hunger. 4. To suffer extreme hunger or want; to be very indigent.

STARVE, *v. t.* 1. To kill with hunger. 2. To distress or subdue by famine. 3. To destroy by want. 4. To kill with cold. 5. To deprive of force or vigor; [*unusual.*]

STÄRVED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Killed with hunger; subdued by hunger; rendered poor by want. 2. Killed by cold; [*England.*]

STÄRVE'LING (stärv'ling), *a.* Hungry; lean; pining with want.—*Phillips.*

STÄRVE'LING (stärv'ling), *n.* An animal or plant that is made thin, lean, and weak through want of nutriment.

STÄRV'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Perishing with hunger; killing with hunger; rendering lean and poor by want of nourishment. 2. Perishing with cold; killing with cold; [*English.*]

STAT PRO RA-TI-Ō'NE VO-LUN'TAS (-rā-she-ō'ne). [L.] The will stands for reason.

STĀ'TA-RY, *a.* [from *state.*] Fixed; settled.—*Brown.*

STĀTE, *n.* [L. *status*; It. *stato*; Sp. *estado*; Fr. *etât.*] 1. Condition; the circumstances of a being or thing at any given time. 2. Modification of any thing. 3. Crisis; stationary point; height; point from which the next movement is regression; [*obs.*] 4. Estate; possession; [*obs.*] 5. A political body, or body politic; the whole body of people united under one government; *more usually*, a commonwealth or body politic, having a representative legislature. 6. A body of men united by profession, or constituting a community of a particular character; as, the *states* ecclesiastical and civil. 7. Rank; condition; quality. 8. Pomp; appearance of greatness. 9. Dignity; grandeur; as, to keep *state.*—*Bacon.* 10. A seat of dignity.—*Shak.* 11. A canopy; a covering of dignity; [*unusual.*] 12. A person of high rank; [*obs.*] 13. The principal persons in a government.—*Milton.* 14. The bodies that constitute the legislature of a country; as, the *states* general. 15. Joined with another word, it denotes public, or what belongs to the community or body politic; as, *state* affairs.

STĀTE, *v. t.* 1. To set; to settle. 2. To express the particulars of any thing in writing; to set down in detail or in gross. 3. To express the particulars of any thing verbally; to represent fully in words; to narrate; to recite.

STĀTE'-MÔN'GER (-mung'ger), *n.* [*state* and *monger.*] One versed in politics, or one who dabbles in state affairs.

STĀTE'-PĀ'PER, *n.* A paper relating to the political interests or government of a state.—*Jay.*

STĀTE'-PRIS'ON, *n.* A public prison or penitentiary.

STĀTE'-PRIS'ON-ER, *n.* One in confinement for political offenses.

STĀTE'-ROOM, *n.* 1. A magnificent room in a palace or great house. 2. An apartment for lodging in a ship's cabin.

STĀTE'-TRĪ'AL, *n.* A trial of persons for political offenses.

STĀ'TED, *pp.* 1. Expressed or represented; told; recited. 2. *a.* Settled; established; regular; occurring at regular times; not occasional. 3. Fixed; established.

STĀ'TED-LY, *adv.* Regularly; at certain times; not occasionally.

STĀTE'LESS, *a.* Without pomp.—*J. Barlow.*

STĀTE'LI-NESS, *n.* 1. Grandeur; loftiness of mien or manner; majestic appearance; dignity. 2. Appearance of pride; affected dignity.—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*

STĀTE'LY, *a.* 1. Characterized by dignity and loftiness. 2. Characterized by magnificence and grandeur. 3. Elevated in sentiment.—SYN. Lofty; dignified; majestic; magnificent; grand; august.

STĀTE'LY, *adv.* Majestically; loftily.—*Milton.*

STĀTE'MENT, *n.* 1. The act of stating, reciting, or presenting verbally or on paper. 2. A series of facts or particulars expressed on paper. 3. A series of facts verbally recited; recital of the circumstances of a transaction.

STĀ'TER, *n.* The principal gold coin of ancient Greece. It varied much in value, but was usually worth about £1 3s. sterling, or $5⅓. The Attic silver tetradrachm was, in later times, called *stater.*—*Smith's Dict.*

STĀTES, *n. pl.* Nobility.—*Shak.* *See*, also, STATE.

STĀTES-GĔN'ER-AL, *n. pl.* In *France*, before the Revolution, the assembly of the three orders of the kingdom, viz., the clergy, the nobility, and the third estate, or commonalty.—In *Netherlands* and *Holland*, the legislative body, composed of two chambers.—*P. Cyc.*

STĀTES'MAN, *n.* 1. A man versed in the arts of government; *usually*, one eminent for political abilities; a politician. 2. A small landholder; [*north of England.*]—*Halliwell.* 3. One employed in public affairs.

STĀTES'MAN-LĪKE, *a.* Having the manner or wisdom of statesmen.

STĀTES'MAN-SHIP, *n.* The qualifications or employments of a statesman.—*Churchill.*

STĀTES'WŎM-AN, *n.* A woman who meddles in public affairs; [*in contempt.*]—*Addison.*

STĂT'IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to bodies at rest or in
STĂT'IC-AL, } equilibrium. 2. Resting; acting by mere weight; as, *statical* pressure.

STĂT'ICS, *n.* [Fr. *statique*; It. *statica*; L. *statice.*] 1. That branch of *mechanics* which treats of the forces which keep bodies at rest or in equilibrium.—2. In *medicine*, a kind of epileptics, or persons seized with epilepsies.

STĀ'TING, *n.* An act of making a statement; a statement

STĀ'TING, *ppr.* Setting forth; expressing in particulars.

STĀ'TION (stā'shun), *n.* [Fr.; L. *statio*; It. *stazione*; Sp *estacion.*] 1. The act of standing; [*obs.*] 2. A state of rest; [*rare.*] 3. The spot or place where one stands, *particularly* where a person habitually stands, or is appointed to remain for a time. 4. Post assigned; office; the part or department of public duty which a person is appointed to perform. 5. Situation; position. 6. Employment; occupation; business. 7. Character; state. 8. Rank; condition of life.—9. In *Church history*, the fast of the fourth and sixth days of the week, Wednesday and Friday, in memory of the council which condemned Christ, and of his passion.—10. Among *Roman Catholics*, a church where indulgences are to be had on certain days.

STĀ'TION, *v. t.* To place; to set; or to appoint to the occupation of a post, place, or office.

STĀ'TION, } *n.* A resting-place on a rail-way, at
STĀ'TION-HOUSE, } which a halt is made to receive or let down passengers or goods.—*Brande.*

STĀ'TION-BILL, *n.* In *seamen's language*, a list containing the appointed posts of the ship's company when navigating the ship.

STĀ'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a station.—*Encyc.*

STĀ'TION-A-RY, *a.* 1. Fixed; not moving; not progressive or regressive; not appearing to move. 2. Not advancing, in a *moral sense*; not improving; not growing wiser, greater, or better. 3. Respecting place.—*Stationary engine*, on a *rail-way*, a steam-engine in a fixed position, which draws a load by a rope or other means of communication extended along the road.

STĀ'TION-ER, *n.* Originally, a bookseller, from his occupying a stand or station; but at present, one who sells paper, quills, inkstands, pencils, and other articles for writing.

STĀ'TION-ER-Y, *n.* The articles usually sold by stationers, as paper, ink, quills, &c.

STĀ'TION-ER-Y, *a.* Belonging to a stationer.

STĀ'TISM, *n.* Policy.

† STĀ'TIST, *n.* [from *state.*] A statesman; a politician, one skilled in government.—*Milton.*

STA-TIST'IC, } *a.* [from *state*, or *statist.*] 1. Pertaining
STA-TIST'IC-AL, } to the state of society, the condition of the people, their economy, their property, and resources.

STAT-IS-TĬ'CIAN (-tish'an), *n.* A person who is familiar with the science of statistics.

STA-TIST'ICS, *n.* 1. A collection of facts respecting the state of society, the condition of the people in a nation or country, their health, longevity, domestic economy, arts, property, and political strength, the state of the country, &c.—*Sinclair.* 2. The science which treats of these subjects.

STĂ'TIVE, *a.* Pertaining to a fixed camp.

STAT'U-A-RY (stat'yu-a-re), *n.* [It. *statuaria*; Sp. *estatuaria*, L. *statuarius.*] 1. The art of carving statues or images as representatives of real persons or things; a branch of sculpture. 2. [It. *statuario*; Sp. *estatuario.*] One who professes or practices the art of carving images or making statues.

STAT'UE, *n.* [L. *statua.*] An image; a solid substance formed by carving into the likeness of a whole living being.

STAT'UE, *v. t.* To place, as a statue; to form a statue of.

† STA-TŪ'MI-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *statumino.*] To prop or support.

STAT'URE (stat'yure), *n.* [L., It. *statura*; Fr. *stature.*] The natural height of an animal body; [*generally used of the human body.*]—*Dryden.*

STAT'URED, *a.* Arrived at full stature.—*Hall.* [*Rare.*]

STATUS QUŌ. [L.] A treaty between belligerents, which leaves each party *in statu quo ante bellum*, *i. e.*, in the state in which it was before the war.—*Brande.*

STAT'U-TA-BLE, *a.* 1. Made or introduced by statute, proceeding from an act of the legislature. 2. Made or being in conformity to statute.—*Addison.*

STAT'U-TA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner agreeable to statute.

STAT'UTE (stat'yute), *n.* [Fr. *statut*; It. *statuto*; Sp. *estatuto*; L. *statutum.*] 1. An act of the legislature of a state commanding or prohibiting something; a positive law.—*Statutes* are distinguished from *common law*. The latter owes its binding force to the principles of justice, to long use, and the consent of a nation. The former owe their binding force to a positive command or declaration of the supreme power.—*Statute* is commonly applied to the acts of a legislative body consisting of representatives.—In *monarchies*, the laws of the sovereign are called *edicts*, *decrees*, *ordinances*, *rescripts*, &c. 2. A special act of the supreme power, of a private nature, or intended to operate only on an individual or company. 3. The act of a

corporation or of its founder, intended as a permanent rule or law.

STATUTE-MER'CHANT, *n.* In *English law*, a security entered before the Mayor of London, or some chief warden of a city, by which the lands of the debtor are conveyed to the creditor, till out of the rents and profits of them the debt may be satisfied.—*Bouvier.*

STAT'UTE-STA'PLE, *n.* A bond of record acknowledged before the mayor of the staple, by virtue of which the creditor may forthwith have execution against the body, lands, and goods of the debtor, on non-payment.—*Blackstone.*

STAT'U-TO-RY, *a.* Enacted by statute; depending on statute for its authority.

STAUNCH, *n.* *See* STANCH.

STAU'RO-LITE, } *n.* [Gr. σταυρος and λιθος or ειδος.] A
STAU'RO-TIDE, } mineral crystallized in prisms, which often intersect one another in the form of a cross; also called grenatite. It consists essentially of silica, alumina, and oxyd of iron. The name *staurolite* has also been applied to the mineral *harmotome*, one of the zeolites.—*Dana.*

STAU'RO-TY-POUS, *a.* [Gr. σταυρος and τυπος.] In *mineralogy*, having its macles or spots in the form of a cross.—*Mohs.*

STAVE, *n.* [from *staff*; Fr. *douve, douvain.*] 1. A thin, narrow piece of timber, of which casks are made. 2. A staff; a metrical portion; a part of a psalm appointed to be sung in churches.—3. In *music*, the five horizontal and parallel lines and the spaces on which the notes of tunes are written or printed.

STAVE, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stove* or *staved.* 1. To break a hole in; to break; to burst; *primarily*, to thrust through with a staff. 2. To push, as with a staff: with *off.* 3. To delay. 4. To pour out; to suffer to be lost by breaking the cask. 5. To furnish with staves or rundles; [*obs.*]—*To stave and tail*, to part dogs by interposing a staff and by pulling the tail.

† **STAVE**, *v. i.* To fight with staves.—*Hudibras.*

STAVES, *n.* An old plural of *staff*, pronounced stāvz or stävz. Also, the regular plural of STAVE.

STAW, *v. i.* To be fixed or set. [*Not in use, or local.*]

STAY, *v. i.*; pret. *staid*, for *stayed.* [Ir. *stadam*; Sp. *estay, estiar*; Port. *estear*; Fr. *etai, etayer*; D. *stut, stutten.*] 1. To remain; to continue in a place; to abide for any indefinite time. 2. To continue in a state. 3. To wait; to attend; to forbear to act. 4. To stop; to stand still. 5. To dwell. 6. To rest; to rely; to confide in; to trust.

STAY, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *staid*, for *stayed.* 1. To stop; to hold from proceeding; to withhold; to restrain. 2. To delay; to obstruct; to hinder from proceeding. 3. To keep from departure. 4. To stop from motion or falling; to prop; to hold up; to support. 5. To support from sinking; to sustain with strength.

STAY, *n.* 1. Continuance in a place; abode for a time indefinite. 2. Stand; stop; cessation of motion or progression; [*rare.*] 3. Stop; obstruction; hinderance from progress. 4. Restraint of passion; moderation; caution; steadiness; sobriety; [*obs.*] 5. A fixed state. 6. Prop; support; brace. 7. Steadiness of conduct.—8. In the *rigging of a ship*, a large, strong rope, employed to support the mast, by being extended from its upper end to the stem of the ship.—*Stays*, in *seamanship*, implies the operation of going about or changing the course of a ship, with a shifting of the sails.—*To be in stays*, to be in the act of tacking.—*To miss stays*, to fail in attempting to tack.—*Brande.*

STAY'-LACE, *n.* A lace for fastening the bodice in female dress.—*Swift.*

STAY'-MAK-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make stays.

STAY'-SAIL, *n.* Any sail extended on a stay.—*Mar. Dict.*

STAY'-TACK-LE (-tak-l), *n.* A large tackle attached to the main-stay by means of a pendant, and used to hoist heavy bodies, as boats, butts of water, and the like.

STAYED (stāde), *pp.* or *a.* [now written *staid.*] Staid; fixed.

STAYED'LY (stādeˈly), *adv.* Composedly; gravely; moderately; prudently; soberly. [*Little used.*]

STAYED'NESS (stādeˈnes), *n.* 1. Moderation; gravity; sobriety; [*see* STAIDNESS.] 2. Solidity; weight; [*rare.*]

STAY'ER, *n.* One who stops or restrains; one who upholds or supports; that which props.

STAY'LESS, *a.* Without stop or delay. [*Little used.*]

STAYS, *n. pl.* 1. A bodice; a kind of waistcoat stiffened with whalebone or other thing, worn by females.—2. *Stays* of a ship; [*see* STAY.] 3. Station; fixed anchorage. 4. Any support; that which keeps another extended.

STEAD (sted), *n.* [Goth. *stads*; Sax., Dan. *sted*; D. *stede.*] 1. Place; *in general.*—*Spenser*; [*obs.*] 2. Place or room which another had or might have, noting substitution, replacing, or filling the place of another. 3. The frame on which a bed is laid; bedstead.—*Dryden*; [*not used.*]—*To stand in stead*, to be of use or great advantage.

STEAD, } in names of places distant from a river or the sea,
STED, } signifies *place*, as above; but in names of places situated on a river or harbor, it is from Sax. *stathe*, border, bank, shore.

† **STEAD** (sted), *v. t.* 1. To help; to support; to assist.—*Shak.* 2. To fill the place of another.—*Shak.*

STEAD'FAST (stedˈfast), *a.* [*stead* and *fast.*] 1. Fast fixed, firm; firmly fixed or established. 2. Constant; firm; resolute; immutable; not fickle or wavering. 3. Steady.

STEAD'FAST-LY (stedˈfast-le), *adv.* Firmly; with constancy or steadiness of mind.

STEAD'FAST-NESS (stedˈfast-nes), *n.* 1. Firmness of standing; fixedness in place. 2. Firmness of mind or purpose; fixedness in principle.—SYN. Constancy; resolution; immutability; unchangeableness; resolution.

STEAD'I-LY (stedˈde-le), *adv.* 1. With firmness of standing or position; without tottering, shaking, or leaning. 2. Without wavering, inconstancy, or irregularity; without deviating.

STEAD'I-NESS (stedˈde-nes), *n.* 1. Firmness of standing or position; a state of being not tottering or easily moved or shaken. 2. Firmness of mind or purpose; constancy; resolution. 3. Consistent, uniform conduct.

STEAD'Y (stedˈde), *a* [Sax. *stedig.*] 1. Firm in standing or position; not tottering or shaking. 2. Constant in mind, purpose, or pursuit; not fickle, changeable, or wavering; not easily moved or persuaded to alter a purpose. 3. Constant in direction or progress; not deviating; uniform. 4. Constant; not fluctuating; as, a *steady* breeze of wind.—SYN. Fixed; regular; undeviating; unremitted; stable.

STEAD'Y (stedˈde), *v. t.* To hold or keep from shaking, reeling, or falling; to support; to make or keep firm.

STEAK (stāke), *n.* [Dan. *steeg, steg*; Sw. *stek.*] A slice of beef, pork, &c., broiled, or cut for broiling.

STEAL (steel), *v. t.*; pret. *stole*; pp. *stolen, stole.* [Sax. *stælan, stelan*; G. *stehlen*; D. *steelen*; Dan. *stieler.*] 1. To take and carry away feloniously, as the personal goods of another. 2. To withdraw or convey without notice, or clandestinely. 3. To gain or win by address or gradual and imperceptible means.—SYN. To filch; pilfer; purloin; cabbage.

STEAL, *v. i.* 1. To withdraw or pass privily, to slip in, along, or away unperceived; to abscond. 2. To practice theft; to take feloniously.

STEAL, *n.* A handle. *See* STELE.

STEAL'ER, *n.* One who steals; a thief.

STEAL'ING, *ppr.* Taking the goods of another feloniously; withdrawing imperceptibly; gaining gradually.

STEAL'ING-LY, *adv.* Slily; privately, or by an invisible motion.—*Sidney.* [*Little used.*]

STEALTH (stelth), *n.* 1. The act of stealing; theft. 2. The thing stolen; [*obs.*] 3. Secret act; clandestine practice; means unperceived employed to gain an object; way or manner not perceived.

STEALTH'FUL (stelthˈful), *a.* Given to stealth.

STEALTH'FUL-LY (stelthˈful-le), *adv.* In a stealthful manner.

STEALTH'FUL-NESS (stelthˈful-nes), *n.* State of being stealthful

STEALTH'I-LY (stelthˈi-le), *adv.* By stealth.

STEALTH'Y (stelthˈe), *a.* Done by stealth; clandestine, unperceived.—*Shak.*

STEAM (steem), *n.* [Sax. *steam, stem*; D. *stoom.*] 1. The vapor of water; or the elastic, aeriform fluid generated by heating water to the boiling point.—*High steam* is steam employed under an artificial pressure, to increase its elastic force above that of the atmosphere.—*Low steam*, steam formed without artificial pressure, having an elastic force equal to that of the atmosphere. *Olmsted.*—2. In *popular use*, the mist formed by condensed vapor.

STEAM, *v. i.* 1. To rise or pass off in vapor by means of heat; to fume. 2. To send off visible vapor. 3. To pass off in visible vapor.

STEAM, *v. t.* 1. To exhale; to evaporate; [*rare.*] 2. To expose to steam; to apply steam to for softening, dressing, or preparing.

STEAM'-BOAT, } *n.* A vessel propelled through the
STEAM'-VES-SEL, } water by steam.

STEAM'-BOIL-ER, *n.* A boiler in which water is converted into steam for supplying a steam-engine, or for some other purpose in the arts or in domestic economy.—*Brande.*

STEAM'-CAR, *n.* A locomotive car used on rail-roads.

STEAM'-CAR-RIAGE, *n.* A carriage on wheels moved by steam on common roads.

STEAM'-EN-GINE, *n.* An engine worked by steam. A steam-engine is *high-pressure* which uses high steam, and *low-pressure* which uses low steam. *See* STEAM.

STEAM'-GUN, *n.* A gun in which the elastic force of steam is employed, instead of gunpowder, to propel the ball. It was invented by Jacob Perkins.

STEAM'-PACK-ET, *n.* A packet or vessel propelled by steam.

STĒAM'-PĪPE, *n.* The pipe communicating with the upper part of the boiler, through which the steam passes in its way to the cylinder.
STĒAM'-SHIP, *n.* A ship propelled by steam.
STĒAM'-TUG, *n.* A steam-vessel used in towing ships. [*England.*]
STĒAM'-WHIS-TLE (-hwis-l), *n.* A pipe attached to a steam-engine or locomotive, through which steam is rapidly discharged, producing a loud, shrill whistle, which serves as a warning or caution.—*Buchanan.*
STĒAMED (steemd), *pp.* Exposed to steam; cooked or dressed by steam.
STĒAM'ER, *n.* 1. A vessel propelled by steam; a steamship. 2. A vessel in which articles are subjected to the action of steam, as in washing or cookery.
STĒAM'ING, *ppr.* Exposing to steam; cooking or dressing by steam; preparing for cattle by steam.
† STĒAN, for *stone.*
STE-AR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to stearin. The stearic acid is produced by the action of alkalies on stearin.
STĒ'AR-IN, *n.* [Gr. στεαρ.] One of the proximate principles of animal fat, as lard, tallow, &c. It is the harder portion, while *elain* is the softer.—*Olmsted.*
STĒ'A-TĪTE, *n.* [Gr. στεαρ, στεατος.] A compact rock of a granular texture and very soapy feel, presenting grayish-green and brownish shades; also called *soap-stone, lard-stone,* and *pot-stone.* It is a variety of talc, and consists of silica and magnesia. Another allied mineral, called *steatite* or *saponite,* has a white or grayish color, impalpable texture, and the consistence of butter.—*Dana.*
STE-A-TĪT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to soap-stone; of the nature of steatite, or resembling it.
STĒ-AT'O-CĒLE, *n.* [Gr. στεαρ and κηλη.] A tumor of the scrotum, containing fat.—*Cyc.*
STE-A-TŌ'MA, *n.* [Gr.] A wen or encysted tumor containing matter like suet.—*Coxe.*
STED, } *See* STEAD.
STED'FAST. }
STEE, *n.* A ladder. [*Not in use.*]
STEED, *n.* [Sax. *stede.*] A horse, or a horse for state or war.—*Pope.—Dryden.*
STEEK'AN, *n.* In *Holland,* a wine measure of about five gallons.—*Wilcocke's Dict.*
STEEL, *n.* [Sax. *style;* D. *staal;* G. *stahl;* Dan. *staal.*] 1. Iron combined with a small but definite portion of carbon; used in making instruments, and particularly useful as the material of edged tools.—2. *Figuratively,* weapons; *particularly,* offensive weapons, swords, spears, and the like. 3. Extreme hardness; as, heads or hearts of *steel.*
STEEL, *a.* Made of steel.
STEEL, *v. t.* 1. To overlay, point, or edge with steel. 2. To make hard or extremely hard. 3. To make hard; to make insensible or obdurate.
STEEL'-CLAD, *a.* Clad or armed with steel.
STEEL'-GIRT, *a.* Girded with steel.—*Hemans.*
STEEL'-HEART-ED, *a.* Having the heart hard as steel.
STEEL'-PLAT-ED, *a.* Plated with steel.
STEELED, *pp.* Pointed or edged with steel; hardened; made insensible.
STEEL'I-NESS, *n.* [from *steely.*] Great hardness.
STEEL'ING, *ppr.* Pointing or edging with steel; hardening; making insensible or unfeeling.
STEEL'Y, *a.* 1. Made of steel; consisting of steel. 2. Hard; firm.
STEEL'YARD, *n.* [*steel* and *yard.*] The Roman balance; an instrument for weighing bodies, usually consisting of a lever with unequal arms, having a weight which may be moved on the longer arm, while the thing to be weighed is suspended from the shorter arm; but sometimes the purpose is effected by means of a coiled spiral spring.
† STEEN, } *n.* A vessel of clay or stone.
† STEAN, }
STEEN'ING, } *n.* In *architecture,* the brick or stone wall, or
STEAN'ING, } lining of a wall.—*Brande.*
† STEEN'KIRK (-kurk), *n.* A cant term for a neckcloth.
STEEP, *a.* [Sax. *steap.*] Making a large angle with the plane of the horizon; ascending or descending with great inclination; precipitous.
STEEP, *n.* A precipitous place, hill, mountain, rock, or ascent; a precipice.
STEEP, *v. t.* To soak in a liquid; to macerate; to imbue; to drench; to keep any thing in a liquid till it has thoroughly imbibed it.
STEEP, *n.* 1. Something that is steeped or used in steeping; a fertilizing liquid for hastening the germination of seeds. 2. A runnet-bag; [*local.*]
STEEPED (steept), *pp.* Soaked; macerated; imbued.
STEEP'ER, *n.* A vessel, vat, or cistern in which things are steeped.—*Edwards, W. Indies.*
† STEEP'I-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being steep.—*Howell.*
STEEP'ING, *ppr.* Soaking; macerating.
STEE'PLE (stee'pl), *n.* [Sax. *stepel, stypel.*] A turret of a church, ending in a point; a spire.—*Dryden.*
STEE'PLE-CHASE, *n.* A race between a number of horsemen, to see which can first reach some distant object (as a church-steeple) in a straight course, or one marked out within narrow limits.
† STEE'PLE-HOUSE, *n.* A church.
STEE'PLED (steep'ld), *a.* Furnished with a steeple; adorned with steeples or towers.—*Fairfax.*
STEEP'LY, *adv.* With steepness; with precipitous declivity.
STEEP'NESS, *n.* The state of being steep; precipitous declivity.—*Bacon.*
STEEP'Y, *a.* Having a steep or precipitous declivity.
STEER, *n.* [Sax. *steor, styre;* D. *stier.*] A young castrated male of the ox kind or common ox.—*Dryden.*
STEER, *v. t.* [Sax. *steoran;* G. *steuern.*] 1. To direct; to govern; *particularly,* to direct and govern the course of a ship by the movements of the helm. 2. To direct; to guide; to show the way or course to.
STEER, *v. i.* 1. To direct and govern a ship or other vessel in its course. 2. To be directed and governed. 3. To conduct one's self; to take or pursue a course or way.
† STEER, *n.* A rudder or helm.
STEER'AGE, *n.* 1. The act or practice of directing and governing in a course.—*Addison;* [*rare.*]—2. In *seamen's language,* the effort of a helm, or its effect on the ship; or the peculiar manner in which an individual ship is affected by the helm.—3. In a *ship,* an apartment in the fore-part of a ship for an inferior class of passengers. 4. The part of a ship where the tiller traverses. 5. Direction; regulation; [*rare.*] 6. Regulation or management.—*Swift.* 7 That by which a course is directed.—*Dryden.*
STEER'AGE-WAY, *n.* In *seamen's language,* that degree of progressive movement of a ship which renders her governable by the helm.
STEERED (steerd), *pp.* Directed and governed in a course guided; conducted.
STEER'ER, *n.* One who steers; a pilot. [*Little used.*]
STEER'ING, *ppr.* Directing and governing in a course, as a ship; guiding; conducting.
STEER'ING, *n.* The act or art of directing and governing a ship or other vessel in her course.
STEER'ING-WHEEL, *n.* The wheel by which the rudder of a ship is turned and the ship steered.
† STEER'LESS, *a.* Having no steer or rudder.—*Gower.*
STEERS'MAN, *n.* [*steer* and *man.*] One who steers; the helmsman of a ship.—*Mar. Dict.*
† STEERS'MATE, *n.* One who steers; a pilot.
STEEVE, *v. i.* To make an angle with the horizon or with the line of a vessel's keel; [*applied to the bowsprit.*]—*Totten.*
STEEV'ING, *n.* In *seamen's language,* the angle of elevation which a ship's bowsprit makes with the horizon.—*Mar. Dict.*
STEG, *n.* [Ice. *stegge.*] A gander.—*Halliwell.* [*Local.*]
STEG-A-NOG'RA-PHIST, *n.* [Gr. στεγανος and γραφω.] One who practices the art of writing in cipher.—*Bailey.*
STEG-A-NOG'RA-PHY, *n.* The art of writing in ciphers or secret characters.—*Bailey.*
STEG'AN-O-PODS, *n. pl.* [Gr. στεγανος and πους.] A family of swimming birds with the four toes connected by the same web.
STEG-NOT'IC, *a.* [Gr. στεγνωτικος.] Tending to render costive, or to diminish excretions or discharges generally
STEG-NOT'IC, *n.* A medicine which tends to produce costiveness; one that diminishes excretions or discharges generally.
STEIN'HEIL-ITE, *n.* A blue mineral, a variety of iolite.
STĒ'LA, *n.* [Gr. στηλη.] In *architecture,* a small column without base or capital.
† STĒLE, *n.* A stale or handle; a stalk.
STEL'E-CHITE, *n.* A fine kind of storax.—*Cyc.*
STEL'ENE, *a.* [Gr. στηλη, a column.] Columnar.
STEL'LAR, } *a.* [It. *stellare;* L. *stellaris.*] 1. Pertaining
STEL'LA-RY, } to stars; astral. 2. Starry; full of stars; set with stars.
STEL'LATE, } *a.* [L. *stellatus.*] 1. Resembling a star;
STEL'LĀ-TED, } radiated.—2. In *botany,* arranged in the form of a star: a term used when several narrow acute parts are in opposition round a common axis.
† STEL-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *stella.*] Radiation of light.
† STELLED (steld), *a.* Starry.—*Shak.*
STEL-LER'I-DAN, *n.* A name of that family of echinoderms of which the asterias or star-fish is the type.—*Brande.*
STEL-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *stella* and *fero.*] Having or abounding with stars.
STEL'LI-FORM, *a.* [L. *stella,* and *form.*] Like a star; radiated.
† STEL'LI-FY, *v. t.* To turn into a star.—*Chaucer.*
STELL'ION, *n.* [L. *stellio.*] A newt.—*Ainsworth.*
† STELL'ION-ATE, *n.* [Fr. *stellionat;* Low L. *stellionatus.*] In *law,* the crime of selling a thing deceitfully for what it is not, as to sell that for one's own which belongs to another

STEL/LĪTE, *n.* [L. *stella.*] 1. A fossil asterias or star-fish, [*obs.*] 2. A zeolitic mineral occurring in radiated acicular crystals or fibres.—*Dana.*

STEL'LU-LAR, *a.* Shaped like little stars.—*Humble.*

STEL'O-ĊHĪTE, *n.* A name given to the osteocolla.

STE-LOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *στηλογραφια.*] The art of writing or inscribing characters on pillars.—*Stackhouse.*

STEM, *n.* [Sax. *stemn*; G. *stamm*; D., Sw. *stam.*] 1. The principal body of a tree, shrub, or plant of any kind; the main stock, the firm part which supports the branches. 2. The peduncle of the fructification, or the pedicle of a flower; that which supports the flower or the fruit of a plant; the petiole or leaf-stem. 3. The stock of a family; a race or generation of progenitors. 4. Progeny; branch of a family.—5. In a *ship*, a circular piece of timber, to which the two sides of a ship are united at the fore-end. —6. In *music*, the short perpendicular line added to the body of a note.—*From stem to stern*, from forward to aft; from one end of a vessel to the other.

STEM, *v. t.* 1. To oppose or resist, as a current; or to make progress against a current. 2. To stop; to check, as a stream or moving force.

STEM'-ĊLASP-ING, *a.* Embracing the stem with its base; amplexicaul, as a leaf or petiole.—*Martyn.*

STEM'-LĒAF, *n.* A leaf growing from the stem.—*Martyn.*

STEM'LESS, *a.* Having no stem.

STEMMED, *pp.* Opposed, as a current; stopped.

STEM'MING, *ppr.* Opposing, as a stream; stopping.

STEM'PLE (stem'pl), *n.* In *mining*, a cross-bar of wood in a shaft.—*Encyc.*

STENCH, *n.* [Sax. *stenc.*] An ill smell; offensive odor.

† STENCH, *v. t.* 1. To cause to emit a hateful smell.—*Mortimer.* 2. To stanch; to stop.—*Harvey.*

† STENCHY, *a.* Having an offensive smell.—*Dyer.*

STEN'CIL, *n.* A piece of thin leather or oil-cloth used in painting on walls to imitate paper. The pattern is cut out of thin leather, &c., which is then laid flat on the wall and the color brushed over it.—*Buchanan.*

STEN'CIL, *v. t.* To paint by having the pattern cut out and applied to the surface to be painted; the brush applied to the stencil permits the interstices alone to be painted.

STE-NE-O-SAU'RUS, *n.* [Gr. *στενος*, narrow, straight, and *σαυρος*, a lizard.] A genus of fossil saurians.

STE-NOG'RA-PHER, *n.* [Gr. *στενος* and *γραφω.*] One who is skilled in the art of short-hand writing.

STEN-O-GRAPHIĊ, } *a.* Pertaining to the art of writ-
STEN-O-GRAPHIĊ-AL, } ing in short-hand; expressing in characters or short-hand.

STE-NOG'RA-PHY, *n.* The art of writing in short-hand by using abbreviations or characters.

STENT, *n.* An allotted portion; same as *stint.*—*Halliwell.* [*Used in various dialects in England, and still heard in America.*]

STEN'TOR, *n.* [Gr. *στεντωρ.*] A herald in Homer, having a very loud voice; hence any person having a powerful voice.

STEN-TŌ'RI-AN, *a.* [from *Stentor.*] 1. Extremely loud. 2. Able to utter a very loud sound.

STEN-TO-RO-PHONIĊ, *a.* [from *Stentor*, a herald in Homer, whose voice was as loud as that of fifty other men.] Speaking or sounding very loud.

STEP, *v. i.* [Sax. *steppan, steppan*; D. *stappen.*] 1. To move the foot; to advance or recede by a movement of the foot or feet. 2. To go; to walk a little distance. 3. To walk gravely, slowly, or resolutely.

STEP, *v. t.* 1. To set, as the foot. 2. To fix the foot of a mast in its step; to erect.

STEP, *n.* [Sax. *stæp*; D. *stap.*] 1. A pace; an advance or movement made by one removal of the foot. 2. One remove in ascending or descending; a stair. 3. The space passed by the foot in walking or running. 4. A small space or distance. 5. The distance between the feet in walking or running. 6. Gradation; degree. 7. Progression; act of advancing. 8. Footstep; print or impression of the foot; track. 9. Gait; manner of walking. 10. Proceeding; measure; action. 11. The round of a ladder.—12. *Steps*, in the *plural*, walk; passage. 13. The bottom support on which the lower end of a mast or of an upright staff or wheel rests.

STEP, Sax. *steop*, from *stepan*, to deprive, is prefixed to certain words to express a relation by marriage.

STEP'-BRŌTH-ER, *n.* A brother-in-law, or by marriage.

STEP'-ĊHILD, *n.* [*step* and *child.*] A son-in-law or daughter-in-law; [a child deprived of its parent.]

STEP'-DAME, *n.* A mother by marriage.

STEP'-DAUGH-TER (-daw-), *n.* A daughter by marriage.

STEP'-FĀ-THER, *n.* A father-in-law; a father by marriage only; [the father of an orphan.]

STEP'-MŌTH-ER (-muth'er), *n.* A mother by marriage only; a mother-in-law; [the mother of an orphan.]

STEP'-SIS-TER, *n.* A sister-in-law, or by marriage.

STEP'-SŌN (-sun), *n.* A son-in-law; [an orphan son.]

STEP'-STŌNE, *n.* A stone laid before a door as a stair to rise on in entering the house.

STEPPE (step), *n.* The Russian name given to the vast plains of Asia, corresponding to the prairies in North America.—*Brande.*

STEPPED (stept), *pp.* Set; placed; erected; fixed in its step, as a mast.

STEP'PING, *ppr.* Moving, or advancing by a movement of the foot or feet; placing; fixing or erecting.

STEP'PING, *n.* The act of walking or running by steps.

STEP'PING-STŌNE, *n.* 1. A stone to raise the feet above the dirt and mud in walking.—*Swift.* Hence, 2. A means of progress; further advancement.

STER, in *composition*, is from the Sax. *steora*, a director. It seems primarily to have signified chief, principal, or director.

STER-ĊO-RĀ'CEOUS (-shus), *a.* [L. *stercoreus, stercorosus.*] Pertaining to dung, or partaking of its nature.

STER-ĊO-RĀ'RI-AN, } *n.* [L. *stercus.*] In *ecclesiastical his-*
STER'ĊO-RA-NIST, } *tory*, a nickname used in the fifth and sixth centuries, and denoting one who held that the consecrated elements in the eucharist undergo the process of digestion.—*Murdock.*

STER'ĊO-RA-RY, *n.* A place properly secured from the weather for containing dung.

STER-ĊO-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *stercoratio.*] The act of manuring with dung.—*Bacon.*

STER-ĊŌ'RI-AN-ISM, *n.* In *Church history*, the doctrine that the host is liable to digestion.

STĒRE, *n.* In the *new French system of measures*, the unit for solid measure, equal to a cubic metre.

STE-RE-O-GRAPHIĊ, } *a.* Made or done according to
STE-RE-O-GRAPHIĊ-AL, } the rules of stereography; delineated on a plane.—*Stereographic projection, see* PROJECTION.

STE-RE-O-GRAPHIĊ-AL-LY, *adv.* By delineation on a plane.

STE-RE-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *στερεος* and *γραφω.*] The act or art of delineating the forms of solid bodies on a plane. —*Encyc.*

STE-RE-OM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *στερεος*, solid, and *μετρον.*] An instrument for determining the specific gravity of liquid bodies, porous bodies, and powders, as well as solids.—*Encyc. Brit.*

STE-RE-O-METRIĊ-AL, *a.* Pertaining to or performed by stereometry.

STE-RE-OM'E-TRY, *n.* [Gr. *στερεος* and *μετρεω.*] The art of measuring solid bodies and finding their solid content.

STE-RE-O-TOMIĊ-AL, *a.* Pertaining to or performed by stereotomy.

STE-RE-OT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *στερεος* and *τεμνω.*] The science or art of cutting solids into certain figures or sections, as arches, &c.

STĒ'RE-O-TŸPE, *n.* [Gr. *στερεος* and *τυπος.*] 1. *Literally*, a fixed metal type; hence, a plate of fixed or solid metallic types for printing books. 2. The art of making plates of fixed metallic types, or of executing work on such plates.

STĒ'RE-O-TŸPE, *a.* 1. Pertaining to fixed metallic types. 2. Done on fixed metallic types, or plates of fixed types.

STĒ'RE-O-TŸPE, *v. t.* To make fixed metallic types or plates of type-metal, corresponding with the words and letters of a book; to compose a book in fixed types.

STĒ'RE-O-TŸPED (-tipt), *pp.* or *a.* 1. Formed on fixed metallic types, or plates of fixed types. 2. *a.* Formed in a fixed, unchangeable manner; as, *stereotyped* opinions.

STĒ'RE-O-TŸP-ER, *n.* One who makes stereotype.

STĒ'RE-O-TŸP-ING, *ppr.* Making stereotype plates for any work; or impressing copies on stereotype plates.

STE-RE-O-TY-POG'RA-PHER, *n.* A stereotype printer.

STE-RE-O-TY-POG'RA-PHY, *n.* The art or practice of printing on stereotype.—*Entick.*

STĒRILE, *a.* [L. *sterilis*; It., Fr. *sterile*; Sp. *esteril.*] 1. Barren; unfruitful; not fertile; producing little or no crop. 2. Barren; producing no young. 3. Barren of ideas; destitute of sentiment.

STE-RIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *sterilitas*; Fr. *sterilité*; It. *sterilità.*] 1. The quality or state of producing little or nothing. 2. The state of not producing young, as of animals. 3. Destitution of ideas or sentiments, as in writings. 4. Want of fertility or the power of producing sentiment.—SYN. Barrenness; unproductiveness; unfruitfulness; aridity.

STER'IL-IZE, *v. t.* 1. To make barren; to impoverish, as land; to exhaust of fertility; [*little used.*] 2. To deprive of fecundity, or the power of producing young; [*little used.*]

STER'LET, *n.* A fish of the Caspian Sea and Russian river, allied to the sturgeon.—*Tooke.*

STER'LING, *a.* [probably from *Easterling*, the popular name of German traders in England, whose money was of the purest quality.] 1. An epithet by which English money of account is distinguished; as, a pound *sterling.* 2. Genuine; pure; of excellent quality.

STER'LING, *n.* 1. English money. 2. Standard; rate; [*little used.*]

STERN, *a.* [Sax. *styrn.*] 1. Fixed with an aspect of severity and authority. 2. Noting severity of manner or feelings; as, "made of *sterner* stuff." 3. Hard; afflictive. 4. Rigidly steadfast; immovable.—SYN. Severe; austere; rigid; rigorous; harsh; cruel; unrelenting.

STERN, *n.* [Sax. *steor* and *ern.*] 1. The hind part of a ship or other vessel, or of a boat; the part opposite to the stem or prow.—*Mar. Dict.* 2. Post of management; direction; [*obs.*] 3. The hinder part of any thing.—*Spenser*; [*not elegant.*]—*By the stern*, is a phrase which denotes that a ship is more deeply laden abaft than forward.

STERN'-BŌARD, *n.* [*stern* and *board.*] In *seamen's language*, the backward motion of a vessel; hence, a loss of way in making a tack.

STERN'-CHĀS-ER, } *n.* A cannon placed in a ship's stern,
STERN'-CHĀSE, } pointing backward, and intended to annoy a ship that is in pursuit of her.—*Mar. Dict.*

STERN'-FĂST, *n.* [*stern* and *fast.*] A rope used to confine the stern of a ship or other vessel.

STERN'-FRĀME, *n.* [*stern* and *frame.*] The several pieces of timber which form the stern of a ship.

STERN'-PŌRT, *n.* A port or opening in the stern of a ship.

STERN'-PŌST, *n.* A straight piece of timber erected on the extremity of the keel to support the rudder and terminate the ship behind.

STERN'-SHEETS, *n. pl.* That part of a boat which is between the stern and the aftmost seat of the rowers; usually furnished with seats for passengers.

STERN'-WĀY, *n.* [*stern* and *way.*] The movement of a ship backward, or with her stern foremost.

STERN'AGE, *n.* Steerage or stern.—*Shak.*

STER'NAL, *a.* Pertaining to the sternum or breast-bone.—*Humble.*

STERN'BERG-ĪTE, *n.* [from Count *Casper Sternberg.*] A foliated ore of silver, consisting of silver, iron, and sulphur.—*Dana.*

STERN'ED, *a.* In *compounds*, having a stern of a particular shape; as, square-*sterned.*

† STERN'ER, *n.* [Sax. *steoran.*] A director.—*Clarke.*

STERN'LY, *adv.* In a stern manner; with an austere or stern countenance; with an air of authority.

STERN'NESS, *n.* 1. A look of rigid or severe authority.—*Shak.* 2. Severe or harsh feelings or manner. *Dryden.*—SYN. Severity; austerity; rigor; harshness.

STERN'MŌST, *a.* [*stern* and *most.*] Furthest in the rear; furthest astern.—*Mar. Dict.*

STER'NON, *n.* [Gr.] The breast-bone or sternum. [*Rare.*]

STER'NUM, *n.* [Gr. στερνον.] The breast-bone.

STER-NU-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *sternutatio.*] The act of sneezing.—*Quincy.*

STER-NŪ'TA-TĪVE, *a.* [L. *sternuo.*] Having the quality of provoking to sneeze.

STER-NŪ'TA-TO-RY, *a.* [Fr. *sternutatoire.*] Having the quality of exciting to sneeze.

STER-NŪ'TA-TO-RY, *n.* A substance that provokes sneezing.

STER-QUIL'I-NOUS, *a.* [L. *sterquilinium.*] Pertaining to a dunghill; mean; dirty; paltry.—*Howell.*

STER-TŌ'RI-OUS, } *a.* [L. *sterto.*] Snoring. The last is the
STER'TO-ROUS, } term almost invariably used.

† STER'VEN, to *starve.*—*Spenser.*

STETH'O-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. στηθος and σκοπεω.] A simple cylinder of some fine-grained, light wood, as cedar or maple, perforated longitudinally in the middle, with one extremity funnel-shaped, and furnished with a conical plug, the other with a comparatively large orbicular ivory plate, fastened by a screw. It is used for distinguishing sounds within the thorax and other cavities of the body.

STETH-O-SCOP'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a stethoscope.

STĒVE, *v. t.* [from the root of *stow.*] To stow, as cotton or wool in a ship's hold. [*Local.*]

STĒ'VE-DŌRE, *n.* One whose occupation is to load or unload vessels in port. [*New York.*]

† STĒ'VEN, *n.* [Sax. *stefnian.*] An outcry; a loud call; a clamor.—*Spenser.*

STEW (stū), *v. t.* [Fr. *etuver*; It. *stufare.*] 1. To seethe or gently boil; to boil slowly in a moderate manner, or with a simmering heat. 2. To boil in heat.

STEW (stū), *v. i.* To be seethed in a slow, gentle manner, or in heat and moisture.

STEW (stū), *n.* 1. A hot-house; a bagnio. 2. A brothel; a house of prostitution.—*South.* 3. A prostitute; [*obs.*] 4. [*See* STOW.] A store-pond; a small pond where fish are kept for the table; [*obs.*] 5. Meat stewed; as, a *stew* of pigeons. 6. Confusion, as when the air is full of dust.—*Grose.*

STEW'-PAN, *n.* A pan in which things are stewed.

STEW'ARD (stū'ard), *n.* 1. One who manages the domestic concerns of great families. 2. A fiscal agent of certain bodies. 3. An officer of state; as, lord high *steward.*—4. In *colleges*, an officer who provides food for the students and superintends the concerns of the kitchen.—5. In *vessels*, one who has the charge of distributing food and drink, or of waiting on the officers, passengers, &c.—6. In *Scripture*, a minister of Christ.—1 *Cor.*, iv.

† STEW'ARD, *v. t.* To manage as a steward.—*Fuller.*

STEW ARD-ESS, *n.* A female who waits on ladies in steamboats, &c.

STEW'ARD-LY, *adv.* With the care of a steward. [*Little used.*]

STEW'ARD-SHIP, *n.* The office of a steward.

STEW'ART-RY, *a.* An overseer or superintendent.

STEWED (stūde), *pp.* or *a.* Gently boiled; boiled in heat.

STEW'ING (stū'ing), *ppr.* Boiling in a moderate heat.

STEW'ING, *n.* The act of seething slowly.

STEW'ISH, *a.* Suiting a brothel.—*Hall.*

STHEN'IC, *a.* [Gr. σθενος.] In *medicine*, attended with a preternatural and morbid increase of vital energy, and strength of action in the heart and arteries; phlogistic.

STIB'I-AL, *a.* [L. *stibium.*] Like, or having the qualities of, antimony; antimonial.

† STIB-I-Ā'RI-AN, *n.* [L. *stibium.*] A violent man.

STIB'I-Ā-TED, *a.* Impregnated with antimony.

STIB'I-UM, *n.* [L.] Antimony.

STIC'A-DOS, *n.* A plant.—*Ainsworth.*

STICH (stik), *n.* [Gr. στιχος.] 1. In *poetry*, a verse, of whatever measure or number of feet.—2. In *rural affairs*, an order or rank of trees. [In *New England*, as much land as lies between double furrows is called a *stitch*, or a land.]

STICH'-WORT } (-wurt), *n.* A grassy-looking plant of the
STITCH'-WORT } genus *stellaria.*—*Loudon.*

STICH'O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. στιχος and μαντεια.] Divination by lines or passages of books taken at hazard.—*Brande.*

STICH-OME-TRY, *n.* [Gr. στιχος and μετρον.] An account of the magnitude or length of books, as ascertained by the number of lines which they contain.—*Murdock.*

STICK, *n.* [Sax. *sticca*; G. *stecken*; D. *stok*; Dan. *stikke*, Sw. *stake*, *sticka.*] 1. The small shoot or branch of a tree or shrub, cut off; a rod; also, a staff. 2. Any stem of a tree, of any size, cut for fuel or timber. 3. Many instruments, long and slender, are called *sticks.* 4. A thrust with a pointed instrument that penetrates a body; a stab.—*Stick of eels*, the number of twenty-five eels.—*Halliwell.*

STICK, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stuck.* [Sax. *stican*, *stician*; G. *stechen*; Dan. *stikker.*] 1. To pierce; to stab; to cause to enter, as a pointed instrument; hence, to kill by piercing. 2. To thrust in; to fasten or cause to remain by piercing. 3. To fasten; to attach by causing to adhere to the surface. 4. To set; to fix in. 5. To set with something pointed. 6. To fix on a pointed instrument.—*To stick out*, to project, or cause to be prominent.

STICK, *v. i.* 1. To adhere; to hold to by cleaving to the surface, as by tenacity or attraction. 2. To be united; to be inseparable; to cling fast to, as something reproachful. 3. To rest with the memory; to abide. 4. To stop; to be impeded by adhesion or obstruction. 5. To stop; to be arrested in a course. 6. To stop; to hesitate. 7. To adhere; to remain; to resist efforts to remove. 8. To cause difficulties or scruples; to cause to hesitate. 9. To be stopped or hindered from proceeding. 10. To be embarrassed or puzzled. 11. To adhere closely in friendship and affection.—*To stick to*, to adhere closely; to be constant; to be firm.—*To stick by.* 1. To adhere closely; to be constant. 2. To be troublesome by adhering.—*To stick upon*, to dwell upon; not to forsake.—*To stick out*, to project; to be prominent.

STICK'-LAC, *n.* Lac in its natural state, incrusting small twigs.

STICK'I-NESS, *n.* The quality of a thing which makes it adhere to a plane surface; adhesiveness; viscousness; glutinousness; tenacity.

STICK'LE (stik'l), *v. i.* 1. To take part with one side or other. 2. To contend; to contest; to altercate. 3. To trim; to play fast and loose; to pass from one side to the other.

STICK'LE, *v. t.* To arbitrate.—*Drayton.*

STICK'LE-BACK, *n.* The name given to certain small fishes of the genus *gasterosteus*, from the spines on their backs, ventral fins, &c.

STICK'LER, *n.* 1. A sidesman to fencers; a second to a duelist; one who stands to judge a combat. 2. An obstinate contender about any thing.—3. *Formerly*, an officer who cut wood for the priory of Ederose, within the king's parks of Clarendon.—*Cowel.*

STICK'LING, *ppr.* Trimming; contending obstinately.

STICK'Y, *a.* Having the quality of adhering to a surface adhesive; gluey; viscous; viscid; glutinous; tenacious.

STID'DY, *n.* [Ice. *stedia.*] An anvil; also, a smith's shop.—*Halliwell.* [*Various dialects.*]

STIFF, *a.* [Sax. *stif*; G. *steif*; D., Sw. *stuf*; Dan. *stiv.*] 1. Not easily bent; not flexible or pliant; not flaccid. 2. Not liquid or fluid; not soft nor hard. 3. Impetuous in motion; as, a *stiff* breeze. 4. Not easily subdued. 5. Firm in perseverance or resistance; as, *stiff* in opinions. 6. Not natural and easy; as, *stiff* language. 7. Formal in manner; not easy or natural; as, *stiff* manners. 8. Strong,

ly maintained, or asserted with good evidence.—9. In *seamen's language*, a *stiff* vessel is one that will bear a press of canvas without careening much. *Totten.*—Syn. Rigid; inflexible; strong; hardy; stubborn; obstinate; pertinacious harsh; formal; constrained; affected; starched; rigorous.

STIFF-HEART'ED (-härt'ed), *a.* [*stiff* and *heart.*] Obstinate; stubborn; contumacious.—*Ezek.*, ii.

STIFF-NECK'ED (-nekt), *a.* [*stiff* and *neck.*] Stubborn; inflexibly obstinate; contumacious.—*Denham.*

STIFF'EN (stif'n), *v. t.* [Sax. *stiſian*; Sw. *styfna*; D. *styven*: G. *steifen.*] 1. To make stiff; to make less pliant or flexible. 2. To make torpid. 3. To inspissate; to make more thick or viscous.

STIFF'EN (stif'n), *v. i.* 1. To become stiff; to become more rigid or less flexible. 2. To become more thick or less soft; to be inspissated; to approach to hardness. 3. To become less susceptible of impression; to become less tender or yielding; to grow more obstinate.

STIFF'ENED (stif'nd), *pp.* or *a.* Made stiff or less pliant.

STIFF'EN-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making or becoming less pliable, or more thick, or more obstinate.

STIFF'EN-ING, *n.* Something that is used to make a substance more stiff or less soft.

STIFF'LY, *adv.* 1. Firmly; strongly.—*Bacon.* 2. Rigidly; obstinately; with stubbornness.

STIFF'NESS, *n.* 1. Rigidness; want of pliableness or flexibility; the firm texture or state of a substance which renders it difficult to bend it. 2. Thickness; spissitude; a state between softness and hardness. 3. Torpidness; inaptitude to motion. 4. Tension. 5. Obstinacy; stubbornness; contumaciousness. 6. Formality of manner; constraint; affected precision. 7. Rigorousness; harshness. 8. Affected or constrained manner of expression or writing; want of natural simplicity and ease.

STI'FLE (sti'fl), *v. t.* [Fr. *etouffer*, to stifle; L. *stipo.*] 1. To suffocate; to stop the breath or action of the lungs by crowding something into the windpipe, or by infusing a substance into the lungs, or by other means; to choke. 2. To stop. 3. To oppress; to stop the breath temporarily. 4. To extinguish; to deaden; to quench. 5. To suppress; to hinder from transpiring or spreading. 6. To extinguish; to check or restrain and destroy; to suppress. 7. To suppress or repress; to conceal; to withhold from escaping or manifestation. 8. To suppress; to destroy; to smother.

STI'FLE, *n.* 1. The joint of a horse next to the buttock, and corresponding to the knee in man. 2. A disease in the knee-pan of a horse or other animal.

STI'FLED, *pp.* or *a.* Suffocated; suppressed.

† STI'FLE-MENT, *n.* Something that might be suppressed or concealed.—*Brewer.*

STI'FLING, *ppr.* Suffocating; suppressing.

STIGH, *n.* *See* Sty.

STIG'MA, *n.* [L.] 1. A brand; a mark made with a burning iron. 2. Any mark of infamy; any reproachful conduct which stains the purity or darkens the lustre of reputation.—3. In *botany*, the top of the pistil. It is without epidermis, and is the part upon which the pollen falls.

STIG-MA'RI-A, *n.* A fossil coal plant, having a large dome-shaped trunk or stem.—*Buckland.*

STIG'MA-TA, *n. pl.* 1. The apertures in the bodies of insects, communicating with the tracheæ or air-vessels; the spiracles.—2. In the *Roman Catholic Church*, marks said to have been supernaturally impressed on the bodies of certain persons, in imitation of the wounds on the crucified body of Christ.—*Mosheim.*

STIG-MAT'IC, } *a.* 1. Marked with a stigma, or with
STIG-MAT'IC-AL, } something reproachful to character. 2. Impressing with infamy or reproach.

STIG-MAT'IC, *n.* 1. A notorious profligate, or criminal who has been branded; [*little used.*] 2. One who bears about him the marks of infamy or punishment; [*little used.*] 3. One on whom nature has set a mark of deformity; [*little used.*]

STIG-MAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With a mark of infamy or deformity.

STIG'MA-TIZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *stigmatiser.*] 1. To mark with a brand. 2. To set a mark of disgrace on; to disgrace with some note of reproach or infamy.

STIG'MA-TIZED, *pp.* Marked with disgrace.

STIG'MA-TIZ-ING, *ppr.* Branding with infamy.

STIG'O-NO-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. στιγων, from στιζω, and μαντεια.] Divination by writing on the bark of a tree.—*Ash.*

STI'LAR, *a.* Pertaining to the stile of a dial.—*Mozon.*

STIL'BITE, *n.* [Gr. στιλβω.] A mineral of the zeolite family, occurring in white or yellowish, semi-pellucid, rectangular crystals, pearly and highly foliated in one direction; also, in sheaf-like aggregations and foliated masses. It consists of silica, alumina, lime, and water.—*Dana.*

STILE, *n.* [This is another spelling of *style.* *See* Style and Still.] A pin set on the face of a dial to form a shadow.

STILE, *n.* [Sax. *stigel*; Dan. *steil.*] 1. A step or a set of steps for ascending and descending, in passing a fence or wall. *Swift.*—2. In *architecture*, the upright piece in framing or paneling.—*Brande.*

STI-LET'TO, *n.* [It. dim. from *stilo.*] 1. A small dagger with a round, pointed blade. 2. A pointed instrument for making eyelet-holes in working muslin, lace, &c.

STI-LET'TO, *v. t.* To stab or pierce with a stiletto.—*Bacon.*

STI-LET'TOED, *pp.* or *a.* Stabbed or pricked with a stilet to.—*Chesterfield.*

STILL, *v. t.* [Sax. *stillan*; G., D. *stillen*; Dan. *stiller.*] 1 To put a stop to, as motion or agitation; to make quiet 2. To put a stop to, as noise. 3. To put a stop to, as tu mult, agitation, or excitement.—Syn. To quiet; calm; al lay; lull; pacify; appease; subdue; suppress; silence; stop; check; restrain.

STILL, *a.* 1. Without noise; uttering no sound. 2. Not disturbed by noise. 3. Without motion. 4. Without agitation.—Syn. Quiet; calm; noiseless; serene; motionless; inert; stagnant.

STILL, *n.* Calm; silence; freedom from noise. [*A poetic word.*]

STILL, *adv.* 1. To this time; till now. 2. Nevertheless; notwithstanding. 3. It precedes or accompanies words denoting increase of degree; as, a *still* further advancement of prices may be expected. 4. Always; ever; continually.—*Pope.* 5. After that: after what is stated. 6. In continuation.

STILL, *n.* [L. *stillo.*] A vessel, boiler, or copper used in the distillation of liquors; also, apparatus for distilling; sometimes a distillery.

STILL, *v. t.* [L. *stillo.*] To expel spirit from liquor by heat and condense it in a refrigeratory; to distill.

† STILL, *v. i.* To drop. *See* Distill.

STILL'-BORN, *a.* 1. Dead at the birth. 2. Abortive.

STILL'-BURN, *v. t.* To burn in the process of distillation.

STILL'-LIFE, *n.* In *painting*, a picture of dead game, veg etables, and other things destitute of life.—*Mason.*

STILL'-ROOM, *n.* An apartment for distilling.

STILL'-STAND, *n.* Absence of motion. [*Little used.*]

STIL-LA-TI'TIOUS (-tish'us), *a.* [L. *stillatitius.*] Falling in drops; drawn by a still.

STIL'LA-TO-RY, *n.* 1. An alembic; a vessel for distillation; [*little used.*] 2. A laboratory; a room in which distillation is performed; [*little used.*]

STILLED, *pp.* Calmed; appeased; quieted; silenced.

STILL'ER, *n.* One who stills or quiets.

STIL'LI-CIDE, *n.* [L. *stillicidium.*] A continual falling or succession of drops.—*Bacon.* [*Not much used.*]

STIL-LI-CID'I-OUS, *a.* Falling in drops.—*Brown.*

STILL'ING, *ppr.* Calming; silencing; quieting.

STILL'ING, *n.* 1. The act of calming, silencing, or quieting. 2. A stand for casks.

STILL'NESS, *n.* 1. Freedom from noise or motion; calmness; quiet; silence. 2. Freedom from agitation or excitement. 3. Habitual silence; taciturnity.

STILL'Y, *a.* Still; quiet; calm.—*T. More.* [*An old word, used chiefly in poetry.*]

STILL'Y, *adv.* 1. Silently; without noise. 2. Calmly; quietly; without tumult.

STILP-NO-SID'E-RITE, *n.* [Gr. στιλπνος and σιδηρος.] An ore of iron, also called pitchy iron ore, occurring massive, in curved concretions, with a splendent, resinous lustre. —*Ure.*

STILT, *n.* [G. *stelze*; D. *stelt.*] A stilt is a piece of wood often with a shoulder, to raise the foot above the ground in walking.

STILT, *v. t.* 1. To raise on stilts; to elevate.—*Young.* 2. To raise by unnatural means.

STILT'-BIRD, *n.* A long-legged bird; particularly applied to a bird called the long-legged plover, of the genus *himantopus.*—*Brande.*

STILTED, *pp.* 1. Raised on stilts. 2. Unreasonably elevated.

STILT'ING, *ppr.* Raising on stilts.

STIME, *n.* A glimpse.—*Halliwell.* [*North of England.*]

STIM'U-LANT, *a.* [L. *stimulans.*] In *medicine*, producing a quickly-diffused and transient increase of vital energy and strength of action in the heart and arteries.

STIM'U-LANT, *n.* In *medicine*, an article which produces a quickly-diffused and transient increase of vital energy and strength of action in the heart and arterial system.

STIM'U-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *stimulo.*] 1. To excite to action or more vigorous exertion by some pungent motive or by persuasion.—2. In *medicine*, to produce a quickly-diffused and transient increase of vital energy and strength of action in the heart and arteries.—Syn. To animate; incite encourage; impel; urge; instigate; imitate; exasperate incense.

STIM'U-LA-TED, *pp.* Goaded; roused or excited to more vigorous exertion.

STIM'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Goading; exciting to more vigorous exertion.

STIM-U-LA'TION, *n.* 1. The act of goading or exciting.—2.

In medicine, a quickly-diffused and transient increase of vital energy and strength of action in the heart and arteries.

STIM'Ū-LA-TĪVE, *a.* Having the quality of stimulating.

STIM'Ū-LA-TĪVE, *n.* That which stimulates; that which rouses into more vigorous action.

STIM'Ū-LĀ-TOR, *n.* One who stimulates.

STIM'Ū-LUS, *n.* [L.] 1. *Literally*, a goad; hence, something that rouses the mind or spirits —2. In *medicine*, that which produces a quickly-diffused and transient increase of vital energy and strength of action in the circulating system.

STING, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stung*. *Stang* is *obsolete*. [Goth. *stigcwan*; Sax. *stingan, styngan*.] 1. To pierce with the sharp-pointed instrument with which certain animals are furnished, such as bees, wasps, scorpions, and the like. 2. To pain acutely.

STING, *n.* [Sax. *sting, stincg*.] 1. A sharp-pointed weapon by which certain animals are armed by nature for their defense. 2. The thrust of a sting into the flesh. 3. Any thing that gives acute pain. 4. The point in the last verse. 5. That which gives the principal pain, or constitutes the principal terror.

STING'ER, *n.* That which stings, vexes, or gives acute pain.

STIN'GI-LY, *adv.* [from *stingy*.] With mean covetousness; in a niggardly manner.

STIN'GI-NESS, *n.* [from *stingy*.] Extreme avarice; mean covetousness; niggardliness; sordidness.

STING'ING-LY, *adv.* With stinging.

STING'LESS, *a.* [from *sting*.] Having no sting.

STIN"GO, *n.* [from the sharpness of the taste.] Old beer.—*Addison.* [*A cant word.*]

STIN'GY, *a.* [W. *ystang*.] Extremely close and covetous; meanly avaricious; niggardly; narrow-hearted. [*A low word.*]

STINK, *v. i.*; pret. *stank* or *stunk*. [Sax. *stincan*; G., D. *stinken*.] To emit a strong, offensive smell.

STINK, *n.* A strong, offensive smell.—*Dryden.*

STINK'-POT, *n.* An earthen jar, charged with powder, grenades, and other materials of an offensive and suffocating smell; sometimes used in boarding an enemy's vessel.—*Mar. Dict.*

STINK'-STONE, *n.* Swine-stone, a variety of carbonate of lime, which emits a fetid odor on being struck.—*Dana.*

STINK'ARD, *n.* 1. A mean, stinking, paltry fellow. 2. A mephitic, burrowing quadruped, the *mydaus meliceps* of Cuvier, about 18 inches in length, found in Java and Sumatra.—*C. H. Smith.*

STINK'ER, *n.* Something intended to offend by the smell.—*Harvey.*

STINK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Emitting a strong, offensive smell.

STINK'ING-LY, *adv.* With an offensive smell.—*Shak.*

STINT, *v. t.* [Sax. *stintan*, to stint or stunt; Ice. *stunta*.] 1. To restrain within certain limits; to bound; to confine; to limit. 2. To assign a certain task in labor, which being performed, the person is excused from further labor for the day, or for a certain time; [*a common use of the word in America.*]

STINT, *n.* A small bird of the sand-piper kind.

STINT, *n.* 1. Limit; bound; restraint.—*Dryden.* 2. Quantity assigned; proportion allotted.—*Shak.*

STINT'ANCE, *n.* Restraint; stoppage. [*Not used, or local.*]

STINT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Restrained to a certain limit or quantity.

STINT'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being stinted.

STINT'ER, *n.* He or that which stints.

STINT'ING, *ppr.* Restraining within certain limits; assigning a certain quantity to; limiting.

STĪPE, *n.* [L. *stipes*.] In *botany*, the base of a frond; or a species of stem passing into leaves; the stalk of an agaric or mushroom.

STI'PEND, *n.* [L. *stipendium*.] Settled pay for services, whether daily or monthly wages, or an annual salary.—SYN. Allowance; compensation; salary; hire; wages.

STI'PEND, *v. t.* To pay by settled wages.—*Shelton.*

* STI-PEND'I-A-RY, *a.* [L. *stipendiarius*.] Receiving wages or salary; performing services for a stated price or compensation.—*Knolles.*

* STI-PEND'I-A-RY, *n.* One who performs services for a settled compensation, either by the day, month, or year.

STĪPI-TATE, *a.* In *botany*, supported by a stipe; elevated on a stipe, as pappus.—*Martyn.*

STIP'PLE (stip'pl), *v. t.* In *engraving and miniature painting*, to form or execute by a succession of dots or small points.—*Jocelyn.*

STIP'PLED, *pp.* Formed or executed in dots.

STIP'PLING, *ppr.* Forming or executing in dots.

STIP'PLING, *n.* In *engraving and miniature painting*, a mode of execution which produces the effect by a succession of dots or small points.—*Jocelyn.*

STIP'TIC, *n.* *See* STYPTIC.

STIPŪ-LA, } *n.* [L. *stipula*.] In *botany*, an appendage at
STIPŪLE, } the base of petioles; a leafy appendage to the proper leaves or to their footstalks.

STIP-Ū-LĀ'CEOUS, } *a.* [from L. *stipula, stipularis*.] 1.
STIPŪ-LAR, } Resembling stipules; consisting of stipules. 2. Growing on stipules, or close to them.

STIPŪ-LĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *stipulor*.] 1. To make an agreement or covenant with any person or company to do or forbear any thing; to contract; to settle terms. 2. To bargain; to contract; to engage.

STIP'Ū-LATE, *a.* Having stipules on it.

STIPŪ-LĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Agreed; contracted; covenanted.

STIPŪ-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Agreeing; contracting.

STIP-Ū-LĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *stipulatio*.] 1. The act of agreeing and covenanting; a contracting or bargaining. 2. An agreement or covenant made by one person with another for the performance or forbearance of some act; a contract or bargain.—3. In *botany*, the situation and structure of the stipules.

STIPŪ-LĀ-TOR, *n.* One who stipulates or covenants.

STIPŪLE. *See* STIPULA.

STIPŪLED, *a.* Furnished with stipules.—*Smith.*

STIR (stur), *v. t.* [Sax. *stirian, styrian*; D. *stooren*; G. *stören*.] 1. To change place in any manner. 2 To agitate; to bring into debate. 3. To incite to action; to instigate. 4. To put into motion.—*To stir up.* 1. To instigate or inflame the passions of. 2. To put into action; to begin. 3. To quicken; to enliven. 4. To disturb.—SYN. To move; incite; awaken; rouse; animate; stimulate; excite; provoke.

STIR (stur), *v. i.* 1. To move one's self. 2. To go or be carried in any manner. 3. To be in motion; not to be still. 4. To become the object of notice or conversation. 5. To rise in the morning.—*Shak.*; [*colloquial.*]

STIR (stur), *n.* [W. *ystwr*.] 1. Agitation; tumult; bustle; noise or various movements. 2. Public disturbance or commotion; tumultuous disorder; seditious uproar. 3 Agitation of thoughts; conflicting passions.

STIR'A-BOUT (stur'-), *n.* A Yorkshire dish, formed of oat meal, boiled in water to a certain consistency.—*Malone.*

STIRI-Ā-TED, *a.* [L. *striia*, an icicle.] Adorned with pend ants like icicles.

STIRI-OUS, *a.* Resembling icicles.—*Brown.* [*Little used.*]

STIRK (sturk), *n.* A young ox or heifer.—*Halliwell.*

STIR'LESS, *a.* Still without stirring.

† STIRP, *n.* [L. *stirps*.] Stock; race; family.—*Bacon.*

STIRRED (sturd), *pp.* Moved; agitated; put in action.

STIR'RER, *n.* 1. One who is in motion. 2. One who puts in motion. 3. A riser in the morning. 4. An inciter or exciter; an instigator.—5. A *stirrer up*, an exciter; an instigator.

STIR'RING, *ppr.* or *a.* Moving; putting in motion.—SYN. Animating; arousing; awakening; stimulating; quickening; exciting.

STIR'RING, *n.* The act of moving or putting in motion.

* STIR'RUP (stur'rup), *n.* [Sax. *stige-rapa*.] 1. A kind of ring or bent piece of metal, horizontal on one side, for receiving the foot of the rider, and attached to a strap which is fastened to the saddle; used to assist persons in mounting a horse, and to enable them to sit steadily in riding, as well as to relieve them by supporting a part of the weight of the body.—2. Among *seamen*, a rope secured to a yard, with a thimble in its lower end, for reeving a foot-rope.

STIR'RUP-CUP, *n.* A parting cup on horseback.

STIR'RUP-LEATH-ER (stur'rup-leth-er), *n.* A strap that supports a stirrup.

STITCH, *v. t.* [Ger. *sticken*; D. *stikken*; Dan. *stikker*; Sw *sticka*.] 1. To sew with a back puncture of the needle, so as to double the thread; as, to *stitch* a wristband; to sew or unite together; as, to *stitch* the leaves of a book. 2. To form land into ridges; [*New England.*]

STITCH, *v. i.* To practice stitching.

STITCH, *n.* 1. A single pass of a needle in sewing. 2. A single turn of the thread round a needle in knitting; a link of yarn. 3. A land; the space between two double furrows in plowed ground.—*Halliwell.* 4. A local, sharp pain; an acute, lancinating pain, like the piercing of a needle.

STITCH'-FALL-EN, *a.* Fallen, as a stitch in knitting.

STITCH'-WORT (-wurt), *n.* 1. A plant; chamomile. 2. A grassy-looking plant, of the genus *stellaria*.

STITCHED (sticht), *pp.* or *a.* Sewed with a back puncture of the needle; sewed together.

STITCH'EL, *n.* A kind of hairy wool. [*Local.*]

STITCH'ER, *n.* One who stitches.

STITCH'ER-Y, *n.* Needle-work.—*Shak.* [*In contempt.*]

STITCH'ES, *n. pl.* Sharp twinges of pain.

STITCH'ING, *ppr.* Sewing in a particular manner.

STITCH'ING, *n.* 1. The act of stitching. 2. Work done by sewing in a particular manner. 3. The forming of land into ridges or divisions.

† STITH, *a.* [Sax.] Strong; rigid.

STITH'Y, *n.* [Ice. *stedia*.] 1. An anvil.—*Shak.*—*Halliwell.* 2. A disease in oxen.

STITH'Y, *v. t.* To forge on an anvil. [*Local.*]

STITH'Y-ING, *ppr.* Forging on an anvil.

STIVE, *v. t.* [*See* STUFF *and* STEW.] 1. To stuff up close. —*Sandys*; [*little used.*] 2. To make hot, sultry, and close. —*Wotton*; [*obs.*]

STIVER, *n.* [Sw. *stifver*; D. *stuiver.*] A Dutch coin and money of account, of the value of two cents, or about one penny sterling.

STOAK, *v. t.* In *seamen's language*, to stop; to choke.

STOAT, *n.* An animal of the weasel tribe. When of a red color, it is generally named the *stoat*; when white, the *ermine.*

† STŌ'CAH, *n.* [Ir. and Erse.] An attendant; a wallet-boy.

STOCADE', } *n.* [It. *staccato*; Sp. *estocada*; Fr. *estocade.*]
STOCADO', } 1. A stab; a thrust with a rapier. 2. A fence or barrier made with stakes or posts planted in the earth; a slight fortification; [*see* STOCKADE.]

STOCADE', *v. t.* To fortify with sharpened posts.

STOCADED, *pp.* Fortified with sharpened posts.

STOCADING, *ppr.* Fortifying with sharpened posts.

† STO-CHASTIC, *a.* [Gr. στοχαστικος.] Conjectural; able to conjecture.—*Brown.*

STOCK, *n.* [Sax. *stoc*; Ger. *stock*; D., Dan. *stok*; Sw. *stock*; Fr. *estoc*; It. *stocco.*] 1. The stem or main body of a tree or other plant; the fixed, strong, firm part; the origin and support of the branches.—*Job*, xiv. 2. The stem in which a graft is inserted, and which is its support. 3. A post; something fixed, solid, and senseless. 4. A person very stupid, dull, and senseless. 5. The part of a tool for boring wood with a crank, whose end rests against the breast of the workman.—*Gwilt.* 6. The wood in which the barrel of a musket or other fire-arm is fixed. 7. A thrust with a rapier; [*obs.*] 8. A cravat or band for the neck. 9. A cover for the leg; [*obs.*, now *stocking.*] 10. The original progenitor; also, the race or line of a family; the progenitors of a family, and their direct descendants; lineage; family. 11. The money or goods employed in trade, manufactures, insurance, banking, &c. 12. Money lent to government, or property in a public debt. 13. Supply provided.—14. In *agriculture*, the domestic animals or beasts belonging to the owner of a farm; as, a *stock* of cattle, or of sheep; also, other property on a farm. 15. Living beasts shipped to a foreign country; [*America.*]—16. In the *West Indies*, the slaves of a plantation.—17. *Stocks, pl.*, a machine consisting of two pieces of timber, in which the legs of criminals are confined by way of punishment. 18. The frame or timbers on which a ship rests while building. 19. The *stock* of an anchor is the piece of timber into which the shank is inserted. *Mar. Dict.*—20. In *book-keeping*, the owner or owners of the books.—SYN. Fund; capital; store; supply; accumulation; hoard; provision.

STOCK, *v. t.* 1. To store; to supply; to fill. 2. To lay up in store. 3. To put in the stocks; [*little used.*] 4. To pack; to put into a pack. 5. To supply with domestic animals. 6. To supply with seed; [*American farmers.*] 7. To suffer cows to retain their milk for twenty-four hours or more, previous to sale.—*To stock up*, to extirpate; to dig up.—*Edwards, West Indies.*

STOCK'-BROK-ER, *n.* A broker who deals in the purchase and sale of stocks or shares in the public funds.

STOCK'-DOVE (-duv), *n.* [*stock* and *dove.*] The wood-pigeon of Europe, formerly supposed to be the original *stock* of the common pigeon, but now recognized as a separate species.

STOCK'-FISH, *n.* Cod dried hard and without salt.

STOCK-GIL'LY-FLOW-ER, *n.* A plant, a species of cheiranthus. [Sometimes written *stock July flower.*]

STOCK'-JOB-BER, *n.* [*stock* and *job.*] One who speculates in the public funds for gain; one whose occupation is to buy and sell stocks.

STOCK'-JOB-BING, *n.* The act or art of dealing in the public funds.—*Encyc.*

STOCK'-LOCK, *n.* [*stock* and *lock.*] A lock fixed in a wooden case or frame.—*Buchanan.*—*Moxon.*

STOCK'-STILL, *a.* Still, as a fixed post; perfectly still.

STOCK-ADE', *n.* [*See* STOCCADE.] 1. In *fortification*, a sharpened post or stake set in the earth. 2. A line of posts or stakes set in the earth as a fence or barrier.

STOCK-ADE', *v. t.* To surround or fortify with sharpened posts fixed in the ground.

STOCK-ADED, *pp.* Fortified with stockades.

STOCK-ADING, *ppr.* Fortifying with sharpened posts or stakes.

STOCK'HOLD-ER, *n.* A shareholder or proprietor of stock in the public funds, or in the funds of a bank or other company. [*United States.*]

STOCK'ING, *n.* [from *stock*; Ir. *stoca.*] A garment made to cover the foot and leg.

STOCK'ING, *v. t.* To dress in stockings.—*Dryden.*

STOCK'ISH, *a.* Hard; stupid; blockish.—*Shak.* [*Little used.*]

STOCKS, *n. pl.* *See under* STOCK.

STOCK'Y, *a.* Thick and firm; stout.—A *stocky* person is one rather thick than tall or corpulent.—*Addison.* [*Local.*]

STŌ'IC, *n.* [Gr. στωικος.] A disciple of the philosopher Zeno, who founded a sect. He taught that men should be free from passion, unmoved by joy or grief, and submissive to the irresistible necessity by which every thing is directed.

STŌ'IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to the Stoics, or to their doc-
STŌ'IC-AL, } trines. 2. Not affected by passion; unfeeling; manifesting indifference to pleasure or pain.

STŌ'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of the Stoics; without apparent feeling or sensibility; with indifference to pleasure or pain.

STŌ'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The state of being Stoical; indifference to pleasure or pain.

STŌ'I-CISM, *n.* 1. The opinions and maxims of the Stoics. 2. A real or pretended indifference to pleasure or pain; insensibility.

STŌKE, Sax. *stocce, stoc*, place, is the same word as *stock*, differently applied. It is found in many English names of towns.

STŌ'KER, *n.* One who looks after the fire in a brew-house or steam-engine, &c.

STŌ'LA, *n.* [Gr. στολη.] A long garment descending to the ankles, worn by Roman women.

STŌLE, *pret.* of *steal.*

STŌLE, *n.* [L., It. *stola*; Sp. *estola.*] 1. In the *Roman Catholic Church*, a long and narrow scarf, with fringed extremities, worn by a priest around the neck, and crossed over the breast in front.—*Hook.* 2. [L. *stolo.*] A sucker; a shoot from the root of a plant, by which some plants may be propagated; [written, also, *stool.*]—*Groom of the stole*, the first lord of the bed-chamber, in the household of the King of England.—*Brande.*

STŌ'LEN (stōl'n), *pp.* or *a.*, from *steal.*

† STOL'ID, *a.* [L. *stolidus.*] Dull; foolish; stupid.

STO-LID'I-TY, *n.* Dullness of intellect; stupidity. [*Rare.*]

STŌ'LON, *n.* [L. *stolo.*] In *botany*, a runner or shoot proceeding horizontally from a plant, as in the strawberry.

STOL-O-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *stolo* and *fero.*] Producing suckers; putting forth suckers.—*Martyn.*

STŌ'MA, *n.*, } [Gr.] In *botany*, terms applied to oval
STOM'A-TA, *n. pl.* } spaces between the sides of cells, opening into intercellular cavities in the subjacent tissue, and bordered by a rim.—*Lindley.*

STO-MAC'A-CE, *n.* [Gr. στομα and κακος.] A fetor of breath, arising from ulcerated gums.—*Brande.*

STŌM'ACH (stum'ak), *n.* [L. *stomachus*; It. *stomacho*; Fr. *estomac.*] 1. In *animal bodies*, a membranous receptacle, the principal organ of digestion, in which food is prepared for entering into the several parts of the body, for its nourishment. 2. Appetite; the desire of food caused by hunger. 3. Inclination; liking. 4. Anger; violence of temper. 5. Sullenness; resentment; willful obstinacy; stubbornness. 6. Pride; haughtiness. [*Rare, or inelegant in all the senses except the first.*]

STŌM'ACH, *v. t.* [L. *stomachor.*] 1. To resent; to remember with anger. 2. To brook; to bear without open resentment or without opposition; [*not elegant.*]

† STŌM'ACH, *v. i.* To be angry.—*Hooker.*

STŌM'ACH-PUMP, *n.* A small pump or syringe, with a flexible tube, for drawing liquids from the stomach, or for injecting them into it.

† STŌM'ACH-AL. *a.* [Fr. *stomacal.*] Cordial; helping the stomach.—*Cotgrave.*

STŌM'ACHED, *a.* Filled with resentment.—*Shak.*

STŌM'A-CHER, *n.* An ornament or support to the breast, worn by females.—*Isa.*, iii.—*Shak.*

STŌM'ACH-FUL (stum'ak-), *a.* Willfully obstinate; stubborn; perverse.—*L'Estrange.*

STŌM'ACH-FUL-NESS, *n.* Stubbornness; sullenness; perverse obstinacy.

STO-MACHIC } (sto-mak'ik-), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the
STO-MACHIC-AL } stomach. 2. Strengthening to the stomach; exciting the action of the stomach.

STO-MACH'IC, *n.* A medicine that excites the action and strengthens the stomach.

† STŌM'ACH-ING, *n.* Resentment.

STŌM'ACH-ING (stum'ak-ing), *ppr.* Brooking; bearing without open resentment.

STŌM'ACH-LESS, *a.* Being without a stomach or appetite.—*Hall.*

† STŌM'ACH-OUS, *a.* Stout; sullen; obstinate.—*Spenser.*

† STŌM'ACH-Y (stum'ak-e), *a.* Obstinate; sullen.—*Jennings.*

STŌ'MA-POD, *n.* [Gr. στομα and πους.] One of an order of crustaceous animals, including the squilla, in which several organs of the mouth have the form of feet.—*Dana.*

STOMP, a vulgar pronunciation of *stamp*, which see.

† STOND, *n.* [for *stand.*] A stop; a post; a station.

STŌNE, *n.* [Sax. *stan*; Goth. *staina*; G. *stein*; D., Dan. *steen.*] 1. A mass of concreted earthy or mineral matter.—In *popular language*, a *stone* is distinguished from a *rock*, which is of larger size, and from *gravel* and *sand*, which are the finer or smaller kinds. *Stone* is often used

in the *singular*, for the substance or material of which stones are composed; as, an edifice of *stone*. 2. A gem; a precious stone. 3. Any thing made of stone; a mirror. 4. A calculous concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the disease arising from a calculus. 5. A testicle. 6. The nut of a drupe or stone-fruit; or the hard covering inclosing the kernel, and itself inclosed by the pulpy pericarp.—7. In *Great Britain*, the weight of fourteen pounds, [8, 12, 14, or 16.] 8. A monument erected to preserve the memory of the dead. 9. It is used to express torpidness and insensibility.—10. *Stone* is prefixed to some words to qualify their signification; as, *stone* dead. [See *Philosopher's stone*, under PHILOSOPHER.]—*To leave no stone unturned*, to spare no exertions for the attainment of an object.

STŌNE, *a.* Made of stone, or like stone; as, a *stone* jug.

STŌNE, *v. t.* [Sax. *stænan.*] 1. To pelt, beat, or kill with stones. 2. To harden; [*little used.*] 3. To free from stones. 4. To wall or face with stones; to line or fortify with stones.

STŌNE'-BLĪND, *a.* Blind as a stone; perfectly blind.

STŌNE'-BŌR-ER, *n.* An animal that bores stones; applied to certain bivalve mollusks which form holes in rocks.—*Kirby.*

STŌNE'-BŌW, *n.* A cross-bow for shooting stones.

STŌNE'-BREĀK, *n.* [L. *saxifraga.*] A plant.

STŌNE'-CHAT, } *n.* [*stone* and *chatter.*] A small bird

STŌNE'-CHAT-TER, } allied to the English robin redbreast. Its note often resembles the knocking together of two stones.

STŌNE'-CŌAL, *n.* Hard coal; mineral coal.

STŌNE'-CRĀY, *n.* A distemper in hawks.

STŌNE'-CROP, *n.* [Sax. *stan-crop.*] 1. A sort of tree.—*Mortimer.* 2. A low succulent plant of the genus *sedum*, growing on rocks and dry, arid places.—*Loudon.*

STŌNE'-CUR-LEW, *n.* A large species of the plover family, which frequents stony places; also called *thick-kneed plover* or *bustard*, and *thick-knee.*

STŌNE'-CUT-TER, *n.* [*stone* and *cut.*] One whose occupation is to hew stones.—*Swift.*

STŌNE'-CUT-TING, *n.* The business of hewing stones for walls, steps, cornices, monuments, &c.

STŌNE'-DĒAD (-ded), *a.* As lifeless as a stone.

STŌNE'-ĒAT-ER, *n.* An animal that eats stone; applied to certain bivalve mollusks which form holes in rocks.—*Kirby.*

STŌNE'-FERN, *n.* [*stone* and *fern.*] A plant.

STŌNE'-FLĬ, *n.* [*stone* and *fly.*] An insect.—*Ainsworth.*

STŌNE'-FRŪIT, *n.* [*stone* and *fruit.*] Fruit whose seeds are covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp, as peaches, cherries, plums, &c.; a drupe.

STŌNE'-HĄWK, *n.* [*stone* and *hawk.*] A kind of hawk.

STŌNE'-HEĀRT-ED, } *a.* Hard-hearted; cruel; pitiless;

STŌNY-HEĀRT-ED, } unfeeling.

STŌNE'-HENGE, *n.* An assemblage of upright and horizontal stones on Salisbury Plain, England; generally supposed to be the remains of an ancient Druidical temple.—*P. Cyc.*

STŌNE'-HORSE, *n.* A horse not castrated.

STŌNE'-HOUSE, *n.* A house built of stone.

STŌNE'-PĂRS-LEY, *n.* A plant of the genus *bubon.*

STŌNE'-PIT, *n.* A pit or quarry where stones are dug.

STŌNE'-PITCH, *n.* Hard, inspissated pitch.

STŌNE'-PLŎV-ER (-pluv'er), *n.* A bird.

STŌNE'-SQUĀR-ER, *n.* [*stone* and *square.*] One who forms stones into squares.—1 *Kings*, v.

STŌNE'-STILL, *a.* [*stone* and *still.*] Still as a stone; perfectly still or motionless.

STŌNE'-WĄLL, *n.* A wall built of stones.

STŌNE'-WĀRE, *n.* [*stone* and *ware.*] A species of potter's-ware of a coarse kind, glazed and baked.

STŌNE'-WEED, *n.* A troublesome weed, of the genus *lithospermum*, having spear-shaped flowers with yellowish or milk-white corols.—*Farm. Encyc.*

STŌNE'-WŎRK (-wurk), *n.* [*stone* and *work.*] Work or wall consisting of stone; mason's work of stone.—*Mortimer.*

STŌNED, *pp.* Pelted or killed with stones; freed from stones; walled with stones.

STŌN'ER, *n.* One who beats or kills with stones; one who walls with stones.

STŌNE'S'-CĄST, } *n.* The distance which a stone may

STŌNE'S'-THRŌW, } be thrown by the hand.

STŌNE'S'-MICK-LE, *n.* A bird.—*Ainsworth.*

STŌN'I-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of abounding with stones. 2. Hardness of heart.—*Hammond.*

STŌN'Y, *a.* [D. *stenig*; G. *steinig.*] 1. Made of stone. 2. Consisting of stone. 3. Full of stones; abounding with stones. 4. Petrifying. 5. Hard; cruel; unrelenting; pitiless. 6. Insensible; obdurate; perverse; morally hard.

STŌN'Y-HEĀRT-ED, *a.* Hard-hearted.—*Scott.*

STOOD, *pret.* of *stand.*

STOOK, *n.* [Scotch; W. *ystwc.*] A small collection of sheaves set up in the field.—In *England*, a stook is twelve sheaves.

STOOK, *v. t.* To set up sheaves of grain in stooks. [*Local.*]

STOOK'ING, *n.* The act of setting up sheaves of grain in stooks or shocks.

STOOL, *n.* [Sax. *stol*; Goth. *stols*; G. *stuhl*; D., Dan. *stoel* Sw. *stol.*] 1. A seat without a back; a little form, consisting of a board with three or four legs, intended as a seat for one person. 2. The seat used in evacuating the contents of the bowels; hence, an evacuation; a discharge from the bowels. 3. [L. *stolo.*] The root or stem of a tree or shrub when cut off near the ground, from which shoots spring up. *Brande.*—*Stool of repentance*, in *Scotland*, an elevated seat in the church, on which persons sit as a punishment for fornication and adultery; the cutty-stool, which see.

STOOL, *v. i.* In *agriculture*, to ramify; to tiller, as grain; to shoot out suckers.

STOOL'-BĄLL, *n.* [*stool* and *ball.*] A play in which balls are driven from stool to stool.—*Prior.*

STOOM, *v. t.* To put bags of herbs or other ingredients into wine to prevent fermentation. [*Local.*]

STOOP, *v. i.* [Sax. *stupian*; D. *stuipen.*] 1. To bend the body downward and forward. 2. To bend the body or incline forward; to incline forward in standing or walking. 3. To bend or bow by compulsion. 4. To descend from rank or dignity; to condescend. 5. To be inferior; to acknowledge inferiority. 6. To come down on prey, as a hawk. 7. To alight from the wing. 8. To sink to a lower place.—SYN. To lean; yield; submit; condescend; descend; cower; shrink.

STOOP, *v. t.* 1. To cause to incline downward; to sink. 2. To cause to submit; [*little used.*]

STOOP, *n.* 1. The act of bending the body forward; inclination forward. 2. Descent from dignity or superiority; condescension. 3. Fall of a bird on his prey.

STOOP, *n.* [D. *stoep*, a step.] The steps of a door.—In *New England*, a *stoop* has a balustrade and seats on the sides

STOOP, *n.* [Sax. *stoppa*; D. *stoop.*] 1. A vessel of liquor, a flagon.—*Shak.* 2. A post fixed in the earth; [*local.*]

STOOPĒD (stoopt), *pp.* Caused to lean.

STOOP'ER, *n.* One who bends the body forward.

STOOP'ING, *ppr.* Bending the body forward; yielding, submitting; condescending; inclining.

STOOP'ING-LY, *adv.* With a bending of the body forward.

STOOR, *v. i.* To rise in clouds, as dust or smoke; from the Welsh *ystwr*, a stir.—*Halliwell.* [*Local.*]

STOOT'ER, *n.* A small silver coin in Holland, value 2½ stivers.—*P. Cyc.*

STOP, *v. t.* [D. *stoppen*; G. *stopfen*; Dan. *stopper*; Sw. *stoppa*; It. *stoppare.*] 1. To close, as an aperture, by filling or by obstructing. 2. To close up; to render impassable. 3. To arrest progress. 4. To check with an effectual obstruction. 5. To encounter with an effectual resistance 6. To check or prevent advancement. 7. To hinder from action or practice. 8. To put an end to any motion or action; to intercept. 9. To regulate the sounds of musical strings.—10. In *seamanship*, to make fast. 11. To point as a written composition; [*obs.*]—SYN. To obstruct; hinder; impede; repress; suppress; restrain; delay; interrupt.

STOP, *v. i.* 1. To cease to go forward. 2. To cease from any motion or course of action.

STOP, *n.* 1. Cessation of progressive motion. 2. Hinderance of progress; obstruction; act of stopping. 3. Repression; hinderance of operation or action. 4. Interruption. 5. Prohibition of sale. 6. That which obstructs; obstacle; impediment. 7. The instrument by which the sounds of wind-music are regulated. 8. Regulation of musical chords by the fingers. 9. The act of applying the stops in music. 10. A point or mark in writing, intended to distinguish the sentences, parts of a sentence, or clauses, and to show the proper pauses in reading.

STOP'-CŌCK, *n.* [*stop* and *cock.*] A pipe for letting out a fluid, stopped by a turning-cock.—*Grew.*

† STOP'-GAP, *n.* A temporary expedient.

† STOP'LESS, *a.* Not to be stopped.—*Davenant.*

STOP'PĄGE, *n.* The act of stopping or arresting progress or motion; or the state of being stopped.

STOPPĒD (stopt), *pp.* Closed; obstructed; hindered from proceeding; impeded; intercepted.

STOP'PER, *n.* 1. One who stops, closes, shuts, or hinders that which stops or obstructs; that which closes or fills a vent or hole in a vessel.—2. In *seamen's language*, a short piece of rope used for making something fast, as the anchor or cables.

STOP'PER, *v. t.* To close or secure with a stopper.

STOP'PERĒD, *pp.* or *a.* Closed or secured with a stopper

STOP'PER-ING, *ppr.* Closing or securing with a stopper.

STOP'PING, *ppr.* Closing; shutting; obstructing; hindering from proceeding; ceasing to go or move.

STOP'PLE (stop'pl), *n.* [Sw. *stopp.*] That which stops or closes the mouth of a vessel.

STŌR'ĄGE, *n.* 1. The act of depositing in a store or warehouse for safe keeping; or the safe keeping of goods in a

ware-house. 2. The price charged or paid for keeping goods in a store.

STŌ'RAX, *n.* [L. *styrax.*] An aromatic resinous substance, brought from Asiatic Turkey, where it is obtained from the tree *styrax officinalis.* It is used in medicine as an expectorant.—*Tully.*

STŌRE, *n.* [W. *ystor;* Sax., Dan. *stor;* Ir. *stor, storas.*] 1. A large number; [*obs.*] 2. A large quantity. 3. A stock provided; a large quantity for supply. 4. Quantity accumulated. 5. A store-house; a magazine; a ware-house.—6. In the *United States,* shops for the sale of goods of any kind, by wholesale or retail, are often called *stores.*—*In store,* in a state of accumulation; [*in a literal sense*;] hence, in a state of preparation for supply. [*See, also,* STORES.]—SYN. Fund; supply; abundance; plenty; accumulation; provision.

† STŌRE, *a.* Hoarded; laid up; as, *store* treasure.

STŌRE, *v. t.* 1. To furnish; to supply; to replenish. 2. To stock against a future time; to hoard. 3. To reposit in a store or ware-house for preservation; to ware-house.

STŌRE'-HOUSE, *n.* 1. A building for keeping grain or goods of any kind; a magazine; a repository; a ware-house. 2. A repository. 3. A great mass reposited; [*obs.*]

STŌRE'-KEEP-ER, *n.* [*store* and *keeper.*] A man who has the care of a store.

STŌRE'-ROOM, *n.* Room in a store-house or repository; a room in which articles are stored.

STŌRED, *pp.* 1. Furnished; supplied. 2. Laid up in store; ware-housed.

STŌR'ER, *n.* One who lays up or forms a store.

STŌRES, *n. pl.* 1. *Military* and *naval stores* are arms, ammunition, provisions, clothing, &c.—2. In *commercial navigation,* the supplies of different articles provided for the subsistence and accommodation of the ship's crew and passengers.—*M'Culloch.*

STOR'GE, *n.* [Gr.] Parental affection; that strong instinctive affection which animals have for their young.

† STŌ'RI-AL, *a.* [from *story.*] Historical.—*Chaucer.*

STŌ'RIED (stō'rid), *a.* [from *story.*] 1. Furnished with stories; adorned with historical paintings. 2. Related or referred to in story; told or recited in history.

† STŌ'RI-ER, *n.* A relater of stories; a historian.

† STŌ'RI-FŸ, *v. t.* To form or tell stories.—*Ch. R. Appeal.*

STŌR'ING, *ppr.* Laying up in a store or ware-house.

STORK, *n.* [Sax. *storc;* Dan., Sw. *stork.*] A large bird, with a long, straight, conical bill, allied to the heron. The stork is famed for its great affection toward its young, and the various species render important services to man in clearing away noxious animals and filth.

STORK'S'-BILL, *n.* A plant of the genus *pelargonium,* which see.—*Loudon.*

STORM, *n.* [Sax., D., Dan., Sw. *storm;* G. *sturm.*] 1. The violent action of one or more of the meteorological elements, wind, rain, snow, hail, or thunder and lightning; a tempest. 2. A violent assault on a fortified place; a furious attempt of troops to enter and take a fortified place by scaling the walls, forcing the gates, and the like. 3. Violent civil or political commotion; sedition; insurrection; also, clamor; tumult; disturbance of the peace. 4. Affliction; calamity; distress; adversity. 5. Violence; vehemence; tumultuous force.

STORM, *v. t.* To assault; to attack and attempt to take by scaling the walls, forcing gates or breaches, and the like.

STORM, *v. i.* 1. To raise a tempest. 2. To blow with violence; [*impersonally.*] 3. To rage; to be in a violent agitation of passion; to fume.

STORM'-BĒAT, *a.* Beaten or impaired by storms.

STORM'-MEN'A-CING, *a.* Threatening a storm.

STORM'-PET'REL, *n.* A name of certain small, black sea-birds, often seen during storms flying swiftly, or seeming to run upon the waves.

STORM'-PRE-SĀ'ĠING, *a.* Presaging a storm.—*Hemans.*

STORM'-SAIL, *n.* A coarse or strong sail used in gales of wind.—*Glynn.*

STORM'-TOSSED (-tost), *a.* Tossed by storms or high winds.

STORM'-VEXED, *a.* Harassed with storms.—*Coleridge.*

STORMED, *pp.* Assaulted by violence.

STORM'FUL, *a.* Abounding with storms.

STORM'FUL-NESS, *n.* Abundance of storms.—*Coleridge.*

STORM'I-NESS, *n.* Tempestuousness; the state of being agitated by violent winds.

STORM'ING, *ppr.* Attacking with violent force; raging.

STORM'Y, *a.* 1. Tempestuous; agitated with furious winds; boisterous. 2. Proceeding from violent agitation or fury. 3. Violent; passionate; [*unusual.*]

STORTH'ING, (storting), *n.* [Dan. *stor* and *ting.*] The parliament of Norway, elected once in three years.

STŌ'RY, *n.* [Sax. *stær, ster;* It. *storia;* L. *historia.*] 1. A verbal narration or recital of a series of facts or incidents. 2. A written narrative of a series of facts or events. 3. History a written narrative or account of past transactions, whether relating to nations or individuals. 4. Petty tale; relation of a single incident or of trifling incidents 5. A trifling tale; a fiction; a fable; as, the *story* of a fairy 6. A loft; a floor; or a set of rooms on the same floor or level. 7. A falsehood.—*Halliwell;* [*various dialects.*]

STŌ'RY, *v. t.* 1. To tell in historical relation; to narrate. 2. To range one under another.—*Bentley;* [*rare.*]

STŌ'RY-PŌST, *n.* A vertical post used to support a floor or superincumbent wall.

STŌ'RY-TELL-ER, *n.* [*story* and *tell.*] 1. One who tells stories; a narrator of a series of incidents. 2. A historian [*in contempt.*] 3. One who tells fictitious stories.

STŌ'RY-ING, *ppr.* Telling in historical relation.

STOT, *n.* [Sax. *stotte.*] 1. A horse.—*Chaucer;* [*not used.*] 2. A young bullock or steer.—*Walter Scott;* [*Scottish.*]

STŌTE. *See* STOAT.

† STOUND, *v. i.* [Ice. *stunde.*] 1. To be in pain or sorrow. 2. Stunned; *see* ASTOUND.

† STOUND, *n.* 1. Sorrow; grief. 2. A shooting pain. 3. Noise. 4. Astonishment; amazement. 5. [Dan. *stund.,* Hour; time; season. 6. A vessel to put small-beer in. *Halliwell;* [*local.*]

STŌUP, *n.* A flagon; a vessel or measure for liquids.—*Jamieson.* [*Scottish.*]

† STOUR, *n.* [Sax. *styrian.*] A battle or tumult; a river, as in the compound *Sturbridge.*

STOUT, *a.* [D. *stout;* Dan. *stöder.*] 1. Strong; lusty. 2. Bold; intrepid; valiant; brave. 3. Large; bulky; corpulent. 4. Proud; resolute; pertinacious; obstinate. 5. Strong; firm.

STOUT, *n.* A cant name for strong beer.—*Swift.*

STOUT'-BUILT (-bilt), } *a.* Having a stout frame.
STOUT'-MĀDE, }

STOUT'-HEART-ED, *a.* Having a stout heart.—*Scott.*

STOUT'LY, *adv.* Lustily; boldly; obstinately.

STOUTNESS, *n.* The state of being thickset, strong, bold, or obstinate.—SYN. Strength; bulk; courage; force; valor; lustiness; brawniness; boldness; fortitude; stubbornness.

STŌVE, *n.* [Sax. *stofa;* Sw. *stufva;* D. *stoof;* It. *stufa.*] 1 A hot-house; a house or room artificially warmed. 2. A small box with an iron pan, used for holding coals to warm the feet. 3. An iron box, cylinder, or fire-place, in which fire is made to warm an apartment. 4. An iron box, with various apartments in it for cooking; a culinary utensil of various forms.

STŌVE, *v. t.* To keep warm in a house or room by artificial heat; to heat, as in a stove; as, to *stove* feathers.

STŌVE, *pret.* of *stave.*

STŌ'VER, *n.* [a contraction of *estover.*] Fodder for cattle, *primarily,* fodder from threshed grain.

STŌV'ING, *ppr.* Keeping warm by the heat of a stove, or by artificial heat; heating, as in a stove.

STŌW, *v. t.* [Sax. *stow;* G. *stauen;* D. *stuwen;* Dan. *stuver;* Sp., Port. *estivar.*] 1. To place; to put in a suitable place or position. 2. To lay up; to reposit.—*To stow the hold of a vessel,* to stow or arrange articles in the hold.—*Totten*

STŌW, in names, a place, as in Barstow.

STŌW'AĠE, *n.* 1. The act or operation of placing in a suitable position, or the suitable disposition of several things together. 2. Room for the reception of things to be reposited. 3. The state of being laid up. 4. Money paid for stowing goods; [*little used.*]

STŌWED, *pp.* Placed in due position or order.

STŌW'ING, *ppr.* Placing in due position; disposing in good order.

STRĀ'BISM, } *n.* [L. *strabismus.*] A non-coincidence of
STRA-BIS'MUS, } the optic axes of the eyes upon an object, occasioned by a permanent lengthening of one of the lateral muscles of the ball of the eye and a permanent shortening of its antagonist; a squinting; the act or habit of looking asquint.

STRAD'DLE, *v. i.* To part the legs wide; to stand or walk with the legs far apart.

STRAD'DLE, *v. t.* To place one leg on one side and the other on the other of any thing.

STRAD'DLING, *ppr.* Standing or walking with the legs far apart; placing one leg on one side and the other on the other.

STRAG'GLE (strag'l), *v. i.* 1. To wander from the direct course or way; to rove. 2. To wander at large without any certain direction or object; to ramble. 3. To exuberate; to shoot too far in growth. 4. To be dispersed; to be apart from any main body.

STRAG'GLER, *n.* 1. A wanderer; a rover; one who departs from the direct or proper course.—*Swift.* 2. A vagabond; a wandering, shiftless fellow. 3. Something that shoots beyond the rest, or too far. 4. Something that stands by itself.

STRAG'GLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Wandering; roving; rambling; being in a separate position.

STRĀHL'STEIN, *n.* [G. *strahl* and *stein.*] Another name of *actinolite.*—*Ure.*

STRĀIGHT (strāte), *a.* [L. *strictus;* Sax. *strac;* Fr. *etroit*

stretto; Sp. *estrecho*; Port. *estreito*.] 1. Right, [*in a mathematical sense*;] direct; passing from one point to another by the nearest course; not deviating or crooked. 2. Narrow; close; tight. 3. Upright; according with justice and rectitude; not deviating from truth or fairness.

STRĀIGHT (strāte), *adv.* Immediately; directly; in the shortest time.

STRĀIGHT'-EDGE (strāte'-ej), *n.* A small board or piece of metal having one edge perfectly straight; used to ascertain whether a surface is perfectly plane.

STRĀIGHT'-LĪNED, *a.* Having straight lines.

† STRĀIGHT'-PĪGHT, *a.* *Literally*, straight fixed; erect.—*Shak.*

STRĀIGHT'EN (strāt'n), *v. t.* 1. To make straight; to reduce from a crooked to a straight form. 2. To make narrow, tense, or close; to tighten. 3. To reduce to difficulties or distress.

STRĀIGHT'ENED, *pp.* Made straight; made narrow.

STRĀIGHT'EN-ER, *n.* He or that which straightens.

STRĀIGHT'EN-ING, *ppr.* Making straight or narrow.

STRĀIGHT'FŌRTH, *adv.* Directly; thenceforth.

STRĀIGHT-FOR'WARD (strāte'-), *a.* Proceeding in a straight course; not deviating.

STRĀIGHT-FOR'WARD-NESS, *n.* Direction in a straight course; undeviating rectitude.

STRĀIGHT'LY, *adv.* 1. In a right line; not crookedly. 2. Tightly; closely.

STRĀIGHT'NESS (strāte'nes), *n.* 1. The quality or state of being straight; rectitude.—*Bacon.* 2. Narrowness; tension; tightness.

STRĀIGHT'WĀY (strāte'wā), *adv.* [*straight* and *way*.] Immediately; without loss of time; without delay.—*Straightways* is *obsolete*.

TRĀIKS, *n. pl.* Strong plates of iron on the circumference of a cannon wheel over the joints of the fellies.

TRĀIN, *v. t.* [Fr. *etreindre*; It. *strignere*; Sp. *estreñir*; L. *stringo*.] 1. To stretch; to draw with force; to extend with great effort. 2. To cause to draw with force or with excess of exertion; to injure by pressing with too much effort. 3. To stretch violently or by violent exertion. 4. To put to the utmost strength. 5. To press or cause to pass through some porous substance; to purify or separate from extraneous matter by filtration; to filter. 6. To sprain; to injure by drawing or stretching. 7. To make tighter; to cause to bind closer. 8. To force; to constrain; to make uneasy or unnatural.

STRĀIN, *v. i.* 1. To make violent efforts. 2. To be filtered.

STRĀIN, *n.* 1. A violent effort; a stretching or exertion of the limbs or muscles; the force exerted on any material tending to disarrange or destroy the cohesion of its parts. 2. An injury by excessive exertion, drawing, or stretching. 3. Style; continued manner of speaking or writing. 4. Song; note; sound, or a particular part of a tune. 5. Turn; tendency; inborn disposition. 6. Manner of speech or action. 7. Race; generation; descent; [*obs.*] 8. Hereditary disposition; [*obs.*] 9. Rank; character; [*obs.*]

† STRĀIN'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being strained.—*Bacon.*

STRĀINED, *pp.* or *a.* Stretched; violently exerted; filtered.

STRĀIN'ER, *n.* That through which any liquid passes for purification; an instrument for filtration.

STRĀIN'ING, *ppr.* Stretching; exerting with violence; making great efforts; filtering.

STRĀIN'ING, *n.* The act of stretching; the act of filtering; filtration.

† STRĀINT, *n.* A violent stretching or tension.—*Spenser.*

STRĀIT, *a.* [*See* STRAIGHT.] 1. Narrow; close; not broad. 2. Close; intimate; as, a *strait* degree of favor.—*Sidney.* 3. Strict; rigorous. 4. Difficult; distressful. 5. Straight; not crooked.

STRĀIT, *n.* [*See* STRAIGHT.] 1. A narrow pass or passage, either in a mountain or in the ocean, between continents or other portions of land. 2. Distress; difficulty; distressing necessity; formerly written *streight*.

† STRĀIT, *v. t.* To put to difficulties.—*Shak.*

STRĀIT'-HAND-ED, *a.* [*strait* and *hand*.] Parsimonious; sparing; niggardly. [*Not much used.*]

STRĀIT'-HAND'ED-NESS, *n.* Niggardliness; parsimony.—*Hall.*

STRĀIT'-LĀCED (-lāste), *a.* [*straight* and *lace*.] 1. Griped with stays.—*Locke.* 2. Stiff; constrained. 3. Rigid in opinion; strict.

STRĀIT'-WAIST-COAT, } *n.* An apparatus to confine the
STRĀIT'-JACK-ET, } limbs of a distracted person.

STRĀIT'EN (strāt'n), *v. t.* 1. To make narrow. 2. To contract; to confine. 3. To make tense or tight. 4. To distress; to perplex; to press with poverty or other necessity. 5. To press by want of sufficient room.

STRĀIT'ENED, *pp.* Made narrow; contracted; perplexed.

STRĀIT'LY (strāte'le), *adv.* 1. Narrowly; closely. 2. Strictly; rigorously. 3. Closely; intimately.

STRĀIT'NESS, *n.* 1. Narrowness. 2. Strictness; rigor. 3. Distress; difficulty; pressure from necessity of any kind, *particularly*, from poverty. 4. Want; scarcity; or rather, narrowness.

† STRĀKE, *pret.* of *strike*. *See* STRIKE.

STRĀKE, *n.* [Sp. *traca*.] 1. A streak; [*not used, unless in reference to the range of planks in a ship's side; see* STREAK.] 2. A narrow board; [*obs.*] 3. The iron band of a wheel, [in the *United States*, this is called a *band*, or the *tire* of a wheel.]

STRAM, *v. i.* [Dan. *strammer*.] To spread out the limbs to sprawl. [*Local and vulgar*.]

STRAM'ASH, *v. t.* [It. *stramazzare*.] To strike, beat, or bang; to break; to destroy.—*Grose.* [*Local and vulgar*]

STRA-MIN'E-OUS, *a.* [L. *stramineus*.] 1. Strawy; consisting of straw. 2. Chaffy; like straw; light.

STRA-MŌ'NI-UM, } *n.* The thorn-apple, *datura stramonium*.
STRAM'O-NY, } whose seeds and leaves are used in medicine.

STRAND, *n.* [Sax., Ger., D., Dan., Sw. *strand*.] 1. The shore or beach of the sea or ocean, or of a large lake, and perhaps, of a navigable river. 2. [Russ. *struna*.] One of the twists or parts of which a rope is composed.

STRAND, *v. t.* 1. To drive or run aground on a shore or strand, as a ship. 2. To break one of the strands of a rope

STRAND, *v. i.* To drift or be driven on shore; to run aground.

STRAND'ED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Run ashore. 2. Having a strand broken.

STRAND'ING, *ppr.* Running ashore; breaking a strand.

STRANG, *a.* Strong.—*Halliwell.* [*North of England.*]

STRĀNGE, *a.* [Fr. *etrange*; It. *strano*; Sp. *extraño*.] 1. Belonging to another country; [*rare.*] 2. Not domestic; belonging to others; [*nearly obs.*] 3. Not before known, heard, or seen. 4. Causing surprise; exciting curiosity 5. Not according to the common way. 6. Remote; [*rare.*] 7. Rarely met with. 8. Unacquainted.—9. *Strange* is sometimes uttered by way of exclamation, *elliptically*, for *it is strange*.—A *strange sail*, among *seamen*, an unknown vessel.—SYN. Foreign; new; outlandish; wonderful; astonishing; marvelous; unusual; odd; uncommon; irregular; queer; eccentric; particular.

† STRĀNGE, *v. t.* To alienate; to estrange.

† STRĀNGE, *v. i.* 1. To wonder; to be astonished. 2. To be estranged or alienated.

STRĀNGE'-LOOK-ING, *a.* Having an odd or unusual look

STRĀNGE'LY, *adv.* 1. With some relation to foreigners; [*obs.*] 2. Wonderfully; in a manner or degree to excite surprise or wonder.

STRĀNGE'NESS, *n.* 1. Foreignness; the state of belonging to another country. 2. Distance in behavior; reserve, coldness; forbidding manner. 3. Remoteness from common manners or notions; uncouthness. 4. Alienation of mind; estrangement; mutual dislike; [*obs., or rare.*] 5. Wonderfulness; the power of exciting surprise and wonder; uncommonness that raises wonder by novelty.

STRĀN'GER, *n.* [Fr. *etranger*.] 1. A foreigner; one who belongs to another country. 2. One of another town, city, state, or province in the same country. 3. One unknown. 4. One unacquainted. 5. A guest; a visitor. 6 One not admitted to any communication or fellowship. 7. In *law*, one not privy or party to an act.

† STRĀN'GER, *v. t.* To estrange; to alienate.—*Shak.*

STRAN'GLE (strang'gl), *v. t.* [Fr. *etrangler*; It. *strangolare*, L. *strangulo*.] 1. To destroy life by stopping respiration 2. To hinder from birth or appearance.—SYN. To choke; suffocate; smother; suppress.

STRAN'GLE-A-BLE (strang'gl-a-bl), *a.* That may be strangled.—*Chesterfield.*

STRAN'GLED, *pp.* or *a.* Choked; suffocated; suppressed.

STRAN'GLER, *n.* One who strangles.

STRAN'GLES (-glz), *n.* A disease of horses, in which a tumor is formed under the jaw.—*Farm. Encyc.*

STRAN'GLING, *ppr.* Choking; suffocating.

STRAN'GLING, *n.* The act of destroying life by stopping respiration.

STRAN'GU-LĀ-TED, *a.* In *surgery*, having the circulation stopped in any part by compression.

STRAN'GU-LĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *strangulatio*.] 1. The act of strangling; the act of destroying life by stopping respiration; suffocation. 2. That kind of suffocation which is common to women in hysterics; also, the compression of the intestines in hernia, so as to suspend the circulation in the part.—*Cyc.*

STRAN-GŪ'RI-OUS, *a.* Laboring under strangury; of the nature of strangury.—*Cheyne.*

STRAN'GU-RY (strang'gu-re), *n.* [L. *stranguria*; Gr. στραγγουρια.] A painful and stillatitious discharge of urine.

STRAP, *n.* [D., Dan., Sw. *strop*; Sax. *stropp*.] 1. A long, narrow slip of cloth or leather, of various forms and for various uses. 2. A piece of leather prepared for sharpening a razor; a strop.—3. In *botany*, the flat part of the corollet in ligulate florets; also, the leaf, exclusive of its sheath, in some grasses. 4. An iron plate for connecting

two or more timbers, into which it is screwed by bolts.—*Gwilt.* 5. A piece of rope formed into a circle, used to retain a block in its position.—*Totten.*

STRAP, *v. t.* 1. To beat or chastise with a strap. 2. To fasten or bind with a strap. 3. To rub on a strap for sharpening, as a razor.

STRAP'-SHAPED (-shāpt), *a.* 1. Shaped like a strap.—2. In *botany*, ligulate.

STRAP-PA'DO, *n.* [It *strappata.*] An old punishment by "drawing up a person to his height, and then letting him fall with a jerk, to the breaking of his bones."—*Holme.*

STRAP-PA'DO, *v. t.* To torture.—*Milton.*

STRAPPED (strapt), *pp.* Drawn or rubbed on a strap; beaten with a strap; fastened with a strap.

STRAP'PING, *ppr.* 1. Drawing on a strap, as a razor. 2. Binding with a strap. 3. *a.* Tall; lusty.

STRASS, *n.* A colorless glass, which is the base of all artificial gems, and consists chiefly of silex, potash, borax, and oxyd of lead.—*Ure.*

STRA'TA, *n. pl.* Beds; layers; as, *strata* of sand, clay, or coal. *See* STRATUM.

STRAT'A-GEM, *n.* [L. *stratagema*; Fr. *stratageme*; It. *stratagemma.*] 1. An artifice, *particularly* in *war*; a plan or scheme for deceiving an enemy. 2. Any artifice; a trick by which some advantage is intended to be obtained.—SYN. Finesse; trick; deceit; deception; cheat; imposture; delusion; fraud; imposition; snare.

STRAT-A-GEM'IC-AL, *a.* Containing stratagem or artifice. [*Rare.*]

STRATE'GUS, *n.* [Gr. στρατηγος.] An Athenian general officer.—*Mitford.*

STRA-TE'GIC, } *a.* Pertaining to strategy.
STRA-TE'GIC-AL, }

STRAT'E-GIST, *n.* One skilled in strategy or the science of directing great military movements.

STRAT'E-GY, *n.* Generalship; the science of military command, or the science of directing great military movements.

STRATH, *n.* [W. *ystrad.*] A valley of considerable size, through which a river runs.—*Jamieson.* [*Scottish.*]

STRATH'SPEY, *n.* A lively dance of the Scotch.

STRAT-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* 1. The process by which substances in the earth have been formed into strata or layers. 2. The state of being formed into layers in the earth. 3. The act of laying in strata.

STRAT'I-FIED (-fīde), *pp.* or *a.* Formed into a layer; arranged in strata or layers.

STRAT'I-FORM, *a.* In the form of strata.—*Phillips.*

STRAT'I-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *stratifier*, from L. *stratum.*] 1. To form into a layer, as substances in the earth. 2. To lay in strata.

STRAT'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Arranging in a layer.

STRAT-I-GRAPH'IC-AL, *a.* Belonging to stratography.—*Sedgwick.*

STRAT-I-GRAPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a stratigraphical manner.—*Sedgwick.*

STRA-TOC'RA-CY, *n.* [Gr. στρατος and κρατεω.] A military government; government by military chiefs and an army.—*Guthrie.*

STRA-TOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. στρατος and γραφω.] Description of armies, or what belongs to an army.

STRA-TON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to an army.

STRA-TOT'IC, *a.* Warlike; military.

STRA'TUM, *n.*; *pl.* STRATUMS or STRATA. The latter is most common. [L.] 1. In *geology* and *mineralogy*, a layer; any species of earth, sand, coal, and the like, arranged in a flat form, distinct from the adjacent matter. 2. A bed or layer artificially made.

STRA'TUS, *n.* [L.] In *meteorology*, a name given to one of the four fundamental clouds, from its being spread over the face of the sky either uniformly or in horizontal layers.—*Olmsted.*

† STRAUGHT, *pp.* for *stretched.*—*Chaucer.*

STRAW, *n.* [Sax. *streow*; Ger. *stroh*; D. *stroo*; Dan. *straae*; Sw. *stra.*] 1. The stalk or stem of certain species of grain, pulse, &c., chiefly of wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, and peas. 2. A mass of the stalks of certain species of grain when cut, and after being thrashed. 3. Any thing proverbially worthless.

STRAW, *v. t.* To spread or scatter. *See* STREW *and* STROW.

STRAW'-BUILT (-bilt), *a.* Constructed of straw.

STRAW'-COL-OR (-kul-lur), *n.* The color of dry straw; a beautiful yellowish color.

STRAW'-COL-ORED (-kul-lurd), *a.* Of a light yellow, the color of dry straw.

STRAW'-CROWNED, *a.* Covered with straw.

STRAW'-CUT-TER, *n.* An instrument to cut straw for fodder.

STRAW'-DRAIN, *n.* A drain filled with straw.

STRAW'-HAT, *n.* A hat made of braided straw.—*Ure.*

STRAW'-ROOFED (-roft), *a.* Having a roof of straw.

STRAW'-STUFFED (-stuft), *a.* Stuffed with straw.

STRAW'-WORM, *n.* [*straw* and *worm.*] A worm bred in straw.

STRAW'BER-RY, *n.* [*straw* and *berry*; Sax. *straw-berie.* A plant, and its fruit, of the genus *fragaria*, highly es teemed for the deliciousness of the fruit.

STRAW'BER-RY-TREE, *n.* An evergreen shrub, of the genus *arbutus*; so called from the resemblance of its fruit to the strawberry.

STRAW'Y, *a.* 1. Made of straw; consisting of straw.—*Boyle.* 2. Like straw; light.

STRAY, *v. i.* [Sax. *stregan, stregan*; Ger. *streichen.*] 1. To wander, as from a direct course; to turn or go out of the way. 2. To wander from company, or from the proper limits. 3. To wander from the path of duty or rectitude. 4. To wander; to go at large; to play free and unconfined. 5. To wander; to run a serpentine course.—SYN. To deviate; err; swerve; rove; ramble; depart.

† STRAY, *v. t.* To mislead.—*Shak.*

STRAY, *n.* 1. Any domestic animal that has left an inclosure and wanders at large, or is lost. 2. The act of wandering; [*little used.*]

STRAY'ER, *n.* A wanderer. [*Little used.*]

STRAY'ING, *ppr.* Wandering; roving; departing.

STREAK (streek), *n.* [Sax. *strica, stric*; Ger. *streich* and *strich*; D. *streek.*] 1. A line or long mark of a different color from the ground; a stripe.—2. In a *ship*, a uniform range of planks on the side or bottom, reaching from the stem to the stern.—*Mar. Dict.*; [sometimes pronounced *strake.*]—3. In *mineralogy*, the color and appearance which the surface of a mineral presents when scratched.—*Dana.*

STREAK, *v. t.* 1. To form streaks or stripes in; to stripe; to variegate with lines of a different color or of different colors. 2. To stretch.—*Halliwell*; [*not elegant.*] Hence, perhaps, the vulgar expression to *streak it*; *i. e.*, to stretch it, for run swiftly.

STREAKED (streekt or streek'ed), *pp.* or *a.* Marked or variegated with stripes of a different color.

STREAK'ING, *ppr.* Making streaks in.

STREAK'Y, *a.* Having stripes; striped; variegated with lines of a different color.

STREAM, *n.* [Sax. *stream*; Ger. *strom*; D. *stroom*; Dan *ström*; Sw. *strom.*] 1. A current of water or other fluid; a liquid substance flowing in a line or course, either on the earth, as a river or brook, or from a vessel or other reservoir or fountain. 2. A river, brook, or rivulet. 3. A current of water in the ocean. 4. A current of melted metal or other substance. 5. Any thing issuing from a source and moving with a continued succession of parts. 6. A continued current or course, as of weather; [*obs.*] 7. A current of air or gas, or of light. 8. Current; drift, as of opinions or manners. 9. Water.

STREAM, *v. i.* 1. To flow; to move or run in a continuous current. 2. To emit; to pour out in abundance. 3. To issue with continuance, not by fits. 4. To issue or shoot in streaks. 5. To extend; to stretch in a long line.

STREAM, *v. t.* To mark with colors or embroidery in long tracts.

STREAM'-TIN, *n.* Particles or masses of tin ore found in alluvial ground.—*Brande.*

STREAM'-WORKS, *n. pl.* Among *Cornish miners*, alluvial deposits of tin ore, usually worked in the open air.—*Ure.*

STREAM'ER, *n.* 1. An ensign or flag; a pennon extended or flowing in the wind; [*a poetic use of the word.*] 2. A luminous beam or column, sometimes called an *auroral streamer*; one of the forms of the *Aurora borealis.*

STREAM'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Flowing; running in a current. 2. Emitting; pouring out in abundance. 3. Flowing; floating loosely, as a flag.

STREAM'LET, *n.* A small stream; a rivulet; a rill.

STREAM'Y, *a.* 1. Abounding with running water. 2. Flowing with a current or streak.—*Pope.*

† STREEK, *v. t.* [Sax. *streccan.*] To lay out, as a dead body.

STREET, *n.* [Sax. *stræte, strete*; G. *strasse*; D. *straat*; Sw. *strât*; Dan. *stræde*; It. *strada*; Sp. *estrada.*] 1. *Properly*, a paved way or road; but in *usage*, any way or road in a city, chiefly a main way, in distinction from a *lane* or *alley.*—2. Among the people of *New England*, any public highway.—3. *Streets*, plural, any public way, road, or place.

STREET'-WALK-ER (-wawk-), *n.* [*street* and *walk.*] A common prostitute that offers herself to sale in the streets.

STREET'-WARD, *n.* [*street* and *ward.*] *Formerly*, an officer who had the care of the streets.—*Cowel.*

† STREIGHT (strāte), *n.* A narrow. *See* STRAIT.

† STREIGHT, *adv.* Strictly. *See* STRAIT.

STRELITZ, *n.* [Russ.] A soldier of the ancient Muscovite militia.—*Brande.*

† STRENE, *n.* Race; offspring.—*Chaucer.*

STRENGTH, *n.* [Sax. *strength*, from *streng*, strong.] 1 That property or quality of an animal body by which it is enabled to move itself or other bodies. We say, a man has *strength* to lift a weight, or to draw it. This quality is called also *power* and *force.* But *force* is also used to denote the effect of strength exerted, or the quantity of mo

tion. *Strength*, in this sense, is positive, or the power of producing positive motion or action, and is opposed to *weakness*. 2. Solidity or toughness; the quality of bodies by which they sustain the application of force without breaking or yielding. 3. Power or vigor of any kind. 4. Power of resisting attacks; fastness. 5. That which supports; that which supplies strength; security. 6. Power of mind; intellectual force; the power of any faculty. 7. Spirit; animation. 8. Force of writing; vigor; nervous diction; opposed to *softness* or *sweetness*. 9. Vividness. 10. The quality of any liquor which has the power of affecting the taste, or of producing sensible effects on other bodies. 11. The virtue of any vegetable, or of its juices or qualities. 12. Legal or moral force; the quality of binding, uniting, or securing. 13. Vigor; natural force. 14. That which supports. 15. Amount of force, military or naval; an army or navy; number of troops or ships well appointed. 16. Soundness; force; the quality that convinces, persuades, or commands assent. 17. Vehemence; force proceeding from motion and proportioned to it. 18. Degree of brightness or vividness. 19. Fortification; fortress; [*obs.*] 20. Maintenance of power; [*obs.*]—Syn. Robustness; toughness; hardness; stoutness; brawniness; lustiness; firmness; puissance; support; spirit; validity; confidence; authority.

† STRENGTH, *v. t.* To strengthen.

STRENGTH'EN (strength'n), *v. t.* 1. To make strong or stronger; to add strength to, either physical, legal, or moral; as, to *strengthen* the system; to *strengthen* one in authority; to *strengthen* resolution. 2. To fix in resolution. 3. To cause to increase in power or security.—Syn. To invigorate; confirm; establish; fortify; animate; encourage.

STRENGTH'EN, *v. i.* To grow strong or stronger.

STRENGTH'ENED, *pp.* Made strong or stronger.

STRENGTH'EN-ER, *n.* 1. That which increases strength. —2. In *medicine*, something which, taken into the system, increases vital energy and strength of action.

STRENGTH'EN-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Increasing strength, physical or moral; confirming; animating.

STRENGTH'LESS, *a.* 1. Wanting strength; destitute of power. 2. Wanting spirit.—*Boyle*; [*little used.*]

STRĒN'Ū-OUS (stren'yu-us), *a.* [L. *strenuus*; It. *strenuo.*] 1. Eagerly pressing or urgent; zealous; ardent. 2. Bold, active, and vigorous; valiant, intrepid, and ardent; vehement.

STRĒN'Ū-OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. With eager and pressing zeal; ardently. 2. Boldly; vigorously; actively.

STRĒN'Ū-OUS-NESS, *n.* Eagerness; earnestness; active zeal; ardor in pursuit of an object.

STREP'ENT, *a.* [L. *strepens.*] Noisy; loud.—*Shenstone.* [*Little used.*]

STREP'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *strepo.*] Loud; boisterous. [*Rare.*]

STRESS, *n.* [W. *trais, treissaw*; Ir. *treise.*] 1. Force; urgency; pressure; importance; that which bears with most weight. 2. Force or violence, as of weather. 3. Force; violence; strain.

STRESS, *v. t.* To press; to urge; to distress; to put to difficulties.—*Spenser.* [*Little used.*]

STRETCH, *v. t.* [Sax. *streccan*; D. *strekken*; G. *strecken*; Dan. *strekker.*] 1. To draw out to greater length; to extend in a line. 2. To extend in breadth. 3. To spread; to expand. 4. To reach; to extend. 5. To spread; to display. 6. To draw or pull out in length; to strain. 7. To make tense; to strain. 8. To extend mentally. 9. To exaggerate; to extend too far.

STRETCH, *v. i.* 1. To be extended; to be drawn out in length or in breadth, or both. 2. To be extended; to spread. 3. To *stretch to*, is to reach. 4. To be extended or to bear extension without breaking, as elastic substances. 5. To strain beyond the truth; to exaggerate.—6. In *navigation*, to sail; to direct a course. 7. To make violent efforts in running.

STRETCH, *n.* 1. Extension in length or in breadth; reach. 2. Effort; struggle; strain. 3. Force of body; straining. 4. Utmost extent of meaning. 5. Utmost reach of power. —6. In *sailing*, a tack; the reach or extent of progress on one tack. 7. Course; direction.

STRETCHED (strecht), *pp.* or *a.* Drawn out in length; extended; exerted to the utmost.

STRETCH'ER, *n.* 1. He or that which stretches. 2. A brick or stone laid with its longer face in the surface of the wall.—*Gwilt.* 3. A piece of timber in building. 4. A narrow piece of plank placed across a boat for the rowers to set their feet against.

STRETCH'ING, *ppr.* Drawing out in length; extending; spreading; exerting force.

* STREW (stru or strō), *v. t.* [Goth. *strawan*; Sax. *streawian, streowian*; G. *streuen*; D. *strooijen*; Dan. *strör*; Sw. *strö.*] 1. To scatter; to spread by scattering; [*always applied to dry substances separable into parts or particles.*] 2. To spread by being scattered over. 3. To scatter loosely.

* STREWED, *pp.* 1. Scattered; spread by scattering. 2. Covered or sprinkled with something scattered.

* STREW'ING, *ppr.* Scattering; spreading over.

* STREW'ING, *n.* 1. The act of scattering or spreading over. 2. Any thing fit to be strewed.—*Shak.*

*† STREW'MENT, *n.* Any thing scattered in decoration.

STRĪ'Æ, *n. pl.* [L.] 1. In *natural history*, small channels or thread-like lines in the shells of cockles and in other substances. 2. The fillets between the flutes of columns pilasters, &c.—*Gloss. of Archit.*

STRĪ'ATE, } *a.* 1. Formed with small channels; chan
STRĪ'Ā-TED, } neled.—2. In *natural history*, streaked marked or scored with superficial or very slender lines marked with fine parallel lines.

STRĪ-Ā'TION, *n.* The state of being striated or marked with fine parallel lines.

STRĪ'A-TURE. *See* Striation.

† STRICK, *n.* [Gr. στριξ; L. *strix.*] A bird of ill omen.

STRICK'EN, *pp.* of *strike.* 1. Struck; smitten.—*Spenser.* 2 Advanced; worn; far gone; [*obs.*]

STRICK'LE, *n.* 1. A strike; an instrument to strike grain to a level with the measure. [In the *United States*, the word *strike* is used.] 2. An instrument for whetting scythes.

STRICT, *a.* [L. *strictus.*] 1. Strained; drawn close; tight; as, a *strict* embrace. 2. Tense; not relaxed. 3. Rigorously nice. 4. Governed or governing by exact rules; observing exact rules. 5. Characterized by rigor; not mild or indulgent. 6. Confined; limited; not with latitude Syn. Exact; accurate; nice; close; rigorous; severe

STRICT'LY, *adv.* 1. Closely; tightly. 2. Exactly; with nice accuracy. 3. Positively. 4. Rigorously; severely; without remission or indulgence.

STRICT'NESS, *n.* 1. Closeness; tightness; opposed to *laxity.* 2. Exactness in the observance of rules, laws, rites, and the like; rigorous accuracy; nice regularity or precision. 3. Rigor; severity.

STRICT'URE (strikt'yur), *n.* [L. *strictura*] 1. A stroke; a glance; a touch. 2. A touch of criticism, critical remark; animadversion; censure. 3. A drawing; a spasmodic or other morbid contraction of any passage of the body.

STRĪDE, *n.* [Sax. *stræde.*] A long step.—*Swift.*

STRĪDE, *v. i.*; pret. *strid, strode*; pp. *strid, stridden.* 1. To walk with long steps. 2. To straddle.

STRĪDE, *v. t.* To pass over at a step.—*Arbuthnot.*

STRĪD'ING, *ppr.* Walking with long steps; passing over at a step.

STRĪ'DOR, *n.* [L.] A harsh, creaking noise, or a crack.

STRID'Ū-LOUS, *a.* [L. *stridulus.*] Making a small, harsh sound, or a creaking.—*Brown.*

STRĪFE, *n.* [Norm. *estrif.*] 1. Exertion or contention for superiority; contest of emulation, either by intellectual or physical efforts. 2. Contention in anger or enmity; discord; contest; struggle for victory; conflict; quarrel or war. 3. Opposition; contrariety; contrast. 4. The agitation produced by different qualities; [*little used.*]

STRĪFE'FUL, *a.* Contentious; discordant.—*Spenser.*

STRIG'IL, *n.* [L.] Among the *ancients*, an instrument of metal, ivory, or horn, used for scraping the skin at the bath.—*Smith's Dict.*

† STRIG'MENT, *n.* [L. *strigmentum.*] Scraping; that which is scraped off.—*Brown.*

STRI-GŌSE', } *a.* [L. *strigosus.*] In *botany*, a *strigous leaf*
STRĪ'GOUS, } is one set with stiff, lanceolate bristles.

STRĪKE, *v. t.*; pret. *struck*; pp. *struck* and *stricken*; but *struck* is in the most common use. *Strook* is wholly *obsolete.* [Sax. *astrican*; D. *stryken*; G. *streichen.*] 1. To touch or hit with some force, either with the hand or an instrument; to give a blow to. 2. To dash; to throw with a quick motion. 3. To stamp; to impress; to coin. 4. To thrust in; to cause to enter or penetrate. 5. To punish; to afflict. 6. To cause to sound; to notify by sound.—7. In *seamanship*, to lower; to let down; as, to *strike* sail. 8. To impress strongly; to affect sensibly with strong emotion. 9. To make and ratify. 10. To produce by a sudden action. 11. To affect in some particular manner by a sudden impression or impulse. 12 To level a measure of grain, salt, or the like, by scraping off with a straight instrument what is above the level of the top. 13. To lade into a cooler.—*Edwards, West Indies.* 14. To be advanced or worn with age; [*used in the participle.*] 15. To run on; to ground, as a ship.—*To strike up.* 1. To cause to sound; to begin to beat. 2. To begin to sing or play.—*To strike off.* 1. To erase from an account; to deduct. 2. To impress; to print. 3. To separate by a blow or any sudden action.—*To strike out.* 1. To produce by collision; to force out. 2. To blot out; to efface; to erase. 3. To form something new by a quick effort; to devise; to invent; to contrive.

STRĪKE, *v. i.* 1. To make a quick blow or thrust. 2. To hit; to collide; to dash against; to clash. 3. To sound by percussion; to be struck. 4. To make an attack. 5 To hit; to touch; to act on by appulse. 6. To sound with blows. 7. To run upon; to be stranded. 8. To pass with a quick or strong effect; to dart; to penetrate. 9. To lower a flag or colors in token of respect, or to signify

a surrender of the ship to an enemy. 10. To break forth; [*obs.*]—*To strike in*, to enter suddenly; also, to recede from the surface, as an eruption; to disappear.—*To strike in with*, to conform to; to suit itself to; to join with at once.—*To strike out*, to wander; to make a sudden excursion.—*To strike*, among *workmen in manufactories in England*, is to quit work in a body or by combination, in order to compel their employers to raise their wages.

STRĪKE, *n.* 1. An instrument with a straight edge for leveling a measure of grain, salt, and the like, for scraping off what is above the level of the top; [*America.*] 2. A bushel; four pecks.—*Tusser;* [*local.*] 3. A measure of four bushels, or half a quarter; [*local.*] 4. The act of combining and demanding higher wages for work; [*modern English.*]—5. In *geology*, the direction in which the edge of a stratum appears at the surface.—*Strike of flax*, a handful that may be hackled at once; [*local.*]

STRĪKE'-BLOCK, *n.* [*strike* and *block.*] A plane shorter than a jointer, used for shooting a short joint.—*Moxon.*

STRĪK'ER, *n.* 1. One who strikes, or that which strikes.—2. In *Scripture*, a quarrelsome man.—*Tit.*, i.

STRĪK'ING, *ppr.* 1. Hitting with a blow; impressing; imprinting; punishing; lowering, as sails or a mast, &c. 2. *a.* Affecting with strong emotions; surprising; forcible; impressive. 3. Strong; exact; adapted to make impression.

STRĪK'ING-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to affect or surprise; forcibly; strongly; impressively.

STRĪK'ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of affecting or surprising.

STRING, *n.* [Sax. *string;* D., Dan. *streng;* G. *strang.*] 1. A small rope, line, or cord, or a slender strip of leather or other like substance, used for fastening or tying things. 2. A ribbon. 3. A thread on which any thing is filed; and hence, a line of things. 4. The chord of a musical instrument, as of a harpsichord, harp, or violin. 5. A fibre, as of a plant. 6. A nerve or tendon of an animal body. 7. The line or cord of a bow. 8. A series of things connected or following in succession; any concatenation of things. —9. In *ship-building*, the highest range of planks in a ship's ceiling, or that between the gunwale and the upper edge of the upper deck ports.—*Mar. Dict.* 10. The tough substance that unites the two parts of the pericarp of leguminous plants.—11. Among *Cornish miners*, the name of small filamentous ramifications of a metallic vein. *Ure.*—*To have two strings to the bow*, to have two expedients; to have a double advantage, or to have two views. [*The latter sense is rare.*]

STRING, *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *strung.* 1. To furnish with strings. 2. To put in tune a stringed instrument. 3. To file; to put on a line. 4. To make tense; to strengthen. 5. To deprive of strings.

STRING'-BŌARD, *n.* A board with its face next the well-hole in a wooden stair-case, which receives the end of the steps.—*Brande.*

STRING'-CŌURSE, *n.* A projecting horizontal band or line of moldings in a building.—*Gloss. of Archit.*

STRING'-HALT, *n.* [*string* and *halt.*] A sudden twitching of the hinder leg of a horse, or an involuntary or convulsive motion of the muscles that extend or bend the hough; sometimes corrupted into *spring-halt.*

STRING'-PIECE, *n.* A piece of timber in bridges.

STRINGED, *a.* 1. Having strings. 2. Produced by strings.

STRIN'GENT, *a.* Binding strongly; urgent.

STRING'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being stringy.

STRING'ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with strings; putting in tune; filing; making tense; depriving of strings.

STRING'LESS, *n.* Having no strings.—*Shak.*

STRING'Y, *a.* 1. Consisting of strings or small threads; fibrous; filamentous. 2. Ropy; viscid; gluey; that may be drawn into a thread.

STRIP, *v. t.* [G. *streifen;* D. *streepen;* Dan. *striber* and *stripper;* Sax. *bestrypan.*] 1. To pull or tear off, as a covering. 2. To deprive of a covering; to skin; to peel. 3. To deprive; to bereave; to make destitute. 4. To divest. 5. To rob; to plunder; to pillage. 6. To bereave; to deprive; to impoverish. 7. To deprive; to make bare by cutting, grazing, or other means. 8. To pull off husks; to husk; [*America.*] 9. To press out the last milk at a milking.—*Hallivell.* 10. To unrig, as a vessel. 11. To pare off the surface of land in strips, and turn over the strips upon the adjoining surface.

STRIP, *n.* [G. *streif;* D. *streep;* Dan. *stribe.*] 1. A narrow piece, comparatively long. 2. [Norm. *estrippe.*] Waste, [*in a legal sense;*] destruction of fences, buildings, timber, &c.; [*Massachusetts.*]

STRĪPE, *n.* 1. A line or long, narrow division of any thing, of a different color from the ground. 2. A strip, or long, narrow piece attached to something of a different color. 3. The wale, or long, narrow mark discolored by a lash or rod. 4. A stroke made with a lash, whip, rod, strap, or scourge. 5. Affliction; punishment; sufferings.

STRĪPE, *v. t.* 1. To make stripes; to form with lines of different colors; to variegate with stripes. 2. To strike; to lash; [*little used.*]

STRĪPED (strīpt), *pp.* 1. Formed with lines of different colors. 2. *a.* Having stripes of different colors.

STRĪP'ING, *ppr.* Forming with stripes.

STRIP'LING, *n.* [from *strip, stripe.*] A youth in the state of adolescence, or just passing from boyhood to manhood; a lad.

STRIPPED (stript), *pp.* Pulled or torn off; skinned; deprived; divested; made naked; impoverished; husked.

STRIP'PER, *n.* One who strips.

STRIP'PING, *ppr.* Pulling off; pealing; skinning; flaying, depriving; divesting; husking.

STRIP'PINGS, *n. pl.* The last milk drawn from a cow at a milking.—*Halliwell.* [*Various dialects; New England.*]

STRĪVE, *v. i.;* pret. *strove;* pp. *striven.* [G. *streben;* D. *streeven;* Sw. *sträfva;* Dan. *stræber.*] 1. To make efforts; to use exertions with earnestness; to labor hard. 2. To struggle in opposition to another; to be in contention or dispute. 3. To oppose by contrariety of qualities. 4. To be comparable to; to contend in excellence.—SYN. To contend; vie; emulate; struggle; endeavor; aim; contest.

STRĪV'ER, *n.* One who strives or contends; one who makes efforts of body or mind.

STRĪV'ING, *ppr.* Making efforts; exerting the powers of body or mind with earnestness; contending.

STRĪV'ING, *n.* The act of making efforts; contest; contention.

STRĪV'ING-LY, *adv.* With earnest efforts; with struggles

STRIX, *n.* [L., an owl.] A channel in a fluted column.

STRŌAM, *v. i.* To wander about idly and vacantly.

STROB'IL, *n.* [L. *strobilus.*] In *botany*, an ament, the carpels of which are scale-like, spread open, and bear naked seeds, as in the fruit of the pines.—*Lindley.*

STRO-BIL'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *strobilus* and *forma.*] Shaped like a strobil.

STRŌ'ĊAL, } *n.* An instrument used by glass-makers to
STRŌ'KAL, } empty the metal from one pot to another.

† STRŌKE, } for *struck.*
† STROOK, }

STRŌKE, *n.* [from *strike.*] 1. A blow; the striking of one body against another. 2. A hostile blow or attack. 3. A sudden attack of disease or affliction; calamity. 4. Fatal attack, as of death. 5. The sound of the clock. 6. The touch of a pencil. 7. A touch; a masterly effort. 8. An effort suddenly or unexpectedly produced. 9. Power efficacy.—*Dryden;* [*obs.*] 10. Series of operations; as, to carry on a great *stroke* in business; [*a common use of the word.*] 11. A dash in writing or printing; a line; a touch of the pen.—12. In *seamen's language*, the sweep of an oar in rowing.

STRŌKE, *v. t.* [Sax. *stracan;* Sw. *stryka.*] 1. To rub gently with the hand by way of expressing kindness or tenderness; to soothe. 2. To rub gently in one direction. 3 To make smooth.

STRŌKED (strōkt), *pp.* Rubbed gently with the hand.

STRŌK'ER, *n.* One who strokes; one who pretends to cure by stroking.

STRŌKES'MAN, *n.* In *rowing*, the man who rows the aftmost oar, and whose stroke is to be followed by the rest.

STRŌK'ING, *ppr.* Rubbing gently with the hand.

STRŌLL, *v. i.* [formed, probably, on *troll, roll.*] To wander on foot; to ramble idly or leisurely.—SYN. To rove; roam; range; stray.

STRŌLL, *n.* A wandering on foot; a walking idly and leisurely.

STRŌLL'ER, *n.* One who strolls; a vagabond; a vagrant. —*Swift.*

STRŌLL'ING, *ppr.* Roving idly; rambling on foot.

STRO-MAT'IĊ, *a.* [Gr. στρωμα.] Miscellaneous; composed of different kinds.

† STROM'BITE, *n.* A petrified shell of the genus *strombus.*

STROM-BŪ-LI-FORM, *a.* In *geology*, formed like a top.

STROM'BUS, *n.* [L.] A genus of marine gastropodous mollusks, having the external border or lip dilated into a wing. —*Cuvier.*

STROM'EY-ER-ĪTE, *n.* [From *M. Stromeyer.*] A steel-gray ore of silver, consisting of sulphur, silver, and copper.—*Dana.*

STROND, *a.* The beach. [*Little used.*] *See* STRAND.

STRONG, *a.* [Sax. *strong, strang,* or *streng;* from the latter is formed *strength;* G. *strenge;* D., Dan. *streng;* Sw. *stráng.*] 1. Having physical, active power, or great physical power; having the power of exerting great bodily force. 2. Having physical, passive power; having ability to bear or endure. 3. Well fortified; able to sustain attacks; not easily subdued or taken. 4. Having great military or naval force. 5. Having great wealth, means, or resources. 6. Moving with rapidity; as, a *strong* wind. 7. Hale; sound; healthy. 8. Adapted to make a deep or effectual impression on the mind or imagination. 9. Characterized by order and zeal; earnestly engaged. 10. Having virtues of great efficacy; or having a particular quality in a great degree. 11. Full of spirit; intoxicating. 12

Affecting the sight forcibly. 13. Affecting the taste forcibly. 14. Affecting the smell powerfully. 15. Not of easy digestion; solid. 16. Well established; firm; not easily overthrown or altered. 17. Characterized by great earnestness; as, *strong* crying. 18. Able; furnished with abilities. 19. Having great force of mind, of intellect, or of any faculty. 20. Having great force; comprising much in few words. 21. Bright; glaring; vivid. 22. Powerful to the extent of force named.—Syn. Vigorous; powerful; stout; robust; solid; firm; hardy; muscular; forcible; cogent; valid.

STRONG'-CŒL-ORED (-kul-lurd), *a.* Having strong colors.

STRONG'-FIST-ED, *a.* [*strong* and *fist.*] Having a strong hand; muscular.—*Arbuthnot.*

STRONG'-HAND, *n.* [*strong* and *hand.*] Violence; force; power.—*Raleigh.*

STRONG'-HAND-ED, *a.* Having strong hands, or having many hands for the execution of a work.

STRONG'-HŌLD, *n.* [*strong* and *hold.*] A fastness; a fort; a fortified place; a place of security.

STRONG'-MĪND-ED, *a.* Having a vigorous mind.—*Scott.*

STRONG'-SET, *a.* Firmly set or compacted.

STRONG'-VOICED (-voist), *a.* Having great strength of voice.

STRONG'-WĀ-TER, *n.* Distilled or ardent spirit.

STRON"GER, *a. comp.* of *strong.* Having more strength.

STRON"GEST, *a. superl.* of *strong.* Having most strength.

STRONG'LY, *adv.* 1. With strength; with great force or power; forcibly. 2. Firmly; in a manner to resist attack. 3. Vehemently; forcibly; eagerly.

STRON'TIAN, } *n.* [from *Strontian,* in Argyleshire.] An
STRON'TIA, } earth which, when pure and dry, is perfectly white, and resembles barytes.

STRON'TIAN, } *a.* Pertaining to strontian.
STRON-TIT'IC, }

STRON'TIAN-ITE, *n.* Carbonate of strontian, a mineral.

STRON-TĪ'TĒS, *n.* Strontian, which see.

STRON'TIUM, *n.* The base of strontian.—*Davy.*

† STROOK, for *struck.*

STROP, *n.* 1. A strap, which see. This orthography is particularly used for a strip of leather used for sharpening razors and giving them a fine, smooth edge; a razor-strop. 2. [Sp. *estrovo.*] A piece of rope spliced into a circular wreath, and put round a block for hanging it.

STROP, *v. t.* To draw over a strop with a view to sharpen.—*Gardner.*

STRŌ'PHE, *n.* [Fr. *strophe;* It. *strofa, strofe.*] In the *ancient theatre,* that part of a song or dance around the altar which was performed by turning from the right to the left. It was succeeded by the antistrophe in a contrary direction. Hence, in ancient lyric poetry, the former of two stanzas was called the *strophe,* and the latter the *antistrophe.* To these an *epode* was sometimes added.

STRŌ'PHI-Ō-LATE, } *a.* [L. *strophium,* a garland.] Fur-
STRŌ'PHI-O-LĀ-TED, } nished with a garland, or that which resembles a garland.—*Smith.*

† STROUT, *v. i.* [for *strut.*] To swell; to puff out.—*Bacon.*

STRŌVE, *pret.* of *strive.*

STRŌW is only a different orthography of *strew.* *See* STREW.

† STRŌWL, for *stroll.* *See* STROLL.

† STROY, for *destroy.* *See* DESTROY.

STRUCK, *pret.* and *pp.* of *strike.* *See* STRIKE.

† STRUCK'EN, the old *pp.* of *strike.*

STRUCTŪR-AL, *a.* Pertaining to structure.—*Marshall Hall.*

STRUCTŪRE (struk'yur), *n.* [Fr.; L. *structura.*] 1. Act of building; practice of erecting buildings; [*rarely used.*] 2. Manner of building; form; make; construction. 3. Manner of organization of animals and vegetables, &c. 4. A building of any kind, but chiefly a building of some size or of magnificence; an edifice; a fabric.—5. In *mineralogy,* the particular arrangement of the integrant particles or molecules of a mineral.

STRŪDE, } *n.* A stock of breeding mares.—*Bailey.*
STRŌDE, }

STRUG'GLE (strug'gl), *v. i.* [This word may be formed on the root of *stretch, right,* &c. In W. *ystreiglaw* is to turn.] 1. *Properly,* to make efforts with a twisting or with contortions of the body. 2. To use great efforts or exertions. 3. To use exertions in pain or anguish; to be in agony; to put forth efforts in any kind of difficulty or distress.—Syn. To strive; to contend; to labor; to endeavor.

STRUG'GLE, *n.* 1. Great labor; forcible effort to obtain an object, or to avoid an evil; *properly,* a violent effort with contortions of the body. 2. Contest; contention; strife. 3. Agony; contortions of extreme distress.

STRUG'GLER, *n.* One who struggles, strives, or contends.

STRUG'GLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making great efforts; using violent exertions; affected with contortions.

STRUG'GLING, *n.* The act of striving; vehement or earnest effort.

STRŪ'MA, *n.* [L.] Scrofula; the king's evil.

STRŪ'MOUS, *a.* Scrofulous; having struma.

STRUM'PET, *n.* [Ir. *stribrid, striopach.*] A prostitute

STRUM'PET, *a.* Like a strumpet; false; inconstant.

STRUM'PET, *v. t.* To debauch.—*Shak.*

STRUNG, *pret.* of *string.*

STRUT, *v. i.* [G. *strotzen;* Dan. *strutter.*] 1. To walk with a lofty, proud gait and erect head; to walk with affected dignity. 2. To swell; to protuberate; [*obs.*]

† STRUT, *v. t.* To swell out; to make tumid.

STRUT, *n.* 1. A lofty, proud step or walk, with the head erect; affectation of dignity in walking.—2. In *architecture,* a piece of timber obliquely placed from a king or queen post to support a rafter, sometimes called a brace.—*Brande*

STRŪ'THI-OUS, *a.* [L. *struthio.*] Pertaining to or like the ostrich; belonging to the ostrich tribe.

STRUT'TER, *n.* One who struts.—*Swift.*

STRUT'TING, *ppr.* Walking with a lofty gait.

STRUT'TING, *n.* The act of walking with a proud gait.

STRUT'TING-LY, *adv.* With a proud, lofty step.

STRYCHNI-A, } *n.* [Gr. στρυχνος.] A vegetable alkaloid,
STRYCHNI-NA, } the active principle of *strychnos Tieuté,*
STRYCHNINE, } the most active of the Java poisons, and one of the active principles of *strychnos Ignatii, strychnos nux-vomica,* &c. It has an intensely bitter taste, and is a most valuable medicine.

STUB, *n.* [Sax. *steb;* Dan. *stub;* Sw. *stubbe.*] 1. The stump of a tree; that part of the stem of a tree which remains fixed in the earth when the tree is cut down. 2. A log; a block; [*obs.*]

STUB, *v. t.* 1. To grub up by the roots; to extirpate. 2. To strike the toes against a stump, stone, or other fixed object. [*New England.*]

STUB'-NAIL, *n.* A nail broken off; a short, thick nail.

STUB'BED, *a.* [Sw. *stubbig.*] 1. Short and thick, like something truncated; blunt; obtuse. 2. Hardy; not nice or delicate.—*Berkeley.*

STUB'BED-NESS, *n.* Bluntness; obtuseness.

STUB'BING, *ppr.* Grubbing up by the roots; extirpating.

STUB'BLE (stub'bl), *n.* [D.. G. *stoppel;* Sw. *stubb;* L. *stipula.*] The stumps of wheat, rye, barley, oats, or buckwheat left in the ground; the part of the stalk left by the scythe or sickle.

STUB'BLE-GOOSE, *n.* A goose fed among stubble.

STUB'BLE-RĀKE, *n.* A rake with long teeth for raking together stubble.

STUB'BORN, *a.* [from *stub* or *stiff.* Chaucer writes it *stibborne.*] 1. Inflexibly fixed in opinion; not to be moved or persuaded by reasons. 2. Persevering; persisting; steady; constant. 3. Not flexible. 4. Enduring without complaint. 5. Harsh; rough; rugged; [*rare.*] 6. Not easily melted or worked. 7. Obstinately resisting command, the goad, or the whip.—Syn. Obstinate; inflexible; obdurate; headstrong; stiff; hardy; firm; refractory; intractable; rugged; contumacious; heady.

STUB'BORN-LY, *adv.* Obstinately; inflexibly.

STUB'BORN-NESS, *n.* 1. Perverse and unreasonable obstinacy. 2. Want of pliancy. 3. Refractoriness, as of ores.—Syn. Inflexibility; pertinacity; obduurateness; contumacy; perverseness; persistency; sulkiness; refractoriness.

STUB'BY, *a.* [from *stub.*] 1. Abounding with stubs. 2. Short and thick; short and strong.—*Grew.*

STUCCO, *n.* [It.; Fr. *stuc;* Sp. *estuco.*] 1. A general name for plaster of any kind used as a coating for walls; *particularly,* a fine plaster composed of lime or gypsum, with sand and pounded marble, used for internal decorations. &c. 2. Work made of stucco.

STUCCO, *v. t.* To plaster; to overlay with fine plaster.

STUCCOED (stukkōde), *pp.* or *a.* Overlaid with stucco

STUCCO-ER, *n.* One versed in stucco-work.

STUCCO-ING, *ppr.* Plastering with stucco.

STUCK, *pret.* and *pp.* of *stick.*—*Pope.*

† STUCK, *n.* A thrust.—*Shak.*

STUCK'LE (stuk'l), *n.* [from *stook.*] A number of sheaves set together in the field. [*Scottish.*]

STUD, *n.* [Sax. *stod, studu;* Ice. *stod;* D. *stut;* Sw. *stod.*] 1. In *building,* a small piece of timber or joist inserted in the sills and beams, between the posts, to support the beams or other main timbers. 2. A nail with a large head inserted in work chiefly for ornament; an ornamental knob. 3. A collection of breeding horses and mares; or the place where they are kept. 4. An ornamental button for a shirt-bosom, &c.

STUD, *v. t.* 1. To adorn with shining studs or knobs. 2 To set with detached ornaments or prominent objects.

STUD'-HORSE, *n.* [Sax. *stod-hors;* Low L. *stotarius.*] A breeding horse; a horse kept for propagating his kind.

STUD'DED, *pp.* 1. Adorned with studs. 2. Set with detached ornaments.

STUD'DING, *ppr.* Setting or adorning with studs.

STUD'DING-SAIL, *n.* In *navigation,* a light sail that is set temporarily outside of the principal or square sails of a vessel.—*Totten.*

STŪ'DENT, *n.* [L. *studens, studeo.*] 1. A person engaged in study; one who is devoted to learning, either in a seminary or in private; a scholar. 2. A man devoted to books; a bookish man. 3. One who studies or examines.

STŪ'DENT-SHIP, *n.* The state of being a student.

STUD'IED (stud'did), *pp.* [from *study.*] 1. Read; closely examined; read with diligence and attention; well considered. 2. *a.* Learned; well versed in any branch of learning; qualified by study. 3. Premeditated. 4. Having a particular inclination; [*obs.*]

† STUD'IED-LY (stud'did-le), *adv.* With care and attention. —*Life of Mede.*

STUD'I-ER, *n.* [from *study.*] One who studies; a student.

STŪ'DI-O, *n.* [It.] The work-shop of a sculptor: sometimes, though less properly, applied to the work-shop of a painter.—*Jocelyn.*

* STŪ'DI-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *studieux*; L. *studiosus.*] 1. Given to books or to learning; devoted to the acquisition of knowledge from books. 2. Contemplative; thoughtful; given to thought, or to the examination of subjects by contemplation. 3. Diligent; eager to discover something, or to effect some object; zealous. 4. Attentive to; careful: with *of.* 5. Planned with study; deliberate. 6. Favorable to study; suitable for thought and contemplation.—*Milton*; [*rare.*]

* STŪ'DI-OUS-LY, *adv.* 1. With study; with close attention to books. 2. With diligent contemplation. 3. Diligently; with zeal and earnestness. 4. Carefully; attentively.

* STŪ'DI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The habit or practice of study; addictedness to books.

STUD'Y, *n.* [Fr. *etude*; L. *studium.*] 1. *Literally*, a setting of the mind or thoughts upon a subject; hence, application of mind to books, to arts or science, or to any subject, for the purpose of learning what is not before known. 2. Attention; meditation; contrivance. 3. Any particular branch of learning that is studied. 4. Subject of attention. 5. A building or an apartment devoted to study or to literary employment. 6. Deep cogitation; perplexity; [*little used.*]—7. In *painting* and *sculpture*, a work undertaken for improvement in the art, and usually left incomplete.

STUD'Y, *v. i.* [L. *studeo.*] 1. To fix the mind closely upon a subject; to muse; to dwell upon in thought. 2. To apply the mind to books. 3. To endeavor diligently.

STUD'Y, *v. t.* 1. To apply the mind to; to read and examine for the purpose of learning and understanding. 2. To consider attentively; to examine closely. 3. To form or arrange by previous thought; to con over; or to commit to memory.

† STUD'Y-ING, *ppr.* Applying the mind to; reading and examining closely.

STŪ'FA, *n.* [It., a stove.] A jet of steam issuing from a fissure in the earth.

STUFF, *n.* [D. *stof, stoffe*; G. *stoff*; Dan. *stöv*; Sw. *stoft.*] 1. A mass of matter, indefinitely; or a collection of substances. 2. The matter of which any thing is formed; materials. 3. Furniture; goods; domestic vessels in general; [*nearly obs.*] 4. That which fills any thing. 5. Essence; elemental part. 6. A medicine.—*Shak.*; [*vulgar.*] 7. Cloth; fabrics of the loom; as, woolen *stuffs.* 8. Matter or thing; *particularly*, that which is trifling or worthless.—9. Among *seamen*, a melted mass of turpentine, tallow, &c., with which the masts, sides, and bottom of a ship are smeared.

STUFF, *v. t.* 1. To fill. 2. To fill very full; to crowd. 3. To thrust in; to crowd: to press. 4. To fill by being put into any thing. 5. To swell or cause to bulge out by putting something in. 6. To fill with something improper. 7. To obstruct, as any of the organs. 8. To fill meat with seasoning. 9. To fill the skin of a dead animal for presenting and preserving his form. 10. To form by filling.

STUFF, *v. i.* To feed gluttonously.—*Swift.*

STUFFED (stuft), *pp.* or *a.* Filled; crowded, crammed.

STUFF'ING, *ppr.* Filling; crowding.

STUFF'ING, *n.* 1. That which is used for filling any thing. 2. Seasoning for meat; that which is put into meat to give it a higher relish.

† STŪKE, for *stucco.*

STULM *n.* A shaft to draw water out of a mine.—*Bailey.*

STUL, *n.* A post.—*Halliwell.* [*Local.*]

STUL'TI-FIED (-fide), *pp.* Made foolish.

STUL'TI-FY, *v. i.* [L. *stultus* and *facio.*] 1. To make foolish; to make one a fool.—2. In *law*, to allege or prove to be insane, for avoiding some act.

STUL'TI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Making foolish.

STUL-TIL'O-QUENCE, *n.* [L. *stultus* and *loquentia.*] Foolish talk; a babbling.—*Dict.*

STUL-TIL'O-QUY, *n.* [L. *stultiloquium.*] Foolish talk; silly discourse; babbling.—*Taylor.*

STUM, *n.* [D. *stom, stum*; G. *stumm*; Dan., Sw. *stum.*] 1. Must; wine unfermented. 2. New wine used to raise fermentation in dead or vapid wines. 3. Wine revived by a new fermentation.

STUM, *v. t.* 1. To renew wine by mixing must with it, and raising a new fermentation. 2. To fume a cask of liquor with burning brimstone; [*local.*]

STUM'BLE (stum'bl), *v. i.* [Ice. *stumra.*] 1. To trip in walking or moving in any way upon the legs; to strike the foot so as to fall, or to endanger a fall. 2. To err; to slide into a crime or an error. 3. To strike upon without design, to fall on; to light on by chance.

STUM'BLE, *v. t.* 1. To obstruct in progress; to cause to trip or stop. 2. To confound; to puzzle; to put to a nonplus; to perplex.

STUM'BLE, *n.* 1. A trip in walking or running. 2. A blunder; a failure.

STUM'BLED (stum'bld), *pp.* Obstructed; puzzled.

STUM'BLER, *n.* One who stumbles or makes a blunder.

STUM'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Tripping; erring; puzzling.

STUM'BLING-BLOCK, *n.* Any cause of stumbling: that which causes to err.

STUM'BLING-STONE,

STUM'BLING-LY, *adv.* In a stumbling manner.

STUMMED (stumd), *pp.* Renewed by mixing must with it and raising a new fermentation.

STUMP, *n.* [Sw., Dan. *stump*; Dan. *stumper*; D. *stomp*; G. *stumpf.*] 1. The stub of a tree; the part of a tree remaining in the earth after the tree is cut down, or the part of any plant left in the earth by the scythe or sickle. 2. The part of a limb or other body remaining after a part is amputated or destroyed. *Swift.*—*Stumps, pl.*, legs; as, to stir one's *stumps.* *Halliwell.*—*To take the stump*, or *to stump it*, denotes, in the *Western States*, to make public addresses for electioneering purposes; a phrase derived from the speaker's originally mounting a stump in making his address.

STUMP, *v. t.* 1. To strike any thing fixed and hard with the toe; [*vulgar.*] 2. To challenge; [*vulgar.*]

STUMP'-OR'A-TOR, *n.* A man who harangues the populace from the stump of a tree, or other elevation. [*Am.*]

STUMP'-OR'A-TO-RY, *n.* An electioneering speech from a stump or other elevation. [*Am.*]

STUMPED (stumpt), *pp.* 1. Struck hard with the toe. 2. Challenged.

STUMPY, *a.* 1. Full of stumps. 2. Hard; strong; [*rare.*] 3. Short and thick; stubby.—*Todd*; [*little used.*]

STUN, *v. t.* [Sax. *stunian*; Fr. *etonner.*] 1. To make senseless or dizzy with a blow on the head. 2. To overpower the sense of hearing; to blunt or stupefy the organs of hearing. 3. To confound or make dizzy by loud and mingled sound.

STUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of *sting.*

STUNK, *pret.* of *stink.*

STUNNED (stund), *pp.* Having the sense of hearing overpowered; confounded with noise.

STUN'NING, *ppr.* or *a.* Overpowering the organs of hearing; confounding with noise.

STUNT, *v. t.* [Ice. *stunta*; Sax. *stintan stunt.*] To hinder from growth.—*Swift.*

STUNTED, *pp.* or *a.* Hindered from growth or increase.

STUNTED-NESS, *n.* The state of being stunted.

STUNT'ING, *ppr.* Hindering from growth or increase.

STŪPE, *n.* [L. *stupa.*] Cloth or flax dipped in warm medicaments and applied to a hurt or sore; fermentation; sweating-bath.

STŪPE, *v. t.* To foment.—*Wiseman.*

† STŪPE, *n.* A stupid person.

STU-PE-FAC'TION, *n.* [L. *stupefacio.*] 1. The act of rendering stupid. 2. A stupid or senseless state; insensibility; dullness; torpor; stupidity.

STŪ-PE-FAC'TIVE, *a.* Causing insensibility; deadening or blunting the sense of feeling or understanding.

STŪ'PE-FIED, *pp.* or *a.* Made dull or stupid; having the perception or understanding blunted.

STŪ'PE-FI-ER, *n.* [from *stupefy.*] That which causes dullness or stupidity.

STŪ'PE-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *stupefier*; L. *stupefacio.*] 1. To make stupid; to make dull; to blunt the faculty of perception or understanding; to deprive of sensibility. 2. To deprive of material motion.—*Bacon*; [*obs.*]

STŪ'PE-FY-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Rendering extremely dull or insensible.

STU-PEN'DOUS, *a.* [Low L. *stupendus.*] *Literally*, striking dumb by its magnitude; hence, astonishing; wonderful; amazing; *particularly*, of astonishing magnitude or elevation.—*Dryden.*

STU-PEN'DOUS-LY, *adv.* In a manner to excite astonishment.

STU-PEN'DOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being stupendous or astonishing.

STŪ'PID, *a.* [Fr. *stupide*; L. *stupidus.*] 1. Very dull; insensible; senseless; wanting in understanding; heavy; doltish; sluggish. 2. Dull; heavy; formed without skill or genius.

STU-PID'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *stupidité*; L. *stupiditas.*] Extreme

dullness of perception or understanding.—SYN. Insensibility; sluggishness; sottishness; doltishness; blockishness; senselessness.

STŪ'PID-LY, *adv.* With extreme dullness; with suspension or inactivity of understanding; sottishly; absurdly; without the exercise of reason or judgment.—*Dryden.*

STŪ'PID-NESS, *n.* Stupidity.

STŪ'POR, *n.* [L.] 1. Great diminution or suspension of sensibility; suppression of sense; numbness. 2. Intellectual insensibility; moral stupidity; heedlessness or inattention to one's interests.

STŪ'PRĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *stupro.*] To ravish; to debauch.

STU-PRĀ'TION, *n.* Rape; violation of chastity by force.

STUR'DI-LY, *adv.* Hardily; stoutly; lustily.

STUR'DI-NESS, *n.* 1. Stoutness; hardiness.—*Locke.* 2. Brutal strength.

STUR'DY, *a.* [G. *störrig.*] 1. Bluntly obstinate; implying coarseness or rudeness. 2. Characterized by great strength. 3. Violent; laid on with strength; as, *sturdy* strokes.—SYN. Hardy; stout; strong; firm; robust; obstinate; forcible; stiff.

STUR'DY, *n.* A disease in sheep, marked by dullness and stupor.—*Cyc.*

STUR'GEON (stur'jun), *n.* [Fr. *esturgeon;* Sp. *esturion:* It. *storione;* Low L. *sturio.*] A large cartilaginous fish, of the genus *acipenser*, highly prized for food. Caviare is prepared from the roe, and isinglass from the air-bladder.

STU-RI-Ō'NI-AN, *n.* One of a family of cartilaginous fishes, of which the sturgeon is the type.

STURK, *n.* [Sax. *styrc.*] A young ox or heifer [*Scottish.*]

STUT'TER, *v. i.* [D. *stotteren;* G. *stottern*, that is, to stop. *Stut* is not used.] To stammer; to hesitate in uttering words.—*Bacon.*

STUT'TER, *n.* The act of stuttering.—*Smart.*

STUT'TER-ER, *n.* A stammerer.

STUT'TER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Stammering; hesitating.

STUT'TER-ING, *n.* The act of stammering.

STUT'TER-ING-LY, *adv.* With stammering.

STŸ, *n.* [Sax. *stige.*] 1. A pen or inclosure for swine. 2. A place of bestial debauchery. 3. An inflamed tumor on the edge of the eyelid.

STŸ, *v. t.* To shut up in a sty.—*Shak.*

† STŸ, *v. i.* [Sax. *stigan;* Goth. *steigan.*] To soar; to ascend. *See* STIRRUP.

STŸ'ING, *ppr.* Shutting up in a sty.

STY€'A, *n.* A Saxon copper coin of the lowest value.

STYG'I-AN, *a.* [L. *Stygius, Styx.*] Pertaining to Styx, fabled by the ancients to be a river of hell; hence, hellish; infernal.

STŸ-LA-GAL-MĀ'I€, *a.* or *n.* [Gr. στυλος and αγαλμα.] A term in *architecture*, denoting figures which perform the office of columns.

STŸLE, *n.* [L. *stylus;* D., G. *styl;* It. *stile;* Sp. *estilo;* Fr. *style* or *stile.*] 1. Manner of writing with regard to language, or the choice and arrangement of words; diction; phraseology. 2. Manner of speaking appropriate to particular characters; or, in *general*, the character of the language used. 3. A characteristic or peculiar mode of execution in the fine arts. 4. A particular character of music. 5. Title; appellation. 6. Course of writing; [*obs.*] -7. *Style of court* is, *properly*, the practice observed by any court in its way of proceeding.—8. In *popular use*, manner; form. 9. A pointed instrument formerly used in writing on tables of wax; an instrument of surgery. 10. Something with a sharp point, as a graver; the pin of a dial; written, also, *stile.*—11. In *botany*, the middle portion of the pistil, connecting the stigma with the germ; sometimes called the *shaft.*—12. In *chronology*, a mode of reckoning time, with regard to the Julian and Gregorian calendar. The *old style* proceeded according to the calendar of Julius Cæsar, allowing 366 days to every fourth year, and 365 to other years. The *new style* was introduced by Pope Gregory XIII., by whose order 10 days were taken out of October, 1582, and was adopted in England in 1752, when the difference between the old and new style was 11 days. According to the new style, every year divisible by 4, unless it is divisible by 100, without being divisible by 400, has 366 days.

STŸLE, *v. t.* To entitle in addressing or alluding to.—SYN. To call; name; denominate; designate; term; characterize.

STŸLED, *pp.* Named; denominated; called.

STŸ'LET, *n.* [from *style.*] A small poniard or dagger.

STŸ'LI-FORM, *a.* Like a style, pin, or pen.

STŸL'ING, *ppr.* Calling; denominating.

STŸL'ISH, *a.* Being in fashionable form or in high style; showy; modish; fashionable. [*A colloquial word.*]

STŸ'LĪTE, *n.* [Gr. στυλος.] In *ecclesiastical history*, the *Stylites* were a sect of solitaries, who stood motionless on columns or pillars.

STŸ'LO-BĀTE, *n.* [Gr. στυλος, a pillar, and βασις, base.] In *architecture*, the uninterrupted or continuous base below a range of columns.—*Brande.*

STŸ-LO-BĀ'TION, *n.* The pedestal of a column.

STŸ-LO-GRAPH'I€, *a.* Pertaining to or used in stylography; as, *stylographic cards*, cards which may be written upon with a style.—*Stylographic pencil*, a pencil or style for this kind of writing.

STŸ-LOG'RA-PHY, *n.* A mode of writing or tracing lines by means of a style or pointed instrument on cards or tablets.

STŸ'LOID, *a.* [L. *stylus*, and Gr. ειδος.] Having some resemblance to a style or pen.—*Encyc.*

STYP'TI€, *a.* [Fr. *styptique;* L. *stypticus.*] Astringent; that produces contraction; that stops bleeding; having the quality of restraining hemorrhage.

STYP'TI€, *n.* A medicine which has an astringent quality

STYP-TIC'I-TY (-tis'e-te), *n.* The quality of astringency.

STŸ'RAX, *n.* A genus of plants which produces storax and gum benzoin.

STŸTH'Y, *v. t.* To forge on an anvil. *See* STITHY.

STYX, *n.* [L.; Gr. Στυξ.] In *ancient mythology*, the principal river of the lower world, which was to be crossed in passing to the regions of the dead. The divinity of the river, who dwelt in a rock palace, was also called *Styx.*

SUAB. *See* SWAB.

SŪ-Ā-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Liability to be sued; the state of being subject by law to civil process.—*Judge Story.*

SŪ'A-BLE, *a.* [from *sue.*] That may be sued; subject by law to be called to answer in court.—*Judge Story.*

† SUĀDE, for *persuade.*

† SUĀGE, for *assuage.*

SŪ'ANT, *a.* [Fr. *suivant;* Norm. *suante.*] Even; uniform, spread equally over the surface.—*Halliwell.* [*Local.*]

SUĀ'SI-BLE, *a.* [L. *suadeo.*] That may be persuaded or easily persuaded.

SUĀ'SION (swā'zhun), *n.* The act of persuading.

SUĀ'SIVE, *a.* [L. *suadeo.*] Having power to persuade.

SUĀ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* In a manner tending to persuade.

SUĀ'SO-RY, *a.* [L. *suasorius.*] Tending to persuade; having the quality of convincing and drawing by argument or reason.—*Hopkins.*

SUAV'I-FĪED (swav'e-fide), *pp.* Rendered affable.

SUAV'I-FŸ, *v. t.* [L. *suavis*, sweet.] To make affable.

SUAV'I-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* Making affable.

SUA-VIL'O-QUY, *n.* [L. *suavis* and *loquor.*] Sweetness of speech.

SUAV'I-TER IN MŌ'DO. [L.] Agreeably or kindly in manner.

SUAV'I-TY (swav'e-te), *n.* [Lat. *suavitas;* Fr. *suavité;* It. *soavità;* Sp. *suavidad.*] 1. Sweetness.—*Brown;* [*in a literal sense; obs.*] 2. Sweetness; [*in a figurative sense;*] that which is to the mind what sweetness is to the tongue; agreeableness; softness; pleasantness; urbanity.

SUB. A Latin preposition, denoting *under* or *below*, used, in *English*, as a prefix, to express a subordinate degree or imperfect state of a quality. Before *f* and *p*, it is changed into those letters, as in *suffer* and *suppose;* and before *m*, into that letter, as in *summon.*

SUB-AC'ID, *a.* [*sub* and *acid.*] Moderately acid or sour.

SUB-AC'ID, *n.* A substance moderately acid.

SUB-A€'RID, *a.* Moderately sharp, pungent, or acrid.

† SUB-A€T', *v. t.* [L. *subactus.*] To reduce; to subdue.

SUB-A€'TION, *n.* The act of reducing to any state, as of mixing two bodies completely, or of beating them to a powder.—*Bacon.*

SUB-A-€ŪTE', *a.* Acute in a moderate degree.

SUB-A-Ē'RI-AL, *a.* [*sub* and *aerial.*] Beneath the sky, or in the open air: opposed to *submarine;* as, a *subaerial* volcano.—*Dana.*

SUB-AG-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *subagitatio.*] Carnal knowledge.

SŪ'BAH, *n.* In *India*, a province or viceroyship.

SŪ'BAH-DAR, *n.* In *India*, a viceroy, or the governor of a province; also, a native of India, who ranks as captain in the European companies.

SŪ'BAH-SHIP, *n.* The jurisdiction of a subahdar.

* SUB-AL'TERN, *a.* [Fr. *subalterne.*] Inferior; subordinate; that in different respects is both superior and inferior.

SUB-AL'TERN, *n.* A subordinate officer in an army; an officer under the rank of captain.

SUB-AL-TERN'ATE, *a.* Successive; succeeding by turns.

SUB-AL-TERN-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. State of inferiority or subjection. 2. Act of succeeding by course.

SUB-AN'GU-LAR, *a.* Slightly angular.

SUB-AP'EN-NINE, *a.* 1. Under or at the foot of the Apennine mountains.—2. In *geology*, a term applied to a series of tertiary strata of the older pliocene period.—*Lyell.*

SUB-A-QUĀT'I€, *a.* [L. *sub* and *aqua.*] Being under water.—*Darwin.*

† SUB-AR-RĀ'TION, *n.* [Low L. *subarrare.*] The ancient custom of betrothing.—*Wheatly.*

SUB-AS'TRAL, *a.* [*sub* and *astral.*] Beneath the stars or heavens; terrestrial.—*Warburton.*

SUB-AS-TRIN'GENT, *a.* Astringent in a small degree.

SUB-AU-DĪ'TION (-dish'un), *n.* [L. *subauditio.*] The act of understanding something not expressed.—*Richardson.*

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* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÄR, FALL, WHAT.—PREY;—MARĪNE, BIRD;—MÖVE, BOOK,

SUB-AXIL-LA-RY, *a.* [L. *sub* and *axilla.*] Placed under the axil or angle formed by the branch of a plant with the stem, or by a leaf with the branch.

SUB'-BĀSE, *n.* In *music,* the deepest pedal stop, or the lowest notes of an organ.

SUB-BĒA'DLE (-bē'dl), *n.* An inferior or under-beadle.

SUB-BRIG-A-DIĒR', *n.* An officer in the horse-guards, who ranks as cornet.—*Encyc.*

SUB-CĂR'BU-RET-ED, *a.* Consisting of a greater number of equivalents of the base than of the carbon.

SUB-CĂR-TI-LAG'IN-OUS, *a.* Partially cartilaginous.

SUB-CAU'DAL, *a.* Beneath the tail.

SUB-CE-LES'TIAL (-chal), *a.* Being beneath the heavens.

SUB-CEN'TRAL, *a.* Being under the center.—*Say.*

SUB-CHANTER, *n.* An under-chanter.

SUB-CLĀ'VI-AN, *a.* [L. *sub* and *clavis.*] Situated under the clavicle or collar-bone.

SUB-COM-MIT'TEE, *n.* An under-committee.

SUB-COM-PRESSED' (-prest), *a.* Not fully compressed.

SUB-CON-FORM'A-BLE, *a.* Partially conformable.

SUB-CONIC-AL, *a.* Conical in a slight degree.

SUB-CON-STEL-LĀ'TION, *n.* A subordinate constellation.—*Brown.*

SUB-CON'TRACT, *n.* A contract under a previous contract.

SUB-CON-TRACT'ED, *a.* [*sub* and *contracted.*] Contracted after a former contract.—*Shak.*

SUB-CON'TRA-RY, *a.* Contrary in an inferior degree.—In *geometry,* a term applied to a section of an oblique cone on a circular base by a plane not parallel to the base, but inclined to the axis, so that the section is a circle.—*Brande.*

SUB-CORD'ATE, *a.* [L. *sub* and *cor,* the heart.] In shape somewhat like a heart.—*Martyn.*

SUB-COS'TAL, *a.* [L. *sub* and *costa.*] The *subcostal* muscles are the internal intercostal muscles.—*Cyc.*

SUB-CRYS'TAL-LĪNE, *a.* Imperfectly crystallized.—*Buffon.*

SUB-CU-TĀ'NE-OUS, *a.* Situated under the skin.

SUB-CU-TIC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *sub* and *cuticula.*] Being under the cuticle or scarf-skin.—*Darwin.*

SUB-CYL-IN'DRIC-AL, *a.* Imperfectly cylindrical.

SUB-DĒA'CON, *n.* An under-deacon or deacon's assistant.

SUB-DĒA'CON-RY, } *n.* The order and office of subdea-
SUB-DEA'CON-SHIP, } con in the Roman Catholic Church.

SUB-DEAN', *n.* [*sub* and *dean.*] An under-dean; a dean's substitute or vicegerent.—*Ayliffe.*

SUB-DEAN'ER-Y, *n.* The office and rank of subdean.

SUB-DEC'U-PLE, *a.* Containing one part of ten.

SUB-DENTED, *a.* Indented beneath.—*Encyc.*

SUB-DE-POSIT, *n.* That which is deposited beneath something else.—*Schoolcraft.*

† **SUB-DER-I-SŌ'RI-OUS,** *a.* [L. *sub* and *derisor.*] Ridiculing with moderation or delicacy.—*More.*

SUB-DI-LĀ'TED, *a.* Partially dilated.

SUB-DI-TI'TIOUS (-de-tish'us), *a.* [L. *subditicius.*] Put secretly in the place of something else. [*Little used.*]

SUB-DI-VERSI-FĪED (-fīde), *pp.* Diversified again.

SUB-DI-VERSI-FY, *v. t.* [*sub* and *diversify.*] To diversify again what is already diversified.—*Hale.* [*Little used.*]

SUB-DI-VERSI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Diversifying again what is already diversified.

SUB-DI-VĪDE', *v. t.* To divide a part of a thing into more parts; to part into smaller divisions.

SUB-DI-VĪDE', *v. i.* To be subdivided.

SUB-DI-VID'ED, *pp.* Divided again, or into smaller parts.

SUB-DI-VID'ING, *ppr.* Dividing into smaller parts.

SUB-DI-VISI-BLE, *a.* Susceptible of subdivision.

SUB-DI-VI'SION (-de-vizh'un), *n.* 1. The act of subdividing or separating a part into smaller parts. 2. The part of a thing made by subdividing; the part of a larger part.

SUB'DO-LOUS, *a.* [L. *subdolus.*] Sly; crafty; cunning; artful; deceitful. [*Little used.*]

SUB-DOMI-NANT, *n.* In *music,* the fourth note above the tonic, being under the dominant.

SUB-DŪ'A-BLE, *a.* That may be subdued.—*Ward.*

SUB-DŪ'AL, *n.* [from *subdue.*] The act of subduing.

SUB-DŪCE', } *v. t.* [L. *subduco.*] 1. To withdraw; to take
SUB-DUCT', } away. 2. To subtract by arithmetical operation.—*Hale.*

SUB-DŪCED' (-dūst'), *pp.* Withdrawn; taken away.

SUB-DŪC'ING, *ppr.* Withdrawing; subtracting by arithmetical operation.

SUB-DUC'TION, *n.* 1. The act of taking away or withdrawing.—*Hale.* 2. Arithmetical subtraction.—*Hale.*

SUB-DŪE' (sub-dū'), *v. t.* 1. To conquer by force or the exertion of superior power, and bring into permanent subjection; to reduce under dominion. Subduing implies *conquest* or *vanquishing,* but it implies also more permanence of subjection to the conquering power than either of these words. 2. To overpower so as to disable from further resistance. 3. To break by conquering a refractory temper or evil passions; to render submissive. 4. To conquer; to reduce to mildness. 5. To conquer by persuasion or other mild means. 6. To conquer; to captivate, as by charms. 7. To reduce to tenderness. 8. To overpower and destroy the force of. 9. To make mellow; to break, as land.—SYN. To overbear; overpower; overcome; vanquish; crush; tame; reduce; subjugate; oppress; soften; melt.

SUB-DŪED' (sub-dūde'), *pp.* or *a.* Conquered and reduced to subjection; oppressed; crushed; tamed; softened.

† **SUB-DŪE'MENT,** *n.* Conquest.—*Shak.*

SUB-DŪ'ER, *n.* 1. One who conquers and brings into subjection; a tamer. 2. That which subdues or destroys the force of.

SUB-DŪ'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Vanquishing and reducing to subjection, crushing; softening.

SUB'DU-PLE, *a.* [L. *sub* and *duplus.*] Containing one part of two.—*Wilkins.*

SUB-DŪ'PLI-CATE, *a.* [*sub* and *duplicate.*] Having the ratio of the square roots.—*Cyc.*

SUB-E-LON'GATE, *a.* Not fully elongated.

SUB-Ē'QUAL, *a.* Nearly equal.—*Martyn.*

SŪ'BER-ATE, *n.* [L. *suber.*] A salt formed by the suberic acid in combination with a base.—*Chemistry.*

SŪ'BER-IC, *a.* Pertaining to cork, or extracted from it; as, *suberic* acid.

SŪ'BE-RIN, *n.* [L. *suber,* the cork-tree.] The cellular tissue of cork purified or freed from the ordinary contents of its cells. It constitutes about seven tenths of common cork, and has been supposed to be a distinct vegetable proximate principle, but this is not fully ascertained.—*Tully.*

SUB'ER-ŌSE, *a.* [L. *sub* and *erosus.*] In *botany,* having the appearance of being gnawed.

SŪ'BER-OUS, *a.* Corky; soft and elastic.

SUB-FUSC', *a.* [L. *subfuscus.*] Duskish; moderately dark: brownish; tawny.—*Tatler.*

SUB-GE-LATIN-OUS, *a.* Imperfectly gelatinous.

SUB-GE-NERIC, *a.* Pertaining to a subgenus.

SUB-GE'NUS, *n.* A subdivision of a genus, comprehending one or more species.

SUB-GLO-BŌSE', *a.* Not quite globose.

SUB-GLOB'U-LAR, *a.* Having a form approaching to globular.—*Say.*

SUB-GLU-MĀ'CEOUS, *a.* Somewhat glumaceous.—*Lindley.*

SUB-GRAN'U-LAR, *a.* Somewhat granular.

SUB-HAS-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *sub hasta.*] A public sale or auction, so called from the Roman practice.—*Burnet.*

SUB-HORN-BLEND'IC, *a.* Applied to rocks containing disseminated hornblende.—*Percival's Geol.*

SUB-HŸ-DRO-SUL'PHU-RET, *n.* A compound of sulphureted hydrogen with a less number of equivalents of the base than of the sulphureted hydrogen.

SUB-IN-DI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *sub* and *indico.*] The act of indicating by signs.—*Barrow.*

† **SUB-IN-DŪCE',** *v. t.* To insinuate; to offer indirectly.—*Sir E. Dering.*

SUB-IN-FEU-DĀ'TION, *n.* [*sub* and *infeudation.*] 1. In *law,* the act of enfeoffing by a tenant or feoffee, who holds lands of the crown; the act of a greater baron, who grants land or a smaller manor to an inferior person. 2. Undertenancy.

† **SUB-IN-GRES'SION** (-gresh'un), *n.* [L. *sub* and *ingressus.*] Secret entrance.

SUB-I-TĀ'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *subitaneus.*] Sudden; hasty

† **SUB'I-TA-NY,** *a.* Sudden.

SŪ'BI-TO. [It.] In *music,* quick.

SUB-JĀ'CENT, *a.* [L. *subjacens.*] 1. Lying under or below. 2. Being in a lower situation, though not directly beneath.

SUB'JECT, *a.* [L. *subjectus.*] 1. Placed or situate under. 2. Being under the power and dominion of another. 3. Liable from extraneous causes. 4. Liable from inherent causes; prone; disposed. 5. Obedient.—*Tit.,* iii. —SYN Tributary; exposed; obnoxious; subordinate; subservient; inferior.

SUB'JECT *n.* [L. *subjectus;* Fr. *sujet;* It. *suggetto.*] 1. One who owes allegiance to a sovereign, and is governed by his laws. 2. That on which any mental operation is performed; that which is treated or handled.—3. In *logic,* the subject of a proposition is that concerning which any thing is affirmed or denied.—*Watts.* 4. That on which any physical operation or experiment is performed, as in mesmerism, &c. 5. That in which any thing inheres or exists. 6. The person who is treated of; the hero of a piece.—7. In *grammar,* the nominative case to a verb passive.—8. In *music,* the principal melody or theme of a movement.—9. In the *fine arts,* that which it is the object and aim of the artist to express. *Brande.*—10. In *anatomy,* a dead body for the purposes of dissection.—SYN. Matter, materials; theme; topic.

SUB-JECT', *v. t.* 1. To bring under the power or dominion of; to subjugate; to subdue. 2. To put under or within the power of. 3. To enslave; to make obnoxious. 4. To expose; to make liable. 5. To submit; to make accountable. 6. To make subservient. 7. To cause to undergo.

SUB'JECT-MAT'TER, *n.* The matter or thought presented

tor consideration, in some statement, discussion, &c.—*Blackstone.*

SUB-JEC'TED, *pp.* Reduced to the dominion of another; enslaved; exposed; submitted; made to undergo.

SUB-JEC'TING, *ppr.* Reducing to submission; enslaving; exposing; submitting; causing to undergo.

SUB-JEC'TION, *n.* 1. The act of subduing; the act of vanquishing and bringing under the dominion of another. 2. The state of being under the power, control, and government of another.

SUB-JEC'TIVE, *a.* An epithet applied to those internal states of thought or feeling of which the mind is the *subject;* opposed to *objective*, which is applied to things considered as separate from the mind, and as *objects* of its attention. Thus, *subjective* truth or reality is that which is verified by consciousness; *objective* truth or reality is that which results from the nature and relations of things. A *subjective* motive is an internal feeling or propensity; an *objective* motive is something external to the mind, which is suited to awaken desire. *Subjective* views are those which are produced or modified by internal feeling; *objective* views are those which are governed by external objects. That which is *subjective* in one relation may be *objective* in another. Thus, *subjective* states of mind, when recalled and dwelt on for the purpose of inspection or analysis, become *objective.*—*Encyc. Amer.*

SUB-JEC'TIVE-LY, *adv.* In relation to the subject.

SUB-JEC'TIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being subjective.

SUB-JEC'T-IVI-TY, *n.* The state of being subjective.

SUB-JOIN', *v. t.* [*sub* and *join;* L. *subjungo.*] To add at the end; to add after something else has been said or written.—Syn. To affix; annex; attach; connect.

SUB-JOIN'ED (sub-joind'), *pp.* or *a.* Added after something else said or written.

SUB-JOIN'ING, *ppr.* Adding after something else said or written.

SUB JU'DI-CE. [L.] Before the judge; not decided.

SUB'JU-GĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *subjuguer;* L. *subjugo.*] To subdue and bring under the yoke of power or dominion; to conquer by force, and compel to submit to the government or absolute control of another.

SUB'JU-GĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Reduced to the control of another.

SUB'JU-GĀ-TING, *ppr.* Conquering and bringing under the absolute power of another.

SUB-JU-GĀ'TION, *n.* The act of subduing and bringing under the power or absolute control of another.

SUB-JUNC'TION, *n.* The act of subjoining, or state of being subjoined.—*Clarke.*

SUB-JUNC'TIVE, *a.* [L. *subjunctivus;* Fr. *subjonctif.*] 1. Subjoined or added to something before said or written. —2. In *grammar*, designating a form of verbs which follow other verbs, or words expressing condition, hypothesis, or contingency.—3. *Subjunctive* is often used as a noun, denoting the subjunctive mood.

SUB-KING'DOM, *n.* A subordinate kingdom.

SUB'LA-NATE, *a.* In *botany*, somewhat woolly.

SUB-LAP-SĀ'RI-AN, *n.* An Inſralapsarian; one of that class of Calvinists who consider the decree of election as contemplating the apostasy as past, and the elect as being in a fallen and guilty state. The Sublapsarians considered the election of grace as a *remedy* for an *existing evil;* while the Supralapsarians viewed it as a part of God's original purpose in regard to men.—*Murdock.*

SUB-LAP-SĀ'RI-AN, } *a.* [L. *sub* and *lapsus.*] Pertaining to
SUB-LAPS'A-RY, } the Sublapsarians, or to their doctrines.—*Murdock.*

SUB-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *sublatio.*] The act of taking or carrying away.—*Bp. Hall.*

SUB-LET', *v. t.* [*sub* and *let.*] To underlet; to lease, as a lessee to another person.—*Smollett.* [*Unusual.*]

SUB-LE-VĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *sublevo.*] The act of raising on high.

SUB-LIEŪ-TEN'ANT (-lū-ten'ant or -lef-ten'ant; *see* * Lieutenant), *n.* An officer in the royal regiment of artillery and fusileers, subordinate to the lieutenant. [*English.*]

SUB-LI-GĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *subligo.*] The act of binding underneath.

SUB-LĪM'A-BLE, *a.* [from *sublime.*] That may be sublimated; capable of being raised by heat into vapor, and again condensed by cold.

SUB-LĪM'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being sublimable.

SUB'LI-MĀTE, *v. t.* [from *sublime.*] 1. To bring a solid substance, as camphor or sulphur, into the state of vapor, by heat, which, on cooling, returns again to the solid state. 2. To refine and exalt; to heighten; to elevate.

SUB'LI-MATE, *n.* The product of a sublimation. *See* Corrosive Sublimate.

SUB'LI-MATE, *a.* Brought into a state of vapor by heat, and again condensed, as solid substances.

SUB'LI-MĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Brought into a state of vapor by heat, as a solid substance; refined.

SUB'LI-MĀ-TING, *ppr.* Converting into the state of vapor by heat, and condensing, as solid substances.

SUB-LI-MĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The operation of bringing a solid substance into the state of vapor by heat, and condensing it again into a solid by cold. 2. Exaltation; elevation; act of heightening or improving.

SUB-LĪME', *a.* [L. *sublimis;* Fr., It., Sp. *sublime.*] 1. High in place; elevated aloft. 2. High in excellence; elevated by nature. 3. High in style or sentiment. 4. Elevated by joy. 5. Lofty of mien; elevated in manner.—Syn. Exalted; lofty; grand; noble; majestic.

SUB-LĪME', *n.* A grand or lofty style; a style that expresses lofty conceptions.—*Addison.*

SUB-LĪME', *v. t.* 1. To sublimate, which see. 2. To raise on high. 3. To exalt; to heighten; to improve.

SUB-LĪME', *v. i.* To be brought or changed into a state of vapor by heat, and then condensed by cold.

SUB-LĪMED' (sub-līmd'), *pp.* Brought into a state of vapor by heat, and, when cooled, changed to a solid state.

SUB-LĪME'LY, *adv.* With elevated conceptions; loftily

SUB-LĪME'NESS, *n.* Loftiness of style or sentiment; sublimity.

SUB-LĪM-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *sublimis* and *facio.*] The act of making sublime.—*Gilpin.*

SUB-LĪM'ING, *ppr.* Sublimating; exalting.

SUB-LIM'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *sublimité;* L. *sublimitas.*] 1. Elevation of place; lofty height. 2. Height in excellence; loftiness of nature or character; moral grandeur. 3. An elevated feeling, consisting of a union of astonishment and awe at the contemplation of great scenes and objects, or of exalted excellence.—4. In *oratory* and *composition*, lofty conceptions, or such conceptions expressed in corresponding language; loftiness of sentiment or style.

† SUB-LIN-E-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *sub* and *linea.*] Mark of a line or lines under a word in a sentence.

SUB-LIN'GUAL (-ling'gwal), *a.* [L. *sub* and *lingua.*] Situated under the tongue; as, the *sublingual* glands.—*Coxe.*

SUB-LŪ'NAR, } *a.* [Fr. *sublunaire;* L. *sub* and *luna.*]
SUB'LU-NA-RY, } *Literally*, beneath the moon; but *sublunary*, which is the word chiefly used, denotes merely terrestrial, earthly, pertaining to this world.—*Dryden.*

SUB'LU-NA-RY, *n.* Any worldly thing.—*Feltham.*

SUB-LUX-Ā'TION, *n.* [*sub* and *luxation.*] In *surgery*, an incomplete dislocation.

SUB-MA-RĪNE' (-ma-reen'), *a.* [L. *sub* and *marinus.*] Being, acting, or growing under water in the sea.

SUB-MAX'IL-LA-RY, *a.* [L. *sub* and *maxilla.*] Situated under the jaw.—*Med. Repos.*

SUB-MĒ'DI-AL, *a.* Lying under the middle.—*Buffon.*

SUB-MĒ'DI-AN, *a.* Lying under or below the middle of a body.

SUB-MĒ'DI-ANT, *n.* In *music*, the sixth note, or middle note between the octave and subdominant.

SUB-MERGE' (sub-merj'), *v. t.* [L. *submergo.*] 1. To put under water; to plunge. 2. To cover or overflow with water; to drown.

SUB-MERGE' (sub-merj'), *v. i.* To plunge under water.

SUB-MERGED' (sub-merjd'), *pp.* Put under water; overflowed.

SUB-MERG'ENCE, *n.* The act of submerging; the state of being submerged.—*Lyell.*

SUB-MERG'ING, *ppr.* Putting under water; overflowing.

SUB-MERSE', } *a.* [L. *submersus.*] Being or growing
SUB-MERSED', } under water, as the leaves of aquatic plants.

SUB-MER'SION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *submersus.*] 1. The act of putting under water, or causing to be overflowed. 2. The act of plunging under water; the act of drowning.

† SUB-MIN'IS-TER, *v. i.* To subserve; to be useful to.

† SUB-MIN'IS-TER, } *v. t.* [L. *subministro.*] To supply;
† SUB-MIN'IS-TRATE, } to afford.

† SUB-MIN'IS-TRANT, *a.* Subservient; serving in subordination.—*Bacon.*

SUB-MIN-IS-TRĀ'TION, *n.* The act of furnishing or supplying.—*Wotton.*

SUB-MISS', *a.* [L. *submissus.*] Submissive; humble; obsequious. [*Rarely used, and in poetry only.*]

SUB-MIS'SION (sub-mish'un), *n.* [L. *submissio;* Fr. *soumission.*] 1. The act of submitting; the act of yielding to power or authority; surrender of the person and power to the control or government of another. 2. Acknowledgment of inferiority or dependence; humble or suppliant behavior. 3. Acknowledgment of a fault; confession of error. 4. Obedience; compliance with the commands or laws of a superior. 5. Resignation; a yielding of one's will to the will or appointment of a superior, without murmuring.

SUB-MISS'IVE, *a.* 1. Yielding to the will or power of another. 2. Acknowledging one's inferiority; testifying one's submission.—Syn. Obedient; compliant; yielding obsequious; subservient; humble; modest; passive.

SUB-MISS'IVE-LY, *adv.* With submission; with acknowledgment of inferiority; humbly.—*Dryden.*

SUB-MISS'IVE-NESS, *n.* 1. A submissive temper or disposition. 2. Humbleness; acknowledgment of inferiority. 3. Confession of fault.

SUB-MISS'LY, *adv.* Humbly; with submission. [*Rare.*]

SUB-MISS'NESS, *n.* Humbleness; obedience. [*Rare.*]

SUB-MIT', *v. t.* [L. *submitto*; Fr. *soumettre.*] 1. To let down; to cause to sink or lower.—*Dryden*; [*obs.*] 2. To yield, resign, or surrender to the power, will, or authority of another. 3. To refer; to leave or commit to the discretion or judgment of another.

SUB-MIT', *v. i.* 1. To yield one's person to the power of another; to give up resistance. 2. To yield one's opinion to the opinion or authority of another. 3. To be subject; to yield to the authority of another. 4. To be submissive; to yield without murmuring.—Syn. To surrender; bend; stoop; acquiesce; comply.

SUB-MIT'TED, *pp.* Surrendered; resigned; yielded; referred.

SUB-MIT'TER, *n.* One who submits.

SUB-MIT'TING, *ppr.* Surrendering; resigning; yielding; referring to another for decision.

† **SUB-MON'ISH,** *v. t.* [L. *submoneo.*] To suggest; to prompt.

† **SUB-MO-NĬ''TION** (-nish'un), *n.* Suggestion.—*Granger.*

SUB-MUL'TI-PLE, *n.* A number or quantity which is contained in another an exact number of times, or is an aliquot part of it.

SUB-NAR-CŌT'IC, *a.* Moderately narcotic.—*Barton.*

SUB-NAS'CENT, *a.* [L. *sub* and *nascor.*] Growing underneath.

† **SUB-NE€T',** *v. t.* [L. *subnecto.*] To tie, buckle, or fasten beneath.—*Pope.*

SUB-NOR'MAL, *n.* [L. *sub* and *norma.*] In *geometry*, that part of the axis of a curve line which is intercepted between the ordinate and the normal.—*Brande.*

SUB-NŪDE', *a.* [L. *sub* and *nudus*, naked.] In *botany*, almost naked or bare of leaves.—*Lee.*

SUB-OB-SCŪRE'LY, *adv.* Somewhat obscurely.

SUB-OC€IPI-TAL, *a.* Being under the occiput.

SUB-OC€TAVE, } *a.* [L. *sub* and *octavus* or *octuple.*] Con-
SUB-OC€TU-PLE, } taining one part of eight.

SUB-OC€U-LAR, *a.* [L. *sub* and *oculus.*] Being under the eye.

SUB-OR-BIC€U-LAR, } *a.* [L. *sub* and *orbiculatus.*] Almost
SUB-OR-BIC€U-LATE, } orbiculate or orbicular; nearly circular.—*Say.*

SUB-OR'DIN-A-CY, *n.* 1. The state of being subordinate or subject to control. 2. Series of subordination; [*rare.*]

† **SUB-OR'DIN-AN-CY.** *See* Subordinacy.

SUB-OR'DIN-ATE, *a.* [L. *sub* and *ordinatus.*] 1. Inferior in order, in nature, in dignity, in power, importance, &c. 2. Descending in a regular series.

SUB-OR'DIN-ATE, *n.* One who stands in order or rank below another.—*Milton.*

SUB-OR'DIN-ĀTE, *v. t.* 1. To place in an order or rank below something else; to make or consider as of less value or importance. 2. To make subject.

SUB-OR'DIN-Ā-TED, *pp.* Placed in an inferior rank; considered as of inferior importance; subjected.

SUB-OR'DIN-ATE-LY, *adv.* 1. In a lower rank or of inferior importance. 2. In a series regularly descending.

SUB-OR-DIN-Ā'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The state of being inferior to another; inferiority of rank or dignity. 2. A series regularly descending. 3. Place of rank among inferiors. 4. Subjection; state of being under control or government. *Subordinateness* is not used.

SUB-ORN', *v. t.* [Fr. *suborner*; It. *subornare*; Sp. *subornar*; L. *suborno.*] 1. In *law*, to procure a person to take such a false oath as constitutes perjury. 2. To procure privately or by collusion. 3. To procure by indirect means.

SUB-OR-NĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. In *law*, the crime of procuring a person to take such a false oath as constitutes perjury. 2. The crime of procuring one to do a criminal or bad action.

SUB-ORNED' (sub-ornd'), *pp.* Procured to take a false oath, or to do a bad action.

SUB-ORN'ER, *n.* One who procures another to take a false oath or to do a bad action.

SUB-ORN'ING, *ppr.* Procuring one to take a false oath or to do a criminal action.

SUB-Ō'VAL, *a.* Somewhat oval.

SUB-Ō'VĀTE, *a.* [L. *sub* and *ovatus.*] Almost ovate; nearly in the form of an egg, but having the inferior extremity broadest.—*Martyn.*

SUB-PE'NA, } *n.* [L. *sub* and *pœna.*] A writ commanding
SUB-PŒ'NA, } the attendance in court of the person on whom it is served, as a witness, &c.

SUB-PE'NA, } *v. t.* To serve with a writ of subpena; to
SUB-PŒ'NA, } command attendance in court by a legal writ.

SUB-PE'NAED, *pp.* Served with a writ of subpena.

SUB-PE'NA-ING, *ppr.* Commanding attendance in court by a legal writ.

SUB-PER-PEN-DIC€U-LAR, *n.* [*sub* and *perpendicular.*] A subnormal, which see.

SUB-PET'I-O-LATE, *a.* [*sub* and *petiole.*] In *botany*, having a very short petiole.—*Martyn.*

SUB-PŌR-PHY-RIT'IC, *a.* Allied to porphyritic, but containing smaller and less distinctly marked points or crystals.—*Percival's Geol.*

SUB-PRĬ'OR, *n.* [*sub* and *prior.*] The vicegerent of a prior a claustral officer who assists the prior.—*South.*

SUB-PUR'CHA-SER, *n.* A purchaser who buys of a purchaser.

SUB-QUAD'RATE, *a.* Nearly square.—*Say.*

SUB-QUĀD'RU-PLE, *a.* Containing one part of four.

SUB-QUĬN'QUE-FID, *a.* Almost quinquefid.

SUB-QUIN'TU-PLE, *a.* Containing one part of five.

SUB-RĀ'MŌSE, } *a* In *botany*, having few branches.
SUB-RĀ'MOUS, }

SUB-RE€'TOR, *n.* A rector's deputy or substitute.

SUB-REP'TION, *n.* [L. *subreptio.*] The act of obtaining a favor by surprise or unfair representation.

SUB-REP-TĬ''TIOUS, } *a.* [L. *surreptitius.*] Falsely crept
SUB-REP'TĪVE, } in; fraudulently obtained. *See* Surreptitious.

SUB-REP-TĬ''TIOUS-LY (-tish'us-le), *adv.* By falsehood; by stealth.—*Sherwood.*

† **SUB'RO-GĀTE,** *v. t.* [L. *subrogo.*] To put in the place of another. *See* Surrogate.

SUB-RO-GĀ'TION, *n.* In the *civil law*, the substituting of one person in the place of another and giving him his rights.

SUB RŌ'SA. [L.] *Literally*, under the rose; secretly; privately; in a manner that forbids disclosure; the rose being among the ancients the symbol of secrecy, and hung up at entertainments, as a token that nothing there said was to be divulged.—*Booth.*

SUB-RO-TUND', *a.* [L. *sub* and *rotundus.*] Almost round; almost orbicular.

SUB-SA-LĪNE', *a.* Moderately saline or salt.—*Encyc.*

SUB'SALT, *n.* A salt having an excess of the base.

SUB-SAN-NĀ'TION. *n.* [L. *subsanno.*] Derision; scorn.—*More.*

SUB-SCAP'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *sub* and *scapula.*] The *subscapular* artery is the large branch of the axillary artery, which rises near the lowest margin of the scapula.

SUB-SCRĪB'A-BLE, *a.* That may be subscribed.

SUB-SCRĪBE', *v. t.* [L. *subscribo*; Fr. *souscrire*; It. *soscrivere*; Sp. *subscribir.*] 1. To sign with one's own hand; to give consent to something written, or to bind one's self by writing one's name beneath. 2. To attest by writing one's name beneath. 3. To promise to give by writing one's name. 4. To submit; [*obs.*]

SUB-SCRĪBE', *v. i.* 1. To promise to give a certain sum by setting one's name to a paper. 2. To assent.

SUB-SCRĪBED' (sub-skrībd'), *pp.* 1. Having a name or names written underneath. 2. Promised by writing the name and sum.

SUB-SCRĪB'ER, *n.* 1. One who subscribes; one who contributes to an undertaking by subscribing. 2. One who enters his name for a paper, book, map, and the like.

SUB-SCRĪB'ING, *ppr.* Writing one's name underneath; assenting to or attesting by writing the name beneath; entering one's name as a purchaser.

SUB'SCRIPT, *n.* Any thing underwritten.—*Bentley.*

SUB-SCRIP'TION, *n.* [L. *subscriptio.*] 1. Any thing, particularly a paper, with names subscribed. 2. The act of subscribing or writing one's name underneath; name subscribed; signature. 3. Consent or attestation given by underwriting the name. 4. The act of contributing to any undertaking. 5. Sum subscribed; amount of sums subscribed. 6. Submission; obedience; [*obs.*]

SUB-SE€'TION, *n.* [L. *sub* and *sectio.*] The part or division of a section; a subdivision; the section of a section.

SUB-SE€'U-TĪVE, *a.* [L. *subsequor, subsecutus.*] Following in a train or succession. [*Rare.*]

SUB-SEMI-TŌNE, *n.* In *music*, the leading note or sharp seventh of any key.—*Brande.*

SUB-SEP'TU-PLE, *a.* [L. *sub* and *septuplus.*] Containing one of seven parts.—*Wilkins.*

SUB'SE-QUENCE, *n.* [L. *subsequor, subsequens.*] A following; a state of coming after something.—*Grew.*

SUB'SE-QUENT, *a.* [Fr.; L. *subsequens.*] 1. Following in time; coming or being after something else at any time, indefinitely. 2. Following in the order of place or succession.—Syn. Succeeding; consequent; posterior; next.

SUB'SE-QUENT-LY, *adv.* 1. At a later time; in time after something else. 2. After something else in order.

SUB-SERVE' (sub-serv'), *v. t.* [L. *subservio.*] To serve in subordination; to serve instrumentally.—*Milton.*

SUB-SERVED', *pp.* Served in subordination.

SUB-SERVI-ENCE, } *n.* Instrumental use; use or opera-
SUB-SERVI-EN-CY, } tion that promotes some purpose.

SUB-SERVI-ENT, *a.* [L. *subserviens.*] 1. Useful as an instrument to promote a purpose; serving to promote some end. 2. Subordinate; acting as a subordinate instrument.—Syn. Subject; subordinate; submissive; inferior.

SUB-SERV'I-ENT-LY, *adv.* In a subservient manner.
SUB-SERV'ING, *ppr.* Serving in subordination; serving instrumentally.
SUB-SES'SILE, *a.* [L. *sub* and *sessilis.*] In *botany*, almost sessile; having very short foot-stalks.—*Lee.*
SUB-SEX'TU-PLE, *a.* [L. *sub* and *sextuplus.*] Containing one part in six.—*Wilkins.*
SUB-SĪDE', *v. i.* [L. *subsido.*] 1. To sink or fall to the bottom, as lees. 2. To fall into a state of quiet; to cease to rage; to be calmed; to become tranquil. 3. To tend downward; to sink. 4. To be reduced.—SYN. To settle; abate; intermit; retire; ebb.
SUB-SĪ'DENCE, } *n.*
SUB-SĪ'DEN-CY, } falling, as the lees of liquors. 2. The act of sinking or gradually descending, as ground.
* SUB-SIDI-A-RY, *a.* [Fr. *subsidiaire*; L. *subsidiarius.*] 1. Aiding; assistant; furnishing help. 2. Furnishing additional supplies.
* SUB-SIDI-A-RY, *n.* An assistant; an auxiliary; he or that which contributes aid or additional supplies.
SUB'SI-DĪZE, *v. t.* [from *subsidy.*] To furnish with a subsidy; to purchase the assistance of another by the payment of a subsidy to him.
SUB'SI-DĪZED, *pp.* Engaged as an auxiliary by means of a subsidy.
SUB'SI-DĪZ-ING, *ppr.* Purchasing the assistance of by subsidies.
SUB'SI-DY, *n.* [Fr. *subside*; L. *subsidium.*] 1. Aid in money; supply given; a tax; something furnished for aid, as by the people to their prince. 2. A sum of money paid by one prince or nation to another, to purchase the service of auxiliary troops, or the aid of such foreign prince, in a war against an enemy.
SUB-SĪGN' (sub-sīne'), *v. t.* [L. *subsigno.*] To sign under; to write beneath.—*Camden.* [*Little used.*]
SUB-SIG-NĀ'TION, *n.* The act of writing the name under something for attestation. [*Little used.*]
SUB SI-LEN'TI-O (-se-len'she-o). [L.] In silence or secrecy.
SUB-SIST', *v. i.* [Fr. *subsister*; It. *sussistere*: Sp. *subsistir*; L. *subsisto.*] 1. To be; to have existence. 2. To continue; to retain the present state. 3. To live; to be maintained with food and clothing. 4. To inhere; to have existence by means of something else.
SUB-SIST', *v. t.* To feed; to maintain; to support with provisions.
SUB-SIST'ENCE, } *n.* [Fr. *subsistence*; It. *sussistenza.*] 1.
SUB-SIST'EN-CY, } Real being. 2. Competent provisions; means of supporting life. 3. That which supplies the means of living, as money, pay, or wages. 4. Inherence in something else.—SYN. Living; livelihood; support; sustenance; maintenance; competence.
SUB-SIST'ENT, *a.* [L. *subsistens.*] 1. Having real being. 2. Inherent.
SUB'SOIL, *n.* The bed or stratum of earth which lies between the surface soil and the base on which they rest.
SUB-SPĒ'CIĒS (sub-spē'shēz), *n.* [*sub* and *species.*] A subordinate species; a division of a species.—*Thomson.*
SUB'STANCE, *n.* [Fr.; It. *sustanza*; Sp. *substancia*; L. *substantia.*] 1. In a *general sense*, being; something existing by itself; that which really is or exists. 2. That which supports accidents. 3. The essential part; the main or material part. 4. Something real, not imaginary; something solid, not empty. 5. Body; corporeal nature or matter. 6. Goods; estate; means of living.
SUB-STAN'TIAL, *a.* 1. Belonging to substance; actually existing.—*Bentley.* 2. Really existing; not seeming or imaginary. 3. Corporeal; material. 4. Having substance or strength. 5. Possessed of goods or estate; moderately wealthy.—SYN. Real; corporeal; material; solid; true; strong; stout; bulky; responsible.
SUB-STAN-TIAL'I-TY, *n.* 1. The state of real existence. 2. Corporeity; materiality.—*Glanville.*
SUB-STAN'TIAL-IZE, *v. t.* To realize.
SUB-STAN'TIAL-IZED, *pp.* Made real or solid.
SUB-STAN'TIAL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Making real in substance.
SUB-STAN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* 1. In the manner of a substance; with reality of existence. 2. Strongly; solidly. 3. Truly; solidly; really. 4. In substance; in the main; essentially. 5. With competent goods or estate.
SUB-STAN'TIAL-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being substantial. 2. Firmness; strength; power of holding or lasting.
SUB-STAN'TIALS, *n. pl.* Essential parts.—*Ayliffe.*
SUB-STAN'TIĀTE, *v. t.* 1. To make to exist. 2. To establish by proof or competent evidence; to verify; to make good.—*Canning.*
SUB'STAN-TĪVE, *a.* 1. Betokening existence.—*Arbuthnot.* 2. Solid; depending on itself. *Bacon;* [*obs.*]—*Substantive color*, one which communicates its color without the intervention of a mordant or base; opposed to *adjective color.*
SUB'STAN-TĪVE, *n.* In *grammar*, a noun or name; the part of speech which expresses something that exists, either material or immaterial.
SUB'STAN-TĪVE-LY, *adv.* 1. In substance; essentially.—2. In *grammar*, as a name or noun.
SUB'STĪLE, *n.* *See* SUBSTYLE.
SUB'STI-TUTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *substituter*; It. *sustituire*; Sp. *substituir*; L. *substituo.*] To put in the place of another.—SYN. To change; exchange; interchange.
SUB'STI-TUTE, *n.* 1. One person put in the place of another to answer the same purpose. 2. One thing put in the place of another.—SYN. A deputy; a secondary; a proxy.
SUB'STI-TU-TED, *pp.* Put in the place of another.
SUB'STI-TU-TING, *ppr.* Putting in the place of another.
SUB-STI-TŪ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of putting one person or thing in the place of another to supply its place.—2. In *grammar*, syllepsis, or the use of one word for another.
SUB-STI-TŪ'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to substitution.
SUB-STRAC'T, *v. t.* [L. *subtraho, subtractum.*] To subtract.—*Substract* was formerly used in analogy with *abstract*; but in *modern usage* it is written according to the Latin, *subtract.*
SUB-STRAC'TION, *n.* In *law*, the withdrawing or withholding of some right.
SUB'STRĀTE, *n.* That which lies beneath; a substratum.—*Good.*
SUB'STRĀTE, *a.* Having very slight furrows.
SUB-STRĀ'TUM, *n.*; *pl.* SUBSTRATA. [L. *substratus.*] 1. That which is laid or spread under; a layer of earth lying under another.—2. In *metaphysics*, the matter or substance supposed to furnish the basis in which the perceptible qualities inhere.
SUB-STRUC'TION, *n.* [L. *substructio.*] Under-building.
SUB-STRUC'TURE, *n.* An under-structure; a foundation.
SUB-STŸ'LAR, *a.* *Substylar* line, the substyle, which see.
SUB'STŸLE, *n.* [*sub* and *style.*] In *dialing*, a right line on which the style or gnomon of a dial is erected, being the common section of the face of the dial and a plane perpendicular to it passing through the style.—*Hutton.*
SUB-SUL'PHATE, *n.* A sulphate with an excess of the base.
SUB-SUL'TIVE, } *a.* [L. *subsultus.*] Bounding; leaping;
* SUB-SUL'TO-RY, } moving by sudden leaps or starts, or by twitches.
* SUB-SUL'TO-RI-LY, *adv.* In a bounding manner; by leaps, starts, or twitches.—*Bacon.*
SUB-SUL'TUS, *n.* [L.] In *medicine*, a starting, twitching, or convulsive motion.—*Coxe.*
† SUB-SŪME', *v. t.* [L. *sub* and *sumo.*] To assume as a position by consequence.—*Hammond.*
SUB-TAN'GENT, *n.* In *geometry*, the part of the axis contained between the ordinate and tangent drawn to the same point in a curve.
SUB-TEND', *v. t.* [L. *sub* and *tendo.*] To extend under, or be opposite to; as, the line of a triangle which *subtends* the right angle.
SUB-TEND'ED, *pp.* Extended under.
SUB-TEND'ING, *ppr.* Extending under.
SUB-TENSE' (sub-tens'), *n.* [L. *sub* and *tensus.*] The chord of an arc.
SUB-TEPID, *a.* [L. *sub* and *tepidus.*] Very moderately warm.
SUB'TER, a Latin preposition, signifies *under.*
SUB-TE-RETE', *a.* Somewhat terete or taper.
SUB-TER'FLU-ENT, } *a.* [L. *subterfluens, subterfluo.*] Run-
SUB-TER'FLU-OUS, } ning under or beneath.
SUB'TER-FUGE, *n.* [Fr.] *Literally*, that to which a person resorts for escape or concealment; hence, an artifice employed to escape censure or the force of an argument, or to justify opinions or conduct.—SYN. Evasion; elusion; shift; quirk; escape; prevarication.
SUB'TER-RĀNE, *n.* A cave or room under ground.
SUB-TER-RĀ'NE-AN, } *a.* [L. *subter*, under, and *terra*,
SUB-TER-RĀ'NE-OUS, } earth; Fr. *souterrain*; It. *sotterraneo.*] Being or lying under the surface of the earth; situated within the earth or under ground. [*Subterraneal* and *subterrany* are not in use.]
† SUB-TER-RAN'I-TY, *n.* A place under ground.
† SUB'TER-RA-NY, *n.* What lies under ground.
SUB'TER-RENE, *a.* Subterraneous.—*Taylor.*
SUB'TĪLE, *a.* [Fr. *subtil*; L. *subtilis*; It. *sottile.* This word, except in the first two senses, is now more generally pronounced *sut'tl.*] 1. Thin; not dense or gross. 2. Nice; fine; delicate. 3. Acute; piercing. 4. Sly; artful; cunning; crafty; insinuating. 5. Planned by art; deceitful. 6. Deceitful; treacherous. 7. Refined; fine; acute.
SUB'TĪLE-LY, *adv.* 1. Thinly; not densely. 2. Finely; not grossly or thickly. 3. Artfully; cunningly; craftily.
SUB'TĪLE-NESS, *n.* 1. Thinness; rareness. 2. Fineness, acuteness. 3. Cunning; artfulness.
† SUB-TIL'I-ĀTE, *v. t.* To make thin.—*Harvey.*
† SUB-TIL-I-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of making thin or rare.
SUB-TIL'I-TY, *n.* Fineness.—*Smellie.*
SUB-TIL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of making subtile, fine, or thin.—In the *laboratory*, the operation of making so volatile as to rise in vapor. 2. Refinement; extreme acuteness

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ &c., *short.*—FÄR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—MARINE, BIRD;—MÖVE, BOOK.

SUB'TIL-IZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *subtiliser.*] 1. To make thin or fine; to make less gross or coarse. 2. To refine; to spin into niceties.

SUB'TIL-IZE, *v. i.* To refine in argument; to make very nice distinctions.—*Milner.*

SUB'TIL-IZED, *pp.* Made thin or fine.

SUB'TIL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Making thin or fine; refining.

SUB'TIL-TY, *n.* [Fr. *subtilité*; L. *subtilitas.* This word, except in the first sense, is very generally pronounced *sut'tl.*] 1. Thinness; fineness; exility. 2. Refinement; extreme acuteness. 3. Slyness in design; cunning; artifice.

SUB'TLE (sut'tl), *a.* [*See* SUBTILE.] 1. Sly in design; as, a *subtle* enemy. 2. Cunningly devised.—SYN. Artful; cunning; insinuating; wily.

SUB'TLE-TY (sut'tl-te). *See* SUBTILTY.

SUB'TLY (sut'le), *adv.* 1. Slyly; artfully; cunningly.—*Milton.* 2. Nicely; delicately.—*Pope.*

SUB-TONIC, } *n.* The semitone, or note next below
SUB-SEMI-TONE, } the tonic; the leading note of the scale.

SUB-TRACT', *v. t.* [L. *subtraho, subtractus.*] To withdraw or take a part from the rest; to deduct.

SUB-TRACTED, *pp.* Withdrawn from the rest; deducted.

SUB-TRACTER, *n.* 1. He who subtracts. 2. The number to be taken from a larger number; [*obs.*]

SUB-TRACTING, *ppr.* Withdrawing from the rest.

SUB-TRACTION, *n.* [L. *subtractio.*] 1. The act or operation of taking a part from the rest.—2. In *arithmetic,* the taking of a lesser number or quantity from a greater of the same kind or denomination.

SUB-TRACTIVE, *a.* Tending or having power to subtract.

SUB-TRA-HEND', *n.* In *arithmetic,* the sum or number to be subtracted or taken from another.

SUB-TRANS-LU'CENT, *a.* Imperfectly translucent.

SUB-TRANS-PA'RENT, *a.* Imperfectly transparent.

SUB-TRI'FID, *a.* Slightly trifid.—*Martyn.*

SUB-TRIP'LE (-trip'l), *a.* [*sub* and *triple.*] Containing a third, or one part of three.—*Wilkins.*

SUB-TRIP'LI-CATE, *a.* A term applied to ratio, indicating the ratio of the cube roots.—*A. D. Stanley.*

SUB-TU'TOR, *n.* [*sub* and *tutor.*] An under-tutor.—*Burnet.*

SUB'U-LATE, *a.* [L. *subula.*] In *natural history,* awl-shaped; linear, very narrow, and tapering gradually to a fine point from a broadish base.—*Lindley.*

† SUB-UN-DA'TION, *n.* [L. *sub* and *unda.*] Flood; deluge.—*Huloet.*

SUB-UN'GUAL, *a.* [L. *sub* and *unguis.*] Under the nail.

SUB'URB, *n. s.*, } [L. *suburbium.*] 1. A building without
SUB'URBS, *n. pl.* } the walls of a city, but near them; or, *more generally,* the parts that lie without the walls, but in the vicinity of a city. 2. The confines; the out-part.

SUB-URB'AN, } *a.* [L. *suburbanus.*] Inhabiting or being in
SUB-URB'AL, } the suburbs of a city.

SUB'URBED, *a.* Bordering on a suburb; having a suburb on its out-part.—*Carew.*

SUB-URB-I-CA'RI-AN, } *a.* [Low L. *suburbicarius.*] Being in
SUB-URBI-CA-RY, } the suburbs; applied to the provinces of Italy in the ancient diocese of Rome.—*Barrow.*

SUB-VA-RI'E-TY, *n.* [*sub* and *variety.*] A subordinate variety. [*Not used.*]

† SUB-VEN-TA'NE-OUS, *a.* [Latin *subventaneus.*] Addle; windy.

SUB-VEN'TION, *n.* [L. *subvenio.*] 1. The act of coming under. 2. The act of coming to relief; support; aid; [*little used.*]

SUB-VERSE' (sub-vers'), *v. t.* To subvert.—*Spenser.*

SUB-VER'SION (-shun), *n.* [Fr.; L. *subversio.*] Entire overthrow; an overthrow of the foundation.—SYN. Destruction; ruin; overturning; downfall; extinction; suppression.

SUB-VERSIVE, *a.* Tending to subvert; having a tendency to overthrow and ruin.

SUB-VERT', *v. t.* [L. *subverto*; Fr., Sp. *subvertir.*] 1. To overthrow from the foundation; to ruin utterly. 2. To pervert the mind, and turn it from the truth. 2 *Tim.*, ii.—SYN. Overturn; overthrow; destroy; invert; reverse, extinguish.

SUB-VERTED, *pp.* Overthrown; overturned; entirely destroyed.

SUB-VERTER, *n.* One who subverts; an overthrower.

SUB-VERTI-BLE, *a.* That may be subverted.

SUB-VERTING, *ppr.* Overthrowing; entirely destroying.

SUB-WORKER, *n.* A subordinate worker or helper.

SUC-CE-DA'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *succedaneus.*] Supplying the place of something else; being or employed as a substitute.—*Boyle.*

SUC-CE-DA'NE-UM, *n.* That which is used for something else; a substitute.—*Warburton.*

SUC-CEED', *v. t.* [Fr. *succeder*; It. *succedere*; Sp. *suceder*; L. *succedo.*] 1. To follow in order; to take the place which another has left. 2. To follow; to come after; to be subsequent or consequent. 3. To prosper; to make successful.—*Dryden.*—*Watts*; [*rare.*]

SUC-CEED', *v. i.* 1. To follow in order; to ensue. 2. To come in the place of one who has died or quitted the place, or of that which has preceded. 3. To obtain the object desired; to accomplish what is attempted or intended; to have a prosperous termination. 4. To terminate with advantage; to have a good effect. 5 To go under cover; [*little used.*]

SUC-CEED'ED, *pp.* Followed in order; prospered; attended with success.

SUC-CEED'ER, *n.* One who follows or comes in the place of another; a successor. [*Little used.*]

SUC-CEED'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Following in order; subsequent; coming after. 2. Taking the place of another who has quitted the place, or is dead. 3. Giving success; prospering.

SUC-CEED'ING, *n.* The act or state of prospering or having success.

SUC-CEN'TOR, *n.* A person who sings the base in a concert.

SUC-CESS', *n.* [Fr. *succès*; L. *successus.*] 1. The favorable or prosperous termination of any thing attempted; a termination which answers the purpose intended; *usually, when without an epithet, in a good sense.* 2. Succession; [*obs.*]

SUC-CESS'FUL, *a.* Terminating in accomplishing what is wished or intended; having the desired effect.—SYN. Happy; prosperous; fortunate; auspicious; lucky.

SUC-CESS'FUL-LY, *adv.* With a favorable termination of what is attempted; prosperously; favorably.—*Swift.*

SUC-CESS'FUL-NESS, *n.* Prosperous conclusion; favorable event; success.—*Hammond.*

SUC-CES'SION (-sesh'un), *n.* [Fr.; L. *successio.*] 1. A following of things in order; consecution; series of things following one another, either in time or place. 2. The act of succeeding or coming in the place of another. 3. Lineage; race; an order or series of descendants. 4. The power or right of coming to the inheritance of ancestors.—*Apostolical succession,* in *theology,* is the regular and uninterrupted transmission of ministerial authority, by a succession of bishops from the apostles to any subsequent period. *Hook.*—5. In *music,* the successive notes in melody, in distinction from the successive chords of harmony, called *progression.*—*Succession of crops,* in *agriculture,* is more generally called *rotation.*

SUC-CES'SION-AL, *a.* Noting a regular order or succession.

SUC-CES'SION-AL-LY, *adv.* In a successional manner.

SUC-CESSIVE, *a.* [Fr. *successif*; It. *successivo.*] 1. Following in order or uninterrupted course, as a series of persons or things, and either in time or place. 2. Inherited by succession; as, a *successive* title; [*rare.*]

SUC-CESSIVE-LY, *adv.* In a series or order, one following another.

SUC-CESSIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being successive.

SUC-CESS'LESS, *a.* Having no success; unprosperous, unfortunate; failing to accomplish what was intended.

SUC-CESS'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without success.—*Hammond.*

SUC-CESS'LESS-NESS, *n.* Unprosperous conclusion.

* SUC-CESS'OR, *n.* [L.] One who succeeds or follows, one who takes the place which another has left, and sustains the like part or character; correlative to *predecessor.*

SUC-CID'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *succiduus.*] Ready to fall; falling. [*Little used.*]

SUC-CIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *succus* and *fero.*] Producing or conveying sap.

SUC'CI-NATE, *n.* [L. *succinum.*] A salt formed by the succinic acid and a base.

SUC'CI-NA-TED, *a.* Combined with the acid of amber.

SUC-CINCT', *a.* [L. *succinctus.*] 1. Tucked up; girded up; drawn up to permit the legs to be free; [*rare.*] 2. Compressed into a narrow compass.—SYN. Short; brief concise; compendious; summary; laconic.

SUC-CINCTLY, *adv.* Briefly; concisely.

SUC-CINCTNESS, *n.* Brevity; conciseness.

SUC-CINIC, *a.* Pertaining to amber; drawn from amber, as, *succinic* acid.

SUC'CI-NITE, *n.* [L. *succinum.*] A mineral of an amber color, considered as a variety of garnet.

SUC'CI-NOUS, *a.* Pertaining to amber.

SUC'COR, *v. t.* [Fr. *secourir*; It. *soccorrere*; Sp. *socorrer*; L. *succurro.*] *Literally,* to run to, or run to support; hence, to help when in difficulty, want, or distress.—SYN. To aid; assist; relieve; deliver; cherish; comfort.

SUC'COR, *n.* 1. Aid; help; assistance; *particularly,* assistance that relieves and delivers from difficulty, want, or distress. 2. The person or thing that brings relief.

SUC'CORED, *pp.* Assisted; relieved.

SUC'COR-ER, *n.* He who affords relief; a helper; a deliverer.

SUC'COR-ING, *ppr.* Assisting; relieving.

SUC'COR-LESS, *a.* Destitute of help or relief.—*Thomson.*

SUC'CO-RY, *n.* A plant of the genus *cichorium*, commonly called *chiccory* or *wild endive.*—*P. Cyc.*

SUC'CO-TASH, *n.* In *America*, green maize and beans boiled together. The dish, as well as the name, is borrowed from the native Indians.

SUC'CU-BA, } *n.* [L. *sub* and *cubo.*] A pretended kind of
SUC'CU-BUS, } demon.—*Mir. for Mag.*

SUC'CU-LENCE, }
SUC'CU-LEN-CY, } *n.* Juiciness.

SUC'CU-LENT, *a.* [Fr.; L. *succulentus.*] Full of juice; juicy; very cellular and juicy, as the stems of certain plants.

SUC'CU-LENT-LY, *adv.* Juicily.

SUC-CUMB, *v. i.* [L. *succumbo.*] 1. To yield; to submit. 2. To yield; to sink unresistingly.

SUC-CUMB'ING, *ppr.* Yielding; submitting; sinking.

SUC-CUS-SĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *succusso.*] 1. A trot or trotting. —*Brown.* 2. A shaking; succussion.

SUC-CUS'SION (-kush'un), *n.* [L. *succussio.*] 1. The act of shaking; a shake.—2. In *medicine*, an ague; a shaking.

SUCH, *a.* [Perhaps a contraction of Sax. *swelc, swylc*, G. *solch*, D. *zolk*; but more probably the Russ. *sitze, sitzev.*] 1. Of that kind; of the like kind. 2. The same that. 3. The same as what has been mentioned. 4. Referring to what has been specified.—5. *Such and such* is used in reference to a person or place of a certain kind.

SUCK, *v. t.* [Sax. *sucan, succan*; G. *saugen*; D. *zuigen*; Sw. *suga*; L. *sugo*; Fr. *sucer*; It. *succiare, succhiare.*] 1. To draw with the mouth; to draw out, as a liquid from a cask, or milk from the breast; to draw into the mouth. 2. To draw milk from with the mouth. 3. To draw into the mouth; to imbibe. 4. To draw or drain. 5. To draw in, as a whirlpool; to absorb. 6. To inhale.—*To suck in*, to draw into the mouth; to imbibe; to absorb.—*To suck out*, to draw out with the mouth; to empty by suction.—*To suck up*, to draw into the mouth.

SUCK, *v. i.* 1. To draw by exhausting the air, as with the mouth, or with a tube. 2. To draw the breast. 3. To draw in; to imbibe.

SUCK, *n.* 1. The act of drawing with the mouth.—*Boyle.* 2. Milk drawn from the breast by the mouth.—*Shak.*

SUCK'ED (sukt), *pp.* Drawn with the mouth, or with an instrument that exhausts the air; imbibed; absorbed.

SUCK'ER, *n.* 1. He or that which draws with the mouth. 2. The embolus or piston of a pump. 3. A pipe through which any thing is drawn. 4. The shoot of a plant from the roots or lower part of the stem. 5. A fish of the family *cyclopteridæ*, one of which is called the lump-sucker or lump-fish, which see. Also, the remora, which see. 6. A fresh-water fish of the carp family, and genus *catostomus.* —*Storer's Mass. Report.* 7. A cant name for an inhabitant of Illinois.

SUCK'ER, *v. t.* To strip off shoots; to deprive of suckers.

SUCK'ET, *n.* A sweetmeat for the mouth.—*Cleaveland.*

SUCK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Drawing with the mouth or with an instrument; imbibing; absorbing.

SUCK'ING-BOT'TLE, *n.* A bottle to be filled with milk for infants to suck, instead of the pap.—*Locke.*

SUCK'ING-PUMP, *n.* *See* SUCTION-PUMP.

† SUCK'LE (suk'l), *n.* A teat.

SUCK'LE, *v. t.* To give suck to; to nurse at the breast.

SUCK'LED, *pp.* Nursed at the breast.

SUCK'LING, *ppr.* Nursing at the breast.

SUCK'LING, *n.* 1. A young child or animal nursed at the breast.—*Ps.* viii. 2. A sort of white clover.—*Cyc.*

SUC'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of sucking or drawing into the mouth. 2. The act of drawing, as fluids, into a pipe.

SUC'TION-PUMP, *n.* The common pump, in which the water is raised into the barrel by atmospheric pressure.

SUC-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* 1. Adapted for sucking; that live by sucking; as, the humming-birds are *suctorial* birds.—*Swainson.* 2. Capable of adhering by suction; as, the *suctorial* fishes.—*P. Cyc.*

SUC-TŌ'RI-AN, *n.* A name of cartilaginous fishes with a mouth adapted for suction, as the lamprey.—*Brande.*

SUC-TŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* Suctorial. [*Rare.*]

SŪ'DAK, *n.* A fish, a species of *perca.*—*Tooke.*

† SŪ'DA-RY, *n.* [L. *sudarium.*] A napkin or handkerchief.

SU-DĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *sudatio.*] A sweating.

SŪ'DA-TO-RY, *n.* [L. *sudatorium.*] A hot-house; a sweating-bath.—*Herbert.*

SŪ'DA-TO-RY, *a.* Sweating.

SUD'DEN, *a.* [Sax. *soden*; Fr. *soudain.*] 1. Happening without previous notice; coming unexpectedly, or without the common preparatives. 2. Hasty; violent; rash; precipitate; passionate; [*obs.*]—SYN. Unexpected; unanticipated; unusual; abrupt; unlooked-for.

† SUD'DEN, *n.* An unexpected occurrence; surprise.—*On a sudden*, sooner than was expected; without the usual preparatives.—*Milton.*

SUD'DEN-LY, *adv.* 1. In an unexpected manner; unexpectedly; hastily; without preparation. 2. Without premeditation.

SUD'DEN-NESS, *n.* State of being sudden, a coming or happening without previous notice.

SU-DOR-IF'IC, *a.* [Fr. *sudorifique.*] Causing sweat.—*Bacon.*

SU-DOR-IF'IC, *n.* A medicine that produces sweat.—*Coxe.*

SŪ'DOR-OUS, *a.* [L. *sudor.*] Consisting of sweat.—*Brown.*

SŪ'DRA, *n.* [Often spelled *Soodrah.*] The lowest of the four great castes among the Hindoos.

SUDS, *n. sing.* Water impregnated with soap.—*To be in the suds*, to be in turmoil or difficulty; [*a familiar phrase.*]

SUE (sū), *v. t.* [Fr. *suivre.*] 1. To seek justice or right from one by legal process; to institute process in law against one; to prosecute in a civil action for the recovery of a real or supposed right. 2. To gain by legal process. 3. To clean the beak, as a hawk; [*a term of falconry.*]—*To sue out*, to petition for and take out; or to apply for and obtain.

SUE, *v. i.* 1. To prosecute; to make legal claim; to seek for in law. 2. To seek by request; to apply for; to petition; to entreat. 3. To make interest for; to demand.

SUED (sūde), *pp.* Prosecuted; sought in law.

† SŪ'ER, *n.* One who seeks to obtain by treaty; a suitor. *Lord.*

SŪ'ET, *n.* [W. *swyn* and *swyved.*] The fat of an animal, particularly the harder and less fusible part about the kidneys and loins.

SŪ'ET-Y, *a.* Consisting of suet, or resembling it.

SUF'FER, *v. t.* [L. *suffero*; Fr. *souffrir*; It. *sofferire*; Sp. *sufrir.*] 1. To feel or bear what is painful, disagreeable, or distressing, either to the body or mind; to undergo. 2. To endure; to support; to sustain; not to sink under. 3 To allow; to permit; tolerate; not to forbid or hinder 4. To undergo; to be affected by. 5. To sustain; to be affected by.

SUF'FER, *v. i.* To feel or undergo pain of body or mind; to bear what is inconvenient. 2. To undergo, as punishment. 3. To be injured; to sustain loss or damage.—*Temple.*

SUF'FER-A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be tolerated or permitted; allowable. 2. That may be endured or borne.

SUF'FER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Tolerableness.—*Scott.*

SUF'FER-A-BLY, *adv.* Tolerably; so as to be endured.

SUF'FER-ANCE, *n.* 1. The bearing of pain; pain endured. 2. A bearing with patience. 3. Allowance; negative consent by not forbidding or hindering.—SYN. Endurance; pain; misery; inconvenience; patience; moderation; toleration; permission.

SUF'FERED, *pp.* Borne; undergone; permitted; allowed.

SUF'FER-ER, *n.* One who endures or undergoes pain, either of body or mind; one who sustains inconvenience or loss. 2. One who permits or allows.

SUF'FER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Bearing; undergoing pain, inconvenience, or damage; permitting; allowing.

SUF'FER-ING, *n.* The bearing of pain, inconvenience, or loss; pain endured; distress, loss, or injury incurred.

SUF'FER-ING-LY, *adv.* With suffering or pain.

SUF-FĪCE' (suf-fīze'), *v. i.* [Fr. *suffire*; L. *sufficio.*] To be enough or sufficient; to be equal to the end proposed.

SUF-FĪCE' (suf-fīze'), *v. t.* 1. To satisfy; to content; to be equal to the wants or demands of. 2. To afford; to supply; [*obs.*]

SUF-FĪCED' (suf-fīzd'), *pp.* Satisfied; adequately supplied.

SUF-FĪ'CIEN-CY (suf-fish'en-se), *n.* 1. The state of being adequate to the end proposed. 2. Qualification for any purpose. 3. Competence; adequate substance or means. 4. Supply equal to wants; ample stock or fund. 5. Ability; adequate power. 6. Conceit; self-confidence.

SUF-FĪ'CIENT (suf-fish'ent), *a.* [L. *sufficiens.*] 1. Equal to the end proposed; not deficient. 2. Qualified; competent; possessing adequate talents or accomplishments. 3. Fit; able; of competent power or ability.—SYN. Enough; adequate; competent; full; satisfactory; ample.

SUF-FĪ'CIENT-LY, *adv.* To a sufficient degree; enough; to a degree that answers the purpose, or gives content.

SUF-FĪC'ING (suf-fīz'ing), *ppr.* Supplying what is needed; satisfying.

† SUF-FĪ'SANCE, *n.* [Fr.] Sufficiency; plenty.—*Spenser.*

SUF'FIX, *n.* [L. *suffixus, suffigo.*] A letter or syllable added or annexed to the end of a word.—*Parkhurst.*

SUF-FIX', *v. t.* To add a letter or syllable to a word.

SUF-FIXED', (suf-fixt'), *pp.* Added to the end of a word.

SUF-FIX'ING, *ppr.* Adding to the end of a word.

SUF-FLAM'I-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *sufflamen.*] 1. To retard the motion of a carriage by preventing one or more of its wheels from revolving, as by a chain, &c. 2. To stop; to impede.—*Barrow*; [*not in use.*]

SUF-FLĀTE', *v. t.* [L. *sufflo.*] To blow up; to inflate.

SUF-FLĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *sufflatio.*] The act of blowing up or inflating.—*Coles.*

SUF'FO-CATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *suffoquer*; It. *suffogare*; Sp. *sufocar*; L. *suffoco.*] 1. To choke or kill by stopping respiration. 2. To stifle; to smother; to destroy; to extinguish. —*Collier.*

SUF'FO-CATE, *a.* Suffocated.—*Shak.*

SUF'FO-CĀ-TED, *pp.* Choked; stifled.
SUF'FO-CĀ-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Choking; stifling.
SUF'FO-CĀ-TING-LY, *adv.* So as to suffocate.
SUF-FO-CĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of choking or stifling; a stopping of respiration; strangling. 2. The act of stifling, destroying, or extinguishing; smothering.
SUF'FO-CĀ-TĪVE, *a.* Tending or able to choke or stifle.
SUF-FOS'SION (-fosh'un), *n.* [L. *suffossio.*] A digging under; an undermining.—*Bp. Hall.*
SUF'FRA-GAN, *a.* [Fr. *suffragant*; It. *suffraganeo*; L. *suffragans.*] Assisting; as, a *suffragan* bishop.
SUF'FRA-GAN, *n.* A bishop, considered as an assistant to his metropolitan; or, rather, an assistant bishop.
† SUF'FRA-GANT, *n.* An assistant; a favorer; one who concurs with.—*Taylor.*
† SUF'FRA-GĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *suffragor.*] To vote with.
SUF'FRA-GĀ-TOR, *n.* [L.] One who assists or favors by his vote.—*Bp. of Chester.*
SUF'FRAGE, *n.* [L. *suffragium*; Fr. *suffrage.*] 1. A vote; a voice given in deciding a controverted question, or in the choice of a man for an office or trust. 2. United voice of persons in public prayer. 3. Aid; assistance; a *Latinism*; [*obs.*]
SUF-FRAG'IN-OUS, *a* [L. *suffrago.*] Pertaining to the knee-joint of a beast.—*Brown.*
SUF-FRU-TES'CENT, *a.* Moderately frutescent.
SUF-FRŪ'TI-CŌSE, *a.* [L. *sub* and *fruticosus.*] In *botany*, under-shrubby, or part shrubby; intermediate between the shrub and the herb.
SUF-FŪ'MI-GĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *suffumigo.*] To apply fumes or smoke to the parts of the body.
SUF-FŪ'MI-GĀ-TING, *ppr.* Applying fumes to the parts of the body.
SUF-FU-MI-GĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Fumigation; the operation of smoking any thing, or of applying fumes to the parts of the body. 2. A term applied to all medicines that are received in the form of fumes.
SUF-FŪ'MĬGE, *n.* A medical fume.—*Harvey.*
SUF-FŪSE' (suf-fūze'), *v. t.* [L. *suffusus.*] To overspread, as with a fluid or tincture.—*Pope.*
SUF-FŪSED' (suf-fūzd'), pp. Overspread, as with a fluid.
SUF-FŪS'ING (suf-fūz'ing), *ppr.* Overspreading, as with a fluid or tincture.
SUF-FŪ'SION (suf-fū'zhun), *n.* [Fr.; L. *suffusio.*] 1. The act or operation of overspreading, as with a fluid. 2. The state of being suffused or spread over. 3. That which is suffused or spread over.
SUG, *n.* [L. *sugo.*] A kind of worm.—*Walton.*
SUG'AR (shug'ar), *n.* [Fr. *sucre*; Arm. *sucr*; Sp. *azucar*; It. *zucchero*; G. *zucker*; D. *suiker*; Dan. *sokker, sukker*; Sw. *socker*; W. *sugyr.*] 1. A well-known sweet crystalline or concrete substance, manufactured chiefly from the sugar-cane. It is also obtained from the sap of the sugar-maple and from the beet. 2. An old chemical term; as, the *sugar* of lead, so called because it has a close resemblance to sugar in appearance and tastes sweet; acetate of lead.
SUG'AR (shug'ar), *v. t.* 1. To impregnate, season, cover, sprinkle, or mix with sugar. 2. To sweeten.
SUG'AR-BAK'ER, *n.* One who makes loaf-sugar.—*Johnson's Idler.*
SUG'AR-CAN'DY (shug'ar-kan'dy), *n.* [*sugar* and *candy.*] Sugar clarified and concreted or crystallized.
SUG'AR-CANE, *n.* [*sugar* and *cane.*] The cane or plant from whose juice sugar is obtained, *saccharum officinarum.*
SUG'AR-HOUSE, *n.* A building in which sugar is refined.
SUG'AR-KETTLE, *n.* A kettle used in boiling down the sap or juice from which sugar is made.
SUG'AR-LŌAF, *n.* A conical mass of refined sugar.
SUG'AR-MAPLE, } *n.* A species of maple, the *acer sac-*
SUG'AR-TREE, } *charinum*, from whose sap sugar is made by boiling.
SUG'AR-MILL, *n.* A machine for pressing out the juice of the sugar-cane.
SUG'AR-MITE, *n.* An active, wingless insect, of a shining, silvery hue, *lepisma saccharina*, found in old closets, boxes, &c.
SUG'AR-PLUM, *n.* [*sugar* and *plum.*] A species of sweetmeat, in small balls.
SUG'ARED (shug'ard), *pp.* or *a.* Sweetened.
SUG'AR-LESS (shug'ar-les), *a.* Free from sugar.
SUG'AR-Y (shug'ar-e), *a.* 1. Tinctured or sweetened with sugar; sweet; tasting like sugar. 2. Fond of sugar, or of sweet things. 3. Containing sugar.—*Ash.* 4. Like sugar.—*Ash.*
SU-GES'CENT, *a.* [L. *sugens.*] Relating to sucking.—*Paley.*
* SUG-GEST', *v. t.* [L. *suggero, suggestus*; It. *suggerire*; Fr. *suggerer.*] 1. To intimate or mention in the first instance. 2. To offer to the mind or thoughts. 3. To seduce; to draw to ill by insinuation; [*obs.*] 4. To inform secretly; [*obs.*]—SYN. To hint; allude; refer to; glance at; insinuate.
* SUG-GEST'ED, *pp.* Hinted; intimated.
* SUG-GEST'ER, *n.* One who suggests.
SUG'GEST'ING, *ppr.* Hinting; intimating.
* SUG-GES'TION (sug-jest'yun), *n.* [Fr.; from *suggest.*] 1. A hint; a first intimation, proposal, or mention. 2. Presentation of an idea to the mind. 3. Insinuation; secret notification or incitement.—4. In *law*, information without oath.
* SUG-GEST'IVE, *a.* Containing a hint or intimation
† SUG'GIL, *v. t.* [L. *suggillo.*] To defame.—*Parker.*
† SUG'GIL-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *suggillo.*] To beat livid or black and blue.
† SUG-GIL-Ā'TION, *n.* A livid or black and blue mark; a blow; a bruise.
SŪ-I-CĪ'DAL, *a.* Partaking of the crime of suicide.
SŪ-I-CĪ'DAL-LY, *adv.* In a suicidal manner.
SŪ'I-CIDE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *suicidium.*] 1. Self-murder; the act of designedly destroying one's own life. 2. One guilty of self-murder; a felo de se.
SŪ'I-CĪ-DISM, *n.* State of self-murdering.
† SŪ'I-CISM, for *suicide.*
SŪ'I GEN'ER-IS. [L.] Of its own or peculiar kind; singular.
† SŪ'IL-LAGE, *n.* [Fr. *souillage.*] Drain of filth.—*Wotton*
SŪ'ING, *ppr.* of *sue.* Prosecuting.
† SŪ'ING, *n.* [Fr. *suer*; L. *sudo.*] The process of soaking through any thing.—*Bacon.*
SŪIT (sūte), *n.* [Norm. *suit* or *suyt*; Fr. *suit.*] 1. Consecution; succession; series; regular order; [*obs.*] 2. A set; a number of things used together, and in a degree necessary to be united, in order to answer the purpose. 3. A set of the same kind or stamp. 4. Retinue; a company or number of attendants or followers; attendance; train: as, a nobleman and his *suit.* [This is sometimes pronounced as a French word, *sweet.*] 5. A petition; prayer; request; a seeking for something by petition or application. 6. Solicitation of a woman in marriage; courtship —7. In *law*, an action or process for the recovery of a right or claim; legal application to a court for justice; prosecution of right before any tribunal. 8. Pursuit; prosecution; chase.
SŪIT, *v. t.* To fit; to adapt; to make proper. 2. To become; to be fitted to. 3. To dress; to clothe. 4. To please; to make content.
SŪIT, *v. i.* To be suitable; to have corresponding qualities —SYN. To agree; accord; comport; tally; correspond; match; answer.
SŪIT'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Having correspondent qualities according with; agreeable to. 2. Adequate.—SYN. Proper; fitting; becoming; accordant; competent; correspondent.
SŪIT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* A state of being adapted or accommodated.—SYN. Fitness; propriety; agreeableness; correspondence; congruity; compatibility; consistency; consonance.
SŪIT'A-BLY, *adv.* Fitly; agreeably; with propriety.
* SUITE (sweet), *n.* [Fr.] Retinue. *See* SUIT, No. 4.
SŪIT'ED, *pp.* Fitted; adapted; pleased.
SŪIT'ING, *ppr.* Fitting; according with; becoming.
SŪIT'OR, *n.* One who sues or prosecutes a demand of right in law, as a plaintiff, petitioner, or appellant. 2. One who attends a court, whether plaintiff, defendant, petitioner, appellant, witness, juror, and the like. 3. A petitioner; an applicant. 4. One who solicits a woman in marriage; a wooer; a lover.
SŪIT'RESS, *n.* A female supplicant.—*Rowe.*
SUL'CATE, } *a.* [L. *sulcus*, a furrow.] In *natural history*,
SUL'CA-TED, } marked by longitudinal channels; furrowed; grooved.—*Martyn.*
† SULK, *v. i.* [Sax. *solcen.*] To be sluggishly discontented; to be silently sullen; to be morose or obstinate.
SULKI-LY, *adv.* In the sulks; morosely.—*Iron Chest.*
SULKI-NESS, *n.* Sullenness; sourness; moroseness.
SULKS, *n. pl.* To be *in the sulks* is to be sulky, or discontented and sullen.
SULK'Y, *a.* [Sax. *solcen.*] Sullen; sour; heavy; obstinate; morose.—*As. Res.*
SULKY, *n.* A two-wheeled carriage for a single person.
† SULL, *n.* [Sax. *sulh.*] A plow.—*Ainsworth.*
SUL'LAGE, *n.* A drain of filth, or filth collected from the street or highway.—*Cyc. See* SULLIAGE.
SUL'LEN, *a.* 1. Gloomily angry and silent; cross; sour; affected with ill humor; morose; splenetic. 2. Mischievous; malignant. 3. Obstinate; intractable. 4. Gloomy, dark; dismal. 5. Heavy; dull; sorrowful.
† SUL'LEN, *v. t.* To make sullen.—*Fellows.*
SUL'LEN-LY, *adv.* Gloomily; malignantly; intractably with moroseness.—*Dryden.*
SUL'LEN-NESS, *n.* Ill nature with silence.—SYN. Moroseness; gloominess; malignity; intractableness; intractability; sulkiness.
† SUL'LENS, *n. pl.* A morose temper; gloominess.
† SUL'LI-AGE, *n.* [Fr. *souillage.*] Foulness; filth.
SUL'LIED (sul'lid), *pp.* Soiled; tarnished; stained.

SUL'LY, *v. t.* [Fr. *souiller.*] 1. To soil; to dirt; to spot; to tarnish. 2. To tarnish; to darken. 3. To stain; to tarnish.
SUL'LY, *v. i.* To be soiled or tarnished.—*Bacon.*
SUL'LY, *n.* Soil; tarnish; spot.—*Spectator.*
SUL'LY-ING, *ppr.* Soiling; tarnishing; staining.
SUL'PHATE, *n.* [from *sulphur.*] A salt formed by sulphuric acid in combination with any base.
SUL'PHITE, *n.* A salt formed by a combination of sulphurous acid with a base.
SUL-PHO-CY-AN'IC AC'ID, *n.* A compound of sulphur, carbon, hydrogen, and nitrogen.
SUL-PHO-NAPH-THAL'IC AC'ID, *n.* A compound of sulphuric acid and naphthaline.
SUL'PHO-SALT, } *n.* A double sulphuret, or a salt con-
SUL'PHO-SEL, } taining sulphur in both the acid and the base.—*Dana.*
SUL-PHO-VIN'IC AC'ID, *n.* An acid formed by the action of sulphuric acid upon alcohol; œnothionic acid.—*Brande.*
SUL'PHUR, *n.* [L.; Fr. *soufre*; It. *zolfo*; D. *solfer.*] A simple mineral substance, of a yellow color, brittle, insoluble in water, but fusible by heat; also called brimstone. Sulphur burns with a pale blue flame, attended with suffocating fumes.
SUL'PHUR-WORT (-wurt), *n.* An umbelliferous herb, hog's fennel, of the genus *peucedanum.*
SUL'PHU-RATE, *a.* [L. *sulphuratus.*] Belonging to sulphur; of the color of sulphur.—*More.* [*Little used.*]
† SUL'PHU-RATE, *v. t.* To combine with sulphur.
† SUL'PHU-RA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Combined with sulphur.
† SUL'PHU-RA-TING, *ppr.* Combining or impregnating with sulphur.
SUL-PHU-RA'TION, *n.* The subjecting of a thing to the action of sulphur, especially of sulphurous gas.—*Ure.*
SUL'PHU-RET, *n.* A combination of sulphur with a base.
SUL-PHU'RE-OUS, *a.* Consisting of sulphur; having the qualities of sulphur or brimstone; impregnated with sulphur.
SUL-PHU'RE-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a sulphureous manner.
SUL-PHU'RE-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being sulphureous.
SUL'PHU-RET-ED, *a.* Applied to bodies having sulphur in combination.—*Sulphureted hydrogen* is a colorless gas, with the fetid odor of rotten eggs, composed of one equivalent of sulphur and one of hydrogen; also called *hydrosulphuric acid.*
SUL-PHU'RIC, *a.* Pertaining to sulphur; *more strictly,* designating an acid formed by one equivalent of sulphur combined with three of oxygen.—*Sulphuric ether,* common ether, [*see* ETHER,] popularly called oil of vitriol.
SUL'PHUR-OUS, *a.* Like sulphur; containing sulphur; also, designating an acid formed by one equivalent of sulphur combined with two of oxygen.
SUL'PHUR-Y, *a.* Partaking of sulphur; having the qualities of sulphur.
SUL'TAN, *n.* [qu. Ch., Syr., Heb. שָׁלַט, to rule.] An appellation given to the emperor of the Turks. The title is sometimes given to other Mohammedan sovereigns.
SUL'TAN-FLOW-ER, *a.* A plant, a species of *centaurea.*
SUL-TA'NA, } *n.* The queen of a sultan; the empress of
SUL'TAN-ESS, } the Turks.—*Cleaveland.*
SUL'TAN-RY, *n.* An eastern empire; the dominions of a sultan.—*Bacon.*
SUL'TAN-SHIP, *n.* The office or state of a sultan.
SUL'TRI-NESS, *n.* The state of being sultry.
SUL'TRY, *a.* [G. *schwül*; Sax. *swolath, swole.*] 1. Very hot, burning, and oppressive. 2. Very hot and moist, or hot, close, stagnant, and unelastic.
SUM, *a.* [Fr. *somme*; G. *summe*; D. *som*; Dan. *sum*; Sw., L. *summa.*] 1. The aggregate of two or more numbers, magnitudes, quantities, or particulars; the amount or whole of any number of individuals or particulars added. 2. A quantity of money or currency; any amount, indefinitely. 3. Compendium; abridgment; the amount; the substance. 4. Height; completion.
SUM, *v. t.* 1. To add particulars into one whole; to bring two or more particular numbers into one number. 2. To bring into a small compass or in a few words.—3. In *falconry,* to have feathers full grown; [*unusual.*]—SYN. To cast up; collect; comprise; condense; comprehend; compute.
SU'MAC } (shu'mak), *n.* [Fr. *sumach*; G. *sumach*; D., Arm.,
SU'MACH } and Pers. *sumak.*] 1. A plant or shrub of the genus *rhus,* of many species, some of which are much used for the purposes of dyeing and tanning. 2. The powdered leaves, peduncles, and young branches of certain species of the sumac plant, used in tanning and dyeing.—*Ure.*
SUM'LESS, *a.* Not to be computed; of which the amount can not be ascertained.—*Pope.*
SUM'MA-RI-LY, *adv.* 1. In a summary manner; briefly; concisely; in a narrow compass or in few words. 2. In a short way or method.—*Ayliffe.*
SUM'MA-RY, *a.* [Fr. *sommaire.*] Reduced into a narrow compass, or into few words.—SYN. Short; brief; concise, compendious; succinct.
SUM'MA-RY, *n.* An abridged account; an abstract, abridgment, or compendium, containing the sum or substance of a fuller account.
SUM-MA'TION, *n.* 1. The act of forming a sum or total amount. 2. An aggregate.
SUMMED, *pp.* Collected into a total amount.
SUM'MER, *n.* One who casts up an account.—*Sherwood.*
SUM'MER, *n.* [Sax. *sumer, sumor*; G., Dan. *sommer*; D. *zomer*; Sw. *sommar.*] *With us,* the season of the year comprehended in the months June, July, and August, during which time the sun, being north of the equator, shines more directly upon this part of the earth, which, together with the increased length of the days, renders this the hottest period of the year. Sometimes used as an adjective.
SUM'MER, *v. i.* To pass the summer or warm season.
SUM'MER, *v. t.* To keep or carry through the summer.—*Shak.*
SUM'MER, *n.* [Fr. *sommier.*] 1. A large stone the first that is laid over columns and pilasters, beginning to make a cross vault. 2. A large timber supported on two strong piers or posts, serving as a lintel to a door or window, &c.—*Brande.* 3. A large timber or beam laid as a central floor-timber, inserted into the girders, and receiving the ends of the joists and supporting them.
SUM'MER, *n. Indian summer,* in the United States, a period of warm weather, late in autumn, when, it is said, the Indians hunt to supply themselves with the flesh of wild animals for provisions in the winter.
SUM'MER-COLT, *n.* The undulating state of the air near the surface of the ground when heated.
SUM'MER-CY-PRESS, *n.* An annual plant of the genus *kochia.*—*Loudon.*
SUM'MER-FAL'LOW, *n.* A fallow made during the warm months to kill weeds.—*Gardner.*
SUM'MER-FAL'LOW, *v. t.* To plow and work repeatedly in summer, to prepare for wheat or other crop.
SUM'MER-HOUSE, *n.* 1. A house or apartment in a garden to be used in summer.—*Pope.*—*Watts.* 2. A house for summer's residence.
SUM'MER-WHEAT, *n.* Spring wheat.
SUM'MER-SET, *n.* [corruption of Fr. *soubresaut.*] A leap in which the heels are thrown over the head, and the person lights on his feet.
SUM'MING, *ppr.* of *sum.* Adding together.
SUM'MIST, *n.* One who forms an abridgment. [*Rare.*]
SUM'MIT, *n.* [L. *summitas,* from *summus.*] 1. The top; the highest point. 2. The highest point or degree; utmost elevation.—3. In *conchology,* the most elevated of the shell in which the hinge is placed. *Humble.*—*Summit level,* the highest level of a canal or rail-road in surmounting an ascent.
SUM'MIT-LESS, *a.* Having no summit.—*H. Taylor.*
† SUM'MIT-Y, *n.* 1. The height or top of any thing.—*Swift* 2. The utmost degree; perfection.—*Hallywell.*
SUM'MON, *v. t.* [L. *submoneo*; Fr. *sommer.*] 1. To call by authority to appear at a place specified, or to attend in person to some public duty, or both. 2. To give notice to a person to appear in court and defend. 3. To call or command. 4. To excite into action or exertion: with *up.*—SYN. To cite; notify; convene; convoke; excite; invite; bid.
SUM'MONED, *pp.* Admonished or warned by authority to appear or attend to something; called or cited by authority.
SUM'MON-ER, *n.* One who summons or cites by authority.
SUM'MON-ING, *ppr.* Citing by authority.
SUM'MONS, *n.* with a plural termination, but used in the singular number; as, a *summons* is prepared. [L. *submoneas.*] 1. A call by authority or the command of a superior to appear at a place named, or to attend to some public duty.—2. In *law,* a warning or citation to appear in court; a writ to notify a party to appear in court on a day mentioned therein, to answer a complaint specified in the writ.
SUM'MUM BO'NUM. [L.] The chief good.
SU-MOOM', *n.* A pestilential wind of Persia. *See* SIMOOM.
SUMP, *n.* 1. In *metallurgy,* a round pit of stone, lined with clay, for receiving the metal on its first fusion. 2. A pond of water reserved for salt-works. 3. A marsh; a swamp, a bog. *Brockett.*—4. In *mining,* a pit sunk below the levels of the mine to circulate air, &c.—*Hallywell.*
SUMPH, *n.* A dunce.—*John Wilson.* [*Scottish.*]
SUMP'TER, *n.* [Fr. *sommier*; It. *somaro.*] A horse that carries clothes or furniture; a baggage-horse.—*Shak.*
† SUMP'TION, *n.* [L. *sumo, sumptus.*] A taking.
SUMPT'U-A-RY, *a.* [L. *sumptuarius*; Fr. *somptuaire.*] Relating to expense.—*Sumptuary* laws are such as limit the expenses of citizens in apparel, food, &c.
† SUMPT-U-OS'I-TY, *n.* Expensiveness; costliness.
SUMPT'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *sumptuosus*; It. *suntuoso.*] Charac-

terized by expense or magnificence.—Syn. Costly; expensive; splendid; magnificent; lordly; princely.

SUMPTU-OUS-LY, *adv.* Expensively; splendidly.—*Swift.*

SUMPTU-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Costliness; expensiveness.—*Boyle.* 2. Splendor; magnificence.

SUN, *n.* [Sax. *sunna*, Goth. *sunno*; G. *sonne*; D. *zon.*] 1. The splendid orb or luminary which, being in or near the center of our system of worlds, gives light and heat to all the planets.—2. In *popular usage*, a sunny place; a place where the beams of the sun fall. 3. Any thing eminently splendid or luminous; that which is the chief source of light or honor.—4. In *Scripture*, Christ is called the *Sun* of righteousness, as the source of light, animation, and comfort to his disciples. 5. The luminary or orb which constitutes the center of any system of worlds.—*Under the sun*, in the world; on earth; [*a proverbial expression.*]

SUN, *v. t.* To expose to the sun's rays; to warm or dry in the light of the sun; to insolate.—*Dryden.*

SUN'-BEAT, *a.* [*sun* and *beat.*] Struck by the sun's rays; shone brightly on.—*Dryden.*

SUN'-BRIGHT (-brīte), *a.* [*sun* and *bright.*] Bright as the sun; like the sun in brightness.—*Milton.*

SUN'-BURN, *v. t.* To discolor or scorch by the sun.—*Gauden.*

SUN'-BURNED, *a.* 1. Discolored by the heat or rays of the sun; tanned; darkened in hue.—*Dryden.* 2. Scorched by the sun's rays.

SUN'-BURN-ING, *n.* The burning or tan occasioned by the rays of the sun on the skin.—*Boyle.*

SUN'-CLAD, *a.* Clad in radiance or brightness.

SUN'-DEW (-dū), *n.* A plant of the genus *drosera.*—*Lee.*

SUN'-DI-AL, *n.* An instrument to show the time of day, by means of the shadow of a style on a plate.

SUN'-DOG, *n.* A luminous spot occasionally seen a few degrees from the sun, supposed to be formed by the intersection of two or more haloes.—*Olmsted.*

SUN'-DRIED, *a.* [*sun* and *dry.*] Dried in the rays of the sun.

SUN'-GILT, *a.* Gilded by the rays of the sun.—*Johnson.*

SUN'-LIKE, *a.* [*sun* and *like.*] Resembling the sun.

SUN'-PLANT, *n.* A plant cultivated in Java and Sumatra, from whose fibres are made small ropes and twine.

SUN'-PROOF, *a.* Impervious to the rays of the sun.

SUN'-SCORCHED (-skorcht), *a.* Scorched by the sun.

SUN'-STROKE, *n.* A stroke of the sun or his heat.

SUN'BEAM, *n.* [*sun* and *beam.*] A ray of the sun.

SUN'DART, *n.* A ray of the sun.—*Hemans.*

SUN'DAY, *n.* [Sax. *sunna-dæg*; G. *sonntag*; D. *zondag*; Dan. *söndag*; Sw. *sondag*; so called because this day was anciently dedicated to the sun, or to its worship.] The Christian Sabbath, or Lord's day; the first day of the week.

SUN'DAY, *a.* Belonging to the Lord's day, or Christian Sabbath.

SUN'DAY-SCHOOL, *n.* A school for the religious instruction of children and youth on the Lord's day.

SUN'DER, *v. t.* [Sax. *sundrian, syndrian*; G. *sondern*; Dan. *sönder*; Sw. *sondra.*] 1. To part; to separate; to divide; to disunite in almost any manner, either by rending, cutting, or breaking. 2. To expose to the sun; [*provincial in England.*]

SUN'DER, *n.* *In sunder*, in two.—*Ps.* xlvi.

SUN'DERED, *pp.* or *a.* Separated; divided; parted.

SUN'DER-ING, *ppr.* Parting; separating.

SUN'DOWN, *n.* Sunset.—*W. Irving.* [*A word often used in the United States.*]

SUN'DRY, *a.* [Sax. *sunder.*] More than one or two.—*Dryden.*—Syn. Several; divers; different; various; many.

SUN'FISH, *n.* [*sun* and *fish.*] 1. A large, soft-finned sea-fish, of the order *plectognathi*, supposed to be so named from its circular form and shining surface.—2. In the *United States*, a small fresh-water fish of the perch family; also called *pond-perch.* 3. A name given by some to the basking shark.

SUN'FLOW-ER, *n.* [*sun* and *flower.*] A plant of the genus *helianthus*; so called from its habit of turning to the sun.

SUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of *sing.*—*Pope.*

SUNK, *pret.* and *pp.* of *sink.*—*Prior.*

SUNK'EN, *a.* Sunk; lying on the bottom of a river or other water.

SUN'LESS, *a.* Destitute of the sun or its rays; shaded.

SUN'LIGHT (-lite), *n.* The light of the sun.—*Milton.*

SUN'LIT, *a.* Lighted by the sun.—*Todd.*

SUNNED (sund), *pp.* Exposed to the sun's rays.

SUN-NI'AH, *n.* A name of the sect of Sunnites, which see.

SUN'NING, *ppr.* Exposing to the sun's rays; warming in the light of the sun.

SUN'NITES, *n. pl.* The orthodox Mohammedans who receive the *Sunna* (a collection of traditions) as of equal importance with the Koran.—*Encyc. Am.*

SUN'NY, *a.* 1. Like the sun; bright. 2. Proceeding from the sun.—*Spenser.* 3. Exposed to the rays of the sun; warmed by the direct rays of the sun. 4. Colored by the sun.

SUN'RISE, SUN'RIS-ING, *n.* [*sun* and *rise.*] 1. The first appearance of the sun above the horizon in the morning; or the time of such appearance. 2. The east.

SUN'SET, SUN'SET-TING, *n.* [*sun* and *set.*] The descent of the sun below the horizon; or the time when the sun sets; evening.

SUN'SHINE, *n.* [*sun* and *shine.*] 1. The light of the sun, or the place where it shines; the direct rays of the sun, or the place where they fall. 2. A place warmed and illuminated; warmth; illumination.

SUN'SHINE, SUN'SHIN-Y, *a.* 1. Bright with the rays of the sun; clear, warm, or pleasant. 2. Bright like the sun.

SŪ'O JŪ'RE. [L.] In one's own right.

SŪ'O MĂR'TE. [L.] By one's own strength or exertion

SUP, *v. t.* [Sax. *supan*; D. *zuipen*; Fr. *souper.*] To take into the mouth with the lips, as a liquid; to take or drink by a little at a time; to sip.

SUP, *v. i.* To eat the evening meal.—*Tobit.*

† SUP, *v. t.* To treat with supper.—*Shak.*

SUP, *n.* A small mouthful, as of liquor or broth; a little taken with the lips; a sip.

SŪ'PER, a Latin preposition, Gr. *ὑπερ*, signifies *above, over, excess.* It is much used in composition.

SŪ'PER-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *superabilis.*] That may be overcome or conquered.

SŪ'PER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being conquerable or surmountable.

SŪ'PER-A-BLY, *adv.* So as may be overcome.

SU-PER-A-BOUND', *v. i.* [*super* and *abound.*] To be very abundant or exuberant; to be more than sufficient.

SU-PER-A-BOUND'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Abounding beyond want or necessity; abundant to excess or a great degree.

SU-PER-A-BUND'ANCE, *n.* More than enough; excessive abundance.—*Woodward.*

SU-PER-A-BUND'ANT, *a.* Abounding to excess; being more than is sufficient.—*Swift.*

SU-PER-A-BUND'ANT-LY, *adv.* More than sufficiently.

SU-PER-A-CID'Ū-LĀ-TED, *a.* Acidulated to excess.

SU-PER-ADD', *v. t.* [*super* and *add.*] 1. To add over and above; to add to what has been added. 2. To add or annex something extrinsic.

SU-PER-ADD'ED, *pp.* Added over and above.

SU-PER-ADD'ING, *ppr.* Adding over and above.

SU-PER-AD-DI''TION (-ad-dish'un), *n.* 1. The act of adding to something. 2. That which is added.

SU-PER-AD-VĒ'NI-ENT, *a.* [L. *superadveniens.*] 1. Coming upon; coming to the increase or assistance of something.—*More.* 2. Coming unexpectedly; [*little used.*]

SU-PER-AN-GĔL'IC, *a.* Superior in nature to the angels.

SU-PER-AN'NU-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *super* and *annus*, a year.] To impair or disqualify by old age and infirmity.

† SU-PER-AN'NU-ĀTE, *v. i.* To last beyond the year.

SU-PER-AN'NU-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Impaired by old age. 2. Having passed the regular time of service.

SU-PER-AN-NU-Ā'TION, *n.* The state of being too old for office or business, or of being disqualified by old age.

SU-PERB', *a.* [Fr. *superbe*; L. *superbus.*] Characterized by grandeur, magnificence, pomp, splendor, or richness.—Syn. Grand; magnificent; elegant; showy; pompous, rich; splendid; august; stately.

SU-PERB'-LIL-Y, *n.* A flower.

SU-PERB'LY, *adv.* In a magnificent or splendid manner, richly; elegantly.

SU-PER-CĂR'GO, *n.* An officer or person in a merchant's ship, whose business is to manage the sales and superintend all the commercial concerns of the voyage.

SU-PER-CE-LES'TIAL (-lest'yal), *a.* [*super* and *celestial.* Situated above the firmament or great vault of heaven.

SU-PER-CHĂRGE', *v. t.* In *heraldry*, to place one bearing on another.

SU-PER-CHĂRGED', *pp.* Borne upon another.

SU-PER-CHĂRG'ING, *ppr.* Placing one bearing on another.

SU-PER-CHER'Y, *n.* [An old word of *French* original.] Deceit; cheating.

SU-PER-CIL'IA-RY, *a.* [L. *super* and *cilium.*] Situated or being above the eyebrow.—*As. Res.*

SU-PER-CIL'I-OUS, *a.* [L. *superciliosus.*] 1. Lofty with pride; haughty; dictatorial; overbearing. 2. Manifesting haughtiness, or proceeding from it; overbearing.

SU-PER-CIL'I-OUS-LY, *adv.* Haughtily; dogmatically; with an air of contempt.—*Clarendon.*

SU-PER-CIL'I-OUS-NESS, *n.* Haughtiness; an overbearing temper or manner.

SU-PER-CON-CEP'TION, *n.* [*super* and *conception.*] A conception after a former conception.—*Brown.*

† SU-PER-CON'SE-QUENCE, *n.* Remote consequence.

SU-PER-CRES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *super* and *crescens.*] That which grows upon another growing thing.—*Brown.*

SU-PER-CRES'CENT, *a.* Growing on some other growing thing.—*Johnson.*

SU-PER-DOM'INANT, *n.* In *music*, the sixth of the key, in the descending scale.

SU-PER-EM'I-NENCE, } *n.* [L. *super* and *emineo.*] Emi-
SU-PER-EM'I-NEN-CY, } nence superior to what is common; distinguished eminence.

SU-PER-EM'I-NENT, *a.* Eminent in a superior degree; surpassing others in excellence.

SU-PER-EM'I-NENT-LY, *adv.* In a superior degree of excellence; with unusual distinction.

SU-PER-ER'O-GANT, *a.* Supererogatory, which see.

SU-PER-ER'O-GĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *super* and *erogatio, erogo.*] To do more than duty requires.—*Glanville.* [*Rare.*]

SU-PER-ER-O-GĀ'TION, *n.* Performance of more than duty requires.—*Works of supererogation,* in the *Roman Catholic Church,* those good deeds supposed to have been performed by saints, over and above what is required for their own salvation.—*Hook.*

SU-PER-E-ROG'A-TĪVE, *a.* Supererogatory.—*Stafford.* [*Rare.*]

SU-PER-E-ROG'A-TO-RY, *a.* Performed to an extent not enjoined or not required by duty.—*Howell.*

SU-PER-ES-SEN'TIAL, *n.* [*super* and *essential.*] Essential above others, or above the constitution of a thing.

SU-PER-EX-ĀLT', *v. t.* To exalt to a superior degree.

SU-PER-EX-ĀLT-Ā'TION, *n.* [*super* and *exaltation.*] Elevation above the common degree.—*Holiday.*

SU-PER-EX-ĀLT'ED, *pp.* Exalted to a superior degree.

SU-PER-EX-ĀLT'ING, *ppr.* Exalting to a superior degree.

SU-PER-EX'CEL-LENCE, *n.* Superior excellence.

SU-PER-EX'CEL-LENT, *a.* Excellent in an uncommon degree; very excellent.—*Decay of Piety.*

SU-PER-EX-CRES'CENCE, *n.* Something superfluously growing.—*Wiseman.*

SU-PER-FE-CUND'I-TY, *n.* Superabundant fecundity or multiplication of the species.—*Paley.*

SU-PER-FĒ'TATE, *v. i.* [L. *super* and *fœtus.*] To conceive after a prior conception.—*Grew.*

SU-PER-FE-TĀ'TION, *n.* A second conception after a prior one, and before the birth of the first, by which two fetuses are growing at once in the same womb.

SŪ'PER-FĒTE, *v. i.* To superfetate.—*Howell.* [*Rare.*]

SŪ'PER-FĒTE. *v. t.* To conceive after a former conception.—*Howell.* [*Little used.*]

SŪ'PER-FICE, *n.* Superficies; surface. [*Little used.*]

SU-PER-FI'CIAL (-fish'al), *a.* [It. *superficiale;* Sp. *superficial;* Fr. *superficiel.*] 1. Being on the surface; not penetrating the substance of a thing. 2. Pertaining to the surface or exterior part; as, *superficial* measure or contents. 3. Shallow; flimsy; contrived to cover something; as, "this *superficial* tale."—*Shak.* 4. Shallow; not deep or profound; reaching or comprehending only what is obvious or apparent.

SU-PER-FI'CI-AL'I-TY (-fish-e-al'e-te), *n.* The quality of being superficial.—*Brown.* [*Not much used.*]

SU-PER-FI'CIAL-LY (-fish'al-le), *adv.* 1. On the surface only. 2. On the surface or exterior part only; without penetrating the substance or essence. 3. Without going deep or searching things to the bottom; slightly.

SU-PER-FI'CIAL-NESS, *n.* 1. Shallowness; position on the surface. 2. Slight knowledge; shallowness of observation or learning; show without substance.

SU-PER-FI'CIES (-fish'ēz), *n.* [L., from *super* and *facies.*] The surface; the exterior part of a thing.—A *superficies* consists of length and breadth.

SŪ'PER-FĪNE, *a.* [*super* and *fine.*] Very fine or most fine; surpassing others in fineness.

SU-PER'FLU-ENCE, *n.* [L. *super* and *fluo.*] Superfluity; more than is necessary.—*Hammond.* [*Little used.*]

SU-PER-FLŪ'I-TANCE, *n.* [L. *super* and *fluito.*] The act of floating above or on the surface.—*Brown.* [*Little used.*]

SU-PER-FLŪ'I-TANT, *a.* Floating above or on the surface.—*Brown.* [*Little used.*]

SU-PER-FLŪ'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *superfluité;* It. *superfluità;* L. *superfluitas.*] 1. A greater quantity than is wanted. 2. Something that is beyond what is wanted; something rendered unnecessary by its abundance.—SYN. Superabundance; excess; redundancy.

SU-PER'FLU-OUS, *a.* [L. *superfluus.*] 1. More than is wanted; rendered unnecessary by superabundance. 2. More than sufficient; as, a composition abounding with *superfluous* words.—SYN. Unnecessary; useless; exuberant; redundant; needless.

SU-PER'FLU-OUS-LY, *adv.* With excess; in a degree beyond what is necessary.

SU-PER'FLU-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being superfluous, or beyond what is wanted.

SŪ'PER-FLUX, *n.* [L. *super* and *fluxus.*] That which is more than is wanted.—*Shak.* [*Little used.*]

† SU-PER-FO-LI-Ā'TION, *n.* Excess of foliation.

SU-PER-HŪ'MAN, *a.* [*super* and *human.*] Above or beyond what is human; divine.

SU-PER-IM-PEND'ING, *ppr.* Hanging over; threatening from above.

SU-PER-IM-PŌSE', *v. t.* [*super* and *impose.*] To lay or impose on something else.—*Kirwan.*

SU-PER-IM-PŌSED' (-im-pōzd'), *pp.* or *a.* Laid or imposed on something.—*Humboldt.*

SU-PER-IM-PŌS'ING, *ppr.* Laying on something else.

SU-PER-IM-PO-SI'TION (-zish'un), *n.* The act of laying, or the state of being placed on something else.—*Kirwan.*

SU-PER-IM-PREG-NĀ'TION, *n.* The act of impregnating upon a prior impregnation; impregnation when previously impregnated.

SU-PER-IN-CUM'BENT, *a.* Lying on something else.

SU-PER-IN-DŪCE', *v. t.* [*super* and *induce.*] To bring in or upon as an addition to something.

SU-PER-IN-DŪCED' (su-per-in-dūst'), *pp.* or *a.* Induced or brought upon something.

SU-PER-IN-DŪC'ING, *ppr.* Inducing on something else.

SU-PER-IN-DUC'TION, *n.* The act of superinducing.

SU-PER-IN-FŪSE', *v. t.* To infuse over.

SU-PER-IN-JEC'TION, *n.* [*super* and *injection.*] An injection succeeding another.—*Dict.*

SU-PER-IN-SPECT', *v. t.* To oversee; to superintend.

SU-PER-IN-STI-TŪ'TION, *n.* One institution upon another, as if A be instituted and admitted to a benefice upon a title, and B be instituted and admitted by the presentation of another.—*Bailey.*

SU-PER-IN-TEL-LEC'TU-AL, *a.* Being above intellect.

SU-PER-IN-TEND', *v. t.* [*super* and *intend.*] To have or exercise the charge and oversight of; to have the care of with the power of direction; to take care of with authority.—SYN. To oversee; overlook; supervise; overrule; guide; regulate; control.

SU-PER-IN-TEND'ED, *pp.* Overseen; taken care of.

SU-PER-IN-TEND'ENCE, } *n.* The act of superintending
SU-PER-IN-TEND'EN-CY, } for the purpose of direction, and with authority to direct.—SYN. Inspection; oversight; care; direction; control; guidance.

SU-PER-IN-TEND'ENT, *n.* 1. One who has the oversight and charge of something, with the power of direction. 2. An ecclesiastical superior in some Protestant churches.—SYN. Inspector; overseer; manager; director; curator.

SU-PER-IN-TEND'ENT, *a.* Overlooking others with authority.—*Stillingfleet.*

SU-PER-IN-TEND'ER, *n.* A superintendent.—*Whewell.*

SU-PER-IN-TEND'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Overseeing, with the authority to direct what shall be done.

SU-PĒ'RI-OR, *a.* [L., Sp.; Fr. *superieur;* It. *superiore.*] 1 Higher; upper; more elevated in place. 2. Higher in rank or office; more exalted in dignity. 3. Higher or greater in excellence; surpassing others in the greatness, goodness, or value of any quality. 4. Being beyond the power or influence of; too great or firm to be subdued or affected by.—5. In *botany,* a *superior flower* has the receptacle of the flower above the germ.

SU-PĒ'RI-OR, *n.* 1. One who is more advanced in age. 2. One who is more elevated in rank or office. 3. One who surpasses others in dignity, excellence, or qualities of any kind. 4. The chief of a monastery, convent, or abbey.

SU-PĒ-RI-OR'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being more advanced, or higher, greater, or more excellent than another in any respect.—SYN. Pre-eminence; excellence; predominancy; prevalence; ascendency; odds; advantage.

† SU-PER-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *superlatio.*] Exaltation of any thing beyond truth or propriety.—*Ben Jonson.*

SU-PER'LA-TĪVE, *a.* [Fr. *superlatif;* L. *superlativus.*] 1. Highest in degree; most eminent; surpassing all others. 2. Supreme.—3. In *grammar,* expressing the highest or utmost degree.

SU-PER'LA-TĪVE, *n.* In *grammar,* the *superlative* degree of adjectives or adverbs; a word in the superlative degree.

SU-PER'LA-TĪVE-LY, *adv.* 1. In a manner expressing the utmost degree. 2. In the highest or utmost degree.

SU-PER'LA-TĪVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being in the highest degree.

SU-PER-LŪ'NAR, } *a.* [L. *super* and *luna.*] Being above
SU-PER-LŪ'NA-RY, } the moon; not sublunary or of this world.—*Pope.*

SU-PER-MĒ'DI-AL, *a.* Lying or being above the middle.—*Buffon.*

SU-PER-MŌLE'CULE, *n.* A compounded molecule, or combination of two molecules of different substances.—*Prout.*

SU-PER-MUN'DANE, *a.* Being above the world.

SU-PER-NAC'U-LUM, *n.* [*super,* and Germ. *nagel.*] Good liquor, of which not enough is left to wet one's nail.—*Grose.*

SU-PER'NAL, *a.* [L. *supernus.*] 1. Being in a higher place or region; locally higher. 2. Relating to things above; celestial; heavenly.—*Milton.*

SU-PER-NĀ'TANT, *a.* [L. *supernatans, supernato.*] Swimming above; floating on the surface.—*Boyle.*

SU-PER-NA-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of floating on the surface of a fluid.—*Bacon.*

SU-PER-NAT'U-RAL, *a.* [*super* and *natural.*] Being beyond or exceeding the powers or laws of nature; miraculous.

SU-PER-NAT'U-RAL-ISM, } *n.* 1. The state of being super-
SU-PRA-NAT'U-RAL-ISM, } natural. 2. The doctrine of a divine and supernatural agency in the production of the miracles and revelations recorded in the Bible, and in the grace which renews and sanctifies men.—*Murdock.*

SU-PER-NAT'U-RAL-IST, *n.* One who holds the principles of supernaturalism.

SU-PER-NAT'U-RAL-LY, *adv.* In a manner exceeding the established course or laws of nature.

SU-PER-NAT'U-RAL-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being beyond the power or ordinary laws of nature.

SU-PER-NŪ'MER-A-RY, *a.* [Fr. *supernumeraire.*] 1. Exceeding the number stated or prescribed. 2. Exceeding a necessary, a usual, or a round number.—*Addison.*

SU-PER-NŪ'MER-A-RY, *n.* A person or thing beyond the number stated, or beyond what is necessary or usual.

SU-PER-OX'YD, *n.* [*super* and *oxyd.*] An oxyd containing more equivalents of oxygen than of the base with which it is combined; a hyperoxyd.

† SU-PER-PAR-TIC'U-LAR, *a.* [*super* and *particular.*] Noting a ratio when the excess of the greater term over the less is a unit.

† SU-PER-PAR'TIENT (-pär'shent), *a.* Noting a ratio when the excess of the greater term over the less is more than a unit.

† SŪ'PER-PLANT, *n.* [*super* and *plant.*] A plant growing on another plant, as the misletoe; a parasite or epiphyte.

SŪ'PER-PLUS. *See* SURPLUS.

SŪ'PER-PLUS-AGE, *n.* [*super* and *plus.*] That which is more than enough; excess.—*Fell.*

† SU-PER-PON'DER-ATE, *v. t.* To weigh over and above.

SU-PER-POSE', *v. t.* [*super*, and Fr. *poser.*] To lay upon, as one kind of rock on another.

SU-PER-PŌSED' (su-per-pōzd'), *pp.* or *a.* Laid or being upon something.—*Humboldt.*

SU-PER-PŌS'ING, *ppr.* Placing upon something.

SU-PER-PO-SI'TION (-po-zish'un), *n.* 1. A placing above; a lying or being situated above or upon something. 2. That which is situated above or upon something else.

SŪ'PER-PRAISE, *v. t.* To praise to excess.

SU-PER-PRO-PŌR'TION, *n.* Overplus of proportion.

SU-PER-PUR-GA'TION, *n.* [*super* and *purgation.*] More purgation than is sufficient.—*Wiseman.*

SU-PER-RE-FLEC'TION, *n.* [*super* and *reflection.*] The reflection of an image reflected.—*Bacon.*

SU-PER-RE-WARD', *v. t.* To reward to excess.—*Bacon.*

SU-PER-ROY'AL, *a.* [*super* and *royal.*] Larger than royal; denoting the largest species of printing paper.

SU-PER-SA'LI-EN-CY, *n.* [L. *super* and *salio.*] The act of leaping on any thing.—*Brown.* [*Little used.*]

SU-PER-SA'LI-ENT, *a.* Leaping upon.

SŪ'PER-SALT, *n.* In *chemistry*, a salt with a greater number of equivalents of the acid than of the base.

SU-PER-SAT'U-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *super* and *saturo.*] To add beyond saturation.

SU-PER-SAT'U-RA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* More than saturated.

SU-PER-SAT'U-RA-TING, *ppr.* More than saturating.

SU-PER-SAT-U-RA'TION, *n.* The operation of adding beyond saturation, or the state of being thus supersaturated.

SU-PER-SCRIBE', *v. t.* [L. *super* and *scribo.*] To write or engrave on the top, outside, or surface; or to write the name or address of one on the outside or cover, as of a letter.

SU-PER-SCRIBED' (su-per-skrībd'), *pp.* Inscribed on the outside.

SU-PER-SCRIB'ING, *ppr.* Inscribing, writing, or engraving on the outside, or on the top.

SU-PER-SCRIP'TION, *n.* 1. The act of superscribing. 2. That which is written or engraved on the outside. 3. An impression of letters on coins.—*Matt.*, xxii. [Shakspeare uses *superscript.*]—SYN. Direction; address.

SU-PER-SE'CU-LAR, *a.* [*super* and *secular.*] Being above the world or secular things.

SU-PER-SEDE', *v. t.* [L. *supersedeo.*] 1. To make void, inefficacious, or useless, by superior power, or by coming in the place of; to render unnecessary. 2. To come or be placed in the room of: hence, to displace or render unnecessary.—SYN. To suspend; set aside; overrule; succeed.

SU-PER-SE'DE-AS, *n.* [L.] In *law*, a writ of *supersedeas* is a writ or command to suspend the powers of an officer in certain cases, or to stay proceedings.

SU-PER-SED'ED, *pp.* Made void; rendered unnecessary or inefficacious; displaced; suspended.

SU-PER-SED'ING, *ppr.* Coming in the place of; setting aside; rendering useless; displacing; suspending.

SU-PER-SED'URE, *n.* The act of superseding; as, the *supersedure* of trial by jury.—*Hamilton, Fed.* [*New.*]

SU-PER-SENSU-AL, *a.* Above the senses.

† SU-PER-SERVICE-A-BLE, *a.* [*super* and *serviceable.*] Over-officious; doing more than is required or desired.—*Shak.*

SU-PER-SES'SION (-sesh'un), *n.* [L. *super* and *sedeo.*] The act of sitting on any thing.

SU-PER-STI'TION (-stish'un), *n.* [Fr.; L. *superstitio.*] 1. Excessive exactness or rigor in religious opinions or practice; excess or extravagance in religion; the doing of things not required by God, or abstaining from things not forbidden; or the belief of what is absurd, or belief without evidence. 2. False religion; false worship. 3. Rite or practice proceeding from excess of scruples in religion. 4. Excessive nicety; scrupulous exactness. 5. Belief in the direct agency of superior powers in certain extraordinary or singular events, or in omens and prognostics.

SU-PER-STI'TION-IST, *n.* One addicted to superstition.

SU-PER-STI'TIOUS (-stish'us), *a.* [Fr. *superstitieux*; L. *superstitiosus.*] 1. Over-scrupulous and rigid in religious observances; addicted to superstition; full of idle fancies and scruples in regard to religion. 2. Proceeding from superstition; manifesting superstition. 3. Over-exact; scrupulous beyond need.

SU-PER-STI'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* 1. In a superstitious manner 2. With too much care; with excessive exactness or scruple. 3. With extreme credulity in regard to the agency of superior beings in extraordinary events.

SU-PER-STI'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Superstition.

SU-PER-STRAIN', *v. t.* To overstrain or stretch.—*Bacon.* [*Little used.*]

SU-PER-STRAINED', *pp.* Overstrained or stretched.

SU-PER-STRA'TUM, *n.* [*super* and *stratum.*] A stratum or layer above another, or resting on something else.

SU-PER-STRUCT', *v. t.* [L. *superstruo.*] To build upon, to erect.—*Decay of Piety.* [*Little used.*]

SU-PER-STRUCT'ED, *pp.* Built upon.

SU-PER-STRUCT'ING, *ppr.* Building upon.

SU-PER-STRUC'TION, *n.* An edifice erected on something.

SU-PER-STRUCT'IVE, *a.* Built on something else.

SU-PER-STRUCT'URE, *n.* 1. Any structure or edifice built on something else; *particularly*, the building raised on a foundation. 2. Any thing erected on a foundation or basis.

SU-PER-SUB-STAN'TIAL, *a.* [*super* and *substantial.*] More than substantial; being more than substance.—*Cyc.*

SU-PER-SUB'TLE (su-per-sut'tl), *a.* Over-subtle.—*Shak.*

SU-PER-SUL'PHATE, *n.* Sulphate with a greater number of equivalents of acid than base.

SU-PER-SUL'PHU-RET-ED, *a.* Consisting of a greater number of equivalents of sulphur than of the base with which the sulphur is combined.—*Aikin.*

SU-PER-TER-RENE', *a.* [*super* and *terrene.*] Being above ground, or above the earth.—*Hill.*

SU-PER-TER-RES'TRI-AL, *a.* Being above the earth, or above what belongs to the earth.—*Buckminster.*

SU-PER-TON'IC, *n.* In *music*, the note next above the key-note.—*Busby.*

SU-PER-TRAGIC-AL, *a.* Tragical to excess.—*Warton.*

SU-PER-VA-CA'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *supervacaneus.*] Superfluous; unnecessary; needless; serving no purpose.

SU-PER-VA-CA'NE-OUS-LY, *adv.* Needlessly.

SU-PER-VA-CA'NE-OUS-NESS, *n.* Needlessness.—*Bailey.*

SU-PER-VENE', *v. i.* [L. *supervenio.*] 1. To come upon as something extraneous. 2. To come upon; to happen to.

SU-PER-VE'NI-ENT, *a.* Coming upon as something additional or extraneous.—*Hammond.*

SU-PER-VEN'TION, *n.* The act of supervening.

SU-PER-VI'SAL, } *n.* The act of overseeing; inspection; superintendence

SU-PER-VI'SION (-vizh'un), }

† SU-PER-VISE, *n.* Inspection.—*Shak.*

SU-PER-VISE', *v. t.* [L. *super* and *visus.*] To oversee; to superintend; to inspect.

SU-PER-VISED' (su-per-vīzd'), *pp.* Inspected.

SU-PER-VIS'ING, *ppr.* Overseeing; inspecting.

SU-PER-VI'SOR, *n.* An overseer; an inspector; a superintendent.—*Dryden.*

SU-PER-VI'SO-RY, *a.* Pertaining to or having supervision

SU-PER-VIVE', *v. t.* [L. *super* and *vivo.*] To live beyond to outlive. [*Little used.*] *See* SURVIVE.

SU-PI-NA'TION, *n.* [L. *supino.*] 1. The act of lying or state of being laid with the face upward. 2. The act of turning the palm of the hand upward.

SU-PI-NA'TOR, *n.* In *anatomy*, a muscle that turns the palm of the hand upward.

SU-PINE', *a.* [L. *supinus.*] 1. Lying on the back, or with the face upward; opposed to *prone.* 2. Leaning backward; or inclining with exposure to the sun.—SYN. Negligent; heedless; indolent; thoughtless; inattentive; listless; careless; drowsy.

SŪ'PINE, *n.* [L. *supinum.*] In *grammar*, a name of certain forms or modifications of the Latin verb ending in *ur* and *u.*

SU-PINE'LY, *adv.* 1. With the face upward. 2. Carelessly indolently; drowsily; in a heedless, thoughtless state.

SU-PINE'NESS, *n.* 1. A lying with the face upward. 2. The state of being heedless.—SYN. Indolence; heedlessness; drowsiness; thoughtlessness; carelessness.

† SU-PIN'I-TY, for *supineness.*

SUP'PAȜE, *n.* What may be supped; pottage.—*Hooker.*
SUP-PAL-PĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *suppalpor.*] The act of enticing by soft words.—*Hall.*
† SUP-PAR-A-SI-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *supparasitor.*] The act of flattering merely to gain favor.—*Hall.*
SUP-PAR'A-SĪTE, *v. t.* To flatter; to cajole.—*Dr. Clarke.*
SUP-PAWN', *n.* *See* SEPAWN.
SUPPÆD (supt), *pp.* Having taken the evening meal.
SUP-PE-DĀ'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *sub* and *pes.*] Being under the feet.—*Brown.*
† SUP-PED'I-TĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *suppedito.*] To supply.
SUP-PED-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *suppeditatio.*] Supply; aid afforded.—*Bacon.* [*Little used.*]
SUP'PER, *n.* [Fr. *souper.*] The evening meal.
SUP'PER-LESS, *a.* Wanting supper; being without supper.
SUP-PLANT', *v. t.* [Fr. *supplanter*; L. *supplanto.*] 1. To trip up the heels. 2. To take the place of, usually by stratagem.—SYN. To remove; displace; overpower; undermine; force away; overthrow; supersede.
SUP-PLANT-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of supplanting.
SUP-PLANT'ED, *pp.* Tripped up; displaced.
SUP-PLANT'ER, *n.* One who supplants.
SUP-PLANT'ING, *ppr.* Displacing by artifice.
SUP'PLE (sup'pl), *a.* [Fr. *souple.*] 1. Easily bent; as, *supple* joints. 2. Characterized by compliance; not obstinate. 3. Bending to the humor of others. 4. That makes pliant. *Shak.*—SYN. Pliant; flexible; yielding; compliant; bending; flattering; fawning; soft.
SUP'PLE (sup'pl), *v. t.* 1. To make soft and pliant; to render flexible. 2. To make compliant.
SUP'PLE, *v. i.* To become soft and pliant.—*Dryden.*
SUP'PLED, *pp.* Made soft and pliant; made compliant.
SUP'PLE-LY, *adv.* Softly; pliantly; mildly.—*Cotgrave.*
SUP'PLE-MENT, *n.* [Fr.; L. *supplementum.*] 1. An addition to any thing, by which its defects are supplied, and it is made more full and complete. 2. Store; supply; [*obs.*] -3. In *trigonometry*, the quantity by which an arc or an angle falls short of 180 degrees, or a semicircle.
SUP'PLE-MENT, *v. t.* To add something to a writing, &c.
SUP-PLE-MENT'AL, } *a.* Additional; added to supply
SUP-PLE-MENT'A-RY, } what is wanted.
SUP'PLE-MENT-ING, *ppr.* Adding a supplement.—*Chalmers.*
SUP'PLE-NESS (sup'pl-), *n.* 1. The quality of being easily bent. 2. Readiness of compliance; the quality of easily yielding.—SYN. Pliancy; pliableness; flexibility; facility; compliance.
SUP'PLE-TO-RY, } *a.* [from L. *suppleo.*] Supplying deficien-
SUP'PLE-TIVE, } cies.—*Blackstone.*
SUP'PLE-TO-RY, *n.* That which is to supply what is wanted.
† SUP-PLĪ'AL, *n.* The act of supplying.—*Warburton.*
† SUP-PLĪ'ANCE, *n.* Continuance.—*Shak.*
SUP'PLI-ANT, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Asking earnestly and submissively. 2. Manifesting entreaty; expressive of humble supplication.—SYN. Entreating; beseeching; suing; begging; supplicating; imploring.
SUP'PLI-ANT, *n.* A humble petitioner; one who entreats submissively.—*Dryden.*
SUP'PLI-ANT-LY, *adv.* In a suppliant or submissive manner.
SUP'PLI-CANT, *a.* [L. *supplicans.*] Entreating; asking submissively.—*Bp. Bull.*
SUP'PLI-CANT, *n.* One who entreats; a petitioner who asks earnestly and submissively.—*Rogers.*
SUPPLI-CAT. In the *English universities*, a petition; *particularly*, a written application for a degree, with a certificate that the requisite conditions have been complied with.—*Cam. Calendar.*
SUP'PLI-CĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *supplico.*] 1. To seek by earnest prayer. 2. To address in prayer.—SYN. To entreat; beg; petition; beseech; implore; importune; solicit; crave.
SUP'PLI-CĀTE, *v. i.* To ask with earnestness and submission.—SYN. To entreat; beseech; implore; beg; petition; solicit; crave.
SUP'PLI-CĀ-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Entreating; imploring.
SUP'PLI-CĀ-TING-LY, *adv.* By way of supplication.
SUP-PLI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *supplicatio.*] 1. Humble and earnest prayer in worship. 2. Earnest request.—3. In *Roman antiquity*, a religious solemnity observed in consequence of some military success, and also in times of distress and danger, to avert the anger of the gods. *Smith's Dict.*—SYN. Entreaty; petition; solicitation; craving
SUP'PLI-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Containing supplication; humble; submissive.—*Johnson.*
SUP-PLIED' (sup-plīde'), *pp.* [from *supply.*] Fully furnished; having a sufficiency.
SUP-PLĪ'ER, *n.* He who supplies.
SUP-PLĪES, *n.*; *pl.* of SUPPLY. Things supplied in sufficiency.—In *England*, moneys granted by Parliament for public expenditure.
SUP-PLŸ', *v. t.* [L. *suppleo*; Fr. *suppleer*; Sp. *suplir*; It. *supplire.*] 1. To fill up as any deficiency happens; to add what is wanted; to afford a sufficiency. 2. To serve instead of. 3. To give; to bring or furnish. 4. To fill vacant room. 5. To fill.—6. In *general*, to give or afford what is wanted.—SYN. To furnish; provide; administer; minister; contribute; yield; accommodate.
SUP-PLŸ', *n.* Sufficiency of things for use or want; the necessary stores and provisions.
SUP-PLŸ'ING, *ppr.* Yielding or furnishing what is wanted; affording a sufficiency.
† SUP-PLŸ'MENT, *n.* A furnishing.—*Shak.*
SUP-PŌRT', *v. t.* [Fr. *supporter*; It. *sopportare*; L. *supporto.* 1. To bear or hold up, as weight, &c. 2. To bear without being overcome, as misfortune, calamity, &c. 3. To bear without shrinking, as sufferings. 4. To sustain; to keep from fainting or sinking. 5. To sustain; to act or represent well. 6. To bear; to supply funds for or the means of continuing. 7. To sustain; to carry on. 8. To sustain with provisions and the necessary means of living. 9. To sustain; to keep from failing. 10. To sustain without change or dissolution. 11. To bear; to keep from sinking. 12. To bear without being exhausted; to be able to pay. 13. To sustain, as a character. 14. To make good, as charges. 15. To uphold by aid or countenance. 16. To defend successfully, as a cause. 17. To act as one's aid or attendant on some public occasion by sitting or walking at his side; as, Mr. O'Connell left the prison, *supported* by his two sons; [*England.*]—SYN. To maintain; endure; verify; substantiate; countenance; patronize; help; back; second; succor; relieve; uphold; encourage; favor; nurture; nourish; cherish; shield; defend; protect; stay; assist; forward.
SUP-PŌRT', *n.* 1. The act or operation of upholding or sustaining. 2. That which upholds, sustains, or keeps from falling, as a pillar or foundation of any kind. 3. That which maintains life. 4. Necessaries of life, or income. 5. An upholding; continuance in any state, or preservation from falling, sinking, or failing.—6. In *general*, that which sustains any thing without suffering it to fall, decline, or languish. 7. That which upholds or relieves.—SYN. Stay; prop; maintenance; subsistence; assistance, favor; countenance; encouragement; patronage; aid; help; succor; nutriment; sustenance; food.
SUP-PŌRT'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] 1. That may be upheld or sustained. 2. That may be borne or endured. 3. That may be borne without resistance or punishment. 4. That can be maintained.—SYN. Tolerable; endurable; sufferable
SUP-PŌRT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being tolerable.
SUP-PŌRT'A-BLY, *adv.* In a supportable manner.
† SUP-PŌRT'ANCE, *n.* Maintenance; support.
† SUP-PŌRT-Ā'TION, *n.* Maintenance; support.
SUP-PŌRT'ED, *pp.* Borne; endured; upheld; maintained, subsisted; sustained; carried on.
SUP-PŌRT'ER, *n.* 1. One who supports or maintains. 2. That which supports or upholds; a prop, a pillar, &c. 3. A sustainer; a comforter. 4. A maintainer; a defender. 5. One who maintains or helps to carry on. 6. An advocate; a defender; a vindicator. 7. An adherent; one who takes part. 8. One who sits by or walks with another, on some public occasion, as an aid or attendant.—9. In *ship-building*, a knee placed under the cat-head.—10. *Supporters*, in *heraldry*, are figures of beasts that appear to support the arms.—*Johnson.*
† SUP-PŌRT'FUL, *a.* Abounding with support.
SUP-PŌRT'ING, *ppr.* Bearing; enduring; upholding; sustaining; maintaining; subsisting; vindicating.
SUP-PŌRT'LESS, *a.* Having no support.
† SUP-PŌRT'MENT, *n.* Support.—*Wotton.*
SUP-PŌS'A-BLE, *a.* [from *suppose.*] That may be supposed; that may be imagined to exist.
† SUP-PŌS'AL, *n.* [from *suppose.*] Position without proof, the imagining of something to exist; supposition.
SUP-PŌSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *supposer*; L. *suppositus.*] 1. To lay down or state as a proposition or fact that may exist or be true, though not known or believed to be true or to exist; or to imagine or admit to exist, for the sake of argument or illustration. 2. To receive as true. 3. To think. 4. To require to exist or be true. 5. To put one thing by fraud in the place of another; [*obs.*]—SYN. To imagine; believe; conclude; judge; consider; view; regard; conjecture; assume.
† SUP-PŌSE', *n.* Supposition; position without proof.
SUP-PŌSED' (sup-pōzd'), *pp.* or *a.* Laid down or imagined as true; imagined; believed; received as true.
SUP-PŌS'ER, *n.* One who supposes.—*Shak.*
SUP-PŌS'ING, *ppr.* Laying down or imagining to exist or be true; imagining; receiving as true.
SUP-PO-SĪ'TION (sup-po-zish'un), *n.* 1. The act of laying down, imagining, or admitting as true or existing, what is known not to be true, or what is not proved. 2. The position of something known not to be true or not proved; hypothesis. 3. Imagination; belief without full evidence.—4. In *music*, the use of two successive notes of equal length, one of which being a discord, supposes the other a concord. *Brande.*—SYN. Conjecture; surmise; guess.
SUP-PO-SĪ'TION-AL, *a.* Hypothetical.—*South.*

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÄR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—MARĪNE, BIRD;—MÖVE, BOOK,

SUP-POS-I-TI"TIOUS (-tish'us), *a.* [L. *suppositĭtius.*] Put by trick in the place belonging to another; not genuine; spurious; counterfeit.

SUP-POS-I-TI"TIOUS-LY (-tish'us-le), *adv.* Hypothetically; by supposition.—*Sir T. Herbert.*

SUP-POS-I-TI"TIOUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being suppositious.

SUP-POS'I-TĪVE, *a.* Supposed; including or implying supposition.—*Chillingworth.*

SUP-POS'I-TĪVE, *n.* A word denoting or implying supposition.—*Harris.*

SUP-POS'I-TĪVE-LY, *adv.* With, by, or upon supposition.

SUP-POS'I-TO-RY, *n.* [Fr. *suppositoire.*] In *medicine*, a pill or bolus, introduced into the rectum to procure stools when clysters can not be administered.

SUP-PRESS', *v. t.* [L. *suppressus.*] 1. To overpower and crush. 2. To keep in; to withhold from utterance or vent. 3. To retain without disclosure; not to tell or reveal. 4. To retain without communication or making public. 5. To hinder from circulation. 6. To obstruct from discharges; to hinder.—Syn. To repress; restrain; put down; overthrow; overpower; overwhelm; conceal; stifle; stop; smother.

SUP-PRESS'ED' (sup-prest'), *pp.* or *a.* Crushed; destroyed; retained; concealed; stopped; obstructed.

SUP-PRESS'ING, *ppr.* Subduing; destroying; retaining closely; concealing; obstructing.

SUP-PRES'SION (-presh'un), *n.* [Fr.; L. *suppressio.*] 1. The act of suppressing, crushing, or destroying. 2. The act of retaining from utterance, vent, or disclosure; concealment. 3. The retaining of any thing from public notice. 4. The stoppage, obstruction, or morbid retention of discharges.—5. In *grammar* or *composition*, omission.

SUP-PRESS'IVE, *a.* Tending to suppress; subduing; concealing.—*Seward.*

SUP-PRESS'OR, *n.* One who suppresses; one who subdues; one who prevents utterance or disclosure.

SUP'PU-RĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *suppuro.*] To generate pus.

SUP'PU-RĀTE, *v. t.* To cause to suppurate.—*Arbuthnot.*

SUP'PU-RĀ-TING, *ppr.* Generating pus.

SUP-PU-RĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *suppuratio.*] 1. The process of producing purulent matter, or of forming pus, as in a wound or abscess. 2. The matter produced by suppuration.

SUP'PU-RA-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *suppuratif.*] Tending to suppurate; promoting suppuration.

SUP'PU-RA-TIVE, *n.* A medicine that promotes suppuration.

SUP-PU-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *supputatio.*] Reckoning; account; computation.—*Holder.*

SUP-PŪTE', *v. t.* [L. *supputo.*] To reckon; to compute.

SŪ'PRA, a Latin preposition, signifying *above*, *over*, or *beyond*.

SU-PRA-AX'IL-LA-RY, *a.* [*supra* and *axil.*] In *botany*, growing above the axil; inserted above the axil.

SU-PRA-CIL'IA-RY, *a.* [L. *supra* and *cilium.*] Situated above the eyebrow.—*Ure.*

SU-PRA-CRE-TĀ'CEOUS, } *a.* [L. *supra* or *super*, and *creta.*]
SU-PER-CRE-TĀ'CEOUS, } In *geology*, applied to rocks which lie above the chalk.

SU-PRA-DE-COM'POUND, *a.* [*supra* and *decompound.*] More than decompound; thrice compound.

SU-PRA-FO-LI-Ā'CEOUS (-shus), *a.* [L. *supra* and *folium.*] In *botany*, inserted into the stem above the leaf or petiole, or axil.

SU-PRA-LAP-SĀ'RI-AN, } *a.* [L. *supra* and *lapsus.*] Pertain-
SU-PRA-LAP'SA-RY, } ing to the Supralapsarians, or to their doctrines.—*Murdock.*

SU-PRA-LAP-SĀ'RI-AN, *n.* One of that class of Calvinists who believed that God's decree of election was a part of his original plan, according to which he determined to create men, and that they should apostatize, and that he would then save a part of them by a Redeemer.—*Murdock.* *See* Sublapsarian.

SU-PRA-MUN'DANE, *a.* [L. *supra* and *mundus.*] Being or situated above the world, or above our system.

SU-PRA-NAT'U-RAL-ISM, *n.* The same with *supernaturalism*, which see.—*Murdock.*

SU-PRA-NAT'U-RAL-IST, *n.* The same as *supernaturalist*, which see.

SU-PRA-OR'BIT-AL, *a.* [*supra* and *orbit.*] Being above the orbit of the eye.

SU-PRA-RE'NAL, *a.* [L. *supra* and *ren*, *renes.*] Situated above the kidneys.

SU-PRA-SCAP'U-LA-RY, *a.* [L. *supra* and *scapula.*] Being above the scapula.

SU-PRA-VUL'GAR, *a.* [*supra* and *vulgar.*] Being above the vulgar or common people.—*Collier.*

SU-PRĒME'A-CY, *n.* State of being supreme or in the highest station of power; highest authority or power.—*Oath of supremacy*, an oath maintaining the royal prerogative, and denying the supremacy of the pope in ecclesiastical or temporal affairs in England.—*Brande.*

SU-PRĒME', *a.* [L. *supremus*; Fr. *suprême.*] 1. Highest in authority; holding the highest place in government or power. 2. Highest, greatest, or most excellent. 3. It is sometimes used in a *bad sense*; as, *supreme* contempt, contempt carried to the utmost extent.

SU-PRĒME'LY, *adv.* 1. With the highest authority. 2. In the highest degree; to the utmost extent.

SUR, a prefix, from the French, contracted from L. *super*, *supra*, signifies *over*, *above*, *beyond*, *upon*.

† SUR-AD-DĪ"TION (-ad-dish'un), *n.* [Fr. *sur* and *addition.*] Something added to the name.—*Shak.*

SŪ'RAL, *a.* [L. *sura.*] Being in or pertaining to the calf of the leg; as, the *sural* artery.—*Wiseman.*

† SŪ'RANCE, for *assurance.*—*Shak.*

SUR'BĀSE, *n.* A cornice or series of moldings on the top of the base of a pedestal, podium, &c.—*Francis.*

SUR'BĀSED (sur'bāste), *a.* Having a surbase.

SUR-BĀSE'MENT, *n.* The trait of any arch or vault which describes a portion of an ellipse.—*Elmes.*

SUR-BĀTE', *v. t.* [It. *sobattere.*] 1. To bruise or batter the feet by travel. 2. To harass; to fatigue.

SUR-BĀ'TED, *pp.* Bruised in the feet; harassed; fatigued.

SUR-BĀ'TING, *ppr.* Bruising the feet of; fatiguing.

† SUR-BEAT', } for *surbate.*
† SUR-BET', }

SUR-BED', *v. t.* To set edgewise, as a stone; that is, in a position different from that which it had in the quarry.

SUR-BED'DED, *pp.* Set edgewise.

SUR-BED'DING, *ppr.* Setting edgewise.

SUR-CEASE', *v. i.* [Fr. *sur* and *cesser.*] 1. To cease; to stop; to be at an end. 2. To leave off; to practice no longer; to refrain finally.—*Harte.* [*Nearly obsolete.*]

† SUR-CEASE', *v. t.* To stop; to cause to cease.

† SUR-CEASE', *n.* Cessation; stop.

SUR-CHARGE', *v. t.* [Fr. *surcharger.*] 1. To overload; to overburden.—2. In *law*, to overstock; to put more cattle into a common than the person has a right to do, or more than the herbage will sustain.

SUR-CHARGE', *n.* An excessive load or burden; a load greater than can be well borne.—*Bacon.*

SUR-CHARGED' (sur-charjd'), *pp.* Overloaded; overstocked.

SUR-CHARG'ER, *n.* One who overloads or overstocks.

SUR-CHARG'ING, *ppr.* Overloading; burdening to excess; overstocking with cattle or beasts.

SUR'CIN"GLE (-sing-gl), *n.* [Fr. *sur*, and L. *cingulum.*] 1. A belt, band, or girth which passes over a saddle, or over any thing laid on a horse's back, to bind it fast. 2. The girdle of a cassock, by which it is fastened round the waist.

SUR'CIN"GLED, *a.* Girt; bound with a surcingle.

SUR'CLE (sur'kl), *n.* [L. *surculus.*] A little shoot; a twig; a sucker.

SUR'COAT, *n.* [Fr. *sur*, and Eng. *coat.*] A short coat worn over the other clothes.—*Camden.*

† SUR'CREW, *n.* Additional crew or collection.

† SUR'CU-LĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *surculo.*] To prune.

† SUR-CU-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of pruning.—*Brown.*

SURD, *a.* [L. *surdus.*] 1. Deaf; not having the sense of hearing; [*obs.*] 2. Unheard; [*obs.*] 3. A term designating a quantity which can not be expressed by rational numbers.

SURD, *n.* In *algebra*, a quantity which can not be expressed by rational numbers. Thus the square root of 2 is a *surd*.

SURD'-NUM-BER, *n.* A number that is incommensurate with unity.

† SURD'I-TY, *n.* Deafness.

SŪRE (shūre), *a.* [Fr. *sûr*, *seur*; Arm. *sur*; Norm. *seor*, *seur*. *Sure* may be a contraction of L. *securus.*] 1. Not liable to be broken; certainly to be executed, as a promise. 2. Certainly knowing, or having full confidence. 3. Not liable to be shaken or taken away, as a throne. 4. Not liable to failure, loss, or change; as, a *sure* covenant.—2 *Sam.*, xxiii. —*Neh.*, ix. 5. Certain of obtaining or of retaining. 6. Not liable to be broken or disturbed. 7. Not liable to failure, as income.—*To be sure*, or *be sure*, certainly.—*To make sure*, to make certain; to secure so that there can be no failure of the purpose or object.—Syn. Certain; unfailing; infallible; safe; firm; permanent; steady; stable; strong; secure; indisputable; confident; positive.

SŪRE (shūre), *adv.* Certainly; without doubt; doubtless.

SŪRE'-FOOT-ED, *a.* Not liable to stumble or fall.

SŪRE'LY (shūre'le), *adv.* 1. Certainly; infallibly; undoubtedly.—*South.* 2. Firmly; without danger of falling.

SŪRE'NESS (shūre'nes), *n.* Certainty.—*Woodward.* [*Rare.*]

SŪRE'TI-SHIP (shūre'te-ship), *n.* The state of being surety the obligation of a person to answer for another.

SŪRE'TY (shūre'te), *n.* [Fr. *surete.*] 1. Certainty; indubitableness. 2. Security; safety. 3. Foundation of stability; support. 4. Evidence; ratification; confirmation. 5. Security against loss or damage; security for payment.—6 In *law*, one who is bound with and for another; a bonds man; a bail. 7. A hostage.

SURF, *n.* 1. The swell of the sea which breaks upon the shore, or upon sand-banks or rocks.—2. In *agriculture*, the bottom or conduit of a drain; [*local.*]

SUR'FACE, *n.* [Fr. *sur* and *face.*] 1. The exterior part of any thing that has length and breadth; one of the limits that terminates a solid; the superficies; outside.—2. In *geometry*, a magnitude that has length and breadth without thickness.

SUR'FEIT (sur'fit), *v. t.* [Fr. *sur* and *faire, fait.*] 1. To feed with meat or drink so as to oppress the stomach and derange the functions of the system; to overfeed and produce sickness or uneasiness. 2. To cloy; to fill to satiety and disgust.

SUR'FEIT, *v. i.* To be fed till the system is oppressed, and sickness or uneasiness ensues.—*Shak.*

SUR'FEIT, *n.* 1. Fullness and oppression of the system, occasioned by excessive eating and drinking. 2. Excess in eating and drinking.—*Shak.*

SUR'FEIT-ED (sur'fit-ed), *pp.* Surcharged and oppressed with eating and drinking to excess; cloyed.

SUR'FEIT-ER, *n.* One who riots; a glutton.—*Shak.*

SUR'FEIT-ING, *ppr.* Oppressing the system by excessive eating and drinking; cloying; filling to disgust.

SUR'FEIT-ING, *n.* The act of feeding to excess; gluttony.

SUR'FEIT-WA-TER, *n.* [*surfeit* and *water.*] Water for the cure of surfeits.—*Locke.*

SURGE, *n.* [L. *surgo*, to rise.] 1. A large wave or billow; a great rolling swell of water.—2. In *ship-building*, the tapered part in front of the whelps, between the chocks of a capstan, on which the messenger may surge.

SURGE, *v. t.* To let go a portion of a rope suddenly.

SURGE, *v. i.* 1. To swell; to rise high and roll, as waves.—*Spenser.* 2. To slip back; as, the cable *surges.*

SURGE'LESS (surj'les), *a.* Free from surges; smooth; calm.

SUR'GEON (sur'jun), *n.* [contracted from *chirurgeon.*] One whose profession or occupation is to cure external diseases or injuries of the body by manual operation, sometimes aided by medicines either external or internal.

SUR'GEON-CY, *n.* The office or employment of a surgeon in the naval or military service.

SUR'GER-Y, *n.* The act of healing external diseases and injuries of the body by manual operation, sometimes aided by medicines either external or internal.

SUR'GIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to surgeons or surgery; done by means of surgery.

SUR'GING, *ppr.* or *a.* Swelling and rolling, as billows.

SUR'GY, *a.* Rising in surges or billows; full of surges.

SU'RI-CATE, *n.* A carnivorous African quadruped nearly as large as the domestic cat. It is allied to the ichneumon.

SUR'LI-LY, *adv.* In a surly, morose manner.

SUR'LI-NESS, *n.* Gloomy moroseness; crabbed ill-nature.

† SUR'LING, *n.* A sour, morose fellow.—*Camden.*

SUR'LOIN. *See* SIRLOIN.

SUR'LY, *a.* [W. *swr.*] 1. Gloomily morose; crabbed; snarling; sternly sour; rough; cross and rude. 2. Rough; dark; tempestuous.

† SUR-MĪSE'AL, *n.* Surmise.

SUR-MĪSE', *v. t.* [Norm. *surmys, surmitter.*] To suspect; to imagine without certain knowledge; to entertain thoughts that something does or will exist, but upon slight evidence.

SUR-MĪSE', *n.* The thought or imagination that something may be, of which, however, there is no certain or strong evidence.—SYN. Conjecture; supposition; suspicion; doubt.

SUR-MĪSED' (sur-mīzd'), *pp.* Suspected; imagined upon slight evidence.

SUR-MĪS'ER, *n.* One who surmises.

SUR-MĪS'ING, *ppr.* Suspecting; imagining upon slight evidence.

SUR-MĪS'ING, *n.* The act of suspecting; surmise.

SUR-MOUNT', *v. t.* [Fr. *surmonter.*] 1. To rise above. 2. To be superior to, as difficulties. 3. To go beyond. *Milton.*—SYN. To conquer; overcome; surpass; exceed; vanquish; subdue.

SUR-MOUNT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be overcome; superable.

SUR-MOUNT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being surmountable.

SUR-MOUNT'ED, *pp.* 1. Overcome; conquered; surpassed.—2. *a.* In *architecture*, used to denote an arch or dome, which rises higher than a semicircle.—3. In *heraldry*, a term used when one figure is laid over another.—*Brande.*

SUR-MOUNT'ER, *n.* One who surmounts.

SUR-MOUNT'ING, *ppr.* Rising above; overcoming.

SUR-MUL'LET, *n.* A fish of the genus *mullus*, allied to the perch, famous for passing through various colors in dying.

SUR'MU-LOT, *n.* [Fr.] A name of the brown or Norway rat.

SUR'NAME, *n.* [Fr. *surnom*; It. *soprannome*; Sp. *sobrenombre*; L. *super* and *nomen.*] 1. An additional name; a name or appellation added to the baptismal or Christian name, and which becomes a family name. 2. An appellation added to the original name.

SUR-NAME', *v. t.* [Fr. *surnommer.*] To name or call by an appellation added to the original name.

SUR-NAMED' (sur-nāmd'), *pp.* Called by a name added to the Christian or original name.

SUR-NAM'ING, *ppr.* Naming by an appellation added to the original name.

SUR-OX'YD, *n.* [*sur* and *oxyd.*] An oxyd containing more equivalents of oxygen than of the base with which it is combined. [*French. Not used.*]

SUR-OX'YD-ĀTE, *v. t.* To form a suroxyd. [*Not used.*]

SUR-PASS', *v. t.* [Fr. *surpasser.*] To go beyond in any thing, good or bad.—SYN. To exceed; excel; outdo; outstrip.

SUR-PASS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be exceeded.—*Dict.*

SUR-PASSED' (sur-päst'), *pp.* Exceeded; excelled.

SUR-PASS'ING, *ppr.* 1. Exceeding; going beyond. 2. *a.* Excellent in an eminent degree; exceeding others.

SUR-PASS'ING-LY, *adv.* In a very excellent manner, or in a degree surpassing others.

SUR-PASS'ING-NESS, *n.* The state of surpassing.

SUR'PLICE (sur'plis), *n.* [Fr. *surplis*; Sp. *sobrepelliz.*] A white garment worn over their other dress by the clergy of the Roman Catholic, Episcopal, and certain other churches, in some of their ministrations.

SUR'PLICE-FEES, *n.* [*surplice* and *fees.*] Fees paid to the English clergy for occasional duties.—*Warton.*

SUR'PLICED (-plist), *a.* Wearing a surplice.—*Mallet.*

SUR'PLUS, *n.* [Fr. *sur* and *plus*; L. *plus.*] 1. Overplus, that which remains when use is satisfied; excess beyond what is prescribed or wanted.—2. In *law*, the residuum of an estate, after the debts and legacies are paid.

SUR'PLUS-AGE, *n.* 1. Surplus.—2. In *law*, something in the pleadings or proceedings not necessary or relevant to the case, and which may be rejected.—3. In *accounts*, a greater disbursement than the charge of the accountant amounts to.—*Rees.*

SUR-PRĪS'AL (sur-prīz'al), *n.* The act of surprising or coming upon suddenly and unexpectedly, or the state of being taken unawares.

SUR-PRĪSE', *v. t.* [Fr.] 1. To come or fall upon suddenly and unexpectedly; to take unawares. 2. To strike with wonder or astonishment. 3. To confuse; to throw the mind into disorder by something suddenly presented to the view or to the mind.

SUR-PRĪSE', *n.* 1. The act of coming upon unawares, or of taking suddenly and without preparation. 2. The state of being taken unexpectedly. 3. An emotion excited by something happening suddenly and unexpectedly. 4. A dish with nothing in it; [*obs.*]—SYN. Wonder; astonishment; amazement.

SUR-PRĪSED' (sur-prīzd'), *pp.* Come upon or taken unawares; struck with something novel or unexpected.

SUR-PRĪS'ING, *ppr.* 1. Falling on or taking suddenly unawares; striking with something novel. 2. *a.* Exciting surprise; of a nature to excite wonder and astonishment.—SYN. Wonderful; extraordinary; unexpected; astonishing.

SUR-PRĪS'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that excites surprise.

SUR-PRĪS'ING-NESS, *n.* State of being surprising.

† SUR'QUED-RY, *n.* [*sur*, and Norm. Fr. *cuider.*] Overweening pride; arrogance.—*Spenser.*

SUR-RE-BUT', *v. i.* [*sur* and *rebut.*] In *legal pleadings*, to reply, as a plaintiff to a defendant's rebutter.

SUR-RE-BUT'TER, *n.* The plaintiff's reply in pleading to a defendant's rebutter.—*Blackstone.*

SUR-RE-JOIN', *v. i.* [*sur* and *rejoin.*] In *legal pleadings*, to reply, as a plaintiff to a defendant's rejoinder.

SUR-RE-JOIN'DER, *n.* The answer of a plaintiff to a defendant's rejoinder.

SUR-REN'DER, *v. t.* [probably a corruption of Fr. *se rendre*, to yield.] 1. To yield to the power of another; to give or deliver up possession upon compulsion or demand. 2. To yield; to give up; to resign in favor of another; cede. 3. To give up; to resign.—4. In *law*, to yield an estate, as a tenant, into the hands of the lord for such purposes as are expressed in the act. 5. To yield to any influence, passion, or power.

SUR-REN'DER, *v. i.* To yield; to give up one's self into the power of another.

SUR-REN'DER, *n.* 1. The act of yielding or resigning one's person or the possession of something into the power of another. 2. A yielding or giving up.—3. In *law*, a yielding up of an estate for life or years to him who has an immediate estate in reversion or remainder, by which the lesser estate is merged into the greater by mutual agreement.—*Bouvier.*

SUR-REN'DERED, *pp.* Yielded or delivered to the power of another; given up; resigned.

SUR-REN-DER-EE', *n.* In *law*, a person to whom the lord grants surrendered land; the *cestuy que use.*

SUR-REN'DER-ING, *ppr.* Yielding or giving up to the power or another; resigning.

SUR-REN'DER-OR, *n.* The tenant who surrenders an estate into the hands of his lord.—*Blackstone.*

SUR-REN'DRY, *n.* A surrender.

SUR-REP'TION, *n.* [L. *surreptus.*] A coming unperceived, a stealing upon insensibly. [*Little used.*]

SUR-REP-TI'TIOUS (-tish'us), *a.* [L. *surreptitius.*] Done by stealth or without proper authority; made or introduced fraudulently.

SUR-REP-TI'TIOUS-LY (-tish'us-le), *adv.* By stealth; without authority; fraudulently.

SUR'RO-GĀTE, *n.* [L. *surrogatus.*] In a *general sense*, a deputy; a delegate; a substitute; *particularly*, in *England*, the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge.—In *some of the United States*, an officer who presides over the probate of wills and the settlement of estates.

SUR'RO-GĀTE, *v. t.* To put in the place of another. [*Little used.*]

SUR-RO-GĀ'TION, *n.* The act of substituting one person in the place of another. [*Little used.*]

SUR-ROUND', *v. t.* [*sur* and *round.*] 1. To inclose on all sides. 2. To lie or be on all sides of.—SYN. To encompass; encircle; environ; invest; hem in; fence about.

SUR-ROUND'ED, *pp.* Encompassed; inclosed; beset.

SUR-ROUND'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Encompassing; inclosing; being on all sides of.

SUR-ROUND'ING, *n.* An encompassing.

SUR-SOL'ID, *n.* [*sur* and *solid*, or *surdesolid.*] In *mathematics*, the fifth power of a number, or the product of the fourth multiplication of a number considered as the root.

SUR-SOL'ID, *a.* Denoting the fifth power.—*Sursolid problem* is that which can not be resolved but by curves of a higher kind than the conic sections.

SUR-TOUT', *n.* [Fr. *sur-tout*, over all.] A man's coat to be worn over his other garments.

SUR'TUR-BRAND, *n.* Fibrous brown coal or bituminous wood, so called in Iceland.—*Ure.*

SUR-VEIL'LANCE (sur-vāl'yans), *n.* [Fr.] Watch; inspection.

SUR-VENE', *v. t.* [Fr. *survenir.*] To supervene; to come as an addition.—*Harvey.* [*Little used.*]

SUR-VEY' (sur-vā'), *v. t.* [Norm. *surveer, surveoir.*] 1. To inspect or take a view of; to view with attention, as from a high place. 2. To view with a scrutinizing eye; to examine. 3. To examine with reference to condition, situation, and value. 4. To measure, as land; or to ascertain the contents of land by lines and angles. 5. To examine or ascertain the position and distances of objects on the shore of the sea, the depth of water, nature of the bottom, and whatever may be necessary to facilitate the navigation of the waters, and render the entrance into harbors, sounds, and rivers easy and safe. 6. To examine and ascertain, as the boundaries and royalties of a manor, the tenure of the tenants, and the rent and value of the same. 7. To examine and ascertain, as the state of agriculture.

SUR'VEY (sur'vā), *n.* [formerly accented on the last syllable.] 1. An attentive view; a look or looking with care. 2. A particular view; an examination of all the parts or particulars of a thing, with a design to ascertain the condition, quantity, or quality. 3. The act by which the quantity of a piece of land is ascertained; also, the paper containing a statement of the courses, distances, and quantity of land. *Bouvier.*—4. In the *United States*, a district for the collection of the customs, under the inspection and authority of a particular officer.—*Trigonometrical survey*, a survey on a large scale by means of a series of triangles, as for making a geometrical map of a country, or for measuring an arc of the terrestrial meridian. *Brande.*—SYN. Review; retrospect; examination; prospect.

SUR-VEY'AL, *n.* Survey; a viewing.—*Barrow.*

SUR-VEYED' (sur-vāde'), *pp.* Viewed with attention; examined; measured.

SUR-VEY'ING, *ppr.* Viewing with attention; examining particularly; measuring.

SUR-VEY'ING (sur-vā'ing), *n.* That branch of mathematics which teaches the art of measuring land; the act or business of measuring land.

SUR-VEY'OR (sur-vā'or), *n.* 1. An overseer; one placed to superintend others. 2. One who views and examines for the purpose of ascertaining the condition, quantity, or quality of any thing. 3. One who measures land.—4. In the *custom-house*, an officer who ascertains the weight and quantity of goods.

SUR-VEY'OR-GEN'ER-AL, *n.* A chief or principal surveyor.

SUR-VEY'OR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a surveyor.

† SUR-VIEW' (sur-vū'), *v. t.* To survey.—*Spenser.*

† SUR-VIEW', *n.* Survey.

† SUR-VISE', *v. t.* [Fr. *sur* and *viser.*] To look over.—*Ben Jonson.*

SUR-VIV'AL, *n.* A living beyond the life of another person, thing, or event, an outliving.

SUR-VIV'ANCE, *n.* Survivorship.—*Hume.* [*Little used.*]

SUR-VIVE', *v. t.* [Fr. *survivre*; It. *sopravvivere*; Sp. *sobrevivir*; L. *supervivo.*] 1. To outlive; to live beyond the life of another. 2. To outlive any thing else; to live beyond any event.

SUR-VIVE', *v. i.* To remain alive.—*Denham.*

SUR-VIV'EN-CY, *n.* A surviving; survivorship.

SUR-VIV'ER, *n.* One who outlives another. *See* SURVIVOR.

SUR-VIV'ING, *ppr.* 1. Outliving; living beyond the life of another. 2. *a.* Remaining alive; yet living.

SUR-VIV'OR, *n.* 1. One who outlives another.—2. In *law*, the longer liver of two joint-tenants, or of any two persons who have a joint interest in any thing.

SUR-VIV'OR-SHIP, *n.* 1. The state of outliving another.—2. In *law*, the right of a joint-tenant, or other person who has a joint interest in an estate, to take the whole estate upon the death of the other or of the others.

SUS-CEP-TI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *susceptible.*] The quality of admitting or receiving either something additional, or some change, affection, or passion.—SYN. Capability; sensibility; feeling; emotion.

SUS-CEP'TI-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *suscipio.*] 1. Capable of admitting any thing additional, or any change, affection, or influence. 2. Tender; capable of impression; impressible. 3. Having nice sensibility.

SUS-CEP'TI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Susceptibility, which see.

SUS-CEP'TI-BLY, *adv.* In a susceptible manner.

SUS-CEP'TION, *n.* The act of taking.—*Ayliffe.* [*Rare.*]

SUS-CEP'TIVE, *a.* Capable of admitting; readily admitting.

SUS-CEP-TIV'I-TY, *n.* Capacity of admitting. [*Rare.*]

SUS-CEP'TOR, *n.* [L.] One who undertakes; a godfather.

SUS-CIP'I-EN-CY, *n.* Reception; admission.

SUS-CIP'I-ENT, *a.* Receiving; admitting.

SUS-CIP'I-ENT, *n.* One who takes or admits; one who receives.—*Bp. Taylor.*

SUS'CI-TĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *susciter*; L. *suscito.*] To rouse, to excite; to call into life and action.—*Brown.*

SUS'CI-TA-TED, *pp.* Roused; excited.

SUS-CI-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of raising or exciting.

SUS'CI-TA-TING, *ppr.* Exciting; calling into life and action.

SUS'LIK, *n.* A spotted animal of the marmot kind; the variegated or earless marmot.

SUS-PECT', *v. t.* [L. *suspectus.*] 1. To imagine or have a slight opinion that something exists, but without proof, and often upon weak evidence or no evidence at all. 2. To imagine to be guilty, but upon slight evidence or without proof. 3. To hold to be uncertain. 4. To hold to be doubtful. 5. To conjecture.—SYN. To mistrust; distrust; surmise; doubt.

SUS-PECT', *v. i.* To imagine guilt.—*Shak.*

SUS-PECT', *a.* Doubtful.—*Glanville.* [*Not much used.*]

† SUS-PECT', *n.* Suspicion.—*Shak.*

SUS-PECT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be suspected. [*Rare.*]

SUS-PECT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Imagined without proof; mistrusted.

SUS-PECT'ED-LY, *adv.* So as to excite suspicion.

SUS-PECT'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being suspected.

SUS-PECT'ER, *n.* One who suspects.

SUS-PECT'FUL, *a.* Apt to suspect or mistrust.

SUS-PECT'ING, *ppr.* Imagining without evidence; mistrusting upon slight grounds.

SUS-PECT'LESS, *a.* 1. Not suspecting; having no suspicion.—*Herbert.* 2. Not suspected; not mistrusted.—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*

SUS-PEND', *v. t.* [Fr. *suspendre*; It. *sospendere*; Sp. *suspender*; L. *suspendo.*] 1. To attach to something above. 2. To make to depend on. 3. To cause to cease for a time. 4. To hinder from proceeding for a time. 5. To hold in a state undetermined. 6. To debar from any privilege, from the execution of an office, or from the enjoyment of income. 7. To cause to cease for a time from operation or effect.—SYN. To hang; interrupt; delay; intermit; stay; hinder; debar.

SUS-PEND'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Hung up; made to depend on; caused to cease for a time; delayed; held undetermined.

SUS-PEND'ER, *n.* 1. One who suspends.—2. *Suspenders*, plural, straps worn for holding up pantaloons, &c.; braces.

SUS-PEND'ING, *ppr.* Hanging up; making to depend on; intermitting; causing to cease for a time; holding undetermined; debarring from action or right.

SUS-PENSE', *n.* [L. *suspensus.*] 1. A state of uncertainty; indetermination; indecision; doubt. 2. Stop; cessation for a time.—3. In *law*, suspension; a temporary cessation of a man's right.

SUS-PENSE', *a.* Held from proceeding.—*Milton.* [*Rare.*]

SUS-PENS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The capacity of being suspended or sustained from sinking.—*Kirwan.*

SUS-PENS'I-BLE, *a.* Capable of being suspended or held from sinking.

SUS-PEN'SION (-shun), *n.* [Fr.; L. *suspensio.*] 1. The act of hanging up, or of causing to hang by being attached to something above. 2. The act of making to depend on any thing for existence or taking place. 3. The act of delay

ing. 4. Act of withholding or balancing the judgment; forbearance of determination. 5. Temporary cessation. 6. Temporary privation of powers, authority, or rights; usually intended as a censure or punishment. 7. Prevention or interruption of operation.—8. In *rhetoric*, a keeping of the hearer in doubt and in attentive expectation of what is to follow.—9. In *Scot's law*, a stay or postponement of execution of a sentence condemnatory, by means of letters of *suspension* granted on application to the lord ordinary. -10. In *mechanics*, points of *suspension* in a balance are the points in the axis or beam where the weights are applied, or from which they are suspended.—11. In *music*, every sound of a chord to a given base, which is continued to another base, is a *suspension*. *Cyc.*—Syn. Delay; interruption; intermission; stop; withholding.

SUS-PEN'SION-BRIDGE, *n.* A bridge supported by chains or ropes which pass over high piers or columns at each end, and are secured below.—*Buchanan.*

SUS-PENS'IVE, *a.* Doubtful.—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*

SUS-PENS'OR, *n.* In *anatomy*, a bandage to suspend the scrotum.

SUS-PENS'O-RY, *a.* That suspends; suspending.

SUS-PENS'O-RY, *n.* That which suspends; a truss.

† SUS'PI-CA-BLE, *a.* [L. *suspicor.*] That may be suspected; liable to suspicion.—*More.*

SUS-PI'CION (sus-pish'un), *n.* [Fr.; L. *suspicio.*] The act of suspecting; the imagination of the existence of something without proof, or upon very slight evidence, or upon no evidence at all.—Syn. Jealousy; distrust; mistrust; diffidence; doubt.

SUS-PI'CIOUS (sus-pish'us), *a.* [L. *suspiciosus.*] 1. Inclined to suspect; apt to imagine without proof. 2. Indicating suspicion or fear. 3. Liable to suspicion; adapted to raise suspicion; giving reason to imagine ill. 4. Entertaining suspicion; given to suspicion.—Syn. Distrustful; mistrustful; jealous; doubtful; questionable.

SUS-PI'CIOUS-LY (sus-pish'us-le), *adv.* 1. With suspicion. 2. So as to excite suspicion.—*Sidney.*

SUS-PI'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being liable to suspicion, or liable to be suspected. 2. The quality or state of being apt to suspect.

SUS-PI'RAL, *n.* [L. *suspiro.*] 1. A breathing-hole; a vent or ventiduct. 2. A spring of water passing under ground toward a cistern or conduit; [*local.*]

SUS-PI-RA'TION, *n.* [L. *suspiratio.*] The act of sighing or fetching a long and deep breath; a sigh.—*More.*

SUS-PIRE', *v. i.* To sigh; to fetch a long, deep breath; to breathe.—*Shak.* [*Little used.*]

† SUS-PIRED' (sus-pird'), *pp.* or *a.* Wished for; desired.

SUS-TAIN', *v. t.* [L. *sustineo*; Fr. *soutenir*; It. *sostenere*; Sp. *sostener, sustentar.*] 1. To bear up. 2. To hold; to keep from falling. 3. To keep from sinking in despondence. 4. To maintain; to keep alive. 5. To bear up or keep in any condition by aid. 6. To bear; to endure without failing or yielding. 7. To bear; to endure, as disgrace. 8. To maintain; not to dismiss or abate. 9. To maintain as a sufficient ground.—10. In *music*, to continue, as the sound of notes through their whole length.—Syn. Support; uphold; subsist; assist; relieve; suffer; undergo.

† SUS-TAIN', *n.* That which upholds.—*Milton.*

SUS-TAIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be sustained or maintained.

SUS-TAINED' (sus-tānd'), *pp.* Borne; upheld; maintained; supported; subsisted; suffered.

SUS-TAIN'ER, *n.* He or that which sustains, upholds, or suffers.

SUS-TAIN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Bearing; upholding; maintaining; suffering; subsisting.

SUS-TAIN'MENT, *n.* The act of sustaining; support.

SUS-TAL'TIC, *a.* [Gr. συσταλτικος.] Mournful; affecting. [*An epithet given to a species of music by the Greeks.*]

SUS'TE-NANCE, *n.* [Norm. Fr.] 1. Support; maintenance; subsistence; livelihood. 2. That which supports life; food; victuals; provisions.

† SUS-TEN'TA-CLE, *n.* [L. *sustentaculum.*] Support.

SUS-TEN-TA'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *sustentatio.*] 1. Support; preservation from falling. 2. Use of food. 3. Maintenance; support of life.

SU-SUR-RA'TION, *n.* [L. *susurratio.*] A whispering; a soft murmur.

† SŪTE, *n.* [for *suite.*] Sort.—*Hooker.*

† SŪ'TILE, *a.* [It. *sutilis.*] Done by stitching.—*Boswell.*

SUT'LER, *n.* [D. *zoetelaar.*] A person who follows an army and sells to the troops provisions and liquors.

SUT'LING, *a.* Belonging to sutlers; engaged in the occupation of a sutler.—*Tatler.*

SUT-TEE', *n.* 1. In the *Sanscrit*, or *sacred language of the Hindoos*, a female deity. 2. A widow who immolates herself on the funeral pile of her husband. 3. The sacrifice of burning a widow on the funeral pile of her husband.

SUT-TEE'ISM, *n.* The practice of self-immolation among widows in Hindostan.

SUT'TLE (sut'tl), *a.* *Suttle weight*, in *commerce*, is the weight when the tare has been deducted, and tret is yet to be.—*M'Culloch.*

SŪT'ŪR-AL (sūt'yur-al), *a.* [L. *sutura*, a seam.] Relating to a suture or seam.—In *botany*, the dehiscence of a pericarp is *sutural* when it takes place at a suture.

† SŪT'ŪR-Ā-TED, *a.* [L. *sutura.*] Stitched, sewed, or knit together.—*Smith.*

SŪT'ŪRE (sūt'yūre), *n.* [L. *sutura.*] 1. *Literally*, a sewing; hence, the uniting of the parts of a wound by stitching. 2. The seam or joint which unites the bones of the skull; or the peculiar articulation or connection of those bones. —3. In *botany*, the line or seam formed by the union of two margins in any part of a plant.

SŪT'ŪRED, *a.* Having sutures; knit or united together.

SŪ'UM ĆUĪ'QUE TRI-BŪ'TO (-kī'kwe-). [L.] Give every one his due.

SŪ'ZE-RAIN-TY, *n.* [Fr. *suzeraineté*, from *suzerain*, a lord paramount.] Paramount authority or command.—*Enfantin.*

SWAB (swob), *n.* [Sax. *swebban*, to sweep.] A mop for cleaning floors; on board of *ships*, a large mop or bunch of old rope-yarn, used to clean the deck and cabin.

SWAB, *v. t.* To clean with a mop; to wipe when wet or after washing.

SWABBED (swobd), *pp.* Cleaned with a mop.

SWAB'BER, *n.* [D. *zwabber.*] One who uses a swab to clean a floor or deck; on board of *ships of war*, an inferior officer, whose business is to see that the ship is kept clean.

SWAB'BING, *ppr.* Cleaning with a mop.

SWAD, *n.* 1. A pod, as of beans or peas; [*local.*] 2. A short, fat person; [*obs.*]—3. In *New England*, a lump mass, or bunch; also, a crowd; [*vulgar.*]

SWAD'DLE (swod'dl), *v. t.* [Sax. *swathe, swethel*; D. *zwaad*, G. *schwaden.*] 1. To swathe; to bind, as with a bandage; to bind tight with clothes; [*used generally of infants.*] 2. To beat; to cudgel; [*obs.*]

SWAD'DLE, *n.* Clothes bound tight around the body.

SWAD'DLED, *pp.* Swathed; bound in tight clothes.

SWAD'DLING, *ppr.* Swathing; binding in tight clothes.

SWAD'DLING-BAND, } *n.* A band or cloth wrapped
SWAD'DLING-CLOTH, } round an infant.—*Luke*, ii.

SWAG, *v. i.* [qu. Sax. *sigan*; Sw. *svag*; Dan. *svag.*] To sink down by its weight; to lean.—*Grew.*

SWAG'-BEL-LIED, *a.* Having a prominent, overhanging belly.

† SWAGE, *v. t.* To ease; to soften; to mitigate; to assuage.

† SWAGE, *v. i.* To abate.—*Barret.*

SWAGE, *n.* Among *workmen in sheet-iron*, a tool used for making moldings upon sheet-iron.

SWAGE, *v. t.* To use a swage; to fashion a piece of iron by drawing it into a groove or mold having the required shape.—*Haldeman.*

SWAG'GER, *v. i.* [Sax. *swegan.*] To bluster; to bully; to boast or brag noisily; to be tumultuously proud.—*Collier.*

† SWAG'GER, *v. t.* To overbear with boasting or bluster.—*Annot. on Glanville.*

SWAG'GER-ER, *n.* A blusterer; a bully; a boastful, noisy fellow.—*Shak.*

SWAG'GER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Blustering; boasting noisily.

SWAG'GING, *ppr.* Sinking or inclining.

SWAG'GY, *a.* Sinking, hanging, or leaning by its weight.—*Brown.*

SWAIN, *n.* [Sax. *swein, swan*; Sw. *sven*; Dan. *svend*; Ice. *svein.*] 1. A young man.—*Spenser.* 2. A country servant employed in husbandry.—*Shak.* 3. A pastoral youth. *Pope.*—Syn. Countryman; peasant; hind; clown; rustic.

SWAIN'ISH, *a.* Rustic.

SWAIN'MOTE, } *n.* [*swain* and *mote*, meeting.] In *England*,
SWEIN'MOTE, } a court touching matters of the forest
SWAN'I-MOTE, } held before the verderors of the forest as judges, by the steward of the court, thrice every year, the swains or freeholders within the forest composing the jury.

SWAIP, *v. i.* To walk proudly. [*Used in the North of England for sweep.*]

SWALE, *n.* [probably from *vale.*] 1. An interval or vale; a tract of low land.—*Halliwell*; [*New England.*]—2. In *England*, a shade. 3. A flame.—*Grose.*

SWALE, *v. i.* To waste. *See* Sweal.

SWALE, *v. t.* To dress a hog for bacon by singeing or burning off his hair.—*Cyc.* [*Local.*]

SWAL'LET, *n.* Among the *tin-miners*, water breaking in upon the miners at their work.—*Bailey.*

SWAL'LŌW, *n.* [Sax. *swalewe*; D. *zwaluw*; G. *schwalbe.*] A well-known bird of the genus *hirundo*, of many species. *Swallows* have great powers of flight, and feed mostly on winged insects, which they seize while flying. They have the tail forked.

SWAL'LŌW, *v. t.* [Sax. *swelgan, swilgan*; D. *zwelgen.*] 1. To take into the stomach; to receive through the gullet or œsophagus into the stomach. 2. To absorb; to draw

and sink into an abyss or gulf; to ingulf; usually followed by *up*. 3. To receive or embrace, as opinions or belief, without examination or scruple; to receive implicitly. 4. To engross; to appropriate. 5. To occupy; to employ; to consume. 6. To seize and waste. 7. To engross; to engage completely. 8. To exhaust; to consume.

SWĄL'LŌW, *n.* 1. The gullet or œsophagus; the throat. 2. Voracity. 3. As much as is swallowed at once.

SWĄL'LŌW-FISH, *n.* A sea-fish, the *sapphirine gurnard.*

SWĄL'LŌW-TAIL, *n.* A plant, a species of willow.

SWĄL'LŌW-TAILED, *a.* Dove-tailed, which see.—*Gwilt.*

SWĄL'LŌW-WŌRT, *n.* An herb of the genus *asclepias*, or *cynanchum*, sometimes used in medicine.

SWĄL'LŌW'S-TAIL, *n.* The same as *dove-tail.*

SWĄL'LŌWED, *pp.* Taken into the stomach; absorbed; received without scruple; engrossed; wasted.

SWĄL'LŌW-ER, *n.* One who swallows; also, a glutton.—*Tatler.*

SWĄL'LŌW-ING, *ppr.* Taking into the stomach; absorbing; ingulfing; receiving implicitly; engrossing.

SWĄL'LŌW-ING, *n.* The act of taking into the stomach or of absorbing; the act of receiving implicitly; the act of engrossing.

SWAM, *pret.* of *swim.*

SWĄMP (swomp), *n.* [Sax. *swam*; Goth. *swamms*; Germ. *schwamm*; D. *zwam*; Dan. *svamp.*] Spongy land; low ground filled with water; soft, wet ground.

SWĄMP, *v. t.* 1. To plunge, whelm, or sink in a swamp; hence, to overset or sink and be lost in water. 2. To plunge into inextricable difficulties.

SWĄMP'-ŌRE, *n.* In *mineralogy*, an ore of iron found in swamps and morasses; called, also, *bog-ore.*

SWĄMPED (swompt), *pp.* Overset or sunk in water; overwhelmed with difficulties.

SWĄMPING, *ppr.* Oversetting or sinking in water; overwhelming with difficulties.

SWĄMP'Y, *a.* Consisting of swamp; like a swamp; low, wet, and spongy; as, *swampy* land.

SWAN (swon), *n.* [Sax. *swan*; D. *zwaan*; G. *schwan*; Dan. *svane*; Sw. *svan.*] A large aquatic fowl of the genus *cygnus*, apparently intermediate between ducks and geese. Swans have the neck very long, plumage close, thick, soft, and light. They are remarkable for grace and elegance upon the water. The adults of the common species are white, but an Australian species is black.—*Nuttall.*—*P. Cyc.*

SWAN'-SKIN, *n.* [*swan* and *skin.*] A species of flannel of a soft texture, thick and warm.

SWANG, *n.* A piece of low land or green sward, liable to be covered with water.—*Halliwell.* [*Local in England.*]

SWAN'S'-DOWN, *n.* A fine, soft, thick cloth of wool mixed with silk or cotton.—*Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

SWAP (swop), *adv.* [qu. *sweep.*] Hastily; at a snatch. [*A low word, and local.*]

SWAP, *n.* A blow; a stroke.—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*

SWAP, *v. t.* To exchange; to barter; to swop. *See* SWOP.

SWĄPE, *n.* [qu. *sweep.*] A pole supported by a fulcrum, on which it turns, used for raising water from a well, for churning, &c.—*Everbank.*

SWAPPED (swopt), *pp* Exchanged; bartered.

SWAP'PING, *ppr.* Exchanging.

SWARD, *n.* [Sax. *sweard*; Dan. *sver*; D. *zwoord*; Germ. *schwarte*; W. *gweryd.*] 1. The skin of bacon; [*local.*] 2. The grassy surface of land; turf; that part of the soil which is filled with the roots of grass, forming a kind of mat.

SWARD, *v. t.* To produce sward; to cover with sward.

SWARD'-CUT-TER, *n.* An instrument for cutting sward across the ridges.

SWARD'Y, *a.* Covered with sward or grass.

SWARD'ED, *a.* Covered with sward.—*Drake.*

† **SWĀRE**, *old pret.* of *swear.* We now use *swore.*

SWĀRE, } *n.* A copper coin and money of account in
SCHWĀRE, } Bremen, value nearly ½ penny sterling, or ¼ cent.

SWARM, *n.* [Sax. *swearm*; G. *schwarm*; D. *zwerm*; Dan. *sverm.*] 1. In a *general sense* a large number or body of small animals or insects, particularly when in motion; but, *appropriately*, a great number of honey-bees which emigrate from a hive at once, and seek new lodgings. 2. A great number; *particularly*, a great number of people in motion.—SYN. Multitude; crowd; throng.

SWARM, *v. i.* [Sax. *swearmian*; D. *zwermen*; G. *schwärmen*; Dan. *svermer.*] 1. To collect and depart from a hive by flight in a body, as bees. 2. To appear or collect in a crowd; to run; to throng together; to congregate in a multitude. 3. To be crowded; to be thronged with a multitude of animals in motion. 4. To breed multitudes. 5. To climb, as a tree, by embracing it with the arms and legs, and scrambling.

† **SWARM**, *v. t.* To crowd or throng.

SWARMED, *pp.* of *swarm.*

SWARM'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* from *swarm.* See the verb.

SWART, } *a.* [Sax. *swart, sweart*; Sw. *svart*; G. *schwarz*.
SWARTH, } D. *zwart.*] 1. Being of a dark hue; moderately black; tawny. 2. Gloomy; malignant; [*obs.*]

SWART, *v. t.* To make tawny.—*Brown.*

SWARTH, } *n.* An apparition of a dying person.—*Grose*
SWĀIRTH, }

SWARTH'I-LY, *adv.* [from *swarthy.*] Duskily; with a tawny hue.

SWARTH'I-NESS, *n.* Tawniness; a dusky complexion.

† **SWARTH'NESS**, *n.* Blackness; darkness.—*Dr. Clarke.*

SWARTH'Y, *a.* 1. Being of a dark hue or dusky complexion; tawny. 2. Black.

† **SWARTH'Y**, *v. t.* To make swarthy or dusky; to blacken.—*Cowley.*

SWART'I-NESS, *n.* A tawny color.—*Sherwood.*

SWART'ISH, *a.* Somewhat dark or tawny.

SWART'Y, *a.* Swarthy; tawny.—*Burton.*

† **SWĀRVE**, *v. i.* To swerve.—*Spenser.*

SWĄSH (swosh), *n.* An oval figure, whose moldings are oblique to the axis of the work.—*Moxon.*

SWĄSH, *n.* 1. A blustering noise; a vaporing; [*obs.*] 2. Impulse of water flowing with violence.

† **SWĄSH**, *v. i.* [D. *zwetsen.*] To bluster; to make a great noise; to vapor or brag.—*Shak.*

SWĄSH, } *a.* 1. Swaggering.—*Forby.* 2. Soft, like fruit
SWĄSH'Y, } too ripe.—*Pegge.* [*Local.*]

† **SWĄSH'-BUCK-LER**, *n.* A sword-player; a bully or braggadocio.—*Milton.*

† **SWĄSH'ER**, *n.* One who makes a blustering show of valor or force of arms.—*Shak.*

† **SWĀT**, }
† **SWĀTE**, } *v. i.* To sweat.—*Chaucer.*

† **SWĄTCH** (swoch), *n.* A swath.—*Tusser.*

SWĄTH, *n.* [Sax. *swathe*; D. *waad*; G. *schwaden.*] 1. A line of grass or grain cut and thrown together by the scythe in mowing or cradling. 2. The whole breadth or sweep of a scythe in mowing or cradling.—*Farmers.* 3. A band or fillet.

SWĀTHE, *v. t.* 1. To bind with a band, bandage, or rollers 2. To bind or wrap.—*Abbot.*

SWĀTHED, *pp.* Bound with a bandage or rollers.

SWĀTHING, *ppr.* or *a.* Binding or wrapping.

SWĀY, *v. t.* [D. *waaijen*; Ice. *sweigia*; Sw. *sviga.*] 1. To wield with the hand. 2. To cause to lean or incline to one side. 3. To influence or direct by power and authority, or by moral force.—SYN. To swing; move; wave; bias; rule; govern; direct; influence.

SWĀY, *v. i.* 1. To be drawn to one side by weight; to lean 2. To have weight or influence. 3. To bear rule; to govern. —4. In *seamen's language*, to hoist; [*particularly applied to the lower yards and to the topmast-yards, &c.*]

SWĀY, *n.* 1. The swing or sweep of a weapon.—*Milton.* 2. Any thing moving with bulk and power. 3. Preponderation; turn or cast of balance. 4. Power exerted in governing. 5. Weight or authority that inclines to one side; a switch used by thatchers to bind their work. *Halliwell.* —SYN. Rule; dominion; power; empire; control; influence; direction; preponderance; ascendency.

SWĀYED, *ppr.* Wielded; inclined to one side; ruled; governed; influenced; biased.

SWĀY'ING, *pp.* Wielding; causing to lean; biasing; ruling.

SWĀY'ING, *n.* *Swaying of the back*, among *beasts*, is a kind of lumbago, caused by a fall or by being overloaded.

SWĒAL, *v. i.* [Sax. *swelan*; sometimes written *swale.*] 1. To melt and run down, as the tallow of a candle; to waste away without feeding the flame. 2. To blaze away. *See* also, SWALE.

SWĒAL'ING, *ppr.* Melting and wasting away.

SWEAR, *v. i.*; pret. *swore*, [formerly *sware*;] pp. *sworn.* [Sax. *swerian, swerigan*; Goth. *swaran*; D. *zweeren*; G. *schwören.*] 1. To affirm or utter a solemn declaration, with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed. 2. To promise upon oath. 3. To give evidence on oath. 4. To be profane; to practice profaneness.

SWEAR, *v. t.* 1. To utter or affirm with a solemn appeal to God for the truth of the declaration 2. To put to an oath; to cause to take an oath. 3. To declare or charge upon oath. 4. To obtest by an oath.—*To swear the peace against one*, is to make oath against him before the proper officer, as endangering the life or person of him who thus swears the peace.

SWEAR'ER, *n.* 1. One who swears; one who calls God to witness for the truth of his declaration. 2. A profane person.—*Shak.*

SWEAR'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Affirming upon oath. 2. Putting upon oath; causing to swear.

SWEAR'ING, *n.* 1. The act or practice of affirming on oath 2. Profaneness.

SWĒAT (swet), n. [Sax. *swat*; D. *zweet*; G. *schweiss*; Dan *sveed*; Sw. *svett.*] 1. The fluid or sensible moisture which is excreted from the skin of an animal. 2. Labor; toil; drudgery. 3. Moisture evacuated from any substance.

SWĒAT (swet), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sweat*, or *sweated.* *Swea*

is *obsolete.* [Sax. *swætan ;* Sw. *svetta ;* Dan. *sveeder ;* D. *zweeten ;* G. *schwitzen.*] 1. To excrete sensible moisture from the pores of the skin. 2. To toil ; to labor ; to drudge. 3. To emit moisture, as green plants in a heap.

SWĔAT (swet), *v. t.* 1. To emit or suffer to flow from the pores ; to exude.—*Dryden.* 2. To cause to excrete moisture from the skin.

SWĔAT'ER (swet'er), *n.* One who causes to sweat.

SWĔAT'I-LY, *adv.* So as to be moist with sweat ; in a sweaty state.

SWĔAT'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being sweaty or moist with sweat.

SWĔAT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Excreting moisture from the skin ; throwing out moisture ; exuding. 2. Causing to emit moisture upon the skin.

SWĔAT'ING-BĀTH, *n.* A sudatory ; a bath for producing sensible sweat ; a hypocaust or stove.—*Cyc.*

SWĔATING-HOUSE, *n.* A house for sweating persons in sickness.—*Cyc.*

SWĔAT'ING-Ĭ-RON, *n.* A kind of knife or a piece of a scythe, used to scrape off sweat from horses.—*Cyc.*

SWĔAT'ING-ROOM, *n.* 1. A room for sweating persons. —2. In *rural economy*, a room for sweating cheese, and carrying off the superfluous juices.—*Cyc.*

SWĔATING-SĬCK'NESS, *n.* A febrile, epidemic disease which prevailed in some countries of Europe, but particularly in England, in the 15th and 16th centuries.

SWĔAT'Y (swet'te), *a.* 1. Moist with sweat. 2. Consisting of sweat. 3. Laborious ; toilsome.

SWĒDE, *n.* 1. A native of Sweden. 2. A Swedish turnip.

SWE-DEN-BOR'GĬ-AN, *n.* A follower of Emanuel Swedenborg, who claimed to have habitual intercourse with the world of spirits, and to have received divine instructions from on high. He denied the doctrine of the Trinity, and maintained that Jesus Christ alone is God. He taught the doctrine of *correspondences, i. e.*, that there is a spiritual meaning of the Scriptures lying back of the literal one, which constitutes the only true meaning.—*Encyc. Amer.*

SWE-DEN-BOR'GĬ-AN-ĬSM, *n.* The doctrines of the Swedenborgians.

SWĒD'ĬSH, *a.* Pertaining to Sweden.

SWĒD'ĬSH-TUR'NIP, *n.* The ruta baga, a species of turnip.

SWEEP, *v. t.* ; pret. and pp. *swept.* [Sax. *swapan, sweopan.*] 1. To brush or rub over with a brush, broom, or besom, for removing loose dirt ; to clean by brushing. 2. To carry with a long, swinging, or dragging motion ; to carry with pomp. 3. To drive or carry along or off by a long, brushing stroke or force, or by flowing on the earth. 4. To drive, destroy, or carry off many at a stroke, or with celerity and violence. 5. To rub over. 6. To strike with a long stroke. 7. To draw or drag over ; as, to *sweep* the bottom of a river with a rope, &c.

SWEEP, *v. i.* 1. To pass with swiftness and violence, as something broad or brushing the surface of any thing. 2. To pass over or brush along with celerity and force. 3. To pass with pomp. 4. To move with a long reach.

SWEEP, *n.* 1. The act of sweeping. 2. The compass of a stroke. 3. The compass of any turning body or motion. 4. The compass of any thing flowing or brushing. 5. Violent and general destruction. 6. Direction of any motion not rectilinear. 7. The mold of a ship when she begins to compass in, at the rung heads ; also, any part of a ship shaped by the segment of a circle.—8. Among *refiners of metals*, the almond-furnace.—9. Among *seamen*, a name given to large oars, used in small vessels to impel them in a calm, &c.—*Totten.* 10. A pole or piece of timber on a post, having a bucket suspended from one end for drawing water from a well. 11. A chimney-sweeper.

SWEEP, *n.* The beam supported by a post, which is used in raising a bucket in a well. *See* SWAPE.

SWEEP'-NET, *n.* [*sweep* and *net.*] A large net for drawing over a large compass.

SWEEP'-WASH-ER, *n.* The person who extracts from the sweepings, potsherds, &c., of refineries of gold and silver, the small residuum of precious metal.—*Ure.*

SWEEP'ER, *n.* One who sweeps.

SWEEP'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Brushing over ; rubbing with a broom or besom ; cleaning with a broom or besom ; brushing along ; passing over ; dragging over.

SWEEP'ING-LY, *adv.* By sweeping.

SWEEP'INGS, *n. pl.* Things collected by sweeping ; rubbish.

SWEEP'STĀKE, *n.* [*sweep* and *stake.*] A man who wins all ; usually *sweepstakes.*—*Shak.*

SWEEP'STĀKES, *n. pl.* The whole money or other things staked or won at a horse-race.

SWEEP'Y, *a.* 1. Passing with speed and violence over a great compass at once.—*Dryden.* 2. Strutting. 3. Wavy.

SWEET, *a.* [Sax. *swete ;* D. *zoet ;* G. *süss ;* Sw. *sot.*] 1. Agreeable or grateful to the taste. 2. Pleasing to the smell ; fragrant. 3. Pleasing to the ear ; soft ; melodious ; harmonious. 4. Pleasing to the eye ; beautiful. 5. Fresh ; not salt. 6. Not sour. 7. Mild ; soft ; gentle. 8. Mild ; soft ; kind ; obliging. 9. Grateful ; pleasing. 10. Making soft or excellent music. 11. Not stale. 12. Not turned ; not sour. 13. Not putrescent or putrid.—SYN. Sugary ; saccharine ; dulcet ; luscious.

SWEET, *n.* 1. Something pleasing or grateful to the mind. 2. A sweet substance ; *particularly*, any vegetable juice which is added to wines to improve them. 3. A perfume. 4. A word of endearment.—5. *Sweets, pl.*, homemade wines, metheglin, &c.—*M'Culloch ;* [*England.*] Also, cane-juice, molasses, or other sweet vegetable substance.

SWEET'-AP-PLE, *n.* The sweet-sop.—*Lee.*

SWEET'-BRĔAD, *n.* The pancreas of a calf or of any animal.

SWEET'-BRĬ-ER, *n.* A shrubby plant of the rose kind.

SWEET'-BROOM, *n.* [*sweet* and *broom.*] A plant.

SWEET-CIC'E-LY, *n.* A plant of the genus *scandix*, and another of the genus *osmorrhiza.*

SWEET-CIS'TUS, *n.* An evergreen shrub, the cistus.

SWEET'-CORN, *n.* A variety of the maize, of a sweet taste.

SWEET'-FLAG, *n.* An aromatic plant of the genus *acorus.*

SWEET'-GUM, *n.* A tree of the genus *liquidambar.*

SWEET'-HEART, *n.* A lover or mistress.—*Shak.*

SWEET'-JOHN'S, *n.* A plant, a species of *dianthus*, or pink.

SWEET-MAR'JO-RAM, *n.* A very fragrant plant, a species of *origanum.*

SWEET-MAUD'LIN, *n.* A species of *achillea*, allied to *milfoil.*

SWEET'-PĒA, *n.* An annual leguminous plant, allied to the pea, cultivated for ornament.

SWEET-PO-TĀ'TO, *n.* A plant and the esculent part of its root, the *convolvulus batatas*, a native of both Indies and of China. It is the potato of Shakspeare and cotemporary writers.—*Loudon.*

SWEET'-ROOT, *n.* The liquorice, or *glycyrrhiza.*

SWEET'-RUSH, *n.* Another name of the *sweet-flag.*

SWEET'-SCENT-ED, *a.* [*sweet* and *scent.*] Having a sweet smell ; fragrant.

SWEET'-SMELL-ING, *a.* [*sweet* and *smell.*] Having a sweet smell ; fragrant.

SWEET'-SOP, *n.* An evergreen shrub or tree, *anona squamosa*, allied to the custard apple. It grows in the West Indies, and bears a greenish fruit, sweet and pulpy, covered with scales like a pine-apple.—*P. Cyc.*

SWEET-SUL'TAN, *n.* An annual flowering plant, *centaurea moschata.*

SWEET'-TEM'PERED, *a.* Having a sweet disposition.

SWEET'-TŌNED, *a.* Having a sweet sound.

SWEET'-WEED, *n.* A plant of the genus *capraria.*

SWEET-WIL'LIAM, *n.* The name of several species of pink, of the genus *dianthus.*—*Cyc.*

SWEET-WIL'LŌW, *n.* A plant, the *myrica gale.*

SWEET'-WOOD, *n.* A plant, a species of *laurus.*

SWEET'-WORT, *n.* A plant of a sweet taste.

SWEET'EN (sweet'tn), *v. t.* 1. To make sweet. 2. To make pleasing or grateful to the mind. 3. To make mild or kind. 4. To make less painful. 5. To increase agreeable qualities. 6. To soften ; to make delicate. 7. To make pure and salubrious by destroying noxious matter 8. To make warm and fertile. 9. To restore to purity.

SWEET'EN (sweet'tn), *v. i.* To become sweet.—*Bacon.*

SWEET'ENED, *pp.* or *a.* Made sweet, mild, or grateful.

SWEET'EN-ER, *n.* He or that which sweetens ; he who palliates ; that which moderates acrimony.

SWEET'EN-ING, *ppr.* Making sweet or grateful.

SWEET'EN-ING, *n.* The act of making sweet ; that which sweetens.—*Ash.*

SWEETING, *n.* 1. A sweet apple.—*Ascham.* 2. A word of endearment.—*Shak.*

SWEETISH, *a.* Somewhat sweet or grateful to the taste

SWEETISH-NESS, *n.* The quality of being sweetish.

SWEET'LY, *adv.* In a sweet manner ; gratefully.

SWEET'MĔAT, *n.* Fruit preserved with sugar, as peaches, pears, melons, nuts, orange-peel, and the like.

SWEETNESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being sweet, in any of its senses ; as gratefulness to the taste ; or to the smell, fragrance ; agreeableness to the ear, melody. 2. Agreeableness of manners ; softness ; mildness ; obliging civility 3. Softness ; mildness ; amiableness.

SWELL, *v. i.* ; pret. *swelled ;* pp. *swelled. Swollen* is nearly *obsolete.* [Sax. *swellan ;* D. *zwellen ;* G. *schwellen ;* Dan. *sværller.*] 1. To grow larger ; to enlarge ; to dilate or extend the exterior surface or dimensions by matter added to the interior part, or by expansion of the inclosed substance. 2. To increase in size or extent by any addition. 3. To rise or be driven into waves or billows ; to heave. 4. To be puffed up or bloated. 5. To be bloated with anger ; to be exasperated. 6. To be inflated ; to belly. 7. To be turgid or bombastic ; as, *swelling* words. 8. To protuberate ; to bulge out. 9. To be elated ; to rise into arrogance. 10. To grow more violent. 11. To grow upon the view to become larger. 12. To become larger in amount. 13.

to become louder. 14. To strut; to look big. 15. To rise in altitude.

SWELL, *v. t.* 1. To increase the size, bulk, or dimensions of; to cause to rise, dilate, expand, or increase. 2. To aggravate; to heighten. 3. To raise to arrogance. 4. To enlarge.—5. In *music*, to augment, as the sound of a note.

SWELL, *n.* 1. Extension of bulk. 2. Increase, as of sound; or the increase and diminution of sound, *crescendo* and *diminuendo*, in one continued note. 3. A gradual ascent or elevation of land. 4. A wave or billow; *more generally*, a succession of large waves.—5. In an *organ*, a certain number of pipes inclosed in a box, which being uncovered, produce a *swell* of sound.

SWELLED (sweld), *pp.* or *a.* Enlarged in bulk; inflated.

SWELLING, *ppr.* 1. Growing or enlarging in its dimensions; growing tumid; inflating; growing louder. 2. *a.* Tumid; turgid; as style or language.

SWELLING, *n.* 1. A tumor, or any morbid enlargement of the natural size. 2. Protuberance; prominence. 3. A rising or enlargement by passion.

SWELT, for *swelled.*—*Spenser.*

SWELT, *v. i.* [Sax. *sweltan*; Goth. *swiltan, ga-swiltan.*] To faint; to swoon.

SWELT, *v. t.* To overpower, as with heat; to cause to faint.

SWELTER, *v. i.* [from *swelt.*] To be overcome and faint with heat; to be ready to perish with heat.

SWELTER, *v. t.* To oppress with heat.—*Bentley.*

SWELTERED, *pp.* Oppressed with heat.

SWELTER-ING, *ppr.* Fainting or languishing with heat; oppressing with heat.

SWELTRY, *a.* Suffocating with heat; oppressive with heat; sultry.

SWEPT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *sweep.*

† SWERD, for *sward.*

SWERVE (swerv), *v. i.* [D. *zwerven.*] 1. To wander; to rove; to stray. 2. To wander from any line prescribed, or from a rule of duty; to depart from what is established by law, duty, or custom; to deviate. 3. To bend; to incline. 4. To climb or move forward by winding or turning.

SWERVING, *ppr.* Roving; wandering; deviating from any rule or standard; inclining; climbing or moving by winding and turning.

SWERVING, *n.* The act of wandering; deviation from any rule, law, duty, or standard.

† SWE'VEN, *n.* A dream.—*Wicliffe.*

SWIFT, *a.* [Sax. *swift.*] 1. Moving a great distance or over a large space in a short time; moving with celerity or velocity. 2. Ready; prompt. 3. Speedy; that comes without delay.—SYN. Quick; fleet; speedy; nimble; rapid; expeditious.

SWIFT, *n.* 1. The current of a stream; [*rare.*]—2. In *domestic affairs*, a reel or turning instrument for winding yarn. 3. A bird, a species of swallow, so called from the rapidity of its flight. 4. The common newt or eft, a species of lizard.

SWIFT-FOOT, *a.* Nimble.

SWIFT-HEELED, *a.* [*swift* and *heel.*] Swift-foot; rapid; quick.—*Habington.*

SWIFTER, *n.* In a *ship*, a rope used to confine the bars of the capstan in their sockets while men are turning it; also, a rope encircling a boat lengthwise, to strengthen and defend its sides from external injury; also applied to the forward shrouds to a mast, which are not among those confined to the cat-harpings.—*Totten.*

SWIFTER, *v. t.* To stretch, as shrouds by tackles.

SWIFTLY, *adv.* Fleetly; rapidly; with celerity.

SWIFTNESS, *n.* Rapid motion.—SYN. Speed; quickness; celerity; velocity; rapidity; fleetness; expedition.

SWIG, *v. t.* or *i.* [Ice. *swiga.* Qu. *suck.*] To drink by large draughts; to suck greedily.

SWIG, *n.* 1. A large draught.—*Grose*; [*vulgar.*]—2. In *seamen's language*, a pulley with ropes which are not parallel.

SWIG, *v. t.* [Sax. *swigan.*] To castrate, as a ram, by binding the testicles tight with a string, so that they mortify and slough off. [*Local.*]

SWILL, *v. t.* [Sax. *swelgan, swylgan.*] 1. To drink grossly or greedily; as, to *swill* down great quantities of liquors. 2. To wash; to drench. 3. To inebriate; to swell with fullness.

SWILL, *n.* 1. Large draughts of liquor; or drink taken in excessive quantities. 2. The wash or mixture of liquid substances given to swine; called, in some places, *swillings.*

† SWILL, *v. i.* To be intoxicated.—*Whately.*

SWILLED, *pp.* Swallowed grossly in large quantities.

SWILLER, *n.* One who drinks voraciously.

SWILLING, *ppr.* Swallowing excessive quantities of liquors.

SWILLINGS, *n. pl.* Swill.

SWIM, *v. i.*; pret. *swam*; pp. *swum.* [Sax. *swimman*; D. *zwemmen, zwymen*; G. *schwemmen, schwimmen.*] 1. To float; to be supported on water or other fluid; not to sink. 2. To move progressively in water by means of the motion of the hands and feet, or of fins. 3. To float; to be borne along by a current. 4. To glide along with a smooth motion, or with a waving motion. 5. To be dizzy or vertiginous; to have a waving motion of the head, or a sensation of that kind, or a reeling of the body. 6. To be floated; to be overflowed or drenched. 7. To overflow; to abound; to have abundance.

SWIM, *v. t.* 1. To pass or move on.—*Dryden.* 2. To immerse in water, that the lighter parts may swim.

SWIMM, *n.* The bladder of fishes, by which they are said to be supported in water.—*Grew.*

SWIMMER, *n.* 1. One who swims. 2. A protuberance on the leg of a horse.—*Far. Dict.* 3. One of an order of web-footed birds that swim, as the duck and goose.

SWIMMING, *ppr.* or *a.* Floating on a fluid; moving on a fluid; overflowing; abounding.

SWIMMING, *n.* 1. The act or art of moving on the water by means of the limbs; a floating. 2. Dizziness.

SWIMMING-LY, *adv.* Smoothly; without obstruction with great success. [*Not elegant.*]

SWINDLE (swin'dl), *v. t.* [D. *zwendelen.*] To cheat and defraud grossly, or with deliberate artifice.

SWINDLED, *pp.* Grossly cheated and defrauded.

SWINDLER, *n.* [G. *schwindler.*] A cheat; a rogue; one who defrauds grossly, or one who makes a practice of defrauding others by imposition or deliberate artifice.

SWINDLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Cheating; defrauding.

SWINDLING, *n.* The act of defrauding; knavery.

SWINE, *n. s.* and *pl.* [Sax. *swin*; Sw., Dan. *svin*; D. *zwyn*, G. *schwein*; L. *suinus.*] A hog; a pachydermatous quad ruped of the genus *sus*, which furnishes man with a large portion of his most nourishing food. Its fat or lard is much used.

SWINE'-BRĔAD, *n.* A kind of plant, truffle.—*Bailey.*

SWINE'-ĊĀSE, } *n.* A hog-sty; a pen for swine. [*Local.*]
SWINE'-ĊŌAT, }
SWINE'-ĊRŪE, }

SWINE'-GRĂSS, *n.* A plant, knot-grass.

SWINE'-HERD, *n.* [*swine* and *herd.*] A keeper of swine.

SWINE'-ŌAT, *n.* [*swine* and *oat.*] A kind of oats cultivated for the use of pigs, as in Cornwall.

SWINE'-PIPE, *n.* A species of thrush, the red-wing.

SWINE'-POX, *n.* A variety of the chicken-pox; the water pox.—*Good.*

SWINE'-STŌNE, *n.* A variety of limestone, which, when struck, emits a fetid odor; also called *stink-stone.*

SWINE'-STY, *n.* A sty or pen for swine.

SWINE'-THIS-TLE (-this'l), *n.* A plant, the *sow-thistle.*

SWINE'S'-ĊRESS, *n.* A species of cress of the genus *coronopus.*

SWING, *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *swung.* [G. *schwingen*; D. *zwingelen*; Sw. *svinga*; Dan. *svinger.*] 1. To move to and fro, as a body suspended in the air; to wave; to vibrate. 2. To practice swinging. 3. To move or float; also, to turn round an anchor, as a ship. 4. To be hanged.—*D. Webster*

SWING, *v. t.* 1. To make to play loosely; to cause to wave or vibrate. 2. To whirl round in the air. 3. To wave; to move to and fro. 4. To brandish; to flourish.

SWING, *n.* 1. A waving or vibratory motion; oscillation 2. Motion from one side to the other. 3. A line, cord, or other thing suspended and hanging loose; also, an apparatus suspended for persons to swing in. 4. Influence or power of a body put in motion. 5. Free course; unrestrained liberty or license. 6. The sweep or compass of a moving body. 7. Unrestrained tendency.

SWING'-BRIDGE, *n.* [*swing* and *bridge.*] A bridge that may be moved by swinging; used on canals.

SWING'-PLOW, } *n.* A plow without a fore-wheel un-
SWING'-PLOUGH, } der the beam.—*Gardner.*

SWING'-TREE, *n.* The bar of a carriage to which the traces are fastened.—In *America* it is often or generally called the *whiffle-tree*, or *whipple-tree.*

SWING'-WHEEL, *n.* [*swing* and *wheel.*] In a *time-piece*, the wheel which drives the pendulum.—*Cyc.*

SWINGE (swinj), *v. t.* [Sax. *swingan.*] 1. To beat soundly; to whip; to lash; to bastinade; to chastise; to punish; [*rare and vulgar.*] 2. To move, as a lash; [*obs.*]

† SWINGE (swinj), *n.* A sway; a swing; the sweep of any thing in motion.—*Waller.*

† SWINGE'-BUCK-LER, *n.* A bully; one who pretends to feats of arms.—*Shak.*

SWING'GEL (swing'gl), *n.* That part of a flail which falls on the grain in threshing.—*Halliwell.* [*Various dialects.*]

SWINGER, *n.* One who swings; one who hurls.

SWINGING, *ppr.* or *a.* [from *swing.*] Waving; vibrating; brandishing.

SWINGING, *n.* The act of swinging.

SWINGING, *ppr.* of *swinge.* 1. Beating soundly. 2. *a.* Huge; very large; [*vulgar.*]

SWINGING-LY, *adv.* Vastly; hugely. [*Vulgar.*]

SWINGLE (swing'gl), *v. i.* [from *swing.*] 1. To dangle, to wave hanging. 2. To swing for pleasure; [*obs.*]

SWIN″GLE (swing′gl), *v. t.* [Sax. *swingan.*] To beat; to clean flax by beating it.

SWIN″GLE (swing′gl), *n.* In *wire-works,* a wooden spoke fixed to the barrel that draws the wire; also, a crank.

SWIN″GLE-TREE, *n.* A whiffle-tree or whipple-tree. *See* SINGLE-TREE.

SWIN″GLED, *pp.* Beat and cleaned by a swingling-knife.

SWIN″GLING, *ppr.* Beating and cleaning, as flax.

SWIN″GLING-KNIFE, } *n.* A wooden instrument, like a
SWIN″GLE, } large knife, used for cleaning flax of the shives.

SWIN″GLING-TOW, *n.* The coarse part of flax, separated from the finer by swingling and hatcheling.

SWIN′ISH, *a.* [from *swine.*] Befitting swine; like swine; gross; hoggish; brutal.

SWIN′ISH-LY, *adv.* In a swinish manner.

† SWINK, *v. i.* [Sax. *swincan.*] To labor; to toil; to drudge.

† SWINK, *v. t.* To overlabor.—*Milton.*

† SWINK, *n.* Labor; toil; drudgery.—*Spenser.*

† SWINK′ER, *n.* A laborer; a plowman.—*Chaucer.*

SWIPE, *n.* A swape or sweep, which see.

† SWIP′PER, *a.* [Sax. *swipan,* to move quick.] Nimble; quick.

SWISS, *n.* 1. A native of Switzerland or Swisserland. 2. The language of Switzerland.

SWITCH, *n.* [Sw. *svege.*] 1. A small, flexible twig or rod. —2. On *rail-ways,* a movable part of the rail, for transferring a car from one track to another.

SWITCH, *v. t.* To strike with a small twig or rod; to beat; to lash.—*Chapman.*

SWITCH, *v. i.* To walk with a jerk. [*Obsolete, or local.*]

SWITCH′EL, *n.* A beverage made of molasses and water. [*New England.*]

SWIV′EL (swiv′l), *n.* [Sax. *swifan.*] 1. A ring which turns upon a staple; or a strong link of iron used in mooring ships, and which permits the bridles to be turned round; any ring or staple that turns. 2. A small cannon fixed in a swivel or in a socket on the top of a ship's side, stern, or bow, or in her tops, in such a manner as to be turned in any direction.

SWIV′EL (swiv′l), *v. i.* To turn on a staple, pin, or pivot.

SWIV′EL-HOOK, *n.* A hook that turns in the end of an iron block-strap, for the ready taking the turns out of a tackle.

SWOB, *n.* A mop. *See* SWAB.

SWOB, *v. t.* To clean or wipe with a swob. *See* SWAB.

SWOB′BER, *n.* 1. One who swabs or cleans with a mop; [*see* SWABBER.]—2. *Swobbers,* four privileged cards, only used incidentally in betting at the game of whist.

SWOLL′EN, } *pp.* of *swell;* irregular and obsolescent.
SWOLN, }

† SWOM, *old pret.* of *swim.*

SWOON, *v. i.* [Sax. *aswunan.*] To faint; to sink into a fainting-fit, in which there is an apparent suspension of the vital functions and mental powers.

SWOON, *n.* A fainting-fit; lipothymy; syncope.—*Coxe.*

SWOON′ING, *ppr.* Fainting away.

SWOON′ING, *n.* The act of fainting; syncope.—*Hall.*

SWOOP, *v. t.* 1. To fall on at once and seize; to catch while on the wing. 2. To seize; to catch up; to take with a sweep. 3. To pass with violence; [*obs.*]

SWOOP, *v. i.* To pass with pomp.—*Drayton.*

SWOOP, *n.* A falling on and seizing, as of a rapacious fowl on his prey.

SWOP, *v. t.* To exchange; to barter; to give one commodity for another. [*A low word.*]

SWOP, *n.* An exchange.—*Spectator.*

* SWORD (swōrd or sōrd), *n.* [Sax. *sword, sweord;* G. *schwert;* D. *zwaard;* Dan. *sværd;* Sw. *svård.*] 1. An offensive weapon worn at the side, and used by hand either for thrusting or cutting.—2. *Figuratively,* destruction by war. 3. Vengeance or justice. 4. Emblem of authority and power. 5. War; dissension. 6. Emblem of triumph and protection.

SWORD′-BEAR-ER, *n.* An officer in the city of London, who carries the sword, as an emblem of justice, before the lord mayor when he goes abroad.

SWORD′-BELT, *n.* [*sword* and *belt.*] A belt by which a sword is suspended and borne by the side.

SWORD′-BLADE, *n.* The blade or cutting part of a sword.

SWORD′-FIGHT, *n.* [*sword* and *fight.*] Fencing; a combat or trial of skill with swords.

SWORD′-FISH, *n.* [*sword* and *fish.*] A large sea-fish, allied to the mackerel, and having the upper jaw elongated so as to resemble a sword.

SWORD′-GRASS, *n.* [*sword* and *grass.*] A kind of sedge, glader; the sweet-rush, a species of *acorus.*—*Cyc.*

SWORD′-KNOT, *n.* A ribbon tied to the hilt of a sword.

SWORD′-LAW, *n.* Violence; government by force.

SWORD′-MAN, *n.* A soldier; a fighting man.

SWORD′-PLAY-ER, *n.* A fencer; a gladiator; one who exhibits his skill in the use of the sword.—*Hakewill.*

SWORD′-SHAPED (-shāpt), *a.* Ensiform: shaped like a sword.

* SWORD′ED, *a.* Girded with a sword.—*Milton.*

† SWORD′ER, *n.* A soldier; a cut-throat.—*Shak.*

* SWORD′LESS, *a.* Destitute of a sword.

SWORE, *pret.* of *swear.*

SWORN, *pp.* or *a.* from *swear.*

† SWOUND, *v. i.* To swoon.—*Shak.*

SWUM, *pret.* and *pp.* of *swim.*

SWUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of *swing.*

† SYB, } *a.* [Sax.] Related by blood.
† SIB, }

SYB′A-RITE, *n.* [from *Sybaris,* an ancient Italian town.] person devoted to luxury and pleasure.

SYB-A-RIT′IC, } *a.* [from *Sybaritæ,* inhabitants of Syba
SYB-A-RIT′IC-AL, } ris.] Luxurious; wanton.

SYC′A-MINE. *See* SYCAMORE.

SYC′A-MORE, *n.* [Gr. *συκαμινος, συκομορος.*] A species of fig-tree. The name is also, incorrectly, given to a species of maple, *acer pseudo-platanus.* The sycamore (falsely so called) or plane-tree of North America is the *platanus occidentalis,* commonly called button-wood or cotton-tree.

SYC′A-MORE-MOTH, *n.* A large moth, whose larve feeds on the leaves of the sycamore.

SY-CEE′, *n.* In *China,* silver in the shape of small half-globes, bearing the stamp of the office which issues it, and used as a currency.—*Vincent.*

SYC′ITE, *n.* [Gr. *συκος,* fig.] Fig-stone.—*Cyc.* [*Not used.*]

SY-CŌ-MA, *n.* [Gr. *συκον.*] A tumor shaped like a fig.—*Brande.*

SYC′O-PHAN-CY, *n.* *Originally,* information of the clandestine exportation of figs; hence, mean tale-bearing; obsequious flattery; servility.

SYC′O-PHANT, *n.* [Gr. *συκοφαντης; συκος,* a fig, and *φαινω,* to discover.] *Originally,* an informer against those who stole figs, or exported them contrary to law, &c. Hence, in time, it came to signify a tale-bearer or informer in general; hence, a parasite; a mean flatterer; especially a flatterer of princes and great men; hence, a deceiver; an impostor.

SYC′O-PHANT, } *v. t.* To play the sycophant; to flat-
SYC′O-PHANT-IZE, } ter meanly and officiously; to inform or tell tales for gaining favor.

SYC-O-PHANT′IC, *a.* Tale-bearing; *more generally,* obsequiously flattering; parasitic; courting favor by mean adulation.

SYC′O-PHANT-RY, *n.* Mean and officious tale-bearing or adulation.—*Barrow.*

SY-CŌ′SIS, *n.* A tubercular eruption upon the scalp or bearded part of the face.—*Brande.*

SYD-NE′AN, } *a.* Denoting a species of white earth brought
SYD-NE′IAN, } from Sydney Cove, in South Wales.

SY′EN-ITE, *n.* [from *Syene,* in Egypt.] A rock composed of quartz, hornblende, and mica. It differs from granite only in containing hornblende instead of feldspar.—*Dana.*

SYKE, *n.* A small brook or rill in low ground. [*Local.*]

SYL-LABIC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to a syllable or sylla-
SYL-LABIC-AL, } bles. 2. Consisting of a syllable or syllables.

SYL-LABIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a syllabic manner.

SYL-LAB-IC-Ā′TION, *n.* The act of forming syllables; the act or method of dividing words into syllables.

SYL′LA-BLE, *n.* [L. *syllaba;* Gr. *συλλαβη.*] 1. A letter, or a combination of letters, uttered together, or at a single effort or impulse of the voice. 2. A small part of a sentence or discourse; something very concise.

† SYL′LA-BLE, *v. t.* To utter; to articulate.—*Milton.*

SYL′LA-BUB, *n.* A compound drink, made of wine and milk.

SYL′LA-BUS, *n.* [L.] An abstract; a compendium containing the heads of a discourse, &c.

SYL-LEP′SIS, *n.* [Gr. *συλληψις.*] 1. In *grammar,* a figure by which we conceive the sense of words otherwise than the words import, and construe them according to the intention of the author; otherwise called *substitution.* 2. The agreement of a verb or adjective, not with the word next to it, but with some other word in the sentence, to which a preference is given.—*Andrews and Stoddard.*

SYL′LO-GISM, *n.* [L. *syllogismus;* Gr. *συλλογισμος.*] A form of reasoning or argument, consisting of three propositions, of which the first two are called the *premises,* and the last the *conclusion.* The conclusion in the syllogism necessarily follows from the premises.

SYL-LO-GIS′TIC, } *a.* Pertaining to a syllogism; con-
SYL-LO-GIS′TIC-AL, } sisting of a syllogism, or of the form of reasoning by syllogisms.

SYL-LO-GIS′TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the form of a syllogism. by means of syllogisms.

SYL-LO-GI-ZA′TION, *n.* A reasoning by syllogisms.

SYL′LO-GIZE, *v. i.* To reason by syllogisms.

SYL′LO-GIZ-ER, *n.* One who reasons by syllogisms.

SYL′LO-GIZ-ING, *ppr.* Reasoning by syllogisms.

SYLPH (silf), *n.* [Fr. *sylphide;* Gr. *σιλφη.*] An imaginary being, inhabiting the air.—*Pope.*

SYLPH′-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a sylph.

SYLPHID, *n.* [Fr. *sylphide.*] A diminutive of sylph.
SYL'VA, *n.* [L.] 1. In *poetry*, a poetical piece composed in a start or kind of transport. 2. A collection of poetical pieces, of various kinds.—*Cyc.* 3. A work containing a botanical description of the forest-trees of any region or country. 4. The forest-trees themselves of any region or country.
SYL'VAN, *a.* *See* SILVAN.
SYL'VAN, *n.* A fabled deity of the wood; a satyr; a faun; sometimes, perhaps, a rustic.
SYL'VAN-ITE, *n.* Native tellurium, a metallic substance.
SYL'VATE, *n.* A compound of sylvic acid with a base.
SYL'VIC ACID, *n.* A crystallizable substance, obtained from colophony or common rosin, by the action of alcohol.—*Cooley.—Graham.*
SYM'BAL. *See* CYMBAL.
SYM'BOL, *n.* [L. *symbolum*; Gr. *συμβολον.*] 1. The sign or representation of any moral thing by the images or properties of natural things. 2. That which represents something else, as the elements in the Lord's Supper. 3. A letter or character which is significant.—4. In *medals*, a certain mark or figure representing a being or thing; as, a trident is the *symbol* of Neptune.—5. Among *Christians*, an abstract or compendium; the creed, or a summary of the articles of religion.—*Baker.* 6. Lot; sentence of adjudication; [*obs.*]—SYN. Emblem; figure; type.
SYM-BOL'IC, } *a.* Representative; figurative; exhibit-
SYM-BOL'IC-AL, } ing or expressing by resemblance or signs.
SYM-BOL'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By representation or resemblance of properties; by signs; typically.
SYM-BOL'ICS, *n.* The science of creeds.
SYM'BOL-ISM, *n.* Among *chemists*, consent of parts.
SYM-BOL-I-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of symbolizing; resemblance in properties.—*Brown.*
SYM'BOL-IZE, *v. i.* [Fr. *symboliser.*] 1. To have a resemblance of qualities or properties. 2. To agree; to hold the same faith or religious belief.—*G. S. Faber.*
SYM'BOL-IZE, *v. t.* 1. To make to agree in properties. 2. To make representative of something.—*Brown.*
SYM'BOL-IZED, *pp.* Made to agree in properties.
SYM'BOL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Representing by some properties in common; making to agree or resemble.
SYM-BOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *συμβολον* and *λογος.*] The art of expressing by symbols.
SYM'ME-TRAL, *a.* [from *symmetry.*] Commensurable.—*More.*
SYM-ME'TRI-AN, } *n.* One eminently studious of propor-
SYM'ME-TRIST, } tion or symmetry of parts.
SYM-METRIC-AL, *a.* Proportional in its parts; having its parts in due proportion, as to dimensions.—*Symmetrical solids*, a name given by Legendre to solids which, though equal and similar, can not be brought to coincide with each other, or to occupy the same portion of space. A man's two hands afford an example of symmetrical solids. *Brande.*—In *botany*, flowers are *symmetrical* when the segments of the calyx, the petals, and the stamens are regular, equal, and alike.—*Lindley.*
SYM-MET'RIC-AL-LY, *adv.* With due proportion of parts.
SYM-MET'RIC-AL-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being symmetrical.
SYM'ME-TRIZE, *v. t.* To make proportional in its parts; to reduce to symmetry.—*Burke.*
SYM'ME-TRIZED, *pp.* Made proportional.
SYM'ME-TRIZ-ING, *ppr.* Reducing to symmetry.
SYM'ME-TRY, *n.* [Gr. *συμμετρια*; Fr. *symetrie*; It., Sp. *simetria.*] A due proportion of the several parts of a body to each other; the union and conformity of the members of a work to the whole; harmony.
SYM-PA-THET'IC, } *a.* [Fr. *sympathique.*] 1. Pertain-
SYM-PA-THET'IC-AL, } ing to sympathy. 2. Having common feeling with another; susceptible of being affected by feelings like those of another, or of feelings in consequence of what another feels.—3. In *medicine*, a term applied to symptoms and affections which occur in parts more or less remote from the primary seat of disease, and are occasioned by some nervous connection of the parts; also sometimes used instead of *symptomatic*; [*see* SYMPTOMATIC, No. 2.]—4. Among *alchemists*, an epithet applied to a kind of powder, which was supposed capable of curing a wound, if applied to a cloth dipped in the blood from the wound.—5. In *anatomy*, *sympathetic* is applied to that system of nerves which takes its origin from the semilunar ganglion in the center of the epigastrium, and is sent to the whole nutritive system, and also to the organs of reproduction.—*Sympathetic ink*, see INK.
SYM-PA-THET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With sympathy or common feeling; in consequence of sympathy.
SYM'PA-THIZE, *v. i.* [Fr. *sympathiser.*] 1. To have a common feeling, as of bodily pleasure or pain. 2. To feel in consequence of what another feels; to be affected by feelings similar to those of another, in consequence of knowing the person to be thus affected. 3. To agree; to fit; [*obs.*]
SYM'PA-THIZ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Feeling mutually, or in consequence of what another feels; tender; compassionate.
SYM'PA-THY, *n.* [Gr. *συμπαθεια.*] 1. The quality of being affected by the affection of another, with feelings correspondent in kind, if not in degree. 2. An agreement of affections or inclinations, or a conformity of natural temperament, which makes two persons pleased with each other.—3. In *medicine*, a correspondence of various parts of the body in similar sensations or affections; or an affection of the whole body, or some part of it, in consequence of an injury or disease of another part, or of a local affection. *Cyc.*—4. In *natural history*, a propension of inanimate things to unite, or to act on each other.—SYN. Fellow-feeling; compassion; commiseration; pity; tenderness; condolence; agreement.
SYM-PHO'NI-OUS, *a.* [from *symphony.*] Agreeing in sound. accordant; harmonious.—*Milton.*
SYM'PHO-NIST, *n.* A composer of symphonies.
SYM'PHO-NIZE, *v. i.* To agree with; to be in unison with.
SYM'PHO-NY, *n.* [L. *symphonia*; Fr. *symphonie.*] 1. A consonance or harmony of sounds agreeable to the ear. 2. A musical instrument. 3. A musical composition for a full band of instruments; formerly synonymous with *overture*.—*P. Cyc.* 4. Also, a term applied to the instrumental introductions, terminations, &c., of vocal compositions.—*P. Cyc.*
SYM'PHY-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *συμφυσις.*] 1. In *anatomy*, the union of bones by cartilage; a connection of bones without a movable joint.—2. In *surgery*, a coalescence of a natural passage; also, the first intention of cure in a wound.
SYM-PI-E-SOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *συμπιεζω* and *μετρον.*] An instrument employed, like the barometer, for measuring the pressure of the atmosphere. A column of oil supplies the place of the mercurial column in the barometer, and hydrogen gas that of the Torricellian vacuum.—*Olmsted.*
SYM'PLO-CE, *n.* [Gr. *συμπλοκη.*] In *grammar*, the repetition of a word at the beginning and another at the end of successive clauses.
SYM-PO'SI-AC, *a.* [Gr. *συμποσια.*] Pertaining to compotations and merry-making; happening where company is drinking together.
SYM-PO'SI-AC, *n.* A conference or conversation of philosophers at a banquet.—*Plutarch.*
SYM-PO'SI-AR'CH, *n.* [Gr. *συμποσιον* and *αρχω.*] In *ancient Greece*, the master of a feast
SYM-PO'SI-UM, *n.* A drinking together; a merry feast.
SYMP'TOM, *n.* [Fr. *symptome*; Gr. *συμπτωμα.*] 1. *Properly*, something that happens in concurrence with another thing, as an attendant.—2. In *medicine*, that which indicates disease. 3. That which indicates the existence of something else.—SYN. Mark; note; sign; token; indication.
SYMP-TO-MAT'IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to symptoms,
SYMP-TO-MAT'IC-AL, } happening in concurrence with something; indicating the existence of something else.—2. In *medicine*, a *symptomatic* disease is one which proceeds from some prior disorder in some part of the body; opposed to *idiopathic.* 3. According to symptoms.
SYMP-TO-MAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By means of symptoms; in the nature of symptoms.—*Wiseman.*
SYMP-TO-MA-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *συμπτωμα.*] The doctrine of symptoms; that part of the science of medicine which treats of the symptoms of diseases.
SYN-ÆR'E-SIS (sin-er'e-sis), *n.* [Gr. *συν* and *αιρεω.*] In *grammar*, a figure by which two vowels, that are ordinarily separated, are drawn together into one syllable; the opposite of *diæresis.—Andrews and Stoddard.*
SYN-A-GOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a synagogue.
SYN'A-GOGUE (syn'a-gog), *n.* [Fr.; Gr. *συναγωγη.*] 1. A congregation or assembly of Jews, met for the purpose of worship or the performance of religious rites. 2. The house appropriated to the religious worship of the Jews. 3. The court of the seventy elders among the Jews, called the *great synagogue*, or sanhedrim.
SYN-A-LE'PHA, *n.* [Gr. *συναλοιφη.*] In *grammar*, a contraction of syllables by suppressing some vowel or diphthong at the end of a word, before another vowel or diphthong.
SYN-AL-LAG-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *συν* and *αλλασσω.*] An epithet applied, in the *civil law*, to a contract which imposes reciprocal obligations upon the parties.—*Bouvier.*
SYN'AR-CHY, *n.* [Gr. *συναρχια.*] Joint rule or sovereignty.
SYN-AR-THRO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *συν* and *αρθρωω.*] Union of bones without motion; close union, as in sutures, symphysis, and the like.
SY-NAX'IS, *n.* [Gr.] A congregation; also, a term formerly used for the Lord's Supper.
SYN-CARP'OUS, *a.* [Gr. *συν* and *καρπος*, fruit.] In *botany*, having the carpels of a compound fruit completely united, as in the apple and pear.—*Lindley.*
SYN-CAT-E-GO-RE-MAT'IC, *n.* [Gr. *συν* and *κατηγορημα.*] In *logic*, a word which can not be used as a term by it self, as an adverb or preposition.

SYN-CHON-DRŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *συν* and *χονδρος.*] The connection of bones by means of cartilage or gristle.

SYN'CHRO-NAL, *a.* [Gr. *συν* and *χρονος.*] Happening at the same time; simultaneous; synchronous.

SYN'CHRO-NAL, *n.* That which happens at the same time with something else, or pertains to the same time.

SYN-CHRON'IC-AL, *a.* Happening at the same time; simultaneous.—*Boyle.*

SYN'CHRO-NISM, *n.* [Gr. *συν* and *χρονος.*] 1. Concurrence of two or more events in time; simultaneousness.—*Hale.* 2. The tabular arrangement of history according to dates, cotemporary persons or things being brought together.—*Brande.*

SYN-CHRO-NI-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The concurrence of events in respect to time.

SYN'CHRO-NIZE, *v. i.* To agree in time; to be simultaneous.—*Robinson.*

SYN'CHRO-NOUS, *a.* Happening at the same time; simultaneous; synchronal; synchronical.—*Arbuthnot.*

SYN'CHRO-NOUS-LY, *adv.* At the same time.

SYN'CHY-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *συν* and *χυω.*] Confusion; derangement; confusion of words in a sentence; derangement of humors in the eye.

SYN-CLĪ'NAL, *a.* [Gr. *συγκλινω.*] Inclined downward from opposite directions, so as to meet in a common point or line; opposed to *anticlinal.*—*Synclinal valley,* a valley formed by such a dip.—*Dana.*

SYN'CO-PĀTE, *v. t.* 1. To contract, as a word, by taking one or more letters or syllables from the middle.—2. In *music,* to prolong a note, begun on the unaccented part of a bar, to the accented part of the next bar; or to end a note of one part in the middle of a note of another part.

SYN'CO-PĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Contracted by the loss of a letter from the middle of the word. 2. Inverted, as the measure in music.

SYN'CO-PĀ-TING, *ppr.* Contracting by the loss of a letter in the middle of a word.

SYN-CO-PĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The contraction of a word by taking a letter, letters, or a syllable from the middle.—2. In *music,* an interruption of the regular measure; an inversion of the order of notes; a prolonging of a note, begun on the unaccented part of a bar, to the accented part of the next bar; also, a term used when a note of one part at the beginning of a measure or half measure ends in the middle of a note of another part, and is followed by two or more longer notes before another occurs of equal length with the first note to make the number even.

SYN'CO-PE, *n.* [Gr. *συγκοπη.*] 1. In *music,* the same as *syncopazion;* the division of a note introduced when two or more notes of one part answer to a single note of another.—2. In *grammar,* an elision or retrenchment of one or more letters or a syllable from the middle of a word.—3. In *medicine,* a fainting or swooning.—*Cyc.*

SYN'CO-PIST, *n.* One who contracts words.

SYN'CO-PIZE, *v. t.* To contract by the omission of a letter or syllable.

SYN'CRE-TISM, *n.* [Gr. *συνκρησις.*] Attempted union of principles or parties irreconcilably at variance with each other.—*Murdock.*

SYN'CRE-TIST, *n.* An appellation given to George Calixtus and other Germans of the 17th century, who sought to mitigate the asperities of the Protestant sects toward each other and toward the Roman Catholics, and thus occasioned a long and violent controversy in the Lutheran Church.—*Murdock.*

SYN-CRE-TIST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Syncretists.

SYN-DAC'TYL, *n.* [Gr. *συν* and *δακτυλος.*] Any perching bird which has the external and middle toes united as far as the second joint.—*Brande.*

SYN-DAC-TYL'IC, } *a.* Having the characteristics of the
SYN-DAC'TYL-OUS, } syndactyls.—*Partington.*

SYN-DES-MŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *συνδεσμος.*] The union of one bone with another by ligaments.—*Brande.*

SYN'DIC, *n.* [L. *syndicus;* Gr. *συνδικος.*] 1. An officer of government, invested with different powers in different countries; also, one chosen to transact business for others; as, in France, *syndics* are chosen by the creditors of a bankrupt to manage the property. *Brande.*—2. In the *University of Cambridge,* Eng., the name given to certain members of the Senate chosen to transact special business, as the regulation of fees, framing of laws, &c.—*Cam. Calendar.*

SYN'DIC-ATE, *n.* A council or body of syndics; a branch of government.

SYN'DIC-ĀTE, *v. t.* To judge or to censure.

SYN'DRO-ME, *n.* [Gr. *συνδρομη.*] 1. Concurrence. *Glanville.*—2. In *medicine,* the concourse or combination of symptoms in a disease.

SYN-ĒC'DO-CHE, *n.* [Gr. *συνεκδοχη.*] In *rhetoric,* a figure or trope by which the whole of a thing is put for a part or a part for the whole, as the genus for the species or the species for the genus, &c.—*Cyc.*

SYN-EC-DOCHT'IC-AL, *a.* Expressed by synecdoche; implying a synecdoche.—*Boyle.*

SYN-EC-DOCHT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the synecdochical mode of speaking.—*Pearson.*

SYN-Ē'CHI-A, *n.* [Gr. *συνεχω.*] A disease of the eye, in which the iris adheres to the cornea or to the capsule of the crystalline lens.—*Brande.*

SYN-EC-PHO-NĒ'SIS, *n.* A contraction of two syllables into one.—*Mason.*

SYN'E-PY, *n.* [Gr. *συνεπεια.*] The interjunction of words in uttering the clauses of sentences.—*Smart.*

SYN-ER-GET'IC, *a.* Co-operating.—*Dean Tucker.*

SYN'ER-GIST, *n.* [Gr. *συνεργαζομαι.*] In the *Lutheran Church,* one who held that divine grace required a correspondent action of the will to make it effectual.—*Brande.*

SYN-ER-GIST'IC, *a.* [Gr. *συνεργαζομαι.*] Co-operating.—*Dean Tucker.*

SYN-GE-NĒ'SIA, *n.* [Gr. *συν* and *γενεσις.*] In *botany,* a class of plants whose stamens are united in a cylindrical form by the anthers.

SYN-GE-NĒ'SIAN, } *a.* Pertaining to the class *synge-*
SYN-GE-NĒ'SIOUS, } *nesia.*

SYN'GRAPH, *n.* [Gr. *συν* and *γραφω.*] A writing signed by both parties to a contract or bond.

SYN-I-ZĒ'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] An obliteration of the pupil of the eye; a closed pupil.—*Brande.*

SYN-NEU-RŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *συν* and *νευρον.*] In *anatomy,* the connection of parts by means of ligaments, as in the movable joints.

SYN'O-CHA, *n.* [Gr.] A simple continuous phlogistic fever, not becoming atonic or asthenic in its course and progress.

SYN'O-CHUS, *n.* [Gr.] A simple continuous fever, commonly said to be phlogistic in its early stage, and tonic or asthenic in its progress.

SYN'OD, *n.* [Gr. *συνοδος.*] 1. In *Church history,* a council or meeting of ecclesiastics to consult on matters of religion.—Among *Presbyterians,* an assembly consisting of several adjoining presbyteries. 2. A meeting, convention, or council.—3. In *astronomy,* a conjunction of two or more planets or stars in the same optical place of the heavens; [*not used.*]

SYN'OD-AL, *a.* Pertaining to or occasioned by a synod.—*Fuller.*

SYN'OD-AL, *n.* 1. *Anciently,* a pecuniary rent, paid to the bishop or archdeacon at the time of his Easter visitation, by every parish priest; a procuration. 2. Constitutions made in provincial or diocesan synods, are sometimes called *synodals.*

SYN-OD'IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to a synod; transacted in
SYN-OD'IC-AL, } a synod.—*Stillingfleet.* 2. Pertaining to the period in which two heavenly bodies pass from one conjunction to another. *See* MONTH.

SYN-OD'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By the authority of a synod.

SYN-OM'O-SY, *n.* [Gr. *συνωμοσια.*] Sworn brotherhood; a society in ancient Greece nearly resembling a modern political club.—*Mitford.*

SYN-ON'Y-MAL-LY, *adv.* Synonymously.—*Spelman.*

SYN'O-NYM (sin'o-nim), *n.* [Gr. *συνωνυμος.*] A word having the same signification as another word, is its *synonym.*

SYN-ON'Y-MA, *n. pl.* Words having the same signification; synonyms.

† SYN-ON'Y-MAL, *a.* Synonymous.

SYN-ON'Y-MIST, *n.* 1. One who collects and explains synonymous words.—2. Among *botanists,* a person who collects the different names or synonyms of plants, and reduces them to one another.

SYN-ON'Y-MIZE, *v. t.* To express the same meaning in different words.—*Camden.*

SYN-ON'Y-MIZED, *pp.* Expressed in different words.

SYN-ON'Y-MIZ-ING, *ppr.* Expressing the same thing in different words.

SYN-ON'Y-MOUS, *a.* Expressing the same thing; conveying the same idea.

SYN-ON'Y-MOUS-LY, *adv.* In a synonymous manner; in the same sense; with the same meaning.

SYN-ON'Y-MY, *n.* 1. The quality of expressing the same meaning by different words.—2. In *rhetoric,* a figure by which synonymous words are used to amplify a discourse.

SYN-OP'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *συνοψις.*] A general view, or a collection of things or parts so arranged as to exhibit the whole or the principal parts in a general view.

SYN-OP'TIC, } *a.* Affording a general view of the whole,
SYN-OP'TIC-AL, } or of the principal parts of a thing.

SYN-OP'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to present a general view in a short compass.

SYN-Ō'VI-A, *n.* In *anatomy,* the fluid secreted into the cavities of joints, for the purpose of lubricating them.

SYN-Ō'VI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to synovia; secreting a lubricating fluid.—*Cyc.*

SYN-TAC'TIC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to syntax, or the con-
SYN-TAC'TIC-AL, } struction of sentences. 2. According to the rules of syntax or construction.

SYN-TAC'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In conformity to syntax.
SYN'TAX, *n.* [L. *syntaxis*; Gr. συνταξις.] 1. In *grammar*, the construction of sentences; the due arrangement of words in sentences, according to established usage. 2. Connected system or order; union of things; [*obs.*]
SYN-TE-RE'SIS, *n.* [Gr. συν and τηρεω.] Remorse of conscience.—*Bp. Ward.*
SYN-TE-RET'IC, *a.* Preserving health.
SYN-TET'IC, *a.* Wasting with consumption.
SYN-TEX'IS, *n.* [Gr.] A deep consumption.
SYN'THE-SIS, *n.* [Gr. συνθεσις.] 1. Composition, or the putting of two or more things together, as in compound medicines.—2. In *logic*, composition, or that process of reasoning in which we advance by a regular chain from principles before established or assumed, and propositions already proved, till we arrive at the conclusion.—3. In *surgery*, the operation by which divided parts are reunited. *Cyc.*—4. In *chemistry*, the uniting of elements into a compound; the opposite of *analysis*.
SYN-THET'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to synthesis; consisting
SYN-THET'IC-AL, } in synthesis or composition.
SYN-THET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By synthesis; by composition.
SYN'THE-TIZE, *v. t.* To unite in regular structure. [*Little used.*]
SYN'TO-MY, *n.* [Gr. συντομια.] Brevity; conciseness.
SYN-TON'IC, *a.* [Gr. συν and τονος.] In *music*, sharp; intense.—*Rousseau.*
SYPH'I-LIS, *n.* A contagious disease characterized by ulcers of a peculiar character on the genitals, succeeded by inguinal buboes. The indications of a constitutional affection are ulcers in the throat, copper-colored eruptions on the skin, pains in the bones, &c.
SYPH-I-LIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to syphilis.
SY'PHON, *n.* [Gr. σιφων.] A tube or pipe. More correctly, *siphon*, which see.
SY'REN, *n.* *See* SIREN.
SYR'I-AC, *n.* The language of Syria, especially the ancient language of that country.
SYR'I-AC, *a.* Pertaining to Syria or its language.
SYR'I-A-CISM, *n.* A Syrian idiom.—*Milton.*
SYR'I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Syria.
SYR'I-AN-ISM, *n.* A Syrian idiom.—*Paley.*
SYR'I-ASM, *n.* The same as *Syrianism*.—*Warburton.*
SY-RIN'GA, *n.* [Gr. συριγξ, συριγγος.] A genus of plants, the lilac.
SYR'INGE (sir'inj), *n.* An instrument for injecting liquids into animal bodies, into wounds, &c., or an instrument in the form of a pump, serving to draw in any fluid, and then to expel it with force.
SYR'INGE, *v. t.* To inject by means of a pipe or syringe; to wash and cleanse by injections from a syringe.
SYR'INGED, *pp.* Injected by means of pipe or syringe.
SY-RIN"GO-DEN'DRON, *n.* [Gr. συριγξ, a pipe or tube, and δενδρον, tree.] A fossil plant; applied to many species of *sigillaria*, from the parallel pipe-shaped flutings that extend from the top to the bottom of their trunks.—*Buckland.*
SYR-IN-GOT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. συριγξ and τεμνω.] The operation for cutting for the fistula.—*Cyc.*
SYR'MA (sur-), *n.* [Gr.] A long dress reaching to the floor, worn by tragic actors.
SYRT (surt), *n.* [L. *syrtis*.] A bog; a quick-sand.—*Young.*
SYR'TIS (sur-), *n.* [L.] A quick-sand.—*Milton.* [*Not Eng.*]
SYR'UP. *See* SIRUP.
SYS-SAR-CŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] The junction of bones by intervening muscles.—*Brande.*
SYS'TA-SIS, *n.* [Gr. συστασις.] The consistence of a thing; constitution.—*Burke.* [*Little used.*]
SYS'TEM, *n.* [Fr. *système*; L. *systema*; Gr. συστημα.] 1. An assemblage of things adjusted into a regular whole; or a whole plan or scheme consisting of many parts connected in such a manner as to create a chain of mutual dependencies; as, a *system* of theology; the Copernican and Ptolemaic *systems* of astronomy. 2. Regular method or order.—3. In *music*, an interval compounded or supposed to be compounded of several lesser intervals, as an octave, &c.—*Solar system*, *see* SOLAR.
SYS'TEM-MAK-ER, *n.* One who forms a system.
SYS'TEM-MON"GER (-mung-ger), *n.* One given to the forming of systems.—*Chesterfield.*
SYS-TEM-AT'IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to system; consist-
SYS-TEM-AT'IC-AL, } ing in system; methodical. 2. Proceeding according to system or regular method.
SYS-TEM-AT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the form of a system; methodically.—*Boyle*
SYS'TEM-A-TIST, *n.* One who forms a system, or reduces to system.
SYS'TEM-A-TIZE, } *v. t.* [*Systemize* would be preferable,
SYS'TEM-IZE, } as it is the more simple form.] To reduce to a system or regular method.
SYS'TEM-A-TIZED, }
SYS'TEM-IZED, } *pp.* Reduced to system or method.
SYS'TEM-A-TIZ-ER, } *n.* One who reduces things to sys-
SYS'TEM-IZ-ER, } tem.
SYS'TEM-A-TIZ-ING, } *ppr.* Reducing to system or due
SYS'TEM-IZ-ING, } method.
SYS-TEM-I-ZA'TION, *n.* The act or operation of systemizing; the reduction of things to system or regular method.
SYS'TO-LE, *n.* [Gr. συστολη.] 1. In *grammar*, the shortening of a long syllable.—2. In *anatomy*, the contraction of the heart and arteries for expelling the blood and carrying on the circulation. *See* DIASTOLE.
SYS-TOL'IC, *a.* Pertaining to systole or contraction.
SYS'TYLE, *n.* [Gr. συν and στυλος.] In *architecture*, the manner of placing columns, where the space between the two shafts consists of two diameters or four modules.
SY'THE, *n.* *See* SCYTHE.
SYZ'Y-GY, *n.* [Gr. συζυγια.] The period of new or full moon, when the sun, moon, and earth are in one line.

T.

T is the twentieth letter of the English alphabet, and a close consonant. It represents a close joining of the end of the tongue to the root of the upper teeth, as may be perceived by the syllables *at*, *et*, *ot*, *ut*, in attempting to pronounce which, the voice is completely intercepted. It is therefore numbered among the mutes, or close articulations, and it differs from *d* chiefly in its closeness. The letters *ti*, before a vowel, and unaccented, usually pass into the sound of *sh*, as in *nation*, *motion*, *partial*. In this case, *t* loses entirely its proper sound. In a few words, the combination *ti* has the sound of the English *ch*, as in *Christian*, *question*.

T., as an *abbreviation*, stands for *theologia*; as, S. T. D., *sanctæ theologiæ doctor*, doctor of divinity.

As a *numeral*, T, among the *Latins*, stood for 160; and, with a dash over the top, $\overline{T}$, for 160,000.

TAB, *n.* 1. The latchet of a shoe fastened with a string or otherwise.—*Forby*; [*local.*] 2. The end of a lace; a tag.—*Forby.* 3. A cup; [*local.*]
TAB'ARD, *n.* [W. *tabar*; It. *tabarra*.] A sort of tunic or mantle formerly worn, covering the body before and behind, and reaching below the loins, but open at the sides, from the shoulders downward; a herald's coat.—*Brande*
TAB'ARD-ER, *n.* One who bears a tabard.
TAB'A-RET, *n.* A stout, satin-striped silk, used for furniture.
TAB-A-SHEER', *n.* A Persian word signifying a concretion found in the joints of the bamboo. It consists of pure silica
TAB'BIED (tab'bid), *pp.* or *a.* Watered; made wavy.
TAB'BI-NET, *n.* A more delicate kind of tabby.
TAB'BY, *a.* Brinded; brindled; diversified in color.
TAB'BY, *n.* [Fr. *tabis*; It., Sp., Port. *tabi*; Dan. *tabin*.] 1. A kind of waved silk, usually watered; a coarse sort of taffeta. 2. A mixture of lime with shells, gravel, or stones, in equal proportions, with an equal proportion of water, forming a mass which, when dry, becomes as hard as rock.
TAB'BY, *v. t.* To water or cause to look wavy.—*Cyc.*
TAB'BY-ING, *n.* The passing of stuffs under a calender, to give them a wavy appearance.
TAB-E-FA'CTION, *n.* [L. *tabeo* and *facio*.] A wasting away, a gradual losing of flesh by disease.
TAB'E-FY, *v. i.* [Heb.] To consume; to waste gradually; to lose flesh.—*Harvey.* [*Little used.*]
TA-BELL'ION (-bel'yun), *n.* A secretary or notary under the Roman Empire, or in France during the old monarchy.—*Brande.*
TAB'ERD, *n.* *See* TABARD.
TAB'ER-NA-CLE, *n.* [L. *tabernaculum*.] 1. A tent.—*Num.* xxiv. 2. A temporary habitation.—3. Among the *Jews*, a movable building, so contrived as to be taken to pieces with ease and reconstructed, for the convenience of being carried during the wanderings of the Israelites in the wilderness. 4. A place of worship; a sacred place. 5. Our natural body.—2 *Cor.*, v. 6. God's gracious presence, or the tokens of it.—*Rev.*, xxi. 7. An ornamented erection or representation of an edifice placed on the Roman Catholic altars as a receptacle of the consecrated vessels.
TAB'ER-NA-CLE, *v. i.* To dwell; to reside for a time; to be housed.
TAB-ER-NA'CU-LAR, *a.* Latticed.—*Warton.*
TA'BES, *n.* [L.] A dysthetic or cachectic disease, characterized by a gradually progressive emaciation of the whole body, accompanied with languor, depressed spirits, and, for the most part, imperfect or obscure hectic, without any local affection of any of the viscera of the head, chest, or belly.
TA-BET'IC, *a.* Tabid; affected with tabes.
TAB'ID, *a.* [Fr. *tabide*; L. *tabidus*.] Wasted by disease.—*Arbuthnot.*
TAB'ID-NESS, *n.* State of being wasted by disease.
TAB'I-TUDE, *n.* [L. *tabitudo*.] The state of one affected by tabes.
TAB'LA-TURE, *n.* 1. Painting on walls and ceilings;

single piece, comprehended in one view, and formed according to one design.—2. In *music*, the expression of sounds or notes of composition by letters of the alphabet or ciphers, or other characters, now unusual. More strictly, a mode of writing music for a particular instrument by means of certain letters placed on parallel lines, each of the lines representing a string of the instrument. *Brande.* —3. In *anatomy*, a division or parting of the skull into two tables.

TĀ'BLE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *tabula*; It. *tavola*; Sp. *tabla.*] 1. A flat surface of some extent, or a thing that has a flat surface. 2. An article of furniture used for a great variety of purposes, as for holding dishes of meat, for writing on, &c. 3. Fare or entertainment of provisions. 4. The persons sitting at table or partaking of entertainment. 5. A tablet; a surface on which any thing is written or traced. 6. A picture, or something that exhibits a view of any thing on a flat surface.—7. Among *Christians*, the *table*, or *Lord's Table*, is the sacrament, or holy communion of the Lord's Supper. 8. The altar of burnt-offering. *Mal.*, i.—9. In *architecture*, a smooth, simple member or ornament, of various forms, most usually in that of a long square.—10. In *perspective*, a plain surface, supposed to be transparent and perpendicular to the horizon.—11. In *anatomy*, a division of the cranium or skull.—12. In the *glass manufacture*, a circular sheet of finished glass.—13. In *literature*, an index; a collection of heads or principal matters contained in a book, with references to the pages where each may be found. 14. A synopsis; many particulars brought into one view. 15. The palm of the hand. 16. Draughts; small pieces of wood shifted on squares.—17. In *mathematics*, *tables* are systems of numbers calculated to be ready for expediting operations.—18. *Astronomical tables* are computations of the motions, places, and other phenomena of the planets, both primary and secondary.—19. In *chemistry*, a list or catalogue of substances or their properties.—20. In *general*, any series of numbers, names, &c., arranged according to some system. 21. A division of the ten commandments; as, the first and second *tables*.—22. Among *jewelers*, a *table* diamond, or other precious stone, is one whose upper surface is quite flat, and the sides only cut in angles. 23. A list or catalogue.—*Round table.* See ROUND TABLE.—*Twelve Tables*, the laws of the Romans, so called, probably, because engraved on so many tables.—*To turn the tables*, to change the condition or fortune of contending parties; a metaphorical expression, taken from the vicissitudes of fortune in gaming.—*Dryden. See, also,* TABLES.

TĀ'BLE, *v. i.* To board; to diet or live at the table of another.—*South.*

TĀ'BLE, *v. t.* 1. To form into a table or catalogue. 2. To board; to supply with food. 3. To let one piece of timber into another, by alternate scores or projections from the middle.—4. In the *Presbyterian Church*, to enter upon the docket; as, to *table* charges against some one.

TĀ'BLE-BED, *n.* A bed in the form of a table.

TĀ'BLE-BEER, *n.* Beer for the table; small beer.

TĀ'BLE-BELL, *n.* A small bell used for calling servants.

TĀ'BLE-BOOK, *n.* [*table* and *book.*] A book on which any thing is traced or written without ink; tablets.

TĀ'BLE-CLOTH, *n.* A cloth for covering a table, particularly at meals.

TĀ'BLE-LAND, *n.* Elevated, flat land.

TĀ'BLE-MAN, *n.* A man at draughts; a piece of wood.

TĀ'BLE-SPAR, *n.* The same as tabular spar. *See* TABULAR.

TĀ'BLE-TALK (-tawk), *n.* Conversation at table or at meals.

TABLEAU (tab'lō), *n.* [Fr.] A picture; a striking and vivid representation.

TABLEAUX VIVANTS (tab'lō vē'väng), *n.* [Fr.] Living pictures; an amusement in which groups of persons, in proper dresses, in a darkened room, represent some interesting scene, usually one described by authors.

TĀ'BLED, *pp.* Formed into a table.

TĀ'BLE D'HÔTE (tä'bl dōt), *n.* [Fr.] A common table for guests at a French hotel; an ordinary.

TĀ'BLER, *n.* One who boards.—*Ainsworth.*

TĀ'BLES, *n. pl.* An old game resembling back-gammon.

TAB'LET, *n.* 1. A small table or flat surface. 2. Something flat, on which to write, paint, draw, or engrave. 3. A medicine in a square form.

TĀ'BLING, *ppr.* Boarding; forming into a table; letting one timber into another by scores.

TĀ'BLING, *n.* 1. A forming into tables; a setting down in order. 2. The letting of one timber into another by alternate scores or projections, as in ship-building.—3. In *sail-making*, a broad hem made on the skirts of sails, by turning over the edge of the canvas and sewing it down.

TA-BOO', *n.* In the *isles of the Pacific*, a word denoting prohibition or religious interdict, which is of great force among the inhabitants.

TA-BOO', *v. t.* To forbid, or to forbid the use of; to interdict approach or use.

TĀ'BOR, *n.* [W *tabwrz*; Ir. *tabar*; Old Fr. *tabour.*] A small drum used as an accompaniment to a pipe or fife.

TĀ'BOR, *v. i.* 1. To strike lightly and frequently 2. To play on a tabor or little drum.

TĀ'BOR-ER, *n.* One who beats the tabor.—*Shak.*

TAB'O-RET, *n.* [from *tabor.*] A small tabor.—*Spectator.*

TAB'O-RINE, } *n.* [Fr. *tabourin.*] A tabor; a small shallow
TAB'O-RIN, } drum.—*Shak.*

TĀ'BOR-ITE, *n.* A name given to certain Bohemian reformers who suffered persecution in the fifteenth century, named from *Tabor*, a hill or fortress where they encamped during a part of their struggles.—*Brande.*

TAB'ŌŪ-RET, *n.* [Fr.] A convex seat without arms or back, made of gilt wood, cushioned and stuffed, covered with silk cloth, and ornamented with silk lace, fringe, tassels, &c.

† TAB'RERE, *n.* A taborer.—*Spenser.*

TAB'RET, *n.* A tabor.—1 *Sam.*, xviii.

TAB'Ū-LAR, *a.* [L. *tabularis.*] 1. In the form of a table, having a flat or square surface. 2. Having the form of laminæ or plates. 3. Set down in tables. 4. Set in squares. —*Tabular spar*, a mineral, usually white or bluish-white, consisting of silica and lime, and occurring in rather brittle laminated masses, the surface of the laminæ having a fibrous and pearly appearance.—*Dana.*

TAB'Ū-LĀTE, *v. t.* 1. To reduce to tables or synopses. 2. To shape with a flat surface.—*Johnson.*

TAB'Ū-LĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Having a flat or square flat surface.

TAC-A-MA-HĀ'CA, } *n.* 1. A South American tree, *icica tac-*
TAC'A-MA-HAC, } *amahaca*; also, a tree of Madagascar and the Isle of Bourbon, *calophyllum tacamahaca*; and, according to the younger Michaux, a North American tree, *populus balsamifera.* 2. A resin said to be the produce of *calophyllum tacamahaca*; also, a resin said to be obtained from *elaphrium tomentosum*, or *fagara octandra*, a tree of Curaçoa and the neighboring islands.

TĀ'CE, [from L. *taceo.*] A term used in Italian music, directing to be silent.

TĀ'CET [L.], in *music*, is used when a vocal or instrumental part is to be silent during a whole movement.—*Cyc.*

† TACH, } *n.* Something used for taking hold or holding;
† TACHE, } a catch; a loop; a button.

TA-CHOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. ταχος and μετρον.] An instrument for measuring the velocity of machines by means of the depression occasioned in a column of fluid by the centrifugal force, which causes the fluid in the cistern (with which the graduated column is connected) to sink in the center more and more with every increase of velocity. *Olmsted.*

TAC-H-Y-DRŌ'MI-AN, *n.* [Gr. ταχυς and δρομος, swift course.] One of a family of wading birds, allied to the plovers; also, one of a tribe of saurian reptiles.—*Brande.*

TAC-H-Y-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Written in short-hand.—*Glid-*
TAC-H-Y-GRAPH'IC-AL, } *don.*

† TA-CHYG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. ταχυς and γραφω.] The art or practice of quick writing; stenography; short-hand.

TAC'IT, *a.* [Fr. *tacite*; L. *tacitus.*] Silent; implied, but not expressed.—*Tacit consent* is consent by silence, or not interposing an objection.

TAC'IT-LY, *adv.* Silently; by implication; without words

TAC'I-TURN, *a.* [L. *taciturnus.*] Habitually silent; not free to converse; not apt to talk or speak.—*Smollett.*

TAC-I-TURN'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *taciturnité*; L. *taciturnitas.*] Habitual silence or reserve in speaking.—*Arbuthnot.*

TAC'I-TURN-LY, *adv.* Silently; without conversation.

TACK, *v. t.* [Gr. ταασω; Fr. *attacher*; It. *attaccare*; Sp. *atacar.*] 1. To fasten; to attach. 2. To unite by stitching together. 3. To fasten slightly by nails.

† TACK, }
† TACHE, } *n.* [Fr. *tache.*] A spot.

TACK, *n.* [Ir. *taca*; Arm. *tach.*] 1. A small nail. 2. A rope used to confine the foremost lower corners of the courses and stay-sails, or the outer lower corners of studding sails. 3. The part of a sail to which the tack is usually fastened. 4. The course of a ship in regard to the position of her sails.—*To hold tack*, to last or hold out.—*Tusser.*

TACK, *v. i.* To change the course of a ship by shifting the tacks and position of the sails from one side to the other. —*Mar. Dict.*

TACK, *n.* In *rural economy*, a shelf on which cheese is dried [*Local.*]—*Tack of land*, the term of a lease. [*Local.*]

TACK'ER, *n.* One who tacks or makes an addition.

TACK'ET, *n.* A small nail.—*Barret.*

TACK'ING, *ppr.* 1. Changing a ship's course—2. In *law*, a union of securities given at different times, all of which must be redeemed before an intermediate purchaser can interpose his claim.—*Bouvier.*

TACK'LE (tak'l), *n.* [D. *takel*; G. *takel, takeln*; Sw. *tackel, tackla*; Dan. *takkel. takler.*] 1. A machine for raising or lowering heavy weights, consisting of a rope and blocks, called a *pulley.* 2. Instruments of action; weapons. 3. An arrow. 4. The rigging and apparatus of a ship.

TACK'LE (tak'l), *v. t.* 1. To harness; as, to *tackle* a horse into a gig; [*a common use of the word in America.*] 2. To seize; to lay hold of; [*New England.*] 3. To supply with tackle.—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*

TA€K'LÆD (tak'ld), *pp.* or *a.* 1. Harnessed; seized. 2. Made of ropes tacked together.—*Shak.*

TA€K'LING, *ppr.* Harnessing; putting on harness; seizing; falling on.

TA€K'LING, *n.* 1. Furniture of the masts and yards of a ship, as cordage, sails, &c. 2. Instruments of action. 3. Harness; the instruments of drawing a carriage; [*Am.*]

TA€KS'MAN, *n.* One who holds a tack or lease of land from another; a tenant or lessee. [*Local.*]

TA€T, *n.* [L. *tactus;* Fr. *tact;* It. *tatto;* Sp. *tacto.*] 1. Touch; feeling; *formerly*, the stroke in beating time in music. [Dan. *tagt.*] 2. Peculiar skill or faculty; nice perception or discernment.—*Am. Review.*

TA€'TI€, } *a.* Pertaining to the art of military and na-
TA€'TI€-AL, } val dispositions for battle, evolutions, &c. *See* TACTICS.

TA€-TI"TIAN (tak-tish'an), *n.* One versed in tactics.

TA€'TI€S, *n. pl.* [Gr. ταϰτιϰος; Fr. *tactique.*] 1. The science and art of disposing military and naval forces in order for battle, and performing military and naval evolutions. 2. The art of inventing and making machines for throwing darts, arrows, stones, and other missile weapons.

TA€'TILE, *a.* [Fr. *tactile;* L. *tactilis.*] Tangible; susceptible of touch; that may be felt.—*Hale.*

TA€-TIL'I-TY, *n.* Tangibleness; perceptibility of touch.

TA€'TION (tak'shun), *n.* [Fr.; L. *tactio.*] The act of touching; touch.

TA€'TLESS, *a.* Destitute of tact.—*Ec. Rev.*

TA€'TŪ-AL, *a.* Pertaining to touch; consisting in or derived from touch.—*Chalmers.*

TA-DOR'NA, *n.* [Sp. *tadorno.*] The sheldrake.

TAD'PŌLE, *n.* [Sax. *tade*, with *pola.*] A frog in its first state from the spawn; a porwigle.

TÆ'DI-UM, *n.* [L.] Tedium, which see.—*Tædium vitæ*, weariness of life; a mental disorder.

TAEL (tāle), *n.* In *China*, a denomination of money worth nearly seven shillings sterling, or about a dollar and a half; also, a weight of one ounce and a third.—*M'Culloch.*

TA'EN (tāne). The poetical contraction of *taken.*

TAF'EL-SPATH, *n.* [G.] Tabular spar, which see.

TAF'FER-EL, } *n.* [D. *taffereel.*] The upper part of a ship's
TAFF'RAIL, } stern, which is flat like a table on the top, and sometimes ornamented with carved work.—*Cyc.*

TAF'FE-TA, } *n.* [Fr. *tafetas, taffetas;* It. *taffetta.*] A fine,
TAF'FE-TY, } smooth stuff of silk, having usually a remarkable wavy lustre, imparted by pressure and heat with the application of an acidulous fluid, to produce the effect called watering.—*Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

TAFI-A, *n.* [Fr.] A variety of rum.—*Ure.*

TAG, *n.* [Sw. *tagg;* Ice. *tag;* Dan. *tagger, takker.*] 1. A metallic point put to the end of a string. 2. Something mean and paltry; the rabble; as, "*tag*-rag people;" "before the *tag* return."—*Shak.;* [*vulgar.*] 3. A young sheep of the first year.—*Halliwell;* [*local.*]

TAG, *v. t.* 1. To fit with a point; as, to *tag* lace. 2. To fit one thing to another; to append to. 3. To join or fasten. *Swift.*—*To tag after one*, to follow closely, as it were an appendage.—*Forby.*

TAG, *n.* A play in which the person gains who tags, that is, touches another.

TAG'-RAG, *n.* or *a.* A term applied to the lowest class of people.—*Shak.* [*Low.*]

TAG'-SŌRE, *n.* A disease under the tail of a sheep.—*Cyc.*

TAG'-TAIL, *n.* [*tag* and *tail.*] A worm which has its tail of another color. *Walton.*

TAGGÆD, *pp.* Fitted with a point; appended to.

TAG'GING, *ppr.* Fitting with a point; fitting one thing to another.

TAGL'IA (tal'yä), *n.* [It.] In *mechanics*, a particular combination of pulleys.—*Brande.*

TAGL-IA-ŌŌ'TIAN (tal-ya-kō'shan), *a.* [from *Tagliacozzi*, a Venetian surgeon.] Rhinoplastic; applied to the surgical operation for restoring the nose.

TAIL, *n.* [Sax. *tægl;* Ice. *tagl.*] 1. The part of an animal which terminates its body behind, hanging loose from the extremity of the vertebræ. 2. The lower part, noting inferiority. 3. Any thing hanging long; a catkin. 4. The hinder part of any thing.—5. In *anatomy*, that tendon of a muscle which is fixed to the movable part.—6. In *botany*, the *tail of a seed* is a downy or feathery appendage to certain seeds, formed of the permanent elongated style. *Cyc.*—7. *Horse's tail*, among the *Tartars* and *Chinese*, is an ensign or flag; among the *Turks*, a standard borne before the grand vizier, bashaws, and the sangiacs.—8. In *heraldry*, the tail of a hart.—9. In *music*, the part of a note running upward or downward. 10. The extremity or last end.—*Tail of a comet*, a luminous train extending from the nucleus or body, often to a great distance, and usually in a direction opposite to the sun.—*Olmsted.*

TAIL, *n.* [Fr. *tailler;* Sp. *tallar;* It. *tagliare.*] In *law*, an estate in *tail* is a limited fee; an estate limited to certain heirs, and from which the other heirs are precluded.

TAIL, *v. t.* To pull by the tail. *Hudibras.*—*To tail in*, in *architecture*, to fasten by one of the ends into a wall, as timber.—*Brande.*

TAIL'-PIECE, *n.* 1. A piece at the end, as of a series of engravings.—2. In a *violin*, a piece of ebony at the end of the instrument, to which the strings are fastened.—*Cyc.*

TAIL'-RACE, *n.* The stream of water which runs from the mill after it has served to turn the wheel.

† **TAIL'AGE**, } *n.* [Fr. *tailler.*] *Literally*, a share; hence,
† **TAL'LI-AGE**, } a tax or toll.—*Blackstone.*

TAILÆD (tāld), *a.* Having a tail.—*Grew.*

TAIL'INGS, *n. pl.* The lighter parts of grain blown to one end of the heap in winnowing. [*Local.*]

TAILLE (tāle), *n.* The fee which is opposite to fee-simple, because it is so minced or pared that it is not in his free power to be disposed of who owns it; but it is, by the first giver, cut or divided from all other, and tied to the issue of the donee.—*Cowel.*

TAIL'LESS, *a.* Having no tail.—*Lawrence.*

TAI'LOR, *n.* [Fr. *tailleur.*] One whose occupation is to cut out and make men's garments.

TAI'LOR, *v. i.* To practice making men's clothes.—*Green.*

TAI'LOR-ESS, *n.* A female who makes garments for men.

TAI'LOR-ING, *n.* The business of a tailor.

TAIL'ZIE, *n.* In *Scottish law*, an entailment or deed whereby the legal course of succession is cut off and an arbitrary one substituted.—*Brande.*

TAINT (tānt), *v. t.* [Fr. *teindre;* L. *tingo.*] 1. To imbue or impregnate, as with some extraneous matter which alters the sensible qualities of the substance.—2. *More generally*, to impregnate with something odious, noxious, or poisonous. 3. To fill with infection. 4. To corrupt, as by incipient putrefaction. 5. To stain; to sully; to tarnish; as, to *taint* one's honor. 6. To corrupt, as blood; to attaint; [*obs.*] *See* ATTAINT.—SYN. Contaminate; defile; pollute; corrupt; infect; disease; vitiate; poison.

TAINT, *v. i.* 1. To be infected or corrupted; to be touched with something corrupting. 2. To be affected with incipient putrefaction.

TAINT, *n.* 1. Tincture; stain. 2. Infection; corruption depravation. 3. A stain; a spot; a blemish on reputation. 4. An insect; a kind of spider.

TAINT'-FREE, *a.* Free from taint or guilt.

TAINT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Impregnated with something noxious disagreeable to the senses, or poisonous; infected.

TAINT'ING, *ppr.* Impregnating with something foul or poisonous; infecting; corrupting; staining.

TAINT'LESS, *a.* Free from taint or infection; pure.—*Swift*

TAINT'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without taint.

TAINT'ŪRE, *n.* [L. *tinctura.*] Taint; tinge; defilement stain; spot.—*Shak.* [*Not much used.*]

TA-JA'ĆU, } *n.* The peccary, or Mexican hog.
TA-JAS'SU, }

TAKE, *v. t.*; pret. *took*; pp. *taken.* [Sax. *tæcan, thicgan*, Sw. *taga;* Dan. *tager;* Ice. *taka.*] 1. In a *general sense* to get hold or gain possession of a thing in almost any manner, either by receiving it when offered, or by using exertion to obtain it.—*Take* differs from *seize*, as it does not always imply haste, force, or violence. 2. To receive what is offered. 3. To lay hold of; to get into one's power for keeping. 4. To receive with a certain affection of mind. 5. To catch by surprise or artifice; to circumvent. 6. To seize; to make prisoner. 7. To captivate with pleasure; to engage the affections; to delight. 8. To get into one's power by engines or nets; to entrap; to insnare. 9. To understand in a particular sense; to receive as meaning. 10. To exact and receive. 11. To employ; to occupy. 12. To agree to; to close in with; to comply with. 13. To form and adopt. 14. To catch; to embrace; to seize. 15. To admit; to receive as an impression; to suffer. 16. To obtain by active exertion. 17. To receive, to receive into the mind. 18. To swallow, as meat or drink. 19. To swallow, as medicine. 20. To choose; to elect. 21. To copy. 22. To fasten on; to seize. 23. To accept; not to refuse. 24. To adopt. 25. To admit. 26 To receive, as any temper or disposition of mind. 27. To endure; to bear without resentment. 28. To draw; to deduce. 29. To assume. 30. To allow; to admit; to receive as true, or not disputed. 31. To suppose; to receive in thought; to entertain in opinion; to understand 32. To seize; to invade. 33. To have recourse to. 34 To receive into the mind. 35. To hire; to rent; to obtain possession on lease. 36. To admit in copulation 37. To draw; to copy; to paint a likeness. 38. To conquer and cause to surrender; to gain possession of by force or capitulation. 39. To be discovered or detected 40. To require or be necessary.

To take away. 1. To deprive of; to bereave. 2. To remove. —*To take care.* 1. To be careful; to be solicitous for. 2. To be cautious or vigilant.—*To take care of*, to superintend or oversee; to have the charge of keeping or securing.—*To take a course*, to resort to; to have recourse to measures.—*To take one's own course*, to act one's pleasure; to pursue the measures of one's own choice.—*To take down*

1. To reduce; to bring lower; to depress. 2. To swallow. 3. To pull down; to pull to pieces. 4. To write.—*To take from.* 1. To deprive of. 2. To deduct; to subtract; to abstract. 3. To detract; to derogate.—*To take heed,* to be careful or cautious.—*To take heed to,* to attend to with care.—*To take hold,* to seize; to fix on.—*To take in.* 1. To inclose; to fence. 2. To encompass or embrace; to comprise; to comprehend. 3. To draw into a smaller compass; to contract; to brail or furl. 4. To cheat; to circumvent; to gull; to deceive. 5. To admit; to receive. 6. To win by conquest; [*obs.*] 7. To receive into the mind or understanding.—*To take in hand,* to undertake; to attempt to execute any thing.—*To take notice.* 1. To observe; or to observe with particular attention. 2. To show by some act that observation is made; to make remark upon.—*To take oath,* to swear with solemnity, or in a judicial manner.—*To take off.* 1. To remove, in various ways; to remove from the top of any thing. 2. To cut off. 3. To destroy. 4. To remove; to invalidate. 5. To withdraw; to call or draw away. 6. To swallow. 7. To purchase; to take from in trade. 8. To copy. 9. To imitate; to mimic. 10. To find place for.—*To take off from,* to lessen; to remove in part.—*To take order with,* to check.—*To take out.* 1. To remove from within a place; to separate; to deduct; to extract. 2. To draw out; to remove; to clear or cleanse from.—*To take part,* to share.—*To take part with,* to unite with; to join with.—*To take place.* 1. To happen; to come, or come to pass. 2. To have effect; to prevail.—*To take effect,* to have the intended effect; to be efficacious.—*To take root.* 1. To live and grow, as a plant. 2. To be established, as principles.—*To take up.* 1. To lift; to raise. 2. To buy or borrow. 3. To begin. —4. In *surgery,* to fasten with a ligature. 5. To engross; to employ; to engage the attention. 6. To have final recourse to. 7. To seize; to catch; to arrest. 8. To admit. 9. To answer by reproof; to reprimand. 10. To begin where another left off. 11. To occupy; to fill. 12. To assume; to carry on or manage for another. 13. To comprise; to include. 14. To adopt; to assume. 15. To collect; to exact a tax. 16. To pay and receive.—*To take up arms,* or *to take arms,* to begin war; to begin resistance by force.—*To take up the gauntlet;* see GAUNTLET.—*To take the field,* in *military language,* to encamp; to commence the operations of a campaign. *Campbell's Military Dict.*—*To take upon.* 1. To assume; to undertake. 2. To appropriate to; to admit to be imputed to.—*To take side,* to join one of two differing parties.—*To take to heart,* to be sensibly affected by.—*To take advantage of,* to catch by surprise; or to make use of a favorable state of things to the prejudice of another.—*To take the advantage of,* to use any advantage offered.—*To take air,* to be divulged or made public; to be disclosed, as a secret.—*To take the air,* to expose one's self to the open air.—*To take a course,* to begin a certain direction or way of proceeding.—*To take leave,* to bid adieu or farewell.—*To take breath,* to rest; to be recruited or refreshed.—*To take aim,* to direct the eye or a weapon to a particular object.—*To take along,* to carry, lead, or convey.—*To take a way,* to begin a particular course or direction.

TĀKE, *v. i.* 1. To move or direct the course; to resort to, or to attach one's self; to betake one's self. 2. To please; to gain reception.—*Addison.* 3. To have the intended or natural effect. 4. To catch; to fix or be fixed.

To take after. 1. To learn to follow; to copy; to imitate. 2. To resemble.—*To take in with,* to resort to.—*To take for,* to mistake; to suppose or think one thing to be another.—*To take on.* 1. To be violently affected. 2. To claim, as a character.—*To take to.* 1. To apply to; to be fond of. 2. To resort to; to betake to.—*To take up.* 1. To stop; [*obs.*] 2. To reform; [*obs.*]—*To take up with.* 1. To be contented to receive; to receive without opposition. 2. To lodge; to dwell; [*obs.*]—*To take with,* to please.

TĀK'EN (tāk'n), *pp.* of *take.* Received; caught; apprehended; captivated, &c.

TĀK'ER, *n.* 1. One who takes or receives; one who catches or apprehends. 2. One who subdues and causes to surrender.

TĀK'ING, *ppr.* 1. Receiving; catching; getting possession; apprehending. 2. *a.* Alluring; attracting.

TĀK'ING, *n.* 1. The act of gaining possession; a seizing; seizure; apprehension. 2. Agitation; distress of mind.

TĀK'ING-LY, *adv.* In a taking or attractive manner.—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*

TĀK'ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of pleasing.—*Taylor.*

TAL'A-POIN, } *n.* In *Siam* and *Burmah,* a name given, by
TEL'A-POIN, } some European nations, to a priest. Also, a species of monkey.

TĄL'BOT, *n.* A sort of dog, noted for his quick scent and eager pursuit of game.—*Johnson.*

TĂLC, *n.* [G. *talk,* isinglass; *talg,* tallow; Sw. *talk, talg,* tallow; Dan. *talg, talg,* tallow, and *talk, talgsteen,* tallow-stone; D. *talk,* tallow; Port., Sp. *talco.*] A magnesian mineral, consisting of broad, flat, smooth laminæ or plates, unctuous to the touch, of a shining lustre, translucent, and often transparent. It is so soft as to be easily scratched by the finger nail.

TĂL'CĪTE, *n.* A species of talc of a loose form; nacrite.

TĂL-CŌ'SE, } *a.* Talcky; pertaining to or composed of
TĂL-CŌ'OUS, } talc.

TĂL'CK'Y, *a.* 1. Like talc; consisting of talc. 2. Containing talc.

TĀLE, *n.* 1. A story; a narrative; the rehearsal of a series of events or adventures, commonly some trifling incidents, or a fictitious narrative. 2. Oral relation. 3. Reckoning; account set down.—*Ex.,* v. 4. Number reckoned. 5. A telling; information; disclosure of any thing secret.—6. In *law,* a count or declaration; [*obs.*]—7. In *commerce,* a weight for gold and silver in China and other parts of the East Indies; also, a money of account.—SYN. Anecdote; story; fable; incident; memoir; narrative.

† TĀLE, *v. i.* To tell stories.—*Gower.*

TĀLE'-BEĂR-ER, *n.* A person who officiously tells tales; one who impertinently communicates intelligence or anecdotes, and makes mischief in society by his officiousness.

TĀLE'-BEĂR-ING, *a.* Officiously communicating information.

TĀLE'-BEĂR-ING, *n.* The act of informing officiously, communication of secrets maliciously.

TĀLE'-TELL-ER, *n.* One who tells tales or stories.—*Guardian.*

TĀLE'FUL, *a.* Abounding with stories.—*Thomson.*

TAL'ENT, *n.* [L. *talentum;* Gr. ταλαντον.] 1. Among the *ancient Greeks,* a weight and denomination of money equal to 60 minæ or 6000 drachmæ. The Attic talent, as a weight, was nearly equal to 57 *lbs.* avoirdupois; as a denomination of silver money, £243, 15*s.* sterling, or more than $1100. *Smith's Dict.*—2. Among the *Hebrews,* a weight and denomination of money equivalent to three thousand shekels. As a weight, therefore, it was equal to about 93¾ *lbs.* avoirdupois; as a denomination of silver, it has been variously estimated at from £340 to £396 sterling, or from about $1500 to $1800. The highest value is that given by the latest authorities.—*Arbuthnot.*—*P. Cyc.*—*Hussey.* 3. Faculty; natural gift or endowment; a metaphorical application of the word, said to be borrowed from the Scriptural parable of the talents.—*Matt.,* xxv. 4. Eminent abilities; superior powers of execution. 5. Particular faculty, skill. 6. [Sp. *talante.*] Quality; disposition.—*Swift.* Talent differs from genius in this, that the latter implies something more creative and original, while talent implies superior powers of attainment or execution.—SYN. Ability; faculty; gift; endowment.

TAL'ENT-ED, *a.* Furnished with talents; possessing skill or talents.—*Ch. Spectator.*

TĀ'LĒS, *n. pl.* [L. *talis,* pl. *tales.*] In *law, tales de circumstantibus,* spectators in court from whom the sheriff is to select men to supply any defect of jurors who are impaneled, but who may not appear or may be challenged.

TĀLES'MAN, *n.* A person summoned to act as a juror from among the by-standers at court. Such persons were called, in law, *tales de circumstantibus.*—*Bouvier.*

TĀ'LI-ON, *n.* Law of retaliation.—*Scott.*

TĀ-LI-Ō'NIS. *Lex talionis,* [L.] in *law,* the law of retaliation. *See* RETALIATE.

TAL'I-PED, *n.* [L. *talus* and *pes.*] The disease called *club-foot;* also, a person affected with this disease.

TĂL'IS-MAN, *n.* [Gr. τελεσμα or τελεσμος, from τελεω.] 1. A magical figure cut or engraved under certain superstitious observances of the configuration of the heavens, to which wonderful effects are ascribed. It was supposed to preserve from disease, to render invulnerable in battle, &c. 2. Something that produces extraordinary effects.—*Swift.*

TAL-IS-MAN'IC, *a.* Magical; having the properties of a talisman or preservative against evils.

TĄLK (tawk), *v. i.* [Dan. *tolker;* Sw. *tolka;* D. *tolken.*] 1. To converse familiarly; to speak, as in familiar discourse, when two or more persons interchange thoughts. 2. To prate; to speak impertinently.—3. *To talk of,* to relate; to tell; to give account. 4. To speak; to reason; to confer. —*To talk to,* in *familiar language,* to advise or exhort, or to reprove gently.

TĄLK (tawk), *n.* 1. Familiar converse; mutual discourse. that which is uttered by one person in familiar conversation, or the mutual converse of two or more. 2. Report; rumor. 3. Subject of discourse.—4. Among the *Indians of North America,* a public conference, as respecting peace or war, negotiation, and the like, or an official oral communication to or from another nation or its authorized agents.—SYN. Conversation; colloquy; discourse; chat dialogue; conference; communication.

TĄLK. A mineral. *See* TALC.

TĄLK'A-TĪVE (tawk'a-tiv), *a.* Given to much talking; full of prate.—SYN. Loquacious; garrulous; prattling; prating

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÄR, FĄLL, WHĄT;—PRĘY;—MARĪNE, BĬRD;—MÖVE, BOOK.

TALK'A-TIVE-LY (tawk'a-tiv-le), *adv.* In a talkative manner.
TALK'A-TIVE-NESS (tawk'a-tiv-nes), *n.* Loquacity; garrulity; the habit of speaking much in conversation.
TALK'ER (tawk'er), *n.* 1. One who talks; also, a loquacious person, male or female; a prattler. 2. A boaster.
TALK'ING (tawk'ing), *ppr.* 1. Conversing; speaking in familiar conversation.—*Matt*, xvii. 2. *a.* Given to talking; loquacious.—*Goldsmith.*
TALK'ING (tawk'ing), *n.* The act of conversing familiarly.
TALL (tawl), *a.* [W. *tal*; *talâu*, to grow *tall.*] 1. Elevated in stature; long, and comparatively slender; [*applied to a person, or to a standing tree, mast, or pole.*] 2. Sturdy; lusty; bold; [*unusual.*]—SYN. High; lofty.
TAL'LAGE, } *n.* [Fr. *tailler.*] *Anciently*, a certain rate or
TAL'LI-AGE, } tax paid by barons, knights, and inferior tenants toward the public expenses.
TAL'LAGE, *v. t.* To lay an impost.—*Bp. Ellis.*
TAL'LIED, *pp.* Scored with correspondent notches, fitted.
TAL'LI-ER, *n.* One who keeps tally.—*Pope.*
TALL'NESS, *n.* Height of stature. *See* TALL.
TAL'LŌW, *n.* [Dan. *talg*; D. *talk*; G., Sw. *talg.*] A sort of animal fat, particularly that which is obtained from animals of the sheep and ox kinds.
TAL'LŌW, *v. t.* 1. To grease or smear with tallow. 2. Among *farmers, butchers*, &c., to fatten; to cause to have a large quantity of tallow.
TAL'LŌW-CAN'DLE (-dl), *n.* A candle made of tallow.
TAL'LŌW-CHAND'LER, *n.* [Fr. *chandelier.*] One whose occupation is to make, or to make and sell, tallow-candles.
TAL'LŌW-FACED (-fāste), *a.* Having a sickly complexion; pale.—*Burton.*
TAL'LŌW-TREE, *n.* The *Stillingia sebifera*, a tree of China and other parts. It takes this name from its producing a substance like tallow, and which is applied to the same purposes. The *Vateria Indica*, a tree of Hindostan, affords a substance, in its general properties, intermediate between wax and tallow, and called *piney tallow.*—*P. Cyc.*
TAL'LŌWED, *pp.* 1. Greased or smeared with tallow. 2. Made fat; filled with tallow.
TAL'LŌW-ER, *n.* An animal disposed to form tallow internally.—*Cyc.*
TAL'LŌW-ING, *ppr.* 1. Greasing with tallow. 2. Causing to gather tallow; [*a term in agriculture.*]
TAL'LŌW-ING, *n.* The act, practice, or art of causing animals to gather tallow; or the property in animals of forming tallow internally.—*Cyc.* [*A term in agriculture.*]
TAL'LŌW-ISH, *a.* Having the properties or nature of tallow.
TAL'LŌW-Y, *a.* Greasy; having the qualities of tallow.
TAL'LY, *n.* [Fr. *tailler*; Port. *talhar*; Sp. *tallar.*] 1. A piece of wood on which notches or scores are cut, as the marks of number. 2. One thing made to suit another.
TAL'LY, *v. t.* 1. To score with correspondent notches; to fit; to suit; to make to correspond.—2. In *seamanship*, to pull aft the sheets or lower corners of the main and foresail.
TAL'LY, *v. i.* To be fitted; to suit; to correspond.
†TAL'LY, *adv.* Stoutly; with spirit.—*Beaumont and Fl.*
TAL'LY-MAN, *n.* 1. One who sells for weekly or monthly payment. 2. One who keeps the tally or marks the sticks.
TAL'LY-SHOP, *n.* A shop at which goods or articles are sold to customers who agree to pay for them by certain weekly or monthly installments.—*M'Culloch.*
TAL'LY-HŌ. The huntsman's cry to his hounds.—*Booth.*
TAL'LY-ING, *ppr.* 1. Fitting to each other; making to correspond. 2. Agreeing; corresponding. 3 Hauling aft the corners of the main and fore-sail.
TAL'MUD, *n.* [Ch.] The body of the Hebrew laws, traditions, and explanations; or the book that contains them. It consists of the Mishna and the Gemara.
TAL-MUD'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the Talmud; contained
TAL-MUD'IC-AL, } in the Talmud; as, *Talmudic* fables.
TAL'MUD-IST, *n.* One versed in the Talmud.
TAL-MUD-IST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Talmud; resembling the Talmud.
TAL'ON, *n.* [Fr., Sp. *talon.*] 1. The claw of a fowl. *Bacon.*—2. In *architecture*, a kind of molding, concave at the bottom and convex at the top; an ogee.—*Gwilt.*
TAL'PA, *n.* [L.] In *zoology* and *surgery*, a mole, which see.
TA'LUS, *n.* [L. *talus.*] 1. In *anatomy*, the astragalus, or that bone of the foot which is articulated to the leg.—2. In *architecture*, a slope; the inclination of any work.—3. In *fortification*, the slope of a work, as a bastion, rampart, or parapet.—4. In *geology*, a sloping heap of broken rocks and stones at the foot of any cliff.—*Lyell.*
TAM'A-BLE, *a.* That may be tamed; capable of being reclaimed from wildness or savage ferociousness; that may be subdued.
TAM'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being tamable.
TAM'A-RAC, *n.* The American larch; hackmatack.
TAM'A-RIN, *n.* The name of several species of small South American monkeys of the genus *midas*, with long, squirrel-like tails.—*Jardine.*
TAM'A-RIND, *n.* [Sp. *tamarindo*; Port. pl. *tamarindos*; It. *tamarino, tamarindi*; Fr. *tamarin.*] A tree of two species, the East Indian and the West Indian, which yield the fruit called tamarinds.
TAM'A-RINDS, *n. pl.* The preserved seed-pods of the tamarind, which abound with an acid pulp.—*Cyc.*
TAM'A-RISK, *n.* An ornamental evergreen tree or shrub of the genus *tamarix*, of several species, natives of the East ern Continent.
TAM'BAC, *n.* 1. An alloy of copper.—*Buchanan. See* TOMBAC. 2. Agallochum or aloes-wood.—*Booth. See* AGALLOCHUM.
TAM'BOUR, *n.* [Sp., Port. *tambor*; It. *tamburo.*] 1. A small drum used by the Biscayans as an accompaniment to the flageolet.—2. In *architecture*, a term applied to the vase or naked ground of the Corinthian and Composite capitals, which bears some resemblance to a drum; also, the wall of a circular temple surrounded with columns; also, the circular vertical part above or below a cupola.—*Gwilt.* 3. A lobby or vestibule, inclosed with folding doors, to break the current of wind from without, as at the entrance of a church, banking-house, &c.—*Francis.* 4. A round course of stones, several of which form the shaft of a pillar, not so high as a diameter.—5. In the *arts*, a species of embroidery in which threads of gold and silver are worked in leaves, flowers, &c.; also, a frame resembling a drum, on which it is worked.—*Hebert.*
TAM'BOUR. *v. t.* To embroider with a tambour.
TAM-BOUR-INE', *n.* [Fr. *tambourin*; Sp. *tamboril.*] 1. A small drum. At present, it is a shallow drum with only one skin, played on with the hand, and having bells at the sides. 2. A lively French dance, formerly in vogue in operas.
TAME, *a.* [Sax., Dan., D. *tam*; Sw. *tam, tamd.*] 1. That has lost its native wildness and shyness; mild; gentle; accustomed to man; domestic. 2. Crushed; subdued; depressed; spiritless. 3. Spiritless; unanimated.
TAME, *v. t.* [Sax. *tamian, getemian*; Goth. *ga-tamyan*, Dan. *tæmmer*; Sw. *tâmia*; D. *tammen.*] 1. To reclaim; to reduce from a wild to a domestic state; to make gentle and familiar. 2. To civilize. 3. To subdue; to conquer; to depress. 4. To subdue; to repress.
TAMED, *pp.* or *a.* Reclaimed from wildness; domesticated; made gentle; subdued.
TAME'LESS, *a.* Wild; untamed; untamable. [*Rare.*]
TAME'LY, *adv.* With unresisting submission; meanly; servilely; without manifesting spirit.
TAME'NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being tame or gentle; a state of domestication. 2. Unresisting submission; meanness in bearing insults or injuries; want of spirit.
TAM'ER, *n.* One who tames or subdues; one who reclaims from wildness.—*Pope.*
TAM'INE, } *n.* 1. A strainer or bolter of hair.—*Cotgrave.*
TAM'MY, } 2. The same as TAMIS.
TAM'ING, *ppr.* Reclaiming from a wild state; civilizing; subduing.
TAM'IS, *n.* A worsted cloth used for the purpose of straining sauces.—*Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*
TAM'KIN, *n.* A stopper. *See* TAMPION.
TAMP, *v. t.* To fill up a hole bored in a rock for blasting.
TAM'PER, *v. i.* 1. To meddle; to be busy; to try little experiments. 2. To meddle; to have to do with without fitness or necessity. 3. To deal; to practice secretly.
TAM'PER-ING, *ppr.* Meddling; dealing; practicing secretly.
TAM'PER-ING, *n.* The act of meddling or practicing secretly.
TAMP'ING, *n.* The filling up of a hole in a rock for the purpose of blasting; also, the matter used in thus filling up.
TAM'PI-ON, } *n.* [Fr. *tampon.*] The stopper of a cannon or
TOM'PI-ON, } other piece of ordnance.
TAM'PŌE, *n.* A fruit of the East Indies, somewhat resembling an apple or mangosteen.—*Cyc.*
TAM'TAM, *n.* A large flat drum used by the Hindoos.
TAN, *v. t.* [Fr. *tanner.*] 1. In the *arts*, to convert animal skins into leather. 2. To make brown; to imbrown by exposure to the rays of the sun.
TAN, *n.* The bark of the oak, &c., bruised and broken by a mill, for tanning hides.
TAN'-BED, *n.* [*tan* and *bed.*] In *gardening*, a bed made of tan; a bark-bed.
TAN'-HOUSE, *n.* A building in which tanner's bark is stored.
TAN'-PIT, *n.* [*tan* and *pit.*] A bark-pit; a vat in which hides are laid in tan.
TAN'-SPUD, *n.* [*tan* and *spud.*] An instrument for peeling the bark from oak and other trees. [*Local.*]
TAN'-STOVE, *n.* A hot-house with a bark-bed.
TAN'-VAT, *n.* [*tan* and *vat.*] A vat in which hides are steeped in liquor with tan.
TAN'A-GER, *n.* The name of certain American birds allied to the finches and sparrows.—*Swainson.*
TAN'DEM. [Horseman's Latin.] Horses are harnessed *tandem* when they are placed single, one before another. But *tandem* properly refers to *time*, and not to *length of line.*

TANG, *n.* [Gr. *ταγγος*; It. *tanfo.*] 1. A strong taste; *particularly*, a taste of something extraneous to the thing itself. 2. Relish; taste. 3. Something that leaves a sting or pain behind. 4. Sound; tone; [*obs.*] 5. The tapering part of a knife, chisel, file, &c., which goes into the handle.

TANG, *n.* [Su. Goth. *tang.*] A kind of sea-weed; called, in some places, *tangle.*—*Bp. Richardson.*

† TANG, *v. i.* To ring with.—*Shak.*

TAN'GEN-CY, *n.* A contact or touching.

TAN'GENT, *n.* [Fr. *tangente*; L. *tangens.*] In *geometry*, a right line which touches a curve, but which, when produced, does not cut it.—In *trigonometry*, a tangent of an arc is a right line drawn touching one extremity of the arc, and limited by a secant or line drawn through the center and the other extremity of the arc.—*Hutton.*

TAN-GEN'TIAL, *a.* *Tangential force*, a force which acts so as to give a tendency to a revolving body to fly off in a tangent to its orbit.—*Olmsted.*

TAN-GEN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* In the direction of a tangent.—*Olmsted.*

TAN-GI-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* The quality of being perceptible
TAN'GI-BLE-NESS, } to the touch or sense of feeling.

TAN'GI-BLE, *a.* [from L. *tango.*] 1. Perceptible by the touch; tactile. 2. That may be possessed or realized.

TAN'GI-BLY, *adv.* Perceptibly to the touch.

TAN"GLE (tang'gl), *v. t.* 1. To implicate; to unite or knit together confusedly; to interweave or interlock, as threads, so as to make it difficult to ravel the knot. 2. To insnare; to entrap. 3. To embroil; to embarrass; [*better, entangle.*]

TAN"GLE, *v. i.* To be entangled or united confusedly.

TAN"GLE (tang'gl), *n.* A knot of threads or other things united confusedly, or so interwoven as not to be easily disengaged. 2. A kind of sea-weed.

TAN"GLED, *pp.* or *a.* United confusedly.

TAN"GLING, *ppr.* Uniting without order.

TAN"GLING-LY, *adv.* In a tangling manner.

TAN'IST, *n.* [Gaelic *tanaiste.*] Among the *descendants of the Celts*, in *Ireland*, a lord, or the proprietor of a tract of land; a governor or captain.

TAN'IST-RY, *n.* [Gaelic *tanaisteachd.*] In *Ireland*, a tenure of lands by which the proprietor had only a life estate; descent from the oldest and worthiest of the blood.—*Davies.*

TANK, *n.* [Fr. *etang*; Span. *estanque*; Port. *tanque*; Sans. *tanghi*; Japan. *tange.*] A large basin or cistern; a reservoir of water.—*Dryden.*

TANK'ARD, *n.* [Ir. *tancaird*; Gaelic *tancard.*] A large vessel for liquors, or a drinking vessel, with a cover.

TANK'ARD-TUR'NIP, *n.* A sort of turnip.

TAN'LING, *n.* One tanned by the heat of the sun.

TAN'NATE, *n.* A compound of tannic acid and a base.—*Brande.*

† TANNED, *pp.* or *a.* [from *tan.*] 1. Converted into leather. 2. Darkened by the rays of the sun.

TAN'NER, *n.* One whose occupation is to tan hides, or convert them into leather by the use of tan.

TAN'NER-Y, *n.* The house and apparatus for tanning.

TAN'NIC ACID, *n.* The principle of astringency in vegetables, as, for example, the bark of the oak, chestnut, and gall-nuts; the substance used to change raw hides into leather.

TAN'NI-ER, *n.* An esculent root, *arum esculentum.*

TAN'NIN, *n.* A name formerly applied to tannic acid.

TAN'NING, *ppr.* Converting raw hides into leather.

TAN'NING, *n.* The practice, operation, and art of converting the raw hides of animals into leather by the use of tan.

TAN'REC, } *n.* The name of several species of small in-
TEN'REC, } sectivorous quadrupeds, allied to the hedge-
TEN'DRAC, } hogs, and found in Madagascar and the Isle of France.

TAN'SY, *n.* [Fr. *tanaisie*; It., Sp. *tanaceto*; L. *tanacetum.*] A bitter aromatic plant of the genus *tanacetum*, of many species.—*Cyc.*

TANT, *n.* A small spider with two eyes and eight long legs, and of an elegant scarlet color.—*Cyc.*

TAN'TA-LISM, *n.* The punishment of Tantalus; a teasing or tormenting by the hope or near approach of good which is not attainable.—*J. Quincy.*

TAN'TA-LITE, *n.* Another name for the mineral called columbite.

TAN-TA-LI-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of tantalizing.

TAN'TA-LIZE, *v. t.* [from *Tantalus.*] To torment by presenting some good to the view, and exciting desire, but continually frustrating the expectations by keeping that good out of reach; to torment. *Dryden.*—SYN. To tease; vex; irritate; provoke.

TAN'TA-LIZED, *pp.* Teased or tormented by the disappointment of the hope of good.

TAN'TA-LIZ-ER, *n.* One who tantalizes.

TAN'TA-LIZ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Teasing or tormenting by presenting to the view some unattainable good.

TAN'TA-LIZ-ING-LY, *adv.* By tantalizing.

TAN'TA-LUM, *n.* A name once used for columbium.

TAN'TA-LUS, *n.* [L., from Gr.] In *fabulous history*, a Lydian king, who was condemned to be plunged in water, with choice fruits hanging over him, without the power of reaching them to satisfy his hunger or his thirst.

TAN'TA-MOUNT, *a.* [L. *tantus*, and *amount.*] Equal; equivalent in value or signification.

* TAN'TIV-Y, *adv.* [said to be from the note of a hunting-horn; L. *tanta vi.*] To ride *tantivy*, is to ride with great speed.—*Johnson.*

TANT'LING, *n.* One seized with the hope of pleasure unattainable—*Shak.* *See* TANTALIZE.

TAN'TRUMS, *n. pl.* Whims; freaks; bursts of ill-humor; affected airs.—*Forby.* [*A colloquial term.*]

TAP, *v. t.* [Fr. *taper*; Dan. *tapper.*] To strike with something small, or to strike a very gentle blow; to touch gently.

TAP, *v. i.* To strike a gentle blow; as, he *tapped* at the door.

TAP, *v. t.* [Sax. *tæppan*; Sw. *tappa*; Dan. *tapper*; D. *tappen.*] 1. To pierce or broach a cask, and insert a tap. 2. To open a cask and draw liquor. 3. To pierce for letting out a fluid. 4. To box, or bore into.

TAP, *n.* 1. A gentle blow; a slight blow with a small thing. 2. A spile or pipe for drawing liquor from a cask.

TAP'-HOUSE, *n.* A house where liquors are retailed.

TAP'-ROOT, *n.* The root of a plant which penetrates deep and perpendicularly into the ground without dividing.—*Loudon.*

TAPE, *n.* [Sax. *tæppe.*] A narrow fillet or band; a narrow piece of woven work, used for strings and the like.

TAPE'-LINE, *n.* A painted tape, marked with inches, &c., and inclosed in a case, used by engineers, &c., in measuring.

TAPE'-WORM (-wurm), *n.* [*tape* and *worm.*] A worm bred in the human intestines; a name of various worms infesting the alimentary canal of different animals. They are parenchymatous entozoa of the tenioid family. Certain species, found in the human intestines, are destroyed by the oil of turpentine in cathartic doses.

TA'PER, *n.* [Sax. *taper, tapur.*] A small wax-candle; a small lighted wax-candle, or a small light.

TA'PER, *a.* [supposed to be from the form of a taper.] Regularly narrowed toward the point; becoming small toward one end; conical; pyramidical.

TA'PER, *v. i.* To diminish or become gradually smaller toward one end.

TA'PER, *v. t.* To make gradually smaller in diameter.

TA'PER-ING, *ppr.* 1. Making gradually smaller. 2. *a.* Becoming regularly smaller in diameter toward one end gradually diminishing toward a point.

TA'PER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a tapering manner

TA'PER-NESS, *n.* The state of being taper.

TAP'ES-TRIED, *pp.* Ornamented with tapestry.

* TAP'ES-TRY, *n.* [Fr. *tapis, tapisserie*; L. *tapes.*] A kind of woven hangings of wool and silk, often enriched with gold and silver, representing figures of men, animals, landscapes, &c. The most celebrated were the Gobelins, so called from a manufacturer in Paris.—*Cyc.*

TAP'ES-TRY, *v. t.* To adorn with tapestry.

TAP'ET, *n.* Worked or figured stuff.—*Spenser.*

TAP'E-TY, *n.* A South American animal of the hare kind.

TA'PIR, *n.* The name of two quadrupeds, one of which is found in South America, the other in Sumatra. They are allied to the rhinoceros, but are much smaller, and like wise to the hog.

TA'PIS, *n.* [Fr.] Tapestry, once the cover of a council-table —*Upon the tapis*, under consideration, or on the table.

TAPPED (tapt), *pp.* Broached; opened.

TAP-I-O'CA, *n.* The popular name of the fecula obtained by scraping and washing the roots of the cassava or cassada plant. It is an important article of food.

TAP'PING, *ppr.* Broaching; opening for the discharge of a fluid.

TAP'STER, *n.* One whose business is to draw liquor.

TAR, *n.* [Sax. *tare, tyr, tyrwa*; D. *teer*; G. *theer.*] 1. A thick, impure resinous substance, of a dark-brown or black color, obtained from pine and fir-trees, by burning the wood with a close, smothering heat. 2. A sailor, so called from his tarred clothes.—*Mineral tar*, a soft, native bitumen.

TAR, *v. t.* 1. To smear with tar; as, to *tar* ropes. 2. [Sax. *tiran, tyrian.*] To stimulate; to provoke.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*]

TAR'-WA-TER, *n.* A cold infusion of tar in water.—*Cyc.*

TAR'A-NIS, *n.* A Celtic divinity, regarded as the evil principle, but confounded by the Romans with Jupiter.—*Brande.*

TA-RAN'TU-LA, *n.* *See* TARENTULA, which is the most correct orthography.

† TAR-DA'TION, *n.* [L. *tardo.*] The act of retarding.

TAR'DI-GRADE, } *a.* [L. *tardigradus.*] Slow-paced
TAR'DI-GRA-DOUS, } moving or stepping slowly.

TAR'DI-GRADE, *n.* The *tardigrades* are a section of edentate quadrupeds, including the sloth, and named from the slowness of their motions on the ground.

TÄR'DI-LY, *adv.* Slowly; with slow pace or motion.
TÄR'DI-NESS, *n.* 1. Slowness, or the slowness of motion or pace. 2. Unwillingness; reluctance manifested by slowness. 3. Lateness.
† TÄR'DI-TY, *n.* [L. *tarditas.*] Slowness; tardiness.
TÄR'DO. [It.] In *music,* denoting a slow movement.
TÄR'DY, *a.* [Fr. *tardif;* Sp., It. *tardo,* from L. *tardus.*] 1. With a slow pace or motion. 2. Backward; not being in season. 3. Backward; implying reluctance.—4. In *colleges,* late in attendance on a public exercise. 5. Unwary; [*obs.*] 6. Criminal; [*obs.*]—SYN. Slow; dilatory; tedious; reluctant.
† TÄR'DY, *v. i.* [Fr. *tarder.*] To delay.
TÄR'DY-GÄIT'ED, *a.* [*tardy* and *gait.*] Slow-paced; having a slow step or pace.—*Clifton.*
TÄRE, *n.* 1. A weed that grows among corn. 2. The popular name of certain leguminous plants, the *vicia sativa,* considered to be the darnel (Matt., xiii.), and most species of *ervum.*—3. In *agriculture,* a plant of the vetch kind, much cultivated in England for fodder.—*Cyc.*
TÄRE, *n.* [Fr. *tare;* It., Sp. *tara;* D. *tarra.*] In *commerce,* the allowance or abatement of a certain weight or quantity from the weight or quantity of a commodity sold in a cask, chest, bag, or the like, which the seller makes to the buyer on account of the weight of such cask, chest, or bag; or the abatement may be on the price of the commodity sold.
TÄRE, *v. t.* To ascertain or mark the amount of tare.
† TÄRE, *old pret.* of *tear.* We now use *tore.*
TÄRED, *pp.* Having the tare ascertained and marked.
TA-REN'TISM, } *n.* [L. *tarentismus,* from *Tarentum.*] A
TA-RAN'TISM, } fabulous disease, supposed to be produced by the bite of a certain spider, the *Lycosa Tarentula,* and to be incapable of cure except by protracted dancing to appropriate music.
TA-REN'TU-LA, } *n.* [L. dimin. of *Tarentum,* now Taranto,
TA-RAN'TU-LA, } in Italy.] A species of spider or citigrade pulmonary arachnid, the *Lycosa Tarentula.* Its bite sometimes produces an effect about equal to the sting of a wasp.
† TÄRGE, for *target.*—*Spenser.*
TÄR'GET, *n.* [Sax. *targ, targa;* Fr. *targe;* It. *targa.*] 1. A shield or buckler of a small kind, used as a defensive weapon in war. 2. A mark for the artillery to fire at in their practice.
TÄR'GET-ED, *a.* Furnished or armed with a target.
TÄR-GET-EER', *n.* One armed with a target.—*Chapman.*
TÄR'GUM *n.* [Ch. תַּרְגּוּם, targum, interpretation.] A translation or paraphrase of the sacred Scriptures in the Chaldee language or dialect.
TÄR'GUM-IST, *n.* The writer of a targum.—*Parkhurst.*
TARIFF, *n.* [Fr. *tarif;* It. *tarifa;* Sp. *Tarifa,* a town in Spain, at the entrance of the Straits of Gibraltar, where duties were formerly collected. Hence, the proper spelling would be *tarif.*] 1. *Properly,* a list or table of goods with the duties or customs to be paid for the same. 2. A list or table of duties or customs to be paid on goods imported or exported.
TARIFF, *v. t.* To make a list of duties on goods.
TÄR'IN, *n.* [Fr.] A European bird of the grossbeak kind.
TÄR'ING, *ppr.* Ascertaining or marking the amount of tare.
TÄRN, *n.* [Ice. *tiorn.*] 1. A lake.—*Halliwell.* 2. A bog; a marsh; a fen.—*Ray.*
TÄR'NISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *ternir, ternissant.*] 1. To soil by an alteration induced by the air, or by dust and the like; to diminish or destroy lustre. 2. To diminish or destroy the purity of.—SYN. To sully; stain; dim.
TÄR'NISH, *v. i.* To lose lustre; to become dull.
TÄR'NISHED (tär'nisht), *pp.* or *a.* Sullied; having lost its brightness by oxydation, or by some alteration produced by exposure to air, dust, and the like.
TÄR'NISH-ING, *ppr.* Sullying; losing brightness.
TÄ'RO, *n.* A plant of the genus *arum,* having leaves like a water-lily, and large, thick, oblong roots, which, when baked, are used as food in the Pacific Ocean.—*Loudon.*
TÄR-PAU'LIN, *n.* 1. A piece of canvas covered with tar, or a composition, to render it water-proof, used for covering the hatches of a ship, hammocks, boats, &c. 2. A name given to hats covered with painted or tarred cloth, worn by sailors.—*Totten.* 3. A sailor; [*in contempt.*]
TÄR'QUIN-ISH, *a.* Like Tarquin, a king of Rome; proud; haughty.—*Quart. Rev.*
TÄR'RACE, *n.* *See* TRASS.
TAR'RA-GON, *n.* A plant of the genus *artemisia,* celebrated for perfuming vinegar in France.
TÄR'RAS, *n.* *See* TRASS.
† TÄRRE, *v. t.* To stimulate or set on.—*Shak.*
TÄRRED (tärd), *pp. or a.* Smeared with tar.
† TAR'RI-ANCE, *n.* A tarrying; delay; lateness.
TÄR'RIED (tar'rid), *pp.* Waited for; stayed; delayed.
TÄR'RI-ER, *n.* 1. A dog; [*see* TERRIER.] 2. [from *tarry.*] One who tarries or delays.
TÄR'RING, *ppr.* Smearing with tar.—*Shak.*
TAR'ROCK, *n.* A sea-fowl, a species of gull.
TAR'RY, *v. i.* [W. *tariaw.*] 1. To stay or remain in a place 2. To stay behind.—*Ex.,* xii. 3. To stay in expectation; to wait. 4. To delay; to put off going or coming.—*Gen.,* xlv. 5. To remain; to stay.—SYN. To abide; continue lodge; await; loiter.
† TAR'RY, *v. t.* To wait for.—*Shak.*
TÄR'RY, *a.* [from *tar.*] Consisting of tar, or like tar.
TAR'RY, *n.* Stay; stop; delay.—*Rich. Dict.* [*Obs.*]
TAR'RY-ING, *ppr.* Staying; delaying.
TAR'RY-ING, *n.* Delay.—*Ps.* xl.
TÄR'SAL, *a.* Pertaining to the tarsus.
TÄRSE, *n.* [Fr.; Gr. ταρσος.] The tarsus, which see *Brande.*
TÄR'SEL, *n.* A male hawk.—*Shak.* *See* TERCEL.
TÄR'SĪ, *n. pl.* The feet in insects, which are articulated, and formed of five or a less number of joints.
TÄR'SUS, *n.* [Gr. ταρσος; Fr. *tarse.*] That part of the foot to which the leg is articulated, the front of which is called the *instep.*—*Cyc.*
TART, *a.* [Sax. *teart;* D. *taartig.*] 1. Acid; sharp to the taste; acidulous. 2. Sharp; keen; severe.
TART, *n.* [D. *taart;* Sw. *tart;* Fr. *tarte;* It. *torta;* G. *torte.*] A species of pie or pastry, consisting of fruit baked on paste.
TÄR'TAN, *n.* Woolen cloth, checkered or cross-barred with threads of various colors.—*Jamieson's Dict.;* [*Scottish.*] A checkered worsted stuff, called *tartan* or *plaid,* is made in various parts of England.—*Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*
TÄR'TAN, *n.* [Sp., It. *tartana.*] A small coasting vessel of the Mediterranean, with one mast and a lateen sail.
TÄR'TAR, *n.* [Fr. *tartre;* Sp. *tartaro;* from *tart.*] 1. An acid, concrete salt, deposited from wines completely fermented, and adhering to the sides of the casks in the form of a hard crust.—*Crude tartar,* used in assaying ores, is called *argal* or *argol.* The tartar of wines is common cream of tartar, or bitartrate of potassa. 2. A popular name for the concretion which often incrusts the teeth, consisting of salivary mucus, animal matter, and phosphate of lime.—*Brande.* 3. A person of a keen, irritable temper. 4. A native of Tartary.—*To catch a Tartar,* to lay hold of or encounter a person who proves too strong for the assailant.
† TÄR'TAR, *n.* [L. *Tartarus.*] Hell.—*Shak.*
TÄR'TAR E-MET'IC, *n.* A double salt, consisting of tartaric acid in combination with potassa and protoxyd of antimony.—*Brande.*
TÄR-TÄ'RE-AN, } *a.* Hellish; pertaining to Tartarus
TÄR-TÄ'RE-OUS, } *Milton.*
TÄR-TÄ'RE-OUS, *a.* Consisting of tartar; resembling tar tar, or partaking of its properties.—*Grew.*
TÄR-TAR'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to Tartary, in Asia.—*Tar*
TÄR-TÄ'RE-AN, } *taric acid,* the acid of tartar.
TÄR'TA-RIN, *n.* Fixed vegetable alkali or potassa.
TÄR'TA-RI-NÄ-TED, *a.* Combined with tartarin.
TÄR-TAR-I-ZÄ'TION, *n.* The act of forming tartar.—*Bibliotheca Bib.*
TÄR'TAR-IZE, *v. t.* To impregnate with tartar; to refine by means of the salt of tartar.—*Cyc.*
TÄR'TAR-IZED, *pp.* or *a.* Impregnated with tartar; refined by tartar.
TÄR'TAR-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Impregnating with tartar.
TÄR'TAR-OUS, *a.* Containing tartar; consisting of tartar, or partaking of its qualities.
TÄR'TA-RUM, *n.* A preparation of tartar, called *petrified tartar.*—*Cyc.*
TÄR'TA-RUS, *n.* [Gr. ταρταρος.] The name of the infernal regions over which Pluto or Hades ruled.
TÄRT'ISH, *a.* [from *tart.*] Somewhat tart.
TÄRT'LY, *adv.* 1. Sharply; with acidity. 2. Sharply; with poignancy; severely. 3. With sourness of aspect.
TÄRT'NESS, *n.* 1. Acidity; sharpness to the taste. 2. Sharpness of language or manner.—SYN. Sourness; keenness; poignancy; severity; acrimony; asperity; acerbity; harshness.
TÄR'TRATE, *n.* A salt formed by the combination of tartaric acid with a base.
TÄR-TRO-VIN'IC ACID, *n.* An acid composed of tartaric acid in combination with the elements of ether.—*Brande.*
TÄR-TUFFE', *n.* [Fr. *tartufe.*] A nickname from the French for a hypocritical devotee, derived from the name of the hero in Moliere's celebrated comedy.—*Brande.*
† TÄR-TUFF'ISH, *a.* [Fr. *tartuffe.*] Precise; hypocritical.
TÄSK, *n.* [Fr. *tache;* W. *tasg;* Gaelic, Ir. *tasg;* It. *tassa.*] 1. Business imposed by another, often a definite quantity or amount of labor. 2. Business; employment. 3. Burdensome employment.—*To take to task,* to reprove; to reprimand. *Addison.*—SYN. Work; labor; employment; business; toil; drudgery.
TÄSK, *v. t.* [W. *tasgu.*] 1. To impose a task; to assign to one a definite amount of business or labor. 2. To burden with some employment; to require to perform.
TÄSK'-MÄS-TER, *n.* 1. One who imposes a task, or burdens with labor. 2. One whose office is to assign tasks to others.

TĂSKĔD (täskt), *pp.* Required to perform something.
TĂSK'ER, *n.* One who imposes a task.
TĂSK'ING, *ppr.* Imposing a task on; requiring to perform.
* TAS'SEL, *n.* [W. *tasel*; It. *tassello.*] 1. A sort of pendant ornament, attached to the corners of cushions, to curtains, and the like, ending in loose threads. 2. A small ribbon of silk sowed to a book, to be put between the leaves.—3. In *building*, tassels are the pieces of boards that lie under the mantle-tree. 4. A burr; [*see* TEASEL.] 5. A male hawk; properly, *terzol*, It. *terzuolo*; *see* TERCEL.
* TAS'SELĔD, *a.* Furnished or adorned with tassels.
TAS'SES, *n. pl.* Armor for the thighs.
TĂST'A-BLE, *a.* That may be tasted; savory; relishing.
TĂSTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *tâter*; It. *tastare*; Norm. *taster*; G., D. *tasten.*] 1. To perceive by means of the tongue; to have a certain sensation in consequence of something applied to the tongue. 2. To try the relish of by the perception of the organs of taste. 3. To try by eating a little; or to eat a little. 4. To essay first. 5. To have pleasure from. 6. To experience; to feel; to undergo. 7. To relish intellectually; to enjoy. 8. To experience by shedding, as blood.
TĂSTE, *v. i.* 1. To try by the mouth; to eat or drink; or to eat or drink a little only. 2. To have a smack; to excite a particular sensation, by which the quality or flavor is distinguished. 3. To distinguish intellectually. 4. To try the relish of any thing. 5. To be tinctured; to have a particular quality or character. 6. To experience; to have perception of. 7. To take to be enjoyed. 8. To enjoy sparingly. 9. To have the experience or enjoyment of.
TĂSTE, *n.* 1. The act of tasting; gustation. 2. A particular sensation excited in an animal by the application of a substance to the tongue, the proper organ. 3. The sense by which we perceive the relish of a thing. 4. Intellectual relish. 5. Judgment; discernment; nice perception, or the power of perceiving and relishing excellence in human performances; the faculty of discerning beauty, order, congruity, proportion, symmetry, or whatever constitutes excellence, particularly in the fine arts and belles lettres. 6. Style; manner, with respect to what is pleasing. 7. Essay; trial; experiment; [*obs.*] 8. A small portion given as a specimen. 9. A bit; a little piece tasted or eaten. 10. A kind of narrow ribbon.—SYN. Savor; relish; flavor; sensibility; gout.
TĂST'ED, *pp.* Perceived by the organs of taste; experienced.
TĂSTE'FŬL, *a.* 1. Having a high relish.—*Pope.* 2. Having good taste.
TĂSTE'FŬL-LY, *adv.* With good taste.
TĂSTE'FŬL-NESS, *n.* The state of being tasteful.
TĂSTE'LĔSS, *a.* 1. Having no taste; insipid. 2. Having no power of giving pleasure. 3. Having no power to perceive taste; [*obs.*] 4. Having no intellectual gust; [*rare.*]
TĂSTE'LESS-LY, *adv.* In a tasteless manner.
TĂSTE'LESS-NESS, *n.* 1. Want of taste or relish; insipidness. 2. Want of perception of taste; [*obs.*] 3. Want of intellectual relish; [*obs.*]
TĂST'ER, *n.* 1. One who tastes. 2. One who first tastes food or liquor.—*Dryden.* 3. A dram-cup.
TĂST'I-LY, *adv.* With good taste.
TĂST'ING, *ppr.* 1. Perceiving by the tongue. 2. Trying; experiencing; enjoying or suffering.
TĂST'ING, *n.* 1. The act of perceiving by the tongue. 2. The sense by which we perceive or distinguish savors.
TASTO SŌ'LO, [It.] in *music*, denotes that the passage should be performed with no other chords than unisons and octaves.
TĂST'Y, *a.* 1. Having a good taste, or nice perception of excellence. 2. Being in conformity to the principles of good taste; elegant.
TĂT'TA, *n.* In *India*, a bamboo frame or trellis over which water is suffered to trickle with a view of cooling the air as it enters the windows or doors.
TAT'TER, *v. t.* [qu. Sax. *totæran.*] To rend or tear into rags. [*Not used, except in the participle.*]
TAT'TER, *n.* A rag, or a part torn and hanging to the thing; chiefly used in the plural, *tatters.*
TAT-TĔR-DE-MAL'ION, *n.* A ragged fellow.—*L'Estrange.*
TAT'TERĔD, *pp.* or *a.* Rent; torn; hanging in rags.
TAT'TLE (tat'tl), *v. i.* [D. *tateren*; It. *tatiamellare.*] 1. To prate; to talk idly; to use many words with little meaning. 2. To tell tales; to communicate secrets.
TAT'TLE, *n.* Prate; idle talk or chat; trifling talk.
TAT'TLER, *n.* One who tattles; an idle talker; one who tells tales.
TAT'TLER-Y, *n.* Idle talk or chat.
TAT'TLING, *ppr.* 1. Talking idly; telling tales. 2. *a.* Given to idle talk; apt to tell tales.
TAT'TLING-LY, *adv.* In a tattling, tell-tale manner.
TAT-TOO', *n.* A beat of drum at night, giving notice to soldiers to retreat, or to repair to their quarters.—*Cyc.*
TAT-TOO', *v. t.* [In the South Sea Isles.] To prick the skin, and stain the punctured spots with a colored fluid or substance, forming lines and figures upon the body.
TAT-TOO', *n.* Figures on the body, made by punctures and stains in lines and figures.
TAT-TOOĔD' (tat-tood'), *pp.* or *a.* Marked by stained lines and figures on the body.
TAT-TOO'ING, *n.* The operation or practice of pricking the skin and staining the punctured spots with a colored substance, so as to form lines and figures on the body.—*P. Cyc.*
TAT-TOO'ING, *ppr.* Marking with various figures by stained lines.
TAUGHT (tawt), *a.* Tight; stretched; not slack.—*Totten.*
TAUGHT (tawt), *pret.* and *pp.* of *teach.*
* TAUNT (tänt), *v. t.* [qu. Fr. *tancer*; W. *tantiaw.*] 1. To reproach with severe or insulting words; to revile; to upbraid. 2. To exprobrate; to censure.
* TAUNT, *n.* Upbraiding words; bitter or sarcastic reproach; insulting invective.
TAUNT, *a.* Among *seamen*, a term signifying very high or tall, as the masts of a ship.—*Totten.*
* TAUNT'ED, *pp.* Upbraided with sarcastic or severe words
* TAUNT'ER, *n.* One who taunts, reproaches, or upbraids with sarcastic or censorious reflections.
* TAUNT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Treating with severe reflections.
* TAUNT'ING-LY, *adv.* With bitter and sarcastic words, insultingly; scoffingly.
TAU-RI-CŌRN'OUS, *a.* [L. *taurus* and *cornu.*] Having horns like a bull.—*Brown.*
TAU'RI-FORM, *a.* [L. *taurus*, a bull, and *form.*] Having the form of a bull.—*Faber.*
TAU'RĪNE, *a.* [L. *taurus*, a bull.] 1. Relating to a bull. 2. Relating to the *Taurus Urus*, the species to which the common bull or ox and cow belong, and for which there is no peculiar name in English.
TAU'RO-CŌL, *n.* A gluey substance made from a bull's hide.
TAU'RUS, *n.* [L.] 1. The Bull; one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, and the second in order. 2. The Linnæan name of the species to which the common bull or ox and cow belong.
TAUT, *a.* Tight. *See* TAUGHT.—*Totten.*
TAU-TOG', *n.* A fish found on the coast of New England, *labrus Americanus*, valued for food; also called *black-fish.*—*Storer's Mass. Rep't.*
TAU'TO-CHRONE, *n.* [Gr. ταὐτα and χρονος.] A curve line of such property that a heavy body descending along it by the action of gravity will always arrive at the lowest point in the *same time* wherever in the curve it may begin to fall.—*Brande.*
TAU'TO-LĪTE, *n.* A velvet-black mineral occurring in volcanic feldspathic rocks.
TAU-TO-LOG'IC, } *a.* Repeating the same thing; having the same signification.
TAU-TO-LOG'IC-AL, }
TAU-TOL'O-GIST, *n.* One who uses different words or phrases in succession to express the same sense.
TAU-TOL'O-GĪZE, *v. i.* To repeat the same thing in different words.
TAU-TOL'O-GOUS, *a.* Tautological.—*Dwight.*
TAU-TOL'O-GY, [Gr. ταυτολογια.] A repetition of the same meaning in different words; needless repetition of a thing in different words or phrases.
TAU-TO-PHON'IC-AL, *a.* Repeating the same sound.
TAU-TOPH'O-NY (taw-tof'o-ne), *n.* [Gr. ταὐτα and φωνη.] A repetition of the same sound.
TAV'ERN, *n.* [Fr. *taverne*; W. *tavarn*; L. *taberna.*] A house licensed to sell liquors in small quantities, to be drank on the spot.—In *some of the United States*, *tavern* is synonymous with *inn* or *hotel*, and denotes a house for the entertainment of travelers, as well as for the sale of liquors.
TAV'ERN-HAUNT-ER, *n.* One who frequents a tavern.
† TAV'ERN-MAN, *n.* [*tavern* and *man.*] 1. The keeper of a tavern. 2. A tippler.
TAV'ERN-ER, } *n.* One who keeps a tavern.
TAV'ERN-KEEP-ER, }
TAV'ERN-ING, *n.* A feasting at taverns.—*Hall.*
TAW, *v. t.* [Sax. *tawian*; D. *touwen.*] To dress white leather for gloves, &c., by imbuing skins with alum, salt, and other matters.—*Brande.*—*Cyc.*
TAW, *n.* A marble to be played with; a game at marbles —*Swift.*
TAW'DRI-LY, *adv.* In a tawdry manner.
TAW'DRI-NESS, *n.* Tinsel in dress; excessive finery; ostentatious finery without elegance.
TAW'DRY, *a.* Very fine and showy in colors without taste or elegance; having an excess of showy ornaments without grace.
TAW'DRY, *n.* A slight ornament.—*Drayton.*
TAWED (tawd), *pp.* or *a.* Dressed and made white, as leather.
TAW'ER, *n.* A dresser of white leather.
TAW'ER-Y, *n.* A place where skins are tawed or dyed with alum.—*Maunder.*
TAW'ING, *ppr.* Dressing, as white leather.

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÄR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—MARĪNE, BIRD;—MÖVE, BOOK

TAW'ING, *n.* The art and operation of preparing skins and forming them into white leather by imbuing them with alum, salt, and other matters.

TAW'NY, *a.* [Fr. *tanné.*] Of a yellowish-dark color, like things tanned or persons who are sun-burned.—*Addison.*

TAW'NI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being tawny.

TAX, *n.* [Fr. *taxe;* Sp. *tasa;* It. *tassa;* from L. *taxo*, to tax.] 1. A rate or sum of money assessed on the person or property of a citizen by government for the use of the nation or state. 2. A sum imposed on the persons and property of citizens to defray the expenses of a corporation, society, parish, or company. 3. That which is imposed; a burden. 4. Charge; censure. 5. Task.—SYN. Impost; tribute; contribution; duty; toll; rate; assessment; exaction; custom; demand.

TAX, *v. t.* [L. *taxo;* Fr. *taxer;* It. *tassare.*] 1. To lay, impose, or assess upon citizens a certain sum. 2. To load with a burden or burdens. 3. To assess, fix, or determine judicially. 4. To charge; to censure; to accuse.

TAX-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State of being taxable.

TAX'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be taxed; liable by law to the assessment of taxes. 2. That may be legally charged by a court against the plaintiff or defendant in a suit.

TAX'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being taxable.

TAX'A-BLY, *adv.* In a taxable manner.

TAX-A'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *taxatio.*] 1. A taxing; the act of laying a tax. 2. Tax; sum imposed; [*little used.*] 3. Charge; accusation; [*little used.*] 4. The act of taxing or assessing a bill of cost.

TAX'ED (takst), *pp.* or *a.* Rated; assessed; accused.

TAX'ER, *n.* 1. One who taxes.—2. In *Cambridge, England*, the name of two officers chosen yearly to see the true gauge of weights and measures observed.

TAX'I-ARCH, *n.* [Gr. ταξιαρχης.] An Athenian military officer commanding a taxis or battalion.—*Mitford.*

TAX'I-CORNS, *n. pl.* [L. *taxus* and *cornu.*] A family of coleopterous insects, whose antennæ are largest at the apex.—*Cuvier.*

TAX-I-DER'MI-C, *a.* Belonging to the art of preparing and preserving the skins of animals.

TAX'I-DER-MIST, *n.* One skilled in preparing and preserving the skins of animals, so as to represent their natural appearance.

TAX'I-DER-MY, *n.* [Gr. ταξις and δερμα.] The art of preparing and preserving the skins of animals for cabinets, so as to represent their natural appearance.

TAX'ING, *ppr.* Imposing a tax; assessing; accusing.

TAX'ING, *n.* The act of laying a tax; taxation.

TAX-ON'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. ταξις and νομος.] 1. That department of natural history which treats of the laws and principles of classification. 2. The laws and principles of classification.

TAX'OR, *n.* In the *University of Cambridge, England*, an officer appointed to regulate the assize of bread, the true gauge of weights, &c.—*Cam. Cal.*

TEA (tee), *n.* [Chinese *tcha* or *tha;* Grosier. Russ. *tshai;* Sp. *te;* It. *tè;* Fr. *thé.*] 1. The leaves of the tea-tree as dried and imported; as, black *tea;* green *tea.* 2. A decoction or infusion of tea leaves in boiling water. 3. Any infusion or decoction of vegetables; as, sage *tea*, &c.

TEA, *v. i.* To take or drink tea.—*Halliwell.* [*Various dialects of England.*]

TEA'-BOARD, *n.* [*tea* and *board.*] A board to put tea furniture on.

TEA'-CAN-IS-TER, *n.* [*tea* and *canister.*] A canister or box in which tea is kept.

TEA'-CUP, *n.* A small cup in which tea is drank.

TEA'-DEAL-ER, *n.* A merchant who sells teas.

TEA'-DRINK-ER, *n.* One who drinks much tea.

TEA'-PLANT, *n.* The tea-tree, a shrub which produces tea.

TEA'-POT, *n.* A vessel with a spout, in which tea is made, and from which it is poured into tea-cups.

TEA'-SAU-CER, *a.* [*tea* and *saucer.*] A small saucer in which a tea-cup is set.

TEA'-SPOON, *n.* [*tea* and *spoon.*] A small spoon used in drinking tea and coffee.

TEA'-TA-BLE, *n.* [*tea* and *table.*] A table on which tea furniture is set, or at which tea is drank.

TEA'-TREE, *n.* [*tea* and *tree.*] The shrub or plant, *camellia thea*, that produces the leaves which are imported and called *tea.*

TEA'-URN, *n.* A vessel in the form of a vase, for supplying heated water for tea.—*Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

TEACH (teech), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *taught.* [Sax. *tæcan;* L. *doceo;* Ir. *deachtaim;* Gaelic *deachdam.*] 1. To instruct; to inform; to communicate to another the knowledge of that of which he was before ignorant. 2. To deliver any doctrine, art, principles, or words for instruction. 3. To tell; to give intelligence. 4. To instruct, or to practice the business of an instructor; to use or follow the employment of a preceptor. 5. To show; to exhibit so as to impress on the mind. 6. To accustom; to make familiar. 7. To inform or admonish; to give previous notice to. 8. To suggest to the mind. 9. To signify or give notice. 10. To counsel and direct.—*Hab.*, ii.

TEACH (teech), *v. i.* To practice giving instruction; to perform the business of a preceptor.

TEACH (teech), *n* [Ir., Gaelic *teagham.*] In *sugar-works*, the last boiler.—*Edwards, W. Indies.*

TEACH'A-BLE (teech'a-bl), *a.* That may be taught; apt to learn; also, readily receiving instruction; docile.—*Watts.*

TEACH'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being capable of receiving instruction; *more generally*, a willingness or readiness to be informed and instructed; docility; aptness to learn.

TEACH'ER, *n.* 1. One who teaches or instructs. 2. An instructor; a preceptor; a tutor. 3. One who instructs others in religion; a preacher; a minister of the Gospel. 4. One who preaches without regular ordination.

TEACH'ING, *ppr.* Instructing; informing.

TEACH'ING, *n.* 1. The act or business of instructing. 2. Instruction.

TEACH'LESS, *a.* Unteachable; indocile.—*Shelley.*

†TEAD, } *n.* [L. *tæda.*] A torch; a flambeau.—*Spenser.*
†TEDE, }

TEAGUE (teeg), *n.* An Irishman.—*Johnson;* [*in contempt.*]

TEAK, } *n.* A tree of the East Indies, *tectonia grandis*,
TEEK, } which furnishes an abundance of valuable ship timber.

TEAL (teel), *n.* [D. *taling.*] A web-footed water-fowl, nearly allied to the common duck, but smaller.

TEAM (teem), *n.* [Sax. *team*, offspring.] 1. Two or more horses, oxen, or other beasts harnessed together to the same vehicle for drawing. 2. Any number passing in a line; a long line.—*Dryden;* [*rare.*]

TEAM, *v. t.* To join together in a team.—*Spenser.*

TEAM'STER, *n.* [*team* and *ster.*] One who drives a team.

TEAM'-WORK (teem'-wurk), *n.* [*team* and *work.*] Work done by a team, as distinguished from personal labor. [*New England.*]

TEAR (teer), *n.* [Gaelic *dear, deur;* Goth. *tagr*, contracted in Sax. *tear.*] 1. Tears are the limpid fluid secreted by the lachrymal gland, and appearing in the eyes, or flowing from them. 2. Something in the form of a transparent drop of fluid matter.

TEAR (tāre), *v. t.;* pret. *tore;* pp. *torn;* old pret. *tare*, obs [Sax. *tæran;* Russ. *deru;* Sw. *tåra;* Dan. *tærer;* D. *teeren*, G. *zehren.*] 1. To separate by violence or pulling; to rend; to lacerate. 2. To wound; to lacerate. 3. To rend; to break; to form fissures by any violence. 4. To divide by violent measures; to shatter; to rend. 5. To pull with violence. 6. To remove by violence; to break up. 7. To make a violent rent.—*To tear from*, to separate and take away by force.—*To tear off*, to pull off by violence; to strip.—*To tear out*, to pull or draw out by violence.—*To tear up*, to rip up; to remove from a fixed state by violence.

TEAR (tāre), *v. i.* To rave; to rage; to rant; to move and act with turbulent violence, as a mad bull.—*L'Estrange.*

TEAR (tāre), *n.* A rent; a fissure. [*Little used.*]

TEAR'-FALL-ING (teer'-), *a.* Shedding tears; tender.

TEAR'-FILLED, *a.* Filled with tears.—*Fraser.*

TEAR'ER (tār'er), *n.* 1. One who tears or rends any thing. 2. One who rages or raves with violence.

TEAR'FUL (teer'-), *a.* [*tear* and *full.*] Abounding with tears; weeping; shedding tears; as, *tearful* eyes.—*Shak.*

TEAR'ING (tār'ing), *ppr.* Rending; pulling apart; lacerating.

TEAR'LESS (teer'-), *a.* Shedding no tears; without tears; unfeeling.—*Sandys.*

TEASE, *v. t.* [Sax. *tæsan.*] 1. To comb or card, as wool or flax. 2. To scratch, as cloth in dressing, for the purpose of raising a nap. 3. To vex with importunity or impertinence; to vex by petty requests, or by jests and raillery. —SYN. To harass; annoy; disturb; irritate; plague; torment; mortify; tantalize; chagrin.

TEASED (teezd), *pp.* 1. Carded. 2. Vexed; irritated or annoyed.

TEA'SEL (tee'zl), *n.* [Sax. *tæsl.*] 1. A plant of the genus *dipsacus*, the heads or burs of which are employed in dressing woolen cloth. 2. The bur of the plant.

TEA'SEL (tē'zl), *v. t.* To cut and gather teasels.

TEA'SEL-ER, *n.* One who uses the teasel for raising a nap on cloth.—*Kelham.*

TEA'SEL-ING, *ppr.* Gathering teasels; as a noun, the cutting and gathering of teasels.

TEAS'ER (teez'er), *n.* One who teases or vexes.

TEAS'ING, *ppr.* Combing; carding; scratching for the purpose of raising a nap; vexing.

TEAT, *n.* [Sax. *tit, titt*, as it is usually pronounced to this day; G. *zitze;* D. *tet;* W. *téth;* Corn. *titi.*] The projecting part of the female breast; the dug of a beast; the pap of a woman, the nipple.

TEATHE, *n.* The soil, manure, or fertility left on lands by feeding them. [*Local.*]

TEATHE, *v. t.* To feed and enrich by live stock. [*Local.*]

TEA'ZLE, *n.* Teasel, which see.—*P. Cyc.*

TECH'I-LY, *adv.* [from *techy*, so written for *touchy*.] Peevishly; fretfully; frowardly.

TECH'I-NESS, *n.* Peevishness; fretfulness.—*Bp. Hall.*

TE€H'NI€, } *a.* [L. *technicus.*] 1. Pertaining to art or
TE€H'NI€-AL, } the arts.—A *technical* word is a word that belongs properly or exclusively to an art. 2. Belonging to a particular profession.

TE€H'NI€-AL-LY, *adv.* In a technical manner; according to the signification of terms of art.

TE€H'NI€-AL-NESS, } *n.* The quality or state of being
TE€H-NI€-AL'I-TY, } technical.—*Forster.*

TE€H'NI€S, *n.* The doctrine of arts in general; such branches of learning as respect the arts.

TE€H-NO-LOG'I€-AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to technology.—*Beddoes.* 2. Pertaining to the arts.

TE€H-NOL'O-GIST, *n.* One who discourses or treats of arts, or of the terms of art.

TE€H-NOL'O-GY, *n.*]Gr. τεχνη and λογος.] 1. A description of arts, or a treatise on the arts. 2. An explanation of the terms of the arts.—*Crabbe.*

TE€HY, *a.* [so written for *touchy.*] Peevish; fretful; irritable.—*Shak.* [More correctly, *touchy.*]

TE€-TI-BRAN€HI-ATE, *a.* or *n.* [L. *tego, tectum,* and *branchiæ.*] A term denoting an order of gastropodous mollusks, having the branchiæ or gills covered more or less by the mantle, which almost always contains in its thickness a small shell.—*Cuvier.*

TE€-TON'I€, *a.* [Gr. τεκτονικος.] Pertaining to building.

TE€'TRI-CES, *n. pl.* [from L. *tego, tectum.*] The feathers of a bird which cover the quill feathers and other parts of the wing; the coverts.—*Brande.*

TED, *v. t.* [W. *téd* and *téz.*] Among *farmers*, to spread; to turn new-mowed grass from the swath, and scatter it for drying.—*Milton.* [*Local.*]

TED'DED, *pp.* or *a.* Spread from the swath.—*Milton.*

TED'DER, *n.* [W. *tid*; Ir. *tead, teidin*; Gaelic *tead, teidin, teud.*] 1. A rope or chain by which an animal is tied, that he may feed on the ground to the extent of the rope, and no further. 2. That by which one is restrained.

TED'DER, *v. t.* 1. To tie with a tedder; to permit to feed to the length of a rope or chain. 2. To restrain to certain limits.

TED'DERED, *pp.* Tied with a tedder; restrained to certain limits.

TED'DING, *ppr.* Spreading from the swath.

TE DE'UM, n. [L.] A hymn to be sung in churches or on occasions of joy; so called from the first words, "*Te Deum laudamus,*" thee, God, we praise.

* TE'DI-OUS, *a.* [Sp., It. *tedioso*; L. *tædium.*] 1. Tiresome from continuance, prolixity, or slowness which causes prolixity. 2. Slow.—SYN. Wearisome; fatiguing; sluggish; dilatory; tardy.

* TE'DI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to weary.

* TE'DI-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Wearisomeness by length of continuance or by prolixity. 2. Prolixity; length. 3. Tiresomeness; quality of wearying. 4. Slowness that wearies.

TE'DI-UM, *n.* [L. *tædium.*] Irksomeness; wearisomeness.

TEEM, *v. i.* [Sax. *tyman, team.*] 1. To bring forth, as young. 2. To be pregnant; to conceive; to engender young. 3. To be full; to be charged, as a breeding animal; to be prolific. 4. To bring forth; to produce, *particularly* in abundance.

TEEM, *v. t.* 1. To produce; to bring forth; [*rare.*] 2. To pour; [*obs.*]

TEEM'ER, *n.* One who brings forth young.

TEEM'FUL, *a.* 1. Pregnant; prolific. 2. Brimful.

TEEM'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Producing young; fruitful; prolific.

TEEM'LESS, *a.* Not fruitful or prolific; barren.

† TEEN, *n.* Grief; sorrow.—*Spenser.*

† TEEN, *v. t.* [Sax. *teonan.*] To excite; to provoke.

TEENS, *n. pl.* [from *teen*, ten.] The years of one's age having the termination *teen.*

TEETH, *n.*; *pl.* of *tooth*, which see.—*In the teeth*, directly; in direct opposition; in front.

TEETH, *v. i.* [from the noun.] To breed teeth.

TEETH'ING, *ppr.* Breeding teeth; undergoing dentition.

TEETH'ING, *n.* The operation or process of the first growth of teeth, called *dentition.*

TEE-TO'TAL-ER, *n.* One pledged to entire abstinence from all intoxicating drinks; a cant word formed in England, from the initial letter of temperance and the adjective *total.* Hence *teetotalism* and *teetotal.*

TEE'TER, *v. i.* or *v. t.* To ride on the ends of a balanced plank, as children do for sport. [This word, which is common in America, is the same as *titer*, a provincial word in England. *See Holloway.*]

TEE-TO'TUM, *n.* A child's toy somewhat resembling a top, and twirled by the fingers.—*Dickens.*

TEG, *n.* *See* TAG.

TEG'MEN, *n.*; *pl.* TEG'MI-NA. [L.] A tegument or covering.—*Brande.*

TEG'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *tegula.*] Pertaining to a tile; resembling a tile; consisting of tiles.

TEG'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* In the manner of tiles on a roo.

TEG'U-MENT, *n.* [L. *tegumentum.*] A cover or covering *seldom used except in reference to the covering of a living body*, as of the wing of an orthopterous insect. &c.

TEG-U-MENTA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to teguments.

TE-HEE', *n.* A sound made in laughing.

TE-HEE', *v. i.* To laugh. [*A cant word.*]

TE'IL, } *n.* [L. *tilia*; Ir. *teile.*] The lime-tree, other-
TE'IL'-TREE, } wise called the *linden.*

TEINDS, *n. pl.* In *Scotland*, tithes.

TEIN'O-S€OPE, *n.* [Gr. τεινω and σκοπος.] An instrument called also the *prism telescope*, formed by combining prisms so that the chromatic aberration of the light is corrected, and the linear dimensions of objects seen through them increased or diminished.—*Brande.*

TEINT (tint), *n.* [Fr. *teint.*] Color; tinge. *See* TINT.

TEL-A-MO'NES, *n. pl.* [L., Gr.] Figures of men supporting entablatures, as caryatides of women.

TEL'A-RY, *a.* [L. *tela.*] 1. Pertaining to a web. 2. Spinning webs; as, a *telary* spider.—*Brown*; [*rare.*]

TEL'E-GRAPH (tel'e-graf), *n.* [Gr. τηλε and γραφω.] A machine for communicating intelligence from a distance by various signals. *See, also,* ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TEL'E-GRAPH, *v. t.* To convey or announce by telegraph.

TEL-E-GRAPH'I€, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the telegraph; made by a telegraph. 2. Communicated by a telegraph.

TEL-E-GRAPH'I€-AL-LY, *adv.* By the telegraph.

TEL-EG'RA-PHY, *n.* The art or practice of communicating intelligence by a telegraph.

TE-LE-O-LOG'I€-AL, *a.* Pertaining to teleology.

TE-LE-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. τελος and λογος.] The science of the final causes of things.

TE-LE-O-SAU'RUS, *n.* [Gr. τελειος, perfect, complete, and σαυρα, a lizard.] A genus of fossil *saurians*, with long and narrow snouts.—*St. Hilaire.* [*Teleosaur* is also used.]

TEL-E-PHON'I€, *a.* [Gr. τηλε and φωνη.] Far sounding; that propels sound a great distance.

TEL'E-S€OPE, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. τηλε or τηλος, and σκοπεω; It., Sp. *telescopio.*] An optical instrument employed in viewing distant objects, as the heavenly bodies. Its essential parts are the *object-glass* or *speculum*, and the *eye-glass.* In the *reflecting telescope* the image is formed by a concave speculum; in the *refracting telescope* by an object-glass. The *Galilean telescope*, used by Galileo, who invented the instrument, is a refracting telescope, in which the eye-glass is a concave instead of a convex lens. The *Gregorian telescope* is a reflecting telescope of the form invented by James Gregory, of Edinburgh, in which two concave mirrors are combined. This has, for the most part, given place to the *Herschelian telescope*, invented by Sir William Herschel, which has only one speculum, by means of which an image of the object is formed near one side of the open end of the tube, and to this the eye-glass is applied directly. The *Newtonian telescope* is a reflecting telescope of the form invented by Sir Isaac Newton, in which the image is reflected by a plane mirror to the eye through one side of the tube, where it is viewed by the eye-glass. —*Olmsted.*

TEL'E-S€OPE-SHELL, *n.* In *conchology*, a species of *turbo*, with plane, striated, and numerous spires.

TEL-E-S€OP'I€, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to a telescope; per-
TEL-E-S€OP'I€-AL, } formed by a telescope. 2. Seen or discoverable only by a telescope.

TEL-E-S€OP'I€-AL-LY, *adv.* By the telescope.

TE-LE'SIA, *n.* Sapphire.—*Ure.*

TEL'ESM, *n.* [Ar.] A kind of amulet or magical charm.

TEL-ES-MAT'I€, } *a.* Pertaining to telesms; magical.
TEL-ES-MAT'I€-AL, } —*Gregory.*

TE-LES'TI€H, *n.* [Gr. τελος and στιχος.] A poem in which the final letters of the lines make a name.

TEL'I€, *a.* [Gr. τελος, end.] Denoting the final end or purpose. Thus ἱνα, ὁπως, &c., when translated, "in order that," are said to be *telic*, as distinguished from their *ecbatic* use, when they denote "so that."—*Gibbs.*

TELL, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *told.* [Sax. *tellan*; G. *zahlen*; D. *tellen*; Dan. *tæler.*] 1. To utter; to express in words; to communicate to others. 2. To relate; to narrate; to rehearse particulars. 3. To teach; to inform; to make known; to show by words. 4. To discover; to disclose; to betray. 5. To count; to number. 6. To relate in confession; to confess or acknowledge. 7. To publish. 8. To unfold; to interpret; to explain.—*Ezek.*, xxiv. 9. To make excuses. 10. To make known. 11. To discover, to find; to discern.—*Tell*, though equivalent, in some respects, to *speak* and *say*, has not always the same application. We say, to *tell* this, that, or what, to *tell* a story, to *tell* a word, to *tell* truth or falsehood, to *tell* a number, to *tell* the reasons, to *tell* something or nothing; but we never say, to *tell* a speech, discourse, or oration, or to *tell* an argument or a lesson. It is much used in commands; as, *tell* me the whole story; *tell* me all you know, or all that was said. *Tell* has frequently the sense of *narrate*; which

speak and *say* have not.—*To tell off*, is to count or divide. *Walter Scott.*—Syn. To communicate; impart; reveal: disclose; inform; acquaint; report; repeat; rehearse; recite.

TELL, *v. i.* 1. To give an account; to make report. 2. To take or produce effect; as, every shot *tells*; every expression *tells.*—*To tell of*, or *to tell on*, [*vulgar,*] to inform.

TELL'-TĀLE, *a.* Telling tales; babbling.—*Shak.*

TELL'-TĀLE, *n.* [*tell* and *tale.*] 1. One who officiously communicates information of the private concerns of individuals. 2. A movable piece of ivory or lead on a chamber organ, that gives notice when the wind is exhausted. —3. In *seamanship*, a small piece of wood traversing in a groove across the front of the poop deck, and which, by communicating with a small barrel on the axis of the steering wheel, indicates the position or situation of the helm.—*Mar. Dict.*

TELL'ER, *n.* 1. One who tells, relates, or communicates the knowledge of something. 2. One who numbers.—3. In the *Exchequer of England* there are four officers, called *tellers*, whose business is to receive all moneys due to the crown; anciently written *tallier.* 4. An officer of a bank, who receives and pays money on checks.

TELL'ER-SHIP, *n.* The office or employment of a teller.

TEL-LĪ'NA, *n.* A genus of bivalve mollusks, having shells rather thin and delicate.

TELL'ING, *ppr.* Uttering; relating; disclosing; counting.

† TEL'LI-NITE, *n.* A fossil bivalve shell of the genus *tellina.*

TEL'LU-RAL, *a.* [L. *tellus.*] Pertaining to the earth.

TEL'LU-RATE, *n.* A compound of telluric acid and a base.

TEL'LU-RET-ED, *a.* *Tellureted* hydrogen is hydrogen combined with tellurium in a gaseous form.—*Ure.*

TEL-LŪ'RIC, *a.* [L. *tellus*, the earth.] Pertaining to the earth, or proceeding from the earth.

TEL-LŪ'RIC AC'ID, *n* An acid composed of one equivalent of tellurium and three of oxygen.

TEL-LŪ'RI-ON, *n.* An instrument for showing the operation of the causes which produce the succession of day and night and the changes of the seasons.—*Francis.*

TEL'LU-RITE, *n.* A compound of tellurous acid and a base.

TEL-LŪ'RI-UM, *n.* A metal discovered by Miller in 1782, combined with gold and silver in the ores. It is a brittle metal, of a tin-white color, easily fusible, and nearly as heavy as zinc.

TEL'LU-ROUS AC'ID, *n.* An acid composed of one equivalent of tellurium and three of oxygen.

TEM-E-RĀ'RI-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *temeraire*; L. *temerarius.*] 1. Rash; headstrong; despising danger. 2. Careless; heedless; done at random.

TEM-E-RĀ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Rashly; with excess of boldness.—*Swift.*

TE-MER'I-TY, *n.* [L. *temeritas.*] 1. Unreasonable contempt of danger. 2. Extreme boldness. *Cowley.*—Syn. Rashness; precipitancy; heedlessness.

TEM'IN, *n.* A money of account in Algiers, equivalent to 29 aspers, about 3 cents, or 1½*d.* sterling.—*Edin. Encyc.*

TEM'PER, *v. t.* [L. *tempero*; It. *temperare*; Sp. *templar*; Fr. *temperer.*] 1. To mix so that one part qualifies the other; to bring to a moderate state. 2. To compound; to form by mixture; to qualify, as by an ingredient. 3. To unite in due proportion; to render symmetrical; to adjust, as parts to each other. 4. To accommodate; to modify. 5. To reduce any violence or excess; as, to *temper* the passions. 6. To form to a proper degree of hardness. 7. To govern; [*a Latinism*; *obs.*]—8. In *music*, to modify or amend a false or imperfect concord by transferring to it a part of the beauty of a perfect one, that is, by dividing the tones.—Syn. To soften; mollify; assuage; soothe; calm.

TEM'PER, *n.* 1. Due mixture of different qualities; or the state of any compound substance which results from the mixture of various ingredients. 2. Constitution of body. 3. The state or constitution of the mind, particularly with regard to the passions and affections. 4. Calmness of mind; moderation. 5. Heat of mind or passion; irritation. 6. The state of a metal, particularly as to its hardness. 7. Middle course; mean or medium. *Swift.*—8. In *sugar-works*, white lime or other substance stirred into a clarifier filled with cane-juice, to neutralize the superabundant acid. *Edwards, W. Indies.*—Syn. Disposition; temperament; frame; humor; mood.

TEM'PER-A-MENT, *n.* [Fr.; L. *temperamentum.*] 1. Constitution; state with respect to the predominance of any quality. 2. Medium; due mixture of different qualities. —3. In *music*, *temperament* is an operation which, by means of a slight alteration in the intervals, causes the difference between two contiguous sounds to disappear, and makes each of them appear identical with the other.

TEM-PER-A-MENT'AL, *a.* Constitutional.—*Brown.* [*Rare.*]

TEM'PER-ANCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *temperantia.*] 1. Moderation; sobriety; *particularly*, habitual moderation in regard to the indulgence of the natural appetites and passions: restrained or moderate indulgence. 2. Patiance; calmness; sedateness; moderation of passion; [*unusual.*]

TEM'PER-ATE, *a.* [L. *temperatus.*] 1. Moderate; not excessive. 2. Moderate in the indulgence of the appetites and passions. 3. Not marked with passion; not violent. 4. Proceeding from temperance. 5. Free from ardent passion.—*Temperate zone*, in *geography*, the name of those parts of the earth between the tropics and the polar circles, not as cold as the frigid zones, nor as hot as the torrid zone.—Syn. Abstruent; abstemious; sober; calm; cool; sedate.

TEM'PER-ATE-LY, *adv.* 1. Moderately; without excess or extravagance. 2. Calmly; without violence of passion. 3. With moderate force.

TEM'PER-ATE-NESS, *n.* 1. Moderation; freedom from excess. 2. Calmness; coolness of mind.

TEM'PER-A-TĪVE, *a.* Having the power or quality of tempering.

TEM'PER-A-TURE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *temperatura.*] 1. In *physics*, the state of a body with regard to heat or cold, as indicated by the thermometer; or the degree of free caloric which a body possesses when compared with other bodies. 2. Constitution; state; degree of any quality. 3. Moderation; freedom from immoderate passions; [*obs.*]

TEM'PERED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Duly mixed or modified; reduced to a proper state; softened; allayed; hardened. 2 Adjusted by musical temperament. 3. *a.* Disposed.

TEM'PER-ING, *ppr.* Mixing and qualifying; qualifying by mixture; softening; mollifying; hardening.

TEM'PEST, *n.* [Fr. *tempête*; L. *tempestas*; Sp. *tempestad*; It. *tempesta.*] 1. An extensive current of wind, rushing with great velocity and violence, and commonly attended with rain, hail, or snow; a storm of extreme violence.—We usually apply the word to a violent storm of considerable duration; but we say, also, of a tornado, it blew a *tempest.* The currents of wind are named, according to their respective degrees of force or rapidity, a *breeze*, a *gale*, a *storm*, a *tempest*, a *hurricane*; but *gale* is also used as synonymous with *storm*, and *storm* with *tempest.* *Gust* is usually applied to a sudden blast of short duration. 2. A violent tumult or commotion. 3. Perturbation; violent agitation.

TEM'PEST, *v. t.* To disturb as by a tempest.—*Milton.* [*Little used.*]

TEM'PEST, *v. i.* [Fr. *tempester*; It. *tempestare.*] 1. To storm. —*Sandys.* 2. To pour a tempest on.—*Ben Jonson.*

TEM'PEST-BĒAT-EN, *a.* [*tempest* and *beat.*] Beaten or shattered with storms.—*Dryden.*

TEM'PEST-TOST, *a.* Tossed about by tempests.

TEM-PEST'ĪVE, *a.* Seasonable.

† TEM-PEST-IVI-TY, *n.* [L. *tempestivus.*] Seasonableness.

TEM-PEST'Ū-OUS (tem-pest'yu-us), *a.* [Sp. *tempestuoso*; It. *tempestoso*; Fr. *tempétueux.*] 1. Very stormy; turbulent; rough with wind. 2. Blowing with violence.

TEM-PEST'Ū-OUS-LY, *adv.* With great violence of wind or great commotion; turbulently.—*Milton.*

TEM-PEST'Ū-OUS-NESS, *n.* Storminess; the state of being tempestuous or disturbed by violent winds.

TEM'PLAR, *n.* [from the *Temple*, a house near the Thames, which originally belonged to the knights Templars. The latter took their denomination from an apartment of the palace of Baldwin II. in Jerusalem, near the temple.] 1. A student of the law. *Pope.*—2. *Templars, knights of the Temple*, a religious military order, first established at Jerusalem in favor of pilgrims traveling to the Holy Land.

TEM'PLATE, *n.* *See* Templet.

TEM'PLE (tem'pl), *n.* [Fr.; L. *templum*; It. *tempio*; Sp. *templo.*] 1. A public edifice erected in honor of some deity That erected by Solomon, in Jerusalem, for the worship of God, is often called, by way of eminence, the *temple.* 2. A church; an edifice erected among Christians as a place of public worship. 3. A place in which the Divine presence specially resides; the Church, as a collective body. *Eph.*, ii.—4. In *England*, the *Temple* consists of two inns of court, thus called because anciently the dwellings of the knights Templars.

TEM'PLE, *n.* [L. *tempus*, *tempora.*] 1. *Literally*, the fall of the head; the part where the head slopes from the top.—2. In *anatomy*, the anterior and lateral part of the head, where the skull is covered by the temporal muscles.

TEM'PLE, *v. t.* To build a temple for; to appropriate a temple to.—*Feltham.* [*Little used.*]

TEM'PLED, *a.* Furnished with a temple; inclosed in a temple.

TEM'PLET, *n.* 1. In *masonry*, a mold used by bricklayers and masons in cutting or setting out their work. 2. A mold used by mill-wrights for shaping the teeth of wheels. 3 A short piece of timber under a girder or other beam. *Brande.*

TEM'PO, *n.* [It.] In *music*, time.—*Brande.*

TEM'PO-RAL, *a.* [Fr. *temporel*; L. *temporalis.*] 1. Pertaining to this life, or this world, or the body only; secular

2. Measured or limited by time, or by this life or this state of things; having limited existence.—3. In *grammar*, relating to a tense; as, a *temporal* augment. 4. [Fr. *temporal.*] Pertaining to the temple or temples of the head.

TEM-PO-RAL'I-TIES, } *n. pl.* Secular possessions; reve-
TEM'PO-RALS, } nues of an ecclesiastic proceeding from lands, tenements, or lay-fees, tithes, and the like.

TEM'PO-RAL-LY, *adv.* With respect to time or this life only.—*South.*

† TEM'PO-RAL-NESS, *n.* Worldliness.

TEM'PO-RAL-TY, *n.* 1. The laity; secular people; [*little used.*] 2. Secular possessions.

TEM-PO-RA'NE-OUS, *a.* Temporary. [*Little used.*]

O TEM'PO-RA, O MŌ'RĒS. [L.] O the times, O the manners.

TEM'PO-RA-RI-LY, *adv.* For a time only; not perpetually.

TEM'PO-RA-RI-NESS, *n.* The state of being temporary.

TEM'PO-RA-RY, *a.* [L. *temporarius.*] Lasting for a time only; existing or continuing for a limited time.—Syn. Transient; fleeting; transitory.

TEM-PO-RI-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of temporizing.

TEM'PO-RIZE, *v. i.* [Fr. *temporiser.*] 1. To comply with the time or occasion; to humor or yield to the current of opinion or to circumstances. 2. To delay; to procrastinate; [*rare.*] 3. To comply; [*obs.*]

TEM'PO-RĪZ-ER, *n.* One who yields to the time, or complies with the prevailing opinions, fashions, or occasions; a trimmer.—*Shak.*

TEM'PO-RĪZ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Complying with the time, or with the prevailing humors and opinions of men; time-serving.

TEM'PO-RĪZ-ING, *n.* A yielding to the time; a complying with the prevailing opinions, fashions, or occasions.—*Holland.*

TEM'PO-RĪZ-ING-LY, *adv.* In a temporizing manner.

TEMPT, *v. t.* [Arm. *tempti*; L. *tento*; Fr. *tenter*; It. *tentare*; Sp. *tentar.*] 1. To solicit to an evil act; to incite to something wrong by presenting arguments that are plausible or convincing, or by the offer of some pleasure or apparent advantage as the inducement. 2. To provoke; to incite. 3. To solicit; to draw. 4. To try; to venture on; to attempt.—5. In *Scripture*, to try; to prove; to put to trial for proof.—Syn. To entice; allure; attract; decoy; seduce.

TEMPT'A-BLE, *a.* Liable to be tempted.—*Swift.*

TEMPT-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of tempting; enticement to evil. 2. Solicitation of the passions; enticements to evil proceeding from the prospect of pleasure or advantage. 3. The state of being tempted or enticed to evil. 4. Trial. 5. That which is presented to the mind as an inducement to evil.—6. In *colloquial language*, an allurement to any thing indifferent, or even good.

TEMPT-Ā'TION-LESS, *a.* Having no temptation or motive. —*Hammond.* [*Little used.*]

TEMPT'ED, *pp.* Enticed to evil; provoked; tried.

TEMPT'ER, *n.* 1. One who solicits or entices to evil. 2. The great adversary of man; the devil.—*Matt.*, iv.

TEMPT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Enticing to evil; trying. 2. *a.* Adapted to entice or allure; attractive.

TEMPT'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to entice to evil; so as to allure.

TEMPT'ING-NESS, *n.* The state of being tempting.

TEMPT'RESS, *n.* A female who entices.

TEMSE, *n.* A sieve. [Sometimes written *tems* and *tempse.*]

TEMSE'-BRĒAD (tems'-bred), } *n.* [Fr. *tamiser*; It. *tam-*
TEMSE'D-BRĒAD (temst'-bred), } *isare.*] Bread made of flour better sifted than common flour.

† TEM'U-LENCE, } *n.* [L. *temulentia.*] Intoxication; in-
† TEM'U-LEN-CY, } ebriation; drunkenness.

† TEM'U-LENT, *a.* [L. *temulentus.*] Intoxicated.

† TEM'U-LENT-IVE, *a.* Drunken; in a state of inebriation.

TEN, *a.* [Sax. *tyn*; D. *tien*; Ger. *zehn*; Dan. *tie*; Sw. *tio.*] 1. Twice five; nine and one. 2. It is a kind of proverbial number; many.

* TEN'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] That may be held, maintained, or defended against an assailant, or against attempts to take it.

TEN'A-BLE-NESS, } *n.* The state of being tenable.
TEN-A-BIL'I-TY, }

TEN'ACE, *n.* In *whist*, the state of holding the first and third best cards.—*Smart.*

TE-NĀ'CIOUS (te-nā'shus), *a.* [L. *tenax*; Fr. *tenace.*] 1. Holding fast, or inclined to hold fast; inclined to retain what is in possession. 2. Retentive; apt to retain long what is committed to it. 3. Adhesive; apt to adhere to another substance, as oily, glutinous, or viscous matter. 4. Niggardly; close-fisted.

TE-NĀ'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* 1. With a disposition to hold fast what is possessed. 2. Adhesively. 3. Obstinately; with firm adherence.

TE-NĀ'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of holding fast; unwillingness to quit, resign, or let go. 2. Adhesiveness; stickiness. 3. Retentiveness.

TE-NAC'I-TY (te-nas'e-te), *n.* [Fr. *tenacité*; L. *tenacitas.*] 1. Adhesiveness; that quality of bodies which makes them stick or adhere to others; glutinousness; stickiness. 2. That quality of bodies which keeps them from parting, without considerable force; cohesiveness.

TE-NAC'U-LUM, *n.* [L.] A surgical instrument by which the mouths of bleeding arteries are seized and drawn out.

† TEN'A-CY, *n.* Tenaciousness.—*Barrow.*

TE-NĀILLE', *n.* [Fr. *tenaille.*] In *fortification*, a rampart raised in the main ditch, in front of the curtain, between two bastions, having two faces parallel to those of the bastions, and often a third face, which forms a curtain.—*P. Cyc.*

TE-NĀIL'LON (te-nāl'yun), *n.* In *fortification*, *tenaillons* are works constructed on each side of the ravelins, like the lunets, to increase the strength of the ravelins, procure additional ground beyond the ditch, or cover the shoulders of the bastions.—*P. Cyc.*

TEN'AN-CY, *n.* [Sp. *tenencia*; Fr. *tenant*; L. *tenens.*] In *law*, a holding or possession of lands or tenements; tenure.

TEN'ANT, *n.* [Fr. *tenant*; L. *teneo.*] 1. A person holding land or other real estate under another, either by grant, lease, or at will. 2. One who has possession of any place; a dweller.—*Tenant in capite*, or *tenant in chief*, by the laws of *England*, is one who holds immediately of the king.

TEN'ANT, *v. t.* To hold or possess as a tenant.

TEN'ANT-SAW. *See* Tenon-saw.

TEN'ANT-A-BLE, *a.* Fit to be rented; in a state of repair suitable for a tenant.

TEN'ANT-ED, *pp.* Held by a tenant.

TEN'ANT-ING, *ppr.* Holding as a tenant.

TEN'ANT-LESS, *a.* Having no tenant; unoccupied.

TEN'ANT-RY, *n.* 1. The body of tenants. 2. Tenancy, [*obs.*]

TENCH, *n.* [Fr. *tenche*; Sp. *tenca*; L. *tinca.*] A European fresh-water fish, of the carp family, very tenacious of life.

TEND, *v. t.* [contracted from *attend*; L. *attendo.*] 1. To watch; to guard; to accompany as an assistant or protector. 2. To hold and take care of. 3. To be attentive to.—4. To *tend* a vessel, is to cause her to swing, at single anchor, so as not to foul the cable round the stock or flukes of the anchor.—*Totten.*

TEND, *v. i.* [L. *tendo*; Fr. *tendre*; It. *tendere.*] 1. To move in a certain direction. 2. To be directed to any end or purpose; to aim at; to have or give a leaning. 3. To contribute. 4. [for *attend.*] To attend; to wait as attendants or servants; [*colloquial.*] 5. To attend as something inseparable; [*obs.*] 6. To wait; to expect; [*obs.*]

† TEND'ANCE, *n.* 1. Attendance; state of expectation 2. Persons attending. 3. Act of waiting; attendance 4. Care; act of tending.

TEND'ED, *pp.* Attended to; taken care of; nursed.

TEND'EN-CY, *n.* [from *tend*; L. *tendens.*] Direction or course toward any place, object, effect, or result.—Syn. Inclination; tendency; proneness; drift; scope; aim.

TEND'ER, *n.* 1. One who attends or takes care of; a nurse. 2. A small vessel employed to attend a larger one, for supplying her with provisions and other stores, or to convey intelligence, and the like.—3. On *rail-roads*, a car which attends on the locomotive, to supply the fuel.—4. [Fr. *tendre.*] In *law*, an offer, either of money to pay a debt, or of service to be performed, in order to save a penalty or forfeiture which would be incurred by non-payment or non-performance. 5. Any offer for acceptance. 6. The thing offered. 7. Regard; kind concern; [*obs.*]

TEND'ER, *v. t.* [Fr. *tendre*; L. *tendo.*] 1. To offer in words, or to exhibit or present for acceptance. 2. To hold; to esteem; [*obs.*] 3. To offer in payment or satisfaction of a demand, for saving a penalty or forfeiture.

TEN'DER, *a.* [Fr. *tendre*; It. *tenero*; Port. *ténro.*] 1. Easily impressed, broken, bruised, or injured; not firm or hard, as plants. 2. Very sensible to impression and pain; easily pained. 3. Not hardy or able to endure hardship, as females. 4. Weak; feeble; as, *tender* age. 5. Young and carefully educated.—*Prov.*, iv. 6. Susceptible of the softer passions, as love, compassion, kindness. 7. Easily excited to pity, forgiveness, or favor. 8. Exciting kind concern. 9. Expressive of the softer passions. 10. Careful to save inviolate, or not to injure. 11. Gentle; mild; unwilling to pain. 12. Apt to give pain. 13. Adapted to excite feeling or sympathy; pathetic.—Syn. Delicate; effeminate; soft, compassionate; kind; humane; merciful; pitiful.

TEN'DER-HEART'ED, *a.* 1. Having great sensibility; susceptible of impressions or influence. 2. Very susceptible of the softer passions of love, pity, or kindness.

TEN'DER-HEART'ED-LY, *adv.* With tender affection.

TEN'DER-HEART'ED-NESS, *n.* Susceptibility of the softer passions.

TEN'DER-HEFT-ED, *a.* Having great tenderness.—*Shak.*

TEN'DER-LOIN, *n.* A tender part of flesh in the hind quarter of beef; the psoas muscle.

TEN'DER-MOUTHED, *a.* Having a tender mouth.

TEND'ERED, *pp.* Offered for acceptance.

TEND'ER-ING, *ppr.* Offering for acceptance.

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ &c., *short.*—FÄR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—MARĪNE, BIRD,—MŌVE, BOOK,

TEN'DER-LING, *n.* 1. A fondling; one made tender by too much kindness. 2. The first horns of a deer.
TEN'DER-LY, *adv.* 1. With tenderness; mildly; gently; softly; in a manner not to injure or give pain. 2. Kindly; with pity or affection.
TEN'DER-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being tender or easily broken, bruised, or injured; softness; brittleness. 2. The state of being easily hurt; soreness. 3. Susceptibility of the softer passions; sensibility. 4. Kind attention; anxiety for the good of another, or to save him from pain. 5. Scrupulousness; caution; extreme care or concern not to give or to commit offense. 6. Cautious care to preserve or not to injure. 7. Softness of expression; pathos. —SYN. Benignity; humanity; benevolence; kindness; pity; clemency.
TEND'ERS, *n. pl.* Proposals for performing a service.
TEND'ING, *ppr.* Having a certain direction; taking care of.
TEND'ING, *n.* 1. The act of attending.—2. In *seamen's language*, a swinging round or movement of a ship upon her anchor.
TEN'DIN-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *tendineux;* It. *tendinoso.*] 1. Pertaining to a tendon; partaking of the nature of tendons. 2. Full of tendons; sinewy.
† TEND'MENT, *n.* Attendance; care.—*Hall.*
TEN'DON, *n.* [L. *tendo;* Gr. τενων.] In *anatomy*, a hard, insensible cord or bundle of fibres, by which a muscle is attached to a bone.
TEN'DRAC, } *n.* The name of three small insectivorous
TEN'REC, } quadrupeds, allied to the hedgehog, and
TAN'REC, } found in Madagascar and the Isle of France.
TEN'DRIL, *n.* [Fr. *tendron.*] A slender, twining part by which a plant attaches itself to something for support. It is, in most cases, a peculiar modification of the petiole, though sometimes, as in the vine, of the inflorescence.—*Lindley.*
TEN'DRIL, *a.* Clasping; climbing, as a tendril.
TEND'RY, *n.* Proposal to acceptance; tender.—*Heylin.*
TEND'SOME (ten'sum), *a.* Requiring much attendance.
TEN'E-BROUS, } *a.* [L. *tenebrosus.*] Dark; gloomy.—
TE-NE'BRI-OUS, } *Young.*
TEN'E-BROUS-NESS, }
TEN-E-BROS'I-TY, } *n.* Darkness; gloom.
TEN'E-MENT, *n.* [Fr.; Low L. *tenementum.*] 1. In *common acceptation*, a house; a building for a habitation; or an apartment in a building, used by one family. 2. A house or lands depending on a manor; or a fee farm depending on a superior.—3. In *law*, any species of permanent property that may be held, as land, houses, rents, commons, an office, &c.
TEN-E-MENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to tenanted lands; that is or may be held by tenants.—*Blackstone.*
TEN-E-MENT'A-RY, *a.* That is or may be leased; held by tenants.—*Spelman.*
TEN'ENT, *n.* *See* TENET.
† TE-NER'I-TY, *n.* Tenderness.
TE-NES'MUS, *n.* [L.] An urgent, distressing, and almost painful sensation, as if a discharge from the intestines must take place immediately; always referred to the lower extremity of the rectum.
† TEN'ET, *n.* [L. *tenet*, he holds.] That which a person firmly believes or maintains as a part of his creed.—SYN. Doctrine; opinion; principle; dogma; position.
TEN'FOLD, *a.* [*ten* and *fold.*] Ten times more.
TEN'NANT-ITE, *n.* [from *Smithson Tennant.*] A blackish, lead-gray ore of copper, from Cornwall, consisting of copper, iron, arsenic, and sulphur.—*Dana.*
TE'NI-OID, *a.* A term applied to a family of parenchymatous entozoa, comprising what are commonly called *tapeworms.*
TEN'NIS, *n.* A play, in which a ball is driven continually or kept in motion by rackets.
TEN'NIS, *v. t.* To drive a ball.—*Spenser.*
TEN'NIS-COURT, *n.* A place or court for playing the game of tennis.—*Rich. Dict.*
TEN'NISED (ten'ist), *pp* Driven, as a ball.
TEN'NIS-ING, *ppr.* Driving, as a ball.
TEN'ON, *n.* [Fr.] In *building* and *cabinet work*, the end of a piece of timber, reduced in its dimensions, so as to be fitted into a mortise.
TEN'ON-SAW, *n.* A saw with a brass or steel back, for cutting tenons.—*Gwilt.*
TEN'OR, *n.* [L. *tenor;* Fr. *teneur;* It. *tenore;* Sp. *tenor.*] 1. Continued run or currency; whole course or strain. 2. Stamp; character. 3. Sense contained; purport; substance; general course or drift.—4. [Fr. *tenor.*] In *music*, the most common natural pitch of a man's voice in singing, or the higher of the two kinds of voices usually belonging to adult males: hence, the part of a tune adapted to this voice, the second of the four parts, reckoning from the base. 5. The persons who sing the tenor, or the instrument that plays it.
TE-NOT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. τενων and τομη.] In *surgery*, the division or the act of dividing a tendon.
TEN'REC, *n.* The name of three small insectivorous quadrupeds, allied to the hedgehog, and found in Madagascar and the Isle of France. [Also written *tanrec* and *tendrac.*]
TENSE (tens), *a.* [L. *tensus.*] Stretched; strained to stiffness; rigid; not lax.
TENSE (tens), *n.* [corrupted from Fr. *temps;* L. *tempus.*] In *grammar*, time, or a particular form of a verb, or a combination of words, used to express the time of action, or of that which is affirmed; or *tense* is an inflection of verbs by which they are made to signify or distinguish the time of actions or events.
TENSE'LY, *adv.* With tension.
TENSE'NESS (tens'nes), *n.* The state of being tense or stretched to stiffness; stiffness.—*Sharp.*
TENS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The state that admits tension.
TENS'I-BLE, *a.* Capable of being extended.—*Bacon.*
TENS'ILE, *a.* Capable of extension.—*Bacon.*
TEN'SION (ten'shun), *n.* [Fr.; L. *tensio.*] 1. The act of stretching or straining. 2. The state of being stretched or strained to stiffness; or the state of being bent or strained. 3. The stretching or degree of stretching to which a wire, cord, piece of timber, &c., is strained by drawing it in the direction of its length; strain.—*Gwilt.* 4. Distension.
TENS'IVE, *a.* Giving the sensation of tension, stiffness, or contraction.
TEN'SOME, *a.* *See* TENDSOME.
TENS'OR, *n.* In *anatomy*, a muscle that extends a part
† TEN'SURE. The same as *tension.*—*Bacon.*
TENT, *n.* [W. *tent;* Fr. *tente;* Sp. *tienda;* L. *tentorium.*] 1. A pavilion or portable lodge, consisting of canvas or other coarse cloth, stretched and sustained by poles; used for sheltering persons from the weather, particularly soldiers in camp.—2. In *surgery*, a roll of lint or linen, used to dilate an opening in the flesh.
TENT, *n.* [Sp. *tinto;* L. *tinctus.*] A kind of wine of a deepred color, chiefly from Galicia or Malaga, in Spain.
TENT, *v. i.* To lodge, as in a tent; to tabernacle.
TENT, *v. t.* 1. To probe; to search, as with a tent.—*Shak* 2. To keep open with a tent.—*Wiseman.*
TENT'-BED, *n.* A high-post bedstead, having curtains in an arched form above.—*Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*
TENT'-WORT, *n.* A plant, of the genus *asplenium.*
TEN'TA-CLE (ten'ta-kl), *n.*, } [Tech. L. *tentacula.*] A fili-
TEN-TAC'U-LA, *n. pl.* } form process or organ round the mouth or on the bodies of various animals, as polyps, radiaries, mollusks, annelids, &c., used for prehension, touch, or locomotion.
TEN-TAC'U-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to tentacles.
TEN-TAC'U-LA-TED, *a.* Having tentacles.
TEN-TA-CU-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *tentaculum* and *fero*, to bear.] Having tentacula or tentacles.—*Kirby.*
TENT'AGE, *n.* An encampment.—*Drayton.* [*Unusual.*]
TEN-TA'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *tentatio; tento*, to try.] Trial: temptation.—*Brown.* [*Little used.*]
TENT'A-TIVE, *a.* [Fr.] Trying; essaying.
TENT'A-TIVE, *n.* An essay; trial.—*Berkeley.*
TENT'ED, *a.* 1. Covered or furnished with tents, as soldiers. 2. Covered with tents; as, a *tented* field.
TENT'ER, *n.* [L. *tendo, tentus.*] A machine for stretching cloth, by means of hooks, called *tenter-hooks.* *Hebert.*—*To be on the tenters*, to be on the stretch; to be in distress
TENT'ER, *v. t.* To hang or stretch on tenters.
TENT'ER, *v. i.* To admit extension.—*Bacon.*
TENT'ER-GROUND, *n.* Ground on which tenters are erected.
TENT'ER-HOOK, *n.* A sharp, hooked nail, used in stretching cloth on the frame called *tenter.*
TENT'ERED, *pp.* Stretched or hung on tenters.
TENT'ER-ING, *ppr.* Stretching or hanging on tenters.
TENTH, *a.* The ordinal of ten; the first after the ninth.
TENTH, *n.* 1. The tenth part. 2. Tithe; the tenth part of annual produce or increase.—3. In *music*, the octave of the third; an interval comprehending nine conjoint degrees, or ten sounds, diatonically divided.
TENTH'LY, *adv.* In the tenth place.
† TEN-TIG'IN-OUS, *a.* [L. *tentigo.*] Stiff; stretched.—*Dict*
TENT'ING, *ppr.* Probing; keeping open with a tent.
TENT'O-RY, *n.* [L. *tentorium.*] The awning of a tent.
TEN'U-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *tenuo.*] To make thin.
TEN'U-A-TED, *pp.* Made thin.
TEN'U-A-TING, *ppr.* Making thin.
TEN-U-I-FO'LI-OUS, *a.* [L. *tenuis* and *folium.*] Having thin or narrow leaves.
TE-NU'I-OUS, *a.* Rare or subtile; opposed to *dense.*
TEN-U-I-ROS'TERS, *n. pl.* [L. *tenuis* and *rostrum.*] A tribe of insessorial or perching birds, including those which have a long and slender bill.—*Brande.*
TEN-U-I-ROS'TRAL, *a.* Thin-billed; applied to birds with a slender bill, as the humming-birds.—*Swainson.*
TE-NU'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *tenuité;* L. *tenuitas.*] 1. Thinness; smallness in diameter; exility; thinness, [*applied to a broad substance,*] and slenderness, [*applied to one that is*

ing.] 2. Rarity; rareness; thinness, as of a fluid. 3. Poverty; [*obs.*]

TEN'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *tenuis.*] 1. Thin; small; minute. 2. Rare.

* TEN'URE (ten'yur), *n.* [Fr., from *tenir*; L. *teneo*, to hold.] 1. A holding or manner of holding real estate. In *English law*, the manner of holding lands and tenements of a superior. In the *United States*, almost all lands are held in fee-simple; not of a superior, but the whole right and title to the property being vested in the owner.—2. *Tenure*, in *general*, is the particular manner of holding real estate. 3. The consideration, condition, or service which the occupier of land gives to his lord or superior for the use of his land. 4. Manner of holding in general.

TE-O-CAL'LE, *n.* *Literally*, God's house; a pyramid for the worship of the gods among the Mexicans and other aborigines of America.—*Humboldt.*

TEP-E-FAC'TION, *n.* [L. *tepefacio.*] The act or operation of warming; making tepid or moderately warm.

TEP'E-FIED (-fide), *pp.* Made moderately warm.

TEP'E-FY, *v. t.* [L. *tepefacio.*] To make moderately warm.

TEP'E-FY, *v. i.* To become moderately warm.

TEPH'RA-MAN-CY (tef'ra-man-se), *n.* [Gr. τεφρα and μαντεια.] Divination by the ashes on which the victim had been consumed in sacrifice.—*Smart.*

TEP'ID, *a.* [L. *tepidus.*] Moderately warm; lukewarm.

TEP'ID-NESS, } *n.* Moderate warmth; lukewarmness.
TE-PID'I-TY, }

TE'POR, *n.* [L.] Gentle heat; moderate warmth.

TER'APH (ter'af), *n.* [Heb.] Supposed by some to be an idol; by others, to be a charm or amulet.—*Smart.*

TER'A-PHIM, *n. pl.* [Heb.] Household deities or images.

TER-A-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. τερας and λογος.] 1. That part of physiology which treats of malformations and monstrosities.—*Brande.* 2. Bombast in language; affectation of sublimity.—*Bailey*; [*obs.*]

TERCE (ters), *n.* [Sp. *tercia*; Fr. *tiers*, *tierce.*] A cask whose contents are 42 gallons; the third of a pipe or butt.

TERCE'-MA-JOR, *n.* A sequence of the three best cards.

TER'CEL, *n.* The male of the common falcon, or of any other species of falcon or hawk.

TER'CINE, *n.* [L. *tertius.*] In *botany*, the outer coat of the nucleus of the ovule of a plant.—*Lindley.*

TER'E-BINTH, *n.* [Fr. *terebinthe.*] The turpentine-tree.

TER-E-BIN'THIN-ATE, *a.* Terebinthine.—*Ramsay.*

TER-E-BIN'THINE, *a.* [L. *terebinthinus.*] Pertaining to turpentine; consisting of turpentine, or partaking of its qualities.

TER'E-BRATE, *v. t.* [L. *terebro.*] To bore; to perforate with a gimlet.—*Derham.* [*Little used.*]

TER'E-BRA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Boring; perforating; applied to mollusks, which form holes in rocks, wood, &c.—*Humble.*

TER-E-BRA'TION, *n.* The act of boring.—*Bacon.* [*Rare.*]

TER-E-BRAT'U-LA, *n.* A genus of bivalve mollusks, of the class *brachiopoda*, in which one of the valves is perforated for the transmission of a sort of tendinous ligament, by which the animal fixes itself to submarine bodies.—*P. Cyc.*

† TER-E-BRAT'U-LITE, *n.* A fossil terebratula.

TER'E-DINE, *n.* [*See* TEREDO.] A borer; the teredo.

TE-RE'DO, *n.* [L.] A genus of acephalous testaceous mollusks, that bore submerged wood, as the bottoms of vessels, &c.

TE-RETE', *a.* [L. *teres.*] Cylindrical and tapering; columnar, as some stems of plants.

TER-GEM'IN-AL, } *a.* [L. *tergeminus.*] Thrice double.—
TER-GEM'IN-ATE, } *Martyn.*

TER-GEM'IN-OUS, *a.* Three-fold.

TER-GIF'E-ROUS, *a.* [L. *tergum* and *fero.*] *Tergiferous plants* are such as bear their seeds on the back of their leaves, as ferns.

TER'GI-VER-SATE (ter'je-ver-sāte), *v. i.* [L. *tergum* and *verto.*] To shift; to practice evasion. [*Little used.*]

TER-GI-VER-SA'TION, *n.* 1. A shifting; shift; subterfuge; evasion. 2. Change; fickleness of conduct.

TER'GUM, *n.* [L., the back.] In *entomology*, the upper surface of the abdomen.—*Brande.*

TERM, *n.* [Gr. τερμα; Fr. *terme*; It. *termine*; Sp. *termino*; L. *terminus.*] 1. The extremity of any thing; that which limits its extent. 2. The time for which any thing lasts; any limited time.—3. In *geometry*, a point, line, or superficies that limits.—4. In *law*, the limitation of an estate; or, rather, the whole time or duration of an estate.—5. In *law*, the time in which a court is held or open for the trial of causes. In *England*, there are four *terms* in the year, called Hilary term, Easter term, Trinity term, and Michaelmas term, from the festivals near which they begin.—6. In *universities* and *colleges*, the time during which instruction is regularly given to students.—7. In *grammar*, a word or expression; that which fixes or determines ideas.—8. In the *arts*, a word or expression that denotes something peculiar to an art.—9. In *logic*, a syllogism embraces three *terms*, the major, the minor, and the middle. *Hedge.*—10. In *architecture*, a kind of pillar or column, adorned on the top with the figure of a head, either of a man, woman, or satyr. The pillar part frequently tapers downward, or is narrowest at the base. Terms rudely carved were used for land-marks or boundaries. *P. Cyc.*—*Gwilt.*—11. Among the *ancients*, terms, *termini miliares*, were the heads of certain divinities, placed on square land-marks of stone, to mark the several stadia on roads.—12. In *algebra*, a member of a compound quantity. *Day.*—13. Among *physicians*, the monthly uterine secretion of females is called *term.*—14. In *contracts*, *terms*, in the plural, are conditions; propositions stated or promises made, which, when assented to or accepted by another, settle the contract and bind the parties.—The *terms of a proportion* are the four members of which it is composed.—SYN. Limit; bound; boundary; condition; stipulation; word; expression.

TERM, *v. t.* To name; to call; to denominate.—*Locke.*

TERM'-FEE, *n.* Among *lawyers*, a fee or certain sum charged to a suitor for each term his cause is in court.

TER'MA-GAN-CY, *n.* Turbulence; tumultuousness.

TER'MA-GANT, *a.* [Sax. *tir* or *tyr*, and *magan.*] Tumultuous; turbulent; boisterous or furious; quarrelsome, scolding.

TER'MA-GANT, *n.* A boisterous, brawling, turbulent woman.

TER'MA-GANT-LY, *adv.* In a turbulent or scolding manner.

TERMED, *pp.* Called; denominated.

TERM'ER, *n.* 1. One who travels to attend a court term. 2. One who has an estate for a term of years or for life.

TER'MES, *n.*; *pl.* TER'MI-TES. [Gr. τερμα, the end, because this insect destroys every thing it attacks.] A neuropterous insect, commonly called *white ant.* It is mostly found within the tropics.

TERM'IN-A-BLE, *a.* That may be bounded; limitable.

TERM'IN-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being terminable.

TERM'IN-AL, *a.* [from L. *terminus.*] 1. In *botany*, growing at the end of a branch or stem; terminating. 2. Forming the end or extremity.

TER-MIN-A'LI-A, *n. pl.* [L.] Annual festivals held by the Romans in February in honor of *Terminus*, the god of boundaries.—*Brande.*

TERM'IN-ATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *terminer*; L. *termino*; Sp. *terminar*; It. *terminare*; L. *terminus.*] 1. To set the extreme point or side of a thing. 2. To put an end to.—SYN. To complete; finish; close; end; bound; limit.

TERM'IN-ATE, *v. i.* 1. To be limited; to end; to come to the furthest point in space. 2. To end; to close; to come to a limit in time.

TERM'IN-A-TED, *pp.* Limited; bounded; ended.

TERM'IN-A-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Limiting; ending; concluding.

TERM-IN-A'TION, *n.* 1. The act of limiting or setting bounds; the act of ending or concluding. 2. Bound, limit in space or extent. 3. End in time or existence.—4. In *grammar*, the end or ending of a word; the syllable or letter that ends a word. 5. End; conclusion; result. 6. Last purpose. 7. Word; term; [*obs.*]

TERM-IN-A'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to or forming the end or concluding syllable.—*Walker.*

TERM'IN-A-TIVE, *a.* Directing termination.—*Bp. Rust*

TERM'IN-A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* Absolutely; so as not to respect any thing else.—*Taylor.*

TERM'IN-A-TOR, *n.* In *astronomy*, the dividing line between the enlightened and the unenlightened part of the moon.—*Olmsted.*

TERM'INE. Anciently used for *terminate.*

TERM'IN-ER, *n.* A determining, as in *oyer* and *terminer.*

TERM'ING, *ppr.* Calling; denominating.

TERM'IN-IST, *n.* In *ecclesiastical history*, one of a class of theologians who maintain that God has assigned to every individual a term of repentance, during which his salvation must be worked out.

TERM-IN-OL'O-GY, } *n.* [Gr. τερμων and λογος.] 1. The
TERM-ON-OL'O-GY, } doctrine of terms; a treatise on terms.—2. In *natural history*, that branch of the science which explains all the terms used in the description of natural objects.

TER-MIN'THUS, *n.* [Gr. τερμινθος.] In *medicine*, a sort of carbuncle which assumes the shape and blackish-green color of the fruit of the pine called pine-nut.—*Good.*

TER'MIN-US, *n.*; *pl.* TERMINI. [L.] A boundary; a column; the extreme point, as either end of a rail-road.—Among the *Romans*, the deity that presided over boundaries

TER'MITE, *n.*; *pl.* TER'MITES. The white ant, *termes.*

TERM'LESS, *a.* Unlimited; boundless.—*Raleigh.*

TERM'LY, *a.* Occurring every term.—*Bacon.*

TERM'LY, *adv.* Term by term; every term.—*Bacon.*

TERM-ON-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. τερμων and λογος.] A more correct word than *terminology*, and preferred by the best authors.

TERM'OR, *n.* One who has an estate for a term of years or life.—*Blackstone.* Spelled, also, *termer.*

TERN, *n.* [L. *sterna.*] A common name of certain long winged aquatic fowls, closely allied to the gulls.

TERN, *a.* [L. *ternus.*] Three-fold; consisting of three.
TERN'A-RY, *a.* [L. *ternarius.*] Proceeding by threes; consisting of three.—*Cyc.*
TERN'A-RY, *n.* [L. *ternarius, ternio.*] The number three.
TER'NI-ON, —*Holder.*
TERN'ATE, *a.* [L. *ternus, terni.*] In *botany*, a *ternate leaf* is one that has three leaflets on a petiole.
TERP-SI€H-O-RĒ'AN, *a.* Relating to Terpsichore, the muse who presided over dancing.
TER'RA-€OT-TA, n. [It.] *Literally*, baked clay: a name given to statues, architectural decorations, figures, vases, &c., modeled or cast in a paste made of pipe or potter's clay and a fine colorless sand.—*Brande.*
TERÆ-FIL'I-US, n. [L.] *Formerly*, one appointed to write a satirical Latin poem at the public acts in the University of Oxford; not unlike the prevaricator at Cambridge, England.
TERRA FIR'MA, n. [L.] Firm or solid earth.
TERRA IN-€OG'NI-TA, n. [L.] An unknown region.
TERRA JA-PON'I-€A, n. [L.] The same as catechu, a substance obtained from the juice of a species of acacia. It was formerly supposed to be a kind of earth from Japan; hence the name.
TERRA LEM'NI-A, n. [L.] A species of red, bolary earth.
TERRA PON-DE-RŌ'SA, n. [L.] Barytes or heavy spar.—*Ure.*
TERRA SI-EN'NA, n. [It.] A brown bole or ochre from Sienna, in Italy, used as a pigment.
TER'RACE, *n.* [Fr. *terrasse*; It. *terrazzo*; Sp. *terrado.*] 1. A raised level space or platform of earth, supported on one or more sides by a wall or bank of turf, &c., used either for cultivation or for a promenade. 2. A balcony or open gallery.—*Johnson.* 3. The flat roof of a house.
TER'RACE, *v. t.* 1. To form into a terrace. 2. To open to the air and light.
TER'RAC-ED (ter'raste), *pp.* or *a.* Formed into a terrace; having a terrace.—*Thomson.*
TER'RAC-ING, *ppr.* Forming into a terrace.
TER-RA-€UL'TŪR-AL, *a.* Denoting tillage of the earth.
TER-RA-€UL'TURE, *n.* [L. *terra* and *cultura.*] Cultivation of the earth.
TER'RA-PIN, *n.* A species of tide-water tortoise.
TER-RĀ'QUE-OUS, *a.* [L. *terra* and *aqua.*] Consisting of land and water, as the globe or earth.
† TER'RAR, *n.* A register of lands.—*Cowel.*
TER'RAS, *n.* *See* TRASS.
TERRE'-BLŪE (tāre'-blū), *n.* [Fr. *terre*, and *blue.*] A kind of earth.
† TERRE'-MŌTE (tāre'-mōte), *n.* [L. *terra* and *motus.*] An earthquake.
TERRE'-PLEIN (tāre'-plāne), *n.* [Fr. *terre* and *plein.*] In *fortification*, the top, platform, or horizontal surface of a rampart, on which the cannon are placed.
TERRE-TEN'ANT, *n.* [Fr. *terre-tenant.*] One who has TĒR-TEN'ANT, the actual possession of land; the occupant.
TERRE'-VERTE (tāre'-vārt), *n.* [Fr. *terre* and *verd, verte.*] A species of olive-green earth, used by painters, containing oxyd of iron, silica, potash, and water, with other variable ingredients.
TER-REEN', *n.* [Fr. *terrine*, from Lat. *terra*, earth.] An earthen or porcelain vessel for table furniture, used often for containing soup. A similar vessel of metal. *See* TUREEN.
TER'REL, *n.* Little earth, a magnet of a spherical figure, placed so that its poles, equator, &c., exactly correspond to those of the earth.
TER-RĒNE', *a.* [L. *terrenus.*] 1. Pertaining to the earth; earthy. 2. Earthly; terrestrial.
TER'RE-OUS, *a.* [L. *terreus.*] Earthy; consisting of earth.
TER-RES'TRI-AL, *a.* [L. *terrestris.*] 1. Pertaining to the earth; existing on the earth. 2. Consisting of earth. 3. Pertaining to the world, or to the present state; sublunary.
TER-RES'TRI-AL-LY, *adv.* After an earthly manner.
† TER-RES'TRI-FŸ, *v. t.* [L. *terrestris* and *facio.*] To reduce to the state of earth.—*Brown.*
TER-RES'TRI-OUS, *a.* 1. Earthy; [*little used.*] 2. Pertaining to the earth; being or living on the earth; terrestrial.
TER'RI-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *terribilis.*] 1. Adapted to excite terror. 2. Adapted to impress dread, terror, or solemn awe and reverence. 3. *adv.* Severely; very; so as to give pain; as, *terrible* cold; [*a colloquial phrase.*]—SYN. Terrific; fearful; frightful; formidable; dreadful; horrible; shocking; awful.
TER'RI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Dreadfulness; formidableness; the quality or state of being terrible.
TER'RI-BLY, *adv.* 1. Dreadfully; in a manner to excite terror or fright. 2. Violently; very greatly.
TER'RI-ER, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A dog or little hound, that creeps into the ground after animals that burrow. 2. A lodge or hole where certain animals secure themselves. 3. A book or roll in which the lands of private persons or corporations are described. 4. [L. *tero.*] A wimble, auger, or borer.
TER-RIF'I€, *a.* [L. *terrificus.*] Dreadful; causing terror; adapted to excite great fear or dread.
TER'RI-FIED, *pp.* or *a.* Frightened; affrighted.
TER'RI-FŸ, *v. t.* [L. *terror* and *facio.*] To frighten: to alarm or shock with fear.
TER'RI-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Frightening; affrighting.
TER-RIG'EN-OUS, *a.* [L. *terrigena.*] Earth-born; produced by the earth.
TER-RI-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to territory or land. 2. Limited to a certain district.
TER-RI-TŌ'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* In regard to territory; by means of territory.—*E. Everett.*
TER'RI-TO-RY, *n.* [Fr. *territoire*; It., Sp. *territorio*; L. *territorium.*] 1. The extent or compass of land within the bounds or belonging to the jurisdiction of any state, city or other body; domain. 2. A tract of land belonging to and under the dominion of a prince or state, lying at a distance from the parent country or from the seat of government.
TER'ROR, *n.* [L. *terror*; Fr. *terreur*; It. *terrore.*] 1. Extreme fear; violent fear that agitates the body and mind. 2. That which may excite dread; the cause of extreme fear.—3. In *Scripture*, the sudden judgments of God are called *terrors.*—*Ps.* lxxiii. 4. The threatenings of wicked men, or evil apprehended from them.—1 *Pet.*, iii. 5. Awful majesty, calculated to impress fear.—2 *Cor.*, v. 6. Death is emphatically styled the *king of terrors.*—*Reign of terror*, in *French history*, that period during the Revolution when executions were most numerous, and the people were kept in the greatest fear by their rulers. This extended from October, 1793, to July, 1794. *Brande.*—SYN. Alarm; fright; consternation; dread; dismay.
TER'ROR-SMIT'TEN, *a.* Smitten with terror.—*Coleridge.*
TER'ROR-STRU€K, *a.* Stricken with terror.
TER'ROR-ISM, *n.* A state of being terrified, or a state impressing terror.—*Jefferson.*
TER'ROR-LESS, *a.* Free from terror.
TER'ROR-IST, *n.* A name given to the agents and partisans of the revolutionary tribunal during the reign of terror in France.—*Brande.*
TERSE (ters), *a.* [L. *tersus.*] Clearly written; neat; elegant without pompousness.
TERSE'LY (ters'le), *adv.* Neatly.
TERSE'NESS (ters'nes), *n.* Neatness of style · smoothness of language.—*Warton.*
TER-SUL'PHU-RET, *n.* A sulphuret containing three equivalents of sulphur.
TER-TEN'ANT, *n.* [Fr. *terre*, and *tenant.*] The occupant of land.
TER'TIAL, *a.* A term applied to the quills growing on the last or innermost joint of a bird's wing.—*Swainson.*
TER'TIALS (-shalz), *n. pl.* In *ornithology*, the quills or large feathers which grow near the junction of the wing with the body.
TER'TIAN (ter'shan), *a.* [L. *tertianus*, from *tertius*, third.] Occurring every other day; as, a *tertian* fever.
TER'TIAN, *n.* 1. A disease or fever whose paroxysms return every other day. 2. A measure of 84 gallons; [*obs.*]
TER'TIA-RY, *a.* Third; of the third formation.—*Tertiary formation*, in *geology*, a series of strata, more recent than the chalk, consisting of sandstones, clay beds, limestones, and frequently containing numerous fossils, a few of which are identical with existing species. It has been divided into *eocene, miocene*, and *pliocene*, which see.—*Dana.*
TER'TIATE (ter'shāte), *v. t.* [L. *tertius.*] 1. To do any thing the third time. 2. To examine the thickness of the metal at the muzzle of a gun; or, in *general*, to examine the thickness to ascertain the strength of ordnance.—*Campbell's Mil. Dict.*
TER'TIA-TED, *pp.* Done the third time.
TER'TIUM QUID. [L.] A third something.
TER'ZA RI'MA (tert'sä rē'mä), *n.* [It.] *Literally*, a peculiar and complicated system of versification, borrowed by the early Italian poets from the Troubadours.—*Brande.*
TER-ZET'TO (tert-set'to), *n.* [It.] In *music*, a composition in three parts.—*Brande.*
TES'SEL-AR, *a.* Formed in squares.
TES'SEL-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *tessela.*] To form into squares or checkers; to lay with checkered work.
TES'SEL-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Checkered; formed in little squares or mosaic work.—2. In *botany*, spotted like a chess-board.
TES'SEL-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Forming little squares.
TES-SEL-Ā'TION, *n.* Mosaic work, or the operation of making it.—*Forsyth, Italy.*
TES'SE-RA, n.; pl. TESSERÆ. [Gr.] A six-sided die, like modern dice, used among the Romans as a token, and in architecture in laying tesselated work.—*Brande.*
TES-SE-RĀ'I€, *a.* [L. *tessera.*] Diversified by squares; tesselated.—*Atkyns.*

TES'SE-RAL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to or containing tesseræ. 2. In *crystallography*, a term applied to crystals having equal axes, like the cube.

TES'SU-LAR, *a.* Related to the cube, or having equal axes like the cube.

TEST, *n.* [L. *testa*; It. *testa* or *testo*; Fr. *têt.*] 1. In *metallurgy*, a large cupel, or a vessel in which metals are melted for trial and refinement. 2. Trial; examination by the cupel; hence, any critical trial and examination. 3. Means of trial. 4. That with which any thing is compared for proof of its genuineness; a standard. 5. Discriminative characteristic; standard. 6. Judgment; distinction.—7. In *chemistry*, a substance employed to detect any unknown constituent of a compound, by causing it to exhibit some known property. — SYN. Criterion; standard; experience; proof; experiment; trial.

TEST, *n.* L. *testis.*] In *England*, an oath and declaration against transubstantiation, which all officers, civil and military, were heretofore obliged to take within six months after their admission. The test act by which this was enjoined was repealed in 1828.

TEST, *v. t.* 1. To compare with a standard; to try; to prove the truth or genuineness of any thing by experiment, or by some fixed principle or standard.—*Edin. Review.* 2. To attest and date.—3. In *metallurgy*, to refine gold or silver by means of lead, in a test, by the vitrification, scorification, &c., of all extraneous matter.

TEST'-PA-PER, *n.* A paper impregnated with a chemical reagent, as litmus, &c.—*Parke.*

TES'TA, *n.* [L.] 1. The shelly covering of testaceous animals. *Humble.*—2. In *botany*, the integuments of a seed. —*Lindley.*

TEST'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *testor.*] That may be devised or given by will.—*Blackstone.*

TES-TĀ'CEA, } *n. plur.* Shelled animals. *See* TESTA-
TES-TĀ'CEANS, } CEOUS.

TES-TĀ-CE-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* *See* TESTACEOLOGY.

TES-TĀ-CE-OL'O-GY, *n.* [L. *testacea* or *testa*, and Gr. λογος.] The science of testaceous mollusks; conchology.

TES-TĀ'CEOUS (-tā'shus), *a.* [L. *testaceus.*] Pertaining to shells; consisting of a hard shell, or having a hard, continuous shell, which is often very thick and strong.

TEST'A-MENT, *n.* [Fr.; L. *testamentum.*] 1. A solemn, authentic instrument in writing, by which a person declares his will as to the disposal of his estate and effects after his death. This is otherwise called a *will.* 2. The name of each general division of the canonical books of the Scriptures; as, the Old *Testament*; the New *Testament.*

TEST-A-MENT'A-RY, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a will or to wills. 2. Bequeathed by will; given by testament. 3. Done by testament or will.

TEST-A-MENT-Ā'TION, *n.* The act or power of giving by will.—*Burke.* [*Little used.*]

TEST'ATE, *a.* [L. *testatus.*] Having made and left a will.

TEST-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *testatio.*] A witnessing or witness.

TEST-Ā'TOR, *n.* [L.] A man who makes and leaves a will or testament at death.

TEST-Ā'TRIX, *n.* A woman who makes and leaves a will at death.

TEST'ED, *pp.* Tried or approved by a test.—*Shak.*

TES'TER, *n.* [Fr. *tête.*] A flat canopy over a bed, pulpit, tomb, &c.—*Gloss. of Archit.*

TES'TER, } *n.* An old coin, of the value of about sixpence
TES'TON, } sterling; originally 18*d.*, and then 9*d.*

TES'TERN, *n.* A sixpence; a tester.

† TES'TERN, *v. t.* To present with a sixpence.

TES'TI-CLE (tes'te-kl), *n.* [L. *testiculus.*] The *testicles* are the glands which secrete the seminal fluid in males.

TES-TIC'U-LATE, *a.* In *botany*, shaped like a testicle.

TEST-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *testificatio.*] The act of testifying or giving testimony or evidence.—*South.*

TES'TI-FI-CĀ-TOR, *n.* One who gives evidence.

TES'TI-FIED, *pp.* [from *testify.*] Given in evidence; witnessed; published; made known.

TES'TI-FI-ER, *n.* One who testifies; one who gives testimony or bears witness to prove any thing.

TES'TI-FY, *v. i.* [L. *testificor*; It. *testificare*; Sp. *testificar.*] 1. To make a solemn declaration; to establish some fact; to give testimony.—2. In *judicial proceedings*, to make a solemn declaration under oath, for the purpose of establishing or making proof of some fact to a court. 3. To declare a charge against one. 4. To protest; to declare against.

TES'TI-FY, *v. t.* 1. To affirm or declare solemnly for the purpose of establishing a fact.—2. In *law*, to affirm or declare under oath before a tribunal, for the purpose of proving some fact. 3. To bear witness to; to support the truth of by testimony. 4. To publish and declare freely.

TES'TI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Affirming solemnly or under oath; giving testimony; bearing witness; declaring.

TES'TI-LY, *adv.* Fretfully; peevishly; with petulance.

TEST-I-MŌ'NI-AL, *n.* [Fr.; L. *testimonium.*] A writing or certificate in favor of one's character or good conduct.

TEST-I-MŌ'NI-AL, *a.* Relating to or containing testimony.

TEST'I-MO-NY, *n.* [L. *testimonium.*] 1. A solemn declaration or affirmation made for the purpose of establishing or proving some fact. Such affirmation, in judicial proceedings, may be verbal or written, but must be under oath. *Testimony* differs from *evidence*; *testimony* is the declaration of a witness, and *evidence* is the effect of that declaration on the mind, or the degree of light which it affords. 2. Affirmation; declaration. 3. Open attestation; profession. 4. Witness; evidence; proof of some fact.—5. In *Scripture*, the two tables of the law. 6. The book of the law. 7. The Gospel, which testifies of Christ and declares the will of God.—*Tim.*, i. 8. The ark.—*Ex.*, xvi. 9. The word of God; the Scriptures.—*Ps.* xix. 10. The laws or precepts of God.—*Psalms.* 11. That which is equivalent to a declaration; manifestation.—*Clarke.* 12. Evidence suggested to the mind.—2 *Cor.*, i. 13. Attestation; confirmation; deposition.

† TEST'I-MO-NY, *v. t.* To witness.—*Shak.*

TEST'I-NESS, *n.* Fretfulness; peevishness; petulance.

TESTING, *ppr.* [from *test.*] Trying for proof; proving by a standard, or by experiment.—*Ure.*

TESTING, *n.* 1. The act of trying for proof.—2. In *metallurgy*, the operation of refining large quantities of gold or silver by means of lead, in the vessel called a *test.*

TES-TOON', *n.* A silver coin in Italy and Portugal. The Roman testoon is worth 1*s.* 3*d.* sterling, or 29 cents; the Portuguese, 6*d.*, or about 11 cents.—*Kelly.*

TES-TŪ'DI-NAL, *a.* Pertaining to the tortoise, or resembling it.—*Fleming.*

TES-TŪ'DI-NATE, } *a.* [L. *testudo.*] Shaped like the back
TES-TŪ'DI-NĀ-TED, } of a tortoise; roofed; arched: vaulted.

TES-TU-DIN'E-OUS, *a.* Resembling the shell of a tortoise.

TES-TŪ'DO, *n.* [L.] 1. A tortoise.—Among the *Romans*, a cover or screen which a body of troops formed with their shields or targets, by holding them over their heads when standing close to each other.—2. In *medicine*, a broad, soft tumor between the skull and the skin, called, also, *talpa*, or *mole.*

TESTY, *a.* [from Fr. *teste, tête*, the head.] Fretful; peevish; petulant; easily irritated.—*Shak.*

TE-TAN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to or denoting tetanus.—*P. Cyc.*

TET'A-NUS, *n.* [Gr. τετανος.] A disease characterized by paroxysms of tonic spasms in the muscles of voluntary motion, producing incurvation of the body.

TE-TAR'TO-PRIS-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. τεταρτος, fourth.] One fourth prismatic; applied to oblique rhombic prisms. *Mohs.*

TE-TAUG', *n.* The name of a fish on the coast of New England; called, also, *black-fish.* *See* TAUTOG.

TETCH'I-NESS, } *See* TECHINESS, TECHY. [corrupted from
TETCH'Y. } *touchy, touchiness.*]

TETE (tāte), *n.* [Fr. head.] False hair; a kind of wig or cap of false hair.

TETE'-A-TETE' (tāte'-a-tāte'). [Fr.] Head to head; private conversation; in private.

TETE' DE PONT' (tāte' de pong'). A work thrown up at the entrance of a bridge, for covering the communication across a river.—*Campbell's Mil. Dict.*

TETH'ER, *n.* A rope or chain by which a beast is confined for feeding within certain limits.

TETH'ER, *v. t.* To confine, as a beast, with a rope or chain for feeding within certain limits. *See* TEDDER.

TETH'ERED, *pp.* Confined with a rope.

TE-THY'DANS, *n. pl.* [Gr. τηθυς.] An order of acephalous molluscan animals, covered by a tunic, and not by a shell.

TE'THYS, *n.* [Gr.] A gelatinous animal of the nudibranchiate gastropod tribe, having an envelope or mantle that extends above and beyond the head, fringed or undulated at the margin.—*Kirby.*

TET'RA-CHORD, *n.* [Gr. τετταρα and χορδη.] In *ancient music*, a diatessaron; a series of four sounds, of which the extremes are a fourth apart.

TET'RAD, *n.* [Gr. τετρας.] The number four; a collection of four things.

TET-RA-DAC'TYL, *n.* [Gr.] An animal having four toes. —*Kirby.*

TET-RA-DAC'TYL-OUS, *a.* [Gr. τετρα and δακτυλος.] Having four toes.

TET-RA-DI-A-PA'SON, *n.* [Gr. τετρα, and *diapason.*] Quadruple diapason or octave; a musical chord.

TET'RA-DRACHM (-dram), } *n.* [Gr. τετρα and δραχμη.]
TET-RA-DRAC'HM'A, } In *ancient coinage*, a silver coin worth four drachmas. The Attic *tetradrachm* was equal to 3*s.* 3*d.* sterling, or 75 cents.—*Smith's Dict.*

TET-RA-DY-NĀ'MI-A, *n.* [Gr. τετρα and δυναμις.] In *botany*, a class of plants having six stamens.—*Linnæus.*

TET-RA-DY-NĀ'MI-AN, } *a.* Having six stamens, four of
TET-RA-DYN'A-MOUS, } which are uniformly longer than the others.

TET'RA-GON, *n.* [Gr. τετραγωνος.] 1. In *geometry*, a plane figure having four angles; a quadrangle; as a square, a rhombus, &c.—2. In *astrology*, an aspect of two planets with regard to the earth, when they are distant from each other ninety degrees.—*Hutton.*

TE-TRAG'ON-AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a tetragon; having four angles or sides.—2. In *botany*, having four prominent longitudinal angles, as a stem.

TET'RA-GO-NISM, *n.* The quadrature of the circle. [*Rare.*]

TET-RA-GRAM'MA-TON, *n.* [Gr. τετρα and γραμμα.] Among *several ancient nations*, the name of the mystic number *four*, which was often symbolized to represent the Deity, whose name was expressed by four letters.—*Brande.*

TET-RA-GYNI-A, *n.* [Gr. τετρα and γυνη.] In *botany*, an order of hermaphrodite plants, having four styles.—*Linnæus.*

TET-RA-GYNI-AN, } *a.* Being hermaphrodite or monocli-
TE-TRAG'YN-OUS, } nous, and having four styles.

TET-RA-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* 1. Having four equal and equilateral triangles.—2. In *botany*, having four sides.

TET-RA-HĒ'DRON, *n.* [Gr. τετρα and ἑδρα.] In *geometry*, a solid figure comprehended under four equilateral and equal triangles.

TET-RA-HEX-A-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. τετρα, and *hexahedral.*] In *crystallography*, exhibiting four ranges of faces, one above another, each range containing six faces.

TET-RA-HEX-A-HĒ'DRON, *n.* [Gr. τετρα, four, ἑξ, six, and ἑδρα, face.] A solid bounded by twenty-four equal faces, four corresponding to each face of the cube.

TE-TRAL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. τετρα and λογος.] A collection of four dramatic pieces, of which three were tragedies and one a satyric piece, represented on the same occasion at Athens.—*Smith's Dict.*

TE-TRAM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. τετρα and μετρον.] In *ancient poetry*, a verse consisting of four measures, *i. e.*, in iambic, trochaic, and anapestic verse, of eight feet; in other kinds of verse, of four feet.—*Liddell and Scott.*

TE-TRAN'DRI-A, *n.* [Gr. τετρα and ανηρ.] In *botany*, a class of hermaphrodite plants, having four stamens.

TE-TRAN'DRI-AN, } *a.* Being monoclinous or hermaphro-
TE-TRAN'DROUS, } dite, and having four stamens.

TE-TRA'O-NID, *a.* or *n.* A term denoting a bird belonging to the tribe of which the *tetrao* is the type, as the grouse, partridge, quail, &c.

TĒT-RA-PET'AL-OUS, *a.* [Gr. τετρα and πεταλον.] In *botany*, containing four distinct petals or flower leaves.

TET-RA-PHAR'MA-CON, *n.* [Gr.] A combination of wax, resin, lard, and pitch, composing an ointment.—*Brande.*

TE-TRAPH'YL-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. τετρα and φυλλον.] In *botany*, having four leaves or leaflets.

TET'RA-PLA, *n.* [Gr. τετρα or τεσσαρες, and ἁπλοω.] A Bible consisting of four different versions arranged in four columns, as by Origen.—*Brande.*

TE-TRAP'TER-ANS, *n. pl.* Insects which have four wings.—*Brande.*

TE-TRAP'TER-OUS, *a.* Having four wings.

TET'RAP-TOTE, *n.* [Gr. τετρα and πτωσις.] In *grammar*, a noun that has four cases only; as L. *astus*, &c.

* TĒ'TRÄRCH, *n.* [Gr. τετραρχης.] A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province; a subordinate prince.

TE-TRARCH'ATE, *n.* The fourth part of a province under a Roman tetrarch, or the office of a tetrarch.

TE-TRÄRCH'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a tetrarchy.—*Herbert.*

* TET'RARCH-Y, *n.* The same as *tetrarchate.*

TET-RA-SPAS'TON, *n.* [Gr. τετρα, four, and σπαω, to pull.] A machine in which four pulleys act together.—*Brande.*

TET-RA-SPERM'OUS, *a.* [Gr. τετρα and σπερμα.] In *botany*, having four seeds.

TE-TRAS'TICH, *n.* [Gr. τετραστιχος.] A stanza, epigram, or poem consisting of four verses.—*Pope.*

TET'RA-STYLE, *n.* [Gr. τετρα and στυλος.] In *ancient architecture*, a building with four columns in front.—*Brande.*

TET-RA-SYL-LAB'IC, } *a.* Consisting of four syllables.
TET-RA-SYL-LAB'IC-AL, } —*Cyc.*

TET-RA-SYL'LA-BLE, *n.* [Gr. τετρα and συλλαβη.] A word consisting of four syllables.

† TET'RIC, } *a.* [L. *tetricus.*] Froward; perverse;
† TET'RIC-AL, } harsh; sour; rugged.—*Knolles.*
† TET'RIC-OUS, }

† TET'RIC-AL-NESS, *n.* Frowardness; perverseness.

† TE-TRIC'I-TY, *n.* Crabbedness; perverseness.

TET'TER, *n.* [Sax. *teter, tetr.*] 1. In *medicine*, a vague name of several cutaneous diseases.—2. In *farriery*, a cutaneous disease of animals.

TET'TER, *v. t.* To affect with the disease called *tetters.*

† TET'TISH, *a.* [qu. Fr. *tête*, head.] Captious; testy.

TEŪ-TON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Teutons, a people of Germany, or to their language; as a *noun*, the language of the Teutons, the parent of the German Dutch, and Anglo Saxon or native English.—*Teutonic order*, a military and religious order founded in 1190 by Frederic, duke of Swabia, and intended for Germans of noble rank only and having the same rules with the Templars.—*Brande.*

TEW (tū), *v. t.* 1. To work; to soften; [*obs.* *See* TAW; 2. To work; to pull or tease; [*among seamen.*]

† TEW, *n.* 1. Materials for any thing. 2. An iron chain.

TEW'EL (tū'el), *n.* [Fr. *tuyau.*] A pipe or funnel, as for smoke; an iron pipe in a forge to receive the pipe of bellows.—*Moxon.*

† TEW'TAW (tū'tau), *v. t.* To beat; to break.—*Mortimer.* *See* TEW.

TEXT, *n.* [Fr. *texte*; L. *textus*; It. *testo.*] 1. A discourse or composition on which a note or commentary is written. 2. A verse or passage of Scripture which a preacher selects as the subject of a discourse. 3. Any particular passage of Scripture used as authority in argument for proof of a doctrine.—4. In *ancient law authors*, the four Gospels, by way of eminence.

TEXT, *v. t.* To write, as a text.—*Beaum. and Fl.* [*Rare.*]

TEXT'-BOOK, *n.* 1. In *universities* and *colleges*, a classic author written with wide spaces between the lines, to give room for the observations or interpretation dictated by the master or regent. 2. A book containing the leading principles or most important points of a science or branch of learning, arranged in order for the use of students.

TEXT'-HAND, *n.* A large hand in writing.

TEXT'-MAN, *n.* A man ready in the quotation of texts.

TEXT'ILE (tekst'il), *a.* [L. *textilis.*] Woven, or capable of being woven; as, *textile* fabrics.

TEXT'ILE, *n.* That which is or may be woven.

TEX-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* [L. *textor.*] Pertaining to weaving.

TEXT'RĪNE, *a.* Pertaining to weaving.—*Derham.*

TEXT'Ū-AL (tekst'yu-al), *a.* 1. Contained in the text. 2. Serving for texts.

TEXT'Ū-AL-IST, } *n.* [Fr. *textuaire.*] 1. One who is well
TEXT'Ū-A-RIST, } versed in the Scriptures, and can
TEXT'Ū-A-RY, } readily quote texts. 2. One who adheres to the text.

TEXT'Ū-AL-LY, *adv.* In the text or body of a work; in accordance with a text.

TEXT'Ū-A-RY, *a.* 1. Textual; contained in the text.—*Brown.* 2. Serving as a text; authoritative.—*Glanville.*

TEXT'Ū-IST, *n.* One ready in the quotation of texts.

TEXT'URE (tekst'yur), *n.* [L. *textura.*] 1. The act of weaving. 2. A web; that which is woven. 3. The disposition or connection of threads, filaments, or other slender bodies interwoven. 4. The disposition of the several parts of any body in connection with each other, or the manner in which the constituent parts are united.—5. In *anatomy*, *see* TISSUE.

THACK, for *thatch*, is local. *See* THATCH.

THÄ'LER, *n.* [L. *thalerus.*] The German spelling of dollar.

THA-LĪ'A, *n.* [Gr.] In *mythology*, the muse who presided over pastoral and comic poetry, and who was regarded as the patroness of agriculture.

THAL'I-DAN, *n.* [Gr. θαλια.] A segregate naked acephalous molluscan of the group of which *thalia* is the type They have a small crest or vertical fin near the posterior extremity of the back.

THAL'LĪTE, *n.* [Gr. θαλλος.] A variety of epidote.

THAM'MUZ, *n.* 1. The tenth month of the Jewish civil year, containing 29 days, and answering to a part of June and a part of July. 2. The name of a deity among the Phœnicians.

THAN, *adv.* [Sax. *thanne*; Goth. *than*; D. *dan.* This word signifies, also, *then*, both in English and Dutch.] This word is placed after some comparative adjective or adverb, to express comparison between what precedes and what follows; as, wisdom is better *than* strength.

THANE, *n.* [Sax. *thegn, thægn.*] The *thanes*, in *England* were formerly persons of some dignity, who possessed a certain amount of landed property.

THANE'-LANDS, *n. pl.* Lands granted to thanes.

THANE'DOM, *n.* The property or jurisdiction of a thane.

THANE'SHIP, *n.* The state or dignity of a thane, or his seignory.

THANK, *v. t.* [Sax. *thancian*; G., D. *danken.*] 1. To express gratitude for a favor; to make acknowledgments to one for kindness bestowed. 2. It is used ironically.

THANK, *n.* } *generally in the plural.* [Sax. *thanc*; Gaelic
THANKS, *n. pl.* } *tainc.*] Expression of gratitude; an acknowledgment made to express a sense of favor or kindness received.

THANK'-OF-FER-ING, *n.* [*thank* and *offering.*] An offering made in acknowledgment of mercy.—*Watts.*

THANK'-WOR'THI-NESS (-wur'thē-nes), *n.* The state of being thank-worthy.

THANK'-WOR-THY (wur'thy), *a.* [*thank* and *worthy*]. Deserving thanks; meritorious.—1 *Pet.*, ii.

THANKÉD (thankt), *pp.* Having received expressions of gratitude.

THANK'FUL, *a.* [Sax. *thancfull*; Gaelic *taincal.*] Grateful; impressed with a sense of kindness received, and ready to acknowledge it.

THANK'FUL-LY. *adv.* With a grateful sense of favor or kindness received.—*Dryden.*

THANK'FUL-NESS, *n.* 1. Expression of gratitude; acknowledgment of a favor. 2. Gratitude; a lively sense of good received.

THANK'ING, *ppr.* Expressing gratitude for good received.

THANK'LESS, *a.* 1. Unthankful; ungrateful; not acknowledging favors. 2. Not obtaining thanks, or not likely to gain thanks.

THANK'LESS-LY, *adv.* With ingratitude; unthankfully.

THANK'LESS-NESS, *n.* Ingratitude; failure to acknowledge a kindness.—*Donne.*

† THANKS-GIVE' (thanks-giv'), *v. t.* [*thanks* and *give.*] To celebrate or distinguish by solemn rites.—*Mede.*

THANKS-GIV'ER, *n.* One who gives thanks or acknowledges a kindness.—*Barrow.*

THANKS-GIV'ING, *ppr.* Rendering thanks for good received.

THANKS-GIV'ING, *n.* 1. The act of rendering thanks or expressing gratitude for favors or mercies. 2. A public celebration of Divine goodness; also, a day set apart for religious services in acknowledgment of the Divine goodness.

THARM, *n.* [Sax. *thearm;* G., D. *darm.*] Intestines twisted into a cord. [*Local.*]

THAT, *an adjective, pronoun,* or *substitute.* [Sax. *thæt, that;* Goth. *thata;* D. *dat;* G. *das;* Dan. *det;* Sw. *det.*] 1. *That* is a word used as a definitive adjective, pointing to a certain person or thing before mentioned, or supposed to be understood; as, take *that* book which you see. 2. *That* is used definitively, to designate a specific thing or person emphatically; as, from *that* hour.—*John,* xix., 27. 3. *That* is used as the representative of a noun, either a person or a thing. In this use, it is often a pronoun and a relative, equivalent to *who* or *which.* 4. *That* is also the representative of a sentence, or part of a sentence, and often of a series of sentences.—*Lev.,* x., 20.—*Gen.,* xviii., 25. 5. *That* sometimes is the substitute for an adjective; as, you allege that the man is *innocent; that* he is not. 6. *That,* in the following use, has been called a *conjunction;* as, "I heard *that* the Greeks had defeated the Turks." But it more properly refers to the latter clause as a sort of demonstrative, as in No. 4. 7. *That* was formerly used for *that which,* like *what.*—*John,* iii., 11; xiii., 27. 8. *That* is used in opposition to *this,* or by way of distinction.—*James,* iv., 15. 9. When *this* and *that* refer to foregoing words, *this,* like the Latin *hic* and French *ceci,* refers to the latter, and *that* to the former. 10. *That* sometimes introduces an explanation of something going before; as, I speak of the Redeemer and Savior of men, *that* is, Jesus Christ. 11. *That* is often used elliptically, the preposition *for* being understood; as, he went to school *that* [for *that* purpose] he might learn.—*In that,* a phrase denoting consequence, cause, or reason, *that* referring to the following sentence. —*Heb.,* v., 7.

THATCH, *n.* [Sax. *thac.*] Straw or other substance used to cover the roofs of buildings, or stacks of hay or grain, for securing them from rain, &c.

THATCH, *v. t.* To cover with straw, reeds, or some similar substance.

THATCHED (thacht), *pp.* or *a.* Covered with straw or thatch.

THATCH'ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to thatch houses.

THATCH'ING, *ppr.* Covering with straw or thatch.

THATCH'ING, *n.* The act or art of covering buildings with thatch, so as to keep out water; the materials used for this purpose.

THAU'MA-TROPE, *n.* [Gr. θαυμα and τροπος.] An optical toy or instrument for showing the duration of an impression of light upon the eye after the luminous object is withdrawn. Thus the rapid revolution of a card having a chariot represented on one side and a charioteer on the other, causes the two figures to appear together, the charioteer driving the chariot.—*Olmsted.*

THAU-MA-TUR'GIC, } *a.* Exciting wonder.—*Burton.*
THAU-MA-TUR'GIC-AL, }

THAU'MA-TUR-GIST, *n.* One who deals in wonders or believes in them.

THAU-MA-TUR'GUS, *n.* [Gr. θαυμα and εργον.] A miracle-worker. A title given by the Roman Catholics to some of their saints.—*Buchanan.*

THAU'MA-TUR-GY, *n.* [Gr. θαυμα and εργον.] The act of performing something wonderful.—*Warton.*

THAW, *v. i.* [Sax. *thawan;* G. *thauen.*] 1. To melt, dissolve, or become fluid, as ice or snow. 2. To become so warm as to melt ice and snow.

THAW, *v. t.* To melt; to dissolve, as ice, snow, hail, or frozen earth.

THAW, *n.* The melting of ice or snow; the resolution of ice into the state of a fluid.

THAWED (thawd), *pp.* Melted, as ice or snow.

THAW'ING, *ppr.* Dissolving; resolving into a fluid; liquefying, as any thing frozen.

THE, *an adjective,* or *definitive adjective.* [Sax. *the;* D. *de.*] 1. This adjective is used as a definitive, that is, before nouns which are specific or understood; or it is used to limit their signification to a specific thing or things, or to describe them; as, *the* laws of the Twelve Tables.—2. *The* is also used rhetorically before a noun in the singular number, to denote a species by way of distinction; a single thing representing the whole; as, *the* fig-tree putteth forth her green figs.—3. In *poetry, the* sometimes loses the final vowel before another vowel.—4. *The* is used before adjectives in the comparative and superlative degree.

THE-AN'THRO-PISM, *n.* [Gr. θεος and ανθρωπος.] A state of being God and man.—*Coleridge.*

THE'AR-CHY, *n.* [Gr. θεος and αρχη.] Government by God; more commonly called *theocracy.*

THE'A-TINS, *n. pl.* An order of Italian monks established in 1524, expressly to oppose the Reformation and to raise the tone of piety among Roman Catholics. They were named from *Theate* or *Chieti,* a city of Naples, the archbishop of which was a principal founder of the order.—*Murdock.*

† THE'A-TRAL, *a.* Belonging to a theatre.

THE'A-TER, } *n.* [Fr. *theatre;* L. *theatrum;* Gr. θεατρον.]
THE'A-TRE, }

1. Among the *ancients,* an edifice in which spectacles or shows were exhibited for the amusement of spectators.—2. In *modern times,* a house for the exhibition of dramatic performances, as tragedies, comedies, and farces; a play-house.—3. Among the *Italians,* an assemblage of buildings, which, by a happy disposition and elevation, represents an agreeable scene to the eye. 4. A place rising by steps or gradations like the seats of a theater. 5. A place of action or exhibition. 6. A building for the exhibition of scholastic exercises, as at Oxford, or for other exhibitions.—7. In *medical institutions,* a room with circular seats and a table in the center turning on a pivot, for anatomical demonstrations.—*Cyc.*

THE-AT'RIC, } *a.* Pertaining to a theatre or to scenic
THE-AT'RIC-AL, } representations; resembling the manner of dramatic performers.

THE-AT'RIC-ALS, *n. pl.* Dramatic performances.

THE-AT'RIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of actors on the stage; in a manner suiting the stage.

THEAVE, *n.* An ewe of the first year. [*Local.*]

THE'BAN-YEAR, *n.* In *ancient chronology,* the Egyptian year of 365 days and 6 hours.—*Bryant.*

THE'CA, *n.* [L., from Gr.] A sheath or case.

THE'CA-PHORE, *n.* [Gr. θηκη and φορεω.] In *botany,* the pedicel or stipe of an ovary when it has one, called, also, *gynophore, basigynium,* and *podogynium.*—*Lindley.*

THE'CO-DONTS, *n. pl.* [Gr. θηκη and οδους.] A tribe of extinct saurians, having the teeth implanted in sockets.—*Owen.*

THEE, *pron.* obj. case of *thou.*

† THEE, *v. i.* [Goth. *thihan;* Sax. *thean.*] To thrive; to prosper.—*Chaucer.*

THEFT, *n.* [Sax. *thyfthe.*] 1. The act of stealing.—In *law,* the private, unlawful, felonious taking of another person's goods or movables, with an intent to steal them. 2. The thing stolen.—*Ex.,* xxii.

THEFT-BOTE, *n.* [*theft,* and Sax. *bote.*] In *law,* the receiving of a man's goods again from a thief, or of compensation for them in order to screen the thief from prosecution.

THE'I-FORM, *a.* Having the form of tea.

THE'IN, *n.* A principle obtained from tea. It is identical with caffein, which see.

THEIR (thâre), *a. pronom.* [Sax. *hiora;* Ice. *theirra.*] 1 *Their* has the sense of a pronominal adjective, denoting *of them,* or the possession of two or more.—2. *Theirs* is used as a substitute for the adjective and the noun to which it refers, and in this case it may be the nominative to a verb.

THE'ISM, *n.* [from Gr. θεος.] The belief or acknowledgment of the existence of a God, as opposed to *atheism.*

THE'IST, *n.* One who believes in the existence of a God.

THE-IST'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to theism, or to a theist;
THE-IST'IC-AL, } according to the doctrine of theists.

THEM, *pron.;* the objective case of *they,* and of both genders.

THEME, *n.* [L. *thema;* Gr. θεμα.] 1. A subject or topic on which a person writes or speaks. 2. A short dissertation composed by a student.—3. In *grammar,* a radical verb, or the verb in its primary absolute state, not modified by inflections.—4. In *music,* a series of notes selected as the text or subject of a new composition.

THE'MIS, *n.* [Gr.] In the *mythology of the Greeks,* the goddess of law.

THEM-SELVES', a compound of *them* and *selves,* and added to *they* by way of emphasis or pointed distinction.

THEN, *adv.* [Goth., Sax. *thanne;* G. *dann;* D. *dan.*] 1. At that time, referring to a time specified, either past or future. 2. Afterward; soon afterward, or immediately. 3. In that case; in consequence.—*Gal.,* iii. 4. Therefore; for this reason. 5. At another time. 6. That time. *Mil-*

son.—Then is often used elliptically for the *then existing*; as, the *then* administration.—*Burke.*

THENCE (thens), *adv.* [Sax. *thanan, thanon*; G. *dannen.*] 1. From that place. 2. From that time. 3. For that reason.

THENCE'FŌRTH (thens'forth), *adv.* [*thence* and *forth.*] From that time.

THENCE-FOR'WARD, *adv.* [*thence* and *forward.*] From that time onward.—*Kettlewell.*

THENCE'FROM, *adv.* From that place.

THE-O-BRŌ'MA, *n.* [Gr. θεος and βρωμα.] 1. The name of a genus of plants producing the cacao or chocolate nut. 2. A superior preparation of the cacao or cocoa.—*Loudon.*

THE-O-CHRIS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. θεος and χριστος.] Anointing by God.

THE-OC'RA-CY, *n.* [Fr. *theocracie*; It. *teocrazia*; Sp. *teocracia*; Gr. θεος and κρατος.] Government of a state by the immediate direction of God, or the state thus governed.

THE'O-CRĀ-SY, *n.* [Gr. θεος and κρασις, mixture.] In *ancient philosophy*, an intimate union of the soul with God in contemplation.

THE-O-CRAT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a theocracy; ad-
THE-O-CRAT'IC-AL, } ministered by the immediate direction of God.

THE-OD'I-CY, *n.* [Gr. θεος and δικη.] A vindication of the justice of God in regard to the natural and moral evil that exists under his government.—*Leibnitz.*

THE-OD'O-LĪTE, *n.* A surveyor's compass furnished with a small telescope for the more accurate measurement of angles.—*Olmsted.*

THE-OG'O-NIST, *n.* A writer on theogony.

THE-OG'O-NY, *n.* [Fr. *theogonie*; Gr. θεογονια.] In *mythology*, the generation of the gods, or that branch of heathen theology which taught the genealogy of their deities.

THE-OL'O-GAS-TER, *n.* A kind of quack in divinity.

THE-O-LŌ'GI-AN, *n.* A divine; a person well versed in theology, or a professor of divinity.—*Milton.*

THE-O-LOG'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to divinity, or the sci-
THE-O-LOG'IC-AL, } ence of God and of divine things.

THE-O-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the principles of theology.

THE-OL'O-GIST, *n.* A divine; one studious in the science of divinity, or one well versed in that science.

THE-OL'O-GIZE, *v. t.* 1. To render theological. 2. *v. i.* To frame a system of theology. [*Rare.*]

THE-OL'O-GIZED, *pp.* Rendered theological.

THE-OL'O-GIZ-ER, *n.* A divine, or a professor of theology.—*Boyle.* [*Unusual.*]

THE-OL'O-GIZ-ING, *ppr.* Rendering theological.

THE'O-LOGUE (-log), for *theologian.*—*Dryden.* [*Rare.*]

THE-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Fr. *theologie*; It., Sp. *teologia*; Gr. θεολογια.] Divinity; the science of God and divine things, or the science which teaches the existence, character, and attributes of God, his laws and government, the doctrines we are to believe, and the duties we are to practice.

THE-OM'A-CHIST (-kist), *n.* [Gr. θεος and μαχη.] One who fights against the gods.—*Bailey.*

THE-OM'A-CHY, *n.* 1. A fighting against the gods. 2. Opposition to the Divine will.

THE'O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. θεος and μαντεια.] A kind of divination drawn from the responses of oracles among heathen nations.—*Brande.*

THE-O-PA-THET'IC, *a.* Pertaining to theopathy.—*Hartley.*

THE-OP'A-THY, *n.* [Gr. θεος and παθος.] Sympathy with the divine nature; like feelings to those of God.—*Hartley.*

THE-OPH'A-NY, *n.* [Gr. θεος and φαινομαι, to appear.] A manifestation of God to man by actual appearance.

THE-O-PHI-LAN'THRO-PIST, *n.* [Gr. θεος and φιλανθρωπος.] A title assumed by some persons in France during the revolution. Their object was to establish Reason in the place of Christianity.—*Brande.*

THE-OP-NEŪST'IC, *a.* [Gr. θεος and πνευστικος.] Given by the inspiration of the Spirit of God.

THE'OP-NEŪST-Y, *n.* Divine inspiration; the mysterious power which the Divine Spirit exercises in making men to know and communicate the truth.—*Gaussen.*

THE-OR'BO, *n.* [It. *tiorba*; Fr. *tuorbe* or *teorbe.*] A musical instrument made like a large lute, but having two heads; an archlute. It is not now used.—*P. Cyc.*

THE'O-REM, *n.* [Fr. *theoreme*; Sp., It. *teorema*; Gr. θεωρημα.] 1. In *mathematics*, a proposition to be proved by a chain of reasoning. A *theorem* is something to be proved; a *problem* is something to be done. *Day.*—2. In *algebra* or *analysis*, it is sometimes used to denote a rule, particularly when that rule is expressed by symbols.

THE-O-RE-MAT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a theorem; com-
THE-O-RE-MAT'IC-AL, } prised in a theorem; consisting
THE-O-REM'IC, } of theorems.

THE-O-RET'IC, } *a.* [Gr. θεωρητικος. *See* THEORY.]
THE-O-RET'IC-AL, } Pertaining to theory; depending on theory or speculation; speculative; terminating in theory or speculation; not practical.

THE-O-RET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In or by theory; in speculation; speculatively; not practically.

THE'O-RIC, *n.* Speculation.—*Shak.*

THE-OR'IC, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the *theorica.* 2. Theoretic; [*obs.*]

THE-OR'I-CA, *n. pl.* [Gr. θεωρικος.] A term applied to the public moneys expended at Athens on festivals, sacrifices, and public entertainments, particularly theatrical performances, and in largesses among the people.—*Smith's Dict.*

THE-OR'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Speculatively. [*Not used.*]

THE'O-RIST, *n.* One who forms theories; one given to theory and speculation.—*Addison.*

THE'O-RIZE, *v. i.* To form a theory or theories; to speculate.

THE'O-RIZ-ER, *n.* A theorist.

THE'O-RIZ-ING, *ppr.* Forming a theory.

THE'O-RY, *n.* [Fr. *theorie*; It. *teoria*; L. *theoria*; Gr. θεωρια.] 1. Speculation; a doctrine or scheme of things, which terminates in speculation or contemplation, without a view to practice. 2. An exposition of the general principles of any science. 3. The science distinguished from the art. 4. The philosophical explanation of phenomena, either physical or moral.—*Theory* is distinguished from *hypothesis* thus; a theory is founded on inferences drawn from principles which have been established on independent evidence; a hypothesis is a proposition assumed to account for certain phenomena, and has no other evidence of its truth, than that it affords a satisfactory explanation of those phenomena.—*Olmsted.*

THE-O-SOPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to theosophy.
THE-O-SOPH'IC-AL, }

THE-OS'O-PHISM, *n.* [Gr. θεος and σοφισμα.] Theosophy, or a process of it.—*Murdock.*

THE-OS'O-PHIST, *n.* One addicted to theosophy.

THE-OS'O-PHIZE, *v. i.* To practice theosophy.

THE-OS'O-PHY, *n.* [Gr. θεος and σοφια.] Supposed intercourse with God and superior spirits, and consequent attainment of superhuman knowledge by physical processes.—*Murdock.*

THER-A-PEŪ'TIC, *a.* [Gr. θεραπευτικος.] Curative; that pertains to the healing art.—*Watts.*

THER-A-PEŪ'TICS, *n.* 1. That part of medicine which respects the discovery and application of remedies for diseases. 2. A religious sect described by Philo. They were devotees to religion.

THERE (thâre), *adv.* [Sax. *thær*; Goth. *thar*; D. *daar*; Sw. *där*; Dan. *der.*] 1. In that place. 2. It is sometimes opposed to *here*; *there* denoting the place most distant.—3. *Here and there*, in one place and another. 4. It is sometimes used by way of exclamation, calling the attention to something distant.—5. *There* is used to begin sentences, or before a verb; sometimes pertinently, and sometimes without signification; but its use is so firmly established that it can not be dispensed with.—6. In *composition*, *there* has the sense of a pronoun, as in Saxon; as, *thereby*, which signifies *by that.*

THERE-A-BOUT', } *adv.* [*there* and *about.*] 1. Near that
THERE-A-BOUTS', } place.—*Shak.* 2. Nearly; near that number, degree, or quantity. 3. Concerning that; [*rare.*]

THERE-AFT'ER, *adv.* [*there* and *after.*] 1. According to that; accordingly. 2. After that.

THERE-AT', *adv.* [*there* and *at.*] 1. At that place. 2. At that; at that thing or event; on that account.

THERE-BY', *adv.* [*there* and *by.*] By that; by that means; in consequence of that.

THERE-FOR', *adv.* [*there* and *for.*] For that or this, or it.

* **THERE'FORE** (ther'fore), *adv.* [*there* and *for.*] 1. For that; for that or this reason, referring to something previously stated. 2. Consequently. 3. In return or recompense for this or that.

THERE-FROM', *adv.* [*there* and *from.*] From this or that

THERE-IN', *adv.* [*there* and *in.*] In that or this place, time, or thing.

THERE-IN-TŌ', *adv.* [*there* and *into.*] Into that.—*Bacon*

THERE-OF', *adv.* [*there* and *of.*] Of that or this.

THERE-ON', *adv.* [*there* and *on.*] On that or this.

THERE-OUT', *adv.* [*there* and *out.*] Out of that or this.

THERE-TŌ', } *adv.* [*there* and *to* or *unto.*] To that or
THERE-UN-TŌ', } this.

THERE-UN'DER, *adv.* Under that or this.

THERE-UP-ON', *adv.* [*there* and *upon.*] 1. Upon that or this 2. In consequence of that. 3. Immediately.

† **THERE-WHILE'**, *adv.* At the same time.

THERE-WITH', *adv.* [*there* and *with.*] With that or this.

† **THERE-WITH-AL'**, *adv.* [*there* and *withal.*] 1. Over and above. 2. At the same time. 3. With that.

[*The foregoing compounds of* there *with the prepositions are, for the most part, deemed inelegant and obsolete.*]

† **THERF'-BRĒAD** (therf-bred), *n.* [Sax. *thærf, theorf.*] Unleavened bread.—*Wicliffe.*

THE'RI-AC, } *n.* [L. *theriaca*; Gr. θηριακη.] *Anciently*, a
THE-RI'A-CA, } remedy against poison; particularly applied to a compound consisting of numerous drugs, prepared, pulverized, and formed with honey into an electuary.

THĒ'RI-AC, } *a.* Pertaining to theriac; medicinal.—*Ba-*
THE-RĪ'AC-AL, } *con.*

THER'MAL, *a.* [L. *thermæ.*] Warm; a term applied chiefly to warm springs; as, *thermal* waters.

THER'MI-DOR, *n.* [Gr. θερμος, warm.] The name of the 11th month of the French republican year, commencing July 19, and ending August 17.

THER'MO-E-LEC-TRĪ'-TY, *n.* [Gr. θερμος, and *electricity.*] Electricity developed by heat.—*Lyell.*

THER'MO-GEN, *n.* [Gr. θερμη, heat, and γενος, γινομαι, to generate.] The elementary matter of heat; caloric.—*Good.*

THER'MO-LAMP, *n.* [Gr. θερμος, and *lamp.*] An instrument for furnishing light by means of inflammable gas.

THER-MOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. θερμος and μετρον.] An instrument for measuring heat. *See, also,* DIFFERENTIAL THERMOMETER.

THER-MO-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a thermometer. 2. Made by a thermometer.

THER-MO-MET'RIC-AL-LY, *adv.* By means of a thermometer.

THER'MO-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. θερμη and σκοπεω.] An instrument contrived by Count Rumford for measuring minute differences of temperature. As modified by Prof. Leslie, it was afterward called the *differential thermometer.*—*Olmsted.*

THER-MO-SCOP'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the thermoscope.

THER'MO-STAT, *n.* [Gr. θερμος and ἱστημι.] A self-acting physical apparatus for regulating temperature, by the unequal expansion of different metals by heat.—*Ure.*

THER-MO-STAT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the thermostat.—*Ure.*

THER-MO-TEN'SION, *n.* [Gr. θερμος, hot, and L. *tensio,* a stretching.] Literally, a stretching by heat. This word is applied by Professor Johnson to a process of increasing the direct cohesion of wrought iron. It consists in heating the metal to a determinate temperature, generally from 500 to 600 degrees of Fahrenheit, and in that state giving to it, by appropriate machinery, a mechanical strain or tension in the direction in which the strength is afterward to be exerted. The degree of tensile force applied is determined beforehand by trials on the same quality of metal at ordinary atmospheric temperature, to ascertain what force would, in that case, have been sufficient to break the piece which is to be submitted to thermotension. If this process should succeed, it may be of great use in giving strength to chain cables.

THESE, *pron.; plu.* of *this,* and used as an adjective or substitute. *These* is opposed to *those,* as *this* is to *that,* and when two persons or things, or collection of things, are named, *these* refers to the things or persons which are nearest in place or order, or which are last mentioned.

THE'SIS, *n.* [L. *thesis;* Gr. θεσις.] 1. A position or proposition which a person advances and offers to maintain, or which is actually maintained by argument; a theme; a subject; *particularly,* a subject or proposition for a school or university exercise, or the exercise itself.—2. In *logic,* every proposition may be divided into *thesis* and *hypothesis. Thesis* contains the thing affirmed or denied, and *hypothesis* the conditions of the affirmation or negation.—3. In *music,* the unaccented or unpercussed part of the measure, which the Greeks expressed by the downward beat.

THES'MO-THETE, *n.* [Gr. θεσμοθετης.] A lawgiver; a legislator; one of the six inferior archons at Athens.

THES'PI-AN, *a.* [from *Thespis.*] A term applied to tragic acting.

THĒ'TA, *n.* [Gr. Θ.] The unlucky letter of the Greek alphabet, so called from being used by the judges in passing condemnation on a prisoner, it being the first letter of the Greek θανατος, death.

THET'IC-AL, *a.* [Gr. θετικος.] Laid down.—*More.*

THE-UR'GIC, } *a.* Pertaining to theurgy.
THE-UR'GIC-AL, }

THE'UR-GIST, *n.* One who pretends to or is addicted to theurgy.—*Hallywell.*

THE'UR-GY, *n.* [Gr. θεουργια.] Among the *Egyptian Platonists,* an imaginary science and art; the ability, by means of certain acts, habits, words, and symbols, of moving the gods to impart to us secrets which surpass the powers of reason, to lay open to us the future, and to render themselves visible.—*Murdock.*

† THEW (thū), *n.* [Sax. *theaw;* Gr. ἐθος.] 1. Manner; custom; habit; form of behavior.—*Spenser.* 2. Muscle or strength.—*Shak.*

† THEWED (thūde), *a.* Accustomed; educated.—*Spenser.*

THEY (thā), *pron. plu.;* objective case, *them.* [Sax. *thæge;* Goth. *thai, thaim.*] 1. The men, the women, the animals, the things. It is never used adjectively, but always as a pronoun referring to persons, or as a substitute referring to things. 2. It is used indefinitely, as our ancestors used *man,* and as the French use *on. They* say [*on dit*], that is, it is said by persons, indefinitely.

THĪ'BLE (thī'bl), *n.* A slice; a skimmer; a spatula.—*Ainsworth.* [*Not in use, or local.*]

THICK, *a.* [Sax. *thic, thicca;* G. *dick, dicht;* D. *dik, digt.*] 1. Characterized by density or closeness; not thin. 2. In spissated. 3. Turbid; muddy; feculent; not clear. 4. Noting the diameter of a body. 5. Having more depth or extent from one surface to its opposite than usual. 6. Close; crowded with trees or other objects. 7. Frequent; following each other in quick succession. 8. Set with things close to each other; not easily pervious. 9. Not having due distinction of syllables or good articulation. 10. Somewhat deaf. 11. Intimate.—*Halliwell; [various dialects.*]—SYN. Dense; close; compact; solid; gross; coarse.

THICK, *n.* 1. The thickest part, or the time when any thing is thickest. 2. A thicket; [*obs.*]—*Thick and thin,* whatever is in the way.

THICK, *adv.* 1. Frequently; fast. 2. Closely. 3. To a great depth, or to a thicker depth than usual.—*Thick and three fold,* in quick succession, or in great nnmbers; [*obs.*]

† THICK, *v. i.* To become thick or dense.—*Spenser.*

THICK'-HEAD-ED (-hed'ed), *a.* Having a thick skull; dull stupid.

THICK'-SET, *a.* [*thick* and *set.*] 1. Close-planted. 2. Having a short, thick body.

THICK'-SKULL, *n.* [*thick* and *skull.*] Dullness; or a dull person; a blockhead.—*Entick.*

THICK'-SKULLED (-skuld), *a.* Dull; heavy; stupid; slow to learn.

THICK'-SKIN, *n.* [*thick* and *skin.*] A coarse, gross person, a blockhead.—*Entick.*

THICK'-SPRUNG, *a.* [*thick* and *sprung.*] Sprung up close together.—*Entick.*—*Shak.*

THICK'EN (thik'n), *v. t.* [Sax. *thiccian.*] 1. To make thick or dense. 2. To make close; to fill up interstices. 3. To make concrete; to inspissate. 4. To strengthen; to confirm; [*obs.*] 5. To make frequent, or more frequent. 6. To make close, or more close; to make more numerous.

THICK'EN (thik'n), *v. i.* 1. To become thick, or more thick to become dense. 2. To become dark or obscure. 3. To concrete; to be consolidated. 4. To be inspissated. 5. To become close, or more close or numerous. 6. To become quick and animated. 7. To become more numerous; to press; to be crowded.

THICK'ENED, *pp.* or *a.* Made dense, or more dense; made more close or compact; made more frequent; inspissated.

THICK'EN-ING, *ppr.* Making dense or more dense, more close or more frequent; inspissating.

THICK'EN-ING, *n.* Something put into a liquid or mass to make it more thick.

THICK'ET, *n.* A wood or collection of trees or shrubs closely set.

THICK'ISH, *a.* Somewhat thick.

THICK'LY, *adv.* 1. Deeply; to a great depth; 2. Closely, compactly. 3. In quick succession.

THICK'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being thick; denseness, density. 2. The state of being concrete or inspissated; consistence; spissitude. 3. The extent of a body from side to side, or from surface to surface. 4. Closeness of the parts; the state of being crowded or near. 5. The state of being close, dense, or impervious. 6. Dullness of the sense of hearing; want of quickness or acuteness.

THIEF (theef), *n.; plu.* THIEVES (theevz). [Sax. *theof;* Sw. *tiuf;* D. *dief.*] 1. A person guilty of theft; one who secretly, unlawfully, and feloniously takes the goods or personal property of another. 2. One who takes the property of another wrongfully, either secretly or by violence.—*Job,* xxx. 3. One who seduces by false doctrine.—*John,* x. 4. One who makes it his business to cheat and defraud.—*Matt.,* xxi. 5. An excrescence in the snuff of a candle.

THIEF'-CATCH-ER, *n.* One who catches thieves.

THIEF'-LEAD-ER, *n.* [*thief* and *lead.*] One who takes or leads away a thief. [*Not much used.*]

THIEF'-TAK-ER, *n.* One whose business is to find and take thieves, and bring them to justice.

THIEVE (theeve), *v. i.* To steal; to practice theft.

THIEV'ER-Y, *n.* 1. The practice of stealing; theft.—*South.* 2. That which is stolen.—*Shak.*

THIEV'ISH, *a.* 1. Given to stealing; addicted to the practice of theft. 2. Secret; sly; acting by stealth. 3. Partaking of the nature of theft.

THIEV'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a thievish manner; by theft.

THIEV'ISH-NESS, *n.* 1. The disposition to steal. 2. The practice or habit of stealing.

THIGH (thī), *n.* [Sax. *thegh, theo,* or *theoh;* D. *dye.*] That part of men, quadrupeds, and birds which is between the leg and the trunk.

THIGH'-BONE, *n.* The bone of the thigh.

† THILK, *pron.* [Sax. *thilc.*] The same.—*Spenser.*

THILL, *n.* [Sax. *thil* or *thill.*] The shaft of a cart, gig, or other carriage.

THILL'ER, } *n.* The horse which goes between the
THILL'-HORSE, } thills or shafts, and supports them.—In a *team,* the last horse.

THIM'BLE (thim'bl), *n.* 1. A kind of cap or cover for the finger, usually made of metal, used by tailors and seam-

strosses for driving the needle through cloth.—2. In *sea language*, an iron ring with a hollow or groove round its whole circumference, to receive the rope which is spliced about it; used to keep the eye of the rope from being chafed.—*Totten.*

ŦHIM'BLE-RIG, *n.* A sleight of hand trick played with three small cups, shaped like thimbles, and a small ball.

ŦHIME, *n.* *See* THYME.

THIN, *a.* [Sax. *thinn, thynn;* G. *dünn;* D. *dun;* Sw. *tunn.*] 1. Having little thickness or extent from one surface to the opposite. 2. Rare; not dense; [*applied to fluids or to soft mixtures.*] 3. Not close; not crowded; not filling the space; not having the individuals that compose the thing in a close or compact state. 4. Not full or well grown. 5. Slim; small; slender; lean; meager. 6. Exile; small; fine; not full. 7. Not thick or close; of a loose texture; not impervious to the sight. 8. Not crowded or well-stocked; not abounding. 9. Slight; not sufficient for a covering.

THIN, *adv.* Not thickly or closely; in a scattered state.

THIN, *v. t.* [Sax. *thinnian.*] 1. To make thin; to make rare or less thick; to attenuate. 2. To make less close, crowded, or numerous. 3. To attenuate; to rarefy; to make less dense.

THIN'-OUT, *v. i.* In *geology*, strata are said to *thin out* when they gradually diminish in thickness until they disappear. —*Brande.*

THIN'-SKINNED, *a.* Having a thin skin; hence, unduly sensitive.

ŦHINE, *pronominal adj.* [Goth. *theins, theina;* Sax. *thin;* G. *dein;* Fr. *tien.*] Thy; belonging to thee; relating to thee; being the property of thee. The principal use of *thine*, now, is when a verb is interposed between this word and the noun to which it refers; as, I will not take any thing that is *thine.*

THING, *n.* [Sax. *thing;* G. *ding;* D. *ding;* Sw. *ting;* Dan. *ting.*] 1. An event or action; that which happens or falls out, or that which is done, told, or proposed 2. Any substance; that which is created; any particular article or commodity. 3. An animal.—*Gen.*, viii., 1. 4. A portion or part; something. 5. In contempt; as, I have a *thing* in prose.—*Swift.* 6. Used of persons in contempt or disparagement; as, an abject *thing.* 7. Used in a sense of honor; as, thou *noble* thing. *Shak.*—8. *Things, pl.* Clothes.—*Walter Scott;* [*colloquial.*]

THINK, *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *thought* (thawt). [Sax. *thincan, thencan;* Goth. *thagkyan;* Sw. *tycka* and *tænka;* Dan. *tykker* and *tænker;* D. *denken.*] 1. To have the mind occupied on some subject; to have ideas, or to revolve ideas in the mind. 2. To judge; to conclude; to hold as a settled opinion. 3. To intend; to design. 4. To consider probable or likely; to fancy. 5. To dwell upon in contemplation. 6. To recollect or call to mind. 7. To consider; to deliberate. 8. To presume. 9. To believe; to esteem.—*To think on* or *upon.* 1. To muse on; to meditate on. 2. To light on by meditation. 3. To remember with favor.—*To think of,* to have ideas come into the mind.—*To think well of,* to hold in esteem; to esteem.—SYN. To cogitate; reflect; ponder; contemplate; meditate; muse; imagine; suppose; believe.

THINK, *v. t.* 1. To conceive; to imagine. 2. To believe; to consider; to esteem. 3. To seem or appear, as in the phrases *me thinketh* or *methinks*, and *methought.*—*To think much,* to grudge.—*To think much of,* to hold in high esteem.—*To think scorn,* to disdain.—*Esth.*, iii.

THINK'ER, *n.* One who thinks; but *chiefly*, one who thinks in a particular manner.—*Swift.*

THINK'ING, *ppr.* 1. Having ideas; supposing; judging; imagining; intending; meditating. 2. *a.* Having the faculty of thought; cogitative; capable of a regular train of ideas.

THINK'ING, *n.* Imagination; cogitation; judgment.

THINK'ING-LY, *adv.* By thought.

THIN'LY, *adv.* [from *thin.*] In a loose, scattered manner; not thickly.

THINNED, *pp.* Made thin; made rare, or less thick.

THIN'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being thin; smallness of extent from one side or surface to the opposite. 2. Tenuity; rareness. 3. A state approaching to fluidity, or even fluidity; opposed to *spissitude.* 4. Exility. 5. Rareness; a scattered state; paucity.

THIN'NING, *ppr.* Making thin, rare, or less thick; attenuating.

THIRD (thurd), *a.* [Sax. *thridda;* Goth. *thridya;* G. *dritte;* D. *derde.*] The first after the second; the ordinal of three.

THIRD, *n.* 1. The third part of any thing. 2. The sixtieth part of a second of time.—3. In *music*, an interval containing three diatonic sounds and two degrees or intervals.

THIRD'-BOR-OUGH (thurd'-bur-ro), *n.* [*third* and *borough.*] An under constable.—*Johnson.*

THIRD'INGS (thurd-), *n. pl.* The third part of the corn or grain growing on the ground at the tenant's death, due to the lord for a heriot, within the manor of Turfat, in Herefordshire.

THIRD'LY (thurd-), *adv.* In the third place.—*Bacon.*

THIRDS (thurdz), *n. pl.* The third part of the estate of a deceased husband, which by law the widow is entitled to enjoy during her life. [*New England.*]

THIRL (thurl), *v. t.* [Sax. *thirlian.*] To bore; to perforate. It is now written *drill* and *thrill.* *See these words.*

THIRL'AGE, *n.* In *English customs*, the right which the owner of a mill possesses, by contract or law, to compel the tenants of a certain district to bring all their grain to his mill for grinding.

THIRST (thurst), *n.* [Sax. *thurst, thyrst;* G. *durst;* D. *dorst;* Sw. *torst;* Dan. *törst.*] 1. A painful sensation of the throat or fauces, occasioned by the want of drink. 2. A vehement desire of drink.—*Ps.* civ. 3. A want and eager desire after any thing. 4. Dryness; drought.

THIRST (thurst), *v. i.* [Sax. *thyrstan;* D. *dorsten;* G. *dursten;* Sw. *torsta;* Dan. *törster.*] 1. To experience a painful sensation of the throat or fauces for want of drink. 2. To have a vehement desire for any thing.

THIRST (thurst), *v. t.* To want to drink; as, to *thirst* blood. —*Prior.* [*Not English.*]

THIRST'ER (thurst'er), *n.* One who thirsts.

THIRST'I-LY, *adv.* In a thirsty manner.

THIRST'I-NESS (thurst'e-nes), *n.* [from *thirsty.*] The state of being thirsty; thirst.—*Wotton.*

THIRST'ING, *ppr.* Feeling pain for want of drink.

THIRST'Y (thurst'e), *a.* 1. Feeling a painful sensation of the throat or fauces for want of drink. 2. Very dry; having no moisture; parched. 3. Having a vehement desire of any thing.

THIR'TEEN (thur'teen), *a.* [Sax. *threottyne;* *three* and *ten.*] Ten and three.

THIR'TEENTH, *a.* The third after the tenth; the ordinal of thirteen.

THIR'TEENTH, *n.* In *music*, an interval forming the octave of the sixth, or sixth of the octave.—*Busby.*

THIR'TI-ETH, *a.* [from *thirty;* Sax. *thrittigotha.*] The tenth three-fold; the ordinal of thirty.

THIR'TY (thur'te), *a.* [Sax. *thrittig;* G. *dreissig;* D. *dertig.*] Thrice ten, or twenty and ten.

ŦHIS, *definitive adjective* or *substitute; pl.* THESE. [Sax. *this;* Dan. pl. *disse;* Sw. *dessa, desse;* G. *das, dessen;* D. *deeze, dit.*] 1. *This* is a definitive, or definitive adjective, denoting something that is present or near in place or time, or something just mentioned.—2. *By this,* is used *elliptically* for *by this time.*—3. *This* is used with words denoting time past; as, I have taken no snuff for *this* month.—4. *This* is opposed to *that.* 5. When *this* and *that* refer to different things before expressed, *this* refers to the thing last mentioned, and *that* to the thing first mentioned. 6. It is sometimes opposed to *other.*

THISTLE (this'l), *n.* [Sax. *thistel;* G., D. *distel;* Sw. *tistel.*] The common name of numerous prickly plants of the class *syngenesia*, and several genera, as the Canada thistle, the blessed thistle, the globe thistle, the cotton thistle, &c. Certain other prickly plants are also called thistles, as the teasel or fuller's thistle, &c. The thistle is the national emblem of Scotland.

THIS'TLY (this'ly), *a.* Overgrown with thistles.

ŦHITH'ER, *adv.* [Sax. *thider, thyder.*] 1. To that place; opposed to *hither.* 2. To that end or point.—*Hither and thither*, to this place and to that; one way and another.

† **ŦHITH'ER-TO**, *adv.* To that end; so far.

ŦHITH'ER-WARD, *adv.* Toward that place.

ŦHO'. 1. A contraction of *though.* [*See* THOUGH.] 2. *Tho*, for Sax. *thonne*, then.—*Spenser;* [*obs.*]

THOLE, *n.* [Sax. *thol;* Ir., Gaelic *dula.*] 1. A pin inserted into the gunwale of a boat, to keep the oar in the row-lock when used in rowing. 2. The pin or handle of a scythe-snath.

† **THOLE**, *v. t.* [Sax. *tholian;* Goth. *thulan;* G., D. *dulden.*] To bear; to endure; to undergo.—*Gower.*

THOLE, *v. i.* To wait. [*Local.*]

THOLE, *n.* [L. *tholus.*] The roof of a temple. [*Not used, or local.*]

THOL'O-BATE, *n.* [Gr. θολος and βαινω, βασις.] The substructure on which a dome or cupola rests; a term proposed by Mr. Hosking.—*Gloss. of Archit.*

THO-MÆ'AN, } *n.* A name given in Europe to the ancient
THŌ'MITE, } church of Christians established on the Malabar coast of India, and thought to have been originally founded by St. Thomas.—*Brande.*

THŌ'MA-ISM, } *n.* The doctrine of St. Thomas Aquinas
THŌ'MISM, } with respect to predestination and grace

THŌ'MIST, *n.* A follower of Thomas Aquinas, in opposition to the *Scotists.*

THOM'SON-ITE (tom'sun-), *n.* A mineral of the zeolite family, generally of a columnar radiated structure, and vitreous luster. It consists of silica, alumina, lime, and water, with some soda. *Comptonite* is identical with it.—*Dana.*

THONG, *n.* [Sax. *thwang.*] A strap of leather, used for fastening any thing.—*Dryden.*

THOR, *n.* In *Scandinavian mythology*, the son of Odin and

Freya, and the deity that presided over all mischievous spirits in the elements. This deity was considered the god of thunder. From his name, *Thor*, we have *Thursday*, and from his attribute as god of thunder, the Germans have their *Donnerstag*.—*Brande.* *See* THURSDAY.

THO-RAC'IC (tho-ras'ik), *a.* [L. *thorax.*] Pertaining to the thorax or breast.

THO-RAC'ICS, *n. pl.* In *ichthyology*, an order of bony fishes, respiring by means of gills only, and having the ventral fins placed beneath the pectoral fins.

THŌ'RAL, *a.* [L. *thorus.*] Pertaining to a bed.

THŌ'RAX, *n.* [L.] 1. In *anatomy*, that part of the human skeleton which consists of the bones of the chest; also, the cavity of the chest.—2. In *entomology*, the second segment of insects; that part of the body between the head and the abdomen. 3. A breast-plate, cuirass, or corselet.

THŌ'RI-A, } *n.* A white earthy substance obtained by
THO-RĪ'NA, } Berzelius, in 1829, from the mineral called thorite. It is an oxyd of thorium.

THŌ'RITE, *n.* A massive and compact mineral, found in Norway, and resembling Gadolinite. It contains 58 per cent. of the rare earth thoria combined with silica.—*Dana.*

THŌ'RI-UM, } *n.* The metallic base of thoria. It is of a
THO-RĪ'NUM, } grayish color.

THORN, *n.* [Sax. *thorn*; G. *dorn*; D. *doorn*; Dan. *torne.*] 1. A tree or shrub armed with spines or sharp ligneous shoots, as the haw*thorn*, buck*thorn*, black *thorn*, white *thorn*, &c. 2. A sharp ligneous or woody shoot from the stem of a tree or shrub; a sharp process from the woody part of a plant; a spine. The name is also popularly given to the prickles of the rose. 3. Any thing troublesome.—4. In *Scripture*, great difficulties and impediments. 5. Worldly cares; things which prevent the growth of good principles.—*Matt.*, xiii.

THORN'-AP-PLE (-ap'pl), *n.* [*thorn* and *apple.*] An annual plant of the genus *datura*; a popular name of the *datura stramonium* and *datura tatula.*—*Bigelow.*

THORN'-BUSH, *n.* A shrub that produces thorns.

THORN'-HĔDGE, *n.* [*thorn* and *hedge.*] A hedge or fence consisting of thorn.

THORN'-SĔT, *a.* Set with thorns.

THORN'BACK, *n.* [*thorn* and *back.*] A fish of the ray kind, which has prickles on its back.

THORN'BUT, *n.* A fish; a burt or turbot.—*Ainsworth.*

THORN'LESS, *a.* Destitute of thorns.

THORN'Y, *a.* Full of thorns or spines; rough with thorns.—*Figuratively*, occasioning pain or distress.—SYN. Prickly; spiny; briery; troublesome; vexatious; harassing; perplexing; sharp; pricking.

THORN'Y REST'-HAR-RŌW, *n.* A plant.—*Cyc.*

THORN'Y-TRĒ'FOIL, *n.* A prickly plant of the genus *fagonia.*

THŌR'ŌUGH (thur'ro), *a.* [Sax. *thurh*; G. *durch*; D. *door.*] 1. *Literally*, passing through or to the end; hence, complete; perfect. 2. Passing through.

† THŌR'ŌUGH (thur'ro), *prep.* 1. From side to side, or from end to end. 2. By means of; *see* THROUGH.

THŌR'ŌUGH (thur'ro), *n.* An inter-furrow between two ridges.—*Cyc.*

THŌR'ŌUGH-BĀSE (thur'ro-bāse), *n.* In *music*, an accompaniment to a continued base by figures. *See* BASE, *n.*, No. 11.

THŌR'ŌUGH-BRED (thur'ro-bred), *a.* [*thorough* and *bred.*] 1. In *horsemanship*, bred from the best blood, as horses. 2. Completely bred or accomplished.

THŌR'ŌUGH-GŌ-ING, *a.* Going all lengths.—*Irving.*

THŌR'ŌUGH-LĪGHT'ED (thur'ro-lit'ed), *a.* A term applied to a room which has windows on opposite sides.—*Gwilt.*

THŌR'ŌUGH-PĀCED (thur'ro-pāste), *a.* [*thorough* and *paced.*] Perfect in what is undertaken; complete; going all lengths.

THŌR'ŌUGH-SPED (thur'ro-sped), *a.* [*thorough* and *sped.*] Fully accomplished; thorough-paced.—*Swift.*

THŌR'ŌUGH-STITCH (thur'ro-stich), *adv.* Fully; completely; going the whole length of any business.

THŌR'ŌUGH-WAX (thur'ro-wax), *n.* [*thorough* and *wax.*] An umbelliferous plant of the genus *bupleurum.*—*Lee.*

THŌR'ŌUGH-WŌRT (thur'ro-wurt), *n.* An herb, the *eupatorium perfoliatum*, or boneset, often used in medicine.

THŌR'ŌUGH-FĀRE (thur'ro-fāre), *n.* [*thorough* and *fare.*] 1. A passage through; a passage from one street or opening to another; an unobstructed way. 2. Power of passing.—*Milton.*

THŌR'ŌUGH-LY (thur'ro-le), *adv.* Fully; entirely; completely.

THŌR'ŌUGH-NESS (thur'ro-nes), *n.* Completeness; perfectness. *Stowe.*

THORP. [Sax. *thorpe*; D. *dorp*; G. *dorf*; Sw., Dan. *torp*; W. *trev*; Gaelic, Ir. *treabh*; L. *tribus.*] The word, in *Welsh*, signifies a dwelling-place, a homestead, a hamlet, a town.—In *our language*, it occurs now only in names of places and persons.

THŌSE, *pron.*; *pl.* of THAT; as, *those* men. *See* THESE.

THOTH, *n.* Among the *ancient Egyptians*, the god of eloquence, and supposed to be the inventor of writing and philosophy. He corresponded to the Mercury of the Romans.

THOU, *pron.*; in the *obj. thee.* [Sax. *thu*; G., Sw., Dan. *du*, L., Fr., It., Sp., Port. *tu.*] The second personal pronoun, in the singular number; the pronoun which is used in addressing persons in the solemn style.—*Thou* is used only in the solemn style, unless in very familiar language, and by the Quakers.

THOU, *v. t.* To treat with familiarity.—*Shak.*

THOU, *v. i.* To use *thou* and *thee* in discourse.

THŌUGH (thō), *v. i.* [Sax. *theah*; Goth. *thauh*; G. *doch*, Sw. *dock*; D., Dan. *dog.* This is the imperative of a verb, commonly, but not correctly, classed among *conjunctions.*] 1. Grant; admit; allow. 2. Used with *as.* 3. It is used in *familiar language*, at the end of a sentence. 4. It is compounded with *all*, in *although*, which see.

THOUGHT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *think*; pronounced *thawt.*

THOUGHT (thawt), *n.* [primarily the *passive participle* of *think*; Sax. *theaht.*] 1. *Properly*, that which the mind thinks. Thought is either the act or operation of the mind when attending to a particular subject or thing, or it is the idea consequent on that operation. 2. Something framed in the mind; idea: conception. 3. Something framed by the imagination. 4. Particular consideration. 5. That which one thinks; opinion; judgment. 6. The act of pondering; meditation. 7. Design; purpose. 8. Silent contemplation. 9. Solicitude; care; concern. 10. Inward reasoning; the workings of conscience. 11. A small degree or quantity; [*obs.*]—*To take thought*, to be solicitous or anxious. *Matt.*, vi.—SYN. Idea; conception; imagination; fancy; conceit; notion; supposition; reflection; consideration; meditation; contemplation; cogitation; deliberation.

THOUGHT'-SICK (thawt), *a.* Uneasy with reflection.

THOUGHT'FUL (thawt'ful), *a.* 1. Full of thought; employed in meditation. 2. Having the mind directed to an object; as, *thoughtful* of gain. 3. Promoting serious thought; favorable to musing or meditation. 4. Anxious; solicitous.—SYN. Considerate; deliberate; contemplative; attentive; careful; wary; circumspect; reflective; discreet.

THOUGHT'FUL-LY (thawt-), *adv.* With thought or consideration; with solicitude.

THOUGHT'FUL-NESS (thawt-), *n.* 1. Deep meditation. 2. Serious attention to spiritual concerns. 3. Anxiety; solicitude.

THOUGHT'LESS (thawt-), *a.* 1. Heedless; careless; negligent. 2. Gay; dissipated. 3. Stupid; dull.

THOUGHT'LESS-LY (thawt-), *adv.* Without thought; carelessly; stupidly.—*Garth.*

THOUGHT'LESS-NESS (thawt-), *n.* Want of thought: heedlessness; carelessness; inattention.

THOU'SAND, *a.* [Sax. *thusend*; Goth. *thusund*; G. *tausend.*] 1. Denoting the number of ten hundred.—2. *Proverbially* denoting a great number indefinitely.

THOU'SAND, *n.* The number of ten hundred.

THOU'SAND-FŌLD, *a.* Multiplied by a thousand.

THOU'SANDTH, *a.* The ordinal of thousand.

THOU'SANDTH, *n.* The thousandth part of any thing

THŌWL, *n.* *See* THOLE.

† THRACK, *v. t.* To load or burden.—*South.*

THRALL (thrawl), *n.* [Sax. *thrall*; Dan. *træl*; Sw. *träl.*] 1 A slave. 2. Slavery; [*obs.*]

† THRALL, *v. t.* To enslave. [*Enthrall* is in use.]

THRALL'DOM, *n.* [Dan. *trældom.*] Slavery; bondage; a state of servitude.

THRAL'LESS, *a.* Having no thralls.

THRĀ'NĪTE, *n.* [Gr. *θρανιτης.*] The uppermost of the three classes of rowers in an Athenian trireme.—*Brande.*

THRAP'PLE (thrap'pl), *n.* The windpipe of an animal.—*Scott.* [*Not an English word.*]

THRASH, *v. t.* [Sax. *tharscan* or *therscan*; G. *dreschen*; D. *dorschen.* It is written *thrash* or *thresh.*] 1. To beat out grain from the husk with a flail. 2. To beat Indian corn off from the cob or spike. 3. To beat soundly with a stick or whip; to drub.

THRASH, *v. i.* 1. To practice thrashing; to perform the business of thrashing. 2. To labor; to drudge.

THRASHED (thrasht), *pp.* 1. Beaten out of the husk or off the ear. 2. Freed from the grain by beating.

THRASH'ER, *n.* 1. One who thrashes grain. 2. The fox-shark or sea-fox, a large species of shark.—3. *Brown thrasher*, an American singing-bird of the thrush family; the brown thrush.

THRASH'ING, *ppr.* Beating out of the husk or off the ear, beating soundly with a stick or whip.

THRASH'ING, *n.* The act of beating out grain with a flail; a sound drubbing.

THRASH'ING-FLŌOR, *n.* [*thrash* and *floor.*] A floor or area on which grain is beaten out.

THRASH'ING-MA-CHĪNE', *n.* [*thrash* and *machine.*] A ma-

chine or apparatus for separating grain from the straw.—*Brande.*

THRA-SON'IC-AL, *a.* [from *Thraso.*] 1. Boasting; given to bragging. 2. Boastful; implying ostentatious display.

THRA-SŌN'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Boastfully.—*Johnson.*

† THRĀVE, *n.* [Sax. *draf.*] A drove; a herd.

THRĀVE, *n.* [W. *dreva.*] 1. The number of two dozen. 2. Twenty-four (in some places, twelve) sheaves of wheat.—*Halliwell.* [*North of England.*]

THRĒAD (thred), *n.* [Sax. *thred, thræd*; D. *draad.*] 1. A very small twist of flax, wool, cotton, silk, or other fibrous substance, drawn out to a considerable length. 2. The filament of a flower. 3. The filament of any fibrous substance, as of bark. 4. A fine filament or line of gold or silver.—5. *Air-threads*, the fine white filaments which are seen floating in the air in summer, the production of spiders. 6. Something continued in a long course or tenor. 7. The prominent spiral part of a screw.

THRĒAD (thred), *v. t.* 1. To pass a thread through the eye; as, to *thread* a needle. 2. To pass or pierce through, as a narrow way or channel.

THRĒAD'-SHĀPED (-shāpte), *a.* In *botany*, filiform.

THRĒAD'BARE, *a.* [*thread* and *bare.*] 1. Worn to the naked thread; having the nap worn off. 2. Worn out; trite; hackneyed; used till it has lost its novelty or interest.

THRĒAD'BARE-NESS, *n.* The state of being threadbare or trite.

THRĒAD'EN, *a.* Made of thread. [*Little used.*]

THRĒAD'Y (thred'e), *a.* 1. Like thread or filaments; slender.—*Granger.* 2. Containing thread.

THRĒAP, *v. t.* [Sax. *threapian*, or, rather, *threagan.*] To chide, contend, or argue.—*Ainsworth.* [*Local.*]

THRĒAT (thret), *n.* [Sax. *threat.*] A menace; denunciation of ill; declaration of an intention or determination to inflict punishment, loss, or pain on another.

THRĒAT (thret), *v. t.* To threaten, which see.—*Threat* is used only in poetry.—*Dryden.*

THRĒAT'EN (thret'n), *v. t.* [Sax. *threatian*; D. *dreigen*; G. *drohen.*] 1. To declare the purpose of inflicting punishment, pain, or other evil on another for some sin or offense; to menace. 2. To menace; to terrify or attempt to terrify by menaces. 3. To charge or enjoin with menace or with implied rebuke; or to charge strictly. 4. To menace by action; to present the appearance of coming evil. 5. To exhibit the appearance of something evil or unpleasant approaching.

THRĒAT'ENED (thret'nd), *pp.* or *a.* Menaced with evil.

THRĒAT'EN-ER (thret'n-er), *n.* One who threatens.

THRĒAT'EN-ING (thret'n-ing), *ppr.* 1. Menacing; denouncing evil. 2. *a.* Indicating a threat or menace. 3. Indicating something impending.

THRĒAT'EN-ING, *n.* The act of menacing; a menace; a denunciation of evil, or declaration of a purpose to inflict evil on a person or country, usually for sins and offenses.

THRĒAT'EN-ING-LY (thret'n-ing-le), *adv.* With a threat or menace; in a threatening manner.

THRĒAT'FUL (thret'ful), *a.* Full of threats; having a menacing appearance; minacious.—*Spenser.*

THREE, *a.* [Sax. *threo, thri, thry*, and *thrig*; Sw., Dan. *tre*; G. *drei*; D. *drie*; Fr. *trois*; It. *tre*; Sp., L. *tres.*] 1. Two and one. 2. It is often used, like other adjectives, without the noun to which it refers.—3. *Proverbially*, a small number; as, *three*-inched fool.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*]

THREE'-CAP-SŪLED, *a.* Tricapsular; having three capsules.

THREE'-CELLED, *a.* Trilocular; having three cells.

THREE'-CLEFT, *a.* Trifid; being thrice cleft.

THREE'-CORNERED, *a.* [*three* and *corner.*] 1. Having three corners or angles.—2. In *botany*, having three prominent longitudinal angles, as a stem.

THREE'-EDGED, *a.* Having three edges.

THREE'-FLOWERED, *a.* [*three* and *flower.*] Bearing three flowers together.—*Martyn.*

THREE'-FŌLD, *a.* [*three* and *fold.*] Three-double; consisting of three.

THREE'-GRAINED, *a.* Tricoccous; having three kernels.

THREE'-LEAFED (-leeft), *a.* [*three* and *leaf.*] Consisting of three distinct leaflets.

THREE'-LOBED, *a.* [*three* and *lobe.*] A *three-lobed leaf* is one that is divided to the middle into three parts, standing wide from each other and having convex margins.

THREE'-NERVED, *a.* [*three* and *nerve.*] A *three-nerved leaf* has three distinct vessels or nerves running longitudinally without branching.

THREE'-PART-ED, *a.* [*three* and *parted.*] Tripartite; divided nearly to the base into three parts or segments.

* THREE'-PENCE (thrip'ence), *n.* [*three* and *pence.*] A small silver coin of three times the value of a penny.

* THREE'-PEN-NY (thrip'en-ny), *a.* Worth three-pence only; mean.

THREE'-PET-ALED, *a.* [*three* and *petal.*] Tripetalous; consisting of three distinct petals, as a corol.

THREE'-PILE, *n.* [*three* and *pile.*] An old name for good velvet.—*Shak.*

† THREE'-PILED, *a.* Set with a thick pile.—*Shak.*

THREE'-PLY (three'-plī), *a.* [*three*, and Fr. *plier*; L. *plico.*] Three-fold; consisting of three thicknesses or folds; as, *three-ply* carpeting.

THREE'-POINT-ED, *a.* Tricuspidate; having three lengthened points ending in a bristle.

THREE'-RIBBED, *a.* Having three ribs.

THREE'-SEED-ED, *a.* Having three seeds.

THREE'-SĪD-ED, *a.* Having three plane sides.

THREE'-VALVED, *a.* Trivalvular; consisting of three valves; opening with three valves.

THREE'SCORE, *a.* Thrice twenty; sixty.

† THRĒNE, *n.* [Gr. θρηνος.] Lamentation.—*Shak.*

THRE-NETIC, *a.* Sorrowful; mournful.—*Shak.*

THREN'O-DY, *n.* [Gr. θρηνος and ᾠδή.] A song of lamentation.—*Herbert.*

THRESH, *v. t.* To thrash. [*See* THRASH.] The latter is the popular pronunciation, but the word is written *thrash* or *thresh*, indifferently.

THRESH'ER, *n.* A thrasher, which see.

THRESH'OLD, *n.* [Sax. *thærscwald*; G. *thürschwelle.*] 1. The door-sill; the plank, stone, or piece of timber which lies at the bottom or under a door, particularly of a dwelling-house, church, temple, or the like; hence, entrance, gate; door. 2. Entrance; the place or point of entering or beginning.

THREW (thru), *pret.* of *throw.*

THRICE, *adv.* [from *three.*] 1. Three times. 2. Some times used by way of amplification; very.

THRICE'-FA-VORED, *a.* Favored thrice; highly favored.—*Irving.*

THRID, *v. t.* [W. *treiziaw.*] To slide through a narrow passage; to slip, shoot, or run through, as a needle, bodkin, or the like.

† THRID, *n.* Thread.—*Spenser.*

THRID'DED, *pp.* Slid through.

THRID'DING, *ppr.* Sliding through; causing to pass through.

THRIFT, *n.* [from *thrive.*] 1. Good husbandry; economical management in regard to property. 2. Success and advance in the acquisition of property; increase of worldly goods; gain. 3. Vigorous growth, as of a plant.—4. In *botany*, a name of several species of flowering herbs of the genera *statice* and *armeria. Loudon.*—SYN. Frugality; economy; prosperity; gain; profit.

THRIFT'I-LY, *adv.* 1. Frugally; with parsimony. 2. With increase of worldly goods.

THRIFT'I-NESS, *n.* 1. Frugality; good husbandry. 2. Prosperity in business; increase of property.

THRIFT'LESS, *a.* Having no frugality or good management; profuse; extravagant; not thriving.—*Shak.*

THRIFT'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without thriving; extravagantly.

THRIFT'LESS-NESS, *n.* A state of being thriftless.

THRIFT'Y, *a.* 1. Using economy and good management of property.—2. *More generally*, thriving by industry and frugality; prosperous in the acquisition of wordly goods; increasing in wealth. 3. Thriving; growing rapidly or vigorously, as a plant. 4. Well husbanded.—SYN. Frugal; sparing; economical; saving; careful.

THRILL, *n.* [see the *verb.*] 1. A drill. 2. A warbling; [*see* TRILL.] 3. A breathing-place or hole.—*Herbert.* 4. A thrilling sensation; as, a *thrill* of horror.

THRILL, *v. t.* [Sax. *thyrlian, thirlian*; D. *drillen, trillen*; G *drillen.*] 1. To bore; to drill; to perforate by turning a gimlet or other similar instrument. 2. To pierce; to penetrate, as something sharp.

THRILL, *v. i.* 1. To pierce; to penetrate, as something sharp; *particularly*, to cause a tingling sensation that runs through the system with a slight shivering. 2. To feel a sharp, shivering sensation running through the body.

THRILLED (thrild), *pp.* Penetrated; pierced.

THRILL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Perforating; drilling. 2. Piercing; penetrating; having the quality of penetrating. 3 Feeling a tingling, shivering sensation running through the system.

THRILL'ING-LY, *adv.* With thrilling sensations.

THRILL'ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of being thrilling

THRILL'INGS, *n. pl.* Thrilling sensations.

† THRING, *v. t.* To press, crowd, or throng.—*Chaucer*

THRIPS, *n.* [L.; Gr.] A small spotted fly.—*Harris.*—*Herrick.*

THRIS'SA, *n.* A fish of the shad and herring kind, whose flesh is considered as being sometimes poisonous. It is found in the waters of intertropical America, India, &c.

THRIVE, *v. i.*; pret. *thrived*; pp. *thrived* or *thriven.* [Dan *trives*; Sw. *trifvas.*] 1. To prosper by industry, economy, and good management of property; to increase in goods and estate. 2. To prosper in any business; to have increase or success. 3. To grow; to increase in bulk or stature; to flourish. 4. To grow; to advance; to increase or advance in any thing valuable.

†THRIV'ER, *n.* One who prospers in the acquisition of property.

THRIV'ING, *ppr.* 1. Prospering in worldly goods. 2. *a.* Being prosperous or successful; advancing in wealth; increasing; growing.

†THRIV'ING-LY, *adv.* In a prosperous way.

THRIV'ING-NESS, THRIV'ING, } *n.* Prosperity; growth; increase.

THRŌ', a contraction of *through*, not now used.

THRŌAT (thrōte), *n.* [Sax. *throta, throte*; D. *strote.*] 1. The anterior part of the neck of an animal, in which are the gullet and wind-pipe, or the passages for the food and breath.—In *medicine*, the fauces. *Cyc.*—2. The *throat* of a chimney is the part between the gathering, or portion of the funnel which contracts in ascending, and the flue. *Gwilt.*—3. In *seamen's language*, that end of a gaff which is next the mast; also the rounded angular point where the arm of an anchor is joined to the shank. *Totten.*—4. In *ship-building*, the inside of the knee-timber at the middle or turns of the arms.

THRŌAT, *v. t.* To mow beans in a direction against their bending.—*Cyc.* [*Local.*]

THRŌAT'-LATCH, *n.* A strap of a bridle, halter, &c., passing under a horse's throat.

THRŌAT'-PĪPE, *n.* The wind-pipe, weasand, or trachea.

THRŌAT'-WŌRT, *n.* [*throat* and *wort.*] A plant allied to the bell-flower.

THRŌAT'Y, *a.* Guttural.—*Howell.*

THROB, *v. i.* [Gr. Ϛορυβεω.] To beat, as the heart or pulse, with more than usual force or rapidity; to beat in consequence of agitation; to palpitate.

THROB, *n.* A beat or strong pulsation; a violent beating of the heart and arteries; a palpitation.

THROB'BING, *ppr.* or *a.* Beating with unusual force, as the heart and pulse; palpitating.

THROB'BING, *n.* The act of beating with unusual force, as the heart and pulse; palpitation.

THROD'DEN, *v. i.* To grow; to thrive.—*Grose.* [*Not in use.*]

THRŌE (thrō), *n.* [Sax. *throwian.*] Extreme pain; violent pang; anguish; agony. It is particularly applied to the anguish of travail in child-birth or parturition.

THRŌE, *v. i.* To agonize; to struggle in extreme pain.

THRŌE, *v. t.* To put in agony.—*Shak.*

THROM'BUS, *n.* [Gr. Ϛρομβος.] A small tumor which sometimes ensues from the escape of blood into the cellular membrane in the operation of bleeding.—*Brande.*

THRŌNE, *n.* [L. *thronus*; Gr. Ϛρονος; Fr. *trone.*] 1. A royal seat; a chair of state. 2. The seat of a bishop.—3. In *Scripture*, sovereign power and dignity. 4. Angels.—*Col.*, i. 5. The place where God peculiarly manifests his power and glory.

THRŌNE, *v. t.* 1. To place on a royal seat; to enthrone. 2. To place in an elevated position; to give an elevated place to; to exalt.

THRŌNED, *pp.* Placed on a royal seat, or on an elevated seat; exalted.

THRŌNE'LESS, *a.* Having no throne.

THRŌN'ING, *ppr.* Placing on a royal seat; enthroning.

THRONG, *n.* [Sax. *thrang*; Ir. *drong*; G., D. *drang.*] 1. A crowd; a multitude of persons or of living beings pressing or pressed into a close body or assemblage. 2. A great multitude.

THRONG, *v. i.* [Sax. *thringan*; D. *dringen*; G. *drängen*; Dan. *trænger.*] To crowd together; to press into a close body, as a multitude of persons; to come in multitudes.

THRONG, *v. t.* To crowd or press, as persons; to oppress or annoy with a crowd of living beings.

THRONGED (throngd), *pp.* or *a.* Crowded or pressed by a multitude of persons.

THRONG'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Crowding together; pressing with a multitude of persons.

THRONG'ING, *n.* The act of crowding together.

†THRONG'LY, *adv.* In crowds.—*More.*

THROP'PLE (-pl), *n.* The wind-pipe of a horse.—*Cyc.*

THRŌS'TLE (throsl), *n.* [Sax. *throstle.*] A bird of the thrush kind; the song-thrush.

THROS'TLE (throsl), *n.* A machine for spinning, which makes the wool smooth and wiry.—*Encyc. of Dom. Economy.*

THROS'TLING, *n.* A disease under the throats of cattle of the ox kind.

THROT'TLE (throtl), *n.* The wind-pipe or trachea.

THROT'TLE, *v. t.* 1. To choke; to suffocate; or to obstruct so as to endanger suffocation. 2. To utter with breaks and interruptions, as a person half suffocated.—*Shak.*

THROT'TLED, *pp.* 1. Choked; suffocated. 2. Uttered with breaks and interruptions.

THROT'TLING, *ppr.* Choking; suffocating.

THRŌUGH (throo), *prep.* [Sax. *thurh*; D. *door*; G. *durch.*] 1. From end to end, or from side to side; from one surface or limit to the opposite. 2. Noting passage. 3. By transmission, noting the means of conveyance. 4. By means of; by the agency of; noting instrumentality. 5. Over the whole surface or extent. 6. Noting passage among or in the midst of.

THRŌUGH (throo), *adv.* 1. From one end or side to the other. 2. From beginning to end. 3. To the end; to the ultimate purpose.—*To carry through*, to complete; to accomplish.—*To go through.* 1. To prosecute a scheme to the end. 2. To undergo; to sustain.

THRŌUGH'-BRED should be *thorough-bred.*

† THRŌUGH'-LĪGHT-ED should be *thorough-lighted.*

†THRŌUGH'LY (throo'le), *adv.* 1. Completely; fully; wholly.—*Bacon.* 2. Without reserve; sincerely.—*Tillotson.* [For this, *thoroughly* is now used.]

THRŌUGH-OUT' (throo-out'), *prep.* [*through* and *out.*] Quite through; in every part; from one extremity to the other.

THRŌUGH-OUT' (throo-out'), *adv.* In every part.

† THRŌUGH'-PĀCED (throo'-pāste). — *More.* *See* THOROUGH-PACED.

THRŌVE, *old pret.* of *thrive.*

THRŌW, *v. t.*; pret. *threw*; pp. *thrown.* [Sax. *thrawan.*] 1. *Properly*, to hurl; to whirl; to fling or cast in a winding direction. 2. To fling or cast in any manner; to propel, to send; to drive to a distance from the hand or from an engine. 3. To wind. 4. To turn; [*little used.*] 5. To venture at dice. 6. To cast; to divest or strip one's self of; to put off. 7. To cast; to send. 8. To put on; to spread carelessly. 9. To overturn; to prostrate in wrestling. 10. To cast; to drive by violence.

To throw away. 1. To lose by neglect or folly; to spend in vain. 2. To bestow without a compensation. 3. To reject.—*To throw by*, to lay aside or neglect as useless.—*To throw down.* 1. To subvert; to overthrow; to destroy. 2. To bring down from a high station; to depress.—*To throw in.* 1. To inject. 2. To put in; to deposit with others; also, to give up or relinquish.—*To throw off.* 1. To expel; to clear from. 2. To reject; to discard.—*To throw on*, to cast on; to load.—*To throw out.* 1. To cast out; to reject or discard; to expel. 2. To utter carelessly; to speak. 3. To exert; to bring forth into act. 4. To distance; to leave behind. 5. To exclude; to reject.—*To throw up.* 1. To resign. 2. To resign angrily. 3. To discharge from the stomach.—*To throw one's self down*, to lie down.—*To throw one's self on*, to resign one's self to the favor, clemency, or sustaining power of another; to repose.—*To throw silk*, is to twist *singles* into a cord in a direction contrary to that in which the singles of which it is composed are twisted.

THRŌW, *v. i.* 1. To perform the act of throwing. 2. To cast dice.—*To throw about*, to cast about; to try expedients; [*little used.*]

THRŌW, *n.* 1. The act of hurling or flinging; a cast; a driving or propelling from the hand or from an engine. 2. A cast of dice; and the manner in which dice fall when cast. 3. The distance which a missile is or may be thrown; as, a stone's *throw.* 4. A stroke; a blow. 5. Effort; violent sally. 6. The agony of travail; [*see* THROE.] 7. A turner's lathe; [*local.*]

THRŌW'ER, *n.* One who throws; one who twists or winds silk; a thrower.

THRŌW'ING, *ppr.* Casting; hurling; flinging.

THRŌWN, *pp.* of *throw.* Cast; hurled; wound or twisted.

THRŌWN'-SILK, *n.* Silk consisting of two or more singles twisted together like a rope, in a direction contrary to that in which the singles of which it is composed are twisted —*M'Culloch.*

THRŌW'STER, *n.* One who twists or throws silk.

THRUM, *n.* [Ice. *thraum*; G. *trumm*; D. *drom*; Gr. Ϛρυμμα.] 1. The ends of weavers' threads. 2. Any coarse yarn.—3. *Thrums*, among *gardeners*, the thread-like, internal, bushy parts of flowers; the stamens.

THRUM, *v. i.* [D. *trom.*] To play coarsely on an instrument with the fingers.—*Dryden.*

THRUM, *v. t.* 1. To weave; to knot; to twist; to fringe.—2. Among *seamen*, to insert short pieces of rope-yarn or spun-yarn in a mat or piece of canvas, making a rough surface.—*Totten.*

THRUM'MING, *ppr.* 1. Playing coarsely on an instrument. 2. Weaving; knotting; twisting.

THRUSH, *n.* [Sax. *drisc*; G. *drossel.*] 1. A dentirostral singing-bird of various species, as, the missel-*thrush*, song-*thrush* or throstle, brown-*thrush* or thrasher, &c. 2. [qu. *thrust.*] An affection of the inflammatory and suppurating kind in the feet of the horse and some other animals.—3. In *medicine* [L. *apthæ*], minute ulcers in the mouth and fauces; a disease characterized by roundish granular vesicles of a pearl color, affecting the lips and mouth, and sometimes the whole alimentary canal, terminating in curd-like sloughs.—*Good.*

THRUST, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *thrust.* [L. *trudo, trusum, trusito.*] 1. To push or drive with force. 2. To drive; to force; to impel.

THRUST, *v. i.* 1. To make a push; to attack with a pointed weapon. 2. To enter by pushing; to squeeze in. 3.

To intrude. 4. To push forward; to come with force; to press on.

THRUST, *n.* 1. A violent push or driving, as with a pointed weapon, or with the hand or foot, or with any instrument; [*a word much used in fencing.*] 2. Attack; assault. —3. In *architecture*, a horizontal outward pressure, as of an arch against its abutments, or of rafters against the walls which support them. *Brande.*—*Push* and *shove* do not exactly express the sense of *thrust*. The two former imply the application of force by one body already in contact with the body to be impelled. *Thrust*, on the contrary, often implies the impulse or application of force by a moving body, a body in motion before it reaches the body to be impelled.

THRUST'ER, *n.* One who thrusts or stabs.

THRUSTING, *ppr.* Pushing with force; driving; impelling; pressing.

THRUSTING, *n.* 1. The act of pushing with force.—2. In *dairies*, the act of squeezing curd with the hand, to expel the whey.—*Cyc.*; [*local.*]

THRUSTING-SCREW (-skrū), *n.* A screw for pressing curd in cheese-making. [*Local.*]

THRUSTINGS, *n. pl.* In *cheese-making*, the white whey, or that which is last pressed out of the curd by the hand, and of which butter is sometimes made.

THRUSTLE (thrus'l), *n.* The thrush. *See* THROSTLE.

THRY'-FAL'LOW, *v. t.* [*thrice* and *fallow.*] To give the third plowing in summer.—*Tusser.*

THUG, *n.* [Hindoo *thugna*, to deceive.] One of an association of robbers and murderers in India.

THŪ'LĒ, *n.* The name given, in early history, to the northernmost part of the habitable world, as Norway, or, more probably, Iceland; hence the Latin phrase *ultima thule.*

THŪ'LĪTE, *n.* A variety of epidote, of a peach-blossom color, found in Norway.

THUMB (thum), *n.* [Sax. *thuma*; Dan. *tomme*; Sw. *tumme.*] The short, thick finger of the human hand, or the corresponding member of other animals.

THUMB, *v. t.* 1. To handle awkwardly; to play with the fingers. 2. To soil with the fingers.

THUMB, *v. i.* To play on with the fingers.

THUMB'-BAND, *n.* [*thumb* and *band.*] A twist of any thing as thick as the thumb.—*Mortimer.*

THUMB'-RING, *n.* A ring worn on the thumb.—*Shak.*

THUMB'-STALL, *n.* [*thumb* and *stall.*] A kind of thimble or ferrule of iron, horn, or leather for protecting the thumb in making sails, &c.—*Cyc.*

THUMBED (thumd), *a.* Having thumbs.

THUMBED, *pp.* Handled awkwardly; soiled with the fingers.

THUMBING, *ppr.* Soiling with the fingers.

THUMB'KIN, } *n.* An instrument of torture for com-
THUMB'-SCREW, } pressing the thumb.

THUM'ER-STONE, *n.* A mineral, axinite, which see.

THUM'MIM, *n. pl.* A Hebrew word denoting perfections. The *Urim* and *Thummim* were worn in the breast-plate of the high-priest.

THUMP, *n.* [It. *thombo.*] A heavy blow given with any thing that is thick, as with a club or the fist.

THUMP, *v. t.* To strike or beat with something thick or heavy.—*Shak.*

THUMP, *v. i.* To strike or fall on with a heavy blow.

THUMPED (thumpt), *pp.* Struck with something heavy.

THUMP'ER, *n.* The person or thing that thumps.

THUMP'ING, *ppr.* 1. Striking or beating with something thick or blunt. 2. *a.* Heavy.—3. *Vulgarly*, stout; fat; large.

THUN'DER, *n.* [Sax. *thunder, thunor*; G. *donner*; D. *donder*; Sw. *dunder*; Dan. *dundren.*] 1. The sound which follows a flash of lightning; the report of a discharge of atmospheric electricity. Thunder is caused by the sudden separation and reunion of the air through which the lightning passes. *Olmsted.*—2. *Thunder* is used for *lightning*, or for a *thunder-bolt*, either originally through ignorance, or by way of metaphor, or because the lightning and thunder are closely united. 3. Any loud noise. 4. Denunciation published.

THUN'DER, *v. i.* 1. To sound, rattle, or roar, as an explosion of electricity. 2. To make a loud noise, particularly a heavy sound of some continuance. 3. To rattle, or give a heavy, rattling sound.

THUN'DER, *v. t.* 1. To emit with noise and terror. 2. To publish any denunciation or threat.

THUN'DER-BLAST-ED, *a.* Blasted by thunder.—*Scott.*

THUN'DER-BOLT, *n.* [*thunder* and *bolt.*] 1. A shaft of lightning; a brilliant stream of the electrical fluid passing from one part of the heavens to another, and particularly from the clouds to the earth. *Ps.* lxxviii.—2. *Figuratively*, a daring or irresistible hero. 3. Fulmination; ecclesiastical denunciation.—4. In *mineralogy*, thunder-stone. *Spectator.*

THUN'DER-BURST, *n.* A burst of thunder.—*Hemans.*

THUN'DER-CLAP, *n.* [*thunder* and *clap.*] A burst of thunder; sudden report of an explosion of electricity.

THUN'DER-CLOUD, *n.* [*thunder* and *cloud.*] A cloud that produces lightning and thunder.

THUN'DER-HOUSE, *n.* An instrument for illustrating the manner in which buildings receive damage by lightning.

THUN'DER-SHOWER, *n.* [*thunder* and *shower.*] A shower accompanied with thunder.

THUN'DER-STONE, *n.* A stone, otherwise called *brontia.*

THUN'DER-STORM, *n.* [*thunder* and *storm.*] A storm of wind, rain, or hail, accompanied with lightning and thunder.

THUN'DER-STRIKE, *v. t.* 1. To strike, blast, or injure by lightning.—*Sidney*; [*rare.*] 2. To astonish or strike dumb, as with something terrible; [*little used, except in the participle.*]

THUN'DER-STRUCK, *pp.* or *a.* Astonished; amazed, struck dumb by something surprising or terrible suddenly presented to the mind or view.

THUN'DER-ER, *n.* He who thunders.—*Dryden.*

THUN'DER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making the noise of an electrical explosion; uttering a loud sound.

THUN'DER-ING, *n.* The report of an electrical explosion; thunder.—*Ex.*, ix.

THUN'DER-OUS, *a.* Producing thunder.—*Milton.* [*Rare.*]

THUN'DER-Y, *a.* Accompanied with thunder. [*Little used.*]

THUN'NER, *n.* Thunder. [*North of England.*]

† THŪ'RI-BLE, *n.* [L. *thuribulum.*] A censer of metal, usually in the form of a vase, with a cover perforated to allow the fumes of the burning incense to escape.—*Gl. of Arch.* —*Cowel.*

THU-RIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *thurifer.*] Producing or bearing frankincense.

THU-RI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *thus, thuris*, and *facio.*] The act of fuming with incense; or the act of burning incense.

THURL, *n.* A short communication between adits in mines. —*Brande.*

THURS'DAY, *n.* [Dan. *Torsdag*, that is, *Thor's day*, the day consecrated to *Thor*, the god of thunder, answering to the Jove of the Greeks and Romans; L. *dies Jovis*; It. *Giovedi*; Sp. *Jueves*; Fr. *Jeudi.* So in G. *donnerstag*, D. *donderdag*, thunder-day.] The fifth day of the week.

THUS, *n.* [Gr. θυω, to sacrifice.] The resin of the spruce-fir, so called from its use.

THŪS, *adv* [Sax. *thus*; D. *dus.*] 1. In this or that manner, on this wise. 2. To this degree or extent.—3. In the phrase *thus much*, it seems to be an adjective, equivalent to *this much.*

THWACK, *v. t.* [qu. Sax. *thaccian.*] To strike with something flat or heavy.—SYN. To strike; bang; beat; thrash, belabor; thump.

THWACK, *n.* A heavy blow with something flat or heavy

THWACK'ING, *ppr.* Striking with a heavy blow.

THWAITE, *n.* 1. A fish, a species of the shad. *See* THWAITE. 2. A plain parcel of ground, cleared of wood and stumps, inclosed and converted to tillage; [*local.*]

THWART, *a.* [D. *dwars*; Dan. *tver, tvert, tvers*; Sw. *tvärs, tvart.*] Transverse; being across something else.

THWART, *v. t.* 1. To cross; to be, lie, or come across the direction of something. 2. To cross, as a purpose; to oppose; to resist; to withstand; to contravene; hence, to frustrate or defeat.

THWART, *v. i.* To be in opposition.—*Locke.*

THWART, *n.* The seat or bench of a boat on which the rowers sit, placed athwart the boat.—*Totten.*

THWART'-SHIPS, *adv.* Across the ship.—*Mar. Dict.*

THWARTED, *pp.* Crossed; opposed; frustrated.

THWART'ER, *n.* A disease in sheep, indicated by shaking, trembling, or convulsive motions.—*Cyc.*

THWARTING, *ppr.* Crossing; contravening; defeating.

THWARTING, *n.* The act of crossing or frustrating.

THWART'ING-LY, *adv.* In a cross direction; in opposition.

THWART'NESS, *n.* Untowardness; perverseness.

THWITE, *v. t.* [Sax. *thwitan.*] To cut or clip with a knife. —*Chaucer.* [*Local.*]

THWIT'TLE, *v. t.* To whittle.—*Chaucer.* *See* WHITTLE.

* THY, *a.* [contracted from *thine*, or from some other derivative of *thou.*] *Thy* is the adjective of *thou*, or a pronominal adjective, signifying of thee, or belonging to thee, like *tuus* in Latin. It is used in the solemn and grave style.

THY'INE-WOOD, *n.* A precious wood, mentioned *Rev.* xviii.; probably the wood of *Callitris quadrivalvis*, formerly called *Thuja* or *Thyia articulata*, the citron-wood of the Romans. It is a tree of Barbary, allied to the pines, and thought to produce the sandarac of commerce.—*Kitto.*—*P. Cyc.*

THYME (usually pronounced, irregularly, *time*), *n.* [Fr. *thym*; L. *thymus*; Gr. θυμος.] An aromatic plant of the genus *thymus*, used in cookery.

THY'MUS, *n.* [Gr. θυμος.] A gland situated in front of the pericardium and the large vessels arising from the base of the heart. It is of great comparative size in the fetus, but afterward becomes smaller, and at last nearly disappears. Its use is unknown. In the calf and lamb it is called sweet-bread; but this name is also given to the pancreas.—*P. Cyc.*

THY'MY (thī'my), *a.* Abounding with thyme; fragrant.
THY'ROID, *a.* [Gr. θυρεος and ειδος.] Resembling a shie ld; applied to one of the cartilages of the larynx, sometimes called Adam's apple; also applied to a gland adjacent to the thyroid cartilage.
THYRSE (thurs), } *n.* [L. *thyrsus*; Gr. θυρσος.] In *botany*,
THYR'SUS (thur-), } a species of inflorescence; a panicle, very compact, with the lower branches shorter than those of the middle, as in the lilac.—*Lindley.*
THYR'SOID (thur-), *a.* Having somewhat the form of a thyrse or thyrsus.
THYR'SUS (thur-), *n.* [Gr. θυρσος.] A staff entwined with ivy, which formed part of the accouterment of a Bacchanal or performer in the orgies of Bacchus.—*Brande.*
THYS-AN-U'RANS, *n. pl.* [Gr. θυσάνουρος, having a long, bushy tail.] An order of apterous insects, with six feet, that undergo no metamorphosis, and have, in addition, particular organs of motion, either on the sides or at the extremity of the abdomen.—*Cuvier.*
THY-SELF', *pron.* [*thy* and *self.*] A pronoun used after *thou*, to express distinction with emphasis; as, *thou thyself* shalt go.
* TI-Ā'RA, *n.* [Fr. *tiare*; L., Sp., It. *tiara*; Gr. τιαρα.] 1. An ornament or article of dress with which the ancient Persians covered their heads; a kind of turban. 2. An ornament worn by the Jewish high-priest.—*Ex.*, xxviii. 3. The pope's triple crown.
TI-Ā'RAED (tī-ā'rad), *a.* Adorned with a tiara.
TIB'I-A, *n.* [L.] The shin-bone; the larger of the two bones which form the second segment of the leg.—*Brande.*
TIB'I-AL, *a.* [L. *tibia.*] 1. Pertaining to the large bone of the leg.—*Med. Repos.* 2. Pertaining to a pipe or flute.
TIB'U-RO, *n.* A fish of the shark kind.
TIC DÖU-LÖU-REUX'. [Fr.] A painful affection of a nerve, coming on in sudden attacks, usually in the head.
† TICE, for *entice.*—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*
TICH'OR-RHINE, *n.* [Gr. τειχος and ῥιν.] A fossil rhinoceros, with a middle, vertical, bony septum or wall supporting the nose.—*Brande.*
TICK, *n.* Credit; trust; as, to buy upon *tick.*—*Locke.*
TICK, *n.* [Fr. *tique*; G. *zecke.*] A little insect that infests sheep, dogs, goats, cows, &c.
TICK, *n.* [D. *teek, tyk.*] The cover or case of a bed, which contains the feathers, wool, or other material.
TICK, *v. i.* 1. To run upon score. 2. To trust.
TICK, *v. i.* [D. *tikken.*] To beat; to pat; or to make a small noise by beating or otherwise, as a watch.
TICK'-BEAN, *n.* A small bean employed in feeding horses and other animals.—*Cyc.*
TICK'-SEED, *n.* A plant of the genus *corispermum.* The *tick-seed sunflower* is of the genus *coreopsis.*—*Loudon.*
TICK'EN, *n.* Cloth for bed-ticks, or cases for beds.
TICK'ET, *n.* [Fr. *etiquette*; W. *tocyn.*] 1. A piece of paper or a card, which gives the holder a right of admission to some place. 2. A piece of paper or writing, acknowledging some debt, or a certificate that something is due to the holder. 3. A piece of paper bearing some number in a lottery, which entitles the owner to receive such prize as may be drawn against that number.
TICK'ET, *v. t.* To distinguish by a ticket.—*Bentley.*
TICK'ET-PŌR'TER, *n.* A licensed porter, wearing a ticket, by which he may be identified.—*Dickens.* [*England.*]
TICK'ET-ED, *pp.* Distinguished by a ticket.
TICK'ET-ING, *ppr.* Distinguishing by a ticket.
TICK'ING, *ppr.* 1. Beating; patting. 2. Trusting; scoring.
TICK'ING, *n.* A closely-woven cloth used to contain the feathers or other materials of beds.
TICK'LE (tik'l), *v. t.* [*dim.* of *touch.*] 1. To touch lightly, and cause a peculiar, thrilling sensation, which can not be described. 2. To please by slight gratification.
TICK'LE, *v. i.* To feel titillation.—*Spenser.*
† TICK'LE, *a.* Tottering; wavering, or liable to waver and fall at the slightest touch; unstable; easily overthrown.—*Shak.*
† TICK'LE-NESS, *n.* Unsteadiness.—*Chaucer.*
TICK'LER, *n.* One who tickles or pleases.
TICK'LING, *ppr.* Affecting with titillation.
TICK'LING, *n.* The act of affecting with titillation.
TICK'LISH, *a.* 1. Sensible to slight touches; easily tickled. 2. Tottering; standing so as to be liable to totter and fall at the slightest touch; unfixed; easily moved or affected. 3. Difficult; nice; critical.—*Swift.*
TICK'LISH-LY, *adv.* In a ticklish manner.
TICK'LISH-NESS, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being ticklish. 2. The state of being tottering or liable to fall. 3. Criticalness of condition or state.
TICK'TACK, *n.* A game at tables. *See* TRICK-TRACK.
TID, *a.* [Sax. *tydder.*] Tender; soft; nice.
TID'-BIT, *n.* [*tid* and *bit.*] A delicate or tender piece.
TĪD'AL, *a.* Pertaining to tides; periodically rising and falling, or flowing and ebbing; as, *tidal* waters. [*Modern English.*]
TID'DLE, }
TID'DER, } *v. t.* To use with tenderness; to fondle.
TID'DLED, *pp.* Fondled.
TĪDE, *n.* [Sax. *tidan*, to happen; *tid*, time, G. *zeit*; D. *tyd*, Sw., Dan. *tid.*] 1. Time; season.—*Spenser*; [*obs.*] 2. The alternate rising and falling of the waters of the ocean and of bays, rivers, &c., connected therewith. The tide ebbs and flows twice in a little more than twenty-four hours. It is occasioned by the attraction of the sun and moon (the influence of the latter being three times that of the former) acting unequally on the waters in different parts of the earth, thus disturbing their equilibrium.—*Olmsted.* [*See, also,* SPRING-TIDE and NEAP-TIDE.] 3. Stream; course; current. 4. Favorable course. 5. Violent confluence [*obs.*]—6. Among *miners*, the period of twelve hours. 7 Current; flow of blood.
TĪDE, *v. t.* To drive with the stream.—*Dryden.*
TĪDE, *v. i.* To work in or out of a river or harbor by favor of the tide, and anchor when it becomes adverse.—*Totten*
TĪDE'-GĀTE, *n.* 1. A gate through which water passes into a basin when the tide flows, and which is shut to retain the water from flowing back at the ebb.—2. Among *seamen*, a place where the tide runs with great velocity.
TĪDE-GAUGE, *n.* A contrivance for registering the state of the tide continuously at every instant of time.—*Brande*
TĪDE'-MILL, *n.* A mill that is moved by tide-water; also a mill for clearing lands from tide-water.
TĪDE'-WĀIT-ER, *n.* An officer who watches the landing of goods, to secure the payment of duties.
TĪDE'-WĀY, *n.* The channel in which the tide sets.
TĪDES'-MAN, *n.* An officer who remains on board of a merchant's ship till the goods are landed, to prevent the evasion of the duties.
TĪDE'LESS, *a.* Having no tide.
TĪDĬED (tī'did), *pp.* Made tidy
TĪDI-LY, *adv.* Neatly; with neat simplicity.
TĪDI-NESS, *n.* 1. Neatness without richness or elegance, neat simplicity. 2. Neatness.
TĪDING-LESS, *a.* Having no tidings.
TĪDINGS, *n. pl.* [Sw. *tidning*; Dan. *tidende.*] News; advice; information; intelligence; account of what has taken place, and was not before known.
TĪDY, *a.* [from *tide*, time; Dan., Sw. *tidig.*] 1. In its *primary sense*, seasonable; favorable; being in proper time; as, weather fair and *tidy.*—*Tusser.* 2. Neat; dressed with neat simplicity. 3. Neat; being in good order.
TĪDY, *v. t.* To make neat; to put in good order.
TĪDY-ING, *ppr.* Making tidy.
TIE, } *v. t.* [Sax. *tian*, for *tigan*, to bind; *tig, tige*, a tie, a
TYE, } purse.] 1. To bind; to fasten with a band or cord and knot. 2. To fold and make fast. 3. To knit; to complicate. 4. To fasten; to hold; to unite so as not to be easily parted. 5. To oblige; to constrain; to restrain; to confine.—6. In *music*, to unite notes by a cross line, or by a curve line drawn over them.
TIE, *n.* 1. A knot; fastening. 2. Bond; obligation, moral or legal. 3. A knot of hair. *Young.*—4. In *architecture*, a piece of timber or metal for binding two bodies together —5. In *music*, a character to connect syncopated notes 6. An equality in numbers, as of votes, &c., which prevents either party from being victorious.
TIE'-BEAM, *n.* The beam which connects the bottom of a pair of principal rafters, and prevents them from thrusting out the wall.—*Gwilt.*
TIED, } *pp.* Bound; fastened with a knot; confined; re-
TYED, } strained; united, as notes.
TIER, *n.* [Heb. תור.] A row; a rank; particularly when two or more rows are placed one above another.
* TIERCE (ters or teers), *n.* [Fr. *tiers.*] 1. A cask whose content is one third of a pipe, that is, forty gallons; or, it may be, the measure.—2. In *Ireland*, a weight by which provisions are sold.—3. In *music*, a third.—4. In *gaming*, a sequence of three cards of the same color. 5. A thrust in fencing.—6. In *heraldry*, a field divided into three parts.
* TIER'CEL, } *n.* In *falconry*, a name given to the male
* TIERCE'LET, } hawk, as being a third part less than the female.—*Cyc.*
TIER'CET, *n.* [from *tierce.*] In *poetry*, a triplet; three lines, or three lines rhyming.
TIERS'-E-TAT' (teerz'-ā-tä'), *n.* [Fr.] In *France*, the third branch or commonalty, answering to the commons in Great Britain.
TIFF, *n.* [qu. *tipple, tope.*] 1. Liquor; or, rather, a small draught of liquor.—*Halliwell*; [*vulgar.*] 2. A pet or fit of peevishness; a slight altercation.—*Johnson.*
TIFF, *v. i.* To be in a pet.—*Johnson.* [*Low.*]
† TIFF, *v. t.* To dress.
TIF'FA-NY, *n.* [According to the Italian and Spanish dictionaries, this word is to be referred to *taffeta.*] A species of gauze or very thin silk.
TIFFE-DE-MER', *n.* A species of sea-plant, resembling the cat-tail.—*Cyc.*
TIF'FIN, *n.* A word introduced from India, denoting a lunch or slight repast between breakfast and dinner.—*Malcom.*
TIG, *n.* A play. *See* TAG.
TIGE, *n.* [Fr., a stalk.] The shaft of a column.—*Gwilt.*

TĪ'GER, *n.* [Fr. *tigre*; It. *tigro*; L. *tigris.*] 1. A fierce and rapacious feline quadruped of Asia, *felis tigris.* The jaguar is sometimes called the *American tiger.*—*Blackwood.* 2. A servant in livery, who rides with his master or mistress.

TĪ'GER-CAT, *n.* A name sometimes given to the lesser striped and spotted feline quadrupeds, not including the tigers, leopards, and panthers.—*P. Cyc.*

TĪ'GER-FOOT-ED, *a.* Hastening to devour; furious.

TĪ'GER-SHELL, *n.* [*tiger* and *shell.*] A name given to a red shell, with large white spots, of the genus *cypræa*, or cowry kind.

TĪ'GER'S-FOOT, *n.* A plant of the genus *ipomœa* or *convolvulus.*

TĪ'GER-ISH, *a.* Like a tiger.

TĪGH, *n.* In *Kent*, a close or inclosure.

TĪGHT (tīte), *a.* [G. *dicht*; D., Sw., Dan. *digt.*] 1. Close; compact; not loose or open; having the joints so close that no fluid can enter or escape; not leaky. 2. Close; not admitting much air. 3. Sitting close to the body, as clothes. 4. Close; not having holes or crevices; not loose. 5. Close; hard; as, a *tight* bargain; [*in common use in America.*] 6. Close; parsimonious; saving; as, a man *tight* in his dealings; [*in common use in America.*] 7. Closely dressed; not ragged.—*Gay.* 8. Hardy; adroit.—*Shak.* 9. Not slack or loose; applied to a rope extended or stretched out.—*Totten.* [*Taught* is used by seamen.]

TĪGHT'EN (tīt'n), *v. t.* To draw tighter; to straiten; to make more close in any manner.

TĪGHT'ENED (tīt'nd), *pp.* or *a.* Drawn tighter; straitened.

TĪGHT'EN-ING (tīt'n-ing), *ppr.* Drawing tighter; making more close.

† TĪGHT'ER, *n.* 1. A ribbon or string used to draw clothes closer. 2. *a.* More tight.

TĪGHT'LY, *adv.* 1. Closely; compactly. 2. Neatly; adroitly.

TĪGHT'NESS, *n.* 1. Closeness of joints; compactness; straitness. 2. Neatness, as in dress. 3. Parsimoniousness; closeness in dealing.

TĪ'GRESS, *n.* [from *tiger.*] The female of the tiger.

TĪ'GRINE (tī'grin), *a.* Like a tiger.

TĪ'GRISH, *a.* Resembling a tiger.—*Sidney.*

TĪKE, *n.* A tick. *See* TICK.

TĪKE, *n.* [Celtic *tiak*, *tiac*, a plowman.] 1. A countryman or clown. 2. A dog.—*Shak.*

TIL'BU-RY, *n.* A kind of gig or two-wheeled carriage, without a top.

TĪLE, *n.* [Sax. *tigel*; D. *tegel* or *tichgel.*] 1. A plate or piece of baked clay or earthen-ware, used for covering the roofs of buildings.—2. In *metallurgy*, a small, flat piece of dried earth, used to cover vessels in which metals are fused. 3. A piece of baked clay used in drains.

TĪLE, *v. t.* 1. To cover with tiles. 2. To cover, as tiles.

TĪLE'-EARTH (-erth), *n.* A species of strong, clayey earth; stiff and stubborn land.—*Cyc.* [*Local.*]

TĪLE'-ORE, *n.* A variety of octahedral red copper ore.

TĪLED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered with tiles.

TĪL'ER, *n.* A man whose occupation is to cover buildings with tiles.—*Bacon.*

TĪL'ING, *ppr.* Covering with tiles.

TĪL'ING, *n.* 1. A roof covered with tiles.—*Luke*, v. 2. Tiles in general.

TILL, *n.* A vetch; a tare. [*Local.*]

TILL, *n.* A money-box in a shop; a drawer.

TILL, *prep.* or *adv.* [Sax. *til*, *tille*; Sw., Dan. *til.*] 1. To the time or time of; as, *till* to-day. 2. It is used before verbs and sentences in a like sense, denoting to the time specified in the sentence or clause following; as, I will wait *till* you arrive.

TILL, *v. t.* [Sax. *tilian*, *tiligan.*] 1. To labor; to cultivate; to plow and prepare for seed, and to dress crops.—2. In the *most general sense, to till* may include every species of husbandry, and this may be its sense in Scripture.

TILL'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being tilled; arable; fit for the plow.—*Carew.*

TILL'AGE, *n.* The operation, practice, or art of preparing land for seed, and keeping the ground free from weeds, which might impede the growth of crops.—SYN. Cultivation; culture; husbandry; farming; agriculture.

TILLED, *pp.* Cultivated; prepared for seed and kept clean.

TILL'ER, *n.* 1. One who tills; a husbandman; a cultivator; a plowman. 2. The bar or lever employed to turn the rudder of a ship. 3. A small drawer; a till.—4. Among *farmers*, the shoot of a plant, springing from the root or bottom of the original stalk; also, the sprout or young tree that springs from the root or stump. 5. A young timber tree: [*local.*]

TILL'ER, *v. i.* To put forth new shoots from the root or round the bottom of the original stalk.

TILL'ER-ROPE, *n.* The rope which forms a communication between the fore-end of the tiller and the wheel.

TILL'ER-ING, *ppr.* Sending out new shoots round the bottom of the original stem.

TILL'ER-ING, *n.* The act of sending forth young shoots from the root or round the bottom of the original stalk.

TILL'ING, *ppr.* Cultivating.

TILL'ING, *n.* The operation of cultivating land; culture.

† TILL'MAN, *n.* A man who tills the earth; a husbandman.

† TILL'Y-FAL-LY, } *adv.* or *a.* A word formerly used when
† TILL'Y-VAL-LY, } any thing said was rejected as trifling or impertinent.

TIL'MUS, *n.* [Gr. τιλλω.] Picking of the bed-clothes, or floccillation; a symptom of the fatal termination of some disorders.—*Brande.*

TILT, *n.* [Sax. *teld*; Dan. *telt.*] 1. A tent; a covering over head.—*Denham.* 2. The cloth covering of a cart or wagon. 3. The cover of a boat; a small canopy or awning of canvas or other cloth, extended over the stern-sheets of a boat.

TILT, *v. t.* To cover with a cloth or awning.—*Phillips.*

TILT, *n.* 1. A thrust.—2. *Formerly*, a military exercise on horseback, in which the combatants attacked each other with lances; as, *tilts* and tournaments. 3. A large hammer; a *tilt*-hammer, used in iron manufactures. 4. Inclination forward.

TILT, *v. t.* [Sax. *tealtian.*] 1. To incline; to raise one end, as of a cask, for discharging liquor. 2. To point or thrust, as a lance. 3. To hammer or forge with a *tilt*-hammer or *tilt.* 4. To cover with a tilt.

TILT, *v. i.* 1. To run or ride and thrust with a lance; to practice the military game or exercise of thrusting at each other on horseback. 2. To fight with rapiers. 3. To rush, as in combat. 4. To play unsteadily; to ride, float, and toss. 5. To lean; to fall, as on one side.

TILT'-BOAT, *n.* A boat covered with canvas or other cloth.

TILT'-HAM-MER, *n.* [*tilt* and *hammer.*] A heavy hammer, used in iron-works, which is lifted by a wheel.

TILT'ED, *pp.* 1. Inclined; made to stoop; covered with cloth or awning. 2. Hammered; prepared by beating, as steel.

TILT'ER, *n.* One who tilts; one who uses the exercise of pushing a lance on horseback; one who fights. 2. One who hammers with a tilt.

TILTH, *n.* [Sax. *tilth.*] 1. The state of the soil in respect to plowing, manuring, &c. 2. That which is tilled: tillage ground; [*obs.*]

TILT'ING, *n.* The process by which blister-steel is rendered ductile. This is done by beating with the tilt-hammer.—*Buchanan.*

TILT'ING, *ppr.* Inclining; causing to stoop or lean; using the game of thrusting with the lance on horseback.

TIM'BAL, *n.* A kettle-drum. *See* TYMBAL.

TIM'BER, *n.* [Sax. *timber*; Sw. *timmer.*] 1. That sort of wood which is proper for buildings or for tools, utensils, furniture, carriages, fences, ships, and the like; applied to a standing tree suitable for such purposes, or pieces of wood prepared for use by hewing or sawing. 2. The body or stem of a tree. 3. The materials [*in irony.*] 4. A single piece or squared stick of wood for building, or already framed.—5. In *ships*, a *timber* is a rib or curving piece of wood, branching outward from the keel in a vertical direction.

TIM'BER, *v. t.* To furnish with timber. *See* TIMBERED.

TIM'BER, *v. i.* 1. To light on a tree.—*L'Estrange*; [*obs.*]—2. In *falconry*, to make a nest.—*Cyc.*

TIM'BER-HEAD (-hed), *n.* In *ships*, the top end of a timber, rising above the gunwale, and serving for belaying ropes, &c.; otherwise called *revelhead.*

TIM'BER-SOW, *n.* A worm in wood.—*Bacon.*

TIM'BER-TREE, *n.* A tree suitable for timber.

TIM'BER-WORK (-wurk), *n.* Work formed of wood.

TIM'BER-YARD, *n.* [*timber* and *yard.*] A yard or place where timber is deposited.

TIM'BERED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Furnished with timber. In the *United States*, we say land is well *timbered* when it is covered with good timber-trees. 2. Built; formed; contrived [*little used.*]

TIM'BER-ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with timber.

TIM'BRE (-ber), *n.* [D. *timber.*] A crest on a coat-of-arms.

TIM'BREL, *n.* [Sp. *tamboril*; It. *tamburo*; Fr. *tambourin*, *tambour.*] An instrument of music; a kind of drum, tabor, or tabret, which has been in use from the highest antiquity.

TIM'BRELED, *a.* Sung to the sound of the timbrel.

TIM-BU-RINE', *n.* *See* TAMBOURINE.

TIME, *n.* [Sax. *tim*, *tima*, time; Dan. *time*, Sw. *timme*, an hour; L. *tempus*; It., Port. *tempo*; Sp. *tiempo*; Fr. *temps.*] 1. A particular portion or part of duration, whether past, present, or future; period. 2. A proper time; a season. 3. Duration. 4. A space or measured portion of duration. 5. Life or duration, in reference to occupation. 6. Age; a part of duration distinct from other parts; as, ancient *times*; epoch; era. 7. Hour of travail. 8. Repetition; repeated performance, or mention with reference to repetition. 9. Repetition; doubling; addition of a number to itself; as, to double cloth four *times*. 10. Measure of sounds in music; as, common *time*. 11. The state of things at a particular period; as when we say, good *times* or bad *times*.—12. In *grammar*, tense.—*In time.* 1. In good

season; sufficiently early. 2. A considerable space of duration; process or continuation of duration.—*At times*, at distinct intervals of duration.—*Time enough*, in season; early enough. *Bacon.*—*To lose time.* 1. To delay. 2. To go too slow; as, a watch or clock loses *time.*—*Apparent time*, in *astronomy*, true solar time, regulated by the apparent motions of the sun.—*Mean time*, a mean or average of apparent time. It is indicated by a clock which moves with entire exactness.—*Sidereal time* is that which is shown by the apparent diurnal revolutions of the stars.—*Astronomical time of day*, is the time past *mean* noon of that day, and is reckoned into 24 hours in *mean* time.—*Brande.*

TĪME, *v. t.* To adapt to the time or occasion; to bring, begin, or perform at the proper season or time. 2. To regulate as to time. 3. To measure, as in music or harmony. —*Shak.*

TĪME'-HON-ORÆD (-on'urd), *a.* Honored for a long time.

TĪME'-KEEP-ER, *n.* [*time* and *keeper.*] A clock, watch, or other chronometer.

TĪME'-KILL-ING, *a.* Adapted to kill time.

TĪME'-PIĒCE (-peese), *n.* [*time* and *piece.*] A clock, watch, or other instrument to measure or show the progress of time; a chronometer.

TĪME'-PLĒAS-ER, *n.* One who complies with the prevailing opinions, whatever they may be.

TĪME'-SANC-TIONÆD, *a.* Sanctioned by long use.—*Channing.*

TĪME'-SCORN-ER, *n.* One who scorns time.

TĪME'-SERV-ER, *n.* One who adapts his opinions and manners to the times; one who obsequiously complies with the ruling power.

TĪME'-SERV-ING, *a.* Obsequiously complying with the humors of men in power; temporizing.

TĪME'-SERV-ING, *n.* An obsequious compliance with the humors of men in power.

TĪME'-WĂST-ING, *a.* Wasting time.

TĪME'-WORN, *a.* Impaired by time.—*Irving.*

TĪMED, *pp.* Adapted to the season or occasion.

TĪME'FUL, *a.* Seasonable; timely; sufficiently early.

TĪME'IST, *n.* 1. In *music*, a performer who keeps good time. 2. One who conforms with the times; a time-server; [*obs.*]

† TĪME'LESS, *a.* 1. Unseasonable; done at an improper time. 2. Untimely; immature; done or suffered before the proper time.

TĪME'LESS-LY, *adv.* Unseasonably.—*Milton.*

TĪME'LI-NESS, *n.* Seasonableness; a being in good time.

TĪME'LY, *adv.* Early; soon; in good season.—*Prior.*

TĪME'LY, *a.* 1. Seasonable; opportune; being in good time; sufficiently early. 2. Keeping time or measure.—*Spenser*; [*obs.*]

TĪME'OUS-LY, *a.* Seasonably; in good time.—*Watts.*

TIM'ID, *a.* [Fr. *timide*; L. *timidus.*] Wanting courage to meet danger; not bold.—SYN. Fearful; timorous; afraid; cowardly; pusillanimous; faint-hearted; shrinking; retiring.

TI-MID'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *timidité*; L. *timiditas.*] Fearfulness; pusillanimity; want of courage or boldness to face danger; timorousness; habitual cowardice.

TIM'ID-LY, *adv.* In a timid manner; weakly; without courage.

TIM'ID-NESS, *n.* Timidity.

TĪM'ING, *ppr.* Adapting to the season or occasion.

TĪM'IST. *See* TIMEIST.

TI-MOC'RA-CY, *n.* [Gr. τιμη, worth, and κρατεω.] Government by men of property, who are possessed of a certain income.

TIM-O-NEER', *n.* [Fr. *timon*; L. *temo.*] A helmsman.

TIM'OR-OUS, *a.* [It. *timoroso*, from L. *timor.*] 1. Fearful of danger; timid; destitute of courage. 2. Indicating fear; full of scruples.

TIM'OR-OUS-LY, *adv.* Fearfully; timidly; without boldness; with much fear.—*Phillips.*

TIM'OR-OUS-NESS, *n.* Fearfulness; timidity.—*Swift.*

TIM'O-THY GRĂSS, *n.* A valuable grass, the *phleum pratense*, or cat's-tail grass, much prized in America for fodder.—*Farm. Encyc.*

† TĪMOUS, *a.* [from *time.*] Early; timely.—*Bacon.*

† TĪMOUS-LY, *adv.* In good season.—*Ch. Relig. Appeal.*

TIN, *n.* [Sax.; Dan. *tin*; Ger. *zinn*; Sw. *tenn.*] 1. A white metal, with a slight tinge of yellow. It is soft, and very malleable, and is much used in the arts. It is a constituent of pewter, britannia, bell-metal, bronze, &c. Tin-foil, coated with quicksilver, forms the reflecting surface of glass mirrors. 2. Thin plates of iron covered with tin.

TIN, *v. t.* To cover with tin, or overlay with tin-foil.

TIN'-FOIL, *n.* [*tin*, and L. *folium*, a leaf.] Tin reduced to a thin leaf.

TIN'-GLĂSS, *n.* Bismuth, which see.

TIN'-MĪNE, *n.* A mine where tin is obtained.

TIN'-PEN-NY, *n.* [*tin* and *penny.*] A customary duty in England, formerly paid to tithing-men.—*Bailey.*

TIN'-PLĀTE, *n.* Thin sheet-iron, coated with tin. In this case, the tin forms, in some measure, an alloy with the iron.—*Buchanan.*

TIN-PŸ-RĪTĒS, *n.* A native sulphuret of tin, usually containing some copper or iron.—*Buchanan.*

TIN'-STONE, *n.* A native oxyd of tin, found in Cornwall. —*Buchanan.*

TIN'-WORM, *n.* [*tin* and *worm.*] An insect.—*Bailey.*

TINC'AL, *n.* A name of crude borax, as it is imported from the East Indies, in yellow, greasy crystals.—*Ure.*

TIN'CHEL, *n.* A circle of sportsmen, who, by surrounding an extensive space, and gradually closing in, bring a number of deer and game within a narrow compass.—*Walter Scott.*

† TINCT, *v. t.* [L. *tingo*, *tinctus.*] To stain or color; to imbue.

† TINCT, *n.* Stain; color.

TINC-TO'RI-AL, *a.* *Tinctorial matter* is coloring matter. *Ure.*

TINCTURE (tinkt'yur), *n.* [L. *tinctura*; Fr. *teinture.*] 1. The finer and more volatile parts of a substance, separated by a solvent.—2. In *medicine*, a spirituous solution of such of the proximate principles of vegetables and animals as are soluble in pure alcohol or proof-spirit; spirit containing medicinal substances in solution. 3. A tinge or shade of color. 4. Slight taste superadded to any substance. 5. Slight quality added to any thing.—6. In *heraldry*, a term applied to metals, colors, and furs.—*Brande.*

TINCTURE, *v. t.* 1. To tinge; to communicate a slight foreign color to; to impregnate with some extraneous matter. 2. To imbue the mind; to communicate a portion of any thing foreign.

TINCTURED, *pp.* Tinged; slightly impregnated with something foreign.

TINCTURING (tinkt'yur-ing), *ppr.* Tinging; imbuing; impregnating with a foreign substance.

† TIND, *v. t.* [Sax. *tendan*, *tynan.*] To kindle.

TIN'DER, *n.* [Sax. *tyndre.*] Something very inflammable, used for kindling fire from a spark, as scorched linen.

TIN'DER-BOX, *n.* A box in which tinder is kept.

TIN'DER-LĪKE, *a.* Like tinder; very inflammable.

† TINE, *v. t.* [Sax. *tynan.*] To kindle; to set on fire.

TĪNE, *v. t.* [Sax. *tynan*; L. *teneo.*] To shut or inclose; to fill. [*Not in use, or local.*]

TĪNE, *n.* [Sax. *tindes*; Ice. *tindr.*] 1. The tooth or spike of a fork; a prong; also, the tooth of a harrow or drag. 2. Trouble; distress.—*Spenser*; [*obs.*]

† TĪNE, *v. i.* [Sax. *tynan.*] To rage; to smart; to fight.

TINE'-MAN, *n.* *Anciently*, an officer of the forest in England, who had the nocturnal care of vert and venison.

TĪNED, *a.* Furnished with tines; as, a three-*tined* fork.

TĪNET, *n.* [*tine*, to shut.] In *old writers*, brush-wood and thorns, for making and repairing hedges.

† TING, *n.* A sharp sound. *See* TINGLE.

† TING, *v. i.* To sound or ring.

TINGE, *v. t.* [L. *tingo.*] To imbue or impregnate with something foreign; to communicate the qualities of one substance, in some degree, to another.—SYN. To color; dye; stain.

TINGE, *n.* Color; dye; taste; or, rather, a slight degree of some color, taste, or something foreign, infused into another substance or mixture, or added to it; tincture.

TINGED (tinjd), *pp.* Imbued or impregnated with a small portion of something foreign.

TING'ENT, *a.* Having the power to tinge.—*Boyle.* [*Rare.*]

TINGING, *ppr.* Imbuing or impregnating with something foreign.

TIN'GLE (ting'gl), *v. i.* [W. *tincial*, *tincian*, or *tinciaw.*] 1. To feel a kind of thrilling sound. 2. To feel a sharp, thrilling pain. 3. To have a thrilling sensation, or a sharp, slight, penetrating sensation.

TIN'GLING, *ppr.* Having a thrilling sensation.

TIN'GLING, *n.* A thrilling sensation.

TINK, *v. i.* [W. *tinciaw.*] To make a sharp, shrill noise; to tinkle.

TINK'ER, *n.* [W. *tincerz.*] A mender of brass kettles, pans, and the like.

TINK'ER-ING, *n.* The act or employment of a tinker.

TINK'ER-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a tinker.

TINK'LE (tink'l), *v. i.* [W. *tincial.*] 1. To make small, quick, sharp sounds, as by striking on metal: to clink. 2 To hear a small, sharp sound.

TINK'LE (tink'l), *v. t.* To cause to clink or make sharp quick sounds.

TINK'LER (tink'ler), *n.* Tinker. [*North of England.*]

TINK'LING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making a small, quick, sharp noise

TINK'LING, *n.* A small, quick, sharp sound.—*Isa.*, iii.

TIN'MAN, *n.* [*tin* and *man.*] A manufacturer of tin vessels a dealer in tin-ware.—*Prior.*

TINNED (tind), *pp.* or *a.* Covered with tin.

TIN'NER, *n.* One who works in the tin-mines.

† TIN'NI-ENT, *a.* Emitting a clear sound.

TIN'NING, *ppr.* Covering with tin or tin-foil.

TIN'NING, *n.* 1. The act, art, or practice of covering or

ning any thing with melted tin or with tin-foil. 2. The covering or lining thus put on.

TIN'NY, *a.* Abounding with tin.—*Drayton.*

TIN'SEL, *n.* [Fr. *etincelle.*] 1. Something very shining and gaudy; something superficially shining and showy. 2. A kind of shining cloth. 3. A kind of lace.

TIN'SEL, *a.* Gaudy; showy to excess; specious; superficial.

TIN'SEL, *v. t.* To adorn with something glittering and showy, without much value; to make gaudy.—*Pope.*

TIN'SELED, *pp.* Decorated with gaudy ornaments.

TIN'SEL-ING, *ppr.* Adorning with tinsel.

TINT, *n.* [It. *tinta;* Fr. *teint;* L. *tinctus.*] A dye; a color, or, rather, a slight coloring or tincture distinct from the ground or principal color.—*Pope.*

TINT, *v. t.* To tinge; to give a slight coloring to.

TIN-TA-MAR', *n.* [Old Fr. *tintamarre;* L. *tinuitus* and *Mars.*—*Ash.*] A hideous or confused noise.

TINTED, *pp.* Tinged.

TINTING, *ppr.* Giving a slight coloring to.

TINTING, *n.* A forming of tints.

TIN-TIN-NAB'U-LA-RY, *a.* [L. *tintinnabulum,* a little bell.] Having or making the sound of a bell.

* TINY, *a.* Very small; little; puny. [*A word used by children, and in burlesque.*]

TIP, *n.* [D. *tip.*] 1. The end; the point or extremity of any thing small. 2. One part of the play at nine-pins.—3. In *botany,* an anther.

TIP, *v. t.* 1. To form a point with something; to cover the tip, top, or end. 2. [for *tap.*] To strike slightly, or with the end of any thing small; to tap. 3. To lower one end, or throw upon the end; as, to *tip* a cart for discharging a load; [*New England.*]—*To tip the wink,* to direct a wink, or to wink to another for notice.

TIP, *v. i.* In the phrase to *tip off,* that is, to fall headlong: hence, to die.

TIP'-STAFF, *n.* [*tip* and *staff.*] 1. An officer who bears a staff tipped with metal; a constable. 2. A staff tipped with metal.—*Bacon.*

TIP'-TOE, *n.* [*tip* and *toe.*] The end of the toe.—*To be* or *to stand a tip-toe,* to be awake or alive to any thing; to be roused.

TIP'-TOP, *n.* The highest or utmost degree.

TIPPED, TIPT, *pp.* Having the end covered.

TIP'PET, *n.* [Sax. *tæppet.*] A narrow garment or covering, now made of fur, for the neck, worn by females.

TIP'PING, *ppr.* 1. Covering the end or tip.—2. In *music,* a distinct articulation given to the flute, by striking the tongue against the roof of the mouth.

TIP'PLE (tip'pl), *v. i.* [qu., D. *zuipen;* Fr. *toper.*] To drink spirituous or strong liquors habitually; to indulge in the frequent and improper use of spirituous liquors.

TIP'PLE, *v. t.* To drink, as strong liquors, in luxury or excess.—*Dryden.*

TIP'PLE, *n.* Drink; liquor taken in tippling.—*L'Estrange.*

TIP'PLED (tip'pld), *pp.* 1. Drank in excess. 2. *a.* Intoxicated; inebriated.

TIP'PLER, *n.* One who frequently indulges in the excessive use of spirituous liquors, without being an habitual drunkard.

TIP'PLING, *ppr.* Indulging in the habitual use of strong or spirituous liquors.

TIP'PLING, *n.* The habitual practice of drinking strong or spirituous liquors; a drinking to excess.

TIP'PLING-HOUSE, *n.* [*tipple* and *house.*] A house in which liquors are sold in drams or small quantities.

TIP'SI-LY, *adv.* In a tipsy manner.

TIP'SY, *a.* [from *tipple.*] Fuddled; overpowered with strong drink; intoxicated.

TIP'U-LA-RY, *a.* [L. *tipula.*] Pertaining to insects of the genus *tipula,* or crane-fly kind.—*Humboldt.*

TI-RADE' (te-rāde'), *n.* [It. *tirata;* Fr. *tirade.*] 1. *Formerly,* in *French music,* the filling of an interval by the intermediate diatonic notes.—2. In *modern usage,* a strain or flight; a series of violent declamation.—*Quart. Review.*

TI-RAIL'LEUR (te-rāl'yur), *n.* A French skirmishing soldier, often put in front of the line, to annoy the enemy.—*Smart.*

TIRE, *n.* [Heb. טור.] 1. A tier; a row or rank. This is the same word as *tier,* differently written. 2. A headdress; something that encompasses the head.—*Isa.,* iii. 3. Furniture; apparatus. 4. Attire. 5. A band or hoop of iron, used to bind the fellies of wheels, to secure them from wearing and breaking; as, cart-*tire.*

TIRE, *v. t.* [Sax. *teorian, ateorian, geteorian.*] 1. To exhaust the strength by toil or labor; as, to *tire* a horse or an ox. 2. To exhaust the power of attending, or to exhaust patience with dullness or tediousness.—*To tire out,* to weary or fatigue to excess; to harass.—SYN. To weary; fatigue; exhaust; jade; harass.

TIRE, *v. i.* To become weary; to be fatigued; to have the strength fail; to have the patience exhausted.

† TIRE, *v. t.* To adorn; to attire; to dress, as the head.

TIRE'-WŎM-AN, *n.* [*tire* and *woman.*] A woman whose occupation is to make head-dresses.—*Locke.*

TIRED, *pp.* or *a.* Wearied; fatigued; jaded; harassed.

TIRED'NESS (tīrd'nes), *n.* The state of being wearied, weariness.

TIRE'SŌME (-sum), *a.* 1. Wearisome; fatiguing; exhausting the strength. 2. Tedious; exhausting the patience.

TIRE'SŌME-NESS, *n.* The act or quality of tiring or exhausting strength or patience; wearisomeness; tediousness.

TIR'ING, *ppr.* Wearying; fatiguing; exhausting strength or patience.

TIR'ING-HOUSE, TIR'ING-ROOM, *n.* The room or place where players dress for the stage.

TI'RO, *n.* *See* TYRO.

TI-RŌ'NI-AN, *a.* *Tironian notes,* the short-hand of Roman antiquity.—*Brande.*

† TIR'RIT, *n.* Terror; affright.—*Shak.*

TIR'WIT, *n.* A bird; the lapwing.

'TIS, a contraction of *it is.*

TIS'IC, *n.* Consumption; morbid waste.

TIS'IC, TIS'IC-AL, *a.* [for *phthisic, phthisical.*] Consumptive

TIS'RĪ, *n.* The first Hebrew month of the civil year, and the seventh of the ecclesiastical; answering to a part of our September and a part of October.

TIS'SUE (tish'yu), *n.* [Fr. *tissu.*] 1. Cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or with figured colors.—2. In *anatomy* and *botany,* texture or organization of parts. 3. A connected series.—*Tissue paper,* very thin, gauze-like paper, such as is used to protect engravings in books.

TIS'SUE (tish'yu), *v. t.* To form tissue; to interweave; to variegate.

TIS'SUED (tish'yude), *pp.* Interwoven; formed with variegated work.

TIS'SU-ING (tish'yu-ing), *ppr.* Interweaving; forming with variegated work.

TIT, *n.* A small horse, [*in contempt;*] a woman, [*in contempt;*] a small bird; a titmouse or tomtit.

TIT'-BIT, *n.* A tender piece. *See* TID-BIT.

TI-TAN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to titanium; containing titanium.

TI-TAN-IT'IC, *a.* [*titanium,* and L. *fero.*] Containing or affording titanium.—*Cleaveland.*

TI'TAN-ITE, *n.* A mineral; sphene, which see.—*Dana.*

TI-TA'NI-UM, *n.* In *mineralogy,* a metal of a deep-blue color, discovered by Gregor, in 1791, in Cornwall, England.

TITH'A-BLE, *a.* Subject to the payment of tithes.

TITHE, *n.* [Sax. *teotha.*] The tenth part of any thing; but, *appropriately,* the tenth part of the increase annually arising from the profits of land and stock, allotted to the clergy, for their support.

TITHE, *v. t.* To levy a tenth part on; to tax to the amount of a tenth.

TITHE, *v. i.* To pay tithes.—*Tusser.*

TITHE'-FREE, *a.* Exempt from the payment of tithes.

TITHE'-PAY-ING, *a.* Paying tithes; subjected to pay tithes. *Franklin.*

TITHED, *pp.* Taxed a tenth.

TITH'ER, *n.* One who collects tithes.

TITH'ING, *ppr.* Levying a tax on to the amount of a tenth.

TITH'ING, *n.* A decennary; a number or company of ten householders, who, dwelling near each other, were sureties or free-pledges to the king for the good behavior of each other.

TITH'ING-MAN, *n,* [*tithing* and *man.*] 1. The chief man of a tithing; a head-borough; one elected to preside over the tithing. 2. A peace officer; an under-constable.—3. In *New England,* a parish officer annually elected to preserve good order in the church during divine service.

TI-THON'IC, *a.* [Gr. Τιθωνος.] Pertaining to or denoting those rays of light which produce chemical effects.

TITH-O-NIC'I-TY, *n.* A name given to that property of light by which it produces chemical effects; supposed by some to be a distinct, imponderable agent.—*Draper.*

TITH'Y-MAL, *n.* [Fr. *tithymale.*] A plant of the spurge kind

TIT'IL-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *titillo.*] To tickle.—*Pope.*

TIT'IL-LA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Tickling.

TIT-IL-LA'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *titillatio.*] 1. The act of tickling; or the state of being tickled. 2. Any slight pleasure.

TIT'LARK, *n.* [*tit* and *lark.*] A small bird of the lark kind.

TI'TLE (tī'tl), *n.* [L. *titulus;* It. *titolo.*] 1. An inscription put over any thing as a name by which it is known. 2. The inscription in the beginning of a book, containing the subject of the work, and sometimes the author's name.—3. In *the civil* and *canon laws,* a chapter or division of a book. 4. An appellation of dignity, distinction, or pre-eminence given to persons, as *duke.* 5. A name; an appellation; a denomination. 6. Right; or that which constitutes a just cause of exclusive possession; that which is the foundation of ownership. 7. The instrument which is evidence of a right.—8. In *the canon law,* that by which a

beneficiary holds a benefice.—9. In *ancient Church records*, a church to which a priest was ordained, and where he was to reside.

TĪ'TLE, *v. t.* To name; to call; to entitle.—*Milton.*

TĪ'TLE-PĀGE, *n.* [*title* and *page.*] The page of a book which contains its title.

TĪ'TLĒD, *pp.* 1. Called; named. 2. *a.* Having a title.

† TĪ'TLE-LESS, *a.* Not having a title or name.

TĪ'TLING, *ppr.* Calling; denominating; entitling.

TIT'MOUSE, *n.*; *pl.* TITMICE. A small bird of the genus *parus* of Linnæus. There are numerous species, which feed on insects, seeds, &c. Their notes are shrill and wild.

TIT'TER, *v. i.* To laugh with the tongue striking against the root of the upper teeth; to laugh with restraint.

TIT'TER, *n.* 1. A restrained laugh. 2. A weed.

TIT'TER-ING, *n.* Restrained laughter.

TIT'TLE (tit'tl), *n.* [from *tit*, small.] A small particle; a minute part; a jot; an iota.

TIT'TLE-TAT'TLE, *n.* [*tattle*, doubled.] 1. Idle, trifling talk; empty prattle. 2. An idle, trifling talker.

TIT'TLE-TAT'TLE, *v. i.* To talk idly; to prate.—*Sidney.*

TIT'TLE-TAT'TLING, *n.* The act of prating idly.—*Sidney.*

† TIT-Ū-BĀ'TION, *v. i.* [L. *titubo.*] To stumble.—*Cockeram.*

TIT-Ū-BĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *titubo.*] The act of stumbling.

TIT'Ū-LAR (tit'yu-lar), *a.* [Fr. *titulaire*; L. *titulus.*] 1. Existing in title or name only; nominal; having or conferring the title only. 2. Having the title to an office or dignity without discharging the duties of it; as, a *titular* bishop.

TIT'Ū-LAR, } *n.* A person invested with a title, in virtue
TIT'Ū-LA-RY, } of which he holds an office or benefice, whether he performs the duties of it or not.

TIT-Ū-LAR'I-TY, *n.* The state of being titular.—*Brown.*

TIT'Ū-LAR-LY, *adv.* Nominally; by title only.

TIT'Ū-LA-RY, *a.* 1. Consisting in a title.—*Bacon.* 2. Pertaining to a title.—*Bacon.*

TIV'ER, *n.* A kind of ochre which is used in marking sheep in some parts of England.—*Cyc.* [*Local.*]

TIV'ER, *v. t.* To mark sheep with tiver, in different ways and for different purposes. [*Local.*]

TIV'ER-ING, *ppr.* Marking with tiver. [*Local.*]

TIV'ER-ING, *n.* The act of marking with tiver. [*Local.*]

TIV'Y, *adv.* With great speed; a huntsman's word or sound.—*Dryden.* *See* TANTIVY.

TMĒ'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] A figure by which a compound word is separated by the intervention of one or more words; as, *quæ meo cunque animo*, for *quæcunque meo animo.*

TŌ, *prep.* [Sax. *to*; D. *te* or *toe*; G. *zu*; Ir., Gaelic *do*; Corn. *tho.*] 1. Noting motion toward a place: opposed to *from.* 2. Noting motion toward a state or condition; as, he is going *to* a trade. 3. Noting accord or adaptation; as, an occupation suited *to* his taste. 4. Noting address or compellation, or the direction of a discourse. 5. Noting attention or application; as, "give thyself wholly *to* them."—1 *Tim.*, iv. 6. Noting addition. 7. Noting opposition; as, man *to* man. 8. Noting amount, rising to; as, *to* the number of ten. 9. Noting proportion; as, it is ten *to* one you will fail. 10. Noting possession or appropriation. 11. Noting perception; as, pleasing *to* the senses. 12. Noting the subject of an affirmation. 13. Noting the subject of remark; as, I shall speak *to* one point. 14. In comparison of. 15. As far as. 16. Noting intention. 17. After an adjective, noting the object. 18. Noting obligation. 19. Noting enmity. 20. Toward. 21. Noting effect or end. 22. *To*, as a sign of the infinitive, precedes the radical verb. 23. It precedes the radical verb after adjectives, noting the object; as, ready *to* go. 24. It precedes the radical verb, noting the object. 25. It precedes the radical verb, noting consequence. 26. It notes extent, degree, or end; as, he languishes *to* death. 27. After the substantive verb, and with the radical verb, it denotes futurity. 28. After *have*, it denotes duty or necessity; as, I *have* a debt *to* pay.—29. *To-day, to-night, to-morrow*, are peculiar phrases derived from our ancestors. *To*, in the first two, has the sense or force of *this*; *this day, this night.*—*To-morrow* is equivalent to *in* or *on* the morrow.—*To and fro*, backward and forward.—*To the face*, in presence of; not in the absence of. [*Note.*—In the foregoing explanation of *to*, it is to be considered that the definition given is not always the sense of *to* by itself, but the sense rather of the word preceding it, or connected with it, or of *to* in connection with other words. In general, *to* is used in the sense of moving toward a place, or toward an object, or it expresses direction *toward* a place, end, object, or purpose.]—*To* is often used *adverbially*, to modify the sense of verbs; as, to *come to*; to *heave to.*

TŌAD (tōde), *n.* [Sax. *tade, tadige.*] A batrachian reptile of the genus *bufo*, a small, clumsy animal, the body warty and thick, and perfectly harmless.

TŌAD'-EAT-ER, *n.* A vulgar name given to a fawning, obsequious parasite; a mean sycophant.

TŌAD'-FISH, *n.* [*toad* and *fish.*] A fish allied to the angler or fishing frog.—*Storer's Mass. Rep't.*

TŌAD'-FLAX, *n.* [*toad* and *flax.*] A plant, *linaria vulgaris.*

TŌAD'-STŌNE, *n.* In *mineralogy*, a variety of trap rock.

TŌAD'-STOOL, *n.* A mushroom, a plant which commonly grows in moist and rich grounds.

† TŌAD'ISH, *a.* Like a toad.—*Stafford.*

TŌAD'Y, *n.* A toad-eater.—*Walter Scott.* [*Vulgar.*]

TŌAST (tōste), *v. t.* [Sp., Port. *tostar.*] 1. To dry and scorch by the heat of a fire. 2. To warm thoroughly; [*rare.*] 3. To name when a health is drank; to drink to the health in honor of.

TŌAST, *n.* 1. Bread dried and scorched by the fire; or such bread dipped in melted butter, or in some liquor. 2. A female whose health is drank in honor or respect. 3. He or that which is named in honor in drinking.

TŌAST'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Scorched by heat; named in drinking the health.

TŌAST'ER, *n.* 1. One who toasts. 2. An instrument for toasting bread or cheese.

TŌAST'ING, *ppr.* Scorching by fire; drinking to the honor of

TO-BAC'CO, *n.* [perhaps from *Tabaco*, a province of Yucatan, in Spanish America, where it was first found by the Spaniards.] A plant, a native of America, of the genus *nicotiana*, much used for smoking and chewing and in snuff. It is narcotic, emetic, and cathartic.

TO-BAC'CO-PIPE, *n.* A pipe used for smoking tobacco.

TO-BAC'CO-PIPE CLAY, *n.* A species of clay used in making tobacco-pipes. One variety is called cimolite.

TO-BAC'CO-PIPE FISH, *n.* The needle-fish.

TO-BAC'CO-STOPPER, *n.* An instrument for pressing down the tobacco as it is smoked in a pipe.

† TO-BAC'CO-NING, *a.* Smoking tobacco.—*Bishop Hall.*

TO-BAC'CO-NIST, *n.* A dealer in tobacco; also, a manufacturer of tobacco.

TŌ'BINE, *n.* A stout twilled silk, used for dresses; it much resembles the Florentine.

TOC-CA'TA, *n.* [It.] In *music*, a prelude.

TOCK'AY, *n.* A species of gecko or spotted lizard in India.

TO-COL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. τοκος and λογος.] The science of obstetrics or midwifery; or that department of medicine which treats of parturition.

TOCK'SIN, *n.* [Fr.] An alarm-bell, or the ringing of a bell for the purpose of alarm.

TOD, *n.* [Gaelic *tod.*] 1. A bush; a thick shrub; [*obs.*] 2. A quantity of wool of twenty-eight pounds, or two stone. 3. A fox.

† TOD, *v. t.* To weigh; to produce a tod.—*Shak.*

TO-DĀY', *n.* [*to* and *day.*] The present day.

TOD'DLE (tod'dl), *v. i.* To walk with short steps, as a child —*Halliwell.*

TOD'DY, *n.* 1. A juice drawn from various kinds of the palm in the East Indies; or a spirituous liquor prepared from it. 2. A mixture of spirit and water sweetened.

TŌ'DY, *n.* A popular name for a genus of insectivorous birds, somewhat resembling the kingfishers.

TŌE (tō), *n.* [Sax. *ta*; G. *zehe*; Sw. *ta*; Dan. *taae.*] 1. One of the small members which form the extremity of the foot, corresponding to a finger on the hand. 2. The forepart of the hoof of a horse, and of other hoofed animals. 3. The member of a beast's foot corresponding to the toe in man.

TŌED (tōde), *a.* In *compounds*, having toes; as, narrow-*toed*; thick-*toed*; slender-*toed.*—*Hitchcock.*

† TO-FORE', *prep.* or *adv.* [Sax. *toforan*; *to* and *fore.*] Before; formerly.—*Shak.*

TOFT, *n.* 1. A grove of trees.—*Cyc.* 2. [Dan. *tofte* or *tomt.*] In *law books*, a place where a messuage has stood, but is decayed.

TŌ'FUS, *n.* *See* TUFA.

TŌ'GA VI-RĪ'LIS. [L.] The manly gown. This was assumed by Roman boys about the time of completing their fourteenth year.—*Smith's Dict.*

TŌ'GĀ-TED, } *a.* [L. *toga*, a gown; *togatus*, gowned.]
TŌ'GED, } Gowned; dressed in a gown; wearing a gown; as, *toged* consuls.—*Shak.*

TO-GE'TH'ER, *adv.* [Sax. *togæthre*; *to* and *gather.*] 1. In company. 2. In or into union. 3. In the same place. 4. In the same time. 5. In concert. 6. Into junction or a state of union.—*Together with*, in union with; in company or mixture with.

TOG'GEL, *n.* A small wooden pin tapering toward both ends, with a groove around the center.—*Mar. Dict.*

TOG'GER-Y, *n.* [L. *toga.*] Clothes; garments. [*Sportive or low.*]

TOG'GLE-JOINT, *n.* An elbow or knee-joint, consisting of two bars so connected that they may be brought into a straight line.

TOIL, *v. i.* [Sax. *teolan, tiolan.*] To labor, to work; to exert strength with pain and fatigue.—*Luke*, v.

TOIL, *v. t.* 1. To *toil out*, to labor; to work out.—*Milton* 2. To weary; to overlabor.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*]

TOIL, *n.* Labor with pain and fatigue; labor that oppresses the body or mind; drudgery.

TOIL, *n.* [Fr. *toiles.*] A net or snare; any thread, web, or string spread for taking prey.—*L'Estrange.*

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short* —FÄR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—MARINE, BIRD;—MÖVE, BOOK,

TOIL'ER, *n.* One who toils, or labors with pain.

TOIL'ET, *n.* [Fr. *toilette.*] 1. A covering spread over a table in a chamber or dressing-room. 2. A dressing-table.—*Pope.* 3. Mode of dressing; as, her *toilet* is perfect.—To *make one's toilet*, to adjust one's dress with care.

TOI-LI-NETTE', *n.* [Fr.] A cloth, the weft of which is of woolen yarn, and the warp of cotton and silk. It is used for waistcoats.—*Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

TOIL'ING, *ppr.* Laboring with pain.

TOIL'LESS, *a.* Free from toil.

TOIL'SŌME (toil'sum), *a.* 1. Laborious; wearisome; attended with fatigue and pain. 2. Producing toil.

TOIL'SŌME-LY, *adv.* In a toilsome manner.

TOIL'SŌME-NESS, *n.* Laboriousness; wearisomeness.

TOISE (toiz), *n.* [Fr.] A long measure in France, containing six French feet, or about six and a half English feet.

TO-KAY', *n.* A kind of wine produced at Tokay, in Hungary, made of white grapes, distinguished for its aromatic taste.

TŌ'KEN (tō'kn), *n.* [Sax. *tacn, tacen;* Goth. *taikns;* D. *teeken.*] 1. Something intended to represent or indicate another thing or an event. 2. A mark. 3. A memorial of friendship; something by which the friendship of another person is to be kept in mind.—4. In *coinage, tokens* were coins struck in the reign of Elizabeth by various cities and also by individuals, circulated as money, and redeemable in current money.—5. In *printing*, ten quires of paper; an extra quire is usually added to every other token when counted out for the press.—SYN. Sign; note; symptom; indication; badge.

† TŌ'KEN, *v. t.* To make known.—*Shak.*

TŌ'KENED, *a.* Being marked with spots.—*Shak.*

TŌ'KEN-ING, *ppr.* Making known; marking with spots.

TŌL, *v. t.* [L. *tollo.*] To take away.—*Cyc.* [*A law term.*]

TŌL'-BOOTH, *n.* *See* TOLL-BOOTH.

TŌ'LA, *n.* In *India*, a weight for gold and silver.

TŌLD, *pret.* and *pp.* of *tell.*—*Gen.*, iii.

TŌLE, *v. t.* To draw or cause to follow by presenting something pleasing or desirable to view; to allure by some bait.

TŌLED, *pp.* Drawn; allured; induced to follow.

TO-LĒ'DO, *n.* A sword of the finest temper; so called from *Toledo*, in Spain, once famous for its swords.—*B. Jonson.*

TOL'ER-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *tolerabilis.*] 1. That may be borne or endured; supportable, either physically or mentally. 2. Moderately good or agreeable; not contemptible; not very excellent or pleasing.—*Swift.*

TOL'ER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being tolerable.

TOL'ER-A-BLY, *adv.* 1. Supportably; in a manner to be endured. 2. Moderately well; passably; not perfectly.

TOL'ER-ANCE, *n.* [L. *tolerantia.*] The power or capacity of enduring; or the act of enduring.—*Bacon.*

TOL'ER-ANT, *a.* Enduring; favoring toleration.

TOL'ER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *tolerer;* L. *tolero.*] To suffer to be, or to be done without prohibition or hinderance; to admit; to allow or permit negatively, by not preventing; not to restrain.

TOL'ER-Ā-TED, *pp.* Suffered; allowed; not prohibited or restrained.

TOL'ER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Enduring; suffering to be or to be done; allowing; not restraining.

TOL-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *toleratio.*] The act of tolerating; the allowance of that which is not wholly approved; *appropriately*, the allowance of religious opinions and modes of worship in a state when contrary to or different from those of the established church or belief.

TŌL'ING, *ppr.* Drawing away; inducing to follow.

TŌLL, *n.* [Sax. *toll;* D. *tol;* Sw. *tull;* Dan. *told;* G. *zoll;* W. *toll.*] 1. A tax paid for some liberty or privilege, particularly for traveling over a road, bridge, &c. 2. A liberty to buy and sell within the bounds of a manor. 3. A portion of grain taken by a miller as a compensation for grinding.—SYN. Tax; custom; duty; impost.

TŌLL, *v. i.* 1. To pay toll or tallage.—*Shak.* 2. To take toll, as by a miller.—*Tusser.*

TŌLL, *v. i.* [W. *tol, tolo.*] To sound or ring, as a bell, with strokes uniformly repeated at intervals, as at funerals.

TŌLL, *v. t.* To cause a bell to sound with strokes slowly and uniformly repeated.

TŌLL, *v. t.* [L. *tollo.*] 1. To take away; to vacate; to annul; [*a law term.*] 2. To draw; *see* TOLE.

TŌLL, *n.* A particular sounding of a bell. *See the verb.*

TŌLL'-BAR, *n.* [*toll* and *bar.*] A bar or beam used for stopping boats on a canal, or on a road for stopping passengers.

TŌLL'-BOOTH, *n.* [*toll* and *booth.*] 1. A place where goods are weighed to ascertain the duties or toll. 2. A prison.

TŌLL'-BOOTH, *v. t.* To imprison in a toll-booth.—*Corbet.*

TŌLL'-BRIDGE, *n.* A bridge where toll is paid for passing it.

TŌLL'-DISH, *n.* A dish for measuring toll in mills.

TŌLL'-GATE, *n.* A gate where toll is taken.

TŌLL'-GATH-ER-ER, *n.* The man who takes toll.

TŌLL'-HOUSE, *n.* A house or shed in which the man who takes the toll remains.

† TŌLL'ER, *n.* 1. One who collects taxes, a toll-gatherer. *Barret.* 2. One who tolls a bell.

TŌLL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Causing to sound in a slow, grave manner. 2. Taking away; removing. 3. Sounding, as a bell.

† TŌL'SEY, *n.* The same with *toll-booth.*—*Dict.*

TŌLT, *n.* [L. *tollit, tollo.*] In *English courts*, the precept of a sheriff, by which a writ of right is removed from the court-baron into the county court.—*Blackstone.*

TO-LŪ' BAL'SAM, *n.* A resin or oleo-resin produced by a tree of South America, the *myrospermum Toluifera.* It is said to have been first brought from a place called Tolu. In *medicine*, it is called *balsam of Tolu.*

† TOL-Ū-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *toluto.*] A pacing or ambling.

TOM'A-HAWK, *n.* An Indian hatchet.

TOM'A-HAWK, *v. t.* To cut or kill with a tomahawk.

TOM'A-HAWKED (-hawkt), *pp.* Smitten or killed with a tomahawk.

TOM'A-HAWK-ING, *ppr.* Striking or killing with a tomahawk.

TO-MĀ'TO or TO-MĀ'TO, *n.* A plant from South America, *lycopersicum esculentum*, or *solanum lycopersicum;* also called love-apple, having an agreeable acid taste, and much used in cookery.

TŌMB (toom), *n.* [Fr. *tombe, tombeau;* W. *tom, tomen, twm, twmp;* Ir. *tuoma;* Sp. *tumba;* L. *tumulus.*] 1. A grave; a pit in which the dead body of a human being is deposited. 2. A house or vault formed wholly or partly in the earth, with walls and a roof for the reception of the dead; a sepulchre. 3. A monument erected to preserve the memory of the dead.

TŌMB (toom), *v. t.* To bury; to inter. *See* ENTOMB.

TOM'BAC, *n.* An alloy of copper and zinc, or a species of brass, with an excess of zinc. When arsenic is added, it is *white tombac.*—*Brande.*

TŌMBED (toomd), *a.* Deposited in a tomb.

TŌMB'LESS (toom'less), *a.* Destitute of a tomb or sepulchral monument.

TŌMB'NOR-RY, *n.* A Shetland bird, the puffin.

TOM'BOY, *n.* [*Tom, Thomas*, and *boy.*] A rude, boisterous boy; also, in *sarcasm*, a romping girl. [*Vulgar.*]

TOM'COD, *n.* A small American fish of the cod kind, about ten or twelve inches long.—*Storer.*

TŌMB'STONE, *n.* A stone erected over a grave to preserve the memory of the deceased; a monument.

TŌME, *n.* [Fr.] A book; as many writings as are bound in a volume, forming the part of a larger work.

TOM'FOOL, *n.* A great fool; a trifler.

TOM-FOOL'ER-Y, *n.* Foolish trifling.—*Ec. Rev.*

TŌ-MEN-TŌSE', } *a.* [L. *tomentum.*] In *botany*, downy;
TO-MEN'TOUS, } nappy; cottony; or flocky.—*Lee.*

TOM'-NOD-DY, *n.* A sea-bird, the puffin.—*Booth.*

TO-MOR'RŌW, *n.* [*to* and *morrow.*] The day after the present.—*Franklin.*

TŌM'PI-ON, *n.* [Fr. *tampon.*] 1. The stopper of a cannon. [*See* TAMPION.] 2. The iron bottom to which grape-shot are fixed.

TOM'RIG, *n.* A rude, wild, wanton girl; a tomboy.—*Dennis.*

TOM'TIT, *n.* A little bird, the titmouse.

TOM'TOM, *n.* Same as *tamtam*, a large flat drum, used by the Hindoos.

TON, the termination of names of places, is *town*, a hill, or fortress.

TON, *n.* [Fr.] The prevailing fashion.

TŌN (tun), *n.* [Sax. *tunna;* Fr. *tonne;* Sp. *tonel.*] The weight of twenty hundred gross, or 2240 pounds. In some of the United States the ton is estimated at 2000 pounds. The orthography *tun* would be preferable, as more accordant with the derivation. *See, also*, TUN.

TŌNE, *n.* [Fr. *ton;* Sp. *tono;* It. *tuono;* Sw., G. *ton;* D. *toon;* Dan. *tone;* L. *tonus.*] 1. Sound, or a modification of sound; any impulse or vibration of the air which is perceptible by the ear. 2. Accent; or, rather, a particular inflection of the voice, adapted to express emotion or passion.—*E. Porter;* [*a rhetorical sense of the word.*] 3. A whining sound; a whine; a kind of mournful strain of voice. 4. An affected sound in speaking.—5. In *music*, an interval of sound; as, the difference between the fifth and fourth is a *tone.* 6. The *tone* of an instrument is its peculiar sound with regard to softness, evenness, and the like.—7. In *medicine*, that state of a body in which the animal functions are healthy and performed with due vigor.—8. In *painting*, the harmonious relation of the colors of a picture in light and shade. The term is often used to qualify, or as synonymous with, *depth, richness*, and *splendor* in pictures. It has also more recently been used to denote the characteristic expression of a picture, as distinguished by its color. In musical science the word *key* performs a similar office.—*Jocelyn.*

TŌNE, *v. t.* 1. To utter with an affected tone. 2. To tune. *See* TUNE.

TŌNE'-SYL-LA-BLE, *n.* An accented syllable.—*M. Stuart.*

TŌNED, *a.* Having a tone; [*used in composition.*]

TŌNE'LESS, *a.* Having no tone; unmusical.—*Entick.*

† TŎNG, *n.* [*See* TONGS.] The catch of a buckle.—*Spenser.* *See* TONGUE.

TONGS, *n. pl.* [Sax., Dan., D. *tang*; G. *zange*; Sw. *tang*; Ice. *taung.*] An instrument of metal, consisting of two parts or long shafts joined at one end, used for handling things, particularly fire or heated metals.

TŎNGUE (tung), *n.* [Sax. *tung, tunga*; Goth. *tuggo*; Sw. *tunga*; Dan. *tunge*; D. *tong.*] 1. In man, the instrument of taste, and the chief instrument of speech; and, in other animals, the instrument of taste. 2. Speech; discourse; sometimes, fluency of speech. 3. The power of articulate utterance; speech. 4. Speech, as well or ill-used; mode of speaking. 5. A language; idiom; dialect; the whole sum of words used by a particular nation. 6. Speech; words or declarations only. 7. A nation, as distinguished by their language. 8. A point, as of a buckle. 9. A projection on the side of a board which fits into a groove. 10. A point, or long, narrow strip of land, projecting from the main into a sea or lake. 11. The taper part of any thing; in the *rigging of a ship*, a short piece of rope spliced into the upper part of standing back-stays, &c., to the size of the mast-head.—*To hold the tongue*, to be silent.—*Addison.*

TŎNGUE (tung), *v. t.* To chide; to scold.

TŎNGUE (tung), *v. i.* To talk; to prate.—*Shak.*

TŎNGUE'-GRĂFT-ING, *n.* A mode of grafting by inserting the end of a cion in a particular manner.

TŎNGUE'-PAD, *n.* A great talker.—*Tatler.*

TŎNGUE'-SHĂPED (tung'-shāpt), *a.* In *botany*, a *tongue-shaped leaf* is linear and fleshy, blunt at the end, convex underneath, and having usually a cartilaginous border.

TŎNGUE'-TĪE, *v. t.* To deprive of speech or the power of speech, or of distinct articulation.

TŎNGUE'-TĪED (tung'-tīde), *a.* 1. Destitute of the power of distinct articulation; having an impediment in the speech. 2. Unable to speak freely, from whatever cause.—*Shak.*

TŎNGUED (tungd), *a.* Having a tongue.—*Donne.*

TŎNGUE'LESS (tung'les), *a.* 1. Having no tongue. 2. Speechless. 3. Unnamed; [*obs.*]

TŌN'IC, *a.* [from Gr. τονος; L. *tonus.*] 1. *Literally*, increasing tension; hence, increasing strength; as, *tonic* power.—2. In *medicine*, increasing strength, or the tone of the animal system, obviating the effects of debility, and restoring healthy functions. 3. Relating to tones or sounds. 4. Extended; [*obs.*]—*Tonic spasm*, a steady and continuous spasmodic contraction, enduring for a comparatively long time, as in tetanus: opposed to *clonic spasm.*

TŌN'IC, *n.* 1. A medicine that increases the strength, and gives vigor of action to the system.—2. [Fr. *tonique.*] In *music*, the key-note or principal sound which generates all the rest.—3. In *music*, a certain degree of tension, or the sound produced by a vocal string in a given degree of tension.

TO-NĪGHT' (-nīte'), *n.* [*to* and *night.*] The present night, or the night after the present day.

TON'KA BĒAN, } *n.* The fruit of the *dipteris odorata*, a
TON'QUIN BĒAN, } shrubby plant of Guiana. It has a peculiarly agreeable smell, and is employed in the scenting of snuff.—*Buchanan.*

TŎN'NAGE (tun'naje), *n.* 1. The weight of goods carried in a boat or ship. 2. The cubical content or burden of a ship in tons, or the amount of weight which she may carry. 3. A duty or impost on ships, estimated per ton, or a duty, toll, or rate payable on goods per ton, transported on canals.

TON'SIL, *n.* [L. *tonsillæ.*] In *anatomy*, a glandular body in the throat or fauces.

TON'SILE, *a.* That may be clipped.—*Mason.*

TON-SŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a barber or to shaving.

TON'SURE (ton'shure), *n.* [Fr.; L. *tonsura.*] 1. The act of clipping the hair, or of shaving the crown of the head, or the state of being shorn.—2. In the *Roman Catholic Church*, *tonsure* is the first ceremony used for devoting a person to the service of God in the clerical office.—3. In the *Roman Catholic Church*, the corona or crown which priests wear, as a mark of their order and of their rank in the church.

TON-TĪNE' (ton-teen'), *n.* [Fr. *tontine.*] An annuity on survivorship; or a loan raised on life-annuities, with the benefit of survivorship. Used sometimes as an adjective.

TŌ'NY, *n.* A simpleton.—*Dryden.* [*Ludicrous.*]

TOO, *adv.* [Sax. *to.*] 1. Over; more than enough; noting excess; as, *too* high. 2. Likewise; also; in addition.—*Pope.* 3. *Too, too*, repeated, denotes excess emphatically.

TOOK, *pret.* of *take.*—*Gen.*, v.

TOOL, *n.* [Sax. *tol.*] 1. An instrument of manual operation, *particularly* such as is used by farmers and mechanics. 2. A person used as an instrument by another person; [*a word of reproach.*]

TOOL, *v. t.* To shape with a tool.—*Entick.*

TOOL'ING, *n.* Workmanship performed with a tool.

† TOOM, *a.* Empty.—*Wickliffe.*

TOON'-WOOD, *n.* A wood of a reddish-brown color, employed in India for cabinet-work. It is the *cedrela toona* of botanists.—*P. Cyc.*

TOOT, *v. i.* [Sax. *totian*; D. *toeten.*] 1. To stand out or be prominent.—*Howell*; [*obs.*] 2. To make a particular noise with the tongue articulating with the root of the upper teeth, at the beginning and end of the sound; also, to sound a horn in a particular manner. 3. To peep; to look nar rowly.—*Spenser*; [*obs.*]

TOOT, *v. t.* To sound; as, to *toot* the horn.

TOOT'ER, *n.* One who plays upon a pipe or horn.

TOOTH, *n.*; *pl.* TEETH. [Sax. *toth*, pl. *teth.*] 1. A bony substance growing out of the jaws of animals, and serving as the instrument of mastication. 2. Taste; palate.—*Dryden.* 3. A tine; a prong; something pointed and resembling an animal tooth; as, the *tooth* of a rake, a comb, a card, a harrow, a saw, or of a wheel.—*Tooth and nail*, [by biting and scratching,] with one's utmost power; by all possible means. *L'Estrange.*—*To the teeth*, in open opposition; directly to one's face.—*To cast in the teeth*, to retort reproachfully; to insult to the face.—*In spite of the teeth*, in defiance of opposition; in opposition to every effort.—*To show the teeth*, to threaten.—*Young.*

TOOTH, *v. t.* 1. To furnish with teeth. 2. To indent; to cut into teeth; to jagg. 3. To lock into each other.

TOOTH'-DRAW-ER, *n.* [*tooth* and *draw.*] One whose business is to extract teeth with instruments.

TOOTH'-DRAW-ING, *n.* The act of extracting a tooth; the practice of extracting teeth.

TOOTH'-EDGE (-ej), *n.* Tingling uneasiness almost amounting to pain in the teeth from stridulous or grating sounds, vellication, or acid or acrid substances.—*Good.*

TOOTH'-PICK, } *n.* An instrument for cleaning the
TOOTH'-PICK-ER, } teeth of substances lodged between them.

TOOTH'-WORT (-wurt), *n.* A plant of various genera, named from some resemblance of the roots or corol to teeth, as *lathræsquamaria*, &c.

TOOTH'ĂCHE (-āke), *n.* Pain in the teeth.

TOOTH'ĂCHE-TREE, *n.* An evergreen shrub of the genus *xanthoxylum.*—*Loudon.*

TOOTHED (tootht), *pp.* or *a.* Having teeth or jaggs.—In *botany*, dentate; having projecting points.

† TOOTH'FUL, *a.* Palatable.

TOOTH'LESS, *a.* Having no teeth.—*Dryden.*

TOOTH'LET-ED, *a.* In *botany*, denticulate; having very small teeth or projecting points, as a leaf.—*Martyn.*

TOOTH'SOME, *a.* Palatable; grateful to the taste.—*Carew.*

TOOTH'SOME-NESS, *n.* Pleasantness to the taste.

TOOTH'Y, *a.* Toothed; having teeth.—*Croxall.*

TOOT'ING, *ppr.* Sounding, as a horn.

TOP, *n.* [Sax., D., Dan. *top*; Sw. *topp.*] 1. The highest part of any thing; the upper end, edge, or extremity; summit; apex. 2. Surface; upper side. 3. The highest place. 4. The highest person; the chief. 5. The utmost degree; acme. 6. The highest rank. 7. The crown or upper surface of the head. 8. The hair on the crown of the head; the forelock.—*Shak.* 9. The head of a plant.—*Watts.* 10. [G. *topf.*] An inverted conoid which children play with by whirling it on its point. One sort has its motion continued by means of a whip.—11. In *ship-building*, a sort of platform, surrounding the head of the lower mast and projecting on all sides, for the convenience of the men aloft, and to form a sufficient angle or spread for the top-mast shrouds.—*Totten.*

TOP, *v. i.* 1. To rise aloft; to be eminent. 2. To predominate. 3. To excel; to rise above others.

TOP, *v. t.* 1. To cover on the top; to tip; to cap. 2. To rise above. 3. To outgo; to surpass. 4. To crop; to take off the top or upper part. 5. To rise to the top of. 6. To perform eminently; [*obs.*]

TOP'-ĂR-MOR, *n.* In *ships*, a railing on the top, supported by stanchions and equipped with netting.

TOP'-BLOCK, *n.* In *ships*, a block hung to an eye-bolt in the cap, used in swaying and lowering the top-mast.

TOP'-CHAIN, *n.* In *ships*, a chain to sling the lower yards in time of action, to prevent their falling when the ropes, by which they are hung, are shot away.

TOP'-CLOTH, *n.* In *ships*, a piece of canvas used to cover the hammocks which are lashed to the top in action.

TOP'-DRAIN-ING, *n.* The act or practice of draining the surface of land.

TOP'-DRESS-ING, *n.* A dressing of manure laid on the surface of land.—*Cyc.*

TOP'FUL, *a.* Full to the brim.—*Watts.*

TOP-GAL'LANT, *a.* 1. *See* TOP-SAIL. 2. Highest; elevated, splendid.

TOP'-HEAV-Y (top'-hev-e), *a.* [*top* and *heavy.*] Having the top or upper part too heavy for the lower.—*Wotton.*

TOP'-KNOT (-not), *n.* [*top* and *knot.*] A knot worn by females on the top of the head.

TOP'-MĂST, *n.* In *ships*, the second mast, or that which is next above the lower mast. Above it is the top-gallant-mast.
TOP'-MŌST, *a.* [*top* and *most*.] Highest; uppermost.
TOP'-PROUD, *a.* Proud to the highest degree.—*Shak.*
TOP'-RŌPE, *n.* A rope to sway up a top-mast, &c.
TOP'-SĂIL, *n.* A sail extended across the top-mast, above which is the top-gallant-sail.
TOP'-SHĂPED (-shāpt), *a.* In *botany*, turbinate, *i. e.*, inversely conical, with a contraction toward the point.
TOP'-SŌIL-ING, *n.* The act or art of taking off the top-soil of land before a canal is begun.
TOP'-STŌNE, *n.* A stone that is placed on the top, or which forms the top.
TOP'-TĂCK-LE, *n.* A large tackle hooked to the lower end of the top-mast top-rope and to the deck.
TOP'LESS, *a.* Having no top; as, a *topless* height.
TOP'MAN, *n.* 1. The man who stands above, in *sawing*.—2. In *ships*, a man standing in the top.
TŌ'PAN, *n.* The horned Indian rhinoceros bird.
TŌ'PĂRCH, *n.* [Gr. τοπος, place, and αρχος, a chief.] The principal man in a place or country.
TŌ'PĂRCH-Y, *n.* A little state, consisting of a few cities or towns; a petty country governed by a toparch.
TŌ'PAZ, *n.* [Gr. τοπαζιον.] A mineral, said to be so called from *Topazos*, a small isle in the Arabic Gulf. It is one of the gems, and occurs in rhombic prisms, generally yellowish and pellucid, but is also found colorless, and of greenish, bluish, or brownish shades, and sometimes massive and opaque. It consists of silica, alumina, and fluoric acid. —*Dana.*
TO-PAZ'O-LĪTE, *n.* A variety of precious garnet, of a topaz-yellow color, or an olive-green.—*Ure.*
TŌPE, *n.* 1. A fish of the shark family, resembling the dogfish in its general aspect. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*—2. In *Hindostan*, a grove or clump of trees.—*Malcom.*
TŌPE, *v. i.* [Fr. *toper*.] To drink hard; to drink strong or spirituous liquors to excess.—*Dryden.*
TŌ'PER, *n.* One who drinks to excess; a drunkard; a sot.
TOP'ET, *n.* A small bird, the crested titmouse.
TOPH, } *n.* A kind of sandstone. *See* TUFA.
TOPH'IN, }
TO-PHA'CEOUS (to-fā'shus), *a.* Gritty; sandy; rough.
TŌ'PHET (tō'fet), *n.* [Heb. תֹּפֶת, tophet, from תֹּף, toph, a drum.] Hell; so called from a place east of Jerusalem, where children were burned to Moloch, and where drums were used to drown their cries.
TOP'I-A-RY, *a.* [L. *topiarius*.] Shaped by cutting; as, *topiary work*, which consists in giving all kinds of fanciful forms to arbors and thickets, trees and hedges.—*Francis.*
TOP'IC, *n.* [Gr. τοπος; L. *topicus, topica*.] 1. Any subject of discourse or argument.—2. In *rhetoric*, a probable argument drawn from the several circumstances and places of a fact. 3. Principle of persuasion.—4. In *medicine*, an external remedy; a remedy to be applied outwardly to a particular part of the body, as a plaster.
TOP'IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to a place; limited; local.
TOP'IC-AL, } 2. Pertaining to a topic or subject of discourse, or to a general head.
TOP'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. Locally; with limitation to a part. 2. With application to a particular part.
TO-POG'RA-PHER, *n.* One who describes a particular place, town, city, or tract of land.
TOP-O-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to topography; de-
TOP-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, } scriptive of a place.
TOP-O-GRAPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of topography.
TO-POG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. τοπος and γραφη.] The description of a particular place, city, town, manor, parish, or tract of land.
TOPP'ED, } *pp.* or *a.* Covered on the top; capped; sur-
TOPT, } passed; cropped; having the top cut off.
TOP'PING, *ppr.* 1. Covering the top; capping; surpassing; cropping; lopping. 2. *a.* Fine; gallant.—*Johnson.* 3. Proud; assuming superiority; [*New England.*]
TOP'PING, *n.* In *seamen's language*, the act of pulling one extremity of a yard higher than the other.
TOP'PING-LIFT, *n.* A large, strong tackle employed to suspend or top the outer end of a gaff, or of the boom of a main-sail, in a brig or schooner.
TOP'PING-LY, *adv.* Proudly; with airs of disdain. [*Low.*]
TOP'PLE, *v. i.* To fall forward; to pitch or tumble down.
TOP'PLE (top'pl), *v. t.* To throw down.—*Shak.*
TOP'PLING, *ppr.* Falling forward.
TOP'SY-TUR'VY, *adv.* In an inverted posture; with the top or head downward.—*South.*
TŌQUE (tōk), } *n.* [Fr. a cap.] A kind of bonnet or
TO-QUET' (to-kā'), } head-dress for women.
TOR, *n.* [Sax. *tor*; L. *turris*.] A tower; a turret; also, a high, pointed hill. [*Used in names.*]
TORCH, *n.* [It. *torcia*; Sp. *antorcha*; Fr. *torche*; D. *toorts*.] A light or luminary formed of some combustible substance, as of resinous wood; a large candle or flambeau.
TORCH'-BEAR-ER, *n.* [*torch* and *bear*.] One whose office is to carry a torch.—*Sidney.*
TORCH'-LIGHT (-līte), *n.* 1. The light of a torch or of torches. 2. A light kindled to supply the want of the sun.
TORCH'-THIS-TLE (-this'l), *n.* A prickly plant of the cactus tribe, with stems somewhat resembling a wax candle and some times used for torches.
TORCH'-WORT (-wurt), *n.* A plant.—*More.*
† TORCH'ER, *n.* One who gives light.—*Shak.*
TORE, *pret.* of *tear*; as, he *tore* his robe.
TŌRE, *n.* [perhaps from *tear*.] The dead grass that remains on mowing land in winter and spring.—*Holloway.*
TŌRE, *n.* [L. *torus*.] In *architecture*, a large, round molding on the base of a column; a torus.— *Gloss. of Archit.*
TO-RĒU-MA-TOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. τορευμα and γραφη.] A description of ancient sculptures and basso-relievos.
TO-RĒU-MA-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. τορευμα and λογος.] The art or description of sculpture and bas-relief.
TO-RĒU'TIC, *a.* [Gr. τορευτος, polished.] In *sculpture*, highly finished or polished; applied, properly, to figures in hard wood, ivory, &c.—*Brande.*
TOR'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *tourment*; L. *tormentum*; It., Sp. *tormento*.] 1. Extreme pain; anguish; the utmost degree of misery, either of body or mind. 2. That which gives pain, vexation, or misery. 3. An engine for casting stones.
TOR-MENT', *v. t.* 1. To put to extreme pain or anguish; torture; to inflict excruciating pain and misery, either of body or mind. 2. To pain; to distress. 3. To tease; to vex; to harass. 4. To put into great agitation; [*unusual.*]
TOR-MENT'ED, *pp.* Pained to extremity; teased.
TOR'MEN-TIL, *n.* [Fr. *tormentille*; It. *tormentilla*.] The septfoil, a plant whose root is used in medicine as a powerful astringent.
TOR-MENT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Paining to an extreme degree, inflicting severe distress and anguish; teasing.
TOR-MENT'ING, *n.* In *agriculture*, an imperfect sort of horse-hoeing.—*Cyc.*
TOR-MENT'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner tending to produce distress or anguish.
TOR-MENT'OR, } *n.* 1. He or that which torments; one
TOR-MENT'ER, } who inflicts penal anguish or tortures. —2. In *agriculture*, an instrument for reducing a stiff soil resembling a harrow, but running upon wheels.—*Hebert.*
TŌRN, *pp.* of *tear*.—*Ex.*, xxii.
TOR-NĀDO, *n.* [Sp., Port. *tornada*.] A violent gust of wind, or a tempest, distinguished by a whirling motion.
TO-RŌSE', } *a.* [L. *torosus*.] In *natural history*, protuberant,
TŌ'ROUS, } swelling in knobs, like the veins and muscles —*Martyn.*
TOR-PĒ'DO, *n.* [L.] 1. The cramp-fish or electric ray; the name of a genus of fishes allied to the rays. Violent electric shocks are experienced on touching the living and active torpedo. 2. An engine invented for the purpose of destroying shipping by blowing them up.
TOR'PENT, *a.* [L. *torpens, torpeo*.] Benumbed; torpid; having no motion or activity; incapable of motion.
TOR'PENT, *n.* In *medicine*, that which diminishes the exertion of the irritative motions.—*Darwin.*
TOR-PES'CENCE, *n.* A state of insensibility; torpidness, numbness; stupidity.
TOR-PES'CENT, *a.* [L. *torpescens*.] Becoming torpid.
TOR'PID, *a.* [L. *torpidus*.] 1. Having lost motion or the power of exertion and feeling; numb.—2. *Figuratively*, destitute of sensibility.—SYN. Dull; stupid; sluggish; inactive; benumbed.
TOR-PID'I-TY, *n.* Torpidness.
TOR'PID-LY, *adv.* In a dull, inactive manner.
TOR'PID-NESS, } *n.* 1. The state of being torpid; numb-
TOR'PI-TUDE, } ness.—*Torpidness* may amount to total insensibility or loss of sensation. 2. Dullness; inactivity; sluggishness; stupidity.
TOR'PI-FIED, *pp.* Rendered torpid.
TOR'PI-FŸ, *v. t.* To make torpid.
TOR'PI-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* Rendering torpid.
TOR'POR, *n.* [L.] 1. Numbness; inactivity; loss of motion, or of the power of motion. 2. Dullness; laziness, sluggishness; stupidity.
TOR-PO-RIF'IC, *a.* [L. *torpor* and *facio*.] Tending to produce torpor.
TOR-RE-FAC'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *torrefacio*.] 1. The operation of drying by a fire.—2. In *metallurgy*, the operation of roasting ores.—3. In *pharmacy*, the drying or roasting of drugs on a metalline plate, placed over or before coals of fire, till they become friable to the fingers, or are brought to some other desired state.
TOR'RE-FIED (-fīde), *pp.* or *a.* Dried; roasted; scorched
TOR'RE-FŸ, *v. t.* [L. *torrefacio*; Fr. *torrefier*.] 1. To dry by a fire. *Brown.*—2. In *metallurgy*, to roast or scorch, as metallic ores.—3. In *pharmacy*, to dry or parch, as drugs, on a metalline plate till they are friable, or are reduced to any state desired.
TOR'RE-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* Drying by a fire; roasting.
TOR'RENT, *n.* [L. *torrens*.] 1. A violent rushing stream of water or other fluid; a stream suddenly raised and run-

ning rapidly, as down a precipice. 2. A violent or rapid stream; a strong current.

TOR'RENT, *a.* Rolling or rushing in a rapid stream.

TOR-RI-CEL'LI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Torricelli; as, the *Torricellian* tube; *i. e.*, the tube of the barometer.—*Torricellian* vacuum, a vacuum formed in the barometer.

TOR'RID, *a.* [L. *torridus.*] 1. Parched; dried with heat. 2. Violently hot; burning or parching.—*Torrid zone,* that zone or part of the earth between the tropics and on both sides of the equator; so named from its great heat. At all places within this zone the sun is vertical every year.

TOR'RID-NESS, *n.* The state of being very hot and parched.

TORSE, *n.* [Fr. *torse*; L. *tortus.*] In *heraldry,* a wreath.

TOR'SEL, *n.* Any thing in a twisted form.—*Moxon.*

TOR'SION (tor'shun), *n.* [L. *torsio.*] The act of turning or twisting.—*Torsion balance,* an instrument for estimating very minute forces, by the action of two fine wires or threads, which twist round each other.

TOR'SO, *n.* [It.] The trunk of a statue deprived of head and limbs; as, the *torso* of Hercules.

TORT, *n.* [Fr.; L. *tortus.*] 1. In *law,* any wrong or injury. 2. Mischief; calamity.—*Spenser*; [*obs.*]

TORTILE, *a.* [L. *tortilis.*] Twisted; wreathed; coiled.—In *botany,* coiled like a rope.

† TOR'TION, *n.* [L. *tortus.*] Torment; pain.—*Bacon.*

TOR'TIOUS (tor'shus), *a.* 1. Injurious; done by wrong.—2. In *law,* implying tort, or injury for which the law gives damages.

TOR'TIVE, *a.* [L. *tortus.*] Twisted; wreathed.—*Shak.*

TOR'TOISE (tor'tis), *n.* [L. *tortus.*] 1. An animal of the order *testudinata* or *chelonia,* covered with a shell or crust. —2. In the *military art,* a defense used by the ancients, formed by the troops arranging themselves in close order and placing their bucklers over their heads, making a cover resembling a tortoise-shell.

TOR'TOISE-SHELL, *n.* The shell, or horny scutes or plates of the tortoise, used in inlaying and in various manufactures; particularly, the shell of a species of sea turtle, the hawk's bill turtle, *chelone imbricata.*—*Brande.*

TORT-U-OSE', *a.* Wreathed; twisted; winding.—*Loudon.*

TORT-U-OS'I-TY, *n.* [from *tortuous.*] The state of being twisted or wreathed; wreath; flexure.

TORT'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *tortuosus*; Fr. *tortueux.*] 1. Twisted; wreathed; winding.—2. *Figuratively,* deceitful; crooked. 3. Tortious.—*Spenser*; [*obs.*]

TORTU-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a winding manner.

TORTU-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being twisted.

TORTURE (tort'yur), *n.* [Fr. *torture*; It., Sp. *tortura.*] 1. Extreme pain; anguish of body or mind; pang; agony; torment. 2. Severe pain inflicted judicially, either as a punishment for a crime, or for the purpose of extorting a confession from an accused person.

TORTURE, *v. t.* 1. To pain to extremity; to torment. 2. To punish with torture; to put to the rack. 3. To vex; to harass. 4. To keep on the stretch, as a bow; [*obs.*]

TORTURED, *pp.* Tormented; stretched on the wheel.

TORTUR-ER, *n.* One who tortures; a tormentor.

TORTUR-ING, *ppr.* Tormenting; stretching on the rack.

TORTUR-ING-LY, *adv.* So as to torture or torment.

† TORTUR-OUS, *a.* Tormenting.—*More.*

TOR-U-LOSE', *a.* In *botany,* cylindrical, with several swells and contractions.

TO'RUS, *n.* [L.] 1. In *architecture,* a large molding used in the bases of columns. Its profile is semicircular. *Brande.* —2. In *botany,* the receptacle or part of the flower on which the carpels are seated.—*Lindley.*

TOR'VI-TY, *n.* [L. *torvitas.*] Sourness or severity of countenance.

TOR'VOUS, *a.* [L. *torvus.*] Sour of aspect; stern; of a severe countenance.—*Derham.*

TO'RY, *n.* [said to be an Irish word, denoting a robber.] The name given to an adherent to the ancient constitution of England and to the ecclesiastical hierarchy.—In *America,* during the Revolution, those who opposed the war, and favored the claims of Great Britain, were called *tories.*

TO'RY, *a.* Pertaining to the tories.

TO'RY-ISM, *n.* The principles of the tories.

TOSE, *v. t.* To tease wool. [*Not in use, or local.*]

TOSS, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tossed* or *tost.* [W. *tosiaw.*] 1. To throw with the hand; *particularly,* to throw with the palm of the hand upward, or to throw upward. 2. To throw with violence. 3. To lift or throw up with a sudden or violent motion; to shake or agitate. 4. To cause to rise and fall. 5. To move one way and the other.—*Prov.,* xxi. 6. To agitate; to make restless. 7. To keep in play; to tumble over.—*To toss the oars,* in a boat, is to throw them with their blades up in a perpendicular direction, as a salute.

TOSS, *v. i.* 1. To fling; to roll and tumble; to writhe; to be in violent commotion. 2. To be tossed.—*To toss up,* to throw a coin into the air and wager on which side it will fall.

TOSS, *n.* 1. A throwing upward or with a jerk; the act of tossing. 2. A throwing up of the head; a particular manner of raising the head with a jerk.

TOSS'-POT, *n.* A toper; one given to strong drink.

TOSSED (tost), *pp.* Thrown upward suddenly or with a jerk; made to rise and fall suddenly.

TOSS'EL, *n.* *See* TASSEL.

TOSS'ER, *n.* One who tosses.

TOSS'ING, *ppr.* Throwing upward with a jerk.

TOSS'ING, *n.* The act of throwing upward; a rising and falling suddenly; a rolling and tumbling.—*Milton.*

TOST, *pret.* and *pp.* of *toss.*—*Milton.*

TO'TAL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *totalis.*] 1. Whole; full; complete; entire. 2. Whole; not divided.—*Milton.*

TO'TAL, *n.* The whole; the whole sum or amount.

TO-TAL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *totalité.*] The whole sum; whole quantity or amount.

TO'TAL-LY, *adv.* Wholly; entirely; fully; completely.

TO'TAL-NESS, *n.* Entireness.

TOTE, *v. t.* To carry or bear. [*A word used in slave-holding countries, said to have been introduced by the blacks. It is most used in the Southern and Middle United States, occasionally in New England, and is said also to be used in England.*]

TO'TE, *n.* [L. *totus.*] The entire body, or all; as, the whole *tote.* Halliwell says, still in use. [*Colloquial.*]

TO'TED, *pp.* Carried or borne.

TOTH'ER (tuth'er), a vulgar pronunciation of *the other.*

TOT I-DEM VER'BIS. [L.] In so many words; in the very words.

TO'TI-ES QUO'TI-ES (to'she-eez kwo'she-eez), [L.] As often as one, so often the other.

TO'TO CŒ'LO (-see'lo), [L.] By the whole hemisphere, as opposite as possible.

IN TO'TO. [L.] In the whole.

TOTTER, *v. i.* 1. To shake so as to threaten a fall; to stagger; to vacillate. 2. To shake; to reel; to lean.—*Dryden.*

TOTTER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Shaking, as threatening a fall; vacillating; reeling; inclining.

TOTTER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a tottering manner.

† TOTTER-Y, *a.* Shaking; trembling or vacillating as if about to fall; unsteady.—*Todd.*

TOU'CAN, *n.* 1. A bird of tropical America, remarkable for the large size of its bill. The feet of toucans, like those of parrots, are formed for grasping. 2. A small modern constellation of the southern hemisphere.

TOUCH (tuch), *v. t.* [Fr. *toucher*; Arm. *touicha, touchan,* or *touchien*; Goth. *tekan, attekan*; G. *ticken*; D. *tekken*; Sp. Port. *tocar*; It. *toccare.*] 1. To come in contact with; to hit or strike against. 2. To perceive by the sense of feeling. 3. To come to; to reach; to attain to. 4. To try, as gold with a stone. 5. To relate to; to concern; [*nearly obs.*] 6. To handle slightly. 7. To meddle with. 8. To affect. 9. To move; to soften; to melt. 10. To mark or delineate slightly. 11. To infect; [*rare.*] 12. To make an impression on. 13. To strike, as an instrument of music; to play on. 14. To influence by impulse; to impel forcibly. 15. To treat slightly. 16. To afflict or distress. *Gen.,* xxvi.—*To touch up,* to repair; or to improve by slight touches or emendations.—*To touch the wind,* in *seamen's language,* is to keep the ship as near the wind as possible.

TOUCH (tuch), *v. i.* 1. To be in contact with; to be in a state of junction, so that no space is between. 2. To fasten on; to take effect on. 3. To treat of slightly in discourse.—Among *seamen,* the sails are said to *touch* when they are braced so sharp, or so near the wind, that they begin to shake. *Totten.*—*To touch at,* to come or go to, without stay.—*To touch on or upon.* 1. To mention slightly.—*Addison.* 2. To touch at; [*rare.*]

TOUCH (tuch), *n.* 1. Contact; the hitting of two bodies; the junction of two bodies at the surface so that there is no space between them. 2. The sense of feeling, or common sensation; one of the five senses. 3. The act of touching. 4. The state of being touched. 5. Examination by a stone. 6. Test; that by which any thing is examined. 7. Proof; tried qualities. 8. Single act of a pencil on a picture. 9. Feature; lineament. 10. Act of the hand on a musical instrument. 11. Power of exciting the affections. 12. Something of passion or affection. 13. Particular application of any thing to a person; [*obs.*] 14. A stroke. 15. Animadversion; censure; reproof. 16. Exact performance of agreement; [*obs.*] 17. A small quantity intermixed. 18. A hint; suggestion; slight notice. 19. A cant word for a slight essay; [*obs.*]—20. In *music,* the resistance of the keys of an instrument to the fingers.—21. In *music,* an organ is said to have a good *touch* or stop when the keys close well.—22. In *ship-building, touch* is the broadest part of a plank worked top and butt; or the middle of a plank worked anchor-stock fashion; also, the angles of the stern timbers at the counters.

TOUCH'-HOLE (tuch'-hole), *n.* [*touch* and *hole.*] The vent of a cannon or other species of fire-arms, by which fire is communicated to the powder of the charge.

TOUCH'-ME-NOT, *n.* A plant of the genus *impatiens*, and another of the genus *momordica*.

TOUCH'-NEE-DLE (tuch'-nee-dl), *n.* *Touch-needles* are small bars of gold and silver, some of which are pure and others alloyed with various definite proportions of copper, prepared for trying gold and silver by the touch-stone, by comparison with the mark they leave upon it.

TOUCH'-STONE (tuch'-stōne), *n.* 1. A variety of extremely compact silicious schist, almost as close as flint, used for ascertaining the purity of gold and silver by the streak impressed on the stone; also called *Lydian stone*. 2. Any test or criterion by which the qualities of a thing are tried. —*Irish touch-stone* is the basalt, the stone which composes the Giant's Causeway.

TOUCH'-WOOD, *n.* [*touch* and *wood*.] Decayed wood, used like a match for taking fire from a spark.—*Howell.*

TOUCH'A-BLE, *a.* That may be touched; tangible.

TOUCH'I-LY (tuch'e-le), *adv.* With irritation; with peevishness.—*Waterhouse.*

TOUCH'I-NESS (tuch'e-nes), *n.* [from *touchy*.] Peevishness; irritability; irascibility.—*King Charles.*

TOUCH'ING (tuch'ing), *ppr.* 1. Coming in contact with; hitting; striking; affecting. 2. Concerning; relating to; with respect to. 3. *a.* Affecting; moving; pathetic.

TOUCH'ING (tuch'ing), *n.* Touch; the sense of feeling.

TOUCH'ING-LY (tuch'ing-le), *adv.* In a manner to move the passions; feelingly.—*Garth.*

TOUCH'Y (tuch'e), *a.* [vulgarly, *techy*.] Peevish; irritable; irascible; apt to take fire.—*Arbuthnot.* [*Not elegant.*]

TOUGH (tuf), *a.* [Sax. *toh*.] 1. Having the quality of flexibility without brittleness; yielding to force without breaking. 2. Firm; strong; not easily broken; able to endure hardship. 3. Not easily separated; viscous; clammy; tenacious; ropy. 4. Stiff; not flexible.

TOUGH'EN (tuf'n), *v. i.* To grow tough.—*Mortimer.*

TOUGH'EN (tuf'n), *v. t.* To make tough.

TOUGH'ENED (tuf'nd), *pp.* Made or become tough.

TOUGH'EN-ING (tuf'n-ing), *ppr.* Making tough.

TOUGH'ISH (tuf'ish), *a.* Tough in a slight degree.

TOUGH'LY (tuf'le), *adv.* In a tough manner.

TOUGH'NESS (tuf'nes), *n.* 1. The quality of a substance which renders it in some degree flexible, without brittleness or liability to fracture; flexibility with a firm adhesion of parts. 2. Viscosity; tenacity; clamminess; glutinousness. 3. Firmness; strength of constitution or texture.

TOU-PEE' } (too-pā'), *n.* [Fr. *toupet*.] A little tuft; a curl
* TOU-PET' } or artificial lock of hair.

TOUR (toor), *n.* [Fr. *tour*; D. *toer*.] 1. *Literally*, a going round; hence, a journey in a circuit. 2. A turn; as a revolution; [*obs.*] 3. A turn; as, a *tour* of duty. 4. A tress or circular border of hair on the head, worn sometimes by both sexes. 5. A tower; [*obs.*]—SYN. Circuit; round; excursion; ramble; trip; jaunt.

TOUR-BIL'LION (toor-bil'yon), *n.* An ornamental fire-work, peculiar for turning round when in the air, so as to present the appearance of a scroll of fire.—*Francis.*

TOURIST (toor'ist), *n.* One who makes a tour, or performs a journey in a circuit.

TOUR'MA-LIN, } *n.* A mineral, occurring usually in black
TUR'MA-LIN, } prisms of three or six sides, terminated by three-sided pyramids. Blue tourmalin has been called *indicolite*, and red, *rubellite*. The green and red varieties, when clear and of large size, are highly esteemed in jewelry.—*Dana.*

TOURN, *n.* The sheriff's turn or court; also, a spinning-wheel. [*Not American.*]

* TOURN'A-MENT (turn'a-ment), *n.* [from Fr. *tourner*.] A mock-fight or military sport, in which quite a number of combatants were engaged as an exhibition of their address and bravery. It differed from the *joust*, which was a trial of skill between one man and another.

* TOURN'EY (turn'e), *n.* A tournament.

* TOURN'EY (turn'e), *v. i.* To tilt; to perform tournaments.

TOURN'I-QUET (turn'i-ket), *n.* [Fr.] A surgical instrument or bandage, which is straitened or relaxed with a screw, and used to check hemorrhages.

TOUR-NOIS' (toor-nwä'), *n.* *A livre tournois* was a French money of account worth 20 sous, or a franc. It was thus called in distinction from the Paris livre, which contained 25 sous.—*Dict. de l'Acad.*

TOUR-NURE', *n.* [Fr.] Turn; contour.

TOUSE, *v. t.* [G. *zausen*.] To pull; to haul; to tear. Hence, *Towser*.—*Spenser.*

TOUSE, *n.* A pulling; a disturbance.—*Halliwell.*

TOU'SLE, } *v. t.* The same as *touse*; to put into disorder;
TOU'ZEL, } to tumble; to tangle.

TOUT, *v. i.* 1. To toot, *which see*. 2. To ply or seek for customers. Hence, a *touter* is one who *touts* for an inn.—*Smart.*—*Halliwell.* [*Various dialects.*]

TOW, *v. t.* [Sax. *teogan*, *teon*; Fr. *touer*.] To drag, as a boat or ship, through the water by means of a rope.

TOW, *n.* [Sax. *tow*; Fr. *etoupe*; L. *stupa*.] The coarse and broken part of flax or hemp, separated from the finer parts by the hatchel or swingle.

TOW'-BOAT, *n.* A boat which is drawn by a tow-line or towed.

TOW'-LINE, *n.* A small hawser used to tow a ship, &c.

TOW'-ROPE, *n.* Any rope used in towing ships or boats.

TOW'AGE, *n.* 1. The act of towing. 2. The price paid for towing.—*Walsh.*

* TO-WARD (tō'ard), *prep.* [Sax. *toward*; *to* and *ward*. 1. In the direction to. 2. With direction to, [*in a moral sense*;] with respect to; regarding. 3. With ideal tendency to. 4. Nearly.

* TO-WARD, *adv.* Near at hand; in a state of preparation.

* TO-WARD, *a.* Ready to do or learn; not froward; apt.

* TO-WARD-LI-NESS, *n.* [from *towardly*.] Readiness to do or learn; aptness; docility.—*Ralcigh.*

* TO-WARD-LY, *a.* Ready to do or learn; apt; docile; tractable; compliant with duty.—*Bacon.*

* TO-WARD-NESS, *n.* Docility; towardliness.—*South.*

TOWEL, *n.* [Fr. *touaille*; Gaelic *tubailt*.] A cloth used for wiping the hands and for other things.

TOWEL-ING, *n.* Cloth for towels.

TOWER, *n.* [Sax. *tor*, *tirre*; Ir. *tor*; Fr., Arm. *tour*; Sp., It., Port. *torre*; W. *twr*.] 1. A building, either round or square, raised to a considerable elevation, and consisting of several stories. The tower of a church is that part which contains the bells, and from which the steeple rises —*Brande.* 2. A citadel; a fortress.—*Ps.* lxi. 3. A high head-dress. 4. High flight; elevation.—*Tower of London*, a collection of buildings in the eastern part of London, formerly containing a state-prison, and now used as an arsenal and repository of various objects of public interest *P. Cyc.*—*Round tower*; *see* ROUND TOWER.

TOWER, *v. i.* To rise and fly high; to soar; to be lofty

TOWERED, *a.* Adorned or defended by towers.—*Milton*

TOWER-ING, *ppr.* 1. Rising aloft; mounting high; soaring. 2. *a.* Very high; elevated.

TOWER-MUS-TARD, *n.* An annual plant of the genus *turritis*, whose leaves and seeds give the stem a pyramidal form.—*Loudon.*

TOWER-Y, *a.* Having towers; adorned or defended by towers.

TOW'ING, *ppr.* Drawing on water, as a boat.

TOW'ING-PATH, } *n.* A path used by men or horses that
TOW'-PATH, } tow boats.

TOWN, *n.* [Sax. *tun*; W. *din*, *dinas*; Gaelic *dun*.] 1. *Originally*, a walled or fortified place; a collection of houses inclosed with walls, hedges, or pickets for safety. 2. Any collection of houses larger than a village.—3. In *England* Any number of houses to which belongs a regular market, and which is not a city or the see of a bishop. 4. The inhabitants of a town.—5. In *popular usage*, in *America*, a township; the whole territory within certain limits.—6. In *England*, the court end of London.—*Pope.* 7. The inhabitants of the metropolis.—*Pope.* 8. The metropolis.

TOWN'-CLERK, *n.* An officer who keeps the records of a town, and enters all its official proceedings.

TOWN-CRIER, *n.* [*town* and *cry*.] A public crier; one who makes proclamation.—*Shak.*

TOWN'-HALL, *n.* A public room or building for transacting the business of a town.

TOWN'-HOUSE, *n.* 1. The house where the public business of the town is transacted by the inhabitants in legal meeting; [*New England.*] 2. A house in town, in opposition to a house in the country.

TOWN'-TALK (-tawk), *n.* [*town* and *talk*.] The common talk of a place, or the subject of common conversation.

TOWN'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to the inhabitants of a town like a town.

TOWN'LESS, *a.* Having no town.—*Howell.*

TOWN'SHIP, *n.* The district or territory of a town.

TOWNS'MAN, *n.* 1. An inhabitant of a place; or one of the same town with another. 2. A selectman.

TOWS'ER *n.* [from *touse*.] The name of a dog.

TOX'I-CAL, *a.* [Gr. τοξικον.] Poisonous. [*Little used.*]

TOX-I-CO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to toxicology.

TOX-I-CO-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a toxicological manner

TOX-I-COL'O-GIST, *n.* One who treats of poisons.

TOX-I-COL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. τοξικον and λογος.] That branch of medicine which treats of the morbid and deleterious effects of excessive and inordinate doses and quantities of medicines, commonly called poisoning.

TOX'O-DON, *n.* [Gr. τοξον and οδους.] A gigantic pachydermatous quadruped, now extinct, having teeth bent like a bow.—*Brande.*

TOX-OPH'I-LITE, *n.* [Gr. τοξον and φιλος.] A lover of archery.

TOY, *n.* [qu. D. *tooi*.] 1. A plaything for children; a bauble. 2. A trifle; a thing for amusement, but of no real value. 3. An article of trade of little value. 4. Matter of no importance. 5. Folly; trifling practice; silly opinion. 6 Amorous dalliance; play; sport. 7. An old story; a silly tale. 8. Slight representation. 9. Wild fancy; odd conceit.

TOY, *v. i.* [Dan. *töver;* Sw. *tofva.*] To dally amorously; to trifle; to play.

† TOY, *v. t.* To treat foolishly.—*Dering.*

TOY'-MAN, *n.* [*toy* and *man.*] One who deals in toys.

TOY'-SHOP, *n.* A shop where toys are sold.

TOY'ER, *n.* One who toys; one who is full of trifling tricks.

TOY'FUL, *a.* Full of trifling play.—*Donne.*

TOYING, *ppr.* Dallying; trifling.

TOY'ISH, *a.* Trifling; wanton.—*Crowley.*

TOY'ISH-NESS, *n.* Disposition to dalliance or trifling.

TŌZE, *v. t.* To pull by violence. *See* TOUSE.

TRA'BE-A, *n.* [L.] In *Roman history*, a robe worn by kings, consuls, and augurs.

TRĀ-BE-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *trabs*, a beam.] In *architecture*, the same as entablature.

TRĀCE, *n.* [Fr.; It. *traccia;* Sp. *traza.*] 1. A mark left by any thing passing; a footstep; a track; a vestige. 2. Remains; a mark, impression, or visible appearance of any thing left when the thing itself no longer exists.

TRĀCE, *n.* [Fr. *tirasse.*] *Traces*, in a *harness*, are the straps, chains, &c., by which a carriage or sleigh is drawn by horses. [*Locally*, these are called *tugs;* Sax. *teogan*, to draw.]

TRĀCE, *v. t.* [Fr. *tracer;* It. *tracciare;* Sp. *trazare.*] 1. To mark out; to draw or delineate with marks. 2. To follow by some mark that has been left by something which has preceded; to follow by footsteps or tracks. 3. To follow with exactness. 4. To walk over.

TRĀCE'A-BLE, *a.* That may be traced.—*Drummond.*

TRĀCE'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being traceable.

TRĀCE'A-BLY, *adv.* In a traceable manner.

TRĀCED (trāst), *pp.* Marked out; delineated; followed.

TRĀ'CER, *n.* One who traces or follows by marks.

TRĀ'CER-Y, *n.* In *Gothic architecture*, an ornamental divergency of the mullions in the head of a window into arches, curves, and flowing lines, enriched with foliations; also, the subdivisions of groined vaults, &c.—*Gwilt.*

* TRĀ'CHE-A (trā'ke-a), *n.* [Low L.] In *anatomy*, the windpipe.

TRĀ-CHE-Æ, *n. pl.* The spiral vessels of leaves and insects.

TRĀ'CHE-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the trachea or wind-pipe.

TRĀ-CHEL'I-POD, *n.* [Gr. τραχηλος, the neck, and πους, foot.] A univalve mollusk with a spiral shell, having the foot proceeding from or joined to the neck.

TRĀ-CHEL-IP'O-DOUS, *a.* Having the foot united with the neck; having the characters of a trachelipod.

TRĀ'CHE-O-CĒLE, *n.* [*trachea*, and Gr. κηλη.] An enlargement of the thyroid gland; bronchocele or goitre.

TRĀ-CHE-OT'O-MY, *n.* [*trachea*, and Gr. τεμνω.] In *surgery*, the operation of making an opening into the wind-pipe.

TRĀ'CHYTE, *n.* [Gr. τραχυς.] A nearly compact feldspathic volcanic rock, breaking with a rough surface.—*Dana.*

TRĀ-CHYT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to trachyte, or consisting of it.

TRĀ'CING, *ppr.* [from *trace.*] Marking out; drawing in lines; following by marks or footsteps.

TRĀ'CING, *n.* Course; regular track or path.—*Davies.*

TRACK, *n.* [It. *traccia;* Sp. *traza;* Fr. *trace.*] 1. A mark left by something that has passed along. 2. A mark or impression left by the foot, either of man or beast. 3. A road; a beaten path. 4. Course; way.

TRACK, *v. t.* 1. To follow when guided by a trace, or by the footsteps, or marks of the feet. 2. To tow; to draw a vessel by a line reaching from her to the shore.

TRACK'-RŌAD, *n.* [*track* and *road.*] A towing-path.

TRACK'-SCOUT, *n.* [*track*, and D. *schuit.*] A boat on the canals in Holland. *See* TRACK-SCHUYT.

TRACK'AGE, *n.* A drawing or towing, as of a boat.

TRACKED (trakt), *pp.* Followed by the footsteps.

TRACK'ING, *ppr.* Following by the impression of the feet; drawing a boat; towing.

TRACK'LESS, *a.* Having no track; marked by no footsteps; untrodden; as, a *trackless* desert.

TRACK'LESS-LY, *adv.* So as to leave no track.

TRACK'LESS-NESS, *n.* The state of being without a track.

TRACT, *n.* [L. *tractus;* It. *tratto;* Fr. *trait;* from L. *traho.*] 1. Something drawn out or extended. 2. A quantity of land or water, of indefinite extent. 3. A written discourse or dissertation of indefinite length, but generally not of great extent.—4. In *hunting*, the trace or footing of a wild beast. 5. Treatment; exposition; [*obs.*] 6. Track; [*obs.*] 7. Continuity or extension of any thing; [*rare.*] 8. Continued or protracted duration; length; extent.—SYN. Region; district; quarter; essay; treatise; dissertation.

† TRACT, *v. t.* To trace out; to draw out.

TRACT-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality or state of being tractable or docile; docility; tractableness.

TRACT'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *tractabilis;* Fr. *traitable.*] 1. That may be easily led, taught, or managed. 2. Palpable; such as may be handled.—SYN. Docile; manageable; ductile; governable; compliant.

TRACT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being tractable or manageable, docility.—*Locke.*

TRACT'A-BLY, *adv.* In a tractable manner; with ready compliance.

TRACT-ĀRI-AN, *n.* A term applied to the writers of the Oxford Tracts in favor of Puseyism, which see.

† TRACT'ATE, *n.* [L. *tractatus.*] A treatise; a tract.

TRACT-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *tractatio.*] Treatment or handling of a subject; discussion.—*Bp. Hall.*

TRACT-Ā'TRIX, *n.* In *geometry*, a curve line.

TRACT'ILE, *a.* [L. *tractus.*] Capable of being drawn out in length; ductile.—*Bacon.*

TRACT-IL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being tractile; ductility.—*Derham.*

TRACTION, *n.* [L. *tractus.*] 1. The act of drawing, or state of being drawn. 2. Attraction; a drawing toward.

TRAC-TI'TIOUS (-tish'us), *n.* Treating of; handling.

TRACT'IVE, *a. Tractive power*, the power necessary to drag any thing along a road or other surface, overcoming the friction occasioned by the transit.—*Francis.*

TRACT'OR, *n.* That which draws, or is used for drawing. *Journ. of Science.*—The *metallic tractors* of Perkins were two small, pointed bars of brass and steel, which, being drawn over diseased parts of the body, were supposed to give relief through the agency of electricity or magnetism.

TRACT'O-RY, } *n.* [L. *traho.*] A curve whose tangent is al-
TRACT'RIX, } ways equal to a given line.

TRADE, *n.* [Sp., Port. *trato;* It. *tratta.*] 1. The act or business of exchanging commodities by barter; or the business of buying and selling for money; commerce; traffic; barter. 2. The business which a person has learned, and which he carries on for procuring subsistence or for profit; occupation; *particularly*, mechanical employment. 3. Business pursued; [*in contempt.*] 4. Instruments of any occupation. 5. Employment not manual; habitual exercise. 6. Custom; habit; standing practice. 7. Men engaged in the same occupation; thus booksellers speak of the customs of the *trade.*—8. *The trades*, the trade-winds.—SYN. Profession; occupation; office; calling; avocation; employment; commerce; dealing; traffic.

TRADE, *v. i.* 1. To barter, or to buy and sell; to deal in the exchange, purchase, or sale of goods, wares, and merchandise, or any thing else; to traffic; to carry on commerce as a business. 2. To buy and sell or exchange property in a single instance. 3. To act merely for money. 4. To have a trade-wind; [*unusual.*]

TRADE, *v. t.* To sell or exchange in commerce.

TRADE'-SALE, *n.* An auction by and for booksellers.

TRADE'-WIND, *n.* A name given to winds in the torrid zone, and often a little beyond it, which blow from the same quarter throughout the year, unless when affected by local causes. Their general direction is from N.E. to S.W. on the north side of the equator, and from S.E. to N.W. on the south side of the equator.—*Olmsted.*

† TRĀD'ED, *a.* Versed; practiced.—*Shak.*

TRADE'FUL, *a.* Commercial; busy in traffic.—*Spenser.*

TRAD'ER, *n.* One engaged in trade or commerce; a dealer in buying and selling or barter; merchant; tradesman.

† TRADES'-FOLK, *n.* People employed in trade.—*Swift.*

TRADES'-WŌM-AN, *n.* A woman who trades or is skilled in trade.

TRADES'MAN, *n.* [*trade* and *man.*] A shop-keeper.

TRAD'ING, *ppr.* 1. Trafficking; exchanging commodities by barter, or buying and selling them. 2. *a.* Carrying on commerce.

TRAD'ING, *n.* The act or business of carrying on commerce

TRA-DI"TION (tra-dish'un), *n.* [Fr.; L. *traditio.*] 1. Delivery; the act of delivering into the hands of another. 2 The delivery or transmission of opinions, doctrines, practices, rites, and customs from father to son, or from ancestors to posterity. 3. That which is handed down from age to age by oral communication.

TRA-DI"TIONAL (-dish'un-al), } *a.* 1. Delivered orally
TRA-DI"TION-A-RY (-dish'un-a-re), } from father to son, communicated from ancestors to descendants by word only; transmitted from age to age without writing. 2. Observant of tradition; [*obs.*]

TRA-DI"TION-AL-LY (-dish'un-), *adv.* By transmission from father to son, or from age to age.

TRA-DI"TION-A-RI-LY (-dish'un-), *adv.* By tradition.—*Dwight.*

TRA-DI"TION-A-RY (-dish'un-), *n.* Among the *Jews*, one who acknowledges the authority of traditions, and explains the Scriptures by them.

TRA-DI"TION-ER } (-dish'un-), *n.* One who adheres to
TRA-DI"TION-IST } tradition.—*Gregory.*

TRAD'I-TIVE, *a.* [Fr.] Transmitted or transmissible from father to son, or from age to age, by oral communication.

TRAD'I-TOR, *n.* [L.] A deliverer; a name of infamy given to Christians who delivered the Scriptures or the goods of the Church to their persecutors to save their lives.

TRA-DUCE', *v. t.* [L. *traduco;* Fr. *traduire.*] 1. To represent as blamable; to condemn. 2. Willfully to misrepresent and abuse. 3. To propagate; to continue by deriving one from another; [*obs.*]—SYN. To calumniate; vilify, defame; disparage; detract; depreciate; decry; slander

TRA-DUCED' (tra-dūst'), *pp.* Misrepresented; calumniated.

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÄR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—MARINE, BIRD;—MÖVE, BOOK.

TRA-DŪCE'MENT, *n.* Misrepresentation; ill-founded censure; defamation; calumny.—*Shak.* [*Little used.*]

TRA-DŪ'CENT, *a.* Slandering; slanderous.—*Entick.*

TRA-DŪC'ER, *n.* One who traduces; a slanderer; a calumniator.

TRA-DŪ'CI-BLE, *a.* That may be orally derived. [*Rare.*]

TRA-DŪC'ING, *ppr.* Slandering; defaming; calumniating.

TRA-DŪC'ING-LY, *adv.* Slanderously; by way of defamation.

† TRA-DUCT', *v. t.* [L. *traduco, traductum.*] To derive.—*Fotherby.*

TRA-DUC'TION, *n.* [L. *traductio.*] 1. Derivation from one of the same kind; propagation. 2. Tradition; transmission from one to another; [*rare.*] 3. Conveyance; transportation; act of transferring. 4. Transition.

TRA-DUCT'IVE, *a.* Derivable; that may be deduced.

TRAF'FIC, *n.* [Fr. *trafic;* It. *traffico.*] 1. Commerce, either by barter or by buying and selling. 2. Commodities for market.—SYN. Trade; exchange; barter; dealing; truck; merchandise; intercourse.

TRAF'FIC, *v. i.* [Fr. *trafiquer;* It. *trafficare;* Sp. *traficar.*] 1. To trade; to pass goods and commodities from one person to another for an equivalent in goods or money; to barter; to buy and sell wares; to carry on commerce. 2. To trade meanly or mercenarily.—*Shak.*

TRAF'FIC, *v. t.* To exchange in traffic.

† TRAF'FIC-A-BLE, *a.* Marketable.—*Bp. Hall.*

TRAF'FICKED (-fikt), *pp.* Exchanged in traffic.

TRAF'FICK-ER, *n.* One who carries on commerce; a trader; a merchant.—*Is.*, viii.—*Shak.*

TRAF'FICK-ING, *ppr.* Trading; bartering; buying and selling goods, wares, and commodities.

TRAF'FIC-LESS, *a.* Destitute of trade.

TRAG'A-CANTH, *n.* [L. *tragacanthum;* Gr. τραγακανθα.] A plant of the genus *astragalus;* goat's-thorn. 2. A kind of gum obtained from the *astragalus tragacantha* and other species of *astragalus,* of a whitish yellow color, and forming with water a pasty mass of an adhesive nature.—*Brande.*

TRA-GĒ'DI-AN, *n.* [L. *tragœdus.*] 1. A writer of tragedy. —2. *More generally,* an actor of tragedy.

TRAG'E-DY, *n.* [Fr. *tragedie;* It., Sp. *tragedia.*] 1. A dramatic poem representing some signal action performed by illustrious persons, and generally having a fatal issue. 2. A fatal and mournful event; any event in which human lives are lost by human violence, *more particularly* by unauthorized violence.

TRAG'IC, } *a.* [L. *tragicus;* Fr. *tragique;* It. *tragico.*]
TRAG'IC-AL, } 1. Pertaining to tragedy; of the nature or character of tragedy. 2. Fatal to life; mournful; sorrowful; calamitous. 3. Mournful; expressive of tragedy, the loss of life, or of sorrow.

TRAG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a tragical manner; with fatal issue; mournfully; sorrowfully.

TRAG'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* Fatality; mournfulness; sadness.

TRAG-I-COM'E-DY, *n.* [Fr. *tragi-comedie; tragedy* and *comedy.*] A kind of dramatic piece representing some action passed among eminent persons, the event of which is not unhappy, in which serious and comic scenes are blended.

TRAG-I-COM'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to tragi-comedy; par-
TRAG-I-COM'IC-AL, } taking of a mixture of grave and comic scenes.

TRAG-I-COM'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a tragi-comical manner.

TRAIL (trāle), *v. t.* [Sp. *traillar;* W. *trail.*] 1. To hunt by the track. 2. To draw along the ground. 3. To lower, as arms.—4. In *America,* to tread down grass by walking through; to lay flat.

TRAIL, *v. i.* To be drawn out in length.—*Spenser.*

TRAIL, *n.* 1. Track followed by the hunter; scent left on the ground by the animal pursued. 2. Any thing drawn to length. 3. Any thing drawn behind in long undulations; a train. 4. The entrails of a fowl; [*applied sometimes to those of sheep.*]

TRAILED, *pp.* or *a.* Hunted by the tracks; laid flat; drawn along on the ground; brought to a lower position.

TRAIL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Hunting by the track; drawing on the ground; treading down; laying flat; bringing lower.

TRAIN (trāne), *v. t.* [Fr. *trainer;* It. *trainare, tranare.*] 1. To draw along. 2. To draw; to entice; to allure. 3. To draw by artifice or stratagem. 4. To draw from act to act by persuasion or promise. 5. To exercise; to discipline; to teach and form by practice. 6. To break, tame, and accustom to draw, as oxen. 7. To prepare for athletic exercises by a particular course of food and exercise.—8. In *gardening,* to lead or direct and form to a wall or espalier; to form to a proper shape by growth, lopping, or pruning.—9. In *mining,* to trace a lode or any mineral appearance to its head.—*To train,* or *train up,* to educate; to teach; to form by instruction or practice; to bring up.—To *train* a gun, is to point it at some object either forward or else abaft the beam, *i. e.,* not directly on the side.—*Totten.*

TRAIN, *n.* 1. Artifice; stratagem of enticement. 2. Something drawn along behind, the end of a gown, &c. 3. The after part of a gun carriage.—*Totten.* 4. The tail of a bird. 5. A retinue; a number of followers or attendants. 6. A series; a consecution or succession of connected things. 7. Process; regular method; course. 8. A company in order; a procession. 9. The number of beats which a watch makes in any certain time. 10. A line of gunpowder, laid to lead fire to a charge, or to a quantity intended for execution. 11. A continuous line of cars on a rail-road.—*Train of artillery,* any number of cannon, mortars, &c., with the attendants and carriages which follow them into the field.—*Campbell's Mil. Dict.*

TRAIN'-BAND, *n.* [*train* and *band.*] A band or company of militia.—*Train-bands,* in the *plural,* militia.

TRAIN'-BEAR-ER, *n.* One who holds up a train.

TRAIN'-OIL, *n.* [*train* and *oil.*] The oil procured from the blubber or fat of whales by boiling.—*Cyc.*

TRAIN'-ROAD, *n.* [*train* and *road.*] In *mines,* a slight rail way for small wagons.—*Cyc.*

TRAIN'-TACK-LE, *n.* A tackle hooked to the train of a gun, to hold it to its place.—*Totten.*

TRAIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be trained. [*Little used.*]

TRAINED, *pp.* or *a.* Drawn; educated; formed by instruction.

TRAIN'ER, *n.* 1. One who trains up; an instructor.—*Ash.* 2. One who prepares men for athletic exercises, or horses for the race.

TRAIN'ING, *ppr.* Drawing; alluring; educating; teaching and forming by practice.

TRAIN'ING, *n.* 1. The act or process of drawing or educating; education. 2. The act of preparing men for athletic exercises, or horses for the race. 3. The disciplining of troops.—4. In *gardening,* the operation or art of forming young trees to a wall or espalier, or of causing them to grow in a shape suitable for that end.

† TRAIN'Y, *a.* Belonging to train-oil.—*Gay.*

TRAIPSE (träpse), *v. i.* To walk sluttishly or carelessly. —*Pope.* [*A low word.*]

* TRAIT, *n.* [Fr. *trait;* L. *tractus.*] 1. A stroke, a touch 2. A line; a feature.

TRAI'TOR, *n.* [Fr. *traître;* Arm. *treitre, treytor;* Sp. *traidor,* L. *traditor.*] 1. One who violates his allegiance and betrays his country; one guilty of treason; one who, in breach of trust, delivers his country to its enemy, or any fort or place intrusted to his defense. 2. One who betrays his trust.

† TRAI'TOR-LY, *a.* Treacherous.

TRAI'TOR-OUS, *a.* 1. Guilty of treason; treacherous, treasonable; perfidious; faithless. 2. Consisting in treason; partaking of treason; implying breach of allegiance.

TRAI'TOR-OUS-LY, *adv.* In violation of allegiance and trust; treacherously; perfidiously.

TRAI'TOR-OUS-NESS, *n.* Treachery; the quality of being treasonable.—*Scott.*

TRAI'TRESS, *n.* A female who betrays her country or her trust.—*Dryden.*

TRA-JECT', *v. t.* [L. *trajectus.*] To throw or cast through.

TRAJ'ECT, *n.* A ferry; a passage, or place for passing water with boats.—*Shak.*

TRA-JECT'ING, *ppr.* Casting through.

TRA-JEC'TION (-shun). *n.* 1. The act of casting or darting through. 2. Transportation. 3. Emission.

TRA-JECT'O-RY, *n.* The curve which a body describes in space, as a planet or comet in its orbit, or a stone thrown upward obliquely in the air.—*Brande.*

TRA-LĀ'TION, *n.* A change in the use of a word, or the use of a word in a less proper, but more significant sense.

TRAL-A-TI''TIOUS (tral-a-tish'us), *a.* [L. *translatus, transfero.*] Metaphorical; not literal.

TRAL-A-TI''TIOUS-LY (-tish'us-), *adv.* Metaphorically.

† TRA-LIN'E-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *trans* and *linea.*] To deviate from any direction.—*Dryden.*

TRA-LŪ'CENT, *a.* [L. *tralucens.*] Transparent; clear.

TRAM, *n.* A name given to coal wagons in some parts of England, especially at Newcastle.

TRAM'-WAY, } *n.* A road laid with narrow tracks of
TRAM'-ROAD, } stone, wood, or iron, for *trams,* or wagons. The iron tram-rail has a flange on the side, to prevent wagons from running off the track, thus differing from the *edge*-rail of our common rail-roads.—*Brande.*

TRAM'MEL, *n.* [Fr. *tramail.*] 1. A kind of long net for catching birds or fishes. 2. A kind of shackles used for regulating the motions of a horse, and making him amble. 3. An iron hook, of various forms and sizes, used for hanging kettles and other vessels over the fire.—4. In *mechanics,* a joiner's instrument for drawing ovals on boards.

TRAM'MEL, *v. t.* [Sp. *trabar.*] 1. To catch; to intercept. 2. To confine; to hamper; to shackle.

TRAM'MELED, *pp.* 1. Caught; confined; shackled.—2. In the *manege,* a horse is said to be *trammeled* when he has blazes or white marks on the fore and hind foot of one side.

TRAM'MEL-ING, *ppr.* Catching; confining; shackling.

TRA-MON'TANE, *n.* One living beyond the mountain; a stranger.

TRA-MON'TANE, *a.* [It. *tramontana*; L. *trans* and *mons.*] *Literally,* lying or being beyond the mountain; foreign; barbarous. The Italians sometimes use this term for *ultramontane,* and apply it to the countries north of the Alps, as France and Germany, and particularly to their ecclesiastics, jurists, painters, &c.; and a north wind is called a *tramontane* wind.—*Brande.—Cyc.* *See* ULTRAMONTANE.

TRAMP, *v. t.* [Sw. *trampa.*] To tread.

TRAMP, *v. i.* To travel; to wander or stroll.

TRAMP'ER, *n.* A stroller; a vagrant or vagabond.

TRAM'PLE (tram'pl), *v. t.* [G. *trampeln, trampen*; Dan. *tramper*; Sw. *trampa.*] 1. To tread under foot; *especially,* to tread upon with pride, contempt, triumph, or scorn. 2. To tread down; to prostrate by treading. 3. To treat with pride, contempt, and insult.

TRAM'PLE, *v. i.* 1. To tread in contempt. 2. To tread with force and rapidity.—*Dryden.*

TRAM'PLE, *n.* The act of treading under foot with contempt.

TRAM'PLED, *pp.* Trod on; trodden under foot.

TRAM'PLER, *n.* One who tramples; one who treads down.

TRAM'PLING, *ppr.* Treading under foot; prostrating by treading; treading with contempt and insult.

TRAM-POOSE', *v. t.* [*See* TRAMPLE.] To walk with labor, or heavily.

TRAM-POOS'ING, *ppr.* Traveling heavily.

† TRA-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *trano.*] The act of passing over by swimming.

TRANCE (träns), *n.* [Fr. *transe.*] 1. An ecstasy; a state in which the soul seems to have passed out of the body into celestial regions, or to be rapt into visions.—2. In *medicine,* catalepsy, *i. e.,* total suspension of mental power and voluntary motion, pulsation and breathing continuing, and the muscles being flexible.—In *ecstasy,* the muscles are rigid, and the body erect and inflexible.

TRANCE, *v. t.* To entrance.—*Bp. Hall.*

TRANCED (tränst), *a.* Lying in a trance or ecstasy.

TRAN'GRAM, *n.* An odd thing intricately contrived.

TRAN'NEL, used by *Moxon,* is a mistake for *tree-nail,* pronounced by ship-builders *trunnel.*

TRAN'QUIL (trank'wil), *a.* [Fr. *tranquille*; L. *tranquillus.*] Quiet; calm; undisturbed; peaceful; not agitated.

TRAN-QUIL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of tranquilizing, or state of being tranquilized.—*Newman.*

TRAN'QUIL-IZE (trank'wil-), *v. t.* To allay when agitated; to make calm and peaceful.—SYN. To quiet; compose; still; soothe; appease; calm; pacify.

TRAN'QUIL-IZED, *pp.* Quieted; calmed; composed.

TRAN'QUIL-IZ-ER, *n.* A kind of chair, in which a raving maniac may be so fixed as to be motionless.

TRAN'QUIL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Quieting; composing.

TRAN'QUIL-IZ-ING-LY, *adv.* So as to tranquilize.

TRAN-QUIL'LI-TY (tran-kwil'i-te), *n.* [L. *tranquillitas.*] A calm state; freedom from disturbance or agitation.—SYN. Quiet; quietness; peace; calm; repose; stillness.

TRAN'QUIL-LY (trank'wil-), *adv.* Quietly; peacefully.

TRAN'QUIL-NESS, *n.* Quietness; peacefulness.

TRANS, a Latin preposition, used in English as a prefix, signifies *over, beyond,* as in *transalpine,* beyond the Alps. Hence, in a moral sense, it denotes a complete change; as, to *transform*; also, *from one to another*; as, to *transfer*; to *transpose.*

TRANS-ACT', *v. t.* [L. *transactus.*] To do; to perform; to manage.

TRANS-ACT', *v. i.* To conduct matters; to treat; to manage.—*South.*

TRANS-ACT'ED, *pp.* Done; performed; managed.

TRANS-ACT'ING, *ppr.* Managing; performing.

TRANS-ACT'ION, *n.* 1. The doing or performing of any business; management of any affair. 2. That which is done; an affair.—3. In the *civil law,* an adjustment of a dispute between parties by mutual agreement.

TRANS-ACT'OR, *n.* One who performs or conducts any business.—*Derham.*

TRANS-AL'PINE, *a.* [L. *trans,* and *Alpine.*] Lying or being beyond the Alps in regard to Rome, that is, on the north or west of the Alps; opposed to Cisalpine.

TRANS-AN'I-MATE, *v. t.* [L. *trans,* and *animate.*] To animate by the conveyance of a soul to another body.

TRANS-AN'I-MĀ-TED, *pp.* Animated by the conveyance of the soul from one body to another.

TRANS-AN-I-MĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *trans* and *anima.*] Conveyance of the soul from one body to another; transmigration.

TRANS-AT-LAN'TIC, *a.* [L. *trans,* and *Atlantic.*] Lying or being beyond the Atlantic.

TRANS-CEND', *v. t.* [L. *transcendo.*] 1. To rise above; to surmount. 2. To pass over; to go beyond. 3. To surpass; to outgo; to excel; to exceed; to outdo.

† TRANS-CEND', *v. i.* To climb.—*Brown.*

TRANS-CEND'ED, *pp.* Overpassed; surpassed.

TRANS-CEND'ENCE, } *n.* 1. Superior excellence; super
TRANS-CEND'EN-CY, } eminence. 2. Elevation above truth; exaggeration.

TRANS-CEND'ENT, *a.* [L. *transcendens.*] 1. Very excellent; superior or supreme in excellence, surpassing others.—2. In the *Kantian philosophy,* transcending or going beyond the bounds of human knowledge; [*applied to baseless or illusory knowledge.*]—*Murdock.*

TRANS-CEND-ENT'AL, *a.* 1. Supereminent; surpassing others.—2. In the *Kantian philosophy,* pertaining to that which can be determined *a priori* in regard to the fundamental principles of all human knowledge. What is *transcendental,* therefore, transcends empiricism; but it does not transcend all human knowledge, or become *transcendent. Murdock.—Transcendental quantity,* in *algebra,* a quantity which can not be represented by an algebraic expression of a finite number of terms.—*Transcendental equation,* an equation into which a transcendental quantity enters.—*Transcendental curve,* a curve defined by a transcendental equation.—*Brande.*

TRANS-CEND-ENT'AL-ISM, *n.* In the *Kantian philosophy,* the transcending or going beyond empiricism, and ascertaining *a priori* the fundamental principles of human knowledge. But, as Schelling and Hegel claimed to have discovered the absolute identity of the objective and subjective in human knowledge, or of things and human conceptions of them, the Kantian distinction between *trans cendent* and *transcendental* ideas can have no place in their philosophy. And hence, with them, transcendentalism claims to have a true knowledge of all things material and immaterial, human and divine, so far as the mind is capable of knowing them. And in this sense the word *transcendentalism* is now most used.—*Murdock.* The word is also sometimes used for that which is vague and illusive in philosophy.

TRANS-CEND-ENT'AL-IST, *n.* One who believes in transcendentalism.

TRANS-CEND-ENT'AL-LY, *adv.* In a transcendental manner.

TRANS-CEND'ENT-LY, *adv.* Very excellently; supereminently; by way of eminence.—*South.*

TRANS-CEND'ENT-NESS, *n.* Superior or unusual excellence.

TRANS-CEND'ING, *ppr.* Rising above; surpassing.

TRANS'ĆO-LĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *trans* and *colo.*] To strain; to cause to pass through a sieve or colander.

TRANS'ĆO-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Straining through a sieve.

TRAN-SCRĪBE', *v. t.* [L. *transcribo.*] To copy; to write over again or in the same words; to write a copy of any thing.

TRAN-SCRĪBED' (tran-skrībd'), *pp.* Copied.

TRAN-SCRĪB'ER, *n.* A copier; one who writes from a copy.—*Addison.*

TRAN-SCRĪB'ING, *ppr.* Writing from a copy; writing a copy.

TRAN'SCRIPT, *n.* [L. *transcriptum.*] 1. A copy; a writing made from and according to an original. 2. A copy of any kind.—*Glanville.*

TRAN-SCRIP'TION (-shun), *n.* [Fr.] The act of copying.

TRAN-SCRIPT'IVE-LY, *adv.* In manner of a copy.—*Brown.*

TRANS-ĆUR', *v. i.* [L. *transcurro.*] To run or rove to and fro.—*Bacon.* [*Little used.*]

TRANS-ĆUR'RENCE, *n.* A roving hither and thither.

TRANS-ĆUR'SION (-shun), *n.* A rambling or ramble; a passage beyond certain limits; extraordinary deviation.

TRANS-DUĆ'TION, *n.* [L. *trans* and *duco.*] The act of conveying over.—*Entick.*

TRANSE, *n.* Ecstasy. *See* TRANCE.

TRANS-EL-E-MENT-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *trans,* and *element.*] The change of the elements of one body into those of another; transubstantiation.—*Burnet.*

TRAN'SEPT, *n.* [L. *trans* and *septum.*] The transverse portion of a cruciform church, being one of the arms projecting each way on the side of the stem of the cross —*Gwilt.*

TRAN-SEX'ION, *n.* Change of sex. [*Not used.*]

TRANS-FER', *v. t.* [L. *transfero.*] 1. To convey from one place or person to another; to transport or remove to another place or person. 2. To make over; to pass; to convey, as a right, from one person to another.—SYN. To sell; give; alienate; estrange; sequester.

TRANS'FER, *n.* 1. The removal or conveyance of a thing from one place or person to another. 2. The conveyance of right, title, or property, either real or personal, from one person to another, either by sale, by gift, or otherwise.

TRANS-FER'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be transferred or conveyed from one place or person to another. 2. Negotiable, as a note.

TRANS-FERRED' (trans-ferd'), *pp.* Conveyed from one to another.

TRANS-FER-REE', *n.* The person to whom a transfer is made.—*Hamilton.*

TRANS-FER'RENCE, *n.* Act of transferring.

TRANS-FER'RER, *n.* One who makes a transfer or conveyance.

TRANS-FER'RING, *ppr.* Removing from one place or person to another: conveying to another, as a right.

TRANS-FIG-U-RĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. A change of form; *particularly*, the supernatural change in the personal appearance of our Savior on the mount. (*See Matt.*, xvii.) 2. A feast held by the Roman Catholic Church, on the 6th of August, in commemoration of the miraculous change above mentioned.

TRANS-FIG'URE (-fig'yur), *v. t.* [L. *trans* and *figura*; Fr. *transfigurer*.] To transform; to change the outward form.

TRANS-FIG'URED, *pp.* Changed in form.

TRANS-FIG'UR-ING, *ppr.* Transforming; changing the external form.

TRANS-FIX', *v. t.* [L. *transfixus*, *transfigo*.] To pierce through, as with a pointed weapon.—*Dryden.*

TRANS-FIXED' (trans-fixt'), *pp.* Pierced through.

TRANS-FIX'ING, *ppr.* Piercing through.

TRANS'FO-RĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *transforo*.] To bore through.

TRANS'FO-RĀ-TED, *pp.* Pierced; perforated.

TRANS'FO-RĀ-TING, *ppr.* Boring through.

TRANS-FORM', *v. t.* [Fr. *transformer*.] 1. To change the form of; to change the shape or appearance; to metamorphose. 2. To change one substance into another; to transmute.—3. In *theology*, to change the natural disposition and temper. *Rom.*, xii.—4. In the *Roman Catholic Church*, to change the elements, bread and wine, into the flesh and blood of Christ.—5. Among the *mystics*, to change the contemplative soul into a divine substance, by which it is lost or swallowed up in the divine nature.—6. In *algebra*, to change an equation into another of a different form, without destroying the equality of its members; to change into another form without altering the value.

TRANS-FORM', *v. i.* To be changed in form; to be metamorphosed.—*Addison.*

TRANS-FORM-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. The act or operation of changing the form or external appearance. 2. Metamorphosis; change of form in insects. 3. Transmutation; the change of one metal into another. 4. The change of the soul into a divine substance, as among the mystics. 5. Transubstantiation.—6. In *theology*, a change of heart in man, by which his disposition and temper are conformed to the divine image.—7. In *algebra*, the change of an equation into one of a different form, without destroying the equality of its members; a change into another form without altering the value.—*A. D. Stanley.*

TRANS-FORM'A-TIVE, *a.* Having power or a tendency to transform.—*Davies.*

TRANS-FORMED' (trans-formd'), *pp.* Changed in form or external appearance; metamorphosed; transmuted.

TRANS-FORM'ING, *ppr.* 1. Changing the form or external appearance; metamorphosing; transmuting; renewing. 2. *a.* Effecting or able to effect a change of form or state.

† TRANS-FREIGHT' (trans-frāte'), *v. i.* To pass over the sea.

TRANS-FRE-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *trans* and *fretum*.] The passing over a strait or narrow sea.—*Davies.* [*Rare.*]

† TRANS-FUND', *v. t.* [L. *transfundo*.] To transfuse.—*Barrow.*

TRANS-FUND'ED, *pp.* Transfused.

TRANS-FUND'ING, *ppr.* Transfusing.—*Barrow.*

TRANS-FŪSE', *v. t.* [L. *transfusus*.] 1. To pour, as liquor, out of one vessel into another. 2. To transfer, as blood, from one animal to another. 3. To cause to pass from one to another; to cause to be instilled or imbibed.

TRANS-FŪSED' (trans-fūzd'), *pp.* Poured from one vessel into another.

TRANS-FŪS'I-BLE, *a.* That may be transfused, &c.

TRANS-FŪS'ING, *ppr.* Pouring out of one vessel into another; transferring.

TRANS-FŪ'SION (trans-fū'zhun), *n.* 1. The act of pouring, as liquor, out of one vessel into another. 2. The act of transferring the blood of one animal into the vascular system of another.

TRANS-GRESS', *v. t.* [Fr. *transgresser*; L. *transgressus*.] 1. To pass over or beyond any limit; to surpass.—2. In a *moral sense*, to overpass any rule prescribed as the limit of duty; to break or violate a law, civil or moral.

TRANS-GRESS', *v. i.* To offend by violating a law; to sin.—1 *Chron.*, ii.

TRANS-GRESSED' (trans-grest'), *pp.* Overpassed; violated.

TRANS-GRESS'ING, *ppr.* Passing beyond; surpassing; violating; sinning.

TRANS-GRES'SION (trans-gresh'un), *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of passing over or beyond any law or rule of moral duty; the violation of a law or known principle of rectitude; breach of command. 2. A wrong or injurious action.—SYN. Fault; offense; crime; infringement; misdemeanor; misdeed; affront.

TRANS-GRES'SION-AL (-gresh'un-al), *a.* That violates a law or rule of duty.

TRANS-GRESS'IVE, *a.* Faulty; culpable; apt to transgress.—*Brown.*

TRANS-GRESS'IVE-LY, *adv.* By transgressing.

TRANS-GRESS'OR, *n.* One who breaks a law or violates a command; one who violates any known rule or principle of rectitude; a sinner.

TRAN-SHIP', *v. t.* [L. *trans*, and *ship*.] To convey from one ship to another. [*A commercial word.*]

TRAN-SHIP'MENT, *n.* The act of transferring, as goods, from one ship to another.

TRAN-SHIPPED' (tran-shipt'), *pp.* Carried from one ship to another.

TRAN-SHIP'PING, *ppr.* Carrying from one ship to another.

TRAN'SIENT (tran'shent), *a.* [L. *transiens*.] 1. Passing; not stationary; hence, of short duration; not permanent; not lasting or durable; transitory; temporary; fleeting. 2. Hasty; momentary; imperfect.—*Transient person*, one passing through a place without having a residence therein. [*Am.*]—*Transient effect*, in *painting*, is a representation of appearances in nature produced by causes which are not stationary, as the shadows cast by a passing cloud The term "accidents" has often the same signification.—*Jocelyn.*

TRAN'SIENT-LY (tran'shent-le), *adv.* In passage; for a short time; not with continuance.—*Dryden.*

TRAN'SIENT-NESS (-shent-), *n.* Shortness of continuance; speedy passage.

TRAN-SIL'I-ENCE, } *n.* [L. *transiliens*.] A leap from thing
TRAN-SIL'I-EN-CY, } to thing.—*Glanville.*

TRANS'IT, *n.* [L. *transitus*.] 1. A passing; a passing over or through, as of goods; conveyance—2. In *astronomy*, the passing of an inferior planet across the sun's disk.—*Brande.* 3. The culmination or passage of a heavenly body over the meridian of a place.—*Brande.*

TRANS'IT, *v. t.* To pass over the disk of a heavenly body.

TRANS'IT-DŪ-TY, *n.* A duty paid on goods that pass through a country.

TRANS'IT-ED, *pp.* Passed over the disk of a heavenly body.

TRAN-SI'TION (tran-sizh'un), *n.* [L. *transitio*.] 1. Passage from one place or state to another; change.—2. In *rhetoric*, a passing from one subject to another.—3. In *music*, a change of key from major to minor, or the contrary.—*Transition rocks*, in *geology*, a name formerly applied to the lowest uncrystalline stratified rocks, supposed to contain no fossils, and so called because thought to have been formed when the world was passing from an uninhabitable to a habitable state.—*Dana.*

TRAN-SI'TION-AL (tran-sizh'un-al), *a.* Pertaining to transition.—*Ch. Spec.*

TRANS'I-TIVE, *a.* 1. Having the power of passing.—2. In *grammar*, a *transitive* verb is one which is or may be followed by an object.

TRANS'I-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a transitive manner

TRANS'I-TIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being transitive.

TRANS'I-TO-RI-LY, *adv.* With short continuance.

TRANS'I-TO-RI-NESS, *n.* A passing with short continuance; speedy departure or evanescence.

TRANS'I-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *transitorius*.] 1. Passing without continuance; continuing a short time; fleeting; speedily vanishing.—2. In *law*, a *transitory* action is one which may be brought in any county, as actions for debt, detinue, slander, and the like; opposed to *local* action.—*Bouvier.*

TRANS-LĀT'A-BLE, *a.* [from *translate*.] Capable of being translated or rendered into another language.

TRANS-LĀTE', *v. t.* [L. *translatus*.] 1. To bear, carry, or remove from one place to another. 2. To remove or convey to heaven, as a human being, without death. 3. To transfer; to convey from one to another.—2 *Sam.*, iii. 4. To cause to remove from one part of the body to another, as a disease. 5. To change. 6. To interpret; to render into another language; to express the sense of one language in the words of another. 7. To explain.

TRANS-LĀT'ED, *pp.* Conveyed from one place to another; removed to heaven without dying; rendered into another language.

TRANS-LĀT'ING, *ppr.* Conveying or removing from one place to another; interpreting in another language.

TRANS-LĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *translatio*.] 1. The act of removing or conveying from one place to another; removal 2. The removal of a bishop from one see to another. 3 The removal of a person to heaven without subjecting him to death. 4. The act of turning into another language; interpretation. 5. That which is produced by turning into another language; a version.

TRANS-LA-TI'TIOUS (-tish'us), *a.* Transposed; transported.

TRANS-LĀ'TIVE, *a.* Taken from others.

TRANS-LĀ'TOR, *n.* One who renders into another language; one who expresses the sense of words in one language by equivalent words in another.

TRANS'LA-TO-RY, *a.* Transferring; serving to translate.
TRANS-LĀ'TRESS, *n.* A female translator.
TRANS-LO-ĀTION, *n.* [L. *trans* and *locatio, loco.*] Removal of things reciprocally to each other's places; or, rather, substitution of one thing for another.
TRANS-LŪ'CEN-CY, } *n.* [L. *translucens.*] 1. The property
TRANS-LŪ'CENCE, } of transmitting rays of light, without permitting objects to be seen. 2. Transparency.
TRANS-LŪ'CENT, *a.* 1. Transmitting rays of light, without permitting objects to be seen. 2. Transparent; clear.
TRANS-LŪ'CENT-LY, *adv.* In a translucent manner.
TRANS-LŪ'CID, *a.* [L. *translucidus.*] Transparent; clear.
TRANS-MA-RĪNE' (-ma-reen'), *a.* [L. *transmarinus.*] Lying or being beyond the sea.—*Howell.*
† TRANS-MEW' (-mu'), *v. t.* [Fr. *transmuer*; L. *transmuto.*] To transmute; to transform; to metamorphose.
TRANS'MI-GRANT, *a.* Migrating; passing into another country or state for residence, or into another form or body.
TRANS'MI-GRANT, *n.* 1. One who migrates, or leaves his own country and passes into another for settlement. 2. One who passes into another state or body.
TRANS'MI-GRĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *transmigro.*] 1. To migrate; to pass from one country or jurisdiction to another, for the purpose of residing in it, as men or families. 2. To pass from one body into another.
TRANS'MI-GRĀ-TING, *ppr.* Passing from one country, state, or body into another.
TRANS-MI-GRĀTION, *n.* 1. The passing of men from one country to another, for the purpose of residence, *particularly* of a whole people. 2. The passing of a thing into another state, as of one substance into another. 3. The passing of the soul into another body, according to the opinion of Pythagoras.
TRANS'MI-GRĀ-TOR, *n.* One who transmigrates.—*Ellis.*
TRANS-MĪ'GRA-TO-RY, *a.* Passing from one place, body, or state to another.—*Faber.*
TRANS-MIS-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *transmissible.*] The quality of being transmissible.
TRANS-MIS'SI-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be transmitted or passed from one to another. 2. That may be transmitted through a transparent body.
TRANS-MIS'SION (-mish'un), *n.* [Fr.; L. *transmissio.*] 1. The act of sending from one place or person to another. 2. The passing of a substance through any body, as of light through glass.
TRANS-MIS'SIVE, *a.* Transmitted; derived from one to another.—*Prior.*
TRANS-MIT', *v. t.* [L. *transmitto.*] 1. To send from one person or place to another. 2. To suffer to pass through.
TRANS-MIT'TAL, *n.* Transmission.—*Swift.*
TRANS-MIT'TED, *pp.* or *a.* Sent from one person or place to another; caused or suffered to pass through.
TRANS-MIT'TER, *n.* One who transmits.
TRANS-MIT'TI-BLE, *a.* That may be transmitted.
TRANS-MIT'TING, *ppr.* Sending from one person or place to another; suffering to pass through.
TRANS-MU-TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Susceptibility of change into another nature or substance.
TRANS-MŪ'TA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being changed into a different substance, or into something of a different form or nature.
TRANS-MŪ'TA-BLY, *adv.* With capacity of being changed into another substance or nature.
TRANS-MU-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *transmutatio.*] 1. The change of any thing into another substance, or into something of a different nature; as, the *transmutation* of the baser metals into gold, was a principal object in alchemy.—2. In *geometry*, the change or reduction of one figure or body into another of the same area or solidity, but of a different form, as of a triangle into a square. 3. The change of colors, as in the case of a decoction of the nephritic wood. —4. In the *vegetable economy*, the change of a plant into another form.
TRANS-MU-TĀ'TION-IST, *n.* One who believes in the transmutation of metals.—*Lyell.*
TRANS-MŪTE', *v. t.* [L. *transmuto.*] To change from one nature or substance into another.
TRANS-MŪT'ED, *pp.* Changed into another substance or nature.
TRANS-MŪT'ER, *n.* One who transmutes.
TRANS-MŪT'ING, *ppr.* Changing or transforming into another nature or substance.
TRAN'SOM, *n.* [L. *transenna.*] 1. A beam or timber extended across the stern-post of a ship, to strengthen the aft-part and give it due form.—2. In *architecture*, a horizontal mullion or cross-bar in a window; or a lintel over a door; the vane of a cross-staff.
TRANS'PA-DANE, *a.* [L. *trans*, and *Padus*, the River Po.] Being beyond the River Po.—*Stephens.*
TRANS-PĀR'EN-CY, *n.* 1. That state or property of a body by which it suffers rays of light to pass through it, so that objects can be distinctly seen through it; diaphaneity. 2. A picture prepared on very thin cloth, and with semi transparent materials, to be exhibited by light passing through it from behind.
TRANS-PĀR'ENT, *a.* [Fr.; L. *trans* and *pareo.*] 1. Having the property of transmitting rays of light, so that bodies can be distinctly seen through; pervious to light; opposed to opaque. 2. Admitting the passage of light; open; porous.—SYN. Pellucid; clear; bright; limpid; lucid, diaphanous.
TRANS-PĀR'ENT-LY, *adv.* Clearly; so as to be seen through.
TRANS-PĀR'ENT-NESS, *n.* The quality of being transparent; transparency.
† TRANS-PĀSS', *v. t.* [L. *trans*, and *pass.*] To pass over.
† TRANS-PĀSS', *v. i.* To pass by or away.—*Daniel.*
TRAN-SPIĆ'Ū-OUS, *a.* [L. *trans* and *specio.*] Transparent, pervious to the sight.—*Milton.*
† TRANS-PIERCE' (trans-pērs'), *v. t.* [*See* * PIERCE. Fr. *transpercer.*] To pierce through; to penetrate; to permeate; to pass through.
TRANS-PIERCED' (trans-pērst'), *pp.* Pierced through, penetrated.
TRANS-PIERC'ING (trans-pērs'ing), *ppr.* Penetrating; passing through.
TRANS-PĪR'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; from *transpire.*] Capable of being emitted through pores.
TRANS-PI-RĀTION, *n.* [Fr.] The act or process of passing off through the excretories of the skin; cutaneous exhalation.
TRANS-PĪRE', *v. t.* [Fr. *transpirer*; L. *transpiro.*] To emit through the excretories of the skin; to send off in vapor.
TRANS-PĪRE', *v. i.* 1. To be emitted through the excretories of the skin; to exhale; to pass off in insensible perspiration. 2. To escape from secrecy; to become public. 3. To happen or come to pass.
TRANS-PĪRED', *pp.* 1. Emitted through the excretories of the skin; exhaled. 2. Escaped from secrecy.
TRANS-PĪR'ING, *ppr.* Exhaling; passing off in insensible perspiration; becoming public.
TRANS-PLĀCE', *v. t.* [L. *trans*, and *place.*] To remove; to put in a new place.—*Wilkins.* [*Little used.*]
TRANS-PLANT, *v. t.* [Fr. *transplanter.*] 1. To remove and plant in another place. 2. To remove and settle or establish for residence in another place. 3. To remove.
TRANS-PLANT-ĀTION, *n.* 1. The act of transplanting; the removal of a plant or of a settled inhabitant to a different place for growth or residence. 2. Removal; conveyance from one to another.
TRANS-PLANT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Removed and planted or settled in another place.
TRANS-PLANT'ER, *n.* 1. One who transplants. 2. A machine for transplanting trees.
TRANS-PLANT'ING, *ppr.* Removing and planting, or settling in another place.
TRAN-SPLEND'EN-CY, *n.* [L. *trans* and *splendens.*] Supereminent splendor.—*More.*
TRAN-SPLEND'ENT, *a.* Resplendent in the highest degree.
TRAN-SPLEND'ENT-LY, *adv.* With eminent splendor.
TRANS-PŌRT', *v. t.* [L. *transporto.*] 1. To carry or convey from one place to another. 2. To carry into banishment, as a criminal. 3 To hurry or carry away by violence of passion. 4. To ravish with pleasure; to bear away the soul in ecstasy. 5. To remove from one place to another, as a ship.
TRANS'PŌRT, *n.* 1. Transportation; carriage; conveyance. 2. A ship or vessel employed for transporting; *particularly*, for transporting the munitions of war, or troops, and also convicts. 3. Rapture; ecstasy. 4. A convict transported or sentenced to exile.
TRANS-PŌRT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be transported.
† TRANS-PŌRT'ANCE, *n.* Conveyance.—*Shak.*
TRANS-PŌR-TĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of carrying or conveying from one place to another, either on beasts or in vehicles, by land or water, or in air. 2. Banishment for felony. 3. Transmission; conveyance. 4. Transport; ecstasy; [*rare.*] 5. Removal from one country to another
TRANS-PŌRT'ED, *pp.* Carried; conveyed; removed; ravished with delight.
TRANS-PŌRT'ED-LY, *adv.* In a state of rapture.
TRANS-PŌRT'ED-NESS, *n.* A state of rapture.—*Bp. Hall.*
TRANS-PŌRT'ER, *n.* One who transports or removes.
TRANS-PŌRT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Conveying or carrying from one place to another; removing; banishing for a crime. 2. *a.* Ravishing with delight; bearing away the soul in pleasure; ecstatic.
TRANS-PŌRT'ING-LY, *adv.* Ravishingly.
TRANS-PŌRT'MENT, *n.* Transportation.—*Hall.* [*Rare.*]
TRANS-PŌS'AL, *n.* The act of changing the places of things, and putting each in the place which was before occupied by the other.
TRANS-PŌSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *transposer.*] 1. To change the place or order of things by putting each in the place of the

other. 2. To put out of place.—3. In *algebra*, to bring any term of an equation from one side over to the other, without destroying the equation.—4. In *grammar*, to change the natural order of words.—5. In *music*, to change the key.

TRANS-PŌS'ED' (trans-pōzd'), *pp.* Being changed in place, and one put in the place of the other.

TRANS-PŌS'ING, *ppr.* 1. Changing the place of things, and putting each in the place of the other. 2. Bringing any term of an equation from one side over to the other. 3. Changing the natural order of words.

TRANS-PO-SI"TION (-po-zish'un), *n.* [Fr.; L. *transpositio.*] 1. A changing of the places of things, and putting each in the place before occupied by the other. 2. The state of being reciprocally changed in place.—3. In *algebra*, the bringing of any term of an equation from one side over to the other, without destroying the equation.—4. In *grammar*, a change of the natural order of words in a sentence.—5. In *music*, a change in the composition, either in the transcript or the performance, by which the whole is removed into another key.—*Busby.*

TRANS-PO-SI"TION-AL (-po-zish'un-al), *a.* Pertaining to transposition.—*Pegge.*

TRANS-POS'I-TĪVE, *a.* Made by transposing; consisting in transposition.

TRANS-SHĀPE', *v. t.* [*trans* and *shape.*] To change into another form.

TRANS-SHĀPED' (-shāpt), *pp.* Transformed.

TRANS-SHĀP'ING, *ppr.* Transforming.

TRANS-SHIP', *v. t.* *See* TRANSHIP.

TRAN-SUB-STAN'TIĀTE. *v. t.* [Fr. *transubstantier.*] To change to another substance.

TRAN-SUB-STAN'TIĀ-TED, *pp.* Changed to another substance.

TRAN-SUB-STAN'TIĀ-TING, *ppr.* Changing to another substance.

TRAN-SUB-STAN-TI-Ā'TION (-stan-she-ā'shun), *n.* Change of substance.—In the *Roman Catholic theology*, the supposed conversion of the bread and wine in the eucharist into the body and blood of Christ.

TRAN-SUB-STAN'TIĀ-TOR, *n.* One who maintains the Romar Catholic doctrine of transubstantiation.—*Barrow.*

TRAN-SU-DĀ'TION, *n.* The act or process of passing off through the pores of a substance.

TRAN-SŪ'DA-TO-RY, *a.* Passing by transudation.

TRAN-SŪDE', *v. i.* [L. *trans* and *sudo.*] To pass through the pores or interstices of texture, as perspirable matter.

TRAN-SŪD'ING, *ppr.* Passing through the pores of a substance, as sweat or other fluid.

TRAN-SŪME', *v. t.* [L. *transumo.*] To take from one to another. [*Little used.*]

† TRAN-SUMPT' (-sumt'), *n.* A copy or exemplification of a record.

TRAN-SUMP'TION (-sum'shun), *n.* The act of taking from one place to another.—*South.* [*Little used.*]

TRAN-SUMPTĪVE, *a.* Taking from one to another.

TRANS-VEC"TION, *n.* [L. *transvectio.*] The act of conveying or carrying over.

TRANS-VERS'AL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *trans* and *versus.*] Running or lying across; as, a *transversal* line.—*Hale.*

TRANS-VERS'AL, *n.* In *geometry*, a straight or curved line which traverses or intersects any system of other lines, as a line intersecting the three sides of a triangle.—*Brande.*

TRANS-VERS'AL-LY, *adv.* In a direction cross-wise.

TRANS-VERSE' (trans-vers'), *a.* [L. *transversus.*] 1. Lying or being across or in a cross direction.—2. In *botany*, a *transverse* partition, in a pericarp, is at right angles with the valves, as in a silique.

TRANS'VERSE, *n.* The longer axis of an ellipse.

TRANS-VERSE' (trans-vers'), *v. t.* To overturn. [*Rare.*]

TRANS-VERSED' (-verst'), *pp.* Overturned.

TRANS-VERSE'LY, *adv.* In a cross direction.—*Stillingfleet.*

TRANS-VERS'ING, *ppr.* Overturning.

TRAN'TER, *n.* A carrier. [*Various dialects in England.*]

TRAP, *n.* [Sax. *trapp, trepp*; Fr. *trape*; It. *trapola.*] 1. An engine that shuts suddenly or with a spring, used for taking game. 2. An engine for catching men. 3. An ambush; a stratagem; any device by which men or other animals may be caught unawares. 4. A play in which a ball is thrown up into the air by striking the end of a balanced stick on which it rests, and is then struck with a bat.—*Strutt.*

TRAP, *n.* [Sw. *trappa*, a stair, because the rocks of this class often occur in large tabular masses, rising one above another, like steps.] A heavy, igneous rock, of a greenish black, brownish black, or grayish color, consisting of an intimate mixture of feldspar and hornblende; also called *green-stone. Basalt* is composed of feldspar and augite.—*Dana.*

TRAP, *v. t.* 1. To catch in a trap; as, to *trap* foxes or beaver. 2. To insnare; to take by stratagem. 3. To adorn; to dress with ornaments; [*little used.*]

TRAP, *v. i.* To set traps for game.

TRAP'-DŌOR, *n.* [*trap* and *door.*] A door in a floor, which shuts close, like a valve.—*Ray.*

TRAP'-STICK, *n.* A stick used by boys at the game of trap; hence, a slender leg.—*Addison.*

TRAP'-TŪ-FA, } *n.* A kind of sandstone made up of frag-
TRAP'-TUFF, } ments and earthy materials from trap-rocks.—*Dana.*

TRA-PAN', *v. t.* [Sax. *treppan.*] To insnare; to catch by stratagem.—*South.*

TRA-PAN', *n.* A snare; a stratagem.

TRA-PAN'NER, *n.* One who insnares.

TRA-PAN'NING, *ppr.* Insnaring.

TRĀPE, *v. i.* To traipse; to walk carelessly and sluttishly. [*Not much used.*]

TRĀPES, *n.* A slattern; an idle, sluttish woman.

TRA-PĒ'ZI-AN, *a.* In *crystallography*, having the lateral planes composed of trapeziums situated in two ranges, between two bases.

TRA-PĒ'ZI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a trapezium.

TRA-PĒ'ZI-UM, *n.*; *pl.* TRAPEZIA or TRAPEZIUMS. [L.] 1. In *geometry*, a plane figure contained under four right lines, of which both the opposite pairs are not parallel. *Hutton.*—2. In *anatomy*, a bone of the carpus.

TRAP-E-ZO-HĒ'DRON, *n.* [Gr. τραπεζιον and ἑδρα.] A solid bounded by twenty-four equal and similar trapeziums.

TRAP'E-ZOID, *n.* [Gr. τραπεζιον and ειδος.] A plane, four-sided figure, having two of the opposite sides parallel to each other.

TRAP-E-ZOID'AL, *a.* 1. Having the form of a trapezoid. 2. Having the surface composed of twenty-four trapeziums, all equal and similar.

TRAP'PE-AN, *a.* Pertaining to or denoting trap or trap-rock.

TRAP'PER, *n.* One whose occupation it is to entrap wild animals. [*United States.*]

TRAP'PING, *ppr.* Setting traps for wild animals. [*Used, also, as a noun.*]

TRAP'PINGS, *n. pl.* [from *trap.*] 1. Ornaments of horse furniture. 2. Ornaments; dress; external and superficial decorations.

TRAP'PIST, *n.* One of a very strict religious order founded in 1140, in the valley of La Trappe, and still existing in Normandy.

TRAP'POUS, *a.* Pertaining to trap; resembling trap, or partaking of its form or qualities.—*Kirwan.*

TRAPS, *n. pl.* Goods, furniture, &c.—*Halliwell.*

TRASH, *n.* 1. Any waste or worthless matter. 2. Loppings of trees; bruised canes, &c. 3. Fruit or other matter improper for food, but eaten by children, &c. 4. A worthless person; [*not proper.*] 5. A piece of leather or other thing fastened to a dog's neck, to retard his speed.

TRASH, *v. t.* 1. To lop; to crop.—*Warburton.* 2. To strip of leaves. 3. To crush; to humble. 4. To clog; to encumber; to hinder.

TRASH, *v. i.* To follow with violence and trampling.

TRASHED (trasht), *pp.* Lopped; stripped of leaves.

TRASH'Y, *a.* Waste; rejected; worthless; useless.

TRASS, *n.* A volcanic earth or sand rock, resembling pozzuolana, used as a cement; or a coarse sort of plaster or mortar, durable in water, and used to line cisterns and other reservoirs of water.—*Cyc.*

TRAU'LISM, *n.* A stammering.

TRAU-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. τραυμα.] 1. Pertaining to or applied to wounds.—*Coxe.* 2. Vulnerary; adapted to the cure of wounds.

TRAU-MAT'IC, *n.* A medicine useful in the cure of wounds.

TRAV'AIL (travil), *v. i.* [Fr. *travailler.*] 1. To labor with pain; to toil. 2. To suffer the pangs of childbirth; to be in parturition.—*Gen.*, xxxv.

† TRAV'AIL, *v. t.* To harass; to tire.—*Hayward.*

TRAV'AIL, *n.* 1. Labor with pain; severe toil; [*obs.*] 2. Parturition; as, a severe *travail.*

TRAV'AILED (travild), *pp.* Harassed; labored in childbirth.

TRAV'AIL-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Laboring with toil; being in parturition.—*Is.*, xlii.

TRĀVE, } *n.* [Sp. *traba*; Fr. *entraves.*] 1. A wooden frame
TRAV'IS, } to confine a horse while the smith is setting his shoes. 2. Beam; a lay of joists; a traverse.

TRAV'EL, *v. i.* [a different orthography and application of *travail.*] 1. To walk; to go or march on foot. 2. To journey; to ride to a distant place in the same country. 3. To go to a distant country, or to visit foreign states or kingdoms, either by sea or land. 4. To pass; to go; to move 5. To labor; [*see* TRAVAIL.] 6. To move, walk, or pass, as a beast, a horse, ox, or camel.

TRAV'EL, *v. t.* 1. To pass; to journey over. 2. To force to journey; [*obs.*]

TRAV'EL, *n.* 1. A passing on foot; a walking. 2. Journey; tour; a passing or riding from place to place.—3. *Travel*, or *travels*, a journeying to a distant country or countries. 4. The distance which a man rides in the performance of his official duties; or the fee paid for passing that distance.

[*U. States.*]—5. *Travels* in the *plural*, an account of occurrences and observations made during a journey. 6. Labor; toil; parturition; *see* TRAVAIL.

† TRAV'EL-TAINT-ED, *a.* [*travel* and *tainted.*] Harassed; fatigued with travel.—*Shak.*

TRAV'ELED, *pp.* 1. Gained or made by travel.—*Quart. Rev.*; [*unusual.*] 2. *a.* Having made journeys.—*Wotton.*

TRAV'EL-ER, *n.* 1. One who travels in any way.—*Job*, xxxi. 2. One who visits foreign countries.—3. In *ships*, an iron ring made to travel on a rope or boom.—*Totten.*

TRAV'EL-ER'S JOY, *n.* The *clematis vitalba*, a climbing plant with white flowers.—*Loudon.*

TRAV'EL-ING, *ppr.* 1. Walking; going; making a journey.—*Matt.*, xxv. 2. *a.* Pertaining to or connected with travel; as, a *traveling* companion, expenses, fees, &c.

TRAV'EL-ING, *n.* A passing from place to place; the act of performing a journey.—*Ash.*

† TRAV'ERS, *adv.* [Fr. *See* TRAVERSE.] Across; athwart.—*Shak.*

TRAV'ERS-A-BLE, *a.* [*See* TRAVERSE, in *law.*] That may be traversed or denied.

* TRAV'ERSE, *adv.* [Fr. *a travers.*] Athwart; cross-wise.

* TRAV'ERSE, *prep.* Through cross-wise. [*Little used.*]

TRAV'ERSE, *a.* [Fr. *traverse*; L. *transversus.*] Lying across; being in a direction across something else.

TRAV'ERSE, *n.* 1. Any thing laid or built across. 2. Something that thwarts, crosses, or obstructs; a cross accident. —3. In *fortification*, a trench with a little parapet for protecting men on the flank; also, a wall raised across a work. —4. In *architecture*, a gallery or loft of communication in a church or other large building. *Gwilt.*—5. In *navigation*, *traverse*-sailing is the mode of computing the place of a ship by reducing several short courses, made by sudden shifts or turns, to one longer course.—6. In *law*, a denial of what the opposite party has advanced in any stage of the pleadings. 7. A turning; a trick.

TRAV'ERSE, *v. t.* 1. To cross; to lay in a cross direction. 2. To cross by way of opposition; to thwart; to obstruct. 3. To wander over; to cross in traveling. 4. To pass over and view; to survey carefully. 5. To turn and point in any direction. 6. To plane in a direction across the grain of the wood.—7. In *law pleadings*, to deny what the opposite party has alleged.

TRAV'ERSE, *v. i.* In *fencing*, to use the posture or motions of opposition or counteraction. 2. To turn, as on a pivot; to move round; to swivel.—3. In the *manege*, to cut the tread cross-wise, as a horse that throws his croup to one side and his head to the other.

TRAV'ERSE-BOARD, *n.* [*traverse* and *board.*] In a *ship*, a small board to be hung in the steerage, and bored full of holes upon lines, showing the points of compass upon it.

TRAV'ERSE-SAIL'ING, *n.* *See* TRAVERSE, *n.*, No. 5.

TRAV'ERSE-TA'BLE, *n.* In *navigation*, a table of difference of latitude and departure.

TRAV'ERS-ER, *n.* A term in *law*, for one who traverses or opposes a plea.

TRAV'ERS-ING, *ppr.* Crossing; passing over; thwarting; turning; denying.

TRAV'ER-TIN, *n.* A white concretionary limestone, usually hard and semi-crystalline, deposited from the water of springs holding lime in solution.—*Lyell.*

TRAV'ES-TIED (trav'es-tid), *pp.* Disguised by dress; turned into ridicule.

TRAV'ES-TY, *a.* Having an unusual dress; disguised by dress so as to be ridiculous; translated into burlesque.

TRAV'ES-TY, *n.* A parody; a burlesque translation of a work.

TRAV'ES-TY, *v. t.* [Fr. *travestir*; It. *travestire.*] To translate into such language as to render ridiculous or ludicrous.

TRAV'ES-TY-ING, *ppr.* Turning into ridicule.

TRAWL'ER, *n.* A fishing vessel which *trails* or drags a net behind it. [*Eng.*]

TRAY, *n.* [Sw. *trag*; Sax. *trog*; Dan. *trug.*] A small trough or wooden vessel, used for domestic purposes.

TRAY'-TRIP, *n.* A kind of play.—*Shak.*

† TREACH'ER,
† TREACH'ET-OUR,
† TREACH'OUR, } *n.* [Fr. *tricheur.*] A traitor.—*Spenser.*

TREACH'ER-OUS (trech'er-us), *a.* Violating allegiance or faith pledged, either to the state or sovereign, or in private life; traitorous to the state or sovereign; betraying a trust. —SYN. Faithless; perfidious; false; insidious; plotting.

TREACH'ER-OUS-LY (trech'er-us-le), *adv.* By violating allegiance or faith pledged; by betraying a trust; faithlessly; perfidiously.

TREACH'ER-OUS-NESS (trech'er-us-nes), *n.* Breach of allegiance or of faith; faithlessness; perfidiousness.

TREACH'ER-Y (trech'er-e), *n.* [Fr. *tricherie.*] Violation of allegiance or of faith and confidence.

TREA'CLE (trē'kl), *n.* [Fr. *theriaque*; It. *teriaca*; Sp. *triaca*; L. *theriaca.*] 1. A viscid, uncrystallizable sirup which drains from the sugar refiner's molds, sometimes called *sugar-house molasses.* The term, however, is often applied to common molasses, which is properly the drainings of crude sugar. 2. A saccharine fluid, consisting of the inspissated juices or decoctions of certain vegetables, as the sap of the birch, sycamore, &c. 3. A medicinal compound of various ingredients, *see* THERIAC.

TREA'CLE-MUSTARD, *n.* An annual plant of the genus *thlaspi*, with an acrid biting taste, approaching that of mustard. Its seeds were used in the Venice treacle.

TREA'CLE-WATER, *n.* A compound cordial, containing a mixture of the Venice treacle or theriac.

TREAD (tred), *v. i.*; pret. *trod*; pp. *trod, trodden.* [Sax. *tredan, tredan*; Goth. *trudan*; D. *treeden.*] 1. To set the foot. 2. To walk or go. 3. To walk with form or state. 4. To copulate, as fowls.—*To tread* or *tread on*, to trample; to set the foot on in contempt.

TREAD (tred), *v. t.* 1. To step or walk on. 2. To press under the feet. 3. To beat or press with the feet. 4. To walk in a formal or stately manner. 5. To crush under the foot; to trample in contempt or hatred, or to subdue.—*Ps.* xliv., lx. 6. To compress, as a fowl.

TREAD (tred), *n.* 1. A step or stepping; pressure with the foot. 2. Way; track; path; [*rare.*] 3. The act of copulation in birds. 4. Manner of stepping.—5. In *architecture*, the horizontal part of a step on which the foot is placed.—*Brande.*

TREAD'-MILL (tred-), *n.* A mill worked by persons treading on steps upon the periphery of a wide horizontal wheel. It is used chiefly as a means of prison discipline.

TREAD'ER (tred'er), *n.* One who treads.—*Is.*, xvi.

TREAD'ING (tred'ing), *ppr.* Stepping; pressing with the foot; walking on.

TREAD'ING (tred'ing), *n.* Act of pressing with the foot.

TREAD'LE } (tred'dl), *n.* 1. The part of a loom or other
TRED'DLE } machine which is moved by the *tread* or foot. 2. The albuminous cords which unite the yelk of the egg to the white.

† TREAGUE (treeg), *n.* [Goth. *triggwa*; It. *tregua*; Ice. *trigd.*] A truce.—*Spenser.*

TREA'SON (trē'zn), *n.* [Fr. *trahison.*] *Treason* is the highest crime of a civil nature of which a man can be guilty. *In general*, it is the offense of attempting to overthrow the government of the state to which the offender owes allegiance, or of betraying the state into the hands of a foreign power.—*Treason*, in *Great Britain*, is of two kinds, *high treason* and *petit treason*. *High treason* is a crime that immediately affects the king or state. *Petit treason* involves a breach of fidelity, but affects individuals.—*Treason* against the *United States* consists in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid or comfort.

TREA'SON-A-BLE (trē'zn-a-bl), *a.* Pertaining to treason; consisting of treason; involving the crime of treason, or partaking of its guilt.—SYN. Treacherous; traitorous; perfidious; insidious.

TREA'SON-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being treasonable.

TREA'SON-A-BLY, *adv.* In a treasonable manner.

† TREA'SON-OUS, for *treasonable.*

TREAS'URE (trezh'ur), *n.* [Fr. *tresor*; Sp., It. *tesauro.*] 1. Wealth accumulated; *particularly*, a stock or store of money in reserve. 2. A great quantity of any thing collected for future use. 3. Something very much valued.—*Ps.* cxxxv. 4. Great abundance.

TREAS'URE (trezh'ur), *v. t.* To hoard; to collect and reposit, either money or other things, for future use; to lay up.

TREAS'URE-CIT-Y (trezh'ur-sit-e), *n.* A city for stores and magazines.—*Ex.*, i.

TREAS'URE-HOUSE (trezh'ur-house), *n.* A house or building where treasures and stores are kept.—*Taylor.*

TREAS'URE-TROVE (trezh'ur-trōve), *n.* [*treasure*, and Fr. *trouvé.*] Any money, bullion, and the like, found in the earth, the owner of which is not known.—*Eng. Law.*

TREAS'URED (trezh'urd), *pp.* Hoarded; laid up for future use.

TREAS'UR-ER (trezh'ur-er), *n.* One who has the care of a treasure or treasury; an officer who receives the public money arising from taxes and duties or other sources of revenue, takes charge of the same, and disburses it upon orders drawn by the proper authority. Corporations and societies have likewise their *treasurers.*

TREAS'UR-ER-SHIP (trezh'ur-er-ship), *n.* The office of treasurer.

TREAS'UR-ESS (trezh'ur-es), *n.* A female who has charge of a treasure.—*Dering.*

TREAS'UR-ING, *ppr.* Hoarding; laying up for future use

TREAS'UR-Y (trezh'ur-e), *n.* 1. A place or building in which stores of wealth are reposited; *particularly*, a place where the public revenues are deposited and kept. 2. A building appropriated for keeping public money.—*John*, viii. 3. The officer or officers of the treasury department. 4. A repository of abundance.—*Ps.* cxxxv.

TREAT (treet), *v. t.* [Fr. *traiter*; It. *trattare*; Sp. *tratar*; L. *tracto*; Sax. *trahtian.*] 1. To handle; to manage; to use. 2. To discourse on. 3. To handle in a particular manner,

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c. *short.*—FÂR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—MARĪNE, BIRD;—MŌVE, BOOK,

in writing or speaking. 4. To give food or drink, especially the latter, as a compliment or expression of regard; as, to *treat* the whole company. 5. To negotiate; to settle; [*obs.*] 6. To manage in the application of remedies. 7. To subject to the action of; as, to *treat* a substance with sulphuric acid.—*Ure.*

TRĒAT, *v. i.* 1. To discourse; to handle in writing or speaking; to make discussions. 2. To come to terms of accommodation. 3. To give food or drink, especially the latter, as a compliment or expression of regard.

TRĒAT, *n.* 1. An entertainment given as an expression of regard. 2. Something given for entertainment.—3. *Emphatically,* a rich entertainment.

† TRĒAT'A-BLE, *a.* Moderate; not violent.—*Temple.*

† TRĒAT'A-BLY, *adv.* Moderately.—*Hooker.*

TRĒAT'ED, *pp.* Handled; managed; used; discoursed on; entertained.

TRĒAT'ER, *n.* One who treats; one who handles or discourses on; one who entertains.

TRĒAT'ING, *ppr.* Handling; managing; using; discoursing on; entertaining.

TRĒAT'ISE (treet'is), *n.* [L. *tractatus.*] A tract; a written composition on a particular subject, in which the principles of it are discussed or explained.

TRĒAT'IS-ER, *n.* One who writes a treatise.—*Featley.*

TRĒAT'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *traitement.*] 1. Management; manipulation; manner of mixing or combining, of decomposing, and the like. 2. Usage; manner of using; good or bad behavior toward. 3. Manner of applying remedies to cure; mode or course pursued to check and destroy. 4. Manner of applying remedies to.

TRĒAT'Y, *n.* [Fr. *traité*; It. *trattato.*] 1. Negotiation; act of treating for the adjustment of differences, or for forming an agreement. 2. A formal agreement, league, or contract between two or more nations or sovereigns. 3. Entreaty.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*]

TRĒAT'Y-MĀK-ING, *a.* Authorized to make or form treaties. The *treaty-making* power is lodged in the executive government.

* TREB'LE (trib'l), *a.* [Fr. *triple*; L. *triplex.*] 1. Three-fold; triple.—2. In *music,* acute; sharp. 3. That plays or sings the highest part or most acute sounds; that plays or sings the treble.

* TREB'LE (trib'l), *n.* The highest of the four principal parts in music; the part usually sung by females.

* TREB'LE (trib'l), *v. t.* [L. *triplico*; Fr. *tripler.*] To make thrice as much; to make three-fold.

* TREB'LE (trib'l), *v. i.* To become three-fold.

* TREB'LE-NESS (trib'l-nes), *n.* The state of being treble.

* TREB'LY (trib'le), *adv.* In a three-fold number or quantity.

TRĒB'UCK-ET, } *n.* 1. A cucking-stool; a tumbrel. 2. A
TREB'U-ĈHET, } kind of trap.

TREĈK-SCHUYT, *n.* [D., track-boat.] A covered boat for goods and passengers on the Dutch and Flemish canals.—*Brande.*

TREE, *n.* [Sax. *treo, treow*; Dan. *træ*; Sw. *trå.*] 1. A plant whose stem or stock is woody, branched, and perennial, and above a certain size. When a plant of the above description is more than 8 or 10 feet high, and not climbing, it is generally called a *tree*; when less than this, a *shrub*; but there are many exceptions to this rule on both sides. 2. Something resembling a tree, consisting of a stem, or stalk, and branches.—3. In *ship-building,* pieces of timber are called *chess-trees, cross-trees, roof-trees, tressel-trees,* &c. —4. In *Scripture,* a cross.—*Acts,* x. 5. Wood.—*Wicliffe*; [*obs.*]

TREE, *v. t.* To drive to a tree; to cause to ascend a tree.

TREE'-FROG, *n.* [*tree* and *frog.*] } A batrachian reptile, dif-
TREE'-TŌAD, *n.* [*tree* and *toad.*] } fering from proper frogs in having the extremities of their toes expanded into a rounded, viscous pallet, that enables them to adhere to the surface of bodies, and to climb trees, where they remain all summer, living upon insects. There are numerous species.

TREE'-ĠER-MAN'DER, *n.* A plant of the germander kind.

TREE'-LOUSE, *n.* An insect of the genus *aphis.*

TREE'-MOSS, *n.* A species of lichen.—*Cyc.*

TREE'-NĀIL, *n.* [*tree* and *nail*; commonly pronounced *trunnel.*] A long wooden pin, used in fastening the planks of a ship to the timbers.

TREE'-OF-LĪFE', *n.* An evergreen tree of the genus *thuja.*

TREE'-TŌAD, *n.* [*tree* and *toad.*] *See* TREE-FROG.

TREE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of trees.—*Byron.*

† TREEN, *a.* Wooden; made of wood.—*Camden.*

† TREEN, *n.* The old plural of *tree.*—*Ben Jonson.*

TRĒ'FOIL, *n.* [Fr. *trèfle*; L. *trifolium.*] 1. The common name for many species of *trifolium,* a genus of plants including white clover, red clover, &c.; also, a plant of the medic and lucern kind, called nonesuch, cultivated for fodder.—2. In *architecture,* an ornament of three cusps in a circle, resembling three-leaved clover.—*Brande.*

TRĒIL'LAĠE (trel'laj), *n.* [Fr.] In *gardening,* a sort of railwork, consisting of light posts and rails.

TREL'LIS, *n.* [Fr. *treillis.*] A structure or frame of cross-barred work, or lattice work, used for various purposes, as for screens, for supporting plants, &c.

TREL'LĪSED (trel'list), *a.* Having a trellis or trellises.

TRE-MAN'DO. [It.] Trembling; applied, in *music,* to a general shaking of the whole chord.—*Brande.*

TREM'BLE (trem'bl), *v. i.* [Fr. *trembler*; L. *tremo.*] 1. To shake involuntarily, as with fear, cold, or weakness; to quake; to quiver; to shiver; to shudder. 2. To shake; to quiver; to totter. 3. To quaver; to shake, as sound.

TREM'BLE-MENT, *n.* In *French music,* a trill or shake.

TREM'BLER, *n.* One who trembles.

TREM'BLING, *ppr.* Shaking, as with fear, cold, or weakness; quaking; shivering.

TREM'BLING, *n.* The act or state of shaking involuntarily. —SYN. Tremor; trepidation; shivering; agitation.

TREM'BLING-POP'LAR, *n.* The aspen-tree, a species of poplar.

TREM'BLING-LY, *adv.* So as to shake; with shivering or quaking.—*Shak.*

TRE-MEL'LA, *n.* A fungus of a gelatinous consistence; the name of a genus of fungi found in moist grounds.

TRE-MEN'DOUS, *a.* [L. *tremendus.*] 1. Such as may excite fear or terror. 2. Violent; such as may astonish by its force and violence.—SYN. Terrible; dreadful; frightful; terrific; horrible; awful.

TRE-MEN'DOUS-LY, *adv.* In a manner to terrify or astonish; with great violence.

TRE-MEN'DOUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being tremendous, terrible, or violent.

TREM'O-LĪTE, *n.* A mineral, so called from *Tremola,* a valley in the Alps, where it was discovered. It is a white variety of hornblende, in long, blade-like crystals, and coarsely fibrous masses.—*Dana.*

TRĒ'MOR, *n.* [L.] An involuntary trembling; a shivering or shaking; a quivering or vibratory motion.

TREM'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *tremulus.*] 1. Trembling; affected with fear or timidity. 2. Shaking; shivering; quivering.

TREM'U-LOUS-LY, *adv.* With quivering or trepidation.

TREM'U-LOUS-NESS, *n.* The state of trembling.

TREN, *n.* A fish spear.

TRENCH, *v. t.* [Fr. *trancher*; It. *trinciare.*] 1. To cut or dig, as a ditch, a channel for water, or a long hollow in the earth. 2. To fortify by cutting a ditch and raising a rampart or breast-work of earth thrown out of the ditch; to intrench; [*rare.*] 3. To furrow; to form with deep furrows by plowing. 4. To cut a long gash; [*obs.*]

TRENCH, *v. i.* To encroach. *See* INTRENCH.

TRENCH, *n.* 1. A long, narrow cut in the earth; a ditch.—2. In *fortification,* a deep ditch cut for defense, or to interrupt the approach of an enemy.—*To open the trenches,* to begin to dig, or to form the lines of approach.

TRENCH'-PLOW, } *n.* A kind of plow for opening land
TRENCH'-PLOUGH, } to a greater depth than that of common furrows.

TRENCH'-PLOW, } *v. t.* [*trench* and *plow.*] To plow
TRENCH'-PLOUGH, } with deep furrows.

TRENCH'-PLOW-ING, } *n.* The practice or operation of
TRENCH'-PLOUGH-ING, } plowing with deep furrows. —*Cyc.*

TRENCH'ANT, *a.* [Fr. *tranchant.*] Cutting; sharp. [*Rare.*]

TRENCH'ED (trencht), *pp.* Cut into long hollows or ditches.

TRENCH'ER, *n.* [Fr. *tranchoir.*] 1. A wooden plate. 2. The table. 3. Food; pleasures of the table.

TRENCH'ER-FLY, *n.* [*trencher* and *fly.*] One who haunts the table of others; a parasite.—*L'Estrange.*

TRENCH'ER-FRIEND (-frend), *n.* [*trencher* and *friend.*] One who frequents the tables of others; a sponger.

TRENCH'ER-MAN, *n.* [*trencher* and *man.*] 1. A feeder; a great eater.—*Shak.* 2. A cook; [*obs.*]

TRENCH'ER-MATE, *n.* A table companion; a parasite.

TRENCH'ING, *ppr.* Cutting into trenches; digging.

TRENCH'ING, *n.* The preparation of soils by digging two or more spades deep, and exposing the soil.—*Gardner.*

TREND, *v. i.* To run; to stretch; to tend; to have a particular direction.

TREND, *n.* Inclination in a particular direction: as, the *trend* of the coast.

TREND, *v. t.* In *rural economy,* to free wool from its filth. —*Cyc.* [*Local.*]

TREND'ER, *n.* One whose business is to free wool from its filth.—*Cyc.* [*Local.*]

TREND'ING, *ppr.* 1. Running; tending. 2. Cleaning wool. [*local.*]

TREND'ING, *n.* Inclination; stretching; the operation of freeing wool from filth of various kinds.—*Cyc.*

TREN'DLE, *n.* [Sax. *trendel.*] Any thing round used in turning or rolling; a little wheel.

TREN'TAL, *n.* [Fr. *trente.*] An office for the dead in the *Roman Catholic service,* consisting of thirty masses rehearsed for thirty days successively.

TRE-PAN', *n.* [Fr. *trepan*; It. *trapano.*] In *surgery,* a circular saw for perforating the skull.—*Cyc.*

TRE-PAN′, *v. t.* To perforate the skull, and take out a piece; a surgical operation for relieving the brain from pressure or irritation.—*Cyc.*

TRE-PAN′, a SLARE, and TRE-PAN′, to insnare, are from *trap*, and written *trapan*, which see.

TRE-PANNED′ (tre-pand′), *pp.* Having the skull perforated.

TRE-PAN′NER, *n.* One who trepans.

TRE-PAN′NING, *ppr.* Perforating the skull with a trepan.

TRE-PAN′NING, *n.* The operation of making an opening in the skull, for relieving the brain from compression or irritation.—*Cyc.*

TRE-PHĪNE′ or TRE-PHĪNE′, *n.* An instrument for trepanning. It is a sort of saw, smaller and more simple than the trepan, and more used.

TRE-PHĪNE′, *v. t.* To perforate with a trephine; to trepan.—*P. Cyc.*

TRE-PHĪ′NED, *pp.* Trepanned.

TREP′ID, *a.* [L. *trepidus.*] Trembling; quaking.

TREP-I-DĀ′TION, *n.* [L. *trepidatio.*] 1. An involuntary trembling; a quaking or quivering, particularly from fear or terror; hence, a state of terror. 2. A trembling of the limbs, as in paralytic affections.—3. In the *old astronomy*, a libration of the eighth sphere, or a motion which the Ptolemaic system ascribes to the firmament, to account for the changes and motion of the axis of the world. 4. Hurry; confused haste.—SYN. Tremor; agitation; disturbance; emotion; fear.

TRES′PASS, *v. i.* [Norm. *trespasser.*] 1. *Literally*, to pass beyond; hence, *primarily*, to pass over the boundary line of another's land; to enter unlawfully upon the land of another. 2. To commit any offense, or to do any act, that injures or annoys another; to violate any rule of rectitude to the injury of another.—3. In a *moral sense*, to transgress voluntarily any divine law or command; to violate any known rule of duty. 4. To intrude; to go too far; to put to inconvenience by demand or importunity.

TRES′PASS, *n.* 1. In *law*, an unlawful act, committed with force and violence (*vi et armis*) on the person, property, or relative rights of another.—*Blackstone.* 2. Any injury done to another. 3. Any voluntary transgression of the moral law; any violation of a known rule of duty; sin. *Col.*, ii.—SYN. Offense; breach; infringement; transgression; misdemeanor; misdeed.

TRES′PASS-ER, *n.* 1. One who commits a trespass; one who enters upon another's land or violates his rights. 2. A transgressor of the moral law; an offender; a sinner.

TRES′PASS-ING, *ppr.* Entering another man's inclosure; injuring or annoying another; violating a law.

TRESS, *n.* [Fr., Dan. *tresse*; Sw. *tress.*] A knot or curl of hair; a ringlet.—*Pope.*

TRESSED (trest), *a.* 1. Having tresses. 2. Curled; formed into ringlets.—*Spenser.*

TRES′SEL, *n.* *See* TRESTLE.

TRESS′URE (tresh′ur), *n.* In *heraldry*, a kind of border.—*Warton.*

TRES′TLE (tres′l), *n.* [Fr. *tréteau.*] 1. The frame of a table. 2. A movable form for supporting any thing.—3. In *bridges*, a frame consisting of two posts with a head or cross-beam and braces, on which rest the string-pieces.—*Trestle trees*, in *mast-making*, are two strong bars of timber fitted horizontally on the opposite sides of the mast-head to support the frame of the top.—*Totten.*

TRET, *n.* [probably from L. *tritus*, *tero.*] In *commerce*, an allowance to purchasers, for waste or refuse matter, of four pounds on every 104 pounds of suttle weight, or weight after the tare is deducted.—*M'Culloch.*

TRETHINGS, *n. pl.* [W. *tréth*, a tax; *trethu.*] Taxes; imposts.—*Johnson.*

TRĒV′ET, *n.* [*three-feet*, *tripod*; Fr. *trepied.*] A stool or other thing that is supported by three legs.

TRĒY (trā), *n.* [L. *tres*; Eng. *three*; Fr. *trois.*] A three at cards; a card of three spots.—*Shak.*

TRI, a prefix in words of Greek and Latin origin, signifies *three*, from Gr. τρεις.

TRĪ′A-BLE, *a.* [from *try.*] 1. That may be tried; that may be subjected to trial or test.—*Boyle.* 2. That may undergo a judicial examination; that may properly come under the cognizance of a court.

TRĪ′A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being triable.

TRĪ-A-C̆ON-TA-HĔ′DRAL, *a.* [Gr. τριακοντα and ἑδρα.] Having thirty sides.—In *mineralogy*, bounded by thirty rhombs.

TRĪ′A-C̆ON-TER, *n.* [Gr. τριακοντηρης.] In *ancient Greece*, a vessel of thirty oars.—*Mitford.*

TRĪ′AD, *n.* [L. *trias*, from *tres.*] The union of three; three united.—In *music*, the common chord, consisting of a note sounded along with its third and fifth, with or without the octave.—*Callcott.*—*Ed. Encyc.*

TRĪ′AL, *n.* [from *try.*] 1. Any effort or exertion of strength for the purpose of ascertaining its effect, or what can be done. 2. Examination by a test, as in chemistry. 3. Act of examining by experience. 4. Experience; suffering that puts strength, patience, or faith to the test; afflictions or temptations that exercise and prove the graces or virtues of men.—5. In *law*, the examination of a cause in controversy between parties, before a proper tribunal. 6. Temptation; test of virtue. 7. State of being tried.—SYN. Attempt; endeavor; effort; experiment; proof; essay test.

TRĪ-AL′TY, *n.* [from *three.*] Three united; state of being three.—*Wharton.* [*Little used.*]

TRĪ-AN′DRI-A, *n.* [Gr. τρεις and ανηρ.] A class of her maphrodite plants having three distinct and equal stamens

TRĪ-AN′DRI-AN, } *a.* Having three distinct and equal sta
TRĪ-AN′DROUS, } mens in the same flower with a pistil or pistils.

TRĪ′AN″GLE (trī′ang-gl), *n.* [Fr.; L. *triangulum.*] 1. In *geometry*, a figure bounded by three lines, and containing three angles. 2. An instrument of percussion in music, made of a rod of polished steel, bent into the form of a triangle.—3. In *military punishments*, three halberts stuck in the ground and united at the top, to which soldiers are bound when flogged.

TRĪ′AN″GLED (-ang-gld), *a.* Having three angles.

TRĪ-AN″GU-LAR, *a.* Having three angles.—In *botany*, a *triangular stem* has three prominent longitudinal angles.—*Triangular numbers*, the series of numbers formed by the successive sums of the terms of an arithmetical progression, of which the common difference is 1.—*Brande.*

TRĪ-AN″GU-LAR-LY, *adv.* After the form of a triangle.

TRĪ-AN″GU-LĀ′TION, *n.* The use of a series of triangles in a trigonometrical survey; or the series of triangles thus used.—*A. D. Stanley.*

TRĪ′ĀR-C̆H-Y, *n.* [Gr. τρεις and αρχη.] Government by three persons.

TRĪ-Ā′RI-AN, *a.* [L. *triarii.*] Occupying the third post.

TRĪ′AS, *n.* A name sometimes given to the upper new red sandstone.—*Lyell.*

TRĪ-AS′IC, *a.* Pertaining to or composed of trias.

TRĪ′BAL, *a.* Belonging to a tribe.

TRĪBE, *n.* [W. *trev*; Gael. *treabh*; L. *tribus.*] 1. A family, race, or series of generations descending from the same progenitor and kept distinct, as in the case of the twelve tribes of Israel. 2. A division, class, or distinct portion of people, from whatever cause that distinction may have originated.—3. In *zoology* and *botany*, a division intermediate between *order* and *genus*. 4. A division; a number considered collectively. 5. A nation of savages; a body of rude people united under one leader or government 6. A number of persons of any character or profession, [*in contempt.*]

TRĪBE, *v. t.* To distribute into tribes or classes. [*Rare.*]

TRIB′LET, } *n.* A goldsmith's tool for making rings.—
TRIB′O-LET, } *Ainsworth.*

TRI-BOM′E-TER, *n.* [Gr. τριβω and μετρον.] An instrument to ascertain the degree of friction in rubbing surfaces.—*Brande.*

TRĪ′BRA-C̆H (-brak), *n.* [Gr. τρεις and βραχυς.] In *ancient prosody*, a poetic foot of three short syllables, as *mĕlĭus.*

TRĪ-BRA-C̆Ē′TE-ATE, *a.* Having three bracts.

TRIB-Ū-LĀ′TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *tribulo.*] Severe affliction; distresses of life; vexations.

TRĪ-BŪ′NAL, *n.* [L. *tribunal.*] 1. *Properly*, the seat of a judge; the bench on which a judge and his associates sit for administering justice.—2. *More generally*, a court of justice.—3. [Fr. *tribunel.*] In *France*, a gallery or eminence in a church or other place, in which the musical performers are placed for a concert.

TRIB′Ū-NA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to tribunes.

TRIB′ŪNE (trib′yune), *n.* [Fr. *tribun*; L. *tribunus*; Sp., It. *tribuno.*] 1. In *ancient Rome*, an officer or magistrate chosen by the people to protect them from the oppression of the patricians or nobles, and to defend their liberties against any attempts that might be made upon them by the senate and consuls. 2. A bench or elevated place, from which speeches were delivered.—3. In *France*, a pulpit or elevated place in the Chamber of Deputies, where a speaker stands to address the assembly.

TRIB′ŪNE-SHIP, } *n.* The office of a tribune.—*Addison.*
TRIB′Ū-NATE, }

TRIB-Ū-NĪ″CIAN (-nish′an), } *a.* 1. Pertaining to tribunes
TRIB-Ū-NĪ″TIAL (-nish′al), } 2. Suiting a tribune.

TRIB′Ū-TA-RI-LY, *adv.* In a tributary manner.

TRIB′Ū-TA-RI-NESS, *n.* The state of being tributary.

TRIB′Ū-TA-RY, *a.* 1. Paying tribute to another. 2. Subject; subordinate. 3. Paid in tribute. 4. Yielding supplies of any thing.

TRIB′Ū-TA-RY, *n.* One who pays tribute or a stated sum for the purpose of securing peace and protection, or as an acknowledgment of submission.

TRIB′ŪTE, *n.* [Fr. *tribut*; L. *tributum.*] 1. An annual or stated sum of money or other valuable thing paid by one prince or nation to another, either as an acknowledgment of submission, or as the price of peace and protection, or by virtue of some treaty. 2. A personal contribution. 3. Something given or contributed.

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÄR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—MARĪNE, BIRD;—MÖVE, BOOK,

TRIBŪTE, *v. t.* To pay as tribute.
TRIBŪ-TED, *pp.* Paid as tribute.
TRIBŪ-TING, *ppr.* Paying as tribute.
TRĪ-CAP'SU-LAR, *a.* [L. *tres* and *capsula.*] In *botany*, three-capsuled; having three capsules to each flower.
TRICE, *v. t.* [W. *treisiaw.*] In *seamen's language*, to haul up by means of a small rope.—*Mar. Dict.*
TRICE, *n.* A very short time; an instant; a moment.
TRĪ-CEN'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *tricennium.*] Denoting thirty years, or what pertains to that number.
TRĪ-CHOT'O-MOUS (-kot'o-mus), *a.* Divided into three parts, or divided by threes.—*Martyn.*
TRĪ-CHOT'O-MY (-kot'o-me), *n.* [Gr. τριχα and τεμνω.] Division into three parts.—*Watts.*
TRĪ'CHRO-ISM, *n.* [Gr. τρεις and χρομα.] The quality of presenting different colors in three different directions.—*Dana.*
TRICK, *n.* [D. *trek*; G. *trug*, *betrug*; Dan. *trekke*; Fr. *tricher.*] 1. An artifice for the purpose of deception; a fraudful contrivance for an evil purpose, or an underhand scheme to impose upon the world. 2. A dextrous artifice. 3. Vicious practice. 4. The sly artifice or legerdemain of a juggler. 5. A parcel of cards falling to a winner at one turn. 6. An unexpected event; [*rare.*] 7. A particular habit or manner; as, he has a *trick* of drumming with his fingers.—8. Among *seamen*, the period spent by a sailor at the helm. *Totten.*—SYN. Stratagem; wile; fraud; cheat; juggle; finesse; sleight; deception; imposture; delusion; imposition.
TRICK, *v. t.* To deceive; to impose on; to defraud.
TRICK, *v. t.* [W. *treciaw.*] To dress; to decorate; to set off; to adorn fantastically.—*Pope.*
TRICK, *v. i.* To live by deception and fraud.—*Dryden.*
TRICK'-TRACK, *n.* A game resembling back-gammon.
TRICKED (trikt), *pp.* Cheated; deceived; dressed.
TRICK'ER, } *n.* One who tricks; a deceiver; a cheat.
TRICK'STER, }
TRICK'ER, *n.* A trigger. *See* TRIGGER.
TRICK'ER-Y, *n.* The art of dressing up; artifice; stratagem.—*Burke.*
TRICK'ING, *ppr.* 1. Deceiving; cheating; defrauding. 2. Dressing; decorating.
TRICK'ING, *n.* Dress; ornament.—*Shak.*
TRICK'ISH, *a.* Artful in making bargains; given to deception and cheating; knavish.—*Pope.*
TRICK'ISH-LY, *adv.* Artfully; knavishly.
TRICK'ISH-NESS, *n.* The state of being trickish or deceitful.
TRICK'LE (trik'l), *v. i.* [allied, perhaps, to Gr. τρεχω, to run, and a diminutive.] To flow in a small, gentle stream; to run down.
TRICK'LING, *ppr.* Flowing down in a small, gentle stream.
TRICK'LING, *n.* The act of flowing in a small, gentle stream.—*Wiseman.*
† TRICK'MENT, *n.* Decoration.
TRICK'SY, *a.* [from *trick.*] Pretty; brisk.—*Shak.* [*Rare.*]
TRIC'LI-NATE, *a.* [Gr. τρις, threefold, and κλινω, to incline.] In *mineralogy*, a term applied to crystals in which the three axes are all obliquely inclined to one another.
TRĪ-CLIN'I-A-RY, *a.* [L. *tricliniaris.*] Pertaining to a couch for dining, or to the ancient mode of reclining at table.
TRI-CLIN'I-UM, *n.* [L.] Among the *Romans*, a couch for reclining at meals, usually for three persons. Also, a dining room furnished with such couches or three sides.—*Smith's Dict.*
TRĪ-COC'COUS, *a.* [L. *tres* and *coccus.*] A *tricoccous* or three-grained capsule is one which is swelling out in three protuberances, internally divided into three cells, with one seed in each, as in *euphorbia.*
TRI'COL-OR (-kul-lur), *n.* The national French banner of three colors, blue, white, and red, adopted at the first revolution.
TRI'COL-ORED, *a.* Having three colors; a term applied to the present flag of France.
TRI-COR'PO-RAL, *a.* [L. *tricorpor.*] Having three bodies.
TRI-COR-NIG'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *tres* and *cornu.*] Having three horns.
TRI-CUSP'ID, *a.* Having three points; as, the *tricuspid* valve, *i. e.*, the valve of the right ventricle of the heart.—*Brande.*
TRI-CUSPI-DATE, *a.* [L. *tres* and *cuspis.*] In *botany*, three-pointed; ending in three points.
TRI-DAC'TYL-OUS, *a.* [Gr. τρεις and δακτυλος.] Having three toes.
TRIDE, *a.* Among *hunters*, short and ready; fleet.
TRI'DENT, *n.* [Fr.; L. *tridens.*] In *mythology*, a kind of sceptre or spear with three prongs, which the fables of antiquity put into the hands of Neptune, the deity of the ocean.
TRI'DENT, } *a.* Having three teeth or prongs.
TRI'DENT-ED, }
TRI-DENTATE, *a.* [L. *tres* and *dens.*] Having three teeth.—*Lee.*
TRI-DENTINE, *a.* [from L. *Tridentum.*] Pertaining to Trent, or the celebrated council held in that city.—*Encyc. Amer.*
TRI-DI-A-PA'SON, *n.* [*tri* and *diapason.*] In *music*, a triple octave or twenty-second.—*Busby.*
TRI'DING, *n.* *See* TRITHING.
TRI-DO-DEC'A-HE'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. τρεις, and *dodecahedral.*] In *crystallography*, presenting three ranges of faces, one above another, each containing twelve faces.
TRID'U-AN, *a.* [L. *triduum.*] Lasting three days, or happening every third day. [*Little used.*]
TRI-EN'NI-AL, *a.* [Fr. *triennal*; L. *triennis*, *triennium.*] 1. Continuing three years, as a parliament. 2. Happening or coming every three years, as an election or session.
TRI-EN'NI-AL-LY, *adv.* Once in three years.
TRI'ENS, *n.* [L.] A Roman copper coin, equal to one third of the *as.*
TRI'ER. 1. One who tries; one who makes experiments; one who examines any thing by a test or standard. 2. One who tries judicially; a judge who tries a person or cause. 3. A name given to persons appointed according to law, to try whether a person challenged to the favor, is qualified to serve on a jury.—*Bouvier.* 4. A test; that which tries or approves.—*Shak.*
TRI'ER-AR'CH, *n.* [Gr. τριηρης and αρχος.] In *ancient Greece*, the commander of a trireme; particularly at *Athens*, one who, at his own expense, equipped the vessel, kept it in repair, and procured the crew.—*Smith's Dict.*
TRI'ER-AR'CH-Y, *n.* The office or duty of a trierarch.—*Smith's Dict.*
TRI-E-TER'IC-AL, *a.* [L. *trietericus.*] Triennial; kept or occurring once in three years. [*Little used.*]
TRI'FAL-LOW, *v. t.* [L. *tres* and *fallow.*] To plow land the third time before sowing.—*Mortimer.*
TRI'FAL-LOWED, *pp.* Plowed the third time before sowing.
TRI'FAL-LOW-ING, *ppr.* Plowing the third time before sowing.
TRI-FA'RI-OUS, *a.* Arranged in three rows.—*P. Cyc.*
TRI'FID, *a.* [L. *trifidus.*] In *botany*, divided half-way into three parts; three-cleft.
TRI-FIS'TU-LA-RY, *a.* [L. *tres* and *fistula.*] Having three pipes.—*Brown.*
TRI'FLE (trī'fl), *n.* [It coincides with *trivial*, which see.] 1. A thing of very little value or importance.—*Young.* 2. A dish composed of alternate layers of sweetmeats and cake, with syllabub. 3. A cake.
TRI'FLE, *v. i.* 1. To act or talk without seriousness, gravity, weight, or dignity; to act or talk with levity. 2. To indulge in light amusements. *Law.*—*To trifle with*, to mock; to play the fool with.—*To trifle with*, or *to trifle away*, to spend in vanity; to waste to no good purpose.
† TRI'FLE, *v. t.* To make of no importance.
TRI'FLER, *n.* One who trifles or acts with levity.—*Bacon.*
TRI'FLING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Acting or talking with levity, or without seriousness or being in earnest. 2. *a.* Being of small value or importance.—SYN. Trivial; futile; petty; frivolous; vain; silly; unimportant; inconsiderable; insignificant; light; slight; worthless; nugatory.
TRI'FLING, *n.* Employment about things of no importance.
TRI'FLING-LY, *adv.* In a trifling manner; with levity; without seriousness or dignity.—*Locke.*
TRI'FLING-NESS, *n.* 1. Levity of manners; lightness.—*Entick.* 2. Smallness of value; emptiness; vanity.
TRI-FLŌ'ROUS, *a.* [L. *tres* and *flos*, *floris.*] Three-flowered; bearing three flowers.—*Martyn.*
TRI-FŌ'LI-ATE, *a.* [L. *tres* and *folium.*] Having three leaves.—*Harte.*
TRI-FŌ'LI-O-LATE, *a.* Having three folioles.
TRI'FO-LY, *n.* Sweet trefoil.—*Mason.* *See* TREFOIL.
TRI-FŌ'RI-UM, *n.* [L.] The gallery or open space between the vaulting and the roof of the aisles of a church.—*Gwilt.*
TRI'FORM, *a.* [L. *triformis.*] Having a triple form or shape —*Milton.*
TRI-FUR'CA-TED, *a.* Having three branches or forks.
TRIG, *v. t.* [W. *trigaw.* *See* TRIGGER.] 1. To fill; to stuff [*obs.*] 2. To stop, as a wheel.—*Bailey.*
† TRIG, *a.* Full; trim; neat.
TRIG'A-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. τρεις and γαμος, marriage.] In *botany*, having three sorts of flowers in the same head, male, female, and hermaphrodite.—*Brande.*
TRIG'A-MY, *n.* [Gr. τρεις and γαμος.] State of being married three times; or the state of having three husbands or three wives at the same time.
TRIG'GER, *n.* [W. *trigaw*; Dan. *trekker*, *trykker.*] 1 A catch to hold the wheel of a carriage on a declivity. 2. The catch of a musket or pistol; the part which, being pulled, looses the lock for striking fire.
TRĪ-GIN'TALS, *n. pl.* [L. *triginta.*] Trentals. *See* TRENTAL.
* TRIG'LYPH (trig'lif), *n.* [Gr. τρεις and γλυφη.] An ornament in the frieze of the Doric column, repeated at equal intervals.
TRĪ-GLYPH'IC, } *a.* Consisting of or pertaining to trig-
TRĪ-GLYPH'IC-AL, } lyphs. 2. Containing three sets of characters or sculptures.—*Gliddon.*

TRĪ'GON, *n.* [Gr. τρεις and γωνια.] 1. A triangle; a term used in astrology for a division consisting of three signs; also, trine, an aspect of two planets distant 120 degrees from each other. 2. A kind of triangular lyre or harp, used among the ancients.

TRIG'O-NAL, } *a.* 1. Triangular; having three angles or
TRIG'O-NOUS, } corners.—2. In *botany*, having three prominent longitudinal angles.

TRIG-O-NO-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to trigonometry; performed by or according to the rules of trigonometry.

TRIG-O-NO-MET'RIC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the rules or principles of trigonometry.—*Asiat. Res.*

TRIG-O-NOM'E-TRY, *n.* [Gr. τριγωνος and μετρεω.] The measuring of triangles; the science of determining the sides and angles of triangles by means of certain parts which are given.

TRĪ-GRAM-MAT'IC, *a.* Containing three sets of characters or letters.—*Gliddon.*

TRĪ-GRAM'MIC, *a.* [Gr. τρεις, three, and γραμμα, a letter.] Consisting of three letters.

TRĪ'GRAPH (-graf), *n.* [τρεις and γραφη.] A name given to three letters having one sound.

TRĪ-GYN'I-A, *n.* [Gr. τρεις and γυνη.] In *botany*, an order of plants having three styles.—*Linnæus.*

TRĪ-GYN'I-AN, } *a.* In *botany*, having three styles.
TRIG'YN-OUS, }

TRĪ-HE'DRAL, *a.* Having three equal sides or faces.

TRĪ-HE'DRON, *n.* [Gr. τρεις and εδρα.] A figure having three equal sides.

TRIJ'U-GOUS, *a.* [L. *tres* and *jugum.*] In *botany*, having three pairs of leaflets.

TRĪ-LAT'ER-AL, *a.* [Fr., from L. *tres*, three, and *latus*, side.] Having three sides; three-sided.

TRĪ-LAT'ER-AL-LY, *adv.* With three sides.

TRĪ-LIN'GUAL, *a.* [L. *tres* and *lingua.*] Consisting of three languages or tongues.

TRĪ-LIT'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *tres*, three, and *litera*, letter.] Consisting of three letters.

TRĪ-LIT'ER-AL, *n.* A word consisting of three letters.

TRIL'I-THON, *n.* [Gr. τρεις, three, and λιθος, a stone.] Three stones placed together like door-posts and a lintel.

TRILL, *n.* [It. *trillo*; Dan. *trille*; G. *triller.*] A quaver; a shake of the voice in singing, or of the sound of an instrument.

TRILL, *v. t.* [It. *trillare.*] To utter with a quavering or tremulousness of voice; to shake.—*Thomson.*

TRILL, *v. i.* 1. To flow in a small stream, or in drops rapidly succeeding each other; to trickle. 2. To shake or quaver; to play in tremulous vibrations of sound.

TRILLED, *pp.* Shaken; uttered with rapid vibrations.

TRILL'ING, *ppr.* Uttering with a quavering or shake.

TRILL'ION (tril'yun), *n.* [a word formed arbitrarily of *three*, or Gr. τριτος, and *million.*] According to the *English notation*, the product of a million multiplied by a million, and that product multiplied by a million; the number expressed by a unit with 18 ciphers annexed.—According to the *French notation*, the number expressed by a unit with 12 ciphers annexed.

TRĪ-LŌ'BATE, *a.* [L. *tres* and *lobus.*] Having three lobes.

TRĪ'LO-BĪTE, *n.* [Gr. τρεις, three, and λοβος, a lobe.] One of an extinct family of crustacea, found in the earliest fossiliferous strata.

TRĪ-LOC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *tres* and *locus.*] In *botany*, three-celled; having three cells for seeds.

TRIL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. τρεις and λογος.] A series of three dramas, which, although each of them is in one sense complete, yet bear a mutual relation, and form but parts of one historical and poetical picture. Shakspeare's Henry VI. is an example.

TRĪ-LŪ'MIN-AR, } *a.* [L. *tres* and *lumen.*] Having three
TRĪ-LŪ'MIN-OUS, } lights.

TRIM, *a.* [Sax. *trum*, *tryman.*] Firm; compact; tight; snug; being in good order.

TRIM, *v. t.* [Sax. *trumian*, *trymian.*] 1. In a *general sense*, to make right, that is, to put in due order for any purpose. 2. To dress; to put the body in a proper state. 3. To decorate; to invest or embellish with extra ornaments. 4. To clip, as the hair of the head; also, to shave; that is, to put in due order. 5. To lop, as superfluous branches; to prune. 6. To adjust for use; as, to *trim* a lamp. 7. To make neat; to adjust.—8. In *carpentry*, to dress, as timber; to make smooth. 9. To adjust the cargo of a ship, or the weight of persons or goods in a boat, so equally on each side of the center and at each end, that she shall sit well on the water and sail well. 10. To rebuke; to reprove sharply. 11. To arrange in due order for sailing.—*To trim in*, in *carpentry*, to fit, as a piece of timber into other work. *Mozon.*—*To trim up*, to dress; to put in order.

TRIM, *v. i.* To balance; to fluctuate between parties so as to appear to favor each.—*South.*

TRIM, *n.* 1. Dress; gear; ornaments. 2. The state of a vessel with reference to the disposition of her cargo, ballast, &c., as affecting her sailing.

TRĪ-MES'TER, *n.* [L. *trimestris*, *tres*, and *mensis.*] A term or period of three months. [*German Universities.*]

TRIM'E-TER, *n.* A poetical division of verse, consisting of three measures.—*Lowth.*

TRIM'E-TER, } *a.* [Gr. τριμετρος.] Consisting of three
TRĪ-MET'RIC-AL, } poetical measures, forming an iambic of six feet.

TRĪ-MET'RIC, *a.* [Gr. τρις, three-fold, and μετρον, measure.] In *mineralogy*, a term applied to crystals with the axes of three kinds, the three being unequal.

TRIM'LY, *adv.* Nicely; neatly; in good order.—*Spenser.*

TRIMMED, *pp.* Put in good order; dressed; ornamented; clipped; shaved; balanced; rebuked.

TRIM'MER, *n.* 1. One who trims; a time-server. 2. A small beam, into which are framed the ends of several joists, as when a well-hole is to be left for stairs, or to avoid bringing joists near chimneys, &c.—*Gwilt.*

TRIM'MING, *ppr.* Putting in due order; dressing; decorating; pruning; balancing; fluctuating between parties.

TRIM'MING, *n.* Ornamental appendages to a garment, as lace, ribbons, and the like.

TRIM'MING-LY, *adv.* In a trimming manner.

TRIM'NESS, *n.* Neatness; snugness; the state of being close and in good order.

TRĪ'NAL, *a.* [L. *trinus.*] Three-fold.—*Milton.*

TRĪNE, *a.* Three-fold; as, *trine* dimension, that is, length, breadth, and thickness.

TRĪNE, *n.* In *astrology*, the aspect of planets distant from each other 120 degrees, or one third of the zodiac.—*Brande.*

TRĪNE, *v. t.* To put in the aspect of a trine.—*Dryden.*

TRĪNED, *pp.* Put in the aspect of a trine.

TRĪ-NERV'ATE, *a.* In *botany*, having three unbranched vessels extending from the base to the apex of a leaf.

TRĪ'NERVE, } *a.* In *botany*, a *trinerved* or three-nerved
TRĪ'NERVED, } leaf has three unbranched vessels extending from the base to the apex or point.

TRIN'GLE (tring'gl), *n.* [Fr.] In *architecture*, a little square member or ornament, as a listel, reglet, platband, and the like, but particularly a little member fixed exactly over every triglyph.

TRIN-I-TA'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Trinity, or to the doctrine of the Trinity.

TRIN-I-TA'RI-AN, *n.* 1. One who believes the doctrine of the Trinity. 2. One of a religious order who made it their business to redeem Christians from Turks or infidels.

TRIN-I-TA'RI-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of Trinitarians.

TRIN'I-TY, *n.* [L. *trinitas*; *tres* and *unus*, *unitas*, one, unity.] In *theology*, the union of three persons in one Godhead, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.

TRIN'I-TY-HOUSE, *n.* An institution in London for the promotion of commerce and navigation, by licensing pilots, ordering and erecting beacons, &c.

TRIN'I-TY-SUN'DAY, *n.* The Sunday next after Whitsunday; so called from the feast held on that day in honor of the Holy Trinity.

TRINK'ET, *n.* 1. A small ornament, as a jewel, a ring, and the like. 2. A thing of little value; tackle; tools.

TRINK'ET-RY, *n.* Ornaments of dress; trinkets.

TRĪ-NŌ'MI-AL, *a.* [L. *tres* and *nomen.*] In *mathematics*, a *trinomial* quantity is a quantity consisting of three terms.

TRĪ-NŌ'MI-AL, *n.* A quantity consisting of three terms.

TRĪ'O, *n.* 1. Three united.—2. In *music*, a composition in three parts; often pronounced *trī'o.*—*Brande.*

TRĪ-OB'O-LAR, } *a.* [L. *triobolaris.*] Of the value of
TRĪ-OB'O-LA-RY, } three oboli; mean; worthless.—*Cheyne.*

TRĪ-OC-TA-HE'DRAL, *a.* [*tri* and *octahedral.*] In *crystallography*, presenting three ranges of faces, one above another, each range containing eight faces.

TRĪ-OC'TILE, *n.* [L. *tres* and *octo.*] In *astrology*, an aspect of two planets with regard to the earth, when they are three octants, or three eighths of a circle, that is, 135 degrees, distant from each other.

TRĪ'O-LET, *n.* A stanza of eight lines, in which the first line is thrice repeated.—*Brande.*

TRĪ'OR, } *n.* In *law*, a person appointed by the court to ex-
TRĪ'ER, } amine whether a challenge to a panel of jurors or to any juror, is just.

TRIP, *v. t.* [G. *trippeln*; D. *trippen*; Sw. *trippa*; Dan. *tripper.*] 1. To supplant; to cause to fall by striking the feet suddenly from under the person; usually followed by *up*. 2. To supplant; to overthrow by depriving of support. 3. To catch; to detect. 4. To loose an anchor from the bottom by its cable or buoy-rope.

TRIP, *v. i.* 1. To stumble; to strike the foot against something so as to lose the step and come near to fall, or to stumble and fall. 2. To err; to fall; to mistake; to be deficient.

TRIP, *v. i.* [Ar. *tariba*; G. *treppe.*] To run or step lightly; to walk with a light step.

TRIP, *n.* 1. A stroke or catch by which a wrestler supplants his antagonist. 2. A false step by the loss of foothold, or a striking of the foot against an object.—3. *Figuratively*, a slight error arising from haste or inconsideration. 4. A brief journey or voyage.—5. In *navigation*, a single board in plying to windward.—6. Among *farmers*, a small flock of sheep, or a small stock of them; [*local.*]—SYN. Stumble; failure; mistake; excursion; jaunt; ramble; tour.

TRIP'-HAM-MER, *n.* A large hammer used in forges.

TRIP'-MAD-AM, *n.* A plant.—*Mortimer.*

TRIP'AR-TITE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *tripartitus.*] 1. Divided into three parts. 2. Having three corresponding parts or copies.

TRĪ-PĂR-TI''TION (-tish'un), *n.* A division by three, or the taking of a third part of any number or quantity.—*Cyc.*

TRĪPE, *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *tripa*; It. *trippa*; G. *tripp.*] 1. *Properly*, the entrails; but in *common usage*, the large stomach of ruminating animals, prepared for food.—2. In *ludicrous language*, the belly.

TRĪPE'-MAN, *n.* A man who sells tripe.—*Swift.*

TRIP'E-DAL, *a.* [L. *tres* and *pes.*] Having three feet.

TRĪ-PEN'NATE, } *a.* [L. *tres* and *penna* or *pinna.*] In *bota-*
TRĪ-PIN'NATE, } *ny*, a *tripinnate* leaf is a species of supradecompound leaf, when a petiole has bipinnate leaves ranged on each side of it.

TRĪ-PER'SON-AL, *a.* [L. *tres* and *persona.*] Consisting of three persons.—*Milton.*

TRĪ-PER-SON-AL'I-TY, *n.* The state of existing in three persons in one Godhead.—*Milton.*

TRĪ-PET'AL-OUS, *a.* [Gr. τρεις and πεταλον.] In *botany*, three-petaled; having three petals or flower-leaves.

TRĪ'PHANE, *n.* [Gr. τρεις and φαινω.] A mineral, spodumene.—*Ure.*

TRIPH'THONG (trif'thong), *n.* [Gr. τρεις and φθογγη.] A coalition of three vowels in one compound sound, or in one syllable, as in *adieu, eye.*

TRIPH-THON''GAL (trif-thong'gal), *a.* Pertaining to a triphthong; consisting of a triphthong.

TRIPH'Y-LINE, *n.* [Gr. τρεις, three-fold, and φυλη, family, in allusion to its containing three phosphates.] A mineral of a grayish green or bluish color.

TRIPH'YL-LOUS (trif'il-lus), *a.* [Gr. τρεις and φυλλον.] In *botany*, three-leaved; having three leaves.

TRIP'LE (trip'l), *a.* [Fr.; L. *triplex, triplus.*] 1. Three-fold; consisting of three united.—*Dryden.* 2. Treble; three times repeated; [*see* TREBLE.]—*Triple time*, in *music*, a species of time so called from the bars being divisible into three equal parts.—*Triple salt*, in *chemistry*, a salt in which two bases are combined with one acid; more properly regarded as a double salt.—*Brande.*

TRIP'LE, *v. t.* To treble; to make three-fold, or thrice as much or as many.—*Lee.* [Usually written *treble.*]

TRIP'LE-CROWNED, *a.* Having three crowns.

TRIP'LE-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having three heads.

TRIP'LED, *pp.* Made three-fold.

TRIP'LET, *n.* [from *triple.*] 1. Three of a kind or three united.—2. In *poetry*, three verses rhyming together.—3. In *music*, three notes sung or played in the time of two.

TRIP'LI-CATE, *a.* [L. *triplicatus, triplico.*] Made thrice as much; three-fold.—*Triplicate ratio*, in *mathematics*, the ratio of cubes to each other.

TRIP'LI-CATE, *n.* A third paper or thing corresponding to two others of the same kind.

TRIP'LI-CATE-TERN'ATE, *a.* In *botany*, thrice ternate; triternate, which see.

TRIP-LI-CĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of trebling or making three-fold, or adding three together. *Glanville.*—2. In the *civil law*, the same as *surrejoinder* in *common law.*

TRĪ-PLIC'I-TY (-plis'e-te), *n.* [Fr. *triplicité*; from L. *triplex.*] Trebleness; the state of being three-fold.—*Watts.*

TRIP'LING, *n.* Making three-fold.

TRIP'LITE, *n.* An imperfectly crystallized mineral of a dark brown color.

TRIP'LY-RIBBED, *a.* In *botany*, having a pair of large ribs branching off from the main one above the base.

* TRĪ'POD, *n.* [L. *tripus, tripodis*; Gr. τριπους.] A bench, stool, or seat supported by three legs, on which the priest and sibyls in ancient times were placed to render oracles.

TRIP'O-LĪ, *n.* In *mineralogy*, a fine-grained earthy substance originally brought from Tripoli, used in polishing stones and metals. It is principally silica, consisting almost wholly of the cast shells of microscopic animalcules. —*Dana.*

TRIP'O-LINE, *a.* Pertaining to Tripoli.

TRĪ'POS, *n.*; *pl.* TRIPOSES. 1. A tripos-paper, which see. 2. One who prepares a tripos-paper.

TRĪ'POS-PĀPER, *n.* At the *University of Cambridge*, Eng., a printed list of the successful candidates for mathematical honors, accompanied by a piece in Latin verse. There are two of these, designed to commemorate the two Tripos days. The first contains the names of the Wranglers and Senior Optimes, and the second the names of the Junior Optimes. The word *tripos* is supposed to refer to the three-legged stool, formerly used at the examinations for these honors, though some derive it from the three *brackets* formerly printed on the back of the paper. *C. A. Bristed.*—*Classical tripos examination*, the final university examination for classical honors, optional to all who have taken the mathematical honors.—*C. A. Bristed.*

TRIPPED (tript), *pp.* [from *trip.*] Supplanted.

TRIP'PER, *n.* One who trips or supplants; one who walks nimbly.

TRIP'PING, *ppr.* 1. Supplanting; stumbling; falling; stepping nimbly. 2. *a.* Quick; nimble.

TRIP'PING, *n.* 1. The act of tripping. 2. A light dance.—*Milton.* 3. The loosing of an anchor from the ground by its cable or buoy-rope.

TRIP'PING-LY, *adv.* Nimbly; with a light, nimble, quick step; with agility.—*Shak.*

TRIP'SIS, *n.* [Gr. τριψις, friction, the act of rubbing, from τριβω, to rub.] The technical term for shampooing.

TRIP'TOTE, *n.* [Gr. τρεις and πτωσις.] In *grammar*, a name or noun having three cases only.—*Clarke.*

TRĪ-PŪ'DI-A-RY, *a.* [L. *tripudium.*] Pertaining to dancing; performed by dancing.—*Brown.*

TRĪ-PŪ'DI-ĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *tripudio.*] To dance.—*Cockeram.*

TRĪ-PU-DI-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *tripudio.*] Act of dancing.—*Johnson.*

TRĪ-QUE'TROUS, *a.* [L. *triquetrus*, from *triquetra.*] Three sided; having three plain sides.—*Encyc.*

TRĪ-RĀ'DI-Ā-TED, *a.* [L. *tres* and *radius.*] Having three rays.

TRĪ'REME, *n.* [L. *triremis.*] A galley or vessel with three benches or ranks of oars on a side.—*Mitford.*

TRĪ-RHOM-BOID'AL, *a.* [*tri* and *rhomboidal.*] Having three rhombic faces or sides.

TRĪ-SAC-RA-MENT-Ā'RI-AN, *n.* One of a religious sect who admit of three sacraments, and no more.—*Cyc.*

TRIS-Ā'GI-ON, *n.* [Gr. τρεις and αγιος.] A hymn in which the word *holy* is repeated three times.—*Bull.*

TRĪ-SECT', *v. t.* [L. *tres* and *seco.*] To cut or divide into three equal parts.—*Allen.*

TRĪ-SECT'ED, *pp.* Divided into three equal parts.

TRĪ-SECT'ING, *ppr.* Dividing into three equal parts.

TRĪ-SEC'TION (-sek'shun), *n.* [L. *tres* and *sectio.*] The division of a thing into three parts, particularly of an angle into three equal parts.

TRĪ-SEP'A-LOUS, *a.* In *botany*, having three sepals or small bracts of a calyx.

TRIS-OC-TA-HE'DRON, *n.* [Gr. τρις, three times, and οκτω, eight, and εδρα, face.] A solid bounded by twenty-four equal faces.

TRĪ'SPAST, } *n.* [Gr. τρεις and σπαω.] In *mechanics*, a
TRĪ-SPAS'TON, } machine with three pulleys for raising great weights.—*Brande.*

TRĪ-SPERM'OUS, *a.* [Gr. τρεις and σπερμα.] Three-seeded; containing three seeds; as, a *trispermous* capsule.

† TRIST, } *a.* [L. *tristis.*] Sad; sorrowful; gloomy.—
† TRIST'FUL, } *Shak.*

TRIST'FUL-LY, *adv.* Sadly.

† TRIS-TĪ''TIATE (-tish'āte), *v. t.* [L. *tristitia.*] To make sad.

† TRĪ'SULC, *n.* [L. *trisulcus.*] Something having three furrows.—*Brown.*

TRĪ-SUL'CATE, *a.* Having three furrows.

TRIS-YL-LAB'IC, } *a.* [from *trisyllable.*] Pertaining to
TRIS-YL-LAB'IC-AL, } a trisyllable; consisting of three syllables.

* TRIS'YL-LA-BLE, *n.* [L. *tres*, three, and *syllaba*, syllable.] A word consisting of three syllables.

TRĪTE, *a.* [L. *tritus.*] Worn out; common; used till so common as to have lost its novelty and interest.—*Swift.*

TRĪTE'LY, *adv.* In a common manner.

TRĪTE'NESS, *n.* Commonness; staleness; a state of being worn out.

TRĪ-TERN'ATE, *a.* [L. *tres* and *ternate.*] Three times ternate; applied to a petiole, which separates into three, and is again divided at each point into three, and on each of these nine points bears three leaflets.

* TRĪ'THE-ISM, *n.* [Fr. *tritheisme*; Gr. τρεις and θεος.] The opinion that the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are three distinct beings or Gods.—*Murdock.*

* TRĪ'THE-IST, *n.* One who believes that the three persons in the Godhead are three distinct beings or Gods.—*Murdock.*

TRĪ-THE-IST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to tritheism.

TRĪ'THE-ITE, *n.* A tritheist.

TRĪ'THING, *n.* [from *three.*] One of the divisions of the County of York, in England, which is divided into three parts. It is now called *Riding.*

† TRITIC-AL, *a.* [from *trite.*] Trite; common.

† TRITIC-AL-NESS, *n.* Triteness.—*Warton.*

TRĪ'TON, *n.* 1. In *mythology*, a fabled sea demi god, supposed to be the trumpeter of Neptune. 2. According to

Ltnnæus, a mollusk which inhabits the cavities of submarine rocks in Italy. 3. According to *Cuvier*, a genus of batrachian reptiles or aquatic salamanders.

TRĪ'TŌNE, *n.* [L. *tres* and *tonus*.] In *music*, a false concord or dissonant interval, consisting of three tones, or of two tones and two semitones.

TRĪ-TOX'YD, *n.* [Gr. τριτος, and *oxyd*.] In *chemistry*, a non-acid compound of one equivalent of a base with three equivalents of oxygen.

TRĪT'Ū-RA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being reduced to a fine powder by pounding, rubbing, or grinding.

TRĪT'Ū-RĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *trituro*.] To rub or grind to a very fine powder, and properly to a finer powder than that made by pulverization.

TRIT'Ū-RĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Reduced to a very fine powder.

TRIT'Ū-RĀ-TING, *ppr.* Grinding or reducing to a very fine powder.

TRĪT-Ū-RĀ'TION, *n.* The act of reducing to a fine powder by grinding.

† TRĪT'ŪRE, *n.* A rubbing or grinding.—*Cheyne.*

TRĪ-TŪ'RI-UM, *n.* A vessel for separating liquors of different densities.

TRĪ'UMPH, *n.* [Fr. *triomphe*; It. *trionfo*; Sp. *triunfo*; L. *triumphus*.] 1. Among the *ancient Romans*, a pompous ceremony performed in honor of a victorious general. He entered the city in a chariot drawn by four horses, preceded by the captives and spoils taken in war, and followed by his troops, and the whole train passed along to the Capitol.—*Smith's Dict.* 2. State of being victorious. 3. Victory; conquest. 4. Joy or exultation for success. 5. A card that takes all others; now written *trump*, which see.

TRĪ'UMPH, *v. i.* 1. To celebrate victory with pomp; to rejoice for victory. 2. To obtain victory. 3. To insult upon an advantage gained. 4. To be prosperous; to flourish.—*To triumph over*, to succeed in overcoming; to surmount.

TRĪ-UMPH'AL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *triumphalis*.] Pertaining to triumph; used in a triumph.—*Swift.*

TRĪ-UMPH'AL, *n.* A token of victory.—*Milton.*

TRĪ-UMPH'ANT, *a.* [L. *triumphans*.] 1. Celebrating victory. 2. Rejoicing as for victory. 3. Victorious; graced with conquest. 4. Celebrating victory; expressing joy for success.

TRĪ-UMPH'ANT-LY, *adv.* 1. In a triumphant manner; with the joy and exultation that proceeds from victory or success. 2. Victoriously; with success. 3. With insolent exultation.

TRĪ'UMPH-ER, *n.* 1. One who triumphs or rejoices for victory; one who vanquishes. 2. One who was honored with a triumph in Rome.

TRĪ'UMPH-ING, *ppr.* Celebrating victory with pomp; vanquishing; rejoicing for victory; insulting on an advantage.

TRĪ-UM'VIR, *n.*; *pl.* TRIUM'VIRI or TRIUM'VIRS. [L. *tres* and *vir*.] One of three men united in office. The title is particularly applied to three men who shared between them the supreme power at Rome.

TRĪ-UM'VI-RATE, *n.* 1. A coalition of three men; *particularly*, the union of three men who obtained the government of the Roman Empire. 2. Government by three men in coalition.

* TRĪ'UNE (trī'yūne), *a.* [L. *tres* and *unus*.] Three in one; an epithet applied to God, to express the unity of the Godhead in a trinity of persons.

† TRĪ-Ū'NI-TY, *n.* Trinity.

TRĪ-VALV'Ū-LAR, *a.* Three-valved; having three valves.

TRIV'ANT, *n.* A truant.—*Burton.*

TRĪ-VERB'I-AL, *a.* [L. *triverbium*.] *Triverbial* days, in the Roman calendar, were juridical or court days, days allowed to the pretor for hearing causes; called, also, *dies fasti*.

TRĪV'ET, *n.* A three-legged support. *See* TREVET.

TRIV'I-AL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *trivialis*.] 1. Trifling; of little worth or importance; inconsiderable.—*Pope.* 2. Worthless; vulgar.—*Trivial name*, in *natural history*, the name for the species, which, added to the *generic* name, forms the complete denomination of the plant; the specific name. *See* SPECIFIC, *a.*

TRIV-I-AL'I-TY, *n.* Trivialness. [*Not much used.*]

TRIV'I-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. Commonly; vulgarly. 2. Lightly; inconsiderably; in a trifling degree.

TRIVI-AL-NESS, *n.* 1. Commonness. 2. Lightness; unimportance.

TRIV'I-UM, *n.* [L.] The three arts of Grammar, Logic, and Rhetoric. So the *quadrivium* was the four arts, Music, Arithmetic, Geometry, Astronomy. These are the seven liberal sciences.—*Brande.*

TRŌAT, *v. i.* To cry, as a buck in rutting time.—*Dict.*

TRŌAT, *n.* The cry of a buck in rutting time.

TRŌ'ĊAR, *n.* [Fr. *un trois quart*.] A surgical instrument for tapping dropsical persons and the like.

TRO-ĊHA'IĊ, } *a.* In *poetry*, consisting of trochees. *See*
TRO-ĊHA'IĊ-AL, } TROCHEE.

TRO-ĊHAN'TER, *n.* [Gr. τροχαντηρ.] In *anatomy*, the *trochanters* are two processes of the thigh-bone at the upper end, called *major* and *minor*, the major on the outside and the minor on the inside.

TRŌ'ĊHĒ (trō'kē), *n.* [Gr.] A form of medicine in a circular cake or tablet, or a stiff paste cut into proper portions and dried. It is generally composed of sugar and mucilage united with some more active remedy, and intended to be dissolved gradually in the mouth.—*Brande.*

TRŌ'ĊHEE (trō'kee), *n.* [L. *trochæus*; Gr. τροχαιος.] In *verse*, a foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short.

TRO-ĊHIL'IĊ (tro-kil'ik), *a.* Having power to draw out or turn round.

TRO-ĊHIL'IĊS, *n.* [Gr. τροχιλια; L. *trochilus*.] The science of rotary motion.

TROĊHI-LUS, } *n.* [L. *trochilus*; Gr. τροχιλος.] 1. In *zool*
TRŌ'ĊHIL, } *ogy*, the humming bird or honey-sucker a kind of beautiful little birds, natives of America.—2. In *architecture*, a hollow ring round a column; called, also, *scotia*, and by workmen, the *casement*. 3. An aquatic bird, a swift runner, with long legs, which is said to get its meat out of the crocodile's mouth.—*Sir T. Herbert.* 4. A name given to the golden-crowned wren.—*Cyc.*

TRŌ'ĊHINGS (trō'kingz), *n. pl.* The small branches on the top of a deer's head.—*Cyc.*

TRŌ'ĊHISĊH (trō'kish), *n.* [Gr. τροχισκος.] A kind of tablet or lozenge.—*Bacon.* *See* TROCHE.

TRŌ'ĊHĪTE (trō'kīte), *n.* [L. *trochus*.] A name formerly given to the separate joints of the stem of a fossil encrinite.

TROĊH'LE-A (trok'), *n.* [L.] A pulley-like cartilage, through which the tendon of the trochleary muscle passes.

TROĊH'LE-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to the trochlea.

TRŌ'ĊHOID, *n.* [Gr. τροχος; L. *trochus*.] In *geometry*, the curve described by any point in a wheel rolling straight forward on a level; a cycloid.—*Brande.*

TROD, *pret.* of *tread*.

TROD, } *pp.* of *tread*. Jerusalem shall be *trodden* down
TROD'DEN, } by the Gentiles.—*Luke*, xxi.

TRŌDE, *old pret.* of *tread*.

† TRŌDE, *n.* Tread; footing.—*Spenser.*

TROG'LO-DYTE, *n.* [Gr. τρωγλη and δυω.] One dwelling in a subterraneous cave; applied by the ancients to certain tribes living far up the Nile.

TRŌLL, *v. t.* [G. *trollen*; W. *troliaw*.] To move in a circular direction; to roll; to move volubly; to turn; to drive about; to sing or take up in succession, as a catch.

TRŌLL, *v. i.* 1. To roll; to run about.—2. Among *anglers*, to fish, as for pikes, with a rod whose line runs on a wheel or pulley.—*Gay.*

TRŌLLED, *pp.* Rolled; turned about.

TRŌLL'ING, *ppr.* Rolling; turning; driving about; fishing with a rod and reel.

TROL'LOP, *n.* [G. *trolle*.] A stroller; a loiterer; a woman loosely dressed; a slattern.—*Milton.*

† TROL-LOP-EE', *n.* *Formerly*, a loose dress for females.

TROL'MY-DĀMES, *n.* [Fr. *trou-madame*.] The game of nine-holes.—*Shak.*

TROM'BONE, *n.* [It.] A deep-toned instrument of the trumpet kind, consisting of three tubes; the first, to which the mouth-piece is attached, and the third, which terminates in a bell-shaped orifice, are placed side by side; the middle tube is doubled, and slides into the other two like the tube of a telescope.—*E. T. Fitch.*

TROMP, *n.* A blowing machine formed of a hollow tree, used in furnaces.

TROMP'IL, *n.* An aperture in a tromp.

TRŌ'NA, *n.* A native sesquicarbonate of soda, found on the banks of the soda lakes of Sukena, in Africa.—*Brande.*

TRŌ'NAGE, *n.* *Formerly*, a toll or duty paid for weighing wool.—*Cyc.*

TRO-NĀ'TOR, *n.* An officer in London, whose business was to weigh wool.

TRON'ĊO, *n.* [L. *truncus*.] A term in *Italian music*, directing a note or sound to be cut short, or just uttered and then discontinued.

TRŌNE, *n.* A provincial word in some parts of England for a small drain.—*Cyc.*

TRŌNE, } *n.* A steelyard. [*North of England.*]
TRŌNES, }

TRON'-WEIGHT, *n.* A weight formerly used in Scotland. A pound in this weight varied from 21 to 28 ounces avoirdupois.—*Brande.*

TROOP, *n.* [Fr. *troupe*; It. *truppa*; Sp., Port. *tropa*; Dan., D. *trop*; G. *trupp*; Sw. *tropp*.] 1. A collection of people; a company; a number; a multitude.—*Gen.*, xlix. 2. A body of soldiers. But, applied to *infantry*, it is now used in the plural, *troops*, and this word signifies soldiers in general.—3. *Troop*, in the singular, a small body or company of cavalry, light-horse, or dragoons, commanded by a captain. 4. A company of stage-players.

TROOP, *v. i.* 1. To collect in numbers. 2. To march in a body. 3. To march in haste or in company.

TROOPER, *n.* A private or soldier in a body of cavalry; a horse-soldier.

TROOPING, *ppr.* Moving together in a crowd; marching in a body.

TRŌPE, *n.* [L. *tropus*; Gr. τροπος.] In *rhetoric*, a word or expression used in a different sense from that which it properly signifies, or a word changed from its original signification to another, for the sake of giving life or emphasis to an idea, as when we call a shrewd man a fox.

TRŌPHI, *n. pl.* [Gr. τροφος, one who feeds.] In *entomology*, the parts employed in feeding.

TRŌPHIED (trō'fid), *a.* Adorned with trophies.—*Pope.*

TRO-PHŌNI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Grecian architect Trophonius, or his cave, or his architecture.—*Dwight.*

TROPH'O-SPERM, *n.* [Gr. τροφος and σπερμα.] In *botany*, that part of the ovary from which the ovules arise, commonly called *placenta*, sometimes *spermaphore*, or *receptacle of the seed.*—*Lindley.*

TRŌPHY (trō'fe), *n.* [L. *tropæum*; Gr. τροπαιον; Fr. *trophée*; Sp., It. *trofeo.*] 1. Among the *ancients*, a pile of arms taken from a vanquished enemy, raised on the field of battle by the conquerors, often placed on the trunk of a tree fixed on an elevation; also, the representation of such a pile in marble, on medals, and the like. 2. Any thing taken and preserved as a memorial of victory, as arms, flags, standards, and the like, taken from an enemy.—3. In *architecture*, an ornament representing the stem of a tree, charged or encompassed with arms and military weapons, offensive and defensive. 4. Something that is evidence of victory; memorial of conquest.

TRŌPHY-MŌNEY (trō'fe-mun'ne), *n.* A duty paid in *England* annually by housekeepers, toward providing harness, drums, colors, &c., for the militia.

TROPIC, *n.* [Fr. *tropique*; L. *tropicus*; Gr. τρεπω, to turn.] A name given to two parallels of latitude, one (the tropic of Cancer) being 23° 28′ north of the equator, and the other (the tropic of Capricorn) being 23° 28′ south of the equator. They mark the point at which the sun *turns* again toward the equator from its utmost declination to the north or south. The space lying between the tropics is called the *torrid zone.*

TROPIC-BIRD, *n.* An aquatic fowl having very long wings and two long slender tail-feathers, found in or near the torrid zone.

TROPIC-AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the tropics; being within the tropics. 2. Incident to the tropics. 3. [from *trope.*] Figurative; rhetorically changed from its proper or original sense.

TROPIC-AL-YEAR, *n.* The time between the sun's leaving a tropic and its return to it, or from the longest day in one year to the longest day in the next.

TROPIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a tropical or figurative manner.

TRŌPIST, *n.* One who explains the Scriptures by tropes and figures of speech; one who deals in tropes.

TROP-O-LOGIC-AL, *a.* Varied by tropes; changed from the original import of the words.

TRO-POL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. τροπος and λογος.] A rhetorical mode of speech, including tropes, or change from the original import of the word.

† TROSSERS, *n. pl.* Trowsers.—*Shak.* *See* TROWSERS.

TROT, *v. i.* [Fr. *trotter*; G. *trotten*; It. *trottare*; Sp., Port. *trotar.*] 1. To move faster than in walking, as a horse or other quadruped, by lifting one fore foot and the hind foot of the opposite side at the same time. 2. To walk or move fast, or to run.

TROT, *n.* 1. The pace of a horse or other quadruped when he lifts one fore foot and the hind foot of the opposite side at the same time. It is faster than a walk. 2. An old woman; [*in contempt.*]

† TROTH, *n.* [Sax. *treothe.*] 1. Belief; faith; fidelity. 2. Truth; verity; veracity; as, by my *troth.*

† TROTH'-PLIGHT (-plite), *v. t.* To betroth or affiance.

† TROTH'-PLIGHT, *a.* Betrothed; espoused; affianced.

TROTH'-PLIGHT, *n.* The act of betrothing or plighting faith.—*Shak.*

TROTH'-PLIGHT-ED, *a.* Having fidelity pledged.

† TROTH'LESS, *a.* Faithless; treacherous.—*Fairfax.*

TROT'TER, *n.* 1. A beast that trots, or that usually trots. 2. A sheep's foot.

TROT'TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Moving with a trot; walking fast, or running.

TRŌU'BA-DŌUR, *n.* [from Fr. *trouver.*] One of a school of poets who flourished from the eleventh to the latter end of the thirteenth century; principally at Provence, in the south of France, and also in the north of Italy.—*Brande.*

TRŌUB'LE (trub'bl), *v. t.* [Fr. *troubler*; It. *turbare*; Sp., Port. *turbar*; L. *turbo.*] 1. To agitate; to disturb; to put into confused motion.—2. *Figuratively*, to give disturbance, anxiety, or distress; to affect painfully. 3. To busy; to cause to be much engaged or anxious. 4. To give occasion for labor. 5. To sue for a debt.—SYN. To disturb; perplex; afflict; distress; grieve; harass; annoy; tease; vex; molest.

TRŌUB'LE (trub'bl), *n.* 1. Disturbance of mind; commotion of spirits. 2. A painful, perplexed, or agitating state or condition. 3. That which gives disturbance, annoyance, or vexation; that which afflicts.—SYN. Distress; perplexity; annoyance; molestation; vexation; inconvenience; affliction; calamity; misfortune; adversity, embarrassment; anxiety; sorrow; misery.

† TRŌUB'LE-STATE, *n.* A disturber of the community.

TRŌUB'LED (trub'bld), *pp.* or *a.* Disturbed; agitated, afflicted; annoyed; molested.

TRŌUB'LER (trub'bler), *n.* One who disturbs; one who afflicts or molests; a disturber.—*Waller.*

TRŌUB'LE-SŌME (trub'bl-sum), *a.* Giving trouble, disturbance, or inconvenience.—SYN. Uneasy; vexatious, perplexing; harassing; annoying; disgusting; irksome; afflictive; burdensome; tiresome; wearisome; importunate.

TRŌUB'LE-SŌME-LY (trub'bl-sum-le), *adv.* In a manner or degree to give trouble; vexatiously.

TRŌUB'LE-SŌME-NESS (trub'bl-sum-nes), *n.* 1. Vexatiousness; the quality of giving trouble, or of molesting. 2. Unseasonable intrusion; importunity.

TRŌUB'LING (trub'bling), *ppr.* Disturbing; agitating; molesting; annoying; afflicting.

TRŌUB'LING (trub'bling), *n.* 1. The act of disturbing or putting in commotion.—*John*, v. 2. The act of afflicting.

TRŌUB'LOUS (trub'blus), *a.* 1. Agitated; tumultuous, full of commotion. 2. Full of trouble or disorder; tumultuous; full of affliction.

TROUGH (trawf), *n.* [Sax., D., Ger. *trog*; Dan. *trug.*] 1. A vessel hollow longitudinally, or a large log or piece of timber excavated longitudinally on the upper side; used for various purposes. 2. A tray. 3. A canoe; the rude boat of uncivilized men. 4. The channel that conveys water, as in mills.—*Trough of the sea*, the space between two high waves.

TRŌUL, for *troll.* *See* TROLL.

TROUNCE (trouns), *v. t.* [qu. Fr. *tronçon, tronçonner.*] To punish, or to beat severely. [*A low word.*]

TROUNCING (trouns'ing), *ppr.* Beating severely.

TROUNCING (trouns'ing), *n.* A severe beating.

TROUSE (trowz), *n.* [*See* TROWSERS.] A kind of trowsers worn by children.

TROU'SERS, *n. pl.* *See* TROWSERS.

TROUS-SEAU' (troo-sō'), *n.* [Fr.] The collective lighter equipments of a lady when about to be married.

TROUT, *n.* [Sax. *trut*; Fr. *truite*; It. *trota*; D. *truit*; L. *trutta.*] The name of various fresh-water fishes, of the salmon kind, having colored spots on the body, and highly esteemed for food.

TROUT'-COL-OR-ED (-kul-lurd), *a.* White with spots of black, bay, or sorrel; as, a *trout-colored* horse.

TROUT'-FISH-ING, *n.* The fishing for trouts.

TROUT'-STREAM, *n.* A stream in which trout breed.

TRŌVER, *n.* [Fr. *trouver*; It. *trovare.*] 1. In *law*, the gaining possession of any goods, whether by finding or by other means. 2. An action which a man has against another who has found or obtained possession of any of his goods, and who refuses to deliver them on demand.

† TRŌW, *v. i.* [Sax. *treowian, treowan*; G. *trauen*; Sw. *tro.*] To believe; to trust; to think or suppose.—*Hooker.*

TRŌW is used in the imperative, as a word of inquiry.

TROWEL, *n.* [Fr. *truelle*; L. *trulla*; D. *troffel.*] 1. A mason's tool. 2. A gardener's tool.

TROWELED, *a.* Formed with a trowel; as, *troweled* stucco, *i. e.*, stucco laid on and ready for the reception of paint.

TRŌWL. *See* TROLL.

TROWSERS, *n. pl.* [Gaelic *triusan*; Fr. *trousse*; W. *trws, trous.*] A loose garment worn by males, extending from the waist to the knee or to the ankle, and covering the lower limbs.

TROY, } *n.* [said to have been named
TROY'-WEIGHT (-wāte), } from *Troyes*, in France.] The weight by which gold and silver, jewels, medicines, &c., are weighed. In weighing gold and silver, &c., the denominations pounds, ounces, pennyweights, and grains are used; in weighing medicines, pounds, ounces, scruples, drams, and grains are used. The pounds, ounces, and grains are of the same weight in each case.

TRŪ'ANT, *a.* [Fr. *truand.*] Idle; wandering from business; loitering; as, a *truant* boy.

TRŪ'ANT, *n.* An idler; an idle boy.—*Dryden.*

TRŪ'ANT, *v. i.* To idle away time; to loiter or be absent from employment.—*Shak.*

TRŪ'ANT-LY, *adv.* Like a truant; in idleness.

TRŪ'ANT-SHIP, *n.* Idleness; neglect of employment.

TRUBS, *n.* An herb.—*Ainsworth.*

† TRUB'TAIL, *n.* A short, squat woman.—*Ainsworth.*

TRŪCE, *n.* [Goth. *triggwa*; It. *tregua*; Norm. *trewe.*] 1. In *war*, a suspension of arms by agreement of the commanders; a temporary cessation of hostilities. 2. Intermission of action, pain, or contest; temporary cessation; short quiet.

TRŪCE'-BREĀK-ER, *n.* [*truce* and *breaker.*] One who violates a truce, covenant, or engagement.—2 *Tim.*, iii.

TRUCH'MAN, *n.* An interpreter. *See* DRAGOMAN.

TRU-CI-DĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *trucido.*] The act of killing.

TRUCK, *v. i.* [Fr. *troquer*; Sp., Port. *trocar.*] To exchange commodities; to barter. [*A vulgar word.*]

TRUCK, *v. t.* To exchange; to give in exchange; to barter.—*Swift.* [*Vulgar.*]

TRUCK, *n.* 1. Permutation; exchange of commodities; barter. 2. A small wooden wheel not bound with iron; a cylinder. 3. A small wheel: hence, *trucks*, a low carriage for carrying goods, stone, &c., either on common roads or rail-roads.—4. In a *ship*, a small wooden cap at the summit of a flag-staff or mast-head.—*Truck system*, the practice of paying the wages of workmen in goods instead of money.—*M'Culloch.*

TRUCK'AGE, *n.* The practice of bartering goods.—*Milton.*

TRUCK'ER, *n.* One who traffics by exchange of goods.

TRUCK'ING, *ppr.* Exchanging goods; bartering.

TRUCK'LE (truk'l), *n.* A small wheel or caster.

TRUCK'LE, *v. i.* [*dim.* of *truck.*] To yield or bend obsequiously to the will of another; to submit; to creep.

TRUCK'LE-BED, *n.* A bed that runs on wheels, and may be pushed under another; a trundle-bed.

TRUCK'LING, *ppr.* Yielding obsequiously to the will of another.

TRŪ-CU-LENCE, *n.* [L. *truculentia.*] 1. Savageness of manners; ferociousness. 2. Terribleness of countenance.

TRŪ'CU-LENT, *a.* 1. Fierce; savage; barbarous. 2. Of a ferocious aspect. 3. Cruel; destructive.

TRŪ'CU-LENT-LY, *adv.* Fiercely; destructively.

TRUDGE (truj), *v. i.* 1. To travel on foot. 2. To travel or march with labor.—*Dryden.*

TRŪE (trū), *a.* [Sax. *treow, treowe*; Sw. *tro*; Dan. *troe*; G. *treu*; D. *trouw.*] 1. Conformable to fact; being in accordance with the actual state of things. 2. Genuine; pure; real; not counterfeit, adulterated, or false. 3. Faithful; sincere; steady in adhering to friends, to promises, to a prince, or to the state; loyal; not false, fickle, or perfidious. 4. Free from falsehood. 5. Honest; upright; not fraudulent. 6. Exact; right to precision; conformable to a rule or pattern. 7. Straight; right. 8. Not false or pretended; real. 9. Rightful; as, the *true* heir.

TRŪE'-BILL, *n.* In *law*, these words are indorsed on a bill of indictment, when a grand jury are of opinion that there is sufficient cause for putting the accused on trial.—*Bouvier.*

TRŪE'-BLŪE, *a.* An epithet applied to a person of inflexible honesty and fidelity; from the *true* or *Coventry blue*, formerly celebrated for its unchanging color.—*Toone.*—*Halliwell.*

TRŪE'-BORN, *a.* [*true* and *born.*] Of genuine birth; having a right by birth to any title.—*Shak.*

TRŪE'-BRED, *a.* 1. Of a genuine or right breed.—*Dryden.* 2. Being of genuine breeding or education.

TRŪE'-HEART-ED, *a.* [*true* and *heart.*] Being of a faithful heart; honest; sincere; not faithless or deceitful.

TRŪE'-HEART-ED-NESS, *n.* Fidelity; loyalty; sincerity.

TRŪE'-LOVE (trū'-luv), *n.* [*true* and *love.*] 1. One really beloved. 2. A plant, the herb Paris.

TRŪE'-LOVE'KNOT (trū'-luv-not), *n.* A knot composed of lines united with many involutions; the emblem of interwoven affection or engagements.

TRŪE'-PEN-NY, *n.* [*true* and *penny.*] A familiar phrase for an honest fellow.—*Bacon.*

TRŪE'NESS, *n.* 1. Faithfulness; sincerity. 2. Reality; genuineness. 3. Exactness.

* TRŪF'FLE (trŭf'fl), *n.* [Fr. *truffe*; Sp. *trufa.*] A kind of fungus (the *tuber cibarium*), about the size of an apple, of a strong, peculiar smell, and much esteemed as giving flavor to food in cookery. It grows in clusters, without any stem, some inches below the surface of the ground, and dogs or hogs are trained to discover it by the scent.—*Encyc. Dom. Econ.*

TRŪF'FLE-WORM, *n.* A worm found in truffles.

TRUG, *n.* A hod. [This is our *trough* and *tray*; the pronunciation being retained in some parts of England.]

TRŪ'ISM, *n.* An undoubted or self-evident truth.

TRULL, *n.* [W. *troliaw.*] A low, vagrant strumpet.

TRUL-LI-ZĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *trullisso.*] The laying of strata of plaster with a trowel.

TRŪ'LY, *adv.* 1. In fact; in deed; in reality. 2. According to truth; in agreement with fact. 3. Sincerely; honestly; really; faithfully. 4. Exactly; justly.

TRUMP, *v. t.* 1. To take with a trump card. 2. [Fr. *tromper.*] To obtrude; also, to deceive; [*obs.*]—*To trump up*, to devise; to seek and collect from every quarter.

TRUMP, *v. i.* To blow a trumpet.—*Wicliffe.*

TRUMP, *n.* [It. *tromba*; Gaelic *trompa.*] 1. A trumpet; a wind instrument of music a poetical word used for *trumpet.* 2. [contracted from *triumph*; It. *trionfo*; Fr. *triomphe.*] A winning card; one of the suit of cards which takes any of the other suits. 3. An old game with cards.—*To put to the trumps*, or *to put on the trumps*, to reduce to the last expedient, or to the utmost exertion of power

TRUMP'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a trumpet.—*Chapman.*

TRUMPÆD (trumpt), *pp.* Taken with a trump card.

TRUMP'ER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *tromperie.*] 1. Falsehood; empty talk.—*Raleigh.* 2. Useless matter; things worn out and cast aside.

TRUMP'ET, *n.* [Fr. *trompette*; G. *trompete*; D., Sw. *trompet*, Dan. *trompette*; Arm. *trompett.*] 1. A wind instrument of music, used chiefly in war and military exercises. It consists of a long metallic tube, with a bell-shaped opening at one end, for the emission of sound. 2. An instrument for conveying or receiving articulate sounds with increased force, called in the former case a *speaking-trumpet*, and in the latter an *ear-trumpet.*—3. In the *military style*, a trumpeter. 4. One who praises or propagates praise, or is the instrument of propagating it.

TRUMP'ET, *v. t.* To publish by sound of trumpet; also, to proclaim.

TRUMP'ET-CALL, *n.* A call at the sound of the trumpet.

TRUMP'ET-FISH, *n.* A sea-fish, so named from its tubular muzzle; the *centriscus scolopax*; called, also, the sea-snipe.

TRUMP'ET-FLOW-ER, *n.* A name of certain flowers of the genera *bignonia tecoma* and *lonicera*, from their shape.

TRUMP'ET-HON'EY-SUCK-LE (-suk'l), *n.* A twining plant, of the honey-suckle kind, with trumpet-shaped flowers.

TRUMP'ET-SHELL, *n.* The name of a genus of univalvular shells, of the form of a trumpet.—*Cyc.*

TRUMP'ET-TONGUÆD (-tungd), *a.* Having a tongue vociferous as a trumpet.—*Shak.*

TRUMP'ET-ED, *pp.* Sounded abroad; proclaimed.

TRUMP'ET-ER, *n.* 1. One who sounds a trumpet. 2. One who proclaims, publishes, or denounces. 3. A bird, a variety of the domestic pigeon. Also, a bird of tropical America, sometimes domesticated, and somewhat resembling both the pheasant and the crane; so called from its peculiar note.

TRUMP'ET-ING, *ppr.* Blowing the trumpet; proclaiming.

TRUMP'ING, *ppr.* Taking with a trump card.

TRUNC'AL, *a.* Pertaining to the trunk or body.

TRUNC'ATE, *v. t.* [L. *trunco*; Fr. *trancher.*] To cut off; to lop; to maim.

TRUNC'ATE, *a.* In *botany*, appearing as if cut off at the tip; ending in a transverse line.—*Martyn.*

TRUNC'A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Cut off; cut short; maimed.—2. In *mineralogy*, replaced by a plane equally inclined to the adjoining faces.—*Dana.*

TRUNC'A-TING, *ppr.* Cutting off.

TRUN-CA'TION, *n.* 1. The act of lopping or cutting off. 2. The state of being truncated.

TRUN'CHEON (trun'shun), *n.* [Fr. *tronçon*; L. *truncus.*] 1. A short staff; a club; a cudgel. 2. A baton, or military staff of command. 3. A name given to stout stems of trees, with the branches lopped off, to produce rapid growth.—*Gardner.*

TRUN'CHEON (trun'shun), *v. t.* To beat with a truncheon; to cudgel.—*Shak.*

TRUN-CHEON-EER', *n.* A person armed with a truncheon

TRUN'DLE (trun'dl), *v. i.* [Sax. *trændle, trendle*; Dan., Sw. *trind.*] 1. To roll, as on little wheels. 2. To roll as a hoop.

TRUN'DLE, *v. t.* To roll, as a thing on little wheels

TRUN'DLE, *n.* A round body; a little wheel, or a kind of low cart, with small wooden wheels.

TRUN'DLE-BED, *n.* A bed that is moved on trundles or little wheels; called, also, *truckle-bed.*

TRUN'DLE-HEAD, *n.* The wheel that turns a mill-stone.

TRUN'DLE-TAIL, *n.* A round tail; a dog so called from his tail.—*Shak.*

TRUN'DLED, *pp.* Rolled.

TRUN'DLING, *ppr.* Rolling, as a thing on little wheels.

TRUNK, *n.* [Fr. *tronc*; It. *troncone*; Sp. *tronco*; L. *truncus.*] 1. The stem or body of a tree. 2. The body of an animal without the limbs. 3. The main body of any thing. 4. The snout or proboscis of an elephant; the limb or instrument with which he feeds himself. 5. The proboscis of an insect; [*obs.*] 6. That segment of the body of an insect which is between the head and abdomen, and bears the organs of motion.—7. In *architecture*, the shaft of a column. 8. A long tube through which pellets of clay are blown. 9. A box or chest covered with skin, for containing clothes, &c. 10. A water-course made of planks, and generally to conduct the water from the race to the water-wheel.

† TRUNK, *v. t.* To lop off; to curtail; to truncate.

TRUNK-HŌSE, *n.* Large breeches, formerly worn.

TRUNKÆD (trunkt), *pp.* 1. Cut off; curtailed; [*obs.*] 2. Having a trunk.

TRUN'NION (trun'yun), *n.* [Fr. *trognon.*] The *trunnions* of a cannon are two knobs which project from its opposite sides, and serve to support it on the cheeks of the carriage.

TRUN'NION-PLĀTE, *n.* The *trunnion-plates* are two plates

in guns, heavy traveling-carriages, mortars, and howitzers, which cover the upper parts of the side-pieces, and go under the trunnions.

TRUN'NION-RING, *n.* A ring on a cannon next before the trunnions.

TRŪ'SION (trū'zhun), *n.* [L. *trudo.*] The act of pushing or thrusting.—*Bentley.*

TRUSS, *n.* [Fr. *trousse;* Dan. *trosse;* Sw. *tross.*] 1. In a *general sense,* a bundle; as, a *truss* of hay or straw.—2. In *surgery,* a bandage or apparatus used in cases of hernia or rupture, to keep up the reduced parts and hinder further protrusion, and for other purposes.—3. Among *botanists,* a *truss* or bunch is a tuft of flowers formed at the top of the main stalk or stem of certain plants.—4. In *navigation,* the rope used to keep the center of a yard to the mast.—5. In *architecture,* a framed assemblage of timbers for fastening or binding a beam, or for supporting a roof, &c. 6. *See* TROUSE.

TRUSS, *v. t.* 1. To bind or pack close. 2. To skewer; to make fast.—*To truss up,* to strain; to make close or tight.

TRUSSED (trust), *pp.* Packed or bound closely.

TRUSS'ING, *ppr.* Packing or binding closely.

TRUST, *n.* [Dan. *tröst, tröster;* Sw. *trost.*] 1. A reliance or resting of the mind on the integrity, veracity, justice, friendship, or other sound principle of another person. 2. He or that which is the ground of confidence. 3. Charge received in confidence. 4. That which is committed to one's care. 5. Confident opinion of any event. 6. Credit given without examination. 7. Credit on promise of payment, actual or implied. 8. Something committed to a person's care for use or management, and for which an account must be rendered. 9. Confidence; special reliance on supposed honesty. 10. State of him to whom something is intrusted. 11. Care; management.—1 *Tim.,* vi.—12. In *law,* an estate, devised or granted in confidence that the devisee or grantee shall convey it, or dispose of the profits, at the will or for the benefit of another; an estate held for the use of another.—SYN. Confidence; belief; faith; hope; expectation.

TRUST, *v. t.* 1. To place confidence in; to rely on. 2. To believe; to credit. 3. To commit to the care of, in confidence; to intrust. 4. To venture confidently. 5. To give credit to; to sell to upon credit, or in confidence of future payment.

TRUST, *v. i.* 1. To be confident of something present or future. 2. To be credulous; to be won to confidence.

TRUST'-WŌR-THI-NESS (-wur'*th*e-), *n.* Quality of being trust-worthy.

TRUST'-WŌR-THY, *a.* Worthy of trust or confidence.

TRUST'ED, *pp.* 1. Confided in; relied on; depended on. 2. Sold on credit, as goods or property. 3. Delivered in confidence to the care of another.

TRUST-EE', *n.* A person to whom property is legally committed in trust, to be applied either for the benefit of specified individuals or for public uses.

TRUST'ER, *n.* One who trusts or gives credit.

TRUST'FUL, *a.* Faithful.

TRUST'FŪL-LY, *adv.* In a trustful manner.

TRUST'FŪL-NESS, *n.* Faithfulness.

TRUST'I-LY, *adv.* Faithfully; honestly; with fidelity.

TRUST'I-NESS, *n.* That quality of a person by which he deserves the confidence of others; fidelity; faithfulness; honesty.

TRUST'ING, *ppr.* Confiding in; giving credit.

TRUST'ING-LY, *adv.* With trust or implicit confidence.

TRUST'LESS, *a.* Not worthy of trust; unfaithful.

TRUST'LESS-NESS, *n.* Unworthiness of trust.

TRUST'Y, *a.* 1. That may be safely trusted; that justly deserves confidence; fit to be confided in; faithful. 2. That will not fail; strong; firm.

TRŪTH, *n.* [Sax. *treowth;* Ger. *treue.*] 1. Conformity to fact or reality; exact accordance with that which is, or has been, or shall be. 2. True state of facts or things. 3. Conformity of words to thoughts, which is called *moral truth.* 4. Veracity; purity from falsehood; practice of speaking truth; habitual disposition to speak truth. 5. Correct opinion. 6. Fidelity; constancy. 7. Honesty; virtue. 8. Exactness; conformity to rule; [*obs.*] 9. Real fact or just principle; real state of things. 10. Sincerity. *John,* iv.—11. The *truth* of God is his veracity and faithfulness.—*Psa.* lxxi.—12. Jesus Christ is called *the truth.*—*John,* xiv. 13. It is sometimes used by way of concession.—*In truth,* in reality; in fact.—*Of a truth,* in reality; certainly

TRŪTH'-SPĒAK-ING, *a.* Uttering truth.

TRŪTH'-TELL-ER, *n.* One who tells the truth.

TRŪTH'FUL, *a.* Full of truth.—*Barrington.*

TRŪTH'FŪL-LY, *adv.* In a truthful manner.

TRŪTH'FŪL-NESS, *n.* The state of being true, or the truth.

TRŪTH'LESS, *a.* 1. Wanting truth. 2. Faithless.

TRŪTH'LESS-NESS, *n.* The state of being truthless.

† TRU-TI-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *trutina.*] The act of weighing.

TRUT-TA'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *trutta.*] Pertaining to the trout; belonging to the trout kind.

TRY, *v. i.* [This word is from the root of Dan. *trekker,* to draw, or *trykker,* Sw. *trycka,* to press.] To exert strength; to endeavor; to make an effort; to attempt.

TRY, *v. t.* 1. To examine; to make experiment on; to prove by experiment. 2. To experience; to have knowledge by experience of. 3. To prove by a test. 4. To act upon as a test. 5. To examine judicially by witnesses and the principles of law. 6. To essay; to attempt. 7. To purify; to refine; as, silver seven times *tried.* 8. To search carefully into.—*Psa.* xi. 9. To use as means. 10. To strain; as, to *try* the eyes.—*To try tallow,* &c., is to melt and separate it from the membranes.—*To try on,* to put on an article of dress, to see if it fits the person.—*To try out,* to pursue efforts till a decision is obtained.

TRY, *n.* A trial.—*Shak.*

TRY'-SĀIL, *n.* A sail, sometimes called a *spencer,* set on the fore and main masts, and rigged like a spanker on the mizzen. It is useful in a gale, &c.

TRY'GON, *n.* [Gr. τρυγων, a sort of fish.] The name of a genus of fishes, to which the sting-ray belongs.

TRY'ING, *ppr.* 1. Exerting strength; attempting. 2. Examining by searching or comparison with a test; proving; using; straining, &c. 3. *a.* Adapted to try, or put to severe trial.

TRYST, *n.* 1. An appointed meeting. 2. An assignation. [*Scottish.*]

TRYST'ING, *a.* Pertaining to a tryst; as, a *trysting* place, a *trysting* tree. [*Scottish.*]

TUB, *n.* [D. *tobbe;* Ger. *zuber;* Gaelic *tubag.*] 1. An open wooden vessel formed with staves, heading, and hoops, used for various domestic purposes, as for washing, for making cheese, &c. 2. A state of salivation; so called because the patient was formerly sweated in a tub; [*obs.*] 3. A certain quantity; as, a *tub* of tea, which is 60 pounds, &c.; [*local.*] 4. A wooden vessel in which vegetables are planted, for the sake of being movable and set in a house in cold weather. 5. A small cask.

TUB, *v. t.* To plant or set in a tub.

TUB'-FAST, *n.* An old mode of treatment for the venereal disease, by sweating in a close place or tub, and fasting.—*Warburton on Shak.*

TUB'-FISH, *n.* [*tub* and *fish.*] A species of *trigla,* or gur nard, sometimes called the *flying-fish.*—*Cyc.*

TUB'-MAN, *n.* In the *Exchequer,* a barrister so called.

TUB'BER, *n.* In *Cornwall,* a mining instrument, called in other places a *beele.*—*Cyc.*

TUB'BING, *ppr.* Setting in a tub.

TUB'BY, *a.* [from *tub.*] Wanting elasticity of sound; a term in music.

TŪBE, *n.* [Fr. *tube;* L. *tubus.*] 1. A pipe; a siphon; a canal or conduit; a hollow cylinder. 2. A vessel of animal bodies or plants, which conveys a fluid or other substance. —3. In *botany,* the narrow, hollow part of a monopetalous corol, by which it is fixed to the receptacle.—4. In *artillery,* an instrument of tin, used in quick firing.

TŪBE, *v. t.* To furnish with a tube; as, to *tube* a spring.

TŪBE'-FORM, *a.* In the form of a tube.

TŪBED, *pp.* Furnished with a tube.

TŪ'BER, *n.* [L.] In *botany,* a knob in roots; an underground, fleshy, rounded expansion of the stem of plants, usually containing starchy matter, as the potato or arrow-root.—*Loudon.*

TŪ'BER-CLE (tū'ber-kl), *n.* [Fr. *tubercule;* L. *tuberculum.*] 1. A small push, swelling, or tumor on animal bodies. In cutaneous diseases, it is a small, hard, superficial tumor, circumscribed and permanent, or suppurating partially.—*Bateman.* A scrofulous or strumous *tubercle* is a tumor containing a curdy and often a little ichorous matter.—*Tully.* 2. A little knob, like a pimple, on plants; a little knob or rough point on the leaves of some lichens, supposed to be the fructification.

TU-BER'CU-LAR, } *a.* 1. Full of knobs or tubercles. 2.
TU-BER'CU-LOUS, } Affected with tubercles.

TU-BER'CU-LATE, *a.* Having small knobs or tubercles.

TU-BER-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* Producing or bearing tubers.

TŪBE'RŌSE or TŪ'BER-ŌSE, *n.* [a corruption of L. *tuberosa,* knobby.] A plant with a tuberous root and a lily-like flower; the *polianthes tuberosa.*

TU-BER-OS'I-TY, *n.* The state of being knobbed or protuberant.

TŪ'BER-OUS, *a.* [from L. *tuber.*] Knobbed. In *botany,* consisting of roundish, fleshy bodies, or tubers, connected into a bunch by intervening threads.

TŪ'BI-CORN, *n.* [L. *tubus* and *cornu.*] One of a family of ruminant animals, having horns composed of a horny axis covered with a horny sheath.

TŪBING, *ppr.* Furnishing with a tube.

TŪ'BI-PORE, *n.* One of a genus of coral zoophytes; organ pipe coral. The coral consists of a cluster of small tubes and has a red color.

TŪ'BI-PO-RĪTE, *n.* A fossil tubipore.

TŪ'BU-LAR, *a.* [from L. *tubus.*] Having the form of a tube or pipe; consisting of a pipe; fistular.

TŪ'BU-LĀ-TED, *a.*, } 1. Made in the form of a small tube.

TU'BU-LOUS, *a.* } —*Fife.* 2. Furnished with a small tube; as, a *tubulated* retort.

TŪ'BULE, *n.* [L. *tubulus.*] A small pipe or fistular body.

TŪ'BU-LI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a tube.

TŪ'BU-LOUS, *a.* 1. Longitudinally hollow. 2. Containing tubes; composed wholly of tubulous florets.—3. In *botany*, having a bell-shaped border, with five reflex segments, rising from a tube.

TUCH, *n.* A kind of marble.—*Herbert.*

TUCK, *n.* [Gaelic *tuca*; W. *twca.*] 1. A long, narrow sword; a rapier. 2. A kind of net. *Carew.*—3. [from the verb following.] In a *ship*, the part where the ends of the bottom planks are collected under the stern. 4. A horizontal fold made in the garment, to accommodate it to the height of a growing person.—*Halliwell.* 5. A pull; a lugging; *see* TUG.

TUCK, *v. t.* [G. *zucken*; Ir. *tucalam.*] 1. To thrust or press in or together; to fold under; to press into a narrower compass. 2. To inclose by pushing close around. 3. To full, as cloth; [*local.*]

† TUCK, *v. i.* To contract; to draw together.—*Sharp.*

TUCK'A-HŌE, *n.* A curious vegetable of the Southern States on the Atlantic, growing under the surface of the ground, like the truffle of Europe. Sometimes called *Indian bread* or *Indian loaf.*—*Farm. Encyc.*

TUCKED (tukt), *pp.* Pressed in or together.

TUCK'ER, *n.* 1. A small piece of linen for shading the breast of women. 2. A fuller, whence the name; [*local.*]

TUCK'ET, *n.* [It. *tocato.*] 1. A slight flourish on a trumpet. —*Halliwell.* 2. [It. *tocchetto.*] A steak; a collop.

TUCK'ET-SŌ-NANCE, *n.* The sound of the tucket.—*Shak.*

TUCK'ING, *ppr.* Pressing under or together; folding.

TŪE'FALL, *n.* A building with a sloping roof on one side only. [*England.*]

TŪES'DAY (tūze'de), *n.* [Sw. *Tisdag*; Dan. *Tirsdag*; D. *Dingsdag*; G. *Dingstag*; Sax. *Tiwæsdæg* or *Tuesdæg*, from *Tig*, *Tiig*, or *Tuisco*, Mars.] The third day of the week.

TŪ'FA, } *n.* [It. *tufo*; Fr. *tuf*; G. *tof.*] 1. A soft or porous

TUFF, } stone formed by depositions from water, usually calcareous. 2. A volcanic sand rock, rather friable, formed of agglutinated volcanic earth or scoria; also, a similar rock of trap or basaltic material.—*Dana.*

TU-FĀ'CEOUS (tu-fā'shus), *a.* Pertaining to tufa; consisting of tufa, or resembling it.

TUFF, *n.* *See* TUFA.

TUF-FOON', *n.* [a corruption of *typhoon.*] A violent tempest or tornado, frequent in the Chinese Sea. *See* TYPHOON.

TUFT, *n.* [W. *twf*; Fr. *touffe*, *toupet*; Sw. *tofs*; Sp. *tupe.*] 1. A collection of small things in a knot or bunch. 2. A cluster; a clump.—3. In *botany*, a head of flowers, each elevated on a partial stalk, and all forming together a dense, roundish mass.

TUFT, *v. t.* 1. To separate into tufts. 2. To adorn with tufts or with a tuft.—*Thomson.*

TUFT'-HUNT-ER, *n.* A cant term in the English universities for a hanger-on to noblemen and persons of quality. So called from the *tuft* in the cap of the latter.—*Halliwell.*

† TUF-TAF'FE-TA, *n.* A villous kind of silk.

TUFT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Adorned with a tuft; as, the *tufted* duck; growing in a tuft or clusters.—*Pope.*

TUFT'ING, *ppr.* Separating into tufts; adorning with tufts.

TUFT'Y, *a.* Abounding with tufts; growing in clusters; bushy.—*Thomson.*

TUG, *v. t.* [Sax. *teogan*, *teon*; Fr. *touer.*] 1. To pull or draw with great effort; to drag along with continued exertion; to haul along. 2. To pull; to pluck.

TUG, *v. i.* 1. To pull with great effort. 2. To labor; to strive; to struggle.—*Howe*; [*not elegant.*]

TUG, *n.* [G. *zug.*] 1. A pull with the utmost effort. 2. A sort of carriage. 3. A steam-vessel used to tow ships; a steam-tug.—4. In *some parts of New England*, the traces of a harness are called *tugs.*

TUGGED (tugd), *pp.* Pulled with great effort.

TUG'GER, *n.* One who tugs or pulls with great effort.

TUG'GING, *ppr.* Pulling with great exertion; hauling.

TUG'GING, *n.* Laborious pulling.

TUG'GING-LY, *adv.* With laborious pulling.—*Bailey.*

TU-I'TION (tu-ish'un), *n.* [L. *tuitio.*] 1. Guardianship; superintending care over a young person; the particular watch and care of a tutor or guardian over his pupil or ward.—2. *More especially*, instruction; the act or business of teaching the various branches of learning. 3. The money paid for instruction.

TU-I'TION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to tuition.

TŪ'LIP, *n.* [Fr. *tulipe*; L. *tulipa*; It. *tulipano*; Sp. *tulipan*; D. *tulp.*] A bulbous plant and a flower of the genus *tulipa*, much cultivated for the beauty of the flowers.

TŪ'LIP-TREE, *n.* An American tree, growing to a large size, and bearing flowers like the tulip; also called *whitewood.*

TŪ-LIP-O-MA'NI-A, *n.* A violent passion for the acquisition or cultivation of tulips.

TŪLLE, *n.* [Fr.] A kind of silk open-work or lace.

TUL'LI-AN, *a.* Belonging to Tully, or Cicero.

TUM'BLE (tum'bl), *v. i.* [Sax. *tumbian*; Sw. *tumia*; Dan. *tumler*; Fr. *tomber*; Sp. *tumbar*; G. *taumeln.*] 1. To roll; to roll about by turning one way and the other. 2. To fall; to come down suddenly and violently. 3. To roll down. 4. To play mountebank tricks by various librations and movements of the body.

TUM'BLE, *v. t.* 1. To turn over; to turn or throw about for examination or searching. 2. To disturb; to rumple.

TUM'BLE, *n.* A fall.—*L'Estrange.*

TUM'BLED (tum'bld), *pp.* Rolled; disturbed; rumpled, thrown down.

TUM'BLER, *n.* 1. One who tumbles; one who plays the tricks of a mountebank. 2. A large drinking glass. 3. A variety of the domestic pigeon, so called from its practice of tumbling or turning over in flight. 4. A sort of dog, so called from its practice of tumbling before it attacks its prey.—*Swan.*

TUM'BLING, *ppr.* Rolling about; falling; rumpling; disturbing.—*Tumbling home*, among *seamen*, applied to the sides of a vessel when they incline inward above the bends or extreme breadth.—*Totten.*

TUM'BLING, *n.* The act of tumbling; the performances of a tumbler.

TUM'BLING-BAY, *n.* In a *canal*, an overfall or weir.

TUM'BREL, *n.* [Fr. *tombereau.*] 1. A ducking-stool for the punishment of scolds. 2. A rough cart; a dung-cart. 3. A cart or carriage with two wheels, which accompanies troops or artillery, for conveying the tools of pioneers, cartridges, and the like.

TUM'BRIL, *n.* A contrivance of the basket kind, or a kind of cage of osiers, willows, &c., for keeping hay and other food for sheep.

TU-ME-FAC'TION, *n.* [L. *tumefacio.*] The act or process of swelling or rising into a tumor; a tumor; a swelling.

TŪ'ME-FĪED, *pp.* or *a.* [from *tumefy.*] Swelled; enlarged.

TŪ'ME-FY, *v. t.* [L. *tumefacio*; *tumidus*, *tumeo*, and *facio*] To swell, or cause to swell.

TŪ'ME-FY, *v. i.* To swell; to rise in a tumor.

TŪ'ME-FY-ING, *ppr.* Swelling; rising in a tumor.

TŪ'MID, *a.* [L. *tumidus.*] 1. Being swelled, enlarged, or distended. 2. Protuberant; rising above the level. 3. Swelling in sound or sense; falsely sublime.—SYN. Bombastic; pompous; puffy; turgid.

TŪ'MID-LY, *adv.* In a swelling form.

TŪ'MID-NESS, *n.* A swelling or swelled state.

TŪ'MOR, *n.* [L.] 1. In *surgery*, a swelling; a morbid enlargement of any part of the body. 2. Affected pomp; bombast in language; swelling words or expressions; false magnificence or sublimity.—*Wotton*; [*little used.*]

TŪ'MORED, *a.* Distended; swelled.—*Junius.*

TŪ'MOR-OUS, *a.* 1. Swelling; protuberant.—*Wotton.* 2. Vainly pompous; bombastic, as language or style, [*rare.*]

TUMP, *n.* A little hillock.

TUMP, *v. t.* [W. *twmp*; L. *tumulus.*] In *gardening*, to form a mass of earth or a hillock round a plant.

TUMPED (tumpt), *pp.* Surrounded with a hillock of earth.

TUMP'ING, *ppr.* Raising a mass of earth round a plant.

TŪ'MU-LAR, *a.* [L. *tumulus.*] Consisting in a heap; formed or being in a heap or hillock.—*Pinkerton.*

† TŪ'MU-LĀTE, *v. i.* To swell.

TU-MU-LOS'I-TY, *n.* Hilliness.—*Bailey.*

TŪ'MU-LOUS, *a.* [L. *tumulosus.*] Full of hills.—*Bailey.*

TŪ'MULT, *n.* [L. *tumultus.*] 1. The commotion, disturbance, or agitation of a multitude, usually accompanied with great noise, uproar, and confusion of voices. 2. Violent commotion or agitation, with confusion of sounds. 3. Agitation; high excitement; irregular or confused motion.—SYN. Uproar; ferment; disturbance; combustion, turbulence; disorder; confusion; noise; bluster; hubbub; bustle; stir; brawl; riot.

TŪ'MULT, *v. i.* To make a tumult; to be in great commotion.—*Milton.*

† TŪ'MULT-ER, *n.* One who makes a tumult.—*Milton.*

TU-MULT'U-A-RI-LY, *adv.* [from *tumultuary.*] In a tumultuary or disorderly manner.

TU-MULT'U-A-RI-NESS, *n.* Disorderly or tumultuous conduct; turbulence; disposition to tumult.—*K. Charles.*

TU-MULT'U-A-RY, *a.* [Fr. *tumultuaire.*] 1. Disorderly; promiscuous; confused. 2. Restless; agitated; unquiet.

† TU-MULT'U-ĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *tumultuo.*] To make a tumult.

TU-MULT-U-Ā'TION, *n.* Commotion; irregular or disorderly movement.—*Boyle.*

TU-MULT'U-OUS, *n.* [Fr. *tumultueux.*] 1. Conducted with tumult. 2. Greatly agitated, as an assembly. 3. Full of tumult and disorder.—SYN. Disorderly; irregular; noisy; confused; turbulent; violent; agitated; disturbed; boisterous; lawless; riotous; seditious.

TU-MULT′Ū-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a disorderly manner; by a disorderly multitude.

TU-MULT′Ū-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being tumultuous; disorder; commotion; turbulence; confusion.

TŪ′MU-LUS, *n.* [L.] An artificial hillock raised over those who were buried in ancient times. Hence *tomb.*

TUN, *n.* [Sax., Sw. *tunna;* Fr. *tonne, tonneau;* Ir. *tonna;* G. *tonne;* D. *ton.*] 1. In a *general sense,* a large cask; an oblong vessel bulging in the middle, like a pipe or puncheon, and girt with hoops. 2. A certain measure for liquids, as for wine, oil, &c. 3. A quantity of wine, consisting of two pipes or four hogsheads, or 252 gallons.—4. In *commerce,* the weight of twenty hundreds gross, each hundred consisting of 112 *lbs.*=2240 *lbs.* In some states the tun or ton is 2000 pounds. 5. A certain weight by which the burden of a ship is estimated. 6. A certain quantity of timber, consisting of forty solid feet if round, or fifty-four feet if square.—7. *Proverbially,* a large quantity.—8. In *burlesque,* a drunkard. 9. At the end of names, *tun, ton,* or *don* signifies *town,* village, or hill.

TUN, *v. t.* To put into casks.—*Bacon.*—*Boyle.*

TUN′-BEL-LIED, *a.* Having a large, protuberant belly.

TUN′-DISH, *n.* [*tun* and *dish.*] A tunnel.

TŪN′A-BLE, *a.* [from *tune.*] 1. Harmonious; musical. 2. That may be put in tune.

TŪN′A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Harmony; melodiousness.

TŪN′A-BLY, *adv.* Harmoniously; musically.

TŪNE, *n.* [Fr. *ton;* It. *tuono;* D. *toon;* W. *ton;* Ir. *tona;* L. *tonus.*] 1. A series of musical notes in some particular measure, and consisting of a single series, for one voice or instrument, the effect of which is melody. 2. Sound; note. 3. Harmony; order; concert of parts. 4. The state of giving the proper sounds. 5. Proper state for use or application; right disposition; fit temper or humor.

TŪNE, *v. t.* 1. To put into a state adapted to produce the proper sounds. 2. To sing with melody or harmony. 3. To put into a state proper for any purpose; [*little used.*]

TŪNE, *v. i.* 1. To form one sound to another. 2. To utter inarticulate harmony with the voice.

TŪNED, *pp.* Uttered melodiously or harmoniously; put in order to produce the proper sounds.

TŪNE′FUL, *a.* Harmonious; melodious; musical.—*Dryden.*

TŪNE′FUL-LY, *adv.* Harmoniously; musically.

TŪNE′LESS, *a.* 1. Unmusical; unharmonious. 2. Not employed in making music; as, a *tuneless* harp.

TŪN′ER, *n.* 1. One who tunes.—*Shak.* 2. One whose occupation is to tune musical instruments.

TUNG′STATE, *n.* A salt formed of tungstic acid and a base.

TUNG′STEN, *n.* [Sw., Dan. *tung* and *sten.*] 1. A metal of a grayish color, discovered by D'Elhuyart in 1781. It is brittle, nearly as hard as steel, and less fusible than manganese. Its specific gravity is near 17·6. 2. The mineral tungstate of lime; [*obs.*]

† TUNG-STEN′IC, *a.* Pertaining to tungsten.

TUNG′STIC ACID, *n.* An acid composed of one equivalent of tungsten and three of oxygen.

TŪ′NIC, *n.* [Fr. *tunique;* L. *tunica.*] 1. An under garment worn by both sexes in ancient Rome and the East, reaching to or below the knees.—2. In *the Roman Catholic Church,* a long under garment worn by the officiating clergy.—3. In *anatomy,* a membrane that covers or composes some part or organ. 4. A natural covering; an integument.

TŪ′NIC-A-RY, *n.* [from *tunic.*] An animal of the molluscan tribe, enveloped with a double tunic.—*Kirby.*

TŪ′NIC-ĀTED, *a.* In *botany,* covered with a tunic or membrane; coated.

TŪ′NI-CLE, *n.* A natural covering; an integument.

TŪN′ING, *ppr.* Uttering harmoniously or melodiously; putting in due order for making the proper sounds.

TŪN′ING-FORK, *n.* A steel instrument consisting of two prongs and a handle, used for tuning instruments.

TŪN′ING-HAM-MER, *n.* An instrument for tuning instruments of music.—*Busby.*

TUNK′ER, *n.* [G. *tunken.*] The *Tunkers* are a sect of Baptists in Pennsylvania, of German origin, also called *Dunkers.*

TUN′NAGE, *n.* 1. The amount of tuns that a ship will carry; the content or burden of a ship. 2. The duty charged on ships according to their burden, or the number of tuns at which they are rated. 3. A duty laid on liquors according to their measure. 4. A duty paid to mariners by merchants for unloading their ships, after a rate by the tun. 5. The whole amount of shipping, estimated by the tuns.

TUN′NEL, *n.* [Fr. *tonnelle.*] 1. A vessel with a broad mouth at one end, and a pipe or tube at the other, for conveying liquor into casks, bottles, &c. 2. The opening of a chimney for the passage of smoke; called, generally, a *funnel.* 3. An artificial arch or passage for conducting canals or rail-roads under elevated ground, for the formation of roads under rivers or canals, and the construction of sewers, drains, &c.—*Hebert.*

TUN′NEL, *v. t.* 1. To form like a tunnel. 2. To catch in a net called a tunnel-net. 3. To form with net-work. 4. To make an opening or way for passage through a hill or mountain, or under a river.

TUN′NEL-KILN, *n.* A lime-kiln in which coal is burned.

TUN′NEL-NET, *n.* A net with a wide mouth at one end and narrow at the other.—*Cyc.*

TUN′NEL-PIT, *n.* A shaft sunk from the top of the ground to the level of an intended tunnel, for drawing up the earth and stones.

TUN′NELED, *pp.* Formed like a tunnel; penetrated by an artificial opening for a passage.

TUN′NEL-ING, *ppr.* Forming like a tunnel; penetrating by a subterraneous passage.

TUN′NING, *ppr.* Putting into casks.

TUN′NY, *n.* [It. *tonno;* Fr. *thon;* G. *thunfisch;* L. *thynnus.*] A fish allied to the mackerel, but much larger, valued for food. Tunnies weighing one thousand pounds are not rare in the Mediterranean.—*Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

TUP, *n.* A ram. [*Local.*]

TUP, *v. t.* [Gr. τυπτω.] 1. To but as a ram; [*local.*] 2. To cover as a ram.—*Shak.*

TUP′-MAN, *n.* A man who deals in tups. [*Local.*]

TŪ′PE-LO, *n.* A North American tree of the genus *nyssa.* Some of the species are called *black-gum, sour-gum, gum-tree,* &c.

TUR′BAN, *n.* [Ar.] 1. A head-dress worn by the Orientals, consisting of a cap, and a sash, scarf, or shawl wound around it. The term is also applied to a head-dress worn by ladies.—2. In *conchology,* the whole set of whirls of a shell.

TUR′BAN-CROWNED *a.* Crowned with a turban.—*West. Review.*

TUR′BAN-SHELL, *n.* A popular name given to echini, or sea-urchins, when deprived of their spines, from some resemblance to a turban.—*Dana.*

TUR′BAN-TOP, *n.* An agaric or mushroom of the genus *helvella.*

TUR′BANED, *a.* Wearing a turban.—*Shak.*

TUR′BA-RY, *n.* [from *turf;* Latinized, *turbaria.*] 1. In *law,* a right of digging turf on another man's land. 2. The place where turf is dug.—*Cowel.*

TUR′BID, *a.* [L. *turbidus.*] *Properly,* having the lees disturbed; but in a *more general sense,* muddy; foul with exraneous matter; thick, not clear.

† TUR′BID-LY, *adv.* Proudly; haughtily; [*a Latinism.*]

TUR′BID-NESS, *n.* Muddiness; foulness.

TUR-BILL′ION, *n.* Fr. *tourbillon.*] A whirl; a vortex.

TUR′BIN-ATE, } *a.* [L. *turbinatus.*] 1. In *conchology,* spi-
TUR′BIN-ĀTED, } ral, or wreathed conically from a larger base to a kind of apex.—2. In *botany,* shaped like a top or cone inverted; narrow at the base, and broad at the apex. 3. Whirling; [*little used.*]

TUR-BIN-Ā′TION, *n.* The act of spinning or whirling, as a top.

† TUR′BIN-ITE, } *n.* A petrified shell of the genus *turbo.*—
† TUR′BITE, } *Kirwan.*

TUR′BIT, *n.* 1. A variety of the domestic pigeon, remarkable for its short beak. 2. The turbot.

TUR′BITH, *n.* An incorrect spelling of turpeth, which see.

TUR′BOT, *n.* [Fr.] A flat-fish with a body nearly circular, much used for food. It grows to the weight of twenty or thirty pounds.

TUR′BU-LENCE, } *n.* 1. A disturbed state; a state of vio-
TUR′BU-LEN-CY, } lent commotion. 2. Disorder or violent excitement of the passions. 3. Disposition to resist authority.—SYN. Agitation; tumult; tumultuousness; turmagance; unruliness; insubordination; rioting.

TUR′BU-LENT, *a.* [L. *turbulentus.*] 1. Being in violent commotion. 2. Restless; disposed to insubordination and disorder. 3. Producing commotion.—SYN. Disturbed; agitated; tumultuous; riotous; seditious.

TUR′BU-LENT-LY, *adv.* Tumultuously; with violent agitation; with refractoriness.

* TUR′CISM, *n.* The religion of the Turks.

TUR′COIS. *n.* *See* TURKOIS.

TU-REEN′, *n.* A vessel for holding soup.

TURF, *n.* [Sax. *tyrf;* D. *turf;* G., Sw. *torf.*] 1. That upper stratum of earth and vegetable mold which is filled with the roots of grass and other small plants, so as to adhere and form a kind of mat. 2. Peat; a peculiar kind of blackish, fibrous, vegetable, earthy substance, used as fuel. 3. Race-ground, or horse-racing.

TURF, *v. t.* To cover with turf or sod.

TURF′-CLAD, *a.* Covered with turf.

TURF′-COV-ERED (-kuv′erd), *a.* Covered with turf.

TURF′-DRAIN, *n.* A drain filled with turf or peat.

TURF′-HEDGE, *n.* A hedge or fence formed with turf and plants of different kinds.—*Cyc.*

TURF′-HOUSE, *n.* A house or shed formed of turf.

TURF′-MOSS, *n.* A tract of turfy, mossy, or boggy land.

TURF′-SPADE, *n.* A spade for cutting and digging turf, longer and narrower than the common spade.—*Cyc.*

TURFED, *pp.* Covered with turf or green sod.

TURF'EN, *a.* Made of turf; covered with turf.
TURF'I-NESS, *n.* The state of abounding with turf, or of having the consistence or qualities of turf.
TURFING, *ppr.* Covering with turf.
TURF'ING, *n.* The operation of laying down turf, or covering with turf.
TURF'ING-I-RON, *n.* An implement for paring off turf.
TURF'ING-SPADE, *n.* An instrument for under-cutting turf when marked out by the plow.—*Cyc.*
TURF'Y, *a.* 1. Abounding with turf. 2. Having the qualities of turf.
TUR'GENT, *a.* [L. *turgens.*] Swelling; tumid; rising into a tumor or puffy state.
TUR-GES'CENCE, } *n.* [L. *turgescens.*] 1. The act of swell-
TUR-GES'CEN-CY, } ing. 2. The state of being swelled. 3. Empty pompousness; inflation; bombast.
TUR-GES'CENT, *a.* Swelling; growing big.
TUR'GID, *a.* [L. *turgidus.*] 1. Swelled; bloated; distended beyond its natural state by some internal agent or expansive force. 2. Swelling in style or language.—SYN. Tumid; pompous; inflated; bombastic.
TUR-GID'I-TY, *n.* State of being swelled; tumidness.
TUR'GID-LY, *adv.* With swelling or empty pomp.
TUR'GID-NESS, *n.* 1. A swelling or swelled state of a thing; distension beyond its natural state by some internal force or agent, as in a limb. 2. Pompousness; inflated manner of writing or speaking; bombast.
TU-RI-O-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *turio* and *fero.*] Producing shoots.—*Barton.*
TUR'KEY, *n.* A large gallinaceous fowl, the *meleagris gallopavo*, highly prized for food. It is a native of North America, but in its domesticated state is found in Europe. Another species, the *meleagris ocellatus*, or ocellated turkey, is found about the Bay of Honduras.
TUR'KEY-BUZ'ZARD, *n.* In *America*, a common species of vulture, having a distant resemblance to a turkey.—*Haldeman.*
TUR'KEY-RED, *n.* A fine, durable red, dyed with madder upon calico or woolen cloth.—*Brande.*
TUR'KEY-STONE, *n.* Another name for the *oil-stone.*
TURK'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to the Turks.
TURK'ISH-LY, *adv.* In the manner of the Turks.
* TUR-KOIS' (tur-koiz' or tur-keez'), *n.* [Fr. *turquoise*; from *Turkey.*] A gem from Persia, of a peculiar bluish green color, the finer specimens of which are much admired in jewelry.—*Dana.*
TURK'S'-CAP, *n.* A plant of the genus *lilium*; also, of the genus *melocactus.*
TURK'S'-HEAD, *n.* A name of plants of the genera *mammillaria* and *melocactus.*
TURK'S'-TUR-BAN, *n.* A plant of the genus *ranunculus.*
TUR'LU-PINS, *n. pl.* In *French ecclesiastical history*, a nickname for the precursors of the Reformation, corresponding to Lollards, &c.—*Brande.*
TURM, *n.* [L. *turma.*] A troop.—*Milton.* [*Not English.*]
TUR'MA-LIN, *n.* An electric stone. *See* TOURMALIN.
TUR'MER-IC, *n.* [It. *turtumaglio.*] The root of the East Indian plant, *curcuma longa*, which affords a yellow powder used as a dye stuff and in medicine. The name *turmeric* is sometimes applied to the *sanguinaria Canadensis*, or blood-root, and to the *hydrastis Canadensis.*
* TUR-MOIL', *n.* Disturbance; tumult; harassing labor; trouble; molestation by tumult.—*Shak.*
TUR-MOIL' *v. t.* 1. To harass with commotion. 2. To disquiet; to weary.
TUR-MOIL', *v. i.* To be disquieted; to be in commotion.
TUR-MOILED', *pp.* Harassed with commotions.
TURN, *v. t.* [Sax. *turnan, tyrnan*; L. *torno*; Fr. *tourner.*] 1. To cause to move in a circular course. 2. To change or shift sides; to put the upper side downward, or one side in the place of the other. 3. To alter, as a position. 4. To cause to preponderate; to change the state of a balance. 5. To bring the inside out; as, to *turn* a garment. 6. To alter, as the posture of the body, or direction of the look. 7. To form on a lathe; to make round. 8. To form; to shape; as, "limbs now *turned.*"—*Pope.* 9. To change; to transform; as, to *turn* evil to good. 10. To metamorphose. 11. To alter or change, as color. 12. To change or alter in any manner; to vary. 13. To translate; as, to *turn* Latin into English. 14. To change, as the manner of writing; as, to *turn* poetry into prose. 15. To change, as from one opinion or party to another. 16. To change in regard to inclination or temper. 17. To change or alter from one purpose or effect to another. 18. To transfer. 19. To cause to nauseate or loathe; as, to turn one's stomach. 20. To make giddy.—*Pope.* 21. To infatuate; to make mad, wild, or enthusiastic; as, to *turn* one's brain. 22. To change direction to or from any point. 23. To direct by a change to a certain purpose or object; to direct, as the inclination, thoughts, or mind. 24. To revolve; to agitate in the mind, as ideas. 25. To bend from a perpendicular direction, as the edge of a razor. 26. To move from a direct course or straight line; to cause to deviate. 27. To apply by a change of use. 28. To reverse. 29 To keep passing and changing in the course of trade. 30. To adapt the mind; as, "well *turned* for trade."—*Addison.* 31. To make acid; to sour, as wines. 32. To persuade to renounce an opinion; to dissuade from a purpose, or cause to change sides.

To turn aside to avert.—*To turn away.* 1. To dismiss from service; to discard. 2. To avert.—*To turn back*, to return; [*rare.*]—*To turn down*, to fold or double down.—*To turn in*, to fold or double.—*To turn off.* 1. To dismiss contemptuously. 2. To give over; to resign. 3. To divert; to deflect.—*To be turned of*, to be advanced beyond.—*To turn out.* 1. To drive out; to expel. 2. To put to pasture, as cattle or horses.—*To turn over.* 1. To change sides; to roll over. 2. To transfer. 3. To open and examine one leaf after another. 4. To overset.—*To turn to*, to have recourse to.—*To turn upon*, to retort; to throw back.—*To turn the back*, to flee; to retreat. *Ex.*, xxiii.—*To turn the back upon*, to quit with contempt; to forsake.—*To turn the die* or *dice*, to change fortune.

TURN, *v. i.* 1. To move round; to have a circular motion 2. To be directed. 3. To show regard by directing the look toward any thing. 4. To move the body round. 5. To remove; to change posture. 6. To deviate. 7. To alter; to be changed or transformed. 8. To become by change. 9. To change sides. 10. To change opinions or parties. 11. To change the mind or conduct. 12. To change to acid. 13. To be brought eventually; to result or terminate in. 14. To depend on for decision. 15. To become giddy. 16. To change a course of life; to repent. 17. To change the course or direction.

To turn about, to move the face to another quarter.—*To turn away.* 1. To deviate. 2. To depart from; to forsake.—*To turn in.* 1. To bend inward. 2. To enter for lodgings or entertainment.—*Gen.*, xix. 3. To go to bed.—*To turn off*, to be diverted; to deviate from a course.—*To turn on* or *upon.* 1. To reply or retort. 2. To depend on.—*To turn out.* 1. To move from its place, as a bone. 2. To bend outward; to project. 3. To rise from bed; also, to come abroad. 4. To prove in the result.—*To turn over.* 1. To turn from side to side; to roll; to tumble. 2. To change sides or parties.—*To turn to*, to be directed.—*To turn under*, to bend or be folded downward.—*To turn up*, to bend or be doubled upward.

TURN, *n.* 1. The act of turning; movement or motion in a circular direction, whether horizontally, vertically, or otherwise; a revolution. 2. A winding; a meandering course; a bend or bending. 3. A walk to and fro. 4. Change; alteration; vicissitude. 5 Successive course. 6. Manner of proceeding; change of direction. 7. Chance; hap; opportunity. 8. Occasion; incidental opportunity. 9. Time at which, by successive vicissitudes, any thing is to be had or done. 10. Action of kindness or malice. 11. Reigning inclination or course. 12. A step off the ladder at the gallows. 13. Convenience; occasion; purpose; exigence 14. Form; cast; shape; manner; [*in a literal or figurative sense.*] 15. Manner of arranging words in a sentence. 16. Change; new position of things. 17. Change of direction. 18. One round of a rope or cord.—19. In *mining*, a pit sunk in some part of a drift.—20. *Turn*, or *tourn*, in *law.* The *sheriff's turn* is a court of record held by the sheriff twice a year in every hundred within his county; [*England.*]—*By turns.* 1. One after another; alternately 2. At intervals.—*To take turns*, to take each other's places alternately.

TURN'-BENCH, *n.* A kind of iron lathe.—*Moxon.*
TURN'-CAP, *n.* A chimney-top which turns round with the wind.—*Francis.*
TURN'-COAT, *n.* [*turn* and *coat.*] One who forsakes his party or principles.—*Shak.*
TURN'-OUT, *n.* [*turn* and *out.*] 1. The act of coming forth; a quitting of employment. 2. The place in a rail-way where cars turn out of the way. 3. Applied, also, to an equipage.
TURN'-SERV-ING, *n.* The act or practice of serving one's turn or promoting private interest.
TURN'-SICK, *a.* [*turn* and *sick.*] Giddy.—*Bacon.*
TURN'-STONE, *n.* A bird of the snipe family, named from its turning over the small stones in search of mollusks, &c.; also called the *sea-dotterel.*
TURN'-TA-BLE, *n.* A large revolving platform, for turning rail-road cars, locomotives, &c., into a different direction. It is also called *turn-plate.*—*Buchanan.*
TURNED, *pp.* Moved in a circle; changed.
TURN'ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to form things with a lathe; one who turns.
TURN'ER-ITE, *n.* A rare mineral, somewhat resembling sphene in its crystals.
TURN'ER-Y, *n.* 1. The art of forming solid substances into cylindrical and other forms, by means of a lathe. 2. Things made by a turner.
TURN'ING, *ppr.* Moving in a circle; changing; winding.
TURN'ING, *n.* 1. A winding; a bending course; flexure;

meander. 2. Deviation from the way or proper course. 3. Turnery, or the formation of solid substances into various forms by a lathe.

TURN'ING-PŌINT, *n.* The point which decides a case.

† TURN'ING-NESS, *n.* Quality of turning; tergiversation.

TUR'NIP, *n.* [Sax. *næpe*; L. *napus.*] The name of two bulbous roots or plants, *brassica rapa* and *brassica campestris*, of great value for food.

TURN'KĒY (-kē), *n.* One who keeps the keys of a prison.

TURN'PĪKE, *n.* 1. *Strictly*, a frame consisting of two bars crossing each other at right angles, and turning on a post or pin, to hinder the passage of beasts, but admitting a person to pass between the arms. 2. A gate set across a road to stop travelers and carriages till toll is paid for keeping the road in repair. 3. A turnpike-road; [*America.*]—4. In *military affairs*, a beam filled with spikes, to obstruct passage.—*Cyc.*

TURN'PĪKE, *v. t.* To form, as a road, in the manner of a turnpike-road; to throw the path of a road into a rounded form.—*Knowles.*

TURN'PĪKE-RŌAD, *n.* A road on which turnpikes or toll-gates are established by law.—*Cyc.*

TURN'PĪKED, *pp.* Formed in the manner of a turnpike-road.

TURN'SOLE, *n.* [*turn*, and L. *sol.*] A plant, the heliotrope, so called because its flowers are said to turn toward the sun.

TURN'SPIT, *n.* 1. A person who turns a spit. 2. A variety of the dog, so called from turning the spit.

TURN'STĪLE, *n.* A revolving frame in a foot-path.

TUR'PEN-TĪNE, *n.* [L. *terebinthina*; Sp., It. *trementina*; G. *terpentin.*] A transparent, resinous substance flowing from several species of trees, as from the pine, larch, fir, &c.

TUR'PEN-TĪNE-TREE, *n.* A tree of the genus *pistacia*, a native of the Eastern continent. It yields turpentine, also a horny substance, on leaves which have been punctured by an insect.

TUR'PETH, *n.* [L. *turpetum*; Gr. τουρπεθ.] The root of *ipomœa turpethum*, a plant of Ceylon, Malabar, and New Holland, which has a cathartic power. It is sometimes called *vegetable turpeth*, to distinguish it from *mineral turpeth.*

TUR'PETH-MIN'ER-AL, *n.* A name applied to the *diprotosulphate of mercury*, a salt composed of two equivalents of the *protoxyd of mercury* and one equivalent of *sulphuric acid.* It is a good emetic.

TUR'PI-TUDE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *turpitudo.*] 1. Inherent baseness or vileness of principle in the human heart; extreme depravity. 2. Baseness or vileness of words or actions; shameful wickedness.

TUR-QUOISE', *n.* *See* TURKOIS.—*Shak.*

TUR'REL, *n.* A tool used by coopers.—*Sherwood.*

TUR'RET, *n.* [L. *turris.*] 1. A little tower; a small eminence or spire attached to a building and rising above it.—2. In the *art of war*, movable *turrets*, used formerly by the *Romans*, were buildings of a square form, consisting of ten, or even twenty stories, commonly made with wheels, and used in storming a fortified place.—*Smith's Dict.*

TUR'RET-ED, *a.* 1. Formed like a tower.—*Bacon.* 2. Furnished with turrets.

TUR'RIL-ĪTE, *n.* A fossil belonging to an extinct genus of turreted chambered shells, allied to the Ammonites.—*Lyell.*

TUR'TLE (tur'tl), *n.* [Sax.; Fr. *tourterelle*; L. *turtur.*] 1. A gallinaceous bird of the genus *columba*; called, also, the *turtle-dove* or *turtle-pigeon.* 2. The name sometimes given to the common tortoise. 3. The name given to the large sea-tortoise.

TUR'TLE-DŌVE, *n.* A species of dove or pigeon, celebrated for the constancy of its affection.

TUR'TLE-SHELL, *n.* [*turtle* and *shell.*] A shell, a beautiful species of *murex*; also, tortoise-shell.

TUS'CAN, *a.* Pertaining to Tuscany, in Italy; an epithet given to the simplest order of architecture.

TUS'CAN, *n.* An inhabitant of Tuscany.

TUSH, an *exclamation*, indicating check or rebuke.

TUSH, *n.* [Sax. *tux.*] A tooth.

TUSK, *n.* [Sax. *tux.*] The long, pointed tooth of certain rapacious, carnivorous, or fighting animals.

† TUSK, *v. i.* To gnash the teeth, as a boar.—*Ben Jonson.*

TUSKED, } *a.* Furnished with tusks; as, the *tusky* boar.—
TUSK'Y, } *Dryden.*

TUS'SLE (tus'sl), *n.* A struggle; a conflict. [*Vulgar.*] *See* TOUSE.

† TUS'SOCK, }
† TUS'SUCK, } *n.* A tuft of grass or twigs.—*Grew.*

TUT, an *exclamation*, used for checking or rebuking.—*Tut-bargain*, among *miners*, a bargain by the lump.

TŪ'TEL-AGE, *n.* [from L. *tutela.*] 1. Guardianship; protection.—*Bacon.* 2. State of being under a guardian.

TŪ'TE-LAR, } *a.* [L. *tutelaris.*] Having the guardianship
TŪ'TE-LA-RY, } or charge of protecting a person or a thing; guardian; protecting.

TŪ'TE-NAG, *n.* 1. Chinese copper, an alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel. 2. A name given, in India, to zinc or spelter. *Brande.*

TŪ'TOR, *n.* [L.; Fr. *tuteur.*] 1. In the *civil law*, a guardian, one who has the charge of a child or pupil and his estate. 2. One who has the care of instructing another in various branches, or in any branch of human learning.—3. In *universities* and *colleges*, an officer who has the charge of hearing the lessons of students, and otherwise giving them instruction.

TŪ'TOR, *v. t.* 1. To teach; to instruct.—*Shak.* 2. To treat with authority or severity. 3. To correct.

TŪ'TOR-AGE, *n.* 1. In the *civil law*, guardianship; the charge of a pupil and his estate. 2. The authority or solemnity of a tutor; [*little used.*]

TŪ'TORED, *pp.* Instructed; corrected; disciplined.

TŪ'TOR-ESS, *n.* A female tutor; an instructress; a governess.—*More.*

TU-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Belonging to or exercised by a tutor

TŪ'TOR-ING, *ppr.* Teaching; directing; correcting.

TŪ'TOR-ING, *n.* The act of instructing; education.

TŪ'TOR-SHIP, *n.* 1. Office of a tutor.—*Hooker.* 2. The care of one who is unable to take care of himself.

TŪ'TRIX, *n.* A female guardian.—*Smollett.*

TUT'SAN, *n.* A plant of the genus *hypericum.*

TŪT'TI (toot'te), [It. all; L. *toti.*] In *music*, a direction for all to play in full concert.

TUT'TY, *n.* [It. *tuzia*; Low L. *tutia.*] An impure protoxyd of zinc, collected from the chimneys of smelting furnaces It is said, also, to have been found native in Persia.—*Buchanan.*

† TUZ, *n.* [qu. *touse.*] A lock or tuft of hair.—*Dryden.*

TWAD'DLE, *n.* Foolish discourse characterized by imbecility.—*Smart.* [*Colloquial.*]

TWAD'DLE (twod'dl), *v. i.* [Sax. *twæde.*] To talk in a foolish, imbecile manner.

TWAD'DLER, *n.* One who talks in a foolish, imbecile manner.—*Macauley.* [*Colloquial.*]

TWAD'DY, *n.* Idle trifling; insignificant talk.

TWĀIN, *a.* or *n.* [Sax. *twegen*; Sw. *tvenne*; Dan. *tvende.*] Two. [*Nearly obsolete.*]

TWĀITE, *n.* 1. A fish, a species of shad, found on the British coast.—2. In *old writers*, wood-land with the wood grubbed up and converted into arable land; [*local.*]

TWANG, *v. i.* [D. *dwang*; Dan. *tvang*; Sw. *tvang.*] To sound with a quick, sharp noise; to make the sound of a string which is stretched and suddenly pulled.

TWANG, *v. t.* To make to sound, as by pulling a tense string and letting it go suddenly.—*Shak.*

TWANG, *n.* 1. A sharp, quick sound. 2. An affected modulation of the voice; a kind of nasal sound.

TWANG'ING, *ppr.* 1. Making a sharp sound. 2. *a.* Contemptibly noisy.—*Shak.*

TWANG'GLE (twang'gl), *v. i.* To twang.—*Shak.*

TWANK, a corruption of *twang.*—*Addison.*

TWAN'KAY, *n.* A sort of green tea.—*M'Culloch.*

'TWAS, a contraction of *it was.*

TWAT'TLE (twot'tl), *v. i.* [G. *schwatzen.*] To prate; to talk much and idly; to gabble; to chatter.—*L'Estrange.*

TWAT'TLE (twot'tl), *v. t.* To pet; to make much of.—*Gross.* [*Local.*]

TWAT'TLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Prating; gabbling; chattering.

TWAT'TLING, *n.* The act of prating; idle talk.

† TWĀY, for *twain*, two.—*Spenser.*

TWAY'-BLADE, }
TWY'-BLADE, } *n.* A British plant, *listera ovata*

TWEAG, } *v. t.* [Sax. *twiccian*; G. *zwicken.*] To twitch; to
TWEAK, } pinch and pull with a sudden jerk.—*Swift.*

† TWEAG, *n.* Distress; a pinching condition.—*Arbuthnot.*

TWEEDLE (twē'dl), *v. t.* To handle lightly.—*Addison* [*Used of awkward fiddling.*]

TWEEL, *v. t.* To weave with multiplied leashes in the harness, by increasing the number of threads in each split of the reed, and the number of treddles, &c.; to twill.

TWEER, *n.* [Fr. *tuyau.*] In a *smelting-furnace*, the point of the blast-pipe. It is sometimes written twier or tuyer.

TWEE'ZER-CASE, *n.* A case for carrying tweezers.

TWEE'ZERS, *n. pl.* Nippers; small pincers used to pluck out hairs.

TWELFTH, *a.* [Sax. *twelfta*; Sw. *tolfte.*] The second after the tenth; the ordinal of twelve.

TWELFTH'-TIDE, *n.* [*twelfth* and *tide.*] The twelfth day after Christmas, or Epiphany; called, also, *twelfth-day*; so twelfth-night is the evening of Epiphany.—*Tusser.*

TWELVE (twelv), *n.* [Sax. *twelf*; D. *twaalf*; G. *zwölf.*] The sum of two and ten; twice six; a dozen.

TWELVE'-MONTH (twelv'-munth), *n.* [*twelve* and *month.*] A year, which consists of twelve calendar months.

TWELVE'-PENCE (twelv'-pens), *n.* A shilling.

TWELVE'-PEN-NY (twelv'-pen-ne), *a.* Sold for a shilling worth a shilling.—*Dryden.*

TWELVE'-SCORE, *a.* Twelve times twenty.

TWEN'TI-ETH, *a.* [Sax. *twentigtha, twentogotha.*] The ordinal of twenty.—*Dryden.*

TWEN'TY, *a.* [Sax. *twenti, twentig.*] 1. Twice ten. 2. *Properbially*, an indefinite number.

TWEN'TY-FŌLD, *a.* Twenty times as many.
TWĪ'BIL, *n.* A kind of mattock, and a halbert.
TWĪCE, *adv.* [from *two.*] 1. Two times. 2. Doubly; as, *twice* the sum.—3. *Twice* is used in *composition*, as in *twice-told.*
TWID'LE, for *tweedle.* *See* TWEEDLE.
TWĪ'FAL-LŌW, *v. t.* [*twi*, two, and *fallow.*] To plow a second time land that is fallowed.
TWĪ'FAL-LŌWED, *pp.* Plowed twice, as summer fallow.
TWĪ'FAL-LŌW-ING, *ppr.* Plowing a second time.
TWĪ'FAL-LŌW-ING, *n.* The operation of plowing a second time, as fallow land, in preparing it for seed.
† TWĪ'-FŌLD, *a.* Two-fold.—*Spenser.*
TWIG, *n.* [Sax. *twig*; D. *twyg.*] A small shoot or branch of a tree or other plant.—*Raleigh.*
TWIG'GEN, *a.* Made of twigs; wicker.—*Grew.*
TWIG'GY, *a.* Full of twigs; abounding with shoots.
TWĪ'LIGHT (twī'līte), *n.* [Sax. *tweon-leoht*, doubtful light.] 1. The faint light which is reflected upon the earth after sunset and before sunrise; crepuscular light. 2. Dubious or uncertain view.
TWĪ'LĪGHT, *a.* 1. Obscure; imperfectly illuminated; shaded. 2. Seen or done by twilight.
TWILL, *v. t.* To weave in ribs or ridges; to quill.
TWILLED, *pp.* or *a.* Woven in ribs or ridges.
TWILT, *n.* A quilt.—*Gross.* [*Local.*]
TWIN, *n.* [Sax. *twinan.*] 1. One of two young produced at a birth by an animal that ordinarily brings but one.—2. The *Twins*, *pl.*, a sign of the zodiac; Gemini. 3. One very much resembling another.
TWIN, *a.* 1. Noting one of two born at a birth. 2. Very much resembling.—3. In *botany*, swelling out into two protuberances, as an anther or germ.—4. In *mineralogy*, a term applied to a crystal composed of two united crystals.—*Dana.*
TWIN, *v. i.* 1. To be born at the same birth. 2. To bring two at once. 3. To be paired; to be suited.
TWIN, *v. t.* To separate into two parts.—*Chaucer.*
TWIN'-BORN, *a.* Born at the same birth.
TWIN'-LĪKE-NESS, *n.* Near resemblance.
TWĪNE, *v. t.* [Sax. *twinan*; D. *twynen*; Sw. *tvinna.*] 1. To twist; to wind, as one thread or cord around another, or as any flexible substance around another body. 2. To unite closely; to cling to; to embrace. 3. To gird; to wrap closely about.
TWĪNE, *v. i.* 1. To unite closely, or by interposition of parts. 2. To wind; to bend; to make turns. 3. To turn round.
TWĪNE, *n.* 1. A strong thread composed of two or three smaller threads or strands twisted together. 2. A twist; a convolution; as, Typhon's snaky *twine.* 3. Embrace; act of winding round.
TWĪNED, *pp.* Twisted; wound round.
TWINGE (twinj), *v. t.* [Sw. *tvinga*; D. *dwingen*; Dan. *tvinger.*] 1. To affect with a sharp, sudden pain; to torment with pinching or sharp pains. 2. To pinch; to tweak; to pull with a jerk.
TWINGE (twinj), *v. i.* To have a sudden, sharp, local pain, like a twitch; to suffer a keen darting or shooting pain; as, the side *twinges.*
TWINGE (twinj), *n.* 1. A sudden, sharp pain; a darting, of momentary continuance. 2. A sharp rebuke of conscience. 3. A pinch; a tweak.
TWINGʻING, *ppr.* Suffering a sharp, local pain of short continuance; pinching with a sudden pull.
TWINGʻING, *n.* The act of pinching with a sudden twitch; a sudden, sharp, local pain.
TWIN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Twisting; winding round; uniting closely to; embracing—2. In *botany*, ascending spirally around a branch, stem, or prop.
TWINK, *n.* *See* TWINKLE.
TWINK'LE (twink'l), *v. i.* [Sax. *twinclian.*] 1. To sparkle; to flash at intervals; to shine with a tremulous, intermitted light, or with a broken, quivering light. 2. To open and shut the eye by turns. 3. To play irregularly.
TWINK'LE, } *n.* 1. A sparkling; a shining with inter-
TWINK'LING, } mitted light. 2. A motion of the eye. 3. A moment; an instant; the time of a wink.
TWINK'LING, *ppr.* or *a.* Sparkling.
TWIN'LING, *n.* [from *twin.*] A twin lamb.—*Tusser.*
TWINNED, *a.* [from *twin.*] Produced at one birth, like twins; united.—*Milton.*
TWIN'NER, *n.* A breeder of twins.—*Tusser.*
TWIN'TER, *n.* A beast two winters old.—*Grose.* [*Local.*]
TWIRE, *v. i.* To take short flights; to flutter; to quiver; to twitter.—*Chaucer.*
TWIRL (twurl), *v. t.* [D. *dwarlen*; G. *querlen.*] To move or turn round with rapidity; to whirl round.
TWIRL (twurl), *v. i.* To revolve with velocity; to be whirled round.
TWIRL (twurl), *n.* 1. A rapid circular motion; quick rotation. 2. Twist; convolution.—*Woodward.*
TWIRLED (twurld), *pp.* Whirled round.
TWIRL'ING, *ppr.* Turning with velocity; whirling.
TWIST, *v. t.* [Sax. *getwistan*; D. *twisten.*] 1. To unite by winding one thread, strand, or other flexible substance round another; to form by convolution, or winding separate things round each other. 2. To form into a thread from many fine filaments. 3. To contort; to writhe. 4. To wreathe; to wind; to encircle. 5. To form: to weave. 6. To unite by intertexture of parts. 7. To unite; to enter by winding; to insinuate. 8. To pervert. 9. To turn from a straight line.
TWIST, *v. i.* To be contorted or united by winding round each other.
TWIST, *n.* 1. A cord, thread, or any thing flexible, formed by winding strands or separate things round each other 2. A cord; a string; a single cord. 3. A contortion; a writhe. 4. A little roll of tobacco. 5. Manner of twisting. 6. A twig; [*obs.*]
TWIST'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Formed by winding threads or strands round each other.
TWIST'ER, *n.* 1. One who twists. 2. The instrument of twisting.
TWIST'ING, *ppr.* Winding different strands or threads round each other; forming into a thread by twisting.
TWIT, *v. t.* [Sax. *othwitan*, *edwitan*, *ætwitan.*] To reproach; to upbraid, as for some previous act.
TWITCH, *v. t.* [Sax. *twiccian.*] To pull with a sudden jerk; to pluck with a short, quick motion; to snatch.
TWITCH, *n.* 1. A pull with a jerk; a short, sudden, quick pull. 2. A short, spasmodic contraction of the fibres or muscles.
TWITCH'-GRASS, *n.* Couch-grass; applied to various species of grass which it is difficult to exterminate.
TWITCHED (twicht), *pp.* Pulled with a jerk.
TWITCH'ER, *n.* One who twitches.
TWITCH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Pulling with a jerk; suffering short spasmodic contractions.
TWITCH'ING, *n.* The act of pulling with a jerk; the act of suffering short spasmodic contractions.
TWIT'TED, *pp.* Upbraided.
TWIT'TER, *v. i.* [D. *kwetteren.*] 1. To make a succession of small, tremulous, intermitted noises. 2. To have a slight trembling of the nerves. 3. To titter; [*obs.*]
TWIT'TER, *n.* One who twits or reproaches.
TWIT'TER, *n.* 1. A small, intermitted noise, as the sound of a swallow. 2. A slight trembling of the nerves.
TWIT'TER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uttering a succession of small, interrupted sounds, as a sparrow.
TWIT'TER-ING, *n.* The act of uttering a succession of small, interrupted sounds.
TWIT'TING, *ppr.* Upbraiding; reproaching.
TWIT'TING-LY, *adv.* With upbraiding.—*Junius.*
TWIT'TLE-TWAT'TLE, *n.* Tattle; gabble. [*Vulgar.*]
'TWIXT, a contraction of *betwixt*; [*used in poetry.*]
TWŌ (too), *a.* [Sax. *twa*; Goth. *twa*, *twai*, *twos*; D. *twee* G. *zwei*; Sw. *tva*; Ir., Gaelic *da* or *do*; Russ. *tva*, *tvoe.*] 1. One and one.—2. *Two* is used in composition, as in *two* legged.—*In two*, into two parts; as, cut *in two.*
TWŌ'-CAP-SŪLED, *a.* Bicapsular; having two distinct capsules.
TWŌ'-CELLED (too'-seld), *a.* Bilocular; having two cells.
TWŌ'-CLEFT, *a.* Bifid; divided half way from the border to the base into two segments.
TWŌ'-EDGED (too'-ejd), *a.* Having two edges.
TWŌ'-FLOW-ERED, *a.* Bearing two flowers at the end.
TWŌ'-FŌLD, *a.* 1. Two of the same kind, or two different things existing together. 2. Double.—3. In *botany*, two and two together, growing from the same place.
TWŌ'-FŌLD, *adv.* Doubly; in a double degree.—*Matt.*, xxiii.
TWŌ'-FORKED (too'-forkt), *a.* Dichotomous; divided into two parts somewhat after the manner of a fork.
TWŌ'-HAND-ED, *a.* 1. Having two hands. 2. Used with both hands; as, a *two-handed* sword. 3. An epithet used as equivalent to *large*, *stout*, and *strong.*—*Milton.*
TWŌ'-LEAVED (too'-leevd), *a.* Diphyllous; having two distinct leaves.
TWŌ'-LŌBED, *a.* Bilobate; having two distinct lobes
TWŌ'-MAST-ED, *a.* Having two masts.
TWŌ'-PART-ED, *a.* Bipartite; divided from the border to the base into two distinct parts.
* TWŌ'-PENCE (too'-pens or tup'pens), *n.* A small coin. *Shak.*
* TWŌ'-PEN-NY (too'- or tup'-), *a.* Of the value of two-pence.
TWŌ'-PET-ALED, *a.* Dipetalous; having two perfectly distinct petals.
TWŌ'-PLY, *a.* [*two*, and Fr. *plier*; L. *plico.*] Double; consisting of two thicknesses, as cloth.
TWŌ'-SEED-ED, *a.* In *botany*, dispermous; containing two seeds, as a fruit; having two seeds.
TWŌ'-TIPPED (too'-tipt), *a.* Bilabiate; divided in such a manner as to resemble the two lips when the mouth is more or less open.
TWŌ'-TONGUED (too'-tungd), *a.* Double-tongued; deceitful.—*Sandys.*

ſWŏ′-VALVED, *a.* Bivalvular, as a shell, pod, or glume.

TY-ĊHON′IC, *a.* Pertaining to Tycho Brahe, or designating his system of astronomy.—*Wilberforce.*

TŸE, *v. t.* To bind or fasten. *See* TIE, the more usual orthography, and TYING.

TŸE, *n.* 1. A knot; [*see* TIE.] 2. A bond; an obligation.—3. In *ships*, a runner, or short, thick rope.

TŸ′ER, *n.* One who ties or unites.—*Fletcher.*

TŸ′GER, *n.* *See* TIGER.

TY-HEE′, *n.* *See* TEHEE.

TŸ′ING, *ppr.* Binding; fastening. *See* TIE and TYE.

TŸKE, *n.* A dog; or one as contemptible as a dog.—*Shak.*

TYM′BAL, *n.* [Fr. *timbale.*] A kind of kettle-drum.

TYM′PAN, *n.* [L. *tympanum.*] Among *printers*, a frame covered with parchment or cloth, on which the blank sheets are put in order to be laid on the form to be impressed.

TYM-PAN-Ī′TĒS, *n.* In *medicine*, a flatulent distention of the belly; tympany.—*Cyc.*

TYM-PAN-IT′IC, *a.* Relating to tympany or tympanites; affected with tympany or tympanites.

TYM′PAN-ĪZE, *v. i.* To act the part of a drummer.

TYM′PAN-ĪZE, *v. t.* To stretch, as a skin over the head of a drum.

TYM′PAN-ĪZED, *pp.* Stretched, as a skin over the head of a drum.

TYM′PAN-ĪZ-ING, *ppr.* Stretching, as a skin over the head of a drum.

TYM′PAN-UM, *n.* [L.] 1. The drum of the ear.—2. In *mechanics*, a wheel placed round an axis for raising weights.—*Cyc.* 3. The area of a pediment; also, the part of a pedestal called the *trunk*, or a *dye*. 4. The panel of a door. 5. A triangular space or table in the corners or sides of an arch, usually enriched with figures.

TYM′PAN-Y, *n.* A flatulent distention of the belly.

TYN′Y, *a.* Small. *See* TINY.

TŸPE, *n.* [Fr. *type*; L. *typus*; Gr. τυπος.] 1. The mark of something; an emblem; that which represents something else. 2. A sign; a symbol; a figure of something to come. 3. A model or form of a letter in metal or other hard material; [*used in printing.*]—4. In *medicine*, some peculiarity in the form of a disease.—5. In *natural history*, that which combines most prominently the several characteristics of a group. Thus, a particular individual may be the *type* of a species; a species the *type* of a genus; a genus of a family, &c.—*Dana.* 6. A stamp or mark.—*Shak.*

TŸPE, *v. t.* To prefigure; to represent by a model or symbol beforehand.—*White.* [*Little used.*]

TŸPE′-MET-AL, *n.* A compound of lead and antimony, usually in a proportion of three to one; used in making types.

TY-PHĒ′AN, *a.* Pertaining to Typhœus, the fabled giant with a hundred heads.

TŸ′PHOID (tī′foid), *a.* [*typhus*, and Gr. ειδος, form.] Resembling typhus; weak; low.—*Say.*

TŸ′PHON, *n.* The evil genius in Egyptian mythology.—*Brande.*

TŸ-PHOON′, *n.* [Gr. τυφων.] The name given to a violent tornado or hurricane in the Chinese seas.—*Brande.*

TŸ′PHOUS, *a.* Relating to typhus.

TŸ′PHUS, *n.* [Gr. τυφοω, τυφος.] A genus of simple, continuous fevers, essentially attended with a greater or less degree of atony or exhaustion throughout their whole course, and from beginning to end. They are liable to be attended with coma in some of their stages.

TYP′IC, } *a.* 1. Emblematic; figurative; representing
TYP′IC-AL, } something future by a form, model, or resemblance.—2. In *natural history*, pertaining to or constituting a type.—*Typic fever* is one that is regular in its attacks.—*Cyc.*

TYP′IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a typical manner; by way of image, symbol, or resemblance.

TYP′IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The state of being typical.

TYP′I-FIED, *pp.* Represented by symbol or emblem.

TYP′I-FY, *v. t.* To represent by an image, form, model, or resemblance.—*Brown.*

TYP′I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Representing by model or emblem.

TYP′O-ĊOS-MY, *n.* [Gr. τυπος and κοσμος.] A representation of the world.—*Camden.* [*Not much used.*]

TŸ-POG′RA-PHER, *n.* A printer.—*Warton.*

TŸ-PO-GRAPH′IC, } *a.* Pertaining to printing. 2. Em-
TŸ-PO-GRAPH′IC-AL, } blematic.

TŸ-PO-GRAPH′IC-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. By means of types; after the manner of printers. 2. Emblematically; figuratively.

TŸ-POG′RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. τυπος and γραφω.] 1. The art of printing, or the operation of impressing letters and words on forms of types. 2. Emblematical or hieroglyphic representation.

TYP′O-LĪTE, *n.* [Gr. τυπος and λιθος.] In *natural history*, a stone or fossil which has on it impressions or figures of plants and animals.

† TŸ′RAN, *n.* A tyrant.—*Spenser.*

TYR′AN-NESS, *n.* A female tyrant.—*Akenside.*

TŸ-RAN′IC, } *a.* [Fr. *tyrannique.*] Pertaining to a ty-
TŸ-RAN′IC-AL, } rant; suiting a tyrant; arbitrary; unjustly severe in government; imperious; despotic; cruel.

TŸ-RAN′IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With unjust exercise of power; arbitrarily; oppressively.

TŸ-RAN′IC-AL-NESS, *n.* Tyrannical disposition or practice.—*Ch. Relig. Appeal.*

TŸ-RAN′NI-CĪDE, *n.* [L. *tyrannus* and *cædo.*] 1. The act of killing a tyrant. 2. One who kills a tyrant.

† TŸR′AN-NING, *ppr.* or *a.* Acting as a tyrant.—*Spenser.*

TŸR′AN-NĪZE, *v. i.* [Fr. *tyranniser.*] To act the tyrant; to exercise arbitrary power; to rule with unjust and oppressive severity.

TŸR′AN-NĪZED, *pp.* Ruled with oppressive severity.

TŸR′AN-NĪZ-ING, *ppr.* Exercising arbitrary power; ruling with unjust severity.

TŸR′AN-NOUS, *a.* Tyrannical; arbitrary; unjustly severe; despotic.—*Sidney.*

TŸR′AN-NY, *n.* [Fr. *tyrannie.*] 1. Arbitrary or despotic exercise of power; the exercise of power over subjects and others with a rigor not authorized by law or justice, or not requisite for the purposes of government. Hence, *tyranny* is often synonymous with *cruelty* and *oppression.* 2. Cruel government or discipline. 3. Unresisted and cruel power. 4. Absolute monarchy cruelly administered. 5. Severity; rigor; inclemency.

TŸ′RANT, *n.* [L. *tyrannus*; Gr. τυραννος.] 1. A monarch or other ruler or master who uses power to oppress his subjects; a person who exercises unlawful authority, lawful authority in an unlawful manner. 2. A despotic ruler; a cruel master; an oppressor.

TŸRE, *n.* *See* TIRE.—*Hakewill.*

TŸRE, *v. i.* To prey upon. *See* TIRE.

TYR′I-AN, *n.* A native of Tyre.

TYR′I-AN, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the ancient Tyre. 2. Being of a purple color; as, *Tyrian* dye.

TŸ′RO, *n.* [L. *tiro*; Sp. *tiron*, from *tirar*, to draw, tug, pull; Port. *tirar*; Fr. *tirer.* Hence L. *tirocinium.*] 1. A beginner in learning; a novitiate; one who tugs in the rudiments of any branch of study. Hence, 2. A person imperfectly acquainted with a subject.

TŸTHE, *n.* *See* TITHE.

TŸTH′ING, *n.* *See* TITHING.

TZAR (zär), *n.* The Emperor of Russia. *See* CZAR.

TZAR-Ī′NA (zär-ē′nä), *n.* The Empress of Russia. *See* CZARINA.

U.

U is the twenty-first letter and the fifth vowel in the English alphabet. The first, or long and proper sound of *u*, in English, is now not perfectly simple, and it can not be strictly called a *vowel.* The sound seems to be nearly that of *eu*, shortened and blended. This sound, however, is not precisely that of *eu*, or *yu*, except in a few words, as in *unite, union, uniform*; the sound does not begin with the distinct sound of *e*, nor end in the distinct sound of *oo*, unless when prolonged. It can not be well expressed in letters. This sound is heard in the unaffected pronunciation of *annuity, numerate, brute, mute, dispute, duke.*—In some words, as in *bull, full, pull*, the sound of *u* is that of the Italian *u*, the French *ou*, but shortened. This is a *vowel.*—*U* has another short sound, as in *tun, run, sun turn, rub.* This, also, is a *vowel.*

U′BER-OUS, *a.* [L. *uber.*] Fruitful; copious. [*Rare.*]

U′BER-TY, *n.* [L. *ubertas.*] Abundance; fruitfulness.

U-BI-ĊĀ′TION, } *n.* [L. *ubi*, where.] The state of being in
U-BĪ′E-TY, } a place; local relation. [*Little used.*]

U′BI-QUIST, } *n.* In *Church history*, the Ubiquists
U-BIQ-UI-TĀ′RI-AN, } were a school of Lutheran divines, so called from their tenet that the body of Christ is present in the Eucharist, in virtue of his omnipresence.—*Brande.*

U-BIQ′UI-TA-RI-NESS (yu-bik′we-), *n.* Existence everywhere. [*Little used.*]

U-BIQ′UI-TA-RY (yu-bik′we-ter-re), *a.* [L. *ubique*, from *ubi.*] Existing everywhere, or in all places.—*Howell.*

U-BIQ′UI-TA-RY, *n.* One who exists everywhere.

U-BIQ′UI-TOUS (yu-bik′we-tus), *a.* Existing or being everywhere.

U-BIQ′UI-TY (yu-bik′we-te), *n.* [L. *ubique.*] Existence in all places or every where at the same time; omnipresence.—*South.*

U′BI SŪ′PRA. [L.] In the place above mentioned.

U′DAL (yū′dal), *n.* A freehold in the Shetland Isles without feudal dependences.—*Jamieson.*

U′DAL-ER, *n.* A freeholder in the Shetland Isles.

UD′DER, *n.* [Sax. *uder*; G. *euter.*] The breast of a female; *but the word is applied chiefly or wholly to the glandular organ of female beasts, in which the milk is secreted.*

ŪD'DERED, *a.* Furnished with udders.—*Gay.*

Ū-DOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. ὐδωρ and μετρον.] An instrument for measuring the quantity of water which falls from the atmosphere; a rain-gauge.

UG'LI-LY, *adv.* In an ugly manner; with deformity.

UG'LI-NESS, *n.* 1. Total want of beauty; deformity of person. 2. Turpitude of mind; moral depravity; loathsomeness.

UG'LY, *a.* [W. *hag*, *hagyr.*] Deformed; offensive to the sight; contrary to beauty; hateful.

Ū-KĀSE', *n.* In *Russia*, a proclamation or imperial order published, having the force of law.—*Brande.*

Ū'LANS, *n. pl.* A certain description of militia among the modern Tartars.—*Jones.*

UL'CER, *n.* [Fr. *ulcere*; It. *ulcera*; L. *ulcus.*] A sore; a solution of continuity in any of the soft parts of the body, either open to the surface or to some natural cavity, and attended with a secretion of pus, or some kind of discharge.

UL'CER-ĀTE, *v. i.* To be formed into an ulcer; to become ulcerous.

UL'CER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *ulcerer*; L. *ulcero.*] To affect with an ulcer or with ulcers.—*Harvey.*

UL'CER-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Affected with ulcers.

UL'CER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Turning to an ulcer; generating ulcers.

UL-CER-Ā'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *ulceratio.*] 1. The process of forming into an ulcer, or the process of becoming ulcerous. 2. An ulcer; a morbid sore that discharges pus or other fluid.

UL'CERED, *a.* Having become an ulcer.—*Temple.*

UL'CER-OUS, *a.* 1. Having the nature or character of an ulcer; discharging purulent or other matter. 2. Affected with an ulcer or with ulcers.

UL'CER-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being ulcerous.

UL-CUS'CULE, *n.* [L. *ulcusculum.*] A little ulcer.

Ū-LĒ'MA, *n.* In *Turkey*, a corporation composed of the hierarchy, viz., the imans, or ministers of religion, the muftis, or doctors of law, and the cadis, or administrators of justice.—*Brande.*

ŪLE'-TREE, *n.* A Mexican tree, whose milky juice forms that kind of elastic gum which the Mexicans call *ule.*—*Cyc.*

Ū-LIĠ'IN-OUS, *a.* [L. *uliginosus.*] Muddy; oozy; slimy.

UL'LAĠE, *n.* In *commerce*, what a cask wants of being full.

UL'MIC AC'ID, *n.* [L. *ulmus.*] A vegetable acid, exuding spontaneously from the elm, the chestnut, the oak, and various other trees. It is a dark brown and nearly black solid, insipid and inodorous. It is the essential ingredient of peat, &c., and appears to constitute what is called vegetable manure.—*Th. Thomson.*

UL'MIN, *n.* [L. *ulmus.*] An exploded name of *ulmic acid.*

UL'NA, *n.* [L.] The larger of the two bones of the forearm, which forms the point of the elbow.

UL'NAĠE, *n.* *See* ALNAGE, AUNAGE.

UL'NAR, *n.* [L. *ulna.*] Pertaining to the *ulna*, or cubit.

Ū-LO-DEN'DRON, *n.* [Gr. ουλος and δενδρον.] A genus of trees now extinct, and found only in a fossil state.

ULT. Last; a contraction from *ultimo.*

UL-TĒ'RI-OR, *a.* [L. comparative.] 1. Further.—2. In *geography*, being or situated beyond or on the further side of any line or boundary.

UL'TI-MA RĀ'TI-O (-she-o). [L.] The last reason or argument.

UL'TI-MA RĀ'TI-O RĒ'GUM. [L.] The last reason of kings is war, force of arms.

UL'TI-MATE, *a.* [L. *ultimus.*] 1. Furthest; most remote; extreme. 2. Final; being that to which all the rest is directed, as to the main object. 3. Last in a train of consequences; intended in the last resort. 4. Last; terminating; being at the furthest point. 5. The last into which a substance can be resolved; constituent. *Darwin.*—*Ultimate analysis*, in *chemistry*, is the resolution of a substance into its elements; opposed to the *proximate analysis. Ultimate ratio*, the ratio of evanescent quantities.

UL'TI-MATE-LY, *adv.* Finally; at last; in the end.

UL'TI-MA THŪ'LĒ. [L.] The utmost stretch or boundary. *See* THULE.

UL-TI-MĀ'TUM, *n.*; *pl.* ULTIMATA. [L.] 1. In *diplomacy*, the final propositions, conditions, or terms offered as the basis of a treaty; the most favorable terms that a negotiator can offer. 2. Any final proposition or condition.

UL-TIM'I-TY, *n.* The last stage or consequence. [*Rare.*]

UL'TI-MO. [L. *ultimo mense.*] The month preceding the present; as, on the first *ultimo*; *i. e.*, day of last month.

UL'TRA, *a.* [L.] Beyond; hence, extreme; as, *ultra* principles; used, also, to denote a person who advocates extreme measures.

UL'TRA-ISM, *n.* The principles of men who advocate extreme measures, as a radical reform, &c.—*H. More.*

UL'TRA-IST, *n.* One who pushes a principle or measure to extremes.

UL-TRA-MA-RĪNE' (-ma-reen'), *a.* [L. *ultra* and *marinus.*] Situated or being beyond the sea.—*Ainsworth.*

UL-TRA-MA-RĪNE' (-ma-reen'), *n.* 1. A beautiful and durable sky-blue; a color formed of the mineral called *lapis lazuli.* 2. Azure-stone.

UL-TRA-MON'TANE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *ultra* and *montanus.*] Being beyond the mountains, or Alps, in respect to the one who speaks. This term was first applied, somewhat contemptuously, by the Italians to the nations north of the Alps, especially Germany and France, their painters, jurists, &c. At a later period, the French and Germans applied it to the Italians. It is now more particularly used in respect to religious matters; and "ultramontane doctrines," when spoken of on the north side of the Alps, mean the extreme views of the pope's rights and supremacy maintained by Bellarmin and other Italian writers.—*Dict de l'Acad.*

UL-TRA-MON'TANE, *n.* A foreigner; one who resides beyond the mountains.

UL-TRA-MON'TA-NISM, *n.* A term applied north of the Alps, to those who maintain extreme views as to the pope's supremacy.—*Encyc. Am.*

UL-TRA-MON'TA-NIST, *n.* One who holds to ultramontanism.

UL-TRA-MUN'DANE, *a.* [L. *ultra* and *mundus.*] Being beyond the world, or beyond the limits of our system.

† UL-TRŌ'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *ultro.*] Spontaneous; voluntary

UL'Ū-LĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *ululo.*] To howl, as a dog or wolf. *Herbert.*

UL-Ū-LĀ'TION, *n.* A howling, as of the wolf or dog.

UM'BEL, *n.* [L. *umbella.*] In *botany*, a particular mode of inflorescence or flowering, in which the pedicels all proceed from a single point, and are of equal length.—*Lindley.*

UM'BEL-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to an umbel; having the form of an umbel.

UM'BEL-LATE, UM'BEL-LĀ-TED, *a.* Bearing umbels; consisting of an umbel; growing on an umbel.

UM'BEL-LET, UM'BEL-LULE, *n.* A little or partial umbel.—*Martyn.*

UM-BEL'LI-FER, *n.* [L. *umbella* and *fero.*] In *botany*, a plant producing an umbel.—*Lindley.*

UM-BEL-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *umbella* and *fero.*] Producing the inflorescence called an *umbel*; bearing umbels.

UM'BER, *n.* [from *Ombria*, in Italy.] In *mineralogy*, an ochreous ore of iron, of a brown, yellowish, or blackish-brown color, used as a pigment. Also, a variety of peat or brown coal, of a similar color, and used for a similar purpose.

UM'BER, *n.* An African bird of the heron family.

UM'BER, *n.* A fish of the salmon family, the grayling.

UM'BER, *v. t.* To color with umber; to shade or darken.

UM'BERED, *a.* [L. *umbra.*] 1. Shaded; clouded.—*Shak* 2. [from *umber.*] Painted with umber.

UM-BIL'IĆ, *n.* In *conchology*, a conical depression at the base of a univalve shell.

UM-BIL'IĆ, *n.* The navel; the center.—*Herbert.*

UM-BIL'IĆ, UM-BIL'IĆ-AL, *a.* [L. *umbilicus.*] Pertaining to the navel. —*Umbilical points*, in *geometry*, foci.

UM-BIL'IĆ-ATE, UM-BIL'IĆ-Ā-TED, *a.* Navel-shaped; formed in the middle like a navel.

UM'BLES (um'blz), *n. pl.* [Fr.] The entrails of a deer. *Dict.*

UM'BO, *n.* [L.] 1. The boss or protuberant part of a shield. —2. In *conchology*, the point of a bivalve shell immediately above the hinge.

UM'BO-NATE, UM'BO-NĀ-TED, *a.* In *botany*, having a boss or elevated point in the middle.—*P. Cyc.*

UM'BRA, *n.* [L.] A shadow.—In *astronomy*, a term applied to the dark cone projected from a planet or satellite, on the side opposite to the sun.—*Brande.*

UM-BRAĆŪ-LI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of an umbraculum or arbor.

UM'BRAĠE, *n.* [Fr. *ombrage*; L. *umbra.*] 1. A shade; a skreen of trees.—*Milton.* 2. Shadow; shade; slight appearance; [*obs.*] 3. Suspicion of injury; offense; resentment.

UM-BRĀ'ĠEOUS (-jus), *a.* [Fr. *ombregeux.*] 1. Shading: forming a shade. 2. Shady; shaded. 3. Obscure.

UM-BRĀ'ĠEOUS-LY, *adv.* In an umbrageous manner

UM-BRĀ'ĠEOUS-NESS, *n.* Shadiness.—*Raleigh.*

UM'BRĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *umbro.*] To shade; to shadow

UM'BRĀ-TED, *pp.* Shaded; shadowed.

UM-BRAT'IĆ, UM-BRAT'IĆ-AL, *a.* [L. *umbraticus.*] 1. Shadowy; typical. 2. Keeping in the shade or at home.

* UM'BRA-TĪLE, *a.* [L. *umbratilis.*] 1. Being in the shade 2. Unreal; unsubstantial. 3. Being in retirement, secluded; [*little used.*]

UM-BRĀ'TIOUS (-shus), *a.* Suspicious; apt to distrust captious; disposed to take umbrage. [*Little used.*]

UM-BREL'LA, *n.* [from L. *umbra.*] A shade, screen, or guard, carried in the hand for sheltering the person from the rays of the sun, or from rain or snow.—*Umbrel* is nearly obsolete.

UM-BRIĒRE' (um-breer'), *n.* The visor of a helmet. *Spenser.*

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÄR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—MARĪNE, BIRD;—MÖVE, BOOK,

UM-BRIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *umbra* and *fero.*] Casting or making a shade.

UM-BROS'I-TY, *n.* [L. *umbrosus.*] Shadiness. [*Little used.*]

UM'PI-RAGE, *n.* [from *umpire.*] 1. The power, right, or authority of an umpire to decide.—*President's Message, Oct.*, 1803. 2. The decision of an umpire.

UM'PIRE, *n.* [Norm. *impere;* L. *imperium.*] 1. A person to whose sole decision a controversy or question between parties is referred.—2. In *law*, a third person called in to decide a controversy or question submitted to arbitrators, when the arbitrators do not agree in opinion.—*Bouvier.*

UM'PIRE, *v. t.* To arbitrate; to decide as umpire; to settle, as a dispute.—*Bacon.* [*Little used.*]

UN, a prefix or inseparable preposition, Sax. *un* or *on*, usually *un*, G. *un*, D. *on*, Sans. *an*, is the same word as the L. *in*. It is a particle of negation, giving to words to which it is prefixed a negative signification. We use *un* or *in* indifferently for this purpose; and the tendency of modern usage is to prefer the use of *in*, in some words, where *un* was formerly used. *Un* admits of no change of *n* into *l*, *m*, or *r*, as *in* does, in *illuminate, immense, irresolute.* It is prefixed generally to adjectives and participles, and almost at pleasure.

UN-A-BAN'DONED, *a.* Not abandoned.

UN-A-BĀSED' (-bāste'), *a.* Not abased; not humbled.

UN-A-BASHED' (-basht'), *a.* Not abashed; not confused with shame, or by modesty.—*Pope.*

UN-A-BĀT'ED, *a.* Not abated; not diminished in strength or violence; as, the fever remains *unabated.*

UN-AB-BRE'VI-Ā-TED, *a.* Not abbreviated; not shortened.

UN-A-BET'TED, *a.* Not abetted; not aided.

UN-A-BĪD'ING, *a.* Not abiding or permanent.

UN-A-BĪD'ING-LY, *a.* Not abidingly.

UN-A-BĪD'ING-NESS, *n.* State of being not permanent.

† UN-A-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* Want of ability. We use *inabil-*
† UN-Ā'BLE-NESS, } *ity.*

UN-AB-JURED', *a.* Not abjured; not renounced on oath.

UN-Ā'BLE (-ā'bl), *a.* 1. Not able; not having sufficient strength or means; impotent; weak in power or poor in substance. 2. Not having adequate knowledge or skill.

UN-A-BOL'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* Not abolishable; that may not be abolished, annulled, or destroyed.—*Milton.*

UN-A-BOL'ISHED (-bol'isht), *a.* Not abolished; not repealed or annulled; remaining in force.—*Hooker.*

UN-AB-RĀD'ED, *a.* Not abraded or worn by friction.—*Mantell.*

UN-A-BRIDGED', *a.* Not abridged; not shortened.

UN-AB'RO-GĀ-TED, *a.* Not abrogated; not annulled.

UN-AB-SOLVED', *a.* Not absolved; not acquitted or forgiven.

UN-AB-SORB'A-BLE, *a.* Not absorbable; not capable of being absorbed.—*Davy.*

UN-AB-SORBED', *a.* Not absorbed; not imbibed.—*Davy.*

UN-A-BŪSED' (-a-būzd'), *a.* Not abused.

UN-AC-CEL'ER-Ā-TED, *a.* Not accelerated; not hastened.

UN-AC-CENT'ED, *a.* Not accented; having no accent.

UN-AC-CEPT'A-BLE, *a.* Not acceptable; not pleasing; not welcome; not such as will be received with pleasure.

UN-AC-CEPT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of not pleasing.

UN-AC-CEPT'A-BLY, *adv.* In an unwelcome or unpleasing manner.

UN-AC-CEPT'ED, *a.* Not accepted or received; rejected.—*Prior.*

† UN-AC-CESS'I-BLE (-ses'se-bl), *a.* Inaccessible.

UN-AC-CESS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of not being approachable; inaccessibleness.

UN-AC-CESS'I-BLY, *adv.* In an unaccessible manner.

UN-AC-CLI'MĀ-TED, *a.* Not inured to the climate.

UN-AC-COM'MO-DĀ-TED, *a.* 1. Not accommodated; not furnished with external conveniences. 2 Not fitted or adapted.

UN-AC-COM'MO-DĀ-TING, *a.* Not accommodating; not ready to oblige; uncompliant.

UN-AC-COM'PA-NIED, *a.* 1. Not attended; having no attendants, companions, or followers. 2. Having no appendages.

UN-AC-COM'PLISHED (-ak-kom'plisht), *a.* 1. Not accomplished; not finished; incomplete. 2. Not refined in manners; not furnished with elegant literature.

UN-AC-COM'PLISH-MENT, *n.* Want of accomplishment or execution.—*Milton.*

UN-AC-CORD'ANT, *a.* Not accordant or harmonious.

UN-AC-CORD'ING, *a.* Not according; not agreeing.

UN-AC-COUNT-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The state or quality of not being accountable, or the state of being unaccountable for.—*Swift.*

UN-AC-COUNT'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not to be accounted for. 2. Not explicable; not to be solved by reason or the light possessed; not reducible to rule. 3. Not subject to account or control; not subject to answer; not responsible.

UN-AC-COUNT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. Strangeness. 2. Irresponsibility.

UN-AC-COUNT'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be explained; strangely.—*Addison.*

UN-AC-CRED'IT-ED, *a.* Not accredited; not received; not authorized.

UN-AC'CU-RATE, *a.* Inaccurate; not correct or exact.

UN-AC'CU-RATE-NESS, *n.* Want of correctness.

UN-AC-CŪSED', *a.* Not accused; not charged with a crime or fault.

UN-AC-CUS'TOMED (-kus'tumd), *a.* 1. Not accustomed; not used; not made familiar; not habituated. 2. New; not usual; not made familiar.—*Watts.*

UN-A-CHIEV'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be done.

UN-A-CHIEVED' (-cheevd'), *a.* Not achieved; not accomplished or performed.

UN-ĀCH'ING (-āk'ing), *a.* Not aching; not feeling pain.

UN-AC-KNŎWL'EDGED (-nol'ejd), *a.* 1. Not acknowledged; not recognized. 2. Not owned; not confessed; not avowed.

UN-AC-QUĀINT'ANCE, *n.* Want of acquaintance or familiarity; want of knowledge: followed by *with.*

UN-AC-QUĀINT'ED, *a.* 1. Not well known; unusual; [*obs.*] 2. Not having familiar knowledge: followed by *with.*

UN-AC-QUĀINT'ED-NESS, *n.* Want of acquaintance.

UN-AC-QUIRED', *a.* Not acquired; not gained.

UN-AC-QUIT'TED, *a.* Not acquitted; not declared innocent

UN-ACT'ED, *a.* Not acted; not performed; not executed.

UN-ACT'IVE, *a.* 1. Not active; not brisk. 2. Having no employment. 3. Not busy; not diligent; idle. 4. Having no action or efficacy. *See* INACTIVE.

UN-ACT'U-Ā-TED, *a.* Not actuated; not moved.

UN-A-DAPT'ED, *a.* Not adapted; not suited.—*Mitford.*

UN-A-DAPT'ED-NESS, *n.* Unsuitableness.

UN-AD-DICT'ED, *a.* Not addicted; not given or devoted.

UN-AD-DRESSED' (-ad-drest'), *a.* Not addressed.

UN-AD-HE'SIVE, *a.* Not adhesive.

UN-AD-JUDGED', *a.* Not adjudged; not judicially decided.

UN-AD-JUST'ED, *a.* 1. Not adjusted; not settled; not regulated. 2. Not settled; not liquidated.

UN-AD-MINIS-TERED, *a.* Not administered.

UN-AD-MIRED', *a.* Not admired; not regarded with great affection or respect.—*Pope.*

UN-AD-MIR'ING, *a.* Not admiring.

UN-AD-MON'ISHED (-mon'isht), *a.* Not admonished; not cautioned, warned, or advised.—*Milton.*

UN-A-DOPTED, *a.* Not adopted; not received as one's own.

UN-A-DORED', *a.* Not adored; not worshiped.

UN-A-DORNED', *a.* Not adorned; not decorated; not embellished.—*Milton.*

UN-A-DUL'TER-Ā-TED, *a.* Not adulterated; genuine; pure.

UN-A-DUL'TER-OUS, *a.* Not guilty of adultery.

UN-A-DUL'TER-OUS-LY, *adv.* Without being guilty of adultery.

UN-AD-VEN'TUR-OUS, *a.* Not adventurous; not bold.

UN-AD-VĪS'A-BLE (-vīz'a-bl), *a.* Not advisable; not to be recommended; not expedient; not prudent.

UN-AD-VĪS'A-BLY, *adv.* In an unadvisable manner.

UN-AD-VĪSED', *a.* 1. Not prudent; not discreet.—*Shak.* 2. Done without due consideration; rash.—*Shak.*

UN-AD-VĪS'ED-LY, *adv.* Imprudently; indiscreetly; rashly; without due consideration.—*Hooker.*

UN-AD-VĪS'ED-NESS, *n.* Imprudence; rashness.

UN-Ā'ER-Ā-TED, *a.* Not combined with carbonic acid.

UN-AF'FA-BLE, *a.* Not affable; not free to converse.

UN-AF-FECT'ED, *a.* 1. Not affected; plain; natural; not labored or artificial; simple. 2. Real; not hypocritical; sincere. 3. Not moved; not having the heart or passions touched.

UN-AF-FECT'ED-LY, *adv.* Really; in sincerity; without disguise; without attempting to produce false appearances.

UN-AF-FECT'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being unaffected.

UN-AF-FECT'I-BLE, *a.* That can not be affected.—*Cudworth.*

UN-AF-FECT'ING, *a.* Not pathetic; not adapted to move the passions.

UN-AF-FEC'TION-ATE, *a.* Not affectionate; wanting affection.

UN-AF-FIRMED', *a.* Not affirmed; not confirmed.

UN-AF-FLICT'ED, *a.* Not afflicted; free from trouble

UN-AF-FRIGHT'ED (-frīt'ed), *a.* Not frightened

UN-AG'GRA-VA-TED, *a.* Not aggravated.

UN-AG'I-TĀ-TED, *a.* Not agitated; calm.

UN-A-GREE'A-BLE, *a.* Not consistent; unsuitable.—*Mumm.*

UN-A-GREE'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unsuitableness; inconsistency with.—*Decay of Piety.*

UN-A-GREE'A-BLY, *adv.* In an unagreeable manner.

† UN-AID'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be aided or assisted.

UN-ĀID'ED, *a.* Not aided; not assisted.—*Blackmore.*

UN-ĀIM'ING, *a.* Having no particular aim or direction.

UN-AIRED', *a.* Not aired.

UN-A-LARMED', *a.* Not alarmed; not disturbed with fear.

UN-A-LARM'ING, *a.* Not alarming.

UN-ĀL'IEN-A-BLE (un-āl'yen-a-bl), *a.* Not alienable; that can not be alienated; that may not be transferred.
UN-ĀL'IEN-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that admits of no alienation; as, property *unalienably* vested.
UN-ĀL'IEN-ĀTE, *a.* Not alienate.—*H. Taylor.*
UN-ĀL'IEN-Ā-TED, *a.* Not alienated; not transferred.
UN-AL-LĀYED' (-al-lād'), *a.* 1. Not allayed; not appeased or quieted. 2. For *unalloyed*; *see* UNALLOYED.
UN-AL-LĔ'VI-Ā-TED, *a.* Not alleviated; not mitigated.
UN-AL-LĪ'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be allied or connected in amity.
UN-AL-LĪED' (-al-līd'), *a.* 1. Having no alliance or connection, either by nature, marriage, or treaty. 2. Having no powerful relation.
UN-AL-LOW'A-BLE, *a.* That may not be allowed.
UN-AL-LOWED', *a.* Not allowed; not permitted.
UN-AL-LOYED', *a.* Not alloyed; not reduced by foreign admixture.—*Mitford.*
UN-AL-LŪRED', *a.* Not allured; not enticed.
UN-AL-LŪR'ING, *a.* Not alluring; not tempting.—*Mitford.*
UN-AL-LŪR'ING-LY, *adv.* Not alluringly.
UN-ALMSED' (-ämzd'), *a.* Not having received alms. [*Bad.*]
UN-ĀL'TER-A-BLE, *a.* Not alterable; unchangeable; immutable.—*South.*
UN-ĀL'TER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unchangeableness; immutability.—*Woodward.*
UN-ĀL'TER-A-BLY, *adv.* Unchangeably; immutably.
UN-ĀL'TERED, *a.* Not altered or changed.—*Dryden.*
UN-ĀL'TER-ING, *a.* Not altering.—*Wiseman.*
UN-Ā-MAZED', *a.* Not amazed; free from astonishment.
UN-AM-BI-GŪ'I-TY, *n.* *See* UNAMBIGUOUSNESS.
UN-AM-BIG'Ū-OUS, *a.* Not ambiguous; not of doubtful meaning; plain; clear; certain.—*Chesterfield.*
UN-AM-BIG'Ū-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a clear, explicit manner.
UN-AM-BIG'Ū-OUS-NESS, *n.* Clearness; explicitness.
UN-AM-BĬ'TIOUS (-am-bish'us), *a.* 1. Not ambitious; free from ambition. 2. Not affecting show; not showy or prominent.
UN-AM-BĬ'TIOUS-LY (-bish'us-), *adv.* Not ambitiously.
UN-AM-BĬ'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Freedom from ambition.
UN-A-MĔ'NA-BLE, *a.* Not amenable or responsible.
UN-A-MEND'A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of emendation.
UN-A-MEND'ED, *a.* Not amended; not rectified.
UN-Ā'MI-A-BLE, *a.* Not amiable; not conciliating love; not adapted to gain affection.—*Spectator.*
UN-Ā'MI-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Want of amiableness.
UN-A-MŪSED', *a.* Not amused; not entertained.
UN-A-MŪS'ING, *a.* Not amusing; not affording entertainment.
UN-A-MŪS'ING-LY, *adv.* Not amusingly.
UN-A-MŪ'SĬVE, *a.* Not affording amusement.
UN-AN-A-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Not analogical.
UN-A-NAL'O-GOUS, *a.* Not analogous; not agreeable to.
UN-AN'A-LYZED, *a.* Not analyzed; not resolved into simple parts.—*Boyle.*
UN-ANCH'ORED, *a.* Not anchored; not moored.
UN-A-NĔLED', *a.* Not having received extreme unction.
UN-AN"GU-LAR (-ang'gu-lar), *a.* Having no angles.
UN-AN'I-MAL-IZED, *a.* Not formed into animal matter.
UN-AN'I-MĀ-TED, *a.* 1. Not animated; not possessed of life. 2. Not enlivened; not having spirit; dull.
UN-AN'I-MĀ-TING, *a.* Not animating; dull.
U-NA-NIM'I-TY (yu-na-nim'e-te), *n.* [Fr. *unanimité.*] Agreement of a number of persons in opinion or determination.
U-NAN'I-MOUS, *a.* 1. Being of one mind; agreeing in opinion or determination. 2. Formed by unanimity.
U-NAN'I-MOUS-LY, *adv.* With entire agreement of minds.
U-NAN'I-MOUS-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being of one mind. 2. Proceeding from unanimity.
UN-AN-NĔAL'ED, *a.* Not annealed; not tempered by heat; suddenly cooled.
UN-AN-NEXED' (-nekst'), *a.* Not annexed; not joined.
UN-AN-NĪ'HI-LA-BLE, *a.* That can not be annihilated.
UN-AN-NOUNCED', *a.* Not announced or proclaimed.
UN-AN-NOYED', *a.* Not annoyed or incommoded.
UN-A-NOINT'ED, *a.* 1. Not anointed. 2. Not having received extreme unction.—*Shak.*
UN-AN'SWER-A-BLE (-an'ser-a-bl), *a.* Not to be satisfactorily answered; not capable of refutation.
UN-AN'SWER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being unanswerable.
UN-AN'SWER-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be answered; beyond refutation.—*South.*
UN-AN'SWERED, *a.* Not answered; not opposed by a reply. 2. Not refuted. 3. Not suitably returned.
UN-AN-TIC'I-PĀ-TED, *a.* Not anticipated.
UN-A-POC'RY-PHAL, *a.* Not apocryphal; not of doubtful authority.—*Milton.*
UN-AP-PĄLLED' (-ap-pawld'), *a.* Not appalled; not daunted; not impressed with fear.
UN-AP-PĂR'ELED, *a.* Not appareled; not clothed.
UN-AP-PĂR'ENT, *a.* Not apparent; obscure; not visible.
UN-AP-PĒAL'A-BLE, *a.* Not appealable; admitting no appeal; that can not be carried to a higher court by appeal
UN-AP-PĒAS'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not to be appeased or pacified 2. Not placable.
UN-AP-PĒASED', *a.* Not appeased; not pacified.
UN-AP-PLĄUD'ED, *a.* Not applauded.
UN-AP-PLĄUD'ING, *a.* Not applauding.
UN-AP-PLĄU'SĬVE, *a.* Not applauding.
UN-AP-PLĬ'A-BLE, *a.* Inapplicable.—*Milton.* [*Little used.*]
UN-AP'PLI-ĔA-BLE, *a.* Inapplicable; that can not be applied.
UN-AP-PLĪED' (-ap-plīd'), *a.* Not applied; not used according to the destination.
UN-AP'PO-SĪTE, *a.* Not apposite; not suitable.
UN-AP-PRĒCIA-TED, *a.* Not duly estimated or valued.
UN-AP-PRE-HEND'ED, *a.* 1. Not apprehended; not taken. 2. Not understood.—*Hooker.*
UN-AP-PRE-HEN'SI-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being understood.
UN-AP-PRE-HEN'SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being unapprehensible.
UN-AP-PRE-HEN'SĬVE, *a.* 1. Not apprehensive; not fearful or suspecting. 2. Not intelligent; not ready of conception.
UN-AP-PRE-HEN'SĬVE-LY, *adv.* Not apprehensively.
UN-AP-PRE-HEN'SĬVE-NESS, *n.* State of being unapprehensive.
UN-AP-PRĪSED' (-prīzd'), *a.* Not apprised; not previously informed.
UN-AP-PRŌACH'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be approached; inaccessible.
UN-AP-PRŌACH'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Inaccessibleness.
UN-AP-PRŌACH'A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be approachable
UN-AP-PRŌACHED' (-prōcht'), *a.* Not approached; not to be approached.—*Milton.*
UN-AP-PRŌ'PRI-ATE, *a.* Inappropriate.
UN-AP-PRŌ'PRI-Ā-TED, *a.* 1. Not appropriated; not applied or directed to be applied to any specific object. 2 Not granted or given to any person, company, or corporation.
UN-AP-PRÖVED' (-proovd'), *a.* Not approved; not having received approbation.—*Milton.*
UN-AP-PRÖV'ING, *a.* Not approving.
UN-AP-PRÖV'ING-LY, *adv.* With disapprobation.
UN-APT', *a.* 1. Not apt; not ready or propense. 2. Dull; not ready to learn. 3. Unfit; not qualified; not disposed. 4. Improper; unsuitable.
UN-APT'LY, *adv.* Unfitly; improperly.—*Grew.*
UN-APT'NESS, *n.* 1. Unfitness; unsuitableness. 2. Dullness; want of quick apprehension. 3. Unreadiness; disqualification; want of propension.
UN-ĂR'GŪED, *a.* 1. Not argued; not debated. 2. Not disputed; not opposed by argument. 3. Not censured; [*a Latinism; obs.*]
† UN-ĂRM', *v. t.* To disarm; to strip of armor or arms.
UN-ĂRMED', *a.* 1. Not having on arms or armor; not equipped. 2. Not furnished with scales, prickles, or other defense, as animals and plants.
UN-AR-RĀIGNED' (un-ar-rānd'), *a.* Not arraigned; not brought to trial.—*Daniel.*
UN-AR-RĀNGED', *a.* Not arranged; not disposed in order
UN-AR-RĀYED' (-ar-rād'), *a.* 1. Not arrayed; not dressed.—*Dryden.* 2. Not disposed in order.
UN-AR-RESTED, *a.* Not stopped; not apprehended.
UN-AR-RĪVED', *a.* Not arrived.—*Young.* [*Ill formed.*]
† UN-ĂRT'ED, *a.* Ignorant of the arts.—*Waterhouse.*
UN-ĂRT'FUL, *a.* 1. Not artful; artless; not having cunning.—*Dryden.* 2. Wanting skill.—*Cheyne*; [*little used.*]
UN-ĂRT'FUL-LY, *adv.* Without art; in an unartful manner.
UN-ĂR-TIC'U-LĀ-TED, *a.* Not articulated.—*Encyc.*
UN-ĂR-TI-FĬ"CIAL (-är-te-fish'al), *a.* Not artificial; not formed by art.
UN-ĂR-TI-FĬ"CIAL-LY, *adv.* Not with art; in a manner contrary to art.—*Derham.*
UN-ĂRT'IST-LĪKE, *a.* Not like an artist.
UN-AS-CEND'ED, *a.* Not ascended.
UN-AS-CEND'I-BLE, *a.* That can not be ascended.
UN-AS-CER-TĀIN'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be ascertained, or reduced to a certainty.—*Wheaton's Rep.*
UN-AS-CER-TĀINED', *a.* Not reduced to a certainty; not certainly known.—*Hamilton.*
UN-A-SHĀMED', *a.* Not ashamed.
UN-ĂSKED' (-äskt'), *a.* 1. Not asked; unsolicited. 2. Not sought by entreaty or care.—*Dryden.*
UN-AS-PE'CT'IVE, *a.* Not having a view to.—*Feltham.*
UN-AS'PI-RĀ-TED, *a.* Having no aspirate.—*Parr.*
UN-AS-PĪR'ING, *a.* Not aspiring; not ambitious.—*Rogers.*
UN-AS-PĪR'ING-LY, *adv.* In an unaspiring manner.
UN-AS-SĀIL'A-BLE, *a.* Not assailable; that can not be assaulted.—*Shak.*
UN-AS-SĀIL'A-BLY, *adv.* So as to be unassailable.
UN-AS-SĀILED', *a.* Not assailed; not attacked by violence —*Milton.*

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÄR, FĄLL, WHAT;—PREY;—MARĪNE, BIRD;—MÖVE, BOOK.

UN-AS-SAULT'ED, *a.* Not assaulted; not attacked.
UN-AS-SĀY'ED' (-as-sāde'), *a.* 1. Not essayed; not attempted. 2. Not subjected to assay or trial.
UN-AS-SEM'BLED, *a.* Not assembled or congregated.
UN-AS-SERT'ED, *a.* Not asserted; not affirmed; not vindicated.
UN-AS-SESSED' (-as-sest'), *a.* Not assessed; not rated.
UN-AS-SĪGN'A-BLE (-sīn-), *a.* Not assignable; that can not be transferred by assignment or indorsement.—*Jones.*
UN-AS-SĪGN'A-BLY, *adv.* In an unassignable manner.
UN-AS-SĪGNED' (un-as-sīnd'), *a.* Not assigned; not declared; not transferred.
UN-AS-SIM'I-LĀ-TED, *a.* 1. Not assimilated; not made to resemble.—2. In *physiology*, not united with, and actually made a part, either of the proper fluids or solids of the body; not animalized, as food.
UN-AS-SIM'I-LĀ-TING, *a.* Not assimilating.
UN-AS-SIST'ED, *a.* Not assisted; not aided or helped.
UN-AS-SIST'ING, *a.* Giving no help.—*Dryden.*
UN-AS-SŌ'CIĀ-TED, *a.* 1. Not associated; not united with a society.—2. In *Connecticut*, not united with an association.
UN-AS-SORT'ED, *a.* Not assorted; not distributed into sorts.
UN-AS-SUĀĠED' (un-as-swājd'), *a.* Not appeased.
UN-AS-SŪMED', *a.* Not assumed.
UN-AS-SŪM'ING, *a.* Not assuming; not bold or forward; not making lofty pretensions; not arrogant; modest.
UN-AS-SŪRED' (un-ash-shūrd'), *a.* 1. Not assured; not confident. 2. Not to be trusted. 3. Not insured against loss.
UN-A-TŌN'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be appeased; not to be reconciled.—*Milton.*
UN-A-TŌNED', *a.* Not expiated.—*Rowe.*
UN-AT-TACHED' (-at-tacht'), *a.* 1. Not attached; not arrested. 2. Not closely adhering; having no fixed interest. 3. Not united by affection.
UN-AT-TAĆK'A-BLE, *a.* Not attackable.
UN-AT-TAĆKED' (-at-takt'), *a.* Not attacked; not assaulted.
UN-AT-TĀIN'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be gained or obtained.
UN-AT-TĀIN'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being beyond the reach or power.—*Locke.*
UN-AT-TĀIN'A-BLY, *adv.* In an unattainable manner.
UN-AT-TĀINED', *a.* Not attained or reached.
UN-AT-TĀIN'ING, *a.* Not attaining.
UN-AT-TĀINT'ED, *a.* Not attainted; not corrupted.
UN-AT-TEM'PERED, *a.* Not tempered by mixture.
UN-AT-TEMPT'ED, *a.* Not attempted; not tried; not essayed.
UN-AT-TEND'ED, *a.* 1. Not attended; not accompanied; having no retinue or attendance. 2. Forsaken. 3. Not medically attended; not dressed.
UN-AT-TEND'ING, *a.* Not attending or listening; not being attentive.
UN-AT-TEN'TIVE, *a.* Not regarding; inattentive.
UN-AT-TEN'Ū-ĀTED, *a.* Not attenuated.
UN-AT-TEST'ED, *a.* Not attested; having no attestation.
UN-AT-TĪRED', *a.* Not attired; not adorned.
UN-AT-TRAĆT'ED, *a.* Not attracted; not affected by attraction.
UN-AT-TRAĆT'IVE, *a.* Not attractive.
Ū-NAŪ', *n.* An edentate mammal, larger than a cat, the two-toed sloth.
UN-AUD'IT-ED, *a.* Not audited or adjusted.
UN-AUG-MENT'ED, *a.* Not augmented or increased.—In *grammar*, having no augment, or additional syllable.
UN-AU-THEN'TIĆ, *a.* Not authentic; not genuine or true.
UN-AU-THEN'TIĆ-Ā-TED, *a.* Not authenticated; not made certain by authority.
UN-AU-THOR'I-TA-TĪVE, *a.* Not authoritative.—*Campbell.*
UN-AU-THOR'I-TA-TĪVE-LY, *adv.* Without authority.
UN-AU'THOR-ĪZED, *a.* Not authorized; not warranted by proper authority; not duly commissioned.
UN-A-VAIL'A-BLE, *a.* Not available; not having sufficient power to produce the intended effect; not effectual; vain; useless.
UN-A-VAIL'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Inefficacy; uselessness.
UN-A-VAIL'A-BLY, *adv.* Without availing or success.
UN-A-VAIL'ING, *a.* Not having the effect desired; ineffectual; useless; vain.
UN-A-VAIL'ING-LY, *adv.* Without effect.
UN-A-VENĠE'A-BLE, *a.* Not avengeable.
UN-A-VENĠED', *a.* 1. Not avenged; not having obtained satisfaction. 2. Not punished.
UN-AV'E-NŪED, *a.* Having no avenue.—*Pollok.*
UN-A-VERT'ED, *a.* Not averted; not turned away.
U'NA VŌ'CE. [L.] With one voice; unanimously.
UN-A-VOID'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That can not be made null or void. 2. Not avoidable; not to be shunned; inevitable. 3. Not to be missed in ratiocination.
UN-A-VOID'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being unavoidable; inevitableness.—*Glanville.*
UN-A-VOID'A-BLY, *adv.* Inevitably; in a manner that prevents failure or escape.
UN-A-VOID'ED, *a.* 1. Not avoided or shunned. 2. Inevitable.
UN-A-VOWED', *a.* Not avowed; not acknowledged; not owned; not confessed.
UN-A-WĀKED', } *a.* 1. Not awakened; not roused from
UN-A-WĀK'ENED, } sleep. 2. Not roused from spiritual slumber or stupidity.
UN-A-WĀK'EN-ING, *a.* Not awakening.
UN-A-WĀRE', *a.* Without thought; inattentive.—*Swift.*
UN-A-WĀRE', } *adv.* 1. Suddenly; unexpectedly; without
UN-A-WĀRES', } previous preparation. 2. Without premeditated design.—*At unawares*, unexpectedly.—*Dryden.*
UN-AWED', *a.* Not awed; not restrained by fear; undaunted.
UN-BAĆKED' (-bakt'), *a.* 1. Not having been backed. 2. Not tamed; not taught to bear a rider. 3. Unsupported; left without aid.
UN-BAF'FLED, *a.* Not defeated; not confounded.
UN-BĀKED' (-bākt'), *a.* Not baked.
UN-BAL'ANCED (-bal'anst), *a.* 1. Not balanced; not poised; not in equipoise. 2. Not adjusted; not settled; not brought to an equality of debt and credit. 3. Not restrained by equal power.
UN-BAL'LAST, *v. i.* To free from ballast; to discharge the ballast from.—*Totten.*
UN-BAL'LAST-ED, *a.* 1. Freed from ballast. 2. Not furnished with ballast; not kept steady by ballast or by weight; unsteady.
UN-BAN'DAĠED, *a.* Not bandaged.
UN-BAND'ED, *a.* Stripped of a band; having no band
UN-BAN'NERED, *a.* Having no banner.—*Pollok.*
UN-BAP-TĪZED', *a.* Not baptized.—*Hooker.*
UN-BAP-TĪZ'ING, *a.* Not baptizing.—*Coleridge.*
UN-BAR', *v. t.* To remove a bar or bars from; to unfasten, to open; as, to *unbar* a gate.
† UN-BARBED', *a.* Not shaven.—*Shak.*
UN-BARKED' (-bärkt'), *a.* Stripped of its bark.—*Bacon.*
UN-BARRED', *pp.* Having its bars removed; unfastened.
UN-BAR'RING, *ppr.* Removing the bars from; unfastening
UN-BASH'FUL, *a.* Not bashful; bold; impudent.
UN-BASH'FUL-LY, *adv.* Boldly; impudently.
† UN-BĀTED, *a.* Not repressed; not blunted.
UN-BĀTHED', *a.* Not bathed; not wet.—*Dryden.*
UN-BAT'TERED, *a.* Not battered; not bruised.
† UN-BĀY', *v. t.* To open; to free from the restraint of mounds.
UN-BEAR'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be borne or endured.
UN-BEARD'ED (un-bērd'ed), *a.* [*See* *BEARD.] Having no beard; beardless.
UN-BEAR'ING, *a.* Bearing or producing no fruit.—*Dryden.*
UN-BEAT'EN, *a.* 1. Not beaten; not treated with blows. 2. Untrod; not beaten by the feet.
UN-BEAŪ'TE-OUS } (-bū'te-), *a.* Not beautiful; having no
UN-BEAŪ'TI-FUL } beauty.—*Hammond.*
UN-BEAŪ'TE-OUS-LY (un-bū'te-us-le), *adv.* In an unbeauteous manner.
UN-BEAŪ'TI-FĪED (un-bū'te-fīde), *a.* Not beautified or adorned.
UN-BEAŪ'TI-FUL-LY, *adv.* In an unbeautiful manner.
† UN-BE-ĆŌME' (-be-kum'), *v. t.* Not to become; not to be suitable to; to misbecome.—*Sherlock.*
UN-BE-ĆŌM'ING (-kum'ing), *a.* Unsuitable; improper for the person or character; indecent; indecorous.—*Dryden.*
UN-BE-ĆŌM'ING-LY, *adv.* In an unsuitable manner; indecorously.—*Barrow.*
UN-BE-ĆŌM'ING-NESS, *n.* Unsuitableness to the person, character, or circumstances; impropriety; indecorousness.
UN-BED', *v. t.* To raise or rouse from bed.—*Walton.*
UN-BED'DED, *pp.* Raised from bed; disturbed.
UN-BED'DING, *ppr.* Raising from bed.
UN-BE-FIT'TING, *a.* Not befitting; unsuitable; unbecoming.
UN-BE-FRIEND'ED (un-be-frend'ed), *a.* Not befriended; not supported by friends; having no friendly aid.
UN-BE-GET', *v. t.* To deprive of existence.—*Dryden.*
UN-BE-GOT', } *a.* 1. Not generated; eternal. 2. Not
UN-BE-GOT'TEN, } yet generated. 3. Not begotten; not generated.
UN-BE-GUĪLE' (-gīle'), *v. t.* To undeceive; to free from the influence of deceit.—*Donne.*
UN-BE-GUĪLED', *pp.* Undeceived.
UN-BE-GUĪL'ING, *ppr.* Undeceiving.
UN-BE-GUN', *a.* Not begun.—*Hooker.*
UN-BE-HELD', *a.* Not beheld; not seen; not visible.
UN-BĒ'ING, *a.* Not existing.—*Brown.*
UN-BE-LIEF' (-be-leef'), *n.* [Sax. *ungeleafa.*] 1. Incredulity; the withholding of belief. 2. Infidelity; disbelief of divine revelation; skepticism.—3. In the *New Testament*, disbelief of the truth of the Gospel.—*Matt.*, xiii. 4. Weak faith.—*Mark*, ix.
UN-BE-LIEVE', *v. t.* 1. To discredit; not to believe or trust. 2. Not to think real or true.
UN-BE-LIEVED', *pp.* Not believed; discredited.
UN-BE-LIEV'ER, *n.* 1. An incredulous person; one who does not believe. 2. An infidel; one who discredits revelation.

UN-BE-LIĒV'ING, *a.* 1. Not believing; incredulous. 2. Infidel; discrediting divine revelation.
UN-BE-LIĒV'ING-LY, *adv.* In an unbelieving manner.
UN-BE-LIĒV'ING-NESS, *n.* State of being unbelieving.
UN-BE-LŎVĔD' (-luvd'), *a.* Not loved.—*Dryden.*
UN-BE-MŌANĔD', *a.* Not lamented.—*Pollok.*
UN-BEND', *v. t.* 1. To free from flexure; to make straight. 2. To relax; to remit from a strain or from exertion; to set at ease for a time. 3. To relax effeminately.—4. In *seamanship*, to take the sails from their yards and stays; also, to cast loose a cable from the anchors; also, to untie one rope from another.
UN-BEND'ING, *ppr.* 1. Relaxing from any strain; remitting; taking from their yards, &c., as sails. 2. *a.* Not suffering flexure. 3. Unyielding; resolute; inflexible. 4. Unyielding; inflexible; firm. 5. Devoted to relaxation.
UN-BEND'ING-LY, *adv.* Without bending; obstinately.
UN-BEN'E-FICÆD (-ben'e-fist), *a.* Not enjoying or having a benefice.
UN-BEN-E-FI"CIAL (-ben-e-fish'al), *a.* Not beneficial.
UN-BEN'E-FIT-ED, *a.* Not having received benefit.
UN-BE-NEV'O-LENT, *a.* Not benevolent; not kind.
UN-BE-NIGHT'ED (-nit'ed), *a.* Never visited by darkness.
UN-BE-NIGN' (un-be-nine'), *a.* Not benign; not favorable or propitious; malignant.—*Milton.*
UN-BENT', *pp.* of *unbend.* 1. Relaxed; remitted; relieved from strain or exertion.—2. In *seamen's language*, taken from the yards; loosed. 3. Not strained; unstrung. 4. Not crushed; not subdued.
UN-BE-QUEATHĔD' (-be-kweethd'), *a.* Not bequeathed; not given by legacy.
UN-BE-SEEM'ING, *a.* Unbecoming; not befitting; unsuitable.
UN-BE-SEEM'ING-LY, *adv.* In an unbecoming manner.
UN-BE-SEEM'ING-NESS, *n.* State of being unbeseeming.
UN-BE-SOUGHT' (un-be-sawt'), *a.* Not besought; not sought by petition or entreaty.—*Milton.*
UN-BE-SPŌK'EN, *a.* Not bespoken, or ordered beforehand.
UN-BE-STARRĔD' (-stärd'), *a.* Not adorned or distinguished by stars.—*Pollok.*
UN-BE-STŌWĔD', *a.* Not bestowed; not given; not disposed of.
UN-BE-TRAYĔD' (-be-trāde'), *a.* Not betrayed.—*Daniel.*
UN-BE-WAILĔD', *a.* Not bewailed; not lamented.
UN-BE-WITCH', *v. t.* To free from fascination.—*South.*
UN-BĪAS, *v. t.* To free from bias or prejudice.—*Swift.*
UN-BĪASĔD (bī'ast), *pp.* 1. Freed from prejudice or bias. 2. *a.* Free from any undue partiality or prejudice; impartial.
UN-BĪASĔD-LY, *adv.* Without prejudice; impartially.
UN-BĪASĔD-NESS, *n.* Freedom from bias or prejudice.
UN-BID', } *a.* 1. Not bid; not commanded. 2. Spon-
UN-BID'DEN, } taneous. 3. Uninvited; not requested to attend.
UN-BIG'OT-ED, *a.* Free from bigotry.—*Addison.*
UN-BĪND', *v. t.* To untie; to remove a band from; to unfasten; to loose; to set free from shackles.
UN-BĪND'ING, *ppr.* Untying; setting free.
UN-BISH'OP, *v. t.* To deprive of episcopal orders.
UN-BISH'OPĔD (-opt), *pp.* Deprived of episcopal orders.
UN-BIT', *a.* Not bitten.—*Young.*
UN-BIT', *v. t.* 1. In *seamanship*, to remove the turns of a cable from off the bitts.—*Totten.* 2. To unbridle.
UN-BIT'TED, *pp.* Removed from the bitts; unbridled.
UN-BIT'TING, *ppr.* Unbridling; removing from the bitts.
UN-BLĀM'A-BLE, *a.* Not blamable; not culpable.
UN-BLĀM'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being chargeable with no blame or fault.—*More.*
UN-BLĀM'A-BLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to incur no blame.—1 *Thess.*, ii.
UN-BLĀMĔD', *a.* Not blamed; free from censure.
UN-BLĂST'ED, *a.* Not blasted; not made to wither.
UN-BLĒACHĔD' (-bleecht'), *a.* Not bleached; not whitened.
UN-BLEED'ING, *a.* Not bleeding; not suffering loss of blood.—*Byron.*
UN-BLEMISH-A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being blemished.
UN-BLEMISH-A-BLY, *adv.* Without being blemishable.
UN-BLEMISHĔD (-isht), *a.* 1. Not blemished; not stained; free from turpitude or reproach. 2. Free from deformity.—Syn. Blameless; spotless; unstained; untarnished; irreproachable.
UN-BLENCHĔD' (-blencht), *a.* Not disgraced; not injured by any stain or soil.—*Milton.*
UN-BLENCH'ING, *a.* Not shrinking or flinching; firm.
UN-BLEND'ED, *a.* Not blended; not mingled.
UN-BLEST', *a.* 1. Not blest; excluded from benediction.—*Bacon.* 2. Wretched; unhappy.—*Prior.*
UN-BLIGHT'ED, *a.* Not blighted; not blasted.—*Cowper.*
UN-BLIGHT'ED-LY, *adv.* Without being blighted.
UN-BLIND'ED, *a.* Not blinded.
UN-BLOCK-ĂD'ĔD, *a.* Not blockaded.
UN-BLŎOD'ĔD (-blud'ded), *a.* Not stained with blood.—*Shak.*
UN-BLŎOD'Y, *a.* 1. Not stained with blood. 2. Not shedding blood; not cruel.—*Dryden.*
UN-BLOS'SOM-ING, *a.* Not producing blossoms.—*Mason.*
UN-BLOT'TED, *a.* Not blotted.
UN-BLŌWN', *a.* 1. Not blown; not having the bud expanded. 2. Not extinguished. 3. Not inflated with wind.
UN-BLUNT'ED, *a.* Not made obtuse or dull; not blunted.—*Cowley.*
UN-BLUSH'ING, *a.* Not blushing; destitute of shame; impudent.—*Thomson.*
UN-BLUSH'ING-LY, *adv.* In an impudent manner.
UN-BŌAST'ED, *a.* Not boasted.
UN-BŌAST'FUL, *a.* Not boasting; unassuming; modest.
UN-BŌAST'FŬL-LY, *adv.* Without being boastful.
UN-BOD'ĪĔD (-bod'id), *a.* 1. Having no material body; incorporeal. 2. Freed from the body.—*Spenser.*
UN-BOILĔD', *a.* Not boiled; as, *unboiled* rice.—*Bacon.*
UN-BŌLT', *v. t.* To remove a bolt from; to unfasten; to open.—*Shak.*
UN-BŌLT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Freed from fastening by bolts. 2. *a.* Unsifted; not bolted; not having the bran or coarse part separated by a bolter.
UN-BŌLT'ING, *ppr.* Freeing from fastening by bolts.
UN-BON'NET-ED, *a.* Having no bonnet on.—*Shak.*
UN-BOOK'ISH, *a.* 1. Not addicted to books or reading. 2. Not cultivated by erudition.—*Shak.*
UN-BOOT', *v. t.* To take off boots from.
UN-BOOTĔD, *pp.* 1. Stripped of boots. 2. *a.* Not having boots on.
UN-BOOT'ING, *ppr.* Taking off boots.
UN-BORN' or UN'BORN, *a.* Not born; not brought into life; future.
UN-BOR'RŌWĔD, *a.* Not borrowed; genuine; original, native; one's own.
UN-BŌ'SOM, *v. t.* 1. To disclose freely one's secret opinions or feelings.—*Milton.* 2. To reveal in confidence.
UN-BŌ'SOMĔD, *pp.* Disclosed, as secrets; revealed in confidence.
UN-BŌ'SOM-ING, *ppr.* Disclosing, as secrets; revealing in confidence.
UN-BOT'TOMĔD, *a.* 1. Having no bottom; bottomless. 2 Having no solid foundation.—*Hammond.*
UN-BOUGHT' (un-bawt'), *a.* 1. Not bought; obtained without money or purchase. 2. Not having a purchaser.
UN-BOUND', *a.* 1. Not bound; loose; wanting a cover. 2. Not bound by obligation or covenant. 3. *pret.* of *unbind.*
UN-BOUND'ED, *a.* 1. Having no bound or limit; unlimited in extent. 2. Having no check or control.—Syn. Boundless; infinite; unlimited; illimitable; interminable; unrestrained; uncontrolled.
UN-BOUND'ED-LY, *adv.* Without bounds or limits.
UN-BOUND'ED-NESS, *n.* Freedom from bounds.
UN-BOUN'TE-OUS, *a.* Not bounteous; not liberal.
UN-BŌW', *v. t.* To unbend.—*Fuller.*
UN-BŌWĔD', *a.* Not bent; not arched.—*Shak.*
UN-BOWEL, *v. t.* To deprive of the entrails; exenterate; to eviscerate.—*Decay of Piety.*
UN-BOW'ELĔD, *pp.* Eviscerated.
UN-BOW'EL-ING, *ppr.* Taking out the bowels.
UN-BRĀCE', *v. t.* To loose; to relax.
UN-BRĀCED' (-brāst'), *pp.* Loosed; relaxed.
UN-BRĀC'ING, *ppr.* Loosing; relaxing.
UN-BRĀID', *v. t.* To separate the strands of a braid; to disentangle.
UN-BRĀID'ED, *pp.* Disentangled, as the strands of a braid.
UN-BRĀID'ING, *ppr.* Separating the strands of a braid.
UN-BRANCHED' (-brānch't), *a.* Not ramified; not shooting into branches.
UN-BRANCH'ING, *a.* Not dividing into branches.
UN-BREAST (un-brest'), *v. t.* To disclose or lay open.
UN-BREASTED (-brest'ed), *pp.* Disclosed; laid open
UN-BREASTING, *ppr.* Disclosing.
UN-BREATH'A-BLE, *a.* Not breathable or respirable.
UN-BREATHĔD', *a.* Not exercised.—*Shak.*
UN-BREATH'ING, *a.* Unanimated.—*Shak.*
UN-BRED', *a.* 1. Not well bred; not polished in manners ill educated; rude. 2. Not taught.
UN-BREECHĔD' (-breecht'), *a.* Having no breeches.—*Shak*
UN-BREWĔD', *a.* Not mixed; pure; genuine.—*Young.*
† UN-BRĪB'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be bribed.—*Feltham.*
UN-BRĪBĔD', *a.* Not bribed; not corrupted by money; not unduly influenced by money or gifts.
UN-BRIDGED', *a.* Not furnished or crossed by a bridge.
UN-BRĪDLE, *v. t.* To free from the bridle.
UN-BRĪDLĔD, *pp.* 1. Loosed from the bridle. 2. *a.* Unrestrained; licentious.
UN-BRĪGHT'ENĔD, *a.* Not brightened.
UN-BRŌKE', } *a.* 1. Not broken; not violated. 2. Not
UN-BRŌK'EN, } weakened; not crushed; not subdued. 3. Not tamed; not taught; not accustomed to the saddle, harness, or yoke.
UN-BRŌTH'ER-LY (-bruth'er-le), *a.* Not becoming a broth

er; not suitable to the character and relation of a brother; unkind. [*Unbrother-like* is not used.]

UN-BRŪISED′, *a.* Not bruised; not crushed or hurt.

UN-BUCK′LE, *v. t.* To loose from buckles; to unfasten.

UN-BUCK′LED, *pp.* Loosed from buckles; unfastened.

UN-BUCK′LING, *ppr.* Loosing from buckles; unfastening.

UN-BUĬLD′ (-un-bild′), *v. t.* To demolish what is built; to raze; to destroy.—*Milton.*

UN-BUĬLT′ (-un-bilt′), *a.* Not yet built; not erected.

UN-BUŏYED′ (un-bwŏyd′), *a.* Not buoyed or borne up.

UN-BUR′DEN-SŌME (-bur′dn-sum), *a.* Not oppressive.

UN-BURĬED (-un-ber′rid), *a.* Not buried; not interred.

UN-BURNED′, } *a.* 1. Not burned; not consumed by fire.

UN-BURNT, } 2. Not injured by fire; not scorched. 3. Not baked, as brick.

UN-BURN′ING, *a.* Not consuming away by fire.

UN-BUR′THEN, } *v. t.* 1. To rid of a load; to free from a

UN-BUR′DEN, } burden; to ease. 2. To throw off. 3. To relieve the mind or heart by disclosing what lies heavy on it.

UN-BUR′THENED, } *pp.* Freed from a load; thrown off;

UN-BUR′DENED, } eased; relieved.

UN-BUR′THEN-ING, } *ppr.* Freeing from a load or burden;

UN-BUR′DEN-ING, } relieving from what is a burden.

UN-BUSĬED (un-biz′zid), *a.* Not busied; not employed; idle.

UN-BUS′I-NESS-LĪKE (-biz′nes-), *a.* Not business-like.

UN-BUS′Y (un-biz′zy), *a.* Not busy.

UN-BUT′TON, *v. t.* To loose from being fastened by buttons; to loose buttons.—*Shak.*

UN-BUT′TONED, *pp.* Loosed from buttons.—*Addison.*

UN-BUT′TON-ING, *ppr.* Loosing from buttons.

UN-CĀGE′, *v. t.* To loose from a cage.

UN-CĀGED′, *pp.* Released from a cage or from confinement.

UN-CAL-CĪNED′, *a.* [*See* *Calcine.] Not calcined.—*Boyle.*

UN-CAL′CU-LĀ-TED, *a.* Not subjected to calculation.

UN-CAL′CU-LĀ-TING, *a.* Not making calculations.

UN-CAL′CU-LĀ-TING-LY, *adv.* Without calculation.

UN-CALLED′, *a.* Not called; not summoned; not invited. —*Uncalled for*, not required; not needed or demanded.

† UN-CĀLM′ (-käm), *v. t.* To disturb.—*Dryden.*

UN-CA-LUM′NI-Ā-TED, *a.* Not calumniated or defamed.

UN-CAN′CEL-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be canceled.

UN-CAN′CELED, *a.* Not canceled; not erased.

UN-CAN′DID, *a.* Not candid; not frank or sincere; not fair or impartial.

UN-CAN′DID-LY, *adv.* Without candor.

UN-CA-NON′IC-AL, *a.* Not agreeable to the canons; not acknowledged as authentic.—*Barrow.*

UN-CA-NON′IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an uncanonical manner.

UN-CA-NON′IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The state of being uncanonical.

UN-CAN′ON-ĪZE, *v. t.* 1. To deprive of canonical authority. 2. To reduce from the rank of a canon or saint.

UN-CAN′O-PĬED (-pid), *a.* Not covered by a canopy.

UN-CAN′VASSED (-kan′vast), *a.* Not canvassed.

UN-CAP′, *v. t.* To remove a cap or cover; to open.

UN-CĀ′PA-BLE, *a.* Incapable.

† UN-CĀPE′, *v. t.* Among *huntsmen*, to let a fox out of a bag for the purpose of being chased.—*Shak.*

UN-CAPPED′ (-kapt), *pp.* Opened.

UN-CAP′TI-VĀ-TED, *a.* Not captivated.—*Rambler.*

UN-CĀRED′ *for*, *a.* Not regarded; not heeded.

UN-CA-RESSED′ (-ka-rest′), *a.* Not caressed.

UN-CAR′NATE, *a* Not fleshly.—*Brown.*

UN-CAR′PET-ED, *a.* Not covered with a carpet.

UN-CĀSE′, *v. t.* 1. To disengage from a covering; to take off or out. 2. To flay; to strip.

UN-CĀSED′ (-kāst′), *pp.* Stripped of a covering or case.

UN-CĀS′ING, *ppr.* Disengaging from a cover.

UN-CAS′TRĀ-TED, *a.* Not castrated.

UN-CAT′E-CHĪSED, *a.* Not catechised; untaught.—*Milton.*

UN-CAUGHT′ (un-kawt′), *a.* Not yet caught or taken.

UN-CAUSED′, *a.* Having no precedent cause; existing without an author.

UN-CAU′TIOUS, *a.* Not cautious; not wary; heedless.

UN-CĒAS′ING, *a.* Not ceasing; not intermitting; continual.

UN-CĒAS′ING-LY, *adv.* Without intermission or cessation. —Syn. Continually; uninterruptedly; constantly; perpetually; always; ever; forever.

UN-CED′ED, *a.* Not ceded; not granted or transferred.

UN-CEL′E-BRA-TED, *a.* Not celebrated; not solemnized.

UN-CE-LES′TIAL (-lest′yal), *a.* Not heavenly.—*Feltham.*

UN-CE-MENT′ED, *a.* Not cemented.

UN-CEN′SUR-A-BLE, *a.* Not worthy of censure.—*Dwight.*

UN-CEN′SUR-A-BLY, *adv.* In an uncensurable manner.

UN-CEN′SURED (un-sen′shurd), *a.* Not censured; exempt from blame or reproach.—*Pope.*

UN-CEN′TRIC-AL, *a.* Not central; distant from the center.

UN-CER-E-MŌ′NI-AL, *a.* Not ceremonial.

UN-CER-E-MŌ′NI-OUS, *a.* Not ceremonious; not formal.

UN-CER-E-MŌ′NI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Without ceremony or form.

UN-CER′TAIN (un-ser′tin), *a.* 1. Not certain; not certainly known. 2. Not having certain knowledge. 3. Not sure in the consequence. 4. Not sure; not exact. 5. Unsettled; irregular.—Syn. Doubtful; dubious; precarious.

† UN-CER′TAINED, *a.* Made uncertain.—*Raleigh.*

UN-CER′TAIN-LY, *adv.* 1. Not surely; not certainly. 2. Not confidently.—*Locke.*

UN-CER′TAIN-TY, *n.* 1. Doubtfulness; dubiousness. 2. Want of certainty; want of precision. 3. Contingency. 4. Something unknown.

† UN-CES′SANT, *a.* Continual; incessant.

† UN-CES′SANT-LY, *adv.* Incessantly.

UN-CHĀIN′, *v. t.* To free from chains or slavery.

UN-CHĀINED′, *pp.* Disengaged from chains, shackles, or slavery.

UN-CHĀIN′ING, *ppr.* Freeing from chains, bonds, or restraint.

UN-CHAL′LENGE-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be challenged. —*Scott.*

UN-CHAL′LENGE-A-BLY, *adv.* So as to be unchallengeable.

UN-CHĀNGE′A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of change; immutable; not subject to variation.

UN-CHĀNGE′A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being subject to no change; immutability.—*Newton.*

UN-CHĀNGE′A-BLY, *adv.* Without change; immutably.

UN-CHĀNGED′, *a.* 1. Not changed or altered. 2. Not alterable.

UN-CHĀNG′ING, *a.* Not changing; suffering no alteration.

UN-CHĀNG′ING-LY, *adv.* Without changing.

UN-CHAR-AC-TER-IS′TIC, *a.* Not characteristic; not exhibiting a character.—*Gregory.*

UN-CHAR-AC-TER-IS′TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* Not in a characteristic manner.

† UN-CHARGE′, *v. t.* To retract an accusation.

UN-CHĀRGED′, *a.* Not charged; not loaded.—*Shak.*

UN-CHAR′I-TA-BLE, *a.* Not charitable; contrary to charity, or the universal love prescribed by Christianity.

UN-CHAR′I-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Want of charity.

UN-CHAR′I-TA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to charity

UN-CHARM′, *v. t.* To release from some charm, fascination, or secret power.—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*

UN-CHĀRMED′, *a.* Not charmed; not fascinated.

UN-CHĀRM′ING, *a.* Not charming.—*Dryden.*

UN-CHART′ED, *a.* Not described or delineated on a chart.

UN-CHART′ERED, *a.* Having no charter.

† UN-CHĀR′Y, *a.* Not wary; not frugal.—*Shak.*

UN-CHĀSTE′, *a.* Not chaste; not continent; not pure; libidinous; lewd.—*Milton.*

UN-CHĀSTE′LY, *adv.* Incontinently; lewdly.—*Milton.*

UN-CHAS-TĪS′A-BLE, *a.* That can not be chastised.

UN-CHAS-TĪSED′ (-chas-tizd′), *a.* 1. Not chastised; not punished. 2. Not corrected; not restrained.

UN-CHAS′TI-TY, *n.* Incontinence; lewdness; unlawful indulgence of the sexual appetite.—*Woodward.*

UN-CHĒAT′ED, *a.* Not cheated.

UN-CHECKED′ (-chekt′), *a.* 1. Not checked; not restrained; not hindered. 2. Not contradicted.—*Shak.*

UN-CHECK′ERED, *a.* Not checkered; not diversified

UN-CHEERED′, *a.* Not cheered.

UN-CHEER′FUL, *a.* Not cheerful; sad.—*Shak.*

UN-CHEER′FUL-LY, *adv.* In an uncheerful manner.

UN-CHEER′FUL-NESS, *n.* Want of cheerfulness; sadness.

UN-CHEER′Y, *a.* Dull; not enlivening.—*Sterne.*

UN-CHEWED′, *a.* Not chewed or masticated.—*Dryden.*

UN-CHID′ED, *a.* Not chided or rebuked.

UN-CHĪLD′, *v. t.* To bereave of children.—*Shak.*

UN-CHIV′AL-ROUS (-shiv′al-rus), *a.* Not according to the rules of chivalry.

UN-CHIV′AL-ROUS-LY, *adv.* Not chivalrously.

UN-CHRIS′TENED, *a.* Not baptized and named.

UN-CHRIS′TIAN (-kris′tyan), *a.* 1. Contrary to the laws of Christianity. 2. Not evangelized; not converted to the Christian faith; infidel.

UN-CHRIS′TIAN, *v. t.* To deprive of the constituent qualities of Christianity.—*South.*

UN-CHRIS′TIAN-LĪKE, *a.* Not like a Christian.

UN-CHRIS′TIAN-ĪZE, *v. t.* To turn from the Christian faith; to cause to degenerate from the belief and profession of Christianity.

UN-CHRIS′TIAN-ĪZED, *pp.* Not Christianized.

UN-CHRIS′TIAN-LY, *a.* Contrary to the laws of Christianity; unbecoming Christians.—*Milton.*

UN-CHRIS′TIAN-LY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to Christian principles.—*Bedell.*

UN-CHRIS′TIAN-NESS, *n.* Contrariety to Christianity

UN-CHRON′I-CLED, *a.* Not recorded in a chronicle.

UN-CHURCH′, *v. t.* To expel from a church; to deprive of the character and rights of a church.—*Milner.*

UN-CHURCHED′ (-churcht′), *pp.* Expelled from a church

UN-CHURCH′ING, *ppr.* Expelling from a church.

UN′CIAL (un′shal), *a.* [L. *uncialis.*] Pertaining to or denoting letters of a large size, used in ancient manuscripts.

UN′CIAL, *n.* An uncial letter.

UN'CI-FORM, *a.* [*L. uncus* and *forma.*] Hook-shaped; having the form of a hook; as, the *unciform* bone of the wrist. —*Brande.*

UN'CI-NATE, *a.* [L. *uncinatus.*] In *botany*, hooked at the end.—*Martyn.*

UN-CIR'CUM-CISED, *a.* Not circumcised.—*Scripture.*

UN-CIR-CUM-CI'SION (-sur-kum-sizh'un), *n.* 1. Absence or want of circumcision.—2. In *Scripture*, the Gentiles who did not practice circumcision.—*Rom.*, iv., 9.

UN-CIR-CUM-SCRIBED', *a.* Not circumscribed; not bounded; not limited.—*Addison.*

UN-CIR'CUM-SPECT, *a.* Not circumspect; not cautious.

UN-CIR'CUM-SPECT-LY, *adv.* Without circumspection.

† UN-CIR-CUM-STAN'TIAL, *a.* Not important.—*Brown.*

UN-CIV'IL, *a.* 1. Not civil; not complaisant; not courteous in manners. 2. Not polite.—SYN. Uncourteous; unpolite; discourteous; uncourtly; rude; clownish; unmannered.

UN-CIV-IL-I-ZA'TION, *n.* A state of savageness; rude state.

UN-CIV'IL-IZED, *a.* 1. Not reclaimed from savage life. 2. Coarse; indecent.—*Addison*; [*obs.*]

UN-CIV'IL-LY, *adv.* Not complaisantly; not courteously.

UN-CLAD', *a.* Not clad; not clothed.

UN-CLAIMED', *a.* Not claimed; not demanded.

UN-CLARI-FIED, *a.* Not purified; not fined; not depurated by a separation of feculent or foreign matter.

UN-CLASP', *v. t.* To loose a clasp; to open what is fastened with a clasp.—*Shak.*

UN-CLASP'ING, *ppr.* Loosing a clasp.

UN-CLAS'SIC, } *a.* 1. Not classic; not according to the
UN-CLAS'SIC-AL, } best models of writing. 2. Not pertaining to the classic writers.

UN-CLAS'SIC-AL-LY, *adv.* Not according to the classics.

UN'CLE (unk'l), *n.* [Fr. *oncle*; contracted from L. *avunculus.*] The brother of one's father or mother.

UN-CLEAN', *a.* 1. Not clean; foul; dirty; filthy.—2. In the *Jewish law*, ceremonially impure.—*Lev.*, xi. 3. Foul with sin.—*Matt.*, x. 4. Not in covenant with God.—1 *Cor.*, vii. 5. Lewd; unchaste.

UN-CLEAN'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be cleansed.

UN-CLEAN'LI-NESS (un-klen'le-nes), *n.* Want of cleanliness; filthiness.—*Clarendon.*

UN-CLEAN'LY (un-klen'le), *a.* 1. Foul; filthy; dirty.—*Shak.* 2. Indecent; unchaste; obscene.

UN-CLEAN'NESS, *n.* 1. Foulness; dirtiness; filthiness. 2. Want of ritual or ceremonial purity.—*Lev.*, xv. 3. Moral impurity; defilement by sin; sinfulness. 4. Lewdness; incontinence.—*Col.*, iii.

UN-CLEANSED' (un-klenzd'), *a.* Not cleansed; not purified.

UN-CLEAV'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be cleaved or split.

UN-CLEW', *v. t.* To undo; to unwind, unfold, or untie.

UN-CLEWED', *pp.* Undone; unwound or untied.

UN-CLINCH', *v. t.* To open the closed hand.—*Garth.*

UN-CLINCHED' (-klinch't'), *pp.* Opened; unclosed.

UN-CLIPPED' (-klipt'), *a.* Not clipped; not cut; not diminished or shortened by clipping.

UN-CLOAKED' (-klōkt'), *a.* Not covered or disguised.

UN-CLOG', *v. t.* To disencumber of difficulties and obstructions; to free from encumbrances or any thing that retards motion.

UN-CLOGGED', *pp.* or *a.* Disencumbered; set free from obstructions.

UN-CLOG'GING, *ppr.* Disencumbering.

UN-CLOIS'TER, *v. t.* To release from a cloister or from confinement; to set at liberty.—*Norris.*

UN-CLOIS'TERED, *pp.* Released from a cloister or from confinement.

UN-CLOIS'TER-ING, *ppr.* Releasing from confinement.

UN-CLOSE', *v. t.* 1. To open; to break the seal of. 2. To disclose; to lay open.

UN-CLOSED' (un-klōzd'), *pp.* 1. Opened. 2. *a.* Not separated by inclosures; open. 3. Not finished; not concluded. 4. Not closed; not sealed.

UN-CLOS'ING, *ppr.* Opening; breaking the seal of.

UN-CLOTHE', *v. t.* To strip of clothes; to make naked; to divest.—*Watts.*

UN-CLOTHED', *pp.* Stripped of clothing or covering.

UN-CLOTH'ED-LY, *adv.* Without clothing.—*Bacon.*

UN-CLOTH'ING, *ppr.* Stripping of clothing.

UN-CLOTH'ING, *n.* Act of taking off clothes.

UN-CLOUD', *v. i.* To unveil; to clear from obscurity or clouds.

UN-CLOUD'ED, *a.* 1. Not cloudy; free from clouds; clear. 2. Not darkened; not obscured.

UN-CLOUD'ED-NESS, *n.* 1. Freedom from clouds; clearness. 2. Freedom from obscurity or gloom.

UN-CLOUD'ING, *ppr.* Clearing from clouds or obscurity.

UN-CLOUD'Y, *a.* Not cloudy; clear; free from clouds, obscurity, or gloom.—*Gay.*

UN-CLUTCH', *v. t.* To open something closely shut.

UN-CO-AG'U-LA-BLE, *a.* That can not be coagulated.—*Good.*

UN-CO-AG'U-LĀ-TED, *a.* Not coagulated or concreted.

UN-CŌAT'ED, *a.* Not coated; not covered with a coat.

UN-COCKED' (-kokt'), *a.* 1. Not cocked, as a gun. 2. Not made into cocks, as hay. 3. Not set up, as the brim of a hat.

UN-COF'FINED, *a.* Not furnished with a coffin.

UN-CŌ'GENT, *a.* Not cogent or forcible.—*Baxter.*

UN-COIF', *v. t.* To pull the cap off.—*Arbuthnot.*

UN-COIFED' (-koift'), *a.* Not wearing a coif.—*Young.*

UN-COIL', *v. t.* To unwind or open, as the turns of a rope.

UN-COILED', *pp.* Opened; unwound.

UN-COIL'ING, *ppr.* Opening; unwinding.

UN-COINED', *a.* Not coined; as, *uncoined* silver.

UN-COL-LECT'ED, *a.* 1. Not collected; not received. 2. Not collected; not recovered from confusion or wandering.

UN-COL-LECT'ED-NESS, *n.* A state of not being collected

UN-COL-LECT'I-BLE, *a.* Not collectible; that can not be collected or levied, or paid by the debtor.

UN-CŎL'ORED (-kul'lurd), *a.* 1. Not colored; not stained or dyed. 2. Not heightened in description.

UN-CŌMBED', *a.* Not combed; not dressed with a comb.

UN-COM-BĪN'A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of combining or of being combined.

UN-COM-BĪN'A-BLY, *adv.* In an uncombinable manner

UN-COM-BĪNED', *a.* Not combined; separate; simple.

UN-CŎME'LI-NESS, *n.* Want of comeliness; want of beauty or grace.—*Locke.*

UN-CŎME'LY (-kum'le), *a.* Not comely; wanting grace. 2 Unseemly; unbecoming; unsuitable.

UN-CŎM'FORT-A-BLE (-kum'furt-), *a.* 1. Affording no comfort; gloomy. 2. Giving uneasiness.

UN-CŎM'FORT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. Want of comfort or cheerfulness.—*Taylor.* 2. Uneasiness.

UN-CŎM'FORT-A-BLY, *adv.* In an uncomfortable manner, without comfort or cheerfulness.

UN-COM-MAND'ED, *a.* Not commanded; not required by precept, order, or law.—*South.*

UN-COM-MEND'A-BLE, *a.* Not commendable; not worthy of commendation; illaudable. *See* * COMMENDABLE.

UN-COM-MEND'ED, *a.* Not praised; not commended.

UN-COM-MEM'O-RĀ-TED, *a.* Not commemorated.—*E. Everett.*

UN-COM-MER'CIAL (-mer'shal), *a.* Not commercial; not carrying on commerce.

UN-COM-MER'CIAL-LY (-mer'shal-le), *adv.* Not according to commercial usage.

UN-COM-MIS'ER-A-TED, *a.* Not commiserated; not pitied.

UN-COM-MIS'SIONED (-mish'und), *a.* Not commissioned; not having a commission.—*Tooke.*

UN-COM-MIT'TED, *a.* 1. Not referred to a committee. 2. Not pledged by any thing said or done.

UN-CŎM'MON, *a.* 1. Not common; not usual. 2. Not frequent; not often seen or known.—SYN. Rare; scarce; unfrequent; unwonted; seldom; unusual; unique; singular.

UN-CŎM'MON-LY, *adv.* 1. Rarely; not usually. 2. To an uncommon degree.

UN-CŎM'MON-NESS, *n.* Rareness of occurrence; infrequency.

UN-COM-MŪ'NI-CĀ-TED, *a.* 1. Not communicated; not disclosed or delivered to others. 2. Not imparted to or from another.

UN-COM-MŪ'NI-CĀ-TING, *a.* Not making communication.

UN-COM-MŪ'NI-CA-TIVE, *a.* Not communicative; not free to communicate to others; reserved.

UN-COM-PACT', *a.* Not compact; not firm; not of close texture; loose.—*Addison.*

UN-COM-PACT'ED, *a.* Not compact; not firm.—*Johnson*

UN-COM-PACT'ED-LY, *adv.* Not compactedly.

UN-CŎM'PA-NIED, *a.* Having no companion.—*Fairfax.*

UN-COM-PAN'ION-A-BLE, *a.* Not companionable or sociable.

UN-COM-PAS'SION-ATE, *a.* Not compassionate.

UN-COM-PAS'SIONED (-pash'und), *a.* Not pitied.

UN-COM-PEL'LA-BLE, *a.* Not compellable; that can not be forced or compelled.—*Feltham.*

UN-COM-PELLED', *a.* Not forced; free from compulsion.

UN-COM-PEN'SA-TED, *a.* Not compensated; unrewarded. *See* * COMPENSATE.

UN-COM-PLAIN'ING, *a.* Not complaining; not murmuring; not disposed to murmur.

UN-COM-PLAIN'ING-LY, *adv.* Without complaining.

UN-COM-PLAIN'ING-NESS, *n.* An uncomplaining state.

UN-COM'PLAI-SANT, *a.* Not complaisant; not civil; not courteous.—*Locke.*

UN-COM'PLAI-SANT-LY, *adv.* Uncivilly; discourteously

UN-COM-PLĒTE', *a.* Not complete; not finished.

UN-COM-PLĒTED, *a.* Not finished; not completed.

UN-COM'PLI-CĀ-TED, *a.* Not complicated; simple.

UN-COM-PLI-MENT'A-RY, *a.* Not complimentary.

UN-COM-PLŸING, *a.* Not complying; not yielding to request or command; unbending.

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÄR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—MARINE, BIRD MÖVE, BOOK.

UN-ĊOM-PŌSED′, *a.* Not composed.
UN-ĊOM-POUND′ED, *a.* 1. Not compounded; not mixed. 2. Simple; not intricate.
UN-ĊOM-POUND′ED-LY, *adv.* Without being compounded.
UN-ĊOM-POUND′ED-NESS, *n.* Freedom from mixture; simplicity of substance.—*Hammond.*
UN-ĊOM-PRE-HEN′SIVE, *a.* 1. Not comprehensive. 2. Unable to comprehend.—*South.*
UN-ĊOM-PRESSED′ (-kom-prest′), *a.* Not compressed; free from compression.—*Boyle.*
UN-ĊOM′PRO-MĪS-ING, *a.* Not admitting of compromise; not agreeing to terms; not yielding.—*Review.*
UN-ĊON-ĊEAL′A-BLE, *a.* Not concealable.
UN-ĊON-ĊEALED′, *a.* Not concealed.
UN-ĊON-ĊEIV′A-BLE, *a.* Not to be conceived or understood; that can not be comprehended.—*Locke.*
UN-ĊON-ĊEIV′A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being inconceivable.—*Locke.* [*Little used.*]
UN-ĊON-ĊEIVED′, *a.* Not thought; not imagined.—*Creech.*
UN-ĊON-CERN′, *n.* Want of concern; absence of anxiety; freedom from solicitude.—*Swift.*
UN-ĊON-CERNED′, *a.* 1. Not concerned; not anxious; feeling no solicitude. 2. Having no interest in.—Syn. Indifferent; regardless; uninterested; unmoved.
UN-ĊON-CERN′ED-LY, *adv.* Without interest or affection; without anxiety.—*Dryden.*
UN-ĊON-CERN′ED-NESS, *n.* Freedom from concern or anxiety.—*South.*
† UN-ĊON-CERN′ING, *a.* Not interesting; not affecting; not belonging to one.—*Addison.*
† UN-ĊON-CERN′MENT, *n.* The state of having no share.
UN-ĊON-CERT′ED, *a.* Not concerted.
UN-ĊON-CIL′I-Ā-TED, *a.* Not reconciled.
UN-ĊON-CIL′I-Ā-TING, *a.* Not conciliating; not adapted or disposed to gain favor, or to reconciliation.
UN-ĊON-CIL′I-A-TO-RY, *a.* Not tending to conciliate.—*Jefferson.*
† UN-ĊON-ĊLŪD′I-BLE, *a.* Not determinable.—*More.*
UN-ĊON-ĊLŪD′ING, } *a.* Not decisive; not inferring a
UN-ĊON-ĊLŪD′ENT, } plain or certain conclusion. [*Little used.*]
UN-ĊON-ĊLŪD′ING-NESS, *n.* Quality of being inconclusive.—*Boyle.*
† UN-ĊON-ĊLŪ′SIVE, *a.* Not decisive.—*Hammond.*
UN-ĊON-ĊOCT′ED, *a.* Not concocted; not digested.—*Brown.*
UN-ĊON-DEMNED′ (-kon-demd′), *a.* 1. Not condemned; not judged guilty. 2. Not disapproved; not pronounced criminal.
UN-ĊON-DENS′A-BLE, *a.* That can not be condensed.
UN-ĊON-DENS′A-BLE-NESS, *n.* A state of being incapable of condensation.
UN-ĊON-DENSED′ (-kon-denst′), *a.* Not condensed.
UN-ĊON-DI″TION-AL (-kon-dish′un-al), *a.* Absolute; unreserved; not limited by any conditions.—*Dryden.*
UN-ĊON-DI″TION-AL-LY, *adv.* Without conditions; without terms of limitation; without reservation.
UN-ĊON-DŪĊ′ING, *a.* Not leading to.—*Phillips.*
UN-ĊON-DUĊ′TED, *a.* Not led; not guided.—*Barrow.*
UN-ĊON-FESSED′ (-kon-fest′), *a.* Not confessed; not acknowledged.
UN-ĊON-FESS′ING, *a.* Not making confession.
UN-ĊON-FĪN′A-BLE, *a.* 1. Unbounded.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*] 2. That can not be confined or restrained.—*Thomson.*
UN-ĊON-FĪNED′, *a.* 1. Not confined; free from restraint; free from control. 2. Having no limits; unbounded.
UN-ĊON-FĪN′ED-LY, *adv.* Without confinement.—*Barrow.*
UN-ĊON-FIRMED′ (-kon-furmd′), *a.* 1. Not fortified by resolution; weak; raw. 2. Not confirmed; not strengthened by additional testimony. 3. Not confirmed according to the Church ritual.
† UN-ĊON-FORM′, *a.* Unlike; dissimilar; not analogous.
UN-ĊON-FORM′A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not consistent; not agreeable; not conforming. *Watts.*—2. In *geology*, not lying in a parallel position, as strata.—*Mantell.*
UN-ĊON-FORM′A-BLY, *adv.* In an unconformable manner.
UN-ĊON-FORM′I-TY, *n.* Incongruity; inconsistency; want of conformity.—*South.*
UN-ĊON-FOUND′ED, *a.* Not confounded.
UN-ĊON-FOUND′ED-LY, *adv.* Without being confounded.
UN-ĊON-FŪSED′ (-kon-fūzd), *a.* 1. Free from confusion or disorder.—*Locke.* 2. Not embarrassed.
UN-ĊON-FŪS′ED-LY, *adv.* Without confusion.—*Locke.*
UN-ĊON-FŪ′TA-BLE, *a.* Not confutable; not to be refuted or overthrown; that can not be disproved or convicted of error.
UN-ĊON-ĠEAL′A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being congealed.
UN-ĊON-ĠEALED′, *a.* Not frozen: not congealed; not concreted.—*Brown.*
UN-ĊON-ĠE′NI-AL, *a.* Not congenial.
UN-ĊON′JU-ĠAL, *a.* Not suitable to matrimonial faith; not befitting a wife or husband.—*Milton.*
UN-ĊON-JUNĊ′TIVE, *a.* That can not be joined. [*Little used.*]
UN-ĊON-NEĊT′ED, *a.* 1. Not connected; not united; separate. 2. Not coherent; not joined by proper transitions or dependence of parts.—Syn. Loose; lax; vague; desultory; roving; immethodical.
UN-ĊON-NĪV′ING, *a.* Not conniving; not overlooking or winking at.—*Milton.*
UN-ĊON′QUER-A-BLE (-konk′er-a-bl), *a.* 1. Not conquerable; that can not be vanquished or defeated; that can not be overcome in contest. 2. That can not be subdued and brought under control.—Syn. Invincible; insuperable; insurmountable.
UN-ĊON′QUER-A-BLY, *adv.* Invincibly; insuperably.
UN-ĊON′QUERED (-konk′erd), *a.* 1. Not vanquished or defeated. 2. Unsubdued; not brought under control. 3. Invincible; insuperable.
UN-ĊON-SCI-EN′TIOUS (-kon-she-en′shus), *a.* Not conscientious; not regulated or limited by conscience.—*Kent.*
UN-ĊON′SCION-Ā-BLE (-kon′shun-a-bl), *a.* 1. Unreasonable; exceeding the limits of any reasonable claim or expectation. 2. Forming unreasonable expectations. 3. Enormous; vast; [*not elegant.*] 4. Not guided or influenced by conscience.
UN-ĊON′SCION-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unreasonableness of hope or claim.
UN-ĊON′SCION-A-BLY, *adv.* Unreasonably; in a manner or degree that conscience and reason do not justify.
UN-ĊON′SCIOUS (-shus), *a.* 1. Not conscious; having no mental perception. 2. Not conscious; not knowing; not perceiving.
UN-ĊON′SCIOUS-LY, *adv.* Without perception; without knowledge.
UN-ĊON′SCIOUS-NESS, *n.* Want of perception; want of knowledge.
† UN-ĊON′SE-ĊRĀTE, *v. t.* To render not sacred; to desecrate.—*South.*
UN-ĊON′SE-ĊRĀ-TED, *a.* Not consecrated; not set apart for a sacred use by religious ceremonies; not dedicated or devoted.
UN-ĊON′SE-ĊRĀ-TED-NESS, *n.* A state of being unconsecrated.
UN-ĊON-SENT′ED *to.* Not consented to; not yielded; not agreed to.—*Wake.*
UN-ĊON-SENT′ING, *a.* Not consenting; not yielding consent.
UN-ĊON-SID′ERED, *a.* Not considered; not attended to
UN-ĊON-SID′ER-ING, *a.* Not considering.
UN-ĊON-SŌLED′, *a.* Not consoled; not comforted.
UN-ĊON-SOL′I-DĀ-TED, *a.* Not consolidated or made solid
UN-ĊON-SŌL′ING, *a.* Not consoling; affording no comfort
UN-ĊON′SO-NANT, *a.* Not consonant; not consistent; incongruous; unfit.—*Hooker.* [*Little used.*]
UN-ĊON-SPIĊ′U-OUS, *a.* Not open to the view; not conspicuous.
† UN-ĊON-SPĪR′ING-NESS, *n.* Absence of plot or conspiracy.—*Boyle.*
UN-ĊON′STANT, *a.* Not constant; not steady or faithful fickle; changeable; inconstant.—*Shak.*
UN-ĊON-STI-TŪ′TION-AL, *a.* Not agreeable to the constitution; not authorized by the constitution; contrary to the principles of the constitution.
UN-ĊON-STI-TU-TION-AL′I-TY, *n.* The quality of being unauthorized by the constitution, or contrary to its provisions or principles.
UN-ĊON-STI-TŪ′TION-AL-LY, *adv.* In a manner not warranted by or contrary to the constitution.
UN-ĊON-STRĀINED′, *a.* 1. Free from constraint; acting voluntarily; voluntary. 2. Not proceeding from constraint, as actions.
UN-ĊON-STRĀIN′ED-LY, *adv.* Without force or constraint freely; spontaneously; voluntarily.—*South.*
UN-ĊON-STRĀINT′, *n.* Freedom from constraint; ease.
UN-ĊON-SULT′ED, *a.* Not asked or consulted.
UN-ĊON-SULT′ING, *a.* Taking no advice; rash; imprudent.—*Sidney.*
UN-ĊON-SŪMED′, *a.* Not consumed; not wasted, expended, or dissipated; not destroyed.—*Milton.*
UN-ĊON-SUM′MATE, *a.* Not consummated.—*Dryden.*
UN-ĊON-TEMNED′ (-temd′), *a.* Not despised; not contemned.
UN-ĊON-TEM′PLĀ-TED, *a.* Not contemplated.
UN-ĊON-TEND′ED *for.* Not contended for; not urged to.
UN-ĊON-TEND′ING, *a.* Not contending; not contesting.
UN-ĊON-TENT′ED, *a.* Not contented; not satisfied.
† UN-ĊON-TENT′ING-NESS, *n.* Want of power to satisfy.
UN-ĊON-TEST′A-BLE, *a.* Indisputable; not to be controverted.
UN-ĊON-TEST′ED, *a.* 1. Not contested; not disputed. 2 Evident: plain.—*Blackmore.*
UN-ĊON-TRA-DIĊT′A-BLE, *a.* That can not be contradicted.—*Fitch.*
UN-ĊON-TRA-DIĊT′ED, *a.* Not contradicted; not denied.

UN-ĊON'TRĪTE, *a.* Not contrite; not penitent.
UN-ĊON-TRĪV'ĖD', *a.* Not contrived; not formed by design.—*Dwight.*
UN-ĊON-TRĪV'ING, *a.* Not contriving; improvident.
UN-ĊON-TRŌLL'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That can not be controlled; ungovernable; that can not be restrained. 2. That can not be resisted or diverted. 3. Indisputable; irrefragable.
UN-ĊON-TRŌLL'A-BLY, *adv.* 1. Without power of opposition. 2. In a manner or degree that admits of no restraint or resistance.
UN-ĊON-TRŌLLĖD', *a.* 1. Not governed; not subjected to a superior power or authority; not restrained. 2. Not resisted; unopposed. 3. Not convinced; not refuted.
UN-ĊON-TRŌLL'ED-LY, *adv.* Without control or restraint; without effectual opposition.—*Decay of Piety.*
UN-ĊON'TRO-VERT-ĖD, *a.* Not disputed; not contested; not liable to be called in question.—*Glanville.*
UN-ĊON-VERS'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not free in conversation; not social; reserved. 2. Not suited to conversation.
UN-ĊON'VER-SANT, *a.* Not conversant; not familiarly acquainted with.—*Mitford.*
UN-ĊON-VERT'ED, *a.* 1. Not converted; not changed in opinion; not turned from one faith to another. 2. Not persuaded of the truth of the Christian religion. 3. Not renewed; not regenerated. 4. Not turned or changed from one form to another.
UN-ĊON-VERTI-BLE, *a.* That can not be converted or changed in form.
UN-ĊON-VINĊĖD' (-kon-vinst'), *a.* Not convinced.
UN-ĊON-VIN'ĊING, *a.* Not sufficient to convince.
UN-ĊON-VULSĖD' (-vulst'), *a.* Not convulsed.
UN-ĊORD', *v. t.* To loose from cords; to unfasten or unbind.
UN-ĊORD'ED, *pp.* Loosed from cords; unbound.
UN-ĊORD'I-AL, *a.* Not cordial; not hearty.
UN-ĊORD'ING, *ppr.* Unfastening; unbinding.
UN-ĊORK', *v. t.* To draw the cork from.
UN-ĊORKĖD' (-korkt'), *pp.* Having the cork drawn.
UN-ĊORK'ING, *ppr.* Drawing the cork from.
UN-ĊOR'O-NET-ĖD, *a.* Not honored with a coronet.
UN-ĊOR'PU-LENT, *a.* Not corpulent; not fleshy.—*Pollok.*
UN-ĊOR-REĊT'ED, *a.* 1. Not corrected; not revised; not rendered exact. 2. Not reformed; not amended.
UN-ĊOR'RI-GI-BLE, *a.* That can not be corrected; depraved beyond correction; incorrigible.
UN-ĊOR-RŌB'O-RĀ-TED, *a.* Not confirmed.
UN-ĊOR-RUPT', *a.* Nor corrupt; not depraved; not perverted; not tainted with wickedness; not influenced by iniquitous interest.
UN-ĊOR-RUPT'ED, *a.* Not corrupted; not vitiated; not depraved.—*Dryden.*
UN-ĊOR-RUPT'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being uncorrupted.
UN-ĊOR-RUPT'I-BLE, *a.* That can not be corrupted.
UN-ĊOR-RUPT'LY, *adv.* With integrity; honestly.
UN-ĊOR-RUPT'NESS, *n.* Integrity; uprightness.
UN-ĊOUN'SEL-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be advised; not consistent with good advice or prudence.—*Clarendon.*
UN-ĊOUN'SELĖD, *a.* Not having counsel or advice.
UN-ĊOUNT'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be counted.
UN-ĊOUNT'ED, *a.* Not counted; not numbered.—*Shak.*
UN-ĊOUN'TE-NANĊĖD (-nanst), *a.* Not encouraged.
UN-ĊOUN'TER-FEĪT, *a.* Not counterfeit; not spurious; genuine.—*Sprat.*
UN-ĊOUN'TER-FEĪT-ED, *a.* Not counterfeited.
UN-ĊOUN-TER-MAND'ED, *a.* Not countermanded.
UN-ĊŌUP'LE (un-kup'pl), *v. t.* To loose, as dogs from their couples; to set loose; to disjoin.—*Dryden.*
UN-ĊŌUP'LĖD (un-kup'pld), *pp.* Disjoined; set free.
UN-ĊŌUP'LING, *ppr.* Disuniting; setting free.
UN-ĊŌURT'E-OUS (un-kurt'e-us), *a.* Uncivil; unpolite; not kind and complaisant—*Sidney.* *See* * COURTEOUS.
UN-ĊŌURT'E-OUS-LY, *adv.* Uncivilly; unpolitely.
UN-ĊŌURT'E-OUS-NESS (-kurt'e-us-), *n.* Incivility; disobliging treatment.
UN-ĊŌURT'LI-NESS, *n.* Unsuitableness of manners to a court; inelegance.—*Addison.*
UN-ĊŌURT'LY, *a.* 1. Inelegant of manners; not becoming a court; not refined; unpolite. 2. Not courteous or civil. 3. Not versed in the manners of a court.
UN-ĊŌUTH' (-kooth'), *a.* [Sax. *uncuth.*] Unusual; not rendered pleasing by familiarity.—SYN. Odd; strange; awkward; clumsy; unhandy; ungraceful.
UN-ĊŌUTH'-LOOK-ING (un-kooth'-), *a.* Having uncouth looks.—*Irving.*
UN-ĊŌUTH'LY, *adv.* Oddly; strangely.—*Dryden.*
UN-ĊŌUTH'NESS (-kooth'-), *n.* Oddness; strangeness, want of agreeableness derived from familiarity.
UN-ĊOV'E-NANT-ED, *a.* Not promised by covenant; not resting on a covenant or promise.—*S. Miller.*
UN-ĊOV'ER (-kuv'er), *v. t.* 1. To divest of a cover; to remove any covering from. 2. To deprive of clothes; to strip; to make naked. 3. To unroof, as a building. 4. To take off the hat or cap; to bare the head. 5. To strip of a vail, or of any thing that conceals; to lay open; to disclose to view.
UN-ĊOV'ERĖD (-kuv'erd), *pp.* Divested of a covering or of clothing; laid open to view; made bare.
UN-ĊOV'ER-ING, *ppr.* Divesting of a cover or of clothes; stripping of a vail; laying open to view.
UN-ĊOWL', *v. t.* To deprive of a cowl.
UN-ĊOWLĖD', *pp.* Deprived of a cowl.
UN-ĊRAMPĖD' (-krampt'), *a.* Not cramped; not confined or fettered; free from constraint.—*Ed. Rev.*
UN-ĊRE-ĀTE', *v. t.* To annihilate; to deprive of existence.—*Milton.*
UN-ĊRE-ĀT'ED, *pp.* 1. Reduced to nothing; deprived of existence. 2. *a.* Not yet created. 3. Not produced by creation.
UN-ĊRE-ĀT'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of existence.
UN-ĊRED'I-BLE, *a.* Not to be believed; not entitled to credit.
UN-ĊRED'IT-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not in good credit or reputation; not reputable. 2. Not for the credit or reputation.
UN-ĊRED'IT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. Want of reputation. 2 The quality of being disreputable.
UN-ĊRED'IT-ED, *a.* Not believed.—*Warner.*
UN-ĊRIT'Ĭ-AL, *a.* 1. Not critical. 2. Not according to the just rules of criticism.—*M. Stuart.*
UN-ĊRIT'Ĭ-AL-LY, *adv.* Not critically.
UN-ĊROPPĖD' (-kropt'), *a.* Not cropped; not gathered.
UN-ĊROSSĖD' (-krost'), *a.* 1. Not crossed; not canceled.—*Shak.* 2. Not thwarted; not opposed.
UN-ĊROWD'ED, *a.* Not crowded; not compressed; not straitened for want of room.
UN-ĊROWN', *v. t.* 1. To deprive of a crown; to dethrone 2. To pull off the crown.—*Dryden.*
UN-ĊROWNĖD', *pp.* 1. Deprived of a crown. 2. *a.* Not crowned; having no crown.
UN-ĊROWN'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of a crown.
UN-ĊRUSHĖD' (-krusht'), *a.* Not crushed.
UN-ĊRYS'TAL-LĪNE, *a.* Not crystalline; not having the character of a crystal; not presenting a distinct crystalline texture.—*Dana.*
UN-ĊRYS'TAL-LĪZ-A-BLE, *a.* Not susceptible of crystallization.—*Ure.*
UN-ĊRYS'TAL-LĪZĖD, *a.* Not crystallized.
UNĊ'TION (unk'shun), *n.* [Fr. *onction;* L. *unctio.*] 1. The act of anointing. 2. Unguent; ointment.—*Dryden.* 3. The act of anointing medically. 4. Any thing softening or lenitive.—*Shak.* 5. That warmth and tenderness of address which excites piety and devotion.—*Johnson.* 6. Richness of gracious affections. 7. Divine or sanctifying grace. 1 *John*, i.—*Extreme unction*, the rite of anointing in the last hours; or the application of sacred oil to the head, the hands, and the feet of a dying person.—*Encyc. Am.*
UNĊT-Ŭ-OS'I-TY, *n.* Oiliness; fatness; the quality of being greasy.—*Brown.*
UNĊT'Ŭ-OUS, *a.* 1. Fat; oily; greasy.—*Dryden.* 2. Having a resemblance to oil.
UNĊT'Ŭ-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Fatness; oiliness. 2. The quality of resembling oil.
UN-ĊUĊK'OLD-ĖD, *a.* Not made a cuckold.—*Shak.*
UN-ĊULLĖD', *a.* 1. Not gathered. 2. Not separated; not selected.
UN-ĊUL'PA-BLE, *a.* Not blamable; not faulty.—*Hooker.*
† UN-ĊULT', *a.* [*un*, and L. *cultus.*] Uncultivated; rude; illiterate.—*Ch. Relig. Appeal.*
UN-ĊUL'TI-VA-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being cultivated.
UN-ĊUL'TI-VĀ-TED, *a.* 1. Not cultivated; not tilled; not used in tillage. 2. Not instructed; not civilized; rude; rough in manners.
UN-ĊUL'TI-VĀ-TED-NESS, *n.* An uncultivated state.
UN-ĊUM'BERĖD, *a.* Not burdened; not embarrassed.
UN-ĊŪR'A-BLE, *a.* Incurable. [*The latter is mostly used.*]
UN-ĊŪR'A-BLY, *adv.* Incurably.
† UN-ĊURB'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be curbed or checked.
UN-ĊURBĖD', *a.* Not curbed; not restrained; licentious.
UN-ĊURL', *v. t.* To loose from ringlets.—*Dryden.*
UN-ĊURL', *v. i.* To fall from a curled state, as ringlets; to become straight.—*Shak.*
UN-ĊURLĖD', *pp.* 1. Loosed from ringlets. 2. *a.* Not curled; not formed into ringlets.
UN-ĊURL'ING, *ppr.* Loosing from ringlets.
UN-ĊUR'RENT, *a.* Not current; not passing in common payment.—*Shak.*
† UN-ĊURSE' (un-kurs'), *v. t.* To free from any execration.
UN-ĊURSĖD', } *a.* Not cursed; not execrated.—*King*
UN-ĊURST', } *Charles.*
UN-ĊUR-TAILĖD', *a.* Not curtailed; not shortened.
UN-ĊUR'TAIN, *v. t.* To remove a curtain or covering from.
UN-ĊUS'TOM-A-RI-LY, *adv.* In an unusual manner.
UN-ĊUS'TOM-A-RI-NESS, *n.* State of being not customary.
UN-ĊUS'TOM-A-RY, *a.* Not customary; not usual.—*Dwight.*
UN-ĊUS'TOMĖD, *a.* 1. Not subjected to customs or duty 2. That has not paid duty, or been charged with customs.

UN-ĊUT', *a.* Not cut; as, trees *uncut.*—*Waller.*
UN-DAM', *v. t.* To free from a dam, mound, or obstruction.
UN-DAM'AĠED, *a.* Not damaged; not made worse.
UN-DAMMED', *pp.* Freed from a dam, mound, or obstruction.
UN-DAMPED' (-dampt'), *a.* Not damped; not depressed.
UN-DĀN'ĠER-OUS, *a.* Not dangerous.—*Thomson.*
UN-DĀRK'ENED, *a.* Not darkened or obscured.
UN'DĀ-TED, *a.* [L. *undatus, unda.*] Waved; rising and falling in waves toward the margin, as a leaf.
UN-DĀT'ED, *a.* Not dated; having no date.
UN-DAUNT'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be daunted.—*Harmar.*
UN-DAUNT'ED, *a.* Not daunted; not subdued or depressed by fear.—SYN. Bold; fearless; brave; courageous; intrepid.—*Dryden.*
UN-DAUNT'ED-LY, *adv.* Boldly; intrepidly.—*South.*
UN-DAUNT'ED-NESS, *n.* Boldness; fearless bravery.
UN-DAWN'ING, *a.* Not yet dawning; not growing light; not opening with brightness.—*Cowper.*
UN-DAZ'ZLED, *a.* Not dazzled; not confused by splendor.—*Milton.*—*Boyle.*
†UN-DEAF' (-deef' or -def'), *v. t.* To free from deafness.
UN-DE-BARRED', *a.* Not debarred.
UN-DE-BĀSED' (-bāst'), *a.* Not debased; not adulterated.—*Shak.*
UN-DE-BAUCHED' (-bawcht'), *a.* Not debauched; not corrupted; pure.—*Dryden.*
UN-DEĊ'A-GON, *n.* [L. *undecim*, and Gr. γωνια.] A figure of eleven angles, and, consequently, of eleven sides.
UN-DE-ĊĀYED' (-de-kād'), *a.* Not decayed; not impaired by age or accident; being in full strength.—*Dryden.*
UN-DE-ĊĀY'ING, *a.* 1. Not decaying; not suffering diminution or decline. 2. Immortal.
UN-DE-CĒIT'FUL, *a.* Not deceitful.
UN-DE-CĒIV'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be deceived; not subject to deception.—*Holder.*
UN-DE-CĒIVE', *v. t.* To free from deception, cheat, fallacy, or mistake, whether caused by others or by ourselves.
UN-DE-CĒIVED', *pp.* 1. Disabused of cheat, deception, or fallacy. 2. Not deceived; not misled or imposed on.
UN-DE-CĒIV'ING, *ppr.* Freeing from deception or fallacy.
UN-DĒ'CEN-A-RY, *a.* [L. *undecim*, eleven.] Eleventh; occurring once in every period of eleven years.—*Pres. Stiles.*
UN-DĒ'CEN-CY, *n.* Unbecomingness; indecency.
UN-DĒ'CENT, *a.* Not decent; indecent.
UN-DĒ'CENT-LY, *adv.* Indecently.
UN-DE-CEP'TIVE, *a.* Not deceptive.
UN-DE-CĪD'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be decided.—*South.*
UN-DE-CĪD'ED, *a.* Not decided; not determined.
UN-DE-CĪ'PHER-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be deciphered.
UN-DE-CĪ'PHER-A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be decipherable.
UN-DE-CĪ'PHERED, *a.* Not deciphered or explained.
UN-DE-CĪ'SIVE, *a.* Not decisive; not conclusive; not determining the controversy or contest.—*Granville.*
UN-DEĊK', *v. t.* To divest of ornaments.—*Shak.*
UN-DEĊKED' (-dekt'), *pp.* 1. Deprived of ornaments. 2. *a.* Not decked; not adorned.—*Milton.*
UN-DE-ĊLARED', *a.* Not declared; not avowed.
UN-DE-ĊLĪN'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That can not be declined. 2. Not to be avoided.—*Hacket.*
UN-DE-ĊLĪNED', *a.* 1. Not deviating; not turned from the right way. 2. Not varied in termination.
UN-DE-ĊLĪN'ING, *a.* Not declining.
UN-DE-ĊOM-PŌS'A-BLE, *a.* Not admitting decomposition; that can not be decomposed.—*Chemistry.*
UN-DE-ĊOM-PŌSED', *a.* Not decomposed; not separated, as constituent particles.—*Chemistry.*
UN-DE-ĊOM-POUND'ED, *a.* Not decompounded.
UN-DEĊ'O-RĀ-TED, *a.* Not adorned; not embellished; plain.—*Buckminster.*
UN-DED'I-ĊĀ-TED, *a.* 1. Not dedicated; not consecrated. 2. Not inscribed to a patron.
UN-DEED'ED, *a.* 1. Not signalized by any great action.—*Shak.* 2. Not transferred by deed; [*local.*]
UN-DE-FĀCE'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be defaced.
UN-DE-FĀCED' (-fāst'), *a.* Not deprived of its form; not disfigured.
UN-DE-FĀC'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being undefaced.
UN-DE-FĒAS'I-BLE, *a.* Not defeasible.
UN-DE-FEND'ED, *a.* 1. Not defended; not protected. 2. Not vindicated. 3. Open to assault; being without works of defense.
UN-DE-FEND'ING, *a.* Not making defense.
UN-DE-FĪED', *a.* Not set at defiance; not challenged.
UN-DE-FĪLED', *a.* Not defiled; not polluted; not vitiated.
UN-DE-FĪN'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not definable; not capable of being described or limited. 2. That can not be described by interpretation or definition.
UN-DE-FĪN'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being undefinable.—*E. T. Fitch.*
UN-DE-FĪNED', *a.* 1. Not defined; not described by definition or explanation. 2. Not having its limits described.
UN-DE-FLOURED', *a.* Not debauched; not vitiated.
UN-DE-FORMED', *a.* Not deformed; not disfigured.
UN-DE-FRAUD'ED, *a.* Not defrauded.
UN-DE-FRĀYED' (-frād'), *a.* Not defrayed; not paid.
UN-DE-ĠRĀD'ED, *a.* Not degraded.
UN-DĒ'I-FĪED, *pp.* Reduced from the state of Deity.
UN-DĒ'I-FY, *v. t.* To reduce from the state of Deity.
UN-DE-LĀYED', *a.* Not delayed.
UN-DE-LĀY'ING, *a.* Not making delay.
UN-DEL'E-GĀ-TED, *a.* Not delegated; not deputed; not granted.
UN-DE-LIB'ER-ATE, *a.* Not deliberate.
UN-DE-LIB'ER-Ā-TED, *a.* Not carefully considered.
UN-DE-LIB'ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* Want of deliberation.
UN-DE-LIB'ER-Ā-TING, *a.* Not deliberating; not hesitating; hasty; prompt.
UN-DE-LĪGHT'ED, *a.* Not delighted; not well pleased.
UN-DE-LĪGHT'FUL, *a.* Not giving delight or great pleasure
UN-DE-LĪGHT'FUL-LY, *adv.* Without giving delight.
UN-DE-LIV'ERED, *a.* Not delivered; not communicated
UN-DE-LŪDED, *a.* Not deluded or deceived.
UN-DE-LŪ'SIVE, *a.* Not delusive.
UN-DE-LŪ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* Not delusively.
UN-DE-LŪ'SIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being not delusive
UN-DE-MAND'ED, *a.* Not demanded; not required.
UN-DE-MOL'ISHED (-mol'isht), *a.* 1. Not demolished; not pulled down.—*Swift.* 2. Not destroyed.
UN-DE-MON'STRA-BLE, *a.* 1. Not capable of fuller evidence.—*Hooker.* 2. Not capable of demonstration.
UN-DE-MON'STRA-BLY, *adv.* Without proving by demonstration.
UN-DE-MON'STRĀ-TED, *a.* Not proved by demonstration —*Chalmers.*
UN-DE-NĪ'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be denied.—SYN. Indubitable; indisputable; incontrovertible; unquestionable, irrefragable.
UN-DE-NĪ'A-BLY, *adv.* So plainly as to admit no denial
UN-DE-PEND'ING, *a.* Not dependent.—*Milton.*
UN-DE-PLŌRED', *a.* Not lamented.—*Dryden.*
UN-DE-PŌS'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be deposed from office. —*Milton.*
UN-DE-PRĀVED', *a.* Not corrupted; not vitiated.
UN-DEP'RE-ĊĀ-TED, *a.* Not deprocated.
UN-DE-PRĒ'CIĀ-TED, *a.* Not depreciated.—*Walsh.*
UN-DE-PRĪVED', *a.* Not deprived; not divested of by authority; not stripped of any possession.
UN'DER, *prep.* [Goth. *undar*; Sax. *under*; D. *onder*; G. *unter.*] 1. Beneath; below; so as to have something over or above. 2. In a state of pupilage or subjection to. 3. In a less degree than. 4. For less than. 5. Less than; below. 6. With the pretense of; with the cover or pretext of. 7. With less than. 8. In a degree, state, or rank inferior to. 9. In a state of being loaded; in a state of bearing or being burdened. 10. In a state of oppression or subjection to, the state in which a person is considered as bearing or having any thing laid upon him. 11. In a state of liability or obligation. 12. In the state of bearing and being known by. 13. In the state of; in the enjoyment or possession of. 14. During the time of. 15. Not having reached or arrived to; below. 16. Represented by; in the form of. 17. In the state of protection or defense. 18. As bearing a particular character. 19. Being contained or comprehended in. 20. Attested by; signed by. 21. In a state of being handled, treated, or discussed, or of being the subject of. 22. In subordination to. 23. In subjection or bondage to; ruled or influenced by; [*in a moral sense.*] *Rom.*, iii.—*Under a signature*, bearing, as a name or title.—*Under way*, in *seamen's language*, moving; in a condition to make progress.—*Under the lee*, to the leeward; as, *under the lee* of the land. *Totten.*—*To keep under*, to hold in subjection or control; to restrain.
UN'DER, *a.* Lower in degree; subject; subordinate.—*Under* is much used in composition.
UN-DER-Ā'ĠENT, *n.* A subordinate agent.—*South.*
UN-DER-CHAM'BER-LAIN, *n.* A deputy chamberlain of the exchequer.
UN'DER-ĊLERK, *n.* A clerk subordinate to the principal clerk.
UN-DER-FARM'ER, *n.* A subordinate farmer.
UN-DER-KEEP'ER, *n.* A subordinate keeper.—*Gray.*
UN-DER-LĀ'BOR-ER, *n.* A subordinate workman.
UN-DER-MĀS'TER, *n.* A master subordinate to the principal master.—*Lowth.*
UN-DER-OF'FI-CER, *n.* A subordinate officer.
UN-DER-SEĊ'RE-TĀ-RY, *n.* A secretary subordinate to the principal secretary.—*Bacon.*
UN-DER-SERV'ANT, *n.* An inferior servant.—*Grew.*
UN-DER-SHER'IFF, *n.* A sheriff's deputy.
†UN-DER-SHER'IFF-RY, *n.* The office of an under-sheriff.
UN'DER-STRAP-PER, *n.* A petty fellow; an inferior agent. —*Swift.*
UN-DER-TEN'ANT, *n.* The tenant of a tenant; one who holds lands or tenements of a tenant.
UN-DER-TRĒAS'UR-ER (-trezh'ur-er), *n.* A subordinate treasurer.

UN-DER-WŌRK'ER (-wurk'er), *n.* One who under-works; or a subordinate workman.
UN-DER-WŌRK'MAN, *n.* A subordinate workman.
UN-DER-AC'TION, *n.* Subordinate action; action not essential to the main story.—*Dryden.*
UN-DE-RĀNGED', *a.* Not deranged.
UN-DER-BEAR', *v. t.* 1. To support; to endure.—*Shak.* 2. To line; to guard.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*]
UN-DER-BEAR'ER, *n.* In *funerals*, one who sustains the corpse.
UN-DER-BID', *v. t.* To bid or offer less than another; as in auctions, when a contract or service is set up to the lowest bidder.
UN-DER-BID'DING, *ppr.* Bidding less than another.
UN-DER-BŌRNE', *pp.* Supported.
UN-DER-BOUGHT' (-bawt'), *pp.* Bought at less than its worth.
UN'DER-BRED, *a.* Of inferior breeding or manners.
UN'DER-BRUSH, *n.* Shrubs and small trees in a wood or forest, growing under large trees.
† UN-DER-BUY', *v. t.* To buy at less than a thing is worth.
UN'DER-CLĀY, *n.* A stratum of clay lying beneath other strata.—*Lyell.*
UN'DER-CROFT, *n.* A vault under the choir or chancel of a church; also, a vault or secret walk under ground.
UN-DER-CUR'RENT, *n.* A current below the surface of the water, frequently contrary to that on the surface.—*Totten.*
UN-DER-DITCH', *v. t.* To form a deep ditch or trench to drain the surface of land.
UN-DER-DŌ', *v. i.* 1. To act below one's abilities.—*Ben Jonson.* 2. To do less than is requisite.—*Grew.*
UN-DER-DŌNE' (-dun'), *pp.* Done less than is requisite.
UN'DER-DŌSE, *n.* A quantity less than a dose.
UN-DER-DŌSE', *v. i.* To take small doses.—*Cheyne.*
UN'DER-DRĀIN, *n.* A drain or trench below the surface of the ground.
UN-DER-DRĀIN', *v. t.* To drain by cutting a deep channel below the surface.
UN-DER-DRĀINED', *pp.* Drained by cutting a deep channel below the surface.
UN-DER-FAC'TION, *n.* A subordinate faction.
UN'DER-FEL-LŌW, *n.* A mean, sorry wretch.
UN-DER-FILL'ING, *n.* The lower part of a building.
† UN-DER-FONG', *v. t.* [Sax. *fangan*, to seize.] To take in hand.—*Spenser.*
UN-DER-FOOT', *adv.* Beneath.—*Milton.*
UN-DER-FOOT', *a.* Low; base; abject; trodden down.
UN-DER-FURNISH, *v. t.* To supply with less than enough.
UN-DER-FURNISHED (-fur'nisht), *pp.* Supplied with less than enough.
UN-DER-FURNISH-ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with less than enough.
UN-DER-FUR'RŌW, *adv.* In *agriculture*, to *sow underfurrow*, is to plow in seed.
UN-DER-GIRD' (-gurd'), *v. t.* [*See* GIRD.] To bind below; to gird round the bottom.—*Acts*, xxvii.
UN-DER-GIRD'ING (-gurd'ing), *ppr.* Binding below; girding round the bottom.
UN-DER-GŌ', *v. t.* 1. To suffer; to endure something burdensome or painful to the body or the mind. 2. To pass through. 3. To sustain without fainting, yielding, or sinking. 4. To be the bearer of; to possess; [*obs.*] 5. To support; to hazard; [*obs.*] 6. To be subject to; [*obs.*]
UN-DER-GŌ'ING, *ppr.* Suffering; enduring.
UN-DER-GONE' (-gawn'), *pp.* Borne; suffered; sustained.
UN-DER-GRAD'U-ATE, *n.* A student or member of a university or college who has not taken his first degree.
UN-DER-GRAD'U-ATE-SHIP, *n.* The state of being an undergraduate.—*Life of Paley.*
UN-DER-GROUND', *n.* A place or space beneath the surface of the ground.—*Shak.*
UN'DER-GROUND, *a.* Being below the surface of the ground.
UN-DER-GROUND', *adv.* Beneath the surface of the earth.
UN'DER-GRŌWTH, *n.* That which grows under trees; shrubs or small trees growing among large ones.
UN'DER-HAND, *adv.* 1. By secret means; in a clandestine manner.—*Hooker.* 2. By fraud; by fraudulent means.—*Dryden.*
UN'DER-HAND, *a.* Secret; clandestine; usually implying meanness or fraud, or both.
UN-DER-HAND'ED, *a.* Underhand; clandestine.
UN-DER-HAND'ED-LY, *adv.* Secretly; clandestinely.
UN-DER-HEW' (un-der-hū'), *v. t.* To hew a piece of timber which should be square, so that it appears to contain more cubic feet than it does.—*Haldeman.*
UN-DE-RIVED', *a.* Not derived; not borrowed; not received from a foreign source.
UN-DER-LAID', *pp.* or *a.* [from *underlay.*] Having something lying or laid beneath.
UN-DER-LAY', *v. t.* To lay beneath; to support by something laid under.
UN-DER-LAY'ING, *ppr.* Laying beneath; supporting by laying something under.
UN'DER-LEAF, *n.* A sort of apple good for cider.—*Mortimer.*
UN-DER-LET', *v. t.* 1. To let below the value.—*Smollett.* 2. To let or lease, as a lessee or tenant; to let under a lease.
UN-DER-LET'TER, *n.* A tenant who leases.
UN-DER-LET'TING, *ppr.* Letting or leasing under a lease or by a lessee.
UN-DER-LET'TING, *n.* The act or practice of letting lands by lessees or tenants.
UN'DER-LIE, *v. i.* To lie beneath.
UN-DER-LĪNE', *v. t.* 1. To mark with a line below the words; sometimes called *scoring*. 2. To influence secretly; [*obs.*]
UN-DER-LĪNED', *pp.* Marked with a line underneath.
UN'DER-LING, *n.* An inferior person or agent; a mean, sorry fellow.—*Milton.*
UN-DER-LĪN'ING, *ppr.* Marking with a line below.
UN'DER-LOCK, *n.* A lock of wool hanging under the belly of a sheep.—*Cyc.*
UN-DER-MASTED, *a.* Denoting vessels which have masts under the usual dimensions.—*Totten.*
UN'DER-MEAL, *n.* A repast before dinner.—*Ben Jonson.*
UN-DER-MĪNE', *v. t.* 1. To sap; to excavate the earth beneath, for the purpose of suffering to fall, or of blowing up. 2. To excavate the earth beneath. 3. To remove the foundation or support of any thing by clandestine means.
UN-DER-MĪNED', *pp.* Sapped; having the foundation removed.
UN-DER-MĪN'ER, *n.* 1. One who saps, or excavates the earth beneath any thing. 2. One who clandestinely removes the foundation or support; one who secretly overthrows.
UN-DER-MĪN'ING, *ppr.* Sapping; digging away the earth beneath; clandestinely removing the supports of.
UN'DER-MŌST, *a.* 1. Lowest in place beneath others. 2 Lowest in state or condition.
† UN'DERN, *n.* [Sax.] The third hour of the day, or nine o'clock.—*Chaucer.*
UN-DER-NEATH', *adv.* [*under* and *neath.*] Beneath; below, in a lower place.—*Milton.*
UN-DER-NEATH', *prep.* Under; beneath.—*Ben Jonson*
UN-DE-ROG'A-TO-RY, *a.* Not derogatory.—*Boyle.*
UN'DER-PART, *n.* A subordinate part.—*Dryden.*
UN-DER-PET'TI-CŌAT, *n.* A petticoat worn under a skirt or another petticoat.—*Spectator.*
UN-DER-PIN', *v. t.* 1. To lay stones under the sills of a building, on which it is to rest. 2. To support by some solid foundation; or to place something underneath for support.
UN-DER-PINNED', *pp.* Supported by stones or a foundation.
UN-DER-PIN'NING, *ppr.* Placing stones under the sills for support.
UN-DER-PIN'NING, *n.* 1. The act of laying stones under sills. 2. The stones on which a building immediately rests.
UN'DER-PLOT, *n.* 1. A series of events in a play, proceeding collaterally with the main story, and subservient to it. 2. A clandestine scheme.
UN-DER-PRAISE', *v. t.* To praise below desert.
UN-DER-PRIZE', *v. t.* To value at less than the worth; to undervalue.—*Shak.*
UN-DER-PRIZED', *pp.* Undervalued.
UN-DER-PRIZ'ING, *ppr.* Undervaluing.
UN-DER-PROP', *v. t.* To support; to uphold.—*Fenton*
UN-DER-PROPPED' (-propt'), *pp.* 1. Supported; upheld. 2. *a.* Having props underneath.—*Baxter.*
UN-DER-PRO-PŌR'TIONED, *a.* Having too little proportion.
† UN-DER-PULL'ER, *n.* An inferior puller.—*Collier.*
UN-DER-RATE', *v. t.* To rate too low; to rate below the value; to undervalue.—*Buck.*
UN'DER-RATE, *n.* A price less than the worth.
UN-DER-RĀTED, *pp.* Rated too low; undervalued.
UN-DER-RUN', *v. t.* To pass under in a boat; as, to *underrun* a cable.—*Totten. To underrun a tackle*, to separate its parts and put them in order.—*Mar. Dict.*
UN-DER-SAT'U-RĀ-TED, *a.* Not fully saturated.
† UN-DER-SAY', *v. t.* To say by way of derogation or contradiction.—*Spenser.*
UN-DER-SCŌRE', *v. t.* To draw a mark under.
UN-DER-SCŌRED', *pp.* Marked underneath.
UN-DER-SCŌR'ING, *ppr.* Marking underneath.
UN-DER-SELL', *v. t.* To sell the same articles at a lower price than another.
UN-DER-SELL'ING, *ppr.* Selling at a lower price.
UN-DER-SET, *v. t.* To prop; to support.—*Bacon.*
UN'DER-SET, *n.* A current of water below the surface.
UN-DER-SET'TER, *n.* A prop; a pedestal; a support.
UN-DER-SET'TING, *ppr.* Propping; supporting.
UN-DER-SET'TING, *n.* The lower part; the pedestal.

UN'DER-SHOT, *a.* Moved by water passing under the wheel; opposed to *overshot.*

UN'DER-SHRUB, *n.* A low shrub, permanent and woody at the base, but the branches decaying yearly.

UN-DER-SĪGN', *v. t.* To write one's name at the foot or end of a letter or any legal instrument.

UN-DER-SĪGNED', *n.* One who undersigns.

UN-DER-SĪGNED', *pp.* Written or subscribed at the bottom or end of a writing.

UN-DER-SĪGN'ING, *ppr.* Subscribing.

UN-DER-SĪZED', *a.* Being of a size less than common.

UN'DER-SOIL, *n.* Soil beneath the surface; subsoil.—*Asiat. Res.*

UN-DER-SŌLD', *pp.* Sold at a lower price.

UN'DER-SONG, *n.* Chorus; burden of a song.—*Dryden.*

UN-DER-SPARRED', *a.* *See* UNDERMASTED.

UN-DER-STAND', *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *understood.* [*under* and *stand.*] 1. To have just and adequate ideas of; to comprehend; to know. 2. To have the same ideas as the person who speaks, or the ideas which a person intends to communicate. 3. To receive or have the ideas expressed or intended to be conveyed in a writing or book; to know the meaning. 4. To know the meaning of signs, or of any thing intended to convey ideas. 5. To suppose to mean. 6. To know by experience. 7. To know by instinct. 8. To interpret, at least mentally. 9. To know another's meaning. 10. To hold in opinion with conviction. 11. To mean without expressing. 12. To know what is not expressed. 13. To learn; to be informed.

UN-DER-STAND', *v. i.* 1. To have the use of the intellectual faculties; to be an intelligent and conscious being. 2. To be informed by another; to learn.

UN-DER-STAND'A-BLE, *a.* That can be understood. [*Little used.*]

UN-DER-STAND'ER, *n.* One who understands or knows by experience.—*Beaumont and Fletcher.* [*Little used.*]

UN-DER-STAND'ING, *ppr.* 1. Comprehending; learning, or being informed. 2. *a.* Knowing; skillful.

UN-DER-STAND'ING, *n.* 1. The faculty of the human mind by which it apprehends the real state of things presented to it, or by which it receives or comprehends the ideas which others express and intend to communicate. 2. Knowledge; exact comprehension.—*Locke.* 3. Intelligence between two or more persons; agreement of minds; union of sentiments.—SYN. Intellect; intelligence; faculties; comprehension; apprehension; conception.

UN-DER-STAND'ING-LY, *adv.* Intelligibly; with full knowledge or comprehension of a question or subject.

UN-DER-STĀTE', *v. t.* To state or represent less strongly than the truth will bear.

UN-DER-STOOD', *pret.* and *pp.* of *understand.*

UN-DER-STRĀ'TUM, *n.* Subsoil; the bed or layer of earth on which the mold or soil rests.—*Cyc.*

UN-DER-STRŌKE', *v. t.* To underline.—*Swift.*

† **UN-DER-TĀK'A-BLE**, *a.* That may be undertaken.

UN-DER-TĀKE', *v. t.*; pret. *undertook*; pp. *undertaken.* [*under* and *take.*] 1. To engage in; to enter upon; to take in hand; to begin to perform. 2. To covenant or contract to perform or execute. 3. To attempt. 4. To assume a character; [*obs.*] 5. To engage with; to attack; [*obs.*] 6. To have the charge of; [*obs.*]

UN-DER-TĀKE', *v. i.* 1. To take upon or assume any business or province. 2. To venture; to hazard. 3. To promise; to be bound.—*To undertake for*, to be bound; to become surety for.

UN-DER-TĀK'EN, pp. of *undertake.* The work was *undertaken* at his own expense.

UN-DER-TĀK'ER, *n.* 1. One who undertakes; one who engages in any project or business. 2. One who stipulates or covenants to perform any work for another. 3. One who manages funerals.

UN-DER-TĀK'ING, *ppr.* Engaging in; taking in hand; beginning to perform; stipulating to execute.

UN-DER-TĀK'ING, *n.* Any business, work, or project which a person engages in.—SYN. Enterprise; attempt; engagement.

† **UN'DER-TĪME**, *n.* Undern-tide; the time after dinner, or in the evening.—*Spenser.*

UN-DER-TOOK', *pret.* of *undertake.*

UN'DER-TŌW, *n.* [*under* and *tow.*] A current of water below, and in a different direction from that on the surface.

UN-DER-VAL-Ū-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of valuing below the real worth; rate not equal to the worth.

UN-DER-VAL'UE (-val'yu), *v. t.* 1. To value, rate, or estimate below the real worth. 2. To esteem lightly; to treat as of little worth. 3. To despise; to hold in mean estimation.

UN-DER-VAL'UE, *n.* Low rate or price; a price less than the real worth.—*Hamilton.*

UN-DER-VAL'UED (-val'yude), *pp.* Estimated at less than the real worth; slighted; despised.

UN-DER-VAL'U-ER, *n.* One who esteems lightly.

UN-DER-VAL'U-ING, *ppr.* Estimating at less than the real worth; slighting; despising.

UN-DER-WENT', *pret.* of *undergo.*

UN'DER-WOOD, *n.* Small trees that grow among large trees; coppice.—*Mortimer.*

UN'DER-WORK, *n.* Subordinate work; petty affairs.

UN-DER-WORK' (-wurk'), *v. t.* 1. To destroy by clandestine measures. 2. To work or labor upon less than is sufficient or proper. 3. To work at a less price than others in the like employment.

UN-DER-WORK'ING, *ppr.* Destroying clandestinely; working at a less price than others in the like employment.

UN-DER-WRĪTE' (-rīte'), *v. t.* 1. To write under some thing else. 2. To subscribe. 3. To subscribe one's name for insurance.

UN-DER-WRĪTE' (-rīte'), *v. i.* To practice insuring.

UN'DER-WRĪT-ER (-rīt-er), *n.* One who insures; an insurer: so called because he underwrites his name to the conditions of the policy.

UN-DER-WRĪT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Writing under something 2. Subscribing a policy; insuring.

UN'DER-WRĪT-ING, *n.* The act or practice of insuring ships, goods, houses, &c.

UN-DER-WRITTEN, *pp.* Written under; subscribed.

UN-DE-SCEND'I-BLE, *a.* Not descendible; not capable of descending to heirs.

UN-DE-SCRĪB'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be described.

UN-DE-SCRĪBED', *a.* Not described.—*Hooker.*

UN-DE-SCRĪED, *a.* Not descried; not discovered.

UN-DE-SERVED', *a.* Not deserved; not merited.

UN-DE-SERV'ED-LY, *adv.* Without desert.—*Dryden.*

UN-DE-SERV'ED-NESS, *n.* Want of being worthy.

UN-DE-SERV'ER, *n.* One of no merit.—*Shak.*

UN-DE-SERV'ING, *a.* 1. Not deserving; not having merit. 2. Not meriting.—*Pope.*

UN-DE-SERV'ING-LY, *adv.* Without meriting any particular advantage or harm.—*Milton.*

UN-DES'IG-NĀ-TED, *a.* Not designated.—*Warton.*

UN-DE-SĪGNED' (un-de-sīnd'), *a.* Not designed; not intended; not proceeding from purpose.

UN-DE-SĪGN'ED-LY, *adv.* Without design or intention.

UN-DE-SĪGN'ED-NESS, *n.* Freedom from design or set purpose.—*Paley.*

UN-DE-SĪGN'ING, *a.* 1. Not acting with set purpose. 2. Sincere; upright; artless; having no artful or fraudulent purpose.

UN-DE-SĪR'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be desired; not to be wished; not pleasing.—*Milton.*

UN-DE-SĪRED', *a.* Not desired, or not solicited.

UN-DE-SĪR'ING, *a.* Not desiring; not wishing.—*Dryden.*

UN-DE-SĪR'OUS, *a.* Not desirous.

UN-DE-SPĀIR'ING, *a.* Not yielding to despair.—*Dyer.*

UN-DE-SPOILED', *a.* Not despoiled.

UN-DES'TINED, *a.* Not destined.

† **UN-DE-STROY'A-BLE**, *a.* Indestructible.—*Boyle.*

UN-DE-STROYED', *a.* Not destroyed; not wasted.

UN-DE-TACHED' (-tacht'), *a.* Not detached; not separated.

UN-DE-TECTED, *a.* Not detected; not discovered; not laid open.—*R. G. Harper.*

UN-DE-TERM'IN-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be determined or decided.—*Locke.*

UN-DE-TERM'IN-ATE, *a.* Not determinate; not settled.

UN-DE-TERM'IN-ATE-NESS, *n.* Uncertainty; unsettled state.

UN-DE-TERM-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* Indecision; uncertainty of mind. *See* INDETERMINATION, which is chiefly used.

UN-DE-TERM'INED, *a.* 1. Not determined; not settled; not decided. 2. Not limited; not defined.—SYN. Indeterminate; unsettled; unsteady; irresolute; unresolved, hesitating; doubtful; fluctuating; wavering.

UN-DE-TERRED', *a.* Not deterred; not restrained by fear or obstacles.—*Mitford.*

UN-DE-TEST'ING, *a.* Not detesting; not abhorring.

UN-DE-VEL'OPED (-vel'opt), *a.* Not opened or unfolded.

UN-DE'VI-Ā-TING, *a.* 1. Not deviating; not departing from the way, or from a rule, principle, or purpose; steady; regular. 2. Not erring; not wandering; not crooked.

UN-DE'VI-Ā-TING-LY, *adv.* Without wandering; steadily regularly.

UN-DE'VI-OUS, *a.* Not devious.

UN-DE'VI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Not deviously.

UN-DE-VŌTED, *a.* Not devoted.—*Clarendon.*

UN-DE-VOURED', *a.* Not devoured.

UN-DE-VOUT', *a.* Not devout; having no devotion

UN-DEX'TROUS, *a.* Not dextrous; clumsy.

UN-DĪ'A-DEMED, *a.* Not adorned with a diadem.

UN-DĪ-APH'A-NOUS, *a.* Not transparent; not pellucid.

UN-DID', *pret.* of *undo.*

UN-DIF-FŪSED' (-dif-fūzd'), *a.* Not diffused.

UN-DIĠ'E-NOUS (un-dij'e-nus), *a.* [L. *unda*, and Gr. γενος.] Generated by water.—*Kirwan.*

UN-DI-ĠESTED, *a.* Not digested; not subdued by the stomach; crude.—*Arbuthnot.*

UN-DĪGHT′ (-dīte′), *v. t.* To put off.—*Spenser.*
UN-DIG′NI-FĪ*ED*, *a.* Not dignified; common; mean.
UN-DI-MIN′ISH-A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of diminution.
UN-DI-MIN′ISH-A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be diminishable.
UN-DI-MIN′ISH*ED* (-de-min′isht), *a.* Not diminished.
UN-DI-MIN′ISH-ING, *a.* Not diminishing; not becoming less.
UN-DĪNE′, *n.* [L. *unda.*] A name given by the Cabalists to a class of spirits residing in the waters.—*Brande.*
UN-DINT′ED, *a.* Not impressed by a blow.—*Shak.*
UN-DIP-LO-MAT′IC, *a.* Not according to the rules of diplomatic bodies.
UN-DIPP*ED*′ (-dipt′), *a.* Not dipped; not plunged.
UN-DI-RECT′ED, *a.* 1. Not directed; not guided; left without direction. 2. Not addressed; not superscribed.
UN-DIS-AP-POINT′ED, *a.* Not disappointed.
UN-DIS-BAND′ED, *a.* Not disbanded.
UN-DIS-CERN*ED*′ (un-diz-zernd′), *a.* Not discerned; not seen; not observed; not descried; not discovered.
UN-DIS-CERN′ED-LY (un-diz-zern′ed-le), *adv.* In such a manner as not to be discovered or seen.—*Boyle.*
UN-DIS-CERN′I-BLE (un-diz-zern′e-bl), *a.* That can not be discerned, seen, or discovered; invisible.
UN-DIS-CERN′I-BLE-NESS (un-diz-zern′e-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being undiscernible.
UN-DIS-CERN′I-BLY (un-diz-zern′e-ble), *adv.* In a way not to be discovered or seen; invisibly; imperceptibly.
UN-DIS-CERN′ING (un-diz-zern′ing), *a.* Not discerning; not making just distinctions; wanting judgment or the power of discrimination.
UN-DIS-CERN′ING (un-diz-zern′ing), *n.* Want of discernment.
UN-DIS-CHĀRG*ED*′, *a.* Not discharged.
UN-DIS′CI-PLĪN*ED*, *a.* 1. Not disciplined; not duly exercised and taught; not subdued to regularity and order; raw. 2. Not instructed; untaught.
UN-DIS-CLŌSE′, *v. t.* Not to discover. [*A bad word.*]
UN-DIS-CLŌS*ED*′, *a.* Not disclosed; not revealed.
UN-DIS-CŎL′OR*ED* (-kul′urd), *a.* Not discolored.
UN-DIS-CON-CERT′ED, *a.* Not disconcerted.
UN-DIS-CORD′ANT, *a.* Not discordant.
UN-DIS-CORD′ING, *a.* Not disagreeing; not jarring, [*in music*] ; harmonious.—*Milton.*
UN-DIS-CŎUR′AG*ED*, *a.* Not disheartened.
UN-DIS-CŎV′ER-A-BLE (-kuv′er-a-bl), *a.* That can not be discovered.
UN-DIS-CŎV′ER-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be discovered.
UN-DIS-CŎV′ER*ED* (-kuv′erd), *a.* Not discovered; not seen; not descried.—*Dryden.*
UN-DIS-CRED′IT-ED, *a.* Not discredited.—*Warburton.*
UN-DIS-CREET′, *a.* Not discreet; not prudent or wise.
UN-DIS-CREET′LY, *adv.* Indiscreetly. *See* INDISCREETLY.
UN-DIS-CRIM′IN-Ā-TING, *a.* Not discriminating.
UN-DIS-CUSS*ED*′ (-dis-kust′), *a.* Not discussed.
UN-DIS-GRĀC*ED*′ (-dis-grāst′), *a.* Not disgraced or dishonored.
UN-DIS-GUĪS′A-BLE, *a.* That can not be disguised.
UN-DIS-GUĪS*ED*′ (-gīzd′), *a.* 1. Not disguised; not covered with a mask, or with a false appearance. 2. Open; frank; candid; plain; artless.
UN-DIS-HEART′EN*ED*, *a.* Not discouraged.
UN-DIS-HON′OR*ED* (un-diz-on′urd), *a.* Not dishonored; not disgraced.—*Shak.*
UN-DIS-MĀY*ED*′ (-māde′), *a.* Not dismayed; not disheartened by fear; not discouraged.
UN-DIS-O-BLĪG′ING, *a.* Inoffensive.— *Brown.* [*Rare.*]
UN-DIS-OR′DER*ED*, *a.* Not disordered; not disturbed.
UN-DIS-PENS*ED*′ (-penst′), *a.* 1. Not dispensed. 2. Not freed from obligation.
UN-DIS-PENS′ING, *a.* Not allowing to be dispensed with.
UN-DIS-PERS*ED*′ (-perst′), *a.* Not dispersed; not scattered.
UN-DIS-PLĀY*ED*′, *a.* Not displayed; not unfolded.
UN-DIS-PŌS*ED*′ (-dis-pōzd′), *a.* Not disposed.—*Undisposed of*, not disposed of; not bestowed.—*Swift.*
UN-DIS-PŌS′ED-NESS, *n.* Indisposition; disinclination.
UN-DIS′PU-TA-BLE, *a.* Not disputable.
UN-DIS′PU-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* A state of not being disputable.
UN-DIS-PŪT′ED, *a.* Not disputed; not contested.
UN-DIS-QUĪ′ET-ED, *a.* Not disquieted; not disturbed.
UN-DIS-SEM′BL*ED*, *a.* Not dissembled; open; undisguised; unfeigned.—*Atterbury.*
UN-DIS-SEM′BLING, *a.* Not dissembling; not exhibiting a false appearance; not false.—*Thomson.*
UN-DIS-SĪ-PĀ-TED, *a.* Not dissipated; not scattered.
UN-DIS-SOLV′A-BLE, *a.* 1. That can not be dissolved or melted. 2. That may not be loosened or broken.
UN-DIS-SOLV*ED*′, *a.* Not dissolved: not melted.—*Cowper.*
UN-DIS-SOLV′ING, *a.* Not dissolving; not melting.
UN-DIS-TEM′PER*ED*, *a.* 1. Not diseased; free from malady. 2. Free from perturbation.—*Temple.*
UN-DIS-TEND′ED, *a.* Not distended; not enlarged.
UN-DIS-TILL*ED*′, *a.* Not distilled.
UN-DIS-TIN″GUISH-A-BLE (-ting′gwish-a-bl), *a.* 1 That can not be distinguished by the eye; not to be distinctly seen. 2. Not to be known or distinguished by the intellect, by any peculiar property.
UN-DIS-TIN″GUISH-A-BLY, *adv.* Without distinction; so as not to be known from each other.—*Barrow.*
UN-DIS-TIN″GUISH*ED* (-ting′gwisht), *a.* 1. Not distinguished; not so marked as to be distinctly known from each other. 2. Not separately seen or descried. 3. Not plainly discerned. 4. Having no intervenient space. 5. Not marked by any particular property. 6. Not treated with any particular respect. 7. Not distinguished by any particular eminence.
UN-DIS-TIN″GUISH-ING, *a.* Making no difference; not discriminating.—*Addison.*
UN-DIS-TORT′ED, *a.* Not distorted; not perverted.—*More.*
UN-DIS-TRAC′TED, *a.* Not perplexed by contrariety or confusion of thoughts, desires, or concerns.
UN-DIS-TRAC′TED-LY, *adv.* Without disturbance from contrariety of thoughts or multiplicity of concerns.
UN-DIS-TRAC′TED-NESS, *n.* Freedom from disturbance.
UN-DIS-TRIB′U-TED, *a.* Not distributed or allotted.
UN-DIS-TURB*ED*′, *a.* 1. Free from interruption; not molested or hindered. 2. Free from perturbation of mind; calm; tranquil; placid; serene; not agitated. 3. Not agitated; not stirred; not moved.
UN-DIS-TURB′ED-LY, *adv.* Calmly; peacefully.—*Locke.*
UN-DIS-TURB′ED-NESS, *n.* Calmness; tranquillity; freedom from molestation or agitation.
UN-DIS-TURB′ING, *a.* Not disturbing.
UN-DI-VERS′I-FI*ED*, *a.* Not diversified; not varied; uniform.
UN-DI-VERT′ED, *a.* 1. Not diverted; not turned aside. 2. Not amused; not entertained or pleased.
UN-DI-VĪD′A-BLE, *a.* That can not be divided; not separable.—*Shak.*
UN-DI-VĪD′ED, *a.* 1. Not divided; not separated or disunited; unbroken; whole.—2. In *botany*, not lobed, cleft, or branched.—*Cyc.*
UN-DI-VĪD′ED-LY, *adv.* So as not to be parted.
UN-DI-VŌRC*ED*′ (-vōrst′), *a.* Not divorced; not separated. —*Young.*
UN-DI-VULG*ED*′, *a.* Not divulged; not revealed or disclosed; secret.—*Robertson.*
UN-DŌ′ (un-doo′), *v. t.*; pret. *undid*; pp. *undone.* 1. To reverse what has been done; to annul; to bring to naught any transaction. 2. To loose; to open; to take to pieces; to unravel; to unfasten; to untie. 3. To ruin; to bring to poverty; to impoverish. 4. To ruin, [*in a moral sense;*] to bring to everlasting destruction and misery. 5. To ruin in reputation.
UN-DOCK′, *v. t.* To take out of dock; as, to *undock* a ship. —*Encyc.*
UN-DŌ′ER, *n.* One who undoes or brings destruction; one who reverses what has been done.
UN-DŌ′ING, *ppr.* Reversing what has been done; ruining.
UN-DŌ′ING, *n.* 1. The reversal of what has been done. 2 Ruin; destruction.—*Hooker.*
UN-DO-MES′TIC, *a.* Not domestic.
UN-DO-MES′TIC-Ā-TED, *a.* 1. Not domesticated; not accustomed to a family life.—*Chalmers.* 2. Not tamed.
UN-DŎNE (un-dun′), *pp.* 1. Reversed; annulled. 2. Ruined; destroyed. 3. *a.* Not done; not performed; not executed.
UN-DOUBT′ED (un-dout′ed), *a.* Not doubted; not called in question; indubitable; indisputable.—*Milton.*
UN-DOUBT′ED-LY (un-dout′ed-le), *adv.* Without doubt; without question; indubitably.—*Tillotson.*
UN-DOUBT′FUL (un-dout′ful), *a.* Not doubtful; not ambiguous; plain; evident.—*Shak.*
UN-DOUBT′ING (un-dout′ing), *a.* Not doubting; not hesitating respecting facts; not fluctuating in uncertainty
UN-DOUBT′ING-LY, *adv.* Without doubting.
UN-DRĀIN*ED*′, *a.* Not drained; not freed from water.
UN-DRA-MAT′IC, } *a.* Not dramatic; not according to
UN-DRA-MAT′IC-AL, } the rules of the drama, or not suited to the drama.
UN-DRĀP*ED*′ (-drāpt′), *a.* Not covered with drapery.
UN-DRAWN′, *a.* 1. Not drawn; not pulled by an external force.—*Milton.* 2. Not allured by motives or persuasion 3. Not taken from the box.
UN-DRE*AD*′ED (un-dred′ed), *a.* Not dreaded; not feared.
UN-DRĒAD′ING (un-dred′ing), *a.* Not dreading; fearless.
UN-DRĒAM*ED*′, *a.* Not dreamed; not thought of.
UN-DRESS′, *v. t.* 1. To divest of clothes; to strip. 2. To divest of ornaments or the attire of ostentation; to disrobe.
UN′DRESS, *n.* 1. A loose, negligent dress. *Dryden.*—2. Among *soldiers*, dress when not on duty.
UN-DRES*SED*′ (-drest′), *pp.* 1. Divested of dress; disrobed. 2. *a.* Not dressed; not attired. 3. Not prepared. 4. Not pruned; not trimmed; not put in order.
UN-DRĪ*ED*′, *a.* 1. Not dried; wet. 2. Not dried; green.
UN-DRILL*ED*′ (-drild′), *a.* Not drilled.

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÄR, FALL, WHAT;—PRĒY;—MARĪNE, BIRD;—MÖVE, BOOK.

UN-DRINK'A-BLE, *a.* Not drinkable.
UN-DRIV'EN, *a.* Not driven; not impelled.—*Dryden.*
UN-DROOP'ING, *a.* Not drooping; not sinking; not despairing.—*Thomson.*
UN-DROSS'Y, *a.* Free from dross or recrement.—*Pope.*
UN-DROWNED', *a.* Not drowned.—*Shak.*
UN-DŪ'BI-TA-BLE, *a.* Not to be doubted; unquestionable.
UN-DŪE' (un-dū'), *a.* 1. Not due, not yet demandable of right. 2. Not right; not legal; improper. 3. Not agreeable to a rule or standard, or to duty; not proportioned; excessive.
UN-DŪKE', *v. t.* To deprive of dukedom.—*Swift.*
UN'DU-LA-RY, *a.* [L. *undula.*] Playing like waves; waving.—*Brown.*
UN'DU-LĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *undula.*] To move back and forth, or up and down, as waves; to cause to vibrate.
UN'DU-LĀTE, *v. i.* To vibrate; to move back and forth; to wave; as, *undulating* air.—*Pope.*
UN'DU-LATE, } *a.* Wavy; waved obtusely up and down,
UN'DU-LĀ-TED, } near the margin, as a leaf or corol.
UN'DU-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* 1. Waving; vibrating. 2. *a.* Wavy; rising and falling.
UN'DU-LĀ-TING-LY, *adv.* In the form of waves.
UN-DU-LĀ'TION, *n.* 1. A waving motion or vibration.—2. In *medicine*, a particular uneasy sensation of an undulatory motion in the heart.—3. In *music*, a rattling or jarring of sounds, as when discordant notes are sounded together.—4. In *surgery*, a certain motion of the matter of an abscess when pressed, which indicates its fitness for opening.
UN'DU-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Moving in the manner of waves; or resembling the motion of waves, which successively rise or swell and fall.—*Undulatory theory*, in *optics*, the theory that the phenomena of light are produced by the undulations of an independent medium, set in motion by the luminous body; opposed to the *theory of emanations*, according to which light is a material fluid of extreme subtilty. According to the former theory, the fluid is only the medium of light, as air is the medium of sound, and the impression is conveyed from the radiant to the eye by successive undulations of this medium; according to the latter, the motion is simply that of a chain of particles moving in right lines.—*Olmsted.*
† UN-DULL', *v. t.* To remove dullness or obscurity; to clear; to purify.—*Whitlock.*
UN-DŪ'LY, *adv.* 1. Not according to duty or propriety. 2. Not in proper proportion; excessively.
† UN-DŪR'A-BLE, *a.* Not durable; not lasting.—*Arnway.*
† UN-DUST, *v. t.* To free from dust.—*Montague.*
UN-DŪ'TE-OUS, *a.* Not performing duty to parents and superiors; not obedient.—*Dryden.*
UN-DŪ'TI-FUL, *a.* Not obedient; not performing duty.
UN-DŪ'TI-FUL-LY, *adv.* Not according to duty; in a disobedient manner.—*Dryden.*
UN-DŪ'TI-FUL-NESS, *n.* Want of respect; violation of duty; disobedience.
UN-DŸ'ING, *a.* 1. Not dying; not perishing. 2. Not subject to death; immortal.
UN-ĒARNED' (un-ernd'), *a.* Not merited by labor or services.—*Phillips.*
UN-ĒARTH' (un-erth'), *v. t.* To drive from the earth; to uncover.
UN-ĒARTHED' (un-ertht'), *a.* Driven from a den, cavern, or burrow.—*Thomson.*
UN-ĒARTH'LY (un-erth'le), *a.* Not terrestrial.—*Shak.*
UN-ĒAS'I-LY, *adv.* 1. With uneasiness or pain.—*L'Estrange.* 2. With difficulty; not readily.—*Boyle.*
UN-ĒAS'I-NESS, *n.* 1. A moderate degree of pain; restlessness; want of ease; disquiet. 2. Unquietness of mind; moderate anxiety or perturbation; disquietude. 3. That which makes uneasy or gives trouble; ruggedness.
UN-ĒAS'Y, *a.* 1. Feeling some degree of pain; restless; disturbed; unquiet. 2. Giving some pain. 3. Disturbed in mind; somewhat anxious; unquiet. 4. Constraining; cramping. 5. Constrained; stiff; not graceful, not easy. 6. Giving some pain to others; disagreeable; unpleasing. 7. Difficult; [*obs.*]
UN-ĒAT'A-BLE, *a.* Not eatable; not fit to be eaten.
UN-ĒAT'EN, *a.* Not eaten; not devoured.—*Clarendon.*
† UN-ĒATH', *adv.* [*un*, and Sax. *eath*, easy.] 1. Not easily.—*Shak.* 2. Beneath; below.—*Spenser.*
UN-EBB'ING, *a.* Not ebbing.
UN-ĔCHO-ING (-ek'o-ing), *a.* Not echoing.
UN-ĔCLIPSED' (-klipst'), *a.* Not eclipsed; not obscured.
UN-E-ĊO-NOM'IĊ-AL, *a.* Not economical.—*Qu. Rev.*
UN-ED'I-FŸ-ING, *a.* Not edifying; not improving to the mind.—*Atterbury.*
UN-ED'I-FŸ-ING-LY, *adv.* Not in an edifying manner.
UN-ED'U-ĊĀ-TED, *a.* Not educated; illiterate.
UN-EF-FĀCED' (-fāste'), *a.* Not effaced; not obliterated.
UN-EF-FECT'ED, *a.* Not effected or performed.
UN-EF-FECT'U-AL, *a.* Ineffectual.
UN-E-LAB'OR-ATE, *a.* Finished with little labor or study.
UN-E-LAS'TIĊ, *a.* Not elastic; not having the property of recovering its original state when bent or forced out of its form.
UN-E-LAS-TIC'I-TY, *n.* State of being unelastic.
UN-E-LĀ'TED, *a.* Not elated; not puffed up.
UN-EL'BŌWED, *a.* Not attended by any at the elbow.
UN-E-LECT'ED, *a.* Not elected; not chosen; not preferred
† UN-EL'E-GANT, *a.* Not elegant. *See* INELEGANT.
UN-ELI-GI-BLE, *a.* Not proper to be chosen; ineligible.
UN-E-MAN'CI-PĀ-TED, *a.* Not emancipated.
UN-EM-BĀLMED' (un-em-bāmd'), *a.* Not embalmed.
UN-EM-BAR'RASSED (-em-bar'rast), *a.* 1. Not embarrassed, not perplexed in mind; not confused. 2. Free from pecuniary difficulties or encumbrances. 3. Free from perplexing connection.
UN-EM-BIT'TERED, *a.* Not embittered; not aggravated. *Roscoe.*
UN-EM-BOD'IED, *a.* 1. Free from a corporeal body. 2. Not embodied; not collected into a body.—*Smollett.*
UN-EM-BROID'ERED, *a.* Not embroidered.—*Ash*
UN-EM-PHAT'IĊ, *a.* Having no emphasis.
UN-EM-PHAT'IĊ-AL-LY, *adv.* Without energy or emphasis.
UN-EM-PLOYED', *a.* 1. Not employed; not occupied; not busy; at leisure; not engaged.—*Addison.* 2. Not being in use.
UN-EM-POW'ERED, *a.* Not empowered or authorized.
† UN-EMP'TI-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be emptied; inexhaustible.
UN-EMU-LĀ-TING, *a.* Not emulating; not striving to excel
UN-EN-ĊHANT'ED, *a.* Not enchanted; that can not be enchanted.—*Milton.*
UN-EN-ĊOUNT'ERED, *a.* Not encountered.
UN-EN-ĊUM'BER, *v. t.* To free from encumbrance.
UN-EN-ĊUM'BERED, *pp.* 1. Disengaged from encumbrance. 2. *a.* Not encumbered; not burdened.
UN-EN-DEARED', *a.* Not attended with endearment *Milton.*
UN-EN-DĔAV'OR-ING, *a.* Making no effort
UN-END'ED, *a.* Not ended.—*Bentham.*
UN-END'ING, *a.* Not ending.—*N. A. Rev.*
UN-EN-DOWED', *a.* 1. Not endowed; not furnished; not invested. 2. Not furnished with funds.
UN-EN-DŪR'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be endured; intolerable.
UN-EN-DŪR'A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be endured.
UN-EN-DŪR'ING, *a.* Not lasting; of temporary duration.
UN-E-NERV'Ā-TED, *a.* Not enervated or weakened.
UN-EN-FĒE'BLED, *a.* Not enfeebled.
UN-EN-GĀĠ'ED, *a.* 1. Not engaged; not bound by covenant or promise; free from obligation to a particular person. 2. Free from attachment that binds. 3. Unemployed; unoccupied; not busy. 4. Not appropriated.
UN-EN-GĀĠ'ING, *a.* Not adapted to engage or win the attention or affections; not inviting.
UN-EN"GLISH (-ing'glish), *a.* Not English.—*West. Rev.*
UN-EN-JOY'ED', *a.* Not enjoyed; not obtained.
UN-EN-JOY'ING, *a.* Not using; having no fruition
UN-EN-LĀRĠED', *a.* Not enlarged; narrow.—*Watts.*
UN-EN-LĪGHT'ENED (-līt'nd), *a.* Not enlightened; not illuminated.
UN-EN-LĪV'ENED, *a.* Not enlivened.—*Moore.*
UN-EN-SLĀVED', *a.* Not enslaved; free.—*Addison.*
UN-EN-TAN"GLE (-en-tang'gl), *v. t.* To free from complication or perplexity; to disentangle.—*Donne.*
UN-EN-TAN"GLED, *pp.* 1. Disentangled. 2. *a.* Not entangled; not complicated; not perplexed.
UN-EN'TER-PRĪS-ING, *a.* Not enterprising; not adventurous.
UN-EN'TER-PRĪS-ING-LY, *adv.* Without enterprise.
UN-EN-TER-TĀIN'ING, *a.* Not entertaining or amusing, giving no delight.—*Pope.*
UN-EN-TER-TĀIN'ING-LY, *adv.* Without entertainment.
UN-EN-TER-TĀIN'ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of being unentertaining or dull.
UN-EN-THRĄLLED', *a.* Not enslaved; not reduced to thralldom.
UN-EN-TŌMBED', *a.* Not buried; not interred.—*Dryden.*
UN-EN-TO-MO-LOĠ'IĊ-AL, *a.* Not entomological.—*Kirby.*
UN-EN'VIED (-en'vid), *a.* Not envied; exempt from the envy of others.
UN-EN'VI-OUS, *a.* Not envious; free from envy.
UN-EN'VY-ING, *a.* Not envying.—*Ed. Rev.*
UN-EP'I-TAPHED (-taft), *a.* Having no epitaph.—*Pollok.*
UN-E-PIS'ĊO-PAL, *a.* Not episcopal.—*Ed. Rev.*
UN-E'QUA-BLE, *a.* Different from itself; different at different times; not uniform; diverse.
UN-Ē'QUAL (-ē'kwal), *a.* [L. *inæqualis.*] 1. Not equal; not even; not of the same size, length, breadth, quantity, &c. 2. Not equal in strength, talents, acquirements, &c.; inferior. 3. Not equal in age or station; inferior. 4. Insufficient; inadequate. 5. Partial; unjust; not furnishing equivalents to the different parties. 6. Disproportioned, ill-matched. 7. Not regular; not uniform.—8. In *botany* not having the two sides symmetrical, as the leaf of begonia.—*Lindley.*
UN-Ē'QUAL-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be equaled.—*Boyle.*

UN-Ē′QUAL-EL (-ē′kwal), *a.* Not to be equaled, unparalleled; unrivaled. [*In a good or bad sense.*]
UN-Ē′QUAL-LY, *adv.* 1. Not equally; in different degrees; in disproportion to each other. 2. Not with like sentiments, temper, or religious opinions or habits.—2 *Cor.*, vi.
UN-Ē′QUAL-NESS, *n.* State of being unequal; inequality.—*Temple.*
UN-E-QUIPP′ED′ (-e-kwipt′) *a.* Not equipped.
UN-EQ′UI-TA-BLE (-ek′we-ta-bl), *a.* 1. Not equitable; not just. 2. Not impartial. [*Inequitable* is generally used.]
UN-E-QUIV′O-CAL (-e-kwiv′o-kal), *a.* 1. Not equivocal; not doubtful; clear; evident. 2. Not ambiguous; not of doubtful signification; not admitting different interpretations.
UN-E-QUIV′O-CAL-LY, *adv.* Without doubt; without room to doubt; plainly; with full evidence.
UN-E-QUIV′O-CAL-NESS, *n.* State of being unequivocal.
UN-ER′RA-BLE, *a.* Incapable of erring; infallible.
UN-ER′RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Incapacity of error.
UN-ERR′ING, *a.* 1. Committing no mistake; incapable of error. 2. Incapable of failure; certain.
UN-ERR′ING-LY, *adv.* Without mistake.—*Glanville.*
† UN-ES-CHEW′A-BLE, *a.* Unavoidable.—*Carew.*
UN-ES-CUTCH′EONED (-es-kuch′und), *a.* Not having a coat of arms or ensign.—*Wordsworth.*
UN-ES-PIED′, *a.* Not espied; not discovered; not seen.
UN-ES-SAYED′, *a.* Not essayed; unattempted.—*Milton.*
UN-ES-SEN′TIAL, *a.* 1. Not essential; not absolutely necessary; not of prime importance. 2. Not constituting the essence. 3. Void of real being.
UN-ES-SEN′TIAL, *n.* Something not constituting essence, or not of absolute necessity.
UN-ES-SEN′TIAL-LY, *adv.* Not essentially.
UN-ES-TAB′LISH, *v. t.* To unfix; to deprive of establishment.—*Milton.* [*Little used.*]
UN-ES-TAB′LISHED, *a.* Not established; not permanently fixed.
UN-EU-CHA-RIST′IC-AL, *a.* Not eucharistical.—*Ed. Rev.*
UN-E-VAN-GEL′IC-AL, *a.* Not orthodox; not according to the Gospel.—*Milner.*
UN-E-VAN′GEL-IZED, *a.* Not evangelized.
UN-E-VAP′O-RA-TED, *a.* Not evaporated.—*Coleridge.*
UN-Ē′VEN (un-ē′vn), *a.* 1. Not even; not level. 2. Not equal; not of equal length. 3. Not uniform.—*Uneven number*, a number not divisible by two without a remainder; an odd number.
UN-Ē′VEN-LY, *adv.* In an uneven manner.
UN-Ē′VEN-NESS, *n.* 1. Surface not level; inequality of surface. 2. Turbulence; change; want of uniformity. 3. Want of uniformity. 4. Want of smoothness.
UN-E-VENT′FUL, *a.* Not eventful.—*Southey.*
UN-EVI-TA-BLE, *a.* Not to be escaped; unavoidable.
UN-E-VOLVED′, *pp.* Not evolved.
UN-EX-ACT′ (-egz-akt′), *a.* Not exact. *See* INEXACT.
UN-EX-ACT′ED (-egz-), *a.* Not exacted; not taken by force.
UN-EX-AG′GER-A-TED, *a.* Not exaggerated.—*Buckminster.*
UN-EX-AG′GER-A-TING, *a.* Not enlarging in description.
UN-EX-AM′IN-A-BLE (-egz-), *a.* Not to be examined.—*Milton.*
UN-EX-AM′INED (-egz-), *a.* 1. Not examined; not interrogated strictly. 2. Not inquired into; not investigated. 3. Not discussed; not debated.
UN-EX-AM′PLED (-egz-), *a.* Having no example or similar case; having no precedent; unprecedented; unparalleled.
UN-EX-CEPT′ED, *a.* Not excepted.—*Chalmers.*
UN-EX-CEP′TION-A-BLE, *a.* Not liable to any exception or objection; unobjectionable.
UN-EX-CEP′TION-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being unexceptionable.—*More.*
UN-EX-CEP′TION-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner liable to no objection.
UN-EX-CISED′, *a.* Not charged with the duty of excise.
UN-EX-CIT′ED, *a.* Not excited; not roused.—*Brown.*
UN-EX-CLUD′ED, *a.* Not excluded.—*Wordsworth.*
UN-EX-CLU′SIVE, *a.* Not exclusive.—*Ed. Rev.*
UN-EX-COG′I-TA-BLE, *a.* Not to be found out.—*Raleigh.*
UN-EX-COM-MU′NI-CA-TED, *a.* Not excommunicated.
UN-EX-CUS′A-BLE, *a.* Not excusable.
UN-EX-CUS′A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Inexcusableness, which see.
UN-EX E-CU-TED, *a.* 1. Not performed; not done. 2. Not signed or sealed; not having the proper attestations or forms that give validity.
UN-EX′EM-PLA-RY (-egz-), *a.* Not exemplary; not according to example.—*Swift.*
UN-EX-EM′PLI-FIED (-egz-), *a.* Not exemplified; not illustrated by example.—*Boyle.*
UN-EX-EMPT′ (-egz-), *a.* Not exempt; not free by privilege.
UN-EX′ER-CISED, *a.* Not exercised; not practiced; not disciplined; not experienced.—*Dryden.*
UN-EX-ERT′ED (-egz-), *a.* Not called into action; not exerted.
UN-EX-HAUSTED (un-egz-), *a.* 1. Not exhausted; not drained to the bottom or to the last article.—*Addison.* 2. Not spent.
UN-EX-IST′ENT (-egz-), *a.* Not existing.—*Brown.*
UN-EX-IST′ING (-egz-), *a.* Not existing.—*Brown.*
UN-EX′OR-CISED, *a.* Not exorcised; not cast out by exorcism.
UN-EX-PAND′ED, *a.* Not expanded; not spread out.—*Blackmore.*
† UN-EX-PECT-A′TION, *n.* Want of foresight.
UN-EX-PECT′ED, *a.* Not expected; not looked for; sudden; not provided against.—*Hooker.*
UN-EX-PECT′ED-LY, *adv.* At a time or in a manner not expected or looked for; suddenly.—SYN. Sudden; unlooked for; unanticipated; unforeseen.
UN-EX-PECT′ED-NESS, *n.* The quality of being unexpected, or of coming suddenly and by surprise.—*Watts.*
UN-EX-PEC′TO-RA-TING, *a.* Not expectorating; not discharging from the lungs.
UN-EX-PE′DI-ENT, *a.* Not expedient.
UN-EX-PEND′ED, *a.* Not expended; not laid out.
UN-EX-PENS′IVE, *a.* Not expensive; not costly.
UN-EX-PE′RI-ENCED (-eks-pē′re-enst), *a.* 1. Not experienced; not versed; not acquainted by trial or practice. 2. Untried.
UN-EX-PER-I-MENT′AL, *a.* Not experimental.—*Ed. Rev.*
UN-EX-PERT′, *a.* Wanting skill; not ready or dextrous in performance.—*Prior.*
UN-EX-PERT′LY, *adv.* Inexpertly; without skill.
UN-EX-PIRED′, *a.* Not expired; not ended.
UN-EX-PLAIN′A-BLE, *a.* That can not be explained.
UN-EX-PLORED′, *a.* 1. Not explored; not searched or examined by the eye; unknown. 2. Not examined intellectually.
UN-EX-PLO′SIVE, *a.* Not explosive.
UN-EX-PORT′ED, *a.* Not exported.—*Ash.*
UN-EX-PO$ED′ (-eks-pōzd′), *a.* 1. Not laid open to view, concealed. 2. Not laid open to censure.
UN-EX-POUND′ED, *a.* Not expounded; not explained.
UN-EX-PRESSED′ (-eks-prest′), *a.* Not expressed; not mentioned or named; not exhibited.
UN-EX-PRESS′I-BLE, *a.* That can not be expressed.
UN-EX-PRESS′I-BLY, *adv.* Inexpressibly.
UN-EX-PRESS′IVE, *a.* 1. Not having the power of expressing. 2. Inexpressible; unutterable.
UN-EX-PRESS′IVE-LY, *adv.* Inexpressively; unutterably
UN-EX-PUNGED′ (-eks-punjd′), *a.* Not expunged.
UN-EX-TEND′ED, *a.* Occupying no assignable space; having no dimensions.—*Locke.*
UN-EX-TINCT′, *a.* Not extinct; not being destroyed; not having perished.
UN-EX-TIN′GUISH-A-BLE (-eks-ting′gwish-), *a.* 1. That can not be extinguished; unquenchable. 2. That can not be annihilated or repressed.
UN-EX-TIN′GUISH-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that precludes extinction.—*Johnson.*
UN-EX-TIN′GUISHED (-eks-ting′gwisht), *a.* Not extinguished; not quenched; not entirely repressed.—*Dryden.*
UN-EX-TIR′PA-TED, *a.* Not extirpated; not rooted out
UN-EX-TORT′ED, *a.* Not extorted; not wrested.
UN-EX-TRACT′ED, *a.* Not extracted or drawn out.
UN-FĀD′ED, *a.* 1. Not faded; not having lost its strength of color. 2. Unwithered, as a plant.
UN-FĀD′ING, *a.* 1. Not liable to lose strength or freshness of coloring. 2. Not liable to wither.
UN-FĀD′ING-LY, *adv.* In an unfading manner.
UN-FĀD′ING-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being unfading.
† UN-FAIL′A-BLE, *a.* That can not fail.—*Hall.*
† UN-FAIL′A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being unfailable
UN-FAIL′ING, *a.* 1. Not liable to fail; not capable of being exhausted 2. That does not fail; certain.
UN-FAIL′ING-LY, *adv.* Without failure.
UN-FAIL′ING-NESS, *n.* The state of being unfailing.
UN-FAINT′ING, *a.* Not fainting; not sinking; not failing under toil.—*Sandys.*
UN-FAIR′, *a.* 1. Not honest; not impartial; disingenuous; using trick or artifice. 2. Not honest; not just; not equal 3. Proceeding from trick or dishonesty.
UN-FAIR′LY, *adv.* Not in a just or equitable manner.—*Parnell.*
UN-FAIR′NESS, *n.* 1. Dishonest or disingenuous conduct or practice; use of trick or artifice. 2. Injustice; want of equitableness.
UN-FAITH′FUL, *a.* 1. Not observant of promises, vows, allegiance, or duty; violating trust or confidence. 2. Not performing the proper duty. 3. Impious; infidel. 4. Negligent of duty.—SYN. Perfidious; treacherous; undutiful; disloyal.
UN-FAITH′FUL-LY, *adv.* 1. In violation of promises, vows, or duty; treacherously; perfidiously. 2. Negligently, imperfectly.
UN-FAITH′FUL-NESS, *n.* Neglect or violation of vows, promises, allegiance, or other duty; breach of confidence or trust reposed; perfidiousness; treachery.
UN-FAL′CA-TED, *a.* Not curtailed; having no deductions

UN-FALL'EN, *a.* Not fallen.—*Young.*
UN-FAL'LŌWED, *a.* Not fallowed.—*Phillips.*
UN-FAL'TER-ING-LY, *adv.* Without faltering; unhesitatingly.
UN-FA-MIL'IAR, *a.* Not accustomed; not common; not rendered agreeable by frequent use.—*Warton.*
UN-FA-MIL-IAR'I-TY, *n.* Want of familiarity.—*Johnson.*
UN-FA-MIL'IAR-LY, *adv.* Not familiarly.
UN-FAS'CIN-Ā-TED, *a.* Not fascinated.
UN-FAS'CIN-Ā-TING, *a.* Not fascinating.
UN-FASH'ION-A-BLE (-fash'un-a-bl), *a.* 1. Not fashionable; not according to the prevailing mode. 2. Not regulating dress or manners according to the reigning custom.
UN-FASH'ION-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Neglect of the prevailing mode; deviation from reigning custom.—*Locke.*
UN-FASH'ION-A-BLY, *adv.* Not according to the fashion.
UN-FASH'IONED (-fash'und), *a.* Not modified by art; amorphous; shapeless; not having a regular form.—*Dryden.*
UN-FĀST', *a.* Not safe; not secure.
UN-FĀST'EN (-fās'n), *v. t.* To loose; to unfix; to unbind; to untie.
UN-FĀST'ENED, *pp.* Loosed; untied; unfixed.
UN-FĀST'ING, *a.* Not fasting.
UN-FĀ'THERED, *a.* Fatherless.—*Shak.*
UN-FĀ'THER-LY, *a.* Not becoming a father; unkind.
UN-FATH'OM-A-BLE, *a.* 1. That can not be sounded by a line. 2. So deep or remote that limit or extent can not be found.
UN-FATH'OM-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being unfathomable.—*Norris.*
UN-FATH'OM-A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be capable of being sounded.—*Thomson.*
UN-FATH'OMED, *a.* Not sounded; not to be sounded.
UN-FA-TIGUED' (un-fa-teegd'), *a.* Not wearied; not tired.—*Phillips.*
UN-FAULT'Y, *a.* Free from fault; innocent.—*Milton.*
UN-FĀ'VOR-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not favorable; not propitious; not disposed or adapted to countenance or support. 2. Not propitious; not adapted to promote any object. 3. Not kind; not obliging. 4. Discouraging.
UN-FĀ'VOR-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unpropitiousness; unkindness; want of disposition to countenance or promote
UN-FĀ'VOR-A-BLY, *adv.* Unpropitiously; unkindly; so as not to countenance, support, or promote; in a manner to discourage.
UN-FĀ'VORED, *a.* Not favored; not assisted.—*Goldsmith.*
UN-FEARED', *a.* 1. Not affrighted: not daunted.—*Ben Jonson;* [*obs.*] 2. Not feared; not dreaded.—*Milton.*
UN-FEAR'FUL, *a.* Not fearful; courageous.
UN-FEAR'ING, *a.* Not fearing.—*Montgomery.*
UN-FEAR'ING-LY, *adv.* Without fear.—*Coleridge.*
UN-FEAS'I-BLE, *a.* That can not be done; impracticable.
UN-FEATH'ERED, *a.* Having no feathers; unfledged; implumous; naked of feathers.
UN-FEAT'URED, *a.* Wanting regular features; deformed.
UN-FED', *a.* Not fed; not supplied with food.
UN-FEED', *a.* 1. Not feed; not retained by a fee. 2. Unpaid.
UN-FEEL'ING, *a.* 1. Insensible; void of sensibility; callous; obdurate. 2. Cruel; hard.
UN-FEEL'ING-LY, *adv.* In an unfeeling or cruel manner.
UN-FEEL'ING-NESS, *n.* Insensibility; hardness of heart; cruelty.—*Darwin.*
UN-FEIGNED (un-fānd'), *a.* Not feigned; not counterfeit; not hypocritical; real; sincere.
UN-FEIGN'ED-LY, *adv.* Without hypocrisy; really; sincerely.
UN-FE-LIC'I-TĀ-TING, *a.* Not producing felicity.
UN-FEL'LŌWED, *a.* Not matched.
UN-FELT', *a.* Not felt; not perceived.—*Dryden.*
UN-FEM'I-NINE, *a.* Not feminine; not according to the female character or manners.—*Roberts.*
UN-FENCE' (un-fens'), *v. t.* To strip of fence; to remove a fence from.—*South.*
UN-FENCED' (-fenst'), *pp.* 1. Deprived of a fence. 2. *a.* Not fenced; not inclosed; defenseless.
UN-FER-MENTED, *a.* 1. Not fermented; not having undergone the process of fermentation. 2. Not leavened.
UN-FĒR'TILE, *a.* 1. Not fertile; not rich; not having the qualities necessary to the production of good crops. 2. Barren; unfruitful; bare; waste. 3. Not prolific.
UN-FER'TILE-NESS, *n.* State of being unfertile.—*Johnson.*
UN-FET'TER, *v. t.* 1. To loose from fetters; to unchain; to unshackle. 2. To free from restraint; to set at liberty.
UN-FET'TERED, *pp.* 1. Unchained; unshackled; freed from restraint. 2. *a.* Not restrained.
UN-FET'TER-ING, *ppr.* Unchaining; setting free from restraint.
UN-FIG'URED, *a.* Representing no animal form.—*Wotton.*
UN-FIL'IAL (-fil'yal), *a.* Unsuitable to a son or child; undutiful; not becoming a child.—*Shak.*
UN-FIL'IAL-LY, *adv.* In a manner unbecoming a child.
UN-FILLED', *a.* Not filled; not fully supplied.—*Taylor.*
UN-FILMED', *a.* Not covered with a film.—*Brit. Spy.*
UN-FIN'ISHED (-fin'isht), *a.* Not finished; not complete, not brought to an end; imperfect; wanting the last touch.
UN-FIRED', *a.* Not fired; not inflamed.
UN-FIRM' (-furm'), *a.* 1. Not firm; weak; feeble; infirm. 2. Not stable; not well fixed; as, with feet *unfirm.*—*Dryden.*
UN-FIRM'NESS, *n.* A weak state; instability.
UN-FIT', *a.* 1. Not fit. 2. Not qualified.—SYN. Improper; unsuitable; unseasonable; untimely; inopportune; inexpedient; unqualified; unmeet; unworthy; incompetent.
UN-FIT', *v. t.* 1. To disable; to make unsuitable; to deprive of the strength, skill, or proper qualities for any thing. 2. To disqualify; to deprive of the moral or mental qualities necessary for any thing.
UN-FIT'LY, *adv.* Not properly; unsuitably.
UN-FIT'NESS, *n.* 1. Want of suitable powers or qualifications, physical or moral. 2. Want of propriety or adaptation to character or place.
UN-FIT'TED, *pp.* Rendered unsuitable; disqualified.
UN-FIT'TING, *ppr.* 1. Rendering unsuitable; disqualifying. 2. *a.* Improper; unbecoming.
UN-FIX', *v. t.* 1. To loosen from any fastening; to detach from any thing that holds; to unsettle; to unhinge. 2. To make fluid; to dissolve.
UN-FIXED' (-fikst'), *pp.* 1. Unsettled; loosened. 2. *a.* Wandering; erratic; inconstant; having no settled habitation. 3. Having no settled view or object of pursuit.
UN-FIX'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being unsettled.
UN-FIX'ING, *ppr.* Unsettling; loosening.
UN-FLAG'GING, *a.* Not flagging; not drooping; maintaining strength or spirit.—*South.*
UN-FLAT'TERED, *a.* Not flattered.—*Young.*
UN-FLAT'TER-ING, *a.* 1. Not flattering; not gratifying with obsequious behavior; not coloring the truth to please. 2. Not affording a favorable prospect.
UN-FLAT'TER-ING-LY, *adv.* Without flattery.
UN-FLAWED' (-flawd'), *a.* Having no flaw.
UN-FLEDGED', *a.* 1. Not yet furnished with feathers; implumous. 2. Young; not having attained to full growth.
UN-FLESHED' (-flesht'), *a.* Not fleshed; not seasoned to blood; raw.
UN-FLINCH'ING, *a.* Not flinching; determined.
UN-FLIT'TING, *a.* Not flitting.—*E. Irving.*
UN-FLOW'ER-ING, *a.* Not flowering.—*Montgomery.*
UN-FOIL'ED', *a.* Not vanquished; not defeated.—*Temple.*
UN-FŌLD', *v. t.* 1. To open folds; to expand; to spread out. 2. To open any thing covered or close; to lay open to view or contemplation; to disclose; to reveal. 3. To develop; to declare; to tell; to disclose; to divulge. 4. To display. 5. To release from a fold or pen.
UN-FŌLD'ED, *pp.* Opened; expanded; revealed; displayed; released from a fold.
UN-FŌLD'ING, *ppr.* Opening; expanding; disclosing; displaying; releasing from a fold.
UN-FŌLD'ING, *n.* The act of expanding, displaying, or disclosing; disclosure.
UN-FOL'LŌWED, *a.* Not followed.—*Scott.*
† UN-FOOL', *v. t.* To restore from folly.
UN-FOR-BEAR'ING, *a.* Not forbearing.
UN-FOR-BID', } *a.* 1. Not forbid; not prohibited. 2.
UN-FOR-BID'DEN, } Allowed; permitted; legal.
† UN-FOR-BID'DEN-NESS, *n.* The state of being unforbidden.—*Boyle.*
UN-FŌRCED' (-fōrst'), *a.* 1. Not forced; not compelled; not constrained. 2. Not urged or impelled. 3. Not feigned; not heightened; natural. 4. Not violent; easy; gradual. 5. Easy; natural.
UN-FŌR'CI-BLE, *a.* Wanting force or strength.
UN-FŌRD'A-BLE, *a.* Not fordable; that can not be forded or passed by wading.—*Whitaker.*
UN-FŌRE-BŌD'ING, *a.* Giving no omens.—*Pope.*
UN-FŌRE-KNŌWN', *a.* Not previously known or foreseen
† UN-FŌRE-SEE'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be foreseen.
UN-FŌRE-SEE'ING, *a.* Not foreseeing.—*South.*
UN-FŌRE-SEEN', *a.* Not foreseen; not foreknown.—*Dryden.*
UN-FŌRE'SKINNED, *a.* Circumcised.—*Milton.* [*Bad.*]
UN-FŌRE-TŌLD', *a.* Not predicted.
UN-FŌRE-WARNED', *a.* Not previously warned.
UN-FOR'FEIT-ED, *a.* Not forfeited.—*Rogers.*
UN-FOR-GET'FUL, *a.* Not forgetful.—*Wilson.*
UN-FOR-GIV'EN, *a.* Not forgiven; not pardoned.
UN-FOR-GIV'ING, *a.* Not forgiving; not disposed to overlook or pardon offenses; implacable.—*Dryden.*
UN-FOR-GOT', } *a.* 1. Not forgot; not lost to mem-
UN-FOR-GOT'TEN, } ory. 2. Not overlooked; not neglected.
UN-FORM', *v. t.* To destroy; to unmake; to decompose or resolve into parts.—*Good.*
UN-FORM'AL, *a.* Not formal.—*Blackwood.*
UN-FORMED', *a.* Not molded into regular shape.—*Unformed stars,* in *astronomy,* stars not included in any of the constellations.—*Brande.*
UN-FORMED', *pp.* Decomposed or resolved into parts.

UN-FOR-SĀK'EN, *a.* Not forsaken; not deserted; not entirely neglected.

UN-FORTI-FĪED (-fīde), *a.* 1. Not fortified; not secured from attack by walls or mounds. 2. Not guarded; not strengthened against temptations or trials; weak; exposed; defenseless. 3. Wanting securities or means of defense.

UN-FOR'TŪ-NATE, *a.* Not successful; not prosperous.

UN-FOR'TŪ-NATE-LY, *adv.* Without success; unhappily.

UN-FOR'TŪ-NATE-NESS, *n.* Ill luck; ill fortune; failure of success.—*Sidney.*

UN-FOS'SIL-IZED, *a.* Not fossilized.

UN-FOS'TERED, *a.* 1. Not fostered; not nourished. 2. Not countenanced by favor; not patronized.

UN-FOUGHT' (un-fawt'), *a.* Not fought.—*Knolles.*

UN-FOULED', *a.* Not fouled; not polluted; not soiled; not corrupted; pure.—*Young.*

UN-FOUND', *a.* Not found; not met with.—*Dryden.*

UN-FOUND'ED, *a.* 1. Not founded; not built or established. 2. Having no foundation; vain; idle.

UN-FOUND'ED-LY, *adv.* In an idle or unfounded manner.

UN-FRĀ'GRANT, *a.* Not fragrant.

† UN-FRĀM'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be framed or molded.

† UN-FRĀM'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of not being framable.—*Sanderson.*

UN-FRĀMED', *a.* 1. Not framed; not fitted for erection. 2. Not formed; not constructed; not fashioned.

UN-FRA-TER'NAL, *a.* Not brotherly.

UN-FRA-TER'NAL-LY, *adv.* In an unbrotherly manner.

UN-FREE', *a.* Not free; as, *unfree* peasants.—*Tooke.*

UN-FRĒ'QUEN-CY, *n.* The state of being unfrequent.

UN-FRĒ'QUENT (-frē'kwent), *a.* Not frequent; not common; not happening often; infrequent.—*Brown.*

† UN-FRE-QUENT', *v. t.* To cease to frequent.

UN-FRE-QUENT'ED, *a.* Rarely visited; seldom resorted to by human beings.—*Addison.*

UN-FRĒ'QUENT-LY, *adv.* Not often; seldom.—*Brown.*

UN-FRĪ'A-BLE, *a.* Not easily crumbled.—*Paley.*

UN-FRIEND' (un-frend'), *n.* One not a friend.—*Scott.* [*Bad.*]

UN-FRIEND'ED (un-frend'ed), *a.* Wanting friends; not countenanced or supported.—*Shak.*

UN-FRIEND'LI-NESS, *n.* Want of kindness; disfavor.

UN-FRIEND'LY, *a.* 1. Not friendly; not kind or benevolent. 2. Not favorable; not adapted to promote or support any object.

UN-FRIEND'SHIP (un-frend'ship), *n.* State of being unfriendly.—*Scott.*

UN-FROCK', *v. t.* To divest.—*Hurd.*

UN-FROCKED' (-frokt') *pp.* Divested of a gown.

UN-FRŌZ'EN, *a.* Not frozen; not congealed.—*Boyle.*

UN-FRŪ'GAL, *a.* Not frugal; not saving or economical.

UN-FRŪIT'FUL, *a.* 1. Not producing fruit; barren. 2. Not producing offspring; not prolific; barren. 3. Not producing good effects or works. 4. Unproductive; not fertile.

UN-FRŪIT'FUL-LY, *adv.* Without producing fruit.

UN-FRŪIT'FUL-NESS, *n.* Barrenness; sterility; infecundity; unproductiveness; [*applied to persons or things.*]

UN-FRUS'TRA-BLE, *a.* That can not be frustrated.

UN-FUL-FILLED', *a.* Not fulfilled; not accomplished.

UN-FŪMED', *a.* 1. Not fumigated. 2. Not exhaling smoke; not burned.—*Milton.*

UN-FUND'ED, *a.* Not funded; having no permanent funds for the payment of its interest.

UN-FURL', *v. t.* To loose and unfold; to expand; to open or spread; as, to *unfurl* sails.

UN-FURLED', *pp.* Unfolded; expanded.

UN-FURL'ING, *ppr.* Unfolding; spreading.

UN-FUR'NISH, *v. t.* 1. To strip of furniture; to divest; to strip. 2. To leave naked.

UN-FUR'NISHED (-fur'nisht), *a.* 1. Not furnished; not supplied with furniture. 2. Unsupplied with necessaries or ornaments. 3. Empty; not supplied.

UN-FŪSED' (-fūzd'), *a.* Not fused; not melted.

UN-FŪS'I-BLE, *a.* Infusible.

UN-GAIN'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be gained.—*Pierce.* [*Rare.*]

UN-GAIN'FUL, *a.* Unprofitable; not producing gain.

UN-GAIN'FUL-LY, *adv.* Unprofitably.

UN-GAIN'LI-NESS, *n* Clumsiness; awkwardness.

UN-GAIN'LY, *a.* [Sax. *ungægne.*] Not expert or dextrous; clumsy, awkward; uncouth.—*Swift.*

UN-GAL'LANT or UN-GAL-LANT', *a.* Not gallant.—*Ed. Rev.* *See* GALLANT.

UN-GAL'LANT-LY or UN-GAL-LANT'LY, *adv.* Not gallantly.

UN-GALLED', *a.* Unhurt; not galled.—*Shak.*

UN-GĂR'LAND-ED, *a.* Not crowned with a garland.—*Mrs. Butler.*

UN-GAR'NISHED (-gär'nisht), *a.* Not garnished or furnished; unadorned.

UN-GAR'RI-SONED (-gar're-snd), *a.* Not garrisoned; not furnished with troops for defense.

UN-GĂR'TERED, *a.* Being without garters.—*Shak.*

UN-GATH'ERED, *a.* Not gathered; not cropped.

UN-GĒAR', *v. t.* To unharness; to strip of gear.

UN-GĒARED', *pp.* Unharnessed.

UN-GĒAR'ING, *ppr.* Stripping of harness or gear.

UN-GEN'ER-A-TED, *a.* Having no beginning; unbegotten.

UN-GEN'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Not capable of begetting a child as, "a motion (a puppet) that's *ungenerative.*"—*Shak.*

UN-GEN'ER-OUS, *a.* 1. Not of a noble mind; not liberal. 2. Not noble; not liberal. 3. Dishonorable; ignominious

UN-GEN'ER-OUS-LY, *adv.* Unkindly; dishonorably.

UN-GĒ'NI-AL, *a.* Not favorable to nature or to natural growth.

UN-GEN-TEEL', *a.* Not genteel; not consistent with polite manners or good breeding.

UN-GEN-TEEL'LY, *adv.* Uncivilly; not with good manners

UN-GEN'TLE, *a.* Not gentle; harsh; rude.—*Shak.*

UN-GEN'TLE-MAN-LIKE, *a.* Not like a gentleman.

UN-GEN'TLE-MAN-LI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being ungentleman-like.—*Quart. Rev.*

UN-GEN'TLE-MAN-LY, *a.* Not becoming a gentleman.

UN-GEN'TLE-NESS, *n.* 1. Want of gentleness; harshness, severity; rudeness. 2. Unkindness; incivility.

UN-GEN'TLY, *adv.* Harshly; with severity; rudely.

UN-GE-O-METRIC-AL, *a.* Not agreeable to the rules of geometry.—*Cheyne.*

UN-GIFTED, *a.* Not gifted; not endowed with peculiar faculties.—*Arbuthnot.*

UN-GILDED, } *a.* Not gilt; not overlaid with gold.
UN-GILT', }

UN-GILD'ING, *a.* Not gilding.

UN-GIRD' (-gurd'), *v. t.* To loose from a girdle or band; to unbind.—*Gen.*, xxiv.

UN-GIRDED, *pp.* Loosed from a girth or band.

UN-GIRD'ING, *ppr.* Loosing from a girdle or band.

UN-GIRT', *pp.* 1. Unbound. 2. *a.* Loosely dressed.

UN-GIV'EN, *a.* Not given or bestowed.

UN-GIV'ING, *a.* Not bringing gifts.—*Dryden.*

UN-GLAD'DENED, *a.* Not gladdened.

UN-GLĀZE', *v. t.* To strip of glass; to remove the glass from windows.

UN-GLĀZED', *a.* 1. Not furnished with glass. 2. Wanting glass windows. 3. Not covered with vitreous matter.

UN-GLĀZ'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of glass in windows.

UN-GLŌRI-FIED (-fīde), *a.* Not glorified; not honored with praise or adoration.

UN-GLŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* Not glorious; bringing no glory.

† UN-GLŌVE' (-gluv'), *v. t.* To take off the gloves.

UN-GLŌVED', *a.* Without glove or gloves.—*Bacon.*

UN-GLŪE', *v. t.* To separate any thing that is glued.

UN-GLŪED', *pp.* Loosed from glue or cement.

UN-GLŪ'ING, *ppr.* Separating what is cemented.

UN-GŌAD'ED, *a.* Not goaded.—*Coleridge.*

UN-GOD', *v. t.* To divest of divinity.—*Dryden.*

UN-GOD'LI-LY, *adv.* Impiously; wickedly.

UN-GOD'LI-NESS, *n.* Impiety; wickedness; disregard of God and his commands, and neglect of his worship; or any positive act of disobedience or irreverence.

UN-GOD'LY, *a.* 1. Wicked; impious; neglecting the fear and worship of God, or violating his commands.—1 *Pet.* iv. 2. Sinful; contrary to the divine commands. 3. Polluted by wickedness.

UN-GŌRED', *a.* 1. Not gored; not wounded with a horn 2. Not wounded.

UN-GORGED', *a.* Not gorged; not filled; not sated.

UN-GOT', } *a.* 1. Not gained. 2. Not begotten.—
UN-GOTTEN, } *Shak.*

UN-GŌV'ERN-A-BLE (-guv'ern-a-bl), *a.* 1. That can not be governed; that can not be ruled or restrained.—SYN. Unruly; refractory; unbridled; unrestrained; licentious; wild.

UN-GŌV'ERN-A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be governed or restrained.—*Goldsmith.*

UN-GŌV'ERNED (-guv'ernd), *a.* 1. Not being governed. 2. Not subjected to laws or principles; not restrained or regulated; unbridled; licentious.

UN-GOWN', *v. t.* To strip of a gown, as a clergyman.

UN-GOWNED', *a.* Not having or not wearing a gown.

UN-GOWN'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of a gown.

UN-GRĀCED' (-grāst'), *a.* Not graced.—*Scott.*

UN-GRĀCE'FUL, *a.* Not graceful; not marked with ease and dignity; wanting beauty and elegance.

UN-GRĀCE'FUL-LY, *adv.* Awkwardly; inelegantly.

UN-GRĀCE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Want of gracefulness; want of ease and dignity; want of elegance; awkwardness.

UN-GRĀ'CIOUS, *a.* 1. Wicked; odious; hateful. 2. Offensive; unpleasing. 3. Unacceptable; not well received; not favored.

UN-GRĀ'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* 1. With disfavor. 2. Not in a pleasing manner.

UN-GRAM-MAT'IC-AL, *a.* Not according to the established and correct rules of grammar.

UN-GRAM-MAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to the rules of grammar.

UN-GRĀNT'ED, *a.* 1. Not granted; not bestowed; not transferred by deed or gift.—*Hamilton.* 2. Not granted; not yielded; not conceded in argument.

† UN-GRĀTE', *a.* Not agreeable; ungrateful.—*Swift.*

UN-GRĀTE'FUL, *a.* 1. Not grateful; not feeling thankful for favors. 2. Not making returns, or making ill returns for kindness. 3. Making no returns for culture. 4. Unpleasing; unacceptable.

UN-GRĀTE'FUL-LY, *adv.* 1. With ingratitude.—*Wake.* 2. Unpleasingly; unacceptably.

UN-GRĀTE'FUL-NESS, *n.* 1. Ingratitude; want of due feelings of kindness for favors received; ill return for good. 2. Disagreeableness; unpleasing quality.

UN-GRATI-FĪED (-fīde), *a.* 1. Not gratified; not compensated. 2. Not pleased. 3. Not indulged.

UN-GRĀVE'LY, *adv.* Without gravity or seriousness.

UN-GRE-GĀ'RI-OUS, *a.* Not gregarious.—*Good.*

UN-GRŌAN'ING, *a.* Not groaning.—*Byron.*

UN-GROUND'ED, *a.* Having no foundation or support.

UN-GROUND'ED-LY, *adv.* Without ground or support; without reason.—*Ray.*

UN-GROUND'ED-NESS, *n.* Want of foundation or support.

UN-GRUDGED' (-grujd'), *a.* Not grudged.—*Dwight.*

UN-GRUDG'ING, *a.* Not grudging; freely giving.

UN-GRUDG'ING-LY, *adv.* Without ill-will; heartily; cheerfully.

UN'GUAL, *a.* [L. *unguis.*] A term applied to such bones of the feet as have attached to them a nail, claw, or hoof.—*Humble.*

UN-GUARD'ED, *a.* 1. Not guarded; not watched. 2. Not defended; having no guard. 3. Careless; negligent; not attentive to danger; not cautious. 4. Negligently said or done; not done or spoken with caution.

UN-GUARD'ED-LY, *adv.* Without watchful attention to danger; without caution; carelessly.

UN'GUENT (un'gwent), *n.* [L. *unguentum.*] Ointment; a soft composition used as a topical remedy, as for sores, burns, and the like.

UN'GUEN-TA-RY, *a.* Like unguent, or partaking of its qualities.

UN-GUENT'OUS, *a.* Like unguent, or partaking of its qualities.

UN-GUESSED' (-gest'), *a.* Not obtained by guess or conjecture.

UN-GUEST'-LĪKE, *a.* Not becoming a guest.—*Milton.*

UN"GUI-AL, *a.* [L. *unguis*, a claw.] Pertaining to a claw; like a claw.—*Mantell.*

UN-GUI-CŪ-LAR (-gwik'yu-lar), *a.* [L. *unguis.*] In *botany*, of the length of the human nails, or half an inch.

UN-GUI-CŪ-LATE, } *a.* [L. *unguis.*] 1. Clawed; having
UN-GUI-CŪ-LĀ-TED, } claws.—2. In *botany*, clawed; having a narrow base, as the petal in a polypetalous corol.

UN-GUĪD'ED, *a.* 1. Not guided; not led or conducted. 2. Not regulated.

UN-GUĪD'ED-LY, *adv.* Without a guide.

UN"GUI-FORM, *a.* Shaped like a claw.

UN-GUĪLT'I-LY (-gilt'e-le), *adv.* Without guilt.

UN-GUĪLT'Y (un-gilt'e), *a.* Not guilty; not stained with crime; innocent.—*Spenser.*

UN'GUIN-OUS (un'gwin-us), *a.* [L. *unguinosus.*] Oily; unctuous; consisting of fat or oil, or resembling it.—*Forster.*

UN"GU-LA, *n.* [L., a hoof.] In *geometry* a section or part of a cylinder, cone, or other solid of revolution, cut off by a plane oblique to the base.—*Brande.*

UN"GU-LATE, *a.* Shaped like a hoof.

UN-HABIT-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *inhabitable*; L. *inhabitabilis.*] That can not be inhabited by human beings; uninhabitable.

UN-HA-BIT'U-Ā-TED, *a.* Not habituated; not accustomed.

UN-HACKED' (-hakt'), *a.* Not hacked; not cut, notched, or mangled.

UN-HACK'NEYED, *a.* Not hackneyed; not much used or practiced.

UN-HALE', *a.* Unsound; not entire; not healthy.

UN-HAL'LŌW, *v. t.* To profane; to desecrate.

UN-HAL'LŌWED, *pp.* 1. Profaned; deprived of its sacred character. 2. *a.* Profane; unholy; impure; wicked.

UN-HAL'LŌW-ING, *ppr.* Profaning; desecrating.

UN-HAND', *v. t.* To loose from the hand; to let go.

UN-HAND'ED, *pp.* Loosed from the hand; let go.

UN-HAND'I-LY, *adv.* Awkwardly; clumsily.

UN-HAND'I-NESS, *n.* Want of dexterity; clumsiness.

UN-HAND'LED, *a.* Not handled; not treated; not touched.

UN-HAND'SŌME (-han'sum), *a.* 1. Ungraceful; not beautiful. 2. Unfair; illiberal; disingenuous. 3. Uncivil; unpolite.

UN-HAND'SŌME-LY, *adv.* 1. Inelegantly; ungracefully. 2. Illiberally; unfairly. 3. Uncivilly; unpolitely.

UN-HAND'SŌME-NESS, *n.* 1. Want of beauty and elegance. 2. Unfairness; disingenuousness. 3. Incivility.

UN-HAND'Y, *a.* 1. Not dextrous; not skillful; not ready in the use of the hands. 2. Not convenient.—SYN. Awkward; clumsy; uncouth; untoward.

UN-HANG', *v. t.* 1. To divest or strip of hangings, as a room. 2. To take from the hinges.

UN-HANGED', } *a.* Not hung upon a gallows; not pun-
UN-HUNG', } ished by hanging.—*Shak.*

† UN-HAP', *n.* Ill luck; misfortune.—*Sidney.*

† UN-HAP'PIED, *a.* Made unhappy.—*Shak.*

UN-HAP'PI-LY, *adv.* Unfortunately; miserably; calamitously.

UN-HAP'PI-NESS, *n.* 1. Misfortune; ill luck. 2. Infelicity; misery. 3. Mischievous prank.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*]

UN-HAP'PY, *a.* 1. Unfortuate; unlucky. 2. Not happy; in a degree miserable or wretched. 3. Evil; calamitous.—SYN. Distressed; afflicted; unfortunate; calamitous; miserable; wretched.

UN-HAR'ASSED (-har'ast), *a.* Not harassed; not vexed.

UN-HAR'BOR, *v. t.* To drive from harbor or shelter.

UN-HAR'BORED, *a.* Not sheltered, or affording no shelter.—*Milton.*

UN-HAR'BOR-ING, *a.* Not harboring.—*Scott.*

UN-HARD'ENED, *a.* 1. Not hardened; not indurated, as metal. 2. Not hardened; not made obdurate.

UN-HARD'Y, *a.* 1. Not hardy; feeble; not able to endure fatigue. 2. Not having fortitude; not bold; timorous.

UN-HARMED', *a.* Unhurt; uninjured; unimpaired.

UN-HARM'FUL, *a.* Not doing harm; harmless; innoxious.

UN-HAR-MŌ'NI-OUS, *a.* 1. Not having symmetry or congruity; disproportionate. 2. Discordant; unmusical; jarring.

UN-HAR-MŌ'NI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With jarring; discordantly.

UN-HAR'NESS, *v. t.* 1. To strip of harness; to loose from harness or gear. 2. To disarm; to divest of armor.

UN-HAR'NESSED' (-här'nest), *pp.* Stripped of harness; divested of armor.

UN-HAR'NESS-ING, *ppr.* Stripping of harness or gear

UN-HATCHED' (-hatcht'), *a.* 1. Not hatched; not having left the egg. 2. Not matured and brought to light; not disclosed.

UN-HAZ'ARD-ED, *a.* Not hazarded; not put in danger, not exposed to loss; not adventured.—*Milton.*

UN-HAZ'ARD-OUS, *a.* Not hazardous.—*Coleridge.*

UN-HEAD' (un-hed'), *v. t.* To take out the head of.

UN-HEAD'ED (un-hed'ed), *pp.* Having the head taken out

UN-HEAD'ING (un-hed'ing), *ppr.* Taking out the head of.

UN-HEALTH'FUL (un-helth'ful), *a.* 1. Not healthful; injurious to health; insalubrious; unwholesome; noxious. 2. Abounding with sickness or disease; sickly.

UN-HEALTH'FUL-LY, *adv.* In an unhealthful manner.

UN-HEALTH'FUL-NESS (un-helth'ful-nes), *n.* 1. Unwholesomeness; insalubriousness; noxiousness to health. 2. The state of being sickly.

UN-HEALTH'I-LY (un-helth'e-le), *adv.* In an unwholesome or unsound manner.—*Milton.*

UN-HEALTH'I-NESS (un-helth'e-nes), *n.* 1. Want of health; habitual weakness or indisposition. 2. Unsoundness; want of vigor. 3. Unfavorableness to health.

UN-HEALTH'Y (un-helth'e), *a.* 1. Wanting health; wanting a sound and vigorous state of body; habitually weak or indisposed. 2. Unsound; wanting vigor of growth. 3. Sickly; abounding with disease. 4. Insalubrious; unwholesome; adapted to generate diseases. 5. Morbid; not indicating health.

UN-HEARD' (un-herd'), *a.* 1. Not heard; not perceived by the ear. 2. Not admitted to audience. 3. Not known in fame; not celebrated. 4. Unheard of; obscure; not known by fame.—*Unheard of*, new; unprecedented.—*Swift.*

† UN-HEART', *v. t.* To discourage; to depress; to dishearten.—*Shak.*

UN-HEAT'ED, *a.* Not heated; not made hot.—*Boyle.*

UN-HEAV'EN-LY, *a.* Not heavenly.

UN-HEDGED', *a.* Not hedged; not surrounded by a hedge

UN-HEED'ED, *a.* Not heeded; disregarded; neglected.

UN-HEED'ED-LY, *adv.* Without being noticed.—*Byron.*

UN-HEED'FUL, *a.* Not cautious; inattentive; careless.

UN-HEED'FUL-LY, *adv.* Not heedfully.

UN-HEED'ING, *a.* Not heeding; careless; negligent.—*Dryden.*

UN-HEED'ING-LY, *adv.* Without giving heed.

UN-HEED'Y, *a.* Precipitate; sudden.—*Spenser.*

† UN-HELE', *v. t.* To uncover.—*Spenser.*

UN-HELM', *v. t.* To deprive of a helm or guide.—*Scott.*

UN-HELMED', *pp.* Deprived of a helm.

UN-HELMED', *a.* Having no helm.—*Pollok.*

UN-HELM'ET, *v. t.* To deprive of a helmet.—*Scott.*

UN-HELM'ET-ED, *pp.* Deprived or destitute of a helmet.

UN-HELM'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of a helm.

UN-HELP'ED (-helpt'), *a.* Unassisted; having no aid or auxiliary; unsupported.—*Dryden.*

UN-HELP'FUL, *a.* Affording no aid.—*Shak.*

UN-HELP'FUL-LY, *adv.* In an unhelpful manner.

UN-HE-RŌIC, *a.* Not heroic; not brave.—*Pope.*

UN-HES'I-TĀ-TING, *a.* Not hesitating; not remaining in doubt; prompt; ready.—*Eclec. Review.*
UN-HES'I-TĀ-TING-LY, *adv.* Without hesitation or doubt.
UN-HEWN' (un-hūne'), *a.* Not hewn; rough.—*Dryden.*
†UN-HĪDE'-BOUND, *a.* Not hide-bound; capacious.—*Milton.*
UN-HIN'DERED, *a.* Not hindered; not opposed.
UN-HINGE' (un-hinj'), *v. t.* 1. To take from the hinges. 2. To displace; to unfix by violence. 3. To unfix; to loosen; to render unstable or wavering.
UN-HINGED', *pp.* Loosed from a hinge or fastening.
UN-HINGE'MENT, *n.* The act of unhinging or state of being unhinged.—*Chalmers.* [*Unusual.*]
UN-HIN'GING, *ppr.* Loosening from a hinge or fastening.
UN-HIRED', *a.* Not hired.
UN-HIS-TOR'IC-AL, *a.* Not historical. *Park.*
UN-HĪVE', *v. t.* 1. To drive from a hive. 2. To deprive of habitation or shelter, as a crowd.
UN-HĪVED', *pp.* Driven from the hive or shelter.—*Neal.*
UN-HŌARD', *v. t.* To steal from a hoard; to scatter.
UN-HŌARD'ED, *pp.* Stolen from a hoard; scattered.
UN-HŌARD'ING, *ppr.* Scattering.
UN-HŌ'LI-LY, *adv.* In an unholy manner.
UN-HŌ'LI-NESS, *n.* 1. Want of holiness; an unsanctified state of the heart. 2. Impiety; wickedness; profaneness.
UN-HŌ'LY, *a.* 1. Not holy; not renewed and sanctified.—2 *Tim.*, iii. 2. Profane; not hallowed; not consecrated; common.—*Heb.*, x. 3. Impious; wicked. 4. Not ceremonially purified.—*Lev.*, x.
UN-HON'EST (un-on'est), *a.* Dishonest; dishonorable.
UN-HON'ORED (un-on'urd), *a.* Not honored; not regarded with veneration; not celebrated.—*Dryden.*
UN-HOOK', *v. t.* To loose from a hook.
UN-HOOKED' (-hookt'), *pp.* Loosed from a hook
UN-HOOP', *v. t.* To strip of hoops.—*Addison.*
UN-HOOPED' (-hoopt'), *pp.* Stripped of hoops.
UN-HŌPED' (-hōpt'), *a.* Not hoped for; not so probable as to excite hope. *Dryden.*—*Unhoped for*, unhoped, as above.
UN-HŌPE'FUL, *a.* Such as leaves no room to hope.—*Boyle.*
UN-HŌPE'FUL-LY, *adv.* In an unhopeful manner.
UN-HORNED', *a.* Having no horns.—*Tooke.*
UN-HORSE', *v. t.* To throw from a horse; to cause to dismount.—*Shak.*
UN-HORSED' (-horst'), *pp.* Thrown from a horse.—*Dryden.*
UN-HORS'ING, *ppr.* Thrown from a horse; dismounting.
UN-HOS'PI-TA-BLE, *a.* Not kind to strangers.
UN-HOS'TILE, *a.* Not belonging to a public enemy.
UN-HOUSE', *v. t.* 1. To drive from the house or habitation; to dislodge. 2. To deprive of shelter.
UN-HOUSED', *pp.* 1. Driven from a house or habitation. 2. *a.* Wanting a house; homeless. 3. Having no settled habitation. 4. Destitute of shelter or cover.
UN-HOUS'EL-ED, *a.* Not having received the sacrament.—*Shak.*
UN-HOUS'ING, *ppr.* Driving from a habitation.
UN-HŪ'MAN, *a.* Inhuman. [*Inhuman* is the word used.]
UN-HŪ'MAN-IZE, *v. t.* To render inhuman or barbarous.—*J. Barlow.*
UN-HUM'BLED, *a.* 1. Not humbled; not affected with shame or confusion; not contrite in spirit.—2. In *theology*, not having the will, and the natural enmity of the heart to God and his law, subdued.
UN-HUNG', *a.* Not hanged.
UN-HUNT'ED, *a.* Not hunted.
UN-HURT', *a.* Not hurt; not harmed; free from injury.
UN-HURT'FUL, *a.* Not hurtful; harmless; innoxious.
UN-HURT'FUL-LY, *adv.* Without harm; harmlessly.
UN-HUS'BAND-ED, *a.* 1. Deprived of support; neglected. 2. Not managed with frugality.
UN-HUSKED' (-huskt'), *a.* Not being stripped of husks.
U-NI-AX'AL, *a.* In *mineralogy*, having but one axis.
U-NI-CAP'SU-LAR, *a.* [L. *unus* and *capsula.*] Having one capsule to each flower.
U'NI-CORN, *n.* [L. *unicornis.*] 1. An animal with one horn; the monoceros. This name is often applied to the rhinoceros.—2. The *unicorn*, in *heraldry*, is the fabulous unicorn, represented with the figure of a horse and a single horn issuing from its forehead.—3. The *sea-unicorn* is a fish of the whale kind, called *narwal*, remarkable for a horn growing out at its nose. 4. A bird.—*Grew.*
U'NI-CORN-ROOT, *n.* A popular name of two plants, *chamælirium Carolinianum* and *aletris farinosa*, both used in medicine.
U-NI-CORN'OUS, *a.* Having only one horn.—*Brown.*
UN-I-DE'AL, *a.* Not ideal; real.—*Johnson.*
U-NI-FA'CIAL, *a.* Having only one face or front surface; thus some corals are *unifacial*, the polyp-mouths being confined to one surface.—*Dana.*
U-NI-FLŌ'ROUS, *a.* [L. *unus* and *flos.*] Bearing one flower only; as, a *uniflorous* peduncle.—*Martyn.*
U'NI-FORM (yū'ne-form), *a.* [L. *uniformis.*] 1. Having always the same form or manner; not variable. 2. Consistent with itself; not different. 3. Of the same form with others; consonant; agreeing with each other; conforming to one rule or mode. 4. Having the same degree or state.—SYN. Equal; even; equable; alike; regular; constant; undeviating.
U'NI-FORM, *n.* A dress of the same kind, by which persons are purposely assimilated who belong to the same body, whether military, naval, or any other.
U-NI-FORM-I-TA'RI-AN, *n.* A term applied to theorists in geology, who believe that existing causes, acting in the same manner as at the present time, are sufficient to account for all geological changes.—*Dana.*
U-NI-FORM'I-TY, *n.* 1. Resemblance to itself at all times, even tenor. 2. Consistency; sameness. 3. Conformity to a pattern or rule; resemblance, consonance, or agreement. 4. Similitude between the parts of a whole. 5. Continued or unvaried sameness or likeness.—*Act of Uniformity*, in *England*, the act of Parliament by which the form of public prayers, administration of sacraments, and other rites, is prescribed to be observed in all the churches.—1 *Eliz.*, and 13 and 14 *Car.* II.
U'NI-FORM-LY, *adv.* 1. With even tenor; without variation. 2. Without diversity of one from another.
U-NI-GEN'I-TURE, *n.* [L. *unigenitus.*] The state of being the only begotten.
U-NIG'E-NOUS, *a.* [L. *unigena.*] Of one kind; of the same genus.—*Kirwan.*
U-NI-LA'BI-ATE, *a.* In *botany*, having one lip only.
U-NI-LAT'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *unus* and *latus.*] 1. Being on one side only. 2. Having one side.
U-NI-LIT'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *unus* and *litera*, letter.] Consisting of one letter only.
UN-IL-LŪ'MI-NĀ-TED, *a.* 1. Not illuminated; not enlightened; dark. 2. Ignorant.
UN-IL-LŪM'INED, *a.* Not illumined.
UN-IL-LUS'TRĀ-TED, *a.* Not illustrated; not made plain.
UN-IL-LUS'TRA-TIVE, *a.* Not illustrative.
U-NI-LOC'U-LAR (yu-ne-lok'yu-lar), *a.* [L. *unus* and *loculus.*] Having one cell or chamber only; as, a *unilocular* pericarp or shell.
UN-IM-AG'IN-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be imagined; not to be conceived.—*Tillotson.*
UN-IM-AG'IN-A-BLY, *adv.* To a degree not to be imagined.
UN-IM-AG'IN-A-TIVE, *a.* Not imaginative.—*Wordsworth.*
UN-IM-AG'INED, *a.* Not imagined; not conceived.
UN-IM-BIT'TERED, *a.* Not imbittered; not aggravated.—*Roscoe.*
UN-IM-BŪED', *a.* Not imbued; not tinctured.
UN-IM'I-TA-BLE, *a.* That can not be imitated.
UN-IM'I-TĀ-TED, *a.* Not imitated.—*Johnson.*
UN-IM-MOR'TAL, *a.* Not immortal; perishable.
UN-IM-PAIR'A-BLE, *a.* Not liable to waste or diminution.
UN-IM-PAIRED', *a.* Not impaired; not diminished; not enfeebled by time or injury.
UN-IM-PAS'SION-ATE, *a.* Not impassionate.
UN-IM-PAS'SION-ATE-NESS, *n.* A state of being unimpassionate.
UN-IM-PAS'SIONED (un-im-pash'und), *a.* 1. Not endowed with passions.—*Thomson.* 2. Free from passion; calm; not violent.
UN-IM-PEACH'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That can not be impeached, that can not be accused; free from stain, guilt, or fault. 2. That can not be called in question.
UN-IM-PEACH'A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be impeached.
UN-IM-PEACHED' (-im-peecht'), *a.* 1. Not impeached; not charged or accused; fair. 2. Not called in question.
UN-IM-PED'ED, *a.* Not impeded; not hindered.—*Rawle.*
UN-IM'PLI-CA-TED, *a.* Not implicated; not involved.
UN-IM-PLIED' (-im-plīde'), *a.* Not implied; not included by fair inference.—*Madison.*
UN-IM-PLORED', *a.* Not implored; not solicited.
UN-IM-PORT'ANCE, *n.* Want of importance.—*Dwight.*
UN-IM-PORT'ANT, *a.* 1. Not important; not of great moment. 2. Not assuming airs of dignity.—SYN. Insignificant; immaterial; inconsiderable; trifling; trivial; petty
UN-IM-PORT'ANT-LY, *adv.* Without weight or importance.
UN-IM-POR-TUNED', *a.* Not importuned; not solicited.
UN-IM-POS'ING, *a.* 1. Not imposing; not commanding respect. 2. Not enjoining as obligatory; voluntary.
UN-IM-PREG'NĀ-TED, *a.* Not impregnated.
UN-IM-PRESS'I-BLE, *a.* Not impressible.
UN-IM-PRESS'IVE, *a.* Not impressive; not forcible; not adapted to affect or awaken the passions.—*Beddoes.*
UN-IM-PRESS'IVE-LY, *adv.* Unforcibly; without impression.
UN-IM-PRIS'ONED, *a.* Not confined in prison.
UN-IM-PRŌ'PRI-Ā-TED, *a.* Not impropriated or put into the hands of a layman.
UN-IM-PRÖV'A-BLE (-im-proov'a-bl), *a.* 1. Not capable of improvement, melioration, or advancement to a better condition. 2. Incapable of being cultivated or tilled.
UN-IM-PRÖV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being not improvable.—*Hammond.*

UN-IM-PRŌV'A-BLY, *adv.* Without being improvable.
UN-IM-PRŌVED' (-im-proovd'), *a.* 1. Not improved; not made better or wiser; not advanced in knowledge, manners, or excellence. 2. Not used for a valuable purpose. 3. Not used; not employed.—*Hamilton.* 4. Not tilled; not cultivated; as, *unimproved* land or soil.—*Franklin.* 5. Uncensured; not disapproved; [*obs.*]
UN-IM-PRŌV'ING, *a.* Not improving; not tending to advance or instruct.—*Johnson.*
UN-IM-PŪT'A-BLE, *a.* Not imputable or chargeable to.
U-NI-MUS'CU-LAR, *a.* Having one muscle only and one muscular impression, as some bivalve mollusks.—*Kirby.*
UN-IN-CAR'NATE, *a.* Not incarnate.
UN-IN-CENSED' (-senst'), *a.* Not incensed or angry.—*Ash.*
UN-IN-CĪT'ED, *a.* Not incited.—*Wordsworth.*
UN-IN-CLŌSED', *a.* Not inclosed.
UN-IN-COR'PO-RĀ-TED, *a.* Not incorporated.
† UN-IN-CRĒAS'A-BLE, *a.* Admitting no increase.
UN-IN-CREASED' (-kreest'), *a.* Not increased.—*Ash.*
UN-IN-CUM'BERED, *a.* 1. Not encumbered; not burdened. 2. Free from any temporary estate or interest, or from mortgage, or other charge or debt.
UN-IN-DEBT'ED (-det'-), *a.* 1. Not indebted. 2. Not borrowed.
UN-IN-DIF'FER-ENT, *a.* Not indifferent; not unbiased; partial; leaning to one party.—*Hooker.*
UN-IN-DORSED' (-dorst'), *a.* Not indorsed; not assigned.
UN-IN-DŪCED' (-in-dūst'), *a.* Not induced.
UN-IN-DUS'TRI-OUS, *a.* Not industrious; not diligent in labor, study, or other pursuit.—*Decay of Piety.*
UN-IN-DUS'TRI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Without industry.
UN-IN-FECT'ED, *a.* 1. Not infected; not contaminated or affected by foul, infectious air. 2. Not corrupted.
UN-IN-FEC'TIOUS (-shus), *a.* Not infectious; not foul; not capable of communicating disease.
UN-IN-FEST'ED, *a.* Not infested.
UN-IN-FLAMED', *a.* 1. Not inflamed; not set on fire.—*Bacon.* 2. Not highly provoked.
UN-IN-FLAM'MA-BLE, *a.* Not inflammable; not capable of being set on fire.—*Boyle.*
UN-IN'FLU-ENCED (-in'flu-enst), *a.* 1. Not influenced; not persuaded or moved by others, or by foreign considerations; not biased; acting freely. 2. Not proceeding from influence, bias, or prejudice.
UN-IN-FLU-EN'TIAL, *a.* Not having influence.
UN-IN-FORMED', *a.* 1. Not informed; not instructed; untaught. 2. Unanimated; not enlivened.
UN-IN-FORM'ING, *a.* Not furnishing information; uninstructive.—*Mitford.*
UN-IN-GE'NIOUS, *a.* Not ingenious; dull.—*Burke.*
UN-IN-GE'NIOUS-LY, *adv.* Without ingenuity.
UN-IN-GEN'U-OUS, *a.* Not ingenuous; not frank or candid; disingenuous.—*Decay of Piety.*
UN-IN-GEN'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* Not ingenuously.
UN-IN-GEN'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* Want of ingenuousness.
UN-IN-HABIT-A-BLE, *a.* Not inhabitable; that in which men can not live; unfit to be the residence of men.
UN-IN-HABIT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being uninhabitable.
UN-IN-HABIT-ED, *a.* Not inhabited by men; having no inhabitants.—*Swift.*
UN-IN-I'TIATE (-ish'ate), UN-IN-I'TIA-TED (-ish'ā-ted), *a.* Not initiated.
UN-IN'JURED, *a.* Not injured; not hurt; suffering no harm.
UN-IN-JU'RI-OUS, *a.* Not injurious.
UN-IN-QUIR'ING, *a.* Not inquiring or disposed to inquire.
UN-IN-QUIS'I-TIVE, *a.* Not inquisitive; not curious to search and inquire.—*Warton.*
UN-IN-SCRIBED', *a.* Not inscribed; having no inscription.
UN-IN-SPIRED', *a.* Not having received any supernatural instruction or illumination.—*Locke.*
UN-IN-SPIR'IT-ED, *a.* Not inspirited.
UN-IN'STI-TU-TED, *a.* Not instituted.—*Witherspoon.*
UN-IN-STRUCT'ED, *a.* 1. Not instructed or taught; not educated. 2. Not directed by superior authority; not furnished with instructions.
UN-IN-STRUCT'ING, *a.* Not instructing.
UN-IN-STRUCT'IVE, *a.* Not instructive; not conferring improvement.—*Addison.*
UN-IN-STRUCT'IVE-LY, *adv.* Not instructively.
UN-IN'SU-LĀ-TED, *a.* Not insulated; not being separated or detached from every thing else.—*Ure.*
UN-IN-SULT'ED, *a.* Not insulted.
UN-IN-SŪRED' (un-in-shūrd'), *a.* Not insured; not assured against loss.
UN-IN-TEL-LEC'TU-AL, *a.* Not intellectual.—*Good.*
UN-IN-TEL-LEC'TU-AL-LY, *adv.* Not intellectually.
UN-IN-TEL'LI-GENT, *a.* 1. Not having reason or consciousness; not possessing understanding. 2. Not knowing; not skillful; dull.
UN-IN-TEL'LI-GENT-LY, *adv.* Not intelligently.
UN-IN-TEL'LI-GI-BLE, *a.* Not intelligible; that can not be understood.—*Swift.*
UN-IN-TEL'LI-GI-BLE-NESS, UN-IN-TEL-LI-GI-BIL'TY, *n.* The quality of being not intelligible.—*Burnet.*
UN-IN-TEL'LI-GI-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be understood.
UN-IN-TEND'ED, *a.* Not intended; not designed.
UN-IN-TEN'TION-AL, *a.* Not intentional; not designed; done or happening without design.—*Boyle.*
UN-IN-TEN'TION-AL-LY, *adv.* Without design or purpose.
UN-IN'TER-EST-ED, *a.* 1. Not interested; not having any interest or property in; having nothing at stake. 2. Not having the mind or the passions engaged.
UN-IN'TER-EST-ING, *a.* Not capable of exciting an interest, or of engaging the mind or passions.
UN-IN'TER-EST-ING-LY, *adv.* So as not to excite interest.
UN-IN-TER-MIS'SION (-mish'un), *n.* Defect or failure of intermission.
UN-IN-TER-MIT'TED, *a.* Not intermitted; not interrupted; not suspended for a time; continued.—*Hale.*
UN-IN-TER-MIT'TED-LY, *adv.* Without being intermitted.
UN-IN-TER-MIT'TING, *a.* Not intermitting; not ceasing for a time; continuing.
UN-IN-TER-MIT'TING-LY, *adv.* Without cessation; continually.—*Mitford.*
UN-IN-TER-MIXED' (-mikst'), *a.* Not intermixed; not mingled.
UN-IN'TER-PO-LĀ-TED, *a.* Not interpolated; not inserted at a time subsequent to the original writing. *See* * INTERPOLATE.
UN-IN-TERRED', *a.* Not buried.—*Pollok.*
UN-IN-TER-RUPT'ED, *a.* 1. Not interrupted; not broken —*Addison.* 2. Not disturbed by intrusion or avocation.—SYN. Unceasing; incessant; unintermitted; unbroken; constant; uniform.
UN-IN-TER-RUPT'ED-LY, *adv.* Without interruption; without disturbance.
UN-IN-TOX'I-CĀ-TING, *a.* Not intoxicating.
UN-IN-TRENCHED' (-in-trencht'), *a.* Not intrenched; not defended by intrenchments.—*Pope.*
† UN-IN'TRI-CĀ-TED, *a.* Not perplexed; not intricate.
UN-IN-TRO-DŪCED' (-in-tro-dūst'), *a.* Not introduced; not properly conducted; obtrusive.—*Young.*
UN-IN-URED', *a.* Not inured; not hardened by use or practice.—*Phillips.*
UN-IN-VA'DED, *a.* Not invaded.
UN-IN-VENT'ED, *a.* Not invented; not found out.—*Milton.*
UN-IN-VENT'IVE, *a.* Not inventive.
UN-IN-VENT'IVE-LY, *adv.* Not inventively.
UN-IN-VEST'ED, *a.* 1. Not invested; not clothed. 2. Not converted into some species of property less fleeting than money.
UN-IN-VES'TI-GA-BLE, *a.* That can not be investigated or searched out.—*Ray.*
UN-IN-VES'TI-GĀ-TED, *a.* Not investigated.
UN-IN-VES'TI-GĀ-TIVE, *a.* Not adapted or given to investigation.
UN-IN-VID'I-OUS, *a.* Not invidious.
UN-IN-VĪT'ED, *a.* Not invited; not requested; not solicited.
UN-IN-VĪT'ING, *a.* Not inviting.—*Stewart.*
UN-IN-VŌKED' (-in-vōkt'), a. Not invoked.
U'NI-O, *n.* [L.] A genus of fresh-water bivalves, commonly called fresh-water clams.—*Dana.*
U'NION (yūn'yun), *n.* [Fr. *union*; It. *unione*; L. *unio.*] 1. The act of joining two or more things into one, and thus forming a compound body or a mixture; or the junction or coalition of things thus united. *Union* differs from *connection*, as it implies the bodies to be in contact, without an intervening body; whereas things may be *connected* by the intervention of a third body, as by a cord or chain. 2. Concord; agreement and conjunction of mind, will, affections, or interest. 3. The conjunction or united existence of spirit and matter.—4. Among *painters*, a symmetry and agreement between the several parts of a painting.—5. In *architecture*, harmony between the colors in the materials of a building. *Cyc.*—6. In *ecclesiastical affairs*, the combining or consolidating of two or more churches into one. 7. States united. Thus, the *United States* are sometimes called the *Union.*—*Hamilton.* 8. That part of the flag of the United States, at the upper left-hand corner, which contains the stars representing the respective states united on a blue ground.—*Totten.* In the British flag, *the union* consists of the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick united as above.—*Union downward*, a signal of distress at sea, made by displaying the flag upside down. 9. [L. *unio.*] A pearl; [*obs.*]—SYN. Junction; connection; concord; alliance; coalition; combination; confederacy.
U-NIP'A-ROUS, *a.* [L. *unus* and *pario.*] Producing one at a birth.—*Brown.*
U-NIQUE' (yu-neek'), *a.* [Fr.] Sole; without an equal; without another of the same kind known to exist.
U-NIQUE'LY (yu-neek'le), *adv.* In a unique manner.
U-NI-RA'DI-Ā-TED, *a.* Having one ray.—*Encyc.*
UN-IR'RI-TĀ-TED, *a.* 1. Not irritated; not fretted. 2. Not provoked or angered.

UN-IRRI-TĀ-TING, *a.* 1. Not irritating or fretting. 2. Not provoking. 3. Not exciting.
UN-IRRI-TĀ-TING-LY, *adv.* So as not to irritate.
U-NI-SĒRI-ATE, *a.* Having a single line or series.
U-NI-SĒRI-ATE-LY, *adv.* In a single line or series.
U-NI-SEX'U-AL, *a.* In *botany*, having one sex only.
U'NI-SŌN, *n.* [L. *unus* and *sonus.*] 1. In *music*, an accordance or coincidence of sounds; consonance of sounds equal in respect to acuteness or gravity. 2. A single, unvaried note. *Pope.*—*In unison*, in agreement; in harmony.—SYN. Accordance; agreement; harmony.
U'NI-SŌN, *a.* Sounding alone.
U-NIS'O-NANCE, *n.* Accordance of sounds.—*Cyc.*
U-NIS'O-NANT, *a.* Being in unison; having the same degree of gravity or acuteness.
U-NIS'O-NOUS, *a.* Being in unison.—*Busby.*
U'NIT (yū'nit), *n.* [L. *unus, unitas.*] 1. One; a word which denotes a single thing or person; the least whole number. —2. In *mathematics*, any known determinate quantity, by the constant repetition of which any other quantity of the same kind is measured.—*Olmsted.*
U'NIT-JAR, *n.* A small, insulated Leyden jar, placed between the electrical machine and a larger jar or battery, so as to announce, by its repeated discharges, the number of them which have passed into the larger jar.—*Brande.*
U-NI-TA'RI-AN, *n.* [L. *unitus, unus.*] One who denies the doctrine of the Trinity, and ascribes divinity to God the Father only.
U-NI-TĀ'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Unitarians.
U-NI-TĀ'RI-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrines of Unitarians, who ascribe divinity to God the Father only.
U-NITE', *v. t.* [L. *unio, unitus*; Fr., Sp. *unir*; It. *unire.*] 1. To put together or join two or more things, which make one compound or mixture. 2. To join; to connect in a near relation or alliance. 3. To make to agree or be uniform. 4. To cause to adhere. 5. To join in interest or fellowship.—*Gen.*, xlix. 6. To tie; to splice; as, to *unite* two cords or ropes. 7. To join in affection; to make near.
U-NITE', *v. i.* 1. To join in an act; to concur; to act in concert. 2. To coalesce; to be cemented or consolidated; to combine. 3. To grow together, as the parts of a wound. 4. To coalesce, as sounds. 5. To be mixed.
U-NIT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Joined; made to agree; cemented; mixed; attached by growth.—*United Brethren*, a religious community commonly called Moravians.
U-NIT'ER, *n.* The person or thing that unites.
U-NIT'ING, *ppr.* Joining; causing to agree; consolidating; coalescing; growing together.
† U-NI''TION (yu-nish'un), *n.* Junction; act of uniting.
† U'NI-TIVE, *a.* Having the power of uniting.—*Norris.*
U'NI-TY, *n.* [L. *unitas.*] 1. The state of being one; oneness. 2. Concord; conjunction. 3. Agreement; uniformity.—4. In *Christian theology*, oneness of sentiment, affection, or behavior.—5. In *mathematics*, the abstract expression for any unit whatsoever.—6. In *poetry*, the principle by which a uniform tenor of story and propriety of representation is preserved.—In the *Greek drama*, the three unities required were those of *action*, of *time*, and of *place*; in other words, that there should be but one main plot; that the time supposed should not exceed twenty-four hours; and that the place of the action before the spectators should be one and the same throughout the piece.—7. In *music*, such a combination of parts as to constitute a whole, or a kind of symmetry of style and character.—8. In *law*, the properties of a joint estate are derived from its *unity*, which is four-fold: unity of *interest*, unity of *title*, unity of *time*, and unity of *possession*.—9. In *law*, *unity* of possession is a joint possession of two rights by several titles.
U'NI-VALVE, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *valvæ.*] Having one valve only, as a shell or pericarp.
U'NI-VALVE, *n.* A shell having one valve only; a mollusk whose shell is composed of a single piece.
U-NI-VAL'U-LAR, *a.* Having one valve only.—*Cyc.*
U-NI-VERS'AL, *a.* [L. *universalis.*] 1. All; extending to or comprehending the whole number, quantity, or space. 2. Total; whole. 3. Comprising all the particulars.—4. In *botany*, a *universal umbel* is a primary or general umbel; the first or largest set of rays in a compound umbel: opposed to *partial.*—*Universal joint*, a contrivance for giving motion obliquely to certain instruments, as the telescope. It usually consists of two arms, terminating in semicircles, which are connected by pins or shafts at right angles to each other. *Olmsted.*—*Universal proposition*, one in which the subject is taken in its widest extent, and the predicate applies to every thing which the subject can denote.—*Whately.*
U-NI-VERS'AL, *n.* 1. In *logic*, a *universal* is *complex* or *incomplex.* A *complex universal* is either a universal proposition, as "every whole is greater than its parts," or whatever raises a manifold conception in the mind, as the definition of a reasonable animal. An *incomplex universal* is what produces one conception only in the mind, and is a simple thing respecting many, as human nature, which relates to every individual in which it is found. 2. The whole; the general system of the universe; [*obs.*]
U-NI-VERS'AL-ISM, *n.* In *theology*, the doctrine that all men will be saved or made happy in a future life.
U-NI-VERS'AL-IST, *n.* 1. One who holds the doctrine that all men will be saved. 2. One who affects to understand all particulars.—*Bentley*; [*obs.*]
U-NI-VER-SAL'I-TY, *n.* The state of extending to the whole.
U-NI-VERS'AL-IZE, *a. t.* To make universal.—*Coleridge.*
U-NI-VERS'AL-IZED, *pp.* Rendered universal.—*More.*
U-NI-VERS'AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Rendering universal.—*Howe.*
U-NI-VERS'AL-LY, *adv.* With extension to the whole; in a manner to comprehend all; without exception.
U-NI-VERS'AL-NESS, *n.* Universality.
U'NI-VERSE, *n.* [Fr. *univers*; L. *universitas.*] The collective name of heaven and earth, and all that belongs to them, the whole system of created things.
U-NI-VERSI-TY, *n.* An assemblage of colleges established in any place, with professors for instructing students in the sciences and other branches of learning, and where degrees are conferred. A *university* is, properly, a universal school, in which are taught all branches of learning, or the four faculties of theology, medicine, law, and the sciences and arts.
U-NIV'O-CAL, *a.* [L. *unus* and *vox.*] 1. Having one meaning only. 2. Having unison of sounds, as the octave in music and its replicates. 3. Certain; regular; pursuing always one tenor; [*little used.*]
U-NIV'O-CAL-LY, *adv.* 1. In one term; in one sense.—*Hale* 2. In one tenor.—*Ray*; [*little used.*]
U-NIV-O-CĀ'TION, *n.* Agreement of name and meaning.
UN-JAR'RING, *a.* Not discordant.
UN-JEAL'OUS (-jel'us), *a.* Not suspiciously fearful having no unreasonable mistrust.—*Clarendon.*
UN-JOINED', *a.* Not joined.—*Hooker.*
UN-JOINT', *v. t.* To disjoint.—*Fuller.*
UN-JOINT'ED, *a.* 1. Disjointed; separated.—*Milton.* 2. Having no joint or articulation.—*Botany.*
UN-JOY'OUS, *a.* Not joyous; not gay or cheerful.
UN-JOY'OUS-LY, *adv.* Uncheerfully; not joyously.
UN-JUDGED' (-jujd'), *a.* Not judged; not judicially determined.—*Prior.*
UN-JUST', *a.* 1. Not just; acting contrary to the standard of right established by the divine law; not equitable. 2. Contrary to justice and right; wrongful.
UN-JUST'I-FĪ-A-BLE, *a.* Not justifiable; that can not be proved to be right; not to be vindicated or defended.
UN-JUST'I-FĪ-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of not being justifiable.—*Clarendon.*
UN-JUST'I-FĪ-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that can not be justified or vindicated.
UN-JUST'I-FIED (-fīde), *a.* 1. Not justified or vindicated 2. Not pardoned.
UN-JUST'LY, *adv.* In an unjust manner; wrongfully.
† UNK'ED, } for *uncouth*; odd; strange.
† UNK'ID, }
UN-KEMMED', } *a.* Uncombed; unpolished.—*Spenser.* [*Ob*
UN-KEMPT', } *solete, except in poetry.*]
UN-KEN'NEL, *v. t.* 1. To drive from his hole. 2. To rouse from secrecy or retreat. 3. To release from a kennel.
UN-KEN'NELED, *pp.* Driven or let loose from confinement as a fox or dog.
† UN-KENT', *a.* [*un* and *ken*, to know.] Unknown.—*Spenser*
UN-KEPT', *a.* 1. Not kept; not retained; not preserved 2. Not observed; not obeyed, as a command.
UN-KER'CHIEFED (-ker'chift), *a.* Not having on a kerchief.
UN-KERN'ELED, *a.* Destitute of a kernel.—*Pollok.*
UN-KIND', *a.* 1. Not kind; not benevolent; not favorable not obliging. 2. Unnatural.
UN-KIND'LI-NESS, *n.* Unfavorableness.—*Hakewill.*
UN-KIND'LY, *a.* 1. Unnatural; contrary to nature.—*Spenser.* 2. Unfavorable; malignant.—*Milton.*
UN-KIND'LY, *adv.* 1. Without kindness; without affection. 2. In a manner contrary to nature; unnaturally.
UN-KIND'NESS, *n.* 1. Want of kindness; want of natural affection; want of good-will. 2. Disobliging treatment; disfavor.
UN-KING', *v. t.* To deprive of royalty.—*Shak.*
UN-KING'LIKE, } *a.* Unbecoming a king; not noble
UN-KING'LY, } *Shak.*
UN-KISSED' (-kist'), *a.* Not kissed.—*Shak.*
UNK'LE, *n.* See UNCLE.
UN-KNELLED' (-neld'), *a.* Untolled.—*Byron.*
UN-KNIGHT'LY (-nīte'le), *a.* Unbecoming a knight.
UN-KNIT', *v. t.* 1. To separate threads that are knit; to open; to loose work that is knit or knotted. 2. To open.
UN-KNOT' (-not'), *v. t.* To free from knots; to untie.
UN-KNOTTED, *pp.* Freed from knots; untied.
† UN-KNŌW' (un-nō'), *v. t.* To cease to know.
UN-KNŌW'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be known.—*Watts.*
UN-KNŌW'ING, *a.* Not knowing; ignorant: with *of.*

UN-KNŌW'ING-LY, *adv.* Ignorantly; without knowledge or design.—*Addison.*

UN-KNŌWN', *a.* 1. Not known. 2. Greater than is imagined. 3. Not having had cohabitation. 4. Not having communication.

UN-LĀ'BOR-ED, *a.* 1. Not produced by labor. 2. Not cultivated by labor; not tilled. 3. Spontaneous; voluntary; that offers without effort; natural. 4. Easy; natural; not stiff.

UN-LA-BŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* Not laborious; not difficult to be done.

UN-LA-BŌ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Without labor.

UN-LĀCE', *v. t.* 1. To loose from lacing or fastening by a cord or strings passed through loops and holes. 2. To loose a woman's dress. 3. To divest of ornaments.—4. In *sea language*, to loose and take off a bonnet from a sail, or to cast off any lacing in any part of the rigging of a vessel. —*Totten.*

UN-LĀCED' (-lāste'), *pp.* Loosed from lacing; unfastened.

UN-LĀC'ING, *ppr.* Loosing from lacing or fastening.

UN-LA€'KEY-ED, *a.* Unattended by a lackey.

UN-LĀDE', *v. t.* 1. To unload; to take out the cargo of. 2. To unload; to remove, as a load or burden.—*Acts*, xxi.

UN-LĀD'EN, *pp.* of *lade.* Unloaded.

UN-LĀD'ING, *ppr.* Removing the cargo from a ship.

UN-LĀ'DY-LĪKE, *a.* Not lady-like.

UN-LĀID', *a.* 1. Not placed; not fixed. 2. Not allayed; not pacified; not suppressed. 3. Not laid out, as a corpse.

UN-LA-MENT'ED, *a.* Not lamented; not deplored.

UN-LĀNCHED' (-lānch't), *a.* Not lanched.

UN-LAP', *v. t.* To unfold.

UN-LAPPED' (-lapt'), *pp.* Unfolded.

UN-LAP'PING, *ppr.* Unfolding.

UN-LĀRD'ED, *a.* Not intermixed or inserted for improvement.—*Chesterfield.*

UN-LATCH', *v. i.* To open or loose by lifting the latch.

UN-LATCH'ING, *ppr.* Opening or loosing by lifting the latch.

UN-LAUNCHED' (-lānch't), *a.* Not launched.

UN-LAU'REL-ED, *a.* Not crowned with laurel; not honored.

UN-LAV'ISH, *a.* Not lavish; not profuse; not wasteful.

UN-LAV'ISHED (-lav'isht), *a.* Not lavished; not spent wastefully.

UN-LAW', *v. t.* To deprive of the authority of law.—*Milton.*

UN-LAW'FUL, *a.* Not lawful; contrary to law; illegal; not permitted by law. *Dryden.*—*Unlawful assembly*, in *law*, the meeting of three or more persons with intent mutually to assist each other in the execution of some enterprise of a private nature with force and violence.—*Bouvier.*

UN-LAW'FUL-LY, *adv.* 1. In violation of law or right; illegally. 2. Illegitimately; not in wedlock.—*Addison.*

UN-LAW'FUL-NESS, *n.* 1. Illegality; contrariety to law.—*South.* 2. Illegitimacy.

UN-LAW'-LĪKE, *a.* Not law-like.

UN-LEACHED' (-leecht'), *a.* Not leached; as, *unleached* ashes.

UN-LEARN' (un-lern'), *v. t.* To forget or lose what has been learned.

UN-LEARNED' (*pp.* pron. un-lernd' and *a.* un-lern'ed), *pp.* 1. Forgotten. 2. *a.* Not learned; ignorant; illiterate; unlettered; not instructed. 3. Not gained by study; not known. 4. Not suitable to a learned man.

UN-LEARN'ED-LY, *adv.* Ignorantly.—*Brown.*

UN-LEARN'ED-NESS, *n.* Want of learning; illiterateness.

UN-LEARN'ING, *ppr.* Forgetting what one has learned.

UN-LEAV'ENED (un-lev'nd), *a.* Not leavened; not raised by leaven, barm, or yeast.—*Ex.*, xii.

UN-LE€'TURED, *a.* Not taught by lecture.—*Young.*

UN-LED', *a.* Not led or conducted.

† UN-LEIS'URED (-leezh'- or -lēzh'-), *a.* Not having leisure.

UN-LENT', *a.* Not lent.

UN-LESS', *conj.* [Sax. *onlesan*, to loose or release.] Except; that is, remove or dismiss the fact or thing stated in the sentence or clause which follows.

UN-LESS'ENED, *a.* Not diminished.

UN-LES'SONED, *a.* Not taught; not instructed.

UN-LET'TERED, *a.* Unlearned; untaught; ignorant.

UN-LET'TERED-NESS, *n.* Want of learning.—*Waterhouse.*

UN-LEV'ELED, *a.* Not leveled; not laid even.—*Tickel.*

UN-LI-BID'IN-OUS, *a.* Not libidinous; not lustful.

UN-LĪ'CENSED (-lī'senst), *a.* Not licensed; not having permission by authority.—*L. Beecher.*

UN-LI€KED' (un-lik't), *a.* Shapeless; not formed to smoothness.

UN-LĪGHT'ED (-līt'ed), *a.* 1. Not lighted; not illuminated. —*Prior.* 2. Not kindled or set on fire.

UN-LĪGHT'SOME (-līte'sum), *a.* Dark; wanting light.

UN-LĪKE', *a.* 1. Dissimilar; having no resemblance. 2. Improbable; unlikely.—*Bacon.*

UN-LĪKE'LI-HOOD, } *n.* Improbability.—*South.*—*Locke.*
UN-LĪKE'LI-NESS, }

UN-LĪKE'LY, *a.* 1. Improbable; such as can not be reasonably expected. 2. Not promising success.

UN-LĪKE'LY, *adv.* Improbably.—*Addison.*

UN-LĪKE'NESS, *n.* Want of resemblance; dissimilitude.

UN-LIM'BER, *a.* Not limber; not flexible; not yielding.

UN-LIM'BER, *v. t.* In *military language*, to take off the limbers; as, to *unlimber* the guns.

UN-LIM'BERED, *pp.* Freed from the limbers.

UN-LIM'BER-ING, *ppr.* Taking off the limbers.

UN-LIM'IT-A-BLE, *a.* Admitting no limits; boundless.

UN-LIM'IT-ED, *a.* 1. Not limited; having no bounds, boundless.—*Boyle.* 2. Undefined; indefinite; not bounded by proper exceptions. 3. Unconfined; not restrained.

UN-LIM'IT-ED-LY, *adv.* Without bounds.—*Decay of Piety.*

UN-LIM'IT-ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being boundless, or of being undefined.—*Johnson.*

UN-LIN'E-AL, *a.* Not in a line; not coming in the order of succession.—*Shak.*

UN-LINK', *v. t.* To separate links; to loose; to unfasten, to untwist.—*Shak.*

UN-LIQ'UI-DĀ-TED (-lik'we-dā-ted), *a.* 1. Not liquidated; not settled; not having the exact amount ascertained. 2. Unpaid; unadjusted.

UN-LIQ'UI-FĪED, *a.* Unmelted; not dissolved.—*Addison.*

UN-LIQ'UORED (-lik'urd), *a.* Not moistened; not smeared with liquor; not filled with liquor.—*Milton.*

UN-LIS'TEN-ING (-lis'n-ing), *a.* Not listening; not hearing; not regarding.—*Thomson.*

UN-LĪVE'LI-NESS, *n.* Want of life; dullness.—*Milton.*

UN-LĪVE'LY, *a.* Not lively; dull.

UN-LŌAD', *v. t.* 1. To take the load from; to discharge of a load or cargo. 2. To disburden. 3. To disburden; to relieve from any thing onerous or troublesome.

UN-LŌAD'ED, *pp.* Freed from a load or cargo; disburdened.

UN-LŌAD'ING, *ppr.* Freeing from a load or cargo; disburdening; relieving of a burden.

UN-LŌ'€Ā-TED, *a.* 1. Not placed; not fixed in a place.—2. In *America*, *unlocated lands* are such new or wild lands as have not been surveyed, appropriated, or designated by marks, limits, or boundaries, to some individual, company, or corporation.

UN-LO€K', *v. t.* 1. To unfasten what is locked. 2. To open, in general; to lay open.—*Pope.*

UN-LO€KED' (-lokt'), *pp.* 1. Opened. 2. *a.* Not locked; not made fast.

UN-LOOKED' *for.* Not expected; not foreseen.—*Bacon.*

UN-LOOSE' (un-loos'), *v. t.* To loose.—*Shak.*—*John*, i., 27. [This word is unnecessary, the idea being expressed by *loose.*]

UN-LOOSE' (un-loos'), *v. i.* To fall in pieces; to lose all connection or union.—*Collier.* [See above.]

† UN-LŌS'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be lost.—*Boyle.*

UN-LŌVED' (-luvd'), *a.* Not loved.—*Sidney.*

UN-LŌVE'LI-NESS, *n.* Want of loveliness; unamiableness; want of the qualities which attract love.

UN-LŌVE'LY (-luv'le), *a.* Not lovely; not amiable; destitute of the qualities which attract love, or possessing qualities that excite dislike.

UN-LŌV'ING, *a.* Not loving; not fond.—*Shak.*

UN-LŌV'ING-LY, *adv.* In an unloving manner.

UN-LŪ'BRI-€Ā-TED, *a.* Not lubricated.

UN-LU€K'I-LY, *adv.* Unfortunately; by ill fortune.

UN-LU€K'I-NESS, *n.* 1. Unfortunateness; ill fortune. 2 Mischievousness.—*Addison.*

UN-LU€K'Y, *a.* 1. Unfortunate; not successful. 2. Unfortunate; not resulting in success. 3. Unhappy; miserable; subject to frequent misfortunes. 4. Slightly mischievous; mischievously waggish. 5. Ill-omened; inauspicious

UN-LUS'TROUS, *a.* Wanting luster; not shining.

UN-LUS'TROUS-LY, *adv.* With want of luster.

UN-LUST'Y, *a.* Not lusty; not stout; weak.

UN-LŪTE', *v. t.* To separate things cemented or luted; to take the lute or clay from.

UN-LŪT'ED, *pp.* Separated, as luted vessels.

UN-LŪT'ING, *ppr.* Separating, as luted vessels.

UN-LUX-Ū'RI-OUS, *a.* Not luxurious.

UN-MAD'DENED, *a.* Not maddened.

UN-MADE', *pp.* 1. Deprived of its form or qualities. 2. *a* Not made; not yet formed. 3. Omitted to be made.

UN-MAG-NET'I€, *a.* Not having magnetic properties.

UN-MAID'EN-LY, *a.* Not becoming a maiden.—*Hall.*

UN-MAIMED', *a.* Not maimed; not disabled in any limb sound; entire.—*Pope.*

UN-MAIN-TĀIN'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be maintained or supported.—*Story.*

UN-MĀK'A-BLE, *a.* Not possible to be made.—*Grew.* [*Little used.*]

UN-MĀKE', *v. t.* 1. To destroy the form and qualities which constitute a thing what it is. 2. To deprive of qualities before possessed.

UN-MĀK'ING, *ppr.* Destroying the peculiar properties of a thing.

UN-MA-LĪ'€IOUS (-ma-lish'us), *a.* Not malicious.

UN-MAL-LE-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality or state of being unmalleable.

UN-MAL'LE-A-BLE, *a.* Not malleable; not capable of being hammered into a plate, or of being extended by beating.

UN-MAN', *v. t.* 1. To deprive of the constitutional qualities of a human being, as reason, &c. 2. To deprive of men. 3. To emasculate; to deprive of virility. 4. To deprive of the courage and fortitude of a man; to break or reduce into irresolution; to dishearten; to deject. 5. To dispeople.

UN-MAN'AGE-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not manageable; not easily restrained, governed, or directed; not controllable. 2. Not easily wielded.

UN-MAN'AGE-A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be manageable.

UN-MAN'AGED, *a.* 1. Not broken by horsemanship. 2. Not tutored; not educated.—*Felton.*

UN-MAN'LĪKE, } *a.* 1. Not becoming a human being. 2.
UN-MAN'LY, } Unsuitable to a man; effeminate. 3. Not worthy of a noble mind; ignoble; base; ungenerous; cowardly.

UN-MAN'LI-NESS, *n.* State of being unmanly.

UN-MANNED', *pp.* Deprived of the qualities of a man.

UN-MAN'NERED, *a.* Uncivil; rude.—*Ben Jonson.*

UN-MAN'NER-LI-NESS, *n.* Want of good manners; breach of civility; rudeness of behavior.—*Locke.*

UN-MAN'NER-LY, *a.* 1. Ill-bred; not having good manners; rude in behavior. 2. Not according to good manners.

UN-MAN'NER-LY, *adv.* Uncivilly.—*Shak.*

UN-MAN'NING, *ppr.* Depriving of the powers or qualities of a man.

UN-MAN'TLED, *a.* Not covered or furnished with a mantle.

UN-MAN-U-FAC'TURED, *a.* Not manufactured; not wrought into the proper form for use.

UN-MA-NURED', *a.* 1. Not manured; not enriched by manure. 2. Uncultivated.—*Spenser.*

UN-MARKED' (-märkt'), *a.* 1. Not marked; having no mark. 2. Unobserved; not regarded; undistinguished.—*Pope.*

UN-MARRED', *a.* Not marred; not injured; not spoiled; not obstructed.

UN-MAR'RI-A-BLE, *a.* Not marriageable.—*Milton.* [*Rare.*]

UN-MAR'RIAGE-A-BLE (-rij-a-bl), *a.* Not fit to be married.

UN-MAR'RIAGE-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or condition of not being fit to be married.

UN-MAR'RIED (-mar'rid), *a.* Not married; having no husband or no wife.—*Bacon.*

UN-MAR'RY, *v. t.* To divorce.—*Milton.*

UN-MAR'SHALED, *a.* Not disposed or arranged in due order.

UN-MAS'CU-LATE, *v. t.* To emasculate.—*Fuller.*

UN-MAS'CU-LĪNE, *a.* Not masculine or manly; feeble; effeminate.—*Milton.*

UN-MAS'CU-LĪNE-LY, *adv.* In an unmasculine manner.

UN-MASK', *v. t.* To strip of a mask or of any disguise; to lay open what is concealed.—*Roscommon.*

UN-MASK', *v. i.* To put off a mask.

UN-MASKED' (-mäskt'), *pp.* 1. Stripped of a mask or disguise. 2. *a.* Open; exposed to view.—*Dryden.*

UN-MASK'ING, *ppr.* Stripping off a mask or disguise.

† UN-MAS'TER-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be mastered.

UN-MAS'TERED, *a.* 1. Not subdued; not conquered. 2. Not conquerable.—*Dryden.*

UN-MAS'TI-CA-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being chewed.—*Journ. Science.*

UN-MATCH'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be matched; that can not be equaled; unparalleled.—*Hooker.*

UN-MATCHED' (-matcht'), *a.* Matchless; having no match or equal.

UN-MEAN'ING, *a.* 1. Having no meaning or signification. 2. Not expressive; not indicating intelligence.

UN-MEAN'ING-LY, *adv.* Without significance.

UN-MEAN'ING-NESS, *n.* Want of meaning.—*Dr. Campbell.*

UN-MEANT' (un-ment'), *a.* Not meant; not intended.

UN-MEAS'UR-A-BLE (un-mezh'ur-a-bl), *a.* That can not be measured; unbounded; boundless.—*Swift.*

UN-MEAS'UR-A-BLY, *adv.* Beyond all measure.—*Howell.*

UN-MEAS'URED, *a.* 1. Not measured; plentiful beyond measure.—*Milton.* 2. Immense; infinite.—*Blackmore.*

UN-ME-CHAN'IC-AL, *a.* Not mechanical; not according to the laws or principles of mechanics.

UN-ME-CHAN'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Not according to the laws of mechanics.

UN-MECH'AN-IZED, *a.* Not formed by design, art, or skill.—*Paley.*

UN-MED'DLED *with.* Not meddled with; not touched.

UN-MED'DLING, *a.* Not meddling; not interfering with the concerns of others; not officious.—*Chesterfield.*

UN-MED'DLING-LY, *adv.* Without meddling.

† UN-MED'DLING-NESS, *n.* Forbearance of interposition.

UN-MED'I-TA-TED, *a.* Not meditated; not prepared by previous thought.

UN-MEET', *a.* Not fit; not proper; not worthy.—*Prior*

UN-MEET'LY, *adv.* Not fitly; not properly; not suitably.

UN-MEET'NESS, *n.* Unfitness; unsuitableness.

UN-MEL'LOWED, *a.* Not mellowed; not fully matured.

UN-ME-LO'DI-OUS, *a.* Not melodious; wanting melody.

UN-ME-LO'DI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Without melody.

UN-ME-LO'DI-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being destitute of melody.

UN-MELT'ED, *a.* 1. Undissolved; not melted. 2. Not softened.

UN-MELT'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being unmelted.

UN-MEM'BER, *v. t.* To deprive of membership in church.

UN-MEM'BERED, *pp.* Deprived of membership.

UN-MEN'ACED (-men'aste), *a.* Not threatened.—*Byron*

UN-MEN'A-CING, *a.* Not threatening.

UN-MEN'TION-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not to be mentioned. *Ec. Rev* —2. *n.* As a *noun*, a garment not to be named.

UN-MEN'TIONED, *a.* Not mentioned; not named.

UN-MER'CAN-TĪLE, *a.* Not according to the customs and rules of commerce.

UN-MER'CHANT-A-BLE, *a.* Not merchantable; not of a quality fit for the market.

UN-MER'CI-FUL, *a.* 1. Not merciful; inhuman to such beings as are in one's power; not disposed to spare or for give. 2. Unconscionable; exorbitant.—SYN. Merciless hard-hearted; cruel; unsparing; severe.

UN-MER'CI-FUL-LY, *adv.* Without mercy; cruelly.

UN-MER'CI-FUL-NESS, *n.* Want of mercy; want of tenderness and compassion toward those who are in one's power; cruelty in the exercise of power or punishment.

† UN-MER'IT-A-BLE, *a.* Having no merit or desert.—*Skak.*

UN-MER'IT-ED, *a.* 1. Not merited; not deserved; obtained without service or equivalent. 2. Not deserved; cruel, unjust.

UN-MER'IT-ED-LY, *adv.* Not deservedly.

UN-MER'IT-ED-NESS, *n.* State of being unmerited.

UN-MET', *a.* Not met.—*Ben Jonson.*

UN-ME-TAL'LIC, *a.* Not metallic; not having the properties of metal; not belonging to metals.

UN-MET-A-PHYS'IC-AL, *a.* Not metaphysical; not pertaining to metaphysics.

UN-METH'OD-IZED, *a.* Not methodized.— *H. Taylor.*

UN-MIGHT'Y (-mīt'e), *a.* Not mighty; not powerful.

UN-MĪLD', *a.* Not mild; harsh; severe; fierce.

UN-MĪLD'LY, *adv.* Not mildly; harshly.

UN-MĪLD'NESS, *n.* Want of mildness; harshness.

UN-MIL'I-TA-RY, *a.* Not according to military rules.

UN-MILKED' (-milkt'), *a.* Not milked.—*Pope.*

UN-MILLED', *a.* Not milled; not indented or grained.

UN-MĪND'ED, *a.* Not minded; not heeded.—*Milton.*

UN-MĪND'FUL, *a.* Not mindful; not heedful; not attentive; regardless.—*Milton.*

UN-MĪND'FUL-LY, *adv.* Carelessly; heedlessly.

UN-MĪND'FUL-NESS, *n.* Heedlessness; inattention, carelessness.

UN-MIN'GLE (-ming'gl), *v. t.* To separate things mixed.—*Bacon.*

† UN-MIN'GLE-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be mixed.

UN-MIN'GLED, *a.* 1. Not mingled; not mixed; pure. 2. Pure; not vitiated or alloyed by foreign admixture.

UN-MIN-IS-TE'RI-AL, *a.* Not ministerial.

UN-MIN-IS-TE'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* Unsuitably to a minister.

UN-MI-RAC'U-LOUS, *a.* Not miraculous.

UN-MI-RAC'U-LOUS-LY, *adv.* Without a miracle.

UN-MĪR'Y, *a.* Not miry; not muddy; not foul with dirt.

UN-MISSED' (-mist'), *a.* Not missed; not perceived to be gone or lost.—*Gray.*

UN-MIS-TĀK'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be mistaken. [*Little used.*]

UN-MIS-TĀK'EN, *a.* Not mistaken; sure.—*Trumbull.*

UN-MIS-TRUST'ING, *a.* Not mistrusting; unsuspicious.

UN-MIT'I-GA-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being mitigated.

UN-MIT'I-GĀ-TED, *a.* Not mitigated; not lessened; not softened in severity or harshness.—*Shak.*

UN-MIXED' } (un-mikst'), *a.* 1. Not mixed; not mingled
UN-MIXT' } pure; unadulterated; unvitiated by foreign admixture. 2. Pure; unalloyed.

UN-MŌANED', *a.* Not lamented.—*Shak.*

UN-MOD'I-FĪ-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be modified or altered in form; that can not be reduced to a more acceptable or desired form.

UN-MOD'I-FĪED, *a.* Not modified; not altered in form; not qualified in meaning.

UN-MŌD'ISH. *a.* Not modish; not according to custom

UN-MOD'U-LĀ-TED, *a.* Not modulated.—*Shelly.*

UN-MOIST', *a.* Not moist; not humid; dry.—*Phillips.*

UN-MOIST'ENED (-mois'nd), *a.* Not made moist or humid.

UN-MŌLD', } *v. t.* To change the form; to reduce from
UN-MŌULD', } any form.

UN-MŌLD'ED, *pp.* 1. Not changed in form. 2. *a.* Not molded; not shaped or formed.

UN-MŌLD'ER-ING, *a.* Not crumbling or wasting away.—*Bryant.*

UN-MO-LEST'ED, *a.* Not molested; not disturbed; free from disturbance.—*Pope.*

UN-MŌN'EYED (-mun'id), *a.* Not having money.

† UN-MO-NOP'O-LĪZE, *v. t.* To recover from being monopolized.

† UN-MO-NOP'O-LĪZED, *a.* Not monopolized.

UN-MOOR', *v. t.* 1. In *sea language*, to bring to the state of

riding with a single anchor, after having been moored by two or more cables. 2. To loose from anchorage.

UN-MOOR'ED', *pp.* Loosed from anchorage, or brought to ride with a single anchor.

UN-MOOR'ING, *ppr.* Loosing from anchorage, or bringing to ride with a single anchor.

UN-MOR'AL-IZED, *a.* Untutored by morality; not conformed to good morals.—*Norris.*

UN-MORT'GAGED (un-mor'gajd), *a.* Not mortgaged; not pledged.—*Addison. Dryden.* *See* MORTGAGE.

UN-MOR'TI-FIED, *a.* 1. Not mortified; not ashamed. 2. Not subdued by sorrow.

UN-MŌULD', *v. t.* To change the form. *See* UNMOLD.

UN-MOUNT'ED, *a.* Not mounted.

UN-MOURN'ED', *a.* Not lamented.—*Rogers.*

UN-MŌV'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be moved; firm; fixed.

UN-MŌV'A-BLY, *adv.* Unalterably.—*Ellis.*

UN-MOVED' (-moovd'), *a.* 1. Not moved; not transferred from one place to another. 2. Not changed in purpose; unshaken; firm. 3. Not affected; not having the passions excited; not touched or impressed. 4. Not altered by passion or emotion.

UN-MŌV'ED-LY, *adv.* Without being moved.

UN-MŌV'ING, *a.* 1. Having no motion. 2. Not exciting emotion; having no power to affect the passions.

UN-MUF'FLE (-muf'fl), *v. t.* 1. To take a covering from the face.—*Milton.* 2. To remove the muffling of a drum.

UN-MUF'FLED (-muf'fld), *pp.* Uncovered.

UN-MUF'FLING, *ppr.* Removing a covering.

UN-MUR'MURED, *a.* Not murmured at.—*Beaum. and Fl.*

UN-MUR'MUR-ING, *a.* Not murmuring; not complaining.

UN-MUR'MUR-ING-LY, *adv.* Uncomplainingly.

UN-MŪ'SIC-AL, *a.* 1. Not musical; not harmonious or melodious. 2. Harsh; not pleasing to the ear.

UN-MŪ'SIC-AL-LY, *adv.* Without harmony; harshly.

UN-MŪ'SING, *a.* Not musing.

UN-MŪ'SING-LY, *adv.* In an unmusing manner.

UN-MŪ'TI-LĀ-TED, *a.* Not mutilated; not deprived of a member or part; entire.

UN-MUZ'ZLE, *v. t.* To loose from a muzzle.—*Shak.*

UN-MUZ'ZLED, *pp.* Loosed from a muzzle.

UN-NĀMED', *a.* Not named; not mentioned.—*Milton.*

UN-NĀ'TION-AL (-nā'shun- or -nash'un-), *a.* Not national.

UN-NĀ'TIVE, *a.* Not native; not natural; forced.

UN-NAT'Ū-RAL, *a.* 1. Contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the natural feelings. 2. Acting without the affections of our common nature. 3. Not in conformity to nature; not agreeable to the real state of persons or things; not representing nature.

UN-NAT'Ū-RAL-ĪZE, *v. t.* To divest of natural feelings.

UN-NAT'Ū-RAL-ĪZED, *pp.* 1. Divested of natural feelings. 2. *a.* Not naturalized; not made a citizen by authority.

UN-NAT'Ū-RAL-LY, *adv.* In opposition to natural feelings and sentiments.—*Tillotson.*

UN-NAT'Ū-RAL-NESS, *n.* Contrariety to nature.

UN-NAVI-GA-BLE, *a.* Not navigable.

UN-NAVI-GĀ-TED, *a.* Not navigated; not passed over in ships or other vessels.—*Cook's Voyages.*

UN-NEC'ES-SA-RI-LY, *adv.* Without necessity; needlessly.—*Hooker.*

UN-NEC'ES-SA-RI-NESS, *n.* The state of being unnecessary; needlessness.

UN-NEC'ES-SA-RY, *a.* Not necessary; needless; not required by the circumstances of the case; useless.

UN-NE-CES'SI-TĀ-TED, *a.* Not required by necessity.

UN-NEED'ED, *a.* Not needed.

UN-NEED'FUL, *a.* Not needful; not wanted; needless.

UN-NEED'FUL-LY, *adv.* Not needfully.

UN-NEIGH'BOR-LY (-nā'bor-le), *a.* Not suitable to the duties of a neighbor; not becoming persons living near each other; not kind and friendly.

UN-NEIGH'BOR-LY, *adv.* In a manner not suitable to a neighbor; in a manner contrary to the kindness which should subsist among neighbors.

† UN-NERV'ATE, *a.* Not strong; feeble.—*Broome.*

UN-NERVE' (un-nerv'), *v. t.* To deprive of nerve, force, or strength; to weaken; to enfeeble.—*Addison.*

UN-NERVED', *pp.* 1. Deprived of strength. 2. *a.* Weak; feeble.

UN-NERV'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of strength.

† UN-NETH', } *adv.* Scarcely; hardly.—*Spenser* *See*
† UN-NĒTHES', } UNEATH.

UN-NEU'TRAL, *a.* Not neutral; not uninterested.

UN-NŌ'BLE, *a.* Not noble; ignoble; mean.—*Shak.*

UN-NŌ'TED, *a.* 1. Not noted; not observed; not heeded; not regarded.—*Pope.* 2. Not honored.

UN-NŌ'TICED (-nō'tist), *a.* 1. Not observed; not regarded. 2. Not treated with the usual marks of respect; not kindly and hospitably entertained.

UN-NŌ'TIC-ING, *a.* Not taking notice.

UN-NUM'BERED, *a.* Not numbered; innumerable; indefinitely numerous.—*Prior.*

UN-NUR'TŪRED, *a.* Not nurtured; not educated.

UN-NU-TRĬ'TIOUS (-nu-trish'us), *a.* Not affording nourishment.

UN-O-BEYED' (-o-bād'), *a.* Not obeyed.—*Milton.*

UN-O-BEYING (-o-bā'ing), *a.* Not yielding obedience.

UN-OB-JECT'ED, *a.* Not objected; not charged as a fault or error.—*Atterbury.*

UN-OB-JEC'TION-A-BLE, *a.* Not liable to objection; that need not be condemned as faulty, false, or improper.

UN-OB-JEC'TION-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not liable to objection.

UN-O-BLĪGED', *a.* Not obliged.

UN-O-BLĪG'ING, *a.* Not obliging or disposed to oblige.

UN-OB-NOX'IOUS, *a.* Not liable; not exposed to harm.

UN-OB-NOX'IOUS-LY, *adv.* In an unobnoxious manner.

UN-OB-SCŪRED', *a.* Not obscured; not darkened.

UN-OB-SĒ'QUI-OUS, *a.* Not obsequious; not servilely submissive.

UN-OB-SĒ'QUI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Not with servile submissiveness.

UN-OB-SĒ'QUI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Want of servile submissiveness or compliance; incompliance.

UN-OB-SERV'A-BLE, *a.* That is not observable; not discoverable.—*Boyle.*

UN-OB-SERV'ANCE, *n.* Want of observation; inattention; regardlessness.—*Whitlock.*

UN-OB-SERV'ANT, *a.* 1. Not observant; not attentive; heedless.—*Glanville.* 2. Not obsequious.

UN-OB-SERVED', *a.* Not observed; not noticed; not seen; not regarded; not heeded.—*Bacon.*

UN-OB-SERV'ED-LY, *adv.* Without being observed.

UN-OB-SERV'ING, *a.* Not observing; inattentive; heedless.

UN-OB-SERV'ING-LY, *adv.* Inattentively.

UN-OB-STRUCTED, *a.* 1. Not obstructed; not filled with impediments. 2. Not hindered; not stopped.

UN-OB-STRUCT'ED-LY, *adv.* Without being obstructed.

UN-OB-STRUCTĪVE, *a.* Not presenting any obstacle.

UN-OB-STRUCTĪVE-LY, *adv.* Without obstruction.

UN-OB-STRUCTĪVE-NESS, *n.* State of being not obstructive.

UN-OB-TĀIN'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be obtained; not within reach or power.

UN-OB-TĀIN'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being unobtainable.

UN-OB-TĀINED', *a.* Not obtained; not gained; not required.—*Hooker.*

UN-OB-TRŪ'SĪVE, *a.* Not obtrusive; not forward; modest.

UN-OB-TRŪ'SĪVE-LY, *adv.* Modestly.

UN-OB-TRŪ'SĪVE-NESS, *n.* State of being unobtrusive.

UN-OB'VI-OUS, *a.* Not obvious; not readily occurring to the view or the understanding.—*Boyle.*

UN-OC'CU-PĪED, *a.* 1. Not occupied; not possessed. 2. Not engaged in business; being at leisure. 3. Not employed or taken up.

UN-OF-FEND'ED, *a.* Not offended; not having taken offense.

UN-OF-FEND'ING, *a.* 1. Not offending; not giving offense. 2. Not sinning; free from sin or fault. 3. Inoffensive, harmless; innocent.

UN-OF-FENSĪVE, *a.* Not offensive; harmless.

UN-OF'FERED, *a.* Not offered; not proposed to acceptance.—*Clarendon.*

UN-OF-FĪ'CIAL (-of-fish'al), *a.* 1. Not official; not pertaining to office. 2. Not proceeding from the proper officer or from due authority.

UN-OF-FĪ'CIAL-LY, *adv.* Not officially; not in the course of official duty.

UN-OF-FĪ'CIOUS (-of-fish'us), *a.* Not officious; not forward or intermeddling.

UN-OF-FĪ'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Not officiously.

UN-OF-FĪ'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The state of not being officious.

† UN-OFT'EN (-of'n), *adv.* Rarely.

UN-OIL', *v. t.* To free from oil.—*Dryden.*

UN-OILED', *pp.* 1. Freed from oil. 2. *a.* Not oiled; free from oil.

UN-Ō'PENED (-ō'pnd), *a.* Not opened; remaining fast close, shut, or sealed.—*Chesterfield.*

UN-Ō'PEN-ING, *a.* Not opening.—*Pope.*

UN-OP'ER-A-TĪVE, *a.* Not operative; producing no effect.

UN-O-PER'CU-LĀ-TED, *a.* Having no cover or operculum.

UN-OP-PŌSED' (-pōzd'), *a.* Not opposed; not resisted; not meeting with any obstruction.

UN-OP-PRESSED' (-prest'), *a.* Not oppressed; not unduly burdened.

UN-OP-PRESSĪVE, *a.* Not oppressive.

UN-OR'DERED, *a.* Not ordered.

UN-OR'DER-LY, *a.* Not orderly; disorderly; irregular

† UN-OR'DI-NA-RY, *a.* Not ordinary; not common.

UN-OR'GAN-IZED, *a.* Not organized; not having organic structure or vessels for the preparation, secretion, and distribution of nourishment, &c.

UN-O-RI-ENT'AL, *a.* Not oriental.—*Byron.*

UN-O-RIG'IN-AL, *a.* 1. Not original; derived. 2. Having no birth; ungenerated.—*Milton.*

UN-O-RIĠ'IN-Ā-TED, *a.* Not originated; having no birth or creation.—*Stephens.*
UN-OR-NA-MENT'AL, *a.* Not ornamental.—*West.*
UN-OR'NA-MENT-ED, *a.* Not ornamented; not adorned.
UN-OR'THO-DOX, *a.* Not orthodox; not holding the genuine doctrines of the Scriptures.—*Decay of Piety.*
UN-OR'THO-DOX-LY, *adv.* Not orthodoxly.
UN-OS-TEN-TĀ'TIOUS, *a.* 1. Not ostentatious; not boastful; not making show and parade; modest. 2. Not glaring; not showy.
UN-OS-TEN-TĀ'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* Without show, parade, or ostentation.
UN-OS-TEN-TĀ'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* State of being free from ostentation.
UN-ŌWED' (-ōde'), *a.* Not owed; not due.
UN-ŌWNED', *a.* 1. Not owned; having no known owner; not claimed. 2. Not avowed; not acknowledged as one's own; not admitted as done by one's self.
UN-OX'Y-DĀ-TED, UN-OX'Y-DĪZED, UN-OX'Y-ĠEN-Ā-TED, UN-OX'Y-ĠEN-ĪZED, *a.* Not having oxygen in combination.
UN-PA-CIF'IC, *a.* Not pacific; not disposed to peace; not of a peaceable disposition.—*Warton.*
UN-PA-CIF'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Not pacifically.
UN-PAC'I-FĪED (-fīde), *a.* Not pacified; not appeased.
UN-PACK', *v. t.* 1. To open, as things packed. 2. To disburden.—*Shak.*; [*little used.*]
UN-PACKED' (-pakt'), *pp.* 1. Opened, as goods. 2. *a.* Not packed; not collected by unlawful artifices.—*Hudibras.*
UN-PACK'ING, *ppr.* Opening, as a package.
UN-PAID', *a.* 1. Not paid; not discharged, as a debt. 2. Not having received what is due; as, *unpaid* workmen. *Pope.*—*Unpaid for*, not paid for; taken on credit.
UN-PAINED', *a.* Not pained; suffering no pain.—*Milton.*
UN-PAIN'FUL, *a.* Not painful; giving no pain.—*Locke.*
UN-PAIN'FUL-LY, *adv.* Without pain.
UN-PAINT'ED, *a.* Not painted.
UN-PAL'A-TA-BLE, *a.* 1. Not palatable; disgusting to the taste. 2. Not such as to be relished; disagreeable.
UN-PAL'A-TA-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be relished.
UN-PALLED' (-pawld'), *a.* Not deadened.
UN-PAN'O-PLIED, *a.* Destitute of panoply.—*Pollok.*
UN-PAR'A-DĪSE, *v. t.* To deprive of happiness like that of paradise; to render unhappy.—*Young.*
UN-PAR'A-GONED, *a.* Unequaled; unmatched.
UN-PAR'AL-LELED, *a.* Having no parallel or equal; unequaled; unmatched.—*Addison.*
UN-PAR'DON-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be forgiven; that can not be pardoned or remitted.—*Rogers.*
UN-PAR'DON-A-BLY, *adv.* Beyond forgiveness.—*Atterbury.*
UN-PAR'DONED, *a.* 1. Not pardoned; not forgiven.—*Rogers.* 2. Not having received a legal pardon.
UN-PAR'DON-ING, *a.* Not forgiving; not disposed to pardon.—*Dryden.*
UN-PAR-LIA-MENT'A-RI-LY (un-pär-le-ment'a-re-le), *adv.* Not according to the rules of parliament.
UN-PAR-LIA-MENT'A-RI-NESS, *n.* Contrariety to the rules, usages, or constitution of parliament.
UN-PAR-LIA-MENT'A-RY, *a.* 1. Contrary to the usages or rules of proceeding in parliament. 2. Contrary to the rules or usages of legislative bodies.
UN-PART'ED, *a.* Not parted; not divided; not separated.—*Prior.*
† UN-PAR'TIAL (-shal), *a.* Not partial. *See* IMPARTIAL.
† UN-PAR'TIAL-LY, *adv.* Fairly; impartially.
UN-PAR-TIC'I-PA-TING, *a.* Not participating.
UN-PASS'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not admitting persons to pass; impassable. 2. Not current; not received in common payments.
† UN-PAS'SION-ATE, † UN-PAS'SION-Ā-TED, † UN-PAS'SION-ATE-LY, *a.* Calm; free from passion; impartial.
UN-PAS'SIONED (un-pash'und), *a.* Not excited by passion; calm.
UN-PAS'TOR-AL, *a.* Not pastoral; not suitable to pastoral manners.—*Warton.*
UN-PAT'ENT-ED, *a.* Not granted by patent.—*Cranch.*
UN-PATHED' (-pāthd'), *a.* 1. Unmarked by passage; not trodden.—*Shak.* 2. Not being beaten into a path; as, *unpathed* snow.
UN-PA-THET'IC, *a.* Not pathetic; not adapted to move the passions or excite emotion.—*Warton.*
UN-PA-THET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Without moving the passions or exciting emotion.
UN-PA-TRI-OT'IC, UN-PA-TRI-OT'IC-AL, *a.* Not patriotic.
UN-PA-TRI-OT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Not patriotically.
UN-PAT'RON-IZED, *a.* Not having a patron; not supported by friends.—*Johnson.*
UN-PAT'TERNED, *a.* Having no pattern or equal.—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*
UN-PAVED', *a.* Not paved; not covered with stone.
UN-PAWNED', *a.* Not pawned; not pledged.—*Pope.*
† UN-PAY', *v. t.* 1. To undo.—*Shak.* 2. Not to pay or compensate.
UN-PAY'ING, *a.* Neglecting payment.
UN-PAY'ING-LY, *adv.* Unprofitably.
UN-PEACE'A-BLE, *a.* Not peaceable; quarrelsome.
UN-PEACE'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unquietness; quarrelsomeness.
UN-PEACE'A-BLY, *adv.* Unquietly.
UN-PEACE'FUL, *a.* Not pacific or peaceful; unquiet.
UN-PEACE'FUL-LY, *adv.* Not peacefully.
UN-PEACE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Disquiet; inquietude.
UN-PEDI-GREED, *a.* Not distinguished by a pedigree.
UN-PEG', *v. t.* 1. To loose from pegs; to open. 2. To put out the peg from.
UN-PEGGED', *pp.* Loosened from pegs; opened.
UN-PELT'ED, *a.* Not pelted; not assailed with stones.
UN-PEN', *v. t.* To let out or suffer to escape by breaking a dam or opening a pen.—*Blackstone.*
UN-PĒ'NAL, *a.* Not penal; not subject to a penalty.
UN-PEN'E-TRA-BLE, *a.* Not to be penetrated.
UN-PEN'E-TRĀ-TED, *a.* Not entered or pierced.
† UN-PEN'I-TENT, *a.* Not penitent.
UN-PENNED', *pp.* Unfastened; let out.
UN-PEN'NING, *ppr.* Suffering to escape; unlocking.
UN-PEN'SIONED, *a.* 1. Not pensioned; not rewarded by a pension. 2. Not kept in pay; not held in dependence by a pension.
UN-PĒO'PLE (-pē'pl), *v. t.* To deprive of inhabitants; to depopulate; to dispeople.—*Dryden.*
UN-PĒO'PLED (-pē'pld), *pp.* Depopulated; dispeopled.
UN-PĒO'PLING, *ppr.* Depopulating.
UN-PER-CĒIV'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be perceived.
UN-PER-CĒIV'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be perceived.
UN-PER-CĒIVED' (-per-seevd'), *a.* Not perceived; not heeded; not observed; not noticed.—*Milton.*
UN-PER-CĒIV'ED-LY, *adv.* So as not to be perceived.
† UN-PER'FECT, *a.* Not perfect; not complete; imperfect
UN-PER'FECT-ED, *a.* Not perfected; not completed.
UN-PER'FECT-LY, *adv.* Imperfectly.—*Hales.*
† UN-PER'FECT-NESS, *n.* Want of perfectness; incompleteness.
UN-PER'FO-RĀ-TED, *a.* Not perforated; not penetrated by openings.
UN-PER-FORMED', *a.* 1. Not performed; not done; not executed. 2. Not fulfilled.—*Taylor.*
UN-PER-FORM'ING, *a.* Not performing.—*Dryden.*
† UN-PER'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* Not perishable; not subject to decay.
UN-PER'ISH-A-BLY, *adv.* Imperishably.
† UN-PER'ISHED (-per'isht), *a.* Not violated; not destroyed.—*Sir T. Elyot.*
UN-PER'ISH-ING, *a.* Not perishing; durable.
UN-PER'ISH-ING-LY, *adv.* Not perishingly.
UN-PER'JURED, *a.* Free from the crime of perjury.—*Dryden.*
UN-PER'MA-NENT, *a.* Not permanent; not durable.
UN-PER-MIT'TED, *a.* Not permitted.—*Southey.*
UN-PER-PLEX', *v. t.* To free from perplexity.—*Donne.*
UN-PER-PLEXED' (-per-plekst'), *a.* 1. Not perplexed; not harassed; not embarrassed. 2. Free from perplexity or complication; simple.
UN-PER'SE-CŪ-TED, *a.* Free from persecution.
UN-PER-SPĪR'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be perspired or emitted through the pores of the skin.—*Arbuthnot.*
UN-PER-SUĀD'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be persuaded, or influenced by motives urged.—*Sidney.*
UN-PER-TURBED', *a.* Not disturbed.—*Scott.*
UN-PER-VERT'ED, *a.* Not perverted; not wrested or turned to a wrong sense or use.
UN-PE-RŪSED' (-pe-rūzd'), *a.* Not read.
UN-PET'RI-FĪED (-fīde), *a.* Not petrified; not converted into stone.
UN-PHIL-AN-THROP'IC, *n.* Not philanthropic.
UN-PHIL-O-SOPH'IC, UN-PHIL-O-SOPH'IC-AL, *a.* Not according to the rules or principles of sound philosophy; contrary to philosophy.
UN-PHIL-O-SOPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to the principles of sound philosophy or right reason.
UN-PHIL-O-SOPH'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* Incongruity with philosophy.—*Norris.*
UN-PHI-LOS'O-PHIZE, *v. t.* To degrade from the character of a philosopher.—*Pope.*
UN-PHI-LOS'O-PHIZED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Degraded from the rank of a philosopher. 2. Not sophisticated or perverted by philosophy.
UN-PHRE-NO-LOĠ'IC-AL, *a.* Not pertaining to phrenology.
† UN-PHYS'IC-KED (-fiz'ikt), *a.* Not influenced by medicine; not physicked.—*Howell.*
UN-PIC-TUR-ESQUE' (-esk'), *a.* Not picturesque.

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÂR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—MARINE, BIRD;—MÖVE, BOOK

UN-PIĔRCE'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be pierced.—*Southey.*
UN-PIĔRCĔD' (un-peerst'), *a.* Not pierced; not penetrated.—*Gay.*
UN-PIL'LARĔD, *a.* Deprived of pillars.—*Pope.*
UN-PIL'LŌWĔD, *a.* Having no pillow; having the head not supported.—*Milton.*
UN-PĪ'LŌT-ĔD, *a.* Not steered by a pilot.
UN-PIN', *v. t.* To loose from pins; to unfasten what is held together by pins.
UN-PĪNKĔD' (-pinkt'), *a.* Not pinked; not marked or set with eyelet holes.—*Shak.*
UN-PINNĔD', *pp.* Loosed from pins.
UN-PIN'NING, *ppr.* Unfastening what is held together by pins.
UN-PIT'I-A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be pitied.
UN-PIT'ĪĔD (-pit'id), *a.* Not pitied; not compassionated; not regarded with sympathetic sorrow.—*Pope.*
UN-PIT'I-FŬL, *a.* 1. Having no pity. 2. Not exciting pity.
UN-PIT'I-FŬL-LY, *adv.* Unmercifully; without mercy.
UN-PIT'Y-ING, *a.* Having no pity; showing no compassion.
† UN-PLĀ'ĊA-BLE, *a.* Not to be appeased; implacable.
UN-PLĀĊĔD' (-plāste'), *a.* 1. Having no office or employment under the government.—*Pope.* 2. Undetermined as to place; as, *unplaced* kings, whose position in the series of Egyptian kings is undetermined.—*Gliddon.*
UN-PLĀGUĔD', *a.* Not plagued; not harassed.
UN-PLANT'ĔD, *a.* Not planted; of spontaneous growth.
UN-PLĀS'TĔRĔD, *a.* Not plastered.
UN-PLĄUS'I-BLE, *a.* Not plausible; not having a fair appearance.—*Milton.*
UN-PLĄUS'I-BLY, *adv.* Not with a fair appearance.
UN-PLĄU'SĪVE, *a.* Not approving; not applauding.
UN-PLĒAD'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be pleaded.
UN-PLĒAS'ANT (-plez'ant), *a.* Not pleasant; not affording pleasure; disagreeable.—*Hooker.*
UN-PLĒAS'ANT-LY (un-plez'ant-le), *adv.* In a manner not pleasing; uneasily.—*Pope.*
UN-PLĒAS'ANT-NĔSS (un-plez'ant-nes), *n.* Disagreeableness; the state or quality of not giving pleasure.—*Hooker.*
UN-PLĒASĔD', *a.* Not pleased; displeased.—*Dryden.*
UN-PLĒAS'ING, *a.* Offensive; disgusting.—*Dryden.*
UN-PLĒAS'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to displease.
UN-PLĒAS'ING-NĔSS, *n.* Want of qualities to please.
† UN-PLĒAS'ĪVE, *a.* Not pleasing.—*Bishop Hall.*
UN-PLĒAS'ŪR-A-BLE, *a.* Not pleasurable.—*Coleridge.*
UN-PLEDĠĔD', *a.* Not pledged; not mortgaged.
UN-PLĪ'A-BLE, *a.* Not pliable; not easily bent.
UN-PLĪ'A-BLY, *adv.* In an unpliable manner.
UN-PLĪ'ANT, *a.* 1. Not pliant; not easily bent; stiff.—*Wotton.* 2. Not readily yielding the will; not compliant.
UN-PLĪ'ANT-LY, *adv.* Not pliantly; stiffly.
UN-PLOWĔD', } *a.* Not plowed.—*Mortimer.*
UN-PLOUGHĔD', }
UN-PLUMB' (-un-plum'), *a.* Not perpendicular.—*Burke.*
UN-PLŪME', *v. t.* To strip of plumes; to degrade.—*Glanville.*
UN-PLŪMĔD', *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of plumes; destitute of plumes.
UN-PLUN'DERĔD, *a.* Not plundered or stripped.
UN-PO-ĔT'IĊ, } *a.* 1. Not poetical; not having the
UN-PO-ĔT'IĊ-AL, } beauties of verse. 2. Not becoming a poet.
UN-PO-ĔT'IĊ-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. In a manner not comporting with the nature of poetry. 2. In a manner unbecoming a poet.
UN-POINT'ĔD, *a.* 1. Having no point or sting. 2. Not having marks by which to distinguish sentences, members, and clauses in writing. 3. Not having the vowel points or marks.
UN-POIS'ON, *v. t.* To remove or expel poison.—*South.*
UN-POIS'ĔD', *a.* Not poised; not balanced.—*Thomson.*
UN-PŌ'LAR-ĪZĔD, *a.* Not polarized; not having polarity.
UN-POL'I-CĪĔD (-pol'e-sid), *a.* Not having civil polity, or a regular form of government.
UN-POL'ISHĔD (-pol'isht), *a.* 1. Not polished; not made bright by attrition. 2. Not refined in manners; uncivilized; rude; plain.
UN-PO-LĪTE', *a.* 1. Not refined in manners; not elegant. 2. Not civil; not courteous; rude; *see* IMPOLITE.
UN-PO-LĪTE'LY, *adv.* In an uncivil or rude manner.
UN-PO-LĪTE'NESS, *n.* 1. Want of refinement in manners; rudeness. 2. Incivility; want of courtesy.
UN-POL'I-TIĊ, *a.* Impolitic. [*The latter is used.*]
UN-PŌLLĔD', *a.* 1. Not registered as a voter. 2. Unplundered; not stripped.—*Fanshaw.*
UN-POL-LŪ'TĔD, *a.* Not polluted; not defiled; not corrupted.
UN-POP'Ŭ-LAR, *a.* 1. Not popular; not having the public favor. 2. Not pleasing the people.
UN-POP-Ŭ-LAR'I-TY, *n.* The state of not enjoying the public favor, or of not pleasing the people.
UN-POP'Ŭ-LAR-LY, *adv.* Not popularly.
UN PŌRT'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be carried.—*Raleigh.*
UN-PŌRTIONĔD, *a.* Not endowed or furnished with a portion or fortune.
UN-PŌRT'Ŭ-OUS, *a.* Having no ports.—*Burke.*
UN-POS-SESSĔD' (-pos-sest'), *a.* Not possessed; not held, not occupied.
UN-POS-SESS'ING, *a.* Having no possessions.—*Shak.*
† UN-POS'SI-BLE, *a.* Not possible; impossible.
UN-PŌ'TA-BLE, *a.* Not drinkable.
UN-POW'DERĔD, *a.* Not sprinkled with powder.
† UN-PRAĊ'TI-ĊA-BLE, *a.* That can not be performed.
UN-PRAĊ'TĪĊĔD (-prak'tist), *a.* 1. Not having been taught by practice; not skilled; not having experience; raw; unskillful. 2. Not known; not familiar by use; [*obs.*]
UN-PRĀĪSĔD', *a.* Not praised; not celebrated *Dryden.*
UN-PRĒACH'ING, *a.* Not preaching.—*H. More.*
UN-PRE-ĊĀ'RI-OUS, *a.* Not dependent on another; not uncertain.—*Blackmore.*
UN-PRE-CĔDĔD, *a.* Not preceded.
UN-PREC'E-DENT-ĔD, *a.* Having no precedent or example; not preceded by a like case; not having the authority of prior example.—*Swift.*
UN-PREC'E-DENT-ĔD-LY, *adv.* Without precedent.
UN-PRE-CĪSE', *a.* Not precise; not exact.—*Warton.*
UN-PRE-DES'TĪNĔD, *a.* Not previously determined.
UN-PRE-DICT', *v. t.* To retract prediction.—*Milton.*
UN-PRE-FERRĔD', *a.* Not preferred; not advanced.—*Collier.*
UN-PREG'NANT, *a.* Not pregnant. 2. Not prolific; not quick of wit.—*Shak.*
UN-PRE-JŬ'DI-ĊATE, *a.* Not prepossessed by settled opinions.—*Taylor.* [*Little used.*]
UN-PREJ'Ŭ-DICĔD (-pred'ju-dist), *a.* 1. Not prejudiced; free from undue bias or prepossession; not preoccupied by opinion; impartial. 2. Not warped by prejudice.
UN-PREJ'Ŭ-DICĔD-NESS, *n.* State of being unprejudiced.—*Clarke.*
UN-PRE-LAT'IĊ-AL, *a.* Unsuitable to a prelate.
UN-PRE-LAT'IĊ-AL-LY, *adv.* Unlike or unsuitably to a prelate.
UN-PRE-MED'I-TĀ-TED, *a.* 1. Not previously meditated or prepared in the mind. 2. Not previously purposed or intended; not done by design.
UN-PRE-MED'I-TĀ-TED-LY, *adv.* Without premeditation
UN-PRE-OĊ'ĊŬ-PĪĔD (-pīde), *a.* Not preoccupied.
UN-PRE-PĀRĔD', *a.* 1. Not prepared; not ready; not fitted or furnished by previous measures. 2. Not prepared by holiness of life for the event of death and a happy immortality.
UN-PRE-PĀR'ED-LY, *adv.* Without preparation.
UN-PRE-PĀR'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being unprepared.
UN-PRE-POS-SESSĔD' (-sest'), *a.* Not prepossessed; not biased by previous opinions; not partial.—*South.*
UN-PRE-POS-SESS'ING, *a.* Not having a winning appearance.
UN-PRE-SERV'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be preserved.
UN-PRESSĔD' (-prest'), *a.* 1. Not pressed. 2. Not enforced.
UN-PRE-SUMPT'Ŭ-OUS, *a.* Not presumptuous; not rash modest; submissive.—*Cowper.*
UN-PRE-SUMPT'Ŭ-OUS-LY, *adv.* Without presumption.
UN-PRE-TEND'ING, *a.* Not claiming distinction; modest.
UN-PRE-TEND'ING-LY, *adv.* Without pretension.
UN-PRE-VĀIL'ING, *a.* Being of no force; vain.—*Shak.*
UN-PREV'A-LENT, *a.* Not prevalent.
UN-PRE-VENT'A-BLE, *a.* Not preventable.
UN-PRE-VENT'ED, *a.* 1. Not prevented; not hindered. *Shak.* 2. Not preceded by any thing.—*Milton;* [*obs.*]
UN-PRIĒST, *v. t.* To deprive of the orders of a priest.
UN-PRIĒST'LY, *a.* Unsuitable to a priest.—*Bale.*
UN-PRINCE', *v. t.* To deprive of principality or sovereignty.—*Swift.*
UN-PRINCE'LY, *a.* Unbecoming a prince; not resembling a prince.—*King Charles.*
UN-PRIN'CI-PLĔD, *a.* 1. Not having settled principles. 2 Having no good moral principles; destitute of virtue; not restrained by conscience; profligate.
UN-PRIN'CI-PLĔD-NESS, *n.* Want of principle.
UN-PRINT'ED, *a.* 1. Not printed, as a literary work.—*Pope* 2. Not stamped with figures; white.
UN-PRIS'ONĔD, *a.* Set free from confinement.
UN-PRIV'I-LĔĠĔD, *a.* Not privileged; not enjoying a particular immunity.—*Jefferson.*
UN-PRĪZ'A-BLE, *a.* Not valued; not of estimation.
UN-PRĪZĔD' (-prīzd'), *a.* Not valued.—*Shak.*
UN-PRO-ĊLĀIMĔD', *a.* Not proclaimed; not notified by public declaration.—*Milton.*
UN-PRO-DUĊ'TĪVE, *a.* 1. Not productive; barren.—*Burke.* —2. *More generally,* not producing large crops; not making profitable returns for labor. 3. Not profitable; not producing profit or interest, as capital. 4. Not efficient not producing any effect.
UN-PRO-DUĊ'TĪVE-LY, *adv.* Barrenly; without profit.

UN-PRO-DUC'TIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being unproductive, as land, stock, capital, labor, &c.
UN-PRO-FĀNĒD', *a.* Not profaned; not violated.
UN-PRO-FESSĒD' (-pro-fest'), *a.* Not professed.
UN-PRO-FES'SION-AL (fesh'un-al), *a.* 1. Not pertaining to one's profession. 2. Not belonging to a profession.
UN-PRO-FES'SION-AL-LY, *adv.* In opposition to professional practice.
UN-PRO-FĪ'CIEN-CY (-fish'en-se), *n.* Want of proficiency or improvement.—*Hall.*
UN-PROF'IT-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Bringing no profit; producing no gain beyond the labor, expenses, and interest of capital. 2. Producing no improvement or advantage; useless; serving no purpose. 3. Not useful to others. 4. Misimproving talents; bringing no glory to God.—*Matt.*, xxv.
UN-PROF'IT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of producing no profit or good; uselessness; inutility.—*Addison.*
UN-PROF'IT-A-BLY, *adv.* 1. Without profit; without clear gain. 2. Without any good effect or advantage; to no good purpose.
UN-PROFĪT-ED, *a.* Not having profit or gain.—*Shak.*
UN-PRO-GRESS'IVE, *a.* Not advancing.
UN-PRO-HIBIT-ED, *a.* Not prohibited; not forbid; lawful.
UN-PRO-JECT'ED, *a.* Not planned; not projected.
UN-PRO-LIF'IC, *a.* 1. Not prolific; barren; not producing young or fruit. 2. Not producing in abundance.
UN-PROM'I-NENT, *a.* Not prominent.
UN-PROM'IS-ING, *a.* Not promising; not affording a favorable prospect of success, of excellence, of profit, &c.
UN-PROMPTED, *a.* 1. Not prompted; not dictated. 2. Not excited or instigated.
UN-PRO-NOUNCE'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be pronounced.
UN-PRO-NOUNCĒD' (-pro-nounst'), *a.* Not pronounced; not uttered.
UN-PROP', *v. t.* To remove a prop from; to deprive of support.
† UN-PROP'ER, *a.* Not fit or proper; improper.
† UN-PROP'ER-LY, *adv.* Unfitly. *See* IMPROPERLY.
UN-PRO-PHET'IC, } *a.* Not foreseeing or not predicting
UN-PRO-PHET'IC-AL, } future events.
UN-PROPHET-LĪKE, *a.* Not like a prophet.
UN-PRO-PĪ'TIOUS (-pish'us), *a.* Not propitious; not favorable; not disposed to promote; inauspicious.—*Pope.*
UN-PRO-PĪ'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* Unfavorably; unkindly.
UN-PRO-PĪ'TIOUS-NESS (-pro-pish'us-nes), *n.* State or quality of being unpropitious.
UN-PRO-PŌR'TION-A-BLE, *a.* Wanting due proportion.
UN-PRO-PŌR'TION-A-BLY, *adv.* Not in due proportion.
UN-PRO-PŌR'TION-ATE, *a.* Wanting proportion; disproportionate; unfit.
UN-PRO-PŌR'TIONED, *a.* Not proportioned; not suitable.
UN-PRO-PŌSĒD', *a.* Not proposed; not offered.—*Dryden.*
UN-PROPPED' (-propt'), *a.* Not propped; not supported.
UN-PROS'E-LY-TED, *a.* Not made a convert.—*W. Scott.*
UN-PROS'PER-OUS, *a.* Not prosperous; not attended with success; unfortunate.—*Pope.*
UN-PROS'PER-OUS-LY, *adv.* Unsuccessfully; unfortunately.—*Taylor.*
UN-PROS'PER-OUS-NESS, *n.* Want of success; failure of the desired result.—*Hammond.*
UN-PROS'TI-TU-TED, *a.* Not prostituted; not debased.
UN-PRO-TECTED, *a.* 1. Not protected; not defended.—*Hooker.* 2. Not countenanced; not supported.
UN-PRO-TECT'ED-LY, *adv.* Without being protected.
UN-PRO-TECTING, *a.* Not protecting; not defending.
UN-PRO-TRACTED, *a.* Not protracted; not drawn out in length.
UN-PRŌVĒD', *a.* 1. Not proved; not known by trial. 2. Not established as true by argument or evidence.
UN-PRO-VIDE', *v. t.* To unfurnish; to divest or strip of qualifications.—*Southern.*
UN-PRO-VĪD'ED, *pp.* 1. Divested of qualifications. 2. *a.* Not provided; unfurnished; unsupplied.—*Dryden.*
† UN-PROVI-DENT, *a.* Improvident.
UN-PRO-VI'SIONED (-pro-vizh'und), *a.* Not furnished with provisions.
UN-PRO-VŌKED' (-pro-vōkt'), *a.* 1. Not provoked; not incited. 2. Not proceeding from provocation or just cause.
UN-PRO-VŌK'ING, *a.* Giving no provocation or offense.
UN-PRO-VŌK'ING-LY, *adv.* Without giving provocation.
† UN-PRU-DENTIAL, *a.* Imprudent.—*Milton.*
UN-PRŪNED', *a.* Not pruned; not lopped.—*Shak.*
UN-PUB'LIC, *a.* Not public; private; not generally seen or known.—*Taylor.*
UN-PUB'LISHED (-pub'lisht), *a.* 1. Not made public; secret; private. 2. Not published, as a manuscript or book.—*Pope.*
UN-PUNCTU-AL, *a.* Not punctual; not exact in time.—*Pope.*
UN-PUNCTU-AL'I-TY, *n.* Want of punctuality.
UN-PUNCTU-AL-LY, *adv.* Not punctually.
UN-PUNCTU-A-TED, *a.* Not punctuated; not pointed.
UN-PUN'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* That may not be punished.—*Milton*
UN-PUN'ISHED (-pun'isht), *a.* Not punished; suffered to pass without punishment or with impunity.—*Dryden.*
UN-PUN'ISH-ING, *a.* Not punishing.
UN-PUR'CHAS-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be bought.—*Adams*
UN-PUR'CHASED (-pur'chast), *a.* Not purchased; not bought.
† UN-PŪRE', *a.* Not pure; impure. *See* IMPURE.
UN-PURGED', *a.* Not purged; unpurified.—*Milton.*
UN-PŪ'RI-FĪED, *a.* 1. Not purified; not freed from foul matter. 2. Not cleansed from sin; unsanctified.
UN-PUR'POSED (-pur'pust), *a.* Not intended; not designed
UN-PURSED' (-purst'), *a.* Robbed of a purse.—*Pollok.*
UN-PUR-SŪED', *a.* Not pursued; not followed; not prosecuted.—*Milton.*
UN-PŪTRE-FIED, *a.* Not putrefied; not corrupted.
UN-QUAFFED' (-kwäft'), *a.* Not quaffed; not drunk. *Byron.*
UN-QUAIL'ING, *a.* Not failing; not sinking; firm.
UN-QUAK'ING, *a.* Not shaking or trembling.—*Wilson.*
UN-QUAL'I-FIED, *a.* 1. Not qualified; not fit; not having the requisite talents, abilities, or accomplishments. 2. Not having taken the requisite oath or oaths. 3. Not modified or restricted by conditions or exceptions.
UN-QUAL'I-FIED-LY, *adv.* In a manner so as not to be qualified.
UN-QUAL'I-FIED-NESS, *n.* Condition of being unqualified
† UN-QUAL'I-FY, *v. t.* To divest of qualifications.
UN-QUAL'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Divesting of qualifications.
† UN-QUAL'I-TIED, *a.* Deprived of the usual faculties.
† UN-QUAR'REL-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be impugned.
UN-QUEEN', *v. t.* To divest of the dignity of queen.
UN-QUELL'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be quelled.
UN-QUELLED', *a.* Not quelled; not subdued.—*Thomson.*
UN-QUENCH'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be quenched; that will never be extinguished; inextinguishable.
UN-QUENCH'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being inextinguishable.—*Hakewill.*
UN-QUENCH'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree so as not to be quenched.
UN-QUENCHED' (-kwencht'), *a.* Not extinguished.—*Bacon*
UN-QUES'TION-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be questioned; not to be doubted.—SYN. Indubitable; undeniable; certain; indisputable; incontrovertible.
UN-QUES'TION-A-BLY, *adv.* Without doubt; indubitably
UN-QUES'TIONED, *a.* 1. Not called in question; not doubted. 2. Not interrogated; having no questions asked; not examined. 3. Indisputable; not to be opposed.
UN-QUES'TION-ING, *a.* Not calling in question; not doubting; unhesitating.—*J. M. Mason.*
UN-QUICK', *a.* 1. Not quick; slow. 2. Not alive; motionless; [*obs.*]
UN-QUICK'ENED (-kwik'nd), *a.* Not animated; not matured to vitality.
UN-QUI'ET, *a.* 1. Not quiet; not calm or tranquil, restless; uneasy. 2. Agitated; disturbed by continual motion 3. Unsatisfied; restless.
† UN-QUI'ET, *v. t.* To disquiet.—*Herbert.*
UN-QUI'ET-LY, *adv.* In an unquiet state; without rest; in an agitated state.—*Shak.*
UN-QUI'ET-NESS, *n.* 1. Want of quiet; want of tranquillity; restlessness; uneasiness. 2. Want of peace, as of a nation. 3. Turbulence; disposition to make trouble or excite disturbance.
† UN-QUI'E-TUDE, *n.* Uneasiness; restlessness.
UN-RACKED' (-rakt'), *a.* Not racked; not poured from the lees.
UN-RĀISED', *a.* Not elevated or raised.—*Coleridge.*
UN-RĀKED' (-rākt'), *a.* 1. Not raked. 2. Not raked together; not raked up as fire.—*Shak.*
UN-RĀNGED', *a.* Not ranged; not reduced to rank or order.
UN-RAN'SACKED, *a,* 1. Not ransacked; not searched. 2 Not pillaged.—*Knolles.*
UN-RAN'SOMED, *a.* Not ransomed; not liberated from captivity or bondage by payment for liberty.
UN-RASH', *a.* Not rash; not presumptuous.—*Clarendon*
UN-RAV'AGED, *a.* Not wasted or destroyed.—*Burke.*
UN-RAV'EL, *v. t.* 1. To disentangle or extricate; to disengage or separate threads that are knit. 2. To free; to clear from complication or difficulty. 3. To separate connected or united parts; to throw into disorder. 4. To unfold or develop, as the plot or intrigue of a play.
UN-RAV'EL, *v. i.* To be unfolded; to be disentangled.
UN-RAV'EL-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be disentangled.
UN-RAV'ELED, *pp.* Unfolded; disentangled.
UN-RAV'EL-ING, *ppr.* Disentangling; unfolding; clearing from difficulty.
UN-RAV'EL-MENT, *n.* The development of the plot in a play.
UN-RĀ'ZORED, *a.* Unshaven.—*Milton.*
UN-RĒACHED' (-rēcht'), *a.* Not reached; not attained to.
UN-RĒAD' (un-red'), *a.* 1. Not read; not recited; not pe-

used.—*Dryden.* 2. Untaught; not learned in books.—*Dryden.*

UN-RĒAD'A-BLE, *a.* Not legible; that can not be read.

UN-RĒAD'I-LY, *adv.* Not promptly; not cheerfully.—*Milford.*

UN-RĒAD'I-NESS (un-red'e-nes), *n.* Want of readiness; want of promptness or dexterity. 2. Want of preparation.

UN-RĒAD'Y (un-red'e), *a.* 1. Not ready; not prepared; not fit. 2. Not prompt; not quick. 3. Awkward; ungainly.

UN-RĒ'AL, *a.* Not real; not substantial; having appearance only.—*Milton.*

UN-RĒ-AL'I-TY, *n.* Want of reality or real existence.

UN-RĒ'AL-IZ-ING, *a.* Not realizing.

UN-RĒAPED' (-reept'), *a.* Not reaped; as, *unreaped* wheat.

UN-RĒA'SON (-rē'zn), *n.* Want of reason.

UN-RĒA'SON-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not agreeable to reason. 2. Exceeding the bounds of reason; claiming or insisting on more than is fit. 3. Immoderate; exorbitant. 4. Irrational.

UN-RĒA'SON-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* 1. Inconsistency with reason. 2. Exorbitance; excess of demand, claim, passion, and the like.

UN-RĒA'SON-A-BLY, *adv.* 1. In a manner contrary to reason. 2. Excessively; immoderately; more than enough.

UN-RĒA'SONED, *a.* 1. Not reasoned.—*Burke.* 2. Not derived from reasoning.—*Chalmers.*

UN-RĒA'SON-ING, *a.* Not reasoning; not having reasoning faculties.—*Everett.*

UN-RĒAVE', *v. t.* 1. To unwind; to disentangle; to loose. 2. Not to rive; not to tear asunder; not to unroof; [*obs.*]

UN-RE-BĂ'TED, *a.* Not blunted.—*Hakewill.*

UN-RE-BŪK'A-BLE, *a.* Not deserving rebuke; not obnoxious to censure.—1 *Tim.*, vi.

UN-RE-BŪK'A-BLY, *adv.* Not rebukably.

UN-RE-BŪKED' (-bŭkt'), *a.* Not rebuked.

UN-RE-CĂN'TED, *a.* Not retracted.

UN-RE-CEIVED', *a.* 1. Not received; not taken. 2. Not come into possession. 3. Not adopted; not embraced.

UN-RECK'ONED, *a.* Not reckoned or enumerated.

UN-RE-CLĀIM'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be reclaimed, reformed, or domesticated.

UN-RE-CLĀIM'A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be reclaimable.

UN-RE-CLĀIMED', *a.* 1. Not reclaimed; not brought to a domestic state; not tamed. 2. Not reformed; not called back from vice to virtue.

UN-RE-CLĀIM'ING, *a.* Not reclaiming.

UN-RE-CLĪN'ING, *a.* Not reclining or resting.

UN-RE-COG'NI-ZA-BLE, *a.* That can not be recognized.—*Coleridge.* *See* * RECOGNIZABLE.

UN-RECOG-NĪZED, *a.* Not acknowledged or known.

UN-REC'OM-PENSED (-rek'om-pensed), *a.* Not recompensed; not rewarded.

UN-REC-ON-CĪL'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That can not be reconciled; that can not be made consistent with. 2. Not reconcilable; not capable of being appeased; implacable. 3. That can not be persuaded to lay aside enmity or opposition, and to become friendly or favorable.

UN-REC-ON-CĪL'A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be reconcilable.

UN-REC'ON-CĪLED, *a.* 1. Not reconciled; not made consistent. 2. Not appeased; not having become favorable. 3. In a *theological sense*, not having laid aside opposition and enmity to God.

UN-RE-CORD'ED, *a.* 1. Not recorded; not registered. 2. Not kept in remembrance by public monuments.

UN-RE-COUNT'ED, *a.* Not recounted; not told; not related or recited.—*Shak.*

UN-RE-CŌV'ER-A-BLE (-re-kuv'er-a-bl), *a.* 1. That can not be recovered; past recovery. 2. That can not be regained.

UN-RE-CŌV'ERED (-re-kuv'erd), *a.* 1. Not recovered; not recalled into possession; not regained. 2. Not restored to health.

† UN-RE-CRŪIT'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That can not be recruited. 2. Incapable of recruiting.—*Milton.*

UN-REC'TI-FIED, *a.* Not rectified; not corrected.

UN-RE-CUMBENT, *a.* Not reclining or reposing.

† UN-RE-CŪR'ING, *a.* That can not be cured.—*Shak.*

UN-RE-CUR'RING, *a.* Not recurring.

UN-RE-DEEM'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be redeemed.

UN-RE-DEEMED', *a.* 1. Not redeemed; not ransomed. 2. Not paid; not called into the treasury or bank by payment of the value in money.

UN-RE-DRESSED' (-re-drest'), *a.* 1. Not redressed; not relieved from injustice. 2. Not removed; not reformed.

UN-RE-DŪCED' (-dūst'), *a.* Not reduced; not lessened in size, quantity, or amount.

UN-RE-DŪC'I-BLE, *a.* Not capable of reduction.—*Ash.*

UN-RE-DŪC'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of not being capable of reduction.—*South.*

UN-REE...ED', *a.* Not reeled, or wound from cocoons.

UN-REEVE' (un-reev'), *v. t.* To withdraw or take out a rope from a block, thimble, &c. *See* UNREAVE.

UN-RE-FĪNED', *a.* 1. Not refined; not purified; as, *unrefined* sugar. 2. Not refined or polished in manners.

UN-RE-FORM'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not capable of being put into a new form. 2. That can not be reformed or amended.

UN-RE-FORMED', *a.* 1. Not reformed; not reclaimed from vice. 2. Not amended; not corrected. 3. Not reduced to truth and regularity; not freed from error.

UN-RE-FRAC'TED, *a.* Not refracted, as rays of light.

UN-RE-FRESHED' (-re-fresht'), *a.* Not refreshed; not relieved from fatigue; not cheered.

UN-RE-FRESH'FUL, *a.* Not adapted to refresh.

UN-RE-FRESH'ING, *a.* Not refreshing; not invigorating; not cooling; not relieving from depression or toil.

UN-RE-FŪS'ING, *a.* Not rejecting; not declining to accept.

UN-RE-FŪ'TED, *a.* Not proved to be false.

UN-RE-GĂRD'ED, *a.* Not regarded; not heeded; not noticed; neglected; slighted.—*Swift.*

UN-RE-GĂRD'FUL, *a.* Not giving attention; heedless; negligent.

UN-RE-GĂRD'FUL-LY, *adv.* Not regardfully.

UN-RE-GEN'ER-A-CY, *n.* State of being unregenerate.

UN-RE-GEN'ER-ATE, *a.* Not regenerated; not renewed in heart: remaining at enmity with God.—*Stephens.*

UN-RE-GEN-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* Want of regeneration.—*H. Martyn.*

UN-REG'IS-TERED, *a.* Not registered; not recorded.

UN-RE-GRET'TED, *a.* Not lamented.

UN-REG'U-LĀ-TED, *a.* Not regulated; not reduced to order.

UN-RE-HEARSED' (un-re-herst'), *a.* Not recited or repeated, as words.

UN-REINED', *a.* Unrestrained; unbridled.—*Milton.*

UN-RE-JOIC'ING, *a.* Unjoyous; gloomy; sad.—*Thomson.*

UN-RE-JOIC'ING-LY, *adv.* Unjoyously; gloomily.

UN-RE-LĀ'TED, *a.* 1. Not related by blood or affinity. 2. Having no connection with.

UN-REL'A-TIVE, *a.* Not relative; not relating; having no relation to.—*Chesterfield.*

UN-REL'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* Without relation to. [*Rare.*]

UN-RE-LAX'ING, *a.* Not slackening; not abating in severity or attention.

UN-RE-LAX'ING-LY, *adv.* Without relaxation.

UN-RE-LENT'ING, *a.* 1. Not relenting; having no pity; hard; cruel. 2. Not yielding to pity. 3 Not yielding to circumstances; inflexibly rigid.—SYN. Relentless; implacable; inexorable; cruel; hard-hearted: merciless.

UN-RE-LENT'ING-LY, *adv.* Without relenting.

UN-RE-LIEV'A-BLE, *a.* Admitting of no relief or succor.—*Boyle.*

UN-RE-LIEVED' (-re-leevd'), *a.* 1. Not relieved; not eased or delivered from pain. 2. Not succored; not delivered from confinement or distress. 3. Not released from duty

UN-RE-LIG'IOUS (-re-lij'us), *a.* Not religious.

UN-RE-LUCT'ANT, *a.* Not unwilling; not acting with repugnance.

UN-RE-LUCT'ANT-LY, *adv.* Willingly.—*Scott.*

UN-RE-MĂRK'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not remarkable; not worthy of particular notice. 2. Not capable of being observed.

UN-RE-MĂRK'A-BLY, *adv.* Not remarkably.

UN-RE-MĂRKED' (-re-märkt'), *a.* Not remarked; unobserved.—*Melmoth.*

UN-RE-MĒ'DI-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be cured, admitting no remedy.—*Sidney.* *See* REMEDIABLE.

UN-RE-MĒ'DI-A-BLY, *adv.* Without remedy.

UN-REM'E-DIED, *a.* Not cured; not remedied.—*Milton.*

UN-RE-MEM'BERED, *a.* Not remembered; not retained in the mind; not recollected.—*Wotton.*

UN-RE-MEM'BER-ING, *a.* Having no memory.—*Dryden.*

† UN-RE-MEM'BRANCE, *n.* Want of remembrance.

UN-RE-MIND'ED, *a.* Not put in mind.

UN-RE-MIT'TED, *a.* 1. Not remitted; not forgiven. 2. Not having a temporary relaxation. 3. Not relaxed; not abated.

UN-RE-MIT'TING, *a.* Not abating; not relaxing for a time; incessant; continued.

UN-RE-MIT'TING-LY, *adv.* Without abatement.

UN-RE-MIT'TING-NESS, *n.* State of being unremitting.

UN-RE-MŌV'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be removed; fixed.

UN-RE-MŌV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being fixed, and not capable of being removed.—*Hall.*

UN-RE-MŌV'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that admits of no removal.—*Shak.*

UN-RE-MŌVED', *a.* 1. Not removed; not taken away. 2. Not capable of being removed.—*Milton.*

UN-RE-NEWED', *a.* 1. Not made anew. 2. Not regenerated; not born of the Spirit; as, a heart *unrenewed.*

UN-RE-NOWNED', *a.* Not celebrated or eminent.—*Foster.*

UN-RE-PĀID', *a.* Not repaid; not compensated.

UN-RE-PĀIRED', *a.* Not repaired or mended.

UN-RE-PĒAL'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be repealed.—*Cowper.*

UN-RE-PĒALED', *a.* Not repealed; not revoked or abrogated; remaining in force.

UN-RE-PĒAT'ED, *a.* Not repeated.

UN-RE-PĒAT'ING, *a.* Not repeating.

UN-RE-PENT'ANCE, *n.* State of being impenitent. [*Rare.*]
UN-RE-PENT'ANT, *a.* Not repenting; not penitent; not contrite for sin.—*Dryden.*
UN-RE-PENT'ING, *a.* Not repented.—*Hooker.*
UN-RE-PENT'ING-LY, *adv.* Without repentance.
UN-RE-PĪN'ING, *a.* Not repining; not peevishly murmuring or complaining.—*Rowe.*
UN-RE-PĪN'ING-LY, *adv.* Without peevish complaints.
UN-RE-PLEN'ISHED (-plen'isht), *a.* Not replenished; not filled; not adequately supplied.—*Boyle.*
UN-RE-PŌRT'ED, *a.* Not reported.
UN-RE-PŌSED', *a* Not reposed.
UN-REP-RE-SENT'ED, *a.* Not represented; having no one to act in one's stead.
UN-RE-PRESSED' (-prest'), *a.* Not crushed; not subdued.
UN-RE-PRESS'I-BLE, *a.* That can not be repressed.
UN-RE-PRIEV'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be reprieved or respited from death.
UN-RE-PRIEVED', *a.* Not reprieved; not respited.
UN-RE-PRŌACH'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being unreproachable.
UN-RE-PRŌACH'A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be reproachable.
UN-RE-PRŌACHED' (-re-prōcht'), *a.* Not upbraided; not reproached.
UN-RE-PRŌACH'ING, *a.* Not upbraiding or reproaching.
UN-RE-PRŌV'A-BLE, *a.* Not deserving reproof; that can not be justly censured.—*Col.*, i.
UN-RE-PRŌVED' (-re-proovd'), *a.* 1. Not reproved; not censured.—*Sandys.* 2. Not liable to reproof or blame.—*Milton.*
UN-RE-PUG'NANT, *a.* Not repugnant; not opposite.—*Hooker.*
UN-REP'Ū-TA-BLE, *a.* Not reputable.
UN-REP'Ū-TA-BLY, *adv.* Disreputably.
UN-RE-QUEST'ED, *a.* Not requested; not asked.—*Knolles.*
UN-RE-QUĪRED', *a.* Not demanded; not needed.
UN-RE-QUĪT'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be retaliated.
UN-RE-QUĪT'ED, *a.* Not requited; not recompensed.
UN-RES'CŪED, *a.* Not rescued; not delivered.—*Pollok.*
UN-RE-SENT'ED, *a.* Not resented; not regarded with anger.
UN-RE-SENT'ING, *a.* Not regarding with anger.
UN-RE-SERVE', *n.* Absence of reserve; frankness; freedom of communication.—*Warton.*
UN-RE-SERVED', *a.* 1. Not reserved; not retained when a part is granted. 2. Not limited; not withheld in part; full; entire. 3. Open; frank; concealing or withholding nothing; free.
UN-RE-SERV'ED-LY, *adv.* 1. Without limitation or reservation. 2. With open disclosure; frankly; without concealment.
UN-RE-SERV'ED-NESS, *n.* Frankness; openness; freedom of communication; unlimitedness.—*Pope.*
UN-RE-SĪGNED' (-re-zīnd'), *a.* 1. Not given up; not surrendered. 2. Not submissive to God's will.
UN-RE-SIST'ED (-re-zist'ed), *a.* 1. Not resisted; not opposed. 2. Resistless; such as can not be successfully opposed.—*Pope.*
UN-RE-SIST'I-BLE, *a.* Irresistible.—*Temple.*
UN-RE-SIST'ING, *a.* 1. Not making resistance; yielding to physical force, or to persuasion. 2. Submissive; humble.
UN-RE-SIST'ING-LY, *adv.* Without resistance.
UN-RE-SOLV'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be solved or resolved.
UN-RE-SOLVED', *a.* 1. Not resolved; not determined.—*Shak.* 2. Not solved; not cleared.—*Locke.*
UN-RE-SOLV'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being undetermined; irresolution.
UN-RE-SOLV'ING, *a.* Not resolving; undetermined.
† UN-RE-SPECT'A-BLE, *a.* Not respectable.—*Malone.*
UN-RE-SPECT'ED, *a.* Not respected; not regarded with respect.—*Shak.*
† UN-RE-SPECT'IVE, *a.* Inattentive; taking little notice.
UN-RE-SPĪR'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be breathed.
UN-RES'PIT-ED, *a.* 1. Not respited. 2. Admitting no pause or intermission.—*Milton.*
UN-RE-SPONS'I-BLE, *a.* 1. Not answerable; not liable. 2. Not able to answer; not having the property to respond.
UN-RE-SPONS'IVE, *a.* Not responsive.
UN-REST', *n.* Unquietness; uneasiness.—*Wotton.* [*Rare.*]
UN-REST'ED, *a.* Not rested; not laid on for support.—*E. Irving.*
UN-REST'ING, *a.* Not resting; continually in motion.
UN-REST'ING-LY, *adv.* Without rest.
UN-RE-STŌRED', *a.* 1. Not restored; not having recovered health. 2. Not restored to a former place, to favor, or to a former condition.
UN-RE-STRĀIN'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be restrained.
UN-RE-STRĀINED', *a.* 1. Not restrained; not controlled; not confined; not hindered. 2. Licentious; loose. 3. Not limited.
UN-RE-STRĀINT', *n.* Freedom from restraint.
UN-RE-STRICT'ED, *a.* Not restricted; not limited.
UN-RE-TRACT'ED, *a.* Not retracted; not recalled.
UN-RE-TRACT'ILE, *a.* That can not be withdrawn.
UN-RE-TURNED', *a.* Not returned.
UN-RE-VEALED', *a.* Not revealed; not discovered.
UN-RE-VEAL'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being unrevealed.—*Baxter.*
UN-RE-VENGED', *a.* 1. Not revenged. 2. Not vindicated by just punishment.—*Addison.*
UN-RE-VENGE'FUL, *a.* Not disposed to revenge
UN-RE-VENGE'FUL-LY, *adv.* Without revenge.
UN-REV'E-NUED, *a.* Not furnished with a revenue.
UN-RE-VERED', *a.* Not revered.
UN-REV'ER-ENCED (-enst), *a.* Not reverenced.
UN-REV'ER-END, *a.* 1. Not reverend. 2. Disrespectful; irreverent.—*Shak.*
UN-REV'ER-ENT, *a.* Irreverent.
UN-REV'ER-ENT-LY, *adv.* Irreverently, which see.
UN-RE-VERSED' (-re-verst'), *a.* Not reversed; not annulled by a counter decision.
UN-RE-VERT'ED, *a.* Not reversed; not turned back.—*Wordsworth.*
UN-RE-VĪSED', *a.* Not revised; not reviewed; not corrected.
UN-RE-VĪVED', *a.* Not revived; not recalled into life.
UN-RE-VŌKED' (-re-vōkt'), *a.* Not revoked; not recalled; not annulled.—*Milton.*
UN-RE-WARD'ED, *a.* Not rewarded; not compensated.
UN-RE-WARD'ING, *a.* Not recompensing.
UN-RHE-TOR'IC-AL (-re-tor'ik-al), *a.* Not rhetorical.
UN-RHE-TOR'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Not in a rhetorical manner
UN-RHȲMED' (-rīmd'), *a.* Not put into rhyme.—*Ed. Rev*
UN-RID'DEN, *a.* Not ridden.
UN-RID'DLE, *v. t.* 1. To solve or explain. 2. To explain
UN-RID'DLED, *pp.* Explained; interpreted.
UN-RID'DLER, *n.* One who explains an enigma.
UN-RID'DLING, *ppr.* Solving; explaining.
UN-RI-DIC'U-LOUS, *a.* Not ridiculous.
UN-RĪFLED, *a.* Not rifled; not robbed; not stripped.
UN-RIG', *v. t.* To strip of both standing and running rigging; as, to *unrig* a ship.—*Totten.*
UN-RIGGED', *pp.* Stripped of rigging.
UN-RIG'GING, *ppr.* Stripping of rigging.
† UN-RĪGHT' (un-rīte'), *a.* Not right; wrong.
UN-RĪGHT'EOUS (un-rī'chus), *a.* [Sax. *unrihtwis.*] 1. Not righteous; not just; not conformed in heart and life to the Divine law; evil; wicked. 2. Unjust; contrary to law and equity.
UN-RĪGHT'EOUS-LY (un-rī'chus-le), *adv.* Unjustly; wickedly; sinfully.—*Dryden.*
UN-RĪGHT'EOUS-NESS (un-rī'chus-nes), *n.* Injustice; a violation of the Divine law, or of the plain principles of justice and equity; wickedness.
UN-RĪGHT'FUL, *a.* Not rightful; not just.—*Shak.*
UN-RĪGHT'FUL-LY, *adv.* Wrongfully.
UN-RĪGHT'FUL-NESS, *n.* State of being unrightful.
UN-RING', *v. t.* To deprive of a ring or of rings.—*Hudibras*
UN-RING'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of a ring or rings.
† UN-RĪOT-ED, *a.* Free from rioting.—*May.*
UN-RIP', *v. t.* To rip.—*Bacon.* [This word is unnecessary, the idea being expressed by *rip.*]
UN-RĪPE', *a.* 1. Not ripe; not mature; not brought to a state of perfection. 2. Not seasonable; not yet proper 3. Not prepared; not completed. 4. Too early; [*unusual.*]
UN-RĪP'ENED, *a.* Not ripened; not matured.—*Addison.*
UN-RĪPE'NESS, *n.* Want of ripeness; immaturity.
UN-RIS'EN (un-riz'n), *a.* Not risen.—*Neele.*
UN-RĪVALED, *a.* 1. Having no rival; having no competitor.—*Pope.* 2. Having no equal; peerless.
UN-RIV'ET, *v. t.* To loose from rivets; to unfasten.
UN-RIV'ET-ED, *pp.* Loosed from rivets; unfastened.
UN-RIV'ET-ING, *ppr.* Unfastening; loosing from rivets.
UN-RŌBE', *v. t.* To strip of a robe; to undress; to disrobe
UN-RŌBED', *pp.* Undressed; disrobed.
UN-RŌB'ING, *ppr.* Divesting of robes; undressing.
UN-RŌILED', *a.* Not rendered turbid; not disturbed in mind.
UN-RŌLL', *v. t.* 1. To open what is rolled or convolved. 2 To display.—*Dryden.*
UN-RŌLLED', *pp.* Opened, as a roll; displayed.
UN-RŌLL'ING, *ppr.* Opening, as a roll; displaying.
UN-RŌ'MAN-IZED, *a.* 1. Not subjected to Roman arms or customs.—*Whitaker.* 2. Not subjected to the principles or usages of the Roman Catholic Church.
UN-RO-MAN'TIC, *a.* Not romantic; not fanciful.
UN-RO-MAN'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* Not romantically.
UN-ROOF', *v. t.* To strip off the roof or covering of a house
UN-ROOFED' (-rooft'), *pp.* Stripped of the roof.
UN-ROOF'ING, *ppr.* Stripping of the roof.
UN-ROOST'ED, *a.* Driven from the roost.—*Shak.*
UN-ROOT', *v. t.* To tear up by the roots; to extirpate; to eradicate.—*Dryden.*
UN-ROOT', *v. i.* To be torn up by the roots.
UN-ROOT'ED, *pp.* Extirpated; torn up by the roots.
UN-ROOT'ING, *ppr.* Tearing up by the roots; extirpating
UN-RŌUGH' (un-ruff'), *a.* Not rough; unbearded; smooth

UN-ROUND'ED, *a.* Not made round.—*Donne.*
UN-ROUT'ED, *a.* Not routed; not thrown into disorder.
UN-ROY'AL, *a.* Not royal; unprincely.—*Sidney.*
UN-ROY'AL-LY, *a.* Not like a king; not becoming a king.—*R. Potter.*
UN-RUF'FLE (ruf'fl), *v. i.* To cease from being ruffled or agitated; to subside to smoothness.—*Addison.*
UN-RUF'FLED, *a.* 1. Calm; tranquil; not agitated.—*Addison.* 2. Not disturbed; not agitated.
UN-RŪLED', *a.* Not ruled; not governed; not directed by superior power or authority.—*Spenser.*
UN-RŪ'LI-NESS, *n.* 1. Disregard of restraint; licentiousness; turbulence. 2. The disposition of a beast to break over fences and wander from an inclosure.
UN-RŪ'LY, *a.* 1. Disregarding restraint; disposed to violate laws. 2. Accustomed to break over fences and escape from inclosures; apt to break or leap fences.—SYN. Ungovernable; refractory; turbulent; licentious; tumultuous.
UN-RŪ'MI-NĀ-TED, *a.* Not well chewed; not well digested.—*Bolingbroke.*
UN-RUM'PLE, *v. t.* To free from rumples; to spread or lay even.—*Addison.*
UN-RUM'PLED, *pp.* Freed from rumples.
UN-SAB'BATH-LĪKE, *a.* Not according to usage on the Sabbath.
UN-SAD'DEN (un-sad'n), *v. t.* To relieve from sadness.
UN-SAD'DENED, *pp.* Relieved from sadness.
UN-SAD'DEN-ING, *ppr.* Relieving from sadness.
UN-SAD'DLE (-sad'dl), *v. t.* To strip of a saddle; to take the saddle from.
UN-SAD'DLED, *pp.* 1. Divested of the saddle. 2. *a.* Not saddled; not having a saddle on.
UN-SĀFE', *a.* 1. Not safe; not free from danger; exposed to harm or destruction.—*Dryden.* 2. Hazardous.
UN-SĀFE'LY, *adv.* Not safely; not without danger; in a state exposed to loss, harm, or destruction.
UN-SĀFE'NESS, *n.* State of being unsafe.—*Willis.*
UN-SĀFE'TY, *n.* State of being unsafe; exposure to danger.—*Bacon.*
UN-SAID' (un-sed'), *pp.* or *a.* Not said; not spoken; not uttered.
UN-SĀINT', *v. t.* To deprive of saintship.—*South.*
UN-SĀINT'ED, *pp.* Not sainted.
UN-SĀL'A-BLE, *a.* Not salable; not in demand; not meeting a ready sale; as, *unsalable* goods.
UN-SALT'ED, *a.* Not salted; not pickled; fresh.
UN-SA-LŪT'ED, *a.* Not saluted; not greeted.
UN-SANC-TI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* A state of being unsanctified.
UN-SANC'TI-FIED (-fīde), *a.* 1. Not sanctified; unholy.—*Thodey.* 2. Not consecrated.
UN-SANC'TIONED, *a.* Not sanctioned; not ratified; not approved; not authorized.—*Walsh.*
UN-SAN'DALED, *a.* Not wearing sandals.
UN-SĀ'TED, *a.* Not sated; not satisfied or satiated.
UN-SĀ'TIA-BLE, *a.* That can not be satisfied.
† UN-SĀ'TIATE, *a.* Not satisfied; insatiate.—*More.*
UN-SĀ'TIA-TING, *a.* Not satiating.—*Tucker.*
UN-SĀ'TING, *a.* Not sating or filling.
UN-SAT-IS-FAC'TION, *n.* Dissatisfaction.—*Brown.*
UN-SAT-IS-FAC'TO-RI-LY, *adv.* So as not to give satisfaction.
UN-SAT-IS-FAC'TO-RI-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of not being satisfactory; failure to give satisfaction.
UN-SAT-IS-FAC'TO-RY, *a.* 1. Not giving satisfaction; not convincing the mind. 2. Not giving content.
UN-SAT'IS-FĪ-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be satisfied.—*Taylor.*
UN-SAT'IS-FIED, *a.* 1. Not satisfied; not having enough; not filled; not gratified to the full. 2. Not content; not pleased. 3. Not settled in opinion; not resting in confidence of the truth of any thing. 4. Not convinced or fully persuaded. 5. Not fully paid.
UN-SAT'IS-FIED-NESS, *n.* The state of being not satisfied or content.
UN-SAT'IS-FŸ-ING, *a.* Not affording full gratification of appetite or desire; not giving content; not convincing the mind.
UN-SAT'IS-FŸ-ING-NESS, *n.* Incapability of gratifying to the fill.—*Bp. Taylor.*
UN-SAT'U-RĀ-TED, *a.* Not saturated; not supplied to the full.
UN-SĀVED', *a.* Not saved; not having eternal life.—*Pollok.*
UN-SĀ'VOR-I-LY, *adv.* So as to displease or disgust.—*Milton.*
UN-SĀ'VOR-I-NESS, *n.* A bad taste or smell.—*Johnson.*
UN-SĀ'VOR-Y, *a.* 1. Tasteless; having no taste. 2. Having a bad taste or smell. 3. Unpleasing; disgusting.
UN-SĀY', *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unsaid.* To recant or recall what has been said; to retract; to deny something declared.
UN-SCĀ'LY, *a.* Not scaly: having no scales.—*Gay.*
UN-SCANNED', *a.* Not measured; not computed.—*Shak.*
UN-SCĀRED', *a.* Not scared; not frightened away.
UN-SCĀRRED', *a.* Not marked with scars or wounds.
UN-SCATHED', *a.* Uninjured. *See* * SCATH.
UN-SCAT'TERED, *a.* Not scattered; not dispersed; not thrown into confusion.
UN-SCEP'TERED, } *a.* Having no sceptre or royal author-
UN-SCEP'TRED, } ity; not crowned as king.
UN-SCHOL'AR-LY, *a.* Not suitable to a scholar.
UN-SCHO-LAS'TIC, *a.* 1. Not bred to literature.—*Locke.* 2. Not scholastic.
UN-SCHOOLED', *a.* Not taught; not educated; illiterate.—*Hooker.*
UN-SCI-EN-TIF'IC, *a.* Not scientific; not according to the rules or principles of science.
UN-SCI-EN-TIF'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to the rules or principles of science.
UN-SCIN'TIL-LĀ-TING, *a.* Not sparkling; not emitting sparks.—*J. Barlow.*
UN-SCORCHED' (-skorcht'), *a.* Not scorched; not affected by fire.—*Shak.*
UN-SCŌ'RI-FIED (-fīde), *a.* Not scorified; not converted into dross.
UN-SCOURED', *a.* Not scoured; not cleaned by rubbing
UN-SCRATCHED' (-skracht'), *a.* Not scratched; not torn.—*Shak.*
UN-SCREENED', *a.* Not screened; not covered; not sheltered; not protected; not sifted.
UN-SCREW' (-skrū'), *v. t.* To draw the screws from; to loose from screws; to unfasten.—*Burnet.*
UN-SCREWED', *pp.* Loosed from screws.
UN-SCREW'ING, *ppr.* Drawing the screws from.
UN-SCRIP'TUR-AL, *a.* Not agreeable to the Scriptures, not warranted by the authority of the Word of God.
UN-SCRIP'TUR-AL-LY, *adv.* In a manner not according with the Scriptures.
UN-SCRŪ'PU-LOUS, *a.* Not scrupulous; having no scruples.
UN-SCRŪ'PU-LOUS-LY, *adv.* In an unscrupulous manner
UN-SCRŪ'PU-LOUS-NESS, *n.* Want of scrupulousness.
UN-SCRŪ'TA-BLE. *See* INSCRUTABLE.
UN-SCULP'TURED, *pp.* Not engraved.
UN-SCUTCH'EONED (-skuch'und), *a.* Not honored with a coat of arms.
UN-SEAL', *v. t.* To break or remove the seal of; to open what is sealed; as, to *unseal* a letter.
UN-SEALED', *pp.* 1. Opened, as something sealed. 2. *a* Not sealed; having no seal, or the seal broken.—*Shak*
UN-SEAL'ING, *ppr.* Breakin the seal of; opening.
UN-SEAM', *v. t.* To rip; to cut open.—*Shak.*
UN-SEAMED', *pp.* Ripped; cut open.
UN-SEARCH'A-BLE (un-serch'a-bl), *a.* That can not be searched or explored; inscrutable; hidden; mysterious
UN-SEARCH'A-BLE-NESS (un-serch'a-bl-nes). *n.* The quality or state of being unsearchable, or beyond the power of man to explore.
UN-SEARCH'A-BLY (un-serch'a-bly), *adv.* In a manner so as not to be explored.
UN-SEARCHED' (un-sercht'), *a.* Not searched; not explored; not critically examined.
UN-SEARCH'ING (un-serch'ing), *a.* Not searching; not penetrating.
UN-SEARED', *a.* Not seared; not hardened.—*Pollok.*
UN-SEA'SON-A-BLE (un-sē'zn-a-bl), *a.* 1. Not seasonable; not being in the proper season or time. 2. Not suited to the time or occasion; unfit; untimely; ill-timed. 3. Late; being beyond the usual time. 4. Not agreeable to the time of the year.
UN-SEA'SON-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being unseasonable, ill-timed, or out of the usual time.
UN-SEA'SON-A-BLY. *adv.* Not seasonably; not in due time, or not in the usual time; not in the time best adapted to success.—*Dryden.*
UN-SEA'SONED (un-sē'znd), *a.* 1. Not seasoned; not exhausted of the natural juices and hardened for use. 2. Not inured; not accustomed; not fitted to endure any thing by use or habit. 3. Unformed; not qualified by use or experience. 4. Not salted; not sprinkled, filled, or impregnated with any thing to give relish. 5. Unseasonable; [*obs.*]
UN-SEAT', *v. t.* To throw from the seat.—*Cowper.*
UN-SEATED, *pp.* 1. Thrown from the seat. 2. *a.* Not seated; having no seat or bottom. 3. Not settled with inhabitants.
UN-SEATING, *ppr.* Throwing from a seat.
UN-SEA'WOR-THI-NESS, *n.* The state of not being seaworthy.—*Kent.*
UN-SEA'WOR-THY, *a.* Not fit for a voyage; not able to sustain the violence of the sea.
UN-SEC'OND-ED, *a.* 1. Not seconded; not supported. 2. Not exemplified a second time.—*Brown*; [*obs.*]
UN-SE'CRET, *a.* Not secret; not close: not trusty.—*Shak*
† UN-SE'CRET, *v. t.* To disclose; to divulge.—*Bacon.*
UN-SEC-TA'RI-AN, *a.* Not sectarian; not intended or adapted to promote a sect.—*Buckham.*
UN-SEC'U-LAR, *a.* Not worldly.

UN-SEC'U-LAR-IZE, *v. t.* To detach from secular things; to alienate from the world.—*Ch. Obs.*
UN-SE-CŪRE', *a.* Not secure; not safe; insecure. [*Rare.*]
UN-SE-CŪRED', *a.* Not secured.
UN-SED'EN-TA-RY, *a.* Not accustomed to sit much.—*Wordsworth.*
UN-SE-DŪCED' (-dūste'), *a.* Not seduced; not drawn or persuaded to deviate from the path of duty.—*Milton.*
UN-SEED'ED, *a.* Not seeded; not sown.—*Ash.*—*Cowper.*
UN-SEE'ING, *a.* Wanting the power of vision; not seeing.—*Shak.*
† UN-SEEM', *v. i.* Not to seem.—*Shak.*
UN-SEEM'LI-NESS, *n.* Uncomeliness; indecency; indecorum; impropriety.—*Hooker.*
UN-SEEM'LY, *a.* Not fit or becoming; uncomely; unbecoming; indecent.—*Dryden.*
UN-SEEM'LY, *adv.* Indecently; unbecomingly.—*Phillips.*
UN-SEEN', *a.* 1. Not seen; not discovered. 2. Invisible; not discoverable. 3. Unskilled; inexperienced; [*obs.*]
UN-SEIZED' *a.* 1. Not seized; not apprehended. 2. Not possessed; not taken into possession.—*Dryden.*
UN-SEL'DOM, *adv.* Not seldom.
UN-SE-LECT'ED, *a.* Not selected; not separated by choice.
UN-SE-LECT'ING, *a.* Not selecting.
UN-SELF'ISH, *a.* Not selfish; not unduly attached to one's own interest.—*Spectator.*
UN-SELF'ISH-LY, *adv.* Without selfishness.
UN-SENSED' (-senst'), *a.* Wanting a distinct meaning; without a certain signification.—*Puller.*
† UN-SENS'I-BLE, *a.* Not sensible; insensible.
UN-SENS'U-AL-IZED, *a.* Not sensualized.
UN-SENT', *a.* Not sent; not dispatched; not transmitted.
UN-SEN'TIENT (un-sen'shent), *a.* Not sentient.
UN-SEN'TI-NEL-ED, *a.* Without a sentinel.—*Ed. Rev.*
† UN-SEP'A-RA-BLE, *a.* That can not be parted.
UN-SEP'A-RĀ-TED, *a.* Not separated or parted.—*Pope.*
UN-SEP'UL-CHERED (-kerd), *a.* Having no grave; unburied.
UN-SEP'UL-CHRED
UN-SEP'UL-TURED, *a.* Unburied.
UN-SERVED', *a.* Not served.
UN-SERV'ICE-A-BLE, *a.* Not serviceable; not bringing advantage, use, profit, or convenience; useless.
UN-SERV'ICE-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being useless; unfitness for use.—*Sanderson.*
UN-SERV'ICE-A-BLY, *adv.* Without use; without advantage.
UN-SET', *a.* 1. Not set; not placed.—*Hooker.* 2. Not sunk below the horizon.
UN-SET'TLE (un-set'tl), *v. t.* 1. To unfix; to move or loosen from a fixed state; to unhinge; to make uncertain or fluctuating. 2. To move from a place. 3. To overthrow.—Syn. Disconcert; discompose; disarrange; displace; ruffle; disorder; confuse.
UN-SET'TLE, *v. i.* To become unfixed.—*Shak.*
UN-SET'TLED, *pp.* 1. Unfixed; unhinged; rendered fluctuating. 2. *a.* Not settled; not fixed; not determined. 3. Not established. 4. Not regular; unequal; changeable. 5. Not having a legal settlement in a town or parish. 6. Having no fixed place of abode.—*Hooker.* 7. Not having deposited its fecal matter; turbid. 8. Having no inhabitants; not occupied by permanent inhabitants. *Belknap.*—Syn. Undetermined; undeterminate; unsteady; wavering; fluctuating.
UN-SET'TLED-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being unfixed, unsettled, or undetermined. 2. Irresolution; fluctuation of mind or opinions. 3. Uncertainty. 4. Want of fixedness; fluctuation.
UN-SET'TLE-MENT, *n.* Unsettled state; irresolution.
UN-SET'TLING, *ppr.* Unfixing; removing from a settled state.
UN-SEV'ERED, *a.* Not severed; not parted; not divided.
UN-SEX', *v. t.* To deprive of the sex, or to make otherwise than the sex commonly is.—*Shak.*
UN-SHACK'LE (un-shak'l), *v. t.* To unfetter; to loose from bonds; to set free from restraint.
UN-SHACK'LED, *pp.* Loosed from shackles or restraint.
UN-SHACK'LING, *ppr.* Liberating from bonds or restraint.
UN-SHĀD'ED, *a.* 1. Not shaded; not overspread with shade or darkness. 2. Not clouded; not having shades in coloring.
UN-SHAD'ŌWED, *a.* Not clouded; not darkened.
† UN-SHĀK'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be shaken.—*Shak.*
† UN-SHĀKED' (-shākt'), for *unshaken.*—*Shak.*
UN-SHĀK'EN, *a.* 1. Not shaken; not agitated; not moved; firm; fixed. 2. Not moved in resolution; firm; steady. 3. Not subject to concussion.
UN-SHAMED', *a.* Not shamed; not ashamed; not abashed.—*Dryden.*
UN-SHAME'FĀCED (-fāste), *a.* Wanting modesty; impudent.
UN-SHAME'FĀCED-NESS, *n.* Want of modesty; impudence.—*Chalmers.*
UN-SHĀP'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be shaped.—*Good.*
UN-SHĀPE', *v. t.* To throw out of form or into disorder to confound; to derange.—*Shak.* [*Little used.*]
UN-SHAP'EN, *a.* Misshapen; deformed; ugly.—*Addison.*
UN-SHĀRED', *a.* Not shared; not enjoyed in common.
UN-SHEATHE', *v. t.* To draw from the sheath or scabbard.—*Shak.*
UN-SHEATHED', *pp.* Drawn from the sheath.
UN-SHEATH'ING, *ppr.* Drawing from the scabbard.
UN-SHED', *a.* Not shed; not spilt; as, blood *unshed.*
UN-SHEET'ED, *a.* Not furnished with sheets.
UN-SHEL'TERED, *a.* Not sheltered; not screened; not defended from danger or annoyance.—*Decay of Piety.*
UN-SHEL'TER-ING, *a.* Not protecting; not defending from danger or annoyance.
UN-SHIELD'ED, *a.* Not defended by a shield; not protected; exposed.—*Dryden.*
UN-SHIFT'ING, *a.* Not changing place, position, or expedients.—*E. Irving.*
UN-SHIP', *v. t.* 1. To take out of a ship or other water craft. 2. To remove from the place where it is fixed or fitted; as, to *unship* the tiller.
UN-SHIPPED' (-shipt'), *pp.* 1. Removed from a ship or from its place. 2. Destitute of a ship.
UN-SHOCKED' (-shokt'), *a.* Not shocked; not disgusted, not astonished.—*Tickel.*
UN-SHOD', *a.* Not shod; having no shoes.—*Clarendon.*
UN-SHOOK', *a.* Not shaken; not agitated.—*Pope.*
UN-SHORN', *a.* Not shorn; not sheared; not clipped.
UN-SHOT', *a.* 1. Not hit by shot. 2. Not shot; not discharged.
† UN-SHOUT', *v. t.* To retract a shout.—*Shak.*
UN-SHOW'ERED', *a.* Not watered or sprinkled by showers.
UN-SHRINED', *a.* Not deposited in a shrine.—*Southey.*
UN-SHRINK'ING, *a.* Not shrinking; not withdrawing from danger or toil; not recoiling.
UN-SHRUNK', *a.* Not shrunk; not contracted.
† UN-SHUN'NA-BLE, *a.* That can not be shunned; inevitable.
UN-SHUNNED', *a.* Not shunned; not avoided.
UN-SHUT', *a.* Not shut; open; unclosed.
UN-SIFT'ED, *a.* 1. Not sifted; not separated by a sieve.—*May.* 2. Not critically examined; untried.
UN-SIGH'ING (-sī'ing), *a.* Not sighing.—*Byron.*
UN-SIGHT' UN-SEEN'. A low phrase, denoting *not seeing not seen*, or *not seen* repeated.—*Hudibras.*
† UN-SIGHT'ED (-sīt'ed), *a.* Not seen; invisible.—*Shak.*
UN-SIGHT'LI-NESS, *n.* Disagreeableness to the sight; deformity; ugliness.—*Wiseman.*
UN-SIGHT'LY (-sīt'ly), *a.* Disagreeable to the eye; ugly deformed.
UN-SIG'NAL-IZED, *a.* Not signalized or distinguished.
† UN-SIG-NIF'I-CANT, *a.* Having no meaning.
UN-SIG'NI-FIED, *a.* Not made known by words or signs.
UN-SIL'VERED, *a.* Not covered with quicksilver.—*Ure.*
† UN-SIN-CERE', *a.* 1. Not sincere; hypocritical; insincere 2. Not genuine; adulterated. 3. Not sound; not solid
† UN-SIN-CER'I-TY, *n.* Insincerity; cheat.
UN-SIN'EW, *v. t.* To deprive of strength.—*Dryden.*
UN-SIN'EWED (-sin'nude), *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of strength or force; weak; nerveless.—*Shak.*
UN-SIN'EW-ING, *ppr.* Depriving of strength; enfeebling.
UN-SINGED', *a.* Not singed; not scorched.—*Brown.*
UN-SIN'GLED, *a.* Not singled; not separated.—*Dryden.*
UN-SINK'ING, *a.* Not sinking; not failing.
UN-SIN'NING, *a.* Committing no sin; impeccable; untainted with sin.—*Rogers.*
UN-SĪZ'A-BLE, *a.* Not being of the proper size, magnitude, or bulk.—*Smollett.*
UN-SĪZED', *a.* Not sized or stiffened; as, *unsized* paper.
UN-SKILLED', *a.* 1. Wanting skill; destitute of readiness or dexterity in performance. 2. Destitute of practical knowledge.
UN-SKILL'FUL, *a.* Not skillful; wanting the knowledge and dexterity which are acquired by observation, use, and experience.
UN-SKILL'FUL-LY, *adv.* Without skill, knowledge, or dexterity; clumsily.—*Shak.*
UN-SKILL'FUL-NESS, *n.* Want of art or knowledge, want of that readiness in action or execution which is acquired by use, experience, and observation.
UN-SLACKED' (-slakt'), *a.* Not saturated with water.
UN-SLACK'ENED, *a.* Not relaxed; not made more slack
UN-SLAIN', *a.* Not slain; not killed.—*Dryden.*
UN-SLAKED' (-slākt'), *a.* Not slaked; unquenched.
UN-SLEEP'ING, *a.* Not sleeping; ever wakeful.
UN-SLING', *v. t.* In *seamen's language*, to take off the slings of a yard, a cask, &c.; to release from the slings.
UN-SLIP'PING, *a.* Not slipping; not liable to slip.
† UN-SLŌW' (-slō'), *a.* Not slow.
UN-SLUM'BER-ING, *a.* Never sleeping or slumbering; always watching or vigilant.—*Thodey.*

UN-SMIRCHED′ (-smurcht′), *a.* Not stained; not soiled or blacked.
UN-SMIRK′ING *a.* Not smirking.—*Chesterfield.*
UN-SMŌKED′ (-smōkt′), *a.* 1. Not smoked; not dried in smoke. 2. Not used in smoking, as a pipe.—*Swift.*
UN-SMOOTH′, *a.* Not smooth; not even; rough.—*Milton*
† UN-SŌ′BER, *a.* Not sober.
UN-SŌ′CIA-BLE, *a.* 1. Not suitable to society; not having the qualities which are proper for society, and which render it agreeable. 2. Not apt to converse; not free in conversation; reserved.
UN-SŌ′CIA-BLY, *adv.* 1. Not kindly. 2. With reserve.
UN-SŌ′CIAL (-sō′shal), *a.* Not adapted to society; not beneficial to society.—*Shenstone.*
UN-SOCK′ET, *v. t.* To loose or take from a socket.
† UN-SOFT′, *a.* Not soft; hard.—*Chaucer.*
† UN-SOFT′, *adv.* Not with softness.—*Spenser.*
UN-SOIL′ED′, *a.* 1. Not soiled; not stained; unpolluted.—*Dryden.* 2. Not disgraced; not tainted, as character.
UN-SŌLD′, *a.* Not sold; not transferred for a consideration.
UN-SŌL′DIERED, *a.* Not having the qualities of a soldier.
UN-SŌL′DIER-LĪKE, } *a.* [*See* SOLDIER.] Unbecoming a
UN-SŌL′DIER-LY, } soldier.—*Broome.*
UN-SO-LIC′IT-ED, *a.* Not solicited; not requested; unasked.—*Halifax.* 2. Not asked for.
UN-SO-LIC′IT-OUS, *a.* Not solicitous; not anxious; not very desirous.
UN-SOL′ID, *a.* 1. Not solid; not firm; not substantial. 2. Fluid.—*Locke.*
UN-SOLV′A-BLE, *a.* That can not be solved; inexplicable.
UN-SOLVED′, *a.* Not solved; not explained.—*Watts.*
† UN-SŌ′NA-BLE, *a.* That can not be sounded.
UN-SON′SIE, *a.* Unlucky; not fortunate; mischievous; [*Scottish.*]
† UN-SOOT′, for *unsweet.*—*Spenser.*
UN-SO-PHIS′TI-CĀ-TED, *a.* Not adulterated by mixture; not counterfeit; pure.—*Locke.*
UN-SOR′RŌWED, *a.* Not lamented; not bewailed.
UN-SORT′ED, *a.* Not separated into sorts; not distributed according to kinds or classes.—*Watts.*
UN-SOUGHT′ (un-sawt′), *a.* 1. Not sought; not searched for. 2. Had without searching; as, *unsought* honor.
UN-SŌUL′, *v. t.* To deprive of mind or understanding.
UN-SŌUL′ED′, *a.* Without soul; without intellectual or vital principle.—*Spenser.*
UN-SOUND′, *a.* 1. Not sound; defective. 2. Infirm; sickly. 3. Not orthodox; defective. 4. Not sound in character; not honest: not faithful; not to be trusted; defective; deceitful. 5. Not true; not solid: not real; not substantial. 6. Not close; not compact. 7. Not sincere; not faithful. 8. Not solid; not material. 9. Erroneous; wrong; deceitful; sophistical. 10. Not strong. 11. Not fast: not calm. 12. Not well established; defective; questionable.
UN-SOUND′ED, *a.* Not sounded; not tried with the lead.
UN-SOUND′LY, *adv.* Not with soundness.
UN-SOUND′NESS, *n.* 1. Defectiveness. 2. Defectiveness of faith; want of orthodoxy. 3. Corruptness; want of solidity. 4. Defectiveness. 5. Infirmity; weakness, as of body.
UN-SOURED′, *a.* 1. Not made sour.—*Bacon.* 2. Not made morose or crabbed.—*Dryden.*
UN-SŌWED′, } *a.* 1. Not sown; not sowed. 2. Not scat-
UN-SŌWN′, } tered on land for seed. 3. Not propagated by seed scattered.
UN-SPĀRED′, *a.* Not spared.—*Milton.*
UN-SPĀR′ING, *a.* 1. Not parsimonious: liberal; profuse.—*Milton.* 2. Not merciful or forgiving.—*Milton.*
UN-SPĀR′ING-LY, *adv.* In abundance; lavishly.
UN-SPĀR′ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of being liberal or profuse.—*Mitford.*
UN-SPARK′LING, *a.* Not emitting sparks; not glittering.—*Wilson.*
UN-SPEAK′ (-speek′), *v. t.* To recant; to retract what has been spoken.—*Shak.*
UN-SPEAK′A-BLE, *a.* That can not be uttered; that can not be expressed.—SYN. Unutterable; ineffable; inexpressible.
UN-SPEAK′A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that can not be expressed; inexpressibly; unutterably.
UN-SPEAK′ING, *a.* Not uttering words.
UN-SPEC′I-FĪED (-spes′e-fīde), *a.* Not specified; not particularly mentioned.—*Brown.*
UN-SPE′CIOUS (-shus), *a.* Not specious; not plausible.
UN-SPE′CIOUS-LY (-spē′shus-le), *adv.* Not speciously.
UN-SPEC′U-LA-TIVE, *a.* Not speculative or theoretical.
† UN-SPED′, *a.* Not performed; not dispatched.—*Garth.*
UN-SPENT′, *a.* 1. Not spent; not used or wasted. 2. Not exhausted. 3. Not having lost its force or impulse.
UN-SPHERE′, *v. t.* To remove from its orb.—*Shak.*
UN-SPHERED′, *pp.* Removed from its orb.
UN-SPĪED′, *a.* 1. Not searched; not explored.—*Milton.* 2. Not seen; not discovered.—*Tickel.*
UN-SPILT′, *a.* 1. Not spilt; not shed. 2. Not spoiled; [*obs.*]
UN-SPIRIT, *v. t.* To depress in spirits; to dispirit; to dishearten. [*Little used.*]
UN-SPIRIT-ED, *pp.* Dispirited.
UN-SPIRIT-U-AL, *a.* Not spiritual; carnal; worldly.
UN-SPIRIT-U-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To deprive of spirituality.
UN-SPIRIT-U-AL-IZED, *pp.* Deprived of spirituality.
UN-SPIRIT-U-AL-LY, *adv.* Worldly; carnally.
UN-SPLIT′, *a.* Not split; as, *unsplit* wood.
UN-SPOIL′ED′, *a.* 1. Not spoiled; not corrupted; not ruined; not rendered useless. 2. Not plundered; not pillaged.
UN-SPŌK′EN, *a.* Not spoken or uttered.
UN-SPŌRTS′MAN-LĪKE, *a.* Not like a sportsman.
UN-SPOT′TED, *a.* 1. Not stained; free from spot. 2. Free from moral stain; untainted with guilt; unblemished; immaculate.
UN-SPOT′TED-NESS, *n.* State of being free from stain or guilt.—*Feltham.*
UN-SPREAD′, *a.* Not stretched, or extended; not set and furnished with provisions.
UN-SQUĀRED′, *a.* 1. Not made square. 2. Not regular; not formed.—*Shak.*
UN-SQUIRE′, *v. t.* To divest of the title or privilege of an esquire.—*Swift.*
UN-STĀ′BLE, *a.* [L. *instabilis.*] 1. Not stable; not fixed. 2. Not steady.—SYN. Inconstant; irresolute; wavering; changeable; mutable; infirm.
UN-STĀ′BLE-NESS, *n.* Instability.
UN-STĀID′, *a.* Not steady; mutable; not settled in judgment; volatile; fickle.—*Shak.*
UN-STĀID′NESS, *n.* 1. Unfixed or volatile state or disposition; mutability; fickleness; indiscretion. 2. Uncertain motion; unsteadiness.—*Sidney.*
UN-STĀINED′, *a.* 1. Not stained; not dyed. 2. Not polluted; not tarnished; not dishonored.
UN-STANCHED′ (-stānch′), *a.* Not stanched; not stopped, as blood.
UN-STĀTE′, *v. t.* To deprive of dignity.—*Shak.*
UN-STĀTES′MAN-LĪKE, *a.* Not becoming a statesman.
UN-STA′TIONED, *a.* Not stationed.
UN-STAT′U-TA-BLE, *a.* Contrary to statute; not warranted by statute.—*Swift.*
UN-STEAD′FAST (un-sted′fast), *a.* 1. Not fixed; not standing or being firm. 2. Not firmly adhering to a purpose.
UN-STEAD′FAST-LY (un-sted′fast-le), *adv.* Not steadfastly.
UN-STEAD′FAST-NESS (un-sted′fast-nes), *n.* Want of steadfastness; instability; inconstancy.—*K. James.*
UN-STEAD′IED (un-sted′id), *a.* Not supported; not kept from shaking.
UN-STEAD′I-LY (un-sted′e-le), *adv.* 1. Without steadiness; in a wavering, vacillating manner. 2. Inconstantly; in a fickle manner. 3. Not in the same manner at different times; variously.
UN-STEAD′I-NESS (un-sted′e-nes), *n.* 1. Unstableness; inconstancy; want of firmness; irresolution; mutableness of opinion or purpose. 2. Frequent change of place; vacillation.
UN-STEAD′Y (un-sted′e), *a.* 1. Not steady; not constant; irresolute. 2. Mutable; variable; changeable. 3. Not adhering constantly to any fixed plan or business.
UN-STEEPED′ (-steept′), *a.* Not steeped; not soaked.
UN-STEP′, *v. t.* To remove, as the bottom of the mast from its step.
UN-STIGMA-TĪZED, *a.* Not marked with disgrace.
UN-STIM′U-LĀ-TED, *a.* Not stimulated; not excited.
UN-STIM′U-LĀ-TING, *a.* Not exciting motion or action.
UN-STING′, *v. t.* To disarm of a sting.—*South.*
UN-STINGED′, *pp.* Deprived of its sting.—*Pollok.*
UN-STINT′ED, *a.* Not stinted; not limited.—*Skelton.*
UN-STIRRED′, *a.* Not stirred; not agitated.—*Boyle.*
UN-STIR′RING, *a.* Not moving; not agitating.
UN-STITCH′, *v. t.* To open by picking out stitches.
UN-STITCHED′ (-stitcht′), *a.* Not stitched.
UN-STITCH′ING, *ppr.* Opening by picking out stitches.
UN-STOOP′ING, *a.* Not stooping; not bending.—*Shak.*
UN-STOP′, *v. t.* 1. To free from a stopple, as a bottle or cask. 2. To free from any obstruction; to open.—*Boyle.*
UN-STOPPED′ (-stopt′), *pp.* 1. Opened. 2. *a.* Not meeting any resistance.—*Dryden.*
UN-STOP′PING, *ppr.* Taking out a stopper; opening; free ing from obstruction.
UN-STORED′, *a.* 1. Not stored; not laid up in store; not ware-housed. 2. Not supplied with stores.
UN-STO′RIED (-sto′rid), *pp.* Not related in story.
UN-STORMED′, *a.* Not assaulted; not taken by assault.
UN-STRĀINED′, *a.* 1. Not strained. 2. Easy; not forced, natural.—*Hakewill.*
UN-STRĀIT′ENED, *a.* Not straitened; not contracted.
UN-STRAT′I-FĪED (-strat′e-fīde), *a.* Not stratified; not formed or being in strata or layers.—*Cleaveland.*
UN-STRENGTH′ENED, *a.* Not strengthened; not supported; not assisted.—*Hooker.*
UN-STRING′, *v. t.* 1. To relax tension; to loosen. 2. To

deprive of strings. 3. To loose; to untie. 4. To take from a string.

UN-STRING'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of strings; loosing from a string.

UN-STRŪCK', *a.* Not struck; not impressed; not affected.

UN-STRUNG', *pp.* Relaxed in tension; loosed; untied; taken from a string, as beads.

UN-STUD'ĪED, *a.* 1. Not studied; not premeditated.—*Dryden.* 2. Not labored; easy; natural.

UN-STŪ'DI-OUS, *a.* Not studious; not diligent in study.

UN-STUFFED' (-stuft'), *a.* Not stuffed; not crowded.

UN-STUNG', *pp.* Not stung.

UN-SUB-DŪED', *a.* Not subdued; not brought into subjection; not conquered.

UN-SUB'JECT, *a.* Not subject; not liable; not obnoxious.

UN-SUB-JECT'ED, *a.* Not subjected; not subdued.

UN-SUB-MISS'IVE, *a.* Not submissive; disobedient.

UN-SUB-MISS'IVE-LY, *adv.* Not submissively.

UN-SUB-MIT'TING, *a.* Not submitting; not obsequious; not readily yielding.—*Thomson.*

UN-SUB-OR'DI-NĀ-TED, *a.* Not subordinated or reduced to subjection.

UN-SUB-ORNED', *a.* Not suborned; not procured by secret collusion.—*Hume.*

UN-SUB-SCRĪB'ING, *a.* Not subscribing.—*Cowper.*

UN-SUB'SI-DĪZED, *a.* Not engaged in another's service by receiving subsidies.

UN-SUB-STAN'TIAL, *a.* 1. Not substantial; not solid.—*Milton.* 2. Not real; not having substance.—*Addison.*

UN-SUB-STAN'TIAL-ĪZED, *a.* Not made substantial.

UN-SUB-STAN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* Without solidity or substance.

UN-SUB-VERT'ED, *a.* Not overthrown; not entirely destroyed.

UN-SUC-CEED'ED, *a.* Not succeeded; not followed.

UN-SUC-CESS'FUL, *a.* Not successful; not producing the desired event; not fortunate.—*Addison.*

UN-SUC-CESS'FUL-LY, *adv.* Without success; without a favorable issue; unfortunately.—*South.*

UN-SUC-CESS'FUL-NESS, *n.* Want of success or favorable issue.

UN-SUC-CESS'IVE, *a.* Not proceeding by a flux of parts or by regular succession.—*Hale.*

UN-SUCKED' (-sukt), *a.* Not having the breasts drawn.

UN-SUF'FER-A-BLE, *a.* Not sufferable; not to be endured; intolerable.

UN-SUF'FER-A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be endured.

UN-SUF'FER-ING, *a.* Not suffering; not tolerating.

† UN-SUF-FI'CIENCE, *n.* Inability to answer the end.

† UN-SUF-FI'CIENT (-suf-fish'ent), *a.* Not sufficient; inadequate.

UN-SUG'ARED (un-shug'ard), *a.* Not sweetened with sugar.—*Bacon.*

UN-SŪIT'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not suitable; unfit; not adapted. 2. Unbecoming; improper.

UN-SŪIT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unfitness; incongruity.

UN-SŪIT'A-BLY, *adv.* 1. In a manner unbecoming or improper. 2. Incongruously.

UN-SŪIT'ED, *a.* Not suited; not fitted; not adapted.

UN-SŪIT'ING, *a.* Not fitting; not becoming.—*Shak.*

UN-SUL'LIED, *a.* 1. Not sullied; not stained; not tarnished. 2. Not disgraced; free from imputation of evil.

UN-SUL'LIED-LY, *adv.* Without being sullied.

UN-SUNG', *a.* Not sung; not celebrated in verse; not recited in verse.—*Addison.*

UN-SUNNED', *a.* Not having been exposed to the sun.

UN-SU-PER'FLU OUS, *a.* Not more than enough.

UN-SUP-PLANT'ED, *a.* Not supplanted; not overthrown by secret means or stratagem.

UN-SUP-PLĪ'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be supplied.—*Chillingworth.*

UN-SUP-PLĪED', *a.* Not supplied; not furnished with things necessary.—*Dryden.*

UN-SUP-PORT'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be supported.

UN-SUP-PORT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Insupportableness.

UN-SUP-PORT'A-BLY, *adv.* Insupportably.

UN-SUP-PORT'ED, *a.* 1. Not supported; not upheld; not sustained. 2. Not countenanced; not assisted.

UN-SUP-PRESSED' (-sup-prest'), *a.* Not suppressed; not subdued: not extinguished.

UN-SUP'PU-RA-TĪVE, *a.* Not suppurating.

UN-SŪRE' (un-shūre'), *a.* Not fixed; not certain.

UN-SUR'GIC-AL, *a.* Not in a surgical manner; not according to the principles and rules of surgery.

UN-SUR-MOUNT'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be surmounted or overcome; insuperable.—*Locke.*

UN-SUR-PASSED' (-past'), *a.* Not surpassed; not exceeded.

UN-SUR-REN'DERED, *a.* Not surrendered; not yielded to others.—*Story.*

UN-SUS-CEP'TI-BLE-NESS, } *n.* Want of susceptibility.
UN-SUS-CEP-TI-BIL'I-TY, }

UN-SUS-CEP'TI-BLE, *a.* Not susceptible; not capable of admitting or receiving.—SYN. Unfeeling; insensible; callous; hard.

UN-SUS-CEP'TI-BLY, *adv.* Without susceptibility.

† UN-SUS-PECT', for *unsuspected.*

UN-SUS-PECT'ED, *a.* Not suspected; not considered as likely to have done an evil act, or to have a disposition to evil.

UN-SUS-PECT'ED-LY, *adv.* In a manner to avoid suspicion.

UN-SUS-PECT'ING, *a.* Not imagining that any ill is designed; free from suspicion.—*Pope.*

UN-SUS-PECT'ING-LY, *adv.* Without suspicion.

UN-SUS-PEND'ED, *a.* Not hung up; not delayed; not held undetermined.—*Wordsworth.*

UN-SUS-PI'CIOUS (-sus-pish'us), *a.* 1. Having no suspicion; not indulging the imagination of evil in others. 2. Not to be suspected.

UN-SUS-PI'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Without suspicion.

UN-SUS-TAIN'A-BLE, *a.* Not sustainable; that can not be maintained or supported.

UN-SUS-TAINED', *a.* Not sustained; not supported.

UN-SUS-TAIN'ING, *a.* Not sustaining.

UN-SWATHE', *v. t.* To take a swathe from; to relieve from a bandage.—*Addison.*

UN-SWAY'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be swayed, governed, or influenced by another.—*Shak.* [*Little used.*]

UN-SWAYED', *a.* 1. Not swayed; not wielded, as a sceptre. 2. Not biased; not controlled or influenced.

UN-SWAY'ED-NESS, *n.* Steadiness; state of being ungoverned by another.—*Hales.*

UN-SWEAR', *v. t.* To recant or recall an oath.—*Spenser.*

† UN-SWEAT' (un-swet'), *v. t.* To ease or cool after exercise.

UN-SWEATING (un-swet'ing), *a.* Not sweating.

UN-SWEET', *a.* Not sweet.—*Spenser.* [*Little used.*]

UN-SWEPT', *a.* Not cleaned with a broom; not swept.

UN-SWERV'ING, *a.* Not roving; not deviating from any rule or standard.

UN-SWERV'ING-LY, *adv.* In a firm, undeviating manner.

UN-SWORN', *a.* Not sworn; not bound by an oath; not having taken an oath.

UN-SYM-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* 1. Wanting symmetry or due proportion of parts.—2. In *botany, unsymmetrical* flowers are such as have not the segments of the calyx and corolla, and the sepals and petals, and also the stamens, regular and similar.—*Lindley.*

UN-SYM-MET'RIC-AL-LY, *adv.* Not symmetrically.

UN-SYM'PA-THIZ-ING, *a.* Not sympathizing.

UN-SYM'PA-THIZ-ING-LY, *adv.* Without sympathy.

UN-SYS-TEM-AT'IC, } *a.* Not systematic; not having
UN-SYS-TEM-AT'IC-AL, } regular order, distribution, or arrangement of parts.

UN-SYS-TEM-A-TI'C-AL-LY, *adv.* Without system.

UN-SYS'TEM-A-TĪZED, } *a.* Not systemized; not arranged
UN-SYS'TEM-ĪZED, } in due order; not formed into system.

UN-TACK', *v. t.* To separate what is tacked; to disjoin; to loosen what is fast.—*Milton.*

UN-TAINT'ED, *a.* 1. Not rendered impure by admixture not impregnated with foul matter. 2. Not sullied; not stained; unblemished. 3. Not rendered unsavory by putrescence. 4. Not charged with a crime; not accused.

UN-TAINT'ED-LY, *adv.* Without spot; without blemish, without imputation of crime.

UN-TAINT'ED-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being untainted; purity.—*Hall.*

UN-TAK'EN (un-tāk'n), *a.* 1. Not taken; not seized; not apprehended. 2. Not reduced; not subdued. 3. Not swallowed.

UN-TAM'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That can not be tamed or domesticated; that can not be reclaimed from a wild state. 2. Not to be subdued or reduced to control.

UN-TAM'A-BLY, *adv.* Not tamably.

UN-TAMED', *a.* 1. Not reclaimed from wildness; not domesticated; not made familiar with man. 2. Not subdued; not brought under control. 3. Not softened or rendered mild by culture.

UN-TAN'GI-BLY, *adv.* Intangibly.

UN-TAN'GLE (-tang'gl), *v. t.* To disentangle; to loose from tangles or intricacy.—*Prior.*

UN-TAN'GLED (-tang'gld), *pp.* Disentangled.

UN-TAN'GLING, *ppr.* Disentangling.

UN-TARNISHED (-tär'nisht), *a.* Not soiled; not tarnished not stained; unblemished.

UN-TASKED' (un-täskt'), *a.* Not tasked.

UN-TAST'ED, *a.* 1. Not tasted; not tried by the taste or tongue. 2. Not enjoyed.

UN-TASTE'FUL, *a.* Having no taste; being without taste.

UN-TASTE'FUL-LY, *adv.* Without taste or gracefulness, in bad taste.—*Br. Rev.*

UN-TAST'ING, *a.* Not tasting; not perceiving by the taste.—*Smith.*

UN-TAUGHT' (un-tawt'), *a.* 1. Not taught; not instructed, not educated; unlettered; illiterate.—*Dryden.* 2. Unskilled; new; not having use or practice

UN-TAXED' (-takst'), *a.* 1. Not taxed; not charged with taxes. 2. Not accused.

UN-TEACH', *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *untaught.* To cause to forget or loose what has been taught.—*Brown.*

UN-TEACH'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be taught or instructed; indocile.—*Milton.*

UN-TEACH'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of not readily receiving instruction; indocility.—*Scott.*

UN-TEEM'ING, *a.* Not producing young; barren.

† UN-TEM'PER-ATE, *a.* Intemperate.

UN-TEM'PERED, *a.* Not tempered; not duly mixed for use; not durable or strong.

UN-TEMPT'ED, *a.* Not tempted; not tried by enticements or persuasions; not invited by any thing alluring.

UN-TEMPT'ING, *a.* Not tempting; not adapted to tempt, invite, or allure.—*Bacon.*

UN-TEMPT'ING-LY, *adv.* Not in a tempting manner.

UN-TEN'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not tenable; that can not be held in possession.—*Dryden.* 2. That can not be maintained or supported; not defensible.

UN-TEN'ANT-A-BLE, *a.* Not fit for an occupant; not in suitable repair or condition for a tenant.

UN-TEN'ANT-ED, *a.* Not occupied by a tenant; not inhabited.

UN-TEND'ED, *a.* Not tended; not having any attendant.

UN-TEN'DER, *a.* 1. Not tender; not soft. 3. Wanting sensibility or affection.—*Shak.*

UN-TEND'ERED, *a.* Not tendered; not offered.

UN-TEN'DER-LY, *adv.* Without tenderness.

UN-TENT', *v. t.* To bring out of a tent.—*Shak.* [*Little used.*]

UN-TENT'ED, *a.* Not tented; not having a tent applied.

UN-TERM'IN-Ā-TING, *a.* Not limiting; not ending.

UN-TER'RI-FĪED (-ter're-fīde), *a.* Not terrified; not affrighted; not daunted.—*Milton.*

UN-TEST'ED, *a.* Not tested; not tried by a standard.—*Adams's Lecture.*

UN-THANKED' (-thankt'), *a.* 1. Not thanked; not repaid with acknowledgments. 2. Not received with thankfulness.

UN-THANK'FUL, *a.* Not thankful; ungrateful; not making acknowledgments for good received.

UN-THANK'FUL-LY, *adv.* Without thanks; without a grateful acknowledgment of favors.—*Boyle.*

UN-THANK'FUL-NESS, *n.* Neglect or omission of acknowledgment for good received; want of a sense of kindness or benefits; ingratitude.

UN-THAWED', *a.* Not thawed; not melted or dissolved, as ice or snow.—*Pope.*

UN-THE-O-RET'IC, } *a.* Not depending on theory or
UN-THE-O-RET'IC-AL, } speculation; not speculative.—*Coleridge.*

UN-THINK', *v. t.* To dismiss a thought.—*Shak.*

UN-THINK'ING, *a.* 1. Not thinking; not heedful; thoughtless; inconsiderate. 2. Not indicating thought or reflection.

UN-THINK'ING-LY, *adv.* Without reflection; thoughtlessly.

UN-THINK'ING-NESS, *n.* Want of thought or reflection; habitual thoughtlessness.—*Halifax.*

UN-THORN'Y, *a.* Not thorny; free from thorns.

UN-THOUGHT' (un-thawt'), *a.* Not supposed to be.—*Ben Jonson.*

UN-THOUGHT'FUL (un-thawt'ful), *a.* Thoughtless; heedless.

UN-THOUGHT' OF. Not thought of; not regarded; not heeded.

UN-THREAD' (un-thred'), *v. t.* To draw or take out a thread from. 2. To loose.—*Milton.*

UN-THREAD'ED, *pp.* Deprived of a thread.

UN-THREAD'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of a thread.

UN-THREAT'ENED (un-thret'nd), *a.* Not threatened; not menaced.—*King Charles.*

UN-THREAT'EN-ING, *a.* Not indicating a menace.

UN'THRIFT, *n.* A prodigal; one who wastes his estate by extravagance.—*Dryden.*

UN-THRIFT'I-LY, *adv.* Without frugality.—*Collier.*

UN-THRIFT'I-NESS, *n.* Waste of property without necessity or use; prodigality; profusion.—*Hayward.*

UN-THRIFTY, *a.* 1. Prodigal; lavish; profuse; spending property without necessity or use. 2. Not thriving; not gaining property. 3. Not gaining flesh. 4. Not vigorous in growth, as a plant.

UN-THRIV'ING, *a.* Not thriving; not prospering in temporal affairs; not gaining property.

UN-THRŌNE', *v. t.* To remove from a throne, or from supreme authority; to dethrone.

UN-THRŌNED', *pp.* Removed from a throne; deposed.

UN-THRONGED', *a.* Not crowded by a multitude.

UN-TĪDI-LY, *adv.* In an untidy manner.

UN-TĪDI-NESS, *n.* 1. Want of tidiness or neatness. 2. Unseasonableness.

UN-TĪDY, *a.* 1. Not tidy; not seasonable; not ready. 2. Not neatly dressed; not in good order.

UN-TIE', *v. t.* 1. To loosen, as a knot; to disengage the parts that form a knot; as, *untie* the knot. 2. To unbind, to free from any fastening. 3. To loosen from coils or convolution. 4 To loose; to separate something attached. 5. To resolve; to unfold; to clear.

UN-TĪED' (un-tīde'), *pp.* 1. Loosed, as a knot; unbound, separated; resolved. 2. *a.* Not tied; not bound or gathered in a knot; loose. 3. Not fastened with a knot. 4. Not held by any tie or band.

UN-TIL', *prep.* [*un* and *till.* *See* TILL.] 1. To; [*used of time.*] 2. To; [*used of objects; obs.*] *Spenser.*—3. *Preceding a sentence or clause,* to; that is, to the event mentioned, or the time of it; as, *until* this hour. 4. To the point or place of. 5. To the degree that.

UN-TILE', *v. t.* To take the tiles from; to uncover by removing tiles.—*Swift.*

UN-TĪLED', *pp.* or *a.* Stripped of tiles; not tiled.

UN-TIL'ING, *ppr.* Stripping of tiles.

UN-TILLED', *a.* Not tilled; not cultivated.—*Mortimer.*

UN-TIM'BERED, *a.* 1. Not furnished with timber.—*Shak.* 2. Not covered with timber-trees.

UN-TIME'LY, *a.* 1. Happening before the usual time. 2. Happening before the natural time.—SYN. Premature; unseasonable; inopportune.

UN-TIME'LY, *adv.* Before the natural time.—*Shak.*

UN-TINC'TURED, *a.* Not tinctured; not tinged.

UN-TINGED' (-tinjd'), *a.* 1. Not tinged; not stained; not discolored.—*Boyle.* 2. Not infected.—*Swift.*

UN-TĪR'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be wearied; indefatigable; unwearied.—*Shak.*

UN-TĪRED', *a.* Not tired; not exhausted by labor.

UN-TĪR'ING, *a.* Not becoming tired or exhausted.

UN-TĪR'ING-LY, *adv.* Indefatigably.

UN-TITHED', *a.* Not subjected to tithes.—*Pollok.*

UN-TITLED, *a.* Having no title.—*Shak.*

† UN-TŌ, *prep.* A compound of *un* [on] and *to*; of no use in the language, as it expresses no more than *to.* It is found in writers of former times, but is entirely *obsolete.*

UN-TŌLD', *a.* 1. Not told; not related; not revealed.—*Dryden.* 2. Not numbered; as, money *untold.*

UN-TOMB' (un-toom'), *v. t.* To disinter.—*Fuller.*

UN-TOMBED' (un-toomd'), *pp.* Disinterred; removed from a tomb.

UN-TOOTH'SOME, *a.* Not pleasant to the taste.

UN-TOR-MENT'ED, *a.* Not put in pain; not teased.

UN-TOSSED' (-tost'), *a.* Not tossed.

UN-TOUCH'A-BLE (-tuch'a-bl), *a.* Not to be touched.

UN-TOUCHED' (un-tucht'), *a.* 1. Not touched; not reached; not hit. 2. Not moved; not affected. 3. Not meddled with.

UN-TŌ'WARD, *a.* 1. Froward; perverse; refractory; not easily guided or taught. 2. Awkward; ungraceful. 3 Inconvenient; troublesome; unmanageable.

UN-TŌ'WARD-LY, *adv.* In a froward or perverse manner; perversely; ungainly.—*Tillotson.*

UN-TŌ'WARD-LY, *a.* Awkward; perverse; froward.

UN-TŌ'WARD-NESS, *n.* Awkwardness; frowardness, perverseness.—*Bp. Wilson.*

UN-TOW'ERED, *a.* Not defended by towers.

UN-TRĀCE'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be traced.

UN-TRĀCED' (-trāste'), *a.* 1. Not traced; not followed. 2 Not marked by footsteps. 3. Not marked out.

UN-TRACKED' (-trakt'), *a.* 1. Not tracked; not marked by footsteps. 2. Not followed by the tracks.

UN-TRAC'TA-BLE, *a.* [L. *intractabilis.*] 1. Not tractable, not yielding to discipline; stubborn; indocile; ungovernable. 2. Rough; difficult. 3. Not yielding to the heat or to the hammer, as an ore.

UN-TRAC'TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Refractoriness; stubbornness; unwillingness to be governed, controlled, or managed.

UN-TRĀD'ING, *a.* Not engaged in commerce.

UN-TRAINED', *a.* 1. Not trained; not disciplined; not skillful. 2. Not educated; not instructed. 3. Irregular, ungovernable.

UN-TRAM'MELED, *a.* Not trammeled; not shackled.

UN-TRAM'PLED, *a.* Not trod upon.

UN-TRANS-FER'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be transferred or passed from one to another.

UN-TRANS-FERRED', *a.* Not transferred; not conveyed or assigned to another.

UN-TRANS-FORMED', *a.* Not metamorphosed; not transmuted.

UN-TRANS-LĀT'A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being translated.

UN-TRANS-LĀTED, *a.* Not translated or rendered into another language.

UN-TRANS'MI-GRĀ-TED, *a.* Not transmigrated.—*Scott*

UN-TRANS-MIT'TED, *a.* Not transmitted.

UN-TRANS-MŪT'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be changed into a different substance.

UN-TRANS-PĀR'ENT, *a.* Not transparent; not diaphanous; opaque: not permeable by light.—*Boyle.*

UN-TRANS-PIRED', *a.* Not having escaped from secrecy.

UN-TRANS-PŌRT'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be transported. *Ed. Rev.*
UN-TRANS-PŌRT'ED, *a.* Not transported.
UN-TRANS-PŌSED' (un-trans-pōzd'), *a.* Not transposed; having the natural order.—*Rambler.*
UN-TRAV'ELED, *a.* 1. Not traveled; not trodden by passengers. 2. Having never seen foreign countries.
UN-TRAV'ERSED (-erst), *a.* Not traversed; not passed over.
UN-TREAD' (un-tred'), *v. t.* To tread back; to go back in the same steps.—*Shak.*
UN-TREAS'URED (un-trezh'urd), *a.* Not treasured; not laid up; not reposited.—*Shak.*
† UN-TREAT'A-BLE, *a.* Not treatable; not practicable.
UN-TREM'BLING, *a.* Not trembling or shaking; firm; steady.—*Montgomery.*
UN-TREM'BLING-LY, *adv.* Without trembling; firmly.
UN-TRENCHED' (-trencht'), *a.* Not cut into long hollows.
UN-TRES'PASS-ING, *a.* Not violating another's right.
UN-TRIED' (-trīde'), *a.* 1. Not tried; not attempted. 2. Not yet experienced. 3. Not having passed trial; not heard and determined in law.
UN-TRIMMED', *a.* Not trimmed; not pruned; not dressed; not put in order.
UN-TRIT'U-RA-TED, *a.* Not reduced to powder by rubbing or grinding.—*Journ. Science.*
† UN-TRIUMPH-A-BLE, *a.* That admits no triumph.
UN-TRI'UMPHED (-trī'umft), *a.* Not triumphed over.
UN-TROD', } *a.* Not having been trod; not passed
UN-TROD'DEN, } over; not marked by the feet.
UN-TROLLED', *a.* Not trolled; not rolled along.
UN-TROUB'LED (un-trub'ld), *a.* 1. Not troubled; not disturbed by care, sorrow, or business; free from trouble. 2. Not agitated; not ruffled; not confused; free from passion. 3. Not agitated; not moved. 4. Not disturbed or interrupted in the natural course. 5. Not foul; not turbid; clear.
† UN-TROUB'LED-NESS, *n.* State of being free from trouble; unconcern.—*Hammond.*
UN-TRUE', *a.* 1. Not true; false; contrary to the fact. 2. Not faithful to another; not fulfilling the duties of a husband, wife, vassal, &c.; false; disloyal. 3. Inconstant, as a lover.
UN-TRU'LY, *adv.* Not truly; falsely; not according to reality.
UN-TRUSS', *v. t.* To untie or unfasten; to loose from a truss; to let out.—*Dryden.*
UN-TRUSSED' (-trust'), *a.* Not trussed; not tied up.
UN-TRUST'I-NESS, *n.* Unfaithfulness in the discharge of a trust.
UN-TRUST'WOR-THY, *a.* Not deserving of confidence.
UN-TRUST'Y, *a.* Not trusty; not worthy of confidence; unfaithful.
UN-TRŪTH', *n.* 1. Contrariety to truth; falsehood; lie. 2. Want of veracity. 3. Treachery; want of fidelity; [*obs.*] 4. False assertion.
UN-TRŪTH'FUL, *a.* Wanting in veracity.
UN-TRŪTH'FUL-LY, *adv.* Not truthfully; falsely.
UN-TRŪTH'FUL-NESS, *n.* Want of veracity or fidelity.
UN-TUCK', *v. t.* To unfold or undo a tuck.—*Ash.*
UN-TUCK'ERED, *a.* Having no tucker.—*Addison.*
UN-TUM'BLED, *a.* Not rolled; not rumpled.
UN-TŪN'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not harmonious; not musical. 2. Not capable of making music. 3. Not capable of being tuned.
UN-TŪN'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Not capable of being tuned or made harmonious.
UN-TŪN'A-BLY, *adv.* Inharmoniously.
UN-TŪNE', *v. t.* 1. To make incapable of harmony.—*Shak.* 2. To disorder.—*Shak.*
UN-TUR'BANED, *a.* Not wearing a turban.—*Southey.*
UN-TURNED', *a.* Not turned; as, he left no stone *unturned.*
UN-TŪTORED, *a.* Uninstructed; untaught.—*Prior.*
UN-TWĪNE', *v. t.* 1. To untwist. 2. To open; to disentangle. 3. To separate, as that which winds or clasps.
UN-TWĪNED', *pp.* Untwisted; disentangled.
UN-TWIST', *v. t.* 1. To separate and open, as threads twisted; or to turn back that which is twisted. 2. To open; to disentangle, as intricacy.
UN-TWIST'ED, *pp.* Separated; opened.
UN-TWIST'ING, *ppr.* Separating; disentangling.
UN-TŸ'. *See* UNTIE.
UN-U'NI-FORM, *a.* Not uniform; wanting uniformity. [*Little used.*]
UN-U-NĪT'ED, *a.* Not united.—*Cudworth*
UN-UP-BRAID'ING, *a.* Not upbraiding.
UN-UP-HELD', *a.* Not upheld; not sustained.—*Pollok.*
UN-UP-LIFT'ED, *a.* Not raised up.
UN-URGED', *a.* Not urged; not pressed with solicitation.
UN-USED' (-yūzd'), *a.* 1. Not put to use; not employed. 2. That has never been used. 3. Not accustomed.
UN-USE'FUL, *a.* Useless; serving no good purpose.
UN-US'U-AL (-yū'zhu-al), *a.* Not usual; not common; rare.
UN-US'U-AL-LY (-yū'zhu-al-le), *adv.* Not commonly; not frequently; rarely.
UN-US'U-AL-NESS, *n.* Uncommonness; infrequency; rareness of occurrence.—*Broome.*
UN-UT'TER-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be uttered or expressed; ineffable; inexpressible.
UN-VĀ'CĀ-TED, *a.* Not made vacant.—*H. Clay.*
UN-VAIL', *v. t.* To remove a vail from; to uncover; to disclose to view.
† UN-VAL'U-A-BLE, *a.* Being above price; invaluable.
UN-VAL'UED (-val'yude), *a.* 1. Not valued; not prized neglected. 2. Inestimable; not to be valued. 3. Not estimated; not having the value set.
UN-VAN'QUISH-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be conquered.
UN-VAN'QUISHED (-vank'wisht), *a.* Not conquered.
UN-VĀ'RI-A-BLE, *a.* Not variable; not changeable.
UN-VĀ'RIED, *a.* Not varied; not altered; not diversified.
UN-VĀ'RI-E-GĀ-TED, *a.* Not variegated; not diversified.
UN-VAR'NISHED (-vär'nisht), *a.* 1. Not overlaid with varnish. 2. Not artificially colored or adorned; not artfully embellished; plain.
UN-VĀ'RY-ING, *a.* Not altering; not liable to change.
UN-VĀ'RY-ING-LY, *adv.* Without being liable to change.
UN-VEIL' (-vāle'). *See* UNVAIL.
UN-VEIL'ED-LY, *adv.* Plainly; without disguise. [*Rare.*]
UN-VEN'ER-A-BLE, *a.* Not venerable; not worthy of veneration.—*Shak.*
UN-VEN'TI-LĀ-TED, *a.* Not fanned by the wind; not purified by a free current of air.
UN-VER'DANT, *a.* Not verdant; not green.—*Congreve.*
† UN-VERI-TA-BLE, *a.* Not true.—*Brown.*
UN-VERSED' (-verst'), *a.* Not skilled; not versed; unacquainted.
UN-VEXED' (-vekst'), *a.* Not vexed; not troubled; not disturbed or irritated.—*Dryden.*
UN-VIN'DI-CĀ-TED, *a.* Not defended.
UN-VĪ'O-LĀ-TED, *a.* 1. Not violated; not injured. 2. Not broken; not transgressed; as, laws *unviolated.*
UN-VĪR'TU-OUS (-vurt'yu-us), *a.* Not virtuous; destitute of virtue.
UN-VĪR'TU-OUS-LY, *adv.* Not virtuously.
UN-VIS'ARD, *v. t.* To unmask.—*Milton.*
UN-VIS'IT-ED, *a.* Not visited; not resorted to.
UN-VĪ'TAL, *a.* Not vital; not affecting life.—*Med. Repos.*
UN-VĪ'TIĀ-TED } (un-vish'ā-ted), *a.* Not vitiated; not cor-
UN-VĪ'CIĀ-TED } rupted.—*Ben Jonson.*
UN-VIT'RI-FĪED, *a.* Not vitrified; not converted into glass.
UN-VOL'A-TIL-ĪZED, *a.* Not volatilized.—*Aikin.*
UN-VŌTE', *v. t.* To contravene by vote a former vote; to annul a former vote.—*Burke.*
UN-VOUCHED' (un-voucht'), *a.* Not fully tested.
UN-VOWED', *a.* Not consecrated by solemn promise.—*Hooker.*
UN-VOW'EL, *a.* Having no vowels.—*Skinner.*
† UN-VOY'AGE-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be navigated or passed over on a fluid.—*Milton.*
UN-VUL'GAR, *a.* Not common.—*Ben Jonson.*
UN-VUL'NER-A-BLE, *a.* Not vulnerable.
UN-WĀK'ENED, *a.* Not awakened; not roused from sleep or stupidity.
UN-WAL'LED', *a.* Not surrounded or supported by a wall.
UN-WANTED, *a.* Not wanted.—*Mitford.*
UN-WĀRES', *adv.* Unexpectedly. [For this, *unawares* is used.]
UN-WĀ'RI-LY, *adv.* Without vigilance and caution; heedlessly.—*Digby.*
UN-WĀ'RI-NESS, *n.* Want of vigilance; want of caution; carelessness; heedlessness.—*Spectator.*
UN-WAR'LĪKE, *a.* Not fit for war; not used to war; not military.—*Waller.*
UN-WARMED', *a.* 1. Not warmed. 2. Not excited.
UN-WARNED', *a.* Not cautioned; not previously admonished of danger.—*Locke.*
UN-WARP', *v. t.* To reduce back what is warped.
UN-WARPED' (un-worpt'), *a.* Not warped; not biased, not turned from the true direction; impartial.—*Thomson.*
UN-WARP'ING, *a.* Not bending; unyielding; not deviating.—*Dwight.*
UN-WAR'RANT-A-BLE, *a.* Not defensible; not vindicable not justifiable; illegal; unjust; improper.
UN-WAR'RANT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being unwarrantable.—*Abp. Sancroft.*
UN-WAR'RANT-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that can not be justified.—*Wake.*
UN-WAR'RANT-ED, *a.* 1. Not warranted; not authorized 2. Not ascertained: not assured or certain. 3. Not covenanted to be good, sound, or of a certain quality.
UN-WĀ'RY, *a.* 1. Not vigilant against danger; not cautious; unguarded; precipitate.—*Dryden.* 2. Unexpected [*obs.*]
UN-WASHED' (-wosht'), } *a.* Not washed; not cleansed by
UN-WASH'EN (-wosh'n), } water. –*Matt.*, xv.

* See *Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÂR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—MARINE, BIRD;—MÖVE, BOOK.

UN-WĀS'TED, *a.* 1. Not lost by extravagance or negligence; not lavished away; not dissipated. 2. Not consumed by time or violence. 3. Not lost by exhaustion, evaporation, or other means.

UN-WĀS'TING, *a.* Not growing less; not decaying.

UN-WĀS'TING-LY, *adv.* Without waste.

UN-WĀTCHED' (-wotcht'), *a.* Not guarded with vigilance.

UN-WĀTCH'FUL, *a.* Not vigilant.—*Scott.*

UN-WĀ'TERED, *a.* Not watered; dry.—*Pope.*

UN-WĀ'VER-ING, *a.* Not wavering or unstable; firm; not fluctuating.

UN-WĀ'VER-ING-LY, *adv.* With firm constancy.

† UN-WĀ'YED', *a.* Not used to travel.—*Suckling.*

UN-WEĀK'ENED, *a.* Not weakened; not enfeebled.

UN-WEĀLTHY (un-welth'e), *a.* Not wealthy.—*Langhorne.*

UN-WEĀNED', *a.* Not weaned; not withdrawn from the mother's milk.

UN-WEĀP'ONED (-wep'nd), *a.* Not furnished with weapons or offensive arms.—*Raleigh.*

UN-WEĀRI-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be wearied; indefatigable.—*Hooker.* [*Little used.*]

UN-WEĀRI-A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be fatigued.—*Bishop Hall.*

UN-WEĀRIED (un-wee'rid), *a.* 1. Not tired; not fatigued. 2. Indefatigable; continual; that does not tire or sink under fatigue.

UN-WEĀRIED-LY, *adv.* Without tiring or sinking under fatigue.

UN-WEĀRIED-NESS, *n.* State of being unwearied.

UN-WEĀRY (un-wee're), *a.* Not weary; not tired.

UN-WEĀRY, *v. t.* To refresh after fatigue.—*Temple.*

UN-WEĀRY-ING, *a.* Not making weary.

UN-WEĀVE', *v. t.* To unfold; to undo what has been woven.—*Sandys.*

UN-WEĀV'ING, *ppr.* Undoing what has been woven.

UN-WED', *a.* Unmarried.—*Shak.*

UN-WED'DED, *a.* Unmarried; remaining single.

† UN-WEDGE'A-BLE (un-wedj'a-bl), *a.* Not to be split with wedges.—*Shak.*

UN-WEED'ED, *a.* Not weeded; not cleared of weeds.

UN-WEEPED' (-weept'), *a.* *See* UNWEPT.

† UN-WEET'ING, *a.* Ignorant; unknowing.

† UN-WEET'ING-LY, *adv.* Ignorantly.—*Spenser.*

UN-WEIGHED' (un-wād'), *a.* 1. Not weighed; not having the weight ascertained. 2. Not deliberately considered and examined. 3. Not considerate; negligent.

UN-WEIGH'ING, *a.* Inconsiderate; thoughtless.—*Shak.*

UN-WEL'COME, *a.* Not welcome; not grateful; not pleasing; not well received.

UN-WEL'COME-LY, *adv.* Not in a welcome manner.

UN-WELL', *a.* Not well; indisposed; not in good health.

UN-WELL'NESS, *n.* State of being indisposed.

UN-WEPT', *a.* Not lamented; not mourned.

UN-WET', *a.* Not wet or moist.—*Dryden.*

UN-WHIPPED' } (-hwipt'), *a.* Not whipped; not corrected
UN-WHIPT' } with the rod.—*Pope.*

UN-WHIS'PERED, *a.* Not whispered.

† UN-WHŌLE', *a.* [*See* WHOLE.] Not sound: infirm.

UN-WHŌLE'SOME (un-hōl'sum), *a.* 1. Not wholesome; unfavorable to health; insalubrious. 2. Pernicious.

UN-WHŌLE'SOME-NESS, *n.* Insalubrity; state or quality of being injurious or noxious to health.

UN-WIELD'I-LY (un-weeld'e-le), *adv.* Heavily; with difficulty.—*Dryden.*

UN-WIELD'I-NESS, *n.* Heaviness; difficulty of being moved.—*Donne.*

UN-WIELD'Y (un-weeld'e), *a.* That is moved with difficulty: unmanageable; bulky; ponderous.

UN-WILLED', *a.* Not willed; not produced by the will.

UN-WILL'ING, *a.* Not willing.—SYN. Averse; backward; reluctant; repugnant; loth; disinclined.

UN-WILL'ING-LY, *adv.* Not with good will; not cheerfully; reluctantly.

UN-WILL'ING-NESS, *n.* Disinclination; reluctance.

UN-WILTED, *a.* Not wilted; fresh.

UN-WIND', *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unwound.* 1. To wind off; to loose or separate what is wound. 2. To disentangle.

UN-WIND', *v. i.* To admit evolution.—*Mortimer.*

UN-WIND'ING, *a.* 1 Not winding. 2. *ppr.* Winding off.

UN-WING'ED, *a.* Not provided with wings.

UN-WIPED' (un-wipt'), *a.* Not cleaned by rubbing.—*Shak.*

UN-WISE', *a.* 1. Not wise; not choosing the best means for the end; defective in wisdom. 2. Not dictated by wisdom; not adapted to the end.

UN-WISE'LY, *adv.* Not wisely; not prudently.

† UN-WISH', *v. t.* To wish that which is not to be.—*Shak.*

UN-WISHED' (un-wisht'), *a.* Not wished; not desired.

† UN-WIST', *a* Not known.—*Spenser.*

† UN-WIT', *v. t.* To deprive of understanding.—*Shak.*

UN-WITH-DRAW'ING, *a.* Not withdrawing; continually liberal.—*Milton.*

UN-WITH'ERED, *a.* Not withered or faded.

UN-WITH'ER-ING *a.* Not liable to wither or fade.

UN-WITH-STOOD', *a.* Not opposed.—*Phillips.*

UN-WIT'NESSED (un-wit'nest), *a.* Not witnessed; not attested by witnesses; wanting testimony.

UN-WIT'TI-LY, *adv.* Without wit.—*Cowley.*

UN-WIT'TING-LY, *adv.* Without knowledge or consciousness; ignorantly.

UN-WIT'TY, *a.* Not witty: destitute of wit.

† UN-WĪ'VED', *a.* Having no wife.—*Selden.*

UN-WŌM'AN, *v. t.* To deprive of the qualities of a woman.

UN-WŌM'AN-LY, *a.* Unbecoming a woman.

UN-WŌNT' (un-wunt'), *a.* [a contraction of *unwonted.*] Unaccustomed; unused.—*Spenser.*

UN-WŌNT'ED (un-wunt'ed), *a.* 1. Unaccustomed; unused, not made familiar by practice. 2. Uncommon; unusual; infrequent; rare.

UN-WŌNT'ED-LY, *adv.* A state of being unaccustomed

UN-WŌNT'ED-NESS, *n.* Uncommonness; rareness.

UN-WOOD'ED, *a.* Destitute of trees, timber, or wood; not producing trees. The prairies of the West are *unwooded.*

UN-WOOED', *a.* Not wooed: not courted.—*Shak.*

UN-WŌRK'ING (un-wurk'ing), *a.* Living without labor.—*Locke.*

UN-WŌRK'MAN-LĪKE, *a.* Unskillful.

UN-WŌRLD'LI-NESS, *n.* State of being unworldly

UN-WŌRLD'LY, *a.* Not worldly.

† UN-WŌRMED' (un-wurmd'), *a.* Not wormed.—*Beaumo and Fletcher.*

UN-WŌRN', *a.* Not worn; not impaired.—*Young.*

UD-WŌR'RIED (un-wur'rid), *a.* Not worried.

UN-WŌR'SHIPED (un-wur'shipt), *a.* Not worshiped; not adored.—*Milton.*

UN-WŌR'SHIP-ING, *a.* Not worshiping.—*Matthews.*

UN-WŌR'THI-LY, *adv.* Not according to desert; without due regard to merit.

UN-WŌR'THI-NESS, *n.* Want of worth or merit.

UN-WŌR'THY (un-wur'the), *a.* 1. Not deserving: followed by *of.* 2. Worthless; not deserving: wanting merit. 3. Unbecoming; vile; base; mean; contemptible. 4. Not suitable; inadequate.

UN-WOUND', *pp.* of *wind.* Wound off; untwisted.

UN-WOUND'ED, *a.* 1. Not wounded; not hurt; not injured in body. 2. Not hurt; not offended.

UN-WOUND'ING, *a.* Not hurting.

UN-WŌVE', *pret.* of *unweave.*

UN-WŌV'EN, *a.* Not woven.

UN-WRAP' (-rap'), *v. t.* To open what is wrapped or folded.

UN-WREATHE', *v. t.* To untwist or untwine.—*Boyle.*

UN-WRENCHED' (un-rencht'), *a.* Not strained; not distorted.—*Cowper.*

UN-WRINK'LE (un-rink'l), *v. t.* To reduce wrinkles; to smooth.

UN-WRINK'LED, *a.* Not shrunk into furrows and ridges.

UN-WRIT'ING, *a.* Not writing; not assuming the character of an author.

UN-WRIT'TEN (un-rit'n), *a.* 1. Not written: not reduced to writing; verbal. 2. Blank; containing no writing. *Unwritten law* (L. *lex non scripta*) is that which does not consist in statutes, but in the common law and judicial adjudications of courts.

UN-WRONGED', *a.* Not treated unjustly.

UN-WROUGHT' (un-rawt'). *a.* Not labored; not manufactured; not reduced to due form.—*Dryden.*

UN-WRUNG' (un-rung'), *a.* Not pinched.—*Shak.*

UN-YIELD'ED, *a.* Not yielded; not conceded.

UN-YIELD'ING, *a.* 1. Not yielding; unbending, unpliant, stiff; firm; obstinate. 2. Not giving place.

UN-YIELD'ING-LY, *adv.* Unbendingly: obstinately.

UN-YIELD'ING-NESS, *n.* State of being unyielding.

UN-YŌKE', *v. t.* 1. To loose from a yoke: to free from yoke.—*Shak.* 2. To part; to disjoin.—*Shak.*

UN-YŌKED' (un-yōkt'), *pp.* 1. Freed from the yoke. 2. a. Not having worn the yoke. 3. Licentious; unrestrained.

UN-YŌK'ING, *ppr.* Freeing from the yoke.

UN-ZŌNED', *a.* Not bound with a girdle.—*Prior*

UP, *adv.* [Sax. *up, upp*; Ger. *auf*; D. Dan. *op*; Sw. *up.*] 1. Aloft; on high. 2. Out of bed. 3. Having risen from a seat. 4. From a state of concealment or discumbiture. 5. In a state of being built.—*Shak.* 6. Above the horizon, as, the moon is *up.* 7. To a state of excitement. 8. To a state of advance or proficiency. 9. In a state of elevation or exaltation. 10. In a state of climbing or ascending. 11. In a state of insurrection. 12. In a state of being increased or raised. 13. In a state of approaching. 14. In order; as, to draw *up* an army. 15. From younger to elder years.—*Up and down.* 1. From one place to another: here and there. 2. From one state or position to another; backward and forward.—*Up to,* to a degree or point adequate.—*Up with,* raise: lift.—*Up* is much used to modify the actions expressed by verbs.

UP, *prep.* From a lower to a higher place; as, go *up* the hill.

UPAS, *n.* A tree common in the forests of Java and of the neighboring isles, the secretions of which are poisonous.

It has been fabulously reported that the atmosphere surrounding it is deleterious.—*P. Cyc.*—*Brande.*

UP-BEAR', *v. t.*; pret. *upbore*; pp. *upborne.* 1. To raise aloft; to lift; to elevate. 2. To sustain aloft; to support in an elevated situation. 3. To support; to sustain.

UP-BIND', *v. t.* To bind up.—*Collins.*

† UP-BLOW', *v. t.* To blow up.—*Spenser.*

UP-BRAID', *v. t.* [Sax. *upgebredan*; Dan. *bebrejder.*] 1. To charge with something wrong or disgraceful; to cast in the teeth. 2. To assail with reproaches. 3. To reprove with severity. 4. To bring reproach on. 5. To treat with contempt; [*obs.*]—SYN. To reproach; blame; censure; condemn.

UP-BRAID'ED, *pp.* Charged with something wrong or disgraceful; reproached; reproved.

UP-BRAID'ER, *n.* One who upbraids or reproves.

UP-BRAID'ING, *ppr.* Accusing; casting in the teeth; reproaching; reproving.

UP-BRAID'ING, *n.* 1. A charging with something wrong or disgraceful; the act of reproaching or reproving. 2. The reproaches or accusations of conscience.

UP-BRAID'ING-LY, *adv.* In an upbraiding manner.

† UP-BRAY', for *upbraid.* To shame.—*Spenser.*

† UP-BROUGHT' (up-brawt'), *a.* Brought up; educated.

UP-CAST, *a.* 1. Cast up; [*a term in bowling.*] 2. Thrown upward; as, with *upcast* eyes.—*Dryden.*

UP'CAST, *n.* In *bowling*, a cast; a throw.—*Shak.*

UP-COILED', *a.* Made into a coil.—*Wordsworth.*

UP-COIL'ING, *a.* Winding into a coil.—*Southey.*

† UP-DRAW', *v. t.* To draw up.—*Milton.*

UP-DRAWN', *pp.* Drawn up.

UP-FILL'ING, *a.* Filling up.

UP-FLUNG', *a.* Thrown up.

† UP-GATH'ER, *v. t.* To contract.—*Spenser.*

† UP-GROW', *v. i.* To grow up.—*Milton.*

UP'HAND, *a.* Lifted by the hand.—*Moxon.*

UP-HEAV'AL, *n.* A heaving or lifting up from beneath.

UP-HEAVE', *v. t.* To heave or lift up from beneath.

UP-HEAVED', *pp.* or *a.* Heaved or lifted up from beneath.

UP-HEAV'ING, *ppr.* Heaving or lifting up from beneath.

UP-HELD', *pret.* and *pp.* of *uphold.* Sustained.

UP'HERS, *n. pl.* In *architecture*, a name given to poles used in scaffolding.—*Brande.*

UP'HILL, *a.* Difficult, like the act of ascending a hill.

† UP-HOARD', *v. t.* To hoard up.—*Shak.*

UP-HOLD', *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *upheld.* [*Upholden is obsolete.*] 1. To lift on high; to elevate. 2. To support; to sustain; to keep from falling or slipping. 3. To keep from declension. 4. To support in any state. 5. To continue; to maintain. 6. To keep from being lost. 7. To continue without failing. 8. To continue in being.

UP-HOLD'ER, *n.* 1. One who upholds; a supporter; a defender; a sustainer. 2. An undertaker; one who provides for funerals.

UP-HOL'STER-ER, *n.* [from *up* and *hold.*] One who furnishes houses with beds, curtains, and the like.—*Pope.*

UP-HOL'STER-Y, *n.* Furniture supplied by upholsterers.

UP'LAND, *n.* High land; ground elevated above the meadows and intervals which lie on the banks of rivers, near the sea, or between hills; land which is generally dry.

UP'LAND, *a.* 1. Higher in situation; being on upland. 2. Pertaining to uplands.

UP-LAND'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to uplands; dwelling on high lands or mountains.—*Chapman.*

UP-LAY', *v. t.* To lay up; to hoard.—*Donne.*

UP-LEAD', *v. t.* To lead upward.—*Milton.*

UP-LED', *pp.* Led upward.

UP-LIFT', *v. t.* To raise aloft; to raise; to elevate.

UP-LIFTED, *pp.* or *a.* Raised high; lifted; elevated.

UP-LIFT'ING, *ppr.* Lifting up; elevating.

† UP-LOCK', *v. t.* To lock up.—*Shak.*

† UP-LOOK', *v. t.* To look up.—*Shak.*

UP'MOST, *a.* [*up* and *most.*] Highest; topmost. [*Rare.*]

UP-ON', *prep.* [Sax. *ufan*, *ufon*, or *ufe.* This is probably *up* and *on.*] 1. Resting or being on the top or surface; as, being *upon* a hill. 2. In a state of resting or dependence; as, *upon* such conditions. 3. Denoting resting, as a burden. 4. In the direction or part of; as, *upon* one's left hand. 5. Relating to. 6. In consideration of. 7. Near to; as, a village *upon* a river. 8. With, or having received: as, *upon* a day's notice. 9. On the occasion of; engaged in for the execution of. 10. In; during the time of; as, *upon* a given day. 11. Noting security; as, to lend money *upon* bond and mortgage. 12. Noting approach or attack. 13. Noting exposure, or incurring some danger or loss. 14. At the time of; on occasion of. 15. By inference from, or pursuing a certain supposition. 16. Engaged in. 17. Having a particular manner; as, to be *upon* a run. 18. Resting or standing, as on a condition. 19. Noting means of subsistence or support. 20. Noting dependence for subsistence; as, to be *upon* the town.

UP'PER, *a.* [*comp.* from *up.*] 1. Higher in place. 2. Superior in rank or dignity; as, the *upper* house of a legislature.—*Upper-works*, in a *ship*, the parts above water when the ship is properly balanced for a voyage, or all that part of her hull which is above the main wale.

UP'PER-LEATH-ER (-leth'er), *n.* The leather for the vamps and quarters of shoes.

UP-PER-HAND', *n.* Ascendency; superiority.

UP'PER-MOST, *a. superl.* [*upper* and *most.*] 1. Highest in place. 2. Highest in power or authority. 3. Predominant; most powerful.

UP-PILED', *a.* Piled upward.—*Wordsworth.*

UP'PISH, *a.* Proud; arrogant. [*A low word.*]

UP-RAISE', *v. t.* [*up* and *raise.*] To raise; to lift up.

UP-RAISED', *pp.* Lifted up.

UP-RAIS'ING, *n.* A raising or elevation.

UP-REAR', *v. t.* [*up* and *rear.*] To rear up; to raise.—*Gay.*

UP-RIGHT (up'rite), *a.* [*up* and *right.*] 1. Erect; perpendicular to the plane of the horizon. 2. Erected; pricked up; shooting directly from the body. 3. Honest; just; adhering to rectitude in all social intercourse; not deviating from correct moral principles. 4. Conformable to moral rectitude.

UP'RIGHT, *n.* 1. In *architecture*, a representation or draught of the front of a building; called, also, an *elevation* or *orthography*; [*little used.*] 2. Something standing erect or perpendicular.

UP'RIGHT-HEART'ED, *a.* Having an upright heart.

UP-RIGHT'EOUS-LY (-ri'chus-), *adv.* In an upright or just manner.—*Shak.*

UP'RIGHT-LY, *adv.* 1. In a direction perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; in an erect position. 2. Honestly, with strict observance of rectitude.

UP'RIGHT-NESS, *n.* 1. Perpendicular erection. 2. Honesty; integrity in principle or practice; conformity to rectitude and justice in social dealings; probity.

UP-RISE', *v. i.*; pret. *uprose*; pp. *uprisen.* 1. To rise from bed or from a seat. 2. To ascend above the horizon. 3. To ascend, as a hill; [*obs.*]

† UP-RISE', *n.* A rising; appearance above the horizon.

UP-RIS'ING, *ppr.* Rising; ascending.

UP-RIS'ING, *n.* 1. The act of rising.—*Ps.* cxxxix. 2. A rising upward.

UP'ROAR, *n.* [D. *oproer*; G. *aufruhr.*] Great tumult, violent disturbance and noise; bustle and clamor.

† UP-ROAR', *v. t.* To throw into confusion.

UP-ROAR'I-OUS, *a.* Making a great noise and tumult.

UP-ROAR'I-OUS-LY, *adv.* With great noise and tumult.

UP-ROLL', *v. t.* [*up* and *roll.*] To roll up.—*Milton.*

UP-ROLLED', *pp.* Rolled up.

UP-ROOT', *v. t.* To root up; to tear up by the roots.

UP-ROOTED, *pp.* Torn up by the roots.

UP-ROUSE', *v. t.* To rouse from sleep; to awake.

UP-ROUSED', *pp.* Roused from sleep.

UP-ROUS'ING, *ppr.* Rousing from sleep.

UP-SET', *v. t.* [*up* and *set.*] To overturn; to overthrow; to overset, as a carriage.

UP'SET, *n.* An overturn; an overthrow, as of a carriage.

UP'SHOT, *n.* [*up* and *shot.*] Final issue; conclusion; end.

UP'SIDE DOWN. The upper part undermost.—As a *phrase*, this denotes in confusion.—*South.*

UP-SNATCH'ING, *a.* Snatching up; seizing.—*Atherstone.*

† UP'SPRING, *n.* [*up* and *spring.*] An upstart.—*Shak.*

† UP-SPRING', *v. i.* To spring up.—*Sackville.*

† UP-STAND', *v. i.* To be erected.—*May.*

UP-START', *v. i.* To start or spring up suddenly.

UP'START, *n.* 1. One who suddenly rises from low life to wealth, power, or honor. 2. Something that springs up suddenly.

UP'START, *a.* Suddenly raised.—*Shak.*

UP-STAY', *v. t.* [*up* and *stay.*] To sustain; to support.

UP-STAY'ING, *ppr.* Supporting.

† UP-SWARM', *v. t.* To raise in a swarm.—*Shak.*

† UP-TAKE', *v. t.* To take into the hand.—*Spenser.*

UP-TEAR', *v. t.* [*up* and *tear.*] To tear up.—*Milton.*

† UP-TRAIN', *v. t.* To train up; to educate.—*Spenser.*

UP-TURN', *v. t.* To turn up; to throw up.—*Pope.*

UP'WARD, *a.* Directed to a higher place.

† UP'WARD, *n.* The top.—*Shak.*

UP'WARD, *adv.* 1. Toward a higher place; opposed to *downward.* 2. Toward heaven and God. 3. With respect to the higher part. 4. More than, indefinitely. 5. Toward the source.—*Pope.*

UP-WHIRL' (-hwurl'), *v. i.* [*up* and *whirl.*] To rise upward in a whirl; to whirl upward.—*Milton.*

UP-WHIRL', *v. t.* To raise upward in a whirling direction.

UP-WIND', *v. t.* [*up* and *wind.*] To wind up.—*Spenser.*

U-RAN-GLIM'MER, *n.* Uranite, which see.

U-RAN-MI'CA, *n.* Uranite, which see.

U-RAN-O'CHRE, } *n.* A yellow earthy incrustation, sup
U-RAN-O'CHRE, } posed to be the oxyd of uranium, combined with carbonic acid. This name is also applied to pitchblende, which see.—*Dana.*

U-RA'NI-A, *n.* In *mythology*, the muse of astronomy.

U'RAN-ITE, *n.* An ore of uranium of a bright green or yellow color, and foliated like mica.—*Dana.*

U-RAN-IT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to uranite, or resembling it.

U-RA'NI-UM, *n.* [Gr. *ουρανος.*] A metal discovered in 1789, by Klaproth, in the mineral called *pitchblende.* It is of a reddish-brown color, has a metallic lustre, and is commonly obtained in a crystalline form.

U-RAN-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *ουρανος* and *γραφω.*] A description of the heavens.

U-RAN-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ουρανος* and *λογος.*] A discourse or treatise on the heavens.—*Mitchill.*

U-RAN-OS'CO-PY, *n.* [Gr. *ουρανος,* heaven, and *σκοπεω,* to view.] Contemplation of the heavenly bodies.

U'RA-NUS, *n.* [L.; Gr. *ουρανος.*] 1. In *mythology,* a deity, the father of Saturn. 2. One of the primary planets. It has also been called Herschel and Georgium Sidus. It is about 1800 millions of miles from the sun.

U-RA'O, *n.* The native name of a sesquicarbonate of soda found in Mexico and South America; the same with *trona.* —*Ure.*

U'RATE, *n.* A compound of uric acid and a base.

UR'BAN, *a.* Belonging to a city; as, an *urban* population.

UR-BANE', *a.* [L. *urbanus,* from *urbs,* a city.] Civil; courteous in manners; polite.

UR-BAN'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *urbanité*; L. *urbanitas.*] 1. That civility or courtesy of manners which is acquired by associating with well-bred people; polished manners. 2. Facetiousness.—SYN. Politeness; suavity; affability; courtesy.

UR'BAN-IZE, *v. t.* To render civil and courteous; to polish.

UR'CE-O-LATE, *a.* [L. *urceolus.*] In *botany* and *conchology,* shaped like a pitcher; swelling out like a pitcher, as it respects the body, and contracted at the orifice.—*Lee.*

UR'CHIN, *n.* [Arm. *heureuchin*; L. *erinaceus.*] 1. A name given to the hedgehog. 2. A name of slight anger given to a child.

†U'RE, *n.* Use; practice.

U'RE-A, *n.* A crystalline, transparent, and colorless animal substance of a pearly lustre, obtained from urine.

U-RE'TER, *n.* [Gr. *ουρητηρ.*] The excretory duct of the kidney, a tube conveying the urine from the kidney to the bladder.

U-RE'THRA, *n.* [Gr. *ουρηθρα.*] The canal by which the urine is conducted from the bladder and discharged.

U-RE'THRAL, *a.* Pertaining to the urethra.

URGE, *v. t.* [L. *urgeo.*] 1. To press; to push; to drive; to apply force to, in almost any manner. 2. To press the mind or will; to press by motives, arguments, persuasion, or importunity. 3. To provoke; to exasperate. 4. To follow close. 5. To labor vehemently; to press with eagerness. 6. To press. 7. To importune; to solicit earnestly. 8. To apply forcibly.—SYN. To animate; incite; impel; instigate; stimulate; encourage.

URGE, *v. i.* To press forward; as, he strives to *urge* upward.

URGE'-WON-DER (-wun-der), *n.* A sort of grain.—*Mortimer.*

URGED (urjd), *pp.* Pressed; impelled; importuned.

URG'EN-CY, *n.* 1. Pressure; importunity; earnest solicitation. 2. Pressure of necessity.

URG'ENT, *a.* 1. Pressing with importunity.—Ex., xii. 2. Pressing with necessity; violent; vehement.

URG'ENT-LY, *adv.* With pressing importunity; violently; vehemently; forcibly.

URG'ER, *n.* One who urges; one who importunes.

URG'ING (urj'ing), *ppr.* 1. Pressing; driving; impelling. 2. *a.* Pressing with solicitations; importunate.

URIC ACID, } *n.* [Gr. *ουρον.*] A white, tasteless, and in-
LITHIC ACID, } odorous acid, contained in urine and also in gouty concretions.

U'RIM, *n.* [Heb. אוּרִים.] The *Urim* and *Thummim,* among the *Israelites,* signify lights and perfections. These were a kind of ornament belonging to the habit of the high-priest, in virtue of which he gave oracular answers to the people.

U'RIN-AL (yū'rin-al), *n.* [Fr. *urinal*; L. *urinalis.*] 1. A bottle in which urine is kept for inspection. 2. A vessel for containing urine.

U'RI-NA-RY, *a.* [from *urine.*] Pertaining to urine.

U'RI-NA-RY, } *n.* In *agriculture,* a reservoir or place
U-RI-NA'RI-UM, } for the reception of urine, &c., for manure.—*Cyc.*

U'RIN-ATE, }
U'RINE, } *v. i.* To discharge urine.—*Bacon.*

U'RI-NA-TIVE, *a.* Provoking urine.—*Bacon.*

U-RI-NA'TOR, *n.* [L.] A diver: one who plunges and sinks in water in search of something, as for pearls.—*Ray.*

U'RINE (yū'rin), *n.* [L. *urina.*] An animal fluid or liquor secreted by the kidneys, whence it is conveyed into the bladder by the ureters, and discharged through the urethra.

U'RI-NOUS, *a.* Pertaining to urine, or partaking of its qualities.—*Arbuthnot.*

U'RITH, *n.* The flexible rods bound around hedges.—*Farm. Encyc.* [*Provincial.*]

URN, *n.* [L. *urna.*] 1. A kind of vase, of a roundish form, largest in the middle, used as an ornament. 2. A vessel for water. 3. A vessel in which the ashes of the dead were formerly kept. 4. A Roman measure for liquids, containing about three gallons and a half, wine measure, or half the amphora.

URN, *v. t.* To inclose in an urn.—*May.*

URN'-SHAPED (-shapt), *a.* Having the shape of an urn.

U-ROS'CO-PY, *n.* [Gr. *ουρον* and *σκεπτω.*] The judgment of diseases by inspection of urine.—*Brown.*

UR'RY, *n.* A sort of blue or black clay, lying near a vein of coal.—*Mortimer.*

UR'SA, *n.* [L.] A bear.—*Ursa Major,* the Great Bear, one of the most conspicuous of the northern constellations, situated near the pole. It contains the stars which form the *Dipper,* or *Charles's Wain.*—*Ursa Minor,* the constellation nearest the north pole. It contains the pole-star, which is situated in the extremity of the tail.—*Olmsted.*

UR'SI-FORM, *a.* [L. *ursa,* bear, and *form.*] In the shape of a bear.

UR'SINE, *a.* [L. *ursinus.*] Pertaining to or resembling a bear.

UR'SU-LINE, *a.* Denoting an order of nuns, so called from their institutress, St. Ursula, who devote themselves to the succor of poverty and sickness, and the education of the young. Used, also, as a *noun.*—*Cyc.*

U'RUS, } *n.* [L. *urus.*] 1. The wild bull.—2. In *natural his-*
URE, } *tory,* the trivial or specific name of the species of *bos* or *taurus* to which the common bull or ox and cow belong.

US, *pron.* objective case of *we.*

U. S. An abbreviation for United States. **U. S. A.,** for United States of America.

U'SA-BLE, *a.* That may be used.

U'SAGE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. Treatment; an action or series of actions performed by one person toward another, or which directly affect him. 2. Use, or long-continued use; custom; practice; prescription. 3. Manners; behavior: [*obs.*]

†U'SAG-ER, *n.* [Fr.] One who has the use of any thing in trust for another. *Daniel.*

U'SANCE (yū'zans), *n.* [Fr.] 1. Use; proper employment. 2. Usury; interest paid for money.—3. In *commerce,* the time which, by *usage* or custom, is allowed in certain countries for the payment of a bill of exchange. This time may be one, two, or three months after the date of the bill, according to the custom of the places between which the exchanges run.—*Bouvier.*

USE (yūse), *n.* [L. *usus*; It. *uso*; Fr. *us,* pl.] 1. The act of handling or employing in any manner and for any purpose, but especially for a profitable purpose; practice. 2. Employment; application of any thing to a purpose, good or bad. 3. Usefulness; utility; advantage; service; production of benefit. 4. Need of employment, or occasion to employ. 5. Power of receiving advantage: [*unusual.*] 6. Continued practice or employment. 7. Custom; common occurrence; [*unusual.*] 8. Interest; the premium paid for the possession and employment of borrowed money. *South.*—9. In *law,* the benefit or profit of lands and tenements.—*In use.* 1. In employment. 2. In customary practice or observance.

USE (yūze), *v. t.* [Fr. *user*; It. *usare*; Sp. *usar*; L. *utor, usus.*] 1. To employ; to handle, hold, occupy, or move for some purpose. 2. To waste, consume, or exhaust by employment. 3. To accustom; to habituate: to render familiar by practice. 4. To treat. 5. To practice customarily.—*To use one's self,* to behave.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*]

USE, *v. i.* 1. To be accustomed to; to practice customarily. 2. To be wont. 3. To frequent; to inhabit.

USED (yūzd), *pp.* Employed; occupied; treated.

USE'FUL, *a.* Producing or having power to produce good: beneficial; profitable; helpful toward advancing any purpose.

USE'FUL-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to produce or advance some end.

USE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Conduciveness to some end, properly to some valuable end.

USE'LESS, *a.* Having no use; unserviceable: producing no good end; answering no valuable purpose; not advancing the end proposed.—*Gay.*

USE'LESS-LY, *adv.* In a useless manner; without profit or advantage.—*Locke.*

USE'LESS-NESS, *n.* Unserviceableness; unfitness for any valuable purpose, or for the purpose intended.

US'ER (yūz'er), *n.* One who uses, treats, or occupies.

USH'ER, *n.* [Fr. *huissier*; It. *usciu.*] 1. *Properly,* one who has the care of the door of a court or hall, &c.: hence, an officer whose business is to introduce strangers, or to walk before a person of rank. 2. An under-teacher or assistant to the preceptor of a school.

USH'ER, *v. t.* To introduce, as a forerunner or harbinger; to forerun.—*Milton.*

USH'ERED, *pp.* Introduced.

USH'ER-ING, *ppr.* Introducing, as a forerunner.

USH'ER-SHIP, *n.* The office of an usher.

* **US'QUE-BAUGH** (us'kwe-baw). *n.* [Ir. *uisge,* water, and *bagh* life.) A compound distilled spirit. From this word, by contraction, we have *whisky.*

US'TION (ust'yun), *n.* [Fr. *ustion*; L. *ustio.*] The act of burning; the state of being burned.

US-TŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* Having the quality of burning.

US-TU-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *ustulatus.*] 1. The act of burning or searing.—2. In *metallurgy*, *ustulation* is the operation of expelling one substance from another by heat.—3. In *pharmacy*, the roasting or drying of moist substances so as to prepare them for pulverizing.

US'U-AL (yū'zhu-al), *a.* [Fr. *usuel*; from *use.*] Customary; common; frequent; such as occurs in ordinary practice, or in the ordinary course of events.

US'U-AL-LY (yū'zhu-al-le), *adv.* Commonly; customarily; ordinarily.

US'U-AL-NESS (yū'zhu-al-), *n.* Commonness; frequency.

U-SU-CAP'TION, *n.* [L. *usus* and *capio.*] In the *civil law*, the same as *prescription* in the common law; the acquisition of the title or right to property by the uninterrupted and undisputed possession of it for a certain term prescribed by law.

U'SU-FRUCT, *n.* [L. *usus* and *fructus.*] In *law*, the right of enjoying a thing which belongs to another, and of deriving from it all the profit or benefit it may produce, provided it be without altering the substance of the thing.—*Bouvier.*

U-SU-FRUC'U-A-RY, *n.* A person who has the use and enjoyment of property for a time, without having the title of property.—*Johnson.*

US'URE, *v. i.* To practice usury.—*Shak.*

US'U-RER (yū'zhu-rer), *n.* 1. *Formerly*, a person who lent money and took interest for it.—2. In *present usage*, one who lends money at a rate of interest beyond that established by law.

U-SU'RI-OUS, *a.* 1. Practicing usury; taking exorbitant interest for the use of money. 2. Partaking of usury; containing usury.

U-SU'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a usurious manner.

U-SU'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being usurious.

U-SURP', *v. t.* [Fr. *usurper*; L. *usurpo.*] To seize and hold in possession by force or without right.—SYN. To arrogate; assume; appropriate.

U-SURP-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of seizing or occupying and enjoying the power or property of another without right.

U-SURP'A-TO-RY, *a.* Usurping; marked by usurpation.

U-SURPED' (yu-zurpt'), *pp.* or *a.* Seized or occupied and enjoyed by violence, or without right.

U-SURP'ER, *n.* One who seizes or occupies the power or property of another without right.—*Dryden.*

U-SURP'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Seizing or occupying the power or property of another without right.—*Pope.*

U-SURP'ING-LY, *adv.* By usurpation; without just right or claim.—*Shak.*

US'U-RY (yū'zhu-re), *n.* [Fr. *usure*; L. *usura.*] 1. *Formerly*, interest; or a premium paid, or stipulated to be paid, for the use of money.—2. In *present usage*, illegal interest; a premium or compensation paid, or stipulated to be paid, for the use of money borrowed, beyond the rate of interest established by law. 3. The practice of taking interest; [*obs.*]

USUS LO-QUEN'DI. [L.] The usual mode of speaking.

UT. The first note in Guido's musical scale; now usually superseded by *do.*

UTAS, *n.* *See* UTIS.

***U-TEN'SIL**, *n.* [Fr. *utensile.*] An instrument: that which is used; *particularly*, an instrument or vessel used in a kitchen, or in domestic and farming business.

U'TER-INE (yū'ter-in), *a.* [Fr. *uterin*; L. *uterinus.*] Pertaining to the womb.—*Uterine* brother or sister is one born of the same mother, but by a different father.

U'TE-RO-GES-TĀ'TION, *n.* Gestation in the womb from conception to birth.—*Pritchard.*

U'TE-RUS, *n.* [L.] The womb.

UTI-LE, *n.* [L.] Something useful, as opposed to something ornamental.

†**U'TILE** (yū'til), *a.* Profitable; useful.

UTI-LE DUL'CI. [L.] The useful with the agreeable.

U-TIL-I-TĀ'RI-AN, *a.* Consisting in, or pertaining to, utility; pertaining to utilitarianism.

U-TIL-I-TĀ'RI-AN, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of utilitarianism.

U-TIL-I-TĀ'RI-AN-ISM, *n.* 1. The doctrine that the greatest happiness of the greatest number, should be the end and aim of all social and political institutions.—*J. Bentham.* 2. The term has also been applied to the doctrine of Hume, that utility is the sole standard of moral conduct; or that every thing is right which appears to be useful, irrespective of God's decision on the subject in his Word. 3. The term has also, sometimes, been applied to the doctrine that virtue is founded in utility; or that the practice of virtue is enjoined by God solely on the ground of its tendency to promote the highest happiness of the universe.

U-TIL'I-TY (yu-til'i-te), *n.* [Fr. *utilité*; L. *utilitas.*] Usefulness; production of good; profitableness to some valuable end.—SYN. Advantage; benefit; service; avail; use.

U-TIL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* A making profitable; a gaining.

U'TIL-IZE, *v. t.* [It. *utilizzare*; Sp. *utilizar.*] 1. To gain profit; to acquire.—*Journ. of Science.* 2. To turn to profitable account or use.

U'TIL-IZED, *pp.* Made profitable.

U'TIL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Rendering profitable; gaining.

U'TI POS-SI-DE'TIS. [L. as you possess.] In *politics*, the basis or principle of a treaty which leaves belligerents mutually in possession of what they have acquired by their arms during the war.—*Brande.*

†**U'TIS**, *n.* [Fr. *huit.*] 1. An ancient law term, signifying the eighth day after any festival; it also denoted the festival itself.—*Toone.* 2. Bustle; stir.—*Shak.*

UT'MŌST, *a.* [Sax. *utmæst, utmest.*] 1. Extreme; being at the furthest point or extremity. 2. Being in the greatest or highest degree.

UT'MŌST, *n.* The most that can be; the greatest power, degree, or effort.—*Shak.*

U-TŌ'PI-A, *n.* A term invented by Sir T. More (from the Gr. *ουτοπος*, no place), and applied to an imaginary isle, which he represents as enjoying the greatest perfection in politics, laws, &c. The word is now used in all the languages of Europe, to signify a state of ideal perfection. *Brande.*

U-TŌ'PI-AN, *a.* [from More's *Utopia.*] Ideal; chimerical, fanciful; not well founded.

U-TŌ'PI-AN-ISM, *n.* Chimerical schemes in theory or practice.—*Chalmers.*

U'TRI-CLE (yū'tre-kl), *n.* [L. *utriculus.*] 1. A little bag or bladder; a little cell; a reservoir in plants to receive the sap. 2. A membranous capsule of one cell, and containing a solitary seed.

U-TRIC'U-LAR, *a.* Containing utricles: furnished with glandular vessels like small bags, as plants.—*Lee.*

UT'TER, *a.* [Sax.; that is, *outer.*] 1. Situated on the outside, or remote from the center. 2. Placed or being beyond any compass; out of any place. 3. Extreme; excessive; utmost. 4. Complete; total; final. 5. Peremptory; absolute. 6. Perfect; mere; quite.—*Utter Barrister*, one recently admitted as barrister, who was accustomed to plead without the bar, as distinguished from the *benchers*, who were permitted to plead within the bar.—*Cowel.*

UT'TER, *v. t.* 1. To speak; to pronounce; to express. 2. To disclose; to discover; to divulge; to publish.—3. In the *law style*, to sell; to vend. 4. To put or send into circulation; to put off, as currency, or cause to pass in commerce.

UT'TER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be uttered, pronounced, or expressed.

UT'TER-ANCE, *n.* 1. The act of uttering words; pronunciation; manner of speaking. 2. Emission from the mouth; vocal expression. 3. [Fr. *outrance.*] Extremity, furthest part; [*obs.*]

UT'TERED, *pp.* Spoken; pronounced; disclosed; published; put into circulation.

UT'TER-ER, *n.* 1. One who utters; one who pronounces. 2. One who divulges or discloses. 3. One who puts into circulation. 4. A seller; a vender.

UT'TER-ING, *ppr.* Pronouncing; disclosing; putting into circulation; selling.

UT'TER-LY, *adv.* To the full extent; fully; perfectly; totally.

UT'TER-MŌST, *a.* [*utter* and *most.*] Extreme; being in the furthest, greatest, or highest degree.

UT'TER-MŌST, *n.* The greatest.—*To the uttermost*, in the most extensive degree; fully.

U'VE-OUS, *a.* [L. *uva.*] Resembling a grape.—*Ray.* The *uveous* coat of the eye, or *uvea*, is the posterior lamina of the iris; so called by the ancients, because in beasts it is of the color of unripe grapes.—*Forsyth.*

U'VU-LA, *n.* [L.] A soft, conical, spongy body, suspended from the palate near the foramina of the nostrils, over the glottis.

UX-Ō'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *uxorius.*] Submissively fond of a wife.—*Bacon.*

UX-Ō'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With fond or servile submission to a wife.—*Dryden.*

UX-Ō'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Connubial dotage; foolish fondness for a wife.—*More.*

V.

V is the twenty-second letter of the English alphabet, and a labial articulation, formed by the junction of the upper teeth with the lower lip, as in pronouncing *av, ev, ov, vain.* It is not a close articulation, but one that admits of some sound. It is nearly allied to *f*, being formed by the same organs; but *v* is vocal, and *f* is aspirate, and this constitutes the principal difference between them. *V* and *u* were formerly the same letter, derived, no doubt, from the oriental *vau* or *waw*; but they have now as distinct uses as any two letters in the alphabet, and are therefore to be

considered as different letters. *V* has one sound only, as in *very, vote, lavish.*

As a *numeral*, V stands for 5. With a dash over it, in old books $\overline{V}$, it stands for 5000.

VA'CAN-CY *n.* [L. *vacans;* Fr. *vacance;* It. *vacanza;* Sp. *vacancia.*] 1. Empty space; vacuity. 2. Chasm; void space between bodies or objects. 3. The state of being destitute of an incumbent; want of the regular officer to officiate in a place. Hence, 4. The situation, post, office, &c., which is without an incumbent. 5. Time of leisure; freedom from employment; intermission of business. 6. Listlessness; inanity; emptiness of thought. 7. A place or office not occupied, or destitute of a person to fill it; as, a *vacancy* in a school.

VA'CANT, *a.* [Fr.; from L. *vacans*]. 1. Not filled; void of every substance except air. 2. Exhausted of air. 3. Unengaged with business or care. 4. Not filled or occupied with an incumbent or possessor. 5. Being unoccupied with business. 6. Without thought; thoughtless; not occupied with study or reflection. 7. Indicating want of thought.—8. In *law*, abandoned; having no heir.—SYN. Empty; void; devoid; free; unencumbered; uncrowded; idle.

VA'CANT-LY, *adv.* In a vacant manner.

VA'CATE, *v. t.* 1. To annul; to make void; to make of no authority or validity. 2. To make vacant; to quit possession and leave destitute. 3. To defeat; to put an end to; [*unusual.*]

VA'CA-TED, *pp.* Annulled; made void; made vacant.

VA'CA-TING, *ppr.* Making void; making vacant.

VA-CA'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *vacatio.*] 1. The act of making void, vacant, or of no validity; [*obs.*] 2. Intermission of judicial proceedings; the space of time between the end of one term and the beginning of the next; non-term. 3. The intermission of the regular studies and exercises of a college or other seminary, when the students have a recess. 4. Intermission of a stated employment. 5. The time when a see or other spiritual dignity is vacant. 6. Leisure; freedom from trouble or perplexity; [*little used.*]

VAC'CA-RY, *n.* [L. *vacca.*] An old word signifying a cow-house, dairy-house, or a cow-pasture.—*Bailey.*

VACH'ER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *vache*, a cow]. A pen or inclosure for cows.—*Flint.*

VAC'IL-LAN-CY, *n.* [L. *vacillans.*] A state of wavering; fluctuation; inconstancy.—*More.*

VAC'IL-LANT, *a.* Wavering; fluctuating; unsteady.

VAC'IL-LATE (vas'il-late), *v. i.* [L. *vacillo.*] 1. To waver; to move one way and the other; to reel or stagger. 2. To fluctuate in mind or opinion; to waver; to be unsteady or inconstant.

VAC'IL-LA-TING, *ppr.* 1. Wavering; reeling; fluctuating. 2. *a.* Unsteady; inclined to fluctuate.

VAC'IL-LA-TING-LY, *adv.* Unsteadily.

VAC-IL-LA'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *vacillatio.*] 1. A wavering; a moving one way and the other; a reeling or staggering. 2. Fluctuation of mind; unsteadiness; change from one object to another.

VAC'CIN-ATE (vak'sin-āte), *v. t.* [L. *vacca*, a cow.] To inoculate with the cow-pox, or a virus taken from cows, called *vaccine* matter.—*Cow-pox* is small-pox modified by the fact of its having been communicated to a cow.

VAC'CIN-A-TED, *pp.* Inoculated with the cow-pox.

VAC'CIN-A-TING, *ppr.* Inoculating with the cow-pox.

VAC-CIN-A'TION, *n.* The act, art, or practice of inoculating persons with the cow-pox.

VAC'CIN-A-TOR, } *n.* One who inoculates with the cow-
VAC'CIN-IST, } pox.

VAC'CINE (vak'sin), *a.* [L. *vaccinus.*] Pertaining to cows; derived from cows.

VAC'U-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *vacuo.*] To make void.—*Secular Priest exposed.*

VAC-U-A'TION, *n.* [L. *vacuo.*] The act of emptying. [*Little used.*]

VAC'U-IST, *n.* [from *vacuum.*] One who holds to the doctrine of a vacuum in nature; opposed to a *plenist.*

VA-CU'I-TY, *n.* [L. *vacuitas.*] 1. Emptiness; a state of being unfilled. 2. Space unfilled or unoccupied, or occupied with an invisible fluid only. 3. Emptiness; void. 4. Inanity; emptiness; want of reality. 5. Vacuum, which see.

VAC'U-OUS, *a.* Empty; unfilled; void.—*Milton.*

VAC'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being empty.

VAC'U-UM, *n.* [L.] Space empty or devoid of all matter or body.—*Torricellian vacuum, see* TORRICELLIAN.

† VADE, *v. i.* [L. *vado.*] To vanish; to pass away.—*Wotton.*

VA'DE-ME'CUM, *n.* [L. go with me.] A book or other thing that a person carries with him as a constant companion; a manual.

VA'FROUS, *a.* [L. *vafer.*] Crafty; cunning.—*More.*

VAG'A-BOND, *a.* [L. *vagabundus.*] 1. Wandering; moving from place to place without any settled habitation. 2. Wandering; floating about without any certain direction; driven to and fro.

VAG'A-BOND, *n.* A vagrant; one who wanders from place to place, having no certain dwelling, or not abiding in it, and usually without the means of honest livelihood.

VAG'A-BOND-AGE, }
VAG'A-BOND-ISM, } *n.* A state of wandering about in
VAG'A-BOND-RY, } idleness.

VAG'A-BOND-IZE, *v. t.* To wander about in idleness.

VA-GA'RY, *n.* [L. *vagus.*] A wandering of the thoughts, a wild freak; a whim; a whimsical purpose.

† VA-GA'RY, *v. i.* [Old Fr. *vaguer.*] To wander; to gad; to range; to roam; to remove often from place to place.—*Cotgrave.*

† VA'GI-ENT, *a.* [L. *vagiens.*] Crying like a child.—*More.*

VA-GI'NA, *n.* [L. a sheath.] 1. In *anatomy*, the canal which leads from the external orifice to the uterus or womb. *Forsyth.*—2. In *botany*, the leaf-stalk of those plants in which it becomes thin and rolls round the stem, to which it then forms a sheath.—*Brande.*

* VAG'I-NAL (vaj'e-nal), *a.* [L. *vagina.*] 1. Pertaining to a sheath, or resembling a sheath. 2. Pertaining to the vagina.

VAG'I-NANT, *a.* [L. *vagina.*] In *botany*, sheathing.

VAG'I-NA-TED, *a.* In *botany*, sheathed; invested by the tubular base of the leaf, as a stem.—*Martyn.*

VAG-I-NO-PEN'NOUS, *a.* [L. *vagina* and *penna.*] Having the wings covered with a hard case or sheath, as certain insects; sheath-winged.

VA'GOUS, *a.* [L. *vagus;* Fr. *vague.*] Wandering; unsettled.—*Ayliffe.* [*Little used.*]

VA'GRAN-CY, *n.* [from *vagrant.*] A state of wandering without a settled home.

VA'GRANT, *a.* [L. *vagor.*] 1. Wandering from place to place without any settled habitation. 2. Wandering; unsettled; moving without any certain direction.

VA'GRANT, *n.* [Norm. *vagarant.*] An idle wanderer; a vagabond; one who strolls from place to place; a sturdy beggar; one who has no settled habitation, or who does not abide in it.

VA'GRANT-LY, *adv.* In a wandering, unsettled manner.

VAGUE (vāg), *a.* [Fr.; L. *vagus.*] 1. Wandering; vagrant, vagabond; [*obs.*] 2. Not settled, definite, or precise; as, a *vague* conception. 3. Proceeding from no known authority; as, a *vague* report.—SYN. Unsettled; indefinite; undetermined; unfixed; loose; lax; uncertain; flying.

VAIL, *n.* [Fr. *voile;* It. *velo;* L. *velum.*] 1. Any kind of cloth which is used for intercepting the view and hiding something. 2. A piece of thin cloth or silk stuff, used by females to hide their faces. 3. A cover; that which conceals.—4. In *botany*, the membranous covering of the germen in the *musci* and *hepaticæ;* the calypter.—*Vails*, money given to servants.—*Dryden.*

VAIL, *v. t.* [L. *velo.*] To cover; to hide from the sight.

† VAIL, *v. t.* [Fr. *avaler.*] 1. To let fall.—*Carew.* 2. To let fall; to lower. 3. To let fall; to sink.—*Shak.*

† VAIL, *v. i.* To yield or recede; to give place; to show respect by yielding.—*South.*

VAILED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered; concealed.

† VAIL'ER, *n.* One who yields from respect.—*Overbury.*

VAIL'ING, *ppr.* Covering; hiding from the sight.

VAIN, *a.* [Fr. *vain;* It. *vano;* L. *vanus.*] 1. Having no substance, value, or importance; as, a *vain* distinction. 2. Without effect; as, a *vain* attempt. 3. Proud of petty things, or of trifling attainments; elated with a high opinion of one's own accomplishments, or with things more showy than valuable; conceited. 4. Without reality; as, a *vain* chimera. 5. Full of ostentation; as, a *vain* show. 6. Without stability or constancy; as, *vain* persons.—*Prov.*, xii. 7. Not adapted to satisfy; as, *vain* are all the enjoyments of life. 8. Not genuine; spurious.—*James*, i. 9. Not effectual; having no efficacy.—*In vain*, to no purpose; without effect; ineffectual.—*To take the name of God in vain*, to use the name of God with levity or profaneness.—SYN. Empty; worthless; fruitless; ineffectual; idle; unreal; shadowy; showy; ostentatious; unsatisfying; light; inconstant; false; deceitful; delusive; unimportant; trifling.

VAIN-GLO'RI-OUS, *a.* [*vain* and *glorious.*] 1. Vain to excess of one's own achievements; elated beyond due measure; boastful. 2. Boastful; proceeding from vanity.

VAIN-GLO'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With empty pride.—*Milton.*

VAIN-GLO'RY, *n.* [*vain* and *glory.*] Exclusive vanity excited by one's own performances; empty pride; undue elation of mind.

VAIN'LY, *adv.* 4. Without effect; to no purpose; ineffectually; in vain. 2. Boastingly; with vaunting; proudly, arrogantly. 3. Idly; foolishly.

VAIN'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being vain; inefficacy; ineffectualness. 2. Empty pride; vanity.

VAIR, *n.* In *heraldry*, a kind of fur, represented by little bell-shaped pieces alternately of two colors, and usually white and blue.

VAIR, } *a.* In *heraldry*, charged with vair; variegated
VAIR'Y, } with argent and azure colors, when the term is

vairy proper; and with other colors, when it is *vair* or *vairy composed.*—*Todd.*

VAI'VODE, *n.* [Sclav.] A prince of the Dacian provinces; an inferior Turkish officer; usually written *waywode.*

VAL'ANCE, *n.* [qu. Fr. *avalant*, falling. Norm. *valaunt.*] A piece of drapery hanging round the tester and head of a bed, and also from the head of window-curtains.—*Swift.*

VAL'ANCE, *v. t.* To decorate with hanging fringes.

VAL'ANCED (-anst), *pp.* Decorated with a valance.

VALE, *n.* [Fr. *val*; It. *valle*; L. *vallis.*] 1. A tract of low ground or of land between hills; a valley. [*Vale* is used in poetry, and *valley* in prose.] 2. A little trough or canal. —3. *Vales*, [*avails.*] money given to servants; [*not used in America.*]—Syn. Valley; dingle; dell.

VAL-E-DIC'TION, *n.* [L. *valedico.*] A farewell; a bidding farewell.

VAL-E-DIC-TŌ'RI-AN, *n.* The student of a college who pronounces the valedictory oration at the annual commencement.

VAL-E-DIC'TO-RY, *a.* Bidding farewell.

VAL-E-DIC'TO-RY, *n.* In *American colleges*, an oration or address spoken at commencement by a member of the class which receive the degree of bachelor of arts, and take their leave of college and of each other.

VAL'EN-TĪNE, *n.* 1. A sweetheart or choice made on Valentine's day. 2. A letter containing professions of love or affection sent by one young person to another on Valentine's day.

VAL'EN-TĪNE'S-DĀY, *n.* A day sacred to St. Valentine, the 14th of February. It was a very old notion, alluded to by Shakspeare, that on this day birds begin to couple. Hence, perhaps, arose the custom of sending on this day letters containing professions of love and affection.

VA-LĒ'RI-AN, *n.* A plant of the genus *valeriana.* The root of the officinal valerian has a strong smell, is very attractive to cats and rats, and is much used in medicine.

* VAL'ET (val'let or val'lā), *n.* [Fr.] 1. A waiting-servant; a servant who attends on a gentleman's person.—2. In the *manege*, a kind of goad or stick armed with a point of iron.

VAL'ET DE CHAMBRE (val'lā de shām'br), *n.* [Fr.] A body servant or personal attendant.

VAL-E-TU-DI-NĀ'RI-AN, } *a.* [L. *valetudinarius.*] Sickly;
VAL-E-TŪ'DI-NA-RY, } weak; infirm; seeking to recover health.

VAL-E-TU-DI-NĀ'RI-AN, } *n.* A person of a weak, infirm,
VAL-E-TŪ'DI-NA-RY, } or sickly constitution; one who is seeking to recover health.

VAL-E-TU-DI-NĀ'RI-AN-ISM, *n.* A state of feeble health; infirmity.—*Ch. Spectator.*

VAL-HAL'LA, *n.* In the *Scandinavian mythology*, the palace of immortality, inhabited by the souls of heroes slain in battle.—*Brande.*

VAL'IANCE (val'yans), *n.* Bravery; valor.—*Spenser.*

VAL'IANT (val'yant), *a.* [F. *vaillant.*] 1. *Primarily*, strong; vigorous in body. 2. Brave; courageous; intrepid in danger; heroic. 3. Performed with valor; bravely conducted; heroic.

VAL'IANT-LY, *adv.* 1. Stoutly; vigorously; with personal strength. 2. Courageously; bravely; heroically.

VAL'IANT-NESS, *n.* 1. Stoutness; strength.—2. *Most generally*, valor; bravery; intrepidity in danger.

VAL'ID, *a.* [Fr. *valide*; L. *validus.*] 1. Having sufficient strength or force; founded in truth; sound; that can be supported; not weak or defective. 2. Having legal strength or force; efficacious; executed with the proper formalities; that can not be rightfully overthrown or set aside; supportable by law or right. 3. Strong; powerful; [*obs.*]—Syn. Prevalent; available; efficacious; just; weighty; good; sufficient.

VAL-ID-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of giving validity to.—*Knowles.*

VA-LID'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *validité.*] 1. Strength or force to convince; justness; soundness. 2. Legal strength or force; that quality of a thing which renders it supportable in law or equity. 3. Value.—*Shak.*; [*not in use.*]

VAL'ID-LY, *adv.* In a valid manner; in such a manner or degree as to make firm or to convince.

VAL'ID-NESS, *n.* Validity, which see.

VAL'INCH, *n.* A tube for drawing liquors from a cask by the bung hole.

VA-LISE', *n.* [Fr.] A small leather sack or case, opening on the side, for containing the clothes, &c., of a traveler.

VAL-LAN'CY, *n.* [from *valance.*] A large wig that shades the face.—*Dryden.*

VAL-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *vallatus.*] An entrenchment.—*Warton.*

VAL'LEY, *n.*; *pl.* Valleys. [Fr. *vallée*; L. *vallis.*] 1. A hollow or low tract of land between hills or mountains. 2. A low, extended plain, usually alluvial, penetrated or washed by a river.—3. In *building*, the gutter or internal angle formed by two inclined sides of a roof. *Brande.*—Syn. Vale; dale; dingle; dell; hollow.

VAL'LUM, *n.* [L.] A rampart, trench, or wall.—*Warton.*

VA-LŌ'NI-A, *n.* A species of acorn, produced in the Morea and the Levant, and used by tanners.—*M'Culloch.*

VAL'OR, *n.* [L. *valor*: Fr. *valeur.*] Strength of mind in regard to danger; that quality which enables a man to encounter danger with firmness.—Syn. Bravery; courage, intrepidity; prowess; gallantry; boldness; fearlessness.

VAL'OR-OUS, *a.* Brave; courageous; stout; intrepid.

VAL'OR-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a brave manner; heroically.

VAL'U-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *valable.*] 1. Having value or worth; having some good qualities which are useful and esteemed. 2. Deserving esteem.—Syn. Precious; costly; estimable.

VAL'U-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Preciousness; worth.—*Johnson.*

VAL-U-Ā'TION, *n.* [from *value.*] 1. The act of estimating the value or worth; the act of setting a price. 2. Appraisement. 3. Value set upon a thing; estimated worth.

VAL-U-Ā'TOR, *n.* One who sets a value; an apprizer.

VAL'UE (val'yu), *n.* [Fr. *valoir*; *valu*; It. *valore*; Sp. *valor.*] 1. That property or those properties of a thing which render it useful or estimable; or the degree of that property or of such properties. 2. Price; the rate of worth set upon a commodity, or the amount for which a thing is sold. 3. Worth; [*applied to persons.*] 4. High rate or estimation. 5. Importance; efficacy in producing effects. 6. Import; precise signification.

VAL'UE (val'yu), *v. t.* 1. To estimate the worth of; to rate at a certain price; to apprize. 2. To rate at a high price; to have in high esteem. 3. To esteem; to hold in respect and estimation. 4. To take account of. 5. To reckon or estimate with respect to number or power. 6. To consider with respect to importance. 7. To raise to estimation; [*obs.*] 8. To be worth; [*obs.*]—Syn. To compute; rate; esteem; respect; regard; prize.

VAL'UED (val'yude), *pp.* or *a.* Estimated at a certain rate, apprized; esteemed.

VAL'UE-LESS, *a.* Being of no value; having no worth.

VAL'U-ER, *n.* One who values; an apprizer; one who holds in esteem.

VAL'U-ING, *ppr.* Setting a price on; estimating the worth of; esteeming.

VALV'ATE, *a.* Having or resembling a valve; valvular; consisting of valves.

VALVE (valv), *n.* [L. *valvæ.*] 1. A folding-door. 2. A lid or cover to an aperture, so formed as to open a communication in one direction, and close it in the other.—3. In *anatomy*, a membranous partition within the cavity of a vessel, which opens to allow the passage of a fluid in one direction, and shuts to prevent its regurgitation.—4. In *botany*, a name given to the pieces into which a pericarp naturally separates when it bursts; also to similar parts in other organs, as the anther.—*Brande.* 5. One of the pieces or divisions in bivalve and multivalve shells.

VALVED, *a.* Having valves; composed of valves.

VALV'LET, } *n.* A little valve; one of the pieces which
VALV'ULE, } compose the outer covering of a pericarp.

VALV'U-LAR, *a.* Containing valves.—*Med. Dict.*

† VAM'BRACE, *n.* [Fr. *avant-bras.*] In *plate armor*, the piece which protected the arm below the elbow.—*Brande.*

VAMP, *n.* [W. *gwam.*] The upper-leather of a shoe.

VAMP, *v. t.* To piece an old thing with a new part; to repair.—*Swift.*

VAMPED (vampt), *pp.* Pieced; repaired.

VAMP'ER, *n.* One who pieces an old thing with something new.

VAMP'ING, *ppr.* Piecing with something new.

VAM'PIRE, *n.* [G. *vampyr.*] 1. In *mythology*, an imaginary demon, which was fabled to suck the blood of persons during the night.—2. In *zoology*, a name applied to *pteropus Edwardsii*, or the great bat of Madagascar; also to *phyllostoma spectrum*, or the vampire bat of New Spain, also of the genus of bats named *vampyrus.* The vampire bat of New Spain has been accused of causing the death of men and brute animals by sucking their blood. It is about six inches long, makes a very small wound, and therefore can hardly do serious injury.—3. *Figuratively*, one who lives upon another; a bloodsucker.

VAM'PIR-ISM, *n.* The actions of a vampire; the practice of blood-sucking; *figuratively*, the practice of extortion.

VAM'PLATE, *n.* A round plate of iron on a tilting spear to protect the hand.—*Fosbroke.*

VAN, *n.* [Fr. *avant*, *avancer.*] 1. The front of an army; or the front line or foremost division of a fleet, either in sailing or in battle.—2. Among *farmers*, a fan for winnowing grain; [this, in *New England*, is always pronounced *fan*, which see.]—3. In *mining*, the cleansing of ore or tin stuff by means of a shovel. 4. A wing with which the air is beaten. 5. A large light-covered wagon, for transporting goods, &c.

† VAN, *v. t.* [Fr. *vanner.*] To fan. *See* Fan.

* VAN-CŌU'RI-ERS (-koo're-erz), *n. pl.* [Fr. *avant-coureurs.*] In *armies*, light-armed soldiers sent before armies to beat the road upon the approach of an enemy; precursors.—*Cyc.*

VAN'-FOSS, *n.* A ditch on the outside of the counterscarp.

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÂR, FALL, WHAT;—PRĒY;—MARĪNE, BIRD;—MŌVE, BOOK.

VAN'-GUARD (-gärd), *n.* [*van* and *guard.*] The troops who march in front of an army; the first line.

VA-NA'TE, VA-NA'TE, *n.* A compound of vanadic acid and a base.

VA-NAD'IC ACID, *n.* A compound of vanadium and oxygen in the proportion of one equivalent of vanadium and three of oxygen.—*Berzelius.*

VA-NAD'IN-ITE, *n.* The mineral vanadate of lead, occurring in yellowish and brownish hexagonal crystals.—*Dana.*

VA-NA'DI-UM, *n.* [from *Vanadis,* a Scandinavian deity.] A metal discovered by Sefström in 1830. It considerably resembles silver in appearance. It is extremely brittle, and is not oxydized either by air or water.

VAN'DAL, *n.* [It signifies a wanderer.] 1. The name of one of the most barbarous of the northern nations, that invaded Rome in the 5th century, notorious for destroying the monuments of art and literature. Hence, 2. One hostile to the arts and literature; one who is ignorant, barbarous, and ferocious.

VAN-DAL'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Vandals; ferocious; rude; barbarous.

VAN'DAL-ISM, *n.* The spirit or conduct of Vandals; ferocious cruelty; hostility to the arts and literature.—*Ramsay.*

VAN-DYKE', *n.* A small round covering for the neck, worn by females, as seen in the portraits painted by Vandyke, in the reign of Charles I.

VANE, *n.* [D. *vaan.*] 1. A plate or thin slip of metal wood, &c., placed on a spindle, at the top of a spire, for the purpose of showing, by its turning and direction, which way the wind blows. 2. The thin, membranous part or web of a feather on the side of the shaft.—*Paley.*

VANG, *n.* The *vangs* of a ship are a sort of braces to steady the peak of a gaff.

VA-NIL'LA, *n.* A genus of orchidaceous plants, natives of tropical America. The capsule of *vanilla aromatica* is remarkable for its fragrant odor, and for the volatile odoriferous oil extracted from it.

VAN'ISH, *v. i.* [L. *vanesco*; Fr. *evanouir.*] 1. To disappear; to pass from a visible to an invisible state. 2. To disappear; to pass beyond the limit of vision. 3. To disappear; to pass away; to be annihilated or lost.

VAN'ISH, *n.* A sound that gradually becomes weaker till it ceases.—*Rush.*

VAN'ISHED (van'isht), *a.* Having no perceptible existence.—*Pope.*

VAN'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Disappearing; passing from the sight or possession; departing forever.—*Vanishing line,* in *perspective,* the intersection of the parallel of any original plane and the picture.—*Vanishing point,* the point to which all parallel lines in the same plane tend in the representation.—*Gwilt.*

VAN'ISH-MENT, *n.* A vanishing.—*Quincy.*

VAN'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *vanité*; L. *vanitas.*] 1. Emptiness; want of substance to satisfy desire; uncertainty; inanity. 2. Fruitless desire or endeavor. 3. Trifling labor that produces no good. 4. Emptiness; untruth. 5. Empty pleasure; vain pursuit; idle show; unsubstantial enjoyment. 6. Ostentation; arrogance.—*Raleigh.* 7. Inflation of mind upon slight grounds; empty pride, inspired by an overweening conceit of one's personal attainments or decorations.

VAN'QUISH (vank'wish), *v. t.* [Fr. *vaincre*; L. *vinco*; It. *vincere*; Sp. *vincer.*] 1. To subdue in battle, as an enemy. 2. To defeat in any contest; to refute in argument.—SYN. To conquer; surmount; overcome; confute; silence.

VAN'QUISH, *n.* A disease in sheep, in which they pine away.

VAN'QUISH-A-BLE, *a.* That may be conquered.—*Gayton.*

VAN'QUISHED (vank'wisht), *pp.* or *a.* Overcome in battle: subdued.

VAN'QUISH-ER, *a.* A conqueror; a victor.—*Milton.*

VAN'QUISH-ING, *ppr.* Conquering; subduing; defeating; refuting.

VAN'SIRE. *n.* A small carnivorous quadruped, somewhat resembling a weasel, inhabiting Madagascar and the Isle of France.

VANT, *v. i.* [Fr. *vanter.*] To boast. *See* VAUNT.

VAN'TAGE, *n.* [Sp. *ventaja.*] 1. Gain; profit; [*obs.*] 2. Superiority; state in which one has better means of action or defense than another; [used only in the compound *vantage-ground.*] 3. Opportunity; convenience; [*obs.*]

VAN'TAGE, *v. t.* To profit.

VAN'TAGE-GROUND, *n.* Superiority of state or place; the place or condition which gives one an advantage over another.

†**VANT'BRASS,** *n.* [Fr. *avant-bras.*] Armor for the arm.

VAP'ID, *a.* [L. *vapidus.*] 1. Having lost its life and spirit; dead; spiritless; flat. 2. Dull; unanimated.

VAP'ID-LY, *adv.* In a vapid manner.

VAP'ID-NESS, VA-PID'I-TY, *n.* 1. The state of having lost its life or spirit; deadness; flatness. 2. Dullness; want of life or spirit.

VA'POR, *n.* [L., Sp. *vapor*; Fr. *vapeur*; It. *vapore.*] 1. In a *general sense,* an invisible, elastic fluid, rendered aeriform by heat, and capable of being condensed, or brought back to the liquid or solid state, by cold. 2. A visible fluid floating in the atmosphere. 3. Substances resembling smoke, which sometimes fill the atmosphere, particularly in America during the autumn. 4. Wind; flatulence. 5. Mental fume; vain imagination; unreal fancy.—6. *Vapors,* a disease of nervous debility, in which a variety of strange images float in the brain, or appear as if visible. 7. Something unsubstantial, fleeting, or transitory.—*James,* iv.

VA'POR, *v. i.* [L. *vaporo.*] 1. To pass off in fumes or a moist, floating substance; to steam; to be exhaled; to evaporate. 2. To emit fumes; [*little used.*] 3. To bully; to boast or vaunt with a vain, ostentatious display of worth; to brag.

VA'POR, *v. t.* To emit, cast off, or scatter in fumes or steam.

VA'POR-BATH, *n.* 1. The application of vapor to the body in a close place; also, the place itself.—2. In *chemistry,* an apparatus for heating bodies by the vapor of water.—*Cyc.*

VAP-O-RA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being capable of vaporization.—*Dispensatory.*

VAP'O-RA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being converted into vapor by the agency of caloric.

VAP'O-RATE, *v. i.* To emit vapor. *See* EVAPORATE.

VAP-O-RA'TION, *n.* [L. *vaporatio.*] The act or process of converting into vapor, or of passing off in vapor.

VA'PORED, *a.* 1. Moist; wet with vapors. 2. Splenetic; peevish.—*Green.*

VA'POR-ER, *n.* A boaster; one who makes a vaunting display of his prowess or worth; a braggart.

VAP-O-RIF'IC, *a.* [L. *vapor* and *facio.*] Forming into vapor; converting into steam, or expelling in a volatile form, as fluids.

VA'POR-ING, *ppr.* Boasting; vaunting ostentatiously and vainly.

VA'POR-ING-LY, *adv.* In a boasting manner.

VA'POR-ISH, *a.* 1. Full of vapors. 2. Hypochondriac, affected by hysterics.—SYN. Splenetic; peevish; humorsome.

VAP'O-RI-ZA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being converted into vapor.

VAP-O-RI-ZA'TION, *n.* The artificial formation of vapor.

VAP'OR-IZE, *v. t.* To convert into vapor by the application of heat or artificial means.

VAP'OR-IZE, *v. i.* To pass off in vapor.

VAP'OR-IZED, *pp.* Expelled in vapor.

VAP'OR-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Converting into vapor.

VA'POR-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *vaporeux.*] 1. Full of vapors or exhalations. 2. Vain; unreal; proceeding from the vapors 3. Windy; flatulent.

VA'POR-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being full of vapors.

VA'POR-Y, *a.* 1. Vaporous; full of vapors.—*Thomson.* 2 Hypochondriac; splenetic; peevish.—*Thomson.*

†**VAP-U-LA'TION,** *n.* [L. *vapulo.*] The act of beating or whipping.

†**VARE,** *n.* [Sp. *vara.*] A wand or staff of justice.

VAR'EC, *n.* The French name for kelp or incinerated sea weed; wrack.—*Ure.*

VA'RI, *n.* A species of lemur found in Madagascar.

VA'RI-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *See* VARY.] 1. That may vary or alter; capable of alteration in any manner. 2. Susceptible of change; liable to change.—3. In *mathematics,* subject to continual increase or decrease.—SYN. Changeable; mutable; fickle; wavering; unsteady; versatile; inconstant.

VA'RI-A-BLE, *n.* In *mathematics,* a quantity which is in a state of continual increase or decrease.

VA'RI-A-BLE-NESS, VA-RI-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* 1. Susceptibility of change; liableness or aptness to alter; changeableness. 2. Inconstancy; fickleness; unsteadiness; levity.

VA'RI-A-BLY, *adv.* Changeably; with alteration; in an inconstant or fickle manner.

VA'RI-ANCE, *n.* 1. In *law,* an alteration of something formerly laid in a writ; or a difference between a declaration and a writ, or the deed on which it is grounded. 2. Any alteration or change of condition. 3. Difference that produces dispute or controversy; disagreement; dissension; discord.—*At variance.* 1. In disagreement; in a state of difference. 2. In a state of dissension or of enmity.

VA'RI-ANT, *a.* Different; diverse.—*Rawle.*

VA'RI-ATE, *v. t.* 1. To alter; to make different.—*King.* 2. To vary; [*a bad word.*]

VA-RI-A'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *variatio.*] 1. Alteration; a partial change in the form, position, state, or qualities of the same thing. 2. Difference; change from one to another.—3. In *grammar,* change of termination of nouns and adjectives, constituting what is called *case, number,* and *gender.* 4. Deviation.—5. In *astronomy,* the *variation* of the moon is an inequality of the moon's motion depending on

the angular distance of the moon from the sun. *Brande.* —6. In *geography* and *navigation*, the deviation of the magnetic needle from the true north point; called also *declination*.—7. In *music*, the different manner of singing or playing the same air or tune, by subdividing the notes into several others of less value, or by adding graces, yet so that the tune itself may be discovered through all its embellishments.—*Calculus of variations*, a branch of mathematics, whose principal object is to solve certain classes of questions respecting *maxima* and *minima*, which can not be solved by the ordinary processes of the differential calculus. *Brande.*—SYN. Change; vicissitude; variety; mutation; deviation.

VAR'I-CO-CE'LE, *n.* [L. *varix*, and Gr. κηλη.] In *surgery*, a cirsocele; a varicose enlargement of the veins of the spermatic cord; or, *more rarely*, a like enlargement of the veins of the scrotum.

VAR'I-CŌSE, } *a.* [L. *varicosus.*] Preternaturally enlarged
VAR'I-CŌUS, } or permanently dilated; [*applied only to the veins.*]

VA'RI-ED, *pp.* or *a.* [from *vary.*] Altered; partially changed; changed.

VA'RI-E-GĀTE, *v. t.* [It. *varieggiare*; L. *vario, varius.*] To diversify in external appearance; to mark with different colors.—SYN. To vary; streak; stripe; freak; checker; dapple.

VA'RI-E-GĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Diversified in colors or external appearance.

VA'RI-E-GĀ-TING, *ppr.* Diversifying with colors.

VA-RI-E-GA'TION, *n.* The act of diversifying, or state of being diversified by different colors; diversity of colors.

VA-RI'E-TY, *n.* [Fr. *varieté*; L. *varietas.*] 1. Intermixture of different things, or of things different in form; or a succession of different things. 2. One thing of many which constitute variety. 3. Difference; dissimilitude; diversity. 4. Variation; deviation; change from a former state. 5. Many and different kinds; a medley.—6. In *natural history*, a difference not permanent or invariable, but occasioned by an accidental change. It is subordinate to *species*. 7. Different sort.

VA'RI-FORM, *a.* Having different shapes or forms.

VA'RI-FORMED, *a.* Formed with different shapes.

VA'RI-FORM-ING, *ppr.* Making of different forms.

VA'RI-O-LITE, *n.* [L. *varius*, and Gr. λιθος, form.] A kind of porphyritic rock, having a spotted appearance.

VA'RI-O-LOID, *n.* [L. *variolæ*, and Gr. ειδος, form.] A name recently given to a particular variety of the smallpox.

VA-RI'O-LOUS, *a.* [L. *variolæ*, from *vario.*] Pertaining to or designating the small-pox; having pits or sunken impressions like those of the small-pox.

VA-RI-Ō'RUM. [L.] *Variorum editions* of the classics are those containing the notes of various commentators, *cum notis variorum.*—*Brande.*

VA'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *varius.*] 1. Different; several; manifold. 2. Changeable; uncertain; unfixed. 3. Unlike each other; diverse. 4. Variegated; diversified.

VA'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In different ways; with change; with diversity.

VA'RIX, *n.* [L.] An uneven dilatation of a vein.

VAR'LET, *n.* [Old Fr. *See* VALET.] 1. *Anciently*, a servant or footman.—*Tusser.* 2. A scoundrel; a rascal.

† VAR'LET-RY, *n.* The rabble; the crowd.—*Shak.*

VAR'NISH, *n.* [Fr. *vernis*; Sp. *barniz*; Port. *verniz*; It. *vernice.*] 1. A thick, viscid, glossy liquid, consisting of a solution of resinous matter, laid on work by painters and others, to give it a smooth, hard surface and a beautiful gloss. 2. An artificial covering to give a fair appearance to any act or conduct.

VAR'NISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *vernisser, vernir.*] 1. To lay varnish on; to cover with a liquid, for giving any thing a glossy surface. 2. To cover with something that gives a fair external appearance. 3. To give a fair external appearance in words; to give a fair coloring to; to gloss; to palliate.

VAR'NISH-TREE, *n.* A large shrub or small tree of Japan, the *rhus vernicifera*, nearly resembling the swamp sumach.

VAR'NISHED (vär'nisht), *pp.* 1. Covered with varnish; made glossy. 2. Rendered fair in external appearance.

VAR'NISH-ER, *n.* 1. One who varnishes, or whose occupation is to varnish. 2. One who disguises or palliates; one who gives a fair external appearance.—*Pope.*

VAR'NISH-ING, *ppr.* Laying on varnish; giving a fair external appearance.

VAR'NISH-ING, *n.* The act of laying on varnish.

VAR'A-BED, *n.* One of an order of ecclesiastics in the Armenian Church. They differ from the priests by living in seclusion and in celibacy. They also preach, while the priests do not. The bishops are all taken from the order of *Vartabeds*, and are ordained by them.—*Coleman.*

VAR'VELS, } *n. pl.* [Fr. *vervel.*] Silver rings about the legs
VER'VELS, } of a hawk, on which the owner's name is engraved.

VAR'VI-CITE, *n.* An ore of manganese.—*Brande.*

VA'RY, *v. t.* [L. *vario*; Fr. *varier*; Sp. *variar*; It. *variare.*] 1. To alter in form, appearance, substance, or position; to make different by a partial change. 2. To change to something else. 3. To make of different kinds. 4. To diversify; to variegate.

VA'RY, *v. i.* 1. To alter or be altered in any manner; to suffer a partial change. 2. To be changeable; to alter. 3. To differ or be different; to be unlike. 4. To be changed; to become different. 5. To become unlike one's self; to alter. 6. To deviate; to depart. 7. To alter or change in succession. 8. To disagree; to dissent; to be at variance.

† VA'RY, *n.* Alteration; change.—*Shak.*

VA'RY-ING, *ppr.* Altering; changing; deviating.

VAS'CU-LAR, *a.* [L. *vasculum*, a vessel, from *vas.*] 1. Pertaining to the vessels of animal or vegetable bodies. 2. Full of vessels; consisting of animal or vegetable vessels, as arteries, veins, &c.

VAS-CU-LA'RES, *n. pl.* Plants which have stamens, pistils and spiral vessels, and bear proper flowers.—*Lindley.*

VAS-CU-LAR'I-TY, *n.* The state of being vascular.

VAS-CU-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *vasculum* and *fero.*] *Vasculiferous plants* are such as have seed-vessels divided into cells.—*Cyc.*

* VASE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *vas, vasa*; It. *vaso.*] 1. A vessel for domestic use, or for use in temples. 2. An ancient vessel dug out of the ground or from rubbish, and kept as a curiosity.—3. In *architecture*, an ornament of sculpture, placed on socles or pedestals, representing one of the vessels of the ancients, as incense-pots, flower-pots, &c. 4. The body or naked ground of the Corinthian and Composite capital; called, also, the *tambour* or *drum.*—5. Among *florists*, the calyx of a plant.—6. Among *goldsmiths*, the middle of a church candlestick. 7. A solid piece of ornamental marble. [Down to the time of Walker, this word was made to rhyme with *base, case*, &c., and is still so pronounced, to a great extent, in the United States. In England it is more commonly pronounced, as Walker gives it, *vaze*, though by some *vāz*, and by a few, *vawz.*—*Ed.*]

VAS'SAL, *n.* [Fr. *vassal*; It. *vassallo*; Sp. *vasallo.*] 1. A feudatory; a tenant; one who holds land of a superior, and who vows fidelity and homage to him. 2. A subject; a dependent. 3. A servant.—4. In *common language*, a bondman; a political slave.

VAS'SAL, *v. t.* To subject to control; to enslave.

VAS'SAL-AGE, *n.* [Fr. *vasselage*; Sp. *vasallage.*] 1. The state of being a vassal or feudatory. 2. Political servitude; dependence; subjection; slavery.

VAS'SALED, *pp.* or *a.* Enslaved; subjected to absolute power; as, a *vassaled* land.—*Trumbull.*

VAST, *a.* [L. *vastus*; Fr. *vaste*; It. *vasto.*] 1. Being of great extent; very spacious or large. 2. Huge in bulk and extent; as, the *vast* mountains of Asia. 3. Very great in numbers or amount. 4. Very great in force. 5. Very great in importance.—SYN. Enormous; huge; immense; mighty.

VAST, *n.* An empty waste.—*Milton.*

VAS-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *vastatio.*] A laying waste; waste, depopulation. [*Devastation* is generally used.]

VAS-TI'DI-TY, *n.* Vastness; immensity.—*Shak.* [*Not English.*]

VAST'I-TUDE, *n.* Vastness; immense extent.—*Foster.*

VAST'LY, *adv.* Very great; to a great extent or degree.

VAST'NESS, *n.* 1. Great extent; immensity. 2. Immense bulk and extent. 3. Immense magnitude or amount. 4. Immense importance.

VAST'Y, *a.* Being of a great extent; very spacious. [*Rare.*]

VAT, *n.* [D. *vat*; Sax. *fat*; G. *fass.*] 1. A large vessel or cistern for holding liquors in an immature state. 2. A square box or cistern in which hides are laid for steeping in tan. 3. An oil measure in Holland; a wine measure. 4. A square, hollow place on the back of a calcining furnace, where tin ore is laid to dry.

VAT'I-CAN, *n.* [L. *vates.*] In *Rome*, a magnificent palace of the pope on the Vatican Hill, adjoining the celebrated Church of St. Peter, containing vast repositories of the arts, &c.

VAT'I-CIDE, *n.* [L. *vates* and *cædo.*] The murderer of a prophet.—*Pope.*

VA-TIC'I-NAL (va-tis'e-nal), *a.* [L. *vaticinor.*] Containing prophecy.—*Warton.*

VA-TIC'I-NATE, *v. i.* [L. *vaticinor.*] To prophesy; to foretell; to practice prediction.—*Howell.* [*Little used.*]

VA-TIC-I-NA'TION, *n.* Prediction; prophecy.—*Bentley.*

VAUDE'VIL (vōde'vil), *n.* [Fr. *vaudeville.*] A song common among the vulgar, and sung about the streets; a ballad; a trivial strain.—In the *French theatre*, a *vaudeville* is a piece whose dialogue is intermingled with light or comic songs.—*Dict. de l'Acad.*

* VAULT, *n.* [Fr. *voûte*; It. *volta.*] 1. A continued arch, or an arched roof.—*Vaults* are of various kinds, circular, elliptical, single, double, cross, diagonal, Gothic, &c. 2. A cellar. 3. A cave or cavern. 4. A repository for the dead. —5. In the *manege*, the leap of a horse.

VAULT, *v. t.* To arch; to form with a vault; or to cover with a vault.

VAULT, *v. i.* [Sp. *voltear;* It. *voltare;* Fr. *vautrer.*] 1. To leap; to bound; to jump; to spring. 2. To tumble; to exhibit feats of tumbling or leaping.

VAULT'AGE, *n.* Vaulted work; an arched cellar.

VAULT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Arched; concave. 2. Covered with an arch or vault.—3. *a.* In *botany*, arched like the roof of the mouth, as the upper lip of many ringent flowers.

VAULTER, *n.* One who vaults; a leaper; a tumbler.

VAULT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Arching; covering with an arch. 2. Leaping; tumbling; exhibiting feats of leaping.

† VAULTY, *a.* Arched; concave.—*Shak.*

VAUNT (vänt), *v. i.* [Fr. *vanter;* It. *vantarsi.*] To boast; to make a vain display of one's own worth, attainments, or decorations; to talk with vain ostentation; to brag.

* VAUNT, *v. t.* To boast of; to make a vain display of.

* VAUNT, *n.* Boast; glory; a vain display of what one is, or has, or has done; ostentation from vanity.—*Milton.*

† VAUNT, *n.* [Fr. *avant.*] The first part.—*Shak.*

VAUNT-COURI-ER (vänt-koo're-er), *n.* [Fr. *avant-coureur.*] A precursor.—*Shak.* *See* * VAN-COURIERS.

VAUNT'-MURE, *n.* [Fr. *avant-mur.*] A false wall; a work raised in front of the main wall.—*Camden.*

* VAUNT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Vainly boasted of or displayed.

* VAUNT'ER, *n.* A vain, conceited boaster; a braggart; a man given to vain ostentation.—*Spenser.*

* VAUNT'FUL, *a.* Boastful; vainly ostentatious.

* VAUNT'ING, *ppr.* Vainly boasting; ostentatiously setting forth what one is or has.

* VAUNT'ING, *n.* Vainglorious boasting.

* VAUNT'ING-LY, *adv.* Boastfully; with vain ostentation.

VAUQUE'LIN-ITE (vōke'lin-īte), *n.* Chromate of copper and lead, green of various shades.—*Ure.*

VAV'A-SOR, *n.* [This word, in old books, is variously written, *valvasor, vavasour, valvasour.*] *Camden* holds that the *vavasor* was next below a baron.

VAV'A-SO-RY, *n.* The quality or tenure of the fee held by a vavasor.—*Cyc.*

† VA'WARD, *n.* [*van* and *ward.*] The fore-part.—*Shak.*

V. D. M. An abbreviation for L. *verbi Dei minister*, minister of God's Word.

VEAL, *n.* [Fr. *veau.*] The flesh of a calf killed for the table.

† VEECK, *n.* [It. *vecchia;* L. *vetula.*] An old woman.—*Chaucer.*

† VEC'TION (vek'shun), *n.* [L. *vectio.*] The act of carrying, or state of being carried.

* VEC-TI-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *vectito.*] A carrying.—*Arbuthnot.*

VEC'TOR, *n.* [L.] In *astronomy*, commonly called *radius vector*, which see.

VEC'TURE, *n.* [L. *vectura.*] A carrying; carriage; conveyance by carrying.—*Bacon.* [*Little used.*]

VE'DA, *n.* The generic name of the four oldest sacred books of the Hindoos, viz.: Rig, Yajust, Saman, and Atharvan, which were considered as directly revealed by Brahma. The word is sometimes written *vedam.*—*Sir W. Jones.*

VE-DETTE', *n.* [Fr. *vedette:* It. *vedette.*] A sentinel on horseback, employed to reconnoitre.

VEER, *v. i.* [Fr. *virer;* Sp. *birar;* D. *vieren.*] To turn; to change direction.—*To veer and haul*, as wind, to alter its direction.

VEER, *v. t.* To turn. In this sense, *wear* is the word now used; as, to *wear* ship. *Totten.*—*To veer out*, to suffer to run, or to let out to a greater length.—*To veer away*, to let out; to slacken and let run, as a cable. *Totten.*—*To veer and haul*, to pull tight and slacken alternately.

† VEER'A-BLE, *a.* Changeable; shifting.—*Randolph.*

VEERED, *pp.* Turned; changed in direction; let out.

VEER'ING, *ppr.* Turning; letting out to a greater length.

VEER'ING-LY, *adv.* Changingly; shiftingly.

VEG-E-TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *vegetable.*] Vegetable nature; the quality of growth without sensation.—*Brown.*

VEG'E-TA-BLE, *a.* 1. Belonging to plants. 2. Consisting of plants. 3. Having the nature of plants.—*Vegetable-marrow*, the fruit of a species of gourd, *cucurbita ovifera*, a native of Persia. It is used for culinary purposes, and is named from the peculiar tenderness and softness of its flesh. *Farm. Encyc.*—*Vegetable Ivory*, a close-grained and very hard vegetable substance, resembling the finest ivory in texture and color, and often wrought into ornamental work. It is the product of a species of palm, the *phytelephas macrocarpa*, in the form of a nut called ivory nut, often as large as a hen's egg.—*Silliman.*

† VEG'E-TAL, *n.* A vegetable.—*Ben Jonson.*

VEG'E-TAL, *a.* Having power to cause growth.

VEG'E-TATE, *v. i.* [L. *vegeto;* Fr. *vegeter.*] To sprout; to germinate; to grow, as plants; to grow and be enlarged by nutriment imbibed from the earth, air, or water, by means of roots and leaves.

VEG'E-TA-TING, *ppr.* Germinating; sprouting; growing.

VEG-E-TA'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The process of growing, as plants, by means of nourishment derived from the earth, or from water and air, and received through the roots and leaves. 2. Vegetables or plants in general.

VEG'E-TA-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *vegetatif.*] 1. Growing, as plants. 2. Having the power to produce growth in plants.

VEG'E-TA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of producing growth.

VE-GE'TE', *a.* [L. *vegetus.*] Vigorous; active.—*Ilare.*

VEG'E-TIVE, *a.* [L. *vegeto, vigeo.*] Vegetable; having the nature of plants; as, *vegetive* life.—*Tusser.* [*Little used.*]

† VEG'E-TIVE, *n.* A vegetable.—*Sandys.*

VEG'E-TO-AN'I-MAL, *a.* Partaking of the nature both of vegetable and animal matter.—*Vegeto-animal* matter is a term formerly applied to vegetable gluten.

† VEG'E-TOUS, *a.* Vigorous; lively; vegete.—*Ben Jonson.*

VE'HE-MENCE, } *n.* [Fr. *vehemence;* L. *vehemens.*] 1. Vio-
VE'HE-MEN-CY, } lence; great force; *properly*, force derived from velocity. 2. Violent ardor; great heat; animated fervor.

VE'HE-MENT, *a.* [Fr. *vehemens.*] 1. Acting with great force or violence; very forcible. 2. Very eager or urgent; very fervent. Syn. Furious; violent; impetuous; passionate; ardent; hot.

VE'HE-MENT-LY, *adv.* 1. With great force and violence. 2. Urgently; forcibly; with great zeal or pathos.

VE'HI-CLE (vē'he-kl), *n.* [Fr. *vehicule;* L. *vehiculum.*] 1. That in which any thing is or may be carried: any kind of carriage moving on land, either on wheels or runners, particularly on wheels. 2. That which is used as the instrument of conveyance; as, the *vehicle* of thought. 3. A substance in which medicine is taken. 4. A menstruum in which paints, gums, &c., are dissolved and prepared for use.

VE'HI-CLED (vē'he-kld), *a.* Conveyed in a vehicle.

VE-HIC'U-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to a vehicle.

VEH'MIC, *a.* *Vehmic courts* were the tribunals of a secret society in Germany during the Middle Ages, which for a time held a powerful sway over the people by their terrible executions.—*Brande.*

VEIL (vāle), *n.* [L. *velum.*] 1. A cover; a curtain; something to intercept the view and hide an object. 2. A cover; a disguise; *see* VAIL.

VEIL (vāle), *v. t.* To cover with a veil; to conceal. 2. To invest; to cover. 3. To hide; *see* VAIL.

VEIN (vāne), *n.* [Fr. *veine;* L. *vena.*] 1. A vessel in animal bodies, which receives the blood from the extreme arteries, and returns it to the heart.—2. In *plants*, a tube, or an assemblage of tubes, through which the sap is transmitted along the leaves; one of the ramifications of the petiole among the cellular tissue of the leaf.—3. In *geology*, a seam of any substance, more or less wide, intersecting a rock or stratum, and not corresponding with the stratification.—*Dana.* 4. A streak or wave of different color, appearing in wood, marble, and other stones; variegation. 5. A cavity or fissure in the earth or in other substance. 6. Tendency or turn of mind; a particular disposition or cast of genius. 7. Current. 8. Humor; particular temper. 9 Strain; quality.

VEIN'-STONE, *n.* The rock or mineral material which accompanies or incloses ores in veins; the gangue.—*Ure.*

VEINED (vānd), *a.* 1. Full of veins; streaked; variegated.—2. In *botany*, having vessels branching over the surface as a leaf.

VEIN'ING (vān'ing), *a.* Forming veins.

VEIN'LESS, *a.* In *botany*, having no veins.—*Barton.*

VEIN'Y, *a.* Full of veins; as, *veiny* marble.—*Thomson.*

VE-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *velum* and *fero.*] Bearing or carrying sails.—*Evelyn.*

† VEL-I-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *velitatio.*] A dispute or contest; a slight skirmish.—*Burton.*

VE-LIV'O-LANT, *a.* [L. *velum* and *volo.*] Passing under full sail.

VELL, *n.* [qu. *fell*, a skin.] A rennet bag. [*Local.*]

VELL, *v. t.* To cut off the turf or sward of land. [*Local.*]

VEL-LE'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *velleité;* L. *velle.*] A term by which the schools express the lowest degree of desire.

VEL'LET and VEL'LUTE, *n.* *See* VELVET.

VEL'LI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *vellico.*] To twitch; to stimulate; applied to the muscles and fibres of animals; to cause to twitch convulsively.—*Cyc.*

VEL'LI-CA-TED, *pp.* Twitched or caused to twitch.

VEL'LI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Twitching; convulsing.

VEL-LI-CA'TION, *n.* 1. The act of twitching, or of causing to twitch. 2. A twitching or convulsive motion of a muscular fibre.

VEL'LI-CA-TIVE, *a.* Having the power of vellicating, plucking, or twitching.

VEL'LUM, *n.* [Fr. *velin;* D. *vel.*] A finer kind of parchment or skin, rendered clear and white for writing.

VEL'LUM-PŌST, *n.* A particular sort of superior writing paper.

VEL'LUM-Y, *a.* Resembling vellum.

VE-LŌ'CE (ve-lō'chā), *n.* [It.] In *music*, quick.

VE-LOC'I-PEDE, *n.* [L. *velox*, swift, and *pes*, foot.] A carriage having two wheels, one before the other, in a line, connected by a beam, on which the person sits astride, and propels the vehicle by striking the tips of his toes against the earth.

VE-LOC'I-TY (ve-los'e-te), *n.* [Fr. *velocité*; L. *velocitas.*] 1. A moving with great rapidity; as, the *velocity* of wind. We apply *celerity* to animals; as, a horse or an ostrich runs with *celerity*, and a stream runs with *rapidity* or *velocity*; but bodies moving in the air or in ethereal space, move with greater or less *velocity*, not *celerity*.—2. In *philosophy*, *velocity* is that affection of motion by which a body moves over a certain space in a certain time.—SYN. Swiftness, celerity; rapidity; fleetness; speed.

† VEL'URE, *n.* [Fr. *velours.*] Velvet.—*Shak.*

VEL'VET, *n.* [It. *velluto*; Sp. *velluda.*] A rich silk stuff, covered with a close, short, fine, soft shag or nap.—*Cotton velvet*, an imitation of velvet, made of cotton; also called *velveteen.*

VEL'VET, *v. t.* To paint velvet.—*Peacham.*

VEL'VET, } *a.* Made of velvet; or soft and delicate, like
VEL'VET-ED, } velvet.

VEL'VET-PĀVED, *a.* Paved with velvet.

VEL-VET-EEN', *n.* A kind of cloth made of cotton, in imitation of velvet; cotton velvet.

VEL'VET-ING, *n.* The fine shag of velvet.—*Cyc.*

VEL'VET-Y, *a.* Made of velvet, or like velvet; soft; smooth; delicate.—*Med. Repos.*

VĒ'NAL, *a.* [L. *vena.*] Pertaining to a vein or to veins; contained in the veins; as, *venal* blood.

VĒ'NAL, *a.* [L. *venalis.*] 1. Mercenary; prostitute; that may be bought or obtained for money or other valuable consideration. 2. That may be sold; set to sale. 3. Purchased.

VE-NAL'I-TY, *n.* Mercenariness; the state of being influenced by money; prostitution of talents, offices, or services for money or reward.

VEN'A-RY, *a.* [L. *venor*, to hunt.] Relating to hunting.

VE-NAT'IC, } *a.* [L. *venaticus*, from *venor.*] Used in
VE-NAT'IC-AL, } hunting.

VE-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *venatio.*] 1. The act or practice of hunting. 2. The state of being hunted.

VE-NĀ'TION, *n.* In *botany*, the manner in which the veins of leaves are arranged.—*Lindley.*

VEND, *v. t.* [L. *vendo*; Fr. *vendre*; It. *vendere*; Sp. *vender.*] To sell; to transfer a thing, and the exclusive right of possessing it, to another person for a pecuniary equivalent. *Vending* differs from *barter*. We *vend* for money; we *barter* for commodities.

VEND'ED, *pp.* Sold; transferred for money, as goods.

VEND-EE', *n.* The person to whom a thing is sold.

VEND'ER, *n.* [Fr. *vendeur.*] A seller; one who transfers the exclusive right of possessing a thing, either his own, or that of another as his agent.

VEND-I-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* The state of being vendible or
VEND'I-BLE-NESS, } salable.

VEND'I-BLE, *a.* [L. *vendibilis.*] Salable; that may be sold; that can be sold; as, *vendible* goods.

VEND'I-BLE, *n.* Something to be sold or offered for sale.

VEND'I-BLY, *adv.* In a salable manner.

† VEN-DI-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *venditatio.*] A boastful display.

VEN-DĬ'TION (ven-dish'un), *n.* [Fr.; L. *venditio.*] The act of selling; sale.

VEND-OR', *n.* A vender; a seller.

VEN-DŪE', *n.* [Fr. *vendu*, sold.] Auction; a public sale of any thing by outcry to the highest bidder.

VEN-DŪE'-MĀS-TER, *n.* One who is authorized to make sale of any property to the highest bidder, by notification and public outcry; an auctioneer.

VE-NEER', *v. t.* [G. *furnieren.*] To lay, or fix firmly, thin leaves of a fine or superior wood over a coarse or inferior wood, so as to give the latter the appearance of a solid mass of the former.—*Hebert.*

VE-NEER', *n.* A thin leaf of a superior wood for overlaying an inferior wood.

VE-NEERED', *pp.* Overlaid with a thin leaf of a superior wood.

VE-NEER'ING, *ppr.* Overlaying with a thin leaf of a superior wood.

VE-NEER'ING, *n.* The act or art of overlaying a coarse or inferior wood with thin leaves of superior wood; the covering thus laid on.

† VEN'E-FICE, *n.* [L. *veneficium.*] The practice of poisoning.

VEN-E-FI'CIAL (ven-e-fish'al), } *a.* [L. *veneficium.*] Acting
VEN-E-FI'CIOUS (ven-e-fish'us), } by poison; bewitching. [*Little used.*]

VEN-E-FI'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* By poison or witchcraft. [*Rare.*]

VEN'EM-OUS, *a.* *See* VENOMOUS.

VEN'E-NĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *veneno.*] To poison; to infect with poison.—*Harvey.*

VEN-E-NĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of poisoning. 2. Poison.

† VE-NĒNE', } *a.* [Fr. *veneneux.*] Poisonous; venomous.
† VEN'E-NŌSE, } —*Harvey.*

† VEN-ER-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being venerable.

VEN'ER-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *venerabilis.*] 1. Worthy of veneration or reverence; deserving of honor and respect. 2. Rendered sacred by religious associations, or being consecrated to God and to his worship; to be regarded with awe and treated with reverence.

VEN'ER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being venerable

VEN'ER-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to excite reverence.

VEN'ER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *venerer*; L. *veneror.*] To regard with respect and reverence.—SYN. To reverence; revere: adore.

VEN'ER-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Reverenced; treated with honor and respect.

VEN'ER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Regarding with reverence.

VEN-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *veneratio.*] The highest degree of respect and reverence; respect mingled with some degree of awe.

VEN'ER-Ā-TOR, *n.* One who venerates and reverences.

VE-NĒ'RE-AL, *a.* [L. *venereus*, from *Venus.*] 1. Pertaining to sexual intercourse. 2. Connected with sexual intercourse. 3. Adapted to the cure of venereal diseases. 4. Adapted to excite venereal desire; aphrodisiac. 5. Consisting of, or pertaining to, copper, formerly called by *chemists Venus*; [*obs.*]

† VE-NĒ'RE-AN, *a.* Venereal.—*Howell*

VE-NĒ'RE-OUS, *a.* [L. *venereus.*] Lustful; libidinous

† VEN'ER-OUS, for *venereous.*

VEN'ER-Y, *n.* [from *Venus.*] Sexual intercourse.

VEN'ER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *venerie*; L. *venor.*] The act or exercise of hunting; the sports of the chase.

VEN-E-SEC'TION, *n.* [L. *vena* and *sectio.*] The act of opening a vein for letting blood; blood-letting; phlebotomy.

VE-NĒ'TIAN, *a.* Belonging to Venice.—*Venetian chalk*, a white compact talc or steatite, used for marking on cloth, &c. *Dana.*—*Venetian door*, a door having long, narrow windows on the sides.—*Venetian window*, one consisting of a main window with a long and narrow window on each side.—*Venetian blind*, a blind for windows, doors, &c., made of thin slats set in a frame, movable on end pins, and so disposed as to overlap each when close, and to show a series of open spaces for the admission of air and light when in the other position.

† VEN'EY, *n.* [Fr. *venez*, from *venir.*] A bout; a thrust; a hit; a turn at fencing.—*Shak.* [Sometimes spelled *venew.*]

† VENGE (venj), *v. t.* [Fr. *venger.*] To avenge; to punish.

† VENGE'A-BLE, *a.* Revengeful.—*Spenser.*

VENGE'ANCE, *n.* [Fr.] The infliction of pain on another, in return for an injury or offense.—*With a vengeance*, in *familiar language*, signifies with great violence or vehemence.

VENGE'FUL, *a.* 1. Vindictive; retributive. 2. Revengeful

VENGE'FUL-LY, *adv.* Vindictively.

VENGE'MENT, *n.* Avengement; penal retribution.

† VENG'ER, *n.* An avenger.—*Spenser.*

† VĒ'NI-A-BLE, *a.* Venial; pardonable.—*Brown.*

† VĒ'NI-A-BLY, *adv.* Pardonably; excusably.—*Brown.*

VĒ'NI-AL, *a.* [It. *veniale*; Sp. *venial*; Fr. *venieh*] 1. That may be forgiven; pardonable; as, a *venial* fault.—2. In *familiar language*, excusable; that may be allowed or permitted to pass without censure. 3. Allowed.—*Venial sin*, in the *Roman Catholic Church*, a sin which weakens, but does not wholly destroy, sanctifying grace, like mortal or deadly sins. It does not, therefore, exclude from absolution and communion, when there is evidence of repentance.—*Brande.*—*Encyc. Am.*

VĒ'NI-AL-LY, *adv.* Pardonably.

VĒ'NI-AL-NESS, *n.* State of being excusable or pardonable.

VE-NĪ'RE, } *n.* [L.] In *law*, a writ or precept
VE-NĪ'RE FĀ'CI-AS, } directed to the sheriff, requiring him to summon a person indicted for some criminal act to appear in court; also, a writ requiring him to summon jurors in a particular case.—*Bouvier.*

* VEN'I-SON (ven'e-zn or ven'zn), *n.* [Fr. *venaison*; L. *venatio.*] The flesh of edible beasts of chase.—In *England*, the word is now especially applied to the flesh of deer, hares, and certain birds called game.—*Booth.* It is, in the *United States*, applied exclusively to the flesh of the deer.

VĒ'NI, VI'DI, VĪ'CI. [L.] I came, I saw, I conquered These were the words which Cesar used when he informed the Roman Senate of his victories in Gaul.

VEN'OM, *n.* [Fr. *venin*; It. *veneno*; L. *venenum.*] 1. Poison; matter fatal or injurious to life.—*Venom* is generally used to express noxious matter that is applied externally, or that is discharged from animals, as that of bites and stings of serpents, scorpions, &c.; and *poison*, to express substances taken into the stomach. 2. Spite; malice.

VEN'OM, *v. t.* To poison; to infect with venom.

VEN'OMED, *pp* Poisoned; infected with poison.

VEN'OM-OUS, *a.* 1. Poisonous; noxious to animal life. 2. Infected with venom; as, a *venomous* brood.—3. *Figu-*

ratively, full of malignity; as, a *venomous* writer.—SYN. Mischievous; malignant; spiteful.

VEN'OM-OUS-LY, *adv.* Poisonously; malignantly.

VEN'OM-OUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Poisonousness; noxiousness to animal life. 2. Malignity; spitefulness.

VĒ'NOUS, *a.* [L. *venosus.*] 1. Pertaining to a vein or to veins; contained in veins.—2. In *botany*, veined.

VENT, *n.* [Fr. *vente*; Sp. *venta.*] 1. A small aperture; a hole or passage for air or other fluid to escape. 2. The opening in a cannon or other piece of artillery, by which fire is communicated to the charge. 3 Passage from secrecy to notice; publication. 4. The act of opening. 5. Emission; passage; escape from confinement. 6. Discharge; utterance; means of discharge. 7. Sale; as, the *vent* of commodities.—*Burke.* 8. Opportunity to sell; demand. 9. [Sp. *venta.*] An inn; a baiting-place; [*obs.*]—10. In *birds*, the place for the discharge of excrement. *P. Cyc.*—*To give vent to*, to suffer to escape; to let out; to pour forth.

VENT, *v. t.* 1. To let out at a small aperture. 2. To let out; to suffer to escape from confinement; to utter; to pour forth. 3. To utter; to report; [*obs.*] 4. To publish; [*obs.*] 5. To sell; [*obs.*]

† VENT, *v. i.* To snuff.—*Spenser.*

† VENT'AGE, *n.* A small hole.—*Shak.*

VENT'AIL, *n.* [Fr.] That part of a helmet made to be lifted up; the part intended for the admission of air, or for breathing; the visor of a helmet.

VEN-TAN'NA, n. [Sp. *ventana.*] A window.—*Dryden.*

VENT'ER, *n.* One who utters, reports, or publishes.

VENT'ER, *n.* [L.] 1. In *anatomy*, the abdomen, or lower belly.—*Parr.* 2. The womb; and hence, mother. 3. The belly of a muscle.

VEN'TI-DUCT, *n.* [L. *ventus* and *ductus*; It. *ventidotti.*] In *building*, a passage for wind or air; a passage or pipe for ventilating apartments.

VEN'TI-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *ventilo*; Fr. *ventiler.*] 1. To fan with wind; to open and expose to the free passage of air or wind. 2. To cause the air to pass through. 3. To winnow; to fan. 4. To examine; to discuss; that is, to agitate; [*obs.*]

VEN'TI-LA-TED, *pp.* Exposed to the action of the air; fanned; winnowed; discussed.

VEN'TI-LA-TING, *ppr.* Exposing to the action of wind; fanning; discussing.

VEN-TI-LA'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *ventilatio.*] 1. The act of ventilating; the act of exposing to the free passage of air. 2 The act of fanning or winnowing, for the purpose of separating chaff and dust. 3. Vent; utterance; [*obs.*] 4. Refrigeration; [*obs.*]

VEN'TI-LA-TOR, *n.* A contrivance or machine for drawing off or expelling foul or stagnant air from any close place or apartment, and introducing that which is fresh and pure.

VENT'ING, *ppr.* Letting out; uttering.

VEN-TOSI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *ventosité*; from L. *ventosus.*] Windiness; flatulence.—*Bacon.*

VEN'TRAL, *a.* [L. *venter.*] Belonging to the belly.

VEN'TRI-CLE (ven'tre-kl), *n.* [L. *ventriculus.*] In a *general sense*, a small cavity in an animal body; applied particularly to certain cavities in the heart and brain.

VEN'TRI-CŌSE, } *a.* [L. *ventricosus.*] In *natural history*,
VEN'TRI-COUS, } bellied; distended; swelling out in the middle.

VEN-TRIC'U-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to a ventricle.—*Tully.*

VEN-TRIC'U-LOUS, *a.* Somewhat distended in the middle.

VEN-TRI-LO-CŪ'TION, *n.* A speaking after the manner of a ventriloquist.

VEN-TRI-LŌ'QUI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to ventriloquism.

VEN-TRIL'O-QUISM, } *n.* [L. *venter* and *loquor.*] The act
VEN-TRIL'O-QUY, } of speaking in such a manner that the voice appears to come, not from the person, but from some distant place.

VEN-TRIL'O-QUIST, *n.* One who speaks in such a manner that his voice appears to come from some distant place.

VEN-TRIL'O-QUOUS, *a.* Speaking in such a manner as to make the sound appear to come from a place remote from the speaker.

VEN'TURE (vent'yur), *n.* [Fr. *aventure*; It., Sp. *ventura.*] 1. A hazard; an undertaking of chance or danger; the risking of something upon an event which can not be foreseen with tolerable certainty. 2. Chance; hap; contingency; luck; an event that is not or can not be foreseen. 3. The thing put to hazard; *particularly*, something sent to sea in trade.—*At a venture*, at hazard; without seeing the end or mark.

VEN'TURE, *v. i.* 1. To dare; to have courage or presumption to do, undertake, or say. 2. To run a hazard or risk. —*To venture at*, or *to venture on* or *upon*, to dare to engage in; to attempt without any certainty of success.

VEN'TURE, *v. t.* 1. To expose; to hazard; to risk. 2. To put or send on a venture or chance.

VEN'TURED, *pp.* Put to the hazard; risked.

VEN'TUR ER, *n.* One who ventures or puts to hazards.

VEN'TURE-SŌME, *a.* Bold; daring; intrepid.

VEN'TURE-SŌME-LY, *adv.* In a bold, daring manner.

VEN'TUR-ING, *n.* The act of putting to risk; a hazarding.

VEN'TUR-ING, *ppr.* Putting to hazard; daring.

VEN'TUR-OUS, *a.* Daring; bold; hardy; fearless; intrepid; adventurous.—*Milton.*

VEN'TUR-OUS-LY, *adv.* Daringly; fearlessly; boldly.

VEN'TUR-OUS-NESS, *n.* Boldness; hardiness; fearlessness; intrepidity.

VEN'UE, } *n.* [L. *vicinia*; Norm. *visne.*] In *law*, a neigh-
VI'SNE, } borhood or near place; the place where an action is laid.

VEN'UE, *n.* A thrust. *See* VENEY.

† VEN'U-LITE, *n.* A petrified shell of the genus *Venus.*

VĒ'NUS, *n.* [L.] 1. In *mythology*, the goddess of beauty and love; that is, beauty or love deified.—2. In *astronomy*, one of the inferior planets, whose orbit is between the Earth and Mercury. As morning star, it was called by the ancients Lucifer; as evening star, Hesperus.—3. In the *old chemistry*, a name given to copper.—4. In *conchology*, a genus of bivalve mollusks, including the common clam.

VĒ'NUS'S ĒŌMB, *n.* An annual plant of the genus *scandix.*

VĒ'NUS'S FLŸ'-TRAP, *n.* A plant, *dionæa muscipula.* It seizes and holds fast insects which brush against its leaves.

VĒ'NUS'S LOOK'ING-GLASS, *n.* An annual trailing plant of the genus *campanula*, allied to the bell-flower.

VĒ'NUS'S NĀ'VEL-WÒRT, *n.* A plant of the genus *omphalodes* or *cynoglossum*, so named from the shape of its seeds.—*Loudon.*

† VE-NUST', *a.* [L. *venustus.*] Beautiful.

VE-RĀ'CIOUS (-shus), *a.* [L. *verax.*] 1. Observant of truth, habitually disposed to speak truth. 2. True; [*little used.*]

VE-RĀ'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Truthfully.

VE-RAC'I-TY (ve-ras'e-te), *n.* [It. *veracità.*] 1. Habitual observance of truth, or habitual truth. *Truth* is applicable to men and to facts; *veracity* to men only, or to sentient beings. 2. Invariable expression of truth.

VE-RAN'DA, *n.* An Oriental word denoting a kind of open portico, formed by extending a sloping roof beyond the main building.

VE-RĀ'TRINE, } *n.* [L. *veratrum.*] A vegetable alkaloid,
VE-RAT'RI-NA, } obtained from *asagræa officinalis*, and
VE-RĀ'TRI-A, } called *veratrine*, from a mistake in supposing that the substance analyzed belonged to a plant of the genus *veratrum.*—*Tully.*

VE-RĀ'TRUM, *n.* A genus of very poisonous plants.

VERB, *n.* [L. *verbum*; Fr. *verbe*; Sp., It. *verbo*; Ir. *fearb.*] 1. In *grammar*, a part of speech that expresses action, motion, being, suffering, or a request or command to do or forbear any thing. 2. A word.—*South.*

VERB'AL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *verbalis.*] 1. Spoken; expressed to the ear in words; not written. 2. Oral; uttered by the mouth. 3. Consisting in mere words. 4. Respecting words only. 5. Minutely exact in words, or attending to words only. 6. Literal; having word answering to word. —7. In *grammar*, derived from a verb. 8. Verbose; abounding with words.—*Shak.*

VERB'AL, *n.* In *grammar*, a noun derived from a verb.

VERB'AL-ISM, *n.* Something expressed orally.

VERB-AL'I-TY, *n.* Mere words; bare literal expressions.

VERB'AL-IZE, *v. t.* To convert into a verb.

VERB'AL-LY, *adv.* 1. In words spoken; by words uttered; orally. 2. Word for word.—*Dryden.*

VER-BĀ'TIM, adv. [L.] Word for word; in the same words

† VER'BER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *verbero.*] To beat; to strike.

VER-BER-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. A beating or striking; blows. 2 The impulse of a body, which causes sound.—*Cyc.*

VER-BE'NA, *n.* Vervain; a genus of plants. Two sorts are extensively cultivated, one for its lemon-scented foliage, and the other for the great beauty of its flowers.—*Mead.*

VER'BEN-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *verbena*, vervain.] Strewed with vervain.

VER'BEN-Ā-TED, *pp.* Strewed or sanctified with vervain, according to a custom of the ancients.

VER'BEN-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Strewing with vervain.—*Drake.*

VERB'I-AGE, *n.* [Fr.] Verbosity; use of many words without necessity; superabundance of words.

VER-BŌSE', *a.* [L. *verbosus.*] Abounding in words; using or containing more words than are necessary; prolix; tedious by a multiplicity of words.

VER-BŌSE'LY, *adv.* Wordily.

VER-BOSI-TY, } *n.* 1. Employment of a superabund
VER-BŌSE'NESS, } ance of words; the use of more words than are necessary. 2. Superabundance of words prolixity.

VER'DAN-CY, *n.* Greenness.—*Norris.*

VER'DANT, *a.* [Fr. *verdoyant*; L. *viridans.*] 1. Green, fresh; covered with growing plants or grass. 2. Flourishing.

VERD-AN-TIQUE' (verd-an-teek'), *n.* [Fr.] 1. Ancient green; a term given to a green incrustation on ancient

coins, brass or copper.—*Turner.* 2. A mottled-green serpentine marble; also, a green porphyry, used as marble, and called *Oriental verd-antique.*—*Dana.*

VER'DANT-LY, *adv.* Freshly; flourishingly.

VER'DER-ER, } *n.* [Fr. *verdier*; Low L. *viridarius.*] An
VER'DER-OR, } officer in *England* who has the charge of the king's forest.

VER'DICT, *n.* [L. *verum dictum.*] 1. The answer of a jury given to the court concerning any matter of fact in any cause, civil or criminal, committed to their trial and examination. 2. Decision; judgment; opinion pronounced. —*Special verdict*; *see* SPECIAL.

VER'DI-GRIS, *n.* [Fr. *verd* and *gris.*] Disacetate of copper. In an impure state it is much used as a green pigment. In a pure state it is employed in medicine.

VER'DI-TER, *n.* [Fr. *verde-terre.*] A blue pigment formed from a sulphate or nitrate of copper by lime, the precipitate being ground up with an excess of lime. Green verditer is formed by sea-salt and blue vitriol, or sulphate of copper.

† VER'DI-TURE, *n.* The faintest and palest green.

VERD'URE (verd'yur), *n.* [Fr.; L. *vireo.*] Green; greenness; freshness of vegetation.

VERD'UR-OUS, *a.* Covered with green; clothed with the fresh color of vegetables.—*Phillips.*

VER'E-CUND, *a.* [L. *verecundus.*] Bashful; modest.—*Wotton.* [*Not much used.*]

VER-E-CUND'I-TY, *n.* Bashfulness; modesty; blushing. [*Not in much use.*]

VERGE (verj), *n.* [Fr.; It. *verga*; L. *virga.*] 1. A rod, or something in the form of a rod or staff, carried as an emblem of authority; the mace of a dean. 2. The stick or wand with which persons are admitted tenants, by holding it in the hand, and swearing fealty to the lord.—3. In *law*, the compass or extent of the king's court, within which is bounded the jurisdiction of the lord-steward of the king's household. 4. The extreme side or end of any thing which has some extent of length.—5. Among *gardeners*, the edge or outside of a border. 6. A part of a time-piece.—SYN. Border; edge; rim; brim; margin; brink.

VERGE, *v. i.* [L. *vergo.*] 1. To tend downward; to bend; to slope. 2. To tend; to incline; to approach.

VERG'ER, *n.* 1. He who carries the mace before the bishop, dean, &c. 2. An officer who carries a white wand before the justices of either bench in England 3. A pew-opener or attendant at a church.

VERG'ING, *ppr.* Bending or inclining; tending.

VER'GOU-LEUSE, *n.* A variety of pear; contracted to *vergaloo.* Written, also, *vergalieu.*

† VE-RID'IC-AL, *a.* [L. *veridicus.*] Telling truth.

VER'I-FI-A-BLE, *a.* That may be verified; that may be proved or confirmed by incontestable evidence.

VER-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of verifying or proving to be true.

VER'I-FIED (ver'e-fide), *pp.* Proved; confirmed by competent evidence.

VER'I-FI-ER, *n.* One who proves or makes appear to be true.

VER'I-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *verifier.*] 1. To prove to be true; to confirm. 2. To fulfill, as a promise; to confirm the truth of a prediction; to show to be true. 3. To confirm or establish the authenticity of any thing by examination or competent evidence.

VER'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Proving to be true; confirming; establishing as authentic.

VER'I-LY, *adv.* 1. In truth; in fact; certainly. 2. Really; truly: with great confidence.

VER-I-SIM'I-LAR, *a.* [L. *verisimilis.*] Having the appearance of truth; probable; likely.—*White.*

VER-I-SI-MIL'I-TUDE, *n.* [L. *verisimilitudo.*] The appearance of truth; probability; likelihood.—*Glanville.*

† VER-I-SI-MIL'I-TY, for *verisimilitude.*

VER'I-TA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] True; agreeable to fact.—*Shak.* [*Little used.*]

† VER'I-TA-BLY, *adv.* In a true manner.

VER'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *verité*; L. *veritas.*] 1. Truth; consonance of a statement, proposition, or other thing to fact. 2. A true assertion or tenet. 3. Moral truth; agreement of the words with the thoughts.

VER'JUICE, *n.* [Fr. *verjus.*] A liquor expressed from crab apples, sour grapes, &c., used in sauces, ragouts, and the like.

VER'MEIL, *n.* *See* VERMILION.

VER-ME-OL'O-GIST, *n.* One who treats of vermes.

VER-ME-OL'O-GY, *n.* [L. *vermes*, and Gr. λογος.] A discourse or treatise on vermes, or that part of natural history which treats of vermes; helminthology. [*Not used.*]

VER'MES, *n. pl.* [L.] Worms.

* VER-MI-CEL'LI (ver-me-chel'ly or ver-me-sel'ly), *n.* [It. *vermicello*; L. *vermiculus.*] In *cookery*, little rolls or threads of paste, or a composition of flour, eggs, sugar, and saffron; used in soups and pottages.

VER-MI'CEOUS (ver-mish'us), *a.* [L. *vermes.*] Pertaining to worms; wormy.

VER-MIC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *vermiculus.*] Pertaining to a worm; resembling a worm; *particularly*, resembling the motion of a worm.—*Vermicular work*; *see* VERMICULATED.

VER-MIC'U-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *vermiculatus.*] To inlay; to form work by inlaying, which resembles the motion or the tracks of worms.

VER-MIC'U-LA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Formed in the likeness of the motion of a worm.—*Vermiculated work*, rustic work so wrought as to have the appearance of having been eaten into or tracked by worms.—*Gwilt.*

VER-MIC'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Forming so as to resemble the motion of a worm.

VER-MIC-U-LA'TION, *n.* 1. The act or operation of moving in the form of a worm. 2. The act of forming so as to resemble the motion of a worm.

VERM'I-CULE, *n.* [L. *vermiculus.*] A little worm or grub.

VER-MIC'U-LOSE, } *a.* [L. *vermiculosus.*] 1. Full of worms
VER-MIC'U-LOUS, } or grubs. 2. Resembling worms.

VERM'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *vermis* and *forma.*] Having the form or shape of a worm.

VERM-IF'U-GAL, *a.* Tending to prevent or destroy vermin, or to expel worms.—*Lindley.*

VER'MI-FUGE, *n.* [L. *vermis* and *fugo.*] A medicine or substance that expels worms from animal bodies; an anthelmintic.

† VER'MIL, *n.* [Fr. *vermeil.*] Vermilion.—*Spenser.*

VER-MIL'ION (ver-mil'yun), *n.* [Fr. *vermeil, vermillon*; It. *vermiglione.*] 1. A bright red sulphuret of mercury. It is sometimes found native, of a red or brown color, and is then called *cinnabar.* It is used as a pigment. 2. The cochineal, a small insect found on a particular plant; [*improper or obsolete.*] 3. Any beautiful red color.

VER-MIL'ION (ver-mil'yun), *v. t.* To dye red; to cover with a delicate red.

VER-MIL'IONED, *pp.* or *a.* Dyed or tinged with a bright red.

VERM'IN, *n. sing.* and *pl.*; used chiefly in the plural. [Fr., It. *vermine.*] 1. All sorts of small animals which are destructive to grain or other produce; all noxious little animals or insects, as squirrels, rats, mice, worms, grubs, flies, &c. 2. Used of noxious human beings in contempt.

VERM'IN-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *vermino.*] To breed vermin.

VERM-IN-A'TION, *n.* 1. The breeding of vermin.—*Derham* 2. A griping of the bowels.

VERM'IN-LY, *a.* Like vermin; of the nature of vermin. *Gauden.*

VERM'IN-OUS, *a.* Tending to breed vermin.—*Harvey.*

VER-MIP'A-ROUS, *a.* [L. *vermes* and *pario.*] Producing worms.—*Brown.*

VER-MIV'O-ROUS, *a.* [L. *vermes* and *voro.*] Devouring worms; feeding on worms.

VER-NAC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *vernaculus.*] 1. Native; belonging to the country of one's birth. 2. Native; belonging to the person by birth or nature.—*Milner.*

VER-NAC'U-LAR-ISM, *n.* A vernacular idiom.

VER-NAC'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* In agreement with the vernacular manner.

† VER-NAC'U-LOUS, *a.* Vernacular; also, scoffing.—*Spenser.*

VER'NAL, *a.* [L. *vernalis.*] 1. Belonging to the spring; appearing in spring. 2. Belonging to youth, the spring of life.

VER'NANT, *a.* [L. *vernans.*] Flourishing, as in spring; as *vernant* flowers.—*Milton.*

† VER'NATE, *v. i.* To become young again.

VER-NA'TION, *n.* [L. *verno.*] In *botany*, the disposition of the nascent leaves within the bud.—*Martyn.*

VER'NIER, *n.* [from the inventor.] A contrivance attached to the graduated limb of an instrument for the purpose of measuring aliquot parts of the smallest spaces into which the instrument is divided.—*Olmsted.*

† VER-NIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *vernilis.*] Servility; fawning behavior, like that of a slave.—*Bailey.*

VE-RON'I-CA, *n.* [*vera-icon.*] 1. A portrait or representation of the face of our Savior on handkerchiefs.—2. In *bot any*, a genus of plants, speedwell.

† VER'RU-COSE, } *a.* [L. *verruca, verrucosus.*] Warty; hav-
VER'RU-COUS, } ing little knobs or warts on the surface.

VER-RU'CU-LOSE, *a.* Having minute wart-like prominences.

† VERS-A-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* [L. *versabilis.*] Aptness to be
† VERS'A-BLE-NESS, } turned round.—*Dict.*

† VERS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be turned.

VERS'AL, for *universal.* [*Not used, or very vulgar.*]

VERS'ANT, *a.* Familiar.

VERS'A-TILE, *a.* [L. *versatilis.*] 1. That may be turned round. 2. Liable to be turned in opinion; changeable, variable; unsteady. 3. Turning with ease from one thing to another; readily applied to a new task, or to various subjects.—4. In *natural history*, capable of revolving; freely movable; as, a *versatile anther*, which is fixed at one point, but freely movable.—*Lindley.*

VERS'A-TĪLE-LY, *adv.* In a versatile manner.
VERS'A-TĪLE-NESS, *n.* *See* VERSATILITY.
VERS-A-TIL'I-TY, *n.* 1. The quality of being versatile; aptness to change; readiness to be turned; variableness. 2. The faculty of easily turning one's mind to new tasks or subjects.
VERSE (vers), *n.* [L. *versus*; Fr. *vers.*] 1. In *poetry*, a line, consisting of a certain number of long and short syllables, disposed according to the rules of the species of poetry which the author intends to compose. 2. Poetry; metrical language. 3. A short division of any composition, *particularly* of the chapters in the Scriptures. 4. A piece of poetry. 5. A portion of an anthem to be performed by a single voice to each part.
VERSE, *v. t.* To tell in verse; to relate poetically.—*To be versed* [L. *versor*], to be well skilled; to be acquainted with.
VERSE-HON'OR-ING, *a.* Doing honor to poetry.—*Lamb.*
VERSE'-MAN, } *n.* [*verse* and *man.*] A writer of vers-
VERSE'-MŌN"GER, } es; [*in ludicrous language.*]—*Prior.*
VERSED (verst), *pp.* Skilled.—*Versed sine*; *see* SINE.
VERS'ER, *n.* A maker of verses; a versifier.—*Ben Jonson.*
† VERS'I-CLE (vers'e-kl), *n.* [L. *versiculus.*] A little verse.
VERS'I-CŌL-OR (-kul'lur), } *a.* [L. *versicolor.*] Having va-
VERS'I-CŌL-ORED, } rious colors; changeable in color.
VER-SIC'U-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to verses; designating distinct divisions of a writing.
VER-SI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr. from *versifier.*] The act, art, or practice of composing poetic verse.
VERS'I-FI-CĀ-TOR, *n.* A versifier. [*Little used.*]
VERS'I-FIED, *pp.* Formed into verse.
VERS'I-FI-ER, *n.* 1. One who makes verses. 2. One who converts into verse; or one who expresses the ideas of another, written in prose.
VERS'I-FY, *v. i.* To make verses.—*Dryden.*
VERS'I-FY, *v. t.* 1. To relate or describe in verse.—*Daniel.* 2. To turn into verse.
VERS'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Converting into verse.
VER'SION (ver'shun), *n.* [Fr., from L. *versio.*] 1. A turning; a change or transformation; [*unusual.*] 2. Change of direction; [*unusual.*] 3. The act of translating; the rendering of thoughts or ideas expressed in one language, into words of like signification in another language. 4. Translation; that which is rendered from another language.
VERST, *n.* A Russian measure of length, containing 1166⅔ yards, or 3500 feet; about two thirds of an English mile.
VER'SUS. [L.] Against; as, John Doe *versus* Richard Roe.
VER-SŪ'TE', *a.* Crafty; wily.
VERT, *n.* [Fr. *verd*; L. *viridis.*] 1. In the *forest laws*, every thing that grows and bears a green leaf within the forest. —2. In *heraldry*, a green color.
VERT'E-BER, } *See* VERTEBRA.
VERT'E-BRE, }
VERT'E-BRA, *n.*; *pl.* VERTEBRÆ. [L. *vertebra.*] A joint of the spine or backbone of an animal.
VERT'E-BRAL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the joints of the spine or backbone. 2. Having a backbone or spinal joints.
VERT'E-BRAL, *n.* An animal of the class which have a backbone.
VERT'E-BRĀTE, } *a.* [L. *vertebratus.*] Having a back-
VERT'E-BRĀ-TED, } bone, or vertebral column, containing the spinal marrow, as an animal.
VERT'E-BRĀTE, *n.* An animal having a spine with joints.
VERT'E-BRĀTES, } *n. pl.* Vertebrated animals, including
VERT-E-BRĀ'TA, } mammals, birds, reptiles, and fishes.
VERT'E-BRE, *n.* *See* VERTEBRA.
VERT'EX, *n.* [L.] 1. The crown or top of the head. 2. The top of a hill or other thing; the point of a cone, pyramid, angle, or figure; the pole of a glass, in *optics.*—*Vertex of a curve*, the extremity of the axis or diameter, or the point where the diameter meets the curve.—3. In *astronomy*, the zenith; the point of the heavens perpendicularly over the head.
VERT'I-CAL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *vertex.*] 1. Placed or being in the zenith, or perpendicularly over the head. 2. Being in a position perpendicular to the plane of the horizon.—*Vertical angles*, in *geometry*, the opposite angles formed by two intersecting straight lines.—*Vertical circle*, in *astronomy*, a great circle of the sphere, passing through the zenith and nadir of a place; an azimuth circle. The *prime vertical* is that vertical circle which passes through the east and west points.—*Vertical plane*, in *conics*, a plane passing through the vertex and axis of a cone.
† VERT-I-CAL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being in the zenith.
VERT'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In the zenith.
VERT'I-CAL-NESS, *n.* The state of being in the zenith, or perpendicularly over the head.
VERT'I-CIL, *n.* [L. *verticillus.*] In *botany*, a little whorl; a mode of inflorescence, in which the flowers surround the stem in a kind of ring.
VER-TIC'IL-LATE, *a.* In *botany*, whorled; growing in rings or whorls.—*Verticillate flowers* are such as grow in a whorl, or round the stem in rings, one above another, at each joint.
VER-TIC'I-TY, *n.* [from *vertex.*] 1. The power of turning; revolution; rotation. 2. That property of the loadstone by which it turns to some particular point.
VER-TIG'IN-OUS, *a.* [L. *vertiginosus.*] 1. Turning round; whirling; rotary. 2. Giddy; affected with vertigo.
VER-TIG'IN-OUS-LY, *adv.* With a whirling or giddiness.
VER-TIG'IN-OUS-NESS, *n.* Giddiness; a whirling, or sense of whirling; unsteadiness.—*Taylor.*
* VERT'I-GO, *n.* [L.] Giddiness; dizziness or swimming of the head; an affection of the head, in which objects appear to move in various directions. [This word is also pronounced by some verti'go, and by others verti'go.]
VER'VĀIN, *n.* A plant of the genus *verbena.*
VER'VĀIN-MAL'LŌW, *n.* A species of mallow.
VER'VELS. *n. pl.* [Fr. *vervelle.*] Labels tied to a hawk.
VER'Y, *a.* [Fr. *vrai*; L. *verus.*] True; real.
VER'Y, *adv.* As an adverb, or modifier of adjectives and adverbs, *very* denotes in a great degree, an eminent or high degree, but not generally the highest; as, a *very* cold day.
VES'I-CANT, *n.* A blistering application; an epispastic.
VES'I-CĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *vesica.*] To blister; to raise little bladders, or separate the cuticle by inflaming the skin.
VES'I-CĀ-TED, *pp.* Blistered.
VES'I-CĀ-TING, *ppr.* Blistering.
VES-I-CĀ'TION, *n.* The process of raising blisters or little cuticular bladders on the skin.
VES'I-CA-TO-RY, *n.* [Fr. *vesicatoire.*] A blistering application or plaster; an epispastic.
VES'I-CLE (ves'e-kl), *n.* [L. *vesicula.*] 1. A little bladder, or a portion of the cuticle separated from the skin and filled with some humor. 2. Any small membranous cavity in animals or vegetables.
VE-SIC'U-LAR, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to vesicles; consisting
VE-SIC'U-LOUS, } of vesicles. 2. Hollow; full of interstices. 3. Having little bladders or glands on the surface, as the leaf of a plant.
VE-SIC'U-LATE, *a.* Bladdery; full of bladders.
VES'PER, *n.* [L.] The evening star; Venus; also, the evening.
VES'PERS, *n. pl.* The evening song or evening service in the Roman Catholic Church. *See, also*, SICILIAN VESPERS.
VES'PER-TĪNE, *a.* [L. *vespertinus.*] Pertaining to the evening; happening or being in the evening.
VES'PI-A-RY, *n.* The nest or habitation of *wasps, hornets*, &c.
VES'SEL, *n.* [It. *vasello*; Fr. *vaisseau*; Sp. *vasija.*] 1. A cask or utensil proper for holding liquors and other things. —2. In *anatomy*, any tube or canal in which the blood and other humors are contained, secreted, or circulated, as the arteries, veins, &c.—3. In the *physiology of plants*, a canal or tube of very small bore, in which the sap is contained and conveyed; also, a bag or utricle, filled with pulp, and serving as a reservoir for sap; also, a spiral canal, usually of a larger bore. 4. Any structure made to float upon the water, for purposes of commerce or war, whether impelled by wind, steam, or oars.—*Totten.* 5. Something containing.
† VES'SEL, *v. t.* To put into a vessel.—*Bacon.*
VES'SETS, *n.* A kind of cloth. Qu.
VES'SIC-NON, *n.* [L. *vesica.*] A soft swelling on a horse's leg, called a *wind-gall.*
VEST, *n.* [Fr. *veste*; It. *vesta*; L. *vestis.*] 1. An outer garment.—2. A waistcoat or body garment for men, worn next under the coat. [This word, in the latter sense, has passed from France into the United States, and has chiefly taken the place of *waistcoat.*—In *England*, the latter word alone is used.—*Ed.*]
VEST, *v. t.* 1. To clothe; to cover, surround, or encompass closely. 2. To dress; to clothe with a long garment.—3. In *law*, to give an immediate fixed right of present or future enjoyment; as, an estate is *vested* in possession. *Bouvier.*—*To vest with*, to clothe; to furnish with; to invest with.—*To vest in.* 1. To put in possession of; to furnish with; to clothe with. 2. To clothe with another form; to convert into another substance or species of property.
VEST, *v. i.* To come or descend to; to be fixed; to take effect, as a title or right.
VES'TA, *n.* [L.] 1. In *mythology*, the virgin goddess of the hearth or fire.—2. In *astronomy*, one of the asteroids, discovered by Dr. Olbers in 1807.
VEST'AL, *a.* [L. *vestalis.*] 1. Pertaining to Vesta, the goddess. 2. Pure; chaste.
VEST'AL, *n.* A virgin consecrated to Vesta, and to the service of watching the sacred fire. There were six in all.
VEST'ED, *pp.* 1. Clothed; covered; closely encompassed. 2. *a.* Fixed; not in a state of contingency or suspension; as, *vested* estates, legacies, &c
VEST'I-A-RY, *n.* A wardrobe.
VES-TIB'U-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to or like a vestibule.
VES'TI-BULE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *vestibulum.*] 1. The porch or entrance into a house, or a large open space before the door, but covered. 2. A little antechamber before the entrance

of an ordinary apartment. 3. An apartment in large buildings, which leads into a hall or suit of rooms or offices.—4. In *anatomy*, a cavity belonging to the labyrinth of the ear.

VES'TI-GĀTE. *See* INVESTIGATE. [*Not in use.*]

VES'TIĢE (ves'tij), *n.* [Fr.; L. *vestigium.*] A track or footstep; the mark of the foot left on the earth; but *mostly used* for the mark or remains of something else.

VEST'ING, *ppr.* Clothing; covering; closely encompassing; descending to and becoming permanent, as a right or title; converting into other species of property, as money.

VES'TING, *n.* Cloth for vests; vest patterns. [*U. States.*]

VEST'MENT, *n.* [L. *vestimentum*; Fr. *vêtement.*] A covering or garment; some part of clothing or dress; especially some part of outer clothing; but it is not restricted to any particular garment.

VEST'RY, *n.* [L. *vestiarium*; Fr. *vestiaire.*] 1. A room appendant to a church, in which the sacerdotal vestments and sacred utensils are kept, and where parochial meetings are held.—2. In the *Church of England*, a parochial assembly, so called because held in a vestry; also, in some parishes, a smaller body called a *select vestry*, representing the larger one. *Brande.*—3. In the *Episcopal Church of the United States*, a committee chosen annually by the parish, who, in conjunction with the church-wardens, manage its temporal concerns.—*Croswell.*

VEST'RY-ĊLERK, *n.* An officer chosen by the vestry, who keeps the parish accounts and books.

VEST'RY-MAN, *n.* In the *Episcopal Church*, one belonging to a select number of persons in each parish, who manage its temporal concerns. *See* VESTRY.

VEST'URE, *n.* [Fr. *vêture.*] 1. A garment; a robe. 2. Dress; garments in general; habit; clothing; vestment. 3. Clothing; covering.—4. In *old law books*, the corn with which land was covered.—5. In *old books*, seizin; [*obs.*]

VE-SŪ'VI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the volcano Vesuvius.

VE-SŪ'VI-AN, *n.* The same mineral with idocrase, which see.

VETCH, *n.* [Fr. *vesce*; It. *veccia*; L. *vicia.*] A name given to most of the leguminous plants of the genus *vicia.* Some species are much used for feeding cattle. There are also leguminous plants of other genera called *chickling* vetch, *milk* vetch, &c.

VETCH'LING, *n.* [from *vetch.*] In *botany*, a name of a leguminous plant, the *lathyrus aphaca*, expressive of its diminutive size.

VETCH'Y, *a.* 1. Consisting of vetches or of pea straw.—*Spenser.* 2. Abounding with vetches.

VET'ER-AN, *a.* [L. *veteranus.*] Having been long exercised in any thing; long practiced or experienced.

VET'ER-AN, *n.* One who has been long exercised in any service or art, particularly in war; one who has grown old in service, and has had much experience.

VET-ER-I-NĀ'RI-AN, *n.* [L. *veterinarius.*] One skilled in the diseases of cattle or domestic animals.—*Brown.*

* VET'ER-I-NA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to the art of healing or treating the diseases of domestic animals, as oxen, horses, sheep, &c.

VĒ'TO, *n.*; *pl.* VETOES (vē'tōze). [L. *veto*, I forbid.] 1. The power possessed by the executive branch of a legislative body, as a king, president, governor, &c., to negative a bill which has passed the other branches of the legislature. Also, the act of exercising this power. *Bouvier.*—2. In a *looser sense*, any authoritative prohibition.

VĒ'TO, *v. t.* To withhold assent to a bill for a law, and thus prevent its enactment; to interpose a veto.

VĒ'TŌED (-tōde), *pret.* and *pp.* of *veto*, which see.

VĒ'TO-ING, *ppr.* Withholding assent to and preventing the enactment of.

VET-TU'RA, n. [It.] An Italian four-wheeled carriage.

VET-TU-RĪ'NO, n. [It.] In *Italy*, one who carries travelers from one place to another in a *vettura*, or four-wheeled carriage, at a price agreed on.

† VE-TUST', *a.* [L. *vetustus.*] Old; ancient.—*Cockeram.*

VEX, *v. t.* [L. *vexo*; Fr. *vexer*; It. *vessare*; Sp. *vexar.*] 1. To irritate; to make angry by little provocations. 2. To plague; to torment; to harass; to afflict. 3. To disturb; to disquiet; to agitate. 4. To trouble; to distress; to chagrin. 5. To persecute.—*Acts*, xii. 6. To stretch, as by hooks; [*obs.*]

VEX, *v. i.* To fret; to be teased or irritated.—*Chapman.*

VEX-Ā'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *vexatio.*] 1. The act of irritating, or of troubling, disquieting, and harassing. 2. State of being irritated or disturbed in mind. 3. Disquiet; great uneasiness.—*Temple.* 4. The cause of trouble or disquiet. 5. Afflictions; great troubles; severe judgments. 6. A harassing by law. 7. A slight, teasing trouble.—SYN. Chagrin: agitation; mortification; uneasiness; trouble; grief; sorrow; distress.

VEX-Ā'TIOUS (vek-sā'shus), *a.* 1. Irritating; disturbing or agitating to the mind; causing disquiet; afflictive. 2. Distressing; harassing. 3. Full of trouble and disquiet. 4. Teasing; slightly troublesome; provoking.—*Vexatious suit*, a suit at law instituted maliciously, and without probable cause.—*Bouvier.*

VEX-Ā'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* In a manner to give great trouble.

VEX-Ā'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of giving great trouble and disquiet, or of teasing and provoking.

VEXED, *pp.* or *a.* Teased; provoked; irritated; troubled, agitated; disquieted; afflicted.

VEX'ER, *n.* One who vexes, irritates, or troubles.

VEX'IL, } *n.* [L. *vexillum.*] A flag or standard.—In
VEX-IL'LUM, } *botany*, the upper petal of a papilionaceous flower.

VEX'IL-LA-RY, *n.* A standard-bearer.

VEX'IL-LA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to an ensign or standard.

VEX-IL-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *vexillatio.*] A company of troops under one ensign.

VEX'ING, *ppr.* Provoking; irritating; afflicting.

VEX'ING-LY, *adv.* So as to vex, tease, or irritate.—*Tatler.*

VĪ'A, *n.* [L.] A way.—*Via* Albany, by the way of Albany.

VĪ'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *vie*; L. *vivo.*] Capable of living, as an infant.

VĪ'A-DUĊT, *n.* A structure for conveying a carriage way or rail-way, either by perforating hills or by raising mounds or a series of arched supports.

VĪ'AĢE, *n.* *See* VOYAGE.

VĪ'AL, *n.* [Fr. *viole*; Gr. φιαλη; L. *phiala.*] A phial; a small bottle of thin glass, used particularly by apothecaries and druggists.

VĪ'AL, *v. t.* To put in a vial.—*Milton.*

VĪ'AL-ED, *pp.* Put in a vial.

VĪ'AL-ING, *ppr.* Inclosing in a vial.

VĪ'AND, *n.* [Fr. *viande*; It. *vivanda.*] Meat dressed; food.—*Pope.* [*Used mostly in the plural.*]

† VĪ'A-RY, *a.* [L. *viarius.*] Happening in the way or on the roads.—*Feltham.*

VĪ-AT'IĊ, *a.* [L. *viaticum.*] Pertaining to a journey or to traveling.

VĪ-AT'I-ĊUM, *n.* [L.] 1. Provisions for a journey.—2. Among the *ancient Romans*, an allowance to officers who were sent into the provinces to exercise any office or perform any service; also to the officers and soldiers of the army.—3. In the *Roman Catholic Church*, the communion or eucharist given to persons in their last moments.

VĪ'BRĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *vibro*; It. *vibrare.*] 1. To swing; to oscillate; to move one way and the other; to play to and fro. 2. To quiver. 3. To pass from one state to another.

VĪ'BRĀTE, *v. t.* 1. To brandish; to move to and fro; to swing. 2. To cause to quiver.

VĪ'BRĀ-TED, *pp.* Brandished; moved one way and the other.

VĪ'BRA-TĪLE, *a.* Adapted to or used in vibratory motion, as, the *vibratile* organs of certain insects.—*Say.*

VĪ-BRA-TIL'I-TY, *n.* Disposition to preternatural vibration or motion.—*Rush.* [*Not much used.*]

VĪ'BRĀ-TING, *ppr.* Brandishing; moving to and fro, as a pendulum or musical chord.

VĪ-BRĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *vibro.*] 1. The act of brandishing; the act of moving or state of being moved one way and the other in quick succession.—2. In *mechanics*, a regular reciprocal motion of a body suspended; a motion consisting of continual reciprocations or returns, as of the pendulum of a chronometer; oscillation.—3. In *physics*, alternate or reciprocal motion; as, the *vibrations* of the nervous fluid.—4. In *music*, the motion of a chord, or the undulation of any body, by which sound is produced.

VĪ-BRĀ'TI-UN-ĊLE, *n.* A small vibration.—*Chambers.*

VĪ'BRA-TĪVE, *a.* That vibrates.—*Newton.*

VĪ'BRA-TO-RY, *a.* 1. Vibrating; consisting in vibration or oscillation. 2. Causing to vibrate.

VIĊ'AR, *n.* [Fr. *vicaire*; It. *vicario*; L. *vicarius.*] 1. In a *general sense*, a person deputed or authorized to perform the functions of another; a substitute in office.—2. In the *canon law*, the priest of a parish, the predial tithes of which are impropriated or appropriated.—*Apostolic vicar*, in the *Roman Catholic Church*, is an officer of high standing, who has received power from the pope to decide in certain cases without instructions.—*Encyc. Am.*

VIĊ'AR-ĢEN'ER-AL, *n.* A title given by Henry VIII. to the Earl of Essex, with power to oversee all the clergy. It is now the title of an office, which is united in the chancellor of the diocese.

VIĊ'AR-AĢE, *n.* The benefice of a vicar. A *vicarage* by endowment becomes a benefice distinct from the parsonage.

VĪ-ĊĀ'RI-AL, *a.* [from *vicar.*] Pertaining to a vicar; small.

VĪ-ĊĀ'RI-ATE, *a.* Having delegated power, as a vicar.—*Barrow.*

VĪ-ĊĀ'RI-ATE, *n.* A delegated office or power.—*Lord North.*

VĪ-ĊĀ'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *vivarius.*] 1. Deputed; delegated. 2. Acting for another; filling the place of another. 3. Substituted in the place of another; as, a *vicarious* sacrifice.

VĪ-ĊĀ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In the place of another; by substitution.—*Burke.*

VIC'AR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a vicar; the ministry of a vicar.

VICE, *n.* [Fr. *vice*; It. *vizio*; Sp. *vicio*; L. *vitium.*] 1. *Properly*, a spot or defect; a fault; a blemish; imperfection.—2. In *ethics*, any voluntary action or course of conduct which deviates from the rules of moral rectitude. *Vice* differs from *crime*, in being less enormous. 3. Depravity or corruption of manners. 4. A fault or bad trick in a horse.—5. In the *old English drama* (the mysteries, &c.), a buffoon wearing a cap with ass's ears, whose office was to torment and belabor another buffoon who represented the devil.—*P. Cyc.* 6. An iron press with a screw, for holding articles fast when filed, &c. [This would more properly be written *vise*, like the French *vis*, a screw.] 7. A gripe or grasp.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*]

† VICE, *v. t.* To press or *screw up* to a thing by a kind of violence.—*Shak.*

VICE [L. *vice*, in the turn or place] is used, in *composition*, to denote one *qui vicem gerit*, who acts in the place of another, or is second in authority.

VICE-AD'MI-RAL, *n.* 1. In the *navy*, the officer next in rank and command to an admiral. 2. A civil officer, in *Great Britain*, appointed by the lords commissioners of the admiralty, for exercising admiralty jurisdiction within their respective districts.

VICE-AD'MI-RAL-TY, *n.* The office of a vice-admiralty; a vice-admiralty court.

VICE-Ā'GENT, *n.* [*vice* and *agent.*] One who acts in the place of another.—*Hooker.*

VICE-CHAM'BER-LAIN (-lin), *n.* An officer in court, next in command to the lord-chamberlain. [*England.*]

VICE-CHAN'CEL-LOR, *n.* An officer in a university in England, a distinguished member, who is annually elected to manage the affairs in the absence of the chancellor.—*Cyc.*

VICE-CON'SUL, *n.* One who acts in the place of a consul.

VICE-DŪGE', *n.* A counselor at Venice, who represented the doge when sick or absent.—*Cyc.*

VICE-LEG'ATE, *n.* An officer of the pope, who acts as spiritual and temporal governor in certain cities, where there is no legate or cardinal.—*Cyc.*

VICE-PRES'I-DEN-CY, *n.* The office of vice-president.—*Story.*

VICE-PRES'I-DENT, *n.* An officer next in rank below a president. [*United States.*]

VICE-RĒ'GAL, *a.* Pertaining to a viceroy, or viceroyalty.

VICE-SUP-PRESS'ING, *a.* Adapted to suppress vice.

† VICED (vist), *a.* Vitious; corrupt.—*Shak.*

VICE-GE'REN-CY, *n.* The office of a vicegerent; agency under another; deputed power; lieutenancy.

VICE-GE'RENT, *n.* [L. *vicem gerens.*] A lieutenant, a vicar; an officer who is deputed by a superior or by proper authority to exercise the powers of another.

VICE-GE'RENT, *a.* Having or exercising delegated power; acting by substitution, or in the place of another.

VIC'E-NA-RY, *a.* [L. *vicenarius.*] Belonging to twenty.

VICE'ROY, *n.* [Fr. *viceroi.*] The governor of a kingdom or country, who rules in the name of the king with regal authority, as the king's substitute.

VICE-ROY'AL-TY, *n.* The dignity, office, or jurisdiction of a viceroy.

VICE'ROY-SHIP, *n.* The dignity, office, or jurisdiction of a viceroy.

† VICE-TY, *n.* Nicety; exactness.—*Ben Jonson.*

VICE VERSA. [L.] The terms or the case being reversed.

VI'CIATE (vish'āte), *v. t.* [L. *vitio.* This verb is usually written *vitiate.*] 1. To injure the substance or properties of a thing so as to impair its value, and lessen or destroy its use; to make less pure or wholly impure; to deprave. 2. To render defective, and thus destroy the validity of; to invalidate by defect.

VI'CIĀ-TED (vish'ā-ted), *pp.* or *a.* Depraved; impaired in substance or quality; rendered defective and void.

VI'CIĀ-TING, *ppr.* Injuring in substance or properties; rendering defective; making void.

VI'CI-Ā'TION, *n.* Depravation; corruption.

VIC'IN-AGE, *n.* [from L. *vicinia, vicinus.*] Neighborhood; the place or places adjoining or near.

* VIC'I-NAL, } *a.* Near; neighboring.—*Glanville.* [*Little*
* VIC'INE, } *used.*]

VI-CIN'I-TY, *n.* [L. *vicinitas.*] 1. Nearness in place. 2. Neighborhood. 3. Neighboring country.

VI'CI-OS'I-TY, *n.* Depravity; corruption of manners.

VI'CIOUS (vish'us), *a.* [Fr. *vicieux*; L. *vitiosus.*] 1. Defective; imperfect. 2. Addicted to vice; corrupt in principles or conduct; depraved; wicked; profligate; habitually transgressing the moral law. 3. Corrupt; contrary to moral principles or to rectitude. 4. Corrupt, in a *physical sense*; foul; impure; insalubrious. 5. Corrupt; not genuine or pure. 6. Unruly; refractory; not well tamed or broken; as, a *vicious* horse.—*Smart.*

VI'CIOUS-LY (vish'us-le), *adv.* 1. Corruptly; in a manner contrary to rectitude, moral principles, propriety, or purity. 2. Faultily; not correctly.—*Burnet.*

VI'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Addictedness to vice; corruptness of moral principles or practice; habitual violation of the moral law, or of moral duties; depravity in principles or in manners. 2. Unruliness; refractoriness, as of a beast.

VI-CIS'SI-TUDE, *n.* [L. *vicissitudo.*] 1. Regular change or succession of one thing to another. 2. Change; variation; revolution, as in human affairs.

VI-CIS-SI-TŪ'DI-NA-RY, *a.* Changing in succession.—*Donne.*

VI-CON'TI-EL, *a.* [*vice-comitalia.*] In *old law books*, pertaining to the sheriff.—*Vicontiel rents* are certain rents for which the sheriff pays a rent to the king.—*Vicontiel writs* are such as are triable in the county or sheriff court.—*Cyc.*

VI-CON'TI-ELS, *n. pl.* Things belonging to the sheriff; *particularly*, farms for which the sheriff pays rent to the king.

VI'COUNT, *n.* [*vice-comes.*] 1. In *law books*, the sheriff. 2. A degree of nobility next below a count or earl; *see* VISCOUNT.

VIC'TIM, *n.* [L. *victima*; Fr. *victime.*] 1. A living being sacrificed to some deity, or in the performance of a religious rite; *usually*, some beast slain in sacrifice. 2. A person or thing destroyed; a person or thing sacrificed in the pursuit of an object.

VIC'TIM-ĀTE, *v. t.* To sacrifice.—*Bullokar.*

VIC'TIM-IZE, *v. t.* To make a victim of; to make the object of extreme infliction or exaction. [*A cant, but common word.*]

VIC'TOR, *n.* [L.] 1. One who conquers in war; a vanquisher; one who defeats an enemy in battle. *Victor* differs from *conqueror*. We apply *conqueror* to one who subdues countries, kingdoms, or nations; as, Alexander was the *conqueror* of Asia or India, or of many nations, or of the world. In such phrases we can not substitute *victor*. But we use *victor* when we speak of one who overcomes a particular enemy, or in a particular battle; as, Cæsar was *victor* at Pharsalia. 2. One who vanquishes another in private combat or contest. 3. One who wins, or gains the advantage. 4. Master; lord; [*rare.*]

VIC'TOR-ESS, *n.* A female who vanquishes.—*Spenser.*

VIC-TŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *victorieux.*] 1. Having conquered in battle or contest; having overcome an enemy or antagonist; conquering; vanquishing. 2. That produces conquest. 3. Emblematic of conquest; indicating victory.

VIC-TŌ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With conquest; with defeat of an enemy or antagonist; triumphantly.

VIC-TŌ'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being victorious.

VIC'TO-RY, *n.* [L. *victoria*; Fr. *victoire.*] 1. Conquest; the defeat of an enemy in battle, or of an antagonist in contest; a gaining of the superiority in war or combat. 2. The advantage or superiority gained over spiritual enemies.—1 *Cor.*, xv.

VIC'TRESS, *n.* A female who conquers.—*Shak.*

VICTUAL (vit'l), *n.* *See* VICTUALS.

VICTUAL (vit'l), *v. t.* 1. To supply with provisions for subsistence. 2. To store with provisions.

VICTUALED (vit'ld), *pp.* Supplied with provisions.

VICTUAL-ER (vit'l-er), *n* 1. One who furnishes provisions. 2. One who keeps a house of entertainment. 3. A provision-ship.

VICTUAL-ING (vit'l-ing), *ppr.* Supplying with provisions.

VICTUAL-ING-HOUSE (vit'l-ing-), *n.* A house where provision is made for strangers to eat.

VICTUALS (vit'lz), *n. pl.* [Fr. *victuailles*; It. *vettovaglia*; Sp. *vitualla.*] Food for human beings, prepared for eating; that which supports human life; provisions; meat; sustenance.

VI-DĀME', *n.* In *French feudal jurisprudence*, a name given to a class of officers who represented the bishops, and who subsequently erected their offices into fiefs, and became feudal nobles.—*Brande.*

VI'DE. [L.] See.

VI-DEL'I-CET, *adv.* [L. for *videre licet.*] To wit; namely. An abbreviation for this word is, *viz.*

VI'DE UT SŪ'PRA. [L.] See as above.

† VID'U-AL, *a.* [L. *viduus.*] Belonging to the state of a widow.

† VI-DŪ'I-TY, *n.* [L. *viduitas.*] Widowhood.

VIE, *v. i.* [Sax. *wigan.*] To strive for superiority; to contend; to use effort in a race, contest, competition, rivalship, or strife.

† VIE, *v. t.* 1. To show or practice in competition. 2. To urge; to press.

VI-ELLE' (ve-yel'), *n.* [Fr.] A stringed instrument played upon with a wheel; a *hurdy-gurdy.*—*Buchanan.*

VI ET ARMIS. [L.] In *law*, with force and arms; words expressive of a trespass.

VIEW (vu), *v. t.* [Fr. *vue*; L. *videre*; Russ. *viju.*] 1. To survey; to examine with the eye; to look on with attention, or for the purpose of examining; to inspect; to explore. *View* differs from *look*, *see*, and *behold*, in expressing more particular or continued attention to the thing which is the object of sight. 2. To see; to perceive by

the eye. 3. To survey intellectually; to examine with the mental eye; to consider.

VIEW (vu), *n.* 1. Prospect; sight; reach of the eye. 2. The whole extent seen. 3. Sight; power of seeing, or limit of sight. 4. Intellectual or mental sight. 5. Act of seeing. 6. Sight; eye. 7. Survey; inspection; examination by the eye. 8. Intellectual survey; mental examination. 9. Appearance; show. 10. Display; exhibition to the sight or mind. 11. Prospect of interest. 12. Intention; purpose; design. 13. Opinion; manner of seeing or understanding.—*Point of view*, the direction in which a thing is seen.

VIEWED (vūde), *pp.* Surveyed; examined by the eye; inspected; considered.

VIEW'ER (vū'er), *n.* 1. One who views, surveys, or examines.—2. In *New England*, a town officer whose duty is to inspect something; as, a *viewer* of fences.

VIEW'ING (vū'ing), *ppr.* Surveying; examining by the eye or by the mind; inspecting; exploring.

VIEW'ING (vū'ing), *n.* The act of beholding or surveying.

VIEW'LESS (vū'les), *a.* That can not be seen: not being perceivable by the eye; invisible.—*Pope.*

† VIEW'LY (vū'le), *a.* Sightly; striking to the view.

VĪ-GĒS-I-MĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *vigesimus.*] The act of putting to death every twentieth man.—*Bailey.*

VIG'IL, *n.* [L. *vigilia*; Fr. *vigile*; L. *vigil.*] 1. Watch: devotion performed in the customary hours of rest or sleep. 2. In *Church affairs*, the eve or evening before any feast; a religious service performed in the evening preceding a holiday. 3. A fast observed on the day preceding a holiday; a wake. 4. Watch; forbearance of sleep.

VIG'I-LANCE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *vigilans.*] 1. Forbearance of sleep; a state of being awake. 2. Watchfulness; circumspection; attention of the mind in discovering and guarding against danger, or providing for safety. 3. Guard; watch; [*unusual.*]

† VIG'I-LAN-CY, for *vigilance.*

VIG'I-LANT, *a.* [Fr.; L. *vigilans.*] Watchful; circumspect; attentive to discover and avoid danger, or to provide for safety.

VIG'I-LANT-LY, *adv.* Watchfully; with attention to danger and the means of safety; circumspectly.

VĪ-GIN-TIV'I-RATE, *n.* [L. *viginti* and *viri.*] A body of officers of government, consisting of twenty men.—*Murphy.*

VIG-NETTE' (commonly pronounced *vin'yet*), *n.* [Fr. *vignette.*] A name given to small engraved embellishments with which books, bank-notes, &c., are ornamented. Such embellishments were originally painted on the margins of manuscripts, usually in the form of small vines (*vignettes*), whence the name. Properly, therefore, a *vignette* is a design which is not surrounded, like ordinary pictures, with a border.—*Lunier.*—*Landseer on Engraving.*

VIG'OR, *n.* [L.] 1. Active strength or force of body in animals; physical force. 2. Strength of mind; intellectual force; energy. 3. Strength or force in animal or vegetable motion. 4. Strength; energy; efficacy.

† VIG'OR, *v. t.* To invigorate.—*Feltham.*

VIG-O-RŌ'SO. [It.] In *music*, with energy.

VIG'OR-OUS, *a.* 1. Full of physical strength or active force. 2. Powerful; made by strength, either of body or mind.—SYN. Strong; forcible; active; agile; alert; brisk; nimble; sedulous; diligent.

VIG'OR-OUS-LY, *adv.* With great physical force or strength; forcibly; with active exertions.

VIG'OR-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being vigorous or possessed of active strength.

† VILD, } *a.* Vile.—*Spenser.*
† VILED, }

VILE, *a.* [L. *vilis*; Fr., Sp. *vil*; It. *vile.*] 1. Base; mean; worthless; despicable. 2. Morally base or impure; sinful; depraved by sin; wicked.

† VILED, *a.* Abusive; scurrilous; defamatory.

VILE'LY, *adv.* 1. Basely; meanly; shamefully. 2. In a cowardly manner.—2 *Sam.*, i.

VILE'NESS, *n.* 1. Baseness; meanness; despicableness. 2. Moral baseness or depravity; degradation by sin; extreme wickedness.—*Prior.*

VIL-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of vilifying or defaming.

VIL'I-FIED (-fīde), *pp.* Defamed; traduced; debased.

VIL'I-FI-ER, *n.* One who defames or traduces.

VIL'I-FY, *v. t.* 1. To make vile; to debase; to degrade. 2. To accuse falsely; to attempt to degrade by slander.—SYN. To defame; traduce; calumniate; asperse; slander.

VIL'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Debasing; defaming.

† VIL'I-PEND, *v. t.* [L. *vilipendo.*] To despise.

† VIL-I-PEND'EN-CY, *n.* Disesteem; slight.

† VIL'I-TY, *n.* Vileness; baseness.—*Kennet.*

VILL, *n.* [L. *villa*; Fr. *ville.*] A village; a small collection of houses.—*Hale.*

VIL'LA, *n.* [L. *villa*; Fr. *ville.*] A country seat; usually one for the residence of a wealthy person.

VIL'LAGE, *n.* [Fr.; *villa.*] A small assemblage of houses, less than a town or city.

VIL'LA-GER, *n.* An inhabitant of a village.—*Milton.*

VIL'LA-GER-Y, *n.* A district of villages.—*Shak.*

VIL'LAIN (-lin), *n.* [Fr. *vilain*; It., Sp. *villano.*] 1. In *feudal law*, a *villain* or *villein* is one who holds lands by a base or servile tenure, or in *villenage.* 2. A vile, wicked person; a man extremely depraved, and capable or guilty of great crimes.

VIL'LAIN-OUS, *a.* [from *villain.*] 1. Base; very vile. 2. Wicked; extremely depraved. 3. Proceeding from extreme depravity. 4. Sorry; vile; mischievous.

VIL'LAIN-OUS-LY, *adv.* Basely; with extreme wickedness or depravity.

VIL'LAIN-OUS-NESS, *n.* Baseness; extreme depravity.

VIL'LAIN-Y, *n.* 1. Extreme depravity; atrocious wickedness. 2. A crime; an action of deep depravity.

VIL'LAN-AGE, *n.* 1. The state of a villain; base servitude. 2. A base tenure of lands; tenure on condition of doing the meanest services for the lord; usually written *villenage.* 3. Baseness; infamy; *see* VILLANY.

VIL'LAN-IZE, *v. t.* To debase; to degrade; to defame; to revile.—*Dryden.* [*Little used.*]

VIL'LAN-IZED, *pp.* Defamed; debased. [*Little used.*]

† VIL'LAN-IZ-ER, *n.* One who degrades, debases, or defames.

VIL'LAN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Defaming; debasing. [*Little used.*]

VIL'LAN-OUS, *a.* [It is desirable that this and the three following words should be spelt with *i* (*villainous*, &c.), as given above, being regularly derived from *villain.*] 1. Base; very vile. 2. Wicked; extremely depraved. 3. Proceeding from extreme depravity. 4. Sorry; vile; mischievous.

VIL'LAN-OUS-LY, *adv.* Basely; with extreme wickedness or depravity.

VIL'LAN-OUS-NESS, *n.* Baseness; extreme depravity.

VIL'LAN-Y, *n.* 1. Extreme depravity; atrocious wickedness. 2. A crime; an action of deep depravity.

VIL-LAT'IC, *a.* [L. *villaticus.*] Pertaining to a village.

VIL'LEIN, *n.* *See* VILLAIN, No. 1.

VIL'LEN-AGE, *n.* [from *villain.*] A tenure of lands and tenements by base services.—*Blackstone.*

VIL'LI, *n. pl.* [L.] In *anatomy*, fine small fibres; in *botany*, fine hairs on plants.

VIL'LOUS, *a.* [L. *villosus.*] 1. Abounding with fine hairs or woolly substance; nappy; shaggy; rough.—2. In *botany*, covered with soft hairs.

VIM'IN-AL, *a.* [L. *viminalis.*] Pertaining to twigs; consisting of twigs; producing twigs.

VĪ-MIN'E-OUS, *a.* [L. *vimineus.*] Made of twigs or shoots

VĪ-NĀ'CEOUS (vī-nā'shus), *a.* [L. *vinaceus.*] 1. Belonging to wine or grapes.—*White.* 2. Of the color of wine.

VIN-AI-GRETTE', *n.* [Fr.] A small box of silver, &c., with perforations on the top, for holding aromatic vinegar contained in a sponge, and used like a smelling-bottle.

VIN'CI-BLE, *a.* [from L. *vinco.*] Conquerable; that may be overcome or subdued.—*Hayward.*

VIN'CI-BLE-NESS, } *n.* The capacity of being conquered;
VIN-CI-BIL'I-TY, } conquerableness.—*Dict.*

† VINC'TURE, *n.* [L. *vinctura.*] A binding.

VINC'U-LUM, *n.* [L.] A bond of union; *particularly*, in *mathematics*, a straight mark placed over several members of a compound quantity, which are to be subjected to the same operation.—*Day.*

VIN-DĒ'MI-AL, *a.* [L. *vindemialis.*] Belonging to a vintage or grape harvest.

VIN-DĒ'MI-ĀTE, *v. i.* To gather the vintage.—*Evelyn.*

VIN-DE-MI-Ā'TION, *n.* The operation of gathering grapes.

VIN-DI-CA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being vindicable, or capable of support or justification.

VIN'DI-CA-BLE, *a.* That may be vindicated, justified, or supported.—*Dwight.*

VIN'DI-CĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *vindico.*] 1. To defend; to justify, to support or maintain as true or correct, against denial, censure, or objections. 2. To assert; to defend with success; to maintain; to prove to be just or valid. 3. To defend with arms or otherwise; to protect. 4. To avenge; to punish; [*obs.*]

VIN'DI-CĀ-TED, *pp.* Defended; supported; maintained, proved to be just or true.

VIN'DI-CĀ-TING, *ppr.* Defending; supporting; proving to be true or just; defending by force.

VIN-DI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *vindico.*] 1. The defense of any thing, or a justification against denial or censure, or against objections or accusations. 2. The act of supporting by proof or legal process; the proving of any thing to be just. 3. Defense by force or otherwise.

* VIN'DI-CĀ-TIVE, *a.* 1. Tending to vindicate. 2. Revengeful.

VIN'DI-CĀ-TOR, *n.* One who vindicates; one who justifies or maintains; one who defends.—*Dryden.*

VIN'DI-CA-TO-RY, *a.* 1. Punitory; inflicting punishment; avenging. 2. Tending to vindicate; justificatory.

VIN-DIC'TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *vindicatif.*] Revengeful; given to revenge.—*Dryden.*

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÄR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—MARINE, BIRD;—MÖVE, BOOK.

VIN-DIC'TIVE-LY, *adv.* With revenge; revengefully.
VIN-DIC'TIVE-NESS, *n.* 1. A revengeful temper. 2. Revengefulness.
VINE, *n.* [L. *vinea*; Fr. *vigne*; It. *vigna*; Sp. *viña.*] 1. A woody climbing plant that produces grapes, of the genus *vitis.* 2. The long, slender stem of any plant that trails on the ground, or climbs and supports itself by winding round a fixed object, or by seizing any fixed thing with its tendrils or claspers.—*Forby.*
VINE'-CLAD, *a.* Clad or covered with vines.—*Coleridge.*
VINE'-DRESS-ER, *n.* [*vine* and *dresser.*] One who dresses, trims, prunes, and cultivates vines.
VINE'-FRET-TER, *n.* [*vine* and *fret.*] A small insect that injures vines, an aphis or puceron.
VINE'-GRUB, *n.* [*vine* and *grub.*] A little insect that infests vines; the vine-fretter or puceron.—*Cyc.*
VINED, *a.* Having leaves like those of the vine.—*Wotton.*
VIN'E-GAR, *n.* [Fr. *vin* and *aigre.*] 1. An acid liquor obtained from wine, cider, beer, &c., by the acetous fermentation. The acid of vinegar is the acetic. 2. Any thing really or metaphorically sour; [*obs.*]
VIN'ER, *n.* An orderer or trimmer of vines.—*Huloet.*
VINER-Y, *n.* In *gardening*, an erection for supporting vines and exposing them to artificial heat, consisting of a wall with stoves and flues.
VINE'YARD (vin'yard), *n.* [Sax. *vingeard*; Ir. *fionghort.*] A plantation of vines producing grapes; *properly*, an inclosure or yard for grape-vines.
† VIN'NEWED, *a.* [Sax. *fynig.*] Moldy; musty.—*Newton.*
† VIN'NEWED-NESS, *n.* Mustiness; moldiness.—*Barret.*
† VIN'NY, *a.* Moldy; musty.
† VIN'O-LEN-CY, *n.* [L. *vinolentia.*] Drunkenness.
† VIN'O-LENT, *a.* Given to wine.
VI-NOS'I-TY, *n.* State or quality of being vinous.—*Scott.*
VI'NOUS, *a.* [Fr. *vineux*; L. *vinum.*] Having the qualities of wine; pertaining to wine.
VINT'AGE, *n.* [Fr. *vendange.*] 1. The produce of the vine for the season. 2. The time of gathering the crop of grapes. 3. The wine produced by the crop of grapes in one season.
VINT'AGE-SPRING, *n.* A wine-fount.
VINT'A-GER, *n.* One who gathers the vintage.
VINT'NER, *n.* One who deals in wine; a wine-seller.
VINT'RY, *n.* A place where wine is sold.—*Ainsworth.*
VI'NY, *a.* 1. Belonging to vines; producing grapes. 2. Abounding in vines.—*P. Fletcher.*
VI'OL, *n.* [Fr. *viole*; It., Sp. *viola*; Ir. *biol.*] 1. A stringed musical instrument, of the same form as the violin, but larger, and having formerly six strings, to be struck with a bow.—2. Among *seamen*, a large rope sometimes used in weighing anchor; also written *voyol.*—*Totten.*
VI-Ō'LA, *n.* [It.] A larger kind of violin; a tenor violin.
VI'O-LA-BLE, *a.* [L. *violabilis.*] That may be violated, broken, or injured.
VI-O-LĀ'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *viola.*] Resembling violets.
VI'O-LATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *violer*; L. *violo*; It. *violare*; Sp. *violar.*] 1. To break in upon in a violent manner; as, to *violate* the sanctity of private rights. 2. To set aside in a violent manner; as, to *violate* a treaty, laws, &c. 3. To injure; to do violence to. 4. To treat with irreverence. 5. To ravish; to compress by force.—SYN. To injure; disturb; interrupt; infringe; transgress; profane; deflower.
VI'O-LĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Injured; transgressed; ravished.
VI'O-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Injuring; infringing; ravishing.
VI-O-LĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] 1. The act of violating or injuring; interruption, as of sleep or peace. 2. Infringement; transgression; non-observance. 3. Act of irreverence; profanation or contemptuous treatment of sacred things. 4. Ravishment; rape.
VI'O-LĀ-TIVE, *a.* Violating, or tending to violate.
VI'O-LĀ-TOR, *n.* 1. One who violates, injures, interrupts, or disturbs. 2. One who infringes or transgresses. 3. One who profanes or treats with irreverence. 4. A ravisher.
VI'O-LENCE, *n.* [L. *violentia.*] 1. Physical force; strength of action or motion. 2. Moral force; highly excited feeling; as, to inveigh with *violence.* 3. Unjust force; crimes of all kinds. 4. Highly excited action; as, the *violence* of a disease. 5. The act of breaking in upon or infringing; as, *violence* to the laws of decorum. 6. Ravishment; rape. —*To do violence to*, or *on*, to attack; to murder.—*To do violence to*, to outrage; to force; to injure.—SYN. Vehemence; outrage; fierceness; eagerness; violation; infraction; infringement; transgression; oppression.
VI'O-LENCE, *v. t.* To assault; to injure; also, to bring by violence.—*Ben Jonson.* [*Little used.*]
VI'O-LENT, *a.* [Fr.; L. *violentus.*] 1. Forcible; moving or acting with physical strength; urged or driven with force. 2. Characterized by great force or violence. 3. Produced or continued by force; not spontaneous or natural. 4. Produced by violence; not natural. 5. Acting by violence; assailant; not authorized. 6. Extorted; not voluntary.—*Violent presumption*, in *law*, is presumption that arises from circumstances which necessarily attend such facts.—SYN. Fierce; vehement; outrageous; boisterous turbulent; furious; impetuous; passionate; severe; extreme.
† VI'O-LENT, *n.* An assailant.
† VI'O-LENT, *v. t.* To urge with violence.—*Fuller.*
VI'O-LENT-LY, *adv.* With force; forcibly; vehemently
VI-O-LES'CENT, *a.* Tending to a violet color.
VI'O-LET, *n.* [Fr. *violette*; It. *violetto*; L. *viola.*] A plant and flower of the genus *viola*, of many species. They are generally low herbaceous plants, and the flowers of many of the species are of some shade of blue.
VI'O-LET, *a.* Dark blue, inclining to red.
VI-O-LIN', *n.* [It. *violino*; Fr. *violon.*] A musical instrument with four strings, played with a bow; a fiddle; one of the most perfect and most powerful instruments that has been invented.
VI-O-LIN'IST, *n.* A person skilled in playing on a violin.
VI'O-LIST, *n.* A player on the viol.—*Todd.*
VI-O-LON-CEL'LIST, *n.* One who plays on a violoncello.
* VI-O-LON-CEL'LO (ve-o-lon-chel'lo or ve-o-lon-sel'lo), *n* [It.] A stringed instrument of music; a bass-viol of four strings, or a bass-violin with long large strings, giving sounds an octave lower than the tenor violin.
VI-O-LŌ'NE, n. A large bass-violin, called a double base, whose strings lie an octave below the violoncello.—*Brande.*
VI'PER, *n.* [L. *vipera*; Fr. *vipere.*] 1. A European serpent, whose bite is venomous. Two harmless American serpents are improperly called *vipers.* 2. A person or thing mischievous or malignant.
VI'PER-INE, *a.* [L. *viperinus.*] Pertaining to a viper or to vipers.
VI'PER-OUS, *a.* [L. *vipereus.*] Having the qualities of a viper; malignant; venomous.—*Shak.*
VI'PER'S BU'GLOSS, *n.* A plant of the genus *echium.*
VI'PER'S GRASS, *n.* A plant of the genus *scorzonera*, popularly esteemed in Spain a remedy for the bite of the viper.—*Loudon.*
† VI-RA-GIN'I-AN, *a.* Having the qualities of a virago.—*Milton.*
VI-RA-GIN'I-TY, *n.* The qualities of a virago.
VI-RĀ'GO, *n.* [L. from *vir.*] 1. A woman of extraordinary stature, strength, and courage; a female who has the robust body and masculine mind of man; a female warrior. —2. In *common language*, a bold, impudent, turbulent woman; a termagant.
† VIRE, *n.* [Sp. *vira.*] An arrow.—*Gower.*
VIR'E-LAY, *n.* [Fr. *virelai.*] An ancient French song or short poem, derived from Provençe, of a peculiar measure, and usually of a sportive character.—*Dict. de l'Acad.*
VI'RENT, *a.* [L. *virens.*] Green; verdant; fresh.
VI-RES'CENT, *a.* Slightly green; beginning to be green.
VIR'GĀTE, *a.* [L. *virga.*] In *botany*, having the shape of a rod or wand.
VIR'GĀTE, *n.* A yardland.—*Warton.*
VIRGE, *n.* *See* VERGE.
VIR-GIL'I-AN, *a.* 1. Pertaining to Virgil, the Roman poet. 2. Resembling the style of Virgil.—*Young.*
VIR'GIN (vur'jin), *n.* [It. *virgine*; Sp. *virgen*; Fr. *vierge*, L. *virgo.*] 1. A woman who has had no carnal knowledge of man. 2. A woman not a mother. 3. A person of either sex who has not been married.—1 *Cor.*, vii., 25. 4. The sign Virgo; *see* VIRGO.
VIR'GIN, *a.* 1. Pure; untouched. 2. Fresh; new; unused 3. Becoming a virgin; maidenly; modest; indicating modesty. 4. Pure; chaste.
VIR'GIN, *v. i.* To play the virgin.—*Shak.* [*A cant word.*]
VIR'GIN-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a virgin; maidenly.—*Hammond.*
VIR'GIN-AL, *n.* A keyed instrument of one string, jack and quill to each note, like a spinet, but in shape resembling the piano-forte.—*Burney*; [*out of use.*]
VIR'GIN-AL, *v. i.* To pat; to strike as on a virginal.—*Shak.* [*A cant word.*]
VIR-GIN'I-TY, *n.* [L. *virginitas.*] Maidenhood; the state of having had no carnal knowledge of man.
VIR'GIN'S BOW'ER, *n.* A climbing plant of the genus *clematis.*
VIR'GO, *n.* [L.] A sign of the zodiac which the sun enters in August; a constellation of the zodiac.—*Cyc.*
VIR'GO-LEUSE, *n.* [Fr.] A variety of pear; with us pronounced *virgoloo*, or *vergoloo.* *See* VERGOULEUSE, the correct orthography.
VI-RID'I-TY, *n.* [L. *viriditas.*] Greenness; verdure; the color of fresh vegetables.—*Evelyn.*
† VI'RILE, *a.* [L. *virilis.*] 1. Pertaining to a man, in the eminent sense of the word; belonging to the male sex. 2 Masculine; not *puerile* or *feminine.*
VI-RIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *virilité*; L. *virilitas.*] 1. Manhood; the state of the male sex, which has arrived to the maturity and strength of a man, and to the power of procreation. 2. The power of procreation. 3. Character of man [*unusual.*]

VĪR-MIL'ION (vur-mil'yun), *n.* [properly *vermilion.*] A red color.—*Roscommon.*

* VĪR'TU, *n.* [It.] A love of the fine arts; a taste for curiosities.—*Chesterfield.*

VĪR'TU-AL (virt'yu-al), *a.* [Fr. *virtuel.*] 1. Potential; having the power of acting or of invisible efficacy without the material or sensible part. 2. Being in essence or effect, not in fact.—*Virtual focus,* in *optics,* the point from which rays, having been rendered divergent by reflection or refraction, appear to issue.—*Virtual velocity,* in *mechanics,* the velocity which a body in equilibrium would actually acquire during the first instant of its motion in case of the equilibrium being disturbed.—*Brande.*

VĪR'TU-AL'I-TY, *n.* Efficacy.—*Brown.*

VĪR'TU-AL-LY, *adv.* In efficacy or effect only; by means of some virtue or influence, or the instrumentality of something else.

VĪR'TU-ĀTE, *v. t.* To make efficacious.—*Harvey.*

VĪR'TUE (vurt'yu), *n.* [Fr. *vertu;* It. *virtu;* Sp. *vertud;* L. *virtus.*] 1. Strength; that substance or quality of physical bodies by which they act and produce effects on other bodies. 2. Bravery; valor. This was the predominant signification of *virtus* among the Romans. [*Nearly obs.*] 3. Moral goodness; the practice of moral duties and the abstaining from vice, or a conformity of life and conversation to the moral law. 4. A particular moral excellence. 5. Acting power; something efficacious. 6. Secret agency; efficacy without visible or material action. 7. Excellence; or that which constitutes value and merit. 8. One of the orders of the celestial hierarchy.—*Milton.* 9. Efficacy; power.—*Addison.* 10. Legal efficacy or power; authority.—*In virtue,* in consequence; by the efficacy or authority.

VĪR'TUE-LESS, *a.* 1. Destitute of virtue. 2. Destitute of efficacy or operating qualities.—*Fairfax.*

VĪR-TU-Ō'SO, *n.* [It.] A man skilled in the fine arts, particularly in music, or a man skilled in antiquities, curiosities, and the like.

VĪR-TU-Ō'SO-SHIP, *n.* The pursuits of a virtuoso.

VĪR'TU-OUS (vurt'yu-us), *a.* 1. Morally good; acting in conformity to the moral law. 2. Being in conformity to the moral or divine law. 3. Chaste; [*applied to women.*] 4. Efficacious by inherent qualities; [*obs.*] 5. Having great or powerful properties; [*obs.*] 6. Having medicinal qualities; [*obs.*]

VĪR'TU-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a virtuous manner; in conformity with the moral law or with duty.—*Addison.*

VĪR'TU-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being virtuous.

VIR'U-LENCE, } *n.* 1. That quality of a thing which ren-
VIR'U-LEN-CY, } ders it extremely active in doing injury; acrimony; malignancy. 2. Acrimony of temper; extreme bitterness or malignity.

VIR'U-LENT, *a.* [L. *virulentus.*] 1. Extremely active in doing injury; very poisonous or venomous. 2. Very bitter in enmity; malignant.

VIR'U-LENT-ED, *a.* Filled with poison.—*Feltham.*

VIR'U-LENT-LY, *adv.* With malignant activity; with bitter spite or severity.

VĪ'RUS, *n.* [L.] Active or contagious matter of an ulcer, pustule, &c.; poison.

VĪS, n. [L.] Force; power; as, *vis vitæ,* the vital power. The term, however, is used chiefly in mechanics.

VIS'ÁGE, *n.* [Fr.; It. *visaggio.*] The face; the countenance or look of a person, or of other animals; [*chiefly applied to human beings.*]

VIS'ÁGED, *a.* Having a visage or countenance.—*Milton.*

VIS'-A-VĪS' (viz'-a-ve'), *n.* [Fr. opposite, face to face.] A carriage in which two persons sit face to face.

VIS'CE-RA, *n.; pl.* of VISCUS. [L.] The bowels; the contents of the abdomen, thorax, and cranium.

VIS'CE-RAL, *a.* [L. *viscera.*] 1. Pertaining to the viscera. 2. Feeling; having sensibility; [*unusual.*]

VIS'CER-ĀTE, *v. t.* To exenterate; to embowel; to deprive of the entrails or viscera.

VIS'CID, *a.* [L. *viscidus.*] Glutinous; sticky; tenacious; not readily separating.

VIS-CID'I-TY, *n.* 1. Glutinousness; tenacity; stickiness. 2. Glutinous concretion.—*Floyer.*

VIS-CŌS'I-TY, } *a.* Glutinousness; tenacity; viscidity;
VIS'COUS-NESS, } that quality of soft substances which makes them adhere so as not to be easily parted.

VĪS'COUNT (vī'kount), *n.* [L. *vice-comes;* Fr. *vicomte.*] 1. An officer who formerly supplied the place of the count or earl; the sheriff of the county; [*England.*] 2. A degree or title of nobility next in rank below an earl; [*Eng.*]

VĪS'COUNT-ESS (vī'kount-es), *n.* The lady of a viscount; a peeress of the fourth order.—*Johnson.*

VĪS'COUNT-SHIP (vī'kount-ship), } *n.* The quality and of-
VĪS'COUNT-Y (vī'kount-e), } fice of a viscount.

VIS'COUS, *a.* [Fr. *visqueux;* from L. *viscus.*] Glutinous; clammy; sticky; adhesive; tenacious.

VIS'CUS, *n.; pl.* VIS'CERA. [L.] An entrail; one of the contents of the cranium, thorax, or abdomen.

VĪSE, *n.* [Fr. *vis.*] *See* VICE.

VĪ-SÉ' (vee-zā'). [Fr.] *Literally,* seen; an indorsement made by the police-officers in large towns of France, Belgium, &c., on the back of a passport, denoting that it has been examined, and that the person who bears it is permitted to proceed on his journey. Hence, travelers speak of getting their passports *visaed.*

VISH'NU, *n.* In the *Hindoo mythology,* the name of one of the chief deities of the trimurti or triad; the preserver.

VIS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *visibilité.*] 1. The state or quality of being perceivable to the eye. 2. The state of being discoverable or apparent; conspicuousness.

VIS'I-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *visibilis.*] 1. Perceivable by the eye; that can be seen. 2. Discovered to the eye.—3. *Visible church, see* CHURCH, *n.,* No. 2.—*Visible horizon, see* HORIZON, No. 1. Open to observation; easy to be discerned; as, his designs now became *visible.*—SYN. Apparent; obvious; manifest; clear; distinct; evident; plain; discernible; conspicuous; notorious.

VIS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being visible; visibility.

VIS'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner perceptible to the eye.

VIS'I-GOTH, *n.* The name of the western Goths, or that branch of the Gothic tribes which settled in Dacia, as distinguished from the Ostrogoths, or eastern Goths, who had their seats in Pontus.—*Encyc. Am.*

VIS-I-GOTH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Visigoths.

VIS IN-ER'TIÆ, *n.* [L.] 1. The resistance of matter to a commencement of motion when at rest, and also to a cessation or change of motion when moving.—*Vis inertiæ* and *inertia* are not strictly synonymous. The former implies the *resistance* given, while the latter implies the *property* by which it is given. Gravitation is exactly proportioned to *inertia.* 2. Inertness; inactivity.

VĪ'SION (vizh'un), *n.* [Fr.; L. *visio.* 1. The act of seeing external objects; actual sight. 2. The faculty of seeing, sight. 3. Something imagined to be seen, though not real; an apparition; a phantom; a spectre.—4. In *Scripture,* a revelation from God. 5. Something imaginary; the production of fancy. 6. Any thing which is the object of sight.

VĪ'SION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a vision.—*Waterland.*

VĪ'SION-A-RI-NESS (vizh'un-a-re-nes), *n.* The quality of being visionary.

VĪ'SION-A-RY (vizh'un-a-re), *a.* [Fr. *visionnaire.*] 1. Affected by phantoms; disposed to receive impressions on the imagination. 2. Imaginary; fantastical; existing in imagination only; not real; having no solid foundation.

VĪ'SION-A-RY, *n.* 1. One whose imagination is disturbed. 2. One who forms impracticable schemes; one who is confident of success in a project which others perceive to be idle and fanciful; an enthusiast.—[*Visionist,* in a like sense, is not used.]

VĪ'SION-LESS (vizh'un-les), *a.* Destitute of visions.

VIS'IT, *v. t.* [L. *visito;* Fr. *visiter;* It. *visitare.*] 1. To go or come to see; to attend. 2. To go or come to see for inspection, examination, correction of abuses, &c. 3. To salute with a present. 4. To go to and to use.—5. In *naval affairs,* to enter on board a vessel for the purpose of ascertaining her character without searching her.—6. *To visit,* in the *Scriptures,* denotes to bestow good or evil, according to the tenor of the passage; as, to *visit* in mercy or in wrath.

VISIT, *v. i.* To keep up the interchange of civilities and salutations; to practice going to see others.

VIS'IT, *n.* 1. The act of going to see another or of calling at his house; a waiting on. 2. The act of going to see. 3. A going to see or attending on. 4. The act of going to view or inspect.

VIS'IT-A-BLE, *a.* Liable or subject to be visited.

VIS'IT-ANT, *n.* One who goes or comes to see another; one who is a guest in the house of a friend; a visitor.

VIS-IT-Ā'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *visito.*] 1. The act of visiting. 2. Object of visit; [*unusual.*]—3. In *law,* the act of a superior or superintending officer, who visits a corporation, college, church, or other house, to examine into the manner in which it is conducted.—4. In *Scripture,* and in a *religious sense,* the sending of afflictions and distresses on men to punish them for their sins, or to prove them. 5. Communication of Divine love; exhibition of Divine goodness and mercy. *Hooker.*—6. In *naval affairs,* the act of a naval commander who visits or enters on board of a vessel belonging to another nation, for the purpose of ascertaining her character and object, but without claiming or exercising a right of searching the vessel. 7. A church festival in honor of the visit of the Virgin Mary to Elizabeth, celebrated on the second of July.—*Brande.*

VIS-I-TA-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Belonging to a judicial visitor or superintendent. *See* VISITORIAL.

VIS'IT-ED, *pp.* Waited on; attended; inspected; subjected to suffering; favored with relief or mercy.

VIS'IT-ING, *ppr.* 1. Going or coming to see; attending on,

as a physician; inspecting officially; afflicting; showing mercy to. 2. *a.* Authorized to visit and inspect.

VIS'IT-ING, *n.* The act of going to see or of attending; visitation.

VIS'IT-OR, *n.* [Fr. *visiteur.*] 1. One who comes or goes to see another, as in civility or friendship. 2. A superior or person authorized to visit a corporation or any institution, for the purpose of seeing that the laws and regulations are observed.

VIS-I-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* [from *visitor;* written, improperly, *visitatorial.*] Belonging to a judicial visitor or superintendent.

VIS'IVE, *a.* [from L. *visus.*] Pertaining to the power of seeing; formed in the act of seeing.—*Brown.*

VIS'NE (veen), *n.* [Norm.; L. *vicinia.*] Neighborhood.

† **VIS'NO-MY**, *n.* [a barbarous contraction of *physiognomy.*] Face; countenance.—*Spenser.*

VIS'OR, *n.* [Fr. *visiere;* It. *visiera;* from L. *visus, video;* written, also, *visard, visar, vizard.*] 1. A perforated part of a helmet. 2. A head-piece or mask used to disfigure and disguise.

VIS'ORED, *a.* Wearing a visor; masked; disguised.

VIS'TA, *n.* [It., from L. *visus.*] A view or prospect through an avenue, as between rows of trees: hence, the trees or other things that form the avenue.

VIS'U-AL (vizh'u-al), *a.* [Fr. *visuel;* It. *visuale.*] Pertaining to sight; used in sight; serving as the instrument of seeing.—*Visual angle,* in *optics,* the angle under which an object is seen; the angle formed at the eye by the rays of light coming from the extremities of the object. *Brande.*—*Visual point,* in *perspective,* a point in the horizontal line in which the visual rays unite.—*Visual ray,* a line of light supposed to come from a point of the object to the eye.—*Gwilt.*

VIS'U-AL-IZE (vizh'u-al-īze), *v. t.* To make visual.

VIS'U-AL-IZED (vizh'u-al-īzd), *pp.* Rendered visual.—*Coleridge.*

VI'TAL, *a.* [L. *vitalis.*] 1. Pertaining to life, either animal or vegetable. 2. Contributing to life; necessary to life. 3. Containing life. 4. Being the seat of life; being that on which life depends. 5. Very necessary; highly important; essential. 6. So disposed as to live; [*rare.*]—*Vital air,* oxygen gas, which is essential to animal life.

VI-TAL'I-TY, *n.* [from *vital.*] 1. The principle of animation, or of life. 2. The act of living; animation.

VI-TAL-I-ZA'TION, *n.* The act or process of infusing the vital principle.—*Caldwell.*

VI'TAL-IZE, *v. t.* 1. To give life.—*Trans. Pausanias.* 2. To furnish with the vital principle.—*Caldwell.*

VI'TAL-IZED, *pp.* or *a.* Supplied with the vital principle.

VI'TAL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with the vital principle.

VI'TAL-LY, *adv.* 1. In such a manner as to give life. 2. Essentially.

VI'TALS, *n. pl.* 1. Parts of animal bodies essential to life, such as the viscera, dependent on the great sympathetic nerve. 2. The part essential to life, or to a sound state.

VI'TEL-LA-RY, *n.* [L. *vitellus.*] The place where the yelk of an egg swims in the white. [*Little used.*]

VI'TIATE (vish'āte), *v. t.* [L. *vitio.*] 1. To injure the substance or qualities of a thing, so as to impair or spoil its use and value. 2. To render defective; to destroy, as the validity or binding force of an instrument or transaction. —SYN. To contaminate; taint; defile; pollute; infect; sophisticate; deprave; embase.

VI'TIA-TED (vish'ā-ted), *pp.* or *a.* Depraved; rendered impure; rendered defective and void.

VI'TIA-TING, *ppr.* Depraving; rendering of no validity.

VI'TI-ATION (vish-e-ā'shun), *n.* 1. The act of vitiating. 2. A rendering invalid.—SYN. Contamination; corruption; pollution; depravation; taint; vitiosity.

† **VIT-I-LITI-GATE**, *v. i.* [L. *vitiosus* and *litigo.*] To contend in law litigiously or cavilously.

† **VIT-I-LIT-I-GA'TION**, *n.* Cavilous litigation.—*Hudibras.*

VI'TI-OS'I-TY (vish-e-os'e-te), *n.* A corrupted state; depravation.

VI'TIOUS,
VI'TIOUS-LY,
VI'TIOUS-NESS.
} *See* VICIOUS and its derivatives.

VIT'RE-O-E-LEC'TRIC, *a.* Containing or exhibiting positive electricity, or that which is excited by rubbing glass.

VIT'RE-OUS, *a.* [L. *vitreus.*] 1. Pertaining to glass. 2. Consisting of glass. 3. Resembling glass; as, the *vitreous* humor, which is the interior humor of the eye, occupying the part behind the crystalline lens, or ⅔ths of the eye.

VIT'RE-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being vitreous; resemblance of glass.

VI-TRES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *vitrum.*] Glassiness; or the quality of being capable of conversion into glass; susceptibility of being formed into glass.

VI-TRES'CENT, *a.* Capable of being formed into glass; tending to become glass.

VI-TRES'CI-BLE, *a.* That can be vitrified.—*Encyc.*

VIT-RI-FAC'TION, *n.* The act, process, or operation of converting into glass by heat.

VIT'RI-FI-A-BLE *a.* Capable of being converted into glass by heat and fusion.

† **VI-TRIF'I-CA-BLE**, for *vitrifiable.*

† **VIT'RI-FI-CATE**, for *vitrify.*—*Bacon.*

VIT-RI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* Vitrifaction.

VIT'RI-FIED, *pp.* or *a.* Converted into glass.

VIT'RI-FORM, *a.* [L. *vitrum,* and *form.*] Having the form or resemblance of glass.—*Fourcroy.*

VIT'RI-FY, *v. t.* [L. *vitrum* and *facio.*] To convert into glass by fusion or the action of heat.

VIT'RI-FY, *v. i.* To become glass; to be converted into glass.—*Arbuthnot.*

VIT'RI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Converting into glass.

VIT'RI-OL, *n.* [Fr. *vitriol;* It. *vitriuolo;* Sp. *vitriolo.*] A soluble sulphate of either of the metals. Copperas or green sulphate of iron is called *green vitriol;* a red sulphate of iron is *red vitriol,* or *vitriol of Mars;* sulphate of copper has a blue color, and is called *blue vitriol;* a white sulphate of zinc is called *white vitriol;* a sulphate of cobalt is *cobalt vitriol.*—*Oil of vitriol* is sulphuric acid.—*Dana.*

VIT'RI-O-LATE, *v. t.* To convert into a vitriol or sulphate.

VIT'RI-O-LA-TED, *pp.* Converted into a sulphate or a vitriol.

VIT'RI-O-LA-TING, *ppr.* Turning into a sulphate or a vitriol.

VIT-RI-O-LA'TION, *n.* The act or process of converting into a sulphate or a vitriol.

VIT-RI-OL'IC, *a.* Pertaining to vitriol; having the qualities of vitriol, or obtained from vitriol.—*Vitriolic acid,* or *oil of vitriol,* is sulphuric acid.

VIT'RI-OL-IZ-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being converted into vitriol or a sulphate.

VIT-RI-OL-I-ZA'TION, *n.* *See* VITRIOLATION.

VIT'RI-OL-IZE, *v. t.* *See* VITRIOLATE.

VIT'RI-OL-IZED, *pp.* *See* VITRIOLATED

VIT'RI-OL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* *See* VITRIOLATING.

VIT'U-LINE, *a.* [L. *vitulinus.*] Belonging to a calf, or to veal.

† **VI-TŪ'PER-A-BLE**, *a.* Blameworthy; censurable.

VI-TŪ'PER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *vitupero.*] To blame; to censure. [*Little used.*]

VI-TU-PER-A'TION, *n.* [L. *vituperatio.*] Blame; censure. [*Little used.*]

VI-TŪ'PER-A-TIVE, *a.* Uttering or writing censure; containing censure.—*Pope.*

VI-TŪ'PER-A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* With vituperation.

VI-VĀ'CE (ve-vā'chā). [It.] In *music,* brisk and lively.

VI-VA'CIOUS (-shus), *a.* [L. *vivax.*] 1. Having great liveliness and activity; sprightly in temper or conduct. 2. Long-lived; [*obs.*] 3. Having vigorous powers of life.—SYN. Sprightly; active; animated; sportive; gay; merry; jocund; light-hearted.

VI-VA'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* With vivacity, life, or spirit.

VI-VA'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* 1. Activity; liveliness; sprightliness of temper or behavior; vivacity. 2. Power of living; also, long life; [*obs.*]

VI-VACI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *vivacité;* L. *vivacitas.*] 1. Liveliness; sprightliness of temper or behavior. 2. Air of life and activity. 3. Life; animation; spirits. 4. Power of living; [*obs.*] 5. Longevity; [*obs.*]

VI'VA-RY, *n.* [L. *vivarium.*] A warren; a place for keeping living animals, as a pond, a park, &c.

VI'VAT RE-GI'NA. [L.] Long live the queen.

VI'VAT RES-PUB'LI-CA. [L.] Long live the republic.

VI'VAT REX. [L.] Long live the king.

VI'VA VŌ'CE. [L.] By word of mouth; as, to vote *viva voce.*

VIVE (veev). [Fr.] Long live; success to; as, *vive le roi,* long live the king; *vive la bagatelle,* success to trifles or sport.

† **VIVE**, *a.* [Fr. *vif;* L. *vivus.*] Lively; forcible.—*Bacon.*

† **VIVE'LY**, *adv.* In a lively manner.

† **VIVEN-CY**, *n.* [L. *vivens,* from *vivo.*] Manner of supporting life or vegetation.—*Brown.*

VIVES, *n.* A disease of brute animals, particularly of horses, seated in the glands under the ear.—*Cyc.*

VIVI-AN-ITE, *n.* A phosphate of iron, of various shades of blue and green.—*Phillips.*

VIVID, *a.* [L. *vividus.*] *Literally,* full of life. 1. Exhibiting the appearance of life or freshness; as, *vivid* colors, *vivid* representations. 2. Forming brilliant images, or painting in lively colors; as, a *vivid* imagination.—SYN. Clear; lucid; bright; strong; striking; lively; quick, sprightly; active.

VIV'ID-LY, *adv.* 1. With life; with strength. 2. With brightness; in bright colors. 3. In glowing colors; with animated exhibition to the mind.

VIVID-NESS,
VI-VID'I-TY,
} *n.* 1. Life; strength; sprightliness. 2 Strength of coloring; brightness.

VI-VIF'IC,
VI-VIF'IC-AL,
} *a.* [L. *vivificus.*] Giving life; reviving; enlivening.—*Bailey.*

VI-VIFI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *vivifico.*] 1. To give life to; to animate. *More.*—2. In *chemistry,* to give to natural bodies

new lustre, force, and vigor; [*rare.*] *See* REVIVE and REDUCE, the terms now used.

VIV-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* 1. The act of giving life; revival.—2. Among *chemists*, the act of giving new lustre, force, and vigor.—*Cyc. See* REVIVIFICATION, which is more used.

VIV'I-FI-CĀ-TĪVE, *a.* Able to animate or give life.

VIV'I-FĪED, *pp.* Revived; endued with life.

VIV'I-FŸ, *v. t.* [Fr. *vivifier*; L. *vivifico.*] To endue with life; to animate; to make to be living.

VIV'I-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* Enduing with life; communicating life to.

VĪ-VIP'A-ROUS, *a.* [L. *vivus* and *pario.*] 1. Producing young in a living state, as all mammifers; opposed to *oviparous.*—2. In *botany*, producing its offspring alive, either by bulbs instead of seeds, or by the seeds themselves germinating on the plant, instead of falling.

VIV-I-SEC'TION, *n.* [L. *vivus* and *seco.*] The dissection of an animal while alive, for the purpose of making some physiological discovery.

VIX'EN, *n.* [*vixen* is a she-fox, or a fox's cub.] A froward, turbulent, quarrelsome woman.—*Shak.*

VIX'EN-LY, *a.* Having the qualities of a vixen.—*Barrow.*

VIZ. A contraction of *videlicet*; to wit, that is, namely.

VIZ'ARD, *n.* A mask. *See* VISOR.

VIZ'ARD, *v. t.* To mask.

* VIZ'IER (viz'yer), *n.* [Ar.] A counselor of state. The *grand vizier* is the chief minister of the Turkish Empire. [Sometimes spelled *visier* or *vizer.*—*Brande.*]

VIZ'IER-ATE, *n.* The office of vizier.

VIZ-IE'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to or issued by the vizier.

VŌ'CA-BLE, *n.* [L. *vocabulum*; It. *vocabolo.*] A word; a term; a name.—*Asiat. Res.*

VO-CAB'Ū-LA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *vocabulaire*, from L. *vocabulum.*] A list or collection of the words of a language, arranged in alphabetical order and explained; a dictionary or lexicon. We often use *vocabulary* in a sense somewhat different from that of *dictionary*, restricting the signification to the list of words; as when we say, the *vocabulary* of Johnson is more full or extensive than that of Entick. We rarely use the word as synonymous with *dictionary*; but in the other countries the corresponding word is so used, and this may be so used in English.

VO-CAB'Ū-LIST, *n.* The writer or former of a vocabulary; a lexicographer or linguist.—*Gliddon.*

VŌ'CAL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *vocalis.*] 1. Having a voice. 2. Uttered or modulated by the voice.—*Vocal music*, music made by the voice, or composed to be sung, in distinction from *instrumental music.*

VŌ'CAL, *n.* Among the *Roman Catholics*, a man who has a right to vote in certain elections.—*Cyc.*

VO-CAL'IC, *a.* Consisting of the voice or vowel sounds.

VŌ'CAL-IST, *n.* A public singer, distinguished for excellence of voice.

VO-CAL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *vocalitas.*] Quality of being utterable by the voice.—*Holder.*

VŌ'CAL-IZE, *v. t.* To form into voice; to make vocal.

VŌ'CAL-IZED, *pp.* Made vocal; formed into voice.

VŌ'CAL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Forming into voice or sound.

VŌ'CAL-LY, *adv.* 1. With voice; with an audible sound. 2. In words; as, to express desires *vocally.*—*Hale.*

VO-CĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *vocatio.*] 1. Among *divines*, a calling by the will of God; or the bestowment of God's distinguishing grace upon a person or nation, by which that person or nation is put in the way of salvation. 2. Summons; call; inducement. 3. Designation or destination to a particular state or profession. 4. Employment; calling; occupation; trade; a word that includes professions as well as mechanical occupations.

VŌ'CA-TĪVE, *a.* [Fr. *vocatif*; L. *vocativus.*] Relating to calling; denoting that case of the noun in which a person is addressed.

VOC'A-TĪVE, *n.* In *grammar*, the fifth case or state of nouns in the Latin language; or the case, in any language, in which a word is placed when the person is addressed.

VO-CIF'ER-ĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *vocifero.*] To cry out with vehemence.—SYN. To exclaim; bawl; bellow; roar; hoot; mouth; clamor.

VO-CIF'ER-ĀTE, *v. t.* To utter with a loud voice.

VO-CIF'ER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Crying out with vehemence; uttering with a loud voice.

VO-CIF-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* A violent outcry; vehement utterance of the voice.—SYN. Exclamation; clamor; bawling; bellowing; mouthing.

VO-CIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Making a loud outcry; clamorous; noisy.

VO-CIF'ER-OUS-LY, *adv.* With great noise in calling, shouting, &c.

VO-CIF'ER-OUS-NESS, *n.* Clamorousness.

VŌGUE (vōg), *n.* [Fr. *vogue*; It., Sp. *voga.*] The way or fashion of people at any particular time; temporary mode, custom, or practice; popular reception for the time.

VOICE, *n.* [Fr. *voix*; L. *vox*; It. *voce*; Sp. *voz.*] 1. Sound or audible noise uttered by the mouth. 2. Any sound made by the breath. 3. A vote; suffrage; opinion or choice expressed. 4. Language; words; expression.—5 In *Scripture*, command; precept. 6. Sound. 7. Language; tone; mode of expression.—8. In *grammar*, a particular mode of inflecting or conjugating verbs.

VOICE, *v. t.* 1. To rumor; to report; [*little used.*] 2. To fit for producing the proper sounds; to regulate the tone of. 3. To vote.

† VOICE, *v. i.* To clamor; to exclaim.—*Bacon.*

VOICED (voist), *pp.* 1. Fitted to produce the proper tones. 2. *a.* Furnished with a voice.—*Denham.*

VOICE'LESS (vois'les), *a.* Having no voice or vote.—*Coke.*

VOIC'ING, *ppr.* Fitting the pipe of an organ for producing its proper quality of tone.

VOIC'ING, *n.* The act of giving to an organ-pipe its proper quality of tone.

VOID, *a.* [Fr. *vuide*; It. *voto*; L. *viduus.*] 1. Not occupied with any visible matter. 2. Without inhabitants or furniture.—*Gen.*, i. 3. Having no legal or binding force; null; not effectual to bind parties, or to convey or support a right; not sufficient to produce its effect. 4. Free; clear; as, *void* of offense. 5. Destitute; as, *void* of reason. 6. Having no incumbent, as an office. 7. Unsubstantial, vain.—*Void space*, in *physics*, a vacuum.—*To make void.* 1. To violate; to transgress.—*Psa.* cxix. 2. To render use less or of no effect. *Rom.*, iv.—SYN. Empty; vacant; devoid; wanting; unfurnished; unsupplied; unoccupied.

VOID, *n.* An empty space; a vacuum.—*Pope.*

VOID, *v. t.* 1. To quit; to leave. 2. To emit; to send out, to evacuate. 3. To vacate; to annul; to nullify; to render of no validity or effect. 4. To make or leave vacant.

VOID, *v. i.* To be emitted or evacuated.—*Wiseman.*

VOID'A-BLE, *a.* 1. That may be annulled or made void, or that may be adjudged void, invalid, or of no force. 2. That may be evacuated.

VOID'ANCE, *n.* 1. The act of emptying. 2. The act of ejecting from a benefice; ejection. 3. Vacancy; want of an incumbent. 4. Evasion; subterfuge.

VOID'ED, *pp.* 1. Thrust out; evacuated.—2. *a.* In *heraldry*, an ordinary is said to be *voided* when the inner part is cut away, and only the outside strips left.—*E. H. Barker.*

VOID'ER, *n.* 1. A basket in which broken meat is carried from the table. 2. One who evacuates. 3. One who nullifies.—4. In *heraldry*, one of the ordinaries, whose figure is much like that of the flanch or flask.—5. In *agriculture*, a provincial name of a kind of shallow basket of open work. [*England.*]

VOID'ING, *ppr.* 1. Ejecting; evacuating. 2. Making or declaring void, or of no force. 3. Quitting; leaving. 4. *a.* Receiving what is ejected.

VOID'NESS, *n.* 1. Emptiness; vacuity; destitution. 2 Nullity; inefficacy; want of binding force. 3. Want of substantiality.

VOIRE DIRE' (vwor-deer'), *n.* [Law L. *verum dicere.*] In *law*, an oath to a person intended as a witness, under which he is interrogated as to preliminary or collateral points, before being allowed to testify as to the points involved in the issue.—*Bouvier.*

VOI'TURE, *n.* [Fr.; It. *vettura.*] Carriage.

VO-LĀ'CIOUS (-shus), *a.* [L. *volo.*] Apt or fit to fly.

VOL-AL'KA-LI (-lī or -lī), *n.* Volatile alkali; [*by contraction.*]—*Kirwan.*

VŌ'LANT, *a.* [Fr.] 1. Flying; passing through the air. 2. Nimble; active.—3. In *heraldry*, represented as flying or having the wings spread.

VOL'A-TILE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *volatilis.*] 1. Flying; passing through the air on wings, or by the buoyant force of the atmosphere. 2. Having the power to fly. 3. Capable of wasting away, or of easily passing into the aeriform state; fugacious. 4. Lively; gay; full of spirit; airy: hence, flighty; fickle; apt to change.—*Volatile alkali*, an old name for ammonia.—*Volatile salt*, carbonate of ammonia; often applied to a spirituous solution of carbonate of ammonia, flavored with aromatics.—*Brande.*

VOL'A-TILE, *n.* A winged animal.—*Brown.* [*Little used.*]

VOL'A-TILE-NESS, } *n.* [Fr. *volatilité.*] 1. Disposition to
VOL-A-TIL'I-TY, } exhale or evaporate; the quality of being capable of evaporation. 2. Great sprightliness of mind; whence, mutability of mind or feeling.—SYN. Lightness; levity; giddiness; flightiness; changeableness; fickleness; instability.

VOL'A-TIL-IZ-A-BLE, *a.* That may be volatilized.

VOL-A-TIL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act or process of rendering volatile; or, rather, of causing to rise and float in the air.

VOL'A-TIL-IZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *volatiliser.*] To render volatile; to cause to exhale or evaporate; to cause to pass off in vapor or invisible effluvia, and to rise and float in the air.

VOL'A-TIL-IZED, *pp.* Rendered volatile; caused to rise and float in air.

VOL'A-TIL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Rendering volatile; causing to rise and float in air.

VOL-CAN'IC, *a.* 1. Pertaining to volcanoes. 2. Produced by a volcano. 3. Changed or affected by the heat of a volcano.

* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÂR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—MARINE, BIRD;—MÖVE, BOOK,

VOL-ĊAN-IC'I-TY (is'e-te), *n.* State of being volcanic; volcanic power.—*Humboldt.*

VOL'ĊA-NIST, *n.* 1. One versed in the history and phenomena of volcanoes. 2. One who believes in the effects of eruptions of fire in the formation of mountains.

VOL-ĊAN'I-TY, *n.* The state of being volcanic or of volcanic origin.

VOL-ĊAN-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The process of undergoing volcanic heat and being affected by it.

VOL'ĊAN-ĪZE, *v. t.* To subject to, or cause to undergo, volcanic heat, and to be affected by its action.

VOL'ĊAN-ĪZED, *pp.* Affected by volcanic heat.

VOL-ĊĀ'NO, *n.* [It. from *Vulcan.*] 1. In *geology*, an opening in the surface of the earth or in a mountain, from which smoke, flames, stones, lava, or other substances are ejected. It is vulgarly called a *burning mountain.* 2. The mountain that ejects fire, smoke, &c.

VŌLE, *n.* [Fr.] A deal at cards that draws all the tricks.

VO-LĖE' (vo-lā'), *n.* [Fr. a flying.] A rapid flight of notes in music.

VŌ'LER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *volerie.*] 1. A flight of birds. 2. [Fr. *volière.*] A large bird-cage, in which the birds have room to fly.—*Cyc.*

VOL-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *volito.*] The act of flying; flight.

VO-LĬ'TION (vo-lish'un), *n.* [L. *volitio.*] 1. The act of willing; the act of determining choice, or forming a purpose. 2. The power of willing or determining.

VOL'I-TĪVE, *a.* Having the power to will.—*Hale.*

VOL'LEY, *n.*; pl. VOLLEYS. [Fr. *volee.*] 1. A flight of shot; the discharge of many small arms at once. 2. A burst or emission of many things at once.

VOL'LEY, *v. t.* To discharge with a volley.

VOL'LEY, *v. i.* To throw out or discharge at once.—*Shak.*

VOL'LĖŸED (vol'lid), *a.* [from *volley.*] Disploded; discharged with a sudden burst.—*Milton.*

VŌLT, *n.* [Fr. *volte;* It. *volta;* L. *volutus.*] 1. A round or circular tread; a gait of two treads, made by a horse going sideways round a center.—2. In *fencing*, a sudden movement or leap to avoid a thrust.

VOLTA, in *Italian music*, signifies that the part is to be repeated one, two, or more times.

VOL-TĀ'IĊ, *a.* Pertaining to Volta, the discoverer of voltaism.—*Voltaic apparatus*, apparatus for accumulating voltaic or galvanic electricity.—*Voltaic pile*, a pile or column composed of metallic plates, as of zinc and silver, each pair of plates being separated from the adjoining pairs by a piece of cloth moistened.—*Voltaic battery*, voltaic apparatus of considerable size.—*Voltaic electricity*, the kind of electricity which is evolved by voltaic apparatus.

VOL'TA-ISM, *n.* [from *Volta*, an Italian.] That branch of electrical science which has its source in the chemical action between metals and different liquids. It is more properly called *galvanism*, from Galvani, who first proved or brought into notice its remarkable influence on animals.

VOL-TAM'E-TER, *n.* [*Volta*, and μετρον.] An instrument for measuring the voltaic electricity passing through it.

VOLTĪ. [It.] In *music*, turn over.

VOL'TI-ĠEUR (-zhur), *n.* A light-horseman or dragoon. In the army of the United States, each dragoon or horseman has a foot-soldier attached to him, who, in case of necessity, mounts behind on the same horse; thus presenting, whenever they meet the enemy, a line of infantry and of dragoons in the same regiment.—*Crittenden.*

VOLTĪ SŬBI-TO. [It.] Turn over quickly.

VO-LŪ'BIL-ATE, } *a.* In *gardening*, a *volubilate* stem is
VOL'Ū-BĪLE, } one that climbs by winding or twining round another body.

VOL-Ū-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *volubilité;* L. *volubilitas.*] 1. The capacity of being rolled; aptness to roll. 2. The act of rolling. 3. Ready motion of the tongue in speaking; fluency of speech. 4. Mutability; liableness to revolution.

VOL'Ū-BLE, *a.* [L. *volubilis.*] 1. Formed so as to roll with ease, or to be easily set in motion; apt to roll. 2. Rolling; having quick motion. 3. Nimble; active; moving with ease and smoothness in uttering words. 4. Fluent; flowing with ease and smoothness. 5. Having fluency of speech.

VOL'Ū-BLY, *adv.* In a rolling or fluent manner.—*Hudibras.*

VOL'ŪME (vol'yum), *n.* [Fr.; L. *volumen.*] 1. *Primarily*, a roll, as the ancients wrote on long strips of bark, parchment, or other material, which they formed into rolls or folds. 2. A roll or turn; as much as is included in a roll or coil. 3. Dimensions; compass; space occupied. 4. A swelling or spherical body. 5. A book; a collection of sheets of paper, usually printed or written paper, folded and bound, or covered.—6. In *music*, the compass of a voice from grave to acute, or the contrary; the tone or power of voice.

VOL'ŪMED (vol'yumd), *a.* Having the form of a volume or roll.

VO-LŪ'MIN-OUS, *a.* 1. Consisting of many coils or complications. 2. Consisting of many volumes or books. 3. Having written much, or made many volumes. 4. Copious; diffusive; [*obs.*]

VO-LŪ'MIN-OUS-LY, *adv.* In many volumes; very copiously.

VO-LŪ'MIN-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being bulky or in many volumes.

† VOL'Ū-MIST, *n.* One who writes a volume; an author.—*Milton.*

VOL'UN-TA-RI-LY, *adv.* Spontaneously; of one's own will; without being influenced or impelled by others.

VOL'UN-TA-RI-NESS, *n.* The state of being voluntary or optional.

VOL'UN-TA-RY, *a.* [Fr. *volontaire;* L. *voluntarius. Voluntary* is applicable to beings that have *will; spontaneous* is applicable to *physical causes* as well as to the *will* of an agent.] 1. Acting by choice or spontaneously; acting without being influenced or impelled by another. 2. Free, or having power to act by choice; not being under restraint. 3. Proceeding from choice or free-will. 4. Willing; acting with willingness. 5. Done by design; purposed; intended. 6. Done freely, or of choice; proceeding from free-will. 7. Acting of his own accord; spontaneous. 8. Subject to the will.—*Voluntary conveyance*, in *law*, is the transfer of property without any adequate consideration, and whenever made, a presumption of fraud properly arises.—*Bouvier.*

VOL'UN-TA-RY, *n.* 1. One who engages in any affair of his own free will; a volunteer.—2. In *music*, a piece played by a musician, often extemporarily, according to his fancy. 3. A composition for the organ.

VOL-UN-TEER', *n.* [Fr. *volontaire.*] A person who enters into military or other service of his own free-will.

VOL-UN-TEER', *a.* Entering into service of free-will.

VOL-UN-TEER', *v. t.* To offer or bestow voluntarily, or without solicitation or compulsion.

VOL-UN-TEER', *v. i.* To enter into any service of one's free-will, without solicitation or compulsion.

VO-LUP'TU-A-RY (vo-lupt'yu-a-re), *n.* [L. *voluptuarius.*] A man addicted to luxury, or the gratification of the appetite, and to other sensual pleasures.—SYN. Sensualist; epicure.

VO-LUP'TU-OUS (vo-lupt'yu-us), *a.* [Fr. *voluptueux;* L. *voluptuosus.*] Given to the enjoyments of luxury and pleasure; indulging to excess in sensual gratifications.

VO-LUP'TU-OUS-LY, *adv.* Luxuriously; with free indulgence of sensual pleasures.

VŌ-LUP'TU-OUS-NESS, *n.* Luxuriousness; addictedness to pleasure or sensual gratification.—*Donne.*

VOL-Ū-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *volutatio.*] A wallowing; a rolling of the body on the earth. *See* WALLOW.

VO-LŪTE', *n.* [Fr. *volute;* It. *voluta;* L. *volutus.*] 1. In *architecture*, a kind of spiral scroll, used in the Ionic and Composite capitals, of which it is a principal ornament.—2. In *natural history*, a name given to the mollusks of the genus *voluta.* They have spiral, unilocular shells, with the pillar or columella plaited, and are prized for their beauty and rarity.—*P. Cyc.*

VO-LŪ'TED, *a.* Having a volute or spiral scroll.

VO-LŪ'TION, *n.* A spiral turn or wreath.

† VOL'Ū-TĪTE, *n.* A petrified shell of the genus *voluta*

VOM'I-ĊA, *n.* [L.] An abscess in the lungs.

VOM'IĊ-NUT, *n.* [L. *vomica*, emetic, and *nux*, a nut.] The seed of the *strychnos nux-vomica*, a tree in India, commonly called *nux-vomica.* They are not *emetic*, however, as their name implies.

VOMIT, *v. i.* [L. *vomo;* Fr. *vomir;* It. *vomire.*] To eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth.

VOMIT, *v. t.* 1. To throw up or eject from the stomach; to discharge from the stomach through the mouth. 2. To eject with violence from any hollow place.

VOMIT, *n.* 1. The matter ejected from the stomach. 2. That which excites the stomach to discharge its contents; an emetic. *See, also*, BLACK VOMIT.

VOMIT-ED, *pp.* Ejected from the stomach through the mouth, or from any deep place through an opening.

VOMIT-ING, *ppr.* Discharging from the stomach through the mouth, or ejecting from any deep place.

VOMIT-ING, *n.* 1. The act of ejecting the contents of the stomach through the mouth. 2. The act of throwing out substances with violence from a deep hollow, as a volcano, &c.

VO-MĬ'TION (vo-mish'un), *n.* The act or power of vomiting.—*Grew.*

VOM'I-TĪVE, *a.* [Fr. *vomitif.*] Causing the ejection of matter from the stomach; emetic.—*Brown.*

VO-MĬ'TO, *n.* [Sp.] The yellow fever in its worst form, when it is usually attended with the black vomit.

VOM'I-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *vomitorius.*] Procuring vomiting; causing to eject from the stomach; emetic.

VOM'I-TO-RY, *n.* 1. An emetic.—*Harvey.* 2. A principal door or entrance of a large building, as of an amphitheatre.—*Gibbon.*

VO-RĀ'CIOUS (-shus), *a.* [Fr., It. *vorace;* L. *vorax.*] 1

greedy for eating; ravenous; very hungry. 2. Rapacious; eager to devour. 3. Ready to swallow up.

VO-RĀ'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* With greedy appetite; ravenously.

VO-RĀ'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Greediness of appetite; ravenousness; eagerness to devour; rapaciousness.

VO-RAC'I-TY, *n.* Greediness of appetite; voraciousness.

VO-RĀ'GIN-OUS, *a.* [L. *voraginosus.*] Full of gulfs.—*Scott.*

VOR'TEX, *n.*; *pl.* VORTICES or VORTEXES. [L.] 1. A whirlpool; a whirling or circular motion of water, forming a kind of cavity in the center of the circle. 2. A whirling of the air; a whirlwind. *Cyc.*—3. In the *Cartesian system*, a collection of particles of matter forming an ether or fluid, endowed with a rapid rotary motion around an axis.—*Brande.*

VOR'TI-ĢAL, *a.* Whirling; turning.—*Newton.*

VOR'TI-CEL, *n* The name of certain wheel-animalcules, which, by the rapid rotary motion of the organs round the mouth, create a vortex in the water, and obtain their food. —*Kirby.*

VŌ'TA-RESS, *n.* A female devoted to any service, worship, or state of life.—*Cleaveland.*

VŌ'TA-RIST, *n.* One devoted or given up to any person or thing, to any service, worship, or pursuit.

VŌ'TA-RY, *a.* [from L. *votus.*] Devoted; promised; consecrated by a vow or promise; consequent on a vow.

VŌ'TA-RY, *n.* One devoted, consecrated, or engaged by a vow or promise; hence, *more generally*, one devoted, given, or addicted to some particular service, worship, study, or state of life.

VŌTE, *n.* [It., Sp. *voto*; L. *votum.*] 1. Suffrage; the expression of a wish, desire, will, preference, or choice, either *viva voce* or by ballot, &c., in regard to any measure proposed, in which the person voting has an interest in common with others. 2. That by which will or preference is expressed in elections, or in deciding propositions; a ballot; a ticket, &c.; as, a written *vote.* 3. Expression of will by a majority; legal decision by some expression of the minds of a number. 4. United voice in public prayer.

VŌTE, *v. i.* To express or signify the mind, will, or preference, either *viva voce* or by ballot, &c., in electing men to office, or in passing laws, regulations, and the like, or in deciding on any proposition in which one has an interest with others.

VŌTE, *v. t.* 1. To choose by suffrage; to elect by some expression of will. 2. To enact or establish by vote or some expression of will. 3. To grant by vote or expression of will.

VŌ'TED, *pp.* Expressed by vote or suffrage.

VŌ'TER, *n.* One who has a legal right to vote or give his suffrage.

VŌ'TING, *ppr.* Expressing the mind, will, or preference in election, or in determining questions proposed.

VŌ'TING, *n.* The act of expressing the mind, will, or preference by vote or suffrage.

VŌ'TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *votif*; L. *votivus.*] Given by vow; devoted.—A *votive medal* is one struck in grateful commemoration of some auspicious event; a *votive offering* is a tablet, picture, &c., dedicated in consequence of the vow of a worshiper.

VŌ'TIVE-LY, *adv.* By vow.

VOUCH, *v. t.* [Norm. *voucher*; L. *voco.*] 1. To call upon solemnly to witness. 2. To maintain by affirmations; as, to *vouch* the truth of a declaration. 3. To establish proof; as, this *vouches* it to be worthy of the apostle. *Locke.*—4. In *law*, to call into court to warrant and defend, or to make good a warranty of title.—SYN. To obtest; declare; affirm; attest; warrant; confirm; asseverate; aver; protest; assure.

VOUCH, *v. i.* To bear witness; to give testimony or full attestation.

VOUCH, *n.* Warrant; attestation.—*Shak.*

VOUCHED (vouch't), *pp.* Called to witness; affirmed or fully attested; called into court to make good a warranty.

VOUCH-ĒE', *n.* In *law*, the person who is vouched or called into court to support or make good his warranty of title in the process of common recovery.

VOUCH'ER, *n.* 1. One who gives witness or full attestation to any thing.—2. In *law*, the act of calling in a person to make good his warranty of title. 3. A book, paper, or document which serves to vouch the truth of accounts, or to confirm and establish facts of any kind.

VOUCH'ER, } *n.* In *law*, the tenant in a writ of right; one
OUCH-OR', } who calls in another to establish his warranty of title.

VOUCH'ING, *ppr.* Calling to witness; attesting by affirmation; calling in to maintain warranty of title.

VOUCH-SĀFE', *v. t.* [*vouch* and *safe.*] 1. To permit to be done without danger. 2. To condescend to grant.

VOUCH-SĀFE'. *v. i.* To condescend; to deign; to yield.

VOUCH-SĀFED' (-sāft'), *pp.* Granted in condescension.

VOUCH-SĀFE'MENT, *n.* Grant in condescension.

VOUCH-SĀFING, *ppr.* Condescending to grant; deigning.

VOUSSOIR' (voos'wär'), *n.* [Fr.] A wedge-like stone forming part of an arch.—*Gwilt.*

VOW, *n.* [Fr. *voeu*; It. *voto*; L. *votum.*] 1. A solemn promise made to God, or by a pagan to his deity. 2. A solemn promise.

VOW, *v. t.* [Fr. *vouer*; L. *voveo.*] 1. To give, consecrate, or dedicate to God by a solemn promise. 2. To devote.

VOW, *v. i.* To make vows or solemn promises.

VOW'-FEL-LŌW, *n.* One bound by the same vow. [*Rare.*]

VOWED (vowd), *pp.* Solemnly promised to God; given or consecrated by solemn promise.

VOW'EL, *n.* [L. *vocalis*; Fr. *voyelle*; It. *vocale.*] 1. In *grammar*, a simple sound; a sound uttered by simply opening the mouth or organs, as the sound of *a, e, o.* 2. The letter or character which represents a simple sound.

VOW'EL, *a.* Pertaining to a vowel; vocal.

VOW'ELED, *a.* Furnished with vowels.

VOW'ER, *n.* One who makes a vow.

VOW'ING, *ppr.* Making a vow.

VOX, *n.* [L.] A voice.—*Vox populi*, the voice of the people. —*Vox Dei*, the voice of God.

VOY'AĢE, *n.* [Fr., from *voie*; Eng. *way*; Sax. *wæg*, *weg.*] 1. A passing by sea or water from one place, port, or country to another, especially a passing or journey by water to a distant place or country. 2. The practice of traveling. —*Bacon*; [*obs.*]

VOY'AĢE, *v. i.* To sail or pass by water.—*Pope.*

VOY'AĢE, *v. t.* To travel; to pass over.—*Milton.*

VOY'A-ĢER, *n.* One who sails or passes by sea or water.

VOY'A-ĢEUR' (vwä'yä-zhur'), *n.* [Fr.] *Literally*, a traveler; the Canadian name of a class of men employed by the Fur Companies, &c., in transporting goods by the rivers and across the land, to and from the remote stations at the Northwest.

VOY'OL, *n.* Among *seamen*, a large rope sometimes used in weighing the anchor; also written *viol.*—*Totten.*

VUL'ĊAN, *n.* [L. *Vulcanus.*] In *mythology*, the god who presided over the working of metals. The husband of Venus.

VUL-ĊĀ'NI-AN, *n.* Pertaining to Vulcan, or to works in iron, &c.—As an epithet, in *geology*, the same as *Plutonian*, which see.—*Smart.*

VUL'ĊAN-IST, *n.* *See* VOLCANIST.

VUL-ĊĀ'NO, *n.* *See* VOLCANO.

VUL'GAR, *a.* [Fr. *vulgaire*; It. *vulgare*; L. *vulgaris.*] Pertaining to the common, unlettered people. 2. Used or practiced by common people. 3. Vernacular; national. 4. Common; used by all classes of people. 5. Public. 6 Mean; rustic; rude; low; unrefined. 7. Consisting of common persons.—*Vulgar fraction*, in *arithmetic*, a fraction written with a numerator and denominator, as $\frac{3}{4}$.

VUL'GAR, *n.* The common people.

VUL'GAR-ISM, *n.* 1. Grossness of manners; vulgarity, [*rare.*] 2. A vulgar phrase or expression.

VUL-GAR'I-TY, } *n.* 1. Mean condition in life; the state
VUL'GAR-NESS, } of the lower classes of society. 2. Grossness or clownishness of manners or language.

VUL'GAR-IZE, *v. t.* To make vulgar.—*Foster.*

VUL'GAR-IZED, *pp.* Made vulgar.

VUL'GAR-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Rendering vulgar.

VUL'GAR-LY, *adv.* 1. Commonly; in the ordinary manner among the common people. 2. Meanly; rudely, clownishly.

VUL'GATE, *n.* A very ancient Latin version of the Scriptures, and the only one which the Roman Catholic Church admits to be authentic.

VUL'GATE, *a.* Pertaining to the old Latin version of the Scriptures.

VUL-NER-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being vulnerable.

VUL'NER-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *vulnero.*] 1. That may be wounded; susceptible of wounds or external injuries. 2. Liable to injury; subject to be affected injuriously.

VUL'NER-A-RY, *a.* [Fr. *vulneraire*; L. *vulnerarius.*] Useful in healing wounds; adapted to the cure of external injuries.

VUL'NER-A-RY, *n.* Any plant, drug, or composition useful in the cure of wounds.

† VUL'NER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *vulnero.*] To wound; to hurt.

† VUL-NER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of wounding.—*Pearson.*

VUL'PĪNE, *a.* [L. *vulpinus.*] Pertaining to the fox; cunning; crafty; artful.

VUL'PIN-ĪTE, *n.* [from *Vulpino.*] A variety of anhydrite, containing some silica, and presenting a grayish white color and high lustre.—*Dana.*

VUL'TŪRE, *n.* [L. *vultur.*] An accipitrine bird of the genus *vultur.* Vultures have a large and strong beak, the nostrils pierced transversely to its base, the head and neck without feathers or caruncles, and a collar of long feathers or down at the root of the neck. Proper *vultures* have hitherto been found only on the eastern continent.—*Cuvier*

VUL'TŪR-ĪNE, *a.* [L. *vulturinus.*] Belonging to the vulture; having the qualities of the vulture; resembling the vulture; rapacious.

VUL'TŪR-ISH, *a.* Like a vulture.

VUL'TŪR-OUS, *a.* Like a vulture; rapacious.

VŸ'ING, *ppr.* Competing; emulating.

W.

W is the twenty-third letter of the English alphabet. It takes its written form and its name from the union of two V's, this being the form of the Roman capital letter which we call U. W is, properly, a vowel, a simple sound, formed by opening the mouth with a close, circular configuration of the lips. It is precisely the *ou* of the French, and the *u* of the Spaniards, Italians, and Germans. With the other vowels it forms diphthongs, which are of easy pronunciation; as in *well, want, will, dwell,* pronounced *ooell, ooant, oili, dooell.* In *English* it is always followed by another vowel, except when followed by *h* or *r*, as in *when, wreck.*—W, at the end of words, is often silent after *a* and *o*, as in *law, saw, low, sow.* In many words of this kind, *w* represents the Saxon *g*; in other cases, it helps to form a diphthong, as in *now, vow, new, strew.* As an abbreviation, W. stands for west; W.N.W. for west-northwest; W.S.W. for west-southwest, &c.

WAB'BLE, *v. i.* [W. *gwibiaw.*] To move from one side to the other; to vacillate, as a turning or whirling body.

WAB'BLE, *n.* A hobbling, unequal motion.

WAB'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Having an irregular motion, backward and forward.

WACK'E, } *n.* A rock nearly allied to basalt, of which it
WACK'Y, } may be regarded as a soft and earthy variety. *See,* also, GRAYWACKE.

WAD, *n.* [G. *watte*; Dan. *vat.*] 1. A little mass of some soft or flexible material, used for keeping down the charge in a gun. 2. A little mass, tuft, or bundle, as of hay or peas.

WAD, } *n.* In *mineralogy,* an earthy oxyd of manganese.
WADD, } The name, in some places, is given to plumbago or black-lead.

WAD'DED, *a.* Formed into a wad or mass.

WAD'DING, *n.* [G. *watte.*] 1. A wad, or the materials for wads. 2. A kind of soft stuff of loose texture, used for stuffing garments; also, sheets of carded cotton, prepared for the same purpose.

WAD'DLE (wod'dl), *v. i.* [L. *vado*; G. *waten.*] 1. To move one way and the other in walking; to deviate to one side and the other; to vacillate. 2. To walk with a waddling motion.

WAD'DLER (wod'dler), *n.* One who waddles.

WAD'DLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Moving from side to side in walking.

WAD'DLING-LY, *adv.* With a vacillating gait.

WADE, *v. i.* [Sw. *vada*; D. *waaden*; G. *waten*; Dan. *vader.*] 1. To walk through any substance that yields to the feet. 2. To move or pass with difficulty or labor.

WADE, *v. t.* To pass by walking on the bottom.

WAD'ER, *n.* One who wades. An order of birds that wade in water for their prey are called *waders,* or *wading birds.*

WAD'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Walking through a substance that yields to the feet, as through water or sand.—*Wading bird*; see WADER.

WAD'SETT, *n.* In *Scottish law,* a kind of pledge or mortgage. Hence, a *wadsetter* is one who holds such a pledge. —*Brande.*

WAD'SETT-ER, *n.* One who holds by wadsett.

WADY, *n.* [Ar.] The channel of a water-course, which is dry except in the rainy season.—*Robinson.*

WA'FER, *n.* [D. *wafel*; G. *waffel*; Dan. *vaffel*; Fr. *gauffre.*] 1. A thin cake, as of bread or paste, especially that given at the eucharist in the Roman Catholic Church. 2. A thin leaf of dry, colored paste, used in sealing letters.

WA'FER, *v. t.* To seal or close with a wafer.

WA'FERED, *pp.* Sealed with a wafer.

WAF'FLE (wof'fl), *n.* [G. *vaffel.*] A cake baked on coals in an iron instrument.

WAF'FLE-I-RON (-i'urn), *n.* A utensil for baking waffles.

WAFT, *v. t.* 1. To bear through a fluid or buoyant medium; to convey through water or air. 2. To convey, as ships. 3. To buoy; to cause to float; to keep from sinking. 4. To beckon; to give notice by something in motion; [*obs.*]

WAFT, *v. i.* To float; to be moved or to pass in a buoyant medium.—*Dryden.*

WAFT, *n.* A floating body; also, a signal displayed from a ship's stern, by hoisting an ensign furled in a roll to the head of the staff.

† WAFT'AGE, *n.* Conveyance or transportation through a buoyant medium, as air or water.—*Shak.*

WAFT'ED, *pp.* Borne or conveyed through air or water.

WAFT'ER, *n.* 1. He or that which wafts; a passage-boat. 2. The conductor of vessels at sea; [*an old word.*]

WAFT'ING, *ppr.* Carrying through a buoyant medium.

WAFT'ING, *n.* A bearing or floating in a fluid.

† WAFT'URE, *n.* The act of waving.—*Shak.*

WAG, *v. t.* [Sax. *wagian* and *wocgan*; G. *bewegen*; D. *beweegen*; G. *wägen*; Sw. *vaga*; Dan. *vajer.*] To move one way and the other with quick turns; to move a little way, and then turn the other way; as, to *wag* the head, a motion frequently of sport or derision.

WAG, *v. i.* 1. To be quick in ludicrous motion; to stir. 2. To go; to depart; to pack off. 3. To be moved one way and the other.

WAG, *n.* [from the verb.] A droll; a man full of low sport and humor; a ludicrous fellow.—*Dryden.*

WAGE, *v. t.* [G. *wagen*; D. *waagen*; Sw. *vaga*; Fr. *gager,* for *guager.*] 1. To lay; to bet; to throw down, as a pledge; to stake; to put at hazard on the event of a contest. 2. To venture; to hazard. 3. To make; to begin; to carry on; that is, to go forward or advance to attack, as in invasion or aggression; used in the phrase, to *wage war.* 4. To set to hire; [*obs.*] 5. To take to hire; to hire for pay; to employ for wages; [*obs.*]—*To wage one's law,* to give security to make one's law.

WAGED, *pp.* Laid; deposited, as a pledge; made or begun, as war.

WA'GER, *n.* 1. Something deposited, laid, or hazarded on the event of a contest or some unsettled question; a bet. 2. Subject on which bets are laid.—3. In *law,* an offer to make oath of innocence or non-indebtedness; or the act of making oath, together with the oaths of eleven compurgators, to fortify the defendant's oath.—*Wager of battle* is when the tenant in a writ of right offers to prove his right by the body of his champion, and, throwing down his glove as a gage or pledge, thus wages or stipulates battle with the champion of the demandant, who, by taking up the glove, accepts the challenge. It has long been disused, and was abolished by law in England in 1820.—*Wade.*

WA'GER, *v. t.* To lay; to bet; to hazard on the issue of a contest, or on some question that is to be decided, or on some casualty.

WA'GER, *v. i.* To offer a wager.—*Shak.*

WA'GERED, *pp.* Laid; pledged, as a bet.

WA'GER-ER, *n.* One who wagers or lays a bet.

WA'GER-ING, *ppr.* Laying; betting.—*Wagering policy,* a policy of insurance made when the insured has no insurable interest.

WA'GES, *n.* [Fr. *gage, gages.*] 1. That which is paid or stipulated for services, but chiefly for services by manual labor, or for military and naval services. We speak of servants' *wages,* a laborer's *wages,* or soldiers' *wages*; but we never apply the word to the rewards given to men in office, which are called *fees* or *salary.* 2. Recompense; that which is given or received in return.—SYN. Hire; reward; stipend; salary; allowance; pay; fruit.

WAG'GEL, } *n.* A name given in *Cornwall* to the young of
WAG'EL, } the great black-backed gull.—*Jardine.*

WAG'GER-Y, *n.* [from *wag.*] Mischievous merriment; sportive trick or gayety; sarcasm in good humor.

WAG'GING, *ppr.* Moving the head one way and the other with quick turns.

WAG'GISH, *a.* 1. Mischievous in sport; roguish in merriment or good humor; frolicsome.—*L'Estrange.* 2. Done, made, or laid in waggery or for sport.

WAG'GISH-LY, *adv.* In a waggish manner; in sport.

WAG'GISH-NESS, *n.* Mischievous sport; wanton merriment.

WAG'GLE (wag'gl), *v. i.* [D. *waggelen*; G. *wackeln*; L. *vacillo.*] To waddle; to reel or move from side to side.—*L'Estrange.*

WAG'GLE, *v. t.* To move one way and the other.

WAG'ON, *n.* [D., G. *wagen*; Sw. *vagn*; Sax. *wagn, wæn.*] 1. A vehicle moved on four wheels, and usually drawn by horses; used for the transportation of commodities, and frequently of persons. 2. A chariot; [*obs.*]

WAG'ON, *v. t.* To transport in a wagon.

WAG'ON, *v. i.* To practice the transportation of goods in a wagon.

WAG'ON-AGE, *n.* Money paid for carriage in a wagon.

WAG'ONED, *pp.* Transported in wagons.

WAG'ON-ER, *n.* 1. One who conducts a wagon. 2. A constellation, Charles's Wain.

WAG'ON-ING, *ppr.* Transporting in a wagon.

WAG'ON-ING, *n.* The business of transporting in a wagon.

WAG'TAIL, *n.* A small bird of several species, belonging to the genus *motacilla* (Linn.), and named from the incessant motion of its long tail.

WA-HA'BEE, *n.* A follower of Abdel Wahab, a reformer of Mohammedanism, about 1760. His doctrines prevail particularly among the Bedouins, and the sect, though checked in its influence, extends to most parts of Arabia —*Brande.*

† WAID, *a.* Crushed.—*Shak.*

WAIF, *n.* [Norm. *wef, weif*; from *waive.*] Goods found, of which the owner is not known.—In *law,* stolen goods *waived* or scattered by a thief in his flight in order to effect his escape.—*Bouvier.*

WAIL, *v. t.* [Ice. *væla*; It. *guaiolare*; Gaelic *guilam* or *uaill.*] To lament; to moan; to bewail.—*Pope.*

WAIL, *v. i.* To weep; to express sorrow audibly.
WAIL, *n.* Loud weeping; violent lamentation.
WAIL'FUL, *a.* Sorrowful; mournful.—*Shak.*
WAIL'ING, *ppr.* Lamenting with audible cries.
WAIL'ING, *n.* Loud cries of sorrow; deep lamentation.
WAIL'ING-LY, *adv.* In a wailing manner.
WAIL'MENT, *n.* Lamentation.—*Hacket.*
WAIN, *n.* [Sax. *wæn*; W. *gwain.*] 1. A wagon; a carriage for the transportation of goods on wheels. 2. A constellation, Charles's *Wain.*
WAIN'-BŌTE. *n.* Timber for wagons or carts. [*Eng. law.*]
WAIN'-HOUSE, *n.* A house or shed for wagons and carts.—*Cyc.* [*Local.*]
WAIN'-RŌPE, *n.* A rope for binding a load on a wagon; a cart-rope.—*Shak.*
WAIN'AGE, *n.* A finding of carriages.—*Ainsworth.*
* WAIN'SCOT, *n.* [D. *wagenschot.*] In *building*, a wooden lining or boarding of walls made in panels.
* WAIN'SCOT, *v. t.* 1. To line with boards; as, to *wainscot* a hall. 2. To line with different materials.—*Addison.*
* WAIN'SCOT-ED, *pp.* Lined with boards or panels.
* WAIN'SCOT-ING, *ppr.* Lining with boards.
WAIR, *n.* A piece of plank two yards long and a foot broad.—*Smart.*
WAIST, *n.* [W. *gwâsg.*] 1. That part of the human body which is immediately below the ribs or thorax, or the small part of the body between the thorax and hips. 2. That part of a ship which is between the quarter-deck and forecastle.
WAIST'BAND, *n.* The band or upper part of breeches, trowsers, or pantaloons, which encompasses the waist.
WAIST'CLOTHS, *n. pl.* Coverings of canvas or tarpauling for the hammocks, stowed on the gangways, between the quarter-deck and forecastle.
* WAIST'COAT, *n.* [*waist* and *coat.*] A short coat or garment for men, extending no lower than the hips, and covering the waist; a vest.
WAIST'ER, *n.* In *ships*, *waisters* are men who are stationed in the waist in working the ship.—*Mar. Dict.*
WAIT, *v. i.* [Fr. *guetter*; It. *guatare*; W. *gweitiaw.*] 1. To stay or rest in expectation; to stop or remain stationary, till the arrival of some person or event. 2. To stay proceedings, or suspend any business, in expectation of some person, event, or the arrival of some hour. 3. To rest in expectation and patience. 4. To stay; not to depart. 5. To stay; to continue by reason of hinderance. 6. To lie in ambush, as an enemy.—*To wait on* or *upon*, to attend, as a servant; to perform menial services for.—*To wait on.* 1. To attend; to go to see; to visit on business or for ceremony. 2. To pay servile or submissive attendance. 3. To follow, as a consequence; to await; [*disused.*] 4. To look watchfully; [*rare.*] 5. To attend to; to perform. 6. To be ready to serve; to obey.—*Ps.* xxv.—*To wait at*, to attend in service; to perform service at.—1 *Cor.*, ix.—*To wait for*, to watch, as an enemy.—*Job*, xv.
WAIT, *v. t.* 1. To stay for; to rest or remain stationary in expectation of the arrival of. 2. To attend; to accompany with submission or respect.—*Dryden.* 3. To attend as a consequence of something; [*obs.*]
WAIT, *n.* Ambush.—As a *noun*, this word is used only in certain phrases.—*To lie in wait*, is to lie in ambush.—*To lay wait*, to set an ambush.—*Jer.*, ix.
WAIT'ED, *pp.* Stayed for; attended.
WAIT'ER, *n.* 1. One who waits; an attendant; a servant in attendance. 2. A server or salver; a vessel on which tea-furniture, &c., is carried.
WAIT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Staying in expectation.
WAIT'ING, *n.* The act of staying in expectation; attendance.
WAIT'ING-MAID, } *n.* An upper servant who attends
WAIT'ING-WOM-AN, } a lady.
WAIT'ING-LY, *adv.* By waiting.
WAITS, *n. pl.* [Goth. *wahts.*] These were formerly minstrels or musical watchmen, who attended on great men and sounded the watch at night. They have now degenerated into itinerant musicians, who give notice of the approach of Christmas.—*Fosbroke.*
WAIVE, *n.* A woman put out of the protection of the law.—*Cyc.*
WAIVE, *v. t.* To put off.—2. In *law*, to relinquish; not to insist upon, as a right, claim, or privilege. *See* WAVE.
WAIVED (wāvd), *pp.* Relinquished, as a claim.
WAIV'ER, *n.* In *law*, the act of waiving or not insisting on some right, claim, or privilege.
WAIV'ING, *ppr.* Relinquishing, as a claim.
WAI'WODE. *See* WAYWODE.
WAKE, *v. i.* [Goth. *wakan*; Sax. *wæcan*; G. *wachen*; D. *waaken*, *wekken.*] 1. To be awake; to continue awake; to watch; not to sleep. 2. To be excited or roused from sleep; to awake; to be awakened. 3. To cease to sleep; to awake. 4. To be quick; to be alive or active. 5. To be excited from a torpid state; to be put in motion.
WAKE, *v. t.* 1. To rouse from sleep. 2. To arouse; to excite; to put in motion or action. 3. To bring to life again, as if from the sleep of death.
WAKE, *n.* 1. The annual commemoration of the dedication of a church, formerly kept by watching all night. 2. Vigils; state of forbearing sleep. 3. The sitting up of persons with a dead body, usually attended with drinking; [*Ireland.*] 4. Act of waking; [*old song.*]—*Wake of a ship*, the track it leaves in the water, formed by the meeting of the water behind.
WAKE'-ROB-IN, *n.* A European plant, *arum maculatum.*
WAKED (wākt), *pp.* Roused from sleep; put in action.
WAKE'FUL, *a.* 1. Not sleeping; indisposed to sleep—*Dryden.* 2. Watchful; vigilant; observant.
WAKE'FUL-LY, *adv.* With watching or sleeplessness.
WAKE'FUL-NESS, *n.* 1. Indisposition to sleep. 2. Forbearance of sleep; want of sleep.—*Bacon.*
WAK'EN (wāk'n), *v. i.* [This seems to be the Saxon infinitive retained.] To wake; to cease to sleep; to be awakened.
WAK'EN (wāk'n), *v. t.* 1. To excite or rouse from sleep. 2. To excite to action or motion. 3. To excite; to produce; to rouse into action.
WAK'ENED, *pp.* Roused from sleep; excited into action.
WAK'EN-ER, *n.* One who rouses from sleep.—*Feltham.*
WAK'EN-ING, *ppr.* Rousing from sleep or stupidity.
WAK'ER, *n.* One who watches; one who rouses from sleep.
WAK'ING, *ppr.* 1. Being awake; not sleeping. 2. Rousing from sleep; exciting into motion or action.—*Waking hours*, the hours when one is awake.
WAK'ING, *n.* 1. The period of being awake. 2. Watch [*obs.*]
WAL-DEN'SES, *n. pl.* A sect of Christians professing substantially Protestant principles, who never submitted to the Roman Catholic Church. They reside in the valleys of Piedmont.
WALE, *n.* 1. In *cloth*, a ridge or streak rising above the rest. 2. A streak or stripe; the mark of a rod or whip on animal flesh.—*Wales of a ship*, an assemblage of strong planks, extending along a ship's sides throughout the whole length.
WALE, *v. t.* To mark with stripes.—*Smart.*
WALED, *pp.* or *a.* Marked with stripes.
WALK (wawk), *v. i.* [Sax. *wealcan*; D. *walken*; G. *walken* Sw. *valkare*; Dan. *valker.*] 1. To move slowly on the feet; to step slowly along; to advance by steps moderately repeated, as animals. 2. To move or go on the feet for exercise or amusement. 3. To appear, as a spectre 4. To act on any occasion; [*obs.*] 5. To be in motion, as a clamorous tongue; [*obs.*] 6. To act or move on the feet in sleep. 7. To range; to be stirring; [*unusual.*] 8 To move off; to depart; [*not elegant.*]—9. In *Scripture* to live and act or behave; to pursue a particular course of life.
WALK (wawk), *v. t.* 1. To pass through or upon. 2. To cause to walk or step slowly; to lead, drive, or ride with a slow pace.
WALK (wawk), *n.* 1. The act of walking; the act of moving on the feet with a slow pace. 2. The act of walking for air or exercise. 3. Manner of walking; gait; step carriage. 4. Length of way or circuit through which one walks, or a place for walking. 5. An avenue set with trees. 6. Way; road; range; place of wandering. 7 Region; space. 8. Course of life or pursuit. 9. The slowest pace of a horse, ox, or other quadruped. 10. A fish.—11. In the *West Indies*, a plantation of canes, &c.—A *sheep-walk*, so called, is high and dry land where sheep pasture.
WALK'-MILL (wawk'-mill), *n.* A fulling-mill.—*Cyc.* [*Local.*]
WALK'A-BLE (wawk'a-bl), *a.* Fit to be walked on. [*Little used.*]
WALK'ER (wawk'er), *n.* 1. One who walks.—2. In our *mother tongue*, a fuller.—3. In *law*, a forest officer appointed to walk over a certain space for inspection; a forester 4. One who deports himself in a particular manner. 5. A fulling-mill; [*not in use, or local.*]
WALK'ING (wawk'ing), *ppr.* Moving on the legs with slow pace; moving; conducting one's self.
WALK'ING (wawk'ing), *n.* The act of moving on the feet with a slow pace.
WALK'ING-STAFF, } *n.* A staff or stick carried in the
WALK'ING-STICK, } hand for support or amusement in walking.
WALL, *n.* [L. *vallum*; Sax. *weal*; D. *wal*; G. *wall*; Russ *val*; W. *gwal.*] 1. A work or structure of stone, brick, or other materials, raised to some height, and intended for defense or security.—2. *Walls*, in the plural, is used for fortifications in general; works for defense. 3. A defense means of security or protection. 1 *Sam.*, xxv.—*To take the wall*, to take the upper or most honorable place.
WALL, *v. t.* 1. To inclose with a wall. 2. To defend by walls. 3. To fill up with a wall.

WALL'-CREEP-ER, *n.* A small bird of the genus *certhia* (Linn.), which frequents rocks and walls, and feeds on insects.

WALL'-CRESS, *n.* [*wall* and *cress.*] 1. The name of plants of the genus *arabis.* They grow on walls and in dry, stony places.—*P. Cyc.* 2. A plant of the genus *turritis.*—*Lee.*

WALL'-EYE, *n.* In *horses,* an eye in which the iris is of a very light gray or whitish color.—*Booth.* [Johnson has defined *wall-eye* to be "a disease in the crystalline humor of the eye; glaucoma." But glaucoma is not a disease of the crystalline humor, nor is *wall-eye* a disease at all, but merely a natural blemish. *Tully.*—In the *North of England,* as Brockett states, persons are said to be *wall-eyed* when the white of the eye is very large and distorted, or on one side. Richardson derives *wall* in this case, and also *whall, whally, whally-eyed,* from the Anglo-Saxon *hwelan,* to wither, to pine away, in allusion to the faded color or unnatural appearance of such eyes.—*Ed.*]

WALL'-EYED (-īde), *a.* 1. In *horses,* having an eye of a very light gray or whitish color.—*Booth.* 2. Shakspeare, in using *wall-eyed* as a term of reproach, as "*wall-eyed* rage," a "*wall-eyed* wretch," alludes probably to the idea of unnatural or distorted vision; *see* WALL-EYE. It is an eye which is utterly and incurably perverted, an eye that knows no pity.

WALL'-FLOW-ER, *n.* [*wall* and *flower.*] A plant of the genus *cheiranthus,* which grows on old walls, &c.; a stock gillyflower.

WALL'-FRŪIT (-frūte), *n.* [*wall* and *fruit.*] Fruit which, to be ripened, must be planted against a wall.

WALL'-KNOT (-not), *n.* Among *seamen,* a knot formed at the end of a rope by untwisting the strands and interweaving them in a particular manner.—*Totten.*

WALL'-LOUSE, *n.* An insect or small bug.

WALL'-MOSS, *n.* A species of moss growing on walls.

WALL'-PEL'LI-TO-RY, *n.* A plant, *parietaria officinalis,* growing on old walls, &c., in Europe; formerly esteemed medicinal.—*P. Cyc.*

WALL'-PEN'NY-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *cotyledon.*

WALL'-PEP-PER, *n.* A plant of the genus *sedum.*

WALL'-PIE, *n.* A plant; a species of *asplenium.*

WALL'-PLATE, *n.* A piece of timber placed horizontally upon a wall, on which joists, &c., rest.

WALL'-RUE, *n.* An herb, *asplenium ruta-muraria.*—*Loudon.*

WALL'-SID-ED, *a.* Having sides nearly perpendicular.

WALL'-SPRING, *n.* A spring of water issuing from stratified rocks.

WALL'-WORT, *n.* A plant; the dwarf-elder, or dane-wort.

WALLED, *pp.* or *a.* Inclosed or fortified with a wall.

WALL'ER, *n.* One who builds walls in the country.

WAL'LER-ITE, *n.* A mineral, or variety of clay. [*Not used.*]

WAL'LET (wol'let), *n.* 1. A bag for carrying the necessaries for a journey or march; a knapsack. Also, a pocket-book. 2. Any thing protuberant and swagging.

WALL'ING, *n.* Walls in general; materials for walls.

WALL'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing or fortifying with a wall.

WAL'LOP (wol'lop), *v. i.* [Ger. *wallen;* Sax. *wealan.*] 1. To boil with a continued bubbling or heaving and rolling of the liquor, with noise.—*Brocket.* 2. To move in a rolling, cumbersome manner.—*Forby.*

WAL'LOP-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Boiling with a heaving and noise; moving in a cumbersome manner.

WAL'LŌW (wol'lō), *v. i.* [Sax. *wealwian;* Sw. *valfva;* Goth. *walugan;* Ger. *walzen.*] 1. To roll one's body on the earth, in mire, or on other substance; to tumble and roll in water. 2. To move heavily and clumsily. 3. To live in filth or gross vice.

WAL'LŌW, *v. t.* To roll one's body.—*Jer.,* vi.

WAL'LŌW, *n.* A kind of rolling walk.

WAL'LŌWED, *pp.* Rolled in the mire.

WAL'LŌW-ER, *n.* 1. One who rolls in mire. 2. A wheel that turns the trundle-head in a mill.

WAL'LŌW-ING, *ppr.* Rolling the body on any thing.

† WAL'LŌW-ISH, *a.* Filthy.—*Overbury.*

WAL'NUT, *n.* [D. *walnoot;* Sax. *walh* and *hnuta.*] A tree and its fruit, of the genus *juglans.* Three species are natives of the United States, viz., the black walnut, butternut, and ash-leaved walnut. Several species of *carya,* or hickory, are also known in America by the name of *walnut.*

WAL'RUS, *n.* [G. *wall* and *ross.*] The morse or sea-horse, an amphibious carnivorous mammal of the Arctic seas. It attains the length of twenty feet, and is sought for on account of its oil and tusks. The skin is used for coach-braces.

WAL'TRON, *n.* Another name of the walrus.—*Woodward.*

WALTZ, *n.* [Ger. *walzen.*] A German national dance, and also the species of music by which it is accompanied.

WALTZ, *v. i.* To dance a waltz.

WALTZ'ER, *n.* A person who waltzes.

WALTZ'ING, *n.* The act of dancing a waltz.

WAM'BLE (wom'bl), *v. i.* [D. *wemelen;* Dan. *vamler.*] To be disturbed with nausea; as, a *wambling* stomach.—*L'Estrange;* [*vulgar.*]

WAM'BLE-CROPPED, *a.* Sick at the stomach. [*Vulgar.*]

WAM-PEE', *n.* A tree, of the genus *Cookia,* and its fruit. The fruit is about the size of a pigeon's egg, grows in bunches, and is much esteemed in China.—*Loudon.*

WAM'PUM, *n.* Small beads made of different colored shells, used by the North American Indians as money, and also wrought into belts, &c., as an ornament.—*Trumbull.*

WAN, *a.* [Sax. *wan, wann.*] Pale; pallid; having a sickly hue; languid of look.—*Spenser.*

† WAN, for *won; pret.* of *win.*

WAND, *n.* [D. *vaand.*] 1. A small stick; a rod. 2. A staff of authority. 3. A rod used by conjurers or diviners.

WAN'DER, *v. i.* [Sax. *wandrian;* D. *wandelen;* G. *wandeln.*] 1. To ramble here and there without any certain course or object in view. 2. To leave home; to depart; to migrate. 3. To depart from the subject in discussion.—4. In a *moral sense,* to depart from duty or rectitude. 5. To be delirious; not to be under the guidance of reason.—SYN. To rove; roam; range; stroll; gad; stray; straggle; err; swerve; deviate; depart.

WAN'DER, *v. t.* To travel over without a certain course.

WAN'DERED, *pp.* Rambled; traveled over rovingly; deviated from duty.

WAN'DER-ER, *n.* A rambler; one who roves; one who deviates from duty.

WAN'DER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Roving; deviating from duty.—SYN. Devious; erratic; vagrant; itinerant; rambling; excursive.

WAN'DER-ING, *n.* 1. Peregrination; a traveling without a settled course. 2. Aberration; mistaken way; deviation from rectitude. 3. A roving of the mind or thoughts from the point or business in which one ought to be engaged. 4. The roving of the mind in a dream. 5. The roving of the mind in delirium. 6. Uncertainty; want of being fixed.

WAN'DER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a wandering or unsteady manner.

WAN-DER-OO', *n.* A baboon of Ceylon and Malabar, with a long beard or mane of a grayish or whitish color surrounding the face.—*P. Cyc.*

WAN'DY, *a.* Long and flexible, like a wand.—*Brockett.*

WANE, *v. i.* [Sax. *wanian.*] 1. To be diminished; to decrease; particularly applied to the illuminated part of the moon. 2. To decline; to fail; to sink.

† WANE, *v. t.* To cause to decrease.—*Ben Jonson.*

WANE, *n.* 1. Decrease of the illuminated part of the moon, to the eye of a spectator. 2. Decline; failure; diminution; decrease; declension.

WANED, *pp.* Caused to decrease; diminished.

WANG, *n.* [Sax. *wang, weng, wong.*] 1. The jaw, jaw-bone, or cheek-bone; [*little used.*] 2. [Sax. *sceo-thwang.*] The latchet of a shoe; [*obs.*]

WANG'-TOOTH, *n.* A jaw-tooth.—*Cyc.*

WAN-GEE', *n.* A kind of tough, flexible cane, imported from China, sometimes called the *Japan cane.*—*M'Culloch.*

† WAN'HŌPE, *n.* Want of hope.

WAN'HORN, *n.* A plant of the genus *kaempferia.*—*Lee.*

WAN'ING, *ppr.* Decreasing; failing; declining.

WANK'LE (wonk'l), *a.* Weak; unstable; changeable; not to be depended upon.—*Grose.*

WAN'LY, *adv.* In a pale manner; palely.

WANNED, *a.* Made wan or pale.—*Shak.*

WAN'NESS, *n.* Paleness; a sallow, dead, pale color.

WAN'NISH, *a.* Somewhat wan; of a pale hue.—*Fairfax.*

WANT, *n.* [Sax. *wan, wanian;* Goth. *wan.*] 1. The absence of that which is necessary or useful. 2. Need; necessity; the effect of deficiency. 3. Poverty; penury; indigence. 4. The state of not having. 5. That which is not possessed, but is desired or necessary for use or pleasure. 6. A mole; [*obs.*]—SYN. Deficiency; defect; destitution; lack; failure; dearth; scarcity; scarceness.

WANT, *v. t.* 1. To be destitute; to be deficient in; not to have. 2. To be defective or deficient in. 3. To fall short; not to contain or have. 4. To be without. 5. To need; to have occasion for, as useful, proper, or requisite. 6. To wish for; to desire.

WANT, *v. i.* 1. To be deficient; not to be sufficient. 2. To fail; to be deficient; to be lacking. 3. To be missed; not to be present. 4. To fall short; to be lacking.

WANT'-WIT, *n.* [*want* and *wit.*] One destitute of wit or sense; a fool.—*Shak.* [*Not in much use.*]

WANT'AGE, *n.* Deficiency; that which is wanting.

WANT'ED, *pp.* Needed; desired.

WANT'ING, *ppr.* 1. Needing; lacking; desiring. 2. *a.* Absent; deficient. 3. Slack; deficient.

WANT'LESS, *a.* Having no want; abundant; fruitful.

WAN'TON, *a.* [W. *gwantan.*] 1. Wandering or roving in gayety or sport; darting aside, or one way and the other. 2. Moving or flying loosely; playing in the wind. 3. Wandering from moral rectitude; indulging in sensuality without restraint.—4. *More appropriately,* deviating from the

rules of chastity; lewd. 5. Disposed to unchastity; indicating wantonness.—*Isa.*, iii. 6. Loose; unrestrained; running to excess. 7. Luxuriant; overgrown. 8. Extravagant; superfluous. 9. Not regular; not turned or formed with regularity.—SYN. Sportive; frolicsome; airy; skittish; frisky; coltish; lecherous; lascivious; libidinous.

WAN'TON, *n.* 1. A lewd person; a lascivious man or woman.—*South.* 2. A trifler; an insignificant flutterer. 3. A word of slight endearment.—*Ben Jonson*; [*little used.*]

WAN'TON, *v. i.* 1. To rove and ramble without restraint, rule, or limit; to revel; to play loosely. 2. To ramble in lewdness; to play lasciviously. 3. To move briskly and irregularly.

† WAN'TON, *v. t.* To make wanton.—*Feltham.*

WAN'TON-ING, *ppr.* Roving; flying loosely; playing without restraint; indulging in licentiousness.

† WAN'TON-IZE, *v. i.* To behave wantonly.

WAN'TON-LY, *adv.* Loosely; without regularity or restraint; sportively; gayly; playfully; lasciviously.

WAN'TON-NESS, *n.* 1. Reckless sport. 2. Licentiousness; negligence of restraint. 3. Lasciviousness; lewdness. *Pet.*, ii.—SYN. Levity; frolic; frolicsomeness; sportiveness; gayety; waggery; toyishness; extravagance; lechery; lecherousness.

WAN'TY, *n.* [D. *want.*] A broad strap of leather, used for binding a load on the back of a beast.—*Tusser.* [*Local.*]

WAP'A-CUT, *n.* The spotted owl of Hudson's Bay, a nocturnal bird of prey, about two feet long.

† WAPED (wāpt), *a.* Dejected; cast down; crushed by misery.

WAP'EN-TAKE, } *n.* [Sax. *wæpen-tac.*] In *some northern*
WAP'EN-TAC, } *counties of England*, a division or district, answering to the hundred or cantred in other counties. Yorkshire is divided into *wapentakes* instead of hundreds.—*Blackstone.*

WAP'IN-SCHAW, *n.* An exhibition of arms, according to the rank of the individual, made at certain seasons in each district.—*Jamieson.*—*W. Scott.* [*Scottish.*]

WAP'I-TI, *n.* A name used in books for the North American stag, in America incorrectly called elk.

WAPP, *n.* In a *ship*, the rope with which the shrouds are set taught in wall-knots.—*Cyc.*

WAP'PE, *n.* A species of cur, so called from his voice.

WAP'PENED, *a.* The *wappened* widow, in Timon of Athens, is one who, though her charms have been enjoyed by another, can wed again because she has gold.—*Stevens.*

WAP'PER, *n.* A fish; a name given by some to the smaller species of the river-gudgeon.—*Cyc.*

WAP'PER, *n.* *See* WHAPPER.

WAR, *n.* [Sax. *wær*; Fr. *guerre*; It., Sp., Port. *guerra.*] 1. A contest between nations or states, carried on by force. When war is commenced by attacking a nation in peace, it is called an *offensive* war, and such attack is *aggressive.* When war is undertaken to repel invasion or the attacks of an enemy, it is called *defensive.*—2. In *poetic language*, instruments of war.—3. *Poetically*, forces; army. 4. The profession of arms; art of war. 5. Hostility; state of opposition or contest; act of opposition. 6. Enmity; disposition to contention.—*Man-of-war*, in *naval affairs*, a national armed ship of large size.

WAR, *v. i.* 1. To make war; to invade or attack a nation or state with force of arms; to carry on hostilities; or to be in a state of contest by violence. 2. To contend; to strive violently; to be in a state of opposition.

WAR, *v. t.* 1. To make war upon; [*obs.*] 2. To carry on a contest.

WAR'-BEAT, } *a.* [*war* and *beat.*] Worn down in war.
WAR'-BEAT'EN, }—*J. Barlow.*

WAR'-BE-REAVED', *a.* Bereaved by war.—*Howitt.*

WAR'-COUN-CIL, *n.* A council of war.

WAR'-FIELD (-feeld), *n.* Field of war or battle.

WAR'-HOOP, *n.* [*war* and *hoop.*] The savage yell of war; a yell uttered on entering into battle.

WAR'-IN-SURANCE, *n.* Insurance on vessels in time of war, which enhances premiums.—*Jefferson.*

WAR'-OF-FICE, *n.* An office in which the military affairs of a country are superintended and managed.

WAR'-PLUME, *n.* A plume worn in war.

WAR'-PROOF, *n.* [*war* and *proof.*] Valor tried by war.

WAR'-TORCH, *n.* The torch that kindles war.

WAR'-WASTED, *a.* Wasted by war.—*Coleridge.*

WAR'-WHOOP, *n.* The Indian yell in war. *See* WAR-HOOP.

WAR'-WORN, *a.* Worn with military service.

WAR'BLE (wor'bl), *v. t.* [Ger. *wirbeln*; Dan. *hvirvler.*] 1. To quaver a sound or the voice; to modulate with turns or variations. 2. To cause to quaver. 3. To utter musically; to be modulated.

WAR'BLE, *v. i.* 1. To be quavered or modulated. 2. To be uttered melodiously. 3. To sing.

WAR'BLE, *n.* A quavering modulation of the voice, as in birds; a song.

WAR'BLED, *pp.* Quavered; modulated; uttered musically.

WAR'BLER, *n.* 1. A singer; a songster; [*used of birds.*] 2. The common name of a group of birds, generally small, incessantly active, sprightly, and melodious songsters.

WAR'BLES (wor'blz), *n. pl.* In *farriery*, small, hard tumors on the backs of horses, from the heat of the saddle. Also, small tumors on the bodies of cattle, caused by the growth of a larva from the egg of a fly.

WAR'BLING, *ppr.* 1. Quavering the voice; modulating notes; singing. 2. *a.* Filled with musical notes, as a grove

WAR'BLING, *n.* The act of shaking or modulating notes, singing.

WAR'BLING-LY, *adv.* In a warbling manner.

WARD, in *composition*, as in *toward*, *homeward*, is the Sax *weard*, from the root of L. *verto*, &c. It corresponds to the L. *versus.*

WARD, *v. t.* [Sax. *weardian*; Sw. *varda*, Dan. *værger.*] 1. To guard; to keep in safety; to watch; [*obs.*] 2. To defend; to protect; [*obs.*] 3. To fend off; to repel; to turn aside any thing mischievous that approaches.

WARD, *v. i.* 1. To be vigilant; to keep guard; [*obs.*] 2. To act on the defensive with a weapon.

WARD, *n.* 1. Watch; act of guarding. 2. Garrison; troops to defend a fort; [*obs.*] 3. Guard made by a weapon in fencing. 4. A fortress; a strong hold. 5. One whose business is to guard, watch, and defend; as, a fire-*ward.* 6. A certain district, division, or quarter of a town or city, committed to an alderman. 7. Confinement under guard. 8. A minor or person under the care of a guardian. 9 The state of a child under a guardian. 10. Guardianship, right over orphans. 11. The division of a forest. 12. The division of a hospital. 13. The part of a lock which corresponds to its proper portion of the key.—SYN. Custody; imprisonment; guardianship.

WARD'-MOTE, *n.* [*ward*, and Sax. *mote.*] In *London*, a meeting of the ward; also, a court of the ward, whose province is to present defaults in matters relating to the watch, police, &c.—*P. Cyc.*—*Brande.*

WARD'-ROOM, *n.* [*ward* and *room.*] In a *ship*, a room over the gun-room, where the lieutenants and other principal officers sleep and mess.

WARD'-STAFF, *n.* A constable's or watchman's staff.

WARD'ED, *pp.* Guarded.—*Warded off*, fended off; repelled; turned aside from injuring.

WARD'EN, *n.* A keeper; a guardian. 2. An officer who keeps or guards; a keeper. 3. A large pear.—*Warden of the Cinque Ports*, in *England*, an officer who has the jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports, with a salary of £3000 a year. —*Warden of a college* is the master or president.

WARD'EN-SHIP, } *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a ward-
WARD'EN-RY, } en.

WARD'ER, *n.* 1. A keeper; a guard. 2. A truncheon by which an officer of arms forbade fight. *Shak.*—*Warders of the Tower*, in *England*, are officers who attend state prisoners.

WARD'ING, *ppr.* Guarding; defending.

WARD'ROBE, *n.* [*ward* and *robe*; Fr. *garde-robe.*] 1. A room or apartment where clothes or wearing apparel is kept. 2. A portable closet for hanging up clothes. 3. Wearing apparel in general.

WARD'SHIP, *n.* 1. Guardianship; care and protection of a ward. 2. Right of guardianship. 3. Pupilage; state of being under a guardian.

† WARE, *pret.* of *wear.* It is now written *wore.*

† WARE, *a.* [Sax. *war*; Dan. *vær.* We never now use *ware* by itself; but we use it in *aware*, *beware*, and in *wary.*] 1. Being in expectation of; provided against.—2 *Tim.*, iv 2. Wary; cautious.—*Milton.*

† WARE, *v. i.* To take heed of.—*Dryden.*

WARE, *v. t.* In *seamanship.* *See* WEAR.

WARE, *n.*; *pl.* WARES. [Sax. *ware*; D. *waar*; G. *waare*; Sw. *vara*; Dan. *vare.*] Goods; commodities; merchandise: commonly in the plural, except in the compounds, earthenware, &c.—*Sea-ware*, a marine plant, a species of *fucus* —*Lee.*

† WARE'FUL, *a.* Wary; watchful; cautious.

† WARE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Weariness; cautiousness.

WARE'HOUSE, *n.* A store-house for goods.—*Addison.*

WARE'HOUSE (-houz), *v. t.* 1. To deposit or secure in a warehouse. 2. To place in the warehouse of the government or custom-house stores, to be kept until duties are paid.

WARE'HOUSED (-houzd), *pp.* Placed in a store for safe-keeping.

WARE'HOUS-ING, *ppr.* Repositing in a store for safe-keeping.

WARE'HOUS-ING, *n.* The act of placing goods in a warehouse, or in a custom-house store.—*Warehousing system*, an arrangement for lodging imported articles in the custom-house stores, without payment of duties, until they are taken out for home consumption. If re exported they are not charged with a duty.—*P. Cyc.*

†WĀRE'LESS, *a.* 1. Unwary; incautious. 2. Suffered unawares.

†WĀRE'LY, *adv.* Cautiously. *See* WARILY.

WAR'FĀRE, *n.* [*war* and *fare*, Sax. *faran.*] 1. Military service; military life; war. 2. Contest; struggle with spiritual enemies.

WAR'FĀRE, *v. i.* To lead a military life; to carry on continual wars.—*Camden.* [*Little used.*]

WAR'HA-BLE, *a.* [*war*, and L. *habilis.*] Fit for war.—*Spenser.*

WA'RI-LY, *adv.* [from *wary.*] Cautiously; with timorous prudence or wise foresight.—*Hooker.*

WA'RINE, *n.* A South American monkey of the sapajou group.

WA'RI-NESS, *n.* Prudent care to foresee and guard against evil.—SYN. Caution; watchfulness; circumspection; foresight; care; vigilance; scrupulousness.

WA'RING, *ppr.* Turning a ship by her stern to the wind.

WARK, *n.* Work; a building.—*Spenser.* [It is *obsolete*, except in *bulwark.*]

WAR'LĪKE, *a.* 1. Fit for war; disposed for war. 2. Military; pertaining to war. 3. Having a martial appearance. 4. Having the appearance of war.—SYN. Martial; hostile; soldierly; soldier-like.

WAR'LĪKE-NESS, *n.* A warlike disposition or character.—*Sandys.* [*Little used.*]

†WAR'LING, *n.* One often quarreled with; a word coined, perhaps, to rhyme with *darling.*—*Camden.*

†WAR'LOCK, } *n.* [*wær-loga*; Icel. *vard-lookr.*] A male
†WAR'LUCK, } witch; a wizard.—*Dryden.*

WARM, *a.* [Goth., D., G. *warm*; Sax. *wearm*; Sw., Dan. *varm.*] 1. Having heat in a moderate degree; not cold. 2. Subject to heat; having prevalence of heat, or little or no winter.—3. *Figuratively*, having a lively interest; ardent; as, *warm* in his attachments. 4. Habitually ardent or passionate. 5. Easily excited or provoked; irritable. 6. Characterized by great ardor and activity; as, a *warm* engagement. 7. Busy in action; heated in action; ardent. 8. Fanciful; enthusiastic. 9. Vigorous; sprightly.—10. *Warm colors*, in *painting*, are those which have yellow or yellow-red for their basis, and are opposed to cold colors, which are blue and its compounds. *Jocelyn.*—SYN. Ardent; zealous; fervent; glowing; cordial; keen; violent; furious.

WARM, *v. t.* [Sax. *wearmian*; Goth. *warmyan.*] 1. To communicate a moderate degree of heat to. 2. To make engaged or earnest; to interest; to engage.

WARM, *v. i.* 1. To become moderately heated. 2. To become ardent or animated.

WARM'-HEART-ED, *a.* Noting lively interest or affection; cordial; sincere; hearty.

WARMED, *pp.* Moderately heated; made ardent; excited.

WARMING, *ppr.* Making moderately hot; making ardent or zealous.

WARMING-PAN, *n.* A covered pan with a long handle for warming a bed with ignited coals.

WARMING-STONE, *n.* [*warm* and *stone.*] A stone dug in Cornwall, which retains heat a great while.

WARM'LY, *adv.* 1. With gentle heat.—*Milton.* 2. Eagerly; earnestly; ardently.

WARM'NESS, } *n.* 1. Gentle heat. 2. A state of lively and
WARMTH, } excited interest; as, the *warmth* of her affection. 3. Some degree of anger or resentment; as, to inveigh with *warmth.* 4. Fancifulness; enthusiasm.—5. In *painting*, that glowing effect which arises from the use of warm colors [*see* WARM]; and also from the use of transparent colors in the process of glazing; opposed to leaden coldness.—*Jocelyn.* SYN. Zeal; ardor; fervor; fervency; heat; glow; earnestness; cordiality; animation; eagerness; excitement; vehemence.

WARN, *v. t.* [Sax. *warnian*; Sw. *varna*; G. *warnen.*] 1. To give notice of approaching or probable danger or evil, that it may be avoided; to caution against any thing that may prove injurious. 2. To caution against evil practices. —1 *Thess.*, v. 3. To admonish of any duty. 4. To inform previously; to give notice to. 5. To notify by authority; to summon. 6. To ward off; [*obs.*]

WARNED, *pp.* Cautioned against danger; admonished of approaching evil; notified.

WARN'ER, *n.* An admonisher.

WARNING, *ppr.* Cautioning against danger; admonishing; giving notice to; summoning to meet or appear.

WARN'ING, *n* 1. Caution against danger, or against faults or evil practices which incur danger; admonition. 2. Previous notice.

WARP, *n.* [Sax. *wearp*; D. *werp.*] 1. In *manufactures*, the threads which are extended lengthwise in the loom, and crossed by the woof.—2. In a *ship*, a rope employed in drawing, towing, or removing a ship or boat; a towing-line.—3. In *agriculture*, a slimy substance deposited on land by marine tides, by which a rich alluvial soil is formed.—*Lyell*; [*local.*]—4. In *cows*, a premature casting of the young; [*local.*]

WARP, *v. i.* [Sax. *weorpan*, *wurpan*, *wyrpan*; G. *werfen*; D *werpen.*] 1. To turn, twist, or be twisted out of a straight direction. 2. To turn or incline from a straight, true, or proper course; to deviate. 3. To fly with a bending or waving motion; to turn and wave, like a flock of birds or insects. 4. To sink; to cast the young prematurely, as cows; [*local.*]

WARP, *v. t.* 1. To turn or twist out of shape, or out of a straight direction, by contraction. 2. To turn aside from the true direction; to cause to bend or incline; to pervert. —3. In *seamen's language*, to tow or move with a line or warp, attached to buoys, to anchors, or to other ships, &c., by which means a ship is drawn, usually in a bending course or with various turns.—4. In *rural economy*, to cast the young prematurely; [*local.*]—5. In *agriculture*, to let in the tide for the purpose of fertilizing the ground by a deposit of *warp* or slimy substance.—*Eng.*; [*local.*]—6. In *rope-making*, to run the yarn off the winches into hauls to be tarred.—*To warp water*, in *Shakspeare*, for freeze it, is forced and unusual.

WARPED (warpt), *pp.* Twisted by shrinking or seasoning; perverted; moved with a warp; enriched with *warp*, as land.

WARPING, *ppr.* Turning or twisting; causing to incline, perverting; moving with a warp; enriching with *warp*, as land.

WARPING-HOOK, *n.* A hook used by rope-makers for hanging the yarn on, when warping into hauls for tarring.

WARPING-PŌST, *n.* A strong post used in warping rope-yarn.

WAR'RANT (wor'rant), *v. t.* [Gaelic *barantas*, *baranta*; W. *gwarantu*, *gwarant*; Norm. *garranty*; Fr. *garantir.*] 1. To authorize; to give authority or power to do or forbear any thing, by which the person authorized is secured or saved harmless from any loss or damage by the act. 2. To maintain; to support by authority or proof. 3. To justify. 4. To secure; to exempt; to privilege. 5. To declare with assurance.—6. In *law*, to secure to a grantee an estate granted; to assure. 7. To secure to a purchaser of goods the title to the same; or to indemnify him against loss. 8. To secure to a purchaser the good quality of the goods sold; *see* WARRANTY. 9. To assure that a thing is what it appears to be, which implies a covenant to make good any defect or loss incurred by it.

WAR'RANT, *n.* 1. An act, instrument, or obligation, by which one person authorizes another to do something which he has not otherwise a right to do; an act or instrument investing one with a right or authority. 2. A precept authorizing an officer to seize an offender and bring him to justice. 3. Authority; power that authorizes or justifies any act. 4. A commission that gives authority, or that justifies. 5. A voucher; that which attests or proves. 6. Right; legality; [*obs.*] 7. A writing which authorizes a person to receive money or other thing.—*Warrant of attorney*, a written authority given by a client to his attorney to appear for him in court, and to suffer judgment to pass against him by confession. *Bouvier.*—*Land warrant*, a warrant issued at the local land-offices of the United States to purchasers of public lands, on the surrender of which at the general land-office at Washington, they receive a conveyance from the government.

WAR'RANT-OFFI-CER, *n.* In the *navy*, an officer next below a commissioned officer, acting under a warrant from the navy department, as a midshipman, master, boatswain, &c.—*Totten.*

WAR'RANT-A-BLE, *a.* Authorized by commission, precept, or right; justifiable; defensible.

WAR'RANT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being justifiable.—*Sidney.*

WAR'RANT-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that may be justified; justifiably.—*Wake.*

WAR'RANT-ED, *pp.* Authorized; justified; secured; assured by covenant or by implied obligation.

WAR-RAN-TEE', *n.* The person to whom land or other thing is warranted.—*Ch. Justice Parsons.*

WAR'RANT-ER, *n.* 1. One who gives authority, or legally empowers. 2. One who assures, or covenants to assure; one who contracts to secure another in a right, or to make good any defect of title or quality.

WAR'RANT-ING, *ppr.* 1. Authorizing; empowering. 2. Assuring; securing to another a right, or covenanting to make good a defect of title in lands, or of quality in goods.

†WAR'RAN-TISE, *n.* Authority; security.—*Shak.*

WAR-RANT-OR', *n.* One who warrants.

WAR'RAN-TY, *n.* 1. In *law*, a promise or covenant by deed, made by the bargainer for himself and his heirs, to warrant or secure the bargainee and his heirs against all men in the enjoyment of an estate or other thing granted. A warranty may also relate to personal chattels, as to the title to them, their quality, &c. In the contract of insurance there are also certain warranties, which induce the insurer to enter into it, as that the vessel is seaworthy, &c

- *Bouvier.* 2. Authority; justificatory mandate or precept; warrant; [*disused.*] 3. Security.

WAR'RAN-TY, *v. t.* To warrant; to guaranty.

WAR RAY, *v. t.* [Fr. *guerroyer.*] To make war upon.

WARRE, *a.* [Sax. *wærra*, for *wærsa.*] Worse.—*Spenser.*

WAR'REN, *n.* [Fr. *garenne;* D. *waarande.*] 1. A piece of ground appropriated to the breeding and preservation of rabbits.—2. In *law*, a franchise or place privileged by prescription or grant from the king, for keeping certain beasts and fowls, as hares, rabbits, partridges, and pheasants. 3. A place for keeping fish in a river.—*Cyc.*

WAR'REN-ER, *n.* The keeper of a warren.—*Johnson.*

WAR'RI-AN"GLE (-ang'gl), *n.* A hawk.—*Ainsworth.*

* WAR'RIOR (war'yur), *n.* [from *war;* Fr. *guerrier;* It. *guerriere.*] 1. In a *general sense*, a soldier; a man engaged in military life.—2. *Emphatically*, a brave man; a good soldier.

WAR'RIOR-ESS, *n.* A female warrior.—*Spenser.*

WART, *n.* [Sax. *weart;* D. *wrat;* G. *warze;* Sw. *vårta.*] 1. A firm, arid, harsh, insensible extuberance of the common integuments, found chiefly on the hands. *Good.*—2. In *horses*, *warts* are spongy excrescences on the hinder pasterns, which suppurate.—*Cyc.* 3. A sessile gland or protuberance on trees.—*Lindley.*

WART'ED, *a.* In *botany*, having little knobs on the surface; verrucose; as, a *warted* capsule.—*Martyn.*

WART'LESS, *a.* Having no wart.

WART'WÖRT, *n.* A plant having a warty surface, of the genus *euphorbia* and others.

WART'Y, *a.* 1. Having warts; full of warts; overgrown with warts. 2. Of the nature of warts.

WA'RY, *a.* [Sax. *wær;* Ice. *var.*] Avoiding danger; carefully watching and guarding against deception, artifices, and dangers; timorously prudent.—SYN. Cautious; circumspect; watchful; guarded; vigilant; scrupulous.

WAS, *the past tense of the substantive verb;* Sax., Goth. *wesan;* L. *esse*, for *vesse*, to be, to exist; whence Eng. *is*, in the present tense, and *was* in the past; as, I *was*.

WASE, *n.* A wreath of straw or cloth upon the head to relieve the pressure of burdens.—*Cooper.*

WASH (wosh), *v. t.* [Sax. *wæscan;* G. *waschen;* D. *wasschen.*] 1. To cleanse by ablution, or by rubbing in water. 2. To wet; to fall on and moisten. 3. To overflow. 4. To overflow or dash against; to cover with water. 5. To scrub in water. 6. To separate extraneous matter from. —7. In *water-color painting*, to spread or float colors thinly over broad masses or spaces of a picture.—*Jocelyn.* 8. To rub over with some liquid substance. 9. To squeeze and cleanse in water. 10. To cleanse by a current of water. 11. To overlay with a thin coat of metal. 12. To purify from the pollution of sin.

WASH, *v. i.* 1. To perform the act of ablution.—2 *Kings*, v. 2. To perform the business of cleansing clothes in water.—*To wash off*, in *calico-printing*, to soak and rinse printed calicoes, to dissolve and remove the gum and paste.

WASH, *n.* 1. Alluvial matter; substances collected and deposited by water. 2. A bog; a marsh; a fen. 3. A cosmetic. 4. A lotion; a medical liquid preparation for external application. 5. A superficial stain or color. 6. Waste liquor of a kitchen for hogs. 7. The act of washing the clothes of a family; or the whole quantity washed at once.—8. With *distillers*, the fermented wort from which the spirit is extracted.—*Ure.* 9. The shallow part of a river, or arm of the sea. 10. The blade of an oar; the thin part, which enters the water, and by whose impulse the boat is moved. 11. A color spread or floated thinly over broad masses or spaces of a picture. 12. A substance laid on boards or other work, for beauty or preservation. 13. A thin coat of metal. 14. In the *West Indies*, a mixture of dunder, molasses, water, and scummings, for distillation.

WASH, *a.* Weak; washy.—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*

WASH'-BALL, *n.* [*wash* and *ball.*] A ball of soap, to be used in washing the hands or face.

WASH'-BOARD, *n.* 1. A broad, thin plank, fixed occasionally on the top of a boat or other small vessel's side, to prevent the sea from breaking over; also, a piece of plank on the sill of a lower deck port, for the same purpose. 2. A board in a room next to the floor.

WASH'-LEATH-ER, *n.* The same as shammy; a preparation of leather which will bear to be washed.—*Francis.*

WASH'-POT, *n.* A vessel in which any thing is washed. —*Cowley.*

WASH'-STAND, *n.* A small table or frame on which a vessel is placed to be used in washing the hands or face.

WASH'-TUB, *n.* A tub in which clothes are washed.

WASHED (washt), *pp.* 1. Cleansed in water; purified. 2. Overflowed; dashed against with water. 3. Covered over with a thin coat, as of metal.

WASH'ER, *n.* 1. One who washes. 2. An iron ring between the nave of a wheel and the linch-pin. 3. A piece of iron, leather, &c., at the base of a screw or nut, to prevent the surfaces from being injured, or to render the junction tight.—*Brande.*

WASH'ER-WÖM-AN, *n.* A woman who washes clothes for others or for hire.

WASH'ING, *ppr.* Cleansing with water; purifying; overflowing; overspreading.

WASH'ING, *n.* 1. The act of cleansing with water; ablution.—*Heb.*, ix. 2. A wash; or the clothes washed.

WASH'ING-MA-CHINE', *n.* A machine used in washing clothes, &c.

WASH'Y (wosh'e), *a.* 1. Watery; damp; soft. 2. Weak, not solid. 3. Weak; not firm or hardy; liable to sweat profusely with labor. [*New England.*]

WASP (wosp), *n.* [Sax. *wæsp* or *wæps;* D. *wesp;* G. *wespe*, L. *vespa.*] The popular name of certain hymenopterous insects, of the genus *vespa*. The abdomen of wasps is joined to the thorax by a thread-like pedicle, and the sting is concealed.

WASP'-BITE, *n.* The bite of a wasp.

WASP'ISH (wosp'ish), *a.* 1. Quick to resent any trifling affront.—*Pope.* 2. Having a very slender waist, like a wasp.—SYN. Snappish; petulant; irritable; irascible, peevish; captious.

WASP'ISH-LY, *adv.* Petulantly; in a snappish manner.

WASP'ISH-NESS, *n.* Petulance; irascibility; snappishness.

WAS'SAIL (wos'sil), *n.* [Sax. *wæs-hæl*, health be to you.] 1. A liquor made of apples, sugar, and ale, formerly much used by English good-fellows. 2. A drunken bout. 3. A merry song.

WAS'SAIL, *v. i.* To hold a merry, drinking meeting.

WAS'SAIL-BÖWL, *n.* A bowl for holding wassail.

WAS'SAIL-CUP (wos'sil-kup), *n.* A cup in which wassail was carried to the company.—*Cyc.*

WAS'SAIL-ER, *n.* A toper; a drunkard.—*Milton.*

WAST (wost), *past tense of the substantive verb, in the second person;* as, thou *wast.*

WASTE, *v. t.* [Sax. *westan, awestan;* G. *verwüsten;* D. *ver woesten;* L. *vasto.*] 1. To diminish by gradual dissipation or loss. 2. To cause to be lost; to destroy by scattering or by injury. 3. To expend without necessity or use; to destroy wantonly or luxuriously; to cause to be lost through wantonness or negligence. 4. To destroy in enmity. 5. To suffer to be lost unnecessarily; or to throw away. 6. To destroy by violence. 7. To impair strength gradually. 8. To lose in idleness or misery; to wear out. 9. To spend; to consume.—10. In *law*, to damage, impair, or injure, as an estate, voluntarily, or by suffering the buildings, fences, &c., to go to decay. 11. To exhaust; to be consumed by time or mortality. 12. To scatter and lose for want of use or of occupiers.—SYN. To squander; dissipate; lavish; desolate.

WASTE, *v. i.* 1. To dwindle; to be diminished; to lose bulk or substance gradually. 2. To be diminished or lost by slow dissipation, consumption, or evaporation. 3. To be consumed by time or mortality.

WASTE, *a.* 1. Destroyed; ruined. 2. Desolate; uncultivated. 3. Destitute; stripped; as, lands laid *waste*. 4. Superfluous; lost for want of occupiers. 5. Worthless; that which is rejected, or used only for mean purposes. 6. That of which no account is taken, or of which no value is found; as, *waste* paper. 7. Uncultivated; untilled; unproductive.—*Laid waste*, desolated; ruined.

WASTE, *n.* 1. The act of squandering; the dissipation of property through wantonness, ambition, extravagance, luxury, or negligence. 2. Useless expense; any loss or destruction which is neither necessary nor promotive of a good end. 3. A desolate or uncultivated country. 4. Land untilled, though capable of tillage. 5. Ground, space, or place unoccupied. 6. Region ruined and deserted. 7. Mischief; destruction.—8. In *law*, spoil, destruction, or injury done to houses, woods, fences, lands, &c., by a tenant for life or for years, to the prejudice of the heir, or of him in reversion or remainder.—SYN. Prodigality; diminution; loss; dissipation; destruction; devastation; havoc; desolation; ravage.

WASTE'-BOOK, *n.* Among *merchants*, a book in which rough entries of transactions are made, previous to their being carried into the journal.

WASTE'-GATE, *n.* A gate to let the water of a pond pass off when it is not wanted.—*Cyc.*

WASTE'-PIPE, *n.* A pipe for conveying off waste water, &c.

WASTE'-WEIR, *n.* An overfall or weir for the superfluous water of a canal.—*Cyc.*

WASTED, *pp.* 1. Expended without necessity or use; lost through negligence; squandered. 2. Diminished; dissipated; evaporated; exhausted. 3. Desolated; ruined destroyed.

WASTE'FUL, *a.* 1. Expending property, or that which is valuable, without necessity or use. 2. Destructive to property. 3. Desolate; unoccupied; untilled; uncultivated [*obs.*]—SYN. Lavish; profuse; prodigal; extravagant.

WASTE'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a lavish manner; with prodigality; in useless expenses or consumption.—*Dryden.*

WASTE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Lavishness; prodigality; the ac.

or practice of expending what is valuable without necessity or use.

WĀS'TEL (wos'-), *n.* A particular sort of bread; fine bread.

WĀSTE'NESS, *n.* A desolate state; solitude.

WĀS'TER, *n.* 1. One who wastes; one who squanders property; one who consumes extravagantly or without use. 2. A kind of cudgel.

WĀSTE'THRIFT, *n.* [*waste* and *thrift.*] A spendthrift.

WĀST'ING, *ppr.* 1. Lavishing prodigally; expending or consuming without use; diminishing by slow dissipation; desolating; laying waste. 2. *a.* Diminishing by dissipation or by great destruction.

WĀST'REL, *n.* A state of waste or common. [*Local.*]

WĀST'REL, } *n.* Waste substances; any thing cast away

WĀST'O-REL, } as bad.—*Cyc.* [*Local.*]

WĀT, *n.* A Siamese term for a sacred place, within which are pagodas, monasteries, idols, tanks, &c.—*Malcom.*

WĀTCH (wotch), *n.* [Sax. *wacca;* Sw. *vacht,* or *vakt, vachta;* Dan. *vagt.*] 1. Forbearance of sleep. 2. Attendance without sleep. 3. Attention; close observation. 4. Guard; vigilance for keeping or protecting against danger. 5. A watchman or watchmen set for a guard. 6. Among *seamen,* a certain number who attend together to the working of the ship. When there are but two divisions of the kind, they are said to *take it watch and watch.* 7. The place where a guard is kept. 8. Post or office of a watchman. 9. A period of the night in which one person or one set of persons stand as sentinels; or the time from one relief of sentinels to another. 10. A small time-piece or chronometer, to be carried in the pocket or about the person, in which the machinery is moved by a spring.—11. At *sea,* the space of time during which one set or division of the officers and crew remain on deck to perform the necessary duties. This is different in different nations.—*To be on the watch,* to be looking steadily for some event.

WĀTCH (wotch), *v. i.* [Sax. *wacian, wæcan;* G. *wachen.*] 1. To be awake; to be or continue without sleep. 2. To be attentive; to look with attention or steadiness. 3. To look with expectation. 4. To keep guard; to act as sentinel; to look for danger. 5. To be attentive; to be vigilant in preparation for an event or trial, the time of whose arrival is uncertain. 6. To be insidiously attentive; as, to *watch* for an opportunity to injure another. 7. To attend on the sick during the night.—*To watch over,* to be cautiously observant of.

WĀTCH, *v. t.* 1. To guard; to have in keeping. 2. To observe in ambush; to lie in wait for. 3. To tend; to guard. 4. To observe in order to detect or prevent, or for some particular purpose.

WĀTCH'-GLĀSS, *n.* 1. In *ships,* a half-hour glass, used to measure the time of a watch on deck. 2. A concavo-convex glass for covering the face or dial of a watch.

WĀTCH'-HOUSE, *n.* [*watch* and *house.*] A house in which a watch or guard is placed.—*Gay.*

WĀTCH'-LĪGHT, *n.* A candle with a rush wick.—*Addison.*

WĀTCH'-MĀK-ER, *n.* [*watch* and *maker.*] One whose occupation is to make and repair watches.

WĀTCH'-TOW-ER, *n.* A tower on which a sentinel is placed, to watch for enemies or the approach of danger.

WĀTCH'-WŌRD (wotch'-wurd), *n.* The word given to sentinels, and to such as have occasion to visit the guards, used as a signal by which a friend is known from an enemy, or a person who has a right to pass the watch from one who has not.

WĀTCHED (wotcht), *pp.* Guarded; observed with steady vigilance.

WĀTCH'ER, *n.* 1. One who sits up or continues awake; *particularly,* one who attends upon the sick during the night. 2. A diligent observer; [*obs.*]

† WĀTCH'ET, *a.* [Sax. *wæced.*] Pale or light blue.—*Dryden.*

WĀTCH'FUL, *a.* Careful to observe; guarding with caution.—SYN. Vigilant; attentive; cautious; observant; circumspect; wakeful; heedful.

WĀTCH'FUL-LY, *adv.* Vigilantly; heedfully; with careful observation of the approach of evil, or attention to duty.

WĀTCH'FUL-NESS, *n.* 1. Vigilance; heedfulness; heed; suspicious attention; careful and diligent observation. 2. Wakefulness; indisposition or inability to sleep.

WĀTCH'ING, *ppr.* Being awake; guarding; attending the sick; carefully observing.

WĀTCH'ING, *n.* Wakefulness; inability to sleep.

WĀTCH'MAN, *n.* 1. One set for a guard in an armed place, especially by night; a sentinel. 2. One who guards the streets of a city or a large building by night.—A *watchman's rattle* is an instrument having at the end of a handle a revolving arm, which, by the action of a strong spring upon cogs, produces, when in motion, a loud, harsh, rattling sound. To *spring a rattle* is to put this instrument in motion for the sake of calling in the aid of other watchmen.

WĀTER, *n.* [Sax. *wæter, wæs;* D. *water;* G. *wasser;* Dan. *vater;* Sw. *vatten;* Goth. *vato.*] 1. A fluid, the most abundant and most necessary for living beings of any in nature, except air. Water, when pure, is colorless, destitute of taste and smell, ponderous, transparent, and, in a very small degree, compressible. Chemically considered, it is a compound of oxygen and hydrogen. 2. The ocean; a sea; a lake; a river; any great collection of water; as in the phrase, to go by *water.* 3. Urine. 4. The color or lustre of a diamond or pearl, sometimes, perhaps, of other precious stones; as, a diamond of the first *water,* that is, perfectly pure and transparent. 5. *Water* is a name given to several liquid substances or humors in animal bodies.—*To hold water,* to be sound or tight; [*obsolete, or vulgar.*]—*Water of crystallization,* the water forming a constituent of many salts, so called because considered essential to their crystallization. The term is going out of use.—*Dana.*

WĀ'TER, *v. t.* 1. To irrigate; to overflow with water, or to wet with water; as, to *water* land. 2. To supply with water. 3. To supply with water for drink. 4. To diversify; to wet and calender; to give a wavy appearance to.

WĀ'TER, *v. i.* 1. To shed water or liquid matter. 2. To get or take in water.—*The mouth waters,* a phrase denoting that a person has a longing desire.

WĀ'TER-BĀIL'IFF, *n.* An officer of the customs, in England, for searching ships.

WĀ'TER-BEĀR'ER, *n.* [*water* and *bearer.*] In *astronomy,* a sign of the zodiac; called, also, *Aquarius.*

WĀ'TER-BĒAT'EN, *a.* Beaten by water or waves.

WĀ'TER-BEL'LŌWS, *n.* [*water* and *bellows.*] A machine for blowing air into a furnace by means of a column of water falling through a vertical tube.

WĀ'TER-BŌRNE, *pp.* Borne by the water; floated; having water sufficient to float.—*Smollett.*

WĀ'TER-ĊAL'A-MINT, *n.* A species of mint or *mentha.*

WĀ'TER-ĊAR'RIAĠE, *n.* 1. Transportation or conveyance by water; or the means of transporting by water 2. A vessel or boat; [*obs.*]

WĀ'TER-ĊART, *n.* A cart bearing a large cask of water, which is conveyed into a cylinder full of holes, by means of which the water is sprinkled upon the ground.

WĀ'TER-CEM'ENT, *n.* A cement made of a peculiar kind of lime, which hardens beneath water.

WĀ'TER-ĊIR'ĊLED, } *a.* Surrounded by water.—*Scott.*

WĀ'TER-GIRD'LED, }

WĀ'TER-ĊLOĊK, *n.* The clepsydra; an instrument or machine serving to measure time by the fall of a certain quantity of water.

WĀ'TER-ĊLOS'ET, *n.* 1. A closet for easing nature, having a contrivance for carrying off the discharges by a stream of water through a waste-pipe below.—2. In *steamboats,* a privy.

WĀ'TER-ĊŌL'OR (-kul'ur), *n. Water-colors,* in *painting,* are colors mixed with gum-water and made up into small cakes.

WĀ'TER-ĊŌURSE, *n.* [*water* and *course.*] 1. A stream of water; a river or brook.—*Is.,* xliv. 2. A channel or canal for the conveyance of water, particularly in draining lands.

WĀ'TER-ĊRĀFT, *n.* Vessels and boats plying on water.

WĀ'TER-ĊRESS, *n.* [*water* and *cress.*] A small creeping plant growing in watery places; applied particularly to the *nasturtium officinale,* a plant of an agreeable flavor, much cultivated in Europe as a relish for breakfast.—*Loudon.*

WĀ'TER-ĊRŌW'FOOT, *n.* [*water* and *crowfoot.*] A plant, the *ranunculus aquatilis,* on which cows are said to be fond of feeding.—*Loudon.*

WĀ'TER-DRĀIN, *n.* A drain or channel for water to run off

WĀ'TER-DRĀIN'AĠE, *n.* The draining off of water.

WĀ'TER-DROP, *n.* [*water* and *drop.*] A drop of water.

WĀ'TER-DROP'WŌRT, *n.* A plant of the genus *œnanthe.*—*Lee.*

WĀ'TER-EL'E-PHANT, *n.* A name given to the hippopotamus.

WĀ'TER-EN'ĠĪNE, *n.* [*water* and *engine.*] An engine to raise water; or an engine moved by water.

WĀ'TER-FALL, *n.* A fall or perpendicular descent of the water of a river or stream, or a descent nearly perpendicular; a cascade; a cataract. But the word is generally used of the fall of a small river or rivulet.

WĀ'TER-FLAG, *n.* Water flower-de-luce.

WĀ'TER-FLŌŌD (-flud), *n.* [*water* and *flood.*] A flood of water; an inundation.

WĀ'TER-FLY, *n.* [*water* and *fly.*] An insect that is seen on the water.

WĀ'TER-FOWL, *n.* A bird that frequents the water, or lives about rivers, lakes, or on or near the sea; an aquatic fowl.

WĀ'TER-FOX, *n.* [*water* and *fox.*] A name given to the carp, on account of its cunning.—*Walton.*

WĀ'TER-FURRŌW, *n.* In *agriculture,* a deep furrow made for conducting water from the ground and keeping it dry.

WĀ'TER-FUR'RŌW, *v. t.* To plow or open water-furrows.

WĀ'TER-GALL, *n.* 1. A cavity made in the earth by a torrent of water. 2. An appearance in the rainbow.

WĀ'TER-GER-MAN'DER, *n.* A plant.—*Cyc.*

WA'TER-GILD'ING, *n.* The gilding of metallic surfaces by covering them with a thin coating of amalgam of gold and then volatilizing the mercury by heat.—*Brande.*

WA'TER-GOD, *n.* [*water* and *god.*] A deity that presides over the water.

WA'TER-GRŪ'Ē, *n.* A liquid food, composed of water and a small portion of meal or other farinaceous substance boiled.

WA'TER-GĀUGE, } *n.* An instrument for measuring or
WA'TER-GĀGE, } ascertaining the depth or quantity of water.

WA'TER HAM'MER, *n.* A column of water in a vacuum, which, not being supported as in the air, falls against the end of the vessel with a peculiar noise.

WA'TER-HAIR'GRASS, *n.* A species of grass.—*Cyc.*

WA'TER-HEMP-AG'RI-MO-NY, *n.* A plant.—*Lee.*

WA'TER-HEN, *n.* [*water* and *hen.*] A water-fowl, named from its quaint resemblance to the common domestic fowl; the gallinule.—*Nuttall.*

WA'TER-HOG, *n.* A rodent quadruped of South America, nearly allied to the Guinea-pig. It is about three feet long.

WA'TER-LASHED (-lasht), *a.* Lashed by the water.

WA'TER-LAU'REL, *n.* [*water* and *laurel.*] A plant.

WA'TER-LEAF, *n.* [*water* and *leaf.*] An American plant of the genus *hydrophyllum.*—*Lee.*

WA'TER-LEV'EL, *n.* [*water* and *level.*] The level formed by the surface of still water.

WA'TER-LIL'Y, *n.* [*water* and *lily.*] The common name of the aquatic plants of the genera *nymphæa* and *nuphar*, distinguished for their beautiful flowers and large, floating leaves.—*P. Cyc.*

WA'TER-LINE, *n.* A horizontal line supposed to be drawn about a ship's bottom, at the surface of the water.

WA'TER-LOGGED, *a.* Lying like a log on the water. A ship is *water-logged* when, having received much water into the hold by leaking, &c., she has lost much of her buoyancy, and yields to the effect of the waves.

WA'TER-MAN, *n.* [*water* and *man.*] A boatman; a ferryman; a man who manages water-craft.—*Gay.*

WA'TER-MARK, *n.* [*water* and *mark.*] The mark or limit of the rise of a flood.—*Dryden.*

WA'TER-MEAS'URE (-mezh'ur), *n.* A measure for articles brought by water, as coals, oysters, &c. This bushel is larger than the Winchester measure.

WA'TER-MEL'ON, *n.* [*water* and *melon.*] A plant and its fruit, of the genus *cucurbita* or *cucumis* (*C. citrullus*), much cultivated for the cooling qualities of the fruit.

WA'TER-MILL, *n.* A mill whose machinery is moved by water, and thus distinguished from a wind-mill.

WA'TER-MINT, *n.* *See* WATER-CALAMINT.

WA'TER-NEWT, *n.* An animal of the lizard tribe, the *lacerta aquatica* of Linnæus.

WA'TER-OR'DE-AL, *n.* A judicial trial of persons accused of crimes, by means of water; [*formerly in use among illiterate and superstitious nations.*]

WA'TER-OU'SEL, *n.* A bird allied to the thrushes. It frequents streams of water.

WA'TER-PARS'NEP, *n.* An umbelliferous aquatic plant of the genus *sium.*

WA'TER-PLANT, *n.* A plant that grows in water; an aquatic plant.

WA'TER-PŌ-A, *n.* A valuable species of grass, the *poa aquatica*, which is cultivated in England for fodder.—*Loudon.*

WA'TER-POISE, *n.* A hydrometer, or instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of different liquids.—*Francis.*

WA'TER-POT, *n.* A vessel for holding or conveying water, or for sprinkling water on cloth in bleaching, or on plants, &c.

WA'TER-PROOF, *a.* [*water* and *proof.*] Impervious to water; so firm and compact as not to admit water.

WA'TER-RAD'ISH, *n.* A species of *sisymbrium.*

WA'TER-RAIL, *n.* A wading bird of the genus *rallus.*

WA'TER-RAM, *n.* A machine by which water is raised much above its level by the momentum of a larger stream than the one which is raised.—*Francis.*

WA'TER-RAT, *n.* A species of rat which frequents the banks of rivers and ponds.

WA'TER-ROCKED (-rokt), *a.* Rocked by the waves.

WA'TER-ROCK'ET, *n.* 1. A species of *sisymbrium.* 2. A kind of fire-work to be discharged in the water.

WA'TER-ROT, *v. t.* To rot by steeping in water.

WA'TER-ROT-TED, *pp.* Rotted by being steeped in water.

WA'TER-ROT-TING, *ppr.* Rotting in water.

WA'TER-SAIL, *n.* [*water* and *sail.*] A small sail used under a studding-sail or driver-boom.—*Mar. Dict.*

WA'TER-SAP-PHIRE (-saf'fire or -saf'fer), *n.* Iolite, a kind of blue precious stone.

WA'TER-SHED, *n.* A range of high land, that casts the water in different directions.—*Robinson.*

WA'TER-SHOOT, *n.* [*water* and *shoot.*] A sprig or shoot from the root or stock of a tree. [*Local.*]

WA'TER-SNAKE, *n.* A snake that frequents the water.

WA'TER-SŌAK, *v. t.* [*water* and *soak.*] To soak or fill the interstices with water.

WA'TER-SŌAKED (-sōkt), *pp.* or *a.* Soaked or having its interstices filled with water; as, *water-soaked* wood.

WA'TER-SŌL-DIER (-sōl-jer), *n.* An aquatic plant with long, sword-like leaves, and flowers resembling plumes of white feathers.—*Loudon.*

WA'TER-SPAN-IEL (-span-yel), *n.* A dog so called.—*Sidney.*

WA'TER-SPOUT, *n.* A remarkable natural phenomenon usually observed over the sea, but sometimes over the land. It usually consists of a dense black cloud, depending from the sky in a conical form toward the earth. Sometimes it unites with a corresponding portion ascending from below, thus forming a continuous column from the surface of the earth to the cloud. It often discharges great quantities of water, whence its name.—*Olmsted.*

WA'TER-STAND'ING, *a.* Wet with water.—*Shak.*

WA'TER-TA-BLE, *n.* [*water* and *table.*] In *architecture*, a string-course, molding, or other projection in the wall of a building, to throw off the water.

WA'TER-TATH, *n.* In *England*, a species of coarse grass growing in wet grounds.—*Cyc.*

WA'TER-THER-MOM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the precise degree of cold at which water ceases to be condensed, or attains its maximum density. This is about 40° of Fahrenheit.

WA'TER-TIGHT (-tīte), *a.* So tight as to retain or not to admit water.

WA'TER-TRE-FOIL, *n.* A plant, *menyanthes trifoliata.*

WA'TER-VI'O-LET, *n.* [*water* and *violet.*] An aquatic plant of the genus *Hottonia.*—*Loudon.*

WA'TER-WAY, *n.* In a *ship's deck*, a piece of timber, forming a channel for conducting water to the scuppers.

WA'TER-WHEEL, *n.* 1. A wheel moved by water. 2. An engine for raising water in large quantities.

WA'TER-WIL-LŌW, *n.* [*water* and *willow.*] A plant.

WA'TER-WINGS, *n. pl.* Walls erected on the banks of rivers, next to bridges, to secure the foundation from the action of the current.—*Francis.*

WA'TER-WITH, *n.* [*water* and *with.*] A plant.

WA'TER-WORK (-wurk), *n.* *Water-works* are hydraulic machines or engines, particularly such as form artificial fountains, spouts, and the like.

WA'TER-WORN, *a.* Worn by the force of water.

WA'TER-WORT, *n.* An aquatic plant of the genus *elatine.*

WA'TER-AGE, *n.* Money paid for transportation by water.

WA'TERED, *pp.* or *a.* Overspread or sprinkled with water; made wet; supplied with water; made lustrous by being wet and calendered.

WA'TER-ER, *n.* One who waters.—*Carew.*

WA'TER-I-NESS, *n.* [from *watery.*] Moisture; humidity; a state of abounding with water.—*Arbuthnot.*

WA'TER-ING, *ppr.* Overflowing; sprinkling or wetting with water; supplying with water.

WA'TER-ING, *n.* 1. The act of overflowing or sprinkling with water; the act of supplying with water. 2. The place where water is supplied.

WA'TER-ING-PLACE, *n.* 1. A place where water may be obtained, as for a ship, for cattle, &c. 2. A place to which people resort for mineral water.

WA'TER-ING-TROUGH (-trauf), *n.* A trough in which cattle and horses drink.

WA'TER-ISH, *a.* 1. Resembling water; thin, as a liquor.—*Dryden.* 2. Moist; somewhat watery.—*Hale.*

WA'TER-ISH-NESS, *n.* Thinness, as of a liquor; resemblance to water.—*Floyer.*

WA'TER-LESS, *a.* Destitute of water.—*Mitford.*

WA'TER-Y, *a.* 1. Resembling water; thin or transparent, as a liquid. 2. Tasteless; insipid; vapid; spiritless. 3. Wet; abounding with water. 4. Pertaining to water. 5. Consisting of water.—SYN. Aqueous; humid; damp; dark; washy.

WAT'TLE (wot'tl), *n.* [Sax. *watel.*] 1. *Properly*, a twig or flexible rod; and hence, a hurdle made of such rods. 2. The fleshy excrescence that grows under the throat of a cock or turkey, or a like substance on a fish. 3. A rod laid on a roof to support the thatch.

WAT'TLE, *v. t.* 1. To bind with twigs. 2. To twist or interweave twigs one with another; to plat; to form a kind of net-work with flexible branches.

WAT'TLED, *pp.* Bound or interwoven with twigs.

WAT'TLING, *ppr.* Interweaving with twigs.

WAUL, *v. i.* To cry, as a cat.

WAUL'ING, *ppr.* Crying, as a cat.

WAVE, *n.* [Sax. *weg*, *wæg*; G. *woge*; Sw. *vag*; Ir. *buaice.*] 1. A moving swell or volume of water; *usually*, a swell raised and driven by wind. 2. Unevenness; inequality of surface. 3. The line or streak of lustre on cloth watered and calendered.—SYN. Billow; surge; breaker.

WAVE, *v. i.* [Sax. *wafian.*] 1. To play loosely; to move like a wave, one way and the other; to float; to undulate

2. To be moved, as a signal. 3. To fluctuate; to waver; to be in an unsettled state; [*obs.*]

WAVE, *v. t.* [*See* WAVER.] 1. To raise into inequalities of surface. 2. To move one way and the other; to brandish. 3. To waft; to remove any thing floating. 4. To beckon; to direct by a waft or waving motion.

WAVE, *v. t.* [Norm. *weyver*, *waive.*] 1. To put off; to cast off; to cast away; to reject: usually written *waive.* 2. To quit; to depart from. 3. To put off; to put aside for the present, or to omit to pursue. 4. To relinquish, as a right, claim, or privilege: usually written *waive.*

WAVE'-LĪKE, *a.* Resembling a wave; undulating.

WAVE'-LŌAF, *n.* A loaf for a wave-offering.

WAVE'-OF'FER-ING, *n.* An offering made with waving toward the four cardinal points.—*Numb.*, xviii.

WAVE'-SUB-JECTED, *a.* Subject to be overflowed.

WAVE'-WŌRN, *a.* [*wave* and *worn.*] Worn by the waves.

WAVED, *pp.* 1. Moved one way and the other; brandished. 2. Put off; omitted.—3. *a.* In *heraldry*, indented. 4. Variegated in lustre.—5. In *natural history*, having on the margin a succession of arched segments or incisions.—*Humble.*

WAVE'LESS, *a.* Free from waves; undisturbed; unagitated.

WĀ'VEL-LĪTE, *n.* [from *Wavel*, the discoverer.] A phosphate of alumina, occurring usually in hemispherical concretions, consisting of fine radiated fibres.

WĀ'VER, *v. i.* [Sax. *wafian*; Dan. *svæver.*] 1. To play or move to and fro; to move one way and the other. 2. To be unsettled in opinion; to be undetermined. 3. To totter; to reel; to be in danger of falling.—SYN. To hesitate; fluctuate; vacillate.

WĀ'VER, *n.* A name given to a sapling or young timber-tree in England. [*Local.*]

WĀ'VER-ER, *n.* One who wavers; one who is unsettled in doctrine, faith, or opinion.

WĀ'VER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Fluctuating; being in doubt; undetermined.

WĀ'VER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a fluctuating, doubtful manner.

WĀ'VER-ING-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being wavering.

WAVE'SON, *n.* A name given to goods which after shipwreck appear floating on the sea.—*Bouvier.*

WĀVING, *ppr.* or *a.* Moving as a wave; playing to and fro; brandishing.

WĀV'URE, *n.* The act of waving or putting off.—*R. Peel.*

WĀ'VY, *a.* [from *wave.*] 1. Rising or swelling in waves; full of waves. 2. Playing to and fro; undulating. 3. Undulating on the border or on the surface.

WAWES, **WAES** } (wawz), for *waves.*—*Spenser.*

WAWL, *v. i.* [Ice. *vaele*, if not formed from the sound.] To cry; to howl.—*Shak.*

WAX, *n.* [Sax. *wæx*, *wex*; G. *wachs*; D. *wasch*; Sw. *vax.*] 1. A thick, viscid, tenacious substance, excreted by bees from their bodies, and employed in the construction of their cells; usually called *bees' wax.* 2. A thick, tenacious substance excreted in the ear.. 3. A substance secreted by certain plants, forming a silvery powder on the leaves and fruit, as in the wax-palm and wax-myrtle. 4. A substance used in sealing letters; called *sealing-wax*, or *Spanish wax.* 5. A thick substance used by shoemakers for rubbing their thread.—*Wax, mineral.* *See* OZOCERITE.

WAX, *v. t.* To smear or rub with wax.

WAX, *v. i.*; pret. *waxed*; pp. *waxed* or *waxen.* [Sax. *weaxan*; G. *wachsen*; Sw. *växa.*] 1. To increase in size; to grow; to become larger. 2. To pass from one state to another; to become.

WAX'-CAN-DLE, *n.* A candle made of wax.

WAX'-CHAND-LER, *n.* A maker of wax-candles.

WAX'-END, **WAXED'-END**, } *n.* A thread pointed with a bristle and covered with shoemaker's wax; used in sewing shoes.—*Brockett.*

WAX'-MOTH, *n.* The bee-moth, which see.

WAX'-MYR-TLE, *n.* A North American shrub, from whose berries a substance resembling tallow or wax is obtained; also called *candleberry-tree* and *bayberry.*

WAX'-PALM (-päm), *n.* A large South American species of palm, whose stem is covered with a thick coating of resin and wax.

WAX'-WŌRK (-wurk), *n.* Figures formed of wax, in imitation of real beings.

WAXED (wakst), *pp.* Smeared or rubbed with wax.

WAX'EN, *a.* 1. Made of wax; as, *waxen* cells.—*Milton.* 2. Resembling wax.—*Edin. Encyc.*

WAX'ING, *ppr.* Growing; increasing; becoming; smearing with wax.

WAX'WING, *n.* A bird of the genus *bombycilla*, about 6 or 8 inches long. There are several beautiful species so named, because most of them have small oval horny appendages on the secondaries of the wings, of the color of red sealing-wax.—*P. Cyc.*—*Jardine.*

WAX'Y, *a.* Soft like wax; resembling wax; viscid; adhesive.

WAY, *n.* [Sax. *wæg*, *weg*; G., D. *weg*; Dan. *vej*; Sw. *vag* L., It. *via*; Fr. *voie.*] 1. *Literally*, a passing; hence, a passage; the place of passing; hence, a road of any kind a highway; a private road; a lane; a street; any place for the passing of men, cattle, or other animals. 2. Length of space; as, a great *way.* 3. Course; direction of motion or travel; route. 4. Passage; room for passing. 5 Course, or regular course. 6. Tendency to any meaning or act. 7. Sphere of observation. 8. Manner of doing any thing; method, means of doing. 9. Method; system; scheme of management. 10. Manner of thinking or behavior; particular turn of opinion; determination or humor. 11. Manner; mode. 12. Method; manner of practice. 13. Method or plan of life and conduct; as, in struct your children in the right *way.* 14. Course; process of things, good or bad. 15. Right method to act or know. 16. General scheme of acting. 17. Sect; denomination of a particular faith, creed, or worship.—*Acts*, xix., 23.—18. *Way*, among *seamen*, progress; as, a ship has *way.* 19. *Ways*, pl., the timbers on which a ship is launched.—*To make way*, to give room for passing, or to make a vacancy.—*To give way*, to recede; to make room, or to yield.—*To make one's way*, to advance in life by efforts.—*By-the-way*, *en passant*, as we proceed.—*To go one's way* or *to come one's way*, to go or come along. *Shak.*—*In the way*, a phrase noting obstruction.—*To be under way*, in *seamen's language*, to be in motion, as when a ship begins to move.—*Milky Way*, in *astronomy*, the galaxy.—*Ways and means*, in *legislation*, means for raising money; resources for revenue.

WAY'-BAG'GAGE, *n.* The baggage or luggage of a way passenger on a rail-road, &c.

WAY'-BILL, *n.* A list of the passengers in a stage-coach, &c. [*United States.*]

WAY'-BRĒAD, *n.* The herb plantain, *plantago major. Loudon.*

WAY'-LEAVE, *n.* The ground purchased for a wagon-way between coal-pits and a river.—*Cyc.* [*Local.*]

WAY'-MĀK-ER, *n.* One who makes a way; a precursor. —*Bacon.*

WAY'-MĀRK, *n.* A mark to guide in traveling.

WAY'-PANE, *n.* A slip left for cartage in watered land [*Local.*]

WAY'-PAS'SEN-GER, *n.* A passenger on a rail-road or in a stage-coach, taken up at some intermediate place between the principal stopping places.

WAY'-THIS-TLE (-this'l), *n.* A troublesome plant or perennial weed.—*Cyc.*

WAY'-WARD-EN, *n.* In *local usage*, the surveyor of a road. [*England.*]

WAY'-WĪS-ER, *n.* An instrument for measuring the distance which one has traveled on the road; called, also, *perambulator* and *pedometer.*—*Hutton.*

WAY'FĀR-ER, *n.* [*way* and *fare*; Sax. *faran.*] A traveler; a passenger.—*Carew.*

WAY'FĀR-ING, *a.* Traveling; passing; being on a journey. —*Judges*, xix.

WAY'FĀR-ING-TREE, *n.* A shrub allied to the laurestine and the snow-ball.

* **WAY'LĀID**, *pp.* Watched in the way.

* **WAY'LĀY**, *v. t.* [*way* and *lay.*] To watch insidiously in the way with a view to seize, rob, or slay; to beset in ambush.—*Dryden.* [*In this word there is little difference of accent.*]

* **WAY'LĀY-ER**, *n.* One who waits for another in ambush with a view to seize, rob, or slay him.

WAY'LESS, *a.* Having no road or path; pathless; track less.—*Drayton.*

† **WAY'MENT**, *v. i.* [Sax. *wa.*] To lament.—*Spenser.*

WAY'WARD, *a.* [*way* and *ward.*] Froward; peevish; perverse; liking his own way.

WAY'WARD-LY, *adv.* Frowardly; perversely.—*Sidney.*

WAY'WARD-NESS, *n.* Frowardness; perverseness.

WAY'WODE, } *n.* [Slav. *voyna*, war, and *vodit*, to lead.] A
WAI'WODE, } name originally given to military commanders in various Slavonic countries, and afterward to governors of towns or provinces. It was assumed for a time by the rulers of Moldavia and Wallachia, who are now called *hospodars*, and has also been given to some inferior Turkish officers.—*P. Cyc.*

WAY'WODE-SHIP, *n.* The province or jurisdiction of a waywode.—*Eton.*

WAY'WŌRN, *a.* Wearied by traveling.

WE, *pron.*; *pl.* of I; or, rather, a different word, denoting the person speaking and another or others with him.

WEAK (week), *a.* [Sax. *waac*, *wace*; G. *weich*, *schwach*; D. *zwak*; Dan. *veeg*, *væg*; Sw. *vek.*] 1. Having little physical strength; feeble. 2. Infirm; not healthy; enfeebled; enervated; debilitated. 3. Not able to bear a great weight. 4. Not strong; not compact; easily broken. 5. Not able to resist a violent attack. 6. Soft; pliant; not stiff. 7. Low; small; feeble. 8. Feeble of mind; wanting spirit, wanting vigor or understanding. 9. Not much impregna-

ted with ingredients, or with things that excite action, or with stimulating and nourishing substances. 10. Not politically powerful. 11. Not having force of authority or energy. 12. Not having moral force or power to convince; not well supported by truth or reason. 13. Not well supported by argument. 14. Unfortified; accessible; impressible. 15. Not having full conviction or confidence.—16. *Weak* land is land of a light, thin soil.—*Cyc.*

†WĒAK, *v. t.* To make weak.

†WĒAK, *v. i.* To become weak.—*Chaucer.*

WĒAK'-ĔŸED (-īde), *a.* Having weak eyes.

WĒAK'-HĒAD-ED (-hed-ed), *a.* Having a weak intellect.

WĒAK'-HEÄRT-ED, *a.* Having little courage.

WĒAK'-SĪDE, *n.* Foible; deficiency; failing; infirmity.

WĒAK'-SĪGHT-ED, *a.* Having weak sight.

WĒAK'-SPĪRIT-ED, *a.* Having weak spirits.

WĒAK'*EN* (wee'kn), *v. t.* [Sax. *wacan.*] 1. To lessen the strength of, or to deprive of strength; to debilitate; to enfeeble. 2. To reduce in strength or spirit.

WĒAK'*ENED*, *pp.* Debilitated; enfeebled; reduced in strength.

WĒAK'*EN*-ER, *n.* He or that which weakens.

WĒAK'*EN*-ING, *ppr.* Debilitating; enfeebling; reducing the strength or vigor of any thing.

WĒAK'LING, *n.* A feeble creature.—*Shak.*

WĒAK'LY, *adv.* 1. Feebly; with little physical strength; faintly; not forcibly. 2. With want of efficacy. 3. With feebleness of mind or intellect; indiscreetly; injuriously. 4. Timorously; with little courage or fortitude.

WĒAK'LY, *a.* Not strong of constitution; infirm.—*Raleigh.*

WĒAK'NESS, *n.* 1. Want of physical strength; want of force or vigor. 2. Want of sprightliness. 3. Want of steadiness. 4. Want of health; unhealthiness. 5. Want of moral force or effect upon the mind. 6. Want of judgment; feebleness of mind; foolishness. 7. Defect; foible; failing; fault; [*with a plural.*]—SYN. Feebleness; debility; languor; imbecility; unfirmness; infirmity; decrepitude; frailty; faintness.

WĒAL, *n.* [Sax. *wela*; G. *wohl*; Dan. *vel.*] 1. A sound state of a person or thing; a state which is prosperous, or at least not unfortunate; not declining; prosperity; happiness. 2. Republic; state; public interest.

WĒAL, *n.* The mark of a stripe. *See* WALE.

WEALD, WALD, WALT, WOLD, } *n.* in Saxon and other Teutonic dialects, signifies a wood or forest. It is found in names, as in *Walt-ham*, wood-house; corruptly pronounced *Wal-tham.*

WĒALD'*EN*, *a.* A term applied in England to certain strata of the upper part of the oolitic series.—*Mantell.*

WĒALS'MAN, *n.* [*weal* and *man.*] A name given sneeringly to a politician.—*Shak.*

WĒALTH (welth), *n.* [from *weal*; Sax. *welega*, *welga*, rich.] 1. Prosperity; external happiness; [*obs.*] 2. Large possessions of money, goods, or land; that abundance of worldly estate which exceeds the estate of the greater part of the community.—SYN. Riches; affluence; opulence; abundance.

WĒALTH'-GIV-ING (welth'-), *a.* Yielding wealth.

WĒALTH'I-LY (welth'e-le), *adv.* Richly.—*Shak.*

WĒALTH'I-NESS, *n.* State of being wealthy; richness.

WĒALTH'Y (welth'e), *a.* Rich; having large possessions in lands, goods, money, or securities, or larger than the generality of men; opulent; affluent.

WĒAN, *v. t.* [Sax. *wenan*, *gewænan.*] 1. To accustom and reconcile, as a child or other young animal, to a want or deprivation of the breast. 2. To detach or alienate, as the affections, from any object of desire; to reconcile to the want or loss of any thing.

WĒAN*ED*, *pp.* or *a.* Accustomed or reconciled to the want of the breast or other object of desire.

WĒAN'EL, WĒAN'LING, } *n.* A child or other animal newly weaned.—*Milton.*

WĒAN'ING, *ppr.* Accustoming or reconciling, as a young child or other animal, to a want of the breast; reconciling to the want of any object or desire.

WĒAP'*ON* (wep'n), *n.* [Sax. *wæpn*, *wepn*; D., G. *wapen*; Dan. *vaaben*; Sw. *vapen.*] 1. Any instrument of offense; any thing used or designed to be used in destroying or annoying an enemy. 2. An instrument for contest or for combating enemies. 3. An instrument of defense.—4. *Weapons*, in *botany*, arms; thorns, prickles, and stings, with which plants are furnished for defense.

WĒAP'*ON*-SĂLVE (wep'n-säv), *n.* A salve which was supposed to cure the wound by being applied to the weapon that made it.

WĒAP'*ONED* (wep'nd), *a.* Armed; furnished with weapons or arms; equipped.—*Hayward.*

WĒAP'*ON*-LESS, *a.* Unarmed; having no weapon.—*Milton.*

WEAR (wāre), *v. t.*; pret. *wore*; pp. *worn.* [W. *gwariaw*; Sax. *weran*, *werian.*] 1. To waste or impair by rubbing or attrition; to lessen or diminish by time, use, or instruments. 2. To carry appendant to the body, as clothes or weapons. 3. To have or exhibit an appearance; to bear. 4. To affect by degrees.—*To wear away*, to consume, to impair, diminish, or destroy by gradual attrition or decay.—*To wear off*, to diminish by attrition or slow decay.—*To wear out.* 1. To consume; to render useless by attrition or decay. 2. To consume tediously. 3. To harass; to tire. 4. To waste the strength of.—5. In *navigation*, to *wear* (originally *veer*), is to put the ship on the other tack by turning her round, stern toward the wind.—*Brande.*

WEAR (wāre), *v. i.* 1. To be wasted; to be diminished by attrition, by use, or by time. 2. To be tediously spent. 3. To be consumed by slow degrees.—*To wear off*, to pass away by degrees.

WEAR (wāre), *n.* 1. The act of wearing; diminution by friction. 2. The thing worn. *Wear and tear*, the loss by wearing, as of machinery in use.

WEAR (wēre), *n.* [Sax. *wær*, *wer*; D. *waaren* or *weeren.*] 1. A dam in a river to stop and raise the water, for conducting it to a mill, for taking fish. 2. A fence of stakes or twigs set in a stream for taking fish. Spelled, also, *weir* and *wier.*

WEAR'A-BLE, *a.* That can be worn.—*Swift.*

WEARD, [Sax.] a warden, in names, denotes watchfulness or care; but it must not be confounded with *ward* in *toward*

WEAR'ER, *n.* 1. One who wears or carries as appendan to the body. 2. That which wastes or diminishes.

WEA'RIED (wē'rid), *pp.* or *a.* Tired; fatigued.

WEA'RI-LY, *adv.* In a tired or weary manner.

WEA'RI-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being weary or tired that lassitude or exhaustion of strength which is induced by labor; fatigue. 2. Lassitude; uneasiness proceeding from continued waiting, disappointed expectation, or exhausted patience, or from other cause.

WEAR'ING, *ppr.* 1. Bearing on or appendant to the person; diminishing by friction; consuming. 2. *a.* Denoting what is worn.

WEAR'ING, *n.* Clothes; garments.—*Shak.*

†WEÄR'ISH, *a.* 1. Boggy; watery. 2. Weak; washy.

WEA'RI-SŌME (wē're-sum), *a.* [from *weary.*] Causing weariness.—SYN. Tiresome; tedious; fatiguing; irksome; annoying; vexatious.

WEA'RI-SŌME-LY, *adv.* Tediously; so as to cause weariness.—*Raleigh.*

WEA'RI-SŌME-NESS, *n.* The quality of exhausting strength or patience; tiresomeness; tediousness.

WEA'RY (wē're), *a.* [Sax. *werig.*] 1. Having the strength much exhausted by toil or violent exertion; [this word expresses less than *tired.*] 2. Having the patience exhausted, or the mind yielding to discouragement. 3. Causing weariness.—SYN. Tired; fatigued; tiresome; irksome, wearisome.

WEA'RY, *v. t.* 1. To reduce or exhaust the physical strength of the body. 2. To make impatient of continuance. 3. To harass by any thing irksome.—*To weary out*, to subdue or exhaust by fatigue.—SYN. To tire; fatigue; jade; fag; vex; dispirit.

WEA'RY-ING, *ppr.* Exhausting the strength; fatiguing.

WEA'SAND, WĒ'SAND, } *n.* [Sax. *wasend*, *wæsend.*] The wind-pipe or trachea; the canal through which air passes to and from the lungs.

WEA'SEL (wē'zl), *n.* [Sax. *wesle*; Dan. *vesel*; G. *wiesel*; WEE'SEL D. *weezel.*] A small quadruped of the genus *mustela*, which feeds on small birds, but particularly on mice. It has a long slender body, with short legs.

WEA'SEL-FĂCED (fāste), *a.* Having a thin, sharp face like a weasel. Spelled, also, *weezel* and *weazen.*

WEATH'ER, (weth'er), *n.* [Sax. *weder*, *wæder*, or *wether*; G. *wetter*; D. *weder* or *weer.*] 1. The state of the air or atmosphere with respect to heat or cold, wetness or dryness, calm or storm, clearness or cloudiness, or any other meteorological phenomena; as, warm *weather.* 2. Change of the state of the air.—*Bacon.* 3. Storm; tempest. *Dryden*; [*rare.*]—*Stress of weather*, violent winds; force of tempests.

WEATH'ER (weth'er), *v. t.* 1. To air; to expose to the air. *Spenser*; [*rarely used.*]—2. In *seamen's language*, to sail to the windward of something else. 3. To bear up against and resist, though with difficulty; as, to *weather* the storm.—To *weather a point*, to gain or accomplish it against opposition.—*To weather out* is the same as to weather; as, to *weather out* a storm. *Addison.*—*Weather* is used with several words, either as an adjective, or as forming part of a compound word. So, in other words, *weather* signifies toward the wind or windward; as, in *weather*-bow, *weather*-braces, *weather*-gage, *weather*-lifts, *weather*-quarter, *weather*-shrouds, *weather*-side, *weather*-shore, &c.

WEATH'ER-BEAT'*EN*, (weth'er-beet'n), *a.* Beaten or harassed by the weather.

WEATH'ER-BIT, *n.* A turn of the cable about the end of the windlass, without the knight-heads.—*Cyc.*

WEATH'ER-BŌARD, *n.* 1. That side of a ship which is toward the wind; the windward side. 2. A board forming a close junction between the shingling of a roof and the side of the building beneath, usually at the ends where there is no cornice.

WEATH'ER-BŌARD, *v. t.* To nail boards lapping one over another, in order to exclude rain, snow, &c.—*Gwilt.*

WEATH'ER-BŌARDING, *n.* The act of nailing up boards lapping one over another; or the boards themselves.

WEATH'ER-BŌARDS, *n. pl.* Pieces of plank placed in the ports of a ship when laid up in ordinary.—*Mar. Dict.*

WEATH'ER-BOUND, *a.* Delayed by bad weather.

WEATH'ER-BŌW, *n.* *See* WEATHER-BOARD.

WEATH'ER-CLOTHS, *n. pl.* Long pieces of canvas or tarpauling used to preserve the hammocks from injury by the weather when stowed, or to defend persons from the wind and spray.

WEATH'ER-COCK, *n.* 1. A vane or weather-vane; something, originally in the shape of a cock, placed on the top of a spire, which, by turning, shows the direction of the wind. 2. Any thing or person that turns easily and frequently; a fickle, inconstant person.

WEATH'ER-DRIV-EN, *a.* [*weather* and *driven.*] Driven by winds or storms; forced by stress of weather.

WEATH'ER-FEND, *v. t.* [*weather* and *fend.*] To shelter.

WEATH'ER-GAGE, *n.* A ship is said to have the *weather-gage* of another when she is at the windward of her, and thus has the advantage. Hence, in Hudibras, "to veer and tack, and steer a cause against the *weather-gage* of laws," is to evade their force by dextrous shifts, &c.

WEATH'ER-GALL, *n.* A secondary rainbow, said to be a sign of bad weather. [*North of England.*]

WEATH'ER-GLASS, *n.* [*weather* and *glass.*] An instrument to indicate the state of the atmosphere. This name is given to the barometer, also to the thermometer, hygrometer, &c.—*Brande.*

WEATH'ER-HELM, *n.* A ship is said to carry a *weather-helm* when she is inclined to come too near the wind.

WEATH'ER-MOST, *a.* Being furthest to the windward.

WEATH'ER-PROOF, *a.* Proof against rough weather.

WEATH'ER-ROLL, *n.* [*weather* and *roll.*] The roll of a ship to the windward; opposed to *lee-lurch.*

WEATH'ER-SPY, *n.* [*weather* and *spy.*] A star-gazer; one who foretells the weather.—*Donne.* [*Little used.*]

WEATH'ER-TIDE, *n.* The tide which sets against the lee side of a ship, impelling her to the windward.

WEATH'ER-TINT-ED, *a.* Tinted by the weather.

WEATH'ER-WISE, *a.* [*weather* and *wise.*] Skillful in foreseeing the changes or state of the weather.

† WEATH'ER-WIS-ER, *n.* Something that foreshows the weather.—*Derham.*

WEATH'ERED, *pp.* 1. Passed to the windward; passed with difficulty.—2. *a.* In *geology*, rocks are said to be *weathered* when their surface is altered in color, texture, or composition, or their edges are rounded off by exposure to the elements.—*Dana.*

WEATH'ER-ING, *n.* The action of the elements in altering the surface of rocks in respect to color, texture, or composition, or by rounding off their edges.

WEATH'ER-ING, *ppr.* Passing or sailing to the windward; passing with difficulty.

WEAVE (weev), *v. t.*; pret. *wove*; pp. *woven, wove.* The regular form, *weaved*, is rarely or never used. [Sax. *wefan*; Ger. *weben*; D. *weeven.*] 1. To unite threads of any kind in such a manner as to form cloth. 2. To unite any thing flexible. 3. To unite by intermixture or close connection. 4. To interpose; to insert.

WEAVE, *v. i.* To practice weaving; to work with a loom.

WEAV'ER, *n.* 1. One who weaves; one whose occupation is to weave. 2. The common name of the passerine birds of the genus *ploceus*, natives of Africa and the East Indies; so called because they construct curious and often pensile nests, by interweaving twigs and fibres.

WEAV'ER-FISH, *n.* A fish of the perch family. *See* WEEVER.

WEAV'ING, *ppr.* Forming cloth by intertexture of threads.

WEAV'ING, *n.* 1. The act or art of forming cloth in a loom, by the union or intertexture of threads. 2. The task or work to be done in making cloth.

WEA'ZEN, *a.* Thin; sharp; as, a *weazen* face.—*Dickens.*

WEB, *n.* [Sax. *web*; Sw. *väf.*] 1. Texture of threads; plexus; any thing woven.—2. *Locally*, a piece of linen cloth; [*England.*] 3. A dusky film that forms over the eye and hinders the sight; suffusion. 4. Some part of a sword.—5. In *ship-building*, the thin partition on the inside of the rim, and between the spokes of a sheave. *Cyc.*—6. In *ornithology*, the membrane which unites the toes of many water-fowls.—*Web of a coulter* is the thin, sharp part.

WEB'-FOOT-ED, *a.* Having webbed feet; palmiped.

WEBBED (webd), *a.* Having the toes united by a membrane or web; as, the *webbed* feet of aquatic fowls.

WEB'BING, *n.* A strong fabric of hemp, two or three inches wide, made for supporting the seats of stuffed chairs, sofas, &c.

WEB'STER, *n.* [Sax. *webstre.*] A weaver.—*Camden.* [The old word is *webber.*]

WED, *v. i.* To marry; to contract matrimony.—*Shak.*

WED, *n.* A pledge.

WED, *v. t.* [Sax. *weddian*; Sw. *vädja*; Dan. *vedder.*] 1. To marry; to take for husband or for wife. 2. To join in marriage. 3. To unite closely in affection; to attach firmly. 4. To unite forever. 5. To espouse; to take part with; [*obs.*]

WED'DED, *pp.* or *a.* Married; closely attached.

WED'DING, *ppr.* Marrying; uniting with in matrimony.

WED'DING, *n.* Marriage; nuptials; nuptial ceremony, nuptial festivities.—*Shak.*

WED'DING-CLOTHES, *n. pl.* Garments for a bride or a bridegroom, to be worn at marriage.

WED'DING-DAY, *n.* The day of marriage.

WED'DING-FEAST, *n.* [*wedding* and *feast.*] A feast or entertainment prepared for the guests at a wedding.

WEDGE (wej), *n.* [Sax. *wecg, wœcg*; Dan. *veg*; Sw. *vigg*, D. *wig.*] 1. A mass of metal.—*Josh.*, vii. 2. A piece of metal, particularly iron, thick at one end and sloping to a thin edge at the other, used in splitting woods, rocks, &c. The wedge is one of the mechanical powers.—3. In *geometry*, a solid of five sides, viz., a rectangular base, two rhomboidal sides meeting in an edge, and two triangular ends.—*Day.* 4. Something in the form of a wedge.

WEDGE, *v. t.* 1. To cleave with a wedge; to rive; [*rare.*] 2. To drive as a wedge is driven; to crowd or compress closely. 3. To force, as a wedge forces its way. 4. To fasten with a wedge or with wedges. 5. To fix in the manner of a wedge.

WEDGE'-SHAPED (wej'-shāpt), *a.* [*wedge* and *shape.*] Having the shape of a wedge; cuneiform.—*Smith.*

WEDGED (wejd), *pp.* Split with a wedge; fastened with a wedge; closely compressed.

WEDGE'WOOD-WARE, *n.* [from the name of the inventor.] A kind of semi-vitrified pottery, without much superficial glaze, but capable of receiving all kinds of colors by means of metallic oxyds and ochres. Admirable imitations of Etruscan and other vases have been executed in this way.—*Ure.*

WEDGING, *ppr.* Cleaving with a wedge; fastening with wedges; compressing closely.

WED'LOCK, *n.* [qu. *wed* and *lock*; or Sax. *lac*, a gift.] Marriage; matrimony.—*Addison.*

WED'LOCK, *v. t.* To marry.—*Milton.* [*Little used.*]

WED'LOCKED (-lokt), *pp.* United in marriage.—*Milton.*

WEDNES'DAY (wenz'de), *n.* [Sax. *Wodensdæg*, Woden's day; Sw. *Odensdag* or *Onsdag*; from *Wodin*, or *Odin*, a deity or chief.] The fourth day of the week; the next day after Tuesday.

† WEE, *a.* [contracted from G. *wenig.*] Small; little.

WEECH'ELM, } *n.* A species of elm.—*Bacon.*
WITCH'-ELM, }

WEED, *n.* [Sax. *weod.*] 1. The general name of any plant that is useless or troublesome. 2. Any kind of unprofitable substance among ores in mines, as mundic or marcasite; [*local.*]

WEED, *n.* [Sax. *wæd, wæda.*] 1. *Properly*, a garment, as in *Spenser*, but now used only in the plural, *weeds*, for the mourning apparel of a female; as, a widow's *weeds.* 2. An upper garment; [*obs.*]

WEED, *v. t.* [Sax. *weodian*; D. *weeden.*] 1. To free from noxious plants. 2. To take away, as noxious plants. 3. To free from any thing hurtful or offensive. 4. To root out vice.

WEED'-GROWN, *a.* Overgrown with weeds.

WEED'-HOOK, } *n.* [*weed* and *hook.*] A hook used for
WEED'ING-HOOK, } cutting away or extirpating weeds.

WEEDED, *pp.* Freed from weeds or whatever is noxious.

WEED'ER, *n.* One who weeds or frees from any thing noxious.

WEED'ER-Y, *n.* Weeds; a place for the growth of weeds.

WEED'ING, *ppr.* Freeing from weeds or whatever is noxious to growth.

WEED'ING, *n.* The operation of freeing from noxious weeds, as a crop.—*Cyc.*

WEED'ING-CHISEL, *n.* A tool with a divided chisel point, for cutting the roots of large weeds within the ground.

WEED'ING-FORCEPS, } *n.* An instrument for taking up
WEED'ING-TONGS, } some sorts of plants in weeding.

WEED'ING-FORK, *n.* A strong, three-pronged fork, used in cleaning ground of weeds.

WEED'ING-RHIM, *n.* An implement somewhat like the frame of a wheel-barrow, used for tearing up weeds on summer fallows, &c.; [*used in Kent, Eng.*]—*Cyc.*

WEED'LESS, *a.* Free from weeds or noxious matter.

WEED'Y, *a.* 1. Consisting of weeds; as, *weedy* trophies.—*Shak.* 2. Abounding with weeds; as, *weedy* corn.

WEEK, *n.* [Sax. *weoc*; D. *week*; G. *woche*; Dan. *uge*; Sw. *vecka.*] 1. The space of seven days.—2. In *Scripture*, a prophetic week is a week of years, or seven years.—*Dan.*, ix.

WEEK'-DAY, *n.* [*week* and *day.*] Any day of the week except the Sabbath.—*Pope.*

WEEK'LY, *a.* Coming, happening or done once a week; hebdomadary.—*Swift.*

WEEK'LY, *adv.* Once a week; by hebdomadal periods; as, each performs service *weekly.*—*Ayliffe.*

† WEEL, *n.* [Sax. *wæl.*] A whirlpool.

WEEL, } *n.* A kind of twiggen trap or snare for fish.—

WEEL'Y, } *Carew.*

WEEN, *v. i.* [Sax. *wenan.*] To think; to imagine; to fancy.—*Milton.* [*Obsolete, except in burlesque.*]

† WEEN'ING, *ppr.* Thinking; imagining.

WEEP, *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *wept.* [Sax. *wepan.*] 1. To express sorrow, grief, or anguish by outcry. 2. To shed tears from any passion. 3. To lament; to complain.

WEEP, *v. t.* 1. To lament; to bewail; to bemoan. 2. To shed moisture. 3. To drop. 4. To abound with wet.

† WEEPED (weept), *pp.* Lamented; bewailed; shed tears.

WEEP'ER, *n.* 1. One who weeps; one who sheds tears. 2. A white border on the sleeve of a mourning coat. 3. A South American species of monkey of the sapajou group.

WEEP'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Lamenting; shedding tears.

WEEP'ING, *n.* Lamentation.

WEEPING-ROCK, *n.* [*weep* and *rock.*] A porous rock from which water gradually issues.

WEEP'ING-SPRING, *n.* A spring that slowly discharges water.

WEEPING-WIL'LŌW, *n.* A species of willow, whose branches grow very long and slender, and hang down nearly in a perpendicular direction.

WEEP'ING-LY, *adv.* With weeping; in tears.—*Wotton.*

† WEER'ISH, *a.* Insipid; weak; washy; surly.—*Ascham.*

WEE'SEL, the more proper spelling of *weasel.*

† WEET, *v. i.*; pret. *wort.* [Sax. *witan*; D. *weeten*; Sw. *veta*; G. *wissen.*] To know.

† WEET'LESS, *a.* Unknowing.

WEE'VER, *n.* A fish of several species belonging to the perch family. They inflict wounds with the spines of their first dorsal fin, which are much dreaded. Their flesh is esteemed.

WEE'VIL, *n.* [Sax. *wefl*; G. *wibel.*] A small insect of the beetle tribe with a long snout. It is destructive to many buds and fruits, and also to magazines of grain.—*E. C. Herrick.*

WEE'VIL-Y, *a.* Infested with weevils.

WEE'ZEL, *a.* Thin; sharp; as, a *weezel* face.—*Smart.* [*Local.*] *See* WEASEL.

† WEFT, *old pret.* of *wave.*—*Spenser.*

WEFT, *n.* [from *weave.*] 1. The woof of cloth; the threads that cross the warp from selvedge to selvedge. 2. A web; a thing woven.

† WEFT, *n.* A thing waved, waived, or cast away.

† WEFT'AGE, *n.* Texture.—*Grew.*

WEIGH (wā), *v. t.* [Sax. *wæg, weg, wægan*; L. *veho*; D. *weegen, wikken*; G. *wägen.*] 1. To examine by the balance; to ascertain the weight, that is, the force with which a thing tends to the center of gravity. 2. To be equivalent to in weight, that is, according to the Saxon sense of the verb, to lift to an equipoise a weight on the other side of the fulcrum. 3. To raise; to lift, as an anchor from the ground, or any other body. 4. To pay, allot, or take by weight. 5. To ponder in the mind; to consider or examine for the purpose of forming an opinion or coming to a conclusion. 6. To compare by the scales. 7. To regard; to consider as worthy of notice.—*To weigh down.* 1. To overbalance. 2. To oppress with weight; to depress.

WEIGH (wā), *v. i.* 1. To have weight. 2. To be considered as important; to have weight in the intellectual balance. 3. To bear heavily; to press hard.—*To weigh down,* to sink by its own weight.

WEIGH (wā), *n.* A certain quantity. *See* WEY.

WEIGH'A-BLE (wā'a-bl), *a.* That may be weighed.

WEIGH'AGE, *n.* A duty or toll paid for weighing merchandise.—*Bouvier.*

WEIGHED (wād), *pp.* 1. Examined by the scales; having the weight ascertained. 2. Considered. 3. *a.* Experienced; [*obs.*]

WEIGH'ER (wā'er), *n.* 1. One who weighs. 2. An officer whose duty is to weigh commodities.

WEIGH'ING, *ppr.* Examining by scales; considering.

WEIGH'ING, *n.* 1. The act of ascertaining weight. 2. As much as is weighed at once.

WEIGH'ING-CAGE, *n.* A cage in which small living animals may be conveniently weighed.—*Cyc.*

WEIGH'ING-HOUSE, *n.* A building furnished with a dock and other conveniences for weighing commodities and ascertaining the tonnage of boats to be used on a canal.

WEIGH'ING-MA CHINE' (wā'ing-ma-sheen'), *n.* 1. A machine for weighing heavy bodies, and particularly wheel-carriages, at turnpike-gates; [*England.*] 2. A machine for weighing cattle, &c.

WEIGHT (wāte), *n.* [Sax. *wiht*; Sw. *vigt.*] 1. The quantity of a body, ascertained by the balance; gravity.—In a *strictly philosophical sense,* weight is the *measure* of the force of gravity, and not gravity itself; but the above is the popular use. 2. A mass of iron, lead, brass, or other metal, to be used for ascertaining the weight of other bodies. 3. A standard of weight; as, troy *weight,* apothecaries' *weight,* &c.—4. In *mechanics,* that which receives motion; opposed to the *power* which gives motion. 5. A ponderous mass; something heavy. 6. That which weighs down and overburdens; as, a *weight* of care. 7. That which is highly important, or worthy of consideration; as, his remarks had great *weight.*—SYN. Ponderousness; gravity, heaviness; pressure; burden; load; importance; power; influence; efficacy; consequence; moment; impressiveness.

WEIGHT'I-LY (wāt'e-le), *adv.* 1. Heavily; ponderously. 2. With force or impressiveness; with moral power.

WEIGHT'I-NESS (wāt'e-nes), *n.* 1. Ponderousness; gravity; heaviness. 2. Solidity; force; impressiveness; power of convincing. 3. Importance.

WEIGHT'LESS, *a.* Having no weight; light.—*Dryden.*

WEIGHT'Y (wāt'e), *a.* 1. Having great weight. 2. Important; adapted to turn the balance in the mind, or to convince. 3. Rigorous; severe; [*obs.*]—SYN. Heavy; ponderous; burdensome; onerous; forcible; momentous; efficacious.

WEIR, *n.* [Sax. *wær, wer*; D. *waaren* or *weeren.*] 1. A dam in a river, to stop and raise the water for conducting it to a mill, for taking fish, &c. 2. A fence of stakes or twigs, set in a stream for taking fish. *See, also,* WEAR.

WEIRD (weerd), *n.* A spell.

WEIRD, *a.* Skilled in witchcraft.—*Shak.*

† WEIVE, for *waive.*—*Gower.*

WEL'A-WAY, an exclamation expressive of grief or sorrow, equivalent to *alas.*

WEL'COME (wel'kum), *a.* [Sax. *wil-cuma*; *well* and *come.*] 1. Received with gladness; admitted willingly; as, a *welcome* guest. 2. Producing gladness in its reception; as, a *welcome* present. 3. Free to have or enjoy gratuitously.—*To bid welcome,* to receive with professions of kindness.—SYN. Acceptable; agreeable; grateful; pleasing.

WEL'COME is used elliptically for *you are welcome.*—*Wel come to our house,* an herb.

WEL'COME, *n.* 1. Salutation of a new-comer. 2. Kind reception of a guest or new-comer.—*South.*

WEL'COME, *v. t.* [Sax. *wilcumian.*] To salute a new-comer with kindness; or to receive and entertain hospitably, gratuitously, and cheerfully.

WEL'COMED, *pp.* Received with gladness and kindness.

WEL'COME-LY, *adv.* In a welcome manner.—*Brown.*

WEL'COME-NESS, *n.* Gratefulness; agreeableness; kind reception.—*Boyle.*

WEL'COM-ER, *n.* One who salutes or receives kindly a new-comer.—*Shak.*

WEL'COM-ING, *ppr.* Saluting or receiving with kindness a new-comer or guest.

WELD, } *n.* A plant, the *reseda luteola,* used by dyers to

WOLD, } give a yellow color, and sometimes called *dyers' weed.*

† WELD, *v. t.* To wield.—*Spenser.*

WELD, *v. t.* [Sw. *välla*; G. *wellen*; D. *wellen.*] To unite or hammer into firm union, as two pieces of iron, when heated almost to fusion.—*Ure.*

WELD'ED, *pp.* Forged or beat into union in an intense heat.

WELD'ER, *n.* 1. One who welds iron. 2. A manager; an actual occupant.—*Swift*; [*obs.*]

WELD'ING, *n.* The act or process of uniting iron by intense heat.

WELD'ING, *ppr.* Uniting in an intense heat.

WELD'ING-HEAT, *n.* The heat necessary for welding iron bars.

WEL'FARE, *n.* [*well* and *fare*; G. *wohlfahrt*; D. *welvaart.*] 1. Exemption from misfortune, sickness, calamity, or evil; the enjoyment of health and the common blessings of life; [*applied to persons.*] 2. Exemption from any unusual evil or calamity; the enjoyment of peace and prosperity, or the ordinary blessings of society and civil government; [*applied to states.*]—SYN. Well-being; prosperity; happiness.

† WELK, *v. i.* [G., D. *welken.*] To decline; to fade; to decay; to fall.

† WELK, *v. t.* To contract; to shorten.—*Spenser.*

† WELKED (welkt), *pp.* or *a.* Contracted into wrinkles or ridges.

WEL'KIN, *n.* [Sax. *wolc, wolcen*; G. *wolke.*] The visible regions of the air; the vault of heaven.—*Milton.* [*Obsolete, except in poetry.*]

WEL'KIN EYE, in *Shakspeare,* is interpreted by *Johnson,* a blue eye, from *welkin,* the sky; by *Todd,* a rolling eye from Sax. *wealcan,* to roll; and by *Entick,* a languishing eye.

WELKING, *ppr.* Fading; declining; contracting.

WELL, *n.* [Sax. *well*; D. *wel, wellen.*] 1. A spring; a fountain; the issuing of water from the earth; [*obs.*] 2. A pit or cylindrical hole, sunk perpendicularly into the earth to such a depth as to reach a supply of water, and walled with stone to prevent the earth from caving in.—3. In

snips, an inclosure in the middle of a ship's hold, around the pumps, from the bottom to the lower deck, to preserve them from damage.—4. In a *fishing vessel*, an apartment in the middle of the hold, made tight at the sides, but having holes perforated in the bottom to let in fresh water for the preservation of the fish while they are transported to market.—5. In the *military art*, a hole or excavation in the earth, in mining, from which run branches or galleries.—*Cyc.*

WELL'-BŌAT, *n.* A fishing-boat having a well in its hold for the reception of fish.

WELL'-DRĀIN, *n.* A drain or vent for water, somewhat like a well or pit, serving to discharge the water of wet land.

WELL'-DRĀIN, *v. t.* To drain land by means of wells or pits, which receive the water, and from which it is discharged by machinery.

† WELL'-HĒAD (-hed), *n.* A source, spring, or fountain.

WELL'-HŌLE, *n.* 1. In *a flight of stairs*, the open space in the middle, beyond the ends of the stairs.—*Gwilt.* 2. A cavity which receives a counterbalancing weight in certain mechanical contrivances, and also for other purposes.—*Buchanan.*

WELL'-ROOM, *n.* In a *boat*, a place in the bottom where the water is collected, and whence it is thrown out with a scoop.

WELL'-SPRING, *n.* A source of continual supply.

WELL'-WĀ-TER, *n.* The water that flows into a well from subterraneous springs; water drawn from a well.

WELL, *v. i.* [Sax. *wellan.*] To spring; to issue forth, as water from the earth.—*Dryden.* [*Little used.*]

† WELL, *v. t.* To pour forth.—*Spenser.*

WELL, *a.* [Sax. *wel* or *well*; G. *wohl*; D. *wel*; Sw. *väl*; Dan. *vel*; W. *gwell.*] 1. Being in health; having a sound body, with a regular performance of the natural and proper functions of all the organs. 2. Fortunate; convenient; advantageous; happy. 3. Being in favor.

WELL, *adv.* 1. In a proper manner; justly; rightly; not ill or wickedly. 2. Skillfully; with due art. 3. Sufficiently; abundantly. 4. Very much; to a degree that gives pleasure. 5. Favorably; with praise. 6. Conveniently; suitably; advantageously. 7. To a sufficient degree; perfectly. 8. Thoroughly; fully. 9. Fully; adequately. 10. Far.—*As well as*, together with; not less than; one as much as the other; as, a sickness long *as well as* severe.—*Well enough*, in a moderate degree; so as to give satisfaction, or so as to require no alteration.—*Well is him* seems to be elliptical for *well is to him.—To be well of*, to be in a good condition, especially as to property.—*Well* is prefixed to many words, expressing what is right, fit, laudable, or not defective; as, *well*-affected; *well*-ordered.—*Well* is sometimes used elliptically for *it is well*, and as an expression of satisfaction with what has been said or done; and sometimes it is merely expletive; as, *well*, the work is done.

WELL-AC-CŌU'TERED } (-ak-koo'terd), *a.* Fully furnish-
WELL-AC-CŌU'TRED } ed with arms or dress.

WELL-AD-JUST'ED, *a.* Rightly adjusted.

WELL-ĀIMED', *a.* Rightly aimed.

WELL-AN-CHO'RED, *a.* Safely moored; well established.—*Allen.*

WELL-AP-POINT'ED, *a.* Thoroughly equipped or provided; as, a *well-appointed* army.

WELL-AU-THEN'TIC-Ā-TED, *a.* Supported by good authority.

WELL-BAL'ANCED (-bal'anst), *a.* Rightly balanced.

WELL'-BĒ-ING, *n.* [*well* and *being.*] Welfare; happiness; prosperity.

WELL'-BE-LŌVED' (-luvd' or luv'ed), *a.* Greatly beloved.—*Mark*, xii.

WELL'-BORN, *a.* [*well* and *born.*] Born of a noble or respectable family; not of mean birth.—*Dryden.*

WELL'-BRED, *a.* [*well* and *bred.*] Educated to polished manners; polite.—*Roscommon.*

WELL'-BUILT (-bilt), *a.* Built in a substantial manner.

WELL-COM-PLEX'IONED, *a.* Having a good complexion.

WELL-CON-DI"TIONED, *a.* Being in a good state.

WELL-COUCHED' (-kouch't'), *a.* Couched in proper terms.

WELL-DE-FINED', *a.* Truly defined.

WELL-DE-SCRĪBED', *a.* Truly described.

WELL-DE-VĪSED', *a.* Rightly devised.

WELL-DI-GĒST'ED, *a.* Fully digested.

WELL-DIS-CERNED' (-diz-zernd'), *a.* Rightly discerned.

WELL-DIS-PŌSED', *a.* Rightly disposed.

WELL'-DŌ'ER, *n.* One who performs his moral and social duties.

WELL'-DŌ'ING, *n.* A doing well; performance of duties.

WELL-DŌNE' (-dun'), *exclam.* [*well* and *done.*] A word of praise; bravely; nobly; in a right manner.

WELL'-DRAWN, *a.* Truly drawn.

WELL-DRESSED' (-drest'), *a.* Handsomely dressed.

WELL-EDU-CĀ-TED, *a.* Having a good education.

WELL-ES-TAB'LISHED (-lisht), *a.* Firmly established.

WELL-FĀ'VORED, *a.* Handsome; well-formed beautiful; pleasing to the eye.—*Gen.*, xxix.

WELL-FLĀ'VORED, *a.* Having a high flavor.

WELL-FORMED', *a.* Formed well.

WELL-FOUND'ED, *a.* Founded on good and valid reasons, or on strong probabilities.

WELL-GROUND'ED, *a.* [*well* and *ground.*] Well founded; having a solid foundation.

WELL-HUS'BAND-ED, *a.* Husbanded properly

WELL-IN-FORMED', *a.* Correctly informed.

WELL-IN-STRUCT'ED, *a.* Rightly or fully instructed

WELL-IN-TEND'ED, *a.* Intended for a good purpose or with upright motives.

WELL-IN-TEN'TIONED, *a.* Having upright intentions or purposes.—*Milner.*

WELL'-KNŌWN, *a.* Fully known.

WELL-MAN'NERED, *a.* [*well* and *manner.*] Polite; well-bred; complaisant.—*Dryden.*

WELL'-MEAN-ER, *n.* One whose intention is good.

WELL'-MEAN-ING, *a.* Having a good intention.

WELL'-MEANT (-ment), *a.* Rightly intended.

WELL-MET', *exclam.* A term of salutation denoting joy at meeting.

WELL-MIND'ED, *a.* [*well* and *mind.*] Well-disposed; having a good mind.

WELL-MOR'AL-IZED, *a.* Regulated by good morals.

WELL'-NA-TURED, *a.* Good-natured; kind.

WELL'-NĪGH, *adv.* Almost; nearly.

WELL-OR'DERED, *a.* Rightly ordered.

WELL-PAINTED, *a.* Painted well.

WELL-POL'I-CIED (-pol'e-sid), *a.* Having a good policy.

WELL-POL'ISHED (-pol'isht), *a.* Highly polished.

WELL'-RĒAD (-red), *a.* Having extensive reading.

WELL-REGU-LA-TED, *a.* Having good regulations.

WELL'-SET, *a.* Having good symmetry of parts.

WELL'-SET-TLED, *a.* Fully settled; well married.

WELL'-SINK-ER, *n.* One who digs wells.

WELL'-SPED, *a.* Having good success.

WELL'-SPENT, *a.* Spent or passed in virtue.—*Pope.*

WELL'-SPŌK-EN, *a.* [*well* and *speak.*] 1. Speaking well, speaking with fitness or grace; or speaking kindly. 2. Spoken with propriety.

WELL-STŌRED', *a.* Fully stored.

WELL'-SWEEP, *n.* *See* SWEEP.

WELL-TEM'PERED, *a.* Having a good temper.

WELL-TIMED', *a.* Done at a proper time.

WELL-TRĀINED', *a.* Correctly trained.

WELL-TRIED', *a.* Having been fully tried.—*Southey*

WELL-WILL'ER, *n.* One who means kindly.

WELL-WISH', *n.* A wish of happiness.—*Addison.*

WELL-WISH'ER, *n.* One who wishes the good of another.—*Addison.*

WELL'A-DAY, alas, *Johnson* supposes to be a corruption of *welaway*, which see.—*Gay.*

WELL'FĀRE is now written *welfare.*

WELSH, *a.* [Sax. *weallisc.*] Pertaining to the Welsh nation.

WELSH, *n.* 1. The language of Wales or of the Welsh. 2. The general name of the inhabitants of Wales. The word signifies *foreigners* or *wanderers*, and was given to this people by other nations, probably because they came from some distant country.

WELSH-RAB'BIT, *n.* [properly *rare-bit.*] Cheese melted into a mass, and usually spread over slices of toasted bread.

WELT, *n.* [W. *gwald.*] A small cord covered with cloth and sewed on seams or borders to strengthen them

WELT, *v. t.* To furnish with a welt.

WELTED, *pp.* or *a.* Furnished with a welt.

WEL'TER, *v. i.* [Sax. *wæltan*; Sw. *vältra*; G. *walzen*; Dan. *vælter.*] To roll, as the body of an animal; but *usually*, to roll or wallow in some foul matter.—*Dryden.*

WEL'TER-ING, *ppr.* Rolling; wallowing, as in mire, blood, or other filthy matter.

WELT'ING, *n.* The act of putting on a welt, or the welt put on.

† WEM, *n.* [Sax.] A spot; a scar.—*Brerewood.*

† WEM, *v. t.* [Sax. *wemman.*] To corrupt.

WEN, *n.* [Sax. *wenn*; D. *wen.*] An encysted tumor, which is movable, pulpy, and often elastic to the touch.

WENCH, *n.* [Sax. *wencle.*] 1. A young woman.—*Sidney*; [*rare.*] 2. A young woman of ill fame. *Prior.*—3. In *America*, a black or colored female servant; a negress.

WENCH, *v. i.* To frequent the company of women of ill fame.

WENCH'-LĪKE, *a.* After the manner of wenches.—*Huloet.*

WENCH'ER, *n.* A lewd man.—*Grew.*

WENCH'ING, *ppr.* Frequenting women of ill fame.

WEND, *v. i.* [Sax. *wendan.*] 1. To go; to pass to or from; [*obsolete, except in poetry.*] 2. To turn round; [*obs.*]

† WEN'NEL, *n.* A weanel. *See* WEANEL.

WEN'NISH, } *a.* [from *wen.*] Having the nature of a
WEN'NY, } wen.

WENT, *pret.* of the obsolete verb *wend.* We now arrange

went, in *grammar*, as the preterit of *go*, but in origin it has no connection with it.

† WENT, *n.* Way; course; path.—*Spenser.*

WEPT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *weep.*

* WERE (wer, *but prolonged, when emphatic, into* wāre). This is used as the imperfect tense plural of *be;* as, we *were*, you *were*, they *were;* and in some other tenses. It is the Danish verb *være*, to be, to exist; Sw. *vara*, and in origin has no connection with *be*, nor with *was.* It is united with *be*, to supply its want of tenses, as *went* is with *go.*

WĒRE, *n.* A dam. *See* WEAR.

WĒRE'GILD, *n.* [Sax. *wer*, and *gild, geld.*] *Formerly*, the price of a man's head; a compensation paid for a man killed, partly to the king for the loss of a subject, and partly to the lord of the vassal, and partly to the next of kin.

WER-NĒ'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Werner, the German mineralogist and geologist, who classified minerals according to their external characters, and advocated the theory that the strata of the earth's crust were formed by depositions from water.

WER'NER-ITE, *n.* The same mineral with scapolite, which see.

WERT, the second person singular of the subjunctive imperfect tense of *be.* *See* WERE.

WERTH,) in *names*, signifies a farm, court, or village, from
WORTH,) Sax. *weorthig.*—*Lye, Dict.*

† WĒ'SIL, for *weasand.*

WES'LEY-AN, *n.* One belonging to the sect of Arminian Methodists, founded by John Wesley.

WES'LEY-AN, *a.* Belonging to the Wesleyans, or to Wesleyanism.

WES'LEY-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrine and discipline of the Wesleyan Methodists, a sect founded by John Wesley.

WEST, *n.* [Sax., D., G. *west;* Dan. *vest;* Sw. *vester;* Fr. *ouest.*] 1. *In strictness*, that point of the horizon midway between the north and south points, on the side where the heavenly bodies set; opposed to *east.* In *a looser sense*, the part of the hemisphere near this point. 2. A country situated in the region toward the sunsetting, with respect to another.

WEST, *a.* 1. Being in a line toward the point in the horizon midway between the north and south points, on the side where the sun sets; or, *in a looser sense*, being in the region near the line of direction toward that point, either on the earth or in the heavens. 2. Coming or moving from the west or western region; as, a *west* wind.

WEST, *adv.* To the western region; at the westward; more westward; as, Ireland lies *west* of England.

† WEST, *v. i.* To pass to the west; to set, as the sun.

† WEST'ER-ING, *a.* Passing to the west.—*Milton.*

WEST'ER-LY, *a.* 1. Being toward the west; situated in the western region. 2. Moving from the westward, as a wind.

WEST'ER-LY, *adv.* Tending toward the west.

WEST'ERN, *a.* [*west*, and Sax. *ærn.*] 1. Being in the west, or in the region nearly in the direction of west; being in that quarter where the sun sets. 2. Moving in a line to the part where the sun sets.

WEST'ING, *n.* Space or distance westward, or departure westward.

WEST'WARD, *adv.* [Sax. *westweard; west* and *weard.*] Toward the west.

WEST'WARD-LY, *adv.* In a direction toward the west.

WET, *a.* [Sax. *wæt;* Sw. *våta;* Dan. *væde.*] 1. Containing water; as, *wet* land; or having water or other liquid upon the surface; as, a *wet* table. 2. Rainy.

WET, *n.* 1. Water or wetness; moisture or humidity in considerable degree. 2. Rainy weather; foggy or misty weather.

WET, *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *wet;* but *wetted* is sometimes used. [Sax. *wætan;* Sw. *våta;* Dan. *væder.*] 1. To fill or moisten with water or other liquid; to sprinkle or humectate; to cause to have water or other fluid adherent to the surface; to dip or soak in liquor. 2. To moisten with drink.

WET'-NURSE, *n.* A nurse who suckles a child.

WET'-SHOD, *a.* Wet over the shoes.—*Mirror for Magistrates.*

WETH'ER, *n.* [Sax. *wether* or *wedder.*] A ram castrated.

WET'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being wet, either by being soaked or filled with liquor, or by having a liquid adherent to the surface. 2. A watery or moist state of the atmosphere; a state of being rainy, foggy, or misty.

WET'TISH, *a.* Somewhat wet; moist; humid.

WEX, *v. t.* or *i.* To grow; to wax. *See* WAX. [*Not to be used.*]

WEY, *n.* [from *weigh.*] A certain quantity.—In *England*, a *weigh* of wool is 6½ tods, or 182 lbs.; a *weigh* of butter or cheese varies from 2 to 3 cwt.; a *weigh* of corn or salt is 40 bushels; a *weigh* of oats or barley, 48 bushels, &c.—*M'Culloch.*—*Cyc.*

WE'ZAND, for *weasand.* *See the latter.*

[NOTE.—*In words beginning with* wh, *the letter* h, *or aspirate, when both letters are pronounced, precedes the sound of* w. *Thus*, what, when, *are pronounced* hwat, hwen. *So they were written by our ancestors, and so they ought to be written still, as they are by the Danes and Swedes.*]

WHACK, *v. t.* To strike. [*A vulgar word.*]

WHALE (hwāle), *n.* [Sax. *hwal, hwæl;* G. *wallfisch;* D. *walvisch;* Sw., Dan. *hval.*] The general name of an order of animals inhabiting the ocean, arranged in zoology under the name of *cete*, or *cetacea*, and belonging to the class *mammalia*, in the Linnæan system. The Greenland *whale* is of the genus *balæna.* When fully grown, it is from 50 to 65 or 70 feet in length, and from 30 to 40 feet in its greatest circumference. It is valued for the oil and whalebone obtained from it.

WHALE'-BOAT, *n.* A long and sharp-built boat used by whalemen.

WHALE'-FISH-ER-Y, *n.* The fishery or occupation of taking whales.

WHALE'BONE, *n.* A firm, elastic substance taken from the upper jaw of the whale.

WHALE'MAN, *n.* A man employed in the whale-fishery.

WHAL'ER, *n.* A ship employed in the whale-fishery.

WHAL'ING, *n.* The business of taking whales.

WHALL,) *n.* A greenish white state of the eyes. *See*
WHAUL,) WALL-EYE.

WHALL'Y, *a.* Having greenish white eyes. *See* WALL-EYED.

WHAME, *n.* A species of fly, *tabanus*, the burrel-fly.

† WHANG, *n.* [Sax. *thwang.*] A leather thong.

WHANG, *v. t.* To beat.—*Grose.* [*Not in use, or local.*]

WHAP, *n.* A blow. *See* AWHAP. [*Vulgar.*]

WHAP'PER (hwop'per), *n.* Something uncommonly large of the kind; applied particularly to an enormous lie.—*Brockett.* [*Vulgar.*]

WHARF (hworf), *n.* [Sax. *hwarf, hweorf;* D. *werf;* Dan *verf;* Russ. *vorph.* In the *plural*, *wharfs* and *wharves* are both used.] A perpendicular bank or mound of timber, or stone and earth, raised on the shore of a harbor, river, canal, &c., or extending some distance into the water, for the convenience of lading and unlading ships and other vessels.

WHARF, *v. t.* To guard or secure by a wharf or firm wall of timber or stone.

WHARF'AGE, *n.* The fee or duty paid for the privilege of using a wharf for loading or unloading goods, &c.

WHARF'ING (hworf'ing), *n.* Wharfs in general.

WHARF'IN-GER, *n.* A man who has the care of a wharf or the proprietor of a wharf.

WHAT (hwot), *pronoun relative*, or *substitute.* [Sax. *hwæt*, Goth. *waiht;* D. *wat;* G. *was;* Dan., Sw. *hvad;* Scot. *quhat.*] 1. That which; as, do *what* you will. 2. Which part; he knows not *what* to choose. 3. *What* is the substitute for a sentence or clause of a sentence. 4. *What* is used as an *adjective* of both genders, often in specifying sorts or particulars; as, see *what* colors this silk exhibits. 5. *What* is much used in asking questions. 6. *What time*, at the time or on the day when. 7. To how great a degree. 8. Whatever. 9. Some part, or some. 10. *What* is sometimes used elliptically for *what is this?* or *how is this?* 11. *What* is used interrogatively and elliptically, as equivalent to *what will be the consequence?*—*What though*, that is, grant this or that; allow it to be so.—*What ho*, an exclamation of calling.

† WHAT, *n.* Fare; things; matter.—*Spenser.*

WHAT-EV'ER, *pron.* [*what* and *ever.*] 1. Being this or that, being of one nature or another; being one thing or another; any thing that may be; as, *whatever* is read, let it be read with attention. 2. All that; the whole that; all particulars that.

WHAT-SO-EV'ER, a compound of *what*, *so*, and *ever*, has the sense of *whatever*, and is less used than the latter. Indeed, it is nearly obsolete.—*Whatso*, in a like sense, is entirely obsolete.

WHEAL, *n.* A pustule. *See* WEAL.

WHEAT, *n.* [Sax. *hwæte;* Goth. *hwit;* G. *weitzen;* Sw. *hwete*, Dan. *hvede;* D. *weit.*] A plant of the genus *triticum*, and the seed of the plant, which furnishes a white flour for bread, and, next to rice, is the grain most generally used by the human race.

WHEAT'-BIRD, *n.* A bird that feeds on wheat.

WHEAT'-EAR, *n.* A small bird common in Europe, allied to the stonechat and whinchat; called, also, *white-tail* and *fallow-finch.*

WHEAT'-FLY, *n.* A name given to several insects injurious to wheat, including the Hessian fly, wheat-moth, &c.—*E. C. Herrick.*

WHEAT'-MOTH, *n.* An insect whose grubs devour wheat chiefly after it is harvested.

WHEAT'-PLUM, *n.* A sort of plum.

WHEAT'EN (hweet'n), *a.* Made of wheat.—*Pope.*

WHEE'DLE (hwee'dl), *v. t.* To entice by soft words.—SYN To flatter; coax; cajole.

WHEE'DLE, *v. i.* To flatter; to coax.

WHEEDLED, *pp.* Flattered; enticed; coaxed.
WHEEDLER, *n.* One who wheedles.
WHEEDLING, *ppr.* Flattering; enticing by soft words.
WHEEDLING, *n.* The act of flattering or enticing.
WHEEL, *n.* [Sax. *hweol, hweohl, hweogl, hweogul;* D. *wiel;* Sw. *hiul.*] 1. A circular frame of wood, iron, or other metal, consisting of a nave or hub, into which are inserted spokes, which sustain a rim or felly, or of a solid circular piece of wood or metal, the whole turning on an axis. The wheel and axle, or wheel and axis, constitute one of the mechanical powers. *See* AXIS, No. 4. 2. A circular body. 3. A carriage that moves on wheels. 4. An instrument for torturing criminals. 5. A machine for spinning thread of various kinds. 6. Rotation; revolution; turn. 7. A turning about; a compass.—8. In *pottery*, a round board turned by a lathe in a horizontal position, on which the clay is shaped by the hand.—9. In *ships*, a large circular frame having handles on the periphery, and connected by tiller-ropes with the rudder for the purpose of steering the ship.
WHEEL, *v. t.* 1. To convey on wheels. 2. To put into a rotary motion; to cause to turn round.
WHEEL, *v. i.* 1. To turn on an axis. 2. To turn; to move round. 3. To fetch a compass. 4. To roll forward.
WHEEL'-AN-I-MAL, } *n.* One of a class of animal-
WHEEL'-AN-I-MAL'CULE, } cules, with arms for taking their prey, resembling wheels; a rotifer.
WHEEL'-BAR-ROW, *n.* [*wheel* and *barrow.*] A light frame with a box for conveying articles, supported by one wheel and rolled by a single man.
WHEEL' BOAT, *n.* [*wheel* and *boat.*] A boat with wheels, to be used either on water or upon inclined planes.
WHEEL'-CAR-RIAGE, *n.* [*wheel* and *carriage.*] A carriage moved on wheels.
WHEEL'-RACE, *n.* The place in which a water-wheel is placed.—*Francis.*
WHEEL'-SHAPED (hweel'-shāpte), *a.* In *botany*, rotate; monopetalous, expanding into a flat border at top, with scarcely any tube.
WHEEL'-WRIGHT (hweel'-rīte), *n.* [*wheel* and *wright.*] A man whose occupation is to make wheels and wheel-carriages, as carts and wagons.
WHEELED, *pp.* Conveyed on wheels; turned; rolled round
WHEELER, *n.* A maker of wheels.
WHEELING, *ppr.* Conveying on wheels or in a wheel-carriage; turning.
WHEELING, *n.* 1. The act of conveying on wheels. 2. The act of passing on wheels, or convenience for passing on wheels. 3. A turning or circular movement of troops imbodied.
WHEEL'Y, *a.* Circular; suitable to rotation.—*Phillips.*
WHEEZE, *v. i.* [Sax. *hweosan;* Sw. *hes;* Dan. *hvæser.*] To breathe hard and with an audible sound, as persons affected with asthma.—*Swift.*
WHEEZING, *ppr.* Breathing with difficulty and noise.
WHEEZING, *n.* The act of breathing with difficulty and noise.
WHELK (hwelk), *n.* 1. A wrinkle; inequality on the surface; protuberance; a pustule. 2. A mollusk, the *buccinum undatum*, with a shell univalvular, spiral, and gibbous, and an oval aperture ending in a short canal or gutter. *Whelks* are much used for food in England.
WHELKED (hwelkt). *See* WELKED.
WHELK'Y, *a.* Protuberant; embossed; rounded.—*Spenser.*
WHELM, *v. t.* [Sax. *ahwylfan;* Goth. *hulyan;* Ice. *wilma* or *hwilma.*] 1. To cover with water or other fluid; to cover by immersion in something that envelops on all sides. 2. To cover completely; to immerse deeply; to overburden. 3. To throw over so as to cover; [*obs.*]
WHELMED, *pp.* Covered, as by being immersed.
WHELMING, *ppr.* Covering, as by immersion.
WHELP, *n.* [Dan. *hvalp;* Sw. *valp;* D. *welp.*] 1. The young of the canine species, and of several other beasts of prey, as lions, bears, &c.; a puppy. 2. A son; [*in contempt.*]—*Shak.* 3. A young man; [*in contempt.*]—*Addison.*
WHELP, *v. i.* To bring forth young, as the female of the canine species and some other beasts of prey.—*Boyle.*
WHEN, *adv.* [Goth. *hwan;* Sax. *hwænne;* G. *wenn.*] 1. At the time. 2. At what time; [*interrogatively.*] 3. Which time. 4. After the time that. 5. At what time.—*When as,* at the time when; what time.—*Milton;* [*obs.*]
WHENCE, *adv.* [Sax. *hwanon.*] 1. From what place. 2. From what source. 3. From which premises, principles, or facts. 4. How; by what way or means. *Mark*, xii.—5. In *general*, from which person, cause, place, principle, or circumstance.—*From whence* may be considered as tautological, *from* being implied in *whence;* but the use is well authorized.—*Of whence* is not now used.
WHENCE-EVER, *adv. See* WHENSOEVER.
WHENCE-SO-EVER, *adv.* [*whence, so,* and *ever.*] From what place soever; from what cause or source soever.
WHEN-EVER, *adv.* [*when* and *ever.*] At whatever time.
WHEN-SO-EVER, *adv.* [*when, so,* and *ever.*] At what time soever; at whatever time.—*Locke.*
WHERE (hwāre), *adv.* [Sax. *hwær;* Goth. *hwar;* Sw. *hvar,* D. *waar.*] 1. At which place or places. 2. At or in what place. 3. At the place in which. 4. Whither; to what place, or from what place.—*Any where,* in any place.
WHERE-A-BOUT', *adv.* [*where* and *about.*] 1. Near what place. 2. Near which place.—*Shak.* 3. Concerning which. *Whereabouts* is also used.
WHERE-AS' (hwāre-az'), *adv.* [*where* and *as.*] 1. When in fact or truth; [*implying opposition to something that precedes.*] 2. The thing being so that; considering that things are so; [*implying an admission of facts.*] 3. Whereat; at which place.—*Spenser;* [*obs.*] 4. But on the contrary.
WHERE-AT', *adv.* [*where* and *at.*] 1. At which. 2. At what. [*interrogatively.*]
WHERE-BY', *adv.* [*where* and *by.*] 1. By which.—*Shak.* 2 By what.—*Luke*, i.; [*interrogatively.*]
* WHERE'FORE, *adv.* [*where* and *for.*] 1. For which rea son. 2. Why; for what reason.
WHERE-IN', *adv.* [*where* and *in.*] 1. In which; in which thing, time, respect, book, &c. 2. In what.
† WHERE-IN-TO', *adv.* [*where* and *into.*] Into which.—*Bacon.*
† WHERE'NESS, *n.* Ubiety; imperfect locality.
WHERE-OF', *adv.* [*where* and *of.*] 1. Of which; as, we are not guilty of the crime *whereof* we are accused. 2. Of what; [*obs.*]
WHERE-ON', *adv.* [*where* and *on.*] 1. On which. 2. On what; [*obs.*]
† WHERE'SO, *adv. See* WHERESOEVER.
WHERE-SO-EV'ER, *adv.* [*where, so,* and *ever.*] In what place soever; in whatever place, or in any place indefinitely.
† WHERETHRÖUGH (-throo), *adv.* Through which.
WHERE-TÖ', *adv.* [*where* and *to.*] 1 To which. 2. To what; to what end; [*little used.*]
WHERE-UN-TÖ', *adv.* The same as *whereto.* [*Little used.*]
WHERE-UP-ON', *adv.* Upon which.—*Clarendon.*
WHERE-EV'ER, *adv.* [*where* and *ever.*] At whatever place.
WHERE-WITH', *adv.* [*where* and *with.*] 1. With which. 2 With what; [*interrogatively.*]
WHERE-WITH-AL', *adv.* The same as *wherewith.*
WHERN, *n.* Probably a variation of *quern.*—*Dr. Clarke.*
WHERRET, *v. t.* [G. *wirren.* Qu.] To hurry; to trouble to tease; to give a box on the ear. [*Low.*]
† WHERRET, *n.* A box on the ear.—*Beaum. and Fletcher*
WHERRY, *n.* [a different orthography of *ferry.*] A shallow light boat, built very sharp at both ends, for fast rowing or sailing, especially in tide rivers.—*Herbert.* The term has also been applied to some decked vessels used in fishing 2. A liquor made from the pulp of crabs after the verjuice is expressed; sometimes called *crab-wherry;* [*local.*]
WHET (hwet) *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *whetted* or *whet.* [Sax. *hwettan;* D. *wetten.*] 1. To rub for the purpose of sharpening, as an edge tool; to sharpen by attrition. 2. To provoke; to excite; to stimulate. 3. To provoke; to make angry or acrimonious.—*To whet on,* or *whet forward,* to urge on; to instigate.—*Shak.;* [*obs.*]
WHET, *n.* 1. The act of sharpening by friction. 2. Something that provokes or stimulates the appetite.—*Spectator.*
WHETH'ER, *pronoun* or *substitute.* [Sax. *hwæther.*] 1. Which of two. 2. When classed among *adverbs*, it retains its original character, and denotes which of two alternatives, expressed by a sentence or the clause of a sentence, and followed by *or;* as, "resolve *whether* you will go *or* not;" that is, you will go or not go; resolve *which.*
WHETH'ER-ING, *n.* The retention of the after-birth in cows.—*Gardner.*
WHET'STONE, *n.* [*whet* and *stone.*] A stone used for sharpening edged instruments by friction.
WHET'STONE-SLATE, } *n.* Novaculite, a variety of slate
WHET'-SLATE, } used for sharpening instruments of iron. The best are brought from Turkey, and called *hone-stones.*
WHET'TED, *pp.* Rubbed for sharpening; sharpened; provoked; stimulated.
WHET'TER, *n.* He or that which whets or sharpens.
WHET'TING, *ppr.* Rubbing for the purpose of making sharp; sharpening; provoking; inciting.
WHEW'ER, *n.* Another name of the widgeon. [*Local.*]
WHEY (hwā), *n.* [Sax. *hwæg;* D. *wei* or *hui.*] The serum or watery part of milk, separated from the more thick or coagulable part, particularly in the process of making cheese.
WHEY'-TUB, *n.* A tub in which whey stands for yielding cream, &c.—*Cyc.*
WHEY'EY, *a.* Partaking of whey; resembling whey.
WHEY'ISH, *a.* Having the qualities of whey.—*Phillips.*
WHICH (hwich), *pron. relative,* or *substitute.* [qu. Sax *hwilc;* G. *welcher;* D. *welk.*] 1. A pronoun or word of interrogation in all genders; as, *which* man is it? *which* woman was it? *which* is the house? 2. In reference to *things*, or in the neuter gender, it is a relative referring to

something before mentioned; as, "God rested on the seventh day from all his work *which* he had made."—*Gen.*, ii., 2. In some phrases, the relative may precede the noun to which it refers.—3. *Which*, like other pronouns, may be used as a substitute for another word or for a sentence. "We are bound to obey all the Divine commands, *which* we can not do without Divine aid." Here *which* is a substitute for *obey all the Divine commands*. The man was said to be *innocent*, *which* he was not. Here *which* is a substitute for *innocent*. 4. That which; those which; as, take *which* you will.—*The which, by the which*, &c., are obsolete.

WHICH-EV'ER, WHICH-SO-EV'ER, } *pron.* Whether one or the other.

WHIFF (hwif), *n.* [W. *çwif.*] 1. A sudden expulsion of air from the mouth; a puff.—2. In *ichthyology*, a flat-fish of the turbot groups.

WHIFF, *v. t.* To puff; to throw out in whiffs; to consume in whiffs.

WHIF'FLE (hwiff), *v. i.* [D. *weifelen*; G. *zweifeln.*] To start, shift, and turn; to change from one opinion or course to another; to use evasions; to prevaricate; to be fickle and unsteady.

WHIF'FLE, *v. t.* To disperse with a puff; to scatter.

WHIF'FLE, *n. Anciently*, a fife or small flute.

WHIF'FLER, *n.* 1. One who whiffles or frequently changes his opinion or course; one who uses shifts and evasions in argument. 2. An officer who went before processions to clear the way by blowing the horn or trumpet. 3. A young man who goes before a company in London on occasions of public solemnity.—*Cyc.*

WHIF'FLING, *ppr.* Shifting and turning; prevaricating; shuffling.

WHIF'FLING, *n.* Prevarication.

WHIG (hwig), *n.* [Sax. *hwæg*. *See* WHEY.] Acidulated whey, sometimes mixed with buttermilk and sweet herbs; used as a cooling beverage. [*Local.*]

WHIG, *n.* [Ash, in his dictionary, informs us that this word is from *whiggam*, a term used in Scotland in driving horses; *whiggamor*, one who drives horses. In 1648 a party of these people marched to Edinburgh to oppose the king and the Duke of Hamilton, and hence the name of *whig* was given to the party opposed to the court.] One of a political party which had its origin in *England* in the seventeenth century, in the reign of Charles I. or II. Those who supported the king in his high claims were called *tories*, and the advocates of popular rights were called *whigs*. During the revolution in the *United States*, the friends and supporters of the war and the principles of the revolution were called *whigs*, and those who opposed them were called *tories* and *royalists*.

WHIG, *a.* Pertaining to or composed of whigs.

WHIG'GAR-CHY, *n.* Government by whigs.—*Swift.* [*Cant.*]

WHIG'GER-Y, *n.* The principles of a whig.

WHIG'GISH, *a.* Pertaining to whigs; partaking of the principles of whigs.—*Swift.*

WHIG'GISM, *n.* The principles of a whig.—*Swift.*

WHILE (while), *n.* [Sax. *hwile*; Goth. *hweila*; G. *weil*; Dan. *hvile.*] Time; space of time, or continued duration.—*Worth while*, worth the time which it requires; worth the time and pains; hence, worth the expense.

WHILE, *adv.* 1. During the time that. 2. As long as.—*Watts.* 3. At the same time that.—*Pope.*

WHILE, *v. t.* [W. *çwylaw*; Dan. *hviler*; Sw. *hvila.*] *To while away*, as time, in *English*, is to loiter; or, *more generally*, to cause time to pass away pleasantly, without irksomeness.

WHILE, *v. i.* To loiter.—*Spectator.*

† WHĪ'LERE, *adv.* [*while* and *ere.*] A little while ago.

WHĪ'LING, *ppr.* Loitering; passing time agreeably, without impatience or tediousness.

WHILK, *n.* A kind of shell or shell-fish. *See* WHELK.

† WHĪ'LOM, *adv.* [Sax. *hwilon.*] Formerly; once; of old.—*Spenser.*

WHĪLST, *adv.* The same as *while*, which see. *Whiles* is not used.

WHIM, *n.* [Ice. *hwima*; W. *çwim.*] 1. *Properly*, a sudden turn or start of the mind; a capricious notion. 2. A low wit; [*a cant word.*] 3. A machine worked by horses, for raising water from the bottom of mines.—SYN. Whimsey; freak; caprice; fancy.

WHIM'-WHAM, *n.* [a ludicrous reduplication of *whim.*] A plaything; a toy; an odd device; a strange fancy.

WHIM'BREL, *n.* A bird closely allied to the curlew, and resembling it in its appearance and habits.—*P. Cyc.*

WHIM'PER, *v. i.* [G. *wimmern.*] To cry with a low, whining, broken voice; as, a child *whimpers*.—*Locke.*

WHIM'PER-ING, *ppr.* Crying with a low, broken voice.

WHIM'PER-ING, *n.* A low, muttering cry.

WHIM'PLED, *a.* A word used by *Shakspeare*, perhaps a mistake for *whimpered*, distorted with crying.

WHIM'SEY (hwim'ze), *n.* A whim; a freak; a capricious notion; as, the *whimseys* of poets.—*Swift*

WHIM'SEY, *v. t.* To fill with whims.—*Beaum. and Fl.*

WHIM'SI-CAL, *a.* Full of whims; having odd fancies. *Addison.*—SYN. Freakish; capricious; fanciful; fantastical.

WHIM'SI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a whimsical manner; freakishly.

WHIM'SI-CAL-NESS, WHIM-SI-CAL'I-TY, } *n.* Freakishness; whimsical disposition; odd temper.

WHIN, *n.* [In W. *çwyn* is a weed; L. *genista spinosa.*] Gorse; furze; a plant of the genus *ulex*.—*Lee.*

WHIN'-AX, *n.* [*whin* and *ax.*] An instrument used for extirpating whin from land.—*Cyc.*

WHIN'-CHAT, *n.* A small singing bird, a species of warbler common in Europe.

WHIN'-STONE, *n.* [*whin* and *stone*; Scot. *quhyn-stane.*] *Whin-stone*, or *whin*, is a provincial name given to basaltic rocks, and applied by miners to any kind of dark-colored and hard, unstratified rock, which resists the pick.

WHIN'-YARD, *n.* A sword; [*in contempt.*]—*Hudibras.*

WHINE (hwine), *v. t.* [Sax. *wanian* and *cwanian*; Goth. *hwainon*; Dan. *hviner.*] To express murmurs by a plaintive cry; to moan with a puerile noise; to murmur meanly.

WHINE, *n.* A plaintive tone; the nasal, puerile tone of mean complaint; mean or affected complaint.—*Rowe.*

WHIN'ER, *n.* One who whines.

WHIN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Expressing murmurs by a mean, plaintive tone or cant.

WHIN'ING-LY, *adv.* In a whining manner.

WHIN'NY, *v. i.* [L. *hinnio.*] To utter the sound of a horse; to neigh.

WHIN'NY, *a.* Abounding in whins.—*Nicolson and Burn.*

WHIN'OCK, *n.* [G. *wenig.*] The small pig of a litter. [*New England.*]

WHIP (hwip), *v. t.* [Sax. *hweopan*; D. *wippen, zweepen*; Dan. *vipper.*] 1. To strike with a lash or sweeping cord. 2. To sew slightly. 3. To drive with lashes. 4. To punish with the whip. 5. To lash with sarcasm. 6. To strike; to thrash; to beat out, as grain, by striking.—*To whip about* or *round*, to wrap; to inwrap. *Moxon.*—*To whip out*, to draw nimbly; to snatch.—*To whip from*, to take away suddenly.—*To whip into*, to thrust in with a quick motion.—*To whip up*, to seize or take up with a quick motion.

WHIP, *v. i.* To move nimbly; to start suddenly and run; or to turn and run.

WHIP, *n.* [Sax. *hweop.*] 1. An instrument for driving horses or other teams, or for correction, consisting of a lash tied to a handle or rod. 2. A coachman or driver of a carriage; as, a good *whip*. *B. D'Israeli.*—3. In *ships*, a small tackle with a single rope, used to hoist light bodies.—*Whip and spur*, with the utmost haste.

WHIP'-CORD, *n.* A kind of hard twisted or braided cord of which lashes have sometimes been made.

WHIP'-GRAFT, *v. t.* To graft by cutting the cion and stock in a sloping direction, so as to fit each other, and by inserting a tongue on the cion into a slit in the stock.

WHIP'-GRAFT-ING, *n.* The act or practice of grafting by cutting the cion and stock with a slope, to fit each other.

WHIP'-HAND, *n.* Advantage over.—*Dryden.*

WHIP'-LASH, *n.* The lash of a whip.—*Tusser.*

WHIP'-SAW, *n.* A saw usually set in a frame for dividing timber lengthwise, and commonly worked by two persons.

WHIP'-STAFF, *n.* [*whip* and *staff.*] In *ships*, a bar by which the rudder is turned.

WHIP'-STITCH, *v. t.* [*whip* and *stitch.*] In *agriculture*, to half plow or to rafter land.

WHIP'-STOCK, *n.* [*whip* and *stock.*] The rod or staff to which the lash of a whip is fastened.

WHIPPED (hwipt), *pp.* Struck with a whip; punished; inwraped; sewed slightly.

WHIP'PER, *n.* One who whips; *particularly*, an officer who inflicts the penalty of legal whipping.

WHIP'PER-IN, *n.* 1. Among *huntsmen*, one who keeps the hounds from wandering, and *whips them in*, if necessary, to the line of chase.—Hence, 2. In the *British House of Commons*, one who enforces party discipline among the supporters of the ministry, and urges their attendance on all questions of importance to the government.

WHIP'PER-SNAP'PER, *n.* A diminutive, insignificant person.—*Brockett.*

WHIP'PING, *ppr.* Striking with a whip; punishing with a whip; inwrapping.

WHIP'PING, *n.* The act of striking with a whip, or of punishing; the state of being whipped.

WHIP'PING-PŌST, *n.* [*whipping* and *post.*] A post to which offenders are tied when whipped.

WHIP'PLE-TREE, *n.* [*whip* and *tree*; but qu., is it not *whiffle-tree?*] The bar to which the traces or tugs of a harness are fastened, and by which a carriage, a plow, a harrow, or other implement is drawn.—*Forby.*

WHIP'PŌ-WIL, *n.* The popular name of an American bird, allied to the night-hawk and night-jar, so called from its note, or the sounds of its voice. [Not *whip-poor-will.*]

WHIP'STER, *n.* A nimble fellow.—*Prior.*
WHIPT, *pp.* of *whip*; sometimes used for *whipped.*
WHIR (whur), *v. i.* To whir round with noise; to fly with noise.
WHIR, *v. t.* To hurry.
WHIRL (hwurl), *v. t.* [Sax. *hwyrfan*; D. *wervelen*; G. *wirbeln*; Dan. *hvirveler.*] To turn round rapidly; to turn with velocity.—SYN. To turn; twirl; revolve; wheel.
WHIRL, *v. i.* 1. To be turned round rapidly; to move round with velocity. 2. To move hastily.—*Dryden.*
WHIRL, *n.* [G. *wirbel*; Dan. *hvirvel.*] 1. A turning with rapidity or velocity; rapid rotation or circumvolution; quick gyration. 2. Any thing that moves or is turned with velocity, particularly on an axis or pivot. 3. A hook used in twisting.—4. In *botany* and *conchology*, *see* WHORL.
WHIRL'-BAT, *n.* [*whirl* and *bat.*] Any thing moved with a whirl as preparatory for a blow, or to augment the force of it.
WHIRL'-BLAST, *n.* A whirling blast of wind.
WHIRL'-BONE, *n.* [*whirl* and *bone.*] The patella; the cap of the knee; the knee-pan.—*Ainsworth.*
† WHIRL'-PIT, *n.* A whirlpool.
WHIRLED (hwurld), *pp.* Turned round with velocity.
WHIRL'I-GIG, *n.* [*whirl* and *gig.*] 1. A toy which children spin or whirl round.—2. In *military antiquities*, an instrument for punishing petty offenders, as sutlers, brawling women, &c.; a kind of wooden cage turning on a pivot, in which the offender was whirled round with great velocity.
WHIRL'ING, *ppr.* Turning or moving round with velocity.
WHIRL'ING-TA-BLE, *n.* A machine contrived for representing several phenomena of centrifugal force, by giving bodies a rapid rotation.—*Brande.*
WHIRL'POOL, *n.* [*whirl* and *pool.*] An eddy of water; a vortex or gulf where the water moves round in a circle.
WHIRL'WIND, *n.* [*whirl* and *wind.*] A violent wind moving in a circle round its axis.
WHIR'RING, *n.* The sound of a partridge's or pheasant's wings.
WHISK, *n.* [G., D. *wisch.*] 1. A small bunch of grass, straw, hair, or the like, used for a brush; hence, a brush or small besom. 2. A small culinary instrument for *whisking* certain articles, as the whites of eggs, &c. 3. Part of a woman's dress; a kind of tippet.
WHISK, *v. t.* 1. To sweep, brush, or agitate with a light, rapid motion. 2. To move with a quick, sweeping motion.
WHISK, *v. i.* To move nimbly and with velocity.
WHISK'ER, *n.* Long hair growing on the human cheek.
WHISK'ERED (hwisk'erd), *a.* Formed into whiskers; furnished with whiskers.
WHISK'ET, *a.* A basket. [*Local.*]
WHISK'ING, *ppr.* Brushing; sweeping along; moving with velocity along the surface.
WHIS'KY, *n.* [Ir. *uisge*, water, whence *usquebaugh*; W. *wysg.*] 1. A spirit distilled from grain. 2. A light carriage for rapid motion.
WHIS'PER (hwis'per), *v. i.* [Sax. *hwisprian*; Dan. *hvisker*; Sw. *hviska.*] 1. To speak with a low, hissing, or sibilant voice. 2. To speak with suspicion or timorous caution. 3. To plot secretly; to devise mischief.
WHIS'PER, *v. t.* 1. To address in a low voice. 2. To utter in a low, sibilant voice. 3. To prompt secretly.
WHIS'PER, *n.* 1. A low, soft, sibilant voice; or words uttered with such a voice. 2. A cautious or timorous speech. 3. A hissing or buzzing sound.
WHIS'PERED (hwis'perd), *pp.* Uttering in a low voice; uttered with suspicion or caution.
WHIS'PER-ER, *n.* 1. One who whispers. 2. A tattler; one who tells secrets; a conveyer of intelligence secretly. 3. A backbiter; one who slanders secretly.—*Prov.*, xvi.
WHIS'PER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Speaking in a low voice; telling secretly; backbiting.—A *whispering gallery*, or *dome*, is one in which whispers or feeble sounds are conveyed to a greater distance than under ordinary circumstances.—*Brande.*
WHIS'PER-ING, *n.* The act of speaking with a low voice; the telling of tales, and exciting of suspicions; a backbiting.
WHIS'PER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a low voice.
WHIST, *a.* [Corn. *huist.*] Silent; mute; still; not speaking; not making a noise.—*Milton.*
† WHIST, *v. t.* To hush or silence. *Spenser.*—*Whist* is used for *be silent. Whist, whist*, that is, *be silent.*
WHIST, *n.* A game at cards, so called because it requires silence or close attention.
WHIS'TLE (hwis'l), *v. i.* [Sax. *hwistlan*; Sw. *hvissla*; Dan. *hvidsler.*] 1. To utter a kind of musical sound, by pressing the breath through a small orifice formed by contracting the lips. 2. To make a sound with a small wind instrument. 3. To sound shrill, or like a pipe.
WHIS'TLE, *v. t.* 1. To form, utter, or modulate by whistling. 2. To call by a whistle.
WHIS'TLE, *n.* [Sax. *hwistle*; L. *fistula.*] 1. A small wind instrument. 2. The sound made by a small wind instrument. 3. Sound made by pressing the breath through a small orifice of the lips. 4. The mouth; the organ of whistling; [*vulgar.*] 5. A small pipe, used by a boatswain to summon the sailors to their duty; the boatswain's call. 6. The shrill sound of winds passing among trees or through crevices, &c. 7. A call, such as sportsmen use to their dogs.
WHIS'TLE-FISH, *n.* A local name of a species of the cod family, called the three-bearded rockling or sea-loach.
WHIS'TLED (hwis'ld), *pp.* Sounded with a pipe; uttered in a whistle.
WHIS'TLER, *n.* One who whistles.
WHIS'TLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uttering a musical sound through a small orifice of the lips; sounding with a pipe, making a shrill sound, as wind.
WHIS'TLING, *n.* A shrill sound of the lips or wind.
WHIS'TLING-LY, *adv.* In a whistling manner.
WHIST'LY, *adv.* Silently.
WHIT, *n.* [Sax. *wiht.*] A point; a jot; the smallest part or particle imaginable.
WHITE (hwite), *a.* [Sax. *hwit*; Sw. *hvit*; Dan. *hvid*; D. *wit*; G. *weiss.*] 1. Being of the color of pure snow; snowy; not dark. 2. Pale; destitute of color in the cheeks, or of the tinge of blood color. 3. Having the color of purity; pure; clean; free from spot. 4. Gray; as, *white* hair. 5. Pure; unblemished.—6. In a *Scriptural sense*, purified from sin; sanctified. *Ps.* li.—To *show the white feather*, *see* FEATHER.
WHITE, *n.* 1. One of the natural colors of bodies, but not strictly a color, for it is said to be a composition of all the colors; destitute of all stain or obscurity on the surface; whiteness. 2. A white spot or thing; the mark at which an arrow is shot.—*White of the eye*, that part of the ball of the eye surrounding the iris or colored part.—*White of an egg*, the albumen, or pellucid, viscous fluid which surrounds the vitellus or yolk. *See, also*, SPANISH-WHITE and FLAKE-WHITE.
WHITE, *v. t.* To make white; to whiten; to whitewash.
WHITE'-BAIT, *n.* A very small, delicate fish, of the herring kind.
WHITE'-BEAM, *n.* The common beam-tree of England.—*P. Cyc.*
WHITE'-BEAR, *n.* [*white* and *bear.*] The bear that inhabits the polar regions, a large, fierce quadruped, of a white color.
WHITE'-BOY, *n.* A name given, in Ireland, to certain disturbers of the peace by night; so called from the color of their clothes.
WHITE'-BRANT, *n.* A species of the goose kind.
WHITE'-CAM'PI-ON, *n.* A grassy-looking plant, *silene stellata.*
WHITE'-CEN'TAU-RY, *n.* An annual weed in woods, the *centaurea alba.*
WHITE'-CLO'VER, *n.* A small species of perennial clover, bearing white flowers.
WHITE'-COP'PER, *n.* An alloy of copper, nickel, and zinc, sometimes with a little iron; German silver.—*Ure.*
WHITE'-CROP, *n.* A term, in England, for crops of grain, as wheat, rye, &c., which turn from green to white in ripening.
WHITE'-DAR'NEL, *n.* A troublesome weed.
WHITE'-EAR, } *n.* A bird, the fallow-finch or wheat-ear.
WHITE'-TAIL, }
WHITE'-FACE, } *n.* A white mark in the forehead of a
WHITE'-BLAZE, } horse, descending almost to the nose.
WHITE'-FILM, *n.* A white film growing over the eyes of sheep.
WHITE'-FISH, *n.* 1. A small fish, allied to the herring, caught in immense quantities, and used for manuring land on the southern border of Connecticut, along the Sound. 2. A fish of the salmon family, found in the lakes of North America.—*Storer.*
WHITE'-FOOT, *n.* A white mark on the foot of a horse.
WHITE'-HORSE'-FISH, *n.* In *ichthyology*, a fish of the ray kind, the *raia fullonica* of Linnæus.—*Cyc.*
WHITE'-LAND, *n.* A name which the English give to a tough, clayey soil, of a whitish hue when dry.
WHITE'-LEAD (hwite'-led), *n.* A carbonate of lead, much used in painting white. It is usually prepared by exposing sheets of lead to the joint action of the vapor of acetic acid, air, and carbonic acid.
WHITE'-LIMED, *a.* Whitewashed, or plastered with lime.
WHITE'-LINE, *n.* Among *printers*, a void space, broader than usual, left between lines.
WHITE'-LIV'ERED, *a.* 1. Having a pale look; feeble, cowardly. 2. Envious; malicious.
WHITE'-MAN"GA-NESE', *n.* An ore of manganese; carbonate of manganese.
WHITE'-MEAT, *n.* [*white* and *meat.*] Meats made of milk, butter, cheese, eggs, and the like.—*Spenser.*
WHITE'-POP'LAR, *n.* A tree of the poplar kind; the abele-

tree, *populus alba*. It is one of the largest of European trees.

WHĪTE'-POP'PY, *n.* A species of poppy, *papaver somniferum*, from which opium is obtained.

WHĪTE'-POT, *n.* [*white* and *pot.*] A kind of food made of milk, cream, eggs, sugar, &c., baked in a pot.—*King.*

WHĪTE'-PRE-CIP'I-TATE, *n.* A compound of ammonia and corrosive sublimate. It is a white, insoluble powder, much used in medicine as an external application.

WHĪTE'-PŸ-RĪTĒS, *n.* A sulphuret of iron of a pale bronze-yellow color, occurring in prismatic crystals.—*Dana.*

WHĪTE'-RENT, *n.* In *Devon* and *Cornwall*, a rent or duty of eight pence, payable yearly by every tinner to the Duke of Cornwall, as lord of the soil.

WHĪTE'-ROOT, *n.* The colic or pleurisy root, *asclepias tuberosa.*

WHĪTE'-SALT, *n.* Salt dried and calcined; decrepitated salt.

WHĪTE'-STŌNE, *n.* A granite abounding in white feldspar.—*Brande.*

WHĪTE'-SWELL-ING, *n.* A strumous or scrofulous inflammation around the knee-joint. The term is vulgarly applied to a lingering chronic tumor of almost any kind.—*Tully.*

WHĪTE'-TAIL, *n.* A bird, the wheat-ear.

WHĪTE'-THORN, *n.* The hawthorn.—*Gardner.*

WHĪTE'-THRŌAT. *n.* A small singing-bird, a species of warbler, common in Europe, and named from the color of its throat.

WHĪTE'-VIT'RI-OL, *n.* Sulphate of zinc.—*Brande.*

WHĪTE'-WA-TER, *n.* A disease of sheep.

WHĪTE'-WAX, *n.* Bleached wax.

WHĪTE'-WĪNE, *n.* Any wine of a clear, transparent color, bordering on white, as Madeira, Lisbon, &c.

† WHĪTE'STER, *n.* A bleacher; a whitster.

WHĪTE'WASH, *n.* 1. A wash or liquid composition for whitening something; a wash for making the skin fair. 2. A composition of lime and water, or of whiting, size, and water, used for whitening the plaster of walls, &c.

WHĪTE'WASH, *v. t.* 1. To cover with a white liquid composition, as with lime and water, &c. 2. To make white; to give a fair external appearance.

WHĪTE'WASHED (hwīte'wosht), *pp.* or *a.* Covered or overspread with a white liquid composition.

WHĪTE'WASH-ER, *n.* One who whitewashes the walls or plastering of apartments.

WHĪTE'WASH-ING, *ppr.* Overspreading or washing with a white liquid composition.

WHĪTE'WOOD, *n.* A species of timber-tree growing in North America, the *liriodendron*, or tulip-tree.—*Mease.*

WHĪT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made white; whitened.

† WHĪTE'LY, *adv.* Coming near to white.—*Shak.*

WHĪT'EN (hwīt'n), *v. t.* To make white; to bleach; to blanch.

WHĪT'EN, *v. i.* To grow white; to turn or become white.

WHĪT'ENED, *pp.* Made white; bleached.

WHĪT'EN-ER, *n.* One who bleaches or makes white.

WHĪTE'NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being white; white color, or freedom from any darkness or obscurity on the surface. 2. Paleness; want of a sanguineous tinge in the face. 3. Purity; cleanness; freedom from stain or blemish.

WHĪTES, *n.* The fluor albus, a disease of females.

WHITH'ER, *adv.* [Sax. *hwyder.*] 1. To what place; [*interrogatively.*] 2. To what place; [*absolutely.*] 3. To which place; [*relatively.*] 4. To what point or degree. 5. Whithersoever.

WHITH-ER-SO-EV'ER, *adv.* To whatever place.

WHĪT'ING, *n.* [from *white.*] 1. A sea-fish, allied to the cod, and valued on account of its delicacy and lightness as an article of food.—*P. Cyc.* 2. Ground chalk, carefully cleaned from all stony matter; Spanish white.—*Brande.*

WHĪT'ISH, *a.* Somewhat white; white in a moderate degree.—*Boyle.*

WHĪT'ISH-NESS, *n.* The quality of being somewhat white.—*Boyle.*

WHĪT'LEATH-ER (hwit'leth-er), *n.* 1. Leather dressed with alum, salt, &c., remarkable for its pliability and toughness. 2. A name popularly given to a broad, tough, white ligament on the neck of quadrupeds, which supports the weight of the head.—*Tully.*

WHIT'LŌW, *n.* [Sax. *hwit*, white, and *low*, a flame. Qu.] 1. An inflammation commonly terminating in suppuration, and seated about the root of the nail of a finger, or in the periosteum, or in the bone of the last joint; sometimes, also, applied to an inflammation of a tendon of a finger; paronychia. *Tully.*—2. In *sheep*, the whitlow is a disease of the feet, of an inflammatory kind.

WHIT'LŌW-GRASS, *n.* 1. Mountain knot-grass.—*Cyc.* 2. A herbaceous plant of the genus *draba.*—*Lee.*

WHIT'SOUR, *n.* A sort of apple.

† WHIT'STER, *n.* A whitener; a bleacher.—*Shak.*

WHIT'SUL, *n.* A provincial name of milk, sour milk, cheese-curds, and butter.—*Carew.*

WHIT'SUN, *a.* Observed at Whitsuntide.—*Shak.*

WHIT'SUN-DAY, } *n.* [*white*, *Sunday*, and *tide.*] The sev
WHIT'SUN-TIDE, } enth Sunday after Easter; a festival of the Church in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost; so called, it is said, because, in the primitive Church, those who had been newly baptized appeared at church between Easter and Pentecost in white garments.—*Cyc.*

WHIT'TEN-TREE, *n.* A sort of tree.—*Ainsworth.*

WHIT'TLE (hwit'tl), *n.* [Sax. *hwitel*, *hwitle.*] 1. A small pocket-knife. 2. A white dress for a woman.

WHIT'TLE, *v. t.* 1. To pare or cut off the surface of a thing with a small knife. 2. To edge; to sharpen; [*obs.*]

WHIT'TLED, *pp.* Cut with a small knife.

WHIT'TLING, *ppr.* Cutting with a small knife.

WHĪT'Y-BROWN, *a.* Of a color between white and brown.—*Pegge.* [*Local in England.*]

WHIZ, *v. i.* [allied to *hiss.*] To make a humming or hissing sound, like an arrow or ball flying through the air.

WHIZ, *n.* A hissing sound.

WHIZ'ZING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making or denoting a humming or hissing sound.

WHIZ'ZING-LY, *adv.* With a whizzing sound.

WHŌ (hoo), *pron. relative.* [Sax. *hwa*; D. *wie*; L. *qui*; Fr. *que.*] 1. *Who* is a pronoun relative, always referring to persons. 2. Which of many. 3. It is much used in asking questions; as, *who* art thou? 4. It has sometimes a disjunctive sense.—5. *Whose* is of all genders; as, *whose* book is this?—*As who should say*, elliptically for, *as one who should say.*—*Collier.*

WHŌ-EV'ER, *pron.* [*who* and *ever.*] Any one without exception; any person whatever.

WHŌLE (hōle), *a.* [In Sax. *walg*, *onwalg*; D. *heel*, *geheel*; G. *heil*; Sw. *hel*; Dan. *heel.*] 1. Containing the total amount or number, or the entire thing; as, the *whole* earth. 2. Not defective or imperfect; as, a *whole* orange. 3. Not impaired, injured, or broken; as, a *whole* skin. 4. Sound; not hurt or sick. 5. Restored to health and soundness; sound; well.—SYN. All; total; complete, entire; integral; undivided; uninjured; unimpaired; unbroken; healthy.

WHŌLE, *n.* 1. The entire thing; the entire or total assemblage of parts. 2. A system; a regular combination of parts. *Pope.*—SYN. Totality; amount; aggregate; gross.

WHŌLE'-HOOFED, *a.* Having an undivided hoof.

WHŌLE'NESS, *n.* Entireness; totality; the state of being whole, entire, or sound.

WHŌLE'SALE, *n.* [*whole* and *sale.*] 1. Sale of goods by the piece or large quantity, as distinguished from *retail.* 2. The whole mass.

WHŌLE'SALE, *a.* 1. Buying and selling by the piece or quantity. 2. Pertaining to the trade by the piece or quantity.

WHŌLE'SŌME (hōle'sum), *a.* [*whole* and *some*; G. *heilsam.*] 1. Tending to promote health; favoring health; salubrious; as, *wholesome* air. 2. Sound; contributing to the health of the mind; favorable to morals, religion, or prosperity. 3. Useful; salutary; conducive to public happiness, virtue, or peace. 4. That utters sound words. 5. Kindly; pleasing.

WHŌLE'SŌME-LY, *adv.* In a wholesome or salutary manner; salubriously.

WHŌLE'SŌME-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of contributing to health; salubrity. 2. Salutariness; conduciveness to the health of the mind or of the body politic.

WHŌL'LY, *adv.* 1. Entirely; completely; perfectly. 2. Totally; in all the parts or kinds.—*Addison.*

WHŌM (hoom), the objective of *who*, coinciding with the L. *quem* and *quam.*

WHŌM-SO-EV'ER, *pron.* [*whom* and *soever.*] Any person, without exception.

† WHOO'BUB, for *hubbub.*—*Shak.*

WHOOP (hoop). [This is the same as *hoop*, but aspirated, Goth. *wopyan*; Sax. *hweopan.*] 1. A shout of pursuit. 2. A shout of war; a particular cry of troops when they rush to the attack. 3. The bird called *hoopoe* or *upupa.*

WHOOP, *v. i.* To shout with a particular voice.—*Shak.*

WHOOP, *v. t.* To insult with shouts.—*Dryden.*

WHOOP'ING-COUGH, *n.* *See* HOOPING-COUGH.

WHOOT (hoot), *v. i.* *See* HOOT.

WHOP, *n.* [the vulgar pronunciation of *whap* or *awhap.*] A sudden fall, or the suddenness of striking in a fall.

WHOP'PER, *n.* Any thing uncommonly large; applied particularly to a monstrous lie.—*Forby.* [*Sometimes heard in America.*]

WHŌRE (hōre), *n.* [Sax. *hor-cwen*, hore-woman; Sw. *hora*, *hor-kona*; Dan. *hore*, *hore-kone*; G. *hure*; D. *hoer.*] A woman who practices unlawful commerce with men; particularly one who does it for hire.—SYN. Harlot; courtesan; prostitute; concubine.

WHŌRE, *v. i.* To have unlawful sexual commerce to practice lewdness.

WHŌRE, *v. t.* To corrupt by lewd intercourse. [*Rare.*]

WHŌRE'DŌM (hōre'dum), *n.* 1. Lewdness; fornication;

practice of unlawful commerce with the other sex.—2. In *Scripture*, idolatry; the desertion of the worship of the true God for the worship of idols.

WHŌRE'MĂS-TER, *n.* One who practices lewdness.

WHŌRE'MĂS-TER-LY, *a.* Having the character of a whoremaster.—*Shak.*

WHŌRE'MŌN"GER, *n.* The same as *whoremaster.*

WHŌRE'SŌN, *n.* A bastard; [*used in contempt.*]—*Shak.*

WHŌR'ISH, *a.* Lewd; unchaste; addicted to unlawful sexual pleasures; incontinent.

WHŌR'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a lewd manner.

WHŌR'ISH-NESS, *n.* The practice of lewdness; the character of a lewd woman.—*Hale.*

WHŌRL (hwurl), *n.* 1. In *botany*, an arrangement of a number of leaves or flowers around a stem, in the same plane with each other. *Lindley.*—2. In *conchology*, a volution or turn of the spire of a univalve.—*Humble.*

WHŌRL'ED, *a.* Furnished with whorls.

WHŌRT, *n.* The fruit of the whortleberry; or the shrub.

WHŌR'TLE-BER-RY, *n.* [Sax. *heort-berg.*] A plant or shrub and its fruit, of the genus *vaccinium*, called, more commonly, *huckleberry*, and much esteemed for food.

WHŌSE (hooz). The possessive or genitive case of *who* or *which*; applied to persons or things.

WHŌSE-SO-EV'ER, *pron.* [*whose* and *soever.*] Of any person whatever.—*John*, xx.

† WHŌ'SO (hoo'so), *pron.* Any person whatever.

WHŌ-SO-EV'ER, *pron.* [*who, so*, and *ever.*] Any one; any person whatever.

WHUR (hwur), *v. i.* To pronounce the letter *r* with too much force.

WHUR, *n.* The sound of a body moving through the air with velocity. *See* WHIR.

WHURT, *n.* A whortleberry or bilberry. *See* WHORT.

WHŸ, *adv.* [Sax. *hwi*, and *for hwi*, or *for hwig*, for why. So *pourquoi*, in French, is the same; *pour*, and L. *quid. quod*, for what.] 1. For what cause or reason, [*interrogatively.*] 2. For which reason or cause, [*relatively.*] 3. For what reason or cause; for which; [*relatively.*] 4. It is used, sometimes, emphatically, or rather as an expletive.

WHŸ NOT, *n.* A cant word for violent and peremptory procedure.—*Hudibras.*

WI, from the Gothic *weiha*, signifies *holy.* It is found in some names, as in *Wibert*, holy-bright, or bright-holy.

WIC, } a termination, denotes jurisdiction, as in *bailiwick.*

WICK, } Its primary sense is a village or mansion, L. *vicus*; Sax. *wic* or *wyc*; hence it occurs in *Berwick, Harwich, Norwich*, &c. It signifies, also, a bay or a castle.—*Gibson.*

WICK, *n.* [Sax. *weoc*; Sw. *veke*; Ir. *buaic.*] A number of threads of cotton or some similar substance, loosely twisted into a string, round which wax or tallow is applied, and thus forming a candle or torch.

WICK'ED, *a.* [Sw. *vika*, to decline, to err; Sax. *wican*, to recede, to slide, to fall away.] 1. Evil in principle or practice; deviating from the divine law; addicted to vice. 2. A word of slight blame, in sport; as, the *wicked* urchin. 3. Accursed and baneful in its effects; as, the *wicked* weed, *wicked* dew.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*]—*The wicked*, in *Scripture*, persons who live in sin.—SYN. Sinful; criminal; guilty; immoral; unjust; unrighteous; iniquitous; unholy; irreligious; ungodly; profane; vicious; pernicious.—*Wicked in a high degree*, atrocious; nefarious; heinous; flagrant; profligate; flagitious; abandoned.

WICK'ED-LY, *adv.* In a manner or with motives and designs contrary to the divine law; viciously; corruptly.

WICK'ED-NESS, *n.* Departure from the rules of the divine law; evil disposition or practices; corrupt manners.—SYN. Sin; sinfulness; criminality; guilt; iniquity; immorality; vice; baseness; villainy; irreligion; impiety; unholiness; ungodliness; atrocity; flagitiousness.

WICK'EN, } *n.* The *pyrus* or *sorbus aucuparia*,

WICK'EN-TREE, } mountain-ash, or roan-tree.

WICK'ER. *a.* [Dan. *vien*, probably contracted from *vigen.*] Made of twigs or oziers; as, a *wicker* basket.

WICK'ET, *n.* [Fr. *guichet*; W. *gwiced.*] 1. A small gate or door. 2. A little gate by which the chamber of canal locks is emptied. 3. A bar or rod used in playing cricket.

WIC LIF-ITE, } *n.* A follower of Wiclif or Wickliffe.

WICK'LIFF-ITE, }

WID'DY, *n.* *See* WITHY.

WIDE, *a.* [Sax. *wid, wide*; D. *wyd*; G. *weit*; Dan. *vid.*] 1. Broad; having a great or considerable distance or extent between the sides; opposed to *narrow*; as, *wide* cloth. 2. Broad; having a great extent each way. 3. Remote; distant. 4. Broad to a certain degree.

WIDE, *adv.* 1. At a distance; far. 2. With great extent; *used chiefly in composition*; as, *wide*-skirted meads.

WIDE'-BRÄNCHED (-brăncht), *a.* Having spreading branches.

WIDE'LY, *adv.* 1. With great extent each way. 2. Very much; to a great distance; far.

WID'EN, *v. t.* To make wide or wider; to extend in breadth.

WID'ENED, *pp.* Made wide; extended in breadth.

WIDE'NESS, *n.* 1. Breadth; width; great extent between the sides. 2. Large extent in all directions.

WID'EN-ING, *ppr.* Extending the distance between the sides; enlarging in all directions.

WID'GEON (wij'un), *n.* A water-fowl of the duck kind, somewhat smaller than the common duck.

WID'OW, *n.* [Sax. *widew*; G. *wittwe*; D. *weduwe*; Dan. *vidue*; L. *vidua.*] A woman who has lost her husband by death.—*Luke*, ii.

WID'OW, *v. t.* 1. To bereave of a husband; [*but rarely used except in the participle.*] 2. To endow with a widow's right; [*unusual.*] 3. To strip of any thing good.

WID'OW-BENCH, *n.* [*widow* and *bench.*] In *Sussex*, that share which a widow is allowed of her husband's estate, besides her jointure.

WID'OW-HUNTER, *n.* [*widow* and *hunter.*] One who seeks or courts widows for a jointure or fortune.

WID'OW-MĀK'ER, *n.* [*widow* and *maker.*] One who makes widows by destroying lives.—*Shak.*

WID'OW-WĀIL, *n.* In *botany*, a plant of the genus *cneorum.*—*Lee.*

WID'OWED, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Bereaved of a husband by death. 2. Deprived of some good; stripped.—*Phillips.*

WID'OW-ER, *n.* A man who has lost his wife by death.

WID'OW-HOOD, *n.* 1. The state of being a widow. 2. Estate settled on a widow.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*]

WID'OW-ING, *ppr.* Bereaving of a husband; depriving, stripping.

WIDTH, *n.* [from *wide*; G. *weite*; D. *wydte.*] Breadth; wideness; the extent of a thing from side to side.

WIELD (weeld), *v. t.* [Sax. *wealdan, waldan*; Goth. *gawaldan.*] 1. To use with full command or power, as a thing not too heavy for the holder to manage. 2. To use or employ with the hand. 3. To handle; [*in an ironical sense.*]—*To wield the sceptre*, to govern with supreme command.

WIELD'ED, *pp.* Used with command; managed.

WIELD'ING, *ppr.* Using with power; managing.

WIELD'LESS, *a.* Unmanageable.—*Spenser.*

WIELD'Y, *a.* That may be wielded; manageable.

WĪ'ER-Y. *a.* 1. Made of wire; having the properties of wire. 2. [Sax. *wær*, a pool.] Wet; marshy.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*]

WIFE, *n.*; *pl.* WIVES. [Sax. *wif*; D. *wyf.*] 1. The lawful consort of a man; a woman who is united to a man in the lawful bonds of wedlock; the correlative of *husband.* 2. A woman of low employment; as, strawberry-*wives*; [*obs.*]

WIFE'HOOD, *n.* State and character of a wife.—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*

WIFE'LESS, *a.* Without a wife; unmarried.—*Chaucer.*

WIFE'LY, *a.* Becoming a wife.—*Dryden.*

WIG, in *Saxon*, signifies war. It is found in some names.

WIG, *n.* [G. *weck.*] 1. A covering for the head, consisting of hair interwoven or united by a kind of net-work, formerly much worn by men. 2. A sort of cake; [*obs.*]

WIG'EON, *n.* *See* WIDGEON.

WIGGED, *a.* Having the head covered with a wig.

WIGHT (wīte), *n.* [Sax. *wiht*; G. *wicht*; Goth. *waiht.*] A being; a person. [*It is obsolete, except in irony or burlesque.*]

† WIGHT, *a.* [Sax. *hwæt.*] Swift; nimble.—*Spenser.*

† WIGHT'LY, *adv.* Swiftly; nimbly.—*Spenser.*

WIG'WAM, *n.* An Indian cabin or hut, so called in *America.* It is sometimes written *weekwam.*

WILD, *a.* [Sax., D., G. *wild*; Sw., Dan. *vild.*] 1. Roving; wandering; inhabiting the forest or open field; hence, not tamed or domesticated; as, a *wild* boar. 2. Growing without culture; as, *wild* parsnep. 3. Desert; not inhabited. 4. Savage; uncivilized; not refined by culture. 5. Turbulent; tempestuous; irregular. 6. Licentious; ungoverned. 7. Inconstant; mutable; fickle. 8. Inordinate; loose. 9. Uncouth; loose. 10. Irregular; disorderly; done without plan or order. 11. Not well digested; not framed according to the ordinary rules of reason; not being within the limits of probable practicability; imaginary; fanciful. 12. Exposed to the wind and sea. 13. Made or found in the forest.—*Wild* is prefixed to the names of many plants, to distinguish them from such of the name as are cultivated in gardens; as, *wild* basil, *wild* olive, &c.

WILD, *n.* A desert; an uninhabited and uncultivated tract or region; a forest or sandy desert.

WILD'-BŌAR, *n.* An animal of the hog kind (*sus scrofa*, Linnæus), from which the domesticated swine are descended. Wild boars have their lair in solitary places in the depths of forests, and were formerly held in high estimation as beasts of chase.—*P. Cyc.*

WILD'-BORN, *a.* Born in a wild state.

WILD'-CAT, *n.* 1. The cat supposed to be the original

stock of the domestic cat, said to exist still in Europe.—2. In *America*, the *felis rufa*, a quadruped allied to the domestic cat, but larger.

WĪLD'-CHER'RY, *n.* A large American tree, the *cerasus Virginiana*, bearing a small astringent fruit resembling a cherry. The wood is much used for cabinet-work, being of a light red color, and a compact texture.—*Browne.*

WĪLD'-EȳED (-īde), *a.* Having eyes appearing wild.

WĪLD'-FĪRE, *n.* [*wild* and *fire.*] 1. A composition of inflammable materials. 2. A disease of sheep, attended with inflammation of the skin; a kind of erysipelas.

WĪLD'-FOWL, *n.* Fowls of the forest, or untamed.

WĪLD'-GOOSE, *n.* [*wild* and *goose.*] An aquatic fowl of the genus *anser*, a bird of passage. The common wild-goose of America is the *anser Canadensis.*— *Wild-goose chase*, the pursuit of something as unlikely to be caught as the wild-goose.—*Shak.*

WĪLD'-HŌN-EY (-hun-ne), *n.* [*wild* and *honey.*] Honey that is found in the forest, in hollow trees or among rocks.

WĪLD'-IN'DI-GO, *n.* A plant, *Baptisia tinctoria*, growing in the woods, with a yellow flower, yielding a small quantity of indigo.

WĪLD'-LAND, *n.* [*wild* and *land.*] 1. Land not cultivated, or in a state that renders it unfit for cultivation.—2. In *America*, forest; land not settled and cultivated.

WĪLD ŌATS, *n. pl.* A tall, oat-like kind of soft grass; the *holcus avenaceus.*—To *sow one's wild oats*, is to pass through a season of wild and thoughtless dissipation.—*Halliwell*; [*commonly applied to youth.*]

WĪLD'-SERV'ICE, *n.* A tree of the genus *crataegus*, or hawthorn kind.

WIL'DER, *v. t.* [Dan. *vilder.*] To lose or cause to lose the way or track; to puzzle with mazes or difficulties; to bewilder.—*Pope.*

WIL'DERED, *pp.* Lost in a pathless tract; puzzled.

WIL'DER-ING, *ppr.* Puzzling.

WIL'DER-NESS, *n.* [from *wild.*] 1. A desert; a tract of land or region uncultivated and uninhabited by human beings, whether a forest or a wide, barren plain.—In the *United States*, it is applied only to a forest.—In *Scripture*, it is applied frequently to the deserts of Arabia. 2. The ocean. 3. A state of disorder; [*obs.*] 4. A wood in a garden, resembling a forest.

WĪLD'ING, *n.* 1. A wild crab-apple.—*Spenser.* 2. A young tree that is wild, or growing without cultivation.—*Scott.*

WĪLD'LY, *adv.* 1. Without cultivation.—*More.* 2. Without tameness. 3. With disorder; with perturbation or distraction; with a fierce or roving look. 4. Without attention; heedlessly. 5. Capriciously; irrationally; extravagantly. 6. Irregularly.

WĪLD'NESS, *n.* 1. Rudeness; rough, uncultivated state. 2. Inordinate disposition to rove; irregularity of manners. 3. Savageness; brutality. 4. Savage state; rudeness. 5. Uncultivated state. 6. A wandering; irregularity. 7. Alienation of mind. 8. State of being untamed. 9. The quality of being undisciplined, or not subjected to method or rules.

WĪLDS, *n.* Among *farmers*, the part of a plow by which it is drawn. [*Local.*]

WĪLE. *n.* [Sax. *wile*; Ice. *wul*; W. *fel.*] A trick or stratagem practiced for insnaring or deception; a sly, insidious artifice.

WĪLE, *v. t.* To deceive; to beguile.—*Spenser.* [*Rare.*]

WĪLI-LY, *adv.* By stratagem; with insidious art.

WĪLI-NESS, *n.* [from *wily.*] Cunning; guile.

WILK, } *n.* [Ger. *welken*, to wither or cause to wither.]

WHILK, } A species of mollusk. *See* WHELK.

WILL, *n.* [Sax. *willa*; Goth. *wilja*; D. *wil* or *wille*; Ger. *wille.*] 1. That faculty of the mind by which we determine either to do or forbear an action; the faculty which is exercised in deciding, among two or more objects, which we shall embrace or pursue. The *will* is directed or influenced by the *judgment*. The *understanding*, or *reason*, compares different objects, which operate as motives; the *judgment* determines which is preferable, and the *will* decides which to pursue. 2. Choice; determination. 3. Choice; discretion; pleasure. 4. Command; direction. 5. Disposition; inclination; desire. 6. Power; arbitrary disposal. 7. Divine determination; moral purpose or counsel. 8. Testament; the disposition of a man's estate, to take effect after his death.—*Good-will.* 1. Favor; kindness.—*Shak.* 2. Right intention. *Phil.*, i.—*Ill-will*, enmity; unfriendliness. It expresses less than *malice.*—*To have one's will*, to obtain what is desired.—*At will.* To hold an estate *at the will* of another, is to enjoy the possession at his pleasure.—*Will-with-a-wisp*, Jack-with-a-lantern; ignis fatuus.

WILL, *v. t.* [Sax. *willan*; Goth. *wilyan*; D. *willen*; Ger. *wollen*; Sw. *vilja*; Dan. *ville*; L. *volo, velle*; Fr. *vouloir*; It. *volere.*] 1. To determine; to decide in the mind that something shall be done or forborne; implying power to carry the purpose into effect. 2. To command; to direct. 3. To be inclined or resolved to have. 4. To wish; to desire. 5. To dispose of estate and effects by testament. 6. It is sometimes equivalent to *may be.* 7. *Will* is used as an auxiliary verb, and a sign of the future tense. It has different significations in different persons. 1. *I will* go, is a present promise to go; and, with an emphasis on *will*, it expresses determination. 2. *Thou wilt* go, *you will* go, express foretelling; simply stating an event that is to come. 3. *He will* go, is also a foretelling. The use of *will* in the plural is the same. *We will*, promises; *ye will*, *they will*, foretell.

WILLED (wild), *pp.* 1. Determined; resolved; desired. 2. Disposed of by will or testament.

WIL'LEM-ITE, *n.* A mineral of resinous lustre and yellowish color, a silicate of zinc.

WILL'ER, *n.* One who wills.

WILL'FUL, *a.* 1. Governed by the will without yielding to reason; obstinate; stubborn; perverse; inflexible. 2. Stubborn; refractory; as, a *willful* horse.

WILL'FUL-LY, *adv.* 1. Obstinately; stubbornly. 2. By design; with set purpose.

WILL'FUL-NESS, *n.* Obstinacy, stubbornness; perverseness.—*Perkins.*

WILL'ING, *ppr.* 1. Determining; resolving; desiring. 2. Disposing of by will.

WILL'ING, *a.* [Sw., Dan. *villig.*] 1. Free to do or grant; having the mind inclined; disposed; not averse. 2. Pleased; desirous; as, *willing* to show the Jews a pleasure.—*Acts*, xxiv. 3. Ready; prompt; as, with *willing* feet. 4. Chosen; received of choice or without reluctance; as, held in *willing* chains. 5. Spontaneous. 6. Consenting.

WILL'ING-HEART-ED, *a.* Well-disposed; having a free heart.—*Ex.*, xxxv.

WILL'ING-LY, *adv.* 1. With free-will; without reluctance cheerfully. 2. By one's own choice.

WILL'ING-NESS, *n.* Free choice or consent of the will, freedom from reluctance; readiness of the mind.

WIL'LŌW, *n.* [Sax. *welig*; D. *wilge.*] A well-known tree, of the genus *salix.* There are many species of willow.

WIL'LŌW-GALL, *n.* A protuberance on the leaves of willows.—*Cyc.*

WIL'LŌW-HERB, *n.* The name of a number of plants, as the French willow, of the genus *epilolium*; also, the purple loose-strife, of the genus *lythrum.*

WIL'LŌW-TUFT-ED, *a.* Tufted with willows.

WIL'LŌW-WEED, *n.* A weed growing on wet, light lands, with a seed like buckwheat; the *polygonum lapathifolium.*

WIL'LŌW-WŌRT, *n.* A plant.—*Miller.*

WIL'LŌWED, *a.* Abounding with willows.—*Collins*

WIL'LŌW-ISH, *a.* Like the color of the willow.

WIL'LŌW-Y, *a.* Abounding with willows.—*Gray.*

WIL'SŌME, *a.* Obstinate; stubborn.

WILT, *v. i.* [Ger., D. *welken.*] To begin to wither; to lose freshness and become flaccid, as a plant when exposed to great heat in a dry day, or when first separated from its root.—*Holloway.* [*Used in many parts of Eng. and the U. S.*]

WILT, *v. t.* 1. To cause to begin to wither; to make flaccid, as a green plant. 2. To cause to languish; to depress or destroy the vigor and energy of.—*Dwight.*

WILT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Having become flaccid and lost its freshness, as a plant.

WILT'ING, *ppr.* Beginning to fade or wither.

WI'LY, *a.* Using craft or stratagem to accomplish a purpose; mischievously artful.—SYN. Cunning; sly; subtle, crafty; insidious; fraudulent.

WIM'BLE (wim'bl), *n.* [W. *guimbill.*] An instrument for boring holes, turned by a handle.

† WIM'BLE, *a.* Active; nimble.—*Spenser.*

WIM'BREL, *n.* A bird of the curlew kind. *See* WHIMBREL.

† WIM'PLE (wim'pl), *n.* [Ger. *wimpel*; Dan. *vimpel.*] A hood or vail.

† WIM'PLE, *v. t.* To draw down, as a vail.—*Spenser.*

WIN, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *won.* [Sax. *winnan*; D. *winnen* Ger. *gewinnen*; Sw. *vinna.*] 1. To gain by success in competition or contest. 2. To gain by solicitation or courtship. 3. To obtain; to allure to kindness or compliance; as, to *win* the favor of all. 4. To gain by persuasion or influence.—SYN. To gain; get; procure; earn.

WIN, *v. t.* To gain the victory. *Milton.*—*To win upon.* 1. To gain favor or influence.—*Dryden.* 2. To gain ground —*To win of*, to be conqueror.—*Shak.*

WINCE, *v. i.* [Fr. *guincher*; W. *gwing*; *gwingaw.*] 1. To shrink, as from a blow or from pain; to start back. 2. To kick or flounce when uneasy or impatient of a rider; as, a horse *winces.*

WIN'CER, *n.* One who winces, shrinks, or kicks.

WINCH, *n.* [Sax. *wince*; Fr. *guincher.*] The crank or handle by which the axis of machines is turned, as in the grindstone, &c. Also, an instrument with which to turn or strain something forcibly. The term has also been popularly applied to the windlass.

† WINCH, *n.* A kick of a beast, impatient of the rider or of pain.—*Shelton.*

WINCH, *v. i.* To wince; to shrink; to kick with impatience or uneasiness.

WIN'CHES-TER BU̇SH'EL, *n* The original English standard measure of capacity, established by Henry VII., and ordered to be kept in the town-hall of Winchester. It contains 2150 cubic inches, and is the one generally used in the United States.

WINCH'ING, WIN'CING, } *ppr.* Flinching; shrinking; kicking.

WIN'CO-PĪPE, *n.* The name of a little flower that, when it opens in the morning, bodes a fair day.—*Bacon.* This is probably the *anagallis arvensis*, or poor man's barometer, which opens in the morning and closes toward night, except when there is much moisture, when it remains shut.—*Tully.*

WĪND, *n.* [Sax., D., Ger. *wind*; Sw., Dan. *vind.*] 1. Air in motion with any degree of velocity, indefinitely; a current of air. When the air moves moderately, we call it a *light wind*, or a *breeze*; when with more velocity, we call it a *fresh breeze*; and when with violence, we call it a *gale*, *storm*, or *tempest*. The word *gale* is used by the poets for a moderate breeze, but seamen use it as equivalent to *storm*.—2. The *four winds*, the cardinal points of the heavens. 3. Direction of the wind from other points of the compass than the cardinal, or any point of the compass.—*Heylin*; [*obs.*] 4. Breath; power of respiration. 5. Air in motion from any force or action; as, the *wind* of a cannon ball. 6. Breath modulated by the organs or by an instrument. 7. Air impregnated with scent. 8. Any thing insignificant or light as wind. 9. Flatulence; air generated in the stomach and bowels. 10. The name given to a disease of sheep, in which the intestines are distended with air, or, rather, affected with a violent inflammation. *Cyc.*—*Down the wind*, decaying; declining; in a state of decay; [*obs.*]—*To take* or *have the wind*, to gain or have the advantage.—*To take wind*, or *to get wind*, to be divulged; to become public.—*In the wind's eye*, in *seamen's language*, toward the direct point from which the wind blows.—*Between wind and water*, denoting that part of a ship's side or bottom which is frequently brought above water by the rolling of the ship or fluctuation of the water's surface.—*Trade-wind.* See in its place.

WĪND'-BOUND, *a.* [*wind* and *bound.*] Prevented from sailing by a contrary wind.—*Mar. Dict.*

WĪND'-DRĪED, *a.* Dried in the wind.

WĪND'-DROP-SY, *n.* [*wind* and *dropsy.*] A swelling of the belly from wind in the intestines; tympanites.

WĪND'-EGG, *n.* [*wind* and *egg.*] An addle egg.

WĪND'-FALL-EN, *a.* Blown down by the wind.

WĪND'-FLOW-ER, *n.* A plant; the anemone.

WĪND'-FUR-NACE, *n.* A furnace in which the air is supplied by an artificial current, as from a bellows.

WĪND'-GĀGE, *n.* [*wind* and *gage.*] An instrument for ascertaining the velocity and force of wind.—*Cyc.*

WĪND'-GALL, *n.* [*wind* and *gall.*] A soft tumor on the fetlock joints of a horse.

WĪND'-GUN, *n.* An air-gun; a gun discharged by the force of compressed air.

WĪND'-HATCH, *n.* In *mining*, the opening or place where the ore is taken out of the earth.

WĪND'-HŌV-ER (-huv-er), *n.* A species of hawk; called, also, the *stannel*, but more usually the *kestrel.*—*Cyc.*—*Jardine.*

WĪND'-IN'STRU-MENT, *n.* An instrument of music, played by wind, chiefly by the breath, as a flute.

WĪND'-MILL, *n.* A mill turned by the wind.

WĪND'-PUMP, *n.* [*wind* and *pump.*] A pump moved by wind, useful in draining lands.—*Cyc.*

WĪND'-RŌDE, *n.* A term used by seamen to signify a ship when riding with wind and tide opposed to each other, driven to the leeward of her anchor.

WĪND'-SĀIL, *n.* A wide tube or funnel of canvas, used to convey a stream of air into the lower apartments of a ship.

WĪND'-SEED, *n.* A plant of the genus *arctotis.*

WĪND'-SHOCK, *n.* A sort of bruise or shiver in a tree.

WĪND'-TĪGHT (-tite), *a.* [*wind* and *tight.*] So tight as to prevent the passing of wind.—*Hall.*

WIND, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wound.* [Sax. *windan*; G., D. *winden.*] 1. To blow; to sound by blowing; as, to *wind* the horn. [The present notion of winding a horn is not so much that of filling it with wind, as of giving a prolonged and varied sound, like that described by Milton when speaking of "a *winding* bout of *linked* sweetness."—*Smart.*] 2. To turn; to move, or cause to turn. 3. To turn round some fixed object; to bind, or to form into a ball or coil by turning. 4. To introduce by insinuation. 5. To change; to vary. 6. To entwist; to infold; to encircle. *Shak.*—*To wind off*, to unwind.—*To wind out*, to extricate.—1. *To wind up*, to bring to a small compass, as a ball of thread.—*Locke.* 2. To bring to a conclusion or settlement. 3. To put in a state of renovated or continued motion. 4. To raise by degrees. 5. To straiten, as a string; to put in tune. 6. To put in order for regular action.

WIND, *v. t.* 1. To nose; to follow by the scent. 2. To ventilate; to expose to the wind. 3. To drive [a horse] hard so as to render scant of wind. Also, to rest [a horse] in order to recover wind. *Smart.*—*To wind a ship* is to turn it end for end, so that the wind strikes it on the opposite side.

WĪND, *v. i.* 1. To turn; to change. 2. To turn around something. 3. To have a circular direction. 4. To crook, to bend. 5. To move round.—*To wind out*, to be extricated; to escape.—*Milton.*

WIND'AGE, *n.* [Sp. *viento.*] The difference between the diameter of the bore of a gun or other piece and that of a ball or shell.

WIND'ER, *v. t.* To fan; to clean grain with a fan. [*Local.*]

WĪND'ER, *n.* One who winds.

WIND'ER-MEB, *n.* A bird of the gull kind.—*Cyc.*

WIND'FALL, *n.* [*wind* and *fall.*] 1. Fruit blown off the tree by wind. 2. An unexpected legacy or other gain.

WIND'I-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being windy or tempestuous. 2. Fullness of wind; flatulence. 3. Tendency to generate wind. 4. Tumor; puffiness.

WĪND'ING, *ppr.* 1. Turning; binding about; bending. 2. *a.* Bending; twisting from a direct line or an even surface.

WĪND'ING, *n.* 1. A turn or turning; a bend; flexure, meander. 2. A call by the boatswain's whistle.

WĪND'ING-EN'GĪNE, *n.* An engine employed in *mining* to draw up buckets from a deep pit.—*Cyc.*

WĪND'ING-SHEET, *n.* [*winding* and *sheet.*] A sheet in which a corpse is wrapped.—*Bacon.*

WĪND'ING-TACK'LE, *n.* A tackle consisting of one fixed triple block, and one double or triple movable block.

WĪND'ING-LY, *adv.* In a winding or circuitous manner.

† WIND'LACE, † WIND'LASS, } *v. i.* To go warily to work; to act indirectly.—*Hammond.*

WIND'LASS, *n.* 1. A machine for raising weights, in which a rope or chain, with the weight attached, is wound about a cylinder or roller moved by a crank, shifting levers, or similar means.—*Gwilt.* 2. A handle by which any thing is turned.—*Shak.*; [*less correct.*]

WIN'DLE (win'dl), *n.* A spindle; a kind of reel.

WIN'DLE-STRAW, *n.* A reed; a stalk of grass; a small, slender straw. [*North of England.*]

WIND'LESS, *a.* Wanting wind; out of breath.—*Fairfax.*

WIN'DŌW, *n.* [Dan. *vindue*; Sp. *ventana.*] 1. An opening in the wall of a building for the admission of light, and of air when necessary. 2. An aperture or opening. 3. The frame or other thing that covers the aperture. 4. An aperture; or, rather, the clouds or water-spouts. 5. Lattice or casement; or the net-work of wire used before the invention of glass. 6. Lines crossing each other.

WIN'DŌW, *v. t.* 1. To furnish with windows.—*Pope.* 2. To place at a window; [*unusual.*] 3. To break into openings; [*unusual.*]

WIN'DŌW-BLIND, *n.* [*window* and *blind.*] A blind to intercept the light of a window.

WIN'DŌW-FRAME, *n.* [*window* and *frame.*] The frame of a window which receives and holds the sashes.

WIN'DŌW-GLASS, *n.* Panes of glass for windows.

WIN'DŌW-SASH, *n.* [*window* and *sash.*] The sash or light frame in which panes of glass are set for windows.

WIN'DŌWED, *pp.* Furnished with windows.

WIN'DŌW-Y, *a.* Having little crossings like the sashes of a window.—*Donne.*

WIND'PĪPE, *n.* [*wind* and *pipe.*] The passage for the breath to and from the lungs; the trachea.

WIND'RŌW, *n.* 1. A line or row of hay ready to be rolled into cocks. 2. A row of peats for drying; [*Eng.*] 3. The untilled border of a field.—*Gardner*; [*Eng.*]

WIND'WARD, *n.* [*wind* and *ward.*] The point from which the wind blows; as, to ply to the *windward*.—*To lay an anchor at the windward*, to adopt previous measures for success or security.

WIND'WARD, *a.* [*wind* and *ward.*] Being on the side toward the point from which the wind blows.

WIND'WARD, *adv.* Toward the wind.

WIND'Y, *a.* 1. Consisting of wind. 2. Next the wind. 3. Tempestuous; boisterous. 4. Puffy; flatulent; abounding with wind. 5. Empty; airy.

WĪNE, *n.* [Sax. *win*; G. *wein*; D. *wyn*; Sw., Dan. *vin*; Russ. *vino*; L. *vinum*; It., Sp. *vino*; Fr. *vin.*] 1. The fermented juice of grapes. 2. The juice of certain fruits, prepared with sugar, sometimes with spirits, &c. 3. Intoxication. 4. Drinking.

WĪNE'-BIB-BER, *n.* One who drinks much wine; a great drinker.—*Prov.*, xxiii.

WĪNE'-CĀSK, *n.* [*wine* and *cask.*] A cask in which wine is or has been kept.

WĪNE'-GLASS, *n.* [*wine* and *glass.*] A small glass in which wine is drank.

WĪNE'-MEAS-URE (-mezh'ur), *n.* [*See* MEASURE.] The measure by which wines and other spirits are sold, smaller than beer measure.

WĪNE'-MER-CHANT, *n.* A merchant who deals in wines.

WĪNE'-PRESS, *n.* A place where grapes are pressed.

WĪNE'-STŌNE, *n.* The deposit of crude tartar, or argal, on the interior of wine-casks.—*Ure.*

WĪNE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of wine; as, *wineless* life.

WING, *n.* [Sax. *gehwing;* Sw., Dan. *vinge.*] 1. The limb of a bird by which it flies, and under which it protects its young. Hence, 2. *Figuratively,* care and protection. 3. The limb of an insect by which it flies. 4. In *botany,* [L. *ala,*] a leaf-like appendage. *Wings, pl.,* [L. *alæ,*] the two lateral petals of a papilionaceous flower, which stand opposite to each other and immediately before the vexillum, and which usually have the carina between them.—*Tully.* 5. Flight; passage by the wing. 6. Means of flying; acceleration. 7. Motive or incitement of flight. 8. The flank or extreme body or part of an army. 9. Any side-piece.—10. In *gardening,* a side-shoot.—11. In *architecture,* a side-building, less than the main edifice.—12. In *fortification,* the longer sides of horn-works, crown-works, &c.—13. In a *fleet,* the ships on the extremities, when ranged in a line, or when forming the two sides of a triangle.—14. In a *ship,* the *wings* are those parts of the hold and orlop deck which are nearest the sides.—15. In *Scripture,* protection; [*generally in the plural.*]—*Ps.* lxiii.

WING, *v. t.* 1. To furnish with wings; to enable to fly or to move with celerity. 2. To supply with side bodies. 3. To transport by flight.—*To wing a flight,* to exert the power of flying.

WING'-CĂSE, } *n.* The case or shell which covers the
WING'-SHELL, } wings of coleopterous insects, as the beetle, &c.—*Booth.*

WING-ĊŌV'ER-ING (-kuv'er-), *a.* Covering the wings.

WING'-FOOT-ED, *a.* [*wing* and *foot.*] Having wings attached to the feet; as, *wing-footed* Mercury. Hence, swift; fleet.—*Drayton.*

WING'-SHELL. *See* WING-CASE.

WINGĔD, *pp.* 1. Furnished with wings; transported by flying. 2. *a.* Having wings. 3. Swift; rapid. 4. Wounded; hurt.—5. In *botany,* furnished with a leaf-like appendage; the same as *alate,* which is more used.—6. In *heraldry,* represented with wings, or having wings of a different color from the body. 7. Fanned with wings; swarming with birds.

WINGĔD'-PĒA, *n.* A plant.—*Miller.*

WING'LESS, *a.* Having no wings; not able to ascend or fly.

WING'LET, *n.* A little wing.

WING'Y, *a.* Having wings; rapid; as, *wingy* speed.

WINK, *v. i.* [Sax. *wincian;* D. *wenken;* G. *winken;* Sw. *vinka;* Dan. *vinker.*] 1. To shut the eyes quickly; to close the eyelids with a quick motion. 2. To close and open the eyelids quickly. 3. To give a hint by the motion of the eyelids. 4. To close the eyelids and exclude the light. 5. To be dim.—*To wink at,* to connive at; to seem not to see; to tolerate; to overlook, as something not perfectly agreeable.

WINK, *n.* 1. The act of closing the eyelids quickly. 2. A hint given by shutting the eye with a significant cast.

WINK'ER, *n.* 1. One who winks.—*Pope.* 2. A horse's blinder.—*Booth.*

WINK'ING, *ppr.* Shutting the eyes quickly; shutting and opening the eyelids quickly; hinting by closing the eye; conniving at; overlooking.

WINK'ING-LY, *adv.* With the eye almost closed.

WIN'NER, *n.* [from *win.*] One who gains by success in competition or contest.

WIN'NING, *ppr.* [from *win.*] 1. Gaining by success in competition or contest. 2. *a.* Attracting; adapted to gain favor; charming.

WIN'NING, *n.* The sum won or gained by success in competition or contest.

WIN'NING-LY, *adv.* In a winning manner.

WIN'NŌW, *v. t.* [L. *evanno;* D., G. *wannen.*] 1. To separate and drive off the chaff from grain by means of wind. 2. To fan; to beat, as with wings. 3. To examine; to sift for the purpose of separating falsehood from truth. 4. To separate, as the bad from the good.

WIN'NŌW, *v. i.* To separate chaff from corn.—*Ecclus.*

WIN'NŌWED, *pp.* Separated from the chaff by wind; sifted; examined.

WIN'NŌW-ER, *n.* One who winnows.

WIN'NŌW-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Separating from the chaff by wind; examining.

WIN'NŌW-ING, *n.* The act of separating from chaff by wind.

† WIN'SŌME, *a.* Merry; cheerful.

WIN'TER, *n.* [Sax., G., D., Sw., Dan. *winter.*] 1. The cold season of the year.—*Astronomically* considered, *winter* commences, in northern latitudes, when the sun enters Capricorn, or at the solstice about the 21st of December, and ends at the equinox in March; but in *ordinary discourse,* the three *winter* months are December, January, and February. 2. The part of a printing-press which sustains the carriage.

WIN'TER, *v. i.* To pass the winter.

WIN'TER, *v. t.* To feed or manage during the winter.

WIN'TER-AP'PLE (-ap'pl), *n.* [*winter* and *apple.*] An apple that keeps well in winter.

WIN'TER-BĂR'LEY, *n.* [*winter* and *barley.*] A kind of barley which is sowed in autumn.

WIN'TER-BĒAT-EN, *n.* [*winter* and *beat.*] Harassed by the severe weather of winter.—*Spenser.*

WIN'TER-BER'RY, *n.* A low shrub of the genus *prinos. Loudon.*

WIN'TER-BLOOM, *n.* A plant of the genus *azalea.*—*Lee.*

WIN'TER-CHER'RY, *n.* A plant of the genus *physclis,* and its fruit.—*Lee.*

WIN'TER-CIT'RON, *n.* A sort of pear.

WIN'TER-ĊRESS, *n.* A plant of the genus *barbarea.*

WIN'TER-ĊROP, *n.* A crop which will bear the winter, or which may be converted into fodder during the winter.

WIN'TER-FAL'LŌW, *n.* [*winter* and *fallow.*] Ground that is fallowed in winter.

WIN'TER-GĂR'DEN, *n.* [*winter* and *garden.*] An ornamental garden for winter.

WIN'TER-GREEN, *n.* A plant of the genus *pyrola;* also applied to plants of the genera *chimaphila* and *gaultheria.* Winter-green is used as a tonic and astringent.

WIN'TER-KILL, *v. t.* [*winter* and *kill.*] To kill by means of the weather in winter. [*America.*]

WIN'TER-KILLED, *pp.* Killed by the winter, as grain.

WIN'TER-KILL-ING, *ppr.* Killing by the weather in winter

WIN'TER-LODĞE, } *n.* In *botany,* the hybernacle of
WIN'TER-LODĞ'MENT, } a plant, which protects the embryo or future shoot from injuries during the winter.

WIN'TER-PEAR, *n.* [*winter* and *pear.*] Any pear that keeps well in winter.

WIN'TER-QUAR'TERS, *n. pl.* The quarters of an army during the winter; a winter residence or station.

WIN'TER-RIG, *v. t.* [*winter* and *rig.*] To fallow or till in winter. [*Local.*]

WIN'TER-SOL'STICE (-stis), *n.* The solstice of the winter, which takes place when the sun enters Capricorn, December 21st.

WIN'TERED, *pp.* or *a.* Kept through the winter; lived through the winter.

WIN'TER-ING, *ppr.* Passing the winter; keeping in winter

WIN'TER-LY, *a.* Such as is suitable to winter.—*Shak* [*Rare.*]

WIN'TER-Y, *a.* Suitable to winter; brumal; hyemal; cold stormy.—*Dryden.*

WĪ'NY, *a.* Having the taste or qualities of wine.

WINZE, *n.* In *mining,* a small shaft sunk from one level to another for the purpose of ventilation.—*Francis.*

WĪPE, *v. t.* [Sax. *wipian.*] 1. To rub with something soft for cleaning; to clean by rubbing. 2. To strike off gently 3. To cleanse from evil practices or abuses; to overturn and destroy what is foul and hateful. 4. To cheat; to defraud.—*To wipe away,* to cleanse by rubbing or tersion.—*To wipe off,* to clear away.—*To wipe out,* to efface; to obliterate.

WĪPE, *n.* 1. The act of rubbing for the purpose of cleaning. 2. A blow; a stroke. 3. A gibe; a jeer; a severe sarcasm. 4. A bird.

WĪPED (wīpt), *pp.* Rubbed for cleaning; cleaned by rubbing; cleared away; effaced.

WĪP'ER, *n.* 1. One who wipes. 2. The instrument used for wiping.—3. In *mills,* a piece generally projecting from a horizontal axle, for the purpose of raising stampers or heavy pistons, and leaving them to fall by their own weight.—*Brande.*

WĪP'ING, *ppr.* Rubbing with a cloth or other soft thing for cleaning; clearing away; effacing.

WĪRE, *n.* [Sw. *vir;* Ice. *wijr.*] A thread of metal; any metallic substance drawn to an even thread.

WĪRE, *v. t.* To bind with wire; to apply wire to, as in bottling liquors.

WĪRE'-DRAW, *v. t.* [*wire* and *draw.*] 1. To draw a metal into wire, which is done by drawing it through a hole in a plate of steel. 2. To draw into length. 3. To draw by art or violence. 4. To draw or spin out to great length and tenuity.

WĪRE'-DRAW-ER, *n.* One who draws metal into wire.

WĪRE'-DRAW-ING, *ppr.* 1. Drawing a metal into wire. 2. Drawing to a great length or fineness.

WĪRE'-DRAWN, *pp.* Drawn into wire; drawn out to great length or fineness.

WĪRE'-GAUZE, *n.* A texture of finely interwoven wire resembling gauze.

WĪRE'-GRĂTE, *n.* A grate or contrivance of fine wire work to keep insects out of vineries, hot-houses, &c.

WĪRE'-HEEL, *n.* [*wire* and *heel.*] A defect and disease in the feet of a horse or other beast.—*Cyc.*

WĪRE'-PULL-ER, *n.* One who pulls the wires, as of a puppet; hence, one who operates by secret means; an intriguer.

WĪRE'-PULL-ING, *n.* The act of pulling the wires, as of a puppet; hence, secret influence or management; intrigue

† *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÄR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—MARĪNE, BIRD;—MŌVE, BOOK.

WĪRE'-WORM (-wurm), *n.* [*wire* and *worm.*] 1. A name given to the larvæ of various beetles from their slenderness and uncommon hardness. They destroy the roots of plants. 2. The American wire-worm is a species of *Iulus*, with numerous feet.—*E. C. Herrick.*

WĪR'Y, *a.* Made of wire; like wire.

† WIS, *v. t.*; pret. *wist.* [G. *wissen*; D. *weeten.*] To think; to suppose; to imagine.—*Spenser.*

WIS'ARD, *n.* *See* WIZARD.

WIS'DŌM (wiz'dum), *n.* [Sax.; *wise* and *dom*; G. *weisheit*; D. *wysheid*; Sw. *visdom* and *vishet*; Dan. *visdom* or *viisdom.*] 1. The right use or exercise of knowledge; the choice of laudable ends, and of the best means to accomplish them. *Wisdom*, or *practical wisdom*, is nearly synonymous with *discretion.* It differs somewhat from *prudence*, in this respect; *prudence* is the exercise of sound judgment in avoiding evils; *wisdom* is the exercise of sound judgment either in avoiding evils or attempting good.—2. In *Scripture*, human learning; erudition; knowledge of arts and sciences. 3. Quickness of intellect; readiness of apprehension; dexterity in execution. 4. Natural instinct and sagacity. *Job*, xxxix.—In *Scripture theology*, *wisdom* is true religion; godliness; piety.—*Ps.* xc. 6. Profitable words or doctrine.—*Ps.* xxxvii.

WĪSE, *a.* [Sax. *wis*, *wise*; G. *weise*; D. *wys*; Sw. *vis*; Dan. *viis.*] 1. *Properly*, having knowledge; hence, having the power of discerning and judging correctly, or of discriminating between what is true and what is false; between what is fit and proper and what is improper; as, a *wise* prince. 2. Discreet and judicious in the use or application of knowledge; choosing laudable ends and the best means to accomplish them. 3. Skillful; dextrous. 4. Learned; knowing. 5. Skilled in arts, science, philosophy, or in magic and divination. 6. Godly; pious.—*Prov.*, xiii. 7. Skilled in hidden arts; [*a sense somewhat ironical.*] 8. Dictated or guided by wisdom; containing wisdom; judicious; well adapted to produce good effects; [*applicable to things*; as, a *wise* saying.] 9. Becoming a wise man; grave; discreet; as, *wise* deportment.

WĪSE, *n.* [Sax. *wise*; G. *weise*; D. *wys*; Sw. *vis.*] Manner; way of being or acting.—*Spenser.* [*In the foregoing form, this word is obsolete. The use of it is now very limited. It is common in the following phrases:* 1. In any *wise.* 2. On this *wise.* 3. In no *wise.* It is used in *composition*, as in *likewise*, *otherwise*, *lengthwise*, &c.]

WĪSE'-HEART-ED, *a.* [*wise* and *heart.*] Wise; knowing; skillful.—*Ex.*, xxviii.

WĪSE'-SAY-ER, *n.* [G. *weise*, wise, and *sagen*, to say, to tell; *weissager*, a foreteller.] 1. A foreteller; one who is noted for predicting the weather. 2. One who makes pretensions to great wisdom; hence, in *contempt*, a simpleton; a dunce.

WĪSE'Ā-CRE (wīze'ā-ker), *n.* [G. *weise*, wise, and *sagen*, to say; G. *weissager.* The proper English word would be *wise-sayer.*] One who makes pretensions to great wisdom; hence, in *contempt*, a simpleton; a dunce.—*Addison.*

WĪSE'LING, *n.* One who pretends to be wise.—*Donne.*

WĪSE'LY, *adv.* 1. Prudently; judiciously; discreetly; with wisdom. 2. Craftily; with art or stratagem.

† WĪSE'NESS, *n.* Wisdom.—*Spenser.*

WISH, *v. i.* [Sax. *wiscan*; Cimbric *oska.*] 1. To have a desire, or strong desire, either for what is or is not supposed to be obtainable. It usually expresses less than *long*; but sometimes it denotes to long or wish earnestly. 2. To be disposed or inclined. 3. It sometimes partakes of hope or fear.

WISH, *v. t.* 1. To desire. 2. To long for; to desire eagerly or ardently; to hanker after. 3. To recommend by wishing. 4. To imprecate. 5. To ask; to express desire.

WISH, *n.* 1. Desire; sometimes eager desire.—*Job*, xxxiii. 2. Desire expressed. 3. Thing desired.—The difference between *wish* and *desire* seems to be, that *desire* is directed to what is obtainable, and a *wish* may be directed to what is obtainable or not.—*Kames.*

WISHED (wisht), *pp.* Desired; or ardently desired.

† WISH'ED-LY, *adv.* With longing; wishfully.—*Mirror for Magistrates.*

WISH'ER, *n.* One who desires; one who expresses a wish.

WISH'FUL, *a.* 1. Having desire, or ardent desire. 2. Showing desire. 3. Desirable; exciting wishes; [*bad.*]

WISH'FUL-LY, *adv.* 1. With desire, or ardent desire. 2. With the show of desiring.

WISH'ING, *ppr.* Desiring.

† WISH'LY, *adv.* According to desire.—*Knolles.*

WISK'ET, *n.* A basket.—*Ainsworth.*

WISP, *n.* [Dan. *visk.*] A small bundle of straw or other like substance.

† WIST, *pret.* of *wis.*

WIST'FUL, *a.* Full of thoughts; earnest; attentive.

WIST'FUL-LY, *adv.* Attentively; earnestly.—*Hudibras.*

WIS'TIT, *n.* The striated monkey, a small South American monkey, with sharp claws and squirrel-like habits, the *ouistiti* of Buffon.—*Cuvier.*

† WIST'LY, *adv.* Earnestly.—*Shak.*

WIS'TON-WISH, *n.* A rodent quadruped of America, the prairie-dog, which see.—*Pike.*

WIT, *v. i.* [Sax., Goth. *witan*; D. *weeten*; G. *wissen*, to know.] To know. This verb is used only in the infinitive, *to wit*, namely, that is to say. [L. *videlicet*, i. e., *videre licet.*]

WIT, *n.* [Sax. *wit* or *ge-wit*; G. *witz*; Dan. *vid.*] 1. *Primarily*, the intellect; the understanding or mental powers. 2. The association of ideas in a manner natural, but unusual and striking, so as to produce surprise joined with pleasure. 3. The faculty of associating ideas in a new and unexpected manner. 4. A man of genius. 5. A man of fancy or wit. 6. Sense; judgment. 7. Faculty of the mind.—8. *Wits*, in the *plural*, soundness of mind; intellect not disordered; sound mind. 9. Power of invention; contrivance.—SYN. Ingenuity; humor; satire; sarcasm; irony; burlesque.

† WIT'-CRACK-ER, *n.* [*wit* and *cracker.*] One who breaks jests; a joker.—*Shak.*

† WIT'-CRĂFT, *n.* Contrivance; invention.

† WIT'-SNAP-PER, *n.* One who affects repartee.—*Shak.*

WIT'-STĂRVED, *a.* Barren of wit; destitute of genius.

† WIT'-WORM, *n.* [*wit* and *worm.*] One who feeds on wit.

WITCH, *n.* [Sax. *wicca.*] 1. A woman who, by compact with the devil, practices sorcery or enchantment. 2. A woman who is given to unlawful arts. 3. [Sax. *wic.*] A winding, sinuous bank.—*Spenser*; [*obs.*] 4. A piece of conical paper which, placed in a vessel of lard and lighted, answers the purpose of a taper. [Qu. *wick.*] [*Local.*]

WITCH, *v. t.* To bewitch; to fascinate; to enchant.—*Shak.*

WITCH'-ELM, *n.* A kind of elm, the *ulmus montana*, properly *wych-elm.*

WITCH'-HĀ-ZEL, *n.* 1. A shrub, the *hamamelis Virginica*, which flowers in autumn when its leaves are falling. 2. The witch-elm or wych-elm.

WITCH'CRĂFT, *n.* [*witch* and *craft.*] 1. The practices of witches; sorcery; enchantments; intercourse with the devil. 2. Power more than natural.

WITCHED (wicht), *pp.* Bewitched; fascinated.

WITCH'ER-Y, *n.* 1. Sorcery; enchantment. 2. Fascination.

WITCH'ING, *a.* Suited to enchantment or witchcraft; as, the *witching* time of night.—*Shak.*

WITCH'ING, *ppr.* Fascinating; enchanting.

† WĪTE, *v. t.* [Sax. *witan.*] To reproach; to blame.

† WĪTE, *n.* Blame; reproach.

† WĪTE'LESS, *a.* Blameless.—*Spenser.*

WITE-NA-GE-MŌTE', *n.* [Sax. *witan*, to know, and *gemot*, a meeting, a council.] A meeting of wise men; the national council or legislature of England, in the days of the Saxons, before the Conquest.

WITH, *prep.* [Sax. *with.*] 1. By, noting cause, instrument, or means. 2. On the side of, noting friendship or favor. 3. In opposition to; in competition or contest. 4. Noting comparison. 5. In company. 6. In the society of. 7. In connection, or in appendage. 8. In mutual dealing or intercourse. 9. Noting confidence. 10. In partnership. 11. Noting connection. 12. Immediately after. 13. Among. 14. Upon. 15. In consent, noting parity of state.—*With*, in *composition*, signifies sometimes opposition, privation; or separation, departure.

WITH-AL', *adv.* [*with* and *all.*] 1. With the rest; together with; likewise; at the same time. 2. It is sometimes used for *with.*

WITH'AM-ITE, *n.* A variety of epidote of a red or yellow color, found in Scotland.—*Dana.*

WITH-DRAW', *v. t.* [*with* and *draw.*] 1. To take away what has been enjoyed; to take from; as, to *withdraw* supplies. 2. To take back; to recall or retract; as, to *withdraw* charges. 3. To recall; to cause to retire or leave; to call back or away.

WITH-DRAW', *v. i.* To quit a company or place.—SYN. To retire; retreat; recede; retrograde; go back.

WITH-DRAW'ER, *n.* One who bereaves.—*Outred.*

WITH-DRAW'ING, *ppr.* Taking back; recalling; retiring.

WITH-DRAW'ING-ROOM, *n.* A room behind another room for retirement; a drawing-room.—*Mortimer.*

WITH-DRAW'MENT, } *n.* The act of withdrawing; the
WITH-DRAW'AL, } act of taking back; a recalling.—*Ch. Obs.*

WITH-DRAWN', *pp.* of *withdraw.* Recalled; taken back.

WĪTHE, *n.* [Sax. *withig.*] 1. A willow twig. 2. A band consisting of a twig, or twigs twisted.

WĪTHED (witht), *a.* Bound with a withe.

WITH'ER, *v. i.* [W. *gwiz*; Sax. *gewitherod.*] 1. To fade; to lose its native freshness; to become sapless; to dry. 2. To waste; to pine away, as animal bodies. 3. To lose or want animal moisture.

WITH'ER, *v. t.* 1. To cause to fade and become dry. 2. To cause to shrink, wrinkle, and decay, for want of animal moisture.

WITH'ER-BAND, *n.* A piece of iron laid under a saddle near a horse's withers, to strengthen the bow.
WITH'ER-WRUNG (-rung), *a.* Injured or hurt in the withers, as a horse.—*Cyc.*
WITH'ERED, *pp.* or *a.* Faded; dried; shrunk.
WITH'ERED-NESS, *n.* The state of being withered.
WITH'ER-ING, *ppr.* Fading; becoming dry.
WITH'ER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner tending to wither, or cause to shrink.
WITH'ER-ITE, *n.* [from Dr. *Withering.*] In *mineralogy*, a native carbonate of baryta.
WITH'ER-NAM, *n.* [Sax. *wither* and *naman.*] In *law*, a second or reciprocal writ or distress, in lieu of a first distress which has been eloigned; reprisal.
WITH'ERS, *n.* The juncture of the shoulder-bones of a horse, at the bottom of the neck.
WITH-HELD', *pret.* and *pp.* of *withhold.*
WITH-HOLD', *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *withheld.* [*with* and *hold.*] 1. To hold back; to restrain; to hinder; to keep from action. 2. To retain; to keep back; not to grant.
WITH-HOLD'EN, *pp.* The old participle of *withhold*; now *obsolete.* We use *withheld.*
WITH-HOLD'ER, *n.* One who withholds.
WITH-HOLD'ING, *ppr.* Holding back; restraining; retaining; not granting.
WITH-HOLD'MENT, *n.* Act of withholding.
WITH-IN', *prep.* [Sax. *withinnan.*] 1. In the inner part. 2. In the limits or compass of; not beyond; used of place and time. 3. Not reaching to any thing external. 4. In the compass of; not longer ago than. 5. Not later than. 6. In the reach of. 7. Not exceeding. 8. In the heart or confidence of; [*inelegant.*] 9. In the house; in any inclosure.
WITH-IN', *adv.* 1. In the inner part; inwardly; internally. 2. In the mind.
WITH-IN'SIDE, *adv.* [*within* and *side.*] In the inner parts. —*Sharp.* [*Bad.*]
WITH-OUT', *prep.* [Sax. *withutan*; *with* and *out.*] 1. Not with. 2. In a state of destitution or absence from. 3. In a state of not having, or of destitution. 4. Beyond; not within. 5. Supposing the negation or omission of. 6. Independent of; not by the use of. 7. On the outside of. 8. With exemption from. 9. Unless; except. In this sense, it has been classed among conjunctions, but is truly a preposition, followed by a member of a sentence, instead of a single noun. This use of *without* is nearly superseded by *unless* and *except*, among good writers and speakers; but is common in popular discourse.
WITH-OUT', *adv.* 1. Not on the inside; not within. 2. Out of doors. 3. Externally; not in the mind.
† WITH-OUT'EN, for *withutan*, the Saxon word for without.—*Spenser.*
WITH-STAND', *v. t.* [*with* and *stand.*] To oppose; to resist, either with physical or moral force.
WITH-STAND'ER, *n.* One who opposes; an opponent; a resisting power.—*Raleigh.*
WITH-STAND'ING, *ppr.* Opposing; making resistance.
WITH-STOOD', *pp.* Opposed; resisted.
WITH'-VINE, } *n.* A local name for the couch-grass.—
WITH'-WINE, } *Cyc.*
WITH'WIND, *n.* [L. *convolvulus.*] A plant.
WITH'Y, *n.* [Sax. *withig.*] A large species of willow; a withe or twig.
WITH'Y, *a.* Made of withes; like a withe; flexible and tough.
WIT'LESS, *a.* [*wit* and *less.*] 1. Destitute of wit or understanding; inconsiderate; wanting thought. 2. Indiscreet; not under the guidance of judgment.
WIT'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without the exercise of judgment.
† WIT'LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of judgment.—*Sandys.*
WIT'LING, *n.* [*dim.* from *wit.*] A person who has little wit or understanding; a pretender to wit.—*Pope.*
WIT'NESS, *n.* [Sax. *witnesse.*] 1. Testimony; attestation of a fact or event. 2. That which furnishes evidence or proof. 3. A person who knows or sees any thing; one personally present. 4. One who sees the execution of an instrument, and subscribes it for the purpose of confirming its authenticity by his testimony. 5. One who gives testimony.—*With a witness*, effectually; to a great degree; with great force; [*not elegant.*]
WIT'NESS, *v. t.* 1. To see or know by personal presence. —*Watts.*—*Robert Hall.* 2. To attest; to give testimony to; to testify to something. 3. To see the execution of an instrument, and subscribe it for the purpose of establishing its authenticity.—In the *imperative mode*, see, in evidence or proof; as, *witness* the habeas corpus, the independence of judges, &c.—*Ames.*
WIT'NESS, *v. i.* 1. To bear testimony. 2. To give evidence.
WIT'NESSED (wit'nest), *pp.* Seen in person; testified; subscribed by persons present.
WIT'NESS-ING, *ppr.* Seeing in person; bearing testimony; giving evidence.
WIT'TED, *a.* Having wit or understanding.
WIT'TI-CISM, *n.* [from *wit.*] A sentence or phrase which is affectedly witty; a low kind of wit.—*Addison.*
WIT'TI-LY, *adv.* 1. With wit; with a delicate turn or phrase, or with an ingenious association of ideas. 2. Ingeniously cunningly; artfully.
WIT'TI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being witty.—*Spenser.*
WIT'TING-LY, *adv.* Knowingly; with knowledge; by design.—*More.* *See* WIT.
WIT'TOL, *n.* [Sax. from *witan.*] A man who knows his wife's infidelity and submits to it; a tame cuckold.
WIT'TOL-LY, *adv.* Like a tame cuckold.—*Shak.*
WIT'TY, *a.* 1. Possessed of wit; full of wit. 2. Judicious, ingenious; inventive. 3. Sarcastic; full of taunts.—SYN. Acute; smart; sharp; arch; keen; facetious; satirical; ironical; taunting.
WIT'WALL, *n.* A bird, the golden oriole; also, the great spotted woodpecker.—*P. Cyc.*
† WIVE, *v. i.* [from *wife.*] To marry.—*Shak.*
WIVE, *v. t.* 1. To match to a wife.—*Shak.* 2. To take for a wife.—*Shak.*; [*obs.*]
† WIVE'HOOD, *n.* Behavior becoming a wife.—*Spenser.*
WIVE'LESS, *a.* Not having a wife.
WIVE'LY, *a.* Pertaining to a wife.—*Sidney.*
WIV'ER, } *n.* A kind of heraldic dragon.—*Thynne.*
WIV'ERN, }
WIVES, *pl.* of WIFE.
WIZ'ARD, *n.* [from *wise.*] A conjurer; an enchanter; a sorcerer.—*Lev.*, XX.—*Dryden.*
WIZ'ARD, *a.* 1. Enchanting; charming. — *Collins.* 2. Haunted by wizards.—*Milton.*
WIZ'EN, *v. i.* [Sax. *wisnian.*] To wither; to dry. [*Local.*]
WOAD, *n.* [Sax. *wad* or *waad*; G. *waid*, *weid*; D. *weede.*] A plant of the genus *isatis*, formerly much used for giving a permanent blue dye, but now chiefly superseded by indigo.—*Ure.*
WOAD'-MILL, *n.* A mill for bruising and preparing woad.
WO'BE-GONE (-gawn), *a.* [*wo*, *be*, and *gone.*] Overwhelmed with woe; immersed in grief and sorrow.—*Fairfax.*
WO'DEN, *n.* An Anglo-Saxon deity supposed to correspond to Mercury of the ancients, from whom Wednesday derives its name.—*Brande.*
WOE, *n.* [Sax. *wa*; L. *væ*, Gr. *ovai*; W *gwae*; G. *weh*; D. *wee*; Sw. *ve.*] 1. Grief; sorrow; misery; a heavy calamity. 2. A curse.—3. *Woe* is used in denunciation, and in exclamations of sorrow; as, "*woe* is me." *Is.*, VI.—"*Woe worth* the day," *woe be to* the day; Sax. *wurthan*, *weorthan*, or *wyrthan*, to be, to become.
WOE'-SHAK'EN, *a.* Shaken by woe.
† WOE'SOME (wō'sum), *a.* Woeful.—*Langhorne.*
WOE'FUL, } *a.* 1. Sorrowful; distressed with grief or ca-
WO'FUL, } lamity; afflicted. 2. Sorrowful; full of distress. 3. Bringing calamity, distress, or affliction. 4. Wretched; paltry; pitiful.—SYN. Mournful; calamitous; afflictive; piteous; miscrable; doleful; rueful.
WOE'FUL-LY, } *adv.* 1. Sorrowfully; mournfully; in a
WO'FUL-LY, } distressing manner. 2. Wretchedly; extremely.
WOE'FUL-NESS, }
WO'FUL-NESS, } *n.* Misery; calamity.
† WOFT, for *waft.*—*Shak.*
WOLD, in *Saxon*, is the same as *wald* and *weald*, a wood; sometimes, perhaps, a lawn or plain. *Wald* signifies, also, power, dominion, from *waldan*, to rule. These words occur in names.
WOLF (wulf), *n.* [Sax. *wulf*; G., D. *wolf.*] 1. A ravenous animal of the genus *canis*, a beast of prey that kills sheep and other small domestic animals; called, sometimes, the *wild dog*. 2. A small white worm or maggot, which infests granaries. 3. An eating ulcer.
WOLF'-DOG, *n.* 1. A dog of a large breed, kept to guard sheep. 2. A dog supposed to be bred between a dog and a wolf.
WOLF'-FISH, *n.* A fierce, voracious fish, the *anarrhicas lupus*; called, also, *sea-wolf* and *sea-cat.*—*Jardine's Nat. Lib*
WOLF'-NET, *n.* A kind of net used in fishing, which takes great numbers.—*Cyc.*
WOLF'ISH, *a.* Like a wolf; having the qualities or form of a wolf.
WOLF'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a wolfish manner.—*Borrow.*
WOL'FRAM, *n.* A brownish or grayish-black ore of tungsten.
WOLF'S'-BANE, *n.* 1. A poisonous plant; aconite. 2. The winter aconite, or *helleborus hyemalis.*—*Lee.*
WOLF'S'-CLAW, *n.* A cryptogamous plant of the genus *lycopodium*, or club-moss kind.
WOLF'S'-MILK, *n.* An herb.—*Ainsworth.*
WOLF'S'-PEACH, *n.* A plant, the tomato or love-apple.
WOL'LAS-TON-ITE, *n.* [from Dr. *Wollaston.*] A variety of tabular spar.—*Dana.*
WOL-VER-ENE', } *n.* A carnivorous quadruped, the *gulo*
WOL-VER-INE', } *luscus*, closely allied to the glutton, and inhabiting the coasts of the Arctic Sea.

WOL-VER-ĪNE', *n.* A cant term given to an inhabitant of Michigan.

WOL'VĪSH, *a.* More properly *wolfish*, which see.

WŏM'AN, *n.*; *pl.* WOMEN. [a compound of *womb* and *man.*] 1. The female of the human race, grown to adult years. 2. A female attendant or servant.

WŏM'AN, *v. t.* To make pliant.—*Shak.*

WŏM'AN-HĀTER, *n.* [*woman* and *hater.*] One who has an aversion to the female sex.—*Swift.*

WŏM'AN-LĪKE, *a.* Like a woman.

† WŏM'ANED, *a.* Accompanied or united with a woman.

WŏM'AN-HOOD, *a.* [*woman* and *hood.*] The state, character, or collective qualities of a woman.—*Spenser.*

† WŏM'AN-ĪZE, *v. t.* To make effeminate.

WŏM'AN-ISH, *a.* Suitable to a woman; having the qualities of a woman; feminine.—*Dryden.*

WŏM'AN-ISH-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a woman.—*Commentary on Chaucer.*

WŏM'AN-ISH-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being womanish.—*Hammond.*

WŏM'AN-KĪND, *n.* [*woman* and *kind.*] The female sex; the race of females of the human kind.—*Addison.*

WŏM'AN-LY, *a.* Becoming a woman; feminine.—*Donne.*

WŏM'AN-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a woman.

WŏMB (woom), *n.* [Sax. *wamb*; Goth. *wamba*; Sw. *vämb*, Dan. *vom.*] 1. The uterus of a female; that part where the young of an animal is conceived and nourished till its birth. 2. The place where any thing is produced. 3. Any large or deep cavity.

† WŏMB, *v. t.* To inclose; to breed in secret.—*Shak.*

WOM'BAT, *n.* A marsupiate quadruped, of the opossum family. It is about the size of the badger, and inhabits New Holland.

† WŏMB'Y (woom'y), *a.* Capacious.—*Shak.*

WOM'EN (wim'en), *n.*; *pl.* of WOMAN. It is supposed the word is from Sax. *wifman.*

WŏN (wun), *pret.* and *pp.* of *win*; as, victories *won.*

† WŏN, } *v. i.* [Sax. *wunian*; G. *wohnen*; D. *woonen.*] To
† WŏNE, } dwell; to abide. Its participle is retained in *wont*, that is, *woned.*—*Milton.*

† WŏN, *n.* A dwelling.—*Spenser.*

WŏN'DER (wun'der), *n.* [Sax., G. *wunder*; D. *wonder.*] 1. That emotion which is excited by novelty, or the presentation, to the sight or mind, of something new, unusual, strange, great, extraordinary, or not well understood; something that arrests the attention by its novelty, grandeur, or inexplicableness. *Wonder* expresses less than *astonishment*, and much less than *amazement.* It differs from *admiration*, in not being necessarily accompanied with love, esteem, or approbation, nor directed to persons. But *wonder* sometimes is nearly allied to *astonishment.* 2. Cause of wonder; that which excites surprise; a strange thing; a prodigy. 3. Any thing mentioned with surprise. 4. A miracle.—*Ex.*, iii.

WŏN'DER (wun'der), *v. i.* [Sax. *wundrian.*] To be affected by surprise or admiration.—*Swift.*

WŏN'DER-STRUCK, *a.* [*wonder* and *struck.*] Struck with wonder, admiration, and surprise.—*Dryden.*

WŏN'DER-WŎRK'ING (wun'der-wurk'ing), *a.* Doing wonders or surprising things.

WŏN'DER-ER, *n.* One who wonders.

WŏN'DER-FUL, *a.* Adapted to excite wonder or admiration; exciting surprise; strange; astonishing.

WŏN'DER-FUL-LY, *adv.* In a manner to excite wonder or surprise.

WŏN'DER-FUL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being wonderful.

WŏN'DER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Indulging or feeling wonder.

WŏN'DER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a wondering manner.

WŏN'DER-OUS, *adv.* *See* WONDROUS.

WŏN'DER-MENT, *n.* Surprise; astonishment; a wonderful appearance. [*Vulgar.*]

WŏN'DROUS, *a.* Admirable; marvelous; such as may excite surprise and astonishment; strange.

WŏN'DROUS, *adv.* In a wonderful or surprising degree; as, a place *wondrous* deep. [*Burlesque style.*]

WŏN'DROUS-LY, *adv.* In a strange or wonderful manner or degree.—*Glanville.*

WŏN'T, a contraction of *woll not*, that is, *will not.*

WŏNT, *a.* [*wont* is strictly the participle passive of *won*, *wone*; Sax. *wunian*, to dwell, to consist; G. *wohnen*; D. *woonen.*] Accustomed; habituated; using or doing customarily.

WŏNT, *n.* Custom; habit; use.—*Hooker.*

† WŏNT, *v. i.* To be accustomed or habituated; to be used.

WŏNT'ED, *pp* or *a.* 1. Accustomed; used.—*Spenser.* 2. Accustomed; made familiar by use.—*L'Estrange.*

WŏNTED-NESS, *n.* The state of being accustomed.

† WŏNT'LESS, *a.* Unaccustomed; unused.—*Spenser.*

WOO, *v. t.* [Sax. *wogan.*] 1. To court; to solicit in love. 2. To court solicitously; to invite with importunity.

WOO, *v. i.* To court; to make love.—*Dryden.*

† WOOD, *a.* [Sax. *wod.*] Mad; furious.—*Spenser.*

WOOD, *n.* [Sax. *wuda*, *wudu*; D. *woud*; W. *gwydz.*] 1. A large and thick collection of trees; a forest. 2. The substance of trees, or the solid part which lies beneath the bark. 3. Trees cut or sawed for the fire. 4. Timber; trees cut for architectural purposes. 5. An idol.—*Hab.*, ii.

WOOD, *v. i.* To supply or get supplies of wood.

WOOD-A-NEM'O-NE, *n.* A plant, *anemone nemorosa.* *See* ANEMONE.

WOOD'-ANT, *n.* [*wood* and *ant.*] A large ant living in society in woods and forests, and constructing large nests.—*E. C. Herrick.*

WOOD'-ASH-ES, *n. pl.* [*wood* and *ashes.*] The remains of burned wood or plants.

WOOD'-BOUND, *a.* [*wood* and *bound.*] Encumbered with tall, woody hedgerows.

WOOD'-CHAT, *n.* A species of butcher-bird or shrike.

WOOD'-CHOIR (-kwire), *n.* Songsters in a wood.

WOOD'-CŌAL, *n.* [*wood* and *coal.*] Charcoal; also, lignite or brown coal.

WOOD'-CRAFT, *n.* Skill and practice in shooting and other sports in the woods.

WOOD'-CUT, *n.* An engraving on wood.

WOOD'-CUT-TER, *n.* A person who cuts wood.

WOOD'-CUT-TING, *a.* Cutting wood.

WOOD'-CUT-TING, *n.* The act or employment of cutting wood.

WOOD'-DRINK, *n.* [*wood* and *drink.*] A decoction or infusion of medical woods.

WOOD'-ECHO (-ek'o), *n.* An echo from the wood.

WOOD-EN-GRAV'ING, *n.* 1. Xylography; the act or art of engraving on wood.—*Cyc.* 2. An engraving on wood.

WOOD'-FRET-TER, *n.* [*wood* and *fret.*] An insect or worm that eats wood.—*Ainsworth.*

WOOD'-GOD, *n.* A pretended sylvan deity.—*Spenser.*

WOOD'-HŌLE, *n.* A place where wood is laid up.

WOOD'-HOUSE, *n.* A house or shed in which wood is deposited and sheltered from the weather. [*U. States.*]

WOOD'-LAND, *n.* 1. Land covered with wood; [*America.*]—2. In *England*, a soil which, from its humidity and color, resembles the soil in woods.

WOOD'-LAND, *a.* Covered with woods; belonging to the woods.—*Dryden.*

WOOD'-LARK, *n.* A bird, a species of lark, the *alauda arborea*, which, like the sky-lark, utters its notes while on the wing.—*Jardine.*

WOOD'-LAY-ER, *n.* A young oak or other timber-plant, laid down in a hedge among the white thorn or other plants used in hedges.

WOOD'-LOCK, *n.* In *ship-building*, a piece of elm, close-fitted and sheathed with copper, in the throating or score of the pintle, to keep the rudder from rising.

WOOD'-LOUSE, *n.* An insect, the milleped.

WOOD'-MEIL, *n.* A coarse, hairy stuff made of Iceland wool, used to line the ports of ships of war.—*Cyc.*

WOOD'-MĪTE, *n.* A small insect found in old wood.

WOOD'-MŎN"GER, *n.* A wood-seller.

WOOD'-MŌTE, *n.* In *England*, the ancient name of the forest court; now the court of attachment.

WOOD'-NIGHT'SHĀDE, *n.* A plant; woody nightshade.

WOOD'-NŌTE, *n.* [*wood* and *note.*] Wild music.

WOOD'-NYMPH (-nimf), *n.* [*wood* and *nymph.*] A fabled goddess of the woods; a dryad.—*Milton.*

WOOD'-OFFER-ING, *n.* Wood burned on the altar.

WOOD'-Ō-PAL, *n.* A striped variety of coarse opal, having some resemblance to wood.—*Dana.*

WOOD'-PIGEON, *n.* The ring-dove.—*Ed. Encyc.*—*P. Cyc*

WOOD-PŪ'CE-RON, *n.* A small insect which penetrates into wood.

WOOD'-REEVE, *n.* [*wood* and *reeve.*] In *England*, the steward or overseer of a wood.

WOOD'-ROCK, *n.* A compact variety of asbestus.—*Dana*

WOOD'-ROOF, } *n.* [*wood* and *roof* or *ruff.*] A plant of the
WOOD'-RUFF, } genus *asperula.*—*Loudon.*

WOOD'-SĀGE, *n.* [*wood* and *sage.*] A plant found in woods, *teucrium scorodonia*, having the smell of garlic.—*Loudon.*

WOOD'-SĀRE, *n.* A kind of froth seen on herbs; froth spit; cuckoo-spit.—*Booth.*

WOOD'-SCREW, *n.* The ordinary screw made of iron, for uniting pieces of wood.

WOOD'-SĒRE, *n.* The time when there is no sap in a tree.

WOOD'-SHOCK, *n.* A North American quadruped, of the weasel tribe; also called *pekan*, *fisher-weasel*, &c.

WOOD'-SOOT, *n.* [*wood* and *soot.*] Soot from burned wood, which has been found useful as a manure.

WOOD'-SOR-REL, *n.* A plant of the genus *oxalis*, having an acid taste.

WOOD'-SPĪTE, *n.* [*wood* and *spite.*] A name given in some parts of England to the green woodpecker.—*Ed. Encyc.*

WOOD'-STŌNE, *n.* A striped variety of horn-stone, some what resembling wood in appearance.—*Dana.*

WOOD'-TIN, *n.* A nodular variety of oxyd of tin, of a brown color, found in Cornwall.—*Brande.*

WOOD'-WARD, *n.* [*wood* and *ward.*] An officer of the forest, whose duty is to guard the woods. [*England.*]

WOOD'-WASH, WOOD'-WAX, WOOD'-WAX-EN, *n.* Names applied to dyer's broom, or dyer's weed, *genista tinctoria.*—*Cyc.*—*Booth.*

WOOD'-WORK, *n.* That part of any structure which is wrought of wood.

WOOD'-WORM (-wurm), *n.* A worm that is bred in wood.

WOOD'BIND, WOOD'BINE, *n.* A name given to the honeysuckle, a species of *caprifolium* or *lonicera.*—*Lee.*

WOOD'CHUCK, *n.* [*wood,* and Persian *chuk,* a hog.] The popular name, in *New England,* of a rodent burrowing quadruped, a species of the *marmot,* the *arctomys monax;* also called *ground-hog.*

WOOD'COCK, *n.* [*wood* and *cock.*] A bird allied to the snipes, but with a more robust bill. Its flesh is esteemed a delicacy.

WOOD'COCK SHELL, *n.* A name given by English naturalists to the shells of certain mollusks of the genus *murex,* which have a very long tube with or without spines.—*Rees' Cyc.*—*P. Cyc.*

WOOD'ED, *a.* Supplied or covered with wood.

WOOD'EN, *a.* [from *wood.*] 1. Made of wood; consisting of wood. 2. Clumsy; awkward.—*Collier.*

WOOD'ING, *ppr.* Getting or supplying with wood.—*Washington.*

WOOD'LESS, *a.* Destitute of wood.—*Mitford.*

WOOD'LESS-NESS, *n.* State of being destitute of wood.

WOOD'LY, *adv.* Madly.—*Hulcet.*

WOOD'MAN, *n.* 1. A forest officer, appointed to take care of the king's wood; [*England.*] 2. A sportsman; a hunter.—*Pope.* 3. One who cuts down trees.

† WOOD'NESS, *n.* Anger; madness; rage.—*Fisher.*

WOOD'PECK-ER, *n.* [*wood* and *peck.*] A name of numerous species of scansorial birds, of the genus *picus,* which have strong bills, and peck holes in the wood or bark of trees, in pursuit of insects.

WOOD'Y, *a.* 1. Abounding with wood. 2. Consisting of wood; ligneous. 3. Pertaining to woods; sylvan.—*Woody fibre* consists of slender membranous tubes, tapering at each end, in the tissue of plants.

WOOD'Y-NIGHT'SHADE, *n.* A plant; bitter-sweet, *solanum dulcamara.*

WOO'ER, *n.* One who courts or solicits in love.—SYN. Suitor; lover; paramour.

WOOF, *n.* [Sax. *weft;* Sw. *väf.*] 1. The threads that cross the warp in weaving; the weft. 2. Texture; cloth.

WOOF'Y, *a.* Having a close texture; dense; as, a *woofy* cloud.—*Miss J. Baillie.*

WOO'ING, *ppr.* Courting; soliciting in love.

WOO'ING-LY, *adv.* Enticingly; with persuasiveness; so as to invite to stay.—*Shak.*

WOOL (wŭl), *n.* [Sax. *wul;* Ger. *wolle;* D. *wol;* Sw. *ull;* Dan. *uld.*] 1. That soft species of hair which grows on sheep and some other animals, which in fineness sometimes approaches to fur. 2. Short, thick hair.—3. In *botany,* a sort of pubescence, or a clothing of dense, curling hairs, on the surface of certain plants.

WOOL'-BALL, *n.* A ball or mass of wool found in the stomach of sheep.—*Cyc.*

WOOL'-COMB-ER (-kōm-er), *n.* One whose occupation is to comb wool.

WOOL'-DRIV-ER, *n.* [*wool* and *driver.*] One who buys wool and carries it to market.

WOOL'-GATH-ER-ING, *a.* or *n.* A term applied to a vagrant or idle exercise of the imagination, often leading to a neglect of present objects.—*Burton.*

WOOL'-GROW-ER, *n.* [*wool* and *grow.*] A person who raises sheep for the production of wool.

WOOL'-GROW-ING, *a.* Producing sheep and wool.

WOOL'-PACK, *n.* [*wool* and *pack.*] 1. A pack or bag of wool. 2. Any thing bulky without weight.—*Cleaveland.*

WOOL'-SACK, *n.* [*wool* and *sack.*] 1. A sack or bag of wool. 2. The seat of the lord chancellor of England, in the House of Lords, being a large square bag of wool, without back or arms, covered with red cloth.—*Brande.*

WOOL'-STA-PLE, *n.* [*wool* and *staple.*] A city or town where wool used to be brought to the king's staple for sale.

WOOL'-STA-PLER, *n.* One who deals in wool.

WOOL'-TRADE, *n.* [*wool* and *trade.*] The trade in wool.

WOOL'-WIND-ER, *n.* A person employed to wind or make up wool into bundles, to be packed for sale.

WOOLD, *v. t.* [D. *woelen, bewoelen;* G. *wühlen.*] To wind; *particularly,* to wind a rope round a mast or yard, where it has been fished or secured.

WOOLD'ED, *pp.* Bound fast with ropes; wound round.

WOOLD'ER, *n.* A stick used in woolding.—*Mar. Dict.*

WOOLD'ING, *ppr.* Binding fast with ropes; winding round.

WOOLD'ING, *n.* 1. The act of winding, as a rope round a mast. 2. The rope used for binding masts and spars.

WOOL'EN, *a.* 1. Made of wool; consisting of wool. 2. Pertaining to wool; as, *woolen* manufactures.

WOOL'EN, *n.* Cloth made of wool.—*Pope.*

WOOL'EN-DRA-PER, *n.* One who deals in woolen goods

WOOL'FEL, *n.* [*wool* and *fel.*] A skin with the wool.

WOOL'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being woolly.

WOOL'LY, *a.* 1. Consisting of wool. 2. Resembling wool. 3. Clothed with wool.—4. In *botany,* clothed with a pubescence resembling wool.

WOOL'LY-PAS'TI-NUM, *n.* A name given in the East Indies to a species of red orpiment or arsenic.—*Cyc.*

† WOOL'WARD, *adv.* In wool.—*To go woolward,* was to wear woolen next the skin, as a penance.—*Toone.*—*Shak.*

WOOP, *n.* A bird.

WOOS, *n.* A plant; a sea-weed.

WOOTZ, *n.* A kind of steel imported from Bengal, peculiarly excellent for some cutting instruments.—*Brande.*

WORD (wurd), *n.* [Sax. *word* or *wyrd;* G. *wort;* D. *woord,* Dan., Sw. *ord.*] 1. An articulate or vocal sound, or a combination of articulate and vocal sounds, uttered by the human voice, and by custom expressing an idea or ideas; a single component part of human speech or language; a term. 2. The letter or letters, written or printed, which represent a sound or combination of sounds. 3. A short discourse. 4. Talk; discourse. 5. Dispute; verbal contention. 6. Language; living speech; oral expression. 7. Promise; engagement. 8. Signal; order; command. 9. Account; tidings, message. 10. Declaration; purpose expressed. 11. Declaration; affirmation. 12. The Scripture; divine revelation, or any part of it. This is called the *word* of God. 13. Christ.—*John,* i. 14. A motto; a short sentence; a proverb. *Spenser.*—*A good word,* commendation; favorable account. *Pope.*—*In word,* in declaration only.—1 *John,* iii.

WORD (wurd), *v. i.* To dispute.—*L'Estrange.* [*Little used.*]

WORD, *v. t.* To express in words.—*Addison.*

WORD'-CATCH-ER, *n.* One who cavils at words.—*Pope.*

WORD'ED (wurd'ed), *pp.* Expressed in words.

† WORD'ER, *n.* A speaker.—*Whitlock.*

WORD'I-LY *adv.* In a verbose or wordy manner.

WORD'I-NESS, *n.* [from *wordy.*] The state or quality of abounding with words.—*Ash.*

WORD'ING (wurd'ing), *ppr.* Expressing in words.

WORD'ING, *n.* 1. The act of expressing in words. 2. The manner of expressing in words.

† WORD'ISH, *a.* Respecting words.—*Sidney.*

WORD'LESS, *a.* Not using words; not speaking; silent.

WORD'Y (wurd'e), *a.* 1. Using many words; verbose.—*Spectator.* 2. Containing many words; full of words.—*Phillips.*

WORE, *pret.* of *wear;* as, he *wore* gloves.

WORE, *pret.* of *wear;* as, they *wore* ship.

WORK (wurk), *v. i.;* pret. and pp. *worked* or *wrought* [Sax. *weorcan, wircan, wyrcan;* Goth. *waurkyan;* D. *werken;* Ger. *wirken.*] 1. In a *general sense,* to move, or to move one way and the other; to perform. 2. To labor; to be occupied in performing manual labor, whether severe or moderate. 3. To be in action or motion. 4. To act; to carry on operations. 5. To operate; to carry on business; to be customarily engaged or employed in. 6. To ferment. 7. To operate; to produce effects by action or influence. 8. To obtain by diligence; [*little used.*] 9. To act or operate on the stomach and bowels, as a cathartic. 10. To labor; to strain; to move heavily. 11. To be tossed or agitated. 12. To enter by working.—*To work on,* to act on; to influence.—*To work up,* to make way.—*To work to windward,* among *seamen,* to sail or ply against the wind; to beat.—*Mar. Dict.*

WORK (wurk), *v. t.* 1. To move; to stir and mix; as, to *work* mortar. 2. To form by labor; to mold, shape, or manufacture. 3. To bring into any state by action. 4. To influence by acting upon; to manage; to lead. 5. To make by action, labor, or violence. 6. To produce by action, labor, or exertion. 7. To embroider. 8. To direct the movements of, by adapting the sails to the wind. 9. To put to labor; to exert. 10. To cause to ferment, as liquor.—*To work out.* 1. To effect by labor and exertion. 2. To erase; to efface; [*obs.*] 3. To solve, as a problem.—*To work up.* 1. To raise; to excite. 2. To expend in any work, as materials.

WORK (wurk), *n.* [Sax. *weorc;* D., Ger. *werk.*] 1. An exertion of strength for accomplishing some end or object; *particularly, in man,* manual labor. 2. State of labor. 3. Awkward performance; as, what *work* you make. 4. That which is made or done. 5. Embroidery; flowers or figures wrought with the needle. 6. Any fabric or manufacture. 7. The matter on which one is at work. 8. Some important deed; as, the *works* of bloody Mars. 9. Operation. 10. Effect; that which proceeds from agency. 11. Management; treatment. 12. That which is produced by mental labor; a composition; a book.—13. *Works,* in the *plural,* walls, trenches, and the like, made for fortifications.—14. In *theology,* moral duties or external performances, as distinct from *grace.*—*To set to work,* or *to set on*

work, to employ; to engage in any business. *Hooker.*—SYN. Labor; employment; occupation; performance; production; action; toil; drudgery; feat; achievement.

WŌRK'-BAG, *n.* A lady's reticule, or bag for holding work.

WŌRK'-DĀY, *n.* *See* WORKING-DAY.

WŌRK'-FEL-LŌW (wurk'-fel-lō), *n.* One engaged in the same work with another.—*Rom.*, xvi.

WŌRK'-FŌLK, *n. pl.* Persons that labor.—*Beaum. and Fl.*

WŌRK'-HOUSE, } *n.* 1. A house where any manufac-
WŌRK'ING-HOUSE, } ture is carried on.—2. *Generally*, a house in which idle and vicious persons are confined to labor.

WŌRK'-MĀS-TER (wurk'-), *n.* [*work* and *master.*] The performer of any work.—*Spenser.*

WŌRK'-SHOP, *n.* [*work* and *shop.*] A shop where any manufacture is carried on.

WŌRK'-TĀ-BLE, *n.* A small table, containing drawers and other conveniences for ladies, in respect to their needle-work.

WŌRK'-WŌM-AN, *n.* A woman who performs any work; or one skilled in needle-work.—*Spenser.*

WŌRK'A-BLE (wurk'a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being worked, as a metal.—*Ure.* 2. That can be worked, or that is worth working; as, a *workable* mine.—*Hitchcock.*—*Conybeare.*

WŌRKED (wurkt), *pp.* Moved; labored; performed; managed; fermented.

WŌRK'ER, *n.* One who works; one who performs.

WŌRK'ING (wurk'ing), *ppr.* or *a.* Moving; operating; laboring; fermenting.

WŌRK'ING, *n.* 1. Motion; the act of laboring. 2. Fermentation. 3. Movement; operation.

WŌRK'ING-DĀY, *n.* [*work* and *day.*] 1. A day on which work is performed, as distinguished from the Sabbath, festivals, &c. 2. *a.* Plodding; hard-working; as, this *working-day* world.—*Shak.*

WŌRK'MAN, *n.* [*work* and *man.*] 1. Any man employed in labor, whether in tillage or manufactures.—2. *By way of eminence*, a skillful artificer or laborer.

WŌRK'MAN-LĪKE, *a.* Skillful; well performed.

WŌRK'MAN-LY, *a.* Skillful; well performed.

WŌRK'MAN-LY, *adv.* In a skillful manner; in a manner becoming a workman.—*Tusser.*

WŌRK'MAN-SHIP (wurk'-), *n.* 1. Manufacture; something made, particularly by manual labor.—*Ex.*, xxxi. 2. That which is effected, made, or produced.—*Eph.*, ii. 3. The skill of a workman; or the execution or manner of making any thing. 4. The art of working.

WŌRK'Y-DĀY, *n.* [corrupted from *working-day.*] A day not the Sabbath.—*Shak.*

WŌRLD (wurld), *n.* [Sax. *weorold, woruld*; D. *waereld*; Sw. *werld.*] 1. The universe; the whole system of created globes or vast bodies of matter. 2. The earth; the terraqueous globe. 3. The heavens; as, the upper *world.* 4. System of beings; or the orbs which occupy space, and all the beings which inhabit them.—*Heb.*, xi. 5. Present state of existence. 6. A secular life; the attractions, enjoyments, and cares of the present life. 7. Public life, or society. 8. Business or trouble of life. 9. A great multitude or quantity. 10. Mankind; people in general; [*in an indefinite sense.*] 11. Course of life; as, to begin the *world.* 12. Universal empire. 13. The customs and manners of men; the practice of life; as, knowledge of the *world.* 14. All the world contains. 15. The principal nations or countries of the earth. 16. The Roman empire; [*Scripture.*] 17. A large tract of country; a wide compass of things. 18. The inhabitants of the earth; the whole human race.—*John*, iii. 19. The carnal state or corruption of the earth.—*Gal.*, i. 20. The ungodly part of the world. 21. Time; as in the phrase, *world* without end. 22. A collection of wonders; [*obs.*]—*In the world*, in possibility.—*For all the world.* 1. Exactly.—*Sidney*; [*little used.*] 2. For any consideration.

WŌRLD'-HARD-ĒNED, *a.* Hardened by the love of worldly things.

WŌRLD'LI-NESS (wurld'le-nes), *n.* A predominant passion for obtaining the good things of this life; covetousness; addictedness to gain and temporal enjoyments.

WŌRLD'LING, *n.* A person whose soul is set upon gaining temporal possessions; one devoted to this world and its enjoyments.

WŌRLD'LY (wurld'le), *a.* 1. Pertaining to this world or life, in contradistinction to the life to come. 2. Devoted to this life and its enjoyments; bent on gain. 3. Belonging to the world.—SYN. Secular; temporal; human; common.

WŌRLD'LY, *adv.* With relation to this life.

WŌRLD'LY-MĪND'ED, *a.* Devoted to the acquisition of property and to temporal enjoyments.

WŌRLD'LY-MĪND'ED-NESS, *n.* 1. A predominating love and pursuit of this world's goods, to the exclusion of piety and attention to spiritual concerns. 2. State of being worldly-minded.

WŌRM (wurm), *n.* [Sax *wyrm*; G. *wurm*; D. *worm*; Dan. *orm.*] 1. In *common usage*, any small, creeping animal or reptile, either entirely without feet or with very short ones, including a great variety of animals of different classes and orders, as the blind-worm, grubs, caterpillars, and other larvæ of insects, the glow-worm, the tape-worm, and other intestinal worms or entozoa, the earth-worm, &c. *Worms, pl.*, is popularly used for intestinal worms. —2. In *zoology*, the term *vermes*, or *worms*, has been applied to different divisions of invertebral animals, by different naturalists. 3. Remorse; that which incessantly gnaws the conscience; that which torments.—*Mark*, ix. 4. A being debased and despised.—*Psa.* xxii. 5. A spiral instrument or iron screw, used for drawing wads and cartridges from cannon or small arms. 6. Something spiral, vermiculated, or resembling a worm, as the threads of a screw. *Moxon.*—7. In *chemistry* and *distilleries*, a spiral, metallic pipe placed in a tub of water, through which the vapor passes in distillation, and in which it is cooled and condensed. 8. A small, worm-like part, situated beneath a dog's tongue.—*Cyc.*

WŌRM, *v. i.* To work slowly, gradually, and secretly.

WŌRM, *v. t.* 1. To expel or undermine by slow and secret means. 2. To cut something, called a *worm*, from under the tongue of a dog. 3. To draw the wad or cartridge from a gun; to clean by the worm. 4. To wind a rope spirally round a cable, between the strands; or to wind a smaller rope with spun-yarn. *Mar. Dict.*—*To worm one's self into*, to enter gradually by arts and insinuations.

WŌRM'-ĒAT-EN (wurm'-ēt-n), *a.* [*worm* and *eat.*] 1 Gnawed by worms. 2. Old; worthless.—*Raleigh.*

† WŌRM'-ĒAT-EN-NESS, *n.* State of being worm-eaten; rottenness.

WŌRM'-FENCE (wurm'-fense), *n.* A zigzag fence, made by placing the ends of the rails upon each other; sometimes called a stake-fence.

WŌRM'-GRĀSS, *n.* A plant of the genus *spigelia*, used as a vermifuge.

WŌRM'-HŌLE, *n.* A hole made by the gnawing of a worm.

WŌRM'-LĪKE, *a.* Resembling a worm; spiral; vermicular

WŌRM'-POW-DER, *n.* A powder used for expelling worms from the stomach and intestines.

WŌRM'-SEED, *n.* 1. A seed which has the property of expelling worms; the seed of an Asiatic species of *artemisia.* 2. A plant, a species of *chenopodium.*—*Lee.*

WŌRM'-TINCTURE, *n.* A tincture prepared from earth-worms dried, pulverized, and mixed with oil of tartar, spirit of wine, saffron, and castor.—*Cyc.*

WŌRMED (wurmd), *pp.* Cleared by a worm or screw.

WŌRM'ING, *n.* The act or operation of cutting a worm-like ligament from under a dog's tongue.—*Brande.*

WŌRM'ING (wurm'ing), *ppr.* Entering by insinuation, drawing, as a cartridge; clearing, as a gun; cutting out the worm from under a dog's tongue.

WŌRM'WOOD, *n.* [Sax. *wermod*; G. *wermuth.*] A plant, the *artemisia absinthium.* It has a bitter, nauseous taste.

WŌRM'Y (wurm'e), *a.* 1. Containing a worm; abounding with worms. 2. Earthy; groveling.

WŌRN, *pp.* of *wear*; as, a garment long *worn.*

WŌRN'-OUT, *pp.* or *a.* Consumed or rendered useless by wearing.

WOR'NIL, *n.* A maggot that infests the backs of cows.

WOR'RAL, *n.* An animal of the lizard kind found in Egypt.

WŌR'RIED (wur'rid), *pp.* [from *worry.*] Harassed; fatigued.

WŌR'RI-ER, *n.* One who worries or harasses.

WŌR'RY (wur're), *v. t.* [Sax. *werig, werigan, werian.*] 1. To tease; to trouble; to harass with importunity, or with care and anxiety.—*Burke.* 2. To fatigue; to harass with labor; [*a popular sense of the word.*] 3. To harass by pursuit and barking. 4. To tear; to mangle with the teeth. 5. To vex; to persecute brutally.

WŌR'RY-ING, *ppr.* Teasing; troubling; harassing; fatiguing; tearing.

WŌR'RY-ING-LY, *adv.* Teasingly; harassingly.

WŌRSE (wurse), *a.* [Sax. *wærse, wyrse*; Dan. *verre*; Sw *värre.* This adjective has the signification of the comparative degree, and as *bad* has no comparative and superlative, *worse* and *worst* are used in lieu of them, although radically they have no relation to *bad.*] 1. More evil; more bad or ill; more depraved and corrupt; [*in a moral sense.*]—2. In a *physical sense*, in regard to health, more sick. 3. More bad; less perfect or good.—*The worse.* 1. The loss; the disadvantage. 2. Something less good.

WŌRSE, *adv.* In a manner more evil or bad.

† WŌRSE, to put to disadvantage, is not in use. *See* WORST.

† WŌRS'EN, *v. t.* To worse.—*Milton.*

WŌRS'EN, *v. i.* To become worse. [*Craven dialect.*]

WŌRS'ER, for *worse*, is a vulgar word, and not used in good writing or speaking.

WŌR'SHIP (wur'ship), *n.* [Sax. *weorthscype*; *worth* and *ship.*] 1. Excellence of character; dignity; worth; worthiness. 2. A title of honor, used in addresses to certain magistrates and others of respectable character. 3. A

term of ironical respect. *Pope.*—4. *Chiefly* and *eminently*, the act of paying divine honors to the Supreme Being; or the honors thus paid. 5. The homage paid to idols or false gods, by pagans. 6. Honor; respect; civil deference. 7. Idolatry of lovers; obsequious or submissive respect.

WOR'SHIP (wur'ship), *v. t.* 1. To pay divine honors to; to reverence with supreme respect and veneration. 2. To respect; to honor; to treat with civil reverence. 3. To honor with extravagant love and extreme submission, as a lover.—SYN. To adore; revere; reverence; bow to; honor.

WOR'SHIP (wur'ship), *v. i.* 1. To perform acts of adoration. 2. To perform religious service.—*John*, iv.

WOR'SHIPED (wur'shipt), *pp.* Adored; treated with divine honors; treated with civil respect.

WOR'SHIP-ER (wur'ship-), *n.* One who worships; one who pays divine honors to any being; one who adores.—*South.*

WOR'SHIP-FUL (wur'ship-), *a.* 1. Claiming respect; worthy of honor from its character or dignity.—*Shak.* 2. A term of respect; [*sometimes ironically.*]

WOR'SHIP-FUL-LY (wur'ship-), *adv.* Respectfully.—*Shak.*

WOR'SHIP-ING (wur'ship-), *ppr.* Adoring; paying divine honors to; treating with supreme reverence; treating with extreme submission.

WORST (wurst), *a.* [*superl.* of *worse.*] 1. Most bad; most evil. 2. Most severe or dangerous; most difficult to heal. 3. Most afflictive, pernicious, or calamitous.

WORST (wurst), *n.* 1. The most evil state. 2. The most severe or aggravated state; the height. 3. The most calamitous state.

WORST (wurst), *v. t.* To get the advantage over in contest; to defeat; to overthrow.

WORST'ED (wurst'ed), *pp.* Defeated; overthrown.

WORST'ED (wust'ed), *n.* [The origin of this word is uncertain. It is usually supposed to take its name from a town in England or in Flanders.] Yarn made of wool drawn out into long filaments by passing it, when oiled, through heated combs. It is used for stockings and various other fine fabrics.—*Ure.*

WORST'ED (wust'ed), *a.* Consisting of worsted.

WORT (wurt), *n.* [Sax. *wyrt*; G. *wurz*; Sw. *ort.*] 1. A plant; an herb; [*now used chiefly or wholly in compounds.*] 2. A plant of the cabbage kind. 3. New beer, unfermented, or in the act of fermentation; the sweet infusion of malt.—*Bacon.*

WORTH (wurth), a termination, signifies a farm or court; as in *Wordsworth.*

WORTH (wurth), *v. i.* [Sax. *weorthan.*] This verb is now used only in the phrases, woe *worth* the day, woe *worth* the man, &c., in which the verb is in the imperative mode, and the noun in the dative; woe *be to* the day.

WORTH (wurth), *n.* [Sax. *weorth, wurth, wyrth*; G. *werth*; D. *waarde*; Sw. *vård.*] 1. That quality of a thing which renders it useful, or which will produce an equivalent good in some other thing. 2. Value of mental qualities; virtue; usefulness. 3. Comparative importance; valuable qualities.—SYN. Desert; merit; excellence; price; rate.

WORTH (wurth), *a.* 1. Equal in value to. 2. Deserving of; [*in a good or bad sense, but chiefly in a good sense.*] 3. Equal in possessions to; having estate to the value of. —*Worthiest of blood*, an expression in *law*, denoting the preference of sons to daughters in the descent of estates.

WOR'THI-LY (wur'thi-le), *adv.* 1. In a manner suited to.—*Ray.* 2. Deservedly; according to merit. 3. Justly; not without cause.—*South.*

WOR'THI-NESS (wur'thi-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being worthy or excellent. 2. The quality or state of deserving. —SYN. Desert; merit; excellence; dignity; virtue; meritoriousness.

WORTH'LESS (wurth'les), *a.* 1. Having no value. 2. Having no value of character or no virtue. 3. Having no dignity or excellence.

WORTH'LESS-LY, *adv.* In a worthless manner.

WORTH'LESS-NESS, *n.* 1. Want of value; want of useful qualities. 2. Want of excellence or dignity.

WOR'THY (wur'thi), *a.* [G. *wurdig*; D. *waardig*; Sw. *värdig.*] 1. Deserving; meritorious; such as merits; having worth or excellence; equivalent. 2. Possessing worth or excellence of qualities; virtuous; estimable. 3. Suitable; having qualities suited to; [*either in a good or bad sense;*] equal in value. 4. Suitable to any thing bad. 5. Deserving of ill.—*Luke*, xii.

WOR'THY (wur'thi), *n.* A man of eminent worth; a man distinguished for useful and estimable qualities; a man of valor. *A word much used in the plural*; as, the *worthies* of the Church.]

† WOR'THY, *v. t.* To render worthy; to exalt.—*Shak.*

† WOT, *v. i.* [originally, *wat*; the *preterite* of Sax. *witan.*] To know; to be aware.—*Spenser.*

WOULD (wood), *pret.* of *will*, G. *wollen*, L. *volo.*—*Would* is used as an *auxiliary verb* in conditional forms of speech, as, "I *would* go, *if* I could." This form of expression denotes *will* or *resolution*, under a condition or supposition. —*You would go*, or *he would go*, denotes simply an *event*, under a condition or supposition.—*Would* has the sense of *wish*, or *pray*, particularly in the phrases, "*would* to God," "*would* God we had died in Egypt."—*Would* is used, also, for *wish to do* or *to have*; as, what *wouldst* thou?

† WOULD'ING (wud'ding), *n.* Motion of desire.—*Hammond.*

* WOUND (wound or woond), *n.* [Sax. *wund*; D. *wond*, G. *wunde.*] 1. A breach of the skin and flesh of an animal, or of the bark and wood of a tree, or of the bark and substance of other plants, caused by violence or external force. 2. Injury; hurt. [Walker condemns the pronunciation *woond* as a "capricious novelty." It is certainly opposed to an important principle of our language, viz., that words in *ou*, of Saxon origin, retain the regular Saxon sound of *ow*, as *sound, ground, found*, &c., while words derived from the French have the sound of *ou* in that language, as *soup, group*, &c. It is very undesirable to break in upon this rule, though *woond* is undoubtedly the fashionable pronunciation.—*Ed.*]

* WOUND (wound or woond), *v. t.* To hurt by violence; as to *wound* the head or the arm; to *wound* a tree.—*Is.*, liii.

WOUND, *pret.* and *pp.* of *wind.*

* WOUND'-WORT, *n.* A name of various plants supposed to be efficacious in healing wounds.

* WOUND'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Hurt; injured.

* WOUND'ER, *n.* One who wounds.

* WOUND'ING, *ppr.* Hurting; injuring.

* WOUND'ING, *n.* Hurt; injury.—*Gen.*, iv.

* WOUND'LESS, *a.* Free from hurt or injury.

WOUND'Y, *a.* Excessive.—*Gay.* [*Vulgar.*]

WOVE, *pret.* of *weave*; sometimes the participle.

WOV'EN, *pp.* or *a.*, from *weave.*

† WOX, } for *waxed.*
† WOX'EN, }

NOTE.—W *before* r *is always silent.*

WRACK (rak), *n.* A marine plant, the *fucus vesiculosus*, out of which kelp is made. It is also valuable for manure.

WRACK and *To* WRACK. *See* WRECK.

WRACK'FUL, *a.* Ruinous; destructive.

WRAIN'-BOLT, *n.* *See* WRING-BOLT.

WRAITH, *n.* [perhaps a corruption of *swarth* or *swairth.*] The apparition of a person in his exact likeness, seen before death or a little after.—*Jamieson.* [*Scottish.*]

WRANGLE (rang'gl), *v. i.* [from the root of *wring*, Sw. *vränga.*] To dispute angrily; to quarrel peevishly and noisily; to brawl; to altercate.

WRANGLE, *v. t.* To involve in contention. [*Little used.*]

WRANGLE, *n.* An angry dispute; a noisy quarrel. *Swift.* —SYN. Bickering; brawl; jar; jangle; altercation; contest; controversy.

WRANGLER (rang'gler), *n.* An angry disputant; one who disputes with heat or peevishness. *Watts.*—*Senior wrangler*, in the *University of Cambridge*, in *England*, the student who passes the best examination in the senate-house Then follow the *second, third*, &c., *wranglers.*

WRANGLE-SOME, *a.* Contentious; quarrelsome.—*Moor.*

WRANGLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Disputing or contending angrily.

WRANGLING, *n.* The act of disputing angrily.

WRAP (rap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wrapped* or *wrapt.* 1. To wind or fold together.—*John*, xx. 2. To involve; to cover by winding something round: often with *up.* 3. To involve; to hide. 4. To comprise; to contain. 5. To involve totally. 6. To inclose. 7. To snatch up; to transport; [*in this sense,* RAP *and* RAPT *are more proper.*]

WRAP'-RAS-CAL, *n.* An old cant term for a coarse upper coat.—*Smart.*

WRAP'PAGE, *n.* That which wraps.

WRAPPED, } *pp.* Wound; folded; inclosed.
WRAPT, }

WRAP'PER, *n.* 1. One who wraps. 2. That in which any thing is wrapped or inclosed. 3. A loose garment; applied sometimes to a lady's undress, and sometimes to a loose overcoat.

WRAP'PING, *ppr.* 1. Winding; folding; involving; inclosing. 2. *a.* Used or designed for wrapping or covering.

WRASSE, *n.* The English name of a number of fishes inhabiting the rocky parts of the coast, and belonging to the family *labridæ* (genus *labrus*, Linn.). They are prickly spined, hard-boned fishes, with oblong, scaly bodies, and a single dorsal fin. Many of them present vivid colors.—*P Cyc.*

* WRATH (räth), *n.* [Sax. *wrath, wræth*; Sw., D. *vrede.*] 1. Violent anger; vehement exasperation. 2. The effects of anger.—*Prov.*, xxvii. 3. The just punishment of an offense or crime. *Rom.*, xiii.—*God's wrath*, in *Scripture*, is his holy and just indignation against sin. *Rom.*, i.—SYN. Fury; rage; ire; vengeance, indignation; resentment; passion.

* WRATH'FUL, *a.* 1. Very angry; greatly incensed. 2

Springing from wrath, or expressing it.—SYN. Furious; raging; indignant; resentful; passionate.

WRĀTH'FUL-LY, *adv.* With violent anger.—*Shak.*

WRĀTH'FUL-NESS, *n.* Vehement anger.

WRĀTH'-LY, *adv.* Very angrily.

WRĀTH'LESS, *a.* Free from anger.—*Waller.*

WRĀTH'Y (räth'e), *a.* Very angry. [*A colloquial word.*]

† WRAWL, *v. i.* [Sw. *vrala.*] To cry, as a cat.

WREAK (reek), *v. t.* [Sax. *wrǽcan, wrǽccan*; D. *wreeken*; G. *rächen.*] 1. To execute; to inflict; to hurl or drive. 2. To revenge.—*Fairfax*; [*nearly obs.*]

WREAK, for *reck*, to care, is a mistake.—*Shak.*

† WREAK, *n.* Revenge; vengeance; furious passion.

WREAK'FUL, *a.* Revengeful; angry.—*Shak.*

WREAK'LESS, *a.* Unrevengeful; weak.—*Shak.*

WREATH (reeth), *n.* [Sax. *wræth, wreoth.*] 1. Something twisted or curled. 2. A garland; a chaplet.

WREATHE, *v. t.*; pret. *wreathed*; pp. *wreathed, wreathen.* 1. To twist; to convolve; to wind one about another. 2. To interweave; to entwine. 3. To encircle, as a garland. 4. To encircle as with a garland; to dress in a garland.

WREATHE, *v. i.* To be interwoven or entwined.

WREATHED, *pp.* or *a.* Twisted; entwined; interwoven.

WREATH'ING, *ppr.* Twisting; entwining; encircling.

WREATH'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a wreath.

WREATH'Y (reeth'e), *a.* Twisted; curled; spiral.

WRECK (rek), *n.* [Dan. *vrag*, a wreck, shipwreck; Sw. *vrak*; Sax. *wræc, wrǽcca*; D. *wrak.*] 1. Destruction; *properly*, the destruction of a ship or vessel on the shore. 2. The ruins of a ship stranded; a ship or vessel dashed against rocks or land and broken, or otherwise rendered useless by violence and fracture.—3. In *law*, goods, &c., which, after a shipwreck, are cast upon land by the sea.—*Bouvier.* 4. Dissolution by violence; ruin; destruction. 5. The remains of any thing ruined; dead weeds and grass.—6. In *metallurgy*, the vessel in which ores are washed the third time.—7. *Wreck*, for *wreak*, is less proper; [*see, also*, RACK.]

WRECK, *v. t.* [Sw. *vråka.*] 1. To strand; to drive against the shore, or dash against rocks, and break or destroy. 2. To ruin.—3. *Wreck*, for *wreak*, is improper.—*Shak.*

WRECK, *v. i.* To suffer wreck or ruin.—*Milton.*

WRECK'-MAS-TER, *n.* A person appointed by law to take charge of goods, &c., thrown on shore after a shipwreck.

WRECKED (rekt), *pp.* Dashed against the shore or on rocks.

WRECK'ER, *n.* One who seeks the wrecks of ships.

WRECK'FUL, *a.* Causing wreck.

WRECK'ING, *ppr.* Stranding; running on rocks.

WREN, *n.* [Sax. *wrenna*; Ir. *drean.*] One of a group of small insessorial birds. Wrens feed on insects, &c., and are often very familiar with man.

WRENCH (rench), *v. t.* [G. *verrenken*; D. *verwringen.*] 1. To pull with a twist; to twist or force by violence. 2. To strain; to sprain; to distort.

WRENCH (rench), *n.* 1. A violent twist, or a pull with twisting. 2. A sprain; an injury by twisting, as in a joint. 3. An instrument for screwing or unscrewing iron-work. 4. Means of compulsion; [*obs.*]—5. In the *plural*, sleights; subtilties; [*obs.*]

WRENCHED (rencht), *pp.* Pulled with a twist; sprained.

WRENCH'ING, *ppr.* Pulling with a twist; wresting violently; spraining.

WREST (rest), *v. t.* [Sax. *wræstan*; G. *reissen*; Dan. *vrister.*] 1. To twist or extort by violence; to pull or force from by violent wringing or twisting. 2. To take or force from by violence. 3. To distort; to turn from truth, or twist from its natural meaning, by violence; to pervert.

WREST (rest), *n.* 1. Distortion; violent pulling and twisting; perversion. 2. Active or moving power; [*obs.*] 3. An instrument to tune.

WREST'ED (rest'ed), *pp.* Pulled with twisting; distorted; perverted.

WREST'ER, *n.* One who wrests or perverts.

WREST'ING, *ppr.* Pulling with a twist; distorting.

WREST'LE (res'l), *v. i.* [Sax. *wræstlian* or *wræxlian*; D. *worstelen.*] 1. To strive with arms extended, as two men, who seize each other by the collar and arms, each endeavoring to throw the other by tripping up his heels and twitching him off his center. 2. To struggle; to strive; to contend.

† WREST'LE, *v. t.* To overcome in wrestling.—*Spenser.*

WREST'LER, *n.* One who wrestles; or one who is skillful in wrestling.

WREST'LING, *ppr.* Striving to throw; contending.

WREST'LING, *n.* Strife; struggle; contention.

WRETCH (retch), *n.* [Sax. *wrœcca.*] 1. A miserable person; one sunk in the deepest distress. 2. A worthless mortal. 3. A person sunk in vice. 4. It is sometimes used by way of slight or ironical pity or contempt. 5. It is sometimes used to express tenderness.

WRETCH'ED, *a.* 1. Very miserable; sunk into deep affliction or distress, either from want, anxiety, or grief. 2. Calamitous; very afflicting. 3. Worthless; paltry; very poor or mean. 4. Despicable; hatefully vile and contemptible.

WRETCH'ED-LY, *adv.* 1. Most miserably; very poorly. 2. Unhappily. 3. Meanly; despicably.

WRETCH'ED-NESS, *n.* 1. Extreme misery or unhappiness, either from want or sorrow. 2. Meanness; despicableness; as, the *wretchedness* of a performance.

WRETCH'LESS, for *reckless*, } are improper.
WRETCH'LESS-NESS, for *recklessness*, }

† WRIG, for *wriggle.*

WRIG'GLE (rig'gl), *v. i.* [W. *rhuglaw*; D. *wriggelen.*] To move the body to and fro with short motions.—*Swift.*

WRIG'GLE (rig'gl), *v. t.* To put into a quick, reciprocating motion; to introduce by a shifting motion.—*Hudibras.*

WRIG'GLER, *n.* One who wriggles.

WRIG'GLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Moving the body one way and the other with quick turns.

WRIGHT (rite), *n.* [Sax. *wryhta.*] An artificer; one whose occupation is some kind of mechanical business; a workman; a manufacturer. This word is now chiefly used in compounds, as in *shipwright, wheelwright.*

WRING (ring), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wringed* and *wrung.* The latter is chiefly used. [Sax. *wringan*; G. *ringen*; D. *wringen*; Dan. *ringer.*] 1. To twist; to turn and strain with violence. 2. To squeeze; to press; to force by twisting. 3. To writhe. 4. To pinch; [*obs.*] 5. To distress; to press with pain. 6. To distort; to pervert. 7. To persecute with extortion. 8. To bend or strain out of its position. *Mar. Dict.*—*To wring off*, to force off or separate by wringing.—*To wring out.* 1. To force out; to squeeze out by twisting. 2. To free from a liquor by wringing.—*To wring from*, to force from by violence; to extort.

WRING (ring), *v. i.* To writhe; to twist, as with anguish —*Shak.*

WRING, *n.* Action of anguish.—*Hall.*

WRING'-BOLT, *n.* A bolt used by shipwrights, to bend and secure the planks against the timbers till they are fastened by bolts, spikes, and tree-nails.

WRING'-STAVES, *n. pl.* Strong bars of wood used in applying wring-bolts.—*Mar. Dict.*

WRINGED, *pp.* Twisted; pressed; distressed; extorted.

WRING'ER, *n.* One who wrings; one who forces water out of any thing by wringing.

WRING'ING, *ppr.* Twisting; writhing; extorting.

WRING'ING-WET (ring'ing-), *a.* So wet as to require wringing, or that water may be wrung out.

WRINK'LE (rink'l), *n.* [Sax. *wrincle*; Sw. *rynka*; Dan. *rynke.*] 1. A small ridge or prominence, or a furrow, formed by the shrinking or contraction of any smooth substance; corrugation; a crease. 2. A fold or rumple in cloth. 3. Roughness; unevenness.

WRINK'LE, *v. t.* [Sax. *wrinclian*; Sw. *rynka*; Dan. *rynker.*] 1. To contract into furrows and prominences; to corrugate. 2. To make rough or uneven.

WRINK'LE, *v. i.* To shrink into furrows and ridges.

WRINK'LED, *pp.* or *a.* Contracted into ridges and furrows

WRINK'LING, *ppr.* Shrinking; contracting into furrows and ridges.

WRIST (rist), *n.* [Sax. *wrist.*] 1. The joint by which the hand is united to the arm.—2. In the *manege*, the *bridle-wrist* is that of the cavalier's left hand.

WRIST'BAND, *n.* [*wrist* and *band.*] That band or part of a shirt sleeve which covers the wrist.

WRIST'LET, *n.* An elastic band worn by ladies around the wrist, to confine the upper part of a glove.

WRIT (rit), *n.* [from *write.*] 1. That which is written; [*in this sense*, writ *is particularly applied to the Scriptures*; as, holy *writ.*]—2. In *law*, a precept issued from the proper authority to the sheriff, his deputy, or other subordinate officer, commanding him to perform some act, as to summon a defendant into court to answer, and the like. 3. A legal instrument.

† WRIT, *pret.* of *write*, is not now used.

† WRIT'A-TIVE, *a.* Disposed to write.—*Pope.*

WRITE, *v. t.*; pret. *wrote*; pp. *writ, written.* [Sax. *writan, awritan, gewritan*; Ice. *rita.*] 1. To form by a pen on paper or other material, or by a graver on wood or stone. 2. To express by forming letters and words on paper or stone. 3. To engrave. 4. To impress durably. 5. To compose or produce, as an author. 6. To copy; to transcribe. 7. To communicate by letter.

WRITE, *v. i.* 1. To perform the act of forming characters, letters, or figures, as representatives of sounds or ideas. 2. To be employed as a clerk or an amanuensis. 3. To play the author. 4. To recite or relate in books. 5. To send letters. 6. To call one's self; to be entitled; to use the style of. 7. To compose; to frame or combine ideas and express them in words.

WRITER, *n.* 1. One who writes or has written. 2. An author. 3. A clerk or amanuensis; a penman; a scribe.—*Writer to the signet*, one of a class of lawyers in Scotland, answering to the highest class of attorneys in England.—*Brande.*

WRĪTHE (rīthe), *v. t.* [Sax. *writhan*; Sw. *vrida*; Dan. *vrider.*] 1. To twist; to distort. 2. To twist with violence. 3. To wrest; to distort; to torture; *[obs.]*

WRĪTHE, *v. i.* To twist; to be distorted.—*Addison*

WRĪTHED, *pp.* Twisted; distorted.

WRĪTHING, *ppr.* Twisting; distorting.

† WRĪTH'LE (rith'l), *v. t.* [from *writhe.*] To wrinkle.—*Spenser.*

WRĪTING, *ppr.* 1. Forming, as characters, with a pen, style, or graver. 2. *a.* Used or intended for writing.

WRĪTING, *n.* 1. The act or art of forming letters and characters, for the purpose of recording or communicating ideas. 2. Any thing written or expressed in letters; hence, any legal instrument, as a deed, a receipt, &c. 3. A book; any written composition; a pamphlet; as, the *writings* of Addison. 4. An inscription. *John*, xix.—5. *Writings, pl.*, conveyances of lands; deeds; or any official papers.

WRĪTING-BOOK, *n.* A book for practice in penmanship.

WRĪTING-MĀS-TER, *n.* One who teaches the art of penmanship.

WRĪTING-SCHOOL, *n.* A school for instruction in penmanship.

WRIT'TEN, *pp.* or *a.* Expressed in letters.—*Written laws*, statutes; laws enacted by the supreme power and recorded; as contradistinguished from *unwritten* or *common* law.

† WRIZ'ZLED, for *writhled.*—*Spenser.*

† WRŌ'KEN, for *wreaked.*—*Spenser.*

WRONG (rong), *a.* [Sw. *vrang*; Dan. *vrang*; Sw. *vränga*; Dan. *vrænger.*] 1. Not physically right; not fit or suitable; not appropriate for use; as, the *wrong* side of a garment. 2. Not morally right; that deviates from the line of rectitude prescribed by God; not just or equitable; not right or proper; not legal. 3. Not according to truth. —SYN. Injurious; unjust; faulty; detrimental; incorrect; erroneous; unfit; unsuitable.

WRONG, *n.* Whatever deviates from moral rectitude; any injury done to another; a trespass; a violation of right.—*Wrongs* are *private* or *public. Private wrongs* are civil injuries, immediately affecting individuals; *public wrongs* are crimes and misdemeanors which affect the community.

WRONG, *adv.* Not rightly; amiss; morally ill; erroneously.

WRONG, *v. t.* 1. To injure; to treat with injustice; to deprive of some right, or to withhold some act of justice from. 2. To do injustice to by imputation; to impute evil unjustly.

WRONG'-DŌ-ER, *n.* 1. One who injures another, or does wrong.—2. In *law*, one who commits a tort or trespass.—*Bouvier.*

WRONG'-DŌ-ING, *n.* Evil or wicked act or action.

WRONG'-HĔAD (rong'-hed), *n.* A person of a perverse understanding.

WRONG'-HĔAD-ED, *a.* Wrong in opinion or principle; having a perverse understanding; perverse.

WRONG'-HĔAD-ED-NESS, *n.* Perverseness; erroneousness.

WRONG'-TĪMED, *a.* Done at an improper time.

WRONGED (rongd), *pp.* Treated unjustly; injured.

WRONG'ER, *n.* One who injures another.

WRONG'FUL, *a.* Injurious; unjust.

WRONG'FUL-LY, *adv.* Unjustly; in a manner contrary to the moral law or to justice.

WRONG'ING, *ppr.* Injuring; treating with injustice.

† WRONG'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without injury to any one.

WRONG'LY, *adv.* In a wrong manner; unjustly; amiss.

WRONG'NESS, *n.* Wrong disposition; error.—*Butler.*

WRŌTE, *pret.* of *write*; as, he *wrote* a letter yesterday.

WROTH (rawth), *a.* [Sax. *wræth, wrath.*] Very angry; much exasperated.

WROUGHT (rawt), *pret.* and *pp.* or *a.*, from *work.* [Sax. *wohrte*, the pret. and pp. of *wircan, wcorcan*, to work.] 1. Worked; formed by work or labor. 2. Effected; performed. 3. Effected; produced. 4. Used in labor. 5. Worked; driven. 6. Actuated. 7. Worked; used; labored in. 8. Formed; fitted. 9. Guided; managed; *[obs.]* 10. Agitated; disturbed.—*Wrought iron*, iron deprived of its carbon, usually by the process called puddling, which see. *Wrought iron* is tough, flexible, malleable, and ductile.—*Wrought on* or *upon*, influenced; prevailed on.—*Wrought to* or *up to*, excited; inflamed.

WRUNG (rung), *pret.* and *pp.* of *wring.*

WRŸ (rÿ), *a.* [Goth. *wraicwa*, or Dan. *vrier.*] 1. Twisted; turned to one side; distorted. 2. Deviating from the right direction. 3. Wrested; perverted.

WRŸ, *v. i.* To be writhed or distorted.

WRŸ, *v. t.* To distort; to wrest.

WRŸ'-NECK, *n.* [*wry* and *neck.*] 1. A twisted or distorted neck; a deformity in which the neck is drawn to one side, and at the same time somewhat forward. 2. A disease of the spasmodic kind, in *sheep*, in which the head is drawn to one side.—3. In *ornithology*, a small bird of the eastern continent, related to the woodpeckers, and named from a habit of twisting its neck in a singular manner.—*Enc. Am.*

WRŸ'-NECKED (-nekt), *a.* Having a distorted neck.

WRŸ'NESS, *n.* The state of being wry or distorted.

WYCH'-ELM, *n.* A species of the elm, the *ulmus montana*

WŸND, *n.* A narrow lane or alley. *[Scottish.]*

WŸ'VERN, *n.* A kind of flying serpent, sometimes represented in coats of arms.—*Buchanan.*

X.

X, the twenty-fourth letter of the English alphabet, is borrowed from the Greek. In the middle and at the end of words it has the sound of *ks*, as in *wax, lax, luxury.* At the beginning of a word it has precisely the sound of *z.* It is used as an *initial*, in a few words borrowed from the Greek.

As a *numeral*, X stands for ten. It represents one V, which stands for five, placed on the top of another. When laid horizontally, thus ⋈, it stands for a thousand, and with a dash over it, thus $\bar{\text{X}}$, it stands for ten thousand.

As an *abbreviation*, X. stands for *Christ*, as in Xn., *Christian*, Xm., *Christmas.*

XAN'THIC (zan'thik), *a.* [Gr. ξανθος, yellow.] Tending toward a yellow color.

XAN'THIC ACID, *n.* An acid consisting of bisulphuret of carbon, water, and oxyd of ethyl or ether.—*Graham.*

XAN'THIC OXYD, *n.* A brown substance composing a urinary calculus.—*Graham.*

XAN'THID (zan'thid), *n.* A supposed compound of xanthogen and some element.—*Henry.*

XAN'THINE, *n.* The yellow dyeing matter contained in madder.—*Ure.*

XAN'THO-GEN (zan'tho-jen), *n.* [Gr. ξανθος and γενναω.] A supposed acidifying and basifying compound principle, considered to be analogous to cyanogen, and believed to consist of sulphur and carbon.

XĔ'BEC (zē'bek), *n.* A small three-masted vessel, used in the Mediterranean Sea.—*Mar. Dict.*

XE-NOD'O-CHY (ze-nod'o-ke), *n.* [Gr. ξενοδοχια.] Reception of strangers; hospitality.—*Cockeram.*

XEN'O-TIME, *n.* [Gr. ξενος.] A native phosphate of yttria, having a yellowish-brown color.—*Dana.*

XE-RO-COL-LYR'I-UM (zē-ro-), *n.* [Gr. ξηρος and κολλυριον.] A dry collyrium or eye-salve.—*Coxe.*

XE-RŌ'DĒS, *n.* Any tumor attended with dryness.

XE-RO-MŸ'RUM, *n.* [Gr. ξηρος, dry, and μυρον, ointment.] A dry ointment.—*Coxe.*

XE-ROPH'A-GY (ze-rof'a-je), *n.* [Gr. ξηρος and φαγω.] The eating of dry meats, a sort of fast among the primitive Christians.

XE-ROPH'THAL-MY (ze-rof'thal-me), *n.* [Gr. ξηρος and οφθαλμια.] A dry, red soreness or itching of the eyes.

XE-RŌ'TĒS (ze-rō'tēz), *n.* A dry habit or disposition.

XIPH'I-AS (zif'e-as), *n.* [Gr. from ξιφος.] 1. The sword-fish; a genus of fishes including the sword-fish. 2. A comet shaped like a sword.

XIPH'OID, *a.* [Gr. ξιφος and ειδος.] The *xiphoid* or *ensiform cartilage* is a small cartilage placed at the bottom of the breast-bone.

XŸ'LITE, *n.* [Gr. ξυλον.] A liquid which exists in commercial pyroxylic spirit.—*Graham.*

XŸ-LO-BAL'SA-MUM, *n.* The wood of the balsam-tree.

XŸ-LO-GRAPH'IC, *a.* Belonging to xylography, or wood-engraving.

XŸ-LOG'RA-PHY (zī-log'ra-fe), *n.* [Gr. ξυλον and γραφω.] Wood-engraving; the act or art of cutting figures in wood, in representation of natural objects.

XŸ-LOPH'A-GOUS, *a.* [Gr. ξυλον, wood, and φαγω, to eat.] Eating or feeding on wood.

XYST (zist), *n.* [Gr. ξυστος.] In *ancient architecture*, a XYS'TOS (zis'-), long and open, or sometimes covered, court, with porticoes, for athletic exercises, as wrestling, running, &c.—*Brande.*

XYS'TER (zis'ter), *n.* [Gr. ξυστρον, from ξυω, to scrape.] A surgeon's instrument for scraping bones

Y.

Y, the twenty-fifth letter of the English alphabet, is taken from the Greek υ. At the beginning of words, it is called an *articulation* or *consonant*, and with some propriety perhaps, as it brings the root of the tongue in close contact with the lower part of the palate, and nearly in the position to which the close *g* brings it. Hence it has happened that, in a great number of words, *g* has been changed into *y*; as the Sax. *gear*, into *year*; *gcornian*, into *yearn*; *gyllan*, into *yell*; *gealew*, into *yellow.*

In the middle and at the end of words, *y* is precisely the same as *i.* It is sounded as *i* long, when accented, as in *defy, rely*; and as *i* short, when unaccented, as in *vanity*

glory, synonymous. This latter sound is a vowel. At the beginning of words, *y* answers to the German and Dutch *j*.

Y, as a *numeral*, stands for 150, and, with a dash over it, Ȳ, for 150,000.

YACHT (yot), *n.* [D. *jagt*; G. *jacht.*] A light and elegantly furnished vessel, used either for private parties of pleasure, or as a vessel of state to convey princes, &c., from one place to another.

YACHTING (yot'ing), *n.* Sailing on pleasure excursions in a yacht.

YACHTER, *n.* One engaged in sailing a yacht.

YÄGER (yaw'ger), *n.* [G. *jäger.*] One belonging to a body of light-infantry armed with rifles.—*Brande.*

YÄHOO, *n.* A name given by Swift, in one of his imaginary voyages, to a race of brutes having the form and all the degrading passions of man. They are set in contrast with the *Houyhnhnms*, or horses endowed with reason, and the whole is designed as a satire on our race.

YAK, *n.* A species of ox found in central Asia; the grunting ox of Pennant. It has a tail like that of a horse.

YAM, *n.* A large esculent tuber or root of various climbing plants, of the genus *dioscorea*, growing in tropical climates, and forming, when roasted or boiled, a wholesome, palatable, and nutritious food. The yam sometimes grows to the length of three feet, and weighs thirty pounds.—*Loudon.*

YANKEE (yank'e), *n.* [A corrupt pronunciation of the word *English* by the native Indians of America, or more probably of the French word *Anglois.*—*Heckewelder.*] The popular name for the citizens of New England, but applied, among foreigners, to all the inhabitants of the United States indiscriminately.

YANO-LITE, *n.* A mineral, called, also, *axinite*, whose crystals resemble an ax.—*Urc.*

YAP, to bark, is not a legitimate word.

YAUPON or **YAPON**, *n.* The cassine or South Sea tea. An evergreen plant of the genus *ilex*, an infusion of whose bitter leaves a tea is sometimes used medicinally.

YARD, *n.* [Sax. *geard, gerd, gyrd.*] 1. A measure of three feet or thirty-six inches. 2. [Sax. *gyrdan*, to inclose.] An inclosure; *usually*, a small, inclosed place in front of or around a house or barn.—3. In *ships*, a long, slender piece of timber, nearly cylindrical, suspended upon the mast, by which a sail is extended.—*Yard of land*, a quantity of land, in old English books, different in different counties, 15, 20, or 30 acres.—*Dock-yard*, a place where ships are laid up.—*Prison-yard, primarily*, an inclosure about a prison, or attached to it. Hence, *liberty of the yard* is a liberty granted to persons imprisoned for debt, of walking in the yard, or within any other limits prescribed by law; [*U. States.*]

YARD, *v. t.* To confine cattle to the yard. [*A farmer's word.*]

YARD'-ARM, *n.* [*yard* and *arm.*] Either half of a ship's yard, from the center or mast to the end. Ships are said to be *yard-arm and yard-arm* when so near as to touch or interlock their yards.

YARD'-LAND, *n.* *See yard of land*, under YARD.

YARD'-STICK, *n.* [*yard* and *stick.*] A stick three feet in length, used as a measure of cloth, &c.

YARD'-WAND, *n.* A measure of a yard; now *yard-stick.*

† **YARE**, *a.* [Sax. *gearw.*] Ready; dextrous; eager.

† **YARELY**, *adv.* Readily; dextrously; skillfully.—*Shak.*

YARK. *See* YERK.

YARN, *n.* [Sax. *gearn*; G., Ice., Sw. *garn.*] 1. Spun wool; woolen thread; but it is applied also to other species of thread, as to cotton and linen.—2. In *rope-making*, one of the threads of which a rope is composed.—3. Among *seamen*, a story spun out by a sailor for the amusement of his companions.—*Marryatt*; [*low.*]

† **YARR**, *v. i.* [Low L. *hirrio*; Celtic *gar.*] To growl or snarl, as a dog.—*Ainsworth.*

YARRISH, *a.* Having a rough, dry taste. [*Local.*]

YARROW, *n.* [Sax. *gearwe*; Sp. *yaro.*] A plant of the genus *achillea*; the milfoil, or plant of a thousand leaves.

YATAGHAN, *n.* A long Turkish dagger. *See* ATAGHAN.

† **YATE**, *n.* A gate.—*Spenser*: still used in the *north of England.*

YAULP, **YAUP**, *v. i.* To yelp; to cry out like a child.—*Jamieson.* —*Brockett.* [*Scottish, and sometimes used in America.*]

YAW, *v. i.* 1. To rise in blisters, breaking in white froth, as cane-juice in the sugar-works. [*West Indies.*]—2. In *navigation*, to steer wild or out of the line of her course, as a ship.

YAWL, *n.* A small boat, resembling a pinnace, belonging to a ship or other vessel, and usually rowed by four or six oars.—*Mar. Dict.*

YAWL, *v. i.* To cry out or howl, like a dog; usually pronounced *yowl.* *See* YELL.

YAWN, *v. i.* [Sax. *geonan, gynian*; G. *gähnen.*] 1. To gape; to oscitate; to have the mouth open involuntarily, through drowsiness or dullness. 2. To open wide. 3. To express desire by yawning.

YAWN, *n.* 1. A gaping; an involuntary opening of the mouth from drowsiness; oscitation. 2. An opening wide.

YAWNED, *pp.* Gaped; opened wide.

YAWNING, *ppr.* or *a.* 1. Gaping; opening wide. 2. *a* Sleepy; drowsy; dull.—*Shak.*

YAWNING, *n.* The act of gaping or opening wide.

YAWNING-LY, *adv.* In a yawning manner.—*Irving.*

YAWS, *n.* [African *yaw*, a raspberry.] A disease characterized by cutaneous tumors, numerous and successive, gradually increasing from specks to the size of a raspberry, one, at length, growing larger than the rest; core a fungous excrescence; fever slight. One variety of this disease occurs in Africa and another in America.—*Good.*

Y-CLAD' (e-klad'), *pp.* Clad. [*Obsolete, except in poetry, and perhaps in burlesque only.*]

Y-CLEPED' (e-klept'), *pp.* of Sax. *ge-clypian, clepan*, to call. Called; named. [*It is obsolete, except in burlesque.*]

† **Y-DRAD'** (e-drad'), *pp.* Dreaded.—*Spenser.*

YE, *pron.* [Sax. *ge.*] The nominative plural of the second person, of which *thou* is the singular. It is now superseded by *you*, except in the solemn style.

* **YEA** (yē or yā), *adv.* [Sax. *gea, geac*; G., D., Dan. *ja.*] 1 Yes; a word that expresses affirmation or assent. 2. It sometimes enforces the sense of something preceding; not only so, but more.—3. In *Scripture*, it is used to denote certainty, consistency, harmony, and stability; as, "all the promises of God in him are *yea*, and in him are amen." 2 *Cor.*, i.—*Yea* is used rarely except in the sacred and solemn style. *See* YES.

† **YEAD**, *v. i.* To go.—*Spenser.*

YEAN, *v. i.* [Sax *eanian.*] To bring forth young, as a goat or sheep; to lamb. [*Obsolete, or local.*]

YEANED (yeend), *pp.* Brought forth.

YEAN'LING, *n.* The young of sheep; a lamb. [*Obsolete, or local.*]

YEAR, *n.* [Sax. *gear*; G. *jahr*; D. *jaar*; Sw. *vr.*] 1. The space or period of time in which the sun moves through the twelve signs of the ecliptic, or whole circle, and returns to the same point. This is the *solar, tropical*, or *equinoctial year*, and comprehends what are called the *twelve calendar months*, or 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 49 $\frac{7}{10}$ seconds. But, in *popular usage*, the year consists of 365 days, and every fourth year [bissextile or leap-year] of 366, a day being added to February on that year, on account of the excess above 365 days.—*Anomalistic year*, the time occupied by the sun in passing from apogee to apogee, or from perigee to perigee.—The *embolismic* or *intercalary lunar year* consists of 13 lunar months, or 384 days. *See*, also, CIVIL, No. 12; GREGORIAN; JULIAN; LUNAR YEAR; SABBATICAL; SIDERIAL. 2. The time in which any planet completes a revolution. 3. The time in which the fixed stars make a revolution is called the *great year.* —4. *Years*, in the plural, is sometimes equivalent to *age* or *old age*; as, a man in *years.*

YEAR'-BOOK, *n.* [*year* and *book.*] A book containing annual reports of cases adjudged in the courts of England.

† **YEARED** (yeerd), *a.* Containing years.—*Ben Jonson.*

YEAR'LING, *n.* A young beast one year old.

YEAR'LING, *a.* Being a year old; as, a *yearling* heifer.

YEAR'LY, *a.* 1. Annual; happening, accruing, or coming every year. 2. Lasting a year. 3. Comprehending a year.

YEAR'LY, *adv.* Annually; once a year.

YEARN (yern), *v. i.* [Sax. *geornian, giernan, gyrnan, earnian.*] 1. To be strained; to be pained or distressed; to suffer.—2. *Usually*, to long; to feel an earnest desire; that is, *literally*, to have a desire or inclination stretching to ward the object or end.

† **YEARN**, *v. t.* To pain; to grieve; to vex.—*Shak*

† **YEARN'FUL**, *a.* Mournful; distressing.

YEARN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Longing; having longing desire.

YEARN'ING, *n.* Strong emotions of desire, tenderness, or pity.

YEARN'ING-LY (yern'ing-le), *adv.* With yearning.

* **YEAST** (yeest), *n.* [Sax. *gist*; G. *gäscht*; D. *gist.*] 1. Barm; the foam, froth, or flower of beer or other liquor in fermentation; any preparation used for raising dough for bread, &c. 2. Spume or foam of water; [*obs.*]

* **YEASTY**, *a.* Frothy; foamy; spumy; like yeast.

* **YELK** (often, but less correctly, written *yolk*), *n.* [Sax. *gealew*; G. *gelb.*] The yellow part of an egg; the vitellus.

YELL, *v. i.* [Sax. *giellan, gyllan*; D. *gillen*; Sw. *gälla.*] To cry out with a hideous noise; to cry or scream, as with agony or horror.

YELL, *n.* A sharp, loud, hideous outcry.—*Phillips.*

YELLED, *pp.* Uttered hideous cries; shrieked.

YELLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uttering hideous outcries; shrieking.

YELLING, *n.* The act of screaming hideously.

YELLOW, *a.* [Sax. *gealew*; G. *gelb*; D. *geel.*] Being of a bright color; of the color of gold, sulphur, &c.—*Newton.*

YELLOW, *n.* A bright color like that of gold, sulphur, &c. It reflects the most light of any color, after white.

YEL'LŌW-BIRD *n.* A small singing bird of a rich yellow color, common in the United States.

YEL'LŌW-BLOS'SOMED, *a.* Furnished or adorned with yellow flowers.—*Goldsmith.*

YEL'LŌW-BOY, *n.* A gold coin. [*Vulgar.*]

YEL'LŌW-EARTH (-erth), *n.* A yellowish clay, colored by iron.—*Ure.*

YEL'LŌW-FE'VER, *n.* A malignant febrile disease of warm climates, which is often attended with yellowness of the skin, and often, also, with what is called *black vomit.*

YEL'LŌW-GŌLDS, *n.* A flower.—*Ben Jonson.*

YEL'LŌW-HAIRED, *a.* Having yellow hair.

YEL'LŌW-HAM'MER, *n.* A European bird of the genus *emberiza;* also called the yellow bunting. Its principal colors are shades of gamboge yellow, and brown.—*Jardine.*

YEL'LŌW-THRŌAT, *n.* A small North American singing bird, a species of warbler.—*Peabody's Mass. Rep't.*

YEL'LŌW-ISH, *a.* Somewhat yellow.—*Woodward.*

YEL'LŌW-ISH-NESS, *n.* The quality of being somewhat yellow.—*Boyle.*

YEL'LŌW-NESS, *n.* 1. The quality of being yellow. 2. Jealousy.—*Shak.;* [*obs.*]

YEL'LŌWS, *n.* 1. A disease of the bile in horses, cattle, and sheep, causing yellowness of eyes. 2. A disease of peach-trees in the United States, causing them to produce abortive, yellow sprouts on the trunk and limbs, and soon destroying them.—*Prof. E. Ives.*

YELP, *v. i.* [Sax. *gealpan;* Dan. *gylper.*] To bark, as a beagle-hound after his prey, or as other dogs.

YELP'ING, *ppr.* Barking in a particular manner.

YE'NITE, *n.* A black or brownish-black mineral of a submetallic lustre, inclining to resinous, occurring massive, and in prismatic crystals. It consists of oxyd of iron, lime, and silica. It was called Jenite, in commemoration of the battle of *Jena.*—*Dana.*

YEŌ'MAN (yō'man), *n.* [Sax. *gemæne;* Sw. *gemen;* Dan. *gemeen.*] 1. A common man, of the first or most respectable class, next below the gentry; a freeholder; a man free born. 2. An officer in the king's household, of a middle rank between a gentleman and a groom.—3. In *ships,* an inferior officer under the boatswain, gunner, or carpenters, charged with the stowage, account, and distribution of the stores.—4. *Yeomen of the guard,* are a bodyguard of the English sovereign, consisting of 100 men, armed with partisans, and habited in the costume of the 16th century.—*P. Cyc.*

YEŌ'MAN-LIKE, *a.* Like a yeoman.—*Scott.*

YEŌ'MAN-LY, *a.* Pertaining to a yeoman.—*Ben Jonson.*

YEŌ'MAN-RY, *n.* The collective body of yeomen.

YERK, *v. t.* To throw or thrust with a sudden, smart spring.—*Far. Dict.*

YERK, *n.* A sudden or quick thrust or motion.

YERK'ING, *ppr.* Thrusting with a quick spring.

YERN. *See* YEARN.

YER'-NUT, } *n.* An earth-nut; a pig-nut.—*Wilbraham.*
YAR'-NUT, }

YES, *adv.* [Sax. *gise.*] A word which expresses affirmation or consent: opposed to *no.* [Walker's pronunciation of this word as *yis,* is now considered vulgar, and no polite speaker, as Jameson remarks, would so pronounce it on his authority.]

YEST, *n.* *See* YEAST.

YES'TER, *a.* [G. *gestern;* Sax. *gystern;* L. *hesternus.*] Last; last past; next before the present; as, *yester* sun. —[*Note.* This is seldom used, except in the compounds which follow.]

YES'TER-DAY, *n.* [Sax. *gyrstan-dæg, gyrsternlic dæg.*] 1. The day last past; the day next before the present.—2. *Yesterday* is used generally without a preposition; as, I went to town *yesterday.*

YES'TERN, *a.* Relating to the day last past.

YES'TER-NIGHT (-nīte), *n.* [*yester* and *night.*] 1. The last night. 2. It is used without a preposition; as, he came *yesternight.*

YES'TY, *a.* *See* YEASTY.

YET, *conj.* [Sax. *get, gyt;* Gr. ετι.] Nevertheless; notwithstanding; however.

YET, *adv.* 1. Besides, over and above. 2. Still; the state remaining the same. 3. At this time; so soon. 4. At least; at all. 5. It is prefixed to words denoting extension of time or continuance. 6. Still; in a new degree. 7. Even; after all; a kind of emphatical addition to a negative. 8. Hitherto.

† YEV'EN, for *given.*—*Spenser.*

YEW (yū), *n.* [Sax. *iw;* W. *yw* or *ywen;* Fr. *if.*] An evergreen tree, of the genus *taxus,* allied to the pines, valued for its wood or timber. The yew frequently occurs in British church-yards.

YEW, *v. i.* To rise, as scum on the brine in boiling at the salt-works.—*Cyc.* *See* YAW.

YEW'EN, *a.* Made of yew.—*Hubberd.*

YEX, *n.* [Sax. *geocsa.*] A hiccough. [*Little used.*]

YEX, *v. i.* To hiccough.

YEZ'I-DEES, *n. pl.* A small nation bordering on the Euphrates, whose religion is said to be a mixture of the worship of the devil, with some of the doctrines of the Magi Mohammedans, and Christians.—*P. Cyc.*

† Y-FERE' (e-fēre'), *adv.* Together.—*Spenser.*

YIELD (yeeld), *v. t.* [Sax. *gieldan, gildan, gyldan.*] 1. To produce, as land, stock, or funds; to give in return for labor, or as profit. 2. To produce, in general. 3. To afford; to exhibit. 4. To allow; to concede; to admit to be true. 5. To give, as claimed of right. 6. To permit; to grant. 7. To emit; to give up; as, to *yield* up the ghost. 8. To resign; to give up: sometimes with *up* or *over.* 9. To surrender; to give up.

YIELD, *v. i.* 1. To give up the contest; to submit. 2. To comply with. 3. To give way; not to oppose. 4. To give place, as inferior in rank or excellence.

YIELD, *n.* Amount yielded; product; applied particularly to products resulting from growth or cultivation.

† YIELD'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Disposition to comply.

† YIELD'ANCE, *n.* Act of producing; concession.

YIELD'ED, *pp.* Produced; afforded; conceded; allowed: resigned; surrendered.

YIELD'ER, *n.* One who yields.

YIELD'ING, *ppr.* 1. Producing; affording; conceding, resigning; surrendering; allowing. 2. *a.* Inclined to give way or comply; flexible; accommodating.

YIELD'ING, *n.* Act of producing; act of surrendering; submission.—*Shak.*

YIELD'ING-LY, *adv.* With compliance.

YIELD'ING-NESS, *n.* Disposition to comply; quality of yielding.—*Paley.*

YŌ'JAN, *n.* In the *East Indies,* a measure or distance of five miles.—*Asiat. Res.*

YŌKE, *n.* [Sax. *geoc,* or *ioc;* D. *juk;* G. *joch;* Fr. *joug.*] 1. A piece of timber, hollowed or made curving near each end, and fitted with bows for receiving the necks of oxen; by which means two are connected for drawing. 2. A frame of wood fitted to a person's shoulders for carrying a pail, &c., suspended on each side. 3. A mark of servitude; slavery; bondage. 4. A chain; a link; a bond of connection. 5. A couple; a pair; as, a *yoke* of oxen. 6. Service.—*Matt.,* xi. 7. A frame at right angles to the head of a boat's rudder, from the end of which are lines by which the boat is steered.—*Totten.*

YŌKE, *v. t.* 1. To put a yoke on; to join in a yoke. 2. To couple; to join with another. 3. To enslave; to bring into bondage. 4. To restrain; to confine.

YŌKE'-ELM, *n.* A tree.

YŌKE'-FEL-LŌW, } *n.* [*yoke* and *fellow* or *mate.*] 1. An as-
YŌKE'-MATE, } sociate or companion. 2. A mate; a fellow.—*Spectator.*

YŌKED (yōkt), *pp.* Confined in a yoke; joined; coupled.

YŌK'ING, *ppr.* Putting a yoke on; joining; coupling.

† YŌLD, for *yielded.*—*Spenser.*

* YŌLK, *n.* 1. The yelk of an egg; [*see* YELK.] 2. The unctuous secretion from the skin of sheep, consisting of a peculiar kind of potash soap, which renders the pile soft and pliable.—*Ure.* 3. The *vitellus,* a part of the seed of plants, so named by Gærtner, from its supposed analogy to the yelk of an egg.

YOLP. *See* YELP.

YON, } *a.* [Sax. *geond.*] Being at a distance within
YOND, } view.—*Bacon.*
YON'DER, }

YON, } *adv.* At a distance within view.
YOND, }
YON'DER, }

† YOND, *a.* Mad; furious, or alienated in mind.—*Spenser.*

YÓNK'ER (yunk'er), *n.* A young fellow.—*Walter Scott.*

† YŌRE, *adv.* [Sax. *geara.*] Long. *Spenser.*—*Of yore,* of old time; long ago; as, in times or days of *yore.*

YOŪ (yū). [Sax. *eow, iu, iuch;* G. *euch;* Arm. *chuy;* D. *gu, yu,* thou.] 1. The pronoun of the second person, in the nominative or objective case.—In *familiar language,* it is applied to an individual, as *thou* is in the solemn style. In the *plural,* it is used in the solemn style in the objective case. 2. *You* is used, like *on* in French, for any one; as, "this at a distance looks like a rock; but as *you* approach it, *you* see a little cabin."

YÓUNG (yung), *a.* [Sax. *iong, geong;* G. *jung;* D. *jong,* Sw., Dan. *ung.*] 1. Not having been long born; being in the first part of life; not old; [*used of animals;*] as, a *young* child. 2. Being in the first part of growth; as, a *young* plant. 3. Ignorant; weak; or, rather, having little experience.

YÓUNG, *n.* The offspring of animals, either a single animal, or offspring collectively.

YÓUN"GER (yung'ger), *a. comp.* Not so old as another.

YÓUN"GEST (yung'gest), *a. superl.* Having the least age.

YÓUNG'ISH (yung'ish), *a.* Somewhat young. -*Tatler.*

YÓUNG'LING (yung'ling), *n.* [Sax. *geongling.*] Any animal in the first part of life.—*Dryden.*

† YÓUNG'LY, *a.* Youthful.—*Gower.*

YOUNG'LY (yung'le), *adv.* 1. Early in life.—*Shak.* 2. Ignorantly; weakly; [*little used.*]

YOUNG'STER (yung'ster), *n.* A young person; a lad.—*Shak.* [*A colloquial word.*]

† YOUNGTH, for *youth.*—*Spenser.*

YOUNK'ER, *n.* A young fellow or a stripling.—*Shak.*

YOUR (yūre), *a. pronom.* [from *you*; Sax. *eower*; G. *euer.*] 1. Belonging to you. 2. It is used indefinitely; as, "Every true man's apparel fits *your* thief."—*Shak.* 3. *Yours* is used as a substitute for a noun in the nominative or objective.

YOUR-SELF', *pron.*; *pl.* YOURSELVES. [*your* and *self.*] 1. A word added to *you*, to express distinction emphatically between you and other persons; as, this work you must do *yourself.* 2. It is used as the *reciprocal pronoun.*

YOUTH (yūth), *n.* [Sax. *iuguth, iugoth, iogoth, geogath*; G. *jugend*; D. *jougd.*] 1. The part of life that succeeds to childhood.—In a *general sense, youth* denotes the whole early part of life, from infancy to manhood; but it is not unusual to divide the stages of life into *infancy, childhood, youth,* and *manhood.* 2. A young man. 3. A young person, male or female. 4. Young persons collectively.

YOUTH'FUL, *a.* 1. Young. 2. Pertaining to the early part of life. 3. Suitable to the first part of life. 4. Fresh; vigorous, as in youth.

YOUTH'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a youthful manner.

YOUTH'FUL-NESS, *n.* Fullness of youth.

† YOUTH'HOOD, *n.* The state of youth.—*Cheyne.*

† YOUTH'LY, *a.* Young; early in life.—*Spenser.*

† YOUTH'Y, *a.* Young.—*Spectator.* [*Bad, and not used.*]

YOWL, *v. i.* To cry out or howl like a dog.—*John Wilson.* [*Scottish, and local in England.*]

Y-PIGHT' (e-pīte'), *a.* Fixed, that is, pitched.—*Spenser.*

YTTRI-A, *n.* [so called from *Ytterby*, a quarry in Sweden.] A metallic oxyd, discovered in 1794 by Prof. Gadolin. It is a white powder, insipid, insoluble in water, and infusible.

YTTRI-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to yttria; containing yttria.

YTTRI-UM (it're-um), *n.* The metallic base of yttria.

YTTRO-CE'RITE, *n.* A rare mineral, of a violet-blue color, inclining to gray and white, sometimes white. It consists of the fluorids of calcium, yttrium, and cerium.

YTTRO-CO-LUM'BITE, } *n.* An ore of columbium and
YTTRO-TAN'TA-LITE, } yttrium, found in Sweden. It occurs of yellow, brown, and black colors.—*Dana.*

YUCK, *v. i.* To itch.—*Grose.* [*Local.*]

YUFTS, *n.* Russia leather, prepared from ox-hides in a peculiar manner.—*Tooke.*

YUG, } *n.* In the *mythology of India*, an age; one of the
YOG, } ages into which the Hindoos divide the duration or existence of the world.

YU'LAN, *n.* A beautiful flowering tree of China; the *magnolia yulan*

YULE, *n.* [Sax. *iule, geohol, gehul, geol*; Arm. *gouel, gouil.*] The name anciently given to Christmas. [*Still used in Scotland.*]

† YUX, *n.* A hiccough.

† YUX, *v. i.* To hiccough.

Z.

Z, the last letter of the English alphabet, is a sibilant articulation, and is merely a vocal *S.* It bears the same relation to *s* as *v* does to *f.* With us, it has not a compound sound, nor is it a double consonant, as in the Italian and German. It is as simple in its sound as *S.*

As a *numeral*, Z stands for 2000, and, with a dash over it, $\overline{Z}$, for 2,000,000.

ZA'BA-ISM, *n.* *See* SABIANISM.

ZAC'CHO, *n.* The lowest part of the pedestal of a column.

ZAFFER, *n.* The residuum of cobalt, after the sulphur, arsenic, and other volatile matters have been expelled; impure oxyd of cobalt.

ZAM'BO, *n.* The child of a negro and a mulatto; sometimes, also, the child of an Indian and a negro.—*Humboldt.*

ZA'MI-A, *n.* A genus of plants, possessing nearly equal affinities with palms and tree-ferns, and bearing heads of flowers like pine cones.—*P. Cyc.*

ZA'MITE, *n.* A fossil plant of the genus *zamia.*—*Brande.*

ZA'NY, *n.* [It. *zanni.*] A merry-andrew; a buffoon.

ZA'NY, *v. t.* To mimic.—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*

ZA'NY-ISM, *n.* The state or character of a zany.

ZAPH'A-RA, *n.* A mineral used by potters to produce a sky color in their wares; *zaffer* from cobalt.

ZAP'OTE, *n.* In *Mexico*, the general name of fruits which are roundish and contain a hard stone.

ZAR'NICH (zär'nik), *n.* A name applied to the native sulphurets of arsenic, sandarach or realgar, and orpiment.—*Rees' Cyc.*

ZAX, *n.* An instrument for cutting slate.—*Brande.*

ZA'YAT, *n.* A Burman caravansary, or resting-place for travelers.

ZE'A, *n.* The generic name of maize.—*Zea mays* is common Indian corn.

ZEAL (zeel), *n.* [Gr. ζηλος; L. *zelus.*] Passionate ardor in the pursuit of any thing; enthusiasm.

† ZEAL, *v. i.* To entertain zeal.—*Bacon.*

† ZEAL'ED, *a.* Filled with zeal.—*Fuller.*

ZEAL'LESS, *a.* Wanting zeal.—*Hammond.*

* ZEAL'OT (zel'ut), *n.* One who engages warmly in any cause, and pursues his object with earnestness and ardor; one whose ardor is intemperate and censurable.

ZEA-LOTIC-AL, *a.* Ardently zealous.—*Strype.* [*Rare.*]

*† ZEAL'OT-RY, *n.* Behavior of a zealot.—*Bp. Taylor.*

* ZEAL'OUS (zel'us), *a.* Warmly engaged or ardent in the pursuit of an object. *Law.*—SYN. Ardent; eager; earnest; fervent; hearty; strenuous; solicitous; anxious; warm; vehement; enthusiastic.

* ZEAL'OUS-LY (zel'us-le), *adv.* With passionate ardor, with eagerness.—*Gal.*, iv.

* ZEAL'OUS-NESS (zel'us-nes), *n.* The quality of being zealous; zeal.

ZE'BRA, *n.* A quadruped of Southern Africa, allied to the horse, and nearly as large. It is white, with numerous brownish-black bands, of greater or less intensity, and lighter down the middle of each band.

ZE'BU, *n.* A bovine quadruped, ordinarily furnished with a fatty excrescence or hump on the shoulders, said to be sometimes of the weight of fifty pounds. It is found in India and Northern Africa, and is often called the *Indian bull* or *ox*, and *cow.*

* ZE'CHIN (zē'kin), *n.* [It. *zecchino.*] An Italian gold coin; usually written *sequin*, which see.

ZE-CH'STEIN, *n.* [Ger.] A magnesian limestone, inferior in relative position to the lias.—*Brande.*

ZED, *n.* A name of the letter Z.—*Shak.*

ZED'O-A-RY, *n.* A medicinal root, belonging to a plant, *curcuma zedoaria*, growing in the East Indies. It is a warm stomachic.

ZE'IN, *n.* The gluten of maize; a substance of a yellowish color, soft, insipid, and elastic, procured from Indian corn.

ZEM-IN-DAR', *n.* In *India*, the holder of a large portion of land under the government, with the right of underletting, and certain other privileges leading to much oppression.—*Malcom.*

ZEM'IN-DA-RY, *n.* The jurisdiction of a zemindar.

ZEND, *n.* A language that formerly prevailed in Persia.

ZEND'A-VES-TA, *n.* A sacred book of the Guebres or Parsees, ascribed to Zoroaster, and reverenced as a bible or sole rule of faith and practice. It is often called *Zend*, by contraction.

* ZE'NITH, *n.* [Fr.; It. *zenit*; Sp. *zenit* or *cenit.*] That point in the visible celestial hemisphere which is vertical to the spectator, and from which a direct perpendicular line, passing through the spectator, and extended, would proceed to the center of the earth. It is opposed to *nadir.*

ZE'NITH-SECT'OR, *n.* An astronomical instrument for measuring with great accuracy the distances from the zenith of stars which pass near that point.—*Brande.*

ZE'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. ζεω, to boil.] A mineral, or, in modern mineralogy, a family of minerals, including *stilbite, natrolite, apophyllite, scolecite, Laumonite,* &c. These minerals are hydrous silicates of alumina, with some of the earths or alkalies. They are most abundant in the cavities of amygdaloids, basalts, and lavas, though occasionally found in granite or gneiss.—*Dana.*

ZE-O-LITIC, *a.* Pertaining to zeolite; consisting of or like zeolites.

ZE-O-LITI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of zeolite.

ZEPH'YR (zef'er), *n.* [L. *zephyrus*, Gr. ζεφυρος.] The west wind; and, *poetically*, any soft, mild, gentle breeze.

ZEPH'Y-RUS, *n.* [L.] The west wind or zephyr.—*Spenser.*

ZER'DA, *n.* [African.] A canine quadruped of Africa, with large ears. It bears some resemblance to the fox and jackal.—*C. H. Smith.*

ZE'RO, *n.* [It.] Cipher; nothing. The point of a thermometer from which it is graduated. *Zero*, in Reaumur's and the centigrade thermometer, is at the freezing point of water; in Fahrenheit's thermometer, it is placed 32° below this, at about the temperature of a mixture of salt and snow.

ZEST, *n.* [Perh.] 1. A piece of orange or lemon-peel, used to give flavor to liquor; or the fine, thin oil that spurts out of it when squeezed; also, the woody, thick skin quartering the kernel of a walnut.—*Cyc.* 2. Relish; something that gives a pleasant taste; or the taste itself.

ZEST, *v. t.* 1. To give a relish or flavor to; to heighten taste or relish. 2. To cut the peel of an orange or lemon from top to bottom into thin slips; or to squeeze the peel over the surface of any thing.—*Cyc.*

ZE'TA, *n.* 1. A Greek letter, ζ or ξ, corresponding to our Z. 2. A little closet or chamber, with pipes running along

the walls, to convey into it fresh air, or warm vapor from below.—*Cyc*

ZE-TET'IC, *a.* [Gr. ζητεω.] That seeks; that proceeds by inquiry.—The *zetetic* method, in *mathematics*, is that used in investigating or solving a problem.—*Hutton*; [*rare.*]

ZE-TIC'U-LA, *n.* A small withdrawing room.

ZEUG'MA (zūg'ma), *n.* [Gr. ζευγμα.] A figure in grammar, by which an adjective or verb which agrees with a nearer word is, by way of supplement, referred also to another more remote.

ZIB'ET, *n.* A small carnivorous quadruped of India and Africa, closely allied to the civet, and somewhat resembling a weasel.

ZIG'ZAG, *a.* Having short turns.

ZIG'ZAG, *n.* 1. Something that has short turns or angles. —2. In *architecture*, a molding running in a zigzag line.—*Gwilt.*

ZIG'ZAG, *v. t.* To form with short turns.

ZIG'ZAGGED, *pp.* Formed with short turns.

ZIG'ZAG-GING, *ppr.* Forming with short turns.

ZIM'ENT WA'TER, } *n.* A name given to water found in
COP'PER WA'TER, } copper mines; water impregnated with copper.

ZI'MOME, *n.* *See* ZYMOME.

ZINC, *n.* [Ger., Sw., Dan. *zink.*] A metal of a brilliant white color, with a shade of blue. It has a lamellated crystalline texture.

ZIN-CIF'ER-OUS, } *a.* [*zinc*, and L. *fero.*] Containing or
ZINC-IF'ER-OUS, } affording zinc.

ZINC'ODE, *n.* The positive pole of a galvanic battery.—*Graham.*

ZINC'OUS, *a.* Pertaining to zinc, or to the positive pole of a galvanic battery.—*Graham.*

ZINC'Y, *a.* Pertaining to zinc, or having its appearance.

ZINK'EN-ITE, *n.* [from *M. Zinken.*] A steel-gray ore of antimony and lead.—*Dana.*

ZI'ON, *n.* 1. A hill in Jerusalem, which, after the capture of that city, became the royal residence of David and his successors. Hence, 2. The theocracy, or Church of God. —*Kitto.*

ZIR'CON, *n.* A mineral, containing the earth zirconia and silica, occurring in square prisms, with pyramidal terminations, of a brown or gray color (occasionally red, and then called *hyacinth*), and often nearly transparent.—*Dana.*

ZIR-CO'NI-A, *n.* An oxyd of the metal zirconium, resembling alumina in appearance. It is so hard as to scratch glass. When pure, it is a white powder.

ZIR'CO-NITE, *n.* A variety of the zircon.

ZIR-CO'NI-UM, *n.* The metallic base of zirconia. It was first obtained by Berzelius, in 1824. It is commonly in the form of a black powder.

ZIZ'EL, *n.* The suslik or earless marmot.—*Cuvier.*

ZOC'CO, } *n.* [It. *zoccolo*, from L. *soccus.*] A socle, which
ZOC'CLE, } see.
ZOC'CO-LO, }

ZO'DI-AC, *n.* [Fr. *zodiaque*; It., Sp. *zodiaco*; L. *zodiacus.*] 1. A broad circle in the heavens, containing the twelve signs through which the sun passes in its annual course. The ecliptic divides it in the middle. 2. A girdle.

ZO-DI'AC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the zodiac.—*Zodiacal light*, a luminous track, of an elongated triangular figure, lying nearly in the ecliptic, its base being on the horizon and its apex at varying altitudes.

ZO'HAR, *n.* [Heb.] A Jewish book of cabalistic commentaries on Scripture.—*Brande.*

ZOIS'ITE, *n.* [from *Van Zois.*] A grayish variety of epidote.

ZO'NA, *n.* [L. *zona*; Gr. ζωνη.] 1. A girdle. *Dryden.*—2. In *geography*, a division of the earth, with respect to the temperature of different latitudes. There are five zones; viz., the torrid, two temperate, and two frigid zones.—3. In *natural history*, a band or stripe running round any object.—*Gardner.* 4. Circuit; circumference.

ZO'NED, *a.* 1. Wearing a zone.—*Pope.* 2. Having zones or concentric bands.

ZONE'LESS, *a.* Not having a zone.—*Cowper.*

ZON'AR, *n.* A belt or girdle, which the Christians and Jews in the Levant are obliged to wear, to distinguish them from the Mohammedans.—*Cyc.*

ZO-OG'RA-PHER, *n.* One who describes animals, their forms and habits.

ZO-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the description of animals.

ZO-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. ζωον and γραφω.] A description of animals, their forms and habits; zoology. [*Little used.*]

ZO-OL'A-TRY, *n.* [Gr. ζωον and λατρεια.] The worship of animals.

ZO'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. ζωον and λιθος.] An animal substance, petrified or fossil.—*Morin.* [*Not in use.*]

ZO-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to zoology.

ZO-O-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the principles of zoology.—*Lawrence.*

ZO-OL'O-GIST, *n.* One who is well versed in the natural history of animals, or who describes animals.

ZO-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ζωον and λογος.] That part of natural history which treats of the structure, habits, classification, and habitations of all animals, from man to the lowest of all the tribes.

ZO-ON'IC, *a.* [Gr. ζωον.] Pertaining to or obtained from animals.

ZO-ON'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. ζωον and νομος.] The laws of animal life, or the science which treats of the phenomena of animal life, their causes and relations.

ZO-OPH'A-GAN, *n.* [Gr. ζωον and φαγω.] An animal that feeds on animal food; a carnivorous quadruped.

ZO-OPH'A-GOUS, *a.* Feeding on animals.—*Kirby.*

ZO'O-PHITE, *n.* *See* ZOOPHYTE.

ZO-O-PHOR'IC, *a.* [Gr. ζωον and φορεω.] The *zoophoric* column is one which supports the figure of an animal.

ZO-OPH'O-RUS, *n.* In *ancient architecture*, the same with the *frieze* in *modern architecture*; a part between the architrave and cornice; so called from the figures of animals carved upon it.

ZO'O-PHYTE, *n.* [Gr. ζωον and φυτον.] A general term applied to simple polyps, and compound individuals consisting of many polyps united together, as in most corals. They often branch like vegetation, and the polyps resemble flowers in form. The term formerly included sponges and corallines, in addition to the above.—*Dana.*

ZO-O-PHYT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to zoophytes.

ZO-O-PHY-TO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to zoophytology.

ZO-O-PHY-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [*zoophyte*, and Gr. λογος.] The natural history of zoophytes.—*Ed. Encyc.*

ZO-O-TOM'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to zootomy.

ZO-OT'O-MIST, *n.* One who dissects the bodies of animals; a comparative anatomist.

ZO-OT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. ζωον and τεμνω.] The anatomy of all animals; the dissection of all animals for the purpose of discovering their structure, the functions of their several parts, &c.

ZOR'IL, *n.* A South American variety of the skunk.

ZOUNDS, *n.* An exclamation, contracted from "God's wounds;" used formerly as an oath, and an expression of anger or wonder.—*Smart.*

ZUF'FO-LO, *n.* [It. *zufolo.*] A little flute or flageolet, especially that which is used to teach birds.

ZU'MATE, *n.* *See* ZYMATE.

ZU'MIC, *a.* *See* ZYMIC.

ZU-MO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* [this should be written *zymological.*] Pertaining to zumology.

ZU-MOL'O-GIST, *n.* [properly *zymologist.*] One who is skilled in the fermentation of liquors.

ZU-MOL'O-GY, *n.* [properly *zymology*; Gr. ζυμη and λογος.] A treatise on the fermentation of liquors, or the doctrine of fermentation.

ZU-MO-SIM'E-TER, } *n.* [properly *zymosimeter* or *zymometer*,
ZU-MOM'E-TER, } Gr. ζυμωσις, or ζυμη, and μετρεω.] An instrument proposed by Swammerdam for ascertaining the degree of fermentation occasioned by the mixture of different liquids, and the degree of heat which they acquire in fermentation.

ZUR'LITE, *n.* A Vesuvian mineral.

ZYG-O-DAC-TYL'IC, } *a.* [Gr. ζυγον and δακτυλος.]
ZYG-O-DAC'TYL-OUS, } Having the toes disposed in pairs; applied to those birds, as parrots, woodpeckers, cuckoos, &c., whose feet have two anterior and two posterior toes.—*Partington.*

ZYG-O-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. ζευγμα.] Pertaining to a bone of the head, called, also, *os jugale*, or cheek-bone; or to the bony arch under which the temporal muscle passes, called the *zygomatic arch.*—*Zygomatic bone*, the cheek-bone.—*Zygomatic muscles*, two muscles of the face, which rise from the zygomatic bone, and are inserted into the corner of the mouth.—*Zygomatic processes*, the processes of the temporal and cheek bones, which unite to form the zygomatic arch.—*Zygomatic suture*, the suture which joins the zygomatic processes of the temporal and cheek bones.—*Parr.*

ZY'MATE, } *n.* A supposed compound of the imaginary
ZU'MATE, } *zymic acid* with a base.

ZY'MIC AC'ID, } *n.* [Gr. ζυμη, ferment.] A supposed pecul-
ZU'MIC AC'ID, } iar acid obtained by the acetous fermentation of vegetable substances. No such acid exists.

ZY'MOME, } *n.* [Gr. ζυμη.] One of the supposed proximate
ZI'MOME, } principles of the gluten of wheat. It is a tough substance, insoluble in alcohol.

ZY-THE'SA-RY, *n.* A brewery or brew-house.

ZY'THUM, *n.* [Gr. ζεω, to boil.] A beverage; a liquor made from malt and wheat.

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* *See Synopsis.* Ā, Ē, Ī, &c., *long.*—Ă, Ĕ, Ĭ, &c., *short.*—FÂR, FALL, WHAT;—PREY;—MARINE, BIRD;—MÖVE, BOOK, DOVE;—BULL, UNITE;—AN"GER, VI"CIOUS.—Ċ as K; Ġ as J; S as Z; ČH as SH, ṪH as in *this.* † *Obsolete.*

A KEY

TO THE

CLASSICAL PRONUNCIATION

OF

GREEK, LATIN, AND SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES;

IN WHICH

THE WORDS ARE ACCENTED AND DIVIDED INTO SYLLABLES EXACTLY AS THEY OUGHT TO BE PRONOUNCED, ACCORDING TO RULES DRAWN FROM ANALOGY AND THE BEST USAGE.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

TERMINATIONAL VOCABULARIES

OF

HEBREW, GREEK, AND LATIN PROPER NAMES,

IN WHICH

THE WORDS ARE ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THEIR FINAL SYLLABLES, AND CLASSED ACCORDING TO THEIR ACCENTS, BY WHICH THE GENERAL ANALOGY OF PRONUNCIATION MAY BE SEEN AT ONE VIEW, AND THE ACCENTUATION OF EACH WORD MORE EASILY REMEMBERED.

BY JOHN WALKER,

AUTHOR OF THE "CRITICAL PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY," ETC.

ENLARGED AND CORRECTED,

BY CHAUNCEY A. GOODRICH,

PROFESSOR IN YALE COLLEGE.

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1853.

DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT, *ss.*

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the tenth day of July, in the fifty-fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America, NOAH WEBSTER and JOSEPH E. WORCESTER, of the said district, have deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof they claim as proprietors, in the words following, *to wit:*

"An American Dictionary of the English Language; exhibiting the Origin, Orthography, Pronunciation, and Definitions of Words: by Noah Webster, LL.D.: abridged from the Quarto Edition of the Author: to which are added, a Synopsis of Words differently pronounced by different Orthoepists; and Walker's Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture Proper Names."

In conformity to the act of Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned;" and also to the act, entitled, "An Act supplementary to an act, entitled, 'An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned;' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

CHAS. A. INGERSOLL,
Clerk of the District of Connecticut

DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS, *to wit:*

District Clerk's Office.

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JNO. W. DAVIS.
Clerk of the District of Massachusetts.

Entered, according to the Act of Congress, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, by

CHAUNCEY A. GOODRICH,

in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Connecticut.

EDITOR'S PREFACE.

Walker's Key was inserted for the first time, as an appendix to an English Dictionary, in the edition of this work published in 1829; and it is proper that whatever improvements have since been made in respect to the pronunciation of classical or scripture proper names, should be introduced into this Revised Edition. These improvements are contained chiefly in a revised edition of Walker's Key by the Rev. W. Trollope, M.A., late of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and one of the masters of Christ's Hospital, and in the "Classical Pronunciation of Proper Names," by Thomas S. Carr, of King's College School, London. The revision of Trollope is made the basis of the Key as here presented. It contains more than five hundred additional words, which were inserted by Trollope, and which are here indicated by a † prefixed. Carr's work contains nearly twenty-five hundred words which are not found in Walker or Trollope. These, also, have been inserted, and are indicated by an asterisk prefixed. The whole work has been carefully revised, and no efforts have been spared to render it accurate in every respect.

There are some words in regard to which Carr differs from Walker. This is owing, in part, to the deference which he uniformly pays to classical authority, and his rejection of all modern innovations in respect to accent and quantity. Some of the words, also, as given in Carr, are the names of different persons or things from those contained in Walker. That the reader may have the advantage of both modes of pronunciation, that of Carr is usually inserted in connection with that of Walker and Trollope.

It has not been thought necessary or desirable to carry the notation of the preceding Dictionary into this Key, but to leave the subject, in this respect, where it was left by Walker and Trollope. The rules for pronouncing Latin and Greek, as laid down by Walker, are easily understood and applied; and if the words are properly accented and divided into syllables, nothing more seems necessary as a guide to the student.

AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

The Critical Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language naturally suggested an idea of the present work. Proper names from the Greek and Latin form so considerable a part of every cultivated living language, that a dictionary seems to be imperfect without them. Polite scholars, indeed, are seldom at a loss for the pronunciation of words they so frequently meet with in the learned languages; but there are great numbers of respectable English scholars, who, having only a tincture of classical learning, are much at a loss for a knowledge of this part of it. It is not only the learned professions that require this knowledge, but almost every one above the merely mechanical. The professors of painting, statuary, music, and those who admire their works—readers of history, politics, poetry—all who converse on subjects ever so little above the vulgar—have so frequent occasion to pronounce these proper names, that whatever tends to render this pronunciation easy, must necessarily be acceptable to the public.

The proper names in Scripture have still a higher claim to our attention. That every thing contained in that precious repository of divine truth should be rendered as easy as possible to the reader, can not be doubted; and the very frequent occasions of pronouncing Scripture proper names, in a country where reading the Scripture makes part of the religious worship, seem to demand some work on this subject more perfect than any we have hitherto seen.

I could have wished it had been undertaken by a person of more learning and leisure than myself, but we often wait in vain for works of this kind from those learned bodies which ought to produce them, and at last are obliged, for the best we can get, to the labors of some necessitous individual. Being long engaged in the instruction of youth, I felt the want of a work of this kind, and have supplied it in the best manner I am able. If I have been happy enough to be useful, or only so far useful as to induce some abler hand to undertake the subject, I shall think my labor amply rewarded. I shall still console myself with reflecting, that he who has produced a prior work, however inferior to those that succeed it, is under a very different predicament from him who produces an after work inferior to those that have gone before.

J. W.

ADVERTISEMENT

TO

THE SECOND EDITION.

THE favorable reception of the first edition of this work has induced me to attempt to make it still more worthy of the acceptance of the public, by the addition of several critical observations, and particularly by two Terminational Vocabularies, of Greek and Latin, and Scripture Proper Names. That so much labor should be bestowed upon an inverted arrangement of these words, when they had already been given in their common alphabetical order, may be matter of wonder to many persons, who will naturally inquire into the utility of such an arrangement. To these it may be answered, that the words of all languages seem more related to each other by their terminations than by their beginnings; that the Greek and Latin languages seem more particularly to be thus related; and classing them according to their endings seemed to exhibit a new view of these languages, both curious and useful; for, as their accent and quantity depend so much on their termination, such an arrangement appeared to give an easier and more comprehensive idea of their pronunciation than the common classification of their initial syllables. This end was so desirable as to induce me to spare no pains, however dry and disgusting, to promote it; and if the method I have taken has failed, my labor will not be entirely lost, if it convinces future prosodists that it is not unworthy of their attention.

J. W

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INTRODUCTION.

THE pronunciation of the learned languages is much more easily acquired than that of our own. Whatever might have been the variety of the different dialects among the Greeks and the different provinces of the Romans, their languages, now being dead, are generally pronounced according to the respective analogies of the several languages of Europe, where those languages are cultivated, without partaking of those anomalies to which the living languages are liable.

Whether one general, uniform pronunciation of the ancient languages be an object of sufficient importance to induce the learned to depart from the analogy of their own language, and to study the ancient Latin and Greek pronunciation, as they do the etymology, syntax, and prosody of those languages, is a question not very easy to be decided. The question becomes still more difficult when we consider the uncertainty we are in respecting the ancient pronunciation of the Greeks and Romans, and how much the learned are divided among themselves about it.* Till these points are settled, the English may well be allowed to follow their own pronunciation of Greek and Latin, as well as other nations, even though it should be confessed that it seems to depart more from what we can gather of the ancient pronunciation than either the Italian, French, or German.† For why the English should pay a compliment to the learned languages, which is not done by any other nation in Europe, it is not easy to conceive; and as the colloquial communication of learned individuals of different nations so seldom happens, and is an object of so small importance when it does happen, it is not much to be regretted that when they meet they are scarcely intelligible to each other.‡

But the English are accused not only of departing from the genuine sound of the Greek and

---

* Middleton contends that the initial *c* before *e* and *i* ought to be pronounced as the Italians now pronounce it; and that *Cicero* is neither *Sisero*, as the French and English pronounce it, nor *Kikero*, as Dr. Bentley asserts, but *Tchitchero*, as the Italians pronounce it at this day. This pronunciation, however, is derided by Lipsius, who affirms that the *c* among the Romans had always the sound of *k*. Lipsius says, too, that of all the European nations the British alone pronounce the *i* properly; but Middleton asserts that, of all nations, they pronounce it the worst.—*Middleton, De Lat. Liter. Pronun. Dissert.*

Lipsius, speaking of the different pronunciation of the letter *G* in different countries, says:

Nos hodiè quàm peccamus? Italorum enim plerique ut *Z* exprimunt, Galli et Belgæ ut *J* consonantem. Itaque illorum est *Lezere, Fuzere;* nostrum, *Leiere, Fuiere* (*Lejere, Fujere*). Omnia imperitè, ineptè. Germanos saltem audite, quorum sonus hic germanus, *Legere, Tegere;* ut in *Lego, Tego,* nec unquam variant: at nos ante *I, E, Æ, Y,* semper dicimusque *Jemmam, Jætulos, Jinjivam, Jyrum;* pro istis, *Gemmam, Gætulos, Gingivam, Gyrum.* Mutemus aut vapulemus.—*Lipsius, De Rect. Pron. Ling. Lat.*, p. 71. [That Lipsius is correct, see note on Rule 9, infra.—*Trollope.*]

Hinc factum est, ut tanta in pronunciando varietas extiteret, ut pauci inter se in literarum sonis consentiant. Quod quidem mirum non esset, si indocti tantùm à doctis in eo, ac non ipsi etiam alioqui eruditi inter se magna contentione dissiderent.—*Adolph. Meker., De Lin. Græc. vet. Pronun.*, cap. ii., p. 15.

† Monsieur Launcelot, the learned author of the Port Royal Greek Grammar, in order to convey the sound of the long Greek vowel *η*, tells us it is a sound between the *e* and the *a*, and that Eustathius, who lived toward the close of the twelfth century, says that *βῆ, βῆ* is a sound made in imitation of the bleating of sheep; quoting to this purpose this verse of an ancient writer called Cratinus:

Ὁ δ' ἠλίθιος ὥσπερ πρόβατον, βῆ, βῆ, λέγων βαδίζει.
Is fatuus perinde ac ovis, bê, bê, dicens, incedit.
He, like a silly sheep, goes crying *baa.*

Caninius has remarked the same, *Hellen.*, p. 26. E longum, cujus sonus in ovium balatu sentitur, ut Cratinus et Varro tradiderunt. *The sound of the e long may be perceived in the bleating of sheep, as Cratinus and Varro have handed down to us.*

Eustathius likewise remarks upon the 499 v. of Iliad, i., that the word Βλῦψ *ἐστιν ὁ τῆς κλεψύδρας ἦχος μιμητικῶς κατὰ τοὺς παλαιούς· βῆ ἔχει μίμησιν προβάτων φωνῆς.* Κράτινος. Βλῦψ est Clepsydræ sonus, ex imitatione secundum veteres; et Bῆ imitatur vocem ovium. *Blops, according to the ancients, is a sound in imitation of the Clepsydra, as* baa *is expressive of the voice of sheep.* It were to be wished that the sound of every Greek vowel had been conveyed to us by as faithful a testimony as the *ῆτα*; we should certainly have had a better idea of that harmony for which the Greek language was so famous, and in which respect Quintilian candidly yields it the preference to the Latin.

Aristophanes has handed down to us the pronunciation of the Greek diphthong *αὖ αὖ*, by making it expressive of the barking of a dog. This pronunciation is exactly like that preserved by nurses and children among us to this day in *bow wow.* This is the sound of the same letters in the Latin tongue; not only in proper names derived from Greek, but in every other word where this diphthong occurs. Most nations in Europe, perhaps all but the English, pronounce *audio* and *laudo* as if written *owdio* and *lowdo;* the diphthong sounding like *ou* in *loud.* Agreeable to this rule, it is presumed that we formerly pronounced the apostle *Paul* nearer the original than at present. In Henry the Eighth's time it was written St. *Poule's*, and sermons were preached at *Poule's Cross.* The vulgar, generally the last to alter, either for the better or worse, still have a jingling proverb with this pronunciation, when they say, *As old as Poules.*

The sound of the letter *u* is no less sincerely preserved in Plautus, in Menæch. (page 622, edit. Lambin), in making use of it to imitate the cry of an owl:

"MEN. Egon' dedi? PEN. Tu, tu, istic, inquam, vin' afferri noctuam,
Quæ tu, tu, usque dicat tibi? nam nos jam nos defessi sumus."

"It appears here," says Mr. Forster, in his Defense of the Greek accents, page 129, "that an owl's cry was *tu, tu* to a Roman ear, as it is *too, too* to an English." Lambin, who was a Frenchman, observes on the passage: "Alludit ad noctuæ vocem seu cantum, *tu, tu,* seu *tou, tou.*" *He here alludes to the voice or noise of an owl.* It may be further observed, that the English have totally departed from this sound of the *u* in their own language, as well as in their pronunciation of Latin.

‡ Erasmus se adfuisse olim commemorat, cum die quodam solenni complures principum legati ad Maximilianum Imperatorem salutandi causâ advenissent; singulosque, Gallum, Germanum, Danum, Scotum, &c., orationem Latinam ita barbarè ac vastè pronunciàsse, ut Italis quibusdam nihil nisi risum moverint, qui eos non Latinè, sed suâ quemque linguâ, locutos jurâssent.—*Middleton, De Lit. Lat. Pronun.*

The love of the marvelous prevails over truth; and I question if the greatest diversity in the pronunciation of Latin exceeds that of English at the capital, and in some of the counties of Scotland; and yet the inhabitants of both have no great difficulty in understanding each other.

Latin vowels, but of violating the quantity of these languages more than the people of any other nation in Europe. The author of the Essay upon the Harmony of Language gives us a detail of the particulars by which this accusation is proved; and this is so true a picture of the English pronunciation of Latin, that I shall quote it at length, as it may be of use to those who are obliged to learn this language without the aid of a teacher.

"The falsification of the harmony by English scholars in their pronunciation of Latin, with regard to essential points, arises from two causes only: first, from a total inattention to the length of vowel sounds, making them long or short merely as chance directs; and, secondly, from sounding double consonants as only one letter. The remedy of this last fault is obvious. With regard to the first, we have already observed, that each of our vowels hath its general long sound and its general short sound totally different. Thus the short sound of *e* lengthened is expressed by the letter *a*, and the short sound of *i* lengthened is expressed by the letter *e*, and, with all these anomalies usual in the application of vowel characters to the vowel sounds of our own language, we proceed to the application of vowel sounds to the vowel characters of the Latin. Thus, in the first syllable of *sidus* and *nomen*, which ought to be long, and of *miser* and *onus*, which ought to be short, we equally use the common long sound of the vowels; but in the oblique cases, *sideris*, *nominis*, *miseri*, *oneris*, &c., we use quite another sound, and that a short one. These strange anomalies are not common to us with our southern neighbors, the French, Spaniards, and Italians. They pronounce *sidus*, according to our orthography, *seedus*, and in the oblique cases preserve the same long sound of the *i*; *nomen* they pronounce as we do, and preserve in the oblique cases the same long sound of the *o*. The Italians, also, in their own language, pronounce doubled consonants as distinctly as the two most discordant mutes of their alphabet. Whatever, therefore, they may want of expressing the true harmony of the Latin language, they certainly avoid the most glaring and absurd faults in our manner of pronouncing it.

"It is a matter of curiosity to observe with what regularity we use these solecisms in the pronunciation of Latin. When the penultimate is accented, its vowel, if followed but by a single consonant, is always long, as in Dr. Forster's examples. When the antepenultimate is accented, its vowel is, without any regard to the requisite quantity, pronounced short, as in *mirab'ile*, *frig'idus*; except the vowel of the penultimate be followed by a vowel, and then the vowel of the antepenultimate is, with as little regard to true quantity, pronounced long, as in *maneo*, *redeat*, *odium*, *imperium*. Quantity is, however, vitiated to make *i* short, even in this case, as in *oblivio*, *vinea*, *virium*. The only difference we make in pronunciation between *vinea* and *venia* is, that to the vowel of the first syllable of the former, which ought to be long, we give a short sound; to that of the latter, which ought to be short, we give the same sound, but lengthened. *U* accented is always, before a single consonant, pronounced long, as in *humerus*, *fugiens*. Before two consonants no vowel sound is ever made long, except that of the diphthong *au*; so that whenever a doubled consonant occurs, the preceding syllable is short.* Unaccented vowels we treat with no more ceremony in Latin than in our own language."—*Essay upon the Harmony of Language*, p. 224. Printed for Robson, 1774.

This, it must be owned, is a very just state of the case; but though the Latin quantity is thus violated, it is not, as this writer observes in the first part of the quotation, merely *as chance directs*, but, as he afterward observes, *regularly*, and he might have added, according to the analogy of English pronunciation, which, it may be observed, has a genius of its own and which, if not so well adapted to the pronunciation of Greek and Latin as some other modern languages, has as fixed and settled rules for pronouncing them as any other.

The learned and ingenious author next proceeds to show the advantages of pronouncing our vowels so as to express the Latin quantity. "We have reason to suppose," says he, "that our usual accentuation of Latin, however it may want of many elegances in the pronunciation of the Augustan age, is yet sufficiently just to give, with tolerable accuracy, that part of the general harmony of the language of which accent is the efficient. We have, also, pretty full information from the poets what syllables ought to have a long, and what a short quantity. To preserve, then, in our pronunciation, the true harmony of the language, we have only to take care to give the vowels a long sound or a short sound, as the quantity may require; and, when doubled consonants occur, to pronounce each distinctly."—*Ib.*, p. 228.†

In answer to this plea for alteration, it may be observed, that if this mode of pronouncing Latin be that of foreign nations, and were really so superior to our own, we certainly must

* This corruption of the true quantity is not, however, peculiar to the English; for Beza complains, in his country: "Hinc enim fit ut in Græcâ oratione vel nullum, vel prorsus corruptum numerum intelligas, dum multæ breves produ-euntur, et contrâ plurimæ longæ corripiuntur."—*Beza, De Germ. Pron. Græcæ Linguæ*, p. 50.

† By what this learned author has observed of our vicious pronunciation of the vowels, by the long and short sound of them, and from the instances he has given, he must mean that length and shortness which arises from extending and contracting them, independently of the obstruction which two consonants are supposed to occasion in forming the long quantity. Thus we are to pronounce *Mavus* as if written *Mayvus*, and divided into *Man-nus*; and *Pannus*, as if written *Pay nus*, or as we always hear the word *Panis* (bread); for in this sound of *Pannus* there seems to be no necessity for pronouncing the two consonants distinctly, or separately, which he seems to mean by distinctly, because the quantity is shown by the long sound of the vowel; but if by distinctly he means separately, that is, as if what is called in French the *shéva*, or mute *e*, were to follow the first consonant, this could not be done without adding a syllable to the word; and the word *Pannus* would, in that case, certainly have three syllables, as if written *Pan-eh-nus*.—See *Observations on the Greek and Latin Accent and Quantity*, sect 24.

perceive it in the pronunciation of foreigners when we visit them or they us; but I think I may appeal to the experience of every one who has had an opportunity of making the experiment, that, so far from a superiority on the side of the foreign pronunciation, it seems much inferior to our own. I am aware of the power of habit, and of its being able, *on many occasions, to make the worse appear the better reason;* but if the harmony of the Latin language depended so much on a preservation of the quantity as many pretend, this harmony would surely overcome the bias we have to our own pronunciation; especially if our own were really so destructive of harmony as it is said to be. Till, therefore, we have a more accurate idea of the nature of quantity, and of that beauty and harmony of which it is said to be the efficient in the pronunciation of Latin, we ought to preserve a pronunciation which has naturally sprung up in our own soil, and is congenial to our native language. Besides, an alteration of this kind would be attended with so much dispute and uncertainty as must make it highly impolitic to attempt it.

The analogy, then, of our own language being the rule for pronouncing the learned languages, we shall have little occasion for any other directions for the pronunciation of the Greek and Latin proper names than such as are given for the pronunciation of English words. The general rules are followed almost without exception. The first and most obvious powers of the letters are adopted, and there is scarcely any difficulty but in the position of the accent; and this depends so much on the quantity of the vowels, that we need only inspect a dictionary to find the quantity of the penultimate vowel, and this determines the accent of all the Latin words, and, it may be added, of almost all Greek words likewise.* Now, in our pronunciation of Latin words, whatever be the quantity of the first syllable in a word of two syllables, we always place the accent on it; but in words of more syllables, if the penultimate be long, we place the accent on that; and if short, we accent the antepenultimate.

The Rules of the Latin Accentuation are comprised in a clear and concise manner by Sanctius within four hexameters:

Accentum in se ipsâ monosyllaba dictio ponit.
Exacuit sedem dissyllabon omne priorem.
E tribus, extollit primam penultima curta:
Extollit seipsam quando est penultima longa.

These Rules I have endeavored to express in English verse:

Each monosyllable has stress, of course;
Words of two syllables, the first enforce;
A syllable that's long, and last but one,
Must have the accent upon that or none;
But if this syllable be short, the stress
Must on the last but two its force express.

The only difference that seems to obtain between the pronunciation of the Greek and Latin languages is, that in the Latin *ti* and *si*, preceded by an accent and followed by another vowel forming an improper diphthong, are pronounced, as in English, like *sh* or *zh;* as, *natio*, *nation; persuasio*, *persuasion*, &c.; and that, in the Greek, the same letters retain their pure sound, as *φιλαντία*, *ἀγνωσία*, *προβάτιον*, *κ. τ. λ.*† This difference, however, with very few exceptions, does not extend to proper names; which, coming to us through, and being mingled with, the Latin, fall into the general rule. In the same manner, though in Greek it was an established maxim, that if the last syllable was long, the accent could scarcely be higher than the penultimate; yet in our pronunciation of Greek, and particularly of proper names, the Latin

* That is, in the general pronunciation of Greek; for, let the written accent be placed where it will, the *quantitative* accent, as it may be called, follows the analogy of the Latin.

† "The Greek language," says the learned critic Ainsworth, on the letter *T*, "was happy in not being understood by the Goths, who would as certainly have corrupted the *t* in *αἰτία*, *ὠτίον*, &c., into *αἰσία*, *ὠσίον*, &c., as they did the Latin *motio* and *doceo* into *moshio* and *dosheo*." This, however, may be questioned; for if, in Latin words, this impure sound of *t* takes place only in those words where the accent is on the preceding vowel, as in *natio*, *facio*, &c., but not when the accent follows the *t*, and is on the following vowel, as in *sotietas*, *societas*, &c., why should we suppose any other mode of pronunciation would have been adopted by the Goths in their pronouncing the Greek? Now, no rule of pronunciation is more uniform in the Greek language than that which places an acute on the *iota* at the end of words when this letter is succeeded by a long vowel; and, consequently, if the accent be preserved upon the proper letter, it is impossible the preceding *t* and *s* should go into the sound of *sh;* why, therefore, may we not suppose that the very frequent accentuation of a penultimate *ι* before a final vowel preserved the preceding *τ* from going into the sound of *sh*, as it was a difference of accentuation that occasioned this impure sound of *t* in the Latin language? for though *ι* at the end of words, when followed by a long vowel, or a vowel once long and afterward contracted, had always the accent on it in Greek, in Latin the accent was always on the preceding syllable in words of this termination, and hence seems to have arisen the corruption of *t* in the Gothic pronunciation of the Latin language.

It is highly probable that in Lucian's time the Greek *τ*, when followed by *ι* and another vowel, had not assumed the sound of *σ*; for the Sigma would not have failed to accuse him of a usurpation of her powers, as he had done of her character; and if we have preserved the *τ* pure in this situation when we pronounce Greek, it is, perhaps, rather to be placed to the preserving power of the accented *ι* in so great a number of words than any adherence to the ancient rules of pronunciation; which invariably affirm that the consonants had but one sound; unless we except the *γ* before *γ*, *κ*, *χ*, *ξ*; as, *ἄγγελος*, *ἄγκυρα*, *ἄγχιστα*, *κ. τ. λ.*, where the *γ* is sounded like *ν;* but this, says Henry Stephens, is an error of the copyists, who have a little extended the bottom of the *ν*, and made a *γ* of it; for, says he, it is ridiculous to suppose that *ν* was changed into *γ*, and at the same time that *γ* should be pronounced like *ν*. On the contrary, Scaliger says that where we find an *ν* before these letters, as *ἄνκυρα*, it is an error of the copyists, who imagined they better expressed the pronunciation by this letter, which, as Vossius observes, should seem to demand something particular and uncommon.

It is reported of Scaliger, that when he was accosted by a Scotchman in Latin, he begged his pardon for not understanding him, as he had never learned the Scotch language. If this was the case with the pronunciation of a Scotchman, which is so near that of the Continent, what would he have said to the Latin pronunciation of an Englishman? I take it, however, that this diversity is greatly exaggerated.

analogy of the accent is adopted; and though the last syllable is long in *Demosthenes*, *Aristophanes*, *Theramenes*, and *Deiphobe*, yet, as the penultimate is short, the accent is placed on the antepenultimate, exactly as if they were Latin.*

As these languages have been long dead, they admit of no new varieties of accent like the living languages. The common accentuation of Greek and Latin may be seen in lexicons and graduses; and where the ancients indulged a variety, and the moderns are divided in their opinions about the most classical accentuation of words, it would be highly improper, in a work intended for general use, to enter into the thorny disputes of the learned; and it may be truly said, in the rhyming adage,

When doctors disagree,
Disciples then are free.

This, however, has not been entirely neglected. Where there has been any considerable diversity of accentuation among our prosodists, I have consulted the best authorities, and have sometimes ventured to decide; though, as Labbe says, "Sed his de rebus, ut aliis multis, malo doctiorum judicium expectare, quam meam in medium proferre sententiam."

But the most important object of the present work is settling the *English quantity* (see Rules 20, 21, 22) with which we pronounce Greek and Latin proper names, and the sounds of some of the consonants. These are points in a state of great uncertainty, and are to be settled, not so much by a deep knowledge of the dead languages as by a thorough acquaintance with the analogies and general usage of our own tongue. These must, in the nature of things, enter largely into the pronunciation of a dead language; and it is from an attention to these that the author hopes he has given to the public a work not entirely unworthy of their acceptance.

[¶ There is, unquestionably, much sound sense and solid argument in the remarks contained in our author's Introduction; and the affectation with which the Greek and Latin languages are sometimes pronounced is, to say the least, extremely ridiculous. At the same time, it would not be amiss to adopt some uniform mode of pronunciation, by which the true quantity of the words, and some portion at least of their ancient character, might be retained. The chief defect in the English pronunciation consists in the false analogy of the vowel sounds and the corrupt inflection of the consonants *C*, *G*, *S*, *T* before some of the vowels. This can not, of course, be remedied without departing, in some slight degree, from the general rules of our own language, but if no sounds are introduced but those which are familiar to an English ear, though not perfectly in accordance with the usage of the English tongue, the trifling appearance of harshness or formality which a closer approximation to the correct pronunciation might possess would gradually wear away, and be amply compensated by its greater accuracy. Now, in order to attain this end, it will only be necessary to affix to each vowel its distinctive long and short quantity, and to confine the above-named consonants invariably to the same sound. The precise rules for the pronouncing these letters will be given in their proper places, without interfering, however, with those of Mr. Walker, which, with the exception alluded to, are clear, correct, and explicit, and, for those who prefer to adhere to the English pronunciation, the best, without any exception, that can be adopted.—*Trollope.*]

* This, however, was contrary to the general practice of the Romans; for Victorinus, in his Grammar, says, *Græca nomina, si iisdem literis proferuntur* (Latine versa), *Græcos accentus habebunt:* nam cum dicimus *Thyas*, *Nais*, acutum habebit posterior accentum; et cum *Themistio*, *Calypso*, *Theano*, ultimam circumflecti videbimus, quod utrumque Latinus sermo non patitur, nisi admodum raro. "If Greek nouns turned into Latin are pronounced with the same letters, they have the Greek accent; for, when we say *Thyas*, *Nais*, the latter syllable has the acute accent; and when we pronounce *Themistio*, *Calypso*, *Theano*, we see the last syllable is circumflexed; neither of which is ever seen in Latin words, or very rarely."—*Servius*, *Forster's Reply*, page 31 note 32, bot.

RULES

FOR PRONOUNCING THE VOWELS

OF

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

1. Every vowel with the accent on it at the end of a syllable is pronounced as in English, with its first, long, open sound: thus, *Ca'to,* Philome'la, Ori'on, Pho'cion, Lu'cifer*, &c., have the accented vowels sounded exactly as in the English words *pa'per, me'ter, spi'der, no'ble, tu'tor*, &c.

2. Every accented vowel not ending a syllable, but followed by a consonant, has the short sound, as in English: thus, *Man'lius, Pen'theus, Pin'darus, Col'chis, Cur'tius*, &c., have the short sound of the accented vowels, as in *man'ner, plen'ty, prin'ter, col'lar, cur'few*, &c.

3. Every final *i*, though unaccented, has the long, open sound: thus, the final *i* forming the genitive case, as in *Magis'tri*, or the plural number, as in *De'cii*, has the long, open sound, as in *vi'al;* and this sound we give to this vowel in this situation, because the Latin *i* final in genitives, plurals, and preterperfect tenses of verbs is always long; and consequently, where the accented *i* is followed by *i* final, both are pronounced with the long diphthongal *i*, like the noun *eye*, as *Achi'vi.*†

4. Every unaccented *i* ending a syllable not final, as that in the second of *Alcibiades*, the *Hernici*, &c., is pronounced like *e*,‡ as if written *Alcebiades*, the *Herneci*, &c. So the last syllable but one of the *Fabii*, the *Horatii*, the *Curiatii*, &c., is pronounced as if written *Fa-be-i, Ho-ra-she-i, Cu-re-a-she-i*;§ and therefore, if the unaccented *i* and the diphthong *æ* conclude a word, they are both pronounced like *e*,‖ as *Harpyiæ, Har-py'e-e.*

5. The diphthongs *æ* and *œ*, ending a syllable with the accent on it, are pronounced exactly like the long English *e*, as *Cæsar, Œta*, &c., as if written *Cee'sar, Ee'ta*, &c.; and like the short *e*, when followed by a consonant in the same syllable, as *Dædalus, Œdipus*, &c.,¶ pronounced as if written *Deddalus, Eddipus*, &c. The vowels *ei* are generally pronounced like long *i*.**—For the vowels *eu* in final syllables, see the word *Idomeneus;* and for the *ou* in the same syllables, see the word *Antinous*, and similar words, in the Terminational Vocabulary.

6. *Y* is exactly under the same predicament as *i*. It is long when ending an accented syllable, as *Cy'rus;* or when ending an unaccented syllable, if final, as *Æ'gy, Æ'py*, &c.: short when joined to a consonant in the same syllable, as *Lyc'idas;* and sometimes long and sometimes short, when ending an initial syllable not under the accent, as *Lycur'gus*, pronounced with the first syllable like *lie*, a falsehood; and *Lysim'achus* with the first syllable like the first of *legion*, or nearly as if divided into *Lys-im'a-chus*, &c.—See Principles of English Pronunciation prefixed to the Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, No. 117, 118, &c., and 185, 186, 187.

7. *A*, ending an unaccented syllable, has the same obscure sound as in the same situation in English words; but it is a sound bordering on the Italian *a*, or the *a* in *father*, as *Dic'na*, where the difference between the accented and unaccented *a* is palpable.—See Principles of English Pronunciation prefixed to the Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, No. 92, and the letter *A*.

8. *E* final, either with or without the preceding consonant, always forms a distinct syllable, as *Penelope, Hippocrene, Evoe, Amphitrite*, &c. When any Greek or Latin word is Anglicized into this termination, by cutting off a syllable of the original, it becomes then an English word, and is pronounced according to our own analogy: thus, *Acidalius*, altered to *Acidale*, has the final *e* sunk, and is a word of three syllables only. *Proserpine*, from *Proserpina*, undergoes the same alteration. *Thebes* and *Athens*, derived from the Greek Θῆβαι and Ἀθῆναι, and the Latin *Thebæ* and *Athenæ*, are perfectly Anglicized; the former into a monosyllable, and the latter into a dissyllable: and the Greek Κρήτη and the Latin *Creta* have both sunk into the English monosyllable *Crete; Hecate* likewise, pronounced in three syllables when Latin, and in the same number in the Greek word Ἑκάτη, in English is universally contracted into two, by sinking the final *e* Shakspeare seems to have begun, as he has now confirmed, this pronunciation, by so adapting the word in Macbeth:

"Why, how now, Hecat'? you look angerly."—*Act IV.*

Perhaps this was no more than a poetical license to him: but the actors have adopted it in the songs in this tragedy:

"*He-cate, He-cate,* come away."

And the play-going world, who form no small portion of what is called the better sort of people, have followed the actors in this word; and the rest of the world have followed them.

The Roman magistrate, named *Ædilis*, is Anglicized by pronouncing it in two syllables, *Æ'dile*. The capital of Sicily, *Syracusæ*, of four syllables, is made three in the English, *Syr'a-cuse;* and the city of *Tyrus*, of two syllables, is reduced to a monosyllable in the English *Tyre.*

Rules for Pronouncing the Consonants of Greek and Latin Proper Names.

9. *C* and *G* are hard before *a, o*, and *u*, as *Cato, Comus, Cures, Galba, Gorgon*, &c.; and soft before *e, i*, and *y*, as *Cebes, Cinna, Cycnus, Geryon, Geta, Gillus, Gyges, Gymnosophistæ*, &c.*

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* The pronunciation of *Cato, Plato, Cleopatra*, &c., has been but lately adopted. Quin, and all the old dramatic school, used to pronounce the *a* in these and similar words like the *a* in *father*. Mr. Garrick, with great good sense, as well as good taste, brought in the present pronunciation, and the propriety of it has made it now universal.

† This is the true analogical pronunciation of this letter, when ending an accented syllable; but a most disgraceful affectation of foreign pronunciation has exchanged this full diphthongal sound for the meager, squeezed sound of the French and Italian *i*, not only in almost every word derived from those languages, but in many which are purely Latin, as *Faustina, Messalina*, &c. Nay, words from the Saxon have been equally perverted, and we hear the *i* in *Elfrida, Edwina*, &c., turned into *Elfreeda, Edweena*, &c. It is true, this is the sound the Romans gave to their *i;* [This is by no means certain.—*Trollope.*]; but the speakers here alluded to are perfectly innocent of this, and do not pronounce it in this manner for its antiquity, but its novelty.

‡ This arises from the more rapid pronunciation of the vowel, which is *short.*—*Trollope.*

§ See below on Rule 10.—*Trollope.*

‖ The *i* is rapidly pronounced, the voice resting upon the final diphthong.—*Trollope.*

¶ This is certainly incorrect. Diphthongs are pronounced *long* wherever they occur, as *Deedalus, Eedipus*, &c. The Latins doubtlessly distinguished between the sound of *æ* and *œ*, as the Greeks between the corresponding diphthongs *ai* and *oi;* but this difference can not be readily accommodated to the English pronunciation.—*Trollope.* [By those who endeavor to mark long and short quantity in pronouncing Latin and Greek, the remark of Walker will undoubtedly be considered as incorrect. But the great majority of scholars, both in England and America, do not attempt this. They conform their pronunciation, in this respect, to English analogy, and adopt the principle laid down by Walker.—*Ed.*]

** See *Elegeia, Hygeia*, &c., in the Terminational Vocabulary of Greek and Latin Proper Names. [Here Walker, in thus referring to the Terminational Vocabulary, intends apparently to say, that in certain terminations the *ei* is to be pronounced like *e* followed by *y*. Thus, *Elegeia*, he says should be pronounced as if written *Eleje'ya.*—*Ed.*]

* That this general rule should be violated by smatterers in the learned languages, in such words as *Gymnastic, Heterogeneous*, &c., is not to be wondered at; but that men of real learning, who do not want to show themselves off to the vulgar by such innuendos of their erudition, should give in to this irregularity, is really surprising. We laugh at the pedantry of the age of James the First, where there is scarcely a page in any English book that is not sprinkled with twenty Greek and Latin quotations: and yet do not see the similar

10. *C*,* *S*, and *T*, before *ia*, *ie*, *ii*, *io*, *iu*, and *eu*, preceded by the accent, in Latin words, as in English, change into *sh* and *zh*, as *Accius*, *Caduceus*, *Helvetii*, *Hesiod*, *Mæsia*, *Portia*, *Portius*, *Socias*, *Statius*, *Tatian*, pronounced *Aksheus*, *Cadusheus*, *Helveshei*, *Hezheod*, *Mezhea*, *Porshea*, *Porsheus*, *Sosheas*, *Stasheas*, *Tashean*, &c. — See Principles of English Pronunciation prefixed to the Pronouncing Dictionary, No. 357, 450, 451, 459, 463. But when the accent is on the first of the diphthongal vowels, the preceding consonant does not go into *sh*, but preserves its sound pure, as *Miltiades*, *Antiates*, &c. See the word *Satiety*, in the Crit. Pron. Dict.

11. Proper names ending in *tia*, *sia*, *cyon*, and *sion*, preceded by the accent, change the *t*, *s*, &c., into *sh* and *zh*. Thus, *Phocion*, *Sicyon*, and *Cercyon*, are pronounced exactly in our own analogy, as if written *Phoshean*, *Sichɯn*, and *Sershean*. *Artemisia* and *Aspasia* sound as if written *Artemizhea* and *Aspazhea*; *Galatia*, *Aratia*, *Alotia*, and *Batia*, as if written *Galashea*, *Arashea*, *Aloshea*, and *Bashea*; and if *Atia*, the town in Campania, is not so pronounced, it is to distinguish it from *Asia*, the eastern region of the world. But the termination *tion* (of which there are not even twenty examples in proper names throughout the whole Greek and Latin languages) seems to preserve the *t* from going into *sh*, as the last remnant of a learned pronunciation; and to avoid, as much as possible, assimilating with so vulgar an English termination: thus, though *Æsion*, *Iasion*, *Dionysion*, change the *s* into *z*, as if written *Æzion*, *Iazion*, *Dionizion*, the *z* does not become *zh*; but *Philistion*, *Gration*, *Eurytion*, *Dotion*, *Androtion*, *Hippotion*, *Iphition*, *Ornytion*, *Metion*, *Polytion*, *Stration*, *Sotion*, *Æantion*, *Pallantion*, *Ætion*, *Hippocration*, and *Amphyction*, preserve the *t* in its true sound. *Hephæstion*, however, from the frequency of appearing with Alexander, has deserted the small class of his Greek companions, and joined the English multitude, by rhyming with *question*; and *Tatian* and *Theodotion* seem perfectly Anglicized. With very, very few exceptions, therefore, it may be concluded that Greek and Latin *proper* names are pronounced alike, and that both of them follow the analogy of English pronunciation.

12. *Ch*. These letters before a vowel are always pronounced like *k*, as *Chabrias*, *Cholchis*, &c.; but when they come before a mute consonant at the beginning of a word, as in *Chthonia*, they are mute, and the word is pronounced as if written *Thonia*. Words beginning with *Sche*, as *Schedius*, *Scheria*, &c., are pronounced as if written *Skedius*, *Skeria*, &c.; and *c* before *n* in the Latin prænomen *Cneus* or *Cnæus* is mute: so in *Cnopus*, *Cnossus*, &c., and before *t* in *Cteatus*, and *g* before *n* in *Gnidus*, pronounced *Nopus*, *Nossus*, *Teatus*, and *Nidus*.*

13. At the beginning of Greek words, we frequently find the uncombinable consonants *MN*, *TM*, &c.; as, *Mnemosyne*, *Mnesidamus*, *Mneus*, *Mnesteus*, *Tmolus*, &c. These are to be pronounced with the first consonant mute, as if written *Nemosyne*, *Nesidamus*, *Neus*, *Nesteus*, *Molus*, &c., in the same manner as we pronounce the words *Bdellium*, *Pneumatic*, *Gnomen*, *Mnemonics*, &c., without the initial consonant. The same may be observed of the *C* hard, like *K*, when it comes before *T*; as, *Ctesiphon*, *Ctesippus*, &c. Some of these words we see sometimes written with an *e* or *i* after the first consonant, as *Menesteus*, *Timolus*, &c., and then the initial consonant is pronounced.

14. *Ph*, followed by a consonant, is mute, as *Phthia*, *Phthiotis*, pronounced *Thia*, *Thiotis*, in the same manner as the naturalized Greek word *Phthisic*, pronounced *Tisic*.

15. *Ps*. *P* is mute, also, in this combination, as in *Psyche*, *Psammetichus*, &c., pronounced *Syke*, *Sammetichus*, &c.

16. *Pt*. *P* is mute in words beginning with these letters, when followed by a vowel, as *Ptolemy*, *Pterilas*, &c., pronounced *Tolemy*, *Terilas*, &c.; but when followed by *l*, the *t* is heard, as in *Tleptolemus*; for, though we have no words of our own with these initial consonants, we have many words that end with them, and they are certainly pronounced. The same may be observed of the *Z* in *Zmilaces*.

17. The letters *S*, *X*, and *Z* require but little observation, being generally pronounced as in pure English words. It may, however, be remarked, that *s*, at the end of words preceded by any of the vowels but *e*, has its pure, hissing sound; as, *mas*, *dis*, *os*, *mus*, &c.;† but, when *e* precedes, it goes into the sound of *z*; as *pes*, *Thersites*, *vates*, &c. It may also be observed that, when it ends a word preceded by *r* or *n*, it has the sound of *z*. Thus the letter *s* in *mens*, *Mars*, *mors*, &c., has the same sound as in the English words *hens*, *stars*, *wars*, &c. *X*, when beginning a word or syllable, is pronounced like *z*; as, *Xerxes*, *Xenophon*, are pronounced *Zerkzes*, *Zenophon*, &c. *Z* is uniformly pronounced as in English words: thus, the *Z* in *Zeno* and *Zeugma* is pronounced as we hear it in *zeal*, *zone*, &c.

Rules for ascertaining the English Quantity of Greek and Latin Proper Names.

18. It may at first be observed that, in words of two syllables, with but one consonant in the middle, whatever be the quantity of the vowel in the first syllable in Greek or Latin, we always make it long in English. Thus, *Crates*, the philosopher, and *crates*, a hurdle; *decus*, honor, and *dedo*, to give; *ovo*, to triumph, and *ovum*, an egg; *Numa*, the legislator, and *Numen*, the divinity, have the first vowel always sounded equally long by an English speaker, although in Latin the first vowel in the first word of each of these pairs is short.‡

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pedantry of interlarding our pronunciation with Greek and Latin sounds; which may be affirmed to be a greater perversion of our language than the former. In the one case, the introduction of Greek and Latin quotations does not interfere with the English phraseology; but in the other, the pronunciation is disturbed, and a motley jargon of sounds introduced, as inconsistent with true taste as it is with neatness and uniformity.

[This censure is more severe than just. It is certain that these consonants were uniformly pronounced hard by the Latins before all the vowels indifferently; *C* like *K*, and *G* like the English *G* in *Gun*. This is proved with respect to *C* by the Greek writers, who always spell Latin names in which it occurs with *K*; as, Κικέρων, Σκιπίων, for *Cicero*, *Scipio*. On the other hand, the Romans express the Greek K by *C*; as, *Cimon* for Κίμων. Hence, Quinctilian observes: *C est litera, quæ ad omnes vocales vim suam perferat*. The hard sound of *G* is also apparent from words derived from the Greek, where *γ* is always represented by *G*; and that the analogy of sound is strictly preserved, is especially manifest in such words as *angelus*, from the Greek ἄγγελος. In these words, the first *γ* was always pronounced like *ν*; and as this sound is preserved in the Latin by a change of letter, it follows that the *g*, which represents the second *γ*, agrees with it in sound also. Since, therefore, the true pronunciation of these letters, *C* and *G*, correspond with their English pronunciation before certain vowels, there is no great violence done to the harmony of language by adopting it, in Latin proper names, before all.—*Trollope*.]

* The uniform and single sound of *C* has been noted in the note in the preceding rule: that of *S* and *T* were doubtless also single and uniform. That *S* had but one sound, like that of the English *Sun*, is evident from the Greek usage of the letter, and from the silence of all the old grammarians as to any variety in its pronunciation: a remark which, by-the-way, will apply to all the consonants generally. With respect to *T*, the only difficulty regards the syllable *Ti*, when followed by a vowel, as in the examples given in the rule. There is no doubt that *Ti* was always pronounced alike by the Latins, whatever was the place of the accent; so that it was the same in *Miltiades* and *Tatian*, except that in the former it was *long*, and in the latter *short*, and therefore uttered with greater rapidity. This is evident from words common both to the Greeks and Romans, with the former of whom the pronunciation of *τι* never varies. In Latin names, also, the Greeks always retain the same letters; and *vice versa*. Thus, we have Τίτιος, *Titius*; and Πεσσινυντίαν Θεὰν, *Pessinuntiam Deam*, Herod., i., 11. It does not appear, indeed, that any sound like *sh* or *zh* was known to the Romans; nor is it likely that they pronounced the same letter differently in declining the same word; as, nom. pl. *artes*, genit. *arshium*, dat. *artibus*, &c. These observations are equally applicable to the next rule.—*Trollope*.

* These letters are not *absolutely* mute, being accompanied with a small, guttural tone, sufficient to indicate their effect upon the pronunciation. So in the next rule; the remark at the end of which proves that the guttural sound was so as to have nearly the same effect as the insertion of a vowel. Rules 14, 15, 16 are subject to the same remark. The word *Tleptolemus*, in Rule 16, can hardly be considered of the same class.—*Trollope*.

† Not only so, but in all cases, as before remarked; neither with *e*, *r*, nor *n* preceding, is *S* necessarily pronounced like *z*. —*Trollope*.

‡ The only word occurring to me at present, where this rule is not observed, is *Canon*, a rule, which is always pronounced like the word *Cannon*, a piece of ordnance.

[Considerable difference, however, was made by the Romans between the long and short vowels, by pronouncing the latter more rapidly than the former. Probably a kind of double emphasis was placed upon the long vowels, which the English pronunciation does not recognize. We make no difference, for instance, in the sound of the verb *mor*er whether it signifies *to delay*, or *to be foolish*. In the first signification it is *short*, in the latter *long*; and that the Romans marked this difference in their pronunciation is evident from the sarcasm of Nero, pointed against his predecessor Claudius (Suet., Ner., 33): *Morari eum inter homines desiisse, productâ syllabâ primâ*. The anomaly would be removed by regularly pronouncing the long vowels as in the English words *tame*, *scene*, *wine*, *bone*, *tune*, and the short ones as in *can*, *send*, *win*, *bond*, *tun*, added to the single sound of the consonant already described. The application of this rule to the examples produced in the following sections, if the *quantity* of the syllables be duly attended to, will sufficiently prove the advantages arising from this method of pronunciation.—*Trollope*.]

19. On the contrary words of three syllables, with the accent on the first, and with but one consonant after the first syllable, have that syllable pronounced short, let the Greek or Latin quantity be what it will. Thus, *regulus* and *remora*, *mimicus* and *minium*, are heard with the first vowel short in English pronunciation, though the first two words of each pair have their first syllables long in Latin; and the *u* in *fumigo* and *fugito* is pronounced long in both words, though in Latin the last *u* is short. This rule is never broken but when the first syllable is followed by *e* or *i*, followed by another vowel: in this case, that vowel in the first syllable is long, except the vowel be *i*; thus, *lamia*, *genius*, *Libya*, *doceo*, *cupio* have the accent on the first syllable, and this syllable is pronounced long in every word but *Libya*, though in the original it is equally short in all.

20. It must have frequently occurred to those who instruct youth, that though the quantity of the accented syllable of long proper names has been easily conveyed, yet that the quantity of the preceding unaccented syllables has occasioned some embarrassment. An appeal to the laws of our own language would soon have removed the perplexity, and enabled us to pronounce the initial unaccented syllables with as much decision as the others. Thus every accented antepenultimate vowel but *u*, even when followed by one consonant only, is, in our pronunciation of the Latin, as well as in English, short: thus, *fabulo*, *separo*, *diligo*, *nobilis*, *cucumis* have the first vowels pronounced as in the English words *capital*, *celebrate*, *simony*, *solitude*, *luculent*, in direct opposition to the Latin quantity, which makes every antepenultimate vowel in all these words but the last, long; and this *we* pronounce long, though short in Latin. But if a semi-consonant diphthong succeed, then every such vowel is long but *i*, in our pronunciation of both languages; and *Euganeus*. *Eugenia*, *filius*, *folium*, *dubia* have the vowel in the antepenultimate syllable pronounced exactly as in the English words *satiate*, *menial*, *delirious*, *notorious*, *penurious*; though they are all short in Latin but the *i*, which we pronounce short, though in the Latin it is long.

21. The same rule of quantity takes place in those syllables which have the secondary accent; for as we pronounce *lamentation*, *demonstration*, *diminution*, *domination*, *lucubration*, with every vowel in the first syllable short but *u*, so we pronounce the same vowels in the same manner in *lamentatio*, *demonstratio*, *diminutio*, *dominatio*, and *lucubratio*; but if a semi-consonant diphthong succeed the secondary accent, as in *Heliodorus*, *Gabinianus*, *Herodianus*, and *Volusianus*, every vowel preceding the diphthong is long but *i*; just as we should pronounce these vowels in the English words *amiability*, *mediatorial*, *propitiation*, *excoriation*, *centuriator*, &c. For the nature of the secondary accent, see Principles prefixed to the Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, No. 544.

22. But to reduce these rules into a smaller compass, that they may be more easily comprehended and remembered, it may be observed, that as we always shorten every antepenultimate vowel with the *primary* accent but *u*, unless followed by a semi-consonant diphthong, though this antepenultimate vowel is often long in Greek and Latin, as *Æschylus*, *Æschines*, &c., and the antepenultimate *i*, even though it *be* followed by such a diphthong, as *Eleusinia*, *Ocrisia*, &c.; so we shorten the first syllable of *Æsculapius*, *Ænobarbus*,* &c., because the first syllable of both these words has the *secondary* accent, but we pronounce the same vowels long in *Æthiopia*, *Ægialeus*, *Haliartus*, &c., because this accent is followed by a semi-consonant diphthong.

23. This rule sometimes holds good where a mute and liquid intervene, and determines the first syllable of *Adrian*, *Adriatic*, &c., to be long like *ay*, and not short like *add*; and it is on this analogical division of the words, so little understood or attended to, that a perfect and a consistent pronunciation of them depends. It is this analogy that determines the first *u* to be long in *stupidus*, and the *y* short in *clypea*, though both are short in the Latin; and the *o* in the first syllable of *Coriolanus*, which is short in Latin, to be long in English.

24. The necessity of attending to the quantity of the vowel in the accented syllable has sometimes produced a division of words in the following vocabulary, that does not seem to convey the actual pronunciation.† Thus the words *Sulpitius*, *Anicium*, *Artemisium*, &c., being divided into *Sulpit'i-us*, *A-nic'i-um*, *Ar-te-mis'i-um*, &c., we fancy the syllable after the accent deprived of a consonant closely united with it in sound, and which, from such a union, derives an aspirated sound equivalent to *sh*. But as the sound of *t*, *c*, or *s*, in this situation, is so generally understood, it was thought more eligible to divide the words in this manner, than into *Sul-pi'ti-us*, *A-ni'ci-um*. *Ar-te-mi'si-um*, as in the latter mode the *i* wants its shortening consonant, and might, by some speakers, be pronounced, as it generally is in Scotland, like *ee*. The same may be observed of *c* and *g* when they end a syllable, and are followed by *e* or *i*, as in *Ac-e-ra'tus*, *Acida'li-a*, *Tig-el-li'nus*, *Teg'y-ra*, &c., where the *c* and *g* ending a syllable, we at first sight think them to have their hard sound; but by observing the succeeding vowel, we soon perceive them to be soft, and only made to end a syllable, in order to determine the shortness of the vowel which precedes.

25. The general rule, therefore, of quantity indicated by the syllabication adopted in the vocabulary, is, that, when a consonant ends the syllable, the vowel is always short, whether the accent be on it or not; and that, when a vowel ends a syllable with the accent on it, it is always long; that the vowel *u*, when it ends a syllable, is long,* whether the accent be on it or not, and that the vowel *i* (3) (4), when it ends a syllable without the accent, is pronounced like *e*; but if the syllable be final, it has its long, open sound, as if the accent were on it; and the same may be observed of the letter *y*.

Rules for placing the Accent of Greek and Latin Proper Names.

26. Words of two syllables, either Greek or Latin, whatever be the quantity in the original, have, in English pronunciation, the accent on the first syllable; and if a single consonant come between two vowels, the consonant goes to the last syllable, and the vowel in the first is long, as *Cato*, *Ceres*, *Comus*,† &c. See Principles of English Pronunciation prefixed to the Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, No. 503, and the word *Drama*.

27. Polysyllables, adopted whole from the Greek or Latin into English, have generally the accent of the Latin; that is, if the penultimate be long, the accent is on it, as *Severus*, *Democedes*, &c.; if short, the accent is on the antepenultimate, as *Demosthenes*, *Aristophanes*, *Posthumus*, &c. See Introduction.

28. When Greek or Latin Proper Names are Anglicized, either by an alteration of the letters or by cutting off the latter syllables, the accent of the original, as in appellatives under the same predicament, is transferred nearer to the beginning of the word. Thus, *Proserpina* has the accent on the second syllable; but when altered to *Proserpine*, it transfers the accent to the first. The same may be observed of *Homerus*, *Virgilius*, *Horatius*, &c., when Anglicized to *Homer* *Virgil*, *Horace*, &c. See the word *Academy*, in the Critical Pronouncing Dictionary.

29. As it is not very easy, therefore, so it is not necessary to decide where doctors disagree. When reasons lie deep in Greek and Latin etymology, the current pronunciation will be followed, let the learned do all they can to hinder it. Thus, after *Hyperion* has been accented by our best poets according to our own analogy, with the accent on the antepenultimate, as Shakspeare:

> "*Hype'rion's* curls, the front of Jove himself."—*Hamlet*
>
> "———————— that was to this
> *Hype'rion* to a Satyr."—*Ibid.*
>
> "———————— next day after dawn,
> Doth rise and help *Hype'rion* to his horse."—*Henry Vth.*

So Cooke, in his translation of *Hesiod's Theogony*, follows the accentuation of Shakspeare:

> *Hyperion* and *Japhet*, brothers, join:
> *Thea* and *Rhea* of this ancient line
> Descend; and *Themis* boasts the source divine.
>
> The fruits of *Thia* and *Hyperion* rise,
> And with refulgent lustre light the skies.

After this established pronunciation, I say, how hopeless, as well as useless, would it be to attempt the penultimate accentuation, which yet ought undoubtedly to be preserved in reading or speaking Greek or Latin compositions; but, in reading or speaking English, must be left to those who would rather appear learned than judicious.‡ But *Acrion*, *Arion*, *Amphion*, *Echion*, *Orion*, *Ixion*, *Pandion*, *Asion*, *Alphion*, *Ærion*, *Ophion*, *Methion*, *Azion*, *Eion*, *Thlexion*, and *Sandion* preserve their penultimate accent invariably; while *Etha-*

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* It is more correct to pronounce these diphthongs long universally, which may be done without any violence to the ear of an Englishman.—*Trollope.* [Undoubtedly, if we intended to mark the quantity in our pronunciation, but not otherwise. See remarks on note 6, p. 9.—Ed.]

† This is not the case, if the correct method of pronunciation is adopted.—*Trollope.*

* Not according to the above method.—*Trollope.*

† There is no doubt, as before observed, that the Latins made a difference in this respect. In dissyllables the analogy of the English language will admit of this less readily than in polysyllables; but still an accelerated pronunciation may be employed to mark the distinction.—*Trollope.*

‡ Shakspeare's deviation from *classical* authority, in one word, does not invalidate the general propriety of classical pronunciation. The penultima of *Hyperion* (Υπεριων) is *long* in Hom., Il., t. 398, and Shakspeare evidently sacrificed quantity to the harmony of his versification. The sanction of an English poet will scarcely justify the translator of Hesiod in following his irregularities. The word *Ethalion* is not in point.—*Trollope*

ion, a word of the same form and origin, is pronounced with the accent on the antepenultimate, like *Deucalion* and *Pygmalion;* and this, if I mistake not, is the common pronunciation of a ship in the British navy, so called from the name of the Argonauts, who accompanied Jason on his expedition to Colchis to fetch the golden fleece.

30. The same difficulty of deciding between common usage and classical propriety appears in words ending in *ia*, as *Alexandria, Antiochia, Seleucia, Samaria, Iphigenia*,* and several others, which were pronounced by our ancestors, as appears from their poetry, according to our own analogy, with the accent on the antepenultimate syllable; and there is no doubt but every word of this form would have fallen into the same accentuation, if classical criticism had not stepped in and prevented it. A philosophical grammarian would be apt to think we are not much obliged to scholars for this interruption of the vernacular current of pronunciation; but, as there is so plausible a plea as that of reducing words to their original languages, and as a knowledge of these languages will always be an honorable distinction among men, it is strongly to be suspected that these words will not long continue in their plain, homespun, English dress. This critical correction, however, seems to have come too late for some words, which, as Pope expresses it, have "slid into verse," and taken possession of our ears, and therefore, perhaps, the best way of disposing of them will be to consider them as the ancients did the quantity of certain doubtful syllables, and to pronounce them either way. Some, however, seem always to have preserved the accent of their original language, as *Thalia* and *Sophia;* but *Iphigenia, Antiochia, Seleucia*, and *Samaria* have generally yielded to the English antepenultimate accent, and *Erythia, Deidamia, Laodamia, Hippodamia, Apamia, Ilithyia*, and *Orithyia*, from their seldom appearing in mere English composition, have not often been drawn aside into plain English pronunciation. The same may be observed of words ending in *nicus* or *nice:* if they are compounded of the Greek νικη, the penultimate syllable is always long, and must have the accent, as *Stratonicus, Berenice*, &c.; if this termination be what is called a gentile, signifying a man by his country, the penultimate is short, and the accent is on the antepenultimate, as *Macedonicus, Sardonicus, Britannicus*, &c. See ANDRONICUS.

31. Thus we see many of these proper names are of dubious accentuation; and the authorities which may be produced on both sides sufficiently show us the inutility of criticising beyond a certain point. It is in these as in many English words: there are some which, if mispronounced, immediately show a want of education; and there are others which, though not pronounced in the most erudite manner, stamp no imputation of ignorance or *illiteracy*. To have a general knowledge, therefore, of the pronunciation of these words, seems absolutely necessary for those who would appear respectable in the more respectable part of society. Perhaps no people on earth are so correct in their accentuation of proper names as the learned among the English. The Port Royal Grammar informs us that, "notwithstanding all the rules that can be given, we are often under the necessity of submitting to custom, and of accommodating our pronunciation to what is received among the learned, according to the country we are in." "So we pronounce," says the grammarian, "*Aristo'bulus*,* *Basi'lius, Ido'lium*, with the accent on the antepenultimate, though the penultimate is long, because it is the custom; and, on the contrary, we pronounce *Andre'as, ide'a, Mari'a*, &c., with the accent on the penultimate, though it is short, because it is the custom of the most learned. The Italians," continues he, "place the accent on the penultimate of *antonomasi'a, harmoni'a, philosophi'a, theologi'a*, and similar words, according to the Greek accent, because, as Ricciolius observes, it is the custom of their country. Alvarez and Gretser think we ought always to pronounce them in this manner, though the custom not only of Germany and Spain, but of all France, is against it; but Nebrissensis authorizes this last pronunciation, and says that it is better to place the accent of these vowels on the antepenultimate syllable, which shows," concludes the grammarian, "that when we once depart from the ancient rules we have but little certainty in practice, which is so different in different countries."

But however uncertain and desultory the accentuation of many words may be, it is a great satisfaction to a speaker to know that they are so. There is a wide difference between pronouncing words of this kind ignorantly and knowingly. A person who knows that scholars themselves differ in the pronunciation of these words can always pronounce with security; but one who is unacquainted with the state of the accent is not sure that he is right when he really is so, and always pronounces at his peril.

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* These words are written in Greek with the diphthong ει; but in Latin the penultima may be considered common, as that in *Academia*, which is spelled with ει in Greek, but made short by Juvenal. In English, therefore, it would be the worst of affectation to accent them otherwise than long-established usage warrants. A characteristic anecdote is related of the late eccentric *Dr. Parr*, in reference to the modern pronunciation of them. Being one day consulted by an amiable professor as to the propriety of accenting the penultima of the word *Alexandria*, he surprised him with the following *satisfactory* admonition: *I must call it* Alexandri'a; *but I would advise you to call it* Alexan'dria.—*Trollope.*

* Our author properly accents *Aristobu'lus;* but the error of the grammarian does not affect the argument.—*Trollope.*

*** It is hoped the candid peruser of this work will make allowances for an occasional error in dividing a syllable or placing an accent, when he reflects on the difficulty with which such a work must necessarily be attended. The author flatters himself, however, that such attention has been paid both to the compilation and the proofs, that the fewest errors imaginable have escaped him.

PRONUNCIATION

OF

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

INITIAL VOCABULARY.

The figures annexed to the words refer to the Rules prefixed to the work. Thus, the figure 3 after *Achæi* refers to Rule the 3d for the pronunciation of the final *i*; and the figure 4 after *Abii* refers to Rule the 4th for the pronunciation of the unaccented *i*, not final; and so of the rest.

When the letters *Eng.* are put after a word, it is to show that this word is the preceding word Anglicized. Thus, *Lu'can*, Eng., is the Latin word *Lucanus*, changed into the English word Lucan.

The words to which an * is prefixed are introduced from Carr's Classical Pronunciation of Proper Names.

The words to which a † is prefixed are those which were added by Trollope, in his revised edition of Walker.

‡ Words from Freund, P. from Pauly.

AB	AC	AC	AC	AC
A'BA and A'bæ[1]	A-bob'ri-ca 4	* A-can'thi-ne	Ach-e-lo'us	A'cra
Ab'a-a	A-bo'bus	A-can'thus 7	* A-che'lus	Ac-ra-di'na
Ab'a-ba	A-bœc'ri-tus 4	Ac'a-ra 7	* A-che'ras	A'cræ
* A-bac'e-na	Ab-o-la'ni 3	A-ca'ri-a 7	A-cher'dus	A-cræ'a 7
Ab-a-ce'ne 8	A-bo'lus 7 1	* Ac-ar-na'nes	A-cher'i-mi 3 4	Ac-ræph'ni-a 7
† A-bæ'a	A-bon-i-tei'chos 5	Ac-ar-na'ni-a 7	* Ach'e-ro	Ac-ra-gal-li'dæ 4
Ab'a-ga	Ab-o-ra'ca 1 7	A-car'nas 7	Ach'e-ron	Ac'ra-gas 7
* A-bag'a-rus	* Ab'o-ras	A-cas'ta 7	Ach-e-ron'ti-a 10	A-cra'tus
† Ab'a-la	Ab-o-rig'i-nes 4	A-cas'tus 7	Ach-e-ru'si-a 11	† A'cri-æ
Ab'a-lus 20	A-bor'ras 7	Ac-a-than'tus 7	Ach-e-ru'si-as 11	A'cri-as 4
A-ba'na[2] 7	* Ab'o-tis	* Ac'a-ton	A-che'tus	Ac-ri-doph'a-gi 3
A-ban'tes	Ab-ra-da'tas	† Ac'ca Lau-ren'ti-a	* A-chi'las	A-cri'on 11
Ab-an-ti'a-des 1	Ab-ra-da'tes	Ac'ci-a 10 7	A-chil'las	A-cris'e-us
A-ban'ti-as 10	* A-bra'ha-mus	Ac'ci-la 7	Ach-il-le'a 7	Ac-ris-i-o'ne
A-ban'ti-das 4	A-bren'ti-us 10	Ac'ci-us 10	A-chil-lei-en'ses	A-cris-i-o-ne'us
A-ban'tis	A-broc'o-mas	† Ac'co	† Ach-il-le'is	A-cris-i-o-ni'a-des
Ab-ar-ba're-a 7	Ab-ro-di-æ'tus 4	Ac'cu-a 7	A-chil'les	† A-cris'i-us 10
Ab'a-ri 3	† A'bron	A'ce 7	Ach-il-le'um	A-cri'tas 1
A-bar'i-mon 4	A-broni-us 4	Ac-e-di'ci 3 24	A-chil'leus	Ac-ro-a'thon
Ab'a-ris 7	A-bron'y-cus 6	Ac'e-la	* Ach-il-li'des	* A-cro'a-thos
A-ba'rus 1	Ab'ro-ta 7	* Ac'e-le	A-chi'vi 4	* Ac-ro-ce-rau'ni-a
A'bas 1	A-brot'o-num	† Ac'e-lum 24	Ach-la-dæ'us	Ac-ro-ce-rau'ni-um
A-ba'sa 1 7	† A'brus	* A-ceph'a-li	* Ach'o-la	* Ac-ro-ce-re'tes
* Ab'a-sa	A-bryp'o-lis 6	Ac-e-ra'tus 27	Ach-o-la'i 3 or	* A-croc'o-mæ
Ab-a-si'tis 7 1	Ab-se'us	A-cer'bas	† Ach-o-a'li	Ac-ro-co-rin'thus
Ab-as-se'na 1 7	Ab-sin'thi-i 4	Ac-e-ri'na 1	Ach-o-lo'e	* A-cro'ma
Ab-as-se'ni	Ab'so-rus	A-cer'ræ 4	* A-cho're-us	A'cron 1
A-bas'sus 7	† Ab-syr'ti-des	Ac-er-sec'o-mes	* A-cho'rus	* A-crop'a-thos
Ab'a-tos 7	Ab-syr'tos 6	A'ces 7	Ach-ra-di'na 7	Ac-ro-pa'tos
Ab-da-lon'i-mus 4	Ab-syr'tus 6	A-ce'si-a 10	* Ach'ra-dos	A-crop'o-lis
Ab-de'ra 1 7	* Ab'u-la	Ac-e-si'nes 1	Ac-i-cho'ri-us	* Ac-ro-re'a
Ab-de'ri-a 1 4 7	Ab-u-li'tes 1	Ac-e-si'nus 1	Ac-i-da'li-a 8	* Ac-ro-re'i
Ab-de-ri'tes 1	† A'bus	Ac-e'si-us 10	Ac-i-da'sa	Ac'ro-ta
Ab-de'rus 1	Ab-y-de'ni 6	A-ces'ta 7	* A-ci'la	A-crot'a-tus
A-be-a'tæ 7 1 5	Ab-y-de'nus 6	A-ces'tes	A-cil'i-a	* Ac-ro-tho'i
* Ab-e-a'tæ	A-by'di 6	A-ces'ti-um 10	Ac-i-lig'e-na	* Ac-ro-tho'on
A-bel'la 7	A-by'dos 6	Ac-es-to-do'rus	A-cil'i-us	Ac-roth'o-os
† Ab-el-la'ni	A-by'dus	A-ces-tor'i-des	A-cil'la 7	* Ac-ro-tho'um
† Ab-el-li'num	Ab'y-la 6	A-ce'tes	* Ac-in-dy'nus and	Ac'ta 7
Ab-el-li'nus	Ab'y-lon 6	Ach-a-by'tos[3] 12	* A-cin'dy-nus	Ac-tæ'a 7
* A-be'lus	Ab-ys-si'ni 1	A-chæ'a 7	A'cis	Ac-tæ'on 4
† Ab'e-lux	Ab-ys-sin'i-a 6	A-chæ'i 3	Ac'mon	Ac-tæ'us 4
A-ben'da 7	Ac-a-cal'lis 7	A-chæ'i-um	Ac-mon'i-des 4	Ac'te 8
* Ab-es-sa'lon	Ac-a-ce'si-um 10	A-chæm'e-nes	* Ac-œ-me'tæ	Ac'ti-a 10
Ab'ga-rus or A-bag'a-rus	A-ca'ci-us 10	Ach-æ-me'ni-a	A-cœ'tes	Ac'tis
A'bi-a 1 4 7	† Ac'a-cus	Ach-æ-men'i-des	* Ac-o-ly'ti	Ac-tis'a-nes
A'bi-i 4	Ac-a-de'mi-a 7	A-chæ'us	A-co'næ 4	Ac'ti-um 10
Ab'i-la 4 7	Ac-a-de'mus	A-cha'i-a 7	* Ac'o-næ	Ac'ti-us 10
A-bis'a-res 7	* A-cæn'i-tus	* A-cha'is	A-con'tes	Ac'tor
A-bis'a-ris 7	Ac-a-lan'drus	Ach'a-ra 7	A-con'te-us	Ac-tor'i-des
Ab-i-son'tes 4	A-cal'le 8	Ach-a-ren'ses	A-con'ti-us 10	Ac-to'ris
* A-ble'rus	A-ca-mar'chis 7	A-char'næ 4	* Ac-on-tob'o-li	* Act'o-ris
A-ble'tes 1	Ac'a-mas 7	A-cha'tes	A-con-to-bu'lus	† A-cu'le-o
Ab'no-ba	A-camp'sis 7	Ach-e-lo'i-des 4	A-co'ris	A-cu'phis
* Ab'no-bi	A-can'tha 7	Ach-e-lo'ri-um	* Ac'o-rus	A-cu-si-la'us

[1] *Aba.*—Every *a* ending a syllable, with the accent upon it, is pronounced like the *a* in the English words *fa-vor, la-bor, ta-per*, &c. See Rule the 1st, prefixed to this Vocabulary.

[2] *Abana.*—Every unaccented *a*, whether initial, medial, or final, ending a syllable, has an obscure sound, bordering on the *a* in *father*. See Rule the 7th, prefixed to this Vocabulary.

[3] *Achabytos.*—*Ch*, in this and all the subsequent words, have the sound of *k*. Thus, *Achabytos, Achæa, Achates*, &c., are pronounced as if written *Akabytes, Akæa, Akates*, &c. See Rule the 12th.

Æ
A-cu'ti-cus
* A-cy'rus
* Ac'y-tus
A'da 7
A-dæ'us
Ad-a-man-tæ'a 7
Ad'a-mas
Ad-a-mas'tus
* A-da'mus
Ad'a-na
A-das'pi-i 4
Ad'a-tha
Ad-de-pha'gi-a
Ad'du-a 7
A-del'phi-us
A-de'mon
* A-deph'a-gus
A'des or Ha'des
Ad-gan-des'tri-us
Ad-her'bal
Ad-her'bas
* A-di-a-be'ne
A-di-an'te 8
A-di-at'o-rix
Ad-i-man'tus
Ad-i-me'te
Ad-me'ta 7
Ad-me'tus
* A-do'ne-us or
* Ad-o-ne'us
A-do'ni-a
A-don'i-cus
A-do'nis
Ad-ra-myt'ti-um
A-dra'na 7 1
* A-dra'ne
A-dra'num
A-dras'ta
A-dras'ti-a or
† Ad-ras-ti'a
* Ad-ras-ti'ī Cam'pi
* Ad-ras-ti'ne
A-dras'tus
* A-dre'ne
A'dri-a 23
A-dri-an-op'o-lis
A-dri-a'num
A-dri-a'nus
A'dri-an (Eng.)
A-dri-at'i-cum
Ad-ri-me'tum
Ad-u-at'i-ci 4
* A-du'la
* A-du'las
* A-du'lis
* Ad-u-li'ton
A-dyr-ma-chi'dæ or
* Ad-yr-mach'i-dæ
Æ-a[1] 7
Æ-a-ce'a
Æ-ac'i-das
Æ-ac'i-des
* Æ-a-ci'um
Æ'a-cus
Æ'æ
Æ-æ'a
Æ-a-me'ne
Æ-an-te'um
Æ-an'ti-des
Æ-an'tis
Æ'as
Æ'a-tus
Æch-mac'o-ras
Æch'mis
Æ-dep'sum

Æ
Æ-des'sa
Æ-dic'u-la
* Æd'i-la
Æ-di'les 8
* Æ-di'lis
* *Æ'dile* (Eng.)
* Æd'i-lus
Æ-dip'sus
Æ'don
* A-ē-do'nis
Æd'u-i or Hed'u-i
Æ-el'lo or A-el'lo
Æ-e'ta or † Æ-e'tes
Æ-e'ti-as 10
Æ'ga
Æ'gæ
Æ-gæ'æ
Æ-gæ'on
Æ-gæ'um
Æ-gæ'us
Æ-ga'le-os
Æ-ga'le-um
Æ'gan
Æ'gas 5
Æ-ga'tes
Æ-ge'as or * Æ'ge-as
Æ-ge'le-on
* Æ-ge'li
Æ-ge'ri-a
Æ-ges'ta
Æ-ge'us
Æ-gi'a-le
Æ-gi-a'le-us 22
Æ-gi-a'li-a 22 4
Æ-gi'a-lus
* Ægic'o-res
Æ-gi'des
Æ-gi'la or * Æg'i-la
Æ-gil'i-a
* Æg'i-lips
Æ-gim'i-us
Æg-i-mo'rus or
* Æ-gim'o-rus
* Æ-gim'u-rus
Æ-gi'na
Æg-i-ne'ta
Æg-i-ne'tes
Æ-gi'o-chus
* Æ'gi-on
Æ-gi'pan or * Æg'i-pan
* Æg-i-pa'nes
Æ-gi'ra
Æ-gir-o-es'sa
Æ'gis[2]
Æ-gis'thus
Æ-gi'tum
Æ'gi-um
Æg'le
Æg'les
Æg-le'tes
Æg'lo-ge
Æ-gob'o-lus
Æ-goc'e-ros
Æ'gon
* Æ-go ne
* Æg-o-ne'a
* Æ-go'nes
Æg-o-sa'gæ
Æg-os-pot'a-mos
Æ-gos'the-na
Æ'gus
Æ'gȳ 6
* Æg'y-la
Æg-y-pa'nes
Æ-gyp'sus

Æ
† Æ-gyp'ta
Æ-gyp'ti-i 4 10
Æ-gyp'ti-um 10
Æ-gyp'tus
Æ'li-a
Æ-li-a'nus
Æ'li-an (Eng.)
* Æl'i-nos
Æ'li-us and Æ'li-a
Æ-lu'rus
† Æ-ma'thi-a
Æ-mil'i-a
Æm-il-i-a'nus
Æ-mil'i-us
Æm-nes'tus
Æ'mon
Æm'o-na
* Æ-mo'na
Æ-mo'ni-a
Æ-mon'i-des
* Æm'o-nis
Æ'mus
Æ-myl'i-a
Æm-yl-i-a'nus
Æ-myl'i-i 4
Æ-myl'i-us
Æ-na'ri-a
† Æ-na'si-us
Æ-ne'a or † Æ-ne'i-a
Æ-ne'a-dæ
Æ-ne'a-des
Æ-ne'as
Æ-ne'i-a
Æ-ne'i-des
* Æ-ne-i'des
Æ-ne'is and * Æ'ne-is 4
Æ-nes-i-de'mus
Æ-ne'si-us 10
Æ-ne'tus
Æ'ni-a
Æ-ni'a-cus
* Æn'i-cus
* Æ-ni'dæ
Æ-ni'o-chi 12
Æn-o-bar'bus 22
Æn'o-cles
Æ'nos
Æ'num
† Æ'nus
Æ-ny'ra
Æ-o'li-a
Æ-o'li-æ
Æ-ol'i-da
Æ-ol'i-des
Æ'o-lis
Æ'o-lus
* Æ-o'nes
Æ-o'ra
Æ-pa'li-us
Æ-pe'a
Æp'u-lo 21
Æ'pȳ 6
Æp'y-tus
Æ-qua'na 7
Æ'qui 3
Æ-quic'o-li
Æq-ui-me'li-um
Æ'ri-as
Ær'o-pe
* A-er'o-pe
Ær'o-pus
* A-er'o-pus
* Æs'a-cos
Æs'a-cus
* Æ-sa'ge-a

AG
Æ-sa'pus
Æ'sar or Æ-sa'ras
* Æ-sa'rus and Æs'a-rus
Æs'chi-nes 22
Æs'chi-ron
Æs'chri-on 12
Æs-chy-li'des
Æs'chy-lus 21
Æs-cu-la'pi-us 22
Æ-se pus
Æ-ser'ni-a
Æ-si'on 11
Æ'son
Æ-son'i-des
* Æs-o-pe'us
Æ-so'pus
Æ'sop (Eng.)
Æs'tri-a
Æs'u-a
† Æs'u-la
* Æs'u-læ
Æ-sy'e-tes
* Æ-sy'me
* Æs-ym-ne'tæ
Æs-ym-ne'tes 21
Æ-sym'nus
* Æth'a-le
Æ-thal'i-des
* Æth-a-li'a
* Æ-tha'li-os
* Æ-thi'ces
* Æth'i-cus
† Æ-thi'on
* Æ-thi'o-pes
Æ-thi-o'pi-a 22
Æth'li-us
Æ'thon
Æ'thra
Æ-thu'sa
Æ'ti-a 10
Æ'ti-on 11 or E-e'ti-on
* Æ-ti-o-ne'a
* Æ-ti'tes
Æ'ti-us[3] 10
* A-e'ti-us
Æt'na
* Æ-to'li
Æ-to'li-a
Æ-to'lus
† Æx
* A-ex-o'ne
A-fer
A-fra'ni-a
A-fra'ni-us
Af'ri-ca 7
Af-ri-ca'nus
Af'ri-cum
* Af'ri-cus
* Ag'a-bus
* A-gac'ly-tus
A-ga-gri-a'næ
Ag-a-las'ses
A-gal'la 7
* Ag'a-me
* Ag-a-me'de
Ag-a-me'des
Ag-a-mem'non
Ag-a-mem-no'ni-us
Ag-a-me'tor
A-gam'ma-tæ
Ag-am-nes'tor
* Ag'a-mus
Ag-a-nip'pe
* Ag-a-nip-pe'us
A-gan'za-ga

AG
* Ag'a-pæ
Ag-a-pe'nor
* Ag-a-pe'tus
† A'gar
Ag-a-re'ni 3
Ag-a-ris'ta
A-gas'i-cles
* A-ga'so
A-gas'sæ
A-gas'the-nes
A-gas'thus
A-gas'tro-phus
† Ag'a-sus
Ag'a-thia
Ag-ath-ar'chi-das
Ag-ath-ar'chi-des
Ag-ath-ar'chus
* Ag'a-thi Dæm'o-nes
* Ag-a-thi'a
A-ga'thi-as
* Ag-a-thi'nus
Ag'a-tho
Ag-a-tho-cle'a
A-gath'o-cles
Ag'a-thon
Ag-a-tho-ny'mus
* Ag-a-thon'y-mus
* A-gath'o-pus
Ag-a-thos'the-nes
Ag-a-thyr'num
Ag-a-thyr'si 3
† Ag-a-thy'rus
A-gau'i 3
A-ga've
A-ga'vus
* Ag-bat'a-na
Ag-des'tis
Ag-e-e'na
* Ag-e-la'das
Ag-e-las'tus
Ag-e-la'us
* Ag-e-le'a
* Ag'e-les
A-gen'a-tha
Ag-en-di'cum
A-ge'nor
Ag-e-nor'i-des
Ag-e-ri'nus
Ag-e-san'der
A-ge'si-as 10
* A-ges-i-da'mus
A-ges-i-la'us
Ag-e-sip'o-lis
Ag-e-sis'tra-ta
Ag-e-sis'tra-tus
* A-ge'tor
* A-ge'tus
* Ag-ge'nus
Ag-gram'mes
Ag-gri'næ
† Agg-thyl'lus
Ag'i-dæ
Ag-i-la'us
A'gis
Ag-la'i-a
Ag-la-o-ni'ce
Ag-la'o-pe
* Ag-la'o-pes
Ag-la-o-phæ'nes
Ag-la'o-phon
Ag-la-os'the-nes
Ag-lau'ros
Ag-la'us
* Ag'la-us
Ag'na

[1] *Æa.*—This diphthong is merely ocular, for the *a* has no share in the sound, though it appears in the type. Indeed, as we pronounce the *a*, there is no middle sound between that letter and *e*, and therefore we have adopted the last vowel and relinquished the first. This, among other reasons, makes it probable that the Greeks and Romans pronounced the *a* as we do in *water*, and the *e* as we hear it in *where* and *there*; the middle or mixed sound then would be like *a* in *father*, which was probably the sound they gave to this diphthong. [In resolving the diphthong *æ*, the old Latin poets employed *aï*, as if from the Greek *αι*. Thus, *aulaï*, for *aulæ*, and the like. Hence it appears that both the vowels in the diphthong were sounded, but the latter more faintly than the former. In English, of course, we can do no better than retain the vernacular sound of *double e*.—*Trollope.*]

[2] *Ægis.*—This diphthong, though long in Greek and Latin, is in English pronunciation either long or short, according to the accent or position of it. Thus, if it immediately precedes the accent, as in *Ægeus*, or with the accent on it, before a single consonant, in a word of two syllables, it is long, as in *Ægis*; before two consonants it is short, as in *Ægles*; or before one only, if the accent be on the antepenultimate, as *Æropus*. For the exceptions to this rule, see Rule 22; [and Note.—*Trollope.*]

[3] *Ætius.*—One of the generals of Valentinian the Third, which, Labbe tells us, ought properly to be written *Aëtius*, that is, without the diphthong. We may observe, that, as this word comes from the Greek, but is Latinized, it is pronounced with the *t* like *sh*, as if written *Æshius*; but the preceding word, *Ætion*, being pure Greek, does not conform to this analogy. See Rule the 11th and 20th. [See, also, note on Rule 10.—*Trollope.*]

AL	AL	AL	AM	AM
Ag'no	† A-lau'dæ	A-lec'to	* Al-lo-phy'lus	A-mas'tris
Ag-nod'i-ce	† Al'a-zon	A-lec'tor	Al-lot'ri-ges	A-mas'trus
Ag'non	* A-la'zon	A-lec'try-on	Al-lu'ti-us 10	A-ma'ta
* Ag-no-ni'a	* Al-a-zo'nes	A-lec'tus	* Al-me'ne	Am-a-the'a
Ag-non'i-des	† Al'ba Lon'ga	* A-le'i	† Al'mo	† Am-a-the'i
* Ag-no'tes	Al'ba Syl'vi-us	A-le'i-us Cam'pus[2]	† Al'mon	Am'a-thus or
* Ag-noth'e-tæ	† Al-ba'ni or Al-ben'ses	Al-e-man'ni	* Al-mo'pes	* A-ma'thus
Ag-o-na'li-a and A-go'ni-a	Al-ba'ni-a	* Al-e-ma'nus	* Al-my-ro'de	A-max-am-pe'us
A-go'nes	Al-ba'nus	A-le'mon	A-lo'a	* A-max-an-ti'a
Ag'o-nis	† Al'bi-a Te-ren'ti-a	Al-e-mon'i-des	† A-lo'as or † A-lo'is	A-max'i-a
* A-go'nis	Al-bi'ci 3 4	Al-e-mu'si 4	Al-o-e'us	A-max-i'ta
A-go'ni-us	Al-bi-e'tæ 4	A'lens	* A-lo'e-us	* Am-ax-o'bi-i
* A-go'nus	† Al-bi-gau'num	A'le-on	Al-o-i'dæ or Al-o-i'des	Am-a-ze'nes or
* Ag'o-ra	Al-bi'ni 3	* A-le'ris	A-lo'ne or † A-lo'na	† Maz'e-nes
Ag-o-rac'ri-tus	Al-bi-no-va'nus	† A-le'sa or † A-loe'sa	* A-lo'nis	A-maz'o-nes
Ag-o-ræ'a	Al-bin-te-me'li-um	A-le'se	Al'o-pe	*Am'a-zons* (Eng.)
Ag-o-ra'nis	Al-bi'nus	A-le'si-a 10 or A-lex'i-a	* A-lop'e-ca	Am-a-zo'ni-a
Ag-o-ran'o-mi 3	Al'bi-on	A-le'si-um 10	A-lop'e-ce	* Am-a-zon'i-cus
* Ag-o-re'sus	* Al-bi'o-nes	* A-le'sus	A-lop'e-ces	Am-a-zon'i-des
A'gra 1	† Al'bis	A-le'tes	* A-lop-e-con-ne'sus	Am-a-zo'ni-um
† A'græ-a	Al'bi-us	A-le'thes	A-lo'pi-us	Am-a-zo'ni-us
A-græ'i or † A-gren'ses	Al-bu-cil'la	A-le'thi-a	* A-lo'rus	Am-bar'ri 3
Ag'ra-gas	Al'bu-la	A-let'i-das	A'los	* Am-bar-va'les Hos'tiæ
A-grau'le	* Al-bu'na	* A-le'tis	A-lo'ti-a 10	Am-bar-va'li-a
A-grau'li-a	Al-bu'ne-a	† Al-e-tri-na'tes	Al-pe'nus	* Am-ba'tæ
A-grau'los	Al-bur'nus	A-le'tri-um	Al'pes	Am'be-nus
A-grau-o-ni'tæ	Al'bus Pa'gus	A-le'tum	Al-phe'a	Am-bi-a-li'tæ
A-gri-a'nes	Al-bu'ti-us 10	Al-eu-a'dæ	Al-phe'i-a	Am-bi-a'num
A-gric'o-la	* Al-cæn'e-tus	* A-leu'a-dæ	Al-phe'nor	Am-bi-a-ti'num
Ag-ri-gen'tum	Al-cæ'us	A-le'us	Al-phe'nus	* Am-bi-bar'e-ti
A-grin'i-um	Al-cam'e-nes	* Al'e-us	Al-phe-si-bœ'a 5	* Am-bi'cus
* A-gri'o-dos	Al-can'der	A'lex 1	Al-phe-si-bœ'us	Am-bi-ga'tus
A-gri-o'ni-a	Al-can'dre	A-lex-a-me'nus	Al-phe'us	† Am-bi-o'rix or
A-gri'o-pas	Al-ca'nor	Al-ex-an'der[3]	Al-phi'on	Am-bi'o-rix
A-gri'o-pe	Al-cath'o-e	Al-ex-an'dra	Al'phi-us	Am'bla-da
* A-gri-oph'a-gi	Al-cath'o-us	Al-ex-an'dri-a or	Al-pi'nus	Am-bra'ci-a 10
A-grip'pa	Al'ce	Al-ex-an-dri'a[4]	Al'pis	Am-bra'ci-us 10
* Ag-rip-pe'um	Al-ce'nor	Al-ex-an'dri-des	* Al-po'nus	Am'bri 3
Ag-rip-pi'na	Al-ces'te or Al-ces'tis	Al-ex-an-dri'na	Al'si-um 10	* Am-bro'dax
A-gris'o-pe 8	Al'ce-tas	Al-ex-an-drop'o-lis	Al'sus	Am-bro'nes
A'gri-us	Al'chi-das 12	Al-ex-a'nor	Al-thæ'a	Am-bro'si-a 10
Ag'ro-las	Al-chim'a-chus	Al-ex-ar'chus	Al-thæm'e-nes	Am-bro'si-us 10
A'gron	Al-ci-bi'a-des	A-lex'as	* Al-the'pus	*Amb'rose* (Eng.)
A-gro'tas	* Al-ci'dæ	A-lex'i-a	Al-ti'num	Am-bry'on
A-grot'er-a	Al-cid'a-mas	Al-ex-ic'a-cus	Al'tis	Am-brys'sus
† A-gyi'e-us 5	Al-ci-da-me'a	Al-ex-i'nus	† Al'tus	† Am-bu-ba'jæ
A-gyl'e-us	Al-ci-dam'i-das	A-lex'i-o	A-lun'ti-um 10	Am-bul'li 3
A-gyl'la	Al-cid'a-mus	† A-lex'i-on	A'lus or Al'u-us	* Am'bu-li
Ag-yl-læ'us	* Al-ci-da'mus	Al-ex-ip'pus	A-ly-at'tes	Am'e-les
A-gyr'i-um and	Al-ci'das	Al-ex-ir'a-es	Al'y-ba 6	Am-e-na'nus
A-gyr'i-us	Al-ci'des	Al-ex-ir'ho-e	* Al-y-bi'da	Am-e-ni'des
A-gyr'tes	Al-cid'i-ce	A-lex'is	Al-y-cæ'a	A-men'o-cles
A-gy'rus	* Al-cid'o-cus	A-lex'on	Al-y-cæ'us	* Am-e-no'phis
A-ha'la 7	Al-cim'e-de	Al-fa-ter'na	† Al'y-mon or * A-ly'mon	A-me'ri-a
Ai-do'ne-us 5	Al-cim'e-don	Al-fe'nus	* A-ly'pus	A-mes'tra-tus
* A-i'la	Al-cim'e-nes	Al'gi-dum	A-lys'sus	A-mes'tris
A-im'y-lus	* Al-cim'o-us	* Al-go'num	Al-yx-oth'o-e	* Am-i-a'nus
Ai'us Lo-cu'ti-us	Al'ci-mus	A-li-ac'mon	* Al-y-ze'a	A-mic'las
A'jax	Al-cin'o-e	A-li-ar'tum	A-mad'o-ci 3	Am-i-cla'us
Al-a-ban'da	Al'ci-nor	A-li-ar'tus	A-mad'o-cus	A-mic'tas
† Al-a-ban di or	Al-cin'o-us[1]	Al'i-cis	Am'a-ge	A-mi'da 3
† A-la-ban-den'ses	* Al'ci-nus	A-li-e'nus 21	Am-al-thæ'a	A-mil'car
* Al-a-ban'di-cus	Al-ci-o'ne-us 5	Al'i-fæ or † A-li'fa	Am-al-the'um	Am'i-los 4
Al'a-bus	Al'ci-phron	A-li-læ'i 3 4	Am'a-na or † Am a-nus	A-mim'o-ne or
A-læ'a	Al-cip'pe	A-li-men'tus	† Am-an'dus	A-mym o-ne
A-læ'i 3	Al-cip'pus	* A-lim'e-nus	* A-man'i-cæ	A-min'e-a or Am-min'e-a
A-læ'sa	Al'cis	A-lin'dæ	A-man'tes or	A-min'i-as
† A-læ'sus	Al-cith'o-e	Al-in-do'i-a	Am-an-ti'ni 3	A-min'i-us
A-læ'us	Alc-mæ'on	* A-li'phæ	A-ma'nus or † O-ma'nus	A-min'o-cles
Al-a-go'ni-a	Alc-mæ-on'i-dæ	* Al-i-pha'nus	A-mar'a-cus	Am-i-se'na
A-la'la	Alc'man	Al-i-phe'ri-a or	A-mar'di 3	† Am-i-si'a
Al-al-com'e-næ	Alc-me'na	* Al-i-phe'ra	A-mar'tus	A-mis'i-as 10
A-la'lia 7 or † Al'a-lis	† Al'con	* Al-i-phe'rus	Am-a-ryl'lis	A-mis'sas
Al-a-ma'nes	* Al'co-ne	Al-ir-ro'thi-us	Am-a-ryn'ce-us 5	A-mi'sum or A-mi'sus
Al-a-man'ni or	Al-cy'o-na	* Al-i-son'ti-a	† Am-a-ryn-thi'a	Am-i-ter'num
Al-e-man'ni	Al-cy'o-ne	* A-li'sum	Am-a-ryn'thus	Am-i-tha'on or
A-la'ni	Al-cy-o'ne-us 5	Al-le'di-us	† Am-a-rys'i-a	Am-y-tha'on
Al'a-res	Al-des'cus	Al'li-a	A'mas	Am-ma'lo
Al-a-ri'cus	Al-du'a-bis	Al-li-e'nos	* Am-a-se'a	Am-mi-a'nus
Al-a-ro'di-i 3 4	A'lc-a 1 7	* Al-li'fæ	Am-a-se'nus	† Am-mo-chos'tos
A-las'tor	A-le'bas	Al-lob'ro-ges	A-ma'si-a 10	Am'mon or Ham'mon
* A-las'to-res	A-le'bi-on	Al-lob-ry'ges	A-ma'sis	Am-mo'ni-a

[1] *Alcinous.*—There are no words more frequently mispronounced, by a mere English scholar, than those of this termination. By such a one we sometimes hear *Alcinous* and *Antinous* pronounced in three syllables, as if written *Al-ci-nous* and *An-ti-nous*, rhyming with *vows;* but classical pronunciation requires that these vowels should form distinct syllables.

[2] *Aleius Campus.*—

Lest from this flying steed unrein'd (as once
Bellerophon, though from a lower clime)
Dismounted, on th' *Aleian field*, I fall,
Erroneous there to wander, and forlorn.
MILTON'S *Par. Lost*, b. vii., v. 17.

[3] *Alexander.*—This word is as frequently pronounced with the accent on the first as on the third syllable.

[4] *Alexandria.*—The above accentuation denotes the true classical pronunciation; but see note on Rule 30.—*Troi lope.*

AM

Am-mo'ni-i 3
Am-mo'ni-us
Am-mo'thi-a
* Am-nem'o-nes
Am'ni-as
Am-ni'sus 3
* Am-ni'tes
Am-œ-bæ'us 5
Am-o-me'tus
* Am-om-phar'e-tus
A'mor 1
A-mor'ges
A-mor'gos
Am'pe-lus
Am-pe-lu'si-a
Am-phe'a 7
Am-phi-a-la'us
* Am-phi'a-lus
Am-phi'a-nax
† Am-phi-a-ra'i-des
Am-phi-a-ra'us
* Am-phi-ar-a-e'um
Am-phi-cle'a
Am-phic'ra-tes
Am-phic'ty-on
† Am-phic-ty'o-nes
Am-phic-ty'ons (Eng.)
Am-phid'a-mus
* Am-phid'o-li
Am-phi-dro'mi-a
Am-phi-ge'ni-a or
Am-phi-ge-ni'a[1] 29
Am-phil'o-chus
Am-phil'y-tus
Am-phim'a-chus
Am-phim'e-don
Am-phin'o-me
Am-phin'o-mus
Am-phi'on 28
* Am-phip'a-gus
Am-phip'o-les
Am-phip'o-lis
Am-phip'y-ros
Am-phi-re'tus
Am-phir'o-e
Am'phis
* Am-phi'sa
Am-phis-bæ'na
Am-phis'sa
Am-phis-se'ne
Am-phis'sus
Am-phis'the-nes
Am-phis-ti'des
Am-phis'tra-tus
* Am-phi'sus
Am-phit'e-a
* Am-phi-the-a'trum
Am-phith'e-mis
Am-phith'o-e
Am-phi-tri'te 8
Am-phit'ry-on
Am-phit-ry-o-ni'a-des
Am'phi-tus
* Am-phi'us
Am-phot'e-rus
Am-phry'sus
* Am'py-cus
Amp'sa-ga
Amp'sa-gas
* Am-pyc'i-des
Am-pys'i-des
Am'pyx
Am-sanc'tus
A-mu'li-us
A-my'cla

AN

A-my'clæ
† Am-y-clæ'us
† A-my'clas
* Am-y-cli'des
Am'y-cus
Am'y-don
Am-y-mo'ne
A-myn'tas
A-myn-ti-a'nus
A-myn'tor
* Am-y-ri'cus Cam'pus
A-my'ris
A-myr'i-us
Am'y-rus
A-mys'tis
Am-y-tha'on
† Am-y-tha-o'ni-us
Am'y-tis
* A-nab'a-sis
* A-nab'a-tæ
† An-a-ce'i-a
An'a-ces or † A-nac'tes
An-a-char'sis
A-na'ci-um 10 or
* An-a-ci'um
* An-a-cle'tus
A-nac're-on or
A-na'cre-on 23
An-ac-to'ri-a or
An-ac-to'ri-um
* A-nac'to-rum
An-ac-to'ri-e
An-a-dy-om'e-ne[2]
A-nag'ni-a
An-a-gy-ron'tum
* A-nag'y-rus
An-a-i'tis
† An-a-ni'as
An'a-phe
An-a-phlys'tus
† A-na'pi-us
A-na'pus
* A-nar'gy-ri
A-nar'tes
A'nas 1
* A-nath'e-ma
A-nat'o-le
A-nau'chi-das 12
A-nau'rus
A-nau'sis
A'nax 1
An-ax-ag'o-ras
An-ax-an'der
An-ax-an'dri-des
An-ax-ar'chus 12
An-ax-ar'e-te
An-ax-e'nor
A-nax'i-as 10
An-ax-ib'i-a
An-ax-ic'ra-tes
An-ax-id'a-mus or
A-nax-i-da'mus
A-nax'i-las or
A-nax-i-la'us
An-ax-il'i-des
A-nax-i-man'der
An-ax-im'e-nes
An-ax-ip'o-lis
An-ax-ip'pus
An-ax-ir'rho-e
A-nax'is
A-nax'o
An-cæ'us
An-ca-li'tes
An-ca'ri-us

AN

* An-cha'res
An-cha'ri-a 7
An-cha'ri-us
* An-cha'tes
An-chem'o-lus
An-che-si'tes
An-ches'mus
An-chi'a-la or
An-chi'a-le
* An-chi-a-li'a
An-chi'a-lus
An-chi-mo'li-us
An-chin'o-e
† An-chi'sa
† An-chi'se
An-chi'ses
An-chis'i-a 11
An-chi-si'a-des
An'cho-e
† Anch'o-ra
An-chu'rus
An-ci'le
An'con or An-co'na
An'cus Mar'ti-us
An-cy'le
† An-cy'ra
An-cy'ræ
* An-cy'ron
An'da
* An-dab'a-lis
An-dab'a-tæ
* An-da'na
An-da'ni-a
An-de-ca'vi-a
* An-de-ga'vum
* An-de'ra
An'des or
† An-de-ca'o-nes
An-doc'i-des
An-dom'a-tis
An-dræ'mon
An-dra-ga'thi-us
An-drag'a-thus
An-drag'o-ras
An-dram'y-les
An-dre'as
* An'dre-as
An'drew (Eng.)
* An'dre-us
* An-dre'mon
An'dri-a
An'dri-clus
An'dri-on
An-dris'cus
An-dro'bi-us
An-dro-cle'a
† An-dro'cles
An'dro-cles
An-dro-cli'des
An-dro'clus
An-dro-cy'des
An-drod'a-mus
† An-dro'dus
An-dro'ge-os
An-dro'ge-us
An-drog'y-næ
* An-drog'y-nus
An-drom'a-che
An-dro-ma-chi'dæ
An-drom'a-chus
An-drom'a-das
An-drom'e-da
* An-drom'e-des
An'dron
An-dro-ni'cus[3] 28

AN

An-droph'a-gi 3
An-dro-pom'pus
An'dros
An-dros'the-nes
An-dro'ti-on
An-e-lon'tis
An-e-mo'li-a
An-e-mo'sa
An-e-ras'tus
* A-ne'tor
An-fin'o-mus or
† Am-phin'o-mu
* An-ga-ri
An-ge'li-a
An-ge'li-on
An'ge-lus
An-gi'tes
† Ang'li
† An-gli'a
An'grus
An-gu-it'i-a 11 24
A'ni-a 7
An-i-ce'tus
A-nic'i-a
A-nic'i-um 24
A-nic'i-us Gal'lus
* A-ni'gros
An'i-grus
A'ni-o, A'ni-en
* An'i-sus
An-i-tor'gis
A'ni-us
An'na
† An'na Com-ne'na
An-ni-a'nus
An'ni-bal
An'ni-bi
An-nic'e-ris 24
* An-ni-cho'ri
† An'ni-us Scap'u-la
* A-no'lus
An'non or Han'no
* An'o-nus
An-o-pæ'a
An'ser
An-si-ba'ri-a
An-tæ'a
An-tæ'as
† An-tæ-op'o-lis
An-tæ'us
An-tag'o-ras
An-tal'ci-das
An-tan'der
An-tan'dros
* An-te'a
An-tei'us
An-tem'næ
An-te'nor
An-te-nor'i-des
An-ter-bro'gi-us
An'te-ros
* An'te-rus
An-the'a
An'the-as or
† An-the'as
An-the'don
An-the'la
An'the-mis
An'the-mon
An'the-mus
An-the-mu'si-a 10
An-the'ne
An-ther'mus
* An-the'rus
An'thes

AN

An-thes-pho'ri-a
An-thes-te'ri-a
An-the'us
An-thi'a
An-thi'as or
* An'thi-as
* An'thi-næ
An'thi-um
An'thi-us
An'tho
An-tho'res
An-thra'ci-a 10
An-thro-pi'nus
* An-thro-po-mor-phi'te
An-thro-poph'a-gi
An-thyl'la
An-ti-a-ni'ra
An'ti-as 10
* An-ti-bac-chi'us
* An-tic'a-nis
* An-tic'a-to
* An-tich'tho-nes
* An-tic-i-no'lis
An-ti-cle'a
An'ti-cles
An-ti-cli'des
An-tic'ra-gus
An-tic'ra-tes
An-tic'y-ra
An-tid'o-mus
An-tid'o-tus
An-tig'e-nes
An-ti-gen'i-das
* An-ti-ge-ni'das
An-tig'o-na
An-tig'o-ne
An-ti-go'ni-a or ‡-ne'a
* An-ti-go-ni'a
An-tig'o-nus
An-til'co
An-ti-lib'a-nus
An-til'o-chus
An-tim'a-chus
An-tim'e-nes
† An-tin'o-e
* An-tin-o-e'e
An-ti-nœ'i-a 5
An-ti-nop'o-lis
An-tin'o-us
An-ti-o'chi-a or
* An-ti-o-chi'a[4] 29
An'ti-och (Eng.)
An-ti'o-chis
An-ti'o-chus
* An-ti'o-pa
An-ti'o-pe 8
An-ti-o'rus
† An-ti-pa'ros
* An-tip'a-ros
An-tip'a-ter
An-ti-pa'tri-a
* An-ti-pa-tri'a
An-ti-pat'ri-das
An-tip'a-tris
An-tiph'a-nes
An-tiph'a-tes
An-tiph'i-lus
An'ti-phon
An-tiph'o-nus
An'ti-phus
* An-tip'o-des
An-ti-pœ'nus
An-tip'o-lis
* An-tir'rhi-um
* An-tir'rho-dos

[1] *Amphigenia.*—See *Iphigenia*, and Rule 30, prefixed to this Vocabulary.

[2] *Anadyomene.*—This epithet, from the Greek *ἀναδύω, emergens*, signifying rising out of the water, is applied to the picture of Venus rising out of the sea, as originally painted by Apelles. I doubt not that some, who only hear this word, without seeing it written, suppose it to mean *Anno Domini*, the year of our Lord.

[3] *Andronicus.*—This word is uniformly pronounced by our prosodists with the penultimate accent; and yet, so averse is an English ear to placing the accent on the penultimate *i*, that by all English scholars we hear it placed upon the antepenultimate syllable. That this was the pronunciation of the word in Queen Elizabeth's time, appears plainly from the tragedy of *Titus Andronicus*, said to be written by Shakspeare, in which we every where find the antepenultimate pronunciation adopted. It may, indeed, be questioned whether Shakspeare's learning extended to a knowledge of the quantity of this Græco-Latin word; but, as Mr. Stevens has justly observed, there is a greater number of classical allusions in this play than are scattered over all the rest of the performances on which the seal of Shakspeare is indubitably fixed; and therefore it may be presumed that the author could not be ignorant of the Greek and Latin pronunciation of this word, but followed the received English pronunciation of his time; and which, by all but professed scholars, is still continued.—See *Sophronicus.* [The analogy of the language, with which Shakspeare's authority can have nothing to do, is decisive in favor of the penultimate accentuation.—*Trollope.*]

[4] *Antiochia.*—For words of this termination, see *Iphigenia* and No. 30 of the Rules prefixed to this Vocabulary.

AP	AP	AR	AR	AR
An-tis'sa	Aph'i-das 4 or *A-phi'das	A-qua'ri-us	Ar-chag'a-thus	A-re'a
An-tis'the-nes	A-phid'na	* Aq'ui-la	Ar-chan'der	A-re-ac'i-dæ
An-tis'ti-us	A-phid'nus	Aq-ui-la'ri-a	Ar-chan'dros	A-re'as
An-tith'e-us	* Aph-ne'um	Aq-ui-le'i-a or † Aq-ui-le'gi-a	Ar'che 12	* A-re'gon
An'ti-um 10	Aph-œ-be'tus	A-quil'i-us	* Ar-ched'i-cus	A-reg'o-nis
An-tom'e-nes	A-phri'ces 1	A-quil'li-a	Ar-cheg'e-tes 24	* Ar'e-las
An-to'ni-a	* Aph-ro-dis'e-us	Aq'ui-lo	Ar-che-la'us	Ar-e-la'tum
An-to'ni-i 3 4	Aph-ro-dis'i-a	Aq-ui-lo'ni-a	Ar-chem'a-chus	* Ar-e-la'tus
An-to-ni'na	† Aph-ro-dis'i-as	A-qui'nas	Ar-chem'o-rus or O-phel'tes	A-rel'li-us
An-to-ni'nus	Aph-ro-di'sum 1	A-qui'nas	Ar-chep'o-lis	Ar-e-mor'i-ca
An-to-ni-op'o-lis	Aph-ro-di'te or * Aph-ro-di'ta	A-qui'nus	Ar-chep-tol'e-mus	† A-re'na or † A-re'næ
An-to'ni-us	† Aph-ro-di-top'o-lis	A-qui'num	Ar-ches'tra-tus	* A-re'ne
An-tor'i-des	A-phy'te 8 or † A-phy'tis	Aq-ui-ta'ni-a	Ar-che-ti'mus	A-ren'a-cum
A-nu'bis	A'pi-a 1 4 7	* Aq-ui-tan'i-cus	Ar-che'ti-us 10	A-re-o-pa-gi'tæ
An'xi-us	A-pi-a'nus	* Aq'ui-tes	Ar'chi-a	A-re-op'a-gus[5]
An'xur	A-pi-a'nus	A'ra 17	Ar'chi-as	* A-re'os
* Anx'u-rus	Ap-i-ca'ta	Ar-a-bar'ches	Ar-chi-as	† A'res
An'y-ta	A-pic'i-us 24	* Ar'a-bes	Ar-chi-bi'a-des 4	A-res'tæ
An'y-tus	A-pid'a-nus	A-ra'bi-a	Ar-chib'i-us	A-res'tha-nas
An-za'be 8	* A-pid'o-nes	A-rab'i-cus	* Ar-chid'a-mas	A-res'tor
† A-ob'ri-ca or † A-bob'ri-ca	Ap'i-na or † A'pi-næ	Ar'a-bis or Ar'bis	Ar-chi-da'mi-a 29	Ar-es-tor'i-des
A-ol'li-us	A-pi'o-la or † A-pi'o-læ	A'rabs or Ar'a-bus	* Ar-chi-da-mi'a	Ar'e-ta
A'on	A'pi-on 1	A-rac'ca or A-rec'ca	Ar-chi-da'mus or Ar-chid'a-mus[4]	Ar-e-tæ'us
A'o-nes	A'pis	A-rach'ne	Ar'chi-das	Ar-e-ta'les
† A-o'ni-a	A-pit'i-us 24	* Ar-ach-ne'a	Ar-chi-de'mus	Ar-e-taph'i-la
† A-on'i-des	* A-poc'o-pa	Ar-a-cho'si-a	Ar-chi-de'us	* Ar'e-tas
A-o'ris	* Ap-o-do'ti	Ar-a-cho'tæ or Ar-a-cho'ti	Ar-chid'i-um	A-re'te
A-or'nos or † A-or'nis	A-pol-li-na'res	A-rac'thi-as	Ar-chi-gal'lus	* Ar'e-te
† A-or'si	A-pol-li-na'ris	Ar-a-cil'lum	Ar-chig'e-nes	A-re'tes
* A-o'rus	Ap-ol-lin'e-us	Ar-a-co'si-i 4	Ar-chil'o-chus	* Ar'e-thon
A-o'ti	Ap-ol-lin'i-des	Ar-a-cyn'thus 4	Ar-chi-me'des	Ar-e-thu'sa
* A-o'us	A-pol'lo	A'ræ 17	Ar-chi'nus	† Ar-e-ti'ni
A-pa'i-tæ	Ap-ol-loc'ra-tes	* Ar-a-phi'a	Ar-chi-pel'a-gus	Ar-e-ti'num
A-pa'ma 7	A-pol-lo-do'rus	A'rar 17	Ar-chip'o-lis	Ar'e-tus
A-pa'me 8	Ap-ol-lo'ni-a	* Ar'a-ris	Ar-chip'pe	† A-re'tus
Ap-a-me'a or Ap-a-mi'a	A-pol-lo-ni'a-des	Ar'a-rus	Ar-chip'pus	A're-us
* Ap-a-me'ne	Ap-ol-lo'ni-as	* Ar-a-te'us	Ar-chi'tis	Ar-gæ'us
* A-pa'mi-a	Ap-ol-lon'i-des	Ar-a-thyr'e-a	Ar'chon	Ar'ga-lus
A-par'ni	Ap-ol-lo'ni-us	A-ra'tus	Ar-chon'tes	* Ar-gan-tho'na
Ap-a-tu'ri-a	Ap-ol-loph'a-nes	* A-rau'ri-cus	*Ar'chons* (Eng.)	* Ar-gan-tho-ni'um
A-pe-au'ros	* A-pol'ly-on	* A-ra'vus	Ar'chy-lus 6	Ar-ga'h'o-na
* Ap-e-li-o'tes	A-po-my-i'os	* Ar-ax-e'nus	Ar-chy'tas	Ar-ga-tho'ni-us
A-pel'la	A-po-ni-a'na 7	A-rax'es	† Ar-cit'e-nes	Ar'ge ∂
A-pel'les	A-po'ni-us	Ar-ba'ces or Ar'ba-ees[2]	Arc-ti'nus	Ar-ge'a
* Ap-el-le'us	Ap'o-nus	Ar-be'la or Ar'be-la[3]	Arc-toph'y-lax	Ar-ge-a'thæ
A-pel'li-con	Ap-os-tro'phi-a	* Ar-be'lus	Arc'tos	Ar-gen'num
Ap-en-ni'nus	Ap-o-the-o'sis[1]	Ar'bis	Arc-to'us	Ar'ges
A'per	Ap-pi'a-des	Ar-bo-ca'la	Arc-tu'rus	Ar-ges'tra-tus
* Ap-e-ran-ti'a	Ap-pi-a'nus	* Ar-bo'na	Ar'da-lus	Ar-ge'us
Ap-e-ro'pi-a	Ap'pi-a Vi'a	Ar-bus'cu-la	Ar-da'ni-a	Ar'gi 9 3
Ap'e-sus, † Ap'e-sas, or † Ap'e-san-tes	Ap'pi-i Fo'rum	* Ar'ca-des	Ar-dax-a'nus	Ar'gi-a
Aph'a-ca	Ap'pi-us	Ar-ca'di-a	Ar'de-a	Ar-gi-le'tum
* Aph'a-ce	Ap'pu-la	Ar-ca'di-us	Ar-de-a'tes	Ar-gil'i-us
A-phæ'a	A'pri-es or A'pri-us	Ar-ca'num	Ar-de-ric'ca	Ar-gil'lus
A'phar	Ap-sin'thi-i 4	Ar'cas	Ar-di-æ'i 4	A'r-gi-lus
Aph-a-re'tus	Ap'si-nus	† Ar'ce	Ar-dis'cus	* Ar-gi'nus
Aph-a-re'us	† Ap'sus	Ar'ce-na	* Ar'do-ne	Ar-gi-nu'sæ
* A-pha're-us	Ap'te-ra 20	Ar'cens	Ar-do'ne-a	Ar-gi'o-pe
A'phas 1	Ap-u-le'i-a	* Ar-ces'i-las	† Ar-du'a	Ar-gi-phon'tes
A-phel'las	Ap-u-le'i-us	Ar-ces-i-la'us	Ar-du-en'na	Ar-gip'pe-i 3
Aph'e-sas	A-pu'li-a	Ar-ce'si-us 10	Ar-du-i'ne	* Ar-gith'e-a
Aph'e-tæ	* Ap'u-lus	Ar-chæ'a	Ar-dy-en'ses	Ar-gi'va
* A-phe'tor	Ap-u-scid'a-mus	Ar-chæ'a-nax	Ar'dys	Ar-gi'vi[6] 3
	* Ap'y-ri	Ar-chæ-at'i-das	A're	*Ar'gives* (Eng.)

[1] *Apotheosis.*—When we are reading Latin or Greek, this word ought to have the accent on the penultimate syllable; but in pronouncing English we should accent the antepenultimate:

> Allots the prince of his celestial line
> An *Apothéosis*, and rites divine.—*Garth.*

[The Greek word is ἀποθέωσις. If the true pronunciation were retained, the word would necessarily be excluded from English poetry. But this is no reason that an almost solitary instance of poetic license should be a rule in reading prose. —*Trollope.*]

[2] *Arbaces.*—Lempriere, Gouldman, Gesner, and Littleton accent this word on the first syllable, but Ainsworth and Holyoke on the second; and this is so much more agreeable to an English ear that I should prefer it, though I have, out of respect to authorities, inserted the other, that the reader may choose which he pleases. Labbe has not got this word. [See *Arsaces.*—*Trollope.*]

[3] *Arbela.*—*Arbela*, the city of Assyria, where the decisive battle was fought between Alexander and Darius, and the city in Palestine of that name, have the accent on the penultimate; but *Arbela*, a town in Sicily, has the accent on the antepenultimate syllable.

[4] *Archidamus.*—Ainsworth, Gouldman, Littleton, and Holyoke place the accent on the antepenultimate syllable of this word; but Lempriere and Labbe on the penultimate I have followed Lempriere and Labbe, though, in my opinion, wrong; for, as every word of this termination has the antepenultimate accent, as *Polydamas*, *Theodamas*, &c., I know not why this should be different; though Labbe tells us that the learned are of his opinion.

[5] *Areopagus.*—Labbe tells us that the penultimate syllable of this word is, beyond all controversy, short—*quidquid nonnulli in tantâ luce etiamnùm cæcutiant.* Some of these blind men are Gouldman, Holyoke, and Littleton; but Lempriere and Ainsworth, the best authorities, agree with Labbe. [There is no authority for the word in full; but, from the quantity of the word πάγος, Labbe is unquestionably correct.—*Trollope.*]

[6] *Argivi.*—I have observed a strong propensity in schoolboys to pronounce the *g* in these words hard, as in the English word *give*. This is, undoubtedly, because their masters do so; and they will tell us that the Greek *gamma* should always be pronounced hard in words from that language. What, then, must we alter that long catalogue of names where this letter occurs, as in *Genesis*, *genius*, *Diogenes*, *Ægyptus*, &c.? The question answers itself. [Our good author has a mighty antipathy to any approach toward the classical pronunciation in Anglicized proper names. Perhaps the reasons already given for a different prejudice may be thought satisfactory. *Trollope.*]

AR	AR	AR	AS	AT
*Ar-gi'vus	A-ris-to-bu'lus	Ar-sac'i-dæ	Ar-vis'i-um or Ar-vi'sus	* As-ta-ge'ni
Ar'gi-us	A-ris-to-cle'a	Ar-sam'e-nes	A-ry-an'des	As'ta-pa
Ar'go	A-ris'to-cles	Ar-sam'e-tes	Ar'y-bas	As'ta-pus
* Ar-go'da	A-ris-to-cli'des	Ar-sam-o-sa'ta	Ar-yp-tæ'us	As-tar'te 8
Ar-gol'i-cus	Ar-is-toc'ra-tes	* Ar-sa-mos'a-ta	† A-ryx'a-ta	* As-tel'e-be
Ar'go-lis	Ar-is-to'cre-on	Ar-sa'nes	A-san'der	As'ter
Ar'gon	Ar-is-toc'ri-tus	Ar-sa'ni-as	As-ba-me'a	As-te'ri-a
Ar-go-nau'tæ	* A-ris-to-da'ma	Ar-se'na	As-bes'tæ or As-bys'tæ	As-te'ri-on or As-te'ri-us
Ar'gos	A-ris-to-de'mus	Ar'ses	As'bo-lus	* As'te-ris
Ar-go'us	Ar-is-tog'e-nes	* Ar-se'sa	* As-bo'tus	As-te-ro'di-a
Ar'gus	A-ris-to-gi'ton	Ar'si-a	* As-by'te	As-ter-o-pæ'us
Ar-gyn'nis	A-ris-to-la'us	Ar-si-dæ'us	As-cal'a-phus	As-ter'o-pe or
† Ar-gyn'nus	Ar-is-tom'a-che	Ar-sin'o-e	As'ca-lon	* As-ter-o-pæ'a
Ar-gy'ra	Ar-is-tom'a-chus	† Ar-si'tes	As-ca'ni-a	As-te-ru'si-us 10
Ar-gy-ras'pi-des	A-ris-to-me'des	Ar-ta-ba'nus	As-ca'ni-us	As-tin'o-me
Ar'gy-re	Ar-is-tom'e-nes	† Ar-ta-ba-za'nes or	* As'che-tus	As-ti'o-chus
Ar-gyr'i-pa	A-ris-to-nau'tæ	† Ar-tam'e-nes	* As-che'um	As'to-mi 3
* Ar-gy-ri'pa	A-ris-to-ni'cus	Ar-ta-ba'zus	As-ci'i 3	As-træ'a
* Ar-gy-rop'o-lis	Ar-is-ton'i-des	Ar'ta-bri 3 or	As-cle'pi-a	As-træ'us
A'ri-a	* Ar-is-ton'o-us	Ar-ta-bri'tæ	* As-cle-pi'a	As'tu
A-ri-ad'ne	A-ris'to-nus	Ar-ta-cæ'as	As-cle-pi'a-des	As'tur
A-ri-æ'us	Ar-is-ton'y-mus	Ar-ta-cæ'na	As-cle-pi-o-do'rus	As'tu-ra
A-ri-am'nes	Ar-is-toph'a-nes	Ar'ta-ce	As-cle-pi-o-do'tus	As'tu-res
A-ri-a'ni or A-ri-e'ni	A-ris-to-phi-li'des	Ar-ta-ce'ne	* As-cle-pi-od'o-tus	* As-tu'ri-cus
A-ri-an'tas	A-ris'to-phon	Ar-ta'ci-a	As-cle'pi-us	As-ty'a-ge
* A-ri-a-ra-the'a	* A-ris-to-phy'li	Ar-tæ'i 3	As-cle-ta'ri-on	As-ty'a-ges
A-ri-a-ra'thes	A-ris'tor	* Ar-ta-ge'ras	As'clus	As-ty'a-lus
* A-ri-as'me-nus	Ar-is-tor'i-des	Ar-tag'e-ras or	As-co'li-a	As-ty'a-nax
Ar-ib-bæ'us 5	Ar-is-tot'e-les	† Ar-tag-i-cer'ta	As-co'ni-us La'be-o	* As-ty-cra-te'a
* Ar'i-bes	*Ar'is-to-tle* (Eng.)	Ar-ta-ger'ses	As'cra	As-ty-cra'ti-a 10
A-ric'i-a 24	A-ris-to-ti'mus	Ar-ta'nes	As'cu-lum	As-tyd'a-mas
Ar-i-ci'na	Ar-is-tox'e-nus	* Ar-ta'o-zus	As'dru-bal	As-ty-da-mi'a 30
Ar-i-dæ'us	A-ris'tus	* Ar-ta-pa'nus	* A'se-a	As'ty-lus
A-ri-e'nis	Ar-is-tyl'lus	Ar-ta-pher'nes	A-sel'li-o	As-tym-e-du'sa
* A-ri'e-tis	A'ri-us (the heretic)	Ar-ta'tus	* A-se'us	As-tyn'o-me
Ar-i-gæ'um	* A-ri'us or Ar'i-as	Ar-ta-vas'des	A'si-a 10 11	As-tyn'o-mi
* Ar-ig-no'tus	* A-ri'us	Ar-tax'a or Ar-tax'i-as	* A-si-ag'e-nes	As-tyn'o-us
A-ri'i 4	* A-ri'i	† Ar-tax'a-res	A-si-at'i-cus	As-ty'o-che or
Ar'i-ma	* Ar'me-ne	* Ar-tax-as'a-ta	* A-si-a-ge'tes	As-ty-o-chi'a 30
Ar-i-mas'pi 3	Ar'me-nes	Ar-tax'a-ta	A-si'las	As-ty-pa-læ'a
Ar-i-mas'pi-as	Ar-me'ni-a	Ar-tax-erx'es	* A-si'lus	As-typh'i-us
Ar-i-mas'thæ	Ar-men-ta'ri-us	Ar-tax'i-as	As'i-na or As'i-ne	† As-ty'ra
* Ar-i-ma-the'a	Ar-mil'la-tus	Ar-ta-yc'tes	As-i-na'ri-a	* As'ty-ron
Ar-i-ma'zes	Ar-mi-lus'tri-um	Ar-ta-yn'ta	As-i-na'ri-us	As-ty'ron
Ar'i-mi 3	Ar-min'i-us	Ar-ta-yn'tes	As'i-nes	As'y-chis
A-rim'i-num	Ar-mor'i-cæ	* Ar'te-mas	A-sin'i-us Gal'lus	A-sy'las
A-rim'i-nus	* Ar-mor'i-cus	Ar-tem-ba'res	A'si-us 11	A-syl'lus
Ar-im-phæ'i	* Ar'mo-zon	Ar-tem-i-do'rus	As-na'us	* A-syn'cri-tus
Ar'i-mus	Ar'ne 8	Ar'te-mis[2]	A-so'phis	A-tab'u-lus
* Ar'i-nes	Ar'ni 3	Ar-te-mis'i-a 11	A-so'pi-a	At-a-by'ris
A-ri-o-bar-za'nes	† Ar-ni-en'sis	Ar-te-mis'i-um	As-o-pi'a-des	* A-tab'y-ris
A-ri-o-man'des	Ar-no'bi-us	Ar-te-mi'ta[3]	A-so'pis	At-a-by-ri'te 6
A-ri-o-mar'dus	Ar'nus	Ar'te-mon	A-so'pus	At'a-ce
A-ri-o-me'des	Ar'o-a	† Ar-te-mo'na	* As-pal-a-thi'a	† At'a-ces 8
A-ri'on 28	* Ar'o-e	Ar-te'na	As-pam'i-thres	At-a-lan'ta
A-ri-o-vis'tus 21	Ar'o-ma	Arth'mi-us	As-pa-ra'gi-um	* At-a-ly'da
* Ar-i-pi'thes	* A-ro'ma	Ar-tim'pa-sa	As-pa'si-a 11	At-a-ran'tes
A'ris	* A-rom'a-ta	Ar-to-bar-za'nes or	As-pa-si'rus	A-tar'be-chis 10
A-ris'ba	† A-rom'a-tum	† Ar-to-bar'za-nes	As-pa'si-us	A-tar'ga-tis
Ar-is-tæn'e-tus	* Ar'o-tæ	Ar-toch'mes	As-pas'tes	A-tar'ne-a
Ar-is-tæ'um	* Ar-o-te'res	Ar-to'na	* As-pa-the'sis	A'tas and A'thas
Ar-is-tæ'us	* A-rot're-bæ	Ar-to'ni-us	As-pa-thi'nes	A'tax
Ar-is-tag'o-ras	Ar'pa-ni	Ar-ton'tes	As-pen'dus	A'te 8
Ar-is-tan'der	Ar'pi 3	* Ar-to-tro'gus	* As-phal-ti'tes La'cus	A-tel'la
Ar-is-tan'dros	* Ar'pi-nas	Ar-tox'a-res	As'pis	At'e-na
Ar-is-tar'che	Ar-pi'num	Ar-tu'ri-us	As-ple'don	At-e-no-ma'rus
Ar-is-tar'chus	* Ar'qui-tus	Ar-ty'nes	As-po-re'nus 4	* A-ter'ga-tis
A-ris-ta-za'nes	* Ar-ra-bo'na	Ar-tyn'i-a	As'sa	Ath-a-ma'nes
A-ris'te-as	* Ar-ra-chi'on	Ar-tys'to-na	As-sa-bi'nus	Ath'a-mas
A-ris'te-ræ	Ar-ræ'i 3	Ar'u-æ	As-sar'a-cus	Ath-a-man-ti'a-des
A-ris'te-us	* Ar-re'chi	Ar-va'les or	* As-se'ra	Ath-a-na'si-us 10
A-ris'the-nes	Ar-rha-bæ'us	† Am-bar-va'les	As-se-ri'ni 3	* A-than'a-ti
A-ris'thus	Ar'ri-a	A-ru'ci or † A-ruc'ci	* As-se'sus	Ath'a-nis
Ar-is-ti'bus	Ar-ri-a'nus	A-ru'e-ris	† As-so'rus	A'the-as
Ar-is-ti'des	*Ar'ri-an* (Eng.)	A'runs 1	As'sos	A-the'na
Ar-is-til'lus	Ar'ri-us or A'ri-us	A-run'ti-us 10	* As-su-e'rus	A-the'næ 8
Ar-is-tip'pus	Ar-run'ti-us 10	* Ar-u-pi'num	As-syr'i-a	*A'thens* (Eng.)
A-ris'ti-us	Ar-sa'bes	Ar-u-pi'nus	As'ta	Ath-e-næ'a
† A-ris'to or	Ar'sa-ces or	* Ar-va'les	† As-tab'o-ras	Ath-e-næ'um
A-ris'ton	Ar-sa'ces[1]	Ar-ver'ni	As-ta-cœ'ni 5	Ath-e-næ'us
A-ris-to-bu'la	Ar-sa'ci-a	Ar-vir'a-gus	As'ta-cus	Ath-e-nag'o-ras

[1] *Arsaccs.*—Gouldman, Lempriere, Holyoke, and Labbe accent this word on the first syllable, and unquestionably not without classical authority; but Ainsworth, and a still greater authority, general usage, have, in my opinion, determined the accent of this word on the second syllable. [The quantity of the word is sufficiently marked by its derivatives. Martial, Epigr.: *Scis quid in Arsacia, &c.* Lucan., Pharr., viii., 409.: *Nascitur Ars cides.* Hence, perhaps, by analogy, we may obtain the true pronunciation of *Arbaces;* q. v.—*Trollope.*]

[2] *Artemis.*—

"The sisters to Apollo tune their voice,
And *Artemis* to thee whom darts rejoice."
COOKE'S *Hesiod, Theog.*, v., 17

[3] *Artemita.*—Ainsworth places the accent on the antepenultimate syllable of this word; but Lempriere, Gouldman, and Holyoke, more correctly, in my opinion, on the penultimate.

AU

Ath-e-na'is
A-the'ni-on
A then'o-cles
A-then-o-do'rus
A'the-os
Ath'e-sis
* Ath'mo-num
A'thos 1
* A-tho'us
A-thrul'la
A-thym'bra
* Ath'y-ras
A'ti-a 11
A-til'i-a
A-til'i-us
A-til'la
A-ti'na
A-ti'nas
A-tin'i-a
At-lan'tes
At-lan-ti'a-des
At-lan'ti-des
At'las
* At'mo-ni
A-tos'sa
At'ra-ces
At-ra-myt'ti-um
At'ra-pes
A'trax 1
At-re-ba'tæ
At-re-ba'tes[1]
A-tre'ni
A'tre-us
A-tri'dæ
A-tri'des
A-tro'ni-us
At-ro-pa-te'ne
At-ro-pa'ti-a 11
* A-trop'a-tus
At'ro-pos 19
At'ta
* At-tac'o-ræ
* At-ta-li'a
At-ta'li-a
At'ta-lus
At-tar'ras
† At-teg'u-a
At-te'i-us Cap'i-to
At'tes
At'this
At'ti-ca
At'ti-cus
At-ti-da'tes
At'ti-la
At-til'i-us
At-ti'nas
At'ti-us Pe-lig'nus
At-u-at'i-ci 4
At'u-bi 3
* At'u-rus
A-ty'a-dæ
A'tys 1
* Au-cha'tæ
* Au-de'ra
Au-fe'i-a A'qua
Au-fi-de'na
Au-fid'i-a
Au-fid'i-us
Au'fi-dus
Au'ga,
Au'ge, and Au-ge'a
Au'ga-rus
Au'ge-æ
* Au-gi'as
Au'gi-as and Au'ge-as
Au'gi-læ
Au-gi'nus
Au'gu-res
Au-gus'ta
Au-gus-ta'li-a
Au-gus-ti'nus
Au-gus'tin (Eng.)

AX

* Au-gus-to-nem'e-tum
Au-gus'tu-lus
Au-gus'tus
Au-les'tes
Au-le'tes
Au'lis
* Au-lo-cre'ne
Au'lon
Au-lo'ni-us
Au'lus
Au'ras
Au-re'li-a
Au-re-li-a'nus
Au-re'li-an (Eng.)
Au-re'li-us
Au-re'o-lus
Au-ri'ga
Au-rin'i-a
Au-ro'ra
Au-run'ci 8
Au-run-cu-le'i-us
Aus-chi'sæ 12
Aus'ci 3
Au'ser or
Au'se-ris
Au'ses
Au'son
* Au'so-nes
Au-so'ni-a
* Au-son'i-dæ
Au-so'ni-us
Aus'pi-ces
* Aus-ta-ge'na
Aus'ter
Aus-te'si-on
Au-ta-ni'tis
Au-to-bu'lus or
At-a-bu'lus
* Au-toc'a-nes
Au-toch'tho-nes
Au'to-cles
Au-toc'ra-tes
Au-to-cre'ne
* Au-tol'e-mus
Au-tol'o-læ
* Au-tol'o-les
Au-tol'y-cus
Au-tom'a-te
Au-tom'e-don
Au-to-me-du'sa
Au-tom'e-nes
Au-tom'o-li
Au-ton'o-e
* Au-ton'o-us
Au-toph-ra-da'tes
* Au-tri'cum
Au-trig'o-nes
† Au-tu'ra
Aux-e'si-a 11
* Aux'i-mon
Av-a-ri'cum
* A-var'i-cus
* Av'a-ses
A-vel'la
Av-en-ti'nus
A-ver'nus or A-ver'na
A-ves'ta
A-vid-i-e'nus
A-vid'i-us Cas'si-us
A-vi-e'nus
* A-vi'tus
A'vi-um
Ax'e-nus
Ax-i'o-chus
Ax-i'on 29
Ax-i-o-ni'cus
* Ax-i-o'tæ
Ax-i-o'te-a
Ax-i-o'the-a
† Ax'is
Ax'i-us
* Ax'o-na

BA

* Ax-o'nes (a people)
* Ax'o-nes (tablets)
Ax'ur and An'xur
Ax'us
* A-zam'o-ra
A'zan 1
* A-za'ni
* A-ze'ca
* A-zi'des
* A-zi'lis
A-zi'ris
Az'o-nax
A-zo'rus 11
A-zo'tus

B.

BA-BIL'I-US
Bab'i-lus
Bab'y-lon
Bab-y-lo'ni-a
Bab-y-lo'ni-i 4
Ba-byr'sa
Ba-byt'a-ce
Bac-a-ba'sus
Bac'chæ
* Bac-cha'nal
Bac-cha-na'li-a
Bac-chan'tes
* Bac-che'is
* Bac-che'us
Bac'chi 3
Bac-chi'a-dæ
* Bac-chi'das
Bac'chi-des
Bac'chis or † Ba'lus
Bac'chi-um
* Bac-chi'um
Bac'chi-us, *Bac-chi'us
Bac'chus
Bac-chyl'i-des
* Ba-ce'lus
Ba-ce'nis
Ba'cis
* Bac'o-rus
Bac'tra
Bac'tri and
Bac-tri-a'ni
Bac-tri-a'na or
Bac'tri-a
Bac'tros
† Ba-cun'ti-us
Bad'a-ca
Ba'di-a
* Bad-i-cho'ra
Ba'di-us
Bad-u-hen'næ
Bæ'bi-us
* Bæ-so'la
* Bæ-tho'ron
Bæ'tis
Bæ'ton
* Bag-a-da'o-nes
* Ba-ge'sus
Ba-gis'ta-me
* Ba-gis'ta-na
Ba-gis'ta-nes
Ba-go'as and Ba-go'sas
Bag-o-da'res
Ba-goph'a-nes
* Ba-go'us
Bag'ra-da
Bai'æ
Ba'la
Ba-la'crus
Bal-a-na'græ
Ba-la'nus
Ba-la'ri
* Bal'a-rus
Bal-bil'lus

BA

Bal-bi'nus
Bal'bus
* Bal-ce'a
Ba-le-a'res
Ba-le'tus
* Bal-is-be'ga
Ba-lis'ta
Ba'li-us
Bal-lon'o-ti 3
Bal-ven'ti-us 10
* Bal'y-ra
Bal'y-ras
* Bam-by'ce
* Ba-mu'ræ
Bam-u-ru'æ
* Ba-ni-u'bæ
Ban'ti-æ 4
Ban'ti-us 10
Baph'y-rus 6
Bap'tæ
* Bar'a-do
Ba-ræ'i
Bar'a-thrum
Bar'ba-ri
Bar-ba'ri-ans (Eng.)
Bar-ba'ri-a
* Bar-ba'tus
Bar-bos'the-nes
Bar-byth'a-ce
Bar'ca
Bar-cæ'i or Bar-ci'tæ
Bar'ce
Bar'cha
* Bar'ci-no
* Bar-ci'nus
Bar-dæ'i
* Bar-da'nes
Bar'di
† Bar-di'ne
Bar-dyl'lis
Ba-re'a
* Ba're-a
Ba're-as So-ra'nus
Ba'res
* Bar'go-se
Bar-gu'si-i 3
Ba-ri'ne
* Bar'i-sas
Ba-ris'ses
Ba'ri-um
Bar'nu-us
Bar-si'ne and Bar-se'ne
Bar-za-en'tes
Bar-za'nes
* Ba-se'ra
Bas-i-le'a
* Bas-i-li'a
Bas-i-li'dæ
Bas-i-li'des
* Bas-i-li'i
Ba-sil-i-o-pot'a-mos or
* Ba-sil-i-o-pot'a-mus
Bas'i-lis
Ba-sil'i-us (a person) 31
* Bas-i-li'us (a river)
Bas'i-lus
Bas'sæ
Bas-sa'ni-a
Bas-sa're-us
† Bas-sar'i-des
Bas'sa-ris
Bas'sus Au-fid'i-us
Bas-tar'næ and
Bas-ter'næ
Bas'ti-a
Ba'ta
* Bat-a-no'chus
Ba-ta'vi
† Ba-ta'vi-a
* Ba-ta'vus or * Bat'a-vus
Ba'thos
Bath'y-cles

BE

Ba-thyl'lus
Ba-ti'a or Ba'ti-a
Ba-ti-a'tus
* Ba-ti-e'a
Ba-ti'na and Ban-ti'na
* Bat'i-na
Ba'tis
Ba'to
Ba'ton
Bat-ra-cho-my-o-
ma'chi-a
* Bat'ra-chus
* Bat'ta-rus
Bat-ti'a-des
Bat'tis
Bat'tus
Bat'u-lum
Bat'u-lus
Ba-tyl'lus
Bau'bo
Bau'cis
Bau'li 3
Ba'vi-us
* Bav'o-ta
Baz-a-en'tes
Ba-za'ri-a
* Be-a'trix
Be'bi-us
Be-bri'a-cum
Beb'ry-ce 6
Beb'ry-ces and
Be-bryc'i-i 4
Be-bryc'i-a
* Be-chi'res
* Be-chi'ri
* Bel'a-tes
Bel-e-mi'na
* Bel'e-nus
Bel-e-phan'tes
Bel'e-sis
Bel'gæ
Bel'gi-ca
Bel'gi-um
Bel'gi-us
* Be'li-as
Bel'i-des, *pl.*
Be-li'des, *sing.*
Be-lis'a-ma
Bel-i-sa'ri-us
Bel-is-ti'da
Bel'i-tæ
* Bel-lag'i-nes
Bel-ler'o-pho
Bel-le'rus[2]
* Bel'le-rus
Bel-li-e'nus
Bel-lo'na
Bel-lo-na'ri-i 4
Bel-lov'a-ci
* Bel-lo-o-va'cum
Bel-lo-ve'sus
Be'lon
* Bel'phe-gor
Be'lus
* Bem-bi'na
Be-na'cus
* Ben-di-di'a
Ben-did'i-um
Ben'dis
Ben-e-did'i-um
Ben-e-ven'tum
Ben-the-sic'y-me
Be-pol-i-ta'nus
Ber'bi-cæ
Ber-e-cyn'thi-a
† Ber-e-cyn'thus
Ber-e-ni'ce 30 or
Be-re-ni'ce
Ber-e-ni'cis
* Ber'gi-ne
Ber'gi-on
Ber-gis'ta-ni

[1] *Atrebates.*—Ainsworth accents this word on the antepenultimate syllable; but Lempriere, Gouldman, Holyoke, and Labbe on the penultimate; and this is, in my opinion, the better pronunciation. [There is a line in the Christian poet *Sidonius Apollinaris*, who flourished A.D. 432, which favors the accentuation of Ainsworth: *Atrebatum terras, &c.—Trollope.*]

[2] *Bellerus.*—All our lexicographers unite in giving this word the antepenultimate accent; but Milton seems to have sanctioned the penultimate, as much more agreeable to English ears, in his Lycidas:

Or whether thou to our moist vows denied
Sleep'st by the fable of *Bellerus* old.

Though it must be acknowledged that Milton has in this word deserted the classical pronunciation, yet his authority is sufficient to make us acquiesce in this accentuation in the above-mentioned passage. [True; but not elsewhere *Trollope.*]

BO

ᴬ Ber'go-mum
Be'ris and Ba'ris
Ber'mi-us
Ber'o-e
Be-rœ'a
Ber-o-ni'ce 30
Be-ro'sus
Ber-rhœ'a
* Be-ryb'ra-ces
Ber'y-tus
* Be-ry'tus
* Bes'a-ra
† Bes'a-ro
Be-sid'i-æ
Be-sip'po
Bes'si 3
Bes'sus
Bes'ti-a
* Bes-yn-ge'ti
* Be-tar'mo-nes
† Bet'a-si
* Be-tho'ron
* Bet'i-ra
Be'tis
Be-tu'ri-a
Bi'a
Bi-a'nor[1]
Bi'as
Bi-bac'u-lus
Bib'a-ga
Bib'li-a and Bil'li-a
† Bib'li-na
Bib-li'na
Bib'lis
Bib'lus
Bi-brac'te
Bib'u-lus
Bi'ces
Bi'con
Bi-cor'ni-ger
Bi-cor'nis
* Bi-e'phi
Bi-for'mis
Bi'frons
Bil'bi-lis
Bi-ma'ter
Bin'gi-um
Bi'on
* Bi-o-ne'as
Bir'rhus
Bi-sal'tæ
Bi-sal'tes
Bi-sal'tis
Bi-san'the
Bis'ton
Bis'to-nes
† Bis-to'ni-a
Bis'to-nis
* Bis-to'nis
Bi'thus
Bith'y-æ
Bi-thyn'i-a
* Bi-thy'ni
Bit'i-as
Bi'ton
Bit-u-i'tus
Bi-tun'tum
Bi-tu'ri-cum
Bi-tu'ri-ges
* Bit'u-rix
Biz'i-a
* Bi-zo'ne
Blæ'na
Blæ'si-i 4
Blæ'sus
Blan-de-no'na
Blan-du'si-a
Blas-to-phœ-ni'ces
* Ble'my-æ
Blem'my-es
Ble-ni'na
Blit'i-us 10
Blu'ci-um 10
† Bo-ad-i-ce'a
Bo-a-dic'e-a
Bo'æ and Bo'e-a
Bo-a'gri-us

BR

* Bob-o-ne'a
Bo-ca'li-as
Boc'car
Boc'cho-ris
Boc'chus
Bo-du-ag-na'tus
Bo-du'ni
Bœ-be'is
Bœ'bi-a
Bo-e-dro'mi-a
Bœ-or-o-bis'tas
Bœ-o-tar'chæ
* Bœ-o'ti
Bœ-o'ti-a
Bœ-o'tus
Bo-e'thi-us
* Bo-e'thus
Bo'e-tus
Bo'e-us
Bo'ges
Bo'gud
Bo'gus
Bo'i-i 3
Bo-joc'a-lus
Bo'la
Bol'be
* Bol-be'ne
Bol-bi-ti'num
Bol'gi-us
Bo-li'na
Bol-i-næ'us
Bo-lis'sus
Bol-la'nus
Bo'lus
Bo-mi-en'ses
Bo-mil'car
Bom-o-ni'cæ 30
Bo-no'ni-a
Bo-no'si-us
† Bo-os'u-ra
Bo-o-su'ra
Bo-o'tes
Bo-o'tus or Bœ-o'tus
Bo're-a
Bo-re'a-des
Bo're-as
Bo-re-as'mi 3
* Bo-re'on
Bo're-us
Bor'ges
Bor-go'di
* Bo-ri'nus
Bor'nos
Bor-sip'pa
Bo'rus
Bo-rys'the-nes
Bos'pho-rus or † Bos'po-rus
* Bos-tre'nus
* Bo-tro'dus
Bot'ti-a
Bot-ti-æ'is
Bo-vi-a'num
Bo-vil'læ
* Brac'a-ra
* Brac-ca'ti
Brach-ma'nes
Brah'mins (Eng.)
* Brach-ma'ni
Bræ'si-a
Bran-chi'a-des
Bran'chi-dæ
† Bran'chus
Bran-ch.y'li-des
Bra'si-æ
Bras'i-das
Bras-i-de'i-a
† Bras'i-las
Brau're
Brau'ron
Bren'ni and Breu'ni
* Bren'ni-cus
Bren'nus
Bren'the
Bres'ci-a
Bret'ti-i 4
Bri-a're-us

BU

Bri'as
Bri-gan'tes
Brig-an-ti'nus
† Bri-gan'ti-um
† Bri-les'sus
Bri'mo
† Bri'na
Bri-se'is
Bri'ses
Bri-se'us
Bri-tan'ni
Bri-tan'ni-a
Bri-tan'ni-cus 30
Brit-o-mar'tis
Brit-o-ma'rus
Brit'o-nes[2]
* Brit'o-nes or Bri-to'nes
Brix-el'lum
Brix'i-a
* Brix'i-no
Bri'zo
Broc-u-be'lus
Bro'mi-us
Bro'mus
† Bron'gus
Bron'tes
Bron-ti'nus
Bro'te-as
Bro'the-us
Bruc'te-ri 4
Bru-ma'li-a
Brun-du'si-um
Bru-tid'i-us
Bru ti-i or ‡Brut'ti-i
Bru'tu-lus
Bru'tus
Bry'as
Bry-ax'is
Bry'ce
Bry'ges
Bry'gi 3 5
Brys'e-a
* Brys'e-æ
* Bry-se'æ
Bu-ba-ce'ne
Bu-ba'ces
Bu'ba-ris
Bu-bas-ti'a-cus
† Bu-bas'tis
Bu'ba-sus
Bu'bon
Bu-ceph'a-la
Bu-ceph'a-lus
* Bu'che-ta
Bu-col'i-ca
Bu-col'ics (Eng.)
Bu-col'i-cum
Bu-co'li-on
Bu'co-lus
* Bu-de'a
* Bu-de'um
Bu'di-i 3 or Bu-di'ni
* Bu-do'ris
Bu-do'rum
* Bu'ge-nes
Bu'lis
Bul-la'ti-us 10
* Bul-li'o-nes
Bu'ne-a
* Bu-ni'ma
* Bu-no-me'a
Bu'nus
Bu'pa-lus
Bu'pha-gus
Bu-pho'ni-a
Bu-pra'si-um
Bu'ra or † Bu'ris
Bu-ra'i-cus
* Bur-dig'a-la
Bur'rhus
Bur'sa
Bur'si-a
Bu'sæ
Bu-si'ris
Bu'ta
Bu'te-o

CÆ

Bu'tes
* Bu'tho-e
Bu-thro'tum
† Bu-thro'tus
Bu-thyr'e-us
Bu-to'a
* Bu'to-nes
Bu-tor'i-des
Bu'tos
Bu-tun'tum
Bu'tus
* Bu'zy-ges
Bu-zy'ges
Byb-le'si-a and By-bas'si-a
Byb'li-a
Byb'li-i 4
By'blis
Byl-li'o-nes
Byr'rhus
Byr'sa
By-za'ci-um
Byz-an-ti'a-cus
* By-zan'ti-on
By-zan'ti-um
By'zas
By-ze'nus
Byz'e res
* By-ze'res
By'zes
Byz'i-a

C.

CA-AN'THUS
Cab'a-des 20
† Cab'a-la
Cab'a-les 20
Ca-ba'li-i 5
Cab-a-li'nus
* Ca-ba'lis
† Ca-bal'la-ca
Cab-al-li'num
* Cab-al-li'nus
Ca-bal'li-o
Ca-bar'ni
Ca-bar'nos
Ca-bas'sus
* Ca-be'les
* Ca-be'sus
Ca-bi'ra
Ca-bi'ri 3
Ca-bir'i-a
Ca-bu'ra 7
Cab'u-rus 20
Ca'ca
Cach'a-les 20
* Cac-o-dæm'o-nes
Ca'cus
Ca-cu'this
Ca-cyp'a-ris
Ca'di 3
Cad-me'a
Cad-me'is
Cad'mus
Ca'dra 7
* Cad're-ma
Ca-du'ce-us 10
Ca-dur'ci 3
Ca-dus'ci
* Ca-du'si
Cad'y-tis
Cæ'a 7
Cæ-ce'ti-us 10
Cæ'ci-as 10
Cæ-cil'i-a
Cæ-cil-i-a'nus
Cæ-cil'i-i 4
Cæ-cil'i-us
Cæc'i-lus
Cæ-ci'na Tus'cus
Cæc'u-bum
* Cæc'u-bus
Cæc'u-lus
Cæ-dic'i-us 10

CA

* Cæd'i-cus
Cæ'li-a
* Cæl'i-nus
Cæ'li-us
Cæm'a-ro
Cæ'ne or † Cæ-nop'o-lis
Cæ'ne-us
† Cæ-ni'des
Cæn'i-des
Cæ-ni'na
Cæ'nis
Cæ-not'ro-pæ
Cæ'pi-o
Cæ-ra'tus
Cæ're or Cæ'res
Cær'e-si 3
* Cær'i-tes
Cæ'sar
Cæs-a-re'a
* Cæ-sa're-us
Cæ-sa'ri-on
Cæ-sa-ro-du'num
† Cæs-a-rom'a-gus
Cæ-se'na
Cæ-sen'ni-us
Cæ'si-a 10
Cæ'si-us 10
Cæ'so
Cæ-so'ni-a
Cæ-so'ni-us
Cæt'o-brix
Cæt'u-lum
Cæ'yx
Ca-ga'co
Ca-i-ci'nus
Ca-i'cus
Ca-i-e'ta
* Ca'i-phas
Ca'i-us and Ca'i-a
* Ca-je'ta
Cal'ab-er
Ca-la'bri-a
Cal'a-brus
Cal-a-gur-rit'a-ni
† Cal-a-gur-ri-ta'ni
* Cal-a-gu'ris
Ca-lag'u-tis
Cal'a-is
Cal'a-mis 20
Cal-a-mi'sæ
Cal'a-mos
Cal'a-mus 20
Ca-la'nus
Cal'a-on
* Ca-laph'a-tes
Cal'a-ris
* Ca-la'rus
Cal'a-tes
Cal-a-tha'na
Ca-la'thi-on
Cal'a-thus
Ca-la'ti-a
Ca-la'ti-æ 10
* Ca-lau're-a
Cal-au-re'a and Cal-au-ri'a
Ca-la'vi-i 4
Ca-la'vi-us
Cal'bis
† Cal-ca'gus
Cal'ce
Cal'chas
Cal-che-do'ni-a
Cal-chin'i-a 12
Cal'dus Cæ'li-us
Ca'le, Ca'lis, or † Ca-le'num
* Ca-led'o-nes
Cal-e-do'ni-a
† Ca-len'tum
Ca-le'nus
* Ca-le'rus
Ca'les
Ca-le'si-us 10
Ca-le'tæ
* Cal'e-ti
Cal'e-tor 20

[1] *Bianor.*—Lempriere accents this word on the first syllable; but Labbe, Ainsworth, Gouldman, and Holyoke on the second; and these agree with Virgil, Ecl. ix., v. 60.

[2] *Britones.*—Labbe tells us that this word is sometimes pronounced with the penultimate accent, but more frequently with the antepenultimate.—[*Quà nec terribiles Cimbri, nec Britones unquam*, &c. Juv., Sat. xv., 124.—*Trollope.*]

CA

Ca-le'tor
Ca'lex
Ca-li-ad'ne
Cal-i-ce'ni
Ca-lid'i-us
Ca-lig'u-la
Ca-lip'e-des
Cal'i-pus
Ca'lis
Cal-læs'chrus
Cal-la'i-ci 4
* Cal-la'i-nus
Cal'las
Cal-la-te'bus
† Cal'le
Cal-le'ni
Cal-le-te'ri-a
Cal'li-a
Cal-li'a-des
* Cal-li-a-ni'ra
* Cal-li'a-rus
Cal'li-as
Cal-lib'i-us
Cal-li-ce'rus
Cal-lich'o-rus
Cal'li-cles
Cal-li-co-lo'na
* Cal-li-co-lo'ne
Cal-lic'ra-tes
Cal-li-crat'i-das
* Cal-li-dam'a-tes
Cal-lid'i-us
Cal-lid'ro-mus
Cal-li-ge'tus
* Cal-li-gi'tus
Cal-lim'a-chus 12
Cal-lim'e-don
Cal-lim'e-les
* Cal-li-ni'cus
Cal-li'nus
* Cal-li-o-do'rus
* Cal-li'o-pas
Cal-li'o-pe 8
Cal-li-pa-ti'ra 30
Cal'li-phon
Cal'li-phron
Cal-lip'i-dæ
Cal-lip'o-lis
Cal'li-pus or † Ca-lip'pus
Cal-lip'y-ges or
* Cal-i-py'ges
Cal-lir'ho-e 8
Cal-lis'te
Cal-lis-te'i-a or
* Cal-lis-ti'a
Cal-lis'the-nes
Cal-lis'to
Cal-lis-to-ni'cus
Cal-lis'tra-tus
Cal-lix'e-na
Cal-lix'e-nus
Ca'lon
* Cal'o-pus
Ca'lor
Cal'pe
* Cal'pe-tus
Cal-phur'ni-a
Cal-phur'ni-us
Cal-pur'ni-a
Cal-u-sid'i-us
Cal-u'si-um 10
Cal'vi-a
Cal-vi'na
* Cal-vi'nus
Cal-vis'i-us 10
† Cal'vus
Cal'y-be 8 or † Ca-by'le
Cal-y-cad'nus
Cal'y-ce 8
Ca-lyd'i-um
Ca-lyd'na
Cal'y-don 6
Cal-y-do'nis
Cal-y-do'ni-us
Ca-lym'ne
Ca-lyn'da
Ca-lyp'so
Ca-ma-lo-du'num

CA

Ca-manan'ti-um 10
† Ca-mar'a-cum
Cam-a-ri'na
* Cam-a-ri'tæ
Cam-bau'les
Cam'bes
Cam'bre
Cam-bu'ni-i 4
Cam-by'ses
Cam-e-la'ni 3
Cam-e-li'tæ
Cam'e-ra 7
* Cam-e-ra'cum
Cam-e-ri'num and
Ca-mer'ti-um
Cam-e-ri'nus
Ca-mer'tes
Ca-mil'la
Ca-mil'li and Ca-mil'læ
Ca-mil'lus
Ca-mi'ro
Ca-mi'rus and Ca-mi'ra
Cam-is-sa'res
Cam'ma
Ca-mœ'næ
Cam-pa'na Lex
Cam-pa'ni-a
* Cam-pa'nus
Cam-pas'pe or
† Pan-cas'te
Cam'pe 8
* Cam'pe-sus
Camp'sa
Cam'pus Mar'ti-us
Cam-u-lo-gi'nus
Ca'na
Can'a-ce
Can'a-ehe 12
Can'a-chus
Ca'næ
† Ca-na'ri-a
Ca-na'ri-i
Can'a-thus
Can'da-ce[1]
Can-da'vi-a
Can-dau'les
* Can-di'o-ni
Can-di'o-pe
Ca'nens
Can-e-pho'ri-a
Can'e-thum
Ca-nic-u-la'res Di-es
Ca-nid'i-a
Ca-nid'i-us
Ca-nin-e-fa'tes
Ca-nin'i-us
Ca-nis'ti-us 10
Ca'ni-us
Can'næ
* Ca-no'bus
Ca-nop'i-cum
Ca-no'pus
* Can'ta-ber
Can'ta-bra
Can'ta-bri 3
Can-ta'bri-a 4
Can-ta'bri-æ
* Can-tha-rol'e-thron
Can'tha-rus 20
* Can-the'la
Can'thus
Can'ti-um 10
Can-u-le'i-a
Can-u-le'i-us
Ca-nu'li-a
Ca-nu'si-um 10
Ca-nu'si-us
Ca-nu'ti-us 10
Ca-pa'ne-us
Ca-pel'la
Ca-pe'na
Ca-pe'nas
Ca-pe'ni 3
Ca'per
Ca-pe'tus
* Cap'e-tus
Ca-pha're-us
* Caph-e'ris

CA

Ca'phy-æ 4
* Caph'y-e
Ca'pi-o 4
† Ca-pis'sa
Cap-is-se'ne
Cap'i-to
Cap-i-to-li'nus
Cap-i-to'li-um
* Cap-nob'a-tæ
* Cap-pad'o-ces
Cap-pa-do'ci-a 10
Cap'pa-dox
Ca-pra'ri-a
Ca'pre-æ
Cap-ri-cor'nus
Cap-ri-fic-i-a'lis
Ca-pri'ma
Ca-prip'e-des
Ca'pri-as
Ca'pri-us
Cap-ro-ti'na
Ca'prus
Cap'sa
Cap'sa-ge
Cap'u-a
Ca'pys
Ca'pys Syl'vi-us
† Car
Car-a-bac'tra
Car'a-bis 20
Car-a-cal'la
Ca-rac'a-tes
Ca-rac'ta-cus
Ca'ræ
Ca-ræ'us
Car'a-lis
* Car-a-ma'lus
† Ca-ram'bri
* Ca-ran'to-nus
Car'a-nus 20
Ca-rau'si-us 10
Car'bo
* Car-bo'nes
* Car'bu-la
Car-che'don 12
Car-ci'nus
* Car'ci-nus
Car-da'ces
* Car-da-me'ne
Car-dam'y-le
* Car-de'sus
Car'di-a
* Car'du-æ
Car-du'chi 12 3
* Car-dy'tus
Ca'res
Car'e-sa
* Ca-re'sus
Ca-res'sus
Car-fin'i-a
Ca'ri-a
Ca'ri-as
Ca-ri'a-te
† Ca-ril'la
Ca-ri'na
Ca-ri'næ
Car'i-ne
Ca-ri'nus
* Ca-ri'on
Ca-ris'sa-num
Ca-ris'tum
* Car-ma'ni
Car-ma'ni-a
Car-ma'nor
Car'me
Car-me'lus
Car-men'ta and
Car-men'tis
Car-men-ta'les
Car-men-ta'lis
Car'mi-des 6 20
Car'na and Car-din'e-a
Car-na'si-us 10
Car-ne'a-des
Car-ne'i-a
† Car'ne-us
Car'ni-on
* Car'no-nes

CA

Car'nus
Car-nu'tes
* Car-nu'tum
* Car-os-ce'pi
Car-pa'si-a 11 and
Car-pa'si-um 11
† Car'pa-tes
Car'pa-thus
* Car-pe'i-a
Car'pi-a 7
* Car-pi'a
Car'pis
Car'po
Car-poph'o-ra
Car-poph'o-rus
Car'ræ and Car'rhæ
Car-ri-na'tes
Car-ru'ca
Car-se'o-li 3
Car-ta'li-as
* Car'ta-re
Car-te'i-a
* Car'te-nus
Car-thæ'a
Car-thag-i-ni-en'ses
Car-tha'go
Car'thage (Eng.)
* Car-tha'lo
Car'tha-sis
* Car-the'a
Car-vil'li-us
Ca'rus
Ca'ry-a 6 7
* Ca'ry-æ
Ca-ry-a'tæ
Ca-ry-a'tis
* Ca-ry'o-nes
* Car-ys-te'us
Ca-rys'ti-us
Ca-rys'tus
Ca'ry-um
* Ca-sa'le
Cas'ca
Cas-cel'li-us
Cas-i-li'num
Ca-si'na or Ca-si'num
* Cas'i-na
Ca'si-us 10
* Cas'me-na
Cas'me-næ
Cas-mil'la
Cas-pe'ri-a
Cas-per'u-la
Cas-pi-a'na
Cas'pi-i 4
* Cas-pi'ra
Cas'pi-um Ma're
Cas-san-da'ne
Cas-san'der
Cas-san'dra
Cas-san'dri-a, ‡ dre'a
* Cas-san-dri'a
Cas'si-a 10
† Cas-si-o-do'rus
Cas-si'o-pe or
Cas-si-o-pe'a
* Cas-sit'e-ra
Cas-si-ter'i-des
Cas'si-us 10
Cas-si-ve-lau'nus
* Cas-so'pe
Cas-so'tis
Cas-tab'a-la
Cas'ta-bus
Cas-ta'li-a or
Cas-ta'li-us Fons
* Cas'ta-lis
Cas-ta'ne-a
† Cas-the'nes
Cas-ti-a-ni'ra
* Cas-to'lus
Cas'tor and Pol'lux
* Cas'to-res (*pl.*)
Cas-tra'ti-us 10
* Cas'tri-cus
Cas'tu-lo
* Cat-a-ba'nes
* Cat-a-clo'thes

CE

Cat-a-du'pa
* Cat a-du'pi
* Cat-a-ke-kau'me-ne
Cat-a-men te-les
Cat'a-na 20
* Ca-ta'on-es
Cat-a-o'ni-a
* Ca-taph'ry-ges
Cat-a-rac'ta
Cat-a-rac'tes
* Ca-tar'rhy-tus
Cat'e-nes
Ca-thæ'a
Cath'a-ri 3
Ca'ti-a 11
Ca-ti-e'na
Ca-ti-e'nus
Cat-i-li'na
Cat'i-line (Eng.)
† Ca-til'i-us
Ca-till'i 3
Ca-til'lus or Cat'i-lus
Ca-ti'na or * Cat'i-na
Ca'ti-us 10
Cat-i'zi 3
Ca'to 1
Ca'tre-us
Cat'ta
Cat'ti 3
Cat-u-li-a'na
Ca-tul'lus
Cat'u-lus 20
† Ca-tu'ri-ges
Cau'ca-sus
* Ca-u'ci
Cau'con
* Cau-co'nes
Cau'co-nes
Cau'di and Cau'di-um
* Cau-di'nus
Cau-lo'ni-a
† Cau'ni-i
Cau'ni-us
Cau'nus
Cau'ros
Cau'rus
Ca'us
† Cav'a-res
Cav-a-ril'lus
Cav-a-ri'nus
Ca'vi-i 3
Ca-y'ci 3 6 or Chaucl
Ca-y'cus
Ca-ys'ter or Ca-ys'trus
* Caz'e-ca
Ce'a, Ce'os, or Cos
Ce'a-des
† Ce'ba
Ceb-al-li'nus
Ceb-a-ren'ses
Ce'bes
Ce'bren
Ce-bre'ni-a
* Ce-bre'nis
Ce-bri'o-nes
† Ce'brus
Cec'i-das
Ce-cil'i-us
† Ce-ci'na
Cec'i-na
Ce-cin'na
Ce-cro'pi-a
Ce-crop'i-dæ
* Cec'ro-pis
Ce'crops
* Ce-cryph-a-le'a
Ce'don
* Ce-dre'a
Ce-dre-a'tis
Ce-dru'si-i 3
Ceg'lu-sa
Ce'i 3
Cel'a-don
Cel'a-dus
Ce-læ'næ or † Ce-le'no
Ce-læ'no
Ce'le-æ 4
Ce-le'i-a and Ce'la

[1] *Candace.*—Lempriere, Labbe, and Ainsworth accent this word on the first syllable, but Gouldman and Holyoke on the second; and I am much mistaken if the general ear has not sanctioned this latter pronunciation, and given it the preference.

CE

Cel-e-la'tes
Ce-len'dræ, Ce-len'dris, and Ce-len'de-ris
Ce-le'ne-us
Ce-len'na or Ce-læ'na
Ce'ler
Cel'e-res
Cel'e-trum
Ce'le-us
Cel'mus
Cel'o-næ
Cel'sus
Cel'tæ
* Cel'ti-ber
* Cel-ti-be'res
Cel-ti-be'ri
Cel'ti-ca
Cel'ti-ci
Cel-til'lus
* Cel-to-gal'a-tæ
Cel-to'ri-i 4
Cel-tos'cy-thæ
† Ce'ma
Cem'me-nus
Cemp'si 3
Cen'a-bum (P.) or Gen'a-bum
Ce-næ'um
Cen'chre-æ 12
Cen'chre-is
Cen'chre-us
* Cen-chre'us
Cen'chri-us
Ce-nes'po-lis
Ce-ne'ti-um 10
Ce'ne-us
Cen-i-mag'ni
Ce-ni'na
* Ce-ni'nes
Cen-o-ma'ni
Ce'non
Cen-so'res
Cen'sors (Eng.)
Cen-so-ri'nus
Cen'sus
Cen-ta-re'tus
Cen-tau'ri 3
* Cen-tau'ri-cus
Cen-tau'rus
* Cen-tim'a-nus
Cen-tob'ri-ca
Cen'to-res 20
Cen-tor'i-pa or † Cen-tu'ri-pa
* Cen-tu'ri-pe
Cen-tri'tes
† Cen-tro'nes
Cen-tro'ni-us
Cen-tum'vi-ri 4
Cen-tu'ri-a
Ce'os and Ce'a
Ceph'a-las
Ceph-a-le'di-on
Ce-phal'len, Ceph-a-le'na, and Ceph-al-le'ni-a
* Ceph-al-le'ni
Ceph'a-lo
Ceph-a-loe'dis 5 and Ceph-a-lu'di-um
Ceph'a-lon
Ceph-a-lot'o-mi
Ceph'a-lus
† Ce-phe'is
Ce-phe'nes
Ce'phe-us
Ce-phis'i-a 10 20
Ceph-i-si'a-des
Ce-phis-i-do'rus
Ce-phis'i-on 10
Ceph-i-sod'o-tus
Ce-phi'sus or Ce-phis'sus
Ce'phren
Ce'pi-o or † Cæ'pi-o
Ce'pi-on
Cer'a-ca

CH

Ce-rac'a-tes
Ce-ram'bus
Cer-a-mi'cus
Ce-ra'mi-um
Cer'a-mus 20
Ce'ras
Cer'a-sus
Cer'a-ta
* Ce-ra'thus
* Ce-ra'ton
Ce-ra'tus
Ce-rau'ni-a
Ce-rau'ni-i 4
Ce-rau'nus
Ce-rau'si-us 10
† Cer'ba-lus
Cer-be'ri-on
Cer'be-rus
Cer'ca-phus
Cer-ca-so'rum
Cer-ce'is
Cer-ce'ne
Cer-ces'tes
* Cer'ce-tæ
Cer'ci-des
Cer'ci-i 4
Cer-ci'na or Cer-cin'na
Cer-cin'i-um
Cer'ci-us 10
Cer-co'pes
Cer'cops
Cer'cy-on 10 or Cer-cy'o-nes
* Cer-cy'on
† Cer-cyph'a-læ
Cer-cy'ra or Cor-cy'ra
* Cer-do'us
Cer-dyl'i-um
Ce-re-a'li-a
Ce'res
Ce-res'sus
Cer'e-tæ
* Ce-re'tes
Ce-ri-a'lis
Ce'ri-i 4
† Ce-ril'li
Ce-ril'lum
Ce-rin'thus
* Ceri-tes
Cer-ma'nus
Cer'ne
Cer'nes
Ce'ron
Cer-o-pas'se-das
Ce-ros'sus
Cer'phe-res
† Cer-re-ta'ni
Cer-rhæ'i 3
Cer-sob-lep'tes
Cer'ti-ma
Cer-to'ni-um
Cer-va'ri-us
† Cer'vi-us
Cer'y-ces 6 20
* Ce-ry'ces
Ce-ryc'i-us
Cer-y-mi'ca
* Cer-y-ne'a
Cer-y-ni'tes
Ce-sel'li-us
Ce-sen'ni-a
Ces'ti-us 10
Ces-tri'na
Ces-tri'nus
* Ce-te'i
Ce'tes
Ce-the'gus
Ce'ti-i 4 10
Ce'ti-us 10
Ce'to
Ce'us and Cæ'us
Ce'yx
* Cha-be'rus[1]
Cha'bes
Cha-bi'nus
† Cha-bo'ras

CH

Cha'bri-a
Cha'bri-as
Cha'bry-is 6
Chæ-an'i-tæ 4
* Chæ're-a
Chæ're-as
Chær-e-de'mus
Chæ-re'mon
Chær'e-phon
Chæ-res'tra-ta
Chæ-rin'thus
Chæ-rip'pus
Chæ'ro
Chær-o-ne'a and Cher-ro-ne'a
Cha-læ'on
Chal-cæ'a
Chal'ce-a
* Chal-ce'a
Chal-ce'don and Chal-ce-do'ni-a
* Chal-cet'o-res
Chal-ci-de'ne
Chal-ci-den'ses
Chal-cid'e-us
Chal-cid'i-ca
Chal-cid'i-cus
Chal-ci-cœ'cus
Chal-ci'o-pe
Chal'cis
* Chal-ci'tes
Chal-ci'tis 3
Chal'co-don
Chal'con
Chal'cus
Chal-dæ'a
Chal-dæ'i 3
Chal-dæ'ans (Eng.)
Cha-les'tra
* Chal'e-tos
Chal-o-ni'tis
Chal'y-bes and Cal'y-bes
† Chal'y-bon
Chal-y-bo-ni'tis
Cha'lybs
Cha-ma'ni and Cha-ma'vi
Cha'ne
Cha'on
Cha'o-nes
Cha-o'ni-a and Cha-o-ni'tis
Cha'os
* Char-ac-mo'ba
* Char-a-co'ma
Char'a-dra
Char'a-dros
† Cha-ra'drus
* Char'a-drus
Cha-ræ'a-das
Char-an-dæ'i
Cha'rax
Cha-rax'es and Cha-rax'us
Cha'res
Char'i-cles
Char-i-cli'des
Char'i-clo
Char-i-de'mus
Char'i-la
Char-i-la'us and Cha-ril'lus
Cha-ri'ni and Ca-ri'ni 3
Cha'ris
Cha-ris'i-a
Char'i-tes
Char'i-ton
† Char'ma-das
Char'me and Car'me
Char'mi-das
Char'mi-des
Char-mi'nus
Char-mi'o-ne[2]
Char'mis
Char-mos'y-na

CH

Char'mo-tas
Char'mus
Cha'ron
Cha-ron'das
Char-o-ne'a
Cha-ro'ni-um
Cha'rops and Char'o-pes
* Char'o-pus
Cha-ryb'dis
* Chat'ra-mis
Chau'bi and Chau'ci
Chau'la 7
Chau'rus
* Chav'o-nes
* Cha-y'ci
* Cha-ze'ne
† Che'a 12
Che'læ
Che'les
Chel-i-do'ni-a
Chel-i-do'ni-æ
Che-lid'o-nis
† Che-lid-o-ni'sum
Chel'o-ne
Chel'o-nis
Chel-o-noph'a-gi
Chel-y-do'ri-a
Chem'mis
Che'na 7
Che'næ
Che'ni-on
Che'ni-us
* Che'o-pes
Che'ops and Che-os'pes
Che'phren
Cher-e-moc'ra-tes
Che-ris'o-phus
Cher'o-phon
Cher'si-as 10
Cher-sid'a-mas
Cher'si-pho
† Cher'si-phron
* Cher-so'na
Cher-so-ne'sus or Cher-ro-ne'sus
Che-rus'ci 3
Chid-næ'i 3
† Chi-do'rus
Chil-i-ar'chus
Chil'i-us and Chil'e-us
Chi'lo
Chi-lo'nis
Chi-mæ'ra
Chim'a-rus
* Chim'e-ra
Chi-me'ri-um
Chi-om'a-ra
Chi'on 1
Chi'o-ne 8
Chi-on'i-des
Chi'o-nis
Chi'os
Chi'ron
Chit'o-ne
* Chi-to'ne
† Chit'ri-um
Chlo'e
Chlo're-us
Chlo'ris
Chlo'rus
Cho-a-ri'na
Cho-as'pes
* Cho'a-træ
Cho'bus
Chœr'a-des
Chœ're-æ
Chœr'i-lus
* Chol-on-ti'chus
Chon'ni-das
† Cho-nu'phis
* Cho-ra'gus
Cho-ras'mi 3
Cho-rin'e-us
Cho-rœ'bus

CI

Chor-om-næ'i 3
* Chor'o-ne
Chos'ro-es
Chre'mes
Chrem'e-tes
Chres'i-phon
Chres-phon'tes
Chres'tus
Chro'mi-a
Chro'mi-os
Chro'mis
Chro'mi-us
Chro'ni-us
Chro'nos
Chry'a-sus
Chry'sa and Chry'se
Chrys'a-me
Chry-san'tas
Chry-san'thi-us
Chry-san'tis
Chry-sa'or[3]
* Chrys'a-or
Chrys-a-o're-us
Chry-sa'o-ris
Chry'sas
* Chry-sas'pi-des
Chry-se'is
Chry-ser'mus
* Chrys'e-rus
Chry'ses
Chry-sip'pe
Chry-sip'pus
Chry'sis
Chrys-o-as'pi-des
* Chry-soc'e-ros
* Chrys'o-chir
Chry-sog'o-nus
Chrys-o-la'us
* Chrys-o-lo'ras
† Chyr-son'di-um
Chry-sop'o-lis
Chry-sor'rho-æ or Chry-sor'rho-as
* Chry-sos'to-mus
Chrys'os-tom
Chry-soth'e-mis
Chryx'us
Chtho'ni-a 12
Chtho'ni-us 12
* Chthon-o-phy'le
* Ci-a-gi'si
† Cib'a-læ
Cib-a-ri'tis
* Ci-bo'tus
Cib'y-ra
Cic'e-ro
† Cich'y-ris
Cic'o-nes
Ci-cu'ta
* Cic-y-ne'thus
* Cil'i-ces
Ci-lic'i-a 10 and Cil'i-cus
Cil'lix
Cil'la
Cil'les
Cil'lus
Cil'ni-us
Ci'lo
Cim'ber
Cim-be'ri-us
Cim'bri 3
Cim'bri-cum
* Cim'bri-cus
Cim'i-nus
Cim-me'ri-i 4
Cim'me-ris
Cim-me'ri-um
Ci-mo'lis and Ci-no'lis
Ci-mo'lus
Ci'mon
Ci-næ'thon or Ci-ne'thon
* Cin'a-ra
Ci-nar'a-das
Cin'ci-a 10
Cin-cin-na'tus
Cin'ci-us 10

[1] *Chaberus.*—The *ch* in this, and all words from the Greek and Latin, must be pronounced like *k*.

[2] *Charmione.*—Dryden, in his tragedy of *All for Love*, has Anglicized this word into *Charmion*; the *ch* pronounced as *charm*.

[3] *Chrysaor* —

Then started out, when you began to bleed,
The great *Chrysaor*, and the gallant steed.
COOKE'S *Hesiod*, *Theog.*

CL

Cin'e-as
Ci-ne'si-as 11
Cin'e-thon
Cin'ga
Cin-get'o-rix
† Cin'gu-la-ni
Cin'gu-lum
Cin-i-a'ta
Ci-nith'i-i 4
Cin'na
Cin'na-don
Cin'na-mus
Cin-ni'a-na
Cinx'i-a
Ci'nyps and Cin'y-phus
Cin'y-ras
Ci'os
* Ci-pe'rus
Cip'pus
† Cir-cæ'um
Cir'ce
Cir-cen'ses Lu'di
Cir'ci-us 10
Cir'cus
Ci'ris
Cir-ræ'a-tum
Cir'rha and Cyr'rha
Cir'tha and Cir'ta
Cis-al-pi'na Gal'li-a
Cis'pa
Cis'sa
Cis'se-is
Cis-se'us
Cis'si-a
Cis'si-æ
Cis'si-des
Cis-sœs'sa
† Cis-so-es'sa
Cis'sus
Cis-su'sa
Cis-te'næ
* Cis-the'ne
* Cis-to-bo'ci
Ci-thæ'ron
Cith-a-ris'ta
* Ci-the'las
* Cith'e-ron
Cit'i-um 10
Ci'us
Ci-vi'lis
Ciz'y-cum or † Cyz'i-cus
Cla'de-us
Cla'nes
Cla'nis
Cla'ni-us or † Cla'nis
* Cla-ra'nus
Cla'rus or † Cla'ros
Clas-tid'i-um
Clau'di-a
Clau'di-æ A'quæ
Clau-di-a'nus
Clau'di-an (Eng.)
Clau-di-op'o-lis
Clau'di-us
Clau'sus
Cla-vi-e'nus
Clav'i-ger
Cla-zom'e-næ and Cla-zom'e-na
Cle'a-das
* Cle-ær'e-ta
Cle-an'der
Cle-an'dri-das
Cle-an'thes
Cle-ar'chus
Cle-ar'i-des
Cle'mens
Cle'o
Cle'o-bis
Cle-o-bu'la

CL

Cle-ob-u-li'na
Cle-o-bu'lus
Cle-o-cha'res
Cle-o-cha'ri-a
Cle-o-dæ'us
Cle-od'a-mus
Cle-o-de'mus
Cle-o-do'ra
Cle-o-dox'a
Cle-og'e-nes
Cle-o-la'us
Cle-om'a-chus
Cle-o-man'tes
Cle-om'bro-tus
Cle-o-me'des
Cle-om'e-nes[1]
Cle'on
Cle-o'næ and Cle'o-na
Cle-o'ne
Cle-o-ni'ca
Cle-o-ni'cus 30
Cle-on'nis
Cle-on'y-mus
* Cle'o-pas
Cle-op'a-ter
Cle-o-pa'tra[2]
Cle-op'a-tris
Cle-oph'a-nes
Cle-o-phan'thus
Cle'o-phes
Cle-oph'o-lus
Cle'o-phon
Cle-o-phy'lus
Cle-o-pom'pus
Cle-op-tol'e-mus
Cle'o-pus
Cle-o'ra
Cle-os'tra-tus
Cle-ox'e-nus
Clep'sy-dra
Cle'ri 3
Cles'i-des
Cle'ta
* Clet-a-be'ni
Clib'a-nus
Cli-de'mus
† Cli'max
Clim'e-nus
Cli'nas
Clin'i-as
Cli-nip'pi-des
Cli'nus
Cli'o
Cli-sith'e-ra
Clis'the-nes
Cli'tæ
Cli-tar'chus
Cli'te
Cli-ter'ni-a
Clit-o-de'mus
Cli-tom'a-chus
Cli-ton'y-mus
Clit'o-phon
Cli'tor
Cli-to'ri-a
Cli-tum'nus
Cli'tus
* Clo-a'ca
Clo-a-ci'na
Clo-an'thus
Clo'di-a
Clo'di-us
Cloe'li-a
Cloe'li-æ
Cloe'li-us
Clo'nas
Clon'di-cus
Clo'ni-a
Clo'ni-us
Clo'tho

CO

Clu-a-ci'na
Clu-en'ti-us 10
Clu'pe-a and Clyp'e-a 23
Clu'si-a 11
Clu-si'ni Fon'tes
Clu-si'o-lum
Clu'si-um 10
Clu'si-us 10
Clu'vi-a
Clu'vi-us Ru'fus
Clym'e-ne
Clym-e-ne'i-des
Clym'e-nus
Cly-son'y-mus
Cly-son-y-mu'sa
Clyt-em-nes'tra
Clyt'i-a or Clyt'i-e
Clyt'i-us 10
Cly'tus
Cna-ca'di-um[3] 12
Cnac'a-lis
* Cnac'a-lus
Cna'gi-a
Cne'mus
Cne'us or Cnæ'us
Cni-din'i-um
Cni'dus or Gni'dus
Cno'pus 13
Cnos'si-a 11
† Cnos'sus
Cno'sus
Co-a-ma'ni
Co-as'træ and Co-ac'træ
Cob'a-res
Coc'a-lus
Coc-ce'i-us
Coc-cyg'i-us
Co'cles
* Coc'li-tes
Coc'ti-æ and Cot'ti-æ
Co-cy'tus
† Co-da'nus Si'nus
Co-dom'a-nus
Cod'ri-dæ
Co-drop'o-lis
Co'drus
Cœ-cil'i-us
Cœ'la
Cœ-lal'e-tæ
† Cœ'le
Cœl-e-syr'i-a and Cœl-o-syr'i-a
Cœ'li-a
Cœl-i-ob'ri-ga
Cœ'li-us
Cœ'lus
Cœ'nus
Cœr'a-nus
Co'es
* Cœs'y-ra
Cœ'us
Cog'a-mus
Cog-i-du'nus
Co'hi-bus
Co'hors
Co'hort (Eng.)
* Col-a-ce'a
Co-læ'nus
* Co-lan'co-rum
Co-lax'a-is
Co-lax'es
Col'chi 12 3
Col'chis and Col'chos
Co-len'da
Co'li-as
Col-la'ti-a
Col-la-ti'nus
Col-li'na[4]
Col-lu'ci-a
Co'lo

CO

Co-lo'næ
Co-lo'ne
† Co-lo'ni-a
Co-lo'nos
Col'o-phon
Co-los'se and Co-los'sis
Co-los'sus
† Col-o'tes[5]
Col'pe
* Col-the'ne
† Col-u-bra'ri-a
Co-lum'ba
Col-u-mel'la
† Col-um'næ Her'cu-lis
Co-lu'thus
Co-lyt'tus
Com-a-ge'na
Com-a-ge'ni
Co-ma'na
Co-ma'ni-a
† Co-ma're-a
Com'a-ri 3
Com'a-rus
Co-mas'tus
* Co-ma'ta
Com-ba'bus
Com'be
Com'bi 3
Com-bre'a
Com'bu-tis
* Co-me'dæ
Co-me'tes
Com'e-tho
Co-min'i-us 2
Co-mit'i-a 10
Co'mi-us
* Com-ma-ge'nus
Com'mo-dus
Co'mon
Com-pi-ta'li-a
* Com-plu'tum
Comp'sa-tus
Com-pu'sa
† Co'mum
Co'mus
Con'ca-ni
Con-cor'di-a
Con'da-lus
Con'da-te
* Con-da'te
† Con-di-vic'num
Con-do-cha'tes
Con-dru'si 3
Con-dyl'i-a
* Con-dy'lus
Co'ne 7
Con-e-to-du'nus and † Cot-u-a'tus
Con-fu'ci-us 10
Con-ge'dus
† Co-ni'a-ci 3
Co'ni-i
† Co-nim'bri-ca
Con-i-sal'tus
Co-nis'ci
Con-ni'das
Co'non
* Co-no'pe
* Con-o-pe'um
* Co-no'pe-um
Con-sen'tes
Con-sen'ti-a
Con-sid'i-us
Con-si-li'num
Con'stans
Con-stan'ti-a 11
* Con-stan-ti'a (a city)
Con-stan-ti'na
Con-stan-ti-nop'o-lis
Con-stan-ti'nus

CO

Con'stan-tine (Eng.)
Con-stan'ti-us 10
† Con'su-les
Con'suls (Eng.)
Con'sus
Con-syg'na
Con-ta-des'dus
* Con-to-po-ri'a
Con-tu'bi-a 7
Co'nus Con-col'o-rus
Con've-næ
Co'on
Co'os, Cos, Ce'a, and Co
Co'pæ
* Cop'a-is
Co'phas
Co-phon'tis
Co'pi-a 7
Co-pil'lus
Co-po'ni-us
Cop'ra-tes
Co'pre-us
Cop'tus or Cop'tos
Co'ra
Cor-a-ce'si-um or Cor-a-cen'si-um
Cor-a-co-na'sus
* Cor-a-co-ne'sus
Co-ral'e-tæ
* Co-ra'li
Co-ral'li 3
Co-ra'nus
Co'ras
Co'rax
Co-rax'i 3
Cor'be-us
Cor'bis and † Or'su-a
Cor'bu-lo
* Cor'co-ba
* Cor'co-ras
Cor-cy'ra
Cor'du-ba
Cor-du-e'ne 8
* Cor-dy'la
Co're 8
Co-res'sus
Cor'e-sus
* Co-re'sus
Cor'e-tas
Cor-fin'i-um
Co'ri-a 7
* Co-ri'a
Co-rin'e-um
Co-rin'na
Co-rin'nus
Co-rin'thus
Cor'inth (Eng.)
Co-ri-o-la'nus 22
Co-ri'o-li and Co-ri-ol'la
Co-ris'sus
* Co-ri'tha
Cor'i-tus
Cor'ma-sa
Cor'mus
Cor-ne'li-a
Cor-ne'li-i 4
Cor-nic'u-i-um
Cor-ni-fic'i-us 10
Cor'ni-ger
Cor-nu'tus
Co-roe'bus
Co-ro'na
Cor-o-ne'a
† Co-ro'ni-a
* Cor-o-ni'des
Co-ro'nis
Co-ron'ta
Co-ro'nus
* Co-ro'pe
Cor-ra'gi-um

[1] *Cleomenes.*—There is an unaccountable caprice in Dryden's accentuation of this word, in opposition to all prosody; for, through the whole tragedy of this title, he places the accent on the penultimate instead of the antepenultimate syllable.—[This observation is perfectly just; but is there not something equally capricious in our author's note on the word *Andronicus*, compared with this charge against Dryden?—*Trollope.* So, also, *Carr.*]

[2] *Cleopatra.*—The learned editor of Labbe tells us this word ought to be pronounced with the accent on the antepenultimate, *Cle-op'a-tra*: though the penultimate accentuation, he says, is the more common.—[I know of no authority for the penultimate accentuation.—*Trollope.* So, also, *Carr.*]

[3] *Cnacadium.*—*C* before *n*, in this and the succeeding words, is mute; and they must be pronounced as if written *Nacadium, Nacalis,* &c.—[See note on Rule 13.—*Trollope.*]

[4] *Collina.*—Lempriere accents this word on the antepenultimate; but Ainsworth, Gouldman, and Holyoke, more properly, on the penultimate.

[5] *Colotes.*—Ainsworth and Lempriere accent this word on the antepenultimate syllable; but Labbe, Gouldman, and Holyoke, more agreeably to the general ear, on the penultimate

CR

* Cor-se'a
Cor'si 3
Cor'si-a
Cor'si-ca 7
Cor'so-te
† Cor-su'ra 7
† Cor-to'na
Cor-to'næ
* Cor-ty'na
Cor-un-ca'nus
Co'rus
Cor-vi'nus
Cor-y-ban'tes 6
Cor'y-bas
Cor-y-bas'as
Cor'y-bus
Co-ryc'i-a 24
Co-ryc'i-des
Co-ryc'i-us 10
Cor'y-cus 6
* Co-ry'cus
Cor'y-don
Cor'y-la or Cor-y-le'um
Co-rym'bi-fer
Cor'y-na
Cor-y-ne'ta or Cor-y-ne'tes
Cor-y-pha'si-um
† Cor'y-phe
* Co-ry'tha
Cor-y-then'ses
Cor'y-thus
Co-ry'tus 6
Cos
Co'sa, Cos'sa, Co'sæ
Cos-co'ni-us
Co-sin'gas
Co'sis
Cos'mus
Cos'se-a 7
Cos'sus
Cos-su'ti-i 4
* Cos-to-bo'ci
Cos-to-bœ'i 3
Co-sy'ra
Co'tes or Cot'tes
Co'thon
Co-tho'ne-a 7
* Cot-i-nu'sa
Cot'i-so
Cot'ta
Cot'ti-æ Al'pes
Cot-to'nis
Cot'tus
Co-ty-æ'um 6
* Co-ty-a-i'on
Cot-y-læ'us
Co-tyl'i-us
Co-ty'o-ra
* Co-ty'o-rus
Co'tys
* Co-ty'to
Co-tyt'to
Cra'gus
Cram-bu'sa
* Cram'bu-tis
* Cran'a-e
Cran'a-i 3
Cran'a-pes
Cran'a-us
Cra'ne
* Cra-ne'a
Cra-ne'um
Cra'ni-i 4
Cra'non or Cran'non
Cran'tor
* Crap'a-thus
† Cras'si-pes
Cras-sit'i-us 10
Cras'sus
Cras-ti'nus
* Cras'ti-nus

CR

Crat'a-is
Cra-tæ'us
Cra'ter
Crat'e-rus 20
Cra'tes
Crat-es-i-cle'a
Crat-e-sip'o-lis
Crat-e-sip'pi-das
† Cra'te-us
Cra-te'vas
Cra'this
Cra-ti'nus
Cra-tip'pus
Crat'y-lus 6
Crau'si-æ 11
Crau'sis
Cra-ux'i-das
Crem'e-ra
Crem'i-des
Crem'ma
* Cre'my-on
Crem'my-on or Crom'my-on
Crem'ni or Crem'nos
Cre-mo'na
Cre-mu'ti-us 10
* Cre-na'cus
Cre'on
Cre-on-ti'a-des
Cre-oph'i-lus
* Cre-o-phy'lus
* Cre-o-po'lus
Cre-pe'ri-us
* Creph-a-ge-ne'tus
Cres
Cre'sa or Cres'sa
† Cres'sas
Cre'si-us 11
Cres-phon'tes
Cres'si-us 11
Cres'ton
* Cres-to'ne
Cre'sus
Cre'ta 8
Crete (Eng.)
Cre'tæ-us
Cre'te
Cre'te-a 7
Cre'tes
Cre'te-us
Cre'the-is
Cre'the-us
* Cre-thi'des
Cre'thon
Creth'o-na
Cret'i-cus
Cre-u'sa 7
Cre-u'sis
Cri'a-sus
Cri-nip'pus
Cri'nis
Cri-ni'sus or Cri-mi'sus
Cri'no
* Cri-o'a
Cri'son
Cris-pi'na
Cris-pi'nus
Crit'a-la
† Cri-the'is
Cri-tho'te
Criti-as 10
Cri'to
Crit-o-bu'lus
† Crit-o-de'mus
Crit-og-na'tus
Crit-o-la'us
* Cri-u-Me-to'pon
Cri'us
Cro-bi'a-lus
Crob'y-zi 3
Croc'a-le
Cro'ce-æ

CY

* Croc-o-di'lon
Croc-o-di-lop'o-lis
Cro'cus
* Croc-y-le'a
Crœ'sus
Cro-i'tes
Cro'mi 3
† Cro-mi'tis
Crom'my-on
Crom'na
Cro'mus
Cro'ni-a 7
Cron'i-des
Cro'ni-um
Cro'phi 3
Cros-sæ'a
* Crot'a-le
Crot'a-lus
Cro'ton
Cro-to'na 7
† Crot-o-ni'a-tæ
* Cro-to-ni-a'tæ
Crot-o-ni'a-tis
Cro-to'pi-as
Cro-to'pus
† Cro'tus
Cru'nos
Cru'sis
Crus-tu-me'ri 4
* Crus-tu'me-ri
Crus-tu-me'ri-a or Crus-tu-me'ri-um
Crus-tu-mi'num
Crus-tu'mi-um, Crus-tu'nus, and Crus-tur-ne'ni-us
Cry'nis
* Cryp-te'a
Cte'a-tus
Ctem'e-ne 13
Cte'nos
Cte'si-as
Cte-sib'i-us
Ctes'i-cles
Cte-sil'o-chus
Ctes'i-phon 13
Cte-sip'pus
Ctim'e-ne
* Cu'cu-fas
Cu'la-ro
Cu'ma or Cu'mæ
Cu-nax'a 7
* Cu-ni'na
Cu-pa'vo
Cu-pen'tus
Cu-pi'do
Cu-pi-en'ni-us
Cu'res
Cu-re'tes
Cu-re'tis
Cu'ri-a
Cu-ri-a'ti-i 4
Cu'ri-o
* Cu-ri-o'nes
Cu-ri-o-sol'i-tæ
Cu'ri-um
Cu'ri-us Den-ta'tus
Cur'ti-a 10
Cur-til'us
Cur'ti-us 10
Cu-ru'lis
Cus-sæ'i 3
† Cu'sus
Cu-til'i-um
Cy-am-o-so'rus
Cy'a-ne 6 8
Cy-a'ne-æ 4
Cy-a'ne-e or Cy-a'ne-a
Cy-a'ne-us
Cy-a-nip'pe
Cy-a-nip'pus

CY

Cy-a-rax'es or Cy-ax'a-res
* Cyb'a-le
Cy-be'be
Cyb-e'la and Cy-be'la
Cyb'e-le
Cyb'e-lus
Cyb'i-ra
† Cy-bis'tri-a
Cy-ce'si-um 11
Cych're-us 12
Cyc'la-des
* Cy-clob'o-rus
* Cy-clo-pæ-di'a
Cy-clo'pes
Cy'clops (Eng.)
* Cyc-lo-pe'us
Cyc'nus
Cy'da
† Cy'das 6
Cyd'i-as
* Cyd'i-mos
Cy-dip'pe
Cyd'nus
Cy'don
* Cyd-o-ne'a
* Cy-do'nes
* Cyd-o-ne'us
Cy-do'ni-a
* Cy-do'ni-us
Cyd'ra-ra
* Cy-dre'lus
Cyd-ro-la'us
Cyg'nus
Cyl'a-bus
† Cyl-bi-a'ni
Cyl'i-ces
Cy-lin'dus
Cyl-lab'a-ris
Cyl'la-rus
Cyl'len
Cyl-le'ne
Cyl-le-ne'i-us
* Cyl-le-ne'us
Cyl-lyr'i-i 3 4
Cy'lon
* Cyl-o-ni'um
Cy'ma or Cy'mæ
* Cy-me'lus
* Cym'i-nus
Cy-mod'o-ce
Cy-mod-o-ce'a
Cy-mod-o-ce'as
Cy'me or Cy'mo
Cy-mo'lus or Ci-mo'lus
Cym-o-po-li'a[1]
Cy-moth'o-e
Cyn-æ-gi'rus
Cy-næ'thi-um
Cy-na'ne
Cy-na'pes
Cyn'a-ra
Cy-nax'a
Cyn'e-as
* Cy-neg'e-tæ
* Cyn-e-gi'rus
Cy-ne'si-i 4 or Cyn'e-tæ
* Cy-ne'tæ
* Cyn-e-te'a
Cyn-e-thus'sa
Cyn'i-a
Cyn'i-ci 3
Cyn'ics (Eng.)
* Cyn'i-cus
Cy-nis'ca
Cy'no 6
Cyn-o-ceph'a-le
Cyn-o-ceph'a-li
Cyn-o-phon'tis
* Cy-nop'o-lis
Cy-nor'tas
Cy-nor'ti-on 11

DA

Cy'nos
Cyn-o-sar'ges
Cyn-os-se'ma
Cyn-o-su'ra
Cyn'o-sure (Eng.)
Cyn'thi-a
Cyn'thi-us
Cyn'thus
Cyn-u-ren'ses
Cy'nus
Cyp-a-ris'si or Cyp-a-ris'si-a 12
Cyp-a-ris'sus
Cyph'a-ra
Cyp-ri-a'nus
Cy'prus
* Cyp-se'la
Cyp-sel'i-des
Cyp'se-lus
Cy-rau'nis
Cy're
Cyr-e-na'i-ca
Cyr-e-na'i-ci 3
Cy-re'ne 8
* Cy-res'cha-ta
Cy-ri'a-des
Cy-ril'lus
Cyr'il (Eng.)
Cy-ri'nus
Cyr'ne
Cyr'nus
* Cy-ro-pæ-di'a
Cyr-ræ'i 3
Cyr'rha-dæ
Cyr'rhes
† Cyr-rhes'ti-ca
Cyr'rhus
Cyr-ri-a'na
† Cy-rop'o-lis
Cyr-si'lus
* Cyr'si-lus
* Cyr-to'na
Cy'rus
Cy'ta
Cy-tæ'is
Cy-the'ra
Cyth-e-ræ'a or Cyth-e-re'a[2]
Cyth'e-ris[3]
* Cy-the'ris
Cy-the're-us
Cy-the'ri-us
Cy-the'ron
Cy-the'run
Cyth'e-rus
Cyth'nos
Cy-tin'e-um
Cyt-is-so'rus
* Cy-to'ri-us
Cy-to'rus
Cyz-i-ce'ni
Cyz'i-cum
Cyz'i-cus

D.

DA'Æ or Da'hæ
Da'ci or Da'cæ
Da'ci-a 11
† Da'ci-us
Dac'ty-li 3 4
Dad'i-cæ
* Da-du'chus
Dæd'a-la
* Dæd-a-le'a
Dæ-da'li-on
Dæd'a-lus
Dæ'mon
* Dæm'o-nes
* Dæm'o-num

[1] *Cymopolia.*—See *Iphigenia.*

Neptune, who shakes the earth, his daughter gave,
Cymopolia, to reward the brave."
COOKE'S *Hesiod, Theog.*, v., 1132.

[2] *Cytherea.*—

"Behold a nymph arise, divinely fair,
Whom to *Cythera* first the surges bear;
And *Aphrodite*, from the foam, her name,
Among the race of gods and men the same;
And *Cytherea* from *Cythera* came."
COOKE'S *Hesiod, Theog.*, v., 200

[3] *Cytheris.*—

"————————Mere poetry————————
Your Roman wits, your Gallus and Tibullus,
Have taught you this from *Cytheris* and Delia.
DRYDEN, *All for Love.*

DA

Da'ī 4
Da'ī-cles 1
† Da'ī-des
Da'ī-dis
Da-im'a-chus
Da-im'e-nes
Da'ī-phron 1
Da-i'ra 1
Dal'di-a
* Dal'ma-tæ
Dal-ma'ti-a 10
Dal-ma'ti-us 10
† Dal'mi-um
Dam-a-ge'tus
Dam'a-lis
* Da-mar'e-tus
Da'mas 1
Dam-as-ce'na
* Dam-as-ce'ne
Da-mas'ci-us 10
Da-mas'cus
Da-ma'si-a
Dam-a-sic'thon
Dam-a-sip'pus
Dam-a-sis'tra-tus
* Dam-a-si-thy'mus
Dam-a-sith'y-nus
* Dam-a-si'ton
Da-mas'tes
* Dam'a-sus
* Da'me-as
Da'mi-a
Da-mip'pus
Da'mis
† Dam-no'ni-i or
† Dum-no'ni-i
Dam'no-rix
Da'mo
Dam'o-cles
Da-moc'ra-tes
Da-moc'ri-ta
Da-moc'ri-tus
* Da-mom'e-les
Da'mon
* Dam-o-ni'cus
Dam-o-phan'tus
Da-moph'i-la
Da-moph'i-lus
Dam'o-phon
Da-mos'tra-tus
Da-mox'e-nus
Da-myr'i-as
Da'na 7
Dan'a-e
Dan'a-i 3
Da-na'i-des 4
Dan'a-la
Dan'a-us
Dan'da-ri or
Dan-dar'i-dæ
Dan'don
Da-nu'bi-us
Dan'ube (Eng.)
Da'o-chus 12
* Da'o-nes
Daph'næ
Daph-næ'us
Daph'ne
Daph-ne-pho'ri-a
Daph'nis
Daph'nus
Dar'a-ba
* Dar'a-bes
† Dar-an-ta'si-a
Da'raps
Dar'da-ni 3
Dar-da'ni-a
Dar-dan'i-des
Dar'da-nis
Dar'da-nus
* Da-re'i-um
Da'res
Da-re'tis
* Da-re'us
Da-ri'a
Da-ri'a-ves

DE

Da-ri'tæ
Da-ri'us
Das'con
* Das-cy-le'um
Das-cy-li'tis
Das'cy-lus
Da'se-a
Da'si-us 11
Das-sar'e-tæ or
Das-sa-ri'tæ
Das-sa-re'ni or
Das-sa-rit'i-i 3
Dat'a-mes
Dat-a-pher'nes
Da'tis
Da'tos or Da'ton
Dau'lis
Dau'ni 3
Dau'ni-a
Dau'nus
Dau'ri-fer or Dau'ri-ses
Dav'a-ra 7
* Deb'o-rus
* Dec-a-du'chi
* De-cap'o-lis
De-ceb'a-lus
* Dec-e-le'a
De-ce'le-um
* Dec-e-li'cum
Dec'e-lus
De-cem'vi-ri 4
De-ce'ti-a 10
* De-ci-a'tum
De-cid'i-us Sax'a
* Dec'i-mus
De-cin'e-us
De'ci-us 10
* Dec'u-ma
* Dec-u-ma'tes
De-cu'ri-o
Ded-i-tam'e-nes
De-ic'o-on
De-id-a-mi'a 30
De-i-le'on
* De-il'e-on
De-il'o-chus 12
De-im'a-chus
* De-i'o-ces
De-i'o-chus
De-i'o-ne
De-i-o'ne-us
De-i-o-pe'i-a
* De-i-ot'a-rus
De-iph'i-la
De-iph'o-be
De-iph'o-bus
De'i-phon
De-i-phon'tes
De-ip'y-le 6 7
De-ip'y-lus
De-ip'y-rus
Dej-a-ni'ra
Dej'o-ces
De-jot'a-rus
Del'don
De'li-a
De-li'a-des
De'li-um
De'li-us
Del-ma'ti-us 10
Del-min'i-um
De'los
Del'phi[1]
Del'phi-cus
Del-phin'i-a
Del-phin'i-um
Del'phus
Del-phy'ne 6
Del'ta
* Del-to'ton
Dem'a-des
De-mæn'e-tus
De-mag'o-ras
Dem-a-ra'ta
Dem-a-ra'tus
De-mar'chus

DI

Dem-a-re'ta
Dem-a-ris'te
† De-ma'tri-a
De'me-a
* De-me'ter
De-me'tri-a
De-me'tri-as
De-me'tri-us
De'mo
Dem-o-a-nas'sa
Dem-o-ce'des
De-moch'a-res
Dem'o-cles
De-moc'o-on
De-moc'ra-tes
De-moc'ri-tus
De-mod'i-ce 4 8
De-mod'o-cus
* Dem-o-do'rus
De-mo'le-on
De-mo'le-us
De'mon
Dem-o-nas'sa
De-mo'nax
Dem-o-ni'ca 1
Dem-o-ni'cus
Dem-o-phan'tus
De-moph'i-lus
Dem'o-phon
De-moph'o-on
De-mop'o-lis
De'mos
De-mos'the-nes 18
De-mos'tra-tus
* De-mu'chus
Dem'y-lus
* Den-se-le'tæ
De-od'a-tus
De-o'is
† Der'be
Der'bi-ces
* Der-bi'ces
Der'ce
* Der-ce'bi-i
Der-cen'nus
Der'ce-to or Der'ce-tis
Der-cyl'i-das
Der-cyl'lus
* Der'cy-los
Der'cy-nus
Der-sæ'i 3
† Der-tho'na
De-ru-si-æ'i 3
* Des'po-ta
De-su'da-ba
Deu-ca'li-on 28
Deu-ce'ti-us 10
Deu'do-rix
* Deu-ri'o-pus
* Dev'o-na
Dex-am'e-ne
Dex-am'e-nus
Dex-ip'pus
Dex-ith'e-a
Dex'i-us
Di'a 1 7
Di-ac-o-pe'na
* Di-a-cre'a
* Di'a-cris
Di-ac-tor'i-des
* Di-a-du'me-nus
Di-a-du-me-ni-a'nus
Di-æ'us
Di'a-gon or Di'a-gum
† Di-a-gon'das
Di-ag'o-ras
Di-a'lis
Di-al'lus
Di-a-mas-ti-go'sis
Di-a'na 7
Di-an'a-sa
† Di-a'ni-um
* Di-aph'a-nes
Di-a'si-a 11
† Dib'i-o
Di-cæ'a

DI

* Di-cæ-ar-che'us
* Di-cæ-ar-chi'a
Di-cæ'us
Di'ce 8
Dic-e-ar'chus
Di-ce'ne-us
Dic'o-mas
Dic'tæ
Dic-tam'num or
Dic-tyn'na
Dic-ta'tor
Dic-tid-i-en'ses
Dic-tyn'na
Dic'tys
Did'i-us
Di'do
Did'y-ma
Did-y-mæ'us
Did-y-ma'on
Did'y-me
Did'y-mum
Did'y-mus
Di-en'e-ces
Di-es'pi-ter
* Di-ge'na
Di-gen'ti-a 10
* Di-ge'ri
Dig'ma
* Di-i-po-li'a
Di'i 3 4
Di-mas'sus
Di-nar'chus 12
* Din'dy-ma
* Din-dy-me'ne
Din'dy-mus
Din'i-a
Din'i-as
Din'i-che 12
Di-noch'a-res
Di-noc'ra-tes
Di-nod'o-chus
* Din-o-ge-ti'a
Di-nol'o-chus
Di-nom'e-nes
Di'non
Di-nos'the-nes
Di-nos'tra-tus
* Di-o-cæs-a-re'
Di-o-cle'a
Di'o-cles
Di-o-cle-ti-a'nus
Di-o-cle'ti-an (Em.)
Di-o-do'rus
Di-o'e-tas
Di-og'e-nes
Di-o-ge'ni-a
Di-og'e-nus
Di-og-ne'tus
* Di-o-me'a
Di-o-me'da
* Di-om-e-de'a
* Di-om-e-de'æ
Di-o-me'des[2]
Di-o-me'don
* Di-o'mus
Di'on 3
Di-o-næ'a
Di-o'ne
* Di-on-y-se'us
Di-o-nys'i-a 11
Di-o-ny-si'a-des
Di-o-nys'i-as 11
Di-o-nys'i-des
Di-o-nys-i-o-do'rus
Di-o-nys'i-on 11
Di-o-ny-sip'o-lis
Di-o-nys'i-us 11
* Di-o-ny'sus
Di-oph'a-nes
Di-o-phan'tus
Di-o-pæ'nus
* Di-o-pi'tes or
* Di-o-pi'thes
Di-op'o-lis
Di-o'res
Di-o-ryc'tus

DO

Di-o-scor'i-des
* Di-os'co-rum
Di-os'co-rus
Di-os-cu'ri 3
Di-os'pa-ge
Di-os'po-lis
Di-o-ti'me 1 8
Di-o-ti'mus
Di-ot're-phes
Di-ox-ip'pe
Di-ox-ip'pus
Di-pæ'æ
Diph'i-las
Diph'i-lus
Di-phor'i-das
* Diph'ry-ges
Di-pœ'næ
† Dip'o-lis
Dip'sas
* Dip'y-lum
Di'ræ
Dir'ce
Dir-cen'na
Dir'phi-a
† Dir-phy'i-a
Dis-cor'di-a
* Dis'co-rum
* Dis'o-ræ
Dith-y-ram'bus
* Dit-i-o'nes
Dit'ta-ni 3
† Di'um
Div-i-ti'a-cus
† Di-vo-du'rum
* Div'o-na
Di'vus Fid'i-us
Di-yl'lus
* Di-ze'rus
Do-be'res
* Do-be'rus
Doc'i-lis
* Doc-i-me'um
Doc'i-mus 24
Do'cle-a
Do-do'na
Dod-o-næ'us
Do-do'ne
Do-don'i-des
Do'i-i 4
Dol-a-bel'la
Dol-i-cha'on
Dol'i-che 1
* Dol'i-chos
* Do-li'on
* Do-li'o-nes
* Do-li'o-nis
Do'li-us
Dol-o-me'na
* Dol-o-me'ne
Do'lon
Do-lon'ci 3
Dol'o-pes
Do-lo'phi-on
Do-lo'pi-a
* Dol-o-pi'on
Do'lops
* Dom-i-du'ca
Dom-i-du'cus
Do-min'i-ca
Do-mit'i-a 10
Do-mit-i-a'nus
Do-mi'ti-an (Eng.)
Do-mi-til'la
Do-mit'i-us 10
* Dom-not'i-num
* Dom-not'i-nus
Do-na'tus
Don-i-la'us
Do-nu'ca
Do-ny'sa
Do-rac'te
* Dor-ce'a
Do'res
† Do'ri, Dor'i-ca 4
Dor'i-cus
* Dor'i-das

[1] *Delphi.*—This word was, formerly, universally written *Delphos*; till Mr. Cumberland, a gentleman no less remarkable for his classical erudition than his dramatic abilities, in his *Widow of Delphi*, rescued it from the vulgarity in which it had been so long involved.

[2] *Diomedes.*—All words ending in *edes* have the same accentuation; as, *Archimedes, Diomedes*, &c. The same may be observed of words ending in *icles* and *ocles*; as, *Iphicles Damocles, Androcles*, &c.—See the Terminational Vocabu

DU

Do-ri-en'ses
† Do-ri-e'us
Dor'i-las
Dor-i-la'us
Do'ri-on
Do'ris
Do-ris'cus
Do'ri-um
Do'ri-us
* Do-ros'to-lum
Do-ros'to-rum
Dor-sen'nus
Dor'so
Do'rus
Do-ry'a-sus 6
* Dor'y-clus
Do-ry'clus
Dor-y-læ'um or Dor-y-læ'us
Dor'y-las
Dor-y-la'us
* Do-ryph'o-ri
Do-rys'sus
Dos'ci
† Do-si'a-das
Do-si'a-des
* Do-sith'e-us
Do-se'nus
† Do'son
Dot'a-das
Do'to
Do'tus
Dox-an'der
Dra-ca'nus
* Drac'a-nus
Dra'co
Dra-con'ti-des
* Drac'o-num
Dra'cus
* Dra-ho'nus
Dran'ces
Dran-gi-a'na
Dran-gi'na
Dra'pes
Drep'a-na or Drep'a-num
Drim'a-chus
* Dri-od'o-nes
Dri-op'i-des
Dri'os
Dro'i 3
* Dro-mach'e-tus
Dro-mæ'us
Drop'i-ci 4
Dro'pi-on
Dru-en'ti-us or Dru-en'ti-a 10
* Dru-ge'ri
Dru'ge-ri 3
Dru'i-dæ
Druids (Eng.)
Dru-sil'la Livi-a
Dru'so
Dru'sus
Dry'a-des
Dry'ads (Eng.)
Dry-an-ti'a-des or Dry-an'ti-des
* Dry-an-ti'des
Dry-mæ'a
Dry'mo
* Dry-mo'des
Dry'mus
* Dry-næm'e-tum
Dry'o-pe
Dry-o-pe'i-a 5
Dry'o-pes
Dry'o-pis or Dry-op'i-da
Dry'ops
Dryp'e-tis
† Du'bis
† Du'bris
Du-ce'ti-us 10
Du-il'li-a
Du-il'li-us Ne'pos
Du-lich'i-um
* Du-lop'o-lis
Dum'no-rix
Du'nax

ED

* Du'ra-nus
Du-ra'ti-us 10
* Du'ra-to
Du'ri-us
* Du-ro-cor'to-rum
Du-ro'ni-a
Du-um'vi-ri
Dy-a-gon'das
Dy-ar-den'ses
Dy'mæ
Dy-mæ'i 3
Dy'mas
Dym'nus
Dy-nam'e-ne
Dy-nas'te
Dy'ras 6
Dy-ras'pes
† Dy'ris
Dy-ra'chi-um
Dy-sau'les
Dys-ci-ne'tus
Dy-so'rum
* Dy-so'rus
Dys-pon'ti-i 4

E.

E'A-NES
E-a'nus
E-ar'i-nus
E-a'si-um
Eb'do-me
* Eb'o-da
† E'bon
† Eb'o-ra
E-bor'a-cum, -ra'cum (P.)
* Eb'o-rum
* Eb-ro-i'ces
† E-bu'dæ
* Eb'u-ra
* Eb'u-ro
Eb-u-ro'nes
* Eb-u-ro-vi'ces
Eb'u-sus
Ec-a-me'da
Ec-bat'a-na
Ec-e-chir'i-a or Es-e-kir'i-a
† E-ce'tra
* E-che'æ
E-chec'ra-tes or E-kek'ra-tes
* Ech'e-dæ
Ech-e-da'mi-a 30
* Ech-e-da-mi'a
E-chel'a-tus
E-chel'ta
Ech'e-lus
E-chem'bro-tus
E-che'mon
Ech'e-mus
Ech-e-ne'us
Ech'e-phron
E-chep'o-lis
* Ech-e-po'lus
E-ches'tra-tus
* Ech'e-tla
* Ech'e-tra
* Ech'e-tus
E-chev-e-then'ses
E-chid'na
Ech-i-do'rus
E-chin'a-des
E-chi'non
E-chi'nus
Ech-i-nus'sa
E-chi'on 29
E-chi-on'i-des
E-chi-o'ni-us
* E'chi-us
E'cho
† Ec-no'mos
E-des'sa or E-de'sa
E-dis'sa
E'don
* E-do'nes
* Ed'o-nes

EM

E-do'ni 3
* E-du'sa
E-dyl'i-us
E-e'ti-on 10
* E-ga'le-os
E-gel'i-dus
E-ge'ri-a
E-ges-a-re'tus
Eg-e-si'nus
E-ges'ta
* E-ge'ta
Eg-na'ti-a 10
Eg-na'ti-us 10
E-i'on 26
E-i'o-nes
E-i-o'ne-us or E-jo'ne-us
* E-i-ze'lus
El-a-bon'tas
E-læ'a
E-læ'us
* E-læ-u-ti'chus
El-a-ga-ba'lus or El-a-gab'a-lus
* E-la'is
El-a-i'tes
E-la'i-us
El-a-phe-bo'li-a
El-a-phi-æ'a
El'a-phus
El-ap-to'ni-us
E-la'ra
El-a-te'a
E-la'tus
* El'a-tus
E-la'ver
E'le-a
E-le-a'tes
E-lec'tra
E-lec'træ
E-lec'tri-des
E-lec'try-on
* El-e-gi'a
E-le'i
El-e-le'us
E'le-on
E-le-on'tum
* El-e-phan'ti-ne
El-e-phan'tis
El-e-phan-toph'a-gi
* El-e-phan-to-the'ræ
El-e-phe'nor
El-e-po'rus
* El-eu-chi'a
E'le-us
El-eu-sin'i-a 22
* El-eu-si'nus
E-leu'sis
E-leu'ther
E-leu'the-ræ
El-eu-the'ri-a
E-leu-ther-o-cil'i-ces
* E-leu-the-ro-la-co'nes
* E-leu'the-rus
E-leu'tho
† E-leu'the-ros
E-lic'i-us 10 24
E-li-en'sis or E-li'a-ca
El-i-me'a
El-i-pha'si-i 4
E'lis
* E-li'sa
E-lis'sa
E-lis'sus
* E-lo'ne
El-lo'pi-a
E-lo'rus
E'los
El-pe'nor
El-pi-ni'ce
El-u-i'na
El'y-ces
El-y-ma'is
El'y-mi
El'y-mus
El'y-rus
* El'y-sa
E-lys'i-um
E-ma'thi-a
E-ma'thi-on

EP

Em'ba-tum
Em-bo-li'ma
E-mer'i-ta
E-mes'sa or E-mis'sa
E-mo'da or E-mo'dus
* E-mo'di
Em-ped'o-cles
* Em'pe-dus
Em-pe-ra'mus
Em-po'clus
Em-po'ri-a
† Em-po'ri-æ
Em-pu'sa
* Em-pyr'i-um
* E-næs'i-mus
En-cel'a-dus
En-che'le-æ 12
En'de-is
En-de'ra
* En-de'rum
En-dym'i-on
E-ne'ti
* En'e-ti
* En-gon'a-sis
En-gy'um
E-ni-en'ses
E-ni-o'pe-us
E-ni'pe-us
E-nis'pe 8
En'na
En'ni-a
En'ni-us
En'no-mus
En-nos-i-gæ'us
En'o-pe
E'nops
E'nos
En-o-sic'thon
E-not-o-ce'ta
En-tel'la
En-tel'lus
E-ny-a'li-us
E-ny'o 6
E'o-ne
E'os
E-o'us
* E-pæn'e-tus
E-pa'gris
E-pam-i-non'das
Ep-an-te'li-i 4
E-paph-ro-di'tus
Ep'a-phus
Ep-as-nac'tus
E-peb'o-lus
E-pe'i 3
* Ep-e-tri'mi
E-pe'us
* E-phe'bi
Eph'e-sus
Eph'e-tæ
E-phi-al'tes
Eph'o-ri 3
Eph'o-rus
* Eph'ra-ta
Eph'y-ra
* Eph'y-re
* Ep-i-ca'rus
Ep-i-cas'te
Ep-i-cer'i-des
Ep-i-cha'i-des
E-pich'a-ris
Ep-i-char'mus
Ep'i-cles
Ep-i-cli'des
* Ep-ic-ne-mid'i i
E-pic'ra-tes
* Ep-i-cre'ne
Ep-ic-te'tus
* Ep-i-cu-re'i
Ep-i-cu'rus
E-pic'y-des 24
* Ep-i-cy-di'des
* Ep-i-dam-ne'us
Ep-i-dam'nus
Ep-i-daph'ne
E-pi-dau'ri-a
Ep-i-dau'rus
† Ep-id'i-um
E-pid'i-us

ER

Ep-i-do'tæ
* E-pid'o-tus
E-pig'e-nes
E-pig'e-us
E-pig'o-ni 3
E-pig'o-nus
† Ep-i-gra'ne-a
E-pi'i or E-pe'i
E-pil'a-ris
Ep-i-mel'i-des
E-pim'e-nes
Ep-i-men'i-des
Ep-i-me'the-us
Ep-i-me'this
E-pi'o-chus 12
E-pi'o-ne 8
† Ep-i-pha'ne-a, -ne'a
* Ep-i-pha-ni'a
E-piph'a-nes
Ep-i-pha'ni-us
† E-pip'o-læ
E-pi'rus
† E-pis-co-pi'um
E-pis'tro-phus
E-pit'a-des
* Ep-i-the'ras
* Ep'i-tos
E'pi-um
Ep'o-na
* E-pon'y-mus
* E-po'pe
E-po'pe-us
Ep-o-red'o-rix
Ep'u-lo
E-pyt'i-des
Ep'y-tus
Eq-ua-jus'ta
E-quic'o-lus
E-quir'i-a
* Eq'ui-tes
Eq-uo-tu'ti cum
Er'a-con
E-ræ'a
Er-a-se'nus
* Er-a-si'nus
Er-a-sip'pus
Er-a-sis'tra-tus
Er'a-to
Er-a-tos'the-nes
Er-a-tos'tra-tus
E-ra'tus
Er-bes'sus
† Er-chi'a
Er'e-bus
* Er-ech-the'um
E-rech'the-us
* Er-ech-thi'dæ
E-rech'thi-des
E-rem'bi 3
E-re'mus
Er-e-ne'a
E-res'sa
E-re'sus or * Er'e-sus
E-re'tri-a
E-re'tum
Er-eu-tha'li-on 29
Er'ga-ne
* Er-gan'i-ca
Er-gen'na
Er'gi-as
Er-gi'nus
Er-gin'nus
Er-i-bœ'a
* Er-i-bo'tes
* Er-i-ca'tes
* Er-i-ce'a
Er-i-ce'tes
E-rich'tho
Er-ich-tho'ni-us
Er-i-cin'i-um
Er-i-cu'sa
E-rid'a-nus[1]
* Er-ig-du'pus
E-rig'o-ne
† E-rig-o-ne'i-us
E-rig'o-nus
Er-i-gy'us
E-ril'lus
E-rin'des

[1] *Eridanus.*—
Alpheus and *Eridanus* the strong,
That rises deep, and stately rolls along.
COOKE'S *Hesiod, Theog.*, v. 520

EU

* E-rin'e-os
E-rin'na
E-rin'nys
E-ri'o-pis
E-riph'a-nis
E-riph'i-das
Er-i-phy'le
E'ris
Er-i-sich'thon
Eri'thus
E-rix'o
E-ro'chus
E-ro'pus and Ær'o-pas
E'ros
E-ros'tra-tus
E-ro'ti-a 10
Er-ru'ca
Er'se
Er'xi-as
† E-ry'a-lus
E-ryb'i-um
Er-y-ci'na
Er-y-man'this
Er-y-man'thus
Er'y-mas
E-rym'na
E-rym'ne-us
Er'y-mus
* Er-ys-the'a
Er-y-the'a[1]
* Er-y-thi'a
Er-y-thi'ni 4
† Er-y-thræ'um
Er'y-thra
* E-ryth-ra-bo'lus
Er'y-thræ
Er'y-thras
E-ryth'ri-on
E-ryth'ros
E'ryx
E-ryx'o
E-ser'nus
Es-quil'i-æ and
Es-qui-li'nus
Es-sed'o-nes
Es'sen-es
Es'su-i 3
† Es-ti-æ-o'tis
Es-ti-ai'a 7
Es'u-la
Et-e-ar'chus
E-te'o-cles
E-te'o-clus
Et-e-o-cre'tæ
E-te'o-nes
E-te-o'ne-us
E-te-o-ni'cus 30
* E-te-o'nus
E-te'si-æ 11
E-tha'li-on 20
E-the'le-um
* E-the'lus
E-the'mon
Eth'o-da
E'ti-as 10
E'tis
E-tru'ri-a
† E-trus'ci
Et'y-lus
Eu'ba-ges
Eu-ba'tas
Eu'bi-us
Eu-bœ'a
Eu-bo'i-cus
Eu'bo-te
Eu'bo-tes
Eu-bu'le 8
Eu-bu'li-des
Eu-bu'lus

EU

Eu-ce'rus
Eu-che'nor
Eu'chi-des
Eu-cli'des
Eu'clid (Eng.)
Eu'clus
Eu'cra-te
Eu'cra-tes
Eu'cri-tus
Euc-te'mon
Euc-tre'si-i 4
Eu-dæ'mon
Eu-dam'i-das
Eu'da-mus or
* Eu-da'mus
Eu-de'mus
Eu-do'ci-a
Eu-doc'i-mus
Eu-do'ra
Eu-do'rus
Eu-dox'i-a
Eu-dox'us
* Eu-el-ge'
Eu-e-mer'i-das
* Eu-es'pe-ris
Eu-ga'ne-i 3
Eu-ge'ni-a
† Eu-ge'ni-um
Eu-ge'ni-us
Eu'ge-on
* Eu-gi'a
Eu-hem'e-rus
* Eu'hy-dra
Eu'hy-drum
Eu'hy-us
Eu-lim'e-ne
Eu-ma'chi-us 12
Eu-mæ'us
* Eu-ma'ras
* Eu-me'ces
Eu-me'des
Eu-me'lis
Eu-me'lus
Eu'me-lus
Eu'me-nes[2]
Eu-me'ni-a (a woman)
* Eu-me-ni'a (a city)
Eu-men'i-des
Eu-me-nid'i-a
Eu-me'ni-us
Eu-mol'pe
Eu-mol'pi-dæ
Eu-mol'pus
Eu-mon'i-des
* Eu'ne-os
Eu-næ'us
Eu-na'pi-us
* Eu-ni'ce
Eu-no'mi-a
Eu'no-mus
* Eu-nu'chus
Eu'nus
* Eu'o-dus
† Eu-on'y-mos
Eu'o-ras
Eu-pa'gi-um
Eu-pal'a-mon
* Eu-pal'a-mos
Eu-pal'a-mus
Eu'pa-tor
Eu-pa-to'ri-a
* Eu-pat'o-ris
Eu-pei'thes
Eu'pha-es
Eu-phan'tus
Eu-phe'me
Eu-phe'mus
Eu-phor'bus
Eu-pho'ri-on

EU

† Eu-phra'nor
Eu-phra'tes
Eu'phron
Eu-phros'y-ne
* Eu-pi'thes
Eu-plæ'a or Eu-plœ'a
Eu'po-lis
* Eu-po'lus
Eu-pom'pus
Eu-ri-a-nas'sa
Eu-rip'i-des
Eu-ri'pus
* Eu-ro-aq'ui-lo
* Eu-roc'ly-don
Eu-ro'mus
* Eu-ron'o-tus
Eu-ro'pa
Eu'rope (Eng.)
Eu-ro-pæ'us
Eu'rops
* Eu-ro'pus
Eu-ro'tas
Eu-ro'to
* Eu-ro'us
Eu'rus
Eu-ry'a-le 8
Eu-ry'a-lus
Eu-ryb'a-tes
Eu-ryb'i-a
Eu-ry-bi'a-des
Eu-ryb'i-us
* Eu-ryb'o-tus
Eu-ry-cle'a
Eu'ry-cles
Eu-ry-cli'des
Eu-ryc'ra-tes
Eu-ry-crat'i-das
Eu-ryd'a-mas
Eu-ryd'a-me
Eu-ry-dam'i-das
Eu-ryd'i-ce
* Eu-ry-e'lus
Eu-ry-ga'ni-a
Eu-ryl'e-on
Eu-ryl'o-chus
Eu-rym'a-chus
Eu-rym'e-de
Eu-rym'e-don
Eu-rym'e-nes
Eu-ryn'o-me
Eu-ryn'o-mus
Eu-ry'o-ne
Eu'ry-pon
* Eu-ry-pon'ti-dæ
Eu-ryp'y-le
Eu-ryp'y-lus
Eu-rys'the-nes
Eu-rys-then'i-dæ
Eu-rys'the-us
Eu'ry-te
Eu-ryt'e-æ
Eu-ryt'e-le
† Eu-ry-the'mis
Eu-ryth'i-on and
Eu-ryt'i-on
Eu'ry-tis
Eu'ry-tus
* Eu'se-bes
Eu-se'bi-a (a woman)
* Eu-se-bi'a (a city)
Eu-se'bi-us
* Eu-sem'a-tus
Eu'se-pus
Eu-sta'thi-us
Eu-sto'li-a
Eu-sto'li-us
Eu-tæ'a
Eu-tel'i-das
Eu-ter'pe

FA

Eu-tha'li-a[3]
Eu-tha'li-us
* Eu-the'næ
Eu-thyc'ra-tes
Eu-thy-de'mus
Eu-thy'mus
* Eu-thyn'o-us
Eu-trap'e-lus
* Eu-tre'sis
Eu-tro'pi-a
Eu-tro'pi-us
Eu'ty-ches
Eu-tych'i-de
Eu-tych'i-des
* Eu'ty-chus
Eux-an'thi-us
Eux'e-nus
* Eux yn'the-tus
Eux-i'nus Pon'tus
Eux-ip'pe
E-vad'ne
Ev'a-ges
* Ev'a-gon
E-vag'o-ras
E-vag'o-re
E'van
E-van'der
E-van'ge-lus
Ev-an-gor'i-des
E-van'thes
E-var'chus
E'vas
E'vax
E-vel'thon
E-vem'e-rus
* E-ve'nor
E-ve'nus
Ev-e-phe'nus
Ev'e-res
E-ver'ge-tæ
E-ver'ge-tes
† Ev-es-per'i-des
E-vip'pe 8
E-vip'pus
Ex-a'di-us
Ex-æ'thes
Ex-ag'o-nus
* Ex-om'a-tæ
Ex-om'a-træ
* Ex-quil'i-a

F.

† FA-BA'RI-A
Fab'a-ris
Fa'bi-a 7
Fa-bi-a'ni 4
Fa'bi-i 3
Fa'bi-us
Fab-ra-te'ri-a
Fa-bric'i-us 24
Fa-bul'la
† Fa-cel'i-na
* Fac-e-li'na
Fa'dus
Fæs'u-læ
Fal-cid'i-a
† Fa-le'ri-a
Fa-le'ri-i 4
Fal-e-ri'na
Fa-ler'nus
Fa-lis'ci 3
Fa-lis'cus
Fa'ma
Fan'ni-a
Fan'ni-i 4
Fan'ni-us

FO

Far'fa-rus
* Far'si-na
Fas'ce-lis
Fas-cel'li-na
* Fa-tic'a-nus
Fau-cu'la
Fau'la
Fau'na
Fau-na'li-a
Fau'ni 3
Fau'nus
Faus'ta
Fau-sti'na 3
* Fau-sti'nus
Faus'ti-tas
Faus'tu-lus
Faus'tus
Fa-ven'ti-a 10
Fa-ve'ri-a
Fa'vo
† Fav-o-ri'nus
Feb'ru-a
Fe-ci-a'les
Fel'gi-nas
* Fe-lic'i-tas
* Fel'si-na
Fen-es-tel'la
† Fen'ni
Fe-ra'li-a
Fer-en-ti'num
Fe-ren'tum or
† Fo-ren'tum
Fe-re'tri-us
Fe-ro'ni-a
Fes-cen'ni-a
* Fes-cen-ni'nus
† Fes'cu-læ
Fes'tus
Fi-bre'nus
Fi-cul'ne-a
Fi-de'na or Fi-de'næ
† Fid-e-na'tes
Fi-den'ti-a
* Fid-en-ti'nus
Fi'des
Fi-dic'u-læ
Fim'bri-a
Fir'mi-us
Fis-cel'lus
Flac'cus
Fla-cel'li-a
Fla-cil'la
Fla-cil'la Æ'li-a
* Flam'i-nes
Fla-min'i-a
Fla-min'i-us or
Flam-i-ni'nus
Fla'vi-a
Fla-vi-a'num
* Fla-vi'na
Fla-vin'i-a
Fla-vi-ob'ri-ga
Fla'vi-us
* Fla-vo'na
Flo'ra
Flo-ra'li-a
* Flo-ra'lis
† Flo-ren'ti-a
Flo-ri-a'nus
Flo'rus
Flu-o'ni-a
Fo'li-a
* Fon-ta'nus
Fon-te'i-a 5
Fon-te'i-us Cap'i-to
For'mi-æ
For-mi-a'num
For'nax
For-tu'na

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[1] *Erythea.*—
Chrysaor, Love the guide, Callirrhoe led,
Daughter of Ocean, to the genial bed,
Whence Geryon sprung, fierce with his triple head;
Whom Hercules laid breathless on the ground
In *Erythea*, which the waves surround.
COOKE'S *Hesiod, Theog.*, v. 523.
[The Greek is Ἐρυθεία.—*Trollope.*]

[2] *Eumenes.*—It is not a little surprising that so elegant a writer as Hughes should, throughout the whole tragedy of the *Siege of Damascus*, accent this word on the penultimate syllable; especially as there is not a single proper name of more than two syllables in the Greek or Latin languages, of this termination, which has the penultimate syllable long. Lee has done the same in the tragedy of *Alexander*, which would lead us to suppose there is something naturally repugnant to an English ear in the antepenultimate accentuation of these words, and something agreeable in the penultimate.

[3] *Euthalia.*—Labbe observes, that this word does not come from the muse *Thalia*, as some suppose, but from the masculine *Euthalius*, as *Eulatia, Eumenia, Eustolia, Eutropia, Emmelia*, &c., which are professedly accented on the antepenultimate.—See Rule 29.

GA

For'u-li
Fo'rum Ap'pi-i
Fran'ci 3
Fre-gel'a 7
Fre-ge'næ
Fren-ta'ni 3
Frig'i-dus
Fris'i-i 4
Fron'ti-nus
* Fron-ti'nus
Fron'to
Fru'si-no
Fu-ci'na
Fu-ci'nus
˘ Fu'ci-nus
Fu-fid'i-us
Fu'fi-us Gem'i-nus
† Fu-ga'li-a
Ful-gi-na'tes
Ful-gi'nus
Ful'li-num and Ful-gi'num
Ful'vi-a
Ful'vi-us
Fun-da'nus
Fun'di 3
Fu'ri-a
Fu'ri-æ
Fu'ri-i 4
Fu-ri'na
Fu-ri'næ
Fu'ri-us
Fur'ni-us
Fus'cus
* Fus-ci'na
Fu'si-a 11
Fu'si-us 10

G.

GAB'A-LES
' Gab'a-lus
* Gab'a-rus
Gab'a-za
Ga-be'ne and Ga-bi-e'ne
Ga-bi-e'nus
Ga'bi-i 4
Ga-bi'na
Ga-bin'i-a
Ga-bin-i-a'nus 20
Ga-bin'i-us
' Ga-bi'nus
* Gad'a-ra
Ga'des and † Ga-di'ra
Gad-i-ta'nus
Gæ-sa'tæ
* Gæ-tu'li
Gæ-tu'li-a
Gæ-tu'li-cus
Ga-la'bri-i 4
Gal-ac-toph'a-gi 3
Ga-læ'sus
Ga-lan'this
Gal'a-ta 7
Gal'a-tæ
Gal-a-tæ'a and Gal-a-thæ'a
* Gal-a-te'a
Ga-la'ti-a 10
Ga-lax'i-a
Gal'ba
* Gal'bu-la
Ga-le'nus
Ga-le'o-læ
* Ga-le-o'tæ
Ga-le'ri-a
Ga-le'ri-us
Ga-le'sus
Gal-i-læ'a
Ga-lin-thi-a'di-a
Gal'li 3

GE

Gal'li-a
Gaul (Eng.)
Gal-li-ca'nus
* Gal-lic'i-nus
* Gal'li-cus
Gal-li-e'nus
Gal-li-na'ri-a
Gal-lip'o-lis
* Gal-li'ta
Gal-lo-græ'ci-a
Gal-lo'ni-us
Gal'lus
Ga-max'us
* Gam-bre'um
Ga-me'li-a
Gan-da-ri'tæ
Gan'ga-ma
Gan-gar'i-dæ
* Gan-gar'i-des
Gan'ges
* Gan-ge'tis
Gan-nas'cus
Gan-y-me'de
Gan-y-me'des
Gan'y-mede (Eng.)
Ga-ræ'ti-cum
Gar-a-man'tes
Gar-a-man'tis
Gar'a-mas
Gar'a-tas
Ga-re'a-tæ
Ga-re-ath'y-ra
Gar-ga'nus[1]
Gar-ga'phi-a
Gar'ga-ra 7
* Gar-gar'i-dæ
Gar'ga-ris
† Gar'ga-rus
‡ Gar-get'tus
Gar-git'ti-us
Ga-ril'i-us
Ga-ri'tes
Ga-rum'na
Gas'tron
Ga'the-æ 4
Ga-the'a-tas
† Gau-ga-me'la
Gau'lus or Gau'le-on
* Gau-ra'nus
Gau'rus
Ga'us or Ga'os
* Ga-zo'rus
Ge-ben'na 9
* Ge-dro'si
Ge-dro'si-a 11
Ge-ga'ni-i 4
Ge'la
Ge-la'nor
Gel'li-a
Gel'li-as
Gel'li-us
Ge'lo or Ge'lon
Gel'o-i
* Ge-lo'i
Gel'o-nes or Ge-lo'ni
Ge'los
* Gem'i-ni
Ge-min'i-us
Gem'i-nus
* Ge-mi'nus
Ge-na'bum
Ge-nau'ni
* Ge-ne'tes
Ge-ne'va, Ge-na'va, (P.)
* Gen'e-va
Ge-ni'sus
Ge'ni-us
* Gen-na'i-des
* Ge-no'ni
Gen'se-ric
Gen'ti-us 10
Gen'u-a
Ge-nu'ci-us 10

GN

Ge-nu'sus
* Gen'u-sus
Ge-nu'ti-a 11
* Gen'y-sus
* Ge-om'o-ri
Ge-or'gi-ca
Geor'gics (Eng.)
Ge-phy'ra
Geph-y-ræ'i
* Ge-phy'res
* Geph-y-ro'te
* Gep'i-dæ
Ge-ræs'tus
* Ger-a-ne'a
Ge-ra'ni-a
Ge-ran'thræ
* Ger'a-sa
* Ge-re'a
Ge-res'ti-cus
Ger'gi-thum 9
Ger-go'bi-a
Ge'ri-on
Ger-ma'ni-a
Ger'ma-ny (Eng.)
* Ger-man-i-ci'a
Ger-man'i-cus
Ger-ma'ni-i 4
* Ger-ma'nus
* Ger-on-te'us
Ge-ron'thræ
Ger'rhæ
Ge'rus and Ger'rhus
Ge'ry-on 9 and Ge-ry'o-nes
* Ge-sith'o-us
Ges'sa-tæ
† Ges-so-ri'a-cum
Ges'sos
Ges'sus
Ge'ta 9
Ge'tæ
* Ge-thos'y-ne
* Geth-sem'a-ni
* Get'i-cus
Ge-tu'li-a
Gi-gan'tes
* Gig-an-te'us
Gi-gar'tum
Gi'gis
* Gi-go'nus
Gil'do
Gil'lo
Gin-da'nes
Gin'des
Gin'ge
Gin-gu'num
Gip'pi-us
Gis'co
Gla-di-a-to'ri-i Lu'di
* Glan-do-me'rum
Gla'nis
Gla'num
Glaph'y-re and Glaph'y-ra
Glaph'y-rus
Glau'ce
Glau'ci-a
Glau-cip'pe
Glau-cip'pus
Glau'con
Glau-con'o-me
Glau-co'pis
Glau'cus
Glau'ti-as
Gli'con
Glis'sas
Glyc'e-ra
Gly-ce'ri-um
Gly'con
Glym'pes
Gna'ti-a 13 10
Gni'dus
Gnos'si-a 10 or Gnos'sis

GY

Gnos'sus
Gob-a-ni'ti-o 10
Go'bar
Gob'a-res
Go'bry-as
Gol'gi
* Gom'o-ra
Gom'phi
Go-na'tas
Go-ni'a-des
Go-nip'pus
Gon'ni
Go-nœs'sa
Go-nus'sa
Gor-di-a'nus
* Gor-di-e'um
* Gor-di-u-co'mon
Gor'di-um
Gor'di-us
* Gor-di-u-ti'chus
Gor-ga'sus
Gor'ge
Gor'gi-as
Gor'go
Gor'go-nes
* Gor-go'ne-us
Gor-go'ni-a
Gor-go'ni-us
Gor-goph'o-ne
Gor-goph'o-ra
* Gor-go'pis
Gor'gus
Gor-gyth'i-on
Gor'tu-æ
Gor'tyn, Gor'tys, or Gor-ty'na
Gor-tyn'i-a
* Go-tho'nes
Got'thi 3, Go'thi (P.)
Grac'chus 12
Gra-di'vus
Græ'ci 3
Græ'ci-a 11
Græ'ci-a Mag'na
Græ-ci'nus
* Græ-cos'ta-sis
Græ'cus
Gra'i-us
* Gra-ju'ge-næ
Gra-ni'cus or Gran'i-cus[2]
Gra'ni-us
* Gra-te'æ In'su-læ
Gra'ti-æ 10
Gra-ti-a'nus 21
Gra-tid'i-a
Gra'ti-on 11
Gra'ti-us 10
Gra'vi-i 4
Gra-vis'cæ
Gra'vi-us
Gre-go'ri-us
Greg'o-ry (Eng.)
Grin'nes
* Gro-ne'a
Gros'phus
Gryl'lus
Gry-ne'um
Gry-ne'us
Gry-ni'um
* Gy'a-ra
Gy'a-rus and Gy'a-ros
Gy'as
Gy-gæ'us
Gy'ge
Gy'ges 9 or Gy'es
* Gyl-a-ce'a
Gy-lip'pus
Gym-na'si-a 11
Gym-na'si-um
Gym-ne'si-æ 11
Gym'ne-tes
* Gym-ne'tes
* Gym-no-pai-di'a

HA

Gym-nos-o-phis'tæ
Gym-nos'o-phists (Eng.)
Gy-næ'ce-as
Gy-næ-co-thœ'nas
Gyn'des
* Gyr-to'na
Gy-the'um

H.

HA'BIS
Ha-dri-a-nop'o-lis
Ha-dri-a'nus 23
Ha-dri-at'i-cum
* Had-y-le'um
Hæ'mon
Hæ-mo'ni-a
* Hæm'o-nia
Hæ'mus
Ha'ges
Hag-nag'o-ra
Hag'no
Ha-læ'sus and Ha-le'sus
Hal'a-la
Hal-cy'o-ne 8
† Ha-len'tum
† Hal'e-sa, ‡ Ha-le'sa
Ha-le'si-us 11
* Ha-le'sus
Ha'li-a
Ha-li-ac'mon 21
* Ha-li-æ'tus
Ha-li-ar'tus 21
* Hal-i-car-nas'se-us
Hal-i-car-nas'sus
Ha-lic'y-æ 11 24
Ha-li'e-is
Ha-lim'e-de
Hal-ir-rho'ti-us 10
Hal-i-ther'sus
* Ha-li'um
Ha'li-us 20
Hal-i-zo'nes 21
* Hal-mo'nes
Hal'mus
Hal-my-des'sus
* Hal'my-ris
* Hal-my-ro'tes
* Ha-lo'a
Ha-loc'ra-tes
Ha-lo'ne
Hal-on-ne'sus
Ha-lo'ti-a 10
Ha-lo'tus
Ha'lus
Ha-ly-æ'tus
Ha-ly-at'tes
† Ha-ly'cus
Ha'lys
Ha-lyz'i-a 11
Ham-a-dry'a-des
* Ha-mad'ry-as
* Ham-ar-to'lus
Ha-max'i-a
* Ha-max'i-tus
* Ham-ax-o'bi-i
Ha-mil'car
Ha-mil'lus
Ham'mon
Han'ni-bal
Har'ca-lo
Har-ma-te'li-a
Har'ma-tris
* Har'ma-tus
* Har-men-o-pu'lus
Har-mo'di-us
Har-mo'ni-a
Har-mon'i-des
* Har-mos'y-ni
* Har'mo-zon
* Har-pa'gi-a

[1] *Garganus.*—

And high *Garganus*, on th' Apulian plain,
Is mark'd by sailors on the distant main.
WILKIE, *Epigoniad.*

[Virg., Æn., xi., 247, *Victor Gargani*, &c.—*Trollope.*]

[2] *Granicus.*—As Alexander's passing the River *Granicus* is a common subject of history, poetry, and painting, it is not wonderful that the common ear should have given in to a pronunciation of this word more agreeable to English analogy than the true classical accent on the penultimate syllable. The accent on the first syllable is now so fixed as to make the other pronunciation savor of pedantry.—[That is, if correct speaking is pedantry.—*Trollope*]—See *Andronicus.*

HE

* Har-pag'i-des
Har'pa-gus
Har-pal'i-ce
Har-pa'li-on
Har'pa-lus
Har-pal'y-ce 1
Har-pal'y-cus
Har'pa-sa
Har'pa-sus
Har-poc'ra-tes
* Har-py'i-a
Har-py'i-æ 4
Har'pies (Eng.)
† Har'u-des
* Ha-ru'des
Ha-rus'pex
* Has-by'te
Has'dru-bal
Ha-te'ri-us
Haus'ta-nes
* He-au-ton-ti-mo-ru'-me-nos
Heb'do-le
* Heb'do-me
He'be 8
He-be'sus
* Heb'ri-nus
* He-brom'a-gum
* He-brom'a-nus
He'brus
* He-bu'des
Hec'a-le
Hec-a-le'si-a
Hec-a-me'de
† Hec'a-tæ
Hec-a-tæ'us
Hec'a-te 8
Hec'ate (Eng.)
Hec-a-te'si-a 11
† Hec'a-to
Hec-a-tom-bo'i-a
Hec-a-tom-pho'ni-a
Hec-a-tom'po-lis
Hec-a-tom'py-los
* Hec-a-tom'py-lus
* Hec-a-ton-ne'si
* Hec-te'næ
Hec'tor
Hec'u-ba
* Hec'y-ra
Hed'i-la
† Hed-o-næ'um
* Hed'u-es
Hed'u-i 3
* Hed'y-lus
He-dym'e-les
He-gel'o-chus
He-ge'mon[1]
Heg-e-si'a-nax
He-ge'si-as
Heg-e-sil'o-chus
Heg-e-sin'o-us
Heg-e-si'nus
Heg-e-sip'pus
Heg-e-sip'y-le
Heg-e-sis'tra-tus
Heg-e-syp'e-le
Heg-e-tor'i-des
Hel'e-na 7
He-le'ni-a
* Hel-e-ni'us
He-le'nor
Hel'e-nus
* He'le-on
He-ler'ni Lu'cus
† He'les or † Ha'les
* He'li-a
He-li'a-des

HE

He-li-as'tæ
Hel-i-ca'on
Hel'i-ce
Hel'i-con
Hel-i-co-ni'a-des
Hel-i-co'nis
* Hel-i-me'na
* Hel'i-mus
He-li-o-do'rus 21
He-li-o-gab'a-lus[2]
* He-li-o-ga-ba'lus
He-li-op'o-lis
He-lis'son
* He-li'um
He'li-us
He-lix'us
* Hel'la-da
Hel-lan'i-ce
Hel-lan'i-cus
Hel-la-noc'ra-tes
* Hel-la-nod'i-cæ
Hel'las
Hel'le 8
Hel'len
Hel-le'nes
Hel-les-pon'tus
* Hel'lo-pes
Hel-lo'pi-a
Hel-lo'ti-a 10
He-lo'ris
He-lo'rum and He-lo'rus
He'los
He-lo'tæ and He-lo'tes
He'lum
Hel-ve'ti-a 10
Hel-ve'ti-i 4
* Hel-ve'tum
Hel'vi-a
† Hel-vid'i-a
Hel'vi-i 4
† Hel-vil'lum
Hel-vi'na
Hel'vi-us Cin'na
Hel'y-mus
He-ma'thi-on
* Hem-e-ros-co-pi'um
* He-mic'y-nes
He-mith'e-a
* He-mo'dus
He'mon
* He-mo'na
He'mus
Hen'e-ti 3
He-ni'o-chi 3
* He-ni-o-chi'a
He-phæs'ti-a
* Heph-æs-ti'a
† He-phæs-ti'a-des
He-phæs'ti i
He-phæs'ti-o
He-phæs'ti-on 11
Hep-ta-pho'nos
Hep-tap'o-lis
* Hep-tap'o-rus
Hep-tap'y-los
* Hep-ta-yd'a-ta
He'ra 7
Her-a-cle'a
Her-a-cle'i-a
* Her'a-cles
He-rac'le-um
He-rac-le-o'tes
Her-a-cli'dæ
Her-a-cli'des
Her-a-cli'dis
Her-a-cli'tus[3]
He-rac'li-us

HE

* Her-a-cli'us
He-ræ'a
He-ræ'um
* Her-be'sus
Her-bes'sus
† Her-bi'ta
Her-ce'i-us
* Her-ce'us
Her-cu-la'ne-um
* Her-cu-la'ne-us
Her'cu-les
Her-cu'le-um
Her-cu'le-us
Her-cy'na
Her-cyn'i-a
* Her-cyn'i-us
Her-do'ni-a
Her-do'ni-us
He're-a
* He-re'a
He-ren'ni-us Se-ne'ci-o
He're-us
He-ril'lus
Her'i-lus
* He-ri'us and * He'ri-us
Her'ma-chus
Her'mæ
Her-mæ'a
Her-mæ'um
Her-mag'o-ras
† Her-man'di-ca
Her-man-du'ri
Her-man'ni
Her-maph-ro-di'tus
† Her'mas
Her-ma-the'na
Her-me'as
Her-me'i-as
Her'mes
Her-me-si'a-nax
Her-mi'as
Her-min'i-us
Her-mi'o-ne
* Her-mi'o-nes
Her-mi-o'ni-æ
Her-mi-on'i-cus Si'nus
* Her-mi'o-nis
Her-mip'pus
* Her-mo-cop'i-dæ
Her-moc'ra-tes
Her-mo-do'rus
Her-mog'e-nes
Her-mo-la'us
* Her-mo'nax
* Her-mon'do-ri
† Her-mop'o-lis
Her-mo-ti'mus
Her-mun-du'ri
Her'mus
* Her'ni-ci
Her-ni'ci 4
He'ro
He-ro'des
Her'od (Eng.)
He-ro-di-a'nus 21
He-rod'i-cus
* Her-o-di'um
He-rod'o-tus
* Her-o-du'lus
Her'o-es
*† He-ro'es
He-ro'is
He'ron
He-roph'i-la
* He-roph'i-le
He-roph'i-lus
Her-os'tra-tus
Her'pa

HI

Her'se
Her-sil'i-a
Her'tha and Her'ta
Her'u-li
* Her'u-lus
He-sæ'nus
He-si'o-dus 10
He'si-od (Eng.)
He-si'o-ne
* He-si'o-nes
Hes-pe'ri-a
Hes-per'i-des
Hes'pe-ris
† Hes-per-i'tis
Hes'pe-rus
Hes'ti-a
† Hes-ti'a
Hes-ti-æ'a
* Hes-ti-o'nes
He'sus
He-sych'i-a
He-sych'i-us
He-tric'u-lum
He-tru'ri-a
Heu-rip'pa
Hex-ap'y-lum
† Hi-ar'bas or I-ar'bas
Hi-ber'ni-a and Hy-ber'ni-a
* Hi-be'rus
Hi-bril'des
Hic-e-ta'on 24
* Hic'e-tas
Hi-cc'tas
Hi-emp'sal
Hi'e-ra (an island)
* Hi-e'ra (a person)
* Hi-e-ra-co'me
Hi-e-rap'o-lis
Hi'e-rax
* Hi'e-ri
* Hi-er'i-chus
Hi'e-ro
Hi-e-ro-ce'pi-a
* Hi-e-ro-ce'pis
Hi-er'o-cles
* Hi-e-ro-cæs-a-re'a
* Hi-e-ro-du'li
Hi-e-ro-du'lum
* Hi-e-ro-ke'ryx
† Hi-er-om-ne'mon
* Hi-er-om-nem'o-nes
Hi-e-ro-ne'sos
Hi-e-ron'i-ca (Lex) 30
* Hi-e-ro-ni'cæ
Hi-er-o-ni'ces
Hi-e-ron'i-cus
Hi-e-ron'y-mus
Hi-e-roph'i-lus
Hi-e-ro-soi'y-ma
Je-ru'sa-lem (Eng.)
* Hi-gi'nus
Hig-na'ti-a Vi'a
Hi-la'ri-a
Hi-la'ri-us
Hil'a-ry (Eng.)
* Hi-man-top'o-des
Hi-mel'la
Him'e-ra
Hi-mil'co
Hip-pag'o-ras
* Hip-pag're-tus
Hip-pal'ci-mus
Hip'pa-lus
Hip-par'chi-a 12
Hip-par'chus
Hip-pa-ri'nus
Hip-pa'ri-on

HI

* Hip'pa-ris
Hip'pa-sus
Hip'pe-us
Hip'pi 3
Hip'pi-a
Hip'pi-as
Hip'pis
Hip'pi-us
Hip'po
Hip-pob'o-tes
* Hip-pob'o-tum
Hip-pob'o-tus
Hip-po-cen-tau'ri
* Hip-po-co'me
Hip-poc'o-on
Hip-po-cor-ys'tes
† Hip-poc'ra-te
Hip-poc'ra-tes
Hip-po-cra'ti-a 11
Hip-po-cre'ne[4] 7
Hip-pod'a-mas
Hip-pod'a-me and Hip-po-da-mi'a 30
Hip-pod'a-mus
Hip-pod'i-ce
* Hip-po-do'rus
Hip-pod'ro-mus
Hip'po-la
Hip-pol'o-chus
Hip-pol'y-te 8
Hip-pol'y-tus
Hip-pom'a-chus
Hip-pom'e-don
† Hip-pom-e-du'sa
Hip-pom'e-ne
Hip-pom'e-nes
Hip-po-mol'gi
Hip'pon and Hip'po
Hip-po'na
*† Hip-po'nax
Hip-po-ni'a-tes
* Hip-po-ni'cus
Hip-po'ni-um
Hip-pon'o-us
* Hip-poph'a-gi
Hip-pop'o-des
Hip-pos'tra-tus
Hip-pot'a-des
Hip'po-tas or Hip'po-tes
Hip-poth'o-e
Hip-poth'o-on
Hip-poth-o-on'tis
Hip-poth'o-us
Hip-po'ti-on 11
* Hip-po-tox'o-tæ
Hip-pu'ris
* Hip-pu'rus
Hip'pus
Hip'si-des
Hi'ra
Hir-pi'ni 4
Hir-pi'nus
Hir'ti-a (Lex)
Hir'ti-us Aulus
Hir'tus
His'bon
† His'pa-lis
His-pa'ni-a
* His-pa'nus
His-pel'lum
His'po
His-pul'la
His-tas'pes
His'ter Pa-cu'vi-us
His-ti-æ'a
His-ti-æ'o-tis
His-ti-æ'us
His'tri-a

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[1] *Hegemon.*—Gouldman and Holyoke accent this word on the antepenultimate syllable; but Labbe and Lempriere, more classically, on the penultimate.

[2] *Heliogabalus.*—This word is accented on the penultimate syllable by Labbe and Lempriere; but, in my opinion, more agreeably to the general ear, by Ainsworth, Gouldman, and Holyoke, on the antepenultimate.

[3] *Heraclitus.*—This name of the weeping philosopher is so frequently contrasted with that of Democritus, the laughing philosopher, that we are apt to pronounce both with the same accent; but all our prosodists are uniform in giving the antepenultimate accent to the latter, and the penultimate to the former word.

[4] *Hippocrene.*—Nothing can be better established than the pronunciation of this word in four syllables, according to its original; and yet such is the license of English poets, that they not unfrequently contract it to three. Thus, Cooke, *Hesiod, Theog.*, v., 9.

> And now to *Hippocrene* resort the fair.
> Or, Olmius, to thy sacred spring repair.

And a late translator of the Satires of Perseus:

> Never did I so much as sip,
> Or wet with *Hippocrene* a lip.

This contraction is inexcusable, as it tends to embarrass pronunciation and lower the language of poetry.

HY

Ho'di-us
* Hol-mi'um
Hol'o-cron
* Hom-e-re'us
* Ho-mer'i-dæ
† Ho-me-ro-mas'tix
* Ho-me-ro-mas-ti'ges
Ho-me'rus
Ho'mer (Eng.)
* Ho-mi'læ
Hom'o-le
Ho-mo'le a
Hom-o-lip'pus
Hom-o-lo'i-des
Ho-mon-a-den'ses
* Hom-o-ti'mi
† Hon'or
Ho-no'ri-us
* Ho-ple'tes
Ho'ra
Ho-rac'i-tæ 24
Ho'ræ
Hor-a-pol'lo
† Ho-ra'ti-a
Ho-ra'ti-us
Hor'ace (Eng.)
Hor'ci-as 10
* Ho-ri'zon
Hor-mis'das
Hor-ra'tus
† Hor'ta
Hor-ten'si-a 10
Hor-ten'si-us 10
Hor-ti'num
Hor-to'na
Ho'rus
Hos-til'i-a
Hos-til'i-us
Hun-ne-ri'cus
† Hun'ni or Hun-ni'a-des
Hy-a-cin'thi-a
Hy-a-cin'thus
Hy'a-des
Hy-ag'nis
Hy'a-la
* Hy'a-le
* Hy-a-me'a
* Hy-am-pe'a
Hy-am'po-lis
Hy-an'thes
Hy-an'tis
* Hy-a-pe'a
Hy-ar'bi-ta
* Hy-ar-bi'ta
Hy'as
* Hyb'e-la
Hy'bla
Hy-bre'as or Hyb're-as[1]
Hy-bri'a-nes
Hyc'ca-ra

HY

Hy'da and Hy'de
Hyd'a-ra
Hy-dar'nes
Hy-das'pes
Hy'dra
Hy-dra'mi-a
Hyd-ra-o'tes
* Hyd're-a
* Hy-dre'la
Hy-droch'o-us
Hyd-ro-pho'ri-a
Hy'drus
Hy-dru'sa
Hy'e-la
* Hy'e-le
Hy-emp'sal
Hy-et'tus
* Hy-ge'a
Hy-ge'i-a
Hy-gi'a-na
Hy-gi'nus
Hy'la
Hy-lac'i-des
Hy-lac'tor
Hy'læ
* Hy-le'a
Hy-læ'us
Hy'las
Hy'lax
Hyl'i-as
Hyl-la'i-cus
Hyl'lus
Hy-lon'o-me
Hy-loph'a-gi 3
Hym-e-næ'us and Hy'men
Hy-met'tus
* Hy-o'pe
Hy-pæ'pa
Hy-pæ'si-a 44
Hyp'a-nis
Hyp-a-ri'nus
* Hyp'a-ta
Hy-pa'tes
Hyp'a-tha
* Hyp'a-tus
Hy-pe'nor
Hyp-e-ra'on
* Hy-per'ba-tus
Hy-per'bi-us
Hyp-er-bo're-i
Hy-pe're-a and Hy-pe'ri-a
Hyp-e-re'si-a 11
* Hyp-e-ri'a
Hy-per'i-des
Hyp-e-ri'on 29
Hyp-erm-nes'tra
Hy-per'o-chus
Hyp-er-och'i-des

IA

Hy-phæ'us
* Hyph-an-te'on
* Hyp-o-the'bæ
* Hyp-o-the'cæ
Hyp'sa
Hyp-se'a
* Hyp-se'la
Hyp-se'nor
Hyp-se'us
Hyp-si-cra-te'a
Hyp-sic'ra-tes
Hyp-sip'y-le
Hyr-ca'ni-a
Hyr-ca'num Ma're
Hyr-ca'nus
Hyr'i-a
* Hyr'i-e
Hy-ri'e-us and Hyr'e-us
Hyr-mi'na
* Hyr-mi'ne
Hyr'ne-to and Hyr'ne-tho
Hyr-nith'i-um
Hyr'ta-cus
Hys'i-a 11
Hys'pa
Hys'sus and Hys'si 3
Hys-tas'pes
Hys-ti-e'us

I.

I'A
I-ac'chus
I-a'der
I-a-le'mus
* I-al'me-nus
I-al'y-sus
I-am'be
I-am'bli-cus
I-am'e-nus
I-am'i-dæ
I-a-ni'ra
I-an'the
I-an'the-a
* I-an-the'a
* I-a'on
* I-a'o-nes
I-ap-e-ron'i-des
I-a-pet'i-des
† I-ap-et-i-on'i-des
I-ap'e-tus[2]
I-a'pis
* I-ap'o-des
† I-a-pyd'i-a
* I-a-py'ges
I-a-pyg'i-a
I-a'pyx

ID

I-ar'bas
* I-ar-bi'ta
I-ar'chas and Jar'chas
I-ar'da-nus
I-as'i-des
I-a'si-on 11 and I-a'si-us
* I-a'sis
I'a-sus
* I-ax-am'a-tæ
† I-ax'ar-tes
I-be'ri
I-be'ri-a
* I-ber'i-cus
I-be'rus
I'bi 3
I'bis
Ib'y-cus
I-ca'ri-a
I-ca'ri-us
Ic'a-rus
Ic'ci-us 10
Ic'e-los
* Ic'e-lus
I-ce'ni
Ic'e-tas
Ich'næ
* Ich-nob'a-tes
Ich-nu'sa
Ich-o-nu'phis
Ich-thy-oph'a-gi 3
Ich'thys
I-cil'i-us
Ic'i-us 10
† I-co'ni-um
I'cos
Ic-ti'nus
† Ic-u lis'ma
I'da
I-dæ'a
I-dæ'us
† I-da'lis or * Id'a-lis
Id'a-lus
Id-an-thyr'sus
I-dar'nes
I'das
Id'e-a[3] 28
* I-de'ra
I-des'sa
† I'dex
† I-dist-a-vi'sus
Id'mon
I-dom'e-ne 8
I-dom-e-ne'us[4] or † I-dom'e-neus
I-do'the-a
I-dri'e-us
I-du'be-da
I-du'me and Id-u-me'a
I-dy'a
I-dy'i-a

IN

I-e'tæ
Ig'e-ni
Ig-na'ti-us 10
* Ig-ne'tes
† I-gu'vi-um
Il-a-i'ra
Il'ba
* Il-e-a'tes
Il-e-ca'o-nes and Il-e-ca-o-nen'ses
I-ler'da
* Il-er-ge'tes
Il'i-a or Rhe'a
I-li'a-ci Lu'di 3
I-li'a-cus
I-li'a-des
Il'i-as
Il'i-ad (Eng.
† Il-i-en'ses
Il'i-on
I-li'o-ne
Il-i-o'ne-us[5] or † I-li'o-neus
I-lis'sus
I-lith-y-i'a or * Il-thy'i-a
Il'i-um or Il'i-on
* Il-lib'a-nus
Il-lib'e-ris
Il-lip'u-la
Il-li-tur'gis
Il-lyr'i-cum, Il'ly-ris, and Il-lyr'i-a
Il-lyr'i-cus Si'nus
Il-lyr'i-us
Il'u-a 7
I'lus
* Il-ur-ge'a
I-lyr'gis
I-man-u-en'ti-us 10
* I-ma'on
Im'a-us[6]
Im'ba-rus
Im-brac'i-des
Im-bras'i-des
Im'bra-sus
Im'bre-us
Im'bri-us
Im-briv'i-um
Im'bros
* Im'o-la
In'a-chi 3 12
I-na'chi-a
I-nach'i-dæ
I-nach'i-des
I-na'chi-um
In'a-chus 12
I-nam'a-mes
I-nar'i-me 8
In'a-rus
In-ci-ta'tus

[1] *Hybreas.*—Lempriere accents this word on the penultimate syllable; but Labbe, Gouldman, and Holyoke, more properly, on the antepenultimate.

[2] *Iapetus.*—

Son of *Iapetus*, o'er-subtle, go,
And glory in thy artful theft below.—Cooke's *Hes.*

[Hcrat., Od., l. 3, 28: *Audax Iapeti genus.—Trollope.*]

[3] *Idea.*—This word, as a proper name, I find in no lexicographer but Lempriere. The English appellative, signifying an image in the mind, has uniformly the accent on the second syllable, as in the Greek ἰδέα, in opposition to the Latin, which we generally follow in other cases, and which, in this word, has the penultimate short in Ainsworth, Labbe, and our best prosodists; and, according to this analogy, *idea* ought to have the accent on the first syllable, and that syllable short, as the first of *idiot*. But when this word is a proper name, as the daughter of Dardanus, I should suppose it ought to fall into the general analogy of pronouncing Greek names, not by accent, but by quantity, and, therefore, that it ought to have the accent on the first syllable; and, according to our own analogy, that syllable ought to be short, unless the penultimate in the Greek is a diphthong, and then, according to general usage, it ought to have the accent.—[The fact is, that the Greek in this case is a diphthong, the name being Ἰδαία, and therefore, in Latin and English, *Ida'a*. In the beginning of the note, there is some confusion in our author's statements. The penultimate in ἰδέα is short; in the Latin *idea*, long. Aurel. Vic., *Animos idea fatigat.—Trollope.*]

[4] *Idomeneus.*—The termination of nouns in *eus* was, among the ancients, sometimes pronounced in two syllables, and sometimes as a diphthong in one. Thus, Labbe tells us, that *Achilleŭs*, *Argyleŭs*, *Phalareŭs*, *Apsirteŭs* are pronounced commonly in four syllables, and *Nereŭs*, *Orpheŭs*, *Porteŭs*, *Tereŭs* in three, with the penultimate syllable short in all; but that these words, when in verse, have generally the diphthong preserved in one syllable: Eumenidum veluti demens videt agmina Pentheus.—*Vir.* The Latin poets frequently dissolved the diphthong into two syllables:

Naiadum cœtu, tantum non Orpheus, Hebrum
Pœnaque respectus, et nunc manet Orpheus in te.

The best rule, therefore, that can be given to an English reader is, to pronounce words of this termination always with the vowels separated, except an English poet, in imitation of the Greeks, should preserve the diphthong; but, in the present word, I should prefer *I-dom'e-neus* to *I-dom-e-ne'us*, whether in verse or prose.—[The reverse of this is decidedly the best rule; *viz.*, to preserve the diphthong invariably, except where an English poet, after the example of the Latin, dissolves it. *I-dom-e-ne'us* must be incorrect, as the Greek name is always spelled with an ε; so that the resolved diphthong would be pronounced *Idomen'e-us.—Trollope.* Carr would, in most cases, make the *eus* one syllable in poetry and two in prose.]

[5] *Ilioneus.*—See *Idomeneus.*

[6] *Imaus.*—All our prosodists make the penultimate syllable of this word short; and, consequently, accent it on the antepenultimate; but Milton, by a license he was allowed to take, accents it on the penultimate syllable:

As when a vulture on *Imaŭs* bred,
Whose snowy ridge the roving Tartar bounds.

IP

In-da-thyr'sus
In'di-a
† In-dib'i-lis
* In'di-cus
In-dig'e-tes
* In-di-ge'tes (a people)
In-dig'e-ti 4
In'dus
* In-gæv'o-nes
* In-ne'sa
I'no 1
I-no'a 7
I-no'pus
I-no'res
I-no'us
In'su-bres
† In-su'bri-a
† In-ta-me'li-um
In-ta-pher'nes
In-te-ram'na
In-ter-ca'ti-a 11
In'u-us
I-ny'cus
I'o 1
I-ob'a-tes and Jo-ba'tes
I'o-bes
I-o-la'i-a
I'o-las or I-o-la'us
I-ol'chos
I'o-le 1 8
* I-o'lum
I'on
I-o'ne 8
I-o'nes
I-o'ni-a
* I-on'i-cus
I-o'pas
I'o-pe and Jop'pa
I'o-phon
* I-o'pis
I'os
* I-o-taph'a-ta
Ip'e-pæ
Iph-i-a-nas'sa
Iph'i-clus or Iph'i-cles
I-phic'ra-tes
* Iph-i-crat'i-des
* Iph-i-da-mi'a
I-phid'a-mus
Iph-i-de-mi'a
Iph-i-ge-ni'a[1]

IS

Iph-i-me-di'a[2]
I-phim'e-don
Iph-i-me-du'sa
I-phin'o-e 8
I-phin'o-us
I'phis
I-phit'i-on 11
Iph'i-tus
Iph'thi-me
Ip-se'a 29
† Ip'sus
I'ra 1 7
* I-ra'is
* Ir-a-phi-o'tes
Ir-e-næ'us
I-re'ne
I-re'sus
I'ris
I'rus
* I-sa'cus
Is'a-das
I-sæ'a 7
I-sæ'us
Is'a-mus
I-san'der
I-sa'pis
I'sar and Is'a-ra
I'sar and I-sæ'us
I-sar'chus 12
I-sau'ri-a
I-sau'ri-cus
I-sau'rus
Is-che'ni-a 12
Is-cho-la'us
* Is-chom'a-che
Is-chop'o-lis
* Is-chy'ras
Is-com'a-chus
Is-de-ger'des
* I-se'a
* I-se'pus
Is'i-a 10
* I-si'a-ci
* I-si'a-cus
Is-i-do'rus
Is'i-dore (Eng.)
I'sis
* Is-ma-e'la
Is'ma-rus and Is'ma-ra
Is-me'ne 8
Is-me'ni-as
Is-men'i-des

IX

Is-me'nus
I-soc'ra-tes
Is'sa 7
Is'se 8
* Is-se'don
* Is-sed'o-nes
Is'sus
* Is-tæv'o-nes
Is'ter and Is'trus
Isth'mi-a
Isth'mi-us
Isth'mus
Is-ti-æ'o-tis
* Is-to'ne
Is'tri-a
Is-trop'o-lis
I'sus
* It'a-li
I-ta'li-a 7
It'a-ly (Eng.)
I-tal'i-ca
I-tal'i-cus
It'a-lus
I-tar'gris
It'e-a 20
I-tem'a-les
Ith'a-ca
† Ith'a-ce-si-æ
I-thob'a-lus
I-tho'me
Ith-o-ma'i-a
* Ith-o-ma'tas
† I-thom'a-tes
* I-tho'me
I-tho'mus
* I-tho'ne
* Ith-u-re'i
Ith-y-phal'lus
I-to'ni-a 7
I-to'nus
* It'o-rum
† It'u-na
It-u-ræ'a
I-tu'rum
It'y-lus
It-y-ræ'i 3
I'tys
* I-u-le'us
* I-u-li'a-cum
I-u'lus
Ix-ib'a-tæ
Ix-i'on

JU

* Ix-i-o'ne-us
Ix-i-on'i-des

J.

* JA-CO'BUS
* Jad'e-ra
* Jam'ni-a or * Jam-ni'a
Ja-nic'u-lum
* Ja-no'ca
Ja'nus
Ja-pet'i-des
Jap'e-tus
Jar'chas
Ja'son
* Jaz'y-ges
Jen'i-sus
Je'ra
† Jer'ne
Je-ro'mus and Je-ron'y-mus
Je-ru'sa-lem
* Je'sus
Jo-ba'tes
Jo-cas'ta
Jop'pa
Jor-da'nes
* Jor'da-nes
Jor-nan'des
Jo-se'phus, Fla'vi-us
Jo-vi-a'nus
* Jo-vi'nus
* Jo'za
Ju'ba
Ju-dæ'a
Ju-ga'lis
Ju-gan'tes
Ju-ga'ri-us
Ju-gur'tha
Ju'li-a 7
Ju-li'a-des
Ju-li-a'nus
Ju'li-i 4
* Ju-li-o-bo na
Ju-li-o-ma'gus
Ju-li-op'o-lis
Ju'lis
Ju'li-us Cæ'sar
Ju'ni-a 7
Ju'no

LA

Ju-no-na'li-a
Ju-no'nes
Ju-no'ni-a
Ju-no'nis
Ju'pi-ter
* Ju'ra
Jus-ti'nus
Ju-tur'na
Ju-ve-na'lis
Ju've-nal (Eng.)
Ju-ven'tas
Ju-ver'na or Hi-ber'ni-a

L.

LA-AN'DER
La-ar'chus
Lab'a-ris
* Lab'a-rus
Lab'da
† Lab-dac'i-des
Lab'da-cus
Lab'da-lon
La'be-o
La-be'ri-us
* La-be'rus
La-bi'ci 4
La-bi'cum
* La-bi'cus
La-bi-e'nus
Lab-i-ne'tus
La-bo'bi-us
La-bob'ri-gi
* Lab-o-ri'ni
* La-bo'tas
La-bra'de-us
† La'bron
* La-by'cas
Lab-y-rin'thus
La-cæ'na
Lac-e-dæ'mon
* Lac-e-dæ-mon'i-cus
Lac-e-dæ-mo'ni-i or Lac-e-dæm'o-nes
La-ce-de-mo'ni-ans (Eng.
† Lac-e-de-mo'ni-us
La-cer'ta
† Lac-e-ta'ni-a
Lach'a-res
La'ches 1 12

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[1] *Iphigenia.*—The antepenultimate syllable of this word had been in quiet possession of the accent for more than a century, till some Greeklings of late have attempted to place the stress on the penultimate, in compliment to the original Ἰφιγένεια. If we ask our innovators on what principle they pronounce this word with the accent on the *ι*, they answer, because the *ι* stands for the diphthong *ει*, which, being long, must necessarily have the accent on it. But it may be replied, this was indeed the case in the Latin language, but not in the Greek, where we find a thousand long penultimates without the accent. It is true, one of the vowels which composed a diphthong in Greek, when this diphthong was in the penultimate syllable, generally had an accent on it, but not invariably; for a long penultimate syllable did not always attract the accent in Greek as it did in Latin. An instance of this, among thousands, is that famous line of dactyls in Homer's Odyssey, expressing the tumbling down of the stone of Sisyphus:

Αὖτις ἔπειτα πέδονδε κυλίνδετο λᾶας ἀναιδής.
Odyss., b. 11.

Another striking instance of the same accentuation appears in the first two verses of the Iliad:

Μῆνιν ἄειδε Θεὰ Πηληϊάδεω Ἀχιλῆος
Οὐλομένην, ἣ μυρί' Ἀχαιοῖς ἄλγε' ἔθηκε.

I know it may be said that the written accents we see on Greek words are no kind of authority, and that we ought always to give accent to penultimate long quantity, as the Latins did. Not here to enter into a dispute about the authority of the written accents, the nature of the acute, and its connection with quantity, which has divided the learned of Europe for so many years—till we have a clearer idea of the nature of the human voice, and the properties of speaking sounds, which alone can clear the difficulty—for the sake of uniformity, perhaps it were better to adopt the prevailing mode of pronouncing Greek proper names like the Latin, by making the quantity of the penultimate syllable the regulator of the accent, though contrary to the genius of Greek accentuation, which made the ultimate syllable its regulator; and if this syllable was long, the accent could never rise higher than the penultimate. Perhaps in language, as in laws, it is not of so much importance that the rules of either should be exactly right, as that they should be certainly and easily known; so the object of attention in the present case is not so much what ought to be done as what actually is done; and as pedantry will always be more pardonable than *illiteracy*, if we are in doubt about the prevalence of custom, it will always be safer to lean to the side of Greek or Latin than of our own language.—[Enough has been said on the pronunciation of words of this class in Rule 30.—*Trollope.*]

[2] *Iphimedia.*—This and the foregoing word have the accent on the same syllable, but for what reason can not be easily conceived. That *Iphigenia*, having the diphthong *ει* in its penultimate syllable, should have the accent on that syllable, though not the soundest, is at least a plausible reason; but why should our prosodists give the same accent to the *i* in *Iphimedia?* which, coming from *ιφι* and *μεδέω*, has no such pretensions. If they say it has the accent in the Greek word, it may be answered, this is not esteemed a sufficient reason for placing the accent in *Iphigenia;* besides, it is giving up the sheet-anchor of modern prosodists, the quantity as the regulator of accent. We know it was an axiom in Greek prosody that, when the last syllable was long by nature, the accent could not rise beyond the penultimate; but we know, too, that this axiom is abandoned in *Demosthenes*, *Aristoteles*, and a thousand other words. The only reason, therefore, that remains for the penultimate accentuation of this word is, that this syllable is long in some of the best poets. Be it so. Let those who have more learning and leisure than I have find it out. In the interim, as this may perhaps be a long one, I must recur to my advice under the last word; though Ainsworth has, in my opinion, very properly left the penultimate syllable of both these words short, yet those who affect to be thought learned will always find their account in departing as far as possible from the analogy of their own language, in favor of Greek and Latin.

LA	LA	LE	LE	LI
Lach'e-sis[1]	Lam-po-ne'a,	Las'si-a	Le'lex	Leu'con
Lac'i-das	Lam-po'ni-a, and	Las'sus or La'sus	Le-man'nus	Leu-co'ne 8
† Lac'i-des	Lam-po'ni-um	Las'the-nes	* Le-ma'nus	Leu-co'nes
La-cin'i-a	Lam-po'ni-us	Las-the-ni'a[3]	Lem'nos	* Leu-con'i-cus
La-cin-i-en'sis	Lam-prid'i-us Æ'li-us	Lat'a-gus	Le-mo'vi-i 3	Leu-con'o-e
La cin'i-um	Lam'pro-cles	Lat-e-ra'nus Plau'tus	* Lem-o-vi'ces	* Leu-con'o-tus
Lac'mon	Lam'prus	La-te'ri-um	Lem'u-res	Leu-cop'e-tra
La'co 1	Lamp'sa-cus and	* Lath'u-rus	Le-mu'ri-a and	* Leu-co-phry'ne
La-cob'ri-ga	Lamp'sa-chum	La-ti-a'lis	Lem-u-ra'li-a	Leu'co-phrys
* La-co'nes	Lamp-te'ri-a	La-ti-a'ris	Le-næ'us	Leu-cop'o-lis
La-co'ni-a and	Lam'pus	La-ti'ni 3 4	Len'tu-lus	Leu'cos
La-con'i-ca	La'mus	La-tin'i-us	Le'o	Leu-co'si-a 11
Lac'ra-tes	* Lam'y-ra	La-ti'nus	* Le-ob'o-tes	* Leu-cos'y-ri
Lac'ri-nes	* Lam'y-ros	La'ti-um	Le-o-ca'di-a	Leu-co-syr'i-i 4
Lac-tan'ti-us 10	Lam'y-rus	La'ti-us 10	* Le-och'a-res	Leu-coth'o-e or
Lac'ter	La-nas'sa	Lat'mus	Le-o-co'ri-on	Leu-co'the-a
Lac'y-des	Lan'ce-a 10	La-to'i-a	Le-oc'ra-tes	Leuc'tra
* La-cy'des	* Lan-ce'a	† La-to'bi-us	Le-od'a-mas	Leuc'trum
Lac'y-dus 24	Lan'ci-a 10	† La-tob'ri-gi	Le-od'o-cus	Leu'cus
La'das	Lan'di	La-to'is	Le-og'o-ras	Leu-cy-a'ni-as
La'de 8	Lan'gi-a	* Lat'o-is	Le'on	Leu-tych'i-des
La'des	* Lan-gi'a	La-to'na	Le-o'na	Le-va'na 7
† Lad-o-ce'a	Lan-go-bar'di 3	La-top'o-lis	Le-o-na'tus[4]	Le-vi'nus
La'don	La-nu'vi-um	* Lat-o-re'a	* Le-on'i-da	Lex-o'vi-i 4
* La-e'a	La-oc'o-on	La-to'us	Le-on'i-das	* Lib'a-næ
Læ'laps	La-od'a-mas	La'tre-us	Le-on'ti-um and	Li-ba'ni-us
Læ'li-a	La-od-a-mi'a 33	† La-tu'mi-æ or	Le-on-ti'ni 4	Lib'a-nus
Læ-li-a'nus	La-o-da'mi-a	† La-to'mi-æ	* Le-on-to-ceph'a-le	Lib-en-ti'na
Læ'li-us	La-od'i-ce 8	† Lau-da'mi-a	Le-on-to-ceph'a-lus	Li'ber
Læ'na and Le-æ'na	La-od-i-ce'a	Lau-do'ni-a	Le-on'ton or	Lib'e-ra 20
Læ'nas	La-od-i-ce'ne	Lau-fel'la	Le-on-top'o-lis	Lib-e-ra'li-a
Læ'ne-us	La-od'o-chus	Lau'ra	Le-on-tych'i-des	Li-ber'tas
Læ'pa Mag'na	La-og'o-nus	† Lau-re'a-cum	* Le-oph'o-ra	Li-be'thra
La-er'tes	La-og'o-ras	Lau-ren-ta'li-a	* Le'o-phron	Li-beth'ri-des
* La-er-ti'a-des	La-og'o-re 8	Lau-ren'tes A'gri	* Le-op're-pes	Lib'i-ci or Li-be'ci-i
La-er'ti-us, Di-og'e-nes	La-o-me-di'a[2] 30	Lau-ren-ti'a 10	* Le-o-prep'i-des	Lib-i-ti'na
* Læs-try'gon	La-om'e-don	Lau-ren-ti'ni 4	Le'os	Li'bo 1
Læ-stryg'o-nes	* La-om-e-don-te'us	Lau-ren'ti-us	Le-os'the-nes	Li'bon
Læ'ta	La-om-e-don-ti'a-dæ	Lau-ren'tum	Le-o-tych'i-des	* Li-bon'o-tus
Læ-to'ri-a (Lex)	* La-om-e-don-ti'a-des	* Lau-re'o-lus	Le-phyr'i-um	Lib-o-phœ-ni'ces
Læ'tus	* La-om-e-don'ti-us	Lau'ri-on or Lau-ri'on	Lep'i-da	Li'bri 4
Læ'vi 3	* La-on'i-cus	Lau'ron	Lep'i-dus	Libs
Læ-vi'nus	La-on'o-me	† La'us	Le-pi'nus	Li-bur'na
La-ga'ri-a	La-on-o-me'ne	La'us Pom-pe'i-a	Le-pon'ti-i 4	Li-bur'ni-a
* La-ge'us	La-oth'o-e 8	Lau'sus	Le'pre-os	Li-bur'ni-des
La'gi-a	La'o-us	Lau'ti-um 10	Le'pri-um	Li-bur'num Ma're
Lag'i-des	Lap'a-thus	La-ver'na	Lep'ti-nes	Li-bur'nus
La-gin'i-a	* La-pe'thus	† La-ver'ni-um	Lep'tis	Lib'y-a
* Lag-i-ni'a	Laph'ri-a	La-vi-a'na 7	Le'ri-a	Lib'y-cum Ma're
La'gus	* La-phy'ra	La-vin'i-a	Le-ri'na	Lib'y-cus and Li-bys'tis
La-gu'sa	La-phys'ti-um	La-vin'i-um or	Ler'na	Li'bys
La-gy'ra 6	La-pid'e-i	La-vi'num	Le'ro	Li-bys'sa
La-i'a-des 3	La-pid'e-us	* Laz'a-rus	Le'ros	* Lib-ys-si'nus
La'i-as	Lap'i-thæ	Le'a-des	* Les-bo-ni'cus	Lic'a-tes
La'is	Lap-i-thæ'um	Le-æ'i 3	Les'bos	Li'cha
La'i-us	Lap'i-tho	Le-æ'na	* Les-bo'us	* Lich'a-des
Lal'a-ge	Lap'i-thus	Le-an'der	Les'bus or Les'bos	† Li-cha'des
La-las'sis	La'ra or La-ran'da	Le-an'dre	Les'ches 12	Li'chas
Lam'a-chus	La-ren'ti-a and	Le-an'dri-as	Les-try'go-nes	Li'ches
La-mal'mon	Lau-ren'ti-a 10	* Le-an'dri-us	* Les'u-ra	Li-cin'i-a
* Lam-be'ca	La'res	Le-ar'chus 12	Le-ta'num	Li-cin'i-us
Lam-bra'ni 3	Lar'ga	Leb-a-de'a	Le-thæ'us	* Lic'i-nus
Lam'brus	Lar'gus	* Leb-a-di'a	Le'the	Li-ci'nus
La'mi-a	La-ri'des	Leb'e-dus or Leb'e-dos	Le'tus	Li-cym'ni-us
La-mi'a-cum Bel'lum	La-ri'na	Le-be'na	Leu'ca	Li'de 18
La'mi-æ	La-ri'num	Le-bin'thos and	* Leu-ca'di-a	Li-ga'ri-us
La'mi-as Æ'li-us	La-ris'sa	Le-byn'thos	* Leu-ca'ni	Li-ge'a
La-mi'rus	La-ris'sus	Le-chæ'um	Leu'cas	Li'ger
Lam'pe-do	La'ri-us	Lec'tum	Leu-ca'si-on 11	Li'ger or Lig'e-ris
Lam-pe'ti-a (a female)	Lar'nos	Lec'y-thus	Leu-cas'pis	Lig'o-ras
* Lam-pe-ti'a (a city)	La-ro'ni-a	Le'da	Leu-ca'tes	Lig'u-res
* Lam-pe-ti'um	† Lars To-lum'ni-us	Le-dæ'a	Leu'ce	Li-gu'ri-a
Lam'pe-to and	Lar'ti-us, Fla'vi-us	Le'dus	Leu'ci 3	Lig-u-ri'nus
* Lam-pe'do	Lar-to-læ'a-ni	Le'gi-o	Leu-cip'pe	Li'gus 18
* Lam'pe-tus	Lar'væ	*Le'gi-on* (Eng.)	Leu-cip'pi-des	† Li-gus'ti-cum Ma're
* Lam-pe'us, Lam-pi'a	La-rym'na	Le'i-tus 4	Leu-cip'pus	Lig'y-es
Lam'pon, Lam'pos, or	La-rys'i-um 11	Le'laps	* Leu-co-ge'i	Li-gyr'gum
Lam'pus		Lel'e-ges	Leu'co-la	Li-læ'a

[1] *Lachesis.*—
Clotho and *Lachesis*, whose boundless sway,
With *Atropos*, both men and gods obey.
COOKE'S *Hesiod, Theog.*, v. 335.

Laomedia.—
Evagore, *Laomedia* join,
And thou, Polynome, the num'rous line.
COOKE'S *Hesiod, Theog.*, v. 399.
—See *Iphigenia.*

[3] *Lasthenia.*—All the prosodists I have consulted, except Ainsworth, accent this word on the penultimate syllable; and though English analogy would prefer the accent on the antepenultimate, we must necessarily yield to such a decided superiority of votes for the penultimate, in a word so little Anglicized by use.—See *Iphigenia.*

[4] *Leonatus.*—In the accentuation of this word I have followed Labbe and Lempriere; the former of whom says, *Quanquam de hac voce amplius cogitandum cum eruditis viris existimem.* Till, then, these learned men have considered this word, I think we may be allowed to consider it as formed from the Latin *leo* and *natus*, lion-born, and as the *a* in *natus* is long, no shadow of reason can be given why it should not have the accent. This is the accentuation constantly given to it in the play of Cymbeline, and is, in my opinion, the best.—[Unquestionably; and therefore the accent has been so placed.—*Trollope.*]

LO

Lil-y-bæ'um
* Lil'y-be
Li-mæ'a
Li-me'ni-a
* Li-me'ra
Lim'næ
Lim-næ'um
Lim-na-tid'i-a
Lim-ni'a-ce
* Lim-ni'a-des
Lim-ni-o'tæ
Lim-no'ni-a
* Lim-no-re'a
Li'mon
* Li-mo'ne
† Li-mo'num
† Li-my'ra
Lin-ca'si-i 4
* Lin'di-us
† Lin'dum
Lin'dus
Lin'go-nes
* Lin-gon'i-cus
Lin-ter'na Pa'lus
Lin-ter'num
Li'nus
Li'o-des
Lip'a-ra
* Lip'a-re
* Lip-a-re'us
Lip'a-ris
Liph'lum
Lip-o-do'rus
Li-quen'ti-a
Lir-cæ'us
Li-ri'o-pe
Li'ris
Li-sin'i-as
Lis'son
Lis'sus
Lis'ta
Lit'a-brum
Lit'a-na
Li-tav'i-cus
Li-ter'num
Lith-o-bo'li-a
Li'thrus
Li-thu'bi-um
Li-tu'bi-um
Lit-y-er'sas
Livi'i-a Dru-sil'la
Li-vil'la
Liv-i-ne'i-us
Li'vi-us, *Liv'y* (Eng.)
† Lix'us
Lo'bon
Lo'ce-us 10
Lo'cha
* Lo-cha'gus
Lo'chi-as
* Loc'o-zus
Lo'cri
Lo'cris
Lo-cus'ta
Lo-cu'ti-us 10
* Lo-gi'um
Lol'li-a Pau-li'na
Lol-li-a'nus
Lol'li-us
Lon-di'num
Lon'don (Eng.)
Lon-ga-re'nus
Lon-gim'a-nus
Lon-gi'nus
Lon-go-bar'di
* Lon-go'ne
Lon'gu-la
Lon-gun'ti-ca
† Lon'gus
Lor'di 3
Lor'y-ma

LY

Lo'tis or Lo'tos
Lo-toph'a-gi 3
Lo'us or A'o-us
* Lox'i-as
Lu'a 7
Lu'ca
Lu'ca-gus 20
Lu-ca'ni 3
Lu-ca'ni-a
* Lu-can'i-cus
Lu-ca'ni-us
Lu-ca'nus, *Lu'can* (Eng.)
Lu-ca'ri-a or Lu-ce'ri-a
Luc-ce'i-us
Lu'ce-res
Lu-ce'ri-a
† Lu-ce'ri-us
Lu-ce'ti-us 10
Lu'ci-a[1]
Lu-ci-a'nus
Lu'ci-an (Eng.)
Lu'ci-fer
Lu-cil'i-us
Lu-cil'la
Lu-ci'na
* Lu-ci'o-lus
Lu'ci-us 10
Lu-cre'ti-a 10
Lu-cret'i-lis
Lu-cre'ti-us 10
Lu-cri'num
Lu-cri'nus
Luc-ta'ti-us 10
Lu-cul'le-a
† Lu-cul'li Hor'ti
Lu-cul'lus
Lu'cu-mo 20
Lu'cus
Lug-du'num
Lu'na 7
Lu'pa
Lu-per'cal[2]
Lu-per-ca'li-a
Lu-per'ci 3
Lu-per'cus
Lu'pi-as or Lu'pi-a
* Lu-po-du'num
Lu'pus
Lu-si-ta'ni-a
* Lu-si-ta'nus
Lu-so'nes
Lus'tri-cus
Lu-ta'ti-us
Lu-te'ri-us
Lu-te'ti-a 10
Lu-to'ri-us
Ly-æ'us
Ly'bas
* Ly-bo'tus
Lyb'y-a or Ly-bis'sa
Lyc'a-bas
Lyc-a-be'tus
Ly-cæ'a
Ly-cæ'um
Ly-cæ'us
Ly-cam'bes
* Lyc-am-be'us
Ly-ca'on
Lyc-a-o'ni-a
* Ly-ca'o-nes
Ly'cas
Ly-cas'te
Ly-cas'tum
Ly-cas'tus
Ly'ce 8
* Lyc-e-as
Ly'ces
Ly-ce'um
* Ly-ce'us
Lych-ni'des
Lych-ni'dus

LY

Lyc'i-a 10
Lyc'i-das
Ly-cim'na
Ly-cim'ni-a
Ly-cis'cus
* Ly-ci'us
Lyc'i-us 10
* Lyc'o-a
Lyc-o-me'des 20
Ly'con
Ly-co'ne 8
* Ly-co'pes
Lyc'o-phron
Ly-cop'o-lis
Ly-co'pus
† Lyc-o-re'a
† Lyc-o-re'us
Ly-co'ri-as
Ly-co'ris
Ly-cor'mas
Ly-cor'tas
* Ly-cos'the-ne
Lyc-o-su'ra
* Ly-co'tas
* Lyc-o-ze'a
Lyc'tus
Ly-cur'gi-des
* Lyc-ur-gi'des
Ly-cur'gus
Ly'cus
Ly'de 8
Lyd'i-a
Lyd'i-as
Lyd'i-us
Ly'dus
Lyg'da-mis or Lyg'da-mus
Lyg'i-i 4
† Lyg-o-des'ma
Ly'gus
Ly-mi're
* Lym'i-re
Ly'max
Lyn-ces'tæ
Lyn-ces'tes
Lyn-ces'ti-us
Lyn-ce'us
† Lyn'ceus
Lyn-ci'des
Lyn'cus, Lyn-cæ'us, or Lynx
Lyr'cæ
Lyr-cæ'us
Lyr-ce'a
* Lyr-cl'us
Lyr'cus
* Lyr'i-ce
Lyr-nes'sus
* Lyr'o-pe
Ly-san'der
Ly-san'dra
Ly-sa'ni-as
Ly'se 8
Ly-si'a-des
Lys-i-a-nas'sa
Ly-si'a-nax
Lys'i-as 11
Lys'i-cles
Ly-sid'i-ce
Ly-sim'a-che
Lys-i-ma'chi-a
* Ly-sim-a-chi'a
Lys-i-mach'i-des
Ly-sim'a-chus
Lys-i-me'li-a
* Lys-i-me-li'a
Ly-sin'o-e 8
Ly-sip'pe
Ly-sip'pus
Ly'sis
Ly-sis'tra-tus

MÆ

* Lys-i-thi'des
Ly-sith'o-us
Ly'so
† Lys'tra
Ly-tæ'a
* Lyx-e'a
Ly-za'ni-as

M.

MA'CÆ
Ma'car
* Mac-a-re'is
Ma-ca're-us
Ma-ca'ri-a
Mac'a-ris
* Mac'a-ron
* Ma-car'ta-tus
Ma-ced'nus
Mac'e-do
Mac-e-do'ni-a
Mac-e-don'i-cus 30
Ma-cel'la
Ma'cer Æ-myl'i us
* Ma-ce'ris
* Mac'e-tæ
Ma-chæ'ra
* Ma-chag'e-ni
Ma-chan'i-das
Ma-cha'on
* Ma-cha'o-nes
* Ma-che'rus
Ma'cra
Ma-cri-a'nus
Ma-cri'nus
* Mac'ri-tus
Ma'cro
Ma-cro'bi-i 4
Ma-cro'bi-us
Mac'ro-chir
Ma-cro'nes
* Mac-ron-ti'chus
* Mac-rop-o-go'nes
* Mac-ry-ne'a
Mac-to'ri-um
Mac-u-lo'nus
† Ma-dau'ra
Ma-des'tes
Ma-de'tes
* Ma-dre'ni
† Mad-u-at'e-ni
Ma'dy-es
Mæ-an'der
Mæ-an'dri-a
Mæ-ce'nas
Mæ'di 3
* Mæ-dob-i-thy'ni
Mæ'li-us
Mæm-ac-te'ri-a
Mæn'a-des
Mæn'a-la
Mæn'a-lus
Mæ'ni-us
* Mæn-o-bo'ra
* Mæ-nom'e-na
Mæ'non
Mæ'nus
Mæ-o'ni-a
* Mæ'o-nes
Mæ-on'i-dæ
Mæ-on'i-des
Mæ'o-nis
Mæ-o'tæ
* Mæ-ot'i-cus
* Mæ-ot'i-des
Mæ-o'tis Pa'lus
Mæ'si-a Syl'va 1[1]
* Mæ-so'li
* Mæt'o-na

MA

Mæ'vi-a
Mæ'vi-us
Ma'gas
* Mag-do'lus
Ma-gel'la
Mag'e-tæ
Ma'gi
* Ma'gi-a
Ma'gi-us
Mag'na Græ'ci-a
Mag-nen'ti-us 10
Mag'nes
Mag-ne'si-a 11
* Mag-ne'tes
Ma'go
Ma'gon
Mag-on-ti'a-cum
Ma'gus
Ma-her'bal
Ma'i-a
* Ma-i-u'ma
* Ma'i-u-mas
Ma-jes'tas
Ma-jor'ca
Ma-jo-ri-a'nus
† Mak'a-reus
* Mal'a-ca or Mal'a-cha
* Mal-ach-be'lus
Ma'la For-tu'na
* Mal'chi-on
Ma-le'a
* Ma'le-a
* Ma-le'ba
* Ma-le'os
† Mal-e-ven'tum
Mal'ho or Ma'tho
Ma'li-a
Ma'li-i 4
Ma'lis
Mal'le-a or Mal'li-a
Mal'li-us
* Mal-loph'o-ra
† Mal-lo-pho'ra
Mal'los
* Ma-lo'des
Mal'thi-nus
* Mal-thi'nus
* Ma-lu'ca
Mal-va'na
Ma-ma'us
Ma-mer'cus
Ma-mer'thes
Mam-er-ti'na
Mam-er-ti'ni 4 3
* Mam-er-ti'nus
Ma-mil'i-a (Lex)
Ma-mil'i 4
Ma-mil'i-us
Mam-mæ'a
Mam-me'a
* Mam-mo'nas
* Ma-mu-ri-a'nus
Ma-mu'ri-us
Ma-mur'ra
* Ma-næ'thon
Ma-nas'ta-bal
Man-ci'nus
Man-da'ne 8
Man-da'nes
Man-de'la
Man-do'ni-us
Man'dro-cles
Man-droc'li-das
Man'dron
Man-du'bi-i 4
Mun-du-bra'ti-us
† Man-du'ri-a
* Man'e-ros
Ma'nes
* Man'e-tho
Ma-ne'tho

[1] *Lucia.*—Labbe cries out loudly against those who accent this word on the penultimate, which, as a Latin word, ought to have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable. If once, says he, we break through rules, why should we not pronounce *Ammia, Anastatia, Cecilia, Leocadia, Natalia,* &c., with the accent on the penultimate likewise? This ought to be a warning against our pronouncing the West India island *St. Lu'cia* as we sometimes hear it, *St. Luci'a.*

[2] *Lupercal.*—This word is so little interwoven with our language, that it ought to have its true Latin accent on the penultimate syllable. But wherever the antepenultimate accent is adopted in verse, as in Shakspeare's Julius Cæsar where Antony says,

> You all did see that on the *Lu'percal*
> I thrice presented him a kingly crown,

we ought to preserve it. Mr. Barry, the actor, who was informed by some scholar of the Latin pronunciation of this word, adopted it in this place, and pronounced it *Luper'cal* which grated every ear that heard him.

MA

Ma'ni-a
Ma-nil'i-a (Lex)
Ma-nil'i-us
Man'i-mi 4
Man'li-a (Lex)
Man'li-us Tor-qua'tus
Man'nus
Man-sue'tus
* Man-te'um
Man-ti-ne'a
Man-ti-ne'us
Man'ti-us 10
Man'to
Man'tu-a
Mar-a-can'da
Mar'a-tha
Mar'a-thon
Mar'a-thos
* Mar'a-thus
Mar-cel'la
Mar-cel-li'nus, Am-mi-a'nus
Mar-cel'lus
Mar'ci-a 10
Mar-ci-a'na
Mar-ci-a-nop'o-lis
Mar-ci-a'nus 10
* Mar'ci-on
* Mar-ci'ta
Mar'ci-us Sa-bi'nus
* Mar-com'a-ni
Mar-co-man'ni
* Mar-com'e-nes
Mar'cus
Mar'di 3
Mar'di-a
* Mar'do-nes
Mar-do'ni-us
Mar'dus
* Ma're-a or Ma-re-o'tis
* Ma-re-ot'i-cus
* Mar-ga-ri'ta
Mar-gin'i-a and Mar-gi-a'ni-a
Mar-gi'tes
Ma'ri-a[1] (Lex)
* Ma-ri'a
Ma-ri'a-ba
Ma-ri-am'ne
Ma-ri-a'næ Fos'sæ
* Ma-ri-an-dy'ni
Ma-ri-an-dy'num
Ma-ri-a'nus
Ma-ri'ca
Ma-ri'ci 3
Mar'i-cus
Ma-ri'na
Ma-ri'nus
Ma'ri-on
Ma'ris
Ma-ris'sa
Mar'i-sus
Ma-ri'ta (Lex)
* Ma-rit'i-ma
Ma'ri-us
Mar'ma-cus
Mar-ma-ren'ses
Mar-mar'i-ca
Mar-mar'i-dæ
Mar-ma'ri-on
Ma'ro 1
Mar-o-bu'du-i 3
Ma'ron
Mar-o-ne'a
Mar-pe'si-a 10
Mar-pes'sa
Mar-pe'sus
Mar'res
* Mar-ru'bi-i
Mar-ru-ci'ni
Mar-ru'vi-um or Mar-ru'bi-um

ME

Mars
Mar-sæ'us
Mar'sa-la
Mar'se 8
Mar'si 3
Mar-sig'ni 3
* Mars'pi-ter
Mar-sy'a-ba
* Mar'sy-as
Mar'tha
Mar'ti-a 10
Mar-ti-a'lis
Mar'ti-al (Eng.)
Mar-ti-a'nus
* Mar-tig'e-na
Mar-ti'na
Mar-tin-i-a'nus
Mar'ti-us 10
Ma-rul'lus
Mas-æ-syl'i-i 4
* Mas-ce'zel
* Mas'cli-on
* Mas-i-gi'ton
Mas-i-nis'sa
Mas'sa
Mas'sa-ga
Mas-sag'e-tæ
Mas-sa'na 7
Mas-sa'ni 3
Mas'si-cus
Mas-sil'i-a 7
Mas-sy'la
* Mas-sy'li
* Mas-syl'i-a
* Mas-syl'i-us
* Mas-tram'e-la
Ma-su'ri-us
* Ma-thi'on
Ma'tho
Ma-ti-e'ni
Ma-ti'nus
Ma-tis'co
Ma-tra'li-a
* Ma'tre-as
* Mat'ro-na
Ma-tro'na (a river)
Mat-ro-na'li-a
Mat-ti'a-ci 3
* Ma-tu'ce-tæ
Ma-tu'ta
* Mat-u ti'nus
Mau'ri 3
* Mau'ri-cus
Mau-ri-ta'ni-a
Mau'rus
† Mau-ru'si-a
Mau-ru'si-i 4 11
* Mau-so-le'um
* Mau-so'li
Mau-so'lus
Ma'vors
Ma-vor'ti-a 10
Max-en'ti-us 10
* Max-e'ræ
Max-im-i-a'nus
Max-i-mil-i-a'na
Max-i-mi'nus
Max'i-min (Eng.)
Max'i-mus
Maz'a-ca
* Maz'a-ces
Ma-za'ces
Ma-zæ'us
Ma-za'res
* Maz'a-res
Maz'e-ras
Ma-zi'ces and Ma-zy'ges
* Me'a-rus
Me-cæ'nas or Me-cœ'nas
Me-cha'ne-us
Me-cis'te-us
* Mec-œ-na'tes (*pl.*)

ME

Mec'ri-da
Me-de'a
* Me'de-on
Me-des-i-cas'te 8
Me'di-a 7
Me'di-as
Med'i-cus
Me-di-o-la'num
* Me-di'o-lum
Me-di-o-ma-tri'ces or Me-di-o-ma-tri'ci
* Me'di-on
Me-di-ox'u-mi
Med-i-tri'na
Me-do'a-cus or Me-du'a-cus
Med-o-bith'y-ni
Me-dob'ri-ga
Me'don
Me-don'ti-as 10
* Me-do'res
Med-u-a'na
* Med'u-li
* Me-dul'li-a
Med-ul-li'na
Me'dus
Me-du'sa
Me-gab'i-zi
* Meg-a-by'si
Meg-a-by'zus
Meg'a-cles
Me-gac'li-des
Me-gæ'ra
Me-ga'le
Me-ga'le-as
Meg-a-le'si-a 11
Me-ga'li-a
Meg-a-lop'o-lis
Meg-a-me'de 8
Meg-a-ni'ra
Meg-a-pen'thes
Meg'a-ra[2]
* Meg'a-reus[3] or Me-ga're-us
* Meg-a-re'us (*adj.*)
Meg'a-ris
Me-gar'sus
Me-gas'the-nes
* Meg-a-ti'chus
Me'ges
Me-gil'la
Me-gis'ta
Me-gis'ti-a
† Me-gis'ti-as
Me-læ'næ
* Mel-am-pe'a
Me-lam'pus
Mel-am-py'ges
* Mel-am-py'gus
Me'la, Pom-po'ni-us
† Mel-an-chæ'tes
Mel-an-chlæ'ni
Me-lan'chrus
Mel'a-ne
* Mel'a-nes
Mel'a-neus
Me-la'ne-us
* Me-la'ni-a
Me-lan'i-da
Me-la'ni-on
Mel-a-nip'pe
Mel-a-nip'pi-des
Mel-a-nip'pus
Mel-a-no'pus
Mel-a-nos'y-ri
Me-lan'thi-i
* Me-lan'thi-on
Me-lan'thi-us
Me-lan'tho
Me-lan'thus
Me'las
* Mel-com'a-ni

ME

Me-le-a'ger
* Me-le'a-ger
Me-le-ag'ri-des
Mel-e-san'der
Me'les
Mel'e-se
Mel-e-sig'e-nes or Mel-e-sig'e-na
* Mel'e-te
Me'li-a
* Me-lib'o-cus
† Mel-i-bœ'a
Mel-i-bœ'us
Mel-i-cer'ta
* Mel'i-chus
* Me'li-e
Mel-i-gu'nis
Me-li'na
* Mel'i-nus
Me-li'sa 7
* Mel'i-se
Me-lis'sa
Me-lis'sus
Mel'i-ta or Mel'i-te
* Mel-i-te'na
Mel-i-te'ne
* Mel'i-to
Mel'i-tus
Me'li-us
Mel-ix-an'drus
† Mel'la An-næ'us
Me-lob'o-sis[4]
Me'lon
Me'los
Mel'pi-a
Mel-pom'e-ne
Me-mac'e-ni
Mem'mi-a Sul-pit'i-a
Mem'mi-us
Mem'non
* Mem'no-nes
* Mem-no-ni'um
* Mem-no'ni-us
Mem'phis
* Mem-phi'tes
Mem-phi'tis
Me'na or Me'nes
Me-nal'cas
Me-nal'ci-das
Men-a-lip'pe
Men-a-lip'pus
Me-nan'der
* Men-an-dre'us
* Men'a-pi
Me-na'pi-i
Men'a-pis
Me'nas
Men-che'res
Men'des
Me-ne'cles
Men-e-cli'des
* Men-e-co'lus
Me-nec'ra-tes
Men-e-de'mus
Me-neg'e-tas
Men-e-la'i-a
* Men-e-la-i'a
Men-e-la'us
Me-ne'ni-us A-grip'pa
Men'e-phron
Me'nes
Men-es-the'i Por'tus
Me-nes'the-us, Mnes'the-us, or Me-nes'te-us
Me-nes'thi-us
Men'e-tas
Me-nip'pa
Me-nip'pi-des
Me-nip'pus
Me'ni-us
Men'nis

ME

Me-nod'o-tus
Me-nœ'ce-us
Me-nœ'tes
* Men-œ-ti'a-des
Me-nœ'ti-us
Me'non
Me-noph'i-lus
Men'ta or Min'the
Men'tes
Men-tis'sa
Men'to
Men'tor
* Men'to-res
Me-nyl'lus
* Me-phi'tis
Me'ra
Me'ra or Mœ'ra
* Mer-ce-di'nus
Mer-cu'ri-us
Mer'cu-ry (Eng.)
Me-ri'o-nes
Mer'me-ros
Mer'me-rus
Merm'na-dæ
* Mer'mo-das
Mer'o-e 8
Mer'o-pe 8
* Mer'o-pis
Me'rops
Me'ros
Mer'u-la, Cor-ne'li-us
Me-sab'a-tes
Me-sa'bi-us
Me-sa'pi-a
Me-sau'bi-us
Me-sem'bri-a
Me-se'ne
* Me-sob'o-a
Mes-o-me'des
Mes-o-po-ta'mi-a
* Mes-sab'a-tæ
Mes-sa'la
Mes-sa-li'na Va-le'ri-a
Mes-sa-li'nus, M. Va-le'ri-us
Mes-sa'na
Mes-sa'pi-a
* Mes-sa'pus
Mes'sa-tis
Mes'se
Mes-se'is
Mes-se'ne or Mes-se'na
Mes-se'ni-a
* Mes'o-a
* Mes-so'gis
Mes'tor
Me-su'la
Met'a-bus
Met-a-git'ni-a
* Met'a-gon
* Met-a-mor-pho'sis
Met-a-ni'ra
* Met-a-pon-ti'ni
Met-a-pon'tum
Met-a-pon'tus
Me-tau'rus
* Me-te'lis
Me-tel'la
Me-tel'li
* Me-temp-sy-cho'sis
* Met-e-re'a
* Meth'a-na
Me-thar'ma
Me-thi'on 29
Me-tho'di-us
Me-tho'ne
* Meth'o-ra
Me-thyd'ri-um
Me-thym'na
Me-ti-a-du'sa 21
Me-til'i-a Lex
Me-til'i-i

[1] *Maria.*—This word, says Labbe, derived from the Hebrew, has the accent on the second syllable; but when a Latin word, the feminine of *Marius*, it has the accent on the first.

[2] *Megara.*—I have, in this word, followed Labbe, Ainsworth, Gouldman, and Holyoke, by adopting the antepenultimate accent, in opposition to Lempriere, who accents the penultimate syllable.

[3] *Megareus.*—Labbe pronounces this word in four syllables when a noun substantive; but Ainsworth marks it as a trisyllable when a proper name, and, in my opinion, incorrectly. [Ainsworth is right. See *Ovid, Met.*, x., 600.—*Trollope.*] See IDOMENEUS.

[4] *Melobosis.*—In this word I have given the preference to the antepenultimate accent, with Labbe, Gouldman, and Holyoke, though the penultimate, which Lempriere has adopted, is more agreeable to the ear. [In both the second and third syllables, the *o* is the Greek *omicron.*—*Trollope.*]

MI

* Me-ti'lis
Me-til'i-us
Me-ti'o-chus
Me'ti-on
Me'tis
Me-tis'cus
Me'ti-us
Me-tœ'ci-a
Me'ton
Met'o-pe 8
* Me-to'pe
* Met'o-res
Me'tra
† Me-tra-gyr'te
* Me-tro'a
Me-tro'bi-us
Met'ro-cles
Met-ro-do'rus
Me-troph'a-nes
Me-trop'o-lis
Met'ti-us 10
† Me-tu'lum
Me-va'ni-a
Me'vi-us
Me-zen'ti-us
* Mi-a-co'rus
* Mic-co-tro'gus
Mi-ce'a
* Mi-ce'læ
Mi-cip'sa
* Mic'i-te
Mi-cy'thus
* Mid-a-i'on
Mi'das
Mi-de'a
Mid'e-a
* Mi'e-za
Mi-la'ni-on
Mi-le'si-i 4 11
Mi-le'si-us 10
Mi-le'ti-a 10
Mi-le'ti-um 10
Mi-le'tus
Mil'i-as
Mil'i-chus
Mi-li'nus
Mil-i-o'ni-a
* Mil-iz-i-ge'ris
Mi'lo
Mi-lo'ni-us
Mil-ti'a-des
Mil'to
Mil'vi-us
Mil'y-as
Mi-mal'lo-nes
Mi'mas
* Mim-ne'dus
Mim-ner'mus
Min'ci-us
Min'da-rus
Mi-ne'i-des
Mi-ner'va
Min-er-va'li-a
Min'i-o
Min-næ'i 3
Mi-no'a
Mi-no'is
Mi'nos
Min-o-tau'rus
Min'the
Min-tur'næ 10
Mi-nu'ti-a
Mi-nu'ti-us Au-gu-rī'nus
Min'y-æ
Min'y-as
Min'y-cus
Mi-ny'i-a
Min'y-tus
Mir'a-ces

MO

* Mis'ce-ra
Mi-se'num
Mi-se'nus
* Mis-ge'tes
Mi-sith'e-us
† Mith-ra-cen'ses
Mith-ra-da'tes
Mi'thras
Mi-thre'nes
Mith-ri-da'tes
Mith-ri-da'tis
Mith-ro-bar-za'nes
Mit-y-le'ne
Mit-y-le'næ
Mi'tys
Mi-zæ'i
Mna-sal'ces
* Mna'se-as 11
Mnas'i-cles
Mna-sip'pi-das
Mna-sip'pus
Mna-sith'e-us
Mna'son
† Mna-sy'lus
Mna-syr'i-um
* Mne-mi'um
Mne'mon
Mne-mos'y-ne 3
Mne-sar'chus
* Mnes-i-bu'lus
Mne-sid'a-mus
* Mnes-i-da'mus
Mnes-i-la'us
Mne-sim'a-che
Mne-sim'a-chus
* Mne-sith'e-us
Mnes'ter
Mnes'the-us
Mnes'ti-a
Mnes'tra
Mne'vis
Mo-a-pher'nes
* Mo-cor'e-tæ
Mo-des'tus
Mo'di-a
* Mod'o-nus
Mœ'ci-a 5 10
Mœ'nus
Mœ'di
Mœ'on
Mœ-on'i-des
Mœ'ra
Mœ-rag'e-tes
Mœ'ris
Mœ'si-a
* Mo-gun'ti-a
Mo-gy'ni
Mo-le'i-a
* Mo-li'a
† Mo-li'on
Mo-li'o-ne
Mo'lo
Mo-lœ'is
Mo-lor'chus 12
Mo-los'si 3
Mo-los'sia or Mo-los'sis
Mo-los'sus
Mol-pa'di-a
Mol'pus
Mo'lus
* Mol-y-cre'um
* Mo-lyc'ri-a
Mo-lyc'ri-on
* Mo-ly'rus
Mo-mem'phis
Mo'mus
Mo'na
* Mon'a-chi
* Mon-a-chi'um

MU

Mo-næ'ses
* Mo-ne'ses
Mo-ne'sus
Mo-ne'ta
* Mon'i-ca
Mon'i-ma
Mon'i-mus
* Mon-o-dac'ty-lus
Mon'o-dus
Mo-nœ'cus
Mo-no'le-us
* Mon'o-mus
Mo-noph'a-ge
Mo-noph'i-lus
* Mo-nos'ce-li
* Mo-no-the-li'tæ
Mon-ta'nus
Mon'y-chus 6 12
Mon'y-mus
Mo'phis
Mop'si-um
Mop-so'pi-a
* Mop'so-pus
* Mop-su-es'ti-a
Mop'sus
Mor-gan'ti-um 10
* Mor-ge'tes
* Mor-i-me'ne
Mor'i-ni
Mo-ri-tas'gus
Mo'ri-us
Mor'phe-us
Mors
Mo'rys
Mo'sa
Mos'cha
Mos'chi 3 12
Mos'chi-on
* Mos-cho-pu'lus
Mos'chus
Mo-sel'la
Mo'ses
Mo-sych'lus
Mos-y-næ'ci 3
* Mo-sy'ni
Mo-tho'ne
* Mo-ti-e'ni
Mo-ty'a
* Mo'y-ses
Mu-ci-a'nus
Mu'ci-us 10
Mu'cræ
Mul'ci-ber
Mu-lu'cha[1]
Mul'vi-us Pons
Mum'mi-us
Mu-na'ti-us 10
Mun'da
Mu-ni'tus
Mu-nych'i-a
Mu-nych'i-æ
Mu-ræ'na
Mur'cus
Mu-re'tus
Mur-gan'ti-a 10
* Mur-ra'nus
Mur-rhe'nus
Mur'ti-a 10
Mus
Mu'sa An-to'ni-us
Mu'sæ
Mu-sæ'us
* Mu-sag'e-tes
* Mu-se'a
* Mu-se'um
Mu-so'ni-us Ru'fus
Mus-te'la
† Mu'ta
Mu-thul'lus

MY

Mu'ti-a 10
† Mu-ti'ca
Mu-til'i-a
Mu'ti-na
Mu-ti'na
Mu-ti'nes
Mu-ti'nus
Mu'ti-us 10
Mu-tu'nus
Mu-tus'cæ
† Mu-ze'ris
My-a'grus or My'o-des
Myc'a-le
Myc-a-les'sus
My-ce'næ
Myc-e-ri'nus
Myc-i-ber'na
Myc'i-thus
My'con
Myc'o-ne or
† Myc'o-nos[2]
My'don
My-ec'pho-ris
My-e'nus
* Myg'a-le
Myg'don
* Myg'do-nes
Myg-do'ni-a
Myg'do-nus
† Myg-do'nus
* My-i'a-grus
My-las'sa
My'le or My'las
My'les
My-lit'ta
* Myn'do-nes
Myn'dus
My'nes
Myn'i-æ 4
* My'o-nes
* My-o-ne'sus
My-o'ni-a
† My'ra
* Myr'a-ces
* Myr'ge-tæ
* My-ri'ca
* My-ri'ce
My-ri'cus
My-ri'na
My-ri'nus[3]
* Myr'i-nus
Myr'i-œ
* Myr-i-on'y-ma
* Myr-le'a
Myr-mec'i-des
* Myr-me'ci-um
Myr-mid'o-nes
My'ron
My-ro-ni-a'nus
My-ron'i-des
My-ro'nus
Myr'rha
* Myrrhi-nus
Myr'si-lus
Myr'si-nus
Myr'sus
Myr'ta-le
Myr'te-a
Myr'ti-lus
Myr'tis
Myr-to'um Ma're
Myr-tun'ti-um 10
Myr-tu'sa
My-scel'lus
Mys'i-a 11
My-so-ma-ced'o-nes
My'son
Mys'tes
Myth'e-cus

NA

Myt-i-le'ne
My'us

N.

NAB-AR-ZA'NES
Nab-a-thæ'a
* Nab'a-thes
Na'bis
* Nac'o-le
* Nac'o-ne
Na-dag'a-ra
Næ'ni-a
* Næ'vi-a
Næ'vi-us
Næv'o-lus
* Na-ge'ri
Na-har'va-li 3
Na'i-a-des
† Na-i'a-des
* Na'i-as
* Na'i-cus
Na'is
† Na-is'sus or Nes'sus
* Nam-ne'tes
Na-pæ'æ
* Na-pe'æ
Na-pa'ta
* Na-pe'gus
Naph'i-lus
Nar
Nar'bo
* Nar-bo'na
Nar-bo-nen'sis
Nar-cæ'us
† Nar-ce'a
Nar-cis'sus
Nar'ga-ra
Na-ris'ci 3
Nar'ni-a or Nar'nia
Nar'ses
Nar-the'cis
Na-ryc'i-a 10
* Nas'a-mon
Nas-a-mo'nes
Nas'ci-o or Na'ti-o
* Na-si'ca[4]
Na-sid-i-e'nus
Na-sid'i-us
Na'so
Nas'sus or Na'sus
Nas'u-a 10
Na-ta'li-a
Na-ta'lis
Nat'ta
Nau'bo-lus
Nau'cles
Nau'cra-tes
Nau'cra-tis
* Nau-cy'des
Nau'lo-chus
Nau-pac'tus or
Nau-pac'tum
Nau'pli-a
Nau-pli'a-des
Nau'pli-us
† Nau-por'tus
Nau'ra
Nau-sic'a-a
* Nau-sic'a-e
Nau'si-cles
Nau-sim'e-nes
* Nau-si-ni'cus
Nau-sith'o-e
Nau-sith'o-us
Nau'tes 17
Na'va

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[1] *Mulucha.*—This word is accented on the antepenultimate syllable by Labbe, Lempriere, and Ainsworth; and on the penultimate by Gouldman and Holyoke. Labbe, indeed, says *ut volueris*; and I shall certainly avail myself of this permission to place the accent on the penultimate; for when this syllable ends with *u*, the English have a strong propensity to place the accent on it, even in opposition to etymology, as in the word *Arbutus*.

[2] *Myconos.*—An English ear seems to have a strong predilection for the penultimate accent on the words *Mycale* and *Mycone*; but all our prosodists accent them on the antepenultimate. The same may be observed of *Mutina.*—See note on *Oryus.* [Ovid, Met., xii., 263: *Mater erat Mycale*, &c.—VII., 463: *Hinc humilem Myconon*, &c.—XV., 823: *Victa petent Mutinæ*, &c.—*Trollope.*]

[3] *Myrinus.*—Labbe is the only prosodist I have met with who accents this word on the antepenultimate syllable; and as this accentuation is so contrary to analogy, I have followed Lempriere, Ainsworth, Gouldman, and Holyoke, with the accent on the penultimate. See the word in the *Terminational Vocabulary.* [This may be true of the epithet of Apollo, so called from the town Myryna, but not of the name of a gladiator mentioned in Mart., Epig., xii., 29: *Nuper cum Myrine peteretur*, &c.—*Trollope.*]

[4] This is the true accent.—*Ed*

NE

Na'vi-us Ac'ti-us
Nax'os
Ne-æ'ra
Ne-æ'thus
Ne-al'ces
Ne-al'i-ces
* Ne-an-dri'a
Ne-an'thes
Ne-ap'a-phos
Ne-ap'o-lis
Ne-ar'chus
Ne-bro'des
Ne-broph'o-nos
* Ne-broph'o-nus
* Neb'u-la
Ne'chos
* Ne-crop'o-lis
Nec-ta-ne'bus and Nec-tan'a-bis
* Nec-ti-be're
Ne-cys'i-a 10
Ne'is
* Ne-i'tæ
Ne'le-us
* Ne-li'des
Ne'lo
Ne-mæ'a (games)
Ne'me-a (town)
Ne-me-si-a'nus 21
Nem'e-sis
Ne-me'si-us
Nem'e-tes
Ne-me'us
Nem-o-ra'li-a
Ne-mos'sus
Ne-o-bu'le[1]
Ne-o-cæs-a-re'a
Ne-och'a-bis
Ne'o-cles
* Ne-o-cli'des
* Ne-o-co'rus
Ne-og'e-nes
* Ne-om'a-gus
* Ne-o-me'ni-a
No-om'o-ris
Ne'on
Ne-on-ti'chos 12
* Ne-on-ti'chus
* Ne'o-phron
Ne-op-tol'e-mus
Ne'o-ris[2]
* Ne-o'the-us
Ne'pe
* Nep'e-te
Ne-pha'li-a
Neph'e-le, * Neph-e-le'is
Neph-e-ri'tes
Ne'phus
Ne'pi-a
Ne'pos
Ne-po-ti-a'nus 12
Nep'thys
Nep-tu'ni-a
* Nep-tu-ni'ne
Nep-tu'ni-um
Nep-tu'ni-us
Nep-tu'nus
Nep'tune (Eng.)
Ne're-i-des
Ne're-ids (Eng.)
* Ne-re'is or
* Ne're-is
Ne-re'i-us

NI

Ne're-us[3]
† Ne-ri-e'ne
Ne-ri'ne
Ner'i-phus
* Ne-ri'tæ
Ner'i-tos
Ne'ri-us
Ne'ro
Ne-ro'ni-a
Ner-to-brig'i-a
Ner'u-lum
Ner'va Coc-ce'i-us
Ner'vi-i 3
Ne-sæ'a
* Ne-si'des
Ne-sim'a-chus 12
Ne-si-o'pe
Ne'sis
Ne-so'pe
* Nes'pe-tos
* Nes-so'nis
Nes'sus
Nes'to-cles
Nes'tor
* Nes-tor'i-des
Nes-to'ri-us
Nes'tus or Nes'sus
Ne'tum
Ne'u-ri
Ni-cæ'a
* Ni-cæn'e-tus
Ni-cag'o-ras
Ni-can'der
Ni-ca'nor
Ni-car'chus
* Ni-car'e-te
Nic-ar-thi'des
Ni-ca'tor
* Ni-cat'o-ris
Ni'ce 8
* Nic'e-a
Nic-e-pho'ri-um
Nic-e-pho'ri-us
Ni-ceph'o-rus
Ni'cer
* Ni-cer'a-tus
* Nic'e-ros
Ni-ce'tas
Nic-e-te'ri-a
Nic'i-a 10
Nic'i-as
Ni-cip'pe
Ni-cip'pus
Ni'co
* Nic-o-bu'lus
Ni-coch'a-res
Nic'o-cles
Ni-coc'ra-tes
Ni-co'cre-on
* Nic-o-da'mus
Nic-o-de'mus
Nic-o-do'rus
Ni-cod'ro-mus
Nic-o-la'us
* Ni-co'le-os
Ni-com'a-cha
Ni-com'a-chus
Nic-o-me'des
* Nic-o-me-di'a
Ni-co-me'di-a
Ni'con
Ni-co'ni-a
Ni-coph'a-nes

NO

Nic'o-phron
Ni-cop'o-lis
Ni-cos'tra-ta
Ni-cos'tra-tus
Nic-o-te'le-a
* Nic-o-te-le'a
Ni-cot'e-les
Ni'ger
Ni-gid'i-us Fig'u-lus
* Ni-gre'tes
Ni-gri'tæ
* Ni-la'mon
Nil'e-us
* Ni-li'a-cus
* Ni-lo'tis
Ni'lus
* Nin'i-ve
Nin'i-as
Nin'ni-us
* Nin'o-e
Ni'nus
Nin'y-as
Ni'o-be
Ni-phæ'us
Ni-pha'tes
Ni'phe
Nir'e-us
Ni'sa
Ni-sæ'a
Ni-sæ'e
Ni-se'i-a
Nis'i-bis
* Ni-so'pe
Ni'sus
Ni-sy'ros
* Ni-sy'rus
Ni-te'tis
* Nit-i-ob'ri-ges
Ni-to'cris
Nit'ri-a
† Ni-va'ri-a
No'as
Noc'mon
Noc-ti-lu'ca
* No-di'nus
* No-e'mon
No'la
* No-la'nus
Nom'a-des
No'mæ
Nom-en-ta'nus
No-men'tum
No'mi-i 3
* No-mi'on
No'mi-us
* No-moph'y-lax
* No-moth'e-tæ
* Non-a cri'nus
* Non'a-cris
No-na'cris[4]
No'ni-us
Non'ni-us
Non'nus
† No'nus
No'pi-a or Ci-no'pi-a
No'ra
No'rax
Nor'ba
Nor-ba'nus
* No-ric'i-i
Nor'i-cum
Nor-thip'pus
Nor'ti-a 10

NY

* Nos-o-co-mi'um
* Nos'o-ra
No'thus
No-ti'um 10
No'tus
No-va'ri-a
No-va'tus
* Nov-em-pa'gi
* Nov-em-pop'u-lis
* No-vem'si-les
* Nov'e-rus
† No-ve'si-um
No-vi-o-du'num
No-vi-om'a-gum
No-vi-om'a-gus
† No'vi-um
No'vi-us Pris'cus
* Nov-o-co'mum
* No-vom'a-gus
Nox
Nu-ce'ri-a
Nu-ith'o-nes
Nu'ma Mar'ti-us
Nu'ma Pom-pil'i-us
Nu-ma'na
Nu-man'ti-a
Nu-man-ti'na
* Nu-man-ti'nus
Nu-ma'nus Rem'u-lus
Nu'me-nes
Nu-me'ni-a or Ne-o-me'ni-a
Nu-me'ni-us
† Nu-me'ri-a
Nu-me-ri-a'nus
Nu-me'ri-us
* Nu-mic'i-us
Nu-mi'cus[5]
Nu'mi-da
* Nu'mi-dæ
Nu-mid'i-a
Nu-mid'i-us
† Nu-mis'tro
Nu'mi-tor
Nu-mi-to'ri-us
Nu-mo'ni-us
Nun-co're-us
Nun'di-na[6]
Nur'sæ
Nur'sci-a
Nur'si-a 19
Nu'tri-a
Nyc-te'is
† Nyc-te'li-a
Nyc-te'li-us
Nyc'te-us
* Nyc'ti-lus
Nyc-tim-e-ne
Nyc'ti-mus
Nym-bæ'um
Nym'phæ
Nymphs (Eng.)
Nym-phæ'um
Nym-phæ'us
Nym-phid'i-us
Nym'phis
Nym-pho-do'rus
Nym-pho-lep'tes
* Nym-phom'a-nes
Nym'phon
Nyp'si-us
Ny'sa or Nys'sa
Ny-sæ'us

OD

Ny'sas
* Ny-se'um
Ny-se'i-um
Ny-si'a-des
Nys'i-æ Por'tæ
* Nys'i-as
* Ny-sig'e-na
Ny-si'ros
† Nys'i-us
Nys'sa

O.

* O-A'RI-ON
O-ar'ses
O'a-rus
* O'a-ses
O'a-sis
O-ax'es
O-ax'us
* Ob'o-da
* Ob'ri-mo
* Ob'se-quens
Ob-ul-tro'ni-us
O-ca'le-a or O-ca'li-a
O-ce'a-na[7]
O-ce-an'i-des and O-ce-an-it'i-des
* O-ce-an-i'tis
O-ce'a-nus
O-ce'i-a
* O-ce'lis
O-cel'lus
* Oc'e-lum
O'cha
* O-che'ni-us
O-che'si-us 11
* Och'ro-na
O'chus 12
* Och-y-ro'ma
Oc'nus
* O-co'lum
* O-cric'o-l
O-cric'u-lum
O-crid'i-on
O-cris'i-a
Oc-ta-cil'li-us
Oc-ta'vi-a
Oc-ta-vi-a'nus
Oc-ta'vi-us
† Oc-to-ge'sa
Oc-tol'o-phum
O-cy'a-lus
O-cyp'e-te 8
O-cyr'o-e
Od-e-na'tus
O-des'sus
* O-de'um
O-di'nus
O'din (Eng.)
O-di'tes
* O-do'a-cer
Od-o-a'cer
* O-do'ca
Od-o-man'ti 3
Od'o-nes
Od'ry-sæ
O-dys'se-a
Od-ys-se'a
Od'ys-sey (Eng.)
* Od-ys-se'um

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[1] *Neobule.*—Labbe, Ainsworth, Gouldman, Littleton, and Holyoke give this word the penultimate accent, and therefore I have preferred it to the antepenultimate accent given it by Lempriere, not only from the number of authorities in its favor, but from its being more agreeable to analogy. [Compare Hor., Od. iii., 13, 5.—*Trollope.*]

[2] *Neoris.*—The authorities are nearly equally balanced between the penultimate and antepenultimate accent; and therefore I may say, as Labbe sometimes does, *ut volueris;* but I am inclined rather to the antepenultimate accent, as more agreeable to analogy, though I think the penultimate more agreeable to the ear.

[3] *Nereus.*—Old *Nereus* to the sea was born of earth—

> *Nereus*, who claims the precedence in birth
> To their descendants; him old god they call,
> Because sincere and affable to all.
>
> COOKE'S *Hesiod, Theog.*, v., 357.

[4] *Nonacris.*—Labbe, Ainsworth, Gouldman, and Holyoke give this word the antepenultimate accent; but Lempriere, Littleton, and the Graduses place the accent, more agreeably to analogy, on the penultimate. [The latter is correct. See Ovid, Met., viii., 426.—Fast., v., 97.—*Trollope.*]

[5] *Numicus.*—

> Our fleet Apollo sends
> Where Tuscan Tyber rolls with rapid force,
> And where *Numicus* opes his holy source.
>
> *Dryden.*

[6] *Nundina.*—Lempriere places the accent on the penultimate syllable of this word; but Labbe, Gouldman, and Holyoke on the antepenultimate. Ainsworth marks it in the same manner among the appellatives, nor can there be any doubt of its propriety.

[7] *Oceana.*—So prone are the English to lay the accent on the penultimate of words of this termination, that we scarcely ever hear the famous *Oceana* of Harrington pronounced otherwise.

OL	OP	OR	OS	PÆ
Œ-ag'a-rus and Œ'a-ger[1] 5	* Ol-i-si'po or -ip'po	O-phi'on	Or'i-cum or Or'i-cus	Os'sa
* Œ'a-grus	Ol-i-tin'gi	* O-phi'o-nes	O'ri-ens	Os-te-o'des
Œ-an'thæ and Œ-an'thi-a	* O-li'zon	O-phi-o'ne-us	Or'i-gen	Os'ti-a
* Œ-an-the'a	Ol'li-us	† O'phis	* O-rig'e-nes	* Os-ti-o'nes
Œ'ax 5	Ol-lov'i-co	* Oph-i-te'a	O-ri'go	Os-to'ri-us
Œ-ba'li-a	Ol'mi-æ	* O-phi'tes	* O-ri'ne	Os-tra-ci'ne
Œb'a-lus 5	Ol'mi-us	* O-phi-u'chus	O-ri'nus	Os-trog'o-thi
Œb'a-res	* Ol-mi'us	O'phi-us	O-ri-ob'a-tes	Os-y-man'dy-as
* Œ-bo'tas	* Ol-mo'nes	O-phi-u'sa	O-ri'on 28	* Ot'a-ces
Œ-cha'li-a	Ol-o-phyx'us	* O-phlo'nes	O-ris'sus	Ot-a-cil'i-us
Œ'cle-us	* Ol'o-rus	* Oph-ry-ne'um	Or-i-sul'la Liv'i-a	O-ta'nes
Œ-cli'des	* Ol-ym-pe'ne	Op'i-ci	O-ri'tæ 5	Oth'ma-rus
Œ-cu-me'ni-us	O-lym'pe-um	O-pig'e-na	* O-rith'i-as	O'tho, M. Sal'vi-us
Œd-i-po'di-a	O-lym'pi-a	O-pil'i-us	O-rith-y-i'a	* O-thro'nus
* Œd-i-po-di'on	* Ol-ym-pi'a-des	* O-pi'ma Spo'li-a	* Or-i-thy'os	* O-thry'a-des
Œd'i-pus 5	O-lym'pi-as	* O-pim-i-a'nus	O-rit'i-as 10	Oth-ry-o'ne-us
Œ'me 8	* O-lym-pi-e'um	O-pim'i-us	O-ri-un'dus	O'thrys
Œ-nan'thes	O-lym-pi-o-do'rus	O'pis	* O-ri'us	* O-thrys'i-us
Œ'ne	* O-lym-pi-o-ni'ces	* Op-is-thoc'o-mæ	Or'me-nus 20	O'tre-us
Œ'ne-a	O-lym'pi-us	Op'i-ter	* Or'me-nos	O-trœ'da
* Œ-ne-o'ne	O-lym'pus	Op-i-ter-gi'ni	Or'ne-a	* Ot-ryn-ti'des
Œ'ne-us	Ol-ym-pu'sa	O-pi'tes	* Or'ne-ae	* Ot-to-roc'o-ræ
Œ-ni'des	O-lyn'thus	* Op'o-is	Or'ne-us	O'tus
Œn'o-e	O-ly'ras	* O-po'pe-us	* Or-ne'us	O'tys
Œ-nom'a-us	* O-lys'si-po	* O-por'i-nus	Or-ni'thon	O-vid'i-us
Œ'non	O-ly'zon	Op'pi-a	Or'ni-tus	*Ov'id* (Eng.)
Œ-no'na 7	O-ma'ri-us	Op-pi-a'nus	Or-nos'pa-des	O-vin'i-a (Lex)
Œ-no'ne 8	Om'bi 3	Op-pid'i-us	Or-nyt'i-on 11	O-vin'i-us
Œ-no'pi-a	Om'bri 3	Op'pi-us	† Or-o-an'da	Ox-ar'tes and * Ox'a-tres
Œ-nop'i-des	* Om'bri-ci	† Ops	* Or'o-ba	Ox-a'thres
Œ-no'pi-on	* Om'bri-os	Op-ta'tus	O-ro'bi-a	* Ox-i'æ
*† Œ-no'tri 3	* Om-bro'nes	Op'ti-mus	O-ro'bi-i	Ox-id'a-tes
Œ-no'tri-a	Om'o-le	* O-pun'ti-a	* Or'o-bis	Ox'i-mes
Œ-no'trus	Om-o-pha'gi-a	O'pus	O-ro'des	Ox-i'o-næ
Œ-nu'sæ	* Om'pha-ce	O'ra 7	O-rœ'tes	Ox'us
Œ'o-nus	Om'pha-le[3]	O-rac'u-lum	O-rom'e-don	Ox-y'a-res
Œr'o-e 8	Om'pha-los	O-ræ'a	O-ron'tas	Ox-y-ca'nus
* Œ-sy'me	† Om'phis	Or'a-sus	O-ron'tes	Ox-yd'ra-cæ
Œ'ta 7	O-næ'um or O-æ'ne-um	Or-be'lus	* Or-on-te'us	Ox'y-lus
Œt'y-lus or Œt'y-lum	* On'a-ger	Or-bil'i-us	Or-o-pher'nes	* Ox-y-ne'a
O-fel'lus	O-na'rus	Or-bo'na	O-ro'pus	* Ox-y-o'pum
O'fi 3	O-nas'i-mus	Or'ca-des	* Or'o-sa	Ox-yn'thes
Og-dol'a-pis	O-na'tas	Or-cha'lis	O-ro'si-us 11	Ox-yp'o-rus
Og-do'rus	* On-ce'um	Or'cha-mus	* O-ros'pe-da	Ox-y-ryn-chi'tæ
* Og'e-nos	On-ches'tus	* Or-chis-te'ne	Or'phe-us or Or'pheūs[4]	Ox-y-ryn'chus
† O-glo'sa	* On'cho-e	Or-chom'e-nus or Or-chom'e-num	* Or'phi-tus	O-zi'nes
Og'mi-us	O-ne'i-or	* Or-chom'e-nos	Or-sed'i-ce	Oz'o-læ or Oz'o-li
Og'o-a 7	On-e-sic'ri-tus	* Or-ci'nus	Or-se'is	
* O-go'a	O-nes'i-mus	Or'cus	Or-sil'lus	
O-gul'ni-a	On-e-sip'pus	Or-cyn'i-a	Or-sil'o-chus	
Og'y-ges[2]	O-ne'si-us 10	Or-des'sus	Or-si'nes 4	
O-gyg'i-a	On-e-tor'i-des	* Or-do-vi'ces	Or-sip'pus	
* O-gyg'i-dæ	O'ni-um	O-re'a-des	Or'ta-lus	
Og'y-ris	* O-ni'on	*O're-ads* (Eng.)	Or-thæ'a	
O-ic'le-us	* O-ni'um	O're-as	Or-thag'o-ras	
O-il'e-us	On'o-ba	* O're-os	Or'the 8	
O-i-li'des	* On-o-cho'nus	* Or-e-sit'ro-phus	Or'thi-a 4 7	
Ol'a-ne 8	On-o-mac'ri-tus	O-res'tæ	* Or-tho'sis	
O-la'nus	On-o-mar'chus	O-res'tes	Or'thrus	
Ol'ba or Ol'bus	On-o-mas-tor'i-des	O-res'te-um	* Or-to'na	
* Ol-be'lus	On-o-mas'tus	Or-es-ti'dæ	Or-tyg'i-a	
Ol'bi-a	On'o-phas, On'o-phis	* Or-es-ti'des and * O-res'ti-des	Or-tyg'i-us	
Ol'bi-us	On-o-san'der	Or-es-til'la	O'rus	
Ol-chin'i-um	* O-nug'na-thus	Or'e-tæ	O-ry-an'der	
O-le'a-ros or Ol'i-ros 20	* O-ny'thes	Or-e-ta'ni 3	O-ry'us[5]	
O-le'a-trum	O-pa'li-a	Or-e-til'i-a	O'ryx	
O'len	* O-pel'i-cus	O-re'um	† O-sa'ces	
* Ol'e-nos	O-phe'as	* O're-us	Os-cho-pho'ri-a	
Ol'e-nus or Ol'e-num 20	O-phel'tes	Or'ga or Or'gas	Os'ci 3	
O-le-o'rus	O-phen'sis	* Or'ga-na	Os'ci-us 10	
* Ol'e-rus	O'phi-a	Or-ges'sum	Os'cus	
Ol'ga-sys	O-phi'a-des	Or-get'o-rix	† O'si	
Ol-i-gyr'tis	O'phi-as	Or'gi-a	O-sin'i-us	
O-lin'i-æ	* O-phi-o'des	O-rib'a-sus	O-si'ris	
O-lin'thus	* O-phi-og'e-nes	* Or'i-cos	O-sis'mi-i	
			Os'pha-gus	
			Os-rho-e'ne	

P.

PA-CA-TI-A'NUS 21
Pac'ci-us 10
Pa'ches 12
Pa-chi'nus
* Pa-chy'nus
Pa-co'ni-us
Pac'o-rus
* Pac'ti-a
Pac-to'lus
Pac'ty-as
Pac'ty-es
Pa-cu'vi-us
Pa-dæ'i 3
* Pa-de'i
Pad'u-a
Pa'dus
Pa-du'sa
Pæ'an
* Pæ-a'nes
* Pæ-dar'e-tus
Pæ'di-us
Pæ-ma'ni 3
Pæ'on
Pæ'o-nes

[1] *Œagarus.*—This diphthong, like *æ*, is pronounced as the single vowel *e*. If the conjecture concerning the sound of *œ* was right, the middle sound between the *o* and *e* of the ancients must, in all probability, have been the sound of our *a* in water. See the word *Æa*.

[2] *Ogyges.*—This word is by all our prosodists accented on the first syllable, and consequently it must sound exactly as if written *Odd'je-jes*; and this, however odd to an English ear, must be complied with. [*Og'gy-ges* is the most correct pronunciation. The quantity is marked in the derivative *Ogygius* in Lucan, Phars., 1, 675: *Edonis* Ogygio *decurrit plena Lyæo.—Trollope.*]

[3] *Omphale.*—The accentuation which a mere English speaker would give to this word was experienced a few years ago by a pantomime called *Hercules* and *Omphale*; when the whole town concurred in placing the accent on the second syllable, till some classical scholars gave a check to this pronunciation by placing the accent on the first. This, however, was far from banishing the former manner, and disturbed the public ear without correcting it. Those, however, who would not wish to be numbered among the vulgar must take care to avoid the penultimate accent.

[4] See *Idomeneus.*

[5] *Oryus.*—
And, at once, Broteas and *Oryus* slew:
Oryus' mother, Mycalè, was known,
Down from her sphere to draw the lab'ring moon.
GARTH'S *Ovid, Met.*

PA

Pæ-o'ni-a
Pæ-on'i-des
* Pæ'o-plæ
Pæ'os
Pæ'sos
Pæs'tum
Pæ-to'vi-um
Pa'tus Cæ-cin'na
* Pa-ga'ni
Pag'a-sæ or Pag'a-sa
Pag'a-sus
† Pa'græ
Pa'gus
Pa-la'ci-um or Pa-la'ti-um
Pa-læ'a
Pa-læ-ap'o-lis
* Pa-læb'y-blus
Pa-læ'mon, † Pal'e-mon
Pa-læp'a-phos
* Pa-læph-ar-sa'lus
Pa-læph'a-tus
Pa-læp'o-lis
Pa-læs'te
Pal-æs-ti'na
Pal-æs-ti'nus
* Pa-læt'y-rus
Pal-a-me'des
Pa-lan'ti-a 10
Pa-lan'ti-um 10
Pal-a-ti'nus
* Pa-le'a
Pa'le-is or Pa'læ
Pa'les
Pal-fu'ri-us Su'ra
* Pa-lib'o-thra
* Pa-li'ce
Pa-li'ci or Pa-lis'ci
Pa-lil'i-a
* Pa-li'lis
* Pa-lin'dro-mos
Pal-i-nu'rus
Pal-i-sco'rum or Pal-i-co'rum
Pa-li-u'rus
* Pal-lac'o-pas
Pal'la-des
Pal-la'di-um
Pal-la'di-us
Pal-lan-te'um
Pal-lan'ti-as
Pal-lan'ti-des
Pal-lan'ti-on
Pal'las
Pal-le'ne 8
Pal'ma
† Pal'me
Pal-mi'sos
Pal-my'ra[1]
* Pal'pe-tus
Pal-phu'ri-us
† Pal-um-bi'num
Pam'me-nes[2]
Pam'mon
Pam'pa
Pam'phi-lus
Pamphos
Pam'phy-la
Pam-phyl'i-a
* Pam-phy'lis

PA

Pan
Pan-a-ce'a
* Pan'a-cra
Pa-næ'ti-us 10
Pan'a-res
* Pa-nar'e-tus
Pan-a-ris'te
Pan-ath-e-næ'a
Pan-chæ'a, Pan-che'a, or Pan-cha'i-a
* Pan'che-a
* Pan-cra'ti-um
Pan'da
Pan'da-ma
Pan-da'ri-a
Pan'da-rus
† Pan-da-ta'ri-a
Pan'da-tes
† Pan-de'mi-a
Pan-de'mus
† Pan-di'a
* Pan-di'on
* Pan-di'o-nis
* Pan-do-chi'um
Pan-do'ra
Pan-do'si-a 11
Pan'dro-sos
* Pa'ne-as
* Pa-neg'y-ris
* Pan'e-lus
* Pan'e-mus (river)
* Pa-ne'mus (man)
Pan'e-nus or Pa-næ'nus
Pan-gæ'us
* Pan-hel-le'nes
* Pa'ni-a
Pa-ni'a-sis
* Pan-i-ge'ris
Pa-ni-o'ni-um
Pa'ni-us 20
Pan-no'ni-a
* Pan'no-nes
Pan-om-phæ'us
Pan'o-pe or Pan-o-pe'a
* Pa-no'pe-æ
Pan'o-pes
Pa-no'pe-us
Pa-no'pi-on
* Pan'o-pis
Pa-nop'o-lis
† Pa-nop'tes
Pa-nor'mus
Pan'sa
* Pan-tæn'e-tus
* Pan-tag'a-thus
* Pan-ta'gi-a
Pan-tag-nos'tus
Pan-ta'gy-as
Pan-ta'le-on
Pan-tau'chus
Pan'te-us
Pan-the'a
Pan'the-on[3] * the'on
Pan'the-us or Pan'thus
Pan-thi-ca-pæ'um
Pan'thi-des
Pan-tho'i-des 4
* Pan'tho-us
Pan-tic'a-pes

PA

Pan-til'i-us
* Pan-tol'a-bus
Pa-ny'a-sis
Pa-ny'a-sus
Pa-pæ'us
Pa-pha'ges
Pa'phi-a
* Pa'phi-us
* Paph'la-gon
Paph-la-go'ni-a
Pa'phos
Pa'phus
Pa-pi-a'nus
Pa'pi-as[4]
Pa-pin-i-a'nus
Pa-pin'i-us
Pa-pir'i-a
Pa-pir'i-us
Pap'pus
Pa-pyr'i-us
Par-a-bys'ton
* Par-a-chel-o-i'tæ
* Par-a-cli'tus or -e'tus
* Pa-rac'ly-tus
Par-a-di'sus
Pa-ræt'a-cæ
* Par-æ-to'ni-i
Par-æ-to'ni-um
Par'a-li 3
* Par-a-li-pom'e-na
Par'a-lus
* Par-a-po-ta'mi-a
Pa-ra'si-a 11
Pa-ra'si-us 11
Par'cæ
* Par'e-dri
Pa-ren-ta'li-a
* Pa-ret'ro-nes
Pa'ris
Pa-ris'a-des
Pa-ris'i-i 4
Par'i-sus
Pa'ri-um
* Pa'ri-us
Par'ma 1
* Par'me-nas
Par-men'i-des
Par-me'ni-o
* Par'me-no
* Par-na'sus
Par-nas'sus
Par'nes
Par-nes'sus
Par'ni 3
Pa'ron
* Par-o-pam'i-sus
Par-o-re'i-a
Pa'ros
Par-rha'si-a 10
* Par'rha-sis
Par-rha'si-us 10
Par-tha-mis'i-ris
Par-tha'on
Par-the'ni-a
Par-the'ni-æ and Par-the'ni-i 4
Par-the'ni-as
* Par-then'i-ce
Par-the'ni-on
Par-the'ni-us

PE

Par'the-non
Par-then-o-pæ'us
Par-then'o-pe 8
Par'thi-a
† Par-thi'ni
Par-thy-e'ne
* Pa-ry'a-dres
Pa-rys'a-des
Par-y-sa'tis[5]
Pa-sar'ga-da
* Pa-sar'ga-dæ
Pa'se-as
Pas'i-cles
Pa-sic'ra-tes
* Pas-i-pe'da
Pa-siph'a-e
* Pa-siph'i-le
Pa-sith'e-a
* Pa-sith'o-e
Pa-sit'i-gris
Pas'sa-ron
* Pas-se-ri'nus
Pas-si-e'nus
Pas'sus
* Pat'a-ge
* Pat'a-lus
Pat'a-ra
* Pat-a-vi'nus
Pa-ta'vi-um
* Pa-te'ræ
Pa-ter'cu-lus
Pa-tiz'i-thes
* Pat-i-zi'thes
Pat'mos
Pa'træ
Pa'tro
* Pat'ro-bas
Pa-tro'cles
Pa-tro'cli
Pat-ro-cli'des
Pa-tro'clus[6]
Pa'tron
Pat'ro-us or * Pa-tro'us
Pa-tul'ci-us 10
Pau'la
Pau-li'na 7
Pau-li'nus
Pau'lus Æ-myl'i-us
Pau-sa'ni-as
Pau'si-as 11
* Pau-si-li'pon
Pa'vor
Pax
Pax'os
Pe'as
Pe-da'ci-a 10
Pe-dæ'us
Pe-da'ni
Pe-da'ni-us
† Ped'a-sa
Ped'a-sus
Pe-di'a-dis
Pe-di-a'nus
Pe'di-as
Pe'di-us Blæ'sus
Pe'do
Pe'dum
† Pe'gæ
Pe-gas'i-des
Peg'a-sis

PE

Peg'a-sus
* Pe-la'gi-us
Pel'a-gon
* Pe-lag'o-nes
Pe-lar'ge
Pe-las'gi 3
Pe-las'gi-a or † Pe-las-gi-o'tis
Pe-las'gus
* Pel'a-tes
* Pe-le'ces
* Pe-len'do-nes
Pel-e-thro'ni-i 4
* Pe-let'ro-nes
Pe'le-us
Pe-li'a-des
Pe'li-as
Pe-li'des
Pe-lig'ni
Pe-lig'nus
Pel-i-næ'um
Pel-i-næ'us
Pe'li-on
Pe'li-um
Pel'la
Pel-la'næ
Pel-le'ne
* Pel'o-pe
Pel-o-pe'a or Pel-o-pi'a
Pel-o-pe'i-a
* Pel-o-pe'us
Pe-lop'i-das
* Pe-lo'pi-us
Pel-o-pon-ne'sus
Pe'lops
Pe'lor
Pe-lo'ri-a
Pe-lo'rum or Pe-lo'rus
Pe-lu'si-um
Pe-na'tes
Pen-da'li-um
Pe-ne'i-a or Pe'ne-is
* Pe-ne'i-us
* Pe-ne'le-us
Pe-ne'li-us
Pe-nel'o-pe
Pe'ne-us or Pe-ne'us
Pen'i-das
Pen-tap'o-lis
* Pen-tap'y-lon
* Pen-ta'thlum
* Pen-te-dac'ty-lon
* Pen'te-le
† Pen-tel'i-cus
Pen-the-si-le'a
Pen'the-us
* Pen-thi'des
Pen'thi-lus
Pen'thy-lus
Pep-a-re'thos
Pe-phre'do
Pe-ræ'a 7
Per-a-sip'pus
* Per'a-tus
Per-co'pe
* Per-co'si-a
Per-co'si-us 11
Per-co'te
Per-dic'cas
Per'dix

[1] *Palmyra.*—Nothing can be better fixed in an English ear than the penultimate accentuation of this word: this pronunciation is adopted by Ainsworth and Lempriere. Gouldman and Holyoke seem to look the other way; but Labbe says the more learned give this word the antepenultimate accent, and that this accent is the more agreeable to the general rule. Those, however, must be pedantic coxcombs who should attempt to disturb the received pronunciation when in English because a contrary accentuation may possibly be proved to be more agreeable to Greek or Latin.

[2] *Pammenes.*—I find this word nowhere but in Lempriere, who accents it on the penultimate; but as all words of this termination have the antepenultimate accent, till this appears an exception I shall venture to alter it.

[3] *Pantheon.*—This word is universally pronounced with the accent on the second syllable in English, but in Latin it has its first syllable accented; and this accentuation makes so slight a difference to the ear, that it ought to have the preference.

[4] *Papias.*—This is the name of an early Christian writer, who first propagated the doctrine of the millennium; and it is generally pronounced with the accent on the second syllable; but I believe corruptly, since Labbe has adopted the antepenultimate accent, who must be well acquainted with the true pronunciation of ecclesiastical characters.

[5] *Parysatis.*—Labbe tells us that some prosodists contend that this word ought to be accented on the antepenultimate syllable, and we find Lempriere has so accented it; but so popular a tragedy as Alexander, which every where accents the penultimate, has fixed this pronunciation in our country beyond a doubt.

[6] *Patroclus.*—Lempriere, Ainsworth, Gouldman, and Holyoke accent the penultimate syllable of this word, but Labbe the antepenultimate; our Graduses pronounce it either way; but I do not hesitate to prefer the penultimate accent; and, till some good reason be given for the contrary, I think *Patrocles*, the historian, and *Patrocli*, a small island, ought to be pronounced the same as the friend of Achilles. [The *o* is the Greek *omicron*, and the name should, therefore, be pronounced *Patroc'lus* rather than *Patro'clus*; but the penultimate is almost invariably long [by position]. See Homer *passim.*—*Trollope.*]

PE

Pe-reu'na
Pe-ren'nis
Pe're-us or Pe'reus
Per'ga
* Per-ga'me-us
Per'ga-mus
* Per'ga-se
Per'ge 8
Per'gus
Pe-ri-an'der
Pe-ri-ar'chus
Per-i-bœ'a
* Pe-rib'o-lus
Per-i-bo'mi-us
Per'i-cles
Per-i-clym'e-nus
Pe-rid'i-a
* Per-i-di'a
Pe-ri-e-ge'tes
Pe-ri-e'res
Pe-rig'e-nes
Pe-rig'o-ne
Per'i-la-us
Per-i-le'us
Pe-ril'la
* Pe-ril'li-us
Pe-ril'lus
Per-i-me'de 8
Per-i-me'la
* Per-i-me'le
* Per-i-mel'i-des
Pe-rin'thus
Per-i-pa-tet'i-ci 3
Per-i-pa-tet'ics (Eng.)
* Pe-rip'a-tus
Pe-riph'a-nes
Per'i-phas
Pe-riph'a-tus
Per-i-phe'mus
* Per-i-phe'tes
Per-i-pho-re'tas
Pe-ris'a-des
* Pe-ris'te-re
Pe-ris'the-nes
* Per-i-sty'lum
* Pe-ris'ty-lum
Pe-rit'a-nus
Per'i-tas
Per-i-to'ni-um
Per-mes'sus
Pe'ro or † Pe-ro'ne
Per'o-e 8
Per'o-la
Per-pen'na
Per-pe-re'ne
Per-pho-re'tus
Per-ran'thes
Per-rhæ'bi-a
Per'sa or Per-se'is
Per'sæ
Per-sæ'us
Per-se'e
Per-se'is
Per-seph'o-ne
Per-sep'o-lis
Per'ses
Per'se-us
Per'si-a
Per'sis
Per'si-us Flac'cus
Per'ti-nax
Pe-ru'si-a 10
* Per-u-si'nus
Pes-cen'ni-us
Pes-si'nus
* Pet'a-le
Pe-ta'li-a
Pet'a-lus
Pe-te'li-a
Pet-e-li'nus
* Pe'te-on
Pe'te-us
Pe-til'i-a

PH

Pe-til'i-i
Pe-til'i-us
Pet-o-si'ris
Pe'tra
Pe-træ'a
Pe-tre-i'us
Pe-tri'num
Pe-tro'ni-a
Pe-tro'ni-us
Pet'ti-us
Peu'ce 8
* Peu-ced'a-nos
Peu-ces'tes
Peu-ce'ti-a 10
* Peu-ce'ti-i
Peu-ci'ni 4
Peu-co-la'us
Pex-o-do'rus
Phæ'a
* Phæ-a'ces
Phæ-a'ci-a 10
Phæ'ax
Phæd'i-mus
Phæ'don
Phæ'dra
Phæ'dri-a
Phæ'drus
Phæd'y-ma 5
Phæ-mon'o-e
* Phæ-nag'o-re
* Phæ-nar'e-te
Phæn-a-re'te
Phæ'ni-as
Phæn'na
Phæn'nis
* Phæn-o-me'ris
Phæ-oc'o-mes
Phæs'a-na
Phæs'tum
* Pha'e-thon
* Pha-e-thon-te'us
* Pha-e-thon'ti-us
Pha'e-ton
Pha-e-ton-ti'a-des
Pha-e-tu'sa
Phæ'us
Pha-ge'si-a 10
* Pha'i-nus
† Phal-a-cri'ne
Pha'læ
Pha-læ'cus
Pha-læ'si-a 11
Pha-lan'thus
* Pha-la'ra
Phal'a-ris
Phal'a-rus
* Pha-la'rus
Phal'ci-don
Pha'le-as
Pha-le're-us[1]
Pha-le'ri-a
Pha-le'ris
Pha-le'ron or Phal'e-rum
Pha-le'rus
Pha'li-as
Phal'li-ca
* Pha-lo're
Pha-lys'i-us 10
* Pham-e-no'p
* Pha-na'ces
Pha-næ'us
* Pha-nag'o-ra
Phan-a-ræ'a
Pha'nas
* Pha-na'tes
Pha'nes
* Pha'ni-um
Phan'o-cles
Phan-o-de'mus
* Phan'o-tis
Phan-ta'si-a 10
Pha'nus

PH

Pha'on
Pha'ra
Pha-rac'i-des 24
Pha'ræ or Phe'ræ
* Phar'a-o
Pha-ras'ma-nes
Pha'rax
* Phar-be'lus
* Phar-ce'don
Pha'ris
* Pha'ri-us
Phar-me-cu'sa
Phar-na-ba'zus
Phar-na'ce
Phar-na'ce-a
Phar-na'ces[2]
* Phar-na'ci-a
Phar-na-pa'tes
Phar-nas'pes
Phar'nus
Pha'ros
Phar-sa'li-a
* Phar-sa'lus
Phar'te
Pha'rus
Pha-ru'si-i or Phau-ru'si-i 4
Phar'y-bus
Pha-ryc'a-don
Phar'y-ge
* Phas-a-e'lis
Pha-se'lis
Pha-si-a'na
Pha'si-as
Pha'sis
Phas'sus
Phau'da
Phav-o-ri'nus
Pha-yl'lus
Phe'a or Phe'i-a
Phe-ca'dum
* Phe-ge'a
Phe'ge-us or Phle'ge-us
Phel'li-a
Phel'lo-e
Phel'lus
* Phe'mi-æ
Phe'mi-us
Phe-mon'o-e 8
* Phen-e-be'this
Phe-ne'um
Phe-ne'us (a man)
* Phe'ne-us (a lake)
Phe'ræ
Phe-ræ'us
Phe-rau'les
Phe-re'clus
Phe-rec'ra-tes
* Pher-e-cy'a-dæ
Pher-e-cy'des
Pher-en-da'tes
Pher-e-ni'ce
† Phe-reph'a-te
Phe'res
Phe-re'ti-as 10
Pher-e-ti'ma
Pher'i-num, † -i'num
Phe'ron
Phi'a-le
Phi-a'li-a or Phi-ga'li-a
Phi'a-lus
* Phi-ce'on
Phic'o-res
Phid'i-as
Phid'i-le
Phi-dip'pi-des
Phi-dit'i-a 10
* Phi-do'las
Phi'don
Phid'y-le
* Phig-a-le'a
Phi-ga'le-i
Phi'la

PH

Phil-a-del'phi-a
* Phil-a-del-phi'a
Phil-a-del'phus
Phi'læ
Phi-læ'ni
Phi-læ'us
* Phi-la'mon
Phi-lam'mon
Phi-lar'chus 12
* Phi-lar'e-tus
* Phi-lar'gy-rus
* Phil'e-as
Phi-le'mon
Phi-le'ne 8
Phi-le'ris
Phil'e-ros
Phi-le'si-us 19
Phil-e-tæ'rus
Phi-le'tas
Phi-le'ti-us 10
Phil'i-das
Phil'i-des
Phi-lin'na
Phi-li'nus
Phi-lip'pe-i
* Phil-ip-pe'us
Phi-lip'pi
Phi-lip'pi-des
Phi-lip-pop'o-lis
Phi-lip'pus
Phi-lis'cus
* Phil-is-ti'des
* Phi-lis'ti-o
Phi-lis'ti-on 11
Phi-lis'tus
Phil'lo
Phi'lo
† Phil-o-bœ-o'tus
Phi-loch'o-rus
Phil'o-cles
Phi-loc'ra-tes
Phil-oc-te'tes
Phil-o-cy'prus
Phil-o-da-me'a
Phil-o-de'mus
Phi-lod'i-ce
* Phil-o-du'lus
Phil-o-la'us
Phi-lol'o-gus
Phi-lom'a-che
Phi-lom'bro-tus
Phil-o-me'di-a[3]
Phil-o-me'dus
Phil-o-me'la
Phil-o-me'lus
* Phil-o-me'tor
* Phil-o-mu'sus
Phi'lon
Phi-lon'i-des
Phil'o-nis
Phi-lon'o-e 8
Phi-lon'o-me
Phi-lon'o-mus
Phil'o-nus
Phi-lop'a-tor
† Phi-lo'phi-on
Phil'o-phron
Phil-o-pœ'men
* Phi-lop'o-nus
* Phil-o-ro'mus
* Phil-o-steph'a-nus
Phi-los'tra-tus
Phi-lo'tas
Phi-lot'e-ra
* Phi-lo'the-a
* Phil-o-the'rus
* Phil-o-ti'mus
Phi-lo'tis
Phi-lox'e-nus
Phi-lyl'li-us
Phil'y-ra
Phil'y-res
Phi-lyr'i-des

PH

* Phi-ne'um
Phin'e-us [e'us, *adj.*]
* Phi-ni'des
Phin'ta
Phin'ti-a
Phin'ti-as 10
Phla
Phleg'e-las
Phleg'e-thon
Phle'gi-as
Phle'gon
Phle'gra
Phle'gy-a or æ 6 8
Phle'gy-as
Phli'as
Phli-a'si-a
Phli'us
Phlœ'us
* Phlo'gi-us
Pho-be'tor
† Pho'bos
Pho-cæ'a
* Pho-ca'i-cus
* Phoc'a-is
Pho-cen'ses and Phoc'i-ci 3 10
Pho-cil'i-des
Pho'ci-on 10
Pho'cis
Pho'cus
Pho-cyl'i-des
Phœ'be
† Phœ-be'um
* Phœ-be'us
Phœb'i-das
Phœ-big'e-na
Phœ'bus
Phœ'mos
Phœ-ni'ce 29 or Phœ-nic'i-a 10
* Phœ-ni'ces
Phœ-nic'e-us
Phœ-nic'i-des
Phœ-ni'cus
Phœn-i-cu'sa
Phœ-nis'sa
Phœ'nix
* Phœ'te-um
Phol'o-e
Pho'lus
* Pho-mo'this
Phor'bas
Phor'cus or Phor'cys
* Phor-cy'nis
Phor'mi-o
Phor'mis
Pho-ro'ne-us, *adj.*
* Phor-o-ne'us
* Phor-o-ni'dæ
Pho-ro'nis
Pho-ro'ni-um
* Phos'pho-rus
Pho-ti'nus
Pho'ti-us 10
Phox'us
Phra-a'tes
Phra-at'i-ces
Phra-da'tes
† Phra-gan'dæ
Phra-ha'tes
Phra-nic'a-tes
Phra-or'tes
Phras'i-cles
Phras'i-mus
Phra'si-us 10
Phrat-a-pher'nes
* Phre-ge'na
Phri-a-pa'ti-us 10
* Phric'i-on
Phrix'us
Phron'i-ma
Phron'tis
* Phru-gun-di'o-nes

[1] *Phalereus.*—There is some doubt among the learned whether this word ought to be pronounced in three or four syllables, that is, as *Phal-e-reus* or *Pha-le-re-us*. The latter mode, however, with the accent on the antepenultimate, seems to be the most eligible. [See *Idomeneus.*—*Trollope.*]

[2] *Pharnaces.*—All our prosodists accent the antepenultimate syllable of this word; but an English ear is strongly inclined to accent the penultimate, as in *Arbaces* and *Arsaces*, which see. [The antepenultimate accentuation is more probably correct.—*Trollope.*]

[3] *Philomedia.*—

Nor less by *Philomedia* known on earth;
A name derived immediate from her birth.
COOKE'S *Hesiod, Theog.*, v. 311.

[This name of Venus is properly *Phi-lo-mē'des*, which Cooke has converted into *Philomedia.*—*Trollope.*]

PI	PI	PL	PO	PO
Phru'ri 3	Pi'cra	Pi-sa'tes or Pi-sæ'i	* Pla-te'a	Po-dar'ce 8
Phry'ges 6	Pic'tæ or Pic'ti	Pi-sau'rus	* Pla-te'æ	Po-dar'ces
Phryg'i-a	Pic-ta'vi or Pic'to-nes	Pi-se'nor	Pla'to	Po-da'res
* Phryg'i-us	Pic-ta'vi-um	Pis'e-us	* Pla-ton'i-ci	Po-dar'gus
Phry'ne 6 8	* Pic'to-nes	Pis'i-as 10	Plau'ti-a (Lex)	Pœ'as
Phryn'i-cus	Pic'tor	* Pis'i-dæ	Plau-ti-a'nus	Pœc'i-le 24
Phry'nis	Pi'cus	Pi-sid'i-a	Plau-til'la	* Pœm'e-nis
Phry'no	Pi-do'rus	Pi-sid'i-ce	Plau'ti-us	Pœ'ni 3
* Phryx-e'us	Pid'y-tes	Pi'sis	Plau'tus	* Pœn'i-cus
Phryx'us	* Pi-dy'tes	Pis-is-trat'i-dæ	† Pla'vis	Pœ'on
Phthi'a 14	Pi'e-lus	Pis-is-trat'i-des	* Pleb-is-ci'tum	Pœ-o'ni-a
Phthi-o'tis	Pi'e-ra	Pi-sis'tra-tus	Plei'a-des[1] or Ple-i'a-des	Pœ-o'ni-a
Phy'a	Pi-e'ri-a	Pi'so, * Pi-so'nes (*pl.*)	* Ple'i-as	Pœ'us
* Phy-a'ces	Pi-er'i-des	Pi-so'nis	Plei'o-ne	Po'gon
Phy'cus	Pi'e-ris	Pis'si-rus	Plem-myr'i-um	Po'la
* Phyg'e-la	Pi'e-rus	Pis'tor	Plem'ne-us 29	Pol-e-mo-cra'ti a
Phyl'a-ce	Pi'e-tas	Pi'sus	† Pleu-mo'si-i	Pol e-mon
* Phyl-a-ce'us	Pi'gres	Pi-suth'nes	Pleu-ra'tus	Po-le'nor
Phyl'a-cus	* Pi-la'tus	Pit'a-ne	Pleu'ron	Po'li-as
Phy-lar'chus	* Pi-le'sus	* Pi-the'con Col'pos	Plex-au're	† Po-li-ei'a
Phy'las	* Pi-lo'rus	Pith-e-cu'sa	Plex-ip'pus	* Po-li-e'um
Phy'le	Pi-lum'nus	* Pith-e-cu'sæ	Plin'i-us	* Po'li-eūs
Phyl'e-is 20	Pim'pla	Pith'e-us	*Plin'y* (Eng.)	Po-li-or-ce'tes
Phy-le'us	* Pim-ple'a	Pi'tho	Plin-thi'ne	Po-lis'ma
* Phy-li'des	Pim-ple'i-des or † Pim-ple'a-des	Pith-o-la'us	* Plin'thi-ne	Po-lis'tra-tus
Phyl'i-ra	Pim-pra'na	Pi-tho'le-on	Plis-tar'chus	* Pol-i-te'a
Phyl'la	Pin'a-re	Pi'thon	Plis'tha-nus	Po-li'tes
Phyl-la'li-a	Pi-na'ri-us	Pi'thys	Plis'the-nes	Pol-i-to'ri-um
Phyl-le'i-us	* Pin'a-rus	Pit'ta-cus	Plis-ti'nus	Pol-len'ti-a 10
Phyl'lis	Pin'da-rus	Pit'the-a	Plis-to'a-nax or Plis-to'nax	Pol-lin'e-a
Phyl'li-us	Pin'da-sus	Pit'the-is	Plis-to-ni'ces	Pol'li-o
Phyl-lod'o-ce	Pin-de-nis'sus	Pit'the-us	* Plis-to-ni'cus	Pol'lis
Phyl'los	Pin'dus	Pit-u-a'ni-us	Plo'tæ	Pol'li-us Fe'lix
Phyl'lus	† Pin'gus	Pit-u-la'ni 3	* Plo-the'a	Pol-lu'ti-a 10
Phy-rom'a-chus	Pin'na	Pit-y-æ'a	Plo-ti'na	Pol'lux
Phys-cel'la	Pin'thi-as	Pit-y-o-ne'sus	Plot-i-nop'o-lis	† Pol'tis
Phys'co-a	† Pi'o-ne	† Pit'y-us	Plo-ti'nus	Po'lus
Phys'con	Pi-o'ni-a	Pit-y-u'sa	Plo'ti-us 10	Po-lus'ca
Phys'cos	* Pi'o-nis	Pla-cen'ti-a 10	Plu-tar'chus	Po-ly-æ-mon'i-des
Phys'cus	Pi-ræ'us or Pi-ræ'e-us	Pla-cid-e-i-a'nus	Plu'ti-a 10	Po-ly-æ'nus
* Phys-i-og-no'mon	Pi-re'ne	Pla-cid'i-a	Plu'to	* Po-ly-a-ra'tus
Phy-tal'i-des	* Pi-ri'cus	Pla-cid'i-us	Plu-to'ni-um	Po-ly-ar'chus
Phyt'a-lus	Pi-rith'o-us	Pla-na'si-a 10	Plu'tus	* Pol-y-be'tes
* Phy-te'um	* Pi-ro'mis	Plan-ci'na	Plu'vi-us	Po-lyb'i-das
Phy'ton	Pi'rus	Plan'cus	Plyn-te'ri-a	Po-lyb'i-us or Pol'y-bus
Phyx'i-um	† Pi-rus'tæ	Pla-tæ'a	* Pneb'e-bis	Pol-y-bœ'a
Pi'a or Pi-a'li-a	Pi'sa	Pla-tæ'æ	Pnig'e-us 13	Pol-y-bœ'tes
Pi'a-sus	Pi'sæ	* Plat'a-ge	† Pnyx	Pol-y-bo'tes
Pi-ce'ni 3	Pi-sæ'us	* Plat-a-mo'des	Po-blic'i-us 24	* Po-lyb'o-tum
Pic-en-ti'ni 4	Pi-san'der	Pla-ta'ni-us	* Pod-a-le'a	* Pol'y-bus
Pi-ce'num	* Pi-sa'nus	* Plat'a-nus	Pod-a-lir'i-us	Pol-y-ca'on
				Pol-y-car'pus

[1] *Pleiades.*—

When with their domes the slow-paced snails retreat,
Beneath some foliage from the burning heat
Of the *Pleïades*, your tools prepare;
The ripen'd harvest then deserves your care.
COOKE'S *Hesiod, Works and Days.*

The translator has adhered strictly to the original, Πλῃάδες, in making this word four syllables. Virgil has done the same:

Pleïades, Hyadas, claramque Lycaonis Arcton.
Georgic I.

But Ovid has contracted this word into three syllables:

Pleiades incipiunt humeros relevare paternos.
Fasti, iv., p. 169.

The later translators of the classics have generally contracted this word into three syllables. Thus, in Ogilby's translation of Virgil's Georgics, b. i.:

First let the Eastern *Pleiades* go down,
And the bright star in Ariadne's crown.

The *Pleiades* and Hyades appear;
The sad companions of the turning year.
CREECH'S *Manilius.*

But Dryden has, to the great detriment of the poetical sound of this word, Anglicized it, by squeezing it into two syllables:

What are to him the sculpture of the shield,
Heav'n's planets, earth, and ocean's wat'ry field;
The *Pleiads*, Hyads, less and greater Bear,
Undipp'd in seas, Orion's angry star?
OVID'S *Met.*, b. xii.

This unpleasant contraction of Dryden's seems not to have been much followed. Elegant speakers are pretty uniform in preferring the trisyllable; but a considerable variety appears in the sound of the diphthong *ei*. Most speakers pronounce it like the substantive *eye;* and this pronunciation is defended by the common practice in most schools of sounding the diphthong ει in this manner in appellatives; but, though Greek appellatives preserve the original sound of their letters, as φιλαυτία, προβάτιον, κ. τ. λ., where the *t* does not slide into *sh*, as in Latin words, yet proper names, which are transplanted into all languages, partake of the soil into which they are received, and fall in with the analogies of the language which adopts them. There is, therefore, no more reason for preserving the sound of ει in proper names, than for pronouncing *c* like *k* in *Phocion*, *Lacedæmon*, &c. But perhaps it will be said that our diphthong *ei* has the sound of *eye* as well as the Greek ει. To which it may be answered, that this is an irregular sound of these vowels, and can scarcely be produced as an example, since it exists not in *either*, *neither*, *height*, and *sleight*. The first two words are more frequently and analogically pronounced *eether* and *neether*; *height* is often pronounced so as to rhyme with *weight*, and would, in all probability, be always so pronounced, but for the false supposition that the abstract must preserve the sound of the verb or adjective from which it is derived; and, with respect to *sleight*, though Dr. Johnson says it ought to be written *slight*, as we sometimes see it, yet, if we observe his authorities, we shall find that several respectable authors spell the word in this manner, and, if we consult Junius and Skinner, particularly the last, we shall see the strongest reason from etymology to prefer this spelling, as in all probability it comes from *sly*. The analogical pronunciation, therefore, of this diphthong in our own language is either as heard in *vein*, *rein*, &c., or in *perceive*, *receive*, &c. The latter is adopted by many speakers in the present word, as if written *Pleeades*; but *Plyades*, though less analogical, must be owned to be the more polite and literary pronunciation.—See note on *Elegia*, in the Terminational Vocabulary. [The diphthong ει in Greek words should always be pronounced like *eye*. The varying sound of the English *ei* can scarcely be produced as an analogy with the Greek. Of the other pronunciations alluded to in this note, the reader is referred to Rules 9, 10, and 11.—*Trollope.*]

PO

Pol-y-cas'te
Po-lych'a-res
Pol-y-cle'a
Pol'y-cles
Pol-y-cle'tus
Po-lyc'ra-tes
Pol-y-cre'ta or Pol-y-cri'ta
Po-lyc'ri-tus
Po-lyc'tor
Pol-y-dæ'mon
Po-lyd'a-mas
Pol-y-dam'na
Pol-y-dec'tes
Pol-y-deu-ce'a
Pol-y-do'ra
Pol-y-do'rus
Pol-y-gi'ton
Po-lyg'i-us
Pol-yg-no'tus
Po-lyg'o-nus
Po-ly-hym'ni-a or Po-lym'ni-a
Po-ly-id'i-us
* Po-ly-i'dus
Pol-y-la'us
Po-lym'e-nes
Pol-y-me'de
Po-lym'e-don
Pol-y-me'la
Pol-ym-nes'tes
Pol-ym-nes'tor
Pol-y-ni'ces
Po-lyn'o-e
Pol'y-nus
Pol-y-pe'mon
Pol-y-per'chon
Pol-y-phe'mus
Pol'y-pheme (Eng.)
Pol-y-phon'tes
Pol'y-phron
Pol-y-pœ'tes
[t] Pol'y-ren
[t] Pol-y-steph'a-nus
Po-lys'tra-tus
Pol-y-tech'nus
[t] Po-ly'tes
Pol-y-ti-me'tus
[t] Pol-y-ti'mus
Po-lyt'i-on 10
Po-lyt'ro-pus
Po-lyx'e-na
Po-lyx'e-nus
Po-lyx'o
Pol-y-ze'lus
Pom-ax-æ'thres
Po-me'ti-a 10 or Po-me'ti-i 3
Pom-e-ti'na
Po-mo'na
Pom-pe'i-a 5
Pom-pe-i-a'nus
Pom-pe'i-i or Pom-pe'i-um
Pom-pe-i-op'o-lis
Pom-pe'i-us
Pom'pe-lon (-o'na)
Pom-pil'i-a
Pom-pil'i-us Nu'ma
Pom-pi'lus
Pom-pis'cus
Pom-po'ni-a
Pom-po'ni-us
Pom-po-si-a'nus
Pomp-ti'na
Pomp-ti'ne
Pomp-ti'nus

PR

Pom'pus
Pon'ti-a 10
Pon'ti-cum Ma're
Pon'ti-cus
Pon-ti'na
Pon-ti'nus
Pon'ti-us 10
* Pon-to-po-ri'a
Pon'tus
Pon'tus Eu-xi'nus
Po-pil'i-us Læ'nas[1]
Po-plic'o-la
Pop-pæ'a Sa-bi'na
Pop-pæ'us
Pop-u-lo'ni-a
* Por'a-ta
Por'ci-a 10
Por'ci-us 10
* Por-do-se-le'ne
Po-red'o-rax
Po-ri'na
Por-o-se-le'ne
Por-phyr'i-on
Por-phyr'i-us
* Por-phy-rog-en-ni'tus
Por'ri-ma
Por-sen'na or Por'se-na
Por'ti-a and Por'ti-us 10
Port'mos
Por-tum-na'li-a
Por-tum'nus
* Por-tu'nus
Po'rus
* Po-sid'e-on
Po-si'des
Pos-i-de'um
Po-si'don
Pos-i-do'ni-a
Pos-i-do'ni-us
Po'si-o 10
† Pos-si-do'ni-um
Post-hu'mi-a
Post-hu'mi-us
* Post'hu-mus
Pos-tu'mi-us
Post-ver'ta
Po-tam'i-des
Pot'a-mon
* Pot'a-mus
Po-thi'nus
Po'thos
Pot-i-dæ'a
Po-ti'na
Po-tit'i-us 24
* Pot-ni'a-des
Pot'ni-æ
Prac'ti-um 10
Præ'ci-a 10
Præ-nes'te
* Præn-es-ti'ni
Præ'sos
Præs'ti 3
Præ'tor
Præ-to'ri-us
Præ-tu'ti-um 10
* Pram'ni-um, *adjective* [-i'um, *n.*]
† Pra'si-i
* Pras'i-nus
Prat'i-nas
Prax-ag'o-ras
Prax'i-as
* Prax-i-bu'lus
Prax-id'a-mas
Prax-id'i-ce
Prax'i-la
Prax-iph'a-nes

PR

Prax'is
Prax-it'e-les
Prax-ith'e-a
† Pre'li-us
* Pres-byt-e-ri'um or * Pres-by-te'ri-um
Pre-u'ge-nes
Prex-as'pes
Pri-am'i-des
Pri'a-mus
Pri-a'pus
Pri-e'ne
Pri'ma
* Prim-i-pi'lus
* Pri'o-la
Pri'on
* Pri-o-no'tus
* Pris-ci-a'nus
Pris-cil'la
Pris'cus
Pris'tis
Pri-ver'num
Pri-ver'nus
Pro'ba
Pro'bus, M.
Pro'cas
Proch'o-rus
Proch'y-ta
Pro-cil'i-us
Pro-cil'la
Pro-cil'lus
Pro'cle-a
Pro'cles
Pro-cli'dæ
Proc'ne
Proc-on-ne'sus
Pro-co'pi-us
Pro'cris
Pro-crus'tes
Proc'u-la
Proc-u-le'i-us 5
* Proc-u-li'na
Proc'u-lus
Pro'cy-on
Prod'i-cus
* Prod'ro-mus
* Pro'e-dri
Pro-er'na
Prœt'i-des
Prœ'tus
Prog'ne
Pro-la'us
Prom'a-chus
Pro-math'i-das
Pro-ma'thi-on
Prom'e-don
Prom-e-næ'a
Pro-me'the-i
Pro-me'the-us 29
Pro-me'this and Prom-e-thi'des
Prom'e-thus
Prom'u-lus
Pro-nap'i-des
* Pro-na'um
Pro'nax
Pron'o-e
Pron'o-mus
Pron'o-us
Pron'u-ba
Pro-per'ti-us
* Pro-phe'ta
Pro-pœt'i-des
Pro-pon'tis
Prop-y-le'a
Pros-chys'ti-us 10
* Pros-e-le'ni

PU

* Pro-sel'y-tus
Pro-ser'pi-na 28
Pros'er-pine (Eng.)
* Pro-so'pis
† Pros-o-pi'tes
Pros-o-pi'tis
Pro-sym'na
Pro-tag'o-ras
Prot-a-gor'i-des
Pro'te-i Co-lum'næ
Pro-tes-i-la'us
Pro'tc-us
Pro'the-us
Proth-o-e'nor[2]
Proth'o-us
Pro'to
Prot-o-ge-ne'a
Pro-tog'e-nes
Prot-o-ge-ni'a[3]
Prot-o-me-di'a[4]
Prot-o-me-du'sa
* Pro-tot'y-pon
* Prot-ry-ge'a
Prox'e-nus
Pru-den'ti-us 10
Prum'ni-des
Pru'sa
Pru-sæ'us
Pru'si-as 10
* Prym-ne'si-a
Prym'no
Pryt'a-nes
Pryt-a-ne'um
Pryt'a-nis
Psam'a-the 15
Psam'a-thos
Psam-me-ni'tus
Psam-met'i-chus
Psam'mis
Psa'phis
Psa'pho 15
* Pse-bo'a
Pse'cas
* Pse-ne'rus
* Pseu-do-ce'lis
* Pseu-do-man-ti'a
* Pseu-dos'to-ma
* Psit'ta-cé
* Psit'ta-cus
Pso'phis
Psy'che 12 15
* Psy-cho-man-te'um
Psy'chrus
Psyl'li 3 15
* Psyt-ta-li'a
* Pte'le-os
Pte'le-um 16
* Pter'e-las
Pter-e-la'us
Pte'ri-a
* Pte'ri-on
* Pto-chi'um
Ptol-e-der'ma
Ptol-e-mæ'um
Ptol-e-mæ'us 16
Ptol'e-my (Eng.)
Ptol-e-ma'is
Ptol'y-cus
Pto'us
Pub-lic'i-a (Lex) 24
Pub-lic'i-us 10
Pub-lic'o-la
Pub'li-us
* Pu-di'ca
Pul-che'ri-a 12
Pul'chrum
† Pul'lus

PY

Pu'ni-cum Bel'lum
Pu'pi-us
Pu-pi-e'nus
Pup'pi-us
Pu-te'o-li 3
Py-a-nep'si-a 10
Pyd'na
Pyg'e-la
Pyg-mæ'i
† Pyg-mæ'on
Pyg-ma'li-on 22
Pyl'a-des
Pyl'æ
Py-læm'e-nes
Py-lag'o-ræ
Py-lag'o-ras
Py-la'on
Py-lar'ge
Py-lar'tes
Pyl'as
Py-le'ne
Pyl'e-us
* Py'li-us
Pyl'le-on
Pyl'o
Pyl'os
Pyl'us
* Pym'a-tus
Py'ra
Py-rac'mon
Py-rac'mos
Py-ræch'mes
* Py-ræ'eus or Py-ræ'us
* Py-ram'i-des
Pyr'a-mus
* Pyr'a-sus
* Py-re'i-cus
Pyr-e-næ'i
Pyr-e-næ'us
Py-re'ne
* Py-re'tus
* Pyr'e-tus
Pyr'gi 3
Pyr'gi-on
Pyr'go
Pyr-got'e-les
Pyr'gus
Py-rip'pe
Py'ro
† Pyr'o-des
* Pyr'o-eis
* Pyr-o-ge'ri
Pyr'o-is
Py-ro'ni-a
* Py-ro-phleg'e-thon
Pyr'rha
Pyr'rhi-as
Pyr'rhi-ca
Pyr'rhi-cus
Pyr'rhi-dæ
Pyr'rho
Pyr'rhus
* Pyr'ri-cha
Pys'te
* Py-thæn'e-tus
Py-thag'o-ras
* Py-tha-go-re'i
* Py-than'ge-lus
Pyth-a-ra'tus
Pyth'e-as
Py'thes
Pyth'e-us
Pyth'i-a
Pyth'i-as
Pyth'i-on
* Pyth-i-o-ni'ce
* Pyth-i-o-ni'ces

[1] *Popilius Lænas.*—Nothing can show the dignity of the Roman commonwealth and the terror of its arms more than the conduct of this man. He was sent as an embassador to Antiochus, king of Syria, and was commissioned to order that monarch to abstain from hostilities against Ptolemy, king of Egypt, who was an ally of Rome. Antiochus, who was at the head of his army when he received this order, wished to evade it by equivocal answers; but Popilius, with a stick which he had in his hand, made a circle round him on the sand, and bade him, in the name of the Roman senate and people, not to go beyond it before he spoke decisively. This boldness intimidated Antiochus: he withdrew his garrisons from Egypt, and no longer meditated a war against Ptolemy.

[2] *Prothoenor.*—

"The hardy warriors whom Bœotia bred,
Peneleus, Leitus, *Prothoënor* led."
POPE'S *Hom. Iliad.*

[3] *Protogenia.*—*See* IPHIGENIA.

[4] *Protomedia.*—

"Nisæa and Actæa boast the same,
Protomedia from the fruitful dame,
And Doris, honor'd with maternal name."
COOKE'S *Hesiod, Theog.*, v. 483.

—*See* IPHIGENIA.

RE

Pyth'i-um
Pyth'i-us
Py'tho
Py-thoch'a-ris
Pyth'o-cles
* Pyth-o-de'lus
Pyth-o-do'rus
Pyth-o-la'us
Py'thon
* Py-tho'nes
Pyth-o-ni'ce 30
* Py-thon'i-ci
* Pyth-o-ni'cus
Pyth-o-nis'sa
Pyt'na
Pyt'ta-lus
* Pyx-ag'a-thus

Q.

QUA-DERNA
Qua'di 3
* Quad-ra'ta
Qua-dra'tus
Quad'ri-frons or Quad'ri-ceps
Quæs-to'res
Qua'ri 3
Qua'ri-us
Quer'cens
Qui-e'tus
Quinc-ti-a'nus 10
Quinc-til'i-a
Quinc'ti-us T.
* Quin'da
Quin-de-cem'vi-ri
Quin-qua'tri-a
* Quin'qua-trus
Quin-quen-na'les
* Quin-quev'i-ri
* Quin-til'i-a
Quin-til-i-a'nus
Quin-til'i-an (Eng.)
* Quin-ti'lis
Quin-til'i-us Va'rus
Quin-til'la
Quin-til'lus
Quin'ti-us 10
Quin'tus or Quinc'ti-us
Quin'tus Cur'ti-us
Quir-i-na'li-a
Quir-i-na'lis
Qui-ri'nus
Qui-ri'tes 1

R.

RA-BIRI-US
Ra-cil'i-a
Ræ-sa'ces
Ra-mi'ses
Ram'nes
Ran'da
* Ra-pha'ne-æ
Ra'po
Ra-scip'o-lis
* Ra-tu'me-na
Rau-ra'ci or Rau-ri'ci
Ra-ven'na
* Rav-en-na'tes
Rav'o-la
Re-a'te 8
Re-dic'u-lus
Red'o-nes
Re-gil'læ
Re-gil-li-a'nus
Re-gil'lus
* Re-gi'na
† Re-gi'num
Reg'u-lus
Re'mi 3
Rem'u-lus
Re-mu'ri-a
Re'mus

RI

Re'sus
† Re-ti'na
Re-u-dig'ni 3
† Rha
* Rhab-du'chi
* Rha-ce'lus
Rha'ci-a 10
Rha'ci-us
* Rha-co'tes
Rha-co'tis
Rhad-a-man'thus
Rhad-a-mis'tus
* Rhad'i-ne and Le-on'ti-chus
Rha'di-us
* Rhæs'e-na
Rhæ'te-um
Rhæ'ti or Ræ'ti
Rhæ'ti-a 10
* Rha-ge'a
* Rha-me'lus
Rham-nen'ses
Rham'nes
Rham-si-ni'tus
Rham'nus
* Rham-nu'si-a
Rha'nis
* Rha-phe'a
* Rhap-so'di
* Rha'ri-us
Rha'ros
* Rhas-cu'po-lis
Rhas-cu'po-ris
* Rha-to'us
Rhe'a
Rhe'bas or Rhe'bus
Rhed'o-nes
Rhe'gi-um
Rhe-gus'ci 3
Rhe'mi 3
Rhe'ne
* Rhe-ne'a
Rhe'ni 3
Rhe'nus
Rhe-o-mi'tres
Rhe'sus
Rhet'i-co
Rhe tog'e-nes
Rhe-u'nus
Rhex-e'nor
Rhex-ib'i-us
Rhi-a'nus
Rhid'a-go
Rhi-mot'a-cles
* Rhi-noc-o-lu'ra
Rhi'on
Rhi'pha or Rhi'phe
Rhi-phæ'i
Rhi-phe'us
Rhi'um
* Rho-be'a
* Rhod'a-lus
Rhod'a-nus
Rho'de
Rho'di-a
* Rho'di-i
Rhod-o-gy'ne or Rhod-o-gu'ne
Rhod'o-pe or Rho-do'pis
Rho'dus
Rhodes (Eng.)
Rhœ'bus
Rhœ'cus
Rhœ-te'um
Rhœ'tus
* Rhom-bi'tes
Rho-sa'ces
Rho'sus
Rhox-a'na or Rox-a'na
Rhox-a'ni 3
Rhu-te'ni and Ru-the'ni
Rhyn'da-cus
Rhyn'thon
Rhy'pæ
* Rhyt'i-us (rish'e-us)
* Ric'i-mer
* Rin-gi-be'ri

SA

Ri-phæ'i 3
Ri-phe'us
* Riq-ue-be'lus
* Rix'a-mæ
Rix-am'a-ræ
Ro-bi'go or Ru-bi'go
Rod-e-ri'cus
Ro'ma
Rome (Eng.)
Ro-ma'ni 3
Ro-ma'nus
Ro-mil'i-us
Rom'u-la
Ro-mu'li-dæ
Rom'u-lus
Ro'mus
Ros'ci-us 10
Ro-sil'la-nus
Ro'si-us 11
Ro-tom'a-gus [*Rouen*]
Rox-a'na
Rox-o-la'ni 3
Ru-bel'li-us
Ru'bi 3
Ru'bi-con
Ru-bi-e'nus Lap'pa
Ru-bi'go
Ru'bra Sax'a
* Ru-bre'nus
Ru'bri-us
Ru'di-æ
Ru'fæ
Ru-fil'lus
Ruf-fi'nus
Ruf'fus
Ru-fi'nus
* Ru'fi-us
Ru'fus
Ru'gi-i 4
* Rú'mi-na
Ru'mi-nus
Run-ci'na
Ru-pil'i-us
* Rus'ci-no
Rus'ci-us 10
Rus-co'ni-a
Ru-sel'læ
Rus'pi-na
Rus'ti-cus
Ru-te'ni
* Ru-the'ni
Ru'ti-la
Ru'ti-lus
Ru-til'i-us Ru'fus
Ru'tu-ba
Ru'tu-bus
Ru'tu-li 3
Ru'tu-pæ
Ru-tu-pi'nus

S.

SA'BA
Sab'a-chus or Sab'a-con
Sa'bæ
† Sa-bæ'i
Sa-ba'ta
† Sa-ba'tha
* Sab'a-thæ
† Sa-ba'tra
Sa-ba'zi-us
Sab'bas
Sa-bel'la
Sa-bel'li 3
† Sa-bel'lus
* Sa-bid'i-us
Sa-bi'na
Sa-bi'ni 3 4
Sa-bin-i-a'nus 21
Sa-bi'nus Au'lus
* Sa-bi'ra
Sa'bis
* Sa-bo'ci
* Sa-bo'tha
Sab'ra-cæ

SA

Sab'ra-ta
Sa-bri'na
Sab'u-ra
Sab-u-ra'nus
Sa'bus
Sac'a-das
Sa'cæ
* Sac-a-pe'ne
Sa'cer
* Sach-a-li'tæ
Sach-a-li'tes
Sa-cra'ni
Sa-cra'tor
Sa-crat'i-vir
* Sac'ro-ne
Sad'a-les
Sa'dus
Sa-dy-a'tes
* Sæg-i-me'rus
* Sæt'a-bes
† Sag-a-las'sus
Sag'a-na
Sag'a-ris
Sa-git'ta
Sa-gun'tum or Sa-gun'tus
* Sag-un-ti'nus
Sa'is
* Sa-i'tæ
Sa'la
* Sa-la'ci-a
Sal'a-con
* Sal-a-gi'sa
Sal-a-min'i-a
Sal'a-mis
Sal-a-mi'na
† Sa-lam'ti-ca
Sa-la'pi-a or Sa-la'pi-æ
Sal'a-ra
† Sa-lar'i-ca
Sa-las'ci 3
Sa-le'i-us 5
Sa-le'ni 3
Sal-en-ti'ni 3
Sa-ler'num
Sal-ga'ne-us or Sal-ga'ne-a
† Sa'li-a
* Sa-li-a'ris
Sa'li-i 3 4
Sal-i-na'tor
Sa'li-us
Sal-lus'ti-us
Sal'lust (Eng.)
Sal'ma-cis
Sal-mo'ne
Sal-mo'ne-us
* Sal-mo'nis
Sal'mus
Sal-my-des'sus
Sa'lo
Sa-lo'me 8
* Sal'o-mon
Sa'lon
Sa-lo'na or Sa-lo'næ
* Sal-o-ne'a
Sal-o-ni'na
Sal-o-ni'nus
Sa-lo'ni-us
* Sal-pi'nas
Sal'pis
* Sal-tu-a'res
Sal'vi-an
Sal-vid-i-e'nus
Sal'vi-us
* Sa'ly-es
Sa-ma'ri-a
* Sam-a-ri'a
* Sam-a-ri'ta
* Sam'a-tæ
Sam-bu'los
† Sam'bus
Sa'me or Sa'mos
* Sa-me'ni
Sa'mi-a
* Sa'mi-us
Sam-ni'tæ

SA

Sam-ni'tes
Sam'ni-um
† Sam-o-cho-ni'tes
* Sa-mon'i-cus
Sa-mo'ni-um
Sa'mos
Sa-mos'a-ta
Sam-o-thra'ce or Sam-o-thra'ci-a
* Sam-o-thra'ces
Sa'mus
* Sa-myl'i-a
Sa'na
San'a-os
San-cho-ni'a-thon
San-da'ce[1]
* San-dal-i-o'tis
San-da'li-um
San'da-nis
San'da-nus
San-di'on
* San-do'ces
San-dro-cot'tus
San'ga-la
San-ga'ri-us or San'ga-ris
San-guin'i-us
San-nyr'i-on
San'to-nes and San'to-næ
* San-toni'cus
* Sa-o'ce
* Sa-oc'o-ras
Sa'on
* Sa-o'tes
Sa-pæ'i or Sa-phæ'i
* Saph'a-rus
† Sap-i-re'ne
* Sa-pi'res
Sa'por
Sa-po'res[2]
Sap'pho (saf'fo)
* Sap-pho'us
Sap'ti-ne
Sar-a-ce'ne
* Sar-a-ce'ni
Sa-rac'o-ri 3
* Sar-a-me'ne
Sa-ran'ges
Sar-a-pa'ni 3
Sar'a-pus
Sar'a-sa
Sa-ras'pa-des
* Sa-ra'vus
Sar-da-na-pa'lus
* Sar-de'ne
Sar'di 3
Sar'di-ca
Sar-din'i-a
Sar'dis or Sar'des
* Sar'do-nes
Sar-don'i-cus
* Sar'do-nyx
* Sar-dop'a-tris
* Sar-do'us
Sar'dus
Sa-ri-as'ter
* Sar'ma-tæ
Sar-ma'ti-a 10
Sar-men'tus
Sar'ni-us
Sa'ron
Sa-ron'i-cus Si'nus
* Sa-ro'nis
Sar-pe'don
† Sar'ra
* Sar-ra'nus
* Sar'ra-pis
Sar-ras'tes
† Sars
Sar'si-na
Sar-san'da
Sa'son
* Sas'o-nes
* Sas'i-na
* Sat-a-gy'tæ
* Sat'a-nas
Sa-tas'pes

[1] *Sandace.*—A sister of Xerxes, which I find in no lexicographer but Lempriere, and in him with the accent on the first syllable; but from its Greek original Σανδαυκη it ought certainly to be accented on the second. [It should be written *San-dau'ce.*— *Trollope.*]

[2] *Sapores.*—This word, says Labbe, is by Gavantus and others, ignorant of the Greek, accented on the first syllable

SC	SE	SE	SI	SI
Sa'ti-æ	Scip'i-o 3	Se-gon'ti-a or Se-gun'ti-a 10	Se-ra'pis[2]	* Sic'u-lus
Sat-i-bar-za'nes	Sci'ra 7	Seg-on-ti'a-ci 3	Se'res	Sic'y-on
Sa-tic'u-la and Sa-tic'u-lus	Sci-ra'di-um	Se-go'vi-a	Ser-bo'nis	Sic-y-o'ni-a
Sa'tis	Sci'ras 3	Se-gun'ti-um 10	Se-re'na	* Sid-a-ce'ne
* Sa-tra'i-dæ	Sci'ron	Se-gu-si-a'ni	Se-re-ni-a'nus	Si'de 8
* Sat-ra-pe'a	* Sci-ron'i-des	† Se-gu'si-o	Se-re'nus	* Si-de'le
Sat-ra-pe'ni	Sci'rus	Se-ja'nus Æ'li-us	Ser-ges'tus	* Si-de'ne
* Sat'ra-pes	* Scol'o-ti	* Se-i-sach-thi'a	Ser'gi-a	Si-de'ro
Sa-tri'cum	Sco'lus	Se'i-us Stra'bo	Ser-gi'o-lus[3]	Sid-i-ci'num
Sa-trop'a-ces	Scom'brus	* Sel-do'mus	Ser'gi-us	Si'don
Sat'u-ra	Sco'pas	Se-lem'nus	* Seri-cus	* Si-do'nes
Sat-u-re'i-um or Sa-tu're-um	* Scop'e-los	Se-le'ne	Se-ri'phus	* Sid'o-nis or Si-do'nis
Sat-u-re'i-us	Sco'pi-um	Sel-eu-ce'na or Se-leu'cis	Ser'my-la	Si-do'ni-us
Sat-ur-na'li-a	Scor-dis'ci and Scor-dis'cæ	Se-leu'ci-a[1] 29, * -ci'a	Se'ron	Si'ga
Sa-tur'ni-a	Sco-ti'nus	Se-leu'ci-dæ	Ser-ra'nus	Si-gæ'um or Si-ge'um
Sat-ur-ni'nus	Sco-tus'sa	Se-leu'cis	* Ser-re'um	Sig'ni-a
Sa-tur'ni-us	Scri-bo'ni-a	* Se-leu-co-be'lus	Ser-to'ri-us	* Sig-ni'nus
Sa-tur'nus	Scri-bo-ni-a'nus	Se-leu'cus	Ser-væ'us	Sig-o-ves'sus
Sat'u-rum	Scri-bo'ni-us	Sel'ge	Ser-vi-a'nus	Sig'u-næ, Si-gy'ni, or Si-gyn'næ
Sat'y-ri	* Scyl'a-ce	Se-lim'nus	Ser-vil'i-a	Si'la or Sy'la
Sat'y-rus	Scyl-a-ce'um 9	Se-li'nuns or Se-li'nus	Ser-vil-i-a'nus	* Si-la'i
Sau-fe'i-us Tro'gus	Scy'lax	* Se'li-us	Ser'vi-us Tul'li-us	Si-la'na Ju'li-a
Sau-rom'a-tæ	Scyl'la	Sel-la'si-a	* Ses-a-me'ni	Si-la'nus
Sau'rus	Scyl-læ'um	Sel-le'is	* Ses'a-mum	Sil'a-rus
Sav'e-ra	Scyl'li-as	Sel'li 3	Ses'a-ra	Si-le'ni
Sa'vo or Sa-vo'na	Scyl'lis	Se-lym'bri-a	* Ses-a-re'thus	Si-le'nus
Sa'vus	Scyl'lus	Sem'e-le	* Ses-o-os'tris or Se-sos'tris	Sil-i-cen'se
* Sax'o-nes	Scy-lu'rus	* Sem-en-ti'nus	Ses'ti-us	Sil'i-us I-tal'i-cus
Saz'i-ches 12	Scyp'pi-um	* Se-mid'e-i	Ses'tos or Ses'tus	Sil'phi-um
Scæ'a or Se'a	Scy'ras	Sem-i-ger-ma'ni	Se-su'vi-i 2	† Sil'pi-a
Scæ'va or Se'va	* Scy-ri'a-des	Sem-i-gun'tus	Set'a-bis	Sil-va'nus
Scæv'o-la or Sev'o-la	Scy'ros	Se-mir'a-mis	Se'thon	* Si-man'ge-lus
Scal'pi-um	† Scyr'pi-um	Sem'no-nes	Se'ti-a 3	Sim-bri'vi-us or Sim-bru'vi-us
Sca-man'der	* Scyt'a-le	* Sem-no'the-i	Seu'thes	* Si-me'na
Sca-man'dri-us	Scy'thæ	Se-mo'nes	Se-ve'ra	Si-me'thus or Sy-me'thus
Scan-da'ri-a	* Scy-the'ni	Sem-o-sanc'tus	Se-ve-ri-a'nus	Sim'i-læ
* Scan-de'a	Scy'thes or Scy'tha	Sem-pro'ni-a	Se-ve'rus[4]	Sim'i-lis
Scan-di-na'vi-a	Scyth'i-a	Sem-pro'ni-us	† Se'vo	Sim'mi-as
Scan-til'la	Scyth'i-des	Se-mu'ri-um	Sex'ti-a	Si'mo
Scap-tes'y-le	Scy-thi'nus	Se'na	Sex-til'i-a	* Sim'o-eis
Scap'ti-a 10	Scy'thon	* Se-na'tor	* Sex-ti'lis	Sim'o-is
Scap'ti-us 10	Scy-thop'o-lis	Se-na'tus	Sex-til'i-us	Sim-o-is'i-us 10
Scap'u-la	* Seb-as-te'a	*Sen'ate* (Eng.)	Sex'ti-us	Si'mon
Scar'di-i 3 4	* Seb-as-te'ni	Sen'na or Se'na	Sex'tus	Si-mon'i-des
* Scar-phe'a	Se-bas'ti-a	Sen'e-ca	Si-bi'ni 3	Sim-plic'i-us 24
Scar-phi'a or Scar'phe	* Seb-as-top'o-lis	† Se'ni-a	* Sib'o-tes	Sim'u-lus
Scau'rus	* Seb'e-da	Sen'o-nes	Si-bur'ti-us	Si'mus
Sced'a-sus	Seb-en-ny'tus	* Se-no'nes	Si-byl'læ	Sim'y-ra
Scel-e-ra'tus	* Se-be'this	Sen'ti-us 10	* Sib-yl-li'nus	† Sin'dæ
* Sce-ni'tæ	* Se-be'tos	* Se'pi-as	Si'ca	Sin'di
Sche'di-a or Ske'di-a	Se-be'tus	† Se'pi-us	Si-cam'bri or Sy-gam'bri 3	* Si-ne'ra
Sche'di-us 12	Se-bu-si-a'ni or Se-gu-si-a'ni	* Se-pla'si-a	Si-ca'ni 3	Sin-gæ'i 3
Sche'ri-a	* Sec'e-la	* Sep-tem'pe-da	Si-ca'ni-a	* Sin-gu-lo'nes
* Schœ-ne'is	Sec-ta'nus	* Sep-tem'tri-o	* Si ca'nus	† Sin'gus
Schœ'ne-us	* Se-dig'i-tus	Sep-te'ri-on	* Sic'a-nus	Si'nis
Schœ'nus or Sche'no	Sed-i-ta'ni or Sed-en-ta'ni 3	Sep-tim'i-us	Sic'e-lis or Si-cel'i-des	Sin'na-ces
* Sci ap'o-des	Se-du'ni 3	Sep-ti-mu-le'i-us	* Si-ce'mus and Si-ce'ma	Sin'na-cha
Sci'a-this or Si'a-this	Se-du'si-i 3	Sep'y-ra	* Si-ce'nus	Sin'o-e
Sci'a-thos	Se-ges'ta	Seq'ua-na	Si-chæ'us	Si'non
Sci'dros	Se-ges'tes	Seq'ua-ni	Si-cil'i-a	Si-no'pe
Scil'lus	† Se-ge'ti-a	* Se-quan'i-cus	Si-cin'i-us Den-ta'tus	Si-no'pe-us
Sci'nis	Seg'ni 3	Se-quin'i-us	Si-ci'nus	Sin'o-rix
Scin'thi 3	Se-gob'ri-ga	* Se-ra'pes	* Sic'o-ris	† Sin-ti'ce
Sci-o'ne	Seg'o-nax	* Ser-a-pe'um	Sic'o-rus	Sin'ti-i 3 4
Sci-pi'a-dæ		Se-ra'pi-o	Sic'u-li 3	Sin-u-es'sa
* Sci-pi'a-des		* Se-ra'pi-on		

[1] *Seleucia.*—Lempriere and Labbe accent this word on the penultimate, but Ainsworth, Gouldman, and Holyoke on the antepenultimate. As this word, according to Strabo, had its penultimate formed of the diphthong *ει*, Σελευκεια, this syllable ought to have the accent; but as the antepenultimate accent is so incorporated into our tongue, I would strongly recommend the pronunciation which an English scholar would give it at first sight, and that is, placing the accent on the *u*. This is the accent Milton gives it:

> Eden stretch'd her line
> From Auran eastward to the royal tow'rs
> Of great *Seleucia*, built by Grecian kings.
> *Par. Lost*, b. 4.

If, however, the English scholar wishes to shine in the classical pronunciation of this word, let him take care to pronounce the *c* like *s* only, and not like *sh*, which it necessarily has if the accent be on the antepenultimate syllable.—See Rules 10 and 30. [And notes. The *c* should properly be pronounced like *k*, and the next word should also have the accent on the penultimate.—*Trollope.*]

[2] *Serapis.*—There is not a dissenting voice among our prosodists for the pronouncing of this word with the accent on the antepenultimate syllable; and yet, to show the tendency of English pronunciation, when a ship of this name had a desperate engagement with one of the French, which attracted the attention of the public, every body pronounced it with the accent on the first syllable. Milton has done the same in his sublime description of the grandeurs of Pandemonium:

> Not Babylon,
> Nor great Alcairo, such magnificence
> Equal'd in all their glories, to enshrine
> Belus or *Serapis* their gods; or seat
> Their kings, when Egypt with Assyria strove
> In wealth and luxury.
> *Par. Lost*, b. i., v. 717.

[3] *Sergiolus.*—I find this word in no dictionary but Lempriere's, and here the accent is placed upon the penultimate instead of the antepenultimate syllable. [uv., Sat., vi., 105: *Sergiolus jam radere guttur.*—*Trollope.*]

[4] *Severus.*—This word, like *Serapis*, is universally mispronounced by the mere English scholar, with the accent on the first syllable.

SO

* Sin-u-es-sa'nus
* Si-o'pe
Siph'nos
Si-pon'tum or Si'pus
Sip'y-lum and Sip'y-lus
† Sir'bo
* Sir-bo'nis
* Si-red'o-nes
Si-re'nes
Si'rens (Eng.)
Si'ris
Sir'i-us
Sir'mi-um
* Si-ro'mus
* Sir-o-pæ'o-nes
* Sis'a-pon
Si-sam'nes
Sis'a-pho
* Sis'a-ra
‡ Sis-ci'a
Sis'e-nes
Si-sen'na
Sis-i-gam'bis or Sis-y-gam'bis
Sis-o-cos'tus
Sis'y-phus
Si-tal'ces
* Si-the'ni
Sith'ni-des
Si'thon
* Sith'o-nes
* Sith'o-nis
Si-tho'ni-a
Sit'i-us 10 24
Sit'o-nes
* Sit-te-be'ris
* Siz'y-ges
† Sma-rag'dus
Sme'nus
Smer'dis
Smi'lax
Smi'lis
Smin-dyr'i-des
Smin'the-us[1]
Smyr'na
So-a'na
So-an'da
So-a'nes
Soc'ra-tes
* Sod'o-ma
Sœ'mi-as
Sog-di-a'na
Sog-di-a'nus
* So-la'nus
* Sol'e-nus
† So-li'mus
* So-li'nus
* Sol-le'um
Sol'o-e or So'li
So-lœ'is
So'lon
So-lo'ni-um
So'lus
† Sol'va
* Sol-y-ge'a
Sol'y-ma and Sol'y-mæ
* Sol'y-mi
Som'nus
Son'chis 12
Son-ti'a-tes
Sop'a-ter
So'phax

SP

So-phe'ne 8
* So-phæn'e-tus
* So'phi-a
Soph'o-cles
Soph-o-nis'ba
So'phron
* Soph'ro-na
So-phro'ni-a
So-phron'i-cus[2]
Soph-ro-nis'cus
* So-phro'ni-us
So-phros'y-ne
* So-pi'thes
Sop'o-lis
So'ra
So-rac'tes and So-rac'te
So-ra'nus
* Sor'di-ce
So'rex
So-rit'i-a 10
So'si-a Gal'la 10
So-sib'i-us
Sos'i-cles
So-sic'ra-tes
So-sig'e-nes
So'si-i 3 10
Sos'i-lus
So-sip'a-ter
* So-sip'o-lis
So'sis
So-sis'tra-tus
* So-sith'e-us
So'si-us 10
† Sos'pi-ta
Sos'the-nes
Sos'tra-tus
* Sos'xe-tra
Sot'a-des
So'ter
* So-te'res
So-te'ri-a
So-ter'i-cus
So'this
† So-ti-a'tes
So'ti-on 11
* So-ti'ra
So'ti-us 10
So'us
* Sox'o-tæ
Soz'o-men
* So-zom'e-nus
Spa'co
* Spal'e-thra
* Spar-ga-pi'thes
Spar'ta
Spar'ta-cus
Spar'tæ or Spar'ti
Spar-ta'ni or Spar-ti-a'tæ 22
* Spar-ta'nus
Spar-ti-a'nus
* Spar-to'lus
* Spat'a-le
Spe'chi-a 12
Spen'di-us
Spen'don
* Sper-chi'a
Sper-chi'us 12
Sper-ma-toph'a-gi
Speu-sip'pus
Sphac-te'ri-æ
* Sphe-ce'a

ST

Sphe'rus
Sphinx
Spho'dri-as
Sphra-gid'i-um
Spi-cil'lus
Spin'tha-rus
Spin'ther
Spi'o
Spi-tam'e-nes
Spi-thob'a-tes
Spith-ri-da'tes
Spo-le'ti-um 10
* Spo-le'tum
Spor'a-des[3] 20
Spu-ri'na
Spu'ri-us
Sta-be'ri-us
Sta'bi-æ
* Stab'u-lum
Sta-gi'ra 1
Sta'i-us
* Stam'e-ne
Staph'y-lus
Sta-san'der
Sta-sil'e-us 29
† Sta-te'nus
Sta-til'i-a
Sta-til'i-us
Stat'i-næ
Sta-ti'ra
Sta'ti-us 10
Sta-se'as
Sta-sic'ra-tes
Sta'tor
* Steg'a-nos
Stel-la'tes
Stel'li-o
Ste'na
Sten-o-bœ'a
Ste-noc'ra-tes
Sten'tor
* Sten'to-ris
* Sten-y-cle'rus
Steph'a-na
Steph'a-nus
Ster'o-pe
Ster'o-pes
Ster-sich'o-rus
Ster-tin'i-us
Ste-sag'o-ras
* Ste-sich'o-rus
Stes-i-cle'a
† Stœ-i-le'us
Ste-sim'bro-tus
* Sthen-e-la'i-das
Sthen'e-le
Sthen'e-lus
Sthe'nis
Sthe'no
Sthen-o-bœ'a
Stil'be or Stil'bi-a
Stil'i-cho
Stil'po
Stim'i-con
Stiph'i-lus
* Sti-ri'tæ
Sto-bæ'us
Stœch'a-des
Sto'i-ci
Sto'ics (Eng.)
* Sto'i-cus
Stra'bo

SU

Stra-tar'chas
* Stra-te'gus
Stra'to or Stra'ton
Strat'o-cles
* Strat-o-cli'a
Strat-o-ni'ce
* Stra-ton-i-ce'a
Strat-o-ni'cus 30
* Stro-go'la
Stron'gy-le
Stroph'a-des
Stro'phi-us
* Stru-thi'a
Stru-thoph'a-gi
Stru'thus
Stry'ma
Strym'no
Stry'mon
* Strym'o-nis
* Styg'i-us
Styg'ne
* Sty-lob'a-tes
Stym-pha'li-a or Stym-pha'lis
* Stym'pha-lis
Stym-pha'lus
Sty'ra
Sty'rus
Styx
* Su-a'da
* Su-ag'e-la
† Su-a'na
Su-ar-do'nes
* Sub-al-pi'nus
Su-ba'tri-i 3 4
* Sub'la-cum
Su-blic'i-os 24
† Sub-mon-to'ri-um
Su-bo'ta
* Su-bu'ra
Su-bur'ra
Su'cro
* Su-de'ti
* Su-e'bus
Su-es'sa
* Su-es-sa'nus
* Su-es-si'o-nes or -o'nes
Su-es'so-nes
Sue-to'ni-us
Sue'vi, * Su-e'vi
Sue'vi-us
* Sue'vus, * Su-e'vus
Suf-fe'nus
* Suf-fe'tes
Suf-fe'ti-us or Su-fe'ti-us
Sui'das[4]
* Su-il-la'res
Su-il'i-us
Su-i-o'nes
Sul'chi
Sul'ci-us
† Sul'ga
Sul'mo or Sul'mo-na
Sul-pit'i-a
Sul-pit'i-us or Sul-pic'i-us 24
Sum-ma'nus
Su'ni-ci
Su'ni-des
Su'ni-um
* Su-od'o-na
Su-o-ve-tau-ril'i-a

SY

Su'pe-rum Ma're
Su'ra Æ-myl'i-us
Su-re'na
* Su-re'nas
† Su'ri-um
Sur-ren'tum
Su'rus
Su'sa
Su'sa-na
Su-sa'ri-on
Su-si-a'na or Su'sis
† Su'thul
Su'tri-um
Sy-a'grus
Syb'a-ris
Syb-a-ri'ta
Syb'a-rite (Eng.)
* Syb'e-rus
* Syb'o-ta
Syb'o-tas
Sy-cin'nus
Sy'e-dra
Sy'e-ne 8
Sy-e-ne'si-us 10
Sy-e-ni'tes
Sy-en'ne-sis
Sy-le'a
* Sy-le'um
Syl'e-us
* Sy-li'o-nes
Syl'la
Syl'lis
Syl'o-es
Syl'o-son
Syl-va'nus
Syl'vi-a
Syl'vi-us
Sy'ma or Sy'me
* Sym'bo-la
* Sym-bo-lo'rum
Sym'bo-lum
Sym'ma-chus
Sym-pleg'a-des
* Sym-ple'gas
Sy'mus
Syn-cel'lus
Syn'ge-lus
* Syn'e-dri
* Syn-e-phe'bi
Sy-ne'si-us 10
* Syn'ha-lus
* Syn'na-da
Syn-na-lax'is
Syn'nas
Syn'nis
* Syn'no-on
* Syn'o-dus
Sy-no'pe
Syn'ty-che
Sy-phæ'um
Sy'phax
Syr'a-ces
Syr-a-co'si-a
Syr-a-cu'sæ 8
Syr'a-cuse (Eng.)
Syr'i-a
Sy'rinx
* Syr'ma-tæ
* Syr-ne'tho
* Syr-o-cil'i-ces
* Syr-o-me'di-a
Syr-o-phœ'nix

[1] *Smintheus.*—This word, like *Orpheus*, and others of the same form, has the accent on the first syllable; but poets often contract the last two syllables into one; as Pope:

O, Smintheus, sprung from fair Latona's line,
Thou guardian power of Cilla the divine!

—See *Idomeneus*; {and Note.—*Trollope.*}

[2] *Sophronicus.*—I find this word in no prosodist but Labbe; and he places the accent on the penultimate syllable, like most other words of this termination, unless, says he, any one thinks it more likely to be derived from *Sophron* than from *victory*; that is, by uniting a general termination to the root of the word, than combining it with another word significant of itself. But as there is a Greek adjective Σωφρονικος, signifying *ordained by nature to temperance*, it is much more probable that *Sophronicus* is this adjective used substantively, than that it should be compounded of Σωφρων and νικος, *conquering temperance*; and, therefore, the antepenultimate accent seems preferable.

[3] *Sporades.*—This word has the accent placed on the first syllable by all our prosodists; but a mere English ear is not only inclined to place the accent on the second syllable, but to pronounce the word as if it were a dissyllable, *Spo'rades*; but this is so gross an error, that it can not be too carefully avoided.

[4] *Suidas.*—This word is generally heard, even among the learned, in two syllables, as if written *Sui-das*. Labbe, however, makes it three syllables, and accents the first; although, says he, by what right I know not, it is generally pronounced with the accent on the penultimate. It may be observed, that if we place the accent on the first syllable, the *i* in the second must be pronounced like *e*; and that the general pronunciation which Labbe complains of, that of placing the accent on the second syllable, must, in our English pronunciation of Greek and Latin words, preserve the *i* in its long, open sound, as in *idle*; if, therefore, we pronounce the *i* in this manner, it is a sufficient proof that we place the accent on the penultimate syllable; which, though common, is, as Labbe observes, without good authority.

TA

Syr-o-phœ-ni'ces
Sy'ros
Syr'tes
Sy'rus
Sys-i-gam'bis
Sy-sim'e-thres
Sys'i-nas
Sy'thas

T.

TA-AU'TES
* Tab'a-nus
* Ta-be'ni
† Ta'bor
Tab'ra-ca
† Ta-bu'da
Ta-bur'nus
† Ta-ca'pe
* Tac-a-pho'ris
† Tac-a-tu'a
Tac-fa-ri'nas
Ta-champ'so
* Tach'o-ri
Ta'chos or Ta'chus
Tac'i-ta 24
Tac'i-tus 24
* Tac'o-la
Tæ'di-a
* Tæ-dif'e-ra
* Tæn'a-ros
Tæn'a-rus
Tæ'ni-as
* Ta-e'pa
Ta'ges
Ta-go'ni-us
Ta'gus
Ta-la'si-us 10
Tal'a-us
Ta-la'y-ra 6
Tal'e-tum
Tal-thyb'i-us
Ta'lus
Tam'a-rus
Ta-ma'se-a
* Tam'e-sis
Ta-me'sis
Ta'mos
Tam'pi-us
Tam'y-ras
Tam'y-ris
Tan'a-gra
* Tan-a-gre'us or * Tan-a-græ'us
Tan'a-grus or Tan'a-ger
Tan'a-is
Tan'a-quil
Ta-ne'tum
† Ta'nis
Tan-tal'i-des
Tan'ta-lus
Ta-nu'si-us Ger'mi-nus 10
* Ta-o'ca, Ta-o'ci
Ta'phi-æ
* Ta'phi-i
Ta'phi-us or Ta-phi-as'sus
* Tap'o-ri
* Tap-o-si'ris
Ta-prob'a-ne
Tap'sus
Tap'y-ri 3
Tar'a-nis
Ta'ras
Ta-ras'co
Tar-ax-ip'pus
Tar-bel'li 3
* Tar-bel'li-cus
Tar-che'ti-us 10
* Tar'chi-a
Tar'chon

TE

* Tar-chon-dim'o-tus
* Tar-en-ti'nus
Ta-ren'tum or Ta-ren'tus
* Tar-i-che'a
* Ta-rich'e-a
Tar'næ
Tar'pa
Tar-pe'i-a 5
Tar-pe'i-us 5
Tar-quin'i-i 3
Tar-quin'i-a
Tar-quin'i-us
Tar-quit'i-us 27
Tar'qui-tus
Tar-ra-ci'na
Tar'ra-co
Tar-ru'ti-us 10
Tar'sa
Tar'si-us 10
Tar'sus or Tar'sos
* Tar-tar'i-nus
Tar'ta-rus
* Tar-te'sus
Tar-tes'sus
Ta-run'ti-us
† Ta'rus
† Tar-vis'i-um
Tas-ge'ti-us
* Tas'si-to
Ta'ti-an
Ta-ti-en'ses
* Ta'ti-i
Ta'ti-us 10
Tat'ta
* Tau-chi'ra
Tau-lan'ti-i 5
Tau'nus
Tau-ra'ni-a
Tau-ran'tes
Tau'ri 3
* Tau-ri'a
Tau'ri-ca Cher-so-ne'sus
Tau'ri-ca 7
Tau-ri'ni 3
Tau-ris'ci 3
Tau'ri-um
* Tau'ri-us
* Tau-rob'o-lus
* Tau'ro-is
* Tau-rom'e-nos
Tau-ro-min'i-um
* Tau-ro-po-li'a
* Tau-rop'o-lus
* Tau-ru'bu-læ
Tau'rus
Tax'i-la
* Tax'i-li
Tax'i-lus or Tax'i-les
Tax-i-maq'ui-lus
Ta-yg'e-te or Ta-y-ge'ta
Ta-yg'e-tus or Ta-yg'e-ta[1]
Te-a'num
Te'a-rus
Te-a'te-a, * Te-a'te, or Te-ge'a-te
† Te'ches
Tech-mes'sa
Tech'na-tis
Tec'ta-mus
Tec-tos'a-ges or Tec-tos'a-gæ
* Tec'to-sax
Te'ge-a or Te-gæ'a
* Te-ge-a'tes
Teg'u-la
Teg'y-ra 7
Te'i-os 5
Te'i-um
* Te'i-us
† Te'la
Tel'a-mon
Tel-a-mo-ni'a-des
Tel-chi'nes
Tel-chin'i-a

TE

Tel-chin'i-us
Tel'chis
Te'le-a 7 19
* Tel'e-ba
Te-leb'o-as
Te-leb'o-æ or Te-leb'o-es
Tel-e-bo'i-des
Te-le'cles or Te-le'clus
Tel-e-cli'des
Te-leg'o-nus
Te-lem'a-chus
Tel'e-mus
Tel-e-phas'sa
Tel'e-phus
Te-le'si-a 10
Te-les'i-clas
Te-les'i-cles
Tel-e-sil'la
Tel-e sin'i-cus
Tel-e-si'nus
Tel-e-sip'pus
Te-les'pho-nus
Tel-e-stag'o-ras
Te-les'tas
Te-les'tes
Te-les'to
Tel'e-thus
Te-le-thu'sa
Te-leu'ri-as
† Te-leu'te
Te-leu'ti-as
* Tel'i-nus
Tel-le'ne
Tel'les
Tel'li-as
Tel'lis
Tel'lus
* Tel'me-ra
Tel-mes'sus or Tel-mis'sus
Te'lon
Tel-thu'sa
Te'lys 26
Te-ma'the-a
* Tem'bri-um
* Tem-e-ni'a
Tem-e-ni'tes
Te-me'ni-um
* Tem'e-nos
Tem'e-nus
Tem-e-rin'da
Tem'e-sa or Tem'e-se
* Tem'i-sus
* Tem-mi'ces
Tem'nes
Tem'nos
Tem'pe
* Tem'pe-a
* Tench-te'ri
† Te'ne-a
* Te-ne'æ
Ten'e-dos
* Ten'e-rus
Te'nes 26
Ten'e-sis
* Te-ne'um
Ten'nes
Te'nos 26
Ten'ty-ra (in Egypt)
Ten-ty'ra or * Tem-py'ra
Te'os or Te'i-os
Te-re'don
Te-ren'ti-a
Te-ren-ti-a'nus
Te-ren'ti-us Pub'li-us
Te-ren'tus
Te're-us[2]
* Ter-gem'i-nus
Ter-ges'te and Ter-ges'tum
Te'ri-as 19
Ter-i-ba'zus
Te-rid'a-e 19
Ter-i-da'tes

TH

Ter'i-gum
* Te-ri'na
Ter-men'ti-a 10
* Ter'me-ra
Ter'me-rus 27
Ter-me'sus 27
Ter-mi-na'li-a
Ter-mi-na'lis
Ter'mi-nus
Ter'mi-sus or Ter-mes'sus
Ter-pan'der
Terp-sich'o-re 8
Terp-sic'ra-te
Ter'ra
Ter-ra-ci'na
Ter-ra-sid'i-us
Ter'ti-a 10
Ter'ti-us 10
Ter-tul-li-a'nus
Te'thys 26
* Tet-ra-co'mum
* Tet-ra-go'nis
Te-trap'o-lis
Tet'ri-cus
Teu'cer
* Teu-chi'ra
Teu'cri 3
Teu'cri-a
Teuc'te-ri 3
* Teu-me'sos
Teu-mes'sus
* Teu-o'chis
Teu'ta
Teu-ta'mi-as or Teu'ta-mis
Teu'ta-mus
Teu'tas or Teu-ta'tes
Teu'thras
* Teu-thro'ne
Teu-tom'a-tus
Teu'to-ni and Teu'to-nes
* Teu-ton'i-cus
Tha-ben'na
* Thac'co-na
Tha'is
Tha'la
Thal'a-me or -mæ
* Tha-las'si-o
Tha-las'si-us
Tha'les
Tha-les'tri-a or Tha-les'tris
Tha-le'tes 27
* Tha-le'us
Tha-li'a 30
* Tha'li-us
† Thal'lo
Thal'pi-us
† Tham'u-da
Tham'y-ras
Tham'y-ris
* Than'a-tus
Thap'sa-cus
Thar-ge'li-a
* Thar-gib'u-lus
Tha-ri'a-des
Tha'rops 26
Tha'si-us or Thra'si-us 10
Tha'sos 26
Tha'sus
* Thau-ma'ci-a
Thau-man'ti-as and Thau-man'tis
Thau'mas
Thau-ma'si-us
The'a
* The-æ-te'tus
The-ag'e-nes
The-a'ges
The-a'no
The-a'num
The-ar'i-das
The-ar'nus

TH

The-a-te'tes
The'bæ 8
Thebes[3] (Eng.)
Theb'a-is
* The-ba'nus
The'be
* Theg-a-nu'sa
The'i-a
The'i-as 5
* Thel-a-i'ra
Thel-e-phas'sa
* Thel-e-si'nus
* Thel'i-ne
Thel-pu'sa
Thelx-i'on 29
Thelx-i'o-pe
Them'e-nus
The-me'si-on 11
The'mis
The-mis'cy-ra
Them'i-son
The-mis'ta
The-mis'ti-us
The-mis'to-cles
Them-i-stog'e-nes
The-o-cle'a
The'o-cles
The'o-clus
The-o-clym'e-nus
* The-oc'ly-tus
The-oc'ri-tus
The-od'a-mas or Thi-od'a-mas
* The-o-da'mus
* The-od'a-tus
The-o-dec'tes
† The-o-do'nis
The-o-do'ra
The-o-do-re'tus
The-od'o-ret (Eng.)
* The-o-do-ri'cus
The-o-do-ri'tus
The-o-do'rus
The-o-do'si-us 10
The-od'o-ta
The-o-do'ti-on 11
The-od'o-tus
* The-o-du'lus
* The-o-gi'ton
The-og-ne'tes
The-og'nis
The-om-nes'tus
The'on
The'on O-che'ma
* The-o'nas and * The-o-ni'cus
The-on'o-e 8
The'o-pe
The-oph'a-ne
The-oph'a-nes
The-o-pha'ni-a
* The-oph-a-ni'a
* The-oph'i-la
The-oph'i-lus
The-o-phras'tus
The-o-phy-lac'tus
The-oph'y-lact (Eng.)
The-o-pol'e-mus
The-o-pom'pus
* The-op'ro-pus
* The-o'ris
The-o'ri-us
The-o-ti'mus
The-ox'e-na
The-ox-e'ni-a
The-ox-e'ni-us
The'ra
The-ram'bus
The-ram'e-nes
The-rap'ne or The-rap'ne
The'ras
* The-rid'a-mas
The-rim'a-chus

[1] *Taygeta.*—All our prosodists but Lempriere accent these words on the penultimate syllable, as if divided into *Ta-yg'e-tus* and *Ta-yg'e-te.* I am, therefore, rather inclined to suppose the quantity marked in his dictionary an error of the press. The lines in Lily's *Quæ Genus* will easily call to the recollection of every scholar how early he adopted the antepenultimate pronunciation:

Tartara, Taygetus, sic Tænera, Massica, et altus Gargarus.

[2] *Tereus.*—For words of this termination, see *Idomeneus.*

[3] *Thebes.*—Thebes in Egypt was called *Hecatom'pylos*, from having a hundred gates; and Thebes in Greece *Heptap'ylos* from its seven gates.

TH

* Ther'i-nus
The-rip'pi-das
Ther'i-tas
Ther'ma
Ther-mo'don
Ther-mop'y-læ
† Ther'mum
Ther'mus
The-rod'a-mas
The'ron
Ther-pan'der
Ther-san'der
Ther-sil'o-chus
Ther-sip'pus
Ther-si'tes 1
Thes-bi'tes
* The-se'a
The-se'i-dæ
The-se'is
* The-se'um
The'se-us, The'seŭs
The-si'dæ
The-si'des
* Thes-moph'o-ra
Thes-mo-pho'ri-a
Thes-moth'e-tæ
* Thes'o-a
* Thes-pe'a
Thes-pi'a
Thes-pi'a-dæ
Thes-pi'a-des
Thes'pi-æ
Thes'pis
Thes'pi-us or Thes'ti-us
* Thes-pro'tĭ
Thes-pro'ti-a 10
Thes-pro'tus
Thes-sa'li-a
Thes-sa'li-on 29
Thes-sa-li'o-tes
Thes-sa-lo-ni'ca[1] 30
Thes'sa-lus
Thes'ta-lus
Thes'te
Thes'ti-a
Thes-ti'a-dæ and Thes-ti'a-des
Thes'ti-as
* Thes-ti-di'um
Thes'ti-us
Thes'tor
Thes'ty-lis
* Thes'ty-lus
The'tis
* Theu'do-tus
Theu'tis or Teu'this
Thi'a
* Thi-al-le'la
Thi'as
Thim'bron
Thi-od'a-mas
† Thir-mid'i-a
This'be
This'i-as 10
This'o-a
* Tho-an-te'us
Tho-an'ti-um 10
Tho'as
Tho'e 8
Tho'lus
Thom'y-ris 19
Thon[2]
Tho'nis
* Tho-ni'tes
Tho'on
Tho'o-sa
Tho-o'tes
Tho-ra'ni-us
Tho'rax
Tho'ri-a (Lex)
Thor'nax
Thor'sus
† Thoth
Tho'us

TI

Thra'ce
Thra'ces
Thra'ci-a
Thrace (Eng.)
Thrac'i-dæ 19
Thra'cis
Thra'se-as 11
Thra-sid'e-us
Thra'si-us
Thra'so
Thras-y-bu'lus
Thras-y-dæ'us
Thra-syl'lus
Thra-sym'a-chus
Thras-y-me'des
* Thras-y-me'nus
Thre-ic'i-us 24
Thre-is'sa
Threp-sip'pas
Thri-am'bus
Thro'ni-um
Thry'on
Thry'us
Thu-cyd'i-des
Thu-is'to
Thu'le 8
Thu'ri-æ or Thu'ri-um
Thu'ri-nus or † * Thu-ri'nus
Thus'ci-a
Thy'a
Thy'a-des
* Thy-a-mi'a
Thy'a-mis
Thy'a-na
Thy-a-ti'ra
Thy-bar'ni
Thy-es'ta
Thy-es'tes
* Thy-es-te'us
* Thy'i-as
Thym'bra
Thym-bræ'us
* Thym'bri-a
Thym'bris
Thym'bron
Thym'e-le
Thy-mi'a-this
Thy-moch'a-res
Thy-mœ'tes
Thy-od'a-mas
Thy-o'ne
Thy-o'ne-us
Thy'o-tes
Thy're
Thyr'e-a
* Thyr-e-a'tis
Thyr'e-us
* Thyr'i-des
Thyr'i-on
Thyr-sag'e-tæ
* Thyr-sag'e-tes
Thys'sos
Thy'us
* Ti-a'ra
Ti'a-sa 1
Tib-a-re'ni
Ti-be'ri-as
Tib-e-ri'nus
Tib'e-ris
Ti'ber (Eng.)
Ti-be'ri-us
* Ti-be'rus
Ti-be'sis
* Tib-i-se'nus
* Tib'u-la
Ti-bul'lus
Ti'bur
* Tib-ur-ti'nus
Ti-bur'ti-us 10
Ti-bur'tus
† Ti'chis
Tich'i-us 12
Tic'i-da

TI

Ti-ci'nus (a river)
* Tic'i-nus (a man)
Tid'i-us
Ti-es'sa
‡ Ti-fa'ta
Ti-fer'num
Tig'a-sis
Tig-el-li'nus 24
Ti-gel'li-us
Ti-gra'nes
Tig-ran-o-cer'ta
Ti'gres
Ti'gris
Tig-u-ri'ni 3
Til-a-tæ'i 4
† Til-a-vemp'tus
† Til-phus'sus
Ti-mæ'a
* Ti-mæn'e-tus
Ti-mæ'us
Ti-mag'e-nes
* Tim-a-ge'tes
Ti-mag'o-ras
Ti-man'dra
Ti-man'dri-des
* Ti-man'ge-lus
Ti-man'thes
Ti-mar'chus 12
Tim-a-re'ta
Ti-ma'si-on 11
Tim-a-sith'e-us
Ti-ma'vus
* Tim'e-as
Ti-me'si-us 11
Ti-moch'a-ris 12
Tim-o-cle'a
* Tim'o-cles
Ti-moc'ra-tes
Ti-mo'cre-on
Tim-o-de'mus
Tim-o-la'us
Ti-mo'le-on
Ti-mo'lus 13
Ti-mom'a-chus
Ti'mon
* Ti-mo'nax
Ti-moph'a-nes
Ti-mo'the-us
Ti-mox'e-nus
Tin'gis
† Tin'i-a
Ti'pha
Ti'phys
Tiph'y-sa
Ti-re'si-as 10
Tir-i-ba'ses
Tir-i-da'tes
Ti'ris 18
Ti'ro
Ti-ryn'thi-a
Ti-ryn'thus
Ti-sæ'um
Ti-sag'o-ras
Ti-sam'e-nes
* Ti-sam'e-nus
Ti-san'drus
Ti-sar'chus
† Tis'dra
Ti-si'a-rus
Tis'i-as 10
* Ti-sim'a-nes
Ti-siph'o-ne
Ti-siph'o-nus
* Tis'o-bis
† Tis'sa
Tis-sam'e-nus
Tis-sa-pher'nes
Ti-tæ'a
Ti'tan or Ti-ta'nus
Tit'a-na
Ti-ta'nes
Ti'tans (Eng.)
* Tit-a-ne'us
Ti-ta'ni-a

TR

Ti-tan'i-des
† Ti-ta'nus (a giant)
† Tit'a-nus (a river)
Tit-a-re'si-us
Tit-a-re'sus 10
Tit'e-nus
Tith-e-nid'i-a
Ti-tho'nus
* Ti-tho're-a
Ti-thraus'tes
Tit'i-a 19
Tit-i-a'na 21
Tit-i-a'nus
* Tit'i-es
Tit'i-i 3 19
Ti-tin'i-us
Tit'i-us 10 19
Ti-tor'mus
* Tit-the'um
Ti-tu'ri-us
Ti'tus
Tit'y-rus
Tit'y-us 19
Tle-pol'e-mus 16
Tma'rus
Tmo'lus 13
* Toch'a-ri
To-ga'ta
† To-le'tum
* Tol-is-to'bi-i
Tol'mi-des
* Tol'o-phon
To-lo'sa
To-lum'nus
To'lus
To-mæ'um
Tom'a-rus 19
Tom'i-sa
* To-mi'tæ
* Tom'o-ri or * To-mu'ri
To'mos or To'mis
Tom'y-ris
* Ton-do'ta
To'ne-a
Ton-gil'li-us
* To-ni'a
To-pa'zos
* To-pa'zus
Top'i-ris or Top'rus
* Tor'e-tæ
Tor'i-ni 3
To-ro'ne
Tor-qua'ta
Tor-qua'tus
Tor'tor
To'rus
Tor'y-ne
* To-ry'ne
Tox-a-rid'i-a 19
Tox'e-us
Tox-ic'ra-te
* Tox'i-li
* To-yg'e-ni
Tra'be-a
Trach'a-lus 12
Tra'chas
* Tra-che'a
Tra-chin'i-a
Trach-o-ni'tis
* Tra-gœ'di-a
Tra'gus
Traj-a-nop'o-lis
Tra-ja'nus
Tra'jan (Eng.)
Tral'les
* Trans-al-pi'nus
* Trans-pa-da'nus
Trans-tib-er-i'na
* Trans-tib-e-ri'nus
* Trap'e-za
* Trap'e-zon
Tra-pe'zus
* Trap'e-zus
* Tra-phe'a

TR

* Tras-i-me'nus
Tra-sul'lus
† Tre'ba
Tre-ba'ti-us 10
Tre-bel-li-a'nus
Tre-bel-li-e'nus
Tre-bel'li-us
Tre'bi-a
Tre'bi-us
Tre-bo'ni-a (Lex)
Tre-bo'ni-us
Treb'u-la 19
Tre'rus
* Tres'vi-ri
Trev'e-ri 3
Tri-a'ri-a
Tri-a'ri-us
Tri-bal'li 3
Trib'o-ci
Tri-bu'ni
† Tri-cas'ses
Tric-as-ti'ni 3
Tric'cæ
* Trich'i-nas
* Tri-cho'nis
Tri-cla'ri-a
* Tric-o-lo'ni
* Tri-cor'y-thus
* Tri-cra'na
Tri-cre'na
† Tri-den'tum
* Tri-e'res
Tri-e-ter'i-ca
* Tri-e-te'ris
Trif-o-li'nus
† Tri-gem'i-na
* Tri-go'num
* Tri-go'nus
Tri-na'cri-a or Trin'a-cris
* Tri-ne'me-is
Trin-o-ban'tes
Tri-oc'a-la or Tri'o-cli
* Tri'o-dus
* Tri-o'nes
Tri'o-pas or Tri'ops
* Tri-o-pe'i-us
Tri-phil'lis
Tri-phi'lus
Tri-phyl'i-a
* Tri-phy'lis
* Trip'o-di
Trip'o-lis 19
Trip-tol'e-mus
Triq'ue-tra
Tris-me-gis'tus
* Tri-te'a
Trit'i-a (trish'e-a) 10
Trit-o-ge-ni'a 30
Tri'ton
* Tri-to'nes
Tri-to'nis
* Tri-to'nus
Tri-um'vi-ri 4
Tri-ven'tum
Triv'i-a
Triv'i-æ An'trum
Triv'i-æ Lu'cus
Tri-vi'cum
Tro'a-des
Tro'as
Troch'a-ri
Troch'o-is 12
Trœ-ze'ne
Trog'i-lus 24
Trog-lod'y-tæ
* Trog-lod'y-tes
Tro'gus Pom-pe'i-us
Tro'ja
Troy (Eng.)
Tro'i-lus[3]
* Tro-ju'ge-næ
Trom-en-ti'na
Troph'i-mus

[1] *Thessalonica.*—This word, like every other of a similar termination, is sure to be pronounced by a mere English scholar with the accent on the third syllable; but this must be avoided on pain of literary excommunication.

[2] *Thon.*—Milton spells this word with the final *e*, making it one syllable only, and, consequently, pronouncing it so as to rhyme with *tone*.

"Not that Nepenthe, which the wife of *Thone*,
In Egypt, gave to Jove-born Helena,
Is of such pow'r to stir up joy as this."—*Comus.*

[3] *Troilus.*—This word is almost always heard as if it were two syllables only, and as if written *Troy'lus.* This is a corruption of the first magnitude: the vowels should be kept separate, as if written *Tro'e-lus.*—See *Zoilus.*

TY

Tro-pho'ni-us
Tros
* Tros'su-li
Tros'su-lum
Trot'i-lum
Tru-en'tum or Tru-en-ti'num
[1] Tryg-o-dæm'o-nes
Tryph'e-rus
Tryph-i-o-do'rus
Try'phon
Try-pho'sa
Tu'be-ro 19
Tuc'ci-a 10
* Tuc-cit'o-ra
Tu'ci-a 10
Tu'der or Tu-der'ti-a 10
Tu'dri 3
Tu-gi'ni or Tu-ge'ni
Tu-gu-ri'nus 22
Tu-is'to
Tu-lin'gi 3
Tul'la
Tul'li-a
* Tul-li-a'num
Tul-li'o-la
Tul'li-us
Tul'lus Hos-til'i-us
Tu-ne'ta or Tu'nis
Tun'gri
Tu-ra'ni-us
Tur'bo
Tur-de-ta'ni
*Tur'du-li
Tu-re'sis
* Tu-ri-a'so
Tu'ri-us
Tur'nus
Tu'ro-nes
Tu'ro-ni (Gauls)
* Tu-ro'ni (Germans)
Tur'pi-o
Tu-rul'li-us
Tus-ca'ni-a and Tus'ci-a 10
Tus'ci 3
Tus-cu-la'num
Tus'cu-lum
Tus'cus
Tu'ta
* Tu-ta'nus
* Tu'tho-a
Tu'ti-a 10
* Tu-ti-ca'nus
Tu'ti-cum
* Tu-tu-li'na
Ty'a-na
Ty-a'ne-us[1] or Ty-a-næ'us
Ty-a-ni'tis
Ty'bris
Ty'bur
Ty'che 12
Tych'i-cus 12
Tych'i-us 12
Ty'de
Tyd'e-us[2]
Ty-di'des
Ty-e'nis
† Ty'los
Tym'ber
Ty-mo'lus

UR

Tym-pa'ni-a
Tym-phæ'i 3
Tyn-dar'i-des
Tyn'da-ris
Tyn'da-rus
Tyn'ni-chus
Ty-phœ'us or Ty'phon
* Ty-pho'e-us
* Typh-o-e'us
* Ty-pho'nis
* Tyr-an-gi'tæ
† Ty-ran'ni-on
Ty-ran'nus
Ty'ras or Ty'ra
Ty'res
Tyr-i-da'tes
Tyr'i-i 4
Ty-ri'o-tes
* Tyr'i-us
Ty'ro
Ty-rog'ly-phus
Ty'ros
Tyr-rhe'i-dæ, Tyr-rhe'i-des
Tyr-rhe'ni
Tyr-rhe'num
Tyr-rhe'nus
Tyr'rhe-us
Tyr-rhi'dæ
* Tyr-se'ta
Tyr'sis
Tyr-tæ'us
Ty'rus or Ty'ros
Tyre (Eng.)
Tys'i-as
* Tzac'o-nes

U.

U'BI-I 4
U-cal'e-gon
U'cu-bis
U'fens
U-fen-ti'na
Ul-pi-a'nus
Ul'pi-an (Eng.)
U'lu-bræ
U-lys'ses
Um'ber
Um'bra
* Um-bre'nus
Um'bri-a
Um-brig'i-us 24
Um'bro
Un'ca
Un'chæ
Un-de-cem'vi-ri 3
U-nel'li 3
Unx'i-a
† U'pis
* Up-sa'lum
* U-ra'ca
* U-ra'gus
U-ra'ni-a
U-ra'ni-i or U'ri-i
U'ra-nus
Ur-bic'u-a
Ur'bi-cus
* U-re'um
* Ur'ge-num

VE

U'ri-a
* U-ri'on
U'ri-tes
Ur-sid'i-us
* Ur-si'nus
Us-ca'na
* Us'ce-num
U-sip'e-tes or U-sip'i-ci 3
Us'pi-i
Us-ti'ca
† Us'ti-cas
U'ti-ca
* Ux'a-ma
† Ux-an'tis
Ux-el-lo-du'num
Ux'i-i 3
Ux-is'a-ma
U'zi-ta or † U-zi'ta

V.

† Vac'ca
Vac-cæ'i 3
Va-cu'na
* Va-dav'e-ro
* Vad-i-mo'nis
Va'ga
Vag-e-dru'sa
Va-gel'li-us
Va-ge'ni 3
* Va-ge'sus
* Va'ha-lis
* Va-i'cus
Va'la
* Val-a-mi'rus
Va'lens
Va-len'ti-a 10
Va-len-tin-i-a'nus
Va-len-tin'i-an (Eng.)
* Val-en-ti'nus
Va-le'ri-a
Va-le-ri-a'nus
Va-lé'ri-an (Eng.)
Va-le'ri-us
Val'e-rus
Val'gi-us
* Val-leb'a-na
* Van'da-li
Van-da'li-i 3 4
Van-gi'o-nes
Van'ni-us
Va-ra'nes
Var-dæ'i
Va'ri-a
* Var'i-cus
Va-ri'ni 3 or Va-ris'ti
Va'ri-us
Var'ro
Va'rus
* Va-sa'tæ
*† Vas'co-nes
Vat-i-ca'nus
Va-ti-e'nus
Va-tin'i-us
* Va-tre'nus
* Ve-chi'res
Vec'ti-us 10
* Vec-to'nes
Ve'di-us Pol'li-o

VE

Ve-ge'ti-us 10
Ve'i-a
Ve-i-a'nus
Ve-i-en'tes
Ve-i-en'to
Ve'i-i 3
Vej'o-vis
Ve-la'brum
Ve-la'crum
Ve-la'ni-us
* Vel'e-da
Ve'li-a
* Ve-lib'o-ri
Vel'i-ca
Ve-li'na
Ve-li'num
Ve-li-o-cas'si 3
Vel-i-ter'na, Ve-li'træ, or * Vel'i-træ
* Vel'i-tes
Vel'la-ri 3
Vel'le-da
Vel-le'i-us Pa-ter'cu-lus
Ve-na'frum[3]
* Ven'e-dæ
Ven'e-di
Ven'e-li
Ven'e-ti 3
Ve-ne'ti-a 10
Ven'ice (Eng.)
Ven'e-tus
Ve-nil'i-a
† Ve-no'nes
Ve-no'ni-us
Ven-tid'i-us
Ven'ti 3
Ven-u-le'i-us
† Ve-nu'lus or *Ven'u-lus
Ve'nus
Ve-nu'si-a or Ve-nu'si-um 10
* Ve-pi'cus
Ve-ra'gri
Ve-ra'ni-a
Ve-ra'ni-us
Ver-big'e-nus
Ver-cel'læ
Ver-cin-get'o-rix
Ve-re'na
* Ve-re'tum
Ver-gas-i-lau'nus
Ver-gel'lus
Ver-gil'i-a
Ver-gil'i-æ
Ver-gin'i-us
Ver'gi-um
* Ver-gob're-tus
Ver'i-tas
Ver-o-doc'ti-us 10
Ver-o-man'du-i
Ve-ro'na
Ve-ro'nes
Ver-o-ni'ca
Ver-re-gi'num
Ver'res
Ver'ri-tus
Ver'ri-us
Ver-ru'go[4]
* Ver'ta-gus
Ver'ti-co
Ver-ti-cor'di-a
Ver-tis'cus

VI

Ver-tum'nus
Ver-u-la'nus
Ve'rus
* Ves'a-gus
Ves'bi-us or Ves-su'vi-us
Ves-ci-a'num
Ves-cu-la'ri-us
* Ve-se'vus
Ves-pa-si-a'nus
Ves-pa'si-an (Eng.)
Ves'e-ris
Ve-se'vi-us and Ve-se'vus
Ves'ta
Ves-ta'les
Ves-ta'li-a
* Ves-ta'lis
Ves-tic'i-us 24
Ves-til'i-us
Ves-til'la
Ves-ti'ni 3
Ves-ti'nus
Ves'u-lus
Ve-su'vi-us
* Ves'vi-us
Vet'ti-us
Vet-to'nes or * Ve-to'nes
Vet-u-lo'ni-a
Ve-tu'ri-a
Ve-tu'ri-us
Ve'tus
Vi-a'drus
* Vi-a'lis
Vi-bid'i-a
Vi-bid'i-us
Vib'i-us
* Vib-i-o'nes
Vi'bo
Vib-u-le'nus
Vi-bul'li-us
Vi'ca Po'ta
Vi-cel'li-us
Vi-cen'ta or Vi-ce'ti-a
Vic'tor
Vic-to'ri-a
Vic-to-ri'na
Vic-to-ri'nus
Vic-to'ri-us
Vic-tum'vi-æ
Vi-en'na
Vil'li-a (Lex)
Vil'li-us
Vim-i-na'lis
Vin-cen'ti-us 10
Vin'ci-us
Vin-da'li-us
Vin-del'i-ci
Vin-de-mi-a'tor
* Vin-dem'i-tor
Vin'dex Ju'li-us
Vin-dic'i-us 10
Vin-do-nis'sa
Vi-nic'i-us 10
Vi-nid'i-us
Vin'i-us
Vin'ni-us
Vip-sa'ni-a
* Vi-ra'go
Vir'bi-us
* Vir-du'ma-rus
Vir-gil'i-us
Vir'gil (Eng.)

[1] *Tyaneus.*—This word is only used as an adjective to Apollonius, the celebrated Pythagorean philosopher, and is formed from the town of *Tyana*, where he was born. The natural formation of this adjective would undoubtedly be *Tyaneus*, with the accent on the antepenultimate syllable. Labbe, at the word *Tyana*, says, "et inde deductum *Tyaneus*; quidquid sciam reclamare nonnullos, sed immerito, ut satis norunt eruditi." The numberless authorities which might be brought for pronouncing this word either way, sufficiently show how equivocal is its accent, and of how little importance it is to which we give the preference. My private opinion coincides with Labbe; but, as we generally find it written with the diphthong, we may presume the penultimate accent has prevailed, and that it is the safest to follow. [Unquestionably.—*Trollope.*]

[2] *Tydeus.*—This word, like several others of the same termination, was pronounced by the Greeks sometimes in three and sometimes in two syllables, the *eu* considered as a diphthong. When it was pronounced in three syllables, the penultimate syllable was long, and the accent was on it as we find it in a verse of Wilkie's *Epigoniad:*

Venus, still partial to the Theban arms,
Tydeus' son seduced by female charms.

But the most prevailing pronunciation was that with the antepenultimate accent, as we generally find it in Pope's Homer:

Next came Idomeneus and *Tydeus'* son,
Ajax the less, and Ajax Telamon.—*Hom.*, ii., 50.

—See *Idomeneus.*

[3] *Venafrum.*—Though the accent may be placed either on the antepenultimate or the penultimate syllable of this word, the latter is by far the preferable, as it is adopted by Lempriere, Labbe, Gouldman, and other good authorities [Mart., Epig., xiii., 101, 1: *Bacca Venāfri.* So Hos., Od., ii., 6, 16.—*Trollope.*]

[4] *Verrugo.*—I have given this word the penultimate accent with Lempriere, in opposition to Ainsworth, who adopts the antepenultimate.

VO

Vir-gin'i-a
Vir-gin'i-us
Vir-i-a'thus
Vir-i-dom'a-rus
Vi-rip'la-ca
* Vir-i-pla'ca
Vir'ro
Vir'tus
Vi-sel'li-us
Vi-sel'lus
† Vis'tu-la
Vi-sur'gis (the Weser)
Vi-tel'li-a
Vi-tel'li-us
Vit'i-a 10
* Vi-tis'a-tor
Vit'ri-cus
Vi-tru'vi-us
Vit'u-la
Vo-co'ni-a (Lex)
Vo-co'ni-us
Vo-con'ti-a
Vog'e-sus
Vol-a-gin'i-us
Vo-la'na
Vo-lan'dum
Vol-a-ter'ra
Vol'cæ or Vol'gæ
* Vol'e-sus
Vo-log'e-ses
Vo-log'e-sus
Vol'scens
Vol'sci or Vol'ci
Vol-sin'i-um
Vol-tin'i-a
† Vo-lum'na and Vo-lum'nus
Vo-lum'næ Fa'num
Vo-lum'ni-a
Vo-lum'ni-us
Vo-lum'nus
Vo-lup'tas and Vo-lu'pi-a

XE

Vol-u-se'nus
Vo-lu-si-a'nus
Vo-lu'si-us
Vol'u-sus
Vo'lux
Vo-na'nus
Vo-no'nes
Vo-pis'cus
Vo-ra'nus
* Vos'e-gus or Vo-se'gus
Vo-ti-e'nus 22
Vul-ca-na'li-a
Vul-ca'ni
Vul-ca'ni-us
Vul-ca'nus
Vul'can (Eng.)
Vul-ca'ti-us
Vul-si'num
Vul'so
Vul'tur
Vul-tu-re'i-us
Vul-tur'num
Vul-tur'nus
† Vul-tur'ti-us

X.

XANTHE 17
Xan'thi
Xan'thi-a
* Xan'thi-as
Xan'thi-ca
Xan-thip'pe
Xan-thip'pus
Xan'tho
* Xan-tho-pu'lus
Xan'thus
Xan'ti-cles
Xan-tip'pe
Xan-tip'pus

ZA

Xe-nag'o-ras
Xe-nar'chus
† Xen'a-les
Xen'e-tus
Xe'ne-us
Xe-ni'a-des
Xe'ni-us
Xen-o-cle'a
Xen'o-cles
Xen-o-cli'des
Xe-noc'ra-tes
Xe-nod'a-mus or -a'mus
Xe-nod'i-ce
Xe-nod'o-chus
Xen-o-do'rus
† Xe-nod'o-tes
Xe-nod'o-tus
Xe-noph'a-nes
Xe-noph'i-lus
Xen'o-phon
Xen-o-phon-ti'us
Xen-o-pi-thi'a
* Xer-o-lib'y-a
* Xerx-e'ne
Xerx'es 17
Xeux'es
* Xi-me'ne
* Xi-phe'ne
Xu'thus
Xy'chus
Xyn'i-as
Xyn-o-ich'i-a
* Xyp'e-te
* Xys'ti-ci

Z.

ZA-BA'TUS 19 27
Zab-di-ce'ne
Za-bir'na

ZE

Zab'u-lus
* Zac'o-rus
Za-cyn'thus
Za-græ'us
Za'grus
Zal'a-tes 19
Za-leu'cus
Za'ma or Zag'ma
Za'me-is
Za-molx'is
Zan'cle
Zan'the-nes
Zan'thi-cles
Za'rax
Zar-bi-e'nus
* Zar-do'ces
* Zar'e-tæ
Za-ri-as'pes
* Zar-man-o-che'gas
Za'thes
* Za-ve'ces
Ze-bi'na
Ze'la or Ze'li-a
* Ze-le'a
Ze'les
Ze-lot'y-pe
Ze'lus
Ze'no
Ze-no'bi-a
† Ze-no'bi-i
Zen'o-cles
Zen-o-cli'des
Zen-o-do'rus
Zen-o-do'ti-a
Ze-nod'o-tus[1]
Ze-noph'a-nes
* Zen-o-po-si'don
Ze-noth'e-mis
Ze-phyr'i-um
Zeph'y-rum
Zeph'y-rus
Ze-ryn'thus

ZY

Ze'thes or Ze'tus
Zeu-gi-ta'na
Zeug'ma
Ze'us
Zeux-id'a-mus
* Zeux-i-da'mus
Zeux'i-das
Zeux-ip'pe
Zeux'is
Zeux'o
Zi-gi'ra
* Zi-e'la
Zil'ia or Ze'lis
Zi-ma'ra
Zi-my'ri
Zi-ob'e-ris
Zi-pæ'tes
Zi'tha
Zmil'a-ces
* Zo-di'a-cus
Zo'i-lus[2] 29
Zo-ip'pus
* Zo-i-te'um
Zo'na
Zon'a-ras
Zoph'o-rus
Zo-pyr'i-o
Zo-pyr'i-on
Zop'y-rus
Zor-o-as'ter
* Zor-o-as-tre'us
Zos'i-mus
Zos'i-ne
Zos-te'ri-a
Zo-thraus'tes
Zy-gan'tes
Zyg'e-na
Zyg'i-a
* Zyg'i-i
Zy-gom'e-la
Zy-gop'o-lis
Zy-gri'tæ

[1] *Zenodotus.*—All our prosodists but Lempriere give this word the antepenultimate accent, and, till a good reason is given why it should differ from *Herodotus*, I must beg leave to follow the majority.

[2] *Zoilus.*—The two vowels in this word are always separated in the Greek and Latin, but in the English pronunciation of it they are frequently blended into a diphthong, as in the words *oil, boil,* &c. This, however, is an illiterate pronunciation, and should be avoided. The word should have three syllables, and be pronounced as if written *Zo'e-lus*

*** By inspecting the foregoing Vocabulary, we see that, notwithstanding all the barriers with which the learned have guarded the accentuation of the dead languages, still some words there are which despise their laws, and boldly adopt the analogy of English pronunciation. It is true the catalogue of these is not very numerous; for, as an error of this kind incurs the penalty of being thought illiterate and vulgar, it is no wonder that a pedantic adherence to Greek and Latin should, in doubtful cases, be generally preferred.

But as the letters of the dead languages have insensibly changed their sound by passing into the living ones, so it is impossible to preserve the accent from sliding sometimes into the analogies of our own tongue; and when once words of this kind are fixed in the public ear, it is not only a useless, but a pernicious pedantry to disturb them. Who could hear, without pity, of Alexander's passing the River *Grani'cus,** or of his marrying the sister of *Parys'atis?* These words, and several others, must be looked upon as planets shot from their original spheres, and moving round another center.

After all the care, therefore, that has been taken to accent words according to the best authorities, some have been found so differently marked by different prosodists, as to make it no easy matter to know to which we shall give the preference. In this case I have ventured to give my opinion without presuming to decide, and merely as an Ἡνωτικὸν, or *Interim*, till the learned have pronounced the final sentence.†

* This is the common pronunciation, and is so marked by Walker himself in the Vocabulary—*Ed.*

† It will have appeared that the editor has not deemed it necessary to follow, in all cases, the opinion of the author.

PREFACE TO THE TERMINATIONAL VOCABULARY.

TAKING a retrospective view of language, or surveying it in its terminations, affords not only a new, but an advantageous view of all languages. The necessity of this view induced me, several years ago, to arrange the whole English language according to its terminations; and this arrangement I found of infinite use to me in consulting the analogies of our tongue. A conviction of its utility made me desirous of arranging the Greek and Latin proper names in the same manner, and more particularly as the pronunciation of these languages depends more on the termination of words than any other we are acquainted with. Of such utility is this arrangement supposed to be in the Greek language, that the son of the famous Hoogeven, who wrote on the Greek particles, has actually printed such a dictionary, which only waits for a preface to be published. The labor of such a selection and arrangement must have been prodigious; nor is the task I have undertaken in the present work a slight one; but the idea of rendering the classical pronunciation of proper names still more easy, encouraged me to persevere in the labor, however dry and fatiguing.

I flattered myself I had already promoted this end by dividing the proper names into syllables upon analogical principles; but hoped I could still add to the facility of recollecting their pronunciation by the arrangement here adopted; which, in the first place, exhibits the accent and quantity of every word by its termination.

In the next place, it shows the extent of this accentuation, by producing, at one view, all the words differently accented, by which means may be formed the rule and the exception.

Thirdly, when the exceptions are but few, and less apt to be regarded, by seeing them contrasted with the rule, they are imprinted more strongly on the memory, and are the more easily recollected. Thus, by seeing that *Sperchius*, *Xenophontius*, and *Darius* are the only words of that very numerous termination which have the accent on the penultimate, we are at perfect ease about all the rest.

Fourthly, by seeing that all words ending in *enes* have universally the antepenultimate accent, we easily recollect that the pronunciation of *Eumenes* with the accent on the penultimate is radically wrong, and is only tolerated because adopted by some respectable writers. Thus, too, the numerous termination in *ades* is seen to be perfectly antepenultimate; and the ambiguous termination in *ides* is freed in some measure from its intricacy, by seeing the extent of both forms contrasted. This contrast, without being obliged to go to Greek etymologies, shows at one view when this termination has the accent on the penultimate *i*. as in *Tydides*, and when it transfers the accent to the antepenultimate, as in *Thucydides;* which depends entirely on the quantity of the original word from which these patronymics are formed.

And, lastly, when the number of words pronounced with a different accent are nearly equal, we can at least find some way of recollecting their several accentuations better than if they were promiscuously mingled with all the rest of the words in the language. By frequently repeating them as they stand together, the ear will gain a habit of placing the accent properly, without knowing why it does so. In short, if Labbe's *Catholici Indices*, which is in the hands of all the learned, be useful for readily finding the accent and quantity of proper names, the present Index can not fail to be much more so, as it not only associates them by their accent and quantity, but according to their termination also; and by this additional association it must necessarily render any diversity of accent more easily perceived and remembered.

To all which advantages it may be added, that this arrangement has enabled me to point out the true sound of every termination; by which means those who are totally unacquainted with the learned languages will find themselves instructed in the true pronunciation of the final letters of every word, as well as its accent and quantity.

It need scarcely be observed, that, in the following Index, almost all words of two syllables are omitted; for, as dissyllables in the Greek and Latin languages are always pronounced with the accent on the first, it was needless to insert them. The same may be observed of such words as have the vowel in the penultimate syllable followed by two consonants; for, in this case, unless the former of these consonants was a mute, and the latter a liquid, the penultimate vowel was always long, and, consequently, always had the accent. This analogy takes place in our pronunciation of words from the Hebrew; which, with the exception of some few that have been Anglicized, such as *Bethlehemite*, *Nazarene*, &c., have the accent, like the Greek and Latin words, either on the penultimate or antepenultimate syllable.

It might have been expected that I should have confined myself to the insertion of proper names alone, without bringing in the gentile adjectives, as they are called, which are derived from them. This omission would, undoubtedly, have saved me immense trouble; but these adjectives, being sometimes used as substantives, made it difficult to draw the line; and, as the analogy of accentuation was, in some measure, connected with these adjectives, I hoped the trouble of collecting and arranging them would not be entirely thrown away.

TERMINATIONAL VOCABULARY

OF

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

AA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

ΑΒΔΑ,* Nausicaa.

BA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ababa, Desudaba, Alaba, Allaba, Aballaba, Cillaba, Adeba, Abnoba, Onoba, Arnoba, Ausoba, Hecuba, Gelduba, Corduba, Noluba, Rutuba.

ACA ECA ICA† OCA UCA YCA

Accent the Penultimate.

Cleonica, Thessalonica, Veronica, Noctiluca, Donuca.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ithaca, Andriaca, Malaca, Tabraca, Mazaca, Seneca, Cyrenaïca, Belgica, Georgica, Cabalica, Italica, Maltilica, Bellica, Laconica, Leonica, Marica, Marmarica, Conimbrica, Merobrica, Mirobrica, Cetobrica, Anderica, America, Africa, Arborica, Aremorica, Armorica, Norica, Tetrica, Asturica, Illyrica, Nasica,† Esica, Corsica, Athatica, Bœtica, Ceretica, Anaitica, Celtica, Salmantica, Cyrrhestica, Ustica, Utica, Engravica, Oboca, Amadoca, Æsyca, Mutyca.

DA

Accent the Penultimate.

Abdeda, Hecameda, Diomeda, Amida, Actrida.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Aada, Adada, Symada, Bagrada, Suada, Idubeda, Andromeda, Ceneda, Agneda, Voneda, Candida, Egida, Anderida, Florida,‡ Pisida.

ÆA

Accent the Penultimate.

Dicæa, Nicæa, and all words of this termination.

EA

Accent the Penultimate.

Laodicea, Stratonicea, Cymodocea, Medea, Ligea, Argea, Amathea, Alphea, Erythea, Ethalea, Malea, Heraclea, Amphiclea, Theoclea, Agathoclea, Androclea, Euryclea, Penthesilea, Achillea, Asbamea, Alcidamea, Cadmea, Elimea, Ænea, Mantinea, Maronea, Chæronea, Æpea, Barea, Cæsarea, Neocæsarea, Cytherea, Ipsea, Hypsea, Galatea, Platea, Myrtea (a city).

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Pharnacea, Ardea, Tegea, Æthea, Dexithea, Leucothea, Alea, Doclea, Dioclea, Elea, Marcellea, Demea, Castanea, Aminea, Ficulnea, Albunea, Boëa, Clupea or Clypea, Abarbarea, Chærea, Verrea, Laurea, Thyrea, Rosea, Odyssea, Etea, Tritea, Myrtëa (a name of Venus), Butea, Abazea.

ŒA

Accent the Penultimate.

Melibœa, Eubœa, and all words of this termination.

GA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abaga, Bibaga, Ampsaga, Aganzaga, Noëga, Arabriga, Aobriga, Segobriga, Cœliobriga, Flaviobriga.

HA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Malacha, Pyrrhica, Adatha, Agatha, Badenatha, Abaratha, Monumetha.

* As the accent is never on the last syllable of Greek or Latin proper names, the final *a* must be pronounced as in English words of this termination; that is, nearly as the interjection *ah!*—See Rule 7, prefixed to the *Initial Vocabulary*.

† Of all the words ending in *ica*, *Cleonica*, *Veronica*, and *Thessalonica* are the only three which have the penultimate accent. [To these *Nas-ï'ca* should be added.—See *Initial Vocabulary*.—*Ed.*] See Rule the 29th, prefixed to the *Initial Vocabulary*, and the words ANDRONICUS and SOPHRONICUS.

‡ Labbe tells us that some of the most learned men pronounce this part of America with the accent on the penultimate syllable.

AIA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Achaia,* Panchaia, Aglaia, Maia.

BIA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Arabia, Trebia, Contrebia, Albia, Balbia, Olbia, Corymbia, Zenobia, Cornubia.

CIA†

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Nicacia, Dacia, Salacia, Wormacia, Thaumacia, Connacia, Ambracia, Thracia, Samothracia, Artacia, Accia, Gallacia, Græcia, Voadicia, Vindelicia, Cilicia, Libyphœnicia, Aricia, Chalcia, Francia, Provincia, Cappadocia, Porcia, Muscia, Ascia, Iscia, Thuscia, Boruscia, Seleucia,‡ Tucia, Lycia.

DIA

Accent the Penultimate.

Iphimedia,§ Laomedia, Protomedia.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Badia, Arcadia, Leucadia, Media, Iphimedia, Nicomedia, Polymedia, Eporedia, Corsedia, Suedia, Fordicidia, Numidia, Canidia, Japidia, Pisidia, Gallovidia, Scandia, India, Burgundia, Ebodia, Clodia, Ærodia, Longobardia, Cardia, Verticordia, Concordia, Discordia, Herephordia, Claudia, Lydia.

EIA

Accent the Penultimate.

Elegeia,‖ Hygeia, Antheia, Cartheia, Aquileia, Pompeia, Deiopeia, Tarpeia, Carteia.

GIA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Sphagia, Lagia, Athanagia, Norvigia, Cantabrigia, Ortygia,

* The vowels in this termination do not form a diphthong. The accent is upon the first *a*, the *i* is pronounced like *y* consonant in *year*, and the final *a* nearly like the *a* in *father*, or the interjection *ah!*—See Rule 7.

† Words of this termination have the *cia* pronounced as if written *shc-a*.—See Rule 10, prefixed to the *Initial Vocabulary*.

‡ See Rule 30, and the word in the *Initial Vocabulary*, [but see the subsequent note.—*Ed.*]

§ See IPHIGENIA, in the *Initial Vocabulary*. [On this subject Carr has the following observation: "Proper names or epithets ending in damia, genia, as Iphigenia, Protogenia, Iphidamia, Laodamia, &c., have the penultimate long. The same remark applies to names of towns formed from the names of individuals, as Antiochia from Antiochus, Alexandria from Alexander, Cassandria from Cassander, Philadelphia from Philadelphus, Seleucia from Seleucus, &c." *Editor.*]

‖ The ancients sometimes separated the vowels *ei* in this termination, and sometimes pronounced them as a diphthong. The general mode of pronouncing them, with us, is to consider them as a diphthong, and to pronounce it as long or double *e*; which, from its squeezed sound, approaches to the initial *y*, and makes these words pronounced as if written *El-e-je'yah*, *Hy-je'yah*, &c. This is the pronunciation which ought to be adopted; but scholars, who are fond of displaying their knowledge of Greek, will be sure to pronounce *Elegeia*, *Hygeia*, or, rather, *Hygieia*, *Antheia*, and *Deiopeia*, with the diphthong like the noun *eye*; while *Cartheia*, or *Carteia*, *Aquileia*, *Pompeia*, and *Tarpeia*, of Latin original, are permitted to have their diphthongs sounded like double *e*, or, which is nearly the same thing, if the vowels are separated, to sound the *e* long as in *equal*, and the *i* as *y* consonant, articulating the final *a*.—See note on *Achaia*.

For a more complete idea of the sound of this diphthong, see the word PLEIADES, in the *Initial Vocabulary*. To which observations we may add, that, when this diphthong in Greek is reduced to the single long *i* in Latin, as in *Iphigenia*, *Elegia*, &c., it is pronounced like single *i*, that is, like the noun *eye*.

Langia, Eningia, Franingia, Lotharingia, Turingia, Sergia, Orgia, Pelasgia, Fugia, Rugia, Ogygia, Jopygia, Phrygia, Zygia.

HIA

Accent the Penultimate.

Sophia, Anthia, Erythia, Xenopithia.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Valachia, Lysimachia, Centauromachia, Inachia, Xynsichia, Antiochia, Amphilochia, Munychia, Philadelphia, Apostrophia, Scarphia, Acryphia, Emathia, Æmathia, Alethia, Hyacynthia, Carinthia, Tyrinthia, Cynthia, Tyrynthia, Parthia, Scythia, Pythia.

LIA

Accent the Penultimate.

Thalia, Aristoclia, Basilia.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Œbalia, Fornicalia, Lupercalia, Acidalia, Vandalia, Podalia, Megalia, Robigalia, Fugalia, Œchalia, Westphalia, Æthalia, Alalia, Vulcanalia, Paganalia, Bacchanalia, Terminalia, Fontinalia, Vertumnalia, Portumnalia, Agonalia, Angeronalia, Saturnalia, Faunalia, Portunalia, Opalia, Liberalia, Feralia, Floralia, Lemuralia, Salia, Pharsalia, Thessalia. Ætalia, Italia, Compitalia, Carmontalia, Laurentalia, Castalia, Attalia, Psytalia, Mamblia, Ælia, Cœlia, Belia, Celia, Decelia, Agelia, Helia, Cornelia, Clœlia, Aspelia, Cerelia, Aurelia, Velia, Anglia, Cæcilia, Sicilia, Ægilia, Cingilia, Palilia, Æmilia, Ænilia, Venilia, Parilia, Basilia, Absilia, Hersilia, Massilia, Atilia, Anatilia, Petilia, Antilia, Quintilia, Hostilia, Cutilia, Aquilia, Servilia, Elaphobolia, Ascolia, Padolia, Æolia, Folia, Natolia, Anatolia, Ætolia, Nauplia, Daulia, Figulia, Julia, Apulia, Gætulia, Getulia, Triphylia, Pamphylia.

MIA

Accent the Penultimate.

Deidamia,* Laodamia, Hippodamia, Astydamia, Apamia, Hydramia.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Lamia, Mesopotamia, Cadmia, Academia, Archidemia, Eudemia, Isthmia, Holmia, Posthumia.

NIA

Accent the Penultimate.

Amphigenia, Iphigenia,† Tritogenia, Lasthenia.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Albania, Sicania, Hyrcania, Arcania, Lucania, Dania, Codania, Dardania, Epiphania, Alania, Mania, Carmania, Germania, Normania, Cinnania, Acarnania, Campania, Hispania, Pomerania, Afrania, Urania, Bassania, Actania, Edetania, Laletania, Occitania, Ossigitania, Mauritania, Lusitania. Titania, Sexitania, Aleutania, Contestania, Mevania, Lithuania, Transylvania, Azania, Ænia, Actænia, Aberdenia, Ischenia, Tyrrhenia, Parthenia, Diogenia, Menia, Achæmenia, Armenia, Nenia. Nœnia. Pœnia, Cebrenia, Senia, Arnagnia, Signia, Albinia, Lacinia, Dinia, Sardinia, Fulginia, Virginia, Bechinia, Machlinia, Ciminia, Eleusinia, Tinia, Lavinia, Mervinia, Lamnia, Lycemnia, Polyhymnia, Alemannia, Britannia, Fesccnnia, Aonia, Lycaonia, Chaonia, Catalonia, Laconia, Glasconia, Adonia, Macedonia, Marcedonia, Caledonia, Mygdonia, Aidonia, Asidonia, Posidonia, Abbendonia, Herdonia, Laudonia, Cydonia, Mæonia, Pæonia, Pelagonia, Paphlagonia, Aragonia, Antigonia, Sithonia, Ionia, Agrionia, Avalonia, Aquilonia. Apollonia, Colonia, Polonia, Populonia, Vetulonia, Babylonia, Acmonia, Æmonia, Hæmonia, Tremonia, Ammonia, Harmonia, Codanonia, Sinonia, Pannonia, Bononia, Lamponia, Pomponia, Cronia, Feronia, Sophronia, Petronia, Antronia, Duronia, Turonia, Cæsonia, Ausonia, Latonia, Tritonia, Boltonia, Ultonia, Hantonia, Vintonia, Wintonia, Bistonia, Plutonia, Favonia, Sclavonia, Livonia, Arvonia, Saxonia, Exonia, Sicyonia, Narnia, Sarnia, Dorebernia, Hibernia, Cliternia, Lindisfornia, Vigornia, Wigornia, Liburnia, Calphurnia, Saturnia, Pornia, Daunia, Ceraunia, Acroceraunia, Junia, Clunia, Neptunia, Ercynia, Bithynia, Macrynia.

OIA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Latŏia.

PIA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Apia, Salapia, Manapia, Messapia, Asclipia, Lampia, Olympia, Ellopia, Dolopia, Œnopia, Cecropia, Mopsopia, Appia, Lappia, Oppia, Luppia, Antuerpia.

RIA

Accent the Penultimate.

Daria.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Aria, Baria, Fabaria, Columbaria, Barbaria, Caria, Ficaria, Calcaria, Sagaria, Megaria, Hungaria, Pharia, Salaria, Hilaria, Allaria, Mallaria, Sigillaria, Anguillaria, Samaria.* Palmaria, Planaria, Enaria, Mænaria, Gallinaria, Asinaria, Carbonaria, Chaunaria, Colubraria, Agraria, Diocæsaria, Pandataria, Cotaria, Nivaria, Antiquaria, Cervaria, Petuaria, Argentuaria, Calabria, Cantabria, Cambria, Sicambria, Fimbria, Mesembria, Umbria, Cumbria, Selymbria, Abobria, Amagetobria, Trinacria, Teucria, Molycria, Adria, Hadria, Geldria, Andria, Scamandria. Anandria. Cassandria, Alexandria, Æria, Egeria, Aeria, Faberia. Iberia, Celtiberia, Luceria, Nuceria, Ægeria, Ætheria, Elutheria, Pieria, Aleria, Valeria, Ameria, Numeria, Neria, Casperia, Cesperia, Hesperia, Hyperia, Seria, Fabrateria, Compulteria, Asteria, Anthesteria, Faveria, Lhœgria, Iria, Liria, Equiria, Oschoforia, Daphnephoria, Themophoria, Anthesphoria, Chilmoria, Westmoria, Eupatoria, Anactoria, Victoria, Prætoria, Arria, Atria, Eretria, Feltria, Conventria, Bodotria, Œnotria, Cestria, Cicestria, Circestria, Thalestria, Istria, Austria, Industria, Tublustria, Uria, Calauria, Isauria, Curia, Duria, Manduria, Furia, Liguria, Remuria, Etruria, Hetruria, Turia, Apaturia, Bœturia, Beturia, Asturia, Syria, Cœlesyria, Cœlosyria, Leucosyria, Assyria.

SIA†

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Asia, Chadasia, Lasia, Seplasia, Amasia. Aspasia, Therasia, Agirasia, Austrasia, Anastasia, Arbsia, Æsia, Cæsia, Mæsia, Ædesia, Artemesia, Magnesia, Mœsia, Merpesia, Ocresia, Euphratesia, Artesia, Suesia, Bisia, Calisia, Provisia, Hortensia, Chenobosia, Leucosia, Pandosia, Theodosia, Arachosia, Orthosia, Rosia, Thesprosia, Sosia, Lipsia, Nupsia, Persia, Nursia, Tolassia, Cephissia, Russia, Blandusia, Clusia, Ampelusia, Anthemusia, Acherusia, Perusia, Bysia, Sicysia, Mysia, Dionysia.

TIA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Sabatia, Ambatia, Latia, Calatia, Galatia, Collatia, Dalmatia, Sarmatia, Egnatia, Aratia, Alsatia, Actia, Cætia, Rhætia, Anætia, Vicetia, Peucetia, Pometia, Anetia, Clampetia, Lucretia, Cyretia, Setia, Lutetia, Helvetia, Uzetia, Phiditia, Angitia, Androlitia, Sulpitia, Naritia, Delgovitia, Baltia, Bantia, Brigantia, Murgantia, Almantia, Numantia, Aperantia, Constantia, Placentia, Picentia, Lucentia, Fidentia, Digentia, Morgentia, Valentia, Pollentia, Polentia, Terentia, Florentia, Laurentia, Consentia, Potentia, Faventia, Confluentia, Liquentia, Druentia, Quintia, Pontia, Acherontia, Alisontia, Moguntia, Scotia, Bœotia, Scaptia, Martia, Tertia, Sebastia, Bubastia, Adrastia, Bestia, Modestia, Segestia, Orestia, Charistia, Ostia, Brattia, Acutia. Minutia, Cossutia, Tutia, Clytia, Narytia.

VIA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Candavia, Blavia, Flavia, Menavia, Scandinavia, Aspavia Moravia, Warsavia, Octavia, Juvavia, Ævia, Cendevia, Menevia, Suevia, Livia, Trivia, Urbesalvia, Sylvia, Moscovia, Segovia, Gergovia, Nassovia, Clavia.

XIA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Brixia, Cinxia.

YIA

Accent the Penultimate.

Ilithyia,‡ Orithyia.

ZIA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Sabazia, Alyzia.

ALA

Accent the Penultimate.

Ahala, Messala.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abala, Gabala, Castabala, Onobala, Triocala, Crocala, Atdala, Dædala, Bucephala, Abliala, Mænala, Astyphala, Avala

CLA

Accent either the Penultimate or Antepenultimate Syllable.

Amicla.

ELA

Accent the Penultimate.

Arbela (in Persia), Acela, Adela, Suadela, Mundela, Philomela, Amstela.

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* See Rule 30.

† See this word in the *Initial Vocabulary.*

* For the accent of this word and *Alexandria*, see Rule 30 prefixed to the *Initial Vocabulary.*

† The *s*, in this termination, when preceded by a vowel ought always to be sounded like *zh*, as if written *Amazhia*, *Aspazhia*, &c. *Asia*, *Theodosia*, and *Sosia* seem to be the only exceptions.

‡ The vowels *ia*, in these words, must be pronounced distinctly in two syllables, as if written *Il-ith-e-i'ah*, *O-rith-e-i'ah* the penultimate syllable pronounced as the noun *eye*.

Accent the Antepenultimate

Arbela (in Sicily).

OLA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Publicola, Anionicola, Junonicola, Neptunicola, Agricola, **Baticola**, Leucola, Æolа, Abrostola, Scævola.

ULA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abula, Trebula, Albula, Carbula, Callicula, Saticula, Adula, Acidula, Ægula, Caligula, Artigula, Longula, Ortopula, **Merula**, Casperula, Asula, Æsula, Fœsula, Sceptesula, Sceptensula, Insula, Vitula, Vistula.

YLA

Accent the Penultimate.

Idyla, Massyla.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abyla.

AMA EMA IMA OMA UMA YMA

Accent the Penultimate.

Cynossema, Aroma, Narracustoma.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Pandama, Abderama, Asama, Uxama, Acema, Obrima, **Perrima**, Certima, Boreostoma, Decuma, Didyma, Hierosolyma, Æsyma.

ANA

Accent the Penultimate.

Albana, Pandana, Trajana, Marciana, Diana, Sogdiana, **Drangiana**, Margiana, Aponiana, Pomponiana, Trojana, Copiana, Mariana, Drusiana, Susiana, Statiana, Glottiana, Viana, Alana, Crococatana, Eblana, Ælana, Amboglana, Vindolana, Querculana, Querquetulana, Amana, Almana, Comana, **Mumana**, Barpana, Clarana, Adrana, Messana, Catana, Accitana, Astigitana, Zeugitana, Meduana, Malvana, Cluana, Novana, Equana.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abana, Fricana, Concana, Adana, Cispadana, Sagana, Achana, Leuphana, Hygiana, Drepana, Barpana, Ecbatana, Catana, Sequana, Cyane, Tyana.

ENA

Accent the Penultimate.

Labena, Characena, Medena, Fidena, Aufidena, Ageena, Comagena, Dolomena, Capena, Cæsena, Messena, Artena.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Phœbigena, Graphigena, Aciligena, Ignigena, Junonigena, Opigena, Nysigena, Bœtigena, Trojugena, Ægosthena, Alena, Helena Pellena, Porsena, Atena, Polyxena, Theoxena.

INA*

Accent the Penultimate.

Arabina, Acina, Cloacina, Tarracina, Cluacina, Cœcina, Ricina, Runcina, Cercina, Lucina, Erycina, Acradina, Achradina, Ægina, Bachina, Acanthina, Messalina, Catalina, Fascelina, Mechlina, Tellina, Callina, Medullina, Cleobulina, Tutulina, Cœnina, Cenina, Antonina, Heroina, Apina, Cisalpina, Transalpina, Agrippina, Abarina, Carina, Larina, Camarina, Sabrina, Phalacrina, Acerina, Lerina, Camerina, Terina, Jamphorina, Caprina, Myrina, Casina, Felsina, Abusina, Elusina, Atina, Catina, Metina, Libitina, Maritina, Libentina, Adrumentina, Ferentina, Aventina, Aruntina, Potina, Palæstina, Mutina, Flavina, Levina.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Acina, Fascellina, Proserpina, Asina, Sarsina.

ONA

Accent the Penultimate.

Abona, Uxacona, Libisocona, Usocona, Saucona, Dodona, Scardona, Adeona, Aufona, Salona, Bellona, Duellona, Æmona, Cremona, Artemona, Salmona, Homona, Pomona, Flanona, Ænona, Hippona, Narona, Aserona, Angerona, Verona, Matrona, Æsona, Latona, Antona, Dertona, Ortona, Cortona, Alvona, Axona.

UNA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ituna.

OA

Accent the Penultimate.

Aloa.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Anchoa.

IPA OPA UPA

Accent the Penultimate.

Argyripa, Europa, Catadupa.

* Every word of this termination with the accent on the penultimate syllable has the *i* pronounced as the noun *eye*.—See Rules 1, 3, and 4, prefixed to the *Initial Vocabulary*.

ARA

Accent the Penultimate.

Abdara.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abara, Acara, Imacara, Accara, Cadara, Gadara, **Abdara**, Megara, Machara, Imachara, Phalara, Cinara, Cynara, Liparа, Lupara, Isara, Patara, Mazara.

CRA DRA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Lepteacra, Charadra, Clepsydra.

ERA

Accent the Penultimate.

Abdera, Andera, Cythera (the island Cerigo, near Crete).

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Libera, Glycera, Acadera, Jadera, Abdera, Andera, Aliphera, Cytheræ (the city of Cyprus), Hiera, Cremera, Cassera

GRA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Tanagra, Beregra.

HRA

Accent the Penultimate.

Libethra.

IRA

Accent the Penultimate.

Daira, Thelaira, Stagira, Ægira, Deianira, Metanira, **Thyatira.**

Accent the Antepenultimate

Cybira.

ORA

Accent the Penultimate.

Pandora, Aberdora, Aurora, Vendesora, Windesora

Accent the Antepenultimate

Ebora.

TRA

Accent the Penultimate.

Cleopatra.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Excetra, Leucopetra, Triquetra.

URA

Accent the Penultimate.

Cabura, Ebura, Æbura, Balbura, Subura, Pandura, Banura, Asura, Lesura, Isura, Cynosura, Lactura, Astura.

YRA

Accent the Penultimate.

Ancyra, Cercyra, Corcyra, Lagyra, Palmyra,* Cosyra Tentyra.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Laphyra, Glaphyra, Philyra, Cebyra, Anticyra

ASA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abasa, Banasa, Dianasa, Harpasa.

ESA ISA OSA

Accent the Penultimate.

Ortogesa, Alesa, Halesa, Namesa, Alpesa, Berresa, **Mentesa**, Amphisa, Elisa, Tolosa, Ærosa, Dertosa, Cortuosa

USA YSA

Accent the Penultimate.

Pharmacusa, Pithecusa, Nartecusa, Phœnicusa, Celadusa, Padusa, Lopadusa, Medusa, Eleusa, Creusa, Lagusa, Elaphusa, Agathusa, Marathusa, Æthusa, Phœthusa, Arethusa, Ophiusa, Elusa, Cordilusa, Drymusa, Eranusa, Ichnusa, Colpusa Aprusa, Cissusa, Scotusa, Dryusa, Donysa.

ATA

Accent the Penultimate.

Braccata, Adadata, Rhadata, Tifata, Tiphata, Crotonionata, Alata, Amata, Acmata, Comata, Sarmata, Napata, Demarata, Quadrata, Orata, Samosata, Armosata, Congavata, Artaxata.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Chærestrata.

ETA ITA OTA UTA

Accent the Penultimate.

Æta, Caieta, Moneta, Demareta, Myrteta, Herbita, Areopagita, Melita, Abderita, Artemita, Stagirita, Uzita, Phthiota, Epirota, Contributa, Cicuta, Alutа, Matusa.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Damocrita, Emerita.

* *Palmyra.*—See this word in the *Initial Vocabulary*

AVA EVA IVA

Accent the Penultimate.

Clepidava, Abragava, Calleva, Geneva, Areva, Atteva, Luteva, Galliva.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Batava.

UA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Accua, Addua, Hedua, Heggua, Armua, Capua, Februa, Achrua, Palatua, Flatua, Mantua, Agamzua.

YA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Libya, Zerolibya, Æthya, Carya, Marsya.

AZA EZA OZA

Accent the Penultimate.

Abaraza, Mieza, Baragoza.

AE

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Nausicaë, Pasiphaë.

BÆ CÆ

Accent the Penultimate.

Maricæ

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Colubæ, Vaginiacæ, Carmocæ, Oxydracæ, Gallicæ, Hieronicæ, Coricæ, Anticæ, Odrycæ.

ADÆ

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Æneadæ, Bacchiadæ, Scipiadæ, Battiadæ, Thestiadæ.

IDÆ UDÆ

Accent the Penultimate.

Proclidæ, Basilidæ, Orestidæ, Æbudæ, Ebudæ.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Labdacidæ, Selucidæ, Adrymachidæ, Branchidæ, Pyrrhidæ, Basilidæ, Romulidæ, Numidæ, Dardanidæ, Borysthenidæ, Ausonidæ, Cecropidæ, Gangaridæ, Marmaridæ, Tyndaridæ, Druidæ.

ÆÆ EÆ FÆ GÆ HÆ

Accent the Penultimate.

Achææ, Platææ, Napææ, Allifæ.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Diomedeæ, Cyaneæ, Cenchreæ, Capreæ, Plateæ, Callifæ, Latobrigæ, Lapithæ.

IÆ*

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Baiæ, Graiæ, Stabiæ, Ciliciæ, Cerciæ, Besidiæ, Rudiæ, Taphiæ, Versaliæ, Ficeliæ, Encheliæ, Clœliæ, Cutiliæ, Esquiliæ, Exquiliæ, Formiæ, Volcaniæ, Araniæ, Armeniæ, Britanniæ, Boconiæ, Chelidoniæ, Pioniæ, Gemoniæ, Xyniæ, Ellopiæ, Herpiæ, Caspiæ, Cunicullariæ, Canariæ, Purpurariæ, Chabriæ, Feriæ, Laboriæ, Emporiæ, Caucasiæ, Vespasiæ, Corasiæ, Prasiæ, Ithacesiæ, Gymnesiæ, Etesiæ, Gratiæ, Venetiæ, Piguntiæ, Selinuntiæ, Sestiæ, Cottiæ, Landaviæ, Harpyiæ.

LÆ MÆ

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Pialæ, Agagamalæ, Apsilæ, Apenninicolæ, Æquicolæ, Apiolæ, Epipolæ, Bolbulæ, Anculæ, Fulfulæ, Fesulæ, Carsulæ, Latulæ, Thermopylæ, Acrocomæ, Achomæ, Solymæ.

ANÆ ENÆ

Accent the Penultimate.

Africanæ, Clodianæ, Valentinianæ, Marianæ, Valentianæ, Sextianæ, Cumanæ, Adiabenæ, Mycenæ, Fregenæ, Sophenæ, Athenæ, Hermathenæ, Mitylenæ, Achmenæ, Acesemenæ, Classomenæ, Camoenæ, Convenæ.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Faunigenæ, Ophiogenæ, Apenninigenæ.

INÆ ONÆ UNÆ ZOÆ

Accent the Penultimate.

Salinæ, Calaminæ, Agrippinæ, Carinæ, Taurinæ, Philistinæ, Cleonæ, Vennonæ, Oonæ, Vacunæ, Androgunæ, Abzoæ.

IPÆ UPÆ

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Centuripæ, Rutupæ.

ARÆ ERÆ UBRÆ YTHRÆ ORÆ ATRÆ ITRÆ

Accent the Penultimate.

Adiabaræ, Andaræ, Ulubræ, Budoræ, Alachoræ, Coatræ, Velitræ.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Elatheræ, Bliteræ, Erythræ, Pylagoræ.

* See Rule 4 of the *Initial Vocabulary.*

ASÆ ESÆ USÆ

Accent the Penultimate.

Syracusæ, Pithecusæ, Pityusæ.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Pagasæ, Acesæ.

ATÆ ETÆ

Accent the Penultimate.

Mæatæ, Abrincatæ, Lubeatæ, Docleatæ, Pheneatæ, Acapeatæ, Magatæ, Olciniatæ, Galatæ, Arelatæ, Hylatæ, Arnatæ, Iaxamatæ, Dalmatæ, Sauromatæ, Exomatæ, Abrinatæ, Fortunatæ, Crotoniatæ, Asampatæ, Cybiratæ, Vasatæ, Circetæ, Æsymnetæ, Agapetæ, Aretæ, Diaparetæ.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Thyroagetæ, Massagetæ, Alphetæ, Denseletæ, Cœletæ, Demetæ.

ITÆ OTÆ UTÆ YTÆ

Accent the Penultimate.

Ascitæ, Abraditæ, Achitæ, Aboniteichitæ, Accabacotichitæ, Arsagalitæ, Avalitæ, Phaselitæ, Brullitæ, Hierapolitæ, Antoniopolitæ, Adrianapolitæ, Metropolitæ, Dionysopolitæ, Adulitæ, Elamitæ, Bomitæ, Tomitæ, Scenitæ, Pionitæ, Agravonitæ, Agonitæ, Sybaritæ, Daritæ, Opharitæ, Dassaritæ, Nigritæ, Oritæ, Aloritæ, Tentyritæ, Galeotæ, Limniotæ, Estiotæ. Ampreutæ, Alutæ, Troglodytæ or Troglod'ytæ.

IVÆ OVÆ UÆ YÆ*

Accent the Penultimate.

Durcabrivæ, Elgovæ, Durobrovæ.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Mortuæ, Halicyæ, Phlegyæ, Bithyæ, Ornithyæ, Milyæ, Minyæ.

OBE

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Deiphobe, Niobe.

ACE ECE ICE OCE YCE

Accent the Penultimate.

Phœnice, Berenice, Aglaonice, Stratonice.—See Rule 30.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Candace, Phylace, Canace, Mirace, Artace, Allebece, Alopece, Laodice, Agnodice, Eurydice, Pyrrhice, Helice, Gallice Illice, Demodice, Sarmatice, Erectice, Getice, Cymodoce Agoce, Harpalyce, Eryce.

EDE

Accent the Penultimate.

Agamede, Perimede, Alcimede.

ÆE

Accent the Penultimate.

Æææ.

NEE AGE

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Cyanee, Lalage.

ACHE ICHE YCHE

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ischomache, Andromache, Canache, Doliche, Eutyche.

PHE THE

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Anaphe, Psamathe.

IE

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Gargaphie,† Uranie, Meminie, Asterie, Hyrie, Parrhasie Clytie.

ALE ELE ILE OLE ULE YLE

Accent the Penultimate.

Neobule, Eubule, Cherdule, Eriphyle.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Acale, Hecale, Mycale, Megale, Omphale, Æthale, Novendiale, Ægiale, Anchiale, Ambarvale, Myrtale, Hyale, Euryale, Cybele, Nephele, Alele, Semele, Perimele, Pœcile, Affile Œmphile, Iole, Omole, Homole, Phidyle, Strongyle, Chthonophyle, Deipyle, Eurypile.

AME IME OME YME.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Apame, Inarime, Ithome, Amymome, Œnome, Amphinome, Laonome, Hylonome, Eurynome, Didyme.

* The termination of *yæ*, with the accent on the preceding syllable, must be pronounced as two similar letters; that is, as if spelled *Halic-e-e, Min-e-e,* &c.—See Rule 4 of the *Initial Vocabulary.*

† The *i* in the penultimate syllable of these words, not having the accent, must be pronounced like *e*. This occasions a disagreeable hiatus between this and the last syllable, and a repetition of the same sound; but, at the same time, is strictly according to rule.—See Rule 4 of the *Initial Vocabulary*

ANE

Accent the Penultimate.

Mandane, Æane, Anthane, Achriane, Anane, Drepane, Acrabatane, Eutane, Roxane.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Taprobane, Cyane, Pitane.

ENE

Accent the Penultimate.

Acabene, Bubacene, Damascene, Chalcidene, Cisthene, Alcisthene, Parthiene, Priene, Poroselena, Pallene, Tellene, Cyllene, Pylene, Mitylene, Æmene, Laonomene, Ismene, Dindymene, Osrhoëne, Troëne, Arene, Autocrene, Hippocrene, Pirene, Cyrene, Pyrene, Capissene, Atropatene, Corduene, Syene.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Helene, Depamene, Dynamene, Nyctimene, Idomene, Melpomene, Anadyomene, Armene.

INE

Accent the Penultimate.

Sabine, Carcine, Trachine, Alcanthine, Neptunine, Larine, Nerine, Irine, Barsine, Bolbetine.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Asine.

ONE YNE

Accent the Penultimate.

Methone, Ithone, Dione, Porphyrione, Acrisione, Alone, Halone, Corone, Torone, Thyone, Byzone, Delphyne.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Mycone, Erigone, Persephone, Tisiphone, Deione, Pleione, Chione, Ilione, Hermione, Herione, Commone, Mnemosyne, Sophrosyne, Euphrosyne.

OE (in two syllables)

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Amphirhoe, Alcathoe, Alcithoe, Amphithoe, Nausithoe, Laothoe, Leucothoe, Cymothoe, Hippothoe, Alyxothoe, Myrioe, Pholoe, Soloe, Sinoe, Ænoe, Arsinoe, Lysinoe, Antinoe, Leuconoe, Theonoe, Philonoe, Phæmonoe, Autonoe, Polynoe, Ocyroe, Beroe, Meroe, Peroe, Abzoe.

APE OPE

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Iotape, Rhodope, Chalciope, Candiope, Æthiope, Calliope, Liriope, Cassiope, Alope, Agalope, Penelope, Parthenope, Sinope, Ærope, Merope, Dryope.

ARE IRE ORE YRE

Accent the Penultimate.

Lymire.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Becare, Tamare, Ænare, Terpsichore, Zephyre, Apyre.

ESE

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Melese, Tenese.

ATE ETE ITE OTE YTE TYE

Accent the Penultimate.

Ate, Reate, Teate, Arelate, Admete, Arete, Aphrodite, Amphitrite, Atabyrite, Percote, Pactye.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Hecate, Condate, Automate, Taygete, Nepete, Anaxarete, Hippolyte.

AVE EVE

Accent the Penultimate.

Agave.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Nineve.

LAI* NAI (in two syllables)

Accent the Penultimate.

Acholai.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Danai.

BI

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Acibi, Abnobi, Attubi.

ACI

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Segontiaci, Mattiaci, Amaci, Ænaci, Bettovaci.

ACI ICI OCI UCI

Accent the Penultimate.

Rauraci, Albici, Labici, Acedici, Palici, Marici, Medomatrici, Raurici, Arevici, Triboci, Aruci.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Callaici, Vendelici, Academici, Arecomici, Hernici, Cynici Stoici, Opici, Nassici, Aduatici, Atuatici, Peripatetici, Cettici, Avantici, Xystici, Lavici, Triboci, Amadoci, Bibroci.

ODI YDI

Accent the Penultimate.

Borgodi, Abydi.

ÆI

Accent the Penultimate.

Sabæi, Vaccæi, and so of all words which have a diphthong in the penultimate syllable.

EI (in two syllables)

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Lapidei, Candei, Agandei, Amathei, Elei, Canthlei, Euganei, Œnei, Mandarei, Hyperborei, Carastasei, Pratei.

GI

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Acridophagi, Agriophagi, Chelanophagi, Andropophagi, Anthropophagi, Lotophagi, Strutophagi, Ichthyophagi, Decempagi, Novempagi, Artigi, Alostigi.

CHI THI

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Heniochi, Ænochi, Henochi, Ostrogothi.

II*

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abii, Gabii, and all words of this termination.

ALI ELI ILI OLI ULI YLI

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abali, Vandali, Acephali, Cynocephali, Macrocephali, Attali, Alontegeceli, Garoceli, Monosceli, Igilgili, Æquicoli, Carseoli, Puteoli, Corioli, Ozoli, Atabuli, Græculi, Pediculi, Siculi, Puticuli, Anculi, Barduli, Varduli, Turduli, Foruli, Gætuli Bastuli, Rutuli, Massesyli, Dactyli.

AMI EMI

Accent the Penultimate.

Apisami, Charidemi.

OMI UMI

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Cephalotomi, Astomi, Medioxumi.

ANI

Accent the Penultimate.

Albani, Cerbani, Ægani, Sicani, Tusicani, &c., and all words of this termination, except Choani and Sequani, or such as are derived from words terminating in *anus*, with the penultimate short, which see.

ENI

Accent the Penultimate.

Agabeni, Adiabeni, Sarceni, Iceni, Laodiceni, Cyziceni, Uceni, Chaldeni, Abydeni, Comageni, Igeni, Quingeni, Cepheni, Tyrrheni, Rutheni, Labieni, Allieni, Cileni, Cicimeni, Alapeni, Hypopeni, Tibareni, Agareni, Rufreni, Carasceni Volseni, Bateni, Corduени.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Origeni, Apartheni, Antixeni.

INI†

Accent the Penultimate.

Gabini, Sabini, Dulgibini, Basterbini, Peucini, Marrucini, Lactucini, Otadini, Bidini, Udini, Caudini, Budini, Rhegini, Triocalini, Triumpilini, Magellini, Entellini, Canini, Menanini, Anagnini, Amiternini, Saturnini, Centuripini, Paropini, Irpini, Hirpini, Tibarini, Carini, Cetarini, Citarini, Illiberini, Acherini, Elorini, Assorini, Feltrini, Sutrini, Eburini, Tigurini, Cacyrini, Agyrini, Halesini, Otesini, Mosini, Abissini, Mossini, Clusini, Arusini, Reatini, Latini, Calatini, Collatini, Calactini, Ectini, Ægetini, Ergetini, Jetini, Aletini, Spoletini, Netini, Neretini, Setini, Bantini, Murgantini, Pallantini, Amantini, Numantini, Fidentini, Salentini, Colentini, Carentini, Verentini, Florentini, Consentini, Potentini, Faventini, Leontini, Acherontini, Saguntini, Haluntini, Ægyptini, Mamertini, Tricastini, Vestini, Faustini, Abrettini, Enguini, Inguini, Lanuvini.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Lactucini, Gemini, Memini, Morini,‡ Torrini.

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* For the final *i* in these words, see Rule the 4th of the *Initial Vocabulary*.

* See Rules 3 and 4 of the *Initial Vocabulary*.

† When the accent is on the penultimate syllable, the *i* in the last two syllables is pronounced exactly like the noun *eye*; but, when the accent is on the antepenultimate, the first *i* is pronounced like *e*, and the last like *eye*.—See Rules 3 and 4 of the *Initial Vocabulary*.

‡ "Extremique hominum *Morini*, Rhenusque bicornis."
VIRG., *Æn.*, vii., 727.

"The Danes, unconquer'd offspring, march behind,
And *Morini*, the last of human kind."—DRYDEN.

ONI UNI YNI

Accent the Penultimate.

Edoni, Aloni, Nemaloni, Geloni, Aqueloni, Abroni, Gorduni, Mariandyni, Magyni, Mogyni.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Epigoni, Theutoni.

UPI

Accent the Penultimate.

Catadupi.

ARI ERI IRI ORI URI YRI

Accent the Penultimate.

Babari, Chomari, Agactari, Iberi, Celtiberi, Doberi, Algeri, Palemeri, Monomeri, Hermanduri, Dioscuri, Banceri, Pæsuri, Agacturi, Zimyri.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abari, Tochari, Acestari, Cavari, Calabri, Cantabri, Digeri, Drugeri, Eleutheri, Crustumeri, Teneteri, Brueteri, Suelteri, Treveri, Veragri, Treviri, Ephori, Pastophori.

USI YSI

Accent the Penultimate.

Hormandusi, Condrusi, Nerusi, Megabysi

ATI ETI OTI UTI

Accent the Penultimate.

Abodati, Capellati, Ceroti, Thesproti, Carnuti.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Athanati, Heneti, Veneti.

AVI EVI IVI AXI UZI

Accent the Penultimate.

Andecavi, Chamavi, Batavi, Pictavi, Suevi, Argivi, Achivi, Coraxi, Abruzi.

UI

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abascui, Ædui, Hedui, Vermandui, Bipedimui, Inui, Castruminui, Essui, Abrincatui.

IBAL UBAL NAL QUIL

Accent the Penultimate.

Pomonal.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Annibal, Hannibal, Asdrubal, Hasdrubal, Tanaquil.

AM IM UM

Accent the Penultimate.

Adulam, Ægipam, Aduram, Gerabum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abarim.

UBUM ACUM ICUM OCUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Cornacum, Tornacum, Baracum, Camericum, Labicum, Avaricum, Antricum, Trivicum, Nordovicum, Longovicum, Verovicum, Norvicum, Brundivicum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Cæcubum, Abodiacum, Tolpiacum, Bedriacum, Gessoriacum, Magontiacum, Mattiacum, Argentomacum, Olenacum, Arenacum, Bremetonacum, Eboracum, Eburacum, Lampsacum, Nemetacum, Bellovacum, Agedicum, Agendicum, Glyconicum, Canopicum, Noricum, Massicum, Adriaticum, Sabenneticum, Balticum, Aventicum, Mareoticum, Agelocum.

EDUM IDUM

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Manduessedum, Algidum.

ÆUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Lilybæum, Lycæum, and all words of this termination.

EUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Syllaceum, Lyceum, Sygeum, Amatheum, Glytheum, Didymeum, Prytaneum, Palanteum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Herculeum, Heracleum, Rataneum, Corineum, Aquineum, Dictynneum, Panticapeum, Rhœteum.

AGUM IGUM OGUM

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Nivomagum, Noviomagum, Adrobigum, Dariorigum, Allobrogum.

IUM

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Albium, Eugubium, Abrucium, and all words of this termination.

ALUM ELUM ILUM OLUM ULUM

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Anchialum, Acelum, Ocelum, Corbilum, Clusiolum, Oraculum, Janiculum, Corniculum, Hetriculum, Uttriculum, Asculum, Tusculum, Angulum, Cingulum, Apulum, Trossulum, Batulum.

MUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Amstelodamum, Novocomum, Cadomum, Amstelrodamum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Lygdamum, Cisamum, Boiemum, Antrimum, Auximum, Bergomum, Mentonomum.

ANUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Albanum, Halicanum, Arcanum, Æanum, Teanum, Trifanum, Stabeanum, Ambianum, Pompeianum, Tullianum, Formianum, Cosmianum, Boianum, Appianum, Bovianum, Mediolanum, Amanum, Aquisgranum, Trigisanum, Nuditanum, Usalitanum, Ucalitanum, Acoletanum, Acharitanum, Abziritanum, Argentanum, Hortanum, Anxanum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Apuscidanum, Hebromanum, Itanum.

ENUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Picenum, Calenum, Durolenum, Misenum, Volsenum, Darvenum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Olenum.

INUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Urbinum, Sidicinum, Ticinum, Pucinum, Tridinum, Londinum, Aginum, Casilinum, Crustuminum, Apenninum, Sepinum, Arpinum, Aruspinum, Sarinum, Lucrinum, Ocrinum, Camerinum, Laborinum, Petrinum, Taurinum, Casinum, Nemosinum, Cassinum, Atinum, Batinum, Ambiatinum, Petinum, Altinum, Salentinum, Tollentinum, Ferentinum, Laurentinum, Abrotinum, Inguinum, Aquinum, Nequinum.

ONUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Cabillonum, Garianonum, Duronum, Cataractonum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ciconum, Vindonum, Britonum.

UNUM YNUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Segedunum, Lugdunum, Marigdunum, Moridunum, Arcaldunum, Rigodunum, Sorbiodunum, Noviodunum, Melodunum, Camelodunum, Axelodunum, Uxellodunum, Brannodunum, Carodunum, Cæsarodunum, Tarodunum, Theodorodunum, Eburodunum, Nernantodunum, Belunum, Antemetunum, Andomatunum, Maryandynum.

OUM OPUM YPUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Myrtöum, Europum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Pausilypum.

ARUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Agarum, Belgarum, Nympharum, Convenarum, Rosarum Adulitarum, Celtarum.

ABRUM UBRUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Velabrum, Vernodubrum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Artabrum.

ERUM

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Caucoliberum, Tuberum.

AFRUM ATHRUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Venafrum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Barathrum.

IRUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Muzirum.

ORUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Cermorum, Ducrocortorum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Dorostorum.

ETRUM

Accent either the Penultimate or Antepenultimate.

Celetrum.

URUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Alaburum, Ascurum, Lugdurum, Marcodurum, Lactodurum, Octodurum, Divojurum, Silurum, Saturum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Tigurum.

ISUM OSUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Alisum, Amisum, Janosum.

ATUM ETUM ITUM OTUM UTUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Atrebatum, Calatum, Argentoratum, Mutristratrum, Elocetum, Quercetum, Caletum, Spoletum, Vallisoletum, Toletum, Ulmetum, Adrumetum, Tunetum, Eretum, Accitum, Durolitum, Corstopitum, Abritum, Neritum, Augustoritum, Naucrotitum, Complutum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Sabbatum.

AVUM IVUM YUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Gandavum, Symbrivum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Coccyum, Engyum.

MIN AON ICON

Accent the Penultimate.

Helicaon, Lycaon, Machaon, Dolichaon, Amithaon, Didymaon, Hyperaon, Hicetaon.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Salamin, Rubicon, Helicon.

ADON EDON IDON ODON YDON

Accent the Penultimate.

Calcedon, Chalcedon, Carchedon, Anthedon, Aspledon, Sarpedon, Thermodon, Abydon.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Celadon, Alcimedon, Amphimedon, Laomedon, Hippomedon, Oromedon, Antomedon, Armedon, Eurymedon, Calydon, Amydon, Corydon.

EON EGON

Accent the Penultimate.

Pantheon, Deileon, Achilleon, Aristocreon.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Aleon, Pitholeon, Demoleon, Timoleon, Anacreon, Timocreon, Ucalegon.

APHON EPHON IPHON OPHON

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Agalaphon, Chærephon, Ctesiphon, Antiphon, Colophon, Demophon, Xenophon.

THON

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Agathon, Acroathon, Marathon. Phaeton, Phlegethon, Pyriphlegithon, Arethon, Acrithon.

ION

Accent the Penultimate.

Pandion, Sandion, Echion, Alphion, Amphion, Ophion, Methion, Arion, Oarion, Ærion, Hyperion, Orion, Asion, Metion, Axion, Ixion.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Albion, Phocion, Cephaledion, Ægion, Brigion, Brygion, Adobogion, Moschion, Emathion, Amethion, Anthion, Erochion, Pythion, Deucalion, Dædalion, Sigalion, Calathion, Ethalion, Eruthalion, Pigmalion, Pygmalion, Cemelion, Pelion, Ptelion, Ilion, Bryllion, Cromion, Endymion, Milanion, Athenion, Böion, Apion, Dropion, Appion, Noscopion, Aselelarion, Acrion, Chimerion, Hyperion, Asterion, Dorion, Euphorion, Porphyrion, Thyrion, Jasion, Æsion, Hippocration, Stration, Action, Ætion, Metion, Æantion, Pallantion, Dotion, Theodotion, Erotion, Sotion, Nephestion, Philistion, Polytion, Ornytion, Eurytion, Dionizion.

LON MON OON PON RON PHRON

Accent the Penultimate.

Philemon, Criumetopon, Caberon, Dioscoron, Cacipron.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ascalon, Abylon, Babylon, Telamon, Ademon, Ægemon, Polemon, Ardemon, Hieromnemon, Artemon, Abarmon, Oromenon, Alcamenon, Tauromenon, Deicöon, Democöon, Laocöon, Hippocöon, Demophöon, Hippothöon, Acaron, Accaron, Paparon, Acheron, Apteron, Daiptoron, Chersephron, Alciphron, Lycophron, Euthyphron.

SON TON YON ZON

Accent the Penultimate.

Theogiton, Aristogiton, Polygiton, Deltoton.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Themison, Abaton, Aciton, Aduliton, Sicyon, Cercyon, Ægyon, Cremmyon, Cromyon, Geryon, Alcetryon, Amphitryon, Amphictyon, Acazon, Amazon, Olizon, Amyzon.

ABO ACO ICO EDO IDO

Accent the Penultimate.

Lampedo, Cupido.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Arabo, Tarraco, Stilico, Macedo.

BEO LEO TEO

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Labeo, Aculeo, Buteo.

AGO IGO UGO

Accent the Penultimate.

Carthago, Origo, Verrugo.

PHO THO

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Clitipho, Agatho.

BIO CIO DIO GIO LIO MIO NIO RIO SIO TIO VIO XIO

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Arabio, Corbio, Navilubio, Senecio, Diomedio, Regio, Phrygio, Bambalio, Ballio, Caballio, Ansellio, Pollio, Sirmio, Formio, Phormio, Anio, Parmenio, Avenio, Glabrio, Acrio, Curio, Syllaturio, Vario, Occasio, Aurasio, Secusio, Verclusio, Natio, Ultio, Derventio, Versontio, Divio. Oblivio, Petovio, Alexio.

CLO ILO ULO UMO

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Charielo, Corbilo, Corbulo, Æpulo, Bætulo, Castulo, Anumo, Lucumo.

ANO ENO INO

Accent the Penultimate.

Theano, Adramitteno.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Barcino, Ruscino, Fruscino.

APO IPO

Accent the Antepenultimate

Sisapo, Olyssipo.

ARO ERO

Accent the Penultimate.

Vadavero.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Bessaro, Civaro, Tubero, Cicero, Hiero, Acimero, Cessero.

ASO ISO

Accent the Penultimate.

Carcaso, Agaso, Turiaso, Aliso, Natiso.

ATO ETO ITO YO XO

Accent the Penultimate.

Enyo, Polyxo.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Erato, Derceto, Siccilissito, Capito, Amphitryo.

BER FER GER TER VER

Accent the Penultimate.

Meleager, Elaver.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Calaber, Mulciber, Noctifer, Tanager, Antipater, Marspater, Diespiter, Marspiter, Jupiter.

AOR NOR POR TOR ZOR

Accent the Penultimate.

Chrysaor, Alcanor, Bianor, Euphranor, Alcenor, Agenor, Agapænor, Elpenor, Rhetenor, Antenor Anaxenor, Vindomiator, Rhobetor, Aphetor.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Marsipor, Lucipor, Numitor, Albumazor or Albumazar

BAS DAS EAS GAS PHAS

Accent the Penultimate.

Alebas, Augeas (king of Elis), Æneas, Oreas, Symplegas.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Dotadas, Cercidas, Lucidas, Timäichidas, Charmidas, Al

cidamidas, Leonidas, Aristonidas, Mnasippidas, Pelopidas, Thearidas, Diagoridas, Diphoridas, Antipatridas, Abantidas, Suidas, Crauxidas, Ardeas, Augeas (the poet), Eleas, Cineas, Cyneas, Boreas, Broteas, Acraphas, Periphas, Acyphas, Aeragas.

IAS

Accent the Penultimate.

Ophias.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Cæcias, Nicias, Cephalædias, Phidias, Hercdias, Cydias, Ephyreas, Minyëias, Pelasgias, Antibacchias, Acrolochias, Archias, Adarchias, Arcathias, Agathias, Pythias, Plëias, Pelias, Ilias, Damias, Sœmias, Arsanias, Pausanias, Olympias, Appias, Agrippias, Chabrias, Tiberias, Terias, Lycorius, Pelorias, Demetrias, Dioscurias, Agasias, Phasias, Acesias, Agesias, Hegesias, Tiresias, Ctesias, Cephisias, Pausias, Prusias, Lysias, Tysias, Ætias, Bitias, Critias, Abantias, Thoantias, Phaethontias, Phæstias, Thestias, Phœstias, Sestias, Livias, Artaxias, Loxias.

LAS MAS NAS

Accent the Penultimate.

Acilas, Adulas, Mæcenas, Mœcenas (or, as Labbe says it ought to be written, Mecœnas), Fidenas, Arpinas, Larinas, Atinas, Adunas.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Amiclas, Amyclas, Agelas, Apilas, Arcesilas, Acylas, Dorylas, Asylas, Acamas, Alcidamas, Iphidamas, Chersidamas, Praxidamas, Theodamas, Cleodamas, Therodamas, Thyodamas, Astydamas, Athamas, Garamas, Dicomas, Sarsinas, Sassinas, Pitinas.

OAS PAS RAS SAS TAS XAS YAS

Accent the Penultimate.

Bagoas, Canopas, Abradaras, Zonaras (as Labbe contends it ought to be), Epitheras, Abradatas, Jetas, Philetas, Damœtas, Acritas, Eurotas, Abraxas.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Teleboas, Chrysorrhoas, Agriopas, Triopas, Zonaras, Gyaras, Chrysoceras, Mazeras, Chaboras, Orthagoras, Pythagoras, Diagoras, Pylagoras, Demagoras, Timagoras, Hermagoras, Athenagoras, Xenagoras, Hippagoras, Stesagoras, Tisagoras, Telestagoras, Protagoras, Evagoras, Anaxagoras, Praxagoras, Ligoras, Athyras, Thamyras, Cinyras, Atyras, Apesas, Pietas, Felicitas, Liberalitas, Lentulitas, Agnitas, Opportunitas, Claritas, Veritas, Faustitas, Civitas, Archytas, Phlegyas, Milyas, Marsyas.

BES

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Chalybes, Armenochalybes.

CES

Accent the Penultimate.

Arbaces, Pharnaces, Samothraces, Arsaces, Phœnices, Libyphœnices, Olympionices, Plistonices, Polynices, Ordovices, Lemovices, Eburovices.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Axiaces, Astaces, Derbices, Ardices, Eleutherocilices, Cappadoces, Eudoces, Bebryces, Mazyces.

ADES

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Icades, Olcades, Arcades, Orcades, Carneades, Gorgades, Stœchades, Lichades, Strophades, Laiades, Naiades, Alcibiades, Pleiades, Branchiades, Deliades, Heliades, Peliades, Oiliades, Naupliades, Juliades, Memmiades, Cleniades, Xeniades, Hunniades, Heliconiades, Acrisioniades, Telamoniades, Limoniades, Achelöiades, Asclepiades, Asopiades, Crotopiades, Appiades, Thespiades, Thariades, Otriades, Cyriades, Scyriades, Anchisiades, Dosiades, Lysiades, Nysiades, Dionysiades, Menœtiades, Miltiades, Abantiades, Dryantiades, Atlantiades, Laomedontiades, Phaetontiades, Laërtiades, Hephæstiades, Thestiades, Battiades, Cyclades, Pylades, Demades, Nomades, Mænades, Echinades, Cispades, Chœrades, Sporades, Perisades, Hippotades, Sotades, Hyades, Thyades, Dryades, Hamadryades, Othryades.

EDES

Accent the Penultimate.

Democedes, Agamedes, Palamedes, Archimedes, Nicomedes, Diomedes, Lycomedes, Cleomedes, Ganymedes, Thrasymedes.

IDES

Accent the Penultimate.

Alcides, Lyncides, Tydides, Ægides, Promethides, Nicarthides, Heraclides, Teleclides, Epiclides, Anticlides, Androclides, Meneclides, Œclides, Cteseclides, Xenoclides, Charicli-des, Patroclides, Aristoclides, Euclides, Euryclides, Belides (singular), Basilides, Nelides, Pelides, Æschylides, Ænides, Antigenides, Œnides, Lychnides, Amanoides, Japeronides, Larides, Abderides, Atrides, Thesides, Aristides.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Epichäides, Danäides, Lesbides, Labdacides, Æacides, Hylacides, Phylacides, Pharacides, Imbracides, Myrmecides, Phœnicides, Antalcides, Lyncides, Andocides, Ampycides, Thucydides, Lelegëides, Tyrrhëides, Pimplëides, Clymenëides, Minëides, Scyrëides, Minyëides, Lagides, Harpagides, Lycurgides, Ogygides, Inachides, Lysimachides, Agatharchides, Timarchides, Leulychides, Leontychides, Leotychides, Sisyphides, Erecthides, Promethides, Crethides, Scythides, Œbalides, Æthalides, Tantalides, Castalides, Mystalides, Phytalides, Teleclides, Meneclides, Œclides, Ctesiclides, Androclides, Euclides, Euryclides, Belides (plural), Sicelides, Epimelides, Cypselides, Anaxilides, Æolides, Eubulides, Phocylides, Priamides, Potamides, Cnemides, Æsimides, Tolmides, Charmides, Dardanides, Oceanides, Amanides, Titanides, Olenides, Achæmenides, Achimenides, Epimenides, Parmenides, Ismenides, Eumenides, Sithnides, Apollinides, Prumnides, Aonides, Dodonides, Mygdalonides, Calydonides, Mœonides, Œdipodionides, Deionides, Chionides, Echionides, Sperchionides, Ophionides, Japetionides, Ixionides, Mimallonides, Philonides, Apollonides, Acmonides, Æmonides, Polypemonides, Simonides, Harmonides, Memnonides, Cronides, Myronides, Æsonides, Aristonides, Praxonides, Liburnides, Sunides, Teleböides, Panthöides, Achelöides, Pronopides, Lapides, Callipides, Euripides, Driopides, Œnopides, Cecropides, Leucippides, Philippides, Argyraspides, Clearides, Tænarides, Hebrides, Timandrides, Anaxandrides, Epicerides, Pierides, Hesperides, Hyperides, Cassiterides, Anterides, Peristerides, Libethrides, Dioscorides, Protogorides, Methorides, Antenorides, Actorides, Diactorides, Polyctorides, Hegetorides, Onetorides, Antorides, Acestorides, Thestorides, Aristorides, Electrides, Œnotrides, Smindyrides, Philyrides, Pegasides, Iasides, Imbrasides, Clesides, Dionysides, Cratides, Propœtides, Prœtides, Oceantides, Æantides, Dryantides, Dracontides, Absyrtides, Acestides, Orestides, Epytides

ODES UDES YDES

Accent the Penultimate.

Ægilodes, Acmodes, Nebrodes, Herodes, Orodes, Hæbudes Harudes, Lacydes, Pherecydes, Androcydes.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Sciapodes, Œdipodes, Antipodes, Hippopodes, Himantopodes, Pyrodes, Epycydes.

AGES EGES IGES OGES YGES

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Theages, Tectosages, Astyages, Leleges, Nitiobriges, Durotriges, Caturiges, Allobroges, Antobroges, Ogyges, Cataphryges, Sazyges.

ATHES ETHES YTHES IES

Accent the Penultimate.

Ariarathes, Alethes.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Onythes, Aries.

ALES

Accent the Penultimate.

Novendiales, Geniales, Compitales, Arvales.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Carales.

ACLES ICLES OCLES

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Daicles, Mnasicles, Iphicles, Zanthicles, Charicles, Thericles, Pericles, Agasicles, Pasicles, Phrasicles, Ctesicles, Sosicles, Nausicles, Xanticles, Niocles, Empedocles, Theocles, Neocles, Eteocles, Sophocles, Pythocles, Diocles, Phiocles Damocles, Demoeles, Phanocles, Xenocles, Hierocles, Androcles, Mandrocles, Patrocles, Metrocles, Lamprocles, Cephisocles, Nestocles, Themistocles.

ELES ILES OLES ULES

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Araraueeles, Hedymeles, Pasiteles, Praxiteles, Pyrgoteles, Demoteles, Aristoteles, Gundiles, Absiles, Novensiles, Pisatiles, Taxiles, Æoles, Autololes, Abdimonoles, Hercules.

AMES OMES

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Priames, Datames, Abrocomes.

ANES

Accent the Penultimate.

Jordanes, Athamanes, Alamanes, Brachmanes, Acarnanes Ægipanes, Tigranes, Actisanes, Titanes, Ariobarzanes.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Diaphanes, Epiphanes, Periphanes, Paxiphanes, Dexiphanes, Lexiphanes, Antiphanes, Nicophanes, Theophanes, Diophanes, Apollophanes, Xenophanes, Aristophanes, Agrianes, Pharnasmanes, Prytanes.

ENES*

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Timagenes, Metagenes, Sosigenes, Epigenes, Melesigenes, Antigenes, Theogenes, Diogenes, Oblogenes, Hermogenes, Rhetogenes, Themistogenes, Zanthenes, Agasthenes, Lasthenes, Clisthenes, Callisthenes, Peristhenes, Cratisthenes, Antisthenes, Barbosthenes, Leosthenes, Demosthenes, Dinosthenes, Androsthenes, Posthenes, Eratosthenes, Borysthenes, Alcamenes, Theramenes, Tisamenes, Deditamenes, Spitamenes, Pylemenes, Althemenes, Achæmenes, Philopœmenes, Daimenes, Nausimenes, Numenes, Antimenes, Anaximenes, Cleomenes, Hippomenes, Heromenes, Ariotomenes, Eumenes, Polymenes, Geryenes.

INES

Accent the Penultimate.

Telchines, Acesines.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Aborigenes, Æschines,† Asines

ONES

Accent the Penultimate.

Calucones, Agones, Antechthones, Iones, Helleviones, Volones, Nesimones, Verones, Centrones, Eburones, Grisones, Auticatones, Statones, Vectones, Vetones, Acitavones, Ingœvones, Istævones, Axones, Æxones, Halizones.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Lycaones, Chaones, Frisiabones, Cicones, Vernicones, Francones, Vascones, Mysomacedones, Rhedones, Essedones, Myrmidones, Pocones, Paphlagones, Aspagones, Læstrigones, Lingones, Lestrygones, Vangiones, Nuithones, Sithones, Baliones, Hermiones, Biggeriones, Meriones, Suiones, Mimallones, Senones, Memnones, Pannones, Ambrones, Suessones, Ansones, Pictones, Teutones, Amazones.

OES

Accent the Penultimate.

Heroes.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Chorsoes, Chosroes.

APES OPES

Accent the Penultimate.

Cynapes, Cecropes, Cyclopes.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Panticapes, Crassopes, Esubopes, Æthiopes, Hellopes, Dolopes, Panopes, Steropes, Dryopes.

ARES ERES IRES ORES URES

Accent the Penultimate.

Cabares, Balcares, Apollinares, Saltuares, Ableres, Byzeres, Bechires, Diores, Azores, Silures.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Leochares, Æmochares, Demochares, Abisares, Cavares, Insures, Luceres, Pieres, Astabores, Musagores, Centores, Imures.

ISES

Accent the Penultimate.

Anchises.

ENSES

Accent the Penultimate.

Ucubenses, Leonicenses, and all words of this termination.

OCES YSES

Accent the Penultimate.

Cambyses.

ATES

Accent the Penultimate.

Phraates, Atrebates, Cornacates, Ceracates, Adunicates, Nisicates, Barsabocates, Leucates, Teridates, Mithridates, Attidates, Osquidates, Oxydates, Ardeates, Eleates, Bercoreates, Canineiates, Casicenufates, Ægates, Achates, Niphates, Deciates, Attaliates, Mevaniates, Cariates, Quariates, Asseriates, Euburiates, Antiates, Spartiates, Celelates, Hispellates, Stellates, Suillates, Albulates, Focimates, Auximates, Flanates, Edenates, Fidenates, Suffenates, Fregenates, Capenates, Senates, Cœsenates, Misenates, Padinates, Fulginates, Merinates, Alatrinates, Æsinates, Agesinates, Asisinates, Sassinates, Sessinates, Frusinates, Antinates, Altinates, Tollentinates, Ferentinates, Interamnates, Chelonates, Casmonates, Arnates, Tifernates, Infernates, Privernates, Oroates, Euphrates, Orates, Vasates, Cocosates, Tolosates, Antuates, Nantuates, Sadyates, Caryates.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Spithobates, Eurybates, Antiphates, Trebiates, Zalates, Sauromates, Attinates, Tornates, Hypates, Menecrates,* Phocrecrates, Iphicrates, Callicrates, Epicrates, Pasicrates, Stasicrates, Sosicrates, Hypsicrates, Nicocrates, Halocrates, Damocrates, Democrates, Cheremocrates, Timocrates, Hermocrates, Stenocrates, Xenocrates, Hippocrates, Harpocrates, Socrates, Isocrates, Cephisocrates, Naucrates, Eucrates, Euthycrates, Polycrates.

ETES ITES OTES UTES YTES YES ZES

Accent the Penultimate.

Acetes, Ericetes, Cadetes, Æetes, Mocragetes, Caletes, Philocletes, Ægletes, Nemetes, Cometes, Ulmanetes, Consuanetes, Gymnetes, Æsymnetes, Nannetes, Serretes, Curetes, Theatetes, Andizetes, Odites, Belgites, Margites, Memphites, Ancalites, Ambialites, Avalites, Cariosuelites, Polites, Apollopolites, Hermopolites, Latopolites, Abulites, Stylites, Borysthenites, Temenites, Syenites, Carcinites, Samnites, Dëiopites, Garites, Centrites, Thersites, Narcissites, Asphaltites, Hydraotes, Heracleotes, Bœotes, Helotes, Böotes, Thöotes, Anagnutes, Arimazes.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Dercetes, Massagetes, Indigetes, Ilergetes, Euergetes, Auchetes, Eusipetes, Abalites, Charites, Cerites, Præstites, Andramytes, Dariaves, Ardyes, Machlyes, Blemmyes.

AIS

Accent the Penultimate.

Achais, Archelais, Homolais, Ptolemais, Elymais

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Thebais, Phocais, Aglais, Tanais, Cratais.

BIS CIS DIS

Accent the Penultimate.

Berenicis, Cephaledis, Lycomedis.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Acabis, Carabis, Setabis, Nisibis, Cleobis, Tucrobis, Tisobis, Ucubis, Curubis, Salmacis, Acinacis, Brovonacis, Athracis, Agnicis, Carambucis, Cadmëidis.

EIS† ETHIS ATHIS

Accent the Penultimate.

Medeis, Spercheis, Pittheis, Crytheis, Nepheleis, Eleieis, Achilleis, Pimpleis, Cadmeis, Æneis, Schoeneis, Peneis, Acrisoneis, Triopeis, Patereis, Nereis, Cenchreis, Theseis, Briseis, Perseis, Messeis, Chryseis, Nycteis, Sebethis, Epimethis

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Thymiathis.

ALIS ELIS ILIS OLIS ULIS YLIS

Accent the Penultimate.

Andabalis, Cercalis, Regalis, Stymphalis, Dialis, Latialis, Septimontialis, Martialis, Manalis, Juvenalis, Quirinalis, Fontinalis, Junonalis, Avernalis, Vacunalis, Abrupalis, Floralis, Quietalis, Eumelis, Phaselis, Eupilis, Quinctilis, Adulis.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Œbalis, Hannibalis, Acacalis, Fornicalis, Androcalis, Lupercalis, Vahalis, Ischalis, Caralis, Thessalis, Italis, Facelis, Sicelis, Fascelis, Vindelis, Nephelis, Bibilis, Incibilis, Lucretilis, Myrtilis, Indivilis, Æolis, Argolis, Cimolis, Decapolis, Neapolis (and all words ending in *polis*), Herculis, Thestylis

AMIS EMIS

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Calamis, Salamis, Semiramis, Thyamis, Artemis.

ANIS ENIS INIS ONIS YNIS

Accent the Penultimate.

Mandanis, Titanis, Bacenis, Mycenis, Philenis, Cyllenis, Ismenis, Cebrenis, Adonis, Edonis, Ædonis, Thedonis, Sidonis, Dodonis, Calydonis, Agonis, Alingonis, Colonis, Corbulonis, Cremonis, Salmonis, Junonis, Ciceronis, Scironis, Coronis, Phoronis, Turonis (in Germ.), Tritonis, Phorcynis, Gortynis.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Sicanis, Anticanis, Andanis, Hypanis, Taranis, Prytanis, Pomanis, Eumenis, Lycaonis, Asconis, Mæonis, Pæonis, Sithonis, Memnonis, Pannonis, Turonis (in France), Bitonis, Geryonis.

OIS‡

Accent the Penultimate.

Minöis, Heröis, Latöis.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Symöis, Pyröis.

APIS OPIS

Accent the Penultimate.

Iapis, Colapis, Serapis,§ Isapis, Asopis.

* All the words of this termination have the accent on the antepenultimate.—See EUMENES in the *Initial Vocabulary.*

† Labbe says, that a certain anthologist, forced by the necessity of his verse, has pronounced this word with the accent on the perultimate.

* All words ending in *crates* have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable.

† These vowels form distinct syllables.—See the termination EIUS. ‡ These vowels form distinct syllables.

§ *Serapis.*—See the word in the *Initial Vocabulary.*

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Acapis, Minapis, Cecropis, Meropis.

ARIS ACRIS ATRIS ERIS IGRIS IRIS ITRIS ORIS URIS YRIS

Accent the Penultimate.

Balcaris, Apollinaris, Nonacris, Cimmeris, Aciris, Osiris, Petosiris, Busiris, Lycoris, Calaguris. Gracchuris, Hippuris.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abaris, Fabaris, Sybaris, Icaris, Andaris, Tyndaris, Sagaris, Angaris, Phalaris, Elaris, Caularis, Tænaris, Liparis, Araris, Biasaris, Cæsaris, Abisaris, Achisaris, Bassaris, Melaris, Autaris, Trinacris, Illiberis, Tiberis, Zioberis, Tyberis, Nepheris, Cytheris. Pieris, Trieris, Auseris, Pasitigris, Coboris, Sicoris, Neoris, Peloris, Antipatris, Absitris, Pacyris, Ogyris, Porphyris, Amyris, Thamyris, Thomyris, Tomyris.

ASIS ESIS ISIS

Accent the Penultimate.

Amasis, Magnesis, Tuesis.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Bubasis, Pegasis, Parrhasis, Paniasis, Acamasis, Engonasis, Græcostasis, Lachesis, Athesis, Thamesis, Nemesis, Tibisis.

ENSIS

Accent the Penultimate.

Genubensis, Cordubensis, and all words of this termination.

OSIS USIS

Accent the Penultimate.

Diamastigosis, Enosis, Eleusis.

ATIS ETIS ITIS OTIS YTIS

Accent the Penultimate.

Tegeatis, Sarmatis, Caryatis, Miletis, Limenetis, Curetis, Acervitis, Chalcitis, Memphitis, Sophitis, Arbelitis, Fascelitis, Dascylitis, Comitis, Æanitis, Cananitis, Circinitis, Sebennitis, Chaonitis, Trachonitis, Chalonitis, Sybaritis, Daritis, Calenderitis, Zephyritis, Amphaxitis, Rhacotis, Estiæotis, Mæotis, Tracheotis, Mareotis, Phthiotis, Sandaliotis, Elimiotis, Iscariotis, Casiotis, Philotis, Nilotis.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Atergatis, Calatis, Anatis, Naucratis, Dercetis, Eurytis.

OVIS UIS XIS

Accent the Penultimate.

Amphaxis, Oaxis, Alexis, Zamolxis, Zeuxis.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Vejovis, Dijovis, Absituis.

ICOS EDOS ODOS YDOS

Accent the Penultimate.

Abydos.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Oricos, Tenedos, Macedos, Agriodos.

EOS

Accent the Penultimate.

Spercheos, Achilleos.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Androgeos, Egaleos, Ægaleos, Hegaleos.

IGOS ICHOS OCHOS OPHOS

Accent the Penultimate.

Melampigos, Niontichos, Macrontichos.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Nerigos, Ægiochos, Oresitrophos.

ATHOS ETHOS ITHOS IOS

Accent the Penultimate.

Sebethos.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Sciathos, Arithos, Ilios, Ombrios, Topasios.

LOS MOS NOS POS

Accent the Penultimate.

Stymphalos, Ægilos, Pachinos, Etheonos, Eteonos, Heptaphonos.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Hægalos, Ægialos, Ampelos, Hexapylos, Sipylos, Hecatompylos, Potamos, Ægospotamos, Olenos, Orchomenos, Anapauomenos, Epidicazomenos, Heautontimorumenos, Antropos.

ROS SOS TOS ZOS

Accent the Penultimate.

Meleagros, Hecatoncheros, Ægimuros, Nisyros, Pityonesos, Hieronesos, Cephesos, Sebetos, Haliæetos, Miletos, Polytimetos, Aretos, Buthrotos, Topazos.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Sygaros, Ægoceros, Anteros, Meleagros, Myiagros, Absoros, Amyros, Pegasos, Jalysos, Abatos, Aretos, Neritos, Acytos.

IPS OPS

Accent the Antepenultimate

Ægilips, Æthiops.

LAUS MAUS NAUS RAUS (in two syllables.)

Accent the Penultimate.

Archelaus, Menelaus, Aglaus, Agesilaus, Protesilaus, Nicolaus, Iolaus, Hermolaus, Critolaus, Aristolaus, Dorylaus, Amphiaraus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Imaus,* Emmaus, Œnomaus, Danaus.

BUS

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Agabus, Alabus, Arabus, Melabus, Setabus, Erebus, Ctesibus, Deiphobus, Abubus, Polybus.

ACUS

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abdacus, Labdacus, Rhyndacus, Æacus, Ithacus.

IACUS†

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ialciacus, Phidiacus, Alabandiacus, Rhodiacus, Calchiacus, Corinthiacus, Deliacus, Peliacus, Iliacus, Niliacus, Titaniacus, Armeniacus, Messeniacus, Salaminiacus, Lemniacus, Ioniacus, Sammoniacus, Tritoniacus, Gortyniacus, Olympiacus, Caspiacus, Mesembriacus, Adriacus, Iberiacus, Cytheriacus, Siriacus, Gessoriacus, Cytoriacus, Syriacus, Phasiacus, Megalesiacus, Etesiacus, Isiacus, Gnosiacus, Cnossiacus, Pausiacus, Amathusiacus, Pelusiacus, Prusiacus, Actiacus, Divitiacus, Byzantiacus, Thermodontiacus, Propontiacus, Hellespontiacus, Sestiacus.

LACUS NACUS OACUS RACUS SACUS TACUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Benacus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ablacus, Medoacus, Armaracus, Assaracus, Æsacus, Lampsacus, Caractacus, Spartacus, Hyrtacus, Pittacus.

ICUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Caicus, Numicus, Demonicus, Granicus, Andronicus, Stratonicus, Callistonicus, Aristonicus, Alaricus, Albericus, Rodericus, Rudericus, Romericus, Hunnericus, Victoricus, Amatricus, Henricus, Theodoricus, Ludovicus, Grenovicus, Varvicus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Thebäicus, Phocäicus, Chaldäicus, Bardäicus, Judäicus Achäicus, Lechäicus, Panchäicus, Thermäicus, Näicus, Panathenäicus, Cyrenäicus, Arabicus, Dacicus, Samothracicus Turcicus, Areadicus, Sotadicus, Threcidicus, Chalcidicus Alabandicus, Judicus, Cloudicus, Cornificus, Belgicus, Allobrogicus, Georgicus, Colchicus, Delphicus, Sapphicus, Parthicus, Scythicus, Pythicus, Stymphalicus, Pharsalicus, Thessalicus, Italicus, Attalicus, Gallicus, Sabellicus, Tarbellicus Argolicus, Getulicus, Camicus, Ceramicus, Academicus, Græcanicus, Cocanicus, Tuscanicus, Æanicus, Hellanicus, Glaricus, Atellanicus, Amanicus, Romanicus, Germanicus, Hispanicus, Aquitanicus, Sequanicus, Pœnicus, Alemannicus, Britannicus, Laconicus, Leuconicus, Adonicus, Macedonicus Sandonicus, Ionicus, Hermionicus, Babylonicus, Samonicus Pannonicus, Hieronicus, Platonicus, Santonicus, Sophronicus Teutonicus, Amazonicus, Hernicus, Liburnicus, Euböicus Tröicus, Stöicus, Olympicus, Æthiopicus, Pindaricus, Balearicus, Marmaricus, Bassaricus, Cimbricus, Andricus, Ibericus, Trietericus, Trevericus, Africus, Doricus, Pythagoricus, Leuctricus, Adgandestricus, Istricus, Isauricus, Centauricus Bituricus, Illyricus, Syricus, Pagasicus, Mœsicus, Marsicus Persicus, Corsicus, Massicus, Issicus, Sabbaticus, Mithridaticus, Tegeaticus, Syriaticus, Asiaticus, Dalmaticus, Sarmaticus, Cibyraticus, Rhæticus, Geticus, Gangeticus, Ægineticus Rhœticus, Creticus, Memphiticus, Sybariticus, Abderiticus Celticus, Atlanticus, Garamanticus, Alenticus, Ponticus, Scoticus, Mæoticus, Bœoticus, Heracleoticus, Mareoticus, Phthioticus, Niloticus, Epiroticus, Syrticus, Atticus, Alyatticus Halyatticus, Mediastuticus.

OCUS UCUS YCUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Ophiucus, Inycus.

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* *Imaus.*—See the word in the *Initial Vocabulary.*

† All words of this termination have the accent on the *i* pronounced like the noun *eye.*

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Laodocus, Amodocus, Amphilocus, Ibycus, Libycus, Bebrycus, Autolycus, Amycus, Glanycus, Corycus.

ADUS EDUS IDUS ODUS YDUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Lebedus, Congedus, Alfredus, Alurcdus, Emodus, Antrodus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Adadus, Enceladus, Aradus, Antaradus, Aufidus, Algidus, Lepidus, Hesiodus, Commodus, Monodus, Lacydus, Polydus.

ÆUS ŒUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Niobæus, Melibœus, and all words of these terminations.

EUS*

Accent the Penultimate.

Lycambeus, Thisbeus, Bereniceus, Lyncëus (the brother of Idas), Simonideus, Euripideus, Pherecydeus, Piræus, Phegeus, Tegeus, Sigeus, Ennosigeus, Argeus, Baccheus, Motorcheus, Cepheus, Rhipheus, Alpheus, Orpheus (adjective), Erectheus, Prometheus (adjective), Cleantheus, Rhadamantheus, Erymantheus, Pantheus (adjective), Dædaleus, Sophocleus, Themistocleus, Eleus, Neleus (adjective), Oileus (adjective), Apelleus, Achilleus, Perilleus, Luculleus, Argylleus, Pimpleus, Ebuleus, Asculeus, Masculeus, Cadmeus, Aristophaneus, Cananeus, Œneus (adj. 3 syll.), Œneus (sub. 2 syll.), Idomeneus, Schœneus, Peneus, Phineus, Cydoneus, Androgeoneus, Bioneus, Deucalioneus, Acrisioneus, Salmoneus (adjective), Maroneus, Antenoreus, Phoroneus (adjective), Thyoneus, Cyrneus, Epeus, Cyclopeus, Penelopeus, Phillipeus, Aganippeus, Menandreus (adjective), Nereus, Zagreus, Boreus, Hyperboreus, Polydoreus, Atreus (adjective), Centaureus, Nesseus, Cisseus, Œteus, Rhœteus, Anteus, Abanteus, Phalanteus, Therodamanteus, Polydamanteus, Thoanteus, Hyanteus, Aconteus, Laomedonteus, Thermodonteus, Phaethonteus, Phlegethonteus, Oronteus, Thyesteus, Phryxeus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Gerionaceus, Menœceus, Lynceus (adjective), Dorceus, Caduceus, Asclepiadeus, Paladeus, Sotadeus, Tydeus, Orpheus (substantive), Morpheus, Tyrrheus, Prometheus (substantive), Cretheus, Mnesitheus, Dositheus, Pentheus (substantive), Smintheus, Timotheus, Brotheus, Dorotheus, Menestheus, Eurystheus, Pittheus, Pytheus, Dædaleus, Ægialeus, Maleus, Tantaleus, Heracleus, Celeus, Eleleus, Neleus, Peleus, Nileus, Oileus (substantive), Demoleus, Romuleus, Pergameus, Euganeus, Melaneus, Herculaneus, Cyaneus, Tyaneus, Ceneus, Dicaneus, Pheneus, Œneus, Cupidineus, Apollineus, Enneus, Adoneus, Aridoneus, Gorgoneus, Deioneus, Ilioneus, Mimalloneus, Salmoneus (substantive), Acroneus, Phoroneus (substantive), Albuneus, Enipeus, Sinopeus, Hippeus, Aristippeus, Areus, Macareus, Tyndareus, Megareus (substantive), Caphareus (substantive), Briareus, Æsareus, Patareus, Cythereus, Phalereus, Nereus (substantive), Tereus, Adoreus, Mentoreus, Nestoreus, Atreus (substantive), Caucaseus, Pegaseus, Theseus, Perseus, Nicteus, Argenteus, Bronteus, Proteus, Agyeus.

AGUS EGUS IGUS OGUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Cethegus, Robigus, Rubigus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ægophagus, Osphagus, Neomagus, Rothomagus, Niomagus, Noviomagus, Cæsaromagus, Sitomagus, Areopagus, Harpagus, Arviragus, Uragus, Astrologus.

ACHUS OCHUS UCHUS YCHUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Daduchus, Ophiuchus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Telemachus, Däimachus, Dëimachus, Alcimachus, Callimachus, Lysimachus, Antimachus, Symmachus, Andromachus Clitomachus, Aristomachus, Eurymachus, Inachus, Iambli chus, Demodochus, Xenodochus, Dëiochus, Antiochus, Dëilochus, Archilochus, Mnesilochus, Thersilochus, Orsilochus, Antilochus, Naulochus, Eurylochus, Agerochus. Polyochus, Monychus, Abronychus.

APHUS EPHUS IPHUS OPHUS YPHUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Josephus, Seriphus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ascalaphus, Epaphus, Palæpaphus, Anthropographus, Tecephus, Absephus, Agastrophus, Sisyphus.

ATHUS ÆTHUS ITHUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Simæthus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Archagathus, Amathus, Lapathus, Carpathus, Mithithus.

AIUS

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Cäius, Läius, Gräius.—See ACHAIA.

ABIUS IBIUS OBIUS UBIUS YBIUS

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Fabius, Arabius, Bæbius, Vibius, Albius, Amobius, Macrobius, Androbius, Tobius, Virbius, Lesbius, Eubius, Danubius Marrhubius, Talthybius, Polybius.

CIUS

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Acacius, Ambracius, Acracius, Thracius, Athracius, Samothracius, Lampsacius, Arsacius, Byzacius, Accius, Siccius, Decius, Thrëicius, Cornificius, Cilicius, Numicius, Apicius, Sulpicius, Fabricius, Oricius, Cincius, Mincius, Marcius, Circius, Hircius, Roscius, Albucius, Lucius, Lycius, Bebrycius

DIUS

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Leccadius, Icadius, Arcadius, Palladius, Tenedius, Albidius, Didius, Thucydidius, Fidius, Aufidius, Eufidius, Ægidius, Nigidius, Obsidius, Gratidius, Brutidius, Helvidius, Ovidius, Rhodius, Clodius, Hannodius, Gordius, Claudius, Rudius, Lydius.

EIUS*

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Danëius, Cocceius, Lyrceius, Æacideius, Lelegius, Sigeius, Baccheius, Cepheius. Typhœeius, Cretheius, Pittheius, Saleius, Semeleius, Neleius, Stheneleius, Proculeius, Septimuleius, Canuleius, Venuleius, Apuleius, Egnatuleius, Sypyleius, Priameius, Cadmeius, Tyaneius, Æneius, Clymeneius, Œneius, Autoneius, Schœneius, Lampeius, Rhodopeius, Delopeius, Priapeius, Pompeius, Tarpeius, Cynareius, Cythereius, Nereius, Satureius, Vultureius, Cinyreius, Nyseius, Teius. Hecateius, Elateius, Rhœteius, Atteius, Minyeius.

GIUS

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Valgius, Belgius, Catangius, Sergius, Asceburgius, Oxygius.

CHIUS PHIUS THIUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Sperchius.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Inachius, Bacchius, Dulichius, Telechius, Munychius, Hesychius, Tychius, Cyniphius, Alphius, Adelphius, Sisyphius, Einathius, Simæthius, Acithius, Melanthius, Erymanthius Corinthius, Zerynthius, Tirynthius.

ALIUS ÆLIUS ELIUS ILIUS ULIUS YLIUS

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Œbalius, Idalius, Acidalius, Palæphalius, Stymphalius, Ma-

* It may be observed, that words of this termination are sometimes both substantives and adjectives. When they are substantives, they have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, as *Ne'leus, Prome'theus, Salmo'neus,* &c.; and when adjectives, on the penultimate, as *Nele'us, Promethe'us, Salmone'us,* &c. Thus, *Œneus,* a king of Calydonia, is pronounced in two syllables; the adjective *Œneus,* which is formed from it, is a trisyllable; and *Œneius,* another formative of it, is a word of four syllables. But these words, when formed into English adjectives, alter their termination with the accent on the penultimate:

"With other notes than to the *Orphēan* lyre."
MILTON.

"The tuneful tongue, the *Promethēan* band."
AKENSIDE.

And sometimes on the antepenultimate; as,

"The sun, as from *Thyestian* banquet turn'd."
MILTON.

* Almost all the words of this termination are adjectives, and in these the vowels *ei* form distinct syllables; the others, as *Coccēius, Sa'eius, Proculeius, Canuleius, Apuleius, Egnatuleius, Schœneius, Lampeius, Vultureius, Atteius,* and *Minyeius,* are substantives, and which, though sometimes pronounced with the *ei* forming a diphthong, and sounded like the noun *eye,* are more generally heard like the adjectives; so that the whole list may be fairly included under the same general rule, that of sounding the *e* separately, and the *i* like *y* consonant, as in the similar terminations in *eta* and *ia.* This is the more necessary in these words, as the accented *e* and the unaccented *i* are so much alike, as to require the sound of the initial or consonant *y,* in order to prevent the hiatus, by giving a small diversity to the two vowels.—See ACHAIA.

nalius, Opalius, Thessalius, Castalius, Publius, Heraclius* Ælius, Cælius, Lælius, Delius, Melius, Cornelius, Cœlius, Cloelius, Aurelius, Nyctelius, Praxitelius, Abilius, Babilius, Carbilius, Orbilius, Acilius, Cæcilius, Lucilius, Ædilius, Virgilius, Æmilius, Manilius, Pompilius, Turpilius, Atilius, Basilius,† Cantilius, Quintilius, Hostilius, Attilius, Rutilius, Duilius, Sterquilius, Carvilius, Servilius, Callius, Trebellius, Cascellius, Gellius, Arellius, Vitellius, Tullius, Manlius, Tenolius, Nauplius, Daulius, Julius, Amulius, Pamphyllius, Pylius.

MIUS

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Samius, Ogmius, Isthmius, Decimius, Septimius, Rhemmius, Memmius, Mummius, Nomius, Bromius, Latmius, Posthumius.

ANIUS ENIUS INIUS ENNIUS

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Anius, Libanius, Canius, Sicanius, Vulcanius, Ascanius, Dardanius, Clanius, Manius, Afranius, Granius, Ænius, Mænius, Genius, Borysthenius, Lenius, Valenius, Cyllenius, Olenius, Menius, Achæmenius, Armenius, Ismenius, Pœnius, Sirenius, Messenius, Dossenius, Polyxenius, Trœzenius, Gabinius, Albinius, Licinius, Sicinius, Virginius, Trachinius, Minius, Salaminius, Flaminius, Etiminius, Arminius, Herminius, Caninius, Tetritinius, Asinius, Eleusinius, Vatinius, Flavinius, Tarquinius, Cilnius, Tolumnius, Annius, Fannius, Elannius, Ennius, Fescennius, Dossenius.

ONIUS UNIUS YNIUS OIUS

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Aonius, Lycaonius, Chaonius, Machaonius, Amythaonius, Trebonius, Heliconius, Stiliconius, Asconius, Macedonius, Chalcedonius, Caledonius, Sidonius, Alchandonius, Mandonius, Dodonius, Cydonius, Calydonius, Mæonius, Pæonius, Agonius, Gorgonius, Læstrygonius, Lestrygonius, Trophonius, Sophonius, Marathonius, Sithonius, Ericthonius, Aphthonius, Arganthonius, Tithonius, Ionius, Œdipodionius, Echionius, Ixionius, Salonius, Milonius, Apollonius, Babylonius, Ænonius, Lacedæmonius, Hæmonius, Palæmonius, Ammonius, Strymonius, Nonius, Memnonius, Agamemnonius, Crannonius. Vennonius, Junonius, Pomponius, Acronius, Sophronius, Scironius, Sempronius, Antronius, Æsonius, Ausonius, Latonius, Suetonius, Antonius, Bistonius, Plutonius, Favonius, Amazonius, Esernius, Calphurnius, Saturnius, Daunius, Junius, Neptunius, Gortynius, Typhöius, Archelöius. Minöius, Tröius.

APIUS OPIUS IPIUS

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Agapius, Æsculapius, Æsapius, Messapius, Grampius, Procopius, Œnopius, Cecropius, Eutropius, Æsopius, Mopsopius, Hippius, Puppius, Caspius, Thespius, Cispius.

ARIUS ERIUS IRIUS ORIUS URIUS YRIUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Darius.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Arius, Icarius, Tarcundarius, Ligarius, Sangarius, Corinthiarius, Larius, Marius, Hierosolymarius, Ænarius, Tænarius, Asinarius, Isinarius, Varius, Januarius, Aquarius. Februarius, Atuarius, Imbrius, Adrius, Evandrius, Laberius, Biberius, Tiberius, Celtiberius, Vinderius, Acherius, Valerius, Numerius, Hesperius, Agrius, Œagrius, Cenchrius, Rabirius, Podalirius, Sirius, Virius, Bosphorius, Elorius, Florius, Actorius, Anactorius, Sertorius, Caprius, Cyprius, Arrius, Ferctrius, Œnotrius, Adgandestrius, Caystrius, Epidaurius, Curius, Mercurius, Durius, Furius, Palfurius, Thurius, Mamurius, Purius, Masurius, Spurius, Veturius, Asturius, Atabyrius, Scyrius. Porphyrius, Assyrius, Tyrius.

ASIUS ESIUS ISIUS OSIUS USIUS YSIUS

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Asius, Casius, Thasius, Jasius, Æsius, Acesius Coracesius, Arcesius, Mendesius, Chesius, Ephesius, Milesius, Theumesius, Teumesius, Ænesius, Magnesius, Proconnesius, Chersonesius, Lyrnesius, Marpesius, Acasesius, Melitesius, Adylisius, Amisius, Artemisius, Simöisius, Charisius, Acrisius, Hortensius, Syracosius, Theodosius, Gnosius, Sosius, Mopsius, Cassius, Thalassius, Lyrnessius, Cressius, Tartessius, Syracusius, Fusius, Agusius, Amathusius, Ophiusius, Ariusius, Volusius, Selinusius, Acherusius, Maurusius, Lysius, Elysius, Dionysius, Odrysius, Amphrysius, Othrysius.

ATIUS ETIUS ITIUS OTIUS UTIUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Xenophontius.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Trebatius, Catius, Volcatius, Achatius, Latius, Cæcenatius Egnatius, Gratius, Horatius, Tatius, Luctatius, Statius, Actius, Vectius, Quinctius, Aëtius, Ætius, Panætius, Prætius, Cetius, Cæetius ,Vegitius, Metius, Mœnetius, Lucretius, Helvetius, Saturnalitius, Floralitius, Compitalitius, Domitius, Beritius, Neritius, Crassitius, Titius, Politius, Abundantius, Pæantius, Taulantius, Acamantius, Teuthrantius, Lactantius, Hyantius, Byzantius, Terentius, Cluentius, Maxentius, Mezentius, Quintius, Acontius, Vocontius, Laomedontius, Leontius, Pontius, Hellespontius, Acherontius, Bacuntius, Opuntius, Aruntius, Mæotius, Thesprotius, Scaptius, Ægyptius, Martius, Laërtius, Propertius, Hirtius, Mavortius, Tiburtius, Curtius, Thestius, Themistius, Canistius, Sallustius, Crustius, Carystius, Hymettius, Bruttius, Abutius, Ebutius, Æbutius, Albutius, Acutius, Locutius, Stercutius, Mutius, Minutius, Prætutius, Clytius, Bavius, Flavius, Navius, Evius, Mævius, Nævius, Ambivius, Livius, Milvius, Fulvius, Sylvius, Novius, Servius, Vesvius, Pacuvius, Vitruvius, Vesuvius, Axius, Naxius, Alexius, Ixius, Sabazius.

ALUS CLUS ELUS ILUS OLUS ULUS YLUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Stymphalus, Sardanapalus, Androclus, Patroclus, Doryclus, Orbelus, Philomelus, Eumelus, Phasaëlus, Phaselus, Crysilus, Cimolus, Tomolus, Tmolus, Mausolus, Pactolus, Ætolus, Atabulus, Praxibulus, Cleobulus, Critobulus, Acontobulus, Aristobulus, Eubulus, Thrasybulus, Getulus, Bargylus, Massylus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abalus, Heliogabalus, Corbalus, Bubalus, Cocalus, Dædalus, Idalus, Acidalus, Megalus, Trachalus, Cephalus, Cynocephalus, Bucephalus, Anchialus, Mænalus, Hippalus, Harpalus, Bupalus, Hypalus, Thessalus, Italus, Tantalus, Crotalus, Ortalus, Attalus, Euryalus, Doryclus, Stiphelus, Sthenelus, Eutrapelus, Cypselus, Babilus, Diphilus, Amphilus, Pamphilus, Theophilus, Damophilus, Tröilus, Zöilus, Chœrilus, Myrtilus, Ægobolus, Naubolus, Equicolus, Æolus, Laureolus, Anchemolus, Bibulus, Bibaculus, Cæculus, Græculus, Siculus, Saticulus, Æquiculus, Paterculus, Aciculus, Regulus, Romulus, Venulus, Apulus, Salisubsulus, Vesulus, Catulus, Gætulus, Getulus, Opitulus, Lentulus, Rutulus, Æschylus, Deiphylus, Demylus, Deipylus, Sipylus, Empylus, Cratylus, Astylus.

AMUS EMUS IMUS OMUS UMUS YMUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Callidemus, Charidemus, Pethodemus, Philodemus, Phanodemus, Clitodemus, Aristodemus, Polyphemus, Theotimus, Hermotimus, Aristotimus, Ithomus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Lygdamus, Archidamus, Agesidamus, Apusidamus, Anaxidamus, Zeuxidamus, Androdamus, Xenodamus, Cogamus, Pergamus, Orchamus, Priamus, Cinnamus, Ceramus, Abdiramus, Pyramus, Anthemus, Telemus, Tlepolemus, Theopolemus, Neoptolemus, Phædimus, Abdalonimus, Zosimus, Maximus, Antidomus, Amphinomus, Nicodromus, Didymus, Dindymus, Helymus, Solymus, Cleonymus, Abdalonymus, Hieronymus, Euonymus, Æsymus.

ANUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Artabanus, Cebanus, Thebanus, Albanus, Nerbanus, Verbanus, Labicanus, Gallicanus, Africanus, Sicanus, Vaticanus, Lavicanus, Vulcanus, Hyrcanus, Lucanus, Transpadanus, Pedanus, Apidanus, Fundanus, Codanus, Eanus, Garganus, Murhanus, Baianus, Trajanus, Fabianus, Accianus, Priscianus, Roscianus, Lucianus, Seleucianus, Herodianus, Claudianus, Saturcianus, Sejanus, Carteianus, Ælianus, Afflianus, Lucilianus, Virgilianus, Petilianus, Quintilianus, Catullianus, Tertullianus, Julianus, Ammianus, Memmianus, Formianus, Diogenianus, Scandinianus, Papinianus, Valentianus, Justinianus, Trophonianus, Othonianus, Pomponianus, Maronianus, Apronianus, Thyonianus, Trojanus, Ulpianus, Æsopianus, Apianus, Oppianus, Marianus, Adrianus, Hadrianus, Tiberianus, Valerianus, Papirianus, Vespasianus, Hortensianus, Theodosianus, Bassianus, Pelusianus, Diocletianus, Domitianus, Antianus, Scantianus, Terentianus, Quintianus, Sestianus, Augustianus, Sallustianus, Pretutianus, Sextianus, Flavianus, Bovianus, Pacuvianus, Alanus, Elanus, Silanus, Fregellanus, Atellanus, Regillanus, Lucullanus, Sullanus, Syllanus, Carseolanus, Pateolanus, Coriolanus, Ocriculanus, Æsculanus, Tusculanus, Carsulanus, Fassulanus, Querquetulanus, Amanus, Lemanus, Summanus, Romanus, Rhenanus, Amenanus, Pucinanus, Cinnanus, Campanus, Hispanus, Sacranus, Venafranus, Claranus, Ulubranus, Seranus, Lateranus, Coranus, Soranus, Serranus, Suburranus, Gauranus, Suburanus, Ancyranus, Cosanus, Sinuessanus, Syracusanus, Satanus, Laletanus, Tunetanus, Abretanus, Cretanus, Setabitanus, Gaditanus, Tingitanus, Caralitanus, Neapolitanus, Anti-

* Labbe places the accent of this word on the penultimate, *i*, as in *Heraclitus* and *Heraclidæ;* but the Roman emperor of this name is so generally pronounced with the antepenultimate accent, that it would savor of pedantry to alter it. Nor do I understand the reason on which Labbe founds his accentuation.

† This word, the learned contend, ought to have the accent on the penultimate; but that the learned frequently depart from this pronunciation, by placing the accent on the antepenultimate, may be seen, Rule 31, prefixed to the *Initial Vocabulary.*

politanus, Tomitanus, Tauromínitanus, Sybaritanus, Liparitanus, Abderitanus, Tritanus, Ancyritanus, Lucitanus, Pantanus, Nejentanus, Nomentanus, Beneventanus, Montanus, Spartanus, Pæstanus, Adelstanus, Tutanus, Sylvanus, Albinovanus, Adeantuanus, Mantuanus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Libanus, Clíbanus, Antilíbanus, Oxycanus, Eridanus, Rhodanus, Dardanus, Oceanus, Longímanus, Idumanus, Dripanus, Caranus, Adranus, Cœranus, Tritanus, Pantanus, Sequanus.

ENUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Characenus, Lampsacenus, Astacenus, Picenus, Damascenus, Suffenus, Alfenus, Alphenus, Tyrrhenus, Gabienus, Labienus, Avidenus, Amenus, Pupienus, Garienus, Cluvienus, Calenus, Galenus, Silenus, Pergamenus, Alexamenus, Ismenus, Thrasymenus, Trasymenus, Diopœnus, Capenus, Cebrenus, Fibrenus, Serenus, Palmyrenus, Amasenus, Tibisenus, Misenus, Evenus, Byzenus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ambenus, Helenus, Olenus, Tissamenus, Dexamenus, Diadumenus, Clymenus, Periclymenus, Axenus, Callixenus, Philoxenus, Timoxenus, Aristoxenus.

INUS YNUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Cytäinus, Gabinus, Sabinus, Albinus, Sidicinus, Aricinus, Sicinus, Ticinus, Mancinus, Adminocinus, Carcinus, Coscinus, Marrucinus, Erycinus, Acadinus, Caudinus, Rufinus, Rheginus, Erginus, Opiturginus, Auginus, Hyginus, Pachinus, Echinus, Delphinus, Myrrhinus, Pothinus, Facelinus, Velinus, Stergilinus, Esquilinus, Æsquilinus, Caballinus, Marcellinus, Tigellinus, Sibyllinus, Agyllinus, Solinus, Capitolinus, Geminus,* Maximinus, Crastuminus, Anaginus, Signinus, Theoninus, Saloninus, Antoninus, Amiterninus, Saturninus, Priapinus, Salapinus, Lepinus, Alpinus, Inalipinus, Arpinus, Hirpinus, Crispinus, Rutupinus, Lagarinus, Charinus, Diocharinus, Nonacrinus, Fibrinus, Lucrinus, Leandrinus, Alexandrinus, Iberinus, Tiberinus, Transtiberinus, Amerinus, Æserinus, Quirinus, Censorinus, Assorinus, Favorinus, Phavorinus, Taurinus, Tigurinus, Thurinus, Semurinus, Cyrinus, Myrinus, Gelasinus, Exasinus, Acesinus, Halesinus, Telesinus, Nepesinus, Brundisinus, Nursinus, Narcissinus, Libyssinus, Fuscinus, Clusinus, Venusinus, Perusinus, Susinus, Ardeatinus, Reatinus, Antiatinus, Latinus, Collatinus, Cratinus, Soractinus, Aretinus, Arretinus, Setinus, Bantinus, Murgantinus, Phalantinus, Numantinus, Tridentinus, Ufentinus, Murgentinus, Salentinus, Pollentinus Polentinus, Tarentinus, Terentinus, Surrentinus, Laurentnus, Aventinus, Truentinus, Leontinus, Pontinus, Metapontinus, Saguntinus, Martinus, Mamertinus, Tiburtinus, Crastinus, Palæstinus, Prænestinus, Atestinus, Vestinus, Augustinus, Justinus, Lavinus, Patavinus, Acuinus, Elvinus, Corvinus, Lanuvinus, Vesuvinus, Euxinus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Phälnus, Acinus, Alcinus, Fucinus, Æacidinus, Cytëinus, Barchinus, Morinus,† Myrrhinus, Terminus, Ruminus, Earinus, Asinus, Apsinus, Myrsinus, Pometinus, Agrantinus, Acindynus.

ONUS UNUS YNUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Drachonus, Onochonus, Ithonus, Tithonus, Myronus, Neptunus, Portunus, Tutunus, Bithynus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Exagonus, Hexagonus, Telegonus, Epigonus, Erigonus, Tosigonus, Antigonus, Laogonus, Chrysogonus, Nebrophonus, Aponus, Carantonus, Santonus, Aristonus, Dercynus.

OUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Aoüs, Laoüs, Sardoüs, Eoüs, Geloüs, Acheloüs, Inoüs, Minoüs, Naupactoüs, Arctoüs, Myrtoüs.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Hydrochoüs, Aleathoüs, Pirithoüs, Nausithoüs, Alcinoüs, Sphinoüs, Antinoüs.

APUS EPUS IPUS OPUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Priapus, Anapus, Æsapus, Messapus, Athepus, Æsepus, Euripus, Lycopus, Melanopus, Canopus, Inopus, Paropus, Oropus, Europus, Asopus, Æsopus, Crotopus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Sarapus, Astapus, Œdipus, Agriopus, Æropus.

ARUS ERUS IRUS ORUS URUS YRUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Cimarus, Æsarus, Iberus, Doberus, Homerus, Severus, Noverus, Meleagrus, Œagrus, Cynægirus, Camirus, Epirus, Achedorus, Artemidorus, Isidorus, Dionysidorus, Theodorus, Pythodorus, Diodorus, Tryphiodorus, Heliodorus, Asclepiodorus, Athesiodorus, Cassiodorus, Apollodorus, Demodorus, Hermodorus, Xenodorus, Metrodorus, Polydorus, Alorus, Elorus, Helorus, Pelorus, Ægimorus, Assorus, Cytorus, Epicurus, Palinurus, Arcturus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abarus, Imbarus, Hypobarus, Icarus, Pandarus, Pindarus, Tyndarus, Tearus, Farfarus, Agarus, Abgarus, Gargarus, Opharus, Cantharus, Obiarus, Uliarus, Silarus, Cyllarus, Tamarus, Absimarus, Comarus, Vindomarus, Tomarus, Ismarus, Ocinarus, Pinarus, Cinnarus, Absarus, Bassarus, Deiotarus, Tartarus, Eleazarus, Artabrus, Balacrus, Charadrus, Cerberus, Bellerus, Mermerus, Termerus, Hesperus, Craterus, Icterus, Anigrus, Glaphirus, Deborus, Pacorus, Stesichorus, Gorgophorus, Telesphorus, Bosphorus, Phosphorus, Heptaporus, Euporus, Anxurus, Deipyrus, Zopyrus, Leucosyrus, Satyrus, Tityrus.

ASUS ESUS ISUS OSUS USUS YSUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Parnassus, Galesus, Halesus, Volesus, Termesus, Theumesus, Teumesus, Alopeconnesus, Proconnesus, Arconnesus Elaphonnesus, Demonesus, Cherronesus, Chersonesus, Arctennesus, Myonnesus, Halonesus, Cephalonesus, Peloponnesus, Cromyonesus, Lyrnesus, Marpesus, Titaresus, Alisus, Paradisus, Amisus, Paropamisus, Crinisus, Amnisus, Berosus, Agrosus, Ebusus, Amphrysus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Oribasus, Bubasus, Caucasus, Pedasus, Agasus, Pegasus Tamasus, Harpasus, Imbrasus, Cerasus, Doryasus, Vogesus Vologesus, Ephesus, Anisus, Genusus, Ambrysus.

ATUS ETUS ITUS OTUS UTUS YTUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Rubicatus, Bæticatus, Abradatus, Ambigatus, Viriatus, Elatus, Pilatus, Catugnatus, Cincinnatus, Odenatus, Leonatus, Aratus, Pytharatus, Demaratus, Acratus, Ceratus, Sceleratus, Serratus, Dentatus, Duatus, Torquatus, Februatus, Achetus, Polycletus, Ægletus, Miletus, Admetus, Tremetus, Diognetus, Dyscinetus, Capetus, Agapetus, Iapetus, Acretus, Oretus, Hermaphroditus, Epaphroditus, Heraclitus, Munitus, Agapitus, Cerritus, Bituitus, Polygnotus, Azotus, Acutus, Stercutus, Cornutus, Cocytus, Berytus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Deodatus, Palæphatus, Inatus, Acratus, Dinocratus, Echestratus,* Amestratus, Menestratus, Amphistratus, Callistratus, Damasistratus, Erasistratus, Agesistratus, Hegesistratus, Pisistratus, Sosistratus, Lysistratus, Nicostratus, Cleostratus, Damostratus, Demostratus, Sostratus, Philostratus, Dinostratus, Herostratus, Eratostratus, Polystratus, Acrotatus, Taygetus, Demænetus, Iapetus, Tacitus, Iphitus, Onomacritus, Agoracritus, Onesicritus, Cleocritus, Damocritus, Democritos, Aristocritus, Antidotus, Theodotus, Xenodotus, Herodotus, Cephisodotus, Libanotus, Leuconotus, Euronotus, Agesimbrotus, Stesimbrotus, Theombrotus, Cleombrotus, Hippolytus, Anytus, Æpytus, Eurytus.

AVUS EVUS IVUS UUS XUS YUS ZUS XYS U

Accent the Penultimate.

Agavus, Timavus, Saravus, Batavus,† Versevus, Süevus, Gradivus, Argivus, Briaxus, Oaxus, Araxus, Eudoxus, Trapezus, Charaxys.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Batavus, Inuus, Fatuus, Tityus, Diascoridus.

DAX LAX NAX RAX RIX DOX ROX

Accent the Penultimate.

Ambrodax, Demonax, Hipponax.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Arctophylax, Hegesianax, Hermesianax, Lysianax, Astyanax, Agonax, Hierax, Cætobrix, Eporedorix, Deudorix, Ambiorix, Dumnorix, Adiatorix, Orgetorix, Biturix, Cappadox Allobrox.

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* This is the name of a certain astrologer mentioned by Petavius, which, Labbe says, would be pronounced with the accent on the antepenultimate by those who are ignorant of Greek.

† The singular of *Morini*.—See the word.

As the *i* in the foregoing selection has the accent on it, it ought to be pronounced like the noun *eye;* while the unaccented *i* in this selection should be pronounced like *e*.—See Rule 4th, prefixed to the *Initial Vocabulary*.

* All words ending in *stratus* have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable.

† This word is pronounced with the accent either on th penultimate or antepenultimate syllable; the former, however, is the most general, especially among the poets

RULES FOR THE PRONUNCIATION

OF

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE true pronunciation of the Hebrew language, as Dr. Lowth observes, is lost. To refer us for assistance to the Masoretic points, would be to launch us on a sea without shore or bottom: the only compass by which we can possibly steer on this boundless ocean is the Septuagint version of the Hebrew Bible; and as it is highly probable the translators transfused the sound of the Hebrew proper names into the Greek, it gives us something like a clew to guide us out of the labyrinth. But even here we are often left to guess our way; for the Greek word is frequently so different from the Hebrew as scarcely to leave any traces of similitude between them. In this case custom and analogy must often decide, and the ear must sometimes solve the difficulty. But these difficulties relate chiefly to the *accentuation* of Hebrew words; and the method adopted in this point will be seen in its proper place.

I must here acknowledge my obligations to a very learned and useful work—the Scripture Lexicon of Mr. Oliver. As the first attempt to facilitate the pronunciation of Hebrew proper names, by dividing them into syllables, it deserves the highest praise; but, as I have often differed widely from this gentleman in syllabication, accentuation, and the sound of the vowels, I have thought it necessary to give my reasons for this difference, which will be seen under the Rules; of the validity of which reasons the reader will be the best judge.

N.B.—As there are many Greek and Latin proper names in Scripture, particularly in the New Testament, which are to be met with in ancient history, some of them have been omitted in this selection; and therefore, if the inspector does not find them here, he is desired to seek for them in the Vocabulary of Greek and Latin Names.

EDITOR'S ADVERTISEMENT.

IN the following Vocabulary, the letter *s* is marked as *z* in a few words, as, *Israel*, &c., according to Walker's principles, and the best usage as given by Smart, Knowles, and other orthoepists

RULES FOR PRONOUNCING

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

1. In the pronunciation of the letters of the Hebrew proper names, we find nearly the same rules prevail as in those of Greek and Latin. Where the vowels end a syllable with the accent on it, they have their long, open sound, as *Na'bal, Je'hu, Si'rach, Go'shen,* and *Tu'bal.* (See Rule 1st prefixed to the *Greek and Latin Proper Names.*)

2. When a consonant ends the syllable, the preceding vowel is short, as *Sam'u-el, Lem'u-el, Sim'e-on, Sol'o-mon, Suc'coth, Syn'a-gogue.* (See Rule 2d prefixed to the *Greek and Latin Proper Names.*) I here differ widely from Mr. Oliver; for I can not agree with him that the *e* in *Abdiel,* the *o* in *Arnon,* and the *u* in *Ashur* are to be pronounced like the *ee* in *seen,* the *o* in *tone,* and the *u* in *tune,* which is the rule he lays down for all similar words.

3. Every final *i,* forming a distinct syllable, though unaccented, has the long open sound, as *A'i, A-ris'a-i.* (See Rule 4th prefixed to the *Greek and Latin Proper Names.*)

4. Every unaccented *i,* ending a syllable, not final, is pronounced like *e,* as *A'ri-el, Ab'di-el,* pronounced *A're-el, Ab'de-el.* (See Rule 4th prefixed to the *Greek and Latin Proper Names.*)

5. The vowels *ai* are sometimes pronounced in one syllable, and sometimes in two. As the Septuagint version is our chief guide in the pronunciation of Hebrew proper names, it may be observed, that when these letters are pronounced as a diphthong in one syllable, like our English diphthong in the word *daily,* they are either a diphthong in the Greek word, or expressed by the Greek ε or ι, as *Ben-ai'ah,* Βαναία; *Hu'shai,* Χουσὶ; *Hu'rai,* Ουρὶ, &c.; and that when they are pronounced in two syllables, as *Sham'ma-i, Shash'a-i, Ber-a'i-ah,* it is because the Greek words by which they are translated, as Σαμαὶ, Σεσὶε, Βαραΐα, make two syllables of these vowels. Mr. Oliver has not always attended to this distinction: he makes *Sin'a-i* three syllables, though the Greeks made it but two in Σινᾶ. That accurate prosodist, Labbe, indeed, makes it a trisyllable; but he does the same by *Aaron* and *Canaan,* which our great classic Milton uniformly reduces to two syllables, as well as *Sinai.* If we were to pronounce it in three syllables, we must necessarily make the first syllable short, as in *Shim'e-i;* but this is so contrary to the best usage, that it amounts to a proof that it ought to be pronounced in two syllables, with the first *i* long, as in *Shi'nar.* This, however, must be looked upon as a general rule only: these vowels in *Isaiah,* Græcized by Ἡσαΐας, are always pronounced as a diphthong, or, at least, with the accent on the *a,* and the *i* like *y* articulating the succeeding vowel; in *Caiaphas,* likewise, the *ai* is pronounced like a diphthong, though divided in the Greek Καϊάφας; which division can not take place in this word, because the *i* must then necessarily have the accent, and must be pronounced as in *Isaac,* as Mr. Oliver has marked it; but I think contrary to universal usage. The only point necessary to be observed in the sound of this diphthong is, the slight difference we perceive between its medial and final position: when it is final, it is exactly like the English *ay* without the accent, as in *holiday, roundelay, galloway;* but when it is in the middle of a word, and followed by a vowel, the *i* is pronounced as if it were *y,* and as if this *y* articulated the succeeding vowel: thus *Ben-ai'ah* is pronounced as if written *Ben-a'yah.*

6. *Ch* is pronounced like *k,* as *Chebar, Chemosh, Enoch,* &c., pronounced *Kebar, Kemosh, Enock,* &c. *Cherubim* and *Rachel* seem to be perfectly Anglicized, as the *ch* in these words is always heard as in the English words *cheer, child, riches,* &c. (See Rule 12th prefixed to the *Greek and Latin Proper Names.*) The same may be observed of *Cherub,* signifying an order of angels; but when it means a city of the Babylonish Empire, it ought to be pronounced *Ke'rub.*

7. Almost the only difference in the pronunciation of the Hebrew, and the Greek and Latin proper names, is in the sound of the *g* before *e* and *i:* in the last two languages, this consonant is always soft before these vowels, as *Gellius, Gippius,* &c., pronounced *Jellius, Jippius,* &c.; and in the first it is hard, as *Gera, Gerizim, Gideon, Gilgal, Megiddo, Megiddon,* &c. This difference is without all foundation in etymology; for both *g* and *c* were always hard in the Greek and Latin languages, as well as in the Hebrew, but the latter language being studied so much less than the Greek and Latin, it has not undergone that change which familiarity is sure to produce in all languages; and even the solemn distance of this language has not been able to keep the letter *c* from sliding into *s* before *e* and *i,* in the same manner as in the Greek and Latin: thus, though *Gehazi, Gideon,* &c., have the *g* hard, *Cedrom, Cedron, Cisai,* and *Cittern* have the *c* soft, as if written *Sedrom, Sedron,* &c. The same may be observed of *Igeabarim, Igeal, Nagge, Shage, Pagiel,* with the *g* hard; and *Ocidelus, Ocina,* and *Pharacion,* with the *c* soft like *s.*

8. Gentiles, as they are called, ending in *ines* and *ites,* as *Philistines, Hivites, Hittites,* &c., being Anglicized in the translation of the Bible, are pronounced like formatives of our own, as *Philistins, Whitfieldites, Jacobites,* &c.

9. The unaccented termination *ah,* so frequent in Hebrew proper names, ought to be pronounced like the *a* in *father* The *a* in this termination, however, frequently falls into the indistinct sound heard in the final *a* in *Africa, Ætna,* &c.; nor can we easily perceive any distinction in this respect between *Elijah* and *Elisha:* but the final *h* preserves the other vowels open, as *Colhozeh, Shiloh.* &c., pronounced *Colhozee, Shilo,* &c. (See Rule 7th prefixed to the *Greek and Latin Proper Names.*) The diphthong *ei* is always pronounced like *ee:* thus *Sa-mei'us* is pronounced as if written *Sa-mee'us.* But if the accent be on the *ah,* then the *a* ought to be pronounced like the *a* in *father;* as, *Tah'e-ra, Tah'pe-nes,* &c.

10. It may be remarked, that there are several Hebrew proper names, which, by passing through the Greek of the New Testament, have conformed to the Greek pronunciation; such as *Aceldama, Genesareth, Bethphage,* &c., pronounced *Aseldama, Jenezareth, Bethphaje,* &c. This is, in my opinion, more agreeable to the general analogy of pronouncing these Hebrew-Greek words than preserving the *c* and *g* hard. [In *Genesareth* the *g* is now usually made hard, as in *give.*—*Ed.*]

Rules for ascertaining the English Quantity of the Vowels in Hebrew Proper Names.

11. With respect to the quantity of the first vowel in dissyllables, with but one consonant in the middle, I have followed the rule which we observe in the pronunciation of such dissyllables when Greek or Latin words (see Rule 18th prefixed to the *Greek and Latin Proper Names*); and that is, to place the accent on the first vowel, and to pronounce that vowel long, as *Ko'rah,* and not *Kor'ah, Mo'loch,* and not *Mol'och,* as Mr. Oliver has divided them, in opposition both to analogy and the best usage. I have observed the same analogy in the penultimate of polysyllables; and have not divided *Balthasar* into *Bal-thas'ar,* as Mr. Oliver has done, but into *Bal-tha'sar.*

12. In the same manner, when the accent is on the antepenultimate syllable, whether the vowel end the syllable, or be followed by two consonants, the vowel is always short, except followed by two vowels, as in Greek and Latin proper names. (See Rules prefixed to these names, Nos. 18, 19, 20, &c.) Thus *Jehoshaphat* has the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, according to Greek accentuation by quantity (see Introduction to this work); and this syllable, according to the clearest analogy of English pronunciation, is short, as if spelled *Je-hosh'a-phat.* The secondary accent has the same shortening power in *Othonias,* where the primary accent is on the third, and the secondary on the first syllable, as if spelled *Oth-o-ni'as;* and it is on these two fundamental principles of our own pronunciation, namely, the lengthening power of the penultimate, and the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent, that I hope I have been enabled to regulate and fix many of those sounds which were floating about in uncertainty, and which, for want of this guide, are differently marked by different orthoepists, and often differently by the same orthoepist.

Rules for placing the Accent on Hebrew Proper Names.

13. With respect to the *accent* of Hebrew words, it can not be better regulated than by the laws of the Greek language. I do not mean, however, that every Hebrew word which is Græcized by the Septuagint should be accented ex

actly according to the Greek rule of accentuation; for, if this were the case, every word ending in *el* would never have the accent higher than the preceding syllable; because it was a general rule in the Greek language, that, when the last syllable was long, the accent could not be higher than the penultimate; nay, strictly speaking, were we to accent these words according to the accent of that language, they ought to have the accent on the last syllable, because Αβδιήλ and Ισραήλ, *Abdiel* and *Israel*, have the accent on that syllable. It may be said, that this accent on the last syllable is the grave, which, when on the last word of a sentence, or succeeded by an enclitic, was changed into an acute. But here, as in words purely Greek, we find the Latin analogy prevail; and, because the penultimate is short, the accent is placed on the antepenultimate, in the same manner as in *Socrates*, *Sosthenes*, &c., though the final syllable of the Greek words Σωκράτης, Σωσθένης, &c., is long, and the Greek accent on the penultimate. (See Introduction prefixed to the Rules for pronouncing *Greek and Latin Proper Names*.) It is this general prevalence of accenting according to the Latin analogy that has induced me, when the Hebrew word has been Græcized in the same number of syllables, to prefer the Latin accentuation to what may be called our own. Thus *Cathua*, coming to us through the Greek Καθουά, I have accented it on the penultimate, because the Latins would have placed the accent on this syllable on account of its being long, though an English ear would be better pleased with the antepenultimate accent. The same reason has induced me to accent *Chaseba* on the antepenultimate, because it is Græcised into Χασεβά. But when the Hebrew and Greek word does not contain the same number of syllables, as *Mes'-o-bah*, Μεσωβία, *Id'u-el*, Ιδουηλος, it then comes under our own analogy, and we neglect the long vowel, and place the accent on the antepenultimate. The same may be observed of *Mordecai*, from Μαρδοχαῖος.

14. As we never accent a proper name from the Greek on the last syllable (not because the Greeks did not accent the last syllable, for they had many words accented in that manner, but because this accentuation was contrary to the Latin prosody); so, if the Greek word be accented on any other syllable, we seldom pay any regard to it, unless it coincide with the Latin accent. Thus in the word *Gede'rah*, I have placed the accent on the penultimate, because it is Græcized by Γάδηρα, where the accent is on the antepenultimate; and this because the penultimate is long, and this long penultimate has always the accent in Latin. (See this further exemplified, Rule 18th, prefixed to the *Greek and Latin Proper Names*, and Introduction, near the end.) Thus, though it may seem at first sight absurd to derive our pronunciation of Hebrew words from the Greeks, and then to desert the Greek for the Latin, yet, since we must have some rule, and, if possible, a learned one, it is very natural to lay hold of the Latin, because it is nearest at hand. For as language is a mixture of reasoning and convenience, if the true reason lie too remote from common apprehension, another more obvious one is generally adopted; and this last, by general usage, becomes a rule superior to the former. It is true, the analogy of our own language would be a rule the most rational; but, while the analogies of our own language are so little understood, and the Greek and Latin languages are so justly admired, even the appearance of being acquainted with them will always be esteemed reputable, and infallibly lead us to an imitation of them, even in such points as are not only insignificant in themselves, but inconsistent with our vernacular pronunciation.

15. It is remarkable that all words ending in *ias* and *iah* have the accent on the *i*, without any foundation in the analogy of Greek and Latin pronunciation, except the very vague reason that the Greek word places the accent on this syllable. I call this reason vague, because the Greek accent has no influence on words in *ael*, *iel*, *ial*, &c., as Ισραήλ, Αβδιήλ, Βελίαλ, κ. τ. λ.

Hence we may conclude the impropriety of pronouncing *Messias* with the accent on the first syllable, according to Labbe, who says we must pronounce it in this manner if we wish to pronounce it like the French, with the *os rotundum et facundum*; and, indeed, if the *i* were to be pronounced in the French manner, like *e*, placing the accent on the first syllable seems to have the bolder sound. This may serve as an answer to the learned critic, the editor of Labbe, who says, "the Greeks, but not the French, pronounce *ore rotundo*;" for though the Greeks might place the accent on the *i* in Μεσσίας, yet, as they certainly pronounced this vowel as the French do, it must have the same slender sound, and the accent on the first syllable must, in that respect, be preferable to it; for the Greek ι, like the same letter in Latin, was the slenderest of all the vowel sounds. It is the broad diphthongal sound of the English *i* with the accent on it which makes this word sound so much better in English than it does in French, or even in the true ancient Greek pronunciation.

16. The termination *aim* seems to attract the accent on the *a* only in words of more than three syllables, as *E'phra-im* and *Miz'ra-im* have the accent on the antepenultimate; but *Ho-ro-na'im*, *Ram-a-tha'im*, &c., on the penultimate syllable. This is a general rule; but if the Greek word have the penultimate long, the accent ought to be on that syllable, as *Phar-va'im*, Φαρουίμ, &c.

17. *Kemuel*, *Jemuel*, *Nemuel*, and other words of the same form, having the same number of syllables as the Greek words into which they are translated, ought to have the accent on the penultimate, as that syllable is long in Greek; but *Emanuel*, *Samuel*, and *Lemuel* are irrecoverably fixed in the antepenultimate accentuation, and show the true analogy of the accentuation of our own language.

18. Thus we see what has been observed of the tendency of Greek and Latin words to desert their original accent, and to adopt that of the English, is much more observable in words from the Hebrew. Greek and Latin words are fixed in their pronunciation, by a thousand books written expressly upon the subject, and ten thousand occasions of using them; but Hebrew words, from the remote antiquity of the language, from the paucity of books in it, from its being originally written without points, and the very different style of its poetry from that of other languages, afford us scarcely any criterion to recur to for settling their pronunciation, which must, therefore, often be irregular and desultory. The Septuagint, indeed, gives us some light, and is the only star by which we can steer; but this is so frequently obscured as to leave us in the dark, and force us to pronounce according to the analogy of our own language. It were to be wished, indeed, that this were to be entirely adopted in Hebrew words, where we have so little to determine us; and that those words which we have worn into our own pronunciation were to be a rule for all others of the same form and termination; but it is easier to bring about a revolution in kingdoms than in languages. Men of learning will always form a sort of literary aristocracy; they will be proud of the distinction which a knowledge of languages gives them above the vulgar, and will be fond of showing this knowledge, which the vulgar will never fail to admire and imitate.

The best we can do, therefore, is to make a sort of compromise between this ancient language and our own; to form a kind of compound ratio of Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English, and to let each of these prevail as usage has permitted them. Thus *Emanuel*, *Samuel*, *Lemuel*, which, according to the Latin analogy and our own, have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, ought to remain in quiet possession of their present pronunciation, notwithstanding the Greek Εμμανουήλ, Σαμουήλ, Λεμουήλ; but *Elishua*, *Esdrelon*, *Gederah*, may have the accent on the penultimate, because the Greek words into which they are translated, Ελισουέ, Εσδρηλών, Γάδηρα, have the penultimate long. If this should not appear a satisfactory method of settling the pronunciation of these words, I must entreat those who dissent from it to point out a better. A work of this kind was wanted for general use; it is addressed neither to the learned nor the illiterate, but to that large and most respectable part of society who have a tincture of letters, but whose avocations deny them the opportunity of cultivating them. To these a work of this kind can not fail of being useful; and by its utility to these the author wishes to stand or fall.

PRONUNCIATION

OF

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

INITIAL VOCABULARY.

*** When a word is succeeded by a word printed in italics, this latter word is merely to spell the former as it ought to be pronounced. Thus, *As'e-fa* is the true pronunciation of the preceding word *Ac'ı-pha*; and so of the rest.

*** The figures annexed to the words refer to the rules prefixed to the Vocabulary. Thus, the figure 3 after *Ab'di* refers to Rule the 3d for the pronunciation of the final *i*; and the figure 5 after *A-bish'a-i* refers to Rule the 5th for the pronunciation of the unaccented *ai*; and so of the rest.

*** For the quantity of the vowels indicated by the syllabication, see Nos. 18 and 19 of the *Rules for Greek and Latin Proper Names.*

*** [In a few instances, the pronunciation of Perry, Trollope, Carr, or Fulton and Knight, is given below; but in general it has been thought undesirable to multiply diversities of pronunciation.—Ed.]

AB	AC	AD	AD	AH
A'A-LAR	Ab'ı-dan	Ac'cad	Ad'a-da or Ad'a-dah 9	A-don-i-be'zek
Aa'ron[1] 5	A'bi-el[4] 4 12	Ac'ca-ron	Ad-ad-e'zer	Ad-o-ni'jah 15
Ab	A-bi-e'zer 12	Ac'cho 6	Ad-ad-rim'mon	A-don'ı-kam
Ab'a-cue	A-bi-ez'rite	Ac'cos	A'dah	A-don-ı'ram
Ab'a-dah	Ab'ı-gail	Ac'coz	Ad-a-ı'ah 9 15	A-don-i-ze'dek
A-bad'don	*Ab'ı-gal*	A-cel'da-ma 10	Ad-a-li'a 15	A-do'ra 9
Ab-a-di'as 15	Ab-i-ha'il	*A-sel'da-ma*	Ad'am	Ad-o-ra'ım 16
A-bag'tha	A-bi'hu	A'chab 6	Ad'a-ma or Ad'a-mah	A-do'ram
A'bal	A-bi'hud	A'chad	Ad'a-mi 3	A-dram'e-lech
Ab'a-na[2] 9	A-bi'jah 9	A-cha'ı-a 5	Ad'a-mi Ne'keb	A'dri-a 2 9 12
Ab'a-rim[3]	A-bi'jam	A-cha'ı-chus	A'dar 1	A'dri-el 13
Ab'a-ron	Ab-i-le'ne	A'chan 6	Ad'a-sa 9	A-du'el 13
Ab'ba 9	A-bim'a-el 13	A'char	Ad'a-tha 9	A-dul'lam
Ab'da	A-bim'e-lech 6	A'chaz 6	Ad'be-el 13	A-dum'mim
Ab'di 3	A-bin'a-dab	Ach'bor	Ad'dan	A-e-di'as 12 15
Ab-di'as 15	A-bin'o-am	A-chi-ach'a-rus 6 12	Ad'dar	Æ'gypt
Ab'di-el 4 13	A-bi'ram	A'chim 6	Ad'di 3	Æ-ne'as.—Virgil.
Ab'don	A-bi'rom	A-chim'e-lech 6	Ad'din	Æ'ne-as.[7]—Acts, 9
A-bed'ne-go	A-bis'a-ı 5	A'chi-or	Ad'do	Æ'non
A'bel 1	Ab-i-se'ı	A-chi'ram	Ad'dus	Æ'nos
A'bel Beth-ma'a-cah	Ab'ı-shag	A'chish	A'der 1	Ag'a-ba
A'bel Ma'ım	A-bish'a-har	Ach'ı-tob or Ach'ı-tub	Ad'ı-da	Ag'a-bus
A'bel Me-ho'lath	A-bish'a-ı 5	A-chit'o-phel	A'di-el 13	A'gag 1 11
A'bel Miz'ra-ım 16	A-bish'a-lom	*A-kit'o-fel*	A'din	A'gag-ite
A'bel Shit'tım	A-bish'u-a 13	Ach'me-tha	Ad'ı-na 9	A'gar
Ab'e-san 11	Ab'ı-shur	A'chor	Ad'ı-no	Ag-a-renes'
Ab'e-sar 13	Ab'ı-sum	Ach'sa 9	Ad'ı-nus	Ag'e-e 7
A'bez	Ab'ı-tal	Ach'shaph	Ad'ı-tha 9	Ag-ge'us 7
Ab'ga-rus 7?	Ab'ı-tub	Ach'zib 6	Ad-ı-tha'ım 16	Ag-noth-ta'bor
A'bı 3	A-bi'ud	Ac'ı-pha	Ad'la-ı 5	A'gur
A-bi'a or A-bi'ah	Ab'ner	*As'e-fa* 7	Ad'mah	A'hab
A-bi-al'bon 12	A'bram or A'bra-ham[5]	Ac'ı-tho	Ad'ma-tha	A-har'ah 9
A-bi'a-saph	Ab'sa-lom	A-cu'a 13	Ad'na 9	A-har'al
A-bi'a-thar	A-bu'bus	A'cub 11	Ad'nah 9	A-has'a-ı 5
A'bib	Ac'a-ron	A'da	Ad'o-nāi[6] 5	A-has-u-e'rus
A-bi'dah 9	Ac'a-tan	A'dad	Ad-o-ni'as 15	A-ha'va

[1] *Aaron.*—This is a word of three syllables in Labbe, who says it is used to be pronounced with the accent on the penultimate; but the general pronunciation of this word in English is in two syllables, with the accent on the first, and as if written *A'ron.* Milton uniformly gives it this syllabication and accent:

"Till by two brethren (those two brethren call
Moses and *Aaron*) sent from God to claim
His people from inthralment."—*Par. Lost*, b. xii., v. 170.

[2] [*A-ba'na.*—P.]

[3] *Abarim.*—This and some other words are decided in their accentuation by Milton in the following verses:

"From Aroar to Nebo, and the wild
Of southmost *Abarim*, in Hesebon,
And Horonaim, Seon's realm, beyond
The flowery dale of Sibma, clad with vines,
And Eleälé, to th' Asphaltic pool."
Par. Lost, b. i., v. 407.

"Yet his temple high
Rear'd in Azotus, dreaded through the coast
Of Palestine, in Gath and Ascalon,
And *Accaron* and Gaza's frontier bounds."—*Ib.*, 463.

[4] [*A-bi'el.*—P.]

[5] *Abram* or *Abraham.*—The first name, of two syllables, was the patriarch's original name, but God increased it to the second, of three syllables, as a pledge of an increase in blessing. The latter name, however, from the feebleness of the *h* in our pronunciation of it, and from the absence of the accent, is liable to such a hiatus, from the proximity of two similar vowels, that, in the most solemn pronunciation, we seldom hear this name extended to three syllables. Milton has but once pronounced it in this manner, but has six times made it only two syllables; and this may be looked upon as the general pronunciation.

[6] *Adonai.*—Labbe, says his editor, makes this a word of three syllables only; which, if once admitted, why, says he, should he dissolve the Hebrew diphthong in *Sadaï, Sinaï, Tolmaï*, &c., and at the same time make two syllables of the diphthong in *Casleu*, which are commonly united into one? In this, says he, he is inconsistent with himself.—*See* Sinai

[7] [*Æ-ne'as.*—P.]

AL	AN	AR	AR	AS
A'haz	A-le'meth	An-a-i'ah 5 15	Ar-a-bat'ti-ne	A'sa
A-haz'a-i 5	Al-ex-an'dri-a	A'nak	A-ra'bi-a	As-a-di'as
A-ha-zi'ah 15	Al-ex-an'dri-on	An'a-kims	A'rad	As'a-el 13
Ah'ban	A-li'ah	A-nam'e-lech 6	A'rad-ite 8	As'a-hel
A'her	A-li'an	An'a-mim	Ar'a-dus	As-a-i'ah 5
A'hi 3	Al-le-lu'jah	A'nan	A'rah 1	As'a-na
A-hi'ah	*Al-le-lu'yah* 5	An-a-ni'ah	A'ram	A'saph
A-hi'am	Al'lom	An-a-ni'ah 15	A'ran	As'a-phar
A-hi-e'zer	Al'lon Bac'huth	An-a-ni'as	Ar'a-rat	As'a-ra
A-hi'hud	Al-mo'dad	A-nan'i-el 13	A-rau'nah	A-sar'e-el 13
A-hi'jah	Al'mon Dib-la-tha'im 15	A'nath	Ar'ba or Ar'bah	As-a-re'lah
A-hi'kam	Al'na-than	A-nath'e-ma[2]	Ar'bal	As-baz'a-reth
A-hi'lud	A'loth	An'a-thoth	Ar-bat'tis	As'ca-lon
A-him'a-az	Al'pha	An'a-thoth-ite 8	Ar-be'la (in Syria)	A-se'as
A-hi'man	Al-phe'us	An'drew	Ar-bel'la	A-seb-e-bi'a 15
A-him'e-lech	Al-ta-ne'us	An-dro-ni'cus or An-dron'i-cus	Ar'bite 8	As-e-bi'a
A-him'e-lek	Al-tas'chith 6	A'nem or A'nen	Ar-bo'nāi 5	As'e-nath
A-hi'moth	Al'te-kon	A'ner	Ar-che-la'us	A'ser
A-hin'a-dab	A'lush	A'nes	Ar-ches'tra-tus	A-se'rar
A-hin'o-am	Al'vah or Al'van	A'neth	Ar'che-vites 8	Ash-a-bi'ah 15
A-hi'o	A'mad	A'ni-am	Ar'chi 3	A'shan
A-hi'ra 9	A-mad'a-tha	A'nim	Ar-chi-at'a-roth	Ash'be-a
A-hi'ram	A-mad'a-thus	An'na 9	Ar-chip'pus	Ash'bel
A-hi'ram-ites 8	A'mal	An'na-as	Arch'ites 8	Ash'bel-ites 8
A-his'a-mach 6	A-mal'da	An'nas	Ard	Ash'dod
A-hish'a-hur	Am'a-lek	An-nu'us 13	Ar'dath	Ash'doth-ites 8
A-hi'sham	Am'a-lek-ites 8	An-ti-lib'a-nus	Ard'ites 8	Ash'doth Pis'gah
A-hi'shar	A'man	An'ti-och 6	Ar'don	A'she-an
A-hi'tob	Am'a-na	An-ti'o-chis	A-re'li 3	Ash'er
A-hit'o-phel	Am-a-ri'ah 15	An-ti'o-chus	A-re'lites	Ash'i-math
A-hi'tub	Am'a-sa	An'ti-pas	A-re-op'a-gite 8	Ash'ke-naz
A-hi'ud	A-mas'a-i 5	An-tip'a-tris	A-re-op'a-gus[3]	Ash'nah
Ah'lah	Am-a-shi'ah 15	An'ti-pha	A'res	A'shon
Ah'lāi 5	Am-a-the'is	An-to'ni-a	Ar-e'tas	Ash'pe-naz
A-ho'e or A-ho'ah	Am'a-this	An-to-thi'jah 15	A-re'us	Ash'ri-el 13
A-ho'ite 8	Am-a-zi'ah	An'toth-ite 8	Ar'gob	Ash'ta-roth
A-ho'lah	A'men[1]	A'nub	Ar'gol	Ash'ta-roth-ites 8
A-hol'ba	A'mi 3	A'nus	A-rid'a-i 5	Ash'te-moth
A-hol'bah	A-min'a-dab	Ap-a-me'a	A-rid'a-tha	A-shu'ath
A-ho'li-ab	A-mit'tāi 5	Aph-a-ra'im 16	A-ri'eh 9	Ash'ur
A-hol'i-bah 9	A-miz'a-bad	A-phar'sath-chites	A'ri-el 4 12	A-shu'rim 13
A-ho-lib'a-mah	Am-mad'a-tha	A-phar'sites 8	Ar-i-ma-the'a	Ash'ur-ites 8
A-hu'ma-i 5	Am'mah	A'phek	A'ri-och 4	A'si-a
A-hu'zam	Am'mi 3	A-phe'kah	A-ris'a-i 5	*A'she-a*
A-huz'zah	Am-mi'i-oi 4	A-pher'e-ma	Ar-is-to-bu'lus	As-i-bi'as 15
AI 3	Am'mi-el 4	A-pher'ra	Ark'ites	A'si-el 13
A-i'ah 15	Am-mi'hud	A-phi'ah 15	Ar-ma-ged'don	As'i-pha
A-i'ath	Am-mi-shad'da-i 5	Aph'rah	Ar-mi-shad'a-i	As'ke-lon
A-i'ja	Am'mon	Aph'ses	Ar'mon	As'ma-dāi[4] 5
A-i'jah	Am'mon-ites	A-poc'a-lypse	Ar'nan	As'ma-veth
Ai'ja-lon	Am'non	A-poc'ry-pha	Ar'ne-pher	As-mo-de'us
Ad'ja-lon	A'mok	A-pol'los	Ar'non	As-mo-ne'ans
Aij'e-leth Sha'har	A'mon	A-pol'ly-on	A'rod	As'nah
Ad'je-leth	Am'o-rites 8	*A-pol'yon*	Ar'o-di 3	As-nap'per
A'in 5	A'mos	Ap'pa-im 15	Ar'o-er	As-so'chis 6
A-i'oth	Am'pli-as	Ap'phi-a 3	A'rom	A'som
A-i'rus	Am'ram	*Aph'e-a*	Ar'pad or Ar'phad	As'pa-tha
Aj'a-lon	Am'ram-ites 8	Ap'phus	Ar-phax'ad	As'phar
Ak'kub	Am'ran	*Aph'us*	Ar'sa-ces	As-phar'a-sus
Ak-rab'bim	Am'ra-phel	Aq'ui-la	Ar'te-mas	As'ri-el 13
A-lam'e-lech 6	Am'zi 3	Ar	Ar'u-both	As-sa-bi'as 15
Al'a-meth	A'nab	A'ra	A-ru'mah 13	As-sal'i-moth
Al'a-moth	An'a-el 11	A'rab	Ar'vad	As-sa-ni'as 15
Al'ci-mus	A'nah	Ar'a-bah	Ar'vad-ites 8	As-si-de'ans 13
Al'e-ma	An-a-ha'rath		Ar'za	As'sir

[1] *Amen.*—The only simple word in the language which has necessarily two successive accents.

[2] *Anathema.*—Those who are not acquainted with the profound researches of verbal critics would be astonished to observe what waste of learning has been bestowed on this word by Labbe, in order to show that it ought to be accented on the antepenultimate syllable. This pronunciation has been adopted by English scholars; though some divines have been heard, from the pulpit, to give it the penultimate accent, which so readily unites it in a trochaic pronunciation with *Maranatha*, in the first Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians: "If any man love not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him be *Anathema maranatha*."

[3] *Areopagus.*—There is a strong propensity in English readers of the New Testament to pronounce this word with the accent on the penultimate syllable; and even some foreign scholars have contended that it ought to be so pronounced, from its derivation from Ἄρειος παγὰν, the Doric dialect for πηγὴν, the fountain of Mars, which was on a hill in Athens, rather than from Ἄρειος πάγος, the hill of Mars. But Labbe very justly despises this derivation, and says that, of all the ancient writers, none have said that the *Areopagus* was derived from a fountain, or from a country near to a fountain; but all have confessed that it came from a hill, or the summit of a rock, on which this famous court of judicature was built. Vossius tells us that St. Augustine, De Civ. Dei, l. x., cap. 10, calls this word *pagum Martis*, the Village of Mars, and that he fell into this error because the Latin word *pagus* signifies a village or street; but, says he, the Greek word signifies a hill, which, perhaps, was so called from παγὰ or πηγὴ (that is, fountain), because fountains usually take their rise on hills. Wrong, however, as this derivation may be, he tells us it is adopted by no less scholars than Beza, Budæus, and Sigonius. And this may show us the uncertainty of etymology in language, and the security of general usage; but in the present case, both etymology and usage conspire to place the accent on the antepenultimate syllable. Agreeably to this usage, we find the prologue to a play observe, that

> "The critics are assembled in the pit,
> And form an *Areopagus* of wit."

[4] *Asmadai.*—Mr. Oliver has not inserted this word, but we have it in Milton:

> "On each wing
> Uriel and Raphaël his vaunting foe,
> Though huge, and in a rock of diamond arm'd,
> Vanquish'd, Adramelech and *Asmadai*."
> *Par. Lost*, b. vi., v. 365.

Whence we may guess the poet's pronunciation of it in three syllables; the diphthong sounding like the *ai* in *daily*.—See Rule 5, and the words SINAI and ADONAI.

BA

As'sos
As'ta-roth
As-tar'te
As'tath
A-sup'pim
A-syn'cri-tus
A'tad
At'a-rah
A-tar'ga-tis
At'a-roth
A'ter
At-e-re-zi'as 15
A'thack
Ath-a-i'ah 15
Ath-a-li'ah 15
Ath-a-ri'as 15
Ath-e-no'bi-us
Ath'ens
Ath'lai 5
At'roth
At'tai 5
At-ta-li'a 15
At'ta-lus
At-thar'a-tes
Au'gi-a 4
Au-ra-ni'tis
Au-ra'nus
Au-te'us
A'va
Av'a-ran
A'ven
A'vim
A'vims
A'vites 8
A'vith
Az-a-e'lus
A'zah
A'zal
Az-a-li'ah 15
Az-a-ni'ah 15
A-za'phi-on
Az'a-ra
A-za're-el
Az-a-ri'ah 15
Az-a-ri'as 15
A'zaz
A-za'zel[1]
Az-a-zi'ah 15
Az-baz'a-reth
Az'buk
A-ze'kah 9
A'zel
A'zem
Az-e-phu'rith
A'zer
A-ze'tas
Az'gad
A-zi'a 15
A-zi'e-i
A'zi-el 13
A-zi'za
Az'ma-veth
Az'mon
Az'noth Ta'bor
A'zor
A-zo'tus
Az'ri-el 13
Az'ri-kam
A-zu'bah
A'zur
Az'u-ran
Az'y-mites
Az'zah
Az'zan
Az'zur

B.

BA'AL or Bel
Ba'al-ah

BA

Ba'al-ath
Ba'al-ath Be'er
Ba'al Be'rith
Ba'al Gad
Ba'al Ham'on
Ba'al Han'an
Ba'al Ha'zor
Ba'al Her'non
Ba'al-i 3
Ba'al-im.—*Milton.*
Ba'al-is
Ba'al-le
Ba'al Me'on
Ba'al Pe'or
Ba'al Per'a-zim
Ba'al Shal'i-sha
Ba'al Ta'mar
Ba'al Ze'bub
Ba'al Ze'phon
Ba'a-na
Ba'a-nah
Ba'a-nan
Ba'a-nath
Ba-a-ni'as 15
Ba'a-ra
Ba'a-sha[2] 9
Ba'a-shah
Ba-a-si'ah 15
Ba'bel
Ba'bi 3
Bab'y-lon
Ba'ca
Bac-chu'rus
Bach'rites 8
Bach'uth Al'ion
Ba-go'as
Bag'o-i 3 5
Ba-ha'rum-ite 8
Ba-hu'rim
Ba'jith
Bak-bak'er
Bak'buk
Bak-buk-i'ah 15
Ba'laam 16
Ba'lam[3]
Bal'a-dan
Ba'lah 9
Ba'lak
Bal'a-mo
Bal'a-nus
Bal-tha'sar 11
Ba'mah
Ba'moth
Ba'moth Ba'al
Ban
Ban-a-i'as 15
Ba'ni 3
Ba'nid
Ban'nus
Ban'u-as
Ba-rab'bas
Bar'a-chel 6
Bar-a-chi'ah 15
Bar-a-chi'as
Ba'rak
Bar-ce'nor
Bar'go
Bar-hu'mites 8
Ba-ri'ah 15
Bar-je'sus
Bar-jo'na
Bar'kos
Bar'na-bas
Ba-ro'dis
Bar'sa-bas
Bar'ta-cus
Bar-thol'o-mew
Bar-ti-me'us
Ba'ruch 6
Bar-zil'la-i 5
Bar-zil'lai (Eng.)
Bas'ca-ma

BE

Ba'shan or Bas'san
Ba'shan Ha'voth Fa'ir
Bash'e-math
Bas'lith
Bas'math
Bas'sa
Bas'ta-i 5
Bat'a-ne
Bath
Bath'a-loth
Bath-rab'bim
Bath'she-ba
Bath'shu-a 13
Bav'a-i 5
Be-a-li'ah 15
Be'a-loth
Be'an
Beb'a-i 5
Be'cher
Be'ker 6
Bech-o'rath
Bech'ti-leth
Be'dad
Bed-a-i'ah 15
Be-el-i'a-da
Be-el'sa-rus
Be-el-teth'mus
Be-el'ze-bub[4]
Be'er
Be-e'ra
Be-e'rah or Be'rah
Be-er-e'lim
Be-e'ri 3
Be-er-la-ha'i-roi
Be-e'roth
Be-e'roth-ites 8
Be-er'she-ba[5]
Be-esh'te-rah
Be'he-moth
Be'kah 9
Be'la
Be'lah
Be'la-ites 8
Bel'e-mus
Bel'ga-i 5
Be'li-al 13
Bel'ma-im 16
Bel'men
Bel-shaz'zar
Bel-te-shaz'zar
Ben
Be-na'iah (-a'yah) 5
Ben-am'mi 3
Ben-eb'e-rak
Ben-e-ja'a-kam
Ben'ha-dad
Ben-ha'il
Ben-ha'nan
Ben'i-nu
Ben'ja-min
Ben'ja-mite 8
Ben'ja-mites
Be-nu'i 3 14
Be'no
Be-no'ni 3
Ben-zo'heth
Be'on
Be'or
Be'ra
Ber'a-chah 6 9
Ber-a-chi'ah 15
Ber-a-i'ah 15
Be-re'a
Be'red
Be'ri 3
Be-ri'ah 15
Be'rites 8
Be'rith
Ber-ni'ce
Be-ro'dach Bal'a-dan
Be'roth
Ber'o-thai 5

BE

Be-ro'thah
Ber'yl
Ber-ze'lus
Be'zai 5
Bes-o-del'ah 9 15
Be'sor
Be'tah
Be'ten
Beth-ab'a-ra
Beth-ab'a-rah 9
Beth'a-nath
Beth'a-noth
Beth'a-ny
Beth'a-ne
Beth-ar'a-bah 9
Beth'a-ram
Beth-ar'bel
Beth-a'ven
Beth-az'ma-veth
Beth-ba-al-me'on
Beth-ba'ra
Beth-ba'rah 9
Beth'ba-si 3
Beth-bir'e-i 3
Beth'car
Beth-da'gon
Beth-dib-la-tha'im
Beth'el
Beth'el-ite
Beth-e'mek
Be'ther
Be-thes'da
Beth-e'zel
Beth-ga'der
Beth-ga'mul
Beth-hac'ce-rim 7
Beth-hak'ser-im
Beth-ha'ran
Beth-hog'lah 9
Beth-ho'ron
Beth-jes'i-moth
Beth-leb'a-oth
Beth'le-hem
Beth'le-hem Eph'ra-tah
Beth'le-hem Ju'dah
Beth'le-hem-ite 8
Beth-lo'mon
Beth-ma'a-cah 9
Beth-mar'ca-both
Beth-me'on
Beth-nim'rah 9
Beth-o'ron
Beth-pa'let
Beth-paz'zer
Beth-pe'or
Beth'pha-ge[6] 12
Beth'fa-je 10
Beth'phe-let
Beth'ra-bah 9
Beth'ra-pha 9
Beth're-hob
Beth-sa'i-da[7] 9
Beth'sa-mos
Beth'shan
Beth-she'an
Beth'she-mesh
Beth-shit'tah 9
Beth'si-mos
Beth-su'ra 14
Beth-tap'pu-a
Be-thu'el 14
Be'thul
Beth-u-li'a 5
Beth'zur
Be-to'li-us
Bet-o-mes'tham
Bet'o-nim
Be-u'lah
Be'zai 5
Be-zal'e-el[8]
Be'zek

CA

Be'zer or Boz'ra
Be'zeth
Bi'a-tas
Bich'ri 3 6
Bid'kar
Big'tha
Big'than
Big'tha-na
Big'va-i 5
Bil'dad
Bil'e-am
Bil'gah
Bil'ga-i 5
Bil'ha or Bil'hah
Bil'han
Bil'shan
Bim'hal
Bin'e-a 9
Bin'nu-i 3 14
Bir'sha
Bir'za-vith
Bish'lam
Bi-thi'ah 15
Bith'ron
Biz-i-jo-thi'ah 15
Biz-i-jo-thi'jah
Biz'tha
Blas'tus
Bo-a-ner'ges
Bo'az or Bo'oz
Boc'cas
Boch'e-ru 6
Bo'chim 6
Bo'han
Bos'cath
Bo'sor
Bos'o-ra
Bos'rah 9
Bo'zez
Boz'rah
Brig'an-dine
Buk'ki 3
Buk-ki'ah 15
Bul, *rhymes* dull
Bu'nah
Bun'ni 3
Buz
Bu'zi 3
Buz'ite 8

C.

CAB
Cab'bon
Cab'ham
Ca'bul.—See BUL
Cad'dis
Ca'des
Ca'desh
Cai'a-phas 5
Cain
Ca-i'nan[9]
Cai'rites 8
Ca'lah
Cal-a-mol'a-lus
Cal'a-mus
Cal'col
Cal-dees'
Ca'leb
Ca'leb Eph'ra-tah
Cal'i-tas
Cal'neth
Cal'no
Cal'phi 3
Cal'va-ry
Cal'va-re
Ca'mon
Ca'na
Ca'naan[10] (kā'nan)

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[1] *Azazel.*—This word is not in Mr. Oliver's Lexicon; but Milton makes use of it, and places the accent on the second syllable:

"That proud honor claim'd
Azazel as his right; a cherub tall."
Par. Lost, b. i., v. 534.

[2] [*Ba-a'sha.*—P., T.]
[3] See CANAAN, AARON, and ISRAEL.
[4] [*Beel'zebub.*—F. & K.]
[5] [*Beer'sheba.*—F. & K.]
[6] *Bethphage.*—This word is generally pronounced by the illiterate in two syllables, and without the second *h*, as if written *Beth'page*. [Perry makes but two syllables of this word (Beth'phage), sounding the *h*.—ED.]
[7] [*Beth-sai'da.*—P.]
[8] [*Bez'a-leel.*—P., F. & K.]
[9] [*Cai'nan.*—P.]
[10] *Canaan.*—This word is not unfrequently pronounced in three syllables, with the accent on the second. But Milton, who in his Paradise Lost has introduced this word six

CH

Ca'naan-ites 8
Can'da-cē or Can'dace (P.)
Can'neh 9
Can'nee
Can'veh 9
Can'vee
Ca-per'na-um[1] 1
Caph-ar-sal'a-ma
Ca-phen'a-tha 9
Ca-phi'ra 9
Caph'tor
Caph'to-rim
Caph'to-rims
Cap-pa-do'ci-a
Cap-pa-do'she-a
Car-a-ba'si-on
Car-a-ba'ze-on
Car'cha-mis 6
Car'che-mish 6
Ca-re'ah 9
Ca'ri-a
Car'kas
Car-ma'ni-ans
Car'me
Car'mel
Car'mel-ite 8
Car'mel-it-ess
Car'mi 3
Car'mites 3
Car'na-im 15
Car'ni-on
Car'pus
Car-she'na
Ca-siph'i-a
Cas'leu
Cas'lu-bim
Cas'phor
Cas'pis or Cas'phin
Ca-thu'ath 13
Ce'dron 7
Cei'lan
Ce-le-mi'a 9
Cen'chre-a 6
Cen-de-be'us
Cen-tu'ri-on
Ce'phas
Ce'ras
Ce'teb
Cha'bris[2] 6
Cha'di-as
Chæ're-as
Chal'ce-do-ny
Chal'col
Chal-de'a
Cha'nes
Chan-nu-ne'us
Char-a-ath'a-lar
Char'a-ca
Char'a-sim
Char'cus
Cha're-a
Char'mis
Char'ran
Chas'e-ba 13
Che'bar 6
Ched-er-la'o-mer[3]
Che'lal
Chel'ci-as
Kel'she-as
Chel'li-ans
Chel'lub
Chel'lus
Che'lod
Che'lub
Che-lu'bai 5
Che-lu'bar

CO

Chem'a-rims
Che'mosh
Che-na'a-nah 9
Chen'a-ni 3
Chen-a-ni'ah 15
Che'phar Ha-am'mo-nāi 5
Che-phi'rah 6 9
Che'ran
Che're-as
Cher'eth-ims
Cher'eth-ites 8
Che'rith or Che'rish
Cher'ub (tsher'ub) 6
Che'rub (a town)
Ke'rub
Cher'u-bim 6
Ches'a-lon
Che'sed
Che'sil
Che'sud
Che-sul'loth
Chet'tim
Che'zib
Chi'don
Chi-li'on[4]
Chil'le-ab
Chil'mad
Chim'ham
Chis'leu, Cas'leu, or Cis'leu
Chis'lon
Chis'loth Ta'bor
Chit'tim
Chi'un
Chlo'e
Cho'ba
Cho-ra'sin, or Chora'-shan, or Cho-ra'zin
Chos-a-me'us
Cho-ze'ba
CHRIST
Chub 6
Kub
Chun
Chu'sa or Chu'za
Chush'an Rish-a-tha'-im 15
Chu'si
Cin'ner-eth or Cin'ner-oth
Cir'a-ma
Ci'sāi 5
Cis'leu
Cith'e-rus
Cit'tims
Clau'da
Cle-a'sa
Clem'ent
Cle'o-phas
Clo'e
Cni'dus
Ni'dus
Col-ho'zeh 9
Col'li-us
Co-los'se
Co-los'si-ans
Co-losh'e-ans
Co-ni'ah 15
Con-o-ni'ah
Co'os
Cor
Cor'ban
Cor'be
Co're
Corinth
Co-rin'thi-ans

DI

Co'sam
Cou'tha
Coz
Coz'bi 3
Cres'cens
Cre'tans
Crete
Cretes
Cre'ti-ans
Cre'she-ans
Cu'bit
Cush
Cu'shan
Cu'shan Rish-a-tha'im 15
Cu'shi 3
Cuth or Cuth'ah
Cu'the-ans
Cy'a-mon
Cy-re'ne
Cy-re'ni-us

D.

DAB'A-REH 9
Dab'ba-sheth
Dab'e-rath
Da'bri-a
Da-co'bi 3
Dad-de'us
Da'gon
Dāi'san 5
Dal-a-i'ah 5
Dal'i-lah
Dal-ma-nu'tha
Dal'phon
Dam'a-ris
Dam-a-scenes'
Dan
Dan'i-el 13
Dan'ites 8
Dan-ja'an
Dan'nah
Dan'o-brath
Da'ra
Dar'da
Da'ri-an
Dar'kon
Da'than
Dath'e-mah or Dath'mah
Da'vid
De'bir
Deb'o-rah[5]
De-cap'o-lis
De'dan
Ded'a-nim
Ded'a-nims
De-ha'vites 8
De'kar
Del-a-i'ah 5
Del'i-lah
De'mas
Der'be
Des'sau
De-u'el 17
Deu-ter-on'o-my
Dib'la-im 16
Dib'lath
Di'bon
Di'bon Gad
Dib'ri 3
Dib'za-hab or Diz'a-hab
Di'drachm
Di'dram
Did'y-mus 6

EL

Dik'lah or Dil'dah
Dil'e-an
Dim'nah
Di'mon
Di-mo'nah 9
Di'nah 9
Di'na-ites 8
Din'ha-bah 9
Di-ot're-phes[6]
Di'shan
Di'shon
Diz'a-hab
Do'cus
Dod'a-i 5
Dod'a-nim
Dod'a-vah 9
Do'do
Do'eg
Doph'kah 9
Dor
Do'ra
Dor'cas
Do-rym'e-nes
Do-sith'e-us
Do'tha-im or Do'than 16
Du'mah 9
Du'ra

E.

E'A-NAS
E'bal
E'bed
E-bed'me-lech
Eb-en-e'zer
E'ber
E-bi'a-saph
E-bro'nah
E-ca'nus
Ec-bat'a-na
Ec-cle-si-as'tes
Ec-cle-si-as'ti-cus
Ed
E'dar
E'den
E'der
E'des
E'di-as
Ed'na
E'dom
E'dom-ites 8
Ed're-i 3
Eg'lah
Eg'la-im 16
Eg'lon
E'gypt
E'hi 3
E'hud
E'ker
Ek're-bel
Ek'ron
Ek'ron-ites 8
E'la
El'a-dah
E'lah
E'lam
E'lam-ites 8
El'a-sah 9
E'lath
El-beth'el
El'ci-a
El'she-a
El'da-ah
El'dad
E'le-ad

EL

E-le-a'leh 9
E-le-a'le.—Milton.
E-le'a-sah 9
E-le-a'zer
E-le-a-zu'rus
El-e-lo'he Is'ra-el
E-leu'the-rus
El-eu-zaī 3 5
El-ha'nan
E'li 3
E-li'ab
E-li'a-da
E-li'a-dah
E-li'a-dun
E-li'ah 9
E-li'ah-ba 9
E-li'a-kim
E-li'a-li 3
E-li'am
E-li'as 15
E-li'a-saph
E-li'a-shib
E-li'a-sis
E-li'a-tha or E-li'a-thah
E-li-a'zar
E-li'dad
E'li-el 13
E-li-e'na-i 5
E-li-e'zer
E-li'ha-ba
El-i-hæ'na 5
El-i-ho'reph
E-li'hu (Eng. El'i-hu,
E-li'jah 9
El'i-ka
E'lim
E-lim'e-lech 6
E-li-œ'na-i 5
E-li-o'nas
El'i-phal
E-liph'a-leh 9
E-li'phaz[7]
E-liph'e-let
E-lis'a-beth
El-i-sæ'us
El-i-se'us
E-li'sha 9
E-li'shah
E-lish'a-ma
E-lish'a-mah
E-lish'a-phat
E-lish'e-ba
El-i-shu'a 13
E-lis'i-mus
E-li'u
E-li'ud
E-liz'a-phan
E-li'zur
El'ka-nah
El'ko-shite 8
El'la-sar
El'mo-dam
El'na-am
El'na-than
E'lon
E'lon Beth'ha-nan
E'lon-ites 8
E'loth
El'pa-al
El'pa-let
El-pa'ran
El'te-keh 9
El'te-keth
El'te-kon
El'to-lad
E'lul
E-lu'za-i 5

times, has constantly made it two syllables, with the accent on the first. This is perfectly agreeable to the syllabication and accentuation of *Isaac* and *Balaam*, which are always heard in two syllables. This suppression of a syllable in the latter part of these words arises from the absence of accent: an accent on the second syllable would prevent the hiatus arising from the two vowels, as it does in *Baal* and *Baalim*, which are always heard in two and three syllables respectively.—See ADONAI. [Both Perry and Fulton and Knight make but two syllables of this word.—ED.]

[1] *Capernaum.*—This word is often, but improperly, pronounced with the accent on the penultimate.

[2] *Chabris.*—*Ch* is pronounced like *k*, unless marked to the contrary.

[3] [*Ched-er-la-o'mer.*—P.]

[4] [*Chil'i-on.*—T.]

[5] *Deborah.*—The learned editor of Labbe tells us that this word has the penultimate long, both in Greek and Hebrew, and yet he observes that our clergy, when reading the Holy Scriptures to the people in English, always pronounce it with the accent on the first syllable; "and why not," says he, "when they place the accent on the first syllable of *orator, auditor,* and *successor?*" "But," continues he, "I suppose they accent them otherwise when they speak Latin." Who doubts it?

[6] [*Di-o-treph'es.*—P.]

[7] [*El'i-phaz.*—P.—Sm.]

ET

El-y-ma'is
Ei'y-mas
El'za-bad
El'za-phan
Em-al-cu'el 17
E-man'u-el 17
E'mims
Em'ma-us[1]
Em'mer
E'mor
E'nam
E'nan
En'dor
E'ne-as[2]
En-eg-la'im 16
En-e-mes'sar
E-ne'ni-as
En-gan'nim
En'ge-di 7 or
En-ged'i (O.)
En-had'dah 9
En-hak'ko-re
En-ha'zor
En-mish'pat
E'noch 6
E'nock
E'non
E'nos
E'nosh
En-rim'mon
En-ro'gel 13
En'she-mesh
En-tap'pu-ah 9
Ep'a-phras
E-paph-ro-di'tus
E-pen'e-tus
E'phah
E'phāi 5
E'pher
E'phes-dam'min
Eph'lal
E'phod
E'phor
Eph'pha-tha
E'phra-im 16
E'phra-im-ites 8
Eph'ra-tah[3]
Eph'rath
Eph'rath-ites 8
E'phron
Er
E'ran
E'ran-ites 8
E-ras'tus
E'rech 6
E'ri 3
E'sa
E-sa'ias (*E-za'yas*) 5
E'sar-had'don
E'sau
Es'dras
Es-dre'lon 13
Es'e-bon
E-se'bri-as
E'sek
Esh'ba-al
Esh'ban
Esh'col
E'she-an
E'shek
Esh'ka-lon
Esh'ta-ol
Esh'tau-lites 8
Esh-tem'o-a
Esh'te-moth
Esh'ton
Es'li 3
Es-ma-chi'ah 15
E-so'ra
Es'ril
Es'rom
Es-senes' 8
Est'ha-ol
Es'ther
Es'ter
E'tam
E'tham

GA

E'than
Eth'a-nim
Eth'ba-al
E'ther
Eth'ma
Eth'nan
Eth'ni 3
Eu-as'i-bus
Eu-bu'lus[4]
Eu'na-than
Eu-ni'ce or Eu'nice
Eu-o'di-as
Eu-pol'e-mus
Eu-roc'ly-don
Eu'ty-chus
Eve
E'vi 3
E'vil Mer-o'dach[5]
Ex'o-dus
E'zar
Ez'ba-i 3 5
Ez'bon
Ez-e-chi'as
Ez-e-ki'as
E-ze'ki-el 13
E'zel
E'zem
E'zer
Ez-e-ri'as 15
E-zi'as 15
E'zi-on Ge'bar or
E'zi-on-ge'ber
Ez'nite 8
Ez'ra
Ez'ra-hite 8
Ez'ri 3
Ez'ri-el 13
Ez'ril
Ez'ron or Hez'ron
Ez'ron-ites 8

G.[6]

GA'AL
Ga'ash
Ga'ba
Gab'a-el 13
Gab'a-tha
Gab'bāi or -a'ī 5
Gab'ba-tha
Ga'bri-as
Ga'bri-el 13
Gad
Gad'a-ra
Gad-a-renes' 8
Gad'des
Gad'di-el 13
Ga'di 3
Gad'ites 8
Ga'ham
Ga'har
Gaï-us
Ga'yus
Gal'a-ad
Ga'lal
Gal'e-ed
Gal'ga-la
Galï-lee
Gal'lim
Gal'li-o
Gam'a-el 13
Ga-ma'li-el 13
Gam'ma-dims
Ga'mul
Gar
Ga'reb
Gar'i-zim
Gar'mites 8
Gash'mu
Ga'tam
Gath
Gath He'pher
Gath Rim'mon
Gau'lan
Gau'lon

GI

Ga'za
Gaz'a-bar
Ga-za'ra
Ga'zath-ites 8
Ga'zer
Ga-ze'ra 13
Ga'zez
Gaz'ites 8
Gaz'zam
Ge'ba 7
Ge'bal
Ge'bar
Ge'ber
Ge'bim
Ged-a-li'ah 15
Ged'dur
Ge'der
Ge-de'rah 14
Ged'e-rite 8
Ge-de'roth 13
Ged-e-roth-a'im 16
Ge'dir
Ge'dor
Ge-ha'zi 7 13
Gel'i-loth
Ge-mal'li 3
Gem-a-ri'ah 15
Gen-ne'us
Ge-nes'a-reth 7
Gen'e-sis
Jen'e-sis
Ge-ne'zar 13
Gen'tiles 8
Jen'tiles
Gen-u'bath
Ge'on
Ge'ra
Ge'rah 9
Ge'rar
Ger'a-sa 9
Ger'ga-shi 3
Ger'ga-shites 8
Ger-ge-senes' 8
Gerï-zim 7
Ger'ræ-ans
Ger'rin-i-ans
Ger'shom
Ger'shon
Ger'shon-ites 8
Ger'shur
Ge'sem
Ge'shan
Ge'shem
Ge'shur
Gesh'u-ri 3
Gesh'u-rites 8
Ge'thur
Geth-o-li'as 15
Geth-sem'a-ne
Ge-u'el 17
Ge'zer
Ge'zer-ites 8
Gi'ah
Gib'bar
Gib'be-thon
Gib'e-a 9
Gib'e-ah 9
Gib'e-ath
Gib'e-on
Gib'e-on-ites 8
Gib'lites 8
Gid-dal'ti 3
Gid'del
Gid'e-on 7
Gid-e-o'ni 3
Gi'dom
Gi'er Ea'gle
Ji'er Eagle
Gi'hon
Gil'a-lāi 5
Gil'bo-a[8]
Gil'e-ad
Gil'e-ad-ite 8
Gil'gal 7
Gi'loh 9
Gi'lo-nite 8
Gim'zo

HA

Gi'nath
Gin'ne-tho
Gin'ne-thon
Gir'ga-shi 3
Gir'ga-shites 8
Gis'pa 9
Git'tah He'pher
Git'ta-im 15
Git'tite
Git'tites 8
Git'tith
Gi'zo-nite 8
Glede
Gni'dus
Ni'dus
Go'ath
Gob
Gog
Go'lan
Gol'go-tha
Go-li'ah 9
Go-li'ath
Go'mer
Go-mor'rah
Go'pher wood
Gor'gi-as
Gor'je-as
Gor'ty-na
Go'shen
Go-thon'i-el 13
Go'zan
Gra'ba
Gre'ci-a 9
Gre'she-a
Gud'go-dah
Gu'ni 3
Gu'nites 8
Gur
Gur-ba'al

H.

HA-A-HASH'TA-RI
Ha-ba'iah 5
Hab'ak-kuk[9]
Hab-a-zi-ni'ah 15
Ha-ber'ge-on
Ha'bor
Hach-a-li'ah 15
Hachï-lah
Hach'mo-ni 3
Hach'mo-nite 8
Ha'da
Ha'dad
Had-ad-e'zer
Ha'dad Rim'mon
Ha'dar
Had'a-shah
Ha-das'sa 9
Ha-das'sah
Ha-dat'tah 9
Ha'did
Had'la-i 5
Ha-do'ram
Ha'drach 6
Ha'gab
Hag'a-bah 9
Hag'a-i 5
Ha'gar
Ha-gar-enes' 8
Ha'gar-ites 8
Hag'ga-i 5
Hag'ge-ri 3
Hag'gi 3
Hag-gi'ah 15
Hag'gites 8
Hag'gith
Haï 5
Hak'ka-tan
Hak'koz
Ha-ku'pha 13
Ha'lah 9
Ha'lac
Ha'li 3
Hal'lul

HA

Hal-le-lu'jah
Hal-le-lu'yah
Hal-lo'esh
Ham
Ha'man
Ha'math or He'math
Ha'math-ite 8
Ha'math Zo'bah
Ham'math
Ham-med'a-tha
Ham'e-lech 6
Ham'i-tal
Ham-mol'e-keth
Ham'mon
Ham'o-nah
Ha'mon Gog
Ha'mor
Ha'moth
Ha'moth Dor
Ha-mu'el 17
Ha'mul
Ha'mul-ites 8
Ha-mu'tal
Ha-nam'e-el 13
Ha'nan
Ha-nan'e-el 13
Han'a-ni 3
Han-a-ni'ah 15
Ha'nes
Han'i-el 13
Han'nah 9
Han'na-thon
Han'ni-el 13
Ha'noch
Ha'noch-ites 8
Ha'nun
Haph-a-ra'im 15
Ha'ra
Har'a-dah 9
Har-a-i'ah 15
Ha'ran
Ha'ra-rite 8
Har-bo'na
Har-bo'nah
Ha'reph
Ha'reth
Har'has
Har'ha-ta 9
Har'hur
Ha'rim
Ha'riph
Har'ne-pher
Ha'rod
Ha'rod-ite 8
Har'o-eh 9
Ha'ro-rite 8
Har'o-sheth
Har'sha 9
Ha'rum
Ha-ru'maph
Ha-ru'phite 8
Ha'ruz
Has-a-di'ah 15
Has-e-nu'ah 13
Hash-a-bi'ah 15
Hash-ab'nah 9
Hash-ab-ni'ah 15
Hash-bad'a-na 9
Ha'shem
Hash-mo'nah 9
Ha'shum
Ha-shu'pha 9
Has'rah
Has-se-na'ah 9
Ha-su'pha 9
Ha'tach 6
Ha'tack
Ha'thath
Hat'ï-ta
Hat'til
Hat-ti'pha
Hat'tush
Hau'ran
Hav'i-lah 9
Ha'voth Ja'ir
Ha'za-el 13
Ha-zāi'ah 5

[1] *Emmaus.*—This word is often very improperly pronounced in two syllables, as if divided into *Em'maus.*
[2] [*E-ne'as.*—P.]
[3] [*Eph-ra'tah.*—P.]
[4] [*Eu'bu-lus.*—P.]
[5] [*Evil Mer'o-dach.*—P.]
[6] The letter *G* has the hard sound, as in *give*, except when marked as soft.
[7] [*Gil-bo'a.*—P.]
[8] [*Ha-bak'kuk* is more common.]

HE

Ha'zar Ad'dar
Ha'zar E'nan
Ha'zar Gad'dah
Ha'zar Hat'ti-con
Ha'zar Ma'veth
Ha-za'roth
Ha'zar Shu'al
Ha'zar Su'sah
Ha'zar Su'sim
Ha'zel El-po'ni 3
Ha-ze'rim
Ha-ze'roth
Ha'zer Shu'sim
Haz'e-zon Ta'mar
Ha'zi-el 13
Ha'zo
Ha'zor
Haz'u-bah 9
He'ber
He'ber-ites 8
He'brews
He'bron
He'bron-ites 8
Heg'a-i 5
He'ge 7
He'lah 9
He'lam
Hel'bah 9
Hel'bon
Hel-chi'ah 15
Hel'da-i 5
He'leb
He'led
He'lek
He'lek-ites 8
He'lem
He'leph
He'lez
He'li 3
Hel'ka-i 5
Hel'kath
Hel'kath Haz'zu-rim
Hel-ki'as 15
He'lon
He'man
He'math or Ha'math
Hem'dan
Hen
He'na 9
Hen'a-dad
He'noch 6
He'pher
He'pher-ites 8
Heph'zi-bah 9
He'ram
He'res
He'resh
Her'mas
Her-mog'e-nes
Her'mon
Her'mon-ites 8
Her'od
He-ro'di-an
He-ro'di-ans
He-ro'di-as
He'seb
He'sed
Hesh'bon
Hesh'mon
Heth
Heth'lon
Hez'e-ki 3
Hez-e-ki'ah 15
He'zer or He'zir
He-zi'a
He'zi-on
Hez'ra-i 5
Hez'ro
Hez'ron

HU

Hez'ron-ites 8
Hid'da-i 5
Hid'de-kel
Hi'el
Hi-er'e-el 13
Hi-er'e-moth
Hi-er-i-e'lus
Hi-er'mas
Hi-er-on'y-mus
Hig-ga'ion 5
Hi'len
Hil-ki'ah 15
Hil'lel
Hin
Hin'nom
Hi'rah
Hi'ram
Hir-ca'nus
His-ki'jah 15
Hit'tites 8
Hi'vites 8
Ho'ba or Ho'bah
Ho'bab
Hod
Hod-a-i'ah 15
Hod-a-vi'ah 15
Ho-de'va 9
Ho-de'vah 9
Ho-di'ah 15
Ho-di'jah 15
Ho'dish
Hog'lah
Ho'ham
Ho'len
Hol-o-fer'nes
Ho'lon
Ho'man or He'man
Ho'mer
Hoph'ni 3
Hoph'rah
Hor
Hor-a-gid'dad
Ho'ram
Ho'reb
Ho'rem
Ho'ri 3
Ho'rims
Ho'rites 8
Hor'mah
Hor-o-na'im 15
Hor'o-nites 8
Ho'sa or Has'ah
Ho-san'na
Ho-se'a, *Ho-ze'a* 9
Hosh-a-i'ah 15
Hosh'a-ma
Ho-she'a 8
Ho'tham
Ho'than
Ho'thir
Huk'kok
Hul
Hul'dah 9
Hum'tah
Hu'pham
Hu'pham-ites 8
Hup'pah
Hup'pim
Hur
Hu'rāi 5
Hu'ram
Hu'ri 3
Hu'shah 9
Hu'shāi 5
Hu'sham
Hu'shath-ite 8
Hu'shim
Hu'shub
Hu-shu'bah 9

IS

Huz
Hu'zoth
Huz'zab
Hy-das'pes
Hy-e'na 9
Hy-men-e'us

I.

IB'HAR
Ib'le-am
Ib-nei'ah 9
Ib-ni'jah 9
Ib'ri 3
Ib'zan
Ich'a-bod
I-co'ni-um
Id'a-lan 9
Id'bash
Id'do
Id'u-el 13
Id-u-mæ'a 9
Id-u-mæ'ans
I'gal
Ig-da-li'ah 15
Ig-e-ab'a-rim 7
Ig'e-al 7
I'jon
Ik'kesh
I'lāi 5
Im
Im'lah 9
Im'mah 9
Im-man'u-el 17
Im'mer
Im'na or Im'nah
Im'rah
Im'ri 3
I-o'ta 9
Iph-e-dei'ah 15
Ir
I'ra
I'rad
I'ram
I'ri 3
I-ri'jah 15
Ir'na-hash
I'ron
Ir'pe-el 13
Ir-she'mish
I'ru
I'sa-ac
I'zak
I-sa'iah (I-zā'yah) 5
Is'cah
Is-car'i-ot
Is'da-el 13
Ish'bah 9
Ish'bak
Ish'bi Be'nob
Ish'bo-sheth
I'shi 3
I-shi'ah 15
I-shi'jah 15
Ish'ma 9
Ish'ma-el 13
Ish'ma-el-ites 8
Ish-ma-i'ah 15
Ish'me-rāi 5
I'shod
Ish'pan
Ish'tob
Ish'u-a 9
Ish'u-āi 5
Is-ma-chi'ah 15
Is-ma-i'ah 15
Is'pah

JA

Is'ra-el[1]
Is'ra-el-ites 8
Is'sa-char
Is-tal-cu'rus 13
Is'u-i 3 13
Is'u-ites 8
It'a-ly
Ith'a-i or It'a-i 5
Ith'a-mar
Ith'i-el 13
Ith'mah 9
Ith'nan
Ith'ra 9
Ith'ran
Ith're-am
Ith'rites 8
It'tah Ka'zin
It'ta-i 5
It-u-re'a 13
I'vah
Iz'e-har 13
Iz'har
Iz'har-ite 8
Iz-ra-hi'ah 15
Iz'ra-hite
Iz-ra-i'ah or Is-ra-i'ah 9
Iz're-el 13
Iz-ri 3
Iz'rites 8

J.

JA'A-KAN
Ja-ak'o-bah 9
Ja-a'la
Ja-a'lah 9
Ja-a'lam
Ja'a-nāi 5
Ja-ar-e-or'a-gim
Ja-as-a-ni'a
Ja'a-sau
Ja-a'si-el 13
Ja-a'zah 9
Ja-az-a-ni'ah 15
Ja-a'zar
Ja-a-zi'ah 15
Ja-a'zi-el 13
Ja'bal
Jab'bok
Ja'besh
Ja'bez
Ja'bin
Jab'ne-el 13
Jab'neh 9
Ja'chan
Ja'chin
Ja'chin-ites 8
Ja'cob
Ja-co'bus 13
Ja'da
Jad-du'a 9
Ja'don
Ja'el
Ja'gur
Jah
Ja-ha'le-el 13
Ja-hal'e-lel 13
Ja'hath
Ja'haz
Ja-ha'za
Ja-ha'zah 9
Ja-ha-zi'ah 15
Ja-ha'zi-el 13
Jah'da-i 5
Jah'di-el 13
Jah'do
Jah'le-el

JE

Jah'le-el-ites 8
Jah'ma-i 5
Jah'zah 9
Jah'ze-el 13
Jah'ze-el-ites 8
Jah'ze-rah 9
Jah'zi-el 13
Ja'ir
Ja'ir-ites 8
Ja'i-rus[2] (*Ja'e-rus*)
Ja'kan
Ja'keh 9
Ja'kim
Jak'kim
Ja'lon
Jam'bres
Jam'bri 3
James
Ja'min
Ja'min-ites 8
Jam'lech 6
Jam'na-an
Jam-ni'a 9
Jam'nites 8
Jan'na 9
Jan'nes
Ja-no'ah 9
Ja-no'hah 9
Ja'num
Ja'phet
Ja'pheth
Ja-phi'ah 15
Japh'let
Japh'le-ti 3
Ja'pho
Jar
Ja'rah 9
Ja'reb
Ja'red
Jar-e-si'ah 15
Jar'ha 9
Ja'rib
Jar'muth
Ja-ro'ah 9
Jas'a-el 13
Ja'shem
Ja'shen
Ja'sher
Ja-sho'be-am
Jash'ub
Jash'u-bi Le'hem
Jash'ub-ites 8
Ja'si-el 13
Ja-su'bus
Ja'tal
Jath'ni-el 13
Jat'tir
Ja'van
Ja'zar
Ja'zer
Ja'zi-el 13
Ja'ziz
Je'a-rim
Je-at'e-rāi 5
Je-ber-e-chi'ah 15
Je'bus
Je-bu'si 3
Jeb'u-sites 8
Jec-a-mi'ah 15
Jec-o-li'ah 15
Jec-o-ni'ah 15
Je-da'ia 5 9
Je-da'iah 5
Jed-de'us
Jed'du
Jed-e-di'ah
Je-dei'ah 9
Je-di'a-el 13
Jed'i-ah

[1] *Israel.*—This word is colloquially pronounced in two syllables, and not unfrequently heard in the same manner from the pulpit. The tendency of two vowels to unite, when there is no accent to keep them distinct, is the cause of this corruption, as in *Canaan, Isaac,* &c.; but as there is a greater difficulty in keeping separate two unaccented vowels of the same kind, so the latter corruption is more excusable than the former; and, therefore, in my opinion, this word ought always in public pronunciation, especially in reading the Scripture, to be heard in three syllables. Milton introduces this word four times in his Paradise Lost, and constantly makes it two syllables only. But those who understand English prosody know that we have a great number of words which have two distinct impulses that go for no more than a single syllable in verse, such as *heaven, given,* &c.: *higher* and *dyer* are always considered as dissyllables; and *hire* and *dire,* which have exactly the same quantity to the ear, but as monosyllables. *Israel,* therefore, ought always, in deliberate and solemn speaking, to be heard in three syllables. The same may be observed of *Raphael* and *Michael.*

[2] [*Ja-i'rus.*—Carr and Trollope, the Greek being *Ἰάϊρος.*]

JE

Je'di-el 13
Jed'u-thun
Je-e'li 3
Je-e'zer
Je-e'zer-ites 8
Je'gar Sa-ha-du'tha
Je-ha'le-el 13
Je-hal'e-lel 13
Je-ha'zi-el 13
Jeh-dei'ah 9
Je-hei'el 9
Je-hez'e-kel
Je-hi'ah 9
Je-hi'el
Je-hi'e-li 3
Je-hish'a-i 5
Je-his-ki'ah 15
Je-ho'a-dah
Je-ho-ad'dan
Je-ho'a-haz
Je-ho'ash
Je-ho'ha-dah 9
Je-ho'ha-nan
Je-hoi'a-chin 6
Je-hoi'a-da
Je-hoi'a-kim
Je-hoi'a-rib
Je-hon'a-dab
Je-hon'a-than
Je-ho'ram
Je-ho-shab'e-ath
Je-hosh'a-phat 12
Je-hosh'e-ba
Je-hosh'u-a
JE-HO'VAH
Je-ho'vah Ji'reth
Je-ho'vah Nis'si
Je-ho'vah Shal'lom
Je-ho'vah Sham'mah
Je-ho'vah Tsid'ke-nu
Je-hoz'a-bad
Je'hu
Je-hub'bah
Je'hu-cal
Je'hud
Je-hu'di 3 13
Je-hu-di'jah 15
Je'hush
Je-i'el
Je-kab'ze-el 13
Jek-a-me'am
Jek-a-mi'ah 15
Je-ku'thi-el 13
Jem'i-ma[1]
Je-mu'el 17
Jeph'thah
Je-phun'neh
Je'rah
Je-rahm'e-el 13
Je-rahm'e-el-ites
Jer'e-chus 6
Je'red
Jer'e-mai 5
Jer-e-mi'ah 15
Jer'e-moth
Jer'e-mouth
Je-ri'ah 15
Jeri-bai 5
Jeri-cho 6
Je'ri-el 13
Je-ri'jah 15
Jeri-moth
Je'ri-oth
Jer-o-bo'am
Jer'o-don
Jer'o-ham
Je-rub'ba-al
Je-rub'e-sheth
Jer'u-el 17
Je-ru'sa-lem
Je-ru'sha 13
Je-sa'iah 5
Jesh-a-i'ah 5
Jesh'a-nah
Jesh-ar'e-lah
Jesh-eb'e-ab
Jesh-eb'e-ah 9
Je'sher
Jesh'i-mon
Je-shish'a-i 5

JO

Jesh-o-ha-i'ah 15
Jesh'u-a 13
Jesh'u-run
Je-si'ah 15
Je-sim'i-el
Jes'se
Jes'u-a 13
Jes'u-i 3
Je'sus
Je'ther
Je'theth
Jeth'lah
Je'thro
Je'tur
Je'u-el 13
Je'ush
Je'uz
Jew'ry
Jez'a-bel
Jez-a-ni'ah 15
Je-ze'lus
Je'zer
Je'zer-ites 8
Je-zi'ah 15
Je'zi-el 11
Jez-li'ah 15
Jez'o-ar
Jez-ra-hi'ah 15
Jez're-el 13
Jez're-el-ite 8
Jez'-re-el-i-tess
Jib'sam
Jid'laph
Jim
Jim'la or Im'la
Jim'na or Jim'nah
Jim'nites 8
Jiph'tah
Jiph'thah-el
Jo'ab
Jo'a-chaz
Jo-a-da'nus
Jo'ah
Jo'a-haz
Jo'a-kim
Jo-an'na
Jo-an'nan
Jo'ash
Jo'a-tham
Jo-a-zab'dus
Job
Jobe
Jo'bab
Joch'e-bed 6
Jo'da 9
Jo'ed
Jo'el
Jo-e'lah 9
Jo-e'zer
Jog'be-ah
Jog'li
Jo'ha 9
Jo-ha'nan
John
Jon
Joi'a-da 9
Joi'a-kim
Joi'a-rib
Jok'de-am
Jo'kim
Jok'me-an
Jok'ne-am
Jok'shan
Jok'tan
Jok'the-el 13
Jo'na 9
Jon'a-dab
Jo'nah 9
Jo'nan
Jo'nas
Jon'a-than
Jo'nath E'lim Re-cho'-chim 6
Jop'pa
Jo'ra
Jo'ra-i 5
Jo'ram
Jor'dan
Jor'i-bas
Jo'rim

KI

Jor'ko-am
Jos'a-bad
Jos'a-phat
Jos-a-phi'as 15
Jo'se
Jos'e-dech 6
Jo'se-el 13
Jo'seph
Jo-se'phus
Jo'ses
Josh'a-bad
Jo'shah 9
Josh'a-phat
Josh-a-vi'ah 15
Josh-bek'a-sha
Josh'u-a 9
Jo-si'ah 15
Jo-si'as
Jos-i-bi'ah 15
Jos-i-phi'ah
Jot'bah 9
Jot'bath
Jot'ba-tha
Jo'tham
Joz'a-bad
Joz'a-char 6
Joz'a-dak
Ju'bal
Ju'cal
Ju-dæ'a
Ju'dah 9
Ju'das
Jude
Ju'dith
Ju'el
Ju'li-a
Ju'ni-a
Ju-shab'he-sed
Jus'tus
Jut'tah 9

K.

KAB
Kab'ze-el 13
Ka'des
Ka'desh or Ca'desh
Ka'desh Bar'ne-a
Kad'mi-el 13
Kad'mon-ites 8
Kal'la-i 5
Ka'nah 9
Ka-re'ah 9
Kar'ka-a 9
Kar'kor
Kar'na-im 16
Kar'tah 9
Kar'tan
Ke'dar
Ked'e-mah 9
Ked'e-moth
Ke'desh
Ke-hel'a-thah 9
Kei'lah 9
Ke-lā'iah 5
Kel'i-ta
Kel-kath-ha-zu'rim
Ke-mu'el 13 17
Ke'nah 9
Ke'nan
Ke'nath
Ke'naz
Ken'ites 8
Ken'niz-zites
Ker-en-hap'puch
Ker-en-hap'puk
Ke'ri-oth
Ke'ros
Ke-tu'ra
Ke-tu'rah 9
Ke-zi'a 1 9
Ke'ziz
Kib'roth Hat-ta'a-vah
Kib'za-im 16
Kid'ron
Ki'nah 9
Kir
Kir-har'a-seth

LO

Kir'he-resh
Kir'i-eth or Kir'jath
Kir'i-oth 4
Kir'jath Ar'ba
Kir'jath A'im
Kir'jath A'rim
Kir'jath A'ri-us
Kir'jath Ba'al
Kir'jath Hu'zoth
Kir'jath Je'a-rim
Kir'jath San'nah
Kir'jath Se'pher
Kish
Kish'i 3
Kish'i-on 4
Ki'shon or Ki'son
Kith'lish
Kit'ron
Kit'tim
Ko'a 9
Ko'hath
Ko'hath-ites
Kol-a-i'ah 15
Ko'rah 14
Ko'rah-ites 8
Ko'rath-ites
Ko're
Kor'hite
Kor'hites
Kor'ites 8
Koz
Kush-ai'ah 5

L.

LA'A-DAH 9
La'a-dan
La'ban
Lab'a-na 9
La'chish
La-cu'nus 13
La'dan
La'el
La'had
La-hai'roi
Lah'man
Lah'mas
Lah'mi 3
La'ish
La'kum
La'mech 6
Lap'i-doth
La-se'a 9
La'shah
La-sha'ron
Las'the-nes
Laz'a-rus
Le'ah 9
Leb'a-nah 9
Leb'a-non
Leb'a-oth
Leb-be'us[2] 13
Le-bo'nah 9
Le'chah
Le'ha-bim
Le'hi
Lem'u-el 17
Le'shem
Let'tus
Le-tu'shim
Le-um'mim
Le'vi 3
Le-vi'a-than
Le'vis
Le'vites 8
Le-vit'i-cus
Lib'a-nus
Lib'nah 9
Lib'ni 3
Lib'nites 8
Lib'y-a 9
Lig-nal'oes
Li'gure 1
Lik'hi 3
Lo-am'mi 3
Lod
Lod'e-bar
Log

MA

Lo'is
Lo Ru'ha-mah
Lot
Lo'tan
Loth-a-su'bus 13
Lo'zon
Lu'bim
Lu'bims
Lu'cas
Lu'ci-fer
Lu'ci-us
Lud
Lu'dim
Lu'hith
Luke
Luz
Lyc-a-o'ni-a
Lyc'ca
Lyd'da
Lyd'i-a
Ly-sa'ni-as
Lys'i-a 9
Lish'e-a
Lys'i-as
Lysi'e-as
Lys'tra

M

MA'A-CAH 9
Ma'a-chah 6
Ma-ach'a-thi 3
Ma-ach'a-thites 8
Ma-ad'ai 5
Ma-a-di'ah 15
Ma-a'i 5
Ma-al'eh A-crab'bim
Ma'a-nai 5
Ma'a-rath
Ma-a-sei'ah 9
Ma-a-si'ah 15
Ma'ath
Ma'az
Ma-a-zi'ah 15
Mab'da-i 5
Mac'a-lon
Mac-ca-bæ'us
Mac'ca-bees
Mach'be-nah
Mach'be-nai 5
Mach-he'loth
Ma'chi 3 6
Ma'chir
Ma'chir-ites 8
Mach'mas
Mach-na-de'bai 5
Mach-pe'lah 6
Ma'cron
Mad'a-i 5
Ma-di'a-bun
Ma-di'ah 15
Ma'di-an
Mad-man'nah
Mad-me'nah
Ma'don
Ma-e'lus 13
Mag'bish
Mag'da-la 9
Mag'da-len
Mag-da-le'ne[3]
Mag'di-el 13
Ma'gog
Ma'gor Mis'sa-bib
Mag'pi-ash 4
Ma'ha-lah 9
Ma'ha-lath Le-an'noth
Ma'ha-lath Mas'chil 6
Ma-ha'le-el 13
Ma'ha-li 3
Ma-ha-na'im 16
Ma'ha-neh Dan
Ma'ha-nem
Ma-har'a-i 5
Ma'hath
Ma'ha-vites 8
Ma'haz
Ma-ha'zi-oth
Ma'her-shal al-hash'baz

[1] [*Jem-i'ma.*—P. F. & K., T.]
[2] [*Leb'be-us.*—P.]
[3] [*Mag'da-lene.*—P.]

ME

Mah'lah
Mah'li 3
Mah'lites 8
Mah'lon
Mâi-an'e-as
Ma'kas
Ma'ked
Ma-ke'loth
Mak-ke'dah 13
Mak'tesh
Mal'a-chi 3 6
Mal'cham
Mal-chi'ah 15
Mal'chi-el 13
Mal'chi-el-ites 8
Mal-chi'jah
Mal-chi'ram
Mal-chi-shu'ah 12
Mal'chom
Mal'chus 6
Mal'las
Mal'lo-thi 3
Mal'luch 6
Ma-mâ'ias 5
Mam'mon
Mam-ni-ta-nâi'mus
Mam're
Ma-mu'cus
Man'a-en
Man'a-hath
Man'a-hem
Ma-na'heth-ites 8
Man-as-se'as 12
Ma-nas'seh 9
Ma-nas'sites 8
Ma'neh 9
Man-ha-na'im 16
Ma'ni 3
Man'na
Ma-no'ah
Ma'och 6
Ma'on
Ma'on-ites 8
Ma'ra 9
Ma'rah 9
Mar'a-lah
Mar-a-nath'a
Mar-do-che'us
Ma-re'shah
Mark
Mar'i-sa 9
Mar'moth
Ma'roth
Mar're-kah 9
Mar'se-na 9
Mar'te-na
Mar'tha
Ma'ry
Ma'sa 9
Mas'chil 6
Mas'e-loth
Mash
Ma'shal
Mas'man
Mas'moth
Mas're-kah 9
Mas'sah 9
Mas-si'as 15
Ma'tred
Ma'tri 3
Mat'tan
Mat'tan-nah
Mat-ta-ni'ah
Mat'ta-tha
Mat-ta-thi'as
Mat-te-na'i 5
Mat'than
Mat'that
Mat-the'las
Mat'thew (math'ew)
Mat-thi'as 15
Mat-ti-thi'ah 15
Maz-i-ti'as 15
Maz'za-roth
Me'ah
Me-a'ni 3
Me-a'rah
Me-bu'nâi 5
Mech'e-rath 13
Mech'e-rath-ite 8

ME

Me'dad
Med'a-lah 9
Me'dan
Med'e-ba 9
Medes
Me'di-a
Me'di-an
Me-e'da
Me-gid'do 7
Me-gid'don 7
Me-ha'li 3
Me-het'a-bel
Me-hi'da
Me'hir
Me-hol'ath-ite 8
Me-hu'ja-el 13
Me-hu'man 5
Me-hu'nim
Me-hu'nims
Me-jar'kon
Mek'o-nah 9
Mel-a-ti'ah 15
Mel'chi 3 6
Mel-chi'ah 6 9
Mel-chi'as 15
Mel'chi-el 13
Mel-chis'e-dek
Mel-chi-shu'a 13
Me-le'a
Me'lech 6
Mel'i-ta
Mel'li-cu
Mel'zar
Mem'phis
Me-mu'can 13
Men'a-hem
Me'nan
Me'ne
Me'nith
Men'o-thâi 5
Me-on'e-nem
Meph'a-ath
Me-phib'o-sheth
Me'rab
Mer-a-i'ah 15
Me-ra'ioth 5
Me'ran
Mer'a-ri 3
Mer'a-rites 8
Mer-a-tha'im 16
Me'red
Mer'e-moth
Me'res
Mer'i-bah 9
Mer'i-bah Ka'desh
Me-rib'ba-al
Mer'i-moth 4
Me-ro'dach 11
Bal'a-dan
Me'rom
Me-ron'o-thite 8
Me'roz
Me'ruth
Me'sech 6
Me'sek
Me'sha
Me'shach 6
Me'shech 6
Me'shek
Mesh-el-e-mi'ah
Me-shez'a-bel
Me-shez'a-be-el
Me-shil-la'mith
Me-shil'le-moth
Me-sho'bab 9
Me-shul'lam
Me-shul'le-mith
Mes'o-bah 13
Mes'o-ba-ite 8
Mes-o-po-ta'mi-a
Mes-si'ah 15
Mes-si'as 15
Me-te'rus 13
Me'theg Am'mah
Meth're-dath
Me-thu'sa-el
Me-thu'se-la
Me-thu'se-lah 9
Me-u'nim 13
Mez'a-hab

MO

Mi'a-min
Mib'har
Mib'sam
Mib'zar
Mi'cah 9
Mi-ca'iah 5
Mi-ka'ya
Mi'cha 9
Mi'cha-el 15
Mi'chah 9
Mi-cha'iah
Mi'chel
Mich'mas 6
Mik'mas
Mich'mash
Mich'me-thah 9
Mich'ri 3
Mich'tam
Mid'din
Mid'i-an
Mid'i-an-ites 8
Mig'da-lel
Mig'dal Gad
Mig'dol
Mig'ron
Mij'a-min
Mik'loth
Mik-nei'ah 9
Mil-a-la'i 5
Mil'cah 9
Mil'cha 9
Mil'chah 9
Mil'com
Mil'lo
Mi'na 9
Mi-ni'a-min
Min'ni 3
Min'nith
Miph'kad
Mir'i-am
Mir'ma 9
Mis'gab
Mish'a-el 13 15
Mi'shal 3
Mi'sham
Mi'she-al
Mish'ma 9
Mish-man'na
Mish'ra-ites 8
Mis'par
Mis'pe-reth
Mis'pha 9
Mis'phah 9
Mis'ra-im 16
Mis're-photh-ma'im 16
Mith'cah 9
Mith'nite 8
Mith'ri-dath
Mi'zar
Miz'pah 9
Miz'peh 9
Miz'ra-im 16
Miz'zah 9
Mna'son
Na'son
Mo'ab
Mo'ab-ites 8
Mo-a-di'ah 15
Mock'mur
Mock'ram
Mo'din
Mo'eth
Mol'a-dah 9
Mo'lech 6
Mo'lek
Mo'li 3
Mo'lid
Mo'loch 6
Mo'lok
Mom'dis
Mo-o-si'as 13
Mo'rash-ite 8
Mo'ras-thite
Mor'de-cai 5 13
Mo'reh 9
Mor'esh-eth Gath
Mo-ri'ah 15
Mo-se'ra 9
Mo-se'rah 9
Mo'ses (*Mo'zes*)

NE

Mo-sol'lam
Mo-so'roth
Mo-sul'la-mon
Mo'za 9
Mo'zah
Mup'pim
Mu'shi 3
Mu'shites 8
Muth-lab'ben
Myn'dus
My'ra 9
Myt-e-le'ne

N

NA'AM
Na'a-mah 9
Na'a-man[1] 15
Na'a-ma-thites 8
Na'a-mites 8
Na'a-rah 9
Na'a-rai 5
Na'a-ran
Na'a-rath
Na-ash'on
Na'a-thus
Na'bal
Nab-a-ri'as
Na-ba-the'ans
Na'bath-ites 8
Na'both
Na'chon 6
Na'chor 6
Na'dab
Na-dab'a-tha
Nag'ge 7
Na-ha'bi 3
Na-ha'li-el 13
Na-hal'lal
Na'ha-lol
Na'ham
Na-ham'a-ni 3
Na-har'a-i 5
Na'hash
Na'hath
Nah'bi 3
Na'hor
Nah'shon
Na'hum
Na'i-dus 5
Na'im
Na'in
Nâ'ioth 5
Na-ne'a 9
Na'o-mi[2] 3
Naph'i-si 3
Naph'tha-li 3
Naph'thar
Naph'tu-him 11
Na'pish
Nas'bas
Na'shon
Na'sith
Na'sor
Na'than
Na-than'a-el 13
Nath-a-ni'as 15
Na'than Me'lech 6
Na'um
Na've
Naz-a-rene'
Naz-a-renes' 8
Naz'a-reth
Naz'a-rite 8
Ne'ah
Ne-a-ri'ah 15
Neb'a-i 5
Ne-bâi'oth 5
Ne-ba'joth
Ne-bal'lat
Ne'bat
Ne'bo
Neb-u-chad-nez'zar
Neb-u-chod-rez'zar
Neb-u-chod-on'o-sor
Neb-u-chas'ban
Neb-u-zar'a-dan

OC

Ne'cho 6
Ne-co'dan
Ned-a-bi'ah 15
Ne-e-mi'as
Neg'i-noth 7
Ne-hel'a-mite
Ne-he-mi'ah 9 15
Ne-he-mi'as
Ne'hum
Ne-hush'ta 9
Ne-hush'tah
Ne-hush'tan
Ne'i-el 13
Ne'keb
Ne-ko'da
Ne-mu'el 13 17
Ne-mu'el-ites 8
Ne'pheg
Ne'phi 3
Ne'phis
Ne'phish
Ne-phish'e-sim
Neph'tha-li 3
Nep'tho-ah
Neph'tu-im
Ne-phu'sim 13
Ner
Ne're-us
Ner'gal
Ner'gal Sha-re'zer
Ne'ri 3
Ne-ri'ah 15
Ne-than'e-el 13
Neth-a-ni'ah
Neth'i-nims
Ne-to'phah 9
Ne-toph'a-thi 3
Ne-toph'a-thites
Ne-zi'ah 15
Ne'zib
Nib'bas
Nib'shan
Nic-o-de'mus
Nic-o-la'i-tans
Nic'o-las
Nim'rah
Nim'rim
Nim'rod
Nim'shi 3
Nin'e-ve
Nin'e-veh 9
Nin'e-vites 8
Ni'san
Nis'roch 6
Niz'rok
No-a-di'ah 15
No'ah or No'e
Nob
No'bah 9
Nod
No'dab
No'e-ba 9
No'ga or No'gah
No'hah 9
Nom
Nom'a-des
No-me'ni-us
Non
Noph
Noff
No'phah 9
Nun (the father of Joshua)
Nym'phas

O.

OB-A-DI'AH 15
O'bal
O'bed
O'bed E'dom
O'beth
O'bil
O'both
O'chi-el 13
Oc-i-de'lus 7
Os-i-de'lus
Oc'i-na 7 (*Os'i-na*)

[1] *'Na-a'man.*—P.]

[2] [*Na-o'mi.*—P.]

PA

Oc'ran
O'ded
O-dol'lam
Od-on-ar'kes
Og
O'had
O'hel
Ol'a-mus
Ol'i-vet
O-lym'phas
Om-a-e'rus 13
O'mar
O-me'ga 9
O'mer
Om'ri 3
On
O'nam
O'nan
O-nes'i-mus
On-e-siph'o-rus
O-ni'a-res
O-ni'as 15
O'no
O'nus
O-ny'as
On'y-cha
On'e-ka
O'nyx
O'phel
O'pher
O'phir
Oph'ni 3
Oph'rah
O'reb
O'ren or O'ran
O-ri'on
Or'nan
Or'phah (*Or'fa*) 9
Or-tho-si'as 15
O-sai'as 5
O-se'as
O'see
O'she-a
Os'pray
Os'si-frage
Oth'ni 3
Oth'ni-el 4 13
Oth-o-ni'as 15
O'zem
O-zi'as 15
O'zi-el 4 13
Oz'ni 3
Oz'nites 8
O-zo'ra 9

P.

PA'A-RAI 5
Pa'dan
Pa'dan A'ram
Pa'don
Pa'gi-el 7 13
Pa'hath Mo'ab
Pa'i 3 5
Pa'lal
Pal'es-tine
Pal'lu
Pal'lu-ites 8
Pal'ti 3
Pal'ti-el 13
Pal'tite 8
Pan'nag
Par'a-dise
Pa'rah

PH

Pa'ran
Par'bar
Par-mash'ta
Par'me-nas
Par'nath
Par'nach 6
Pa'rosh
Par-shan'da-tha
Par'u-ah
Par-va'im 5 16
Pa'sach 6
Pas-dam'min
Pa-se'ah 9
Pash'ur
Pass'o-ver
Pat'a-ra
Pa-te'o-li
Pa-the'us 13
Path'ros
Path-ru'sim
Pat'ro-bas
Pa'u
Paul
Ped'a-hel 13
Ped'ah-zur
Ped-ā'i'ah 5
Pe'kah 9
Pek-a-hi'ah
Pe'kod
Pel-a-i'ah 5
Pel-a-li'ah
Pel-a-ti'ah 15
Pe'leg
Pe'let
Pe'leth
Pe'leth-ites 8
Pe-li'as 15
Pel'o-nite 8
Pe-ni'el 13
Pe-nin'nah
Pen'ni-nah
Pen-tap'o-lis
Pen'ta-teuch 6
Pen'ta-teuk
Pen'te-cost
Pen'te-coast[1]
Pe-nu'el 13
Pe'or
Per'a-zim
Pe'resh
Pe'rez
Pe'rez Uz'za
Per'ga 9
Per'ga-mos
Pe-ri'da 9
Per'iz-zites 8
Per'me-nas
Per-u'da 9 13
Peth-a-hi'ah 15
Pe'thor
Pe-thu'el 13
Pe-ul'thāi 5
Phac'a-reth
Phāi'sur 5
Phal-dā'ius 5
Fal-da'yus
Pha-le'as 11
Pha'leg
Phal'lu
Phal'ti 3
Phal'ti-el 13
Pha-nu'el 13
Phar'a-cim 7
Pha'ra-oh (*Fa'ro*)
Phar-a-tho'ni 3
Pha'rez

RA

Pha'rez-ites 8
Phar'i-sees
Pha'rosh
Phar'phar
Phar'zites 8
Pha'se-ah 13
Pha-se'lis 13
Phas'i-ron
Phe'be
Phe-ni'ce 13
Phib'e-seth
Phi'col
Phi-lar'ches
Phi-le'mon 11
Phi-le'tus 11
Phi-lis'ti-a
Phi-lis'tim
Phi-lis'tines 8
Fi-lis'tins
Phi-lol'o-gus
Phil-o-me'tor
Phin'e-as
Phin'e-has
Phi'son 1
Phle'gon
Pho'ros
Phul, *rhymes* dull
Phur
Phu'rah
Phut, *rhymes* nut
Phu'vah
Phy-gel'lus
Phy-lac'te-ries
Pi-ha-hi'roth
Pi'late
Pil'dash
Pil'e-tha
Pil'tāi 5
Pi'non
Pi'ra
Pi'ram
Pir'a-thon
Pir'a-thon-ite 8
Pis'gah
Pi'son 1
Pis'pah
Pi'thon 1
Poch'e-reth 6
Pon'ti-us Pi'late
Por'a-tha 9
Poti-phar
Po-tiph'e-ra
Proch'o-rus
Pu'a or Pu'ah
Pu'dens
Pu'hites 8
Pul, *rhymes* dull
Pu'nites 8
Pu'non
Pur or Pu'rim
Put, *rhymes* nut
Pu-te'o li
Pu'ti-el 13
Py'garg

R.

RA'A-MAH 9
Ra-a-mi'ah 15
Ra-am'ses
Rab'bah
Rab'bath
Rab'bat
Rab'bi 3

RE

Rab'bith
Rab-bo'ni 3
Rab'mag
Rab'sa-ces
Rab'sa-ris
Rab'sha-keh 9
Ra'ca or Ra'cha
Ra'cab 6
Ra'cal
Ra'chab 6
Ra'chel 6
Rad'da-i 5
Ra'gau
Ra'ges
Rag'u-a
Ra-gu'el 13
Ra'hab
Ra'ham
Ra'kem
Rak'kath
Rak'kon
Ram
Ra'ma or Ra'mah
Ra'math
Ra-math-a'im 16
Ram'a-them
Ra'math-ite 8
Ra'math Le'hi
Ra'math Mis'peh
Ra-me'ses[2]
Ra-mi'ah 15
Ra'moth
Ra'moth Gil'e-ad
Ra'pha
Ra'pha-el[3] 13 15
Ra'phel
Ra'phah 9
Raph'a-im 16
Ra'phon
Ra'phu
Ras'sis
Rath'u-mus 12
Ra'zis
Re-a-i'ah 5
Re'ba 9
Re-bec'ca 9
Re'chab 6
Re'chab-ites 8
Re'chah 9
Re'ka
Re-el-āi'ah 5
Re-el-i'as 15
Ree-sa'ias
Re'gem, *the g hard*
Re-gem'me-lech, *do.*
Re'gom, *do.*
Re-ha-bi'ah 15
Re'hob
Re-ho-bo'am
Re-ho'both
Re'hu
Re'hum
Re'i 3
Re'kem
Rem-a-li'ah 15
Re'meth
Rem'mon
Rem'mon Meth'o-ar
Rem'phan
Rem'phis
Re'pha-el 13 15
Re'phah
Reph-a-i'ah 15
Reph'a-im 16
Reph'a-ims
Reph'i-dim

SA

Re'sen
Re'sheph
Re'u
Reu'ben
Re-u'el[4] 13
Reu'mah
Re'zeph
Re-zi'a 15
Re'zin
Re'zon
Rhe'gi-um
Re'je-um
Rhe'sa
Re'sa
Rho'da
Rhod'o-cus
Ri'bāi 5
Rib'lah
Rim'mon
Rim'mon Pa'rez
Rin'nah 9
Ri'phath
Ry'fath
Ris'pah
Ris'sah 9
Rith'mah
Ro-ge'lim 7 13
Roh'gah 9
Ro'ga
Ro'i-mus
Ro-mam-ti-e'zer
Rosh
Ru'by
Ru'fus
Ru'ha-mah
Ru'mah
Rus'ti-cus
Ruth
Rooth

S.

SA-BAC-THA'NI[5]
Sab'a-oth[6]
Sa'bat
Sab'a-tus
Sab'ban
Sab'bath
Sab-ba-the'us
Sab-be'us
Sab-de'us
Sab'di 3
Sa-be'ans
Sa'bi 3
Sab'tah 9
Sab'te-cha 6
Sa'car
Sad-a-mi'as 15
Sa'das
Sad-de'us
Sad'duc
Sad'du-cees
Sa'doc
Sa-ha-du'tha Je'gar
Sa'la
Sa'lah 9
Sal-a-sad'a-i 5
Sa-la'thi-el 13
Sal'cah 9
Sal'chah
Sa'lem
Sa'lim
Sal'la-i 5
Sal'lu

[1] *Pentecost.*—[The regular pronunciation, *Pentecōst*, is given by Perry, and is now more common.—Ed.]

[2] [*Ram'e-ses.*—P.]

[3] *Raphael.*—This word has uniformly the accent on the first syllable throughout Milton, though Græcised by Ῥαφουήλ; but the quantity is not so invariably settled by him; for, in his Paradise Lost, he makes it four times of three syllables, and twice of two. What is observed under *Israel* is applicable to this word. Colloquially, we may pronounce it in two, as if written *Raphel*; but in deliberate and solemn speaking or reading, we ought to make the two last vowels to be heard separately and distinctly. The same may be observed of *Michael*, which Milton, in his Paradise Lost, uses six times as a word of three syllables, and eighteen times as a word of two only.

[4] [*Reu'el.*—P.]

[5] *Sabacthani.*—Some, says the editor of Labbe, place the accent on the antepenultimate syllable of this word, and others on the penultimate: this last pronunciation, he says, is most agreeable to the Hebrew word, the penultimate of which is not only long, but accented; and, as this word is Hebrew, it is certainly the most preferable pronunciation.

[6] *Sabaoth.*—This word should not be confounded in its pronunciation with *Sabbath*, a word of so different a signification. *Sabaoth* ought to be heard in three syllables, by keeping the *a* and *o* separate and distinct. This, it must be confessed, is not very easy to do, but is absolutely necessary to prevent a very gross confusion of ideas, and a perversion of the sense. [Perry and Smart accent this word *Sa-a'oth.*]

SA	SH	SH	SH	SI
Sal'lum	Scribes	Shal'le-cheth	Shel'o-mi 3	Shi'mon
Sal-lu'mus 13	Scyth'i-ans	Shal'lum	Shel'o-mith	Shim'rath
Sal'ma or Sal'mah	*Syth'i-ans*	Shal'ma-i 5	Shel'o-moth	Shim'ri 3
Sal'mon	Scy-thop'o-lis	Shal'man	She-lu'mi-el 13	Shim'rith
Sal-mo'ne 13	Scyth-o-pol'i-tans	Shal-ma-ne'ser	Shem	Shim'ron
Sa'lom	Se'ba	Sha'ma	She'ma	Shim'ron-ites 8
Sa-lo'me 13	Se'bat	Sham-a-ri'ah 15	Shem'a-ah 9	Shim'ron Me'ron
Sa'lu	Sec'a-cah	Sha'meq	Shem-a-i'ah 5	Shim'shāi 5
Sa'lum	Sech-e-ni'as 15	Sha'mer	Shem-a-ri'ah 15	Shi'nab
Sam'a-el 13	Se'chu	Sham'gar	Shem'e-ber	Shi'nar
Sa-ma'ias 5	Sed-e-ci'as 15	Sham'huth	She'mer	Shi'phi 3
Sa-ma'ri-a or Sam-a-ri'a	*Sed-e-si'as* 7	Sha'mir	She-mi'da 13	Shiph'mite
Sa-mar'i-tans	Se'gub	Sham'ma 9	Shem'i-nith	Shiph'ra 9
Sam'a-tus	Se'ir	Sham'mah 9	She-mir'a-moth	Shiph'rath
Sa-mē'us 9	Se'i-rath	Sham'ma-i 5	She-mu'el 13 17	Ship'tan
Sam'gar Ne'bo	Se'la	Sham'moth	Shen	Shi'sha 9
Sa'mi 3	Se'la Ham-mah-le'koth	Sham-mu'a 9	She-na'zar	Shi'shak
Sa'mis	Se'lah 9	Sham-mu'ah 9	She'nir	Shit'ra-i 5
Sam'lah 9	Se'led	Sham-she-ra'i 5	She'pham	Shit'tah 9
Sam'mus	Sel-e-mi'as 15	Sha'pham	Sheph-a-ti'ah 15	Shit'tim Wood
Samp'sa-mes	Sem	Sha'phan	She'phi 3	Shi'za 9
Sam'son	Sem-a-chi'ah 15	Sha'phat	She'pho	Sho'a 9
Sam'u-el 13 17	Sem-a-i'ah 15	Sha'pher	She-phu'phan 11	Sho'ab
San-a-bas'sa-rus	Sem-a-i'as 5	Shar'a-i 5	She'rah	Sho'ah 9
San'a-sib	Sem'e-i 3	Shar'a-im	Sher-e-bi'ah 15	Sho'bach 6
San-bal'lat	Se-mel'le-us	Shar'ma-im 16	She'resh	Sho'ba-i 5
San'he-drim	Se'mis	Sha'rar	She-re'zer	Sho'bal
San-san'nah	Sen'a-ah	Sha-re'zer	She'shack	Sho'bek
Saph	Sen-a-che'rib[2] 13	Sha'ron	She'shāi 5	Sho'bi 3
Sa'phat	Se'neh 9	Sha'ron-ite 8	She'shan	Sho'cho 6
Saph-a-ti'as 15	Se'nir	Sha-ru'hen	Shesh-baz'zar	Sho'choh 9
Sa'pheth	Sen'u-ah	Shash'a-i 5	Sheth	Sho'ham
Saph'ir	Se-o'rim	Sha'shak	She'thar	Sho'mer
Sap-phi'ra 9	Se'phar	Sha'ul	She'thar Boz'na-i	Sho'phach 6
Sap'phire	Seph'a-rad	Sha'ul-ites 8	She'va	Sho'phan
Sa'ra or Sa'rāi 5	Seph-ar-va'im 16	Sha-u'sha	Shib'bo-leth	Sho-shan'nim
Sar-a-bi'as 15	Se'phar-vites	Sha'veh 9	Shib'mah 9	Sho-shan'nim E'duth
Sar-a-i'ah 5	Se-phe'la	Sha'veth	Shi'chron	Shu'a 9
Sa-rā'ias 5 13	Se'rah	She'al	Shig-gāi'on 5	Shu'ah 9
Sa-ram'a-el	Se-ra-i'ah 5	She-al'ti-el 13	Shi'on	Shu'al
Sar'a-mel	Ser'a-phim	She-a-ri'ah 15	Shi'hor	Shu'ba-el 13
Sa'raph	Se're-a	She-ar-ja'shub	Shi'hor Lib'nath	Shu'ham
Sar-ched'o-nus 6	Se'ron	She'ba or She'bah	Shi-i'im 3 4	Shu'ham-ites 8
Sar'de-us	Se'rug	She'bam	*She-i'im*	Shu'hites
Sar'dine	Se'sis	Sheb-a-ni'ah 15	Shil'hi 3	Shu'lam-ite
Sar'dis	Ses'thel	Sheb'a-rim	Shil'him	Shu'math-ites 8
Sar'dites 8	Seth	She'bat	Shil'lem	Shu'nam-ite
Sar'di-us	Se'ther	She'ber	Shil'lem-ites 8	Shu'nem
Sar'do-nyx	Se'thur	Sheb'na	Shi'loh or Shi'lo 9	Shu'ni 3
Sa're-a	Sha-al-ab'bin	Sheb'u-el 13	Shi-lo'ah 9	Shu'nites 8
Sa-rep'ta	Sha-al'bim	Shec-a-ni'ah	Shi-lo'ni 3	Shu'pham
Sar'gon	Sha-al'bo-nite 8	She'chem 6	Shi-lo'nites 8	Shu'pham-ite
Sa'rid	Sha'aph	She'chem-ites	Shil'shah 9	Shup'pim
Sa'ron	Sha-a-ra'im 16	Shech'i-nah[3]	Shim'e-a	Shur
Sa-ro'thi 3	Sha-ash'gas	*Shek'e-nah*	Shim'e-ah	Shu'shan
Sar-se'chim 6	Shab-beth'a-i 5	Shed'e-ur	Shim'e-am	Shu'shan E'duth
Sa'ruch 6	Shach'i-a	She-ha-ri'ah 15	Shim'e-ath	Shu'thal-ites 8
Sa'tan[1]	Shad'da-i 5	She'kel	Shim'e-ath-ites	Shu'the-lah 9
Sath-ra-baz'nes	Sha'drach	She'lah	Shim'e-i 3	Si'a 1
Sath-ra-bou-za'nes	Sha'ge 7	She'lan-ites 8	Shim'e-on	Si'a-ka 1 9
Saul	Sha-haz'i-math 13	Shel-e-mi'ah 15	Shim'hi 3	Si'ba
Sav'a-ran	Sha'lem	She'leph	Shi'mi 3	Sib'ba-chāi 5
Sa'vi-as 15	Sha'lim	She'lesh	Shim'ites 8	Sib'bo-leth
Sce'va (*Se'va*)	Shal'i-sha	She'lesh	Shim'ma 9	Sib'mah 9

[1] *Satan.*—There is some dispute among the learned about the quantity of the second syllable of this word, when Latin or Greek, as may be seen in Labbe, but none about the first. This is acknowledged to be short; and this has induced those critics who have great knowledge of Latin, and very little of their own language, to pronounce the first syllable short in English, as if written *Sattan.* If these gentlemen have not perused the Principles of Pronunciation, prefixed to the Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, I would take the liberty of referring them to what is there said, for full satisfaction, for whatever relates to deriving English quantity from the Latin. But for those who have not an opportunity of inspecting that work, it may, perhaps, be sufficient to observe, that no analogy is more universal than that which, in a Latin word of two syllables, with but one consonant in the middle, and the accent on the first syllable, leads us to pronounce that syllable long. This is, likewise, the genuine pronunciation of English words of the same form; and where it has been counteracted, we find a miserable attempt to follow the Latin quantity in the English word, which we entirely neglect in the Latin itself (see Introduction, page vi.). *Cato* and *Plato* are instances where we make the vowel *a* long in English, where it is short in Latin; and *caligo* and *cogito*, where we make the *a* and *o* in the first syllable short in English, when it is long in Latin. Thus, if a word of two syllables, with one consonant in the middle, and the accent on the first, which, according to our own vernacular analogy, we should pronounce as we do *Cato* and *Plato*, with the first vowel long: if this word, I say, happen to be derived from a word of three syllables in Latin, with the first short, this is looked upon as a good reason for shortening the first syllable of the English word, as in *magic, placid, tepid*, &c., though we violate this rule in the pronunciation of the Latin words *caligo, cogito*, &c., which, according to this analogy, ought to be *cale-i-go, coge-i-to*, &c., with the first syllable long.

This pedantry, which ought to have a harsher title, has considerably hurt the sound of our language, by introducing into it too many short vowels, and consequently rendering it less flowing and sonorous. The tendency of the penultimate accent to open and lengthen the first vowel in dissyllables, with but one consonant in the middle, in some measure counteracts the shortening tendency of two consonants, and the almost invariable shortening tendency of the antepenultimate accent; but this analogy, which seems to be the genuine operation of nature, is violated by these ignorant critics, from the pitiful ambition of appearing to understand Latin. As the first syllable, therefore, of the word in question has its first vowel pronounced short for such miserable reasons as have been shown, and this short pronunciation does not seem to be general, we ought certainly to incline to that pronunciation which is so agreeable to the analogy of our own language, and which is, at the same time, so much more pleasing to the ear.

[2] [*Sen-ach'e-rib.*—Perry, Smart.]

[3] [*Sche-ki'nah.*—P.]

SU

Sib'ra-im 16
Si'chem 1 6
Sid'dim
Si'de
Si'don
Si-gi'o-noth 7
Si'ha 9
Si'hon
Si'hor
Si'las
Sil'la 9
Sil'o-a[1]
Sil'o-ah or Sil'o-am
Sil'o-as
Sil'o-e 9
Si-mal-cu'e
Sim'e-on
Sim'e-on-ites 8
Si'mon
Sim'ri 3
Sin
Si'nāi[2] 5
Si'nim
Sin'ites 8
Si'on
Zi'on
Siph'moth
Sip'pāi 5
Si'rach 1 6
Si'rah 9
Sir'i-on
Sis-am'a-i 5
Sis'e-ra 9
Si-sin'nes
Sit'nah
Si'van
So
So'choh 6 9
So'ko
So'coh 9
So'ko
So'di 3
Sod'om
Sod'om-ites
Sod'o-ma
Sol'o-mon
Sop'a-ter
Soph'e-reth
So'rek
So-sip'a-ter
Sos'the-nes 13
Sos'tra-tus 13
So'ta-i 5
Sta'chys 6
Sta'kees
Stac'te
Steph'a-na
Steph'a-nas
Ste'phen
Ste'ven
Su'ah 9
Su'ba
Su'ba-i 5
Suc-ca'ath-ites 8
Suc'coth
Suc'coth Be'noth
Sud

TA

Su'di-as
Suk'ki-ims 4
Sur
Su'sa
Su'san-chites 6
Su-san'nah 9
Su'si 3
Syc'a-mine
Sy-ce'ne
Sy'char 1 6
Sy-e'lus 12
Sy-e'ne
Syn'a-gogue
Syn'a-gog
Syn'ti-che 4 6
Syr'i-a Ma'a-cah
Syr'i-on
Sy-ro-phe-nic'i-a

T.

TA'A-NACH 5
Ta'a-nach Shi'lo
Tab'ba-oth
Tab'bath
Ta'be-al
Ta'be-el 13
Ta-bel'li-us
Tab'e-ra 9
Tab'i-tha
Ta'bor
Tab'ri-mon
Tach'mo-nite
Tad'mor
Ta'han
Ta'han-ites 8
Ta-haph'a-nes
Ta-hap'e-nes
Ta'hath
Tah'pe-nes 9
Tah're-a 9
Tah'tim Hod'shi
Tal'i-tha Cu'mi
Tal'māi 5
Tal'mon
Tal'sas
Ta'mah
Ta'mar
Tam'muz
Ta'nach 6
Tan'hu-meth
Ta'nis
Ta'phath
Taph'e-nes
Taph'nes
Ta'phon
Tap'pu-ah 13
Ta'rah 9
Tar'a-lah 9 13
Ta're-a 9
Tar'pel-ites 8
Tar'shis
Tar'shish
Tar-shi'si 3
Tar'sus

TI

Tar'tak
Tar'tan
Tat'na-i 5
Te'bah 9
Teb-a-li'ah 15
Te'beth
Te-haph'ne-hes
Te-hin'nah
Te'kel
Te-ko'a[3] or Te-ko'ah
Te-ko'ites[4] 8
Tel'a-bib
Te'lah 9
Tel'a-im 16
Te-las'sar
Te'lem
Tel-ha-re'sha
Tel-har'sa 9
Tel'me-la 9
Tel'me-lah 9
Te'ma 9
Te'man
Tem'a-ni 3
Te'man-ites 8
Tem'e-ni 3
Te'pho
Te'rah 9
Ter'a-phim
Te'resh
Ter'ti-us
Ter'she-us
Ter-tul'lus
Te'ta
Tet'rarch 6
Thad-de'us[5] 12
Tha'hash
Tha'mah 9
Tham'na-tha
Tha'ra 9
Thar'ra 9
Thar'shish
Thas'si 3
The'bez
The-co'e
The-las'ser
The-ler'sas
The-oc'a-nus
The-od'o-tus
The-oph'i-lus
The'ras
Ther'me-leth
Thes-sa-lo-ni'ca[6]
Theu'das
Thim'na-thath
This'be
Thom'as
Tom'as
Thom'o-i 3
Thra-se'as
Thum'mim
Thy-a-ti'ra 9
Tib'bath
Ti-be'ri-as
Tib'ni 3
Ti'dal
Tig'lath Pi-le'ser
Tik'vah 9

UL

Tik'vath
Ti'lon
Ti-me'lus 13
Tim'na 9
Tim'nath 9
Tim'na-thah
Tim'nath He'res
Tim'nath Se'rah
Tim'nite 8
Ti-mo'the-us
Tim'o-thy (Eng.)
Tip'sah 9
Ti'ras
Ti'rath-ites 8
Tir'ha-kah 9
Tir'ha-nah
Tir'i-a 9
Tir'sha-tha
Tir'zah 9
Tish'bite
Ti'van
Ti'za
Ti'zite 8
To'ah
To'a-nah
Tob
To-bi'ah 15
To-bi'as 15
To'bie (Eng.)
To'bi-el 4 13
To-bi'jah 15
To'bit
To'chen 6
To-gar'mah
To'hu
To'i 3
To'la 9
To'lad
To'la-ites 8
Tol'ba-nes
Tol'māi 5
To'phel
To'phet
To'u
Trach-o-ni'tis 12
Trip'o-lis
Tro'as
Tro-gyl'li-um
Troph'i-mus
Try-phe'na 12
Try-pho'sa 12
Tu'bal
Tu'bal Cain
Tu-bi'e-ni 3
Ty-be'ri-as
Tych'i-cus
Ty-ran'nus
Tyre, *one syllable*
Ty'rus

U.

U'CAL
U'el
U'la-i 5
U'lam

ZA

Ul'la 9
Um'mah 9
Un'ni 3
U-phar'sin
U'phaz
Ur'ba-ne
U'ri 3
U-ri'ah 9
U-ri'as 15
U'ri-el[7] 4 13
U-ri'jah 9 15
U'rim
U'ta 9
U'tha-i 5
U'thi 3
U'za-i 5
U'zal
Uz'za 9
Uz'zah 9
Uz'zen She'rah
Uz'zi 3
Uz-zi'ah 15
Uz-zi'el 13 15
Uz-zi'el-ites 8

V.

VA-JEZ'A-THA 9
Va-ni'ah 9
Vash'ni 3
Vash'ti 3
Voph'si 3

X.

XA'GUS
Xan'thi-cus
Xe'ne-as
Xer-o-pha'gi-a
Xe-rol'y-be
Xys'tus

Z.

ZA-A-NAIM 16
Za'a-man
Za-a-nan'nim
Za'a-van
Za'bad
Zab-a-dæ'ans
Zab-a-da'ias 5
Zab'bāi 5
Zab-de'us 12
Zab'di 3
Zab'di-el 11
Za-bi'na 9
Za'bud
Zab'u-lon[8]
Zac'ca-i 5
Zac-che'us 12
Zak-ke'us
Zac'cur
Zach-a-ri'ah 15

[1] *Siloa.*—This word, according to the present general rule of pronouncing these words, ought to have the accent on the second syllable, as it is Græcised by Σιλωὰ; but Milton, who understood its derivation as well as the present race of critics, has given it the antepenultimate accent, as more agreeable to the general analogy of accenting English words of the same form:

"Or if Sion hill
Delight thee more, or *Siloa's* brook, that flow'd
Fast by the oracle of God."

If criticism ought not to overturn settled usages, surely when that usage is sanctioned by such a poet as Milton, it ought not to be looked upon as a license, but an authority. With respect to the quantity of the first syllable, analogy requires that, if the accent be on it, it should be short.—See Rules prefixed to the *Greek and Latin Proper Names*, Rule 19.

[2] *Sinai.*—If we pronounce this word after the Hebrew, it has three syllables; if after the Greek, Σινᾶ, two only; though it must be confessed that the liberty allowed to poets of increasing the end of a line with one, and sometimes two syllables, renders their authority, in this case, a little equivocal. Labbe adopts the former pronunciation, but general usage seems to prefer the latter; and if we almost universally follow the Greek in other cases, why not in this? Milton adopts the Greek:

"Sing, heav'nly muse! that on the secret top
Of Oreb or of *Sinai* didst inspire
That shepherd—"

"God, from the mount of *Sinai*, whose gray top
Shall tremble, he, descending, will himself,
In thunder, lightning, and loud trumpets' sound,
Ordain them laws."—*Par. Lost*, b. xii., v. 227.

We ought not, indeed, to lay too much stress on the *quantity* of Milton, which is often so different in the same word; but these are the only two passages in his Paradise Lost where this word is used; and, as he has made the same letters a diphthong in *Asmadai*, it is highly probable he judged that *Sinai* ought to be pronounced in two syllables.—See Rules prefixed to this Vocabulary, No. 5.

[3] [*Tek'o-a.*—F. & K.]
[4] [*Tek'o-ites.*—F. & K.]
[5] [*Thad'de-us.*—P.]
[6] [*Thes-sa-lon'i-ca.*—P.]
[7] [*U-ri'el.*—P.]
[8] *Zabulon.*—"Notwithstanding," says the editor of Labbe, "this word in Greek, Ζαβουλὼν, has the penultimate long, yet in our churches we always hear it pronounced with the

ZA	ZE	ZE	ZI	ZU
Za'cher 6	Zath'o-e	Ze'nas	Zi'a 9	Zip-po'rah 13 16
Za'ker	Zath'thu	Ze-or'im 13	Zi'ba 9	Zith'ri 3
Za'dok	Za-thu'i 3 11	Zeph-a-ni'ah 15	Zib'e-on	Ziz
Za'ham	Zat'tu	Ze'phath	Zib'i-on	Zi'za 1 9
Za'ir	Za'van	Zeph'a-thah	Zich'ri 3	Zi'zah 1 9
Za'laph	Za'za	Ze'phi or Ze'pho	*Zik'ri*	Zi'na 1 9
Zal'mon	Zeb-a-di'ah 15	Ze'phon	Zid'dim	Zo'an
Zal-mo'nah 9	Ze'bah 9	Zeph'on-ites 8	Zid-ki'jah 15	Zo'ar
Zal-mun'nah	Ze-ba'im 13 16	Zer	Zi'don or Si'don	Zo'ba or Zo'bah
Zam'bis	Zeb'e-dee	Ze'rah 9	Zi-do'ni-ans	Zo-be'bah 9 13
Zam'bri 6	Ze-bi'na	Zer-a-hi'ah 15	Zif	Zo'har
Za'moth	Ze-bo'im 13	Zer-a-i'a 5	Zi'ha 1 9	Zo'he-leth
Zam-zum'mims	Ze-bu'da 13	Ze'rau	Zik'lag	Zon'a-ras
Za-no'ah 9	Ze'bul	Ze'red	Zil'lah 9	Zo'peth
Zaph-nath-pa-a-ne'ah	Zeb'u-lon	Zer'e-da	Zil'pah 9	Zo'phah
Za'phon	Zeb'u-lon-ites 8	Zer'e-dah	Zil'thai 5	Zo'phai 5
Za'ra	Zech-a-ri'ah 15	Ze-red'a-thah	Zim'mah	Zo'phar
Zar'a-ces	Ze'dad	Zer'e-rath	Zim'ram or Zim'ran	Zo'phim
Za'rah	Zed-e-ki'ah 15	Ze'resh	Zim'ri 3	Zo'rah
Zar-a-i'as 15	Zeeb	Ze'reth	Zin	Zo'rath-ites 8
Za're-ah	Ze'lah 9	Ze'ri 3	Zi'na 1 9	Zo're-ah 9
Za're-ath-ites 8	Ze'lek	Ze'ror	Zi'on or Si'on 1	Zo'rites 9
Za'red	Ze-lo'phe-ad	Ze-ru'ah 13	Zi'or 1	Zo-rob'a-bel[1]
Zar'e-phath	Ze-lo'tes 13	Ze-rub'ba-bel	Ziph	Zu'ar
Zar'e-tan	Zel'zah	Zer-u-i'ah 15	Zi'phah 1	Zuph
Za'reth Sha'har	Zem-a-ra'im 16	Zer-vi'ah 15	Ziph'i-on 2	Zur
Zar'hites 8	Zem'a-rite 8	Ze'tham	Ziph'ites 8	Zu'ri-el 13
Zar'ta-nah	Ze-mi'ra	Ze'than	Zi'phron 1	Zu-ri-shad'da-i 5
Zar'than	Ze'nan	Ze'thar	Zip'por	Zu'zims

acute on the antepenultimate. Those who thus pronounce it plead that, in Hebrew, the penultimate vowel is short; but, in the word *Zorobabel, Ζοροβάβελ*, they follow a different rule; for, though the penultimate in Hebrew is long, they pronounce it with the antepenultimate accent."

[1] *Zorobabel.*—See ZABULON.

TERMINATIONAL VOCABULARY

OF

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

EBA*

Accent the Antepenultimate.

BATHSHEBA, Elisheba, Beersheba.

ADA IDA

Accent the Penultimate.

Shamida.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Eliada, Jehoida, Bethsäida, Adida.

EA EGA ECHA UPHA

Accent the Penultimate.

Laodicea, Chaldea, Judea, Arimathea, Idumea, Cæsarea, Berea, Iturea, Osea, Hosea, Omega, Hasupha.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Cenchrea, Sabtecha.

ASHA ISHA USHA

Accent the Penultimate.

Elisha, Jerusha.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Bäasha, Shalisha.

ATHA ITHA UTHA

Accent the Penultimate.

Jegar-Sahadutha, Dalmanutha.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Gabatha, Gabbatha, Amadatha, Hammedatha, Parshandatha, Ephphatha, Tirshatha, Admatha, Caphenatha, Poratha, Achmetha, Tabitha, Golgotha.

IA

(Pronounced in two syllables.)

Accent the Penultimate.

Seleucia,† Japhia, Adalia, Bethulia, Nethania, Chenania, Jäazania, Jamnia, Samaria, Hezia.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Achäia, Arabia, Thracia, Samothracia, Grecia, Cilicia, Cappadocia, Seleucia, Media, India, Pindia, Claudia, Phrygia, Antiochia, Casiphia, Philadelphia, Apphia, Igdalia, Julia, Pamphylia, Mesopotamia, Armenia, Lycaonia, Macedonia, Apollonia, Junia, Ethiopia, Samaria. Adria, Alexandria, Celosyria, Syria, Assyria, Asia, Persia, Mysia, Galatia, Dalmatia, Philistia.

IKA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Elika.

ALA ELA ILA AMA EMA IMA

Accent the Penultimate.

Ambela, Arbela, Macphela.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Magdala, Aquila, Aceldama, Apherema, Ashima, Jemima.

ANA ENA INA ONA

Accent the Penultimate.

Diana, Tryphena, Hyena, Palestina, Barjona.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abana, Hashbadana, Amana, Ecbatana.

OA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Gilbōa. Tekōa. Silōa. Eshtemoa.

ARA ERA IRA URA

Accent the Penultimate.

Guzara, Ahira, Sapphira, Thyatira, Bethsura.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Bäara, Bethabara, Patara, Potiphera, Sisera.

ASA OSA

Accent the Penultimate.

Clēasa, Tryphosa.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Adasa, Amasa.

ATA ETA ITA

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ephphata, Achmeta, Melita, Hatita.

AVA UA AZA

Accent the Penultimate.

Ahava, Malchishua, Elishua, Shamua, Jahaza.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Jeshua. Abishua, Joshua.

AB IB OB UB

Accent the Penultimate.

Eliab, Sennacherib, Ishbi-Benob, Ahitob, Ahitub.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abinadab, Aminadab, Jehonadab, Jonadab, Chileab, Aholiab, Magor-Missabib. Aminadib. Eliashib, Bäalzebub, Bēelzebub.

AC UC

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Isäac, Syriac, Abacuc, Habbacuc.

AD ED ID OD UD

Accent the Penultimate.

Almodad, Arphaxad, Elihud, Ahihud, Ahiud, Ahilud.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Galäad, Josabab, Benhadad, Gilēad, Zelophëad, Zelophehad, Jochebed, Galeed, Ichabod, Ammihud, Abiud.

CE DEE LEE MEE AGE YCHE OHE ILE AME OME ANE ENE OE OSSE VE

Accent the Penultimate.

Phenice, Bernice, Eunice, Elelohe, Salome, Magdalene, Abilene, Mitylene, Cyrene, Syene, Colosse (Nazarene, pronounced in three syllables, with the accent on the last).

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Zebedee, Galilee, Ptolemee, Bethphage, Syntyche, Subīle Apame, Gethsemane, Siloe, Ninive.

ITE* (in one syllable.)

Accent the Penultimate.

Thisbite, Shuhite, Abiezrite, Gittite, Hittite, Hivite, Buzite.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Harodite, Agagite, Areopagite, Gergashite, Morashite, Haruphite, Ephrathite, Bethelite, Carmelite, Hamulite, Benjamite. Nehelamite. Shulamite. Shunamite. Edomite, Temanite, Gilonite. Shilonite, Horonite. Amorite, Jebusite.

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* For the pronunciation of the final *a* in this selection, see Rule the 9th.

† For this word and *Samaria*, *Antiochia*, and *Alexandria*, see the *Initial Vocabulary* of Greek and Latin Proper Names: also Rule 30th, prefixed to the *Initial Vocabulary*.

* Words of this termination have the accent of the words from which they are formed, and on this account are sometimes accented even on the preantepenultimate syllable, as *Bethlehemite*, from *Bethlehem*, and so of others. Words of this termination, therefore, of two syllables, have the accent on the penultimate syllable; and words of three or more, on the same syllable as their primitives.—See Rule the 8th.

Accent the Preantepenultimate.

Näamathite, Jezrëelite, Bethlehemite, Ephräimite (Canäanite, generally pronounced in three syllables, as if written *Can-an-ite*).

AG OG

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abishag, Hamongog.

BAH CAH DAH EAH CHAH SHAH THAH

Accent the Penultimate.

Zobazibah, Makkedah, Abidah, Elishah.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Dinhabah, Aholibah, Meribah, Abelbethmäacah, Abadah, Moladah, Zeredah, Jedidah, Gibëah, Shimëah, Zaphnath-Päaneah, Mëachah, Berachah, Bäashah, Eliathah.

AIAH EIAH

(*Ai* and *ei* pronounced as a diphthong in one syllable.)

Accent the Penultimate.

Micaiah,* Michaiah, Benaiah, Isaiah, Iphedeiah, Mäaseiah.

(*Ai* pronounced in two syllables.)

Adäiah, Pedäiah, Semäiah, Seräiah, Asäiah.

IAH

Accent the Penultimate.

Abiah, Rhëabiah, Zibiah, Tobiah, Mäadiah, Zebadiah, Obadiah, Noadiah, Jedidiah, Ahiah, Pekahiah, Jezrahiah, Barachiah, Japhiah, Bithiah, Hezekiah, Hilkiah, Zedekiah, Adaliah, Gedaliah, Igdaliah, Athaliah, Hachaliah, Remaliah, Nehemiah, Shelemiah, Meshelemiah, Jeremiah, Shebaniah, Zephaniah, Nethaniah, Chenaniah, Hananiah, Coniah, Jeconiah, Shëariah, Zachariah, Zechariah, Amariah, Shemariah, Azariah, Neariah, Moriah, Uriah, Josiah, Messiah, Shephatiah, Pelatiah, Ahaziah, Amaziah, Asaziah, Uzziah.

JAH

Accent the Penultimate.

Aijah, Abijah, Jehidijah, Ahijah, Elijah, Adonijah, Irijah, Tobadonijah, Urijah, Hallelujah, Zerujah.

KAH LAH MAH NAH OAH RAH SAH TAH VAH UAH

Accent the Penultimate.

Rebekah, Azekah, Machpelah, Aholah, Abel-meholah, Bëulah, Elkanah, Hannah, Kirjath-sannah, Harbonah, Hashmonah, Zalmonah, Shiloah, Noah, Manoah, Zanoah, Uzzen-sherah. Zipporah, Keturah, Hadassah, Malchishuah, Shammuah, JEHOVAH, Zeruah.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Marrekah, Bäalah, Shuthelah, Telmelah, Methuselah, Hachilah, Hackilah, Dalilah, Delilah, Havilah, Räamah, Aholibamah, Adamah, Elishamah, Ruhamah, Loruhamah, Kedemah, Ashimah, Jemimah, Penninah, Bäarah, Taberah, Deborah, Ephratah, Paruah.

ACH ECH OCH

Accent the Penultimate.

Merodach, Evil-merodach.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ahisamach, Ebed-melech, Abimelech, Ahimelech, Elimelech, Alammelech, Anammelech, Adrammelech, Regemmelech, Nathan-melech, A-ioch, Antioch.

KEH LEH VEH APH EPH ASH ESH ISH

Accent the Penultimate.

Elëaleh, Elioreph, Jehoash.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Rabshakeh, Nineveh, Ebiasaph, Bethshemesh, Enshemesh, Carchemish.

ATH ETH ITH OTH UTH

Accent the Penultimate.

Goliath, Jehovah-jireth, Hazar-maveth, Baal-berith, Rehoboth, Arioth, Nebaioth,† Naioth, Moseroth, Hazeroth, Pihahiroth, Mosoroth, Allon-bachuth.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Mahalath, Bashemath, Asenath, Daberath, Elisabeth, Dabbasheth, Jerubbesheth, Ishbosheth, Mephibosheth, Harosheth, Zoheleth, Bechtileth, Shibboleth, Tanhumeth, Genesareth, Asbazareth, Nazareth, Mazzareth, Kirharaseth, Shelomith, Sheminith, Lapidoth, Anathoth, Kerioth, Shemiramoth, Kedemoth, Ahemoth, Jerimoth, Sigionoth, Ashtaroth, Mazzaroth.

AI

(Pronounced as a diphthong in one syllable.)

Accent the Penultimate.

Chelubai, Asmadai, Sheshai, Shimshai, Hushai, Zilthai, Berothai, Talmai, Tolmai, Sinai, Talnai, Arbonai, Sarai, Sippai, Bezai.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Mordecai, Sibbachai, Chephar-Hammonai, Päarai.

AI

(Pronounced in two syllables.)

Accent the Penultimate.

Ai.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Zabbäi, Babäi, Nebäi, Shobäi, Subäi, Zaccäi, Shaddäi, Amishaddäi, Aridäi, Heldäi, Hegäi, Haggäi, Belgäi, Bilgäi, Abishäi, Uthäi, Adläi, Barzilläi, Uläi, Sisamäi, Shalmäi, Shammäi, Eliænäi, Tatnäi, Shether-boznäi, Naharäi, Sharäi, Shamsheräi, Shiträi, Arisäi, Bastäi, Baväi, Bigväi, Uzäi.

DI EI LI MI NI OI PI RI UI ZI

Accent the Penultimate.

Areli, Löammi, Talithacumi, Gideoni, Benoni, Hazelponi Philippi, Gehazi.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Engedi, Simëi, Shimëi, Edrëi, Bethbirëi, Abisëi, Bäali Naphthali, Nephthali, Pateoli, Adami, Naomi, Hanani, Bëerlahäiroi, Mehari, Häahashtari, Jesüi.

EK UK

Accent the Penultimate.

Adonizedek, Adonibezek.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Melchizedek, Amalek, Habakkuk.

AAL EAL IAL ITAL UTAL

Accent the Penultimate.

Bäal, Kirjath-bäal, Hamutal.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Meribbäal, Eshbäal, Ethbäal, Jerubäal, Tabëal, Belial Abital.

AEL ABEL EBEL

Accent the Penultimate.

Jäel, Abel.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Gabael, Michael, Raphael, Mishael, Mehujael, Abimael, Ishmael, Ismael, Anael, Nathanael, Israel, Asael, Zerubbabel, Zerobabel, Mehetabel, Jezebel.

EEL OGEL AHEL ACHEL APHEL OPHEL ETHEL

Accent the Penultimate.

Enrogel, Rachel, Elbethel.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Tabëel, Abdëel, Japhalëel, Mahalëel, Bezalëel, Hanamëel, Jerahmëel, Hananëel, Nathanëel, Jabnëel, Jezrëel, Hazëel Asahel, Barachel, Amraphel, Achitophel.

IEL KEL

Accent the Penultimate.

Peniel, Uzziel.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abiel, Tobiel, Adiel, Abdiel, Gaddiel, Pagiel, Salathiel, Ithiel, Ezekiel, Gamaliel, Shelumiel, Daniel, Othniel, Ariel Gabriel, Uriel, Shealtiel, Putiel, Haziel, Hiddekel.

UEL EZEL

Accent the Penultimate.

Dëuel, Raguel, Bethuel, Pethuel, Hamuel, Jemuel, Kemuel Nemuel, Phanuel, Penuel, Jeruel, Bethezel.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Samuel,* Lemuel, Emanuel, Immanuel.

AIL

(Pronounced in two syllables.)

Accent the Penultimate.

Abihäil.

* For the pronunciation of the last two syllables of these words, see Rule 5th prefixed to Scripture Proper Names.

† The *ai* in this and the next word form but one syllable. See Rule 5.

* See Rule the 17th prefixed to Scripture Proper Names.

AIL

(Pronounced as a diphthong in one syllable.)

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abigail.

OL UL

Accent the Penultimate.

Bethgamul.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Eshtaol.

ODAM AHAM IAM IJAM IKAM

Accent the Penultimate.

Elmodam, Abijam, Ahikam.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abraham, Miriam, Adonikam.

OAM

Accent the Penultimate.

Rehoboam, Roboam, Jeroboam.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Siloam, Abinoam, Ahinoam.

ARAM IRAM ORAM

Accent the Penultimate.

Padanaram, Abiram, Hiram, Adoniram, Adoram, Hadoram, Jehoram.

AHEM EHEM ALEM EREM

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Menahem, Bethlehem, Jerusalem, Beth-haccerem.

AIM*

Accent the Penultimate.

Chusan-Rishathäim, Kirjathäim, Bethdiblathäim, Ramathäim, Adithäim, Misrephothmäim, Abelmäim, Mahanäim, Manhanäim, Horonäim, Shäaräim, Adoräim, Sepharväim.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Rephäim, Dothäim, Egläim, Carnäim, Sharäim, Ephräim, Beth-ephräim, Mizräim, Abel-mizräim.

BIM CHIM PHIM KIM LIM NIM RIM ZIM

Accent the Penultimate.

Sarsechim, Zeböim, Kirjatharim, Bahurim, Kelkath-hazurim.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Cherubim, Lehabim, Rephidim, Seraphim, Teraphim, Eliakim, Jehoiakim, Joiakim, Joakim, Bäalim, Dedanim, Ethanim, Abarim, Bethhaccerim, Kirjath-jëarim, Hazerim, Bäal-perazim, Gerizim, Gazizim.

DOM LOM AUM IUM NUM RUM TUM

Accent the Penultimate.

Obededom, Appii-forum, Miletum.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abishalom, Absalom, Capernäum, Rhegium, Trogyllium, Iconium, Adramyttium, Galbanum.

AAN CAN DAN EAN THAN IAN MAN NAN

Accent the Penultimate.

Memucan, Chaldëan, Ahiman, Elhanan, Johanan, Haman.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Canäan, Chanäan, Merodach-baladan, Nebuzaradan, Elnathan, Jonathan, Midian, Indian, Phrygian, Italian, Macedonian, Ethiopian, Syrian, Assyrian, Egyptian, Näaman.

AEN VEN CHIN MIN ZIN

Accent the Penultimate.

Manäen, Bethaven, Chorazin.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Jehoiachin, Benjamin.

EON AGON EPHON ASHON AION ION ALON ELON ULON YLON MON NON RON YON THUN RUN

Accent the Penultimate.

Bäal-meon, Beth-dagon, Bäal-zephon, Näashon, Higgaion, Shiggaion, Chilion, Orion, Esdrelon, Bäal-hamon, Philemon, Abiron, Beth-horon.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Gibeon, Zibeon, Gedeon, Gideon, Simeon, Pirathon, Herodion, Carnion, Sirion, Ascalon, Ajalon, Askelon, Zebulon, Babylon, Jeshimon, Tabrimon, Solomon, Lebanon, Aäron, Apollyon, Jaduthun, Jeshurun.

EGO ICHO HIO LIO

Accent the Penultimate.

Ahio.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Abednego, Jericho, Gallio.

AR ER IR OR UR

Accent the Penultimate.

Ahishar, Bäal-tamar, Balthasar, Eliëazar, Eziongeber, Tiglath-pileser, Shalmaneser, Hadadezer, Abiezer, Ahiezer, Eliezer, Romantiezer, Ebenezer, Joezer, Sharezer, Havoth-jäir, Asnoth-tabor, Beth-peor, Bäal-peor, Nicanor, Philometor.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Issachar, Potiphar, Abiathar, Ithamar, Shemeber, Lucifer, Chedorlaomer, Aroer, Sosipater, Sopater, Achior, Nebuchodonosor, Eupator, Shedëur, Abishur, Pedahzur.

AAS BAS EAS PHAS IAS LAS MAS NAS OAS PAS RAS TAS YAS

Accent the Penultimate.

Osëas, Esäias, Tobias, Sedecias, Abadias, Asadias, Abdias, Barachias, Ezechias, Mattathias, Matthias, Ezekias, Nëemias, Jeremias, Ananias, Assanias, Azarias, Ezerias, Josias, Ozias, Bagëas, Aretas, Onyas.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Annäas, Barsabas, Patrobas, Eneas, Phineas, Caiaphas, Cleophas, Herodias, Euodias, Georgias, Amplias, Lysanias, Gabrias, Tiberias, Lysias, Nicolas, Artemas, Elymas, Parmenas, Siloas, Antipas, Epaphras.

CES DES EES GES HES LES NES SES TES

Accent the Penultimate.

Gentiles,* Rameses, Mithridates, Euphrates.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Rabsaces, Arsaces, Nomades, Phinëes, Astyages, Diotrephes, Epiphanes, Tahaphanes, Hermogenes, Taphenes, Calisthenes, Sosthenes, Eumenes.

ENES and INES

(In one syllable.)

Accent the Ultimate.

Gadarenes, Agarenes, Hagarenes.

Accent the Penultimate.

Philistines (pronounced like *Philistins*).

ITES

(Pronounced in one syllable.)

[Words of this termination have the accent of the words from which they are formed, which sometimes occasions the accent to be placed even on the preantepenultimate syllable; as, *Gileadites*, from *Gilead*, and so of others. Words of this termination, therefore, of two syllables, have the accent on the penultimate syllable; and words of three or more, on the same syllable as their primitives.]

Accent the Penultimate.

Gadites, Kenites, Jamnites, Levites, Hittites, Hivites.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Rechabites, Moabites, Gergeshites, Nahathites, Kohathites, Pelëthites, Cherethites, Uzzielites, Tarpelites, Elamites, Edomites, Reubenites, Ammonites, Hermonites, Ekronites Hagarites, Nazarites, Amorites, Geshurites, Jebusites, Ninevites, Jesuites, Perizzites.

Accent the Preantepenultimate.

Gilëadites, Amalekites, Ishmäelites, Israëlites, Midianites Gibëonites, Aaronites.

OTES

Accent the Penultimate.

Zelotes.

IS

Accent the Penultimate.

Elimäis.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Antiochis, Amathis, Bäalis, Decapolis, Nëapolis, Hierapolis, Persepolis, Amphipolis, Tripolis, Nicopolis, Scythopolis, Salamis, Damaris, Vabsaris, Antipatris, Atargatis.

* In this selection the *ai* form distinct syllables.—See Rule 16.

* *Gentiles.*—This may be considered as an English word, and should be pronounced in two syllables, as if written *Jentiles*, the last syllable as the plural of *tile*.

IMS

Accent the Penultimate.

Emims, Zamzummims, Zuzims.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Rephäims, Gammadims, Cherethims, Anakims, Nethinims, Chemarims.

ANS

Accent the Penultimate.

Sabëans, Laodicëans, Assidëans, Galilëans, Idumëans, Epiurëans.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Arabians, Grecians, Herodians, Antiochians, Corinthians, Parthians, Scythians, Athenians, Cyrenians, Macedonians, Zidonians, Babylonians, Lacedemonians, Ethiopians, Cyprians, Syrians, Assyrians, Tyrians, Ephesians, Persians, Galatians, Cretians, Egyptians, Nicolaitans, Scythopolitans, Samaritans, Libyans.

MOS NOS AUS BUS CUS DUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Archeläus, Meneläus, Abubus, Andronicus, Seleucus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Pergamos, Stephanos, Emmäus, Agabus, Bartacus, Achäicus, Tychicus, Aradus.

EUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Daddeus, Asmodeus, Aggeus, Zaccheus, Ptolemeus, Maccabeus, Lebbeus, Cendebeus, Thaddeus, Mardocheus, Mordocheus, Alpheus, Timeus, Bartimeus, Hyreneus, Elizeus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Dositheus, Timotheus, Nereus.

GUS CHUS THUS

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Areopagus, Philologus, Lysimachus, Antiochus, Eutychus, Amadathus.

IUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Darius.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Gäius, Athenobius, Cornelius, Numenius, Cyrenius, Apollonius, Tiberius, Demetrius, Mercurius, Dionysius, Pontius, Tertius.

LUS MUS NUS RUS SUS TUS

Accent the Penultimate.

Aristobulus, Eubulus, Nicodemus, Ecanus, Hircanus, Aurnus, Sylvanus, Ahasuerus, Assuerus, Heliodorus, Arcturus Bar-jesus, Fortunatus, Philetus, Epaphroditus, Azotus.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Attalus, Theophilus, Alcimus, Trophimus, Onesimus, Didymus, Libanus, Antilibanus, Sarchedonus, Acheacharus, Lazarus, Citherus, Elutherus, Jäirus, Prochorus, Onesiphorus Asapharasus, Ephesus, Epenetus, Asyncritus.

AT ET OT IST OST

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Ararat, Eliphalet, Gennesaret, Iscariot, Ant'-Christ, Pentecost.

EU HU ENU EW MY

Accent the Penultimate.

Casleu, Chisleu, Abihu, Andrew.

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Jehovah-Tsidkenu, Bartholomew, Jeremy.

BAZ GAZ HAZ PHAZ

Accent the Penultimate.

Mahar-shalal-hash-baz, Shäash-gaz, Elipha?

Accent the Antepenultimate.

Jehöahaz.

A VOCABULARY,

GIVING

THE PRONUNCIATION

OF

MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

BY

JOSEPH THOMAS, M.D.,

AUTHOR OF THE SYSTEM OF PRONUNCIATION OF FOREIGN NAMES IN THE "UNIVERSAL PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER."

PREFATORY REMARKS.

It may be proper to inform the reader that the following Vocabulary is, with some slight exceptions, extracted from Baldwin's Universal Pronouncing Gazetteer; the system of pronunciation, both as regards the general principles and the particular mode of marking the sounds, being essentially the same as that in the work referred to. In accordance with our proposed plan and narrow limits, this Vocabulary is necessarily less full than the original work in several respects; among which we may particularly mention the explanation and defense of our system of geographical orthoepy, and the insertion and pronunciation of adjectives derived from the names of places. While referring to the original work those who are desirous of obtaining full information on the points alluded to, we may be permitted to observe that the utmost pains have been taken to render this Vocabulary as perfect as possible of its kind; and notwithstanding its limited size, we hope and believe that it will be found not only more accurate, but in several respects more complete and satisfactory, than any other work of the sort that has yet appeared.

It is not compatible with our plan, as has been already intimated, to enter here into a particular explanation and defense of our system of geographical pronunciation. Indeed, such a course is perhaps rendered unnecessary by the flattering marks of favor with which the Pronouncing Gazetteer has been universally received. It is, however, deemed proper, for the sake of those who may not be familiar with the subject—first, to show as succinctly as possible why a standard of geographical orthoepy is needed; secondly, to explain briefly the system which we have adopted, setting forth at the same time a few of the principal reasons which led to its adoption; thirdly, to show how far this work may claim to be a standard on the subject of which it treats; and, lastly, to point out some of the more important features in which ours differs from other systems of geographical pronunciation.

I. The pronunciation of geographical names has ever been a source of perplexity to all those who are desirous of speaking correctly. But to none, probably, has it occasioned so much embarrassment as to the conscientious teacher. Anxious not to teach error—not to lead his pupils into faulty habits of pronunciation, which it might afterward be difficult or impossible entirely to overcome, he looks around for some rule or guide competent to direct him aright, but finds himself involved in a labyrinth of perplexity from which he can discover no egress. It is in vain that he turns to the practice of the intelligent portion of society, for among them he finds an almost infinite discrepancy to prevail. If he attempts to form a system for himself, and, in accordance with what may appear to be the clear dictates of sound common sense, aims to pronounce all geographical names as they are written, giving to every letter its proper English sound, he will meet with insuperable difficulties. For it is next to impossible to pronounce many foreign names according to the English sound of the letters, *e. g.*, *Czernigow*, *Ljusne*, *Szegedin*, &c. In many instances he will be unable to determine what is the proper English sound of the letters. What, for example, is the proper English sound of the diphthong *ei?* Should it be pronounced like *ee*, as in the words *seize*, *ceiling*, *receive*, or like *ai*, as in *vein*, *weight*, *inveigh*, or like *i* long, as in *height*, *sleight*, &c.? Shall Seine be pronounced *seen*, *sane*, or *sine?* or shall we sound the final *e*, and make it *see-nee*, *sai-nee*, or *si-nee?* Such a system, if system it can be called, would evidently lead to the greatest confusion, and increase the discrepancy in the pronunciation of geographical names, which is already so prevalent.

II. If, on the other hand, he aims to conform his practice to that of our most intelligent travelers, and pronounce foreign names as they are pronounced by the well-educated people of the respective countries to which they belong, he will have to encounter the most serious obstacles. For, even if he has it in his power (which can rarely fall to the lot of any one) to learn from competent instructors, the elements of pronunciation of all the principal European and Asiatic tongues, how shall he be certain that the names which he seeks to pronounce, in any particular language, may not be exceptions to the general rules of pronunciation in that language? We shall often find persons who speak French, in general, exceedingly well, and who yet pronounce Aix, ai, and Blas (in Gil-Blas), blä, not knowing that these names are among the many exceptions to the general rule of the French language, which requires that the final consonant of a word (not immediately followed by another word beginning with a vowel) should be mute. Many persons perfectly familiar with the elements of Spanish pronunciation, will yet be unable to pronounce correctly such names as *Queretaro*, *Panama*, *Cordova*, *Merida*, and *Cardenas*, because they are not aware that these names form exceptions to the general rule of Spanish accentuation, which requires that the accent should be placed on the last syllable of a word ending with a consonant, and on the next to the last of a word ending with a vowel. From the preceding observations, it will be sufficiently evident to every intelligent mind, that if persons should attempt to pronounce geographical names according to the English sounds of th

etters, or should adopt the foreign sounds without any other guide than the general princi ples of pronunciation in each language, they would be involved in the greatest embarrassment, not to say, inextricable confusion; and that, in order to insure uniformity in this department of orthoepy, *a generally recognized system or standard is absolutely requisite.*

III. The system of pronouncing, as a general rule, all geographical names as they are pro nounced by the well-educated people of the respective countries to which they belong, though attended with some disadvantages, is, on the whole, undoubtedly the best that can be adopted. It is not only followed by the best speakers and poets* of Great Britain and the United States, but appears to be also fully recognized by the Germans, as will be seen by consulting some of their most popular works on Geography, *e. g.*, CANNABICH'S *Lehrbuch der Geographie*, and VOLGER'S *Handbuch der Geographie*. Even the French, though perhaps less inclined to adopt the practices of other nations than any other people in Christendom, show a decided tendency in the same direction. The recently increased facilities of intercourse between different parts of the world, by making us familiar with the native pronunciation of names in other countries, have doubtless exerted a powerful influence toward the introduction of such a system of geographical pronunciation.

IV. A strong argument against pronouncing the names of foreign places according to the English sound of the letters, and in favor of calling them as they are called by the inhabitants themselves, is derived from the fact that in a multitude of instances the same name is written variously. Thus, in Spanish, *x* and *j* (and *g* before *e* and *i*), having precisely the same sound, are sometimes used indifferently in spelling words or names. Hence we often see JALISCO and XALISCO, both pronounced by the inhabitants HÅ-LIS'KO or HÅ-LEES'KO; JALAPA and XALAPA, both pronounced HÅ-LÅ'PÅ. XIXONA is spelled in three different ways, *Xixona*, *Jijona*, and *Gijona*, all pronounced HE-HO'NÅ. How perplexing and absurd would it be, sometimes to call JALISCO, JÅ-LIS'KO, and sometimes ZÅ-LIS'KO, or to pronounce XIXONA sometimes ZIX-O'NÅ, sometimes JE-JO'NÅ or JĪ-JO'NÅ, and sometimes GHE-JO'NÅ or GHĪ-JO'NÅ. Many Asiatic and African names are written variously, according as the writer attributes to the letters he employs a French, German, or English sound. Thus, if a Frenchman should visit the capital of Fezzan in Africa, and wish to indicate the sound of the name as pronounced by the natives, he would write *Mourzouk*, a German would write *Mursuk*, and an Englishman would, or at least *should*,† write *Moorzook*; all these spellings being intended to represent exactly the same sound. In the same manner, the capital of Afghanistan is written *Caboul*, *Cabul*, and *Cabool*; the name of another town is written *Sourmoul*, *Surmul*, and *Soormool*. What confusion, what barbarous jargon would result from attempting to pronounce such names as these according to the ordinary English sounds of the letters. We should then have sometimes *Mowr-zowk*, *Ca-bowl* (rhyming with *howl*), and *Sowr-mowl*, for the ordinary English sound of *ou* is like *ow* in *cow*; sometimes *Mŭr-sŭk* or *Mŭr-zŭck*, *Ca-bŭl'*, *Cā'bul*, or *Cab'ul*, and *Sŭr-mŭl*; and sometimes *Moor-zook*, *Cab-ool*, and *Soor-mool*, which last is the true pronunciation. Hundreds of similar examples might be adduced.

We have been the more explicit on this head because, previously to the preparation of the Pronouncing Gazetteer, no attempt that we are aware of was ever made toward explaining and reconciling this diversity in the mode of writing geographical names, though it has long been a source of great perplexity even to the most intelligent geographers. Particular pains have been taken with this class of names in the following Vocabulary. All the different modes of writing them have been sought out with great care, and are given under their alphabetical heads with a reference to what is considered to be the true spelling. Hence the Vocabulary will not only be found useful as a system of pronunciation, but by means of it, the inquirer will be able to identify every important geographical name in spite of its various disguises.—Only a few days previous to our writing these remarks, a friend was reading an article in a newspaper, in which the *Nabajoe* Indians were spoken of. He was quite at a loss, for though he had often heard of the *Navahoes*, he had no knowledge whatever of the *Nabajoes*. He immediately called our attention to the subject, and the difficulty was readily explained. The Indians alluded to, reside in the southeast part of California. The Mexicans spell the name *Nabajo* or *Nabajoa* (pronounced NÅ-VÅ-HO' or NÅ-VÅ-HO'Å), while our traders, aiming to express the same sound with English letters, write it *Navahoe*.

V. Two important limitations are to be made to the general rule, that foreign names should be pronounced after the manner of the well-educated people of the respective countries to which such names belong.

* For the usage of the poets, with regard to the pronunciation of geographical names, see pages 19, 20, 21 and 22 of the Universal Pronouncing Gazetteer.

† It is much to be regretted that many English writers spell such names after the French or German mode, without affording us any clew to the true pronunciation. Even in the same work we shall frequently find one name written in the German, another in the French, and another in the English manner. By some writers the same name is often written differently in different parts of the same work. It is unnecessary to say how utterly perplexing such a practice must prove to all those who are not thoroughly conversant with the subject in question. (Those who wish to pursue this subject further, are referred to pages 28 and 29 of the Universal Pronouncing Gazetteer; also to the "Table of Different Spellings," at the end of the Introduction in the third and subsequent editions of that work.)

First, the names of well-known foreign places, as *Paris*, *Lyons*, *Hanover*, *Berlin*, and *Mexico*, having become fully Anglicized (like the French words introduced into the English language soon after the Norman Conquest), are for the most part to be pronounced, by Englishmen and Americans, according to the sounds and accent of the English language. Thus we should say Păr'is, and not pàr`-ree'; Lȳ'ons, not le`-òn'; Han'o-ver, not Hăn-no'ver; Ber'lin, not bĕr-leen'; and Mex'ī-co, not Meh'he-ko. In like manner, names of foreign origin, occurring in our own country, as *Detroit*, *Wisconsin*, *Arkansas*, and *Texas*, should be, and generally are, Anglicized to a greater or less extent. What, indeed, can be more absurd than for the mere English scholar to be striving to give such names as *Detroit* and *Wisconsin* (or *Ouisconsin*) a French pronunciation, viz., dà`-trwå', wis`-kòn`-sàn' (almost wis-kong-sang), when, perhaps, in many instances the very people with whom those names originated have ceased to speak the language of their ancestors. For reasons similar to the above, we are in favor of pronouncing Rio del Norte *rī'o del nort*, and not *ree'o del nor'tà*, since a large majority of those who have most occasion to pronounce this name, speak the English language. (*See* Rio del Norte *in the Vocabulary*.)

The other limitation to the rule above mentioned, refers to those foreign names (not French) which contain sounds difficult for a mere English scholar to utter, like the German *ch* and *w*, and the Spanish *d*, in the middle or at the end of a word. In these cases we follow the established mode of Anglicizing such sounds. Accordingly, we would have the English scholar pronounce the German *ch* like our *k*, and *w* and *d* as they are pronounced in English. We do not place the difficult French sounds in the same list, because, in consequence of this being more studied than any other foreign language, it is more usual for English speakers to adopt all the peculiar sounds of the letters in pronouncing French names.

VI. In carrying out the system of geographical pronunciation recommended in the foregoing remarks, the great point at which we have most studiously aimed has been ACCURACY. Destitute of this, such a work must necessarily be useless, or worse than useless, since it must either fail to inspire that confidence, without which few would be at the trouble of referring to its pages, or else it will teach what were far better untaught—error. That no one may be deterred from studying this important branch of education, by the notion that there is nothing settled or certain in the pronunciation of geographical names, or by the fear that he may frequently have to unlearn what he has bestowed much time and labor to acquire, it may be proper—indeed, it is due, as we conceive, to the public as well as to ourselves—to explain briefly the course we have pursued in order to insure perfect accuracy, and to state as succinctly as possible the claims of our work to be regarded as a standard of geographical orthoepy, to which all may with confidence appeal.

To insure perfect accuracy in the pronunciation of foreign names, we have not only been anxious to avail ourselves of the assistance of the very best scholars our country affords in each of the different European languages, but have omitted no opportunity of seeking information from travelers, and gentlemen who, by long residence in South America, Asia, or Africa, have become more or less familiar with the language and practices of those remote regions. This is not all. With regard to all points of doubt and difficulty, and especially with regard to the names of places in those countries which are very rarely visited by Europeans, we have carefully consulted the best geographical works in the French and German languages. In this manner we have been enabled not only to detect several important errors in respect to foreign countries (errors which have in some instances been extended almost beyond the possibility of eradication, in consequence of one English or American writer copying another, without referring to the original authorities), but also to determine the true pronunciation of a number of names, about which information could be obtained from no other source. To illustrate by example: we find the name of a large river in Chin-India written on our maps *Meinam*. From this spelling alone it would be impossible to say whether the name should be pronounced *mee-nam*, *mai-nam*, or *mī-nam*. Some of our best authorities (among others Mr. Worcester) adopt the last pronunciation. We find, however, that Malte-Brun and Balbi, the two best as well as most celebrated geographers of modern times, write it in French *Meinam*, to be pronounced mà-nåm or mà-ė-nåm; for it is an established rule in French pronunciation to sound *ei* like *a* in *fate*, or *ay* in *day*, and in no instance do we find them to pronounce this diphthong either like the *ee* or the long *i* of our language. Again, Cannabich, the celebrated German geographer, writes the above name *Menam*, which the Germans would pronounce mà-nåm; for the first syllable can not, compatibly with the fixed principles of the German tongue be pronounced either *mee* or *mī*. We have accordingly given mà-nåm' as the true pronunciation. We will cite another example. *Houssa* is the name of a country in the interior of North Africa, of which little is known to Europeans. Judging from the spelling, we might suppose that it should be pronounced hoos-så, since it is so very common for English travelers to use *ou* in its French sound, when writing the words or names of Asiatic and African countries. Mr. Worcester pronounces the name in this manner in his new octavo Dictionary. We find, however, on referring to Malte-Brun and Balbi, that the same name is written in French *Haoussa*; Cannabich writes it in German *Haussa*, both pronounced how-så. Hence we infer with confidence that *Houssa* is the true English spelling, and that the first syllable should be pronounced

like our word *house*. Many similar instances might be cited, wherein we have been able to ascertain the pronunciation of names merely by observing the manner in which they are written in different languages, but these two examples will perhaps suffice to illustrate the principle.

As an evidence that so much care has not been bestowed in vain, we can affirm, that although, since the first publication of the Pronouncing Gazetteer, our attention, as well as that of several of our literary friends, has been constantly directed toward the detection of any errors which may have escaped us in that work, we have not yet been able to discover more than two of any importance, in the pronunciation of foreign names. We have given *Angely* (in JEAN D'ANGELY, SAINT), pronounced in two syllables, when we should have given *Angély*, to be pronounced in three syllables. Balbi (whose work is adopted by the University of France) uniformly writes it *Angely*, and hence we were led into the error. The other mistake occurs in the name *Velez Malaga*. We had at first placed the accent on the last syllable of *Velez*, according to the general rule of the Spanish language, but this name happens to be one of the exceptions alluded to in Section II.

With regard to the names of our own country, we have not, perhaps, been less successful, though the difficulties here have been somewhat greater, owing to the changes that are constantly taking place among our enterprising and restléss population. We at first accentuated *Michigan* on the last syllable, according to the old French pronunciation, but we find that the people of that state, almost without exception, now place the accent on the first syllable. We have given it accordingly in this Vocabulary. Two or three other changes of minor importance have been made. We must, however, acknowledge that frequently we have omitted in the Gazetteer the pronunciation altogether, and in this Vocabulary the name also, from the impossibility of ascertaining satisfactorily the true pronunciation. (See Advertisement to the Third Edition of the Pronouncing Gazetteer, pages v. and vi.) For, however desirable it may be that a work of this kind should contain every geographical name, we have deemed it of far more consequence to *ascertain* and *fix* the pronunciation even of a few of those which are in common use, than to give at random that of an immense multitude, many of which, perhaps, would be rarely, if ever, met with. In short, we have ever sought to be guided by the maxim, "BETTER TEACH NOTHING THAN TEACH ERROR."

VII. The system adopted by us differs materially in two points from the other systems of geographical pronunciation which have hitherto been given to the public. First, in giving in a parenthesis the native spelling and pronunciation of those European names which have become thoroughly Anglicized; for exampale, Dant'zic (Ger. Danzig, dânt'sig); Leg-horn' (It. Livorno, le-vor'no); Sev'ille (Sp. Sevilla, så-veel'yå); Co-run'na (Sp. Coruña, ko-roon'yå); Lis'bon (Port. Lisboa, lis-bo'å), &c. This is not a matter calculated merely to gratify the curiosity of literary *dilettanti*, but one which will be found, we believe, of great practical utility; since it is usual not only for the poets to employ the more euphonious names of *Sevilla*, *Lisboa*, *Livorno*, &c., instead of their ordinary Anglicized forms, but several of our most popular prose writers, as well as some of our best maps (those, for example, published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge), sometimes give the literal foreign name without explaining it by its English synonym.

The other point of difference is the insertion in their alphabetical place, of all the various spellings and synonyms of important geographical names, with a reference to what we consider the preferable spelling or more usual name. (For an explanation of the various modes of writing Asiatic and African names, the reader is referred to Section IV.) Thus we not only give *Mourzouk* and *Mursuk*, *Ourfa* and *Urfa*, in their respective alphabetical places, referring to *Moorzook* and *Oorfa;* but when a place has two or three entirely different names, we have made it a point to give them all, referring the others to the more usual appellation, as in the case of *Sweera* and *Mogadore*, and of *Amazon*, *Marañon*, and *Orellana*. Mogadore is called *Sweera* (usually written *Suira*) by the inhabitants, and is not unfrequently so named by European writers. We give both, but under *Suira* and *Sweera* refer to *Mogadore*, as this is the more usual name. So, under *Marañon* and *Orellana*, the inquirer is referred to *Amazon*.

From not carefully attending to this subject, a number of important errors have been committed by some of our best and most popular writers on geography. One Gazetteer describes *Schirvan* and *Shirvan* as two different provinces of Persia. In another work, which justly ranks among our very best, *Ciara*, *Seara*, and *Siara* (a small town of Brazil, near 4° S. lat. and 39° W. lon.) are represented as three entirely distinct places; though one who should carefully observe their latitudes and longitudes, which differ but slightly, would naturally wonder how three such towns, so similar in the sound of their names, and each on a river of its own name, could be situated so near to each other.

In conclusion, we commit the result of our labors to an enlightened public, not with any confidence or hope that it will be found to be without defects, but encouraged by the persuasion that those whose criticism is most to be valued or feared, will be most capable of appreciating the great and numerous difficulties to be encountered in executing such a task as we have undertaken, and will best know how to make allowance for those imperfections, which, notwithstanding all the care and labor bestowed, may perhaps be discovered in our work.

ELEMENTS

OF THE

PRONUNCIATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CONTINENTAL EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

Vowels.

1. In the continental languages of Europe, *a* never has a sound like that in the English words *fate, name*, but is usually like the *a* in *far* or *father*, sometimes approximating that in *fat*.

2. *E* generally has a sound similar to *a* in *fate*, or else to *e* in *met*. In French it is often silent.

3. *I* usually sounds as in our word *marine, i. e.*, like our long *e*; but it is not unfrequently short, as in *pin*.

4. *O* has nearly the same sound as in English, in *no, not*, and *nor*, except in Swedish and Norwegian, when it is pronounced like our *oo*.

5. *U* is pronounced in most languages like our *oo*; but in French and Dutch it has a sound intermediate between *oo* and long *e*, which can be learned from an oral instructor only.

6. *Y* is usually pronounced like *i*, that is, like our *e*. In Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish it sounds like the French *u*; in Dutch it is like our long *i*.

Diphthongs.

7. The diphthong *æ* or *ä* is generally pronounced nearly like our *a* in *fate*, or *e* in *met*. In Dutch *ae* is like *a* in *far*.

8. *Ai* and *ay* are generally sounded like our long *i*. In French they are similar in sound to our *a* in *fate*, or *ay* in *day*.

9. *Au* has generally the sound of the English *ou*, as in *our, sour*, &c. In French *au* and *eau* are pronounced like long *o*.

10. *Ei* and *ey* are generally *proper* diphthongs, combining the sounds of *a* in *fate* and *e* in *me*, being similar to *ay* in *day*, when this word is pronounced very full. In German they are like our long *i*; in French nearly like our *a* in *fate*.

11. *Eu* in French has a sound similar to *u* in our word *fur*, or like *u* in *tub*, but more prolonged; in German, *eu* and *äu* sound like *oi* in English.

12. The diphthong *ie* is usually pronounced like our *ee*, or *i* long.

13. *Oe* or *ö* occurs in several of the European languages, and is usually pronounced nearly like the French *eu*, or *e* in the English word *her*. Perhaps one who has no opportunity of learning this sound from an oral instructor, might form some idea of it by combining the sounds of short *u* and *e* (*u* in *tub* and *e* in *met*) thus, *ŭĕ*, and allowing the voice to dwell a little on *ŭ*. *Göthe* might be pronounced gŭh'ét-eh, almost gŭh'ét-ah. Care, however, must be taken not to separate the *ŭ* and *ĕ* too much. They should rather form one long syllable than two short ones.

14. *Oi* in French is usually sounded like wŏh or wå; thus *toi* is pronounced twŏh or twå. Sometimes, however, it has the sound of *ai*, or nearly the sound of *a* in *fate*.

15. *Ou* in French is like our *oo*.

16. *Ue* or *ü* sounds like the French *u*.

Consonants.

The consonants in the continental languages of Europe are generally similar in sound to the same letters in English. The following exceptions may be mentioned:

17. *B*, at the end of a word in German, is pronounced like *p*; between two vowels in Spanish its sound is similar to *v*.

18. *C*, before *e* and *i* in Italian, is pronounced like *ch* in the English word *chill*; in the same position in Spanish, it sounds like *z*, or like our *th* in *thin* (except in the Catalan dialect, where it has the sound of *s*). In German, *c* before *e, i*, and *y* is pronounced like *z* or like *ts* in English. In Polish it has the same sound, even at the end of a word: thus *Prypec* is pronounced prip'ets.

19. *D*, at the end of a word in German and Dutch, is pronounced like *t*. In Spanish and Danish, between two vowels or at the end of a word, it has a sound similar to *th* in *this*.

20. In all the European languages *g* is hard before *a, o*, and *u*; in German, Danish, Norwegian, and Polish, it is hard in every situation, though it sometimes has a guttural sound. Before *e* and *i* (or *y*), in French, Portuguese, Spanish, and Swedish, it is like the *j* of these languages. In the same position in Italian, it sounds like our *j* or soft *g*. In Dutch it is always pronounced like *h* strongly aspirated. *Gu* before *e* and *i*, in French, Portuguese, and Spanish, sounds like *g* hard

21. *H*, in French, Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese, is either never pronounced at all, or else is sounded so slightly that an English ear can scarcely perceive it. In the other languages of Europe it has the same sound as in English.

22. *J*, in Italian, German, Polish, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, and Dutch, is pronounced like our *y*. In French and Portuguese it has the sound of *zh*, or *s* in the English word *pleasure*. In Spanish it is equivalent to *x*, being similar in sound to a strongly aspirated *h*.

23. *M* and *n*, at the end of a syllable in French and Portuguese, often have a nasal sound, similar to our *ng*. For example, *bon* in French is pronounced almost bŏng; *alem* or *alen*, in Portuguese, is sounded like å-leng'. In pronouncing the nasal *m* and *n* in French, care should be used not to press the back part of the tongue against the palate, as is done in producing the sound of the English *ng*.

24. *ñ* in Spanish (like *nh* in Portuguese and *gn* in French and Italian) has the sound of *ny*: *Miño* and *Minho* are pronounced alike, meen'yo. (See 33.)

25. *Qu*, before *e* and *i* in French, Portuguese, and Spanish, has the sound of *k*.

26. *R*, in most European languages, is trilled more strongly than in English, particularly at the end of a word or syllable.

27. *S*, in many European tongues, when between two vowels, is very soft, having almost the sound of our *z*. In German it is often so pronounced at the beginning of a syllable. In Hungarian it sounds like our *sh* or the German *sch*.

28. *W*, in German and some other languages, is nearly similar to our *v*.

29. *X* in Spanish generally sounds like a strongly aspirated *h*. (See 22.) In Portuguese it is pronounced like our *sh*.

30. *Z*, in German and Swedish, has the sound of *ts*; in Italian, *z* sounds like *ds, zz* like *ts*.

Combined Consonants.

31. *Ch* in Spanish has the same sound as in the English word *chill* (except in the dialect of Catalonia, where it sounds like *k*). In Italian it is pronounced like *k*; in German, Polish, and some other languages, it has a guttural sound somewhat similar to a strongly aspirated *h*. In French (except in the case of some words derived from the Greek) and in Portuguese, *ch* has the sound of our *sh*.

32. *Gh* in Italian is like our *g* hard.

33. *Gn*, in French and Italian (like *ñ* in Spanish), combines the sounds of *n* and *y* consonant. (See 24.)

34. *Lh* in Portuguese, and *ll* in Spanish, sound like our *ly*, e. g., *velho* is pronounced vel'yo; *villa*, veel'yå; *llano*, lyå'no.

35. *Nh* in Portuguese is pronounced like the Spanish *ñ*. (See 24 and 33.)

36. *Sz*, in Hungarian and German, is sounded like sharp *s* or *ss*.

37. *Sch* in German is pronounced like *sh* in English; in Dutch, however, *sch* has a sound similar to our *sk*.

38. *Th*, in all the continental European languages except Greek (in which the character ϑ has the same sound as our *th*), is pronounced like simple *t*.

REMARKS.

I, in French and some other languages, often has a sound intermediate between our *ee* and short *i*: *ville* might be pronounced in English *vill* or *veel*. It would, however, be better for the pupil to sound *i*, in all unanglicized French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese names, like *e* (as in *me*), taking care, however, not to prolong or drawl the sound, especially in unaccented syllables. In like manner, ŏ in *on* nasal should be pronounced like *o* in *no* or *note*, but not so long. In marking the pronunciation of foreign names, we have preferred to use å, e (or é), and ŏ rather than ā, ē, and ō, as the speaker would be in danger of prolonging the sounds of the latter too much.

In pronouncing French words or names, the accent should be placed nearly equally on all the syllables, but the principal accent should usually fall on the last.

A double letter in foreign words is to be sounded more distinctly and fully than a single letter of the same kind

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SIGNS EMPLOYED IN THIS VOCABULARY.

Arab.	Arabic.	*Port.*	Portuguese.
Dan.	Danish.	*pron.*	pronunciation.
Flem.	Flemish.	*Rus.*	Russian.
Fr.	French.	*Sp.*	Spanish.
Ger.	German.	*Sw.*	Swedish.
Hun.	Hungarian.	*syn.*	synonymous with.
Norw.	Norwegian.	*Turk.*	Turkish.

The vowels ạ, ẹ, ị, ọ, marked with a point underneath, have an obscure sound similar to short *u*; thus, Mẹrtọn should be pronounced mŭr'tŭn or mŭr't'n.

å is broad, having a sound similar to *o* in *not*.

ö has a sound similar to *e* in *her* (see 13);* it may be Anglicized by *e*.

ü is like the French *u* (see 5),* which it is employed in pronunciation to represent; it may be Anglicized by the English *u*.

ᴜ, small capital, is intended to represent the sound of the French *eu* (see 11);* it should be pronounced like *u* in the English word *fur*.

ᴅ,† small capital, is intended to represent a sound similar to *th* in *this*. (See 19.)*

ɢ† and ᴋ,† small capitals, indicate the sound of the German *ch*, or one similar to it. (See 31.)*

ʜ,† small capital, has a sound somewhat similar to the preceding, but more resembling a strongly aspirated *h*.

ʟ, small capital (*l* liquid), is to be pronounced like *lli* in *million*; it blends the sounds of *l* and *y* consonant.

ᴍ and ɴ, small capitals, are nasal, being similar in sound to *ng*. (See 23.)*

ñ† is pronounced like *ni* in *minion*; it blends the sounds of *n* and *y* consonant. (See 24 and 33.)*

ʀ,† small capital, has the sound of *rr* in *terror*. (See 26.)*

ŵ† has a sound similar to our *v*.

y and *ey*, at the end of an unaccented syllable, sound like *e* in *me*.

ai and *ay* are considered to be equivalent to *a* in *fate*.

au and *aw* have the sound of *a* in *fall*.

ëë indicates a sound similar to *i* in the first syllable of *spirit*.

ow, when the *o* is not marked long (ōw), is to be pronounced like *ou* in *hour*.

gh is employed in pronunciation for *g* hard.

s sounds like z.

th is to be pronounced like *th* in *this*.

☞ The sounds of the figured vowels are explained in the Vocabulary at the bottom of the page.

OBSERVATIONS NECESSARY TO BE BORNE IN MIND BY THOSE WHO MAKE USE OF THIS VOCABULARY.

1. Every letter or combination of letters occurring in the *pronunciation* of a word or name, is to be pronounced with its proper English sound; *e. g.*, *ou* is to be sounded as in *our*, *sour*, &c., and not like *oo*, as in *tour*, and some other words of French origin; *ch* as in *chill*, *choose*, &c. ☞ *From attending to this, many persons fail to pronounce names correctly, even while they have the pronunciation clearly and accurately marked before their eyes.* We have represented the pronunciation of Breslau by *bres'lou*; many readers, without examination, call it *bres'loo*, forgetting that the proper English sound of *ou* is like *ow* in *cow*. Had we written *bres'low*, many would have called it bres'lō. We have, however, in this Vocabulary made use of *ow* in a number of instances where we thought it less likely to be misunderstood than *ou*. Again, we have given che-wå'wå as the pronunciation of *Chihuahua*; a number of persons, however, with this pronunciation before them, have called it *she*-wå'wå, not considering that if such had been the true sound, we should have written it with *sh*. *Cholula* is also most improperly pronounced *sho*-loo'lå. All persons desirous of speaking correctly, should carefully guard against this vicious pronunciation, bearing in mind that *ch*, in Spanish and Mexican names, is always to be pronounced as in our word *chill*, or like *tch* in *watch*.

2. In the pronunciation of foreign names, particular care should be taken not to allow å to fall into the third or broad sound of this vowel—an error to which American and English speakers are very prone; it would be far better, generally speaking, to pronounce it like *a* in *fat*. It may be observed, however, that *a* before *n* nasal in French is usually broad, almost like *o* in *not*; thus, *ban* is pronounced almost like bŏng.

3. In pronouncing French words containing *on* nasal, the speaker should be careful not to give *o* its short sound, since this is not only incorrect, but is liable to confound the word with others entirely different in spelling and signification. By this faulty pronunciation *bon* (good) is sounded like *ban* (ban or exile); it should, be bŏɴ—almost bŏng or bŏng. *Toulon* should either be entirely Anglicized (as *too'lun*), or else pronounced toŏ-lŏɴ'—almost toŏ-lŏng'. For the same reasons, *eu* in names not Anglicized should have its distinct sound, like our *u* in *fur*, and not be confounded with the French *ou* or *u*. There is no sufficient reason why the French names *Dreux* (drŭh) and *Droux* (droo), *Leure* (lur) and *Lure* (lüre), should not be distinguished from each other in pronunciation, as well as our words *grum* and *groom*, *cur* and *cure*.

4. In the pronunciation of foreign names, the speaker should be careful to *pronounce all vowels, whether in an accented or unaccented syllable, distinctly, if they are not expressly marked as obscure.* Perhaps the only exception to this rule is å in an unaccented syllable. But even here the vowel should not be entirely obscure, like the *a* in *boa*, but intermediate between this sound and that of the interjection *ah*.

5. In speaking French names, it is important to distinguish carefully between åɴ and ẳɴ: the former is broad, almost like ŏng; the latter is very flat, and similar to *ang*.

6. When *h* (not small capital) occurs at the *end* of a syllable in the pronunciation of a name, it is not to be sounded. It is employed to enable the learner more readily to pronounce the preceding vowel short, as *drŭh*, ob-ŏh, &c.

7. *Ah* is employed in this Vocabulary to denote a sound intermediate between å and ẳ, but more resembling the latter, as al-a-bah'ma, co-lo-rah'do. The speaker should be very careful not to pronounce the penultimate *a* in these names like that in *far* or *father*.

8. An acute accent (') is used to mark the primary accent of a name; a grave (`) to mark the secondary accent; *e. g.*, Pas'sa-ma-quod'dy.

*** The reader may observe, that, in this Vocabulary, we have not followed the method of marking the pronunciation adopted in the foregoing part of the work. We have not done so, because it was necessary to form a system of notation not adapted to one language merely, but capable of being applied to all the variety of sounds in the different European languages. It may also be remarked that the second or Italian sound of *a* (which occurs in the pronunciation of foreign names far more frequently than any other vowel sound) is represented in the Dictionary by ä. To this character there can not be the slightest objection when we wish to mark the sounds of English words only. It is, however, far otherwise with regard to foreign names, because ä in several of the continental languages, has the sound of å, not of ä; and to assign to the same character, when pronouncing names in those languages, two entirely different and distinct sounds, would evidently lead to great embarrassment and confusion.

* These figures refer to the Elements of Pronunciation given on the preceding page.

† It is intended that the mere English scholar shall pronounce these letters with their proper English sound; ŵ and ñ, when occurring in the pronunciation of a name, may be sounded like simple *w* and *n*.

A GEOGRAPHICAL VOCABULARY, &c.

AGU

Aa, åå.
Aachen, åä'ĸen, *syn.* Aix-la-Chapelle.
Aalborg, ol'borg.
Aar, åär, or Arcn, ä'ren.
Aargau, äär'gow (Fr. Argovie, ar'go've).
Aath, åät, *syn.* Ath.
Abakan, ä-bä-kän'.
Abakansk, ä-bä-känsk'.
Abancay, ä-bän-kī'.
Abano, ä-bä'no.
Abascia or Abassia, ab-ash'e-a.
Abbeville (France), åbb'veel' or åbb'vill'.
Abbeville (S. C.), ab'be-vil.
Ab'er-broth'ock or Aberbrōath.
Ab-er-deen'.
Abergavenny, ab-er-gä'ne.
Ab-er-ist'with (th as in *thin*).
Ab'ing-don.
Ab'ing-ton.
Abo, å'bo (Sw. Åbo, ō'boo).
Abomey, ab-o-mā'.
Abookeer, Aboukir, or Abukir, ä-boo-keer'.
Abootizh, Aboutige, or Aboutij, ä-boo-tizh'; written, also, Abutisch and Aboo-tish.
Abrantes, ä-brän'tĕs.
Abrolhos, ä-brole'yoce.
Abruzzo Citra, ä-broot'so chee'trä.
Abruzzo Ultra, ä-broot'so ool'trä.
Ab-se'cum or Absecombe.
Abukir. *See* Abookeer.
Abutige or Abutisch. *See* Abootizh.
Ab-ys-sin'ī-a.
Acapulco, ä-kä-pool'ko.
Ac'co-mack.
Accra. *See* Acra.
Achanti. *See* Ashantee.
Acheen or Atch-een'.
Achmim or Akhmym, ak-meem'.
Achmouneyn. *See* Oshmooneyn.
Acqui or Aqui, ä'que.
Ac'ra or Ac'cra.
Acre, ä'kẹr or å'kẹr.
A-dair'.
Adalia, ä-dä'le-ä, or Satalia, sä-tä'le-ä.
Adana, ä'dä-nä.
Ad'da, åd'dä.
Adel, å-del'.
Aden, ä'dẹn or å'dẹn.
Adige, ä'de-je (It. pron. å'de-jā, Ger. Etsch, etch).
Adirbeitzan. *See* Azerbaijan.
Ad-ī-ron'dack.
Adlerberg, å'dlẹr-berg, or Arlberg, arl'berg.
Adour, åd'oor'.
Adowah, ä'do-wä, or Adova, ä'do-vä.
Adramiti, ä'drä-mee'te.
Adria, ä'dre-ä.
Adrianople, a-dre-an-o'pẹl.
A'drī-at'ic.
Ægean (Sea) e-jee'an.
Æröe, ä'rō or ä'rō-eh.
Ætna, pronounced, and often written, Et'na.
Afghanistan, åf-gän'is-tän'.
Afioom, Afioum, or Afium, ä-fe-oom'.
Afragola, ä-frä-go'lä.
Af'rī-ca.
Agde, ägd.
Agen, ä'zhän'. [This is an exception to a general rule: the regular pronunciation would be ä'zhän', almost ä-zhōng.]
Agnone, än-yo'nä.
Agosta, ä-gos'tä.
Agra, ä'gra.
Aguadilla, ä-gwä-deel'yä.

ALM

Agua Nueva, ä'gwä nwä'vä.
Aguas Calientes, ä'gwäs kä-le-en'tĕs.
Agulhas, ä-gool'yäs.
Ahanta, ä-hän'tä.
Ahmedabad, ä'med-a-bäd'.
Ah'med-nug'ger.
Aichstadt. *See* Eichstädt.
Ain, ăn.
Aintab, īne-tăb'.
Aisne, āne.
Aix, āks.
Aix-la-Chapelle, āks-lä-shä'pell' (Ger. Aachen, ää'ĸen).
Ajaccio, ä-yät'cho, or Ajazzo, ä-yät'so.
Ajasaluk. *See* Ayasoolook.
Akerman, ä'ker-män'.
Akhissar, äk'his-sar'.
Akhmym or Achmim, ak-meem', written sometimes Ekhmym.
Akshehr, Akchehr, or Akscheher, äk-shĕh'r' or äk-shä'hẹr.
Alabama, al-a-bah'ma.
Alachua, al-atch'u-a.
Alais, ä'lä'.
Alamo, ä'lä-mo.
Alamos, ä'lä-moce.
Aland, å'land (Sw. Åland, ō'länd).
Alashehr or Alaschehr, å'lä-shĕh'r' or å-lä-shä'hẹr.
Alba, äl'bä.
Albacete, äl-bä-thä'tä.
Al'ba Ju'lī-a, *syn.* Karlsburg.
Al-bā'nī-a (Turk. Arnaootleek or Arnaoutlik, ar'nä-oot'leek).
Albano, äl-bä'no.
Albans, St., sent aul'bunz.
Albany, aul'ben-e.
Al'be-marle (in England).
Al-be-marle' (in the United States).
Albuquerque, äl-boo-kĕr'kä.
Al'by or Albi (Fr. pron. äl'be').
Alcala, ä-kä-lä'.
Alcala de Henares, äl-kä-lä' dä ĕn-ä'rĕs.
Alcamo, äl'kä-mo.
Alcañiz, äl-kän-yeeth'.
Alcantara, äl-kän'tä-rä.
Alckmaer. *See* Alkmaar.
Al-co'na.
Alcoy, äl-ko'e.
Alden, aul'den.
Alderney, aul'dẹr-ne.
Alem-Tejo or Alen-Tejo, ä-leng-tä'zho.
Alençon, a-len'sọn (Fr. pron. å'lăn'sôn').
Al-ep'po, or Haleb, hä'leb.
Aleria, ä-lä-ree'ä.
Alessandria, äl-ĕs-sän'dre-ä.
Aleutian, a-lu'she-an, or Aleutan, a-lu'tan.
Al-ex-an-dret'a, *syn.* Scanderoon
Al-ex-an'drī-a.
Alford, aul'furd.
Algarve, al-gar'vä, or Al-gar'bī-a.
Algeziras, alg-ez-ee'ras, or Algeciras (Sp. pron. of both, äl-hä-thee'räs).
Algiers, äl-jeerz'.
Alhama, äl-ä'mä.
Alicante, ä-le-kän'tä, or Al-I-cant'
Alicata, ä-le-kä'tä.
Alkmaar or Alkmaer, alk-mar'.
Allahabad, äl'läh-ha-bäd'.
Alle, äl'leh.
Al'le-ghā'ny.
Al'len.
Allier, äl'le-ä'.
Al'lo-a.
Almaden, äl-mä-den'.
Almansa, äl-män'sä.
Almeida, äl-mä'e-dä.
Almeria, äl-mä-ree'ä

ANJ

Almunecar, al-moo-nä-kar'.
Alnwick or Alnewick, an'nik.
Al-pe'na.
Alps, ălps.
Alsace, äl'säss'.
Als, äls, or Alsen, äl'sẹn.
Altaī, äl-tī'.
Altamaha, aul'ta-ma-hau'.
Altamira, äl-tä-mee'rä.
Altamura, äl-tä-moo'rä.
Al'ten-burg (Ger. pron. äl'ten-bōōrg).
Alton, aul'tun.
Altona or Altona, äl'to-nä.
Altorf, äl'torf, or Altdorf.
Altzey or Alzey, ält'sī.
Alvarado, äl-vä-rä'do.
Amager, ä'mä-gher.
Amalfi, ä-mäl'fe.
Amarapoura. *See* Ummerapoora.
Amasera or Amasreh, ä-mäs'ra.
Amasia or Amasieh, ä-mä'see'a.
Am'a-zon (Sp. Marañon, mä-rän-yone called, also, Orellana, o-rel-yä'nä).
Am-a-zo'nī-a.
Am'berg (Ger. pron. äm'bĕrg).
Ambert. äm'bair'.
Amboise, amb'wäz' (almost ämb'wäze).
Am-boy'.
Am-boy'na.
Ameland, ä'mel-änt.
Am-e'lī-a.
Am-er'ī-ca.
Amersfort or Amersfoort, ä'mẹrs-fōrt
Amhara, äm-hä'ra.
Amherst, am'urst.
Amhurstburg, am'urst-burg.
Amiens, am'e-enz (Fr. pron. å'me-ăn').
Amite, am-eet'.
Amlwch, am'look.
Am-mon-oo'suck.
Amoo or Amou, ä-moo', *syn.* Oxus.
Amoor or Amour, ä-moor'.
Amoskeag, am-os-keg'.
Amretsir, äm-ret-seer', or Um-rit-seer'.
Am'ster-dam.
Amu. *See* Amoo.
Amur. *See* Amoor.
An-a-deer' or Anadir.
Anahuac, än-ä-wäk'.
An-a-to'lī-a, *syn.* Natolia.
Ancona, än-co'nä.
Andalusia, an-da-lu'she-a (Sp. Andalucia, än-dä-loo-thee'ä).
An-da-man'.
Andelys, Les, laze-änd'le'.
Andernach, än'dẹr-näk.
Andes, an'diz.
Andorra, än-dor'rä.
An'do-ver.
Andro, än'dro, or An'dros.
An'dros-cog'gin.
Andujar or Anduxar, än-doo'har.
Angermanland, ong'er-män-länd.
Angers, an'jerz, formerly written Angiers (Fr. pron. ăn'zhä').
Anglesey or Anglesea, ang'gl-se.
An-go'la.
An-go'ra or An-goo'ra (Turk. En-goor').
Angostura. än-gos-too'rä.
Angoulême, an'goo'lame'.
Angra, äng'grä.
Anguilla, ang-ghil'la (Sp. Anguila, än-ghee'lä).
Angus, ang'gus.
Anhalt, än'hält.
Anholt, än'hōlt.
Anjou, än'joo (Fr. pron. ăn'zhoo').
Anjouan. *See* Anzouan.

ARN

Anklam, ån'klåm.
An-ko'bẹr.
An'nạ-bẹrg (Ger. pron. ån'nå-bĕRG').
An-nap'o-lis.
Ann Ar-un'dẹl.
Annecy, ånn'se'.
An-no-nay'.
Anspach, åns'påK.
An'sọn.
Antequera, ån-tå-kå'rå
Antibes, aN'teeb'.
Anticosti, an-te-kos'te.
Antietam, an-tee'tum.
Antigua, an-tee'gạ.
Antilles, åN-teel'.
Antioch, an'te-ok (Turk. Antakia, ån-tå'kee'å).
Antioquia, ån-te-o-kee'å.
Antisana, ån-te-så'nå.
An'trim.
Ant'wẹrp (Dutch Antwerpen, ånt'wĕrp-ẹn; Fr. Anvers, åN'vaiR').
Anzin, åN'zåN'.
Anzooan or Anzuan, an-zoo-an'; written, also, Anjouan.
Aosta, å-os'tå.
Apache, å-på'chå.
Apalachicola. *See* Appalachicola.
Ap'en-nines.
Ap-pạ-lach-ī-co'lạ.
Appenzell, åp-pent-sell'.
Ap'ling.
Ap-po-mat'tọx.
Apt, åpt.
Apure, å-poo'rå.
Aqui, å'que.
Aquila, å'que-lå.
Aquin, å'kåN'.
Aquino, å-quee'no.
Arabia, ar-å'be-ạ.
Aracan. *See* Arracan.
Arad, ör'öd'.
Aragon, år'ra-gọn (Sp. pron. år-rå-gone').
Araguay, år-å-gwī'.
Aral, år'ạl.
Aranjuez, å-rån-Hweth'.
Ar-ap'ạ-hoe.
Ararat, år'ạ-rat.
Aras, år'ạs, or Ar-ax'es.
Araucanians, ar-au-kå'ne-ạns.
Arbe, aR'bå.
Ar'brōath, *syn.* Aberbrothock.
Archangel, ark-ane'ġel (Russ. pron. ark-ång'ghel).
Ar-cot'.
Ardèche, aR'daish'.
Ar'den or Ardennes, aR'denn'.
Ar'drah.
Arensberg, å'rẹns-bĕRG, *syn.* Arnsberg.
Arequipa, å-rå-kee'på.
Arezzo, å-ret'so.
Argentan, aR'zhåN'tåN'.
Argenteuil, aR'zhåN'tuL'.
Argentine (ar'jen-tīne) Republic (Sp. Republica Argentina, rå-poob'le-kå aR-Hĕn-tee'nå), *syn.* La Plata.
Argentiere, aR'zhåN'te-aiR'.
Argoon, Argoun, or Argon, ar-goon'.
Argostoli, aR-gos'to-le.
Argun. *See* Argoon.
Argyle or Argyll, ar-ghyle'.
Argyro Castro, aR'ghe-ro kås'tro.
Arica, å-ree'kå.
Ariège, å're-aizh'.
Arispe, å-ris'på.
Ar-kan'sạs, formerly pronounced, and sometimes written, Ar'kan-saw.
Ar-kee'ko; written, also, Arkiko.
Arl'berg (Ger. pron. arl'bĕRG), *syn.* Adlerberg.
Arles, arlz (Fr. pron. arl)
Armagh, ar'må'.
Armagnac, aR'mån'yåk'.
Ar-me'nī-a.
Armentière, aR'måN'te-aiR'.
Arm'strong.
Arn'hem; written, also, Arnheim, arn'hīme.
Ar'no.
Arns'bẹrg (Ger. pron. aRns'bĕRG).
Arnstadt, aRn'stått.

AVE

Ar-oos'took.
Arpino, aR-pee'no.
Ar'ṛạ-can' or Aracan.
Ar'ṛạn.
Ar-rap'a-hoe, *syn.* Arapahoe.
Ar'ṛạs (Fr. pron. år'råss').
Arroe; more correctly, Æröe.
Ar'tạ or Nar'dạ.
Artois, aR'twå'.
Arundel, år'un-dẹl (in England).
Ar-un'dẹl (in the U. S.).
Asaph, az'ạf.
Ascension, as-sen'shun.
Aschaffenburg, ash-af'fen-burg (Ger. pron. å-shåf'fẹn-bōōRG').
Aschersleben, åsh-ẹrs-lå'bẹn.
Ascoli, ås'ko-le.
Ash-an'tee, sometimes written Achanti.
Ashe, ash.
Ash-tạ-bu'lạ.
Ash'tọn.
Ashuelot, ash'we-lot.
Asia, å'she-ạ (often improperly pronounced å'zhe-ạ).
As-sam'.
Assen, ås'sẹn.
Assisi, as-see'se.
Assouan or Assuan. *See* Asswan.
Assumption, as-sump'shun (Sp. Asuncion, å-soon-the-one').
Asswan, Assouan, or Assuan, ås-swån'.
Asterabad, ås'tẹr-ạ-båd', or Astrabad, ås'tra-bạd'.
Asti, ås'te.
Astorga, ås-tor'gå.
As-to'rī-ạ.
As-tra-can' or Astrakhan (Russ. pron. ås-trå-kån').
Asturias, ås-too're-ås.
Atacama, å-tå-kå'må.
Atchafalaya, atch-af-ạ-lī ạ.
Atch-een' or Acheen.
At-fe', sometimes written Atfih.
Ath or Aath, ååt.
Ath-ạ-pes'cŏw or Ath-ạ-bas'cạ.
Ath-boy'.
Ath'ens.
Ath-lone'.
Ath'os.
Athy, ath-ī'.
Atina, å-tee'nå.
At-lan'tic.
At'las.
Atooi. *See* Atuai.
Atri, å'tre.
At'tạ-lạ.
Attigny, åt'teen'ye'.
At-tock' or Attock Benares, at-tock' bẹn-å'rez.
Atuai, at-oo-ī', or Tauai, tou-ī'.
Aube, ōbe.
Au'burn.
Aubusson, ō'büs'sóN'.
Auch, ōsh.
Aude, ōde.
Audenarde, ō'dẹn-aRd', *syn.* Oudenarde.
Auerbach, ou'ẹr-båK.
Augsburg (Ger. pron. ouGs'bōōRG).
Au-gus'tạ or Agosta.
Augustine (St.), au-gus-teen'.
Aurich, ow'rik.
Aurungabad, ō-rung-gạ-båd'.
Aus'tẹr-litz (Ger. pron. ous'tẹr-lits).
Australasia, aus-tral-å'she-ạ.
Australia, aus-trā'le-ạ.
Aus'trī-a (Ger. Oestreich, öst'rīKe).
Au-tau'gạ.
Autun, ō'tuN'.
Auvergne, ō-vĕRN' or ō'vaiRN'.
Aux Cayes, ō kay.
Auxerre, ō-sair'.
Auxonne, ōx'onn', or Aussonne, ōs'sonn'.
Ava, å'va.
Avatchka. *See* Awatska.
Avallon, å'vål'lóN'.
Aveiro, å-vå'e-ro.
Avella, å-vel'lå.
Avellino, å-vĕl-lee'no.
Avenches, å'vånsh'.
Averno, å-vĕR'no.
Aversa, å-vĕR'så.

BAM

Avesnes, å'vain'.
Aveyron, å'vå'rôN'.
Avezzano, å-vĕt-så'no.
Avignon, å'veen'yôN'.
Avila, å've-lå.
Avlona, åv-lo'nå.
Avon, å'vọn.
Avoyelles, av-oi-elz' (commonly called ạ-vī'el).
Avranches, åv'raNsh'.
Ạ-wāts'kạ or Ạ-våtch'kạ.
Awe, au.
Axoom, Axoum, or Axum, ax-oom'
Ayamonte, ī'ạ-mon'tå.
Ayasoolook, ī'ạ-soo-look'; written, also Ayasalouk and Ajasaluk.
Aylesbury, ailz'bẹr-e.
Ayr, air.
Ayrshire, air'shir.
Azerbaïjan, åz-ẹr-bī-jån'.
Az-of', Azoph, or Azov.
Azores, az'ōrs or az-ō'rez (Port. Açores. å-sō'rĕs).

B.

Baalbec, bål'bek', *syn.* Balbec.
Ba'bẹl-man'dẹl, or, more correctly, Babel-man'deb.
Bacchiglione, båk-keelyo'nå.
Ba-dag'ry.
Badajos, bad-ạ-hoce' (Sp. Badajoz. bå-DÅ-HŌTH').
Badakhshan. *See* Budukhshan
Badenweiler, bå-dẹn-wī'ler.
Badku, båd-koo', *syn.* Bakoo.
Baeza or Baeça, bå-å'thå.
Baffa, båf'få.
Baf'fin's (Bay).
Bagdad, båg-dåd' or bag'dad; written, also, Bagdat.
Bagnarea, bån-yå-rå'å.
Bagnères de Bigorre, bån'yaiR' dẹh be' gorr'.
Bagnères de Luchon, bån'yaiR dẹh lü shôN'.
Bagnols, bån'yol'.
Bahamas, bạ-hå'maz.
Bahar, bå-har'.
Bahari, bå'H'ree.
Bahia, bå-ee'å, or San Salvador, sån sål' vå-dōr'.
Bahrein, båh-rane'.
Bahr-el-Abiad, bar-el-å'be-åd'.
Bahr-el-Azrek, bar-el-åz'rek'.
Baikal, bī'kål'.
Baireuth, bī'rūth (Ger. pron. bī'roit)
Bairout. *See* Beyroot.
Baja, bå'yå.
Bajazid. *See* Bayazid.
Bal'ạ-ghauts'.
Balaruc, bål'å'rük'.
Bal'ạ-sore'.
Balaton; more correctly, Bálatony, båå' lå-toñ, *syn.* Platten Sea.
Bal'bec or Bal'bek'.
Baldwin, bauld'win.
Bâle, bâl, *syn.* Basel.
Balearic, bal-e-år'ik (Islands).
Bal-fur-ōsh' or Bal-froosh'; written, also Balfrouch and Balfrusch.
Bali. *See* Bally.
Balize, bå-leez'.
Balkan, bål-kån'.
Balkh, bålK, written, also, Bulkh.
Bal'lard.
Ballina, bal'e-nå'.
Ballinasloe, bal'lin-ạ-slō'.
Ballston, bauls'tọn.
Ballston Spa, bauls'tọn spå or spaw
Bal'ly.
Bal'ly-shan'nọn.
Baltic, baul'tic.
Baltimore, baul'te-more or bault'ẹ-mor
Baltingglass, bault-ing-glass'.
Bam-bar'ra.
Bam'bẹrg (Ger. pron. båm'bĕRG).
Bam-book'; written, also, Bambouk and Bambuk.

BEL

Banca, bank'kạ.
Ban'dạ.
Banff, pronounced, and sometimes written, Bamff.
Banffshire, bamf'shir.
Bangalore, bang'gạ-lore'.
Bang'kok'.
Bangor, bang'ghẹr (in England).
Ban'gor (in the U. S.).
Bann, ban.
Ban'nạcks (Indians).
Ban'nock-burn'.
Ban'tam'.
Ban'try.
Bapaume, bå'pōme'.
Bar-a-co'ạ.
Barbados or Barbadoes, bar-bā'dọz.
Bar-le-duc, baʀ'-lẹh-dük'.
Barbary, bar'bẹr-e.
Barbour, bar'bẹr.
Barbuda, bar-boo'dạ.
Bar-ce-lo'nạ or bar-thā-lo'nā.
Barège, bå'raizh'.
Bareilly, bar-ā'le.
Bari, bā're.
Barinas, bā-ree'nās, *syn.* Varinas.
Barita, bā-ree'tā, or Barrita.
Barletta, baʀ-let'tā.
Barnaul, baʀ-nowl'.
Bar-ne-gat'.
Barnsley, barnz'le.
Barn'stạ-ble.
Barn'stạ-ple.
Barn'well.
Baroach, bā-rōtch'.
Bar-o'dạ.
Bar're (in two syllables).
Barrège or Barège, bar'raizh'.
Bar'rẹn.
Bar'rōw.
Bar'ry.
Basel, bā'zel (Fr. Bâle or Basle, bâl).
Basque, bask.
Basrah, bās'rā, *syn.* Bassora.
Bassano, bās-sā'no.
Basse-terre, bāss'-tair'.
Bassora, bās'sọ-rā, or Bas'rạh.
Bastia, bās-tee'ā.
Ba-tā'vi-a.
Baton Rouge, bat'un roozh.
Battaglia or La Battaglia, lå bāt-tāl'yā.
Bautzen, bout'sen.
Ba-vā'ri-a (Ger. Baiern, bī'ẹrn).
Bayazid or Bayazeed, bī'ạ-zeed'.
Bayeux, bā'yuh'.
Bayonne, bā'yonn'.
Bayou, bī'oo.
Béarn, bā'aʀ'.
Beaucoup, bō-koop'.
Beaufort, bu'furt.
Beauley, bō'le.
Beaumaris, bō-mā'ris.
Beaune, bōne.
Beauvais, bō'vā'.
Beccles, bek'klz.
Bedfordshire, bed'furd-shir.
Bedouin or Beduin, bed'ōō-in, or Bed'oween.
Bee'dẹr; written, also, Bider.
Béfort, bā'foʀ', *syn.* Belfort.
Behring's, bee'ringz (Strait).
Beira, bā'e-rā, *syn.* Beyra.
Beiroot or Beirout. *See* Beyroot.
Beith, beeth.
Beja, bā'zhā.
Bé'ja-poor', formerly written Visiapour.
Bel-ed'-el-Jer-eed'; written, also, Beled-el-Jerid, Belad-el-Djeryd, Beled-el-Jerede, and Biled-ul-Gerid.
Belem, bel-eng'.
Bel-fast'.
Belfort, bĕl'foʀ', or Béfort, bā'foʀ'.
Belgium, bel'je-um.
Bel'grade' (Turk. Bil-grād').
Belknap, bel'nap.
Belle Isle or Bellisle, bel-īle'.
Bellefontaine, bel-fon-tane'.
Bellefonte, bel-font'.
Bellemonte, bel-mont'.
Belloochistan, bel-loo'chis-tān'.
Belvidere, bel-vẹ-deer'.

BOG

Benares, ben-å'rēs.
Ben-e-ven'to.
Bengal, ben-gaul'.
Benguela, ben-gā'lā.
Benin, ben-een'.
Ben'ning-tọn.
Ben-sā'lem.
Bensheim, bens'hīme.
Bentheim, bent'hīme.
Bentivoglio, ben-te-vole'yo.
Berar, bā-rar'.
Berat, ber-ât'.
Beresina or Berezina, bĕr-ez-ee'nā.
Ber-ez-off'; written, also, Berezow.
Bergamo, bĕʀ'gā-mo.
Bergen, bĕʀ'ghen (in Europe).
Berg'en (in the U. S.). [Bergen, in Western New York, is almost universally pronounced ber'jẹn.]
Bergopzoom, bĕʀg'op-zōme'.
Bergues, bĕʀg.
Berkley, berk'le.
Berkshire, berk'shir.
Ber'lin (Ger. pron. bĕʀ-leen').
Bermudas, bẹr-moo'dạz, or Ber-moo'thes.
Bẹrn or Berne (Fr. and Ger. pron. bĕʀn).
Ber'nard.
Bernardotte, bẹr'nạr-dot'.
Ber'rī-en.
Bertie, ber-tee'.
Berut. *See* Beyroot.
Berwick, bĕr'rik (in England).
Ber'wick (in the U. S.).
Berwickshire, ber'rik-shir.
Besançon, bẹz-ăn'sŏn'.
Bes-sạ-rā'bī-a or Bes-å-rā'be-å.
Beth-ab'ạ-rạ.
Bev'el-and (Dutch pron. bā'vel-ânt).
Bev'ẹr-ẹn.
Beverley, bev'ẹr-le.
Beverly, bev'ẹr-le.
Bewdley, bude'le.
Beyra or Beira, bā'e-rā.
Bexar (Sp. pron. bā-haʀ'; commonly pronounced by the Texans bẹh-har' or bar).
Beyroot, Berut, or Bairout, bā'root (Turk. pron. bī'root).
Bhat'gong'.
Bhoo-tân', *syn.* Bootan.
Bhō-pāl', *syn.* Bopaul.
Bhurt'poor' or Bhurt-pore'.
Bialystok, be-ā'lis-tok.
Bid'de-fọrd or Bid'e-fọrd.
Bider, *syn.* Beeder.
Bielefeld, bee'lẹh-felt'.
Bilbao, bil-bā'o; often written and pronounced, in English, Bil'bo-ạ.
Biled-ul-Gerid, bil-ed'-ool-jer-eed', *syn.* Beled-el-Jereed.
Bills'tọn.
Bing'ẹn.
Binghamton, bing'um-tun.
Bio-bio, bee'o-bee'o.
Birket-el-Keroon, or Keroun, bĕĕr'ket-el-ker-oon', or Birket-el-Koorn.
Bir'mạ, *syn.* Burma.
Birmingham, bir'ming-um.
Birr, *syn.* Parsonstown.
Bis'cay (Sp. Biscaya, bis-kā'yā).
Bistineau, bis'te-nō'.
Black'fọrd.
Blā'dẹn.
Blanc, Mount (Fr. Mont Blanc, mŏn blăn).
Blan'co.
Blank'ẹn-burg (Ger. pron. blănk'ẹn-bŏŏʀg').
Bled'sōe.
Bleī'bẹrg (Ger. pron. blī'bĕʀg).
Blenheim, blen'im (Ger. pron. blen'hīme).
Blois, bloi, or, more correctly, blwâ.
Bo'bẹr.
Bocage, bo'kāzh'.
Bœuf, bef (Fr. pron. almost būf).
Boden-See, bo'dẹn-sā', *syn.* Lake Constance.
Bod'min.
Bog, sometimes written Boug, boog.
Boglio, bole'yo.

BRE

Bō'glī-poor.
Bogota, bo-go-tā', *syn.* Santa Fe de Bogota.
Bo-he'mī-ạ (Ger. Böhmen or Boehmen, bö'mẹn).
Bois-le-Duc, bwâ'-lẹh-dük'.
Boj-a-dōr' (Port. pron. bozh-å-doʀe').
Bokhara, bo-kā'rā, or Bucharia, bu-kā're-ạ.
Bol'bec'.
Bo'lee; written, also, Boli.
Bo-liv'ī-ạ (Sp. pron. bo-lee've-å).
Bologna, bo-lone'yā.
Bolsena, bol-sā'nā.
Böl'tọn-le-Moors.
Bolzano, bol-zā'no, *syn.* Botzen.
Bom-bay'.
Bo'nạ.
Bo-nair' (Sp. Buen Ayre, bwĕn ī'rā).
Bo'na-ven-tu'rạ, *syn.* Buena Ventura.
Bo'nạ Vis'tạ or Bo'ạ Vis'tạ.
Bo-ness'.
Bonifaccio, bo-ne-fā'cho.
Bonita, bo-nee'tā.
Bonn, bönn.
Boom, bōme.
Boone, boon.
Boos'sạ or Boussa.
Bootan, boo-tân', or Bhootan.
Bo-paul'; written, also, Bhopâl.
Borcette, boʀ'sett', *syn.* Burscheid.
Bordeaux, boʀ-dō', *syn.* Bourdeaux.
Borgne, born.
Bor'ne-o.
Born'holm.
Bor-noo'; written, also, Bornou.
Borodino, bor-o-dee'no.
Bosh-u-an'ạs.
Bosna-Serai, bos'nā-ser-ī', *syn.* Serajevo.
Bos'nī-ạ (called Bos'nā by the Turks).
Bos'po-rus, commonly, but incorrectly written Bosphorus.
Bos'rah or Bozrah, *syn.* Bassora.
Bos'tọn.
Bot'a-ny Bay.
Botetourt, bot'e-turt.
Both'nī-a.
Bot'zen (It. Bolzano, bol-zā'no).
Bouches du Rhône, boosh dü rone, *syn.* Mouths of the Rhone.
Boulogne, boo-lone' (Fr. pron. boo-lon').
Bourbon, boor'bun (Fr. pron. boor'bŏn').
Bourbon (Ky), bur'bun.
Bourbon Lancy, boor'bon' lan'se'.
Bourbon L'Archambault, boor'bŏn' lar-shăr'bō'.
Bourbon Vendee, boor'bŏn' văn'dā'.
Bourdeaux, boor'dō', now commonly written Bordeaux.
Bourbonnes-les-Bains, boor'bŏnn'-lā'-băn'.
Bourg, booʀ.
Bourges, booʀzh.
Bourgogne, boor'goñ', *syn.* Burgundy
Boursa or Boorsa, *syn.* Bursa.
Boussa, boo'sạ, *syn.* Boossa
Bowdoin, bo'dn.
Boyle, boil.
Bozzolo, bot'so-lo.
Brabant, brā'bant.
Brack'ẹn.
Brad'fọrd.
Bradley, brad'le.
Braga, brā'gā.
Brah'ma, *syn.* Birma.
Brah'mạ-poot'rạ or Burrampooter.
Bran'dẹn-burg (Ger. pron. brăn'dẹn-bŏŏʀg').
Bran'dy-wine.
Braunsberg, browns'bĕʀg.
Brax'tọn.
Braz-il' (Port. pron. brā-zeel').
Brazos, brah'zọs.
Braz-o'rī-a.
Brazza, brăt'sā.
Breathitt, breth'it.
Brechin, breĸ'in.
Breck'ẹn-ridge.
Breck'nock or Brec'ọn.
Breda, brā-dā'.
Breg'entz.

BUT

Breisach, brī'zȧk (Fr. Brisach, bre'zȧk').
Brellington. *See* Bridlington.
Brem'ẹn or brȧ'mẹn (in Europe).
Bre'mẹn (in the U. S.).
Bren'tȧ.
Brescia, bresh'e-ȧ or bresh'ȧ.
Breslau, bres'lau or bres'lou, sometimes written Breslaw.
Brest (Fr. pron. the same as the English).
Bretagne, brẹh-tȧñ', *syn.* Brittany.
Breton (Cape), brit'un.
Briançon, bre'ȧn'sôn'.
Bridge'north.
Bridge'pōrt.
Bridge'town.
Bridge'wâ-tẹr.
Bridlington and Brellington, commonly pronounced Bur'ling-ton.
Brid'pōrt.
Brieg, breeg.
Briel, breel.
Brieux or Brieuc, bre'ŭh.
Brighthelmstone, commonly written Brighton, brī'tọn.
Brindisi, brin'de-se.
Brioude, bre'ood'.
Brisach, bre'zȧk', *syn.* Breisach.
Bris'tọl.
Britain, brit'tn.
Brit'tȧ-ny (Fr. Bretagne, brẹh-tȧñ').
Brixham, brix'um.
Brock'ẹn.
Bro'dy.
Broek, brōōk.
Brom'bẹrg (Ger. pron. brom'bĕrg).
Brom'ley, brum'le.
Bron'do-lo.
Brook'lȳn.
Brook'line.
Broome, broom.
Brough, brŭf.
Bruchsal, brōōk'sȧl.
Bruges, bru'jez (Fr. pron. brüzh).
Brünn.
Bruns'wick (Ger. Braunschweig, brown'shwīg).
Bru'sȧ, *syn.* Bursa.
Brus'sels (Fr. Bruxelles, brü'sell').
Bry'an.
Brzesc or Brzesc Litewski, bzhests letev'ske.
Buchanan, buk-an'un.
Bucharia, bu-kâ're-ȧ, *syn.* Bokhara.
Buchorest, bu'kọ-rest', or Bucharest.
Buckingham, buk'ing-um.
Buckinghamshire, buk'ing-um-shịr.
Bu'dȧ (Hun. pron. boo'dōh'; Ger. O'fen).
Budukhshan, bud-uk-shân'; written, also, Badakhshan.
Budweis, bood'wīce.
Buen Ayre, bwĕn ī'rȧ, *syn.* Bonair.
Buenaventura, bwâ-nâ-ven-too'rȧ.
Buena Vista, bwâ'nâ vis'tȧ.
Buenos Ayres, bo'nus â'riz (Sp. pron. bwâ'noce ī'rĕs).
Buf'fȧ-lo.
Bug, boog.
Builth, bilth.
Bulgaria, bōōl-gâ're-ȧ.
Bŭlkh, *syn.* Balkh.
Buncombe, bunk'um.
Bun'der Ab-as'see (or Abassi), *syn.* Gombroon.
Buntzlau, bōōnts'lou.
Burd'wân.
Bureau, bu'ro.
Burg (Ger. pron. bōōrg).
Bargos, boor'goce.
Bur'gun-dy (Fr. Bourgogne, boor'goñ').
Burke, burk.
Bur'ling-tọn.
Burma, *syn.* Birma.
Burnley, burn'le.
Bur'ṛam-poo'tẹr, *syn.* Brahmapootra.
Bursa, boor'sȧ or bru'sȧ.
Burscheid, boor'shīte (Fr Borcette, bor'sett').
Burs'lem.
Bury, ber're.
Bushire, boo-sheer', *syn.* Abooshehr.
Buteshire, bute'shịr.

CAN

But'lẹr.
But'tẹr-mere.
Bux'tọn.
Buz'zard's Bay.
Byzantium, biz-an'she-um.

C.

Cȧ-bar'rȧs.
Cab'ẹll.
Cab-ool'; written, also, Caboul, Cabul, and Caubul.
Cabrera, kȧ-brȧ'rȧ.
Cabulistan, kȧ-bool'is-tân', *syn.* Afghanistan.
Caceres, kȧ'thȧ-rĕs.
Cachao, katch'a-o', *syn.* Ketcho.
Cachias, kȧ-shee'ȧs, *syn.* Caxias
Cachoeira, kȧ-sho-â'e-rȧ, *syn.* Caxoeira.
Cad'do.
Cadiz, kȧ'diz (Sp. pron. kȧ'dith).
Caen, kȧn.
Caermarthen, kẹr-mar'ṭhen.
Caernarvon, kẹr-nar'vọn.
Caffraria, kaf-frȧ're-ȧ.
Cagliari, kȧl'yȧ-re.
Cȧ-haw'bȧ.
Cahir or Caher, kah'hẹr or kare.
Ca-ho'kī-ȧ.
Cahoos or Cahoes, kȧ-hoze', *syn.* Cohoes.
Cahors, kȧ'or'.
Caicos, kī'koce.
Caidareta, kī-dȧ-rȧ'tȧ.
Cairo (in Egypt), kī'ro, called, by the Arabs, El Kahira, el kȧh'he-rȧ.
Cairo (in the U. S.), kā'ro.
Caith'nesa.
Calabria, kȧ-lȧ'bre-ȧ or kȧ-lȧ'bre-â.
Calahorra, kâ-lâ-or'rȧ.
Calais, kal'is (Fr. pron. kȧ'lȧ').
Calatayud, kâ-lâ-tâ-yoon'.
Calcasieu, kȧl'kȧ-shu or kul'kȧ-shu.
Cal-cut'tȧ.
Caldas da Rainha. kȧl'dȧs dâ rȧ-een'yȧ.
Calder, kaul'der.
Caldwell, kauld'wel.
Cal-e-do'nī-ȧ.
Calhoun, kȧ-hoon'.
Cal'ī-cut.
Cal-ī-for'nī-a.
Callao, kȧl-lȧ'o, or kȧl-yȧ'ō.
Cal-lạ-poo'yȧ.
Cal'lȧ-way.
Cal'mar or Kalmar.
Calne, kȧn
Caltagirone, kȧl-tȧ-je-ro'nȧ.
Caltanisetta, kal-tâ-ne-set'tâ.
Cal'u-met.
Calvados, kȧl'vȧ'dos' or kâl-vȧ'dos.
Cal'vert.
Camargo, kâ-mar'go.
Camanche, kâ-mân'chȧ, *syn.* Comanche.
Cam-bay'.
Cam-bo'dī-ȧ, Cam-bo'djȧ, or Cam-boge'.
Cam'bray or Cambrai (Fr. pron. kȧm'brȧ').
Cam'brī-ȧ.
Cambridge, kame'brij.
Cambridgeshire, kame'brij-shịr.
Cam'dẹn.
Caminha, kâ-meen'yȧ.
Campagna, kâm-pân'yȧ.
Campbell, kam'el.
Campbelltown, kam'el-town.
Campeachy, kam-pee'che (Mex. pron. kâm-pâ'chȧ).
Cam'po Basso, kâm'po bâs'so.
Can'a-dạ.
Canajoharie, kan'ạ-jo-hâr're.
Canandaigua, kan-ạn-dā'guạ.
Can-ạ-nore'.
Can'ạ-rạ.
Canaries, kạ-nâ'reez (Sp. Canarias, kâ-nâ're-âs).
Cạ-nâ'ry, Grand (Sp. Gran Canaria, grân kâ-nâ're-â).
Can-ạ-sau'gạ.
Can-a-sto'tạ.
Can-dạ-har' or Kandahar.

CAS

Can'dī-ȧ or Crete.
Can-e'ȧ.
Cannes, kânn.
Can-is-te'o.
Cannouchee, kan-noo'che.
Can-o'gạ.
Cạ-non'ī-cut.
Can'ọns-burg.
Cantal, kȧn'tȧl'.
Canterbury, kan'tẹr-ber-e.
Can-tire', Cantyre, or Kintyre.
Can-ton' (in China).
Can'tọn (in the U. S.).
Cantyre. *See* Cantire.
Cape Breton, kape brit'tn, or brit'un.
Cape Girardeau, je-rar-do'.
Cape Haitien, hā'te-ẹn (Fr. Cape Haïtien, kâp â'e-te-ăn').
Cape Pal'mas.
Cape Vẹrd Islands (Port. Ilhas Verdas, eel'yâs vĕr'dâs).
Cape Vin'cent.
Capitanata, kâ-pe-tâ-nâ'tâ.
Capo d'Istria, kâ'po dis'tre-â.
Capri, kâ'pre.
Cap'u-ȧ (It. pron. kâ'poo-âȷ.
Caqueta, kâ-kâ'tâ.
Car-ac'as or Caraccas (Sp. pron. kâ-râ' kâs).
Caraman, kâr'â-mân'.
Caramania, kar-ạ-mā'ne-ạ. [It may be proper to remind the reader that this is not a Turkish, but a Latin name; the antepenultimate *a* should, therefore, be sounded as in *Bavaria*. See the Pronouncing Gazetteer, Introduction, section xi., p. 26.]
Car'bọn.
Carcassonne, kar'kâs'sonn'.
Cardenas, kar'dẹn-âs.
Cardiff or Caerdiff, kar'diff.
Car'dī-gạn.
Cardiganshire, kar'de-gun-shịr.
Car-ib-be'ạn Sea.
Car'ib-bee Islands.
Cạ-rin'thī-ạ (Ger. Kärnthen, kairn'tẹn).
Carlisle, kar-lile'.
Car'lōw.
Carlowitz or Karlowitz, kar'lo-vits.
Carls'bad or Karlsbad (Ger. pron. karls' bât).
Carlscrona, karls-kroo'nȧ or Carlscroon.
Carlsruhe or Karlsruhe, karls'roo
Car'men.
Car-nat'ic.
Car-nī-o'lạ (Ger. Krain, krīne).
Carolina, kâr-o-lī'nạ.
Carpathian, kar-pā'the-ạn.
Car-pen-tā'rī-ạ.
Carpentras, kar'pȧn'trâss'
Carrara, kâr-rȧ'rȧ.
Carrik on Suir, kar'rik on shure.
Car'rick-fer'gus.
Car'rọll.
Car'rọn.
Cartagena, kar-tạ-je'nạ (Sp pron. kar tâ-hâ'nâ).
Cartago, kar-tā'go.
Car'tẹr.
Car'ter-et.
Casale, kâ-sâ'lâ.
Casal Maggiore, kâ-sâl' mâd-jo'rȧ.
Cas'bin or Kazbin (Pers. pron. kăz-been', whence the name is sometimes written Casbeen.)
Caserta or Caserta Nuova, kâ-sĕr'tâ noo-o'vâ.
Casey, kā'ze.
Cash'el.
Cash-gar', *syn.* Kashgar.
Cashmere or Kashmire, kash-meer'.
Cas'pī-an.
Cas'sel.
Castelnandary, kâs'tel'nō'dâ're.
Castel Vetrano, kâs-tel' vâ-trâ'no.
Castiglione, kâs-teel-yo'nâ.
Castile, kas-teel' (Sp. Castilla, kâs-teel'yâ).
Castine, kas-teen'.
Castlebar, kas-sel-bar'.
Castleton, kas'sel-tun.
Castres, kâstr.

CHE

Castro Giovanni, kȧs'tro jo-vȧn'ne.
Cas-ween', *syn.* Casbin.
Cas'well.
Catabamba, kȧ-tȧ-bȧm'bȧ.
Catahoula or Cat-a-hoo'la.
Cat-a-lo'nī-a (Sp. Cataluña, kȧ-tȧ-loon'yȧ).
Catania, kȧ-tā'ne-ȧ.
Catanzaro, kȧ-tȧn-zā'ro.
Cat-ta-rau'gus.
Ca-taw'ba.
Cathay, kath-ā', *syn.* China.
Catmandoo, Katmandou, or Khatmandu, kat-man'doo.
Catorce, kȧ-tōr'sȧ.
Cats'kill.
Cat'e-gat or Kattegat.
Cau'ca-sus.
Caubul, kau-bool', *syn.* Cabool.
Caune, kōne.
Cava, kȧ'vȧ.
Cav'an.
Cavery or Cauvery, kau'vẽr-e.
Cax-a-mar'ca (Sp. pron. kȧh-HȦ-mar'kȧ).
Caxias or Cachias, kȧ-shee'as.
Caxoeira or Cachoeira, kȧ-sho-ā'e-rȧ.
Cayenne, kī-enn'.
Cayes, kā, *syn.* Aux Cayes.
Cayuga, kȧ-yoo'ga.
Cayuse, kah-yuce'.
Caz-en-o'vī-a.
Ceara. *See* Ciara.
Cebu, se-boo', *syn.* Zebu.
Cecil, sis'sil.
Ce'dar.
Cefalu, chĕf-ȧ-loo'.
Celebes, sel'e-biz.
Celle or Zelle, tsel'leh.
Ceph-a-lo'nī-a (It. pron. chĕf-ȧ-lon'e-ȧ; modern Greek, kef-ȧ-lo-nee'ȧ.)
Ce-ram' (Port. pron. ser-roung'), also written Serang.
Cerigo, cher'e-go.
Cervera, sĕr-vā'rȧ.
Cesana, chȧ-sȧ'nȧ.
Cévennes, sȧ-venn'.
Ceylon, see'lon or sil-one'.
Chagres, chȧ'grĕs.
Chalons-sur-Marne, shȧ'lon' sür marn.
Chalons-sur-Saône, shȧ'lon' sür sōne.
Chambers, chame'bẽrz.
Chām'bers-burg.
Chambéry, shȧm'bā're'.
Châmouny, shȧ'moo-ne'.
Champagne, shȧm'pān'.
Champaign, sham-pane'.
Champlain, sham-plain'.
Chandeleur, shan-de-loor'.
Chang-haï, *syn.* Shang-Hai.
Chantilly, shȧn'teel'ye' or shȧn'te'ye'.
Chapala, chȧ-pȧ'lȧ.
Chap'el Hill.
Charcas, char'kȧs.
Charente, shȧ'rȧnt'.
Charente Inférieur, shȧ'rȧnt' ăn'fā're-ur'.
Chariton, chăr'e-ton.
Charkow, kar-kof', *syn.* Kharkof.
Charles'ton.
Charles'town.
Charleville, shaRl'vill'.
Charlevoix, shar'le-voi'.
Charlotte, shar'lot.
Charlottesville, shar'lots-vil.
Chartres, shaatr.
Chatauque. *See* Chautauque.
Chateauguay, shat'ō-gay'.
Châteaudun, shȧ'tō-dun'.
Château-Gonthier, shȧ'tō'-gôn'te-ȧ'.
Châteauroux, shȧ'tō'roo'.
Chat-el-Arab, *syn.* Shat-el-Arab.
Chatellerault, shȧ'tel'rō'.
Chatham, chat'um.
Chat-ta-hoo'chee.
Chat-too'ga.
Chaudière, shō'de-air'.
Chaumont (France), shō'môn'.
Chaumont (N. Y.), sho'mo'.
Chautauque, sha-tau'que.
Chelmsford, chemz'furd.
Chelsea, chel'se.
Cheltenham, chelt'num.
Chemnitz, kem'nits.

CLE

Chemung, she-mung'.
Chenango, she-nang'go.
Chepstow, chep'sto.
Cher, shaRe.
Cherburg, sher'burg or shaRe'boor.
Cher'o-kee'.
Cherso, kĕr'so.
Chertsey, ches'sy.
Ches'a-peake.
Cheshire, chesh'ir.
Ches'ter.
Ches'ter-field.
Che-sun'cook.
Chetimaches, chet-tim-atch'iz or shet'-mash'.
Cheviot, chiv'e-ut.
Cheyenne, she-enn', *syn.* Chienne.
Chiapa, che-ȧ'pȧ.
Chiari, ke-ȧ're.
Chiavari, ke-ȧ'vȧ-re.
Chicago, she-kau'go.
Chick-a-pee'.
Chichester, chitch'es-ter.
Chick-a-hom'i-ny.
Chick'a-saw.
Chicot, shee'ko.
Chiem See, Keem sȧ.
Chienne or Cheyenne, she-enn'.
Chieti, ke-ā'te.
Chihuahua, che-wȧ'wȧ.
Chikailis. *See* Chilts.
Chili, chil'le (Sp. Chile, chee'lȧ).
Chil-li-coth'e.
Chiloe, cheel-o-ā' (almost chil-way').
Chilts (*ch* as in *child*) or Chikailis (Chick-elis), che-kā'lis.
Chimborazo, chim-bo-rā'zo (Sp. pron. cheem-bo-rā'tho).
Chi'na.
Chin In'dī-a.
Chinchilla, chin-cheel'yȧ.
Chippenham, chip'num.
Chippewa, chip'pe-wȧ.
Chip'pe-way.
Chiquitos, che-kee'toce.
Chiswick, chiz'ik.
Chit'ten-den.
Choc'taw.
Cholula, cho-loo'lȧ.
Chorley, chor'le.
Chowan, chō-wȧn'.
Chris-tī-an'a.
Christiania, kris-te-ā'ne-ȧ.
Christiansand, kris'te-ȧn-sȧnd'.
Christianstadt, kris'te-an-stat (Sw. Christianstad, kris'te-ȧn-stȧd').
Chrudim, kroo'dim.
Chum'bul.
Chuquisaca, choó-ke-sȧ'kȧ.
Chur, koor, *syn.* Coire.
Church'ill.
Ciara, se-ȧ'ra; written, also, Ceara and Seara.
Cienfuegos, se-en'fwȧ'goce.
Cinaloa, sin-ȧ-lo'ȧ.
Cincinnati, sin-sin-ah'te. [Often improperly pronounced as if written Cincinnatah or Cincinnatûh.]
Cinque Ports, sink pōrts.
Cin'tra or seen'trȧ.
Cir-cars'.
Circassia, ser-kash'e-a.
Cirencester, commonly pronounced sis'-e-ter.
Cittadella, chit-tȧ-del'lȧ.
Ciudad Real (Spain), the-oo-dȧd' rȧ-ȧl'.
Ciudad Real (Mexico), se-oo-dȧd' rȧ-ȧl'.
Ciudad Rodrigo, the-oo-dad' rod-ree'go.
Civita Vecchia, chee've-tȧ vek'ke-ȧ.
Clack-man'nan.
Clagenfurth or Klagenfurth, klȧ'ghen-foort'.
Claiborne, klȧ'burn.
Clal'ams.
Clamecy, clȧm'se'.
Clausthal or Klausthal, klous'tȧȧl.
Clay'ton.
Clear'field.
Cler-mont'.
Clermont Ferrand, klĕa'môn' fĕr'rȧn'.
Cleveland or Cleaveland, kleev'land.

COP

Cleves, kleevz (Ger. Kleve, klā'veh Fr. Clèves, klave).
Clif'ton.
Clin'ton.
Clitheroe, klith'er-ō.
Clogher, klŏh'Her.
Cloghnakilty, klŏh'na-kil'te, or Clon-kil'ty.
Clon-mell'.
Clydes'dale.
Co-a-ho'ma.
Coahuila. *See* Cohahuila.
Coango, ko-ang'go.
Co-an'za.
Cob'lentz (Ger. Coblenz, ko'blênts; Fr. Coblence, ko'blȧnce').
Cobu, ko-boo'.
Co'burg (Ger. pron. ko'bōōRG).
Cochabamba, ko-chȧ-bȧm'bȧ.
Cochin, co-cheen'.
Co'chin Chi'na.
Codogno, ko-dōn'yo.
Co-do'rus.
Coeslin. *See* Cöslin.
Coeymans, quee'mȧnz.
Cognac, kone-yȧk'.
Cohahuila or Coahuila, ko-ȧ-wee'lȧ.
Co-has'set.
Cohoes or Cahoos, ko-hoze'.
Co-im-ba-toor' or Co-im-ba-tore'
Co-im'bra or ko-eem'brȧ.
Coire, kwȧr (Ger. Chur, koon).
Col'berg (Ger. pron. kol'bĕRG).
Col'ches-ter.
Co-le-rain'.
Colima, ko-lee'mȧ.
Col'le-ton.
Col-lump'ton.
Colne, kōln.
Cologne, ko-lone' (Fr. pron. ko'lon', Ger. Köln).
Colombia, ko-lom'be-ȧ.
Co-lom'bo or Co-lum'bo.
Col'on-sa or Col'on-say'.
Colorado, ko-lo-rah'do.
Co-lum'bī-a.
Co-lum-bī-an'a.
Co-lum'bo, *syn.* Colombo.
Co-lum'bus.
Co-mac'.
Co-man'che or Ca-man'che (Sp. pron. ko-mȧn'chȧ).
Co-mar'go, *syn.* Camargo
Comayagua, ko-mi-ȧ'gwȧ.
Com'ber-mere.
Comines, ko'meen'.
Co'mo.
Com'o-rin.
Co'morn or Komorn.
Com'o-ro.
Compiègne, kôm'pe-aiñ'.
Com-po-stel'la (Sp. Compostela, kom-po-stȧ'lȧ).
Concan, kong'kun.
Conception, kon-sep'shun (Sp. Concepcion, kon-thep-the-ōn').
Con'chas (*ch* as in *child*)
Concord, kong'kurd.
Con-cor'dī-a.
Condé, kon'de or kôn'dȧ'.
Conecocheague, kon'e-ko-cheeg'.
Conecuh, ko-nee'ka.
Conemaugh, kon'e-maw.
Con-es-to'ga.
Co-ne'sus.
Congaree, kong'ga-ree'.
Congleton, kong'gl-tun.
Congo, Cong'go, or Zaïre, zȧ-eer'
Connaught, kon'naut.
Connecticut, kon-net'e-kut.
Con'stance (Ger. Constanz, kon'stȧnts).
Constantina, kon-stȧn-tee'nȧ.
Con-stan-tī-no'ple (Turk. Stâm-bool').
Con'way or Conwy, kon'we.
Cooch Ba-har'.
Coo-mas'sie.
Coos (often called Co-os' by the inhabitants).
Coo'sa.
Co-pen-hā'gen (Dan. Kjöbenhavn, kyœ̈-ben-houn').

CUR

Co-pi'ah.
Co-pī-a-po'.
Coquet, kok'et.
Coquimbo, ko-keem'bo.
Corbach, kor'bȧk.
Corbeau, kor-bō'.
Corcyra, kor-sī'ra, *syn.* Corfu.
Cor-dil'ler-as (Sp. pron. kor-deel-yȧ'rȧs).
Cor'do-va or Cordoba.
Co-re'a.
Corfu, kor-foo' or kor'fu (modern Greek pron. kor-fee').
Cor'inth.
Corn'wall.
Cor'o-man'del.
Corpus Christi, kor'pus kris'te.
Corrèze, kor'raze'.
Cor'rib.
Cor-rī-en'tes.
Cor'sī-ca (Fr. Corse).
Corte, kor'tȧ.
Cort'land.
Cortona, kor-to'nȧ.
Co-run'na (Sp. Coruña, ko-roon'yȧ).
Cor'vo.
Cosenza, ko-sen'zȧ.
Cosh-oc'ton.
Cöslin, Cœslin, or Köslin, kös-leen'.
Cosne, kone.
Cos'sacks.
Cosseir, kos-sare'.
Costarica, kos'tȧ-ree'kȧ.
Côte d'Or, kōt dor.
Côtes du Nord, kōt dü nor.
Cotignola, ko-teen-yol'ȧ.
Cotopaxi, ko-to-pax'e (Sp. pron. ko-to-pȧh'he).
Cottbus or Kottbus, kott'boos.
Courland, koor'land, *syn.* Koorland.
Courtray or Courtrai, koor'trȧ' (Flem. Kortryk, kort'rike).
Coutance, koo-tȧnce'.
Coventry, kuv'en-tre.
Covington, kuv'ing-tun.
Cowes, kowz.
Cow-e'tȧ.
Cracow, krȧ'ko (Polish Kraków, krȧ'koof).
Crā'ven.
Craw'ford.
Crécy, kres'se (Fr. pron. krȧ'se'), often written *Cressy* by the English.
Crefeld, krȧ'fȇlt.
Crema, krȧ'mȧ.
Cremnitz, krem'nits, *syn.* Kremnitz.
Cre-mo'nȧ (It. pron. krȧ-mo'nȧ).
Cres'sy. *See* Crécy.
Crete, *syn.* Candia.
Creuse, kruz.
Creutznach, kroits'nȧk, *syn.* Kreutznach.
Crim-e'a (Russ. Krim).
Crit'ten-den.
Croatia, kro-ā'she-a (called by the natives Horváth Ország, hor-vȧt or-sȧg).
Crock'ett.
Croix (St.), kroi, *syn.* Santa Cruz.
Crom'ar-ty.
Cronstadt, krōn'stȧtt.
Cro'ton.
Croy'don.
Csaba, chŏb'ŏh'.
Csongrád, chon-grȧd'.
Cu'ba (Sp. pron. koo'bȧ).
Cuban, koo-bȧn', *syn.* Kooban.
Cuenca, kweng'kȧ.
Culhuacan, kool-wȧ-kȧn', *syn.* Palenque.
Culiacan, koo-le-ȧ-kȧn'.
Cul-lo'den.
Culm, kōōlm.
Cul'pep-per.
Cul-ross'.
Cumana, koo-mȧ-nȧ'.
Cumania or Kumania, ku-mȧ'ne-a (Hun. Kunság, koon-shȧg).
Cum'ber-land.
Cupar, koo'per.
Curaçoa, ku'ra-sō'.
Curische-Haff, koo'rish-eh-hȧff', *syn.* Kurische Haff.
Cur'ri-tuck.
Curzola, koord-zo'lȧ.

DES

Cüstrin or Küstrin, küs-treen'.
Cut-tack'.
Cux-hā'ven or kŏŏx-hȧ'fen.
Cuyahoga, kī-a-ho'ga.
Cuzco, koos'ko.
Cyn-thī-an'a.
Cythera, sith-ee're, *syn.* Cerigo.
Czernigow, cher'ne-gof, *syn.* Tchernigof.
Czernowitz, cher'no-vits (more correctly, Czernowice, cher'no-vit'seh).
Czirknicz or Zirknitz, tsĕĕrk'nits.

D.

Dac'ca.
Dac-o'tah, *syn.* Sioux.
Daghestan, dȧ'ghis-tȧn'.
Dahomey or Dahomay, dah'ho-mȧ'.
Dahl, dȧl.
Dalecarlia, dȧ-le-kar'le-ȧ, or Dalarne, dȧ'lar-nȧ.
Dal'las.
Dalles, dalz.
Dalmatia, dal-mȧ'she-a.
Dalton, daul'tun.
Da-mas'cus (Arab. Shȧm-el-Ke-beer').
Dambea. *See* Dembea.
Dam-ī-et'ta (Arab. Dąmiat, dȧ-me-ȧt').
Dam'piers.
Dan'aw, *syn.* Danube.
Danbury, dan'ber-e.
Dant'zic (Ger. Danzig, dȧnt'sic).
Dan'ube (Ger. Donau, dō'now).
Dardanelles, dar'da-nelz'.
Dar-foor', written, also, Darfur and Darfour.
Darien, dȧ're-en (Sp. pron. dȧ-re-en').
Darke, dark.
Dar'ling-ton.
Darmstadt, darm'stȧtt.
Dartmouth, dart'muth.
Dar'war.
Dau'phin.
Dauphiné, dō'fe'nȧ'.
Da'vid-son.
Davie, dȧ've.
Daviess, dȧ'vis.
Da'vis.
Dax, dȧx.
Day'ton.
Deal, deel.
Dearborn, deer'burn.
Debreczin or Debretzin, dȧ-bret'sin.
De-cā'tur.
Dec'can or Dek'kan.
De Kalb, de kalb'.
Del-a-go'a.
Delaware, del'a-war.
Delft (every letter should be pronounced).
Delgada, del-gȧ'dȧ.
Delhi or Dehli (Hindostan), del'lee.
Delhi (in the U. S.), del'hī.
Del'ta.
Del'vi-no.
Dem'be-a or dem-bee'a; written, also, Dambea.
Demerara, dem-er-ȧ're.
Denbigh, den'be.
Denbighshire, den'be-shir.
Den'der-ah.
Dendermonde, den'der-mon'deh, or Dendermond, den'der-mont (French Termonde, tȧr'mŏnd').
Denis (St.), sent den'is or den'e (Fr. Saint Denis, sȧn d'nee).
Den'mark (Dan. Dan'e-mark).
Depeyster, de-pīce'ter.
Deptford, ded'furd.
Der'bend'.
Der'by or dar'be (the latter pron. was formerly universal).
Derbyshire, der'be-shir.
Derr, dȇr.
Der'ry, *syn.* Londonderry.
Der'went.
De Ruyter, de rī'ter.
Desaguadero, dĕs-ȧ'gwȧ-dȧ're.

DUL

Desh-ā'.
Des Moines, de moin'.
Despoblado, dĕs-po-blȧ'do.
De So'to.
Des'sau (Ger. pron. des'sow), sometimes written Dessaw.
Det'mold (Ger. pron. det'molt)
De-troit'.
Det'ting-en.
Deutz, doits.
Deux-ponts, duh'pŏn' (Ger. Zweibrücken, tswī-brük'ken).
De'ven-ter or Dewenter, dȧ'ven-ter.
Devizes, de-vī'ziz.
Dev'on-port.
Devonshire, dev'on-shir.
Dhawalaghiri, da-wol'a-gher're.
Dī-ar'bekr or Diarbekir, dee-ar'be-keer.
Dié or Diez, Saint, sȧn de'ze-ȧ'.
Diepholz, deep'hōlts.
Dieppe, dyepp or de-epp'.
Diest, deest.
Digne, deeñ.
Dijon, de'zhŏn'.
Dil'ling-en.
Dinant, de'nȧn' or de-nȧnt'.
Dingle, ding'gl.
Din-wid'die.
Dixmude, dix'müde' (Flem. Dixmuyden, dix-moi'den).
Dizier, Saint, sȧn de'ze-ȧ'.
Djid'da, *syn.* Jidda.
Djoliba, jol'e-ba, *syn.* Joliba.
Dnieper, nee'per (Rus. pron. dnyep'per)
Dniester, nees'ter (Rus. pron. dnyes'ter)
Doab or Dooab, doo'ȧb'.
Do-fra-fī-eld', *syn.* Dovrefield.
Dôle, dōl.
Dolgelly, dol-geth'le.
Dol'lart.
Domingo, do-ming'go.
Dominica, dom-e-nee'ka.
Dominique, dom-e-neek', is the Fr. of the preceding.
Don (Tartar Doo'na.)
Don Cos'sacks.
Donaghadee, don'a-nȧ-dee'
Donc'as-ter.
Donegal, don-e-gaul'.
Dongola, dong'go-la.
Dor'ches-ter.
Dordogne, dor'done' (Fr. pron. dor'don').
Dordrecht, dort'rĕkt, or Dort.
Dornoch, dor'nok.
Dorpat, dor'pȧt, or Dörpt.
Dorsetshire, dor'set-shir.
Dort, *syn.* Dordrecht
Douai or Douay, doo'ȧ'.
Doubs, doobz.
Douglas, dug'les.
Douro, doo'ro (Sp. Duero, dwȧ'ro).
Do'ver.
Dō'vre-fī-eld' (Norw. Daavrefjeld, dō'vre-fyeld').
Dowlatabad, dou'la-ta-bȧd'.
Down-pat'rick.
Draguignan, drȧ'gheen'yȧn'.
Drammen, drȧm'men.
Drave (Ger. Drau, drow; Slavonian Drava, drȧ'vȧ).
Drenthe, dren'teh.
Dres'den.
Dreux, druh.
Drin, dreen, or Drino, dree'no.
Drogheda, drŏh'he-da.
Drohobicz, dro'ho-bitch' or Dro'ho-vitsch'.
Droitwich, droit'itch.
Drôme, drōm.
Drontheim, dront'im (Norw. Trondjem trŏnd'yem).
Druses, dru'ziz.
Duanesburg, du-ainz'burg.
Dub'lin.
Dubno, doob'no.
Du-bois'.
Du Buque, du book (*oo* as in *moon*).
Dudley, dud'le.
Duero, doo-ȧ'ro or dwȧ'ro, *syn.* Douro
Du'is-burg or doo'is-bŏŏrg'.
Dulce, Rio, ree'o dool'sȧ or dool'thȧ.

ELK

Dulcigno, dool-cheen'yo.
Dulwich, dul'ich.
Dum-bar'ṭon.
Dumbartonshire, dum-bar'ṭon-shi͟r.
Dumfries, dum-freece'.
Dun-bar'.
Dundalk, dun-dauk'.
Dun-das'.
Dun-dee'.
Dunfermline, dum-fer'lin.
Dun-gan'noṇ.
Dun-gar'vọn.
Dungeness, dun-jen-ess'.
Dunkeld, dun-kell'.
Dun'ki͟rk (Fr. Dunkerque, dun'kẽrk').
Dunwich, dun'ich.
Du'plin.
Duquesne, du-kane'.
Durance, dü'rą̊nce'.
Durango, doo-rąng'go.
Durazzo, doo-rät'so, or Duras, doo-rąs'.
Dü'rẹn or Mark-Dü'rẹn.
Durham, dur'um.
Durlach, dōōr'lą̊ĸ.
Düs'sel-dorf.
Dutch'ess.
Duval, du-voll'.
Duyveland, doi'vẹ-lą̊nt.
Dwĭ'nạ (Rus. pron. dvee'nä).
Dy'ers-burg.
Dyl or Dyle, dīle.

E.

Early, ẹr'le.
East'ọn.
East'pōrt.
East'ville.
Eat'ọn.
Ebora. *See* **Evora.**
E'bro (Sp. pron. ā'bro).
Eccloo, ek-klō'.
Ecija, ą̊'the-hą̊.
Eckmühl, ek'müle.
Ecuador, ek-wą̊-doʀe', or E-quā'ṭọr.
E'dẹn-ṭọn.
Ed'foo ; written, also, Edfou and Edfu.
Ed'gạr-ṭọn.
Edgecombe, ej'kum.
E-dī'nạ.
Edinburg, ed'in-bur-rẹh ; written, also, Edinborough.
Ed'is-to.
Ed'mọnd-sọn.
Ed'wạrds-ville.
Effingham, ef'ing-um.
Eg'er (in Bohemian, Cheb, ĸeb).
Eg'rī-pō, *syn.* **Negropont.**
Egypt, e'jipt (Arab. Musr or Mą̊sr).
Ehrenbreitstein, ą̊'rẹn-brīte'stīne.
Eichstädt or Aichstädt, īĸe'stett.
Eilenburg, ī'len-bōōʀg.
Eimbeck, īme'bẽk.
Eimeo, ī'mee-o.
Eisenach, ī'zẹn-ą̊ĸ.
Eisenstadt, ī'zẹn-ą̊tt'.
Eisleben, īce'lą̊-ben.
Ekatarenburg, ą̊-ką̊'tą̊-reen-boorg.
Ekalarinoslaf or -slav, ą̊-ką̊'tą̊-reen'o-slą̊f'.
Ekhmym. *See* **Akhmym.**
Elatma, ą̊-lą̊t'mą̊, or Yelatma, yẽl-at'mą̊.
El'bạ.
Elbe, elb (Ger. pron. el'bẹh).
El'bẹr-field (Ger. pron. el'bẹr-felt).
El'bert.
Elbeuf, el'bu͟f'.
El'bing.
El-boorz' or El-brooz ; written, also, Elbrouz.
Elche, el'chą̊.
El Dorado, el do-rä'do.
El-e-phan'tạ.
Elg'in.
Elg'in-shi͟re ; called, also, Morayshire.
Elizabetgrad, ą̊-liz'ą̊-bet-gr̊ąd', or Yelisavetgrad.
Elk'hart.
Ells'worth.
El-mi'rạ.

FAI

El paso del Norte, el pą̊'so del noʀ'tą̊.
El'sin-ore', or Elsineur, el'se-nuʀ' (Dan. Hel-sing-ō'er).
El'vas.
Ely, ee'le.
E-man'u-el.
Em'brun or ąm'bruɴ'.
Em'dẹn or Emb'dẹn.
Em'e-sạ, *syn.* **Homs.**
Emmerich, em'mẹr-iĸ, or Emrich, em'-riĸ.
Em'met.
Ems, ẽms.
Enghien, ąɴ'ghe-ąɴ'.
England, ing'gland.
Engoor or Engour, en-goor', and Enguri, en-goo're, *syn.* **Angora.**
Enikale, en-e-ką̊'lą̊, *syn.* **Yenicale.**
Eniseī. *See* **Yeniseī.**
Enkhuizen, enk-hoi'zẹn.
En'nis-cor'thy.
En'nis-kil'lẹn.
Ens, ẽns.
Entre Douro e Minho, en'trą̊ doo'ro ą̊ meen'yo.
Entre Rios, en'trą̊ ree'oce.
Eperies, ą̊-pẽr'e-ẽs (Hun. pron. ą̊-pẽr-e-esh).
Epernay, ą̊-pẽʀ'nä'.
Eph'e-sus, *syn.* **Ayasoolook.**
E-pi'rus.
E-quā'ṭọr, *syn.* **Ecuador.**
Erbach, ẽʀ'bą̊ĸ.
Erfurt, ẽʀ'fōōrt.
Er'gree Kas'tree, *syn.* **Argyro Castro.**
Ericht, ẽr'iĸt.
Erie, ē're.
E'rin, *syn.* **Ireland.**
Erivan, ẽr-e-vą̊n'
Erlangen, ẽʀ'lą̊ng-ẹn.
Erlau, ẽʀ'lou (Hun. Eg'er).
Erne, Lough, lǒĸ ẹrn.
Erz-room'; written, also, Ardsroom, Erzeroum, and Erzrum.
Erzgebirge, ẽrts'gạ-bēēʀ'ghẹ.
Es-cam'bī-ạ.
Escurial, es-koo-re-ą̊l'.
Eski shehr, es'kee shaih'r'.
Esne, es'nēh'.
Esquimaux, es'ke-mō.
Es'sen.
Es'sex.
Es Sioot or Es Siout, es-see-oot', *syn.* Sioot.
Ess'ling-ẹn.
Es'te, es'tą̊.
Es-thō'ni-ạ.
Es'till.
Estramadura, es-trą̊-mą̊-doo'rą̊.
Estremôz, es'trą̊-mōze'.
Eszek, es'sek.
Etampes, ą̊'tąmp'.
Etienne, Saint, sąɴt et'e-enn'.
Et'o-wạh.
Etsch, etch, *syn.* **Adige.**
Eu, uh.
Eupen, oi'pẹn (Fr. Néau, ną̊'ō').
Euphrates, u-frą̊'tēz (Turk. Frą̊t).
Eure, ure or uʀ.
Europe, u'rup.
Eu'taw, *syn.* **Utah.**
Eutin, oi-teen'.
Euxine, ūx'in, *syn.* **Black Sea.**
Evesham, eevz'hum or eevz'um.
Ev'o-rą ; written, also, Ebora.
Evreux, ẽv'ruh'.
Ex'e-ter.
Eyalet, ī-yą̊'let.
Eylau, ī'lou.

F.

Faenza, fą̊-en'zą̊.
Fahlun, fą̊'loon.
Faeröe, fą̊'ro or fą̊'rō-ẹ.
Faïoom or Faioum, fī-oom'.
Fair'fax.
Fair'field.
Falaise, fą̊-laze'.

FRA

Falkirk, faul'ki͟rk.
Falkland, fauk'land.
Falmouth, fą̊l'muth.
Falster, fą̊l'stẹr or fą̊l'stẹr.
Falun or Fahlun, fą̊'loon.
Fano, fą̊'no.
Faro, fą̊'ro.
Farsistan, far-sis-tą̊n'.
Fas, *syn.* **Fez.**
Fauquier, fau-keer'.
Fayal, fī-ą̊l'.
Fayette, fą̊-yet'.
Fayetteville, fą̊'yet-vil.
Fayoum, fī-oom', *syn.* **Faïoom**
Fee'jee, *syn.* **Fiji.**
Feliciana, fe-lis'se-ąn'ạ.
Fem'ẹrn.
Fen'tress.
Feodosia, fą̊-o-do'se-ą̊. *syn.* **Kaffa**
Fère, La, lą̊ faiʀ.
Fermanagh, fẹr-man'ạ.
Fermo, fẽr'mo.
Fẹr-moy'.
Ferrara, fẽr-rą̊'rą̊.
Fer'ro (Sp. Hierro, yẽr'ro).
Ferrol, fẽr-role'.
Fez or Fas.
Fezzan, fẽz'zą̊n'.
Fichtelgebirge, fiĸ-tel-gạ-bēēʀ'ghẹh.
Fiesole, fyes'o-lą̊ or Fes'so-le.
Fife'shi͟re.
Figeac, fe'zhą̊k'.
Figueras, fe-gą̊'rą̊s.
Fiji, pronounced, and often written, Feejee.
Finistère, fin'is'tair.'
Finistere, Cape, fin-is-tair' (Sp. Finisterra, fee-nis-te-ẽr'rą̊.)
Fin'land.
Fin'mark.
Fisme, feem.
Fiume, fyoo'mą̊.
Flan'ders (Fr. Flandre, flą̊ɴ'dr).
Flem'ing.
Flens'burg or Flensborg.
Flor'ence (It. Firenze, fe-ren'zą̊, or Florenza, fe-o-ren'zą̊).
Flo'res.
Flour, Saint, sąɴ flooʀ (rhyming with *poor*).
Flor'ī-da.
Flush'ing (Dutch Vlis'sing-ẹn).
Flu-van'ạ.
Föhr, fōʀ, or Föhrde, fōʀ'deh
Foggia, fod'jä.
Foglia, fole'yä.
Foix, fwą̊.
Foligno, fo-leen'yo.
Fondi, fon'de.
Fontainebleau, fǒɴ'tane'blō.
Fontarabia, fon-tą-rą̊'be-ą (Sp. Fuenterabia, fwen-tą-rą̊-bee'ą̊).
Fontenay, fǒɴt'nä'.
Foo'lah, generally written Foulah
Foo'ta Jal'lō.
For'far.
Forli, for-lee'.
Formentera, for-men-tą̊'rą̊.
For-mo'sạ (called by the Chinese Taiwan, tī-wą̊n').
Forsyth, for-sīth'.
For-tą-ven-tu'ra, *syn.* **Fuertaventura.**
Förth.
Fossano, fos-są̊'no.
Fotheringay, foth'er-ing-gą̊'
Fougères, foo'zhair'.
Foulah, foo'lą̊, *syn.* **Foolah.**
Fourche, foorsh. *See* **La Fourche.**
Fowey, foy, sometimes written Fawey.
Foyers, often written, and always pronounced, Fy'ers.
Foyle, Lough, lǒh, foil.
France, frą̊nce (Fr. pron. frą̊nce).
Fran-cis'co (St.), *syn.* **San Francisco.**
Franche Comté, frą̊nsh kǒɴ'tä'.
Fran-co'nī-ạ (Ger. Franken or Franken land, frą̊nk'ẹn-lą̊nt).
Franeker, frą̊n'ek-er.
Frankenstein, frą̊nk'ẹn-stīne
Frankenthal, frą̊nk'ẹn-tą̊ą̊l.
Frank'fọrt (Ger. Frankfurt, frą̊nk'fōōʀt

GEN

Frank'lin.
Frascati, frȧs-kȧ'te.
Frauenburg, frow'en-bŏŏʀg.
Fraustadt, frow'stȧtt.
Fred'er-icks-burg.
Fred'er-ic-ton.
Freiberg, frī'bĕʀg.
Freiburg, frī'burg or frī'bŏŏʀg.
Freising, frī'zing, or Freisingen, frī'zing-en.
Freistadt, frī'stȧtt.
Frėjus, frȧ'zhüce'.
Freyburg. *See* Freiburg.
Freystadt. *See* Freistadt.
Friburg, fre'boor', *syn.* Freyburg.
Friedland, freed'land (Ger. pron. freet'lȧnt).
Friesland, freez'land, Vriesland or Friesia, frea'zhe-ą.
Frio, free'o.
Frische Haff, frish'eh hȧff, or Frische See, frish'eh sȧ.
Friuli, fre-oo'le (It. pron. free'oo-le).
Frome Sel'wood.
Frontignac, frŏn'teen'yȧk'.
Frontera, fron-tȧ'rȧ.
Fuertaventura, fwĕʀ'tȧ-ven-too'rȧ.
Fulda, fŏŏl'dȧ.
Fulton, fŏŏl'tun.
Funchal, foon'shȧl'.
Fun'dy.
Fü'nen (Dan. Fyen, fü en).
Fünfkirchen, fünf-kĕĕr'ken.
Furnes, fürn.
Furruckabad, fur'ruk-ą-bȧd'.
Fürth, fürt.
Fyers. *See* Foyers.
Fyne, Loch, lox, fine.
Fyum, fī-oom', *syn.* Faioom.

G.

Gadamis, gȧ-dȧ'mis, *syn.* Ghadamis.
Gads'den.
Gaeta, gȧ-ȧ'tȧ.
Gaillac, gȧh'yȧk' or gȧl'yȧk'.
Gaillon, gȧh'yŏn' or gȧl'yon'
Gairloch, gare'lox.
Galapagos, gal'ą-pȧ'gus.
Galashiels, gal-ą-sheelz'.
Ga-le'na.
Galicia, gal-ish'e-ą.
Gall, Saint, sent gaul (Fr. pron. sȧn gȧl, Ger. Sancte Gallen, sȧnk'teh gȧl'len).
Gallapagos. *See* Galapagos.
Gal'la-tin.
Gal'lī-ą.
Gallipoli, gȧl-lip'o-le.
Gallipolis (Ohio), gal'lī-po-leece'.
Gal'lo-way.
Gal'ves-ton.
Galway, gaul'way.
Gam'bī-a.
Gand, gȧn, *syn.* Ghent.
Ganges, gan'jēz (Hindoo Gunga).
Gap, gȧp.
Gard, gar.
Garda, gar'dȧ.
Gardon, gar'dŏn'.
Gardiner, gard'ner.
Garfagnana, gar-fȧn-yȧ'nȧ.
Garigliano, gȧ-reel-yȧ'no.
Garonne, gȧ'ronn'.
Gar'rard.
Gar'rŏws.
Gas-co-nade'.
Gas'co-ny (Fr. Gascogne, gȧs'koñ').
Gaspe, gȧs'pȧ'.
Gateshead, gaits'hed.
Gaza, gȧ'zą.
Geanga, je-aw'gą.
Geel, gheel (Dutch pron. Hale).
Gefle, yev'lȧ.
Gelders or Guelders, ghel'ders (Dutch Geldern, hel'dern), or Gel'der-land.
Genesee, jen-ę-see'.
Geneseo, jen-ę-see'o.
Geneva, jen-ee'vah (Ger. Genf, Fr. Genève, zhen-ave').

GRA

Genevieve, jen-e-veev'.
Genil, hȧ-neel'; written, also, Xenil.
Genoa, jen'o-ą (It. Genova, jen'o-vȧ).
George'town, or Stabroek, stȧ'brook.
Gera, gā'rȧ.
Ger'ma-ny (Ger. Deutschland, doitch'lant).
Gerona, hȧ-ro'nȧ.
Gers, zhair.
Gex, zhex.
Geysers, ghī'sers.
Ghadamis, gȧ-dȧ'mis.
Ghauts, gauts.
Gheel, *syn.* Geel.
Ghee'zeh; written, also, Gizeh and Jizeh.
Ghent (Fr. Gand, gȧn).
Ghool-ghool'ą.
Gibraltar, je-braul'ter (Sp. pron. he-brȧl-tar').
Gibson, ghib'sun.
Giessen, ghees'sen.
Gihon, je-hon' or je-hoon', *syn.* Oxus.
Gijon, he-hone', *syn.* Xixon.
Gijona, he-ho'nȧ, *syn.* Xixona.
Gila, hee'lȧ.
Giles, jilz.
Gilmer, ghil'mer.
Gilolo, je-lo'lo.
Girjeh, jĕĕr'jeh; written Djirdjeh by the French.
Girjenti, jeer-jen'te.
Gironde, je-rŏnd' (Fr. pron. zhe'rŏnd').
Gizeh, jee'zeh or ghee'zeh. [It is a curious fact, that there is the same difference in the pronunciation of this name among the Arabs of Egypt, as we might suppose would arise among Englishmen attempting to pronounce *Gizeh*, some making the *g* hard, others soft.]
Glad'win.
Glamorganshire, glam-or'gun-shir.
Glar'us (Fr. Glaris, glȧ'reece').
Glas'gōw.
Glatz, glȧts (Pol. Klodz'ko).
Glauchau, glou'kou.
Glogau, glo'gou; sometimes written Glogaw.
Glom'men, almost glüm'men.
Gloucester, glos'ter.
Glückstadt, glück'stȧtt.
Gmünd, gmŏŏnt or Gmün'den.
Gmund, gmünt.
Gnesen, gnā'zen (Pol. Gniesno).
Go'a.
Godavery, go-dȧ'ver-e.
Goes, hŏŏce.
Goettingen. *See* Göttingen
Gol-con'dą.
Göld'berg or golt'bĕʀg.
Golnow, gol'nov.
Gom-broon' or Bun'der Ab-as'see (Abassi).
Gomera, go-mȧ'rȧ.
Gonaïves, Les, lā gò-nīve'.
Gon'dar.
Goochland, gootch'land.
Goold'sha; written, also, Guldscha and Gouldja.
Goom'ty.
Gor'dą.
Gor'cum.
Gör'litz, almost gur'lits.
Görtz, almost gurts (It. Gorizia, go-rid'se-ȧ).
Gos'lar.
Gos'pōrt.
Gotha, go'tȧ.
Gothenburg, got'en-burg (Sw. Göthe-borg, yö'tȧ-borg).
Goth'land (Sw. Götaland, yö'tȧ-land).
Gott'land or Gothland.
Göttingen or Goettingen, get'ting-en.
Gou'dą (Dutch pron. how'dȧ).
Gouldja. *See* Gooldsha.
Goyaz, go-yȧz', *syn.* Villa Boa.
Gozzo, got'so.
Gracias a Dios, grȧ'se-ȧs ȧ dee'oce.
Graciosa, grȧ-se-o'sȧ.
Gradisca, grȧ-dis'kȧ.
Graetz, grets, *syn.* Grätz.
Graf ton.

GUY

Grammont, grȧm'mòn'.
Gram'pī-an.
Gran, grȧn (Hun. Esztergom, es'tĕʀ-gom).
Granada, gran-ȧ'dą (Sp. pron. grȧ-nȧ'dȧ).
Granger, grain'jer.
Grantham, grant'um.
Gran'ville.
Grasse, grȧss.
Gratiot, grash'e-ot.
Grätz or Graetz, grets.
Graubündten, grou'bünt-en, *syn.* Grisons.
Graudentz, grou'dents.
Gravelines, grȧv'leen'.
Gravesend, graivz'end'.
Grayson, grȧ'sun.
Great Britain, -brit'un.
Green'brī-er.
Green'land (Dan. Grön'land or Groenland).
Green'ock.
Greens'ville.
Green'up.
Green'ville.
Greenwich, grin'īdge.
Greifswalde, grīfs'wȧl'deh (formerly written Gripeswold).
Grenada, gren-ȧ'dą. [*Grenada*, the name of one of the British West India islands, ought not to be confounded with the Spanish name *Granada* (sometimes improperly written with an *e* in the first syllable). Mr. Worcester pronounces *Grenada* gre-nȧ'dą, probably referring to this mode of spelling the Spanish name.]
Grenoble, gren-obl' or greh-nō'b'l.
Grindelwald, grin'del-wȧlt'.
Gripeswold. *See* Greifswalde.
Grisons, gre'zŏn' (Ger. Graubündten, grou'bünt-en).
Grod'no.
Gron'ing-en.
Gross-Glogau, grōce-glo'gou.
Gross-Wardein, grōce'-wȧʀ-dīne'.
Grünberg, grün'bĕʀg or Grü'ne-berg.
Guadalajara or Guadalaxara, gwȧ-dȧ-lȧ hȧ'rȧ.
Guadaloupe, gau'dą-loop' or gȧ'dȧ-loop'.
Guadalupe, gwȧ-dȧ-loo'pȧ or gau'dą-loop'.
Guadalquivir, gau'dal-quiv'er (Sp. pron. gwȧ-dȧl-ke-veer').
Guadiana, gau'de-ah'ną or gwȧ'de-ȧ'nȧ.
Guanaxuato or Guanajuato, gwȧ-nȧ hwȧ'to.
Guancavelica, gwȧng-kȧ-vȧ-lee'ka; written, also, Huancabelica.
Guardfui, gwar'da-fwee' or gar'daf-we'.
Guastalla, gwȧs-tȧl'lȧ.
Guatemala, gau'te-mah'lą or gwȧ-tē-mȧ'lȧ.
Guaxaca, gwȧ-hȧ'kȧ, almost wȧ-hȧ'kȧ, *syn.* Oaxaca.
Guayama, gwī-ȧ'mȧ.
Guayaquil, gwī-ȧ-keel'.
Guaymas, gwī'mȧs.
Guayra, gwī'rȧ. *See* La Guayra.
Guazacualco, gwȧ-sȧ-kwȧl'ko; also written Huasacualco.
Guben, goo'ben.
Guelderland, ghel'der-land, *syn.* Gelderland.
Guelders, ghel'derz, *syn.* Gelders
Guéret, gā'rȧ'.
Guernsey, ghern'ze.
Guiana, ghe-ȧ'ną, or Guyana.
Guienne, ghe'enn'.
Guilford, ghil'furd.
Guinea, ghin'e.
Guingamp, gȧn'gȧn'.
Guipuzcoa, ghe-poos'ko-ą (Sp. pron. ghe pooth'ko-ȧ).
Guisborough, ghiz'bur-reh.
Gujerat. *See* Guzerat.
Guldscha. *See* Gooldsha.
Gumbinnen, gŏŏm-bin'nen.
Gund-wȧ'ną.
Güntz'burg or günts'bŏŏʀg.
Gur'wȧl'.
Güstrow, güs'trov.
Guyana, ghe-ȧ'nȧ, *syn.* Guiana.
Guyandott, ghī-an-dot', familiarly called ghī-an'.

HED

Guz'er-at'; written, also, Gujerat.
Gwin-ett'.
Gyula, dyoo'lå, *syn.* Karlsburg.

H.

Haarlem, Haerlem, or Harlem, har'lem.
Haarlemmer Meer, har'lem-mer mair.
Habana. *See* Havana.
Hab'er-sham.
Had'ding-ton.
Hadjar, hå'jar, *syn.* Hajar.
Hadleigh, had'le.
Had-ra-maut'.
Hae'mus, *syn.* Balkan.
Haerlem. *See* Haarlem.
Haff, håff.
Hagerstown, hå'gars-town.
Hague, haig (Fr. La Haye, lå hå, almost lå å).
Hagueneau, åg'nō'.
Hajar or Hadjar, hå'jar, *syn.* Lahsa.
Hainan, hī-nan'.
Hainault, à'nō' (Flem. Henegouwen, hen-e-HOW'wen).
Haiti, hå'te, *syn.* Hayti.
Halberstadt, hål'ber-stått.
Haleb, hå'leb, *syn.* Aleppo
Hal'ī-fax.
Hall, håll.
Halle, hål'leh.
Hallowell, hol'o-wel.
Hamadan, hå-må-dån'.
Ham'burg (Ger. pron. **håm'**BOORG).
Hameln, hå'mẹln.
Ham'il-ton.
Hamm, håmm.
Ham'mer-smith.
Hamp'den.
Hamp'shire (*i. e.*, the county of Hants), *syn.* Southampton.
Hanau, hå'now.
Han'cock.
Hang-tcheoo or **Hang-tcheou, hang'-cheoo'.**
Han'o-vẹr (Ger. Han-no'ver).
Hanse.
Han-se-at'ic.
Hants. *See* Hampshire.
Haousa or **Haoussah, how'så**, *syn.* Houssa.
Har'dī-man.
Hard'in.
Hard'wick.
Har'dy.
Harfleur, har-flUR'.
Har'fọrd.
Har'lan.
Har'ling-ẹn.
Har'ris-burg.
Har'rī-sọn
Har'rôw-gate.
Hart'fọrd.
Har'vard.
Harwich, hår'rĭdge.
Hasselt, hås'selt.
Hastings, haist'ings.
Hat'tẹr-as.
Haussa, how'sa, *syn.* Houssa.
Hạ-van'ạ or **Havanna** (Sp. **Habana** or **Havana, å-vå'nå**).
Havel, hå'vel.
Hav'er-ford West'.
Haverhill (England), hav'er-il.
Haverhill (Mass.) **hå'vẹr-il.**
Havre de Grace, hav'ẹr de grass (Fr. pron. **å'vr-dẹh grâss'**).
Hawaii, hå-wī'ee; also written **Owhyhee.**
Haw'kins.
Hayti or **Haïti, hå'te** (Fr. pron. **å'e'te'**).
Hay'wood.
Hazebrouck, åz'brook'
Heard, hẹrd.
Hebrides, heb'rid-ẹz
He'brus, *syn.* Marizza.
Hechingen, hEK'ing-ẹn.
Hec'la.
Hedjaz, hej-åz'; also written **Hedsjaz.**
Heidelberg, hī'dẹl-bẽRG.

HUA

Heilbronn, hīle-bronn'.
Hel-e'na (St.).
Hel'go-land or **Hel'ī-go-land.**
Hel'les-pont.
Helmstedt, helm'stått (incorrectly written Helmstadt).
Hel'münd'; written, also, **Helmend.**
Hel'sing-fors'.
Hel-vel'lyn.
Helvoetsluys, hel'vōōt-slois'.
Hempstead, hemp'sted.
Hen'dẹr-sọn.
Hend'ricks.
Hen-rī'co.
Herat, her-åt'.
Hérault, hå'ro' or **å'ro'.**
Her-cu-la'ne-um.
Her'e-fọrd.
Her'kĭ-mer.
Hermanstadt, hẽR'man-stått.
Her'mus or **Sarabat, så-rå-båt'.**
Herrnhut, hẽRn'hoot.
Hersfeld, hẽRs'fẽlt.
Hertford (in England), **har'furd.**
Hertford (in the U. S.), **hert'furd.**
Hesse Cas'sel (Ger. **Hessen Cassel, hes'sẹn kås'sẹl**).
Hesse Darmstadt, hess dARM'stått (Ger. **Hessen Darmstadt, hes'sẹn dARM'stått**).
Hesse Hom'burg (Ger. **Hessen Homburg, hes'sẹn hom'bōōRG**).
Heytesbury, haits'bẹr-e.
Hick'man.
Hierro, yĕr'ro, *syn.* Ferro.
Highlands, hī'lạndz (commonly pronounced **hee'landz** by the Scotch).
High'tower, *syn.* Etowah.
Hildburghausen, hilt-bōōRG-how'zẹn.
Hildesheim, hil'dẹs-hīme.
Hil'lah; written, also, **Hellah.**
Hillsborough, hilz'bur-rẹh.
Himalaya, hĭm-ạ-lī'ạ, or **Himmaleh, him-må'lạ.**
Hin'doo Koosh; written, also, **Hindu Kusch** or **Kush.**
Hin-dọ-stan' or **In-do-stan'**; written, also, **Hindustan, Hindoostan**, and **Industhan.**
Hinds, hīndz.
His-pan-ī-o'lạ, *syn.* Hayti.
H'las'sạ, *syn.* Lassa.
Ho-ang'hō, pronounced, almost, **whang'-ho'.**
Hobart Town, usually pronounced **hob'-er-tun.**
Hoʻbō-ken.
Hochheim, hō'hīme, or **hoKE'hīme.**
Hock'ing.
Höf.
Hohenlinden, hoʻẹn-lĭnd'en.
Hohenzollern, hoʻen-tsol'lẹrn.
Höl'beach.
Hol'land (Dutch pron. **hol'lånt**).
Holmes, hōmz.
Holstein, hol'stīne.
Höl'stọn.
Hölt.
Holyhead, hol'e-hed.
Holywell, hol'e-wel.
Hom'burg (Ger. pron. **hom'bōōRG**).
Homs, hōms, or **Hūms**, *syn.* Emesa.
Hon'dạ (Sp. pron. **ôn'då**).
Honduras, hon-doo'rạs.
Honfleur, ôN'flUR'.
Honiton, hun'e-tun.
Honolulu, ho-no-loo'loo.
Hoog'ly.
Hoorn, hōrn.
Hop'kins.
Horsham, hors'um.
Hor'ta.
Hot'ten-tots.
Housatonic, hoo'sạ-ton'ik.
Houssa, how'så; written, also, **Haussa** and **Haousa**, or **Haoussah.**
Houston, hews'tun.
How'ard.
Huaheine or **Huahine, hoo-å-hee'nå.**
Huasacualco, hwå-så-quål'ko, *syn.* **Guazacualco.**

ISM

Hud'ders-field.
Hud'sọn.
Huelva, wel'vå.
Huesca, wes'kå.
Hülst.
Hum'bẹr.
Humphreys, um'frēz.
Hungary, hung'gạ-re (Hun. **Magyar Ors zág, mŏd-yŏR oR-sâåg**).
Hun'ter-dọn.
Hunt'ing-dọn.
Hunt-ing-tọn.
Hunts'ville.
Hurd'war'.
Hu'rọn.
Huy, hoi
Hyapura. *See* Japura.
Hyderabad, hī'dẹr-ạ-båd' or **Hydrabad' Hȳ'drạ.**
Hythe, hīth.

I.

Iaroslav, yar-o-slåv', *syn.* Yaroslaf.
Ibarra, e-bår'rå.
Iberville, ī'ber-vil.
Ice'land (called **Is'land** by the natives
Icolmkill, ik'om-kĭl', *syn.* Iona.
Id'rī-ạ.
Iekatarinburg. *See* Ekatarinburg.
Iglau, ig'lou; written, also, **Iglaw**
Igualada, e-gwå-lå'då.
Ilma, ee'nå.
Il'ches-ter; written, also, **Ivelchester.**
Ile de France, eel dẹh frånce.
Ilfracombe, il'frạ-koom.
Ilha Grande, eel'yå grån'då.
Ili, ē'lee, *syn.* Gooldsha.
Ille, eel.
Illimani, eel-yå-må'ne.
Illinois, il-lin-oi'.
Il-lyr'ī-ạ.
Ilz, ilts.
Imola, e-mo'la.
In'dī-a.
In`dī-an'ạ or **in-de-ah'nạ.**
In-dī-an-ap'o-lis.
Ind-oor' or **In-dore'.**
In-dos-tan', *syn.* Hindostan.
Indre, ånDr.
In'dus or **Sindh, sĭnd.**
Ingham, ing'um.
Ingolstadt, ing'gol-stått'.
Innspruck, inns'prōōk, or **Innsbruck.**
In-ver-ā'ry.
Inverkeithing, in-ver-kee'thing.
Inverlochy, in-vẹr-lŏK'e.
In-vẹr-ness'.
In-ver-u'ry.
Iona, e-o'nạ, or **Icolmkill, ik'om-kill'**
Ionia, ī-o'ne-ạ.
I-o'nī-an.
I-os'co.
I'o-wa.
Ips'wich.
Irak Adjemi, eˋråk' åj'ĕh-mee.
Irak Arabi, eˋråk' år'a-beeˋ.
Iredell, īre'del.
Ire'land or **E'rin.**
Ir-kootsk'; written, also, **Irkutsk** and **koutsk.**
Iroquois, ir-o-quoy'.
Irˋrạ-wâd'dy; written, also, **Irrawadi.**
Ir-tysh' or **Irtish** (Rus. pron. **ēēR-tish'**)
Irvine, ir'vin.
Ir'well.
Ir'win.
Ischia, is'ke-å.
Iseo, e-så'o.
Iser or **Isar, ee'zẹr.**
Isère, e'zair'.
Iserlohn, ee'zẹr-lōne'
I'sis.
Is-ken-dẹr-roon', *syn.* **Alexandretta.**
Islamabad, is-låm-a-båd'.
Isla, ī'la, or **Islay, ī'lå.**
Isle of Wight, īle ọv wīte'.
Is'ling-tọn.
Ismail, is-må-eel'.

KAL

Ispahan, is-pą-hȧn′, or Isfahan.
Isȧoire, is`swȧr′.
Issoudun, is`soo`dun′.
Is′trĭ-ą.
It′a-ly (It. Italia, e-tȧ′le-ȧ).
Italian, it-al′yun or e-tal′yun.
Itapicuru, e-tȧ-pe-koo-roo′.
It-ą-wȧm′bą.
Ith′ą-cą, *syn.* Theaki.
Iviça, Iviza, or Ibiza, e-vee′sȧ.
Ivrea, e-vrȧ′ȧ.
Iz′ard.

J.

Jaca, HȦ′kȧ.
Jack′sǫn-ville.
Jacquemel or Jacmel, zhȧk`mel′.
Jaen, HȦ-en′.
Jaffa or yȧf′fȧ.
Jaf`ną-pą-tam′.
Jago, St. *See* Santiago.
Jagua, HȦ′gwȧ, *syn.* Xagua.
Jaik or Yaik, yȦ′ik.
Jalapa, HȦ-lȦ′pȧ, *syn.* Xalapa.
Jalisco or Xalisco, HȦ-lees′ko or HȦ-lis′-ko.
Jamaica, jȧ-mȧ′kȧ.
Janina, yȦ′ne-nȧ, *syn.* Yanina.
Jap-an′ (called Niph′on by the Japanese).
Japura, HȦ-poo′ra ; sometimes written Hyapura and Yupura.
Jaquemel, zhȧk`mel′, *syn.* Jacquemel.
Jaroslaw, yȦ′ro-slȧv.
Jassy, yȧs′se (Ger. Jasch, yȧsh).
Jászberény, yȧȧss`bȧ-raiñ′.
Jauer, yow′eR
Java, jȦ′vą or jah′vą.
Jean d'Angély, Saint, sȧN zhȧN dȦN`zhȧ-le′.
Jedburg, jed′bŭr-rẹh.
Jeddo, yed′do, *syn.* Yeddo.
Jehoon. *See* Oxus.
Jen′ą (Ger. pron. yȧ′nȧ).
Jeres, HȦ′rĕs, *syn.* Xeres.
Jersey, jer′ze.
Je-ru′sa-lem (called El Kȧds or El Kods by the Arabs).
Jesi, yȧ′se.
Jes′są-mine.
Jesso or Iesso, yes′so, *syn.* Yesso.
Jey′poor or Jyepoor, jī-poor′.
Jid′dą or Djidda.
Jihon or Jehoon. *See* Oxus.
Jijona, HE-HO′nȧ, *syn.* Xixona.
Joannina. *See* Janina.
Jo Daviess, jō dȧ′vis.
Jo-han′na, *syn.* Anzooan.
Jol′ī-bą or Djoliba.
Jonkjöping or Jonköping, yon′chö-ping, almost yon′chep-ing.
Jood′poor or Mar′wȧr.
Jor′dȧn.
Jorullo or Xorullo, HO-rool′yo ; often pronounced HO-roo′yo.
Ju′an Fer-nan′dēz (Sp. pron. HOO-ȦN′ fĕr-nȦn′deth).
Ju′ąn, Saint (Sp. San Juan, sȧn HOO-ȦN′ or sȧn HWȧN).
Jug′ger-naut′ or Juggernaut.
Jujuy, HOO-HWEE′.
Juliers, zhü`le-ȧ′ (Ger. Julich, yoo′liK).
Jum′ną.
Jungfrau, yoong′frow.
Ju`nī-at′ą.
Ju′ra (Fr. pron. zhü′rȧ′).
Jut′land (Dan. Jülland, yül′land).

K.

Kaarta, kȦȦr′tȧ.
Kaffa, kȦf′fȧ, or Feodosia, fȧ-o-do′se-ȧ.
Kahira, kȦ′he-rȧ, *syn.* Cairo.
Kairwan, kare-wȧn′.
Kaisarieh, kī-zar-ee′ẹh.
Kal′ą-mą-zoo′.
Kalisz or Kalisch, kȦ′lish.

KIR

Kal′mar, *syn.* Calmar.
Kal-oo′gą ; written, also, Kaluga and Kalouga.
Kama, kȦ′mȧ.
Kamieniec, kȧm`yen′yĕts`, sometimes written Kaminietz.
Kamt-chat′ką or Kamtschatka.
Kanawha, kąn-au′wą.
Kan`dą-har′, *syn.* Candahar.
Kan′zas or Kon′zas.
Kara, kȦ′rȦ.
Kara-hissar, kȦ`rȦ′-his-sar′.
Karamania. *See* Caramania.
Kara-Soo, Kara-Su, or Karasou, kȦ′rȦ-soo′.
Karls′burg (Ger. pron. kaRlz′bŏŏRG).
Kasan or Kazan, kȧ-zȦn′.
Kaschau, kȧsh′ou (Hun. Kassa, kŏsh-shŏh).
Kash-gar′ or Cashgar.
Kas-kas′kī-a.
Ką-tah′din.
Kat-man′doo or Katmandhu, *syn.* Catmandoo.
Katrine, kȧ′trin.
Kat′te-gat, *syn.* Cattegat.
Keczkemét, kech`kem`ait′.
Kee′o, *syn.* Miaco.
Kehl, kale.
Keighly, keeth′le.
Keith, keeth.
Kelat, kẹl-ȧt′, or Kelath.
Kel′so.
Kemp′tẹn.
Kenawha or Kenhawa, kẹn-au′wą, *syn.* Kanawha.
Ken′dąl or Kir′by Ken′dąl.
Ken′dąll.
Kenéh or Qenè, ken′ĕh`.
Ken`ne-beck′.
Ken`ne-bunk′.
Kens′ing-tọn.
Ken′tọn.
Ken-tuck′y.
Kerman, kẹr-mȧn′, *syn.* Kirman.
Keroon or Keroun. *See* Birket-el-Keroon.
Ker′ry.
Kẹr-shaw′.
Keswick, kez′ik.
Keszthely, kest`heL′.
Ketch′o, sometimes written Cachao and Kesho.
Ketskemet. *See* Keczkemét.
Kharkof, kar-kof′ ; written, also, Charkow, Kharkow, and Kharkov.
Khartoom, Khartum, or Khartoum, kar-toom′.
Kherson or Cherson, kĕr-sone′
Khiva or Kheeva, kee′vȧ.
Khoi, koy.
Khojend, KO-jend′.
Khokand, KO-kȧnd′, or Khokan.
Khoozistan or Khuzistan, koo-zis-tȧn′.
Khorassan, KO`rȧs-sȧn′.
Kiakhta, ke-ȦK′tȧ.
Kiang-Ku, ke-ang′-kew′, *syn.* Yang-tse-kiang.
Kick-ą-poo′.
Kid-der-min′ster.
Kief or Kiew, ke-ef′ or Kī-ev′
Kiel, keel.
Kil-dare′.
Kilia, kee′le-ȧ.
Kil-ken′ny.
Killarney, kil-lar′ne.
Kil-mar′nọck.
Kil-more′.
Kincardine, king-kar′din.
Kingkitao, king-ke-tȧ′o.
Kings′tọn.
Kin-ross′.
Kin-sale′.
Kin-tore′.
Kin-tyre′, *syn.* Cantyre.
Kī′o-way.
Kiousiou or Kioosioo, ke-oo′se-oo′.
Kircaldy, kir-kaul′de or kir-kau′de.
Kirkudbright, kir-koo′bre.
Kirk-wȧll′.
Kirman, kĕr-mȧn′, or Kerman.

LAF

Kirmanshȧh or Kirmanshaw, kĕr-mȧn shaw′.
Kirriemuir, ker-re-mure′.
Kishm or Kish′mą.
Kis-kī-min′e-tas.
Kist′ną, *syn.* Krishna.
Kit-tą-tin′ny.
Kiusiu, ke-oo′se-oo′, *syn.* Kioosioo.
Kiutaja. *See* Kutaïyeh.
Kiz′il Ir′mak (Turk. pron. kiz eel′ ĕr` mȧk′).
Klagenfurth, klȧ′gẹn-foort`, *syn.* Clagenfurth.
Klamet, klah′met, *syn.* Tlamath.
Klattau, klȧt′tou.
Klau′sẹn-burg (Ger. pron. klou′zẹn-bŏŏRG ; Hun. Kolozsvár ko`lozh-vȦȦR).
Knisteneaux, nis′te-nō.
Knox, nox.
Ko-ą-ho′ma, *syn.* Coahoma.
Koenigingraetz. *See* Königingrätz.
Koenigsberg. *See* Königsberg.
Kolin, ko-leen′.
Kolozsvár. *See* Klausenburg.
Kolyvan, ko-le-vȧn′, *syn.* Revel.
Ko′morn, *syn.* Comorn.
Kongsberg, kongs′bĕRG.
Konieh or Konia, ko′ne-ą.
Königingrätz, ken′ig-in-grets`, or Konigrätz, ken′ig-grĕts.
Königsberg or Koenigsberg, ken′igz-bẹrg (Ger. pron. kö′nigs-bĕRG).
Kon′zas, *syn.* Kanzas.
Kooban, Kouban, or Kuban, koo-bȧn′.
Koondooz, Koundouz, or Kunduz, koondooz′.
Koor, Kour, or Kur, koor.
Koordistan, Kurdistan, or Curdistan, koor-dis-tȧn′.
Koorile, Kourile, or Kurile, koo′ril.
Koor′land, Kurland, or Courland.
Koorsk, Koursk, or Kursk, koorsk.
Korassan, ko`rȧs-sȧn′, *syn.* Khorassan.
Körös, kö`rösh′, almost ker`resh′.
Kosciusko, kos-se-us′ko.
Köslin, kös-leen′, *syn.* Coeslin
Kos-tro′ma.
Kouban. *See* Kooban.
Koursk. *See* Koorsk.
Koutaieh. *See* Kutaïyeh.
Kowno, kov′no.
Krasnoyarsk, Krasnoïarsk, or Krasnojarsk, krȧs`no-yarsk′.
Krem′nitz (Hun. Körmecz Bánya, kör-mets bȧȧn-yöh).
Kreuznach, kroits′nȦK.
Krim, *syn.* Taurida.
Krish′ną or Kist′ną.
Krühnen, krü′nẹn, *syn.* Cronstadt.
Kuldsha, koold′shȧ, *syn.* Gooldsha.
Kumania, ku-mȧ′ne-ą, *syn.* Cumania
Kur. *See* Koor.
Kurdistan. *See* Koordistan.
Kurile. *See* Koorile.
Kurische or Curische Haff, koo′rish-ẹh hȧff.
Kurland. *See* Koorland.
Kursk. *See* Koorsk.
Kutaïyeh, Kootaiah, Koutaieh, or Kutaja, koo-tī′ą.

L.

Laaland, lau′land, or Lol′land.
La Baca, pronounced, and often written, La Vac′cą.
La Battaglia, lȧ bȧt-tȧl′yȧ, *syn.* Battaglia.
Lab′rą-dōr′.
Lac′cą-dīves′.
Lack-ą-wȧn′ną.
Lack-ą-wax′ẹn.
La Coruña. *See* Corunna.
Ladakh, lȧ′dȦK′.
Ladikia. *See* Latakia.
Lad-o′gą.
Lad-rones′ (Sp. pron. lȦD-ro′nĕs).
La Fère. *See* Fère.
La Fayette, laf-ą-yett′.

LEH

La Fourche, lah foorsh'.
La Grange, lah granj'.
Lago di Como, lä'go dē ko'mo.
Lago Maggiore, lä'go mäd-jo'rā.
La Guayra, lä gwī'rä.
Laguna, lä-goo'nä.
Laguna del Madre, lä-goo'nä del mäd'rā.
La Haye. *See* Hague.
Lahn, lään.
Lahore, lä-hore'.
Lahsa or Lachsa, läʜ'sä, *syn.* Hajar.
Laibach, lī'bäĸ, *syn.* Laybach.
Laland. *See* Laaland.
La Mancha, lä mäntch'ä.
Lam-ar'.
La Marche, lä marsh.
Lambayeque, läm-bī-ä'kä.
Lamego, lä-mä'go.
Lą-moile'.
Lanai, lä'nī, or Ranai, rä'nī.
Lan'ark or Lanerk.
Lan'ark-shire or Lanerkshire, *syn.* Clydesdale.
Lancashire, lank'ą-shir.
Lanc'as-ter.
Lan-cer-o'tą or Lanzarote (Sp. pron. län-thä-ro'tä).
Lanciano, län-che-ä'no or län-chä'no.
Lan-daff', more properly Llandaff.
Landau, län'dow; written, also, Landaw.
Landes, läNd.
Landry, lan'dre.
Lands'berg (Ger. pron. länts'bĕʀg).
Landscrona, länds'kroo-nä.
Land's-End'.
Landshut, lands'hoot (Ger ~~~ länts'-hoot).
Langeac, läN'zhäk'.
Langeland, läng'ę-länd, or Lang'land.
Langensalza, läng'en-sälts'ä.
Langholm, lan'gum.
Langres, läNgr.
Languedoc, läNg'gheh-dok'.
Lanzarote. *See* Lancerota.
La-od-i-cē'ą. *See* Latakia.
Laon, läN.
Laos, lä'oce.
La Paz. *See* Paz.
Ląp-eer'.
Lap'land.
La Plata, lä plä'tä. *See* Plata.
La Port, lap-ōrt'.
La Puebla or La Puebla de los Angeles, lä pwĕb'lä dā loce äng'ĸĕl-ĕs.
Laredo, lä-rä'do.
Lar-is'są.
Laristan, lär-is-tän'
Lar'nī-cą.
La Salle, lah sall'.
Las Palmas, läs päl'mäs, *syn.* Palmas.
Las'ęa or H'lassa, h'läs'sä.
Latakia, lä'tą-kee'ą, or Ladikia, lä'de-kee'a.
Lat'tą-koo'.
Lauban, lou'bän.
Lauenburg, lou'ęn-burg or lou'ęn-bōōʀg'.
Lau'der-dale.
Launceston, länsʼtun.
Lau'rens.
Lausanne, lō'zänn'.
Lauterbrunnen, lou'ter-brōōn'nęn, or Lauterbrunn, lou'ter-brunn'.
Lav-ac'cą, *syn.* La Baca.
Laval, lä'väl'.
Lavoro, lä-vo'ro.
Law'rence.
Laybach or Laibach, lī'bäĸ (Illyr. Lublana, loo-blä'nä).
Leake, leek.
Leamington, lem'ing-tun.
Leb'a-non.
Lecce, let'chä.
Lech, leĸ.
Lectoure, lek'tooʀ'.
Leeds.
Leeuwarden, lä-war'dęn.
Leg-horn' or leg'horn (It. Livorno, le-voʀ'no).
Legnano, lĕn-yä'no.
Leh or Lei, lä.
Le Havre. *See* Havre.

LIS

Lehigh, lee'hī.
Leicester, les'ter.
Leicestershire, les'ter-shir.
Leiden, lī'dęn, *syn.* Leyden.
Leigh, lee.
Leine, lī'neh.
Leiningen, lī'ning-en.
Leinster, lin'ster or leen'ster.
Leipsic, lipe'sik (Ger. Leipzig, lipe'tsiĢ).
Leiria or Leyria, lä-ree'ä.
Leith leeth.
Leitmeritz, lite'mer-its, or Leutmeritz, loit'mer-its.
Leitrim, lee'trim.
Le Mans, leh mäN.
Lem'berg (Ger. pron. lem'bĕʀg; Pol. Lwow, lwof).
Lem'nos, Stal-ím'e-ne, or Lim'nee.
Le'na (Rus. pron. lä-nä').
Len'ą-pe. *See* Lenni-Lennappé.
Len'a-wee.
Lenni-Lennappé, len'ne-leu'nä'pą, usually called Len'a-pe.
Lenoir, le-nore'.
Lentini, lĕn-tee'ne.
Leogane, lä-o-gän'.
Leominster, lem'in-ster.
Le'on (Sp. pron. lä-one').
Le-pan'to.
Le Puy, leh pwee. *See* Puy.
Lerida, lĕr'e-dä.
Lerwick, lĕr'rik.
Les Andelys, lä zäN'dle'. *See* Andelys.
Les Gonaives, lä go'nīve'. *See* Gonaives.
Les Martigues, lä mar'teeg'.
Lesina, les'e-nä.
Leskeard. *See* Liskeard.
Lestwithiel. *See* Lostwithiel.
Leucadia, lu-kā'de-ą, *syn.* Santa Maura.
Leuchtenberg, loiĸ'ten-bĕʀg'.
Leutmeritz, loit'mer-its, *syn.* Leitmeritz.
Leutschau, loit'shou (Hun. Lőcse, lō-chä).
Le-vant'.
Lewes, lu'is
Lewis, lu'is.
Lewisham, lu'ish-um.
Lewiston. lu'is-tun.
Lex'ing-ton.
Leyden or Leiden, lī'dęn.
Leyria. *See* Leiria.
Liampo, le-am'po', *syn.* Ning-Po.
Libadia, liv-ā-dee'ä, *syn.* Livadia.
Lī-be'rī-ą.
Libourne, le'booʀn'.
Lich'field.
Lichtenau, liĸ'teh-now.
Lichtenfels, liĸ'ten-fels.
Lichtenstein, liĸ'ten-stīne', or Liechtenstein, leeĸ'ten-stīne'.
Liege, leej (Fr. pron. le'aizh'; Dutch Luyk or Luik, loik; Ger. Lüttich, lüt'tiĸ).
Lieguitz, leeg'nits.
Lieou Khieou. *See* Loo Choo.
Lier, leer (Fr. Lierre, le-aiʀ').
Lille or Lisle, leel.
Lima (Peru), lee'mä.
Lima (U. S.), lī'ma.
Lim'burg (Fr. Limbourg, läN'booʀ').
Lim'er-ick.
Lim'mat.
Limoges, le'mozh'.
Limousin, le'moo'zăN', or Limosin.
Limoux, le'moo'.
Linares, le-nä'rĕs.
Lincoln, link'un.
Lincolnshire, link'un-shir
Ling'en.
Linköping or Linkjöping, lin'chō-ping.
Lin-lith'gōw.
Lintz or Linz, lints.
Lipari, lip'a-re or lee'pä-re.
Lippe, lip'peh.
Lippe-Detmold, -det'molt.
Lippe-Schauenburg, -shou'ęn-bōōʀg or shou'ęn-burg.
Liria, lee're-ä.
Lis'bon (Port. Lis-bo'ą or lees-bo'ä).
Lis'burn.
Lisieux, le'ze-uh'.
Liskeard, lis-kard' or Leskeard.

LUC

Lisle, leel, *syn.* Lille.
Lis-more'.
Lis'sa (Pol. Leszno, lesh'no).
Litch'field.
Lith-u-ā'nī-ą.
Litiz (Pa.), lit'its.
Livadia or Libadia, liv-ā-dee'ą.
Liv'er-pool.
Liv'ings-ton.
Li-vo'nī-a (Ger. Liefland, leef'länt).
Livorno, le-voʀ'no, *syn.* Leghorn.
Ljusfle, lyoos'nä.
Llandaff or Lan-daff'.
Llanelly, lan-eth'le.
Llangollen, lan-goth'lęn.
Llanidloes, lan'id-less.
Llanos, lyä'noce.
Llanrwst, lan'roost.
Llerena, lyä-rä'nä.
Loango, lo-ang'go.
Lobos, lo'boce.
Lochaber, lŏĸ-ä'bęr.
Loch Katrine. *See* Katrine.
Loch Lomond. *See* Lomond.
Loch Ness, lŏĸ ness'.
Loches, losh.
Lochy, lŏĸ'e.
Lock'pōrt.
Lodève, lo'dave'.
Lodi (Italy), lo'de.
Lodi (U. S.), lo'dī.
Lof-fo'dęn or Lǫ-fo'dęn.
Lo'gan.
Logroño, lo-grone'yo.
Loir, lwär.
Loire, lwär.
Loiret, lwä'rä'.
Loja or Loxa, lo'hä.
Lokeren, lo'ker-ęn.
Lol'land, *syn.* Laaland.
Lom'bar-dy (It. Lombardia, lom-bʀ-dee'ä).
Lomond, Loch, loĸ lō'mund.
London, lun'dun or lun'd'n.
Londonderry, lun'dun-der're.
Long'ford.
Lons-le-Saulnier, lŏN-leh-sō'ne-ä'.
Loo Choo (*ch* as in *child*); written, also, Lieou Khieou.
Look'noo'ee', *syn.* Saigon.
Lō-rain'.
Lorca, loʀ'kä.
Lo-ret'to (It. and Sp. Loreto, lo-ra to)
Lorient or L'Orient, lo're'äN'.
Lor'raine'.
Los Angeles. *See* La Puebla de los Angeles. [Often incorrectly written *Los Angelos.*]
Lostwithiel, lost-with'ęl, or Lestwithiel
Lot (*t* pronounced).
Lo'thī-an.
Lou'dǫn.
Loughborough, luff'bŭr-reh.
Lough Erne, lŏʜ ern.
Lough Neagh, lŏʜ nä.
Loughrea, lŏʜ'rä'.
Louis, St., sent loo'is or loo'e (Fr. pron săN loo'e').
Louisa, loo-ee'zą.
Louisiade, loo-ee-ze-äd'.
Louisiana, loo'e-ze-uh'nę.
Louisville, loo'is-vil.
Louknoui, look'noo'ee', *syn.* Saigon
Louth (rhyming with the verb *to mouth*)
Louvain, loo-vane' (Fr. pron. loo'văN').
Louviers, loo've-ä' (formerly Loviers, lo've-ä').
Lōw'ell.
Lownds, lounz.
Lowositz, lo'vo-sits.
Loxa, lo'hä. *syn.* Loja.
Lozère, lo'zaiʀ'.
Lü'beck.
Lublin, loo'blin.
Lu'cas.
Lucayos, loo-kī'oce, *syn.* Bahamas
Luc'ca (It. pron. look'kä)
Lu-ce'na or loo-thä'nä.
Lucera, loo-chä'rä.
Lu-cerne' (Fr. pron. lü'sĕrn'; Ger. Luzern or Lucern, loot-sĕrn').

MAG

Lucerne, Lake of (Ger. Waldstädter See or Vierwaldstädter See, feer-wâlt'stet-ter zā').
Lucia (St.), lu'she-ạ.
Luck'now'.
Luçon. *See* Luzon.
Lu'da-mar'.
Lud'lōw.
Ludwigsburg, lood'wigs-burg or lood'wigs-bŏŏrg'.
Ludwigslust, lood'wigs-lōōst'.
Lugano, loo-gâ'no.
Lugo, loo'go.
Lump'kin.
Lund, loond.
Lüneburg, lu'nẹh-burg or lü'nẹh-bŏŏrg'.
Lunel, lü'nel'.
Lu'nẹn-burg.
Luné'ville, lu'ne-vil or lü'nâ'vill'.
Lupata, lu-pâ'tā.
Lusatia, lu-sā'she-ạ (Ger. Lausitz, lou'zits; Fr. Lusace, lü'zăss').
Lützen, lüt'sẹn.
Lux'ẹm-burg (Fr. Luxembourg, lüx'ăm'boor').
Luxeuil, lüx'ŭl'.
Luzern. *See* Lucerne.
Luzerne (U. S.), lu-zẹrn'.
Luzon, loo-zone' or Luçon (Sp. pron. loo'thone').
Lycoming, lī-kŏm'ing.
Lyme–Regis, lime–ree'jis.
Lym'ī-ord' or lim'fe-ord'.
Lym'ing-tọn.
Lynch'burg.
Lynn–Regis, lin–ree'jis.
Lyonnais or Lyonais, le'on'nâ'.
Ly'ọns (Fr. Lyon, le'ôn').
Lÿs (Fr. pron. almost leece; Dutch pron. lĭce).

M.

Maas, mâas, *syn.* Meuse.
Maasluys, mâ'slois, or Maasslandsluys, mâs'lânt-slois.
Maastricht, mâs'trikt or mâs'trikt, *syn.* Maestricht.
Macao, mă-kā'o or mạ-kow'.
Mạ-cas'sạr.
Mac'cles-field.
MacCrack'en.
MacDonough, –dun'ŭh.
MacDow'ell.
Macedon, mas'se-dun.
Macedonia, mas-se-do'ne-ạ.
Macerata, mâ-chà-rā'tâ.
Machias, mạtch-ī'us.
Mack'ī-naw; formerly written Michilimackinac, mish'il-e-mak'in-aw.
Mac'In-tosh.
Mạc-ken'zie.
MacLean, mạk-lane'.
Macomb, mạ-koom'.
Mâcon (France), mâ'kôn',
Macon (U. S.), mā'kun.
Macoupin, mạ-koo'pin.
Macquarrie, mạk-kwŏr're.
Mad-ạ-gas'cạr.
Mad-a-wâs'kạ.
Maddaloni, mâd-dâ-lo're.
Madeira, mạ-dee'rạ (Port. pron. mâ-dâ'e-râ).
Mad-ras'.
Mad-rid' (Sp. pron. mâ-dreed', almost mafh-reeth).
Mad'rid (in the U. S.).
Madura, mâ-doo'rạ.
Mæ-an'der, *syn.* Meinder.
Mælaren, mâ'lar-en.
Maelström, male'strum. [This is frequently pronounced mâl'strum, which accords with the Dutch sound of *ae*; *ä* or *ae*, in Swedish and Norwegian, sounds like â.]
Maese. *See* Meuse.
Maestricht or Maastricht, mâs'trikt.
Mag-a-dox'a or Magadoxo (Port. pron. mâ-gâ-do'sho).

MAR

Mag-dạ-le'nạ (Sp. pron. mâg-thâ-lā'nâ).
Mag'de-burg (Ger. pron. mâg'dẹh-bŏŏrg').
Magellan, mạ-jel'lạn (Sp. pron. mâ-hĕl-yân').
Mageröe, mag'er-ō or mâ'ghẹr-ö'ẹh.
Maggiore, mâd-jo'rā.
Magindinao, mâ-hĭn-de-nâ'o, *syn.* Mindinao.
Magnesia, mag-nee'she-ạ, *syn.* Manissa.
Mahanuddy, mah-hạn-nud'de.
Mahon, mâ-hone' or mâ-one'.
Mah-rat'tạ.
Maid'stọne.
Main or Mayn, mīne.
Maine, mane.
Main'land.
Mạj-or'ca (Sp. Mallorca, mâl-yor'kâ).
Mal'ạ-bar'.
Mạ-lac'ca.
Mal-ạ-det'tạ.
Mal'ạ-gạ or mâ'lâ-gâ.
Malaisia, mal-â'she-ạ.
Mälaren or Maelaren, mâ'lar-ẹn.
Malay, mạ-lâ'.
Malden, maul'dun.
Maldives, mal'dīvz.
Mạ-lem'bạ.
Malines, mâ'leen', *syn.* Mechlin.
Mal'lōw.
Mal'mö or mâl'mö.
Malmöhus, mâl'mö-hooce.
Malo (St.), mâ'lo'
Malplaquet, mâl'plâ'kâ'.
Mälström. *See* Maelström.
Malta, maul'tạ.
Malton, maul'tun.
Malvern, maul'vern.
Malwah, maul'wâ.
Manaar, man-ar'.
Mancha, La, lâ mân'chā.
Manche, mânsh.
Man'ches-ter.
Manchooria. *See* Mantchooria.
Man'dans.
Man'dạ-vee'.
Mandingo, man-ding'go.
Man-fre-do'nī-ạ or mân-frâ-do'ne-â.
Mangalore, mang'gạ-lore'.
Manheim or Mannheim, mân'hīme.
Man-il'la (Sp. Manila, mâ-nee'lâ).
Man-is'sạ, *syn.* Magnesia.
Manitouwoc, man'e-too-wok'.
Manresa, mân-rā'sâ.
Mans, Le, lẹh mân.
Man-soo'rạ or Mansourah.
Mantchooria, Mandshooria, or Mandchouria, man-choo're-ạ.
Man'tu-ạ (It. Mantova, mân'to-vâ).
Manzanares, mân-thâ-nâ'rĕs.
Manzanillo, pronounced mân-sâ-neel'yo by the Mexicans, and mân-thâ-neel'yo by the Spaniards.
Maracaybo or Maracaibo, mâ-râ-kī'bo.
Mar'ạ-mec' or Mer'rī-mack.
Mar'an-ham' or Maranhão (Port. pron. mâ-rân-yâ'ôn).
Marañon, mâ-rân-yone', *syn.* Amazon.
Maravee or Maravi, mâ-râ'vi.
Marbella, mar-bel'yâ.
Mar'ble-head'.
Mar'burg (Ger. pron. mar'bŏŏrg).
Marche, La, lâ marsh.
Mar-deen'; written, also, Mardin and Merdin.
Marecchia, mâ-rek'ke-â.
Mar-en'go.
Margarita, mar-gạ-ree'tạ.
Mar'gate, almost mar'gĕt.
Mariana, mâ-re-â'nâ.
Mariel, mâ're-el'.
Mā'rī-en-bẹrg (Ger. pron. mâ-ree'ẹn-bĕrg').
Mā'rī-en-burg (Ger. pron. mâ-ree'ẹn-bŏŏrg').
Mā'rī-en-wẹr'der (Ger. pron. mâ-ree'ẹn-wĕr'dẹr).
Marienzell, mâ-ree'en-tsell', or Mariazell, mâ-ree'â-tsell'.
Mā-rī-et'tạ.
Marigliano, mâ-reel-yâ'no.

MEJ

Marin, mâ-reen'.
Marion, mâ're-un.
Maritza or Marizza, mâ-rit'sâ.
Marlborough, marl'b'rŭh.
Mar'mọ-ra or Mar'mạ-rạ.
Marne, marn.
Mạ-roc'co, *syn.* Morocco.
Marosch, mâ'rosh (Hun. Maros, mŏr'osh')
Maros Vásárhely, mŏr'osh' vâ shâr' hel' (Ger. Neumarkt, noi'markt).
Marquesas, mar-kā'sâs.
Marquette, mar-kett'.
Marsala, mar-sâ'lâ.
Marseilles, mar-sailz' (Fr. Marseille, mar'sail').
Mar'shall.
Mar'tạ-ban'.
Martigues, Les, lā mar'teeg'.
Mar'tin.
Martinique, mar'tin-eek' (Sp. Martinico, mar-te-nee'ko).
Mar'wār', *syn.* Joodpoor.
Mā'ry-land.
Mā'ry-pōrt.
Masafuera, mâ-sâ-fwâ'rā.
Mascarenhas, mâs-kā-ren'yâs.
Mas-kat' or Mạs-cāte', *syn.* Muscat
Mas-ke'gon or Mas-ke'go.
Mas'sạ-chu'setts.
Masua or Massouah, mâs'soo-â; written also, Massowah.
Masulipatam, mas-soo'lẹ-pạ-tam'
Mat-ạ-mo'rọs or Matamoras.
Mat-an'zas or mâ-tân'thâs.
Mat'a-pan'.
Mataro, mâ-tâ-ro'.
Mat-ar-ee'yeh; often written Mataria or Mataryeh.
Matsmay or Matsmaï, mats-mī'.
Mathura; sometimes written, and usually pronounced, Mut'trạ.
Matura, mâ'too-rā.
Mauch–Chunk, mauk–chunk'.
Maui, pronounced, and sometimes written, Mow'ee.
Mau-mee'.
Maurepas, mo're-pâ'.
Mauritius, mau-rish'e-us.
Mau'ry.
Mayence. *See* Mentz.
Mayenne, mâ'yenn' or mī'enn'.
Mayn, mīne, *syn.* Main.
May'nooth.
Mayo (Ireland), mā'o.
Mayo (Mexico), mī'o.
Maysville, maze'vil.
Mazanderan, mâ-zân-dẹr-ân, or Mazanderoon, mâ-zân-dẹr-oon'.
Maz-at-lan' or mâ-sât-lân'.
Mazzara, mât-sâ'râ.
Meaco, me-â'ko, *syn.* Miaco.
Meade, meed.
Mead'ville.
Meath, meeth.
Meaux, mō.
Mec'ca.
Mechlin, mek'lin, or Mechelen, mek ẹl-ẹn (Fr. Malines, mâ'leen').
Meck'len-burg (Ger. pron. meck'lẹn bŏŏrg').
Mecklenburg Schwerin, –shwĕr-een'
Mecklenburg Strelitz, –strel'its
Medina (Arabia), med-ee'nạ.
Medina (U. S.), me-dī'nạ.
Medina Sidonia, med-ẹe'nâ se-do'ne-â
Med'it-ter-rā'nī-ạn.
Med'way.
Meenen. *See* Menin.
Meg'na.
Mehallet–el–ke-beer or –el–kebir, meh hâl'let–el–kẹh-beer'.
Me-her'rin.
Meïdam, mâ'e-dâm'.
Meigs, megz.
Meïnam or Menam, mâ'e-nâm' or mā nam'.
Meinder, mane'der, *syn.* Mæander.
Meiningen, mī'ning-ẹn, or Meinungen mī'nŏŏng-ẹn.
Meissen, mī'cẹn.
Mejerdah or Medjerdah, meh-jer'dạ.

MIS

Mek'ī-nez', Mek'ī-nes', or Mek'nąs; also written Mequinez.
Melazzo. *See* Milazzo.
Me-lin'dą.
Me'los, *syn.* Milo.
Mel-rose'.
Mel'ton Mōw'bray (mō'bre).
Me-lun' (Fr. pron. m'lun).
Mem'el or mā'mel.
Mem'ming-en.
Mem'phis.
Mem'phre-mā'gog.
Men-ard'.
Mendaña, men-dān'yā. *See* Marquesas.
Mende, mānd.
Men-do'zą (Sp. pron. men-do'thā).
Menin, męh-nān' (Flem. Meenen, mā'nen).
Mentz, ments, or Mainz, mīnts (Fr. Mayence, mā'yānce').
Menzaleh, men'zā'leh.
Mequinez. *See* Mekinez.
Merdin, mer-deen', *syn.* Mardeen.
Mergui or Merghi, mer-ghee'
Mer'ī-dą or mēr'e-dā.
Merimachi. *See* Miramachi.
Mer'ī-on'eth.
Mer'ī-weth-er.
Mermentau, mer'men-tō'.
Mer'o-e.
Mer'rī-mack.
Mer'sę-burg (Ger. pron. mēr'sęh-bōōng').
Mersey, mer'ze.
Merthyr Tydvil or Tydfil, męr'ther tid'vil.
Mesh'ed' or Mush'ed; written, also, Meshed, and Meschid.
Mesolongi. *See* Missolonghi.
Mes'o-po-tā'mī-ą; called El-Jez-ee'rah (Al-Jezira) by the Arabs.
Messina, mes-see'nā.
Mesurado, mes-oo-rā'do.
Metelin, met-e-leen', or Myt-e-le'ne.
Metz, mets (Fr. pron. mace).
Meurthe, murt.
Meuse, muze (Fr. pron. muz; Dutch Maese or Maas, mās).
Mex'ī-co (Sp. pron. męh'he-ko).
Mézières, mez'e-air'.
Miaco, me-ā'ko, or Kee'o.
Miami, mī-ah'me.
Michigan, mish'e-gun or mish-e-gan'.
Michilimackinac, mish'il-e-mak'in-au, *syn.* Mackinaw.
Michoacan, me'cho-ā-kān'.
Miconi, mik'o-nee, *syn.* Myconos.
Mid'del-burg.
Middlebury, mid'del-bēr-e.
Middlesborough, mid'dlz-b'rūh or mid'dlz-bur-rūh.
Mid'dle-sex.
Mid'dle-ton.
Mid'dle-town.
Mid'land.
Mif'flin.
Mil'an (It. Milano, me-lā'no).
Milazzo, me-lät'so, or Melazzo, mā-lät'so.
Mil'ford.
Milhau, mē-lō'.
Mil'ledge-ville.
Milo, me'lo, or Me'los.
Mil-wau'kee or Milwaukie.
Mincio, min'cho.
Mindanao, min-dā-nā'o, or Magindinao, mā-hin-de-nā'o.
Min'den.
Min-do'ro.
Min-gre'lī-ą.
Minho (in Portugal), meen'yo.
Miño (in Spain), meen'yo.
Min-or'cą or Men-or'cą.
Minsk.
Miramachi, mĭr'a-ma-shee'.
Mirandola, me-rān'do-lā.
Mirepoix, mīr'ęh-pwā' or mēēr'pwā'.
Mis'ī-tra or Mis'tra.
Miskólcz, mish-kōlts'.
Mis-sis'que.
Mis'sis-sip'pī.
Missolonghi, mis-so-long'ghe.
Missouri, mis-soo'rē.

MOS

Mittau, mit'tou.
Mobile, mo-beel'.
Mocha, mo'kạ (Arab. pron. mo'kā').
Mod'en-ą or mod'ēn-ā.
Modica, mod'e-kā.
Mog'ą-dore' (called Swee'rą by the Moors).
Mo-gul'.
Mohacs, mo'hâtch'.
Mo'hawk.
Mo-hee'lef; written, also, Mohilew and Moghilev.
Moissac, mwâs'sāk'.
Moldau, mol'dow.
Mol-dā'vī-ą.
Mol-fet'tą.
Molise, mo-lee'sā.
Molokai, mo-lo-kī', or Morotai.
Mo-luc'cas.
Mombaza, mom-bā'zā.
Mom-pox' (Sp. pron. mom-poh').
Monaco, mon'ā-ko.
Monaghan, mon'ą-han.
Monastir, pronounced, and sometimes written, Mon-as-teer'.
Mondego, mon-dā'go.
Mondoñedo, mon-dōn-yā'do.
Mondovi, mon-do-vee'.
Monferrato, mon-fēr-rā'to.
Mon-fa-loot' or Monfalout.
Monghir, mung-gheer'.
Mon-go'lī-ą.
Monmouth, mon'muth.
Mo-non'ga-he'la.
Mo-non-gā'lī-ą.
Monopoli, mo-nop'o-le.
Monreale, mon-rā-ā'lā. *See* Montreale.
Mon-rōe'.
Mon-ro'vī-ą.
Mons, mōn (Flem. Bergen, bēr'hen).
Montagnana, mon-tān-yā'nā.
Montargis, mōn'tar'zhe'.
Montauban, mōn'tō'bān'.
Montbrison, mōn'bre'zōn'.
Montcalm, mont-kām'.
Mont-de-Marsan, mōn-deh-mar'sān'.
Monte-Leone, mon'tā-lā-o'nā.
Montélimart, mōn'tēl'e'mar'.
Monterey, mon-tā-ray'.
Mon-te-vid'e-o or mon-tā-vee'dā-o.
Montgomery, mont-gum'er-e
Mon-ti-cel'lo.
Montilla, mon-teel'yā.
Montmartre, mōn'mar-tr'
Montmorenci, mont-mo-ren'se.
Mont-pe'lī-er.
Mont-pel'lī-er (Fr. pron. mōn-pēl'le-ā').
Montreal, mont-re-aul' (Fr. Montreal, mōn'rā'āl').
Montreale, mont-rā-ā'lā; more properly, Monreale.
Mont-rose'.
Mont'ser-rat'.
Monza, mon'zā.
Mooltan or Moultan, mool-tān'.
Moorad or Murad, moo'rād'.
Moore, more.
Moorshedabad, moor'she-dą-bād'.
Moorzook, Mourzouk, or Murzuk, moor-zook'.
Morava or Morawa, mo-rā'vā.
Mo-rā'vī-ą (Ger. Mähren, mā'ren).
Moray, pronounced, and often written, Mur'ray.
Morbihan, mor'be'ān'.
Mo-re'ą, *syn.* Peloponnesus.
Morena, Sierra, se-er'rā mo-rā'nā.
Mor'gan.
Morlaix, mor'lā'.
Mo-roc'co or Marocco (Arab. Maraksh, mā-rāksh').
Morotai, mo-ro-tī', *syn.* Molokai. [For an explanation of this interchange of the letters *l* and *r*, and *k* and *t*, the inquirer is referred to note on page 462 of the Universal Pronouncing Gazetteer.]
Mortagne, mor'tān'.
Morteau, mor'tō'.
Mos'cōw (Rus. Moskwa, mosk-wā').
Moselle, mo-zell' (Ger. Mosel, mo'zęl).

NAV

Mosk'wą (Rus. pron. Mosk-vā').
Mosquito, mos-kee'to.
Mo'sul or Moo'sul.
Moulins, moo'lān'.
Moultan, mool-tān', *syn.* Mooltan.
Mourad. *See* Moorad.
Mourzouk. *See* Moorzook.
Mow'ee, *syn.* Maui.
Mozambique, mo-zam-beek'.
Muhlenburg, mu'len-burg.
Mühlhausen, müle'how'zen.
Muhlhausen, mule'how'zen (Fr. Mulhouse, mül'ooz').
Mühlheim, müle'hime.
Mulde, mōōl'deh.
Müll.
Mul-lin-gar'.
Mün'den.
Munich, mu'nik (Ger. München, mün'hen).
Mun'ster (Ger. Mün'ster).
Murad, moo-rād', *syn.* Moorad.
Murcia, mur'she-ą (Sp. pron. moor-the-ā).
Murfreesborough, mur'freez-bur-rūh.
Murray, mur're, *syn.* Moray.
Mursuk. *See* Moorzook.
Murviedro, moor-ve-ā'dro.
Mus-cat'; sometimes written Mascat or Mascate.
Muscatine, mus'kạ-teen'.
Mus-co'gee (g *hard*).
Mus'co-vy.
Muskingum, mus-king'gum.
Musselburgh, mus'sel-bur-rūh.
Mut'tra, *syn.* Mathura.
Myc'o-nos, *syn.* Miconi or Myconi, mik-o-nee.
Mysore, mī-sore'.
Myt-ī-le'ne, *syn.* Metelin.

N.

Naas, nace.
Nabajo, pronounced, and sometimes written, Nav'ą-hōe, or Nabajoa, nā-vā-hō'ā.
Nagy Enyed, nōd'yęh (almost nōdge) en'yed'.
Nagy Károly, nōd'yęh (or nōdge) kâ'rol').
Nagy Szombath, nōd'yęh som'bōt, *syn.* Tyrnau.
Nagy Várad, nōd'yęh vâ'rōd'.
Nạ-hant'.
Nairnshire, nārn'shir.
Namur, nā'mur (Fr. pron. nā'mür'; Flem. Namen, nā'men).
Nan'cy (Fr. pron. nān'se').
Nangasaki, nâng-ga-sâ'ke.
Nan-kin' or Nan-king'; called, also, Kiang' Ning.
Nan'se-mond.
Nantes, nants (Fr. pron. nānt)
Nan'tī-coke.
Nan-tuck'et.
Nantwich, nant'ich.
Naples, nā'pelz (It. Napoli, nā'po-le).
Napoli di Romania, nā'po-le de ro-mā-nee'ā, *syn.* Nauplia.
Narbonne, nar'bonn'.
Nar'da, *syn.* Arta.
Narew, nā'ref.
Narmada, nar-mā'da, *syn.* Nerbuddah.
Nar'o-vą or Nar'vą.
Nash-o'bą.
Nash'u-ą.
Nash'ville.
Nas'sau (Ger. pron. nās'sow).
Natal, nā-tāl'.
Natch'ez.
Natch'ī-toch'es, sometimes pronounced nak'e-tush'.
Na-to'lī-ą or An-ą-to'lī-ą, or Anadoli, ā-nā-do'le.
Naum'burg (Ger. pron. noum'bōōrg).
Nau'plī-ą, *syn.* Napoli di Romania.
Nav'ą-hōe (Indians); written, also, Nabajo.

NIE

Nav'an.
Navarino, nav-a-ree'no, or Neocastro, nå'o-kås'tro.
Nav-arre' (Sp. Navarra, nå-vår'rå).
Naviglio Grande, nå-veel'yo grån'då.
Naxia, nax-ee'a, or Nax'os.
Neagh, Lough, lŏH nå.
Néau, nå'ō', *syn.* Eupen.
Neck'ar.
Ne-cos'ta.
Nedjd, nej'd, or Nedj'ed.
Neg'a-pa-tam'.
Neg-ro-pont' or Eg'rī-po.
Neisse, nī'ce.h.
Nejin. *See* Nezheen.
Nel'son.
Nemours, neh-moor'.
Nenagh, nå'na.
Neots, St., sent neets'.
Ne-paul' or Nepâl.
Ner-bud'dah, or Narmada, nar-må'da.
Ner-tchinsk'.
Neschin, nesh-een'. *See* Nezheen.
Nes'co-peck.
Ne-sham'ī-ny.
Neth'er-lands (Dutch Nederland, nå'der-lânt').
Nethou, nå'too'.
Neŭ'burg (Ger. pron. noi'bŏŏRG).
Neufchatel or Neuchâtel, nush'å'tel' (Ger. Neuenburg, noi'en-bŏŏRG').
Neu-Markt, noi'-markt.
Neu-Ruppin, noi-rŏŏp-peen'.
Neusatz, noi'sâts (Hun. Ujvidék, oo-e-ve-daik).
Neuse, nuce.
Neŭ'sŏhl or noi'sole.
Neustadt, nu'stat or noi'stâtt.
Neuwied, nu'weed or noi'weet.
Ne'va (Rus. pron. nå'va).
Nevada, nå-vå'då.
Nevado, nå-vå'DO.
Nevers, neh-vare'.
Ne'vis, Ben.
New'ark.
New'bern.
New'ber-ry.
New'burg.
Newburyport, nu'ber-e-pōrt.
Newcastle (Delaware), nu'kas-sel.
Newcastle (England), nu-kas'sel.
Newfoundland, nu'fund-land'.
New Granada, nu grå-nå'då.
New Guinea, -ghin'e, *syn.* Papua.
New Hamp'shire.
New Han'o-ver.
New Hā'ven.
New Helvetia, -hel-vee'she-a (Sp. Nueva Helvetia, nwå'vå hêl-vå'te-å).
New Hol'land, *syn.* Australia.
New Jersey, -jer'ze.
New Leb'a-non.
New Le'on (Sp. Nuevo Leon, nwå'vo lå-one').
New London, -lun'den.
New Mad'rid.
New Mex'i-co (Sp. Nuevo Mexico, nwå'vo mĕh'HE-ko).
New Or'le-ans, commonly, but incorrectly, called New Or-leens'.
New'port.
New Sā'rum, *syn.* Salisbury.
New San-tan'der (Sp. Nuevo Santander, nwå'vo sån-tån-daiR').
New'ton.
New Zealand, -zee'land.
Nezh-een'; written, also, Nejin and Neschin.
Nez Percé, nå pĕR'sā', commonly pronounced nez per'ce.
Niagara, nī-ag'a-rah.
Nicaragua, nik-ar-å'gwå.
Nice, nece (It. Nizza, nit'så).
Nicholas, nik'o-lus.
Nic-o-bar'.
Nic'o-las, St. (Fr. Saint Nicolas, sÅN ne-ko'lâ').
Nicopoli, ne-kop'o-le.
Nicosia, ne-ko'se-å.
Niederwesel, nee'der-wå'zel, *syn.* Wesel.
Niemen, nee'men (Pol. pron. nyem'en).

OER

Nieuport, nu'port.
Nièvre, ne-aivr'.
Niger, nī'jer, or Quor'ra.
Nijni. *See* Nizhnee.
Nikolaïef or Nikolaiew, ne-ko-lī'ĕf.
Nik'ols-burg (Ger. pron. ne'kols-bŏŏRG').
Nile (Arab. Bahr Nil, bâH'r neel).
Nimègue. *See* Nimwegen.
Nîmes or Nismes, neem.
Nimwegen, nim-wå'ghen; more correctly, Nymwegen, nīme-wå'ghen (Fr. Nimègue, ne'maig').
Ning-Po, formerly Liampo, le-am'po'.
Niort, ne-oR'.
Niph-on' or Nip-on'.
Nischnei. *See* Nizhnee.
Nish'a-poor'; written, also, Nishapour.
Nivelles, ne'vell' (Flem. Nyvel, nī'vel).
Nizh'nee (or Nijni) Nov'go-rod'.
Nocera, no-chā'rā.
Noerdlingen. *See* Nördlingen.
No'la.
Nord, noR.
Nordhausen, noRt-how'zen.
Nördlingen or Noerdlingen, nört'ling-en, almost nürt'ling-en.
Nor'folk.
Nor'man-dy.
Norrköping, noR'chö-ping.
Nor-thamp'ton.
Nor-thum'ber-land.
Nor'way (Norw. Norge, noR'gĕh or noR'gå).
Norwich (England), nor'ridge.
Norwich (U. S.), nor'rich or nor'wich.
No'to.
Not'ta-way.
Nottingham, not'ting-um.
Novara, no-vå'rå.
Nova Scotia, no'va sko'she-a.
No-va Zem'bla.
Nov'go-rod' or No'vo-go-rod'.
Novi, no've.
Nox'u-bee.
Noyon, nŏh'yŏN'.
Nu'bī-a.
Nueces, nwå'cĕs.
Nueva Helvetia, nwå'vå hêl-vå'te-å, *syn.* New Helvetia.
Nuevitas, nwå-vee'tås.
Nuevo Leon, nwå'vo lå-one', *syn.* New Leon.
Nuevo Santander, nwå'vo sån-tån-dair', *syn.* New Santander.
Nukahiva, noo'ka-hee'va.
Nu'rem-berg (Ger. Nürnberg, nürn'bĕRG).
Nyköping or Nykjöping, nü'chö-ping, almost nee'chüp-ing.
Nyon, ne'ŏN'.

O.

Oahu, wåh'hoo.
Oakham, ō'kum.
Oaxaca or Oajaca, wå-HÅ'kå; written, also, Guaxaca.
O'ber-lin.
Obi, ō'be, or Ob.
O'bi-on.
Ocaña, o-kån'yå.
Oceana, o-she-ah'na.
Oceanica, o-she-an'e-ka.
Oceola, os-se-o'la.
Ochotsk. *See* Okhotsk.
Oc-mulg'ee, formerly written Oakmulgee.
O-co'nee.
O'cra-coke.
Octorara, ok'to-rah'ra.
Oczakow. *See* Otchakof.
Odense, ō'den-seh.
O'der.
O-des'sa.
Oedenburg, e'den-burg or ō'den-bŏŏRG' (Hun. Soprony, sho-proñ).
Oeland, e'lund or ö'land.
Oels, els or öls.
Oerebro, er'e-bro or ö're-bro.

OSS

Oesel, e'sel or ö'sel.
Oettingen, et'ting-en or öt'ting-en.
O'fen, *syn.* Buda.
Offenbach, of'fen-båK'.
Og'dens-burg.
Ogeechee, o-ghee'che.
Ogle, ō'g'l.
Oglethorp, ō'g'l-thorp.
Oglio, ōl'yo.
O-hī'o.
Oise, oiz (Fr. pron. wåz, almost wize).
Ojibbeway. *See* Chippeway.
O'ka.
Okhotsk, o-KOTSK' (Rus. pron. o-HOTSK')
Oktibbeha, ok-tib'be-haw.
Ol'den-burg (Ger. pron. ol'den-bŏŏRG').
Oldham, ōld'um.
Oleggio, o-led'jo.
Oléron, o'lā'rŏN'; sometimes written Oloron, o'lo'rŏN').
O-lin'da or o-leen'dâ.
Ol-ī-ven'za or Olivença (Sp. pron. o-le ven'thâ).
Ol'mütz or Olmütz.
O-lo-nets' or Olonetz.
O-lot'.
Oman, ō-mån',
O'mer, St. (Fr. Saint Omer, sÅNt o'maiR').
O-mo'a or o-mo'â.
Om-pom-po-noo'suc.
Omsk, ōmsk.
O-ne'ga (Rus. pron. o-nå'gå).
Oneglia, o-nel'yå.
Oneida, o-nī'da.
Onondaga, on'un-dau'ga.
Ons'lōw.
Ontario, on-tā're-o.
Oojein, oo-jane'.
Oo-na-las'ka or Oo-na-lash'ka; written, also, Unalaschka.
Oor'fa; written, also, Urfa, Ourfa, and Orfa.
Oorghenj, Ourghendj, or Urgendj, oorghenj'; sometimes written Urghens and Urgantz; *syn.* Khiva.
Ooroomeea or Urumiya, oo-roo-mee'a, written, also, Urmiah and Ourmiah.
Oos-tan-au'la.
Oosterhout, ōce'ter-howt.
Oostioog Velikee, Ustiug Veliki, or Oustioug Veliki, oos-te-oog' vel'e-kee.
Oozbek, Ouzbek, or Uzbeck, ooz'bek'.
Oozbekistan, ooz-bek-is-tån', *syn.* Bokhara.
O-pōr'to.
Op'peln.
Oppenheim, op'pen-hīme.
Op'pī-do.
Or'ange (Fr. pron. o'rÅnzh')
Or'ange-burg.
Orcades, or'ka-dēz, *syn.* Orkneys.
Orebro. *See* Oerebro
Or'e-gon.
O-rel' or Or-lof'.
Orellana, o-rêl-yå'nå, *syn.* Amazon.
O'ren-boorg' or Orenburg.
Orihuela, o-re-wå'lå.
O-rin-o'ko.
O-ris'ka-ny.
O-ris'sa.
Orizaba, o-re-så'bå.
Orkneys, ork'nēz.
Orléanais or Orléanois, oR'lā'ăn'a
Or'le-ans (Fr. pron. oR'lā'ÅN').
Or'mus or Ormuz (Pers. Hormooz)
Orne, oRn.
Orontes, o-ron'tēz (called, by the Arabs El Aasy, el åå'see).
Or'te-gal or oR-tā-gål'.
Orthez or Orthès, oR'tā'
Orvieto, oR-ve-å'to.
O'sage' (Fr. pron. ō'zâzh').
Osceola, os-se-o'la.
Osero, os'å-ro, or Orsero, oR-sā'ro
Os'ī-mo.
Oshmooneyn or Achmouneyn, osh-moo-nane'.
Os'na-brück' (often called, in English, Os'na-burg).
Os'sī-pee.
Ossuna, os-soo'nå.

PAS

Ost-end'.
Os'tī-ak`.
Oswegatchie, os`we-gatch'e.
Os-we'go.
Otaheite. *See* Tahiti.
Otchakof or Oczakow, otch`ą-kof'.
O-tran'to.
Ot-se'go.
Ottajano, ot-tą-yą'no.
Ot'tą-wą or ot'tą-wą.
Otterbach, ot'ter-bąk`.
Ot'ter-burn.
Ottojano. *See* Ottajano.
Ot'to-man Empire, *syn.* Turkey.
Oude, ood.
Oudenarde, ou'den-ar'dę (Fr. Audenarde, ō'dęn-ard').
Oural. *See* Ural.
Ouralsk or Uralsk, oo-rålsk'.
Ourfa. *See* Oorfa.
Ourmiah or Urmiah, oor-mee'ą, *syn.* Ooroomeea.
Ourghendj. *See* Oorghenj.
Ouse, ooz.
Ouzbek. *See* Oozbek.
O'ver-tọn.
O'vid (N. Y.).
Oviedo, o-ve-ą'do.
O-wâs'co.
O-we'go.
O'wẹn.
Owhyhee. *See* Hawaii.
Ox'ford (Latin Ox-o'nī-ą).
Ox'us; called, also, the Amoo or Amu, ą`moo', and Gihon, je-hon' or Je-hoon'.
Oy`a-pock' or Oyapoc.
O-zark.

P.

Pachuco, pą-choo'ko.
Pą-cif'ic.
Pac'o-let.
Pad-ang'.
Paderborn, pą'der-born`.
Pad'u-ą (It. Padova, pą'do-vą).
Paglia, pąl'yą.
Paisley, paze'le.
Paishawur. *See* Peshawer.
Pal'ą-wân'.
Pal-em-bang'.
Palencia, pą-len'she-ą (Sp. pron. pą-len'the-ą).
Palenque, pą-lenk'ą, or Culhuacan, kool-wą-kân'.
Pą-ler'mo (It. pron. pą-lĕr'mo).
Pal'es-tine.
Palestrina, pą-les-tree'ną.
Pal-lam-cot'ta.
Palma, pąl'mą.
Palmas or Las Palmas, ląs pąl'mąs.
Palo Alto, pą'lo ąl'to.
Pal-mȳ'rą.
Pam'li-co.
Pamplona, pąm-plo'ną, or Pampeluna, pąm-pą-loo'ną.
Panama, pąn-ą-mą'.
Panay, pą-nī'.
Páncsova, pąąn'cho`vōh`.
Pą-no'lą.
Pantellaria, pąn-tĕl-lą-ree'ą
Pápa, pąą'pōh`.
Pā'pal State (It. Stato Pontificio, stą'to pon-te-fee'che-o).
Papua, pap'oo-ą or pą'poo-ą, *syn.* New Guinea.
Para, pą-rą'.
Paraguay, pą-rą-gwą' or pą-rą-gwī'.
Parahyba or Paraiba, pą-rą-ee'bą.
Par`ą-mar'ī-bo.
Par-ą-mat'ta.
Parana, pą-rą-ną'.
Parana-Iba or Paranahiba, pą-rą-ną-ee'bą.
Par'gą.
Paris, pąr'ris (Fr. pron. pą`re').
Par'mą (It. pron. par'mą).
Parral, pąr-rąl'. *See* San Jose del Parral.
Par'sons-town, *syn.* Birr.
Pascagoula, pas'ką-goo'lą.

PIA

Pasco or Cerro Pasco, ser'ro pąs'ko.
Pascuaro, pąs-kwą'ro, or Pasquaro.
Pas-de-Calais, pą`dęh-ką`lą'.
Pasquaro. *See* Pascuaro.
Pas`quo-tank'.
Paso del Norte, pą'so dĕl nor'tą. or El paso del Norte.
Pas-sā'ic.
Pas`są-ma-quod'dy.
Passaro, pąs'są-ro.
Passarowan, pąs-są-ro-wân'; written, also, Passarouang.
Passau, pąs'sow.
Pat-ą-go'nī-ą.
Pą-taps'co.
Pat'ą-rą or Patera.
Pat'ter-sọn.
Pat'na.
Pa-to'mac. *See* Potomac.
Pą-tras' or Patrasso, pą-trąs'so.
Pattawatomies. *See* Pottowatomies.
Pau, pō.
Pavia, pą-vee'ą.
Paw'nees.
Paw-tuck'et.
Pax'os or Pax'o.
Pays Bas, pą'e bą.
Pays de Vaud, pą'e dęh vō, *syn.* Vaud.
Paz, La, lą pąz (Sp. pron. lą pąth).
Pearlington, pęrl'ing-tun.
Pécs, paitch, *syn.* Fünfkirchen.
Peebles, pee'bęlz.
Pe`dee'.
Pegnitz, peg'nits.
Pegu or Pegou, pe-goo'; called, also, Bagoo.
Peichaouer. *See* Peshawer.
Peipus, pą'e-pooce, or Tchood'sko-e.
Pe`kin' or Pe`king'.
Pe-lew'.
Peltew, pel'tef.
Pemigewasset, pem`ī-je-wos'set.
Pembroke, pem'brōōk.
Peñafiel, pane-yą-fe-el' or -fe-ale'.
Peñalva, pane-yąl'vą.
Pen-den'nis.
Penn-syl-vā'nī-ą.
Pe-nob'scot.
Pen-ryn'.
Pen`są-co'lą.
Pen'zą or Pensa.
Pen-zance'.
Pe-o'rī-ą.
Pereslavl, pĕr-es-ląvl', *syn.* Riazan.
Perdido, pęr-dee'do.
Pergola, pĕr'go-lą.
Perigord, pĕr'e`gor'.
Perigueux, pĕr'e`guh'.
Perm (Rus. pron. pĕrm).
Pernambuco, pęr-nąm-boo'ko.
Pernau, pĕr'now.
Perote, pą-ro'tą.
Perpignan, pĕr`peen`yąn'.
Per-quim'ans.
Persia, per'she-ą; called by the natives Iran, ee`rân'.
Perth.
Perth Am-boy'.
Peru, pe-roo'.
Perugia, pą-roo'ją.
Pes'ą-ro or pą'są-ro.
Pescara, pęs-ką'ra.
Peschiera, pes-ke-ą'rą.
Peshawer, Peichaouer, Peschauer, pesh'our; written, also, Paishawur and Peishore.
Pesth, pest (Hun. pron. pesht).
Petch-o'rą or Petschora.
Peterborough or Peterburgh, pee'ter-burūh.
Peterhead, pee'ter-hed.
Pe'ters-burg, Saint (Rus. Peterburg, pą'ter-boorg).
Peterwardein, pee'ter-wâr'dīne (Ger. pron. pą-ter-wąr'dīne).
Pet-ro-zav-odsk'.
Pet'tis.
Pézenas, pęz'ną'.
Phil'a-del'phī-ą.
Phil'ī-pīne.
Piacenza, pe-ą-chen'zą.

POR

Pī'att.
Piave, pe-ą'vą.
Pic'ar-dy (Fr. La Picardie, lą pe`kar`de').
Pichincha, pe-chin'chą.
Pick'ą-way.
Pico, pee'ko.
Pictou, pik-too'.
Piedmont, peed'mont (It. Piemonte, pe-ą-mon'tą).
Pieds Noirs, pe-ą'nwąr, *syn.* Black-feet.
Pienza, pe-en'zą.
Pierre, Saint, sent peer (Fr. pron. sąn pe-air').
Pietola, pe-ą'to-lą.
Pignerol, peen`yer-rol'. *See* Pinerolo
Pilcomayo, pil-ko-mī'o.
Pilica, pe-lit'są or pe-leet'są
Pillau, pil'lou.
Pil'sęn.
Pinerolo, pe-ną-rol'o (Fr. Pignerol, peen`yer-ol').
Pirmasens or Pirmasenz, pĕĕr'mą-sẹnta.
Pisa, pee'zą.
Pis-cat'ą-qua.
Pis-cat'ą-quis.
Pistoja, pis-to'yą.
Pit-cairn's' Island.
Piteą, pit'e-ō.
Pitts'burg.
Pitt-syl-vā'nī-ą.
Placentia, plą-sen'she-ą.
Plan del Rio, plân dĕl ree'o.
Plaquemine, plak`meen'.
Plasencia, plą-sen'she-ą (Sp. pron. plą-sen'the-ą).
Plata, La, lą plą'tą; called, also, the Argentine (ar'jen-tīne) Republic (Sp. Republica Argentina, rą-poob'le-ką ar-hĕn-tee'ną).
Plata, Rio de la, ree'o del-ą plą'tą.
Platte.
Platten See, pląt'ten są, or Lake Bálaton, bąą'löh`toñ`.
Platts'burg.
Plauen, plow'en.
Pleisse, plī'ce.h
Plock, plotsk.
Plymouth, plim'ŭth.
Plyn-lim'mọn.
Po'co-moke.
Po-co-hon'tąs.
Podlachia, pod-lą'ke-ą.
Po-dō'lī-ą.
Poictiers. *See* Poitiers.
Poictou. *See* Poitou.
Poin'sett.
Point Coupee, –koo-pee.
Poitiers or Poictiers, poi-teerz' (Fr. pron. pwą`te-ą', almost pwi`te-ą').
Poitou or Poictou, poi`too' (Fr. pron. pwą`too' or pwi`too').
Po'lą.
Po'land (called by the Poles, Polska, pole'skă).
Polock, po-lotsk'; written, also, Polotzk.
Poltava, pol-tą'va; also written Pultowa.
Polynesia, pol`in-ee'she-ą.
Pom-e-rā'nī-ą (Ger. Pom'mern).
Po-mo'ną, *syn.* Mainland.
Pompeii, pom-pą'ye.
Pondicherry, pon`de-sher're (Fr. Pondichéry, pōN`de`shā`re').
Ponk'as, *syn.* Puncahs.
Ponta–Delgada, pon'tą–dĕl-gą'dą.
Pontch`ar-train'.
Pontefract, pom'fret.
Pon`to-toc'.
Pontremoli, pon-trem'o-le.
Poo'nąh.
Popayan, po-pī-ąn' or po-pą-yan'.
Po-per-ing'en (Fr. Poperingue, pop'er-ąN'g').
Po-po-cat'ą-petl'.
Pōrt'age.
Port–au–Prince, pōrt–ō–prince (Fr. pron. port-ō-prąNce).
Pōrt'land.
Pōrt Le'on.
Port Louis, pōrt loo'is, *syn.* Port Northwest.
Pōrt Mahon, mą-hone'.

QUO

Pōr'to Bel'lo (Sp. Puerto Bello, pwĕr'to bĕl'yo).
Pōr'to Ca-bel'lo (Sp. Puerto Cabello, pwĕr'to kȧ-vĕl'yo).
Porto Praya, pōr'to prī'ȧ.
Pōr'to Prin'cī-pe. *See* Puerto Principe.
Porto Rico, pōr'to ree'ko (Sp. Puerto Rico, pwĕr'to ree'ko).
Portsea, pōrt'see.
Portsmouth, pōrts'muth.
Pōrt'u-gal (Port. pron. por-too-gȧl').
Posen, po'zen.
Potenza, po-ten'zȧ.
Po-to'mąc.
Potosi, po-to-see' or po-to'se.
Potsdam, pots'dȧm.
Potts'ville.
Poughkeepsie, po-kip'se.
Poulton, pole'ton.
Pow-hat-tan'.
Po-yang'.
Pozzuoli, pot-soo-o'le.
Prague, praig (Ger. Prag, prȧg).
Prairie du Chien, prȧ're dü she-ȧn'.
Prato, prȧ'to.
Praya, Porto, por'to prī'ȧ.
Preble, preb'ęl.
Preg'ęl.
Prenzlow, prents'lov.
Pres'burg or Press'burg (Ger. pron. press'bōōrg).
Pres'ton.
Prev'e-sa or prȧ'vȧ-sȧ.
Prince'ton.
Principato Citra, prin-che-pȧ'to chee'trȧ.
Principato Ultra, prin-che-pȧ'to ool'trȧ.
Prip'ets (Polish Prypec, prip'ets).
Privas, pre`vȧss'.
Provence, pro`vȧnce'.
Prov'i-dence.
Prussia, proo'she-ȧ or prŭsh'e-ą (Ger. Preussen, prois'sęn).
Prŭth (Ger. pron. proot).
Prypec or Prypetz. *See* Pripets.
Przemysl, pzhem'isl.
Pskof or Pskow, pskoff; written, also, Pskov.
Puebla, pwĕb'lȧ. *See* La Puebla.
Pueblo, pwĕb'lo, or El Pueblo de los Angeles, ĕl pwĕb'lo dȧ loce ȧng'hĕl-ĕs.
Puente Nacional, pwen'tȧ nȧ-se-o-nȧl'.
Puerco, pwĕr'ko.
Puerto Bello. *See* Porto Bello.
Puerto Cabello. *See* Porto Cabello.
Puerto Principe, pwĕr'to prin'see or preen'the-pȧ, or Pōr'to Prin'cī-pe.
Puerto Rico. *See* Porto Rico.
Pulaski, pu-las'ke.
Puncahs, punk'ąz, or Ponkas.
Put'nam.
Puy, Le, leh pwee.
Puy de Dôme, pwee deh dōme.
Pyrenees, pĭr'en-eez.
Pyrmont, pēēr'mont.

Q.

Qaherah, kȧh'he-rȧ, *syn.* Cairo.
Qené. *See* Keneh.
Qoceyr, kos-sare', *syn.* Cosseir.
Quang-tong', *syn.* Canton.
Que-bec' (Fr. Québec, kȧ'bek').
Qued'lin-burg (Ger. pron. kwĕd'lin-bōōrg).
Quen'tin, Saint (Fr. pron. sȧn kȧn'tȧn').
Queretaro, kĕr-ȧ'tȧ-ro.
Quiberon, ke`ber-ōn' or ke`bron'.
Quilimane, ke-le-mȧ'nȧ; written, also, Quilimancy.
Quillota, keel-yo'tȧ.
Quiloa, kee'lo-ȧ.
Quimper, kȧm`pare', or Quimper Corentin, -ko`rȧn'tȧn'.
Quin'e-baug'.
Quito, kee'to.
Quor'ra, *syn.* Niger.

RIO

R.

Raab, rȧȧb (Hun. Gy'a dyŏr).
Rā'bun.
Racine, ras-seen'.
Rad'nor.
Ragusa, rȧ-goo'sȧ, or Raugia, rȧ'oo-jȧ or rou'jȧ.
Rajpoot, rȧj-poot'.
Rajpootana, rȧj-poo-tȧ'nȧ, or Rajasthan, rȧ-jȧ-stȧn'.
Raleigh, rau'le.
Ralls, raulz.
Rams'gate.
Rambouillet, rȧm`boo-eel`yȧ' or rȧn`bwe`yȧ'.
Ramillies, ram'e-leez (Fr. pron. rȧ`mee`ye' or rȧ`me`ye').
Ranai, rȧ-nī', *syn.* Lanai. *See* Morotai.
Ran'dolph.
Rangoon, rang-goon'.
Ran'kin.
Rapides, rap-eed'.
Rap`pą-han'nock.
Raritan or Rariton, rȧr'it-un.
Rastadt, rȧs'tȧtt.
Rastowica, rȧs-to-veet'sȧ.
Ratibor, rȧ'te-bor.
Rat'is-bon (Ger. Regensburg, rȧ'ghenz-bōōrg`).
Raugia. *See* Ragusa.
Rav-en'nȧ or rȧ-ven'nȧ.
Ravensburg, rȧ'venz-bōōrg.
Ravenstein, rȧ'ven-stīne`.
Reading, red'ing.
Red'rūth.
Ree (Ireland), rȧ.
Regensburg, rȧ'ghenz-bōōrg`, *syn.* Ratisbon.
Reggio, red'jo.
Reichenberg, rī'kęn-bĕrg`.
Reikiavik, rī'ke-ą-vik.
Reims or Rheims, reemz (Fr. pron. rȧnz).
Renaix, reh-nȧ' (Flem. Ron'sę). [Surenne pronounces this name reh-naix.]
Rends'borg or Rendsburg.
Ren'frew.
Renfrewshire, ren'fru-shĭr.
Rennes, renn.
Rensselaer, ren'sel-ęr.
Requena, rȧ-kȧ'nȧ.
Resaca de la Palma, rȧ-sȧ'kȧ del-ȧ pȧl'mȧ.
Reus, rȧ'ooce.
Reuss, ruce (Ger. pron. roiss).
Reutlingen, roit'ling-ęn.
Rev'el (Rus. Kolyvan, ko-le-vȧn').
Rhea, rȧ.
Rheatown, ray'town.
Rheims. *See* Reims.
Rheinthal, rīne'tȧȧl.
Rhine, rīne (Ger. Rhein, Dutch Rhyn; both pronounced as the English Rhine).
Rhodes, rōdz.
Rhodez or Rodez, ro`dȧ'.
Rhone.
Riazan, re-ȧ-zȧn'.
Richelieu, reesh'le' or reesh'le-uh'.
Rich'land.
Rich'mond.
Rideau, ree'dō'.
Riesengebirge, ree'zęn-gę bĕrg'ęh.
Rieti, re-ā'te.
Rī'gą or ree'gȧ.
Rig'o-let.
Rimini, ree'me-ne.
Rio Bravo, ree'o brȧ'vo. *See* Rio del Norte.
Rio Colorado, ree'o ko-lo-rah'do.
Rio del Norte, rī'o del nort (Sp. pron. ree'o dĕl nor'tȧ); called, also, the Rī'o Grande (Sp. pron. ree'o grȧn'dȧ), and Rio Bravo, ree'o brȧ'vo. [The pronunciation of these names, which may be said in one sense to belong now to the United States, should be Anglicized, for the same reason that the pronunciation of Wisconsin (Ouisconsin) and Texas is Anglicized, viz., because the great majority of those who have occasion to use them, speak the English language.]
Rio Frio, ree'o free'o.
Rio Janeiro, rī'o ja-nee'ro (Port. Rio de Janeiro, ree'o dȧ zhȧn-ȧ'e-ro); often called simply Rī'o.
Riom, re`ōn'.
Ripley, rip'le.
Rip'on or Rippon
Ritchie, ritch'e.
Rive de Gier, reev deh zhe-ȧ'.
Rives, reevz.
Rivoli, riv'o-le or ree'vo-le.
Roane, rone.
Ro`anne'.
Ro'a-noke'.
Rob'ert-son.
Rob'e-son.
Rochdale, roch'dęl.
Rochefort, roch'fȯrt or rosh`fȯr'
Rochelle or La Rochelle, lȧ ro`shell'.
Roch'es-ter.
Rock'bridge.
Rockcastle, rock-kas'sęl.
Rockingham, rok'ing-um.
Rock'land.
Rodez, ro`dȧ', *syn.* Rhodez.
Roer, roor.
Roermonde, roor-mond'eh (Fr. Rure monde, rür`mōnd').
Romagna, ro-mȧn'yȧ.
Romagnese, ro-mȧn-yȧ'sȧ.
Romania, ro-mā'ne-ą or ro-mā-nee'ȧ.
Romans, ro`mȧn'.
Rome (It. Roma, ro'mȧ).
Ron`ce-val'les (Sp. Roncesvalles, ron thĕs-vȧl'yĕs, Fr. Roncevaux, rōns`vō or rōn`seh-vō').
Ronse. *See* Renaix.
Roo-me'lī-ą or Rumelia.
Room-Elee, Roum-Ili, or Rum-Ili room'e-lee', *syn.* Roomelia.
Roos-tchook'; written, also, Rustschuk and Routchouk.
Rosbach, ros'bȧk.
Ros-com'mon.
Roscrea, ros-krȧ'.
Ro-set'tą (Arab. Er-Rash-eed').
Rossano, ros-sȧ'no.
Ros'tock.
Rothenburg, ro'ten-burg or ro'ten-bōōrg`.
Rotherham, roth'er-um.
Rothesay, roth'sȧ.
Rot'ter-dam`.
Roubaix, roo'bȧ'.
Rouen, roo'ęn (Fr. pron. rwȧn).
Roulers, roo'lȧ'.
Roumelia. *See* Roomelia.
Roum-Ili. *See* Room-Elee.
Roussillon, roo'seel'yōn' or roo`se`yōn'
Routchouk, root`shook', *syn.* Roostchook.
Roveredo, ro-vȧ-rȧ'do (Ger. Rovereit ro'vęr-īte`).
Rovigno, ro-veen'yo.
Rovigo, ro-vee'go.
Roxburgh (Scotland), rox'bŭr-reh
Roxbury, rox'bęr-e.
Rōw-an'.
Rudolstadt, roo'dol-stȧtt.
Rügen, rü'ghęn.
Rumelia. *See* Roomelia.
Rum-Ili. *See* Room-Elee.
Ruppin, rōōp-peen'.
Ruremonde. *See* Roermonde.
Russia, roo'she-ą or rush'e-ą.
Rustchuk or Rusczuk. *See* Roostchook
Ruth'er-ford.
Rutherglen, rug'lęn.
Rut'land.
Ryde, rīde.
Ryswick, rīz'wik (Dutch pron. rĭce'wĭk)

S

Saale, sȧȧ'leh.
Saalfeld, sȧȧl'fĕlt.

SAN

Saar, SAR or sȧȧr (Fr. Sarre, SARR).
Saarbrück, sȧȧr'brük, or Saar-brück'-ẹn.
Saardam, sȧȧn'dȧm`, *syn.* Zaandam.
Saarlouis, sȧȧr-loo'is.
Saatz, sȧȧts.
Sabine, sab-een'.
Sachsen, sȧk'sẹn. *See* Saxony.
Sachsen-Altenburg. *See* Saxe-Altenburg.
Sachsenhausen, sȧk'sẹn-how'zẹn.
Sachsenheim, sȧk'sẹn-hīme`.
Sack`ạ-too' ; written, also, Sackatou and Sakatu.
Sack'ett's Har'bọr.
Saco, sau'ko.
Sac-rạ-men'to.
Sacs, sauks.
Saeed or Saïd, sȧ'eed'.
Sag-hal'ī-en or Sakhalien.
Sag'in-aw'.
Sahara, sȧh'hȧ-rȧ or sạ-hȧ'rạ ; written, also, Zahara.
Saïd. *See* Saeed.
Saïda, sī'dȧ, or Sī'don.
Saïgon, sī'gon', or Saïgong, sī'gong' ; called, also, Look`noo'ee'.
Saint Denis. *See* Denis, Saint.
Saint Germain. *See* Germain, Saint, *and so for all the other names having the prefix of* SAINT.
Saintes, sȧnt.
Saintonge, sȧN`tôNzh'.
Sakatu. *See* Sackatoo.
Sakhalien. *See* Saghalien.
Sakkara, sȧk'kȧ-rȧ.
Saladillo, sȧ-lȧ-DEE'yo.
Salado, sȧ-lȧ'Do.
Sal-ạ-manc'ạ or sȧ-lȧ-mȧng'kȧ.
Sā'lẹm.
Sạ-lẹr'no (It. pron. sȧ-lȧN'no).
Salford, saul'furd or sau'furd.
Salina (in the U. S.), sạ-lī'nạ.
Salina (in Spanish America), sȧ-lee'nȧ.
Saline, sạl-een'.
Salisbury, saulz'bẹr-e, or New Sā'rum.
Salm, sȧlm.
Salona, sȧ-lo'nȧ.
Salonica, sal-o-nee'kạ, or Selaniki, sel-ạ-nee'ke.
Sa'lop. *See* Shropshire.
Salta, sȧl'tȧ.
Saltcoats, sault'kōtes.
Saltillo, sȧl-teel'yo (vulgar pron. sȧl-tee'-yo).
Sa-lu'dạ.
Saluzzo, sȧ-loot'so.
Salvador, sȧl-vȧ-DOR'.
Salvador, Saint (Brazil). *See* Bahia.
Salvador, Saint (Central America). *See* San Salvador.
Sal`win' or Sal`wen' ; called, also, Than-Lyeng or Than-Lweng.
Saltz'burg or Salzburg (Ger. pron. sȧlts'-bȯȯRG).
Salza, sȧlt'sȧ.
Salzwedel, sȧlts`vā'dẹl.
Samoa, sȧ-mo'ȧ.
Sạ-mo'ạn.
Sam-ar'.
Sam`ạ-rang'.
Sam`ạr-cand'.
Sambor, sȧm'bor.
Samisat, sȧ-me-sȧt'.
Samogitia, sam-o-jish'e-ạ.
Sa'mos (called Soosam, soo-sȧm', by the Turks).
Samothraki, sȧ'mo-thrȧ'ke, or Sam`o-thrace'.
Samsoon, Samsun, or Samsoun, sȧm-soon'.
Sam Tiago, soung-te ā'go or San Thiago, sȧn te-ā'go ; written, also, St. Jago.
Sam`oy-ede'.
Sanaa or Sana, sȧ`nȧ'.
San An-to'nī-o.
San An-to'nī-o de Bexar, –dȧ bȧ-har'. *See* Bexar.
San Augustine, –au`gus-teen'.
San Bartolomé, sȧn bar-to-lo-mȧ'.
San Blas, sȧn blȧs.

SAV

San Buenaventura, sȧn bwā'nȧ-vẽn-too'-rȧ.
San Diego, sȧn de-ā'go.
San Felipe, san fȧ-lee'pā dā aus'tin (familiarly called San Phil'ip).
San Fernando, sȧn fẽR-nȧn'do.
San Fran-cis'co or sȧn frȧn-sees'ko.
San Ja-cin'to.
San Joaquin, jo'ạ-kin (Sp. pron. sȧn HO-ȧ-keen').
San Ju'ạn (Sp. pron. san HOO-ȧn' or hwȧn).
San Juan de la Frontera, –dā lā fron-tā'-rā.
San Juan de Ulua or Uloa, san ju'an (or sȧn hwȧn) dā oo-loo'ā or oo-lo'ā.
San José del Parral, sȧn HO-sā' dĕl pȧr-rȧl' ; also called, simply, Parral.
San Luis (Texas), san loo'is.
San Luis de Potosi, sȧn loo'is (Sp. pron. loo-eece') dā po-to-see'.
San Marino, sȧn mȧ-ree'no.
San Patricio, –pat-ris'se-o.
San or Sam Salvador (Brazil). *See* Bahia.
San Salvador, sȧn sȧl-vȧ-DOR'.
Sandomir or San-do-meer'.
San-dus'ky.
Sand'wich.
Sangamon, sang'gạ-mon.
San-ī-lac'.
Santa, sȧn'tȧ.
Santa Barbara, sȧn'tȧ bar'bȧ-rȧ.
Santa Cruz, san'ta krooce (Sp. pron. sȧn'-tȧ krooth), or St. Croix, sent-kroi'.
San'ta Fe (Sp. pron. sȧn'tȧ fā).
Santa Fe de Bogota, –dā bo-go-tā'.
Santa Maria, sȧn'tȧ mȧ-ree'ȧ.
Santa Marta, sȧn'tȧ mar'tȧ.
San'ta Mau'rạ or sȧn'tȧ mow'rȧ.
San'ta Ro'sạ.
Santa Rosalia, sȧn'tȧ RO-sȧ-lee'ȧ.
San-tan'der (Sp. pron. sȧn-tȧn-dair').
Santarem, sȧn'tȧ-rẽN' (almost sȧn'tȧ-reng').
San`tee'.
San Thiago. *See* Sam Tiago.
Santiago de Compostela, sȧn-te-ā'go dā com-pos-tā'lā, *syn.* Compostela.
Santiago de Cuba, sȧn-te-ā'go de ku'bạ or –dā koo'bā.
Santillana, sȧn-teel-yā'nā.
Santorini, sȧn-to-ree'ne, or Santorin, sȧn`-to-reen'.
Santos, sȧn'toce.
Saône, sōne.
Sap-ī-en'za.
Sap'tin (River), *syn.* Lewis River.
Saptin (Indians), *syn.* Nez-Percés.
Saqqara. *See* Sakkara.
Sarabat, sȧ-rȧ-bȧt', *syn.* Hermus.
Sar-a-gos'sạ (Sp. Zaragoza, thā-rā-go'-thā).
Sar'ạ-nac'.
Saransk, sȧ-rȧnsk'.
Sar'ạ-to'gạ.
Saratof or Saratow, sar-ạ-tof'.
Sar-ạ-wȧn'.
Sar-din'ī-ạ (It. Sardegna, SAR-dēn'yā or sar-dain'yā).
Saree or Sari, sȧ-ree'.
Sar'no.
Sáros (Hungary), shȧȧ'rosh ; also written Sarosch.
Saros (Greece), sȧ'rȯs.
Sarre, SARR, *syn.* Saar.
Sarthe, SART.
Sā'rum.
Sas-katch'a-wân`.
Sassari, sȧs'sȧ-re.
Satalieh, sȧ-tȧ-lee'ạ, *syn.* Adalia.
Sauk (Indians). *See* Sacs.
Sault de Sainte Marie (Fr. pron. sō deh SĀNT mȧ're'), but now usually written and pronounced Sault (sawlt) Saint Mā'ry.
Saumur, sō'mür'.
Sạ-van'nah.
Save (Ger. Sau, sow, Hun. Száva, sȧȧ-vōh).
Savigliano, sȧ-veel-yā'no.
Savignano, sȧ-veen-yā'no.

SEM

Savigny, sȧ'veen`ye'.
Savona, sȧ-vo'nȧ.
Sav'oy or sav-oi' (It. Savoia, sȧ voi'ȧ, Fr Savoie, sȧ`vwȧ').
Saxe Altenburg, sax ȧl'tẹn-burg (Ger Sachsen-Altenburg, sȧk'sẹn ȧl'tẹn bȯȯRG`).
Saxe Co'burg (Ger. Sachsen Coburg sȧk'sẹn ko'bȯȯRG).
Saxe Lauenburg, sax lou'ẹn-burg or lou ẹn-bȯȯRG`.
Saxe Meiningen, sax mī'ning-ẹn.
Saxe-Weimar, sax-wī'mar (Ger. Sachsen-Weimar, sȧk'sẹn-wī'mar).
Sax'ony (Ger. Sachsen, sȧk'sẹn).
Sayn, sīne.
Scan'der-oon' or Is-ken'der-oon', *syn.* Alexandretta.
Scan-dī-nā'vī-ạ.
Scania, skā'ne-ȧ. *See* Skåne.
Scarborough, skar'b'rüh or skar'bur-rüh.
Scar'pan-to.
Scarperia, skar-pȧ-ree'ȧ.
Schaffhausen, shȧf'how'zẹn.
Schat-el-Arab. *See* Shatt-el-Arab.
Schaumburg Lippe, shoum'bȯȯRG lip'pẹh, *syn.* Lippe Schauenburg.
Scheldt, skelt (Dutch Schelde, SKEL'dẹh Fr. Escaut, es'kō').
Schelestadt, shĕl'ẹs-tȧd' (Ger. pron. shel'-ẹs-tȧtt').
Schemnitz, shem'nits (Hun. Selmecz Bánya, shĕl-mĕts bȧȧn-yōh).
Schenectady, sken-ek'tạ-de.
Schie, SKEE.
Schiedam, SKEE'dȧm'.
Schio, skee'o.
Schiraz, she'rȧz', *syn.* Shiraz
Schirvan or Schirwan. *See* Shirvan
Schleswig. *See* Sleswick.
Schoa. *See* Shoa.
Schoharie, sko-hȧr're.
Schönbrunn or Schoenbrunn, shen'broon, or shön'brȯȯnn.
Schonen. *See* Skåne.
Schoodic, skoo'dik.
Schooley's, skoo'leez.
Schouwen, skow'ven or SKOW'wen.
Schroon, skroon.
Schumla. *See* Shumla.
Schuyler, skī'lẹr.
Schuylkill, skool'kil.
Schwabach, shwȧ'bȧK.
Schwarzburg, shwarts'burg, or shwarts bȯȯRG.
Schwarzenberg, shwarts'en-bĕRG.
Schwarzwald, shwarts'wȧlt.
Schweidnitz, shwīte'nits.
Schweinfurt, shwine'fȯȯrt.
Schweitz, shwītes, *syn.* Schwitz.
Schwerin, shwā-reen'.
Schwitz or Schwyz, shwits.
Sciglio, sheel'yo.
Scigliano, sheel-yā'no.
Scilly, sil'le.
Scio, shee'o or sī'o.
Scioto, sī-o'to.
Sclav-o'nī-ạ, *syn.* Slavonia
Scot'land.
Scriv'ẹn.
Scutari, skoo'tȧ-re (near Constantinople) ; called Is-koo-dar' by the Turks.
Scutari (in Albania) ; called by the Turks Is-kan-der-ee'yeh.
Seara, se-ȧ'rȧ, *syn.* Ciara.
Se-bā'go.
Sebastian, Saint, sent se-bast'yun (Sp. San Sebastian, sȧn se-bȧs-te-ȧn')
Secchia, sek'ke-ȧ.
Sedan, seh-dȧn'.
Seevas or Sivas, see`vȧs'.
Seewah or Siwah, see'wȧ`.
Segni, sĕn'ye or sain'ye.
Se'go.
Segorbe, sȧ-gor'bā.
Se-go'vi-ạ (Sp. pron. sȧ-go've-ȧ).
Seine, sane.
Selaniki. *See* Salonica.
Sel'kirk.
Selmecz Bánya. *See* Schemnitz.
Se-men'dri-ạ.

SIN

Sem'in-oles.
Sem'lin.
Sempach, sem'pȧĸ.
Sen'e-ca.
Senegal, sen`e-gaul'.
Sen-e-gam'bī-ạ.
Senlis, sȧɴ`leece'.
Sennaar, sen`nar'.
Sens, sȧɴ.
Serajevo, sȧ-rȧ-yȧ'vo, *syn.* Bosna-Seraï.
Ser`ạm-pore' or Serampoor.
Ser-ang', *syn.* Ceram.
Serchio, sĕʀ'ke-o.
Seres, sē'res.
Seringapatam, ser-ing'gạ-pạ-tam'.
Seringham, ser-ing'gum.
Servan, Saint, sȧɴ sĕʀ`vȧɴ'.
Ser'vī-ạ.
Setledge or Setlej. *See* Sutledge.
Settia, sĕt-tee'ȧ.
Setubal, sȧ-too'bȧl, or Setuval, sȧ-too'-vȧl, or St. Ubes, –ūbz.
Sev'as-to'pol.
Sev'ern.
Sevier, sẹv-eer'.
Seville, sev'il or se-vill' (Sp. Sevilla, sȧ-vecl'yȧ).
Sèvre, sȧvr or saivr.
Seychelles, sȧ`shell'.
Shahabad, shȧh'ạ-bȧd'.
Shan'noɴ.
Shang Haï or Chang–haï, shang`–hī'.
Shatt–el–Arab, Schat–ul–Arab, or Chat–el–Arab, shȧt–el–ȧ'rȧb.
Shawangunk, shong'gum.
Shaw'nees'.
Shaw'nee-town.
She-boy'gan; formerly written Cheboygan.
Sheer-ness'.
Shen'an-do'ah.
Sher`shell'.
Sheerwan. *See* Shirvan.
Shet'lạnd.
Shī'ạ-wȧs'see.
Shiraz, she`rȧz' or shee'raz.
Shirvan, Schirwan, or Chirvan, shịr`vȧn' or sheer`vȧn'.
Shoa, Schoa, or Xoa, sho'ȧ; written, also, Shwa.
Shoomla, Schumla, or Choumla, shoom'-lȧ; sometimes written Shoomna.
Shoos'ter or Shu'ster; written, also, Schuster and Chouster.
Sho-sho'nees.
Shrewsbury, shroze'bẹr-e or shruze'-bẹr-e.
Shrop'shịre, or county of Sa'lop.
Shtab. *See* Sistova.
Shumla. *See* Shoomla.
Shuster. *See* Shooster.
Siam, sī-am' or se`am'.
Siara or Seara, se-ȧ'rȧ, *syn.* Ciara.
Sī-be'rī-ạ.
Sicily, siss'il-e.
Sidmouth, sid'muth.
Siegberg, seeg'bĕʀg.
Siegen, seeg'ẹn.
Sī-en'nạ (It. Siena, se-ẹn'ȧ).
Sierra, se-er'rȧ,
Sierra Gorda, se-er'rȧ gor'dȧ.
Sī-er'rạ Le-o'ne.
Sierra Madre, se-er'rȧ mȧd'rȧ.
Sierra Morena, se-er'rȧ mo-rȧ'nȧ.
Sierra Nevada, se-er'rȧ ne-vȧ'dȧ.
Sig-mar-ing'ẹn.
Sikokf, see`kokf', or Sikoke, see`koke', *syn.* Sitkokf.
Silesia, sī-lee'she-ạ (Ger. Schlesien, shlȧ'-ze-ẹn).
Sil-is'trī-ạ.
Simbirsk or Sim-beersk'.
Sim'cōe.
Sim'mẹn.
Simmenthal, sim'mẹn-tȧȧl`.
Sim-pher-o'pol or Simferopol.
Sim'plon (Fr. pron. sȧɴ'plôɴ').
Sinaloa. *See* Cinaloa.
Sincapore. *See* Singapore.
Sinde, sind.
Sindhia or Sindia, sin'de-ạ.

STE

Sin'dy.
Sin-gan'.
Singapore, sing`gạ-pore', or Singapoor; formerly written Sincapore.
Sinigaglia, sin-e-gȧl'yȧ.
Sinoob, Sinoub, or Sinub, se`noob'.
Sioot, Siout, or Siut, se`oot'; written, also, Es–Sioot.
Sioux, usually pronounced soo (Fr. pron. se-oo'); called, also, Dacotah, dah-ko'tạ.
Sirjan, sēēr-jȧn'.
Sis-to'vạ; called, also, Shtȧb.
Sit`kokf' or Sikokf, see`kokf'.
Sivas. *See* Seevas.
Siwah. *See* Seewah.
Skag'ger Rack.
Skåne, skō'nȧ, often written Schonen (Dutch pron. sĸo'nẹn; Ger. sho'nẹn) and Scan'ī-ạ.
Skeneateles, sken-e-at'lẹss.
Skib'ber-een'.
Skye, skī.
Slav-o'nī-ạ or Sclav-o'nī-ạ.
Sles'wick (Dan. Sles'vig; Ger. Schleswig, shles'wĭg).
Slī'go.
Slobode Ukraïna, slo'bo-dȧ oo-krȧ-ee'nȧ.
Småland, pronounced, and sometimes written, Smo'land.
Smo-lensk' or Smo-lens'ko.
Smyrna, smịr'nạ; called Iz-meer' by the Turks.
Smythe, smith.
Snōw'dẹn.
So-co'tra or So-co'to-rạ.
Sofala, so-fȧ'lȧ.
Soissons, swȧs'sôɴ' (almost swī'sôɴ').
Soleure, so`lur (Ger. Solothurn, so'lo-toorn').
Solfatara, sol-fȧ-tȧ'rȧ.
Somerset, sum'er-set.
Somme, somm.
Sondershausen, son-ders-how'zẹn.
So-no'rạ.
Soodan, Soudan, or Sudan, soo`dȧn'.
Soo`loo'.
Sooltaneeyeh or Sultanieh, sool-tȧ-nee'ạ.
Soorabaya or Surabaya, soo-rạ-bī'ạ.
Soormool, Sourmoul, or Surmul, soor`-mool'.
Sootcheoo or Soutcheou, soo-che-oo'.
Sophia, so-fee'a, or Triaditza, tre-ạ-dit'sạ.
Soprony, sho`proñ', *syn.* Œdenburg.
Sorata, so-rȧ'ta.
Soria, so're-ȧ.
Sor-ren'to.
Soudan. *See* Soodan.
Soueyra or Suira. *See* Mogadore.
Sourabaya. *See* Soorabaya.
Sourmoul. *See* Soormool.
Sousam or Soosam. *See* Samos.
Southampton, sufh-hamp'tun.
Soutcheou. *See* Sootcheoo.
Southwark (London), sufh'ẹrk.
Southwark (Philadelphia), south'wŭrk.
Spa, spaw (Fr. and Flem. pron. spȧ).
Spain (Sp. España, es-pȧn'yȧ).
Spalatro, spȧ-lȧ'tro.
Spandau, spȧn'dow.
Spar'tẹn-burg.
Specia. *See* Spezia.
Spey, spȧ.
Speyer, pronounced, and often written, Spīre.
Spezia, sped'ze-ȧ; sometimes written Specia.
Spire. *See* Speyer.
Spitz-bẹrg'ẹn.
Spoleto, spo-lȧ'to.
Spor'ạ-dēs.
Spring'field.
St. *See* Saint.
Stabroek, stȧ'brook. *syn.* Georgetown.
Stam'fọrd.
Stargard, staʀ'gart.
Staubach, stou'bȧĸ.
Staunton (Va.), stȧn'tun.
Staunton (England), stȧn'tun or stȧn'tun.
Stavanger, stȧv-ȧng'gher.
Stein, stīne.
Steinach, stī'nȧĸ.

TAB

Steinau, stī'now.
Steinbach, stīne'bȧĸ
Steinfurt, stīne'fōōʀt.
Steinheim, stīne'hīme.
Stellenbosch, stel'lẹn-bosh.
Stettin, stet-teen'.
Stettiner Haff, stet-teen'ẹr hȧff.
Steuben, stu'ben or stu-ben'. [This name appears now to be universally accented on the last syllable in Western New York, and is often thus pronounced in other parts of the United States; but the original German name, Baron *Steuben*, should undoubtedly have the accent on the penultimate.]
Steubenville, stu'ben-vil
Stew'art.
Steyer, stīre.
Steyning, stā'ning.
Stigliano, steel-yȧ'no
Stock'holm.
Stock'pōrt.
Stod'dard.
Stone-hā'vẹn.
Sto'ning-tọn.
Stourbridge, stūr'brij
Strabane, stra-ban'.
Stralsund, strȧl'soond
Stranraer, stran-rawr'.
Strasbourg, stras'burg (Fr. pron. strȧss-boor'; Ger. Strassburg, strȧss'bōōʀg).
Strath-hā'vẹn.
Straubing, strou'bing.
Strel'itz.
Stromboli, strom'bo-le.
Stulhweissenburg, stool-wī'cẹn-bdoʀg or –burg.
Stur'min-ster.
Stutt'gart or Stutgard (Ger. pron. stŏŏt'-gart).
Suabia or Swabia, swā'be-ạ.
Suakem, soo-ȧ'kem.
Sudan. *See* Soodan.
Su`der-mā'nī-ạ or su-der-mȧ'ne-ạ; called also, Su'der-mann-land`.
Suez, soo'ez (Arab. pron. soo-ez' or soo-aiz'); written, also, Souez and Soueya.
Suffolk, suf'fọk.
Suir, shure.
Suira, swee'rȧ, *syn.* Mogadore
Suli, soo'le.
Sul'lī-vạn.
Sulmona, sool-mọ'nȧ.
Sumatra, soo-mȧ'trȧ.
Sum-baw'wạ.
Sunbury, sun'bẹr-e.
Sun'dạ.
Sun'dẹr-land.
Surat, soo-rat'.
Surinam, soo-rin-am'.
Surmul. *See* Soormool.
Surrey, sur're.
Susam, soo`sȧm', *syn.* Samos.
Sus-que-han'nạ.
Sufh'er-land.
Sutledge, sut'lej; written, also, Setledge and Sutlej.
Su-wā'nee.
Swā'bī-ạ, *syn.* Suabia.
Swansea, swon'se.
Swartwout, swart'wowt.
Swe'dẹn (Sw. Swerige, swĕr'e-gĕh)
Swee'rạ or Suira. *See* Mogadore
Swine, swee'nẹh.
Swinemünde, swee'nẹh-mün'dẹh.
Switz'er-land (Ger. Schweitz, shwĭts' Fr. La Suisse, lȧ swiss or sweece)
Sydney, sid'ne.
Syr'ạ-cuse (It. Siricasa, se-re-kȧ'sȧ)
Syrī-ạ.
Szarvas, sŏʀ'vŏsh`.
Szegedin, sĕg`ed'een' or sĕg`ĕd'in'

T.

Tabareeyeh or Tabaria, tab`ạ-ree'ạ
Tabasco, tȧ-bȧs'ko.
Tabreez or Tabriz, tab-reez'; sometimes called Tau'ris.

TER

Tacazze, tȧ-kȧt'sȧ; sometimes written Takatze and Takatz.
Tad'cas-ter.
Taf-ī-let' or Taf-ī-lelt'.
Tag'an-rog' or Tag-an-rok'.
Tagliamento, tȧl-yȧ-men'to.
Taglio Novissimo, tȧl'yo no-vis'se-mo.
Tā'gus (Sp. Tajo, tȧ'ho; Port. Tejo, tȧ'-zho).
Tahiti, tȧ-hee'te; formerly written Otaheite.
Taĭwan, tī-wȧn', *syn.* Formosa.
Ta-Kiang, *syn.* Yang-tse-Kiang.
Talavera de la Reyna, tȧ-lȧ-vȧ'rȧ dȧ lȧ rȧ'e-nȧ.
Talbot, taul'but.
Talcahuana, tȧl-kȧ-wȧ'nȧ.
Taliaferro, tol'e-vęr.
Tal'la-de'ga.
Tal'la-has'see.
Tal'la-hatch'ie.
Tal'la-poo'sa.
Tamaulipas, tȧm-ow-lee'pȧs.
Tambof, Tambov, or Tambow, tȧm-bof'.
Tamise, tȧ'meez'.
Tam'a-ny, St.
Tampico, tȧm-pee'ko; called, also, Pueblo Nuevo, pweb'lo nwȧ'vo.
Tanaro, tȧ-nȧ'ro.
Tanasserim. *See* Tenasserim.
Taney, tau'ne.
Tangier, tan-jeer'.
Tan-jore'.
Taormina, tȧ-or-mee'nȧ.
Tapajos. *See* Topayos.
Tap'pa-han'nock.
Tap'tee'.
Tarakai, tar-a-kī', or Sag-hal'ī-en.
Taranto, tȧr'ȧn-to.
Tarascon. tȧ'rȧs'kŏn'.
Tarazona, tȧ-rȧ-tho'nȧ.
Tarbes, tarb.
Tarn, tarn.
Tarragona, tȧr-rȧ-go'nȧ.
Tar'soos'; written, also, Tarsous and Tarsus.
Tar'tȧ-ry.
Tat'nall.
Taunton, tan'tun.
Tau'rī-dȧ, *syn.* Krim.
Tauris. *See* Tabreez.
Tau'rus.
Tay, tȧ.
Tazewell, taz'wel.
Tchad, chad.
Tchany, Tchani, chȧ'ne.
Tchernigof or Czernigow, chĕr-ne-gof'.
Tchernowitz, chĕr'no-vits, *syn.* Czernowice.
Tching-Kiang, ching'-ke-ang'.
Tching-tcheoo (or -tcheou), ching'-cheoo'.
Tchingtoo (or -tou), ching'too'.
Tchoodskoe, Tchoudskoe, or Tschudskoe, chood'sko-e, *syn.* Peïpus.
Teche, tesh.
Te-cum'seh.
Teem'boo'.
Teflis. *See* Tiflis.
Tehran or Teheran, tę-hrȧn'; written, also, Tehraun.
Tehuacan, tȧ-wȧ'kȧn'.
Tehuantepec, tȧ-wȧn-tȧ-pek'.
Teignmouth, tin'muth.
Tejuco, tȧ-zhoo'ko.
Tel'fair.
Temes, tem'esh'; written, also, Temesch.
Temesvár, tem-esh-vȧȧr'; written, also, Temeschwar.
Ten-as'ser-im.
Ten'e-dos.
Teneriffe, ten'er-iff' (Sp. Tenerife, tȧ-nȧ-ree'fȧ).
Ten'nes-see'.
Ten'ter-den.
Tepic, tĕp-ik' or tȧ-peek'.
Tepozcolula, tȧ-pos-ko-loo'lȧ.
Teramo, tĕr'ȧ-mo.
Terceira, tĕr-sȧ'e-rȧ.
Termini, tĕr'me-ne.
Terni, tĕr'ne.

TOK

Ter'ra del Fu-e'go or Tierra del Fuego, te-er'rȧ dĕl fwȧ'go.
Terra di Lavoro, ter'rȧ de lȧ-vo'ro.
Terra di Otranto, ter'rȧ de o-trȧn'to.
Terracina, ter-rȧ-chee'nȧ.
Terre-Bonne tĕrr'-bonn'; usually pronounced tar bone.
Terre-Haute (Fr. pron. tĕrr'-hōte' or tĕrr'ōte'). [See Pronouncing Gazetteer, p. v. and vi., of the 3d and subsequent editions.]
Teschen, tesh'en.
Tessel. *See* Texel.
Tessin, tĕs'sȧn'.
Tetuan or Tetouan, tĕt'oo'ȧn'.
Tevere tȧ'vȧ-rȧ, *syn.* Tiber.
Teverone, tȧ-vȧ-ro'nȧ.
Teviot, tiv'e-ot.
Tewksbury, tukes'bęr-e.
Tex'as.
Tex'el or Tes'sel.
Tezcuco, tĕs-koo'ko.
Thames, temz.
Than'et.
Theaki or Thiaki, the-ȧ'ke, *syn.* Ithaca.
Thebes, theebz; called Thebai, the'vȧ, by the modern Greeks.
Theiss, tīce (Hun. Tisza, tee-sōh).
Thes-sa-lo-ni'ca. *See* Salonica.
Thes'sa-ly or Thes-sa'lī-a.
Thibadeauville, tib-a-do'vill.
Thibet or Tibet, tib'et or tib-et'; written, also, Tibbet.
Thielt, teelt.
Thiers, te-air'.
Thionville, te'ŏn'vill' or -veel'
Tholen or Tolen, to'lęn.
Thomar, to-mar'.
Thomaston, tom'us-tun.
Thorn (Prussia), torn.
Thoulouse. *See* Toulouse.
Three Rivers or Trois Rivières, trwȧ re've-air', *syn.* Trois Rivières, trwȧ re've-air', *syn.* Three Rivers.
Thun, toon.
Thuner-See, toon'ęr-sȧ'.
Thur, toor.
Thurgau, toor'gow (Fr. Thurgovie, tür'go've').
Thuringia, thu-rin'je-a (Ger. Thüringen, tü'ring-en).
Thurles, thŭrlz.
Tĭ'bęr (It. Tevere, tȧ'vȧ-rȧ).
Tibet or Tibbet. *See* Thibet.
Ticino, te-chee'no (Fr. Tessin, tĕs'sȧn').
Tigré, tee'grȧ'
Tī'gris.
Til'burg.
Til'sit.
Tim-buc'too or Tom-booc'to; written, also, Tombuktu and Ten Boctoo.
Tī'mor.
Tī-mor-laut'.
Tinian, tee-ne-ȧn'.
Tin-ne-vel'ly.
Timpanogos, tim-pȧ-no'goce (Lake); called now the Great Salt Lake.
Tī-o'ga.
Tip'er-a or Tip'rȧ.
Tip'pah.
Tippecanoe, tip'e-ka-noo'
Tiperary, tip-er-ȧ're.
Tĭr-ee', also written Tirree, Tiry, and Tyree.
Tirhala. *See* Tricala.
Tirlemont, teeal'mŏn' (Flem. Thienen or Tienen, tee'nęn).
Tishamingo, tish'a-ming'go.
Titery. *See* Titterie.
Titicaca, tit-e-kȧ'kȧ.
Titterie, tit'ter-ee'.
Tivoli, tiv'o-le or tee'vo-le.
Tlalpan, tlȧl-pȧn'.
Tlamet or Tlamath, tlȧm'et; called, also, Klam'et.
Tlascala, tlȧs-kȧ'lȧ.
Tlemsan, tlem'sȧn'.
Tobago, to-bȧ'go.
To-bol'.
To-bolsk'.
To-bo'so.
Tokantins, to-kȧn-teens'.

TRO

Tocat, to-kȧt'.
Tocaya, to-kī'ȧ.
Tocayma or Tocaima, to-kī'mȧ.
Toenningen. *See* Tönningen.
Toeplitz. *See* Töplitz.
To-kāy' (Hun. pron. to-koi').
Tolen. *See* Tholen.
To-le'do (Sp. pron. to-lȧ'do)
Tolentino, to-lĕn-tee'no
Tol'land.
To-lo'sa.
Toluca, to-loo'kȧ.
Tom-big'bee or Tom-beck'bee.
Tombuctoo. *See* Timbuctoo.
Tom'kins.
Tonbridge. *See* Tunbridge.
Ton-e-wan'da or Tonewanta.
Tong'a (Islands).
Tongataboo or Tongatabu, tong'a-tȧ'boo.
Tonkin or Tonquin, ton-keen'.
Tonnerre, ton'nair'.
Tön'ning-en.
Tonquin. *See* Tonkin.
Too'la; written, also, Toula and Tula.
Toorkistan or Turkistan, toor'kis-tȧn'.
Toorkomans or Turkomans, toor'ko-manz'.
Topayos, to-pī'yoce; written, also, Tapajos, tȧ-pȧ'zhoce or tȧ-pȧ'hoce.
Töplitz, Teplitz, or Toeplitz, tep'lits
Tor-bāy'.
Torgau, tor'gow.
Torneå; pronounced, and sometimes written, Tor'ne-ō.
To'ro.
To-ron'to.
Tor'shok' or Torjok, tor'zhok'.
Tor-to'la.
Tortoli, tor'to-le.
Tor-to'na or tor-to'nȧ
Tor-to'sa.
Tortuga, tor-too'ga.
Toscana. *See* Tuscany.
Tot'ness; written, also, Totnes.
Toul, tool.
Toula. *See* Toola.
Toulon, too'lŏn'.
Toulouse or Thoulouse, too'looz'.
Touraine, too'rane'.
Tournay, toor'nȧ' (Flem. Doornik, dōr-nik).
Tours, toor.
Towcester, tous'tęr.
Traf-al-gar'.
Tral-ee'.
Trani, trȧ'ne.
Tran-que-bar'.
Transtevere, trȧns-tȧ'vȧ-re.
Tran-syl-vā'nī-a (Hun. Erdély Ország, ĕr-daĭl or-sȧȧg).
Trapani, trȧ'pȧ-ne.
Tras os Montes, trȧs ōs mon'tĕs.
Trav'an-core'.
Treb'ī-zond'; called Ta-rȧ'be-soon' by the Turks.
Tremiti, trem'e-te.
Trent (Ger. Trient, tre-ent').
Trent'on.
Treves, treevz (Fr. Trèves, trave, Ger. Trier, treer).
Treviglio, trȧ-veel'yo or trĕv-eel'yo.
Treviso, trĕv-ee'so.
Triaditza, tre-ȧ-dit'sȧ.
Tricala, tree'kȧ-lȧ; written, also, Tirhala.
Trichinopoli or Trichinopoly, tritch-in-op'o-le.
Trieste, tre-est' or tre-es'tȧ.
Trincomalee, tring'ko-ma-lee'.
Trin-ī-dad'.
Tripoli, trip'o-le; called by the natives Ta-rȧ'bloos.
Tripolitza or Tripolizza, tre-po-lit'sȧ.
Trond or Tron, Saint, sȧn trŏn.
Tropea, tro-pȧ'ȧ.
Trosachs, trō'saks.
Trondjem. *See* Drontheim
Troppau, trop'pow.
Troup, troop.
Trow'bridge.

ou as in *our* (or ow as in *now*); n similar to *ng*; s like *z*; gh like *g* hard; th as in *this*. (See Explanations, p. 92.)

VAL

Troyes, trwå.
Trum'büll.
Trujillo. *See* Truxillo.
Tru'ro.
Truxillo or Trujillo, troo-heel'yo.
Tu'ąm.
Tü'bing-ęn.
Tuck'er-tọn.
Tucuman, too-koo-mån'.
Tudela, too-dā'lå.
Tula, too'lå, *syn.* Toola.
Tule, too'le, or too'là.
Tul'la-more'.
Tun'bridge; written, also, Tonbridge.
Tunguragua, toong-goo-rå'gwå.
Tu'nī-cą.
Tu'nis; called by the natives Too'nis.
Turcoing, tür'kwăn'.
Tur-co-mā'nī'ą.
Turcomans. *See* Toorkomans.
Tu'rin (Fr. pron. tü'răn', It. Torino, to-ree'no).
Turkey, tur'ke, or Ot'to-mąn Empire.
Turkistan. *See* Toorkistan.
Turnhout, turn'howt.
Tus-cą-loo'są.
Tus'cą-ny (It. Toscana, tos-kå'nå).
Tuscarawas, tus-ką-raw'węs.
Tuxtla, toxt'lå.
Tuy, twee.
Tver or Twer, tvĕr or tvair.
Tynemouth, tīne'muth.
Tyre, tīre; called by the Jews Tsoor, and by the Arabs Soor.
Tyree or Tyry. *See* Tiree.
Tyrnau, tëër'now (Hun. Nagy Szombath, nŏdy or nōdge som-bot).
Tÿr'ọl (Ger. pron. te-role').
Tÿr-one'.
Tÿr'rę.l.

U.

Ubes, Saint. *See* Setubal.
Ucayale, oo-kī-å'lå, or Ucayali, oo-kī-å'le.
Udine, ɔo'de-nå.
Udvárhely, ood'våăr'hĕl'.
Uist, wist.
Ukraine, u'krane or oo-krane' (Polish Ukraina, oo-krå-ee'nå).
Uleåborg, oo'le-ō-borg'.
Ulm (Ger. pron. ŏŏlm).
Ul'ster.
Uls'wå-ter.
Umeå, oo'me-ō.
Um'mer-ą-poo'rą; written, also, Amarapoura.
Unalaschka. *See* Oonalaska.
Underwalden. *See* Unterwalden.
Un'strut or ŏŏn'strŏŏt.
Unterwalden, oon'tęr-wål'dęn.
Up'sal or Upsala, up-så'lå.
U'ral or Oural, oo-rål'.
Uralsk, oo-rålsk'.
Urbino, oor-bee'no.
Urfa. *See* Oorfa.
Uri, u're (Ger. pron. oo're).
Urmiah. *See* Ooroomeea.
Uruguay, u'roo-gwå' or oo-roo-gwī'.
Urumiya. *See* Ooroomea.
Usbekistan or Oozbekistan. *See* Bokhara.
Ustiug. *See* Oostioog.
U'tą-was, *syn.* Ottawa.
U'tī-cą.
Utah or Youta, u'tå or u'taw; often written Eutaw.
Utrecht, u'trekt (Dutch pron. ü'trext).
Utrera, oo-trā'rå.
Uttoxeter, ux'e-tęr.
Ux'bridge.
Uzbeck. *See* Oozbek.
Uzbeckistan. *See* Bokhara.
Uzès, ü'zace'.

V.

Vaigatz, vī-gåts'.
Valais, vå'lā' (Ger. Wallis, wål'lis).

VIS

Val-de-Peñas, vål-dā-pane'yas.
Valdivia, vål-dee've-å.
Valence, vå'lăNce'.
Valencia, vą-len'she-ą (Span. pron. vå-len'the-å).
Valenciennes, vå'lăN'se-enn'.
Valentia, vå-len'she-ą.
Val'la-do-lid' (Sp. pron. vål-yå-DO-leeD').
Valombrosa, vål-om-bro'så.
Valona, vå-lo'nå, *syn.* Avlona.
Valparaiso, vål-på-rī'so.
Valtellina, vål-tĕl-lee'nå, or Valtelline, vål-tĕl-leen'.
Van, vån.
Van Bu'rẹn.
Vancouver, van-koo'ver.
Van-dā'lī-ą.
Van'der-burg.
Van Diemen's, vąn dee'mẹnz.
Vannes, vånn.
Varinas, vå-ree'nås, or Barinas, bå-ree'nås.
Varna or Warna, vaR'nå.
Vásárhely, våå'shåăr'heL'.
Vaucluse, vō'klüze'.
Vaud, vō, or Pays-de-Vaud, på'e-dẹh-vō' (Ger. Waadt, wåått).
Veglia, vel'yå or vale'yå.
Velez-Malaga, vå'lĕth-må'lå-gå.
Velino, vå-lee'no.
Velletri, vĕl-là'tre.
Venaissin, vẹh-nais'săN'.
Venango, ve-nang'go.
Vendee, La, lå văN'dā'.
Vendôme, văN'dōme'.
Venezuela, ven-ez-wee'la (Sp. pron. vẽn-eth-wā'lå).
Venice, ven'iss (It. Venezia, vĕn-ed'ze-å).
Venloo, vĕn-lō'.
Ventimiglia, ven-te-meel'yå (Fr. Ventimille, văN'tẹ'meeL').
Vera Cruz, vā'rå krooce.
Vercelli, vĕR-chel'le.
Verde, verd.
Verdun, vĕR'dun'.
Vermelho, vĕR-mel'yo.
Vermejo, vĕR-mā'HO.
Vermilion, vẹr-mil'yun.
Ver-mont'.
Verona, vā-ro'nå.
Versailles, vẹr-sailz' (Fr. pron. vĕR'sâL'or vĕR-sâ'ye).
Verviers, vĕR've-ā'
Vesoul, vẹh-zool'.
Ve-su'vī-us (It. Vesuvio, vā-soo've-o).
Ve-vay'.
Viana, ve-å'na.
Viatka, ve-åt'kå.
Viborg, vee'borg; also written Wiborg.
Vicenza, ve-sen'zą or ve-chen'zå.
Vich, vik or veek.
Vicks'burg.
Vidin. *See* Widin.
Vienna, ve-en'nạ. (Ger. Wien, ŵeen, almost veen).
Vienna (in the U. S.), vī-en'nạ.
Vienne, ve-enn'.
Vierwaldstädter See. *See* Lucerne, Lake of.
Vigevano, ve-jev'å-no.
Vī'go.
Villa (in Sp., veel'yå, or in Port., vil'lå or veel'lå).
Vil'la Bo'ą.
Villach, vil'lăk'.
Villa del Fuerte, veel'yå dĕl fwĕR'tå.
Villafranca. *See* Villefranche.
Villa Real, veel'yå rā-al'.
Villa Rica (Sp. America), veel'yå ree'kå.
Villa Rica (Brazil), vil'lå or veel'lå ree'kå.
Villefranche, veel'frăNsh' (It. Villafranca, vil-lå-frănk'å).
Vincennes, vin-senz' (Fr. pron. văN'senn').
Vin'cent, St.
Vique. *See* Vich.
Vire, veeR.
Virginia, vẹr'jin'e-ą.
Visiapour. *See* Bejapoor.
Vis'tu-la (Ger. Weichsel, ŵīke'sęl).

WEX

Vitebsk or Vitepsk, *syn.* Witebsk.
Viterbo, ve-tĕR'bo.
Vitoria or Vittoria, ve-to're-å.
Viviers, ve've-ā'.
Vitré, ve'trā'.
Vizagapatam, ve-zā'gą-pa-tam'.
Vlad-ī-meer'; written, also, Vladimir or Wladimir.
Voghera, vo-gā'rā.
Vol'gą or Wolga.
Vol-hyn'ī-ą (Polish Wolynsk, vo-leensk').
Vo-log'dą.
Vorarlberg, fore-aRl'bĕRG.
Vo-ro-nezh'; written, also, Voroneje, Voronetz, Woronetz, and Woronesch.
Vosges, vōzh.
Vostani, vos-tå'ne, or Wustanee.
Vostochnoi (Cape), vos-totch'noy.

W.

Waadt, ŵåått. *See* Vaud.
Waal or Wahal, ŵål.
Wabash, wau'bash.
Wake'field.
Walahmutte, wą-lah'mut, *syn.* Willamette.
Walcheren, ŵål'KeR-ęn.
Waldeck, wol'dek or ŵål'dĕk.
Wâl-den'ses.
Wâl'do.
Waldoborough, wol'do-bür-rüh.
Waldstädter See, ŵålt'stĕt-ter zā'. *See* Lucerne, Lake of.
Wales, wailz.
Walker, wau'ker.
Wallachia, wol-là'ke-ą (Turk. If-lāk').
Wallis. *See* Valais.
Walsall, wol'zęl.
Waltham (England), wol'tum.
Waltham (Mass.), wol'thum.
Walton, wol'tun.
Wâl'worth.
Wandsworth, wonz'wurth.
Wardein, ŵår'dīne', or Waradein, ŵå-rå-dīne'.
Warasdin, ŵå'raS-deen'.
Warna. *See* Varna.
War'saw (Polish Warszawa, vaR-shå'vå or ŵår-shå'vå).
Warwick (England), wor'rik.
Warwick (U. S.), wor'wik or wor'rik.
Warwickshire, wor'rik-shịr.
Washington, wosh'ing-tun.
Washita or Ouachita, wosh'e-tau'.
Washtenaw, wosh'te-nau'.
Wâ'ter-ford.
Wâ'tęr-ee'.
Wâ-tęr-loo' (Dutch pron. ŵâ'tęr-lō').
Watervliet, wau'ter-vleet'.
Wayne, wane.
Wearmouth, weer'muth.
Wednesbury, wenz'bẹr-e.
Weichsel. *See* Vistula.
Weichselburg, ŵike'sel-bŏŏRG' or –burg
Weilbach, ŵile'båĸ.
Weimar, ŵī'mar.
Weinheim, ŵine'hīme.
Weissenburg, ŵī'sẹn-bŏŏRG' or –burg.
Weistritz, ŵice'trits.
Wel'land.
Weobly, woo'ble.
Wen'er or Wenner.
Wernigerode, ŵĕR'nẹ-gą-ro'dẹh.
Wertheim, ŵĕrt'hīme.
Wesel, ŵā'zęl.
We'ser (Ger. pron. ŵā'zer).
West Bromwich, –brum'ich or –brum'idge.
West-Chester, west'–ches-ter.
West Indies, –in'deez.
Westmeath, west'meeth'.
West'min-ster.
West'more-land (Westmoreland, in Pa., usually has the accent on the penult.).
West-phā'lī-ą (Ger. Westphalen, ŵest-fā'lẹn).
Wet'ter.
Wex'fọrd.

WYO

Wexio, wek'she-o.
Weymouth, wā'muth.
Wheel'ing.
Whit'by.
White-hā'vęn.
Whitley, whit'le.
Wiborg. *See* Viborg.
Wick'lōw.
Wid'in or Vidin.
Wied or Wied–New–Wied. *See* New–Wied.
Wieliczka, wę-litch'kạ or vyĕl-itch'kå.
Wien, ween, *syn.* Vienna.
Wiesbaden, wees-bå'dęn, *syn.* Wisbaden.
Wight, wīte.
Wil'cox.
Wildenstein, wil'dęn-stīne.
Wil'kin-sọn.
Wilkesbarre, wilks'bår-re.
Willamette, wil-lah'met; written, also, Walahmutte.
Wil'ming-tọn.
Wil'na or Vilna.
Wilt'shire.
Win'ches-ter.
Windau, win'dou.
Win'der-mere; written, also, Winandermere.
Windham, wind'um.
Windsor, win'zęr.
Win-ne-bā'go.
Win'nī-peg.
Win'nī-pis'e-o'gee (-je); commonly pronounced win'ne-pis-sok'ke.
Wirtemberg. *See* Würtemberg.
Wisbaden, wis-bå'dęn, or Wiesbaden, wees-bå'dęn.
Wis'by.
Wis-cas'set.
Wis-con'sin or Wiskonsin; formerly written Ouisconsin.
Wismar, wis'mar.
Wissembourg, vis'sąm'boor'.
Wit-epsk' or Vit-ebsk'.
Witgenstein, wit'ghen-stīne'.
Wit'ten-berg (Ger. pron. wit'tęn-bĕRG').
Wiveliscombe, wils'kum.
Woburn, woo'burn.
Wolfenbüttel, wol'fęn-büt'tęl, almost wol'fen-bit'tęl.
Wolga. *See* Volga.
Wolverhampton, wōōl-vęr-hamp'tun.
Woolwich, wōōl'itch or wōōl'ĭdge.
Worcester, wōōs'tęr.
Wotten–under–Edge, woo'tęn-und'rĭdge.
Worms, wurmz (Ger. pron. wôRms).
Wrexham, rex'um.
Würtemberg, wir'tęm-berg (Ger. pron. wür'tęm-bĕRG'); written, also, Wirtemberg.
Würtzburg, wirts'burg (Ger. pron. würts'bōōRG').
Wustanee. *See* Vostani.
Wycomb, wik'um.
Wye (Wales), wī.
Wye (Netherlands). *See* Y.
Wy-o'ming. [The correctness of our pronunciation of this name is often called in question, because the poet Campbell pronounces it Wy'o-ming. We would beg leave to remind such critics that we aim to give the pronunciation of names, not as foreigners call them, but as they are called by the inhabitants of the respective countries to which they belong. See Universal Pronouncing Gazetteer, section ii., p. 22.]
Wythe, with (*th* as in *thin*).

YEM

X.

Xagua, hå'gwå.
Xalapa or Jalapa, ha-lå'på.
Xalisco or Jalisco, hå-lees'ko or hå-lis'ko.
Xauxa or Jauja, how'hå.
Xenia, zee'ne-ạ.
Xenil, hå-neel', *syn.* Genil.
Xeres (Sp. pron. hå'rĕs; Port. pron. shå'rĕs or shĕr'ĕs).
Xeres or Jeres de la Frontera, hå'rĕs dà lå fron-tå'rå.
Xicoco, ze-ko'ko, *syn.* Sikokf.
Ximo, zee'mo.
Xingu or Chingu, shin-goo'.
Xixon, he-hone', *syn.* Gijon.
Xixona, Gijona, or Jijona, he-ho'nå.
Xoa, sho'å. *syn.* Shoa.
Xochimilco or Jochimilco, ho-che-meel'ko.
Xorullo, ho-rool'yo, *syn.* Jorullo.
Xuxuy, hoo-hwee', *syn.* Jujuy.

Y.

Y, ī, sometimes improperly pronounced and written. in English, Wye.
Yad'kin.
Yaïk or Jaïk. yå'ik.
Yak-ootsk'; written, also, Yakoutsk, Yakutsk, and Jakutsk.
Yal-a-bu'shạ.
Yan'cy.
Yang–tcheoo or –tcheou, yang'–che-oo'.
Yang–tse–kiang (–ke-ang'); called, also, Ta–Kiang, tå–ke-ang', and Kiang–Ku, ke-ang'–kew.
Yanina or Janina, yå'ne-nå.
Yar'kund'; also written Yarkand.
Yarmouth, yar'muth.
Yaroslaf or Jaroslaw, yar-o-slåf'; written, also, Jaroslavl.
Ya-zoo'.
Yecatarinoslaf. *See* Ekatarinoslaf.
Yeddo or Jeddo, yed'do.
Yelatma. *See* Elatma.
Yelizavetgrad. *See* Elizabetgrad.
Yem'en.

ZYT

Yenikale or Jenicale, yen e-kå'lå.
Yenisei, yen-e-sā'e or yen e-say', or Enisei, en-e-sā'e.
Yeovil, yō'vil.
Yerba Buena, yĕr'bå bwā'nå.
Yesso or Jesso, yes'so; also written Ieso.
Yezd, yĕzd
Yonne, yonn.
York'shire.
Youghal, yawl.
Youghiogheny, yōh'họ-gā'ne.
Youta, u'tå, *syn.* Utah.
Ypres, ee'pr (Flem. Ypern, ī'pęrn).
Yssel, ī'sel.
Yu-ca-tan' or yoo'kå-tån'.
Yupura, yoo-poo'rå, *syn.* Japurn.
Yverdun, e'vĕn'dun'.
Yvetot, eev'to'.

Z.

Zaandam, zån'dåm'; written, also, Saardam.
Zacatecas, zåk-ạ-tā'kas or så-kå-tā'kås.
Zacynthus, zas-syn'thus, *syn.* Zante.
Zahara. *See* Sahara.
Zaïre or Zahir, zå-eer', *syn.* Congo.
Zam-o'ra or thå-mo'rå.
Zanesville, zainz'vil.
Zanguibar, zang'ghe-bar'.
Zan'te or Zacynthus.
Zan'zī-bar'.
Zara, zå'rå.
Zaragoza. *See* Saragossa.
Zealand, zee'lạnd (Dan. Sjaeland, sel'lånd).
Zealand (Dutch Zeeland, zā'lånd).
Zebu or Cebu, se-boo' (Sp pron. thā-boo').
Zegedin. *See* Szegedin.
Zeila, zā'lå.
Zeitoun, zā'toon'.
Zeitz, tsītes.
Zem'plin.
Zelle, tsel'lęh, *syn.* Celle.
Zerbst, tsĕRpst.
Zhit-o-meer'; written, also, Jitomir and Schitomir.
Zirknitz, tsēērk'nits, *syn.* Czirknicz
Zittau, tsit'tou.
Zoll–Verein, tsoll'–fęr-īne'.
Zom'bor'.
Zug, zoog or tsoog.
Züllichau, tsül'le-kow.
Zulpich, tsool'pik.
Zürich, zu'rik (Ger. pron. tsü'rik).
Zut'phen.
Zuyder or Zuider Zee, zī'dęr zee (Dutch pron. zoi'der zā).
Zvor'nik (Turk. Iz'vor'neek').
Zweibrücken or Zweybrücken, tswī-brük'ken, *syn.* Deux–Ponts.
Zwickau, tswik'kow.
Zwōll.
Zytomir. *See* Zhitomeer.

THE END.

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